



United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Resource-Conserving Crop Rotation – Supplemental Payment Activity – CCR99



Benefits

A resource-conserving crop rotation means a crop rotation that includes at least one resource conserving crop, and reduces wind and water erosion, increases soil organic matter, improves soil fertility and tilth, interrupts pest cycles, reduces depletion of soil moisture or reduce the need for irrigation in applicable areas, and may provide protection and habitat for pollinators.

Definition - Resource-Conserving Crop

Resource conserving crops are defined as: (1) a perennial grass, legume, or grass/legume grown for use as forage, seed for planting, or green manure, (2) a high residue producing crop, or (3) a cover crop following an annual crop.

Note: This practice applies to either adopting a resource-conserving crop rotation or modifying an existing rotation that meets the criteria for improving a resource-conserving crop rotation to a higher conservation level (more years of grass and/or legumes, more crop diversity, more annual crops with cover crops, or more years of a high residue crops, etc.).

Land Use Applicability

This practice is applicable on cropland.

Criteria for Resource-Conserving Crop Rotation

General Criteria:

1. The rotation shall cover at least 3 years of the CSP contract.
2. The resource conserving crop rotation is considered adopted when the resource conserving crop is planted on at least 1/3 of the rotation acres. The resource conserving crop must be adopted by the third year of the contract and established or planted on all rotation acres prior to the final annual payment.

Cropping Criteria Options:

1. A minimum of two crops if one of the crops is a perennial lasting at least 2 years, OR;
2. A minimum of 2 crops, if no perennial, with a cover crop (not harvested) following one of the crop years (no silage or crop residue removed from the system), this may include a summer fallow if seeded to a cover crop, OR;
3. A minimum of 3 crops, if no perennial, where at least 1/2 the rotation consists of high residue crops.



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Documentation Requirements for Resource-Conserving Crop Rotation

Planned Resource-Conserving Crop Rotation(s):

List crop rotation(s), resource conserving crops, and cover crops that will follow the specific crops as applicable for each rotation to receive supplemental payment:

Rotation#1: _____ Fields: _____ Years _____

Resource Conserving Crop(s) to be used: _____

Rotation#2: _____ Fields: _____ Years _____

Resource Conserving Crop(s) to be used: _____

Rotation#3: _____ Fields: _____ Years _____

Resource Conserving Crop(s) to be used: _____

Records:

- Crop rotation records by field
- Cover crops planted

Indiana Supplemental Information

Indiana Resource Conserving Cover Types

Perennial Cover <u>1/</u>	High Residue Crops <u>2/</u>	Cover Crops <u>3/</u>
Alfalfa	Barley	Radish (forage, oilseed)
Clover (Alsike, Red, White)	Corn (grain)	Alsike Clover
Birdsfoot Trefoil	Millet	Annual Ryegrass
Kentucky Bluegrass	Milo	Barley
Lespedeza (Korean, common)	Oats	Buckwheat
Orchardgrass	Popcorn	Canola/rape
Perennial Ryegrass	Rye	Cowpeas
Redtop	Sorghum	Crabgrass (red river)
Smooth Brome	Sorghum-Sudangrass Hybrids	Crimson Clover
Tall Fescue	Triticale	Field Peas/winter peas
Timothy	Wheat	Hairy Vetch
Wildrye (Canada, Riverbank, Virginia, etc.)	2/ Full-season crops managed to leave 50 percent or more residue cover. Not harvested for silage or biomass.	Oats
Big Bluestem		Red Clover
Prairie Dropseed		Rye
Eastern Gamagrass		Sorghum-Sudangrass Hybrids
Indiangrass		Sweetclovers
Little Bluestem		Triticale
Sideoat Grama		Turnips
Switchgrass		Wheat
Native Forbs and Legumes		Woollypod Vetch

1/ Cover must be grown for two years or more.

3/ Cover to be established early enough in growing season to provide adequate cover.