

### Beef Feedlot Liquid Waste Utilization Plan

<b>For:</b>		<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Office:</b>		<b>Field:</b>	
<b>Assisted by:</b>			

Step 1

**Resource Inventory**

- = acre-feet in retention structure at time of evacuation
- = nitrogen content (lb/1000 gallons)
- = ammonia content (lb/1000 gallons)
- = phosphorus content (lb/1000 gallons)
- = potassium content (lb/1000 gallons)

**Steps 2 - 3d are used to approximate total nutrients in liquid component**

Step 2

**Total Liquid Produced**

Step 2a

Total Gallons from Step 1

Total Gallons = (acre-feet x 325,851 gallons per acre-foot)

Total Gallons =             gallons

Step 2b

Total Acre-Inches from Step 1 = (acre-feet x 12 acre-inches per acre-foot)

Total Acre-Inches =             ac-inches

Step 3

**Total Nutrients in Liquid Component**

Step 3a

Total Nitrogen in Liquid Component = (Total Gallons x lb of N per 1000 gallons)/1,000 Gallons

Total Nitrogen =             lbs.

Step 3b

Total Ammonia in Liquid Component = (Total Gallons x lb of NH<sub>4</sub> per 1000 gallons)/1,000 Gallons

Total Ammonia =             lbs.

Step 3c

Total Phosphorus in Liquid Component = (Total Gallons x lb of P per 1000 gallons)/1,000 Gallons

Total Phosphorus =             lbs.

Step 3d

Total Potassium in Liquid Component = (Total Gallons x lb of K per 1000 gallons)/1,000 Gallons

Total Potassium =             lbs.

Step 3e

Total Nutrients in Liquid Component from Steps 3a-3d

Total Nitrogen =	<span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 15px;"></span>	<span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">          </span> lbs.
Total Ammonia =	<span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 15px;"></span>	<span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">          </span> lbs.
Total Phosphorus =	<span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 15px;"></span>	<span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">          </span> lbs.
Total Potassium =	<span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 15px;"></span>	<span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">          </span> lbs.

**Step 4 Plant Available Nutrients (availability after mineralization)**

**Step 4a Plant Available Nutrients After Mineralization**

Assumes that half of the Nitrogen is nitrate - nitrogen, which is 100% available.  
 The other half of the Nitrogen is organic, of which 45% is available the first year.

$\text{NO}_3 - \text{N} = \text{Total N lbs.} \times 0.5 \times 100\% =$			lbs.
Organic - N = Total N lbs. x 0.5 x 45% =			lbs.
Ammonia - N = Ammonia N lbs. x 100% =			lbs.
Phosphorus = Phosphorus x 90% =			lbs.
Potassium = Potassium x 95% =			lbs.

**Step 4b Total Available Plant Nutrients**

Total Available Nitrogen =			lbs.
Total Available Phosphorus =			lbs.
Total Available Potassium =			lbs.

**Step 4c Total Available Plant Nutrients per 1,000 Gallons**

Total Available Plant Nutrients per 1,000 Gallons = (from step 1 and availability values from step 4a)

Total Available Nitrogen =			lbs./1,000 gallons
Total Available Phosphorus (as $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ ) =			lbs./1,000 gallons
Total Available Potassium (as $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ ) =			lbs./1,000 gallons

**Step 4c automatically converts P and K to the oxidized forms. If using the spreadsheet manually, then convert using:  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = \text{P} \times 2.29$      $\text{K}_2\text{O} = \text{K} \times 1.21$**

**Step 5 Nutrients Required By Crop**

**Step 5a Crop Inventory Information**

Crop	Realistic Yield Goal	Acres

**Step 5b Soil Test Information**

PPM $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$	PPM - $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$	PPM - $\text{K}_2\text{O}$	% OM

**Step 5c Crop Nutrient Requirements**

Crop	Nutrient	Requirement (lb./ac)
	Nitrogen	
	$\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$	
	$\text{K}_2\text{O}$	

**Step 6 Crop Nitrogen Requirement After Nitrogen Credit from Irrigation Water**

$2.7 \times \text{PPM NO}_3^- \times \text{net acre-feet water applied} = \text{lbs. N/acre}$  (insure conversion of acre-inches to acre-ft)

= ppm  $\text{NO}_3^-$

= total net inches water applied

lbs. N/Acre =  lbs./ac

lbs./ac.

Adjusted Crop #1 Nitrogen Req. =  lbs./ton

lbs./ac.

(Crop #1 Nitrogen Requirement (from step 5c) - N from irrigation water)

**Step 7 Crop Nitrogen Requirement After Nitrogen Credit from Previous Legume**

lbs. N/Acre fixed =  lbs./ac

lbs./ac

Adjusted Crop #1 Nitrogen Req. =  lbs./ton

lbs./ac

(Crop #1 Nitrogen Requirement (from step 5c) - N from legume fixation)

**Step 8 Calculate Nitrogen-based Liquid Application Rates**

(from step 6) Crop Nitrogen Needs =  lbs./ac

lbs./ac.

(from step 4c) Available N in Liquid =  lbs./1000 gallons

lbs./1000 gallons

N-based Application Rate (1,000 gallons/ac) = Crop N Needs (lbs/ac) x Available N (1000 gallons/lb.) =

1000 gallons/acre

1000 gallons/ac

N-based Application Rate (ac-inches/ac) = Nitrogen-based Application Rate/325,851 x 12 =

ac-inches/ac

**If these application rates exceed the Available Water Holding Capacity of the soil at the time of application, the soil AWHC becomes the limiting factor, and is used to determine the liquid application rate.**

**Assume that only one-half of the total AWHC is ever available.**

**Step 9 Calculate Phosphorus-based Liquid Application Rates**

(from step 6) Crop Phosphorus Needs =  lbs./ac

lbs./ac.

(from step 4c) Available  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  in Liquid =  lbs./1000 gallons

lbs./1000 gallons

$\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ -based Application Rate (1,000 gallons/ac) = Crop  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  needs (lbs/ac) x Available  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  (1000gallons/lb.) =

1000 gallons/acre

1000 gallons/ac

$\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ -based Application Rate (ac-inches/ac) = Nitrogen-based Application Rate/325,851 x 12 =

ac-inches/ac

**If these application rates exceed the Available Water Holding Capacity of the soil at the time of application, the soil AWHC becomes the limiting factor, and is used to determine the liquid application rate.**

**Assume that only one-half of the total AWHC is ever available.**

**Step 10 Calculate Potassium-based Liquid Application Rates**

(from step 6) Crop Potassium Needs =  lbs./ac  
 (from step 4c) Available K<sub>2</sub>O in Liquid =  lbs./1000 gallons

lbs./ac.  
 lbs./1000 gallons

K<sub>2</sub>O-based Application Rate (1,000 gallons/ac) = Crop K<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> needs (lbs/ac) x Available K<sub>2</sub>O (1000gallons/lb.) =  
 1000 gallons/acre  1000 gallons/ac

K<sub>2</sub>O-based Application Rate (ac-inches/ac) = Potassium-based Application Rate/325,851 x 12 =  
 ac-inches/ac

**If these application rates exceed the Available Water Holding Capacity of the soil at the time of application, the soil AWHC becomes the limiting factor, and is used to determine the liquid application rate. Assume that only one-half of the total AWHC is ever available.**

**Step 11 Calculate Approximate Acres of Crop Needed**

Total Liquid Produced (from Step 2) (Ac-In.)/Application Rate (from Step 8, 9, and 10)

Nitrogen-based = Ac-In Liquid (Step 2)/N-based App. Rate (Step 8) =  
 Phosphorous-based = Ac-In Liquid (Step 2)/P-based App. Rate (Step 9) =  
 Potassium-based = Ac-In Liquid (Step 2)/K-based App. Rate (Step 10) =

acres  
 acres  
 acres

Nitrogen-based =  acres  
 Phosphorous-based =  acres  
 Potassium-based =  acres

**NOTE!!!**

