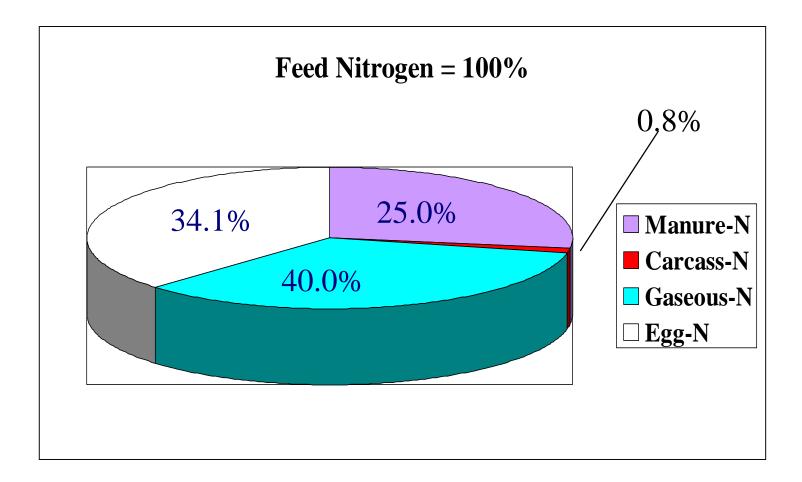
Vegetative and Riparian Buffers for Environmental Stewardship & Renewable Fuels on Poultry Farms

> Paul Patterson, Penn State University

50 yr - American Tree Farmer

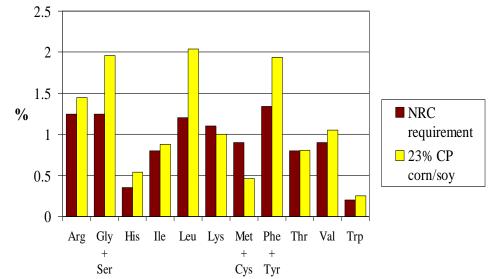


Hen Nitrogen Partitioning



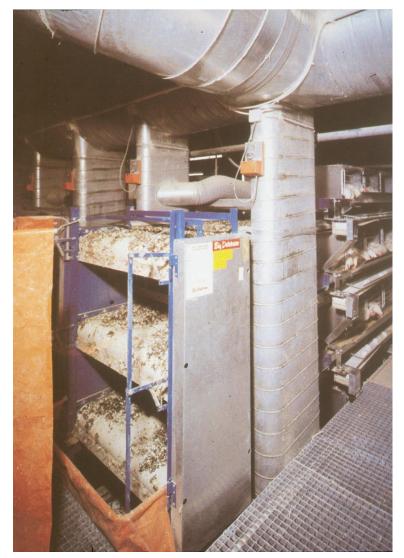
Dietary Strategies for N

- 1. Formulate on amino acids (AA) not CP
- 2. Optimize dietary AA with requirement
- 3. Phase-feed for current weight/production
- 4. Use ingredients "True AA Digestibility"



Management Strategies for N

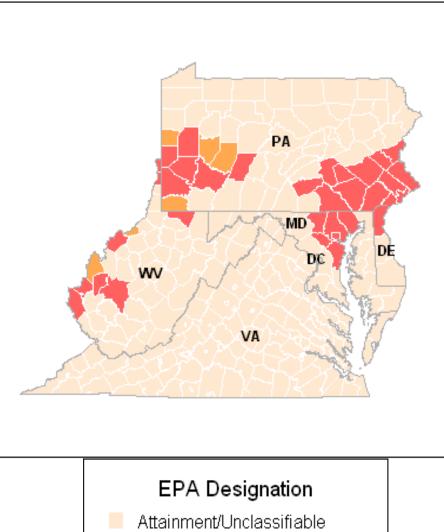
- 1. Min manure moisture contamination
- 2. Compost manure to a stable end point
- 3. Implement rapid drying technologies
- 4. Utilize sex-separate rearing



Introduction

- Ammonia
- Particulate Matter
- Odor
- Viruses/Bacteria

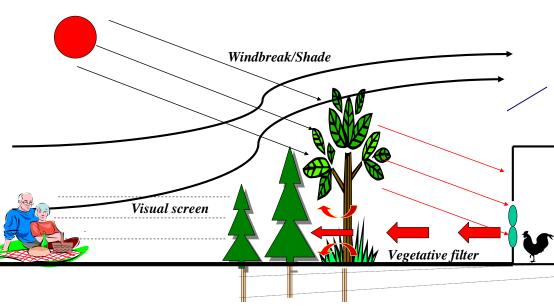
EPA PM Non-Attainment Zones



Nonattainment - Whole County Nonattainment - Partial County

Issues vs. Answers (Veg Buffers?)

- Visual screen for neighbors
- Farm beautification
- Energy conservation
- Snow load
- Emissions:
 - ammonia & dust
 odor & viruses
- Biomass:
 - □ Litter



From Bud Malone

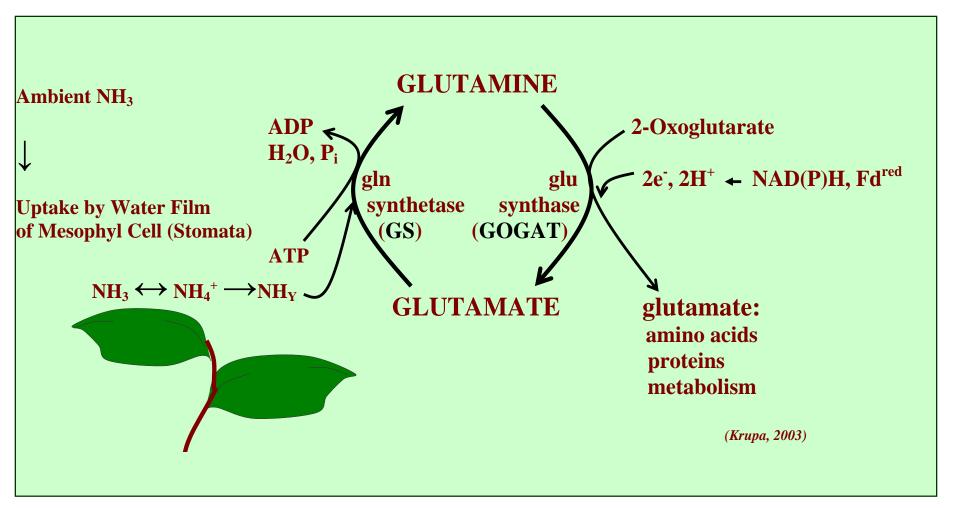
Research in PSU Chambers

- Honey locust, poplar, red cedar, reed canary grass
- Some plants can tolerate NH₃ some can not
- Plants deposited N in leaves
 Poplar: 4.04 to 10.20%
 - □ Locust: 5.32 to 8.99%
 - Grass: 2.86 to 6.36%
- Plants dry matter increased





Research in PSU Chambers



Research at PSU Pot in Pot





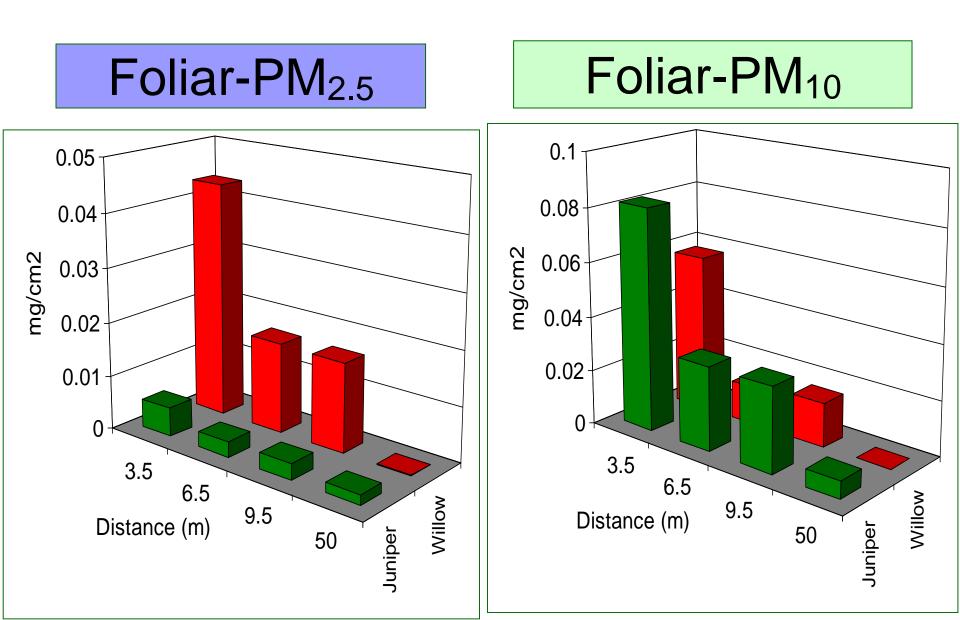




Research at PSU Pot in Pot

- NH₃ was reduced with greater distance from fans
- NH₃ was absorbed by the trees, and plant DM increased
- NH₃ was reduced among the trees
- Dust (PM) was reduced downwind of the fans
- Plant species differed in NH₃ and PM capture





Research on PA Poultry Farms

- Plants near the fans had greater N (3.75% vs. 2.32%) and dry matter than those downwind
- PM2.5: Hybrid & Streamco willow, and N. spruce > poplar;
 PM10 N. spruce > willows or poplar;
 Total PM: N. spruce and H. willow > S. willow or poplar





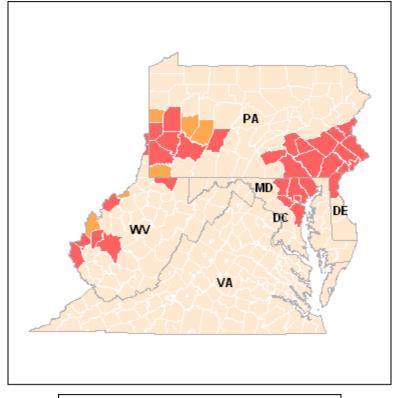
Introduction

Ammonia

- Particulate Matter
- Odor Filtering exhaust air dust can reduce odors up to 65% (Hartung, 1989)

Viruses Bacteria and other microorganisms travel with dust and PM emitted from exhaust fans (Simmons, III et al., 2006)

EPA PM Non-Attainment Zones

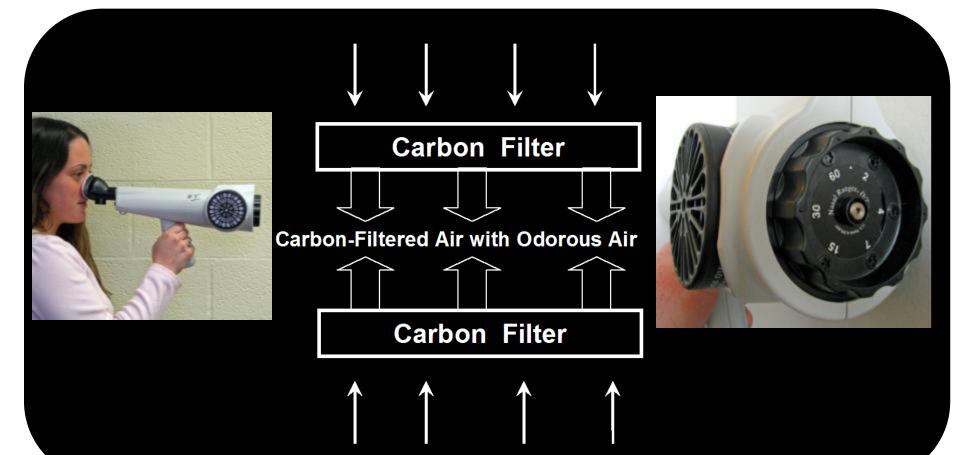




Odor Threshold Concentration (Dynamic Olfactometer)



Odor Threshold Concentration (Field Olfactometer)



Layer House

Fans

E

WM

Air Sample Locations

В



Materials and Methods

- PSU Hen House
- Pot in Pot system (76 liter)
- Trees 5 rows of 10:
- Canaan fir
- Ornametal pear
- Juniper
- Whitespice clump birch
- Streamco willow



Odor (detectable threshold) from PSU Hen House

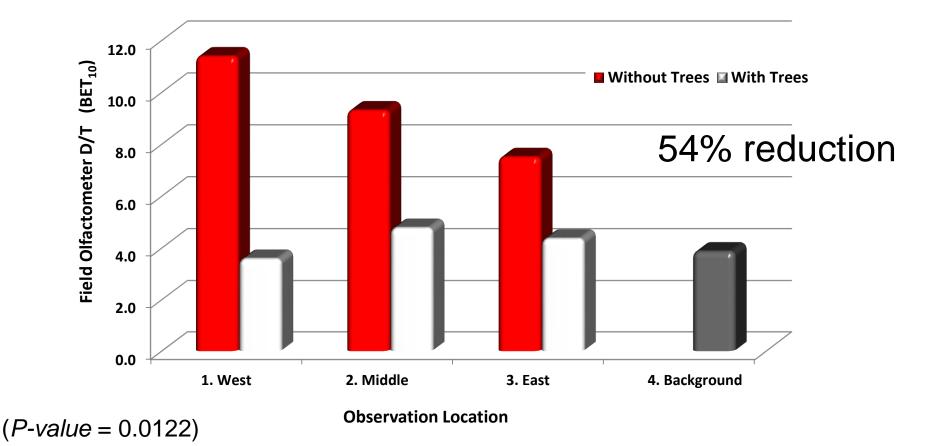
| Treatment | 9/15/08 | 9/22/08 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| No Trees | 33.7 | 44.7 |
| Trees | 21.7 | 20.7 |
| P-value | 0.3999 | 0.3431 |

Dynamic olfactometer and AC'SENT data sense olfactometry software.

46% reduction

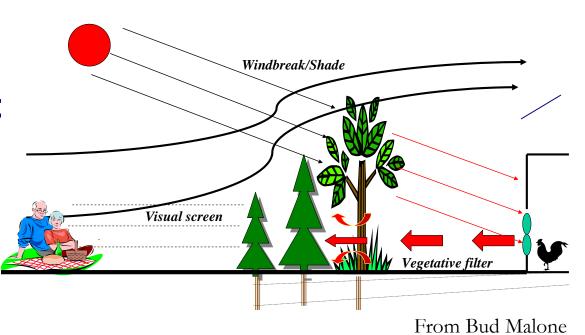
Odor (Nasal Ranger, detectable threshold) from PSU Hen House

Poultry Housing Shelterbelt Odor Emissions



Vegetative Buffers Can

- Visual screen for neighbors
- Farm beautification
- Energy conservation
- Snow load
- Flies
- Emissions:
 - ammonia & dust
 odor & viruses
- Biomass:



Biomass Crops

■ Poplar: 1/7yr → ■ Willow: 1/3yr |



■ Miscanthus: 1/yr →







Broiler Litter Study

Miscanthus Grass

Pine Shavings

Poplar Shavings Chopped Willow







Biomass Willows



Commercial Broiler House

The litter samples and ammonia measures were at three locations per treatment cell designated with stars for A, B, and C below. A is central in the house between left and right water lines, B is between the right feed and wall water line, and C is between the wall and right water line. All are marked with green tape on the water and feedlines. So there are 6 sampling locations in Pine and 6 for Miscanthus, total 12.



Poultry Litter as a Fuel Source



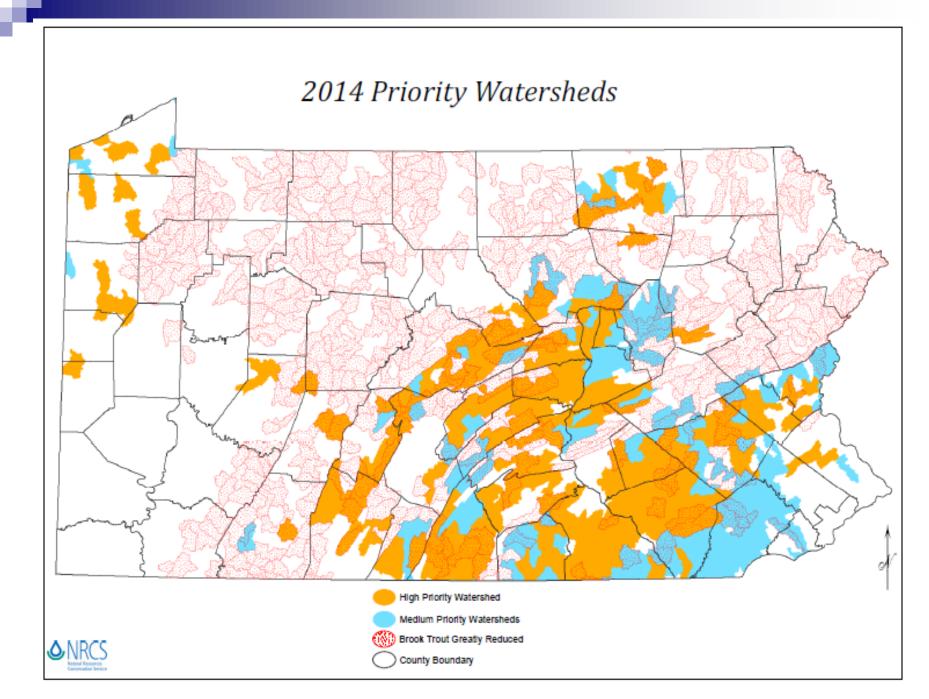






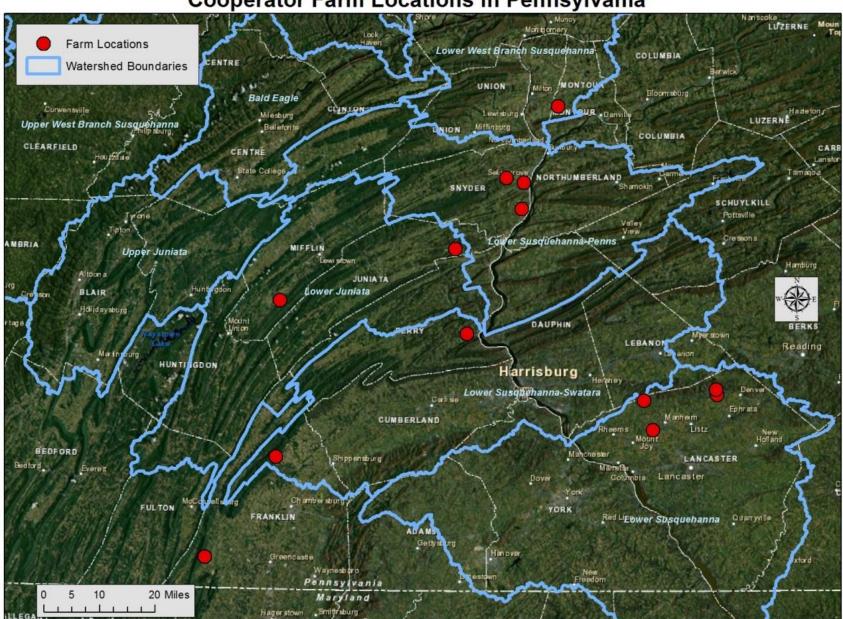
Vegetative and Riparian Buffers for Environmental Stewardship and Renewable Fuels on Poultry Farms

- Veg Buffers: Odor, NH3, PM
- Screening/Landscaping
- Riparian Buffers
- Energy Conservation
- Biomass/Energy



Grant Partners

- Farmers (13)
- County Conservation Districts (7)
- PA State Conservation Commission
- PA DCNR
- Dble A Willow, Ernst Seed Total Energy Soln.
 TNC
- NRCS (PA, Big Flats, Norman Berg)



Cooperator Farm Locations in Pennsylvania

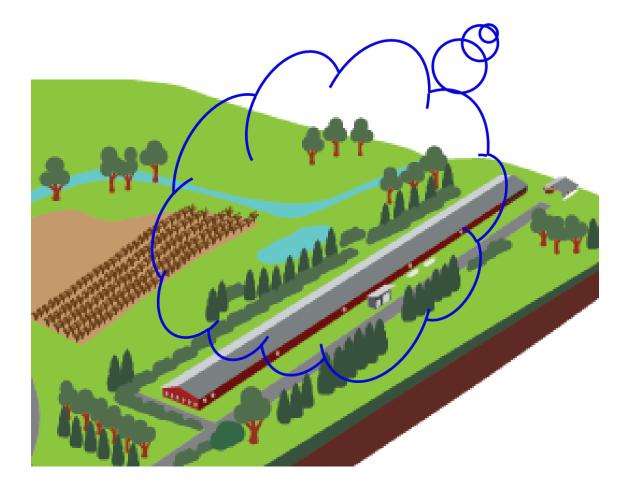
Landscaping, Screening



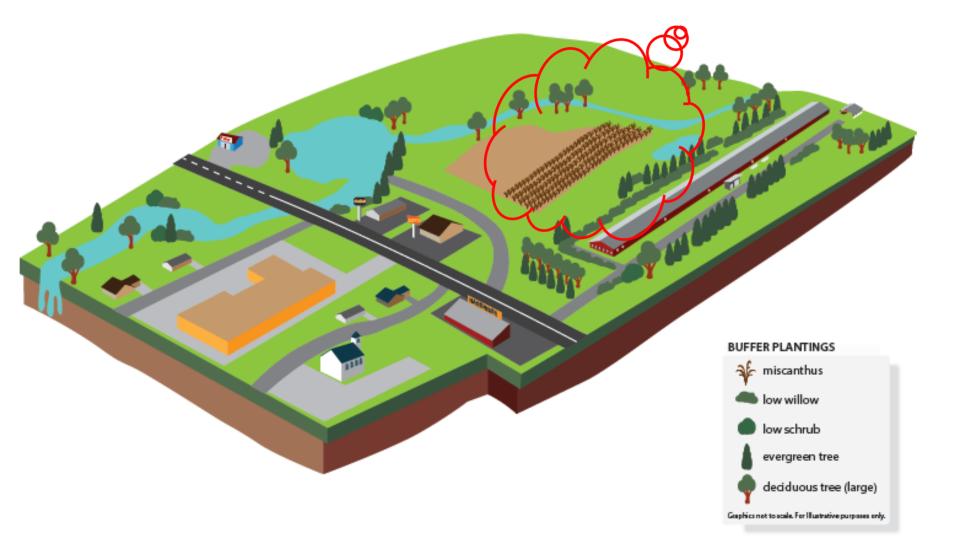
Vegetative Buffers: NH3, PM, Odor



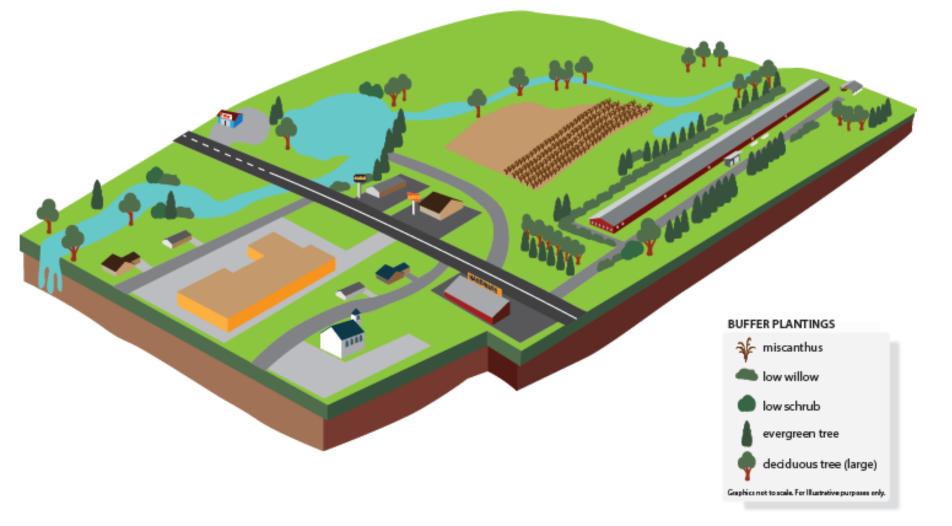
Riparian Buffer: Nutrients, Sediment, Hormones, Microorganisms



Biomass: for bedding & fuel



Energy Conservation: Shade and Windbreaks



Commercial Hen Complex



- Buffer Vegetation:
 - streamco willow
 - Arborvitae
 - hybrid poplar,
 hackberry, maple,
 alder, oak
 - Miscanthus giganteus, (Giant silver grass)



Recommendations: Preparation

Weed Control

A. Pre- & postemergence herbicidesB. Mulch & fabricsC. Equipment

Fertility

- A. Soil test
- B. Develop a fertilizer program
- C. Fertilizer types

Irrigation

- A. Importance at planting
- B. Low-volume systems
- C. Other options



Recommendations: Plant Species

Ausstree or Hybrid Willow? Evergreen or Deciduous? Shrubs vs. Grasses?



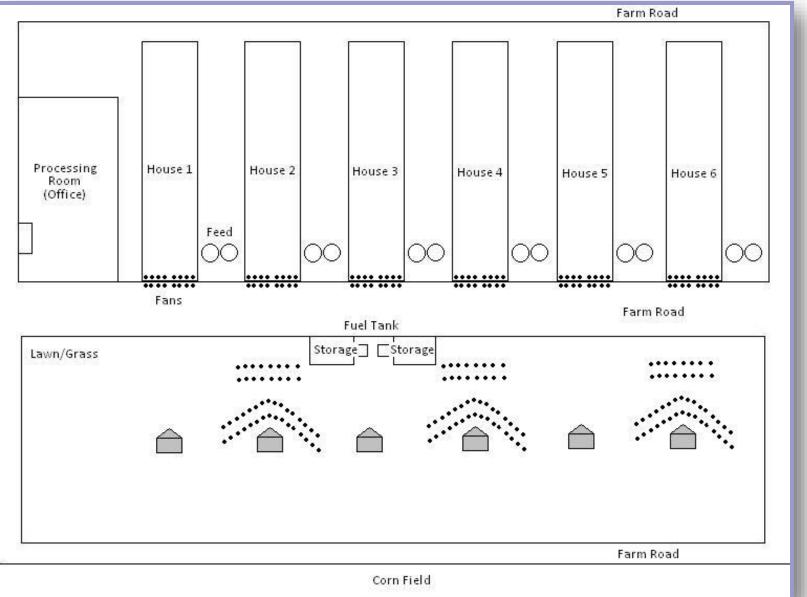
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Commercial Hen Complex



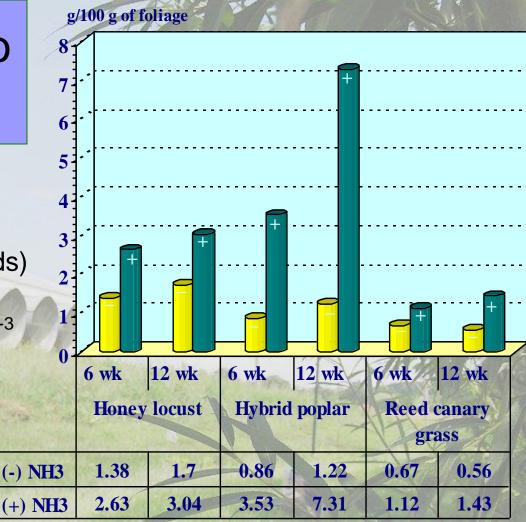
- Buffer Vegetation:
 - streamco willow
 - Arborvitae
 - hybrid poplar,
 hackberry, maple,
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 - Miscanthus giganteus, (Giant silver grass)

Overall Layout



Foliage Biomass to Trap Ammonia-N

Assuming: ~A small hen house (4,000 birds) with four 24 in (61cm) fans ~[NH₃]: 30 ppm=0.020833 g m⁻³ ~Each fan discharges 140,213 m³ of air d⁻¹ ~30% of NH₃-N is trapped



Then the foliar biomass required to trap this amount of NH_3 -N will be: 104 to 238 lbs of poplar, or 474 to 509 lbs of locust, or 730 to 1466 lbs of grass

Contact Information

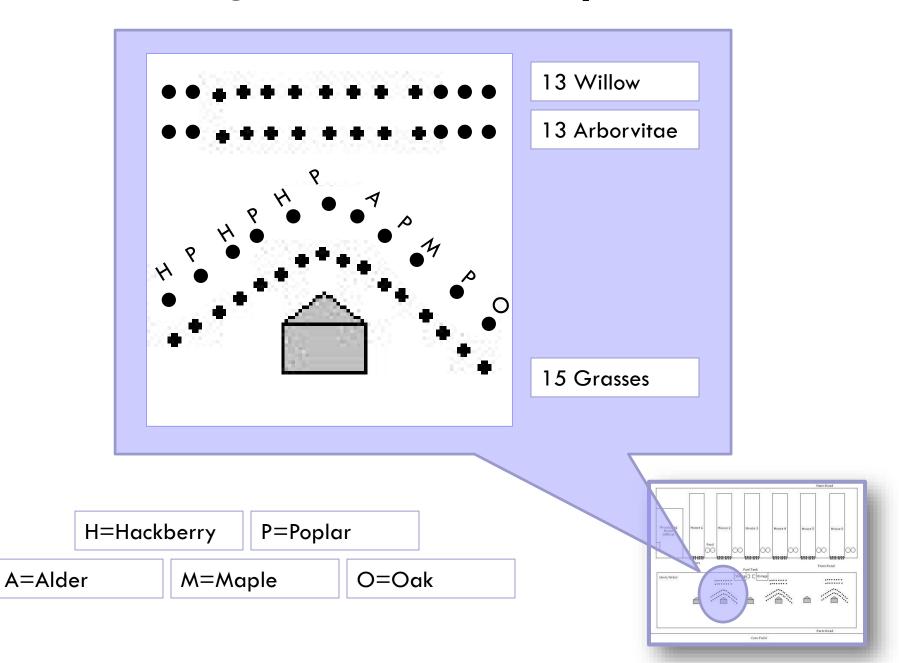
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Additional Resource Persons

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- Rickey Bates, Horticulturist, Penn State, University Park, PA 16802, (814) 863-2198, <u>rmb30@psu.edu</u>
- Martin van der Grinten, USDA-NRCS Big Flats Plant Materials Center, NY, Van Der Grinten, Martin - NRCS, Corning, NY <u>Martin.Vandergrinten@ny.usda.gov</u>

Vegetative Buffer Layout



Summary of Findings

- Vaccine strain NDV and IBV was transmitted between house and coop birds Bird positivity increased with more time, and downwind transmission of NDV detected
- VEB did not reduce NDV swabs But reduced serum NDV (trial 1), and reduced serum and cloaca IBV in (trial 3).

