

3. Fencing

Use barbed wire or electric fences to restrict livestock access to watercourse.

BENEFITS:

1. Water quality improvement.
2. Less streambank erosion.
3. Reduced open ditch maintenance.
4. Improved riparian wildlife habitat.
5. Reduced livestock injury or loss.



4. Livestock Crossing

Install a livestock crossing over small watercourses adjacent to livestock confinement areas.

BENEFITS:

1. Water quality improvement—livestock will not enter watercourse.
2. Improved livestock and machinery access—no ditch to cross.



5. Manure Application

- A. Use weather forecast to determine timing.
- B. Avoid spreading manure within 35 feet of an open watercourse.
- C. Consider wind speed and direction when spreading manure.
- D. Avoid spreading manure on fields when ponded water is present, or ground is frozen.
- E. Avoid soil-sealing heavy manure applications.
- F. Use well-drained soils for winter spreading.

BENEFITS:

1. Water quality improvement.
2. Improved agronomic use by forage.
3. Reduce the need for commercial fertilizers.



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MANURE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR TILLAMOOK COUNTY



SYSTEMS THAT:

1. Prevent manure runoff.
2. Maximize manure-based fertilizer values.
3. Are economically feasible.
4. Result in cleaner and healthier livestock.
5. Provide a cleaner and healthier environment.

**CLEANER WATER - MORE GRASS
AND HEALTHIER LIVESTOCK**

Tillamook County Soil and Water Conservation District

In Cooperation with

Oregon State University Extension Service
Tillamook County Creamery Association
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Northwest Oregon RC&D
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
USDA Farm Service Agency

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ANIMAL CONFINEMENT AREA RECOMMENDATIONS



1. Adequate Manure Storage Facilities

Plan for 60-120 manure storage days—whether liquid, solid, or a combination. This volume will provide flexibility in selecting the drier weather days during October through March for manure spreading.

BENEFITS:

1. Water quality improvement.
2. Manure available for springtime spreading.
3. Decreased commercial fertilizer requirements.
4. Improved forage production.

2. Concrete Slabs, Gutters, and Grates

Install concrete floor gutters and grates to direct liquids away from manure accumulation areas and solid manure storage facilities to a liquid storage facility. Install concrete slabs for better control of manure in work areas.

BENEFITS:

1. Water quality improvement.
2. More manure available for use as fertilizer.
3. Decreased commercial fertilizer needs.
4. Improve manure handling.
5. Decrease labor requirements.
6. Cleaner facilities.
7. Cleaner and healthier livestock.



3. Gutters, Downspouts, and Outlets

Install gutters, downspouts, and outlets on all livestock confinement buildings. Outlet into an open watercourse, tile drainage system, or some other manure-free area. Install rodent guards on outlets to prevent blockage.

BENEFITS:

1. Water quality improvement—clean water added to open watercourse.
2. Smaller manure storage facilities required.
3. Reduced soil compaction—fewer wet weather manure spreading trips on Pastureland.
4. Reduced labor and equipment time needed to apply stored rainwater.
5. Reduced fuel or electricity consumption.
6. Cleaner and healthier livestock.



4. Roofing

Construct a roof over all livestock manure accumulation areas. Install gutters, downspouts, and outlets as described above.

BENEFITS:

1. Water quality improvement.
2. Cleaner and healthier livestock.
3. Smaller manure storage facilities.
4. Protect manure nutrient values.

5. Curbing

Construct a concrete curb—1 to 3 feet high by 6 inches wide—around manure accumulation areas.

BENEFITS:

1. Water quality improvement.
2. More manure available for fertilizer.
3. Decreased commercial fertilizer needs.



PASTURELAND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Pastureland Management

Implement a rotational grazing system. Reseed pastures every 5 to 8 years as needed. Leave a 4-inch growth going into wet season. Do not graze forage below 2-inches during the grazing season. Adequate forage will filter surface water.

BENEFITS:

1. Water quality improvement.
2. Improved forage production.
3. Increased agricultural farm products.



2. Livestock Watering Facilities

Install watering facilities or at least limit direct livestock access to watercourses.

BENEFITS:

1. Water quality improvement.
2. Improved forage utilization.