

Have you seen my nitrogen?

Caroline Wade, Nutrient Watershed Manager
Illinois Corn Growers Association



But I haven't lost any, right?

My neighbor maybe.....

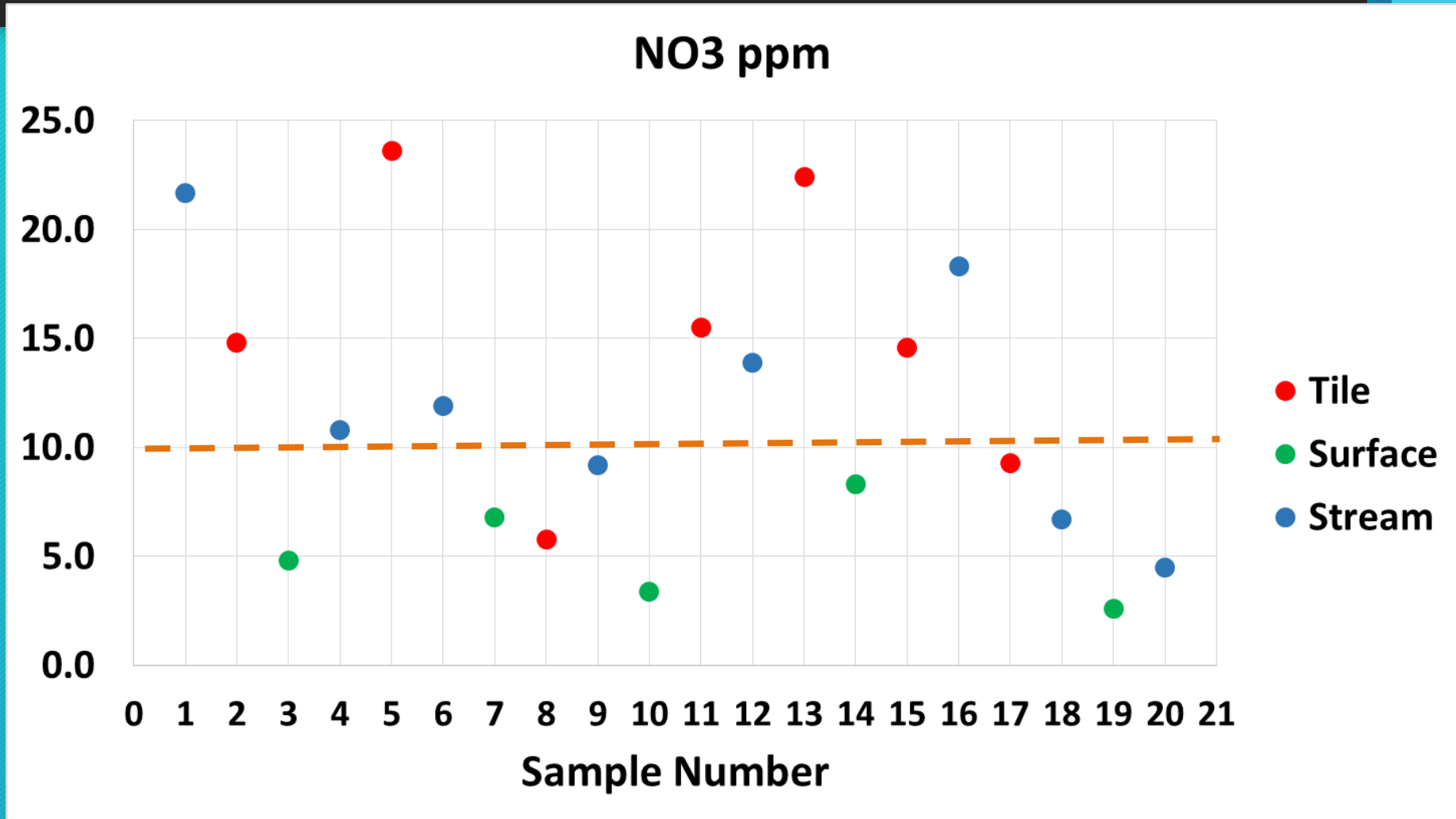
“We can't change what we aren't measuring”

Measures ambient concentration
of Nitrate and Ammonium

Sponsored by:



We can't change what we aren't measuring



Interpreting the numbers

Agronomy Guide

SOILS (TILLAGE)

Interpreting Nitrate Concentration in Tile Drainage Water

Sylvie Brouder, Brenda Hofmann, Eileen Kladvko, Ron Turco, Andrea Bongen,
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Department of Agricultural and Biological Engineering



| NO₃-N Concentration (ppm) | Interpretation |
|---|--|
| ≤ 5 | Native grassland, CRP land, alfalfa, managed pastures |
| 5 – 10 | Row crop production on a mineral soil without N fertilizer Row crop production with N applied at 45 lbs./acre below the economically optimum N rate† Row crop production with successful winter crop to “trap” N |
| 10 - 20 | Row crop production with N applied at optimum N rate Soybeans |
| ≥ 20 | Row crop production where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N applied exceeds crop need• N applied not synchronized with crop need• Environmental conditions limit crop production and N fertilizer use efficiency• Environmental conditions favor greater than normal mineralization of soil organic matter |

How does that compare to other areas?

Non-agricultural water monitoring

| Date | Golf course West | | Golf course East | | Hidden Creek North | | Hidden Creek South | | Golf course creek | | Urban site | |
|-----------|------------------|------|------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|------------|------|
| | NO3 | NH4 | NO3 | NH4 | NO3 | NH4 | NO3 | NH4 | NO3 | NH4 | NO3 | NH4 |
| 4/24/2014 | 1.22 | | 1.05 | | 3.85 | | 3.74 | | 1.88 | | 2.91 | |
| 4/28/2014 | 1.21 | | 0.71 | | 2.70 | | 1.08 | | 1.04 | | 1.27 | |
| 5/1/2014 | 0.71 | 0.21 | 0.95 | 0.32 | 2.92 | 0.21 | 3.29 | 0.17 | 2.69 | 0.26 | 2.38 | 0.30 |
| 5/7/2014 | 0.69 | 0.33 | 0.85 | 0.46 | 2.77 | 0.33 | 2.68 | 0.40 | 2.46 | 0.34 | 2.40 | 0.49 |
| 5/12/2014 | 0.81 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.29 | 1.91 | 0.54 | 1.56 | 0.77 | 2.61 | 0.36 | 1.51 | 0.78 |
| 5/20/2014 | 0.39 | 0.50 | 0.47 | 0.72 | 3.22 | 0.59 | 2.87 | 0.66 | 1.20 | 1.62 | 2.36 | 0.89 |

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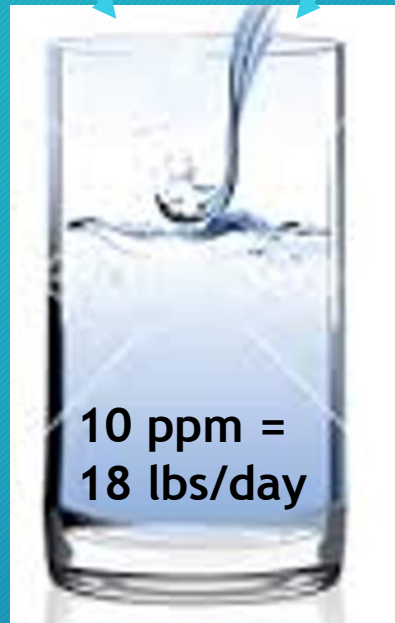
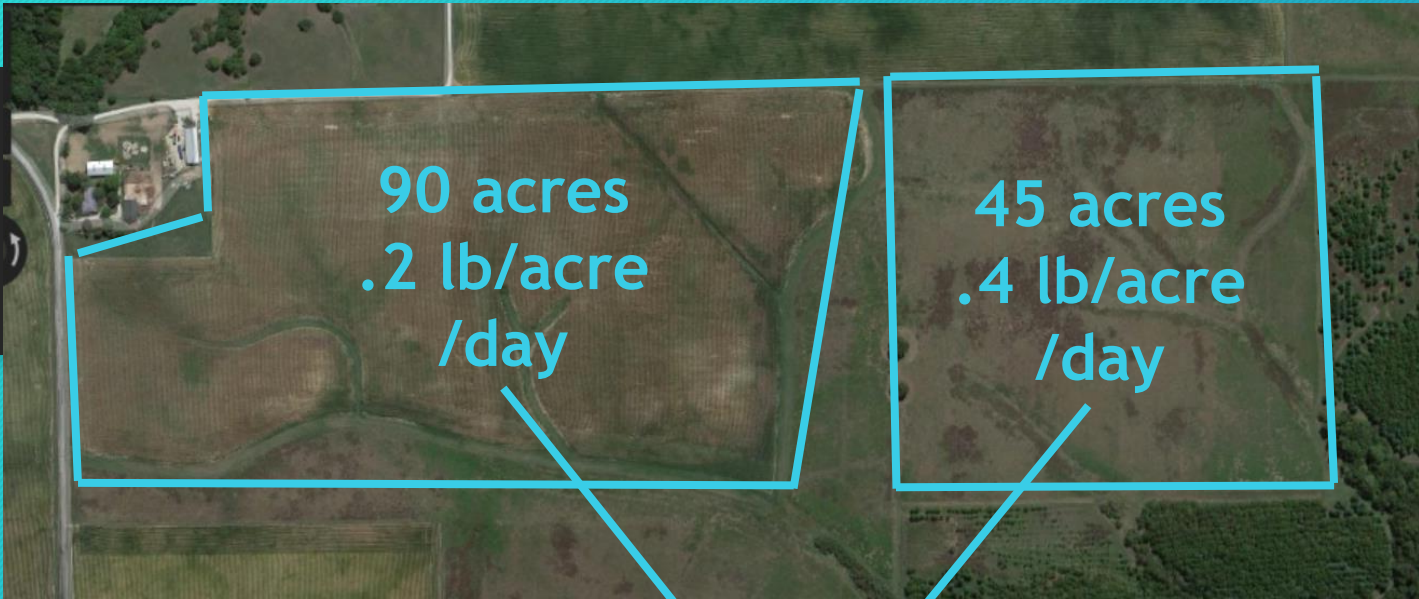
What does concentration really mean? How can this be useful for farmers?

How much nitrogen is being lost? concentration x flow = load



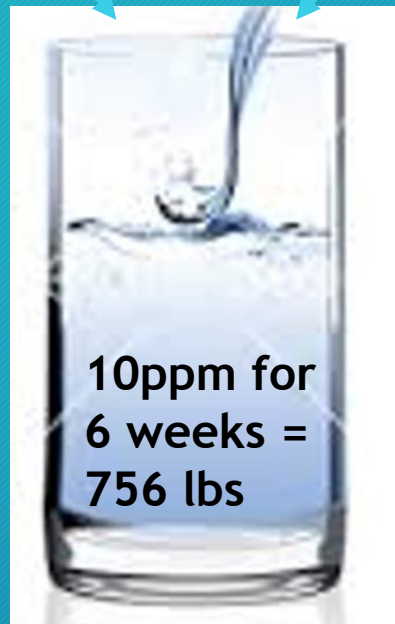
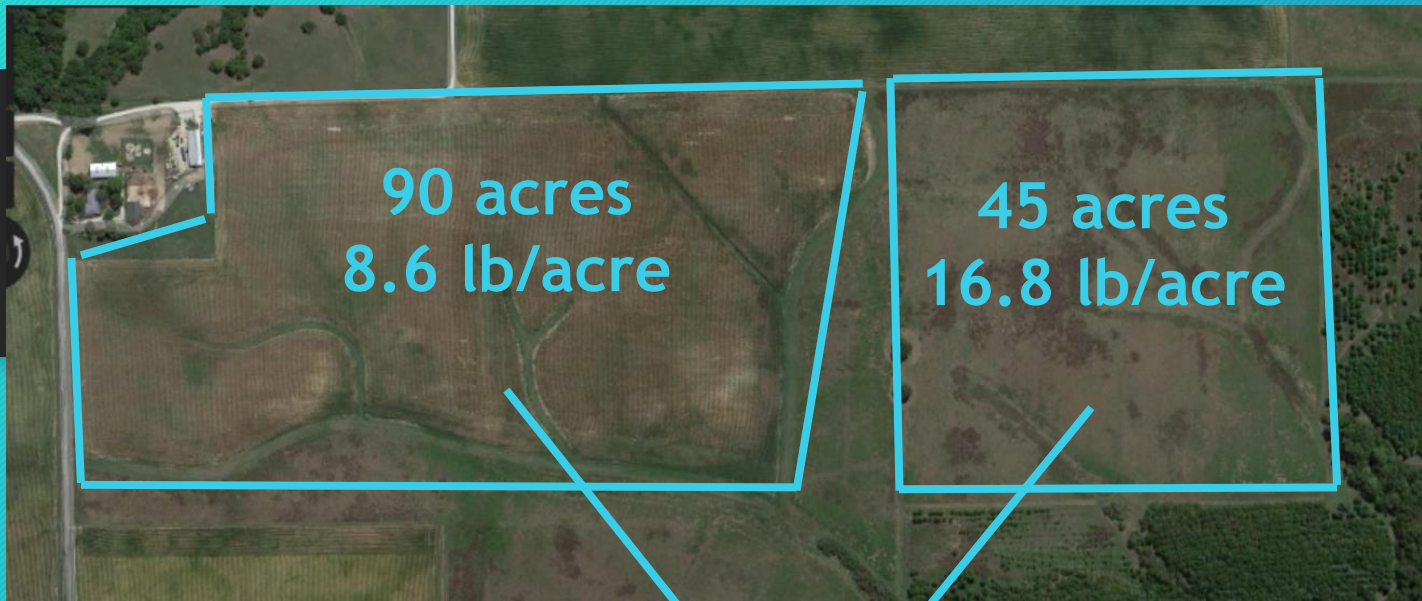
10ppm =
0.000083454 lb/gallon

If you're filling up a 5
gallon bucket every 2
seconds, that's 18lbs
lost every day!



- ▶ When we talk in terms of reducing nitrogen lost per acre, we may find some common ground for improvement

- ▶ Concentration times flow (load) divided by area = pounds of N per acre being lost



► Over 6 weeks of flow,
that's 756 lbs

► Concentration times flow (load) divided by area = pounds of N per acre being lost

What can be done to reduce losses?

| Crop Rotation | N Rate lb/A | N Time | Nitrate-N | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | 4-Yr Avg. Conc. ppm | 4-Yr Total lb/A |
| <u>C-S-Corn</u> | 0 | | 6.1 | 37.7 |
| | 60+40 | SPL | 7.8 | 44.8 |
| | 120 | PP | 8.2 | 52.1 |
| <u>S-C-Corn</u> | 0 | | 4.6 | 34.0 |
| | 60+80 | SPL | 7.9 | 64.2 |
| | 160 | PP | 8.8 | 62.8 |
| <u>C-C-Soybeans</u> | 0 | | 5.5 | 30.5 |
| | 0 | | 8.4 | 40.9 |
| | 0 | | 8.7 | 38.3 |

SPL - Split Applied, PP - Pre-Plant Application

Table 1. Four year nitrate-N loss from a corn-corn-soybean cropping system at Waseca from 2007 – 2010. Nitrate losses calculated for the crop underlined in the Crop Rotation column. (Randall and Vetsch, 2011)

Nitrates in Drainage Water in Minnesota

Brad Carlson, Extension Educator, University of Minnesota Extension
 Jeff Vetsch, Assistant Scientist, University of Minnesota SROC
 Gyles Randall, Soil Scientist and Professor Emeritus, University of Minnesota SROC

On average, about 20 lb nitrate-N/acre were lost through drainage systems annually when the soil is kept bare. This represents the soil's contribution from soil organic matter.

Corn grown with no N fertilizer inputs still lost an average of about 10lb Nitrate-N/acre/year.

Changing rate and timing can reduce the residual nitrate-N in the soil profile that is subject to leaching.

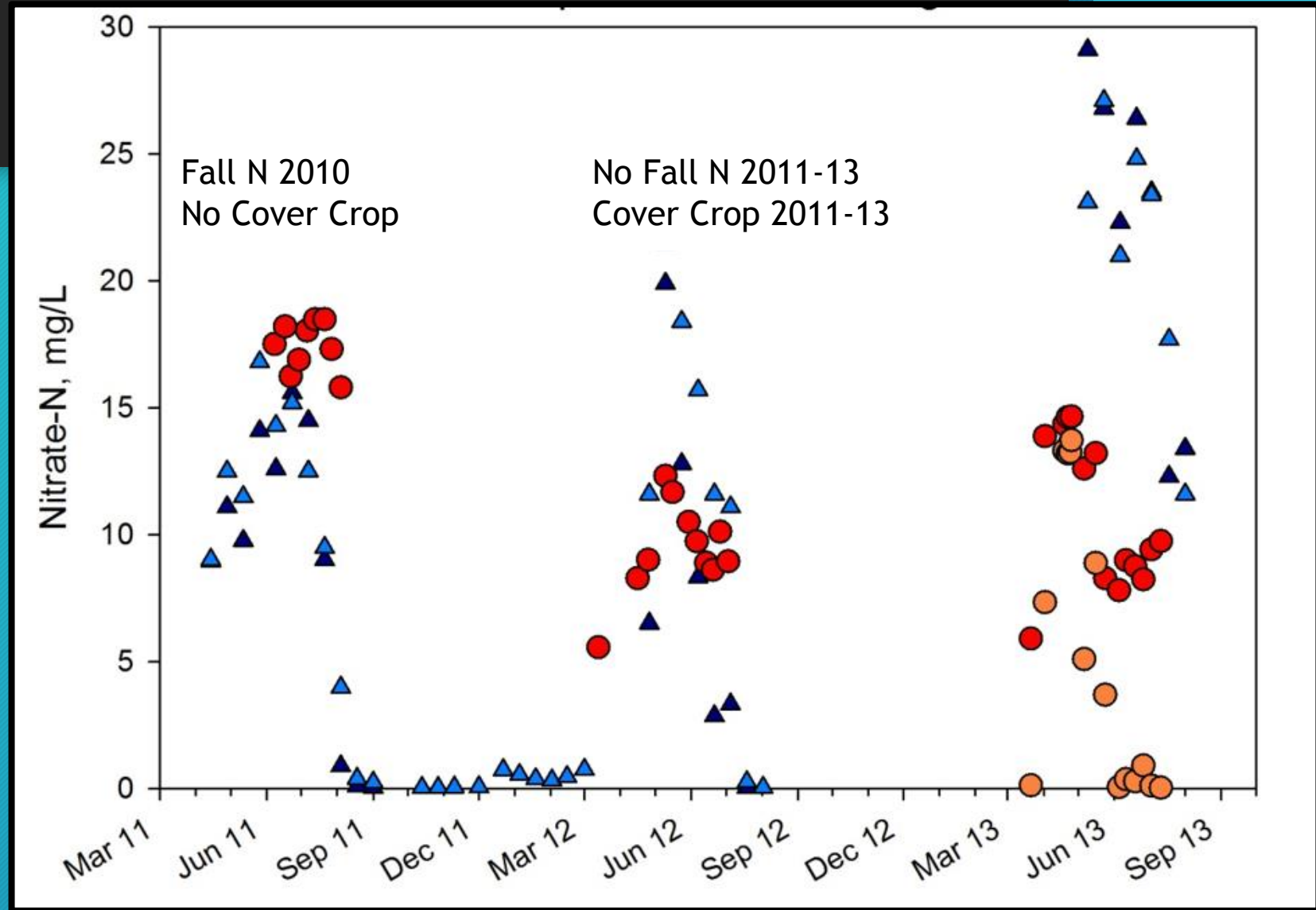
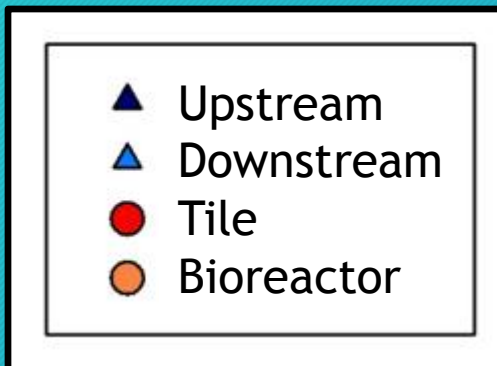
What can be done to reduce losses?

| Cropping System | Total Discharge | Nitrate-N | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | 4-Yr. Cumulative | 4-Yr Avg. Conc. | 4-Yr Total |
| | Inches | ppm | lb/A |
| Continuous corn | 30.4 | 28 | 194 |
| Corn - soybean | 35.5 | 23 | 182 |
| Soybean - corn | 35.4 | 22 | 180 |
| Alfalfa | 16.4 | 1.6 | 6 |
| CRP | 25.2 | 0.7 | 4 |

Table 2. Effect of cropping system on cumulative drainage volume, nitrate-N concentration and N loss in subsurface tile drainage during a 4 – year period (1990 – 1993) at Lambertton. (Randall, et. al., 1997)

Perennial vegetation drastically reduces nitrate-N losses. Cover crops can provide partial year vegetative cover and some reductions in losses.

What can be done to reduce losses?



Nutrient Loss Reductions

Voluntary implementation

= you decide what, where and how

- University recommended Nitrogen rates
- Nitrification Inhibitors
- Split application of nitrogen
- Cover Crops
- Conservation tillage
- Bioreactors
- Wetlands
- Buffers



You are here!

Questions?

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