Wind erosion continues to be a major problem in the low-rainfall, winter wheat fallow region of the PNW. One method to reduce soil loss by wind erosion is to increase residue. Five years ago we initiated a project at Ralston to increase residue to improve winter canola planting conditions into no-till chemical fallow. We are increasing residue by planting tall winter wheat and winter triticale in lieu of semi-dwarf wheat and harvesting with a stripper header. The tall residue influences the microclimate at the soil surface and seed zone by maintaining soil moisture and often reducing soil temperature. This allows us to plant winter canola in August regardless of weather conditions. In 2013-2014, winter canola establishment was 35 to 45% better in stripper header plots compared to reduced-tillage fallow plots. In 2014-15, stand establishment was zero in the reduced-tillage plots. Unfortunately, cold weather killed all plots each year. In 2015, winter canola was planted into stripper header spring barley stubble and reduced-tillage fallow plots. Winter canola establishment was higher in the stripper header chemical fallow plots compared to the reduced tillage plots (Figure 1a and 1b). The plots were covered with snow which protected plants during the winter, including very small, 2-leaf plants that emerged later.