# Sustaining Agriculture in Indian River County-What Are the Challenges and <u>How</u> Can It Survive ?

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Com.

#### The term "sustainable agriculture" (U.S. Code Title 7, Section 3103) means an integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application that will over the long-term:

- Satisfy human food and fiber needs.
- Enhance environmental quality and the natural resource base upon which the agriculture economy depends.
- Make the most efficient use of nonrenewable resources and on-farm resources and integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles and controls.
- Sustain the economic viability of farm operations.
- Enhance the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole.

This definition is a central element of the legislation of the Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) program of USDA's National Institute of Food & Agriculture.



Adam and Eve drink from the stream [Gustave Doré] The Garden of Eden... The only Sustainable Agricultural System Sustainable Agriculture as defined by the United Nations World Commission on Environmental and Development: "that which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

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## So... What are the Challenges?

## **Meteorological Impacts**



# **Harvesting Costs & Labor**







### Pests and Pathogens Impacting Citrus

#### Phytophthora Diaprepes Complex



# Pests and Pathogens Citrus Canker









#### Citrus Greening Disease or Huanglongbing (HLB) A devastating disease of citrus





#### Asian citrus psyllid, *Diaphorina citri*

Adult psyllid with nymphs-Note the white waxy excretions from the nymphs

## HLB Incidence in the State as of: October, 2005



#### 2 counties



### HLB Spread to all 32 Citrus Producing Counties the State in Less Than 3 Years August, 2008



#### 32 counties



## How Fast Does it Spread? Oct05-Mar06





## How Fast Does it Spread? Apr06-Sep06







## How Fast Does it Spread? Oct06-Mar07







## How Fast Does it Spread? Apr07-Jul07







## How Fast Does it Spread? Aug07-Oct07









WASHINGTON, April 8, 2010 The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) today confirmed the presence of *Guignardia citricarpa*, or citrus black spot, in Florida.



CVC

# **Urbanization**









# **Economic Profitability**

- ✓ Meteorological Impacts
- ✓ ↑ Energy and Input Costs
- ✓ ↑ Harvesting Costs & Labor
- ✓ Pests and Pathogens
  - ✓ Canker
  - ✓ Citrus Greening Disease
  - ✓ Diaprepes Root Weevil
- ✓ Urbanization
- Foreign Competition (Brazil)
- Large Juice Inventory
- Reduced Consumption
  - Drug Interaction (Lipitor)
  - Bottled Water
  - Low Carb Diets
  - Multi Tasking Population

Increased Crop Losses and Production costs to the Farmer

Poor Returns to the Farmer

# The Challenges Facing Ag:

- Meteorological Impacts
- Increases in Energy and Input Costs
- Harvesting Costs & Labor
- Pests and Pathogens
  - Canker
  - Citrus Greening Disease
  - Diaprepes Root Weevil
  - And Now Citrus Black Spot
- Urbanization
- Economic Profitability

# Change in Citrus Acreage For Indian River County



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Sept. 2009

#### Western View From The Citrus Tower in 1960 Clermont, Florida



#### Western View From The Citrus Tower in 2007 Clermont, Florida

The Citrus Tower became the Tower of Sprawl The conversion of citrus land to urban area was largely due to the impact of three devastating freezes that occurred in the eighties wiping out thousands of acres of citrus in this region.



or... Can Agricultyre Survive in Tonslam Biyer County? Agriculture In Our County?

# The Natural Resource Spheres of Agricultural Sustainability



## The Natural Resource Spheres of Agricultural Sustainability Water

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1. The Floridan aquifer system underlies all of Florida, most of the Coastal Plain of Georgia, and extends for a short distances into Alabama and South Carolina.

# **Artesian Wells**



Farmers rely on Artesian flow to supply their irrigation pumps and to flood their groves for freeze protection. Rural homes located outside the Urban Service Area require the same Artesian flow to supply their potable water. -Photo taken September 1987



## Lateral Salt Water Intrusion resultant from

**Ground Water Pumping near Saline Water Interface** 



Saltwater is denser than freshwater







#### Free-flowing artesian well

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Old well casing

**Confining layer** 

Intermediate aquifer

**Confining layer** 

Freshwater

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ARTESIAN AQUIFER

Salt water





#### Sand Mining



#### **Non-Mechanical Dewatering by Excavations**



Pre-pit RECHARGE = 10"/yr

Post-pit DISCHARGE = -9"/yr to pit

Post-pit NET LOSS OF WATER = 19"/yr for each acre of pits 308 ac pit = 158,906,880 gallons/yr

A 308 acre citrus grove equipped with a good microirrigation system would use approximately 50,000,000 gallons/yr (assuming no freeze)



Mining adjacent to active agricultural operations without irrigation (e.g. pastures) can adversely and possibly irreversibly lower their water table. This is would most likely occur during the dry season and drought when water is most needed.

Notes:

1- Image Data - 2004 DOQQ (SJRWMD)

 This map is intended to be used for planning purposes. It is not a survey Figure 12. Simulated Drawdown with Active Mining Using MODFLOW



# What Can Be Done to Maintain A Viable Agriculture In Our County?

### Water Use & Conservation:

- Avoid permitting sand mines near active agricultural operations
- Develop and expand a waste water reuse system to <u>conserve</u> water
- Fund an Urban Mobile Irrigation Lab to evaluate irrigation systems to conserve water
- Water Farming- reservoir, aquaculture, algae for biofuel, water recharge, etc.
- Pursue alternative water supply for County

# Water Management









## The Natural Resource Spheres of Agricultural Sustainability



## **Increasing Energy and Input Costs**

#### Prices of fertilizer nutrients increased sharply to historical highs in 2008



Price is the average for April of each year. Nitrogen prices are average prices of nitrogen nutrient in anhydrous ammonia, nitrogen solution, and urea. Phosphate prices are the P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> prices of superphosphate. Potash prices are the K<sub>2</sub>O prices of muriate of potash. Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

# Hubbert curve of discovery and production for conventionally sourced crude oil.

**Regular Conventional Oil: Discovery & Production** 



What Can Be Done to Maintain A Viable Agriculture In Our County?

## **Energy Conservation**

- Use biologically renewable fertility sources
- Use natural systems, IPM, biocontrol to control pest and pathogens.

# **Fertility Management**



# Insect & Disease Management









## The Natural Resource Spheres of Agricultural Sustainability













# What Can Be Done to Maintain A Viable Agriculture In Our County?

### Land Use and Planning:

- Create mutually beneficial solutions for stakeholders involved with Community Planning
- Implement Transfer of Development Rights (TDRs)
- Determine best use for undeveloped land based on assessment by GIS (CARL)
- Purchase Conservation Easements of key agricultural lands with demonstrable benefits
- Consider an Ag Reserve for AG-1 land (using TDRs)

Ag Reserve- A designated area with a plan based on a matrix of theme based hamlets embracing agricultural, equestrian and natural habitat components each with wide open spaces





## **Explore the Use of Alternative Crops**















# What Can Be Done to Maintain A Viable Agriculture In Our County?

### **Agricultural Activities:**

- Look for alternative crop(s) for Citrus
- Develop new means of control for diseases
- Encourage and expand farmers markets
- Farm to Table Programs (connects schools, restaurants, institutions, etc.)
- Develop Community Food Systems
  - Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)
  - Buy local, buy direct, u-pick, organic



But the fields of common land belonging to their cities may not be sold; for that is their perpetual possession. Leviticus c25, v34 Revised Standard Version