

Resource Conserving Crop Rotation (RCCR) – Supplemental payment activity – CCR99



Activity Description

Resource-conserving crop rotation means a crop rotation that:

1. Includes at least one resource conserving crop as determined by the State Conservationist;
2. Reduces erosion;
3. Improves soil fertility and tilth;
4. Interrupts pest cycles; and
5. In applicable areas, reduces depletion of soil moisture or otherwise reduces the need for irrigation.

Resource-conserving crop means a crop that is one of the following:

1. A perennial grass;
2. A legume grown for use as forage, seed for planting, or green manure;
3. A legume-grass mixture;
4. A small grain grown in combination with a grass or legume green manure crop whether inter-seeded or planted in rotation.

Land Use Applicability

Cropland (this does not include permanent hayland, orchards, or vineyards).

Criteria for Resource Conserving Crop Rotations:

The resource conserving crop rotation shall include at least one of the following resource-conserving crops:

1. A perennial grass grown at least 1 year after the seeding year with at least one other crop in the rotation.
2. A legume that is grown at least 1 year after the seeding year with at least one other crop in the rotation.
3. A legume-grass mixture that is grown at least 1 year after the seeding year with at least one other crop in the rotation,
4. A small grain grown in combination with a grass or legume that is used as a green manure, whether interseeded or planted after small grain harvest with at least two other crops in the rotation. Neither the small grain residue nor the cover crop shall be harvested or grazed.



This activity can apply to the modification of an existing RCCR to a higher conservation level by one of the following methods:

1. Add years of grass and/or legumes, (Limited to those rotations with a current perennial grass and/or legumes of at least one year beyond the seeding year, but not more than 4 current years of perennial grass and/or legume).
2. Add diversity of crops grown,
3. Add annual crops with cover crops (cover crops shall not be harvested or grazed).

Contract Criteria for Resource Conserving Crop Rotation

1. The rotation shall cover at least 3 fiscal 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 fiscal year of the contract and established or planted on all rotation acres prior to the final annual payment.

Documentation Requirements

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:

- a. Crop rotation records by field
- b. Cover crops planted

SUPPLEMENTAL PAYMENT ACTIVITY

CCR99 – OR Resource Conserving Crop Rotation

A Resource Conserving Crop means a crop that is one of the following:

(1) A perennial grass; a legume grown for use as forage, seed for planting, or green manure; or a legume/grass mixture.

In Oregon this includes: grass hay, legume hay, grass/legume hay, grass pasture, legume pasture, grass/legume pasture, grass for seed, and legumes for seed.

(2) A small grain grown in combination with a grass or legume green manure crop whether inter-seeded or planted in rotation.

In Oregon this includes winter small grains and spring small grains.

Common Perennial Grasses in Oregon: ryegrass, fine fescues, tall fescues, bentgrass, orchardgrass, and timothy

Common Legumes in Oregon: clovers (white, red, crimson), vetch, field peas, and alfalfa

Common Small Grains in Oregon: barley, oats, rye, and wheat

If you have a question about a grass or legume not listed here, please contact the Oregon State Agronomist.

Oregon Crop Rotations Meeting the Definition of Resource Conserving Crop Rotations

See below for Criteria for Resource Conserving Crop Rotations. The resource conserving crop rotation is required to include at least one of the listed resource conserving crops.

Documenting the Enhancement

- 1. A map or aerial photo showing fields where the Activity is applied**
- 2. Photographs of a representative number of fields showing the adopted resource conserving crop rotation.**
- 3. Selected Resource Conserving Crop Rotation:**

4. Rotation Meets the Following Criteria:

- ___ A perennial grass grown at least 1 year after the seeding year with at least one other crop in the rotation.
- ___ A legume that is grown at least 1 year after the seeding year with at least one other crop in the rotation.
- ___ A legume-grass mixture that is grown at least 1 year after the seeding year with at least one other crop in the rotation.
- ___ A small grain grown in combination with a grass or legume that is used as a green manure, whether interseeded or planted after small grain harvest with at least two other crops in the rotation. Neither the small grain residue or the cover crop shall be harvested or grazed.

5. Crop Rotation Records by Field

Planned Crop Rotation							
Applied Crop Rotation							
Field(s)	Crop 1	Crop 2	Crop 3	Crop 4	Crop 5	Crop 6	Crop 7