

## SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 6 and 39

Amount of manure, nitrogen and phosphate produced  
by grazing livestock and non-grazing livestock

Table 1

## Grazing livestock

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>	<i>Daily phosphate produced by each animal (grams)</i>
<b>Cattle</b>			
Calves (all categories except veal) up to 3 months:	7	23	12.7
Dairy cows— From 3 months and less than 13 months:	20	95	34
From 13 months up to first calf:	40	167	69
After first calf and—			
annual milk yield more than 9000 litres:	64	315	142
annual milk yield between 6000 and 9000 litres:	53	276	121
annual milk yield less than 6000 litres:	42	211	93
Beef cows or steers <sup>(a)</sup> — From 3 months and less than 13 months:	20	91	33
From 13 months and less than 25 months:	26	137	43
From 25 months—	32	137	60
females for weighing 500kg or less:	32	167	65
breeding— weighing more than 500kg:	45	227	86
Bulls Non-breeding, 3 months and over:	26	148	24
Breeding—			
from 3 months and less than 25 months:	26	137	43
from 25 months:	26	132	60
<b>Sheep</b>			
From 6 months up to 9 months old:	1.8	5.5	0.76
From 9 months old to first lambing, first tuppings or slaughter:	1.8	3.9	2.1
After lambing or tuppings <sup>(b)</sup> —			
weight less than 60kg:	3.3	21	8.8
weight from 60kg:	5	33	10.0
<b>Goats, deer and horses</b>			

(a) Castrated male.

(b) In the case of a ewe, this figure includes one or more suckled lambs until the lambs are aged six months.

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).*

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>	<i>Daily phosphate produced by each animal (grams)</i>
Goats:	3.5	41	18.8
Deer—			
breeding:	542	17.6	
other:	3.5	33	11.7
Horses:	24	58	56

(a) Castrated male.

(b) In the case of a ewe, this figure includes one or more suckled lambs until the lambs are aged six months.

**Table 2**

**Non-grazing livestock**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>	<i>Daily phosphate produced by each animal (grams)</i>
<b>Cattle</b>			
Veal calves:	7	23	12.7
<b>Poultry<sup>(a)</sup></b>			
Chickens used less than 17 weeks for production of eggs for human consumption—	0.04	0.64	0.47
from 17 weeks (caged):	0.12	1.13	1.0
from 17 weeks (not caged):	0.12	1.5	1.1
Chickens raised for meat:	0.06	1.06	0.72
Chickens raised for breeding—	0.04	0.86	0.78
less than 25 weeks:			
from 25 weeks:	0.12	2.02	1.5
Turkeys—			
male:	0.16	3.74	3.1
female:	0.12	2.83	2.3
Ducks:	0.10	2.48	2.4
Ostriches:	1.6	3.83	18.5

(a) Note: all figures for poultry include litter.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>	<i>Daily phosphate produced by each animal (grams)</i>
<b>Pigs</b>			
Weight from 7kg and less than 13kg:	1.3	4.1	1.3
Weight from 13kg and less than 31kg:	2	14.2	6.0
Weight from 31kg and less than 66kg—			
dry fed:	3.7	24	12.1
liquid fed:	7.1	24	12.1
Weight from 66kg and—			
intended dry fed:	5.1	33	17.9
for liquid fed:	10	33	17.9
sows intended for breeding that have not yet had their first litter:	5.6	38	20
sows (including their litters up to a weight of 7kg per piglet) fed on a diet supplemented with synthetic amino acids:	10.9	44	37
sows (including their litters up to a weight of 7kg per piglet) fed on a diet without synthetic amino acids:	10.9	49	37
breeding boars from 66kg up to 150kg:	5.1	33	17.9
breeding boars, from 150kg:	8.7	48	28

(a) Note: all figures for poultry include litter.

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## SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 13

## Fruit Species

<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
Cydonia oblonga	Quince
Malus domestica	Apple
Mespilus germanica	Medlar
Morus spp.	Mulberry
Prunus armenaica	Apricot
Prunus avium	Sweet cherry
Prunus cerasus	Sour (cooking) cherry
Prunus ceracifera	Cherry plum
Prunus domestica	Plum
Prunus domestica subsp. insititia	Damson, Bullace
Prunus persica	Peach
Prunus persica var. nectarina	Nectarine
Prunus x gondouinii	Duke cherry
Prunus spinosa	Sloe
Pyrus communis	Pear
Pyrus pyrifolia	Asian pear

## SCHEDULE 3

Regulations 17, 39 and 40

## Calculating nitrogen in organic manure

## PART 1

## Standard table

**Total amount of nitrogen in livestock manure**

<i>Manure other than slurry</i>	<i>Total nitrogen in each tonne (kg)</i>
Manure other than cattle:	6
slurry from—	
pigs:	7
sheep:	7
ducks:	6.5
horses:	7

<i>Manure other than slurry</i>	<i>Total nitrogen in each tonne (kg)</i>
goats:	6
Manure from laying hens:	19
Manure from turkeys or broiler chickens:	30
<i>Slurry</i>	<i>Total nitrogen in each cubic metre (kg)</i>
Cattle:	2.6
Pigs:	3.6
Separated cattle strainer box:	1.5
slurry (liquid fraction)— weeping wall:	2
mechanical separator:	3
Separated cattle slurry (solid fraction):	4
Separated pig slurry (liquid fraction):	3.6
Separated pig slurry (solid fraction):	5
Dirty water:	0.5

## PART 2

### Sampling and analysis of organic manure

#### Slurry and other liquid and semi-liquid organic manure

1.—(1) In relation to slurry and other liquid and semi-liquid organic manure, at least five samples, each of 2 litres, must be taken.

(2) Subject to sub-paragraph (3), the five samples must be taken from a vessel, and—

- (a) if reasonably practicable, the slurry must be thoroughly mixed before the samples are taken, and
- (b) each sample must be taken from a different location.

(3) If a tanker used for spreading is fitted with a suitable valve, the samples may be taken while spreading, and each sample must be taken at intervals during the spreading.

(4) Whether taken as described in sub-paragraph (2) or (3), the five samples must be poured into a larger container, stirred thoroughly and a 2 litre sample must be taken from that container and poured into a smaller clean container.

(5) The 2 litre sample produced in accordance with sub-paragraph (4) must then be sent for analysis.

#### Solid manures

2.—(1) In relation to solid manures, the samples must be taken from a manure heap.

(2) At least ten samples of 1kg each must be taken, each from a different location in a heap.

(3) Each sub-sample must be taken at least 0.5 metres from the surface of the heap.

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(4) If samples are being collected to calculate compliance with the whole farm limit for pigs and poultry, four samples for analysis must be taken in a calendar year (one taken in each quarter) from manure heaps not more than twelve months old.

(5) The sub-samples must be placed on a clean, dry tray or sheet.

(6) Any lumps must be broken up and the sub-samples must be thoroughly mixed together.

(7) A representative sample of at least 2kg must then be sent for analysis.

#### SCHEDULE 4

Regulations 28 and 30

##### Permitted crops for the closed period

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Maximum nitrogen rate (kg/hectare)</i>
Oilseed rape, winter <sup>(a)</sup>	30
Asparagus	50
Brassica <sup>(b)</sup>	100
Grass <sup>(a)(c)</sup>	80
Over-wintered salad onions	40
Parsley	40
Bulb onions	40

(a) Nitrogen must not be spread on these crops after 31 October.

(b) An additional 50kg of nitrogen per hectare may be spread every four weeks during the closed period up to the date of harvest.

(c) A maximum of 40kg of nitrogen per hectare may be spread at any one time.