

#### Manure Happens

#### Pasture Management Seminar

UM-Central Maryland Research and Education Center September 8, 2012





#### How do you view manure?

- waste?
- nuisance?
- nutrient source?
- costly disposal issue?
- source of disease?





#### Overview

background on manure

storing manure

• information needed for nutrient management plans



#### Manure

- feces, urine and bedding
- source of many nutrients
  - nitrogen
  - phosphorus
- manure management requires responsible action
  - storage
  - disposition



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#### Nothing to Worry About!

• horse manure is comparable to beef manure in nutrient value

• 1 horse (1,000 pounds) produces 50 pounds of manure per day



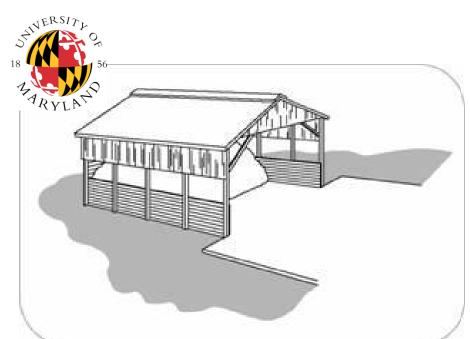
#### Sitting Manure Storage

- convenient to barns
- year-round access
- free of stormwater influx
- distant from roof runoff, wells, streams





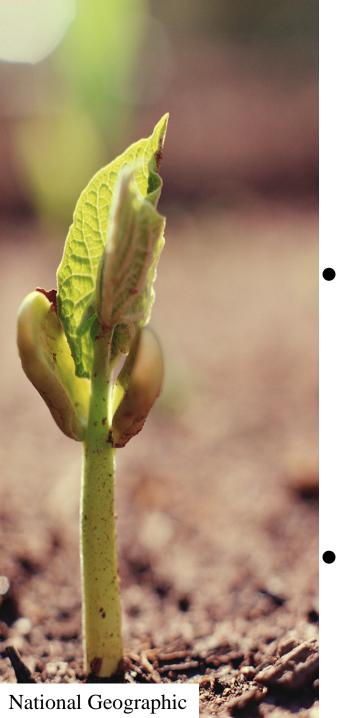
### How Could Storage Conditions Be Improved?











### Overwhelmed Yet? Help is Available!

- Soil Conservation District
  - cost-share for manure storage facility
  - technical assistance

Soil Conservation
 Planners/Equine Specialists
 (regional)

# Does your Operation Require Nutrient Management Plan?

• 8,000 pounds of live weight of horses?

• generate \$2,500 in gross income from your operation?

• if either answer is a "yes", you need a plan

### How Can you Acquire a Plan?

• contact nutrient management advisor at University of Maryland Extension office in your county

hire a private-sector planner

learn to develop the plan yourself



### Regardless, You Need Information

- property
  - tax account ID
  - acreage managed
- fields
  - map
  - pastures, fields, sacrifice areas
- animals
  - number and weight
  - amount of time confined vs. pastured





#### **Information Gathering Sheets**

- if you need a plan, pick up a packet at display
  - farm information sheet
  - field information sheet
  - manure information sheet



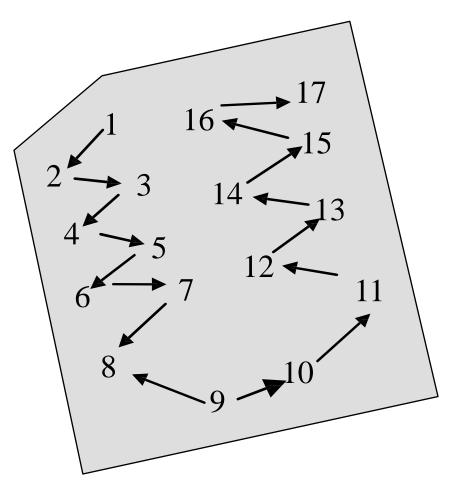
# Soil (and Manure) Samples Needed

 soil samples for each field and pasture

 manure sample, if manure is landapplied on your operation



#### **Soil Sampling**



Sample from the entire area of the field

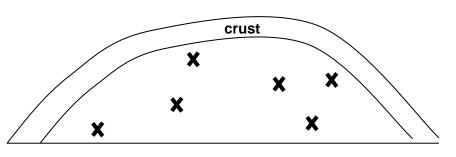


#### Sampling Principles

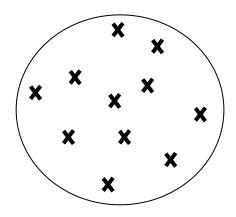
- 1. Collect 10-15 samples.
  - before application
    - from various depths& locations in a pile
  - during loading
  - during spreading

**NOTE:** Include bedding in the sample to the same extent as it exists in the pile.

**Sampling Locations** 



Side View



Bird's-eye View



#### Sampling Principles (cont.)

2. Mix composite sample VERY WELL.

3. Sub-sample composite.

- 4. Package and ship to lab.
  - plastic resealable bags (double bagging recommended)
  - plastic bottles or jars (never glass)

# See NM-6 for more information on sampling manure





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#### **Nutrient Management**

NM-6 Revised May 2007

SAMPLING MANURE FOR NUTRIENT CONTENT



#### Land-applying Manure?

- rate must be based on crop nutrient recommendations, typical yield and manure nutrient content
- consult your nutrient management plan
- calibrate spreader to recommended rate



## Resources to Assist in Spreader Calibration

- EC-1 Calibration of Manure Spreaders: Uniformity, Spread Patterns and Effective Swath Width
- **EC-2** Calibration of a Manure Spreader Using the Weight-area Method
- EC-5 Calibration of a Manure Spreader Using the Load-area Method (with Estimation of Density and Load Weight)



#### Responsible Manure Management

It's an essential component of animal production.



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#### Questions? Concerns?

For more information, visit the **Agricultural Nutrient Management Program** webpage **www.anmp.umd.edu** 

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