

SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 7, 14 and 15

Calculation of nitrogen ("N") in livestock manure

Table 1

Standards for the volume of excreta and nitrogen in manure produced by livestock

<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Daily Excreta</i>	<i>Daily N production</i>
	<i>(litres per animal/day)</i>	<i>(grams per animal/day)</i>
Weight		
From 7 to 13 kg	1.3	4.1
From 13 to 31 kg	2.0	14.2
From 31 to 66 kg–		
dry fed	3.7	24
liquid fed	7.1	24
From 66 kg and–		
intended for slaughter–		
dry fed	5.1	33
liquid fed	10.0	33
sow intended for breeding that has not yet had its first litter.	5.6	38
sow (including litter up to 7 kg) fed on a diet supplemented with synthetic amino acids	10.9	44
sow (including litter up to 7 kg) fed on a diet without synthetic amino acids	10.9	49
Breeding boar from 66kg up to 150kg	5.1	33
Breeding boar, from 150kg	8.7	48
	<i>Daily Excreta</i>	<i>Daily N production</i>
<i>Cattle</i>	<i>(litres per animal/day)</i>	<i>(grams per animal/day)</i>
Calf (all categories) up to 3 months	7.0	23
Dairy cow		
From 3 months up to 13 months	20	95
(a) Castrated males.		

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Daily Excreta</i>	<i>Daily N production</i>
	<i>(litres per animal/day)</i>	<i>(grams per animal/day)</i>
From 13 months up to first calf	40	167
After first calf and–		
annual milk yield more than 9000 litres	64	315
annual milk yield between 6000 to 9000 litres	53	276
annual milk yield less than 6000 litres	42	211
Beef cows or steers^(a)		
From 3 up to 13 months	20	93
From 13 up to 25 months	26	137
Over 25 months–	32	137
females or steers for slaughter	32	137
females for breeding–		
weighing 500 kg or less	32	167
weighing more than 500 kg	45	227
Bulls		
non-breeding, 3 months and over	26	148
breeding		
From 3 up to 25 months	26	137
Over 25 months	26	132
(a) Castrated males.		

<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Daily Excreta</i>	<i>Daily N production</i>
	<i>(litres per animal/day)</i>	<i>(grams per animal/day)</i>
From 6 months up to 9 months old	1.8	5.5
From 9 months old to first lambing, first tuppung or slaughter	1.8	3.9
After lambing or tuppung ^(a)		
weight up to 60 kg	3.3	21
weight over 60 kg	5.0	33
(a) In the case of a ewe, this figure includes one or more suckled lambs until the lambs are aged six months.		

	<i>Daily Excreta</i>	<i>Daily N production</i>
<i>Goats, deer and horses</i>	<i>(litres per animal/day)</i>	<i>(grams per animal/day)</i>
Goat	3.5	41
Deer		
Breeding	5.0	42
Other	3.5	33
Horse	24	58
	<i>Daily Excreta^(a)</i>	<i>Daily N production</i>
<i>Poultry</i>	<i>(litres per bird/day)</i>	<i>(grams per bird/day)</i>
Laying chicken		
up to 17 weeks	0.04	0.64
17 weeks and over (caged)	0.12	1.13
17 weeks and over (free range)	0.12	1.5
Broiler chicken (table)	0.06	1.06
Broiler chicken (breeder)–		
up to 25 weeks	0.04	0.86
25 weeks and over	0.12	2.02
Turkey		
Male	0.16	3.74
Female	0.12	2.83
Duck	0.10	2.48
Ostrich	1.6	3.83

(a) This figure includes litter as appropriate.

Table 2

Total nitrogen content in livestock manure

<i>Manure type</i>	<i>Total N</i>
	<i>kg/metres³ or kg/tonne</i>
Solid manure	
Cattle farmyard manure	6.0
Pig farmyard manure	7.0
Sheep farmyard manure	7.0
Duck manure	6.5

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

<i>Manure type</i>	<i>Total N</i>
	<i>kg/metres³ or kg/tonne</i>
Poultry layer manure	19
Poultry broiler manure [litter]	30
Turkey manure [litter]	30
Cattle slurry	
cattle slurry, 2% dry matter	1.6
cattle slurry, 6% dry matter	2.6
cattle slurry, 10% dry matter	3.6
Pig slurry	
Pig slurry, 2% dry matter	3.0
Pig slurry, 4% dry matter	3.6
Pig slurry, 6% dry matter	4.4
Separated slurry (some solids removed)	
Strainer box cattle slurry	1.5
Weeping-wall cattle slurry	2.0
Mechanically separated cattle slurry	3.0
Mechanically separated pig slurry	3.6
Dirty water (not slurry)	
Dirty water, less than 1% dry matter	0.5

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 7(3)(b)

Quantity of cleaning water used by livestock (quantities in litres)

<i>Livestock type</i>	<i>Cleaning system</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Typical</i>
		<i>per animal/day</i>	<i>per animal/day</i>
Dairy cows	Cleaning milking parlour equipment, washing udders etc		
	Without a power hose	14–22	18
	With a power hose	27–45	35
		<i>Range</i>	<i>Typical</i>
		<i>per batch</i>	<i>per batch</i>
Pigs	Cleaning out pens after each batch		

<i>Livestock type</i>	<i>Cleaning system</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Typical</i>
		<i>per animal/day</i>	<i>per animal/day</i>
	(10 pigs per pen)	16–24	18

SCHEDULE 3

Regulations 12, 13 and 19

Calculation of maximum nitrogen application to crops

Table 1

Maximum nitrogen application to arable and forage crops

PREVIOUS CROP: N residue group 1 –		cereals carrots swedes turnips (removed) linseed			
Planned crop	Standard yield (tonne/ha)	Predominant Soil Type in Field			
		Sand or shallow	Sandy loam or other mineral	Humose	Peaty
Spring Barley ^{c, e}	5.5	150	130	80	50
Winter Barley ^c	6.5	200	180	120	80
Spring Wheat ^{a, b}	7.0	170	150	100	60
Winter Wheat ^{a, b}	8.0	220	200	140	80
Spring Oats ^c	5.0	120	100	50	20
Winter Oats ^c	6.0	160	140	90	50
Spring Oilseed Rape	n/a	100	100	50	20
Adjustments					
a. An additional 20kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.					
b. An additional 40kgN/ha is permitted to milling wheat varieties.					
c. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.					
d. The spring application can be increased by up to 30kgN/ha if the expected yield is over 4.0 tonne/ha (“t/ha”).					
e. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for high N grain distilling varieties.					

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

Planned crop	Standard yield (tonne/ha)	Predominant Soil Type in Field			
		Sand or shallow	Sandy loam or other mineral	Humose	Peaty
Winter Oilseed Rape (spring) ^d	4.0	200	200	120	80
Winter Oilseed Rape (autumn)	n/a	30	30	30	30
Potatoes	n/a	245	225	175	145
Forage Maize, Rape	n/a	140	120	70	40
Kale	n/a	180	160	100	60
Swedes and Turnips	n/a	110	90	50	20
Linseed	n/a	80	60	30	0

Adjustments

- a. An additional 20kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- b. An additional 40kgN/ha is permitted to milling wheat varieties.
- c. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- d. The spring application can be increased by up to 30kgN/ha if the expected yield is over 4.0 tonne/ha (“t/ha”).
- e. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for high N grain distilling varieties.

PREVIOUS CROP: N residue group 2 –	Harvested fodder (whole crop)	1–2 year low N leys ¹ , not grazed within 2 months of ploughing out or during September or October
	oilseed rape	
	hemp	(¹ low N means average N use in last 2 years was less than 150 kg/ha/year)
	vining peas	
	potatoes	

Planned crop	Standard yield(t/ha)	Predominant Soil Type in Field			
		Sand or shallow	Sandy loam or other mineral	Humose	Peaty
Spring Barley ^{c, e.}	5.5	140	120	70	40
Winter Barley ^{e.}	6.5	190	170	110	70
Spring Wheat ^{a, b.}	7.0	160	140	90	50
Winter Wheat ^{a, b.}	8.0	210	190	130	70
Spring Oats ^{c.}	5.0	110	90	40	10
Winter Oats ^{c.}	6.0	150	130	80	40
Spring Oilseed Rape	n/a	90	90	40	10
Winter Oilseed Rape (spring) ^{d.}	4.0	190	190	110	70
Winter Oilseed Rape (autumn)	n/a	20	20	20	20
Potatoes	n/a	235	215	165	135
Forage Maize, Rape	n/a	140	120	70	40
Kale	n/a	170	150	90	50
Swedes and Turnips	n/a	100	80	40	10
Linseed	n/a	70	50	20	

Adjustments

- a. An additional 20kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- b. An additional 40kgN/ha is permitted to milling wheat varieties.
- c. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- d. The spring application can be increased by up to 30kgN/ha if the expected yield is over 4.0t/ha.
- e. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for high N grain distilling varieties.

If actual localised rainfall from 1st October – 1st March exceeds 450 mm: add 10kgN/ha

PREVIOUS CROP: N residue harvested fodder (root only) group 3 – **1–2 year low N leys, grazed within 2 months of ploughing out or during September or October**

Beans

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

combining peas

1–2 year high N leys², not grazed within 2 months of ploughing out or during September or October

whole crop lupins

²**high N** means average N use in last 2 years was more than 150 kg/ha/year, or high clover)

Planned crop	Standard yield(t/ha)	Predominant Soil Type in Field			
		Sand or shallow	Sandy loam or other mineral	Humose	Peaty
Spring Barley	5.5	130	110	60	30
Winter Barley	6.5	180	160	100	60
Spring Wheat	7.0	150	130	80	40
Winter Wheat	8.0	200	180	120	60
Spring Oats	5.0	100	80	30	0
Winter Oats	6.0	140	120	70	30
Spring Oilseed Rape	n/a	80	80	30	0
Winter Oilseed Rape (spring)	4.0	180	180	100	60
Winter Oilseed Rape (autumn)	n/a	10	10	10	10
Potatoes	n/a	225	205	155	125
Forage Maize, Rape	n/a	140	120	70	40

Adjustments

- a An additional 20kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- b An additional 40kgN/ha is permitted to milling wheat varieties.
- c An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- d The spring application can be increased by up to 30kgN/ha if the expected yield is over 4.0t/ha.
- e An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for high N grain distilling varieties.

If actual local rainfall from 1st October – 1st March exceeds 450 mm:

add 20kgN/ha to crops grown in sandy, shallow or sandy loam soils:

add 10kgN/ha to crops grown in other mineral, humose and peaty soils

Planned crop	Standard yield(t/ha)	Predominant Soil Type in Field			
		Sand or shallow	Sandy loam or other mineral	Humose	Peaty
Kale	n/a	160	140	80	40
Swedes and Turnips	n/a	90	70	30	0
Linseed	n/a	60	40	10	0

Adjustments

- a An additional 20kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- b An additional 40kgN/ha is permitted to milling wheat varieties.
- c An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- d The spring application can be increased by up to 30kgN/ha if the expected yield is over 4.0t/ha.
- e An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for high N grain distilling varieties.

If actual local rainfall from 1st October – 1st March exceeds 450 mm:

add 20kgN/ha to crops grown in sandy, shallow or sandy loam soils:

add 10kgN/ha to crops grown in other mineral, humose and peaty soils

PREVIOUS CROP: N residue grain lupin group 4 –

1–2 year high N leys, grazed within 2 months of ploughing outor during September or October

3–5 year low N leys, not grazed within 2 months of ploughing outor during September or October

Planned crop	Standard yield(t/ha)	Predominant Soil Type in Field			
		Sand or shallow	Sandy loam or other mineral	Humose	Peaty
Spring Barley c. e.	5.5	110	90	40	10

Adjustments

- a. An additional 20kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- b. An additional 40kgN/ha is permitted to milling wheat varieties.
- c. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- d. The spring application can be increased by up to 30kgN/ha if the expected yield is over 4.0t/ha.
- e. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for high N grain distilling varieties

If actual local rainfall from 1 October – 1 March exceeds 450 mm:

add 20kgN/ha to crops grown in sandy, shallow or sandy loam soils:

add 10kgN/ha to crops grown in other mineral, humose and peaty soils

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

Planned crop	Standard yield(t/ha)	Predominant Soil Type in Field			
		Sand or shallow	Sandy loam or other mineral	Humose	Peaty
Winter Barley ^e	6.5	170	140	80	40
Spring Wheat ^{a, b}	7.0	130	110	60	20
Winter Wheat ^{a, b}	8.0	180	160	100	40
Spring Oats ^c	5.0	80	60	10	0
Winter Oats ^c	6.0	130	100	50	10
Spring Oilseed Rape	n/a	60	60	10	0
Winter Oilseed Rape (spring) ^d	4.0	140	140	80	40
Winter Oilseed Rape (autumn)	n/a	0	0	0	0
Potatoes	n/a	205	185	145	115
Forage Maize, Rape	n/a	140	120	70	40
Kale	n/a	110	90	30	0
Swedes and Turnips	n/a	70	50	10	0
Linseed	n/a	10	0	0	0

Adjustments

- a. An additional 20kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- b. An additional 40kgN/ha is permitted to milling wheat varieties.
- c. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- d. The spring application can be increased by up to 30kgN/ha if the expected yield is over 4.0t/ha.
- e. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for high N grain distilling varieties

If actual local rainfall from 1 October – 1 March exceeds 450 mm: add 20kgN/ha to crops grown in sandy, shallow or sandy loam soils:
add 10kgN/ha to crops grown in other mineral, humose and peaty soils

PREVIOUS CROP:N residue group 5 – leafy brassica vegetables 3–5 year high N leys, not grazed within 2 months of ploughing out or during September or October

Leafy non-brassica vegetables grazed fodder					
3–5 year low N leys, grazed within 2 months of ploughing out or during September or October					
Planned crop	Standard yield(t/ha)	Predominant Soil Type in Field			
		Sand or shallow	Sandy loam or other mineral	Humose	Peaty
Spring Barley ^{c, e}	5.5	80	60	10	0
Winter Barley ^e	6.5	140	110	50	10
Spring Wheat ^{a, b}	7.0	100	30	0	0
Winter Wheat ^{a, b}	8.0	150	130	70	10
Spring Oats ^c	5.0	50	30	0	0
Winter Oats ^c	6.0	100	70	20	0
Spring Oilseed Rape	n/a	30	30	0	0
Winter Oilseed Rape (spring) ^d	4.0	110	110	50	0
Winter Oilseed Rape (autumn)	n/a	0	0	0	0
Potatoes	n/a	175	155	135	105
Forage Maize, Rape	n/a	70	50	0	0
Kale	n/a	110	90	30	0

Adjustments

- An additional 20kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- An additional 40kgN/ha is permitted to milling wheat varieties.
- An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- The spring application can be increased by up to 30kgN/ha if the expected yield is over 4.0t/ha.
- An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for high N grain distilling varieties

If actual local rainfall from 1 October – 1 March exceeds 450 mm:	add 20kgN/ha to crops grown in sandy, shallow or sandy loam soils: add 10kgN/ha to crops grown in other mineral, humose and peaty soils
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Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

Planned crop	Standard yield(t/ha)	Predominant Soil Type in Field			
		Sand or shallow	Sandy loam or other mineral	Humose	Peaty
Swedes and Turnips	n/a	70	50	10	0
Linseed	n/a	10	0	0	0

Adjustments

- a. An additional 20kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- b. An additional 40kgN/ha is permitted to milling wheat varieties.
- c. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- d. The spring application can be increased by up to 30kgN/ha if the expected yield is over 4.0t/ha.
- e. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for high N grain distilling varieties

If actual local rainfall from 1 October – 1 March exceeds 450 mm:
 add 20kgN/ha to crops grown in sandy, shallow or sandy loam soils:
 add 10kgN/ha to crops grown in other mineral, humose and peaty soils

PREVIOUS CROP: N residue group 6 3–5 year high N leys, not grazed within 2 months of ploughing out or during September or October

Planned crop	Standard yield(t/ha)	Predominant Soil Type in Field			
		Sand or shallow	Sandy loam or other mineral	Humose	Peaty
Spring Barley ^{c, e}	5.5	40	20	0	0
Winter Barley ^c	6.5	100	70	10	0
Spring Wheat ^{a, b}	7.0	170	150	100	60
Winter Wheat ^{a, b}	8.0	110	90	30	0
Spring Oats ^c	5.0	10	0	0	0

Adjustments

- a. An additional 20kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- b. An additional 40kgN/ha is permitted to milling wheat varieties.
- c. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- d. The spring application can be increased by up to 30kgN/ha if the expected yield is over 4.0t/ha.
- e. An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for high N grain distilling varieties.

If actual local rainfall from 1 October – 1 March exceeds 450 mm:
 add 20kgN/ha to crops grown in sandy, shallow or sandy loam soils:
 add 10kgN/ha to crops grown in other mineral, humose and peaty soils

Planned crop	Standard yield(t/ha)	Predominant Soil Type in Field			
		Sand or shallow	Sandy loam or other mineral	Humose	Peaty
Winter Oats ^c	6.0	60	30	0	0
Spring Oilseed Rape	n/a	0	0	0	0
Winter Oilseed Rape (spring) ^d	4.0	70	70	10	0
Winter Oilseed Rape (autumn)	n/a	0	0	0	0
Potatoes	n/a	135	115	115	115
Forage Maize, Rape	n/a	30	10	0	0
Kale	n/a	70	50	0	0
Swedes and Turnips	n/a	50	30	0	0
Linseed	n/a	0	0	0	0

Adjustments

- An additional 20kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- An additional 40kgN/ha is permitted to milling wheat varieties.
- An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for every tonne that the expected yield exceeds the standard yield.
- The spring application can be increased by up to 30kgN/ha if the expected yield is over 4.0t/ha.
- An additional 15kgN/ha is permitted for high N grain distilling varieties.

If actual local rainfall from 1 October – 1 March exceeds 450 mm:

add 20kgN/ha to crops grown in sandy, shallow or sandy loam soils:

add 10kgN/ha to crops grown in other mineral, humose and peaty soils

Table 2

Site Classes– Applicable to grassland

Grassland production is limited by growing conditions, in particular the quantity of rainfall between April and September and soil type. The combined effect of these factors defines the site class.

Soil texture	Average April – September rainfall mm (inches)			
	More than 500 (20)	425–500 (17–20)	350–425 (14–17)	Less than 350 (14)
Sands and shallow soils	2	3	4	5
All other soils	1	2	2	3

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).***Table 3**

Maximum nitrogen application to grassland

<i>Grass management</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Site</i>
	<i>Class 1</i>	<i>Class 2</i>	<i>Class 3</i>	<i>Class 4</i>	<i>Class 5</i>
	<i>kgN/ha</i>	<i>kgN/ha</i>	<i>kgN/ha</i>	<i>kgN/ha</i>	<i>kgN/ha</i>
2 or 3 cut silage and grazing	310	300	290	280	270
1 cut silage and grazing	280	270	260	250	240
Grazing with low clover	270	260	250	240	230
Hay and grazing	220	210	200	190	180
Grass with high clover	100	90	80	70	60

PART A

Farmyard manure (FYM) – Percentage of nitrogen available to next crop following FYM applications (all crops and all soil types).

Table 4

Percentage of Nitrogen available to next crop

<i>FYM type</i>	<i>Manure Reference Number</i>	<i>Total N (kg/t)</i>	<i>Dry Matter %</i>	<i>% N available to following crop</i>
Cattle FYM	1	6	25	10
Separated solids from cattle slurry	2	4	20	10
Pig FYM	3	7	25	10
Separated solids from pig slurry	4	5	20	10
Sheep FYM	5	7	25	10
Duck FYM	6	6.5	25	10
Horse FYM	7	7	30	10

PART B

Poultry manure – Percentage of nitrogen available to next crop following Poultry Manure applications (use the value in brackets for grassland and winter oilseed rape cropping).

*These values assume incorporation by ploughing. Cultivation using discs or tines is likely to be less effective in minimising ammonia losses and intermediate values of nitrogen availability should be used.					Autumn		Winter		Spring	Summer use on Grassland
Manure Type	Manure Reference Number	Incorporation time*	Total N (kg/t)	Dry Matter %	August–October		November–January		February–April	All Soils
					Sands Sandy Loams Shallow	All other soils	Sands Sandy Loams Shallow	All other soils	All Soils	
Layer manure	8	Over 24 hrs	19	35	20	25 (30)	25	25	35	35
Layer manure	9	Within 24 hrs	19	35	20	25 (30)	25	40	50	N/A
Broiler/ Turkey litter	10	Over 24 hrs	30	60	20	35 (40)	20	25	30	30
Broiler/ Turkey litter	11	Within 24 hrs	30	60	20	30 (35)	20	30	40	N/A

PART C

Cattle, Dirty Water and Pig Slurry – Percentage of nitrogen available to next crop following Cattle Slurry, Dirty Water and Pig Slurry applications (use the value in brackets for grassland and winter oilseed rape cropping).

					Autumn		Winter		Spring	Summer use on Grassland
Manure Type	Dry Matter %	Ref No.	Incorporation time/ method	Total N (kg/t)	August–October		November–January		Feb – April	All Soils
					Sands Sandy Loams Shallow	All other soils	Sands Sandy Loams Shallow	All other soils		
Cattle slurry	2	12	Not incorporated	1.6	20	30 (35)	30	30	45	30

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

Manure Type	Dry Matter %	Ref No.	Incorporation time/method	Total N (kg/t)	Autumn		Winter		Spring	Summer use on Grassland
					August–October Sands Sandy Loams Shallow	All other soils	November–January Sands Sandy Loams Shallow	All other soils	Feb – April All Soils	
Surface applied										
Cattle slurry	6	13	Not incorporated	2.6	20	25 (30)	25	25	35	25
– Surface applied										
Cattle slurry	10	14	Not incorporated	3.6	20	20 (25)	20	20	20	20
– Surface applied										
Cattle slurry	2	15	Within 6 hrs	1.6	20	35 (40)	25	35	50	N/A
– ploughed in										
Cattle slurry	6	16	Within 6 hrs	2.6	20	30 (35)	20	30	40	N/A
– ploughed in										
Cattle slurry	10	17	Within 6 hrs	3.6	20	25 (30)	20	25	30	N/A
– ploughed in										
Cattle slurry	2	18	Band-spread	1.6	20	30 (35)	30	30	50	40
– Band-spread										
Cattle slurry	6	19	Band-spread	2.6	20	25 (30)	25	25	40	30
– Band-spread										
Cattle slurry	10	20	Band-spread	3.6	20	20 (25)	20	20	30	25
–										

Manure Type	Dry Matter %	Ref No.	Incorporation time/method	Total N (kg/t)	Autumn		Winter		Spring	Summer use on Grassland
					August–October	All Sandy Loams Shallow	November–January	All Sandy Loams Shallow	Feb – April	All Soils
Band-spread										
Cattle slurry – shallow injected	2	21	Shallow injected	1.6	20	30 (35)	35	35	55	45
Cattle slurry – shallow injected	6	22	Shallow injected	2.6	20	25 (30)	30	30	45	35
Cattle slurry – shallow injected	10	23	Shallow injected	3.6	20	20 (25)	25	25	35	30
Separated – Strainer box		24		1.5						
Separated – Weeping wall		25	Select from above	3	*Use the appropriate values for 2% dry matter cattle slurry					
Separated – Mechanical		26		4						
Dirty Water	0.5	27	Not incorporated	0.5	20	35 (40)	35	35	50	30
Pig slurry – surface applied	2	28	Not incorporated	3.0	25	35 (40)	40	35	40	55
Pig slurry –	4	29	Not incorporated	3.6	25	30 (35)	35	30	35	50

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

Manure Type	Dry Matter %	Ref No.	Incorporation time/method	Total N (kg/t)	Autumn		Winter		Spring	Summer use on Grassland
					August–October Sands Sandy Loams Shallow	All other soils	November–January Sands Sandy Loams Shallow	All other soils	Feb – April All Soils	
surface applied										
Pig slurry	6	30	Not incorporated	4.4	25	25 (30)	30	30	45	45
– surface applied										
Pig slurry	2	31	Within 6 hrs	3.0	25	45 (50)	30	45	65	N/A
– ploughed in										
Pig slurry	4	32	Within 6 hrs	3.6	25	40 (45)	25	40	60	N/A
– ploughed in										
Pig slurry	6	33	Within 6 hrs	4.4	25	40 (45)	25	40	55	N/A
– ploughed in										
Pig slurry	2	34	Band-spread	3.0	25	35 (40)	40	40	60	60
– Band-spread										
Pig slurry	4	35	Band-spread	3.6	25	35 (40)	35	35	55	55
– Band-spread										
Pig slurry	6	36	Band-spread	4.4	25	30 (35)	35	30	50	50
– Band-spread										
Pig slurry	2	37	Shallow injected	3.0	25	40 (45)	45	40	65	65
–										

Manure Type	Dry Matter %	Ref No.	Incorporation time/method	Total N (kg/t)	Autumn		Winter		Spring	Summer use on Grassland
					August–October	Sandy Loams Shallow	All other soils	November–January	Sandy Loams Shallow	All other soils
shallow injected										
Pig slurry	4	38	Shallow injected	3.6	25	35 (40)	40	35	60	60
– shallow injected										
Pig slurry	6	39	Shallow injected	4.4	25	35 (40)	40	34	55	55
– shallow injected										
Mechanical separator	4	40	Select from above	3.6	**Use the appropriate value for 2% dry matter pig slurry					

Table 5

Percentage nitrogen content taken up by a crop per given quantity of livestock manure

Column 1 Type of livestock manure	Column 2 Percentage content of nitrogen taken up by crop until and including 31 December 2011	Column 3 Percentage content of nitrogen taken up by crop on and from 1st January 2012
Cattle slurry	20%	35%
Pig slurry	25%	45%
Poultry manure or litter	20%	30%
Solid manure	10%	10%

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 21

Maximum quantities of organic manure with high available nitrogen content which may be applied during periods set out in regulation 21

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Organic manure</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Maximum quantities which may be applied</i>
Manures and fertilisers with high available nitrogen content, other than poultry manure	30 metres ³ /ha
Poultry manure	5 tonnes/ha