

When applying commercial fertilizer, calibrate application equipment every day to ensure that applied rates are within +/- 10% of recommended rates. It is important to avoid unnecessary exposure to chemical fertilizers and organic wastes. Protective clothing, respirator, gloves and footwear shall be worn when appropriate. When cleaning equipment after nutrient application, residual fertilizers shall be removed and saved in an appropriate manner. If the system is to be flushed, waste water shall be kept away from high runoff areas, ponds, lakes, streams, wells, and other water sources. Fertilizer containers shall be disposed in an approved manner, according to local or state regulation. Commercial fertilizer application will be based on the nutrient rates shown in Table 9.

Do not spread manure products or fertilize within 50' of the property line or in the 50' buffer zone around the sinkholes shown in Fields 23, 26, and 39.

### **Irrigation Management**

The total annual quantity of fresh water and effluent irrigation is to be applied uniformly over the irrigated area in accordance with the IWM plan as provided in Appendix G. Any changes in the cropping system will need to be analyzed to determine the effects that may occur on nutrient uptake and water use in the irrigated area.

Check the sprinkler nozzles frequently for any blockage. Periodically check and repair if needed the air release valve, pressure gage, check valve and pressure release valve at the pump discharge and the components at the irrigation well.

### **Pest Management**

See Appendix H.

### **Equipment Calibration**

#### Commercial Fertilizer Application Equipment Calibration

The nitrogen applicator, the commercial broadcast spreaders, and corn planter will be set per the manufacturers recommendations then filled with a known amount and checked over known acreage. Adjustments will be made to achieve the planned rates.

### **Watering Facility**

As shown in the barn drawings the water troughs are located on the outside of the barns so that if overflow occurs the water will not enter the bedding material. The water supply line will also be on the outside of the building so any leakage will not come into contact with the bedding material. The water troughs in the holding pens and CLA must be checked often for leaks and the proper functioning of automatic water level control devices. Replace or repair defective automatic water level controls immediately. Water troughs not in use should be drained to prevent the formation of algae. The area around the water troughs will need to be shaped and filled to prevent rutting, ponding, organic build-up, and erosion around the concrete.

### **Pasture Management**

Grazed fields shall be managed for the optimal growth of bermudagrass and ryegrass as appropriate. The time that animals are in the condition pastures should average less than 45 days per growout period. The grasses shall be mowed and reseeded as needed to maintain a continuous cover. It is anticipated that hay will be cut from all pastures at least once a year. Grazing of pastures should commence and cease based on the bermudagrass or ryegrass height. Grazing of pastures should commence when the bermudagrass or rye has reached a height of 6 inches. Grazing should be stopped when the bermudagrass has been reduced to a