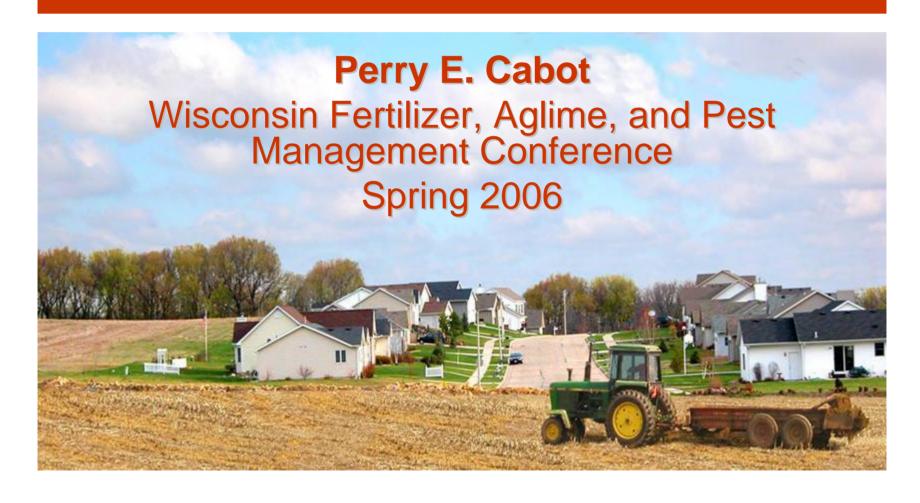
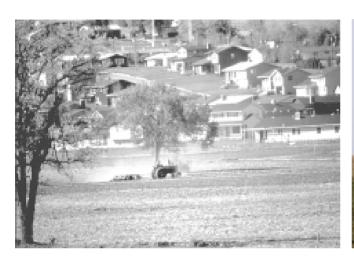
Manure Management on the Urban/Suburban Fringe



INTRODUCTION

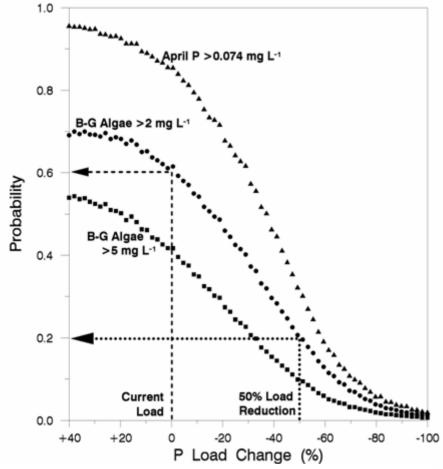






INTRODUCTION

Probability of Water Quality Conditions vs. P Loading in Lake Mendota

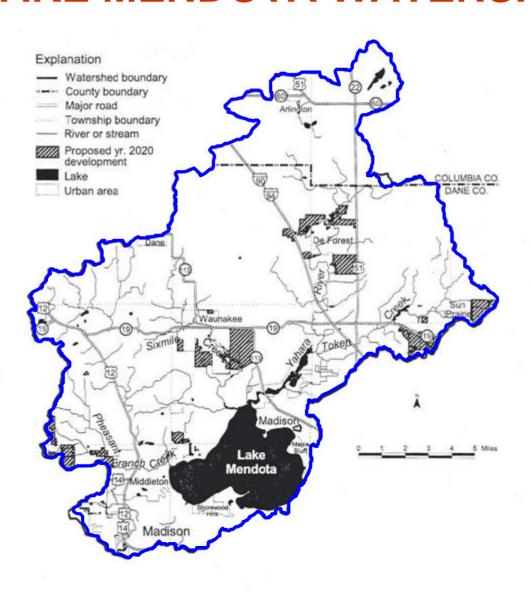


Lathrop et al. (1998). Phosphorus loading reductions needed to control blue-green algal blooms in Lake Mendota. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*. 55: 1169-1178.

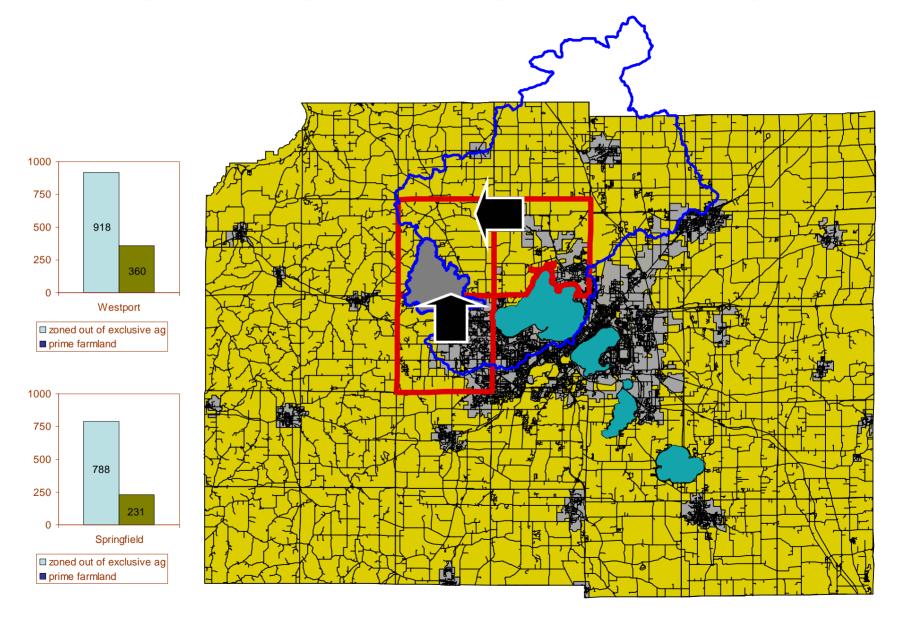




PROPOSED 2020 DEVELOPMENT PATTERN IN LAKE MENDOTA WATERSHED



NORTH FOR PHEASANT BRANCH



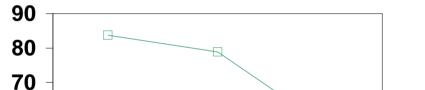
IMPACT ON LAND BASE

Animal Equivalent Unit Density =

Animal Equivalent Units

Land Base





1962

1995

1937

- total cropland?
- 2. potentially available for manure?
- 3. operated land?
- 4. reported in nutrient management plan?

OBJECTIVES

- Survey producers operating in urbanizing settings to assess changes in the last 5 years.
- Examine impacts of urban pressures on manure management practices.

SURVEY RESULTS

- 55.9% response rate (overall survey)
- No major differences among respondents and non-respondents (non-respondent bias test):
 - Mean farm acreage (p = 0.558)
 - Mean acreage lost to development in the last 5 years (p = 0.117).

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS & MANURE HAULING

Farmer assessment of problem severity*

	1	2	3	4	5
Weekend traffic on local roads	50%	21%	17%	7%	5%
School bus schedules	81%	16%	0%	0%	3%
Commuter rush hour traffic	40%	24%	16%	7%	13%
Complaints about spilled manure	71%	24%	3%	2%	0%

^{* (1) =} No problem, (2) = Occasional minor problem, (3) = Regular Problem, (4) = Occasional major problem, (5) = Major problem all the time

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS & MANURE HAULING

Farmer assessment of problem severity*

	1	2	3	4	5
Spring load-restrictions forcing new route with more traffic	86%	5%	7%	2%	0%
Unsafe traffic conditions	31%	28%	19%	5%	17%
Delays from new signage, stop lights, or construction	67%	19%	9%	5%	0%

^{* (1) =} No problem, (2) = Occasional minor problem, (3) = Regular Problem, (4) = Occasional major problem, (5) = Major problem all the time

CHANGES IN HAULING DISTANCES/TIMES

		distance (mi)	time (minutes)	
		most distant field		
Rented	1998	2.8 (3.0)	12.8 (11.0)	
	2003	3.9(2.3)	14.4 (4.6)	
Owned	1998	1.3 (1.1)	8.3 (7.0)	
	2003	1.5 (2.0)	8.2 (6.7)	
		most loads of manure		
Rented	1998	0.5 (4.7)	3.3 (2.1)	
	2003	3.2 (1.3)	11.7 (2.9)	
Owned	1998	0.5 (0.5)	3.5 (1.9)	
	2003	0.4 (0.6)	3.4 (2.9)	

^{*}Standard deviations in parentheses

CONCERNS OF CASH-GRAIN FARMERS ABOUT MANURE

Farmer assessment of problem

43%

11%

severity* 2 3 Manure contains too many 11% 35% 54% weed seeds The manure placement process 11% 19% 70% causes soil compaction There will be odor and noise 49% 46% 5% complaints

46%

Nutrient crediting from manure

is difficult

^{* (1) =} Not a concern, (2) = Minor concern, (3) = Major concern

CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION COSTS

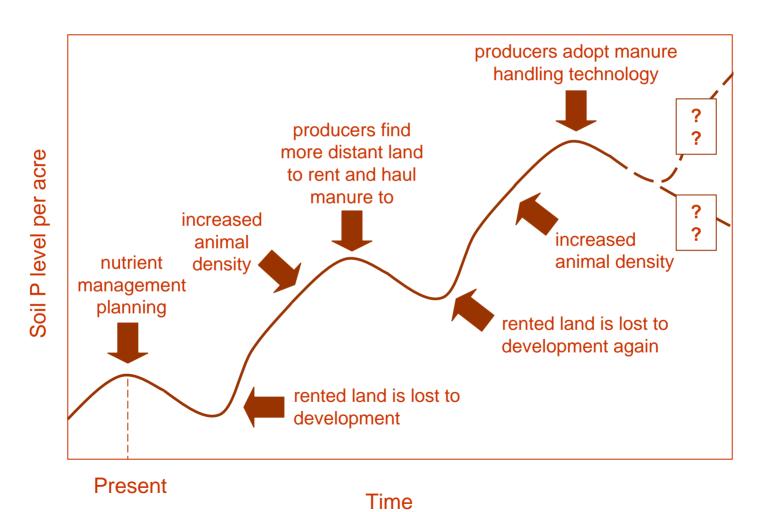
	No change	Increase	
Land rental rates	19%	81%	\$36/ac
Land purchase prices	0%	100%	\$1,920/ac
Labor costs	0%	100%	20 hours

LEASE LENGTHS IN YEARS

	Renting-in (tenancy)	Renting-out (landlord)
1998	2.4 (1.5)	2.0 (1.6)
2003	2.1 (1.3)	1.5 (1.2)

^{*}Standard deviation in parentheses

CONCLUSION: CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF URBANIZING PRESSURE IMPACT



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Water and Watersheds grant R-82801001 from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, Dr. R.C. Lathrop – UW Project Manager

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