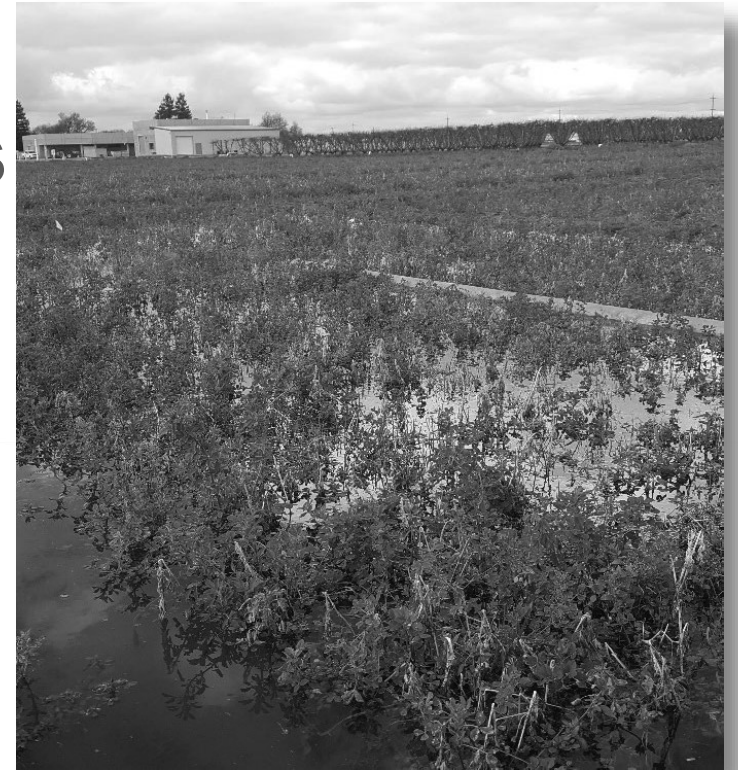


Water conservation benefits and environmental concerns of managed agricultural aquifer recharge

Helen Dahlke, Nick Murphy, Elad Levintal,
Yonatan Ganot, Nicholas Clark

Department of Land, Air and Water Resources

Email: hdahlke@ucdavis.edu

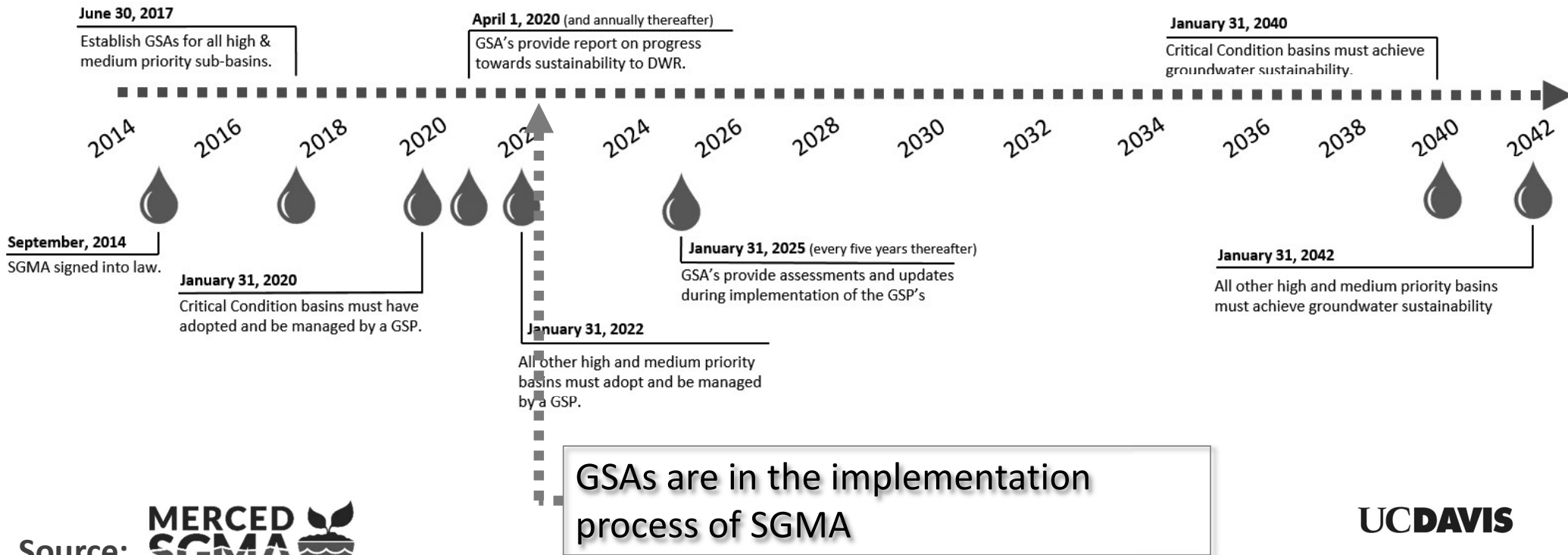


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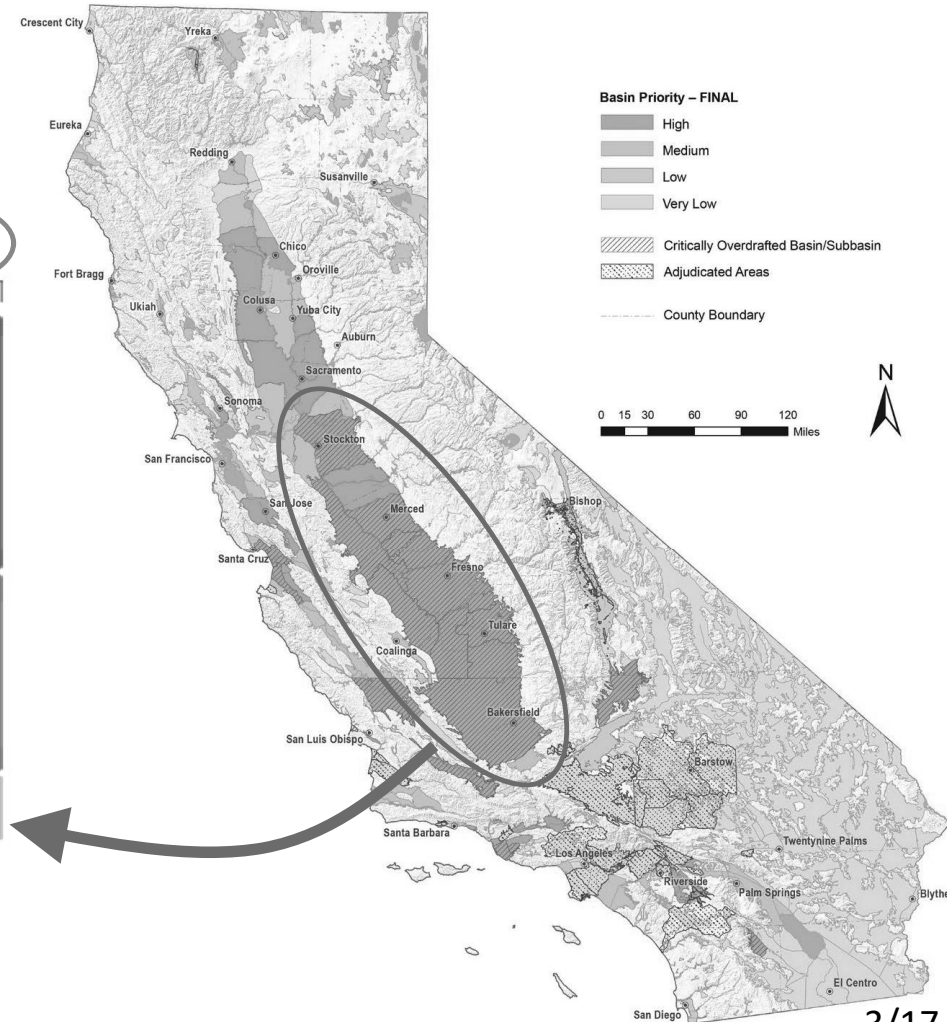
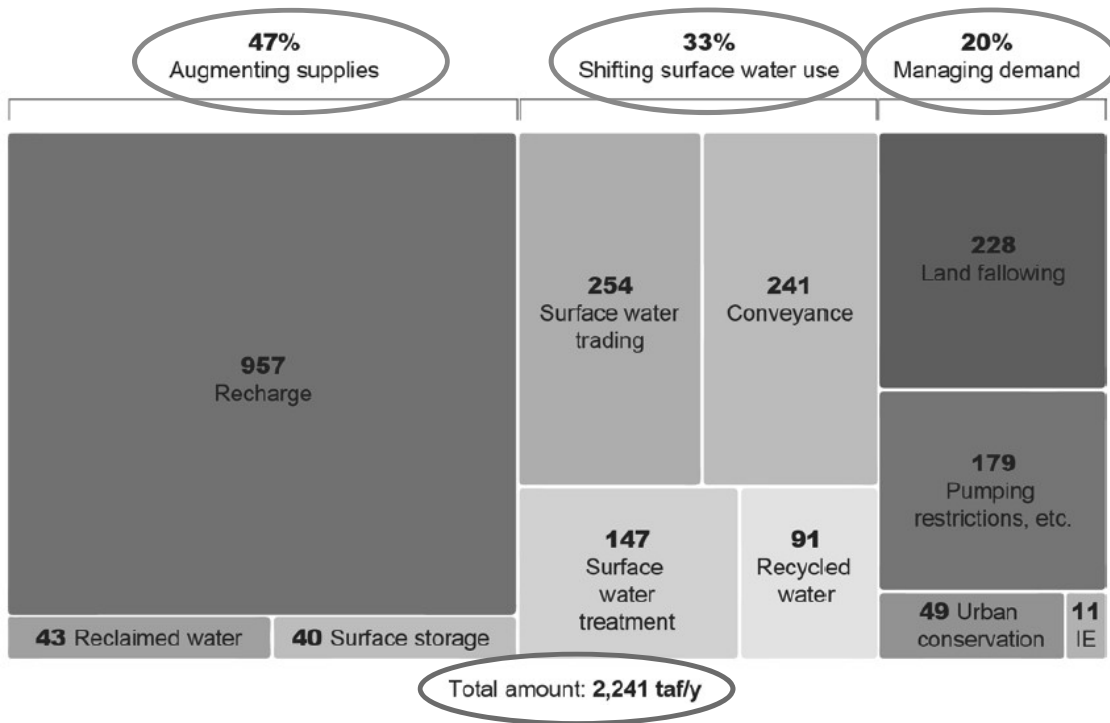
Golden State Dairy Management Conference, March 23, 2022

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act - Update

SGMA Implementation Timeline

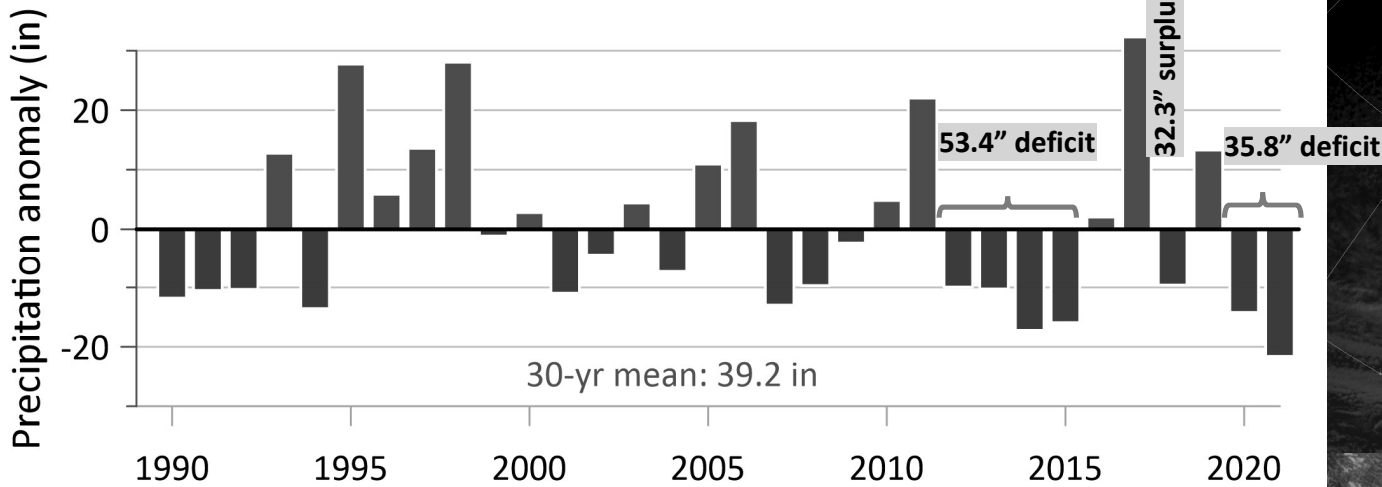


Addressing groundwater overdraft in California

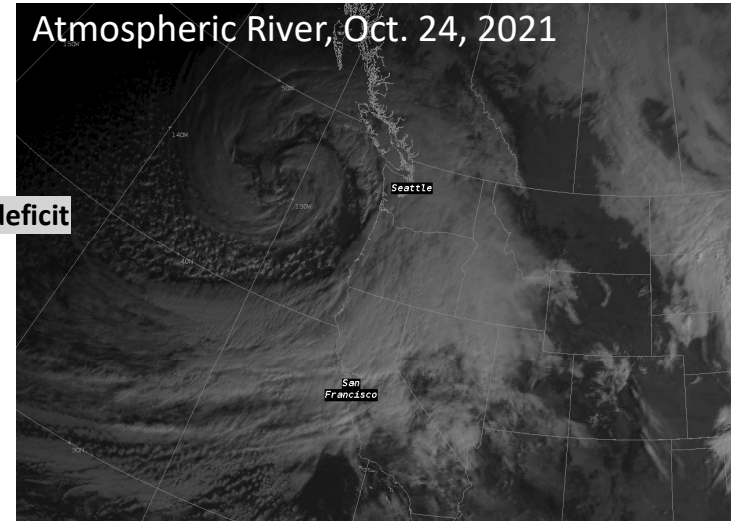


Addressing groundwater overdraft in California

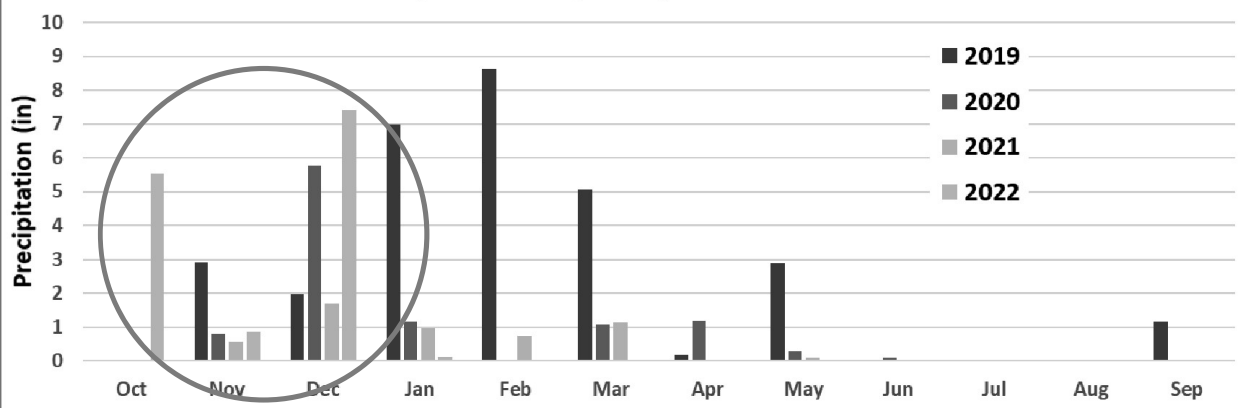
Anomaly of Sierra Nevada Precipitation (1990-2021)



Atmospheric River, Oct. 24, 2021



Davis, CA Monthly Precipitation 2019-2022



Capture as much water as we can...

Recharge Basins

limited capacity, best with steady water supply

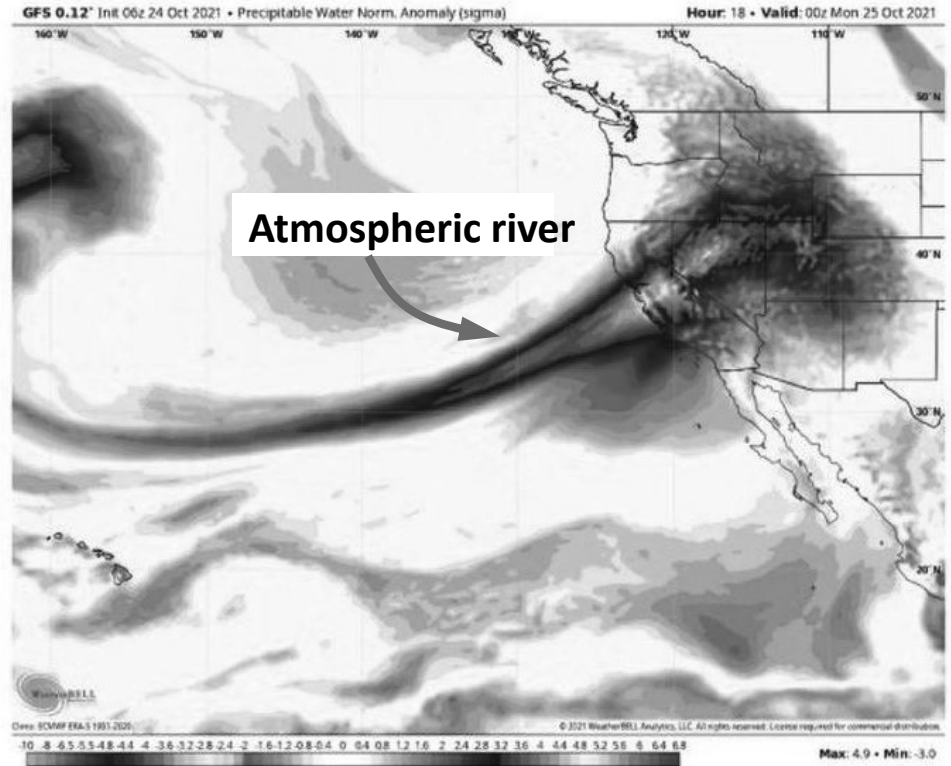


On-farm recharge

unlimited spreading area, best for biggest storms



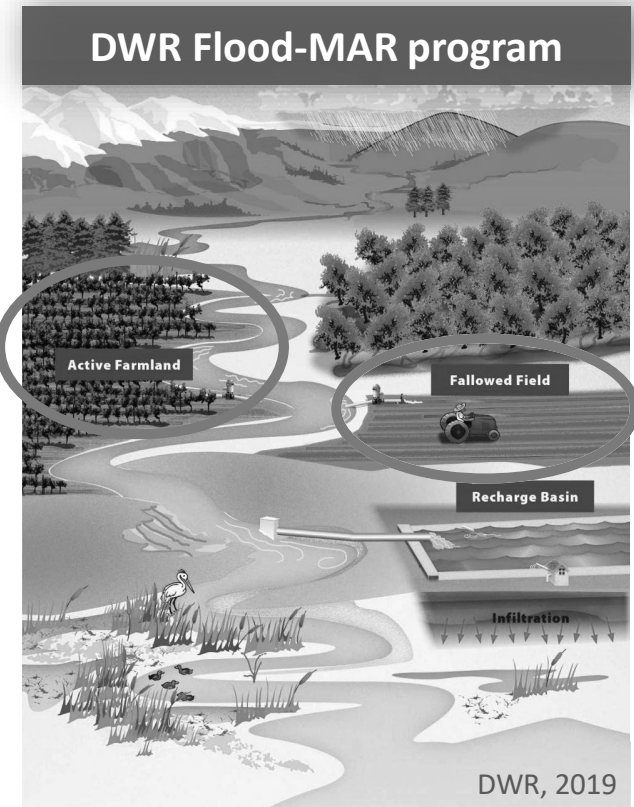
October 24, 2021 – AR 5



UCDAVIS

Groundwater recharge using agricultural land

DWR Flood-MAR program



Cost & incentives



Laws and permits



Ecosystem services



Hydrogeology



Crop suitability ?



Soil & Location



Water quality ?



Water availability



control

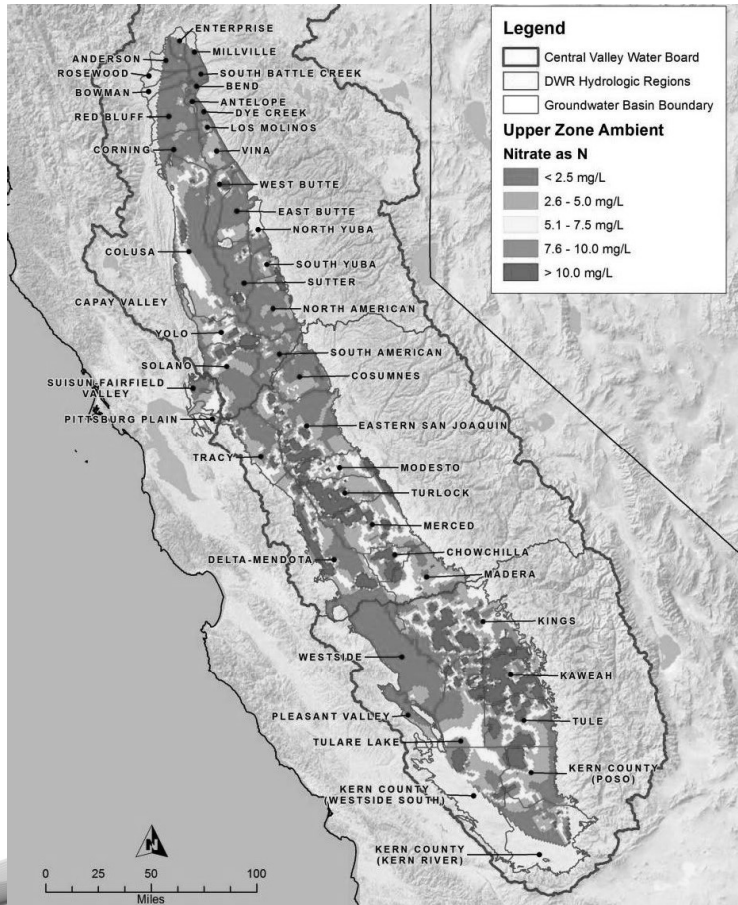
vs.

flooded



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

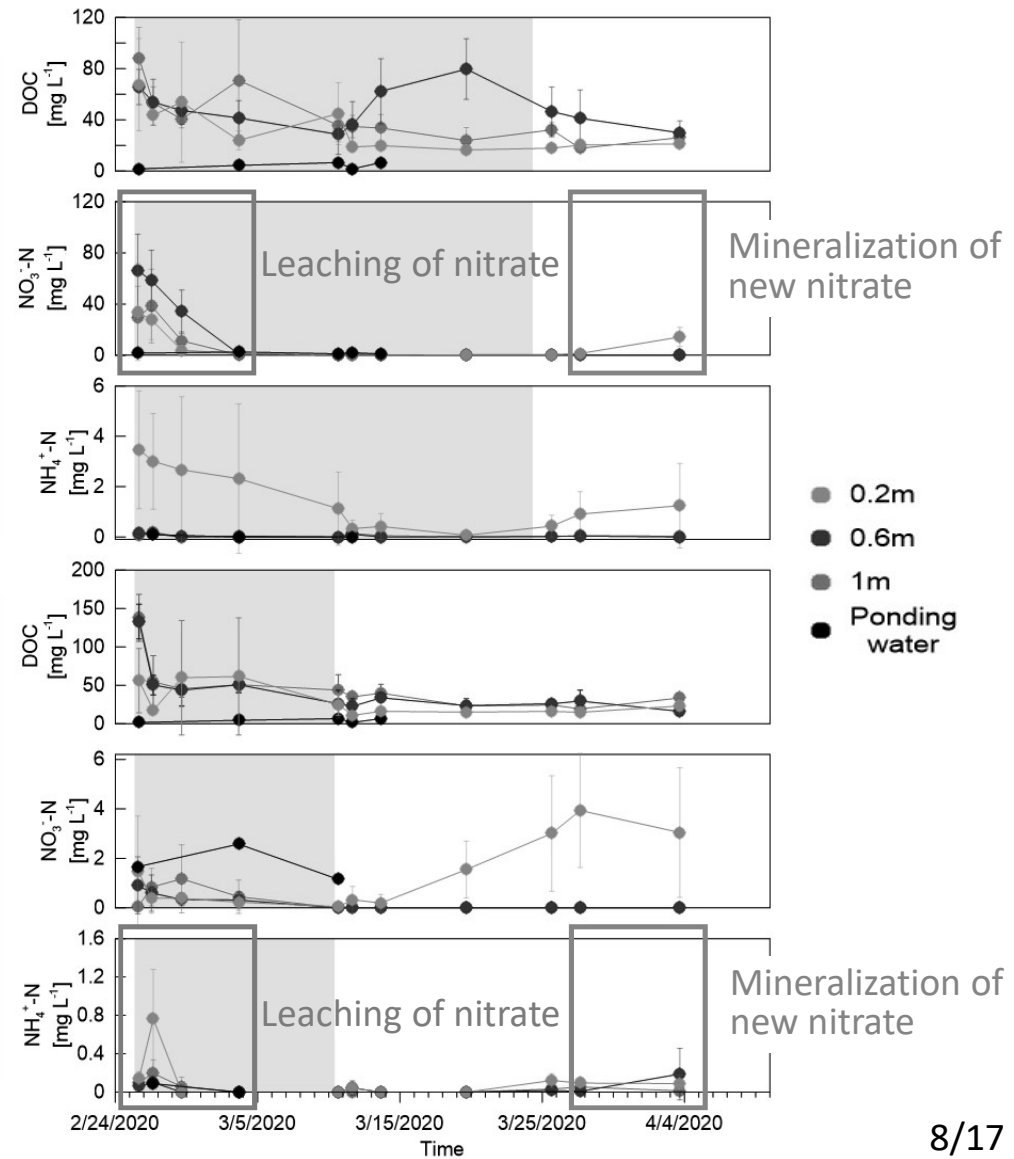
Risk of nitrate leaching



Source: CV-Salts Coalition

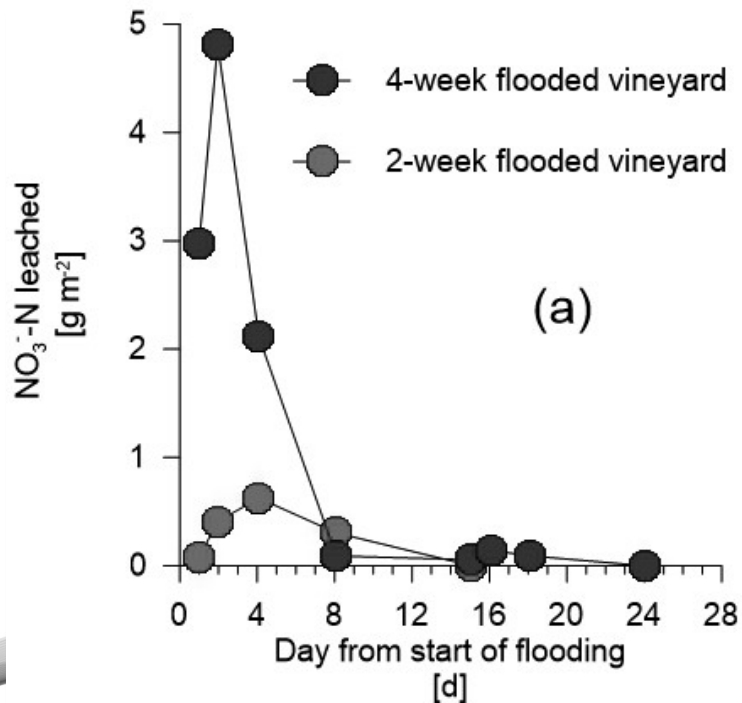
4-week flooded vineyard

2-week flooded vineyard

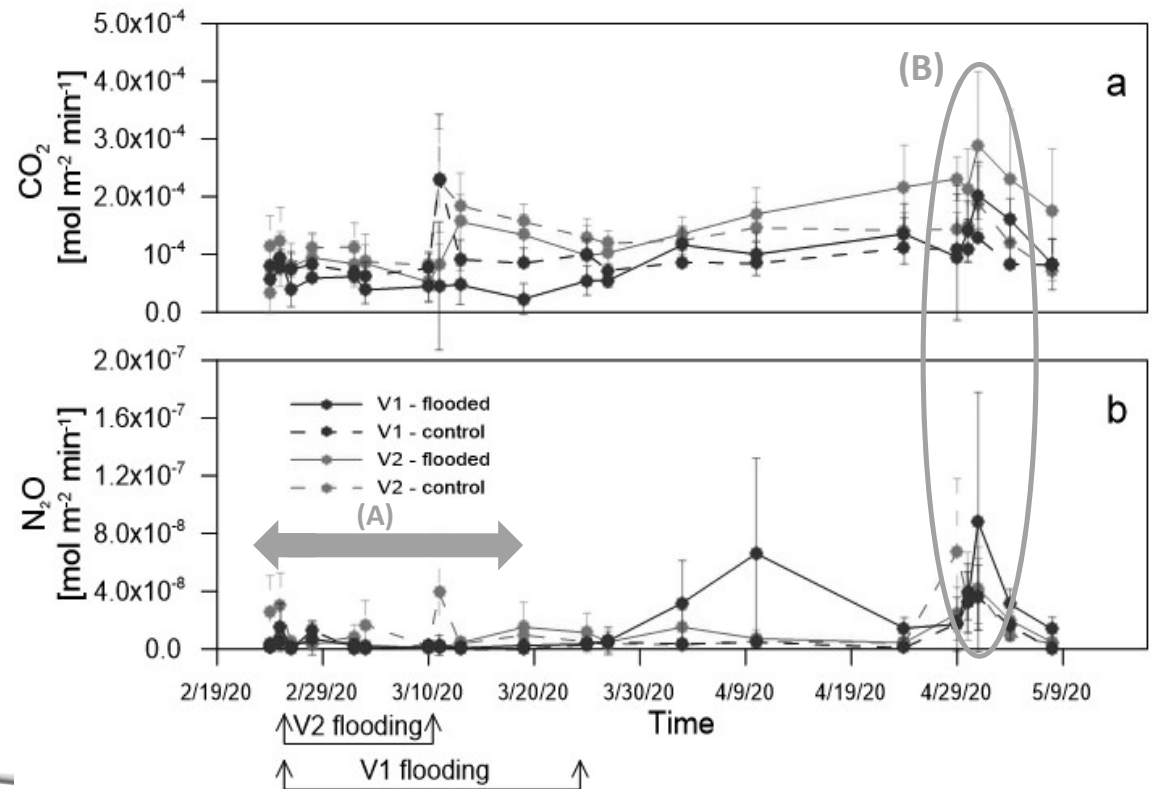


Risk of nitrate leaching

- Majority of nitrate is leached during the first week of flooding
- Initial nitrate concentrations determine amount leached



- (A) No observed GHG emissions during the flooding period
- (B) Main Increase in N_2O emissions is observed after fertilization



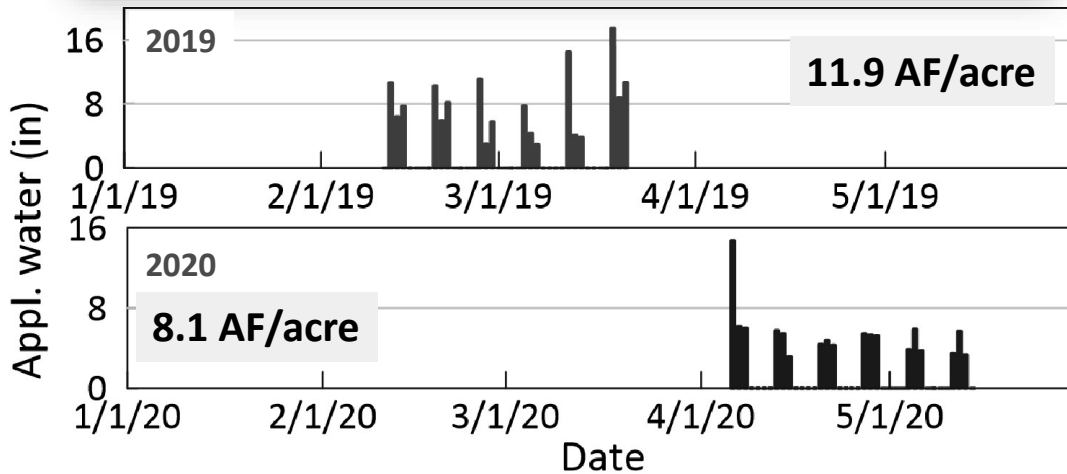


**Kearney Research and Extension Center
Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) variety Ameristand 835NT RR, flooded in March 2019**

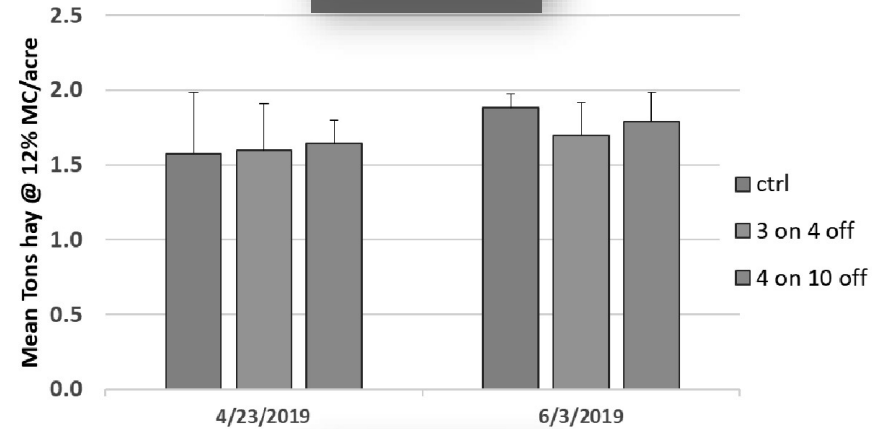
Crop tolerance to winter/spring recharge

- 2-year alfalfa stand (2019) with fall dormancy rating of 8 (Ameristand 835NT RR)
- Hanford fine sandy loam (K_{sat} is high 1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

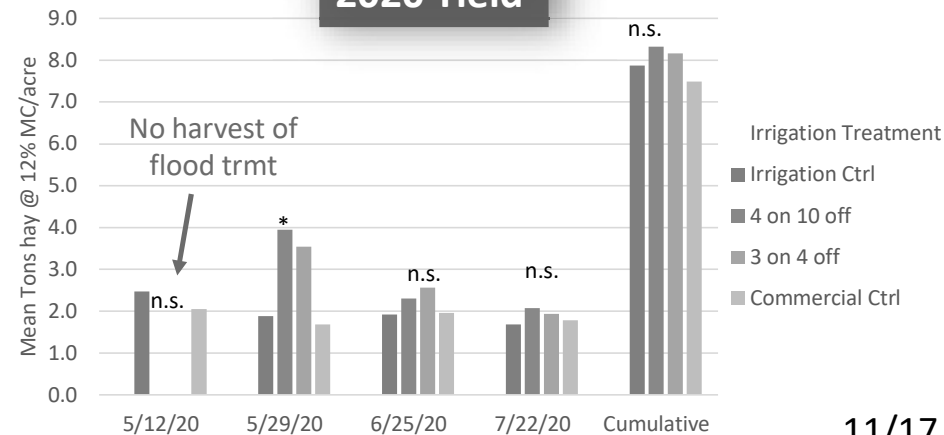
Treatment: 3 days of flooding, 4 days off (3 on 4)



2019 Yield



2020 Yield



Flooding impacts digestible fiber content

2019	Treatment	Amylase-treated neutral detergent fiber (aNDF)			Acid Detergent Fiber (ADF)			Ash		Crude Protein (CP)			
Control	1	39.75	Good	b	31.54	Good	a	12.07	High	a	21.56	Premium	a
4 on 10 off	2	42.23	Fair	a	33.31	Fair	a	11.79		a	20.17	Premium	b
3 on 4 off	3	40.72	Fair	ab	32.02	Fair	a	11.96		a	20.76	Premium	ab
<i>p-value</i>		<i>p=0.047</i>			<i>p=0.078</i>			<i>p=0.69</i>		<i>p=0.036</i>			

2020	Treatment	Amylase-treated neutral detergent fiber (aNDF)			Acid Detergent Fiber (ADF)			Ash		Crude Protein (CP)			
Commercial control	4	41	Fair	b	33.76	Fair	b	11.02	High	b	21.07	Premium	a
Irrigation control	1	42.2	Fair	b	35.02	Fair	b	13.22	High	a	22.22	Supreme	a
4 on 10 off	2	47.11	Utility	a	39.35	Utility	a	13.61	High	a	19.01	Good	b
3 on 4 off	3	48.28	Utility	a	40.03	Utility	a	13.29	High	a	18.11	Good	b
		<i>p < 0.001</i>			<i>p < 0.001</i>			<i>p < 0.001</i>		<i>p < 0.001</i>			

aNDF = total insoluble fiber in feeds
 ADF = least digestible fiber, subset of aNDF
 Ash = total mineral content
 CP = nitrogen content of alfalfa amino acids

	ADF	NDF	RFV	TDN-100%	TDN-90%	CP-100%
Supreme	<27	<34	>185	>62	>55.9	>22
Premium	27-29	34-36	170-185	60.5-62	54.5-55.9	20-22
Good	29-32	36-40	150-170	58-60	52.5-54.5	18-20
Fair	32-35	40-44	130-150	56-58	50.5-52.5	16-18
Utility	>35	>44	<130	<56	<50.5	<16

Safe water application duration decision support tool

Set parameters

Pre-defined parameters User defined parameters (keep blank if using pre-defined)

Hydraulic parameters

1. select soil or enter Hydraulic Parameters
 θ_r [cm³/cm³] θ_s [cm³/cm³] α [1/cm] n K_s [cm/day] θ_i [cm³/cm³]

2. enter ponding depth, d [cm]
 Add hardpan thickness (cm) depth (cm) K_s [cm/day] (optional)

Crop parameters

3. select crop or enter crop saturation tolerance [days]
 rootstock

4. use defined crop's root depth, z [cm] or enter root depth, z [cm]

re-aeration critical water content (θ_c)

5. select θ_c model or enter θ_c

Output

Hydraulic parameters

θ_r [cm ³ /cm ³]	θ_s [cm ³ /cm ³]	α [1/cm]	n	K_s [cm/day]	d [cm]	$\theta_c = \theta_s - \theta_a$ [cm ³ /cm ³]	$\theta_i = \theta_{fc}$ [cm ³ /cm ³]
0.065	0.472	0.02462	1.69690	10.829	10	0.37	0.227

Crop parameters

Saturation tolerance [days] Source z [cm]

Estimated water application time [days]

Estimated total water applied [cm]
 $K=K_s$ $K=0.5K_s$ (air entrapment)

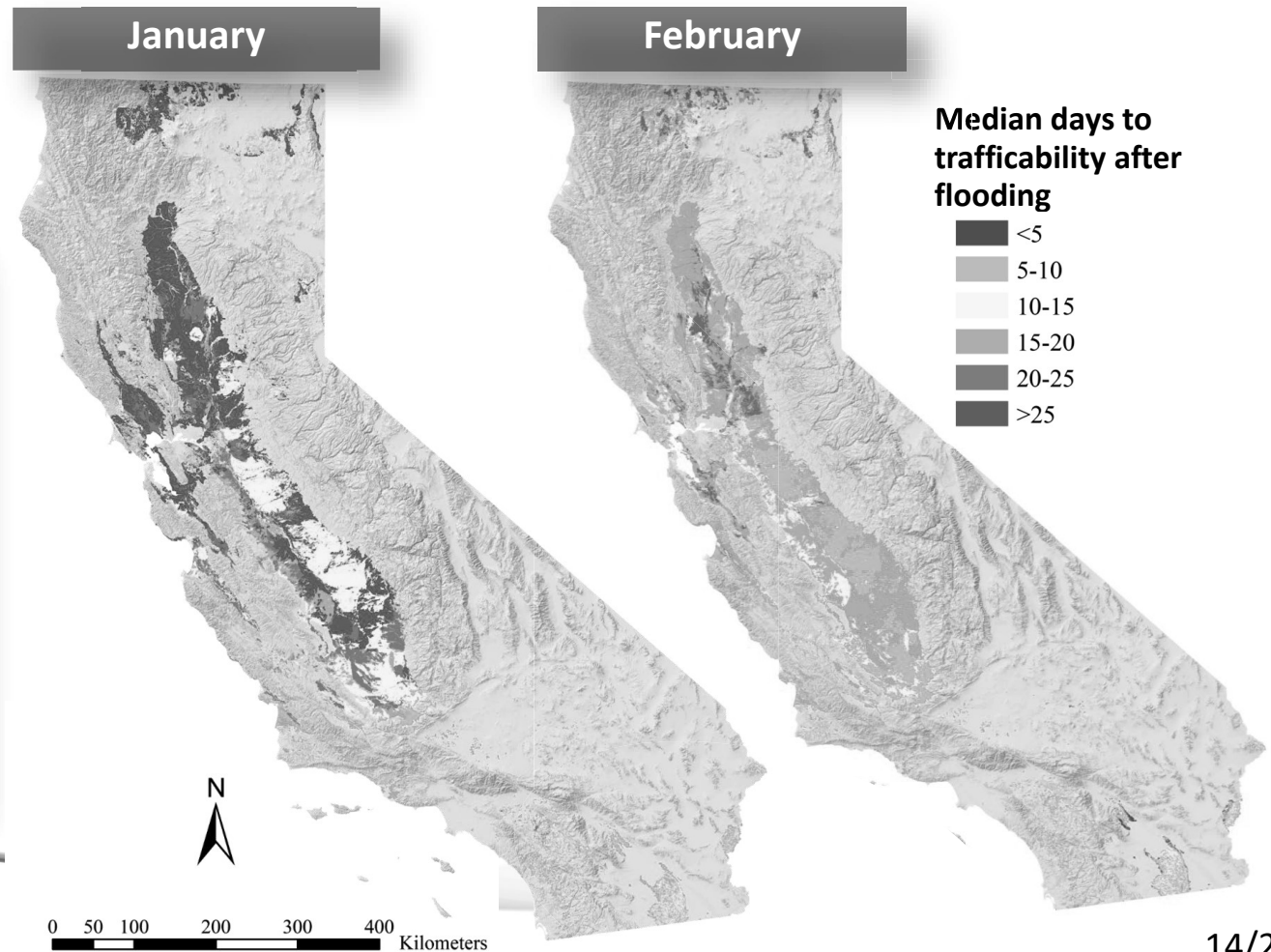
contact: yganot@ucdavis.edu

Spreadsheet:

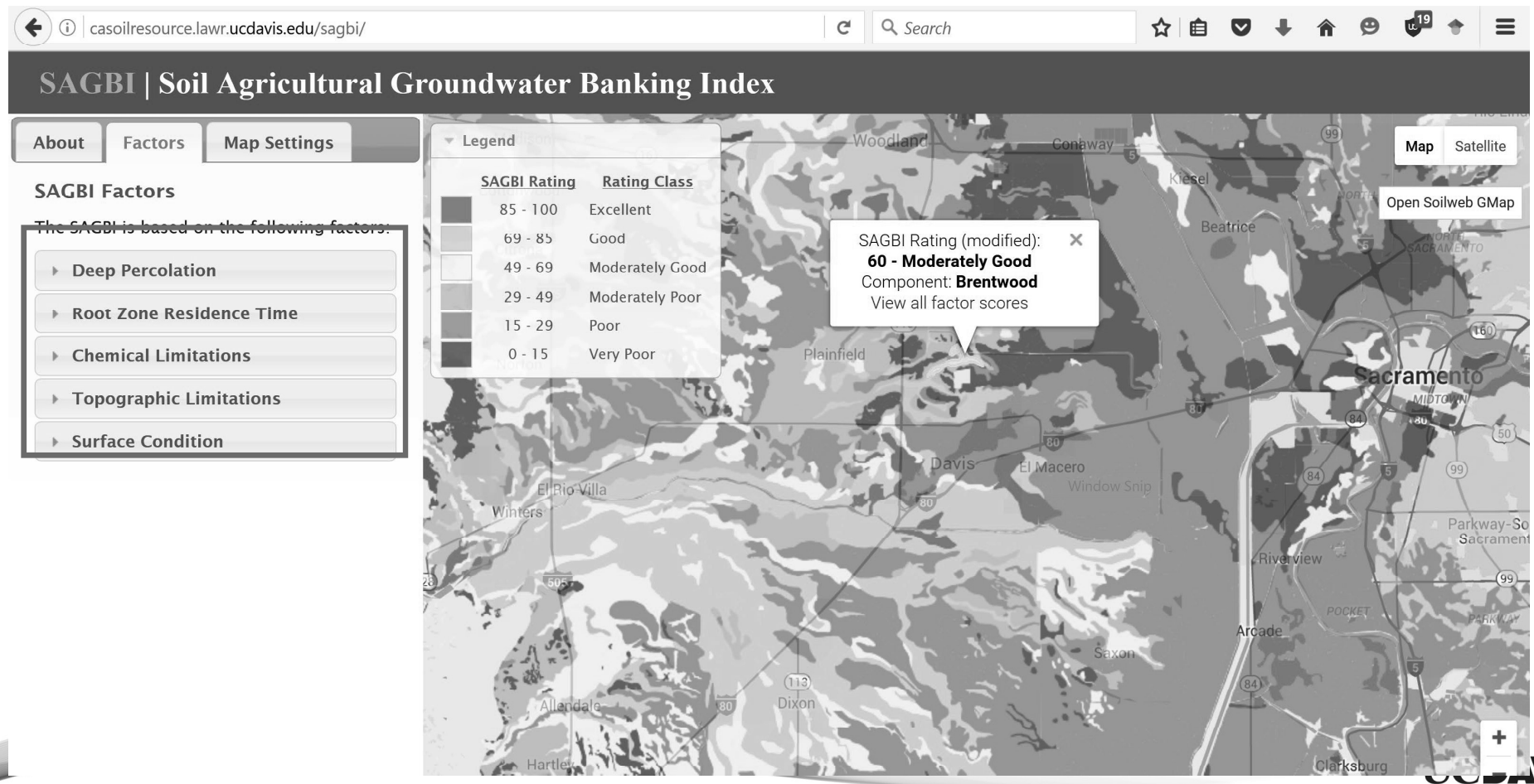
<https://ars.els-cdn.com/content/image/1-s2.0-S0378377421002961-mmc1.xlsx>

Trafficability after dormant season deep wetting

Trafficability and risk of soil compaction



Soil Agricultural Groundwater Banking Index (SAGBI)



<http://casoilresource.ucdavis.edu/sagbi/>

O'Geen et al. 2015, CalAg

Conclusions

- Pulsed flooding can recharge 1x and 2x of growing season water demand with little impact on yield
- Soil texture affects the amount of nitrate leached under Ag-MAR
- Most nitrate is leached within hours – days (depending on initial load)
- Mineralization of organic nitrogen might produce substantial amounts of nitrate under favorable conditions (high water content but aerated soil)
- In fine textured soils reducing time between flooding events reduces nitrate produced by mineralization and increases denitrification
- Development of several decision support tools under way
 - Time to trafficability
 - Safe water application duration estimation tool

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

Astrid Volder, David Doll, Roger
Duncan, Cristina Prieto Garcia,
Bruce Lampinen, Dan Putnam, Ken
Shackel

Questions?

