Interactive Survey

100% Anonymous – 100% Anonymous

Feedyard Capacity

A. <10,000 head one-time capacity
B. 10-20,000 head
C. 20-50,000 head
D. >50,000 head
E. Prefer not to say

Who Does the Manure Harvesting?

A. Feedyard employees/in-house
B. Independent contractor
C. Affiliated company

Where Does the Manure Go?

A. Feedyard-controlled cropland
B. Unaffiliated farms
C. Both feedyard-controlled and independent farmland
D. I don't know
E. Other

Manure Hauling Distance

A. Less than 1 mile
B. 1-5 miles
C. 10+ miles
D. I don't know

On-Feedyard Composting

A. Yes – manure only
B. Yes – manure and mortalities
C. No

Manure Collection Frequency

A. >3 times per year
B. When fat cattle are shipped
C. Annually
D. As needed
E. Not sure

Manure Transfers

A. We sell our manure
B. We subsidize farmers to take it
C. We give it away
D. Prefer not to say
E. Does not apply to us

Price Ranges for Manure

A. No money changes hands
B. Feedyard pays > $2/ton
C. Feedyard pays $1-2/ton
D. Feedyard receives $1-2/ton
E. Feedyard receives > $2/ton
F. Does not apply to us

Do You Provide a Nutrient Analysis?

A. Yes, routinely
B. No
C. Yes, if requested
D. Does not apply to us

Manure-Harvesting Machinery

A. Box blade + loader
B. Loader only
C. Paddle scraper
D. Maintainer + loader (may include box blade)

Training for Manure-Harvesting Operators

A. Yes, upon hiring only
B. Yes, recurrently
C. No, we hire experts
D. Why do they need training?
E. Feedyard employees not involved

Repeat Customers?

A. Yes, they come back every season/ year
B. No
C. All manure goes to feedyard land

Manure Surplus or Deficit?

A. We get more serious inquiries than we can fill
B. Supply and demand are pretty much the same
C. We have a hard time finding customers

Spreader Calibration

A. Yes, we calibrate annually
B. Yes, we calibrate every few years
C. No
D. Does not apply to us

Setting Application Rates

A. Whatever we put out last year
B. Crop advisor's recommendation
C. Soil and manure tests, P basis
D. Soil and manure tests, N basis
E. Other
F. Does not apply to us

Calibrating Manure/Compost Spreaders

A. I know one way to do it
B. I know two ways to do it
C. I know all three ways to do it
D. I do not know how spreaders are calibrated

Minimum Buffer Distance: Irrigation Wells

A. 100 feet or more
B. Less than 100 feet
C. 500 feet or more

Ammonia loss from manure spreading can be reduced by:

A. Increasing crude protein in diets
B. Aging the manure before spreading
C. Incorporating manure after applied
D. Irrigating pond effluent over the top

Which nutrients (N, P, K) are most likely to accumulate in the top 6" of soil?

A. Nitrogen (N)
B. Phosphorus (P)
C. Potassium (K)
D. All three
E. None of the three accumulates

Minimum Buffer Distance: Fences, "Bar" Ditches

A. 100 feet or more
B. Less than 100 feet
C. 500 feet or more

Harvesting Manure For Maximum Fertilizer Value

A. Avoid the use of heavy machinery
B. Collect as much manure from the pen surface as possible
C. Cut only as deep as the top of the manure/soil interface
D. None of the above will improve manure quality

Info Needed: Whole-Field Calibration Method

A. Truck capacity (tons)
B. Swath width (feet)
C. Tons in stockpile at edge of field
D. Field area (acres)
E. Both A and B
F. Both C and D
G. A, B, C, and D

Info Needed: Whole-Truck Calibration Method

A. Truck capacity (tons)
B. Swath width (feet)
C. Field area (acres)
D. Swath length (feet)
E. Distance between swaths (feet)
F. A, B, and D
G. A, D, and E

Info Needed: Single-Pass Calibration Method

A. One centerline tarp, sized so that each pound represents 1 ton/acre
B. Centerline tarps (average) plus offset tarps (average)
C. Two centerline tarps
D. Centerline tarps and offset tarps; add them all up