

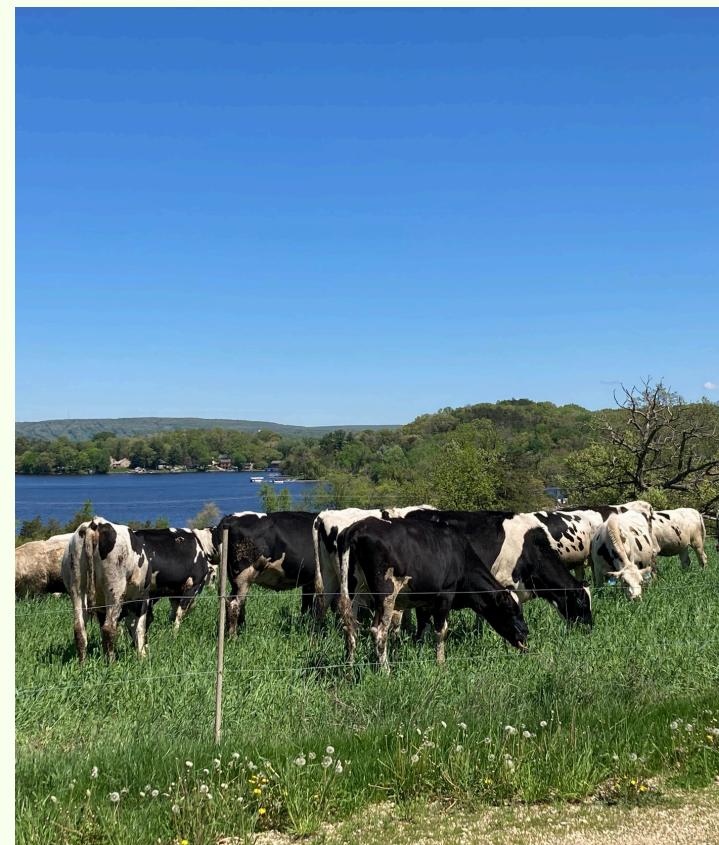


WHY HAVE A NMP?

- To know what nutrients crops actually need, avoiding nutrient over-application
- To use on-farm nutrients first, such as legume nitrogen and manure, before purchasing commercial fertilizers
- To save money and increase farm profitability by not over purchasing commercial fertilizer
- To improve soil stability, structure, and water holding capacity
- To improve surface and groundwater water quality
- To enable participation in the Farmland Preservation Program to receive annual income tax credit
- To meet regulations under a county ordinance for manure storage or livestock siting or if under a DNR WPDES permit



NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT



BASICS FOR IMPLEMENTING NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT IN WISCONSIN

HOW OFTEN DOES A NMP NEED TO BE UPDATED?

Submit your NMP annually to your county land conservation department to help us demonstrate the conservation efforts of Wisconsin farmers.

HOW DO I DEVELOP A NMP?

- Utilize Wisconsin's Nutrient Management Planning Software-[SnapPlus](#)
- Work with a local certified crop advisor
- Find a NM planner near you: [Available NM Planners by County](#)
- Learn to write your own nutrient management plan for your farm by completing a DATCP-approved training course once every four years. Contact your local land conservation department for more information
- Find upcoming and previously recorded trainings on the [DATCP NM Training webpage](#)

CONTACT US



datcpsoilwatershed@wisconsin.gov

Cody Calkins - Policy and Standards
cody.calkins@wisconsin.gov
(608) 224-4604
or

Andrea Topper - Training and Outreach
andrea.topper@wisconsin.gov
(608) 405-0235

WISCONSIN NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT 101

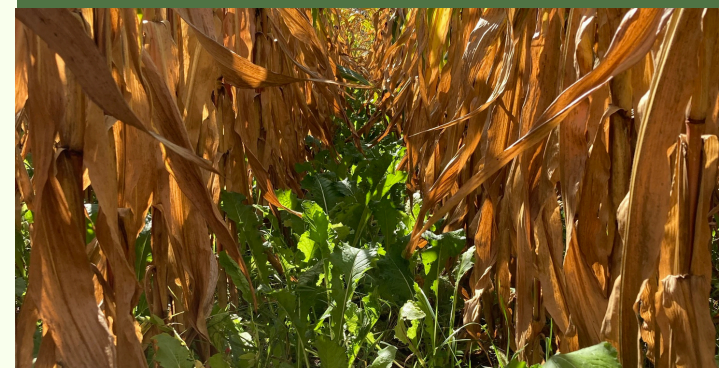
4Rs OF NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT



WHO NEEDS A NMP?

All farms! All landowners must have and follow a NMP when applying nutrients to any field, including pastures if:

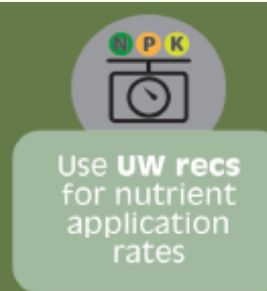
- Offered cost-share for developing a NMP, or
- Accepting manure storage cost-share, or
- Participating in the Farmland Preservation Program, or
- Regulated under a local ordinance for manure storage or livestock siting, or
- Regulated under a WI Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit, or
- Issued a Notice of Discharge (NOD) for causing a significant discharge



Right Source



Right Rate



Right Time



Right Place



Soil Samples

Every 5 Acres



Every 4 Years

Tolerable Soil Loss = "T"

Tolerable soil loss (T) is the amount of annual erosion that can occur on a field without losing crop productivity and profitability.

SnapPlus

Wisconsin's Nutrient Management Software

snapplus.wisc.edu