How To Make A Waste Stacking, Handling Pad

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Windrows turned with a tractor-powered turner are typically 3- to 8-feet high, 9- to 18-feet wide, with 6- to 8-foot distances between the windrows depending on the size of the machine and tractor.

There also needs to be room at the ends of the windrows to turn the machinery. This is typically a 15- to 40-foot allowance, depending on the equipment used.

In a stacking application, room must be allowed for equipment access and turning, and a 10-foot strip is recommended along the filter side for access, without damage to the filter area.

Assume a stack height of 4 to 6 feet for sizing.

Types Of Bases

The type of material used for the base may vary. The base material used on a specific site may be dependent on such things as availability, cost, specific use of the pad, site conditions, and the expected quality of the end product.

Common materials used include select granular material, shale, recompacted spent asphalt, roller compacted cement, and concrete.

Select granular material and shale are generally readily available and low cost. This makes them a good base for a stacking pad.

However, if these are used on a composting pad, the finished compost may contain gravel which will be undesirable if the compost is to be marketed off the farm. If compost is to be sold, concrete, asphalt, or compacted cement may be desirable. Site conditions may also dictate the type and/or thickness of the base used.

Runoff Water Control

The first part of runoff control is to direct all "clean" off-site surface water away from the pad surface.

This can be easily accomplished using diversion ditches and grass waterways. Pad runoff needs to be directed to a properly designed vegetative filter area or a holding pond to protect surface or groundwater.

The runoff can be distributed uniformly on an adjacent vegetative filter area, conveyed to a nearby vegetative filter area, or collected in a holding pond.

When possible, runoff water should be allowed to flow directly from the lower edge of the pad onto a vegetative filter area.

Recommended types of grass for the filter area are fescue or reed canary.

The cross slope width of the filter area should be the same as that of the pad. The length of the filter area is dependent upon site slope and the two-year-24 hour rainfall for the area.

If pad runoff is conveyed to another site for infiltration, a perforated pipe manifold or other device will be needed to spread the water uniformly over the surface. If a holding pond is used, it must be sized and constructed to contain the storage and storm runoff.

Management and Maintenance

Management and maintenance are critical parts of this type of storage system.

The manure must be kept on the pad surface and not allowed into the filter area. If excessive solids move into the filter area, remove them and allow a rest period until the grass in the filter area is reestablished.

Do not disturb the filter area with loading or hauling equipment during the unloading of the pad. It is best to leave a 10-foot strip of unused pad along the filter area for equipment access.

Ruts and wheel tracks interfere with uniform flow over the filter area, and may allow effluent to leave the site.

Harvest the grass in the filter area to remove the nutrients taken up by the vegetation. If vegetation is not harvested, the nutrients will not be removed from the site, but simply returned to the soil when the plant dies. Time the harvesting to minimize the damage to the filter area.

Lime and fertilize according to soil tests to maintain soil nutrient balance.

If low spots form, they must be filled with soil and reseeded as soon as possible. Any spots of damaged grass should also be reseeded as soon as possible.

The pad surface must also be properly maintained. Replace or

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Delaware Honors

students who, by maintaining Dean's List standing with a minimum GPA of 3.25, best represent the fraternity's ideals of scholarship, leadership and fellowship. This year's recipients were Jeffery P. Bracht, Mark R. Deakyne, Stephanie DeMarco, Ewa A. Dragan, Heather L. Farley, Shamus J. Feehery, Julie A. Fine, Erica Iaquinto, Jennifer M. Lutz, Katherine M. Martino, Diana L. Mulcahy, Robin E. Pearce, Christie M. Quietmeyer, Lisa N. Siebenson, Forrest L. Sprague, Jennifer R. Tighe, Shannon I. Tilmon and Kindra K. Walker.

The student holding the highest index in each respective class is recognized as a College Scholar. A 3.0 index is the minimum recognized. The senior elected to the University Panel of Distinguished Seniors and the sophomore who receives the Alpha Zeta Prize may have higher indices but are not eligible for this recognition. This year's members are: Douglas H. Clark (senior), plant science; Chad W. Nelson (junior), plant science; Janine G. Haynes (sophomore), plant science; Heather L. Farley, animal science and Julie A. Fine, entomology, (freshman).

The senior holding the highest index in each respective major is recognized as a Scholar by Major. A 3.0 index is the minimum index to be recognized. Seniors previously recognized on the Panel of Distinguished Seniors or the Panel of College Scholars may have higher indices but are not eligible for this recognition. This year's panel includes the following: agricultural business management, Derrick E. Bender; agricultural economics, Rebecca K. Smith, agricultural engineering technology, Bret A. Icenogle; animal science, Christine L. Bongiorno; engineering technology, Justin C. Wing; entomology, Julia K. Burzon; and plant science, William E. Blankenstein.

Seniors holding a minimum 3.25 cumulative index are recognized for outstanding scholarship. Those previously recognized on the Panel of Distinguished Seniors, the Panel of College Scholars, or the Panel of Scholars by Major are not eligible for this recognition. This year's outstanding seniors include: David R. Agent, engineering technology; Marcy D. Auletta, animal science; Cheryl L. Coffey, animal science; Ellen M. Cooper, plant science; Shannon T. Deluca, plant science; Rex A. Gibson, engineering technology; Sally L. Goodman, animal science; Bryan D. Greim, plant science; Christina M. Hamilton, plant science; Marina R. Haynes, animal science; Gregory L. Kennedy, engineering technology; Megan E. Laut, entomology; Patrick J. McHugh Jr., engineering technology; Jennifer E. Neal, animal science; Cynthia A. Quackenbush, agricultural business management; Jonathan D. Rayner, animal science; Kimberly A. Satkowsky, animal science; Sarah C. Schroer, animal science; Tracy L. Soisson, animal science; David P. Tuch, plant science; Lisa A. Twardus, animal science; Justin C. Wing, engineering technology; and Leslie K. Zane, entomology.

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