

**2019 Commercial Manure Applicator Certification Evaluation**  
**Iowa State University Extension and Outreach**

**Total Responses 1,193**

|   | Excellent    | Good       | Fair       | Poor           | No Response | Total Responses |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| <b>1. Impacts of manure mngt &amp; cover crops on drainage water quality &amp; yields</b><br>Percentage   | 414<br>35%   | 696<br>58% | 74<br>6%   | 7<br>1%        | 2<br>0%     | 1,193           |
| <b>2. Manure Timing</b><br>Percentage   | 431<br>36%   | 688<br>58% | 63<br>5%   | 6<br>1%        | 5<br>0%     | 1,193           |
| <b>3. DNR Rules</b><br>Percentage   | 482<br>40%   | 636<br>53% | 67<br>6%   | 2<br>0%        | 6<br>1%     | 1,193           |
| <b>4. Land applicatoin and Separation Distances</b><br>Percentage   | 486<br>41%   | 640<br>54% | 62<br>5%   | 0<br>0%        | 5<br>0%     | 1,193           |
| <b>5. Biosecurity Practices for Manure Haulers</b><br>Percentage  | 469<br>39%   | 640<br>54% | 70<br>6%   | 8<br>1%        | 6<br>1%     | 1,193           |
| <b>6. DNR's Top violations</b><br>Percentage  | 448<br>38%   | 652<br>55% | 73<br>6%   | 7<br>1%        | 13<br>1%    | 1,193           |
| <b>7. Responding to a Spill</b><br>Percentage   | 459<br>38%   | 650<br>54% | 61<br>5%   | 4<br>0%        | 19<br>2%    | 1,193           |
| <b>8. Iowa DOT on Road Rules</b><br>Percentage  | 471<br>39%   | 619<br>52% | 65<br>5%   | 6<br>1%        | 32<br>3%    | 1,193           |
| <b>9. Pumps, Pump Covers, and Understanding Line Mngt</b><br>Percentage   | 342<br>29%   | 593<br>50% | 122<br>10% | 24<br>2%       | 112<br>9%   | 1,193           |
|   | Agree        | Undecided  | Disagree   | Does Not Apply | No Response | Total Responses |
| <b>10. The information presented today was useful to me as a commercial manure service employee?</b><br>Percentage  | 990<br>83%   | 151<br>13% | 14<br>1%   | 22<br>2%       | 16<br>1%    | 1,193           |
| <b>11. The presenters were prepared and knowledgeable.</b><br>Percentage  | 1,090<br>91% | 78<br>7%   | 8<br>1%    | 2<br>0%        | 15<br>1%    | 1,193           |
| <b>Section 3- Safety &amp; Equipment</b>  |              |            |            |                |             |                 |
| 12. What would be some of the bigger Challenges moving toward in-season application?  | See tab 12.  |            |            |                |             |                 |
| 13a. What to you think is realistic expectation for fall?   | See tab 13a. |            |            |                |             |                 |
| 13b. What to you think is realistic expectation for Spring?   | See tab 13b. |            |            |                |             |                 |
| 13c. What do you think is realistic expectation for Sidedress?  | See tab 13c. |            |            |                |             |                 |
| 14. The results of ISU studies suggested 10-45 bu/ac improvement from early manure to late fall manure, a potential imporve of 33 bu/ac to spring. At \$3 corn, this would be a \$30-\$135 for fall and/or \$100 from fall to spring. What does this mean for manure value? | See Tab 14.  |            |            |                |             |                 |
| 15. How can commercial manure applicators use this potential value in crop production to their advantage?   | See Tab 15.  |            |            |                |             |                 |
| 16. What are the top five most important transportation tips you would tell a new employee before they go on the road for the first time?   | See Tab 16.  |            |            |                |             |                 |
| 17. Topics for next year  | See Tab 17.  |            |            |                |             |                 |

| 12. What would be some of the bigger Challenges moving toward in-season application?  |
|---|
| Ability to get it done.   |
| Already short on time and applicators while barns continue to go up. Weather can cut the season in half or more.                            |
| Amount of gallons to be applied.  |
| Amount of time that it is possible to apply in-season   |
| Application equipment   |
| Application equipment, Compaction, Crop damage  |
| applying in the spring or late fall   |
| Avoid crop damage   |
| Barn run over   |
| Be ready  |
| Being able to get in and apply everything that couldn't be done last fall, because of the same problem, its very wet and going to be later. |
| Being ready. Getting done in a timely manner.   |
| Being safe, making sure rate is right.  |
| Better crops  |
| Better yields, More local nitrogen/fertilizer to crop.  |
| Big enough tanks to accomplish task while fitting between rows.   |
| Break down of Nitrogen for utilization (too long for availability)  |
| Break downs   |
| Break downs causing lost time with already short enough season to apply the manure/extension times.   |
| Break downs, weather timing to get it done  |
| Calibrations getting the manure hauled  |
| Can't haul enough manure to pay for equipment.  |
| change equipment to apply down he rows with multiple trips  |
| change in equipment, weather  |
| Communication with commercial hog farmers   |
| compaction  |
| Compaction  |
| Compaction  |
| compaction  |
| Compaction  |
| Compaction  |
| Compaction  |
| Compaction  |
| Compaction - spring, running over too much of crop-sidedress  |
| Compaction and crop damage  |
| Compaction and crop damage  |
| Compaction and crop damage  |
| Compaction and shorter winddown to apply.   |
| compaction and timely matters   |
| Compaction and timing for planting  |
| compaction and weather  |
| compaction in spring  |
| compaction in spring  |
| Compaction in spring and incorporating deeper injection   |
| Compaction is always a concern, if the weather cooperates, spring applied is better value, timing and shorter season is a concern.          |
| Compaction timely matters   |
| Compaction trials to get to application in field  |
| compaction with spring, Side dressing-how to and what equipment, Labor  |
| compaction, 20 inch rows  |
| Compaction, crop damage   |
| Compaction, crop damage, timing   |
| Compaction, Crop Disturbance  |
| Compaction, crop Disturbance  |
| Compaction, equipment requirements, not enough time due to weather changes  |
| Compaction, getting down rows   |
| Compaction, riding over crop  |
| compaction, ruining crop because of driving over it.  |
| Compaction, Streaking, Running crop down  |
| Compaction, Streaking, Running crop down  |
| Compaction, Streaking, Running crop down  |
| Compaction, time  |
| Compaction, Time  |
| Compaction, Time  |
| Compaction, Time, and crop distruction  |
| Compaction, time, yield impact  |
| Compaction, Timing  |
| Compaction, timing, N-loss  |
| compaction, Weather   |
| Compaction, weather, crop growth loss   |
| Compaction, weather, time   |
| Compaction, weather, Time   |
| Compaction, weather, timeliness   |
| Compaction, Weather, Timing   |
| Compaction, Weather, Traffic  |
| Compaction, Wheel spray and size to sidedress   |
| compaction! Short Season!   |
| Conditions to make sure you are not over applying to get run-off  |
| Convincing farmers on compaction.   |
| Cost  |
| Cost  |
| Cost  |
| Cost of service, availability of labor  |
| Cost, Amount that can be applied, Equipment   |
| Cost, equipment availability, Weather   |

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| Could have a narrow in season application window.  |
| Crop Damage  |
| Crop damage  |
| Crop damage  |
| Crop damage  |
| Crop damage  |
| Crop damage  |
| Crop damage  |
| Crop damage  |
| Crop damage  |
| Crop damage and compaction   |
| Crop damage, Additional equipment needs  |
| Crop damage, Compaction, Application timing  |
| Crop damage, Soil compaction, weather  |
| Crop destruction, Compaction, weather  |
| Crop destruction, field coverage hinders applicators sight of dangers.   |
| Crop growth  |
| Crop run down and compaction   |
| Crops already planted  |
| Crops are being planted and there is little time.  |
| Crops are in ground  |
| Crops are in so applicator has to fight standing crops. Crops get killed/run over  |
| Crops are in the field.  |
| Crops in ground.   |
| Crops in the field, Compaction, How long is the season.  |
| Crops in the field.  |
| Damage to cash crop  |
| Damage to crops  |
| Damaging crops   |
| Different equipment  |
| Disease, herd health   |
| Don't ruin the crops   |
| Dragline application   |
| Economics, Labor, Timing, Pit levees at sites, Equipment   |
| Employees  |
| Employees, Equipment, Cost   |
| Employees, Weather   |
| End row destruction/lack of time   |
| Enough time due to labor and weather   |
| Enough time to get to put application in field.  |
| Equipment  |
| Equipment  |
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| Equipment  |
| Equipment  |
| Equipment and crop damage  |
| Equipment and geography  |
| Equipment and timing   |
| Equipment and traffic  |
| Equipment availability and cost  |
| Equipment cost   |
| Equipment cost, Labor, Timing  |
| Equipment cost, Timing, Crop damage  |
| Equipment costs, compaction  |
| Equipment designed for row crops, Time needed during crop growing season.  |
| Equipment limitations, Farmers cooperation, Planting pressure timing, Row spacing problems with sidedress  |
| Equipment maintenance  |
| Equipment maintenance  |
| equipment that small enough to not ruin too much crop but can carry large enough volume to make it worth the return on the crop you will destroy |
| Equipment, compaction  |
| Equipment, Compaction, Crop Damage   |
| Equipment, compaction, Side-dress window in corn already very tight for how fast it grows.   |
| Equipment, compaction, Volume/ac   |
| Equipment, ground would be a larger challenge.   |
| Equipment, Labor   |
| Equipment, land terrain, compaction.   |
| Equipment, set-up time, Weather, compaction.   |
| Equipment, Short window of application, weather  |
| Equipment, Time  |
| Equipment, time  |
| Equipment, Time  |
| Equipment, Time, Crop Damage, compaction   |
| Equipment, Timing and weather.   |
| Equipment, Timing, labor, and weather.   |
| Equipment, Timing, labor, and weather.   |
| Equipment, Timing, weather, applicators  |

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| Everything ready to go like lights, brakes, no leaks, tires, hoses  |
| Extra equipment, small tanks, More skill labor  |
| Fall - Time is not being able to start early. Spring - time and compaction. Sidedress - tire with your type of bar.   |
| Fall application - early freeze and snowfall, Spring application - warm weather and rain, Sidedress - running over plants.  |
| Fall application-there's frost on the ground. Spring application-compacts the ground too much.  |
| Fall weather, shorter season, colder, sidedress, crop damage, ripping to wet in some spring.  |
| Farmer resistance, Time, Weather  |
| Farmers   |
| Field access, weather   |
| Field conditions  |
| Field conditions  |
| Field conditions, Time, Terrain, Field distance from application field  |
| Finding a manure spreader that will fit down the rows   |
| Finding available ground  |
| Finding enough help   |
| Finding good employees  |
| Finding good employees that have respect for other people's equipment.  |
| Finding help and shit.  |
| Finding help, equipment, order application  |
| Finding help.   |
| Finding workers, Getting equipment ready, Weather   |
| First, not enough time to haul all the manure in late season. Not realistic to cut gallons because of equipment is too expensive and needs the gallons to make cash flow.   |
| Fixing equipment  |
| Flow of manure in system  |
| Freeze and planning maintenance   |
| Getting all the manure applied in shorter season, full pits and weather.  |
| Getting all the manure pumped all within the time frame.  |
| Getting application done before desired planting date. Late spring and wet springs pose major issues potentially hampering highest expected crop yields.  |
| Getting equipment ready   |
| Getting every thing lined up to go.   |
| Getting everything done in the spring or in-season isn't realistic compaction in spring has been our greatest concern in spring.  |
| Getting everything ready and the weather.   |
| Getting everything ready and the weather.   |
| Getting farmers to let us run on their crops  |
| Getting good weather to work in.  |
| Getting it all done weather permitting  |
| Getting it all done.  |
| Getting manure to the fields, trying not to run over too much.  |
| Getting more farmers wanting spring application.  |
| Getting organized, weather  |
| Getting pits empty in the time allowed and being cost effective.  |
| Getting proper equipment and people that understand what needs to be done.  |
| Getting the work done in a busy spring can use a challenge would be very challenging to avoid running over crops during the growing season.   |
| Getting things ready  |
| Getting things ready  |
| Good quality help   |
| Ground conditions   |
| Ground conditions   |
| Ground conditions   |
| Ground frost and weather and being prepared with equipment.   |
| Haul it all in the fall   |
| Having enough ground to sidedress, weather, and other farm production going on.   |
| Having enough laborers  |
| Having enough time to do all the work and having too much rain, and getting too cold too soon.  |
| Having enough time to get all gallons pumped.   |
| Having enough time to get everything done.  |
| Having enough time to pump everything   |
| Having no spills  |
| having to get a tank set up and you would run all the end rows over.  |
| hell to get it done   |
| Help  |
| High precipitation, high winds, early winter or long winter   |
| Higher nitrogen levels in soil, later time to plant crops   |
| how long is the season, is it going to freeze early, is equipment going to hold up  |
| How long your season is, If the rate is high or low, weather.   |
| How long, Pit capacity, Labor, Equipment.   |
| How to apply without crop damage  |
| How wet ground is, Pit is getting full  |
| Ideal timing isn't possible for all application   |
| If the planting season could be influenced. Time management   |
| If we were to move to sidedress, would need to purchase more equipment. Would need to get farmers on board with it. We would run over crop in field, have to get through all the work before corn is a certain height. Weather would keep us out of the fields. |
| In crop season  |
| Increased traffic on the county/gravel roads, Weather conditions  |
| It may be hard to set all manure moved and out into fields within the season, Loss of money, Loss of business, busier season.   |
| Its complicated.  |
| Keeping customers happy, Finishing work, Weather, Soil conditions   |
| Keeping the plants upright and stay on the row, compaction, loading and unloading, where would do it? Off the road? Time and material to meet N needs as compared to 32%  |
| Keeping tractor cleaner   |
| Labor   |
| Labor and help  |
| Labor, Equipment, Crop damage   |
| Labor, weather length of season.  |
| Labor, weather, time in season  |
| Labor, weather.   |

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| Lack of applicators, Field conditions, weather  |
| Lack of fit conditions to reach season gallon goals   |
| Land owner  |
| Land owner  |
| Late harvest, early freeze up   |
| Less time = more risk   |
| Less time, would need higher flow rates and bigger equipment which costs more and comes with more risk.   |
| Limited options of application during season.   |
| Log disease, Paying bills   |
| Logistics and ability to get all manure hauled, a lot of sites can not hold 1 year storage at the manure site.  |
| Longer hours, shorter season  |
| Maintenance issues  |
| Making enough money to pay employees and paying for equipment.  |
| Making sure all equipment is up to date and working properly.   |
| Making sure everything is set right and switched over properly.   |
| Making sure you follow all rules.   |
| Management  |
| Management  |
| Manning some equipment and everything is ready to go.   |
| Moisture, Time.   |
| Money, Time, manpower   |
| More equipment on the roads.  |
| More traffic, Weather-rain storms, Wet ground, Timing   |
| Mother natures does not always play nicely.   |
| na  |
| Narrow Application windows  |
| narrow tires when side dressing, Time, compaction   |
| Nearly impossible to do   |
| New equipment cost for sidedress, Slower application, Liability for crop damage. Spring- Farmers don't want compaction, Neighbors get smell in spring and fall. |
| New equipment, timing, skilled labor  |
| New equipment/cost/timing   |
| New smaller equipment expense. Timing would be harder, Less efficient for labor cost.   |
| No effective way to do it.  |
| No place to go with it.   |
| No time   |
| No time   |
| not capable with the equipment for side-dress   |
| Not enough time   |
| not enough time   |
| Not enough time   |
| Not enough time   |
| Not enough time   |
| not enough time for late fall application, Compaction wet late season for spring application, Crop destruction-machinery adaptation for sidedress               |
| not enough time to be financially sound   |
| Not enough time, depends on weather and farmer getting their crops out in a timely fashion.   |
| Not enough time, Weather  |
| Not enough time.  |
| Not getting stuck   |
| Not right equipment and not enough time.  |
| Not running over crop and different equipment needed.   |
| Not running over crop and different equipment needed.   |
| Not spreading viruses, proper transportation, and routes, communication   |
| Number of employees, Wet fall, Wet spring   |
| Other jobs to do such as planting, Equipment availability   |
| People, cost, number of commercial crews, Timing of crop removal.   |
| Perfect field conditions, Time crunch, Weather  |
| Pit capacity  |
| Placement, crops disturbance, runoff, over application  |
| Planting, weather   |
| Potential yield loss from destroying crops/compaction.  |
| Preparation, Weather  |
| Prepping equipment to be ready and up to DNR Standards.   |
| Proper equipment and timing   |
| rain  |
| rain  |
| Rain  |
| Rain fall   |
| Rain fall   |
| Rain/temp   |
| Rain/temp   |
| Raises spring prices  |
| Risk of short spring season   |
| Road conditions--mud  |
| Rolling hills, time to apply  |
| Row spacing - 20 inch rows  |
| Row width, Tank tire sizes, Tank size   |
| Ruining crop by running over it in season.  |
| Rules   |
| Run out of time   |
| Run out of time applying manure.  |
| Running cover over, Timing, Special equipment you would need.   |
| running out of time   |
| Running over crop   |
| Running over crops with equipment. Compaction and timing of application.  |
| Safety  |



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| Time, help   |
| Time, labor, planting, dates, weather  |
| Time, man-power, compaction  |
| Time, Road conditions, Soil Moisture.  |
| Time, Weather  |
| Time, weather  |
| Time, Weather  |
| Time, Weather  |
| Time, weather  |
| Time, weather  |
| Time, Weather  |
| Time, Weather  |
| Time, Weather  |
| Time, Weather conditions, us verses farmer   |
| Time, weather, and enough help to get it done in a timely manner.  |
| Time, weather, compaction  |
| Time, weather, equipment, availability   |
| Time, weather, gallons, customer needs, costs  |
| Time, Weather, Temperature   |
| Time. The farmer is surely ready to get in the field as soon as he can. Apply to ground that's already been worked is a mess, and manpower. Depends on the customer. |
| Time/Busy  |
| Timeline in spring with planting.  |
| Timing   |
| Timing   |
| Timing   |
| Timing   |
| Timing   |
| timing   |
| Timing , how to apply in field   |
| Timing and compaction  |
| Timing and equipment   |
| Timing and equipment   |
| Timing and proper application without killing crops  |
| Timing and weather   |
| timing and Weather   |
| Timing and Weather   |
| Timing and weather   |
| Timing and weather   |
| timing and weather   |
| Timing and weather as known. I think are always the biggest ??? In the business. Pay attention to take care of environment.  |
| Timing of application vs total gallons needed to be applied, small timing of application in the spring, Making for a challenge to get all done.                      |
| Timing of application, weather, labor.   |
| timing will be the problem.  |
| Timing window  |
| Timing, compaction, running over crops   |
| Timing, conditions, weather conditions   |
| Timing, cost   |
| Timing, Cost of equipment  |
| Timing, damaging crops, Expense of new/different equipment.  |
| Timing, equipment costs, Land owner permission, Compaction, Weather  |
| Timing, equipment, and weather   |
| timing, getting the most out of the manure that you apply.   |
| timing, help, compaction   |
| Timing, labor  |
| Timing, manure value   |
| Timing, manure value   |
| Timing, Only small application window. Different application equipment to go between rows.   |
| timing, run over crops, lose some value  |
| Timing, The ground being fit.  |
| Timing, Volume to apply, Equipment   |
| Timing, Weather  |
| Timing, weather  |
| Timing, weather  |
| Timing, weather  |
| Timing, weather  |
| Timing, Weather, Enough labor and equipment  |
| Timing, weather, if the soil can break down because of ground temp and weather condition   |
| Timing, Weather, short window before crop too big, Can harm the plants, Need equipment to travel down row and cold compact soil                                      |
| Timing, working with farmer, weather   |
| Tire size, compaction, 6 rows at a time, timing, front wheel assist set to row crop, end rows destroyed.   |
| To do side dressing on most of southern Iowa, land is not possible, you would destroy the existing crop on the land.   |
| Too much compaction in the spring plus crops would be in the ground.   |
| Too much compaction in the spring plus crops would be in the ground.   |
| too much crop damage   |
| Too small of a window!   |
| Top Coverage vs in ground application  |
| Traffic, calibrations  |
| Training   |
| Trying not to run over too much crop bringing the manure to the field.   |
| Trying to convince farmers to use that application method.   |
| Trying to get everything done on time  |
| Use 20" row spacing so in season is not an option  |
| Volume   |
| Volume   |
| Watching the forecast for flooding, amount of rain/snow forecasted.  |



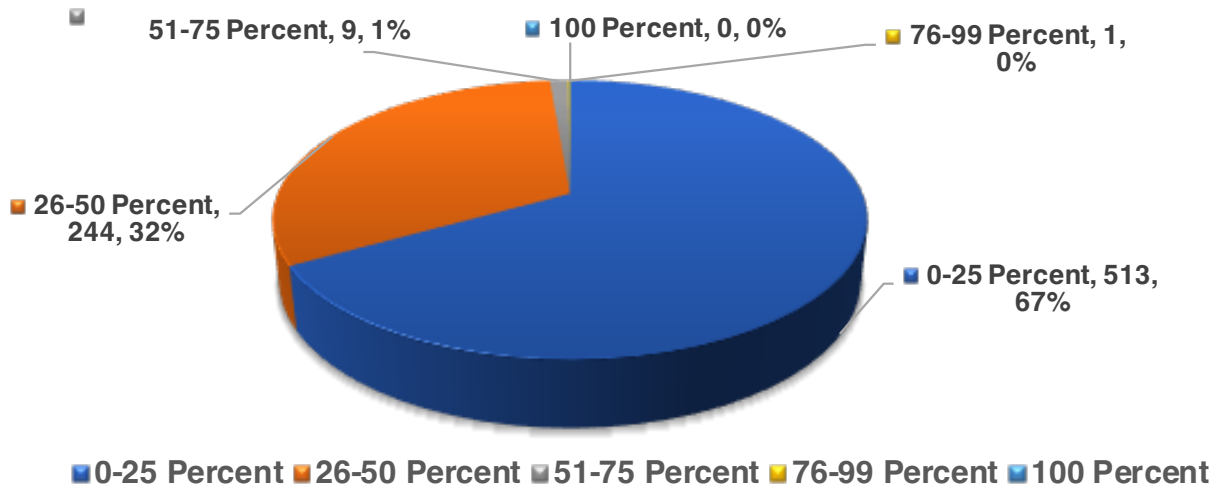




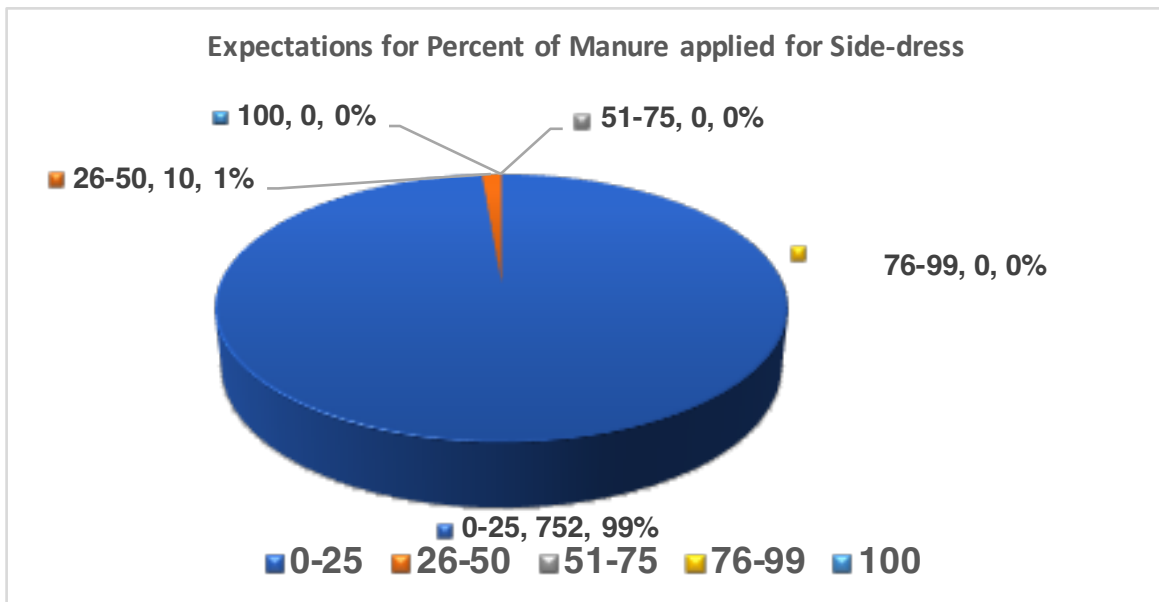
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| Weather, amount of gallons to apply  |
| Weather, amount of manure, field conditions  |
| Weather, applicator and farmer schedule (small window for lots of work ) and attitude of farmer on compaction.   |
| Weather, Applying along contours/terraces, point rows, logistics   |
| Weather, compaction  |
| Weather, Compaction  |
| Weather, compaction, Equipment, timing.  |
| weather, compaction, Odor  |
| Weather, Compaction, Pit levels  |
| Weather, compaction, time  |
| Weather, compaction, timing  |
| Weather, crop damage   |
| Weather, crop progress   |
| Weather, Diseases, Personnel   |
| Weather, Distance between site and fields on manure plan.  |
| Weather, downtime.   |
| Weather, equipment, compaction, labor availability, storage capacity   |
| Weather, equipment, crop conditions  |
| Weather, equipment, employees, land  |
| Weather, equipment, keep equipment clean   |
| Weather, equipment, labor  |
| Weather, equipment, time   |
| weather, equipment, time   |
| Weather, farmers   |
| Weather, farmers   |
| Weather, field conditions  |
| Weather, field conditions  |
| Weather, field conditions, Road conditions   |
| Weather, Getting equipment ready   |
| Weather, ground conditions   |
| Weather, Ground conditions   |
| Weather, having necessary maintenance done.  |
| Weather, if we get a lot of rain to where we are shut down for a couple of days which will then push us behind and will have to put more hours in to get done. |
| Weather, labor   |
| Weather, Labor, Equipment  |
| Weather, machine costs, labor, time  |
| Weather, manpower  |
| Weather, Not enough time   |
| Weather, not enough time   |
| Weather, public  |
| Weather, Regulations   |
| Weather, Road conditions   |
| Weather, small equipment, labor  |
| Weather, Smaller application windows.  |
| Weather, smaller window  |
| Weather, Soil conditions   |
| Weather, Soil conditions (frozen, too wet) Available gallons to be pumped, Crops harvested Early/late  |
| Weather, soil conditions, timing on crop planting/harvesting   |
| Weather, soil health   |
| Weather, soil moisture   |
| Weather, stage of growth of crop   |
| Weather, temperature, road, field conditions   |
| Weather, time  |
| Weather, Time  |
| Weather, time  |
| Weather, time  |
| Weather, Time  |
| Weather, time, compaction  |
| Weather, Time, Compaction  |
| Weather, Time, Equipment   |
| Weather, Time, too wet   |
| Weather, timing  |
| Weather, timing  |
| Weather, timing  |
| Weather, timing  |
| Weather, Timing available  |
| Weather, timing, Compaction  |
| Weather, Timing, Manpower, Equipment care  |
| Weather, timing, manpower.   |
| Weather, Timing, manure storage  |
| Weather, Timing, Owner of field expectations.  |
| Weather, working conditions, no leaks, cracks  |
| Weather; having right equipment to side-dress manure.  |
| Weather!   |
| Weather. Customers having enough open ground. Length of season.  |
| Weather/seasonal challenges  |
| Weather/time   |
| Wet conditions   |
| Wet conditions or frozen ground  |
| Wet conditions, Soft shoulders. Lack of time.  |
| Wet fields   |
| Wet season   |
| Wet soil, compaction   |
| Wet spring, Short fall, Weather  |
| Wet weather  |

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| Wet, short, fall in 2018   |
| Wet/dry, Soil compaction, Crop destruction   |
| Wet/freezing conditions, Breakdowns  |
| Who has their crops in the ground still  |
| With dry manure, would be getting the manure to the fields in time.  |
| Won't work on 20 inch rows   |
| Working ground, weather  |
| Would get less done  |
| Yield loss due to compaction.  |
| You cannot out guess weather, equipment, land availability for application and several other factors. I think it is a move in the wrong direction. |

### Expectations for Percent of Manure applied in Spring



13 c. What do you think is realistic expectation for percent of manure applied for sidedress?



14. The results of ISU studies suggested 10-45 bu/ac improvement from early manure to late fall manure, a potential improve of 33 bu/ac to spring. At \$3 corn, this would be a \$30-\$135 for fall and/or \$100 from fall to spring. What does this mean for manure value?

A big plus when applied properly.

A lot

A lot

A lot more, but a lot less due to timing

A lot when it is applied at correct time.

A positive value

A positive value

Absolutely nothing. Manure still does compete with commercial fertilizer.

Add instinct

All depends on weather.

All depends on weather.

All manure cannot be hauled during "late fall" or "spring"

Application could have a premium added to it based on of application.

Application time is very imperative.

Application timing affects is value.

Application timing should affect price of manure or application.

Apply at or below 50 degrees

Applying at the best possible time.

Applying at the right time is better towards your operation.

Applying manure closer to when plant needs are best.

Asset (manure) is more valuable with appropriate timing.

At this time with the down economy, the grower doesn't want any more increased cost so it stay the same.

Be more in the spring

Because of timeliness and field compaction and manure decomposition, fall is way better than gambling on wet spring.

Being able to put manure on will allow for greater results.

Benefits to apply late.

Best applied late fall or spring if conditions allow.

Best value of manure is when applied in fall.

Better after manure on

Better and cheaper to apply in spring.

Better applied in spring

Better applied in the fall.

Better bushel potential fall to spring

Better in fall

Better in spring

Better in spring.

Better in spring.

better in the spring but not enough time.

Better to apply in spring if possible for higher bushel.

Better to apply manure in spring.

Better to put on in spring, don't loose nutrient value.

Better to put on in spring.

Better value during spring.

Better value for fall.

Better value in the fall.

Better value in the spring.

Better value late fall or spring

Charge more for later application

Charge more money

Cheaper fertilizer more manure, control price

Compaction will be the problem

Consider manure value and timing

Cooler temperatures are better for manure value.

Cost a lot more in trucking and not enough time.

Cost goes up

Depends on crops rotation, spring application could be used in place of fall application.

Do late fall or spring if possible.

Does not loose manure.

Doesn't change--more chance for compaction and delays in planting.

Doesn't make a difference because we need every day we can get.

Doesn't matter to an applicator

Doesn't really change eit unless applicator has surplus of time.

Don't matter window to haul is short, just get hauled

Every gallon potentially attributes to improved bushels and the desire to use manure as opposed to commercial fertilizers

Everything depends on time window

Excellent

Fall application is more valuable.

Fall is a good time.

Fall manure higher price point vs spring application.

Fall manure increases the yield value

Find the correct time to apply to your field

For falling and ??? Grain prices manure is important on fertilizing crop to get the next extra bushel.

Get more out of your manure.

Gets leached longer its in field

Getting full potential

Give the lands the nutrients they need to get the extra bushel and make the extra closer

gives up a better value on spring manure.

Go late fall or early spring.

Go up  
Go up  
Goes down.  
Goes up  
Goes up  
Goes up  
Goes up  
Goes up  
Goes up  
Goes up  
Goes up  
Goes up.  
Goes up.  
Goes up.  
Good  
Good  
Good as long as you don't have compaction.  
Good for farmer/owner, but hard to time for CMS.  
good for the farmers  
Good on the money, if the compaction wouldn't take away from the profit.  
Good potential but still comes down to weather.  
Good value  
Good value  
Good yields and good for the soil  
Great benefit if it is available  
Great value  
Greater value  
Ground temperature is important.  
Has a greater value when applied and how much.  
Haul in spring.  
Haul more manure for better Nitrogen to warm the ground so you can get better bushels an acre.  
Having to talk the farmer into letting you pump in the spring.  
High value of manure, manure goes further  
Higher in the fall then spring.  
Higher prices in the fall  
Higher rate in the spring  
Higher spring value  
Higher value  
Higher value in late fall and spring.  
Higher value in the fall  
How much value to be used in the nitrogen.  
I haven't seen same results on my farm.  
I think its just a reminder of how good manure is for used when used correctly.  
I'm not sold on these number. It hink there needs to be more research.  
If ouy can get it applied and worked in the value increases. Manure has more value if transport is not excessive in cost.  
If we are to pump later in the fall instead of early fall, there will be more manure applied on top of the ground. What is the value then?  
If you believe these studies, it would add value to the manure. However, commercial fertilizer will do the same thing.  
If you put it on in early fall put addtives.  
Its valuable year round but more steady value in spring application.  
Important  
Improves bottom line, very valuable manure over commercial fertilizer.  
Improving  
In a perfect world, the late application would be the best. But you can't haul all the manure in the last week of November.  
In fall application the manure has more time to work itself into the soil.  
In perfect conditions, this could imporve manure value, but we hardly ever have perfect conditions, therefore, causing more damage to the field than we could ever gain back.  
Increase  
Increase  
Increase  
Increase  
Increase fertilizer potential for the crops during growing season make the manure more valuable.  
Increase in manure value  
Increase value of it  
Increase value plus hog barn stays warmer with manure in pit over winter.  
Increased  
Increased valuation  
Increased value  
Increased value  
Increased value if you can apply on time.  
Increased value spring apply  
Increased value. Make more profits.  
Increases a lot  
Increases depending on how much time you have to apply.  
Increases it.  
Increases it.  
Increases the value of manure  
Increases value of manure when applied in spring or late fall.  
ISU study is contrary to study on my farm. Spring compaction causes yield loss. ISU does not always get it right. I could give many examples.  
It also means rate can increase which is important to have the best for safety and a better job.  
It can fluctuait.

It could go up in value!  
It definitely increases the value of the manure.  
It goes down with early application.  
It goes up  
It goes up.  
It goes up.  
It goes up.  
It has always had a good value--agitate well.  
It has value- Cover crop uses Nitrogen  
It helps yields  
It increase depending on the time of year.  
It increase the value  
It increases  
It increases  
It is a good alternative/sub for commercial fertilizer.  
It is a viable fertilizer resource and timing of application reflects differences.  
It is better in the spring.  
It is better.  
It is good.  
It is higher  
It is higher in value when applied in the spring.  
It is important to apply at the right time. In a timely manner.  
It is important to apply at the right time. In a timely manner.  
It is important to apply at the right time. In a timely manner.  
It is increased.  
It is more beneficial to apply during the spring.  
It is more beneficial to apply during the spring.  
It is more valuable depending on timing.  
It is most likely going to be more valuable if applied later in the fall or applied in the spring.  
It is most valuable when incorporated closest to the growing season.  
It is rising.  
It is valuable  
It is very valuable for profits per acre.  
It is very valuable to the farmer  
It is very valuable!  
It is worth a lot  
It is worth its while.  
It is worth the money to apply it  
It makes it a lot more valuable.  
It makes sense to apply in the spring, closer to the growth state of the crop.  
It means the manure value could be huge in times when farmers are barely making it.  
It means you need more manure in the spring and less manure in the fall.  
It must be getting better.  
It needs to be applied in spring when possible to get more value. How about wheat or rye for seed would like to see when best to apply.  
It should go up.  
It should make it worth more, but there is the time frame in the spring to think about between application and planting. But it all depends on what the nutrient value of the manure actually is.  
It shows that it does work.  
It will be more valuable and more important to get applied at the right time.  
It will continue to go up.  
It will go up.  
It will go up.  
It would be beneficial to get started earlier know that our get it cornered totally so the value would be extremely greater.  
It would be better in spring applying for best value.  
It would be more in spring due to the increase of productivity. However, most customers do not like and most will not if its not necessary have it applied in spring.  
It's more valuable in the spring. We won't get paid more to pump it, but could be used as leverage to convince farmers its worth the compaction.  
It's valuable.  
It's a gamble but potential for higher reward on fall application.  
It's a good deal.  
Its about how much nitrogen is available to use that was kept in the soil.  
Its also improving/going up  
Its an obvious great fertilizer source.  
Its big if applied at the right time.  
Its does add more value but got not sure if it out weighs to risk of a wet spring which would be offset greatly by compaction and delayed planting.  
Its good it applied at the best time.  
Its good or better than fertilizer  
Its good.  
Its good.  
Its great for the value. But the manure doesn't have any value if it doesn't get applied. Spring applied has too much compaction.  
Its higher  
Its huge  
Its important.  
Its more valuable in the fall.  
Its more valuable late fall or spring.  
its more valuable the later you apply it.  
Its most valuable applied later  
Its quite an advantage just have to consider path compaction.  
Its valuable no matter when its applied.  
Its worth it.  
Its worth more if applied at the right time.



Its worth more in the spring.  
Its worth more in the spring.  
Its worth more to apply in the spring.  
Its worth more when applied close to crop needs, Need to look at moving to spring application.  
Its worth more.  
Its worth more.  
Its worth much more in value in the fall. Compaction is a huge problem.  
Late fall - spring application is better for farmer.  
Late fall is best.  
Late fall is best.  
Late fall is going to be better.  
Late fall manure or spring is more valuable  
Late fall much better  
Late is better.  
Late manure is more nitrogen available  
Late, more bushels  
Later application equals more b/a  
Later applications are more valued.  
Later applied manure has more benefit  
Later applied manure has more effect  
later in the fall would be more beneficial for increases in yields.  
Later is better  
Later is better  
Later manure value considerably greater, however, mother nature creates challenges.  
Later the better  
Leaching and volatilization  
Less  
Less commercial fertilizer  
Less input cost for farmer.  
Less value in early fall applications.  
Like everything in farming, timing is critical. More than manure products expand the window. If you want total control of application, do not count on custom applicators to be there when you want.  
Loose value over winter  
Lost losing value late applied.  
Lowers value due to application complication due to timing.  
Lowers value due to application complication due to timing.  
Make your decision wisely  
Makes it more valuable  
Makes it worth more.  
Makes manure more valuable. It goes to show that timing is everything.  
Makes more money  
Makes the value go up.  
Manure adds value.  
manure does have a value if you find what percentage of NPK is has and if you apply it right.  
Manure does have a value if you find what percentage of NPK is has and if you apply it right.  
Manure has good impact on soil.  
manure has more value in fall  
Manure has more value when applied closer to crop usage.  
Manure has value when doing it correctly in order to help gain higher yields of crops.  
Manure has value when doing it correctly in order to help gain higher yields of crops.  
Manure is a good alternative to commercial fertilizer.  
Manure is a natural fertilizer that can save farmers money.  
Manure is a very valuable product.  
Manure is giving the crop better yields  
Manure is great for making yields higher if done right.  
Manure is moe valuable in spring.  
manure is more valuable applied in late fall and even more valuable done in spring. Closer to crop needs the better off it is.  
Manure is more valuable in late fall.  
Manure is more valuable in late fall.  
Manure is most valuable applied in the spring, then late fall, and then early fall.  
Manure is most valuable when the crop is in.  
Manure is much better than commercial fertilizer and cheaper.  
Manure is worth it and should be applied to the best of one's knowing.  
manure is worth more closer to planting time.

Manure is worth more in the fall? Normally, we sell all the good stuff right away. We can early stockpile and get it spread right after harvest so it can then be working in. Not much spreading going on in spring, tough to do they and spray in a manner to keep farmer happy so he can plant. All depends on weather I suppose as well.  
manure is worth more in the late spring  
manure is worth more late.  
Manure is worth more later in the fall.  
Manure is worth more when applied close to the time the plant needs it.  
Manure is worth more when applied closer to the time when the plant needs it.  
Manure is worth more.  
Manure loses value the longer in the field.  
Manure should be worth more.  
Manure value doesn't change. Application time is what affects the end result.  
Manure value goes up because timing increase yield. If timing is met then value goes up.  
Manure value increase the later it is applied.  
manure value increase with less loss of nitrogen due to a later fall application due to less biologic activity and less leaching.  
Manure value increases

Manure value increases  
Manure value is a factor to consider when to apply to get the most yield from your crops  
Manure value is better early  
Manure value is going to be greater in the late fall/spring.  
Manure value is less in fall but because of weather and timing, fall is still better.  
Manure value is lost the longer its in the field without a crop to take up the nutrients. The longer nitrogen is in the field the more time it has to leach in the ground to an area where it can't be utilized or be lost in the atmosphere.  
Manure value is sustained.  
Manure value is the same-- fall value or spring value. This return on investment or additional cash improvement would require equipment, storage, and/or labor investment. I'd like to think 50-70% of this return could be directed towards these investments.  
Manure Value is worth more in the fall, but yield benefits are more consistent in the spring.  
Manure value would be higher in fall than spring.  
Manure values should be higher.  
Manure worth more when applied for next crop.  
May be worth more.  
Maybe for farmers will want it.  
Means nobody will want to start until ground is (not sure what is written) and then will have a potential very narrow window to apply too much manure resulting in pits not getting pumped and dealing with over flow and winter application problems.  
Means that manure value is great for improvement of yield.  
Means that the manure has a higher value when done late fall.  
Means the value of applying manure goes up  
Might go up  
Money  
Money  
Money  
Money  
More  
More bushel/late  
More bushels per acre the more value in the poop.  
More in spring  
More is a good alternative to commercial fertilizer  
More manure more money more bushels.  
More money  
More money  
More money  
More money  
More money  
More money  
More money for the crops.  
More valuable early  
More valuable in spring  
More valuable in spring  
More valuable to people if you can spring apply.  
More value  
More value  
More value closer to growing season.  
More value for spring manure.  
More value in fall  
More value in fall than spring.  
More value in spring  
More value in spring  
More value late in fall  
More value on spring and fall application  
More value the closer you get to plant intake  
More value the cooler the soil temp.  
More value to spring apply  
More value, more compaction  
Moving to late fall and spring applications shows increase yields, this allows better usage of manure and N uptake.  
Must be seen how warm the ground temp is.  
My ground has extra moisture and is a negative thing. My biggest factor is the amount of rainfall in that year.  
Need more farmer owned tanks to get that accomplished.  
Need to add more N to fall manure fields  
Need to use nitrogen stabilizer  
Nitrogen volatility  
Nitrogen volatility  
Not enough time in spring to risk not getting Pit empty  
Not enough time to have all done in perfect timing and weather. Its worth it.  
Nothing  
Nothing because the application cost to get things done later will offset the value.  
Nothing depends on soil conditions and timing.  
Nothing, although should pay more.  
Nothing. Not enough labor and equipment to wait. Hard to charge more for later application in frozen or wet soil.  
Nothing. Offset by spring compaction and keeping the planter out of the field. Planting date is more important.  
Nothing. When you are hauling Oct-Dec every day.  
Nutrients are better used when applied in spring.  
Obviously it adds value to the manure, which makes it a more valued input to the farmers. The biggest hinderance in this part of Iowa is the weather and our longer winters.  
Obviously its better to spring apply.  
Pays to wait until soil temps get below 50 degrees.  
Pending application times (weather)

Plan when to spread manure to maximize manure value.

Positive

Positive

Positive to crop

Positive. It comes down to economics and demand by the animal producer to dispose of the waste.

Potential increased charge

Potential increased value if producer would let you go in spring.

Potential to earn more manure value in the spring.

Price goes up during desired time of fall.

Proper application is a key in potential gains.

Proper application is important.

Proper application is key to make manure valuable.

Proper time application for the extra dollar.

Proper timing of application is critical.

Put manure on in early fall if possible, better value.

Put the manure on early as you can.

Rate and timing

Save cost too much to pump

Say it stays the same

Should be able to charge more per gallon in spring

Should be an increased economic value for the fall late vs fall early applications, should be able to charge more.

Should be lower

Should be more valuable in spring

Should be worth more at a later date.

Should be worth more.

Should increase its value.

Should raise prices for spring application, discount for early fall application.

Shows late season value

Shows timing is important

Significant

Spring application is better if it can be done.

Spring application is more cost effective.

Spring applied manure is worth more.

Spring hauling is best

Spring is better

Spring is better for a value.

Spring manure worth more or able to cover more acres.

Spring manure would be more valuable

Spring manure, 100% available, fall its 75% available

Stays the same

Take more time and use it proper

Talk to farmers

That applying late fall and spring increase the amount of nitrogen available to the corn. More profitable.

That if properly applied can increase productivity and profit.

That if the farms making money from the more bushels they will want it in the fields.

That if used at correct time, it can be more beneficial.

That is a good source of nutrients.

That is a high demand.

That is goes up.

That is good.

That it is better to put on last or spring. Which also means everybody should get their own tank so they can do it on their own time.

That manure adds more organic matter to the fields; increasing fertilizer in the ground and cutting cost in fertilizer for farmers.

The closer to growing season the better.

The closer to planting crops the manure is applied, the more use you get from it.

The closer to planting it is applied, the better.

The cooler the soil, the nutrients losses are less. This means more bushels to the farmers and less in the water runoff.

The cost value of manure is a great asset to Iowa's corn production.

The cost will go up.

The customer needs to be made aware of what the ramifications are. We can work with them to do the best job possible for the circumstances. Every year we have different problems to work through.

The fall value is or would be higher than the spring.

The impact of compaction of spring application to ??? Value of spring applied manure.

The later application the more valuable and available the nitrogen will be.

the later applied or closer to planting time the better to get the most out of the manure as possible.

The later the application, the more value is added to manure.

The later the better

the later you can possibly wait to apply, the better.

The later you put manure on the better for the farmer.

The longer manure is in the ground, the more value it loses.

The longer that a delay can occur, the more value it has.

The longer the season, the less nutrient value a farmer receives.

The manure has more value the earlier it is applied.

The manure value is better for spring, but if commercially applying of someone, the value will increase to charge but most farmers want cheaper so value will have minimal charge

The manure value is greater in late fall spring when temps are ideal, but then there is ground compaction in spring.

The manure value is very high and needs to be applied correctly.

The most likely time for higher manure value is in the spring when applied.

The need is high for manure

The nutrients are there when crops need it.

The price will go up.

The price would raise by a lot  
The value increases if it helps with more bushels to add to the crop with lower prices.  
The value is better at the proper time for a better yield.  
The value is better than paid fertilizer and cheaper input cost.  
The value is higher  
The value is higher.  
The value of each type and when you are getting applied.  
The value of manure will go up.  
The value of the manure would be more, but timeline/window to apply would be smaller.  
The value will increase as you get closer to planting.  
The values higher  
the values of manure is increasing and the importance of application rate is crucial.  
There can also be losses for applying too early.  
There is a significant increase in its value if applied in late fall or spring.  
There is more potential for more yield in spring applied so maybe more being applied in spring.  
there is more value to putting it on in the late fall. If you can't get it on in the fall, it still carries great value for putting it on in the spring.  
There may be 10-45 bu gain in perfect application. Spring application have been more challenge last 3 years.  
There should be more studies that are relative rain, temp, volume that need to be hauled in area. Spring vs fall application. Cover crops aren't that popular because of short term expense vs value--I have cover crops on my farm.  
This means your manure value is great the closer you get to the crop.  
This subject really doesn't pertain to manure haulers. Fall application is at the mercy of mother nature and spring application is the patience of the farmer.  
This would mean that the value of manure and the benefits from it are important for production Ag and bottom lines of a farmer.  
Those closer to the growing season you can put on the manure, the more N you could get out of it.  
Time is money  
Timeliness of spring applied in smaller window or late fall turning too cold to inject.  
Timely application is important. Correction application practices is important educate farmers/landowners the seasonal values of applying manure.  
Timing  
Timing can be a big deal, but is impossible for everything to be completed in that window.  
Timing has a big factor  
Timing important  
Timing in more critical than actual manure. But manure is very valuable.  
Timing is critical  
Timing is everything  
Timing is everything  
Timing is key for most value.  
timing is the key  
Timing is very important for utilizing the full value of manure.  
Timing is very important, the closer to planing the less loss value.  
Timing makes manure values increase.  
Timing of application  
Timing of application affect manure value, however weather changes often so there is not right or wrong.  
Timing of application is important. Applying below 50 temps preserves nitrogen.  
Timly application is key  
to be aware of the value of manure value.  
To maximize value of manure, applying late is better that applying early.  
To mean the manure is of the same value, but time of application is whre the most value is made.  
too much compaction in the spring.  
Too much compaction in the spring.  
too much compaction in the spring.  
Treated right-manure is one of the most valuealbe resources for farmers.  
Try to apply in best time frame  
try to apply it in the spring or sidedress  
Two different rates-- early and late fall application because everyone will want late fall application.  
Use it as fertilizer not just as waste product.  
use manure stabilizer  
Value  
Value changes with application dates  
Value depends on the year.  
Value goes up  
Value goes up  
Value goes up  
Value goes up and down in price.  
Value goes up if manure is the only variable change.  
Value increase for ideal application time  
Value is greater is later fall/spring.  
Value is higher in early fall and has time to settle in keep all your nitrogen loads.  
value may go up just a little.  
Value of a higher rate.  
Value of application needs to increase by 30%/gallon.  
Value should be higher to apply in the spring.  
Value should increase  
Value will increase, May be able to charge more, More opportunities, Fertilizer not waste.  
Varies greatly based on soil type, amount of manure, amount acres available, time and compaction.  
Very good  
Very important, very valuable  
Very valuable  
We always try and promote the value of the manure to all our landowners that receive the nutrients. We carefully respect the soil test and manure sample test to respect the 4R's of manure application. In general, spring application should be dragline only with minimal tankers.  
We can not pump all manure in late fall. Maybe they supplement Nitrogen in spring to fall applied manure.  
We don't have the decision to make it, the farmer does.

We try to use on all sights is MTM and have had real good luck. Problem spring mud and can't get applied.

Weather

Weather, compaction, Timing

Weather, timing

When applied at correct time of year would increase value of the manure.

When applied timely, there is still more money to be made.

When you apply during the fall, the manure has time to settle into the dirt and then freeze. Causing to hold in the fertilizer, then when spring comes, thawin the ground and when you go to. Plant you already have the fertilizer you need.

Will go up

Window is too small in the spring and compaction is greater. The extra time and help that would beneeded would not work with our operation!

With yields increasing, means more money for farmer and manure could be very valuable.

Worth it

Worth less due to time constraints.

Worth more

Worth more

Worth more

Worth more

Worth more depending on when applied.

Worth more if spread later in the year. Requires better management, more management = more money

Worth more in fall

Worth more in fall.

Worth more in season

Worth more in spring

Worth more in spring, we may be able to charge more for spring application.

Worth more in the spring.

Worth more in the spring.

Worth more in the spring.

Worth more in the spring.

Worth more in the spring.

Worth more money

Worth more when applied at the right time.

Worth more.

Worth more. Later is better.

Would have a big impact

Would mean more customers, and more benefit to farmers

Yes

You get more nitrogen left in the ground for crops to use if you wait until late fall to apply your manure. More bang for your buck.

you get more out of the manure in the spring, but it is tougher to get it out in the spring.

You get more value the later you apply.

You have to take your time and apply the manure right and make sure its being applied evenly!

you would require less manure the later in the season you apply.

**15. How can commercial manure applicators use this potential value in crop production to their advantage?**

Adjust timing to help farmer.  
Adjusting the time of going to a farm and apply manure.  
Advantage of more spring work.  
Advise farmer to have some manure stockpiled so they can apply late fall or early spring  
Advise the producer  
Application season longer work later into the year.  
Application time  
Application time  
Applicators can use research to prove value in manure.  
Applicators can use the research to prove value in manure as an asset to crop production.  
Applicators don't own the manure and don't need to find homes for it.  
Applicators need to be flexible, fit applicator into tight windows  
Apply at right time and help farmers make more profit show farmers it can be cost effective to hire it applied.  
Apply manure in proper conditions with the time available, apply rates in proper conditions.  
Applying manure in fall, but if everything is not able to get done in fall--apply that in spring.  
Applying the correct rate  
As above stated. Most farmers hate spring application so it's a great bargaining chip to allow it.  
As always, manure has great value, keep that in mind.  
Base application price rates on timing of application for increased profitability.  
Be able to alternate fields yearly  
Be able to sell your product for more at that specific time.  
Be respectful of manure. Know it is good value for customer  
Better application  
Better application of manure.  
Better bushels  
Better marketing from agronomist will mean higher profits.  
Better rates and more gallons.  
Better spike in prices equals better prices on application.  
Better times to haul.  
Better yields  
Better yields  
Better yields  
Better yields could possibly charge more.  
Better yields more bushels/acre.  
Better yields, Improved soils  
Better yields.  
Bigger window of application  
Bigger window of application  
Break up application timing  
Build up the land  
Business purposes (gain) Doing a good-excellent job of application.  
by doing a good job for these customers and by keeping their equipment in good working order.  
by doing a good job for these customers and by keeping their equipment in good working order.  
By education farmers comply with correct application methods to get the best results for the work being done.  
By making better management decisions with the info available.  
By proving that it is comparable to commercial so they can pay more per gallon for application.  
By putting manure timely matter will help with bushels.  
By satisfying the fields owners because to the better yields of the crops will keep having the applicators spread in the future.  
By satisfying the fields owners because to the better yields of the crops will keep having the applicators spread in the future. Also it could help gain potential customers if the farmers you spread for have good things to say about you.  
By saving money  
By trying to haul more in the spring  
By using spring applicator, this could extend the time able to haul.  
Can adjust application prices based on yield improvement (high demand = value)  
Can adjust price.  
Can convince farmers to apply manure when its most advantageous to their operation. If you can show added value, they should be open to it.  
Can expect more farmers to want manure applied in their fields.  
Can help charge more on application from desired time.  
Can hold impatient customer off on time. Can help customer understand that early isn't always better. Spring application is better.  
Can increase application income  
Can take some fall load off  
Can try for higher application charges.  
Can't- just have to haul when conditions are right- can't really be too choosy - time is short to get everyone hauled before frozen.  
Can't- not enough time to do it all.  
Can't. Its all up to mother nature.  
Charge more in some situation.  
Change more for spring application  
Change rates or change locations  
Charge a higher rate.  
Charge a little more for spring application.  
Charge a little more in spring.  
Charge accordingly  
Charge different rates for peak timing.  
Charge more for spring application.  
Charge higher rate to haul to pay for equipment.  
Charge higher rates  
Charge less  
Charge less for early manure job.  
Charge more  
Charge more  
Charge more  
charge more  
Charge more  
Charge more  
Charge more

Charge more  
Charge more  
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Charge more  
Charge more  
Charge more  
Charge more  
Charge more  
Charge more  
Charge more  
Charge more  
Charge more  
Charge more and show how good animal manure is compared to commercial fertilizer.  
Charge more at peak times.  
Charge more but not practical in a down farm economy  
Charge more fees for optimum application times.  
Charge more for application  
Charge more for application.  
Charge more for applying.  
Charge more for better timing.  
Charge more for hauling  
Charge more for ideal application time.  
Charge more for inseason application.  
Charge more for late fall application?? Otherwise, how could it possible be an advantage to the applicator?  
Charge more for late fall.  
Charge more for late manure.  
Charge more for more messing around.  
Charge more for quality.  
Charge more for specialized application timing.  
Charge more for spring application.  
Charge more for spring application.  
Charge more for spring application.  
Charge more for spring application.  
Charge more for spring applied application for timely application with better return for the farmer.  
Charge more for spring vs fall application.  
Charge more for the spring & late fall applications.  
Charge more for timely application.  
Charge more in early season  
Charge more in spring for required equipment investments  
Charge more money  
Charge more money  
Charge more money for late fall, too many customers for such a tight window.  
Charge more money to help keep equipment updated.  
Charge more the later in the fall you pump.  
Charge more to apply when it creates a better yield.  
Charge more to cover additional cost of equipment to allow for shorter application window. Will also need many more employees  
Charge more, Farmers won't pay.  
Charge more, get more equipment  
Charge more, get more equipment  
Charge more, Lower rates  
Charge more, More opportunities,  
Charge more, upgrade equipment.  
Charge more!  
Charge more.  
charge more.  
Charge more.  
Charge more.  
Charging more for a higher quality application.  
Charging more for applications  
Charging more per gallon.  
Cheaper to haul in fall than spring, better value in manure , can cut rate if applied in fall.  
Commerical applicators usually don't see the value first hand unless its their own field/crop.  
Only apping proper amounts to meet crop needs.  
Convince non animal producers that have ground the advantages that manure has to crop production.  
cost effective  
Cost farmer could be higher in the fall.  
Could charge more  
Could charge more in the late fall or spring.  
Could get more business from new customers  
Could possibly charge a little more to get more efficient equipment.  
Cover crops in fall benefits spring manure  
Cut back on fertilizer cost  
Cuts farmers input cost for nitrogen and P and K.  
Do a better job of even application and covering. No skips.  
Do all CMS get together to raise rates because of this? Perhaps be able to get by charging more in spring. Farmers want it on in fall. Then its done!  
Do an even high quality job and could possibly charge more.  
Do it when it is nice out.  
Do more in the spring if possible.  
Does not affect the applicators unless they own the fields which are being applied to.  
Doesn't matter.  
Doing a service to farmer for their advantage.  
Don't over apply every gallon needs to be used wisely.

Don't think it will help.  
Don't upcharge farmers. As soon as they make money someone wants it. Keep them happy, they'll continue to be loyal customers.  
don't know  
Dragline more valuable in spring.  
Early application adds value to your service.  
Easy sell on application. Justification for pricing.  
Encourage more application.  
Encourage people to spring apply, allows me to pump more gallons compared to only apply in fall, charge more for late fall.  
Farmer willing to take manure.  
Farmers will pay for the late application  
For improvement of the land owners bottom dollar.  
For us, there is no advantages as there is more compaction in the spring and so we apply mostly in the fall.  
Gallon per acre for maximum value  
Get more business.  
Get bigger equipment  
Get done on time  
Get farmers to use it for higher yields.  
Get it done early, but weather is a major factor.  
Get it done early, but weather is a major factor.  
Get it done early.  
Get it done on time.  
Get more business by applying in timely manner  
Get more done in the fall.  
Get more on.  
Get more poop on.  
Get people to get it done in the fall  
Get started earlier  
Getting customers to allow them to spread earlier.  
Getting more spring business.  
Give a price break for manure applied before ground temp drops below 50 degrees.  
Go late fall  
Good marketing tool  
Good selling point for manure applications.  
Half  
Happy customer will like return business  
Haul in the spring is someone wants to.  
Haul more manure.  
Haul more poop  
Haul more when it benefits more.  
Have a bigger work load, if people would be willing to take manure in the spring.  
Have manure tested for manure value.  
Have the equipment and labor to do quite a bit of the spring applied manure to try and obtain the most customers that want spring applied manure as possible.  
have the proper training to be safe out there.  
have the right equipment to best apply the right amounts.  
He should get it on in the fall.  
Hedge prices  
help add to self sustaining operation. Lower cost of fertilizer and add N an soil improvement.  
Help farmers get yields  
Help make the sale.  
Help make the sale.  
Help sell the idea of spring apply.  
Help with yields for the farmer  
Helping producer with timing  
Help spread out the season longer.  
Helps sell the service.  
Helps talk a farmer into applying manure in the spring. That will help us haul more manure.  
helps to sell the service  
Helps to set rates, Helps to know when to apply.  
Helping producers with timely application and recommend certain time.  
Higher charging for spring application  
Higher crop production = higher yields = more money for farmers = commercial applicators can capitalize with higher fees for manure application.  
Higher crop yields  
Higher prices  
Higher prices  
Higher rates, better job, more cash  
Higher yields  
Higher yields of crop, manure more valuable. Make more money on both aspects, but not enough time in fall/spring.  
How much to apply.  
How much to apply.  
How much you can apply because of what was taken off with the crop  
How to apply rate.  
I contract with a large company. There is no advantage for me.  
I don't know--hauling in the spring, but no one wants to.  
I don't raise any crops.  
I don't think there will be enough value in manure for us to make a huge difference. Some customers don't use the value to their advantage.  
I'm sure some applicators will think that they could charge more for spring application because of the % of nutrient loss is less.  
If can truly show value could increase application. Charge to help pay for sidedress equipment.  
If it has that much value it will help spread the season out and give us more time.  
If manure making them more money, can charge more. When they want it applied, can adjust price rate  
If they get paid per yield. We don't.  
If weather permits give CMS good service to farmer.  
If when upping their BPA averages, we can bump up our pumping prices.  
If you start earlier hauling, you can get more manure hauled and more money.  
If you time your application on time, you get better crops.  
Increase application rates



Increase crop production  
Increase in application fee based on date of application.  
Increase in rate & be competitive with other applicators  
Increase or decrease rates.  
Increase yields  
Increased charge  
Increases yields.  
It can be a valuable source of fertilizer when applied the right way.  
It goes ull circle, they need better crop production to pay a competitive wage to the applicators and applicator can keep equipment updated.  
It pays to use manure and reduce commercial fertilizer.  
It will help prove the yields  
It will help the crops  
It will help to start application earlier to get jobs done.  
It will help with the crop.  
It won't because if we wait until late fall or spring, as apposed to early fall, we would not be able to apply all the gallons we are responsible for.  
It would be a disadvantage, everyone would want it done in the spring. Wouldn't get it all done.  
It would be hard for most applicators to use this info because we can't wait to pump in late fall. We need to use the entire fall to operate the business.  
It would help with pricing their per gallon rates.  
It's a small window of application timing in the spring so we are limited on spring applications.  
Its all based on what you can get done.  
Justifies fees for application services  
Justify application prices.  
Keeping the rate what the farmer wants.  
Kepp your equipment in good conditions to take advange of limtied time window for application.  
Know how much to put on an acre and knowing when to put it on for greater results.  
Know when and how that's best for field  
Knowing as you're applying manure you have to do it right because it is what make crops grow even better, and that is what farmers want.  
Knowing better rate.  
Knowing the timely matter to apply manure in the ground.  
Knowing when to apply.  
Later application potential  
Less manure in fall, more spring apply would help on time.  
Less money for conventional fertilizer  
Less pay fertilizer  
Let the farmer know?  
Line up help for specific time of year to better apply  
Lots of unsafe conditions to dump in bad weather, poor driveways, not much local, long distance hauling.  
Lower input cost  
Lowering input costs of fertilizer to improve yields makes manure application an easy sell to a corn producer.  
Maintaining good soil.  
Make customer satisfied to help increase yield to help with make more profit.  
make farmer more money  
make more  
Make more business and income.  
make more money  
Make more money off of the farmer  
Make more money, charge more per acre.  
Make more money.  
Make sure everything gets applied correctly so the farmer can have good yields  
Make sure they get paid fair amount.  
Make sure they get paid fair amount.  
Making better decisions with information given.  
Manage the timing of application as to spring won't hurt you.  
Manure will always need to be hauled and applied and it cheaper that commerical fertilizer.  
Market their business  
Maybe charge more during these peak times.  
Maybe charge more. Lower rates-get to next job quicker.  
maybe move some fall application to spring and justify it to the client.  
Maybe with better quality manure, there would be need for less gallons. So you could take on more jobs.  
Money  
Money  
money!  
Money!  
Money!  
Money!  
Money!  
Money!  
More bushels more money that makes more work.  
More business in spring  
More business, charge a little more.  
More customers and potential profits  
More efficiency and speed can lead to better crops for customers.  
More income per/acre.  
More manure to haul  
More manure will be applied, Cheaper rates  
More money  
More money  
More money due to hourse and availability  
More money for better features.  
More money per acre. Good. However, farmer's resist spring application do to compaction.  
More nutrient value to the crop less bought fertilizer.  
More spring business  
More spring work.  
More yields means more income.  
No Advantage  
No advatage for applicators, just for the customer.

No fertility costs  
no value  
not a factor  
Not a factor.  
Not a smart move to charge extra when you have customers for 20 years that rotate timing with.  
Not enough  
Not enough time to do all manure hauling in spring, not enough applicators  
Not much. The farmer get the advantage.  
Not really anything.  
Not sure  
Not sure as applicators we want to as early as we can to get a full season in. Somebody has to be first.  
Not up to us  
Nothing if they don't farm and that's their sole income.  
Nothing. They try to spread more in spring on small window hope we can charge more to pay for equipment.  
Offer various types of applicators for additional sales to farmers.  
Only apply with the ground is fit.  
Perhaps could charge a premium on certain application dates.  
Pick up new customers if they have the ability to get manure on in fall over their usual applicator.  
Planning  
Position as not a disadvantage to put on in spring  
Positive value  
positive value  
Possibly be able to split apply.  
Potentially higher fees for late fall or spring application vs. Higher spring application to manage time/labor window of application.  
Potentially more income but that depends on the economy.  
Price  
Price variables throughout season.  
Prices  
Pricing  
Pricing  
Pump more gallons in spring  
Pump more in spring  
Pump more in spring if ground allows for it.  
Push more work into spring  
Put bottom of pits where more P and K are needed  
Put more on in spring.  
Put more on.  
Putting it where soil needs it most.  
Raise application prices, more value than commercial fertilizer  
Raise hauling rates, yield in crops if they have crop of their own.  
Raise prices  
Raise prices  
Raise prices  
Raise prices for more income  
Raise prices for more income.  
Raise prices for more income.  
Raise prices for more income.  
Raise prices to more income.  
Raise rates for spring application.  
Raise spreading price.  
Rates  
Reduce need for clients to purchase fertilizer and improve soil fertility, so more willing to pay commercial applicator so can spring and late fall apply.  
Repeat customer for years to come.  
Repeat customer for years to come.  
Repeat customer for years to come.  
Run lower rates and cover more acres because the manure can be used more efficiently.  
Safety is key  
Sales increasing  
Salesmen can use this to see product and figure freight weights.  
Satisfy the customer  
Satisfy the customer which could lead to more business.  
Save money  
Save money buying fertilizer  
Save money on commercial fertilizer  
Save some clients for spring.  
Schedule more for spring.  
Securing work for upcoming years.  
See results next year if it works.  
Seeing how much year you get with yields  
Sell the value.  
Sell the value.  
Selling point  
Sells manure advantages  
Short term could charge more for prime season application and stress farmers even more in a tight farm economy--longer term--it's not an advantage. Long term no get rich quick solution need to be taken into consideration.  
Should be able to increase applicator charges for last season and spring applications.  
Showing the farmer the extra value he can get by waiting till late fall.  
Shows clients the numbers, they could be earning when they appreciate manure.  
Skyrocket the price.  
So they understand the product.  
soil management for better crops,  
Soil temp under fall application can be more valuable  
Some customers will profit more than others.  
Split application timeframe window to haul manure.  
Spread cost

Spread later.  
Spread more  
Spread more in the spring  
Spread out application  
Spread out application over greater period of time.  
Spread out application timing (Bigger window)  
Spread out application window  
Spread out labor force - more months employed.  
Spread out their application window but mother nature still dictates what happens.  
Spread out time  
Spread out work load.  
Spread some work load to the spring vs. early/late fall.  
Spread workload over fall and spring.  
Spread workload over fall and spring.  
Spreading work load over larger time period possible more revenue.  
Spring application most farmers don't want compaction fall you will have usually freeze out.  
Spring would be best  
Spring would be best  
Talk to producer.  
Tell owner how valuable manure is and inject it.  
Tell the farmers what money be made. extra money for farmer.  
Tell them what you have learned here and the value of manure application timing.  
Testing will give you value of nitrogen to apply per acre to gain most potential  
The better job they do while applying could make the price of manure go up is the farmers can get good yields off of it!  
The better job you do, the more advantage for applicator and owner. Better yields, call you back.  
The fees  
The later they are told to apply, it will cost more to put it on.  
The later you apply the manure, the more the applicators could charge.  
The manure has to be applied in a timely manner.  
The more bushels that you improve their crop directly correlates to application monetary rates.  
The more farmers that realize the field advantage and soil quality benefits, the more farmers will want to use it therefore more business for manure pumpers.  
The more you can give to the farmer, the more you can expect back in jobs/work and you can charge more instead of less.  
The more you give the farmer, the more you can expect back.  
The only think I can see is for the manure applicators that are not busy enough. They might get more business. And if they are not busy, then there's a reason that they are not busy. Probably a poor quality job.  
The window is too short. You can't get everyone done in the time you are suggesting.  
Their products are more valuable.  
There are way too many variables involved to be able to market late fall and early spring manure at a higher application price. There is not enough time to apply all manure at that specific time.  
There is no advantage, too much to haul in short time frame. People have too much time on their hand to tell someone how to do a job they have never done.  
They can ??? That to determine what they can potentially make for that year.  
They can adjust rate/cost of application.  
They can adjust their rates  
They can charge according to what the demand is.  
They can charge manure value different depending on yield or timing the manure is applied.  
They can charge more and that paying a little for it is cheaper than commercial fertilizer.  
They can charge more for a specific time of application.  
They can charge more for manure applicator and use the money to buy better equipment to better the application process.  
They can charge more per gallon.  
They can charge more.  
They can charge more.  
They can encourage farmers to apply manure in the spring to help reduce their fall work load.  
They can get it done in a timely manner.  
They can keep raising prices.  
They can make more money by doing it certain times.  
They can put more on to increase bushels/acre  
They can save people time and make money.  
They can split up some of their application.  
They can split up their applications to more spring time applying.  
They can start charging more for manure being applied since it is boosting the bushels per acre  
They can try to charge more for the manure. However, commercial fertilizer will do the same things so by the time you get the application charge figured in, you can not charge for the manure.  
They can't  
They can't. It's not their property. They are nutrient relocation specialists.  
They can't. They are a commercial business regulated by competition that will do it for less.  
They have it, only cost fuel time Yields more crop so should be more valuable.  
They have more time to get it done in fall and know it's done.  
They have no say.  
They will be able to charge more for manure because the farmers will want it more.  
They will be able to find extra crop ground to be able to get rid of the manure. Easy to find places for manure to go.  
They would have more knowledge of the farmer expectations.  
This value can be used to the ??? Be use without their application the farmer may lose valuable crop on top of this. A custom applicator may increase value by including a precise management solution.  
Time the manure application to get higher pay.  
Time x cost  
Timely application can increase profit.  
Timely hauling  
Timing  
Timing  
Timing  
Timing  
Timing in application.  
Timely hauling.  
To be able to charge more  
To better understand how to best improve their yields.

To contour manure where it was applied for no runoff or movement throughout the field.

To convince clients to apply in these better times frames, to help with raising application prices.

To do better job of application

To earn more money

To get higher yield by applying manure.

To help convince more customers to move to spring application in order to spread out their work load.

To help farmers determine when to apply the manure.

To help other farmers see the advantage of manure in their crop product.

To help the environment more.

To improve crops

To justify cost per gallon on pumping.

To justify the cost of application and the added value of manure to the soil.

To know the nutrient value of the manure to use to get the right amount of nutrients for the field.

To know what time to put manure on.

To know when the best time to apply manure is.

to look at the optimal time of application and go for it.

To look out for hteir customers and talk to them about whaty they have learned here and about application timing.

To make a business

To make more money

To make sure you know the rate for the field you are hauling in so you know how many gallons of manure to put on an acre.

To maximize the right time to haul and apply manure to help with increaed yields/may increase manure value.

To move customers from fall to spring.

To pick up more farmers if ground in needed for application.

To raise prices to show value of manure.

To realize how valuable manure really is.

To spread more gallons in the spring.

To try and apply in a timely manner, weather permitting.

To try and get farmers on board with spring application. I would NEVER suggest early to late fall. We already run out of time n the fall when ground fressses.

We hate being limited at beginning of fall.

Too risky to promise to et all applied in spring

Tough to od because most farmers are impatient in the spring and don't want compaction.

Try and get more people to put on in the spring.

Try and hold off applying the manure as long as possible.

Try to apply in good weather conditions.

Try to convince more farmers to apply during the spring.

Try to do more in spring but most have numbers to occupy, most farmers don't want spring applications so profit has to outweigh application rate charged.

Try to get as much manure as possible to get on in fall.

Try to get customers to take more spring N application move more of workload to spring.

Try to get more clients in spring

Try to get more done late fall and early spring.

Try to get more people to put on in spring.

Try to get more producers spread over the 2 seasons.

Try to talk farmers into it.

Use a stabilizer with application

Use it to get more fields to spread on.

Use it to make decisions. If they're going to get that increase, they can reinvest it into seed, equipment, or fungicide applicaton or a seed treatment next season. Maybe we can harge more to update applicator equipment.

Use less commercial fertilizer, but only if the weather is working in my favor to make the manure useable.

use more productively.

Use the manure they have to help grow better crop. Charge more for application. Able to purchase newer more mender, safer equipment

Usually, conditions are worse in the spring than in fall, so not much advatage to spring application.

Utilize a by product

Value of application needs to increase by 30%/gallon.

Wait until late fall

Wait until warmer weather to apply.

Wait until warmer weather to apply.

Wait until warmer weather.

Warmer weather and ground is soft.

Way they can change their rates and how much they apply.

We can charge more for application fees because they are getting better value.

What time to put it on.

What to put on to grow the best crop possible.

When and how the apply it

Wider application window.

Will greatly spread out application season if you have customers for fall and spring application.

Won't help manure applicator much less they have surplus of down time.

You are able to stockpile in field prior to spring application.

You can charge more for peak application times.

you can show this to your clients to explain your prices more accurately.

You could apply later in the season and apply manure in the spring.

You could potentially charge more but there isn't enough time to do the bulk of pumping in the spring or in-season.

You know you did it correct.

**16. What are the top five most important transportation tips you would tell a new employee before they go on the road for the first time?**

1. Act as if nobody can see you or your equipment 2. Signage/working light 3. Follow all laws of the road even if exempt 4. 100% attention to road and drivers 5. NO CELL PHONES!

1. Cell phone, 2. Speed, 3. Know the route, 4. Watch for traffic, 5. Have exit plan

4 wheelers are idiots, Trust no one, Loaded tank has right of way, stay off phone, watch corner and the shoulders.

All lights-flashers working, Go slow, Pay attention to traffic, Bridge signs, Numbers to call if needed.

All lights-flashers working, Go slow, Traffic, Bridge signs

Always be aware of stopping distances required.

Always drive defensively, Watch your speed, Watch your turns and drives, Never think other drivers what your hauling or how fast or slow you can travel. Make sure warning lights are visible.

Always make sure hitch is locked, Use lights, Use turn signal, Always go on shoulder.

Always take wide turns. Do a thorough pre-trip. Pay attention to your surroundings. Don't get distracted while operating. Listen to the oldtimers, they usually have experience.

Always use flashers, watch for other vehicles, don't get distracted, don't drive faster than conditions allow.

Attention to traffic, Be aware of traffic when turning left, Soft shoulders on gravel, Be aware of ditches in field, Make sure all flashing lights are working.

Avoid people

Avoid people.

Avoid town and busy roads.

Aware of surroundings, Use mirrors, make sure equipment works properly, Take corners slow, Hazards are on, Pay attention to road, No multitasking

Be alert

Be alert of traffic, be alert of loads

Be alert, Monitor road conditions, Pre-trip inspection, Don't over-fill, Yield to others.

Be alert, Stay away from soft shoulders, Keep speed down, Always stop at intersections, Check equipment for cracks and/or leaks.

Be aware and cautious, Know the Rules, No leaks or trash, Proper weight & equipment properly repaired, Safety Checks, Wash/clean

Be aware of surroundings

check implements before transpiration, Check lights, tires and connections, Always wear your seatbelt.

Be aware of the potential push of product behind you, Stopping or turning, Drive 1 mile ahead of you, anticipate the worst.

Be aware of what you are hauling

Be aware of your surrounding at all times.

Be aware of your surrounding at all times.

Be aware of your surroundings, Use hazard lights, Use seatbelt, Plot the best way from site to field, Don't rush.

Be aware, Drive slow, Use lights, Check equipment often, No phone use

Be careful

Be careful

Be careful

Be careful

Be careful going down the road.

Be careful, Be attentive, Obey laws, If tired- take a break.

Be careful, be safe, do not hurry

fast

Be careful, Check vehicle, Check lights, check tires, Watch out for smaller vehicles.

Be careful, follow the rules

Be careful, Slow down, Watch out for the other guy, Lights on, What field are you spreading?

Be careful, Stay away from the edge of the road, Set a speed limit for pulling a loaded tank.

Be careful, use mirrors, be defensive driver, take wide turns, watch field conditions for the load you are carrying.

Be careful. Slow down.

Be cautious of surroundings, know your route, know how to vehicle handles, check over the vehicle and lead, obey all laws, be careful.

Be cautious, take time, avoid spills, obey traffic signs, avoid traffic,

Be extra careful, Be aware, Check equipment, Maintain equipment, Everyone else has right of way.

Be licensed Have all paperwork, Be informed, Be proactive, Be safe.

Be patient, Be aware

Be patient, Look out for traffic, Check lights, Close trap

Be safe

Be safe

Be safe, Do a pre-trip inspection, Know the DOT transport rules, Are they certified to haul? Stop and call if they are unsure of anything.

Be safe, Do not use cell phone, Slow and steady, for you get tired--STOP! Always pay attention to your surroundings.

Be safe, Follow laws, Move off to the shoulder, Check lights

Be safe, Speed limit, Be aware where your driving, Check your rig-tires, engine, box

Be safe, stop a intersections, take it slow

Be safe, Watch for cars and trucks.

Be sure they know how to handle equipment. Inspect equipment-everything functions properly. Obey all traffic laws and regulations. Control their speed and travel safely. Signage is proper.

Be very careful, call if something happens,

Be careful and drive within limits of conditions.

Biosecurity, Slower driving, Trust no cars, Slow for tracks, Always stop

Bridge signs, Traffic

Bridges, Traffic, Fastest route, Houses/Town, Road conditions

Bridges, traffic, secure load, weight limit, pre-trip inspection.

on.

Carry your license with you. Watch for other vehicles, control your speed, check your braking ability, Yield to right of ways.

Cell phone, Phone numbers, Manure card, Lunch, Registration.

available.

Check all valves and lids, lights and signs on truck and tank. Slow and cautious. Take wide straight routes. No phones.

Check bridge weight

Check equipment, drive slow, lighting,

Check equipment, Follow laws, Use your head, Use lights, Use Slow Moving Vehicle sign

Check equipment, for all working lights and no broken, Clean equipment, Know of anyone with diseases, Do not pick up hitchhikers, Check for contamination on equipment.

Check equipment, Go slow, Be safe, Stay off phone, If tired-quit.

Check equipment, Go slow, Be safe, Use mirrors, Obey all signs/speed limits

Check equipment, go slow, Be safe, Use mirrors, Use flashers, check safety chains.

Check equipment, Go slow, Pay attention, Use hazards, Try to keep the road clean.

Check equipment, Go slow, Wide turns, Maintain proper distance for stopping, If accident and able to call for help immediately.

SAFE.

Check equipment, Red light and amber light, Check weight, Slow moving sign, MMP

Check everything

Check everything over, check flashers, pay attention, take your time, clean mirrors, stay right by the yellow line.

Check following--front lights, back lights, road conditions, surrounding traffic, Best route.

Check for bridges, try to avoid, stay away from highways if possible, make sure all hazard lights are operational, stay over as far as possible, check your slow down speed.

Check lights-reflective signs-signage, Watch for others, Watch your speed.

Check lights, Brakes, tires, chains, hook-up

Check lights, Check chains, Check tires, Check load

drivers.

Check lights, Use indicators, Give yourself extra time to start and stop, Be patient, Be responsible.

Check lights, Watch bridge weights, Check Equipment, Watch other drivers, Strap down loose loads, Slow moving signs

Check lights, Watch driveways, intersections and your tank, Make sure your not spilling shit, Turn radio off.

Check load, Take same route, make sure your dumping in right spot

Check mirrors for cleanliness and tire pressure. Know next destination, Check chains and hitch pins for safety, Slow moving and flasher lights are clean

Check mirrors, Check Pin, Watch wheels, Watch bridges, Slow down when around intersections and other cars.

Check mirrors, Use safe driving techniques, Ask questions, Don't track on the highway.

Check over the rig before going on the road, Stay alert, Make sure all lights are working, Pay attention to other drivers, Do not get too close shoulder of the road when loaded.

Check safety lights, Most direct route, Slow moving signs, Be safe, Be cautious, No spills

Check that all lights are working, Be sure to know all laws for equipment, Don't drive too fast, Eliminate distractions, Proper signage.

Check things over, Drive slow, Check chains and tarps, Down follow too close, Use blinkers and flashers.

Check things over, Take your time, Check chains and tarps, Down follow too close, Use blinkers and flashers.

Check tires, Go slow, Use Flashers, Watch for traffic, Make sure safety chains are connected.

Check tires, hitches, Know your load, brakes, lights.

Check tires, lights, hoses, everything hooked up, mirrors.

Check tires, Look over all lights, Check brakes, Know your load.

brain

Check twice. Be aware of surrounding, Use mirrors-don't turn your head, Stay focused, No texting and driving.

Check your equipment-what youre driving and towing. Turn your flashers on and make sure you have proper lighting and it works. Drive safely according to how much weight you're pulling. Give half of the roadway to traffic. Be safe.

Check your lights, Know your route, Go at safe speed, Keep 2 way on or cell phone, watch out for other traffic.

Check your surroundings, Be safe, Make sure everything is working properly, Make sure there is a slow moving sign and flashing lights, Check both ways before crossing roadways

for a while if fatigue sets in, Never get in a hurry, Do not let others on the road influence your emotions.

Clean all windows, Make sure flashers can be seen, Make sure you look at all times, Go slow, Pick a route that doesn't have a lot of cars.

Clean boots, Clean tires

Clean windows, Clean mirrors, Always pay attention to mirrors, Don't pull out in front of vehicles, Let someone know if you get tired.

Clean windows, mirrors and lights and blinkers, Check all light that they work. Drive defensively and most drivers on the road with us are in a hurry and pass us illegally, so pay attention. Wear seatbelt and stay off phone.

Common sense, pre-trip inspection, have a good plan of action, have contact numbers.

Confiscate smart phones. Use company provided dumb phones.

Control down hill speed, Careful turning, Beware of other drivers, Careful of people passing, Avoid dense traffic

Could your load, No leaks or load loss, If spillage contact manager, pay attention to site

Distance from structures-wells, ponds, rivers, streams, homes.

DNR card, Stay focused, go through the vehicle to see if your comfortable to drive, Check tires,

Check lights, Make sure you have enough clearance when driving.

DNR spill number, call sheriff if you have a spill, watch shoulders of roads for softness, never take over half of the load, tell them manure will kill fish around a stream spill.

Do a pre-trip! Stay in your lane! Check behind you before you turn left to make sure someone isn't trying to pass. Always yield when on backroads. Always go over your route before leaving.

Do Not go into Barns, Stay on designated routes, Only enter into a safe work environment, The least amount of handling manure is best, Keep lean as possible, Don't track manure down the road, Dive thru the field a distance to "clean" tires, Stay hauling 1 site at time, Clean & follow new site rules, Communication is key.

Does not apply.

Don't wreck

don't crowd shoulder too much, Make sure lights are working, Pay attention, Don't race around a corner, Watch for passing traffic.

Don't drag onto the road.

Don't drink, Drive straight, Communicate problems.

Don't drive distracted, Have proper signage, Wear your seatbelt, Get hand free device, You don't have to drive as fast as the tractor can go if you don't feel comfortable.

Don't drive too fast, Leave time to stop, Keep the rig on the road, Watch out for people who don't know how to drive in the countryside with sharing the road with large equipment.

Don't go faster than you can steer.

Don't have a spill-if there is-stop spill as soon as possible.

Don't hit anything

Don't look at your phone, use for hazard lights, adjust your mirrors, when turning left at intersections of driveways, look back; keep mirrors and windows clean

Don't oversteer. Go slow. Watch mirrors. Careful turns. Pay Attention where the other tanks are.

Don't roll it, stay off the phone, pay attention, know how equipment handles, understand the dangers of poo hauling.

Don't rush yourself, respect other drivers, clean reflectors and lights, be careful when filling tanks.

Don't rush, A lot of weight, Safety, Accidents cost more than a minor loss of production.

Don't spill

Don't spill on the road, No cell phones, Pay attention, Ask questions, Take your time.

Don't spill on the road, No phones, Slow, Check road mirrors.

Don't spill, Drive the speed you are comfortable driving down the road, Drive smart, Make sure your tank steering is on, Keep equipment clean, Always pick up tool bar and turn off PTO.

Don't spill. Don't hit anyone. Make sure toolbar is up. Be efficient.

Don't spill. Don't hit anyone. Make sure toolbar is up. Be efficient.

Don't talk on the phone, No texting, Drive straight, Pay attention, Don't drive too fast.

Don't Text, Don't talk on cell phone, Pay attention to all traffic, Make sure all lights are working, Obey stop signs.

Don't touch your cell phone, be careful of soft shoulders/holes/obstacles, take your time/know how to keep speed under control, look ahead and see potential problems, always use signals and check mirrors before turning, but expect others not to notice/observe your signals.

tailgate.

Drive according to conditions, Don't speed, Manure sure blinkers are clean, Check tank before going on road, Stay off highways as much as possible.

Drive as if you don't have brakes, Corner slowly, Slow down when meeting oncoming traffic, Don't get too close to the shoulder on soft gravel roads.

Drive at safe speeds, Wide turns, Make sure toolbar is up before moving tanks, Make sure you listen to Bart, Ask questions, Keep tractor clean, Drive slow if you have mud on tires.

Drive careful, Seat belt, Wide turns, Don't spill, Check all lights and turn signals.

Drive carefully. Check for gases.

Drive defensively, Stay in your lane, Control your speed, Don't go on the road overweight, Plan your route a head of time

Drive defensively, Wear seatbelt, Never exceed speed limit, Flashers are ALWAYS on! Always perform walk around before getting in and operating.

Drive safe

Drive safe, Make sure load is tarped, Don't over load, Don't forget your CMS card.

Drive safe, Slow and steady, other drivers are big hazard, No cell phones down road.

Drive safe, Take your time, Slow around corners, Make sure door shut, Make sure brakes and lights working.

Drive safe, watch other motorists

Drive slow, Be safe, Watch for other vehicles.

Drive slow, Careful on hills, Watch curves, Watch traffic, Check lights

Drive slow, Get used to the equipment, Never think you have mastered it. Always feel some fear. Always be careful.

Drive slow, Take your time, Take corners slow, Don't break anything, Don't spill.

Drive slow, take your time, Use all safety precautions, Get used to the tractor, Ask questions.

Drive slow, turn slow, look around

Drive speed you feel comfortable, pay attention to surrounding, Check equipment often, Make sure steering is on when needed and off when it need to be.

Drive straight, Don't talk on phone, Don't tip over, Don't drink, don't smoke.

Drivers are idiots, use signals, Expect to still be passed, Empty tanker hugs shoulder, Loaded tankers right of way, Don't use brakes to slow down-use gravity, Don't touch my snacks, Watch toolbar and mailboxes.

Driving tractor stay as far to right as possible, Run flashers, Always be aware, Agriculture has the right of way, Watch out for shoulder or edge of road being soft.

Emergency kits. Take your time. Use hazards. Communicate. Plan routs for safety.

Equipment check list, Proper Signage, MMP, Check weight, Contact numbers

Equipment serviceability, safety, DOT requirements

Expect drivers not to wait. Slow and steady. Watch the edge.

Field condition, Road condition, Speed, Unluck steering, Rate and separation distances

Flashers and lights on equipment, Stay on your half of the road, Check tires and hitches, Keep speed down, Watch for traffic around you.

Flashers and sign visible.

Flashers and sign visible.

visible.

Flashers, Lights on, Follow embargos, Stay on 1/2 road, Follow laws.

Flashers, Lights on, Follow embargos, Stay on 1/2 road, Follow laws.

Focus on the task at hand--no cell phones or other distractions, No need to rush--1 incident can cost more time than driving slower, Obey all traffic rules, Be courteous--respectful and mindful of other traffic, Drive in the same manner you would if your mom or grandma was riding with you.

Fold the tool bar, Lift the tool bar, Lights on, Safe speed, Careful turning, Stay off your phone.

Follow rules, Pay attention, Avoid getting material on roadways, Watch Power lines, Don't expect others to see you.

Follow rules, Pay attention, Avoid getting material on roadways, Watch Power lines, Don't expect others to see you.

Gear down before hills, Make sure knives pump are off and up before going down road, make sure all mirrors are positioned correctly to see behind you, Don't get over too far when meeting others on the road, Make sure you are seen clearly in dark with proper lights and flashers.

Get comfortable with the equipment before working with it. Work slower and more aware of the area until you feel comfortable getting to full speed.

Get the Big Picture, Take it slow, Get used to vehicle, Look out for other guy, Drive defensively, plan which roads to use, Be rested, Log time, Check truck.

Go slow

Go slow

Go slow and take your time, Get familiar with equipment, Know your surroundings, Use flashers/safety equipment, Know who to contact in case of emergency.

Go slow and take your time, Never lose respect for your equipment.

Go slow first, concentrate, be aware of meeting vehicles, slow down on time and enough for stops or turns.

Go slow until comfortable with equipment or surroundings, Learn machinery controls--steering and brakes, Use warning flashers, Have some sort of communication with other employees, Be certified.

Go slow until you are comfortable with equipment.

Go slow until you are confident.

Go slow until you are familiar with the machine.

Go slow until you feel comfortable going faster, No distractions, Be alert, Pay attention

Go slow, be alert, cautious around curves

Go slow, Be aware of your surroundings, Make sure to use your mirrors, Check tank before leaving the field, Toolbar up? PTO off?

Go slow, Be aware, Give other's room

Go slow, Be defensive driver, Look over vehicle before use, Avoid towns, If you cause a spill--inform boss as soon as possible.

Go slow, be safe

Go slow, Call if spill

Go slow, Communication, Don't Spill, Don't know--Ask!, Pay Attention!

Go slow, Don't get too close to the shoulder, Slow down at drive, Use flashers.

Go slow, don't spill on road, be cautious!

Go slow, Keep watching equipment, Keep an eye out for traffic, any roadway issues, Checking for leaks all the way through the load.

Go slow, Learn equipment, Know your surrounds, Turn on flashers, Know who to call in case of emergency.

Go slow, look and be aware of surrounding, do not back up tank, you can't see behind you.

Go slow, Pay attention, Be careful

Go slow, Stay on your side of line, Always yield, Plenty of room to stop.

Go slow, take your time, look both ways

Go slow, Where to pass, There field is, What way to go.

Go slow.

Go slow. Be aware of surroundings. Use Caution. Use blinkers. Use common sense.

Go slow. Increase stopping distance. Know where other tanks are. Take it easy on hills. Don't turn too tight.

Go slow. No sharp turns. Don't spill. Don't be on the phone driving down the road.

Good working lights, Look closely before turning left or right, Road conditions

Gravel rd- stop at corners. Too many uncontrolled 4 ways. Soft edges.

paperwork

Have all safety equipment working, Know the equipment you are operating, Know safe speed for what you are hauling, Drive safe, Watch out for other drivers

Have CMS number located on vehicle. Correct vehicle and personal registration. Know weight limits for vehicle/bridges. Know the routes you have to take. Know where to stock pile, away from residence/waterways.

Have DNR permits

Have flashers on, Have brakes locked, Drive slow, Yield to traffic.

Have your DNR Permits.

Have your flashers on, check mirrors before making left turn.

Have your license, The best route, What field you are going to, Manure sure the animal don't die when pumping.

Having our CMS number, being safe, proper training.

Human care, control, certification, contain, safety

I go at a comfortable speed, don't push it. Watch your surroundings--know what's going on around you, Check your equipment before you take off, Know your route and obstacles to avoid or watch out for, If you're not comfortable--let someone know so you can get help.

I have only 1 rule. No Chances--always be safe first, always tomorrow! No leaks, Report spill.

Inspect truck every day before going on the road, All lights working, all tires must be correct, all breaks must work, All loads secured or covered.

Inspect truck. Secure or tarp the load. Pay attention to road conditions. Make sure you're unloading at correct destination. Know who to call in case of spill.

Keep control, No Leaks, Route has no bridges, Lights work, Check tires.

Keep covered, Ask questions, Drive careful, Stay in sight/hearing, Understand routes

Keep it on the road

Keep it safe

Keep it slow. Take no chances. Keep all equipment clean. Report all spills. Keep all records up to date.

Keep lights clean. Stay on your side of road. Load tank has right away. Proceed with caution. Make sure equipment is road ready.

Know bridge limit, Stopping distance, Drive slow, Make sure lights are working.



Know equipment, Clean equipment, Lights work, Who has diseases, Have clean shoes and clothes, Antidisease killer spray.

Know rules, Give right of way, Check equipment, Stop if something doesn't feel right, Call manure if something may be a hazard.

Know the route, Drive slow, Clean signs and flashers, Stay off electronic devices, Make sure they are comfortable with the equipment they are operating.

Know the vehicle. Know the load. Mechanically sound. Signage. Rules of the road.

Know where you are going, Take your time, Be aware of everyone on the road.

Know your limits, Know the limits of the vehicle, Don't push the limits of the vehicle, If you are uncomfortable or unsure-don't do it, Follow all safety labels, signs, and laws.

Know your route, Allow more stopping distance for large equipment, Keep windows clean, make sure Slow Moving Signs are on equipment, Predict what other traffic will do around you so you can react.

Know your speed, Know how long it takes to stop, Acceleration is a lot slower, Lighting very important, Slow turn necessary.

Know your surroundings, know the piece of equipment you are driving, know how to drive it, always watch for other drivers-they don't care about you, check your equipment over before you start.

Know your surroundings.

Know your surroundings.

Know your surroundings.

Know your truck, Know your load and response numbers, Know road conditions and routes, Know weather condition, Know as much on dumpsite as possible.

Know your vehicle, Pay attention, Know your surroundings, Be aware of others.

Know your vehicles capabilities--stopping distance, take your time, be well rested, watch for distracted drivers, don't be distracted

Leave half the road, Take it slow, Every load inspect your wagon, Flasher and lights, Clean flasher and light and slow moving sign

Leave phone in pocket, Pay attention to other people, stop & let people pass on narrow roads, Use correct speeds.

Licensed, Slow down, Check equipment, Be aware of surroundings, Lights/Mirrors

Licenses intact. Equipment passes inspect. Follow DNR regulations. Biosecurity. Know your route (embargos) Certification, Plan ahead.

Light working, Weight limit, Width of road, Speed, Radios

Light, tires, brakes, tie downs.

Lighting, safety, be careful, laws, a plan.

Lights and flashers, Speed and conditions, Cars won't slow down when meeting on road.

Lights cleaned off, Clean windows

Lights on, Flashers, wings up on tank, Take turns slow, stay alert.

Lights work properly. Make sure load is secure. Use defensive drivers. Slow the steady. Keep an eye on load and equipment hauling load.

Lights work. Don't spill. Use blinkers. Give vehicles right of way. Give half of road.

Lights working and are visible, Clean windows, Can you see out of mirrors, Use your entire lane.

Lights, flashers, brakes, turn signals are all working; Watch for traffic

Lights, Mirrors, Be aware, Slow down, Use Flashers.

Lights, Securement, traveling speed, Pay attention, Hooked up properly.

Lights. Check Roads. Keep tractor clean. Slow down. Keep close eye on cars.

Load securement, Safety awareness, Pre-trip inspections.

Loaded tank has right of way. Loaded tank don't get off travel road. Keep 2 way loud enough to hear/talk to other operators.

Loaded tank has right of way. Loaded tank don't get off travel road. Keep 2 way loud enough to hear/talk to other operators.

Lock brake pedals together, Seatbelt, Hazzard lights, Check connections like chains and pins, Check tires for inflation.

Lock brakes, Wear seatbelt, Turn Flashers on, Check road conditions, Pay attention.

Look ahead for potential hazards. Always leave flashers on even in field and at site. Maintain a safe speed. Leave plenty of stopping distance. Know your route that you're going to take ahead of time.

Look around, No phone, Check your vehicle for safety signs, Know the road conditions, Listen to those around you.

Look both ways twice, Make sure flashers are all cleaned off, Never assume there's no one behind you, Go slow and get to know your weight, Going fast doesn't gain you any time.

Look Both ways, Slow down, No cell phone, Stay alert, Ask questions, Slow down in advance

Look Both ways, Slow down, No cell phone, Stay alert, Ask questions, Slow down in advance, If tired, stop running.

Look both ways. Always check mirrors. Always check hydraulics. Make sure hazards are on. Watch for traffic trying to pass while you are turning.

Look out for other vehicles.

Look out for the other drivers and assume they are not looking out for you/us. Be cautious, Be alert, Be courteous, Be sensible.

Look over rig. Make sure lights are working and on. Know proper weight limits. Know route and road conditions. Make sure rig is hooked up properly. Only drive as fast as you feel comfortable and can handle the rig.

Look over what your driving. Have spill number. Know who to run what your driving. Know the roads. Look, listen, and go slow at first.

Look. Stop. Go slow. Make sure tank is in drivable condition. Stay on your side of the road or stop when meeting another vehicle. Make sure road will handle the equipment. distance.

Make sure all lights work, Manure sure windows and mirrors are clean, Check tire pressure, Make sure tires are in good condition, Watch out for dumb drivers on the roads.

Make sure equipment is properly hooked up, proper slow moving vehicle sign, proper signage of the applicator, all parts of manure tank in track no parts dragging, look both ways and be very careful.

Make sure flasher and lights are clean. Loaded tank has the right of way. Be aware of surrounding. Watch out for stupid drivers.

make sure flashers work, mirrors and windows clean

make sure hazards are on, Go slow, Take your time, Manure sure toolbar is up, Make sure tank PTO is off

Make sure lids are closed. Have all paperwork. Make sure there are no leaks on truck or trailer. Pay attention to what you're doing on the road and in the field.

Make sure lights are working and visible. Don't spill on the road. Yield half of the road. Use turning signals. Give vehicles right of way.

Make sure lights all work and are on, make sure signage is on, don't go faster than conditions allow, Get tired-stop applying, know your application instructions and have emergency contacts.

Make sure lights work.

Make sure lights work. Tank is heavy so it takes awhile to stop. Check tires. Know the route.

Make sure no leaks, Proper route to take, Pay attention to road and surroundings, Comply with all the rules, Operate in a safe manner.

Make sure they are comfortable operating the machinery. Make sure they know what their doing-maybe ride a couple of rounds with them to make sure. Make sure tractor and tank flashers are working. Pre-trip inspection, if they have questions, have them call the boss.

Make sure they are lit up in back.

Make sure things on the tank are in good shape, Seals, signage, truck and tank are in good condition, Make sure you are certified.

Make sure you have business license, Keeping a record of where manure was applied.

Make sure you have your sign in place, road conditions, traffic, make sure your hazard lights are working.

Make sure you hook all safety chains. Make sure to read upon rules. Take your time.

Make sure your flashers are on. Don't drive too fast. Be aware of surroundings. Don't crash. Make sure you aren't spilling manure.

Make sure your lights (hazard lights) are visible, Know your route, Be alert

Make sure your propoer papered, Make sure you have no leaks, Make sure everything is secured, No ripped lines, Not dropping anything.

Mirror, blinker, blindspot. Clean up spills. Always think one step ahead.

Most effective route, Have phone numbers

Move at speed comfortable to you, Check and recheck things.

Must yield 1/2 roadway, Vehicle inspection, Lighted vehicle, Safety chain.

Never exceed 35 mph, Pay attention to other vehicles.

No Cell phone, Drive responsibility, Stop at all stop signs, Slow Turns, Use all flashers or signage, Keep signage clean.

drivers.

No cell phone, Go slow, No riders

No cell phone. Driving speck. Use tank brakes. Distance between vehicle. Lights clean.

No Cell phone/texting on roadway, Use all Flashers/strobes and use blinkers, If you get tired-stop and take a little break/close your eyes for a few minutes, Turn steerable wheels off when not turning, Watch for cars/pickups sometimes they don't slow down.

No cell phones used while on the road. Be safe and drive defensively. Keep mud off the road by driving the mud off in the field. Check equipment regularly for loose parts. Make sure warning lights and SMV is visible at all times. Mirrors and windows are cleaned regularly.

No distractions, Abide all traffic laws, Keep mud level to a minimum, Be courteous to public, Keep speed down until he feels comfortable with the tractor an tank.

No distractions, Watch soft spots, Know directions, Not too fast, Stay in lane.

No distractions,--cell phone, No leaks, Make sure safety lights are clean, Walk around check tractor and tank, Know safety laws

No drugs, No phone, Yield to loaded machine, Obey traffic laws, No drugs.

No phone distractions

No phone use, Take your time, Extra room to stop, Attention to surroundings, Wide turns.

No phone, Check mirrors, Ask questions, pay attention, Slow is fast.

No phone, Check mirrors, Ask questions, Pay attention, Slow is fast.

No phone, Do a walk around before you leave, Pay attention, Take your time, Ask questions.

No phone, slow down.

No phone, Stay alert

No phones, Ask questions, Slow, Check roads, Mirrors

No Phones, Be safe, Slow down, Stay alert, Get rest

No phones, Slow down, Be safe, Be aware of other drivers, Don't fall asleep.

No spills, Report spill if occurs, Do not operate equipment is defective, Obey all traffic laws, Safety-everybody goes home every day with all limbs intact.

No texting, No talk on phone, Watch out for everything, Look in mirrors as much as possible, Slow down going into the driveways, Yield to the full tank, Check tire pressure, Make sure the steering is working, Make sure the flashers are all working.

No texting, Proper speed, Clean mirrors, Clean windows, Right lights.

Not my company.

Obey all laws, Light working, Defensive Driving, Go at speeds you are comfortable, Stay alert

Obey all road rules, Watch out for the other guy, Obey weight limits, Tarp loads, Avoid spilling.

Obey all traffic laws, stay off phone, pay attention, allow enough distance to stop, look ahead.

Obey the law please thanks

Obey traffic laws, Don't spill, Call if problem occurs, Don't ride brakes, Pay attention to road conditions

Pat attention! Yield to other motor vehicles, inform them of their weight and stopping handling requirements, keep plan A and Plan B for emergency situations, Look a long ways ahead, pat attention to signage.

Pay attention

Pay attention

Pay attention and watch out for the others

Pay attention to everything, Don't trust anybody else to see you, Watch overhead wires, Know the laws and follow them, Try not to get anything on the roadway.

road conditions, Make sure equipment is road ready, Lights work, Slow moving vehicle symbol is visible.

Pay attention to what's going on at all times. Go slow, Stay awake.

Pay attention, Don't be an idiot, Use common sense,

Pay attention, go slow, watch out for idiots, careful on corners, be smart

Pay attention, Know your equipment, Be aware of your surroundings, Be careful for bumps so you don't lose cart, Watch out for other people on the road.

Pay attention, Know your equipment, plan your route, Stay in control of your equipment, Not texting and driving.

Pay attention, Look ahead, Double check your work, Take your time, Get off your phone.

Pay attention, Look both ways, Go slow, Use lights, blinkers, signals.

Pay attention, Side of roads are soft, Watch out for other drivers, You are very heavy and wide, Going to meet somebody-try to meet at driveways of road crossings.

Pay attention, Take turns slow, Give yourself plenty of time to stop, Check tank regularly.

Pay attention, Take your time, Know route, Stay off phone, Use hazards.

Pay attention, Take your time, Ask questions, Remember your training, Don't spill the manure.

Pay attention. Yield to traffic. Go slow. Use hazards. Don't wreck.

Per trip, Take your time, Check your lights often, Don't hog the road, Keep your tires clean

Phone down, Turn signals, Slow down, Watch vehicles, Pay attention.

Pre trip

Pre-trip

Pre-trip (make sure no leaks), Follow route, Slow and steady, No Bridges, Make sure valves are shut and doors closed, Communication have spill number.

Pre-trip inspection, Be certified, Contact list, Common sense, Cell phone

Pre-trip inspection, DOT inspection.

Pre-trip inspection, Following rules, Watching others, Clean windows, Clean mirrors, Safe speeds.

Pre-trip inspection, Know the rules and laws of the road, Safety first, Look out for people driving cars and texting. Know your rate of speed and try to stay out of populated areas if possible.

Pre-trip inspection, Load properly secured, Properly trained to operate equipment, Knowing the gross weight of the load, Bridge Law

Pre-trip inspection, Load properly secured, Properly trained to operate equipment, Knowing the gross weight of the load, Bridge Law

Pre-trip inspection, Load properly secured, Properly trained to operate equipment, Knowing the gross weight of the load, Bridge Law

Pre-trip inspection, Make sure of certification, Do you have contact list, Do you have your cell phone, Be alert and aware of surroundings, Use common sense

Pre-trip inspection, Seatbelt

Pre-trip inspection, Secure loads, Observe weight limits, Maintain vehicle.

Pre-trip inspection, Secure loads, Observe weight limits, Maintain vehicle.

Pre-trip-what to do if you spill, Clean up

Pre-trip, Condition of roads and shoulders maybe soft, Loss of Load, Phone numbers, Gross weight, CMS

Proper directions, Aware of hills, Aware of bridges, Aware of curves, Slow down and aware of cars.

Proper signage, hazards (make yourself visible) drive slow, move over, avoid soft shoulders, STAY OFF CELL PHONE!!

Proper signage, Proper lighting, Direct Route, Stay alert, Biosecurity

Proper signage. Legal weight. Working lights. Mind traffic. Watertight seals.

Put down the phone. Pay attention, take your time, turn down the radio, look the rig over post trip every trip.

Put the phone down, Pay attention, Only go as fast as you are comfortable.

Put your phone away, Lock the brake pedal together, Pay attention to other people on the road, Allow plenty of distance to slow down, Slow down.

Respect the equipment, Watch for others, Know load weight, Always assess the situation, Understand liquid movement of the load

Road safety, Vehicle safety

Road trip inspection, Communication, Plan, Strap if needed.

attention.

Route planning.

Route planning.

Route planning.

Safety

Safety

Safety all of it.

Safety first, accuracy of application, speed, equipment inspection, emergency contacts

Safety first, Go slow, Get familiar with the unit, You don't move fast like a car, Enter driveways/intersections at slow speeds.

Safety first, Pre-trip inspection even if it's not a semi- tractors/tanks/spreaders!, SMV signage and travel speed, Just because it will faster doesn't mean you should! Lights/flashers!

Safety first.

Safety-Vision-Line of site-Caution

Safety, clean windows, working lights, speed, common sense

Safety, compliance, know rules and regulations, and land awareness

Safety, curtesy, speed, signage, and pride of doing it right with as little signs that you have done the job like tracks on the road.

Safety, Know the laws.

Safety, Lighting, SMV, Everything hooked properly, Know where you are going.

Safety, No cell phone-texting while moving, Control speed, have DNR Cert papers, Signage

Safety, No cell phone, Hands on wheel, Eyes on road.

Safety, Pay attention, Take your time, Use caution, Don't speed.

Safety, Pay strong attention to details, Slow down, Listen to order given, Ask questions.

Safety, Phone numbers to call, Route to take.

Safety, Safety, Safety

Safety, slow down

Safety, Take plenty of time.

Safety!

Safety!

Safety! Vision, Line of Sight, Safety

Seat belt, follow the speed limit, turn signals, check the load, tie down straps

Seat belt, lighting, reflectors, stay off phone, pay attention

Shortest more direct route, Seat belt, Turn signals, Check for leaks, Plan ahead.

to.

Signage. Lights. Slow moving sign. No splashing. Check all hoses. Check gaskets.

Signs, Safety, Lights.

applicator's responsibility to control and report it. Check all equipment to insure that there will be no spills.

Slow and steady and pay attention!

Slow and steady until you feel comfortable with the equipment.

Slow and steady. Defensive driving. Use lights.

Slow down, be careful of shoulders, keep lights clean, go slow, tank surge

Slow down, be cautious to others, loaded tanker has right of way, slow down, corner slow.

Slow down, Be observant, Let cars go first.

Slow down, Be safe, It's not a race.

Slow down, Don't get close to edge of road.

Slow down, Don't spill, Obey traffic laws, Use your God-given brain, Slow down.

Slow down, Don't wreck anything, Pay attention

Slow down, Focus, Get good sleep, Check application rates, Know the road.

Slow down, Follow road rules/Speed/signs, Be defensive, Use appropriate routes, Know and get comfortable with equipment.

Slow down, Pay attention to surroundings

Slow down, Pay Attention to what you are doing, pay attention to others, Lights, Windows

Slow down, Stay away from side of road, Caution of other cars, Turn Slow, Flashers on.

Slow down, take your time, and be defensive driver. Cars are not always paying attention as close as you think.

Slow down, Take your time, Watch traffic, Don't fill too full, Watch for soft shoulders.

Slow down, Take your time, Watch your surroundings, Be safe

Slow down, Turning, stopping, Traffic, Be sure all lights are working, Seatbelt, Windows clean.

Slow down, use your head,

Slow down, Watch mirrors, Throttle down, Slow down.

Slow down, Watch out for others on road ways, Check lights, Check signs.

slow down, watch out for traffic even when slowed down and turn signal on they will still pass, don't get too close to edge.

Slow down. Be aware.

Slow down. Stay off shoulders. Clean lights. Clean mirrors. Clear directions.

Slow down. Take no chances. No spills. Keep equipment clean.

Slow is best. No phones.

Slow is better. Report a spill. Give faster traffic the right of way. Use trailer brakes. Inspect lights and SMV sign

alert

Slow moving signs, Light working, Direct route, Equipment working, Biosecurity

Slow moving vehicle sign, Lights working, No leaks or fall off.

Slow, Look in mirrors, Stay off phone, Hazard lights.

Slow, stay off phone

SMV, Tire check, Flashing lights, No cell phone, Stay calm, Pay attention.

So slow

Soft roads-soft shoulders, Watch traffic, Watch for water sources, Stay away from large value homes

Spacing, Where to pass, Speed, Where to go, Awareness.

Speed kills, Drive Safely, Drive defensive, Yield to traffic-stay on your half of the road., Make sure equipment is meeting DOT standards at all times.

Speed, lights, no distractions, turns, common sense

Speed, Lights, Safety, weight/loads

Speed, Safe operation of equipment, Not to be on phone, Safety to public, Concerns of a manure spill.

Speed, Signage, Lights, Tires, Weight

Speed, Soft roads, Other traffic, Narrow roads

Speed, Stay on road, Watch traffic

Speed, Training, Experience, Expectations, Time

Speed, Weight, Signage, Lights, Tires

Speed, Weight, Signing, Inspect, Lights, Tires

Speed, Weight, Signs

Speed, weight, stopping distance.

Speed, Weights, Signage, Equipment, Inspection, Safety

Speed. Clean windows. Keep control. Watch turns. Watch traffic.

Start off easy, Think ahead, Be respectful to others, Use flashers, Don't wreck.

Start slow, know rules, check lights, have cell, check application rate.

Start slow. Don't over correct. Stay off phone. Pay attention to surrounding. Slow down when meeting others.

Stay alert for idiots in cars, Use turn signals, Stay off phone, No Riders, Go slow.

Stay alert, Always drive defensively, No sudden moves, Slow down, Know your route.

Stay alert, Check everything before you begin, Learn where stuff is, See how manure is going in the ground, Adjust accordingly.

Stay alert. Practice safety at all time.

Stay away from DOT

Stay clean, Clean trucks, Clean tanks

Stay in middle of road-avoid shoulders, Allow plenty of distance to stop, Contact manager of any manure is spilled, Apply according to MMP and keep distance from residence/water sources.

Stay off phone, Go slow, No riders, Know when to slow up, Know your gear shifters.

Stay off phone, mirrors and lights clean, be sure brakes work, look ahead on road, take your time.

Stay off phone, pay attention

Stay off phone, Slow down when turning, Have flashing lights ON, Be aware of other traffic, Keep windows clean

Stay off phone!

Stay off phone! Go slow, Watch for passing cars, Turn hazard lights on, Keep slow moving vehicle sign clean.

Stay off phone! Slow down, Be safe

Stay off phone. Don't get distracted. Move over if empty.

Stay off phone. Keep distractions to a minimum. Know your equipment. Proper training. Make sure equipment is working properly-brakes and lights.

Stay off phone. Pay attention and focus. Drive for yourself and others. Watch road conditions. Watch when making turns.

Stay off your phone

Stay off your phone, pay attention

Stay off your phone, Put on Seatbelt, Check mirrors, Check lights, Don't crash

Stay off your phone, slow down early, don't drive faster than you are comfortable with, watch for traffic, don't be a dumbass

Stay off your phone! Pay attention, Look!

Stay on road, watch for cars

Stay on your side of road, yield to all vehicles, use blinkers.

Stay on your side of the road. Take it slow. Know your implement. Stay off th phone. Loaded tank has the right of way.

Stay together when possible when hauling, Drive safely, Keep your equipment in good condition.

Stay under 35 mph, Check lights, yield half the road, Pre-trip, Double check license.

Take corners slow, Smile at people!

Take corners slower than what speed limit is posted. Careful from the liquid in tanker splash from side to side or front to back. Make sure all valves are in working condition. Carful on how full the tanker is.

Take it slow, It weighs more that you think, People are idiots-watch your mirrors at all times, Take it slow, Take it slow

Take it slow, Make sure all lights are visible, Use mirrors, Use turning signals, Watch traffic.

Take off slow. Wide turns. Don't expect cars to be smart around you. Look back from time to time. Be aware of everything around you.

Choose the best/shortest route possible, Know your Local rules, Make sure permits/license are uptodate

Take turns slow.

Take wide corners, Keep equipment in good shape, Keep things clean as possible, Maintain a good relationship with helpers, Avoid surges

Take you time on the road, Stay off phone

Take you time, follow all laws, Manure like to shift weight, Avoid city, Avoid Bridges

Take you Time, Look, listen

Take you time. Load has right of way. Stay on your side. Keep mirror/lights clean. Always be alert.

Take your time-don't be in a hurry to screw things up. Once you develop confidence and experience you can become more efficient. Safety and people first-when the day ends, everyone should be able to go home. If you don't know what you are doing-then do not do anything-ask questions first. Know your route in advance and try to plan 3 steps ahead. Do not text and operate-its suicide! Use your phone voice commands and hands free technology.

Take your time, Adjust mirrors, Clean windows and lights, communication, Use signals

Take your time, Always look twice for traffic when standing on corners, with warning lights, turn signs don't always work. Don't let traffic dictate your road control. Don't pull off side of highway.

Take your time, Ask questions, Stay off phone, Stay safe, Stay on the road.

Take your time, Be aware of surroundings, Know the road you are traveling.

Take your time, be observant, watch road conditions.

Take your time, Be safe

Take your time, Check your mirrors before you turn, stay off your phone, give yourself plenty of time to stop, watch for cars passing you, even in no passing zones.

Take your time, Don't hurry, Check to make sure everything is safe, Who to call if they have a problem, Directions.

Take your time, Drive slow, Watch corners, Make sure you have no spills so they don't have a trail down the road. Always make sur your bar is folded, Make sure your gate is always closed.

Take your time, Go slower, Be aware, Drive safely.

Take your time, Have all lights - hazards on, Slow down, Make wide turns, Go over all traffic laws.

Take your time, Look both ways, Find best travel route, Check Equipment, Put cell phone down.

Take your time, look, respect shoulders, Allow plenty of room, Clean windows

Take your time, Make wide turns, Try not to dust out homes when going by them, Watch road conditions, Farm equipment vs cars have right of way.

Take your time, No distractions-phones, Windows and mirrors clean, flashers on, slow way down on corners turn on steering

Take your time, pay attention, go slow, make sure rate is right, don't try to keep up with experienced guys.

take your time, pay attention, know your route, stay off phone, lights/safety placards visible

Take your time, Pay attention! Stay away from pit openings

Take your time, slow down, Take wide turns, Put your phone away, Turn hazards on, Take most direct route.

Take your time, Stay away from water, Shift with the load

Take your time, Stay off phone, Ask questions

Take your time, Stay off phone, Stay focused, Don't put it in the ditch

Take your time, Stay off phone, Stay on the road, Stay focused, Ask questions.

Take your time, Stay off your phone, Look at your surroundings.

Take your time, Take a good route, Watch the load

Take your time, Think about what you are doing.

Take your time, Use your head, Make wide turns, pay attention, Use 4 ways.

Take your time, Watch road conditions, Watch other cars-people, Use signals.

Take your time!! No phone calls!

Take your time.

Take your time.

Take your time.

Take your time.

Take your time.

Take your time. Double check the things you do.

Take your time. Follow rules. Be aware. Be courteous. Be smart.

Take your time. Stay in the middle of the road. Do not be on the phone.

Tarp the load, Don't bring mud on the road.

Tarp your load.

Tarps loads, Avoid public areas, Give yourself extra time, Avoid schools and churches.

cellular device when operation equipment. Always be cautious of other vehicles on the roads, be careful when vehicles pass your equipment, always make sure you have all flashers on when on the roadway!

Think about how big the implement is, Slow at corners, Avoid cities, Predict or anticipate, Check over vehicle.

motorists on the roadway, Don't assume that traffic knows you are turning, Be cautious of the weight of the load.

motorists on the roadway, Don't assume that traffic knows you are turning, Be cautious of the weight of the load.

Think ahead, How much weight is going down the load, Emergency plan, Most direct route, Separation Distances, Bridge weight limits.

tractor turning, narrow roads, speed

Traffic flows, Plan your route, check all tires and truck parts, watch out for soft shoulders, weight limits, and width of bridges.

Travel at speed you're comfortable with.

Turn cell phones off, wear seatbelts, lights, turn radio down, pay attention.

Turn off tank steering. Try not to take up both lanes. Make sure all safety lights are on and functioning. Watch for traffic. Obey all street signs.

Turn on flashers and lights, Use turn signals, Check mirrors constantly, When turning across traffic-assume that they cars behind you will try to go around you, Try to stay over far enough that traffic behind you can see around.

Turn on hazards, Drive slow, Pay attention, Watch for others, Keep roads clean.

Turn slow, slow down early

Turn tank steer on and off, Don't trust other vehicles, Turn off field lights on road, Take corners slow and wide, Don't text and drive.

Turn wide, Slow around corners, No cell phone when on road, Take time out to get knowledgeable about equipment, Be careful.

Turn wide, Slow down early for turns, Stay off phone, Don't drive through water or wet spots, pull over when you get tired.

Turn your hazards on and tell them how to run it.

understand the load, Watch for others, Drive defensively, Know the road. Know your equipment.

Understand your vehicle, Know setting, If you're not comfortable-don't do it, Know your limits, Know the vehicles limits,

Use Common sense

Use correct lights, Share the road with other cars, Use mirrors, Drive at acceptable speed.

Use foot protection, Wash tires, Clean roads, Know what you need to clean up if there is a spill, Know if you have to be far enough from other location for wind conditions

Use mirrors, use blinkers, watch all surroundings, watch for passing traffic, check over all equipment.

Use safe route, Flashers clean, Speed, Be aware of weight, DNR number for spills

Use safe route, Flashers clean, Speed, Be aware of weight, DNR number for spills

Use safe route, Flashers clean, Speed, Be aware of weight, DNR number for spills

Use your head, Safety pays.

Vehicle safety equipment on and visible. Drive Slow. Don't be distracted driving.

Walk around and check lights and tires, Don't drive faster than you feel comfortable, Make sure everything is secured, Watch out for other vehicles, Pay Attention.

Walk around pre-trip overall appearance.

Walk around your load, Check your engine fluids, Ensure you have proper lights, Wear seatbelt, Stay alert

Watch for cars. Be careful of shoulders. Slow down. Be careful when turning. Have flashers on.

Watch for idiot drivers, Take your time, Use turn signals, Stay off cell phone

Watch for other drivers distracted.

Watch for other drivers that aren't paying attention.

Watch for other drivers-drive defensively. People have no patience. Stay off blacktops and highways if possible. Make sure tank isn't leaking. Check your mirrors! Use caution on left turns

Watch for other drivers, Use all lights--flashers/blinkers/strobes

Watch for other drivers, Watch your speed, Don't over apply, Watch for changing road conditions.

Watch for traffic, Go slow til comfortable, Stay away from shoulder, Watch for ruff areas.

Watch other traffic, Pay attention, Drive safe, Stay alert, Watch the roads.

Watch out for other people

Watch out for traffic because they don't pay attention to your flashers/turn signals, Pay attention for junk on the roads/shoulder, Slow down for corners and rough roads, in spring soft gravel roads and shoulders.

Watch out for traffic, Keep lights clean and working, Obey laws, Have paperwork, Communicate with others.

Watch shoulder of road, Stay off cell phone, Have all Flashing lights on, Don't spill on road, Be aware of other traffic.

Watch shoulders, know your width for transport and route, control speed, watch traffic patterns, make sure lights & equipment are operational.

Watch speed, No hitchhikers, Keep equipment clean, Run all flashers/lights, Watch traffic

Watch speed, No hitchhikers, Keep equipment clean, Run all flashers/lights, Watch traffic

Watch speed, Watch hills, Pay attention to surroundings, Don't get in a hurry.

Watch speed. Avoid spills. Stay off phone. Make sure truck has signage.

Watch speed. Make sure lights are working. Mind all posted limits. Secure cargo. Look at any defects in machinery for all travel.

place.

lights on. Avoid heavy residential areas but take most direct route to and from. Don't leave mess on roadways.

Watch the road, Comfortable with speed, Mirrors, Remember 100,000 is going down the road.

Watch the shoulders, slow turns, watch out for traffic, turn steering off after leaving driveway, Don't forget about your tank brakes

Watch traffic, road condition, don't be distracted, put cell phone down.

Watch turns, Bridges, Field driveways, Gravel road crowns, Other traffic

Watch vehicle and trailer, Documentation, No leaks, Know of plan, Don't get in wreck.

are

Watch your speeds, Signal your turns but don't expect the public to pay attention to you, Slow down for turns, Stay on your half of road, Turn your flashers on, Be aware of your surroundings.

Watch your surroundings, Make sure signs visible on tank, Contact help if in case of spill, If you don't know-ask, If spill contact DNR within 6 hours, Watch for leaks in hose or coples in hose, Safety!!

Watch your surroundings! Pay attention, Make sure you're not spilling anything onto the road, Watch the bridges weight limit if you're going over any bridges, Know how to run everything correctly, Have flashers/use blinkers running!

We do dragline.

WE do dragline.

We don't own the road-show respect. Slow down for traffic-dust can be a factor. Take your time and learn your truck.

We use dragline, Be smart, Be safe

Weather, Drive careful, Make sure you can make it into the field.

Weather, left turns, check equipment regularly, aware of surroundings, right of way.

Weight limits, Bridge weight limits, Spill procedures, Share 1/2 of the roadway.

Weight limits, Speed limits.

Weight, Equipment, tires, Leaks, Apply with less

Well rested, Observe, Clean equipment, Refrain from hurrying, Keep communication open

Where are you going, understanding the rules, Good with equipment, talk with others

Where to put the manure, Ask questions, Rules, Violations.

Wide turns, Take your time, Make sure lights work, Stay on your side of the road, Give extra time for stopping.

Working hard, pay your fines, Don't spill shit, Call DNR

Working lights, Proper signage, Go slow, Watch for traffic.

Yield 1/2 of roadway, Only pull 2 implements, Use SMV sign under 35 mph, Use lights & flashers, Be courteous to other traffic.

Yield 50% of roadway, pre-trip inspection, slow down, braking distance, be aware of what's around you, use mirrors, use a hands-free cell phone device.

Yield to the full tank. Always look twice. Double check everything. Look out for cars. Make sure wings are up.

You don't move as fast. Need proper stopping distance. Wide turns. Don't get too close to edge.

People are impatient.

Your big and heavy shoulders are soft and could give away support and tip over. Don't turn fast - high center of gravity could tip, All tank outlets are closed, Be aware of bridge weight limits, Avoid homes, businesses when possible.

Yourself, others, equipment, surroundings.

## 17. Is there a topic you would like to hear about during next year's training?

3 hours for first year is business, 1 hour each year after that. 10 years in business don't need to hear the same stuff every year. Could cut to an hour.

A few years ago you did a compaction study on weight/axle on tanks that would be useful in review. In reference to fall application vs. spring application. Another topic would be the p (can't read word) application are under to get manure hauled as early as possible in the fall by big companies.

All Good

Average cost of manure application.

Certify every other year or 3 years

Compaction

Compaction, applying on frozen ground

Contour application in the field to reduce erosion and to help hold nutrients.

Details of how to take the training online.

Different tool bars

DNR rules, DOT weights on HWY's and other roads and Fines.

DOT regulations on hauling with tanks.

DOT Road Rules

Early fall application with Instinct. I didn't see any studies on this.

Eliminate repeating topics - signage, release. Why pump curves? This should be discussed between buyer of pump and dealer.

Equipment calibration.

Equipment safety

Explain why manure spills are immediately reported to the press and why this shouldn't be discourage commercial applicators from reporting manure spills.

Farmers using grass for water control.

Foaming

Frozen ground application/compared to ideal/corn stalk and bean stubble. (2018 fall)

Good job!

Good this year!

GPS equipment

How to deal with foaming issue.

How to deal with neighbors who don't want you there.

Hydrogen sulfide

Pumpers preference, Tricks of the trade. Survey pumpers if they have special equipment or think they have built to make pumping easier or better. We could send you emails or pics with descriptions.

Is there a study or proper way to agitate a pitted barn or lagoon? Which holes to hit first or how to move agitators around a barn to get best agitation?

ISU custom hauling money rates

ISU custom rates

It would be really nice if you would explain a manure management plan. How to read it, how things are applied to specific crops. Making sure the field you are applying is listed on the MMP.

Its good. Could be shorter. Eliminate pump portion.

Keep talking about spill procedure.



applied to crop land. IE ISU testing showing or proving how much nitrogen is available in year 1, year 2...

Maintenance on equipment

Manure value

Maybe more on application timing--Early vs late, Fall vs Spring.

Maybe something on having a spill response unit on site.

More about drag hose systems.

More about load and DOT rules

More application tools.

More drag lines.

More equipment knowledge

More in depth detail on DOT Rules and regulations

More in depth detail on DOT Rules and regulations

More in depth DOT and road rules

More manure applying techniques.

More on chicken litter application.

More on commercial vehicles that go over the speed of 30 mph.

More on cropping effects from manure and cover crop impacts.

More on custom hauling equipment.

More on DOT talking about farmers and people driving cars having no respect for the truckers.

More on drag-line systems and safety.

More on dragline systems

More on foaming pits.

More on late fall-spring application.

More on liquid manure application

More on the best manifold for manure distribution and calibration, best toolbar for manure cover.

More Prep & equipment

should not have to go in the barns to set ventilation. We are there to haul manure not set the barns for the growers. The Iowa DOT was awesome!

More statistics on tank vs drag line in spring applications on yield variations due to compaction.

More yield impact.

New equipment

New equipment, New tech What is out there???

requirements.

No, all covered very nicely.

No, training was informative.

no.

no.

Not about pumps

Not really. Change the first free course to second or third week of January too many things need to get done right after 1st of year.

Nothing that I can think of!

Nutrient stabilizers results.

On trucking

Pit additives

Places you should or shouldn't lay our umbilical line and why or why not. What happens if a field is applied properly and there is runoff due to rain after applicator has moved on to next job.

Power to weight on manure application equipment

Pretty well covered everything!!

Pump curves and manure application

Safety belts in ag equipment.

Safety equipment

Safety from manure gases.

Show more on applying manure

Studies into part manure/part commercial applications vs 100% manure or 100% commercial.

Talk about equipment-manure tanks, tractors, tanker trailers.

Tanks vs dragline.

The importance of quality pit agitation, the positives and negatives. There are plenty of custom applicators out there that do not do a satisfactory job of agitation.

there should be much formed discussion as to preventing deaths due to gassing. Also the dangers of the gases and the use of gas monitors. This is a problem that is getting worse.

body in this area had any extra time to wait a day or two. We can't even find enough people to do the application that we do now let alone. (Try to run 24 hours a day or add more machinery) Help and time is the limiting factor.

This had to be the best presentation I've seen in 10 years of the business. Well Done!!

This year's video was much more informative than last years. It related to manure application and transportation rather than advertisement for application equipment. Over all very worthwhile.  
time.

Transgenders in industry.

Transporting.

Undecided

Ventilation.

Very Good this Year. No need to change

Ways to minimize personal injury--sleep, stretching, nutrition.

What is being found out about the pit foaming issue?

What is the best applicator? Sweeps? Vertical Disk? Double Disk? Straight knife?

Whatever!

Why isn't certification for 3 years.

Why isn't certification for 3 years.

Yield advantages of crop planted into manure trip vs. between strips.