

Effect of reclaimed municipal wastewater irrigation on greenhouse soil mineral nitrogen dynamic and fruit quality of tomato*

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To examine the effects of nitrogen and reclaimed municipal wastewater (RMW) irrigation on fruit quality of greenhouse tomato and soil nitrogen utilization, field experiments were carried out. Root-layer mineral nitrogen, total nitrogen, tomato yield, nitrogen in fruit, partial factor productivity from applied N, apparent N loss, nitrogen supplying capacity and fruit quality (flavor quality, nutritional quality) were analyzed. The results indicated that RMW irrigation led to an average of 1.72 - 40.39% increase in mineral nitrogen and total nitrogen of rhizosphere soil in 1st, 2nd and 4th cluster fruit expanding stage. Compared with CK, nitrogen in fruit, partial factor productivity from applied N and nitrogen supplying capacity of RMW irrigation were obvious increased. Furthermore, compared with CK, nutritional quality of tomato fruits were improved significantly. Maintaining soil fertility, the yield and nutritional quality of fruits were therefore notable improved under RMW irrigation, and which was an effectively management strategy of soil sustainable production and alleviating soil environment.

Keywords: Reclaimed Municipal Wastewater Irrigation; Greenhouse Tomato; Partial Factor Productivity from Applied N; Nitrogen Supplying Capacity; Nutritional Quality.

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1. Introduction

China is a serious shortage of water resources in the world, particularly in agricultural water shortage, which greatly restricted agricultural sustainable development and food security. At the same time, there are a lot of low quality water didn't be used of safe, effective and standard in China. According to the China's water resources in 2014, the national wastewater emissions was 77.1 billion m³, and municipal wastewater emissions was 43.8 billion m³, accounted for 56.81%. In order to ensure agricultural production, low quality water was spontaneous used for irrigation in the arid and semi-arid area. Reclaimed municipal wastewater was mainly irrigation for agriculture, Australia's Werribee farm irrigated with reclaimed wastewater since 1897 (McPherson, 1979), 42% of the reclaimed water consumption was used for agricultural irrigation (Valentina, 2005). Crop area irrigated with reclaimed wastewater in China was increasing year by year, such as reclaimed water consumption of Beijing was 680 million m³ in 2010, 44.11% of the reclaimed water consumption was used for agricultural irrigation (Lyu *et al.* 2016). Compared with sewage quality, the quality of reclaimed wastewater has been improved, but still contained high concentration of organics, nitrogen, phosphorus and microbe, so there were three aspects of the problem should be emphasis. First the effect of reclaimed wastewater irrigation on soil ecological environment should be focused, soil porosity could be reduced and then soil water retention and hydraulic conductivity was decreased because of reclaimed wastewater irrigation, resulting in a decline in soil sustainable production capacity (Aiello, 2007). Then the effect of reclaimed wastewater irrigation on soil acidification should be followed. According to the former research, China mainly farmland soil acidification was obvious since 1980s (Guo, 2010), furthermore, long-term excessive nitrogen fertilization was the leading cause of farmland soil acidification accelerated (Chen *et al.*, 2016), especially high concentration nitrogen in reclaimed wastewater from municipal sewage, soil acidification might be aggravated under reclaimed wastewater irrigation with traditional nutrient management. And the effect of reclaimed wastewater irrigation on fruit quality should be cared. Nitrogen supply too much could lead to excessive nitrogen accumulation in tomato plants, which decreased the taste of the fruit, content of sugar and starch (Shahalam *et al.* 1998). At present the research about reclaimed wastewater irrigation on greenhouse tomato focus on nitrogen use efficiency (Fan *et al.* 2012), nutrient management technology (Grizzetti *et al.* 2015), N-expert management system (Chen *et al.* 2006), soil nitrogen supplying capacity (Clawson *et al.* 2011), tomato growth and quality (Zhao *et al.* 2011), salt stress (Yao *et al.* 2008). However, the mechanisms involved in reclaimed

wastewater irrigation and its effect on soil nitrogen recycle remain poorly understood.

In this work, attempt was made to discover the dynamic of soil nitrogen forms under reclaimed municipal wastewater irrigation, and then refined the mechanisms involved in reclaimed wastewater irrigation effect on soil nitrogen recycle.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study site

Field experiments were carried at the Agriculture Water and Soil Environmental Field Science Research Station, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science, Xinxiang city, Henan province, China (latitude 35°15'09"N, longitude 113°55'05"E, and altitude 73.2m). Soil physical and chemical properties were shown in Table 1, soil texture classification according to the international soil texture classification standard.

Table 1. The basic physical and chemical properties of soil in experiment site.

Soil depth (cm)	The percentage of particle size(%)			pH	Total N (g/kg)	Total P (g/kg)	Org. matter (g/kg)	Texture	Bulk density (g/cm ³)
	2-0.02 mm	0.02-0.002 mm	<0.002 mm						
0-20	27.88	54.77	17.35	8.00	0.95	1.16	19.90	Silt clay loam	1.40
20-40	24.99	58.29	16.72	8.05	0.46	0.58	9.90	Silt clay loam	1.42
40-60	26.57	57.06	16.37	8.10	0.39	0.52	8.60	Silt clay loam	1.44
60-80	30.22	53.18	16.60	8.00	0.26	0.36	8.00	Silt clay loam	1.42
80-100	22.04	62.44	15.52	7.90	0.24	0.30	7.30	Silt loam	1.49

2.2. Experiment design and measuring items

The field trial was a fully randomized design with three replicates of five treatments (ReN1, ReN2, ReN3, ReN4 and CK) using RMW and tap water irrigation with subsurface drip irrigation systems. The ReN1, ReN2, ReN3, ReN4 and CK treatments consisted of nitrogen topdressing as 90, 72, 63, 45 and 90 kg/hm², respectively. Base fertilizers included dried chicken manure, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium fertilizers, rated at 8 000, 180, 180 and 180 kg/hm², respectively. Plots of RMW treatments were irrigated two times with tap water during seedling stage, and with RMW after the blooming and fruit setting period. Furthermore, plots of CK treatment were irrigated with tap water during the growth span of tomato. The traditional strip planting regime for

tomatoes was used, which had a border width \times interval of 1.0×0.5 m, a row spacing of 0.3 m, a line spacing of 0.75 m and a planting density of 45 000 plants per hectare. Tomato plants were transplanted on March 26, 2015 and tomatoes were harvested on July 14, 2015. Tomato plants were evaluated at the developmental stages consisting of 5 clusters and topdressing with nitrogen was performed at the 1st, 2nd and 4th cluster fruit expanding stage. Other management practices during the whole growth season were completely standard.

The RMW for irrigation was taken from the Luotuo Wan water source plant in Xinxiang city Henan province, under treatment process of anaerobic-anoxic-oxic denitrification biofilter and ozone oxidation. Basic properties of RMW and tap water used were listed in the Table 2.

Table 2. The ingredients of reclaimed municipal wastewater and tap water irrigated.

Monitoring items	Nitrate/ (mg·L ⁻¹)	Ammonium /(mg·L ⁻¹)	Total nitrogen /(mg·L ⁻¹)	Total phosphorus/ (m·L ⁻¹)	Copper/ (mg·L ⁻¹)
Tap water	2.58	0.70	2.64	0.56	0.01
RMW	27.28	17.08	26.40	3.14	0.02
The limit values ^c	-	-	-	-	1.0
Monitoring items	Cadmium/ (μ g·L ⁻¹)	Chromium/ (μ g·L ⁻¹)	CODMna/ (mg·L ⁻¹)	pH	TDSb /(g·L ⁻¹)
Tap water	0.71	6.48	9.82	7.51	0.90
RMW	3.35	19.60	23.63	7.76	1.23
The limit values ^c	10	100	60	5.5-8.5	1.00

Note:

^aCOD_{Mn} represented chemical oxygen demand.

^bTDS represented total dissolved salt.

^cThe limit values from Standards for irrigation water quality of China(GB 5084-2005).

Soil samples were collected with a standard 3.5 cm \emptyset soil auger at tomato transplanting and harvest stages, 5 samples were collected per plot and stored at room temperature before analyzing for NO₃-N, NH₄-N, total N, Total P, KpH and ECe. Three plant samples per plot were taken at post-harvest period, samples were analyzed for NO₃-N, NH₄-N, total N, available P and K in root, stem, leaf, and then five fresh maturity fruits were taken during 1st cluster stage, 2nd cluster stage, 3rd cluster stage, 4th cluster stage and 5th cluster stage, samples were analyzed for vitamin C, organic acid, protein and soluble sugar.

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed with one-way ANOVA using DPS14.50 software. Treatments were compared for significant differences ($p < 0.05$ level) using DMRT.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Mineral nitrogen dynamic during the tomato whole growth stage with RMW irrigation

The rhizosphere soil mineral nitrogen content of ReN1, ReN2, ReN3, ReN4 and CK was lower than that of bulk soil by 27.59, 10.47, 10.89, 0.96 and 19.26% in the 1st cluster fruit expanding stage, and by 15.82, 12.63, 11.66, 1.33 and 12.69% in the 2nd cluster fruit expanding stage, and by 10.04, 10.92, 10.75, 1.91 and 31.98% in the 4th cluster fruit expanding stage, and by 18.27, 10.29, 10.90, 8.90 and 25.99%, respectively in the late growth stage. In comparison with CK, ReN2 led to an average of 40.39, 5.42 and 10.63%, respectively, increase in mineral nitrogen of rhizosphere soil in 1st, 2nd and 4th cluster fruit expanding stage (Table 3). After post-harvest, residual mineral nitrogen in the 0 - 10, 10 - 20 and 40 - 60 cm soil layer of ReN2 was significantly lower than that of CK, differing by 18.90, 22.90 and 10.11%, respectively (Figure 1). Mineral nitrogen consumption in the 0 - 30 cm root soil layer could be therefore used to evaluate soil nitrogen for biological effectiveness and root layer nitrogen as supplying capacity (Palese *et al.* 2009, Chen *et al.* 2012). Mineral nitrogen content of ReN2 and ReN3 in the 0 - 30 cm root soil layer was maintained above 40 mg/kg, which was key evidence because nitrogen supplying capacity under RMW irrigation and suitable topdressing (Zhao *et al.* 2010). Post-harvest mineral nitrogen residual in the 10 - 20 and 20 - 30 cm layers of ReN2 and ReN3 was significantly higher than that of ReN1 and CK, however, total nitrogen residual in the 30 - 40 cm and 40 - 60 cm layers of ReN1 was significantly higher than that of ReN2 and ReN3, which indicated that nitrogen accumulation in the lower soil was coincident with the excessive application of topdressing with RMW irrigation. The growth of tomato acquired plenty of mineral nutrients that came mainly from the rhizosphere soil (Pereira *et al.* 2011), however, the differences in mineral content between the rhizosphere and bulk soil suggested that the mineral nutrients of bulk soil migrated into the rhizosphere. Thus, the mineral nitrogen content between rhizosphere and bulk soil were not significantly different during the tomato post-harvest stage.

Table 3. Changes of soil mineral nitrogen content of different growth stage under different topdressing amount of N with RMW and tap water irrigation in the rhizosphere and bulk soil.

Soil division	Treatments	mineral nitrogen content(mg/kg)			
		1 st cluster expanding stage	2 nd cluster expanding stage	4 th cluster expanding stage	Post-harvest
Rhizosphere soil	ReN1	73.1ab	93.0 cd	52.5 b	51.4 b
	ReN2	77.4a	104.3bc	51.6 b	41.3 c
	ReN3	55.9 c	101.5 bc	56.6 b	42.8 c
	ReN4	49.3 c	86.9 d	54.1 b	50.5 b
	CK	55.1 c	98.9 c	46.7 c	43.7 c
Bulk soil	ReN1	83.3 a	107.7 ab	57.8 ab	60.8 a
	ReN2	85.5 a	117.4 a	57.3 ab	45.6bc
	ReN3	62.0bc	113.3 ab	62.7 a	47.5bc
	ReN4	49.8 c	88.1 cd	55.4 b	51.7 b
	CK	65.8bc	111.4 ab	61.6 a	55.1 a

Note:

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05\%$) among different treatments within a soil division (Data processing system 7.05 DMRT).

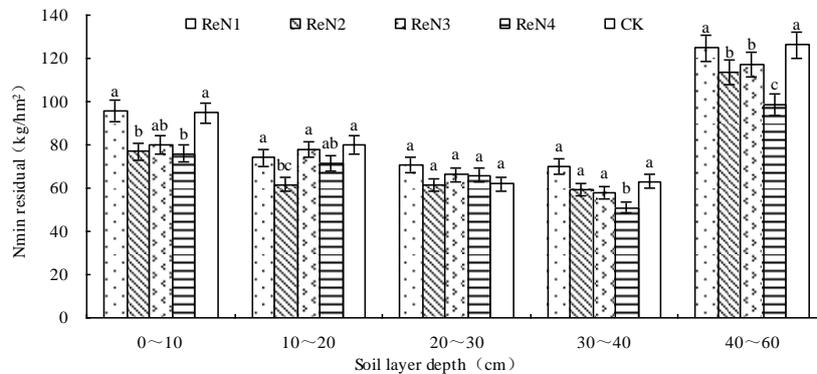


Fig. 1. Residual Nmin of soil layers under topdressing with RMW irrigation after post-harvest. Different letters above the bars indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05\%$) at the same soil layer depth among different treatments (Data processing system 7.05DMRT).

3.2. Tomato fruits quality with RMW irrigation

Tomato fruit Vc content of N216 treatment was greater than that of N270, N189, N135 and CK. Compared with CK, tomato fruit Vc content of N270, N216, N189 and N135 was higher, by 11.35%, 26.04%, 8.18% and 5.11%, respectively (Table 4). Tomato fruit organic acid content of N270, N216, N189, N135 and CK was 0.43%, 0.40%, 0.39%, 0.37% and 0.39%, respectively. Compared with CK, tomato fruit organic acid content of N216, N189 and N135 was no significant difference (Table 4). Tomato fruit soluble proteins content of

N270, N216, N189, N135 and CK was 6.84, 6.52, 5.99, 5.60 and 6.26 mg/100g, respectively. Compared with CK, tomato fruit soluble proteins content of N270, N216 was greater by 9.26% and 4.15%, respectively (Table 4). Tomato fruit soluble sugar content of N216 was higher than that of N189, N135, N270 and CK. Compared with CK, tomato fruit soluble sugar content of N270, N216, N189 and N135 was greater by 3.35%, 14.94%, 14.06% and 2.85%, respectively (Table 4). Tomato fruit ratio of soluble sugar to organic acid of N270, N216, N189, N135 and CK was 6.50, 7.73, 7.98, 7.57 and 7.00, respectively. Compared with CK, tomato fruit ratio of soluble sugar to organic acid of N216, N189, N135 was significantly improved by 10.32%, 13.89% and 8.05%, respectively (Table 4).

Table 4. The Vc, soluble proteins, organic acids, soluble sugar content of tomato fruits with reclaimed municipal wastewater irrigation.

Treatments	VC/ (mg·(100g FW) ⁻¹)	Soluble proteins/ (mg·(100g FW) ⁻¹)	Organic acids/ (%)	Soluble sugar/ (%)	Ratio of sugar to acid
N270	15.14 a	6.84 a	0.43 a	3.42 a	6.50c
N216	17.13 a	6.52 a	0.40 b	3.81 a	7.73a
N189	14.71 a	5.99 ab	0.39 b	3.78 a	7.98a
N135	14.29 a	5.60 ab	0.37 bc	3.41 a	7.57a
CK	13.59 a	6.26ab	0.39b	3.31 a	7.00b

3.3. Nitrogen economy and yields with RMW irrigation

The biomass of ReN2 was significantly higher than that of CK differing by 8.66%, but significantly lower than that of ReN1 differing by 11.08%. The tomato yield of ReN2 was significantly higher than that of ReN1, ReN3, ReN4 and CK differing by 9.91, 4.74, 9.20 and 9.38%, respectively (Table 5). The nitrogen in plant and fruit of ReN2 was significantly higher than that of ReN3, ReN4 and CK differing by 46.62, 83.14 and 62.51%, respectively. Partial factor productivity from applied N of ReN2 was significantly higher than that of ReN1 and CK differing by 21.18 and 20.59%, respectively. Apparent nitrogen loss of ReN2 was significantly less than that of ReN1 and CK differing by 14.27 and 6.34%, respectively. Nitrogen supplying capacity of ReN1, ReN2 and ReN3 were not significantly different but nitrogen supplying capacity of ReN1, ReN2 and ReN3 were significantly higher than that of ReN4 and CK differing from 6.82 to 11.68%. Comparing with CK, biomass, yield and nitrogen in fruit of RMW irrigation with suitable topdressing N treatment were significantly improved, resulting in higher partial factor productivity from applied N and nitrogen supplying capacity. The tomato plant biomass of ReN1 was significantly higher than that of ReN2 and ReN3, however, the ReN1 treatment resulted an increased growth of the tomato plants at the expense of tomato yield

(Zhu *et al.* 2004). Thus, the yield of ReN2 and ReN3 was significantly higher than that of ReN1. Furthermore, partial factor productivity from applied N for ReN2 and ReN3 was improved when compared with ReN1, and nitrogen apparent loss for ReN2 and ReN3 was decreased (Elia *et al.* 2012). Obviously, the increase in tomato yield and improvement in the nitrogen supplying capacity of root layer could be achieved by reducing the topdressing applied N along with RMW irrigation.

Table 5. Tomato biomass, yield and soil nitrogen supplying capacity with reclaimed municipal wastewater irrigation.

Treat- ments	Nitrogen rate/(kg/hm ²)		Nitrogen in irrigation water (kg/hm ²)	Biomass (t/hm ²)	Yield (t/hm ²)	Nitrogen in plant and fruit (kg/hm ²)	Nitrogen in fruit (kg/hm ²)	PFP ^a (kg/kg)	NAL ^b (kg/hm ²)	NSC ^c (kg/hm ²)
	Base fertilizer	Topdressing								
ReN1	310.4	270	87.34	7.76a	146.76a	139.80c	41.88a	240.87c	642.19a	225.13a
ReN2	310.4	216	87.34	6.90bc	146.79a	153.65a	43.16a	291.88b	550.57c	226.73a
ReN3	310.4	189	87.34	7.00b	122.64b	146.70b	29.43b	293.75b	543.01c	222.27a
ReN4	310.4	135	87.34	6.74c	112.58bc	140.70c	23.56d	315.89a	508.33d	203.02b
CK	310.4	270	10.83	6.35d	109.10c	140.48c	26.56c	242.05c	587.86b	209.20b

Note:

Values followed by different letters of the same column show significant differences ($p < 0.05$) among treatments.

^aPFP from applied N PFP represented Tomato yield/nitrogen rate(kg/kg).

^bNAL represented Nmin residual of 0 to 30 cm root layer before the tomato transplant+ base fertilizer+ topdressing+ nitrogen in irrigation water-nitrogen in plant and fruit- Nmin residual of 0 to 30 cm root layer after the tomato post-harvest.

^cNitrogen supplying capacity(NSC) represented Nmin variation of 0 to 30 cm soil depth.

4. Conclusions

Our main findings are: (1) RMW irrigation lead to an average of 5.42 - 40.39%, increase in mineral nitrogen of rhizosphere soil in 1st, 2nd and 4th cluster fruit expanding stage. (2) RMW irrigation could significantly improve the biomass and yield of tomato, and then the nitrogen in fruit, partial factor productivity from applied N and nitrogen supplying capacity. (3) RMW irrigation could significantly improve nitrogen supplying capacity by 8.38%. (4) The ratio of soluble sugar to organic acid with RMW irrigation was improved than that of CK, and Vc, soluble proteins with RMW irrigation has no significant difference.

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