

TABLE 5A

CONTOUR STRIPCROPPING PRACTICE (P) SUBFACTOR TABLE

STRIPCROPPING (P) SUBFACTOR VALUES FOR SOD BASED ROTATIONS^{1/}

STRIPS	CLEAR, SPRING SEEDED HAY ^{2/}					WITH SMALL GRAIN SEEDING ^{3/}			
	2	1.0	.86	.82	.78	.77	.84	.79	.77
4	1.0	.81	.72	.69	.66	.77	.69	.67	
	2-3	2-4	2-5	2-6	2-7	2-(4,5)	2-(6,5)	2-(7,5)	
COVER-MANAGEMENT CONDITION PAIRINGS									
STRIPS	HIGH RESIDUE, VERY ROUGH FALLOW ^{5/}					MODERATE RESIDUE, ROUGH FALLOW & SMALL GRAIN ^{6/}			
	2	.97	.87	.81	.79	.92	.85	.81	.91
4	.95	.83	.75	.70	.88	.78	.73	.87	.80
	3-4	3-5	3-6	3-7	4-5	4-6	4-7	5-6	5-7
COVER-MANAGEMENT CONDITIONB PAIRINGS									

COVER-MANAGEMENT CONDITION PAIRINGS □ □

Tables based on an average row gradient of 0.5%, low ridge height (2-3 inches), 12% RUSLE slope gradient with the number of strips listed spanning 100% of the RUSLE slope length, and only 2 cover-management conditions being on the RUSLE slope at any given time.

1/ Rotations where cross-slope sod strips are alternated with cross-slope cultivated strips down the slope. Sediment deposition is induced by the sod.

2/ Sod-based rotations where hay crop is established in the spring without a nurse or companion crop of small grain. Half of the strips are always in hay, which is condition 2.

3/ Sod-based rotations where a companion crop of small grain is sown with hay seed, or hay crop is sown in stubble after small grain harvest. Half of the strips are always in hay.

4/ Rotations where cross-slope strips of contrasting residue amounts or surface roughness are alternated down the slope, or strips of small grain alternate with clean tilled row crops. Sediment deposition is induced by a strip that is either rougher surfaced or more residue covered, or has standing small grain or small grain stubble. Seasonal shifts in location of the sediment trapping versus sediment producing strip during the cropping year are acceptable as long as the contrasting cover strip types alternate at all times.

5/ Rotations where strips with greater than 75% residue cover or roughness depressions 7 inches or deeper alternate with strips of lesser cover or shallower tillage depressions at all times.

6/ Rotations where strips with greater than 40% but less than 75% residue cover or surface roughness depressions, 4-6 inches deep, or strips of growing small grain or small grain stubble, alternate with strips of lesser cover or shallower tillage depressions at all times.

TABLE 5B

FIELD STRIPCROPPING PRACTICE (P) SUBFACTOR TABLE

STRIPCROPPING (P) SUBFACTOR VALUES FOR SOD BASED ROTATIONS^{1/}

STRIPS	CLEAR, SPRING SEEDED HAY ^{2/}				WITH SMALL GRAIN SEEDING ^{3//}			
2	1.0	.91	.88	.86	.85	.89	.86	.86
4	1.0	.83	.81	.80	.79	.82	.80	.79
	2-3	2-4	2-5	2-6	2-7	2-(4,5)	2(6,5)-	2-(7,5)
COVER-MANAGEMENT CONDITION PAIRINGS								

STRIPS	HIGH RESIDUE, VERY ROUGH FALLOW ^{5/}				MODERATE RESIDUE, ROUGH FALLOW & SMALL GRAIN ^{6/}				
2	.97	.92	.88	.87	.95	.90	.89	.94	.92
4	.95	.88	.84	.82	.91	.86	.84	.92	.89

	3-4	3-5	3-6	3-7	4-5	4-6	4-7	5-6	5-7
COVER-MANAGEMENT CONDITION PAIRINGS									

Tables based on an average row gradient of 3.0%, low ridge height (2-3 inches), 12% RUSLE slope gradient with the number of strips listed spanning 100% of the RUSLE slope length, and only 2 cover-management conditions being on the RUSLE slope at any given time.

^{1/} Rotations where cross-slope sod strips are alternated with cross-slope cultivated strips down the slope. Sediment deposition is induced by the sod.

^{2/} Sod-based rotations where hay crop is established in the spring without a nurse or companion crop of small grain. Half of the strips are always in hay, which is condition 2.

^{3/} Sod-based rotations where a companion crop of small grain is sown with hay seed, or hay crop is sown in stubble after small grain harvest. Half of the strips are always in hay.

^{4/} Rotations where cross-slope strips of contrasting residue amounts or surface roughness are alternated down the slope, or strips of small grain alternate with clean tilled row crops. Sediment deposition is induced by a strip that is either rougher surfaced or more residue covered, or has standing small grain or small grain stubble. Seasonal shifts in location of the sediment trapping versus sediment producing strip during the cropping year are acceptable as long as the contrasting cover strip types alternate at all times.

^{5/} Rotations where strips with greater than 75% residue cover or roughness depressions 7 inches or deeper alternate with strips of lesser cover or shallower tillage depressions at all times.

^{6/} Rotations where strips with greater than 40% but less than 75% residue cover or surface roughness depressions, 4-6 inches deep, or strips of growing small grain or small grain stubble, alternate with strips of lesser cover or shallower tillage depressions at all times.

TABLE 5C
 BUFFER STRIP CROPPING PRACTICE (P) SUBFACTOR TABLES

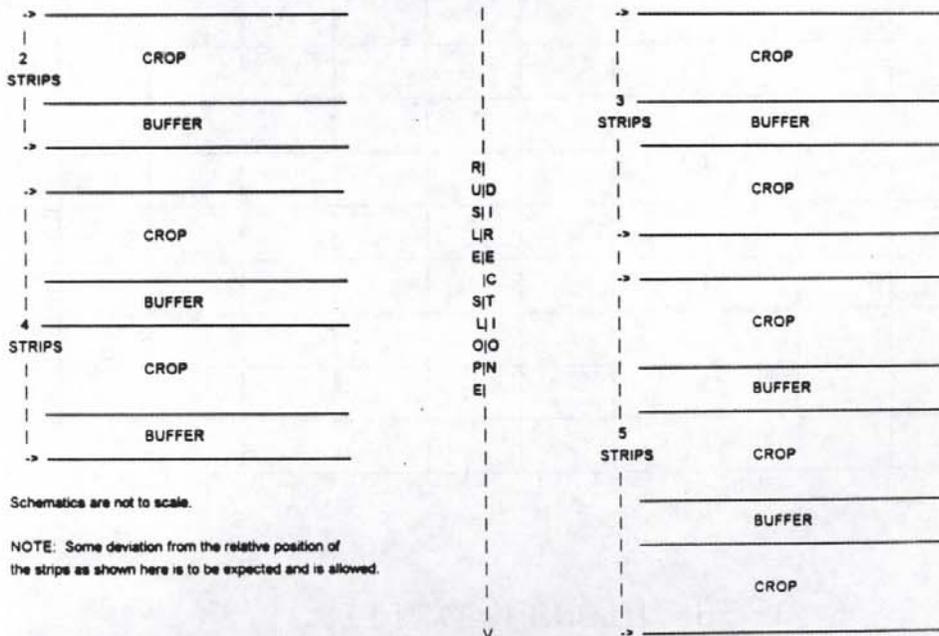
NO OF STRIPS	CROP-BUFFER STRIP RATIO ^{1/}									
	9-1	4-1	9-1	4-1	9-1	4-1	9-1	4-1	9-1	4-1
2	.90	.77	.89	.77	.90	.77	.90	.78	.92	.79
3	.72	.70	.72	.70	.72	.70	.73	.70	.75	.70
4	.74	.64	.71							
5										
	3-1		4-1		5-1		6-1		7-1	
COVER-MANAGEMENT CONDITION PAIRINGS, UNHARVESTED BUFFERS										

NO OF STRIPS	CROP-BUFFER STRIP RATIO ^{1/}									
	9-1	4-1	9-1	4-1	9-1	4-1	9-1	4-1	9-1	4-1
2	.99	.99	.93	.86	.92	.82	.92	.80	.94	.82
3	.98	.98	.82	.82	.78	.77	.76	.74	.78	.73
4	.98	.98	.81	.76	.79	.72	.78	.70	.83	.72
5	.98	.98	.75	.73	.74	.70	.73	.69	.77	.70
	3-2		4-2		5-2		6-2		7-2	
COVER-MANAGEMENT CONDITION PAIRINGS, HARVESTED BUFFERS										

Tables based on an average row gradient of 0.5%, low ridge height (2-3 inches), 12% RUSLE slope gradient with the number of strips listed spanning 100% of the RUSLE slope length, a continuous cover-management condition on all cultivated crop strips, and the position of the buffer/crop strips on the slope as shown below. Use upper table for buffer strips that are left in an unharvested condition, condition 1. They may be mowed for maintenance purposes. Use lower table for buffer strips that are mowed and harvested for forage, condition 2.

^{1/} Ratio of cultivated crop strip to perennial sod (buffer) strip. 9-1 ratio means 10% of the RUSLE slope length is in buffer strip(s).
 4-1 ratio is 20% of the RUSLE slope length in buffer strip(s).

POSITION OF STRIPS ON RUSLE SLOPE



Schematics are not to scale.

NOTE: Some deviation from the relative position of the strips as shown here is to be expected and is allowed.