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**Agroscope**

# Nitrate leaching under vegetables with different crop residue management

Ernst Spiess, Clay Humphrys, Reto Neuweiler,  
Volker Prasuhn, Frank Liebisch

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# Initial situation and objectives

- **Measurement data** on nitrate leaching from field vegetable are still scarce and often not transferable to Swiss conditions (e.g. much rainfall).
- Some vegetable species have **high amounts of N in the crop residues**, which increases the risk of nitrate leaching when incorporated into the soil.
- In a 3-year lysimeter experiment with vegetables, two forms of crop residue management were compared:
  - a) **incorporation** of crop residues
  - b) **removal** of above-ground crop residues from the field



# Lysimeter experiment

- 12 lysimeters (surface area of 3 m<sup>2</sup>; 2.5 m deep)
- 2 different types of repacked soils:  
sandy-loamy Cambisol ("gravel soil") and  
loamy Cambisol ("moraine soil")
- 2 treatments of crop residue management
- 3 replicates
- Measurement data on nitrate leaching are reported  
from April 2017 to March 2020:  
  
nitrate concentration of seepage water was measured  
every 2 weeks



# Crop rotation and management

## Crop rotation:

year 1: broccoli + lettuce 1 + 2  
year 2: chinese cabbage + leek  
year 3: cabbage + sugar loaf  
bare soil over winter



**Crop management** as far as possible in accordance with standard practice

Official **N fertilizer recommendations** were reduced by 20% of N in crop residues, if residues were not removed.

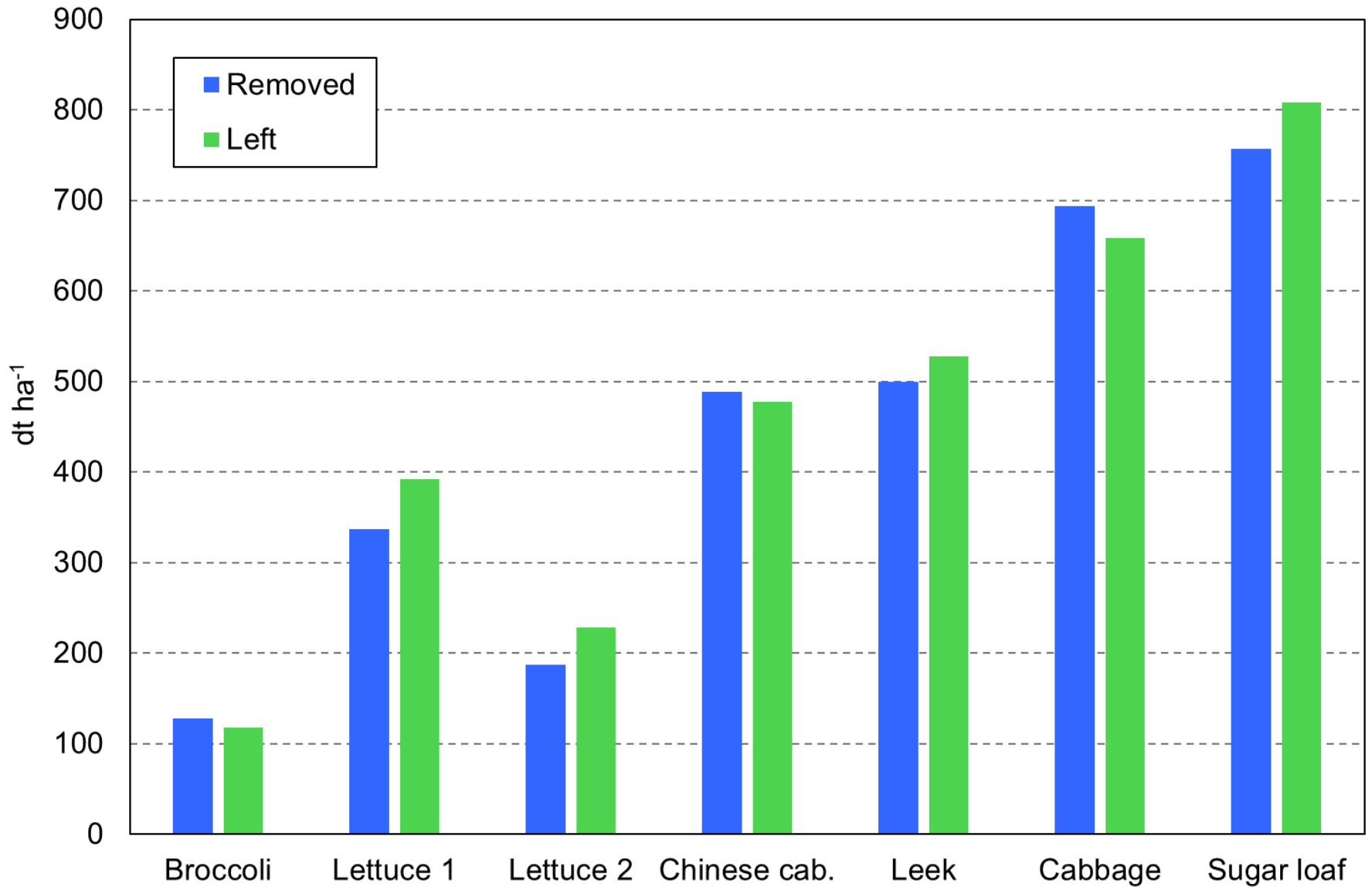
Precipitation: 928 mm year<sup>-1</sup> (range: 826 – 981)

Irrigation: 164 mm year<sup>-1</sup> (range: 135 – 200)

Total: **1092 mm year<sup>-1</sup>**



# Marketable yields



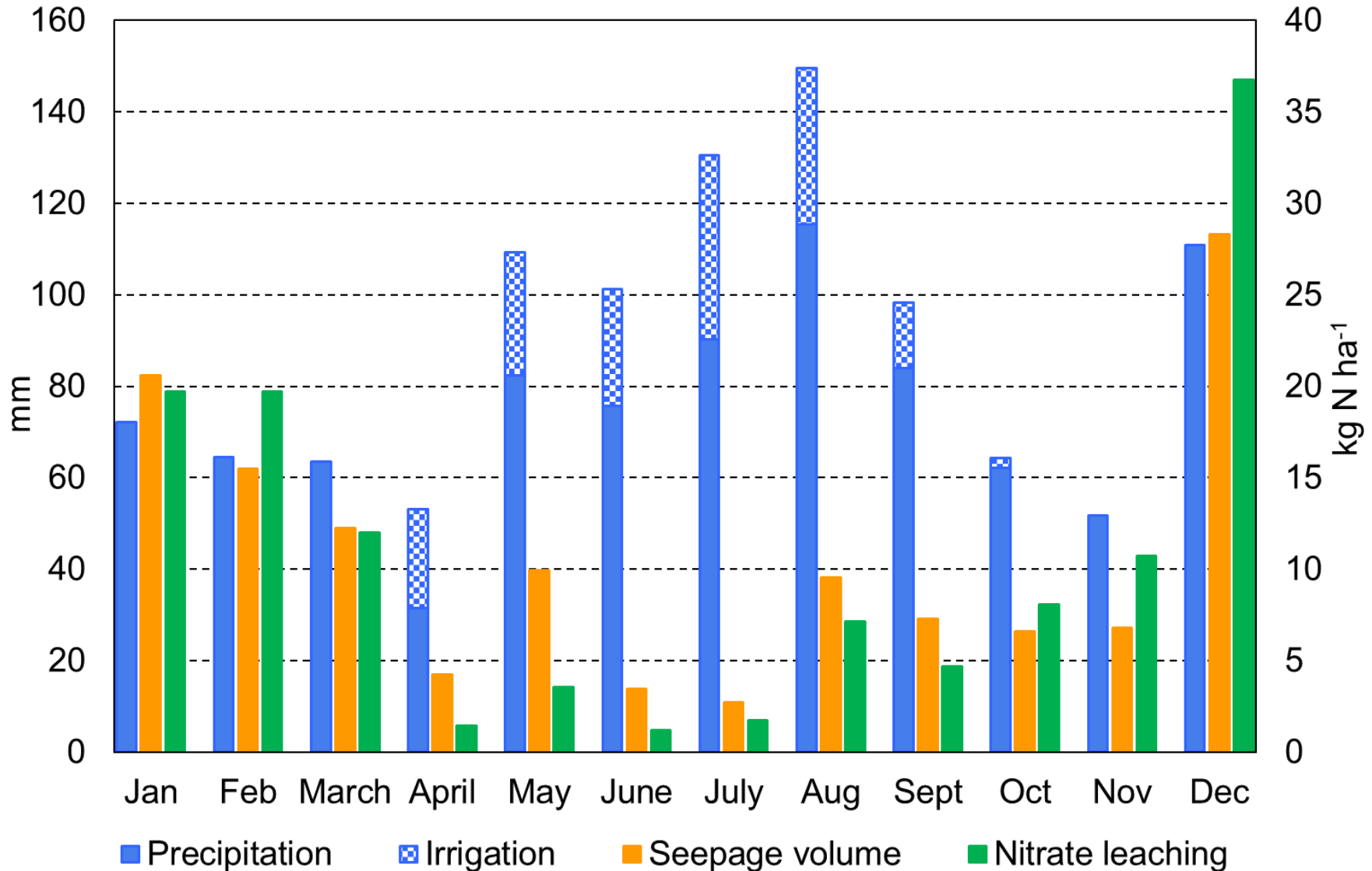


# Seepage volume and nitrate leaching

	Gravel soil		Moraine soil		Overall mean:		
	Removed	Left	Removed	Left	Removed	Left	Difference
Seepage volume (mm):							
2017/18	489	491	450	443			
2018/19	469	479	478	462	512	= 507	1%
2019/20	582	593	605	571			
Nitrate concentration (mg NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> L <sup>-1</sup> ):							
2017/18	99	132	116	85			
2018/19	56	71	43	56	102	< 119	-14%
2019/20	77	108	200	236			
Amount of nitrate leached (kg N ha <sup>-1</sup> ):							
2017/18	109	146	118	85			
2018/19	60	77	46	58	118	< 136	-13%
2019/20	101	144	273	305			
					Diff. 18 kg N ha <sup>-1</sup>		

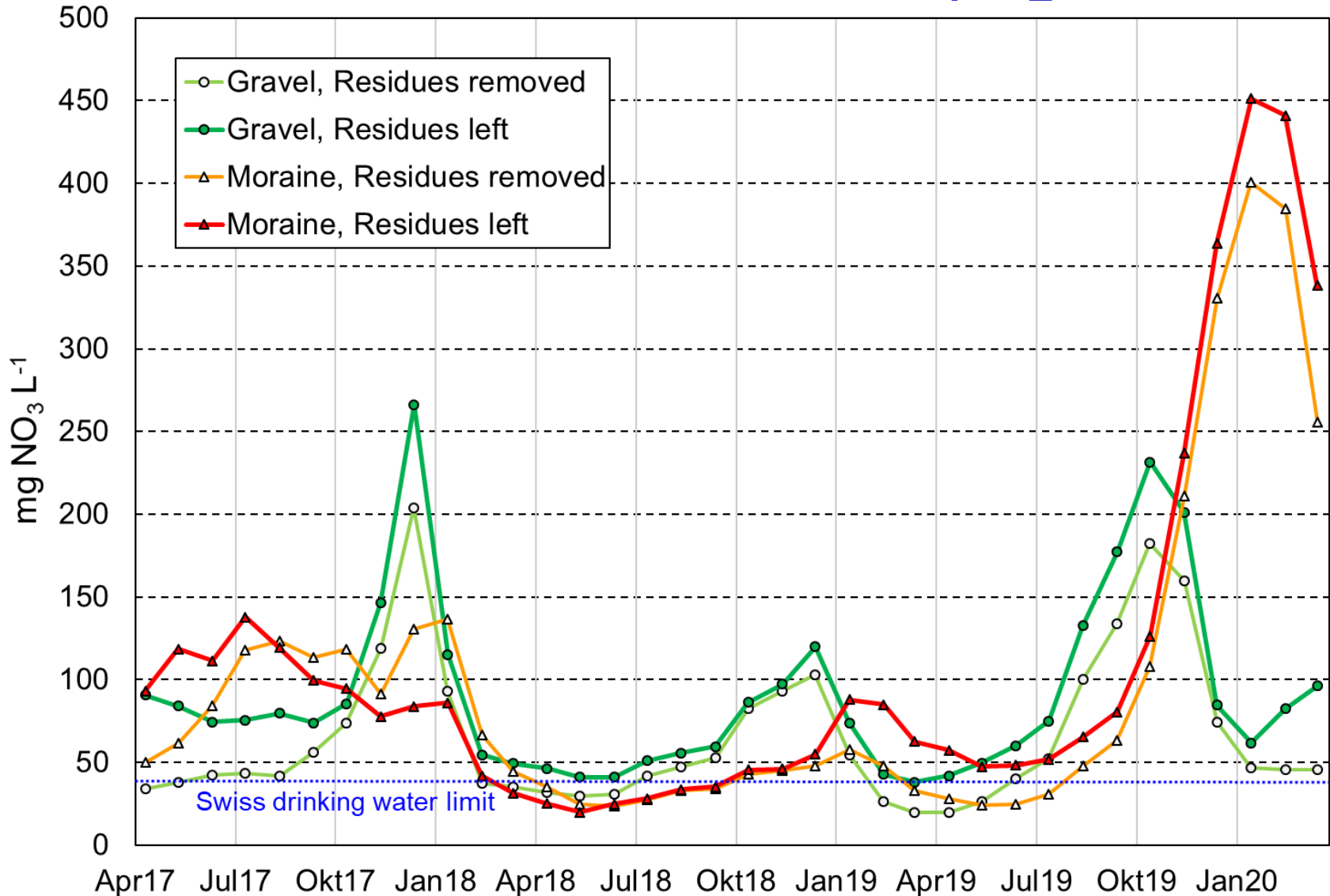


# Precipitation, irrigation, seepage volume and amount of N leached





# Development over time of nitrate concentration of seepage water







# N balance (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>)

	N balance						N in crop residues
	Residues removed			Residues left			
	Fertilizer	Removal	Balance	Fertilizer	Removal	Balance	
Broccoli	250	230	20	245	71	174	156
Lettuce 1	120	96	24	90	74	16	28
Lettuce 2	120	65	55	110	48	62	19
<b>Year 1</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>203</b>
Chinese cab.	180	268	-88	175	125	50	135
Leek	220	226	-6	200	178	22	73
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>-95</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>208</b>
Cabbage	220	217	3	200	130	70	80
Sugar loaf	140	226	-86	110	145	-35	95
<b>Year 3</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>-83</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>3-yr mean</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>195</b>

Diff. 146 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>



# Conclusions:

## 1) General remarks

Mean nitrate concentration  $>100 \text{ mg NO}_3 \text{ L}^{-1}$

→ above limit for drinking water quality

Amount of nitrate leached:  $50 - 300 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$

→ field vegetables  $>$  arable crops  $>$  grassland



## 2) Influence of removing crop residues

equal:

crop yield (marketable yield and crop residues)  
seepage volume

somewhat smaller:

nitrate concentration - 14%  
amount of nitrate leached - 18 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>

much smaller:

N balance - 146 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>

What happens to the 128 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> not accounted for?  
Increase in soil N, ammonia volatilization, denitrification,  
increasing vegetable yields and/or leaching losses in  
future?

→ We prolong our lysimeter experiment.



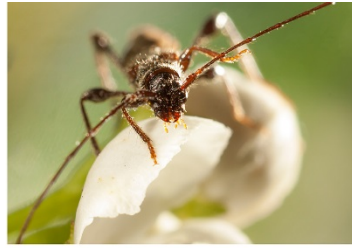
## 3) Other consequences

Removing crop residues reduces nitrate leaching,

but:

- increases workload and production costs
- what do we do with the crop residues removed?  
aerobic or anaerobic fermentation (compost, biogas),  
other solutions?
- humus balance of soil: Do we have to replace the crop residues removed by other organic matter?  
What is the impact of applying compost on nitrate leaching?





**Thank you for your attention**

**Ernst Spiess**

[Ernst.Spiess@agroscope.admin.ch](mailto:Ernst.Spiess@agroscope.admin.ch)

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