

## Commonly Used Terms & Acronyms Pertaining to the Manitowoc County UW-Discovery Farms Project Area

Act 235	2003 Wisconsin Act 235, also known as the Livestock Facilities Siting Law.
Animal Unit (AU)	The equivalent weight of livestock to equal 1000 lbs of live weight. One adult Holstein dairy cow (1400 lbs), equals 1.4 animal units. One feeder beef (1000 lbs), equals 1 AU. 5 feeder pigs, 200 lbs each equals 1 AU.
Aquifer	Underground deposits of sand, gravel, or rock saturated with water.
ATCP 50	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection (WDATCP) administrative rule designed to conserve Wisconsin's soil and water resources, reduce soil erosion, prevent non-point source pollution and enhance water.
AU	Animal Unit
AWO	Animal Waste Ordinance for Manitowoc County
Base Flow	The amount of water in a stream that results from ground water discharge.
Basin	See "Watershed"
Best Management Practice (BMP)	A technically and economically feasible conservation practice designed to reduce soil erosion and ground and surface water pollution.
Buffer	A wide strip of vegetation along a stream to control erosion and runoff.
CAFO	"Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation" - Animal feeding farms that are subject to state or federal rules and permits for operation. Typically CAFOs have 1000 Animal Units or greater
Calving/Freshening	Heifers become cows after they have their first calf (freshen), generally around 24 months of age.
Cladophora	A branching, green filamentous alga found naturally along the coastline of most of the Great Lakes, usually linked to high phosphorous levels.
Cow	A mature, female, lactating bovine. Cows produce milk continuously for approximately 325 days before "drying" up.
Dairy Heifer	A non-lactating bovine. Generally agreed to be a female animal between the ages of weaning (approximately 8 weeks of age) and just prior to giving birth. (.e. approximately 24 months of age).
Datalogger	A mini-computer that directs and coordinates the activities of the water sampler on Discovery Farms collection sites. The datalogger is remotely queried several times a day to collect and archive data.
Dissolved P	Phosphorus in its ionic phase, and available immediately to plants, crops, algae.
DNR	Department of Natural Resources

DNR 243	A Wisconsin DNR administrative rule that outlines nutrient application and farm requirements of farms that have 1000 animal units or more, or for farms which are required to comply with a notice of discharge.
Dry Cow	A mature female cow that is not producing milk. The "dry period" lasts for approximately 6 to 8 weeks prior to freshening.
E. coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i> bacteria - common in the "gut" of warm blooded animals. E. coli is generally not harmful to humans but indicates that fecal pollution is present, which may carry a variety of disease causing organisms. Beaches are posted with health advisories if 235 colonies per 100 milliliters of water are tested. Beaches are closed if E. coli concentrations exceed 1000 colonies per 100 milliliters.
Effluent	Cleaned or semi-cleaned water discharged from waste processing.
Erosion	A natural process in which soil and land surface is worn down or washed away by the action of water, wind, ice, or landslides.
Eutrophication	The process of surface water nutrient-enrichment causing a water body to fill with aquatic plants and algae.
Fecal coliform	Total coliform bacteria are a collection of relatively harmless microorganisms that live in large numbers in the intestines of humans and warm- and cold-blooded animals. They aid in the digestion of food. A specific subgroup of this collection is the fecal coliform bacteria, the most common member being <i>Escherichia coli</i> . These organisms may be separated from the total coliform group by their ability to grow at elevated temperatures and are associated only with the fecal material of warm-blooded animals.
Flume	A structure that is designed to measure the flow (or discharge) of water passing through it.
FSA	Farm Service Agency
Gauging equipment	Includes all of the items necessary for measuring stream flow and collecting samples at a station. This includes the enclosure which protects and houses all of the equipment. Also included would likely be a pressure transducer, datalogger, telephone modem and /or spread-spectrum radio, ISCO sampler, nitrogen tank, and various wires and hoses.
Ground water	Water that does not run off, and is not taken up by plants, but soaks down into an aquifer.
Headland stacking	Piling manure solids in long linear stacks as a method of temporary storage.
Impaired waterway	A stream or body of water that does not meet its best potential use because of pollution or other factors that degrade the quality of the water.
ISCO sampler	A device which collects metered water samples from a source and dispenses the water into a set of sample bottles contained within a refrigerated storage unit.
LNRP	Lakeshore Natural Resource Partnership, sponsor of the Media Kickoff
Nitrates (NO <sub>3</sub> )	In the process of becoming available for use by plants, nitrogen is converted to nitrates.

Nitrogen	Important crop nutrient involved in photosynthesis and formation of proteins.
Non-point source of pollution	Pollution coming from a wide, non-specific source such as runoff from cities, farms, or forest land.
Notice of Discharge	An official notice from Wisconsin DNR that a livestock operation (less than 1000 animal units) employs unacceptable practices resulting in pollution of surface or groundwater.
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRCS 590	NRCS guideline that outlines what is to be contained in a nutrient management plan. Includes requirements for soil erosion control, maximum nutrient applications and field hazards requiring special management considerations.
Nutrient Management Plan	A written document that describes the balance of nutrients added to the land from fertilizer, plants and manure, and the use of the fertilizer/nutrient components by crops that are grown.
Phosphorus	Common crop nutrient involved in photosynthesis and plant growth. In lakes and streams, the amount of algae that can grow is limited by the amount of phosphorus in the water.
Point source of pollution	Pollution from a definite source, like a pipe.
Surface water	Water on the surface of the ground (lakes, rivers, ponds, and floodwater).
Tile/Tile Line	A cropland drainage system of continuous underground tube, or short concrete or clay/ceramic tubes laid end to end creating a continuous underground pipe, and buried in about 30 inches of soil. Tile lines drain surplus water out of the soil and transfer it to streams or ditches.
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UWEX	University of Wisconsin-Extension
Watershed	The specific land area that drains water into a river system or other body of water.
WDATCP	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Wetland	An area of land that is regularly wet or flooded, such as a marsh or swamp.
WPDES	Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System