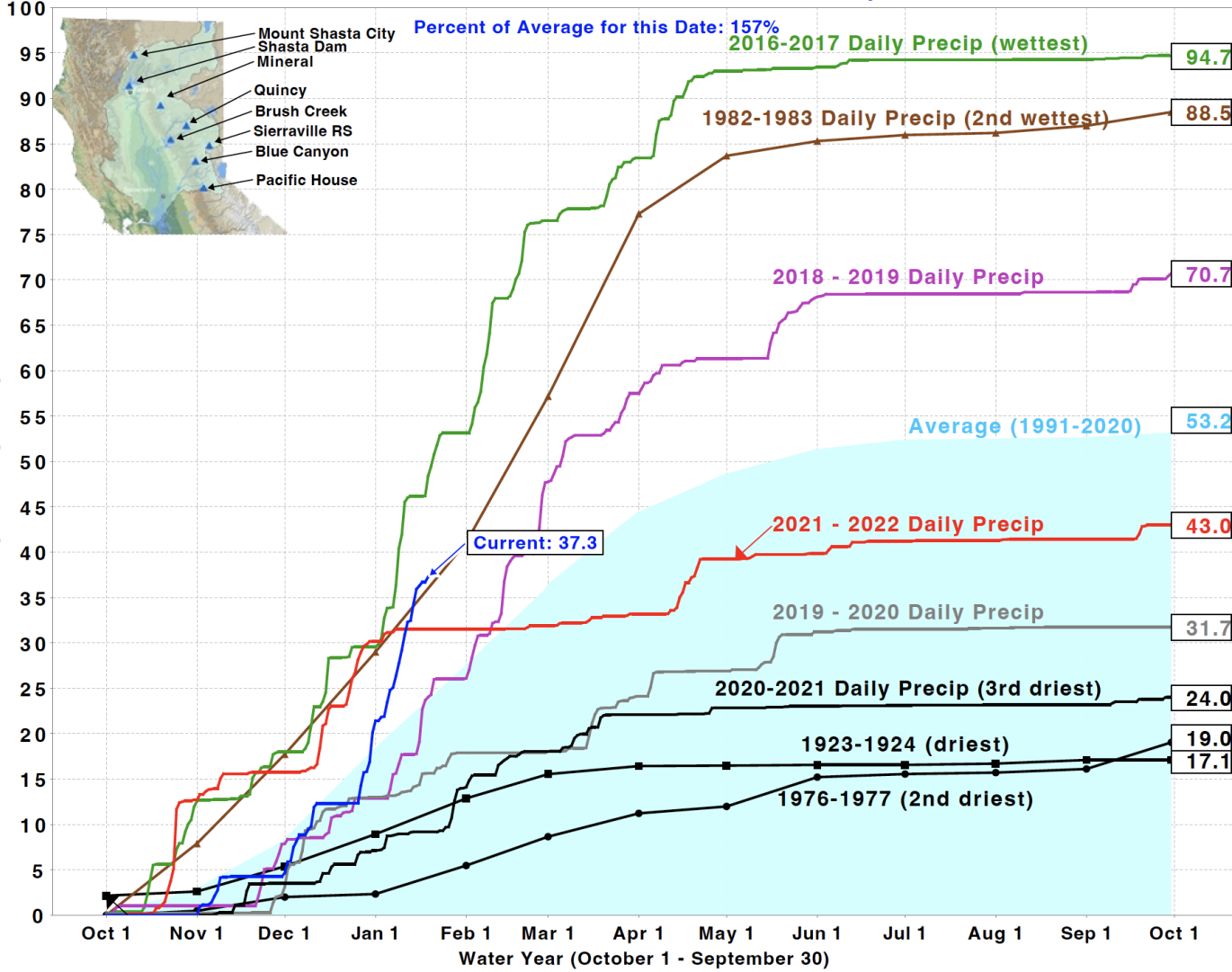


Nitrogen fate during agricultural managed aquifer recharge: Linking plant response, hydrologic, and geochemical processes

Helen E. Dahlke, Elad Levintal, Nick Murphy, Yonatan Ganot, Spencer Jordan, Thomas Harter
University of California, Davis - hdahlke@ucdavis.edu

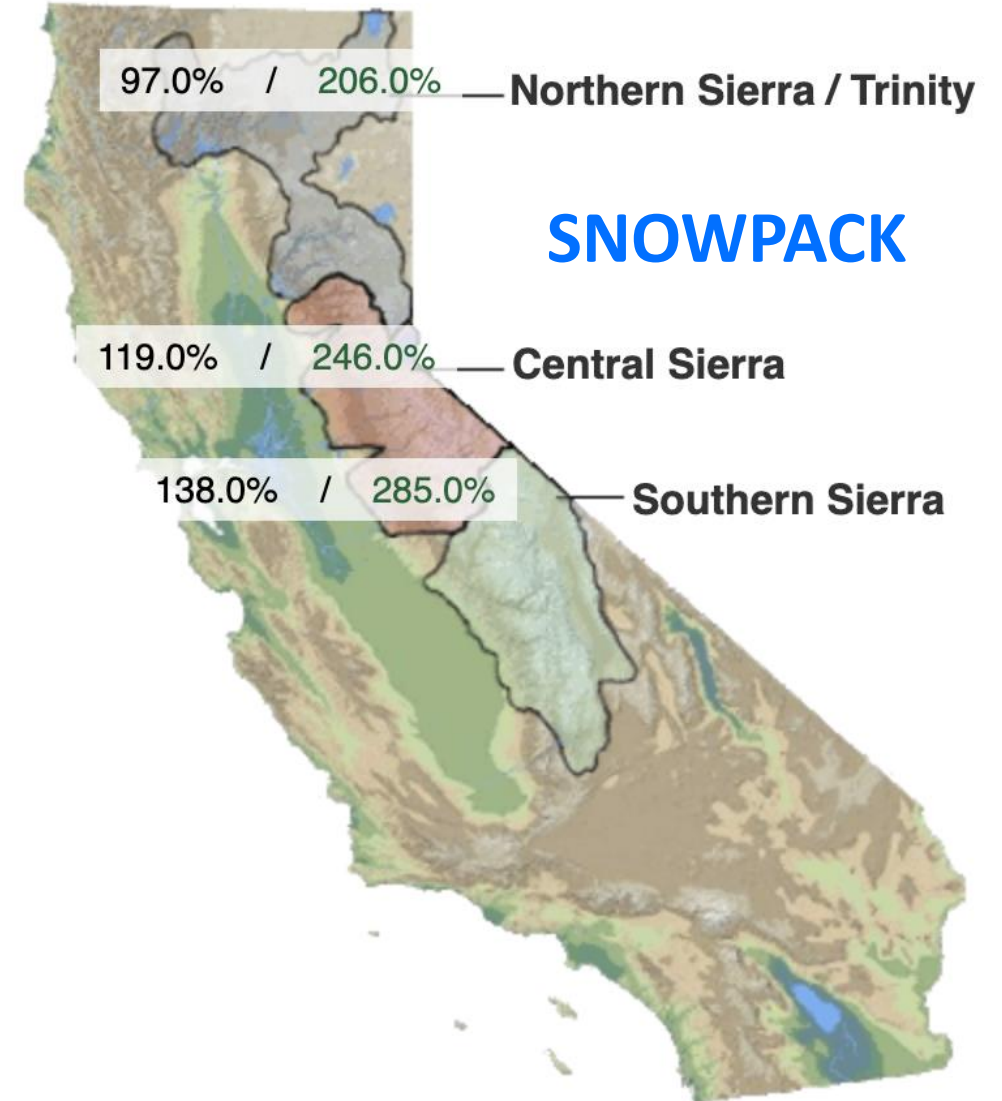
Current surface water & groundwater situation

Northern Sierra Precipitation: 8-Station Index, January 19, 2023

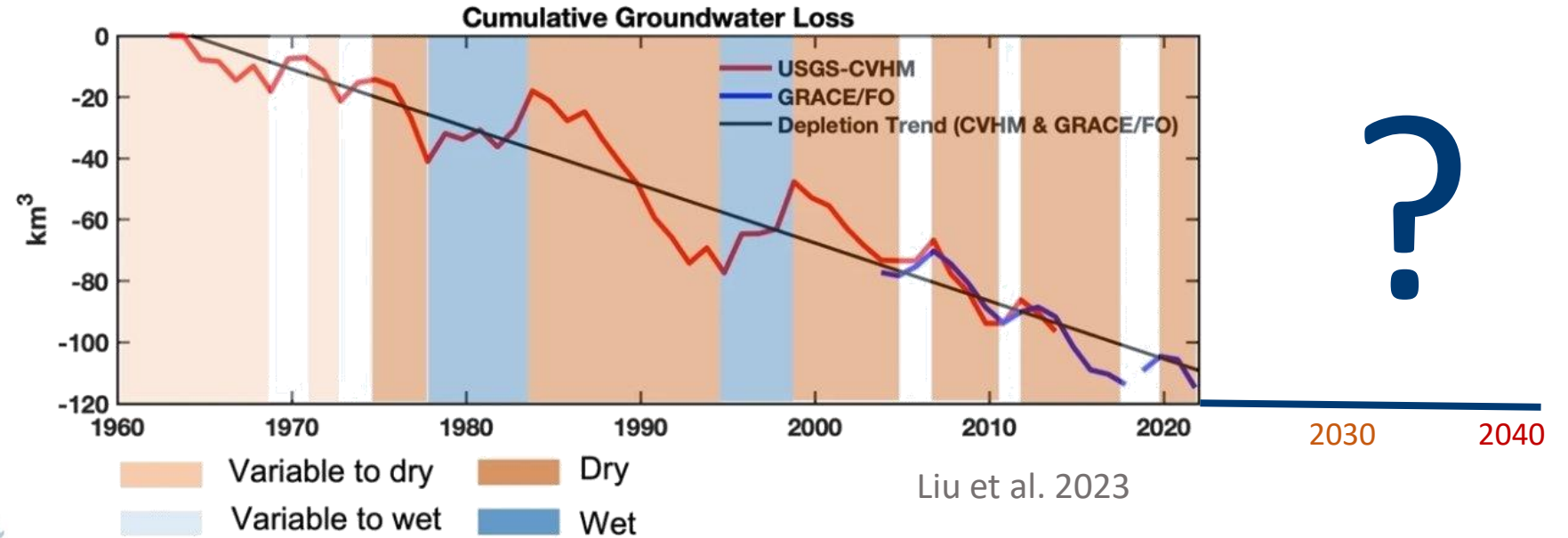
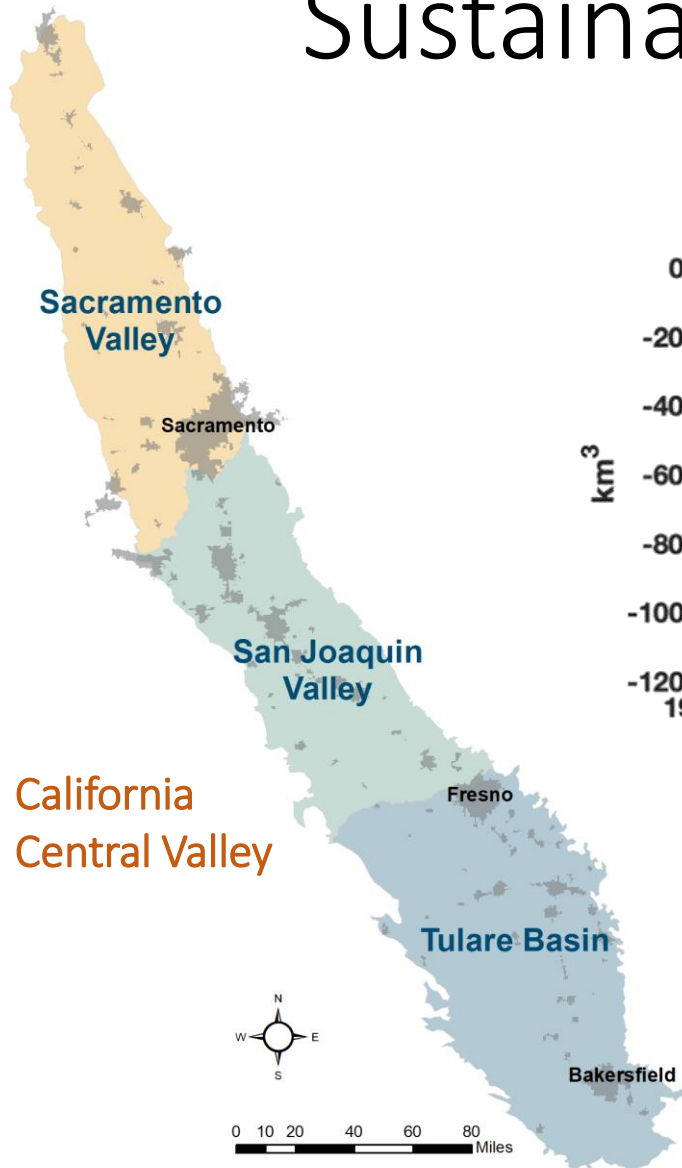


Data For: 15-Jan-2023

% Apr 1 Avg. / % Normal for this Date



Sustainable groundwater management



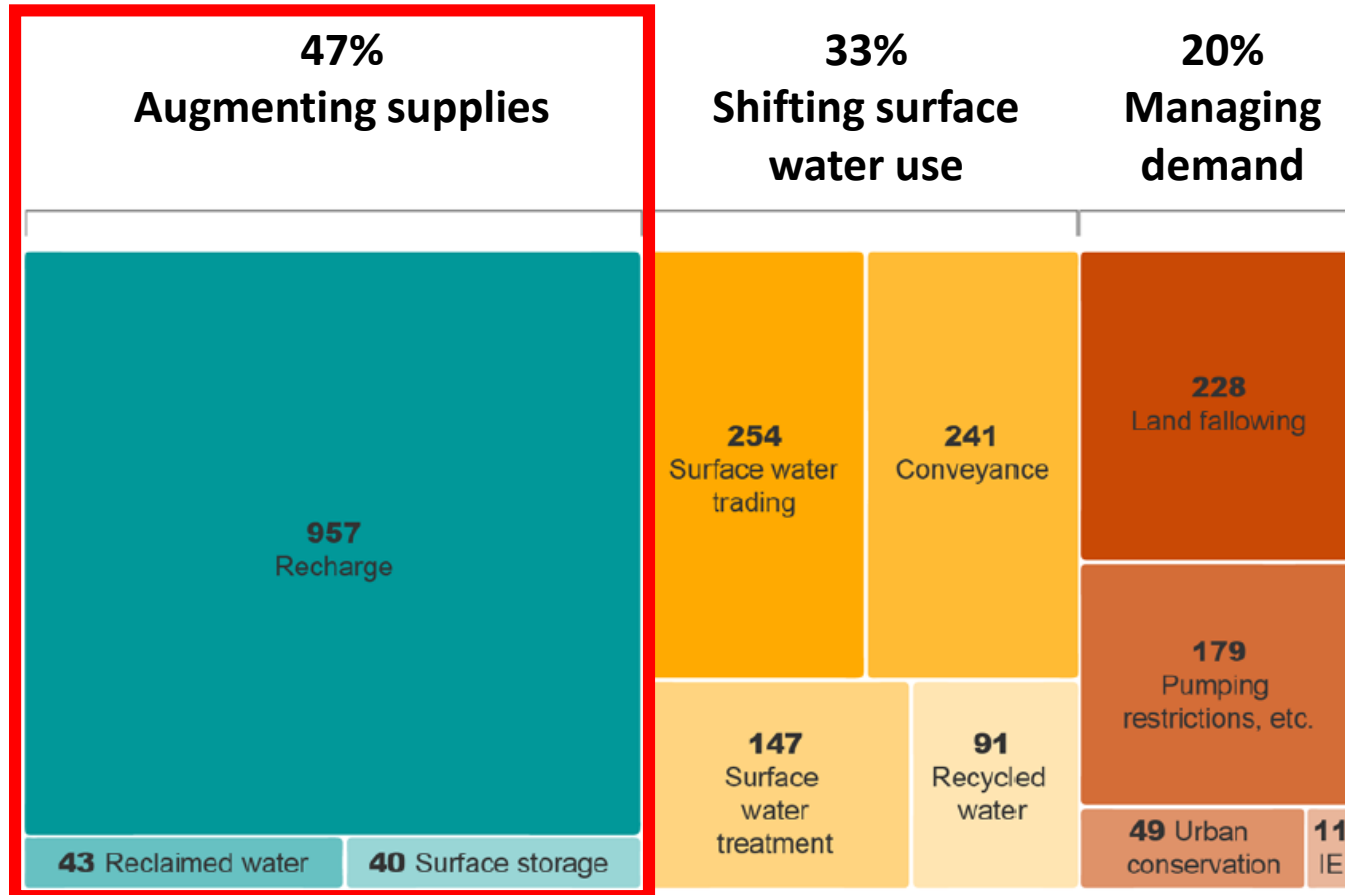
Undesirable results of groundwater overdraft



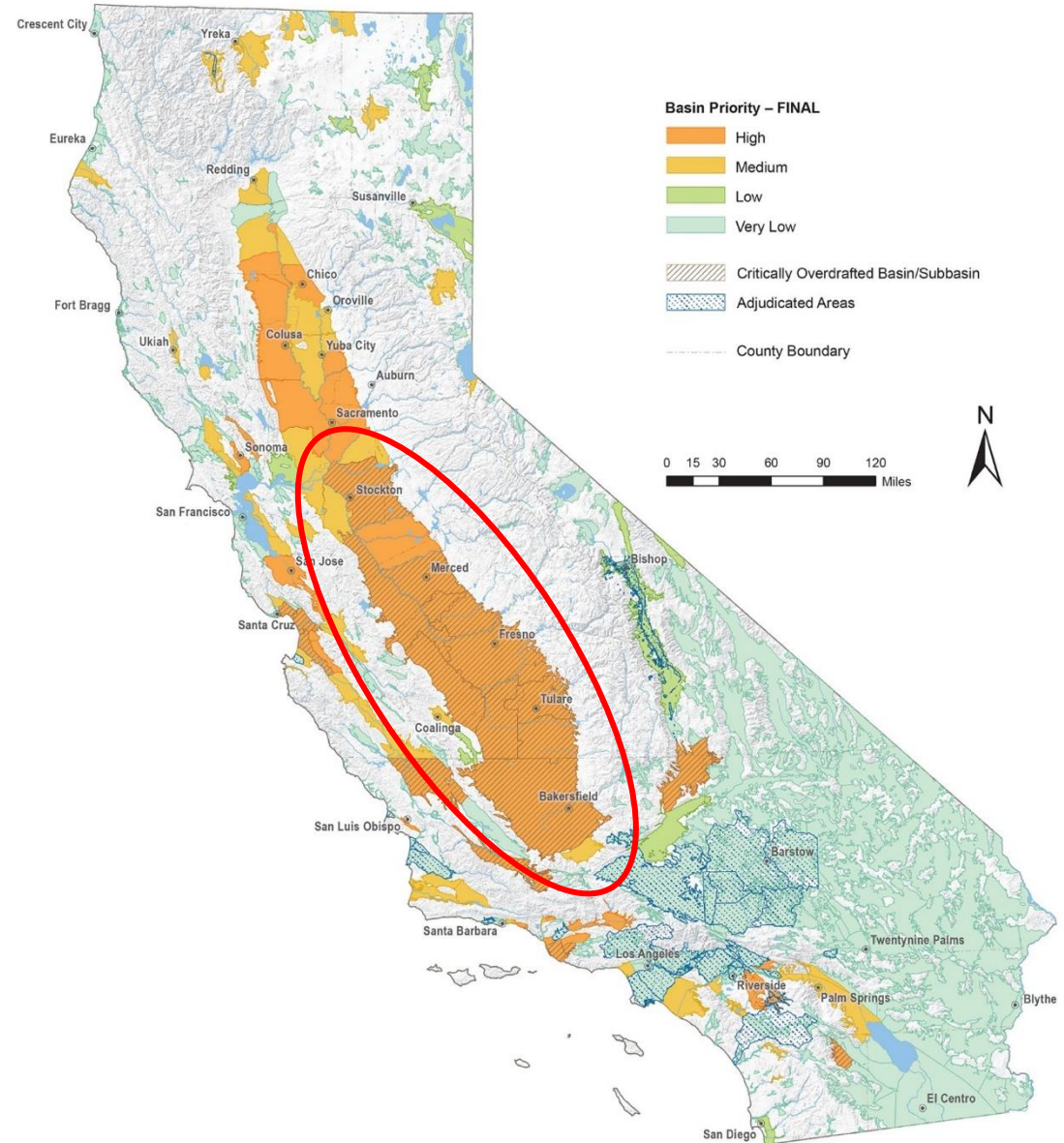
A wide-angle photograph of a vast, flat agricultural field at sunset. The sky is filled with large, dark blue and grey clouds, with a bright orange and yellow glow from the setting sun on the horizon. The field is dark and appears to be a recently plowed or tilled area, with long, straight rows of furrows receding into the distance. In the far distance, there are some low mountains and utility poles. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

How do we remedy groundwater overdraft of 2-4 MAF per year?

Current plans to address groundwater overdraft



Total amount: 2,241 taf/y



Capture high-magnitude flows

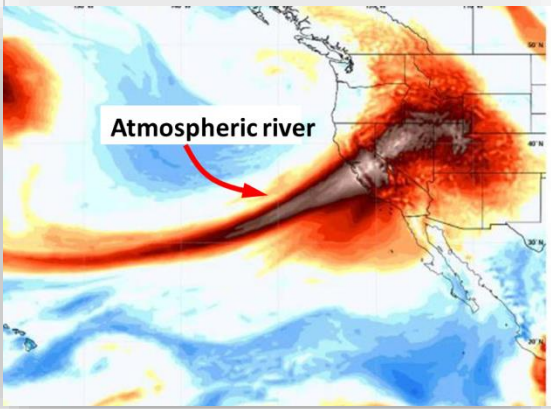
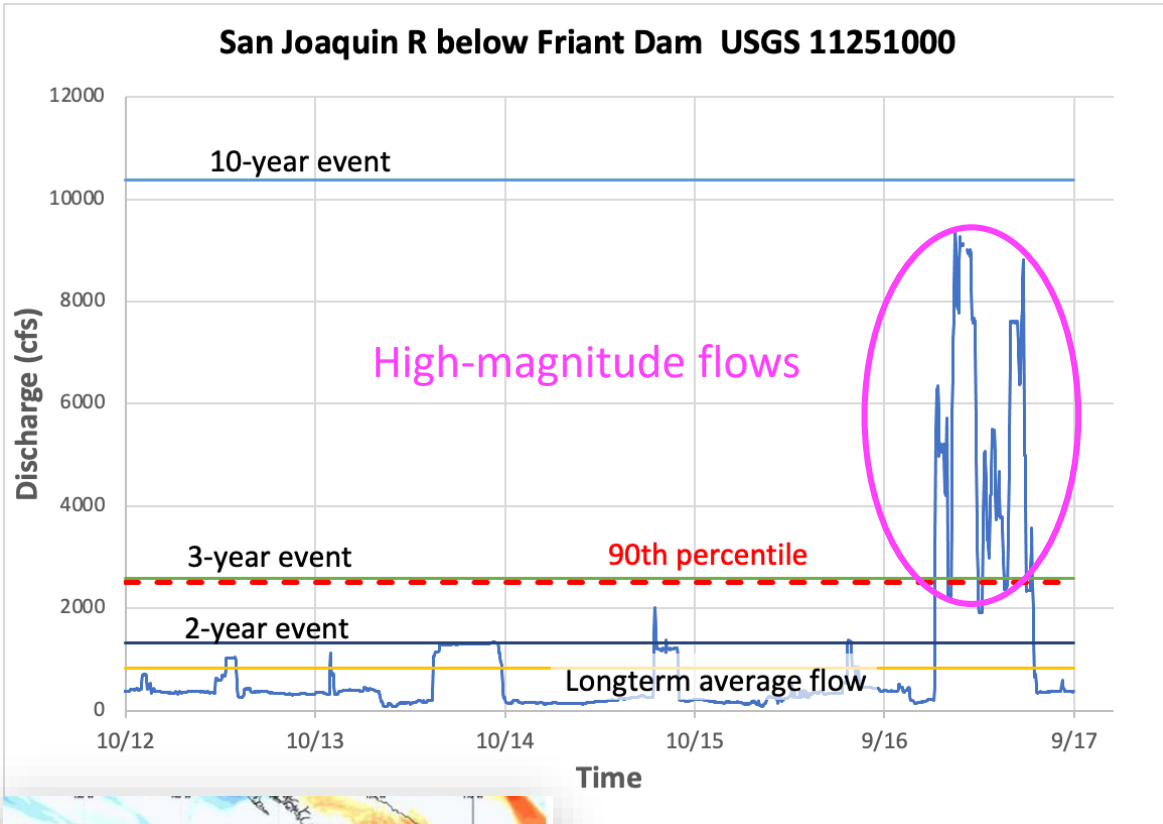


Photo credit: Sustainable Conservation



How do we capture large amounts of water in a short time?

California Flood-MAR program

waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/applications/...

CA.GOV

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Streamlined Processing for Standard Groundwater Recharge Water Rights



QUICK LINKS

- Home
- Application Types
- FAQs
- Fact Sheets
- Groundwater Recharge Applications
- SGMA Home

The state legislature enacted the Sustainable Groundwater management Act (SGMA) to address widespread overdraft and other undesirable results caused by groundwater conditions in California's groundwater basins. SGMA requires local agencies in high and medium priority basins to develop plans that achieve sustainability in the basin within 20 years of implementation. Groundwater recharge is likely to be an important part of achieving sustainability in groundwater basins, but local agencies may lack the water rights to divert and use that water later. The streamlined permitting process for diversion of high flows to underground storage was developed, in part, to assist local agencies to obtain necessary water rights. Those water rights will, in turn, help Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) reach their sustainability goals more quickly.

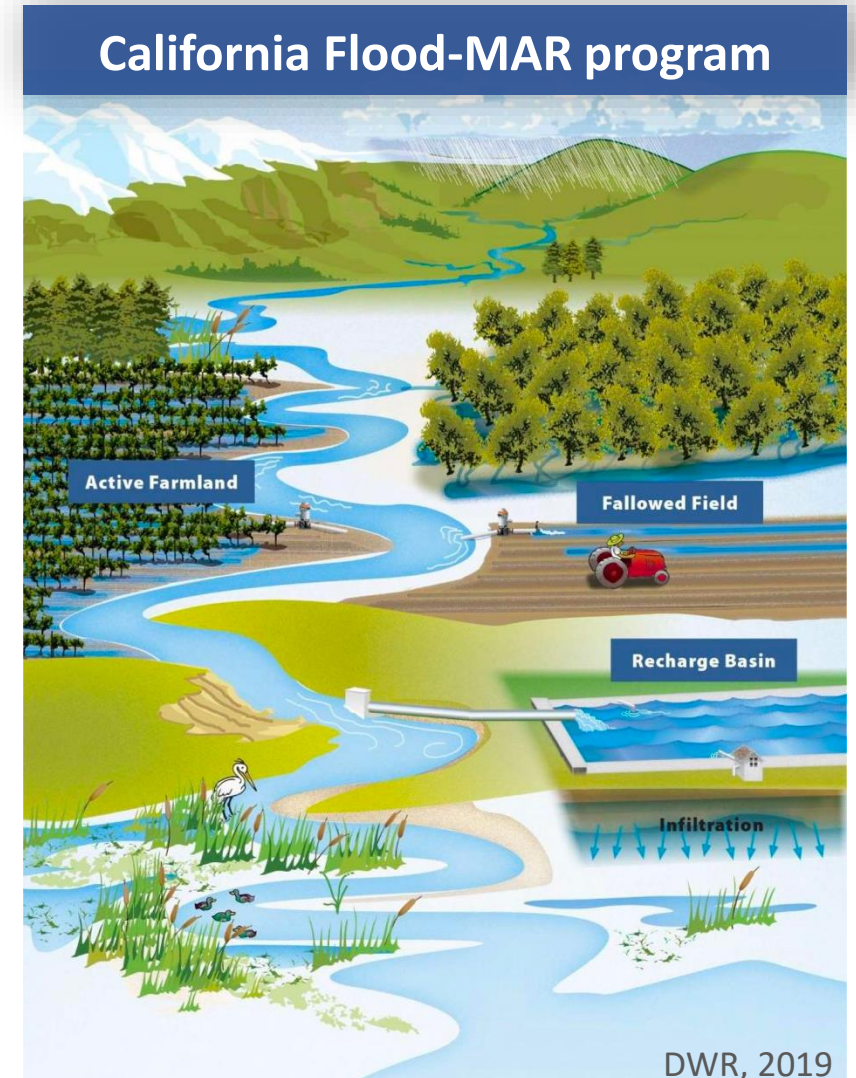




Photo credit: PPIC

Don Cameron, General Manager, Terranova Ranch

Bio-physical factors

- Crop tolerance
- Soil suitability
- Water availability
- Hydrogeology
- Conveyance capacity

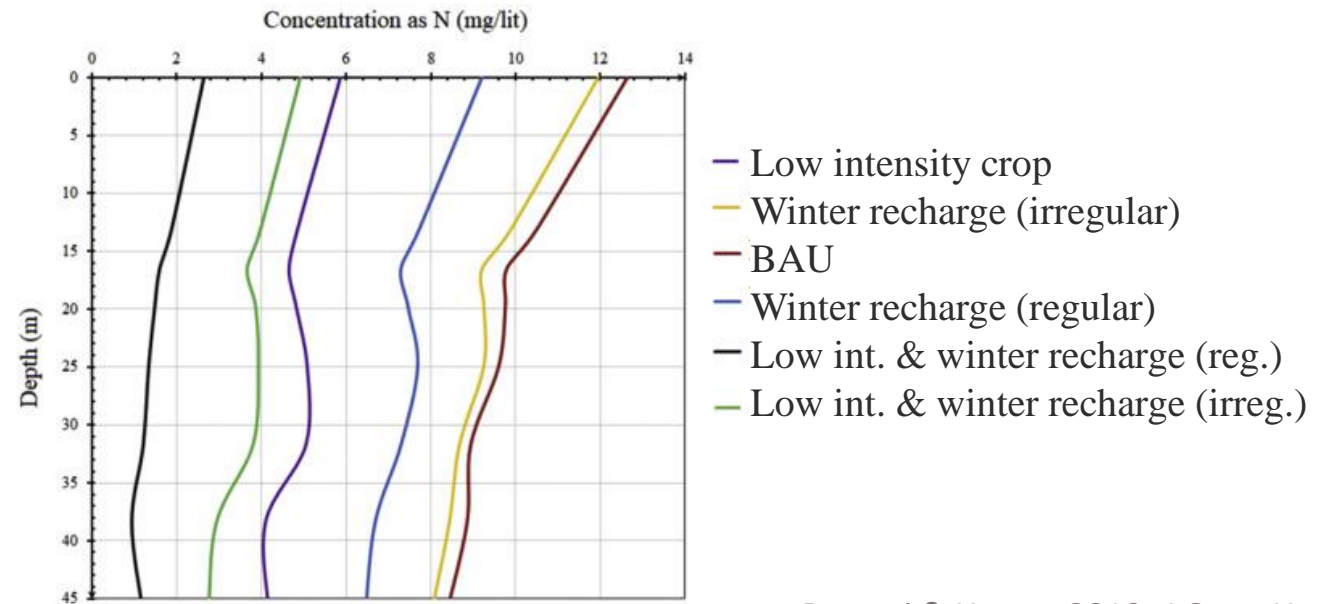
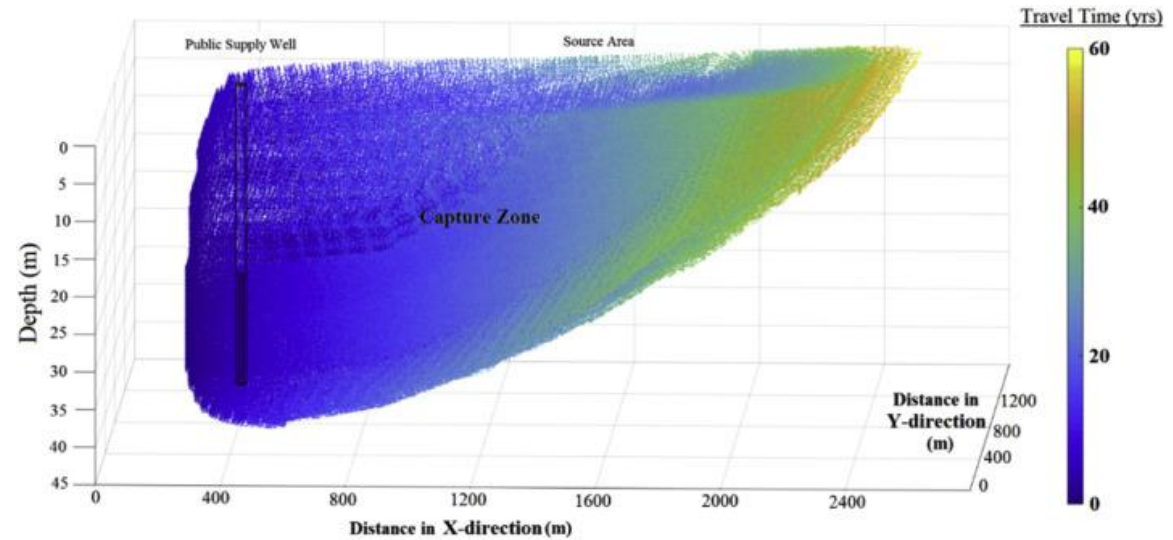
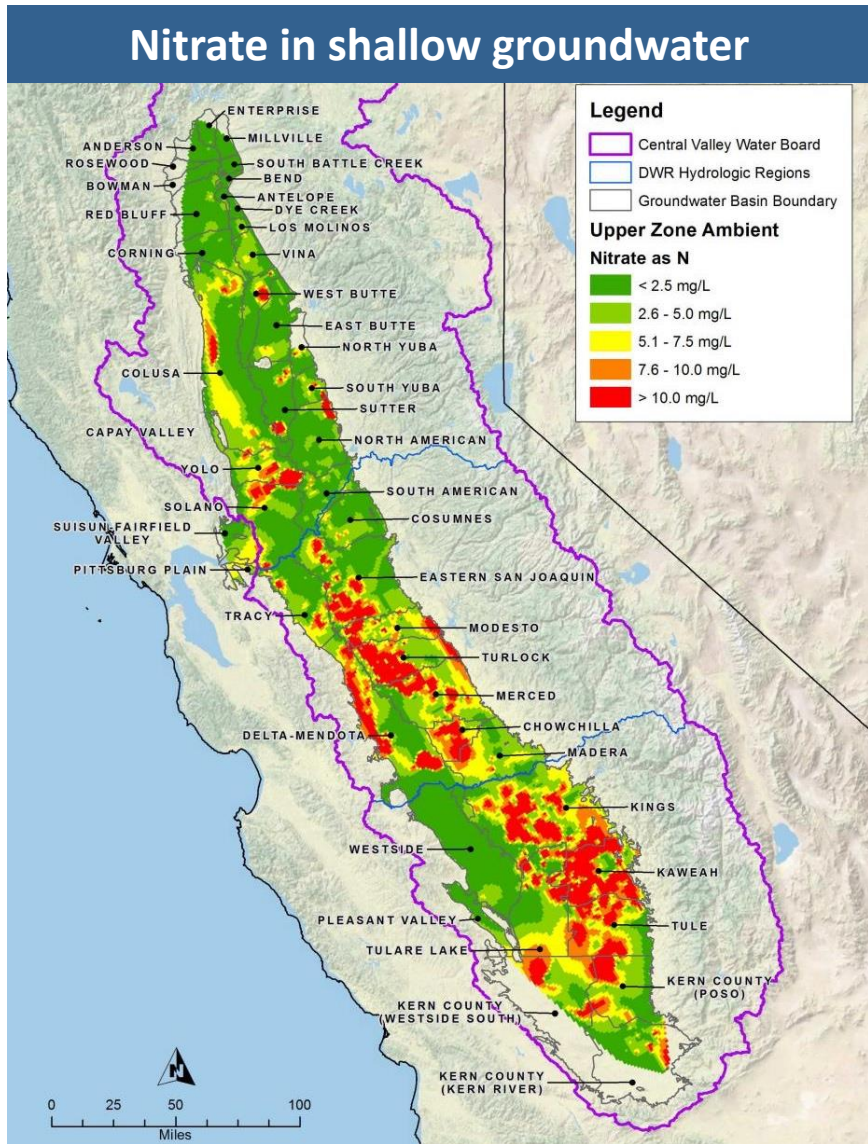
Institutional factors

- Cost & incentives
- Water rights
- Permits
- Shared governance
- Ecosystem services and benefits



Don Cameron, General Manager, Terranova Ranch

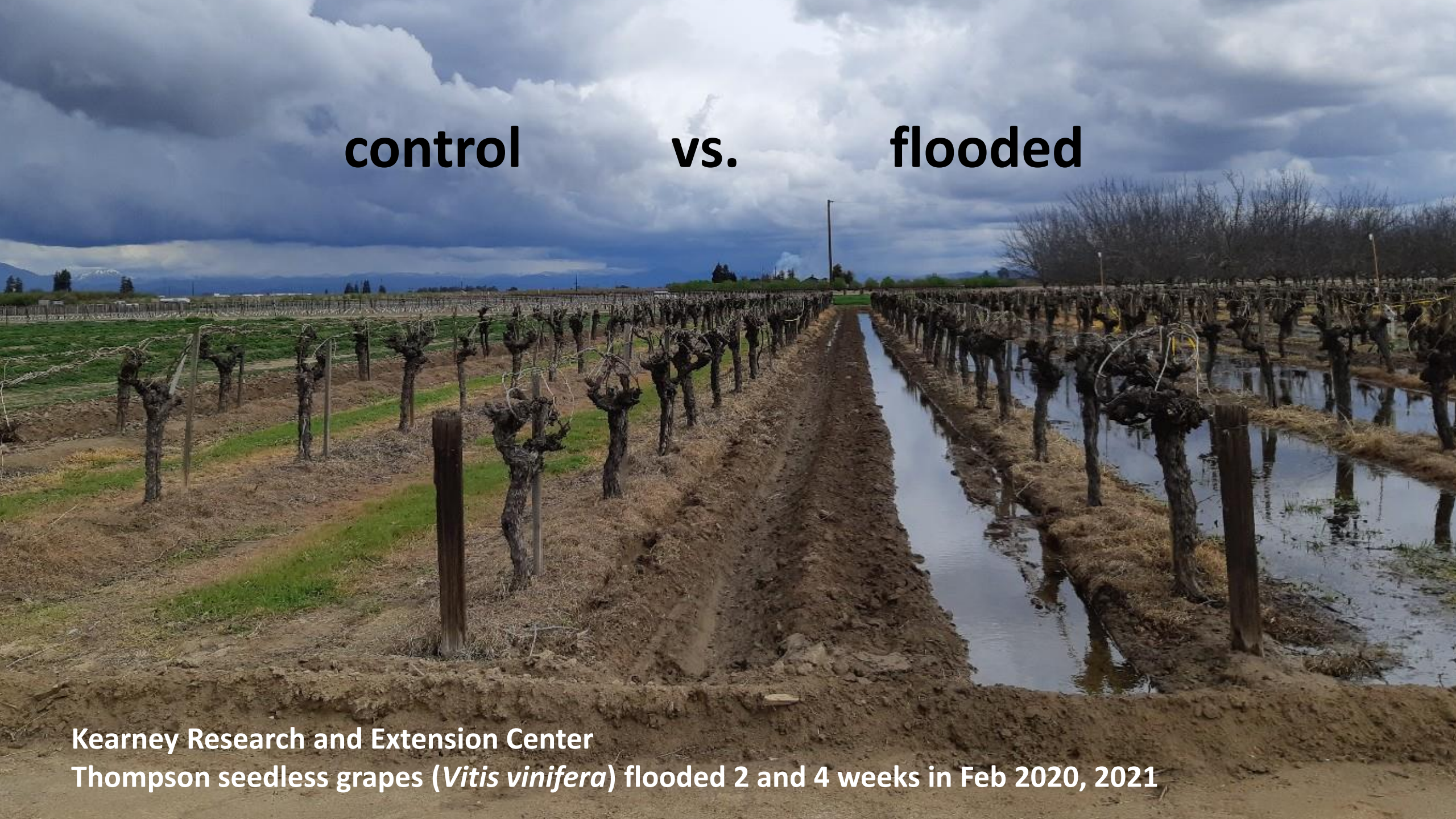
Risk of groundwater contamination



control

vs.

flooded

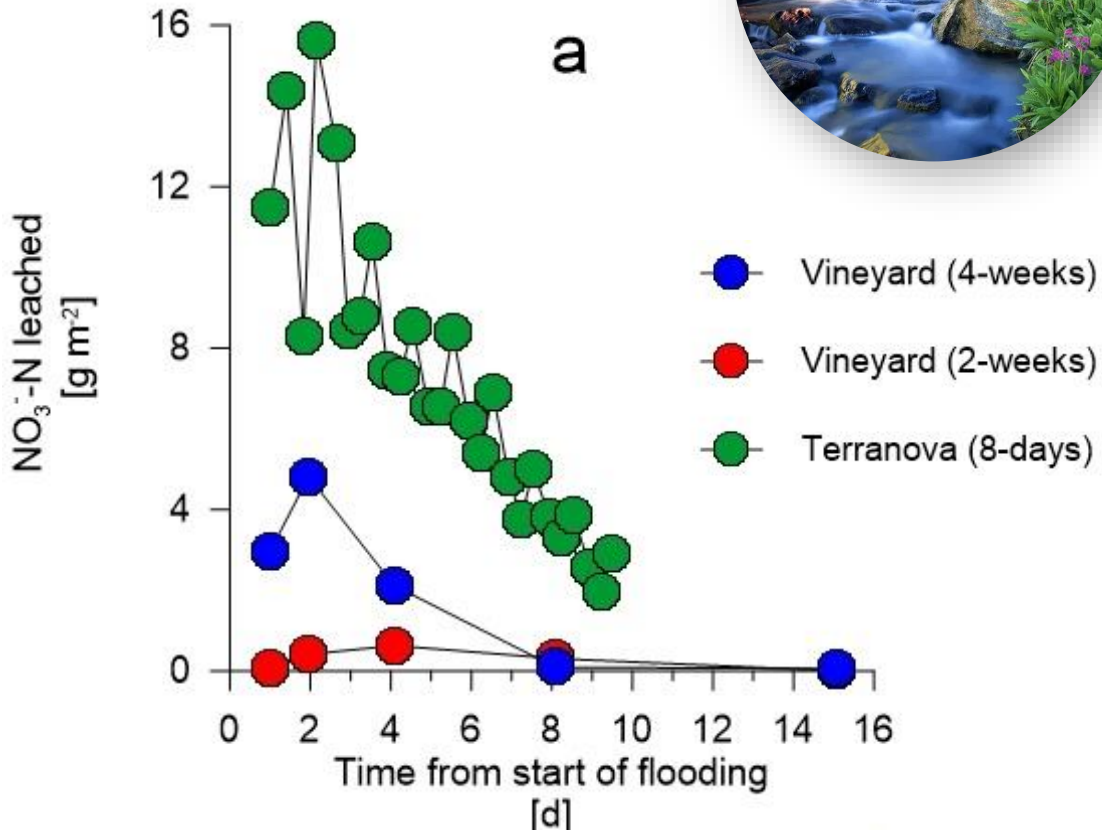


Kearney Research and Extension Center

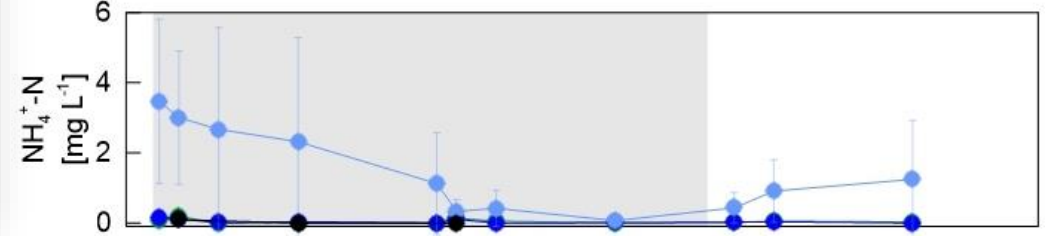
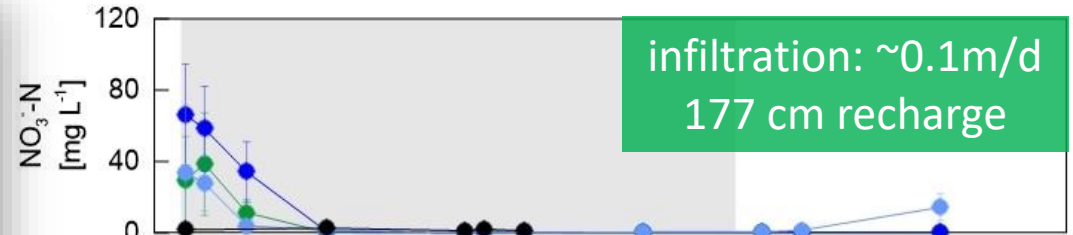
Thompson seedless grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) flooded 2 and 4 weeks in Feb 2020, 2021

Site-specific nitrogen management

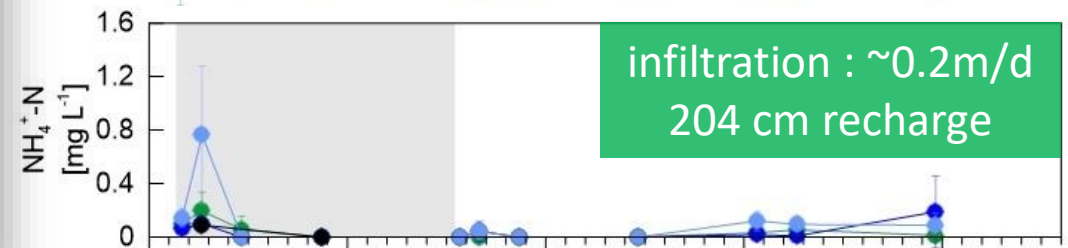
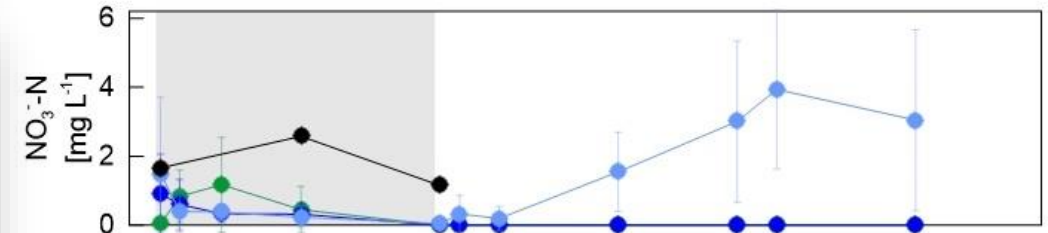
Low N source water



4-week flooded



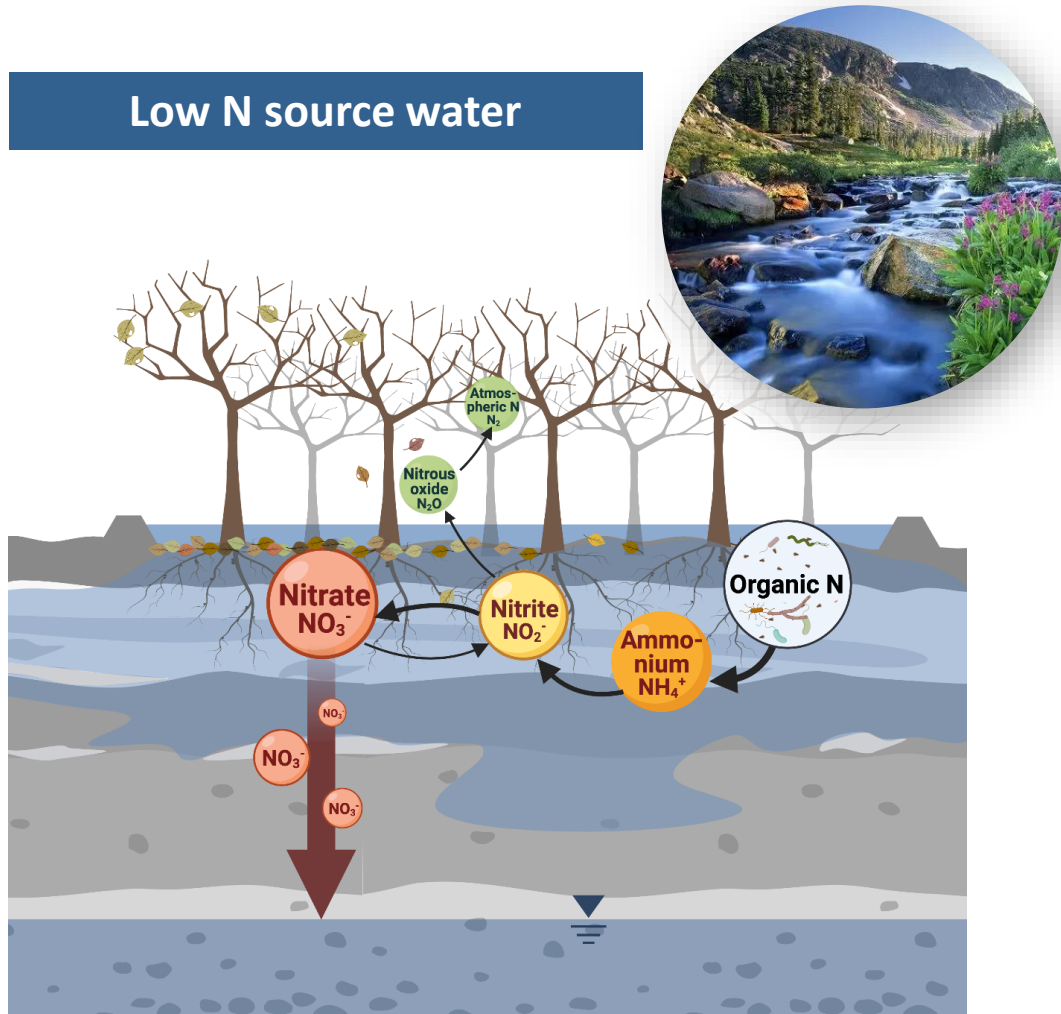
2-week flooded



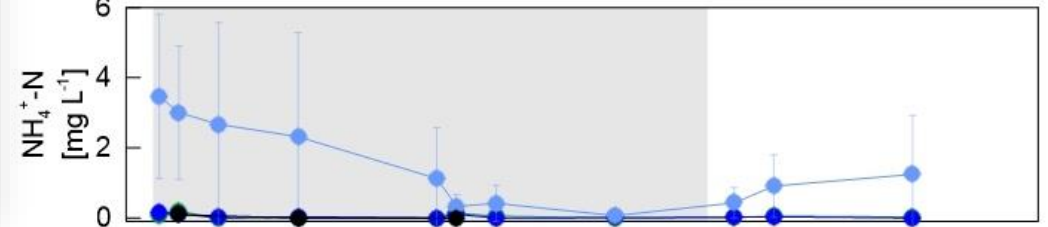
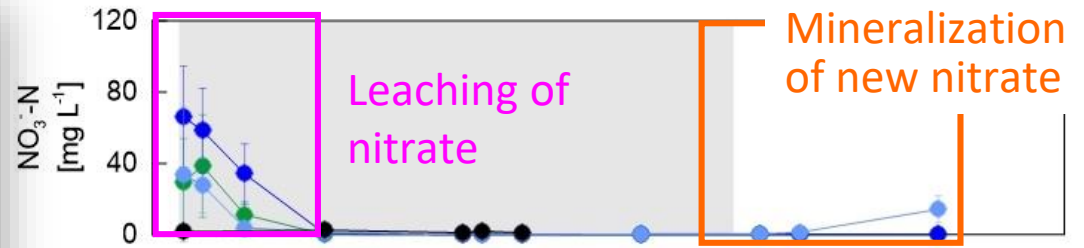
Time

0.2m 1m
0.6m Ponding water

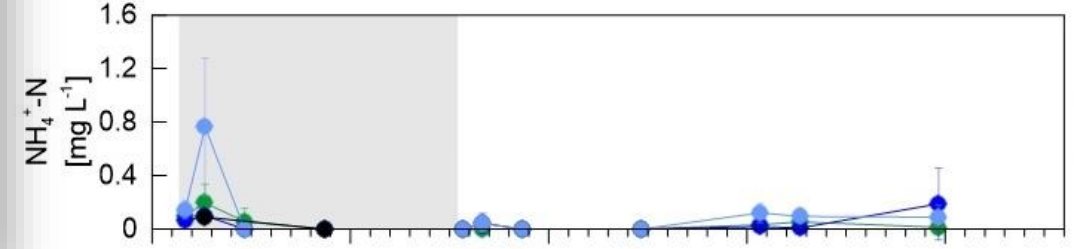
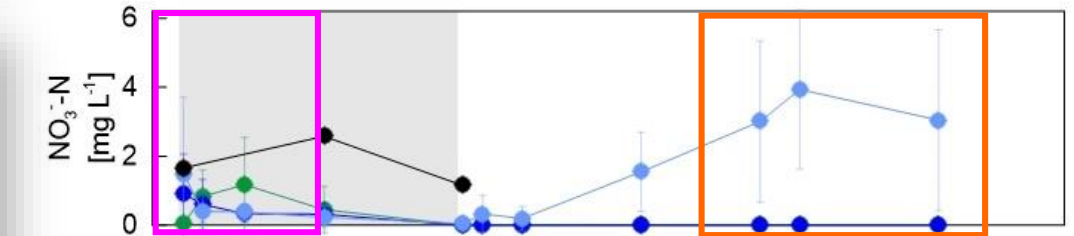
Site-specific nitrogen management



4-week flooded



2-week flooded

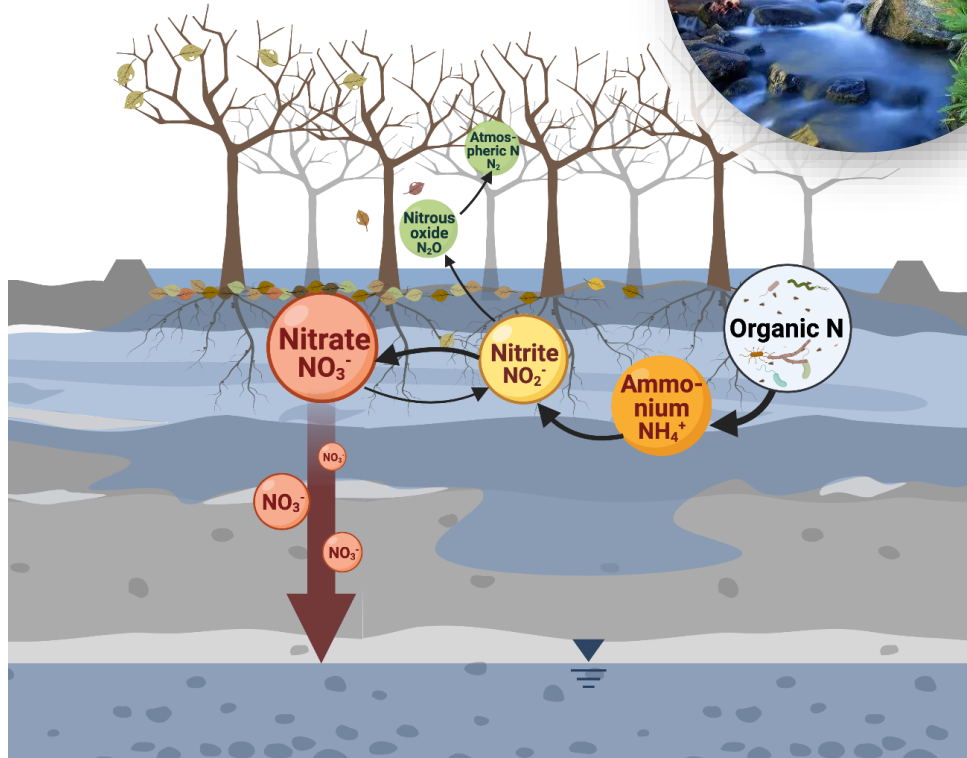


2/24/2020 3/5/2020 3/15/2020 3/25/2020 4/4/2020
Time

- 0.2m
- 0.6m
- 1m
- Ponding water

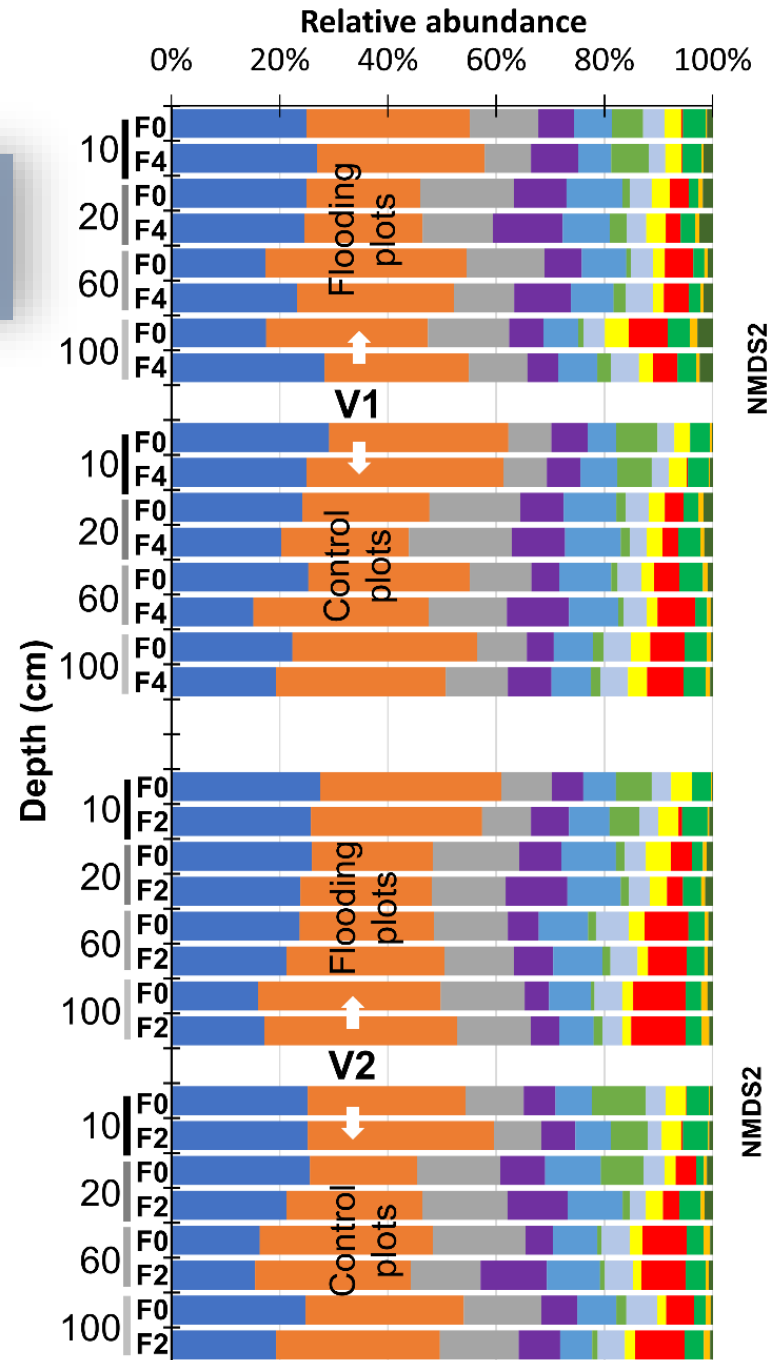
Nitrogen cycling processes

Low N source water

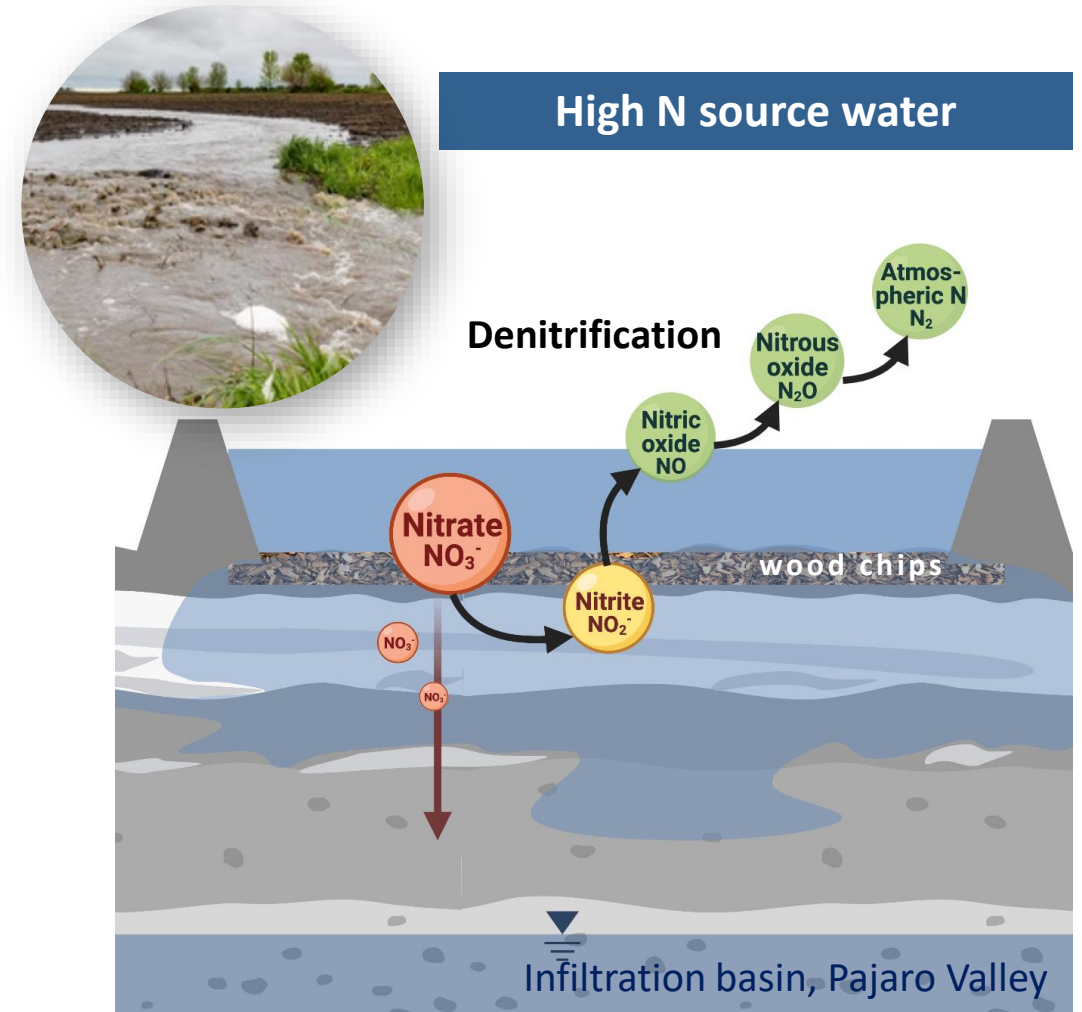
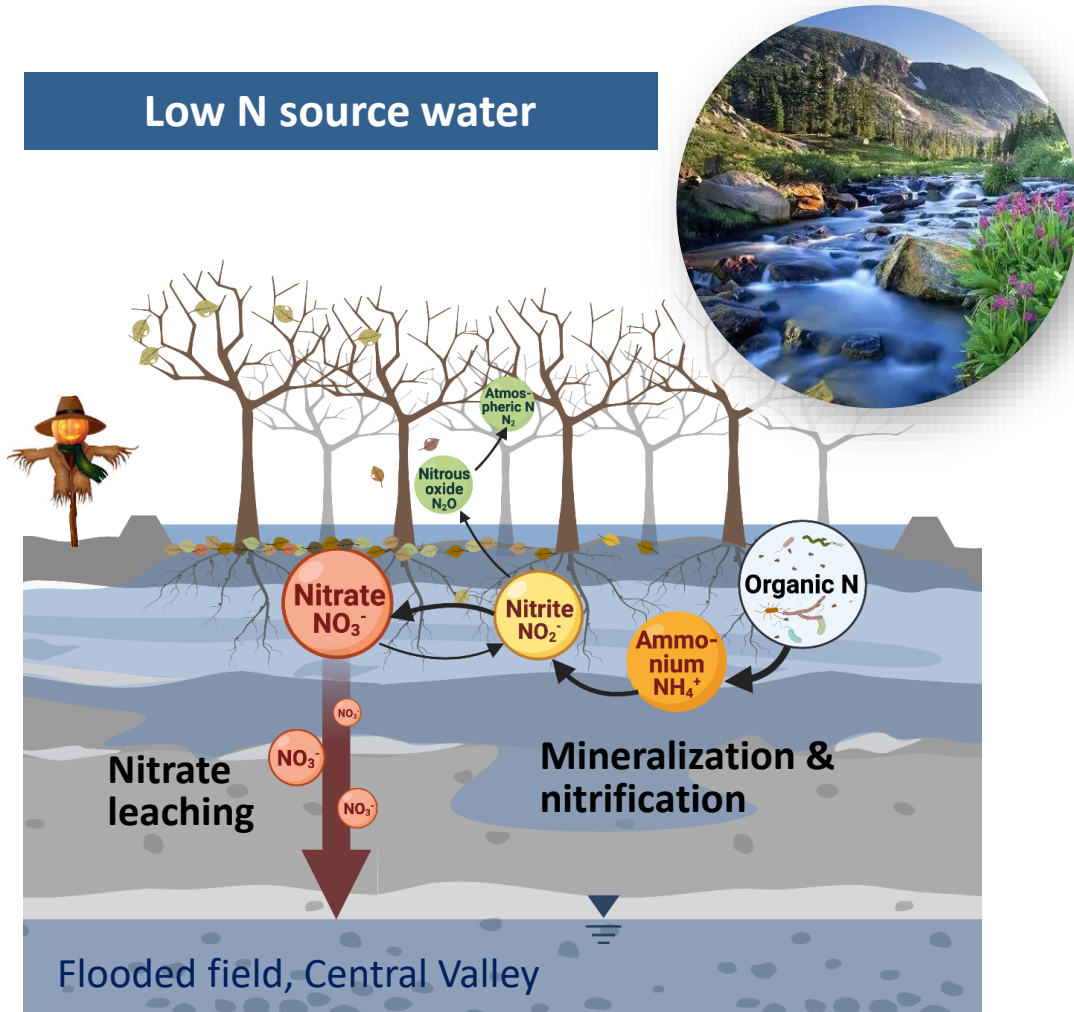


Soil microbial communities

- Proteobacteria
- Firmicutes
- Planctomycetota
- Crenarchaeota
- Actinobacteriota
- Chloroflexi
- Verrucomicrobiota
- Nitrospirota
- Acidobacteriota
- Bacteroidota
- Methylomirabilota
- Desulfobacterota



Site-specific nitrogen management



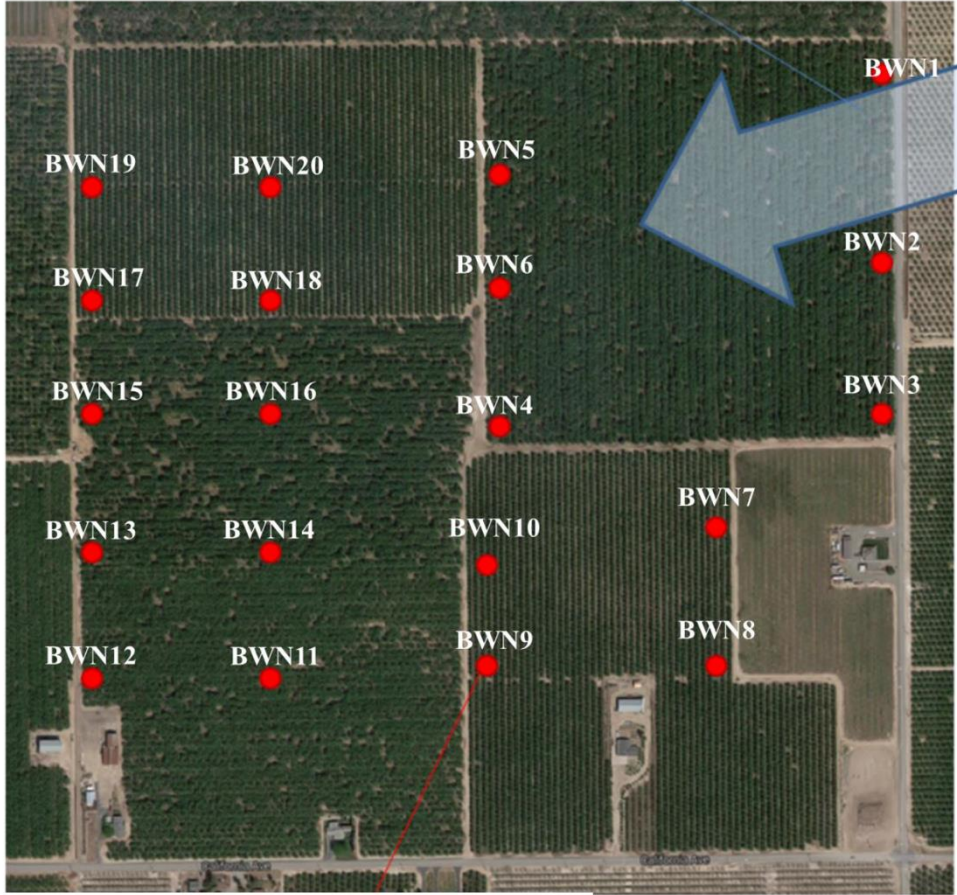
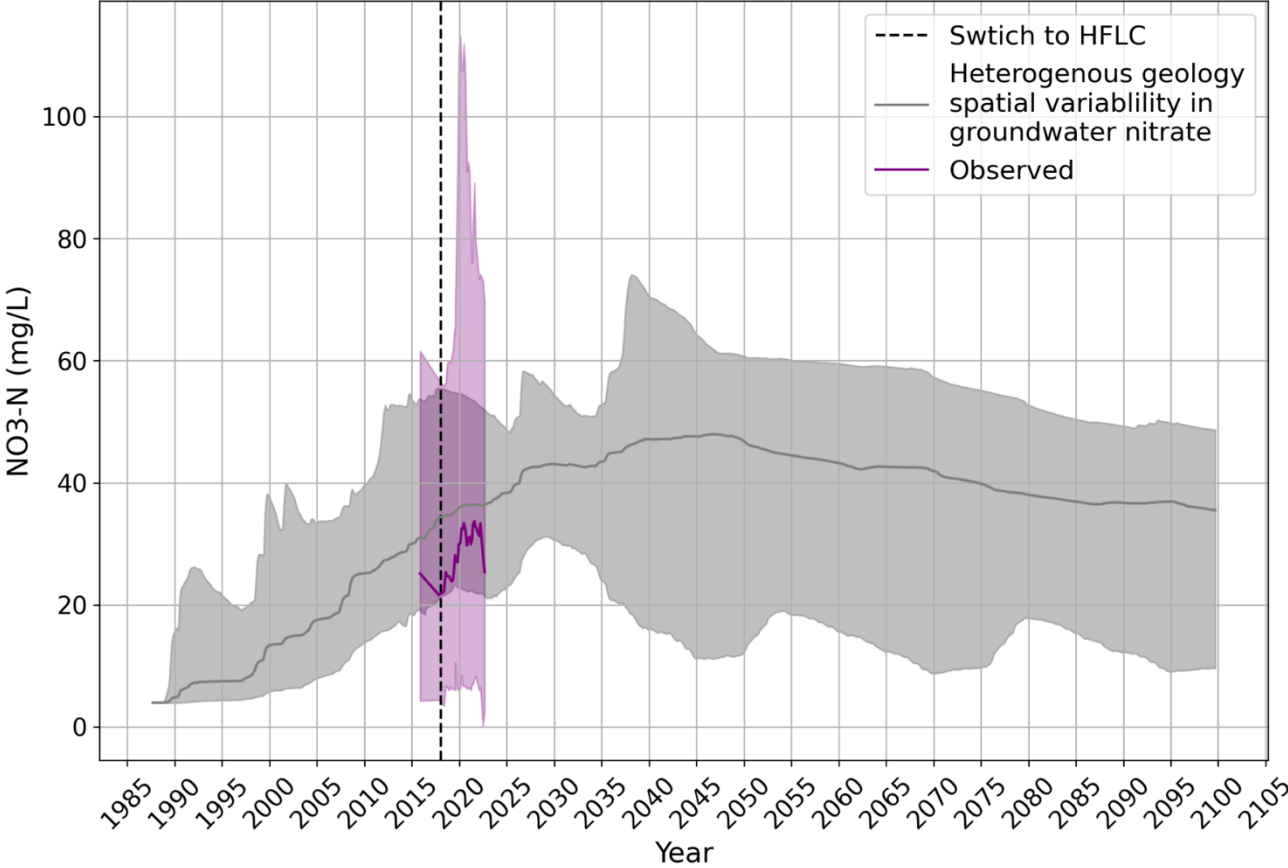


Effect of Ag-MAR on groundwater nitrate?

MODFLOW Modeling of Orchard Groundwater

Almond orchard - Modesto

MODFLOW Modeled and Observed Groundwater NO₃-N Concentrations Across Orchard

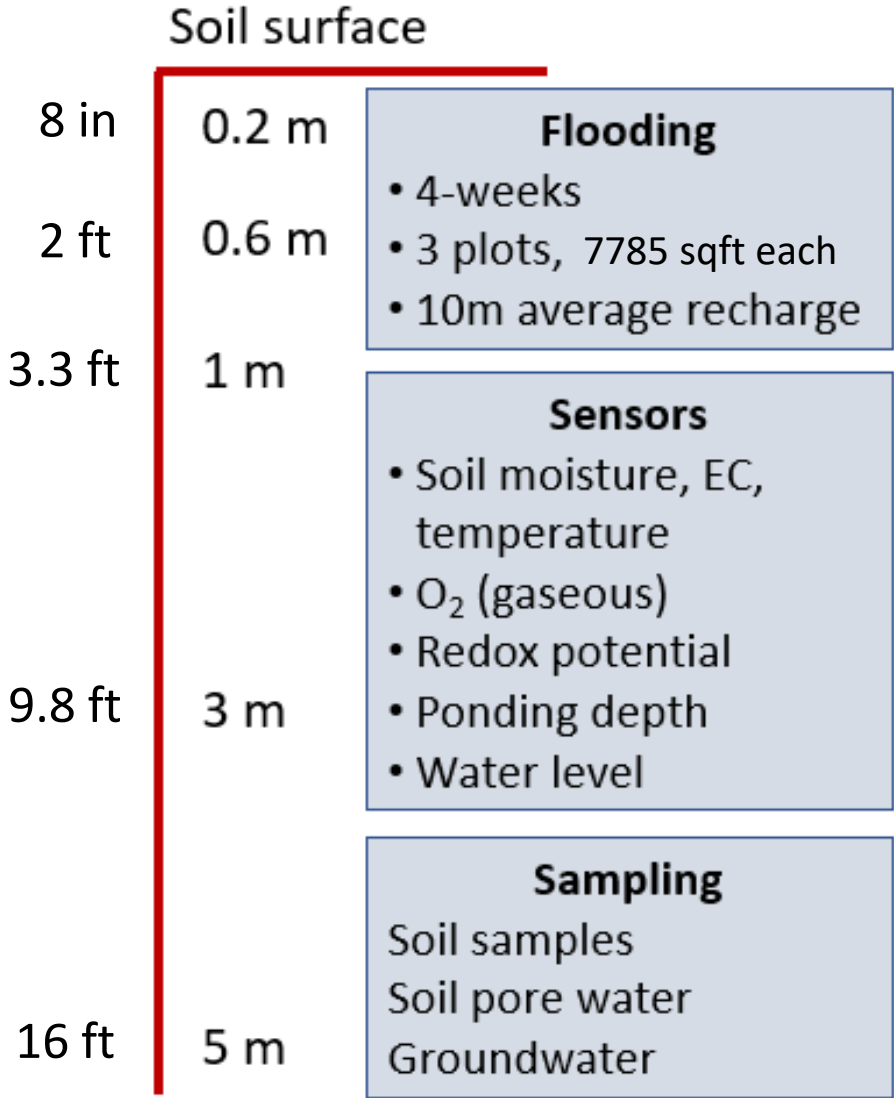


Soil coring site ●

- Even with High Frequency Low Concentration fertilization, model predicts ~30 years to see NO₃⁻-N reduction in Groundwater!!

Nitrate leaching risk

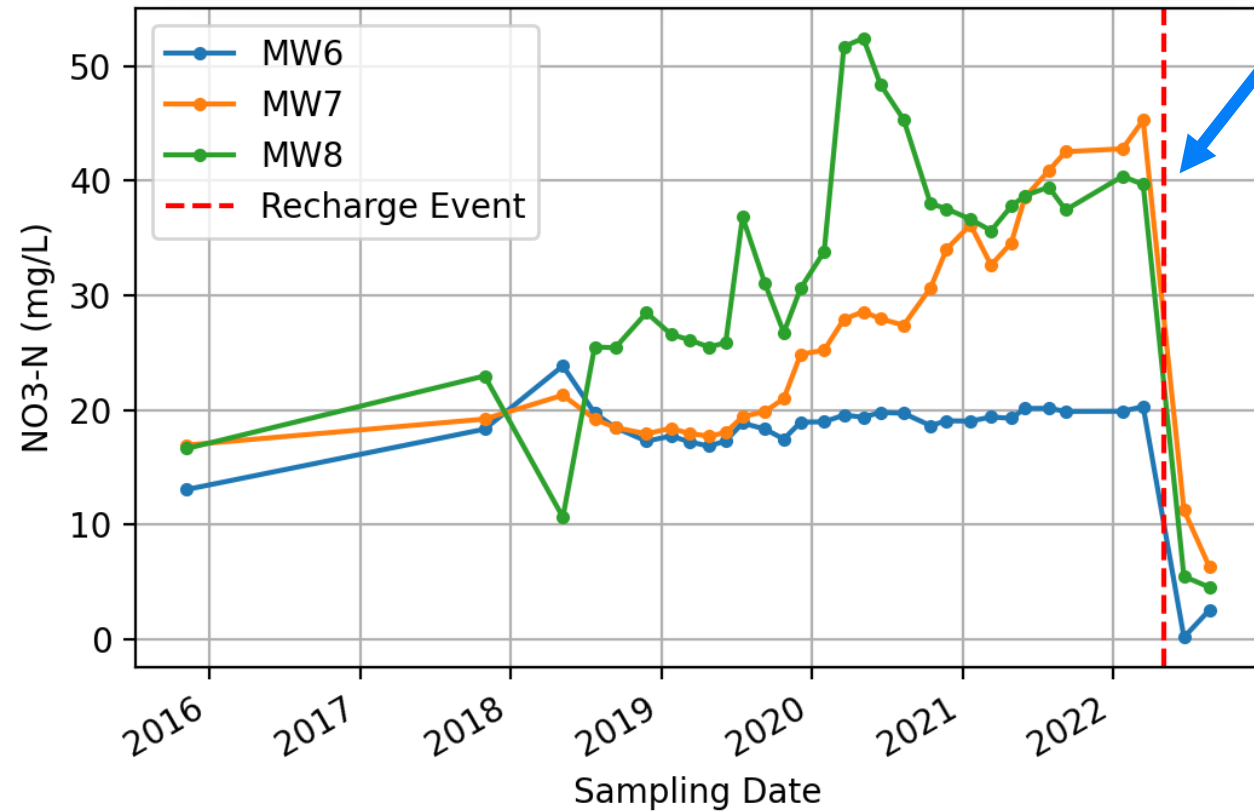
Almond orchard - Modesto



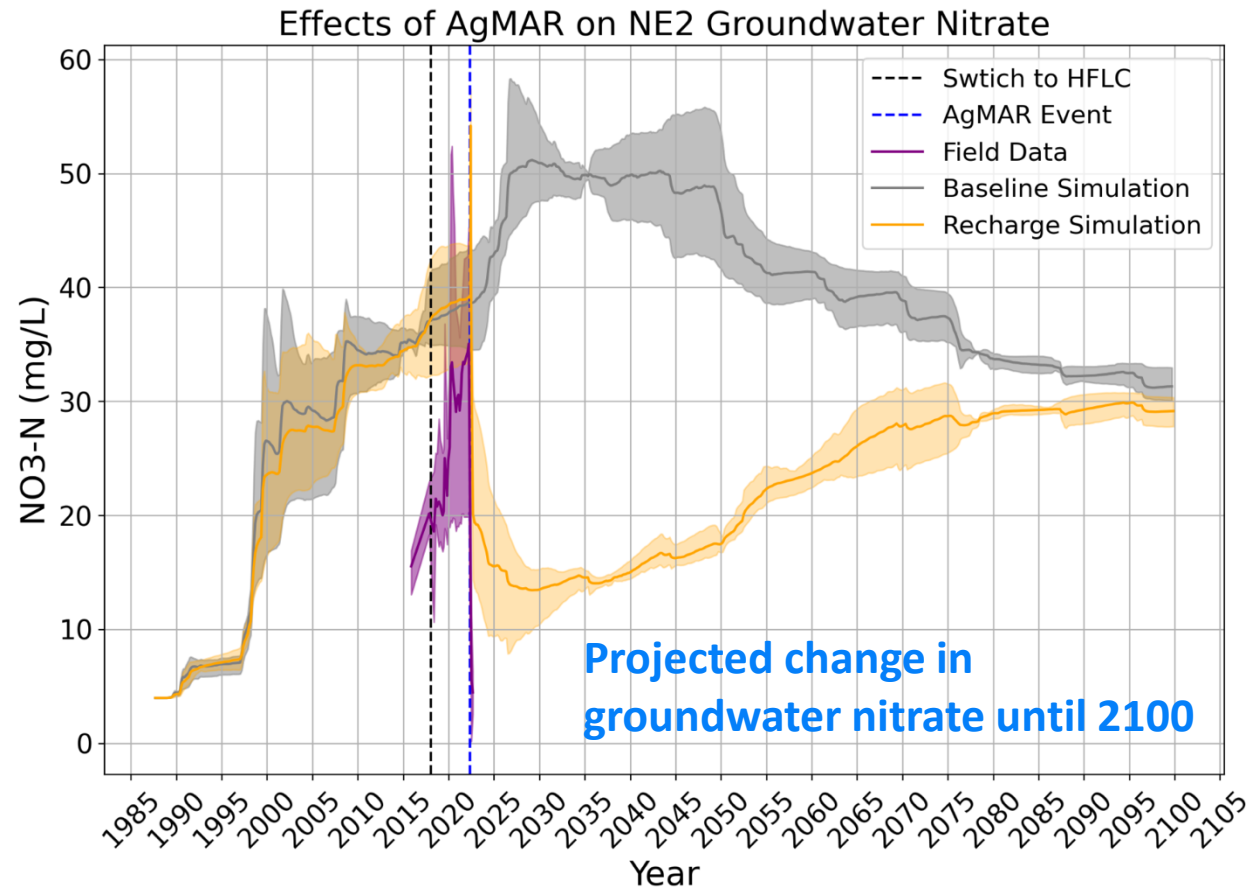
Groundwater table at 21 ft

Effect of Ag-MAR on groundwater nitrate

Ambient groundwater nitrate concentrations



Recharge effect on ambient groundwater nitrate concentration



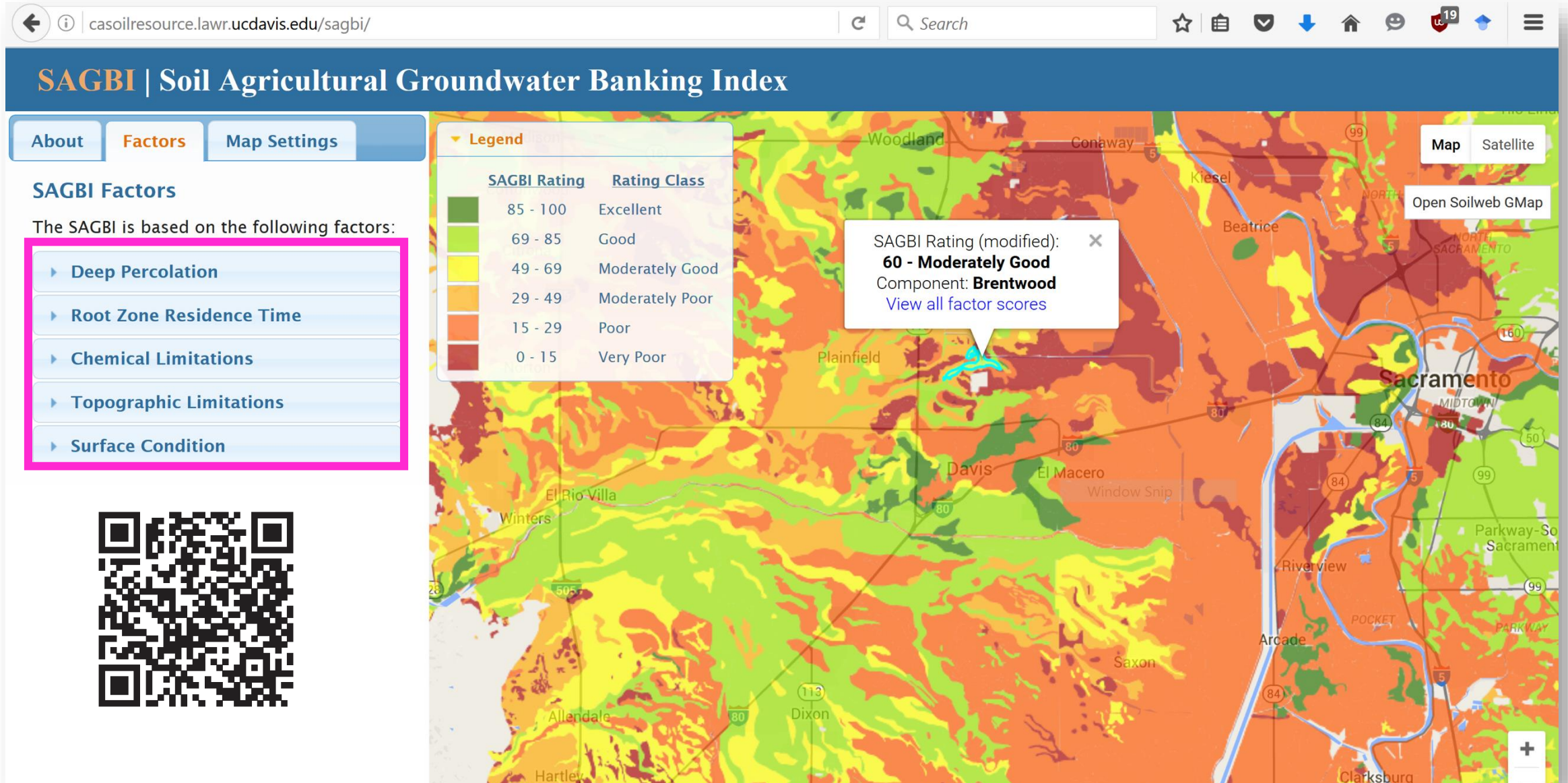
Projected change in groundwater nitrate until 2100

A sunset over a body of water, likely a lake or reservoir. The sky is filled with soft, orange and yellow light, with some clouds catching the low sun. The water in the foreground is dark with gentle ripples. In the background, a dense line of trees is silhouetted against the bright sky. Several structures, possibly monitoring stations or small buildings, are visible along the far shore. The overall mood is calm and serene.

DECISION SUPPORT TOOLS

How to site the best Ag-MAR locations?

Decision support



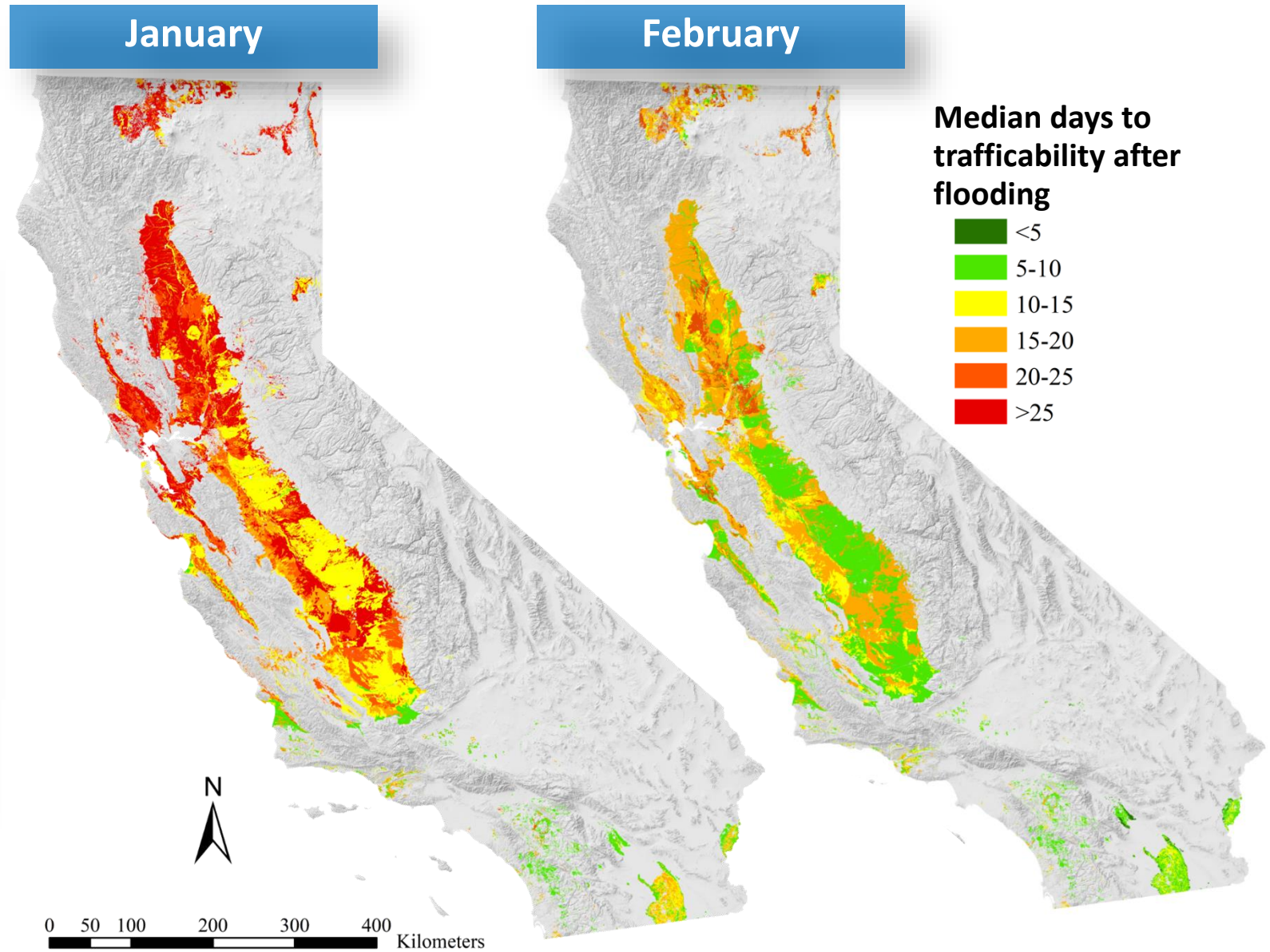
Soil-crop relationships

Crop	SAGBI rating	Soil texture	Infiltration rate (in/hr)	Water applied (ft)	Deep percolation (%)	Yield - compared to control (%)
Almond	Excellent	Dune land	13	2.1	99	125
Alfalfa	Good	Stoner gravelly coarse loam	3.9	28	99	90
Almond	Moderately good	Dinuba fine sandy loam	2.7	2	87	99
Tomato	Moderately poor	Traver fine sandy loam	0.24	1.95	85	125
Almond	Moderately poor	Tehama silt loam*	0.25	0.4	77	-
Grape	Poor	Hanford sandy loam*	0.32	6.7	98	88
Grape	Poor	Hanford fine sandy loam*	0.16	5.8	95	60

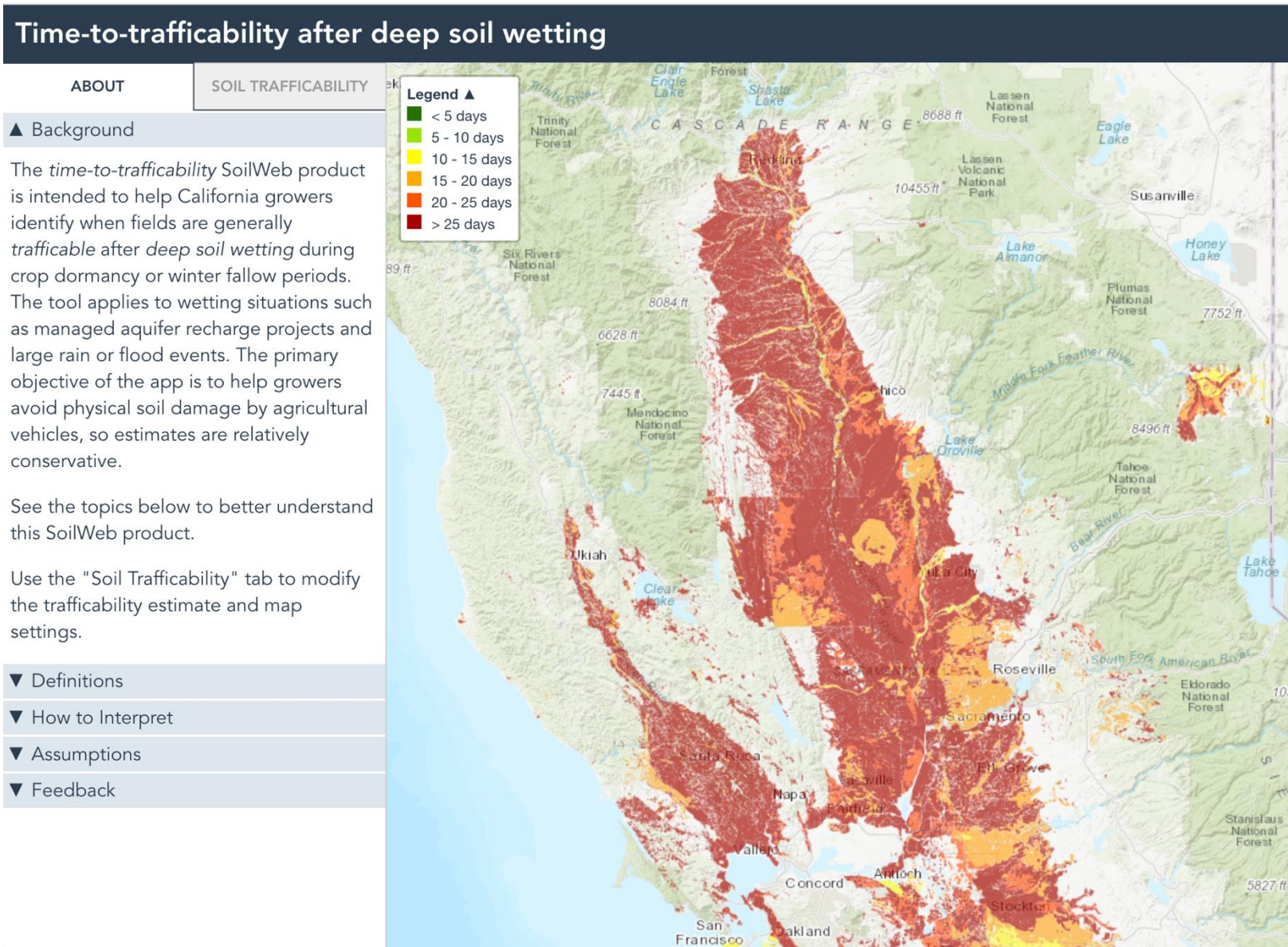
* Soil with hardpan

Soil trafficability after deep wetting

Trafficability and risk of soil compaction



Soil trafficability after deep wetting



<https://soilmap2-1.lawr.ucdavis.edu/soil-trafficability/>

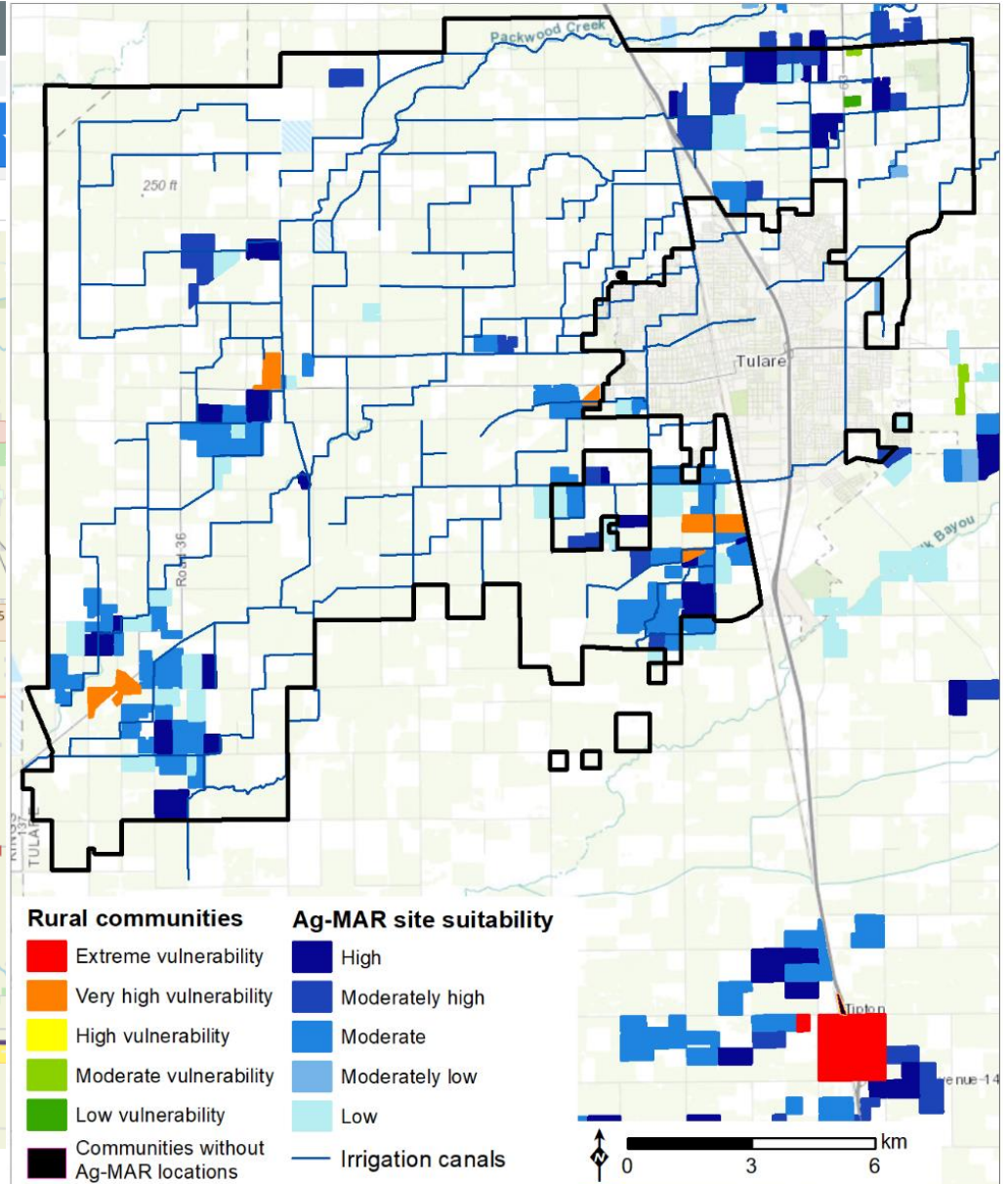
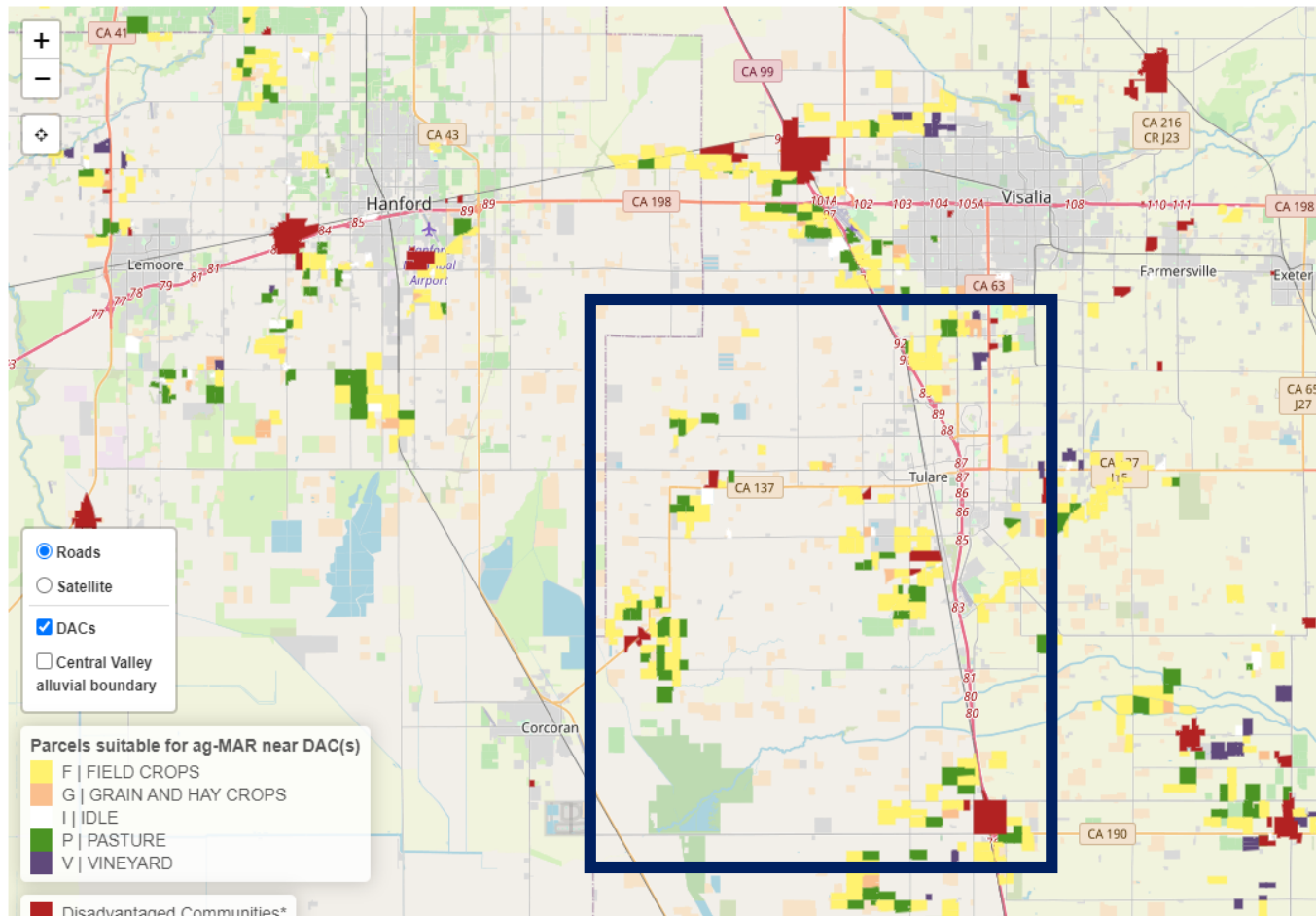


Targeted recharge near vulnerable communities

<https://agra.ucdavis.edu>

Agricultural Groundwater Recharge Assessment (AGRA) Final Results Suitable Ag-MAR Locations DAC Vulnerability to Groundwater Shortages

Suitable parcels for ag-MAR that can benefit community water supplies



Why should I consider Ag-MAR

- Increased groundwater storage for next drought
- Fill up soil profile prior to growing season
- Frequency of wet years is decreasing (every 5-7 years)
- Additional moisture stimulate mineralization (natural production of nitrate in soils)
- Recharge with low nitrogen source water does dilute elevated groundwater nitrate concentrations
- Management of soil salinity



Thank you!

Many **THANKS** to my students, postdocs and collaborators!

Don Cameron, Nick Blom, Cristina Prieto Garcia, Elad Levintal, Yonatan Ganot, Nick Murphy, Shulamit Shroder, Yara Pasner, Matt Fidelibus, Nick Clark, Astrid Volder, Roger Duncan



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