

**DOING WHAT'S
RIGHT**

FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, OUR NEIGHBORS AND

BBQ LOVERS

EVERYWHERE.



FARMERS DO MORE THAN BRING HOME THE BACON. **THEY CARE FOR THE LAND.**

Indiana farmers depend on the land, so protecting the environment is an investment they can't afford NOT to make. Their families breathe the air, drink the water and consume the meat, poultry and dairy they raise, just like you. As your neighbors, farm families are committed to doing the right thing now and for generations to come.

Livestock farms are held to higher water quality standards than manufacturing or wastewater treatment facilities, meaning they are required to have zero discharge from the farm.¹

DOING MORE WITH LESS

Indiana's farmers were implementing successful water and soil conservation practices long before "being green" was trendy.

For example, conservation tillage practices are a key strategy to preserving the long-term productivity of farmland, because the more often land is tilled, the more susceptible it is to erosion.²

With 64% of Indiana soybeans and 45% of Indiana's corn using no-till or reduced-till practices,² Indiana's farmers are demonstrating that the efficiency and health of the land is a high priority.

In addition, over the past three decades, for every bushel of soybeans produced, farmers have reduced energy use

by 42%, soil loss by 66%, irrigation water used by 42%, greenhouse gas emissions by 41% and land use by 35%.³

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT

It's been said farmers are the original recyclers, so it's no surprise that animal manure is considered a precious resource.

Most of the 13 essential nutrients needed for a plant to grow come from the feed that animals eat and then ... well, you know what happens next.

By raising animals indoors, farmers can protect and collect this

valuable natural nutrient. Following best practices for handling and storage allows producers to apply manure in optimal conditions, reducing nutrient loss and maximizing soil benefits.

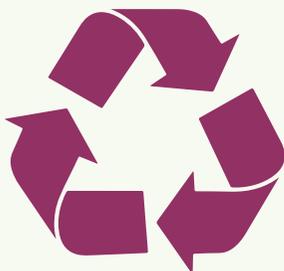
In 2012, more than 640,000 acres of Indiana's cropland were treated with manure from Indiana livestock farms⁴ — reduce, reuse, recycle at its finest.

RESPONSIBLY UTILIZING NUMBER 2 IS OUR NUMBER 1 PRIORITY⁵

Smelly, yes. But here's what we're doing to help:

- Covering outside storage structures
- Aerating liquid storage structures
- Implementing new feed management strategies
- Avoiding applying manure to fields on weekends & holidays

It might be a bit stinky, but it's part of the ecosystem cycle.



RULES AND REGULATIONS

Following the rules.⁶ Of all the livestock farms in Indiana, 625 are regulated as Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations* (CAFOs). These CAFO-sized farms produce 80% of the state's animals.



in Indiana



of the state's animals



of hogs

All farms, no matter the size, are regulated by the Board of Animal Health (BOAH) and the Office of the Indiana State Chemist (OISC). Approximately 94% of hogs in Indiana are on farms subject to additional agency oversight.¹ More animals means more oversight. Whether it's receiving operating permits from IDEM, monitoring

animals' feed based on FDA guidelines or transporting animals from point A to point B (oversight courtesy of the DOT, in case you were wondering), livestock farmers follow — and often exceed — strict rules.

Farmers must also develop a detailed and specific plan for

fertilizer application (either manure or commercial products) by calculating crop needs and available nutrients in the soil, identifying the appropriate time and method of application and the suitable rate of application. These measures protect water quality, including surface and ground water.¹

*Examples of CAFOs: 700 or more mature dairy cows, 2,500 or more hogs above 55 pounds and 82,000 laying hens with a solid manure handling system.

Being "environmentally and regulatory compliant" is just a fancy way of saying we're responsible and we care.

NATURE'S CYCLE



The nutrient value (N, P and K) of manure generated by a 4,400-head swine finishing barn can be worth more than \$47,000 annually.^{7**}

**Manure generation values are industry estimates. Fertilizer prices as of Dec. 23, 2014. N, P and K stand for nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

ANIMAL AGRICULTURE IS MORE THAN CRISPY BACON. IT'S FARM FAMILIES DOING WHAT'S RIGHT SO YOU CAN REST ASSURED THAT OUR LAND AND WATER ARE IN GOOD HANDS.

Indiana's livestock farms are a part of the community fabric, caring for the land and animals that feed their families, and yours.

As community leaders and economic contributors, Indiana's livestock farm families are responsible neighbors invested in their heritage, their future and the health of the community.

Learn more about Indiana's livestock farmers at
www.farmersdeliver.com

Funded with Indiana soybean and corn checkoff dollars.



¹Indiana State Department of Agriculture. A Closer Look at Indiana's Livestock Industry. Accessed December 2014. Retrieved from: http://www.carrollcountyag.com/wp-content/uploads/2008/12/A_Closer_Look_at_Indianas_Livestock_Industry-basic-information.pdf.

²Soils, Agriculture and the Environment. 2004. Purdue University. Accessed December 2014. Retrieved from: http://www.agry.purdue.edu/soils_judging/new_manual/ch3-tillage.html.

³Field to Market® 2012 Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators for Measuring Outcomes of On-Farm Agricultural Production in the United States: Second Report (Version 2). 2012. The Keystone Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture. Accessed December 2014. Retrieved from: https://www.fieldtomarket.org/report/national-2/PNT_NatReport_A27.pdf.

⁴2012 Census of the State of Indiana. USDA Census of Agriculture.

⁵Heber, A., D. Jones and A. Sutton. Methods and Practices to Reduce Odor from Swine Facilities. Accessed December 2014. Retrieved from: <https://www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/AE/AQ-2/AQ-2.html>.

⁶Indiana Department of Environmental Management. Confined Feeding Operations (CFOs/CAFOs). Accessed January 2015. Retrieved from: <http://www.in.gov/idem/4994.htm>.

⁷Leibold, K. and T. Olsen. Swine Manure Calculator. Iowa State University Extension and Outreach. Accessed December 2014. Retrieved from: <https://www.extension.iastate.edu/AGDM/livestock/html/b1-65.html>.