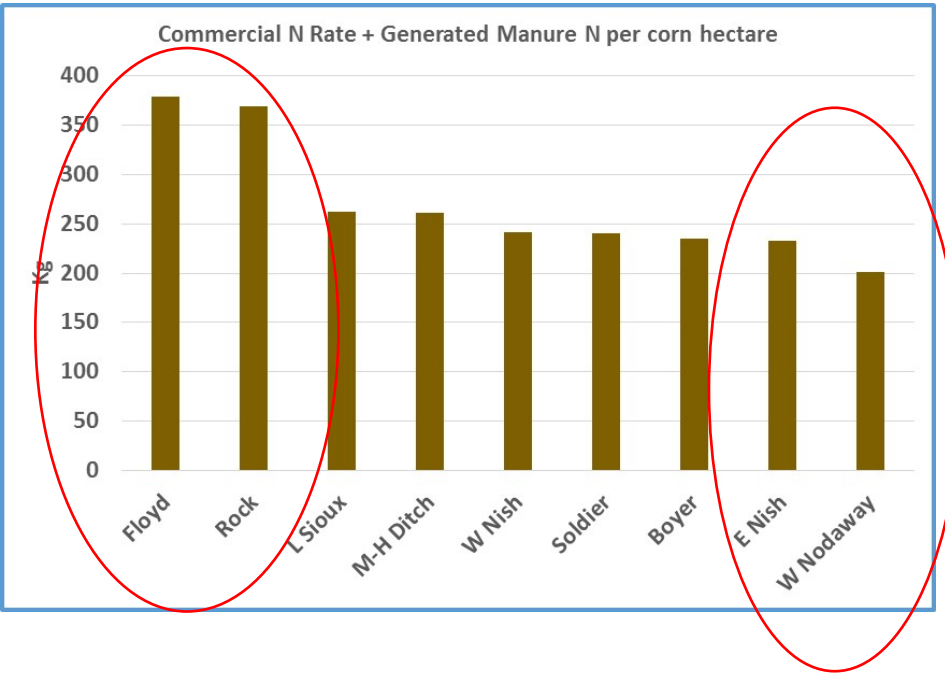
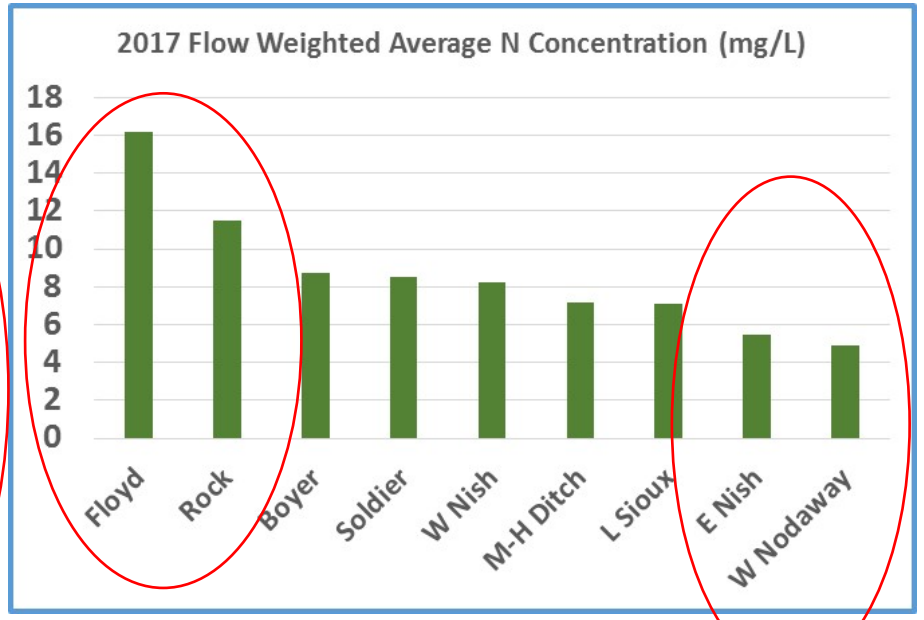




Input amounts to corn calculated assuming statewide average of 15.7 kg/ha to soybeans applies. (USDA 2014).

IOWA NUTRIENT REDUCTION STRATEGY

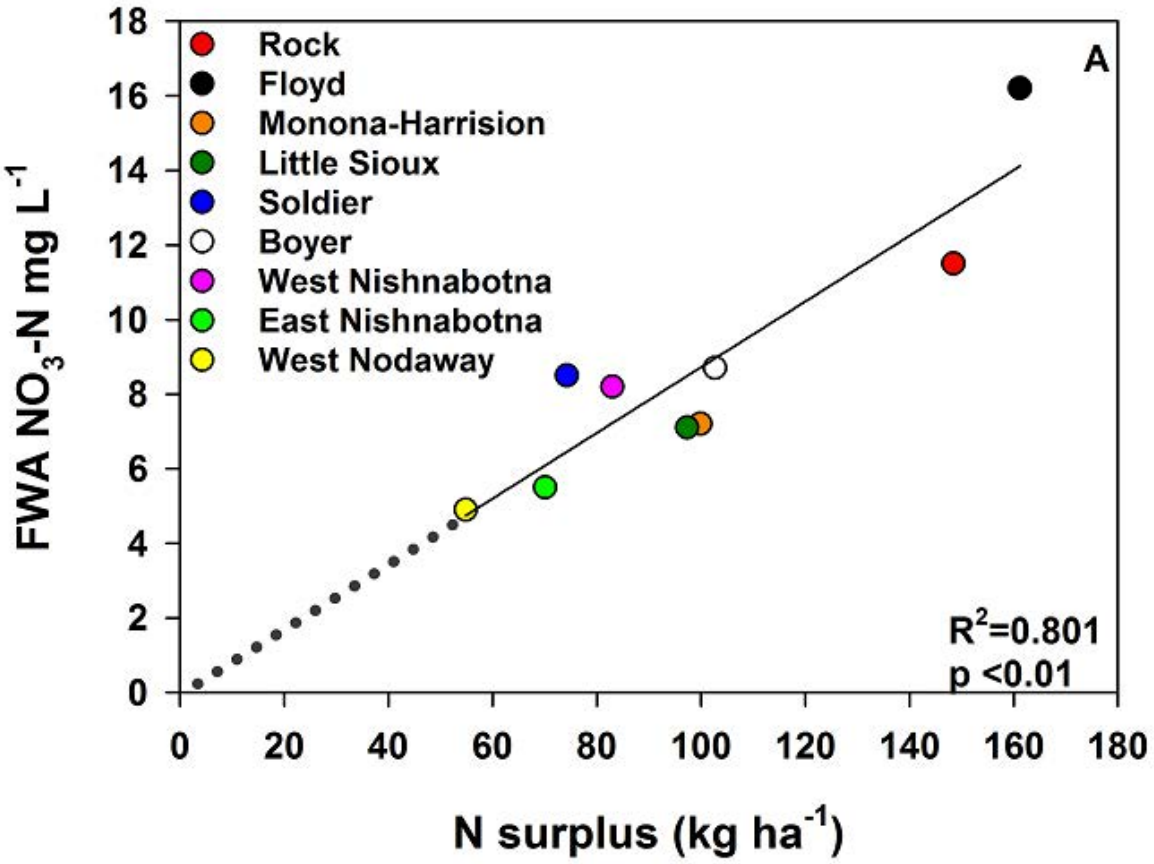
A science and technology-based framework to assess and reduce nutrients to Iowa waters and the Gulf of Mexico

Nonpoint Source Policy

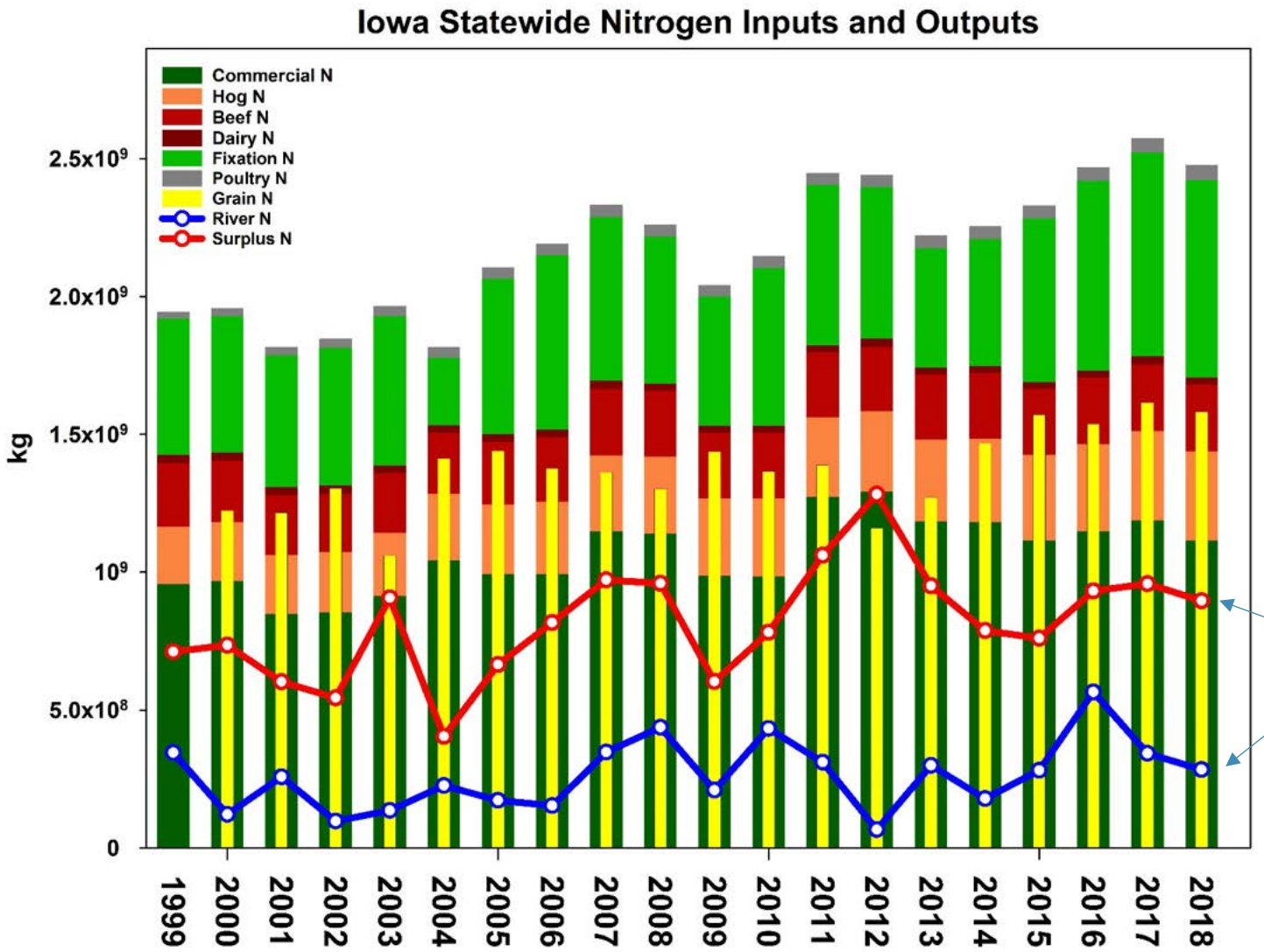
The approach to addressing the diverse and weather-driven nutrient transport from Iowa nonpoint sources involving Iowa's 90,000 farmers must be different from the approach to address the controlled and relatively constant nutrient discharge from Iowa's 130 major cities and industries.

Prepared by:
Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Iowa State University College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Updated December 2017



Surplus = Commercial N + Manure N + Fixation N – Grain N



About 32% of "surplus" makes it to streams

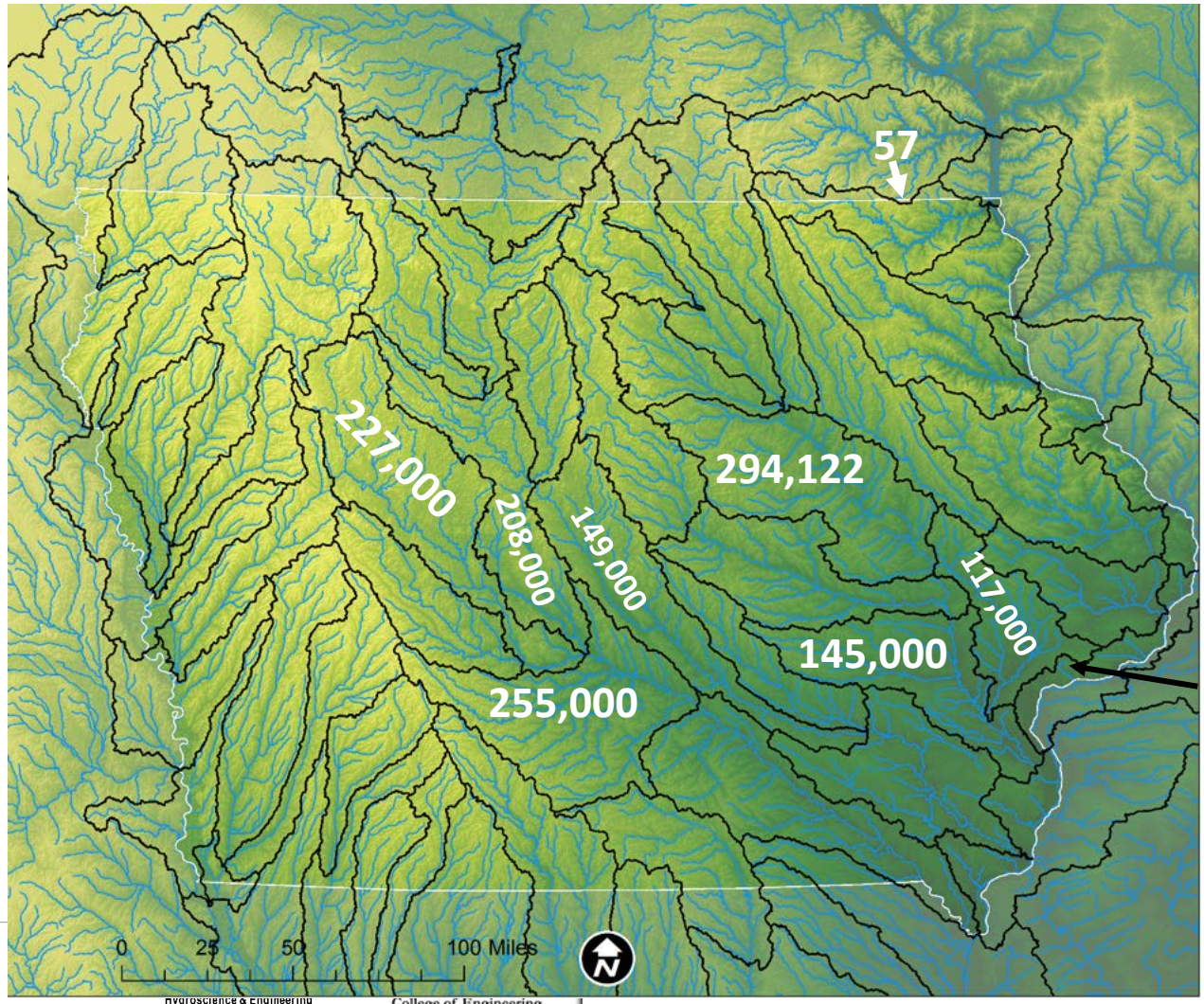
Nitrogen Change (Metric Tons) Since 1999

N Category	Difference (Mg)
total inputs	661,370
Surplus	332,553
Grain N	328,817
Commercial	310,291
Fixation	186,845
River	154,254
Hogs	122,916
Beef	22,464
Chicken	17,997
Turkey	4,144
Dairy	-3,287

Nitrogen Change (%) Since 1999

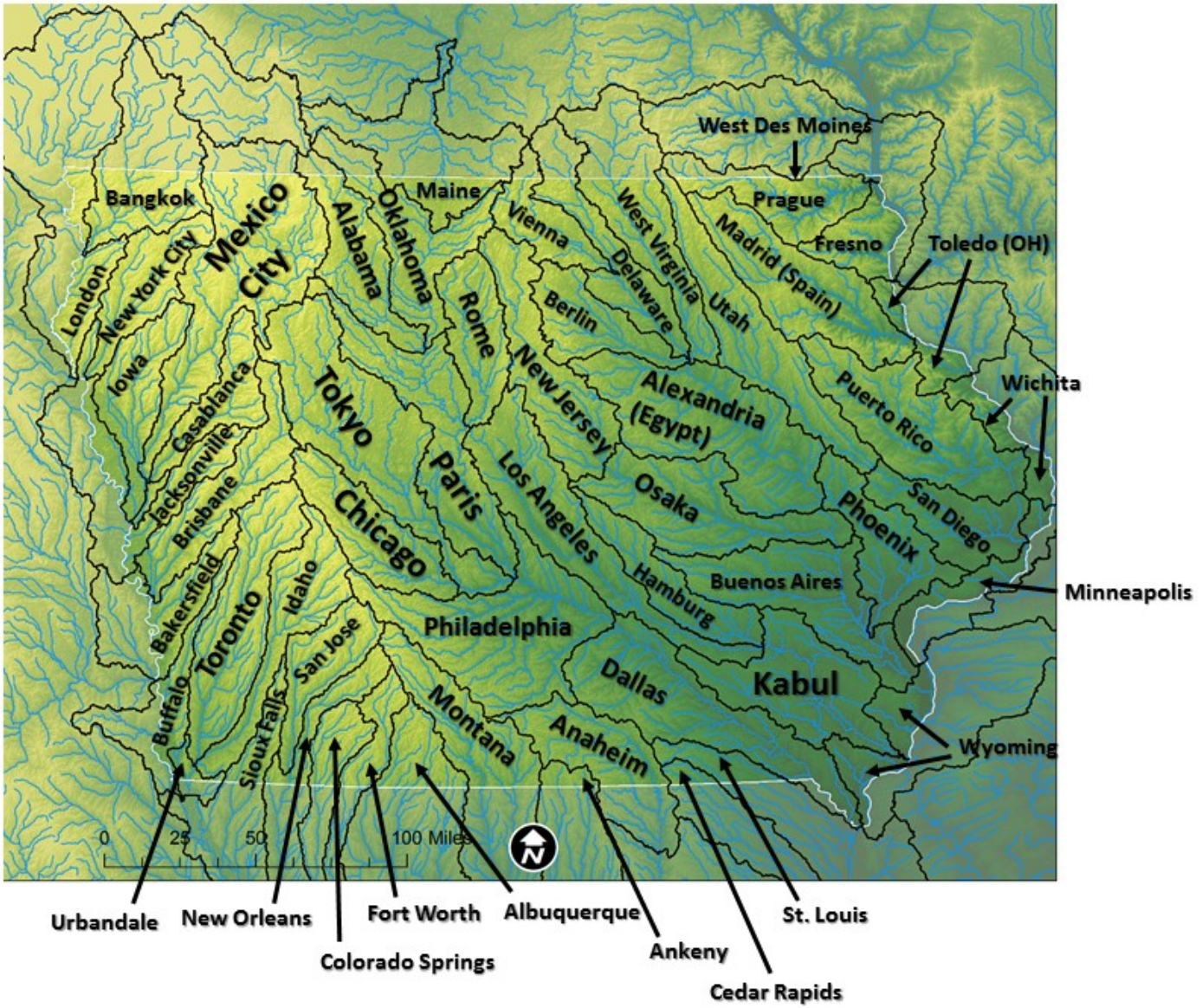
N Category	% change
River	83
Chicken	76
Turkey	59
Hogs	59
Surplus	51
Fixation	41
total inputs	36
Commercial	34
Grain N	27
Beef	10
Dairy	-11

Iowa HUC 8 Watersheds



Half of Iowa's Population lives in 8 watersheds:

- Middle Cedar
- Lake Red Rock
- North Raccoon
- Copperas-Duck
- Middle Des Moines
- South Skunk
- Lower Iowa
- Lower Cedar


West Des Moines
Bangkok
Maine
Prague
Vienna
Fresno
Toledo (OH)
Mexico City
Alabama
Oklahoma
West Virginia
Madrid (Spain)
London
New York City
Delaware
Utah
Berlin
Rome
Iowa
New Jersey
Alexandria (Egypt)
Puerto Rico
Wichita
Casablanca
Tokyo
Paris
Jacksonville
Los Angeles
Osaka
San Diego
Brisbane
Chicago
Phoenix
Bakersfield
Idaho
Buenos Aires
Minneapolis
Toronto
Hamburg
Philadelphia
San Jose
Dallas
Kabul
Buffalo
Sioux Falls
Montana
Anaheim
Wyoming
0
25
50
100 Miles
N
Urbandale
New Orleans
Fort Worth
Albuquerque
St. Louis
Colorado Springs
Ankeny
Cedar Rapids

What Can Be Done?

1. Ban cropping in the 2-year Flood Plain
2. Ban fall tillage
3. Ban manure on snow and frozen ground
4. Make farmers adhere to ISU fertilization guidelines
5. Reformulate CAFO Regulations