Leaching and measures to limit leaching

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Reducing leaching has been a key factor in reducing N loss to the environment

- Catch crops (~20 % of agricultural land)
- Early drilling (before September 7th)
- Mandatory fertilization plans and demand for high utilization of nitrogen in manure (65-70% of TN)
- Reduction of nitrogen quotas below economic optimum has previously been used but has since been abandoned
- How effective are different measures?



Questions

- How effective are catch crops in a low input agriculture?
- How effective is early drilling of winter seed (before September 7th)
- How much can postponed tillage reduce leaching?
- What is the relation between applied nitrogen and leaching?



Marginal leaching

- Agricultural package increased N quota by ~20% (~35-40 kg N pr. ha)
- Increased leaching calculated from marginal leaching, i.e. % of N leached from last kg og applied N
- Marginal leaching is assumed to be ~20% on average in Denmark

Consequence of package if all extra 70.000 tons N were used:

~14.000 tons N of extra leaching (0.2 x 70000 tons N)

Only 50% of extra N quota was used! So actually ~7000 tons extra leaching

Marginal leaching dramatically can affect the cost effectiveness of reduced N quota compared to other measures.

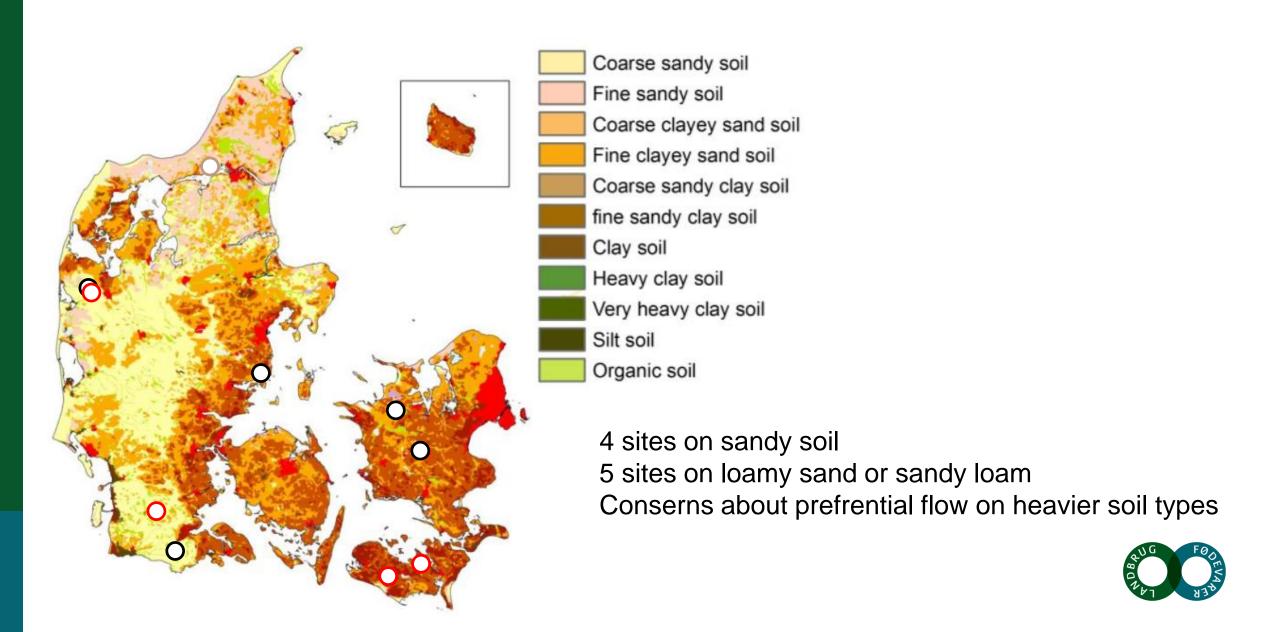


Why so interested in nitrogen rate and leaching?



Experiment with leaching estimated from experiments with suction cups at SEGES





Experimental sites are instrumented with ceramic suction

cups

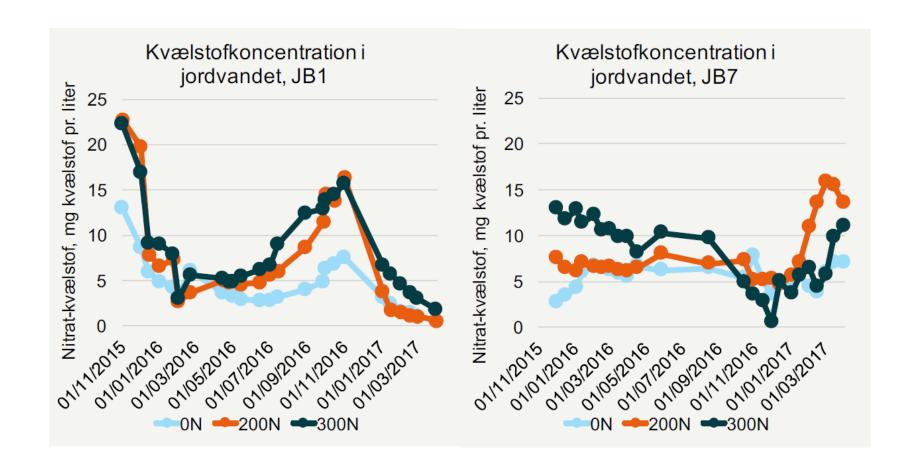






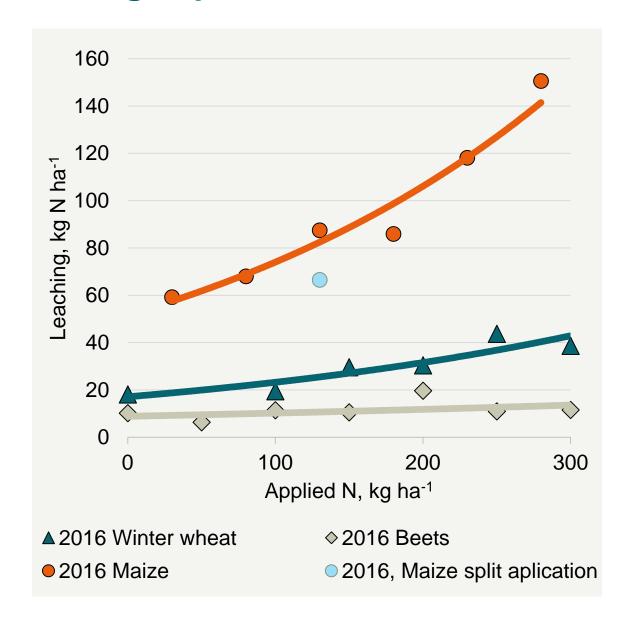


Concentrations in soil water





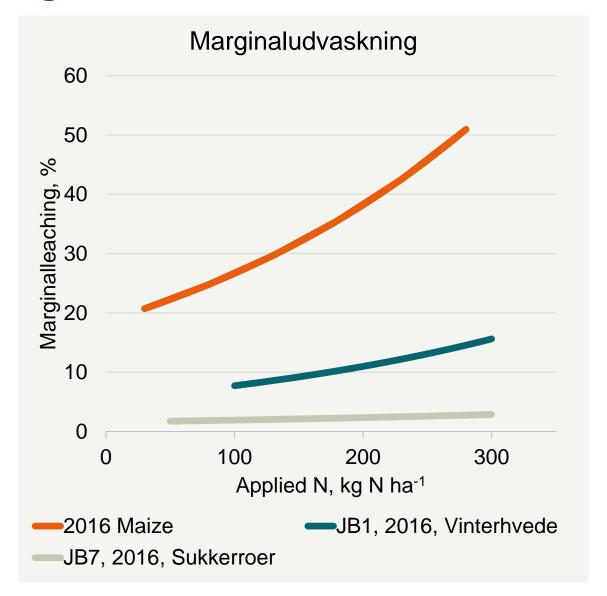
Results of three leaching experiments







Marginal leaching





Catch crops

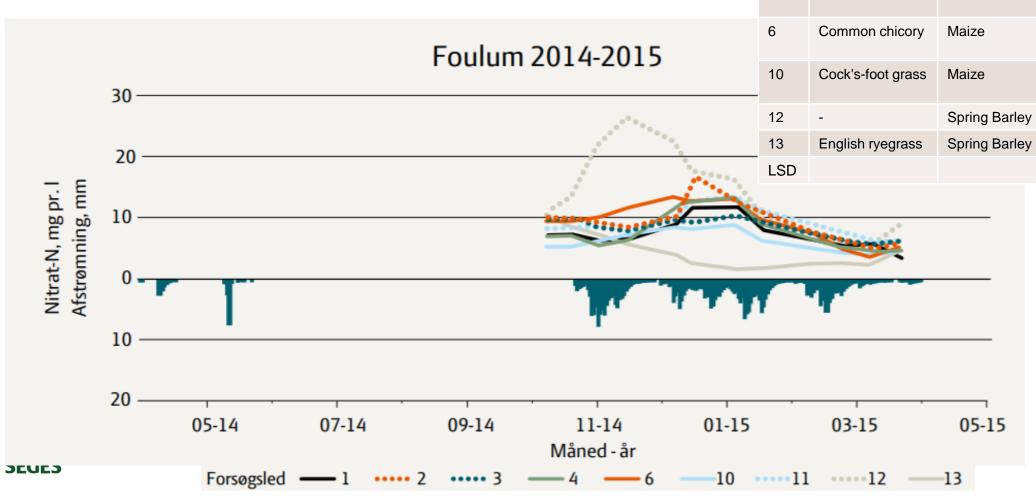
Current estimates of effects of catch crops

	<80 kg N manure ha ⁻¹		>80 kg N manure ha ⁻¹		
	Clay	Sand	Clay	Sand	
	16	34	28	46	
Average	25		37		

Are these estimates correct in a low input agricultural system?



Leaching and catch crops



Catch crop

English ryegrass

Cock's-foot grass

Cock's-foot grass

Tall fescue

1

2

3

5

Crop

Maize

Maize

Maize

Maize

Maize

Drill time

June 12th

June 12th

June 12th

June 12th

June 26th

June 12th

May 5th

May 5th

Leaching, kg N ha⁻¹

39

50

41

43

49

32

47

76

18

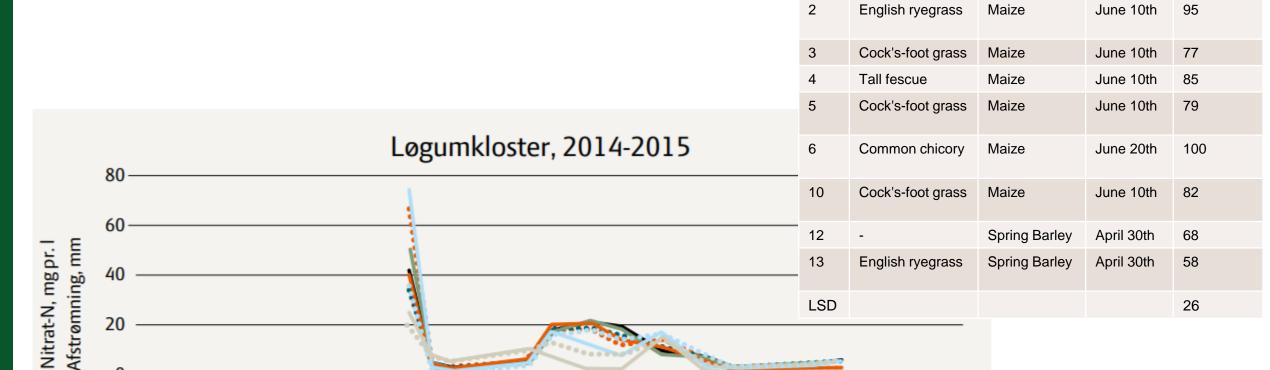
Leaching and catch crops

07-14

09-14

05-14

Forsøgsled —



01-15

11-14

Måned - år



Leaching,

kg N ha-1

84

95

Drill time

June 10th

05-15

03-15

-10 -----11 -----13

Catch crop

2

Crop

Maize

Maize

Early drilling on sandy loam/loamy sand

Flakkebjerg	Plant uptake	Nitrat leaching	Plant uptake	Nitrat leaching	
	Kg N ha ⁻¹				
	Nov. 5th 2015	Nov 24th 2015 - May 17th 2016	31. Okt 2016	18th may 2016 - 26 apr. 2017	
Winter wheat, normal drill	3	32	5	22	
Winter wheat, early drill	12	20	19	9	
Catch crop	25	11	28	3	
Spillage grain and weeds	9	23	22	15	
Bare soil	-	46	-	31	

From Hansen and Thomsen 2017



Early drilling on sandy loam

Foulum, sandy loam	Plant uptake	Nitrat leaching	Plant uptake	Nitrat leaching
	Kg N ha ⁻¹			
	Oct. 28th 2015	Oct. 12th 2015 – May 4th 2016	Nov. 1st 2016	May 5th 2016 – May 11th. 2017
Winter wheat, normal drill	3	39	4	25
Winter wheat, early drill	18	14	13	18
Catch crop	18	15	24	10
Spillage grain and weeds	13	21	23	15
Bare soil	-	45	-	76

From Hansen and Thomsen 2017



Conclusion

- Catch crops work and estimates are along the lines of earlier estimates.
- However, early drilling (before September 7th) is nearly as effective
- Spillage grain and weed does indeed limit leaching, and is more effective than sowing winter wheat at normal time
- Marginal leaching is lower than the average 20% in winter wheat on sandy soil and on beets on clay soil. Only in maize on sandy soil is the marginal leaching higher than 20%

