N.C. AGRICULTURAL NUTRIENT ASSESSMENT

FIELD DATA COLLECTION WORKSHEET (PLAT/NLEW)

(vers 4.3, 10-21-03)

General Information

Producer: _____ Tract: _____

Producer ID: _____ Date: _____ County: _____

Planner: _____ Agency: _____

Field/Location Sketch: [Show field boundary, concentrated flows, streams or ponds, and representative RUSLE slopes (R1) and Receiving slopes (R2). Include enduring conservation practices.]

Field/Sub-field Identification

_____ _____ Field Number or Sub-field ID

_____ _____ Field Acres

_____ _____ Predominant Soil Mapping Unit

Crop Data

_____ _____ Enter current crop in the rotation (NLEW).

_____ _____ Enter the tillage method (NLEW).

_____ _____ Enter most erosive crop in rotation (PLAT).

_____ _____ Enter the tillage method (PLAT).

NOTE: For conservation tillage, high residue is ≥ 80% cover after planting (HR). Minimum residue is 30-79% after planting (MR). Conventional tillage is < 30% residue after planting (CV).

Additional NLEW Factors

_____ _____ Enter the code for an unfertilized cover crop if planted and retained as a BMP to scavenge excess nutrients - Wheat (W), Oats (O), Rye (R). Barley (B), Triticale (T)

_____ _____ Field Slope %

_____ _____ RYE – Producer Derived (Optional)

RUSLE Information

_____ _____ Soil Loss (T/Ac/Yr)

_____ _____ Receiving Slope Distance (ft)

(Receiving slope = distance from toe of RUSLE slope to edge of field or to concentrated flow.)

Soil Test (P-Index, P-I)

(ppm or **(Mehlich 3P)** = [(mg P/kg) / 1.2] * (W/V)

If needed, convert soil test P mg/kg) to P-I , where P-I

_____ _____ - 0-8 inches (conventional tillage) or 0-4 inches (conservation tillage/grass)

_____ _____ - 28-32 inches (if required)

Weight Volume w/v (Optional)

_____ _____ - 0-8 or 0-4 inches

_____ _____ - 28-32 inches

Hydrologic Condition

_____ _____ Enter code for hydrologic condition (Good (G), Fair (F), or Poor (P) based on the following explanation:

Hydrologic condition is based on factors that affect infiltration and runoff, including density and percent canopy of vegetation, amount of year round cover, amount of grass or close seeded legumes in rotation, percent of surface residue cover, and surface roughness:

Cropland Conventional Tillage (choices are good or poor) Poor condition is a finely prepared seedbed, not drilled, with a low plant population, and not in rotation with a sod. Good condition is rough seedbed, high plant population, and in rotation with sod, high residue-producing crop, or conservation tillage.

Cropland Conservation Tillage (Only choice is good)

Pasture (choices are Good, Fair, or Poor) – Poor condition is over-stocked, under fertilized, low year-round plant population and poor plant condition. Good condition is properly stocked, adequate nutrient management, and a full plant population (nearly 100% cover). Fair condition is represented by factors less than GOOD and better than POOR, and is determined at the planner's discretion.

BMPs Enter width (ft) of existing or planned vegetated buffer by dominant vegetative type – must intercept sheet flow only.

_____ _____ Trees/Shrubs/Vines (existing)
_____ _____ Trees/Shrubs/Vines (planned)
_____ _____ Veg. with grasses or forbs (existing)
_____ _____ Veg. with grasses or forbs (planned)
_____ _____ Total (existing)
_____ _____ Total (planned)

Does water leaving the field or buffer exit

_____ _____ - through a pond? (**N**o/**E**xisting/**P**lanned)
_____ _____ - through a struct. for water ctrl. (N/E/P)
_____ _____ - through a sediment basin (N/E/P) before reaching perennial stream?
_____ _____ Other runoff trapping practice

_____ _____ Acres served by buffer
_____ _____ Acres served by water control structure

First Application - Inorganic Fertilizer

_____ _____ Grade or analysis (e.g.10-10-10 or 30%)
_____ _____ Application rate and units per acre (e.g. 800 lbs.,100 gals).
_____ _____ Injected (J), Incorporated w/in 48 hrs (I), Incorporated 48 hrs to 4 weeks (W), Incorporated 4 weeks to 3 mos. (M), or Surface applied (S).

Additional Application - Inorganic Fertilizer

_____ _____ Grade or analysis (e.g. 28-18-30 or 28%)
_____ _____ Application rate and units per acre (e.g. 800 lbs.,100 gals.)
_____ _____ Injected (J), Incorporated w/in 48 hrs (I), Incorporated 48 hrs to 4 weeks (W), Incorporated 4 weeks to 3 mos. (M), or Surface applied (S).

P Application From Animal Waste Sources

_____ _____ Enter manure type from list. (If multiple sources used, enter the manure type most likely to be transported from the site). See instructions for mobility.
_____ _____ Injected (J), Incorporated w/in 48 hrs (I), Incorporated 48 hrs to 4 weeks (W), Incorporated 4 weeks to 3 mos. (M), or Surface applied (S).

_____ _____ Application rate and units per acre (Units e.g. 1000 gal, tons, ac-in)

_____ _____ Waste Analysis (optional) (Lbs P_2O_5/unit)
_____ _____ Units (e.g. 1000 gals., tons, ac-in)

1-Beef – Lagoon Liquid (ac-in)
2-Beef – Lagoon Sludge (1000 gal)
3-Beef – Slurry (1000 gal)
4-Breeder – House Litter (tons)
5-Broiler – Fresh (tons)
6-Broiler – House Litter (tons)
7-Broiler – Stockpiled Litter (tons)
8-Dairy – Lagoon Liquid (ac-in)
9-Dairy – Lagoon Sludge (1000 gal)
10-Dairy – Scraped (tons)
11-Dairy – Slurry (1000 gal)
12-Layer – Highrise Stored (tons)
13-Layer – Lagoon Liquid (ac-in)
14-Layer – Lagoon Sludge (1000 gal)
15-Layer – Slurry (1000 gal)
16-Layer – Undercage (tons)
17-Roaster – House Litter (tons)
18-Swine – Lagoon Liquid (ac-in)
19-Swine – Lagoon Sludge (1000 gal)
20-Swine – Slurry (1000 gal)
21-Turkey – Stockpiled (tons)
22-Turkey GrowerHen–HouseLitter(tons)
23-Turkey GrowerTom–HouseLitter(tons)
24-Turkey Poult – House Litter (tons)

Drainage

_____ _____ Artificial Drainage? (**Y**es/**N**o)
_____ _____ - Spacing (ft)
_____ _____ - Depth (in)

For regularly spaced drainage ditches or tile drainage, simply enter the drain spacing and average depth. For irregular systems, divide the area of the field served by the drainage (in square feet) by the total linear feet of drains (open ditches and tile lines). This will be the drainage spacing. For areas of the field which do not have shallow water tables or do not require drainage due to topography or soil type, PLAT may be calculated separately as undrained using the appropriate soil mapping unit for this portion of the field.