

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
CROSS WIND TRAP STRIPS

(Ac.)

CODE 589C

DEFINITION

Herbaceous cover established in one or more strips typically perpendicular to the most erosive wind events.

PURPOSE

- Reduce soil erosion from wind
- Induce wind-borne sediment deposition
- Induce snow deposition
- Protect growing crops from damage by wind-borne soil particles
- Improve air quality by reducing the generation of airborne particulate matter

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to cropland or other land susceptible to wind erosion.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Orientation and Width of Trap Strips. The appropriate orientation and width of the trap strips shall be determined using current Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)-approved wind erosion prediction technology. However, the minimum width shall be:

- At least 15 feet when vegetation or stubble in the strip will normally be one foot or more in height during periods when wind erosion is expected to occur.
- At least 25 feet when the effective height of the vegetation or stubble in the strip will normally be less than one foot during periods when wind erosion is expected to occur. Calculations shall account for the effects of other practices in the conservation management system.

Vegetative Cover. Trap strips may consist of perennial or annual plants, growing or dead, that meet the following criteria:

- Adapted to site conditions
- Erect during critical wind erosion periods
- Living vegetation is tolerant to sediment deposition
- Tolerant to accumulated snow deposition in places where significant snow deposition is expected

Refer to locally accepted university or extension agronomy guides, or other accepted technical references for criteria to establish annual herbaceous vegetation that will be utilized for trap strips.

Additional Criteria to Reduce Soil Erosion from Wind, Induce Wind-Borne Sediment Deposition and Improve Air Quality

Location of Trap Strips. Trap strips established for this purpose shall be located as follows:

- At the windward edge of fields; or
- Immediately upwind from areas to be protected from erosion or deposition; or
- In recurring patterns interspersed between erosion-susceptible strips

Direction and Width of Erosion-Susceptible Strips. The effective width of strips shall be measured along the prevailing wind direction during those periods when wind erosion is expected to occur.

The width of strips shall be determined using current NRCS-approved wind erosion prediction technology. Calculations shall account for the effects of other practices in the conservation management system. Soil loss rate will meet the planned soil loss objective

but must at least be less than the established soil loss tolerance (T) for the planned soil unit.

Additional Criteria to Induce Snow Deposition

Location of Trap Strips. Trap strips shall be established immediately upwind from areas to where snow will accumulate.

Direction, Minimum Height, and Interval Width. Trap strips shall be placed as perpendicular to the snow-bearing winds as possible. The minimum height of the vegetation shall be 3 feet. The distance between strips (interval) shall be no more than 20H (20 times the height of the vegetation in the winter months) across the area to receive the snow.

Additional Criteria to Protect Growing Crops from Damage by Wind-borne Soil Particles

Location of Trap Strips. Trap strips shall be established immediately upwind from areas used for sensitive crops. There shall be no potentially erodible area located between the trap strip and the crop to be protected.

Direction and Width of Sensitive Crop Strips. The width of the crop strips shall be determined using current NRCS-approved wind erosion prediction technology to estimate wind erosion during specific crop stage periods. Calculations shall account for the effects of other practices in the conservation management system.

The effective width shall not exceed the width permitted by the crop T to wind erosion (the maximum rate of soil blowing that crop plants can tolerate without significant damage due to abrasion, burial, or desiccation) as specified in the NRCS National Agronomy Manual or other accepted technical references or planned crop protection objective for the period needed for the crop protection.

CONSIDERATIONS

Wildlife may use trap strips as cover or travel corridors. When planning vegetation, consider vegetation that provides food and/or cover for wildlife species in the areas. Consider adding forbs and legumes for pollinators, native bees, and for other beneficial insects. Utilize a diverse mix of plant species that bloom at different times throughout the year. Refer to your state's official literature on vegetation

establishment and species selection for wildlife food and habitat.

When trap strips are designed to enhance wildlife habitat, plant species diversity within the strip should be encouraged. Trap strips that result in multiple structural levels of vegetation within the strip will maximize wildlife use.

The effectiveness of cross wind trap strips is maximized when strips are oriented as close to perpendicular to the most erosive wind events for the period for which the system is designed.

Selection of plants for use in trap strips should favor species or varieties tolerant to herbicides used on adjacent crops or other land uses.

Some plants are damaged by blowing wind as well as by wind-borne sediment. In such cases, the spacing between trap strips may have to be reduced from that obtained using wind erosion prediction technology.

Drifting snow or grazing by wildlife may reduce the trapping capability of trap strips. In such cases, other conservation practices, including the residue management practices 329, Residue and Tillage Management, No-Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed; 345, Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Till; or 346, Residue and Tillage Management, Ridge Till; 603, Herbaceous Wind Barriers; 585, Stripcropping; or 380, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment, may be used with, or as alternatives to, trap strips to achieve the conservation objective.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications for establishment and maintenance of this practice shall be prepared for each field or treatment unit according to the Criteria, Considerations, and Operation and Maintenance described in this standard.

The following are the minimum specifications to include:

- Purpose(s) of the trap strips
- Location and orientation of trap strips
- Width of the trap strips
- Width of the crop interval or distance between trap strips
- Seedbed preparation, timing, and seeding method

- Nutrient application, if needed for establishment, to include form, rates, timing, and method of application
- Vegetative mix and seeding rate(s)
- Height of vegetation to be maintained during the critical crop stage periods
- Time of mowing and/or harvests

Specifications shall be recorded using approved specification sheets, job sheets, narrative statements in the conservation plan, or other acceptable documentation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

After establishment, perennial trap strips shall be fertilized as needed to maintain plant vigor. Noxious weeds shall be controlled.

Mowing or grazing of trap strips shall be managed to allow re-growth to the planned height before periods when wind erosion or

crop damage is expected to occur. When feasible, schedule harvest, mowing, or other mechanical disturbance of vegetation outside of the primary nesting season for ground-nesting birds.

Wind-borne sediment accumulated in trap strips shall be removed and distributed over the surface of the field as determined appropriate and trap strip re-established if necessary.

Trap strips shall be re-established or relocated as needed to maintain plant density, width, and height.

Periodically evaluate the trap strip effectiveness to meet the planned purpose(s) and adapt management as needed.

REFERENCE

National Agronomy Manual, 190-V-NAM, Third Edition, June 2002, Part 502, Wind Erosion.