

Nitrates 22 Changes (NAP)

Register of Chemical Fertiliser Sales

Chemical register will come into place on the **1st of January 2023**.

Slurry Storage and Management (currently 15th Oct)

Spreading of slurry must be applied as follows:

- 2022 all slurry generated on a holding must be applied by **8th October**
- 2023 all slurry generated on a holding must be applied by **1st October**

Soiled Water Storage and Management (Currently all year)

The spreading of soiled water will be prohibited from the following dates;

- 2022 - between 21st December and 31st December
- 2023 it will be prohibited between 10th December and 31st December, and

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Livestock Excretion Nitrogen Value (2021/22 value is 89kg/ha N) Commencing Jan 1st 2023

Band 1	<4,500kg – 80 kg N/ha
Band 2	4,501 and 6,500kg, - 92 kg N/ha
Band 3	>6,500kg – 106 kg N/ha

The calculation of Organic N production on each individual holding using the new excretion rate bands shall be calculated on a rolling **3-year average**.

The first calculation period for farmers is 2020-2022, inclusive.

Chemical Fertiliser Reduction

- 10% nationally from Jan 2022, and
- By a further 5% from 1st January 2024

Application of chemical fertilisers to land will be extended by 14 days for Zones A, B and C. **(From Sept 14 to Sept 1)**



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Crude Protein in Concentrate Feeds
January 2022, a maximum crude protein content of 15% is permissible in concentrate feedstuff fed to grazing livestock on the holding between 15 April and 30 September.

GRASS MEASURING (Derogation farmers only)




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Mandatory LESS Requirements

- 2020: All Derogation farmers must use LESS
- 2021: All Farmers >170Kg's N /ha (Grazing Livestock)
Exporting below 170 will not negate this requirement
- 2023: All Farmers >150kgs/Ha & Arable Lands
- 2024: All Farmers >130kgs/Ha
- 2025: All Farmers >100kgs/Ha

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Low Emission Slurry Spreading

Objective:

Improve the use of organic fertiliser on the farm

Reduced nitrous oxide emissions, ammonia emissions and odours.



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Low Emission Slurry Spreading

Background:

Low emission technology improves the utilisation efficiency of slurry compared to the traditional splash-plate.

Other benefits include, reduced phosphorus run-off,

Reduced tainting of the grazing sward and reduced smell from slurry spreading.



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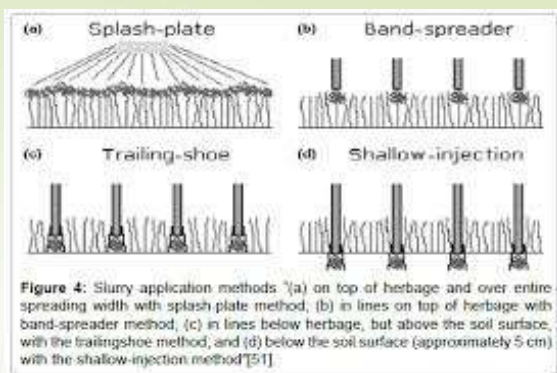
The Role of LESS on Silage Fields

Cutting silage removes large amounts of nutrients e.g. K from the fields. While slurry has high levels of P and K so it makes sense to replace the lost nutrients with the use of slurry. With the use of LESS slurry can account for 30% of needed N to produce slurry. Helping to reduce costs of chemical nitrogen and fertilizers.



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Low Emission Slurry Spreading



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The Role of LESS to Balance Soil Nutrients

With intense grazing of land soil fertility can be impacted but applying slurry with dribble bar or trailing shoe the nutrients in slurry are utilized properly and can balance the low levels of P&K



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Low Emission Slurry Spreading



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Low Emission Slurry



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How much N is available in 1,000gals cattle slurry spring applied by LESS?

- A** - 6 units / 1,000gals
- B** - 9 units / 1,000 gals

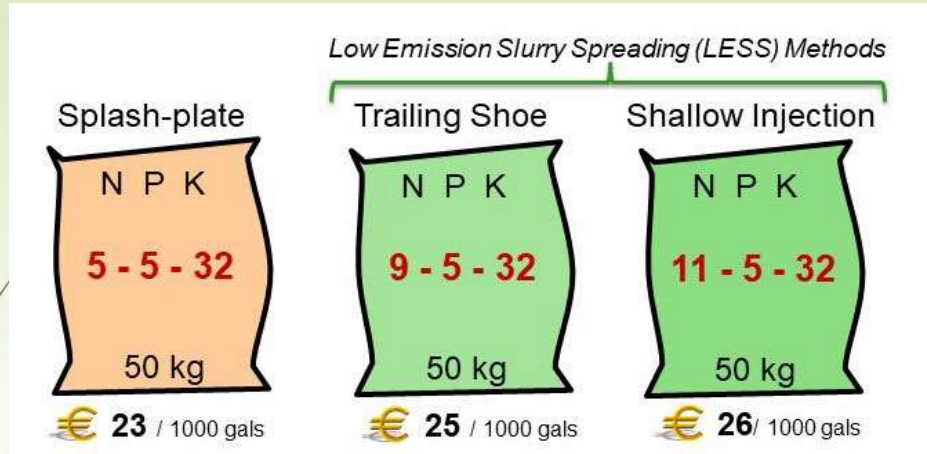


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Economic Benefit



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Fertiliser Replacement Values

Available Nutrient Values

Nutrient	kg/m ³	units/ 1,000gals
N	1.0	9
P	0.5	5
K	3.5	32
DM%	6.3	6.3



Factors to Consider

- ✓ Slurry dilution with water?
- ✓ Slurry DM[§] -10 fold variation
- ✓ Testing slurry nutrient levels



[§]DM, dry matter %



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Slurry Dilution vs. N-P-K Value

The effect of slurry DM on the N, P & K Values of cattle slurry

DM %	N kg/m ³ (units/1,000 gals)	P kg/m ³ (units/1,000 gals)	K kg/m ³ (units/1,000 gals)
2	0.4 (4)	0.21 (2)	1.4 (13)
4	0.7 (6)	0.35 (3)	2.3 (21)
6	1.0 (9)	0.5 (5)	3.5 (32)
7	1.1 (10)	0.6 (6)	4.0 (36)

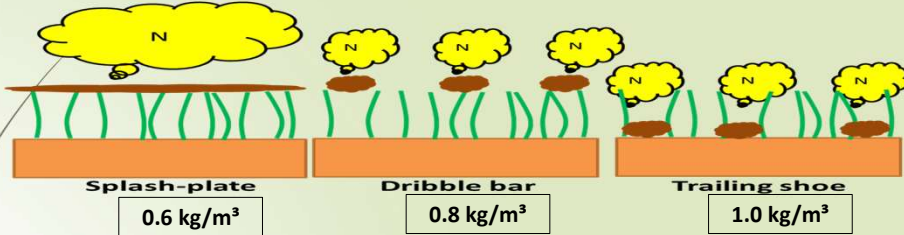
Slurry Testing?
Determine actual N - P - K



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Reducing slurry N losses

N value with different slurry application methods



- Dribbler Bar / Trailing Shoe Benefits**
- Less grass contamination / More precise app. of nutrients
 - Increased Flexibility -Spread on higher grass covers
 - Wider window of application / better soil condition



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The Role of Slurry

No.1 – Silage Fields

No.2 – Heavy covers removed from grazing block

No. 3 Grazing Area to Balance P & K's across farm

