

**CENTRAL PLATTE NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT
NITROGEN MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION TEST**

NAME:
ADDRESS:
CITY:

CERT #:

Section A: The Nitrate Contamination Concern

- 1) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's maximum contaminant level for nitrate- nitrogen in public water supplies is _____ .
 - a. 5 ppm
 - b. 10 ppm
 - c. 15 ppm
 - d. 25 ppm

- 2) The only illness clearly caused by drinking water with elevated nitrate levels is _____ .
 - a. Hypertension in adults
 - b. Birth defects of the central nervous system
 - c. Methemoglobinemia (blue baby syndrome) in infants under six months of age
 - d. None of the above

- 3) In Nebraska, much of the groundwater nitrate is the result of irrigated _____ .
 - a. Soybeans
 - b. Potatoes
 - c. Sorghum
 - d. Corn

- 4) Depending on the geology of the area and the depth of drainage loss, nitrate-nitrogen can reach the top of a shallow aquifer _____ .
 - a. In a few days
 - b. In a few weeks or months
 - c. One to two years
 - d. Ten to twenty years

Section B: Recent Trends in Nitrogen Fertilizer and Water Use in Irrigated Corn

- 5) Total Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE_T) is the grain or forage yield per unit of total nitrogen available to the crop. What factors does that include?
 - a. Manure N, groundwater N added via irrigation, soil residual N
 - b. Soil residual N, urea N, fertilizer N
 - c. Fertilizer N, soil residual N, groundwater N added via irrigation
 - d. Liquid formulations, urea N, groundwater N added via irrigation

- 6) Factors that influence Nitrogen Fertilizer Use Efficiency (NUE_F) include _____ .
 - a. Depth to groundwater
 - b. Crop rotation
 - c. Type of irrigation
 - d. B and C
 - e. All of the above

Section C: Soil Characteristics That Influence Nitrogen and Water Management

- 7) Two of the most important characteristics of a soil profile that are important to nitrogen management are _____ .
- Parent material and organic matter
 - Clay accumulation and parent material
 - Organic matter and the clay accumulation horizon
 - Surface residue and organic matter
- 8) Available water is the amount of water held by the soil between which two limits?
- Field capacity and field saturation
 - Field capacity and permanent wilting point
 - Field capacity and zero water content
 - Saturation and permanent wilting point
- 9) Plant available water is determined primarily by _____ .
- Soil texture
 - Average rainfall
 - Soil structure
 - Daytime temperatures
- 10) This type of soil has the greater infiltration rates than others:
- Clay
 - Loam
 - Silty
 - Sandy

Section D: What Happens when Nitrogen is Applied to the Soil?

- 11) Mineralization is the process by which organic nitrogen is converted to plant available nitrogen. The two processes of mineralization include:
- Nitrification and immobilization
 - Aminization and ammonification
 - Denitrification and volatilization
 - Fixation and nitrate leaching
- 12) The timing and application of nitrogen fertilizers is critical to nutrient management. There are “4R’s” that are suggested for consideration in that process. Which is NOT one of the “4R’s”?
- Right time of application
 - Right fertilizer type
 - Right placement
 - Right soil type
 - Right application rate

- 13) Under furrow irrigation, it is likely that nitrogen will be moved deeper in the profile during the growing season because depth of water applied with each irrigation is typically _____ than is required to refill the root zone.
- More
 - Less
 - About the same
 - None of the above

Section E: How to Determine the Optimum Rate of Nitrogen Fertilizer

- 14) The best way to determine where and how much residual nitrate-nitrogen is present in the soil is to _____.
- Properly collect samples for soil testing
 - Collect a surface sample and assume deeper nitrate-nitrogen will be unavailable
 - At present, there is no acceptable, accurate way to make a determination
 - Calculate based on last year's yield
- 15) Greater accuracy in estimating available soil residual nitrate-nitrogen is possible by _____.
- Sampling to the depth of the effective root zone for the crop
 - Collecting sample cores in depth increments
 - Increasing the number of samples taken on a field
 - All of the above
- 16) Calculate the nitrogen fertilizer needed (lb/acre) for corn for the following:

Expected yield	180 bu/acre
Soil organic matter	1.0 percent
Soil nitrate	12.0 ppm

- 115 lb/acre
- 120 lb/acre
- 130 lb/acre
- 145 lb/acre

Section F: Giving Credit for Non-fertilizer Nitrogen Sources

- 17) The minimum estimated nitrogen contributed to the crop from mineralization for a soil containing 2% organic matter is _____.
- 10 to 20 lb/acre/yr
 - 30 to 40 lb/acre/yr
 - 40 to 55 lb/acre/yr
 - 50 to 60 lb/acre/yr
 - 60 to 70 lb/acre/yr
- 18) The estimated nitrogen credit for a crop following a 69% stand of alfalfa on a sandy soil is _____.
- 80 (lb/acre nitrogen credit)
 - 100 (lb/acre nitrogen credit)
 - 70 (lb/acre nitrogen credit)
 - 140 (lb/acre nitrogen credit)

- 19) Irrigation water contains 25 ppm nitrate-nitrogen. The 5-year average irrigation water application depth is 12 inches per year. Using 80% of the 5-year average, how much crop available nitrogen is in the irrigation water?

Calculate the irrigation water nitrogen credit.

- a. 52.4 lb of nitrogen/acre
- b. 54.5 lb of nitrogen/acre
- c. 57.6 lb of nitrogen/acre
- d. 69.0 lb of nitrogen/acre

Section G: How to Properly Apply Nitrogen Fertilizer

- 20) The potential for leaching of nitrate by rainfall is highest in the _____ .
- a. Spring
 - b. Summer
 - c. Mid-summer during rapid nitrate uptake
 - d. Fall
- 21) Grain or forage yield per unit of nitrogen available to the crop is called _____ .
- a. Fertilizer demand
 - b. Nitrogen use ratio
 - c. Nitrogen factor
 - d. Nitrogen use efficiency
- 22) For a sandy soils, the best choice for nitrogen fertilizer timing is _____ .
- a. Apply all the nitrogen before planting
 - b. To apply most nitrogen prior to planting, with a small amount side dressed
 - c. To use a small amount of nitrogen as a starter, with the remainder side dressed or applied with a sprinkler irrigation system
 - d. None of the above
- 23) The nitrogen use efficiency for fall-applied nitrogen is _____ compared to side-dress applied nitrogen.
- a. Lower
 - b. Higher
 - c. The same as
 - d. None of the above

Section H: Nebraska Irrigation Water Resources Management

- 24) The return of water to the atmosphere as water vapor is referred to as _____ .
- a. Transpiration
 - b. Evaporation
 - c. Evapotranspiration
 - d. Recharge

- 25) What is NOT considered a beneficial use of consumptive water use?
- Increases crop yield
 - Evapotranspiration from weeds in road ditches
 - Production of electrical energy
 - Increases recreation at lakes
- 26) From a farmer's perspective, what are considered losses of water?
- Runoff
 - Evaporation from storage
 - Water that returns to the stream
 - A and B
 - All of the above
- 27) Intentional stressing of the crop at certain crop stages to reduce water use while minimizing yield reduction is _____ .
- Furrow irrigation
 - Surge irrigation
 - Deficit irrigation
 - Sprinkler irrigation

Section I: Understanding Crop Water Use

- 28) Crop water use is made up of what two parts?
- Condensation and evaporation
 - Evaporation and transpiration
 - Evaporation and precipitation
 - Percolation and transpiration
- 29) Over a growing season, the majority of evapotranspiration (ET) is from
- Evaporation
 - Transpiration
 - Equal amounts of evaporation and transpiration
 - The middle third of the root zone
- 30) Factors that affect ET rates are _____ .
- Air temperature
 - Solar radiation
 - Wind speeds
 - All of the above
- 31) What can have a significant effect on the evaporation of water from the soil surface at the end of the growing season?
- Crop residue
 - Crop type
 - Snow fall
 - Herbivore

Section J: Irrigation Management for Water Quality Protection

- 32) Components of water application efficiency do NOT include:
- Net irrigation depth
 - Gross Irrigation depth
 - Amount of nitrogen applied
 - Root zone
- 33) The volume of irrigation water pumped is determined by multiplying _____ .
- Flow rate and irrigation time
 - Irrigation time and area irrigated
 - Flow rate and area irrigated
 - Flow rate and the net application factor
- 34) Determine the gross irrigation depth for one revolution from the following center pivot irrigation information.

A center pivot irrigates 132 acres with a well that pumps 750 gpm. A revolution is made in 72 hours.

- .8 inches
 - .9 inches
 - 1.0 inches
 - 1.1 inches
- 35) Irrigation should be scheduled so that the plant available soil water content remains above _____ of the total available water-holding capacity.
- 20%
 - 30%
 - 40%
 - 50%
- 36) A minimum of _____ depths are required to properly represent root zone moisture conditions.
- One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four

Section K: Irrigation Water Management for Furrow Irrigation

- 37) Which does NOT influence how quickly water advances down the furrow?
- Soil texture
 - Slope
 - Soil temperature
 - Surface conditions

- 38) The _____ has a direct impact, not only on how fast water advances down the field, but more importantly, on the total amount of water applied.
- Advance time
 - Set time
 - Stream size
 - Set size
- 39) To apply water uniformly and efficiently, surface irrigators must be willing to change _____ so that water advances down the field rapidly.
- Set size
 - Stream size
 - Set time
 - All of the above.

Section L: Irrigation Water Management for Sprinkler irrigation

- 40) System capacity considerations are influenced by _____ .
- Soil water-holding capacity
 - System topography
 - Rainfall potential
 - All of the above
- 41) Sprinkler uniformity is NOT influenced by _____ .
- Sprinkler type
 - Nitrogen applied
 - Nozzle placing
 - Weather conditions
- 42) Water application rate is determined by _____ .
- System flow rate
 - Wetted diameter of the nozzle
 - Position of the nozzle along the system
 - A and b
 - All of the above
- 43) Peak evapotranspiration is the greatest daily rate of water use that is expected by a crop over a series of _____ days.
- One to two
 - Two to three
 - Three to five
 - Four to five

Section M: Irrigation Water Management for Subsurface Drip Irrigation

- 44) What type of permit is required before a SDI system can be installed?
- Groundwater transfer
 - Underground injection
 - Surface water transfer
 - Well drillers

- 45) Some advantages to subsurface drip irrigation are _____ .
- Soil surface is not wetted
 - Small application depths
 - Both A and B
 - Neither A or B
- 46) What is NOT a disadvantage of subsurface drip irrigation?
- Rodent damage
 - Emitters become clogged
 - Deep percolation loss
 - Runoff

Central Platte NRD's Rules and Regulations

- 47) How early can commercial nitrogen fertilizer be applied in Central Platte NRD's Phase II/III Quality Management Area? _____
- After November 1st
 - When ground temperature is below 50 degrees
 - After March 1st
 - Anytime after harvest
- 48) A soils analysis must be submitted in Central Platte NRD's Phase II/III Quality Management Area: _____
- For each field or 80 acre tract growing corn, sorghum or potatoes
 - A composite sample must consist of a mixture from no less than one three-foot probe every five acres
 - Only shallow samples are required
 - a and b
 - a and c
- 49) To report corn, sorghum and potatoes on district forms, it should include: _____
- Test results from residual soil and water analysis
 - Expected yields
 - Credits for past legume crop and manure or sludge
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
- 50) Commercial nitrogen fertilizer can be applied to corn or sorghum in a Phase III area of Central Platte NRD's Quality Management Area _____
- All applied as pre-plant/pre-emergent if the total application for the year is less than 80 pounds
 - All applied as pre-plant/pre-emergent if the total application for the year is more than 80 pounds if an approved inhibitor is used
 - Split applied without an inhibitor if the majority of the fertilizer is applied as side dress/post-emergent.
 - All of the above