



Webinar Water Quality Educational Credit Request Form

Instructions: Please complete for WQ Educational Credits. You may print and mail this form or complete electronically and email. If completing electronically, download and save a copy first, then type in the form, then save and attach to email. Alternatively, you may also print, write in the form, and then scan or take a photo and attach to email.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Business/Farm Name: _____

Operation Type (check one): Farmer Custom Applicator Both

First Name: _____

Last Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Town: _____

Zip: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

WEBINAR INFORMATION

Webinar Title: Nutrient Flows: Nitrogen Sources, Cycling, and on your Farm (NMP Lesson 3)

Course Description: This recorded webinar presented by UVM Extension Northwest Crops and Soils Program presents an overview of the Nitrogen cycle and how it can influence crop yields, nutrient management, farm practices and management decisions.

Please submit this completed form to AGR.Waterquality@vermont.gov for water quality credits.

Link to Recorded Webinar: https://youtu.be/_zshRBtqyuk

See reverse to answer

WEBINAR QUESTION FOR WATER QUALITY EDUCATIONAL CREDITS

What was the most interesting thing you learned?

- A) Unlike phosphorus, nitrogen does not bind readily to other nutrients, can easily move through the soil with water (leaching), and can be lost to the atmosphere as a gas (volatilization). Nitrogen can also be lost through surface water and erosion. This means that nitrogen is a nutrient that can easily be depleted from a field.
- B) Organic matter on farms in Vermont generally comes from manure and plant residue. Organic matter is a source of nitrogen for plants. Microbes are essential for organic matter nitrogen availability to plants. They break down the organic matter and release the nitrogen for plant uptake.
- C) If the soil is too cold, the microbes will not breakdown (mineralize) organic matter, releasing nitrogen. This is why crops can look yellow early in the season when it is cool. This also means that microbes will not break down manure in cooler temperature and it is better to apply manure when it is warmer so microbes can break it down more quickly.
- D) Nitrogen can also get tied up (immobilized) by microbes and made unavailable to the crop if there is too much carbon in the manure (e.g. sawdust, straw-based bedded packs, etc.). These carbon-heavy manure sources are better applied in the fall so they have time to decompose over the winter.
- E) The three main on-farm sources of nitrogen are manure, legumes, cover crops, and sod (rotating from hay into corn).
- F) Other (please type or write):

I certify by signing* my name here, that I watched the recorded webinar.

Signature _____

Date _____

**If completing and submitting electronically a typed signature/name will be accepted.*

Please submit this completed form to:

**Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets
WQ Education Credits
116 State Street, Montpelier, VT 05620 – 2901**

OR submit electronically to: AGR.WaterQuality@Vermont.gov

**Please direct any questions to the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets
Please call: (802) 828-2431 or Email: AGR.WaterQuality@vermont.gov**