

# Why Can Fertigation Improve Potato Production?

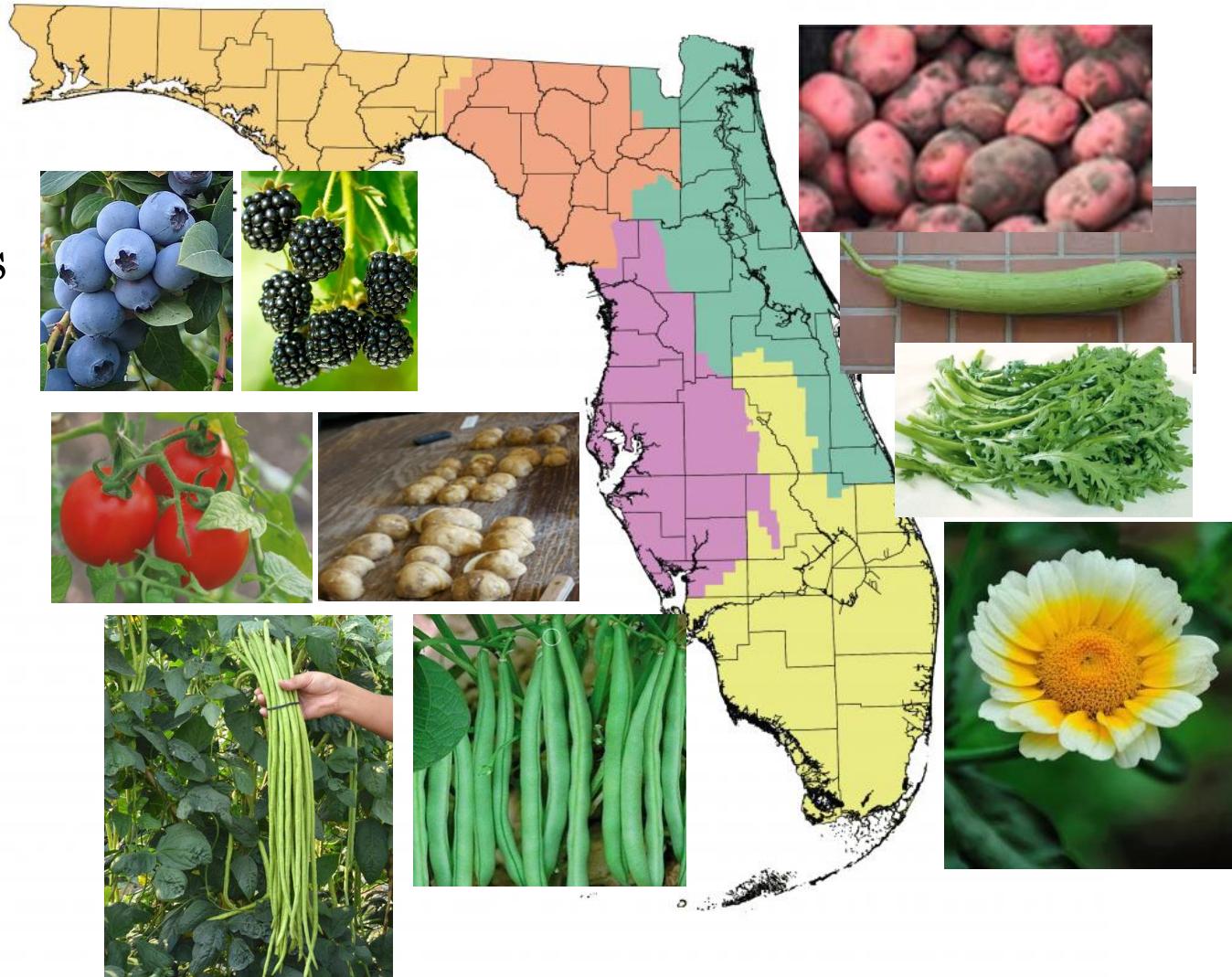
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University of Florida/IFAS

# FertiGators for Horticultural Crops

## Vegetables:

- Asian veggies
- Potato
- Tomato
- Snap bean



# Most soils in Florida are sandy by nature

Hastings



Live Oak



Homestead



Belle Glade



Parrish



Additional 200 M gallons/day needed  
in the Orlando area alone in 2030

Agriculture (ca. 70%)

Others (ca. 30%)

Water extractability from Floridan Aquifer  
(850 M Gallons/Day)

**Shortages**  
(150 M G/D)

Water extraction today  
(800 M Gallons/Day)

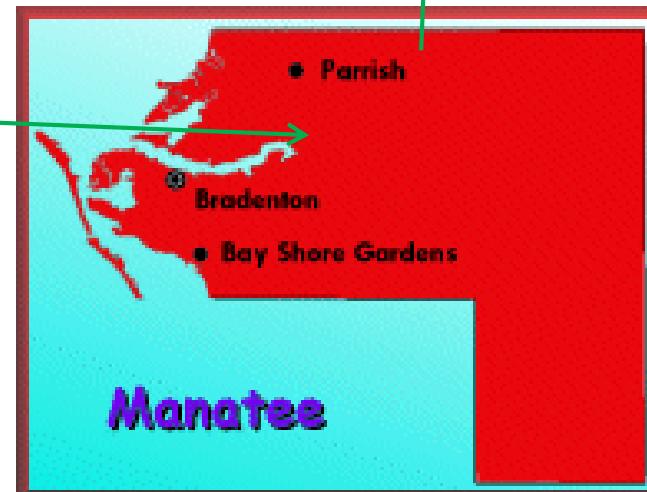
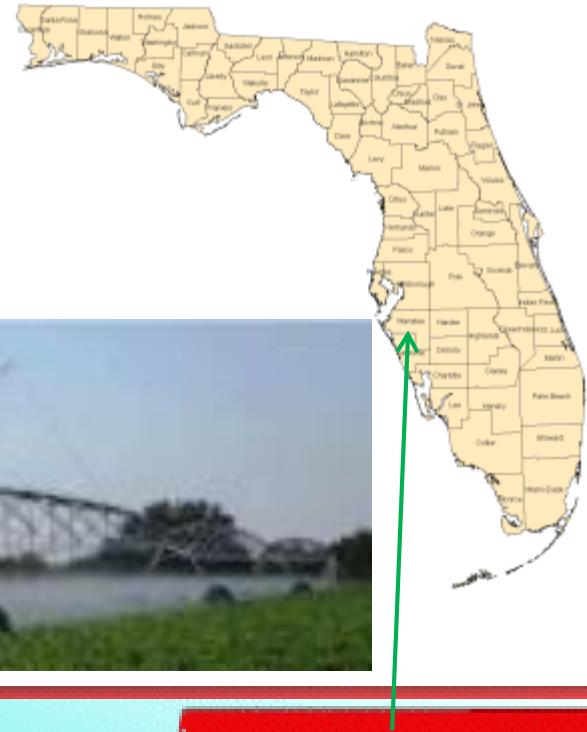
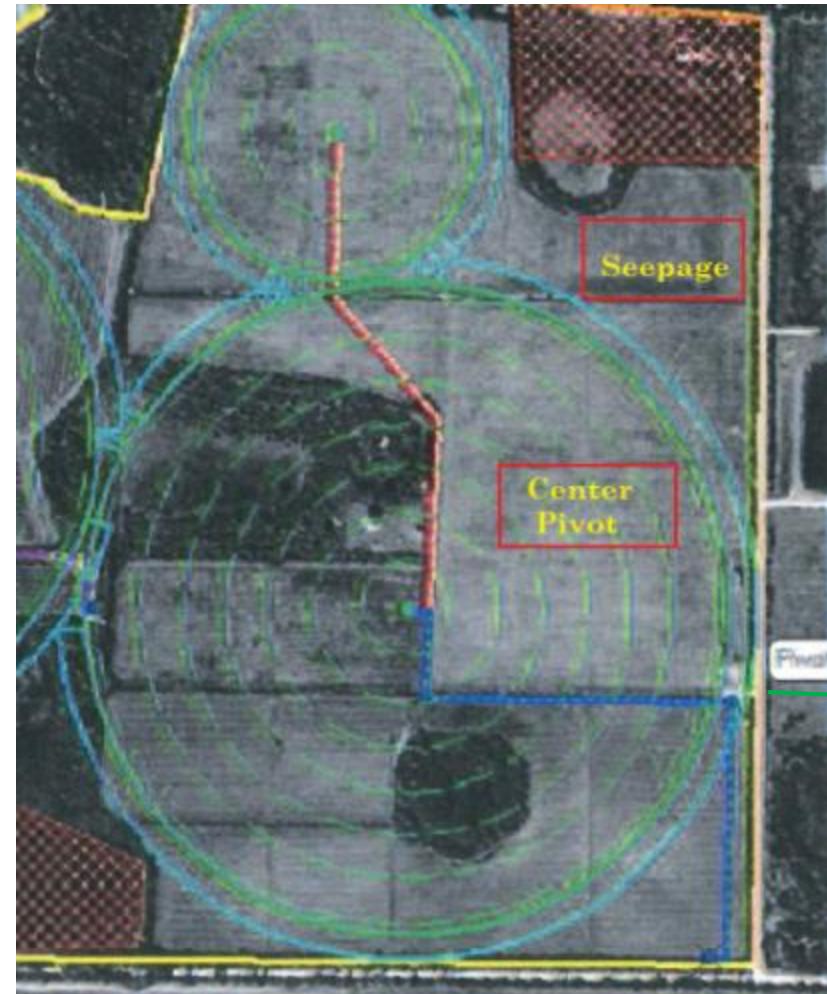
New Needs  
in 2030  
(200 M G/D)

# Our work in 2012-2015

## Water savings:

seepage → center-pivot irrigation

# Trial locations



# Devices used on the farms

## Flow meters



Rain gauge



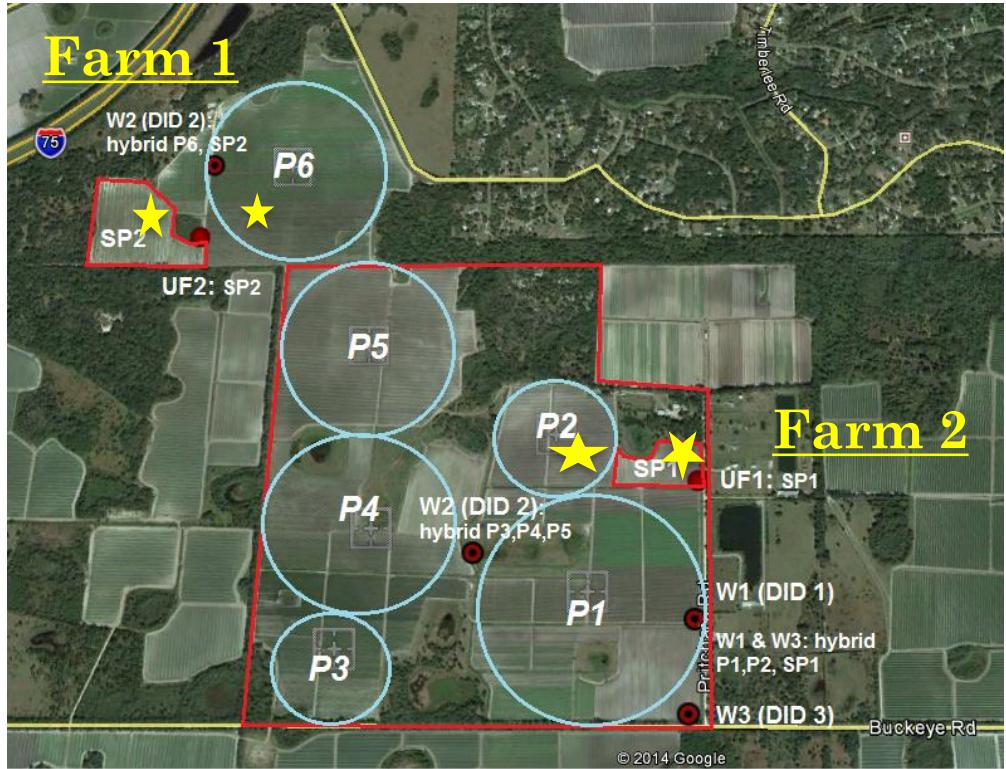
# Trials from 2012 through 2015

Farm	Irrigation	Acreage		
		2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
1	Seepage	10	10	10
	Central Pivot	130	170	170
2	Seepage	25	25	25
	Central Pivot	142	142	142
3	Seepage	8	8	8
	Central Pivot	135	207	207
4	Seepage	140	140	140
	Central Pivot	300	580	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>1002</b>

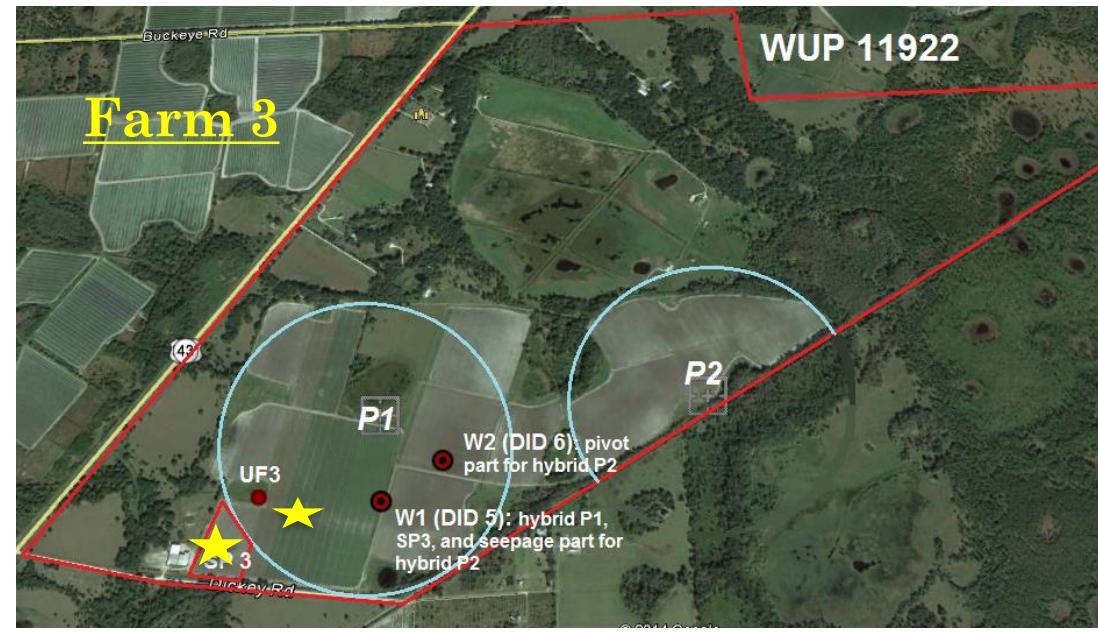
# Seepage (SP) *vs.* center pivot (CP)



## Farm 1

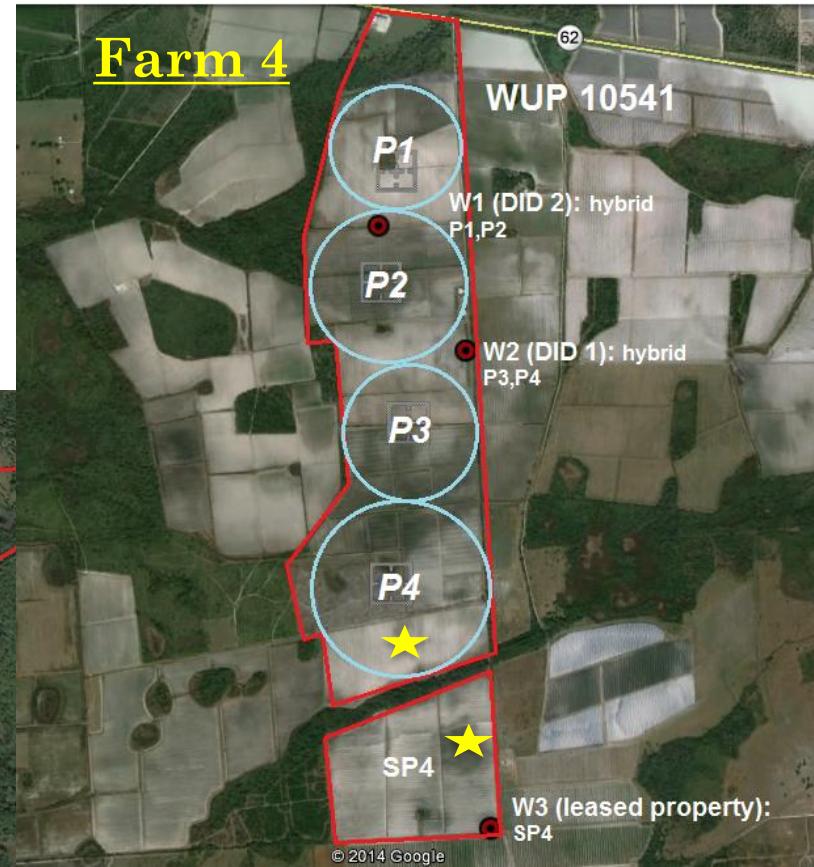


## Farm 3



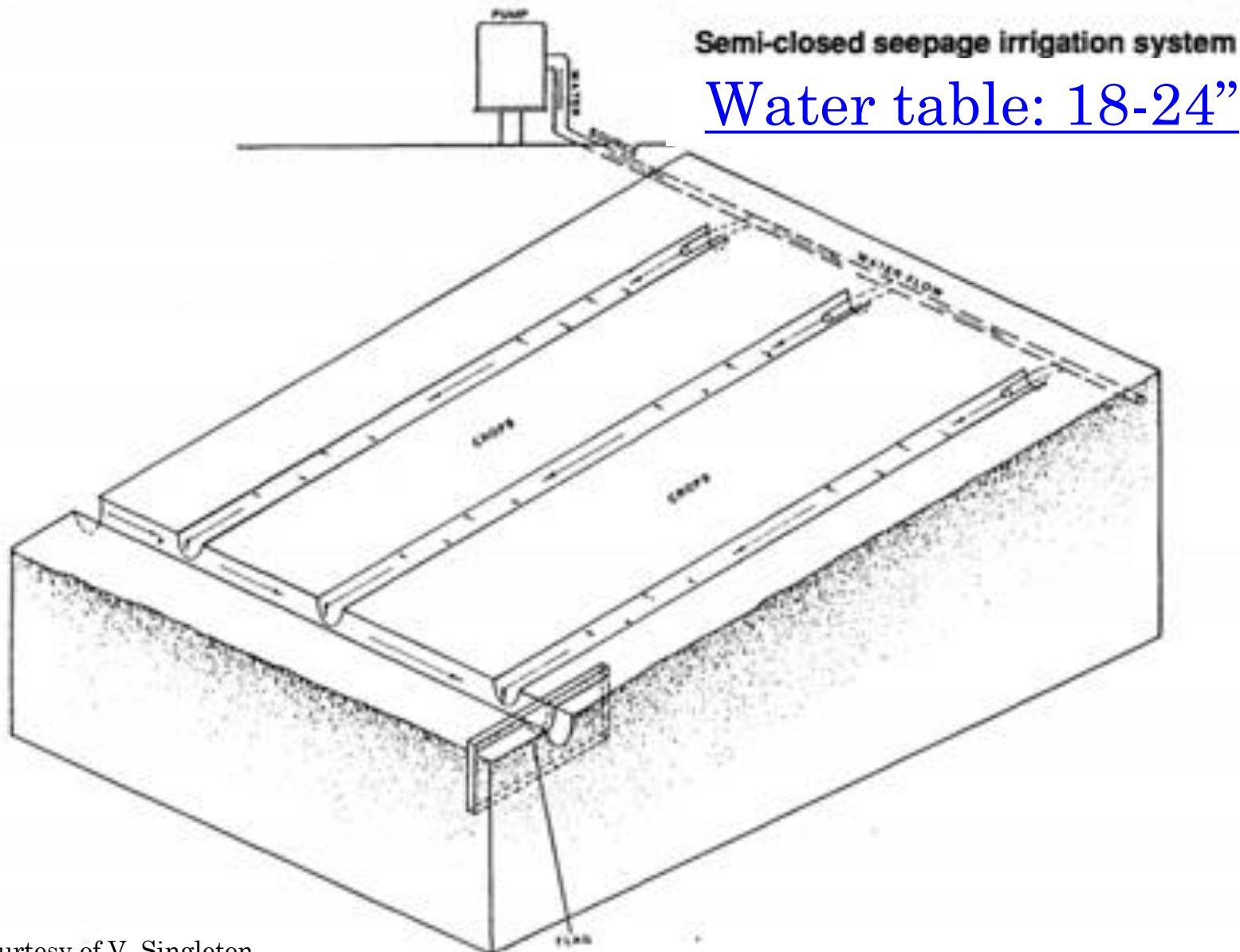
# Farms with the trials

## Farm 4



GO

Seepage: 20" (12.0~29.6") water



Courtesy of V. Singleton

# Varieties and acreage

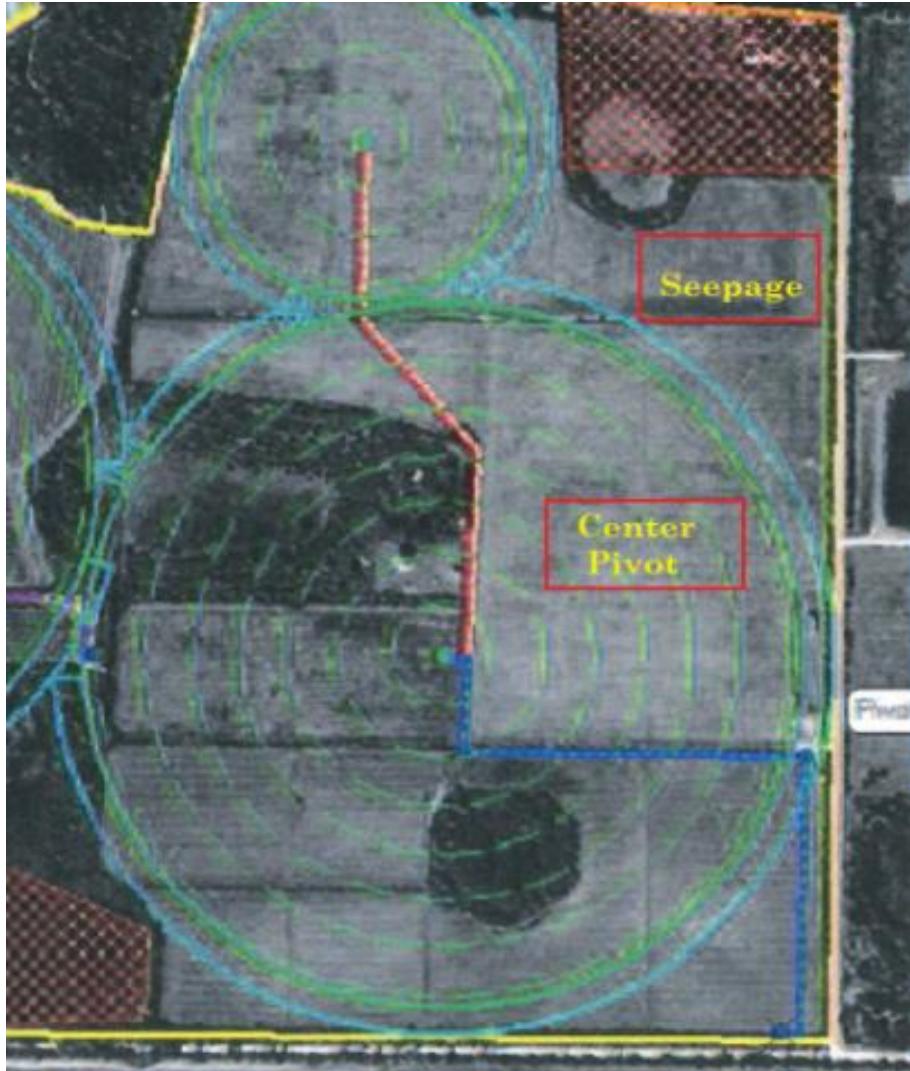
- Chipping (Atlantic): 45%
- Tablestock (Red LaSoda): 55%



4 farms, 890-1282 acres

- Farm 1: 140-180
- Farm 2: 167
- Farm 3: 143-215
- Farm 4: 440-720

# SP and CP are side by side



Or



# Harvest methods



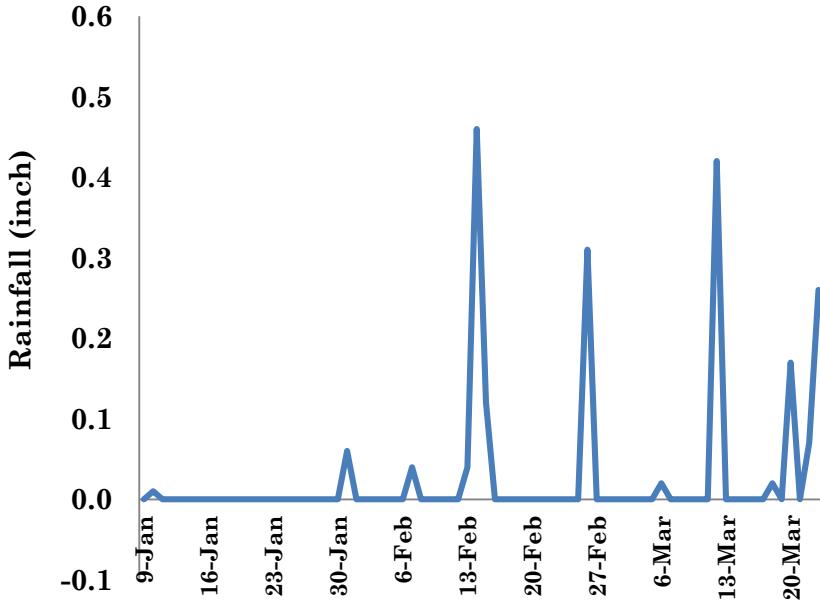
- Manually harvested
- $2 \times 20$  feet inside rows per plot
- 50 feet apart from the row ends

# Water usage

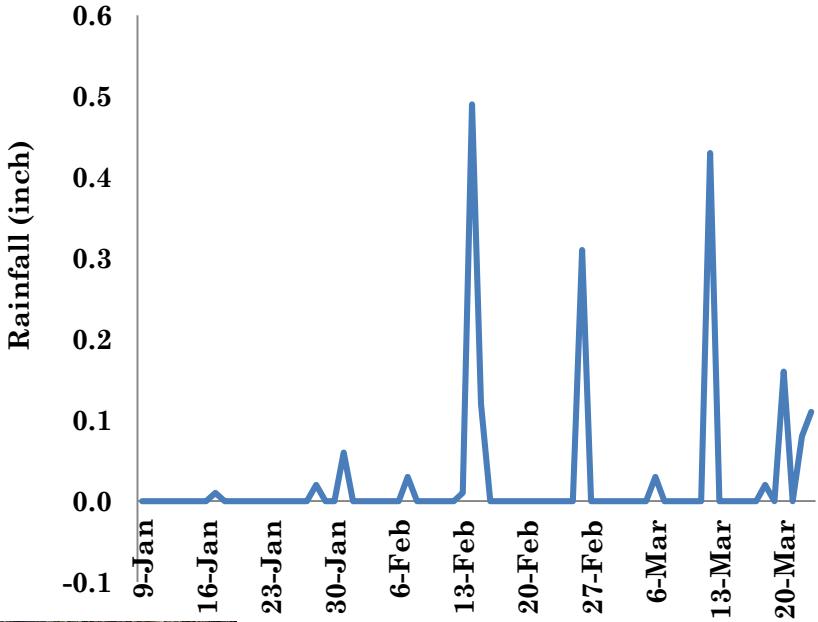


# Rainfall

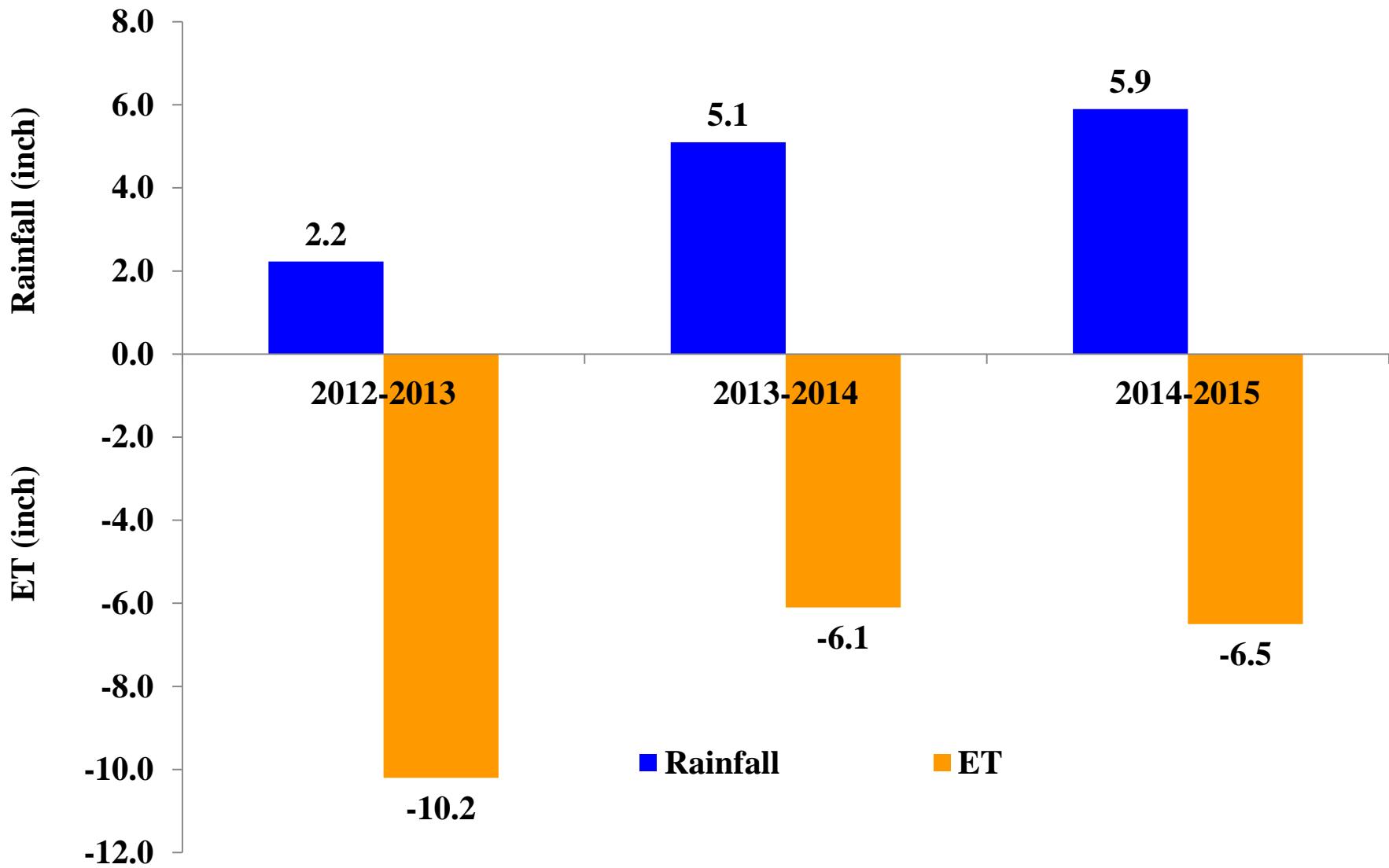
**Seepage**



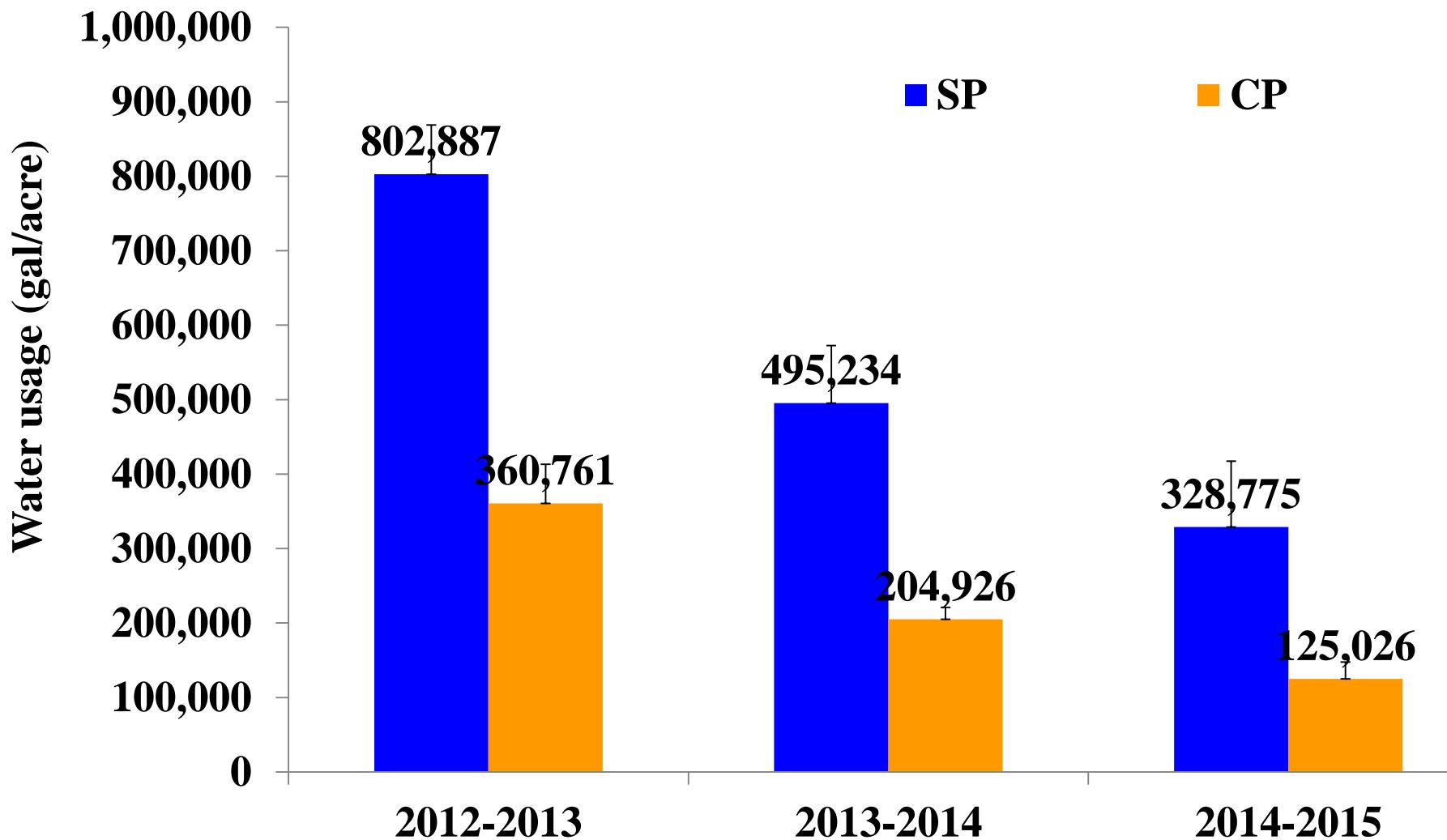
**Center Pivot**



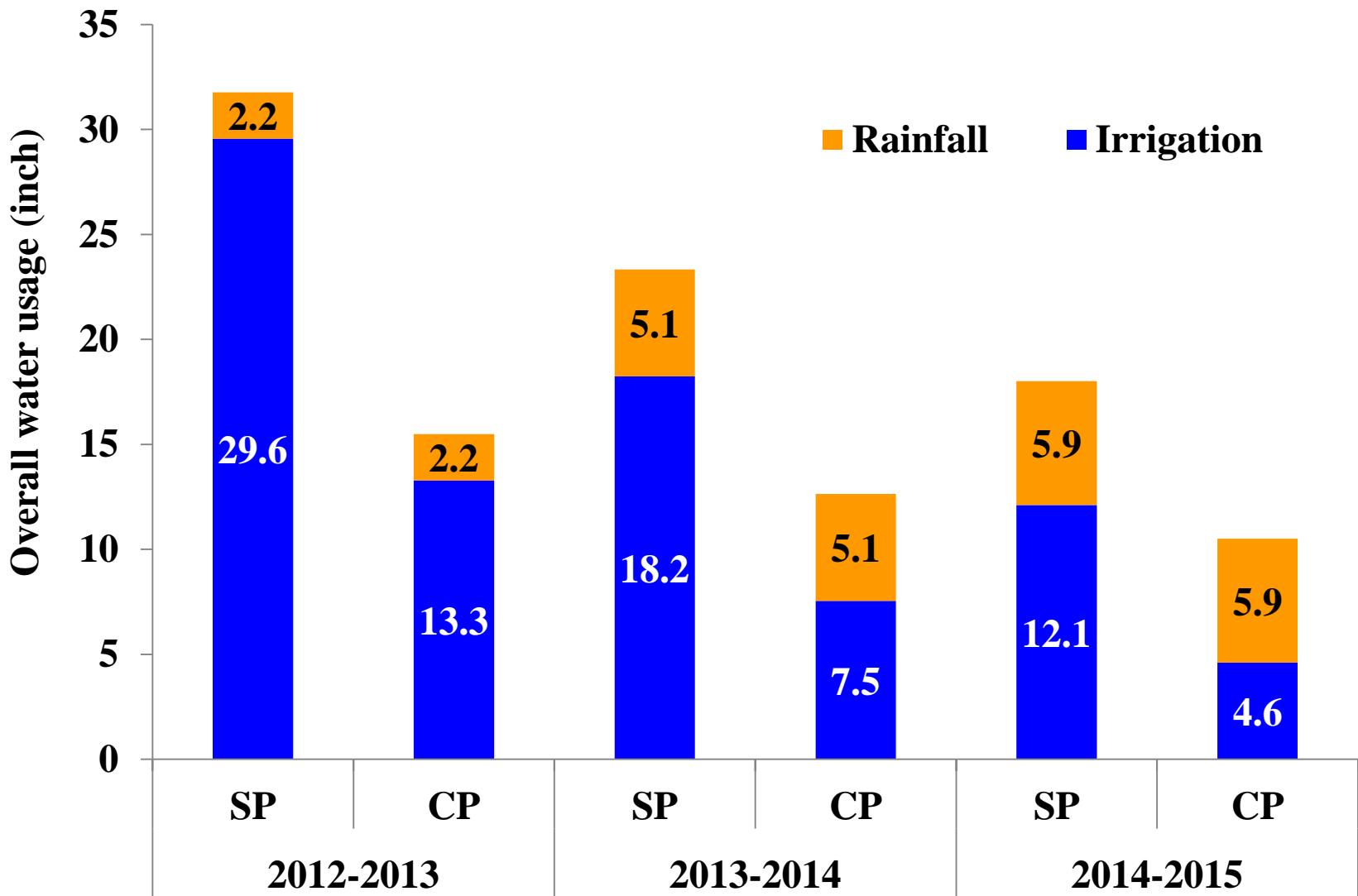
# Rainfall and Evapotranspiration (ET)



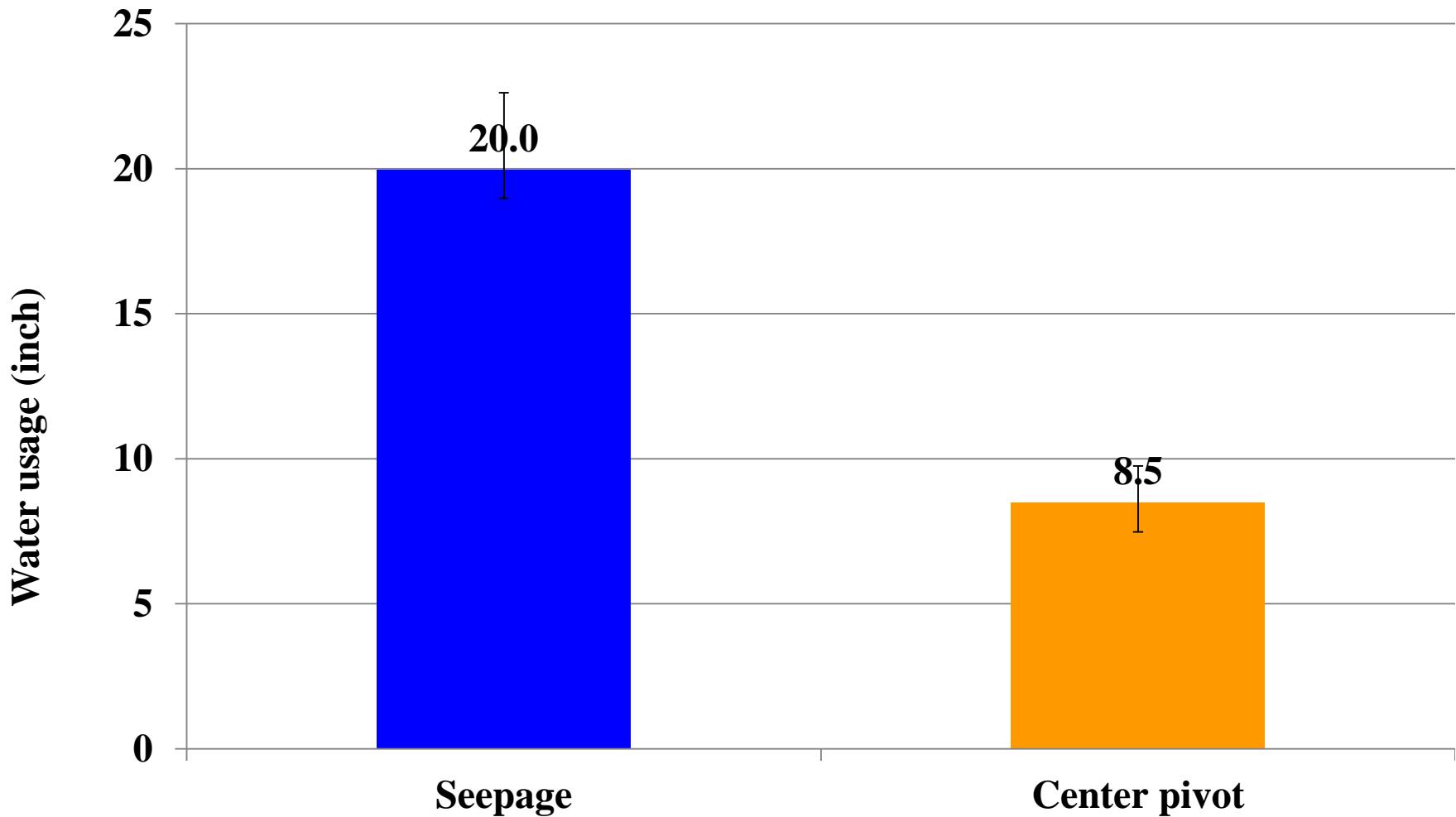
# Irrigation water usage



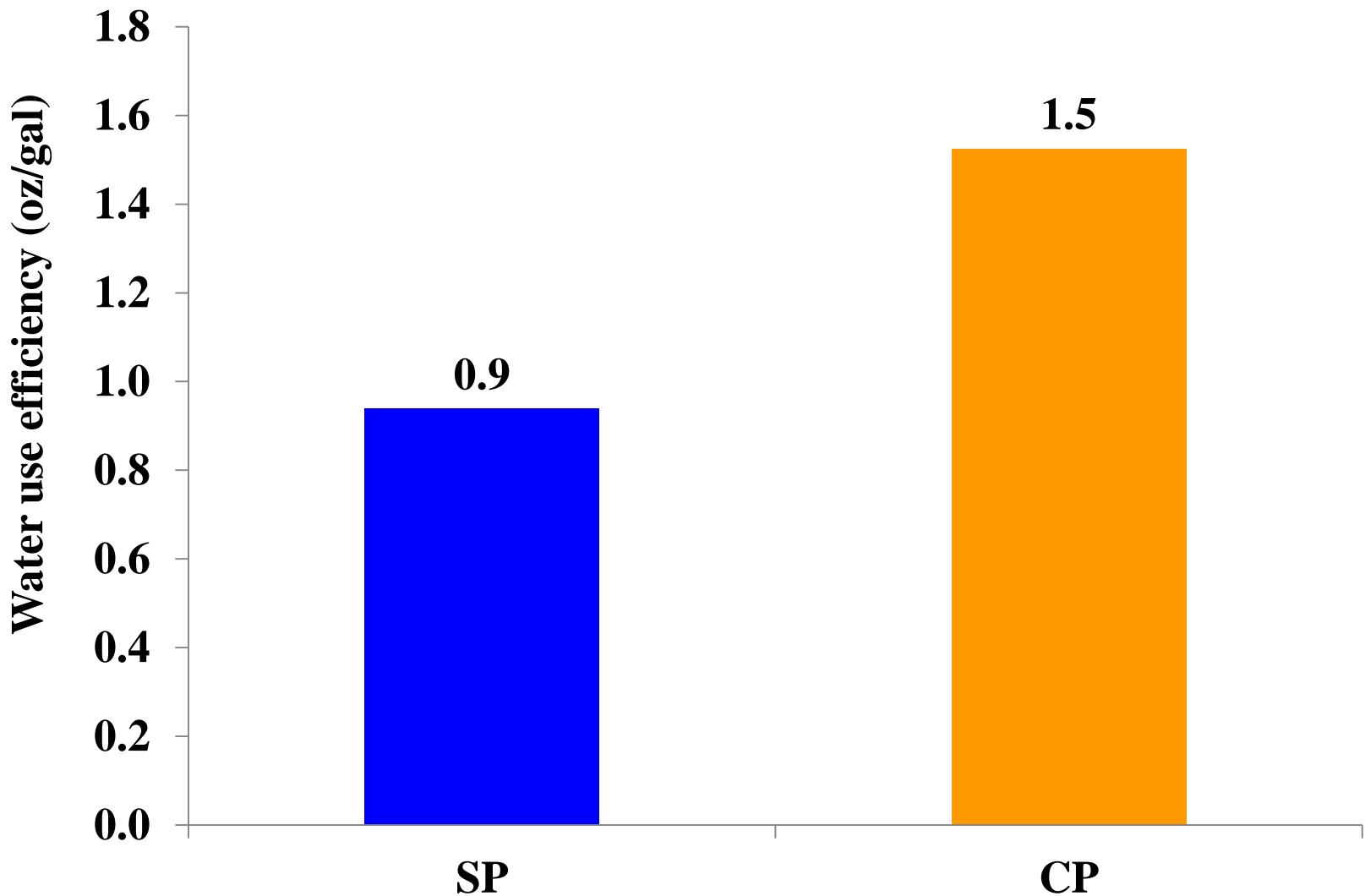
# Overall water usage



# Average water usage, 2012-15



# Water use efficiency



# Water savings

$$WS(\%) = \frac{WU_{SP} - WU_{CP}}{WU_{SP}} \times 100$$

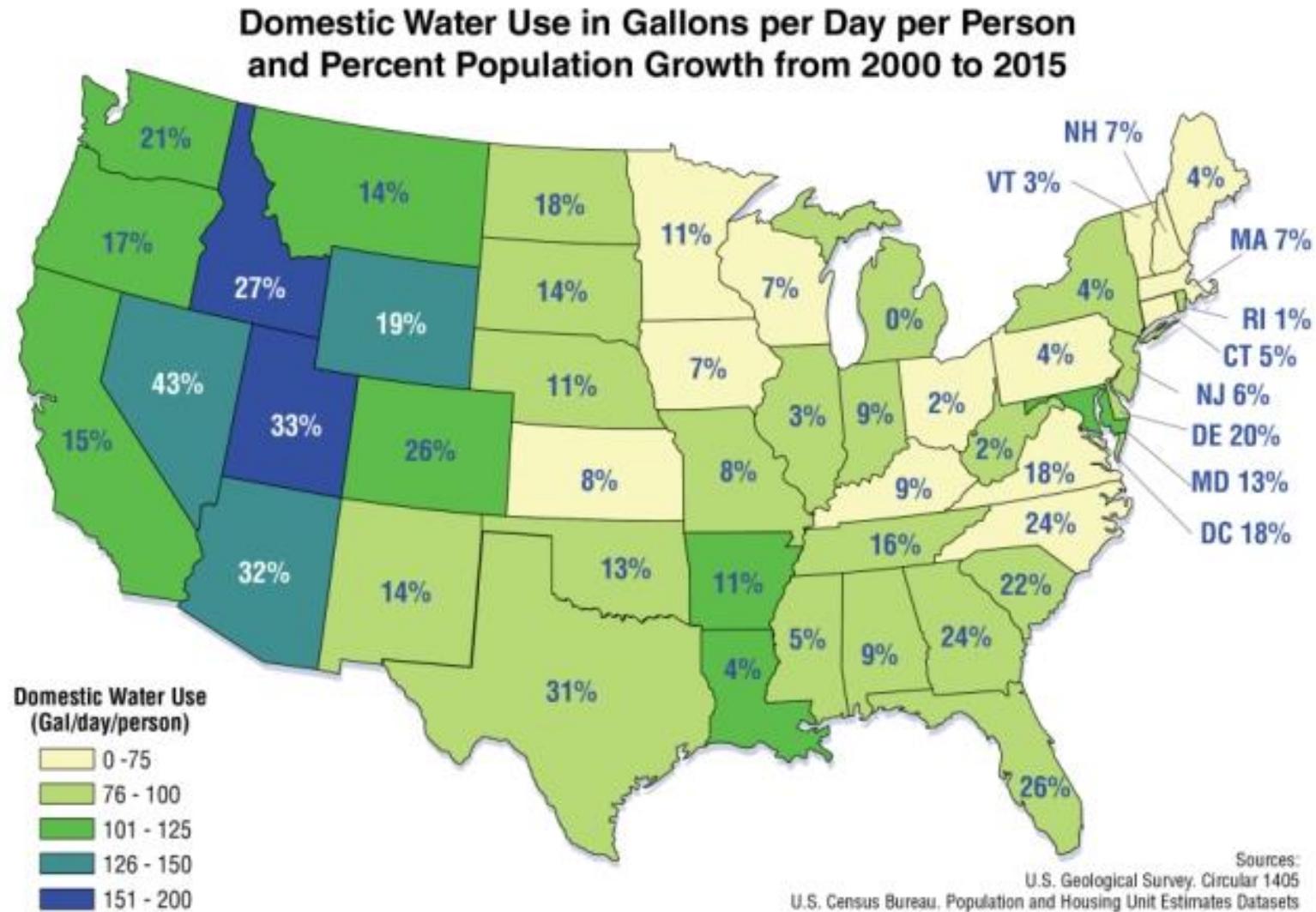
# Water savings:

2.57 billion gallons!

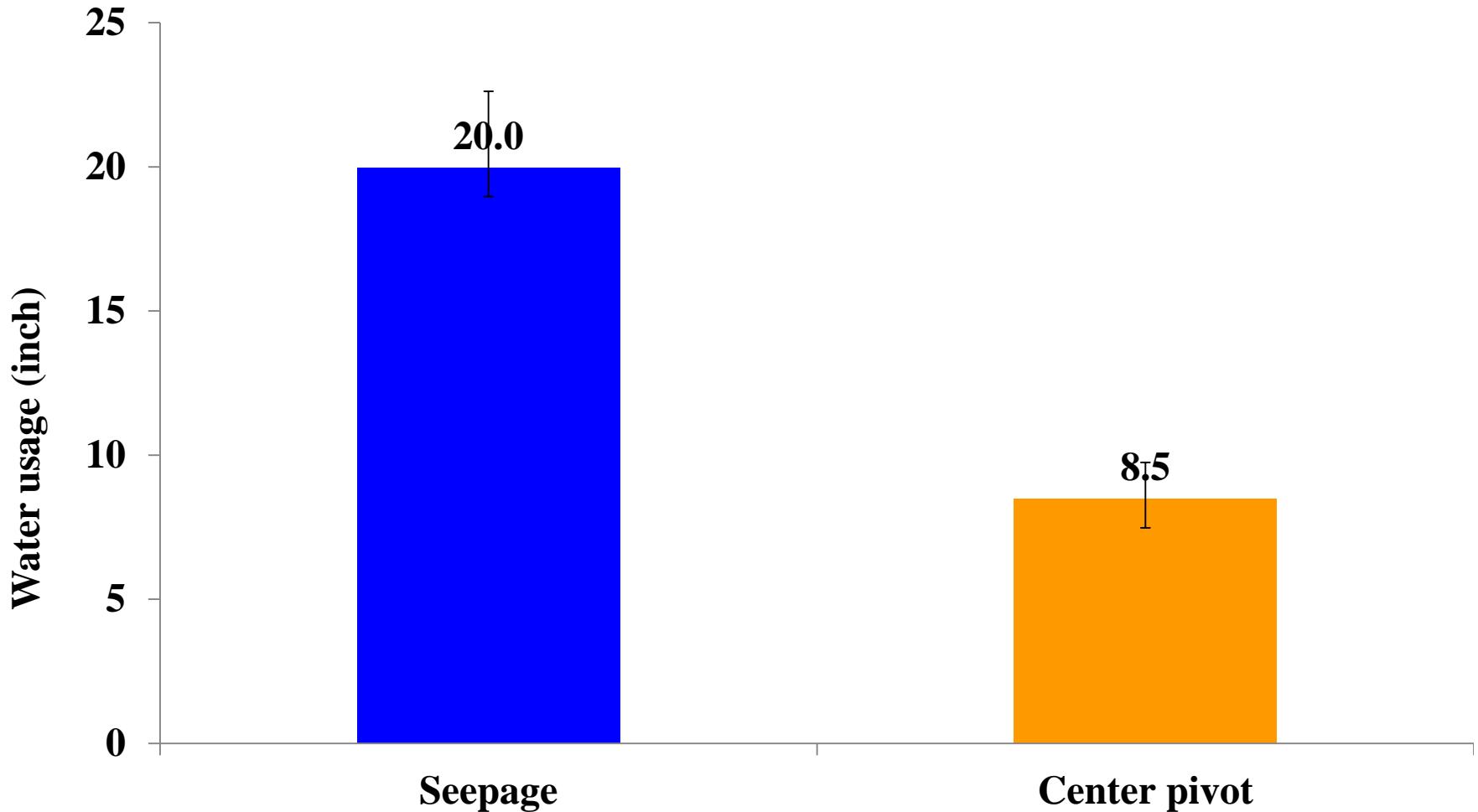
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<b>Year</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Total water savings</b>
		<b>Gallons</b>
<b>2013</b>	890	393,492,331
<b>2014</b>	1282	372,175,341
<b>2015</b>	1002	204,156,117
<b>Total</b>	<b>3174</b>	<b>969,823,789</b>

# The water savings can be used by Gainesville for 8 months



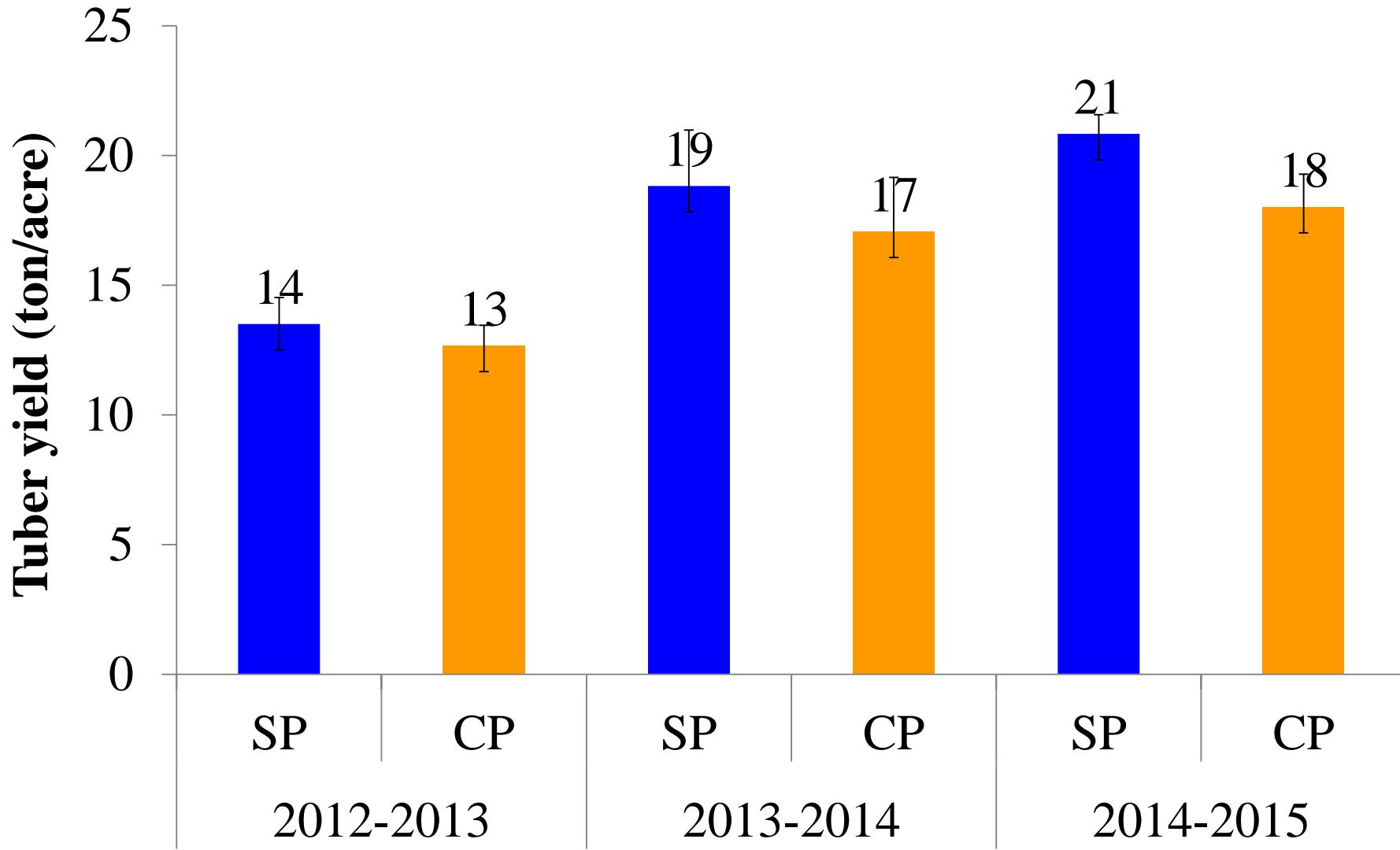
# Water savings: 58%



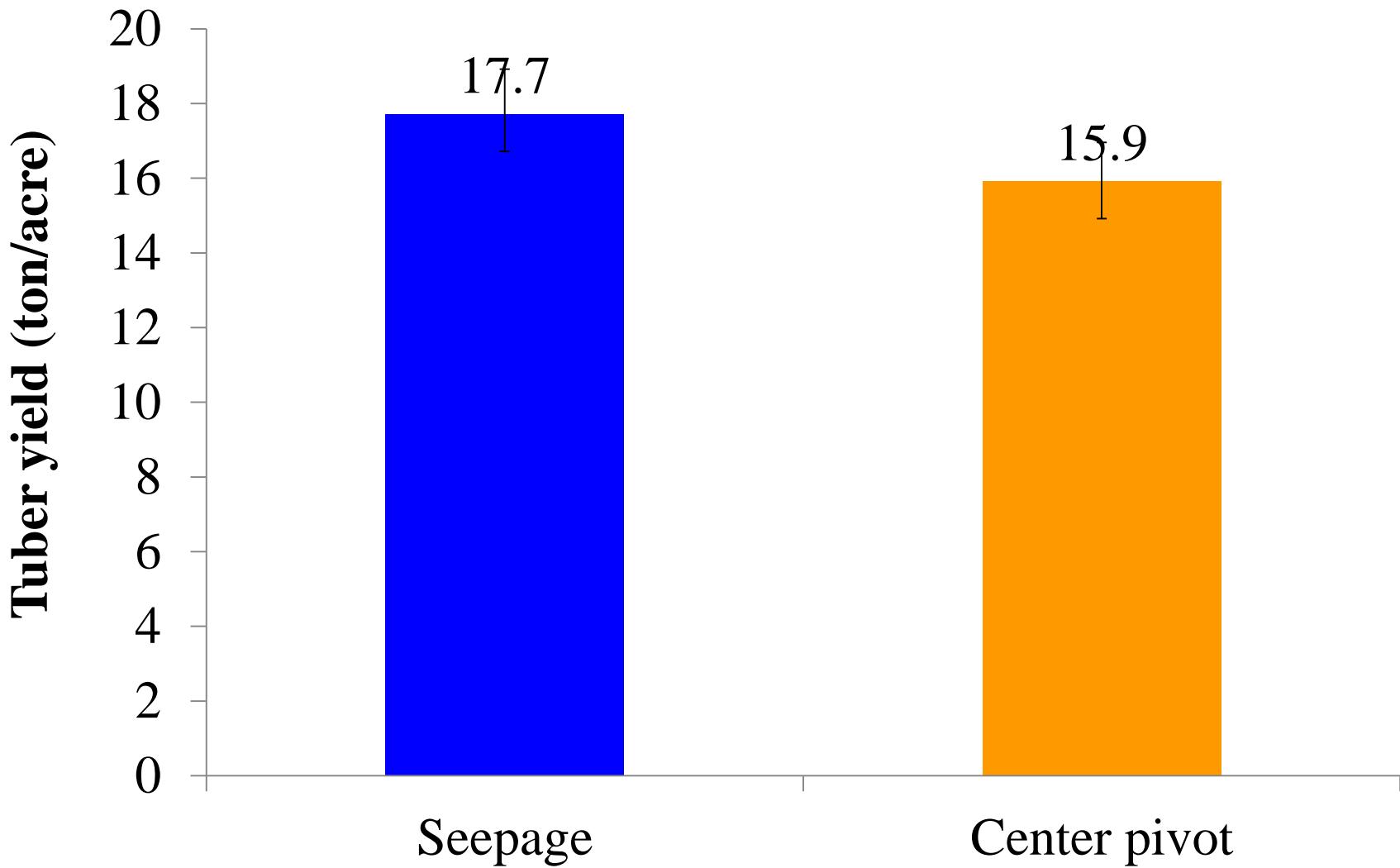
# Potato tuber yields



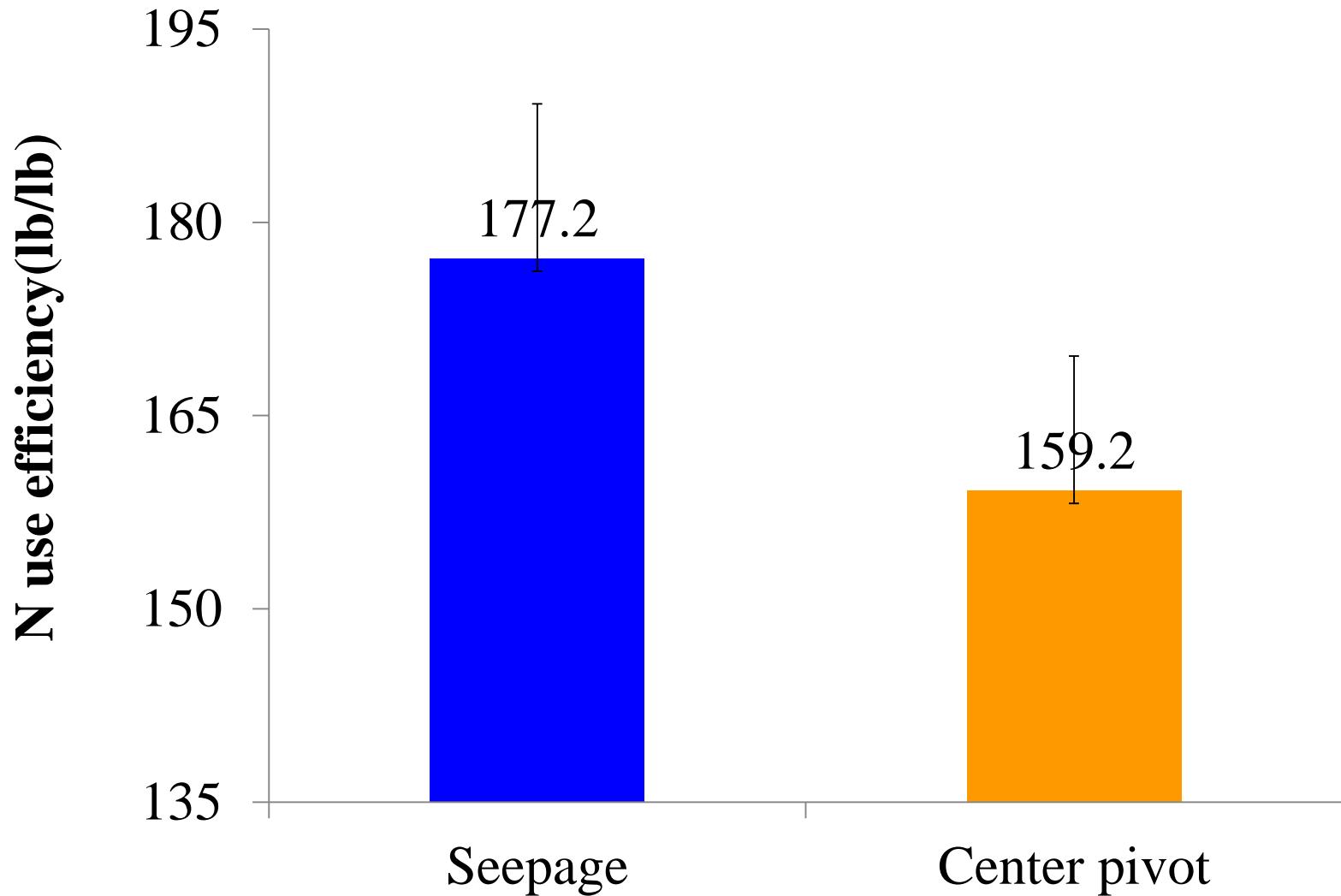
# Average tuber yields



# Average yields, 2012-15



# Overall N use efficiency, 2012-15 (lb tuber per lb N)



# Cover crop growth

August 5, 2013



Seepage

Center Pivot

# Cover crop growth

## July 8, 2014

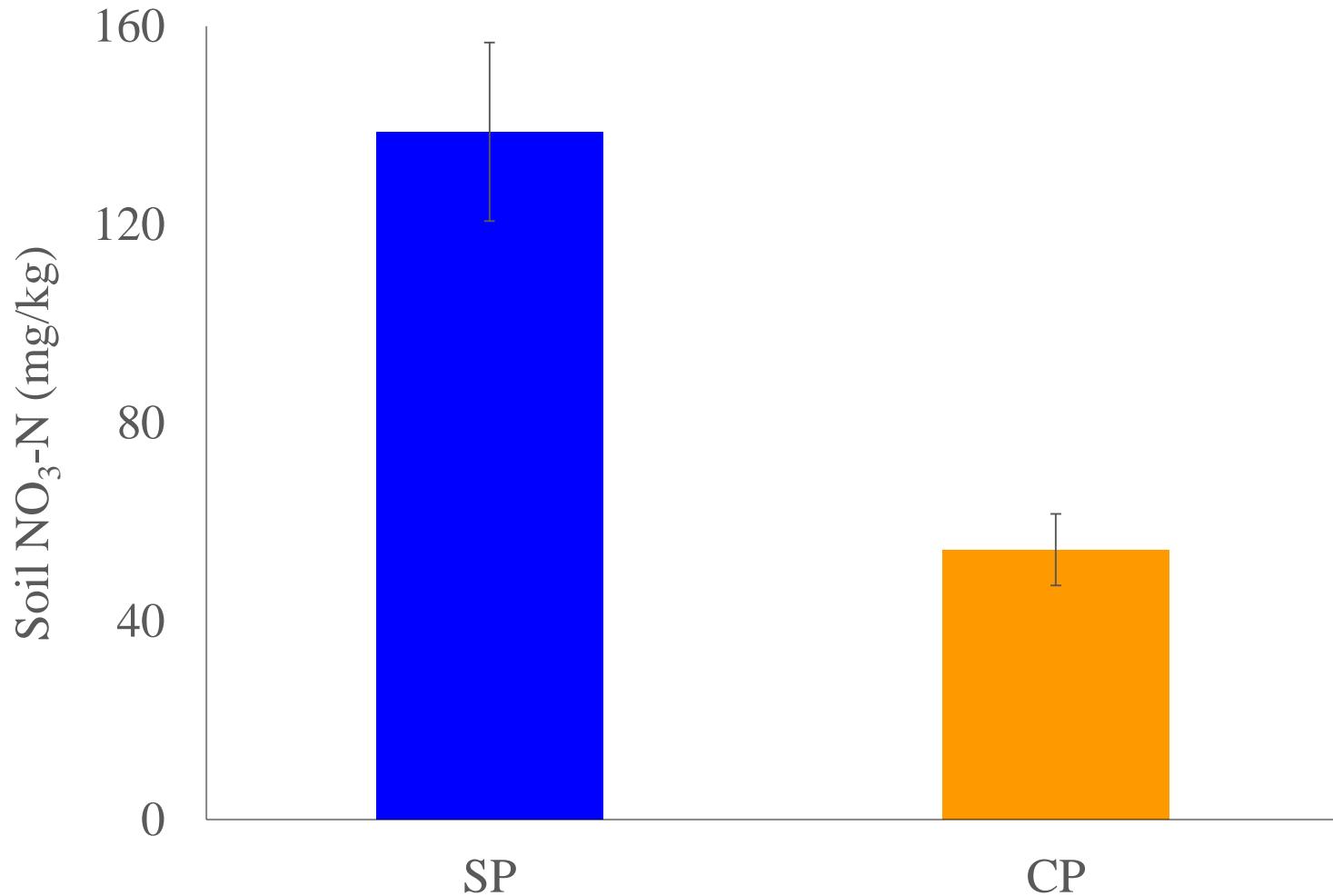


Seepage



Center Pivot

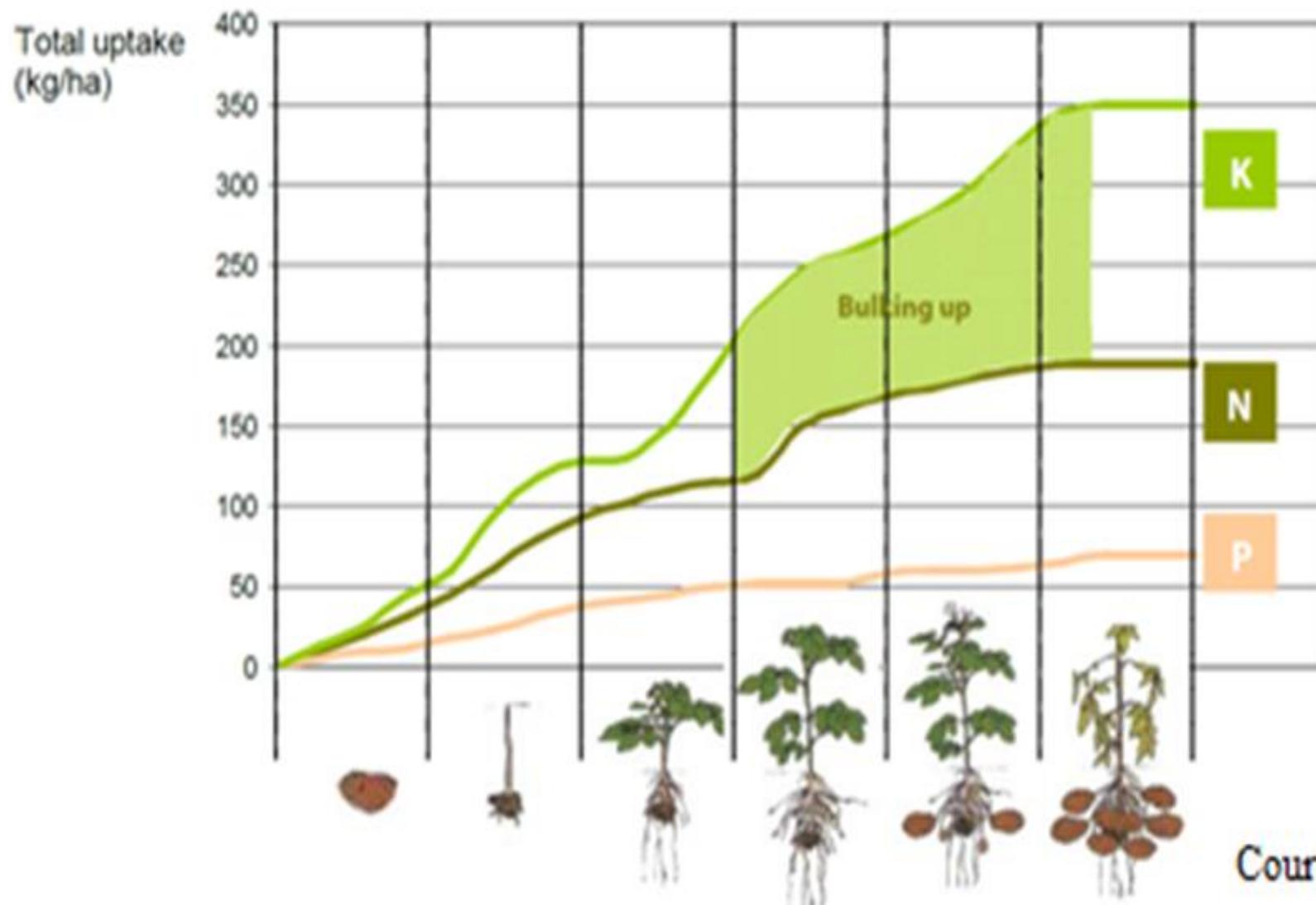
# Soil NO<sub>3</sub>-N level at harvest



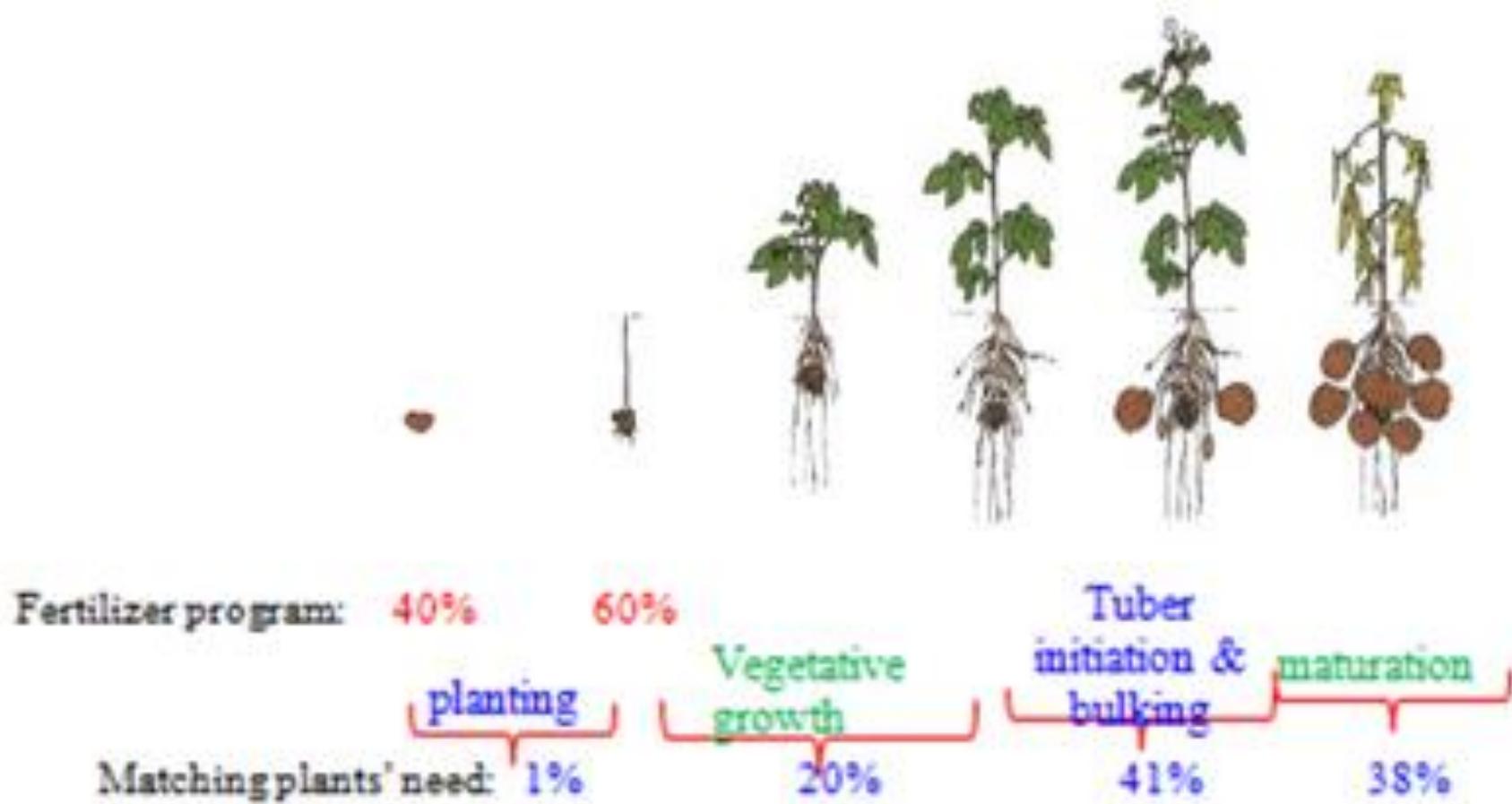
# Summary (2012~2015): tuber yield & water savings

	Water			Tuber	
Irrigation	Usage (1000 gal/A)	Efficiency (oz/lb)	Savings (gal) of last 3 years	Yield (cwt/A)	N-use Efficiency (lb/lb)
Seepage	543	0.9	0	354	177
Overhead	231	1.5	1. 0 billion	318	159
+/- (%)	-58	66.7	(2012-2015)	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>-11.3</b>

# Uptake of NPK by potato



# Dry fertilizer program



# Fertigation

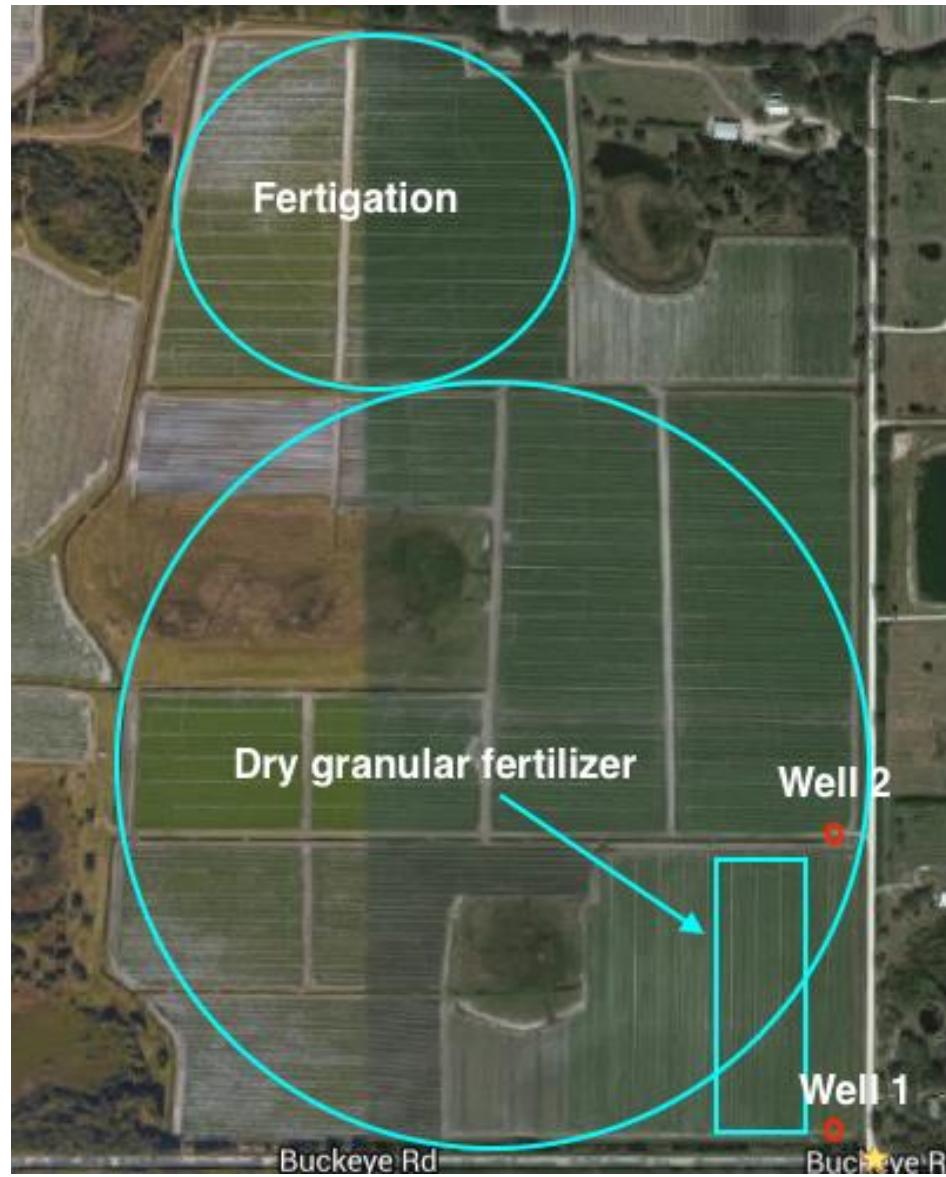
## 2015-2019



# Fertigation N distribution at different stages

- *Dry granular fertilization only:*
  1. 25% pre-plant
  2. 50% at emergence
  3. 25% at tuber initiation
- *Fertigation (dry fertilization + fertigation)*
  1. 25% pre-plant
  2. 50% at emergence
  3. 25% at tuber initiation—5 events — 4 weeks after emergency: fertigation/week

# Fertigation in spring of 2016



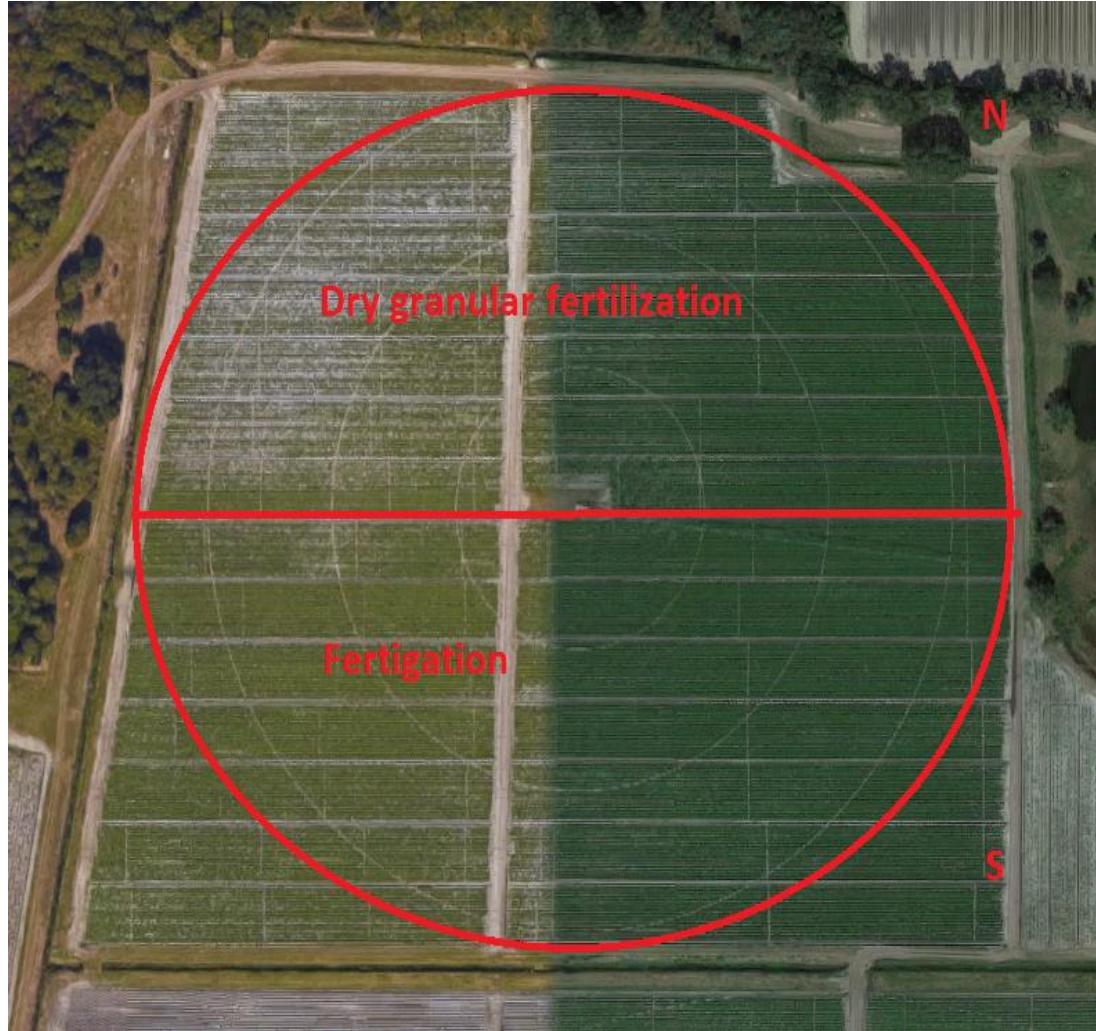
Fertigation in spring 2016



Dry fertilization in spring 2016



# Fertigation in springs of 2017-2019



# The fertigation trial in springs of 2016-2017

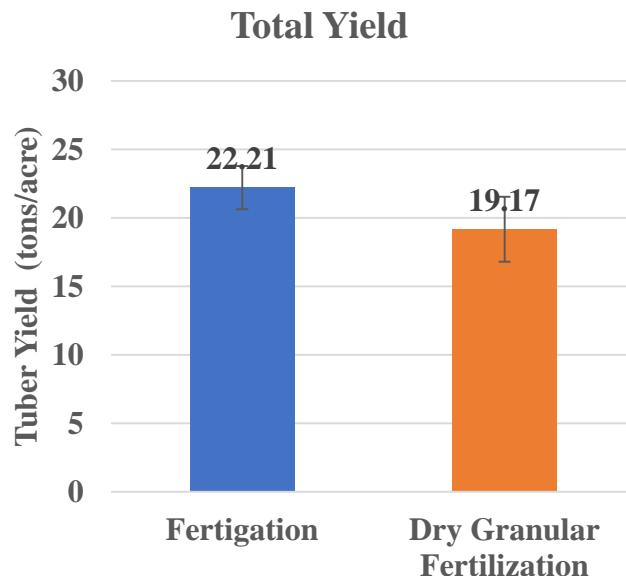
Treatment	Fertilization	Irrigation	Variety	Planting Date	Harvest Date
Fertigation	Dry fertilizer + Liquid fertilizer	Center pivot	Atlantic	12/20/2015	4/4/2016
			Red LaSoda	10/15/2016	2/8/2017
Dry granular	Dry fertilizer	Seepage + Center Pivot	Atlantic	12/20/2015	4/4/2016
			Red LaSoda	10/15/2016	2/8/2017

# Fertigation Events in springs of 2016-2017

Date		Nitrogen rate (lbs/A)	
2016	2017	2016	2017
2/11	11/30	10	12
2/19	12/7	10	12
2/29	12/13	10	12
3/4	12/20	10	12
3/16	-	10	-

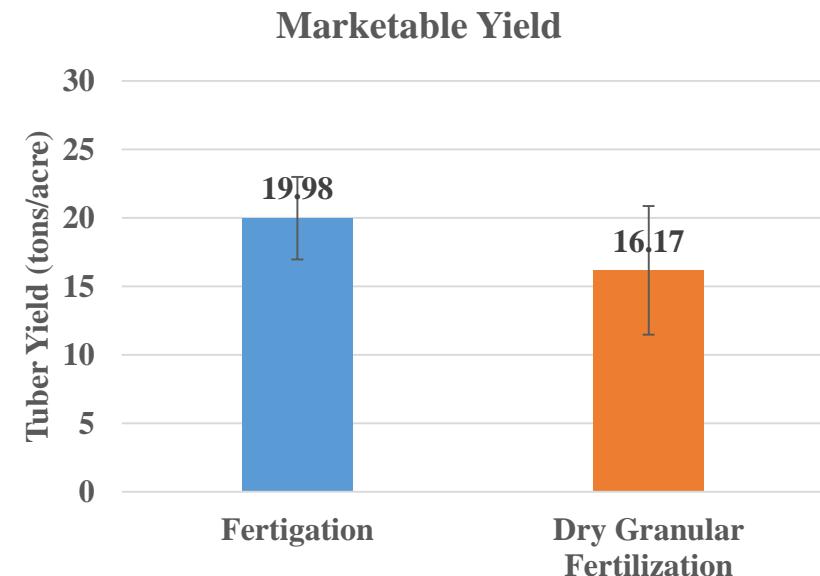
# ‘Atlantic’, 2015-2016

Fertigation and granular fertilization used the **same amount** of NPK



Yield increase: 116%

100%

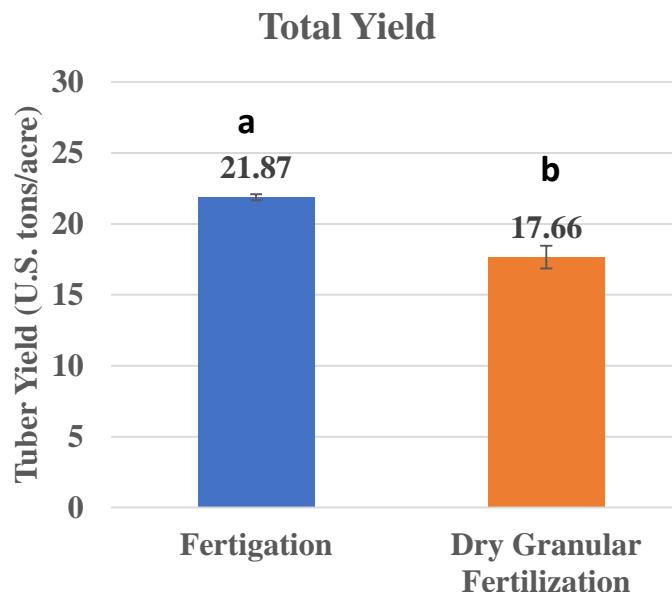


124%

100%

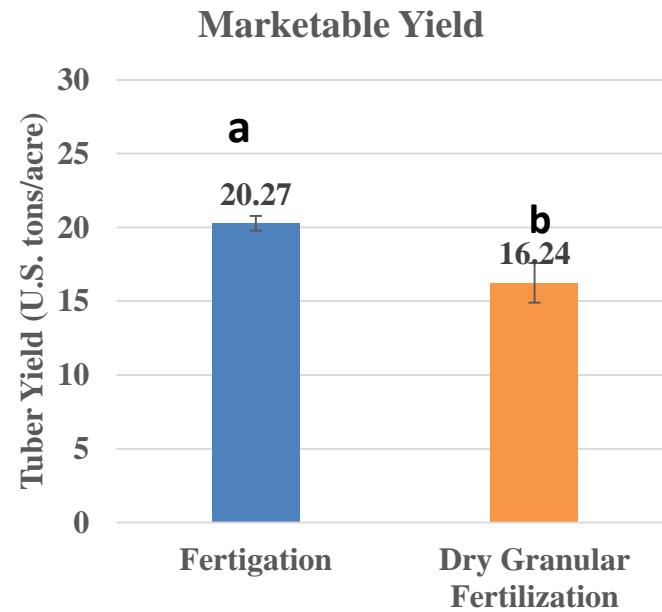
# ‘Red LaSoda’, 2016-2017

Fertigation and granular fertilization used the **same amount** of NPK



Yield increase: 124%

100%

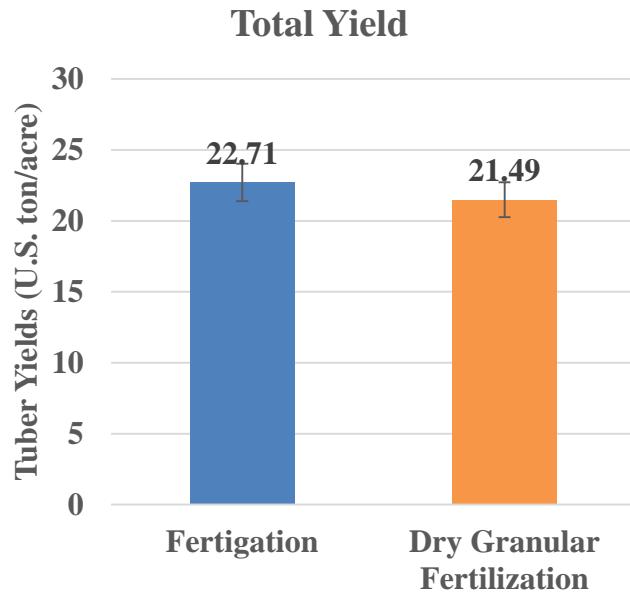


125%

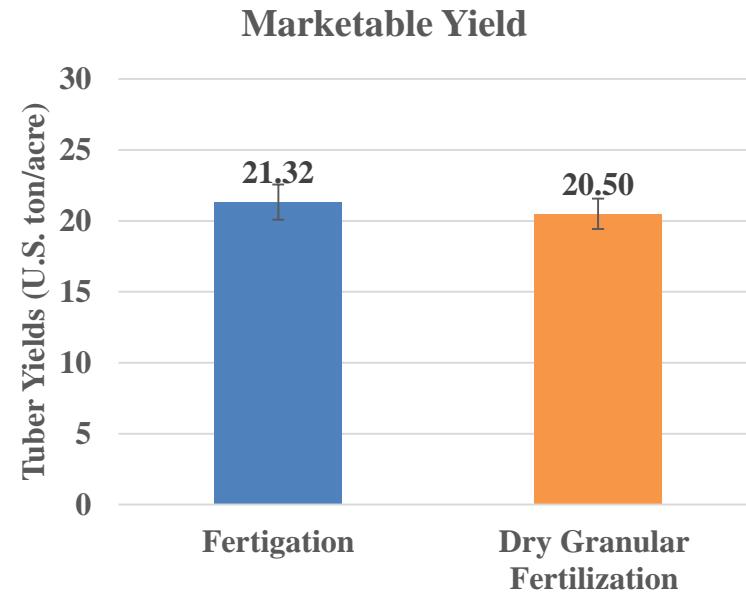
100%

# ‘Algeria’, 2017-2018

Fertigation used **70% N** of that the control used



Yield increase: **106%**



**100%**

**104%**

**100%**

# External Quality

Growing Season And Cultivar	Treatment	External Quality Issues (% of total tuber yield)				
		Green Skin	Growth Cracks	Missshapen	Rotten & misc.	Total Culls
Season 1  ‘Atlantic’	Fertigation	0.68	0.14	0.86	0.27	1.95
	Dry Granular					
Season 2  ‘Red LaSoda’	Fertilization	1.51	1.10	1.25	0.83	4.69
	Fertigation	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	2.7
Season 3  ‘Algeria’	Dry Granular					
	Fertilization	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	3.1
Fertigation	0.35	0.00	1.69	0.59	2.62	
	Dry Granular					
Fertilization	0.33	0.00	0.47	0.76	1.56	

# Internal Quality

Growing Season And Cultivar	Treatment	Internal Quality Issues (% of total tubers)				
		Hollow Heart	Brown Center	Corky Ring	Internal Spot	Total
				Necrosis		
Season 1 ‘Atlantic’	Fertigation	2.5	0	0	0	2.5
	Dry Granular					
	Fertilization	1.25	0	0	0	1.25
Season 2 ‘Red LaSoda’	Fertigation	1.25	1.25	1.25	0	3.75
	Dry Granular	3.75	1.25	0	0	5.00
	Fertilization					
Season 3 ‘Algeria’	Fertigation	0	0	0	0	0
	Dry Granular	0	0	0	0	0
	Fertilization					

# Average Specific Gravity

Growing Season And Cultivar	Treatment	Specific Gravity
Season 1 ‘Atlantic’	Fertigation	1.077
	Dry Granular	
Season 2 ‘Red LaSoda’	Fertilization	1.071
	Fertigation	1.060
	Dry Granular	
	Fertilization	1.066
Season 3 ‘Algeria’	Fertigation	1.070
	Dry Granular	
	Fertilization	1.072

# Summary



Fertigation produced more tubers even with less fertilizer applied:

	Total	Marketable
2015-2016:	16%	24%
2016-2017:	24%	25%
2017-2018:	6%	4%

Fertigation saves water and nutrients.

Increased yield also indicated that fertigation had greater water use efficiency than dry fertilization.

# Fertigation via Linear Pivot in Hastings



# Materials and Methods

- Location: Hastings Agricultural Extension Center, UF/IFAS
- Growing seasons
  - Season 1: 2017
  - Season 2: 2018
  - Season 3: 2019
- Treatments:
  - 4 Dry granular fertilization treatments
  - 8 Fertigation treatments
- Experiment Design: Strip plot design
- Data Analysis (Least Significant Difference)



# Treatment Table

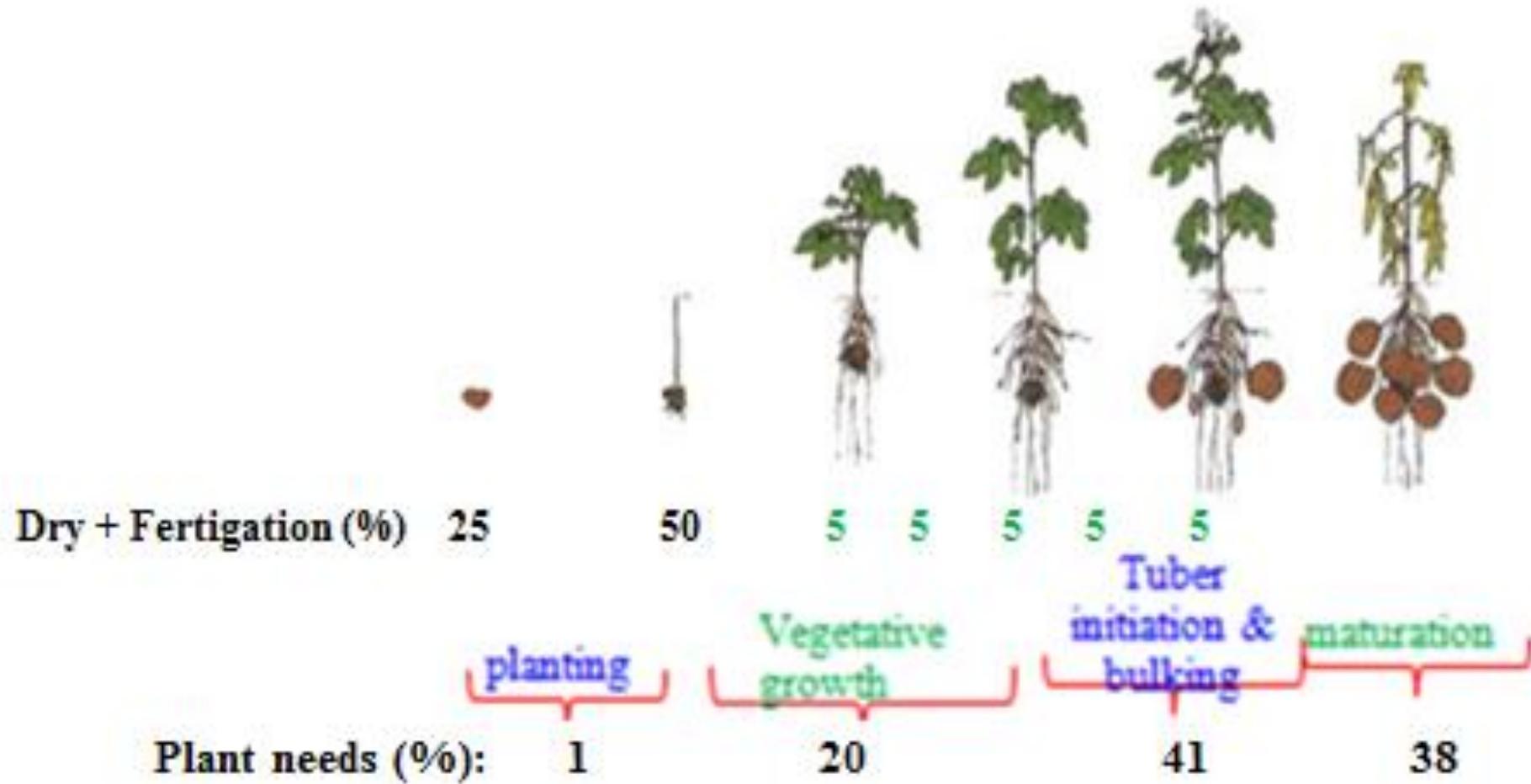
Treatment ID	Fertilizer Type	Pre-plant (lbs/A N)	Emergence (lbs/A N)	N Rate (lbs/A N) at Tuber initiation	Number of Applications	Total N Rate (lbs./A N)
T1	Dry + Liquid	50	50	0	3 (Fer3)	100
T2	Dry + Liquid	50	50	50	3 (Fer3)	150
T3	Dry + Liquid	50	50	100	3 (Fer3)	200
T4	Dry + Liquid	50	50	150	3 (Fer3)	250
T5	Dry + Liquid	50	50	0	5(Fer5)	100
T6	Dry + Liquid	50	50	50	5(Fer5)	150
T7	Dry + Liquid	50	50	100	5(Fer5)	200
T8	Dry + Liquid	50	50	150	5(Fer5)	250
T9	Dry only	50	50	0	1	100
T10	Dry only	50	50	50	1	150
T11	Dry only	50	50	100	1	200
T12	Dry only	50	50	150	1	250

# Total Yield in 2017, 2018, 2019

Fertilizer application	Yield (tons/acre)		
	2017	2018	2019
Dry granular fertilization	7.38b	11.07b	12.33a
3-time fertigation	9.00a	12.42a	12.91a
5-time fertigation	9.07a	11.42ab	12.71a
Average increase (%)	22.4	7.6	3.9

# Fertigation program:

Synchronizing N Supply and N Demand of potato plants



# 4R Nutrient Stewardship

The 4R concept incorporates the:

- **Right fertilizer source** at the
- **Right rate**, at the
- **Right time** and in the
- **Right place**



## RIGHT SOURCE

Matches fertilizer type to crop needs.



## RIGHT RATE

Matches amount of fertilizer type crop needs.



## RIGHT TIME

Makes nutrients available when crops need them.



## RIGHT PLACE

Keep nutrients where crops can use them.

# Water savings in Hastings

	Water Usage (in)		Water Savings	
	Seepage	Pivot	Inch	%
2017	9.79	4.06	5.37	58.5
2018	12.38	8.10	4.28	34.6
2018	7.27	4.20	3.07	42.2
Average	9.81	5.45	4.24	43.2

# Conclusions

- The center pivot irrigation with dry fertilization saved 58% water.
- Water use efficiency increased by 67%
- N use efficiency reduced 11.3%
- Tuber yield decreased 11.3%
- Fertigation can minimize leaching and increase total tuber yield by **20%**

# Acknowledgements

- Southwest Florida Water Management District
- HAEC Crew in Hastings
- Mr. Alan Jones, Mr. David Fleming, and Mr. Jesse Cavillo
- Miss Crystal Snodgrass, graduates, biologists
- Dr. Kelly Morgan



# *Thank You!*

