

NR 151 and Pastures

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Goals

- What are pastures?
- What are the pasture requirements?
- Feedlots and significant discharges
- Photo examples and discussion

NRCS 590 definition & req's

■ Pasturing means:

An area of land where animals graze or otherwise seek feed in a manner that maintains the vegetative cover over all the area and where the vegetative cover is the primary food source for the animals.

Livestock shall be managed to avoid the routine concentration of animals within the same area of the field. - V.A.I.m

■ Where pasturing occurs, verify through computations that the nutrients deposited as manure within a field, do not exceed the N and P requirements of this standard - V.A.I.m

- Where manure is applied, select Soil Test P or P Index and apply to all fields in NM plan

NR 151 definitions

■ Pasture means:

Land on which livestock graze or otherwise seek feed in a manner that maintains the vegetative cover over the grazing area.

Pastures may include limited areas of bare soil (cattle lanes, supplemental feed areas) provided bare soil areas are not significant sources of pollution to waters of the state - NR 151.015 (15m)

■ Winter Grazing Area means:

Pasture or cropland where livestock feed on dormant vegetation or crop residue, with or w/o supplementary feed, during October 1 - April 30 - NR 151.015(25)

■ Feedlot means:

A barnyard, exercise area or other outdoor area where livestock are concentrated for feeding or other purposes and self-sustaining vegetative cover is not maintained.

“Feedlot” does not include a winter grazing area or bare soil area (cattle lane, supplemental feed areas) located within a pasture, provided bare soil areas are not significant sources of pollution to waters of the state - NR 151.015(8)

NR 151 pasture req's

- Revised December 2010 by state legislature
- New requirements for Phosphorus Index (PI) for croplands, pastures and winter grazing areas - NR 151.04
- PI calculates the potential for a field to deliver P to surface waters.
- Croplands, pastures and winter grazing areas shall have:
 - Avg PI of 6 or less over accounting period (8 Yrs) and
 - May not exceed a PI of 12 in any individual year
 - NR 151.04(2)
- PI requirements for pastures takes effect beginning July 1, 2012 - NR 151.04(5)
- If PI is not applicable to a particular situation or crop
an equivalent calculation approved by DNR shall be used - NR 151.04(3)

NR 151 feedlot req's

- No direct runoff from feedlot or stored manure into waters of the state - NR 151.08
- Direct runoff includes any of the following:
 - Runoff from a feedlot that can be predicted to discharge a significant amount of pollutants to surface water of the state or to a direct conduit to groundwater.
 - Runoff of stored manure, including manure leachate, that discharges a significant amount of pollutants to surface water of the state or to a direct conduit to groundwater.

NR 151 significant discharge

Significant Discharge factors DNR must consider:

- Volume and Frequency of discharge
- Location of source relative to receiving waters
- Means of conveyance to waters of the state
- Slope, vegetation, rainfall and other factors affecting likelihood or frequency of discharge to state waters
 - Number of animals
 - Days on pasture/feedlot
 - Water flowing through pasture

Pasture (background)

Feedlot (foreground)



06/04/2009

Feedlot

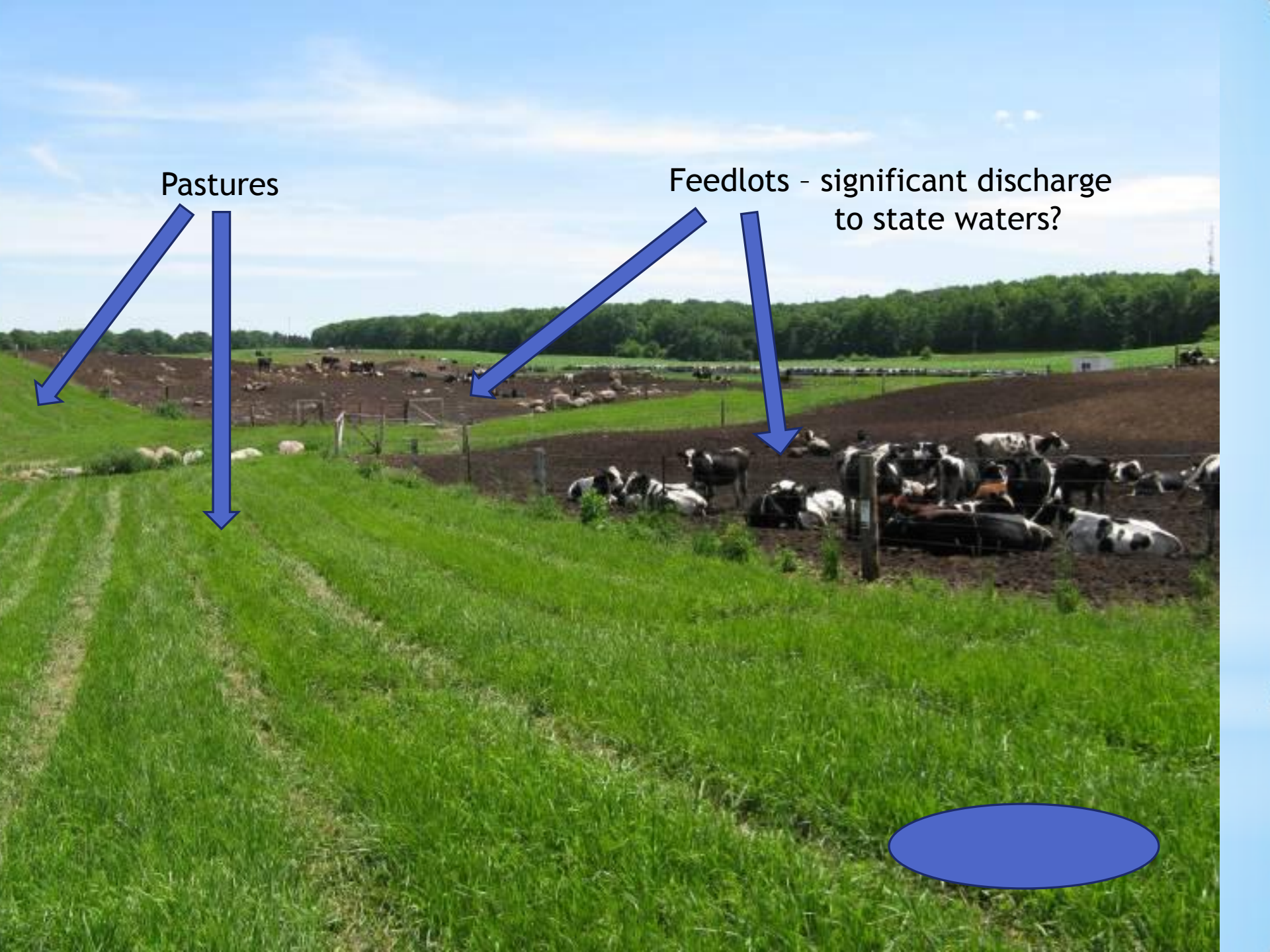


Feedlot



Pastures

Feedlots - significant discharge
to state waters?



Pastures - rotational grazing



Pasture w/water area



Winter Grazing Areas



Stream, Ditch, Wetland or Idle field?

Bare soil area at end of pasture



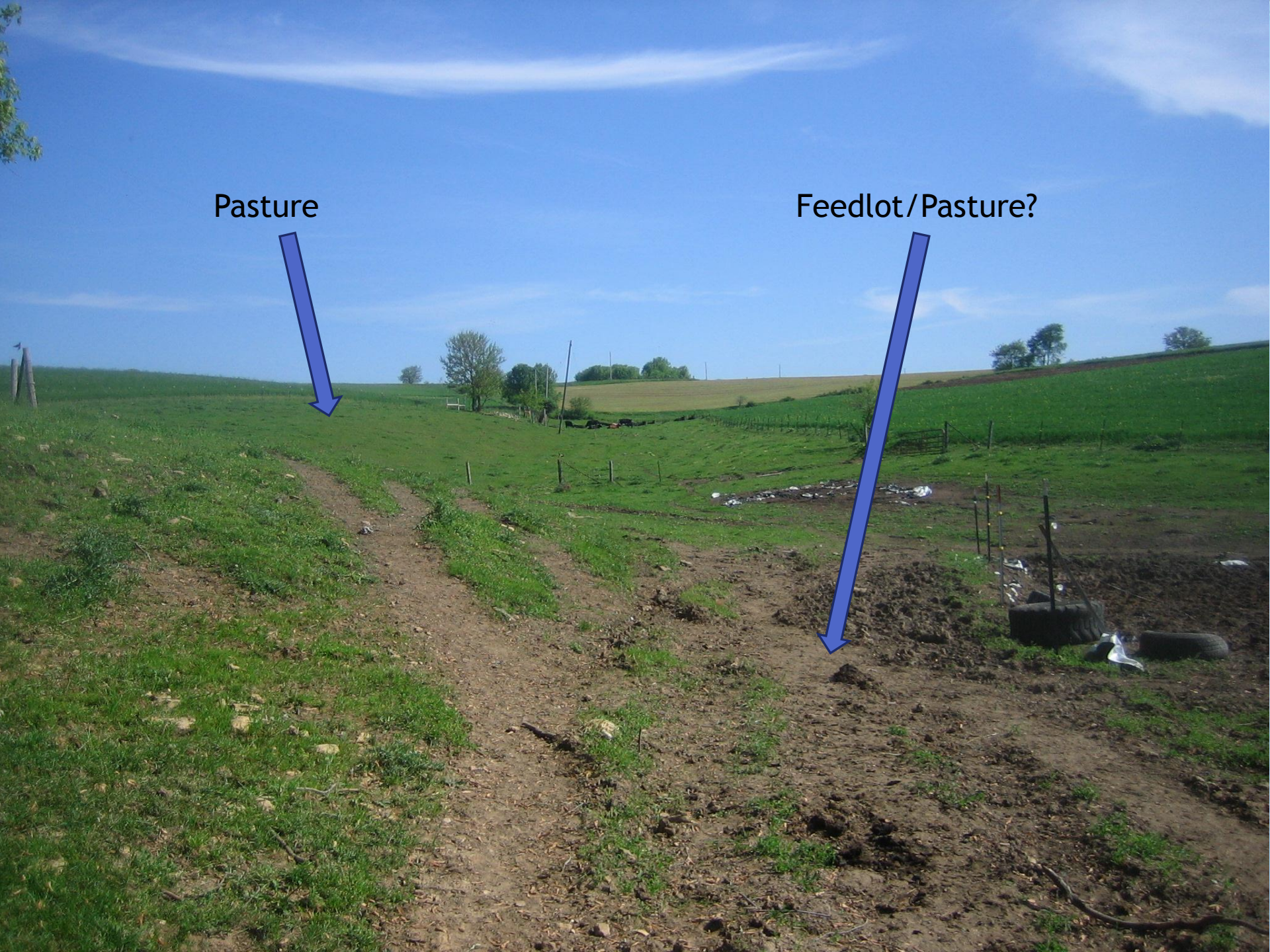
Bare soil areas (cattle lanes) next to stream



Pasture



Feedlot/Pasture?



Stream or GW conduit?

Pasture w/bare soil areas

Feedlot



Pasture with shallow rock

