

Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

Do Tile Drains Change the Conversation on BMPs?

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Presentation to Ag Water & Nutrient Professionals

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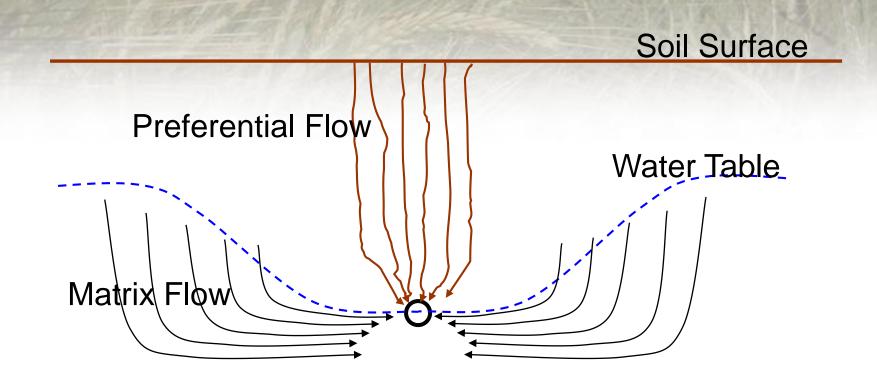
Why do farmers install tile drains?

Remove excess moisture
Longer effective growing season
Less surface runoff and erosion
Less compaction
Increased available moisture
Higher crop yields

Environmental Impacts of Tile Drains

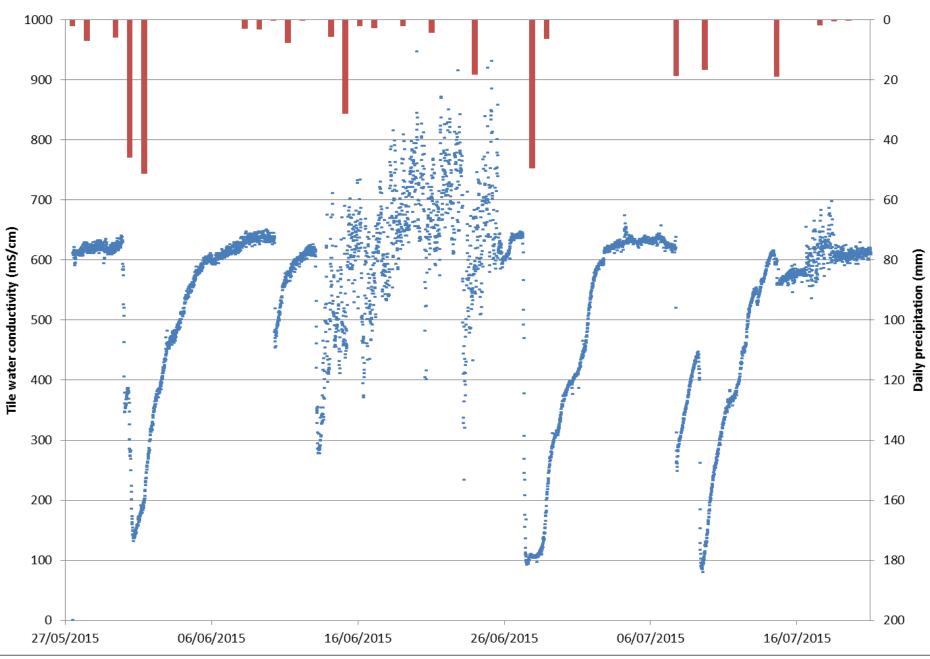
- Changes in patterns of total volume of flow from landscape
 - Net effect not completely clear; will depend on size of storm and antecedent moisture
- Greater connectivity of upland areas to watercourses
 - Increased movement of nitrate to surface water rather than groundwater – "skimming" from top of water table
 - Potential for increased P movement
- Greater evapotranspiration because of more crop growth
- Less denitrification, but perhaps more N_2O ?

P Pathways to Tile

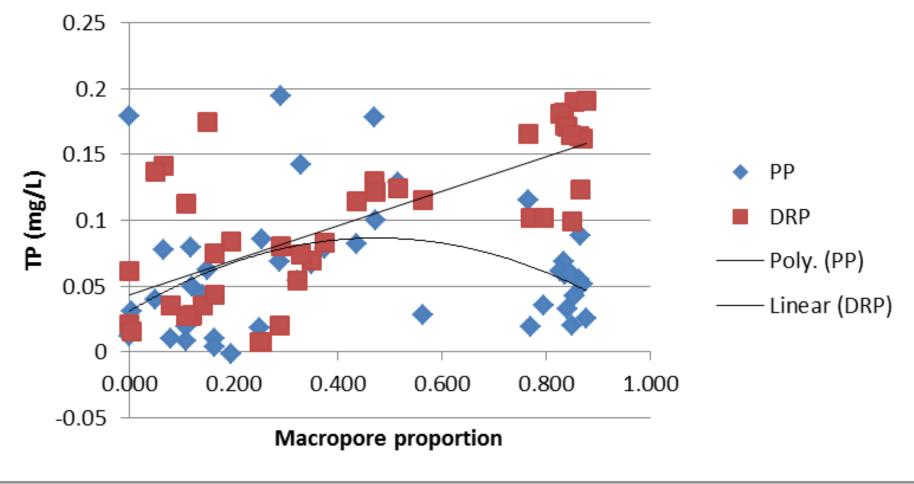


Pathways for P movement to sub-surface drains. Water moves to tiles both through the soil matrix, and preferentially in cracks and bio-pores. This preferential flow by-passes the mechanisms that would bind the P, so carries similar concentrations of dissolved and particulate P as surface runoff.

Essex 2015/07/21 - EC



Correlation between P concentration in tile water and macropore flow - Chk 1



Complications...

- Surface Inlets (unrestricted) direct connections to watercourses
 - Should we treat each inlet as a pointsized watercourse on the landscape?
- Erosion control structures
 - Often include connections to tile drains
 - Are they doing anything beyond controlling gully erosion?
- Grassed waterways and terraces
 - Tile drains are frequently necessary for stability
- Controlled drainage



Impact on BMPs

- We need to account for tile drains in our decisions about BMPS
 - Great Lakes basin is most intensively drained area in the world
- In field management becomes more important than edge of field treatment
- Good management for surface runoff = Good management for tile drains.



