

Environmental and Economic Tradeoffs of Land Use and Management in the Floridan Aquifer Region

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National Institute
of Food and
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Graphical Overview



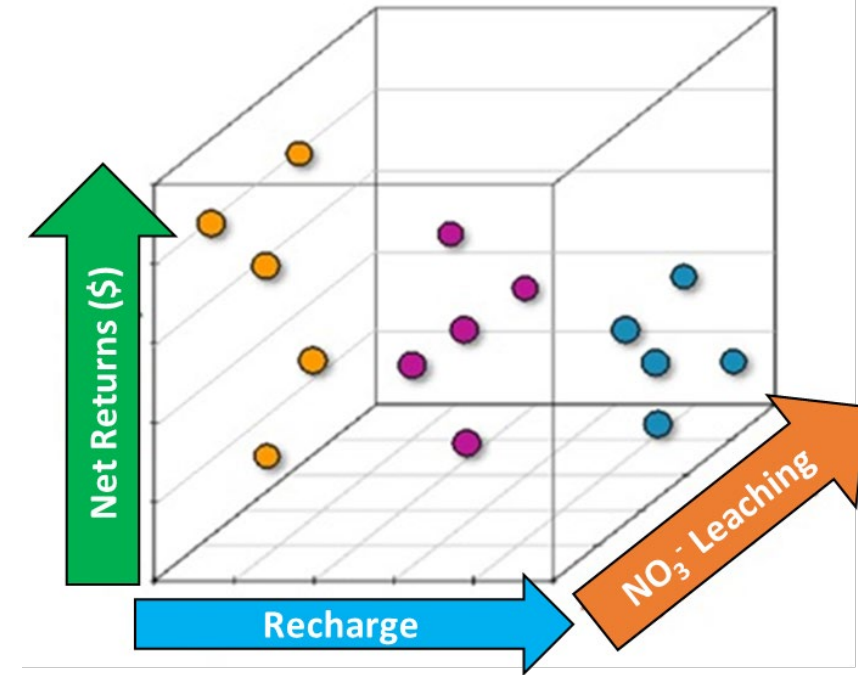
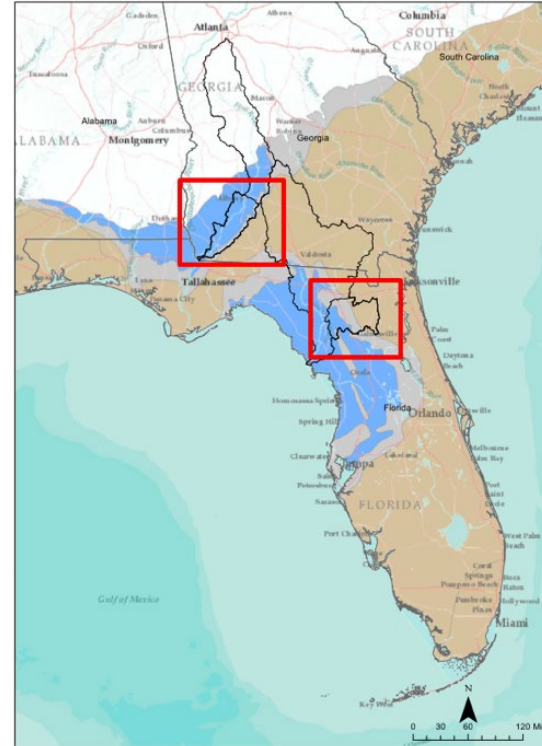
Land Use
and
Management Practices



Floridan Aquifer
and
Agricultural Economy



Economic
and
Environmental Tradeoffs



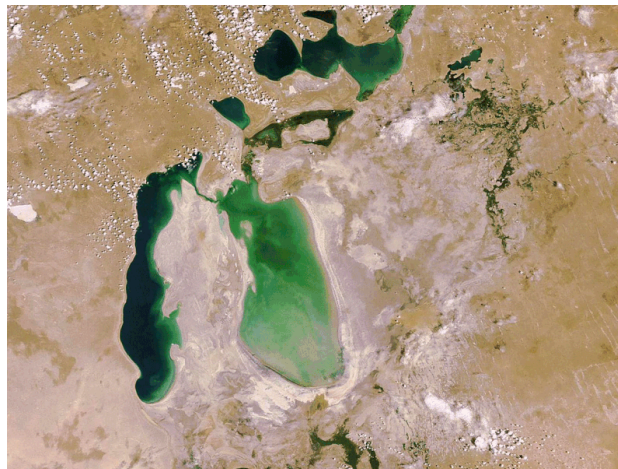
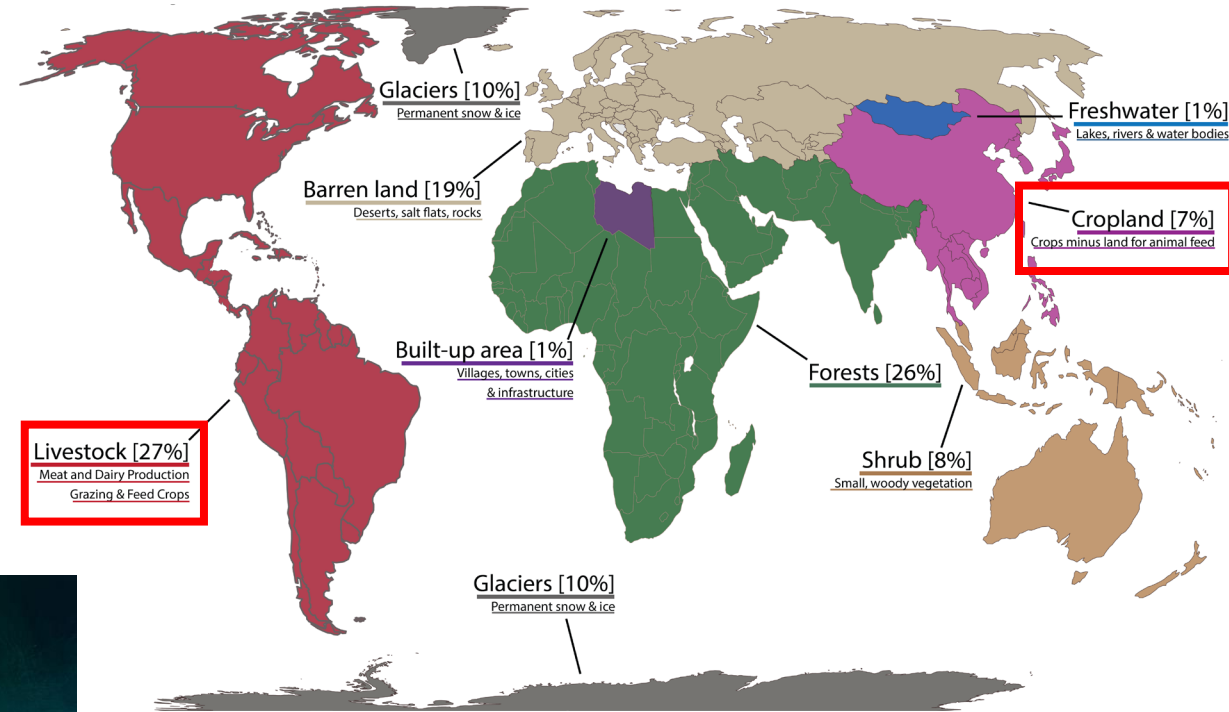
Global Agricultural and Silvicultural Impacts

Economic

- Agriculture directly employs 884 million people, ~27% of global workforce (FAO)
- Forestry employs ~45-50 million people (UNFF - Arce, 2019)

Biophysical

- Production systems use a lot of land
- Land use and management can alter water and nutrient cycles
- Impacts to receiving surface and groundwater
 - e.g, water scarcity and harmful algal blooms



Aral Sea



Lake Erie

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_dramatic_retreat_of_the_Aral_Sea.gif

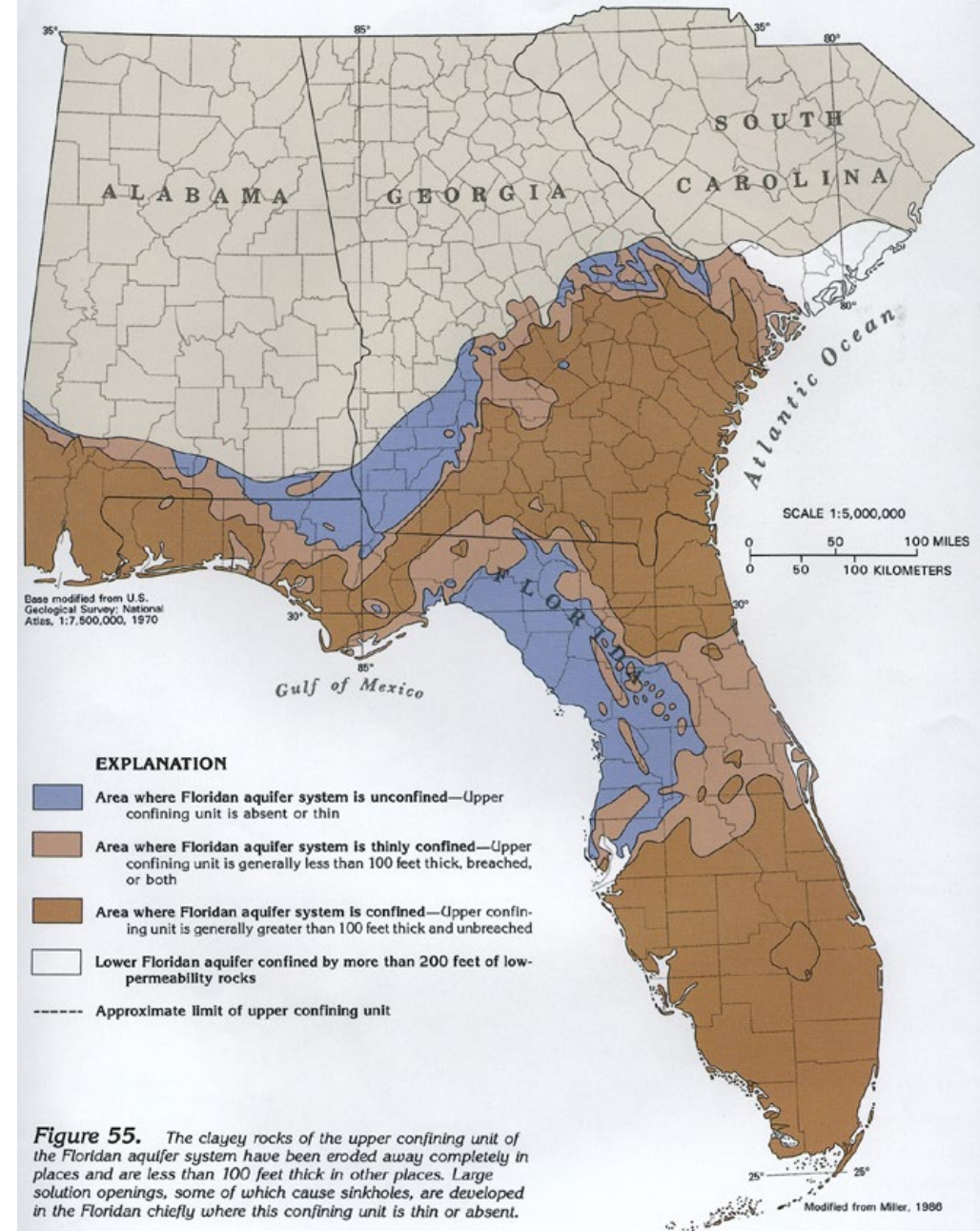
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<https://www.fao.org/3/cb1329en/online/cb1329en.html#chapter-1>

<https://ourworldindata.org/land-use>

Floridan Aquifer

- Among the largest, most productive aquifers in the world
- Water supply for ~ 10 million people
- Supports >\$7.5 billion worth of agricultural activities
- Unique groundwater-fed ecosystems



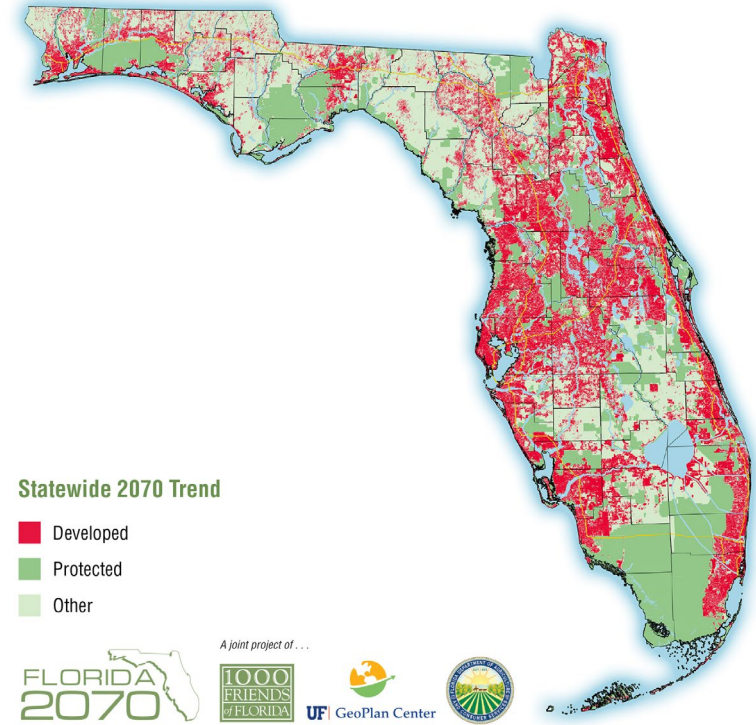
Floridan Aquifer Region Agriculture and Silviculture



- **Agronomic Crops (e.g., Corn, Peanut, Cotton)**
- **Vegetable Crops (e.g., Carrot, Tomato, Watermelon)**
- **Forages (e.g, Bermuda Grass)**
- **Forest Products (e.g., Timber, Paper Pulp, Pine Straw)**
- **Connected to ~ 1.5 million jobs**

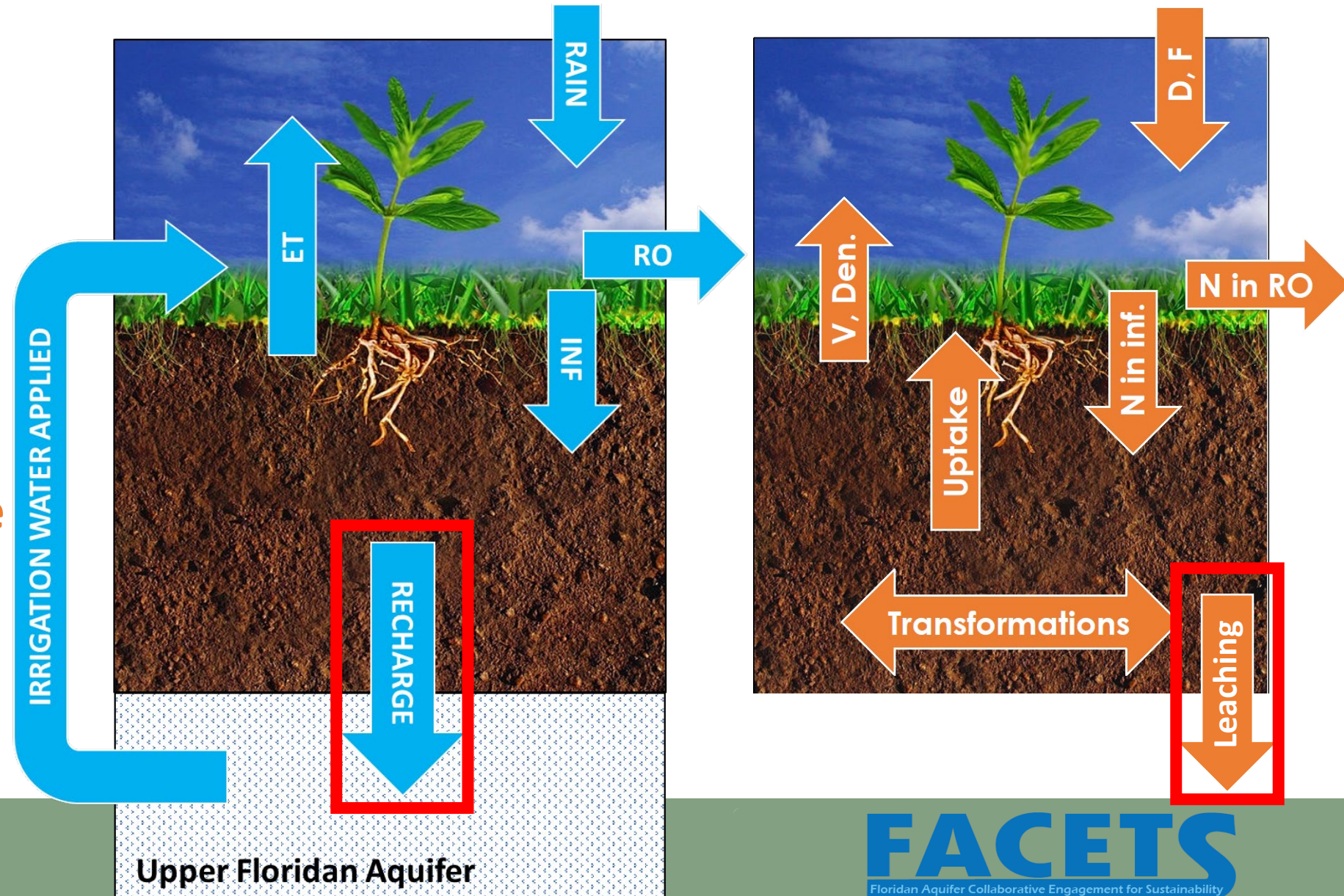
Floridan Aquifer Impacts

- Increasing water use for population growth and agricultural intensification
- Reduced spring and river flows
- Increases in nitrate concentration in surface and groundwater
- Changes in freshwater and nutrient flow to coastal ecosystems and aquaculture



Role of Land Use and Management Practices

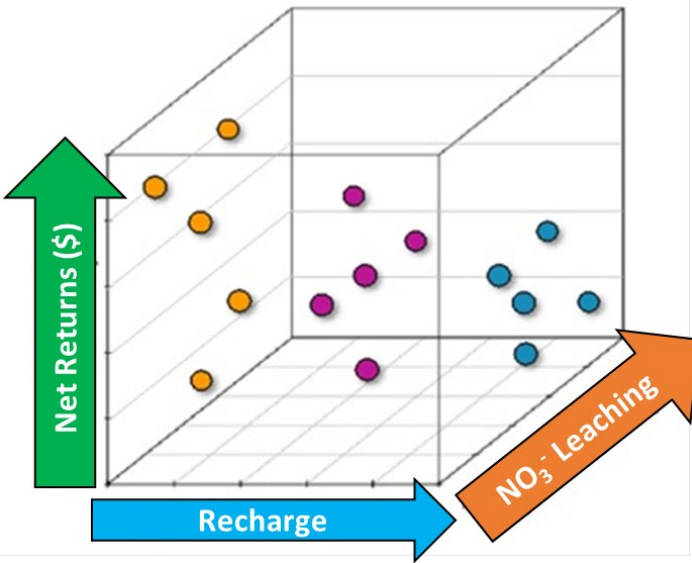
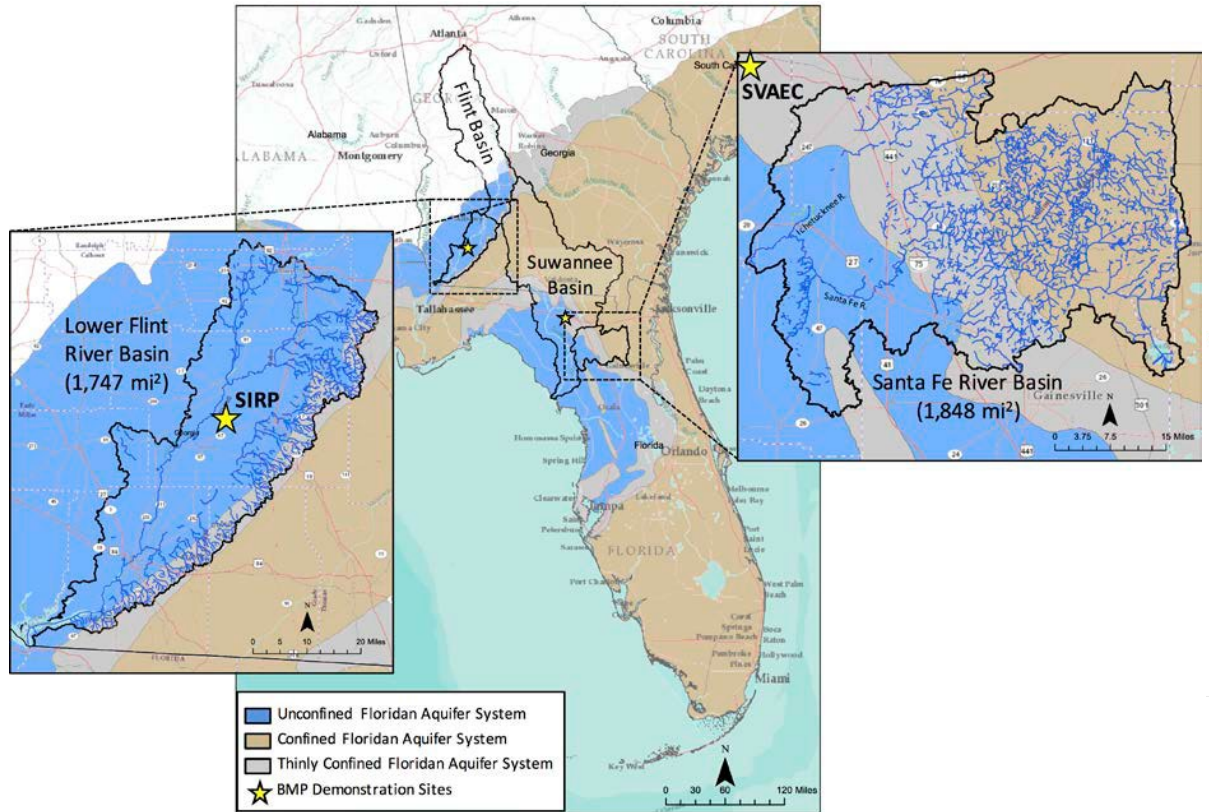
- Different production systems can have different impacts on **water** and **nutrient** cycles
- Ultimately interested in Aquifer impacts – **Recharge** and **Nitrate Leaching**



Quantifying Environmental and Economic Tradeoffs

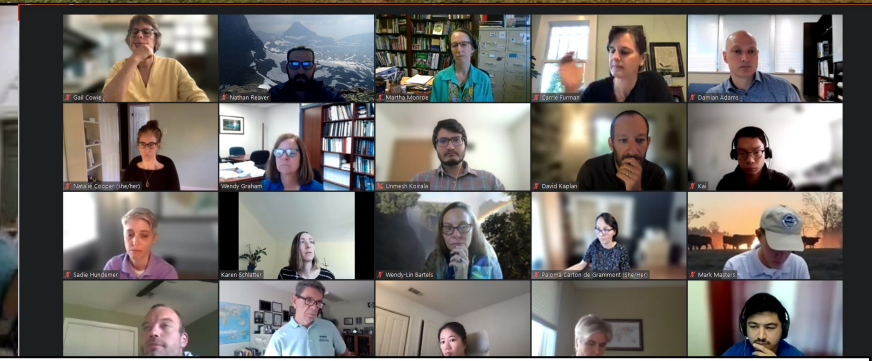
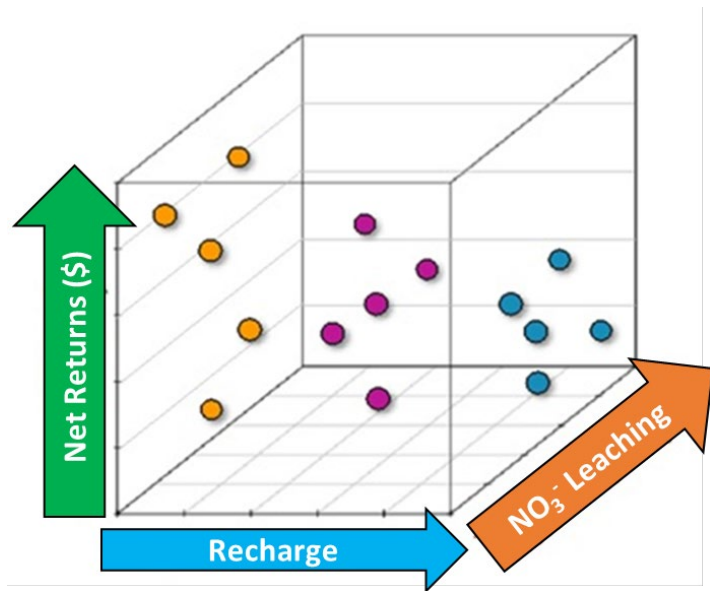
FACETS

Floridan Aquifer Collaborative Engagement for Sustainability



Participatory Modeling Process (PMP)

- Co-developed our model with stakeholders
- Reduces risk of model outputs inaccurately representing regional realities



The Room Where It Happens: Co-Producing Scenarios for the FACETS Project
Wendy-Lin Bartels



PMP Production and Management Systems

Production Systems

CROPS

Corn-peanut
Corn-carrot-peanut

FORAGES

Hay (Bermuda)
Pasture (Bermuda)

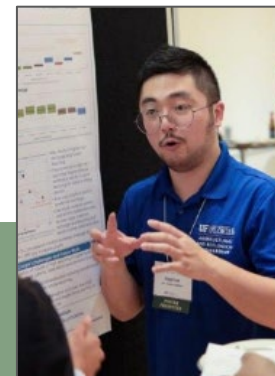
FORESTS

Slash pine
Loblolly pine
Longleaf pine

Management System Summaries

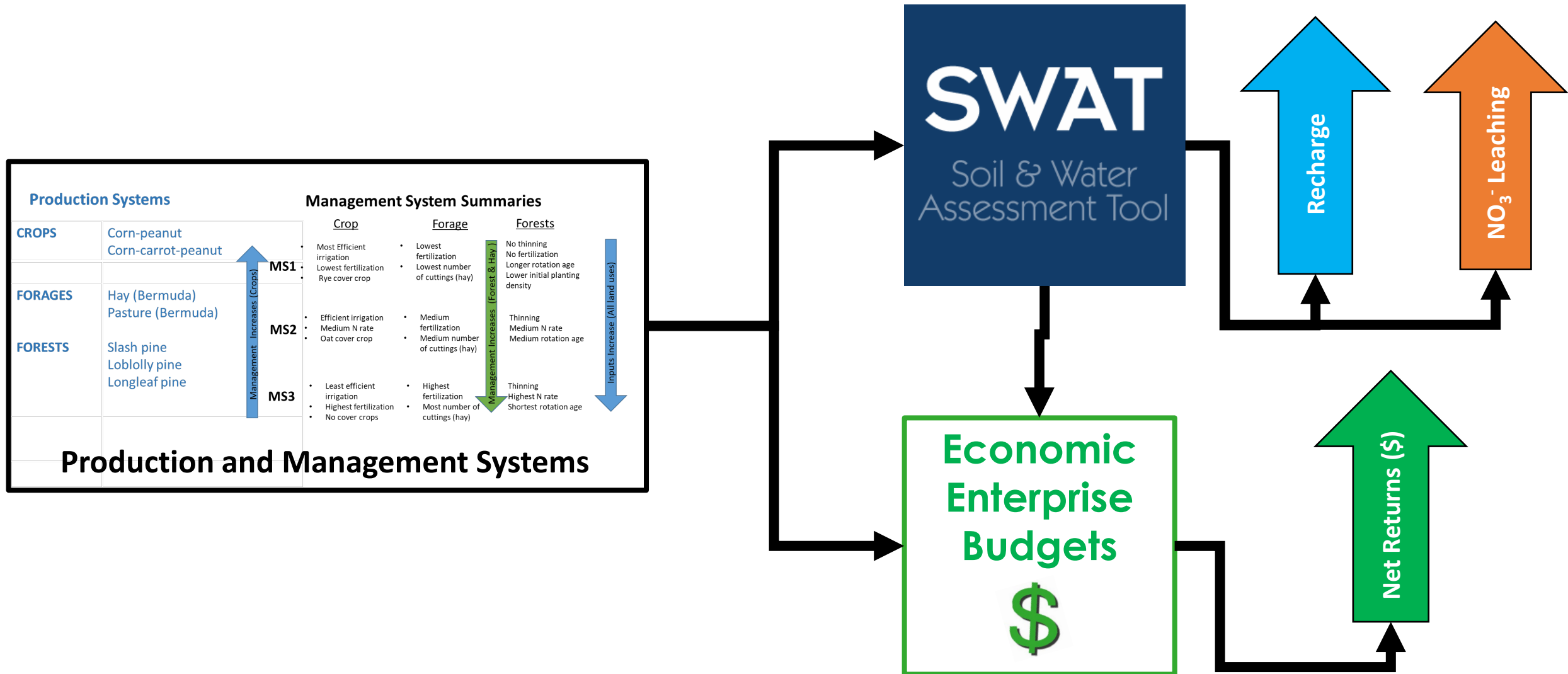
| | <u>Crop</u> | <u>Forage</u> | <u>Forests</u> |
|------------|---|---|--|
| MS1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Efficient irrigation • Lowest fertilization • Rye cover crop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowest fertilization • Lowest number of cuttings (hay) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No thinning • No fertilization • Longer rotation age • Lower initial planting density |
| MS2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient irrigation • Medium N rate • Oat cover crop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium fertilization • Medium number of cuttings (hay) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinning • Medium N rate • Medium rotation age |
| MS3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Least efficient irrigation • Highest fertilization • No cover crops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest fertilization • Most number of cuttings (hay) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinning • Highest N rate • Shortest rotation age |

Inputs Increase (All land uses)

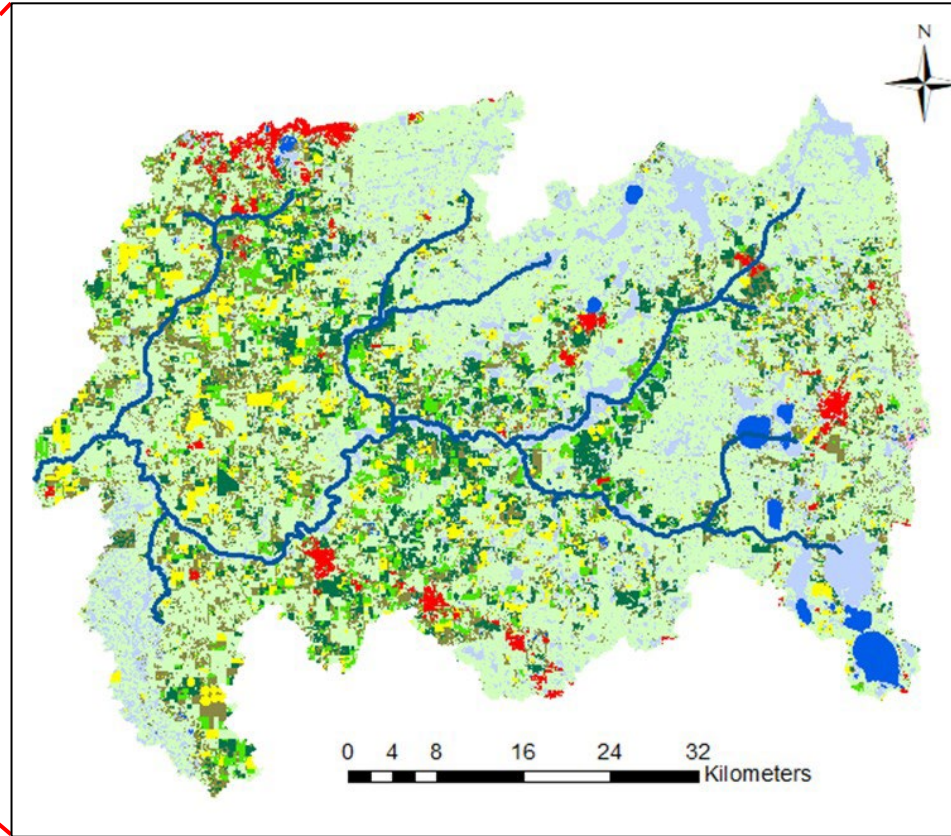
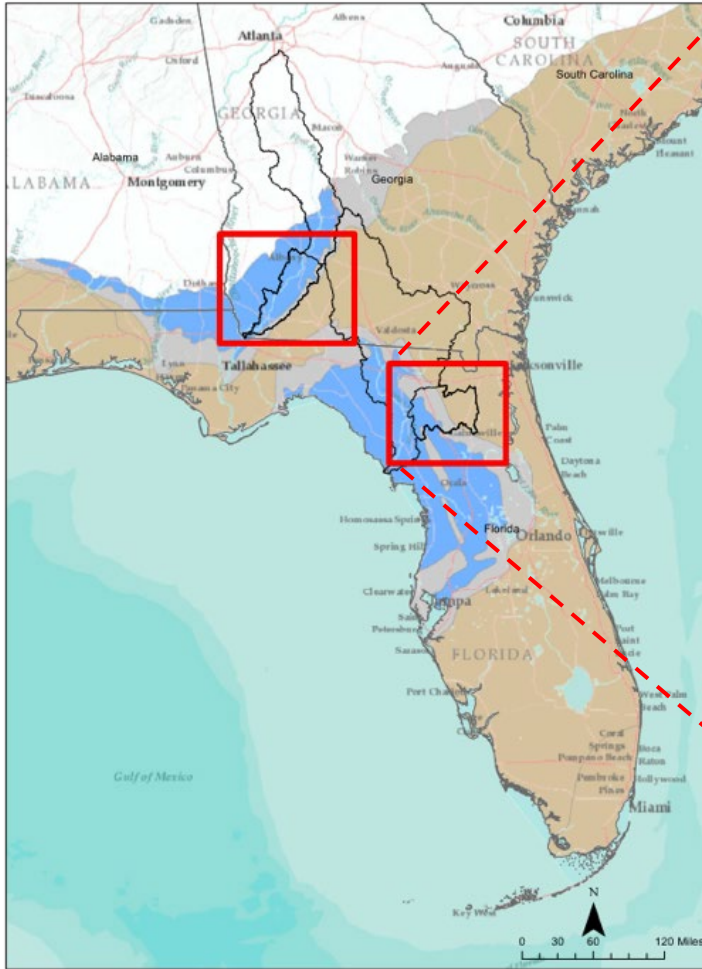


POSTER:
 Modeling the Impacts of Agricultural Management Practices on Groundwater in the Santa Fe River Basin
Dogil Lee

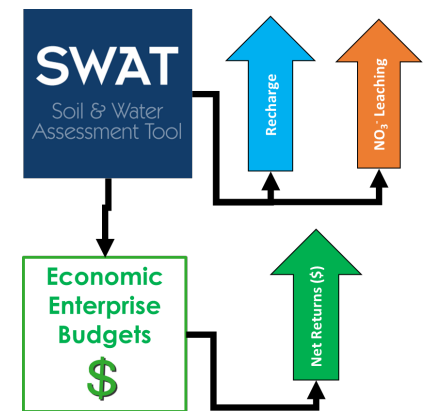
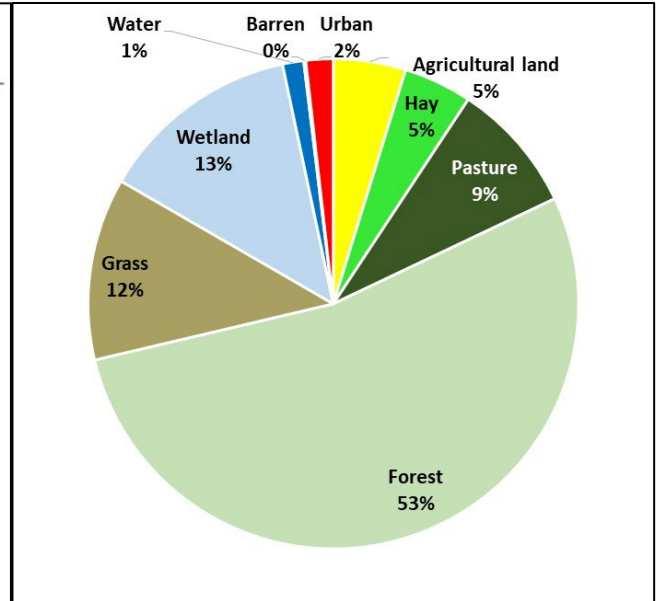
Translate PMP input into Modeling Language



Simulate Management Practices Across Floridan Aquifer Region

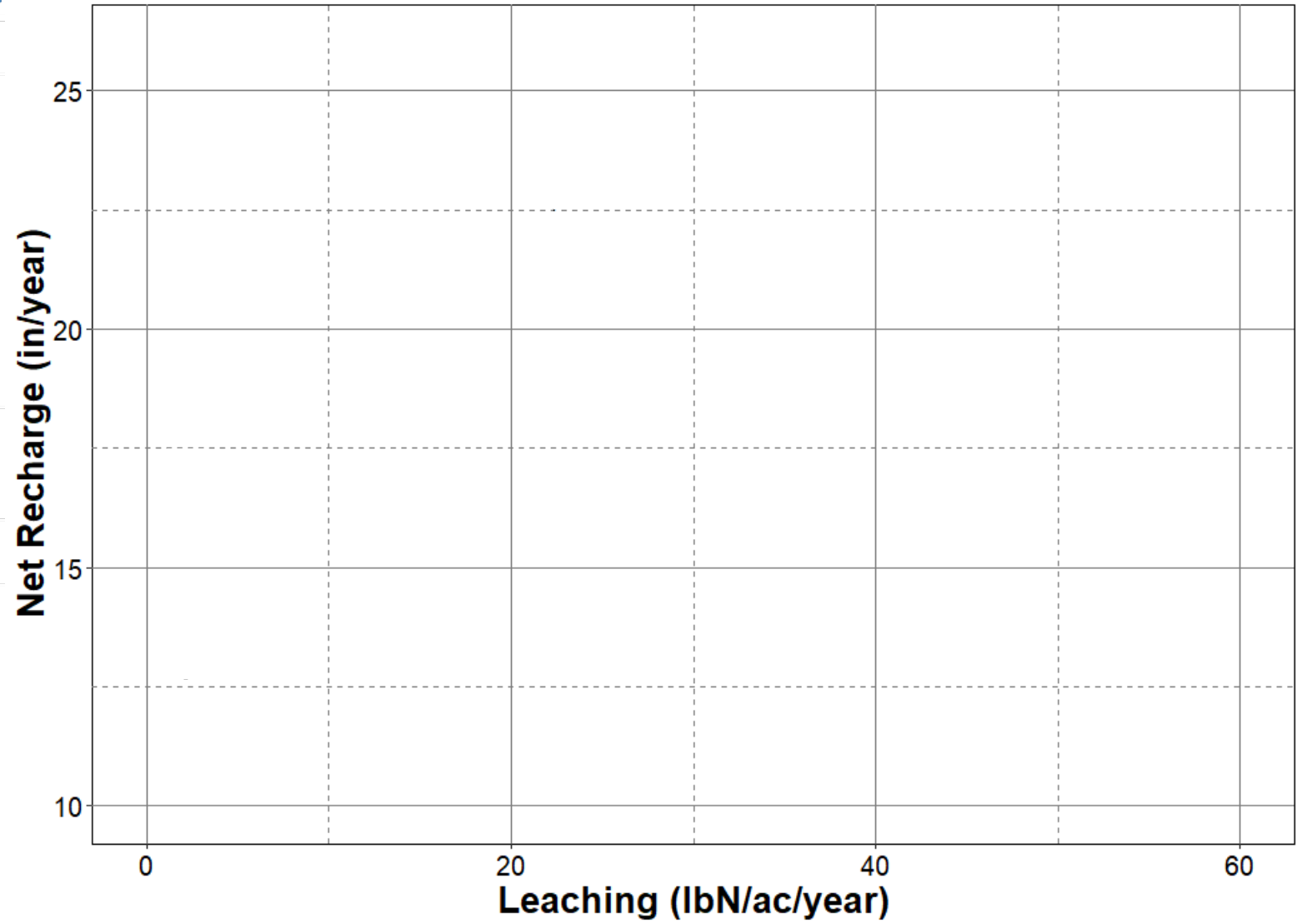


Variation in soils and weather
(40 years)



Results

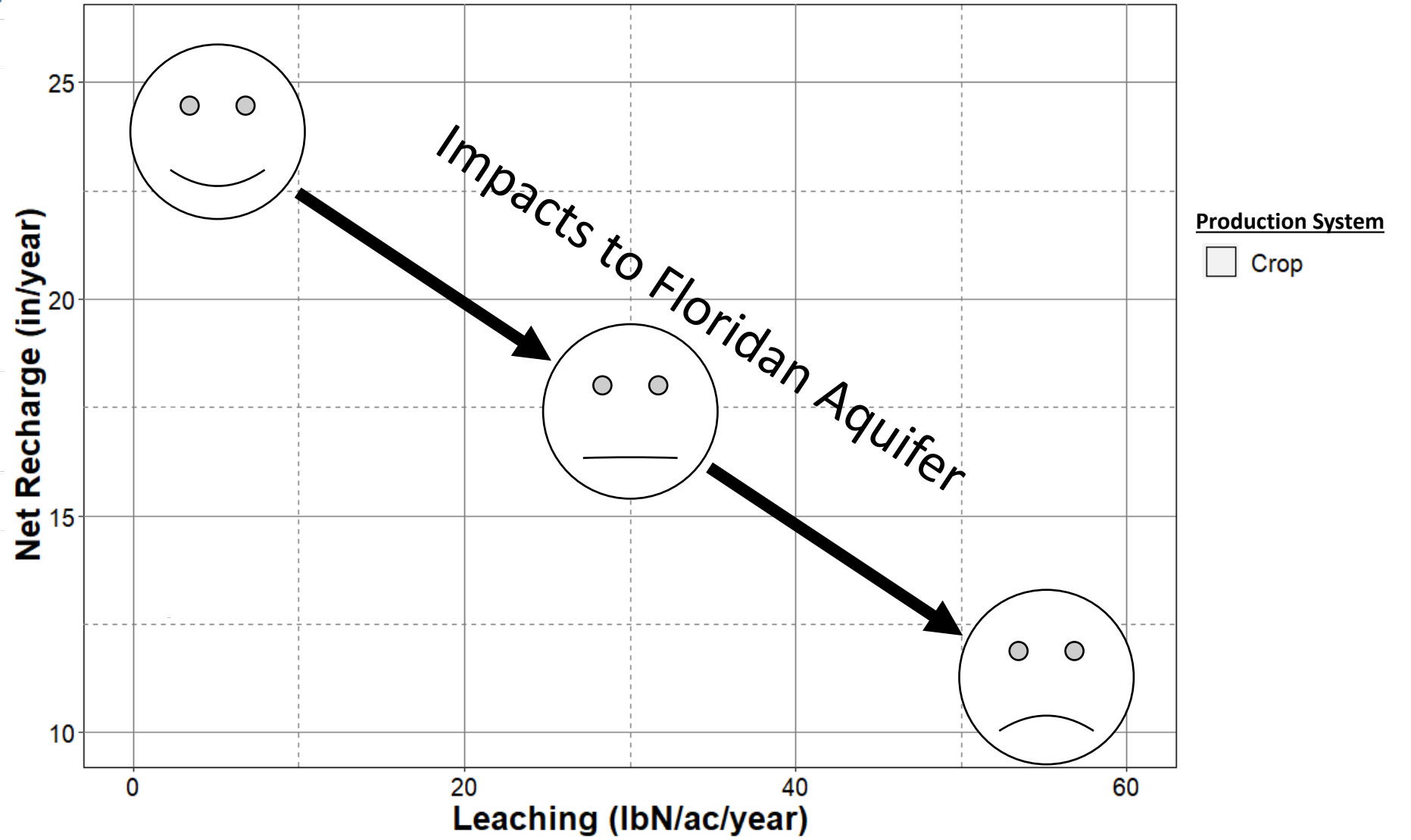
| | |
|----------------|--|
| CROPS | Corn-peanut Corn-carrot-peanut |
| FORAGES | Hay (Bermuda) Pasture (Bermuda) |
| FORESTS | Slash pine Loblolly pine Longleaf pine |
| | |
| | |



Production System
□ Crop

Results

| | |
|----------------|--|
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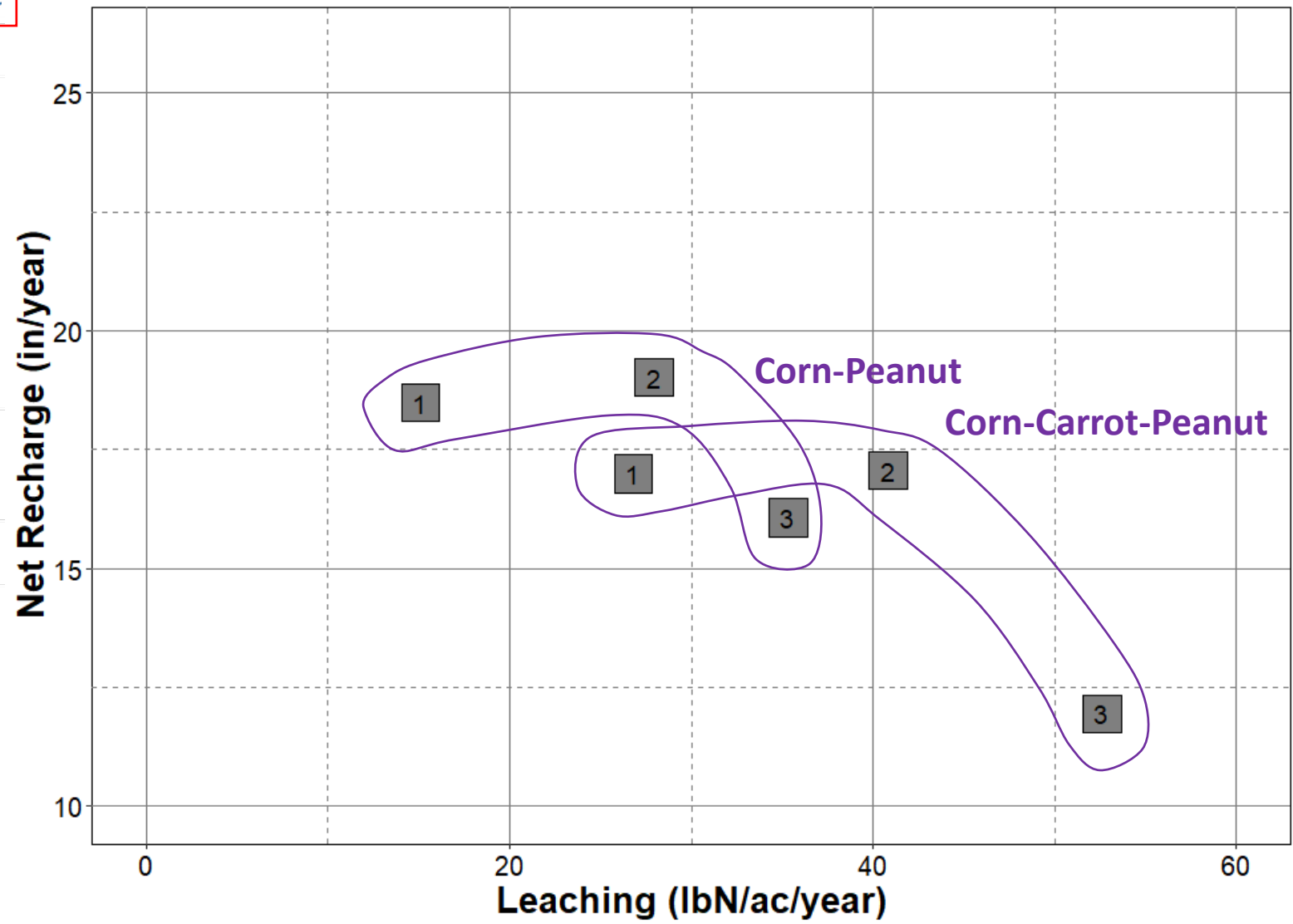
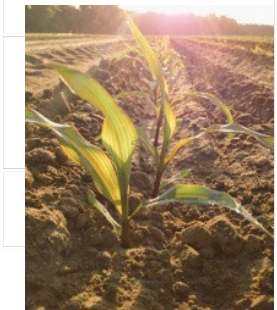


Results

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| CROPS | Corn-peanut Corn-carrot-peanut |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|

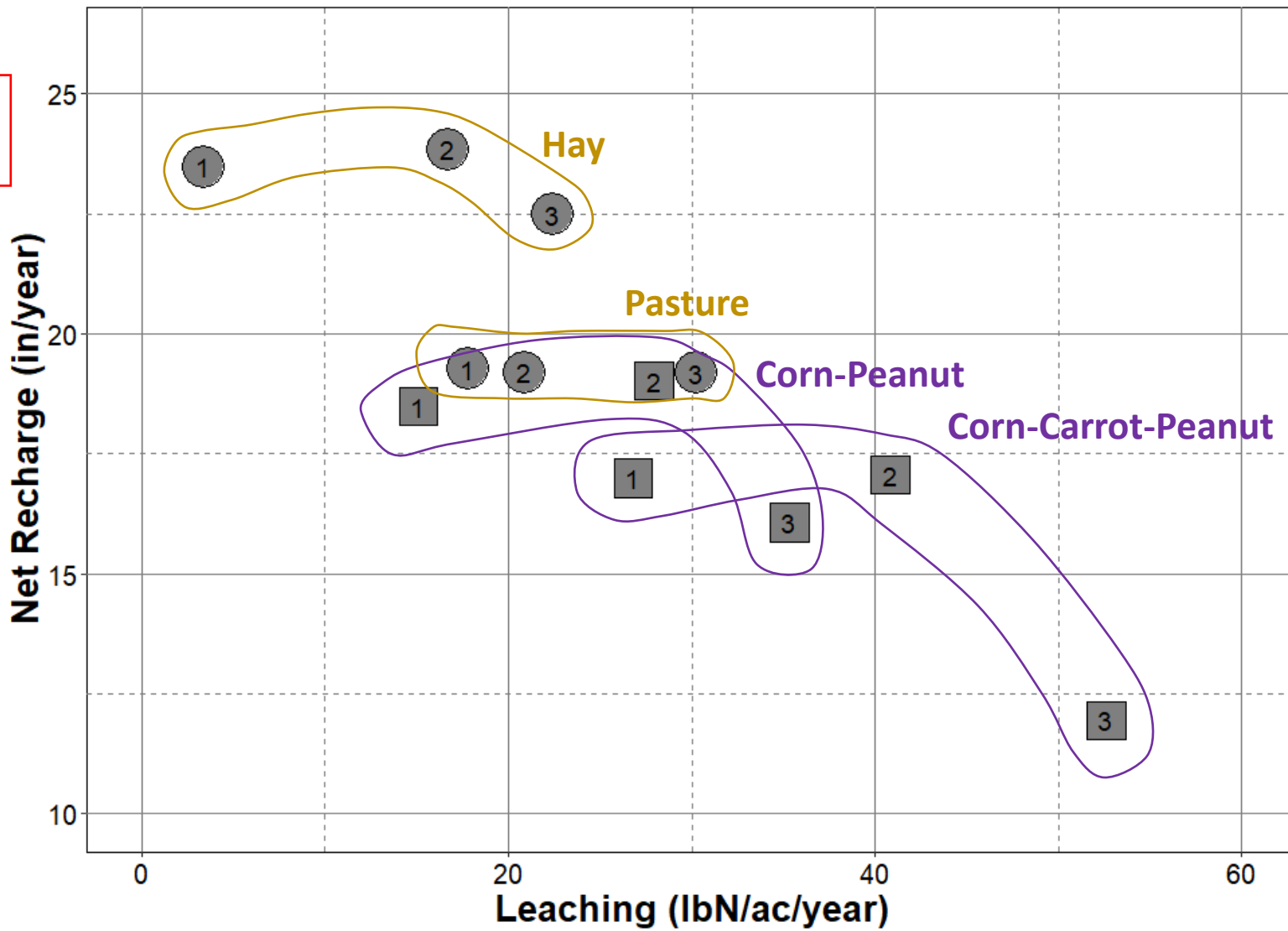
| | |
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| FORAGES | Hay (Bermuda) Pasture (Bermuda) |
|----------------|------------------------------------|

| | |
|----------------|--|
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|----------------|--|



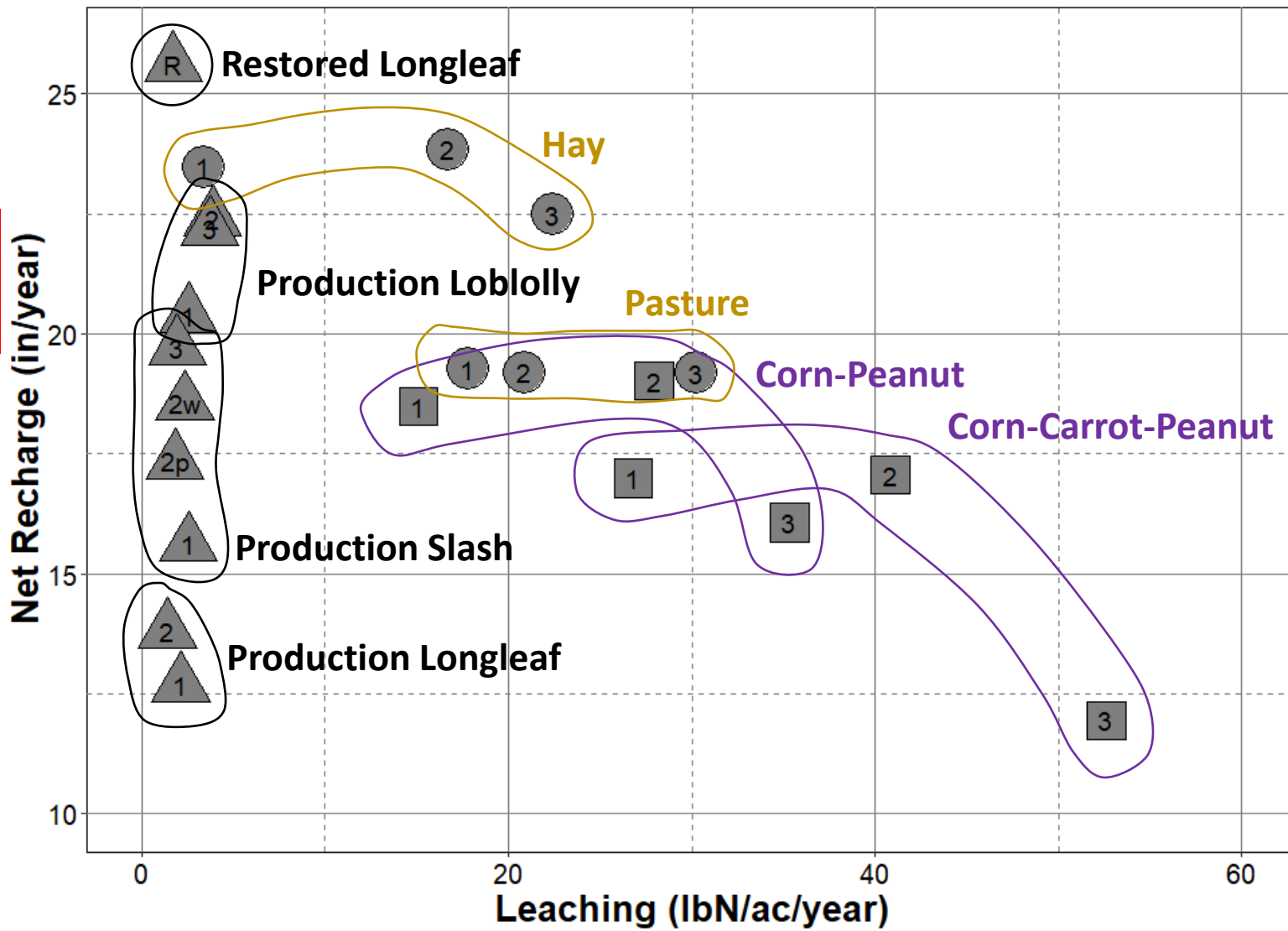
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Production System

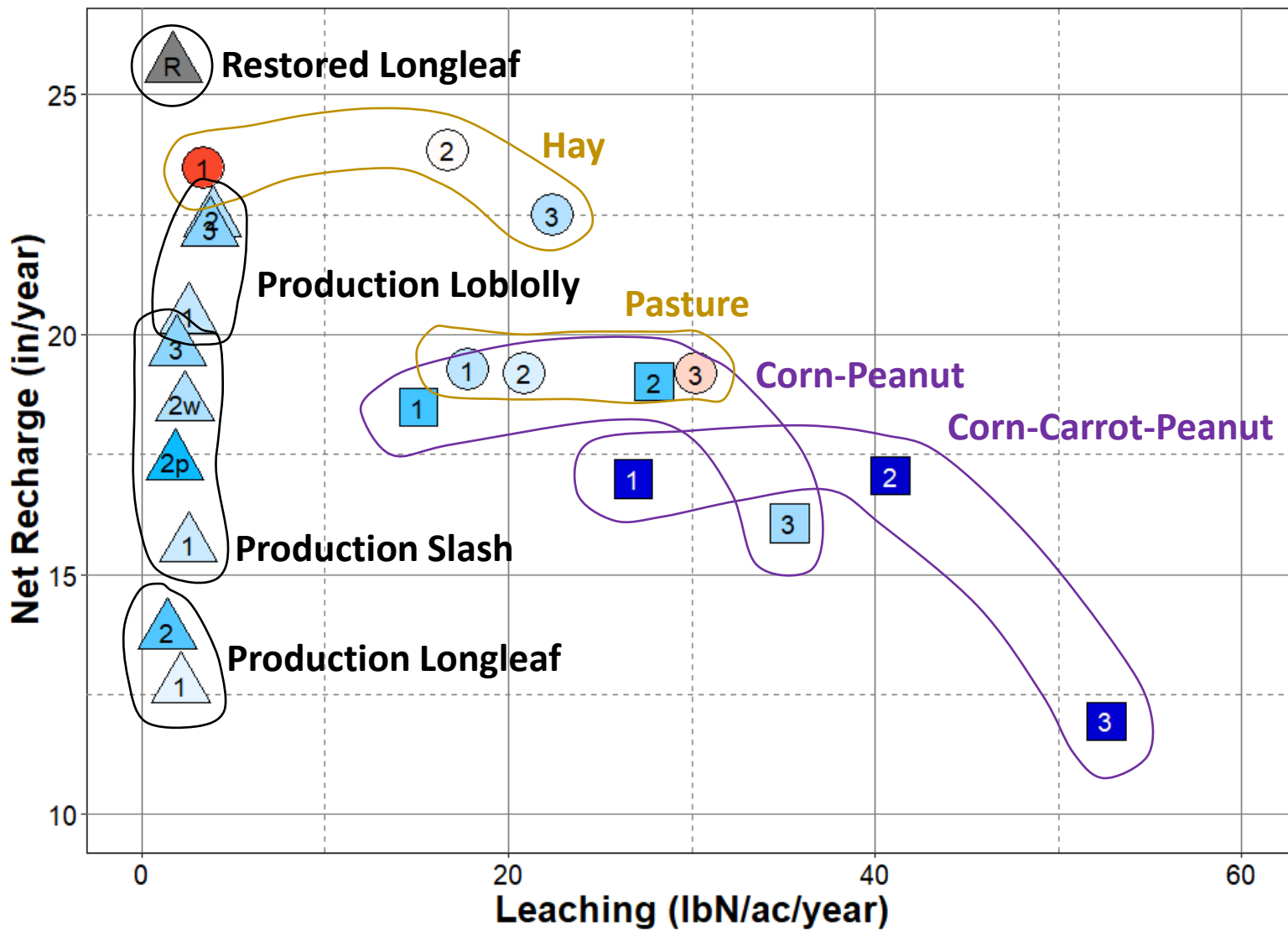
- Crop
- Forage
- △ Forest



Results

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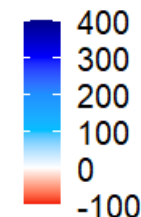
Economic Enterprise Budgets
\$



Production System

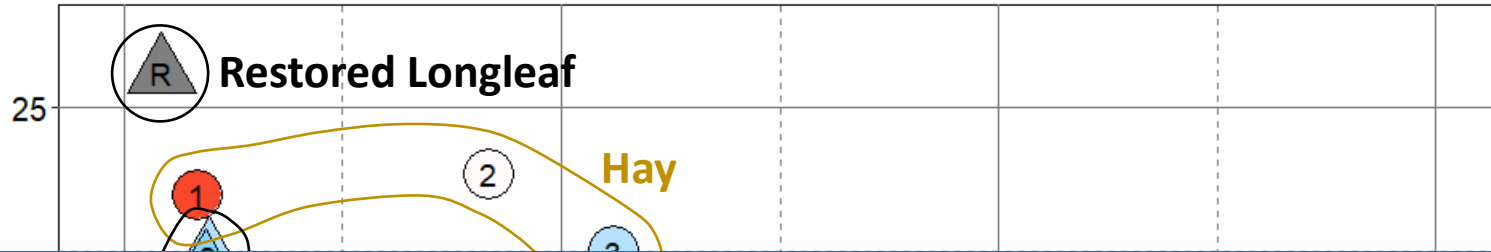
- Crop
- Forage
- Forest

Net Returns (\$/ac/year)



Results

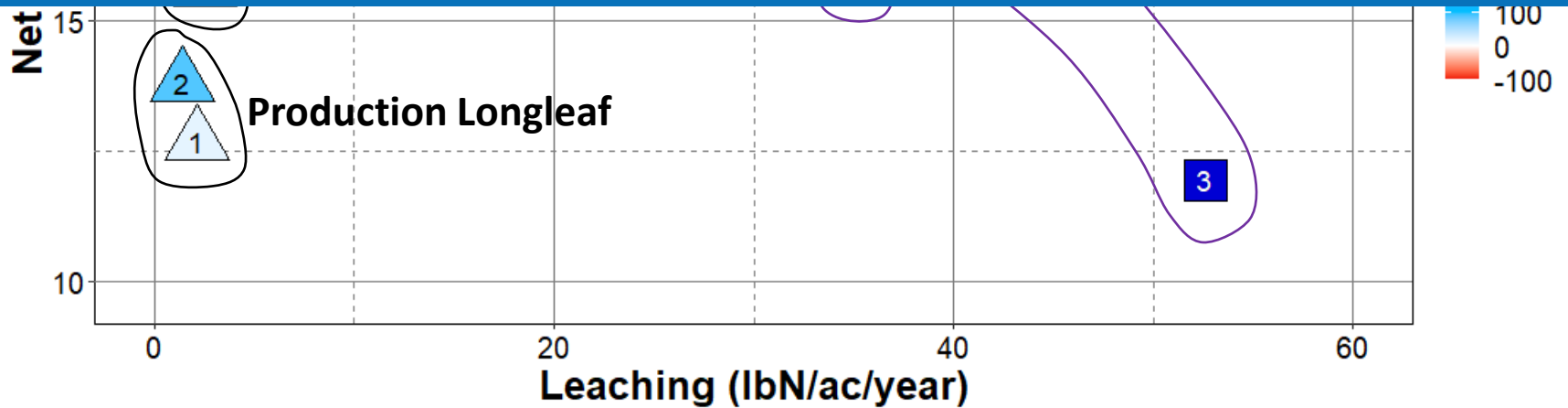
| | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| CROPS | Corn-peanut Corn-carrot-peanut |
| FORAGES | Hay (Bermuda) Pasture (Bermuda) |



Take Home Messages:

- 1). Tradeoffs exist between Production Systems and Management Practices
- 2). Generally, larger economic returns → larger aquifer impacts
- 3). Management Practices can reduce aquifer impacts and maintain economic returns

Enterprise
Budgets
\$

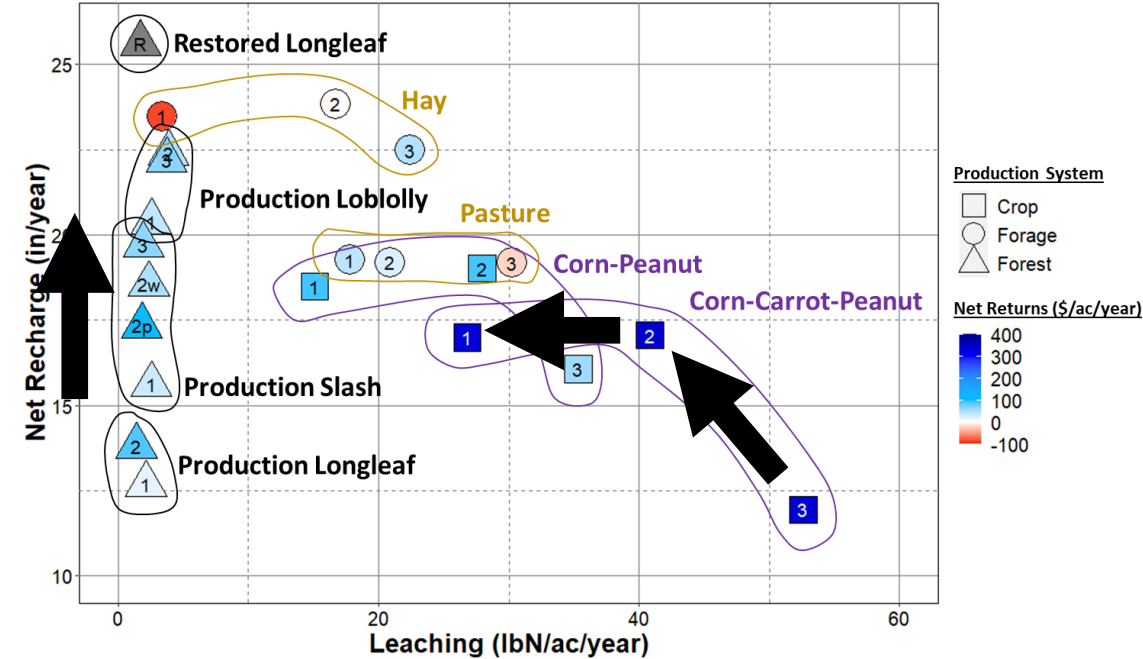


Implications and Next Steps

Adoption of Improved Management Practices or Conversion to Lower Impact Land Uses

- **Barriers**
 - e.g., high costs, sunk capital, producer trust
- **Quantified Impacts → Informed Incentives**
 - e.g., cost share, CRP, ecosystem service payments

Quantify producer WTA and public WTP



Implications and Next Steps

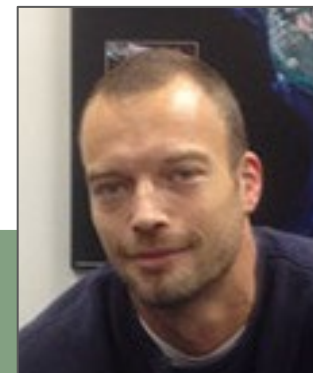
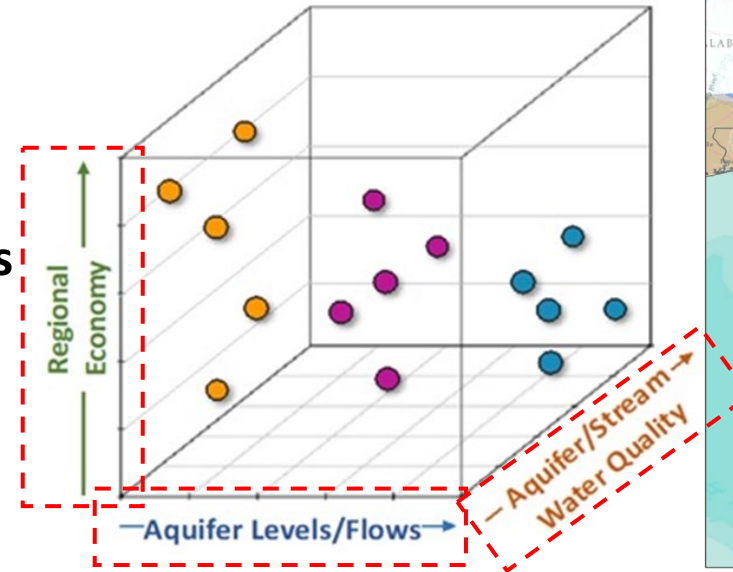
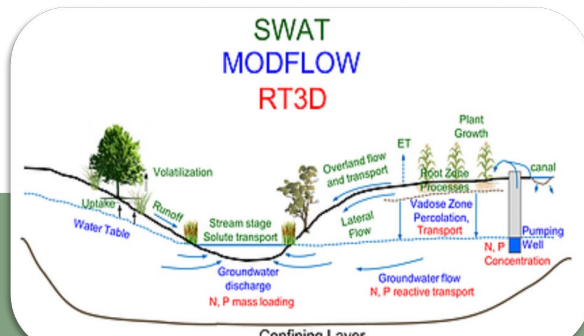
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Quantify producer WTA and public WTP

Integrating Farm-Forest-Producer scale results to the regional scale

- **SWAT-MODFLOW and IMPLAN**



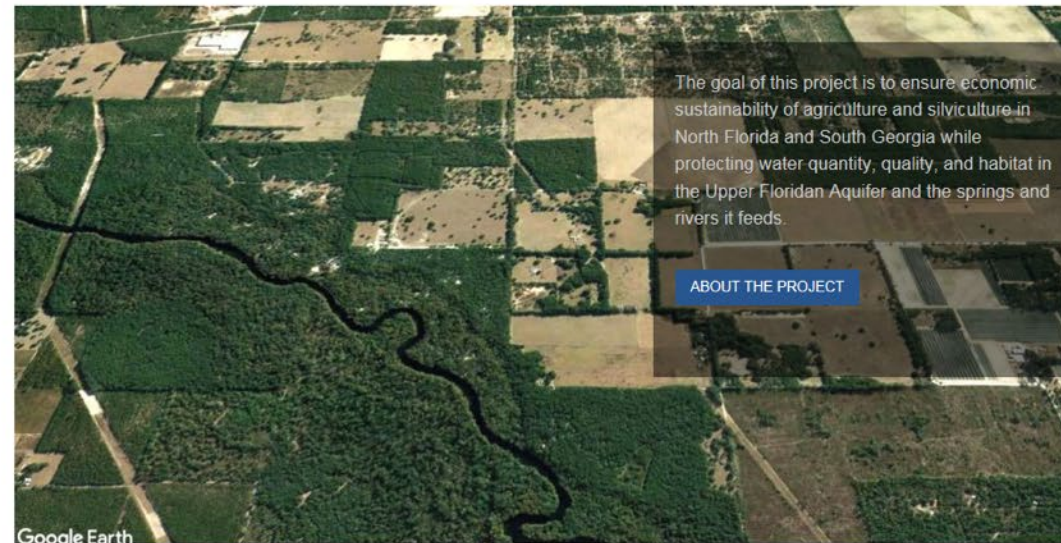
Simulating Nitrate Transport to the Devil's Springs Complex Using SWAT-MODFLOW and MODPATH
Rob De Rooji

FACETS

Floridan Aquifer Collaborative Engagement for Sustainability



For more information <http://Floridanwater.org>



The goal of this project is to ensure economic sustainability of agriculture and silviculture in North Florida and South Georgia while protecting water quantity, quality, and habitat in the Upper Floridan Aquifer and the springs and rivers it feeds.

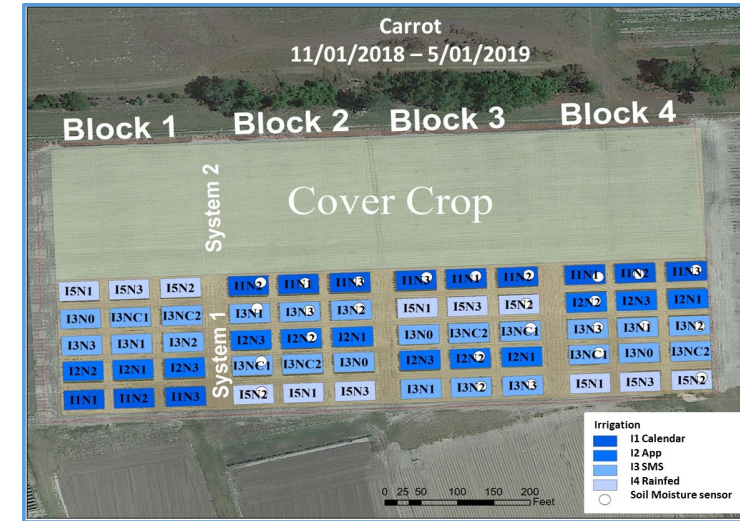
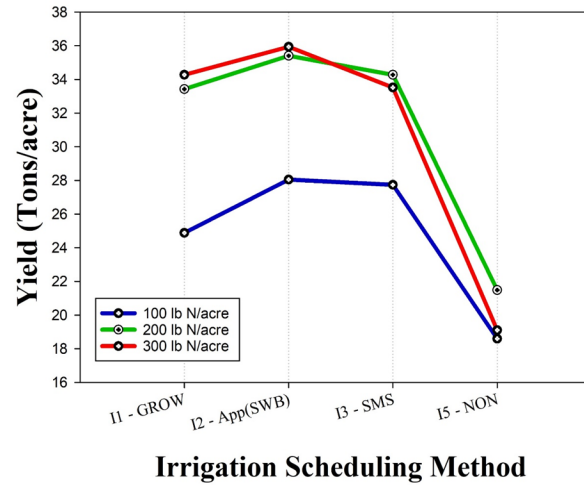
ABOUT THE PROJECT

The Floridan Aquifer Collaborative Engagement for Sustainability (FACETS) project is a Coordinated Agricultural Project funded by the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture. The FACETS project brings scientists and stakeholders together in a participatory process to develop new knowledge needed to explore tradeoffs between the regional agricultural economy and environmental quality; understand changes needed to achieve agricultural water security and environmental protection; and to implement desired changes.

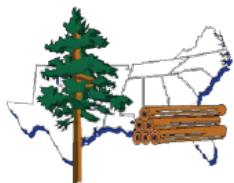
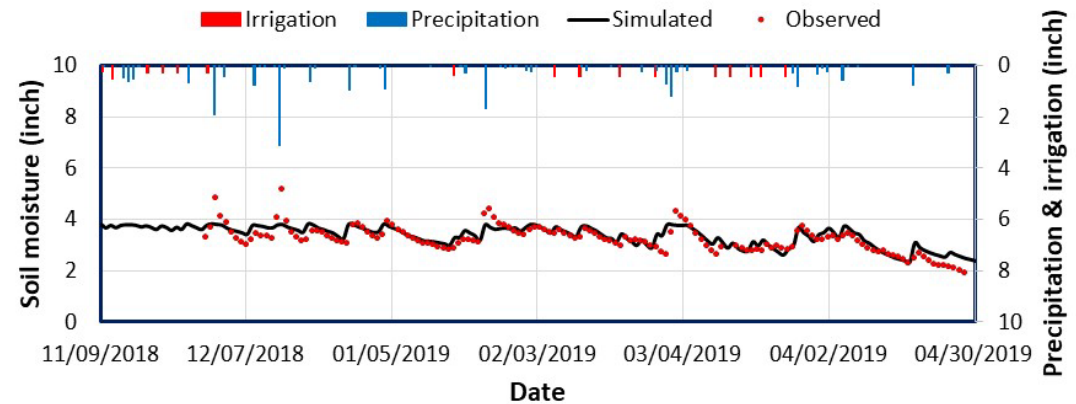
Model Calibration

- SWAT was calibrated to existing data and field trials.
- Enterprise budgets were calibrated to existing data

Fertilizer/Irrigation Interaction, Carrot 2019



I3N3



TimberMart-South