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Emergency Planning

Creating an Action Plan

1. Create a Map of the Farm
 - a. Roads, Lanes, & Driveways
 - b. Fences & Gates
 - c. Locations of Livestock
 - d. All Hazardous Substances
 - e. Locations of Shut-Offs for Electricity, Water, & Other Utilities
2. Farm Inventory Lists
 - a. All Livestock (Numbers & Species)
 - b. Crop Types Stored on the Farm
 - c. All Machinery & Equipment (including Serial Numbers)
 - d. Hazardous Substances
 - i. Fuel, Fertilizer, & Medicines
3. Emergency Contact List
 - a. Veterinarian
 - b. County Emergency Management
 - c. County Feedlot Officer
 - d. Extension Office
 - e. Insurance Agent
 - f. State Duty Officer
 - g. All Businesses that Supply Services to your Farm
 - i. Milk Processor
 - ii. Feed
 - iii. Fuel Delivery
4. Evacuation Plans
 - a. Best Escape for Animals?
 - b. Which Gates need to be Opened?

Learn more at:

<https://extension.umn.edu/farm-safety/creating-farm-emergency-action-plans>

“Rumors and manure both get spread around but only one is beneficial”

-Ed Furgol



Figure 1: Images showing the comparison between no manure incorporation and different incorporation methods.

Manure Runoff Reductions

Decrease Runoff and Soil Erosion on your Farm

1: When you land apply manure to your fields it is proven to improve soil properties and crop production through the presence of organic matter and vital nutrients.

- Increased Infiltration
- Improved Aggregation
- Increased Bulk Density

By incorporating manure into the soil, you will greatly reduce manure runoff volume and soil loss compared to when manure is not incorporated into the soil.

2: How to combat different types of erosion.

- Sheet Erosion - keep soils covered through no till or cover crops
- Rill Erosion -no till or cover crops and contour farming
- Gully Erosion- maintaining permanent vegetation with dense root systems & grassed waterways are essential

3: Utilize the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) RUNOFF RISK ADVISORY FORECAST tool. This tool was created to assist farmers and commercial applicators determine the best and worst time to land apply manure.

<https://www.mda.state.mn.us/protecting/cleanwaterfund/toolstechnology/runoffrisk>

This tool looks at several factors to provide the user with the runoff risk (no runoff expected, low, moderate, and severe) over the upcoming days.

- Soil Moisture Content
- Forecasted Precipitation & Temperatures
- Snow Accumulation and Melt

Applicators should not apply manure when the runoff risk is moderate or severe.

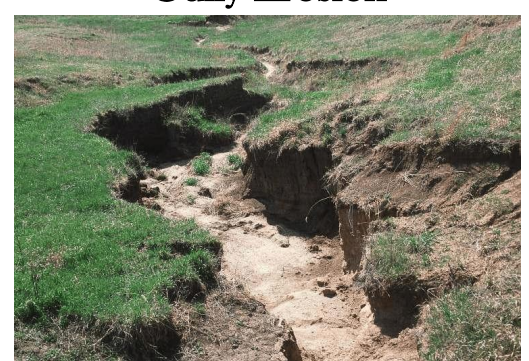
Sheet Erosion



Rill Erosion



Gully Erosion



Manure Application & Nitrogen Availability

	Broadcast + Incorporate > 96 hours	Broadcast + Incorporate 12-96 hours	Broadcast + Incorporate 0-12 hours (including double disks)	Injection with Sweeps	Injection with Knife or Coulter
	N Available Per Year	N Available Per Year	N Available Per Year	N Available Per Year	N Available Per Year
Beef					
Year 1	25%	45%	60%	60%	50%
Year 2	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Dairy					
Year 1	20%	40%	55%	55%	50%
Year 2	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Swine					
Year 1	35%	55%	75%	80%	70%
Year 2	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Poultry					
Year 1	45%	55%	70%	n/a	n/a
Year 2	25%	25%	25%	n/a	n/a

Table 1: Manure nitrogen availability as affected by method of application and animal species. (University of Minnesota Extension)

“My grandfather used to say that once in your life you need a doctor, a lawyer, a policeman and a preacher but every day, three times a day, you need a farmer.”

-Brenda Schoepp



Manure Application

This is not a complete list of all manure application restrictions

Do not apply manure during the following circumstances:

- The right-of-way of public roads
- To frozen or snow-covered soils in Special Protection Areas (Intermittent streams & ditches)
- Within fifty (50) feet of protected water, wetland, intermittent stream, or drainage ditch
- To frozen or snow-covered soils within the floodplain
- Within one hundred (100) feet of a residence without injected or immediate incorporation

For more in-depth information on the land application of manure including planning tools, recordkeeping, setbacks, and best management practices please visit:

<https://www.pca.state.mn.us/business-with-us/land-application-of-manure>

Land application near a sinkhole:

- Do not apply within fifty (50) feet of a sinkhole
- Must be incorporated within twenty-four (24) hours when applied to land that slopes towards a sinkhole and is less than three hundred (300) feet from the sinkhole except that no setback incorporation is necessary where diversions prevent manure-contaminated runoff from entering the sinkhole.

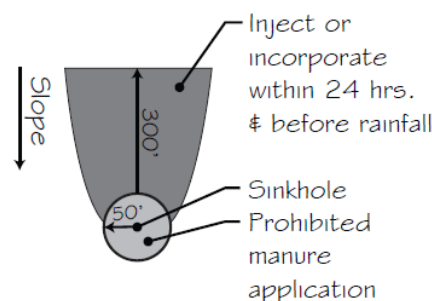


Figure 2: Manure application setbacks from a sinkhole.

Feedlot Registrations

What is a Feedlot Registration?

A feedlot registration is a form that nearly all feedlot owners/operators must complete every four (4) years to ensure the state and county maintain accurate data about the number, location, and size of animal feedlots. It is not a feedlot permit, and it does not authorize construction or expansion of an animal feedlot.

Who Must Register?

In Winona County all animal feedlots of ten (10) animal units or more must register every four (4) years. Registration is also required for all animal feedlots less than ten (10) animal units when they are located within shoreland.

How to Register Your Feedlot?

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has moved all feedlot registrations online. You may access the online registration by visiting the below webpage.

<https://www.pca.state.mn.us/business-with-us/feedlot-registration>

If you do not have internet access, you may request a paper form from the Winona County Feedlot Officer.



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