

DUST CONTROL FROM ANIMAL ACTIVITY ON OPEN LOT SURFACES

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 375



DESCRIPTION

Manure harvesting and/or water application to feedlots, corrals, and other open lot surfaces subject to animal activity will reduce or prevent emissions of particulate matter.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

Regular removal of dry, loose manure from open lot surfaces will reduce the potential for entrainment of manure and soil particles from animal activity on these surfaces. Additionally, periodic application of water to dry surfaces can also help to prevent emissions manure and soil particles from open lot surfaces by maintaining an appropriate moisture content on these areas. Typically, these technologies will be most effective in drier climates, where evapotranspiration regularly results in a surface material moisture content less than 25%.

Design criteria for this practice include site-specific strategies for dust prevention and control, manure harvesting, and/or water application, including maximum total daily wet soil evaporation rate, distribution patterns and spacing,

and others. An operation and maintenance plan is developed specifically for each system.

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

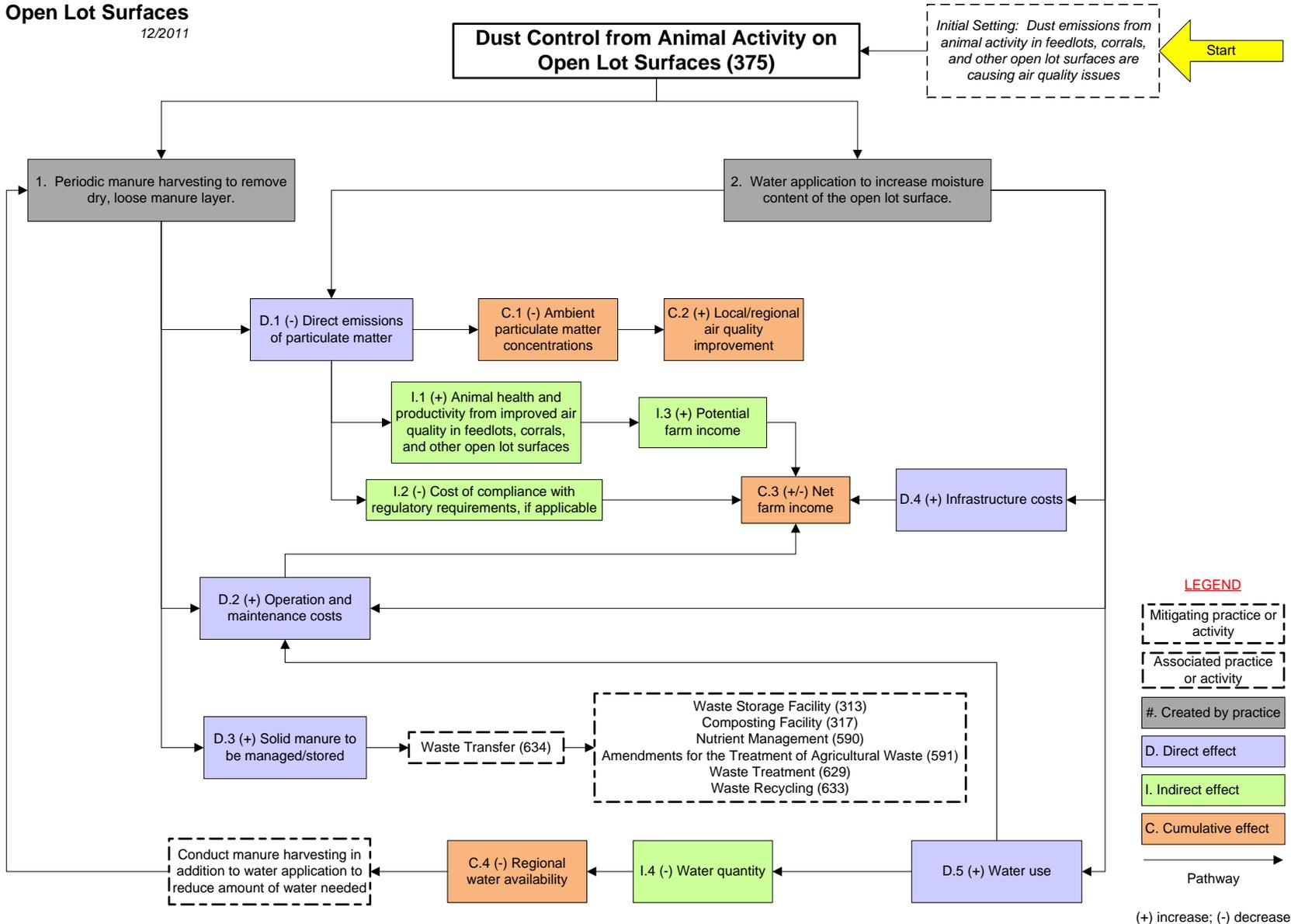
Dust Control from Animal Activity on Open Lot Surfaces is commonly applied as part of a Conservation Management System with Critical Area Planting (342), Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (380), Mulching (484), Heavy Use Area Protection (561), and other practices.

For further information, refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated practice specifications.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowner and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

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The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.