Combating nutrient transport in drainage water using various conservation practices

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Tile: Michigan

2.3 million acres
Agricultural
subsurface drainage

29% total
cropland is tiled

1992 data



Why subsurface (tile) drainage?



Great Lakes Algal Bloom Status?

NASA Worldview

What can we do?

- Wetland
- Two-stage ditch
- Cover crop
- 4R approach (fertilizer: right place, right time, right rate, right form)
- Drainage Water Recycling
- Saturated buffer
- Drainage water management (Controlled drainage)
- Denitrification Bed (Woodchip bioreactor)

Drainage Water Management

• Main purpose is to reduce nutrient delivery to surface water





Research

- Initiated in 2007
- Four-year applied project
 - Seven sites
 - (2008-2011)









Water Management Zone

• Hardin-NW site (Ohio)





400 ▼Feet

200

Percent Yield Increase Water management Zone





Controlled Drainage

- Found reduced flow (40% to 100%)
 - Reduce nutrient loss



Why would DWM be of interest?

- No land is taken out of production
- Low maintenance and requires management
- Reduces nutrient runoff (nitrate load reduction 15% to 75%)
- Improves crop yield with proper management and timely rainfall

Any Questions So Far?

• Drainage Water Management

Denitrifying Bioreactors

- 1. Denitrification Wall
- 2. Streambed Bioreactor
- 3. Denitrification Bed (woodchip bioreactor)









Side View: Woodchip Bioreactor





Non-Darcy flow through woodchips



Ghane et al. (2014) data: Darcy's Law Flow Overestimation



Galaxy of woodchip bioreactors

Darcy



Forchheimer



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FILE HOME INSERT PAGE LAYOUT FORMULAS DATA REVIEW Denitrification Bed Model v2.0 Beta - Excel

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	АВ	C I	D	F	H I J K L M N O P
1 2	Denitrification Bed (Woodchip Bioreactor) Model v.2.0 Beta Ehsan Ghane, Ph.D., The Ohio State U, and U of Minnesta		Not for distribution		Instructions: This worksheet can be used to optimize the design parameters (i.e., length, width, and slope).
3	Woodchip Media Properties	Input	Field Properties	Input	First, type all input values and then adjust the length and width. Try to obtain outflow nitrate concentration between 5 to 10 mg N/L, total nitrate load reduction (bed+bypass flow) of at least 5%, and treatment of at least 15% drainage system capacity. These targets are expected to achieve the minimum target of 45% annual load reduction suggested in
4	Intrinsic permeability, k _{in} (cm ²)	0.0000568	Drainage area (ac)	67.6	
5	ω constant (s²/cm²)	0.88	Drainage coefficient, DC (in/d)	0.5	
6	Effective porosity or drainable porosity, n _e	0.45		- The second sec	
7	and the second se		Flow Conditions	Input	the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan 2008.
8	Nitrate Removal (Michaelis-Menten and Arrhenius Equations)	Input	Control structure size (in)	10	spring when the outlet elevation of the tile is raised after planting, crop
9	Maximum nitrate removal rate, V _{max} (mg-N/L·h)	7.1	Inlet height of stoplogs (ft)	Three (7"+5")= 3 ft	establishment and spring field operations.
10	Michaelis-Menten constant, K _M (mg-N/L)	7.2	Outlet height of stoplogs (ft)	7" (bottom stoplog only)	Nate 1. Know asks (Consult and Conf. Find and interaction of lines).
11	Temperature coefficient, θ	1.109	Inflow nitrate concentration, C _i (mg N/L)	15	the Solver add-in. Then, re-open the Excel Worksheet.
12	and a second and a second		Bed inflow (tile water) temperature, (°F)	55	Note 2: Clicking on the description in some boxes will give further
13	Denitrification Bed Properties	Input			and the second states and states
14	Denitrification bed depth (ft)	4	Weep Hole Properties (Optional)	Input	With bottom slope S
15	Denitrification bed length, L (ft)	60	Weep hole on bottom stoplog?	Yes	X=O W
16	Denitrification bed width, w (ft)	15	Weep hole diameter (in)	0.5	
17	Denitrification bed bottom slope, S (ft/ft)	0.001	Weep hole distance from bottom (in)	5.875	
18		22. A.			
19	Denitrification Bed Summary	Output	Control Structure Summary	Output	hi
20	Inflow height of water in the bed, h _i (ft)	3.53	Drainage system capacity (cfs)	1.420	
21	Outflow height of water in the bed, h _o (ft)	0.63	Bypass flow from the inlet structure (cfs)	1.267	
22	Hydraulic gradient, i (ft/ft)	0.049	Flow depth above inlet stoplog crest (ft)	0.61	
23	Bed outflow temperature, T (°F)	58	Flow depth above outlet stoplog crest (ft)	0.13	
24	Outflow dynamic visosity, μ (g/cm·s)	0.0116	ALMAN CONTRACTOR		
25	Hydraulic conductivity at outflow temperature, k (ft/s)	0.16	Weep Hole Summary	Output	
26	Analytical solution to Forchheimer's Equation=0	0.0	Weep hole flow rate (cfs)	0.003	
27	Bed flow rate that makes Forchheimer's Equation equal to zero	0.153	Portion of bed flow through weep hole (%)	2.1	HIM
28	Denitrification bed flow rate, Q (cfs)	0.153	A AN A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	EVS RANK	
29	Actual hydraulic retention time, AHRT (h)	1.6			
30			JAN ANY AND	COR A DE MAR	
31	Overall Summary	Output	ALL ALL STATES		
27	Model (English Units)	12.1			
DEAD				•	
NLAD					

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VIEW

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Results Woodchip Bioreactor: Waterman site in Ohio



Why would a Woodchip Bioreactor be of interest?

- Little or no land is taken out of production
- Low maintenance
- Long life (15-20 years)
- Compatible with controlled drainage
- Remove nitrate
 - herbicide (atrazine), pesticides, and pathogens?











Results Phosphorus Removal with the P-filter



Take Homes

- Long-term crop yield benefit and nutrient reduction from controlled drainage
- Denitrification bed (woodchip bioreactor) is effective in nitrate removal
- Each should be used in combination with other conservation practices



Thank you

More Questions?

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