

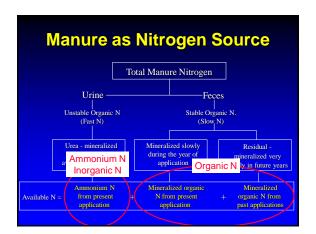
## **Manure as Nutrient Source**

Primary macronutrients:

Nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K) Secondary macronutrients:

Calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), sulfur (S) Micronutrients:

Iron (Fe), boron (B), copper (Cu), chlorine (Cl), Manganese (Mn), molybdenum (Mo), zinc (Zn), cobalt (Co), and nickel (Ni)



An example of a manure analysis:							
	%	lbs/ton	lbs/1000 gallons				
Total Nitrogen (N)	0.41	8	34				
Ammonium Nitrogen	0.19		16				
Organic Nitrogen	0.22		18				
Phosphorus (P)	0.08	2	7				
Phosphate Equivalent (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	0.18	4	15				
Potassium (K)	0.26	5	22				
Potash Equivalent (K <sub>2</sub> O)	0.32	6	27				

Ammonium N in Manure										
<ul> <li>If incorporated in the fall, assume 100% loss.</li> <li>If applied as sidedress injection for row crops, assume 100% fertilizer equivalent.</li> <li>For spring application:</li> </ul>										
Incorporation within:										
1	2	3	4	5	>5 d after spreading					
65	53	41	29	17	0 % available					

Organic N in Manure								
	Current year	Last year	2 years ago					
Cow manure <18% DM	0.35	0.12	0.05					
Cow manure ≥18% DM	0.25	0.12	0.05					
Poultry manure <18% DM	0.55	0.12	0.05					
Poultry manure ≥18% DM	0.55	0.12	0.05					
Swine manure <18% DM	0.35	0.12	0.05					
Swine manure ≥ 18% DM	0.25	0.12	0.05					
Horse manure <18% DM	0.30	0.12	0.05					
Horse manure ≥ 18% DM	0.25	0.12	0.05					

# **Manure as Nitrogen Source**

#### **Practice Question:**

- How much manure do we need to apply to meet corn N requirements given the following scenario?
  - ✓ N requirement: 50 lbs N/acre.
  - Manure is applied in this year only (i.e. no past manure applications).
  - ✓ Manure was surface applied, no incorporation.
  - ✓ Manure contains 5 lbs organic N and 4 lbs ammonium N per ton.
  - ✓ Dry matter content of the manure is 8%.

# **Manure as Nitrogen Source**

#### Answer:

- Manure is surface spread without incorporation so all ammonium N is lost as ammonia.
- > Per ton of manure, there are 5 lbs of organic N.
- In the first year 35% of the organic N will be available for manure with less than 18% dry matter.
- > Thus, per ton of manure there is 0.35 \* 5 = 1.75 lbs N.
- > To obtain 50 lbs of N, we need to apply 50 / 1.75 = 29 tons/acre of this manure.

# **Manure as Nitrogen Source**

#### Additional question:

How much P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O are supplied with the 29 tons of manure?

> Given: 5 lbs of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> per ton of manure. 6 lbs of K<sub>2</sub>O per ton of manure.

#### Answer:

5 \* 29 = 145 lbs  $P_2O_5$  /acre!!!

6 \* 29 = 174 lbs of  $K_2O/acre$ 

# **Manure as Nitrogen Source**

Another scenario:

- How much manure do we need to apply to meet corn N requirements given the following scenario?
  - ✓ N requirement: 50 lbs N/acre.
  - ✓ Manure is surface applied in the spring and incorporated within one day.
  - ✓ Manure contains 5 lbs organic N and 4 lbs ammonium N per ton.
  - ✓ Dry matter content of the manure is 8%.
  - Manure is applied in this year only.

# Manure as Nitrogen Source

- ➤ Manure is incorporated within one day in the spring so 65% of the ammonium N is conserved and available is 0.65 \* 4 = 2.6 lbs/ton.
- Per ton of manure, there are 5 lbs of organic N.
- In the first year 35% of the organic N will be available for manure with less than 18% dry matter.
- Thus, per ton of manure there is 0.35 \* 5 = 1.75 lbs N from the organic fraction.
- > Total N supply by the manure is 2.6 + 1.75 = 4.35 lbs/ton.
- > To obtain 50 lbs of N, we need to apply 50 / 4.35 = 11 tons/acre.

# **Manure as Nitrogen Source**

Additional question:

How much P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O are supplied with the 11 tons of manure?

> Given: 5 lbs of  $P_2O_5$  per ton of manure. 6 lbs of  $K_2O$  per ton of manure.

Answer:

> 5 \* 11 = 55 lbs P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/acre

(compare to 145 lbs when NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> is not conserved!!!)

 $\rightarrow$  6 \* 11 = 66 lbs of K<sub>2</sub>O/acre

(compare to 174 lbs when NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> is not conserved!!!)

## **Manure as Nitrogen Source**

#### Another scenario:

- How much manure do we need to apply to meet corn N requirements given the following scenario?
  - ✓ N requirement: 50 lbs N/acre.
  - Manure is injected in the spring.
  - ✓ Manure contains 5 lbs organic N and 4 lbs ammonia N per ton.
  - ✓ Dry matter content of the manure is 8%.
  - 32 tons of the same manure were applied in each of the two previous years.

## **Manure as Nitrogen Source**

#### Answer:

- From organic N in the 32 tons of manure applied two years earlier, 5% will be mineralized this year: 32\*5\*0.05=8 lbs of N
- From the organic N in the 32 tons of manure applied last year, 12% will be mineralized this year; 32\*5\*0.12=19 lbs N
   Total requirement for this year is: 50-8-19=23 lbs N/acre.
- Manure is injected in the spring so 65% of the ammonia N is conserved and available is 0.65\* 4 = 2.6 lbs/ton.
- > Per ton of manure, there are 5 lbs of organic N.
- In the first year 35% of the organic N will be available: 0.35 \* 5 = 1.75 lbs N per ton of manure.
- Total N supply by the manure is 2.6 + 1.75 = 4.35 lbs/ton.
- ➤ To obtain 23 lbs of N, we need to apply 23 / 4.35 = 5 tons/acre.

# **Manure as Phosphorus Source**

#### Manure applications:

- No adjustments are made for residual P from sod or manure (soil test reflects past applications).
- 2. Recommendations should be adjusted for present year manure application!!!!



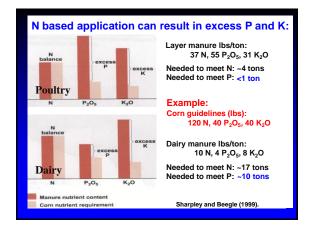
## **Manure as Phosphorus Source**

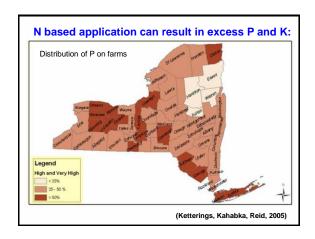
- ✓ P in manure is usually expressed as P and P₂O₅.
- ✓ Expressed "as received".
- ✓ Expressed in %, lbs per ton, and lbs/1000 gallons.
- ✓ Conversion factors are:

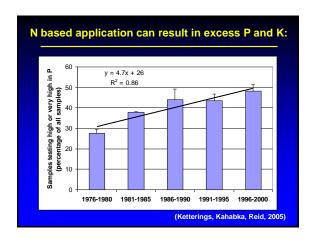
1% = 1 lb/100 lbs = 10 lb/1000 lbs = 20 lbs/ton

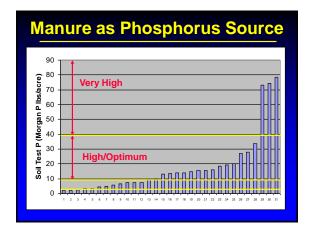
So % \* 20 gives lbs per ton

1 lb/ton = 4.17 lbs per 1000 gallons









## **Manure as Potassium Source**

Manure applications:

- No adjustments are made for residual K from sod or manure (soil test reflects past applications).
- 2. Recommendations should be adjusted for present year manure application to save on fertilizer application costs!!!!



#### **Manure as Potassium Source**

- K is not an environmental issue
- K can be luxury consumed by plants
- High K levels in forage (>2.5% K in forage or >1.5% in total diet) can lead to metabolic problems post-calving (i.e. early lactation)
  - Milk Fever (Hypocalcemia)
  - Ketosis, mastitis, displaced abomasums
- Dry cows need <u>low K forage</u> (<2.5% K), especially during the last 4 wk

## **Manure as Potassium Source**

- Fertilizer composition is expressed as K<sub>2</sub>O
- Forage composition as elemental K
- Manure often listed as K and K<sub>2</sub>O
  - Assume equal availability as fertilizer K
- Conversions...
  - 1 pound of K equals 1.2 lbs of K<sub>2</sub>O
  - 1 pound of K<sub>2</sub>O equals 0.83 lb of K

## **Value of Manure Calculator**

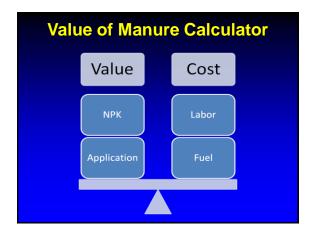
- To aid with assessment of economic and agronomic implications of manure application options.
- To answer the following questions:
  - What is the value of a load of manure?
  - What is the break-even hauling distance?
  - What are the operating and ownership costs for my manure machinery?
  - What are the fertilizer replacement value and cost of exporting manure?
  - How much time (machinery and labor) will it take to spread manure?

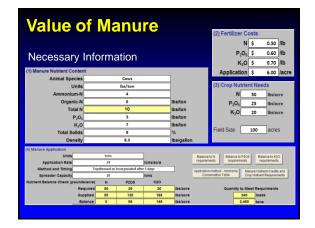
## Value of Manure Calculator

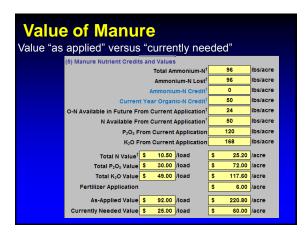
#### Disclaimer:

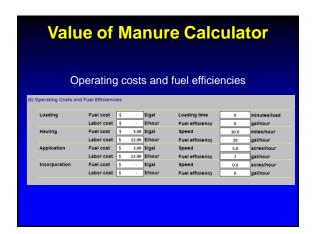
This calculator cannot take the place of careful consideration and collaboration with farm managers, crop advisors, and nutrient management planners. The quality of the output depends on the quality of data entered.

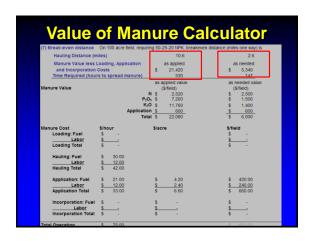
#### **Value of Manure Calculator** The process: 1. Gather the data Accurate farm-specific information is required! Tutorial is available to understand data needs. Complete the data collection worksheet (http://nmsp.cals.cornell.edu/software/index.html) 2. Enter the data · All data should be entered in the order of the sheets. Information on later sheets relies on data entered earlier, so make sure all cells are completed. 3. Evaluate the outputs Does everything look "right"? Save and/or print results. Consider alternatives. The calculator does not substitute for budgeting or farm planning; changing values like spreading rates, hauling times, etc. is a way to consider new management alternatives.

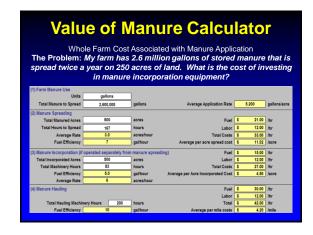


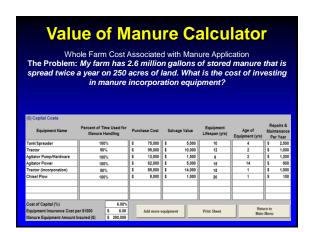


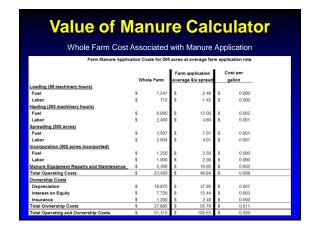


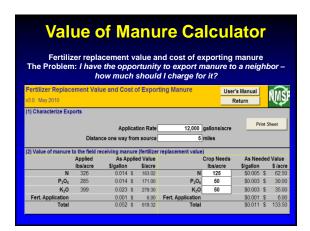


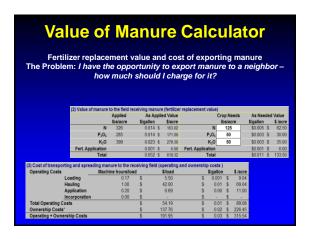


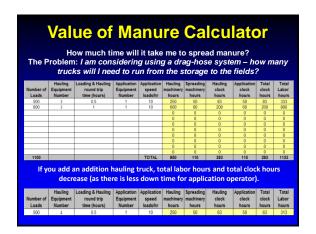












## **Value of Manure Calculator**

Tool to answer the following questions:

- · What is the break-even hauling distance?
- What are the operating and ownership costs for my manure machinery?
- What are the fertilizer replacement value and cost of exporting manure?
- How much time (machinery and labor) will it take to spread manure?

## **Value of Manure Calculator**

- Agronomy Fact Sheet # 4:
  - Nitrogen Credits from Manure
- Agronomy Fact Sheet # 18:
  - Manure Spreader Calibrations
- Agronomy Fact Sheet # 38:
  - Manure Sampling, Handling and Analysis
- Agronomy Fact Sheet # 53:
  - Manure Cost, Value and Time Management Calculator

