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<http://www.extension.org/animal+manure+management>

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June Webcast
 "Mortality Management for Beef and Dairy Producers"
 June 19, 2009, at 2:30 pm (EST) [More...](#)

LPELC Home page:
<http://www.extension.org>
 and click on "Animal Manure Management."

Continuing Education Units
 are available through the Certified Crop Adviser program and American Registry of Professional Animal Scientists [More...](#)

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LPE Learning Center Webcast Series

Looking Forward to the July Webcast:

Carbon Footprint of Animal Agriculture

The July webcast presentation is tentatively scheduled to be a follow-up to the popular May presentation about greenhouse gas emissions.

The presentation will be led by Dr. Jude Capper of Washington State University, and will feature the current state of the science and knowledge about calculating the carbon footprint of animal feeding operations. Dr. Capper has authored several papers and presentations about dairy production and, specifically, the impact of production efficiency on the carbon footprint of the industry.



Date/Time (Tentative): Friday, July 31, 2009, at 2:30 pm (EST)/1:30 pm (CST)/12:30 pm (MST)/11:30 am (PST).

How to Participate: On the day of the webcast, go to http://www.extension.org/pages/Live_Webcast_Information. First-time viewers should follow the steps at http://www.extension.org/pages/How_Do_I_Participate_in_a_Webcast? a few days before the webcast to ensure they will be able to access the virtual meeting room.

What's Going On In the LPE Learning Center?

Manure Nutrient Management Information is Just a Click Away

The high fertilizer prices of 2008 are a bad memory for most crop producers that left a lasting impression. Crude oil prices are again on the rise and volatility in input costs is becoming more common, which means consideration of nutrient sources may become standard practice. The interest in using manure to offset commercial fertilizer inputs continues to be strong. Manure use requires additional management and time to reap the greatest rewards. Fortunately, the Crop Nutrient Management Team has collected some of the "best of the best" resources and tools to assist producers and their advisers in incorporating manure into the cropping system with

The website includes spreadsheets, best management practices, webcast presentations, research summaries, and more. One featured page includes a Google Map with links to state-specific nutrient management regulations, resources, and information. Almost every state is represented with information on this map, but if your state is blank or if you are aware of resources that should be added to the map, please contact the LPELC coordinator at jheemstra@unl.edu.

The link to the Manure Nutrient Management information is:
http://www.extension.org/pages/Manure_Nutrient_Management_Articles.

SARE Research and Education Grants Available

The national USDA Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) program offers competitive grants to farmers, ranchers, educators, and students for advancing sustainable agriculture research and outreach in their local regions. There are several grant programs available at various times through the year, including Research and Education, Professional Development, Producer, On Farm Research/Partnerships, and Sustainable Community Innovation.

SARE is currently calling for grant proposals for the Research and Education program. These projects may range from \$30,000 to \$150,000 and usually involve scientists, producers, and other working together in an interdisciplinary approach. For more information, go to <http://www.sare.org/grants/index.htm>. Deadlines for pre-proposal submission in each of SARE's four local regions include:

- **June 10 – North Central** (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri,

Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin) <http://www.sare.org/ncrsare/resedu.htm>.

- **June 12 – Western** (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming) <https://wsare.usu.edu/grants/?ok=Vw> RFAs.
- **July 31 – Northeast** (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Vermont, Washington, D.C.) <http://nesare.org/get/research-and-education/re-pre-proposal/submission-guidelines.html>.
- Although the deadline is past for the **Southern** (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands), there are some planning and preliminary research grants currently open <http://www.southernshare.uga.edu/planpage.htm>.

Spotlight On...

Phosphorus Leaching Differs in Dairy Manures

USDA Agricultural Research Service scientists at the ARS Northwest Irrigation and Soils Research Laboratory in Kimberly, Idaho, have found that solid dairy manure is better than commercial fertilizer in mitigating the amount of phosphorus that can accumulate in water percolating through the soil. But using liquid dairy manure can make it worse.

These findings could help farmers in the semi-arid Western United States protect local watersheds from agricultural pollutants. Idaho is now the second-largest milk producer in the western United States, and farmers there are using substantial amounts of dairy manure for fertilizing irrigated crop fields. Phosphorus can fuel the excessive growth of algae and other plant matter in freshwater ecosystems.

Soil scientists David Tarkalson and April Leytem used manure they obtained from two dairy farms in Idaho to study phosphorus leaching in fine sandy loam soils typically found in the region. In laboratory tests, they amended 24 soil columns with either liquid dairy manure, solid dairy manure, or monoammonium phosphate (MAP), a commercial fertilizer. The researchers irrigated the soil columns 13 times over nine weeks and collected the leachate, the liquid that drained out of the soil.

They found that the largest quantities of phosphorus moved through soils that had been amended with liquid manure,

and that the phosphorus in MAP was more mobile in the soil than phosphorus in the solid manures. The scientists observed that liquid manure and solid manure differed significantly in their carbon compound makeup, which may contribute to the resulting variations in the manure leachates. Other factors may also play a part in the dynamics of phosphorus leaching, including microbial activity and metal content in the soil and the ability of clay particles in the soil to attract and hold onto phosphorus.

Upper Midwest Manure Handling Expo

The "SET for Fall" 2009 Upper Midwest Manure Handling Expo is scheduled for July 22 in Boone, Iowa. Topics include managing biosecurity and hydrogen sulfide during manure removal, subsurface application of solids, regulations, and application on frozen ground, plus demos on manure handling and drag hose safety. For more information, go to http://www.ag.iastate.edu/wastemgmt/expo_home.htm.



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