

Heidelberg CIG: Field Data, SWAT, & the Nutrient Tracking Tool (NTT)

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Collaborators/Partners

Producers

SWCDs: Crawford, Erie, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot

Sandusky River Watershed Coalition (SRWC)

**Texas Institute for Applied Environmental Research (TIAER),
Tarleton State University**

IPM Institute of North America

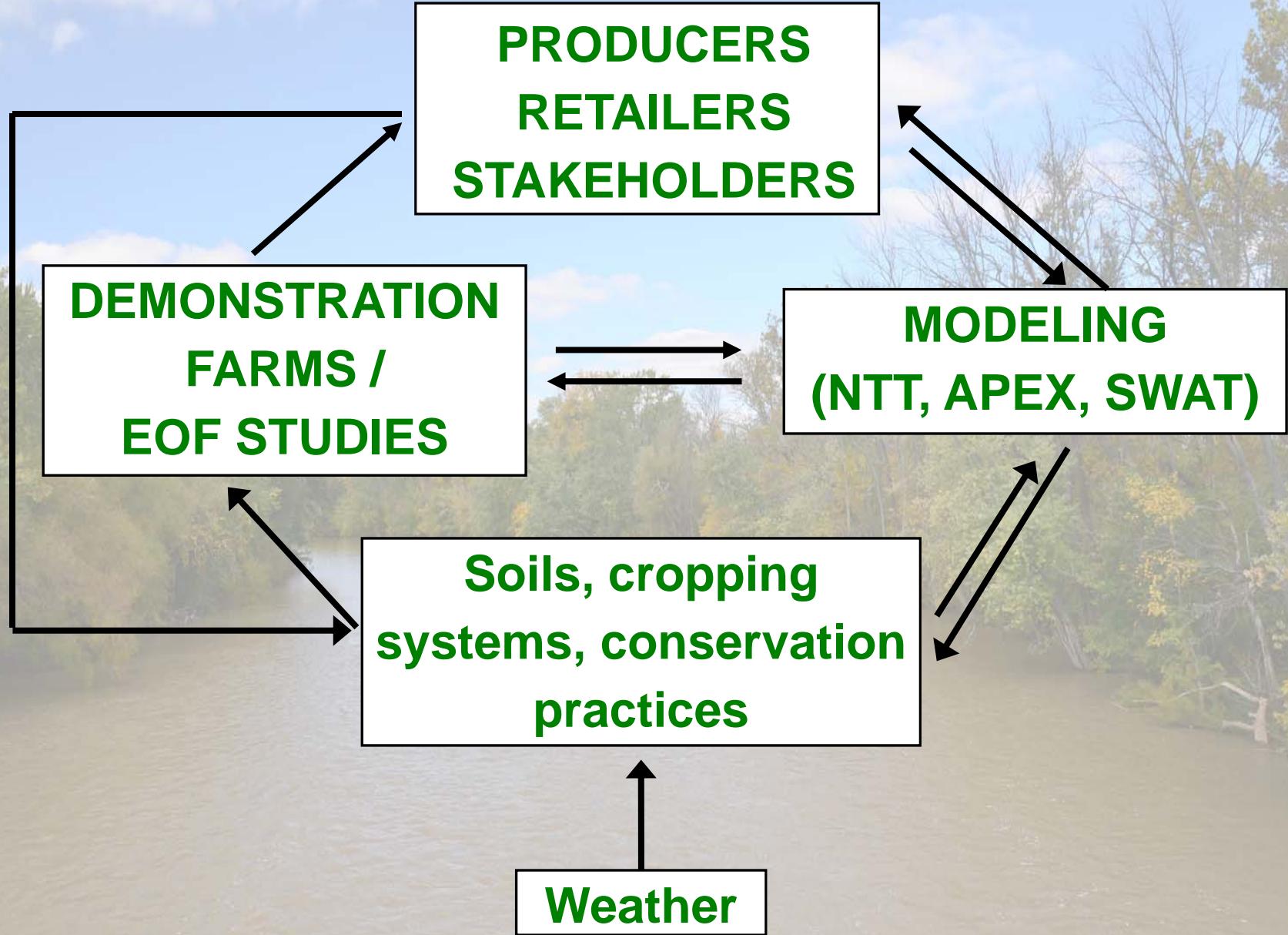
USDA-Agricultural Research Service



Acknowledgment
USDA-NRCS
Conservation Innovation Grant (CIG)
No. 69-3A75-13-216

CI_G project objectives

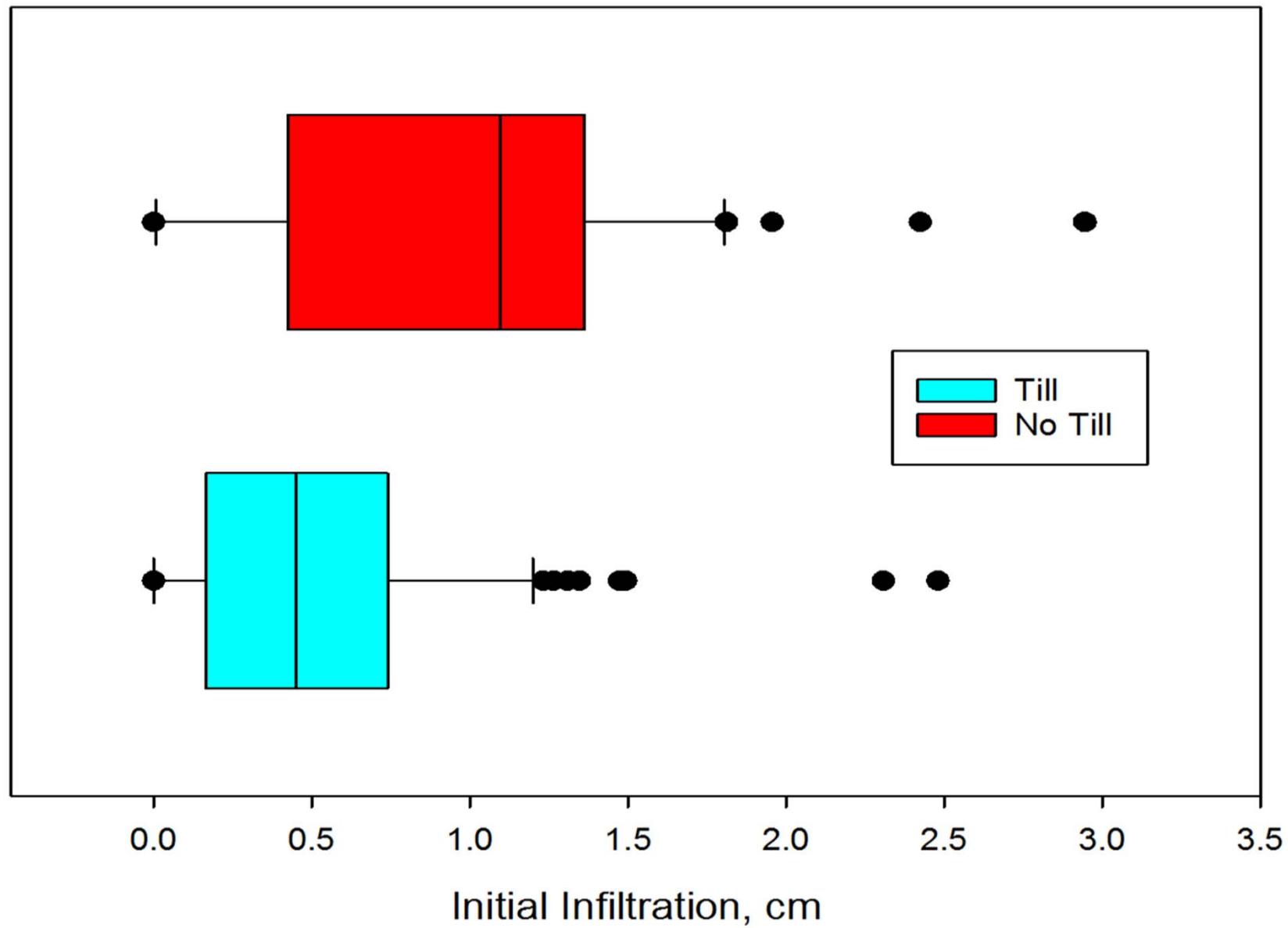
- 1) EOF studies/field samplings: environmental effects of BMPs.**
- 2) APEX and SWAT calibration and verification**
- 3) Nutrient Tracking Tool (NTT) calibration and verification.**
- 4) Extension and outreach**



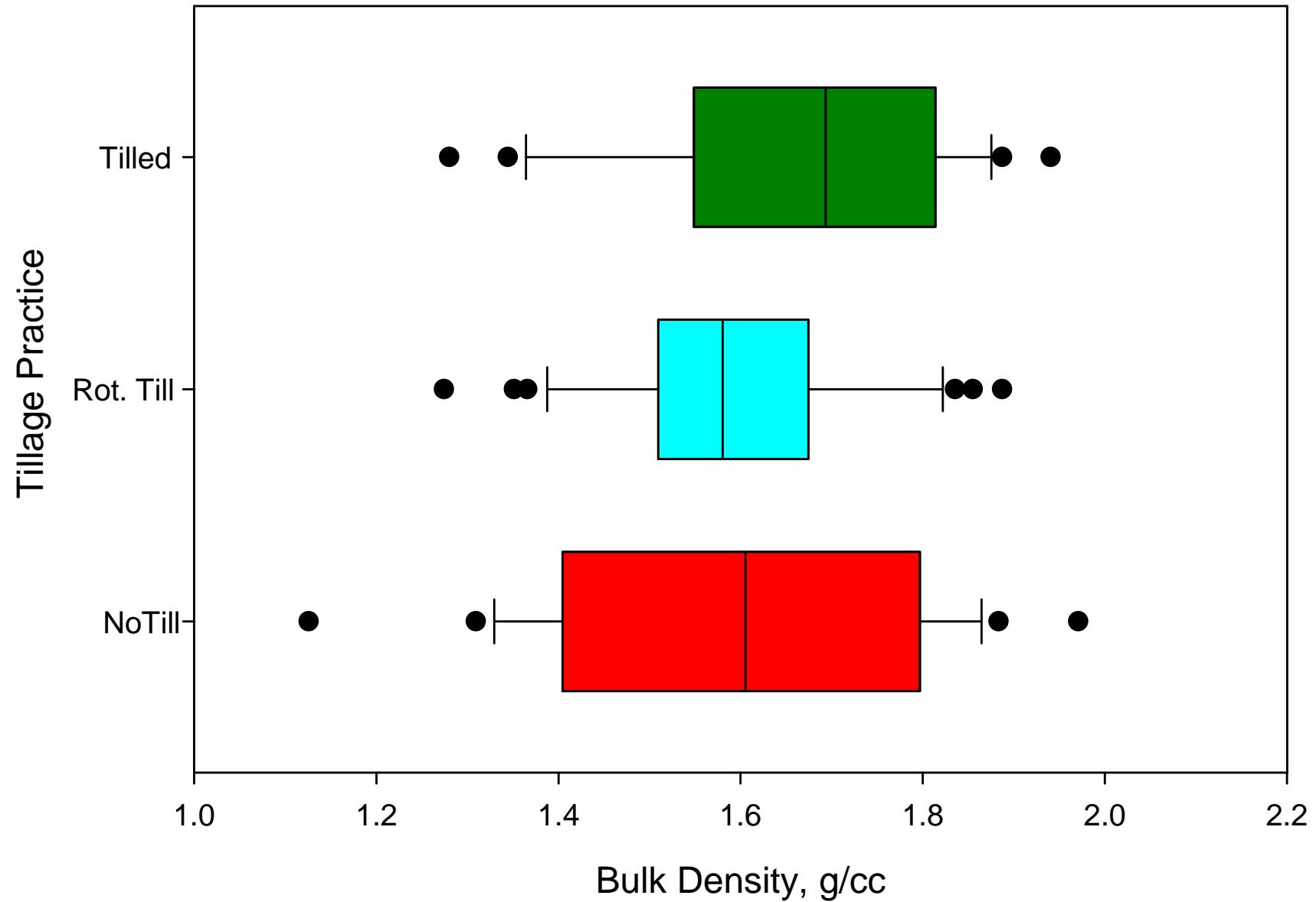
A scenic view of a river flowing through a forested area under a blue sky with white clouds. The river is calm, reflecting the surrounding green trees and the sky. The forest is dense with various types of trees, some with full green foliage and others with bare branches. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and natural.

Field Data Tillage, Soil, and Infiltration tests

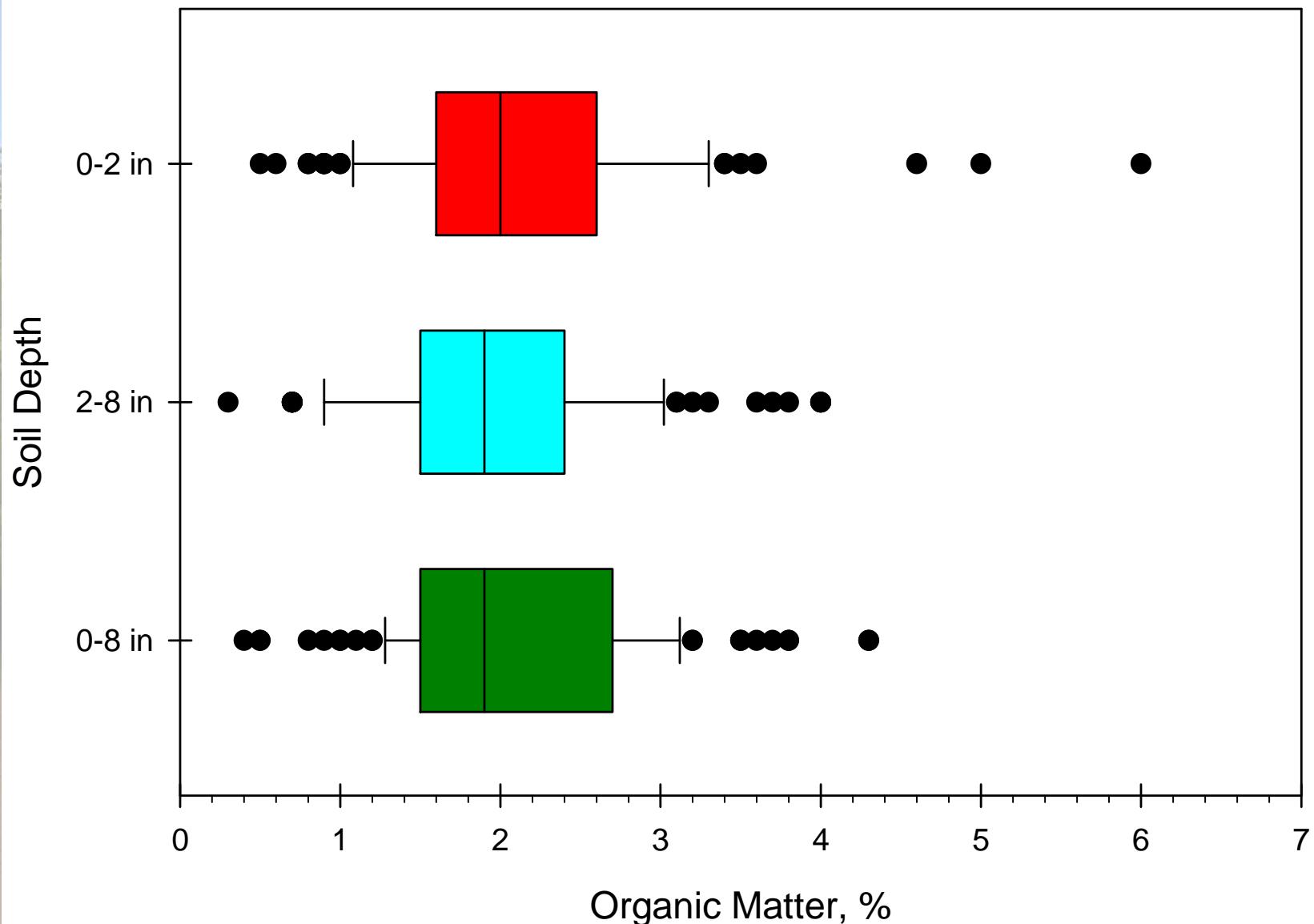
Tillage vs Initial Infiltration



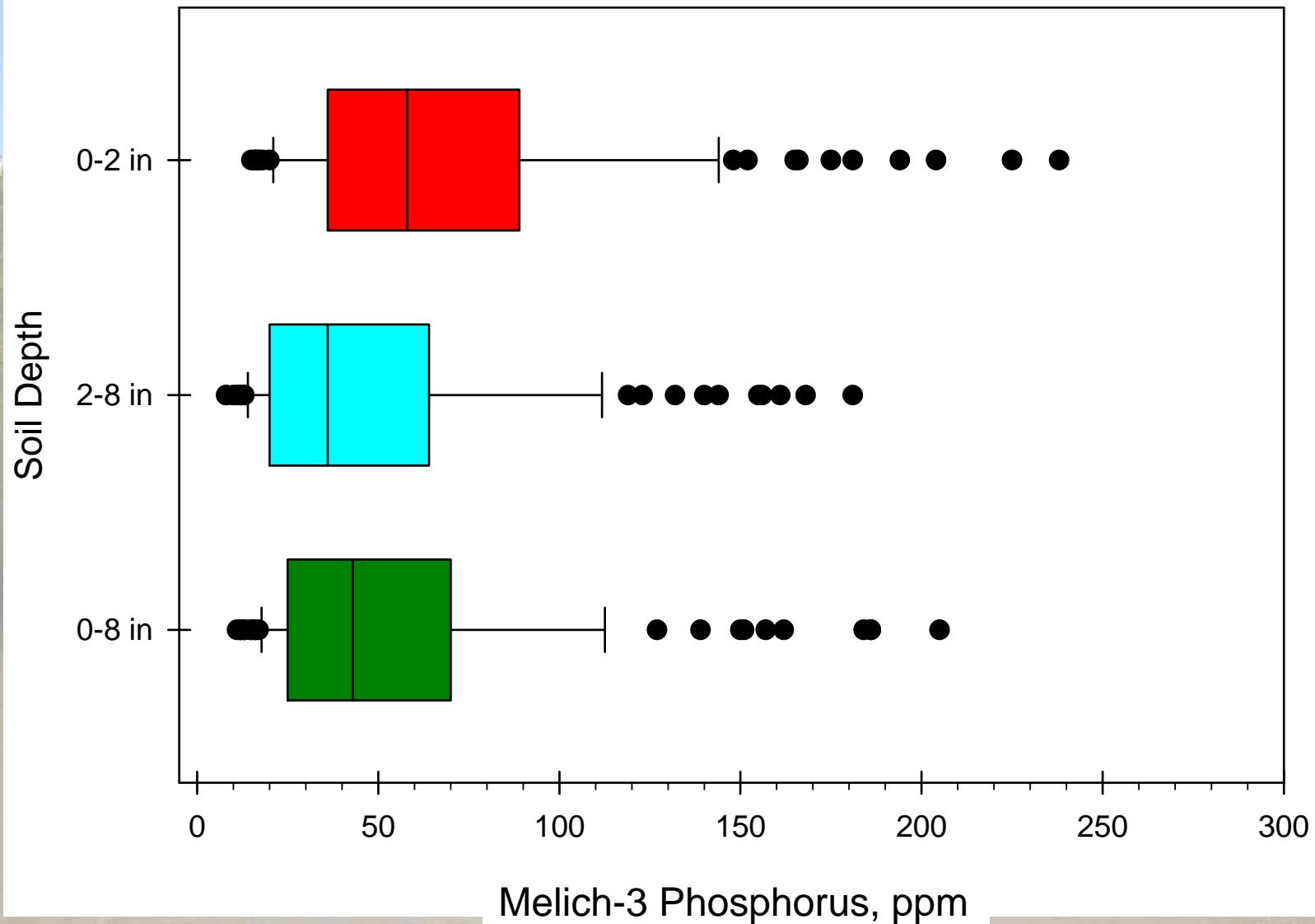
Tillage vs Bulk Density (6-8in)

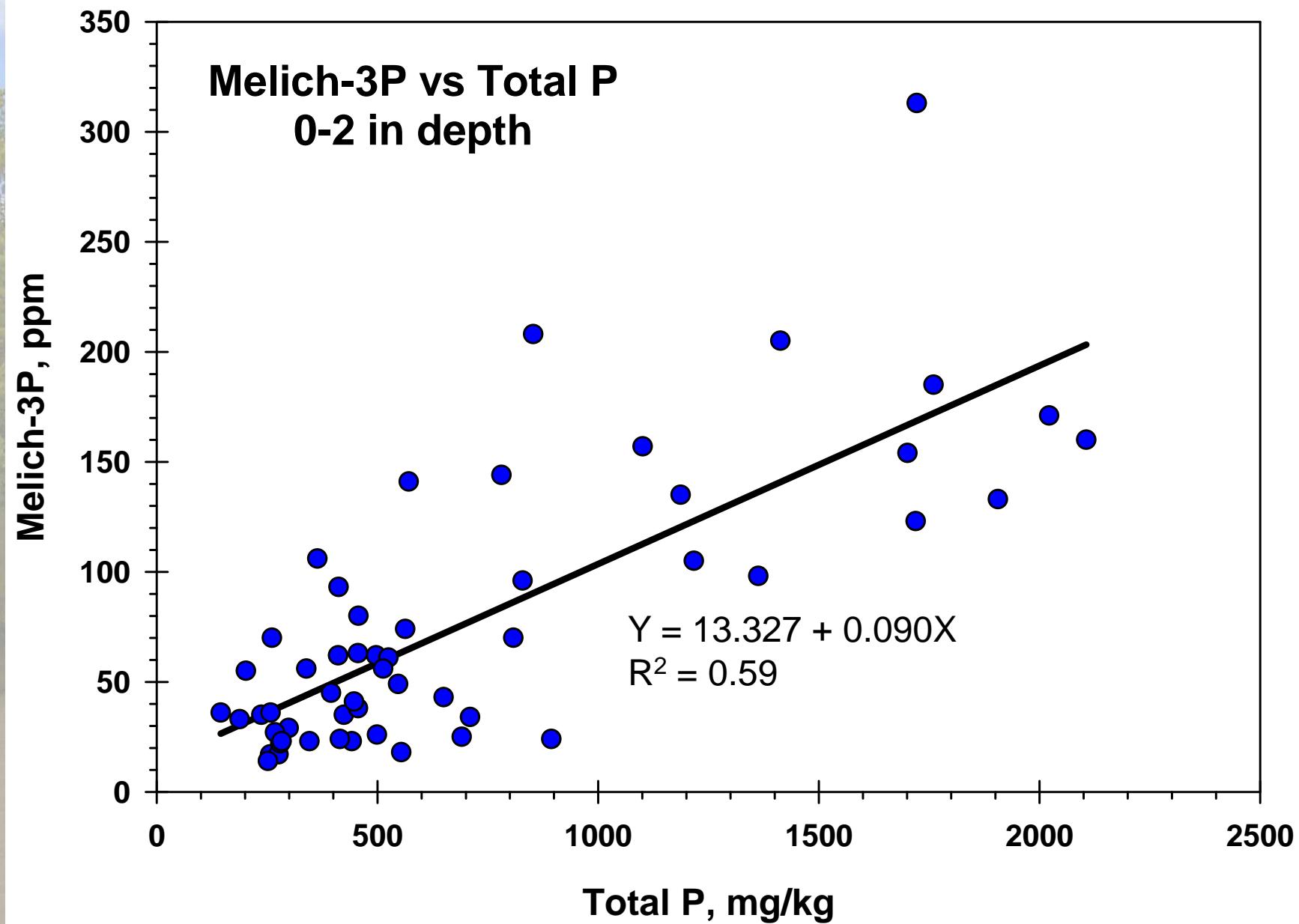


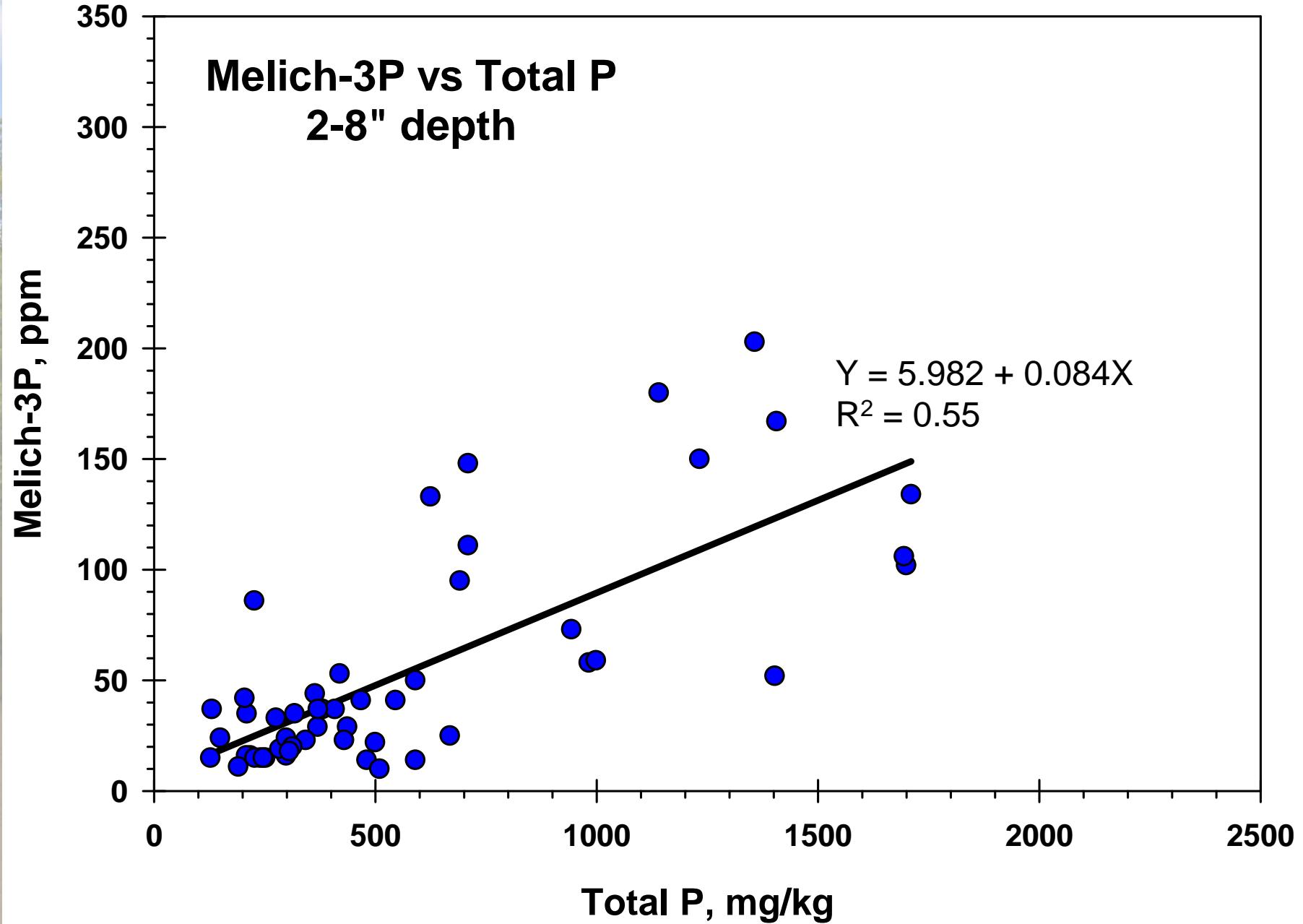
%OM vs. Soil Depth



Phosphorus vs. Soil Depth







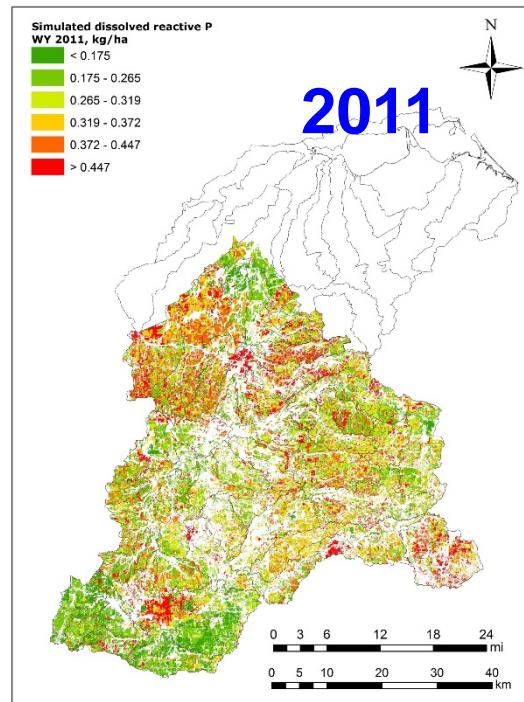
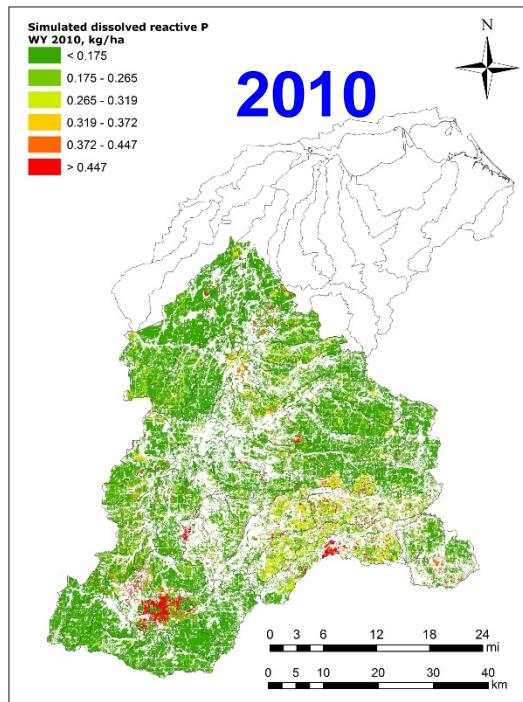
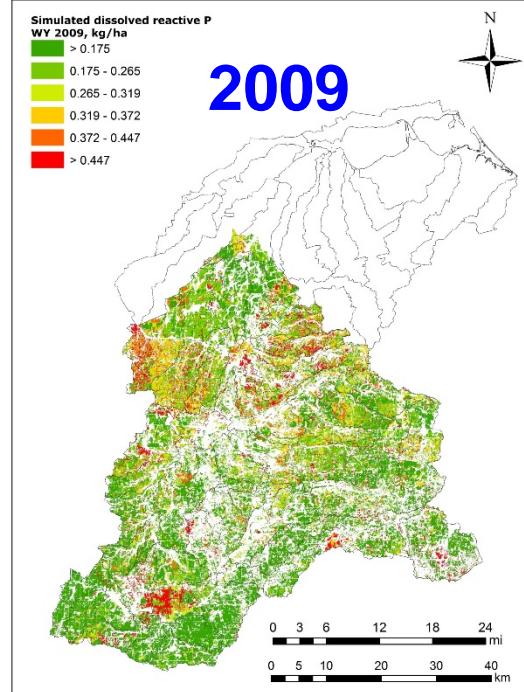
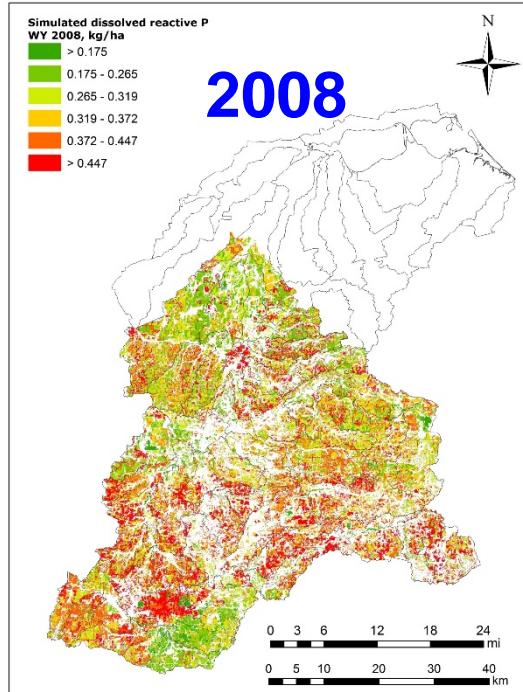
SUMMARY

- **Higher initial infiltration in no-till vs. tilled.**
- **Lower bulk density in no-till vs. tilled.**
- **Median OM is about 2% with some fields less than 1% and as high as 6%.**
- **Higher available soil phosphorus at the top 0-2 inches (~55ppm) than at the lower 2-8 cm (37 ppm): soil stratification.**
- **The soil available P (M3) is less than 10% of the total soil P.**

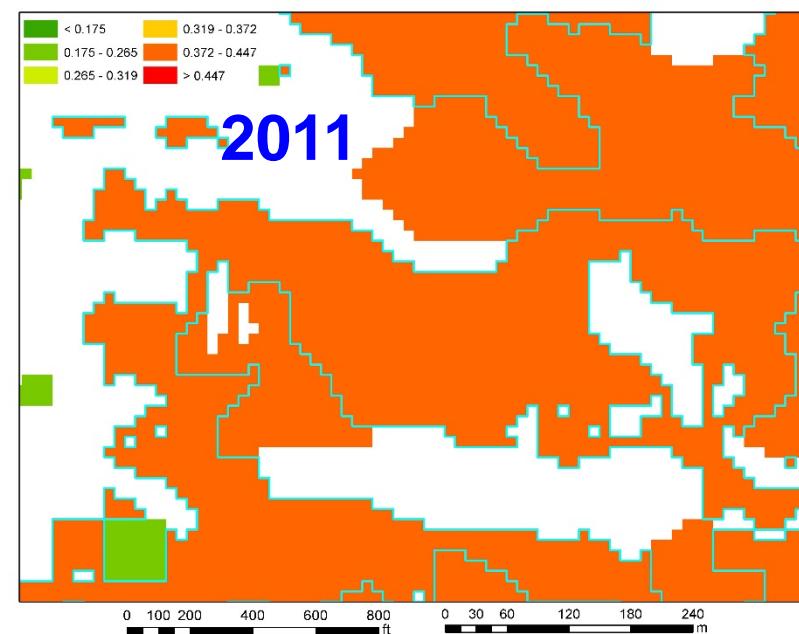
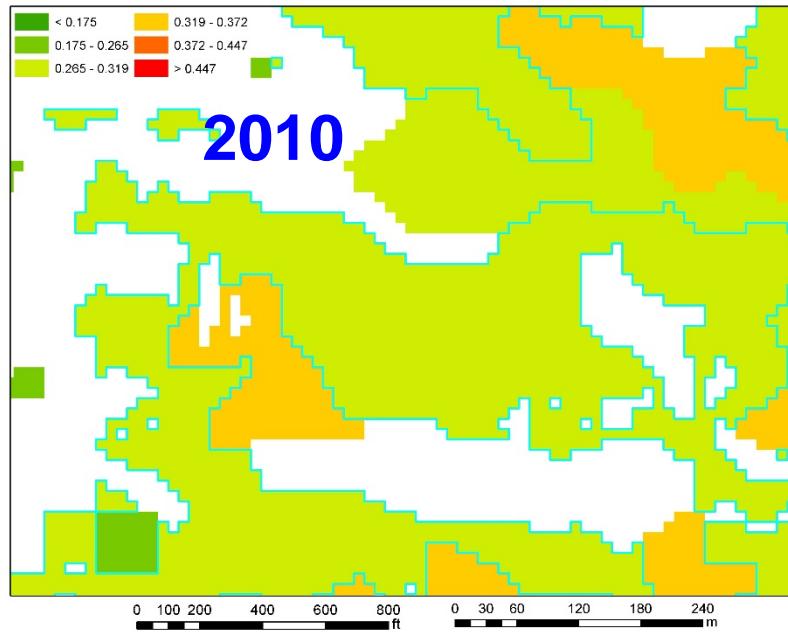
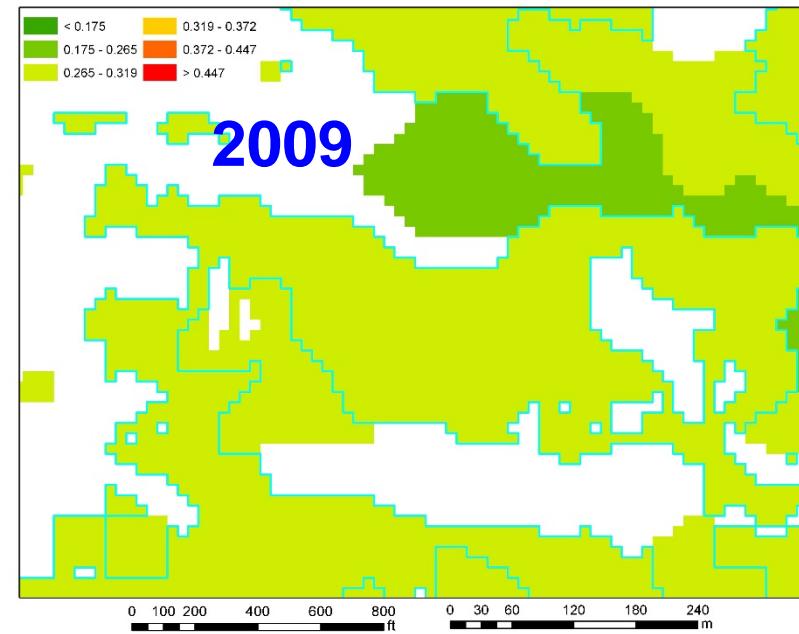
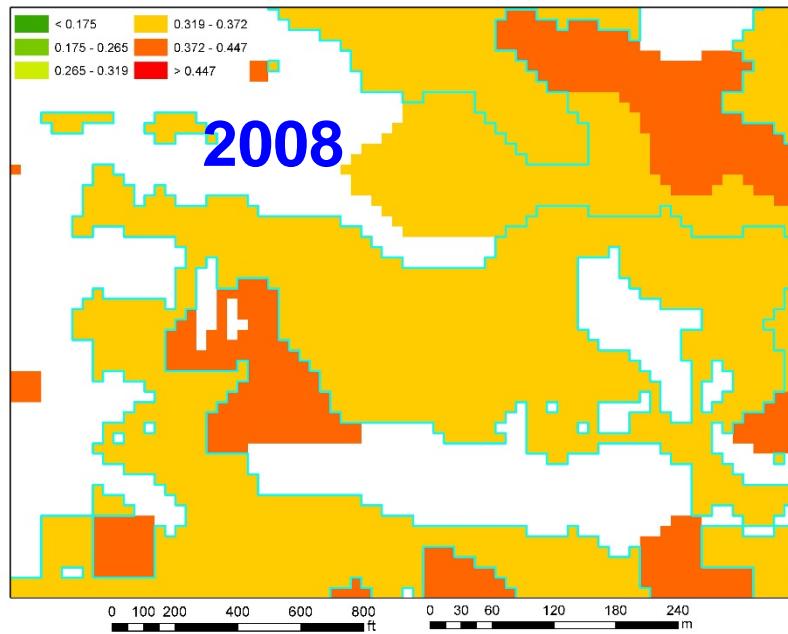


SWAT Modeling

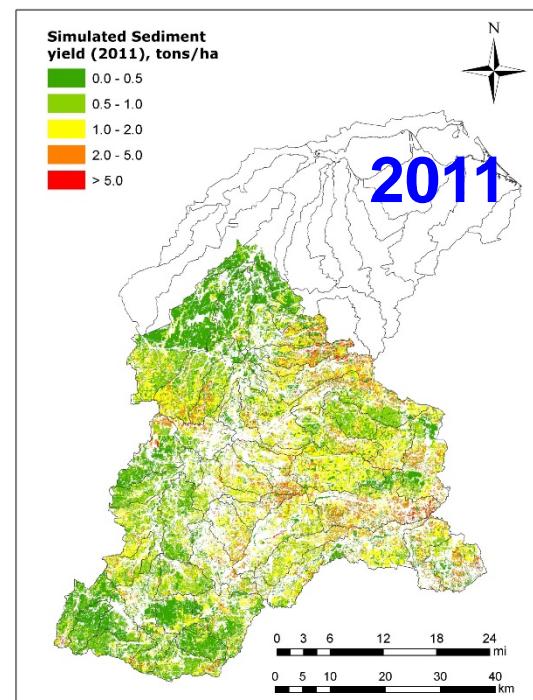
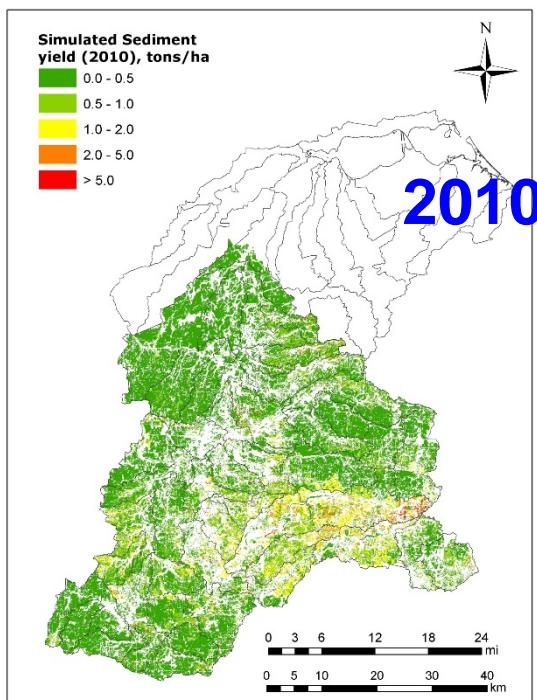
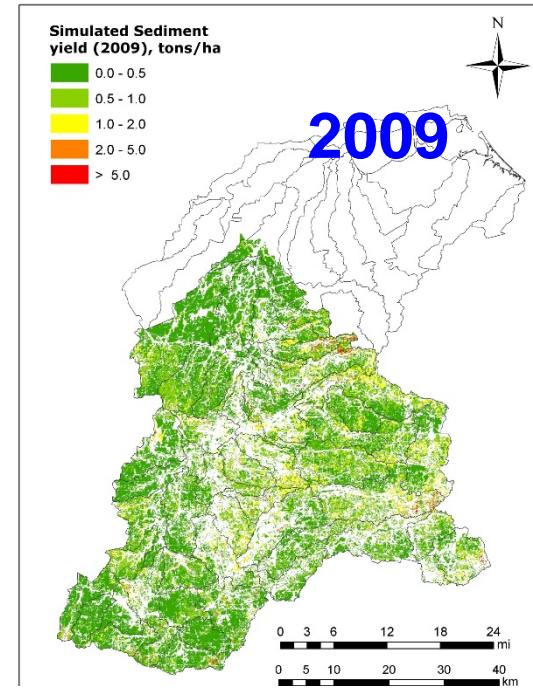
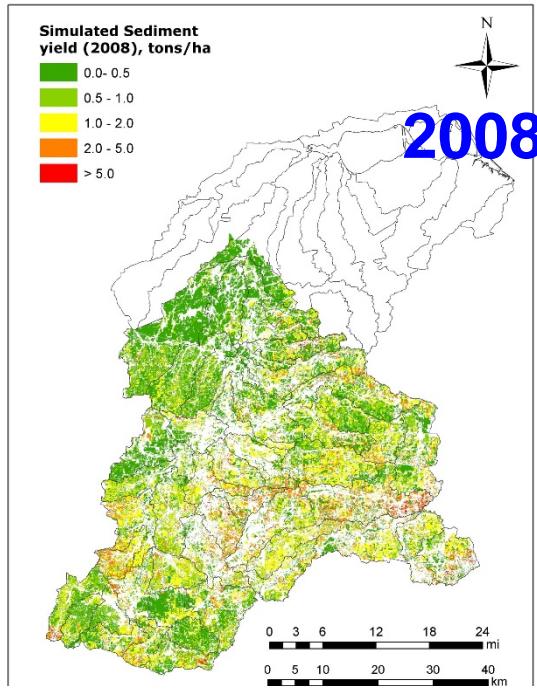
Simulated annual dissolved P exports



Simulated annual dissolved P exports, kg/ha



Simulated annual sediment yield



SUMMARY

Critical areas are changing with time and space.

Traditional concept of CSA may not be applicable to NW OH (tile drain connectivity)

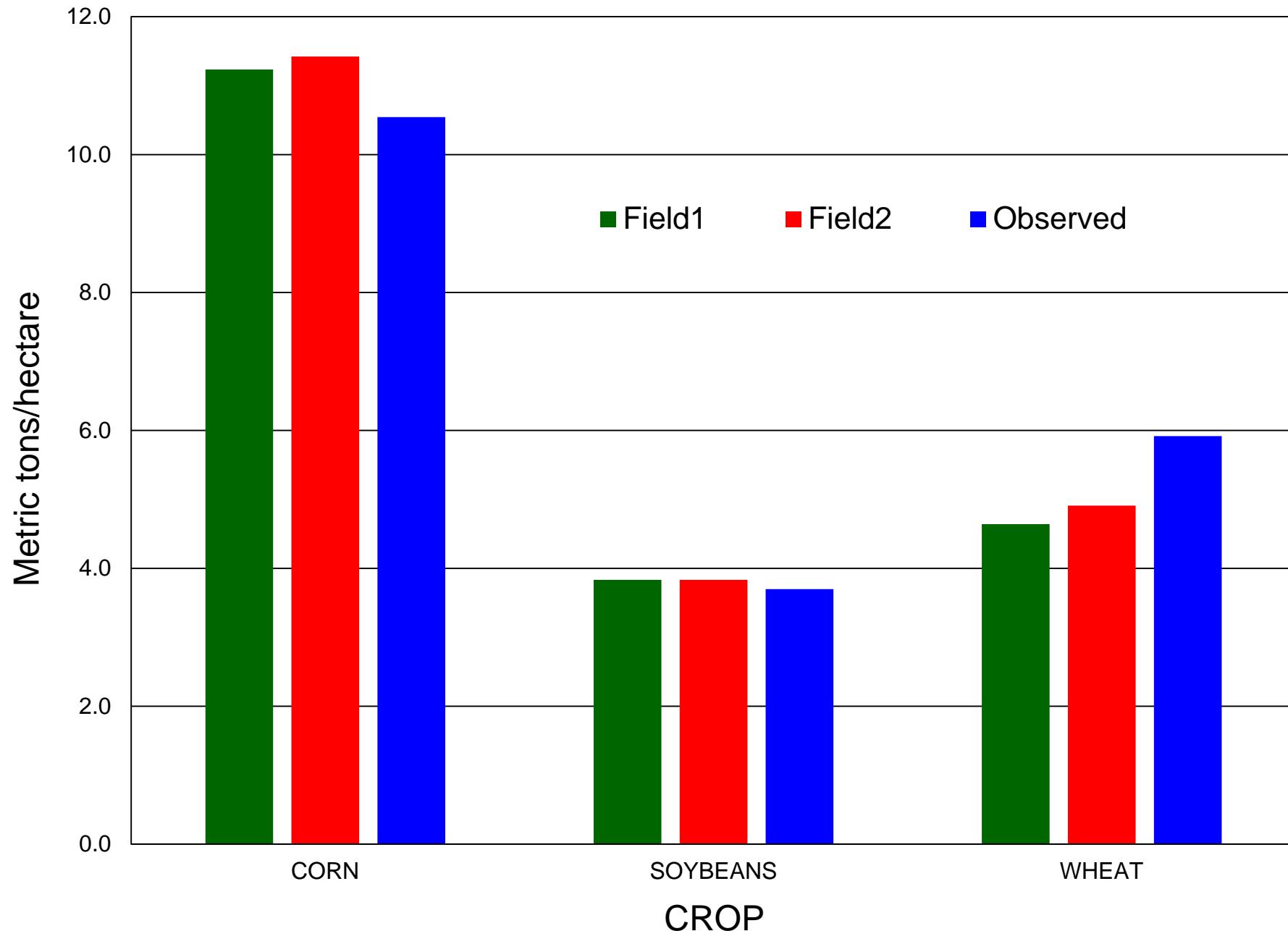
Targeting CSAs may not be enough to attain load reduction goals.

Watershed-wide implementation of “cultural” (e.g. 4R) BMPs rather than structural might be more appropriate in reducing loading exports.

A scenic view of a river flowing through a forested area under a blue sky with white clouds. The river is in the foreground, with dense green and yellow autumn foliage lining its banks. The sky above is a clear blue with scattered white clouds.

THE Nutrient Tracking Tool (NTT)

NTT CROP YIELD vs. OBSERVED



Total field exports, kg/ha

	Total P	Total N
FIELD1(30 yrs)	0.86	12.6
Observed(2015)	0.74	22.4
FIELD2 (30yrs)	0.92	15.8
Observed(2015)	1.09	15.4

Tile drain exports, kg/ha

	Dis P	Total N
Field1(30 yrs)	0.22	8.14
Observed(2015)	0.19	22.33
Field2 (30 yrs)	0.22	10.18
Observed(2015)	0.19	12.90

SUMMARY

- **NTT is a web-based APEX model**
- **“User-friendly” and accessible to anyone with internet connection**
- **Uses field data: soil test, BD, etc.**
- **Calculate nutrient and sediment exports, crop yield**
- **Powerful tool to compare different practices at field level**

A scenic view of a river flowing through a forest under a blue sky with white clouds. The river is in the foreground, with dense green and yellow autumn foliage lining both banks. The sky above is a clear blue with scattered white clouds.

EXTENSION

NEXT STEPS/ONGOING

- Continue to verify the NTT with EOF data.
- Compare OM vs. Bulk Density vs. Infiltration
- Pilot study in Erie and Huron County: pay for performance program using NTT

Take Home

- 40% P reduction?
- Widespread BMP adoption is necessary
- Each field is unique from each other!
- Actual implementation: “the devil is in the details”
- Field by field basis of implementation.
- APEX/NTT is a potential tool to guide implementation.



THANKS!!!

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