

University of California

Nitrogen Management Training

for Certified Crop Advisers

COMPETENCY AREA 5

Nitrogen Budgeting 2

Daniel Geisseler

Department of Land, Air and Water Resources; UC Davis

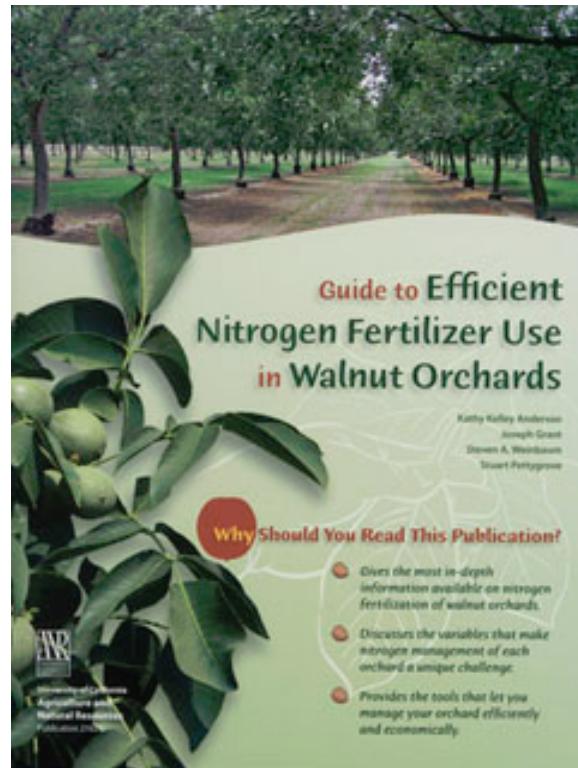
Review of part 1

- Nitrogen budgets can support decisions about N management for specific fields
- Nitrogen budgets can help evaluate N management decisions
- Budgets consist of a three elements:
 - Sink term (crop N requirement or N removal)
 - Source term (non-fertilizer N credits)
 - Closing source term (fertilizer N)
- Budget approach introduced in part 1 was based on results from N rate trials

Method 2: N harvest removal

Nitrogen Budgeting Worksheet for Walnuts		
Name	Date	
Block ID		
1 Nitrogen removed in the crop	1a. _____ x 40 (lb N/ton yield of walnuts) = Yield in tons of walnuts/acre	1. _____ lb N/acre lost in crop per year
2 Nitrogen contributions from irrigation water	If units are in NO ₃ -N ppm use line 2a; if units are NO ₃ ppm use line 2b- not both. Put the result of line 2a or 2b on line 2c. 2a. _____ x _____ x 2.7 = OR 2c. _____ lb N/acre x 0.7 = Estimated N recovery 2b. _____ x 0.614 = NO ₃ ppm or mg/l Water applied (ft)	2. _____ lb N/acre from irrigation water
3 Nitrogen contributions from manure or compost	If none applied, skip to line 4. 3a. _____ x 3b. _____ % N - x 3c. _____ % N released* x 0.5 x 0.2** = Tons/acre dry *For one-time applications use first-year release value from Section 1, Table 1. For annual applications, use 100% **Converts tons to pounds.	3. _____ lb N/acre from manure or compost
4 Nitrogen contributions from cover crops	If none, skip to line 5. 4a. _____ lb N/acre in cover crop x 4b. _____ Nitrogen recovery factor = For mowing, use 0.5; For diskling, use 0.7	4. _____ lb N/acre from cover crop
5 Total nitrogen available from nonfertilizer sources	Add lines 2, 3, and 4. Enter the result on line 5.	5. _____ lb N/acre
6 Additional nitrogen needed	To figure how much additional nitrogen is needed by your trees, subtract line 5 from line 1. Enter the result on line 6. If the answer is negative, no fertilizer is needed.	6. _____ lb N/acre needed by trees
7 Nitrogen fertilizer application rate	Divide the amount on line 6 by an estimated nitrogen recovery factor of 0.4 (or use a lower value, see instructions). Use 0.8 for fertigation. _____ lb fertilizer N/acre needed by trees (line 6) + _____ Estimated nitrogen recovery factor =	7. _____ lb N/acre fertilizer rate

Note: Converting metric values for use in the table: 1 kg = 2.2 lb; 1 metric ton = 1.1 ton; 1 kg/T = 1.9 lb/ton; 1 kg/ha = 0.9 lb/ac; 1,000 m³ = 1,556 acre-feet.



Method 2: N harvest removal

N BUDGET		Walnut orchard B 2014		
Crop N Requirement		lbs N/acre		
1	N removed with crop: <u>32 lbs N/ton</u>	RF		
2	Yield target: <u>3 tons/acre</u>			
3	N in woody tissue: <u>30 lbs/acre</u>			
4	Total required available N (lines 1 x 2 + 3)		126	
Non-fertilizer N inputs, credits, adjustments				
5	N in irrigation water	43	$\times 0.7$	30
6	Residual soil nitrate-N	29	$\times 0.7$	20
7	N from manure, compost			
8	N from cover crop			
9	Total adjustments (sum of lines 5-8)			50
Planned N fertilizer application				
10	Additional N needed (line 4 – line 9)			76
11	Total fertilizer N to apply (line 10 / RF)	$\times 0.7$		109

15-40 lbs/ac
can be added
to account for
N in woody
tissue.

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N in leaves is not included.

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All N sources are multiplied by “N recovery factor (RF)”. RF mainly depends on irrigation management.

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Nitrogen management worksheet

CROP NITROGEN MANAGEMENT PLANNING		N APPLICATIONS/CREDITS	15. Recommended/Planned N	16. Actual N
6. Crop	Walnuts	17. NITROGEN FERTILIZERS APPLIED		
7. Production Unit	tons/ac	18. Dry/Liquid N (lbs/ac)	109	
8. Projected Yield	3	19. Foliar N (lbs/ac)		
9. N Recommended	126	20. ORGANIC MATERIAL N		
10. Acres		21. Available N in Manure/Compost (lbs/ac estimate)		
POST PRODUCTION ACTUALS		22. Total N Applied + Available (lbs per ac) (Box 18+19+21)	109	
11. Actual Yield (Units/ac)		23. NITROGEN CREDITS (EST)		
12. Total N Applied (lbs/ac)		24. * Available N carryover in soil; (annualized lbs/ac)	29	
13. ** N Removed (lbs N/ac)		25. * N in Irrigation water (annualized, lbs/ac)	43	
14. ***Notes:		26. Total N Credits (lbs per ac) (Box 24+25)	72	
		27. Total N Applied + Available + Credits (Box 22+26)	181	Transfer to Box 9 Transfer to Box 12

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Partial Nitrogen Balance:

(eq 1) % crop recovery =

$$\frac{126}{181} = 70\%$$

(eq 2) Applied/Removed =

$$\frac{181}{126} = 1.44$$

How to approach optimal N rate

1. Determine optimal N rate
2. Manage fields with different yield potentials separately
3. Ensure that irrigation management is efficient
4. Synchronize N applications with crop N uptake
5. Optimize fertilizer placement
6. Choose appropriate fertilizer type

⇒ With these considerations, the risk of yield losses is minimized when the N rate is adjusted

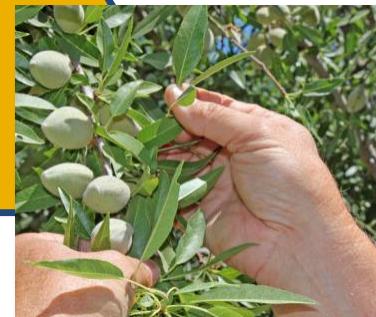
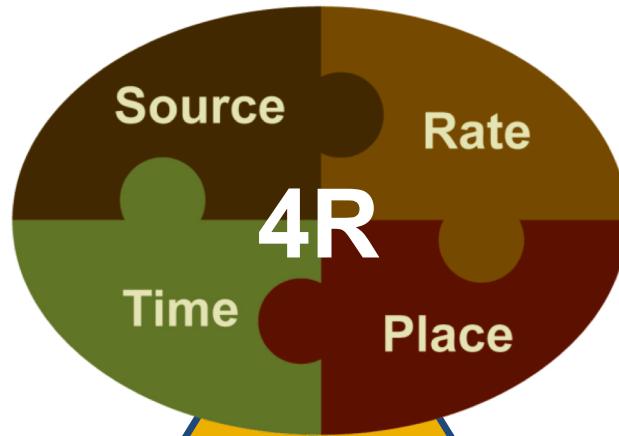
Implementing a new fertilizer program I

- Start with small plots within a field
 - Big enough to harvest plots with regular equipment
- When establishing small plots is not possible, chose several fields with similar characteristics and yield potential. Test new approach in one of these fields.
- Proceed in small steps
 - If the potential reduction in N application rate is big, approach the optimal rate in several steps over 2-3 years

Implementing a new fertilizer program II

- Monitor the field during the season
 - Take soil or plant tissue samples during the season
 - Continue more intensive sampling protocol for another year or two (especially important for perennial crops)

Nutrient management is more than adjusting N rates



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Course materials available at:

ciwr.ucanr.edu/NitrogenManagement

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