

Impacts of Soil and Crop Management Practices on Water Partitioning and Nutrient Losses from Agricultural Fields



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Factors Affecting Nutrient Losses from Agricultural Soils

- Soil water content, irrigation & precipitation (intensity, frequency & quantity)
- Available nutrient levels (fertilizers, manures & legumes)
- Growing season nutrient uptake
- Soil type (hydraulic conductivity)
- Landscape (topography, slope)
- Tile drainage



Residual Soil Nitrogen (2006)



Indicator of Risk of Water Contamination by Nitrate (2006)





OUR GOAL

Manage fertilizer to:

- Optimize crop yield and quality
- Minimize environmental N losses







- 1. Cover Crops
- 2. Crop Rotation
- 3. Conservation Tillage (ex. no-till, zone tillage)
- 4. Tile Drainage
- 5. Watertable Management Systems
- 6. Buffer Strips





- **1.** Cover Crops
- 2. Crop Rotation
- 3. Conservation Tillage (ex. no-till, zone tillage)
- 4. Tile Drainage
- 5. Watertable Management System



Surface Runoff & Tile Drainage Volume



FWM Nitrate Concentration



Nitrate Loss





- 1. Cover Crops
- 2. Crop Rotation
- 3. Conservation Tillage (ex. no-till, zone tillage)
- 4. Tile Drainage
- 5. Watertable Management Systems





Rotation Corn - Fertilized



Continuous Corn – Not Fertilized

Rotation Corn – Not Fertilized

12/07/01

Corn Grain Yields (5 yr Averages)



Nitrate Loss in Tile Drainage Water



Tan et. al., 2002



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Conservation vs Conventional Tillage







Conventional vs No-tillage – Tile drainage



Tan et. al. 2002



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Canada



Tile vs not tiled Brookston clay loam soil





- 1. Cover Crops
- 2. Crop Rotation
- 3. Conservation Tillage (ex. no-till, zone tillage)
- 4. Tile Drainage
- **5. Watertable Management Systems**



N EFFICIENT CROPPING SYSTEMS

Capture and recycling of nutrients in

drainage water



Surface Runoff and Tile Drainage Nitrate Loss



Drury et al. 2009



Observations

- Management practices which reduce water and nutrient loss through surface runoff (ex. conservation tillage, cover crops) may increase water and nutrient loss through tile drainage.
- Conversely, management systems that control tile drainage may increase surface runoff. However water management systems can supply water in drought periods and increase nutrient uptake.
- Tile drains enable producers to plant earlier in the spring and harvest later in the season and thereby increase nutrient uptake and crop yields. Tiles can however increase nutrient leaching.





Summary

- Nutrient losses occur as a natural part of all ecosystems
- Environmental problems occur when excess nutrients are present or when crop growth is restricted
- Management practices which:
 - 1) predict nutrient availability
 - 2) overcome crop limitations (water, soil quality)
 - 3) reduce transport
 - 4) recycle water and nutrients
 - will help to minimize losses, optimize nutrient uptake and maintain soil, water and air quality





Acknowledgements

Appreciation is expressed to the organization which helped to fund this research including the OMAFRA Nutrient Management Joint Research Program, AAFC, SAGES, and Greenplan Program and to Wayne Calder, Tom Oloya, Massoud Soultani, Don Mactavish and Karl Rinas for their expert technical assistance.





Thank You





Nitrate Concentration in Tile Drainage Water



Tan et al., 2002

Annual Nitrate Loss in Tile Drainage



Tan et al., 2002