

Table 1. Dominant crop rotations and tillage sequences for 12 responding producers by precipitation zone.

Producer	PPT Zone	Dominant crop rotation(s)	Dominant tillage sequence(s)
1	High	WW-WW-Garb-Can-Pea	Single pass till, harrow in spring as relevant-DS
2	Intermediate	NTF-WW-SW	DS
3	Low	3 year: SG, NTF, WW; 4 year: S Can, SG, NTF, WW	DS
4	High	3 yr: WW, SG, Fallow 4 yr: WW, WW, SG, S broad leaf	3 yr: DS WW, Fall vertical till, 2 pass SG, chem fallow 4 yr: 2 pass WW, DS WW, fall vertical till/3 pass SG, DS spring broadleaf
5 (Conserv-Till)	High	WW-SW-Pulses	Disc-rip 6"-8" WW stubble in fall; harrow and seed SW in spring, chisel 6"-8" SW stubble, harrow and seed pulses in spring
6	Low	Contin. SW	None reported
7 (Conserv-Till)	Low	WW/ Fallow	Undercutter and rodweed
8	High	WW-Pea; Sbar, Pea, WW	Disking 80 bushel stubble
9	High	WW/ SW/ Canola/Lentils/Pea/SW/Oats, WW	DS
10	High	Pulses, WW, SG	DS pulses into SG
11	High	WW,WW, SG, Pulses	DS WW w/hoe drill, fall chisel WW stubble to apply fertilizer before spring grain
12	Low	SW, SW, WW	No-till cross-slot seed drill

Notes: WW = Winter Wheat, SW = Spring Wheat, SG = Spring Grain, Can = Canola,
DS = Direct Seed or no-till, NTF = DS fallow