



### New Technologies to Reduce Nitrate Leaching from Grazed Pastures

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Presented to LuWQ conference Vienna Sep 21-24 2015

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# Grazed dairy farming in NZ has two major environmental problems-

## Problem Oneleaching of nitrate-N formed in urine patches



www.ew.govt.nz

# Once the urine patch is visible, it is too late: nitrate has already been formed



### Leaching of nitrate causes eutrophication





## Our solution to this problem will allow -

- The continuation of dairy farming at current stocking rates in sensitive catchments
- Increased stocking rates in many areas
- More new dairy farms to be established

# But first; other options for reducing nitrate leaching from urine patches



### **Options for reducing nitrate leaching**

#### (1) Installing cow homes



# (2) Stand-off pads and/or use of other forages



Allows excreta to be collected and spread, but

Requires huge capital investment Ammonia volatilisation losses Less capital required, but Increased labour costs, and higher skill levels required, and

Soil pugging from use of winter forages is a major limitation



#### Or maybe we could....

#### (3) Feed cows salt to make them drink and urinate more:-

Reduces nitrate leaching by up to 15%, but-More salt in the milk, and a potential animal ethics issue. (4) Apply DCD (2 or more times/yr) to the entire farm:-

It worked, but high cost, and gets into milk – now withdrawn from market.

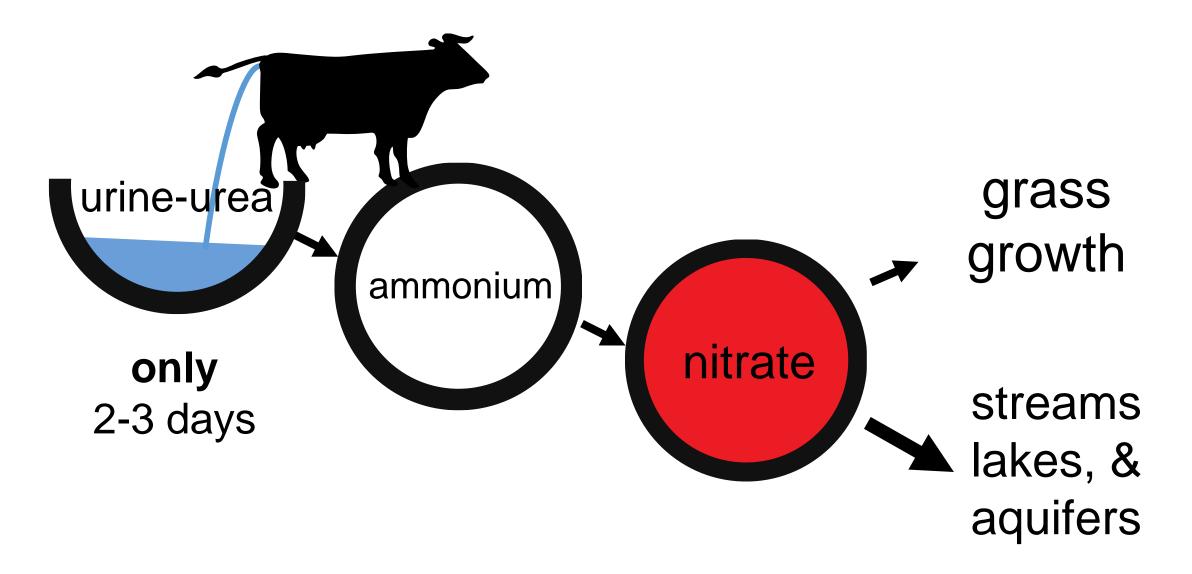
#### (5) Simply reduce cow numbers:-

Less nitrate leaching of course, but \$500/ha less profit for a mere 10% reduction in leaching

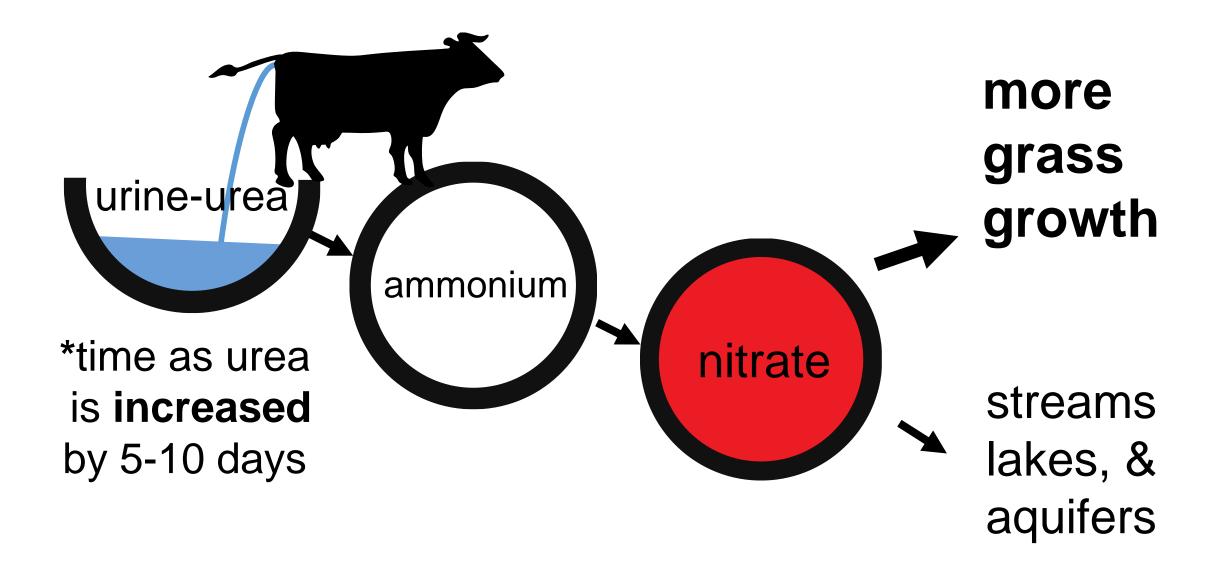
(and remember that NZ farmers receive no government subsidies).



## Where does the nitrate come from?







# **Spikey®** does the detecting



### After the cows leave the paddock Spikey<sup>®</sup> is towed over the grazed area (ideally daily), detecting fresh urine patches and spraying ORUN<sup>®</sup>.

Spikey<sup>®</sup> detects fresh urine by measuring soil conductivity; fresh urine gives a very clear 'spike', which triggers an instantaneous spray of the patch with ORUN<sup>®</sup>. It only takes 20 minutes per day on the average farm.

# Spikey® also applies the ORUN®



- ORUN<sup>®</sup> is a part-patented mix of the urease inhibitor nbpt and the growth-promotant gibberellic acid
- The nbpt in ORUN<sup>®</sup> keeps the urine-urea as urea for 5-10 days, allowing it to spread – nearly doubling the size of the urine patch, before the urea is converted to ammonium-N
- The gibberellic acid combines to maximise the recovery of N by the pasture, thereby reducing losses.





## **Massey University Results**

**70%** increase

in herbage N uptake

**30%** reduction

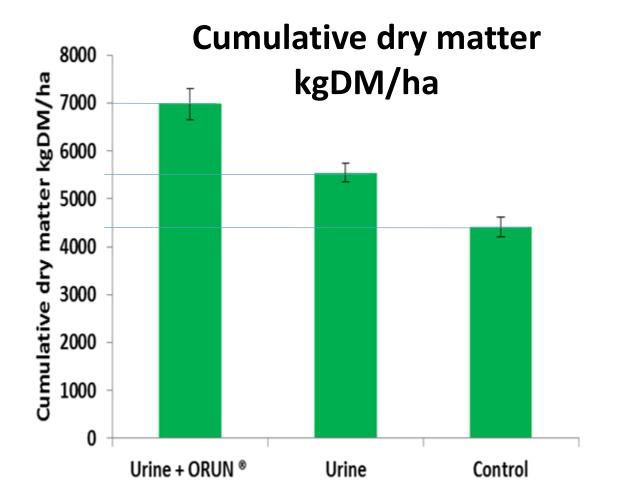
in nitrous oxide emissions

## 50% reduction

in nitrate leaching



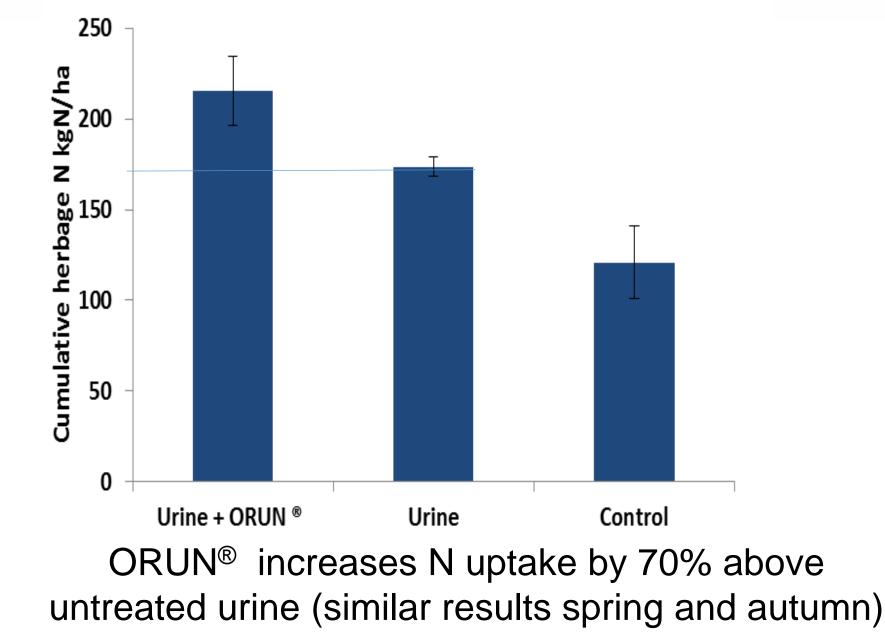
# Massey University: Pasture growth



Estimated increase of 6% in overall pasture production annually, giving additional income of twice the combined treatment costs

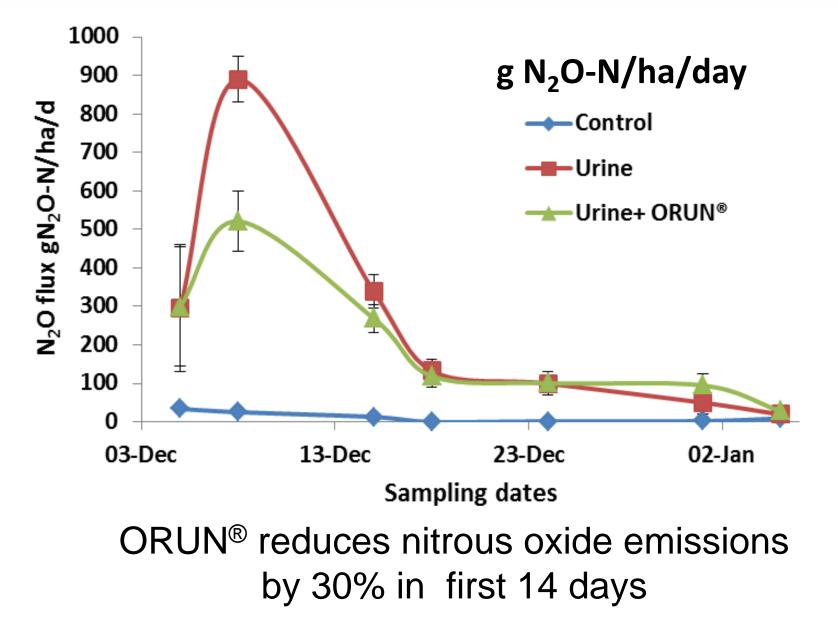


## Massey University: herbage N uptake



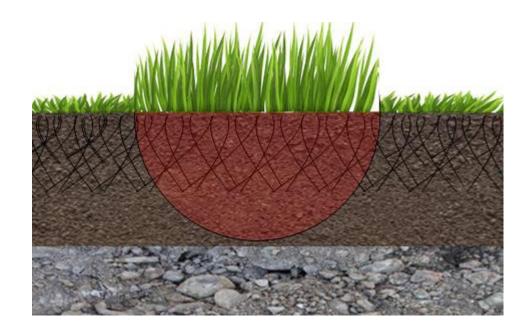


## Massey University: nitrous oxide emissions





### Massey University: nitrate movement down soil



Soil nitrate below the root zone (>40 cm) was reduced from 34 kgN/ha to 18 kgN/ha, an estimated 50% reduction in leaching

# Also - no nbpt residues have been detected in milk from farms using nbpt!





A longer term objective is the integration of Spikey® into the 'OVERSEER' farm nutrient management model



## **Near-future technology integration with Spikey<sup>®</sup>**

2017

#### 'Mini-ME<sup>®</sup>' robotised tow vehicle



As well as freeing time, this enables:

- GPS location of patches
- Pasture measurement
- Pasture management
- Individual weed control
- pH measurement
- Pasture analysis (eg, IR)
- Soil analysis
- Worm and dung beetle delivery



## Problem Two -

Surface-applied granular urea is by far the main source of fertiliser N in NZ, but it is very inefficient, due to many loss mechanisms

N recovery ranges from 5–50% on pasture

# **Our solution to Problem Two is -**

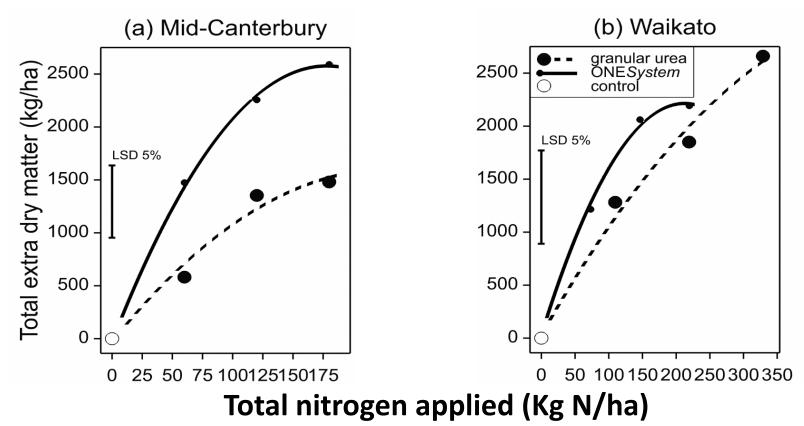


Optimised Nitrogen Efficiency

Prilled urea sprayed with a dilute solution of nbpt during spreading



# Pasture growth with granular urea and ONE system®



Total pasture extra dry matter (EDM) at Canterbury (Fig. 2a, Site C) and Waikato Fig. 2b, Site W) experiments from increasing rates of nitrogen applied as either granular urea (dashed lines) or as ONE*system*<sup>®</sup> (solid lines). The dotted lines with associated numbers give the predicted total application of N for granular urea and ONE*system*<sup>®</sup> to achieve EDM of 1250 kg/ha at either site.



# Reasons for ONE system® efficiency

- Better coverage 10 times more particles
- Some foliar uptake occurs (10 kg N/ha?)
- Less ammonia volatilisation
- Less nitrate leaching





Spikey<sup>®</sup>

- Almost 100% success in detecting fresh urine patches
- ORUN<sup>®</sup> spray increases N recovery by 70%
- Nitrate leaching reduced 50%
- Nitrous oxide emission reduced 30%
- Easily incorporated into dairy farm management



## Conclusions (ii) ONE*system*®

- Prilled urea wetted with nbpt solution
- On at least twice as effective/kg N as granular urea
- Works by reducing all N-loss mechanisms
- Plant N recovery increased from 30-40% to 75-100%
- Spikey® urine treatment can be incorporated



# *"Knowing is not enough; we must apply Willing is not enough; we must do"*

### Johann Goethe 1749-1832





#### Optimised Nitrogen Efficiency

# Thank you – Danke sehr