

SCOE NMP

height of 4 inches and the rye at the height of 3 inches. Herds should be rotated through their assigned pastures so as to allow each pasture some consecutive days rest.

Fields with grazing beef cattle will be managed for temporary grazing between August and April where sorghum will be used as forage crop during the summer and early fall and ryegrass may be used during the late fall and winter.

Time on pastures shall be such that the cattle/acre/yr is uniform. The actual time that cattle are on pastures shall be adjusted based on production of forage and amount of nutrients applied. It is required that a ledger be kept to record the number of cows and time kept on individual pasture area. A sample ledger is attached. The farm must be managed to prevent HIA's from developing. This will be accomplished using gates and fencing to confine cows to specific areas. The cows should be moved non-stop between the barn and pastures - **do not** allow the cows to pause between destinations. Gates and fences will be used to keep the cows either on pasture or on concrete to avoid creation of a HIA. Portable feeders, portable shades, electric fence and portable water troughs are ways to help distribute the cows, and ultimately evenly spread the nutrients over the pastures. Electric twine can be used to subdivide the pastures and restrict grazing to the desired areas. This will help prevent the formation of HIA's. A daily use record, such as the attached ledger, should be used in order to insure uniform distribution of the nutrients. If an HIA starts to develop, corrective measures must be taken. Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, temporarily fencing off the area, reseeding the area, and relocating the cause of the HIA. Supplemental fertilizer may be needed to maintain vegetation in the pastures in good condition. A soil test will determine which nutrients are lacking and the amount to apply. Only apply the amount of nutrients recommended by the soil test and in accordance with the nutrient management plan.

Animal Trails and Walkways

The walkways should be cleaned frequently to prevent a buildup of manure and reshaped as necessary to facilitate the removal of surface runoff. Fences and gates shall be used to control the access and movement of cattle using the animal trails and walkways and to prevent the creation of ruts in the trails and walkways.

Fencing

Fences and gates will be inspected often and repaired promptly. Electric twine can be used if it becomes necessary to subdivide the herd lots and to prevent the development of HIA's.

Record Keeping

See Section 5 of this document.

Manure/Bedding and Wastewater Testing

Sampling Frequency

The bedding material in the confinements should be sampled just prior to each barn cleanup. However, management of the waste can be improved if a sample is taken both during field application and about two weeks prior to field application to allow time for a testing lab to analyze the manure and provide results of the analysis. A history of analysis can further provide guidance on how often samples should be collected as long as consistent management of the operation is maintained.

The actual amount of nutrients applied can be calculated if sampling the nutrient content of the manure products occurred when they are field applied provided that the application equipment