

# SnapPlus

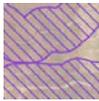
Wisconsin's Nutrient Management Software

## CAFOS: SnapMaps Legend Colors and Symbols Explanations

This publication explains the map symbols used in SnapMaps for nutrient management plans on WPDES permitted farms (CAFOS), which are required to follow WI NR 243.14 as well as Wisconsin's 590 Nutrient Management Standard.

### SWQMAs (purple, blue or grey diagonal lines)

SWQMA stands for Surface Water Quality Management Area.



A **CAFO SWQMA** extends 300 ft. from a perennial stream, intermittent stream or a concentrated flow channel that has been identified as a conduit to navigable water. CAFO SWQMAs cover and extend beyond 590 SWQMAs.



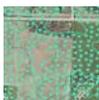
**SWQMA 1000 ft** is 1,000 ft. from a lake or pond.

- ✓ **No manure applications are allowed in the winter.**
- ✓ NR 243 requires a no-manure area along all waterways and flow channels that have a SWQMA. Minimum setback widths depend on application method and field practices. The most common strategies allowed by NR 243 are:
  - ✓ Manure is injected or immediately incorporated in rest of SWQMA, minimum width is 25 ft.
  - ✓ Field is long-term no-till with at least 30% residue or plant cover, minimum width is 25 ft.
  - ✓ Manure is surface-applied, minimum width is 100 ft.



### SWQMA 1000 ft Dismissed (gray diagonal pattern)

Areas where the planner has turned off the SWQMA designation after determining the lake or pond indicated on the map is in error.



### CAFO Manure Restriction (W): Areas that may have a water table within 24 in. of the soil surface.

- ✓ NR 243 prohibits manure applications when the water table is within 24 in. of the surface.



### CAFO Manure Restriction (R): Areas that may have bedrock within 24 in of the soil surface.

- ✓ NR 243 prohibits manure applications when the bedrock is within 24 in. of the surface.



### Tile lines (brown lines)

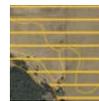
- ✓ Unincorporated liquid manure applications are limited to 12,000 gallons per acre.



### Nitrogen (N) restricted soils (gold lines or squares)

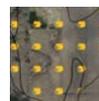
Soils identified as having a high risk for allowing contaminants to leach through to groundwater have restrictions on N rates and timing.

- ✓ Fall applications of commercial nitrogen are not allowed on these soils except for up to 36 lb N per acre on fall-seeded crops or in blends with other fertilizers.
- ✓ Each soil type has additional restrictions as described below:



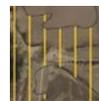
### P (high permeability) Water moves through these soils relatively quickly.

- ✓ Fertilizer N in the spring and summer has to be applied in split applications with the majority post-planting or else applied with a nitrification inhibitor or in slow-release form.
- ✓ Late summer or fall manure N is limited to 90 lb N/a for spring-planted crops (i.e. corn, soybean) and 120 lb per acre for all other crops. Fall applications before spring-planted crops should be delayed until soil temperatures are less than 50°F or October 1, whichever comes first. If the manure has 4% dry matter or less, applications must be surface-applied or use a nitrification inhibitor.



### R (bedrock likely to be within 20 inches of the soil surface)

- ✓ These soils have the same late summer and fall manure N guidelines as outlined above for P soils but do not have restrictions on spring or summer commercial fertilizer.



### W (water table within 12 inches of the surface)

- ✓ Late summer or fall manure N is limited to 120 lb.
- ✓ For fall-applied manure with 4% or less dry matter, the application is limited to 90 lb N unless one of the following is used: surface application; nitrification inhibitor; application to growing crop; cover crop established within 14 days; or application delayed until soil temperatures are less than 50° F or October 1, whichever comes first.



### Bedrock depth < 5 ft (orange areas with black outline)

Areas where bedrock is within 5 ft. of the surface have an increased risk of groundwater contamination.

- ✓ Commercial nitrogen fertilizer is prohibited in the late summer or fall except on fall-seeded crops or in blends with other fertilizers, maximum application rate is 36 lb N per acre.
- ✓ NR 243 prohibits manure application to these areas in the winter.



### Exclusion areas (crosshatched areas, multiple colors)

Exclusion areas are drawn in SnapMaps and represent uncropped areas of a field that should not be included in the field acres for nutrient management planning.

- Yellow = not farmed
- Green = vegetated buffer
- Black = sinkhole/ other karst feature
- Magenta = grass filter area
- Blue = non-metallic mine
- Purple = other
- Solid blue = waterbody

✓ Nutrients cannot be applied in exclusion areas.

### County Defined Karst Features (black triangle)

These are karst features mapped by the county in Brown, Door, Kewaunee and Manitowoc counties. They are considered direct conduits to groundwater.

- ✓ No fertilizer (except corn starter) within 50 ft.
- ✓ No manure within 100 ft. year-round and within 300 ft. in winter.



**County-identified layers:** Farms in Door and Kewaunee counties may have an area with local prohibitions (brown diagonal lines) and farms in Manitowoc county may have a white outline around an area contributing runoff to a direct conduit to groundwater (Contact the county for more information).



**Municipal Wells** (black symbol): Also known as Community Wells.

- ✓ Manure and other organic amendments may not be spread within 1,000 ft. unless treated to remove pathogens.
- ✓ Commercial nitrogen fertilizer is prohibited in the late summer or fall except on fall-seeded crops or in blends with other fertilizers, maximum application rate is 36 lb N per acre.

### Points | Direct Conduits to Groundwater (various symbols)

The following are features that may provide a direct pathway for water to carry contaminants from the surface to groundwater.

- ✓ Under NR 243, they have 100 ft. setbacks for manure application year-round and 300 ft. setbacks in winter.
- ✓ No commercial fertilizer except for corn starter within 50 ft.



**Drinking well** is a private well for a household or farmstead.



**Public well** is a well that serves at least 25 people for at least 6 months per year; also known as non-community potable water wells, examples include schools, restaurants, churches.



**Irrigation well** is used only for irrigation, never drinking water. No-fertilizer zone is 8 ft.



**Sinkhole** is a depression in the ground that has no natural external surface drainage so that rainwater or runoff entering the sinkhole typically drains to the subsurface.



**Non-metallic mine** is typically a gravel pit or sand mine.



### Nutrient prohibited areas (red areas)

Red areas on maps show where there is a prohibition on manure or other nutrient applications. SnapMaps automatically draws these areas around restricted areas, or planners can draw them to indicate places to avoid manure.



### Concentrated flow channels (solid colored lines)

**Grassed waterway, non-eroding channel or ditch:** Natural and man-made channels where field runoff comes together as it drains from the field.

- ✓ Nutrients should not be applied directly to concentrated flow channels.
- ✓ Manure cannot be applied in winter to fields with concentrated flow channels unless at least two of the following conservation practices are followed: **a)** contour buffer strips or strip cropping; **b)** no residue removed and no fall tillage, **c)** intermittent applications on no more than half of the field; **d)** applications on no more than 25% of the field at a time, with 14 days between applications; **e)** applications limited to the lowest of 3,500 gallons or 30 lb P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> per acre; **f)** 200 ft. no-application set back from all concentrated flow channels; or **g)** fall tillage on contour (only applicable where slopes are less than 6%).

**Ephemeral erosion channel:** Can be removed by tillage but often reoccur in the same location year after year.

- ✓ Conservation practices must be implemented to control ephemeral erosion in fields where it is identified.

**Gully:** An eroding channel that cannot be tilled through.

- ✓ These areas should be repaired by establishing perennial vegetation.

### Winter restrictions

Winter conditions are defined as having frozen or snow-covered soils (for CAFOs, greater than 1" of snow) that prevent effective incorporation at the time of application.



#### Winter restrictions slope 6-12% (pink areas)

The areas in pink are likely to have slopes greater than 6% and less than 12%.

- ✓ Winter applications of manure with more than 20% dry matter applications can be made on slopes up to 9%, but required setbacks for SWQMAs, wetlands, channelized flow and direct conduits to groundwater shown in SnapMaps must be doubled.

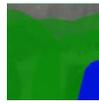
For the WI 590 standard, winter manure applications on fields with slopes greater than 6% require special management to protect against manure runoff.

- ✓ At least two of the following conservation practices must be followed: **a)** contour buffer strips or strip cropping; **b)** no residue removed and no fall tillage, **c)** intermittent applications on no more than half of the field; **d)** applications on no more than 25% of the field at a time, with 14 days between applications; **e)** applications limited to the lowest of 3,500 gallons or 30 lb P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> per acre.



#### No Winter app. Slope >12% (red areas)

- ✓ No winter manure applications.



#### Wetlands 200 ft buffer (green areas)

- ✓ NR 243 requires a 200 ft. setback upslope of wetlands for winter manure applications.



#### Channelized Flow 200 ft Buffer (orange diagonal lines)

- ✓ NR 243 requires a 200 ft. setback upslope of concentrated flow channels for winter manure applications.



#### Direct conduit to GW 300 ft (khaki diagonal line pattern)

- ✓ Direct conduits to groundwater have a 300 ft. setback for winter manure applications.