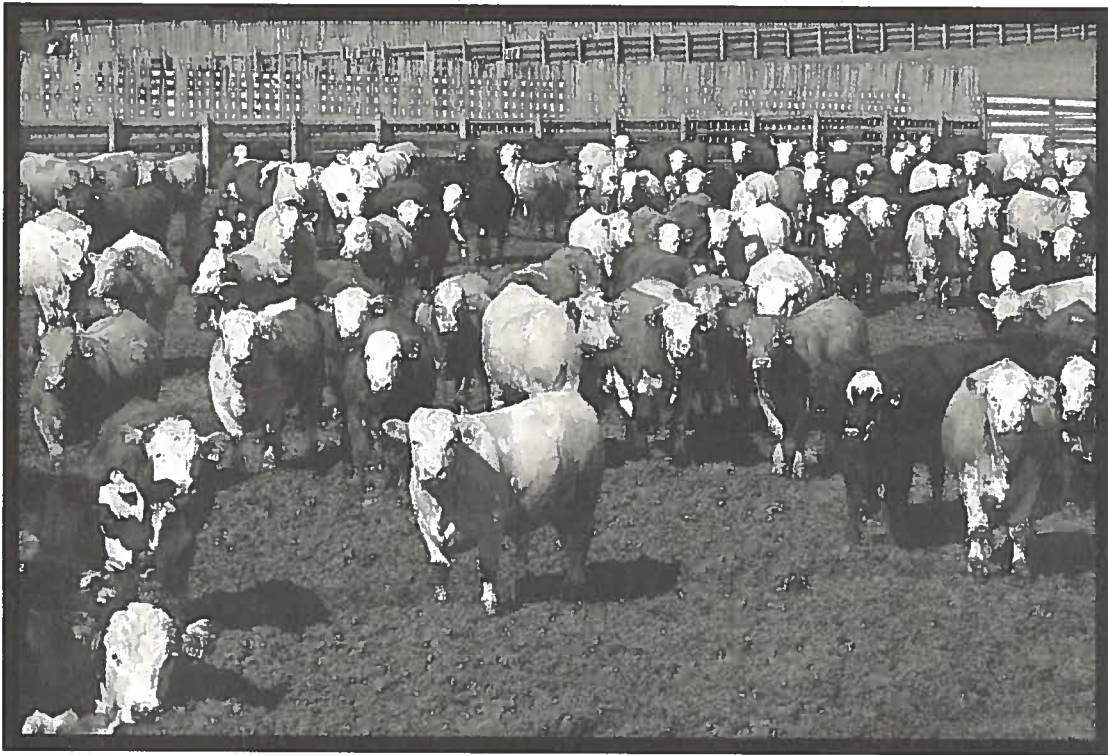


# CODE OF PRACTICE



FOR THE SAFE AND ECONOMIC HANDLING OF  
ANIMAL MANURES

# **Code of Practice**

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For The Safe And Economic Handling of Animal Manures

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# Foreword

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The *Code of Practice For The Safe And Economic Handling of Animal Manures* was prepared by the Intensive Livestock Operations Committee. Committee membership was comprised of the following organizations:

*Alberta Cattle Commission*  
*Alberta Cattle Feeders Association*  
*Alberta Milk Producers Society*  
*Alberta Poultry Industry Council*  
*Alberta Pork Producers Development Corporation*  
*Alberta Sheep and Wool Commission*  
*Alberta Turkey Board*  
*Western Stock Growers Association*

*Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties*  
*Rural and Improvement Districts Association of Alberta*

*Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development*  
*Alberta Environmental Protection*  
*Alberta Health*  
*Alberta Health Units*  
*Alberta Municipal Affairs*  
*Farmer's Advocate*



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# Section 1

## Purpose and Intended User of The Code of Practice

### **Purpose**

The *Code of Practice: For The Safe And Economic Handling Of Animal Manures* gives direction for establishing and operating livestock facilities. It is the successor to the 1982 *Confinement Livestock Facilities Waste Management Code of Practice*.

The *Code of Practice* outlines a two part approach to reduce rural conflicts through proper land use siting and animal manure management. It is intended to reduce conflicts through appropriate siting of new livestock facilities and encroaching non-farm developments. It is also intended to assist producers in minimizing the potential for nuisance and environmental problems by providing practical alternatives for manure storage and use.

The siting and manure management elements in the *Code of Practice* provides flexibility in designing and operating manure management systems including using alternative handling methods not specifically listed in this document.

The *Code of Practice* encourages environmental sustainability. Livestock manure is promoted as a valuable resource for enhancing soil fertility and conservation, or for use as a feed source or other usable by-product. Emphasis is placed on the use of land as a recycling system where manure nutrients applied to farmland are used to balance those removed by the crops grown.

This document does not specifically define **generally accepted practice** referred to in the Agricultural Operations Practices Act.

### **The Intended User**

The *Code of Practice* is intended for producers, municipal officials, land use planners, and others concerned with the siting, design and management of new and expanding livestock facilities.

The *Code of Practice* can assist producers and the livestock industry in improving manure management strategies. Producers considering new livestock operations, or changes in existing operations, are encouraged to develop a farmstead operation and management plan based on the *Code of Practice*.

This document also provides the basis for municipalities and Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development (AAFRD) staff to assess the environmental sensitivity of new intensive livestock operations and the expanding portion of existing intensive facilities. An environmental sensitivity analysis is recommended for all new and expanding intensive livestock developments requiring a municipal development permit. A sensitivity analysis ensures the siting and manure management components of a proposed development are reviewed and, if necessary, refined to minimize environmental impacts.



# Section 2

## Definitions

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### **2.1. Animal Wastes**

Poultry or livestock excreta and associated feed losses, bedding, washwater and other production by-products.

### **2.2. Average Working Capacity**

The average occupancy of the livestock facility on a year-round basis.

### **2.3. Catch Basin**

Any excavated, diked or walled structure or combination of structures designed to intercept and temporarily store run-off water contaminated by animal manure, washwater, or associated wastes.

### **2.4. Earthen Storage**

A structure constructed primarily of soil materials serving as a continuous liquid manure storage for livestock facilities.

### **2.5. Grazing Area**

A pasture or rangeland where livestock are primarily sustained by feed growing on the land.

### **2.6. Groundwater**

All water under the surface of the ground.

### **2.7. Livestock**

Includes any farm animals and/or poultry reared for commercial purposes.

### **2.8. Livestock Facility**

Buildings, shelters, fences, corrals or other structures which confine or would be capable of confining livestock for feeding and rearing purposes.

#### **2.8.1. Feedlot**

An uncovered livestock facility where livestock are confined for growing or finishing for market.

#### **2.8.2. Covered facility**

A livestock facility where livestock are confined within a building for growing or finishing for market.

#### **2.8.3. Intensive livestock facility**

A feedlot or covered facility of significant investment or permanence, capable of confining a minimum number of livestock<sup>1</sup> (see Table 1.) at a housing density of more than 1 livestock manure unit per 2000 ft<sup>2</sup> (184 m<sup>2</sup>) (approximately 22 cattle per acre or 54 cattle per hectare) for growing or

finishing for market.

*The following are not considered to be an intensive livestock facility:*

- a seasonal feeding site confining livestock from November 1 to May 31,
- livestock confined for branding, sorting, herd health management and market delivery with confinement not exceeding 30 consecutive days.

**Table 1. Intensive Livestock Operations - Minimum Size**

Livestock Type	Threshold #
Beef Feeder (500 - 1200 lbs)	300
Dairy (milking)	All
Piggery (sows: farrow - finish)	30
Piggery (sows: farrow - wean)	50
Piggery (feeders only)	300
Veal	100
Horses (PMU)	75
Poultry (broilers)	10000 ft <sup>2</sup> (920 m <sup>3</sup> )
Poultry (breeders)	500
Poultry (layers)	5000
Poultry (turkey broilers)	3000
Sheep (ewes)	650
Other	Discretionary

<sup>1</sup> Minimum livestock numbers have been set by industry based on significant potential nuisance and environmental impact, and/or significant investment in facility infrastructure. The minimum numbers are intended to be used as a guide for applying development permits.

### **2.9. Livestock Manure Unit**

The number of livestock needed to produce sufficient manure to meet the nitrogen requirements of 1 acre of crop land. For many species, 1000 lbs (454 kg) of live weight approximates a livestock manure unit.

### **2.10. Livestock Siting Unit (LSU)**

A means of comparing the odour potential of livestock facilities based on livestock type, manure production and manure handling system.

### **2.11. Manure Storage Facility**

Includes a structure, reservoir, catch basin, lagoon, cistern, gutter, tank or bermed area for containing livestock wastes prior to the waste being used or disposed. It does not include a vehicle or any mobile equipment used for transportation or disposal of livestock wastes.

**2.12. Minimum Distance Separation (MDS)**

A setback or buffer established between an intensive livestock facility (source) and adjacent land uses (receptors) to minimize odour nuisance. Recommended separation distances are found in Appendix D. The LSU is the basis unit for determining siting recommendations.

**2.13. Seasonal Livestock Feeding Site**

An overwintering area where mature breeding animals and their unweaned young are fed and sheltered. Animals at such sites are primarily sustained by supplemental feeding.

**2.14. Watercourse**

The bed and shore of a river, stream, lake, creek, lagoon, swamp, marsh or other natural body of water, or a canal, ditch, reservoir or other man-made feature, whether it contains or conveys water continuously or intermittently.

# Section 3

## Siting To Reduce Odour Nuisance

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### Minimum Distance Separation (MDS) Method

Separation between intensive livestock facilities and neighbours can compensate for normal odour production, thereby reducing potential nuisance conflicts. The MDS applies reciprocally for the siting of either the source (intensive livestock operation) and/or the receptor of the nuisance (neighbour). The MDS method is based on Livestock Siting Units which includes specific factors such as livestock type, manure production and manure handling system.

### Application of MDS

MDS provides a consistent and uniform technique for assessing the conflict potential of a land use change.

#### **3.1. Application of MDS for Non-agricultural Developments**

MDS provides a recommended minimum separation distance between new or expanding non-agricultural developments (residential, commercial, or recreational) and existing intensive livestock facilities.

#### **3.2. Application of MDS for Agricultural Developments**

MDS provides the recommended minimum separation distance between new intensive livestock developments or the expanded portion of existing livestock developments and other uses. MDS is applied to the expanding portion of existing intensive livestock operations based on the total LSU's of the operation. Improved management may be required for the existing portion of the facility.

#### **3.3. MDS Tables**

MDS distances have been pre-calculated into tabular form to simplify their use (Appendix D). In no case shall the distance be less than 500 ft (150 m). Distance is determined as follows:

##### **3.3.1. Intensive livestock facility <—> neighbouring residence**

Measure the distance from the livestock facility at the point nearest the neighbouring residence. The manure storage is considered part of the facility and if possible, should be located the greatest distance from the neighbouring land use.

##### **3.3.2. Intensive livestock facility <—> land use zoning change**

Measure the distance from the receptor's property line. This ensures the required distance to the development is automatically met.

#### **3.4. Variance to MDS**

All the possible variables of livestock facility design, siting and manure

management cannot be included in the MDS method. Variance to the MDS may be allowed by Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development staff after consideration and documentation of the following factors:

**3.4.1. Unique topography and/or micro-climate which mitigate nuisance**

**3.4.2. Visual screening**

Screening can reduce visual impact by improving aesthetics of the facility.

**3.4.3. Prevailing winds**

The nearest available meteorological data may be used.

**3.4.4. Unique management/technology**

Methods of management or technology capable of reducing nuisance levels can be considered.

# Section 4

## Manure Storage

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### Liquid Manure Storage Facilities

Manure storage facilities should be designed and located to avoid contamination of groundwater, prevent contaminated surface water from leaving the property, and not contribute to undue odour nuisance.

#### **4.1. Design and Construction Standards of Earthen Storages and Catch Basins**

##### **4.1.1 Divert surface water**

Divert surface water away from the storage to reduce volume requirements.

##### **4.1.2. Minimize seepage with natural materials**

Construct floor and sides of suitable material and compact to achieve a hydraulic conductivity of less than  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/sec.

##### **4.1.3. Storage liner**

Line the storage with a flexible membrane, concrete or equivalent material if it is sited on highly permeable sands and gravels and clay is unavailable. A leak detection system may be required in combination with a flexible membrane in the event of a liner failure.

##### **4.1.4. Proper side slopes**

Construction of side slopes should be appropriate for the stability of the soil and should not exceed 1.5:1 (run:rise) in parent soil or 2:1 where a clay liner exists.

#### **4.2. Location of Earthen Storages and Catch Basins**

##### **4.2.1. Water table**

Avoid areas where the normal water table is less than 3 ft (1 m) below the floor elevation of the storage.

##### **4.2.2. Area subject to flood**

Do not locate an earthen storage in any area subject to flooding where flood waters could damage the integrity of the storage.

##### **4.2.3. Soil permeability**

Locate on soils of sufficient clay content to achieve the hydraulic conductivity stated in Section 4.1.2.

#### **4.3. Earthen Catch Basins**

Catch basins prevent direct discharge of contaminated water from the owner's property.

##### **4.3.1. Local design guidelines**

Determine storage capacity by considering hydrological, topographic and

climatic factors. See Appendix G for run-off values for selected locations within Alberta.

#### **4.3.2. Divert surface water**

Divert surface water around the lot to minimize storage requirements.

#### **4.3.3. Utilize catch basin contents**

Following major run-off events between May and October, apply the run-off to cropland in preparation for further run-off.

#### **4.3.4. Freeboard**

Provide 18 in. (0.5 m) of freeboard to provide a safety margin of storage volume.

## **Solid Manure Storages**

Solid manure storages allow operators to spread manure on land where soil conditions are favourable. Seepage and run-off from solid manure storages should be controlled.

### **4.4. Design and Location of Solid Manure Storage (temporary)**

Temporary storage helps manage manure when climatic and seasonal constraints prevent continuous cleaning of lots and/or the removal and transport of manure to land application sites.

#### **4.4.1. Seepage**

Contain seepage on the owner's property.

#### **4.4.2. Divert surface water**

Divert surface water away from the stockpile.

#### **4.4.3. Avoid permeable soils**

Protect groundwater by locating on low permeability soils.

#### **4.4.4. Fly control**

A fly control program is recommended.

#### **4.4.5. Utilize manure**

Spread manure when land and climatic conditions are favourable unless further treatment is planned.

### **4.5. Design and Location of Solid Manure Storage (long-term)**

Long-term storage refers to manure stored for extended periods awaiting land spreading, sale, or further processing such as composting.

#### **4.5.1. Impermeable site**

Build on a low permeability base to prevent seepage from entering groundwater.

#### **4.5.2. Contain seepage**

Collect any leachate from de-watered semi-solid or solid manure in a separate liquid holding structure of suitable materials to achieve a hydraulic conductivity as specified in Section 4.1.2.

### **Manure Storage Capacity**

Proper storage capacity should allow the operator to:

- store for the period of time needed to use manure as a nutrient resource,
- facilitate the removal and management of the manure,
- prevent the escape of any material that could contaminate surface or groundwater,
- minimize odour nuisance by reducing the frequency of spreading manure on land.

#### **4.6. Manure Storage Volume Guidelines**

##### **4.6.1. Design storage volumes**

Storage volumes for all of the most common livestock types have been pre-calculated in tabular form in Appendix B-1 and B-2.

##### **4.6.2. Maximize manure utilization**

Storage volume should be provided to allow manure spreading on land at optimum times for maximum nutrient benefits.

#### **4.7. Exemptions to Long-term Storage**

Exemptions to the above manure storage guidelines may be considered where at least two of the following conditions are met:

##### **4.7.1. Control of land for manure utilization**

The operator of the livestock facility must have access to sufficient land at all times of the year.

##### **4.7.2. Run-off risk**

Land referred to in Section 4.7.1. should not be subject to surface run-off at the time of manure application.

##### **4.7.3. Environmental/odour risk**

Where a long-term manure storage itself would cause a high nuisance or water contamination potential **and/or** the manure is treated to reduce land spreading odours.

### **Safety Considerations of Liquid Manure Handling**

**Note:** Stored liquid manure is capable of producing lethal quantities of toxic and explosive gases. Operators and their employees must take extreme care when working near such storages especially when agitating and removing the manure.



Manure storage facilities must be adequately protected from entry by unauthorized personnel, children and animals.

**4.8. Safety Recommendations for Manure Storage Facilities**

**4.8.1. Posting of storage area**

Liquid manure storage areas should be designated with warning posters.

**4.8.2. Obtain further information**

Consult Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development extension materials or other technical sources for further safety recommendations.

# Section 5

## Topography, Soils and Run-off Management

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### Site Investigation for Livestock Facilities

Soil, topographic and hydro-geologic conditions should be considered for livestock facility sites to avoid the movement of manure nutrients into surface and groundwater. Clay content determines the permeability of the soil and should be determined prior to construction.

#### **5.1. Soil and Subsoil Identification**

In any location where manure is in contact with soil, conditions of the soil should be evaluated to determine permeability.

##### **5.1.1. Soil test**

Soil profiles need to be examined to sufficient depth to provide useful information. Developments below ground level such as catch basins should be tested to 3.3 ft (1 m) below the maximum depth of the structure. Surface developments should be tested to 10 ft (3 m) below the manure/soil interface.

#### **5.2. Groundwater Hydrology**

Groundwater hydrological information should include:

##### **5.2.1. Water source and supply**

Groundwater sources, quantity and quality.

##### **5.2.2. Water table**

Depth to the static water table.

##### **5.2.3. Depth to bedrock**

Approximate depth to bedrock.

##### **5.2.4. Water permit**

Withdrawal of groundwater is legislated under the Alberta Water Resources Act. Alberta Environmental Protection should be contacted for the necessary permits.

### Location and Management of Feedlots and Seasonal Feeding Sites

Risk of contamination from feeding sites must be minimized through proper siting and run-off management.

#### **5.3. Feedlots**

##### **5.3.1. Permeability of site**

Avoid sites with porous soils and/or fractured bedrock that would allow contaminants direct access to groundwater.

##### **5.3.2. Maintain the compacted soil-manure surface layer**

Avoid overcleaning of the lot surface that would disturb this compacted layer.

### **5.3.3. Surface water**

Direct surface water away from the feedlot site.

### **5.3.4. Drain lot surface**

Provide positive drainage of the lot to catch basins to prevent the retention of contaminated liquids on the lot surface.

### **5.3.5. Areas subject to flooding**

A feedlot should not be located in any area where flood waters would cause significant risk of carrying contaminants off the producer's land.

### **5.3.6. Use of vegetative buffers**

A vegetative buffer with sufficient width and infiltration area between the feedlot and receiving water may be considered as an alternative to a catch basin.

### **5.3.7. Abandoned feedlots**

Feedlots abandoned for periods of greater than one year should be completely cleaned to prevent movement of nutrients into groundwater.

## **5.4. Seasonal Feeding Sites**

### **5.4.1. Divert surface run-off**

Take reasonable means to prevent spring thaw run-off from entering the feeding site by diverting it around the site.

### **5.4.2. Location of water, shelter, feed and bedded areas**

Locate water source, shelter, feed and bedding areas to minimize manure accumulations.

### **5.4.3. Setback from watercourse**

Locate away from the water source. Provide a vegetative buffer strip as wide as possible between the feeding site and the watercourse.

### **5.4.4. Minimize manure accumulation**

Provide a sufficient exercise area to disperse the manure.

# Section 6

## Use of Animal Manures

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### Land Application of Animal Manure

Consider meteorological, topographical and soil conditions before applying manure to land. To avoid watercourse or groundwater contamination the application time and rate must also be taken into consideration. The nuisance potential associated with spreading manure on land should be minimized by considering the time, location and frequency of application.

#### **6.1. Nutrient Management on Land: Application Rates**

The sustainable use of manure should include the total crop management system and all the nutrients used on the farm over the long term. Crop requirements can be met with a combination of commercial fertilizers, manure and residual soil nutrients. Consult other technical sources for further information and recommendations on nutrient management. The following should be considered in determining manure application rates:

##### **6.1.1. Nutrient content of manure**

The basis for determining nutrient content of typical stored manure is found in Appendix A.

##### **6.1.2. Application rates**

Manure application rates plus those of purchased nutrients should not exceed the nutrient requirements of the planned crop. Land base guidelines found in Appendix E are based on typical crop production levels for the major soil types in Alberta. Application rates must be adjusted for variations in manure nutrient and moisture content. See Appendix F for determining application rates for common livestock types.

##### **6.1.3. Use of soil analysis**

Manure application exceeding recommended rates should be supported by manure and/or soil analysis.

#### **6.2. Land Base Requirements**

To keep within recommended application rates, sufficient land must be available for the manure nutrients produced.

##### **6.2.1. Land base guidelines**

The recommended land base for manure utilization is found in Appendices E-2 to E-9.

##### **6.2.2. Control of land base**

Land suitable for utilizing available manure nutrients should either be owned by the livestock owner or access arrangements made with neighbouring land owners by informal/formal contract or easement.

### **6.3. Time and Frequency of Application**

#### **6.3.1. Frequency of land application**

Choose a method of storage which minimizes the frequency of land spreading.

#### **6.3.2. Consideration of neighbours**

Apply manure to land when it is least likely to cause odour impacts on neighbouring residents.

#### **6.3.3. Weather conditions**

Spread manure during favourable weather conditions when possible. Wind and weather conditions can greatly help or hinder odour nuisance when applying manure to land.

#### **6.3.4. Land subject to run-off**

Do not spread manure on sloping land adjacent to a watercourse without immediate incorporation or the provision of an appropriate buffer strip to prevent contamination of the watercourse.

### **6.4. Method of Application**

The following should be considered to minimize odour nuisance and nutrient losses:

#### **6.4.1. Incorporation of manure into land**

Manure should be incorporated into the soil within 48 hours of application, subject to the exceptions in Section 6.5.

#### **6.4.2. Method of incorporation**

Ensure methods of incorporation are suitable for the soil type, crop type, time of year and location with respect to neighbours. See appropriate manure management extension materials for further information.

#### **6.4.3. Acceptable methods of incorporation**

Tillage, plough-down and direct injection into the soil are considered acceptable methods of incorporation.

### **6.5. Exceptions to Incorporation**

Surface broadcasting of manure without incorporation within 48 hours is acceptable only in the following situations:

#### **6.5.1. Forage crops**

Such land should not be subject to run-off or nuisance conflict.

#### **6.5.2. Irrigation water**

Where manure is applied with irrigation water extreme care must be taken to minimize odour nuisance and prevent run-off.

#### **6.5.3. Land not subject to run-off**

On any land that can be demonstrated not to cause an odour or run-off problem.

**6.5.4. Under exceptional soil or weather conditions**

Land under minimum or no till management would be considered exempt from incorporation guidelines.

# Section 7

## Dead Animal Disposal

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Dead animals should be properly handled, stored and/or disposed of within 48 hours of death to minimize odours, flies, transmission of disease and threat of pollution. The handling and disposal of dead animals is legislated under The Livestock Diseases Act - Regulations Regarding the Destruction and Disposal of Dead Animals (128/66) and the Public Health Act, Waste Management Regulations Sections 2 and 33.

### **7.1. Approved Methods**

#### **7.1.1. Delivery to a rendering service**

#### **7.1.2. Delivery to a municipal waste management facility**

Deliver to a municipal waste management facility specifically allowing the disposal of dead animals under the Public Health Act, Waste Management Regulation Sections 2 and 33. Contact the local Health Unit or Waste Management Authority for a list of waste management facilities which will accept agricultural wastes.

#### **7.1.3. On-farm disposal**

On-farm treatment may include incineration and/or burial techniques as specified in the regulation (The Livestock Diseases Act). Open burning is not permitted.

#### **7.1.4. Appropriate storage (containment or freezing)**

Dead animals held for disposal should be kept covered and not located in an area subject to run-off or exposure to other animals.

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# Appendix A

## Nutrient Content of Livestock Manures

### Explanation of Appendix A:

**Total N:** Includes both mineral (nitrate and ammonium nitrogen) and organic nitrogen. The organic portion is not available to the plant without further microbial mineralization into available nitrogen.

**Available N:** This is the portion of the total nitrogen that is in the mineral (usually ammonium), plant available form at the time of application.

**Crop N:** This is an estimate of the available nitrogen plus the portion of the organic nitrogen that is mineralized over the growing season. Estimated volatilization losses are subtracted from the sum of available plus mineralized nitrogen to give the *Crop N*.

**P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:** Phosphorus is expressed as phosphate equivalent in lbs/ton (kg/tonne) of manure because phosphorus exists in both mineral and organic form. Phosphate is contained mostly in the solids portion of the manure so mixing of the manure is necessary for uniformity of phosphate content.

**K<sub>2</sub>O:** Potassium is expressed as lbs of potash/ton (kg/tonne) of manure.

### Appendix A-1: Manure Nutrient Content for Various Livestock Species\*

\* Based on averages from a variety of sources. Actual farm values may vary greatly.

Type of Livestock		Moisture %	Total N %	Total N		Available N		Crop N		P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>		K <sub>2</sub> O	
				lbs/ton	kg/tonne	lbs/ton	kg/tonne	lbs/ton	kg/tonne	lbs/ton	kg/tonne	lbs/ton	kg/tonne
Beef	Open lot	50	0.9	17	8.7	4.4	2.2	5.1	2.6	11	5.6	16	8.2
	Paved	65	0.7	13	6.6	5.0	2.6	4.4	2.3	4.0	2.0	9	4.6
	Closed	92	0.5	9	4.6	3.9	2.0	3.3	1.7	4.0	2.0	10	5.1
Dairy	Free stall	92	0.5	9	4.6	4.1	2.1	3.7	1.9	4.0	2.0	10	5.1
	Tie stall	80	0.6	11	5.6	4.6	2.3	4.2	2.1	4.0	2.0	10	5.1
Hogs	Farrow - finish	96	0.4	7	3.6	3.2	1.6	3.0	1.5	5.0	2.6	4	2.0
	Farrow - wean	96	0.4	7	3.6	3.2	1.6	3.0	1.5	5.0	2.6	4	2.0
	Feeder	96	0.4	7	3.6	3.2	1.6	3.0	1.5	5.0	2.6	4	2.0
Poultry	Layers (solid)	60	1.6	32	16	25	13	22	11	56	29	20	10
	Layers (liquid)	90	1.0	19	9.8	15	7.5	13	6.6	34	17	12	6.1
	Broilers	35	1.9	37	19	25	13	21	11	30	15	20	10
	Breeders	35	2.0	39	20	26	13	23	12	60	31	20	10
Turkey	Hens	35	1.9	37	19	25	13	21	11	30	15	20	10
	Toms	35	1.9	37	19	25	13	21	11	30	15	20	10
	Broilers	35	1.9	37	19	25	13	21	11	30	15	20	10
Horse			0.6	12	6.1	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.9	6.0	3.1	12	6.1
Mink			1.8	36	18	18	9.2	17	8.7	50	26	40	20
Fox			0.4	8	4.1	4.0	2.0	3.8	1.9	4.0	2.0	2	1.0
Rabbit			0.5	10	5.1	4.2	2.1	4.6	2.4	24	12	10	5.1
Veal			0.4	7.6	3.9	3.8	1.9	4.0	2.0	10	5.1	7	3.8
Elk			0.7	13	6.6	3.9	2.0	4.5	2.3	10	5.1	12	6.1
Bison			0.7	13	6.6	3.9	2.0	4.5	2.3	10	5.1	12	6.1
Sheep	Ewes	50	0.7	14	7.1	5.6	2.9	5.3	2.7	9	4.6	25	13
	Lambs	50	0.7	14	7.1	5.6	2.9	5.3	2.7	9	4.6	25	13

# Appendix B

## Manure Design Volumes for Various Livestock Types

**Explanation of Appendix B:** The following design volumes are the average volumes expected from typical livestock housing systems in Alberta. Actual volumes could differ due to variations in housing systems, type of manure storage, amount of dilution or wash water, precipitation, bedding, mechanical drying and treatment. These variables should be taken into account and adjustments made where appropriate.

**Appendix B-1: Liquid Manure Design Volumes for Various Livestock Species** (per animal or as otherwise noted)

Species		Daily			Monthly			Yearly		
		gallons	litres	cu. ft	gallons	litres	cu. ft.	gallons	litres	cu.ft.
Sows	Farrow - finish	14.4	66	2.31	433	1970	69.3	5272	24	844
	Farrow - wean	4.4	20	0.71	133	606	21.3	1622	7.4	260
Hogs	Feeders	1.6	7	0.25	47	212	7.5	568	2.6	91
Dairy	Free stall	20	91	3.2	600	2728	96	7300	33.2	1168
	Tie stall	17.8	81	2.84	533	2425	85.3	6489	29.5	1038
Beef	Closed	4	18	0.64	120	546	19.2	1460	6.6	234
Poultry	100 layers	5	23	0.79	149	676	23.8	1810	8.2	290

**Appendix B-2: Solid manure Design Volumes for Various Species** (per animal or as otherwise noted)

Species		Daily			Monthly			Yearly		
		lbs	kgs	cu. ft	lbs	kgs	cu. ft.	tons	tonnes	cu.ft.
Beef	Open lot	13.1	5.9	0.32	392	178	9.6	2.4	2.1	117
	Paved	19.8	9	0.43	594	270	12.8	3.6	3.2	156
Dairy	Tie stall	149.6	68	2.84	4488	2040	85.3	27.3	24.4	1038
Poultry per	100 layers	11.4	5.2	0.41	342	155	12.3	2.1	1.9	149
	100 broilers	6.6	3	0.36	198	90	10.7	1.2	1.1	130
	100 breeders	15.8	7.2	0.64	475	216	19.2	2.9	2.6	234
	100 Turkey hens	31.6	14.4	1.46	947	431	43.7	5.8	5.1	532
	100 Turkey toms	36.2	16.5	1.67	1086	493	50.1	6.6	5.9	610
	100 Turkey broilers	25.5	11.6	1.03	766	348	30.9	4.7	4.2	376
Horse		45.8	20.8	0.92	1373	624	27.7	8.4	7.5	337
Mink	per 100	30.8	14	0.71	924	420	21.3	5.6	5	260
Fox	per 100	77	35	1.24	2310	1050	37.3	14.1	12.5	454
Rabbit	per 100	100.1	45.5	2.49	3003	1365	74.7	18.3	16.3	908
Veal		11.9	5.4	0.19	356	162	5.8	2.2	1.9	70
Elk		5.8	2.6	0.14	174	79	4.3	1.1	0.9	52
Bison		7.3	3.3	0.18	218	99	5.3	1.3	1.2	65
Sheep	Ewes	3.1	1.4	0.1	92	42	3	0.6	0.5	36
	Lambs	0.6	0.3	0.02	17	7	0.5	0.1	0.1	6

# Appendix C

## LSU and Expansion Factors

**Explanation of Appendix C:** This table provides the factors for determining the MDS between intensive livestock operations and neighbours. See Appendix D for pre-calculated tables for the common livestock types. The LSU is the result of combining the following factors:

**Factor A** The relative nuisance of various livestock species.

**Factor D** The contribution of the manure management system to the nuisance level.

**MU Reciprocal** This factor takes into account the relative size of the animal, therefore the amount of manure produced.

**Appendix C-1: LSU Factors** (used to determine Minimum Distance Separation distances) *ADDENDUM p.12*

Species		Factor A	Factor D	MU Reciprocal	LSU Factor
Beef	450 - 1300 lbs (200 - 590 kg)	0.70	0.70	0.750	0.367
	450 - 750 lbs (200 -340 kg)	0.70	0.70	0.670	0.328
	750 - 1300 lbs (340 - 590 kg)	0.70	0.70	0.900	0.441
	Cow with calf	0.70	0.70	1.000	0.455
Dairy	Milking	0.80	1.10	1.400	1.232
Swine	Farrow - finish	2.00	1.10	1.800	3.960
	Farrow - wean	2.00	1.10	0.670	1.474
	Feeders	2.00	1.10	0.200	0.440
Veal		1.50	1.10	0.330	0.545
Horse		0.70	0.60	1.000	0.420
Mink		2.00	0.80	0.013	0.021
Fox		2.00	0.80	0.025	0.040
Rabbits		0.80	0.80	0.020	0.013
Poultry	Broilers	0.60	0.60	0.004	0.001
	Breeders	0.60	0.60	0.008	0.002
	Layers	3.00	0.90	0.008	0.020
Turkeys	Broilers	0.70	0.60	0.010	0.004
Sheep	Ewes	0.60	0.70	0.200	0.084
	Lambs	0.60	0.70	0.080	0.034
Elk		0.60	0.70	0.600	0.252
Bison		0.60	0.70	1.000	0.420

**Appendix C-2: Expansion Factor** *ADDENDUM p.12*

Expansion %	Factor	Expansion %	Factor	Expansion %	Factor
0.0	0.6	90.0	0.7	225.0	0.9
40.0	0.7	100.0	0.7	250.0	0.9
50.0	0.7	125.0	0.8	275.0	0.9
60.0	0.7	150.0	0.8	300.0	0.9
70.0	0.7	175.0	0.8	400.0	0.9
80.0	0.7	200.0	0.8	> 500	1.0

# Appendix D

## Minimum Distance Separation Tables

### Explanation of Appendix D:

**Category One** Low sensitivity neighbours. e.g. single residence

**Category Two** Moderate sensitivity neighbours. e.g. multi-parcel country residential, low use recreational.

**Category Three** High sensitivity neighbours. Large scale country residential development, high use recreational, etc.

### Appendix D-1: Recommended MDS (ft) for Beef Finishers

*ADDENDUM p. 14 for 900-1300*

No. of Animals	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	No. of Animals	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
100	539	719	899	3500	1975	2633	3291
200	695	926	1158	4000	2073	2765	3456
300	806	1074	1343	5000	2249	2999	3749
400	895	1193	1491	6000	2404	3206	4007
500	971	1294	1618	7000	2543	3391	4239
600	1037	1383	1729	8000	2670	3560	4451
700	1097	1463	1829	9000	2788	3717	4646
800	1152	1536	1921	10000	2897	3863	4828
900	1203	1604	2005	12000	3096	4128	5160
1000	1250	1667	2083	14000	3276	4367	5459
1200	1336	1781	2227	16000	3439	4585	5732
1400	1413	1885	2356	18000	3590	4787	5984
1600	1484	1979	2473	20000	3731	4975	6218
1800	1549	2066	2582	25000	4048	5397	6746
2000	1610	2147	2683	30000	4326	5768	7210
2500	1747	2329	2911	40000	4805	6407	8008
3000	1867	2489	3111	50000	5213	6950	8688

### Appendix D-2: Recommended MDS (ft) for Farrow - Finish Piggeries

*ADDENDUM p. 14*

No. of Sows	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	No. of Sows	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
25	725	966	1208	300	1795	2393	2991
50	933	1244	1555	350	1899	2532	3165
75	1082	1443	1804	400	1994	2658	3323
100	1202	1603	2003	500	2163	2884	3605
125	1304	1739	2173	600	2312	3082	3853
150	1394	1858	2323	750	2508	3344	4180
175	1474	1966	2457	1000	2785	3714	4642
200	1548	2064	2580	1500	3230	4306	5383
250	1679	2239	2799	2000	3587	4783	5979

Appendix D-3: Recommended MDS (ft) for Farrow - Wean Piggeries *ADDENDUM p.15*

No. of Sows	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	No. of Sows	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
25	505	674	842	300	1251	1668	2086
50	651	868	1084	350	1324	1765	2206
75	754	1006	1257	400	1390	1853	2316
100	838	1117	1397	500	1508	2010	2513
125	909	1212	1515	600	1612	2149	2686
150	972	1295	1619	750	1748	2331	2914
175	1028	1370	1713	1000	1942	2589	3236
200	1079	1439	1799	1500	2252	3002	3753
250	1171	1561	1951	2000	2501	3335	4168

Appendix D-4: Recommended MDS (ft) for Feeder Piggery *ADDENDUM p.16*

No. of Animals	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	No. of Animals	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
100	539	719	898	2000	1609	2145	2681
200	694	926	1157	2500	1745	2327	2909
300	805	1073	1341	3000	1865	2487	3109
400	894	1192	1490	3500	1973	2631	3289
500	970	1293	1616	4000	2072	2762	3453
600	1037	1382	1728	4500	2163	2884	3605
750	1125	1499	1874	5000	2248	2997	3746
1000	1249	1665	2082	6000	2402	3203	4004
1200	1335	1780	2225	7500	2606	3475	4343
1500	1448	1931	2414	10000	2895	3859	4824

Appendix D-5: Recommended MDS (ft) for Total Yearly Confinement Dairies Including Replacement Stock\*

\*Based on milking cows. *ADDENDUM p.17*

No. of Milking Cows	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	No. of Milking Cows	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
40	562	749	936	250	1097	1462	1828
50	609	813	1016	275	1135	1514	1892
60	651	868	1086	300	1172	1563	1953
70	689	919	1148	350	1240	1653	2066
80	723	965	1206	400	1302	1736	2170
100	785	1046	1308	450	1359	1812	2265
120	839	1118	1398	500	1412	1883	2354
140	887	1183	1479	550	1462	1950	2437
160	932	1242	1553	600	1509	2013	2516
180	973	1297	1621	700	1597	2129	2661
200	1011	1348	1685	800	1677	2235	2794
225	1055	1407	1759	900	1750	2334	2917
250	1097	1462	1828	1000	1819	2425	3031

**Appendix D-6: Recommended MDS (ft) for Poultry Layer Operations**

*ADDENDUM p.17*

No. of Birds	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
5000	733	977	1221
6000	783	1044	1305
7000	828	1104	1381
8000	870	1160	1449
9000	908	1211	1513
10000	943	1258	1572
12000	1008	1345	1681
15000	1094	1459	1823
20000	1215	1620	2025
30000	1409	1879	2348
50000	1698	2264	2923
75000	1968	2625	3281
100000	2186	2915	3644

**Appendix D-7: Recommended MDS (ft) for Broiler Poultry Operations**

*ADDENDUM p.17*

No. of Birds	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
10000	336	449	561
15000	390	520	650
20000	433	578	722
25000	470	627	783
30000	502	670	837
35000	532	709	886
40000	558	744	930
50000	605	807	1009
75000	702	936	1170
100000	780	1040	1300
250000	1089	1453	1816
500000	1403	1871	2338
1000000	1807	2409	3012

ADDENDUM pp. 18-21

**Appendix D-8: MDS Table (ft) for Livestock Facility Developments Based on Livestock Siting Units (LSUs)**

This table is useful in determining MDS for livestock operations of mixed species, unique types of livestock, and expansions.

LSU	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	LSU	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
20	404	539	674	400	1206	1608	2011
30	469	625	781	410	1217	1623	2029
40	521	694	868	420	1228	1637	2047
50	565	753	941	430	1239	1651	2064
60	604	805	1006	440	1249	1665	2082
70	639	851	1064	450	1259	1679	2099
80	670	894	1117	460	1269	1693	2116
90	700	933	1166	470	1279	1706	2132
100	727	970	1212	480	1289	1719	2149
110	753	1004	1255	490	1299	1732	2165
120	777	1036	1296	500	1309	1745	2181
130	800	1067	1334	520	1328	1770	2213
140	822	1096	1371	540	1346	1795	2243
150	843	1124	1406	560	1364	1819	2273
160	863	1151	1439	580	1382	1842	2303
170	883	1177	1471	600	1399	1865	2331
180	901	1202	1502	620	1416	1887	2359
190	919	1226	1532	640	1432	1909	2387
200	937	1249	1561	660	1448	1931	2414
210	954	1271	1589	680	1464	1952	2440
220	970	1293	1616	700	1480	1973	2466
230	986	1314	1643	720	1495	1993	2492
240	1001	1335	1669	740	1510	2013	2517
250	1016	1355	1694	760	1525	2033	2541
260	1031	1374	1718	780	1539	2052	2566
270	1045	1394	1742	800	1554	2072	2589
280	1059	1412	1765	820	1568	2090	2613
290	1073	1430	1788	840	1582	2109	2636
300	1086	1448	1810	860	1595	2127	2659
310	1099	1466	1832	880	1609	2145	2681
320	1112	1483	1853	900	1622	2163	2703
330	1125	1499	1874	920	1635	2180	2725
340	1137	1516	1895	940	1648	2197	2746
350	1149	1653	1915	960	1661	2214	2768
360	1161	1548	1935	980	1673	2231	2788
370	1173	1563	1954	1000	1685	2247	2809
380	1184	1579	1973	1025	1701	2268	2835
390	1195	1594	1992	1050	1716	2288	2860

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Appendix D-8: MDS Table (ft) for Livestock Facility Developments Based on LSUs (continued)

LSU	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	LSU	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
1075	1731	2307	2884	2900	2486	3315	4143
1100	1745	2327	2909	2950	2502	3335	4169
1125	1760	2346	2933	3000	2517	3356	4195
1150	1774	2365	2956	3100	2547	3396	4245
1175	1788	2384	2979	3200	2577	3436	4295
1200	1801	2402	3002	3300	2606	3475	4343
1250	1828	2438	3047	3400	2635	3513	4391
1300	1855	2473	3091	3500	2663	3550	4438
1350	1881	2507	3134	3600	2690	3587	4484
1400	1906	2541	3176	3700	2717	3623	4529
1450	1930	2574	3217	3800	2744	3658	4573
1500	1954	2606	3257	3900	2770	3693	4616
1550	1978	2637	3296	4000	2796	3727	4659
1600	2001	2668	3335	4100	2821	3761	4701
1650	2023	2698	3372	4200	2846	3794	4743
1700	2046	2728	3409	4300	2870	3827	4784
1750	2067	2757	3446	4400	2895	3859	4824
1800	2089	2785	3481	4500	2918	3891	4864
1850	2110	2813	3516	4600	2942	3923	4903
1900	2130	2841	3551	4700	2965	3953	4942
1950	2151	2868	3585	4800	2988	3984	4980
2000	2171	2894	3618	4900	3011	4014	5018
2050	2190	2920	3651	5000	3033	4044	5055
2100	2210	2946	3683	5200	3077	4102	5128
2150	2229	2972	3715	5400	3119	4159	5199
2200	2249	2997	3746	5600	3161	4215	5268
2250	2266	3021	3777	5800	3202	4269	5336
2300	2284	3046	3807	6000	3242	4322	5403
2350	2302	3070	3837	6200	3281	4374	5468
2400	2320	3093	3867	6400	3319	4425	5531
2450	2338	3117	3896	6600	3356	4475	5594
2500	2355	3140	3925	6800	3393	4524	5655
2550	2372	3163	3953	7000	3429	4572	5715
2600	2389	3185	3981	7200	3465	4619	5774
2650	2406	3207	4009	7400	3499	4666	5832
2700	2422	3229	4037	7600	3534	4711	5889
2750	2438	3251	4064	7800	3567	4756	5945
2800	2454	3272	4091	8000	3600	4801	6001
2850	2470	3294	4117	8200	3633	4844	6055



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Appendix D-8: MDS Table (ft) for Livestock Facility Developments Based on LSUs (continued)

LSU	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	LSU	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
8400	3665	4887	6108	22500	5251	7002	8752
8600	3697	4929	6161	23000	5294	7058	8823
8800	3728	4970	6213	23500	5335	7114	8892
9000	3759	5011	6264	24000	5376	7169	8961
9200	3789	5052	6315	24500	5417	7223	9029
9400	3819	5092	6364	25000	5457	7276	9095
9600	3848	5131	6414	25500	5497	7329	9161
9800	3877	5170	6462	26000	5536	7381	9226
10000	3906	5208	6510	26500	5575	7433	9291
10500	3976	5301	6627	27000	5613	7484	9354
11000	4044	5392	6740	27500	5650	7534	9417
11500	4110	5480	6851	28000	5688	7584	9479
12000	4175	5566	6958	28500	5725	7633	9541
12500	4237	5650	7062	29000	5761	7681	9602
13000	4298	5731	7164	29500	5797	7729	9662
13500	4358	5811	7263	30000	5833	7777	9721
14000	4416	5888	7360	31000	5903	7871	9838
14500	4473	5964	7455	32000	5972	7962	9953
15000	4529	6039	7548	33000	6039	8052	10065
15500	4583	6111	7639	34000	6105	8140	10176
16000	4637	6182	7728	35000	6170	8227	10284
16500	4689	6252	7815	36000	6234	8312	10390
17000	4741	6321	7901	37000	6297	8396	10495
17500	4791	6388	7985	38000	6358	8478	10597
18000	4841	6454	8068	39000	6419	8559	10698
18500	4889	6519	8149	40000	6478	8638	10797
19000	4937	6583	8228	41000	6537	8716	10895
19500	4984	6645	8307	42000	6595	8793	10991
20000	5030	6707	8384	43000	6652	8869	11086
20500	5076	6786	8460	44000	6708	8944	11180
21000	5121	6828	8535	45000	6763	9017	11272
21500	5165	6887	8608	46000	6818	9090	11363
22000	5208	6945	8681	47000	6871	9162	11452

# Appendix E

## Land Base Guidelines for Livestock Operations

### Explanation of Appendix E:

- These land base guidelines are intended for use at the environmental screening stage of planning.
- They **are not** to be used to determine recommended application rates on specific farms.
- These tables are based on average soil fertility levels in the four soil zones and manure nutrient from typical production systems. They do not allow for soil fertility and texture variability within soil zones, variations in manure nutrients, specialized crop types and/or rotations.
- Due to these variations the land base recommendations below may not be sustainable for specific sites.
- The column labelled *Intermittent* is the minimum recommended land base where manure is not applied to the same land on consecutive years.
- The column labelled *Annual* is the recommended land base where manure application is made on a yearly basis in conjunction with regular monitoring of soil nutrients.
- The land base recommendations are determined by the nitrogen requirements of the crop less it's carryover from previous applications. The assumed supply of nutrients from manure are listed in Appendix E-1.
- Manure utilization in sensitive watersheds and/or where erosion or run-off potential is high should also consider phosphorus in determining an adequate land base.

### Appendix E-1: Assumed Crop Nutrient Requirements for Determining Land Base Guidelines

Nutrient	Dark Brown & Brown		Grey Wooded		Black		Irrigated	
	lbs/acre	kg/hectare	lbs/acre	kg/hectare	lbs/acre	kg/hectare	lbs/acre	kg/hectare
Nitrogen	50	56	60	67	80	90	100	112
Phosphate	20	22	30	34	40	45	45	50
Potash	10	11.2	15	17	15	17	15	17

### Appendix E-2: Land Base Requirements (acres) for Farrow - Finish Piggeries

No. of Sows	Soil Type							
	Dark Brown & Brown		Grey Wooded		Black		Irrigated	
	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual
25	39	45	33	38	24	28	20	23
50	78	90	65	75	49	56	39	45
75	118	135	98	113	73	85	59	68
100	157	180	131	150	98	113	78	90
125	196	225	163	188	122	141	98	113
150	235	270	196	225	147	169	118	135
175	274	316	229	263	171	197	137	158
200	314	361	261	300	196	225	157	180
250	392	451	327	376	245	282	196	225
300	470	541	392	451	294	338	235	270
400	627	721	523	601	392	451	314	361
500	784	901	653	751	490	563	392	451
600	941	1082	784	901	588	676	470	541
800	1254	1442	1045	1202	784	901	627	721
1000	1568	1803	1306	1502	980	1127	784	901
1200	1881	2163	1568	1803	1176	1352	941	1082
1500	2352	2704	1960	2254	1470	1690	1176	1352
2000	3135	3606	2613	3005	1960	2254	1568	1803

**Appendix E-3: Land Base (acres) for Farrow - Wean Piggeries**

No. of Sows	Soil Type							
	Dark Brown & Brown		Grey Wooded		Black		Irrigated	
	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual
25	12	14	10	12	8	9	6	7
50	24	28	20	23	15	17	12	14
75	36	42	30	35	23	26	18	21
100	48	55	40	46	30	35	24	28
125	60	69	50	58	38	43	30	35
150	72	83	60	69	45	52	36	42
175	84	97	70	81	53	61	42	49
200	96	111	80	92	60	69	48	55
250	121	139	100	116	75	87	60	69
300	145	166	121	139	90	104	72	83
400	193	222	161	185	121	139	96	111
500	241	277	201	231	151	173	121	139
600	289	333	241	277	181	208	145	166
800	386	444	322	370	241	277	193	222
1000	482	555	402	462	301	347	241	277
1200	579	666	482	555	362	416	289	333
1500	724	832	603	693	452	520	362	416
2000	965	1109	804	925	603	693	482	555

**Appendix E-4: Land Base (acres) for Feeder Piggeries**

No. of Feeders	Soil Type							
	Dark Brown & Brown		Grey Wooded		Black		Irrigated	
	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual
100	17	19	14	16	11	12	8	10
150	25	29	21	24	16	18	13	15
200	34	39	28	32	21	24	17	19
300	51	58	42	49	32	36	25	29
400	68	78	56	65	42	49	34	39
500	84	97	70	81	53	61	42	49
600	101	116	84	97	63	73	51	58
700	118	136	98	113	74	85	59	68
800	135	155	113	129	84	97	68	78
900	152	175	127	146	95	109	76	87
1000	169	194	141	162	106	121	84	97
1200	203	233	169	194	127	146	101	116
1500	253	291	211	243	158	182	127	146
2000	338	388	281	324	211	243	169	194
3000	506	582	422	485	317	364	253	291
4000	675	777	563	647	422	485	338	388
5000	844	971	703	809	528	607	422	485
10000	1688	1942	1407	1618	1055	1213	844	971

**Appendix E-5: Land Base (acres) for Dairy Operations.** Based on milking cows and replacements.

No. of Cows	Soil Type							
	Dark Brown & Brown		Grey Wooded		Black		Irrigated	
	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual
40	109	126	91	105	68	79	55	63
50	137	157	114	131	85	98	68	79
60	164	188	137	157	102	118	82	94
70	191	220	159	183	119	137	96	110
80	218	251	182	209	137	157	109	126
90	246	283	205	236	154	177	123	141
100	273	314	228	262	171	196	137	157
125	341	393	284	327	213	245	171	196
150	410	471	341	393	256	294	205	236
175	478	550	398	458	299	344	239	275
200	546	628	455	523	341	393	273	314
225	615	707	512	589	384	442	307	353
250	683	785	569	654	427	491	341	393
300	819	942	683	785	512	589	410	471
350	956	1099	797	916	597	687	478	550
400	1092	1256	910	1047	683	785	546	628
500	1366	1570	1138	1309	853	982	683	785
600	1639	1885	1366	1570	1024	1178	819	942
800	2185	2513	1821	2094	1366	1570	1092	1256
1000	2731	3141	2276	2617	1707	1963	1366	1570

**Appendix E-6: Land Base (acres) for Poultry Layers**

No. of Hens	Soil Type							
	Dark Brown & Brown		Grey Wooded		Black		Irrigated	
	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual
1000	8.9	10.3	7.5	8.6	5.6	6.4	4.5	5.1
1500	13	15	11	13	8.4	10	6.7	7.7
2000	18	21	15	17	11	13	8.9	10
2500	22	26	19	21	14	16	11	13
3000	27	31	22	26	17	19	13	15
4000	36	41	30	34	22	26	18	21
5000	45	51	37	43	28	32	22	26
6000	54	62	45	51	34	39	27	31
7000	63	72	52	60	39	45	31	36
8000	72	82	60	69	45	51	36	41
10000	89	103	75	86	56	64	45	51
15000	134	154	112	129	84	96	67	77
20000	179	206	149	171	112	129	89	103
50000	447	514	373	428	279	321	224	257

**Appendix E-7: Land Base (acres) for Poultry Broilers**

No. of Broilers	Soil Type							
	Dark Brown & Brown		Grey Wooded		Black		Irrigated	
	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual
5000	26	30	21	25	16	19	13	15
6000	31	36	26	30	19	22	15	18
7000	36	41	30	35	23	26	18	21
8000	41	47	34	39	26	30	21	24
9000	46	53	39	44	29	33	23	27
10000	51	59	43	49	32	37	26	30
12000	62	71	51	59	39	44	31	36
15000	77	89	64	74	48	56	39	44
20000	103	118	86	99	64	74	51	59
30000	154	178	129	148	97	111	77	89
50000	257	296	215	247	161	185	129	148
75000	386	444	322	370	241	278	193	222
100000	515	592	429	494	322	370	257	296

**Appendix E-8: Land Base (acres) for Turkey Broilers**

No. of Turkeys	Soil Type							
	Dark Brown & Brown		Grey Wooded		Black		Irrigated	
	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual
1000	20	23	17	19	12	14	10	11
1500	25	30	21	25	16	19	13	15
2000	34	40	28	33	21	25	17	20
3000	51	60	42	50	32	37	25	30
4000	68	80	56	66	42	50	34	40
5000	85	100	71	83	53	62	42	50
6000	102	119	85	100	63	75	51	60
7000	118	139	99	116	74	87	59	70
8000	135	159	113	133	85	100	68	80
9000	152	179	127	149	95	112	76	90
10000	169	199	141	166	106	124	85	100
15000	254	299	212	249	159	187	127	149
20000	339	398	282	332	212	249	169	199

**Appendix E-9: Land Base (acres) for Beef Feedlots (finishers)**

No. of Cattle	Soil Type							
	Dark Brown & Brown		Grey Wooded		Black		Irrigated	
	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual	Intermittent	Annual
100	24	28	20	23	15	17	12	14
200	48	56	40	46	30	35	24	28
300	72	83	60	69	45	52	36	42
400	97	111	80	93	60	69	48	56
500	121	139	101	116	75	87	60	69
750	181	208	151	174	113	130	91	104
1000	241	278	201	231	151	174	121	139
1500	362	417	302	347	226	260	181	208
2000	483	555	402	463	302	347	241	278
3000	724	833	604	694	453	521	362	417
4000	966	1111	805	926	604	694	483	555
5000	1207	1388	1006	1157	755	868	604	694
6000	1449	1666	1207	1388	906	1041	724	833
7000	1690	1944	1409	1620	1056	1215	845	972
8000	1932	2222	1610	1851	1207	1388	966	1111
9000	2173	2499	1811	2083	1358	1562	1087	1250
10000	2415	2777	2012	2314	1509	1736	1207	1388
15000	3622	4165	3018	3471	2264	2603	1811	2083
20000	4829	5554	4025	4628	3018	3471	2415	2777
30000	7244	8331	6037	6942	4528	5207	3622	4165
40000	9659	11108	8049	9257	6037	6942	4829	5554
50000	12074	13885	10061	11571	7546	8678	6037	6942

# Appendix F

## Application Rates for Livestock and Poultry Manure

### Explanation of Appendix F:

- A soil test of the proposed manure application site is recommended to make proper use of these tables. The crop requirement, less the soil available nitrogen, will give the amount of nitrogen that may be applied as manure and/or fertilizer. Application rates are based on manure *Crop N*.
- *Total N (%)* for use in the following tables is obtained either from a manure analysis or by the *Total Nitrogen* content value given in Appendix A-1.

### Appendix F-1: Application Rates (gallons/acre) for Hog Manure (Manure at 96% moisture)

Total N %	N Supplied by Manure for Crop Production (lbs/acre)							
	Application in gallons/acre							
	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
0.20	3500	4700	5900	7100	8200	9400	10600	11800
0.25	2800	3800	4700	5700	6600	7500	8500	9400
0.30	2400	3100	3900	4700	5500	6300	7100	7800
0.35	2000	2700	3400	4000	4700	5400	6100	6700
0.40	1800	2400	2900	3500	4100	4700	5300	5900
0.45	1600	2100	2600	3100	3700	4200	4700	5200
0.50	1400	1900	2400	2800	3300	3800	4200	4700

### Appendix F-2: Application Rates (gallons/acre) for Dairy - Free Stall Manure (Manure at 92% moisture)

Total N %	N Supplied by Manure for Crop Production (lbs/acre)							
	Application in gallons/acre							
	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
0.25	2900	3800	4800	5800	6700	7700	8700	9600
0.30	2400	3200	4000	4800	5600	6400	7200	8000
0.35	2100	2700	3400	4100	4800	5500	6200	6900
0.40	1800	2400	3000	3600	4200	4800	5400	6000
0.45	1600	2100	2700	3200	3700	4300	4800	5300
0.50	1400	1900	2400	2900	3300	3800	4300	4800
0.55	1300	1800	2200	2600	3100	3500	3900	4400
0.60	1200	1600	2000	2400	2800	3200	3600	4000

### Appendix F-3: Application Rates (tons/acre) for Beef Feedlot Manure (Manure at 92% moisture)

Total N %	N Supplied by Manure for Crop Production (lbs/acre)							
	Application in tons/acre							
	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
0.50	10.1	13	17	20	24	27	30	34
0.55	9.2	12	15	18	21	24	27	31
0.60	8.4	11	14	17	20	22	25	28
0.65	7.7	10.3	13	15	18	21	23	26
0.70	7.2	9.6	12	14	17	19	22	24
0.75	6.7	9.0	11	13	16	18	20	22
0.80	6.3	8.4	10.5	13	15	17	19	21
0.85	5.9	7.9	9.9	12	14	16	18	20
0.90	5.6	7.5	9.3	11	13	15	17	19

**Appendix F-4: Application Rates (tons/acre) for Solid Poultry Manure (Manure at 60% moisture)**

Total N %	N Supplied by Manure for Crop Production (lbs/acre)							
	Application in tons/acre							
	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
1.50	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.2	5.8
1.60	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.4
1.70	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.1
1.80	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.8
1.85	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7
1.90	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.6
1.95	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.4
2.00	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.3
2.10	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1
2.20	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.9
2.30	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.8

**Appendix F-5: Application Rates (litres/hectare) for Liquid Hog Manure (Manure at 96% moisture)**

Total N %	N Supplied by Manure for Crop Production (kg/hectare)							
	Application in litres/hectare							
	34	45	56	67	78	90	101	112
0.20	39500	52700	65900	79100	92300	105500	118600	131800
0.25	31600	42200	52700	63300	73800	84400	94900	105500
0.30	26400	35200	43900	52700	61500	70300	79100	87900
0.35	22600	30100	37700	45200	52700	60300	67800	75300
0.40	19800	26400	33000	39500	46100	52700	59300	65900
0.45	17600	23400	29300	35200	41000	46900	52700	58600
0.50	15800	21100	26400	31600	36900	42200	47500	52700

**Appendix F-6: Application Rates (litres/hectare) for Dairy - Free Stall Manure (Manure at 92% moisture)**

Total N %	N Supplied by Manure for Crop Production (kg/hectare)							
	Application in litres/hectare							
	34	45	56	67	78	90	101	112
0.25	32300	43100	53900	64700	75400	86200	97000	107800
0.30	26900	35900	44900	53900	62900	71800	80800	89800
0.35	23093	30800	38500	46200	53900	61600	69300	77000
0.40	20200	26900	33700	40400	47100	53900	60600	67400
0.45	18000	23900	29000	35900	41900	47900	53900	59900
0.50	16200	21600	26900	32300	37700	43100	48500	53900
0.55	14700	19600	24500	29400	34300	39200	44100	49000
0.60	13500	18000	22500	26900	31400	35900	40400	44900



**Appendix F-7: Application Rates (tonnes/hectare) for Solid Beef Manure (Manure at 50% moisture)**

Total N %	N Supplied by Manure for Crop Production (kg/hectare)							
	Application in tonnes/hectare							
	34	45	56	67	78	90	101	112
0.50	23	30	38	45	53	60	68	75
0.55	21	27	34	41	48	55	62	68
0.60	19	25	31	38	44	50	56	63
0.65	17	23	29	35	41	46	52	58
0.70	16	21	27	32	38	43	48	54
0.75	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
0.80	14	19	24	28	33	38	42	47
0.85	13	18	22	27	31	35	40	44
0.90	13	17	21	25	29	33	38	42

**Appendix F-8: Application Rates (tonnes/hectare) for Solid Poultry Manure (Manure at 60% moisture)**

Total N %	N Supplied by Manure for Crop Production (kg/hectare)							
	Application in tonnes/hectare							
	34	45	56	67	78	90	101	112
1.50	3.9	5.2	6.5	7.8	9.0	10.3	11.6	12.9
1.60	3.6	4.8	6.1	7.3	8.5	9.7	10.9	12.1
1.70	3.4	4.6	5.7	6.8	8.0	9.1	10.3	11.4
1.80	3.2	4.3	5.4	6.5	7.5	8.6	9.7	10.8
1.85	3.1	4.2	5.2	6.3	7.3	8.4	9.4	10.5
1.90	3.1	4.1	5.1	6.1	7.1	8.2	9.2	10.2
1.95	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	8.9	9.9
2.00	2.9	3.9	4.8	5.8	6.8	7.8	8.7	9.7
2.10	2.8	3.7	4.6	5.5	6.5	7.4	8.3	9.2
2.20	2.6	3.5	4.4	5.3	6.2	7.0	7.9	8.8
2.30	2.5	3.4	4.2	5.1	5.9	6.7	7.6	8.4

# Appendix G

## Estimating the Run-off Volume from Open Lots

**Explanation of Appendix G:** The table below should be used as a first estimate for predicting run-off from feedlots. Actual run-off volumes depend on moisture conditions, manure buildup, slope, soil type, age of lot, etc. The precipitation data is based on a 25 year storm.

### Appendix G-1: Precipitation Data for Estimating Open Feedlot Run-off

$${}^1V = A \times (0.48 P_m + 0.65 P_s) \text{ for paved lots} \quad {}^2V = A \times (0.22 P_m + 0.45 P_s) \text{ for unpaved lots}$$

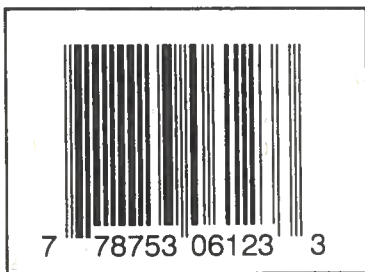
Location	P <sub>m</sub> (snowfall)		P <sub>s</sub> (rainfall)		Volume for unpaved feedlot <sup>1</sup>		Volume for paved feedlot <sup>2</sup>	
	mm	inches	mm	inches	Area x		Area x	
					mm	inches	mm	inches
Athabasca	131	5.15	88	3.46	68	2.69	120	4.72
Brooks	113	4.45	89	3.50	65	2.55	112	4.41
Calgary (Intl. Airport)	117	4.62	95	3.74	6.9	2.70	118	4.65
Cardston	202	7.94	102	4.02	90	3.56	163	6.42
Claresholm	151	5.93	97	3.82	73	2.89	135	5.33
Cold Lake	133	5.25	94	3.70	72	2.82	125	4.93
Coronation	116	4.56	99	3.90	70	2.76	120	4.72
Drumheller	98	3.86	73	2.87	55	2.15	95	3.73
Edmonton (Intl. Airport)	120	4.71	114	4.49	78	3.06	132	5.18
Edson	159	6.25	79	3.11	70	2.78	128	5.02
Fairview	162	6.36	64	2.52	64	2.53	119	4.69
Fort Vermillion	127	4.99	60	2.36	55	2.16	100	3.93
Grande Prairie	167	6.56	78	3.07	72	2.83	131	5.14
Lac La Biche	152	6.00	82	3.23	70	2.77	122	4.80
Lethbridge	151	5.95	93	3.66	75	2.96	133	5.24
Fort McMurray	126	4.96	61	2.40	55	2.17	100	3.94
Medicine Hat	118	4.65	122	4.80	81	3.18	136	5.35
Peace River	121	4.76	48	1.89	48	1.90	89	3.51
Pincher Creek	214	8.43	128	5.04	105	4.13	186	7.32
Red Deer	113	4.50	154	6.06	94	3.72	155	6.10
Rocky Mountain House	149	5.86	77	3.03	67	2.64	121	4.76
Slave Lake	142	5.61	76	2.99	66	2.58	118	4.64
Stettler	112	4.42	165	6.50	99	3.90	161	6.35
Turner Valley	178	7.01	82	3.23	76	3.00	139	5.46
Vermillion	104	4.11	75	2.95	57	2.23	99	3.89
Wetaskiwin	137	5.39	78	3.07	65	2.57	116	4.58
Whitecourt	155	6.12	89	3.50	74	2.92	132	5.21

# Appendix H

## Useful Conversions

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To Convert	Multiply By	To Obtain
feet (ft)	0.305	metres (m)
yards (yds)	0.914	metres (m)
pounds (lbs)	0.455	kilograms (kg)
gallons (gal)	4.546	litres (l)
acres (ac)	0.405	hectares (ha)
cubic yards (yd <sup>3</sup> )	0.765	cubic metres (m <sup>3</sup> )
gallons per acre (gal/ac)	11.22	litres per hectare (l/ha)
tons per acre (t/ac)	2.24	tonnes per hectare (t/ha)
pounds per ton (lb/t)	0.5	kilograms per tonnes (kg/t)
pounds per acre (lbs/ac)	1.12	kilograms per hectare (kg/ha)



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