

Influence of Precision Agriculture on Sustainability

Lori Duncan, PhD

Assistant Professor

Crop Sustainability Specialist

Biosystems Engineering and Soil Science

University of Tennessee

Challenge or Opportunity?



Growing population



Water quality



Climate change



Regulatory pressure



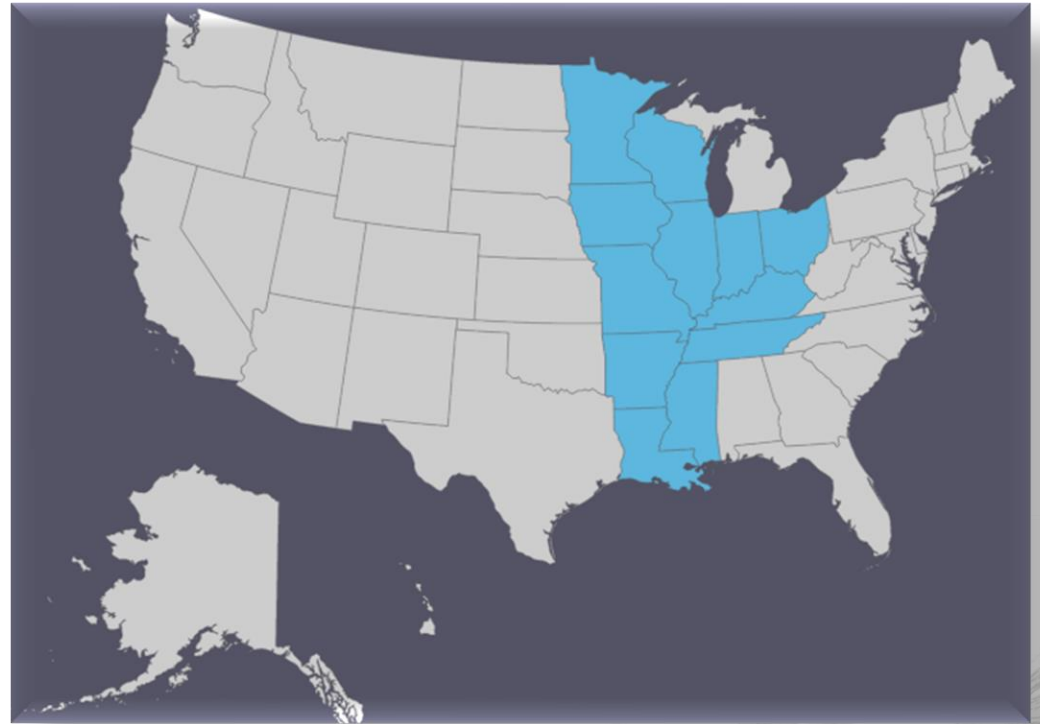
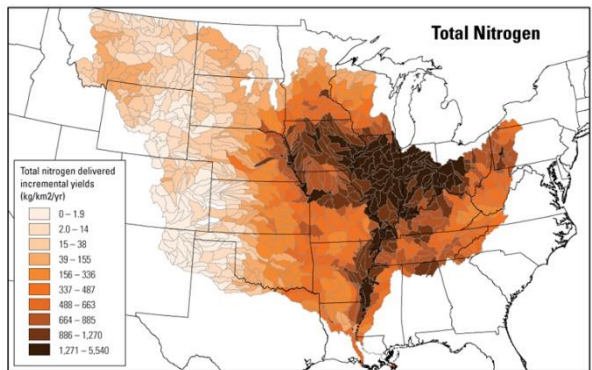
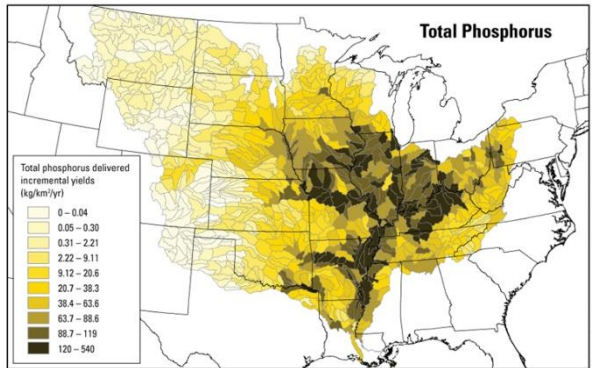
Soils and biodiversity



Economics/markets

Environmental Considerations

TN Nutrient Reduction Framework



Iowa

- Des Moines Water Works
 - ~\$1.5 million/yr to remove nitrates
 - New equipment ~\$180 million
- Lawsuit against 3 counties



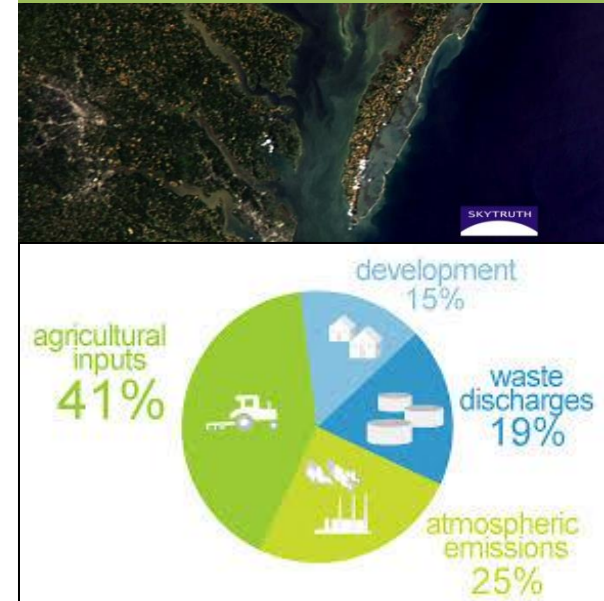
Lake Erie

- Toledo shut off water supply for days
- Ohio State Law
 - >50 acres, must be certified to apply fertilizer
 - Record-keeping



Chesapeake Bay

- Require NMP
- All sources N and P regulated
- Inspect 10% per year –fines and penalties
- Setbacks, etc



Environmental Considerations

New EPA Lawsuit



December 16, 2020

Mr. Andrew Wheeler, Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Administrator
Mail Code 1101A
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Mr. David Ross, Assistant Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Water
Mail Code 4101M
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Re: Petition for Rulemaking to Set Water Quality Criteria & Produce a TMDL to Protect the Ohio River from Nutrients

Dear Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Ross:

Enclosed please find a petition for rulemaking to set water quality criteria for nitrogen and phosphorus and establishment of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the River. We appreciate your attention to this matter, and respectfully request EPA's careful consideration and prompt response to this matter.

We are eager to meet with the appropriate EPA officials after the agency has had opportunity to review our petition. Please feel free to contact me at 859-879-0020 my cell at 859-229-4033 with any questions or for additional information.

Sincerely,



Changing Tastes

When shopping for food, consumers prize family satisfaction above all else, but increasingly, they consider sustainability as an important factor in their buying decisions.



More than

8 in 10

Americans consider sustainability when buying food and would like to see more options available that protect the environment.¹⁰



Similarly, consumers are looking to companies to help them understand their impact on the environment – with

nearly 3/4

of consumers stating they want companies to do a better job explaining how their purchases impact the planet.¹¹



Increasingly, we're seeing Millennials (19- to 36-year old consumers) voting with their wallets, with

6 out of 10

willing to pay more for environmentally friendly products.¹²

Millennial consumers = ages 24-39
Generation Z consumers = ages 14-23

More Sustainable ↑

| | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| <p>In the green: these climate goals put the world on a pathway to 1.5 degrees or less of warming</p> |  | 80 points |
| <p>AEO</p> | | 73 points |
| <p>In the yellow: these climate goals put the world on a path to 2 degrees or less of warming</p> |    | 61-65 points |
| <p>   </p> | | 56-60 points |
| <p>  <i>We Fit Your Life.™</i></p> | | 51-55 points |
| <p>   </p> | | 46-50 points |
| <p></p> | | 43 points |
| <p>In the orange: climate goals on a path to 2 degrees of warming</p> |    | |
| <p>  </p> | | 36-40 points |
| <p>    </p> | | |
| <p>In the red: these companies' climate goals will put the world on a path to climate catastrophe, with 3+ degrees of warming</p> |   | 27 points |
| <p> </p> | | 16-25 points |
| <p>      </p> | | 1-15 points |
| <p>      </p> | | 0 points |



October 2018

FILTHY FASHION SCORECARD

WHICH BRANDS ARE LEADING ON CLIMATE AND WHICH ARE STILL WEARING LAST SEASON'S GREENWASH?

STAND
earth

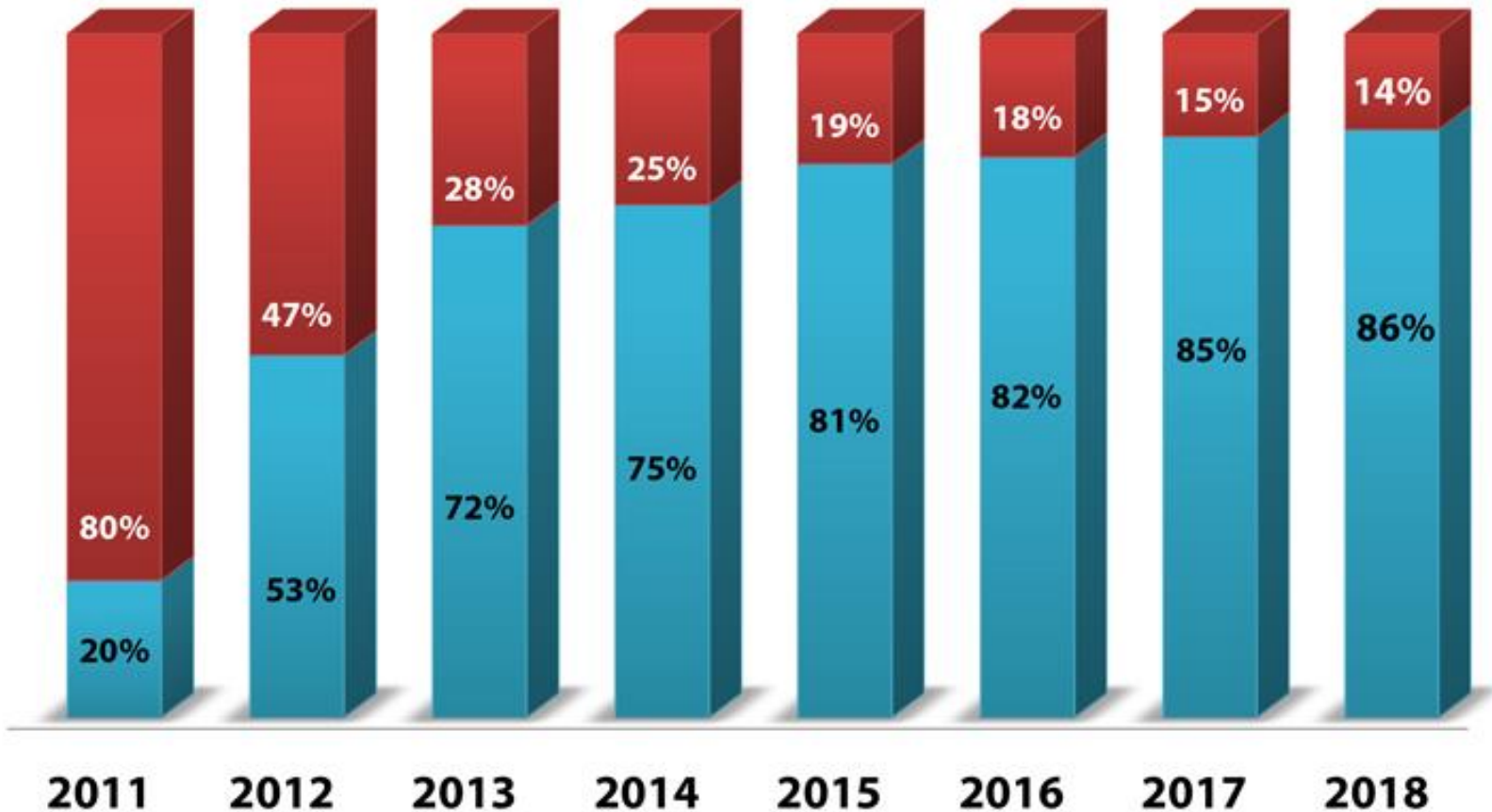


Governance & Accountability Institute Research Results

S&P 500® Companies Sustainability Reporting

■ Reporters

■ Non-Reporters



Source: Governance & Accountability Institute, Inc. 2018 Research — www.ga-institute.com

2018 Sustainability Report

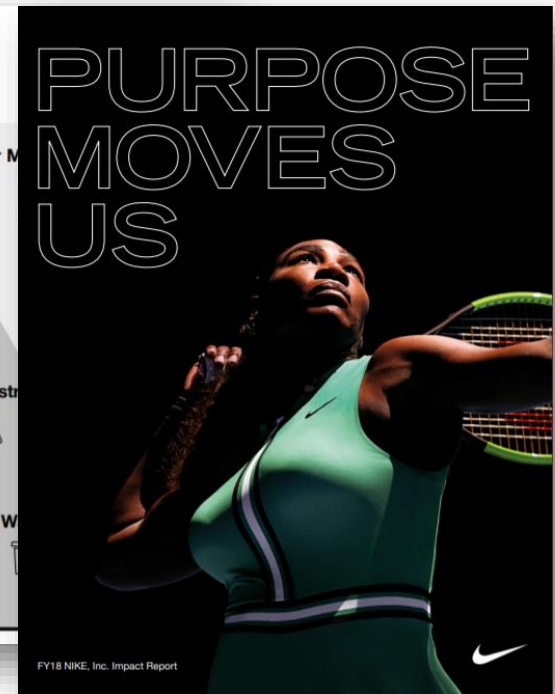
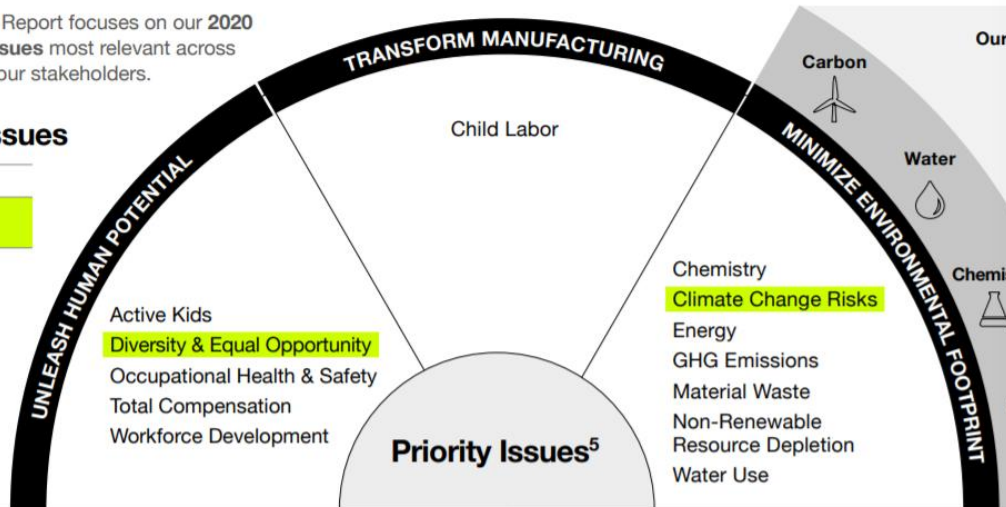
Report Content

The FY18 NIKE Impact Report focuses on our 2020 Targets and Priority Issues most relevant across our value chain and to our stakeholders.

FY18 Priority Issues

Existing Priority Issue

Issues with Increased Relevance in FY18¹



Example Reduction Targets

| MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Metric | Unit of Measurement | FY15 Baseline | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY18 Change vs. Baseline | FY20 Target |
| Product | | | | | | | |
| Average Product Carbon Footprint ¹⁰ | kg CO ₂ e/unit | 7.33 | 7.19 | 7.15 | 7.45 | ▲ 2% ¹¹ | ▼ 10% |
| Product Scored on Sustainability Performance | % | 27% | 68% | 71% | 73% | ▲ 46 p.p. | 80% |
| Materials | | | | | | | |
| Sustainable Materials ¹² – Apparel (AP) | % | 19% | 21% | 33% | 34% | ▲ 15 p.p. | ▲ |
| Sustainable Materials ¹² – Footwear (FW) | % | 31% | 33% | 32% | 31% | 0 p.p. | ▲ |
| Cotton Sourced More Sustainably ¹³ | % | 24% | 35% | 53% | 58% | ▲ 34 p.p. | 100% |
| Carbon and Energy | | | | | | | |
| Renewable Energy – Owned or Operated ¹⁴ | % | 14% | 20% | 22% | 19% ¹⁵ | ▲ 5 p.p. | 100% ¹⁶ |
| Energy Consumption Per Unit – Key Operations ¹⁷ | kWhe/unit | 4.74 | 4.29 | 4.74 | 4.39 | ▼ 7% | ▼ 25% |
| Carbon Emissions Per Unit – Key Operations ¹⁷ | kg CO ₂ e/unit | 1.75 | 1.62 | 1.75 | 1.71 | ▼ 2% | ▼ 25% |
| Energy Consumption Per Kg – Textile Dyeing and Finishing ¹⁸ | kWhe/kg | 15.86 | 15.46 | 14.95 | 14.40 | ▼ 9% | ▼ 35% |
| Carbon Emissions Per Kg – Textile Dyeing and Finishing ¹⁸ | kg CO ₂ e/kg | 4.78 | 4.68 | 4.55 | 4.33 | ▼ 9% | ▼ 35% |

Brand and Retailer Targets

| | Cotton Procurement | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | 100% Organic | 100% sustainable | 100% US grown | Increase in sustainable |
| Gap Inc. | | X | | |
| HANES Brands Inc | | | X | |
| H&M | | X | | |
| IKEA | | X | | |
| LEVI STRAUSS & CO. | | X | | |
| NIKE | | X | | |
| THE NORTH FACE | | X | | |
| patagonia | X | | | |
| prAna | X | | | |
| TARGET | | X | | |
| Walmart | | X | X | |
| Wrangler | | X | | |



U.S. COTTON TRUST PROTOCOL
SUSTAINABILITY

50 Brand and retailer members



Byford



GAP

next



ATHLETA



BANANA REPUBLIC

Liverpool



LEVI STRAUSS & CO.

HILL CITY



Additional major brand and retailer members will be announced soon.

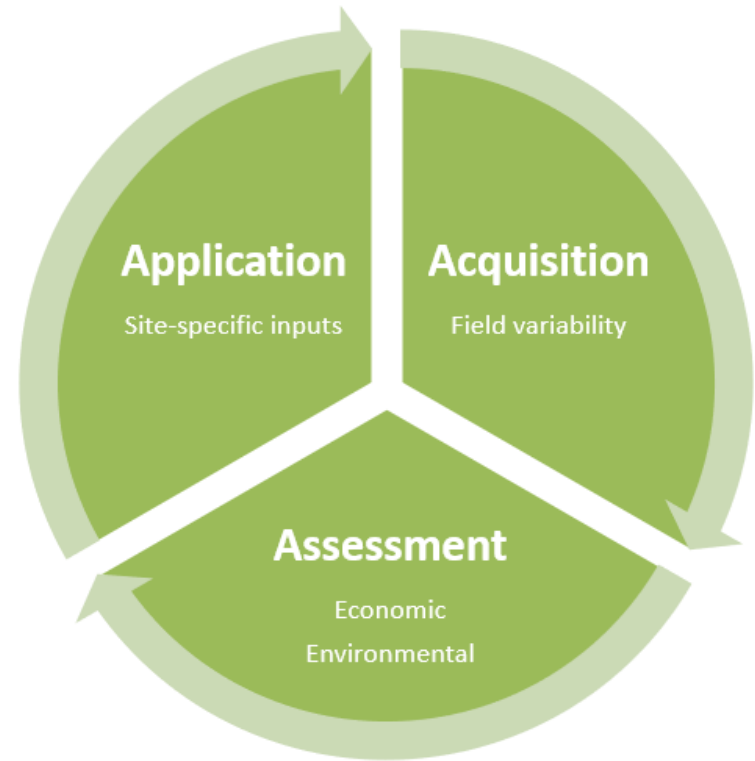


Real. Life. Solutions.

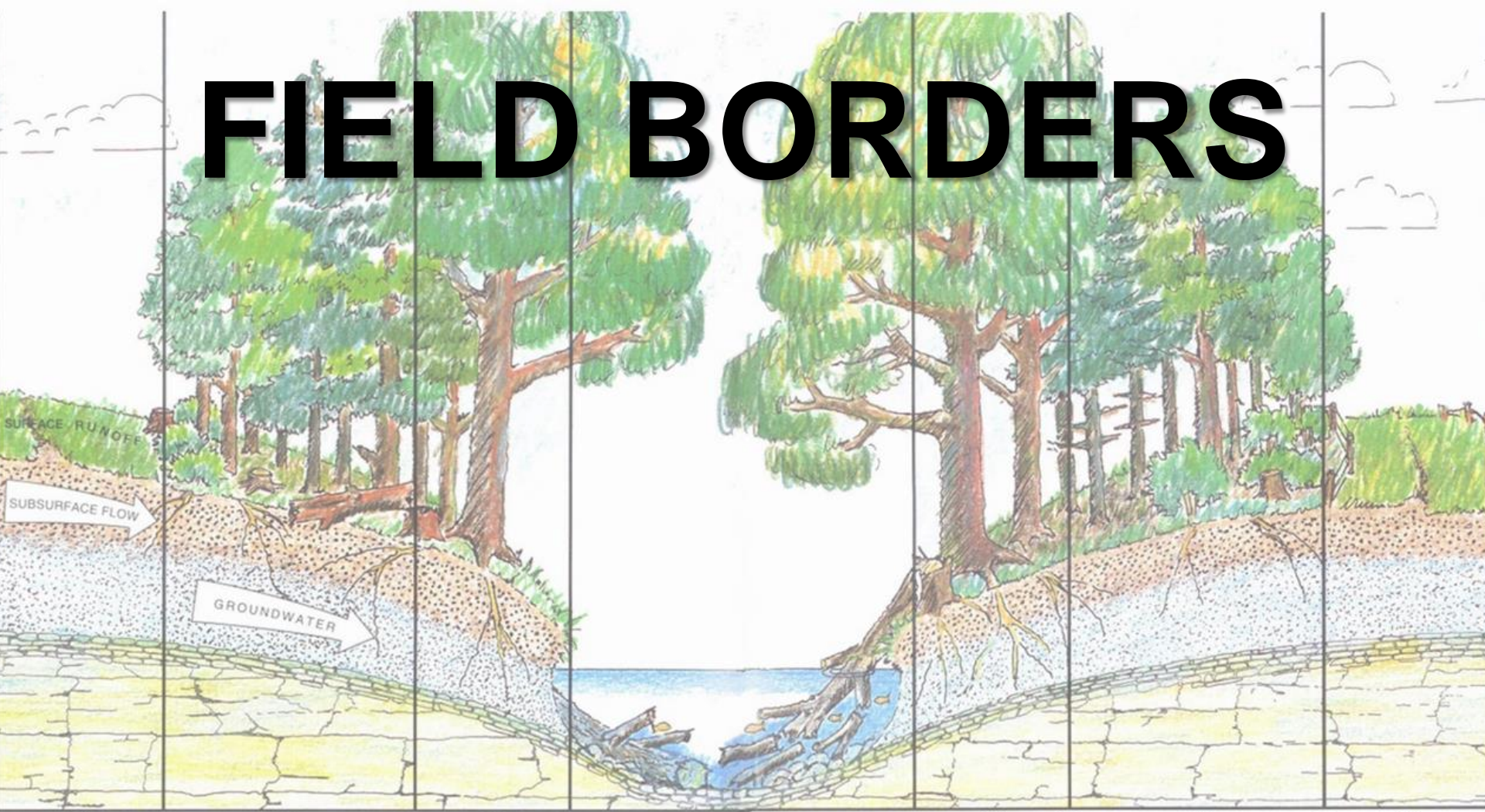


Precision Agriculture

Site-specific assessment and application of crop inputs, including water, seed, nutrients, pesticides traffic, etc.



FIELD BORDERS



| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| 20' | 60' | 15' | 15' | 60' | 20' | |
| ZONE 3 RUNOFF CONTROL | ZONE 2 MANAGED FOREST | ZONE 1 UNDISTURBED FOREST | STREAM BOTTOM | ZONE 1 UNDISTURBED FOREST | ZONE 2 MANAGED FOREST | ZONE 3 RUNOFF CONTROL |
| Concentrated flows are converted to dispersed flows by water bars or spreaders, facilitating ground contact and infiltration. | Filtration, deposition, plant uptake, anaerobic denitrification and other natural processes remove sediment and nutrients from runoff and subsurface flows. | Maturing trees provide detritus to the stream and help maintain lower water temperature vital to fish habitat. | Debris dams hold detritus for processing by aquatic fauna and provide cover and cooling shade for fish and other stream dwellers. | Tree removal is generally not permitted in this zone. | Periodic harvesting is necessary in Zone 2 to remove nutrients sequestered in tree stems and branches and to maintain nutrient uptake through vigorous tree growth. | Controlled grazing or haying can be permitted in Zone 3 under certain conditions. |

Field Borders

Economic Benefits

- Tree Lines
 - Low yields
 - High input costs

- >30% yield reduction
(University of Missouri Extension, 2008)



Field Borders

Analysis

- Yields
 - Whole field average
 - 1st pass
 - Tree line
- Yield data
 - 134 crop years corn
 - 137 crop years soybeans



92% TREE LINE



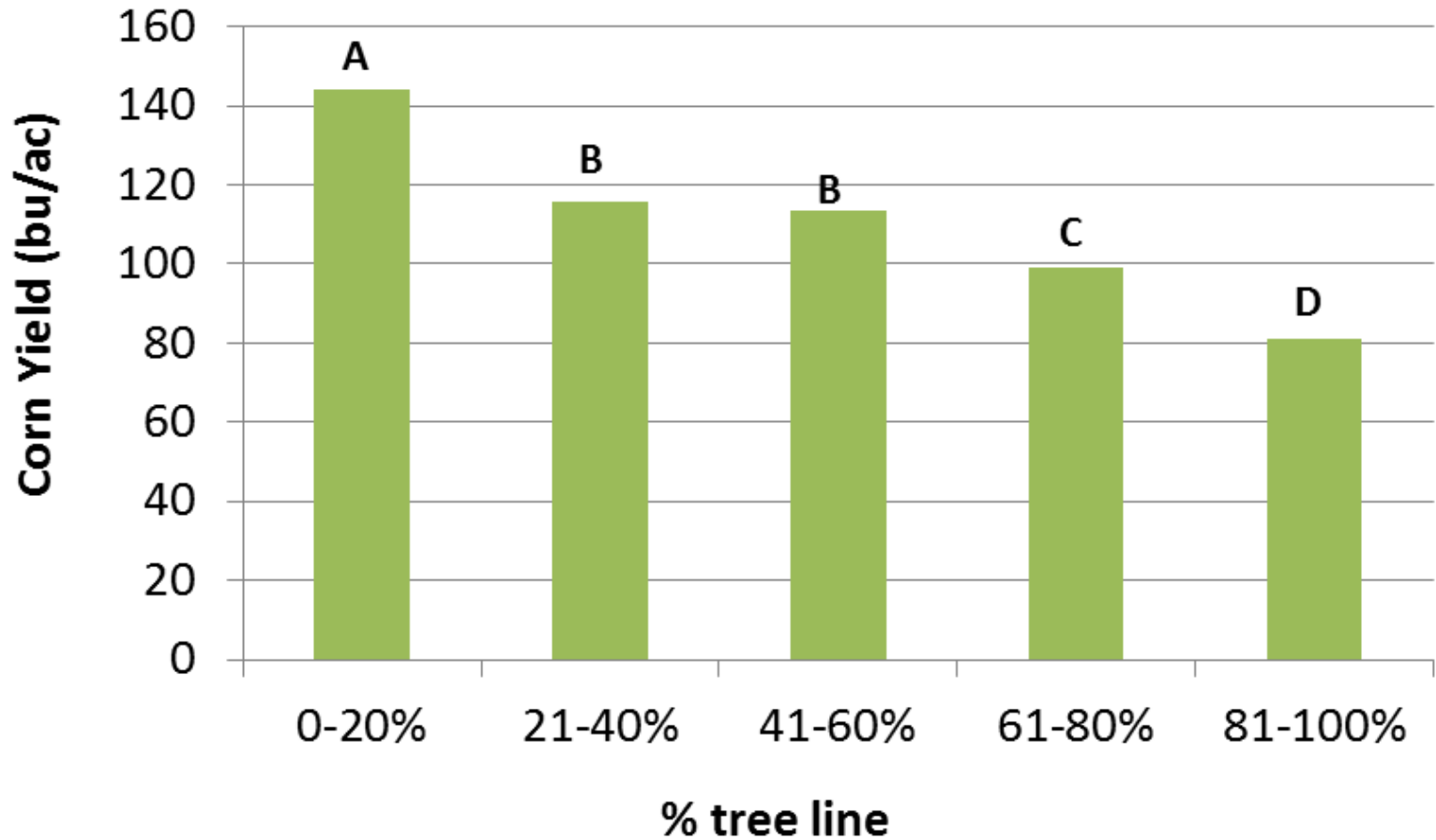
| Yields (bu/A) | Field Avg. | 1 st Pass | Tree Line |
|---------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 2010 SB | 44 | 24 | 23 |
| 2011 SB | 35 | 26 | 25 |
| 2012 Corn | 125 | 57 | 49 |

16 % TREE LINE

| Yields (bu/A) | Field Avg. | 1 st Pass | Tree Line |
|------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 2010 SB | 47 | 42 | 25 |
| 2011 Corn | 158 | 156 | 84 |
| 2012 SB | 53 | 53 | 43 |

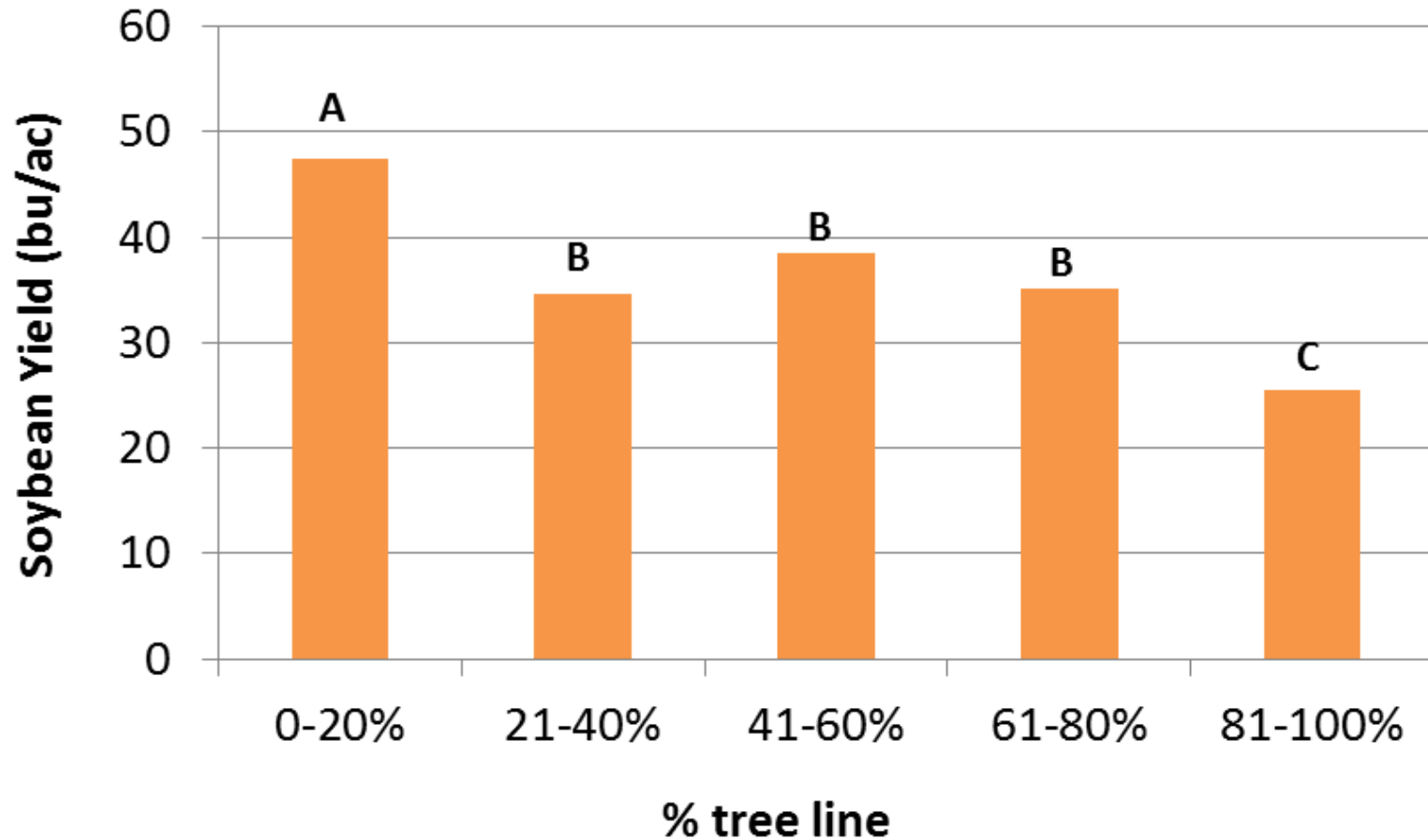


First Pass - Corn



*Means with the same letter are not significantly different according to Fisher's protected LSD at $p < 0.05$.

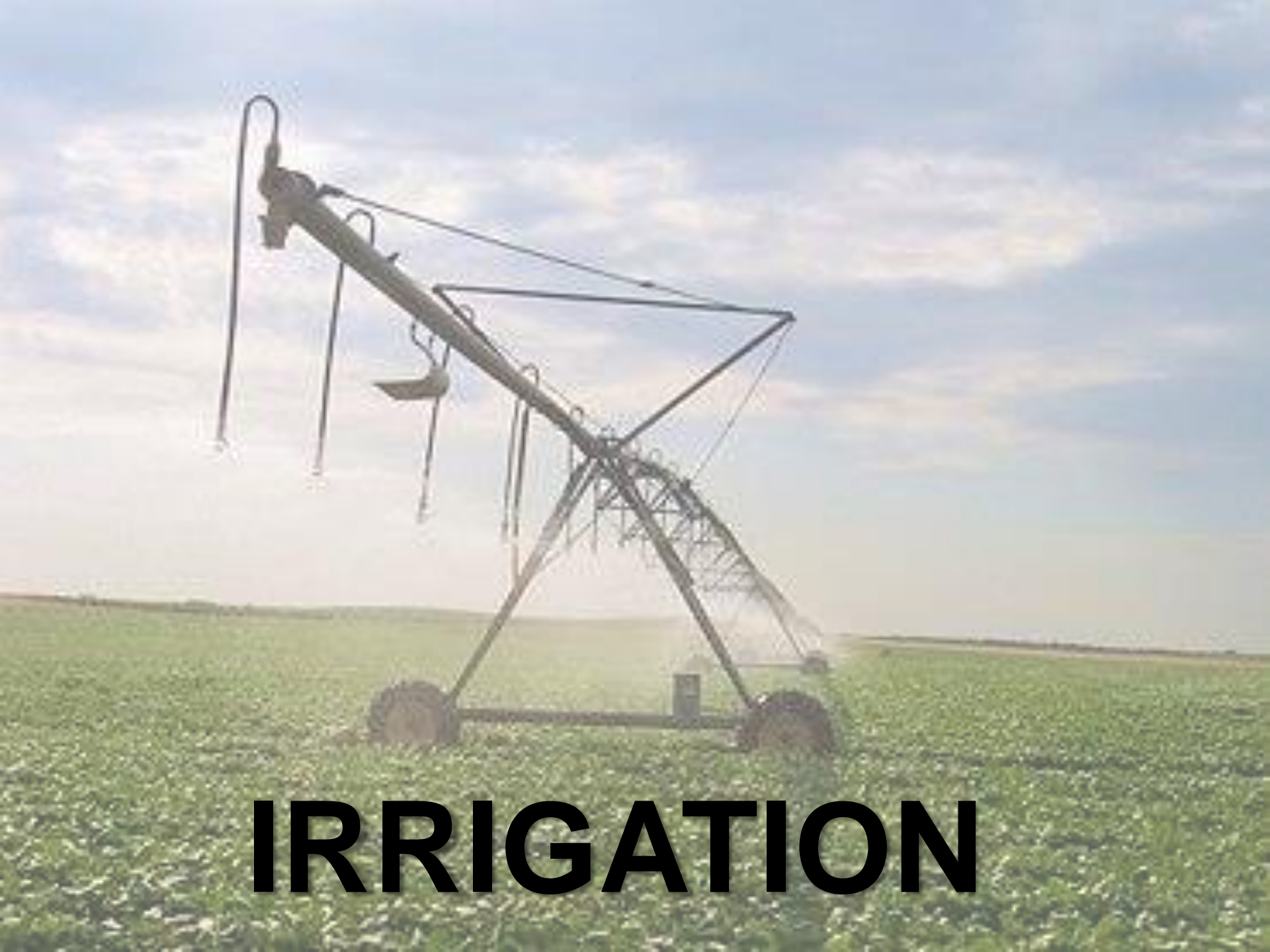
First Pass - Soybean



*Means with the same letter are not significantly different according to Fisher's protected LSD at $p < 0.05$.

Field Borders

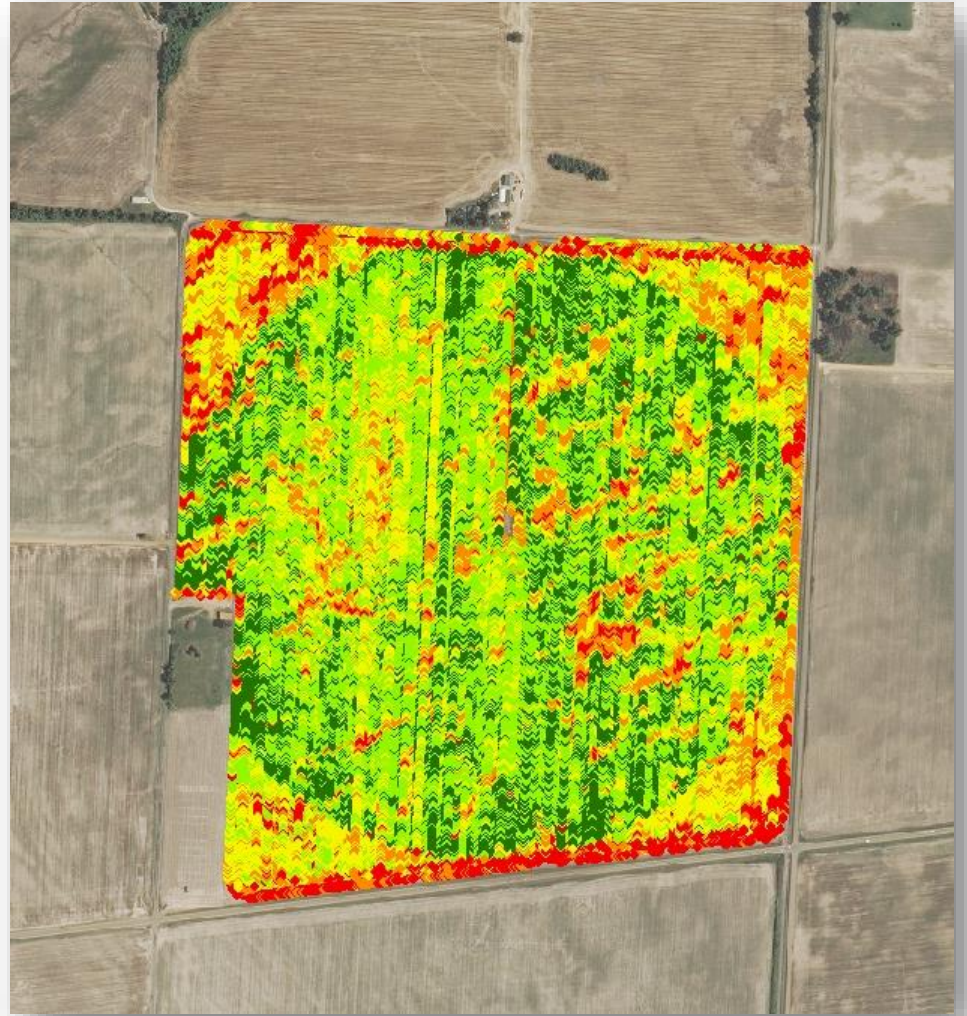
- >20% tree line will lose a significant amount of yield
- >80% tree line loses significantly more yield
- Field borders or buffers for wildlife habitat and potential nutrient runoff mitigation



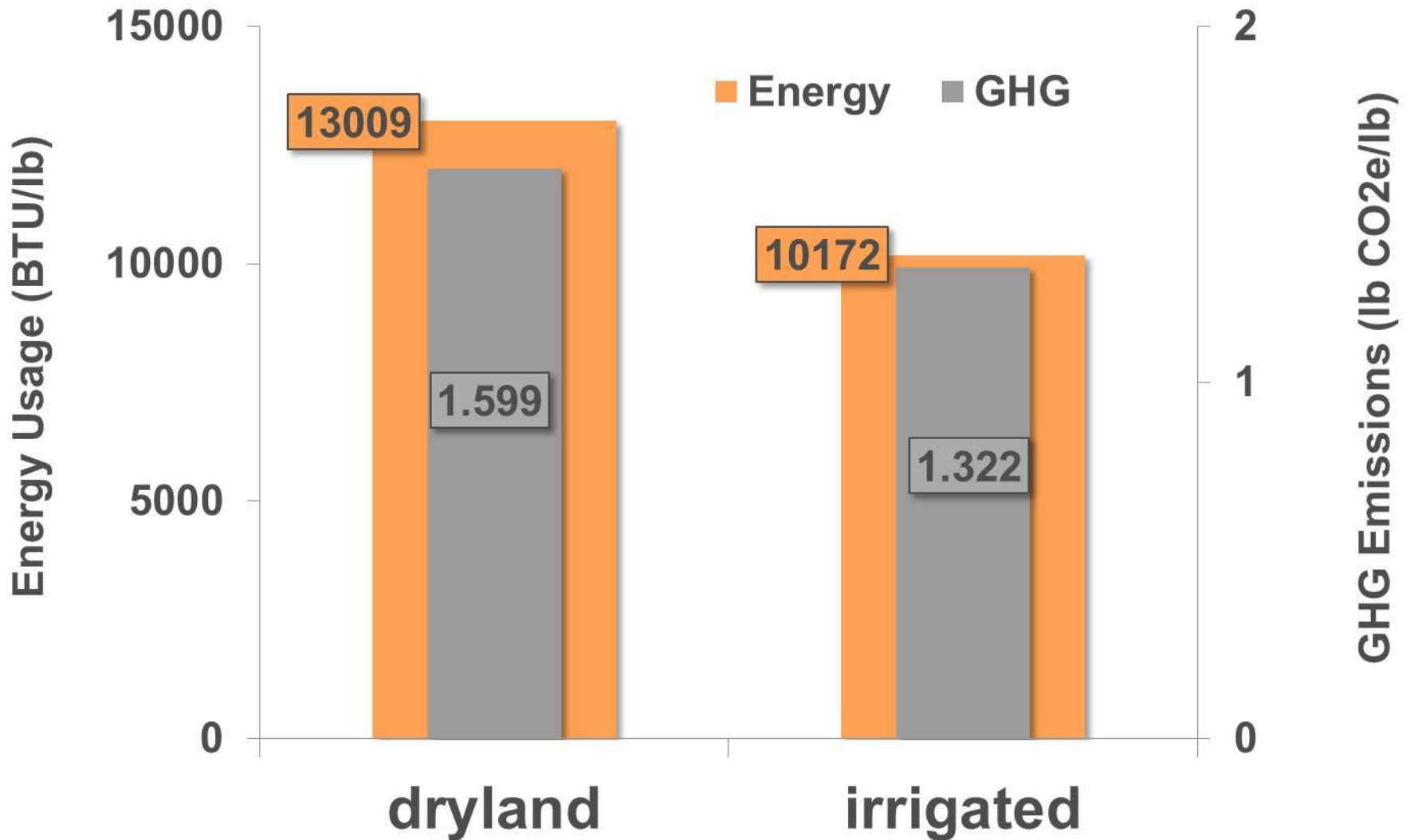
IRRIGATION

Irrigation Example

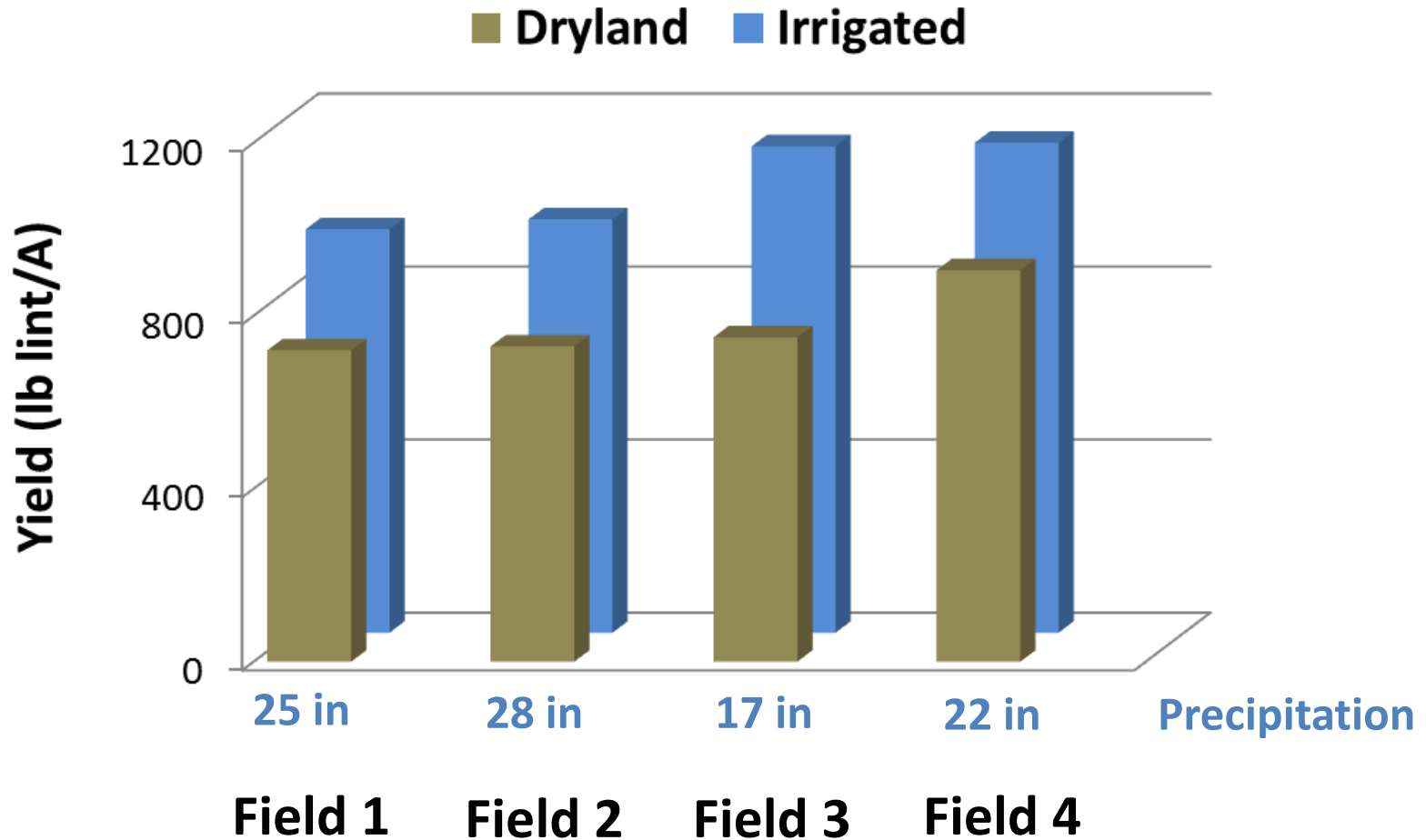
- Average irrigated yield—**1125 lb/ac**
- Average dryland yield—**750 lb/ac**



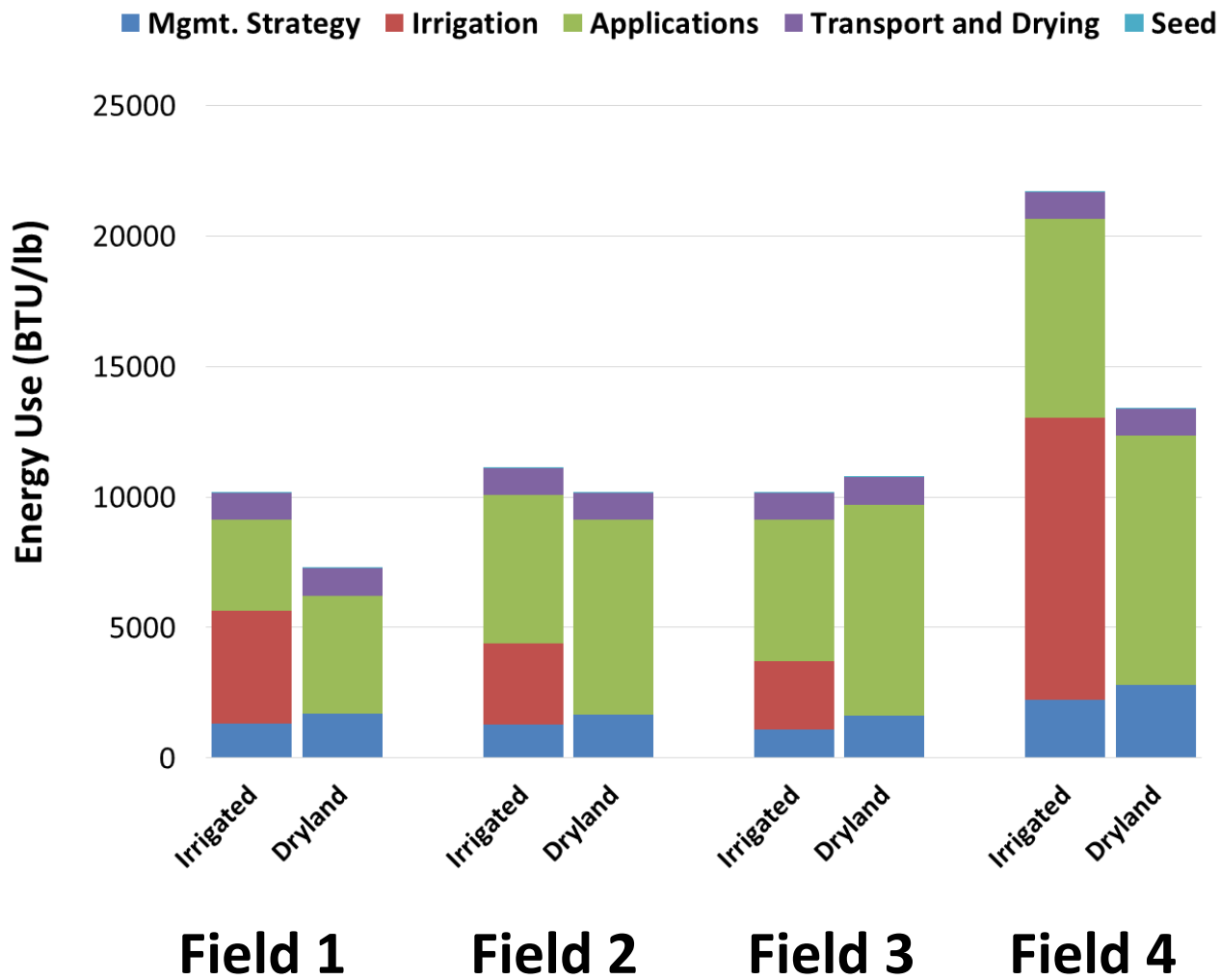
Irrigation Example



Irrigation Example



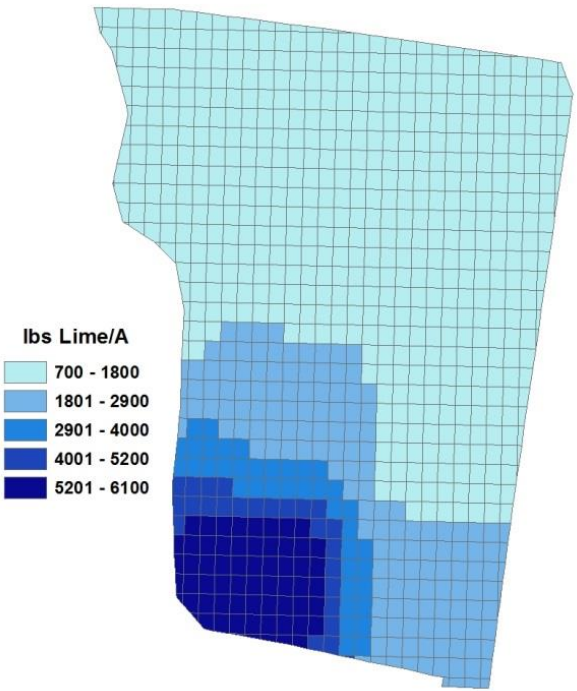
Irrigation Example



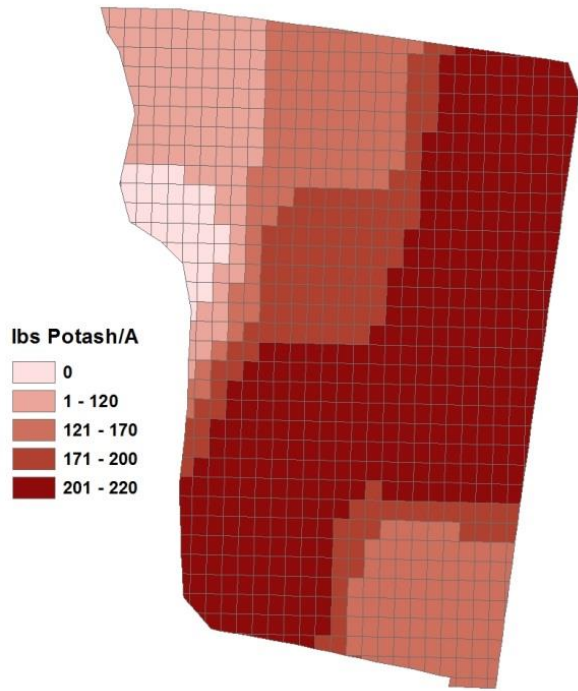


NUTRIENTS

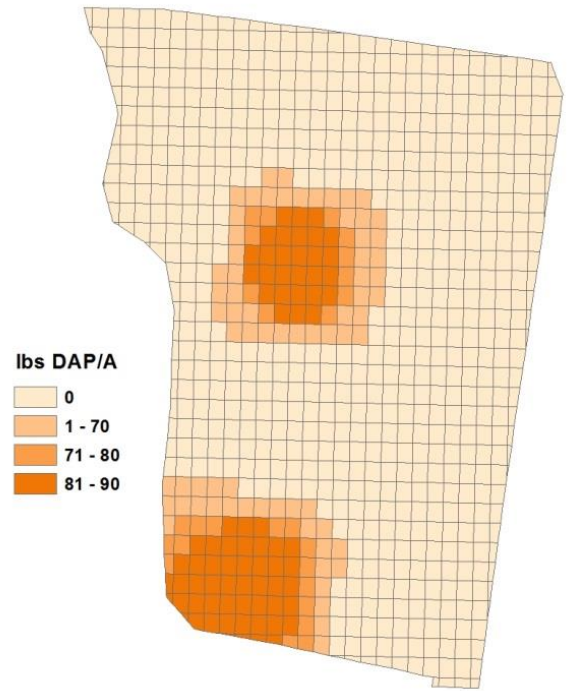
If we used blanket rates of...



2500 lb/A
(+\$6/A)



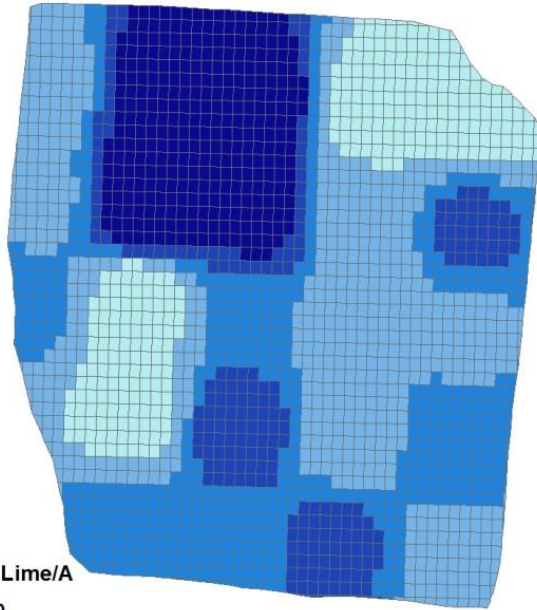
200 lb/A
(+\$5/A)



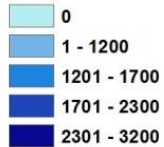
30 lb/A
(+\$2/A)

VRA saves **\$13/A** and **145 lbs P₂O₅**

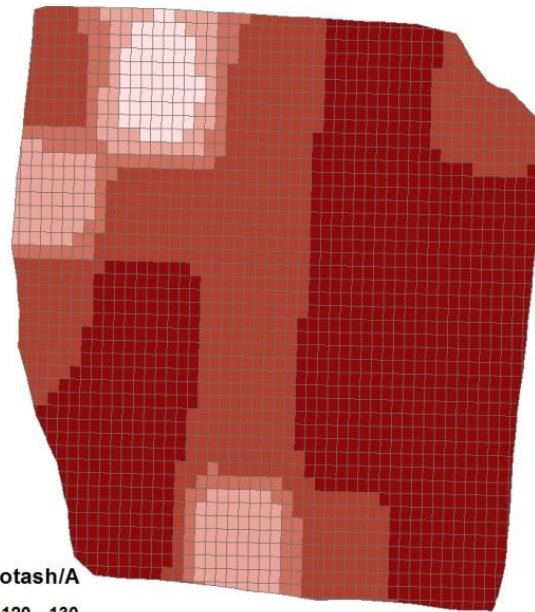
If we used blanket rates of...



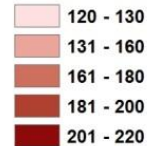
lbs Lime/A



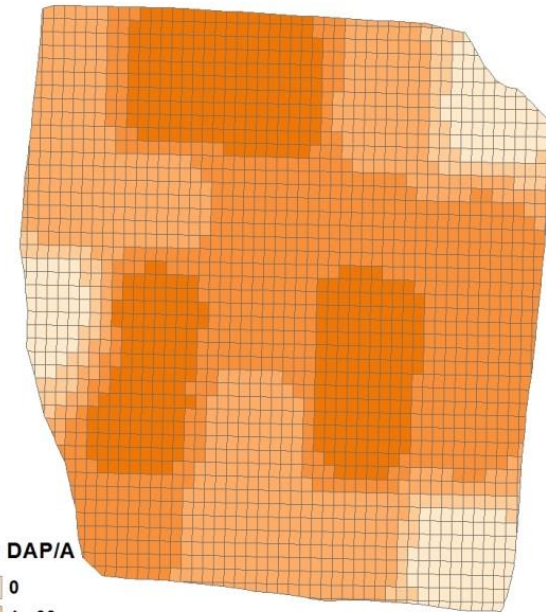
2000 lb/A
(+\$8/A)



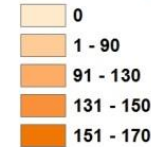
lbs Potash/A



200 lb/A
(-\$2/A)



lbs DAP/A



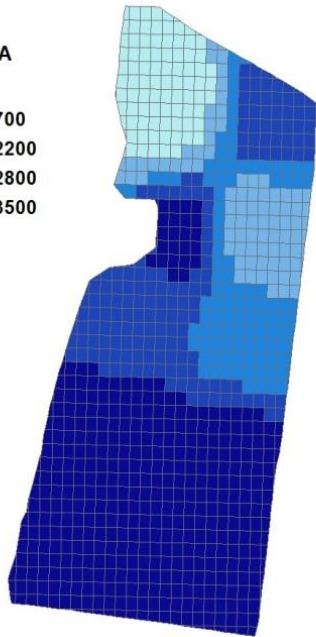
150 lb/A
(+\$6/A)

VRA saves **\$12/A** and **716 lbs P₂O₅**

If we used blanket rates of...

lbs Lime/A

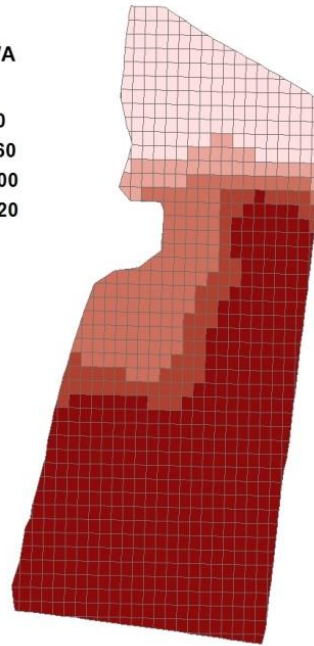
| |
|-------------|
| 0 - 700 |
| 701 - 1700 |
| 1701 - 2200 |
| 2201 - 2800 |
| 2801 - 3500 |



2750 lb/A
(+\$4/A)

lbs Potash/A

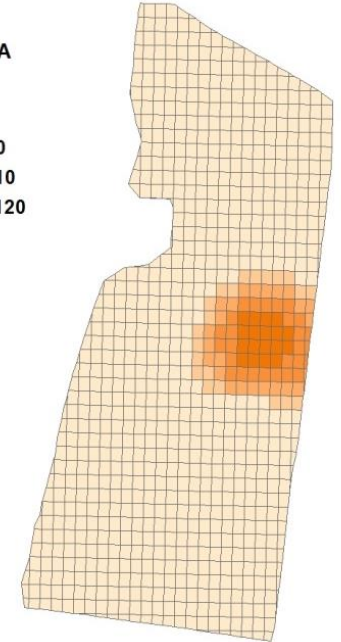
| |
|-----------|
| 0 - 40 |
| 41 - 110 |
| 111 - 160 |
| 161 - 200 |
| 201 - 220 |



200 lb/A
(+\$9/A)

lbs DAP/A

| |
|-----------|
| 0 |
| 1 - 70 |
| 71 - 90 |
| 91 - 110 |
| 111 - 120 |



30 lb/A
(+\$4/A)

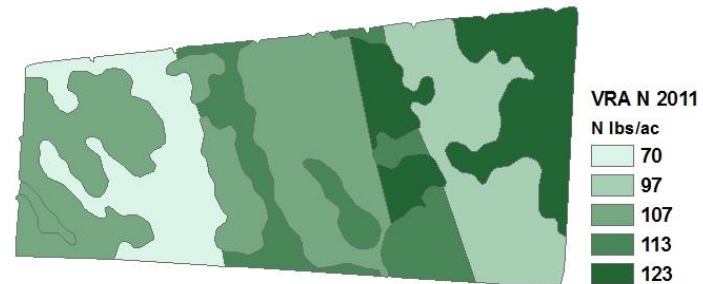
VRA saves **\$17/A** and **233 lbs P₂O₅**

Variable Rate Nutrients

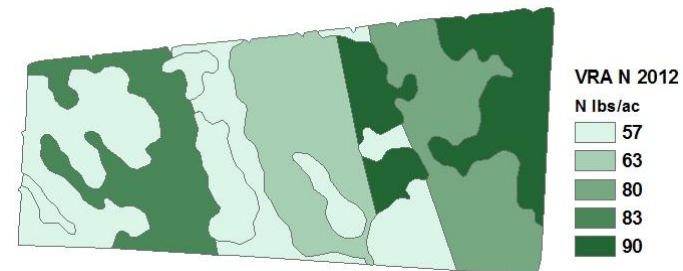
- Adoption of zone management and VRA nutrients in 2011



- 2011—1195 lbs/ac



- 2012—1140 lbs/ac



Variable Rate Nutrients

| | N (lbs/ac) | P₂O₅ (lbs/ac) | K₂O (lbs/ac) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Traditional (uniform rate) | 120 | 30 | 90 |
| 2011 (average VR) | 104 | 0 | 60 |
| 2012 (average VR) | 71 | 30 | 73 |

Variable Rate Nutrients

In two years on approx. 500 ac, this producer saved:

425,000 lb CO₂e

4.2 billion BTU

19 tons of N and
15 tons of P₂O₅

\$60,000*

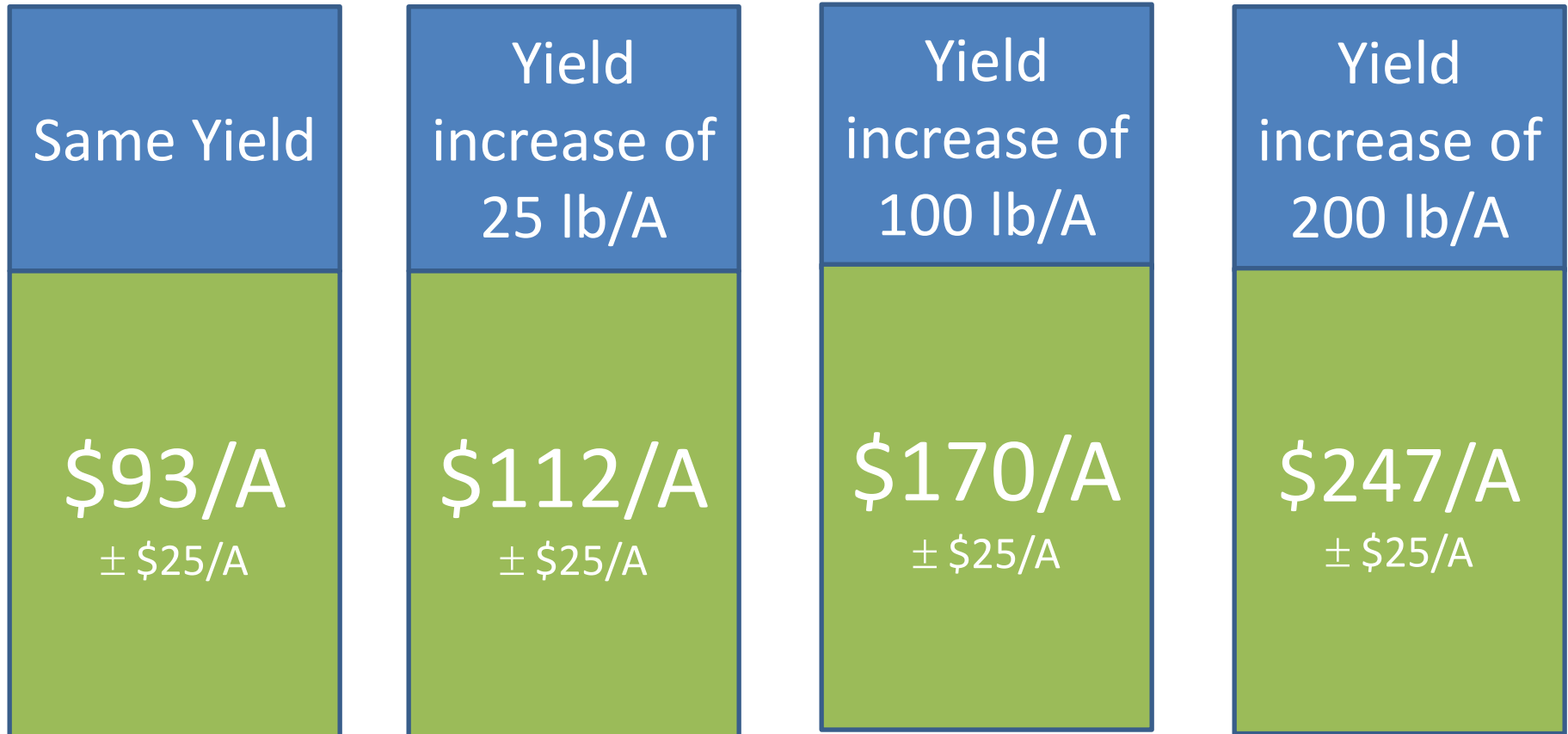


Field to Market®

* Savings calculated solely from fertilizer cost

UTEXTENSION
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Variable Rate Nutrients



*partial budget analysis based on responses to 2013 Southern Cotton Farm Survey

Past Progress and Future Opportunities



Land Use
31%



Soil Erosion
44%



Irrigation
82%



Energy Use
38%



Emissions
30%




Yield
42%

From 1980-2015, to produce one pound of lint...



Lori Duncan, PhD

laduncan@utk.edu 

(865) 974-7111 

@lorialduncan 

UTEXTENSION
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE