

May 2014

EC55-107 Stop Wind Erosion

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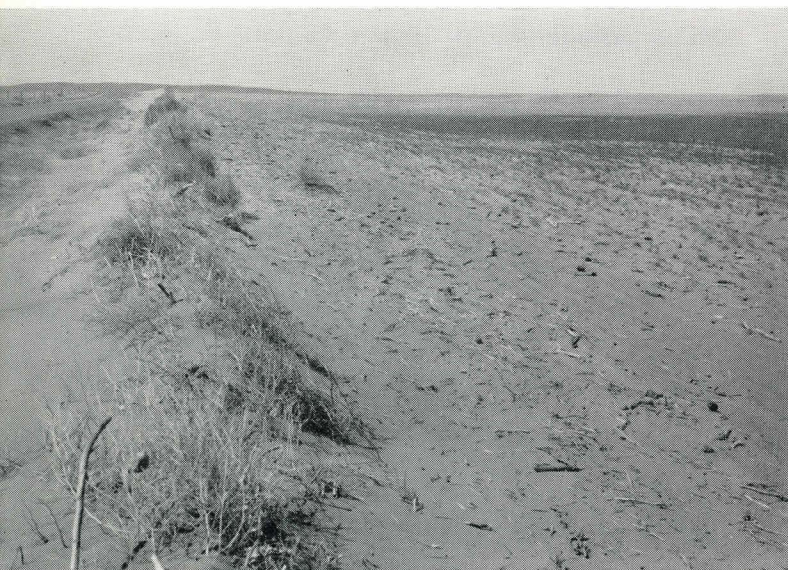
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February 1955

EC 55-107

Stop Wind Erosion

*Save the Crop and You Save the Soil
Save the Soil and You Save the Crop*



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**DRIFTING SOIL
WASTES BOTH
SOIL AND CROP**

**RESIDUE COVER
SAVES BOTH
SOIL AND CROP**

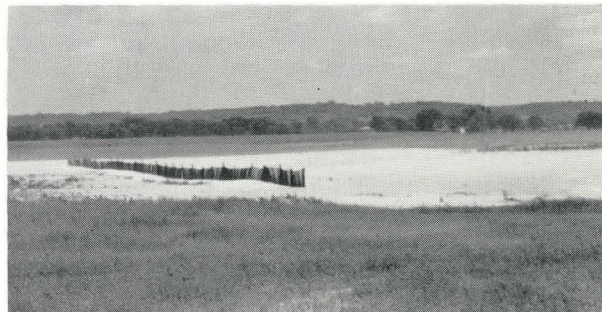


Extension Service, University of Nebraska College of Agriculture;
Soil Conservation Service and Agricultural Research Service of U. S.
Department of Agriculture, cooperating. W. V. Lambert, Director

Protected Soil



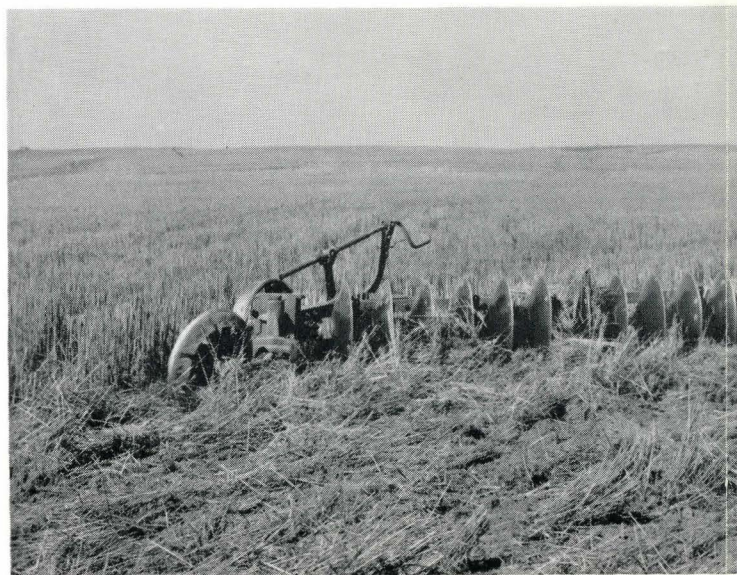
Strip-crop farming: stubble strip is being followed by the stubble-mulch system. This protects the land against wind and water erosion. The other strip is protected by wheat and the wheat stubble will continue the protection following harvest.



Mulch, manure or snow fence stops small blowouts.

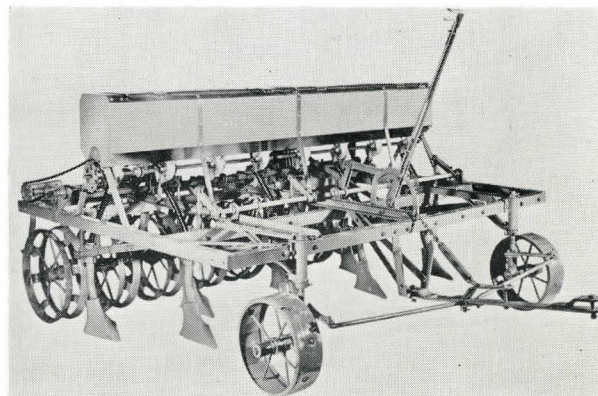


When cultivating does not stop blowing, blank list.



Fallow and prepare the seedbed so that plenty of crop residue

It helps to seed sandy lands and bad blow areas to perennial grasses. Be sure to avoid overgrazing by livestock.



This shoe-type drill seeds well through residue. Leave enough residue between rows to prevent soil blowing.

il Won't Blow!

Conservation methods pictured on these pages may help you protect the soil on your farm.



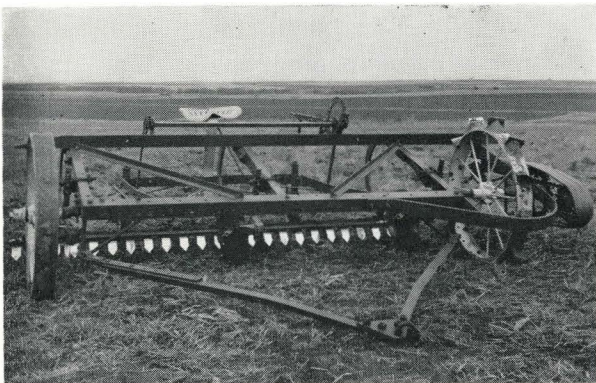
When blowing starts, cultivate land with 4-inch shovels or list in strips 1 to 3 rods apart to roughen the surface.



Residue is kept on the surface. Use a one-way disk only once.



Terrace or ridge snow to provide wind barriers.



A machine with V-sweeps or a rod weeder will prepare the seedbed without burying residue cover.

Plant cover crops in the fall on row-crop land to protect your soil from blowing. Do not overgraze during the winter.



THINGS TO DO

1. Fallow and prepare seedbed in a way that will keep crop residue on the surface.
2. Maintain cloddy or rough surface to reduce erosion when there is too little residue cover.
3. Plant crop through residue. Leave enough residue on or in the surface to prevent soil movement.
4. Practice strip cropping, and stubble-mulch farm the fallow strips. If soil is sandy, strips must be narrower than for finer textured soils.
5. Plant cover crops in the fall on row-crop land.
6. Plant narrow field shelterbelts, especially on irrigated or sandy land.
7. Terrace or ridge snow to provide wind barriers.
8. Mulch with manure or old hay, or use snow fence on small areas where bad blowing is starting. Prevent the blow spot from spreading.
9. Seed sandy land to perennial grasses for permanent protection.
10. Plant grasses in a stubble cover.
11. Cultivate land with 4-inch shovels or list in strips 1 to 3 rods apart when blowing starts.
12. If serious blowing continues, split undisturbed strips.
13. After blowing stops and crop begins new growth, harrow to level the furrows.

THINGS NOT TO DO

1. Don't burn or overgraze crop residues.
2. Don't overgraze grassland, especially where soil is sandy.
3. Don't bury crop residue when fallowing or preparing the seedbed.
4. Don't bury residue when drilling.
5. Don't use disk or harrow implements in preparing the seedbed. They destroy clods and pulverize the soil.
6. Don't leave diverted acres bare. Plant a cover crop of sorghum, millet, or sudan. In fall, plant oats or barley.
7. Don't leave blow areas bare. Cover with manure or other refuse if necessary. Plant a quick-growing cover crop of oats or barley, or in spring list and plant sorghum or corn.
8. Don't allow livestock to run on sandy soils or areas subject to blowing. The stock further pulverize the surface soil.
9. Don't cut stubble too short. Leave 12 to 16 inches of stubble if possible.
10. Don't plow grassland that is subject to blowing.