NITROGEN APPLICATION & GROUNDWATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Kirk Schmidt Sustainable Ag Water Corporation <u>kschmidt@ix.netcom.com</u>

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MEASURING NITROGEN APPLICATION

The Nitrate Expert panel report recommended measuring nitrate applications compared to nitrate removal at harvest as a proxy for potential loading of N to groundwater.

To use a proxy for regulatory purposes requires information and research to establish:

- Nitrogen application rates by ranch
 - > The existing Total Nitrogen Applied (TNA) report provides this information
- Removal Coefficients for all crops
 - Presently available for a handful of Central Coast crops
- Determination of crop nitrate requirements
 - Crop N uptake for each crop
- Potential for N loading to groundwater
 - > De-nitrification
 - Hydrology and Geology
 - Tile Drains
 - Organic Compost mineralization

Growers have doubled and tripled the yield per pound of N applied.

UCCE Crop Studies show significant progress with some growers harvesting 50% more than the crop studies.



Individual ranches growing a mixture of vegetables may have over 2.5 crops per block during the year.

Nitrogen use and removal rates should be measured by ranch per year, not by crop.

Potential loading is from the ranch not when or where individual crops are planted.











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PRIORITIZATION OF OUTLIERS AND ENFORCEMENT

Determination of outliers,

- i.e. ranches with application rates greater than the 90th or 95th percentile.
- Focus education on these individual ranches with possible management practice adoption and greater reporting requirements.
- Enforcement by RWQCB if ranches do not comply with education, reporting and practice objectives.
 - > This provides the greatest incentive for all growers to be frugal with N usage.
- All other farms would file annual TNA reports and complete a summary Irrigation and Nutrient Management Report.

The 2017 TNA report for 1550 ranches



The 2017 TNA report for all 1587 ranches



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Tracking N applied will incentivize **Pump and Irrigate**, reducing N applications.

Not all irrigation water is available for plant uptake due to field preparation and germination.



Crop N Requirements

Each crop requires a minimum N uptake to produce a marketable harvest

| | Crop N uptake (Ib/acre) | | N removal with harvest (lb/acre) | | Average N Uptake | Average N Removed | Uptake/ Removed (U/R) | Uptake - I Removed (U-R) | Est. N Applied U+30% | A/R | A-R | |
|--|----------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------|-----|--|
| | Min | Max | Min | Max | | | | | | | | |
| Baby lettuce | 70 | | 46 | 46 | 70 | 46 | 1.52 | 24 | 91 | 1.98 | 45 | |
| Broccoli | 180 | 343 | 60 | 110 | 261.5 | 85 | 3.08 | 176.5 | 340 | 4.00 | 255 | |
| Brussel Sprouts | | 490 | | 154 | 490 | 154 | 3.18 | 336 | 637 | 4.14 | 483 | |
| Cauliflower | 180 | 285 | 60 | 71 | 232.5 | 65.5 | 3.55 | 167 | 302 | 4.61 | 237 | |
| Lettuce (80", 6 line) Iceberg or head | 165 | 178 | 50 | 80 | 171.5 | 65 | 2.64 | 106.5 | 223 | 3.43 | 158 | |
| Lettuce Romaine, all others, and leaves | 120 | 150 | 50 | 80 | 135 | 65 | 2.08 | 70 | 176 | 2.70 | 111 | |
| Onions | 120 | 160 | 93 | 120 | 140 | 106.5 | 1.31 | 33.5 | 182 | 1.71 | 76 | |
| Spinach (Baby) | 74 | 85 | 48 | 55 | 79.5 | 51.5 | 1.54 | 28 | 103 | 2.01 | 52 | |
| Spinach (Bunch) | 120 | 130 | 72 | 78 | 125 | 75 | 1.67 | 50 | 163 | 2.17 | 88 | |
| Strawberry | 200 | 240 | 92 | 100 | 220 | 96 | 2.29 | 124 | 286 | 2.98 | 190 | |
| Lettuce + Broccoli | | | | 433 | 150 | 2.89 | 283 | : 63 | 3.75 | 413 | | |
| Romain + Baby Lettuce + Cauliflower | | | | 437.5 | 176.5 | 2.48 | 261 | 569 | 3.22 | 392 | 10 | |
| March 20, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | CROP "N" DEMAND | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|--|--|
| Сгор | A - Typical N Cro (lbs./ | p Uptake Ranges acre) | B - Harvest N Removed (Ibs./acre) | | | |
| Broccoli | 180 | 337 | 60 | 99 | | |
| Cabbage | 180 | 285 | | 180 | | |
| Cauliflower | 180 | 355 | 60 | 70 | | |
| Celery | 200 | 250 | 120 | 160 | | |
| Lettuce | 120 | 150 | 50 | 80 | | |
| Baby lettuce | 70 | | 46 | | | |
| Spinach (Bunch) | 120 | 130 | 78 | 85 | | |
| Spinach (Baby) | 74 | 85 | 48 | 55 | | |
| Spinach (Tennage) | 94 | 100 | 61 | 65 | | |
| Strawberry | 200 | 260 | 92 | 100 | | |
| Blueberry | 275 | 300 | 19 | 38 | | |
| Bell Pepper | 200 | 260 | 80 | 110 | | |
| Mizuna (rep salad mix vegetable) | 99 | | 58 | | | |
| Cilantro | 104 | 200 | 57 | | | |
| Tomato | 240 | 300 | 120 | 160 | | |

Strawberry Commission Meeting, August 8, 2017 Chris Rose and Peter Meertens, CCRWQCB

RESEARCH AND COMMENT PRIOR TO DRAFT ORDER AND CEQA

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WDR vs Waiver

Adoption of a general WDR for agriculture allows change over time as apposed to the 5 year fixed nature of an Ag Waiver.

For example a WDR could provide:

- Use of TNA reporting until Removal Coefficients are adopted for 95% of crops by acre, estimated 5 years.
- Implementation of Crop N Removal tracking for the next 5 years until sufficient data is assembled to determine usage by township
- Schedule hearings to determine
 - > N removal coefficients
 - > Crop nutrient uptake requirements
 - Potential groundwater loading

Central Coast Ranch Size

| Number | % | acres | % | |
|--------|--------------|---------|-------|------------------|
| 4,095 | | 413,181 | | Total |
| 431 | 10.5% | 1,396 | 0.3% | 5 acres or less |
| 781 | 19.1% | 4,253 | 1.0% | 10 acres or less |
| 1,449 | 35.4% | 16,032 | 3.9% | 25 acres or less |
| 2,157 | 52.7% | 42,371 | 10.3% | 50 acres or less |
| 1,916 | 46.8% | 335,925 | 81.3% | >50 to <1000 |
| 22 | 0.5% | 34,885 | 8.4% | over 1,000 acres |