## Predicting the fate of nitrogen in a dairy pasture system

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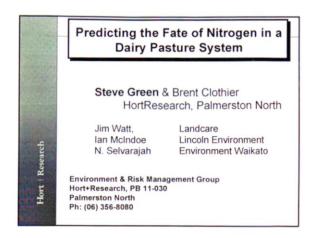
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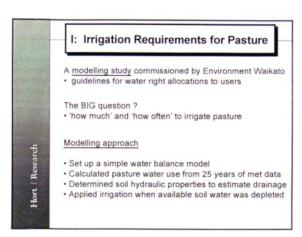
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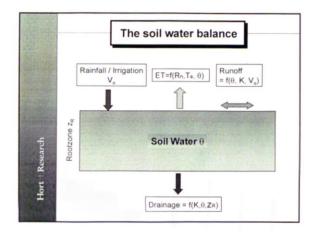
In the Waikato region, and in other parts of the country, where intensive forms of agriculture are practised, nitrate levels in ground water have been gradually rising. The use of mineral-nitrogen fertiliser, plus inputs of organic nitrogen in the form of animal returns, are likely contributors to the problem. The fate of any surface-applied nitrogen depends on the soils ability to hold 'nutrients' within the root zone, relative to the plants ability to extract them. Any nitrogen that quits the root zone will travel on downwards with the percolating water in the root zone, and eventually end up as a contaminant in the ground water.

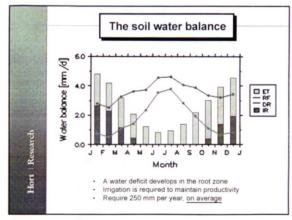
We carried out a desk-top study using a mechanistic simulation model to examine the nitrogen dynamics of a dairy pasture in the Waikato. The model was used to assess the potential risk of ground water contamination from dairy pastures that are both irrigated and fertilised. We used a simple 'lumped parameter' model (LPM) to link the mechanisms of water transport through the root zone, with the complex of nitrogen transformations that result from both natural processes, and those consequent upon the application of fertiliser or animal returns of dung and urine.

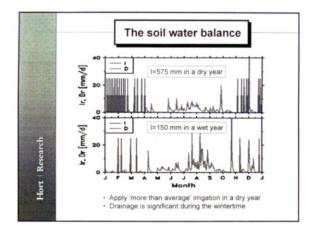
In this paper we describe the model and present some calculations to compare the leaching potential of an irrigated pasture with a dry-land dairy system. Because of the power of computers, even given the complexity of our LPM model, we have run long-term simulations of 25 years to assess the risk of groundwater contamination.

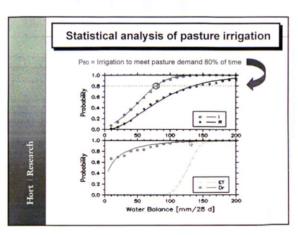




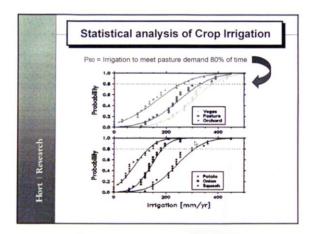


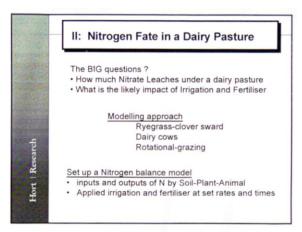


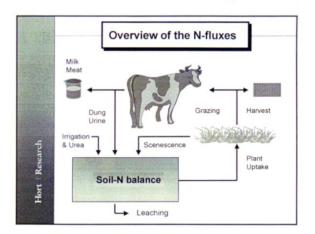


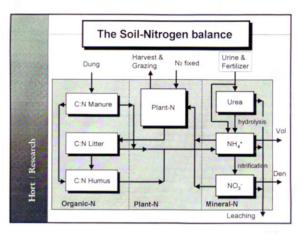


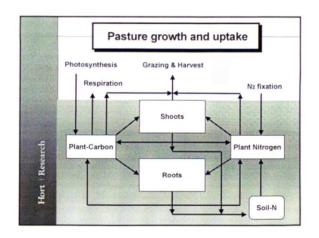
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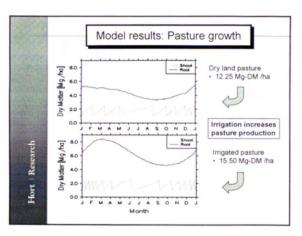




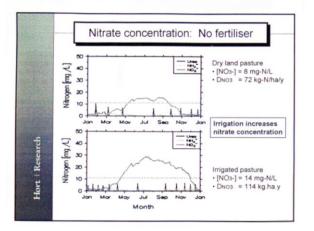


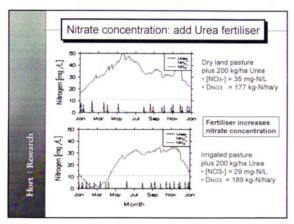


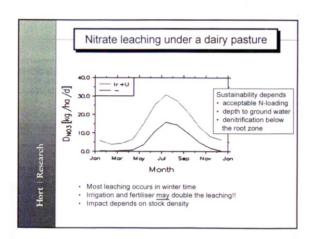


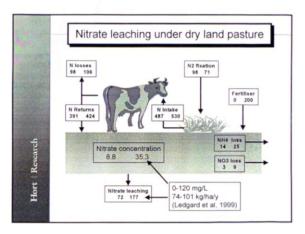


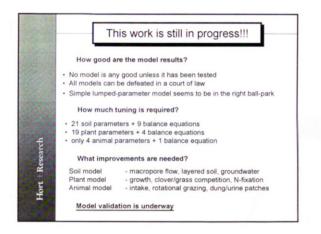
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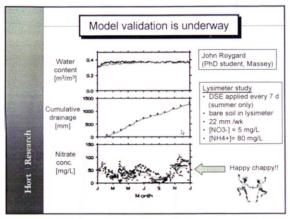












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