

INMC Meeting Minutes

May 14, 2015

Attendees: David Crouse, Deanna Osmond, Jot Smyth, Josh Spencer, Colleen Hudak-Wise, Natalie Woolard, Christine Lawson

Approved Minutes

Minutes for March 12, 2015 and November 13, 2014 were approved with minor typographical corrections.

Committee Membership Shift/Vacancy

Natalie Woolard reported that the Environmental Senior Specialist position openings will close on Friday. This position was previously held by Joe Hudyncia and will also serve on the INMC once filled.

Biosolids Coefficient Update

Deanna Osmond presented research by Molly Jameson on phosphorus solubility and its relationship to wastewater treatment biosolids. Although the number of sites evaluated were relatively a small sample size in number, it represented 75% of all biosolids applied in NC.

The INMC recommends to put the biosolids types into the three categories: Class A Alkaline, Class A Heat Dried and Class B. The Class B includes both slurry and cake with Total P of 9 and Solubility of 10%. Recommendations for the Class A categories are as presented in the research. This information can be added to PLAT and the Nutrient Management Software for planning purposes.

Determination of Biosolids Phosphorus Solubility and its Relationship to Wastewater Treatment research summary by Molly Jameson is attached.

Corn Silage Yields and N Factors

Previously corn yields and N factors were adjusted with new data and research, however corn silage rates were not. The INMC discussed whether or not these rates need to be adjusted and if there is enough data to support any change. Staff from the field reported that they are not seeing the yields for corn silage change at the same rate as corn for grain. However, farmers are now growing some varieties with dual purposes.

It is recommended to locate additional data, possibly from research at Waynesville facility, before making a decision. David Crouse will pull current min, max and median yield information for corn silage. Once all information is collected and presented the issue to revise the rates will be considered.

Waste Application on Peanuts

Christine Lawson presented a question from the field regarding whether or not it application of animal waste on peanuts would be allowed and at what nitrogen rate. The INMC does not recommend waste application on field where peanuts would be planted for the following reasons:

- Peanuts are a legume crop and as a result have the ability to supply their own nitrogen. At the time of the request, there is not enough data and research available to determine the nitrogen rate in which the nodules are shutdown from fixing nitrogen. Therefore, it was not recommended to modify the current nitrogen rate.
- Agronomist can provide site specific recommendations up to 30 days prior to planting. However, potential pathogens and metals should be considered prior to applying animal waste

Clarification in calculating animal manure production quantities

Recently, the INMC has become aware of confusion about how to calculate annually produced manure quantities in animal production systems with multiple poultry flocks or swine herds per year. The manure production values are located on the NCSU Nutrient Management site at: <http://nutrients.soil.ncsu.edu/manures/production.htm>. The most confusion seems to be in dry poultry systems where the calculation basis is “tons/1,000 bird capacity/year”.

As an example—the amount of annually accumulated manure for a 50,000 capacity Broilers operation, with a litter “Cake” standard table value of 4.0 tons/1,000 bird capacity/year would be calculated as: $50,000/1000 \times 4.0$, or 200 total tons of accumulated manure produced per year. The 50,000 broilers used to calculate total manure produced is what’s on the operation site at any given time, and the 4.0 tons of accumulated manure given in the tables is an annual figure. Neither are dependent on the number of flocks per year in the production phase.

Nutrient Management Software Update

Natalie Woolard reported on the progress of the Nutrient Management Software. Currently the programmer is finalizing the reports and ensuring all calculations are being completed properly. The goal is to conduct field testing in July/August and release on September 1.

Next meeting is scheduled for July 9, 2015