

Irrigation management in soil grown greenhouse crops aiming at diminishing nutrient leaching

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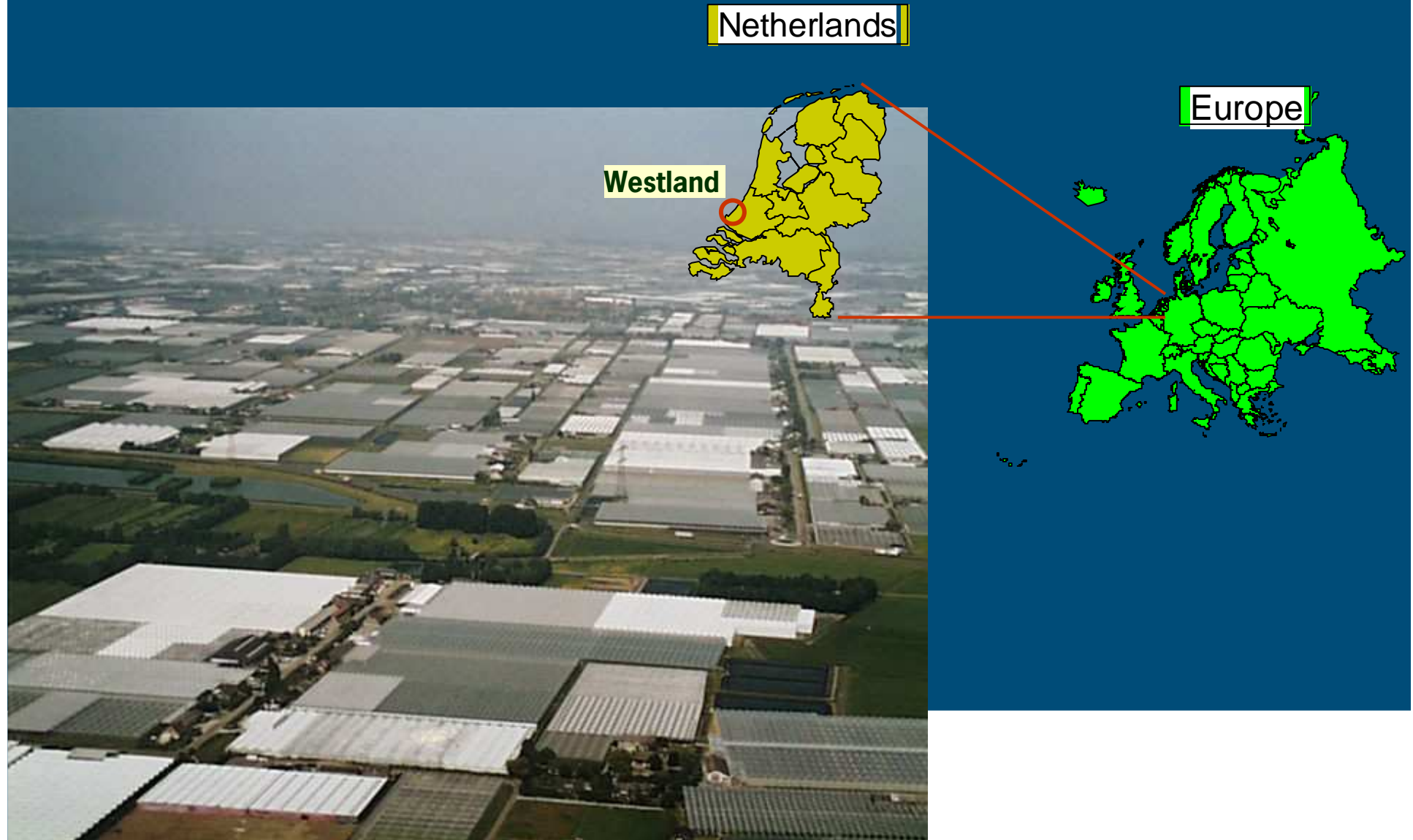


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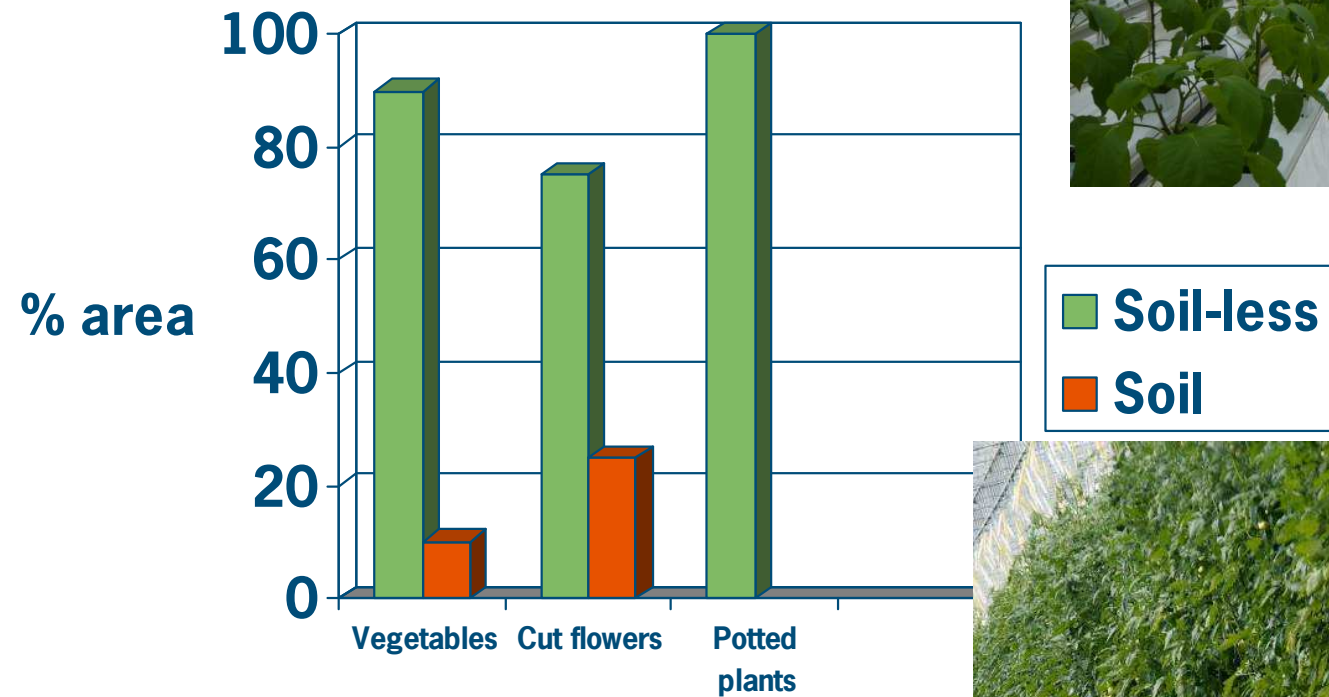
- Introduction, problem definition
- Regulations
- Initiatives
 - Re-use of drainage water
 - Tensiometers
 - Fertigation model
 - Lysimeters
- The way forward

Introduction

Intensive horticulture in the Netherlands



Growing systems



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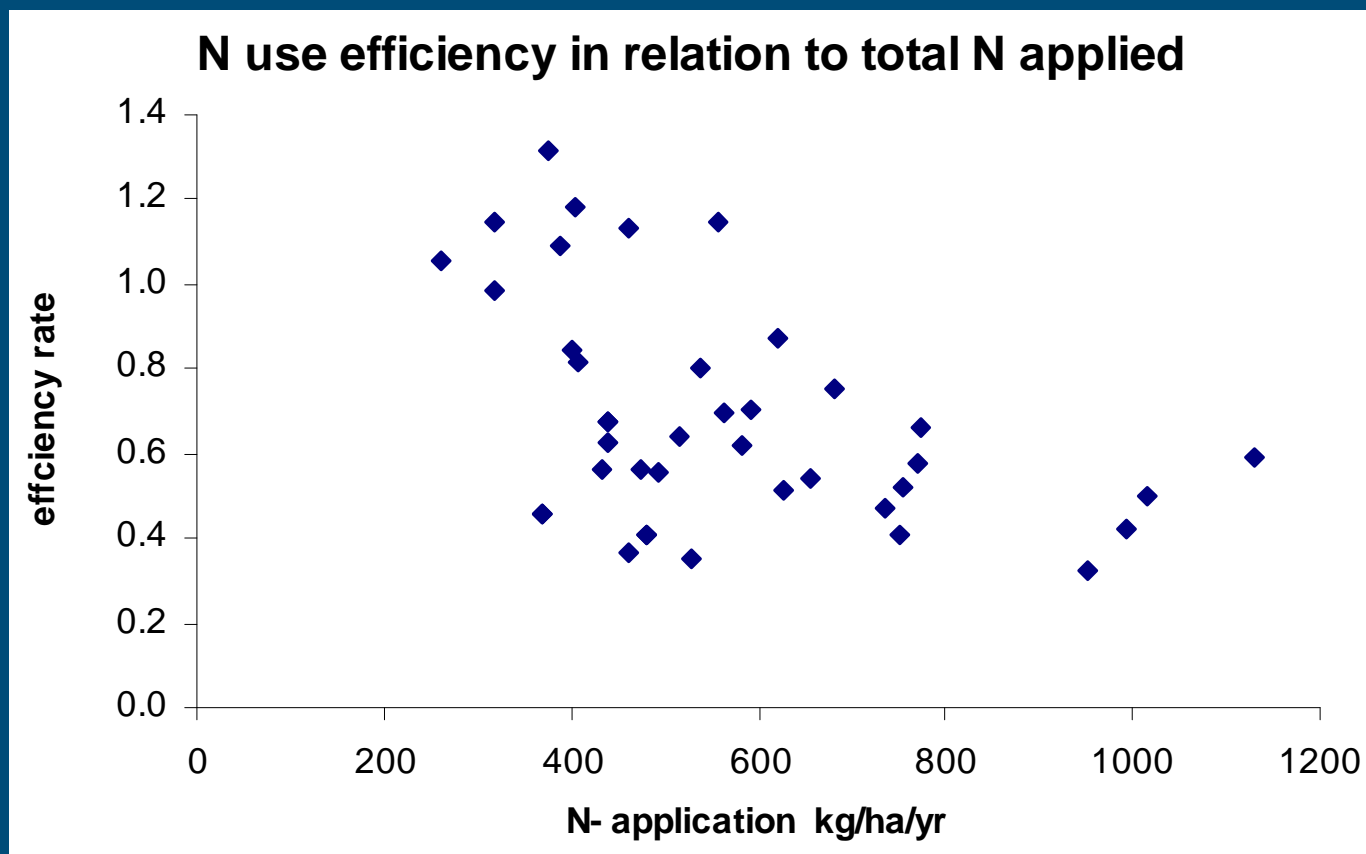




Greenhouse crops: high fertilizer use

- High growth rates, high crop requirements.
- Over-irrigation necessary:
 - unequal water distribution.
 - to prevent salinity
- High EC necessary for crop quality.
- Fertilizer costs insignificant.

Low efficiency !!





Regulations

EU

-  Water Framework Directive
-  Nitrate Directive

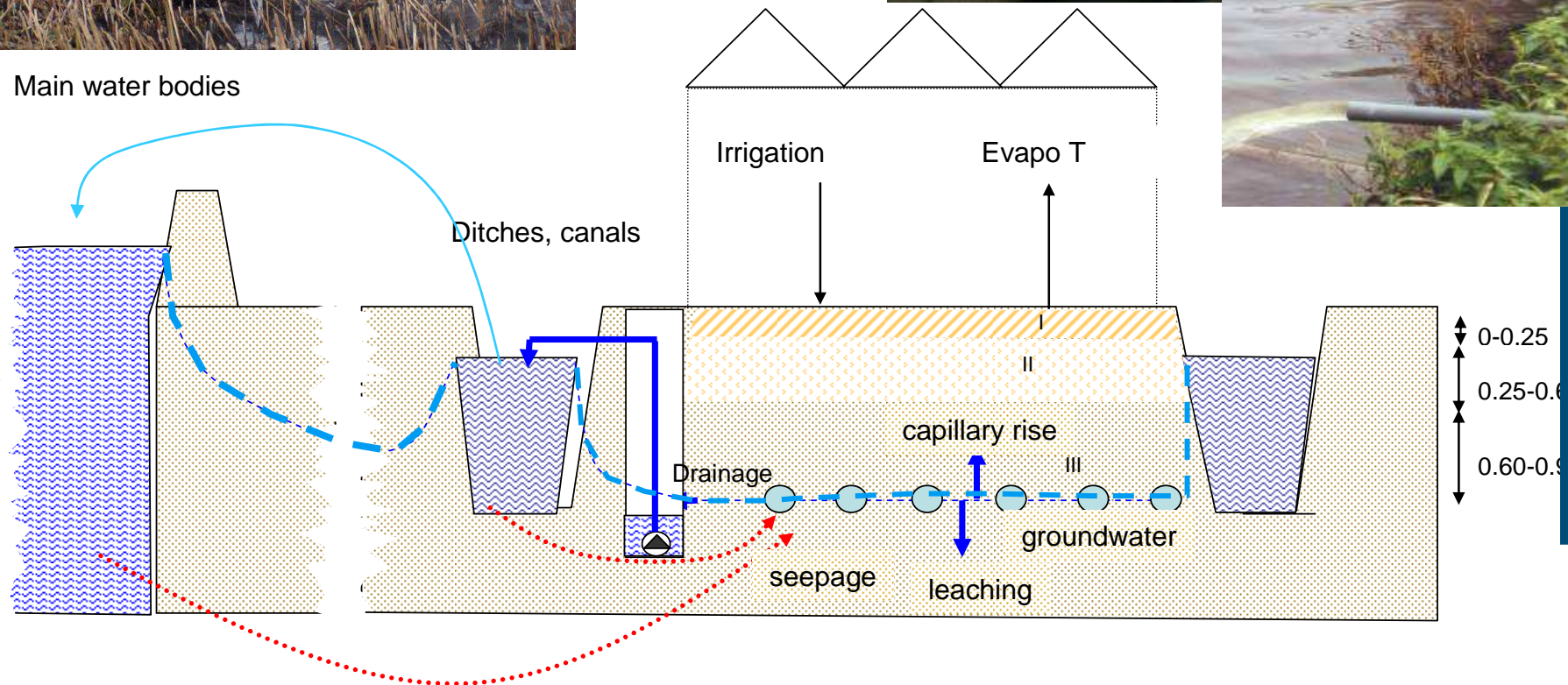
Dutch greenhouse industry:

- 2000 – 2010 Targets for N and P use
- > 2010 Regulations on total N and P leaching from the soil
- 2027.... Zero emission from greenhouse crops

Dutch greenhouse system



Main water bodies



How to reduce nutrient leaching ?

- Reduction irrigation surplus
- ~~Reduction in N an P surplus~~

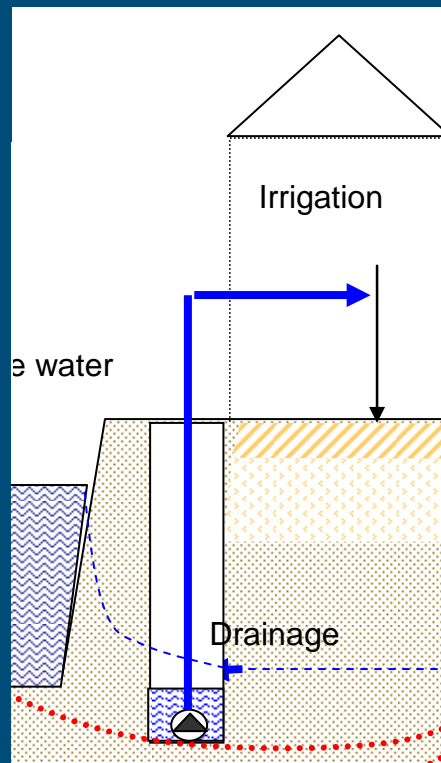
Bottle necks

- Unevenness irrigation system and crop transpiration
dry and wet spots
- Salinity built up
irrigation water, capillary rise
- Growers attitude towards irrigation management
no risk

Initiatives

- Period 1995 - 2009

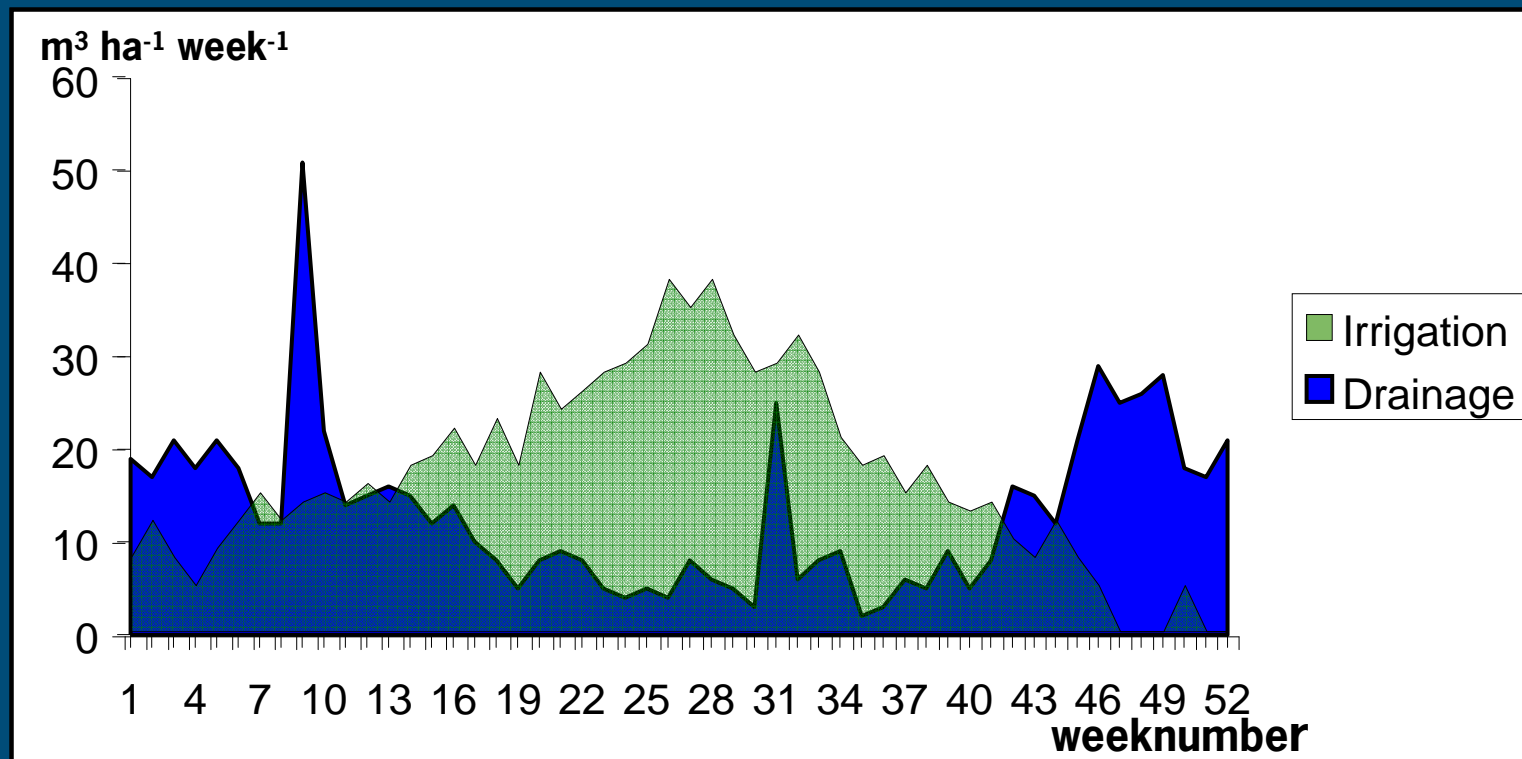
1. Re-use of drainage water



- High efficiency water and fertilisers
- Quantity problem
 - Periodically too much drain water
- Quality problem
 - Brackish groundwater

1. Re use drainage water

Synchronisation problem



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1. Re-use drainage water

other problems

- Salt content: Na and Cl
- High $\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{SO}_4^{2-}$ or $\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{HCO}_3^-$
- Phytopathogens ?
- Not a solution for deep ground water



2. Using soil sensors

- Tensiometers
- TDR and FD sensors



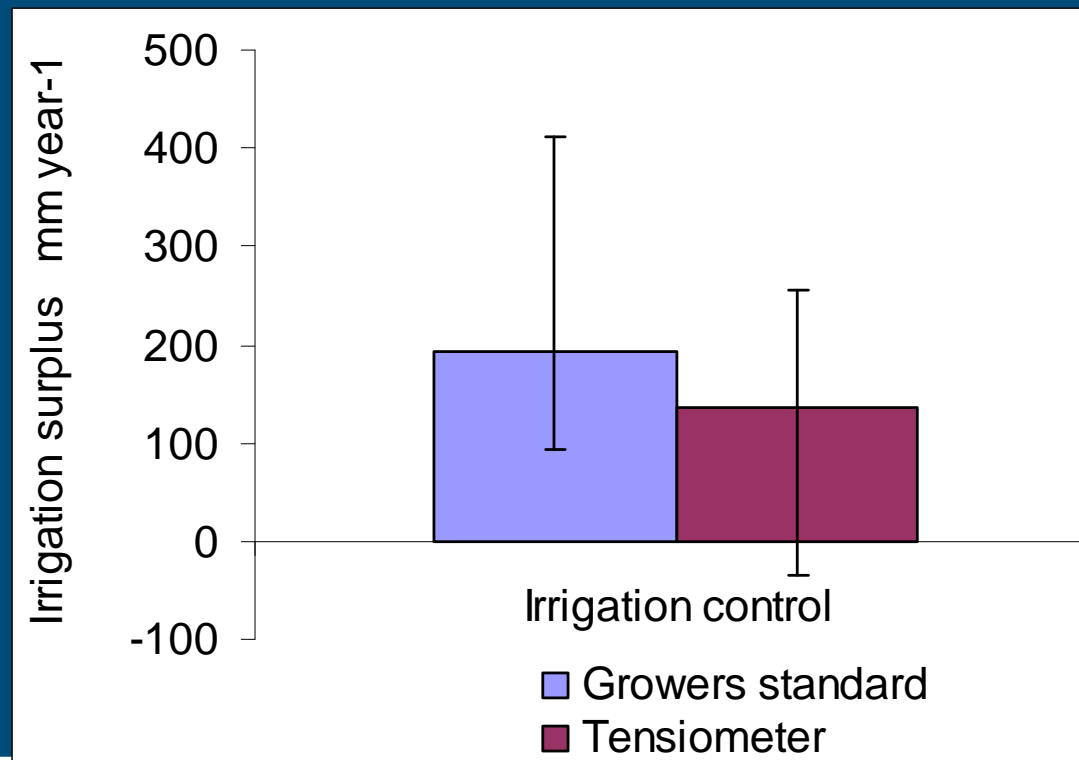
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2. Using soil sensors

Results experiment 2 years cut flowers, lettuce and radish

- grower standard irrigation
- controlled by tensiometers



2. Using soil sensors

Problems

- Interpretation data
- Maintenance
- Frequent crop rotations

3. Tuning supply and demand

The **fertigation model** for soil grown greenhouse crops



3. Tuning supply and demand

Evapot. model

$$E = \frac{h}{m} \left[a \left\{ T_g \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \frac{\min_k}{1440} R + \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{\min_m}{1440} s_t R \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} \frac{\min_n}{1440} R_a \right\} + b \sum_{i=1}^{i-1} \min_i (T_t - T_a) \right]$$

radiation

screens

assimilation light

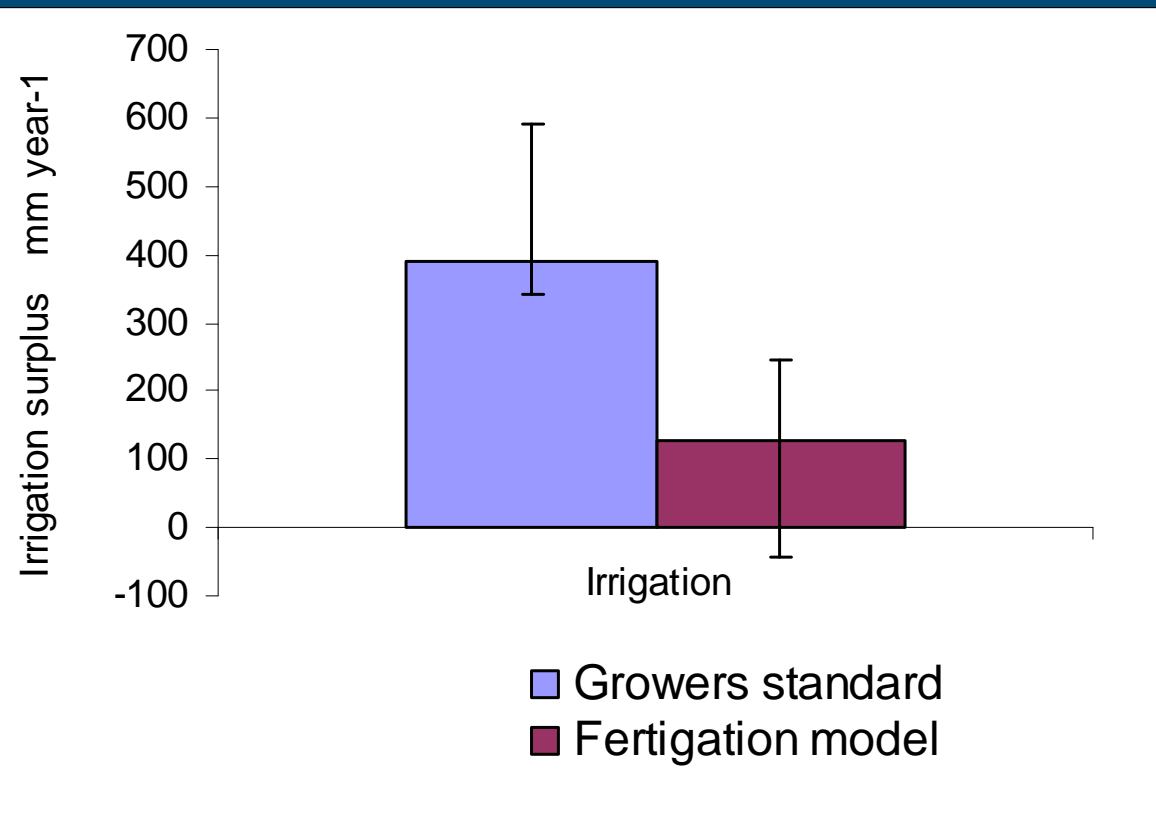
heating

- m = crop size
- a = specific crop type factor
- R = global radiation
- s_t = light reduction factor screens
- R_a = assimilation lighting
- T_g = greenhouse transmission
- b = specific crop factor
- T_t = heating temperature
- T_a = greenhouse temperature

3. Tuning supply and demand

Results experiment 2 years 8 chrysanthemum crops

- grower standard irrigation
- controlled by tensiometers

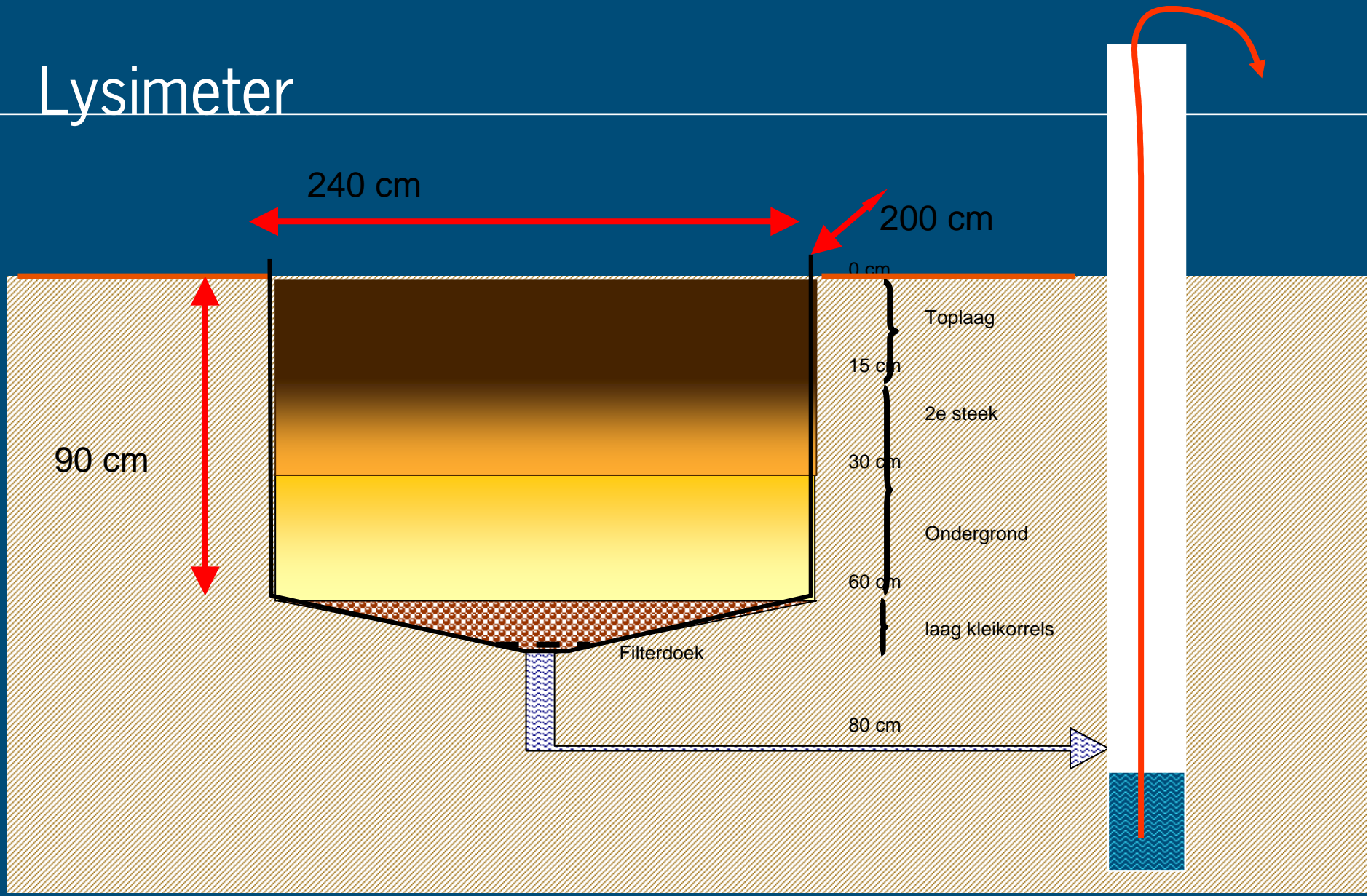


4. Lysimeters

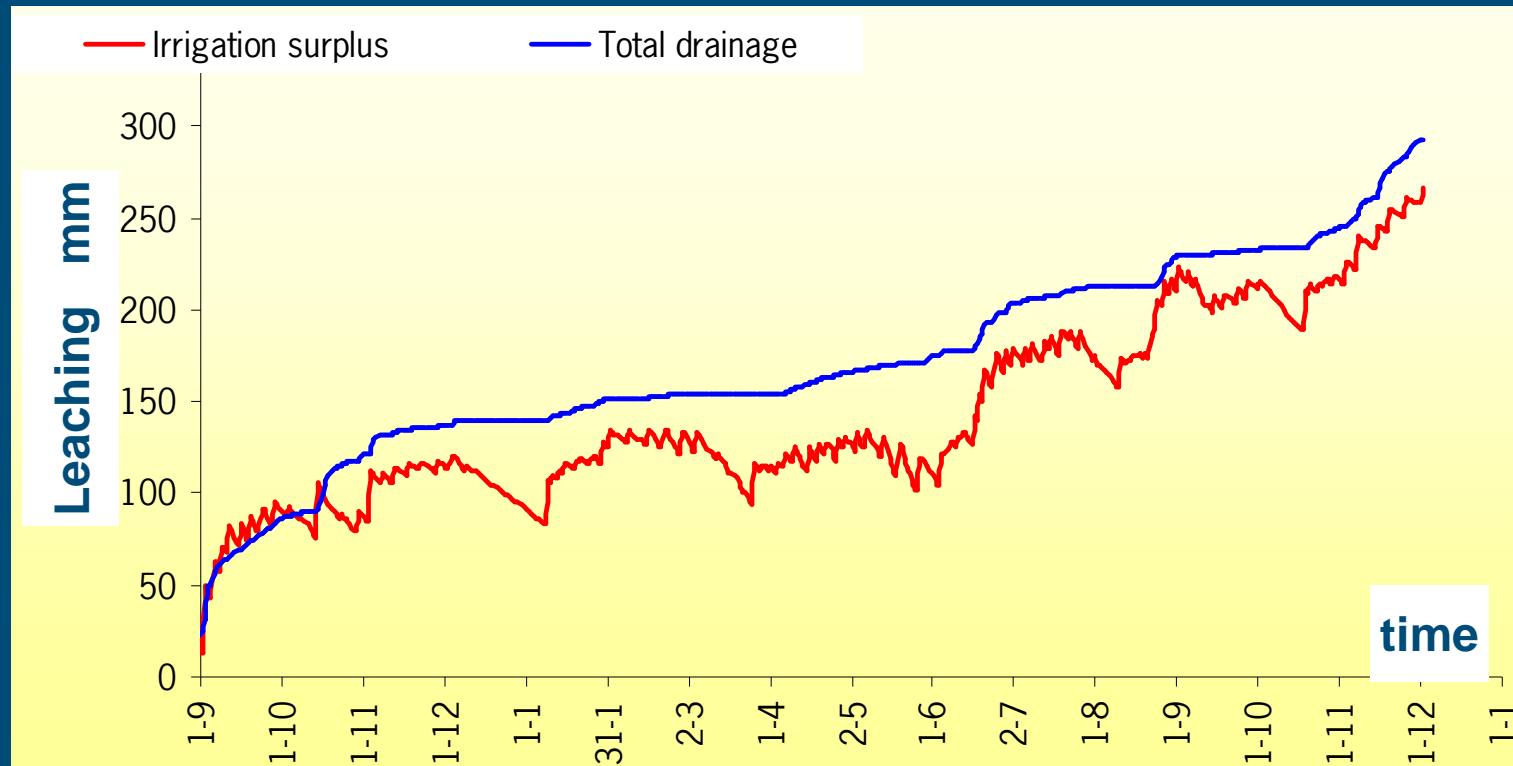
- Designed for greenhouses
 - Experiments in 2008 -2009
- Purpose
- 1. emission monitoring
 - 2. irrigation management ?



Lysimeter



4. Lysimeters



Monitoring results experimental lysimeter in chrysanthemum.
1.5 year 7 crop cycles.

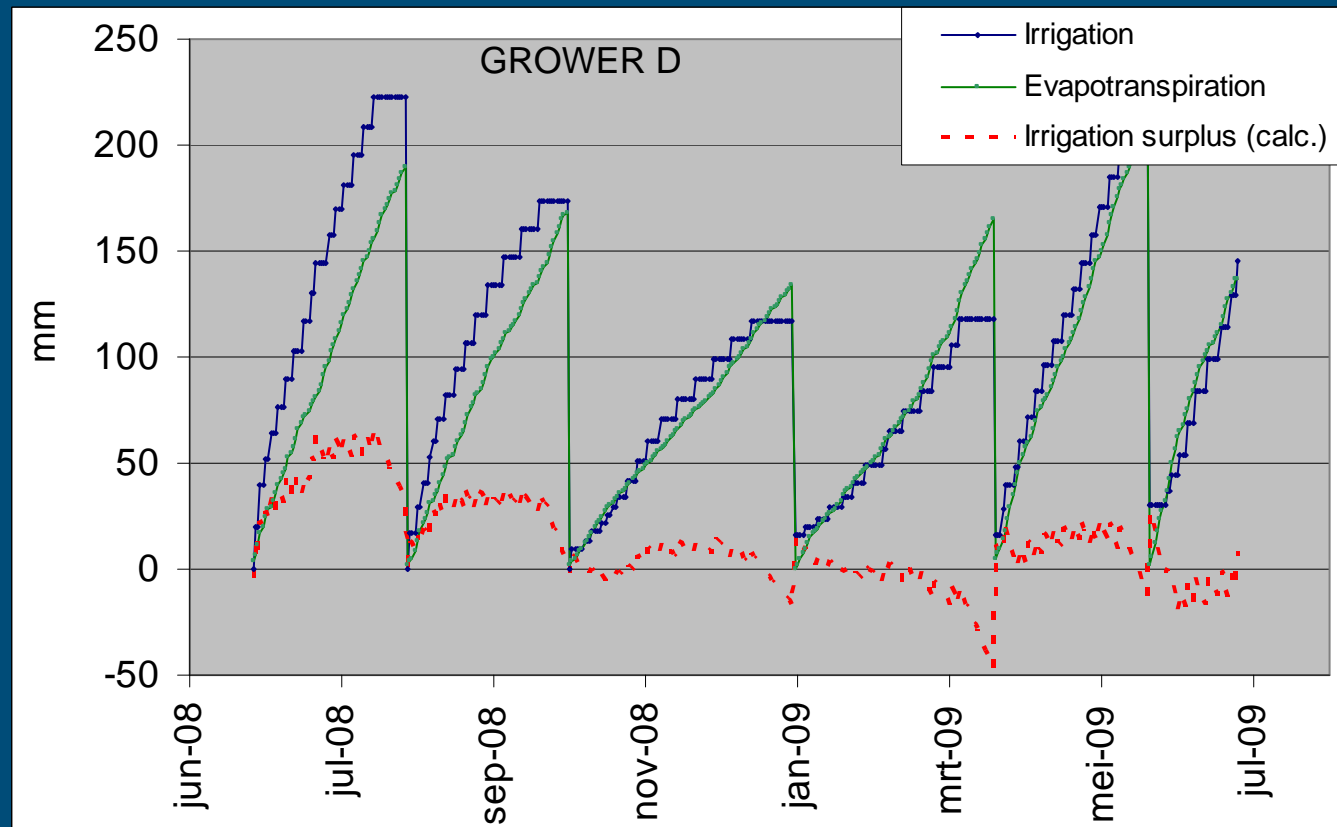
4. Lysimeters

- Results monitoring 6 nurseries



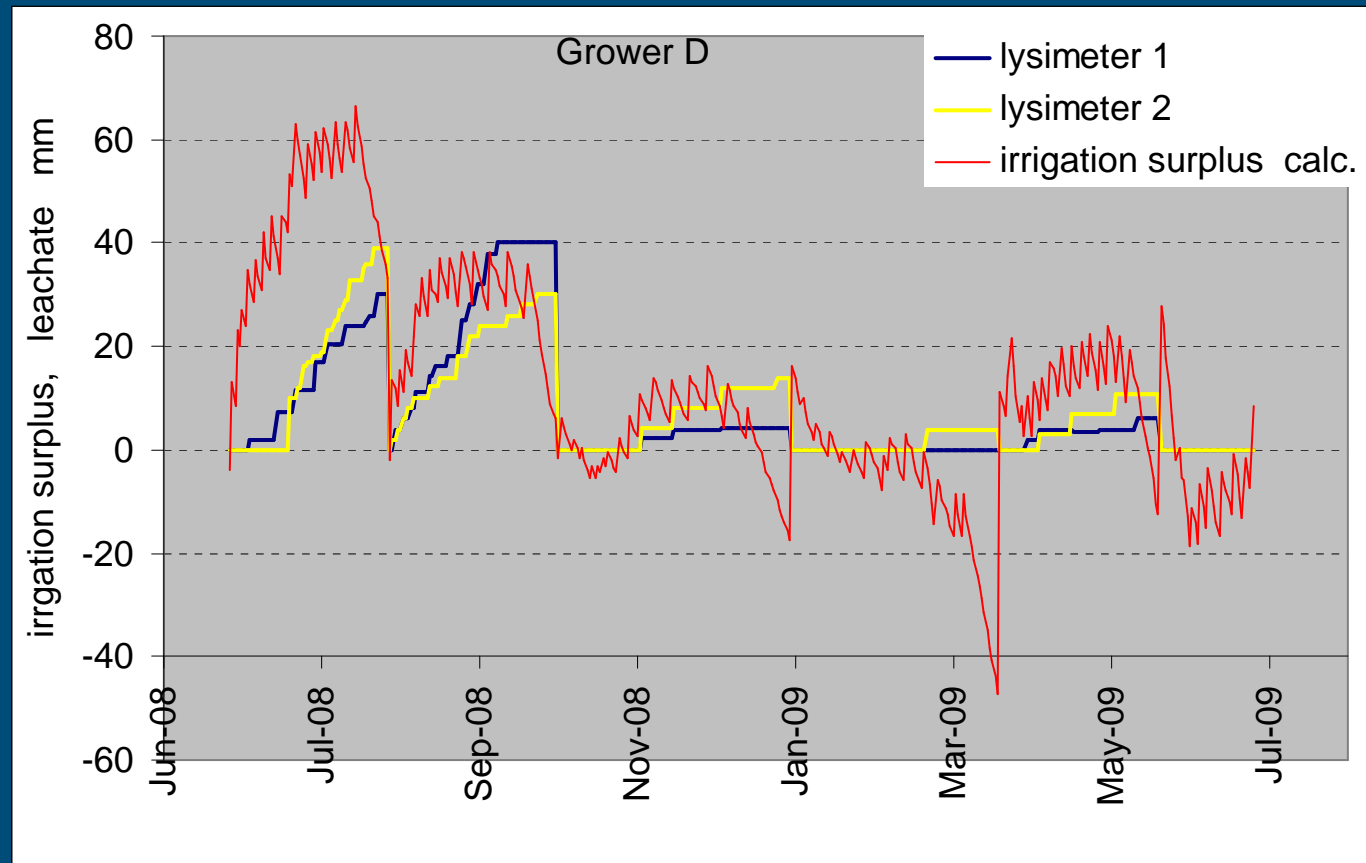
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Irrigation, Evapotranspiration and Irrigation surplus cumulative data per crop mm

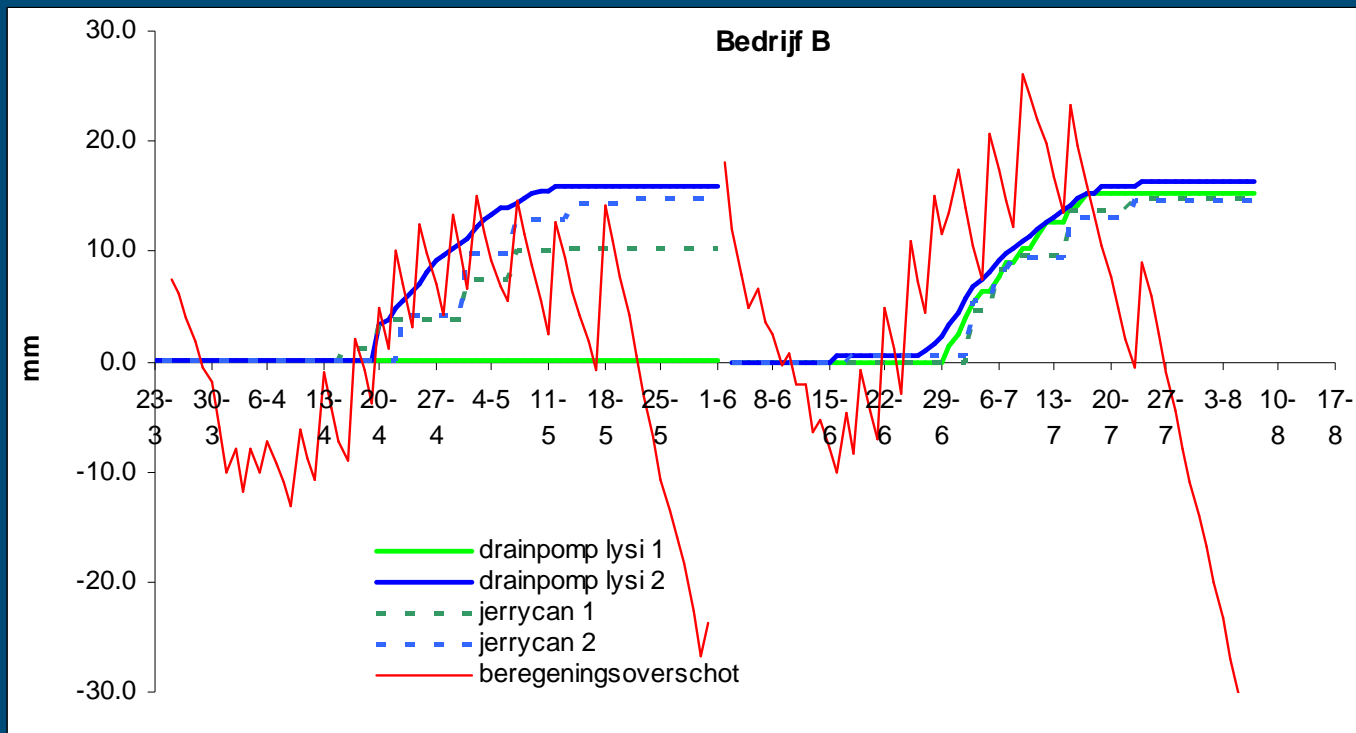


Results lysimeters

cumulative data per crop mm



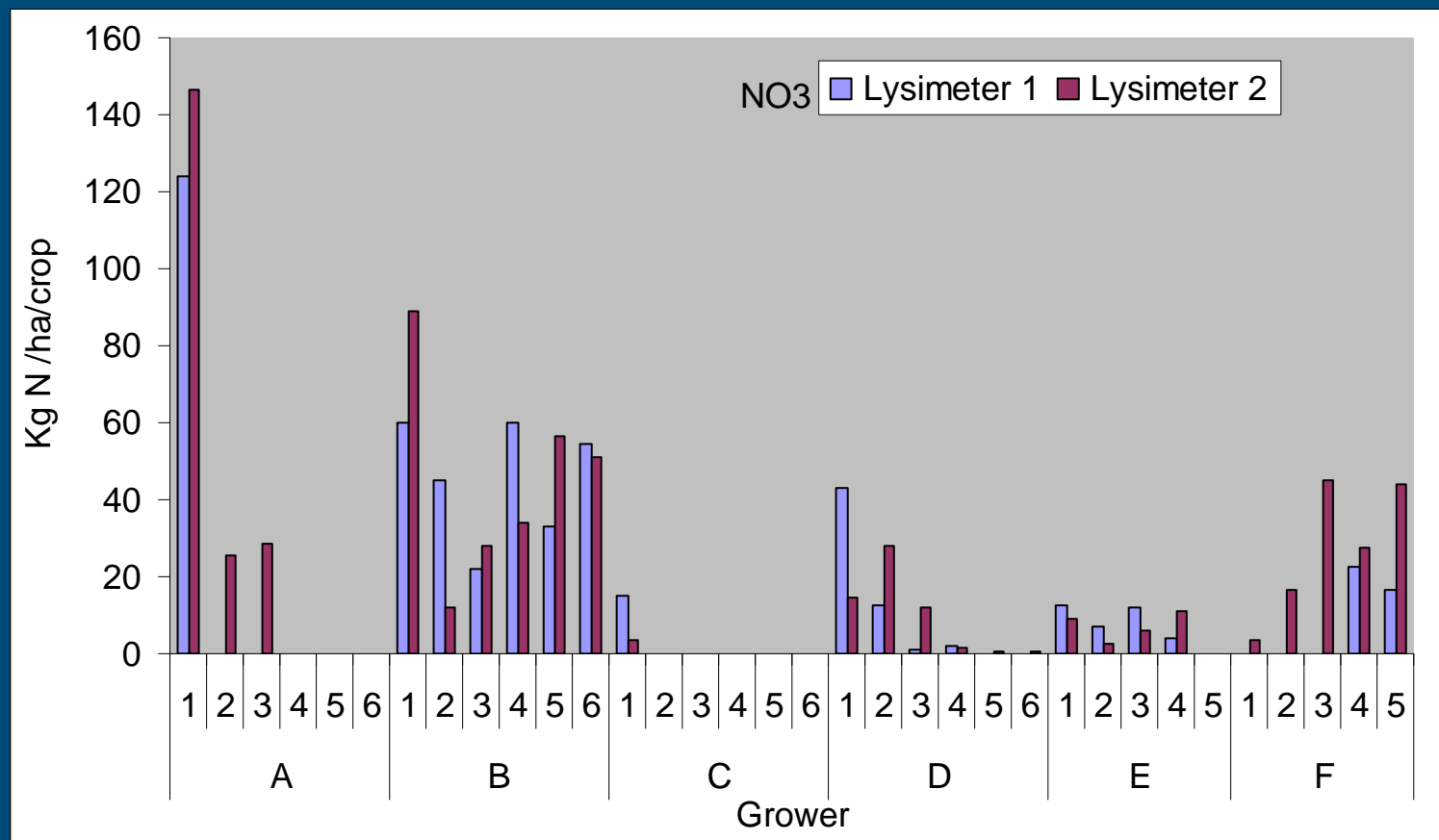
Use in irrigation management ?



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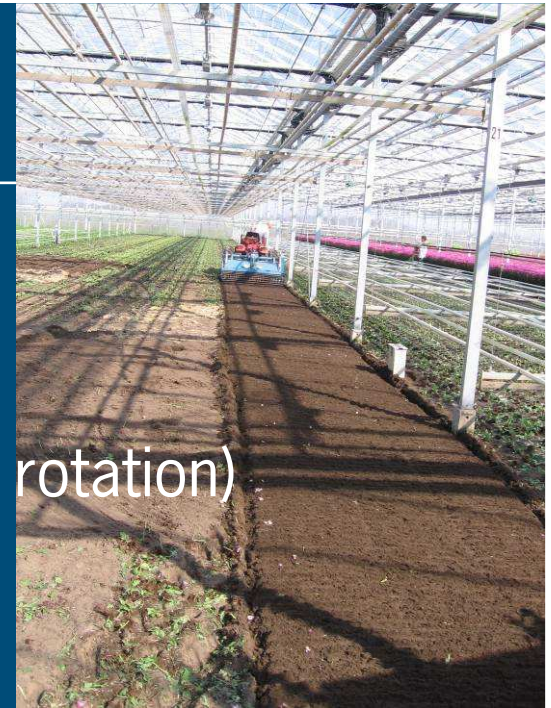
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Nutrient leaching



4. Lysimeters

- Bottle necks system
 - How to adapt to growing system (frequent rotation)
 - (Steam) sterilisation
 - Dimensions (depth, sprinkler system)
- Bottle necks irrigation management
 - Time delay
 - Periods of deficit irrigation



Conclusion

- Irrigation surplus is high
- Consequently too high N emission

Solutions

- Re-use drainage water
 - Limited situations
 - Not sustainable
 - Unverifiable (regulations)
- Soil sensors
 - Too complicated
 - Unverifiable (regulations)
- Model based
 - Complicated
 - Unverifiable (regulations)
- Lysimeters
 - In development, many uncertainties
 - Complicated in implementation
 - Verifiable (regulations)

Most important:

Change growers attitude



Next step

- Developing tool:
 - Emission management
 - Lysimeters, sensors combined with software tool

For those who want to know more....

