

Measurement, Interpretation, and Use of Water Productivity Data

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United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service

*Innovations in
Irrigation Water
Management
since 1911*

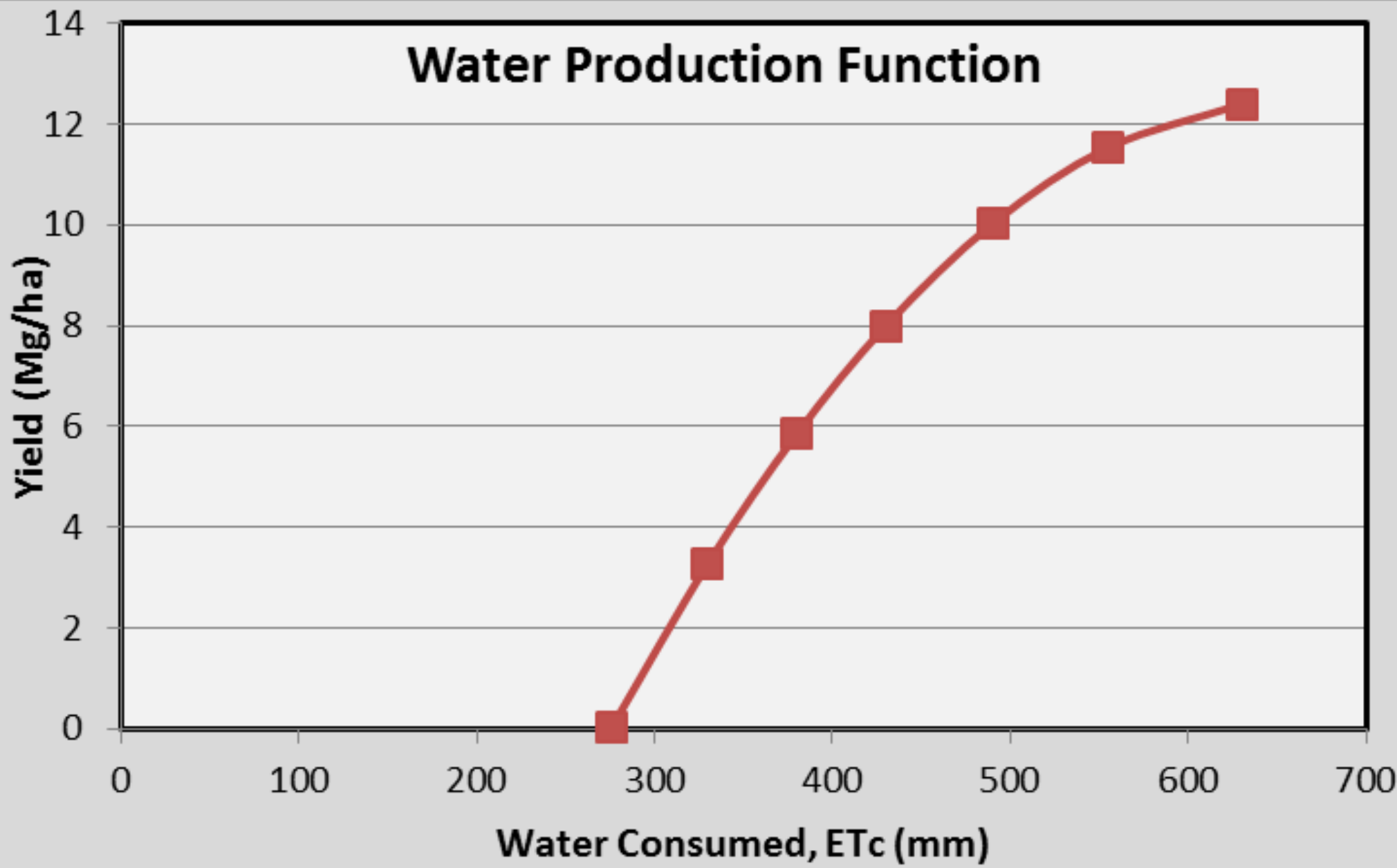


Use of Water Productivity Data

- Predict yield loss due to water stress
- Improve allocation of limited water supplies
 - Among crops
 - Among growth stages
 - Among farmers
- Predict the yield and economic benefits of supplemental irrigation.

Models

Water Production Function



Water Use?

- Precipitation
- Supplemental Irrigation
- Precipitation + Irrigation
- Evapotranspiration, ET_c
 - Precipitation + Irrigation – Lost water
- Transpiration
 - ET_c – soil evaporation

WPF Data: *yield and water use*

- **Many fields, grower conditions**
 - Farm plots – with measured precip and irrigation
 - Farmer surveys
 - Ag Statistics Data (USA – NASS) plus climatic and irrigation supply data
- **Replicated research plots**

Corn

Sunflower

Winter Wheat

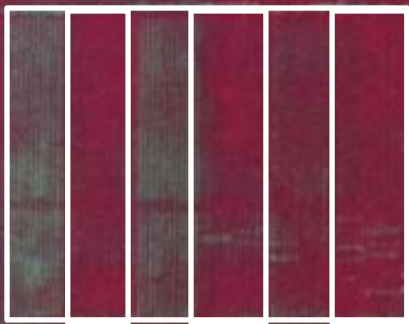
Pinto Beans

Rep 1

Rep 2

Rep 3

Rep 4



- **1: 100% of Crop Water Requirement**
- **2: 85% of CWR**
- **3: 75% of CWR**
- **4: 70% of CWR**
- **5: 50% of CWR**
- **6: 40% of CWR**

Representative Agronomy Representative Yields



- **Variety selection**
- **Population**
- **Fertilization**
- **Weed/Pest control**
- **Tillage**

Sprinkler for Germination/Incorporation



Nelson Poly 2000 system
with R-10 rotators

Crop Water Use (ET_c) Measurement

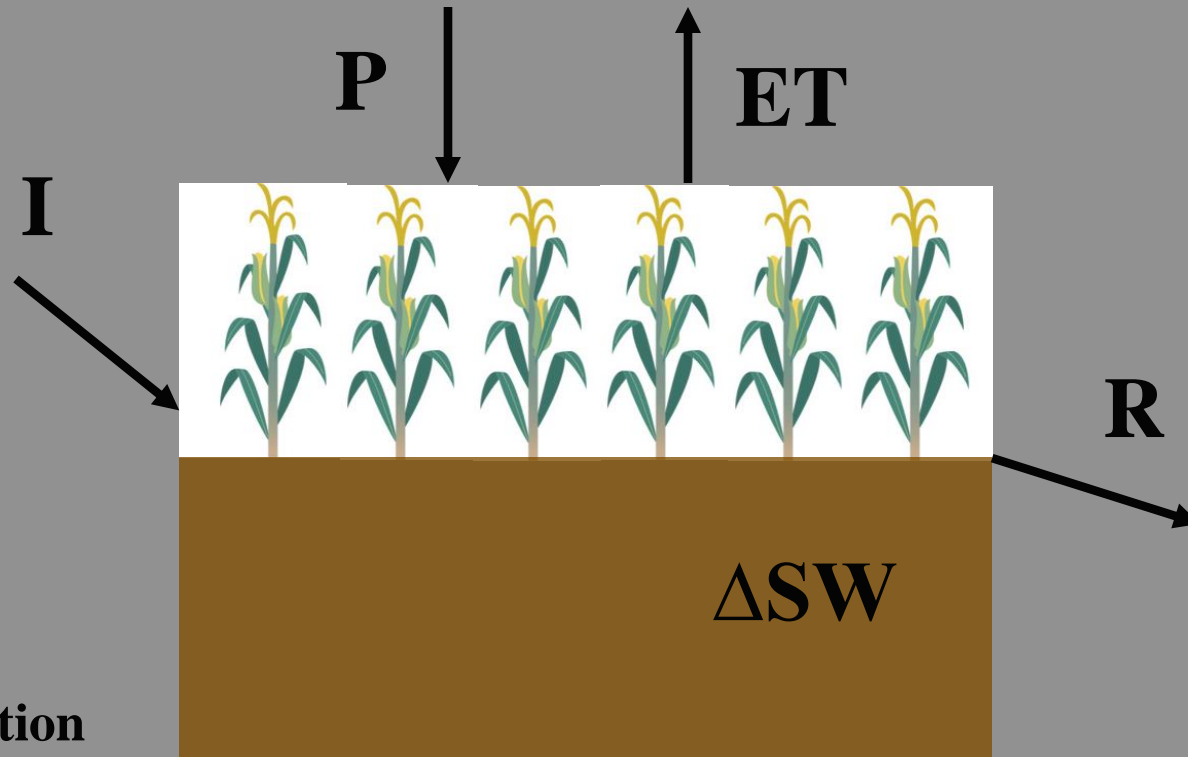
Bowen Ratio Energy Balance



Sap Flow



Water Balance



P Precipitation

I Irrigation

ET Evapotranspiration

R Surface Runoff

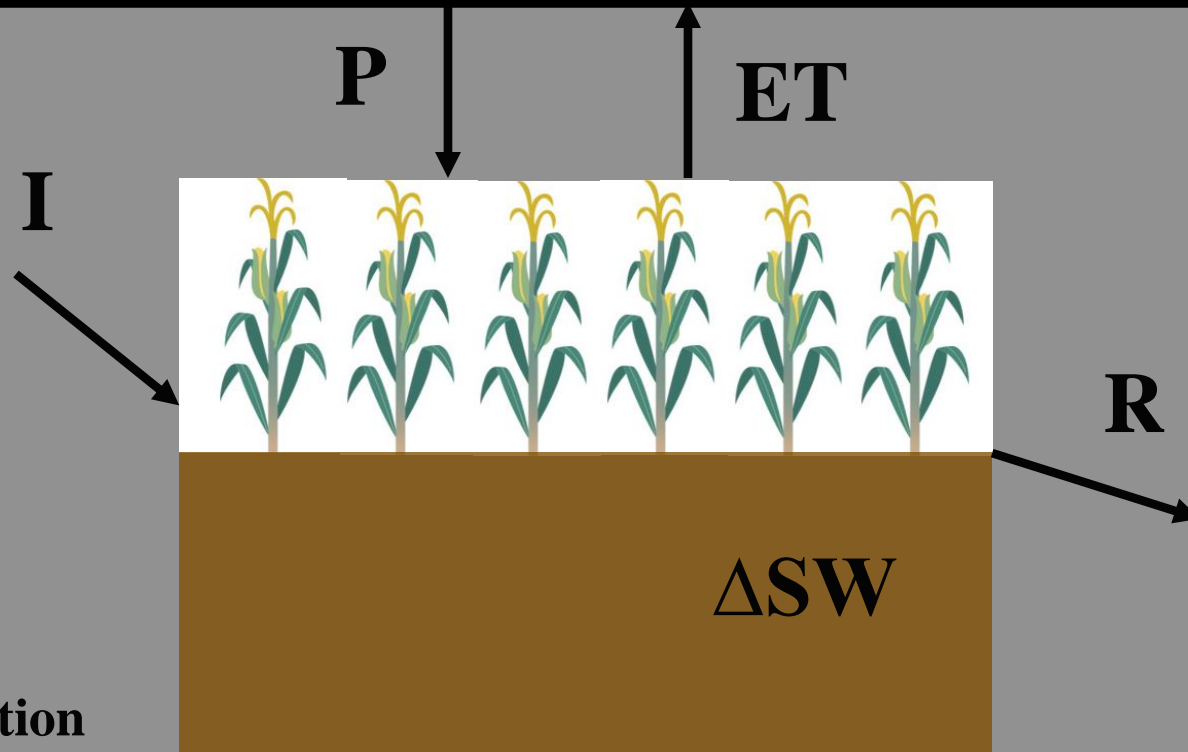
DP Deep Percolation

ΔSW Change in Soil Water Storage

$$I + P - ET - DP - R = \Delta SW$$

$$ET = I + P - \Delta SW - DP - R$$

If Precipitation > 50% of potential ET (CWR), Difficult to estimate losses



P Precipitation

I Irrigation

ET Evapotranspiration

R Surface Runoff

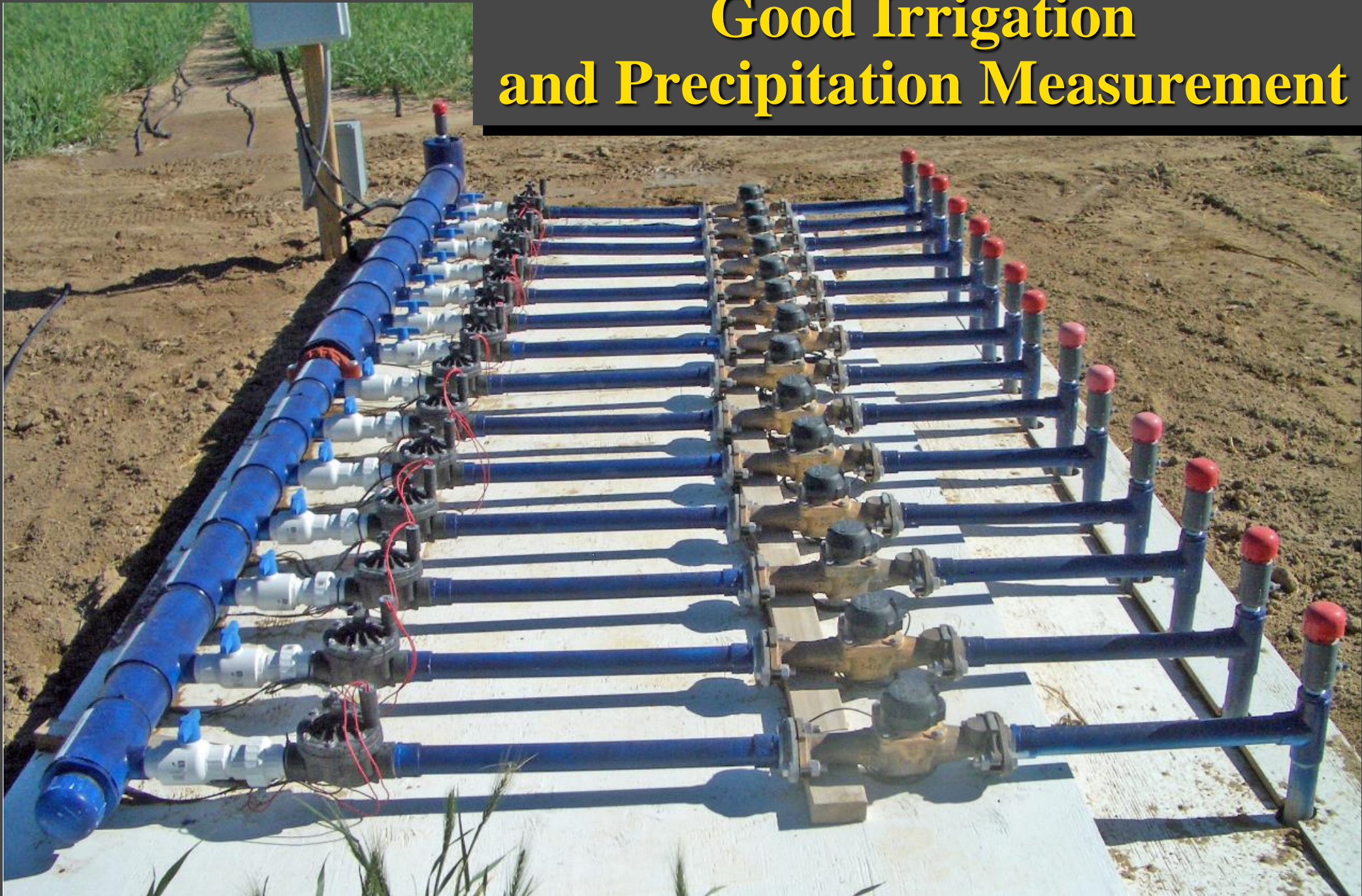
DP Deep Percolation

ΔSW Change in Soil Water Storage

$$I + P - ET - DP - R = \Delta SW$$

$$ET = I + P - \Delta SW - DP - R$$

Good Irrigation and Precipitation Measurement

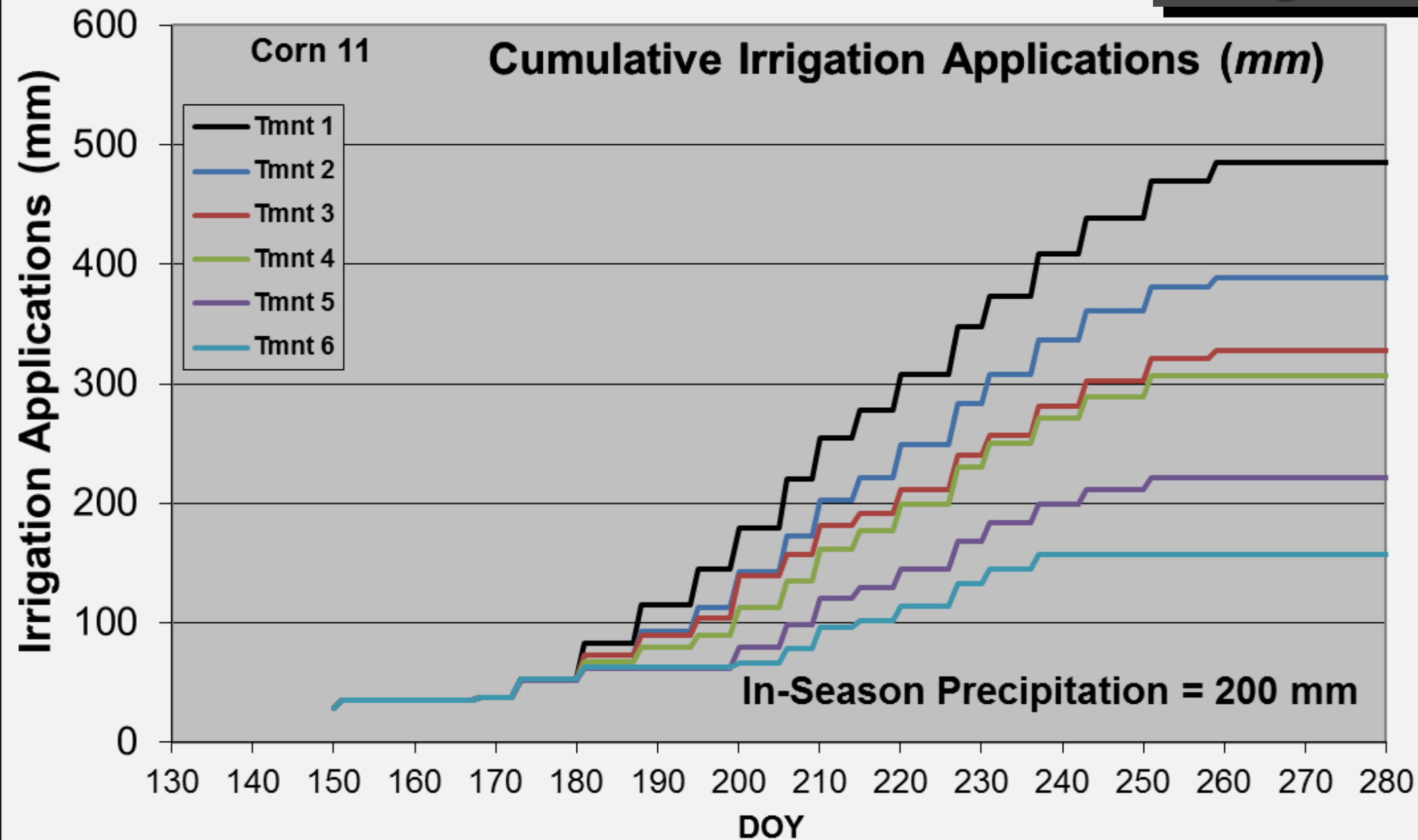


Uniform, Efficient Irrigation

Drip hose to individual rows



Irrigation



Soil Water Content

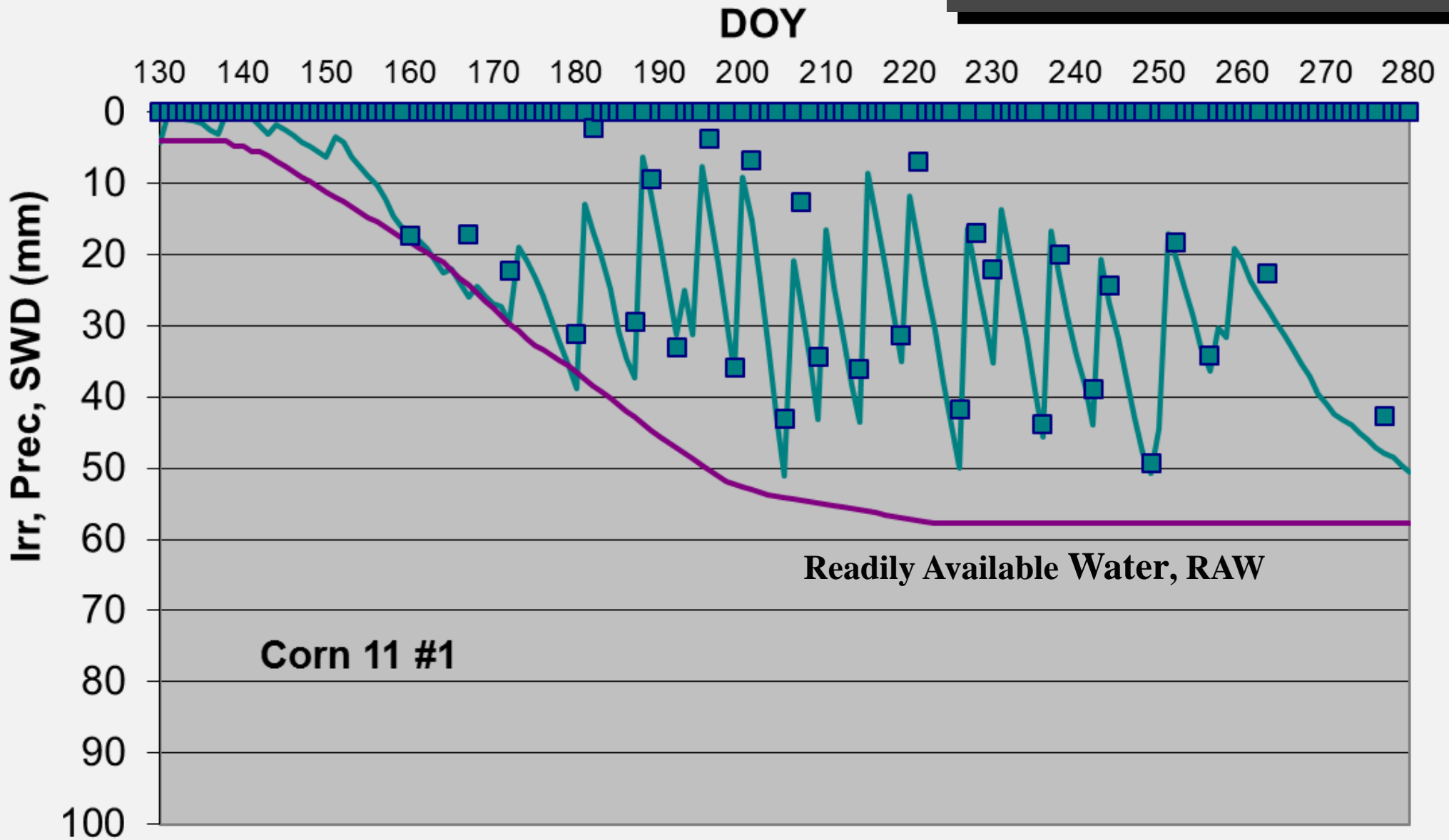


Neutron Moisture Meter



**Portable TDR
(Minitrase)**

Soil Water Deficit

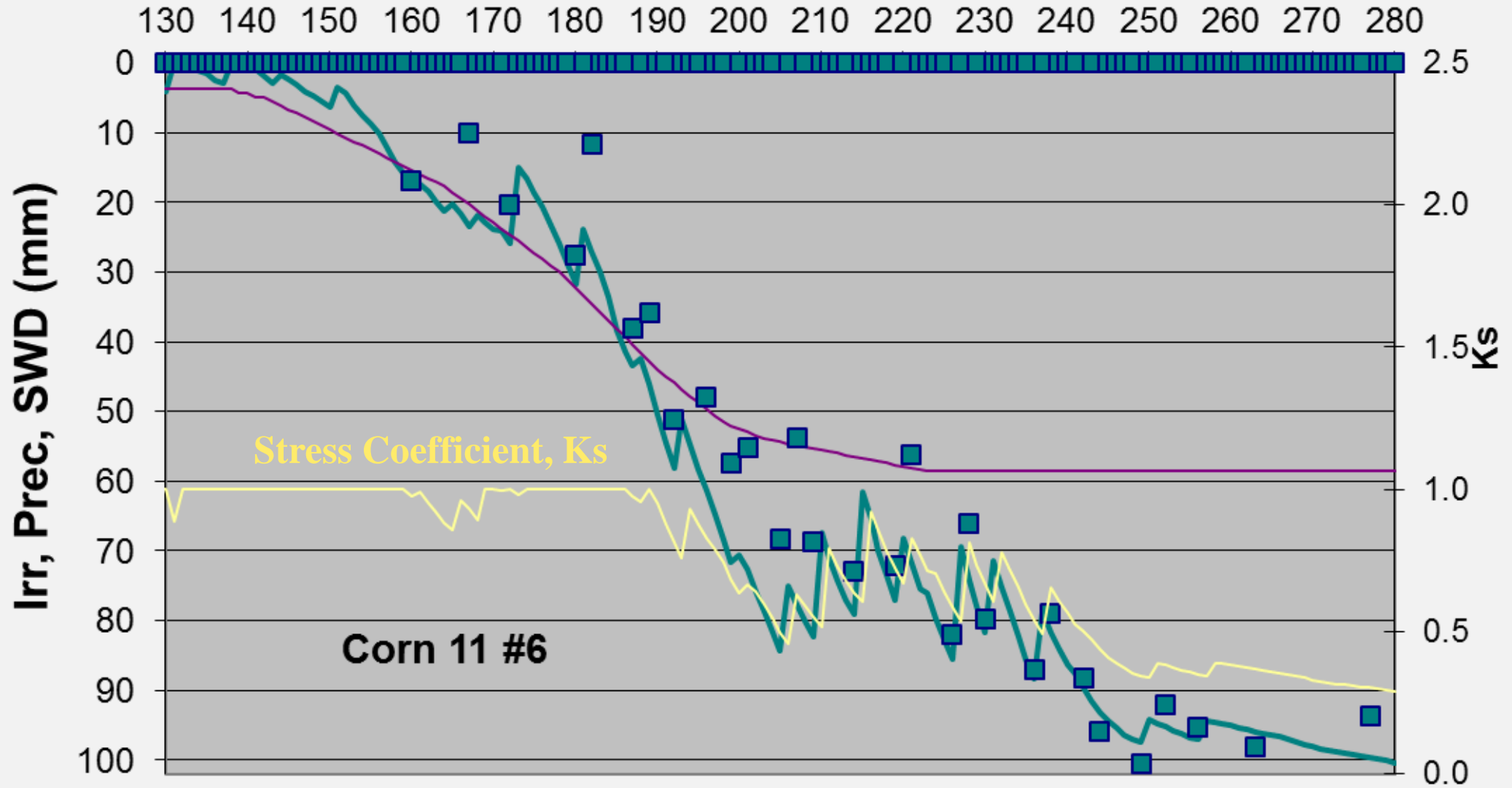


Corn 11 #1

Readily Available Water, RAW

Soil Water Deficit

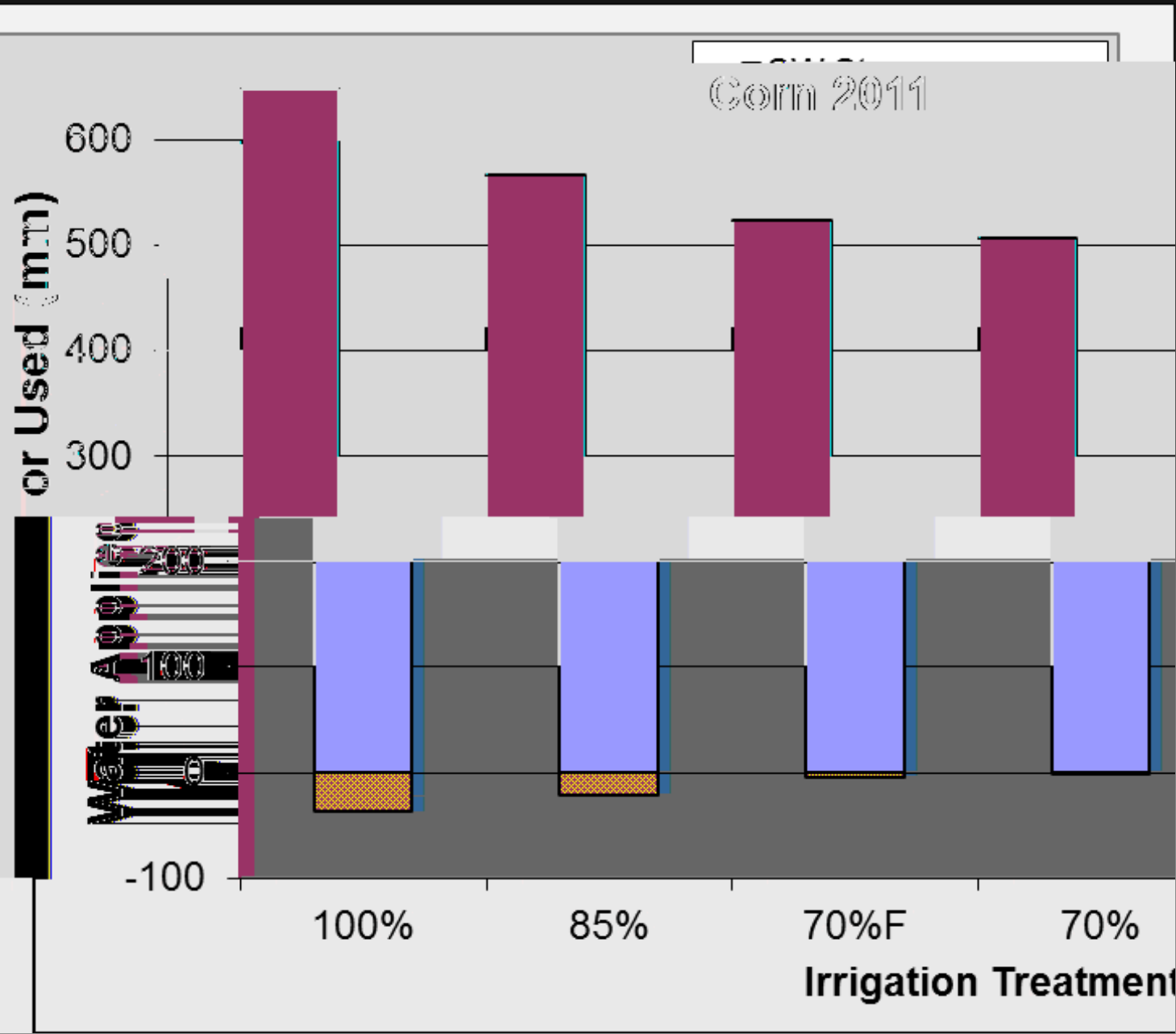
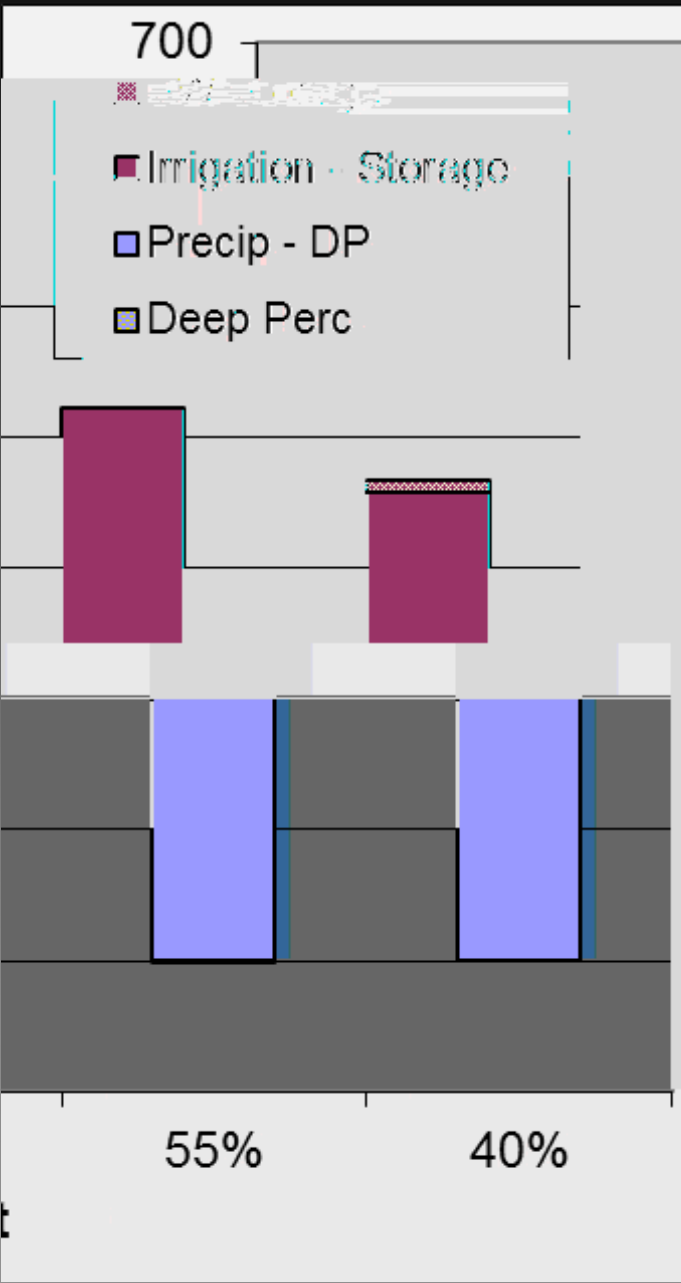
DOY



Reference ET

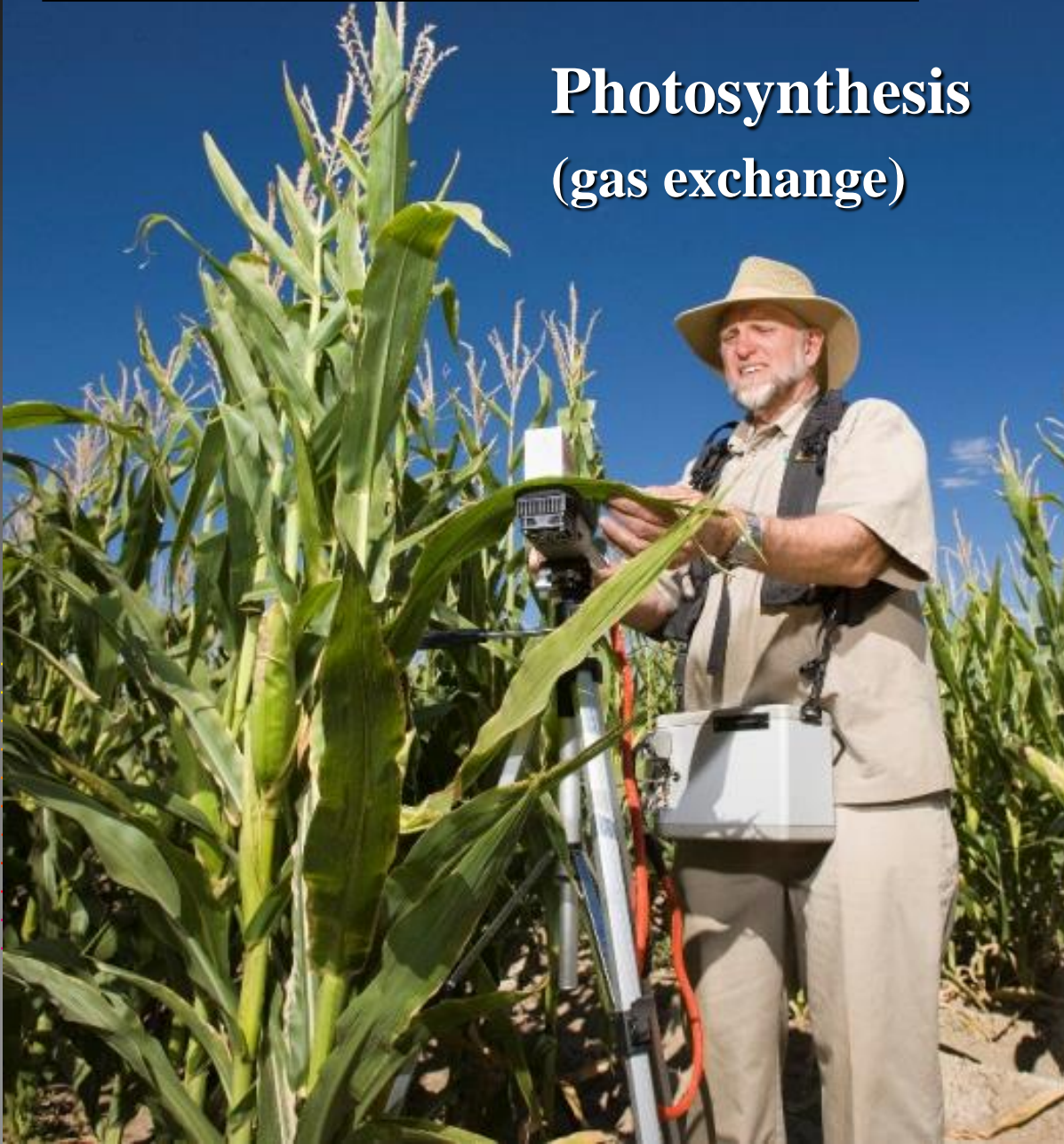
(to extrapolate results to other years and sites)





Crop Response - Stress

Photosynthesis
(gas exchange)



Leaf Water Potential



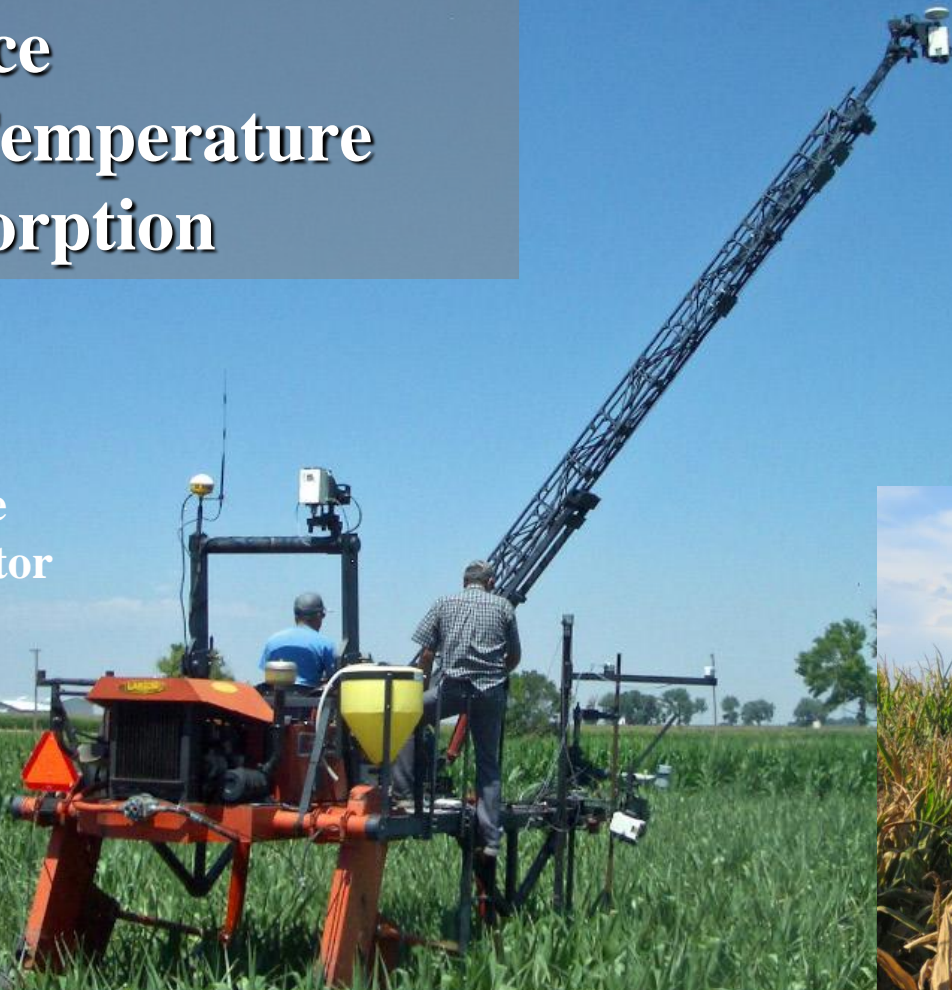
Stomatal Conductance



Crop Response - Stress

- Fractional Ground Cover
- Reflectance
- Canopy Temperature
- PAR Absorption

High-clearance
Reflectance Tractor



Spectroradiometers
Thermal Camera, IRT



Fixed IRTs

LIRF 2008



Corn 8/4

Treatment 1

Irrigation: 300mm

Precip: 40mm

ETc: 300mm

Treatment 6

Irrigation: 115mm

Precip: 40mm

ETc: 150mm

100%



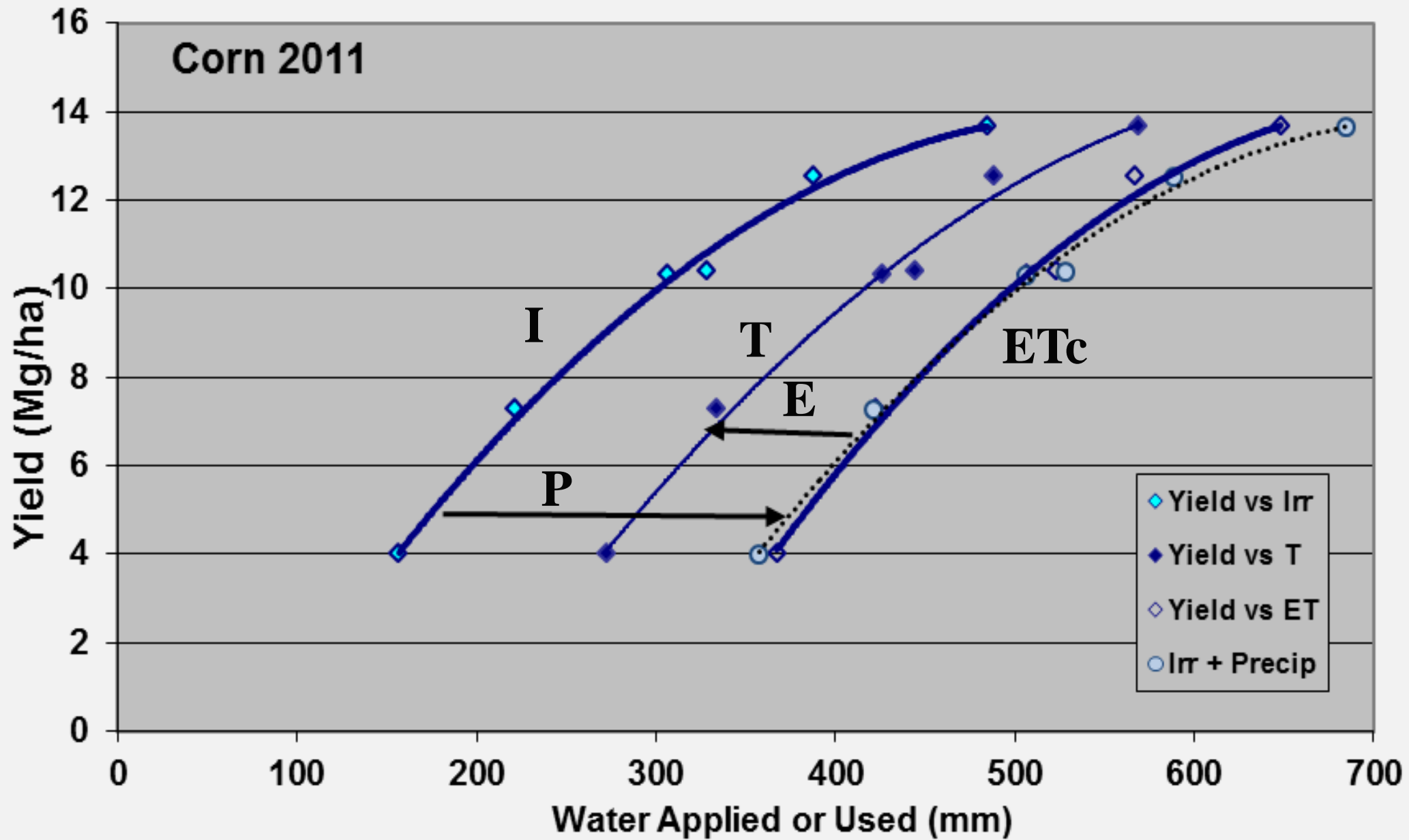
65%



40%

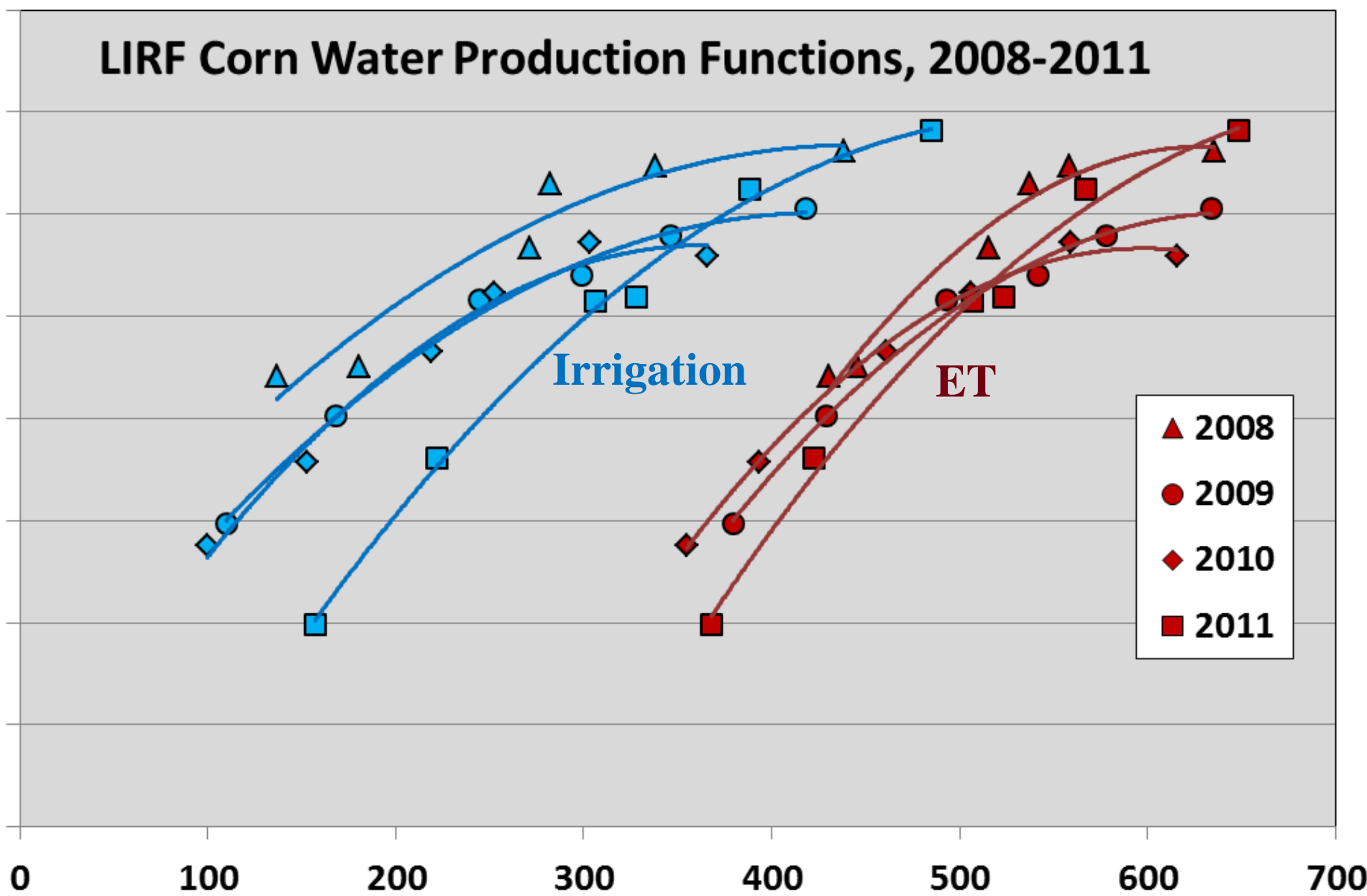


Corn 2011



LIRF Corn Water Production Functions, 2008-2011

Corn Yield (Mg/ha)



Irrigation

ET

- ▲ 2008
- 2009
- ◆ 2010
- 2011

Irrigation Water Applied or Evapotranspiration (mm)

LIRF Corn Water Production Functions, 2008-2011

70% Yield with 50% Irrigation

Corn Yield (Mg/ha)

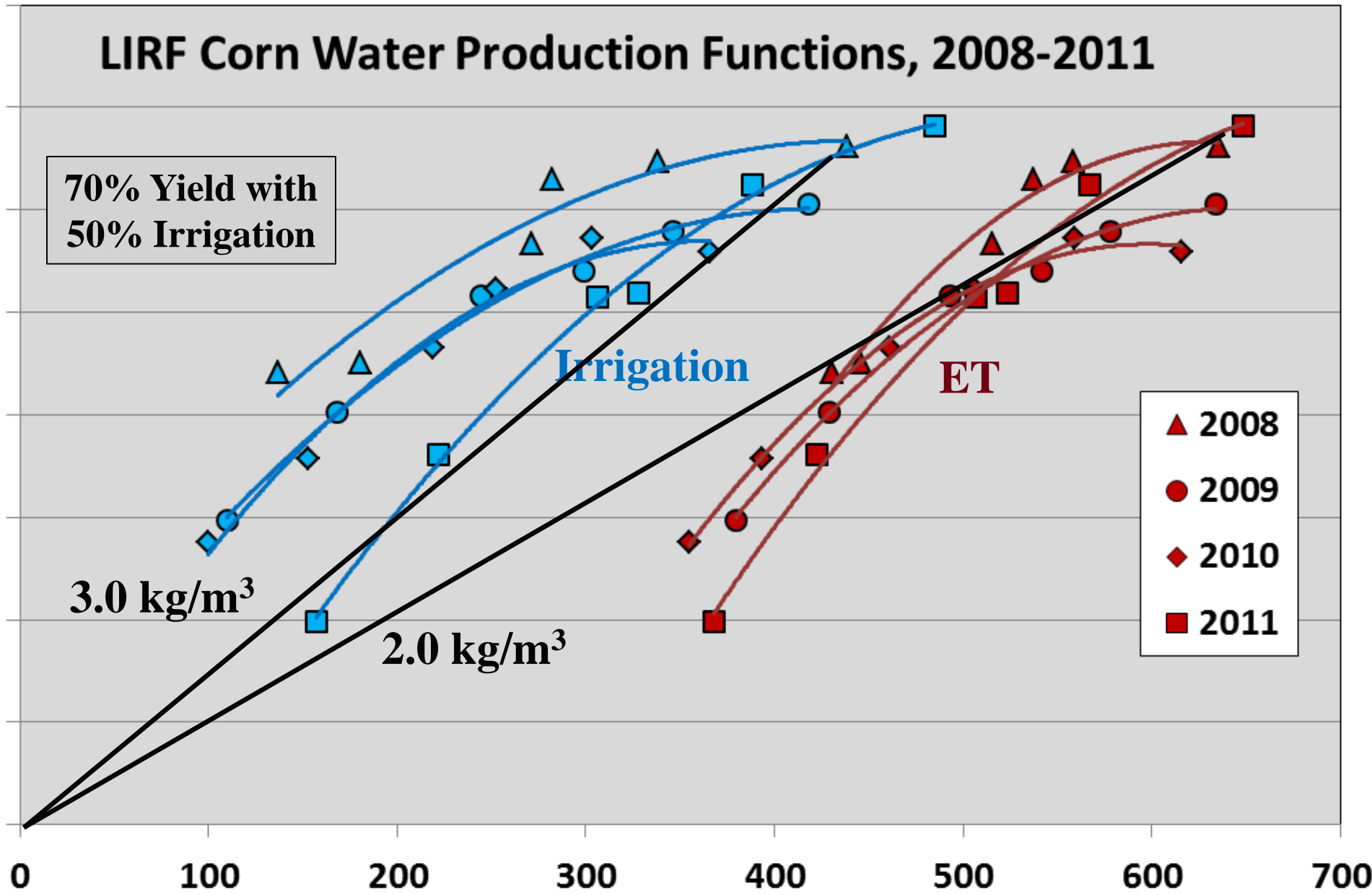
3.0 kg/m³

2.0 kg/m³

Irrigation

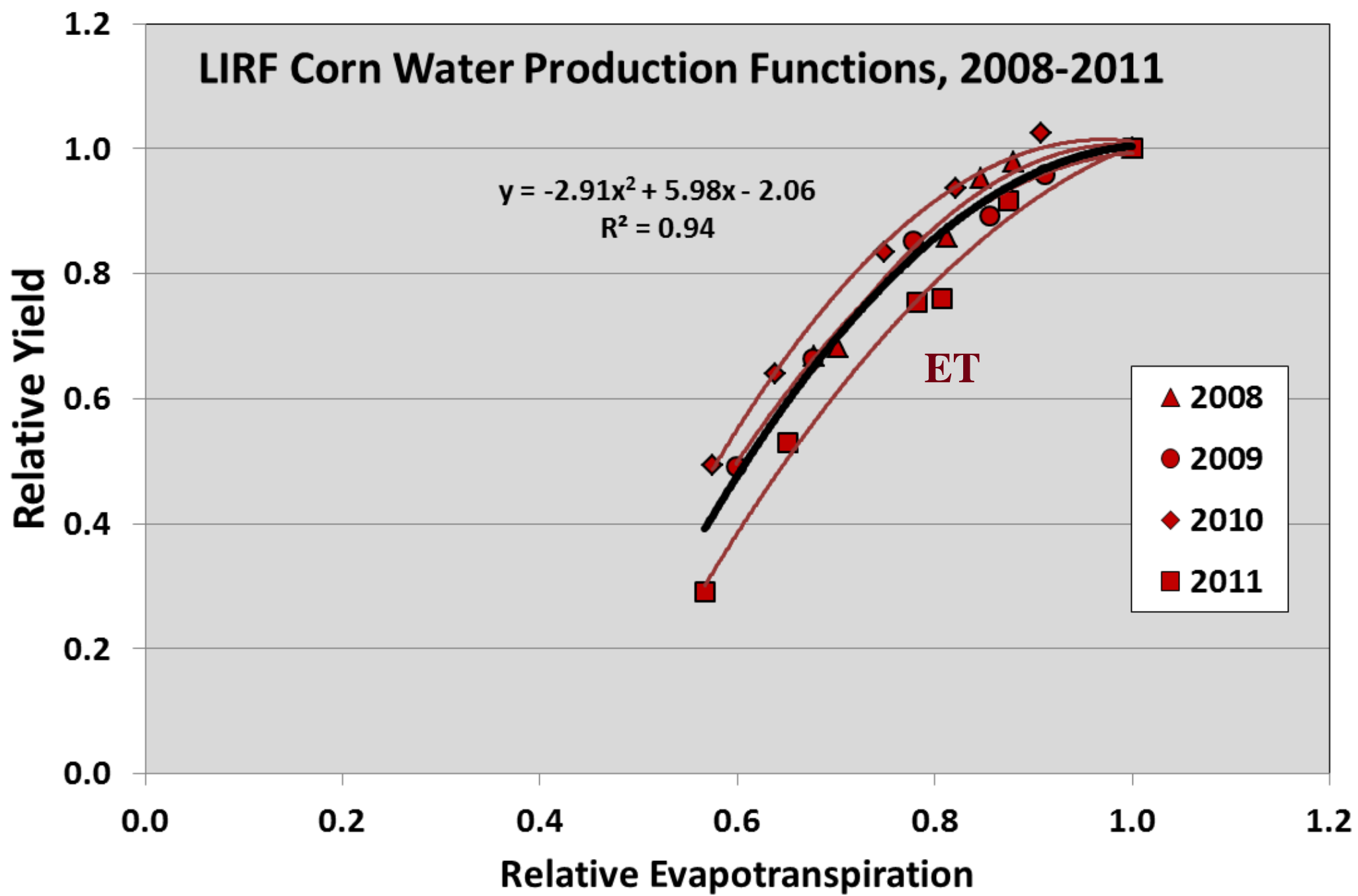
ET

- ▲ 2008
- 2009
- ◆ 2010
- 2011



Irrigation Water Applied or Evapotranspiration (mm)

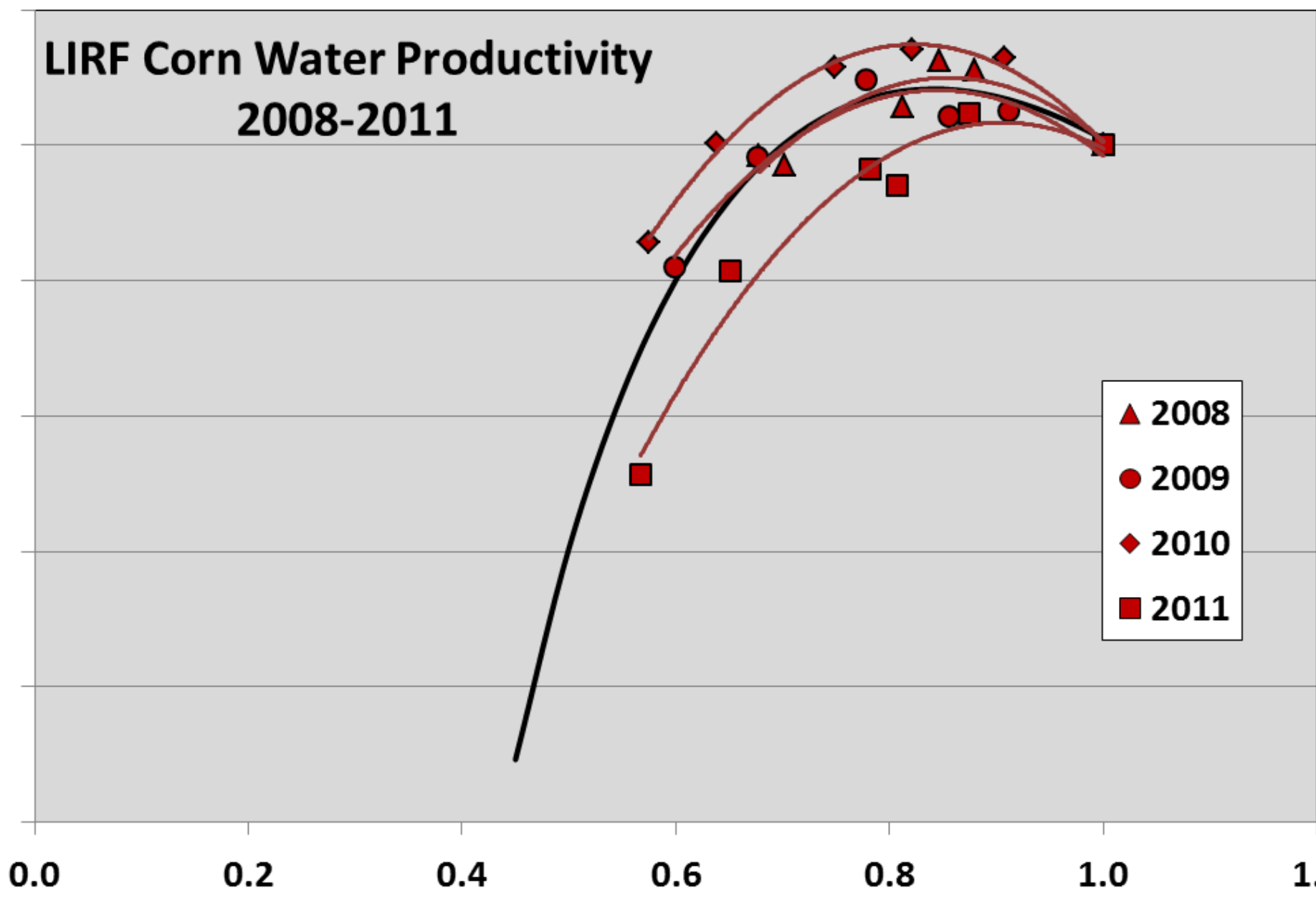
LIRF Corn Water Production Functions, 2008-2011



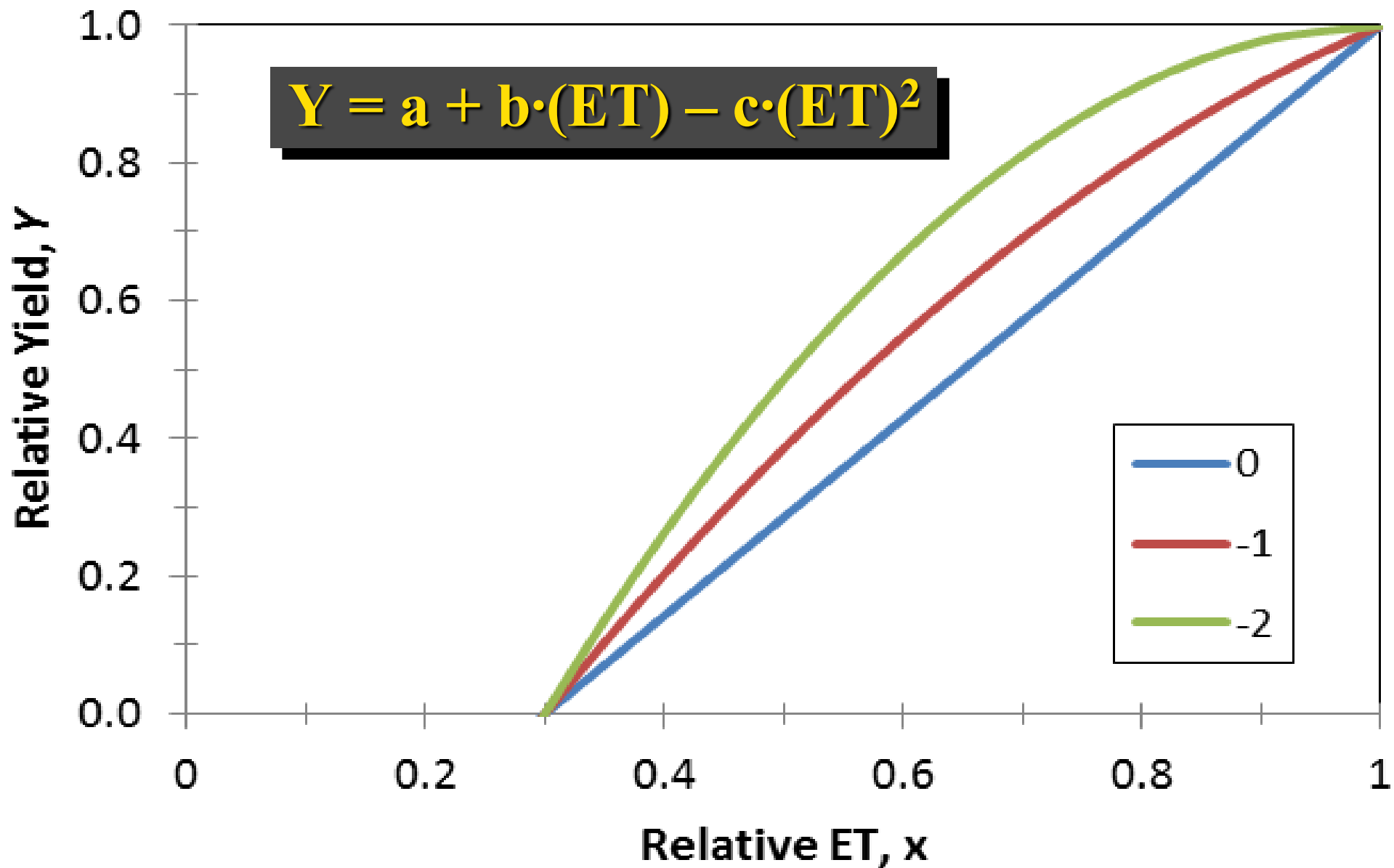
LIRF Corn Water Productivity 2008-2011

Relative Water Productivity

1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0



Relative Evapotranspiration



Economic Model

$$NI = P_y * Y - P_{ps} - P_p * Y - P_i * I_s$$

NI = the net income from irrigated crop production (\$ ha⁻¹)

P_y = the unit price of crop yield (\$/kg)

P_p = the variable cost of production, not including irrigation (\$ kg⁻¹ ha⁻¹)

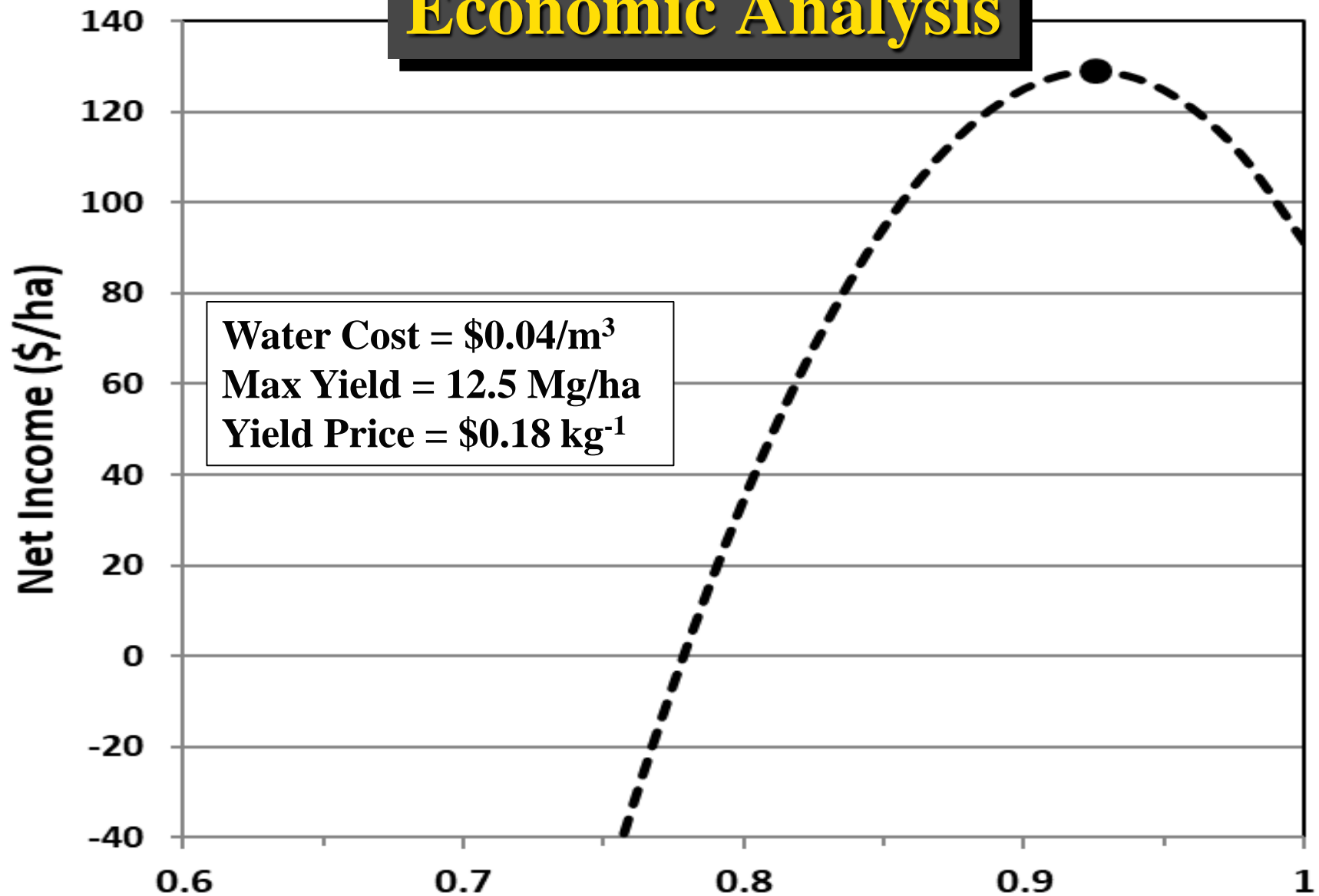
P_{ps} = the fixed cost of production (\$ ha⁻¹)

P_i = the variable cost of applied irrigation water (\$ m⁻³)

Y = projected crop yield for the ET target (kg ha⁻¹)

I_s = the amount of irrigation water applied (m³ ha⁻¹)

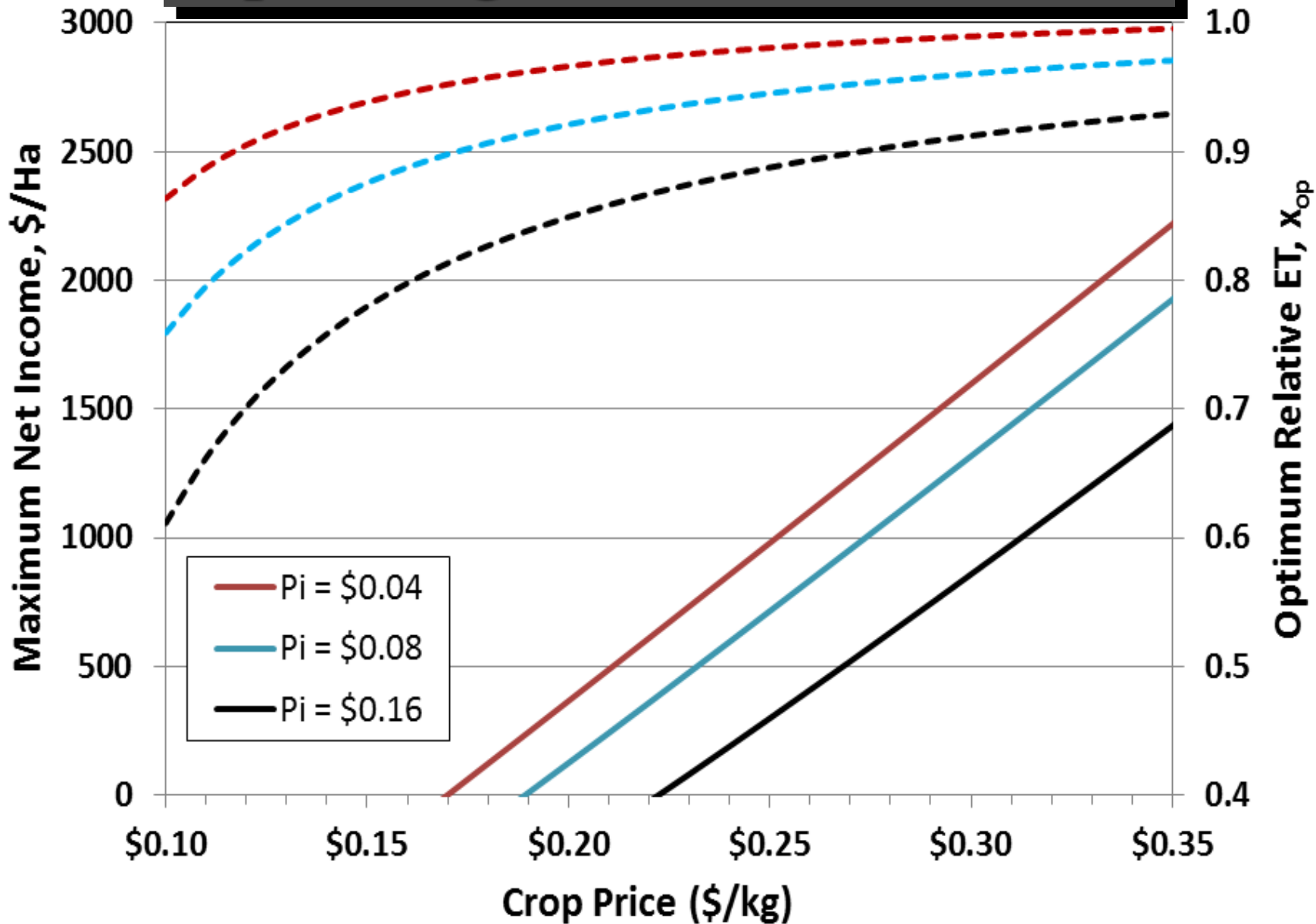
Economic Analysis



Water Cost = \$0.04/m³
Max Yield = 12.5 Mg/ha
Yield Price = \$0.18 kg⁻¹

--- Active [E] z

Operating and Profit Scenarios



Summary: Methodology

- Use “Representative” agronomy
- Carefully control and measure water inputs and losses, and crop water status
- Measure (estimate) crop ET

Summary: Interpretation

- Develop WPF based on ET
- For our maize, ET WPFs were curvilinear.
- Include economic analysis (WP is not the answer)
- Publish datasets

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Thank you

Limited Irrigation Research Farm (LIRF)

A Field Laboratory for Water Management Research