

Worksheet 1. Calculate the Crop Nitrogen Application Recommendations							
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Field Description	Crop Information			Crop Nitrogen (N) Applicator Calculations			Crop Nitrogen Application Recommendation
(name or number)	Crop type to be fertilized	Crop dry yield (estimated) (tons/ac) <sup>a</sup>	Protein content of crop <sup>b</sup> (estimated) (%)	Crop Nitrogen (N) Uptake (col. C x D x 1.6 x 2) (lb N/ac)	Available soil nitrogen (nitrate plus ammonia) <sup>c</sup> (lab report) (lb N/ac)	Nitrogen fertility factor (Table 1) (lb N/ac)	(col. E - F - G) (lb N/ac)
501 NW Corner	Wheat	4.0	15.0	192	41	90.0	61
502 VD	Wheat	4.0	15.0	192	34	0.0	158
503 Leos	Wheat	4.0	15.0	192	17	45.0	130
504 North	Spelt	3.5	14.0	157	132	45.0	-20
505 South	Spelt	3.5	14.0	157	32	45.0	80
601 Tillaart Home Pivot	Corn Gr.	6.0	9.0	173	70	20.0	83
602 Freemans	Spelt	3.5	14.0	157	90	0.0	67
603 Hullcar Road	Corn Gr.	6.0	9.0	173	58	0.0	115
604 Tillart Back	Spelt	3.5	14.0	157	48	0.0	109
701 Curtis Krebbers	corn sil	7.5	8.0	192	111	0.0	81
702 Doug R Home	Wheat	4.0	15.0	192	25	0.0	167
				0			0
				0			0
				0			0
				0			0
				0			0

<sup>a</sup> convert tonnes/ha to tons/acre by dividing by 2.25 (tonnes/ha ÷ 2.25 = tons/ac)

<sup>b</sup> Enter value as a whole number (i.e. "16" rather than "0.16"). If protein content is unknown, use the following values:  
 Grass and Grass-legume mix stands for hay or silage production (up to 40% legumes): 3 cuts or less - 12%; 5 cuts or more - 16%  
 Silage corn - 8%  
 Alfalfa hay (3 cuts) - 20%  
 Annual ryegrass: 1 cut - 12%, 2 cuts - 15%  
 Cereals (1 cut, whole crop cut for forage) - 11%

<sup>c</sup> if lab soil nitrate or ammonia value is in ppm, mg/kg, µg/g, mg/L, µg/mL, then convert to lb N/ac by multiplying by 1.3

**Table 1. Assessing Field Nitrogen (N) Fertility (see note to the right)**

Frequency and Amount of Manure and Fertilizer, Previous Crop, Nitrogen Fixation by Legumes	Nitrogen Fertility Factor (lb N/ac)
Fertilizer application every two years or less often at low rate (less than 35 kg N/ha)	-30
Fertilizer application every two years at recommended annual rates	-45
Annual inorganic fertilizer application at recommended rates or higher	0
Previous Crop: established forage stands - 30-50% legumes OR Legume (as sole crop or in mixture) is ploughed down in spring	45
Manure application every year at agronomic nitrogen rates or higher OR Previous Crop: established forage stands - more than 50% legumes	90

**Table 1 Note for South Coastal farms:** A determination of soil nitrogen content does not accurately reflect a soil's available nitrogen content because in early spring when soil samples are taken, very little crop-available nitrogen is present in the soil. Microbial activity in the soil during the warm summer months breaks down organic material and releases nitrogen, which is used by the crop. For that reason, the amount of nitrogen a soil can deliver to a growing crop is more accurately predicted by assessing the previous nutrient additions to the site.

Values in Table 1 serve as a general guide. Where more than one factor applies, the values should be added.

Worksheet 2. Calculate the Crop Phosphorus Application Recommendation								
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Field Description	Crop Information		Crop Phosphorus (P) Applicator Calculations				Crop Phosphorus Application Recommendation (SEE NOTE BELOW)	
(Worksheet 1, col. A)	Crop type to be fertilized	Crop dry yield	Crop phosphorus factor	Crop Phosphorus Uptake	Soil test phosphorus value (Kelowna method) <sup>a</sup>	Soil phosphorus status	Soil phosphorus level factor	(col. E x H) x 2.3  (lb P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /ac)
(name or number)		(estimated)	(Table 2)	(col. C x D)	0-15 cm depth	(Table 3, col. 2)	(Table 3, col. 5)	
		(tons/ac)	(lb P/ton)	(lb P/ac)	(ppm)			
501 NW Corner	Wheat	4	5.0	20	64	Optimum	0.5	23
502 VD	Wheat	4	5.0	20	25	Medium	0.75	35
503 Leos	Wheat	4	5.0	20	94	High	0.2	9
504 North	Spelt	3.5	4.0	14	64	Optimum	0.5	16
505 South	Spelt	3.5	4.0	14	44	Optimum	0.5	16
601 Tillaart Home Pivot	Corn Gr.	6	4.0	24	117	Excess	0	0
602 Freemans	Spelt	3.5	4.0	14	110	Excess	0	0
603 Hullcar Road	Corn Gr.	6	4.0	24	138	Excess	0	0
604 Tillaart Back	Spelt	3.5	4.0	14	88	High	0.2	6
701 Curtis Krebbers	corn sil	7.5	4.0	30	98	High	0.2	14
702 Doug R Home	Wheat	4	4.0	16	147	Excess	0	0
		0		0				0
		0		0				0
		0		0				0
		0		0				0
		0		0				0

<sup>a</sup> For each field, use Worksheet 2.1 to estimate the equivalent Kelowna test value and copy it into the table above.

**Note Worksheet 2:** Even if the soil phosphorus concentration indicates that no phosphorus is recommended for this field, a small amount of starter phosphorus fertilizer (15 - 25 kg/ha of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) is recommended for fields being put into annual crops such as corn and cereals.

**Table 2. Phosphorus in Crop Material (book values)**

Crop	Crop Phosphorus Factor (lb P/ton)
Grass or Alfalfa	7.4
Corn	4

**Table 3. Soil Phosphorus (P) Rating and Management Options**

1	2	3	4	5
Soil Phosphorus (Kelowna method) (ppm, µg/mL or mg/L)	Status	Expected Response to Added Phosphorus	Suggested Management Strategy	Soil Phosphorus level factor
0 - 20	Deficient	Good crop response to added phosphorus	Add full crop phosphorus uptake	1
21 - 40	Medium	Medium crop response to added phosphorus	Add 75% of crop phosphorus uptake this year	0.75
41 - 75	Optimum	Very small crop response to added phosphorus	Add 50% of crop phosphorus uptake this year	0.5
76 - 100	High	No immediate response to added phosphorus	Add 20% of crop phosphorus uptake this year	0.2
> 100	Excess	No crop response to added phosphorus	No manure or fertilizer phosphorus required this year	0

Worksheet 2.1. Soil test P conversion factors				
A	B	C	D	E
Soil pH	Soil test phosphorus method <sup>a</sup>	Soil test phosphorus value <sup>b</sup>	Equivalent Kelowna method value <sup>c</sup>	Strength of relationship with Kelowna method <sup>d</sup>
	(lab report)	(lab report)		
		(ppm, µg/mL, mg/L, µg/g or mg/kg)	(ppm, µg/mL, mg/L, µg/g or mg/kg)	r <sup>2</sup>
soil pH < 7.2	Bray-1	158	117	0.96

<sup>a</sup> If unknown, ask the laboratory or refer to the Nutrient Management Reference Guide, Factsheet 1.   
\*For bicarbonate, most commercial laboratories use "bicarbonate-colorimetry."

<sup>b</sup> If soil test reports P as P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, convert to P by multiplying P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> by 0.436. If lab reports have ranges for soil test P results (e.g. ">60"), ask the laboratory to report absolute values.

<sup>c</sup> Copy this value into Column F of Worksheet 2.

<sup>d</sup> Greater r<sup>2</sup> values indicate stronger relationships with the Kelowna method: 0 = no relationship; 1 = perfectly linear relationship

\*The conversion factor for bicarbonate-colorimetry is uncertain. No r<sup>2</sup> value is provided because bicarbonate-colorimetry was not evaluated in the study of relationships between soil test methods (Kowalenko 2010). For details, see the Nutrient Management Reference Guide, Factsheet 3.

Relationships are based on soil samples from the Lower Fraser Valley and Okanagan-Similkameen and are proposed for the rest of British Columbia.   
Source: Kowalenko, C.G. 2010.

Worksheet 3. Calculate the Crop Potassium Application Recommendation								
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Field Description (Worksheet 1, col. A)  (name or number)	Crop Information		Crop Potassium (P) Applicator Calculations				Crop Potassium Application Recommendation  (col. E x H) * 1.2  (lb K <sub>2</sub> O/ac)	
	Crop type to be fertilized	Crop dry yield  (estimated)  (tons/ac)	Crop potassium factor  (Table 4)  (lb K/ton)	Crop potassium uptake  (col. C x D)  (lb K/ac)	Soil test potassium value (Kelowna method) <sup>a</sup>  0-15 cm depth  (ppm)	Soil potassium status  (Table 5, col. 2)		Soil potassium level factor  (Table 5, col. 5)
501 NW Corner	Wheat	4	20.0	80	411	Excess	0	0
502 VD	Wheat	4	20.0	80	131	Optimum -	0.6	58
503 Leas	Wheat	4	20.0	80	318	High	0	0
504 North	Spelt	3.5	20.0	70	129	Optimum -	0.6	50
505 South	Spelt	3.5	20.0	70	171	Optimum +	0.3	25
601 Tillaart Home Pivot	Corn Gr.	6	20.0	120	293	High	0	0
602 Freemans	Spelt	3.5	20.0	70	245	Optimum +	0.3	25
603 Hullcar Road	Corn Gr.	6	20.0	120	353	Excess	0	0
604 Tillart Back	Spelt	3.5	20.0	70	214	Optimum +	0.3	25
701 Curtis Kriebbers	corn sil	7.5	20.0	150	113	Optimum -	0.6	108
702 Doug R Home	Wheat	4	20.0	80	292	High	0	0
		0		0				0
		0		0				0
		0		0				0
		0		0				0
		0		0				0

<sup>a</sup> For each field, use Worksheet 3.1 to estimate the equivalent Kelowna test value and copy it into the table above.

**Table 4. Potassium in Crop Material (book values)**

Crop	Crop Potassium Factor (lb K/ton)
Grass or Alfalfa	40.0
Corn	20.0

**Table 5. Soil Potassium (K) Rating and Management Options**

1 Soil Potassium (Kelowna method) (ppm, µg/mL or mg/L)	2 Status	3 Expected Response to Added Potassium	4 Suggested Management Strategy	5 Soil Potassium level factor
0 - 100	Deficient	Good crop response to added potassium	Add full crop potassium uptake	1
101 - 150	Optimum -	Reasonable crop response to added potassium	Add 60% of crop potassium uptake	0.6
151 - 250	Optimum +	Some crop response to added potassium	Add 30% of crop potassium uptake	0.3
251 - 320	High	No crop response this year to potassium	No manure or fertilizer potassium required this year	0
> 320	Excess	No crop response for 2 years to potassium	No manure or fertilizer potassium required for 2 years	0

Worksheet 3.1. Soil test K conversion factors			
B	C	D	E
Soil test potassium method <sup>a</sup>  (lab report)	Soil test potassium value <sup>b</sup>  (lab report)  (ppm, µg/mL, mg/L, µg/g or mg/kg)	Equivalent Kelowna method value <sup>c</sup>  (ppm, µg/mL, mg/L, µg/g or mg/kg)	Strength of relationship with Kelowna method <sup>d</sup>  $r^2$
<i>Mehlich-3</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>0.99</i>

<sup>a</sup> If unknown, ask the laboratory and refer to the Nutrient Management Reference Guide, Factsheet 1.

<sup>b</sup> If soil test reports K as K<sub>2</sub>O, convert to K by multiplying K<sub>2</sub>O by 0.83.

<sup>c</sup> Estimated Kelowna values are from a comparison of extractants, not specific laboratories. For details, see the Nutrient Management Reference Guide, Factsheet 3.

<sup>d</sup> greater  $r^2$  values indicate stronger relationships with the Kelowna method: 0 = no relationship; 1 = perfectly linear relationship

Relationships are based on soil samples from the Lower Fraser Valley and Okanagan-Similkameen and are proposed for the rest of British Columbia.  
Source: Kowalenko, C.G. 2010.

Worksheet 4. Calculate Crop Nutrients in the Manure Sources													
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Manure Source and Application Method	Manure Nitrogen (N) Availability Calculation									Manure P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> and K <sub>2</sub> O			
	Total nitrogen content	Ammonium content (NH <sub>4</sub> - N)	Organic nitrogen content	N Mineralization factor	Organic nitrogen mineralized this cropping year	Ammonia (NH <sub>4</sub> N) retention factor	Ammonia (NH <sub>4</sub> N) remaining after volatilization	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> -N) content of manure	First-year plant available nitrogen	Total P	Total P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Total K	Total K <sub>2</sub> O
	(lab report)  (%) <sup>a</sup>	(lab report)  (ppm) <sup>a</sup>	(col. B – C / 10 <sup>4</sup> ) x 20  (lb N/ton)	(Table 6)  (select from drop- down list)	(col. D x E)  (lb N/ton)	(Table 7)	(col. C / 10 <sup>4</sup> x 20) x col. G  (lb N/ton)	(lab report)  (ppm) <sup>a,b</sup>	(col. F + H) + (col. I / 10 <sup>4</sup> )  (lb N/ton)	(lab report)  (%) <sup>a</sup>	(col. K x 20 x 2.3)  (lb P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /ton)	(lab report)  (%) <sup>a</sup>	(col. M x 20 x 1.2)  (lb K <sub>2</sub> O/ton)
<i>Flush Lagoon</i>	0.09	134	1.5	0.35	0.54	0.7	0.19		0.72	0.010	0.5	0.11	2.6
<i>Dairy Solids</i>	0.32	318	5.8	0.25	1.44	0.58	0.37		1.81	0.070	3.2	0.17	4.0
<i>Settling Lagoon</i>	0.09	412	1.0	0.35	0.34	0.7	0.58		0.92	0.010	0.5	0.11	2.6
			0.0		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.0		0.0
			0.0		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.0		0.0
			0.0		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.0		0.0
			0.0		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.0		0.0
			0.0		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.0		0.0

**Worksheet 5. Estimate the Agronomic Balance for Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium**

A Field Description  (Worksheet 1, col. A)  (name or number)	B Crop type  (Worksheet 1, col. B)	C Field Size  (ac)	D Manure Source and Application Method		E Manure Application Rate  See note below for guidance in determining rate <sup>a</sup>  (tons/ac)	F Available Nutrients in the Year of Application						G Crop Nutrient Recommendation (based on estimated soil nutrient supply)			H Agronomic Balance (crop nutrient recommendation minus available nutrients in the year of application)			
			Show/Hide Manure Source #2	Show/Hide Manure Source #3		I Manure Sources			J Fertilizer			N (Worksheet 1, col. H)	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (Worksheet 2, col. I)	K <sub>2</sub> O (Worksheet 3, col. I)	N* (col. M - F - J)	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> * (col. N - H - K)	K <sub>2</sub> O* (col. O - I - L)	
						N (Col E x Worksheet 4, col. J) (lb N/ac)	First-year P availability coefficient <sup>a</sup>	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (Col E x G x Worksheet 4, col. L) (lb P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /ac)	K <sub>2</sub> O (Col E x Worksheet 4, col. N) (lb K <sub>2</sub> O/ac)	N (lb N/ac)	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (lb P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /ac)							K <sub>2</sub> O (lb K <sub>2</sub> O/ac)
			Click here for help to use the show/hide buttons (select from drop-down list)			Sum all planned fertilizer additions for the year. Use Worksheet 6.1 to the right to help.												
501 NW Corner	Wheat	25.0	Flush Lagoon	30	22	0.65	9	79										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	0.65	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	0.65	0	0										
				22	n/a	9	79	0			61	23	0	39	14	-79		
502 VD	Wheat	28.0	Flush Lagoon	20	14	0.50	5	53										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	0.50	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	0.50	0	0										
				14	n/a	5	53	0			158	35	58	144	30	5		
503 Leos	Wheat	101.6	Flush Lagoon	30	22	0.75	10	79										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	0.75	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	0.75	0	0										
				22	n/a	10	79	0			130	9	0	108	-1	-79		
504 North	Spelt	62.8	Flush Lagoon	0	0	0.65	0	0										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	0.65	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	0.65	0	0										
				0	n/a	0	0	0										
505 South	Spelt	88.9	Flush Lagoon	20	14	0.50	5	53										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	0.50	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	0.50	0	0										
				14	n/a	5	53	0			-20	16	50	-20	16	50		
601 Tillart Home Pivot	Corn Gr.	104.2	Flush Lagoon	40	29	0.85	16	106										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	0.85	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	0.85	0	0										
				29	n/a	16	106	0			83	0	0	54	-16	-106		
602 Freemans	Spelt	101.0	Flush Lagoon	0	0	0.85	0	0										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	0.85	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	0.85	0	0										
				0	n/a	0	0	0										
603 Hullcar Road	Corn Gr.	124.5	Flush Lagoon	25	18	0.85	10	66										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	0.85	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	0.85	0	0										
				18	n/a	10	66	0			67	0	25	67	0	25		
604 Tillart Back	Spelt	37.8	Flush Lagoon	20	14	0.75	7	53										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	0.75	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	0.75	0	0										
				14	n/a	7	53	0			115	0	0	97	-10	-66		
701 Curtis Kriebbers	corn sil	73.0	Flush Lagoon	60	43	0.75	21	158										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	0.75	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	0.75	0	0										
				43	n/a	21	158	0			109	6	25	94	0	-28		
702 Doug R Home	Wheat	41.7	Flush Lagoon	20	14	0.85	8	53										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	0.85	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	0.85	0	0										
				14	n/a	8	53	0			167	0	0	153	-8	-53		
0	0	0	Flush Lagoon	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
				0	n/a	#VALUE!	0	0										
0	0	0	Flush Lagoon	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
				0	n/a	#VALUE!	0	0										
0	0	0	Flush Lagoon	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
				0	n/a	#VALUE!	0	0										
0	0	0	Flush Lagoon	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
				0	n/a	#VALUE!	0	0										
0	0	0	Flush Lagoon	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
				0	n/a	#VALUE!	0	0										
0	0	0	Flush Lagoon	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
				0	n/a	#VALUE!	0	0										
Total	0	788.5	all manures	0	0	n/a	#VALUE!	0	0									
			Flush Lagoon	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			Dairy Solids	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0										
			all manures	0	0	n/a	#VALUE!	0	0									

<sup>a</sup> First-year phosphorus (P) availability coefficients.  
In situations where soil P levels are high or excess, the first-year availability of P in manures may be higher than indicated below.

Soil test P level (Kelowna method)	Coefficient
0 - 50	0.50
51 - 75	0.65
76 - 100	0.75
> 100	0.85

- <sup>a</sup> Note Column E: Selecting the manure application rate is based in part on trying to meet crop nutrient requirements and in part on sustainably utilizing the amount of manure that is produced annually on the farm. If, in columns Q and R, the agronomic phosphorus or potassium balance is negative, the field in question will be oversupplied with either phosphorus or potassium for optimal crop production. It is advisable not to apply any manure to these fields as there is an increased risk of causing high potassium forage which can lead to herd health problems, or increased risk of phosphorus into surface water or ditches, as soil levels of these nutrients increase. However, if manure must be applied, select the manure application rates based on the following:
- (a) Dairy or beef operations: manage nutrient application rates based on potassium if soils over 300 ppm K (from Worksheet 3, col. F). If under 300 ppm go to (b).  
Non cattle operations: manage nutrient application rates based on potassium if soils over 400 ppm K (from Worksheet 3, col. F). If under 400 ppm go to (b).  
If managing for potassium, the total potassium applied should not exceed the expected crop potassium removal (i.e. aim to avoid negative values in Worksheet 6, col. L)
  - (b) Manage nutrient application rates based on phosphorus if field runoff or erosion may enter a phosphorus sensitive environment. Generally phosphorus sensitive environments are located where runoff water enters lakes in the interior of BC. If suitable buffers are utilized and no runoff reaches the watercourse, or if not in a phosphorus sensitive environment go to (c).  
If managing for phosphorus, the total phosphorus applied should not exceed the expected crop phosphorus removal (i.e. aim to avoid negative values in Worksheet 6, col. K)
  - (c) Manage nutrient application rates based on nitrogen.  
If managing for nitrogen, the plant available nitrogen should not exceed the expected crop nitrogen application recommendation (i.e. aim to avoid negative values in Worksheet 5, col. P).



Worksheet 7. Assess Farm Manure Balances							
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Manure Source and Application Method (Worksheet 4, Col. A)	Total Weight to be Applied on All Fields (Worksheet 5, $\sum(\text{Col. C} \times \text{E})$ ) (tons/yr)	Manure Type e.g. Dairy-liquid	Total Weight of Manure Produced and Imported <sup>a</sup> (tons/yr)	Total Weight of Manure to be Applied (sum appropriate values from col. B)	Total Weight of Manure to be Exported (tons/yr)	Excess or Deficiency of Manure <sup>b</sup> (col. D - E - F)	Percentage Excess or Deficiency of Manure (col. G/(col. D) x 100)
Flush Lagoon	19386.5	Dairy Liquid	99950	95000		4950	5
Dairy Solids	0	Dairy Solids	2650	3077		-427	-16
0	0					0	n/a
						0	n/a
						0	n/a
						0	n/a
						0	n/a
						0	n/a

<sup>a</sup> if dairy manure, complete Worksheet 7.1 and copy the values from A. <sup>b</sup> other manures, use Table 8 or Table 9  
<sup>b</sup> positive value indicates surplus, negative value indicates deficit

Table 8. Annual Manure Production for Non-Dairy Animals

Solid Manure - Livestock / Poultry Type		Manure (tons/yr/animal)	Liquid Manure - Livestock Type		Manure (tons/yr/animal)
Beef	open lot	2.3	Sows *	farrow to finish	28.9
	paved	3.5		farrow to wean	8.2
Layers	100 birds	1.9	Pigs	Weaner	0.9
Pullets	100 birds	1.2		Feeder	2.9
Broilers *	100 birds	1.2	* per sow place		
Breeders	100 birds	2.9			
Turkeys *	100 hens	5.3			
	100 toms	6.1			

Table 9. Typical Solid Manure Density

Livestock / Poultry Type	Manure Density (tons/yd <sup>3</sup> )
Beef	0.51
Dairy	0.59
Layers	0.42
Broilers	0.39
Breeders	0.40
Turkeys	0.33

\* assumes 6 production cycles per year for broilers and 3 production cycles per year for turkeys  
 Example: if 36,000 turkey toms are produced per year, this corresponds to 12,000 bird places (assuming 3 production cycles). The total annual production of manure from the toms is then 12,000 bird places x 6.1 tons per year per 100 bird places = 732 tons/year

Worksheet 7.1. Annual Manure Production for Dairy Cattle

Manure and Waste Generation		Type of Milk Cow	Number of Cows Milking	Average milk production per milked cow (lb/day)	Days Grazing				
		Holstein	960	72.3					
		(if unknown, use the default value provided)							
Type of Animal	Typical Number	Your Number	Slurry	Primary Manure Type	Using Solid/Liq. Separation	% Slurry Separated to Solid fraction	Total Manure Generation	Slurry (ft <sup>3</sup> /day)	Solid (ft <sup>3</sup> /day)
Milk Cow	960	960	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slurry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	2,390	263	
Dry Cow	192	120	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slurry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	279	31	
Heifers (16 to 26 months)	317	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slurry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10	0	0	
Heifers (7 to 15 months)	269	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slurry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15	0	0	
Calves (4 to 6 months)	96	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slurry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20	0	0	
Calves (0 to 3 months)	96	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slurry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20	20	9	
<b>Total</b>		1,930	1,180	<b>Total Daily Manure Production</b>			2,689	302	
Milk House Effluent (typically 0.75 to 1.5 ft <sup>3</sup> /day/milk cow):			4	ft <sup>3</sup> /day/milk cow			3,840	(ft <sup>3</sup> /day)	
1000 L = 35.3 ft <sup>3</sup>				PLUS Other Liquid Wastes (slage effluent, etc.)			100	(ft <sup>3</sup> /day)	
Assumed bulk density of solids:				PLUS Other Solid Wastes (spoiled feed, etc.)			100	(ft <sup>3</sup> /day)	
	580 (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )			<b>Manure and Waste Production</b>			6629	402 (ft <sup>3</sup> /day)	
OR	0.488 (tons/yd <sup>3</sup> )						89610	5438 (yd <sup>3</sup> /year)	
							75522	2654 (tons/year)	
Rainwater Collection		Size of Yard Areas That Runoff Needs to be Collected From		696000	(ft <sup>2</sup> )				
This applies only to rainwater that enters liquid manure handling systems.		Size of Roof Area That Discharge to Yard Areas Listed Above or That Discharge Directly Into the Manure Storage		323000	(ft <sup>2</sup> )				
		Unroofed Surface Area of Manure Storage Facilities		257500	(ft <sup>2</sup> )				
		Floating crust on manure surface		<input type="checkbox"/>	No				
		Weather Data Site to be used		Vernon					
		<a href="#">How is this calculated?</a>		<b>Total Rainwater Collection</b>	28975.5 (yd <sup>3</sup> /year)				
					24419.9 (tons/year)				
Total Weight of Manure		<b>Total Weight of Manure Produced</b>		Slurry	99941.6 (tons/year)				
				Solid	2654 (tons/year)				

**Worksheet 8. Convert Manure Application Rate (tons/ac) to Solid or Liquid Application Rates and Spreader Loads per Area**

A	B	C	D		E	F	G	H	I
Field Description  (name or number)	Manure Application Rate  (Worksheet 5, col. E)  (tons/ac)	Manure Source and Application Method  (Worksheet 5, col. D)	Spreader Volume <sup>a</sup>		Solid Manure			Liquid Manure	
			(enter a number)	Choose a unit from the drop-down list: - imperial gallons for liquid manure - cubic yards for solid manure	Density of solid manure  (Table 9)  (tons/yd <sup>3</sup> )	Solid manure application rate  (col. B / E)  (yd <sup>3</sup> /ac)	Spreader loads/hectare  (col. F / D)  (loads/ac)	Liquid manure application rate  (col. B) <sup>b</sup>  (imp. gallons/ac)	Spreader loads/hectare  (col. H / I)  (tankers/ac)
501 NW Corner	30.0	Flush Lagoon	700	imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	5987	8.6
	0.0	Dairy Solids	0	cubic yards		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0	0				0.0	0.0	0	0.0
502 VD	20.0	Flush Lagoon	700	imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	3991	5.7
	0.0	Dairy Solids	0	cubic yards		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
503 Leos	30.0	Flush Lagoon	700	imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	5987	8.6
	0.0	Dairy Solids		cubic yards		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
504 North	0.0	Flush Lagoon	700	imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0	Dairy Solids		cubic yards		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
505 South	20.0	Flush Lagoon	700	imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	3991	5.7
	0.0	Dairy Solids		cubic yards		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
601 Tillaart Home Pivot	40.0	Flush Lagoon	700	imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	7982	11.4
	0.0	Dairy Solids		cubic yards		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
602 Freemans	0.0	Flush Lagoon		imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0	Dairy Solids		cubic yards		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
603 Hullcar Road	25.0	Flush Lagoon	6000	imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	4989	0.8
	0.0	Dairy Solids		cubic yards	0.58	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
604 Tillart Back	20.0	Flush Lagoon	700	imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	3991	5.7
	0.0	Dairy Solids		cubic yards		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
701 Curtis Krebbeers	60.0	Flush Lagoon	700	imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	11973	17.1
	0.0	Dairy Solids		cubic yards	0.58	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
702 Doug R Home	20.0	Flush Lagoon	700	imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	3991	5.7
	0.0	Dairy Solids		cubic yards		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
0	0.0	Flush Lagoon		imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0	Dairy Solids		cubic yards		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
0	0.0	Flush Lagoon		imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0	Dairy Solids	15	cubic yards	0.58	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
0	0.0	Flush Lagoon	6000	imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0	Dairy Solids		cubic yards	0.58	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
0	0.0	Flush Lagoon		imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0	Dairy Solids	15	cubic yards	0.59	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
0	0.0	Flush Lagoon		imp. gallons		0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0	Dairy Solids	15	cubic yards	0.59	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0

<sup>a</sup> if manure spreader volume reported in US gal. convert to imperial gallons by multiplying US gal. by 0.833

if spreader volume reported in cubic m convert to cubic yards by multiplying US gallons by

<sup>b</sup> The density of most liquid manure is 1 tonne per m<sup>3</sup>

**Table 9. Typical Solid Manure Density**

Livestock / Poultry Type	Manure Density (tons/yd <sup>3</sup> )
Beef	0.51
Dairy	0.59
Layers	0.42
Broilers	0.39
Breeders	0.40
Turkeys	0.33





