

# The Effects of Conservation Practices on Phosphorus Losses from Row Crop Agriculture in the St. Joseph River Watershed, USA

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# Conservation Programs in the US



- ▶ \$57.7 billion for conservation spending in the 2008 farm bill
- ▶ \$37.38/resident/year
- ▶ Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP) to help account for public benefits of conservation spending

# Western Lake Erie Basin

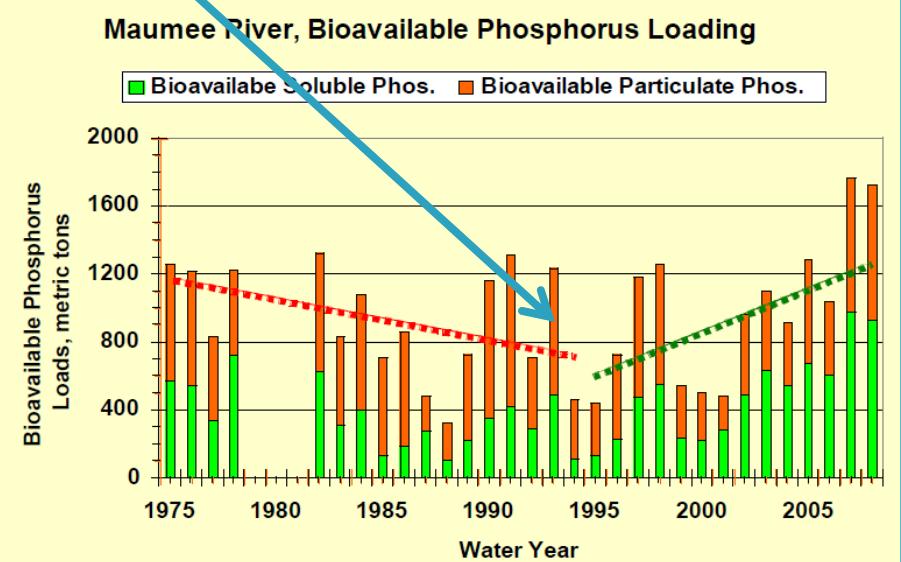
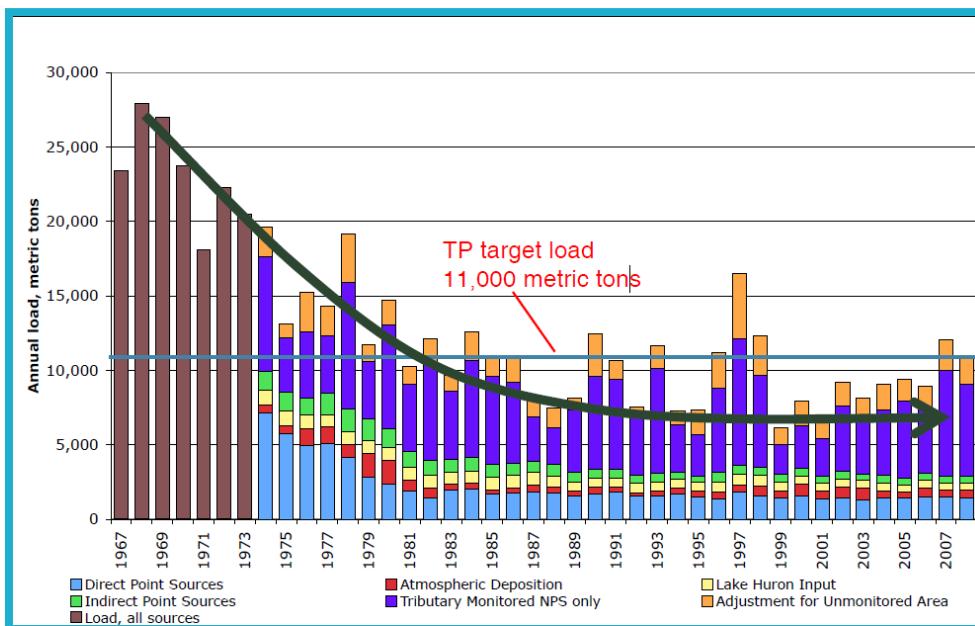
- ▶ WLEB = 20,000 km<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Aerial P loadings

	DRP (kg/ha/yr)	TP (kg/ha/yr)
Maumee	0.27	1.12
Sandusky	0.31	1.41
Honey Cr.	0.37	1.29
Rock Cr.	0.25	1.38



# Total and Soluble Phosphorus Loading

“Peak” adoption of no-till



Dave Baker and Pete Richards, Heidelberg University

# Lake Erie and Harmful Algal Blooms



2011 Central Lake Erie Basin Microcystin bloom

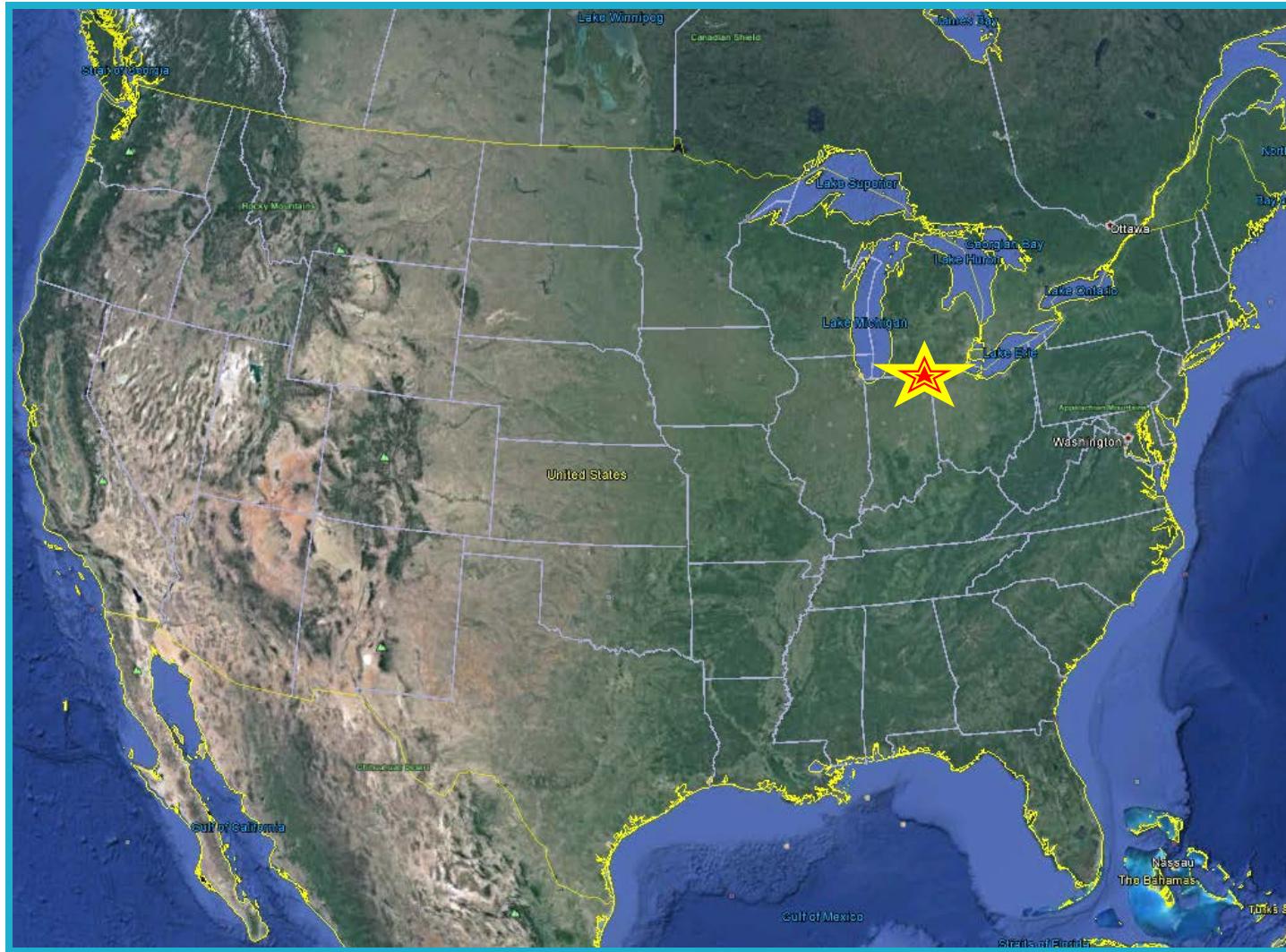
# Objectives

## ▶ Impacts of Conservation Practices at field scale

- Grassed Waterway
- No-till
- Conservation Crop Rotation
- Blind Inlet



# Watershed Location



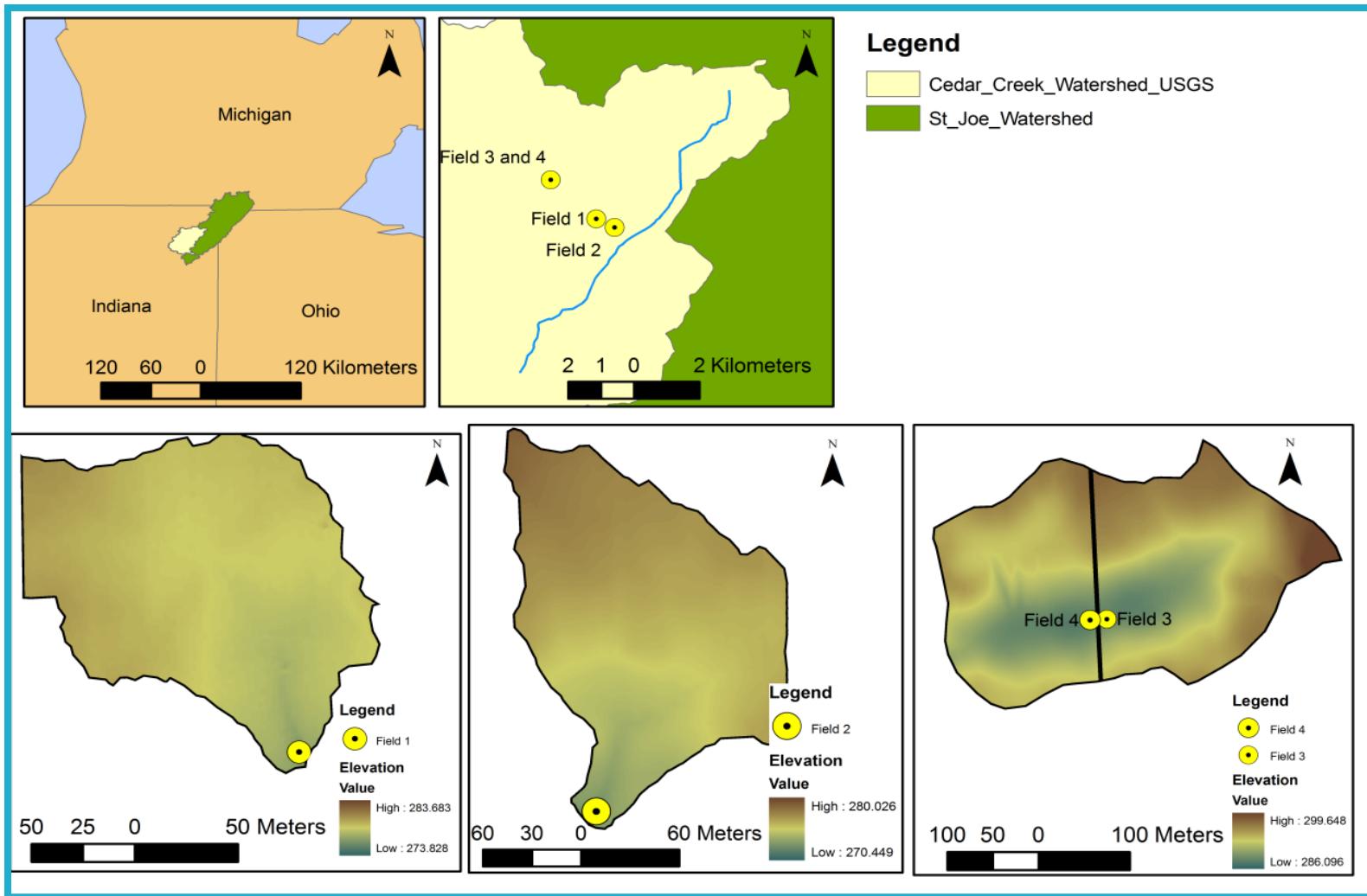
# St. Joseph River Watershed

Fields 3&4

Field 1

Field 2

# Monitored Fields



# Monitoring Site

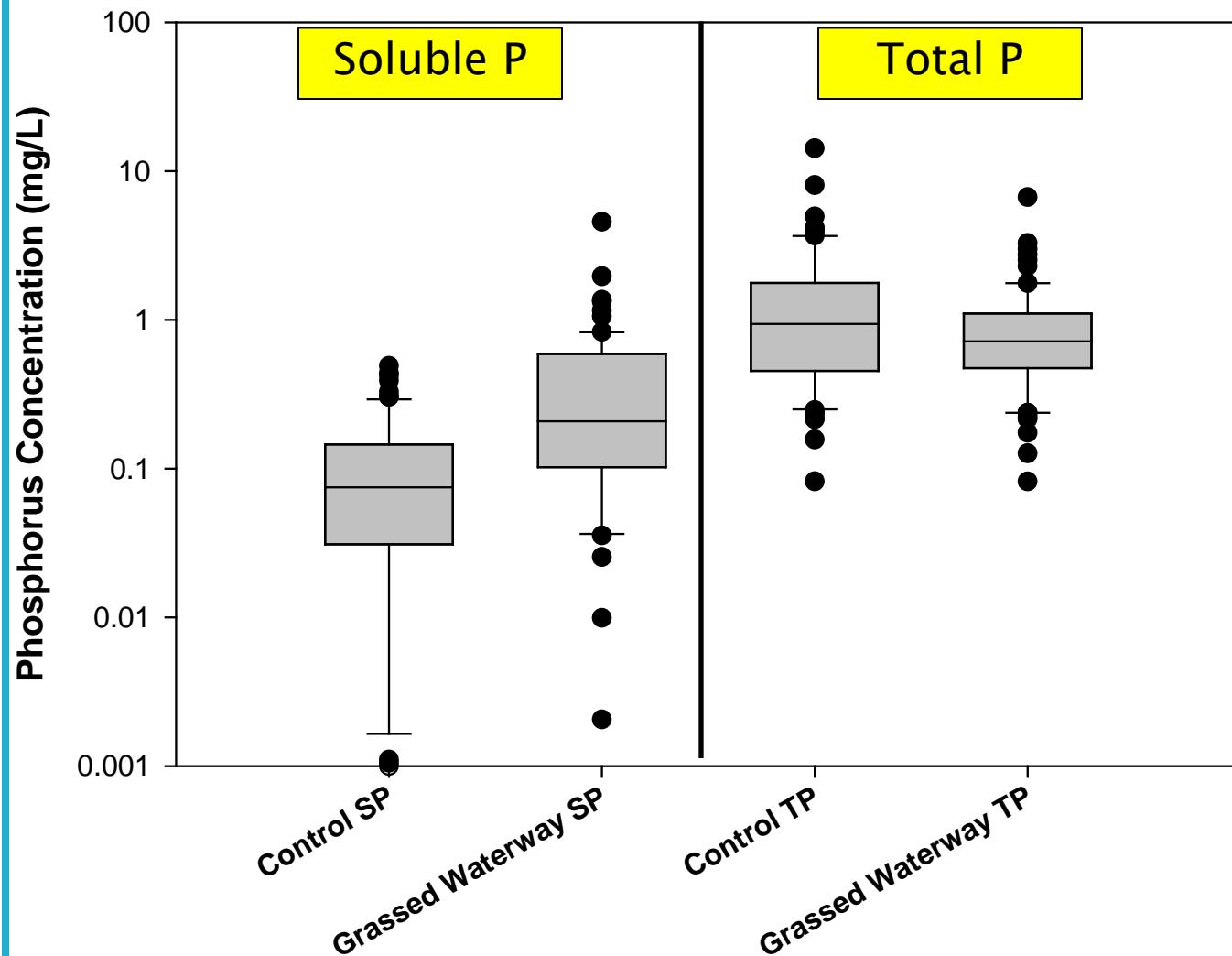


# Grassed Waterway

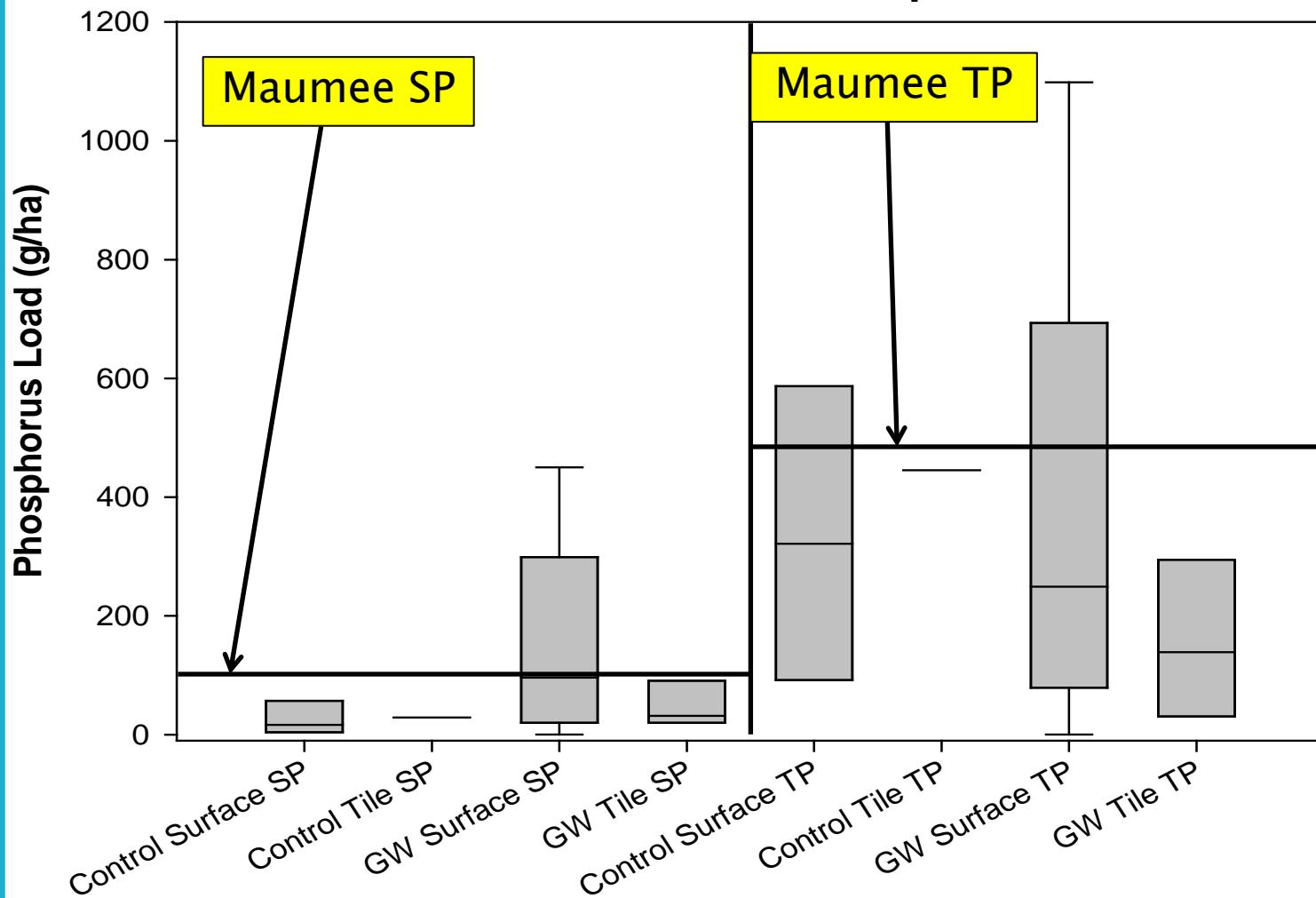


# Grassed Waterway Event

## Soluble and Total Phosphorus Concentration



## Grassed Waterway Annual Soluble and Total Phosphorus Loads

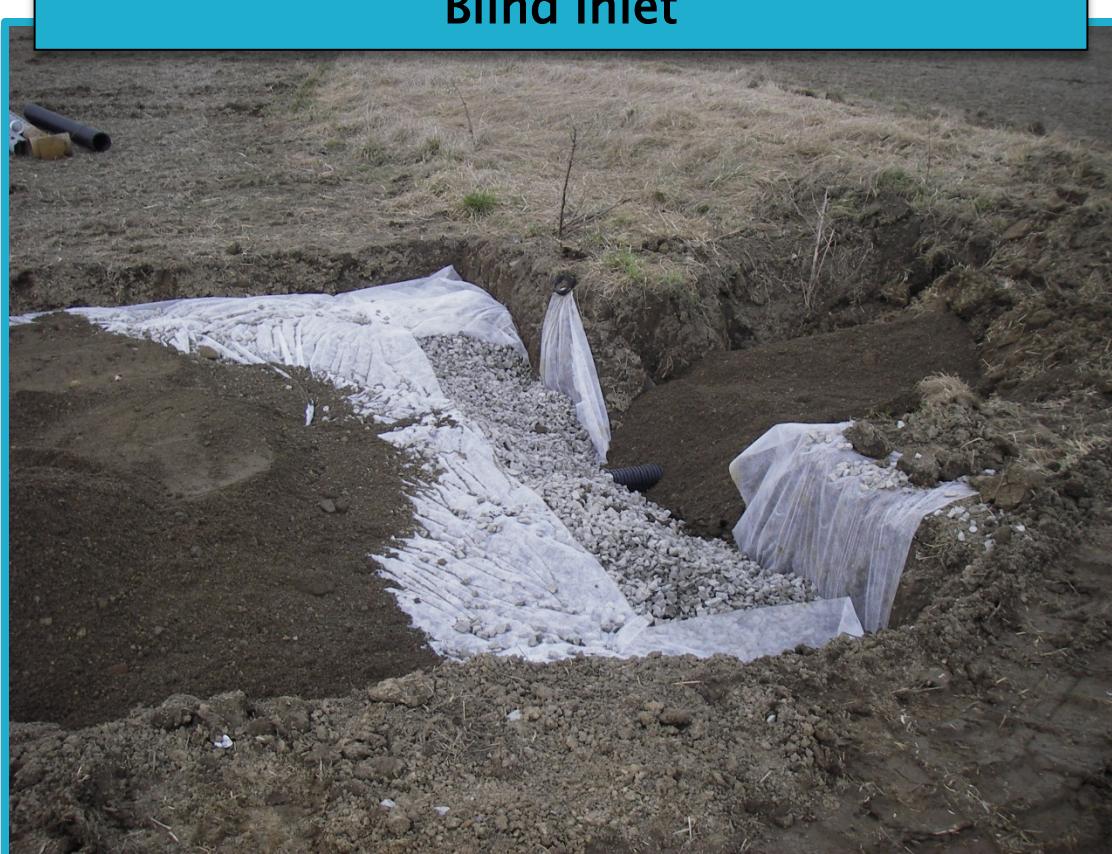


# Alternative Surface Drainage

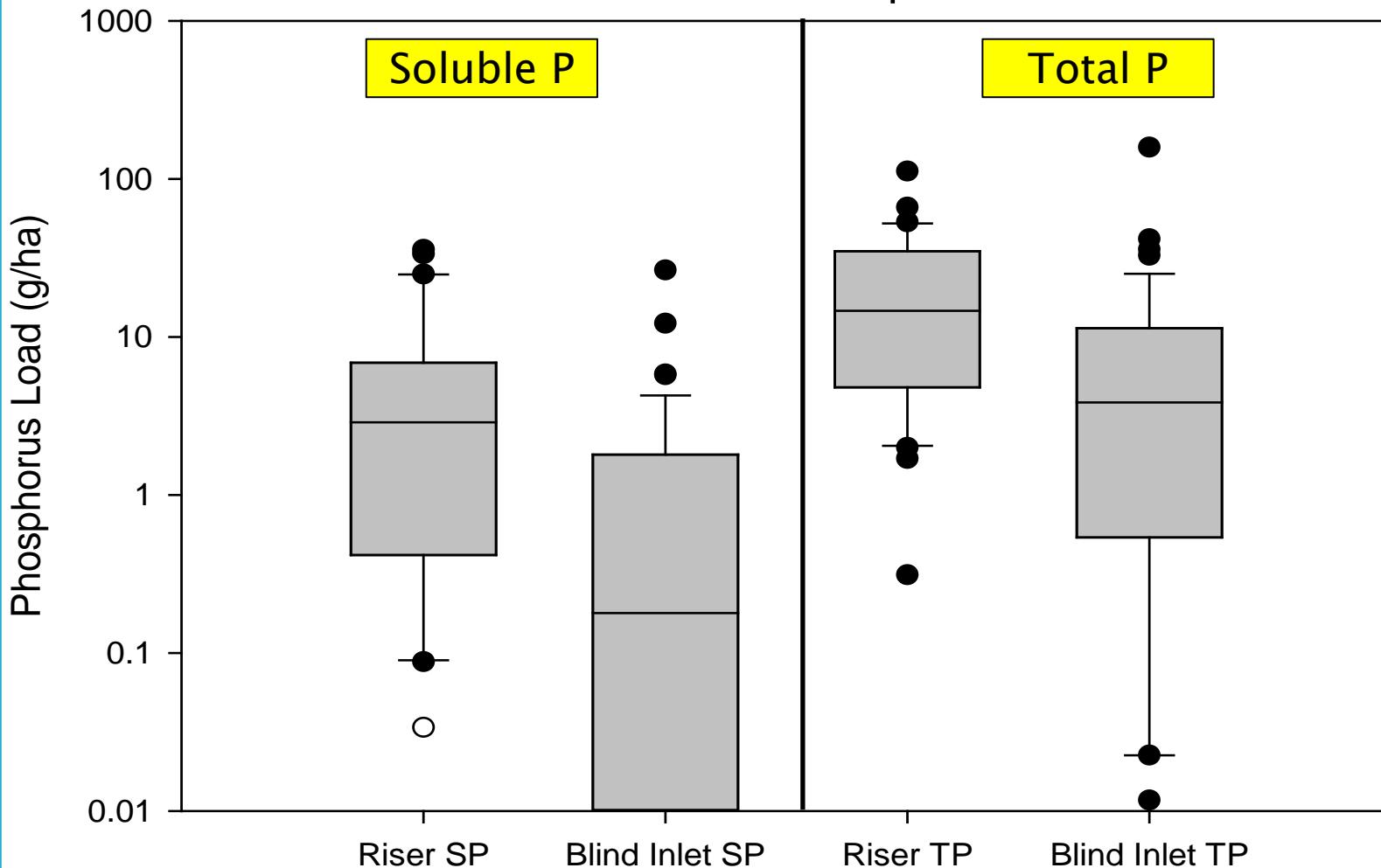
Tile Riser



Blind Inlet

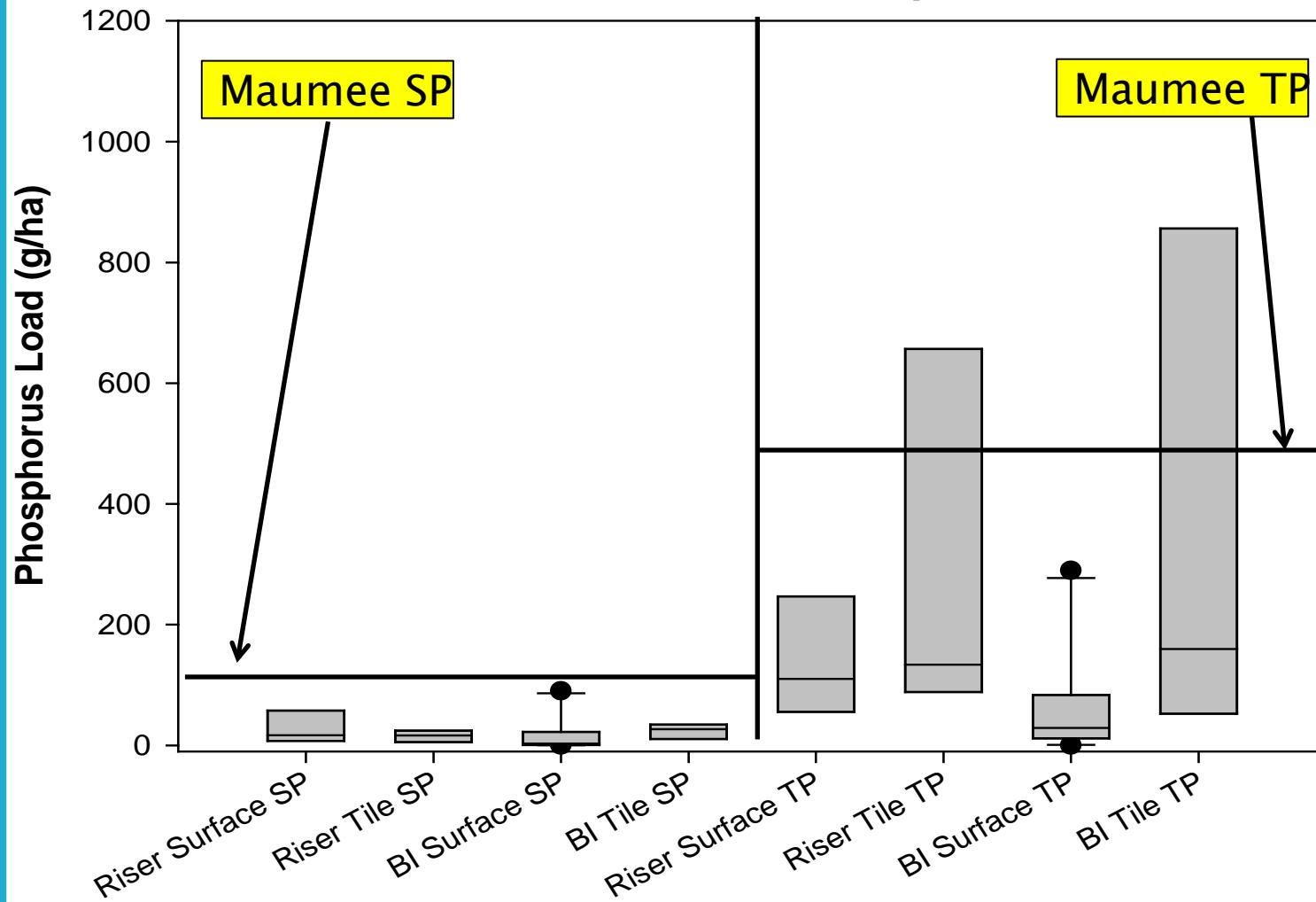


# Blind Inlet Surface Event Soluble and Total Phosphorus Load



# Bline Inlet

## Annual Soluble and Total Phosphorus Loads



# Conservation Crop Rotation

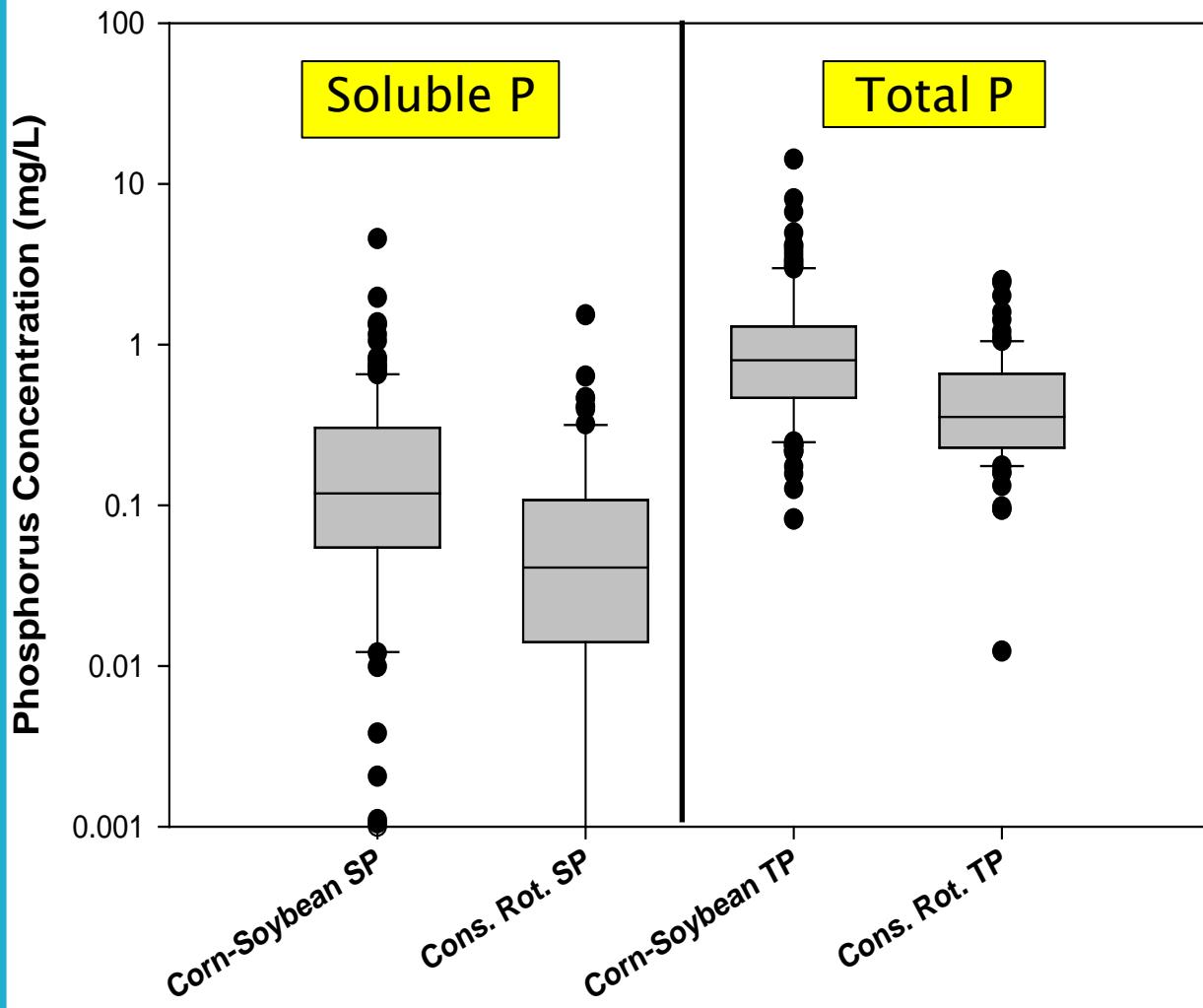
Conventional



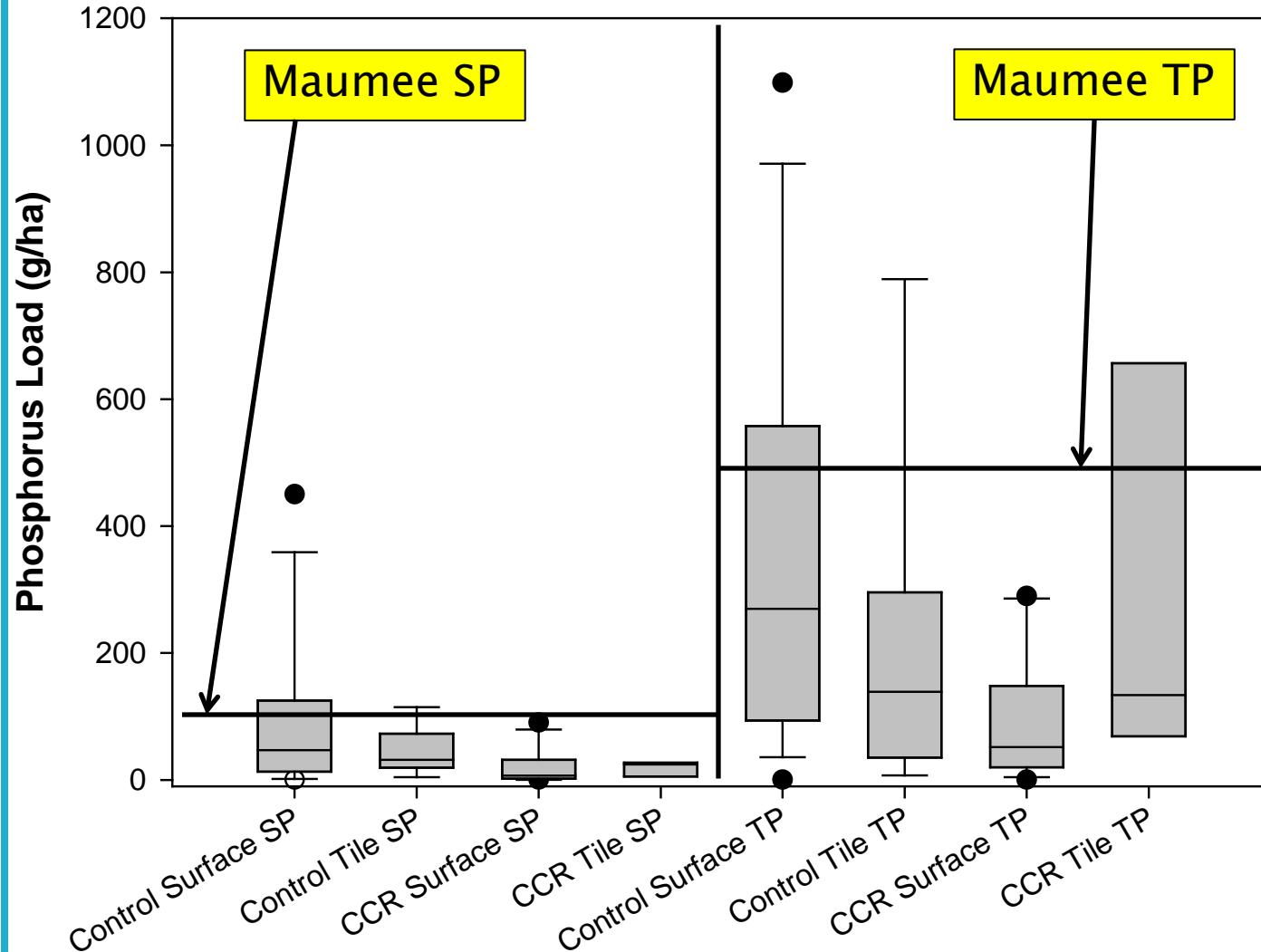
Conservation Rotation



## Conservation Crop Rotation Event Soluble and Total Phosphorus Concentration

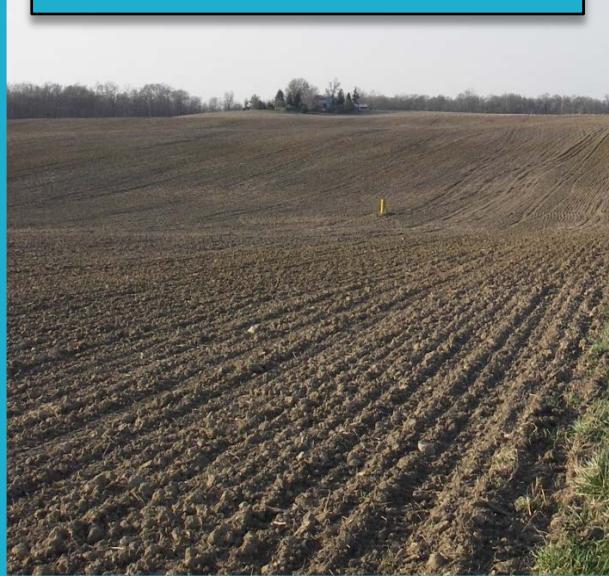


# Conservation Crop Rotation Annual Soluble and Total Phosphorus Loads

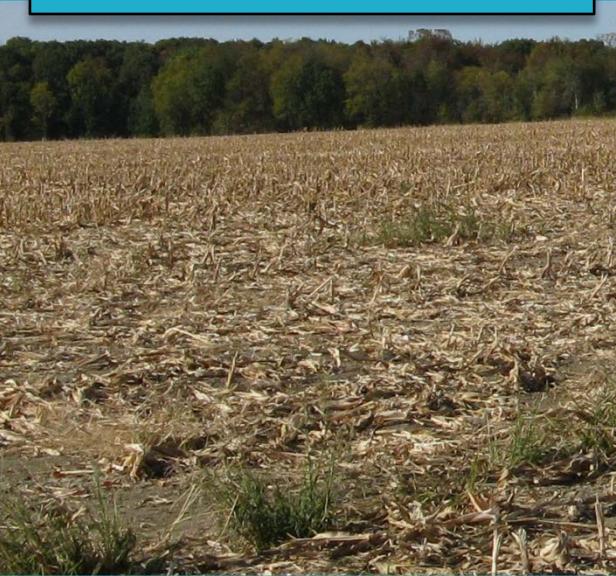


# Tillage

Tilled



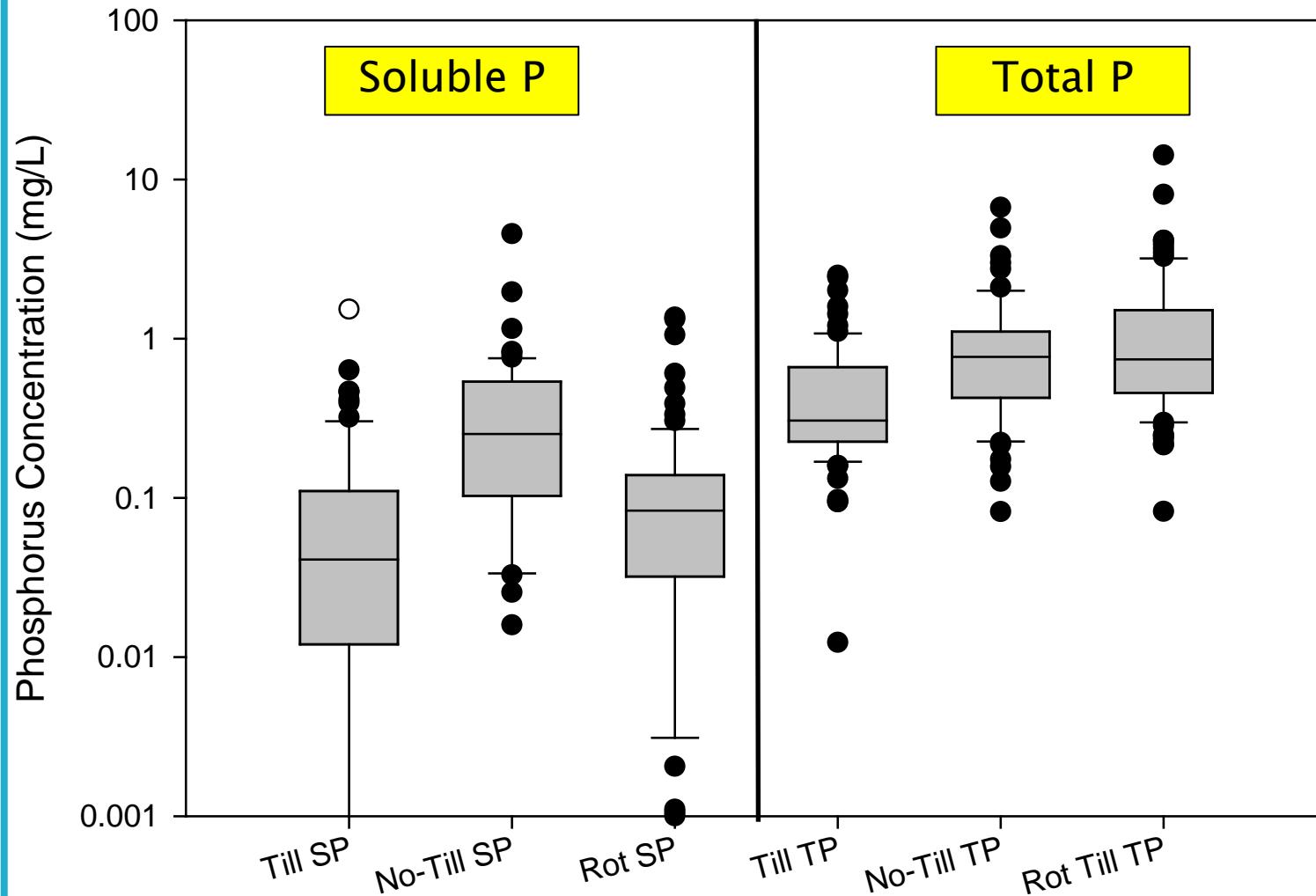
Continuous No-Till

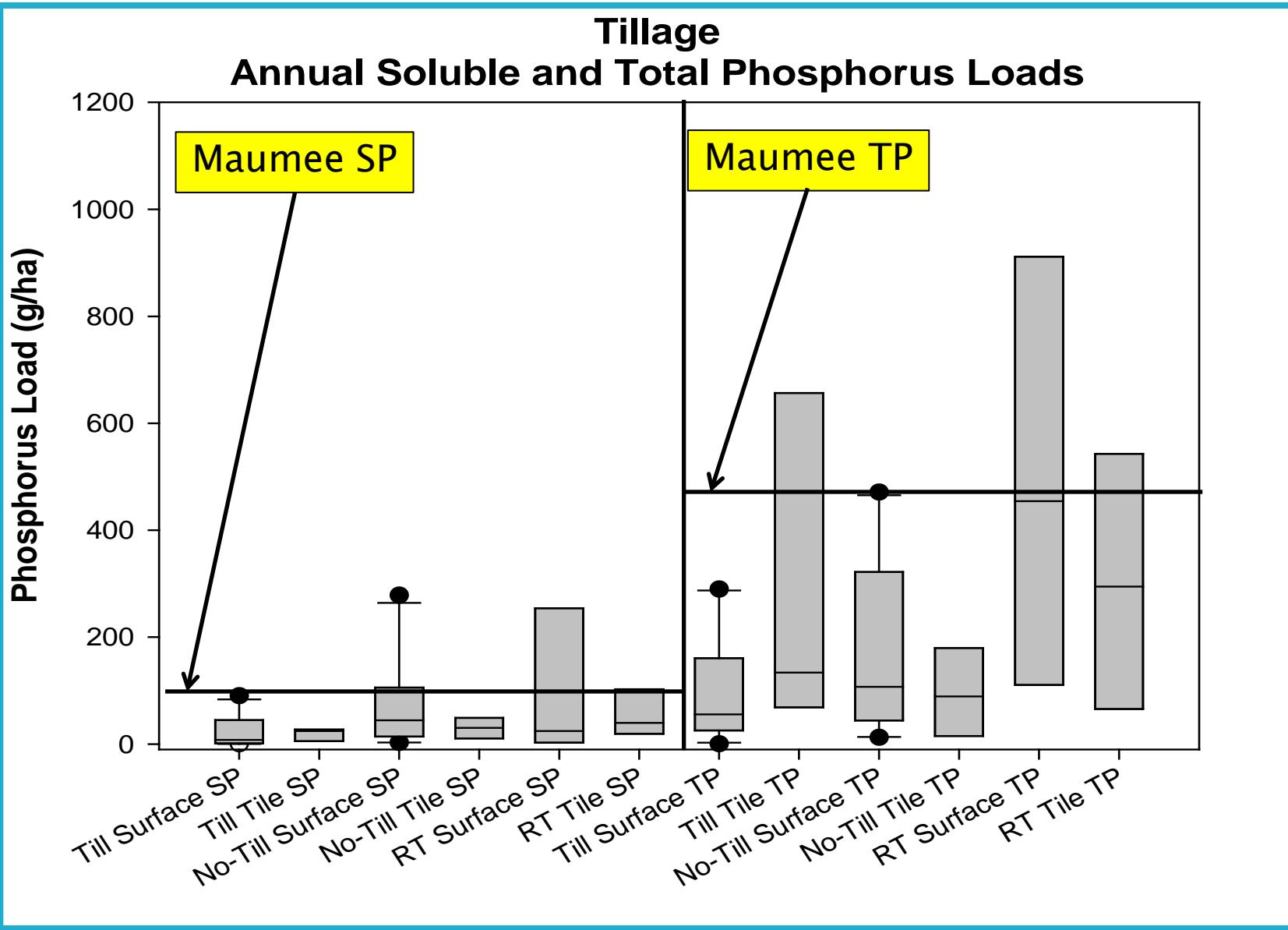


Rotational Tillage



# Tillage Runoff Event Soluble Phosphorus and Total Phosphorus Concentration





# Field Scale APEX modeling of Conservation Practices

Impact of Conservation Practices at the St. Joseph River Watershed																
Single Practice Effect																
		Baseline Scenario	329	412	340	327	329B	612	590	393	WQL07	410	511/512	328	Sum of Conservation Practice	Estimated Total Reductions Compared to Baseline
Sediment	Estimated Sediment (Mg/ha)	0.4	0.23	0.29	0.05	0.03	0.39	0.12	0.39	0.25	0.31	0.38	0.03	0.24		
	Total Sediments at watershed (Mg)	31551	6028	11	209	47	2259	160	3715	85	353	256	46	6077	19246	12000
TP	Estimated TP (kg/ha)	0.44	0.40	0.37	0.09	0.34	0.64	0.28	0.42	0.62	0.38	0.44	0.08	0.44		
	Total TP at watershed (kg)	34499	10522	15	436	486	3643	383	4028	209	433	293	115	11065	31627	2500
SP	Estimated SP (kg/ha)	0.18	0.20	0.17	0.09	0.08	0.22	0.02	0.18	0.33	0.19	0.18	0.08	0.21		
	Total SP at watershed (kg)	14242	5323	7	395	113	1236	26	1679	112	218	121	114	5408	14752	-700
SN	Estimated SN (kg/ha)	1.38	1.65	1.23	0.28	0.66	3.28	0.13	2.82	3.08	1.90	1.38	0.83	2.82		
	Total SP at watershed (kg)	108710	43301	49	1291	941	18770	178	26908	1039	2155	924	1132	71724	168412	-61000
SN-Tile	Estimated SN-tile (kg/ha)	28.01	26.65	25.65	6.84	20.4	27.4	53.52	24.43	18.96	21.97	27.96	20.26	13.05		
	Total SN-tile at Watershed	2206697	700888	1018	31649	29249	156730	73623	233048	6391	24937	18763	27716	331846	1635857	550000

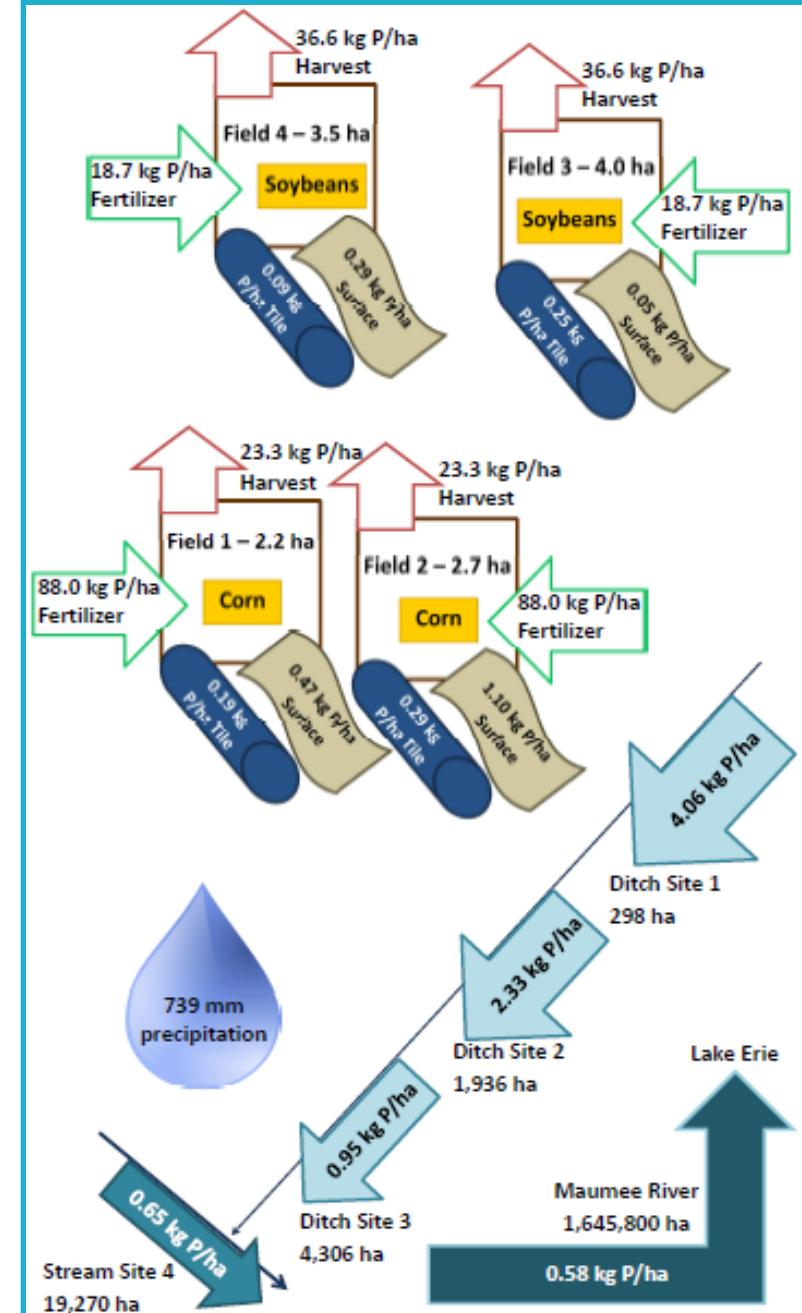
# Field Scale APEX modeling of Conservation Practices

Summary of the mass of sediment and nutrients retained in agricultural fields resulting from the placement of conservation practices in agricultural fields based on APEX modeling results.

Parameter	Units	Baseline Scenario	Sum of Conservation Practice	Estimated Total Reductions Compared to Baseline	Percent Reduction
Sediment	(Mg)	48,600	23,900	24,700	51%
Phosphorus	(kg)	52,900	36,900	16,000	30%
Nitrogen	(kg)	3,560,000	2,050,000	1,510,000	42%

# Field v. Watershed

- ▶ Field scale P transport is roughly similar to watershed (20,000 to >1,000,000 ha) P transport
- ▶ Headwater agricultural streams higher loading than field or large watersheds
- ▶ 50% of sediment in streams water from “bank”
  - 50% of P?



# Conclusions



- ▶ Practices intended as erosion control decrease total P, but can increase soluble P
- ▶ Conservation Crop Rotation can decrease surface runoff P loads and concentrations
- ▶ Replacing tile risers with blind inlets can effectively decrease soluble and total P

# Conclusions

- ▶ Combinations of practices work better than single practices
  - Address multiple resource concerns
- ▶ Address no-till system with fertilizer mgmt
- ▶ Need to address landscape conservation







Thank You!  
Iusuk Jon