

# EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT ON A DAIRY SHEEP FARM

## RESEARCH AIM 1.4: ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT



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Ministry of Business,  
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# OUTLINE

- Overview of Research Aim – Environmental Footprint
- Effluent characteristics
  - Effluent volumes
  - Effluent concentrations
  - Comparison with other dairying systems
- Effluent delivery systems
- Rules and Regulations

# OVERVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT RESEARCH AIM

## **Objective 1:** Understanding the dairy sheep farm system

- » Literature Review
- » Case study farm nutrient flows

## **Objective 2:** Characterising dairy sheep effluent

- » Characterise nutrient and bacteria contents
- » Understand volumes and flows
- » Develop best management practices

## **Objective 3:** Understand the modelling framework

- » Information required to incorporate dairy sheep into OVERSEER<sup>®</sup> nutrient budget model

## **Objective 4:** Design a low N footprint dairy sheep farm system

- » \$ profit per unit N leached

## **Objective 5:** Dairy sheep farming as a low N emitter to water

- » Field validation research trials

# OBJECTIVE 2:

## CHARACTERISING DAIRY SHEEP EFFLUENT

### **Aim:**

- Characterising the nutrient contents on our case study farms
- Quantifying the volumes and flows of effluent

### **Outcome:**

- Report on dairy sheep effluent based on case study farm data
- Factsheet on dairy sheep effluent good management practices

# UNDERSTANDING DAIRY SHEEP EFFLUENT

## Information collected:

1. Estimates of dairy shed wash down volumes
2. Effluent sampling for laboratory analysis of nutrient composition
3. Effluent measurements from delivery systems to calculate hydraulic and nutrient loadings to land

# EFFLUENT VOLUMES

## Effluent comprises:

- Stock excreta at dairy shed
- Dairy shed and holding yard wash down
- Milk vat cleaning (not necessarily daily)
- Once vs twice a day milking

## Rainfall:

- Holding yard



# EFFLUENT VOLUMES

- Effluent generated from dairy sheds  
= 5-10 L/ewe/day  
(50-70 L/cow/day)
- If sheep are housed in barns  
- effluent volumes increase considerably  
= 15-20 L/ewe/day



# DAIRY SHEEP SUMP EFFLUENT COMPOSITION

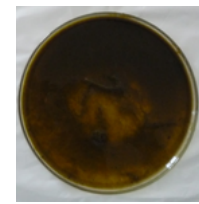
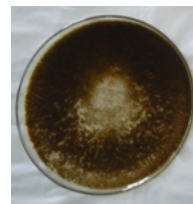
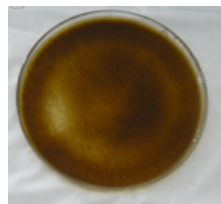
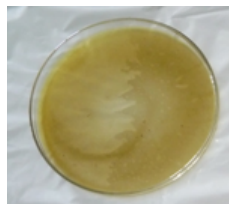
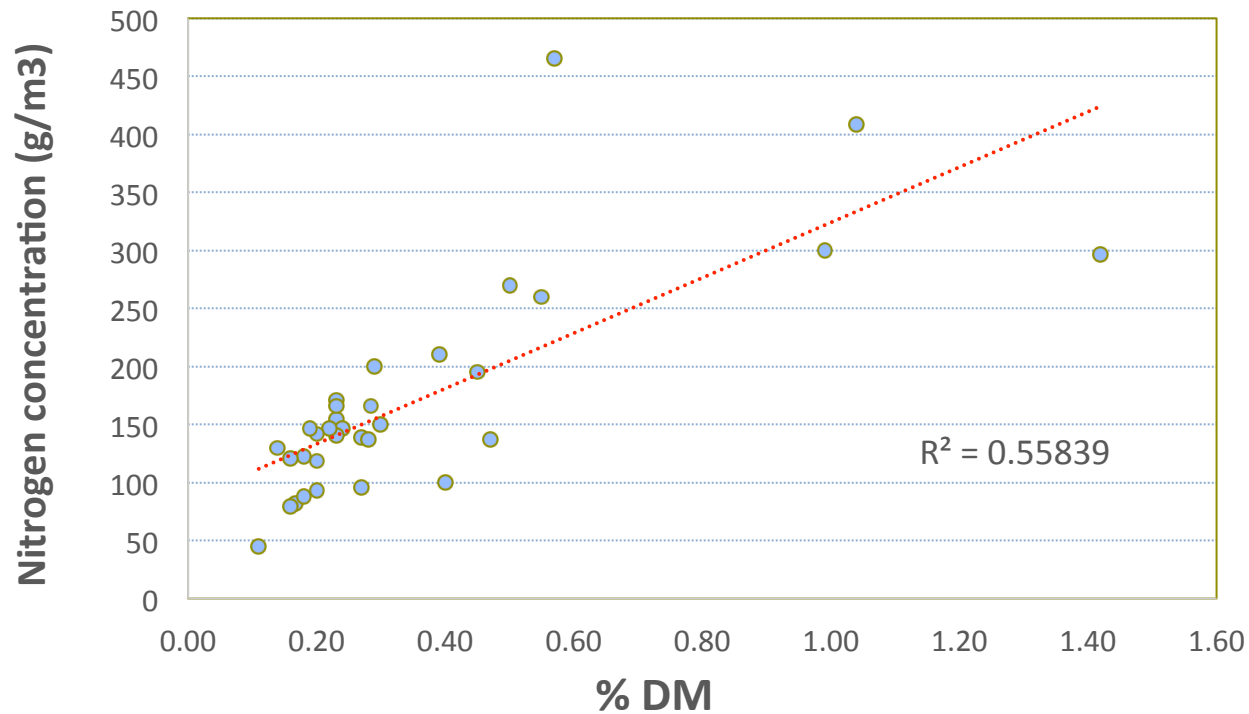
Nutrient	Mean	Median	Range
Solids (% DM)	0.36	0.24	0.11 – 1.42
Nitrogen (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.170	0.144	0.045 – 0.465
Phosphorus (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.031	0.030	0.010 – 0.056
Potassium (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.145	0.135	0.065 – 0.270
Sulphur (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.019	0.017	0.007 – 0.057



# COMPARISON OF DAIRY EFFLUENTS

Nutrient	Sheep	Goat	Cow
Solids (% DM)	0.4	1.4	0.9
Nitrogen (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.17	0.21	0.45
Phosphorus (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.03	0.06	0.07
Potassium (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.15	0.15	0.37
Sulphur (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.02	0.14	0.06
Nutrient value (\$/m <sup>3</sup> )	5.00	7.00	12.60

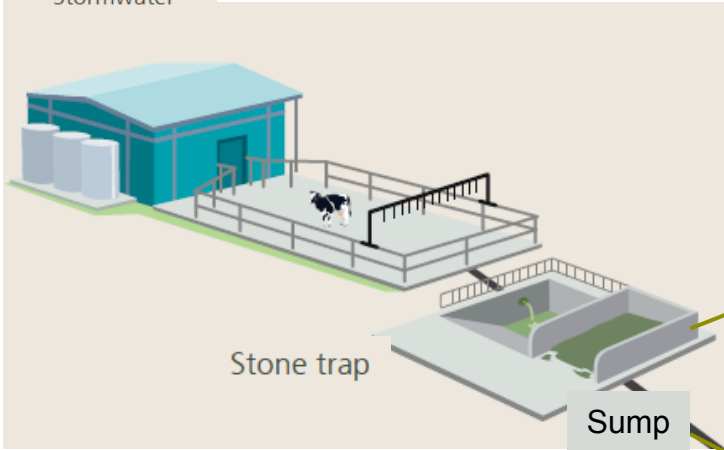
# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NITROGEN AND SOLIDS CONTENT OF EFFLUENTS



# EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS



Stormwater



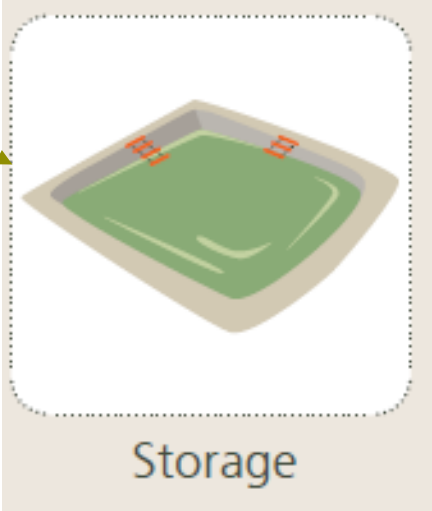
Stone trap

Sump



Applicator travelling

Delivery system options



Storage



Applicator low rate

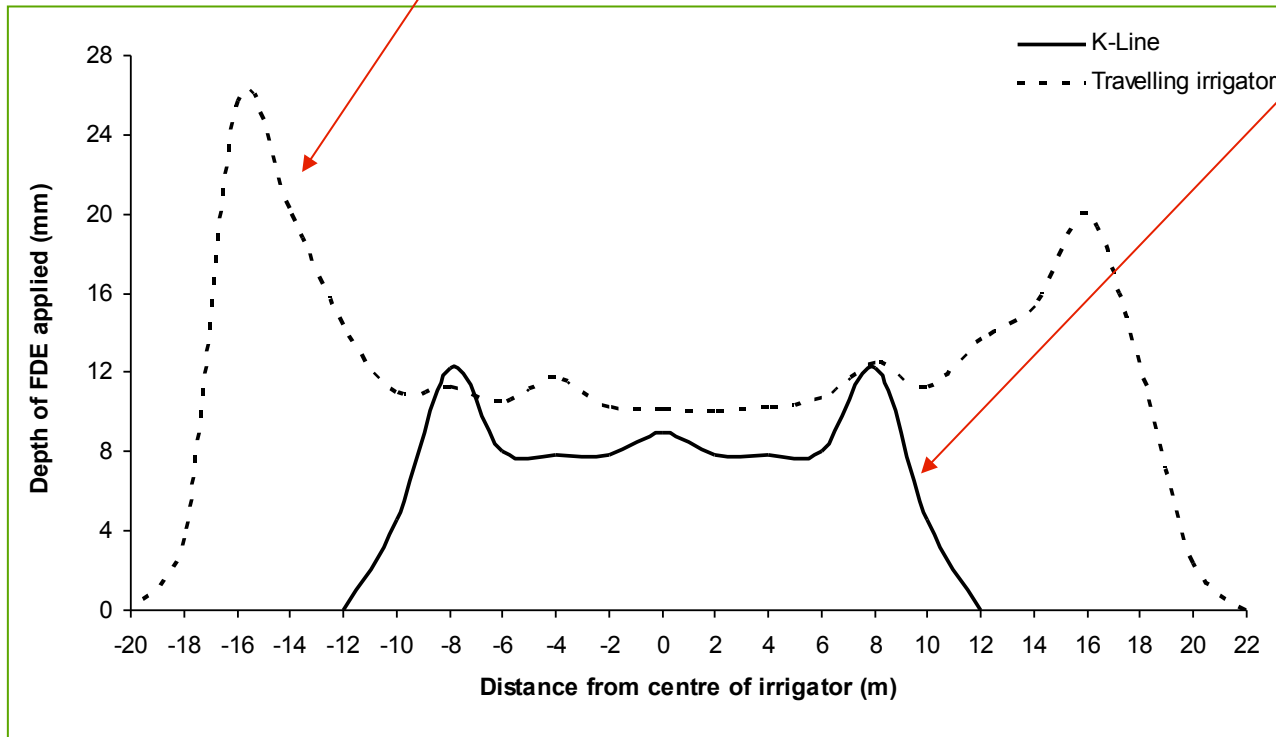
# EFFLUENT DELIVERY SYSTEMS



# EFFLUENT SPREADING DISTRIBUTION



Average application depth



# NUTRIENT LOADING – TRAVELLING IRRIGATORS

## example from dairy cow industry

Speed Setting	Speed (m/hr)	Depth (mm)	N (kg/ha)	K (kg/ha)
Fast	60	12	36	42
Medium	36	18	63	69
Slow	24	24	124	86

# RULES AND REGULATIONS

- 12 Regional Councils & 3 Unitary Regions (Tasman, Marlborough & Gisborne) control effluent land application
- Applications come under resource consent or covered by permitted activity rules
- However, district councils (67) may also have additional rules
- Nutrient loading (kg N/ha/yr): 150 - pasture; 200 – crop
- Hydraulic loading – application depth < 25 mm
- Not allow effluent to enter a waterway – i.e. good management practice around effluent placement & timing

# TAKE HOME MESSAGES ON MANAGING DAIRY SHEEP EFFLUENT

- Understand local rules and regulations
- Understand your soil types
- Install appropriate effluent delivery systems
- Monitor spreading distribution to understand depth of application
- Sufficient storage
- Solids management
- Ensure system handles wool fibres



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