Long-term Cover Crop Effects on Soil Hydraulic Properties, Nitrate Leaching, and Crop Water Use

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#### **Russell Ranch Sustainable** Agriculture Facility at UC Davis



Since 1994: Tomato-corn rotations: Winter-cover cropped Winter-fallow

Furrow-irrigation Since 2010 also subsurface drip irrigation

Silt loam and clay loam soils

## **Cover Crop Management**

How do changes in soil properties due to long-term cover cropping affect

- Irrigation:
  - Infiltration
  - Applied irrigation water use efficiency
- Water movement in the soil:
  - Lateral and vertical movement of water
  - Drainage below the root zone
  - Nitrate leaching?



**Furrow-irrigated tomato** 



Subsurface drip irrigation



**Neutron probe** 

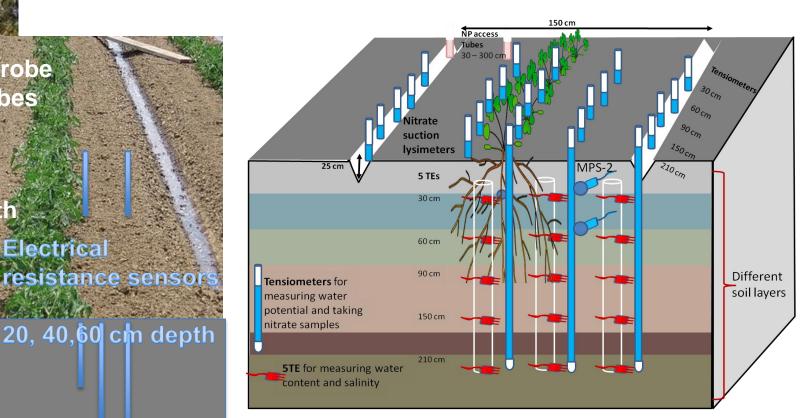
access tubes

m depth

Electrical

sistance senso

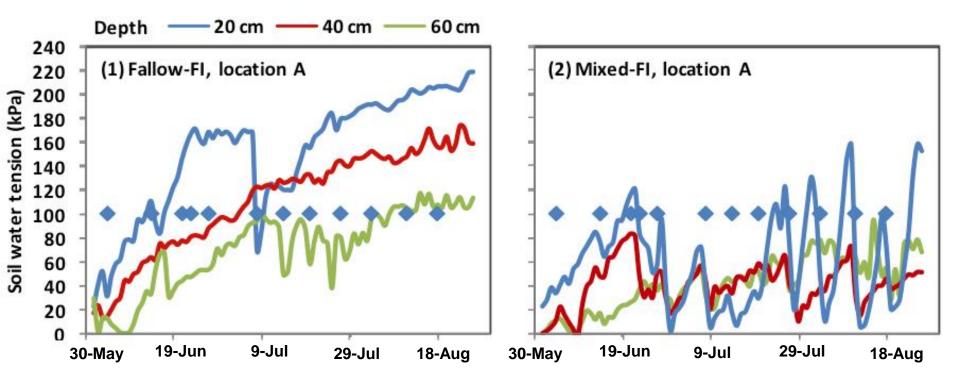
### content, soil water potential, nitrate in the soil solution



Instruments to measure soil water

**Tensiometers & soil moisture** sensors 30, 60, 90, 150, 210 cm depth

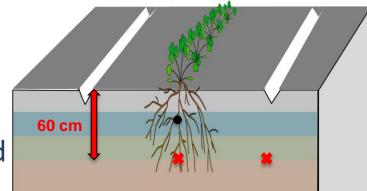
### Results Infiltration with Furrow Irrigation (Tomato Crop)

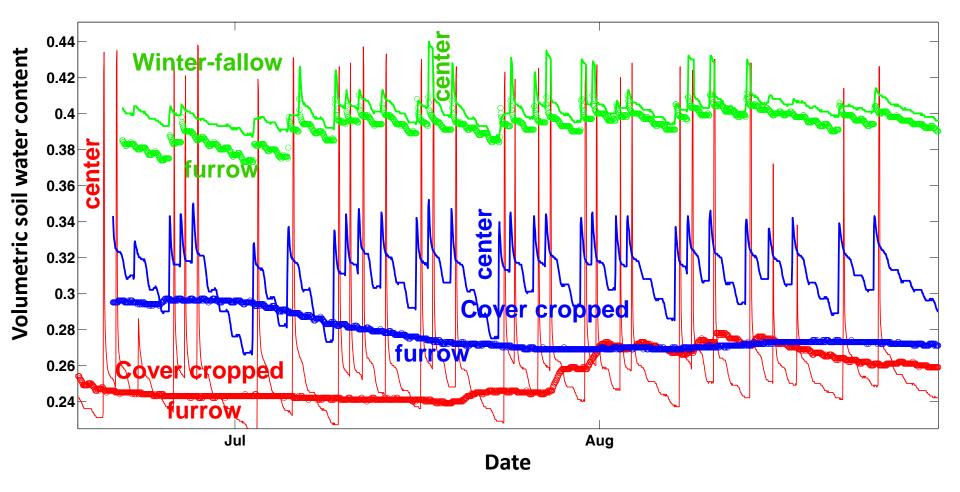


Infiltration impeded in winter-fallow treatment

### **Subsurface drip-irrigation**

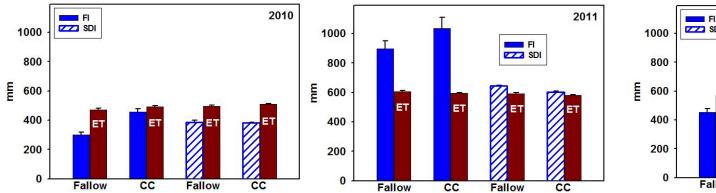
Soil moisture at 60 cm depth below drip tape and furrow positions in three fields with different management and soil texture

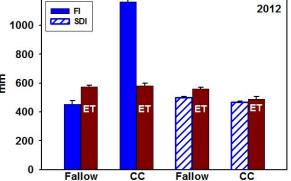




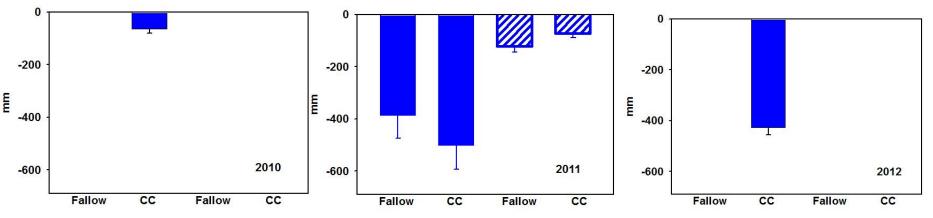
### Results Water Balance Tomato Growing Seasons

#### Applied water & ET



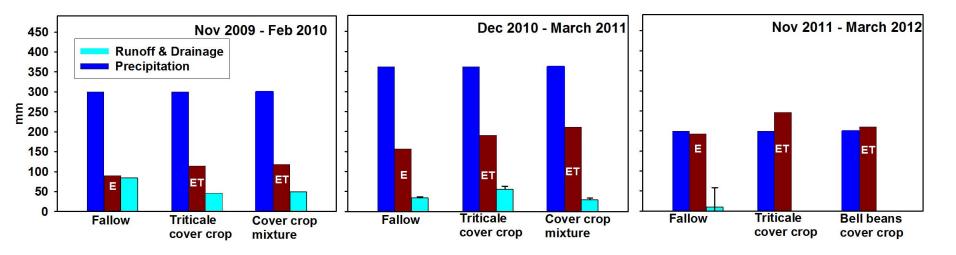


#### Drainage below the root zone



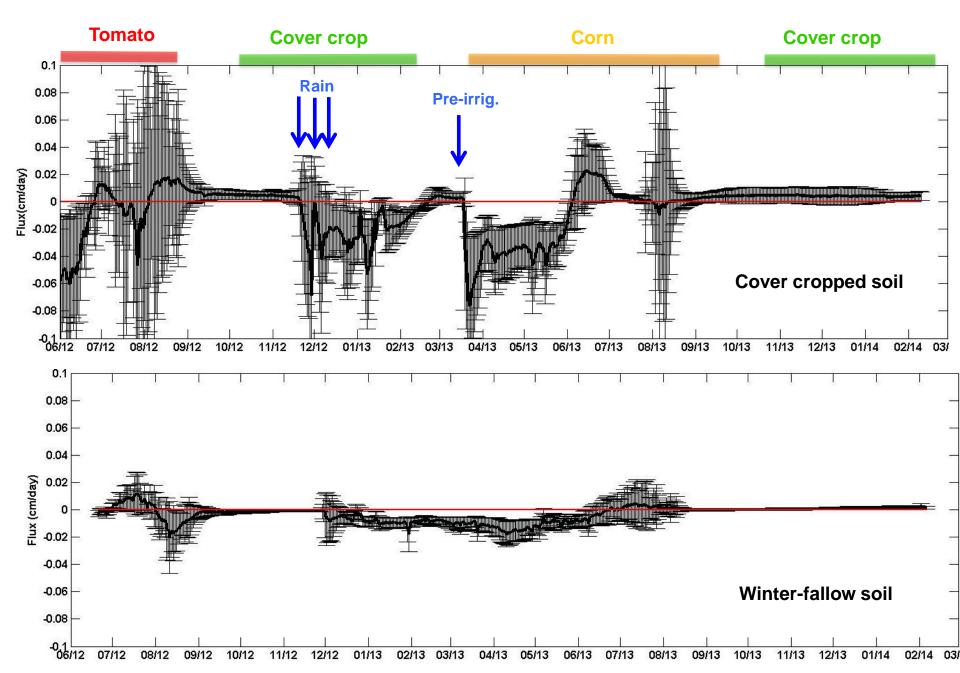
### Results: Rainy Season Water Balance

#### Precipitation, evapotranspiration, drainage & runoff



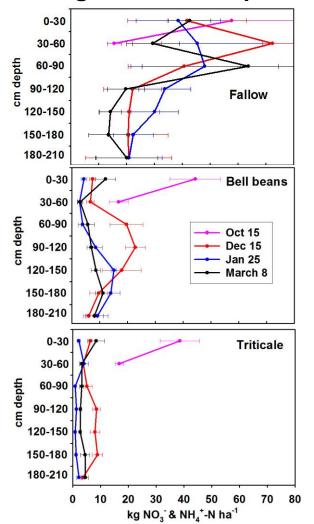
Relatively less drainage in rainy seasons 2010 – 2012 than during the irrigation seasons

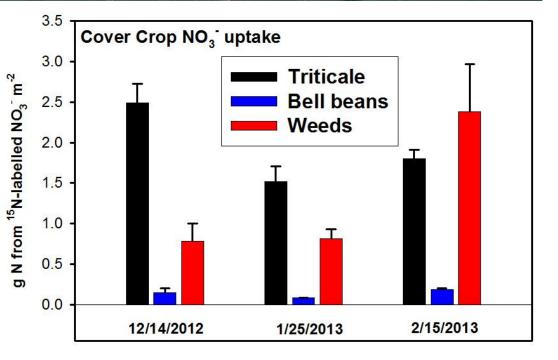
#### Water Flux between 90-150 cm (June 2012 – present)



### Results <sup>15</sup>NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> uptake by cover crops

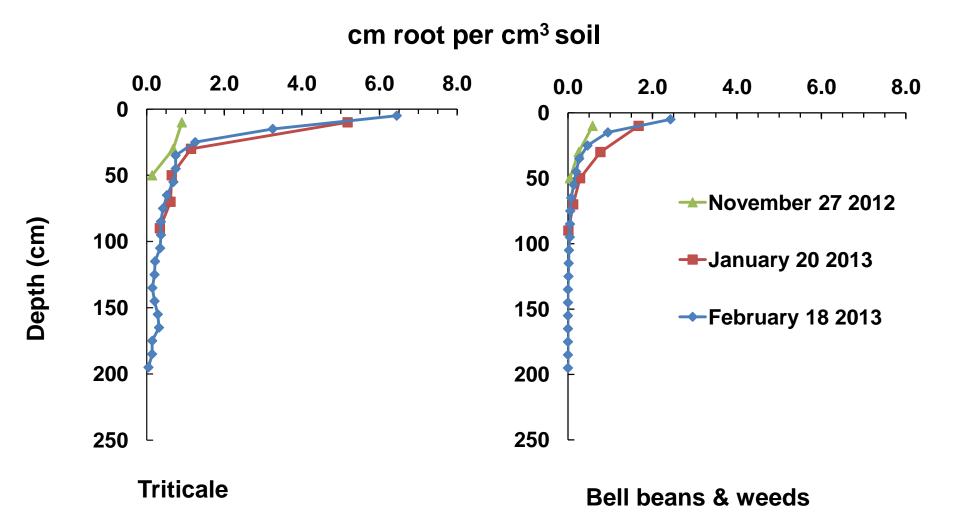
Inorganic N in soil profile





Triticale cover crop immobilized 15 times more  $NO_3^-$  than bell beans.

Root Length Density Distribution of Cover Crops





### Conclusions

- Long-term cover crop use enhanced infiltration properties.
- Less lateral and greater vertical flow in cover cropped than in winter-fallow soil.

Hypothesis: Long-term cover cropping facilitates water flow through channels made by roots.

- Downward water flux most likely early in the irrigation season and after the growing season with rainfall in fall/early winter.
- To minimize NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> leaching, optimizing fertigation N additions and irrigation frequency at the beginning of the growing season are important - especially in cover cropped soil.
- Cover crops can immobilize NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> in the surface layers if they are established before heavy rainfall periods.

# THANKS!

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