

Drainage Management For Reducing Nutrient Loss

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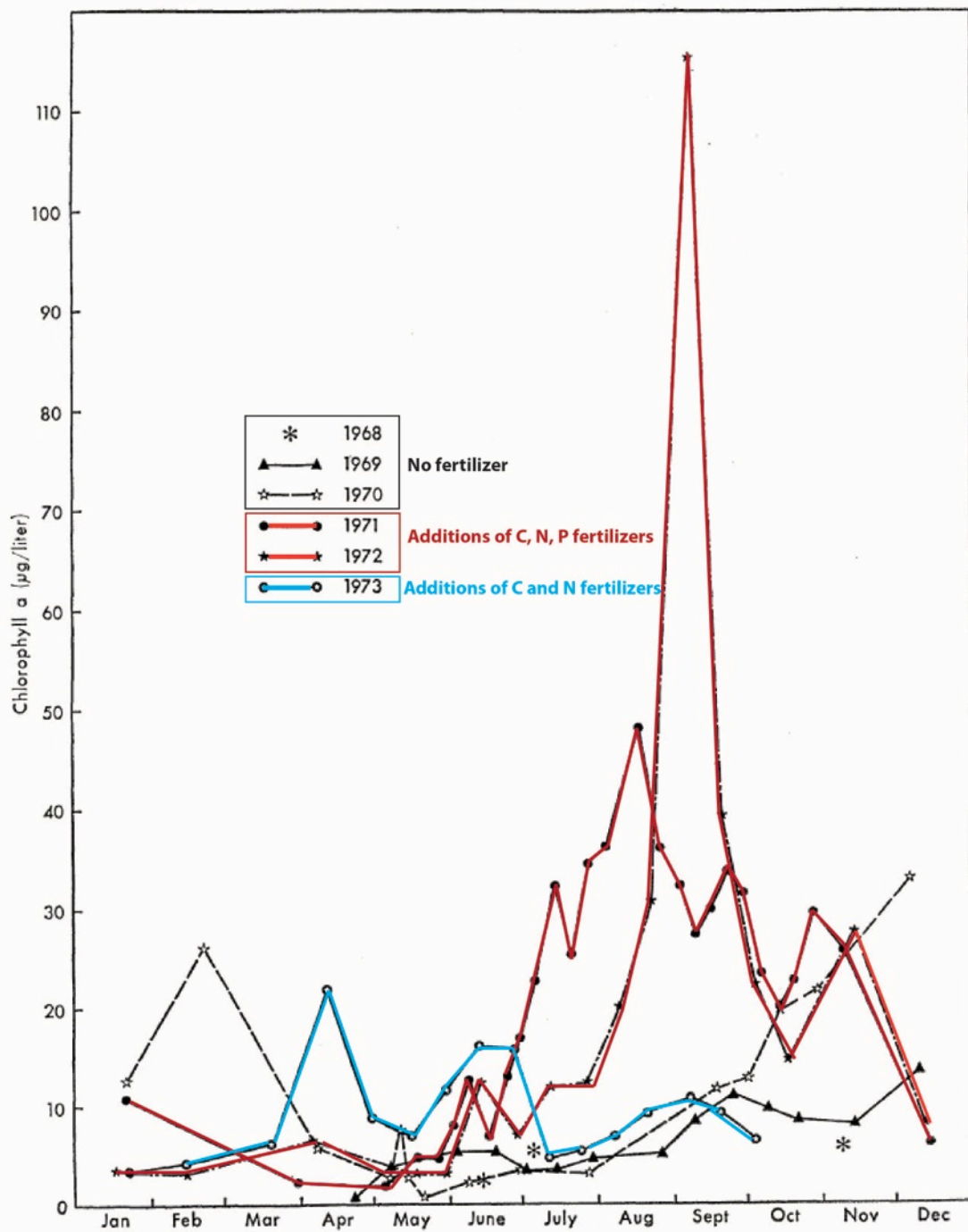
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Nitrogen and Phosphorus

- N and P support aquatic growth
 - N for protein synthesis
 - P for DNA, RNA, and energy transfer
- Terrestrial vs. coastal waters
 - P limiting nutrient in inland ponds
 - N limiting in coastal estuaries

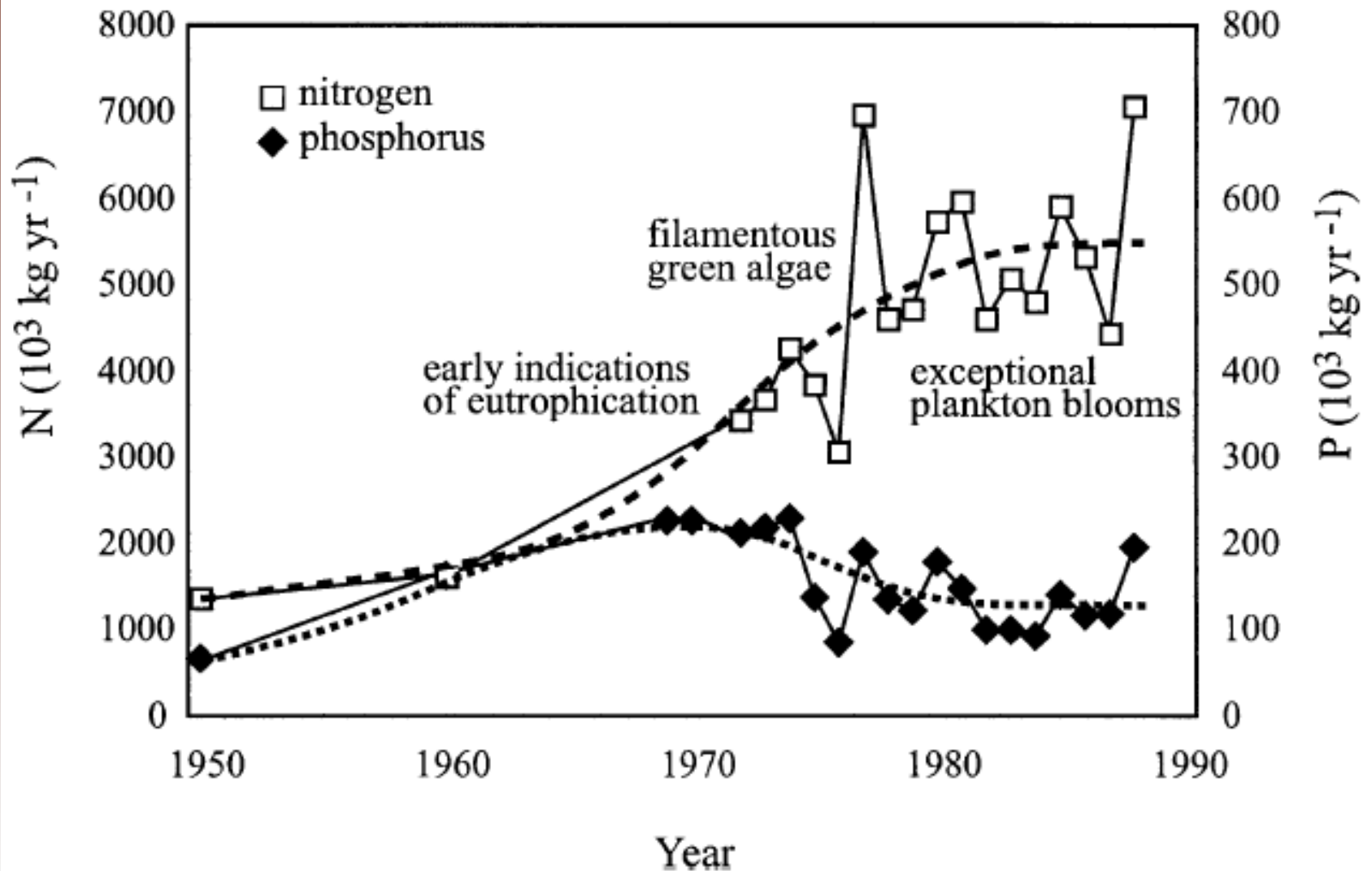
Algae = Bad





Ponds Are P
Limiting

Estuaries Are N Limiting



Hmm... Ponds vs. Estuaries... P vs. N

- Phosphorus
 - TMDL established for White Island Pond
 - TMDL in development for Monponsett Pond
 - More to come... The physical (and visual) connection make bogs an easy target
- Nitrogen
 - Multiple TMDL's established throughout Buzzards Bay
 - Reduction in upgradient sources likely, including
 - BIG MONEY and BIG PLAYERS

Drainage Management

- Two prominent drainage methods
 - Ditch drainage
 - Tile drainage
- Transport mechanisms for nutrients
 - Physical leaching of P and N from soils
 - Chemical desorption of P from soils
- Critical for cranberry cultivation
 - Root growth
 - Reduction in fruit and root diseases
 - Increased crop production
- **Balance between enhancing agronomic benefits and reducing environmental impacts through focused drainage management**

Ditch Drainage

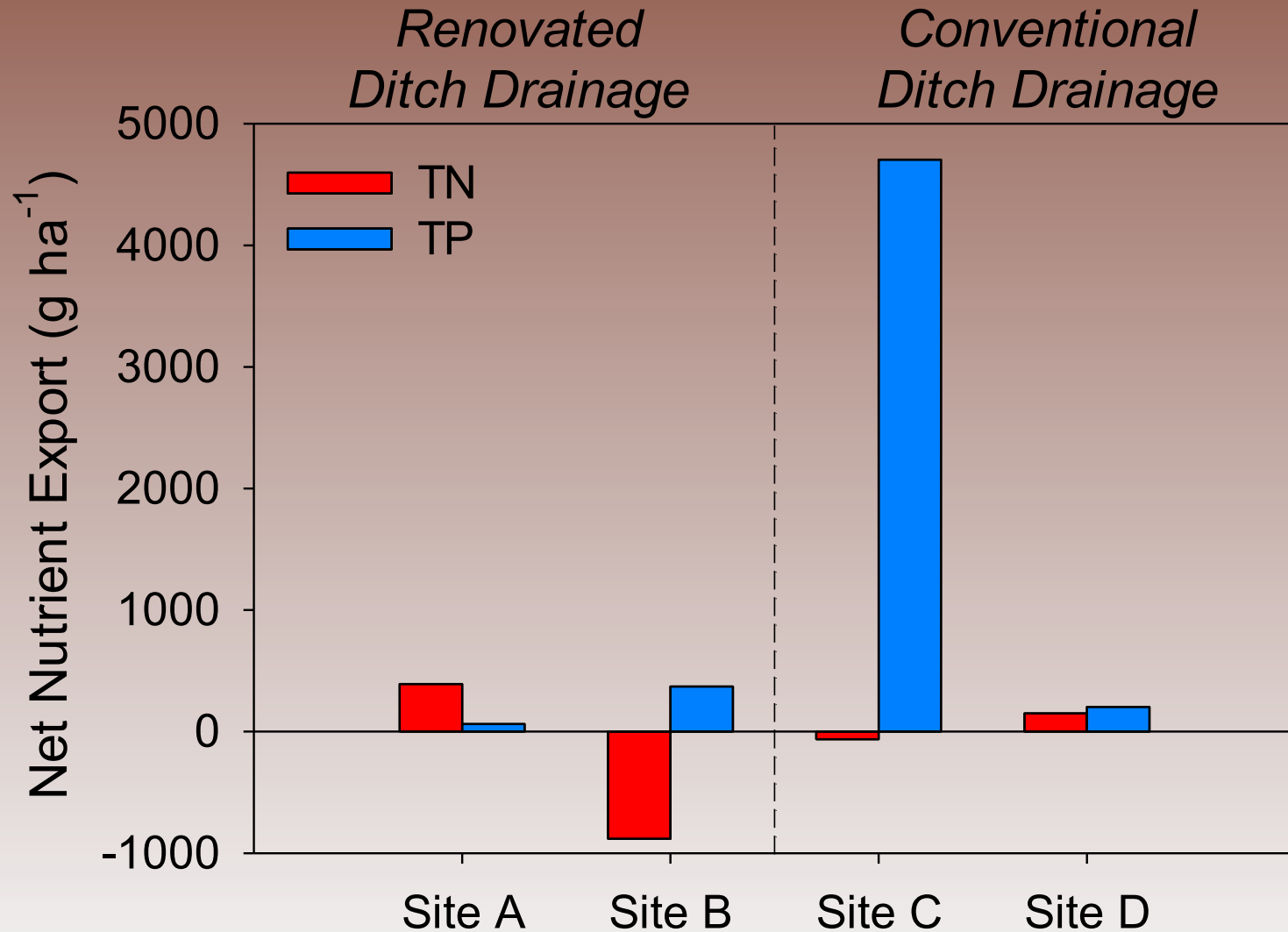




Renovated Ditch Drainage



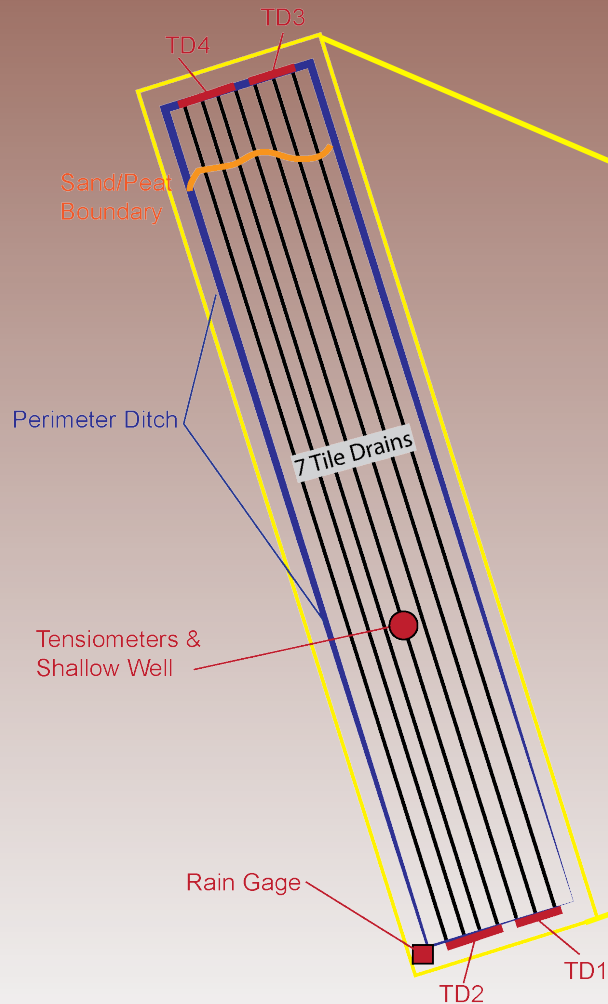
Harvest Flood Nutrient Export



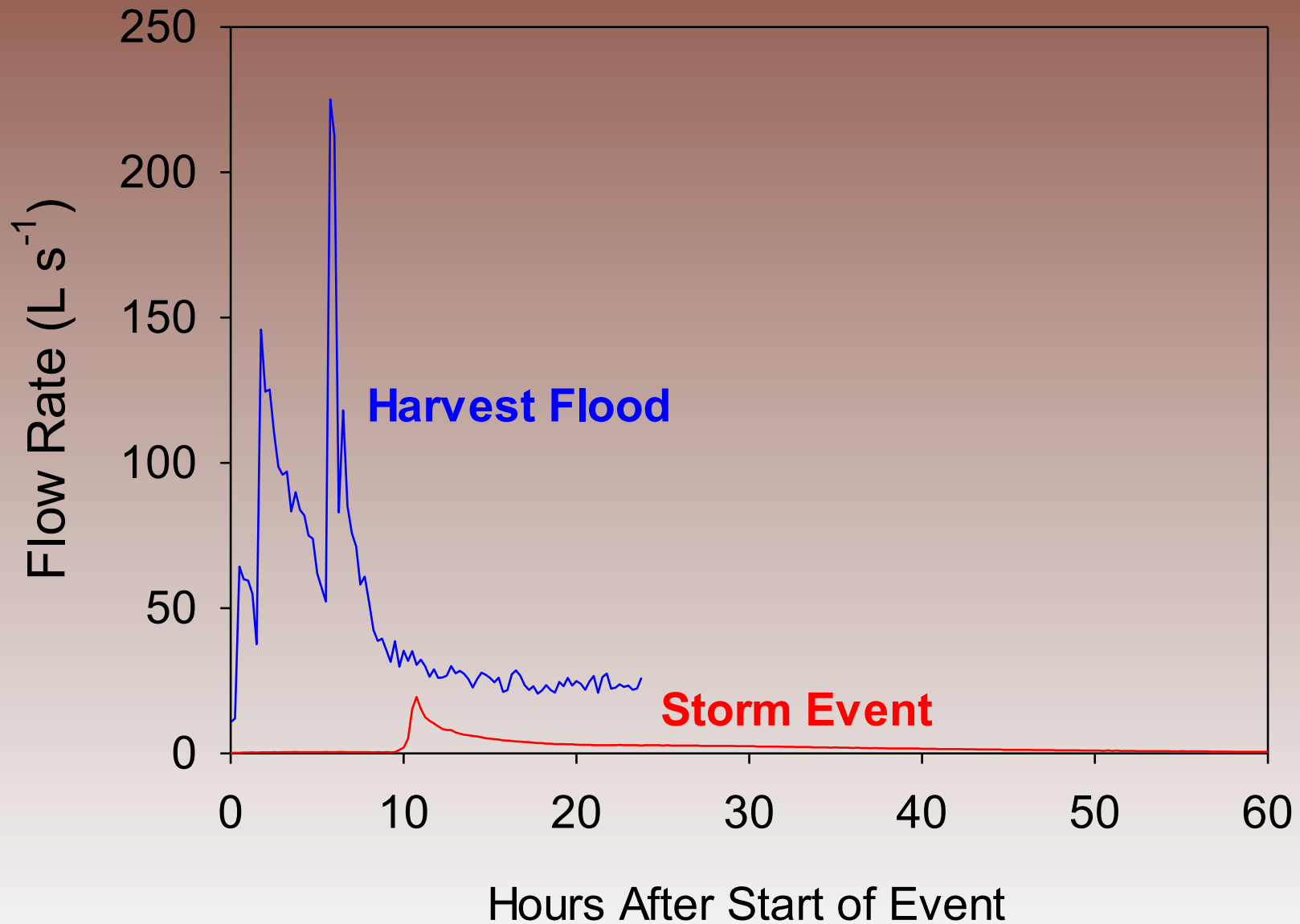
Tile Drainage



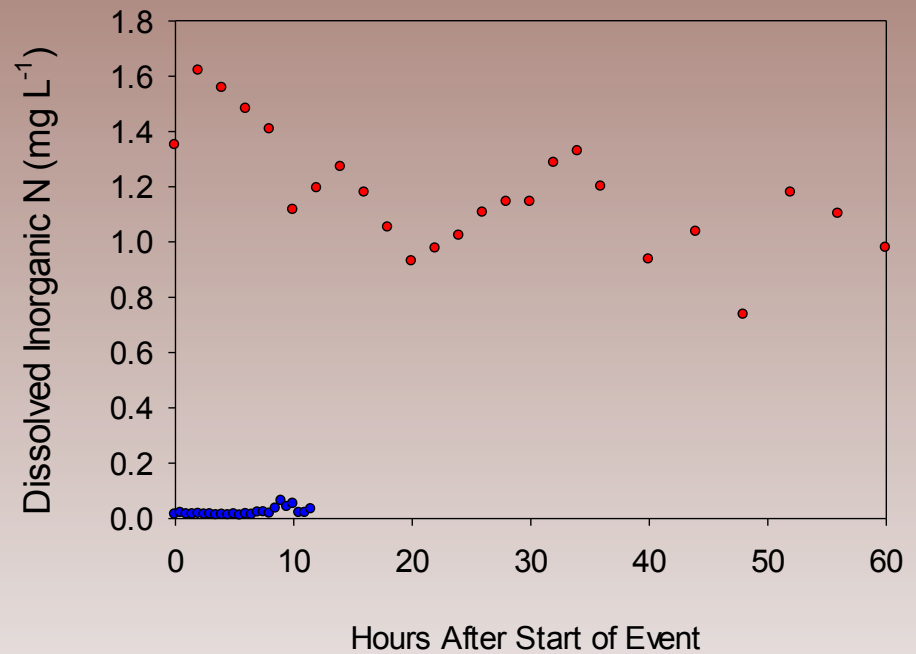
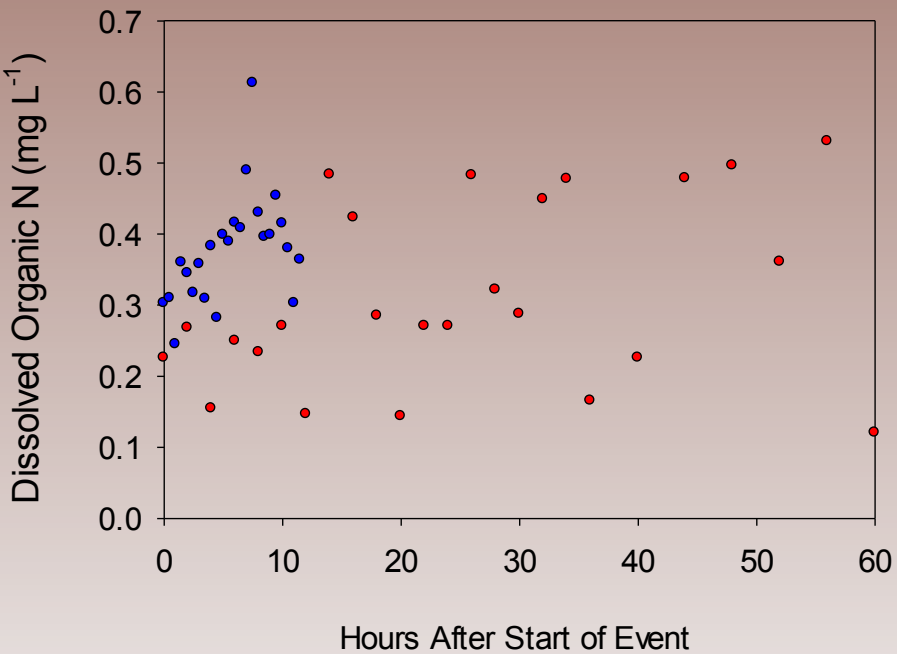
Nutrient Monitoring



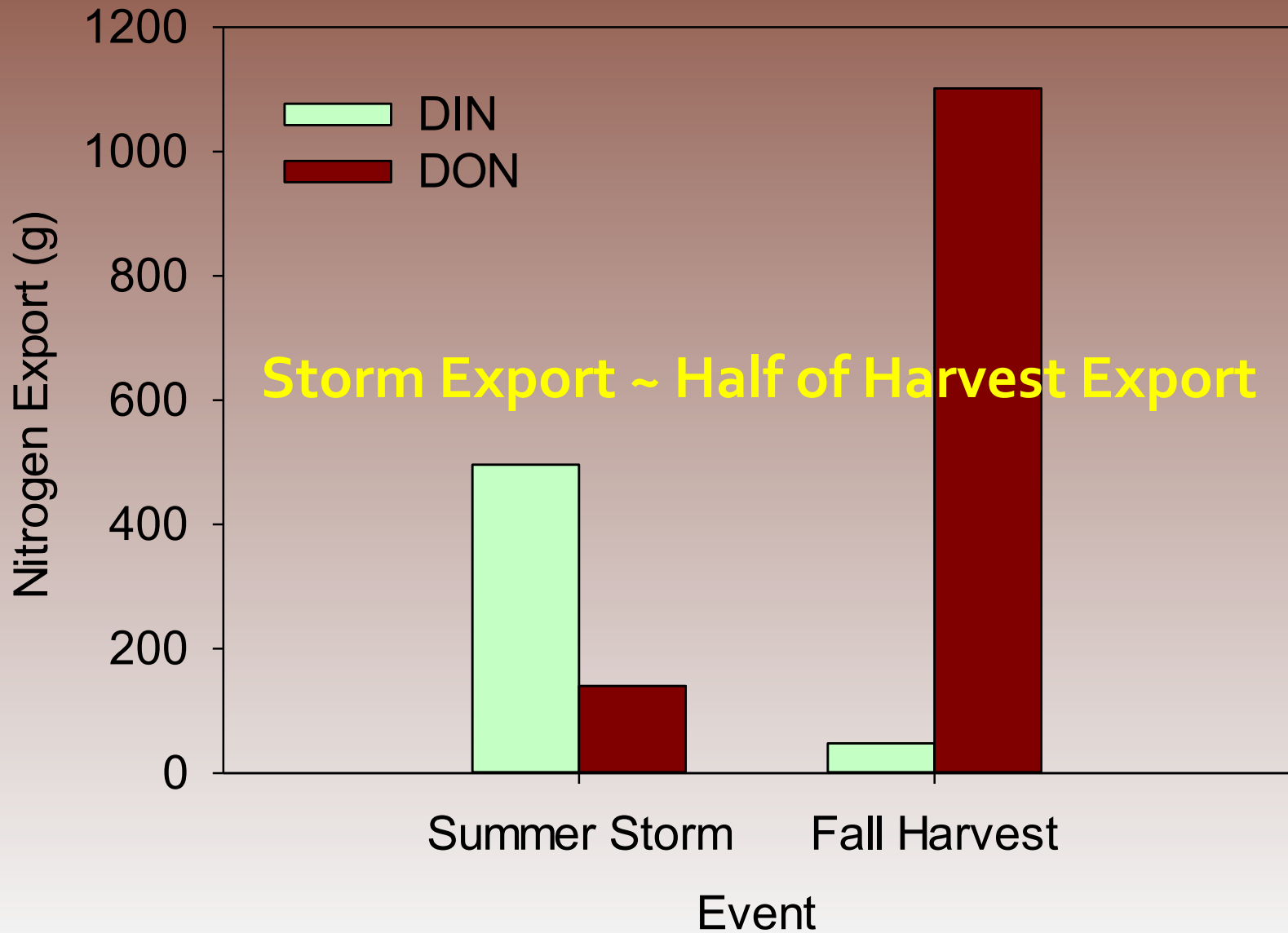
Storm Vs. Harvest Flood



Organic vs. Inorganic N



N Export



Conclusions

- Drainage is central to farming, but may intensify nutrient loss
- Extensively ditched older beds may promote P loss
- Newer beds with tile drainage (and high N application rate) can result in high exports of N
- Drainage water IS manageable
 - Filtration system
 - Amendments to immobilize nutrients
 - Holding ponds to promote settling