

Nitrogen Management



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Nitrogen Management Overview

- Nitrogen in soil, uptake
- How to manage nitrogen efficiently

Take-Aways:

- N is dynamic, but can all → Nitrate
- N entry points easily overloaded → Leaching
- Match application with Demand Rate & Timing
- Irrigate to keep N in rootzone (top 3')

The Nitrogen Cycle in the Soil

*Need to understand the **different forms of N** to know **when and how** N is available to tree roots, vulnerable to leaching.*

The Nitrogen Cycle in the Soil

Soil Organic Matter

N tied up in organic molecules, not available to plants

Immobile carbon and nutrient storage vault

Ammonium (NH_4^+)

Roots can take up N as ammonium

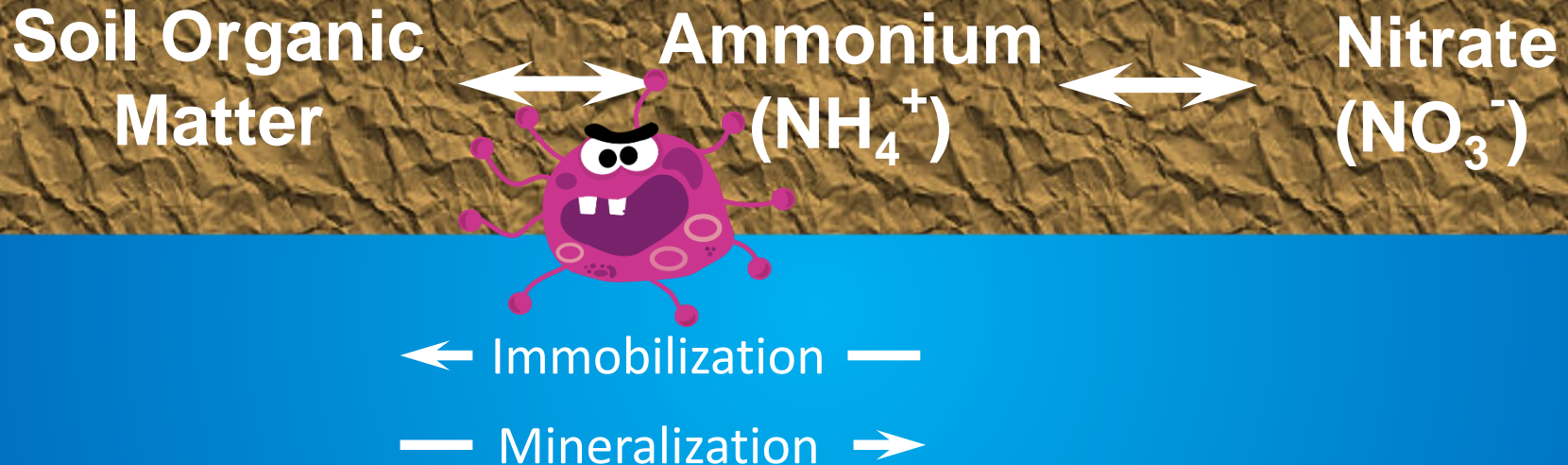
Positively charged
– can stick to the CEC in the soil

Nitrate (NO_3^-)

Roots can take up N as nitrate

Negatively charged
– will not stick to CEC in the soil → can easily LEACH

The Nitrogen Cycle in the Soil



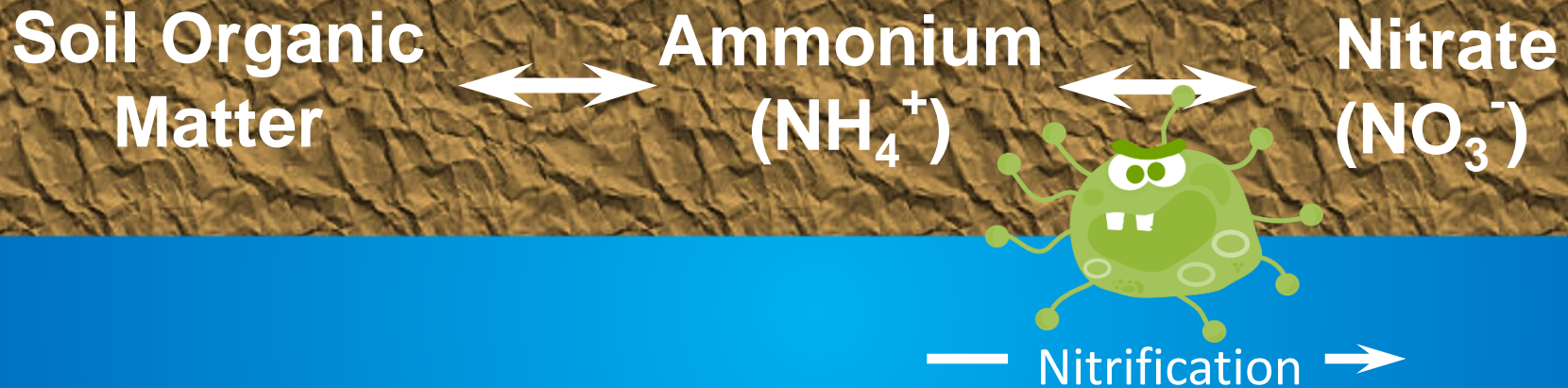
Rate depends on carbon, temperature, moisture, aeration

CA soils, SOM \rightarrow Ammonium in weeks to months

Higher %N (lower C:N) \rightarrow less immobilization.

Analysis of amendments C:N important: $<2\%$ \rightarrow immobilizes

The Nitrogen Cycle in the Soil



Rate depends on temperature

CA soils, Ammonium \rightarrow Nitrate in days to weeks

CA soils, most N eventually turns to nitrate

The Nitrogen Cycle in the Soil

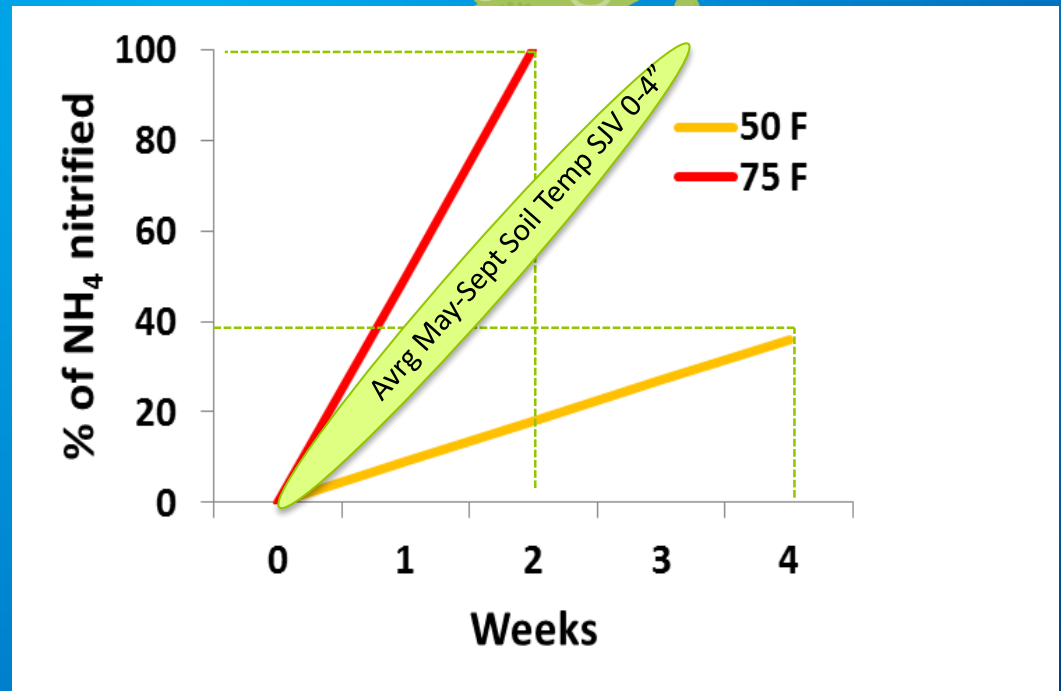
Soil Organic
Matter



Ammonium
(NH_4^+)



Nitrate
(NO_3^-)

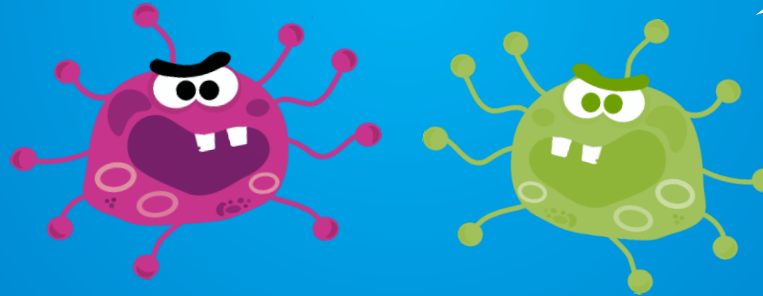


The Nitrogen Cycle in the Soil

Soil Organic
Matter

Ammonium
(NH_4^+)

Nitrate
(NO_3^-)



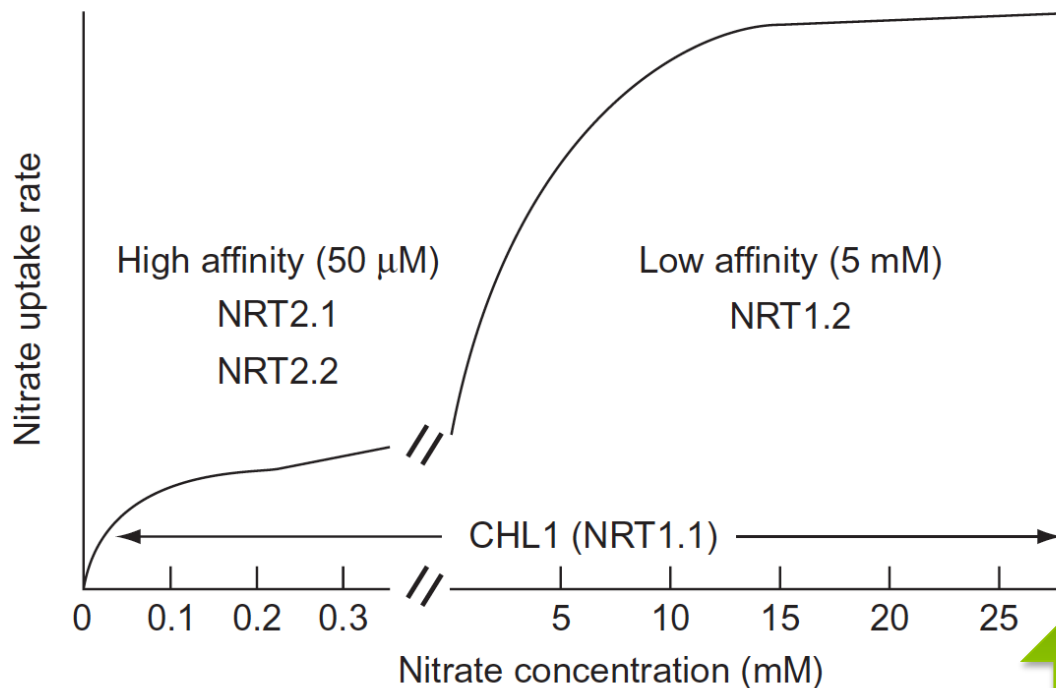
C:N

Temperature

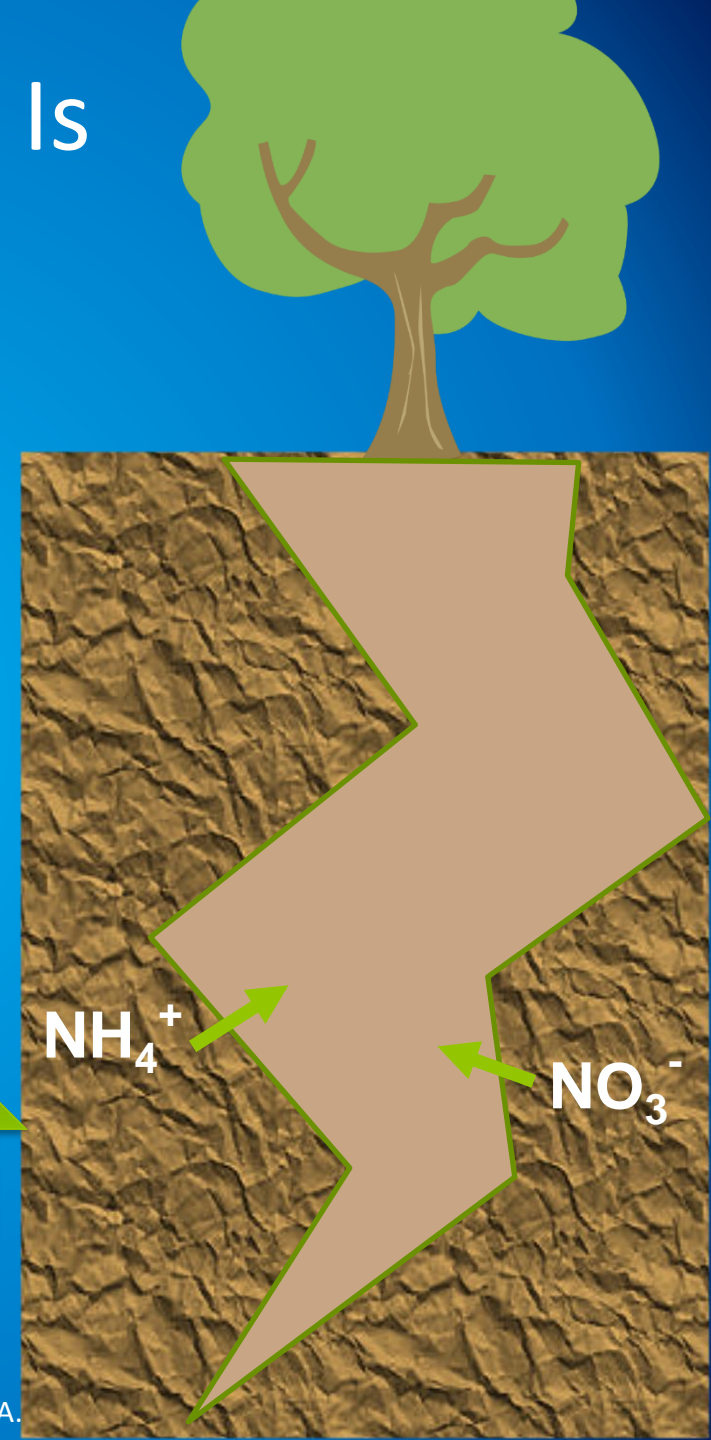
Moisture

Aeration

Nitrogen Uptake by Plants Is Limited by Transporters

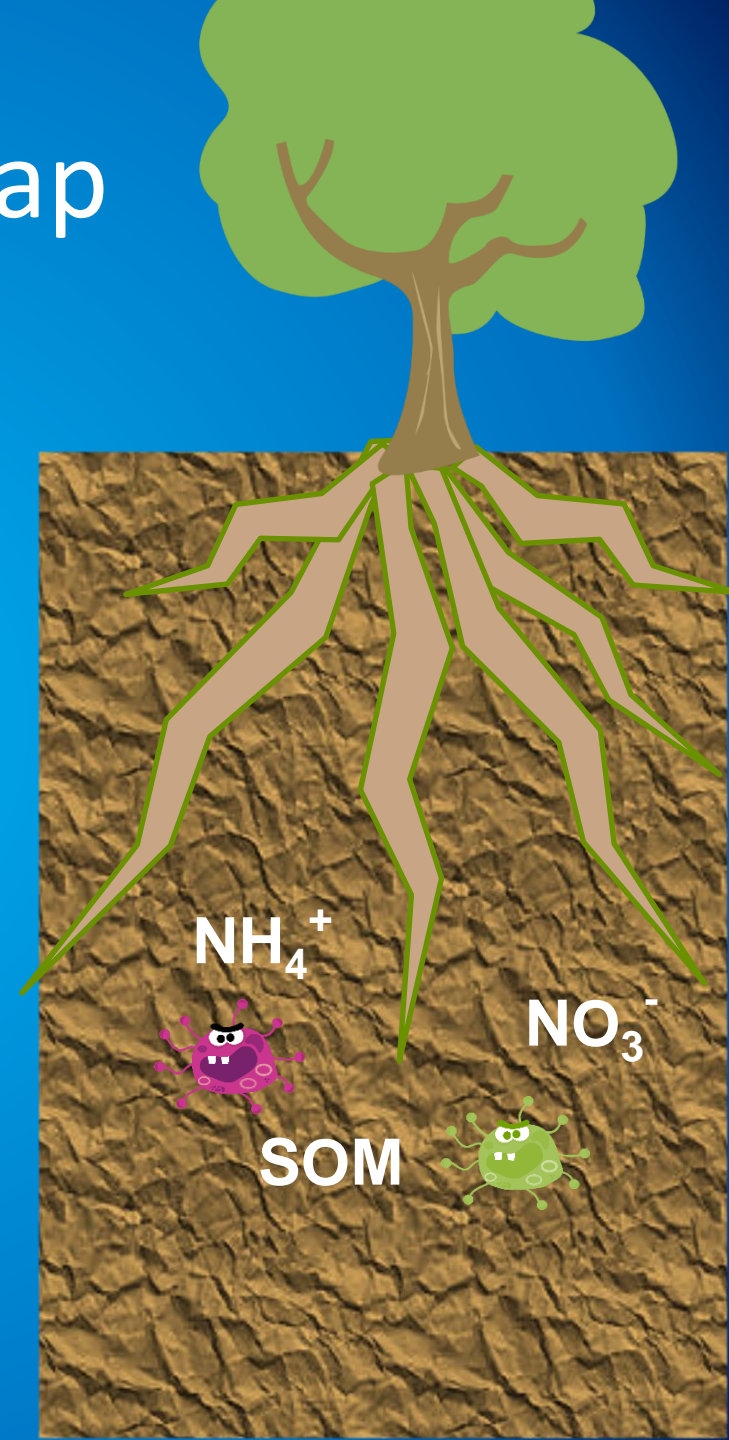


Nitrate concentration in a
typical fertigation event



Nitrogen Dynamics Recap

- N in many forms in soil –
 - SOM, ammonium, nitrate
 - SOM is N storage
 - N uptake: ammonium or nitrate
 - All N → Nitrate eventually
 - Nitrate doesn't stick in the soil
- N uptake is highly regulated.
More N applied \neq More N uptake, necessarily



Managing Nitrogen Efficiently

Take Aways

- 1) Demand depends on crop & yield
- 2) Demand is steady over growing season
- 3) Roots in top 2-3 feet

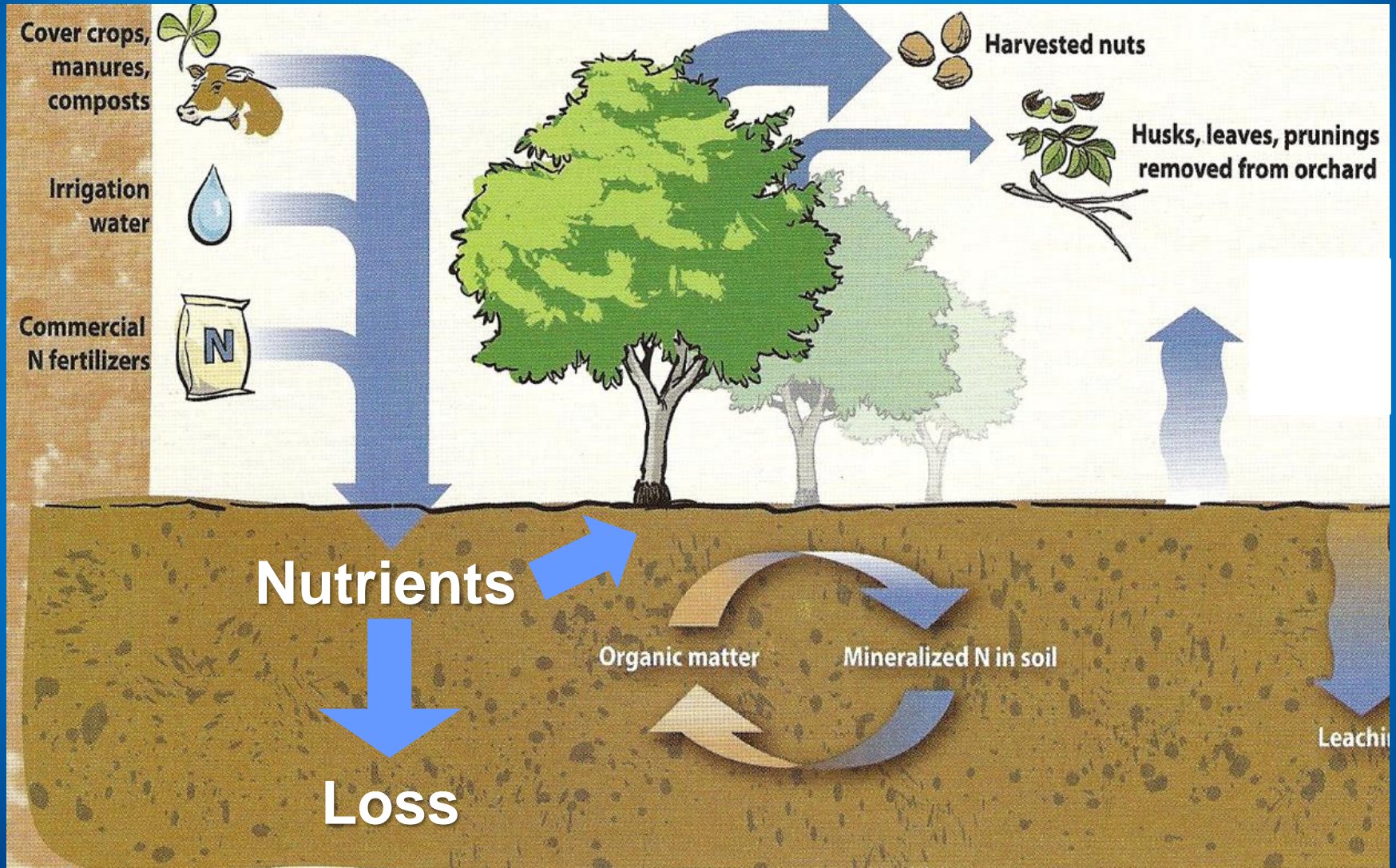
4 R's of N Management

- Apply the ***RIGHT RATE***
- Apply at the ***RIGHT TIME***
- Apply in the ***RIGHT PLACE***
- Using the ***RIGHT SOURCE***

4 R's of N Management

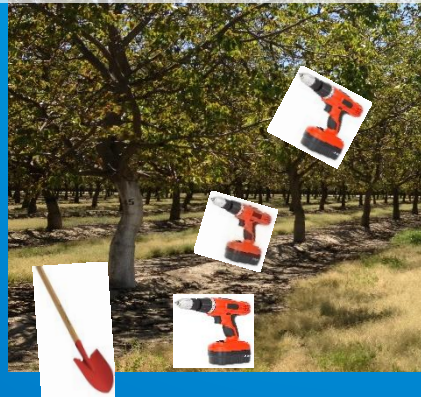
- Apply the ***RIGHT RATE***
 - Match SUPPLY w/ tree DEMAND
 - *N uptake costs energy. Trees don't take up N if don't need.*
 - Fertilizer + Organic N + Water

Supply = Demand



How We Figure Out Rate

Almonds, Pistachios, Prune, Walnuts



How We Figure Out Rate

Example: Walnut

N / ton of nuts (in-shell, 8% moist) and assoc. hulls.

Site	2013*	2014*
N Chandler	26 a	26 b
D Chandler	31 a	31 a
S Chandler	25 a	25 c
N Tulare	25 a	24 c
D Tulare	32 a	31 a
S Tulare	27 a	27 c
GRAND MEAN	27	

Meat & Shell: 25-32 lbs

Hulls: 0.5-2 lbs

Other Scraps: 0.5-2 lbs (?)

New Growth: 2-6 lbs**(?)

=

N / ton in-shell: 28-40 lbs

*Letters show dif's w/in cv.

** Based on Weinbaum's 0.13 lb N/tree, 50 trees/acre,
16 year old Hartleys

Nutrient Demand Rate by Crop

Species	N lbs / 1000 lbs Fruit	Source
Almond	68 (kernel wt)	Muhammad, Saa, Brown et al (2013)
Pome & Stone* Fruit	0.5-1	Apple: IFA, 1992; USDA, 1963; Apple, Apricot, Peach, Pear, Plum: USDA, 1963; Peach: Maragoni and Rombola 1994; Pear: IFA, 1992
*Cherry	2-2.4	Huguet, 1980
Citrus	1.1-1.6	Rocuzzo, 2013; Krueger/Arpaia 2010
Grape	0.8-2	Coombe, 1992; Mullins, 1992
Pistachio	28 (CPC)	Siddiqui, 2014
Prunes	6 (dry)	Hidalgo, <i>In Press</i>
Olives	8	Angelo Rodrigues <i>et al.</i> , 2012
Walnut (In-shell)	14-20	Pope, 2014

Table compiled by Saa, Brown & Schellenberg, 2015

Demand for Growth Varies; Needs Much More Research.

Rough Estimate:

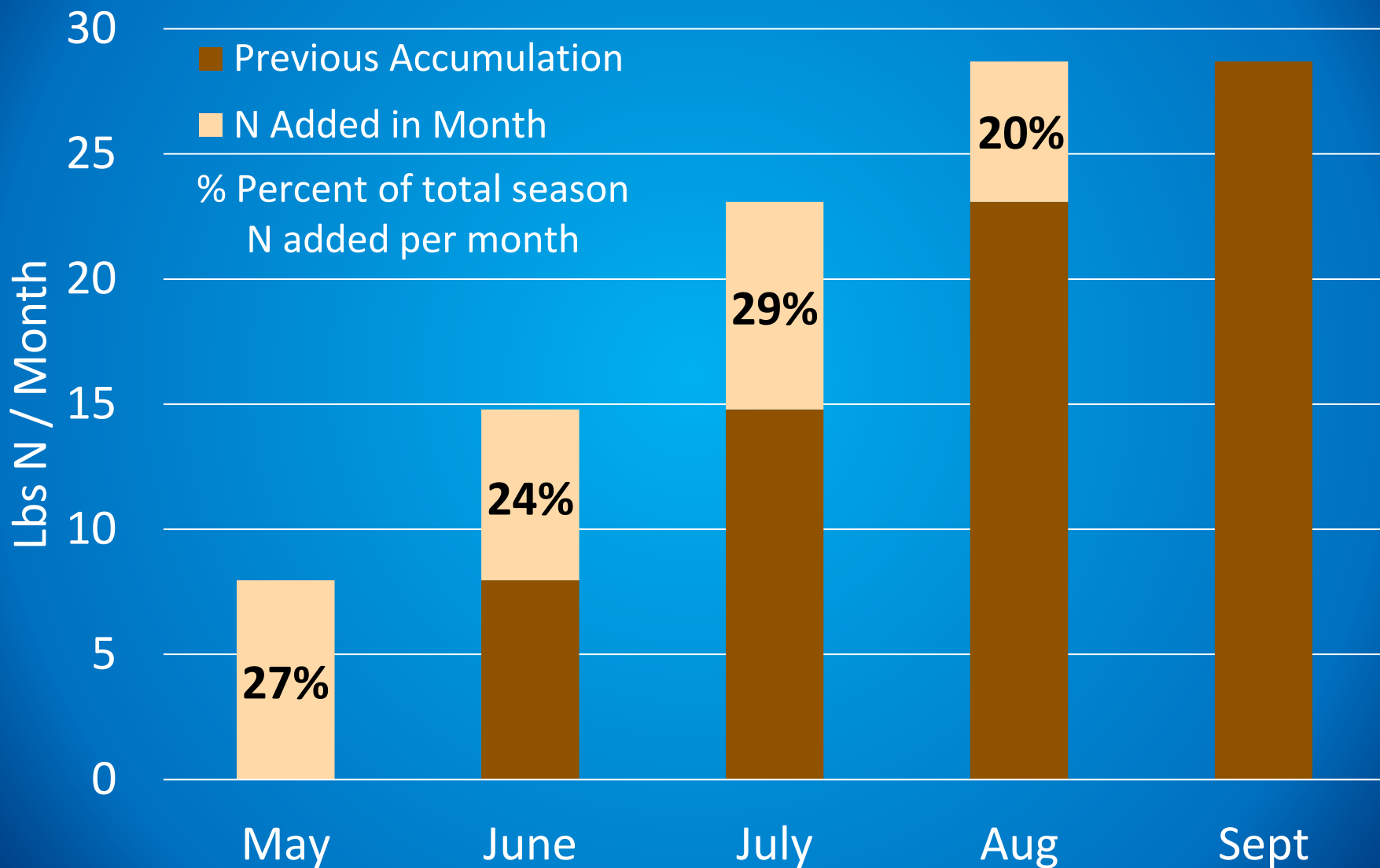
- 0-10 lbs/ac for established nut orchards
- Max 30 lbs/ac for frequently pruned stone fruit

4 R's of N Management

- Apply at the ***RIGHT TIME***
 - Match w/ timing of tree demand, root uptake
 - *Remember, limited number of transporters. Saturation → Leaching.*
 - Trees take up nutrients when needed, not when applied

How We Figure Out Right Time

Example: Walnut Monthly Fruit Nitrogen Added



Nutrient Demand Timing by Crop

Crop	N / 1,000 lbs	Feb-Mar	April	May	June	July	August/ early Sept
Almond	68	20%	30%		30%		20% Sept
Pistachio	28			30%	20%	30%	20%
Prune	6		30%	50%	20%		
Walnut	14-20			25%	25%	25%	25%

General Formula*:

- No N application first month after bloom
- Divide rate over rest of growing season
- For early harvest, can add one post-harvest to refill reserves

*More research needed

4 R's of N Management

- Apply in the ***RIGHT PLACE***
 - Delivery to active roots
 - N moves w/ water
 - Minimize movement below root zone
 - *Remember, nitrate doesn't stick in the soil. Easily leached.*

Roots in top 30"

N moves 6-9" in 90 min

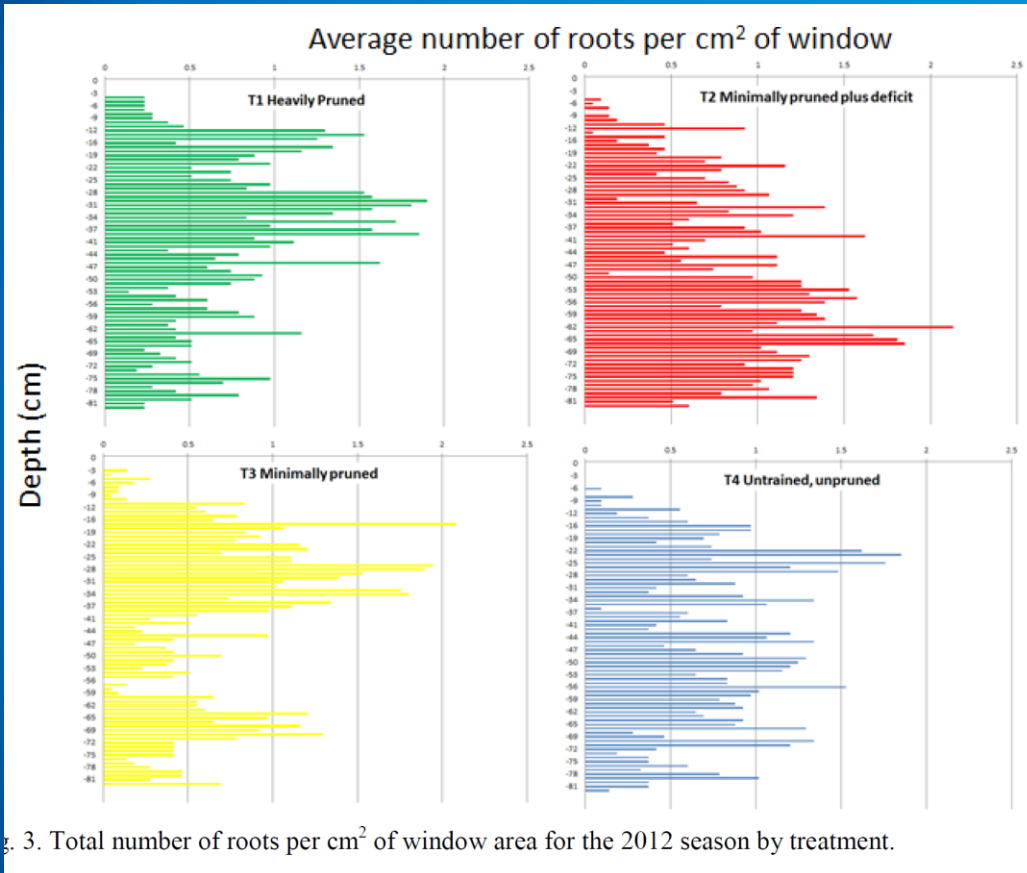
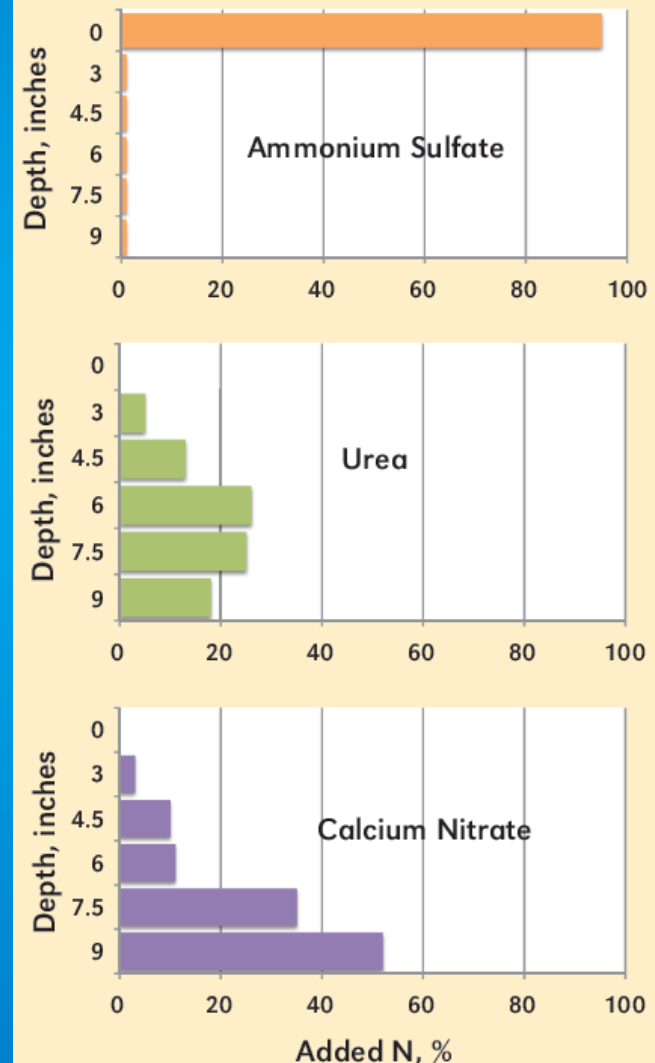


Fig. 3. Total number of roots per cm² of window area for the 2012 season by treatment.

Surface N + 90 min irrig't



Courtesy www.IPNi.org

4 R's of N Management

- Using the ***RIGHT SOURCE***
 - To the trees, Nitrogen is Nitrogen.
 - Trees will happily take up ammonium or nitrate
 - Difference = leaching potential, price, other soil considerations

4 R's of N Management

- Using the ***RIGHT SOURCE***

Fertilizer	Nitrogen (%)	Urea	Ammonium	Nitrate	Leaching Potential	Soil Acidifier	Comments
Ammonium Nitrate	34%		✓	✓	Medium	Medium	Nitrate N immediately available. Ammonium N half delayed.
Ammonium sulfate	21%		✓		Low	High	Source of sulfur
Calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN-17)	17%		✓	✓	Medium	Medium	
Calcium nitrate	16%			✓	High	No	Source of calcium
Urea	45%	✓		✓	Low	Low	
Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UN-32)	32%	✓	✓	✓	Medium	Medium	Nitrate N immediately available. Remainder of N delayed.

5th R – Leaf MonitoRing

- Monitor impact of changing practices
- Deficiencies decrease yield before visual leaf symptoms
- Protocol:
 - Sample in July
 - 6-8 ft from ground, tree periphery
 - Area of interest, scattered

4 R's of N Management

- Apply the **RIGHT RATE**
 - *DEPENDS ON YIELD, CROP*
- Apply at the **RIGHT TIME**
 - *STEADY MAY-AUG*
- Apply in the **RIGHT PLACE**
 - *IRRIGATE TO KEEP N IN ROOT ZONE*
- Using the **RIGHT SOURCE**

SUMMARY

- N is dynamic, but can all → Nitrate
- N entry points easily overloaded →
Leaching
- Match application with
Demand Rate & Timing
- Irrigate to keep N in rootzone (top 3')