

Assessing whole-farm nutrient use efficiency in grazing systems through mass balances

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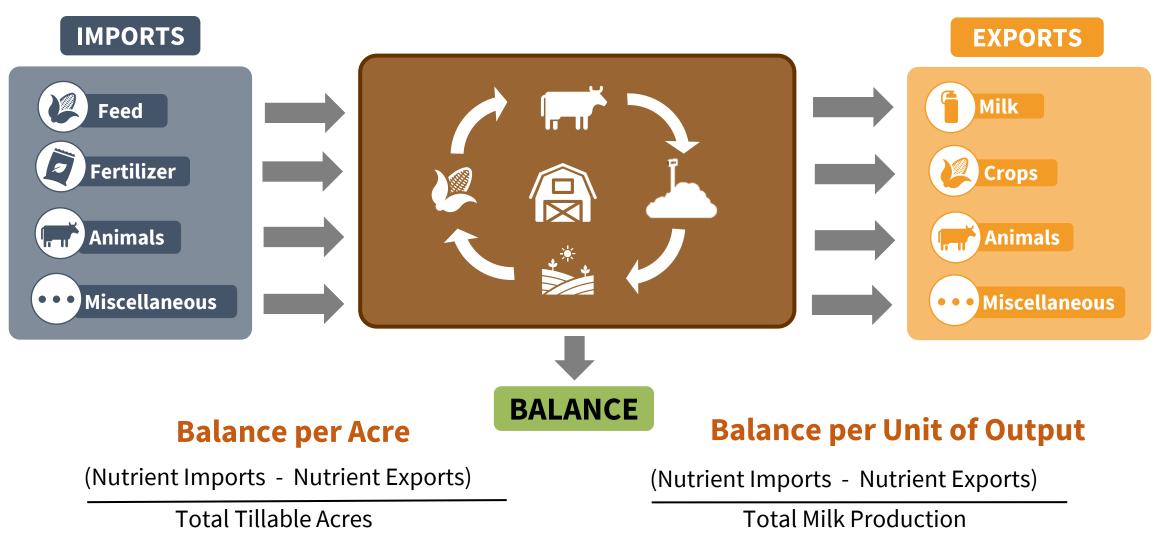


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# The **nutrient mass balance** is a whole-farm assessment of nutrient use efficiency





#### **Introduction** <sup>2</sup>

### The **ideal** level for an NMB is **slightly positive**

## **Negative Balance**

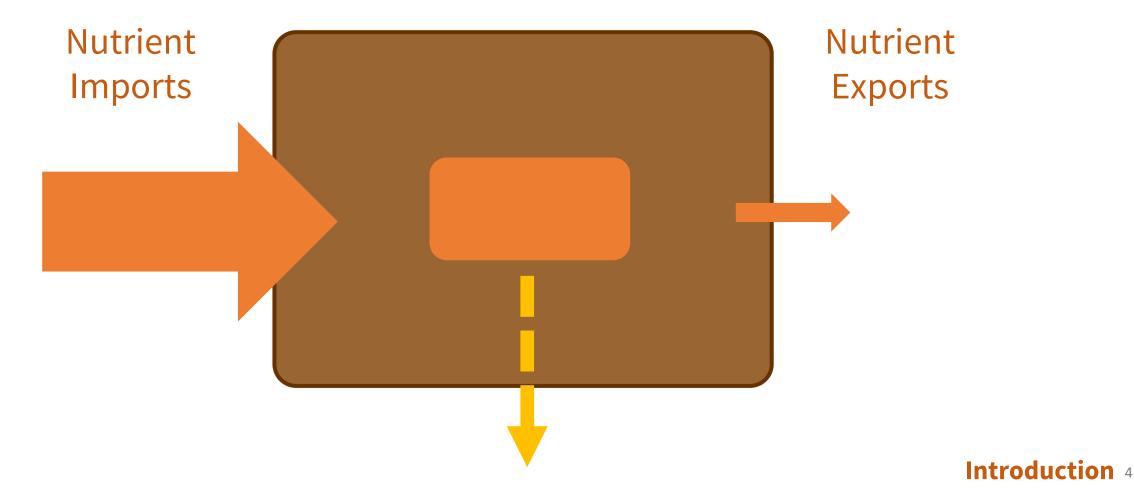






The **ideal** level for an NMB is **slightly positive** 

## **Very Large Positive Balance**





## The **nutrient mass balance** is a whole-farm assessment of nutrient use efficiency

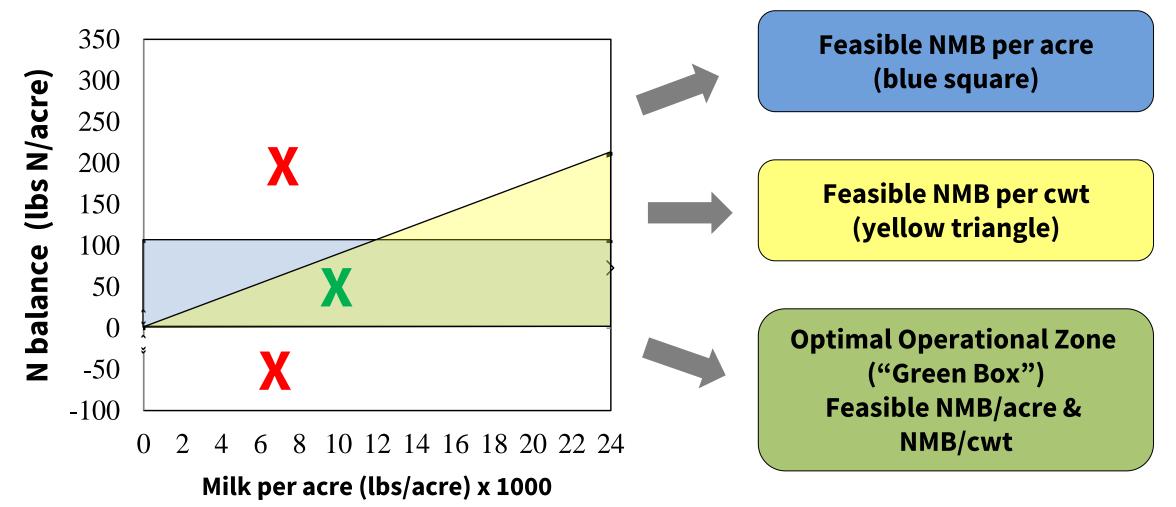
## A feasible mass balance allows farms to be economically viable and environmentally sustainable

Feasible limits were set based on balances from commercial dairy farms in New York

	Mass Ba	alances
	(lbs/acre)	(lbs/cwt)
Nitrogen	0 to 105	0-0.88
Phosphorus	0 to 12	0-0.11



# The **nutrient mass balance** is a whole-farm assessment of nutrient use efficiency



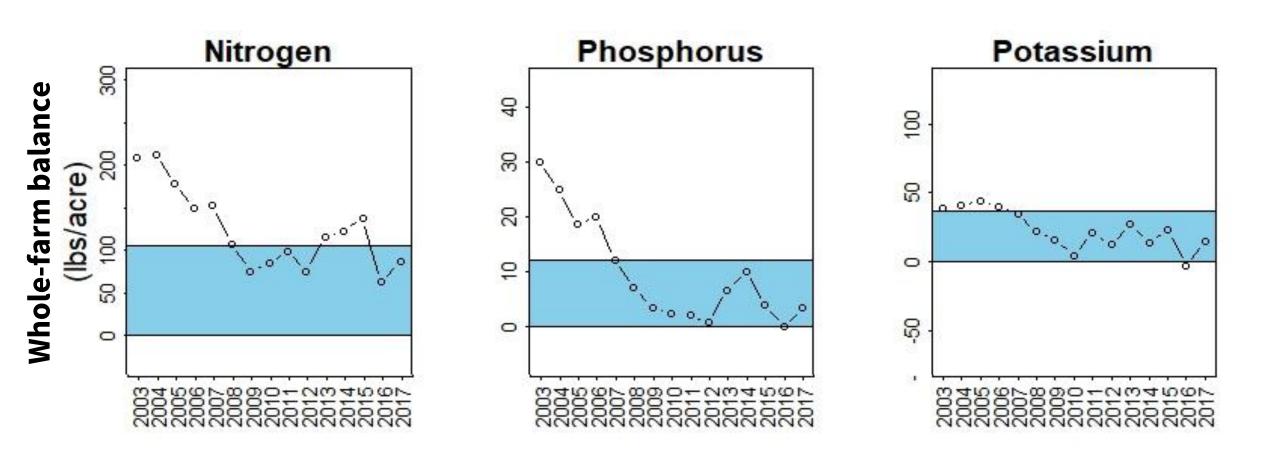


## **Other indicators** can be estimated to inform nutrient management strategies at the whole-farm level

Indicator	High risk of exceeding the feasible balances if					
	N	Р	K			
<b>Milk per cow</b> (lbs/cow/year)	-	< 20,000	-			
Animal density (animal units[AU]/acre)	-	> 1.0	-			
Feed (tons dry matter[DM]/AU)	-	<3.5 or >7.5	-			
Homegrown feed (% DM)	-	< 62-65	-			
Crude protein (CP), P in all feed (%)	> 17	> 0.40	-			
CP in homegrown feed (%)	< 11.8	-	-			



Whole-farm nutrient balance assessments allow for **monitoring** whole-farm nutrient management efficiency **over time** 





## **Six organic case-study farms** were selected in southern and central NY.





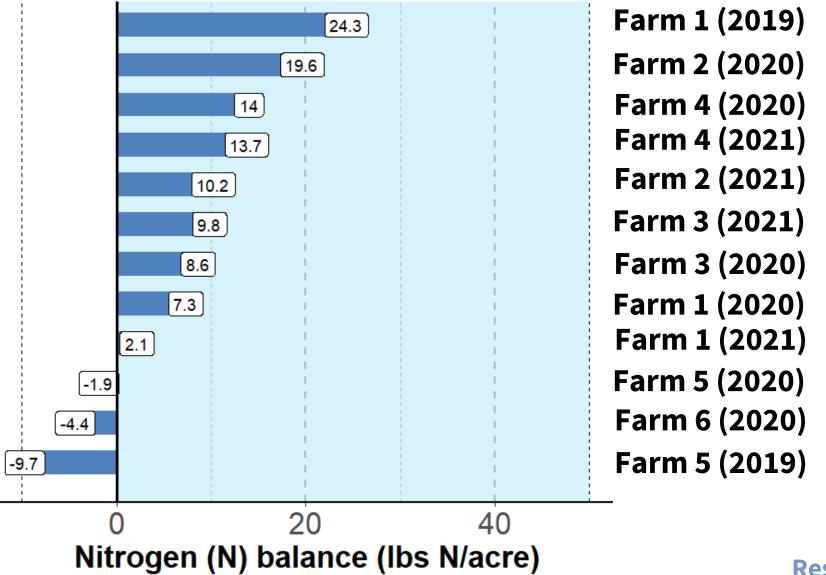
# **Six organic, grazing, case-study farms** were selected in southern and central NY.

	Land Base (Acres)	Cows	Row-Crop (Acres)	Grazing	Predominant Breed
<b>Farm</b>	<b>11</b> 250	48	0	Yes	Holstein
<b>Farm</b>	n 2 658	138	137	Yes	Holstein
<b>Farm</b>	n 3 189	30	0	Yes	Jersey
<b>Farm</b>	<b>14</b> 254	35	12.5	Yes	Jersey
<b>Farm</b>	<b>15</b> 230	60	0	Yes	Ayrshire
<b>Farn</b>	<b>16</b> 264	43	0	Yes	Ayrshire

NMSP

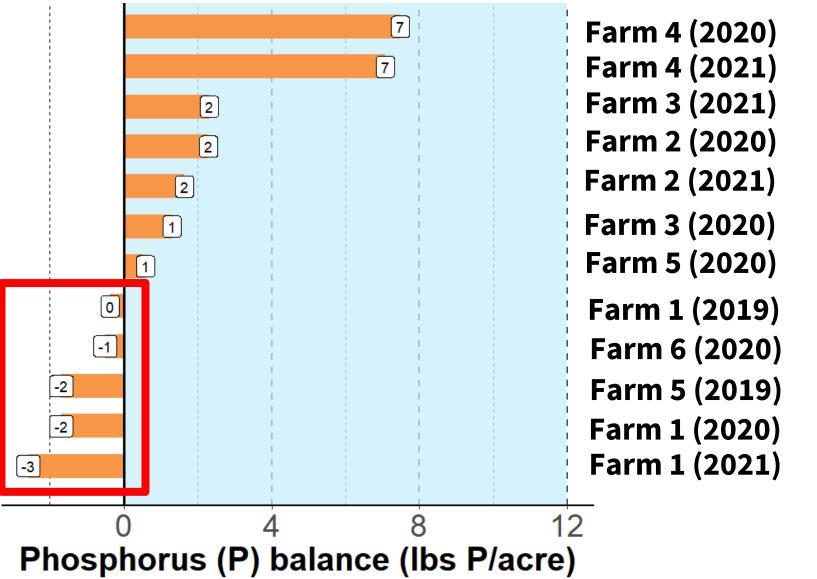
Case-study Farms 10

### Whole farm mass balances for N and P were in general low



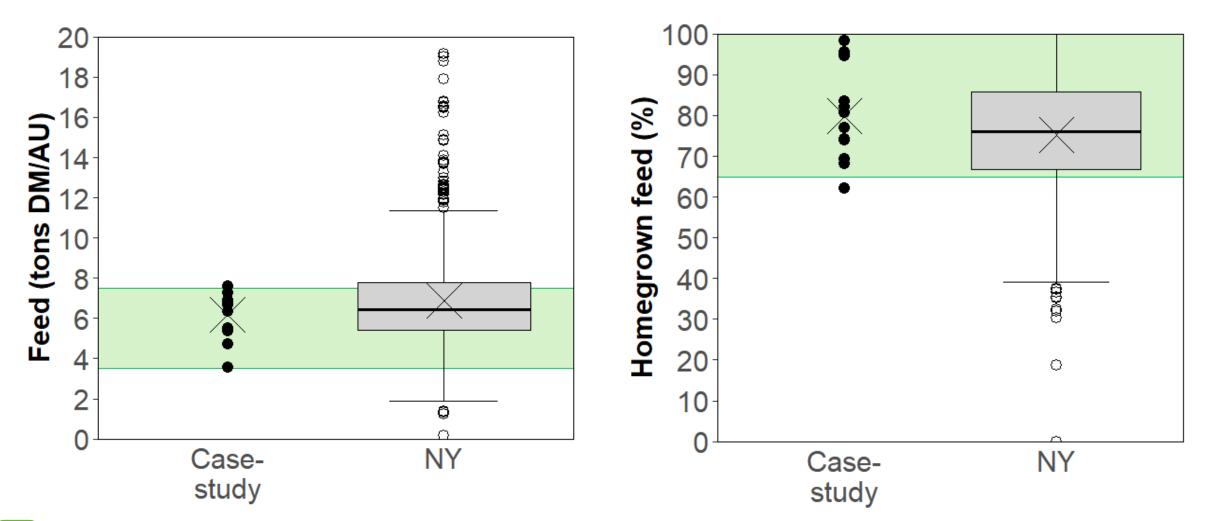
**Research Results**<sup>11</sup>

### Whole farm mass balances for N and P were in general low



**Research Results**<sup>12</sup>

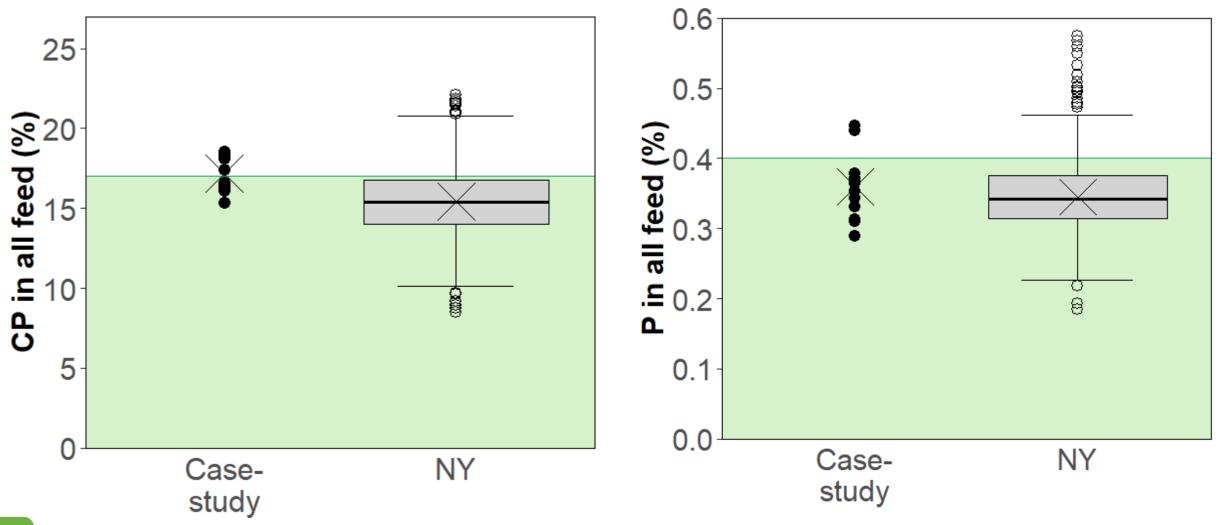
# Tons of feed per animal unit exhibited a wide range. Percent of home-grown feed was relatively high for all farms.



NMSP

**Research Results** <sup>13</sup>

**Percent crude protein and phosphorous** in the feed showed a range, exhibiting potential opportunities for improvement in some farms.



**Research Results** 

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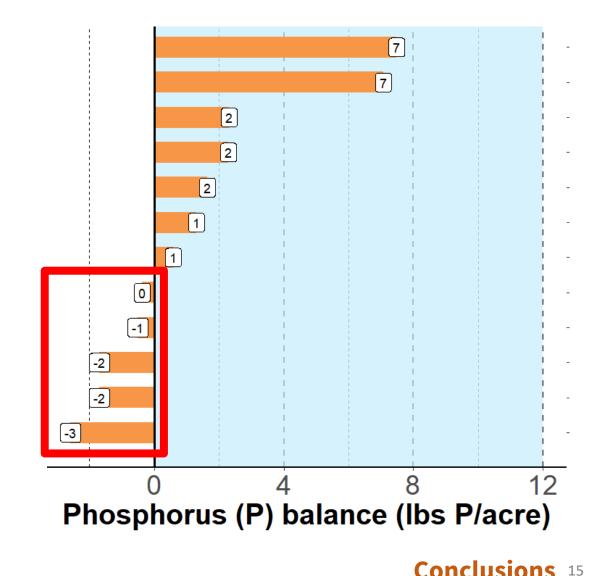


# Whole-farm nutrient mass balances can be an effective tool to monitor nutrient management efficiency in multiple areas of the farm

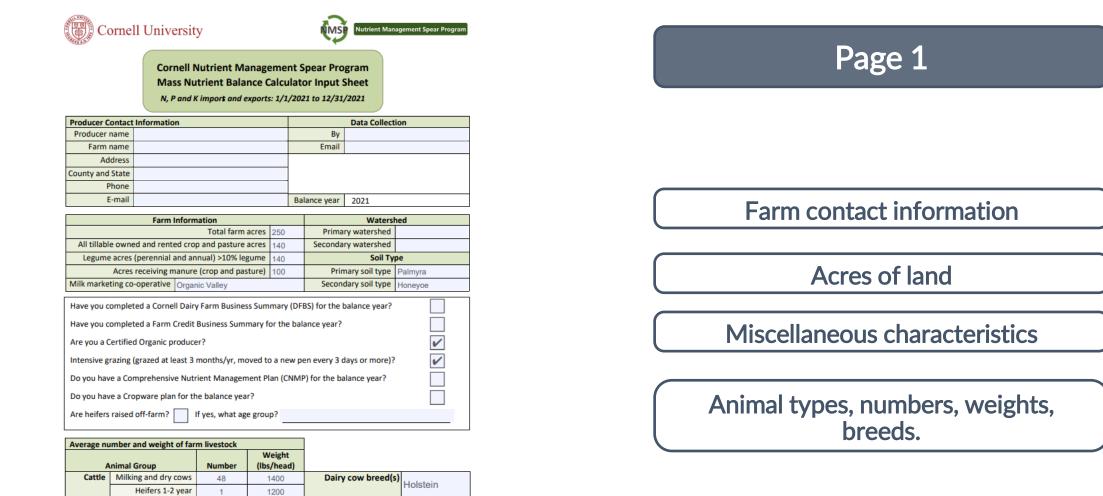
- Running a whole-farm mass balance for your farm and the associated indicators (animal density, tons feed per animal unit, % homegrown feed, %CP and %P in feed) can help identify opportunities for improvement.
- Very large positive balances or negative balances may impact long-term sustainability of the farming operation.
- Multiple years of data can help monitor changes in nutrient management over time.







Co	rnell Universit	У		Nutrient Management Spear Program
	Cornell N	Nutrient Man	agement	Spear Program
				or Input Sheet
	N, P and K	Cimpors and exp	orts: 1/1/20	21 to 12/31/2021
Producer Co Producer n	ntact Information			Data Collection By
Farm n				Email
Add				
County and S Ph	ione			
E-	mail		Ba	alance year 2021
	Farm Inform		050	Watershed
All tillable	owned and rented crop	Total farm act p and pasture act		Primary watershed Secondary watershed
	acres (perennial and an		1.14	Soil Type
	Acres receiving manure ng co-operative Organ		re) 100	Primary soil type Palmyra Secondary soil type Honeyoe
		,	ummany (DE	BS) for the balance year?
	mpleted a Farm Credit			
-	rtified Organic produce		, ioi ale 50	
	• •		d to a new p	en every 3 days or more)?
-				P) for the balance year?
Do you have	a Cropware plan for th	ne balance year?		
Are heifers r	aised off-farm?	If yes, what age g	roup?	
-				
	nber and weight of far		Weight	
	imal Group Milking and dry cows	48	(lbs/head) 1400	Dairy cow breed(s) Holstein
Ē	Heifers 1-2 year	1	1200	
-	Heifers <1 year Calves	1	600	Cull rate (%) 14.5
F	Bulls and steers			
Other livestock				
IVESLOCK				-



Cull rate (%) 14.5

600

NMSP

Heifers <1 year

Other livestock Calves Bulls and steers

### Data Collection 17

#### FARM CROP PRODUCTION

										Inventory	(tons)
Crop name	Area (acres)	% Legume	Manure applied	CP (%DM)	P (%DM)	K (%DM)	Crop type*	Yield (t/a)	DM (%)	Beginning year	Ending year
Pasture	70	70	✓	23.89	0.37	2.81	Forage	6	29.9	0	0
1st cutting	70	50	✓	12.6	0.27	2.38	Forage	3.14	44.1	0	0
2nd cutting	70	50	>	15.8	0.4	2.35	Forage	1.08	57.4	0	0
3rd cutting	70	50	✓	15.7	0.5	2.98	Forage	1.41	47.5	0	0
4th cutting	40	50	1	15.7	0.5	2.98	Forage	0.69	47.5	0	0

\* Crop type = "Forage", "Grain" or "Bedding"

#### IMPORTS

								Invent	ory
Feeds (purchased)	Tons /year	%DM	CP (%DM)	P (%DM)	K (%DM)	Feed type*	% forage (if TMR)	Beginning year (as fed tons)	Ending year (as fed tons)
grain	24	90	18	.34	.85	Grain		0	0
dry hay(228)	34.2	91.83	12.39	0.26	1.91	Forage		0	0
1st baleage(222)	106.89	67.2	10.2	0.14	1.36	Forag		0	0
						Forag		0	0
2nd baleage(25)	12.04	67.2	10.2	0.14	1.36	Forag		0	0
2nd baleage(30)	14,45	67.2	10.2	0.14	1.36	Forag		0	0
						İ			
						+			
						-			
						-			
						-			

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#### Farm crop production

These values will not impact the balance calculation (inside the farm boundaries) but accurate data will help with identification of "issues" or "opportunities to improve"

#### **Feed imports**



#### Data Collection 18

Purchased fertilizers	Tons/year	% N	% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	% K <sub>2</sub> O	Protected N source*? If yes, which one?
none					

\* Enhanced efficiency fertilizer, e.g. nitrification inhibitors, urease inhibitors, slow release fertilizer

Purchased animals	Type*	Description	Number	Weight/hd (lbs)
none				

\* Type = "Dairy", "Beef", "Swine", "Poultry", "Goats", "Sheep" or "Horses"

Bedding, manure and miscellaneous imports	Amount	Units*	% DM (% solids)	N	Р	к	Units** (as sampled)
straw 60 bales@600#	18	tons/year					
sawdust 50 10cubic yards	1.8	tons/year					
		]					
		]					

\* Units = "tons/year" or "gallons/year"

\*\* Units = "%", "lbs/ton" or "lbs/1000 gallons"

#### EXPORTS

Milk sold	Milk protein	Milk fat	Milk urea nitrogen (MUN)
(lbs/year)	(%)	(%)	(mg/dl)
835,000	3.08	4.12	

Animals sold	Type*	Description	Number	Weight/hd (lbs)
7	Dairy	holstein cull dairy		1300
	-			
	-			



**Animal purchases** 

Bedding and miscellaneous imports

Milk sold and CP

Animals sold or exported off the farm

### Data Collection 19

\* Type = "Dairy", "Beef", "Swine", "Poultry", "Goats", "Sheep" or "Horses"



Crops sold	Tons/year	%DM	CP (%DM)	P (%DM)	к (%DM)	Feed type*	
60 bales baleage	40.25	49.67	14.7	0.39	2.57	Forage	
		Values	average	from	cuttings		
							% forage
TMR							

\* Feed type = "Grain", "Forage" or "TMR"

Manure, compost and other exports	Amount	Units*	% solids	N	Р	к	Units** (as sampled)
none							

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Crops sold or exported off the farm

Manure, compost or other exports

\* Units = "tons/year" or "gallons/year"

\*\* Units = "%", "lbs/ton" or "lbs/1000 gallons"

