

Instructions for the 1997 Special NRI Study

Introduction

The Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform (FAIR) Act of 1996 and fluctuating commodity prices may influence farmers' decisions for several years. To make informed policy and program decisions, NRCS requires measurement of the impacts of changes that land use and cultural operations have on the natural resource base. Thus, it is vital to monitor changes caused by provisions of the Act.

The 1997 Special National Resources Inventory (NRI) Study will measure and record changes in selected land cover/use, changes in the extent and intensity of production, and changes in soil conservation practices. This study will gather information from 5,997 NRI primary sampling units (PSUs) located in 39 states in 541 counties. The sample was selected by the Iowa State University Statistical Laboratory. The Study will be conducted in accordance with procedures and standards that have been established for the NRI program. It will provide a scientifically credible basis for measuring overall effects of changing conservation programs.

General Data Gathering Instructions

Sample Sites

The 1997 Special NRI Study includes 5,997 primary sampling units (PSUs), which are a subset of the 300,000 PSUs used for the main (foundation) 1997 NRI. Of these PSUs, 4,003 were also part of the 1996 NRI Special Study, and 3,004 of the PSUs for the 1996 special study were also part of the 1995 Erosion Update.

Data collection for the 5,997 PSUs in this special study is to have higher priority than data collection for the 1997 NRI PSUs not included in the study [see July 31, 1997, memo from Carole Jett, Deputy Chief for Soil Survey and Resource Assessment].

Data for the 1997 Special NRI Study must be obtained for the same (exact) locations used for 1992 NRI data gathering and for the foundation 1997 NRI.

Data Gathering Strategy

An important part of the strategy for this special study is that data gathered for the foundation 1997 NRI must be performed before data collection for the 1997 Special NRI Study. Information gathered for the foundation NRI will be used to check for errors and to supply additional data for the Special Study PSUs.

For each special study PSU, data collection and entry should be completed first using the foundation 1997 NRI instructions and data entry software; then the 1997 NRI Special Study software should be used to record the extra data elements. A special study PSU should not be returned to the ISU server as complete (with status **CO**) until data collection and entry are completed for both studies. [**Note:** For the nine Eastern States, the special study data are being collected at the National Cartography and Geospatial Center (NCG). Regular NRI data collection for the special study PSUs in these nine states should be completed immediately, and the PSUs should be returned to the ISU server with status as complete (CO).]

The 1997 Special NRI Study will continue to employ several data collection strategies begun in 1996 including utilization of special sources of imagery, use of specialized data recording and data handling technologies, and the identification of changes in cropland extent and conservation practices for the entire PSU.

PSU Support Maps

The PSU support map used in the 1997 NRI should be used to answer the questions in Modules II and III of the 1997 NRI Special Study. A new PSU support map or the map that was used to enumerate polygons for the 1996 NRI Special Study should be used for Modules IV and V of the 1997 NRI Special Study.

Modules

Instructions for the 1997 Special NRI Study are grouped into modules. Modules I, IV, and V contain instructions for PSU data elements, and modules II and III provide instructions for point data elements.

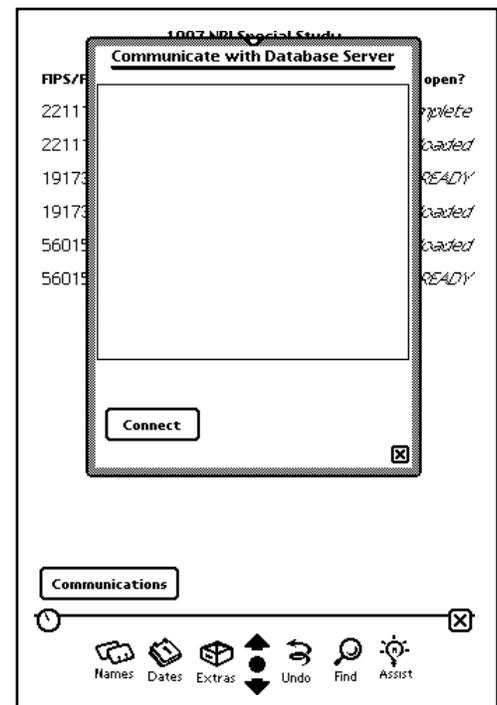
Communication

To enter data for the 1997 Special NRI Study, two requirements must be met:

1. The PSUs in question must be on the PDA in the 1997 NRI package and in CO (complete status). Use the usual communication and data entry routine just as you would for any PSU.
2. The PSUs in question must be on the PDA in the 1997 Special NRI Study package. Use the following directions to access PSUs from the server. They reside in a data base unique to the Special Study.

Step 1—Open the package. Tap **NRI97SS** from the all icons list in the extras drawer

Step 2—Initiate communications. Tap **Communications** in the lower left corner of the package screen.



Step 3—Tap **Connect** in the lower left corner of the **Communicate with Database Server** screen. Tap **connect** in the lower right corner of the **Connect From** screen. (Remember to check the phone number. It should be the same one you use for the 1997 NRI.) The PDA will automatically connect to the Server and tell you when it is successful.

Step 4—Tap **Get PSU...** in the lower left corner of the **Communicate with Database Server** screen. Enter the correct State and County codes in the displayed screen. (Entry can be by choice list, handwriting, or by double tapping the entry line to bring up a keyboard.) Tap **Get list** in the lower right corner of the displayed screen. The PDA will return a list of the Special Study PSUs in the selected county. Select the desired PSUs by tapping the box to their left and checking them. Tap **Retrieve** in the lower part of the **Communicate with Database Server** screen. The PDA will retrieve the selected PSUs.

Step 5—Tap **Disconnect** in the lower part of the **Communicate with Database Server** screen. Tap **OK** when asked. The PDA will disconnect.

In order to return PSUs to the server, they must be in one of the following statuses:

CO—complete, UC—unable to complete, NS—not started.

Use the following direction to return PSUs to the server:

Step 1—Tap **NRI97SS** from the all icons list in the extras drawer

Step 2—Tap **Communications** in the lower left corner of the package screen.

Step 3—Tap **Connect** in the lower left corner of the **Communicate with Database Server** screen. Tap **connect** in the lower right corner of the **Connect From** screen. (Remember to check the phone number. It should be the same one you use for the 1997 NRI.) The PDA will automatically connect to the Server and tell you when it is successful.

Step 4—Tap **Send PSU...** in the lower portion of the **Communicate with Database Server** screen. Select the desired PSUs by tapping the box to their left and checking them. Tap **Send** in the lower part of the **Communicate with Database Server** screen. The PDA will send selected PSUs.

Step 5—Tap **Disconnect** in the lower part of the **Communicate with Database Server** screen. Tap **OK** when asked. The PDA will disconnect.

Data Entry

To enter data for the special study, two requirements must be met:

1. The PSUs in question must be on the PDA in the 1997 NRI package and in CO (complete status). Use the usual communication and data entry routine just as you would for any PSU.
2. The PSUs in question must be on the PDA in the 1997 Special NRI Study package. Use the directions above to access PSUs from the server. Once these two requirements (on PDA in CO status for 1997 NRI, and downloaded to Special Study package), use the following directions to access the package and enter data:

Step 1—Tap **NRI97SS** from the all icons list in the extras drawer.

Step 2—PSUs are listed on the first screen of the Special Study package. Their status relative to the 1997 NRI is listed in italics on the right side of the screen. PSUs that meet the two conditions necessary to allow data entry in the Special Study have status **complete**. To open one, just tap the **PSU ID**.

Step 3—Follow the data entry directions in the PDA instructions section of each module.

Module I—Data Gatherer Information

The top part of the first PDA screen is used to enter the name or names of data gatherers for the 1997 NRI Special Study.

Importance

This information is used in the quality assurance process.

Guidelines and Clarifications

Data gatherers for the 1997 NRI Special Study may be different from those for the foundation 1997 NRI; for example, they may be located at separate locations. Names are selected from the list that was entered during the setup routine for the foundation 1997 NRI PDA package. This list can be augmented for this special study.

Up to three names can be entered for this section.

Data Collection Instructions

Step 1—If the data gatherer for this special study is the same as one of the data gatherers for the foundation 1997 NRI, select that name from the list in the 1997 Special NRI Study package. If it is a different person, select that person's name.

Step 2—If the name of a special study data gatherer is not on the list set up for the foundation 1997 NRI, then return to the setup routine within the foundation 1997 NRI package and enter that person's name. Exit the package, re-enter the 1997 Special NRI package, and select the correct name from the pick list. [**Note:** Once the list is compiled within the foundation 1997 NRI package, the list will remain for all PSUs for that PDA.]

PDA Instructions

Step 1—Tap the diamond on the first line to the right of the word **Gatherers**. A list of names that have been entered into the setup routine for the foundation 1997 NRI will appear.

Step 2—Select the data gatherer from this PSU.

Step 3—If no more data gatherers worked on this PSU, then this section is complete. If additional gatherers worked on this PSU, proceed to the second line and repeat step 1.

Step 4—Enter any additional information needed in the notes section.

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☐ NS Notes

Gatherers:

| Point | HEL field? | 1997 L/C Use | 1996 L/C Use | Polygon |
|-------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| 1 | + | 211 | 211 | + |
| 2 | + | 410 | 410 | + |
| 3 | + | 410 | 410 | + |

| ID | Type | Acres | Notes |
|----|------|-------|-------|
| | | | |

Names Dates Extras Undo Find Assist

Note: Change in PSU status from NS to IP (in progress).
Data gatherers name added

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☐ IP Notes

Gatherers:

| | |
|---|--------|
| + | Tom O' |
| + | |
| + | |

| Point | HEL field? | 1997 L/C Use | 1996 L/C Use | Polygon |
|-------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| 1 | + | 211 | 211 | + |
| 2 | + | 410 | 410 | + |
| 3 | + | 410 | 410 | + |

| ID | Type | Acres | Notes |
|----|------|-------|-------|
| | | | |

Names Dates Extras Undo Find Assist

Module II—HEL Field Determination

Highly Erodible Land (HEL) Field determinations are recorded for points that are cropland, pastureland in a crop rotation, or CRP land for either 1996 or 1997. The HEL determinations for the 3,004 PSU's that were included in the 1995 NRI Erosion Update must be updated and verified.

Definitions

A field will be determined to be **Highly Erodible** or **Not Highly Erodible** according to the conditions in the following table.

| If the sum of the highly erodible soil map units in a field ... | Then ... |
|--|--|
| constitute 33.33 percent or more of the acreage in the field | the field is considered highly erodible (HEL). |
| equal 50 or more acres | the field is considered highly erodible (HEL). |
| do not constitute 33.33 percent nor 50 or more acres | the field is not highly erodible (NHERL). |

Importance

This information is needed to examine changes in the use and erosion levels of highly and nonhighly erodible lands; different strategies are needed to address natural resource concerns and conservation issues for HEL and NHEL tracts.

Guidelines and Clarifications

For the 3,004 PSUs that were in the 1995 Erosion Update Study, the HEL determination recorded for that study is prerecorded in the PDA (through access to the data base server at ISU). Those determinations must be verified. For the 2,993 PSUs added since 1995, current HEL determinations for each point must be recorded.

HEL field determinations were made on cropland, pastureland in a cropland rotation, or fields in the Conservation Reserve Program. Information on HEL field determinations is available in local offices and in case files. HEL field determinations were made "... for the purpose of administering the HELC provisions of FSA." **These field determinations should not be confused with the eligibility rules applied to CRP fields.**

Data Collection Instructions

Step 1—If the PSU is from the 1995 study, verify the HEL classification for the field where each point is located. (It is possible that the original determination could have changed because the field was reevaluated, that a new determination has been made that affects the HEL status of the field where the point is located, or that land cover/use has changed.)

Step 2—If the PSU is from those that have been added since 1995, an HEL field determination needs to be entered for each point where the 1997 land cover/use is cropland, pastureland in a cropland rotation, or for fields in the Conservation Reserve Program.

For steps 1 and 2, either verify or enter one of the following codes to describe the field in which the point is located:

| Code | Description |
|-------------|--|
| HEL | Highly erodible land field |
| NHEL | Non highly erodible land field |
| ND | No determination was made for this field |

If more than one point falls within the same field, enter the same determination for each point.

PDA Instructions

Step 1—If the point has a historical determination since it was part of the 1995 Erosion Update, the HEL field determination will be displayed on the PDA. If the determination is verified as correct, then no action is needed. If the information displayed is incorrect or a new determination needs to be made, tap the diamond and select the proper code.

Step 2—If the point does not have a prerecorded answer, enter the HEL field determination by tapping the diamond and selecting the proper category.

Documentation Required in PSU Folder

Include a copy of the FSA photo showing the HEL determinations and/or a copy of the worksheet showing the determination for each point.

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IP Notes

Gatherers: + Tom O' + +

| Point | HEL field? | 1997 L/C Use | 1996 L/C Use | Polygon |
|-------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| 1 | + HEL | 211 | + 211 | + |
| 2 | + | 410 | + 410 | + |
| 3 | + | 410 | + 410 | + |

| ID | Type | Acres | Notes |
|----|------|-------|-------|
| | | | |

Names Dates Extras Undo Find Assist

Module III—Land Cover/Use for 1996

Land cover/use for 1996 needs to be determined for points that are not classified as cropland, pastureland, or CRP land for 1997.

Definitions

Land Cover/Use. A term that includes categories of land cover and categories of land use. Land cover is the vegetation or other kind of material that covers the land surface. Land use is the purpose of human activity on the land; it is usually, but not always, related to land cover. The NRI uses the term land cover/use to identify the categories that account for all the surface area in the United States [BS-1982:NRI-92].

Importance

Land cover/use data are used to establish trending and changes in land uses between inventory years. The 1997 NRI Special Study measures change between 1996 and 1997, so it is important that a complete data set be available for land cover/use for both years.

Guidelines and Clarifications

Determinations are made for the field in which the point falls or that part of the field surrounding the point that would be considered in conservation planning.

The land cover/use code for 1997 will be displayed, but is not editable in the 1997 Special NRI Study package. The code is automatically provided from data entered into the foundation 1997 NRI package. If it is discovered while doing the Special Study that the 1997 NRI land cover/use is incorrect, the code must be changed within the foundation 1997 NRI package.

The land cover/use code for 1996 will be displayed, but is not editable when the 1997 land cover/use is cropland, pastureland, or CRP land. The code is automatically provided from cropping history entered into the foundation 1997 NRI package. For other 1997 land cover/uses, there will be no prerecorded code for 1996, so the 1996 cover/use must be determined and recorded.

Refer to the June 16, 1997, NRI Instructions, Point Module III—Land Use (page 2, Categories and Codes) for a listing of land cover/use categories and codes.

Data Collection Instructions

Step 1—If 1997 land cover/use is classified as cropland, pastureland, or CRP land, then go to Module IV. Otherwise, go to step 2.

Step 2—Evaluate both 1996 and 1997 imagery. Determine land cover/use for 1996 at the point.

Step 3—Record the land cover/use code for 1996.

PDA Instructions

Step 1—Entry of land cover/use codes is accomplished by hierarchical pick lists. The land cover/use pick list provides descriptions and numeric codes for each land cover/use. Tap the diamond for the point to display the pick list for the 1996 data entry field.

Step 2—Tap the appropriate code, and it will be displayed in the 1996 field on the PDA.

Module IV—PSU Cropland Polygon Inventory

The purpose of the PSU Cropland Polygon Inventory is to measure change in the amount of cropland between the 1996 and 1997 cropping seasons.

Definitions

The definitions are the same as those used in the special 1996 NRI Special Study.

Cropland. Included are land cover/use categories with codes in the range of 001–180; also included is pastureland (land cover/use codes 211 – 213) if it is in a cropland rotation. For Modules IV and V of the 1997 NRI Special Study, the following land cover/use categories are considered **cropland**:

| Categories | Codes |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Horticultural crops | 001–006 |
| Row and close grown crops | 011–116 |
| Hayland | 141–143 |
| Other cropland | 170–180 |
| Pastureland | 211–213, if in cropland rotation |

Noncropland. Included are all land cover/use categories with codes in the range of 250 to 924. Also included is continuous pastureland [cover/use codes 211–213] that is not in a cropland rotation. Note that Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land (with land cover/use code of 410) is excluded here from land considered as cropland. For Modules IV and V of the 1997 Special NRI Study, the following land cover/use categories are considered **noncropland**.

| Categories | Codes |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Pastureland | 211–213, if continuous pasture |
| Rangeland | 250 |
| Forest land | 341–342 |
| Other farmland | 400–401 |
| CRP land | 410 |
| Barren land | 611–620 |
| Other rural land | 630–650 |
| Urban and built-up | 700–730 |
| Rural transportation land | 810–870 |
| Permanent open water areas | 901–913 |
| Waterbody of at least 40 acres | 921–924 |

Importance

Changes to and from cropland will be analyzed to evaluate:

- Farmers' responses to the production flexibility or *freedom to farm* provisions of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996.
- Response to fluctuating commodity prices.

Guidelines and Clarifications

The process used to measure this change will be the same as that used for the 1996 Special Study.

The entire area of the PSU is enumerated for 1996 and 1997.

Data Collection Instructions

Step 1—Produce a PSU support map either by generating an automated PSU support map or manually creating a support map using a blank mylar. (**Note:** For those PSUs that were part of the 1996 NRI Special Study, the enumerated support map from last year may be used as the base map if it is not cluttered and the polygons are identified clearly and correctly.) All subsequent delineations, labeling, and measurements are made on this support map. Skip step 2 if the automated PSU support map is being used.

Step 2—Transfer to the overlay the boundary of the PSU and internal sample points. Review prior year's PSU support maps and ancillary materials. Be certain boundaries of the PSU and locations of sample points are the same as those used in the 1992 and 1997 NRIs.

Step 3—Identify all cropland fields within the PSU starting with the 1996 imagery. Then delineate and scribe polygons of contiguous cropland fields to the support map.

Step 4—Use the 1997 imagery to identify all 1997 cropland within the PSU. Compare the cropland areas for both years of photography and identify true differences between 1996 and 1997. If there is **true change**, delineate areas of converted cropland or noncropland between 1996 and 1997. The entire PSU should now be enumerated by polygons.

(**Note:** Although these instructions advise using 1996 imagery first, 1997 imagery may be used as the base year if it will produce more accurate results. More accurate results and delineations may be made if the 1997 imagery is of significantly higher quality than the 1996 imagery.)

Step 5—Label each polygon on the mylar support map by number. Begin with number 1 and continue in increments of 1.

Step 6—Label each polygon using the following four classifications:

| 1996 | 1997 | Polygon label |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| C Cropland | N Noncropland | C-N |
| N Noncropland | C Cropland | N-C |
| C Cropland | C Cropland | C-C |
| N Noncropland | N Noncropland | N-N |

Step 7—Measure and record the size of each polygon to the nearest tenth acre (0.1).

Step 8—Identify the polygon number where each point is located. This information is to be recorded in the PDA.

PDA Instructions

Step 1—For each point in the PSU, enter the polygon ID where the point is located. Do this by tapping the diamond in the box below polygon and selecting the polygon ID number where the point is located.

| Point | HEL field? | 1997 L/C Use | 1996 L/C Use | Polygon |
|-------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| 1 | HEL | 211 | 211 | 1 |
| 2 | HEL | 410 | 410 | 2 |
| 3 | HEL | 410 | 410 | 2 |

| ID | Type | Acres | Notes |
|----|------|-------|-------|
| | | | |

Step 2—For each delineated polygon on the support map record the numerical identifier recorded on the support map. Tap the diamond next to ID and select the number for the delineated polygon from the pick list. As each polygon number is entered into the PDA, a new row will appear to record the polygon number. (**Note:** One additional row is always displayed. This will appear automatically and will not require data entry. One blank cropland polygon row will always be displayed when done with this exercise.)

Step 3—Record the classification of each polygon (C-N, N-C, C-C, N-N) by tapping the diamond next to the word **Type**.

Step 4—Record the size of each polygon to the nearest tenth of an acre (0.1 acre) by either printing the acres with the PDA stylus or by double tapping the box and entering the acres using the pop-up keypad.

Step 5—Enter notes where appropriate. Notes can be applied for each polygon.

Documentation Required in PSU Folder

The enumerated and labeled support map should be placed in the support folder.

Module V—PSU Practice Polygon Inventory

The purpose of the PSU Practice Polygon Inventory is to measure increases and decreases in selected conservation practices within cropland fields. These changes will be identified between the 1996 and the 1997 cropping seasons.

Definition

Conservation Practice. A specific treatment used to meet a specific need in planning and carrying out soil and water conservation programs, and for which standards and applications have been developed.

Importance

Information on removals, modifications, and installation of conservation practices will be analyzed to evaluate farmers' responses to the provisions of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 and to determine what actions may be necessary to head-off potential damages to soil, water, and related resources.

Guidelines and Clarifications

The process used to measure change on conservation practices will be the same as that used for the 1996 Special Study.

For this exercise **true change** must be measured. Do not mistake change that results from differences in photo distortion, photo scales, or photo resolution with **true change**. **True change** is the result of real increases or decreases in the size and extent of the conservation practice.

The list of conservation practices that will be identified and delineated is the same as those being used for the foundation 1997 NRI [see the 1997 NRI Instructions, Point Module X—Conservation Practices]. This is not the same list of Conservation Practices used in the 1996 Special NRI Study.

| Code | Conservation practice |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| 330 | Contour farming |
| 331 | Contour orchard and other fruit areas |
| 589B | Cross wind stripcropping |
| 589C | Cross wind trap strips |
| 362 | Diversion |
| 386 | Field border |
| 393 | Filter strip |
| 412 | Grassed waterways or outlets |
| 422A | Herbaceous wind barriers |
| 423 | Hillside ditch |
| 447 | Irrigation system, tailwater recovery |
| 468 | Lined waterway or outlet |
| 378 | Pond |

| | |
|-----|--|
| 585 | Stripcropping, contour |
| 586 | Stripcropping, field |
| 607 | Surface drainage, field ditch |
| 608 | Surface drainage, main or lateral |
| 600 | Terrace |
| 638 | Water and sediment control basin |
| 380 | Windbreak/shelterbelt establishment |
| 363 | Divided slopes (for Pacific Northwest only) |
| 45 | Cross slope farming (for Pacific Northwest only) |

There are some practices for which delineations should be made to represent the area of the practice, while for other practices delineations should be made to represent the area affected by the practice, as well as the area of the practice itself.

Note: The area of the practice polygon is delineated only within the PSU boundary and within the cropland polygon for that year. Do not extend delineations of these practices outside the boundary of the PSU or the boundary of the cropland polygon.

Data Collection Instructions

Step 1—Cropland polygons have been delineated and labeled on the support map. Identify and delineate on the support map the area of each conservation practice on the overlay within each cropland polygon having cropland for one or both years. Delineate the boundary of the conservation practices within the boundary of the cropland polygon. Do not extend this delineation beyond the boundary of the PSU.

Step 2—Label each Conservation Practice polygon with lower case letters a – n. A maximum of 14 practice polygons may be delineated within each cropland polygon.

Step 3—For converted cropland (C - N or N - C), delineate and measure each practice only for the year of cropland. Record measurements to the nearest tenth of an acre (0.1).

Step 4—For polygons that are cropland in 1996 and 1997 (C - C):

- Note that the practice area delineated for both years will have the same lower case letter label.
- Practices may be present only one year or in both years. If practices are present for one of the years, scribe, label, and measure practices for that year. If practices are present both years, any **true change** in area from 1996 to 1997 must be delineated and measured to the nearest tenth acre (0.1). Begin by delineating and scribing the practice on the 1996 imagery. By comparing with the 1997 imagery, identify where the size of the practices has increased or decreased from 1996 to 1997. Delineate and measure these areas.
- Measured changes will be recorded as acres increased (+) and/or acres decreased (-) for each delineated practice area. If there is no change from 1996 to 1997, the constant area will be measured from the 1996 delineation and change will be noted as 0 (zero) for area increase and for area decrease.

PDA Instructions

Step 1—Each polygon with at least one cropland year delineated on the support map should have an entry for that polygon in the PDA. If conservation practice polygons have been identified on the support map, these areas must be entered into the PDA.

Step 2—For each polygon with at least one cropland year identified, practice polygon information must now be entered. If no conservation practices were identified and for N - N polygons, there are no conservation practice entries.

Step 3

Step 8—For each polygon with one year of cropland (C - N, N - C) and the cropland year contains delineated and measured conservation practice polygons, tap the **radio button** at the left side of the row. A new data field will appear below. Tap the diamond in the box below ID, and select the alpha label for the practice polygon.

| Point | HEL field? | 1997 L/C Use | 1996 L/C Use | Polygon |
|-------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| 1 | HEL | 211 | 211 | 1 |
| 2 | HEL | 410 | 410 | 2 |
| 3 | HEL | 410 | 410 | 2 |

▼ ID 1 Type C-C Acres 80.0 Notes

| ID | Code | Acres 96 (+) | (-) | Acres 97 |
|----|------|--------------|-----|----------|
| a | 330 | 25.0 | 1.3 | 3.2 |
| * | | | | 23.1 |

▼ ID 2 Type N-C Acres 40.0 Notes

| ID | Code | Acres 97 |
|----|------|----------|
| * | | |

▶ ID 3 Type N-N Acres 40.0 Notes

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Step 9—Tap the box below **Code**. Select the proper practice code.

Step 10—In the box below **Acres**, either write in the acres or double tap the box and use the keypad to enter acres to the nearest tenth acre (0.1). Continue this process for each additional conservation practice polygon.

Examples

Terraces have been identified in a 25 acre cropland field and determined to protect the entire field. Twenty acres of the field are within the PSU boundary. The practice delineation in this case will be the 20 acres of the cropland field in which the terraces are found that is within the PSU boundary.

A 1.2 acre grassed waterway has been identified in a cropland field. The grassed waterway is entirely within the PSU boundary. The boundary of the grassed waterway would be delineated to represent the size of the practice and reported as 1.2 acres for the area of the practice.

Contour stripcropping has been identified in a 43 acre cropland field. The entire field is within the PSU boundary. The practice delineation will be similar to terraces in that it will be the 43 acre cropland field in which the contour stripcropping is found.

| Point | HEL field? | 1997 L/C Use | 1996 L/C Use | Polygon |
|-------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| 1 | HEL | 211 | 211 | 1 |
| 2 | HEL | 410 | 410 | 2 |
| 3 | HEL | 410 | 410 | 2 |

▼ ID 1 Type C-C Acres 80.0 Notes

| ID | Code | Acres 96 (+) | (-) | Acres 97 |
|----|------|--------------|-----|----------|
| a | 330 | 25.0 | 1.3 | 3.2 |
| * | | | | 23.1 |

▼ ID 2 Type N-C Acres 40.0 Notes

| ID | Code | Acres 97 |
|----|------|----------|
| a | 386 | 8.7 |
| * | | |

▶ ID 3 Type N-N Acres 40.0 Notes

Names Dates Extras Undo Find Assist

Documentation Required in PSU Folder

The enumerated and labeled support map should be placed in the support folder.

1997 Special NRI Glossary

(The following definitions are extracted from the 1997 National Resources Inventory glossary.)

Contour farming. Farming sloping land in such a way that preparing land, planting, and cultivating are done on the contours. (This includes following established grades of terraces or diversion.) [NHCP]

Contour orchard and other fruit area. Planting orchards, vineyards, or small fruits so that all cultural operations are done on the contour. [NHCP]

Cross wind stripcropping. Growing crops in strips established across the prevailing wind erosion direction and arranged so that strips susceptible to wind erosion are alternated with strips having a protective cover that is resistant to wind erosion. [NHCP]

Cross wind trap strips. Herbaceous cover resistant to wind erosion, established in one or more strips across the prevailing wind erosion direction. [NHCP]

Diversion. A channel constructed across the slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side. [NHCP]

Field border. A strip of perennial vegetation established at the edge of a field by planting or by converting it from trees to herbaceous vegetation or shrubs. [NHCP]

Filter strip. A strip or area of vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff and wastewater. [NHCP]

Grassed waterway. A natural or constructed channel that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established in suitable vegetation for the stable conveyance of runoff. [NHCP]

Herbaceous wind barriers. Herbaceous vegetation established in rows or narrow strips across the prevailing wind direction. [NHCP]

Hillside ditch. A channel that has a supporting ridge on the lower side constructed across the slope at definite vertical intervals and gradient with or without a vegetative barrier. [NHCP]

Irrigation system, tailwater recovery. A facility to collect, store, and transport irrigation tailwater for reuse in a farm irrigation distribution system. [NHCP]

Lined waterway or outlet. A waterway or outlet having an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone, or other permanent material. The lined section extends up the side slopes to a designed depth. The earth above the permanent lining may be vegetated or otherwise protected. [NHCP]

Pond. A water impoundment made by constructing a dam or an embankment or by excavating a pit or dugout. [NHCP]

Stripcropping, contouring. Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands on the contour to reduce water erosion. The crops are arranged so that a strip of grass or close-growing crop is alternated with a strip of clean-tilled crop or fallow or a strip of grass is alternated with a close-growing crop. [NHCP]

Stripcropping, field. Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands across the general slope (not on the contour) to reduce water erosion. The crops are arranged so that a strip of grass or a close-growing crop is alternated with a clean-tilled crop or fallow. [NHCP]

Surface drainage field ditch. A graded ditch for collecting excess water in a field. [NHCP]

Surface drainage main or lateral. An open drainage ditch constructed to a designed size and grade. [NHCP]

Terrace. An earth embankment, a channel, or a combination ridge and channel constructed across the slope. [NHCP]

Water and sediment control basin. An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel generally constructed across the slope and minor watercourses to form a sediment trap and water detention basin. [NHCP]

Windbreak/shelterbelt establishment. Linear plantings of single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs established for environmental purposes. [NHCP]