

***Preparing your
AWMP final report***

1. Some of you will have used the digital program to prepare your report. Others will have used the prepared written materials.
2. What should be included in your final report?
 - a. Contact and farm information such as location, acreage, number and type of animals.
 - b. Emergency Management Information. Who should be contacted in case of emergency?
 - c. A Farm Map, information for map preparation is included in the online version, on the CD if that is what you are using, and in the prepared written information if you are doing a handwritten report.
 - d. A determination of Animal Units. An AU is 1,000 pounds of live animal. If you have 50 goats that weigh 120 pounds each then you would have $(50 \times 120) \div 1000$ or 6 AU. If you have 15 1,000 pound horses you will have 15 AU. If you have 7 or fewer AU or if you accept for spreading less than 142 tons of animal manure, then you don't have to do a formal report, although it is recommended. If you have more than 7 AU or if you accept more than 142 tons of animal manure, then you must complete an Animal Waste Management Plan (AWMP).
 - e. Animal density. This is Animal Units divided by acreage. If your animal density is >1 AU/acre then you must have your AWMP certified by a conservation professional. If <1 AU/acre you can write and certify your own plan. Just remember that you must follow the requirements of the rule in doing so.
 - f. The program will allow you to print a report that includes most plan information. Printouts could be as long as 10-15 pages, depending on farm size and number of fields for manure spreading.
 - g. Please fill out the Nutrient Management Summary page. Data to fill this out can be found in the printout. This is where you discuss how manure will be disposed of on your farm, what your spreading plan is and if you have enough acreage to dispose of animal waste.
 - h. Respond to the Environmental Advisories in the Printout. These appear in response to your answers about certain environmentally sensitive issues. For example, if your manure storage is less than 100 feet from water and you record this in one of your answers, the following language will appear in the printout: *Your answer indicates that there is open water or wetlands within 100 feet of your manure storage. At this distance, there is an increased risk for contamination. A greater distance from open waters should be considered in your manure storage plans. Management practices such as diversion berms or vegetative filters should be considered to prevent manure runoff reaching open waters.* You need to respond to the comment that the program has raised in response to your answer. Please check the Educational Materials contained in the program or the NJDA Management publication to find ways that you might respond. You will not need to do this for each environmental advisory listed. Only those listed on the following page.

The following questions that either appear on the computer printout or that you answer in the hard copy version you must respond to if

Manure Storage

If your manure storage is less than any of the following distances, then you must describe what management practices you will undertake to limit any of these risks.

What is the distance of your manure storage to the nearest open water or wetlands? (<100 Feet)

Distance of manure storage from property line: (<50 Feet)

Distance of manure storage to nearest resident: (<200 Feet)

Barnyard Waste

You must respond to a yes answer on this question and describe what management practices you will undertake to limit or mitigate any risks.

If storm water is contaminated by barnyard manure, silage, wastewater or feed waste, does it have access to nearby waters? (Yes)

Stream Access

You must respond to yes answers on either of these questions and describe what management practices you will undertake to limit or mitigate any risks.

Do your animals have access to streams, lakes or other open waters on your farm?
(Yes)

Are streams, lakes, and other open waters essential on your farm for livestock water consumption? (Yes)

Field Evaluation

You must respond to a yes answer on this question and describe what management practices you will undertake to limit or mitigate any risks.

Do you spread manure on frozen ground during winter months on this field? (Yes)

N Availability Factors

<i>Manure nitrogen availability factors for use in determining manure application rates based on planning conditions</i>				
Planned Manure Application Season	Application Management	Nitrogen Availability Factor		
		Poultry	Swine	Dairy, other
<i>Spring or Summer</i> Target crops: corn, hay, small grains in same season	Incorp. immediately or injection	0.75	0.7	0.5
	Incorporation within 1 day	0.5	0.6	0.4
	Incorporation within 2 - 4 days	0.45	0.4	0.35
	Incorporation within 5 -7 days	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Incorporation after 7 days or no incorporation	0.15	0.2	0.2
<i>Early Fall</i> Target crops: hay or small grains in fall or spring	Incorporation within 2 days	0.5	0.45	0.4
	Incorporation within 3 - 7 days	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Incorporation after 7 days or no incorporation	0.15	0.2	0.2
<i>Late Fall or Winter</i> Target crops: spring utilization by small grains, grass hay	All situations	0.5	0.45	0.4
Target crops: summer utilization by corn or summer annuals	No cover crop or harvested cover crop	0.15	0.2	0.2
	Cover crop	0.5	0.45	0.4
Notes:				
1. Multiply the factor by manure N content from analysis or book value to determine crop-available N. (The spreadsheet makes this calculation.)				
2. Early Fall is considered to be when soil temperature is still above 50 degrees F.				
3. Late Fall or Winter is considered to be when the soil temperature is less than 50 degrees F.				
Residual N Availability Factor				
		Poultry	Swine	Dairy, other
	Rarely received manure in the past	0	0	0
	Frequently received manure (4-8 years out of 10)	0.07	0.1	0.15
	Continuously received manure (>8 years out of 10)	0.12	0.15	0.25
Notes:				
1. Multiply the factor by the manure N content from prior applications. Subtract this value from the N required for the current crop.				

Slope

Slight	<3%	0
Moderate	3-8%	2
High	9-12%	4
Extreme	>12%	6

Distance to Water

<50 Feet	6
50-99 Feet	4
100-250 Feet	2
>250 Feet	0

Erosion Control Practices (Select no more than

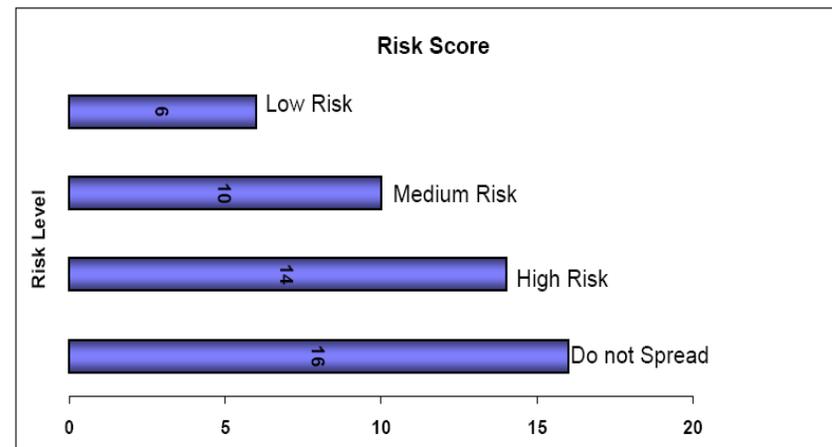
Permanent hayfield or pasture	-1
Grassed buffers or borders 20 feet or wider around the fields to prevent runoff into open water	-1
Terraces to limit erosion	-1
Strip cropping or contour planting of fields	-1
Use of winter cover crops to prevent erosion	-1
Grassed Waterways	-1
Crop rotation with 3 or more years of hay	-1
Residue management (no-till or minimum tillage)	-1
Pastures are dragged to spread waste	-1
Other	-1

Soil Test Phosphorous (Melich-3)

Soil Test P <46 pounds/acre	0
Soil Test P 46-71 pounds/acre	2
Soil Test P 137-172 pounds/acre	4
Soil Test P >172 pounds/acre	6
If nothing is checked, a score of 6 is automatically given	6

Describe your manure spreading techniques on this field. (check only one)

No answer or not applicable	0
Spread and incorporate manure into the soil within 24 hours	-2
Spread on well-maintained pasture (drag annually)	-2
Spread and incorporate manure into the soil within 7 days	-1
Spread and incorporate manure into the soil within 3 months	0
Spread and incorporate manure into the soil after 3 months	1
Spread on fields with permanent cover - never incorporated	1
Spread on bare fields or overgrazed pastures, never tilled in	2
Spread on frozen ground during winter months	3



Relative risk report

Relative risk score on this field is:
 Scores of 14 and above are considered high risk and manure should not be spread on fields with scores of 16 or greater. This value was determined from field slope, distance to water, soil phosphorus test, manure spreading practices, and the use of best management practices on this particular field. It is a relative risk number and is influenced by management practices.

If you are spreading or plan to spread manure on a high risk field, you should consider appropriate management practices to reduce risk. Examples are: permanent pasture, use of winter cover crops, field borders or buffers, terraces, contouring, or strip cropping, the use of grassed waterways, and increasing the amount of hay in the rotation. When fields are high risk, you should consider selective spreading of manure in areas with lower slopes, further from streams and wetlands, and managed to maintain ground cover.

The matrix for determining the risk score is given at the end of this section.