

Name of Practice: VOLUNTARY LATE WINTER SPLIT  
APPLICATION OF NITROGEN ON SMALL GRAINS  
DCR Specifications for No. VNM-4

This document specifies terms and conditions for the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's Voluntary Late Winter Split Application of Nitrogen on Small Grains practice that are applicable to all contracts entered into with respect to that practice.

A. Description and Purpose

Late winter split application of nitrogen on small grain consists of applying nitrogen at this time of year in two increments based on the progression of growth of the small grain crop.

Applying nitrogen based on the progression of growth of the small grain crop in the late winter minimizes the amount lost through leaching and run off.

B. Policies and Specifications

1. Eligibility

- i. Producers must be fully implementing a current Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) on all agricultural production acreage contained within the field that this practice will be implemented on. The NMP must comply with all requirements set forth in the Nutrient Management Training and Certification Regulations, (4VAC50-85 et seq.) and the Virginia Nutrient Management Standards and Criteria (revised July 2014), must be prepared and certified by a Virginia certified nutrient management planner, and must be on file with the local District. Plans shall also contain any specific production management criteria designated in the BMP practice (4VACV50-85-130G).
- ii. District staff should utilize the NMP maps, nutrient balance sheets, and summary sheets to confirm conservation practice implementation. A comparison between crop recommendations and in field conditions shall be used when certifying conservation practice compliance. A copy of the current nutrient management plan and the nutrient application field record sheet shall be maintained in the participant's practice folder.

2. Practice Development

- i. On fields that have organic sources of nitrogen applied during the crop year or in previous years, or if high residual nitrogen levels are suspected from a previous crop, fall nitrogen rates should be determined by a nitrate test.
- ii. Late winter nitrogen to be applied to the small grain field must be determined by using the criteria contained in the *Virginia Nutrient Management Standards and Criteria, revised July 2014*.

3. Practice Implementation
  - i. To insure the impact of nitrogen to ground and surface waters is minimized in small grain production, at planting and midwinter nitrogen rates and application shall follow recommendations contained in the *Virginia Nutrient Management Standards and Criteria, revised July, 2014*.
  - ii. Compliance with this practice may be conducted by the District or appropriate agency personnel throughout the life of the practice.
  - iii. Sample collection for any soil nitrate tests in the fall, tissue tests, or tiller counts should be done by the plan developer or an employee of the plan developer, or the farmer.
  - iv. In lieu of tiller counts and tissue tests, as listed in the *Virginia Nutrient Management Standards and Criteria, revised July, 2014*, late winter split application of nitrogen must not exceed 40# of nitrogen for the first application and must not exceed 50# of nitrogen for the second application.
  - v. For late winter split application of nitrogen, the two applications must be at least 30 days apart with the first application no earlier than growth stage 25, with nitrogen rates determined based on tiller counts and tissues tests as explained in the *Virginia Nutrient Management Standards and Criteria revised July, 2014*.
  - vi. This is an annual practice.

C. Technical Responsibility

Technical and administrative responsibility is assigned to qualified technical DCR and District staff in consultation, where appropriate and based on the controlling standard, with DCR, Virginia Certified Nutrient Management Planner(s), NRCS, DOF, and VCE. Individuals certifying technical need and technical practice installation shall have appropriate certifications as identified above and/or Engineering Job Approval Authority (EJAA) for the designed and installed component(s). All practices are subject to spot check procedures and any other quality control measures.

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