

## Crop BMP Descriptions

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### Crops BMP #1: Conservation Cropping Sequence

A conservation cropping sequence is an adopted sequence of crops designed to provide adequate organic residue for maintenance or improvement of soil tilth, usually year by year. Crops to be planted on a given parcel are changed year by year in a planned sequence. Crop rotation is a common practice on sloping soils because of its potential for soil saving. This will also reduce soil erosion, improve water use efficiency and water quality, enhance wildlife habitat, and break the reproduction cycle of plant pests.

### Crops BMP #2: Conservation Cover

Conservation cover is the establishment and maintenance perennial vegetative cover (grass, legume, trees, and shrubs) to protect soil and water resources on land retired from agricultural production.

### Crops BMP #3: Conservation Tillage / Crop Residue Use

Conservation tillage is any tillage and planting system in which enough of the soil surface is covered by plant residue after planting to control soil erosion by water.

### Crops BMP #4: Contour Farming

Contour farming is farming in such a way that all operations, such as plowing, land preparation, planting, cultivating, and harvesting are across the slope, rather than up and down the slope.

### Crops BMP#5: Nutrient Management

See Livestock BMP #11

### Crops BMP #6: Filter Strip

A filter strip is a strip or area of vegetation that removes sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff.

### Crops BMP #7: Grasses and Legumes in Rotation

This BMP concerns the use of grasses and/or legumes for one or more years as part of a crop rotation.

### Crops BMP #8: Mulching

Mulching is the application of plant residue (which is not produced on the site), wood fiber or by-products, asphalt or synthetic sprays, or other suitable material to the soil surface.

### Crops BMP #9: Pasture and Hay Land Management

This BMP concerns the establishment, re-establishment, and maintenance of adapted grasses and/or legumes for long-term pasture or hay land uses. It also concerns keeping pasture and hay plants growing and vigorous as long as possible to reduce water loss and protect the soil.

### Crops BMP #10: Strip Cropping

Strip cropping is a cropping system of growing two different crops in alternate strips on the contour or across the slope.

### Crops BMP #11: Critical Area Planting and Treatment

Critical area planting is the establishment of vegetation on severely eroded, sediment-producing areas that often require special planting and management techniques to overcome unfavorable soil-site conditions.

### Crops BMP #12: Pest Management Including Cultural Control

This BMP concerns the wise use and application of insecticides, herbicides, and other agriculture chemicals in the production of farm crops and livestock. It includes safe storage of unused chemicals and proper disposal of empty containers and wash materials. Cultural control is also included.

### Crops BMP #13: Cover Crop

A cover crop is a close-growing crop (grass, legume, or small grain) grown primarily for the purpose of temporarily protecting from erosion and improving the soil.

### Crops BMP #14: Nutrient Management

See Livestock BMP #14

### Crops BMP #15: Grassed Waterway

A grassed waterway is a natural or constructed channel, usually broad and shallow, covered with erosion-reducing grasses, used to safely carry surface runoff water from a field, terrace, diversion, or other area to a suitable outlet.

## **Farmstead BMP Descriptions**

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### Farmstead BMP #1: Solid Waste Procedures

Solid waste includes any garbage, refuse, sludge, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining (excluding coal mining), or agricultural operations, and from community activities.

### Farmstead BMP #2: Septic Systems and On-Site Sewage Disposal

Septic systems and on-site sewage disposal systems use natural processes to treat and dispose of the wastewater from a home. It typically consists of a septic tank and a drainfield. The system accepts both "blackwater" (toilet wastes) and "greywater" (wastes from the kitchen sink, bathtub, shower, and laundry).

### Farmstead BMP #3: On-Farm Petroleum Storage and Handling

An "underground storage tank (UST) system" is any tank, including underground piping connected to the tank, which has at least 10% of its volume underground. This BMP applies only to UST systems that have stored or are storing petroleum products.

### Farmstead BMP #4: Well Protection

This BMP applies to wells for human consumption and non-human consumption.

## Forestry BMP Descriptions

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### Forestry BMP #1: Access Roads, Trails, and Landings

An access road is constructed to connect timber harvesting or some other forest activity with the farm or public road system. Trails are secondary vehicle travel routes, for log skidders and forwarders through the forest used to remove harvested timber from a point near where it was harvested to an access road or concentration area. Landings or log yards are concentration areas where harvested forest products are temporarily concentrated and stored before being permanently removed from the woods. It is important to construct and maintain these areas in a way that minimizes soil erosion and protects nearby water bodies from sedimentation.

### Forestry BMP #2: Re-vegetation of Silviculturally Disturbed Areas

“Revegetation” means establishing a vegetative cover to stabilize the soil and reduce damage to downstream areas from sediment and runoff resulting from silvicultural activity.

### Forestry BMP #3: Streamside Management Zones (SMZ)

A streamside management zone (SMZ) is a strip of woodland located adjacent to a stream (or other bodies including but not limited to lakes, ponds, and sloughs) where only limited disturbance is desirable. SMZs maintain natural temperatures in perennial water bodies through shading, maintain the integrity of the bank, and reduce the amount of sediment entering the water by minimizing soil disturbance and filtering overland flow. Intermittent streams are generally dry in the summer months and do not require shading. Both “perennial SMZs” and “intermittent SMZs” require protection of the banks, channel, and of the adjacent strip of forestland.

### Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes, Sinking Streams, and Caves

This BMP concerns forested areas in karst topography which contain “sinkhole” depressions. Sinkholes are open or closed circular depressions in limestone areas where surface waters flow to join an underground drainage system.

### Forestry BMP #5: Fluids and Trash

This BMP is designed to protect water bodies from pollution by trash and fluids associated with logging and other forestry equipment. It is applicable in forested areas where silvicultural practices such as timber harvesting, site preparation, or woodland improvement are to be applied.

### Forestry BMP #6: Proper Planting of Tree Seedlings by Machine

This BMP concerns planting of tree seedling stock with mechanical tree planting machines in a manner to minimize potential degradation of water quality.

### Forestry BMP #7: Fertilization

This BMP concerns minimizing water quality degradation while applying specific chemicals to the soil to favor increased growth of vegetation. This practice induces desirable vegetation to achieve maximum growth practical for site conditions, while managing the fertilizer in such a way as to protect the quality of nearby water bodies.

### Forestry BMP #8: Application of Pesticides

Pesticides include insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides and nematocides. Applications of these chemicals destroy, prevent, or control woody or herbaceous vegetation and other forest pests on forested lands or areas being reforested. The BMP is to apply pesticides in such a manner that water quality degradation is minimized.

### Forestry BMP #9: Site Preparation for Reforestation

This BMP concerns treatment of lands prior to the planting of tree seedlings or direct seeding of tree seed. This is done to aid in the successful establishment and growth of tree seedlings once planted. This BMP is to apply such treatment in a manner by which potential water quality degradation is minimized.

#### Forestry BMP #10: Silviculture in Wetland Areas

Wetlands are areas characterized by soils saturated with moisture during all or a significant proportion of the year and which support a dominance of plants adapted to wet conditions. Such areas are transition zones between predominately dry upland sites and permanent water in streams and lakes. Official determinations of whether a forested area is a wetland are the responsibility of the US Army Corps of Engineers unless there is adjacent cropland, in which case the determination may be made by the Natural Resources Conservation Service of USDA. Forested wetlands, because of their uniqueness, require additional considerations above those listed in other BMPs dealing with silvicultural activities.

## Livestock BMP Descriptions

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#### Livestock BMP #1: Planned Grazing (Rotational Grazing, Stockpiling, etc.) System

A planned grazing system is a practice in which two or more pastures are alternately rested and grazed in a planned sequence for a period of years in order to maintain minimum recommended grazing coverage as typically measured by height. Rest periods may be scheduled throughout the year or during the growing season of key plants.

#### Livestock BMP #2: Proper Grazing Use

Proper stocking density is defined as grazing at an intensity that will maintain enough cover to protect the soil and maintain or improve the quantity and quality of desirable vegetation and crop residues. This may include matching stocking rates to maintain cover when Livestock BMP #1 is not implemented. Apply practices that will keep pastures growing and vigorous over as long a period as possible. This includes grazing and pasture management practices that improve the quantity and quality of the forages and to maintain adequate vegetative cover. The amount of animal waste and nutrients reaching streams will be reduced by the filtering effects of the vegetation slowing runoff and by the increased uptake of nutrients.

#### Livestock BMP #3: Riparian Area Protection

A protected riparian area is an area of trees, woody shrubs, grasses, and other vegetation located adjacent to or up-gradient from water courses, wetlands, and impounded water bodies. This area should be protected from livestock, or livestock should be managed in a manner to protect the area. The area reduces sediment, organic material, nutrients, and pesticides in surface runoff and shallow groundwater flow. Benefits of this practice include enhanced wildlife habitat, reduced stream water temperature, streambank protection, and erosion control.

#### Livestock BMP #4: Limiting Access to Streams by Fencing with Alternative Water Systems or Limited Access Points

This BMP includes fencing, alternative water systems, and stream crossings. Fencing involves enclosing or dividing an area of land with a suitable structure that acts as a barrier to livestock or people. An alternative water system is a water supply other than a present system (generally a stream), which may include a spring development, pipeline and tank, or temporary water system. Stream crossings involve installing a designated crossing for livestock using a design that utilizes rock and geotextile fabric. Gates should be installed to prevent livestock from standing or loafing in the stream.

#### Livestock BMP #5: Manure Management System

A manure management system is a planned system for managing liquid and solid manure, in which all necessary components are installed in a manner that does not degrade soil or water resources and uses a nutrient management plan.

#### Livestock BMP #6: Manure Storage Pond

A manure storage pond is a reservoir, pit, or pond made by excavation or earth fill for the temporary storage of liquid and/or solid livestock manure, waste water, and/or other polluted runoff prior to land application. Construction of a storage pond for animal manure allows it to be used more effectively for fertilizer. Livestock manures are temporarily held in the manure storage pond until land application using a nutrient management plan.

#### Livestock BMP #7: Manure Storage Structure (Holding Tank)

A holding tank is an essentially water-tight structure of concrete, concrete block, steel, fiberglass, or similar materials to temporarily store livestock liquid and slurry manure. Holding tanks are an effective means of storing animal manure on site, reducing its potential as a pollutant. The manure can be hauled and applied in a slurry form when soil conditions permit and utilized as a beneficial product for crop production using a nutrient management plan.

#### Livestock BMP #8: Manure Treatment Lagoon

A manure treatment lagoon is an impoundment made by excavation or earthfill to biologically treat livestock manure or other agricultural waste, reduce pollution, and protect the environment. Lagoons biologically treat agricultural wastes to reduce nitrogen content. . Effluent is applied as a fertilizer source periodically using a nutrient management plan by irrigation or hauling.

#### Livestock BMP #9: Sediment or Solids Separation Basin

A separation basin is a structure that temporarily restrains runoff and permits liquids to drain gradually to a holding pond, lagoon, or infiltration area. Solids remain in the basin for drying and later removal for field application using a nutrient management plan.

#### Livestock BMP #10: Manure Storage Structure (Stack Pad)

A stack pad is a stacking facility constructed of durable materials to temporarily store solid livestock manure or agricultural waste until it can be removed and properly applied on the land using a nutrient management plan.

#### Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management

A nutrient management plan is one of the most important conservation practices that protects our natural resources and potentially saves producers money by spending less on commercial fertilizer. A nutrient management plan is required when producing or applying livestock manure and/or applying commercial fertilizer. The minimum requirements include taking soil tests, testing animal manure for nutrients, managing animal manure to prevent environmental problems, rotating crops, and having sufficient land available to utilize manure so that soils are not overloaded or exceed crop requirements. Producers must follow guidelines in the University of Kentucky's Extension Publication ID-211 Kentucky Nutrient Management Guidelines (KyNMP) to develop nutrient management plans unless the producer is required to follow current NRCS Practice Code 590 based on federal program participation.

#### Livestock BMP #12: Equine / Poultry Waste Feed

Certain animal waste can be utilized as feed for other livestock. Feeding broiler litter to cattle is an example of effective use of a by-product from one livestock industry by another. This type of activity usually requires some type of processing prior to feeding.

### Livestock BMP #13: Filter Strip

A filter strip is a strip of close growing dense vegetation for filtering sediment, nutrients, and pathogens. Ideally, they are established down slope of animal production areas to capture and treat runoff before it reaches environmentally sensitive areas.

### Livestock BMP #14: Feeding and Heavy Use Area Management

This BMP concerns managing heavily used livestock areas in a manner that protects areas prone to water quality or soil erosion problems by establishing vegetative cover, by surfacing with suitable materials, or by installing needed structures.

### Livestock BMP #15: Dead Animal Disposal

This BMP concerns methods of disposing of dead livestock that are legally and environmentally acceptable, including incineration, boiling, burying, rendering, placing in a landfill, composting, or a combination of the previously listed methods.

### Livestock BMP #16: Milking Center Wastewater Treatment

Milking center wastewater includes waste from the milking parlor and milkhouse. It comprises milk solids, fat, casein, detergents, manure, and other solid and liquid particles.

### Livestock BMP #17: Poultry Siting and Land Application of On-Farm Generated Waste By-Products

This BMP applies to the construction of poultry facilities and the use of nutrient management planning in conjunction with land applications to control or eliminate the contribution of excess nutrients (especially nitrogen and phosphorus) to our water resources.

### Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management

Stormwater management is the practice of keeping manure out of water and keeping water out of manure. In accordance with the Clean Water Act, agriculture operations must manage wastewater in a manner that creates no discharge to surface water resources. Diverting clean water reduces the amount of wastewater that requires containment, and management, conserves wastewater storage space, creates a drier environment for animals, and reduces odors. Keeping manure out of water means managing livestock in a manner that prevents the direct deposit or runoff of manure into streams and waterways.

## **Pesticide & Fertilizer BMP Descriptions**

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### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #1: Storage of Dry Bulk Fertilizer

This BMP applies to the storage of over 25 tons of dry fertilizer in a non-mobile structure or container for longer than one year.

### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #2: Storage of Liquid Bulk Fertilizer

This BMP applies to the storage of over 5,000 gallons of any liquid fertilizer in a non-mobile structure or container for longer than one year.

### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #3: Storage of Liquid or Dry Fertilizer (small quantities)

"Fertilizer" refers to any fertilizer in liquid or dry forms. This BMP applies to dry fertilizer in accumulated quantities of less than 25 tons of net dry weight, stored for any period of time. It also applies to liquid fertilizer in accumulated quantities of less than 5000 U.S. gallons liquid measure, stored for any period of time.

#### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #4: Storage of Dry Bulk Pesticides

This BMP applies to the storage of more than 300 pounds of any dry pesticide in a non-mobile structure or container or in an individual container in undivided quantities for longer than one year.

#### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #5: Storage of Liquid Bulk Pesticides

This BMP applies to the storage of more than 300 gallons of any liquid pesticide in a non-mobile structure or container or in an individual container for more than one year.

#### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #6: Storage of Liquid and Dry Pesticides (small quantities)

This BMP applies to the storage, over any period of time, of dry pesticides in quantities less than 300 pounds. It also applies to storage, over any period of time, of liquid pesticides in quantities less than 300 U.S. gallons.

#### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #7: Transport of Pesticides and Fertilizers

This BMP concerns transportation of all pesticides and fertilizers on public highways.

#### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #8: Mixing, Loading and Handling

This BMP concerns the mixing, loading, and handling of all pesticides and fertilizers and their containers.

#### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #9: Excess Pesticide Disposal

This BMP applies to the disposal of any pesticide meeting the definition of "pesticide" at [KRS 217B.040](#).

#### Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #10: Pesticide and Fertilizer Container Disposal

This BMP concerns disposal of containers for all pesticides and fertilizers.

### **Stream & Other Waters BMP Descriptions**

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#### Streams BMP #1: Stream Crossing Protection

A stream crossing is a bridge or low water crossing built for farm or vehicular traffic. It is important to construct and maintain these areas in a way that minimizes soil erosion and protects nearby water bodies from sedimentation. This BMP covers activities described by [Corps of Engineers \(COE\) Nationwide Permit #14](#).

#### Streams BMP #2: Sand and Gravel Removal

The removal of sand and gravel deposits in streams by mechanical means for commercial or other purposes can affect aquatic ecosystems. These guidelines are provided to minimize the disturbances and adverse effects on water quality.

#### Streams BMP #3: Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Streambank protection is structural and/or vegetative practices designed to control or prevent stream banks from scouring, caving, or sloughing. This BMP covers activities described by [Corps of Engineers NWP #13](#).

#### Streams BMP #4: Proper Stream Drainage Maintenance

Stream drainage maintenance is that group of practices used to assure that streams are able to carry the optimum water flow to prevent flooding. Examples include removal of log jams and sediment blockage. These stream drainage activities can affect water quality. In order to minimize negative effects, proper stream drainage maintenance techniques need to be employed. This activity may be covered by [Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit #27](#).

Crops BMP #1: Conservation Cropping Sequence	Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1)
Crops BMP #2: Conservation Cover	Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1)
Crops BMP #3: Conservation Tillage / Crop Residue Use	Comparing No-Till and Tilled Wheat in Kentucky (ID-177) No-Till Corn (AGR-100) No-Till Soybeans (AGR-101) Tillage and Crop Residue Management (AGR-99) Tillage Systems (ID-139)
Crops BMP #6: Filter Strip	Filter Strips (ENRI-107) Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1) Enhanced Vegetative Strips for Livestock Facilities (ID-189)
Crops BMP #7: Grasses and Legumes in Rotation	Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1)
Crops BMP #9: Pasture and Hay Land Management	Establishing Horse Pastures (ID-147) Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1)
Crops BMP #10: Strip Cropping	Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1) Strip Cropping and Contouring (AGR-98)
Crops BMP #11: Critical Area Planting and Treatment	Building a Grade Stabilization Structure to Control Erosion (AEN-100) Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1)
Crops BMP #12: Pest Management Including Cultural Control	Farm and Woodlands Pest Management ( <a href="http://www2.ca.uky.edu/gogreen/farm_pest.php">http://www2.ca.uky.edu/gogreen/farm_pest.php</a> )
Crops BMP #13: Cover Crop	Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1) Winter Cover Crops for Kentucky Gardens and Fields (ID-113)
Crops BMP #15: Grassed Waterway	Grassed Waterways (ENRI-108) Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1)
Farmstead BMP #1: Solid Waste Procedures	Household Waste Management: Hazardous Waste (HENV-104) Household Waste Management: Recycle (HENV-103) Open Burning (IP-74)
Farmstead BMP #2: Septic Systems and On-Site Sewage Disposal	Homeowner's Septic System Guide and Record Keeping Folder ( <a href="http://water.ky.gov/groundwater/Groundwater%20Protection%20Plans/GPseptic.pdf">http://water.ky.gov/groundwater/Groundwater%20Protection%20Plans/GPseptic.pdf</a> ) Septic System Maintenance (HENV-501) Septic System Failure and Environmental Impacts (HENV-502) Septic Tanks: The Primary Treatment Device of Septic Systems (HENV-503) Importance of Wastewater Biological Oxygen Demand in Septic Systems (HENV-504)



	<p>Impacts of Additives on Septic System Performance (HENV-505)</p> <p>Turfgrass Color: Indicator of Septic System Performance (HENV-506)</p> <p>Flood Conditions and Your Septic System (HENV-507)</p>
Farmstead BMP #3: On-Farm Petroleum Storage and Handling	<p>Assessing and Reducing the Risk of Groundwater Contamination from Petroleum Product Storage (IP-42)</p> <p>Liquid Fuels: Safe Handling and Storages (IP-63)</p>
Farmstead BMP #4: Well Protection	<p>Groundwater Protection Plan for Domestic Well Owners (<a href="http://water.ky.gov/groundwater/Groundwater%20Protection%20Plans/GWBGPPdom_well_owner.pdf">http://water.ky.gov/groundwater/Groundwater%20Protection%20Plans/GWBGPPdom_well_owner.pdf</a>)</p> <p>How to Close an Abandoned Well (AEN-104)</p> <p>Management of Wells for Drinking Water (IP-68)</p> <p>What you Need to Know About Testing Your Well Water (ENRI-202)</p>
Forestry BMP #1: Construction of Access Roads and Skid Trails	BMP #1: Access Roads, Skid Trails, and Landings (FOR-67)
Forestry BMP #2: Revegetation	Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1)
Forestry BMP #3: Streamside Management Zones	<p>Comparing No-Till and Tilled Wheat in Kentucky (ID-177)</p> <p>No-Till Corn (AGR-100)</p> <p>No-Till Soybeans (AGR-101)</p> <p>Tillage and Crop Residue Management (AGR-99)</p> <p>Tillage Systems (ID-139)</p>
Forestry BMP #4: Sinkholes	BMP#4: Sinkholes (FOR-67)
Forestry BMP #5: Logging Debris	BMP #5: Logging Debris (FOR-67)
Forestry BMP #6: Proper Planting of Tree Seedlings by Machine	BMP #6: Proper Planting of Tree Seedlings by Machine (FOR-67)
Forestry BMP #8: Application of Pesticides	<p>BMP #8: Application of Pesticides (FOR-67)</p> <p>Understanding Pesticide Labels and Labeling (ID-100)</p>
Forestry BMP #10: Silviculture in Wetland Areas	BMP #10: Silviculture in Wetland Areas (FOR-67)
Livestock BMP #1: Rotational Grazing System	<p>Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1)</p> <p>Pasture Feeding, Streamside Grazing, and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-105)</p> <p>Planned Fencing Systems for Intensive Grazing Management (ID-74)</p> <p>Rotational Grazing (ID-143)</p> <p>Temporary Fencing for Horse Pastures (ID-165)</p> <p>Using a Grazing Stick for Pasture Management (AGR-191)</p>
Livestock BMP #2: Proper Stocking Density	<p>Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1)</p> <p>Pasture Feeding, Streamside Grazing, and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-105)</p>

	<p>Planned Fencing Systems for Intensive Grazing Management (ID-74)</p> <p>Using a Grazing Stick for Pasture Management (AGR-191)</p>
Livestock BMP #3: Riparian Area Protection	<p>Living Along a Kentucky Stream (IP-73)</p> <p>Pasture Feeding, Streamside Grazing, and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-105)</p> <p>Planting a Riparian Buffer (ID-185)</p> <p>Riparian Buffers (ID-175)</p> <p>Shade Options for Grazing Cattle (AEN-99)</p> <p>Stream Management for Horse Owners  <a href="http://www2.ca.uky.edu/enri/PUBS/Stream%20Management%20tri-fold%207-16%20(2).pdf">http://www2.ca.uky.edu/enri/PUBS/Stream%20Management%20tri-fold%207-16%20(2).pdf</a></p>
Livestock BMP #4: Limiting Access to Streams by Fencing with Alternative Water Systems or Limited Access Points	<p>Alternative Water Source: Developing Springs for Livestock (AEN-98)</p> <p>Drinking Water Quality Guidelines for Cattle (ID-170)</p> <p>Incentives for Fencing Streams (ENRI-131)</p> <p>Pasture Feeding, Streamside Grazing, and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-105)</p> <p>Stream Crossings for Cattle (AEN-101)</p>
Livestock BMP #5: Manure Management System	<p>The Agronomics of Manure Use for Crop Production (AGR-165)</p> <p>Composting Horse Muck (ID-168)</p> <p>Managing Liquid Dairy Manure (AEN-91)</p> <p>Paved Feeding Areas and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-107)</p> <p>Potential for Livestock and Poultry Manure to Provide the Nutrients Removed by Crops and Forages in Kentucky (IP-57)</p> <p>Sampling Animal Manure (ID-148)</p> <p>Using Animal Manures as Nutrient Source (AGR-146)</p>
Livestock BMP #6: Manure Storage Pond	<p>The Agronomics of Manure Use for Crop Production (AGR-165)</p> <p>Managing Liquid Dairy Manure (AEN-91)</p> <p>Paved Feeding Areas and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-107)</p> <p>Potential for Livestock and Poultry Manure to Provide the Nutrients Removed by Crops and Forages in Kentucky (IP-57)</p> <p>Sampling Animal Manure (ID-148)</p> <p>Using Animal Manures as Nutrient Source (AGR-146)</p>
Livestock BMP #7: Manure Storage Structure (Holding Tank)	<p>The Agronomics of Manure Use for Crop Production (AGR-165)</p> <p>Managing Liquid Dairy Manure (AEN-91)</p> <p>Paved Feeding Areas and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-107)</p> <p>Potential for Livestock and Poultry Manure to Provide the Nutrients Removed by Crops and Forages in Kentucky (IP-57)</p>

	<p>Sampling Animal Manure (ID-148)</p> <p>Using Animal Manures as Nutrient Source (AGR-146)</p>
Livestock BMP #8: Manure Treatment Lagoon	<p>The Agronomics of Manure Use for Crop Production (AGR-165)</p> <p>Managing Liquid Dairy Manure (AEN-91)</p> <p>Paved Feeding Areas and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-107)</p> <p>Potential for Livestock and Poultry Manure to Provide the Nutrients Removed by Crops and Forages in Kentucky (IP-57)</p> <p>Sampling Animal Manure (ID-148)</p> <p>Using Animal Manures as Nutrient Source (AGR-146)</p>
Livestock BMP #9: Sediment or Solids Separation Basin	<p>The Agronomics of Manure Use for Crop Production (AGR-165)</p> <p>Managing Liquid Dairy Manure (AEN-91)</p> <p>Paved Feeding Areas and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-107)</p> <p>Potential for Livestock and Poultry Manure to Provide the Nutrients Removed by Crops and Forages in Kentucky (IP-57)</p> <p>Sampling Animal Manure (ID-148)</p> <p>Using Animal Manures as Nutrient Source (AGR-146)</p>
Livestock BMP #10: Manure Storage Structure (Stack Pad)	<p>The Agronomics of Manure Use for Crop Production (AGR-165)</p> <p>Managing Liquid Dairy Manure (AEN-91)</p> <p>Paved Feeding Areas and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-107)</p> <p>Potential for Livestock and Poultry Manure to Provide the Nutrients Removed by Crops and Forages in Kentucky (IP-57)</p> <p>Sampling Animal Manure (ID-148)</p> <p>Using Animal Manures as Nutrient Source (AGR-146)</p>
Livestock BMP #11: Nutrient Management	<p>The Agronomics of Manure Use for Crop Production (AGR-165)</p> <p>Dairy Waste Utilization Management Tool (AEN-92)</p> <p>Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1)</p> <p>Livestock Waste Sampling and Testing (ID-123)</p> <p>Managing Liquid Dairy Manure (AEN-91)</p> <p>Managing Nutrients on the Farm to Protect Water Quality (ENRI-110)</p> <p>Kentucky Nutrient Management Planning Guidelines (KyNMP) (ID-211)</p> <p>Pasture Feeding, Streamside Grazing, and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-105)</p> <p>Paved Feeding Areas and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-107)</p>

	<p>Potential for Livestock and Poultry Manure to Provide the Nutrients Removed by Crops and Forages in Kentucky (IP-57)</p> <p>Sampling Animal Manure (ID-148)</p> <p>Soil Sampling and Nutrient Management in Horse Pastures (AGR-200)</p> <p>Using Animal Manures as Nutrient Source (AGR-146)</p>
Livestock BMP #13: Filter Strip	<p>Filter Strips (ENRI-107)</p> <p>Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1)</p> <p>Pasture Feeding, Streamside Grazing, and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-105)</p> <p>Paved Feeding Areas and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-107)</p> <p>Enhanced Vegetative Filter Strips for Livestock Facilities (ID-189)</p>
Livestock BMP #14: Feeding and Heavy Use Area Management	<p>High Traffic Area Pads for Horses (ID-164)</p> <p>Lime and Nutrient Recommendations (AGR-1)</p> <p>Pasture Feeding, Streamside Grazing, and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-105)</p> <p>Paved Feeding Areas and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-107)</p> <p>Reducing Mud Using Highway-Type Filter Materials (AEU-68)</p> <p>Using Dry Lots to Conserve Pastures and Reduce Pollution Potential (ID-171)</p> <p>Using Geotextiles for Feeding and Traffic Surfaces (AEN-79)</p> <p>Using Soil Cement on Horse and Livestock Farms (ID-176)</p> <p>Winter Woodland Feeding (ID-187)</p>
Livestock BMP #15: Dead Animal Disposal	<p>On-Farm Composting of Animal Mortalities (ID-166)</p> <p>On-Farm Disposal of Animal Mortalities (ID-167)</p>
Livestock BMP #18: Stormwater Management	<p>Paved Feeding Areas and the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (AEN-107)</p> <p>Stormwater BMPs for Confined Livestock Facilities (AEN-103)</p>
Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #1: Storage of Dry Bulk Fertilizer	Agricultural Chemical Storage and Handling (IP-41)
Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #2: Storage of Liquid Bulk Fertilizer	Agricultural Chemical Storage and Handling (IP-41)
Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #3: Storage of Liquid or Dry Fertilizer (small quantities)	Agricultural Chemical Storage and Handling (IP-41)
Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #4: Storage of Dry Bulk Pesticides	<p>Kentucky's Pesticide Applicator Training &amp; Certification Program (PAT-2)</p> <p>Understanding Pesticide Labels and Labeling (ID-100)</p> <p>Pesticides and Pesticide Safety (ENT-70)</p> <p>Agricultural Chemical Storage and Handling (IP-41)</p>
Pesticides & Fertilizers BMP #5: Storage of Liquid Bulk Pesticides	<p>Kentucky's Pesticide Applicator Training &amp; Certification Program (PAT-2)</p> <p>Understanding Pesticide Labels and Labeling (ID-100)</p>

	<p>Pesticides and Pesticide Safety (ENT-70)</p> <p>Agricultural Chemical Storage and Handling (IP-41)</p>
<p>Pesticides &amp; Fertilizers BMP #6: Storage of Liquid and Dry Pesticides (small quantities)</p>	<p>Kentucky's Pesticide Applicator Training &amp; Certification Program (PAT-2)</p> <p>Understanding Pesticide Labels and Labeling (ID-100)</p> <p>Pesticides and Pesticide Safety (ENT-70)</p> <p>Agricultural Chemical Storage and Handling (IP-41)</p>
<p>Pesticides &amp; Fertilizers BMP #7: Transport of Pesticides and Fertilizers</p>	<p>Personal Protective Equipment for Pesticide Applicators (PAT-6)</p> <p>Pesticides and Pesticide Safety (ENT-70)</p>
<p>Pesticides &amp; Fertilizers BMP #8: Mixing, Loading and Handling</p>	<p>Kentucky's Pesticide Applicator Training &amp; Certification Program (PAT-2)</p> <p>Personal Protective Equipment for Pesticide Applicators (PAT-6)</p> <p>Pesticides and Pesticide Safety (ENT-70)</p> <p>Agricultural Chemical Storage and Handling (IP-41)</p> <p>Lime and Fertilizer Recommendations (AGR-1)</p> <p>Lawn Fertilization in Kentucky (AGR-53)</p>
<p>Pesticides &amp; Fertilizers BMP #10: Pesticide and Fertilizer Container Disposal</p>	<p>Pesticides and Pesticide Safety (ENT-70)</p> <p>Agricultural Chemical Storage and Handling (IP-41)</p>
<p>Streams BMP #1: Stream Crossing Protection</p>	<p>Stream Crossings For Cattle (AEN-101)</p>
<p><sup>1</sup>The University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension publications listed above can be found at <a href="http://www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs.asp">http://www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs.asp</a>. Additional information from other land-grant universities can be found at <a href="http://www.extension.org/">http://www.extension.org/</a>.</p>	