

Site Specific Nitrogen Management in **Citrus Orchard to Minimize Nitrogen** Pollution **Agricultural Research Organization** Volcani Center



Israel Institute of Technology

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Background

Permanent crops agriculture covers 1.2% of the global land area. Such agricultural land requires the addition of the essential nutrients to the soil in order to sustain commercial viability. In the agricultural context, nitrogen is often regarded as the most critical nutrient, and the soil-related growth limiting factor.

Experiment Set-Up

Citrus orchard in Kefar-Monash (Hefer-Valley) with 12 sampled tree in each of the 4

Fertilizer

Low Cost of N

Contamination

Environmental

Economical

Loss

Precision agriculture aims at sustainably optimizing the management of cultivated fields by addressing the spatial variability found in crops and their environment with Site-Specific Management (SSM).



The overall objective is to develop SSM for tree based optimal nitrogen (N) application in citrus orchard.

Identify the spatial and temporal variability in N status across the orchard

Over Use

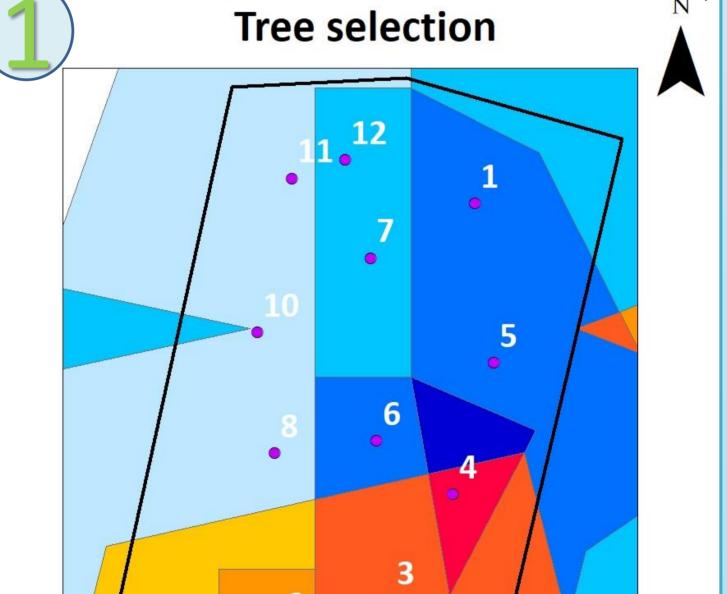
- Correlate between the temporal (monthly) leaf N status, the "standard" leaf N status and the fruit yield per tree
- Toping fertigation with tree-based application of controlled release N fertilizer to account for \bullet tree N status and needs
- Correlate spatial and temporal variation pattern in N status to N leaching and NUE (Nitrogen \bullet Use Efficiency) using remote sensing.



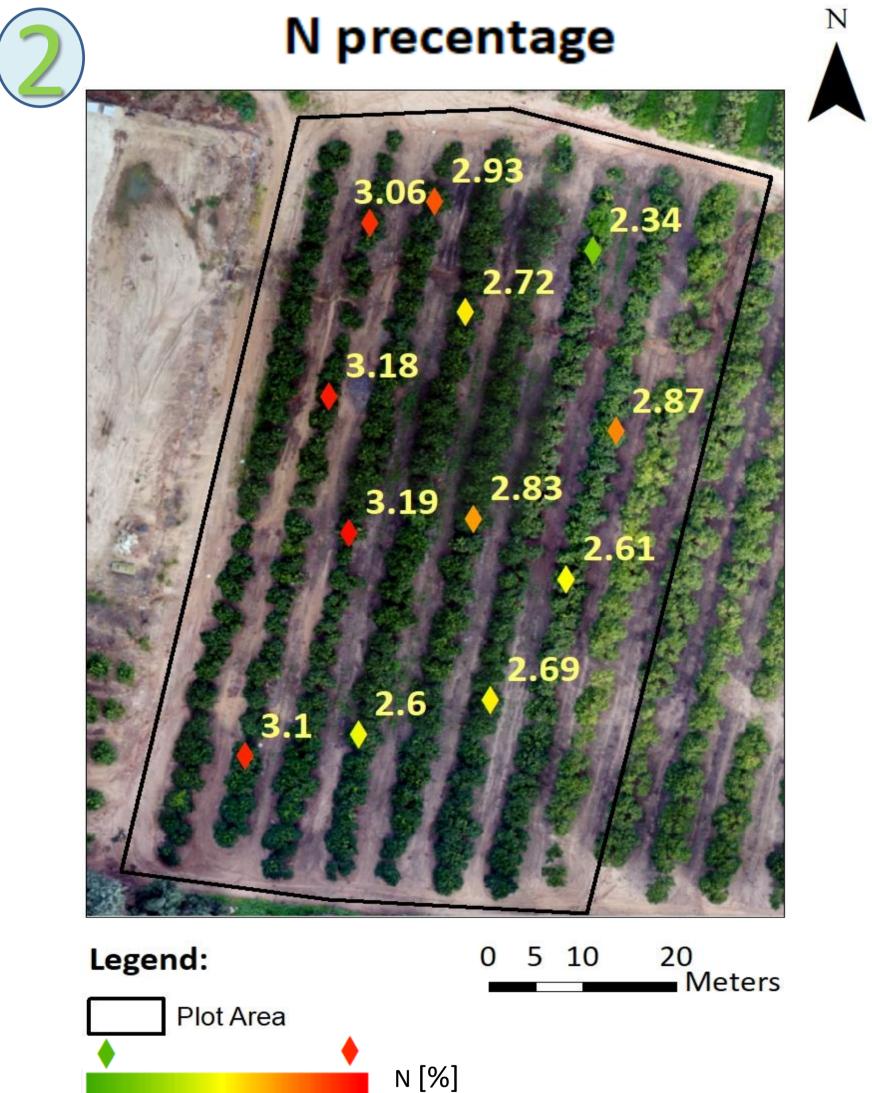


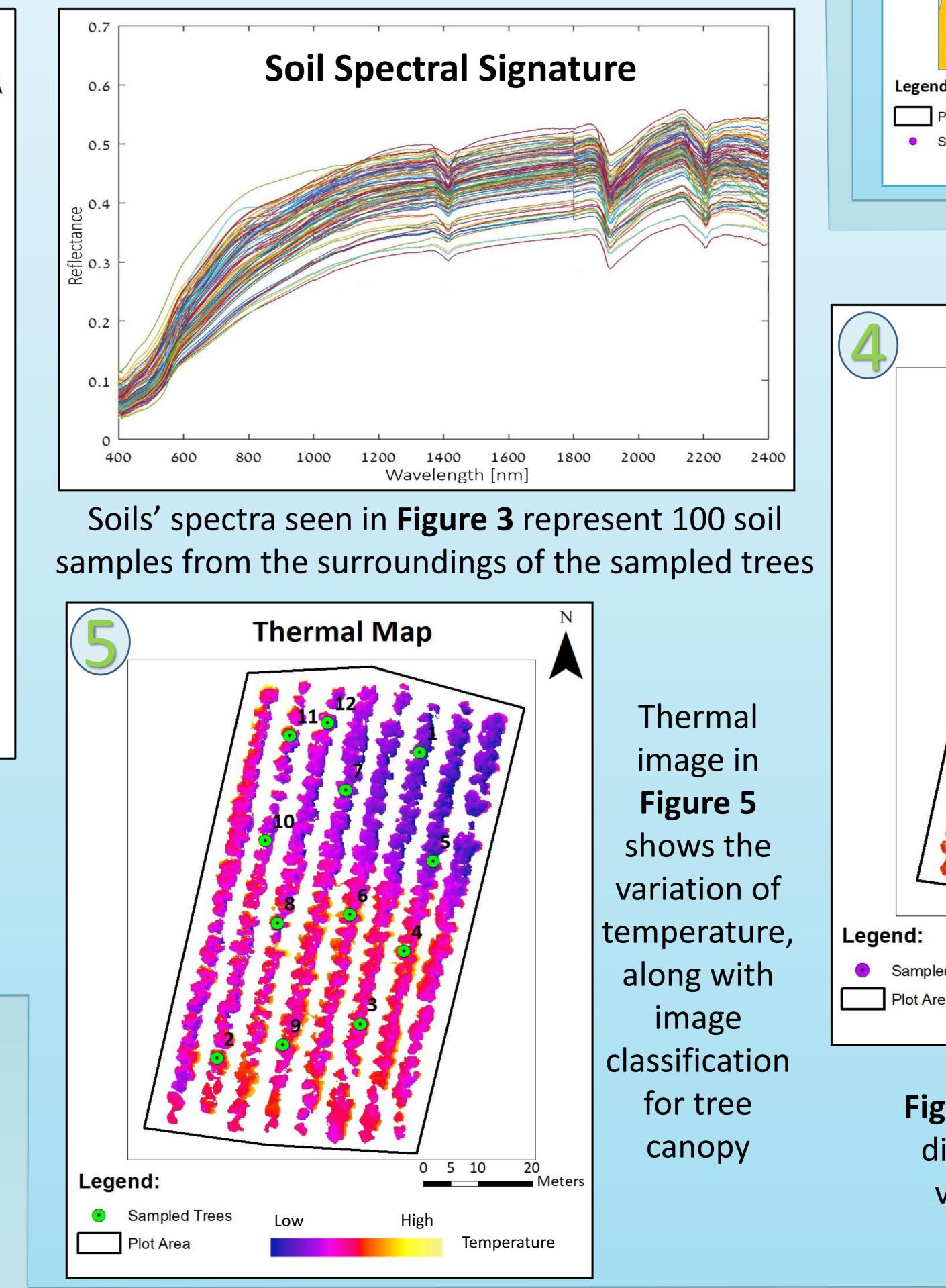
plots

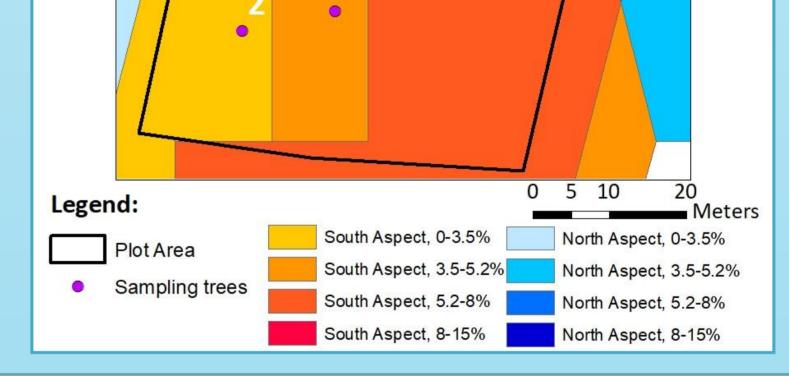
- Sprinkler irrigation and fertigation
- Monthly leaf samples and yearly soil samples (analysis for: NO_2 , NO_3^- , NH_4^+ , TN, TOC, Wet content)
- Monthly remote sensing from a drone (VIS, NIR, SWIR)

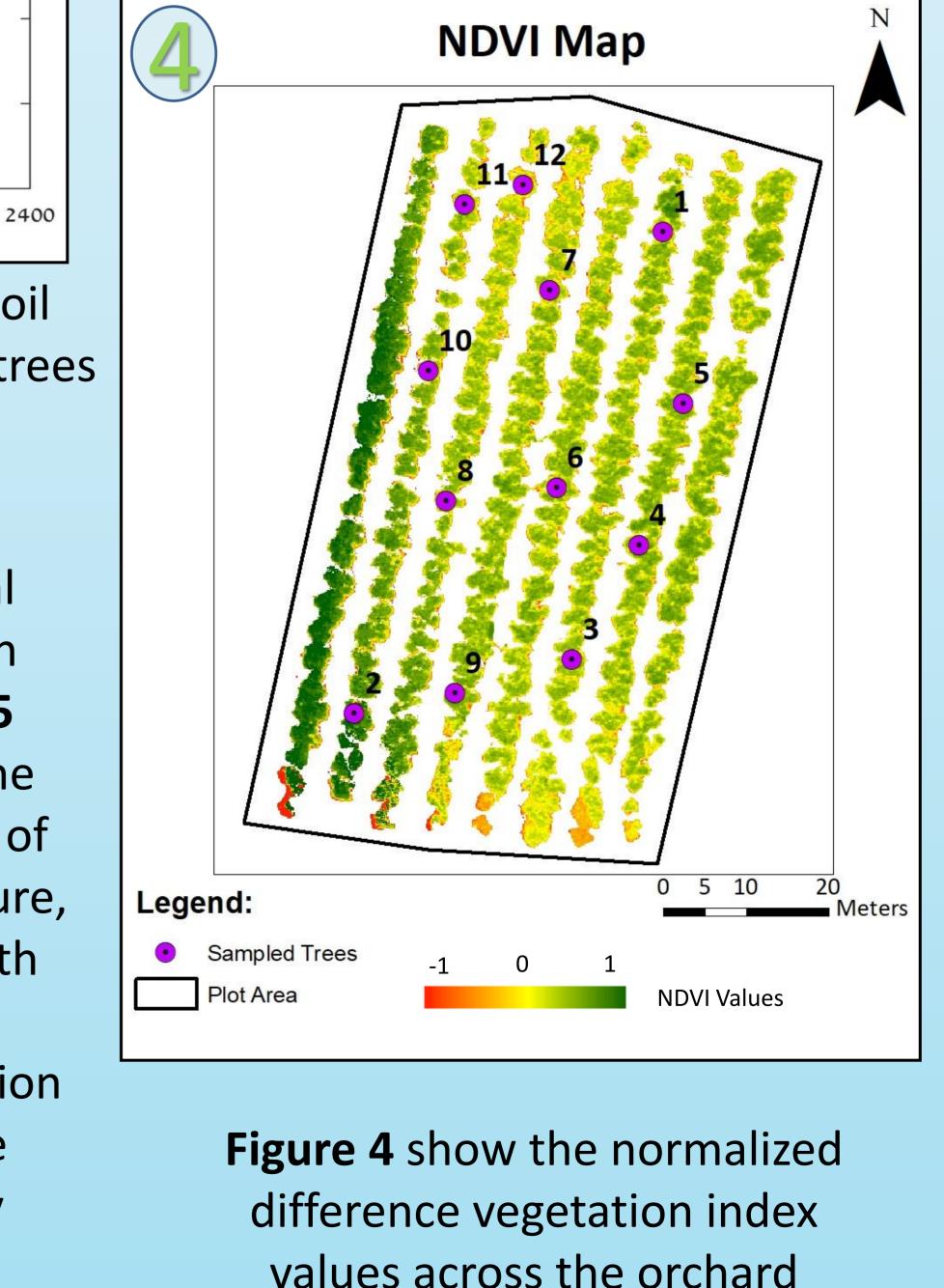


Preliminary Results









The distribution of leaf N status in percentage units is shown in **Figure 2**

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