Natural Resources Conservation Service
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
FIELD OPERATIONS EMISSIONS REDUCTION
Code 376
(Ac.)

DEFINITION
Adjusting field operations and technologies to reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions from field operations.

PURPOSE
Improve air quality by reducing emissions of particulate matter.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES
This practice applies to crop, range, pasture, and forestland.

CRITERIA
General Criteria
There shall be a demonstrated reduction in PM emissions from the benchmark (current system) to the planned system by using one or more of the techniques below:

- Combined Tillage Operations.—Utilize equipment that allows multiple operations in a single pass to reduce the number of field passes per crop rotation.
- Precision Guidance Systems.—To reduce total soil disturbance, use global positioning system (GPS) and steering technologies that minimize overlap of field passes.
- Alternative Equipment Technology.—Use alternative equipment and/or equipment retrofits that reduce PM emissions. This can include dust-reducing technology (such as misters, deflectors, etc.) increasing equipment size to reduce net field passes, and changes to bed/row size or spacing.
- Timing of Field Operations.—Modify the timing of field operations so that PM emissions are reduced. This can include conducting operations when relative humidity and/or soil moisture levels are higher, winds are lighter, or by limiting operations during high-wind events. This could also include a reduction in the amount of time between seedbed preparation and planting, and other such timing modifications that reduce PM emissions.
- Modify Crop Cultural and Harvest Methodologies.—Modify operations to use other means of crop production such as performing soil disturbance and/or harvest operations at slower speeds. For example, harvesting a forage crop without allowing it to dry in the field, hand harvesting, applying water or other soil stabilizing material prior to soil disturbance or harvest, using transplants instead of direct seeding, and applying chemicals and fertilizers via irrigation to reduce field passes.

For applicable mechanical nut harvest operations manage pre-harvest irrigation water to create a more consolidated and firm soil surface to reduce harvest-related PM emissions.
CONSIDERATIONS
Managing higher levels of crop residue can reduce the potential for PM emissions from wind erosion and increase the potential for carbon sequestration.

Maintaining cover between rows or on alternate crop rows will reduce the potential for wind erosion.

Using alternatives to tillage for weed control (e.g. mowers, sprayers, flamers, etc.) can significantly reduce the PM emissions.

Increasing the time interval between uncombined tillage passes (e.g., disking) may help reduce PM emissions by reducing the effects of thermal profile changes that cause additional entrainment of the soil particles.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
Prepare plans and specifications for each field or treatment unit according to the planning criteria and operation and maintenance requirements of this standard. Specifications shall describe the requirements to apply the practice to achieve the intended purpose for the practice site. Plans for the implementation of this practice shall, as a minimum, include the following specification components in an approved Field Operations Emissions Reduction, 376, Implementation Requirements document:

- field number and acres
- purpose of the emission reduction
- listing of the current benchmark field operations system
- listing of the planned field operations system
- listing of emission reduction activities and when and how the activities will be applied
- special considerations

Record specifications using the approved implementation requirements document.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
Review the PM emission reduction activities seasonally or annually as appropriate to ensure the activities are working properly and modify if needed.

REFERENCES