

Delaware - Nutrient Management Tiered Approach - 2006

Tier III (A&B) = \$5/ac	Tier III (A&B+ C1) = \$7/ac	Tier III (A&B+C2) = \$9/ac
------------------------------------	--	---------------------------------------

Maximum of 500 acres/entity/life of Farm Bill

A. All plans have to meet Tier II.

B. The producer **must do one** or a combination of the following practices:

- Variable rate planting, without GPS information.
- Utilize GPS/record keeping software without variable rate inputs ^{2,3}
- Utilize GPS/record keeping/yield monitor without variable rate inputs. ^{2,3}

C. In addition, the producer may also implement the following:

1. - Use of either urease inhibitor or stabilized nitrogen fertilizers **AND** split application of nitrogen (*maximum of 50 lbs at planting*)
2. - Use slow released or controlled-release

Tier IV (A&B) = \$8/ac	Tier IV (A&B+C1) = \$10/ac	Tier IV (A&B+C2) = \$12/ac
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Tiers III & IV, maximum of 1000 acres/entity/life of Farm Bill

A. All plans have to meet Tier II.

B. The producer must utilize a GPS and yield monitor system to collect field-specific crop data and a software/record keeping system that analyzes that data. The analysis then has to be utilized to adjust within field inputs, including variable rate fertilizer, lime, and/or variable rate planting. ^{2,3}

C. In addition, the producer may also implement the following:

1. - Use of either urease inhibitor or stabilized nitrogen fertilizers **AND** split application of nitrogen (*maximum of 50 lbs at planting*)
2. - Use slow released or controlled-release

¹Smart sampling uses the knowledge of field conditions, such as soils and topography. As the knowledge of within-field variability is gained from yield maps and other layers of information that has been collected using precision agricultural technologies, soil sampling sites can be refined. Smart sampling is usually not grid sampling because it takes fewer soil samples. Before smart sampling, a consultant can use aerial maps and photographs, topographical maps, and yield monitors (if available) to divide the field into natural areas that have similar soil characteristics and yields.

²If a program participant or consultant utilizes GPS and recording keeping for “smart sampling”, this falls under Tier II, not Tiers III and IV.

³GPS/record keeping is done with commercial software. There are numerous software programs on the market that a program participant may use.