

Nutrient Management

Nitrogen Management - Pre Workshop

1. The purpose of this course is to teach landowners how to balance on-farm nutrient sources with commercial fertilizers to meet crop needs.
- True False
2. Livestock producers can significantly reduce their commercial nitrogen fertilizer purchases by properly crediting on-farm nutrient sources.
- True False

3. There are at least four reasons why farmers should learn to adopt nutrient management practices, can you name three?

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

4. Wisconsin's most common groundwater contaminant is: _____.

5. For this area, the nitrogen recommendations for corn production is lbs of nitrogen per acre.

6. Two on-farm sources of nitrogen are _____ & _____.

7. Manure production figures found in tables are accurate for all farms.
- True False
8. Because of losses to volatilization, leaching, runoff and delayed organic matter breakdown, over one-half of the nitrogen in manure is not credited the first year.
- True False

9. The first-year available nitrogen credit per ton for solid manure is:

	Surface applied	Incorporated
Dairy	<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Beef	<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Swine	<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

10. Farmers who haul manure daily should test their manure for nutrient content.

True False

11. The nitrogen credit from alfalfa on medium or fine textured soils is at least lbs per acre.
12. The nitrogen credit from soybeans on sands or loamy soils is lbs per acre.
13. Your farm's estimated annual production of manure is .
14. The first-year available nitrogen content of your manure is lbs/ton or lbs/1000 gal.
15. Your farm produces pounds of first-year available nitrogen from manure annually.
16. You are planting corn into an old alfalfa field (silt loam) with no manure applied. The nitrogen recommendation for this field is 160 lbs N/a. You should apply, at most, an additional lbs of commercial nitrogen.

Name: _____

Score: _____

Nutrient Management

Nitrogen Management - Post Workshop

1. The purpose of this course is to teach landowners how to balance on-farm nutrient sources with commercial fertilizers to meet crop needs.

- True
 False

2. Livestock producers can significantly reduce their commercial nitrogen fertilizer purchases by properly crediting on-farm nutrient sources.

- True
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3. There are at least four reasons why farmers should learn to adopt nutrient management practices, can you name three?

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

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16. You are planting corn into an old alfalfa field (silt loam) with no manure applied. The nitrogen recommendation for this field is 160 lbs N/a. You should apply, at most, an additional lbs of commercial nitrogen.

17. Today I learned something that will improve my fertility management.

True False

18. Today I learned something that will change my fertility management.

True False

19. What changes could we make to improve this class?

Name: _____

Score: _____

Nutrient Management

Phosphorus and Potassium Management - Pre Workshop

1. The purpose of this course is to teach landowners how to balance on-farm nutrient sources with commercial fertilizers to meet crop needs.

True False

2. Livestock producers can significantly reduce their commercial phosphorus and potassium fertilizer purchases by properly crediting manure.

True False

3. There are at least five reasons why farmers should learn to properly manage phosphorus and potassium, can you name three?

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

4. Wisconsin's most common threat to surface water quality is: _____.

5. An acre of corn (as grain, 150 bu/a) will remove approximately lbs of phosphorus.

6. Two on-farm sources of phosphorus and potassium are _____ & _____.

7. Soil analysis is an important tool for phosphorus and potassium management.

True False

8. Corn, soybeans, and alfalfa utilize approximately three times more nitrogen than phosphorus.

True False

9. In general, manure supplies nitrogen and phosphorus equally.

True False

10. A ton of daily haul manure will provide lbs of phosphorus the year following application.

11. Soil with adequate levels of phosphorus and potassium can reduce corn starter fertilizer rates to no more than lbs nitrogen, lbs phosphorus, and lbs potassium.

12. To drop the soil test phosphorus level one part per million, approximately lbs of phosphorus must be removed by the crop.

Name: _____

Score: _____

Nutrient Management

Phosphorus and Potassium Management - Post Workshop

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 3. There are at least five reasons why farmers should learn to properly manage phosphorus and potassium, can you name three?
a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
 4. Wisconsin's most common threat to surface water quality is: _____.
 5. An acre of corn (as grain, 150 bu/a) will remove approximately lbs of phosphorus.
 6. Two on-farm sources of phosphorus and potassium are _____ & _____.
7. Soil analysis is an important tool for phosphorus and potassium management.
 True False
 8. Corn, soybeans, and alfalfa utilize approximately three times more nitrogen than phosphorus.
 True False
 9. In general, manure supplies nitrogen and phosphorus equally.
 True False
10. A ton of daily haul manure will provide lbs of phosphorus the year following application.
 11. Soil with adequate levels of phosphorus and potassium can reduce corn starter fertilizer rates to no more than lbs nitrogen, lbs phosphorus, and lbs potassium.
 12. To drop the soil test phosphorus level one part per million, approximately lbs of phosphorus must be removed by the crop.

OVER----->

13. Today I learned something that will improve my fertility management.

True

False

14. Today I learned something that will change my fertility management.

True

False

15. What changes could we make to improve this class?