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

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## Contents

Introduction, problem definition

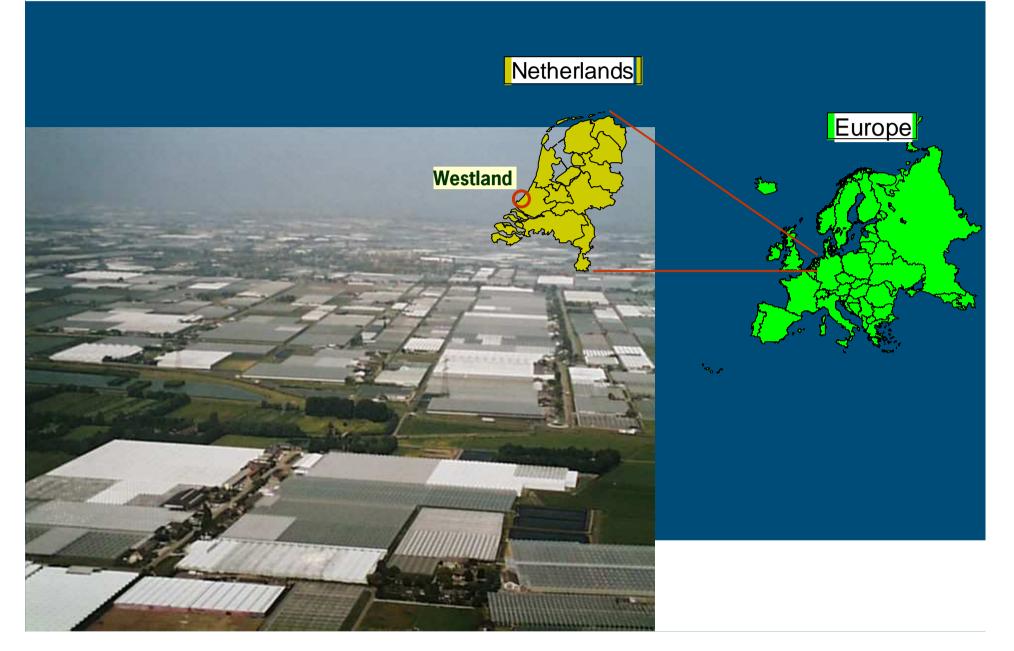
- Regulations
- Initiatives
  - Re-use of drainage water
  - Tensiometers
  - Fertigation model
  - Lysimeters
- The way forward

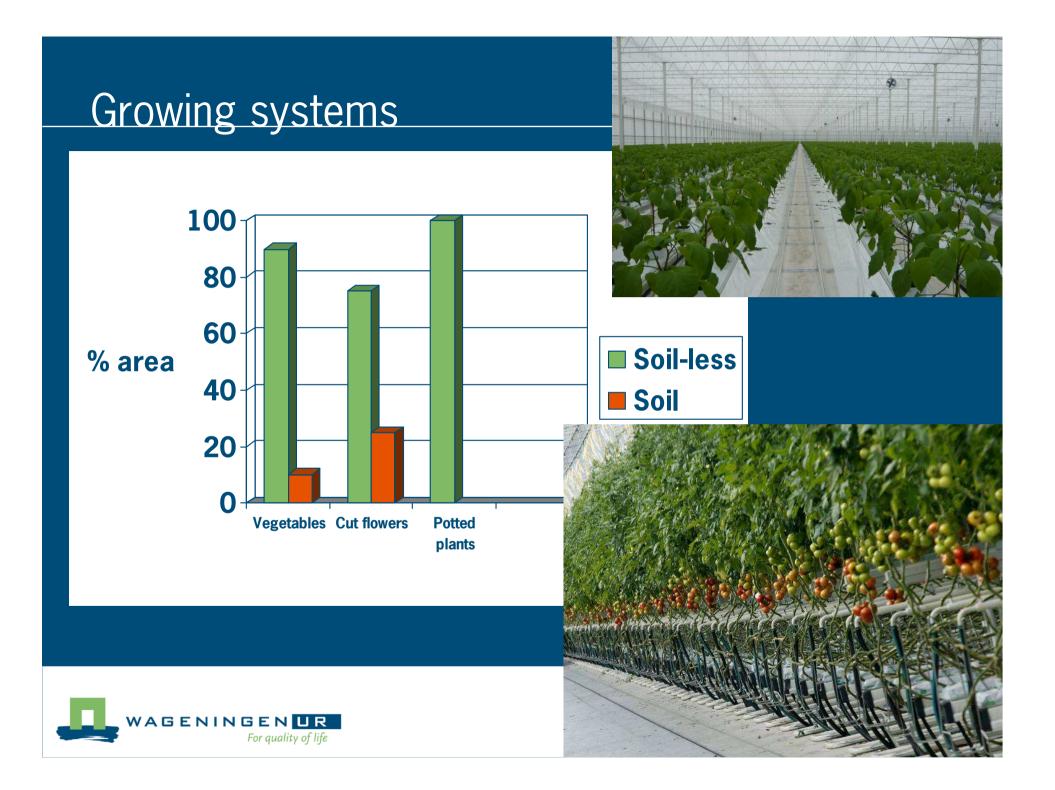


# Introduction



# Intensive horticulture in the Netherlands









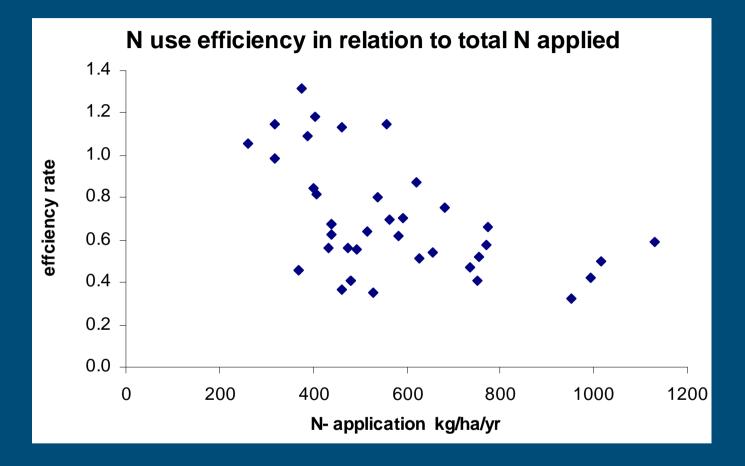
#### Greenhouse crops: high fertilizer use

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**

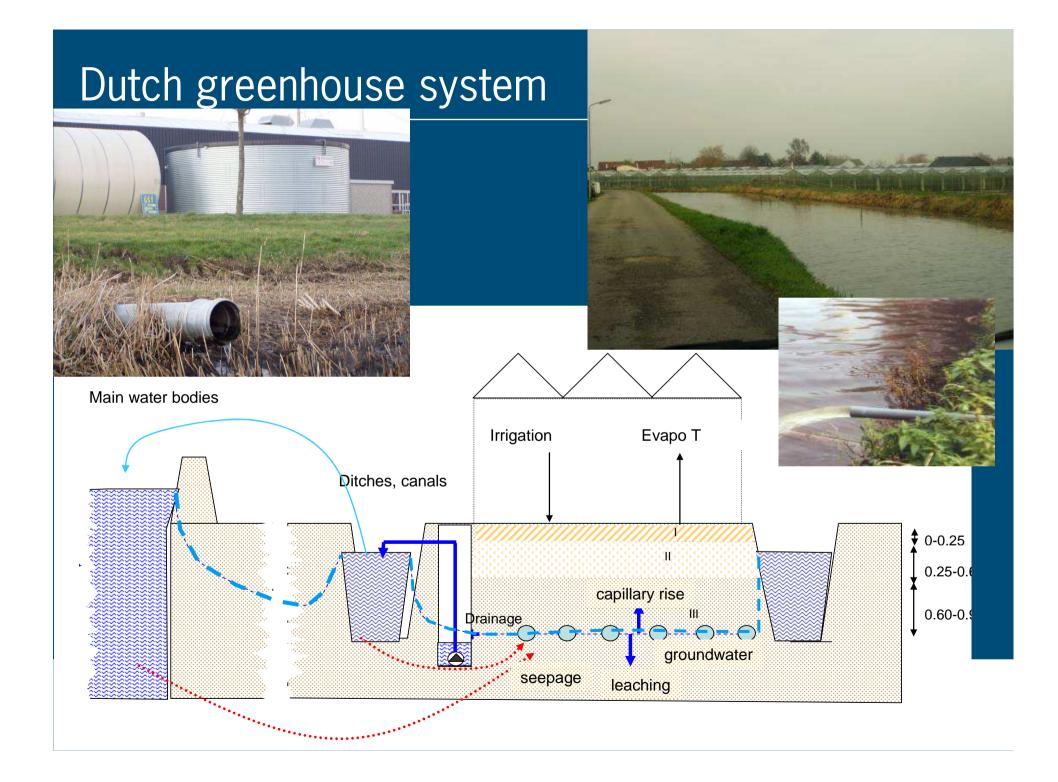
#### EU

- 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





How to reduce nutrient leaching ?

# Reduction irrgation surplus Reduction in N an P surplus



## Bottle necks

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

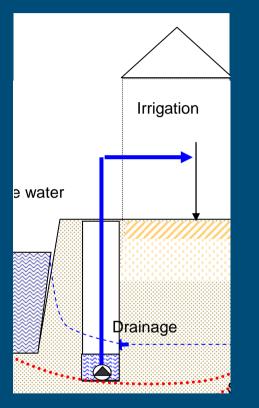


#### Initiatives

#### Period 1995 - 2009



#### 1. Re-use of drainage water

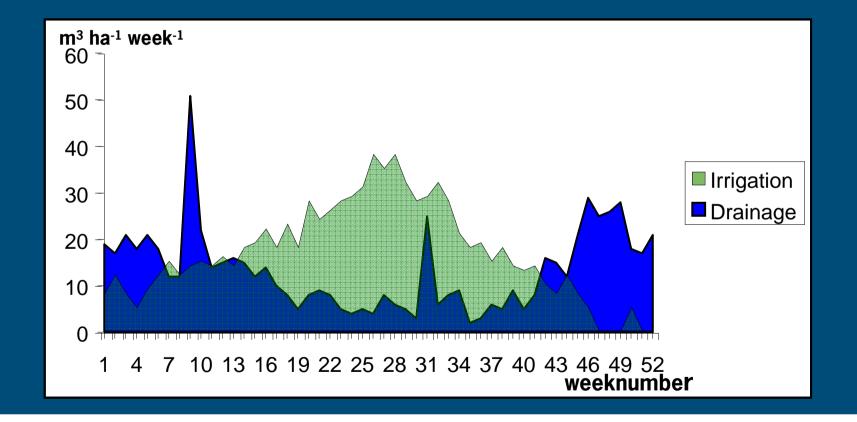


High efficiency water and fertilisers
Quantity problem
Periodically too much drain water
Quality problem
Brackish groundwater



#### 1. Re use drainage water

#### Synchronisation problem





1. Re-use drainage water
other problems
Salt content: Na and Cl
High Ca<sup>2+</sup> + SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> or Ca<sup>2+</sup> + HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

Phytopathogens ?

Not a solution for deep ground water



# 2. Using soil sensors



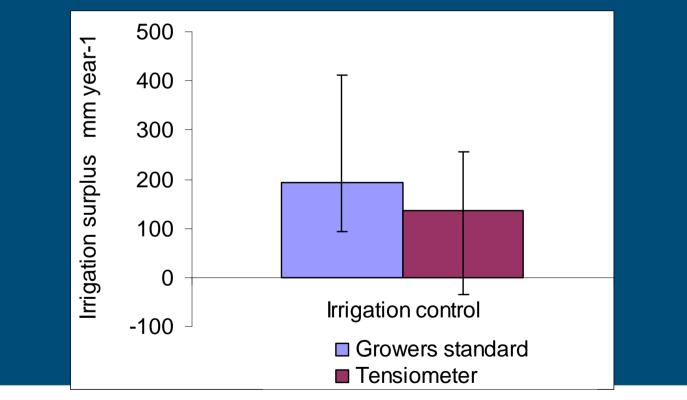
TensiometersTDR and FD sensors



# 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



#### 3. Tuning supply and demand Evapot. model $\sum_{k=1}^{k=1} \frac{\min_{k}}{1440} R + \sum_{m=1440}^{n=1} \frac{\min_{m}}{1440} s_{t}R +$ $\sum_{n=1440}^{n=1} \frac{\min_{n}}{1440} R_{a} \} + b \sum_{i=1440}^{i=1} \min_{i} (T_{i} - T_{a})]$ $E = -\frac{n}{a} [a \{T_a\}]$ r = 1440 1440 =1440 1440m = crop size m a = specific crop type factor R = global radiation = light reduction factor screens S<sub>t</sub> $R_a$ = assimilation lighting Tg = greenhouse transmission

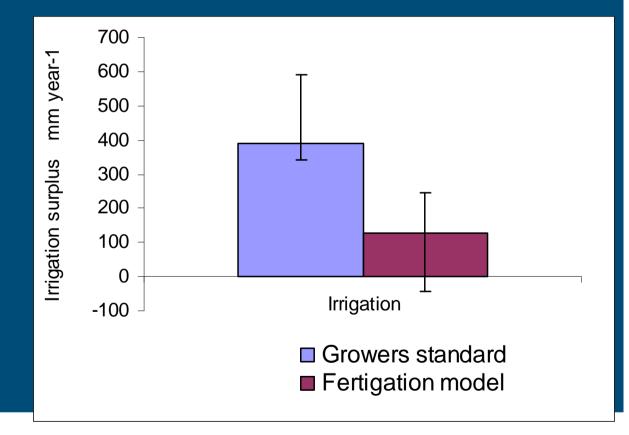
- b = specific crop factor
  - Tt = heating temperature
  - Ta = greenhouse temperature



# 3. Tuning supply and demand

Results experiment 2 years 8 chrysanthemum crops

- grower standard irrigation
- controlled by tensiometers





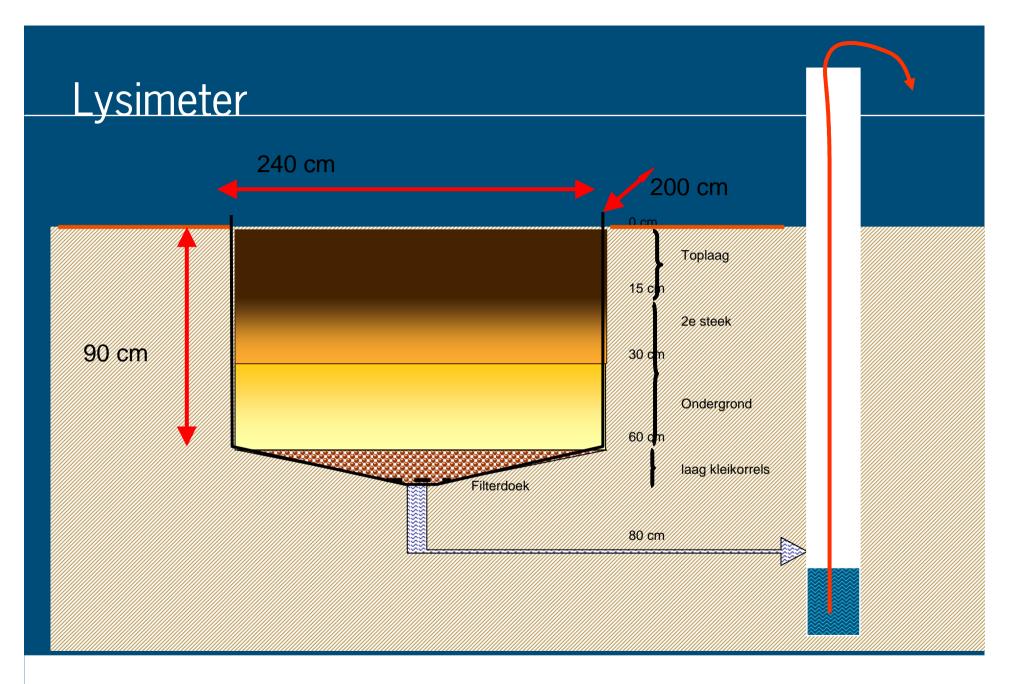
## 4. Lysimeters

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



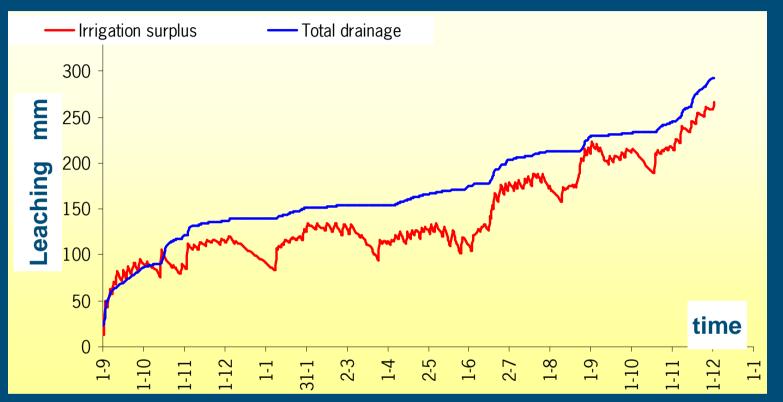








# 4. Lysimeters



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





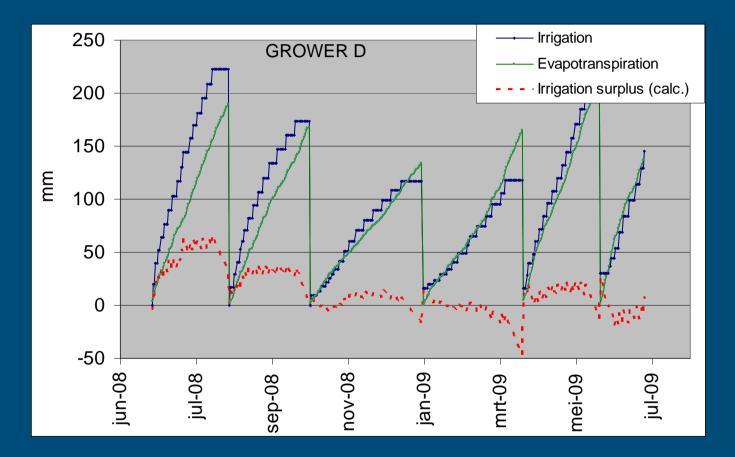
### Results monitoring 6 nurseries





#### Irrigation, Evapotranspiration and Irrigation surplus

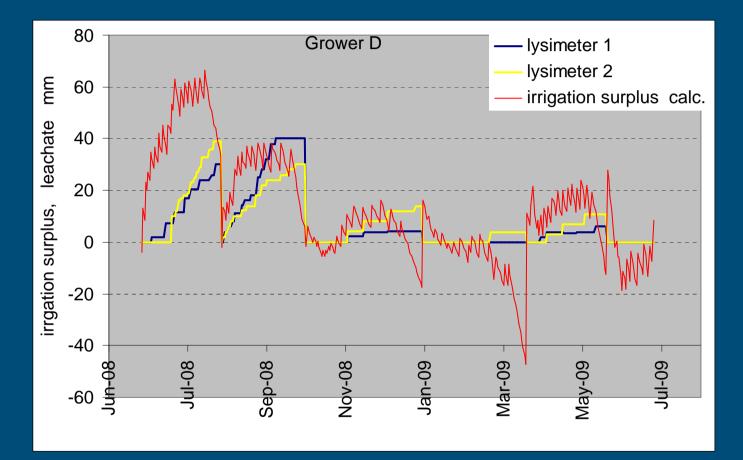
cumulative data per crop mm





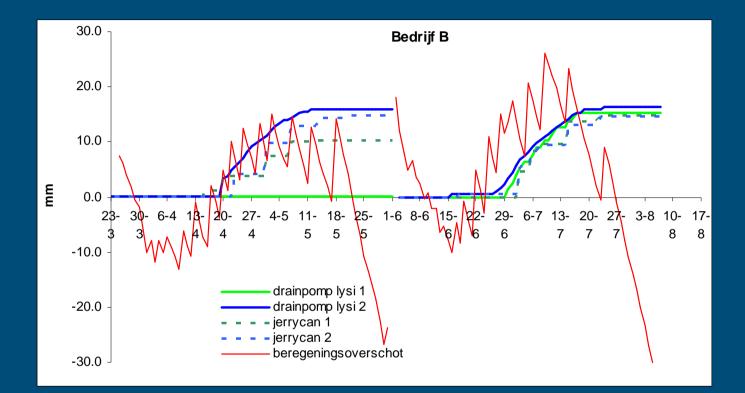
#### Results lysimeters

#### cumulative data per crop mm



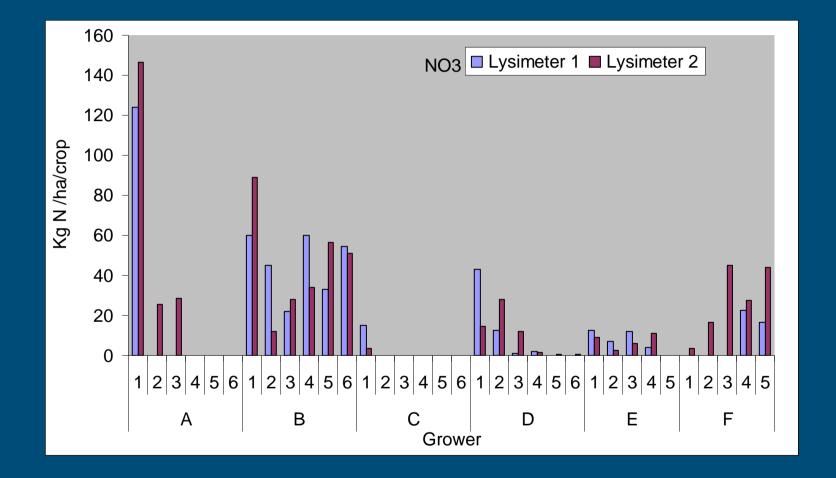


# Use in irrgation management?





### Nutrient leaching

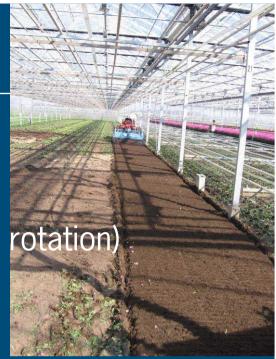




# 4. Lysimeters

#### 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 implemantation
  - 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....

Cees Sinneveld Win Wogt

Plant Nutrition of Greenhouse Crops

Greenhouse cultivation is noted for its high uptake of minerals, consistent climatic conditions, exclusion of natural precipitation and control of salt accumulation. Acknowledging that plant nutrition in greenhouse cultivation differs in many essentials from field production, this volume details specific information about testing methods for soils and substrates in a greenhouse environment. It does so while offering a universally applicable analysis. This is based on the composition of the soil and substrate solutions, methods for the interpretation of tissue tests, and crop responses on salinity and water supply in relation to fertilizer application. Fertilizer additions, related to analytical data of soil and substrate samples, are presented for a wide range of wegetable and ornamental crops. The subject is especially apt now as substrate, so well as the potential for sustainable production methods for greenhouse crops.

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Plant Nutrition of Greenhouse Crops



# Plant Nutrition of Greenhouse Crops

