Section 1 Nutrient Management Planning

Review Questions

1. What is a nutrient management plan?

2. What is the starting point for any nutrient management plan?

3. How often should soils be tested to provide information for an accurate nutrient management plan?

4. Name three common on-farm nutrient sources.

5. What nutrient do legumes generally supply to the following crop?

6. What action will reduce your commercial fertilizer bills and protect the environment?

7. What two things need to be known to properly credit nutrients from manure?

8. This component of a nutrient management plan contains information about field slopes and crop rotation.

9. An accurate manure inventory involves these two things.

10. If soil test results are high, planned manure applications should be at rates that exceed/do not exceed (circle one) the crop nutrient need.

11. What component of the nutrient management plan is where the plan gets implemented on the farm?

12. List six pieces of information included in a crop plan.

13. Two maps are necessary for a nutrient management plan. What are they?

14. List three prohibited areas where manure should never be applied.

15. List two types of restriction for manure application.

16. What map is important if using a professional custom manure applicator?

17. What nutrient management standard needs to be met in order to participate in state and local farm and conservation programs?

Section 1 Nutrient Management Planning Review Answers

1. What is a nutrient management plan?

a. Strategy for obtaining the maximum return from your on and off-farm fertilizer resources in a manner that protects the quality of nearby water resources

2. What is the starting point for any nutrient management plan?

a. Soil tests

3. How often should soils be tested to provide information for an accurate nutrient management plan?

a. Every four years

4. Name three common on-farm nutrient sources.

a. Manure, legumes, organic wastes

5. What nutrient do legumes generally supply to the following crop?

a. Nitrogen

6. What action will reduce your commercial fertilizer bills and protect the environment?

a. Nutrient crediting

7. What two things need to be known to properly credit nutrients from manure?

a. Application rate and nutrient content of manure

8. This component of a nutrient management plan contains information about field slopes and crop rotation.

a. Conservation plan

9. An accurate manure inventory involves these two things.

a. Estimating the amount of manure produced and planning application rates for individual fields

10. If soil test results are high, planned manure applications should be at rates that exceed/do not exceed (circle one) the crop nutrient need.

11. What component of the nutrient management plan is where the plan gets implemented on the farm?

a. Crop plan

12. List six pieces of information included in a crop plan.

a. The crop to be grown and nutrients required for that crop, yield goals, current soil test levels, previous year’s crop, nutrient credits from previous crop (if any), type and rate of manure to be applied, and commercial fertilizer applied

13. Two maps are necessary for a nutrient management plan. What are they?

a. Restriction and application maps

14. List three prohibited areas where manure should never be applied.

a. grassed waterways, surface waters, sinkholes, buffer strips, or near water wells

15. List two types of restriction for manure application.

a. winter manure application setback of 1000 feet from a lake or pond

16. What map is important if using a professional custom manure applicator?

a. Application map

17. What nutrient management standard needs to be met in order to participate in state and local farm and conservation programs?

a. USDA 590 Nutrient Management Standard