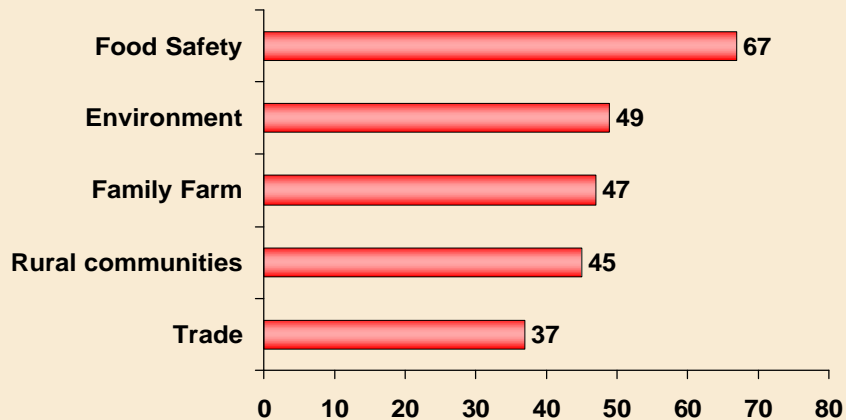


# **Tile Water Quality and Nitrogen Management**

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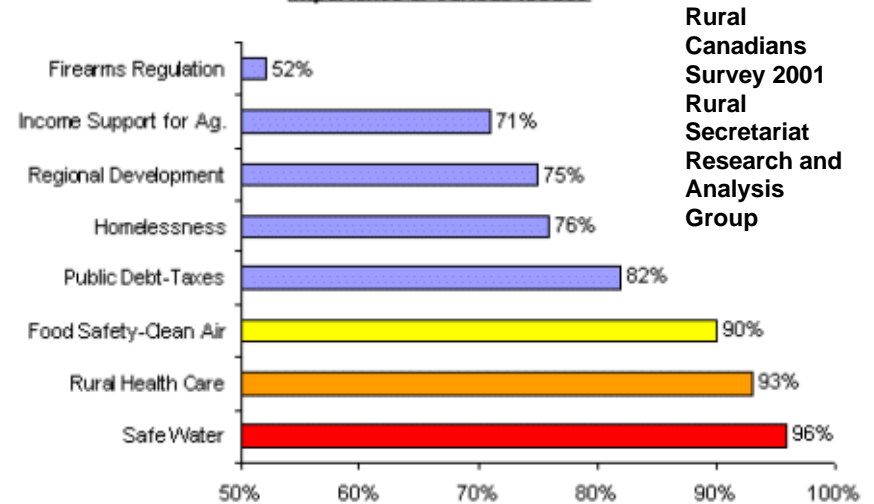
# Should Nitrogen Management be a Consideration in Tile Drainage Design?

## Agriculture Priorities, %



Source: EKOS May  
2001

## Importance of Various Issues



Rural  
Canadians  
Survey 2001  
Rural  
Secretariat  
Research and  
Analysis  
Group

## Producer perspective

- protection of water quality
- liability with respect to environmental impact
- unintended costs
  - livestock health, water treatment systems

# Should Nitrogen Management be a Consideration in Tile Drainage Design?

## The Trade-Off

- decreased surface runoff resulting in decreased soil erosion and P loss

**BUT ...**

- improved infiltration and internal drainage resulting in elevated nitrates in effluent

# Should Nitrogen Management be a Consideration in Tile Drainage Design?

- Numerous applied research and monitoring studies
  - Lake Winnipeg
  - ADA
  - Field monitoring – irrigation programs
  - Deep nitrate soil testing - high input crops

# Manitoba Nitrate Monitoring Data Examples

Canadian Water Quality Guideline  
for  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$  is 10 ppm

- in-field groundwater - 46 ppm
- R.M. well water quality project (93 wells)
  - 43 over 10 ppm; 3 over 100 ppm
- ADA study up to >120 ppm
- soil testing to 12 feet
  - 3852 lbs highest, 423 lbs second highest

## Soil Sample Results

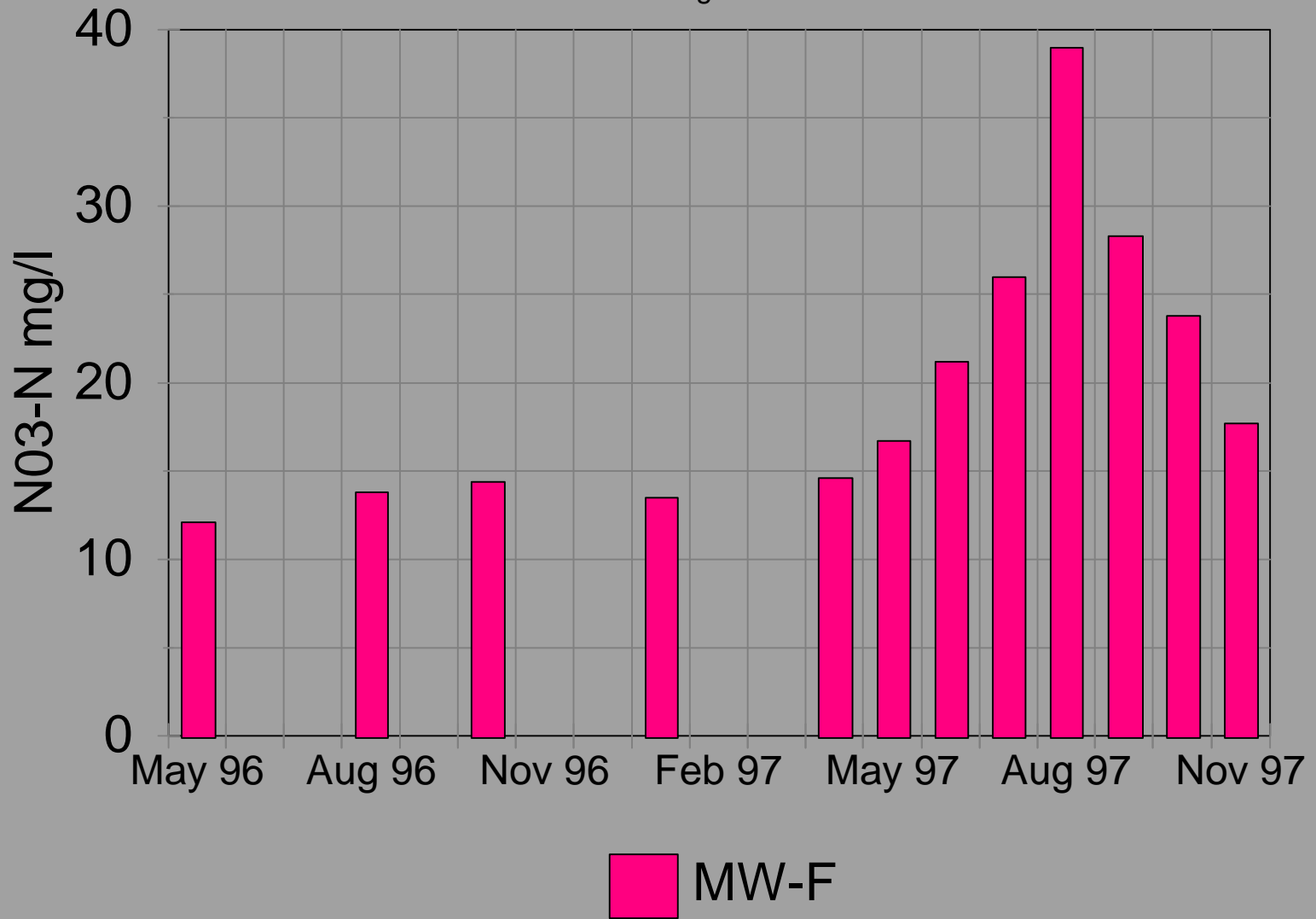
Date Sampled - October 9, 2001

Soil Sample	Depth (feet)	Nitrate (#/ac)	Water - Conventional Parameters		Metals in Water		
					Total	Dissolved	
			Site Number	N1	Site Number	N1	N1
N1	0-1	20					
N1	1-2	26	Date Sampled	9-Oct-01	Date Sampled	9-Oct-01	9-Oct-01
N1	2-3	34					
N1	3-4	54	EC (uS/cm)	670	Calcium	392	343
N1	4-5	48	pH (pH units)	7.21	Iron	47.5	3.43
N1	5-6	32	Hardness	1290	Magnesium	137	114
N1	6-7	24	Total Dissolved Solids	535	Manganese	6.28	3.29
N1	7-8	22	Total Alkalinity	190	Potassium	6.1	2.97
N1	8-9	30	Bicarbonate Alkalinity	232	Silicon		23.3
N1	9-10	56	Carbonate Alkalinity	<0.5	Sodium		3.28
			Hydroxide Alkalinity	<0.5			
			fluoride	<0.5			
			Chloride	16.40			
			<b>NO<sub>3</sub>+NO<sub>2</sub>-N (mg/L)</b>	<b>38.3</b>			
			Nitrate	38.3			
			Nitrite	0.007			
			Sulphate	28.9			
			Ammonia Nitrogen	0.06			
			Total Phosphorus (mg/L as P)	0.518			

346 #/ac N = \$140/ac

Results expressed as Milligrams per Litre (mg/L) unless otherwise stated

MCDC Monitoring Well - F



# Should Nitrogen Management be a Consideration in Tile Drainage Design?

- **Tile drainage essentially transforms a non-point source situation to point source**



# Pilot Project Sites

## Manitoba Tile Drainage Study

Site	Acres	Soil Type	Design	Spacing Between Tile (m)	Depth to Drain Invert (m)	Outlet Type	\$/ac
A	27	sand over clay	random	30 to 40	0.9 to 1.3	gravity	510
B	21	sand	systematic	40	0.8 to 1.5	pumped	387
C	81	clay loam or sandy loam over clay	systematic	30	0.9 to 1.2	gravity	542
E	45	sandy loam over silty clay	systematic	30	1.2 to 1.4	gravity	461

# Manitoba Tile Drainage Study Effluent Water Quality

## Nitrate-N

- 1.8 to 73.6 ppm

## Conductivity

- 303 to 5070  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

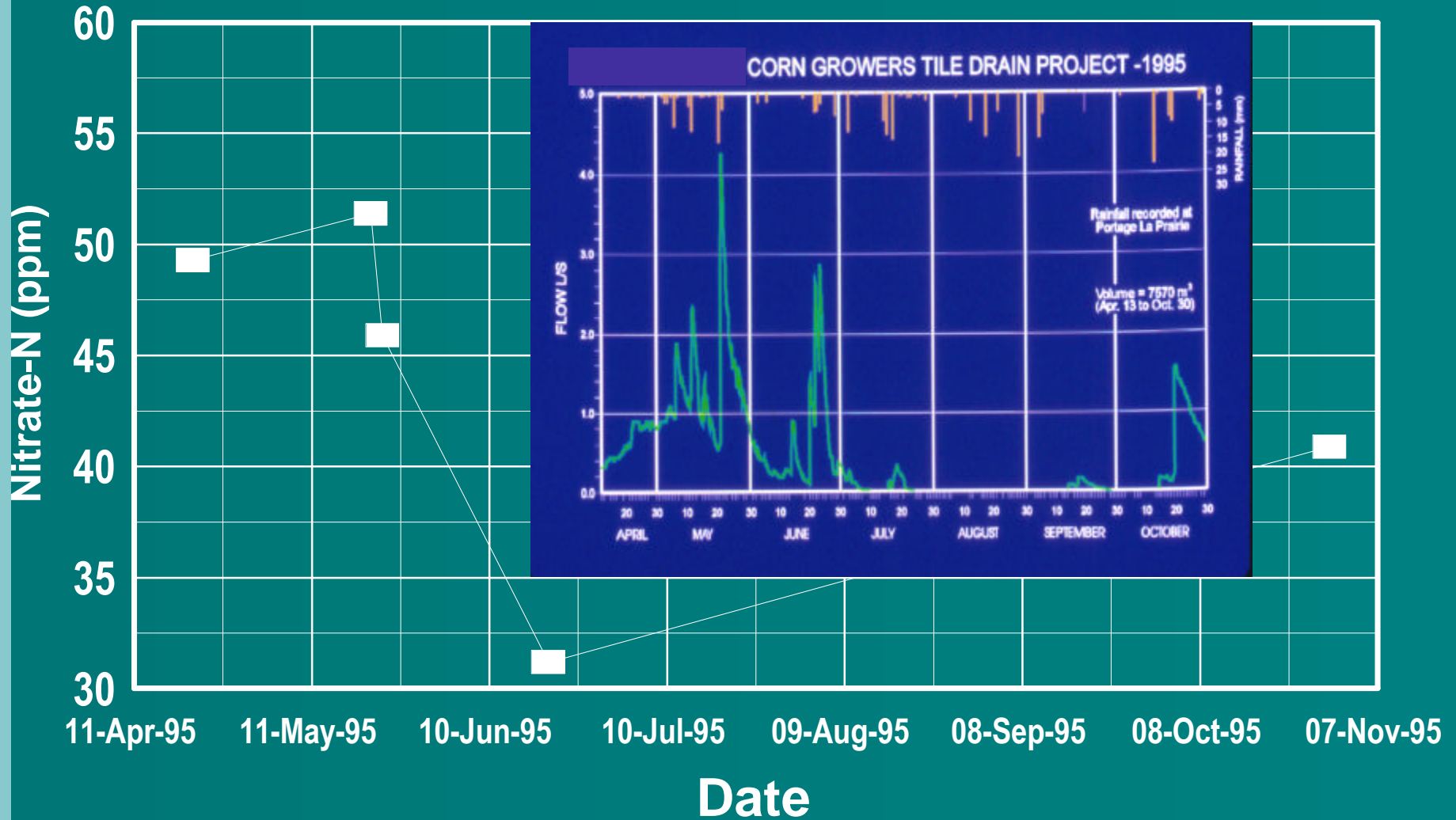
## Pesticides

- 1 detect
  - Atrazine 0.0002 ppm (CWQG 0.005 ppm)
  - all other below D.L.'s

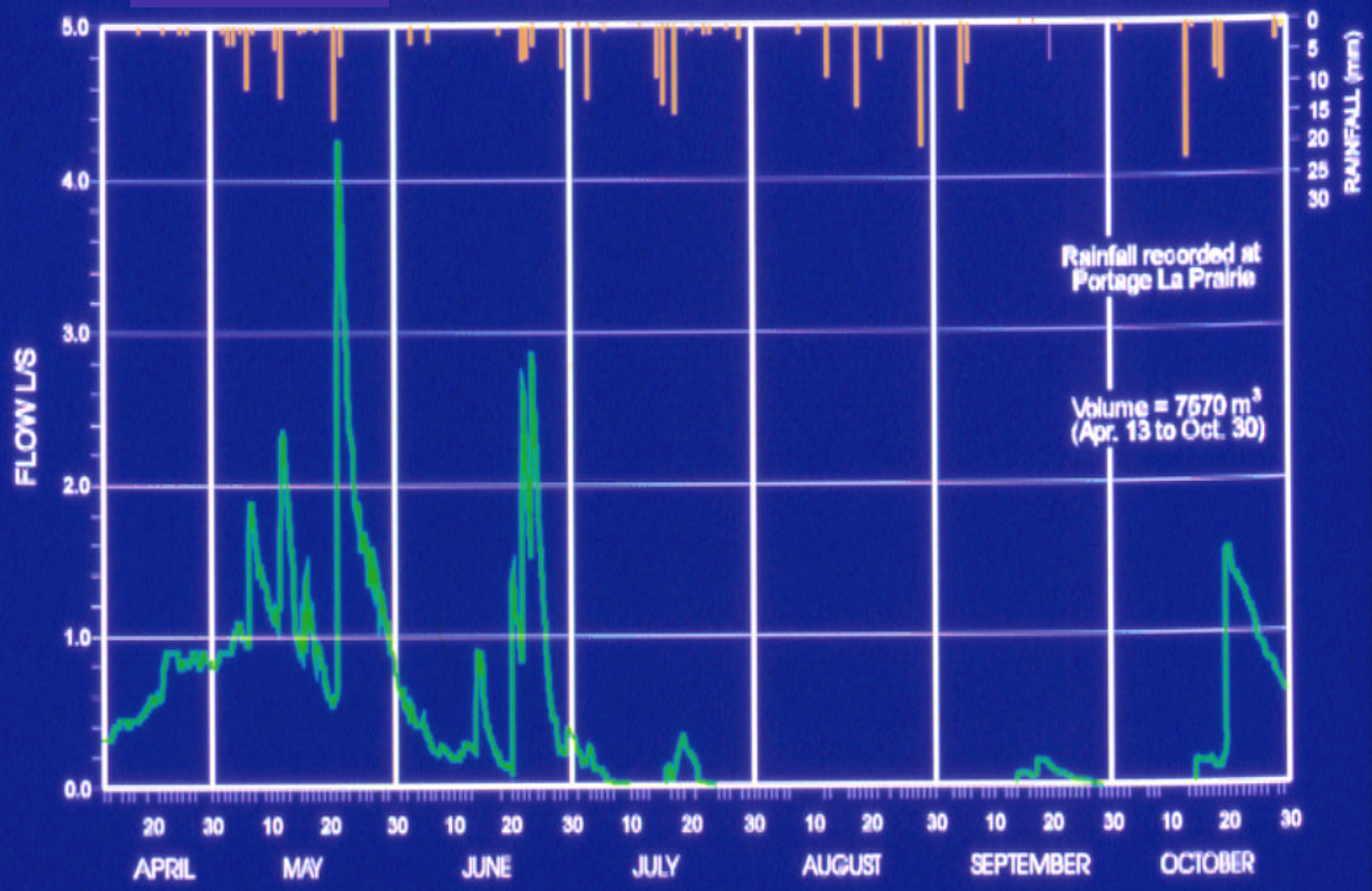


# Site A Tile Effluent

## 1995 Nitrate-N Concentrations

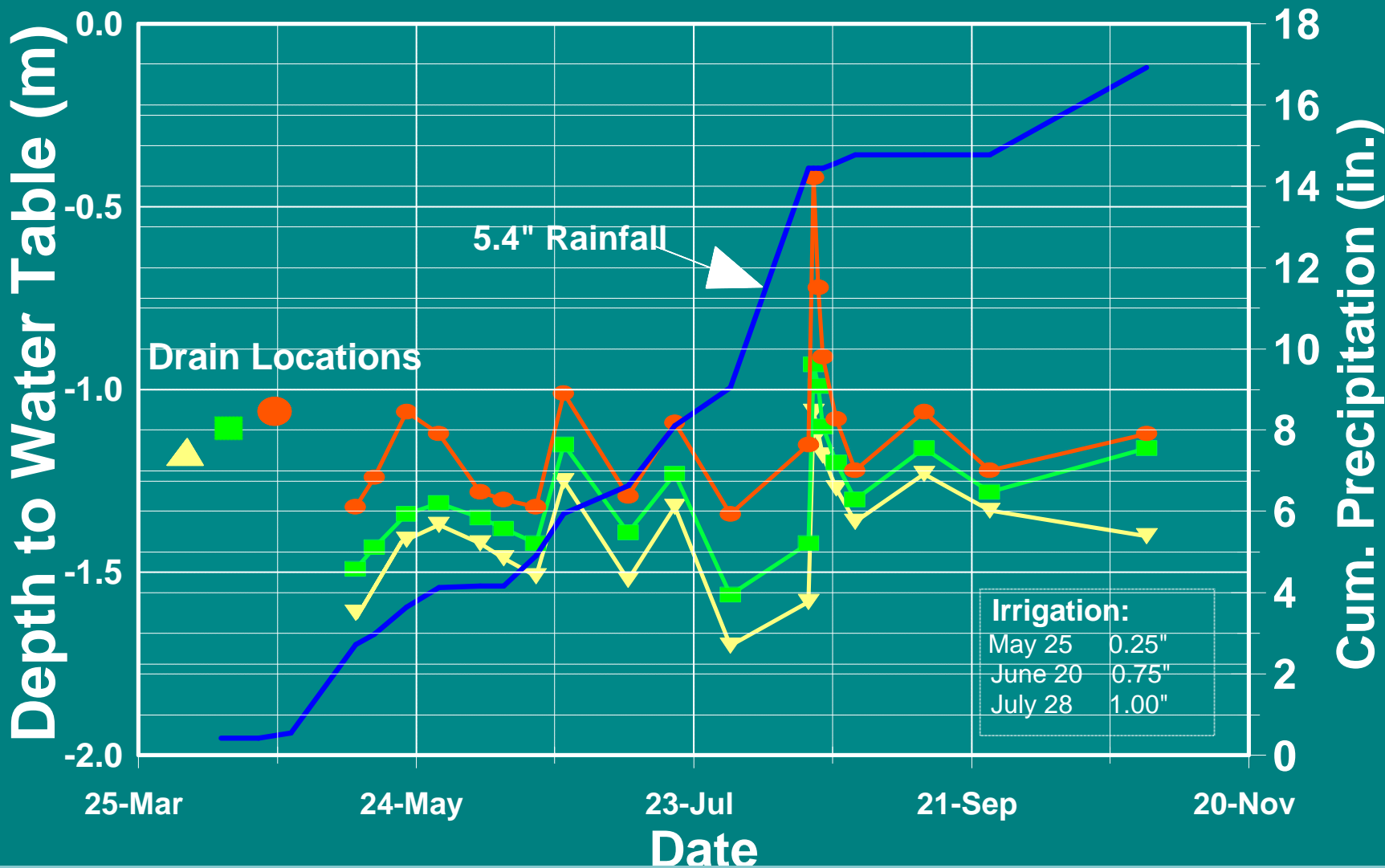


# CORN GROWERS TILE DRAIN PROJECT -1995

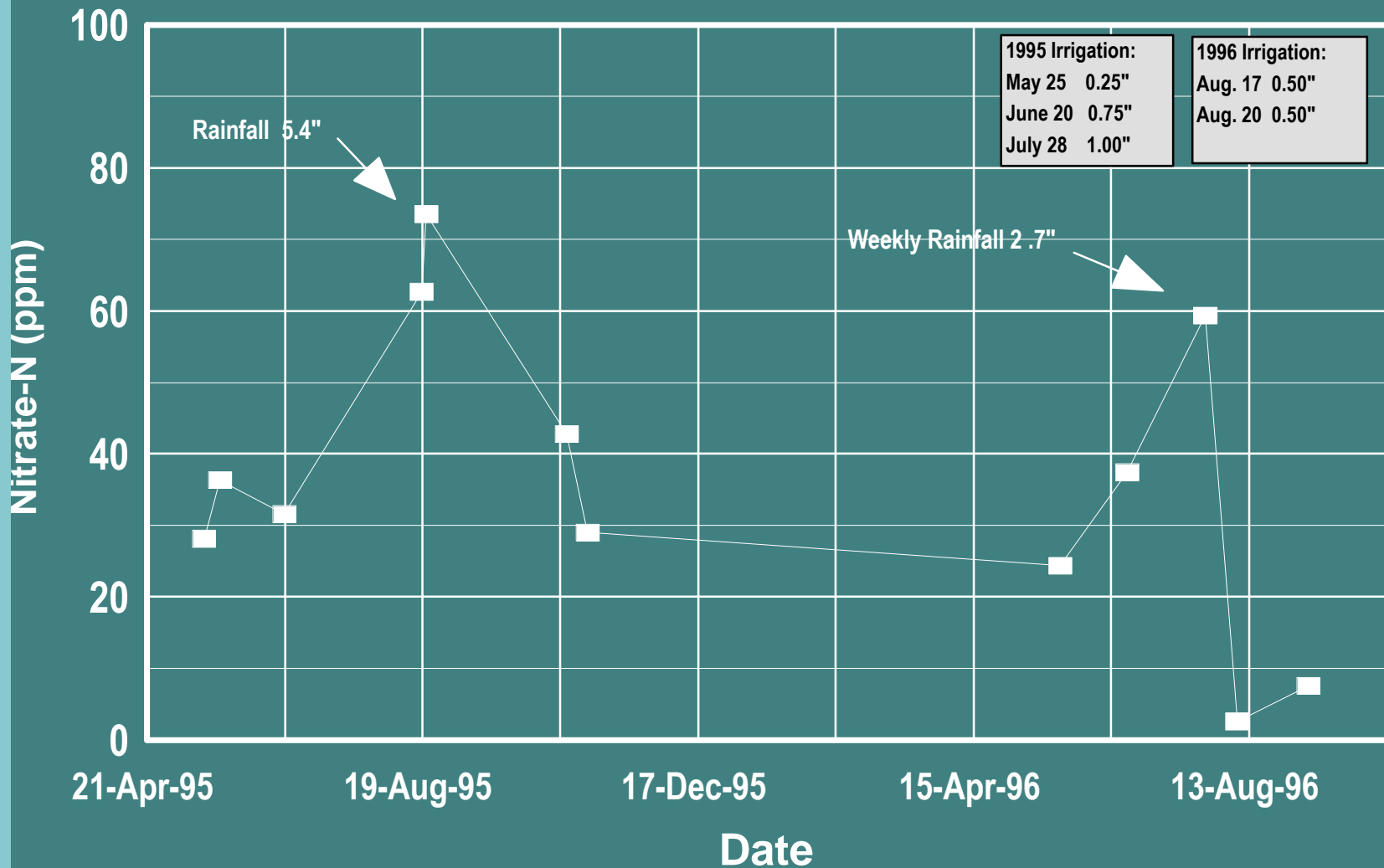


# Site E

## 1995 Water Table Level & Precipitation



# Site E Tile Effluent 1995 and 1996 Nitrate-N Concentrations

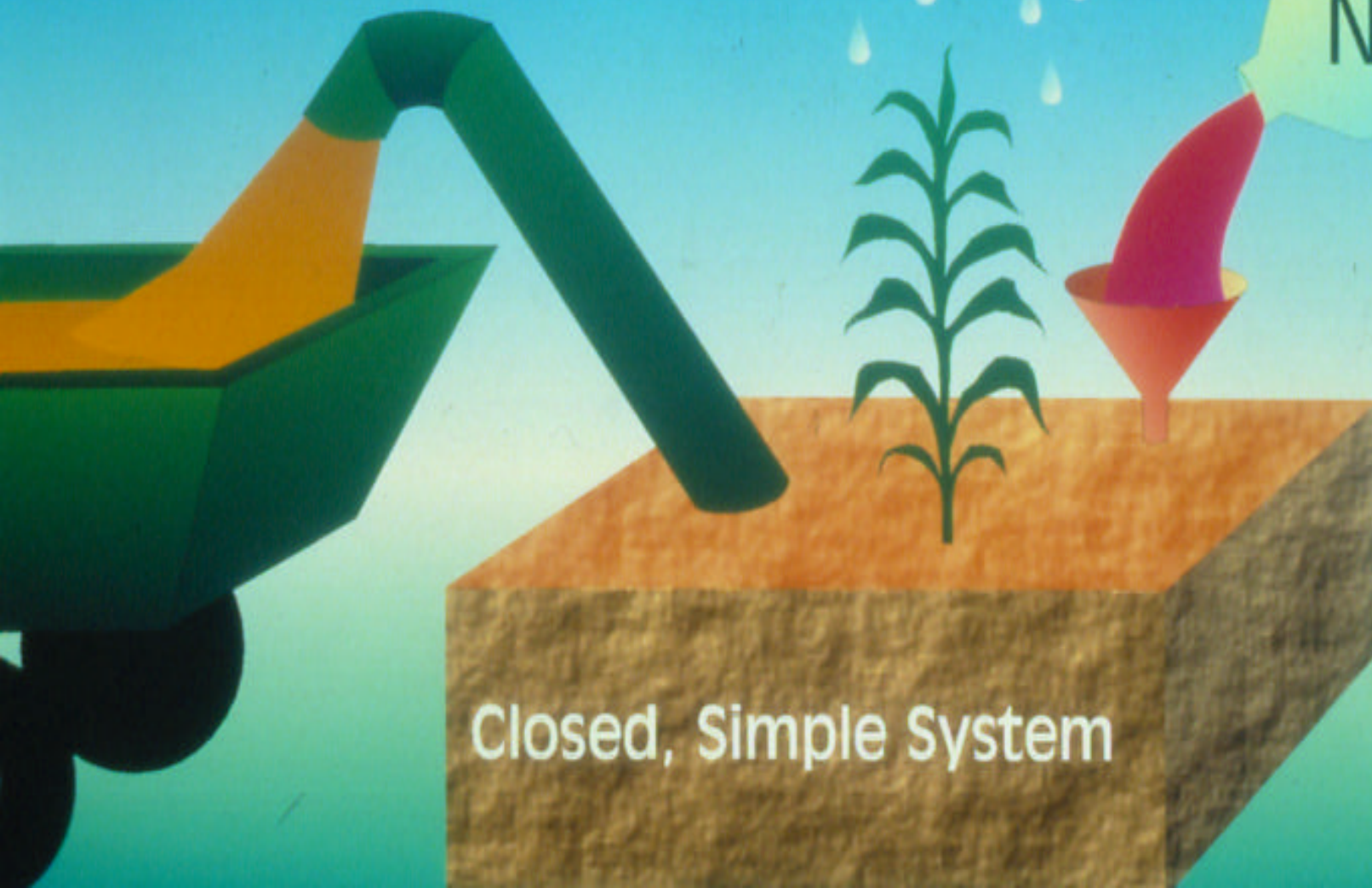


# Should Nitrogen Management be a Consideration in Tile Drainage Design?

- **YES**
- **water volume drained is significant ( 3''to 5''/ac)**
- **nitrate concentration of tile effluent is a problem**
- **can identify higher risk scenarios and apply beneficial management practices to minimize this risk**
- **level of management intensity of BMPs must be chosen to match level of risk**

What we wish for:

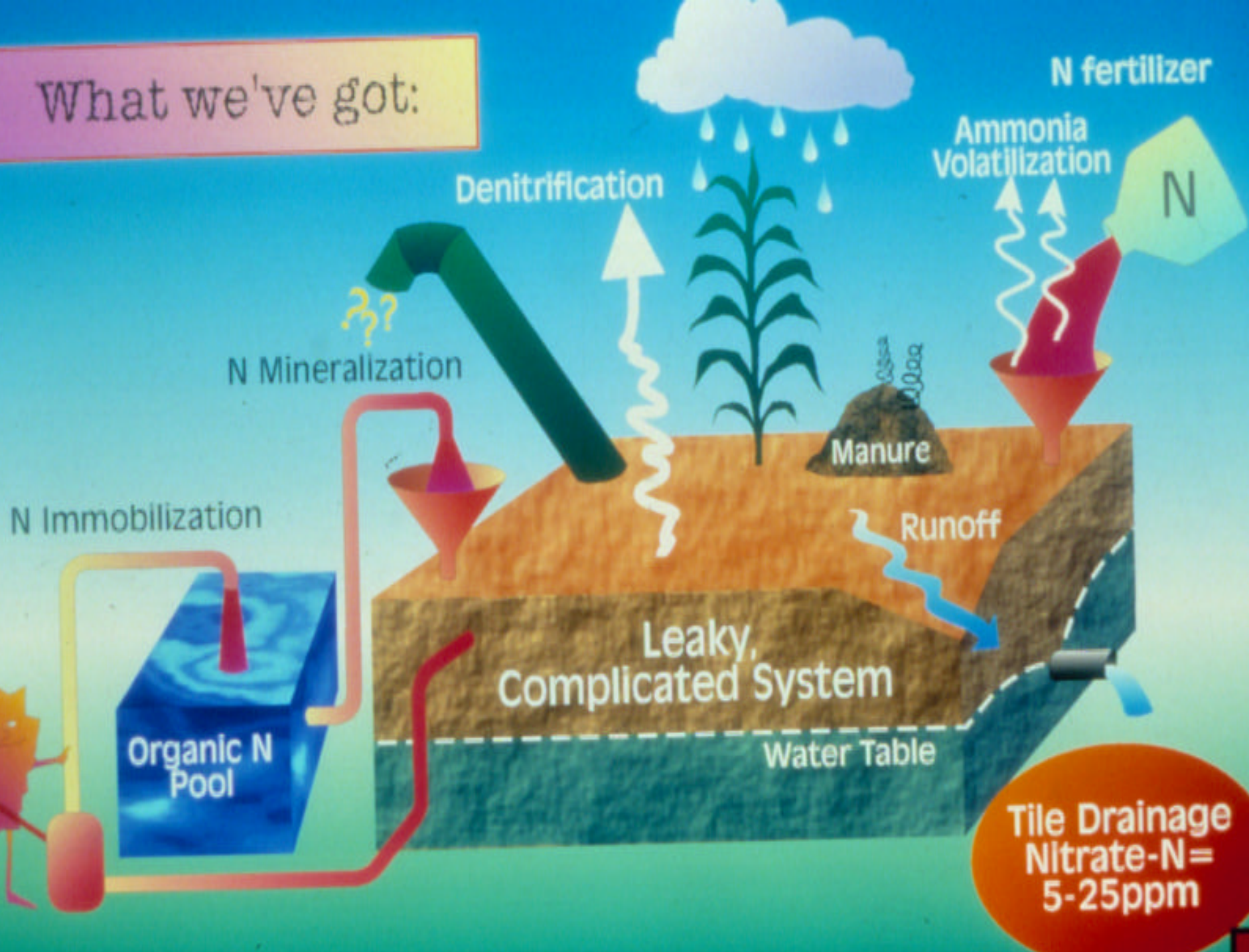
N fertilizer



Closed, Simple System



What we've got:



# Nutrient Management BMPs

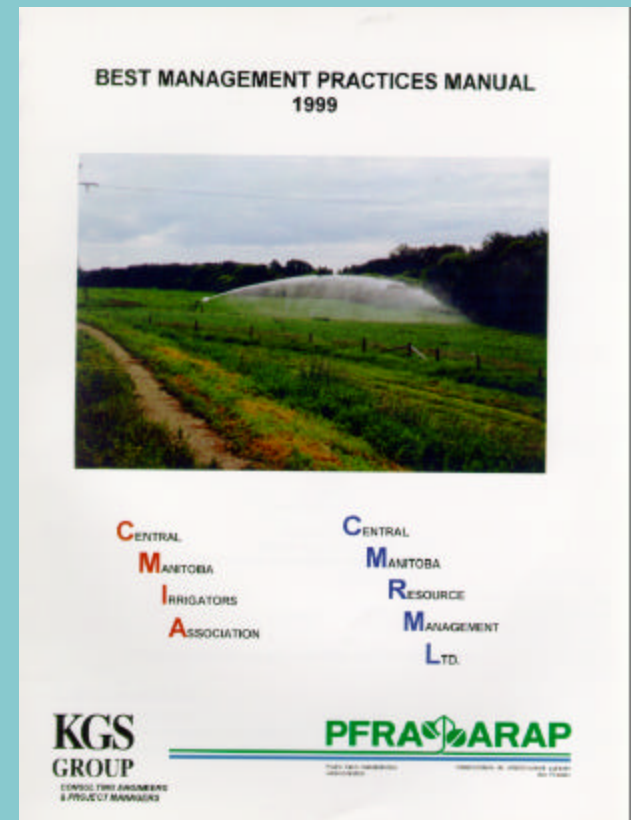
- practical, affordable approach to protecting soil and water resources without sacrificing productivity
- reflect current knowledge/technology
- change with advances
- will not solve all problems
- minimizing rather than eliminating or preventing
- NOT zero tolerance

# Nutrient Management BMPs

- Options depend on operational components of your farm management system
- C/B of “on-farm” BMPs will be favorable compared to “design added” BMPs

# Nitrogen Management BMPs

- alternatives to fall application
- lower rates at planting
- split applications
- petiole testing, tissue analysis
- soil testing to 4 feet
- crop rotations
- irrigation scheduling
- realistic target yields relative to natural soil productivity



# Canada Manitoba Farm Stewardship Program





- Nutrient Management Planning
  - consultative services to develop nutrient management plans, planning and decision support tools
- Irrigation Management and Irrigation Management Planning

# Nutrient Management BMPs

N Rating	N Fertilizer (lb/ac)	Relative Irrigation Amount	Irrigation Amount (inches)	N Leaching Loss (lb/ac)	Final Grain Yield (bu/ac)
Low	83	Low	7.6	17.6	200
Low	83	High	10	30.2	195
High	127	Low	7.6	19.7	215
High	127	High	10	30.1	215

North Dakota State University  
3 year plot study - Montgomery, 1990

# *Future Considerations*

-  Suitability assessment and classification standards for soil and landscape factors for irrigation and tile drainage
-  Coordinated approach by producers, industry, government
-  Proactive environmental assessment, management and monitoring
-  Continued efforts in studying effectiveness of BMPs, developing recommendations, awareness and technology transfer