

CONTINUOUS CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

COMMON SOUTH DAKOTA PRACTICES CROPLAND

CP5A - Field Windbreak Establishment

A field windbreak is a single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs that protects the soil from wind erosion, protects sensitive crops, and controls blowing snow.

Field windbreaks must be located to protect the field from serious wind erosion. In South Dakota the primary wind direction for controlling wind erosion is from the north-northwest. The unsheltered distance “L” of the field must be large enough so that the potential wind erosion is greater than “T”. Generally one to three rows are needed, with a maximum of 5 rows.



10-15 years
20% incentive
SIP PIP

CP8A – Grass Waterways

A grassed waterway is a natural or constructed vegetated channel within a cropland field where water tends to concentrate and flow off the field. The waterway is shaped and graded to carry surface water at a non-erosive velocity to a stable outlet. Waterways may be installed up to 2 times the minimum design standard, not to exceed a maximum width of 100 feet.



10 years
20% incentive
SIP PIP

CP16A – Shelterbelt Establishment

A windbreak or shelterbelt is a linear planting of trees and shrubs used to reduce wind and control snow deposition. Shelterbelts also provide excellent protection from the elements for wildlife, livestock, houses and farm buildings. Plantings may be applied up to 2 times the design width needed for protecting farmsteads. The minimum design width, if one of the first two rows is a conifer, is 6 rows in eastern SD and 5 rows in western SD. There must be an existing resource concern, such as a farmstead or livestock area that needs protection.



10-15 years
SIP PIP

CP17A - Living Snow Fences

Similar to field windbreaks, living snow fences help manage snow deposits by protecting buildings, roads, and other property. Apply this practice to eligible cropland to protect against drifting snow on lanes, roads, railroads, or public facilities. Three to five rows of trees and shrubs provide the necessary density to stop drifting snow and keep it off the roadway. The windward row should be planted 160 to 250 feet from the shoulder of the road.



10-15 years
SIP PIP

CP18B Vegetation to Reduce Salinity

This practice is to either establish permanent salt tolerant vegetation within saline seep areas (EC>4), or establish permanent vegetative cover in areas causing seeps. The cover must address the resource problem with the minimum acreage needed to control the saline seep. Enrolled acreage shall not exceed 50 acres.



10 years
PIP

CP18C Salt Tolerant Vegetation

This practice is to establish permanent salt tolerant vegetative cover on eligible cropland with existing high water tables that will improve the environmental benefits of the farm or ranch. The cover must address the resource problem with the minimum acreage needed. Enrolled acreage shall not exceed 50 acres.

CP21 – Filter Strips

A filter strip is an area of grass or other permanent vegetation used to reduce sediment, organics, nutrients, pesticides, and other contaminants from runoff and to maintain or improve water quality. Vegetative cover must be installed immediately adjacent and parallel to streams, wetlands, lakes and other permanent water bodies. Minimum width of a filter strip is 20 feet; the maximum average width cannot exceed 120 feet.



10-15 years
20% incentive
SIP PIP

CP22 - Riparian Buffer

A riparian forest buffer is an area of trees and shrubs located immediately adjacent and parallel to streams, lakes, wetlands, or other permanent water bodies greater than 5 acres in size. It intercepts contaminants from surface runoff and shallow subsurface flows before they reach the water body. Riparian buffers also improve fish and wildlife habitat. Minimum width is 35 feet. Maximum average width shall not exceed 180 feet on each side of a stream. An area of native grasses and forbs may be added if needed for concentrated flow conditions immediately adjacent and up-gradient of the buffer.



10-15 years
20% incentive
SIP PIP

CP23 – Wetland Restoration (on 100 year floodplains)

CP23A – Wetland Restoration (non-floodplains)

Apply these practices to eligible wetlands and associated uplands that are suitably located and adapted to the restoration of wetland functions. Restore wetland hydrology to the extent technically feasible. Acres required to provide a protective buffer to the wetland and enhance wildlife habitat shall not exceed a 3 to 1 upland to wetland ratio for CP23. For CP23A the maximum upland to wetland ratio is 4 to 1. Seed the upland area to a grass and legume mixture best for wildlife.



10-15 years
20% incentive
SIP PIP

CP27 – Farmable Wetlands Pilot Wetlands

CP28 – Farmable Wetlands Pilot Buffer

An offer must have both CP27 and CP28. Wetland hydrology and vegetation must be restored to the maximum extent possible. Buffer must be at least 30 feet wide and may not exceed the larger of an average width of 150 feet surrounding the wetland, or 4 times the size of the wetland. Wetlands greater than 40 acres in size are not eligible for enrollment. Seed the upland buffer to a grass and legume mixture best for wildlife.



10-15 years
20% incentive
SIP PIP

CP33 – Habitat Buffers for Upland Birds (Bobwhite quail)

Establish a 30 foot to 120 foot wide buffer around a cropland field to provide food and cover for quail. Establish native warm season grasses, legumes, and forbs. This practice is only applicable to Tripp, Gregory, Charles Mix, Bon Homme, Yankton, Clay, Lincoln, and Union counties.



10 years
SIP PIP

CP37 – Duck Nesting Habitat

This practice is used to enhance duck nesting habitat on the most duck productive areas of the state. Up to 10 to 1 upland to wetland ratio in east river with >25 duck nesting pairs/mi.² The minimum upland to wetland ratio is 4 to 1. Wetlands must be outside the 100 year floodplain. Either cropped or associated non-cropped wetlands can be used to qualify upland. Only cropped wetlands earn a rental payment. Seed the upland area to dense nesting cover (DNC) best for wildlife.



10-15 years
20% incentive
SIP PIP

CP38 – SAFE Wildlife Habitat for pheasants

All east river counties plus Jones, Stanley, Gregory, Tripp, and Lyman were eligible for the pheasant practice. South Dakota allocation used up. Currently not accepting offers for this practice.

CP38 – SAFE Western SD Grassland Wildlife Habitat

All west river counties except Jones, Stanley, Gregory, Tripp, and Lyman are eligible for western grassland SAFE. Enroll with corresponding practices CP1, CP2, CP4D & CP10. Offer must have minimum length and width of 600 feet. Seed to at least 2 grasses and 1 legume. At least 2 species for existing grass covers.



10-15 years
SIP PIP

CP41 – FWP Flooded Prairie Wetland

The purpose is to establish the functions and values of wetlands that have been subject to the natural overflow of a prairie wetland. Apply this practice to eligible cropland in the Prairie Pothole CPA. An associated buffer (CP28) must be enrolled with the CP41. Minimum width is 30 feet, maximum of 4 to 1 upland to wetland ratio. Hydrology and vegetation must be restored to the maximum extent possible. The maximum acceptable size of any one CP41 is 20 contiguous acres.



10-15 years
20% incentive
SIP PIP

CONTINUOUS CRP

MARGINAL PASTURELAND PRACTICES

CP22 - Riparian Buffer

Apply to marginal pastureland immediately adjacent and parallel to streams, lakes, and other permanent water bodies greater than 5 acres in size. Plantings of predominately native trees, shrubs and grasses that catch pollutants before they reach a water body. Riparian buffers also improve fish and wildlife habitat. Minimum width is 35 feet. Maximum average width shall not exceed 180 feet on each side of the stream. A strip of native grass, if needed for concentrated flow conditions shall not exceed 20 feet in width.



10-15 years
20% incentive
SIP PIP

CP29 – Marginal Pastureland Wildlife Habitat Buffer

The natural vegetation for the site is primarily a mix of grasses, shrubs, and forbs. Offered acreage must be immediately adjacent to streams or permanent water bodies greater than 5 acres in size from which water flows off the farm. The minimum acceptable width is 20 feet. The maximum average width shall not exceed 120 feet. The offer must enhance the natural community and provide water quality improvement and wildlife habitat benefits.



10-15 years
20% incentive
SIP PIP

CP30 – Marginal Pastureland Wetland Buffer

This practice will enhance and/or restore hydrology and plant communities associated with existing or degraded wetland complexes. Offered acreage must be immediately adjacent to streams, wetlands, or permanent water bodies greater than 5 acres in size from which water flows off the farm. The minimum acceptable width is 20 feet. The maximum average width shall not exceed 120 feet. The offer must treat a water quality concern.



10-15 years
20% incentive
SIP PIP



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