

After primary tillage but before the first rodweeding, flattened versus standing stubble will be measured by clipping and gathering all aboveground residue within a one-meter-diameter ring. Surface residue remaining after deep-furrow seeding in late summer will be measured using the line point evaluation method. Surface roughness will be measured in several areas of each plot using the bicycle chain method. Stand establishment will be measured approximately 21 days after seeding using a meter-long stick from several areas within each plot. Grain yield will be measured by cutting a full combine header width of each replication for the length of the field (measured distance) and auguring grain into a weigh wagon.

All implements used in the study will be owned and operated by the cooperating farmers. This is the first year of a planned three-year project. Plots will be shown and discussed with farmers at the annual Horse Heaven Hills field tour in June. The data will be evaluated using appropriate analysis of variance procedures. Results from the study will be published in *Wheat Life*, as a WSU Extension Bulletin, and in a refereed journal article.

References cited

- Schillinger, W. F. 2001. Minimum and delayed conservation tillage for wheat-fallow farming. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.* 65:1203-1209.
- Schillinger, W.F. and D.L. Young. 2004. Cropping systems research in the world's driest rainfed wheat region. *Agron. J.* 96:1182-1187.