Step 1: Determine available water quantity & quality; water source (surface and/or aquifer); & crop consumptive use.

Step 2: As applicable, do Irrigation Land Leveling.

Step 3: Select appropriate irrigation technology to fit cropping system (consumptive use), water quality/quantity, etc.

Step 4: Assess soil fertility and soil health baseline conditions; apply compost, manure & fertilizers and other inputs as needed (e.g., gypsum).

Step 5: As applicable, plant cover crop cocktail to build soil health/fertility & to transition into no-till/strip-till/ridge-till.

Step 6: Use No-till/Strip-Till/Ridge-Till (minimal soil disturbance) to plant your cash crop (crop rotation) & cover crop (i.e., soil building, grazing, etc.).

Step 7: Began your crop rotation (include cover crops as much as is possible, i.e., based on water availability, drought, etc.). Adjust the planned crop rotation as is necessary due to markets/economics, climate & other factors.

Step 8: Implement your Integrated Pest Mgt. (IPM) plan to include Prevention, Avoidance, Monitoring and Suppression. Healthy soil is the key to a successful plan.

Weed Control: The more diversity in the rotation, the easier it is to control weeds. Cover crops compete with weeds & crop residues suppress establishment of the weeds. In No-Till, herbicides replace tillage.

Managing Diseases & Insects: Crop rotations are the most effective way of reducing many pest populations.

Soil Health Mgt. System GUIDE for Irrigated Cropland

As applicable, additional Practices: Alley Cropping, Forage Planting, Prescribed Grazing, Windbreak, Strip-Cropping, Deep Tillage, Herbaceous Wind Barriers, etc.

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Use a net return per rotational acre to measure profitability of various crop rotations.