Optimizing the Use of Groundwater Nitrogen (NO_3^-): Efficacy of the Pump and Fertilize Approach for Almond

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Objectives:

- Our primary objective during 2012-13 was to identify appropriate locations for the proposed pump and fertilize (P&F) experiments by locating cooperative grower's orchards with modern and modifiable irrigation systems in a region of the Central Valley classified as a hydrogeologically vulnerable area (HVA: DWR, 2000). Appropriate sites consist of those with soil type and water table levels indicative of 'high risk' for NO_3^- (nitrate) leaching scenarios.
- Future objectives are to validate recent developments in nutrient budget N management (early season sampling and yield estimation),
- Describe best management practices (BMPs) for P&F,
- Characterize key biological and physical parameters relevant to P&F (seasonal plant-soil N balance, soil NO_3^- movement),
- Establish proof of concept for use of stable isotopes of $^{15}NO_3^-$ in tracing N under P&F,
- Validate decision support models to assist growers with management of groundwater (GW) nitrogen (mainly nitrate, NO_3^-), and
- Demonstrate and proactively extend results and developed technologies to on-site self-assessment and BMP's to growers.

Background and Discussion:

The loss of reactive N to air and water is currently one of the key challenges to environmental sustainability for agriculture. One of the most recent alerts involved the UC Davis coordinated report (http://groundwaternitrate.ucdavis.edu/) where the involvement of agricultural fertilizers in groundwater (GW) NO_3^- (nitrate) contamination was assessed. Nitrate is present in well waters in varying concentrations and is believed to be "overwhelmingly the result of crop and animal agricultural activities".

The report proposed the use of GW NO_3^- for pump and fertilizes (P&F) on a mass equivalent basis to reduce NO_3^- loads into GW. The goal of this project is to test whether the concept of P&F is a realistic alternative to the use of fertilizers. In addition, information is needed to inform and meet impending regulatory demands and provide growers with improved management tools on the efficacy of current fertilizer management practices as well as P&F.

Multidisciplinary approaches are being used to assess how P&F will impact economic (foremost) and environmental sustainability. This project will gather mass balance and yield information on an orchard level to assess P&F GW NO_3^- as a potential source of N for crop use on a mass equivalent basis. The P&F approach can potentially reduce fertilizer costs and reduce N concentrations in GW over the long-term. But such benefits will need to be weighed against harmful consequences like presence of toxic concentrations of other salts in well waters with NO_3^-. Pump and fertilize will be compared with current grower practices for integrated N management in almonds.

Project Cooperators and Personnel: Shahar Baram, Matt Read, Maria del Mar Alsina and Christine M. Stockert, University of California, Davis; Gureet Brar, UCCE - Fresno County; ATB Growers; CDFA FREP

For More Details, Visit

- Poster location 54, Exhibit A and B during conference; or on the web (after January 2014) at www.almondboard.com/researchreports
- 2012.2013 Annual Report CD (12-PREC6-Smart); or on the web (after January 2014) at www.almondboard.com/researchreports
- Related Projects: 13-PREC2-Brown, 13-PREC4-Hopmans,