

## Manure Management Plan

**This plan is what is required as a minimum.**

### **What is a Manure management plan?**

A simple Manure Management Plan will help identify when, where and at what rate to spread manures, slurry, dirty water and other organic wastes. Producers will benefit while minimising the risk of causing pollution. It will also help producers assess whether they have enough storage.

### **What is required by the Standards?**

As a minimum producers will be expected to have a map of the farm identifying where and when Manure can be applied and demonstrating that there is enough land area available for manures to be applied without exceeding a Total Nitrogen application of 250kg/ha/year (100kg/acre).

### **How?**

**Step 1: Map** - begin with a map of the farm.

### **Step 2: Identify where and when:**

Mark these areas on the map, estimate each total area size and include a key of when manures can be spread. (Colour codes will help to make it simple)

<b>What</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Spreadable Area (ac)</b>	<b>When</b>
<i>Water (BLUE)</i>	Any ditches, watercourses and ponds. Also springs, wells or boreholes where water is used for human consumption or farm diaries, including any on neighbouring land close to the farm boundary.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
<i>Non-spreading Areas (WHITE)</i>	Fields where manure would not normally be spread; non-farmed fields, woodlands or fields simply too far away from the farm buildings.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
<i>Don't spread Area's (RED)</i>	Areas where manure shouldn't be spread. At least 10 metres either side of all ditches and watercourses; 50 metres around springs, wells and boreholes, steep slopes with a high risk of run-off throughout the year; and Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or other land subject to management agreements.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
<i>High Risk Areas (YELLOW)</i>	Fields next to watercourse, spring or borehole with soil at field capacity with moderate slope or slowly permeable soil; where soil depth over fissured rock is less than 30cm; with effective pipe or field drains		Use throughout the year subject to ground conditions, but restrict application rates in winter.
<i>Very High Risk Areas (ORANGE)</i>	Fields likely to flood sometime in most winters; next to watercourse, spring or borehole where surface is severely compacted or waterlogged		Avoid in winter and in a dry summer when soil

	or have a steep slope and the soil is at field capacity or have a moderate slope and slowly permeable soil.		cracks down to the drains, or when the soil is compacted.
<i>Low Risk Areas</i> (GREEN)	All other areas not already marked		Can be used throughout the year.
<b>Total Spreadable Area Available:</b>		<input type="text"/>	

## Benefits of a Plan

### Step 3: Compare area available and waste production

Calculate the area required to spread the manure produced on the farm in a year without exceeding a Total Nitrogen application rate of 250kg/ha (100kg/acre). The guidelines below are a very simple indication. Producers are advised to refer to the publications listed below for further advice.

Calculating Minimum Area Required:

	No of Stock Units	Months Housed	Hectares needed by Stock Unit	Total Area Needed (Ha)
<b>Cow (650kg)</b>		X	X 0.039	=
<b>Cow (550kg)</b>		X	X 0.032	=
<b>Cow (450kg)</b>		X	X 0.025	=
<b>Heifer 2yr+ (500kg)</b>		X	X 0.019	=
<b>Youngstock 1-2yr (400kg)</b>		X	X 0.016	=
<b>Youngstock 6-12mths</b>		X	X 0.008	=
<b>Calf</b>		X	X 0.005	=
<b>Bull</b>		X	X 0.019	=
<b>Sheep</b>		X	X 0.003	=
<b>Lamb (up to 6 months)</b>		X	X 0.001	=
<b>Lamb (6-12 months)</b>		X	X 0.002	=
			<b>Total Area Required</b>	

If **Total Spreadable Area Available** exceeds the **Total Area Required** - plan is complete.  
If **Total Spreadable Area Available** is less than the **Total Area Required** then a more detailed plan or alternative action is required.

- Experience has shown that following a Manure Management Plan reduces pollution risk.
- Retaining NPK for crop growth by minimising losses will save on the farms bagged fertiliser bill.
- If producers use contractors for muck spreading, a plan will provide a simple way of keeping them fully informed about pollution risks on the farm.
- Following a plan will help producers comply with the Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water.
- Such a plan may be required if producers intend to carry out improvements involving less than four months storage of slurry or dirty water.
- A plan provides evidence that effective procedures are in place.