

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

**CROSS WIND STRIPCROPPING**

(acre)  
**CODE 589B**

**DEFINITION**

Growing crops in strips established across the prevailing wind erosion direction, and arranged so that strips susceptible to wind erosion are alternated with strips having a protective cover that is resistant to wind erosion.

When the direction of erosion-susceptible strips deviates from perpendicular to the prevailing wind erosion direction, the width of these strips shall be correspondingly reduced.

Strip orientation shall not result in an angle of deviation that exceeds 45 degrees during the management period(s) when wind erosion is expected to occur. The angle of deviation is the angle between an imaginary line perpendicular to the long side of the strip and the prevailing wind erosion direction.

**PURPOSES**

This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to support one or both of the following:

- \* Reduce soil erosion from wind.
- \* Protect growing crops from damage by wind-borne soil particles.

C. Arrangement of Strips:

Strips susceptible to wind erosion shall be alternated with strips that provide protective cover.

Crops shall be rotated so that protective cover is maintained in alternate strips during those management periods when wind erosion is expected to occur.

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies to cropland susceptible to wind erosion.

Two or more strips having protective cover may be next to each other, but strips susceptible to erosion must be separated by a strip providing protective cover.

**CRITERIA**

**General Criteria Applicable To All Purposes Named Above**

A. Number of Strips:

A cross wind stripcropping system shall consist of at least two strips.

D. Vegetative Cover:

Vegetation in a stripcropping arrangement consists of crops grown in a planned rotation.

Alternate strips shall be crops or crop residues which provide protective cover during those management periods when wind erosion is expected to occur.

B. Width and Direction of Strips:

Strips having protective cover and managed as part of a crop rotation may be the same width as the erosion susceptible strips or may be narrower, but in any case shall not be less than 25 feet.

Acceptable protective cover includes a growing crop, including grasses, legumes, or grass-legume mixtures, standing stubble, or tilled residue with enough surface cover to provide protection.

**Additional Criteria To Reduce Soil Erosion From Wind**

The maximum width of strips, measured perpendicular to strip direction, shall not exceed 660 feet.

The effective width of strips shall be measured along the prevailing wind erosion direction for those

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management periods when wind erosion is expected to occur and for which the system is designed.

Strip width shall not exceed that permitted by the planned soil loss objective, or the maximum permissible width specified in this standard.

The width of strips shall be determined using current approved wind erosion prediction technology. Calculations shall account for the effects of other practices in the conservation management system.

### **Additional Criteria To Protect Growing Crops From Damage By Wind-borne Soil Particles**

The effective width shall be measured along the prevailing wind erosion direction during those management periods when sensitive crops are susceptible to damage by wind-borne soil particles.

The width of strips shall not exceed the width permitted by the crop tolerance to blowing soil as specified in the FOTG, other accepted technical references, or other planned crop protection objectives.

Crop tolerance to wind erosion is the maximum rate of blowing soil that the plants can tolerate without significant plant damage due to abrasion, burial, or desiccation.

The width of strips shall be determined using current approved wind erosion prediction technology to estimate wind erosion during specific crop management periods. Calculations shall account for the effects of other practices in the conservation management systems.

### **CONSIDERATIONS**

The effectiveness of CROSS WIND STRIPCROPPING (589B) is maximized when the strips are oriented as close to perpendicular as possible to the prevailing wind erosion direction for the management period for which the system is designed.

Transport of wind-borne sediment and sediment-borne contaminants offsite is reduced by this practice when used in a conservation management system.

Where this practice is used in combination with the practice, CONSERVATION CROP ROTATION (328), the stripcropping design must be consistent with the crop sequence.

Strip widths may be adjusted, within the limits of the criteria above, to accommodate widths of farm equipment to minimize partial or incomplete passes and an even number of trips across the field.

Alternative practices which may be used to separate erosion-susceptible strips include CROSS WIND TRAP STRIPS (589C), HERBACEOUS WIND BARRIERS (422A), or WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT (380).

Other practices that may need to be considered are residue management practices. Where field slopes become steep enough that sheet and rill water erosion becomes a concern CONTOUR STRIPCROPPING (585) or FIELD STRIP CROPPING (586) may need to be considered.

### **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.

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

### **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

Erosion-resistant strips in rotation shall be managed to maintain the planned vegetative cover and surface roughness during periods when wind erosion is expected to occur. The protective cover must be adequate to inhibit the initiation of wind erosion and to trap saltating soil particles originating upwind.

Wind-borne sediment accumulations along strip edges shall be removed and redistributed over the surface of the field as determined appropriate.

### **REFERENCE**

National Agronomy Manual, Second Edition, March 1988, Part 502 - Wind Erosion.