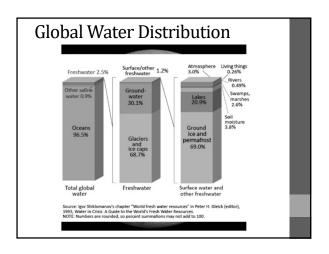
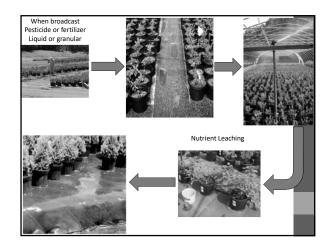
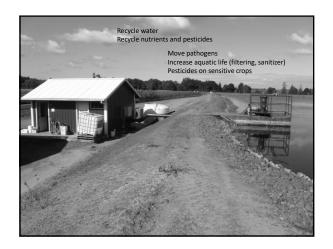
Water and Pesticides Movement in Container Production as Affected by Irrigation Practices

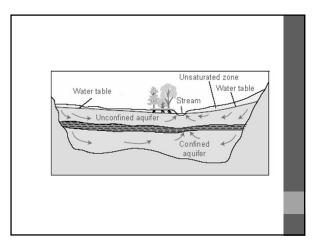
Tom Fernandez
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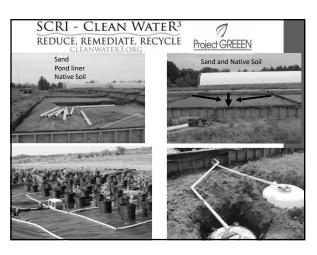


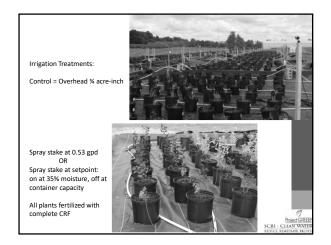


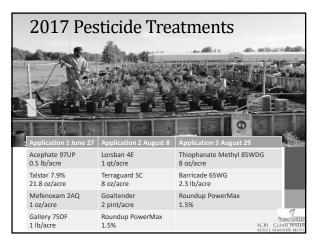


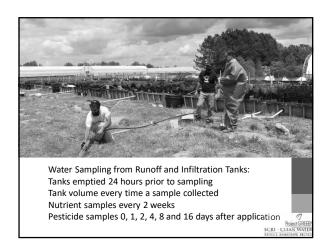


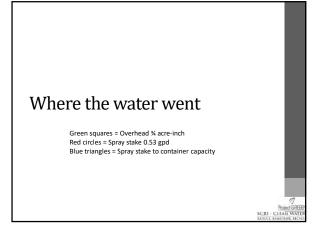


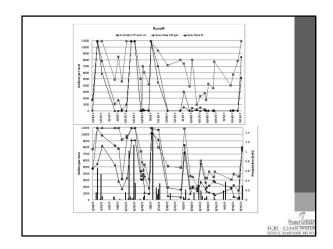


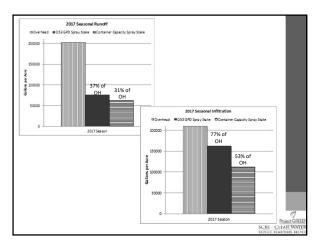


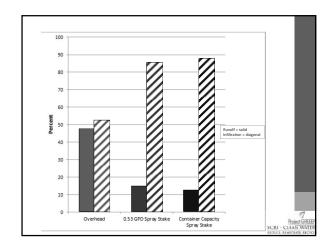


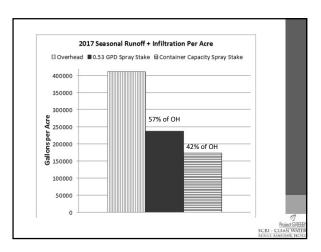


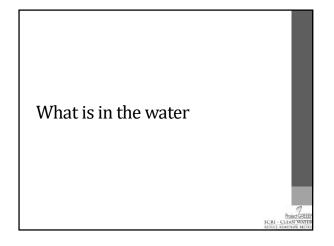


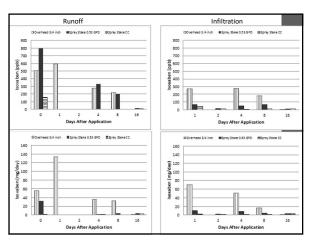


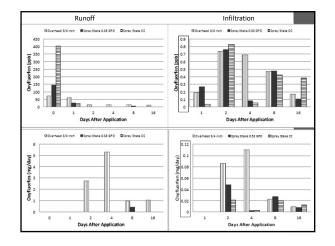


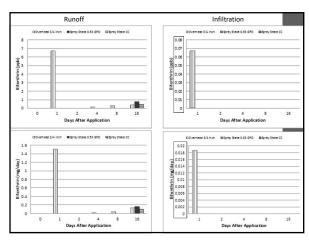


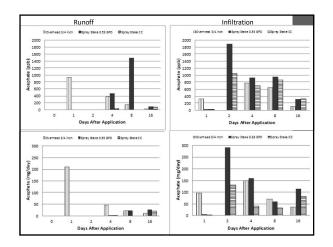


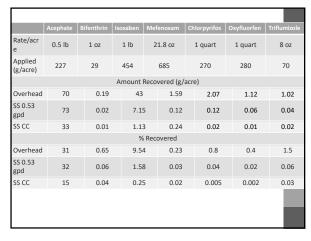


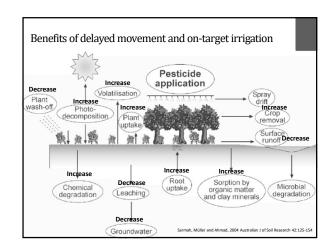




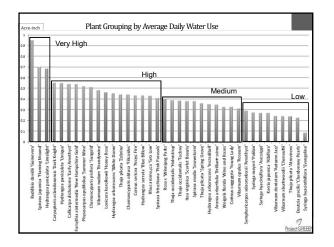


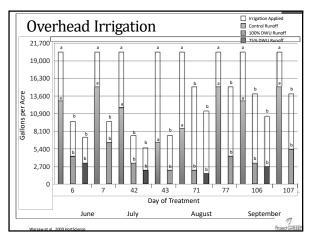


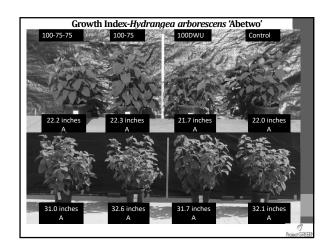


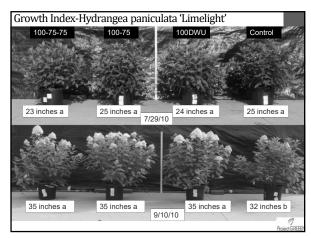


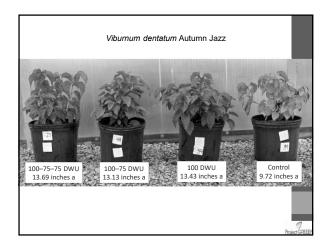
How to improve

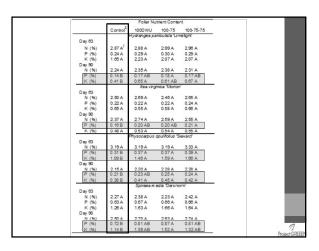












Overhead Irrigation and Runoff Application Rates: N = 123 lb/ac, P = 15 lb/ac (35 lb P₂O₅) Amount recovered based on 100% land use with #3 containers spaced 1.5 ft on-center over 4 months. Irrigation Applied gal/acre (% Applied, % of Control Applied) (% Applied) (100% DWU 1.6 million 0.48 million (31%, 20%) 7.2 (6%) 1.7 (11%)

1.2 (8%)

1.2 (8%)

5.9 (5%)

1.4 million 0.29 million (21%, 12%)

100-75-75% DWU 1.3 million 0.37 million (29%, 15%) 5.7 (5%)

100-75% DWU

Summary

- Overhead irrigation generates most runoff and infiltration
 - Spray stakes at 0.53 gpd had 63% less runoff, 23% less infiltration
- Spray stakes using set-point control had 69% less runoff, 47% less infiltration
- Scheduling based on plant needs reduces water use, runoff volume and N & P in runoff
- So far pesticides mostly detected in runoff, not infiltration. Exception is highly soluble pesticides (Acephate)
- Delayed and less pesticide runoff for spray stake versus overhead irrigation
 - Allows more pesticide binding and degradation before entering runoff



