



Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



Rootzone reality – a fluxmeter network to measure and manage N leaching losses on cropping farms

PAANZ Workshop – Technology to reduce N leaching

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A rapidly changing farming landscape

- » Goal of farmers hasn't changed – **Farming for profit while minimising losses**
- » Period of regulatory change – **intent vs demonstrate**
- » Rise of tools for predicting whole farm outcomes and setting associated policies
 - » **Model vs measure**
 - » Recognition that farming systems are complex!



Plugging a gap – ‘Rootzone reality’

- » Provide growers and regional authorities with robust **measurements of N and P leaching losses** from cropping farms across **sites and seasons under GMP’s**
- » Why?
 - » Need more measured data for **discussion**
 - » Need an idea about whether GMP’s have the desired **impact**
 - » Need to do it together to **inform** models and policy



Overview:

- » Summary of network and sites
- » Year 1 findings
- » The role for precision technologies?

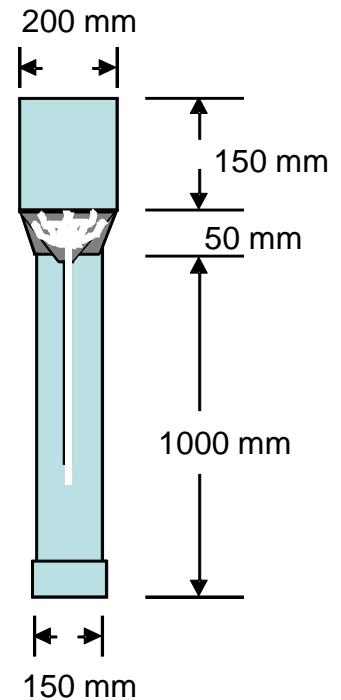
Measuring losses - tension fluxmeters

» Why use tension fluxmeters?

- » Permanent and non-intrusive
- » Capture complete drainage events
- » Cost-effective approach

» What is a tension fluxmeter?

- » PVC pipe that intercepts drainage (stores ~14 L)
- » Silica sand and DE reduce sediment transfer
- » Passive wick
- » Drainage pumped to surface through plastic tubes



Context - installing and testing fluxmeters

» Installation process

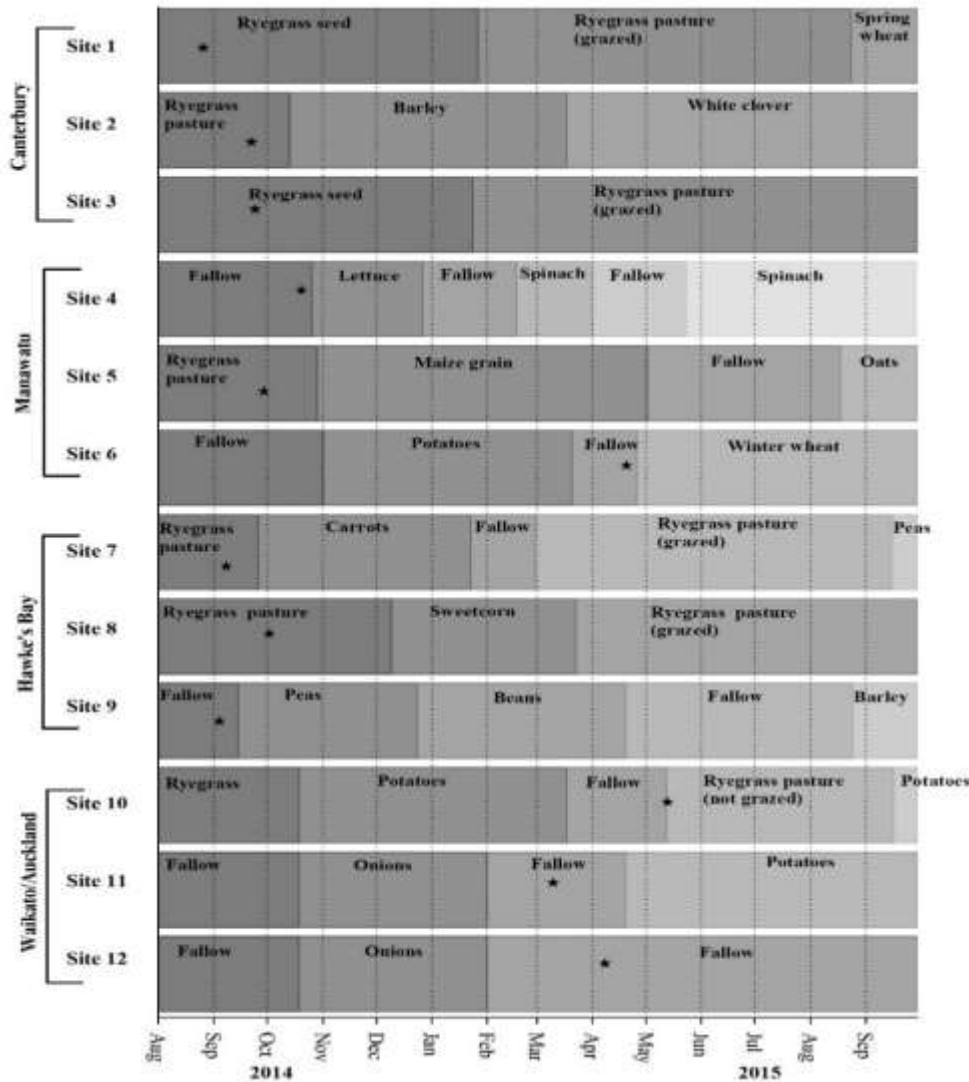
- » Representative areas of fields, not extremes
- » Hole augured, unit lowered, soil carefully repacked
- » Top of fluxmeter is at a depth of 1.0 m

» Testing performance

- » Disturbed soil needs to settle
- » Soil water balances to look at inputs (irrigation + rainfall) and outputs (drainage)



The fluxmeter network



» Network design

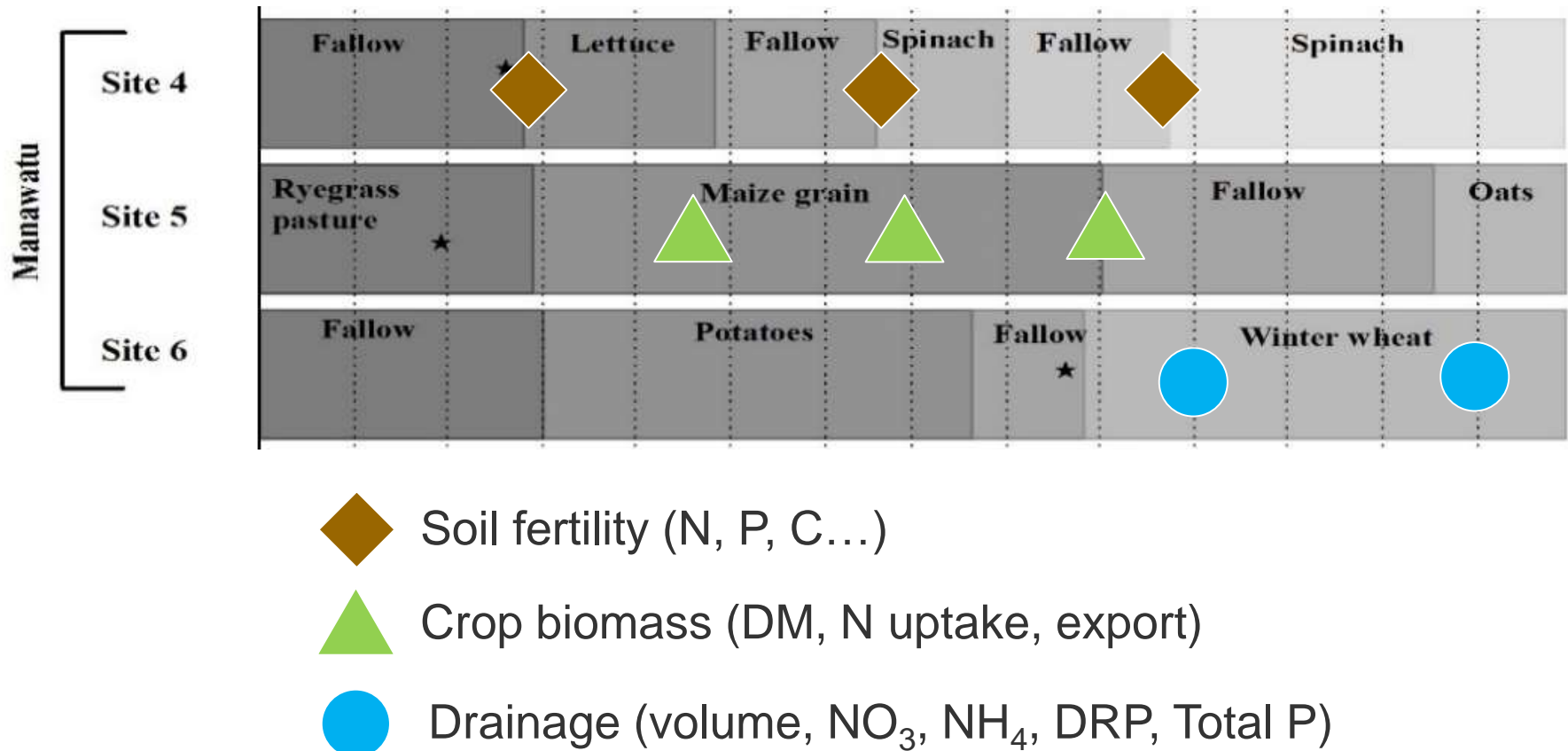
- » Four monitor regions
- » Three sites per region
- » 12 fluxmeters per site (144 units)

» Sites

- » Commercial fields
- » Range of soils, climates and management practices
- » Avoided high water tables, artificial drainage and stones



Key measurements



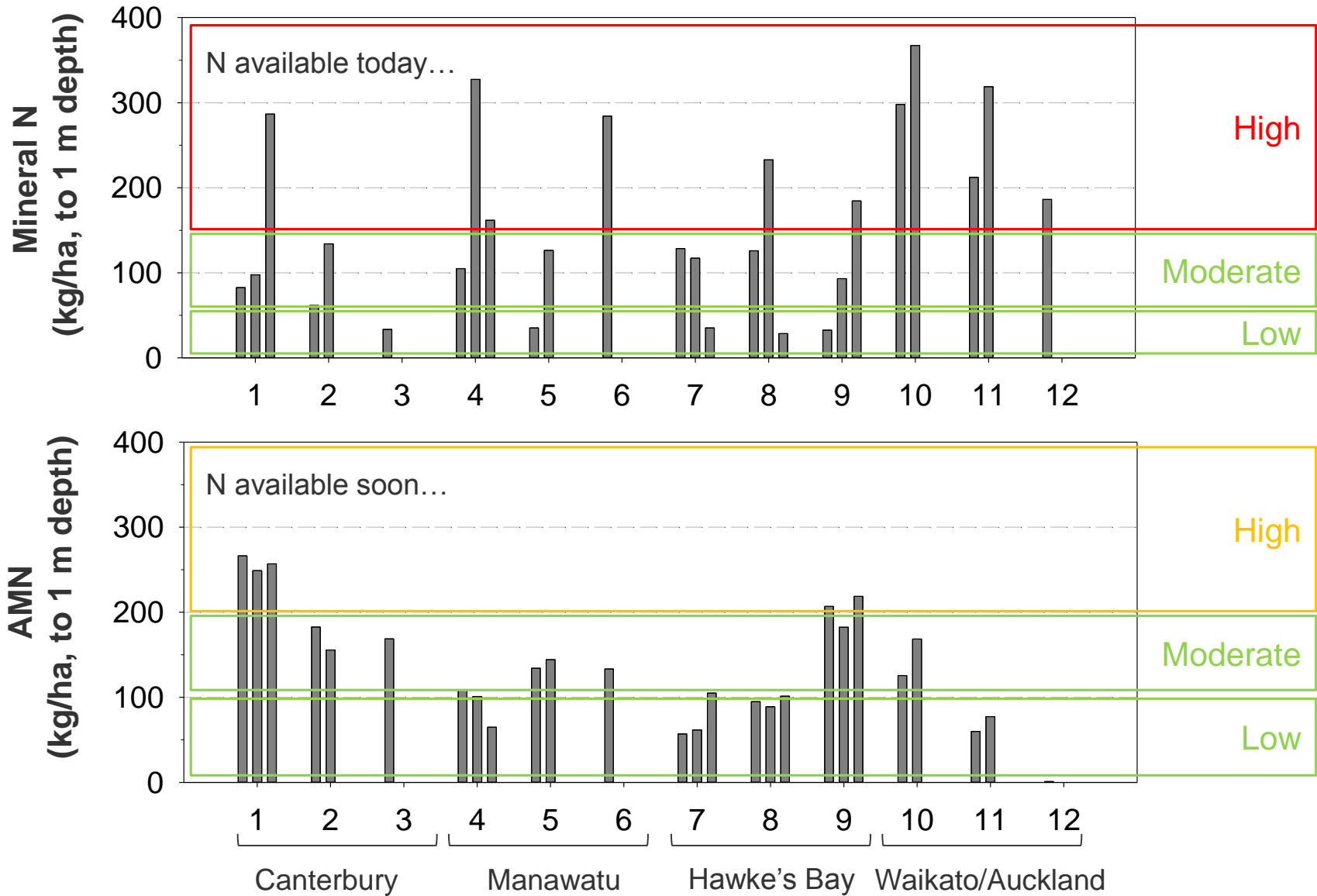
Drivers of nutrient losses – loading and drainage

	Low drainage	High drainage
Low soil fertility	Low loss	Low loss
High soil fertility	High risk	High loss

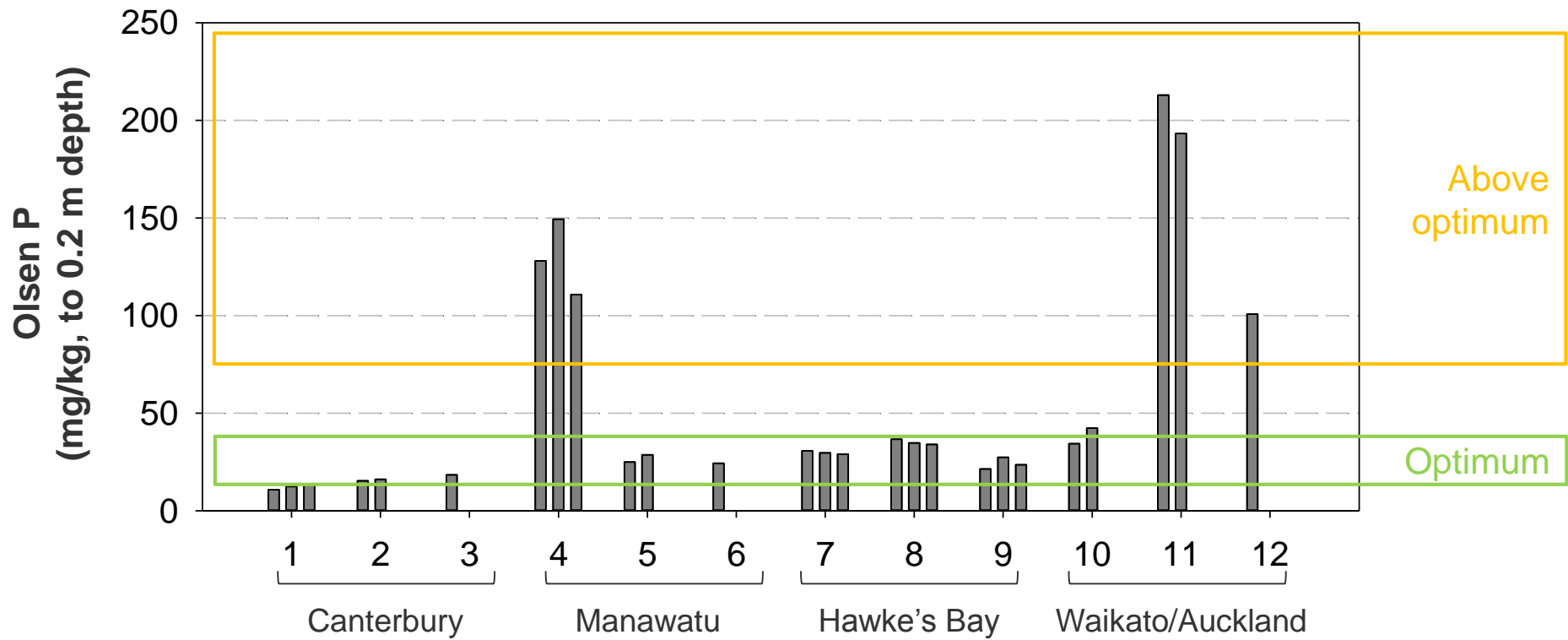
Implication: manage soil fertility and drainage



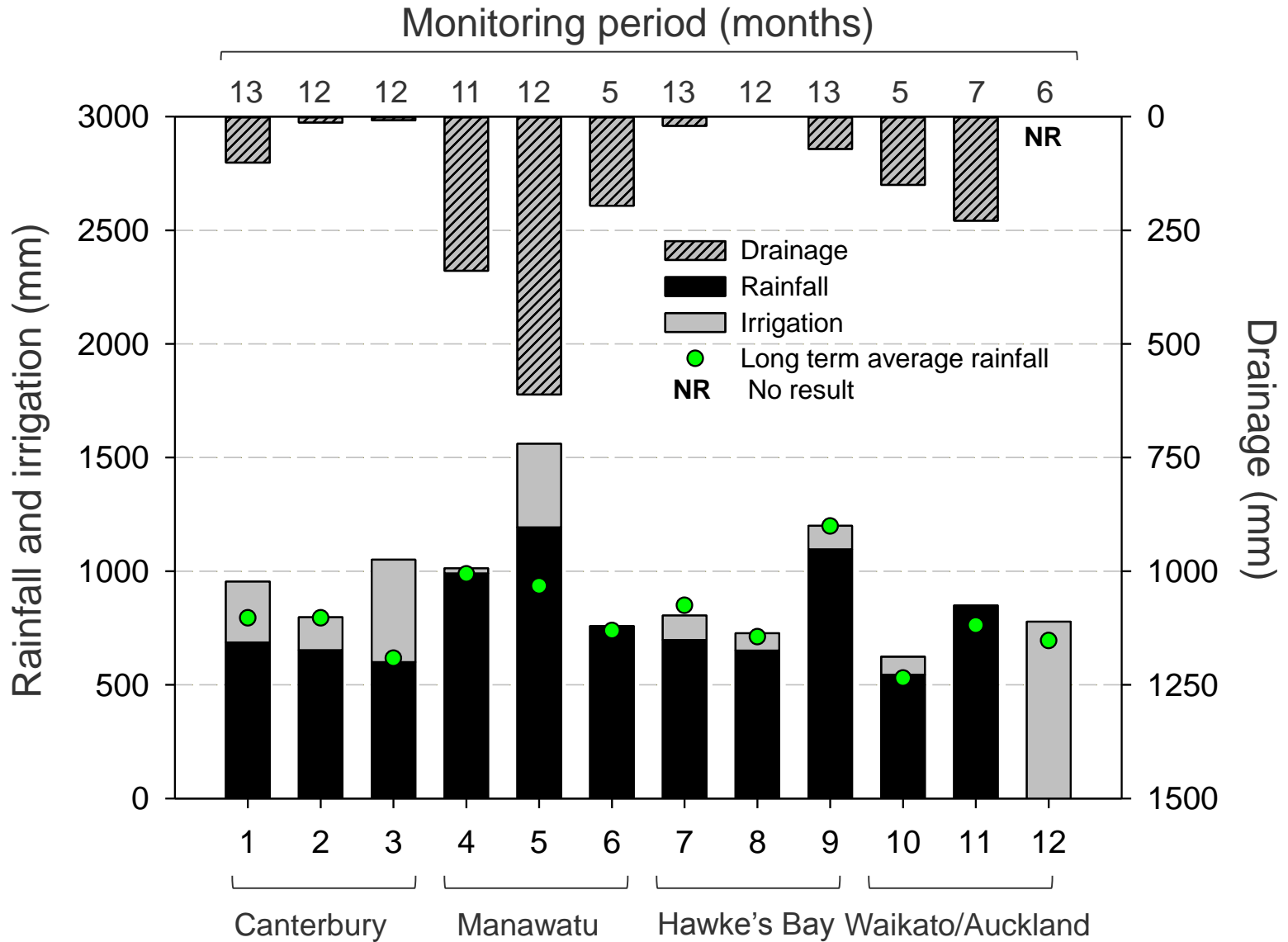
Measured loading – soil nitrogen



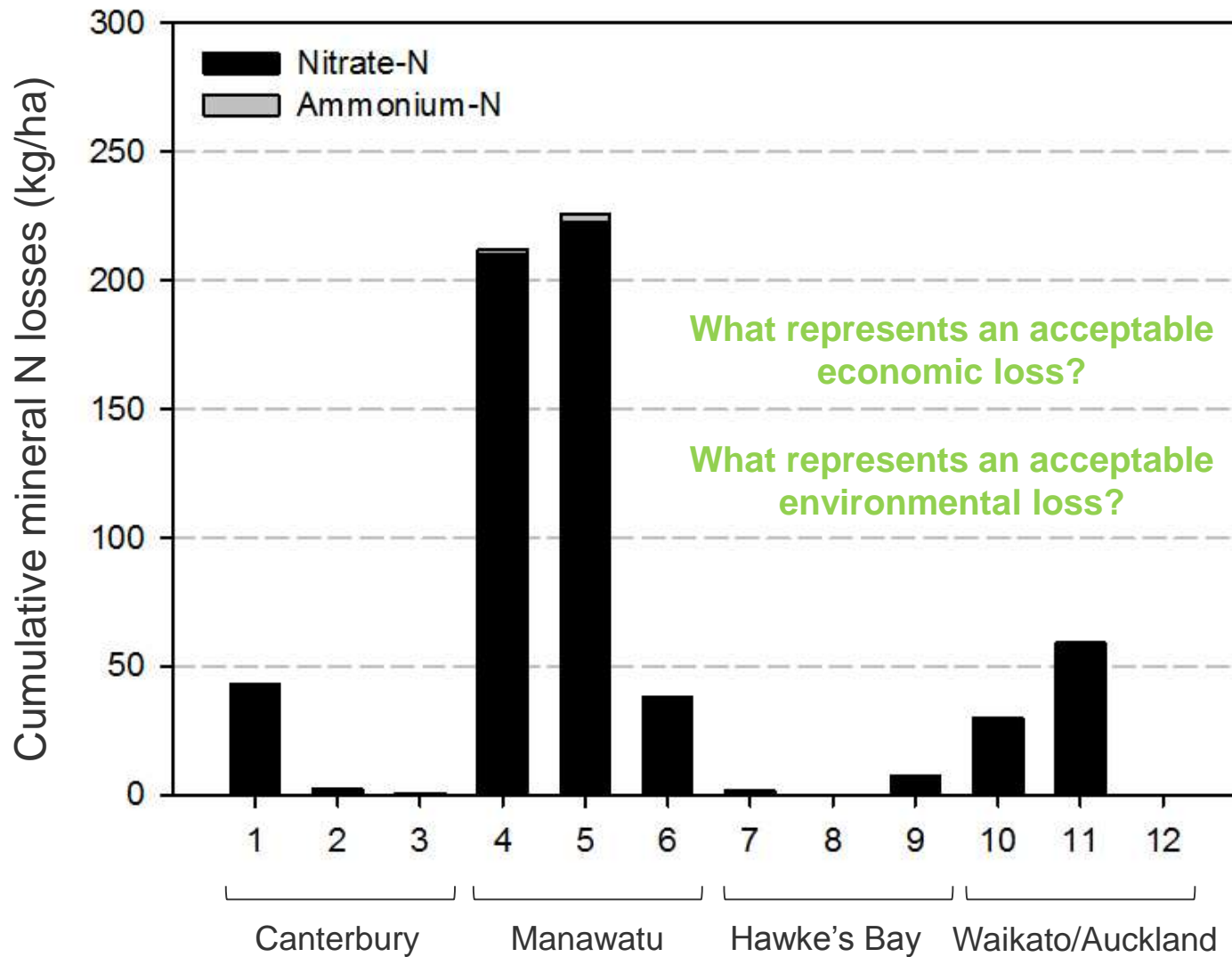
Measured loading – soil phosphorus



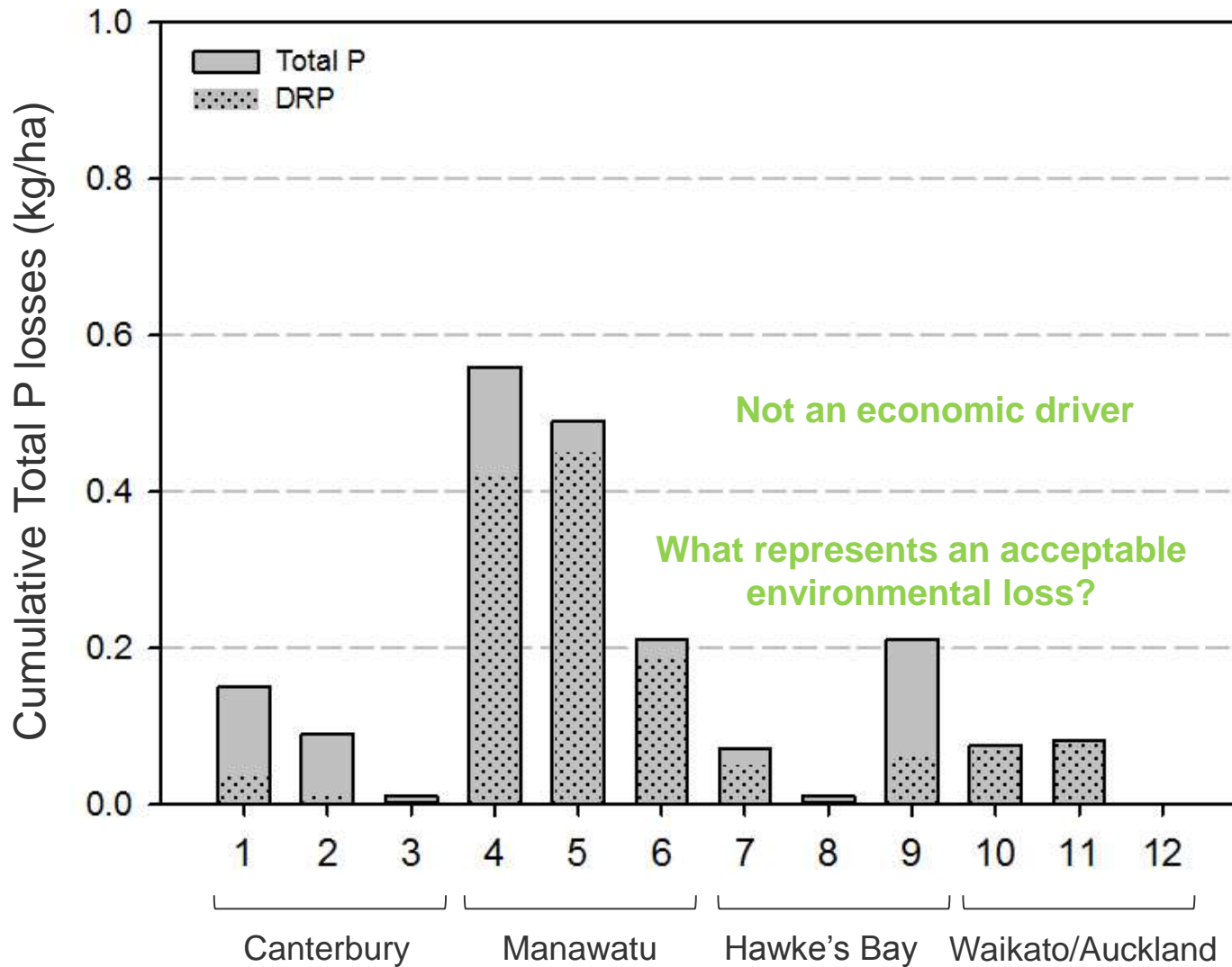
Measured drainage



Measured nitrogen losses



Measured phosphorus losses



Overall synthesis from network to date

- » Key stats since installation and October
 - » Captured drainage ranged from 0.3 to 611 mm
 - » N losses ranged from **0.2 to 226 kg N/ha**
 - » P losses ranged from **0.01 to 0.56 kg P/ha**
- » **Winter and spring losses** dominate
 - » Rainfall is a key driver; reduce loading?
 - » Irrigation not resulting in significant drainage during summer
- » High soil N and P levels = **high risk**
- » Value of data increases with **long-term trends...**



Implications for precision technologies?



- » Tight management of water and nutrients is important to limit losses
 - » **GMP's are working**
 - » **Precision technologies can also help**
- » Likely to require different solutions
 - » mapping, sensing, VRI, VRN...
- » **How to decide what to use and when?**

Acknowledgements



Grower collaborators

Project managers: Diana Mathers (FAR) and Angela Halliday (Horticulture NZ)

PFR team: Matt Norris, Shane Maley, Mike George, Gina Clemens, Steve Thomas, Steve Green, Carlo van den Dijssel, Paulo Zuccarini, Nathan Arnold, Adrian Hunt, Christina Finlayson, Glen Clark and Peter Wright.

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