



# Delaware Animal Waste Management Plan

A copy of this completed document should be kept on the farm and available for review by the Delaware Department of Agriculture if requested. The Animal Waste Management should be updated anytime there is an increase in capacity of 25% or more. All poultry and livestock should be included in this Animal Waste Management Plan.

**Operation Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date prepared:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date reviewed:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date reviewed:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date reviewed:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date reviewed:** \_\_\_\_\_

## *Animal Waste Management Plan Template*

### **Who Needs an Animal Waste Management Plan in Delaware?**

This template is available for poultry and livestock operations to write a Delaware Animal Waste Management Plan. Animal Waste Management Plans are required by the Delaware Nutrient Management Law for any operation that has 8 or more animal units; an animal unit is 1,000 lbs. of live weight. Individuals who are certified as a Nutrient Generator can write their own Animal Waste Management Plan, unless they meet the criteria to become a permitted CAFO (see below). Operations that apply manure or fertilizer to 10 or more acres should not use this template; these operations must have a Nutrient Management Plan written by a certified Nutrient Consultant.

The main purpose of an Animal Waste Management Plan is to estimate the amount of manure generated on an annual basis. This template will help individuals estimate the amount of manure generated by poultry, cattle, equines, swine, sheep, goats, and swine. In addition to estimating manure production, this Animal Waste Management Plan Template will help growers with record keeping. The records outlined in this template serve many purposes, such as aiding individuals in filling out the Delaware Nutrient Management Annual Report, which is due to the Delaware Department of Agriculture on March 1<sup>st</sup> of each calendar year. Animal Waste Management Plans are required to be updated when the number of animals at an operation increases by 25% or more. Updating an animal waste management plan is also strongly encouraged if there are changes made to best management practices related to manure or mortality management.

This Animal Waste Management Plan does not take the place of a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) permit and related documents. Delaware CAFOs have unique requirements that do not apply to other animal operations. Requirements for CAFOs are outlined in Title 7 Delaware Code, Chapter 60 and Title 3 Delaware Code, Chapter 22. **Any operation meeting the criteria to become a permitted CAFO will need a Nutrient Management Plan written by a certified Delaware Nutrient Management Consultant.** A complete list of the criteria for CAFOs can be found on the Delaware Department of Agriculture website in the [CAFO Fact Sheet](#). For guidance on all things related to CAFO permits, contact the Nutrient Management Program at the Delaware Department of Agriculture at 302-698-4458 or [nutrient.management@delaware.gov](mailto:nutrient.management@delaware.gov).

## Quick Reference

This Animal Waste Management Plan template is arranged in several sections. Use Table 1 to determine which sections of this template must be completed based on the type of poultry and/or livestock on the operation. Operations with more than one species of animal will need to use each section that applies to their operation. Note: It may not be necessary to complete one or more sections of this template.

**Table 1. Animal Waste Management Plan sections that should be completed based on the type of animals on the operation.**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Page #</b>	<b>Poultry</b>	<b>Equine</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Sheep/Goats</b>	<b>Swine</b>
Participant Information	4 - 5	X	X	X	X	X
Crust and Litter Estimation for Commercial Poultry Operation	6-10	X				
Manure Estimation for an Equine Operation	11-15		X			
Manure Estimation for a Cattle Operation	16-19			X		
Manure Estimation for Sheep and/or Goat Operation	20-24				X	
Manure Estimation for a Swine Operation	25-28					X

# Participant Information

The information in this section is required for **ALL** operations that need an Animal Waste Management Plan. The participant information will also be helpful when it comes time to complete the Delaware Nutrient Annual Report. The watershed number can be found at the [Delaware Watershed Search](#) website by entering the physical location address of the operation and clicking in close proximity to the location on the map. It may be necessary to zoom out of the map to identify the correct watershed outline. Upon clicking on the map within the appropriate watershed, record the number next to the label "HUC-10".

**Applicant Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Mailing Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Operation Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Operation Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Operation Name (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Operation Address (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name of Delaware Nutrient Management  
Certification Holder for Operation:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Delaware Nutrient Management Certification Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Level of Certification (Please check one)**

- Nutrient Generator       Private Nutrient Handler
- Commercial Nutrient Handler       Nutrient Consultant

# Watershed

Your watershed code can be found at the [Delaware Watershed Search](#).

**Watershed Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Percentage of Operation in Watershed:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Watershed Number (if in more than one watershed):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Percentage of Operation in Watershed:** \_\_\_\_\_

# **Crust and Litter Estimation for a Commercial Poultry Operation**

Only non-CAFO poultry operations should complete this section. **If your operation has a current CAFO Permit or you have submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under a CAFO permit, then you must have a plan prepared by a Delaware Certified Nutrient Consultant.** The volume of poultry manure generated on an operation is estimated in this section. Important information such as best management practices utilized, mortality management, and the destination of manure generated on the operation are also recorded in this section.

**Type of Poultry Grown:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Operation Capacity/Placement (Birds) Per Flock:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Number of Flocks per Year:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Crust and Litter Estimation**

*Select one of the following methods to estimate the amount of crust and litter generated on your operation. The methods are listed in order of accuracy; select the most accurate method possible for your operation.*

1. **Weighed Crust Out, Center Cut or Total Clean Out (most accurate)** – *Select this method if you contract with someone who removes crust or litter from your operation, and they provide you with the weight of that crust or litter. You may input crust or litter weights from a previous year if flock management and number of flocks were the same as current practice.*

**Year Weight was Taken:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Crust Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Center Cut Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Total Clean Out Removed (if a total clean out year):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Year of Total Clean Out (if a total clean out year):** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Estimate Volume Capacity** – *Select this method to estimate the crust and litter production on your operation when you crust out or clean out by determining the volume of the truck or spreader you are loading into and then converting that volume to weight. This estimate can be from a previous year, if the flocks were managed in a similar way to the current year and you had the same number of flocks. You can use the following figures to convert volume to the weight of litter (Rynk et al., 1992):*
- 1 cubic foot = 30 pounds (average)*  
*1 bushel = 35 pound (average)*

**Tons of Crust Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Center Cut Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Total Clean out Removed (if a total clean out year):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Year of Total Clean out (if a total clean out year):** \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Manure Generation Spreadsheet (least accurate)** – *Select this method if you do not have the information necessary to estimate manure by the other methods. Open the University of Maryland spreadsheet and fill in the blue cells to estimate the crust and litter generation on your operation. <https://go.umd.edu/PoultryLitterQuantity>*

**Tons of Crust Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Center Cut Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Total Clean Out Removed:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Year Material was Removed:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Poultry Manure Storage**

*Document the dimensions of any poultry litter storage structures on the farm. Operations who worked with NRCS or the Conservation Districts to build a manure shed can contact them to obtain the exact storage capacity of a manure storage structure.*

**Permanent Structure Size (length, width & height):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Permanent Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Permanent Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Temporary Structure Size (length, width & height):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Temporary Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Temporary Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

## Manure Receiver

*Please list the contact and other information related to the receiver(s) of crust, center cut, or total clean out from your operation.*

1. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Crust Amount :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Center Cut Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Clean Out Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Crust Amount :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Center Cut Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Clean Out Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Crust Amount :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Center Cut Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Clean Out Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_



4. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_
- Address:** \_\_\_\_\_
- Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_
- Crust Amount :** \_\_\_\_\_
- Center Cut Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_
- Total Clean Out Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Manure Storage Best Management Practices (BMPs)

*Please check all manure storage BMPs that you use on your operation.*

- Manure is kept dry in a manure shed
- Manure is stockpiled by following Delaware Nutrient Management Commission guidelines
  - Manure stockpile is 100 feet from any body of water or drainage ditch
  - Manure stockpile is 100 feet from any public road
  - Manure stockpile is 200 feet from any residence not located on your property
  - Manure stockpile is 200 feet from any domestic well
  - Manure stockpile is 300 feet from a public water supply

## Poultry Mortality Management

Please check all mortality management methods that you use on your operation but do not check off a BMP not currently on the farm.

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Channel composter   | Date Installed: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bin composter   | Date Installed: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary channel composter; waiting for permanent structure construction | Date Installed: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary bin composter; waiting for permanent structure construction     | Date Installed: _____ |

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> In-vessel composter | Date Installed: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mortality freezers  | Date Installed: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please list) | Date Installed: _____ |

## Best Management Practices

Please check all Best Management Practices (BMPs) that you use on your operation.

- Heavy Use Area Pads
- Stormwater Pond
- Grassed Swales
- Constructed Wetland
- Vegetative Planting (grasses or trees) within 10 to 12" of tunnel fans
- Pollinator Plantings
- Other (please list): \_\_\_\_\_

## Notes

## Manure Estimation for an Equine Operation

Equine operations should complete this section. The amount of manure produced and bedding that is used on the operation is estimated in this section. Information about best management practices (BMPs) used, mortality management, and the destination of manure generated on the operation is also recorded in this section. Note: Manure that is directly deposited on pasture is not considered a nutrient application.

### Animal Capacity

Total Number of Equine: \_\_\_\_\_

(this includes horses, ponies, donkeys, and mules):

Name	Horse Weight (approx.)	Name	Horse Weight (approx.)
1. _____	_____	8. _____	_____
2. _____	_____	9. _____	_____
3. _____	_____	10. _____	_____
4. _____	_____	11. _____	_____
5. _____	_____	12. _____	_____
6. _____	_____	13. _____	_____
7. _____	_____	14. _____	_____

## Manure Generation

**Select one of the following methods to estimate the amount of manure produced and bedding generated annually on your operation. The methods are listed in order of accuracy; select the most accurate method possible for your operation.**

1. **Weighed (most accurate)** – *Select this method if you contract with someone or remove manure and bedding from your operation, and you have the weight of moved manure. Enter the weight of manure (with bedding) for your operation. The values used here can be from a previous year if the number, weight, and management of the equines did not change since this weight was determined.*

**Year Weight was Taken:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Manure and Bedding:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Manure Generation Spreadsheet** – *Select this method if you do not have the information necessary to estimate manure by the other methods. Open the University of Maryland spreadsheet and fill in the blue cells to estimate the manure generation and bedding use on your operation. <https://go.umd.edu/SolidManureQuantity>*

**Tons of Bedding Used Annually (see Table 2 in link for help):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Uncollected Manure Deposited on Pasture Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Collected Manure and Bedding Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Manure Storage

*Document the dimensions of any manure storage structures on the farm. Operations who worked with NRCS or the Conservation Districts to build a manure shed can contact them to obtain the exact storage capacity of a manure storage structure.*

**Permanent Structure Size (length, width & height):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Permanent Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Permanent Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Temporary Structure Size (length, width & height):** \_\_\_\_\_

Temporary Structure Size (if multiple): \_\_\_\_\_

Temporary Structure Size (if multiple): \_\_\_\_\_

## Manure Storage Best Management Practices (BMPs)

*Please check all manure storage BMPs that you use on your operation.*

- No manure is collected. All manure is deposited on pasture by the horses.
- Manure is kept dry under a roof or tarp
- Manure is kept on an impervious pad (concrete or clay)
- Manure is kept in a dumpster for pick-up
- Manure is stockpiled on high ground with a vegetative buffer surrounding it
- Manure is stockpiled by following Delaware Nutrient Management Commission guidelines
  - Manure stockpile is 100 feet from any body of water or drainage ditch
  - Manure stockpile is 100 feet from any public road
  - Manure stockpile is 200 feet from any residence not located on your property
  - Manure stockpile is 200 feet from any domestic well
  - Manure stockpile is 300 feet from a public water supply

## Manure Receiver(s)

*Please list the contact and other information related to the receiver(s) of manure from your operation.*

1. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Mortality Management**

*Please check all mortality management methods that you use on your operation.*

- Cremation
- Renderer
- Composting
- Other (please list): \_\_\_\_\_

## **Other Best Management Practices**

*Please check all the other BMPs that you use on your operation.*

- Rotational grazing
- Streamside/ditch fencing
- Sacrifice or dry lot usage
- Sacrifice or dry lot maintenance
- Reseed bare ground
- Soil test pasture
- Control weeds
- Other (please list): \_\_\_\_\_

## Notes

## Manure Estimation for a Cattle Operation

Cattle (beef and dairy) operations should complete this section. The amount of manure produced and bedding that is used on the operation is estimated in this section. Information about best management practices (BMPs) used, mortality management, and the destination of manure generated on the operation is also recorded in this section. Note: Manure that is directly deposited on pasture is not considered a nutrient application.

### Animal Capacity

**Total Number of Cattle** \_\_\_\_\_

Cattle Description	Total of Each
Feeder Yearling (750-1100 lbs.) – High Forage Diet	_____
Feeder Yearling (750-1100 lbs.) – High Energy Diet	_____
Calf (450-750 lbs.)	_____
Cow	_____
Bull	_____

### Manure Generation

*Select one of the following methods to estimate the amount of manure produced and bedding generated annually on your operation. The methods are listed in order of accuracy; select the most accurate method possible for your operation.*

- 1. Weighed (most accurate)** – *Select this method if you contract with someone or remove manure from your operation, and you have the weight of moved manure. Enter the weight of manure (with bedding) for your operation. You may obtain this weight personally or from someone who removes manure and bedding from your operation. The values used here can be from a previous year if the number, weight, and management of the cattle did not change since this weight was determined.*

**Year Weight was Taken:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Manure and Bedding:** \_\_\_\_\_



2. **Manure Spreadsheet (least accurate)** – *Select this method if you do not have the information necessary to estimate manure by the other methods. Open the University of Maryland spreadsheet and fill in the blue cells to estimate the manure generation and bedding use on your operation. <https://go.umd.edu/SolidManureQuantity>*

**Tons of Bedding Used Annually (see Table 2. in link for help):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Uncollected Manure Deposited on Pasture Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Collected Manure and Bedding Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Manure Storage

*Document the dimensions of any manure storage structures on the farm. Operations who worked with NRCS or the Conservation Districts to build a manure shed can contact them to obtain the exact storage capacity of a manure storage structure.*

**Permanent Structure Size (length, width & height):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Permanent Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Permanent Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Temporary Structure Size (length, width & height):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Temporary Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Temporary Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

## Manure Storage Best Management Practices

*Please check all manure storage BMPs that you use on your operation.*

- No manure is collected. All manure is deposited on pasture by cattle.
- Manure is kept dry under roof or tarp
- Manure is kept on an impervious pad (concrete or clay)
- Manure is kept in a dumpster for pick-up
- Manure is stockpiled by following Delaware Nutrient Management Commission guidelines
  - Manure stockpile is 100 feet from any body of water or drainage ditch
  - Manure stockpile is 100 feet from any public road
  - Manure stockpile is 200 feet from any residence not located on your property

- Manure stockpile is 200 feet from any domestic well
- Manure stockpile is 300 feet from a public water supply

## Manure Receiver

*Please list the contact and other information related to the receiver(s) of manure from your operation.*

1. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Mortality Management

Please check all mortality management methods that you use on your operation.

- Renderer
- Composting
- Cremation
- Other (please list): \_\_\_\_\_

## Best Management Practices

Please check all the other BMPs that you use on your operation.

- Rotational grazing
- Streamside/ditch fencing
- Sacrifice or dry lot usage
- Sacrifice or dry lot maintenance
- Reseed bare ground
- Soil test pasture
- Grow annual forages or cover crops
- Control weeds
- Other (please list): \_\_\_\_\_

## Notes

## Manure Estimation for a Small Ruminant Operation

Small ruminant (sheep or goat) operations should complete this section. The amount of manure produced and bedding that is generated on the operation is estimated in this section. Information about best management practices (BMPs) used, mortality management, and the destination of manure generated on the operation is also recorded in this section. Note: Manure that is directly deposited on pasture is not considered a nutrient application.

### Animal Capacity

**Total Number of Goats:** \_\_\_\_\_

Goats	Total Number	Average Weight	Days on Operation
Kid	_____	_____	_____
Yearling	_____	_____	_____
Mature Doe	_____	_____	_____
Mature Wether	_____	_____	_____
Mature Buck	_____	_____	_____

**Total Number of Sheep:** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Sheep</b>	<b>Total Number</b>	<b>Average Weight</b>	<b>Days on Operation</b>
Lamb	_____	_____	_____
Yearling	_____	_____	_____
Mature Ewe	_____	_____	_____
Mature Wether	_____	_____	_____
Mature Ram	_____	_____	_____

## **Manure Generation**

Select one of the following methods to estimate the amount of manure produced and bedding used annually on your operation. The methods are listed in order of accuracy; select the most accurate method possible for your operation.

1. **Weighed (most accurate)** – Select this method if you contract with someone or remove manure from your operation, and you have the weight of moved manure. Enter the weight of manure (with bedding) for your operation. You may obtain this weight personally or from someone who removes manure and bedding from your operation. The values used here can be from a previous year if the number, weight, and management of the goats or sheep did not change since this weight was determined.

**Year Weight was Taken:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Manure and Bedding (if applicable):** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Manure Generation Spreadsheet (least accurate)** – Select this method if you do not have the information necessary to estimate manure by the other methods. Open the University of Maryland spreadsheet and fill in the blue cells to estimate the manure generation and bedding use on your operation. <https://go.umd.edu/SolidManureQuantity>

**Tons of Bedding Used Annually (see Table 2. in link for help):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Uncollected Manure Deposited on Pasture Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Collected Manure and Bedding Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Manure Storage

*Document the dimensions of any manure storage structures on the farm. Operations who worked with NRCS or the Conservation Districts to build a manure shed can contact them to obtain the exact storage capacity of a manure storage structure.*

**Permanent Structure Size (length, width & height):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Permanent Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Permanent Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Temporary Structure Size (length, width & height):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Temporary Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Temporary Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

## Manure Storage Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Please check all manure storage BMPs that you use on your operation.

- No manure is collected. All manure is deposited on pasture by the goats and/or sheep.
- Manure is kept dry under a roof or tarp
- Manure is kept on an impervious pad (concrete or clay)
- Manure is kept in a dumpster for pick-up
- Manure is stockpiled on high ground with a vegetative buffer surrounding it
- Manure is stockpiled by following Delaware Nutrient Management Commission guidelines
  - Manure stockpile is 100 feet from any body of water or drainage ditch
  - Manure stockpile is 100 feet from any public road
  - Manure stockpile is 200 feet from any residence not located on your property
  - Manure stockpile is 200 feet from any domestic well
  - Manure stockpile is 300 feet from a public water supply

## Manure Receiver

*Please list the contact and other information related to the receiver(s) of manure from your operation.*

1. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Mortality Management

Please check all mortality management methods that you use on your operation.

- Renderer
- Composting
- Cremation
- Other (please list): \_\_\_\_\_

## Best Management Practices

Please check all the other BMPs that you use on your operation.

- Rotational grazing
- Streamside/ditch fencing
- Sacrifice or dry lot usage
- Sacrifice or dry lot maintenance
- Reseed bare ground
- Soil test pasture
- Control weeds
- Other (please list): \_\_\_\_\_

## Notes



## Manure Estimation for a Swine Operation

Swine operations should complete this section. The amount of manure produced and bedding used on the operation is estimated in this section. Information about best management practices (BMPs) used, mortality management, and the destination of manure generated on the operation is also recorded in this section. **Note: Manure that is directly deposited on pasture is not considered a nutrient application. Outdoor areas with little to no vegetative cover (pounds, dry and sacrifice lots) are not considered pasture.**

### Animal Capacity

Total Number of Swine: \_\_\_\_\_

Swine	Total Number	Average Weight	Days on Operation
Nursing/ Nursery Pig (0-65 lbs.)	_____	_____	_____
Sow - gestation	_____	_____	_____
Sow - lactation	_____	_____	_____
Boar	_____	_____	_____
Replacement gilt	_____	_____	_____
Grower (up to 250 lbs.)	_____	_____	_____

### Manure Generation

Select one of the following methods to estimate the amount of manure produced and bedding used on your operation. The methods are listed in order of accuracy; select the most accurate method possible for your operation.

- 1. Weighed (most accurate)** – Select this method if you contract with someone or remove manure from your operation, and you have the weight of moved manure. Enter the weight of manure (with bedding) for your operation. You may obtain this weight personally or from someone who removes manure and bedding from your operation. The values used here can be from a previous year if the number, weight, and management of the swine did not change since this weight was determined.

Year Weight was Taken: \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Manure and Bedding (if applicable):** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Manure Generation Spreadsheet (least accurate)** – *Select this method if you do not have the information necessary to estimate manure by the other methods. Open the University of Maryland spreadsheet and fill in the blue cells to estimate the manure generation and bedding use on your operation. <https://go.umd.edu/SolidManureQuantity>*

**Tons of Bedding Used Annually (see Table 2. in link for help):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Uncollected Manure Deposited on Pasture Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tons of Collected Manure and Bedding Annually:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Manure Storage

*Document the dimensions of any manure storage structures on the farm. Operations who worked with NRCS or the Conservation Districts to build a manure shed can contact them to obtain the exact storage capacity of a manure storage structure.*

**Permanent Structure Size (length, width & height):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Permanent Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Permanent Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Temporary Structure Size (length, width & height):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Temporary Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Temporary Structure Size (if multiple):** \_\_\_\_\_

## Manure Storage Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Please check all manure storage BMPs that you use on your operation.

- No manure is collected. All manure is deposited on pasture by swine.
- Manure is kept dry under a roof or tarp
- Manure is kept on an impervious pad (concrete or clay)
- Manure is kept in a dumpster for pick-up
- Manure is stockpiled on high ground with a vegetative buffer surrounding it
- Manure is stockpiled by following Delaware Nutrient Management Commission guidelines
  - Manure stockpile is 100 feet from any body of water or drainage ditch
  - Manure stockpile is 100 feet from any public road

- Manure stockpile is 200 feet from any residence not located on your property
- Manure stockpile is 200 feet from any domestic well
- Manure stockpile is 300 feet from a public water supply

## Manure Receiver

*Please list the contact and other information related to the receiver(s) of manure from your operation.*

1. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. **Receiver Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Date Material Received:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Mortality Management

Please check all mortality management methods that you use on your operation.

- Rendering
- Composting
- Cremation
- Other (please list): \_\_\_\_\_

## Best Management Practices

Please check all the other BMPs that you use on your operation.

- Rotational grazing
- Streamside/ditch fencing
- Sacrifice or dry lot usage
- Sacrifice or dry lot maintenance
- Reseed bare ground
- Soil test pasture
- Control weeds
- Other (please list): \_\_\_\_\_

## Notes

# Resources

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