

Are Alberta irrigation producers meeting optimum crop water requirements?



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Government of Alberta ■

Agriculture and Rural Development

1996-2000 Alberta Ag. study

Conclusion

“Producer irrigation practices met **84%** of water needs for optimum crop production.

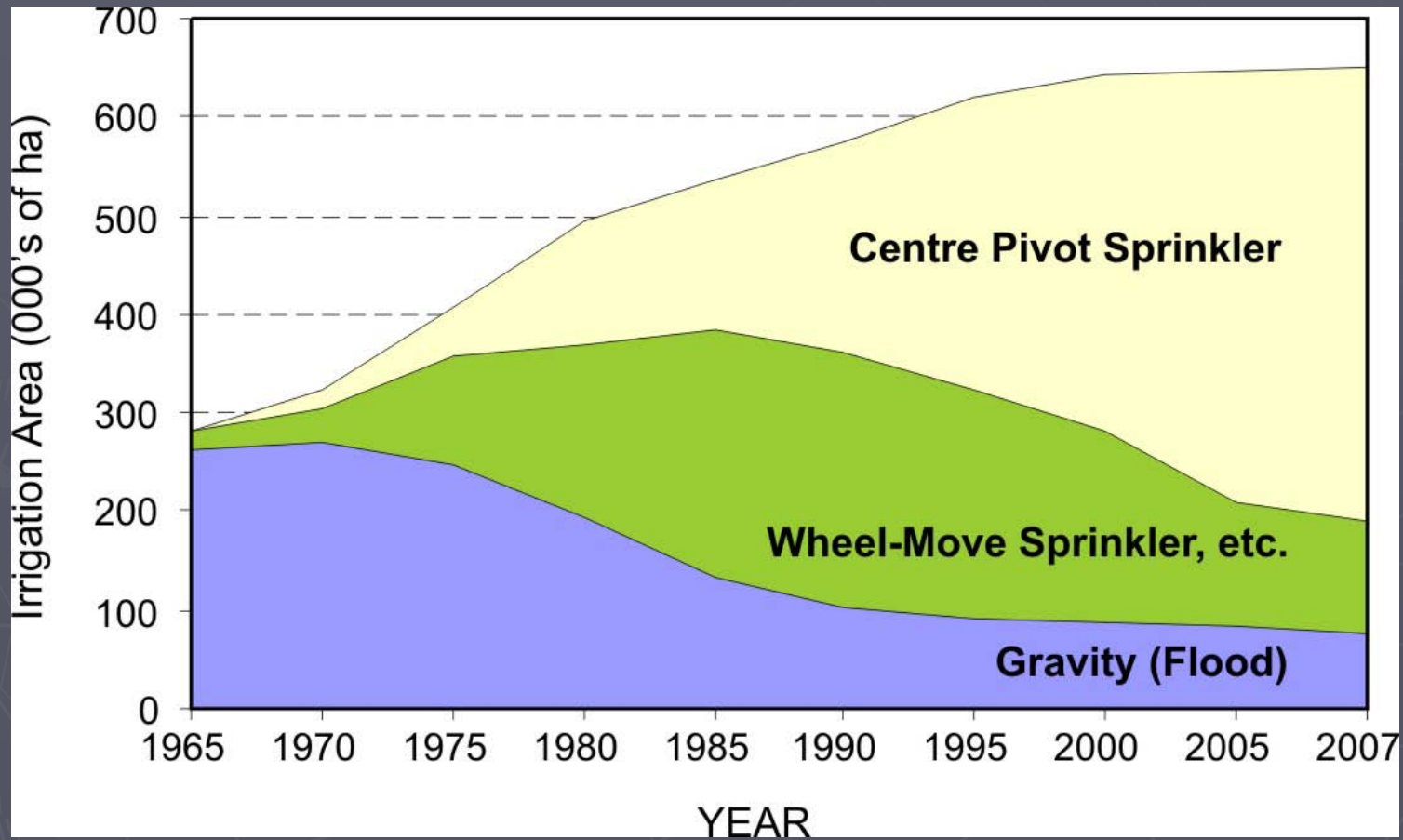
With further improvements in application and delivery, producers will reach **90%** of water needed in the near future.”

Questions

- ▶ How much **irrigation water** is being applied to crops?
- ▶ What is the **actual** crop water use?
- ▶ Is **optimum** crop water use being achieved?



On-farm technology



Eligible sites: Low Pressure Pivots

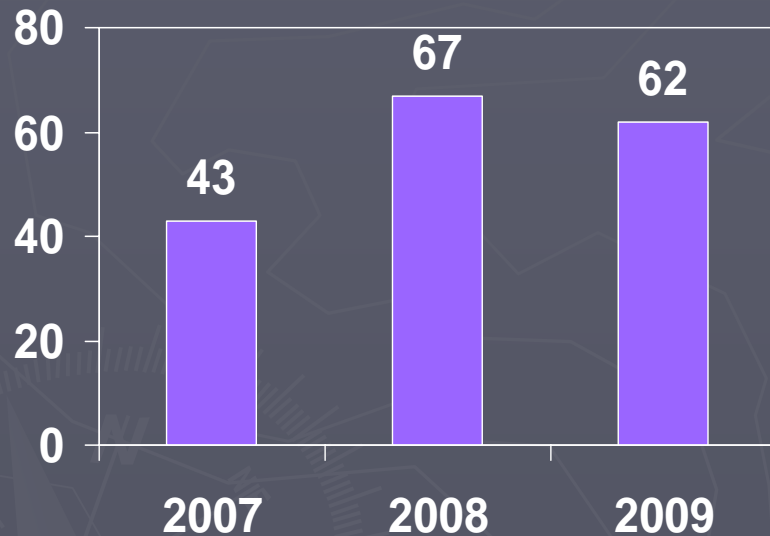


Eligible sites: Irrigation District Pipeline Delivery



Field research

Number of fields in study

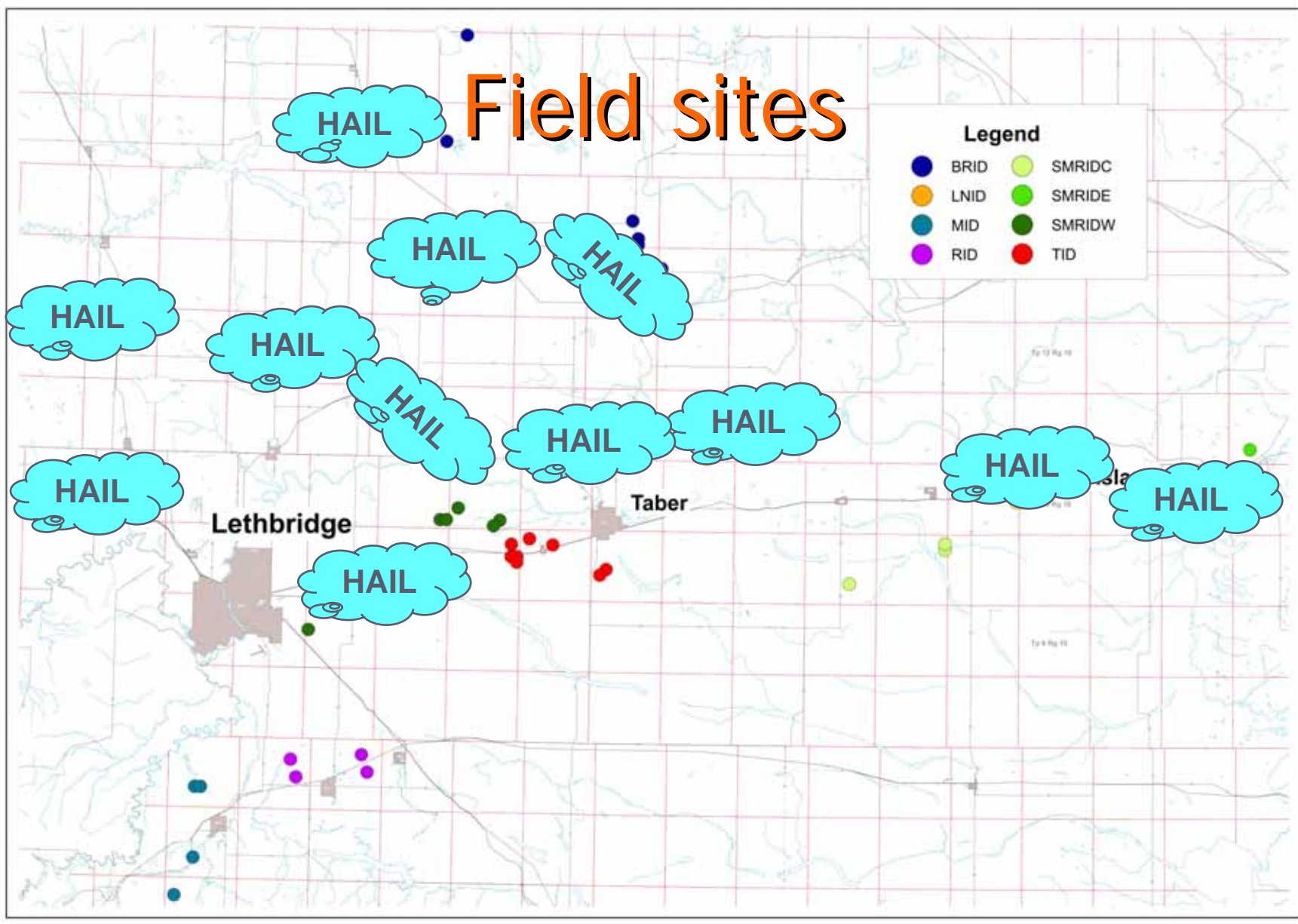


- ▶ Producer made irrigation decisions
- ▶ We recorded irrigation amounts, timings
- ▶ Yield data reported by producer
- ▶ Fields with hail or agronomic problems were excluded

Field sites

Legend

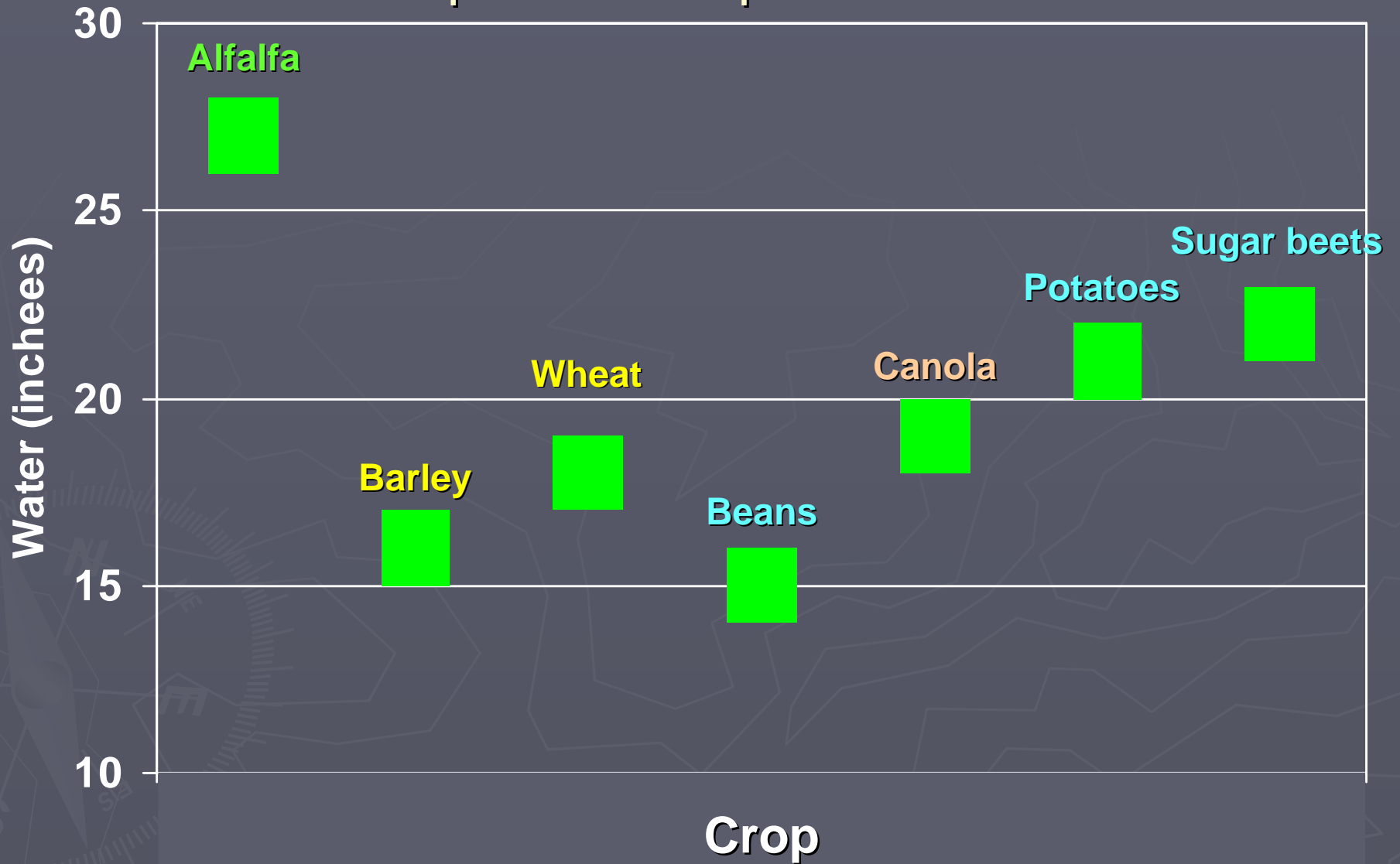
● BRID	● SMRIDC
● LNID	● SMRIDE
● MID	● SMRIDW
● RID	● TID



Factors affecting crop water use and yield potential

- ▶ **Weather** parameters
 - Solar radiation
 - Air temperature
 - Humidity
 - Wind speed
- ▶ **Crop** – type, variety
- ▶ **Soil moisture content**
- ▶ **Management** and **environmental** factors
 - Soil – salinity, fertility, structure
 - Pests – diseases, weeds, insects

Estimates of optimum crop water use - Alberta



Methods: Actual crop water use

General soil moisture balance:

$$Et = (P + I) - R - D \pm \Delta S$$

Et = Evapotranspiration (mm)

P = Rainfall

I = Irrigation

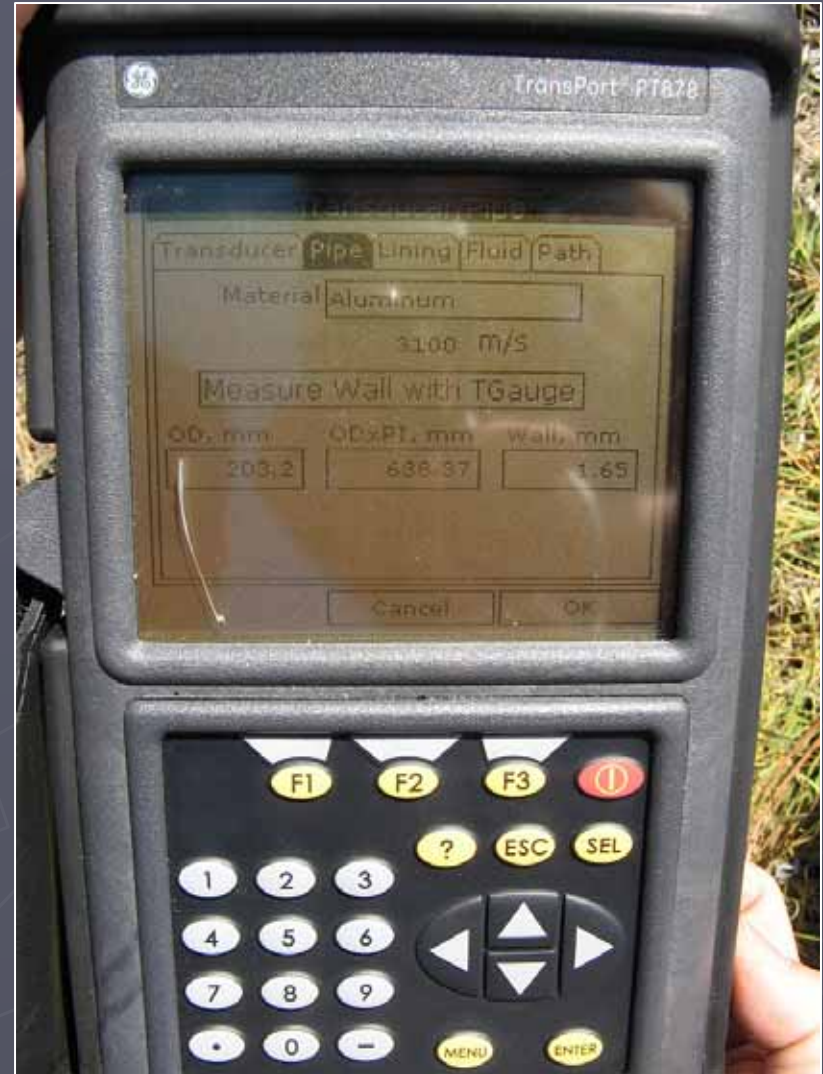
R = Runoff

D = Drainage

ΔS = Change in soil moisture



Methods: measuring pivot output



Methods: pivot on-off times

**Flow monitor
(Aquasystems 2000
Lethbridge)**

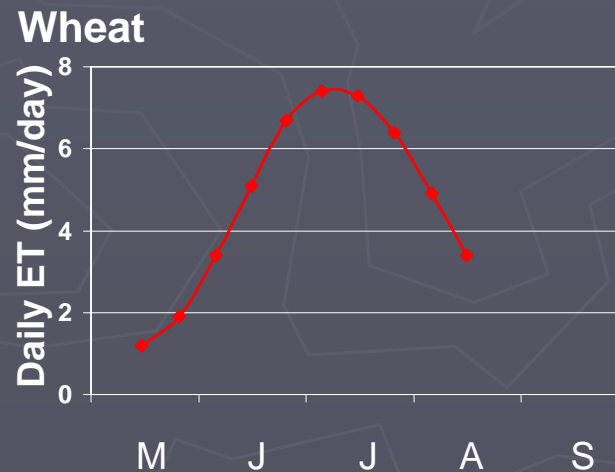


Water flow



Methods: optimum crop water use

- Input each actual field data in AIMM
- Delete the producer's actual irrigations
- Track daily crop water use and soil moisture
- Add irrigations to avoid any moisture stress to crop



► **AIMM input data required**

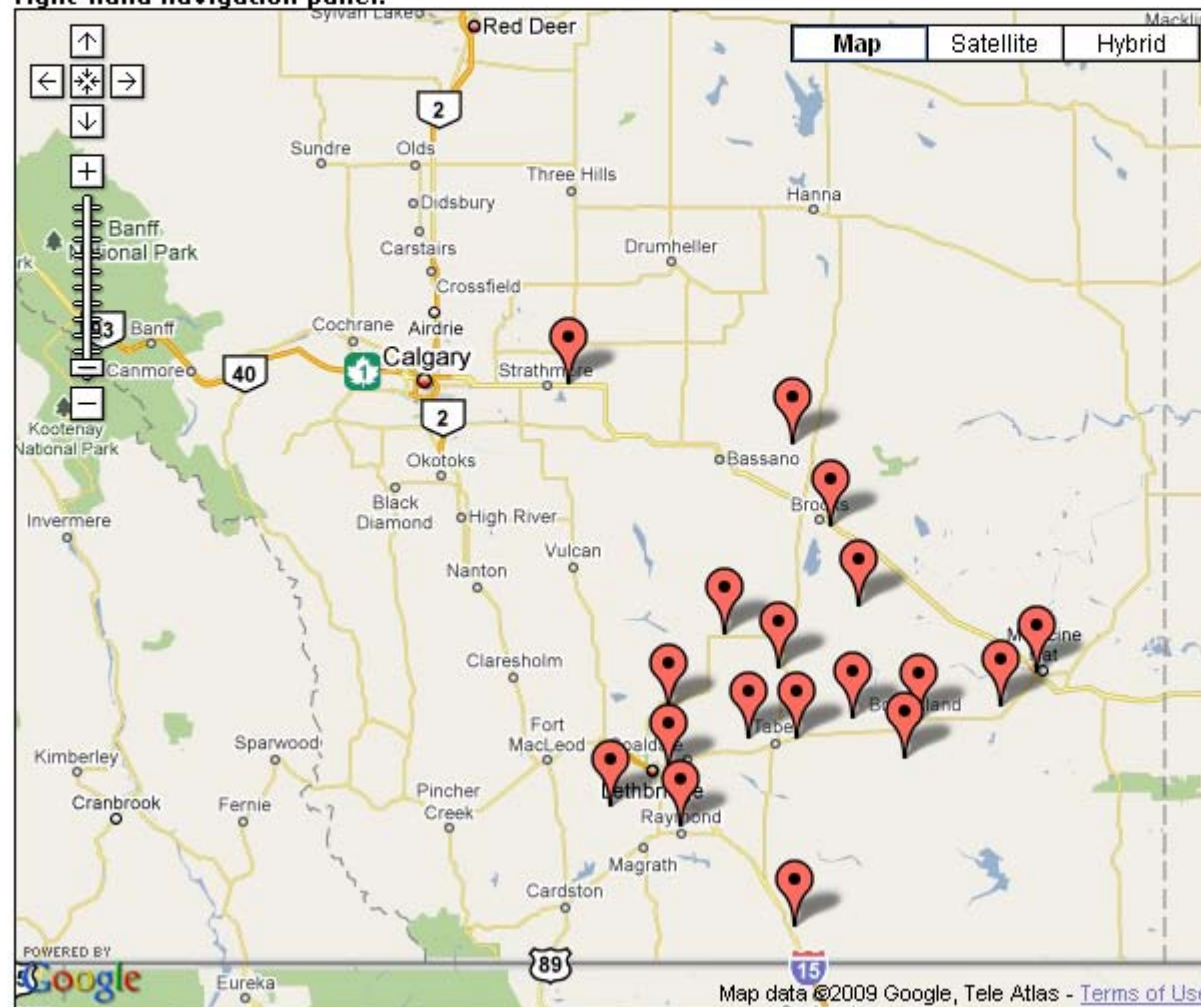
- Soil type
- Starting soil moisture
- Crop type
- Seeding date
- Rainfall
- Climate data



IMCIN - Irrigation Management Climate Information Network

IMCIN Stations 2009

Click on the markers of the map to view station information or click on the station name in the right-hand navigation panel.



- [Barnwell, AB](#)
- [Blood Tribe Ag. Project, AB](#)
- [Bow Island - North, AB](#)
- [Bow Island - South, AB](#)
- [Brooks, AB](#)
- [Enchant, AB](#)
- [Fincastle - Taber, AB](#)
- [Grassy Lake](#)
- [Iron Springs, AB](#)
- [Lethbridge Demo Farm, AB](#)
- [Medicine Hat, AB](#)
- [Milk River, AB](#)
- [Raymond, AB](#)
- [Rolling Hills, AB](#)
- [Rosemary, AB](#)
- [Seven Persons, AB](#)
- [Strathmore, AB](#)
- [Vauxhall, AB](#)

Optimum crop water use scenarios in AIMM

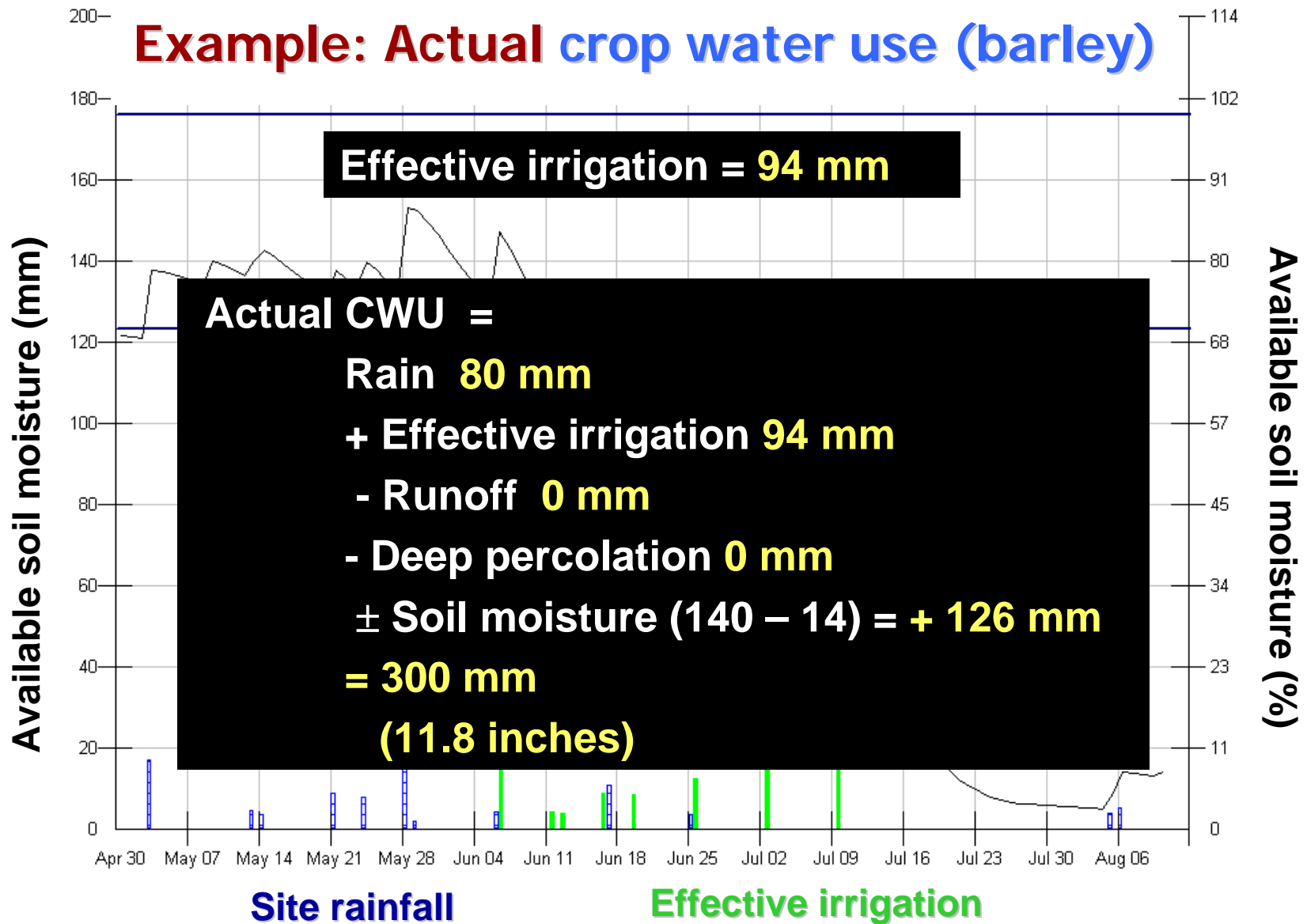
1. Start of season: **upper** root zone **70% available soil moisture**
2. Early season: Fill **maximum** root zone to **90%**
3. Rest of season: Ensure **upper and maximum** root zone **70%**
4. **Stop** irrigation 1-2 weeks before harvest depending on crop



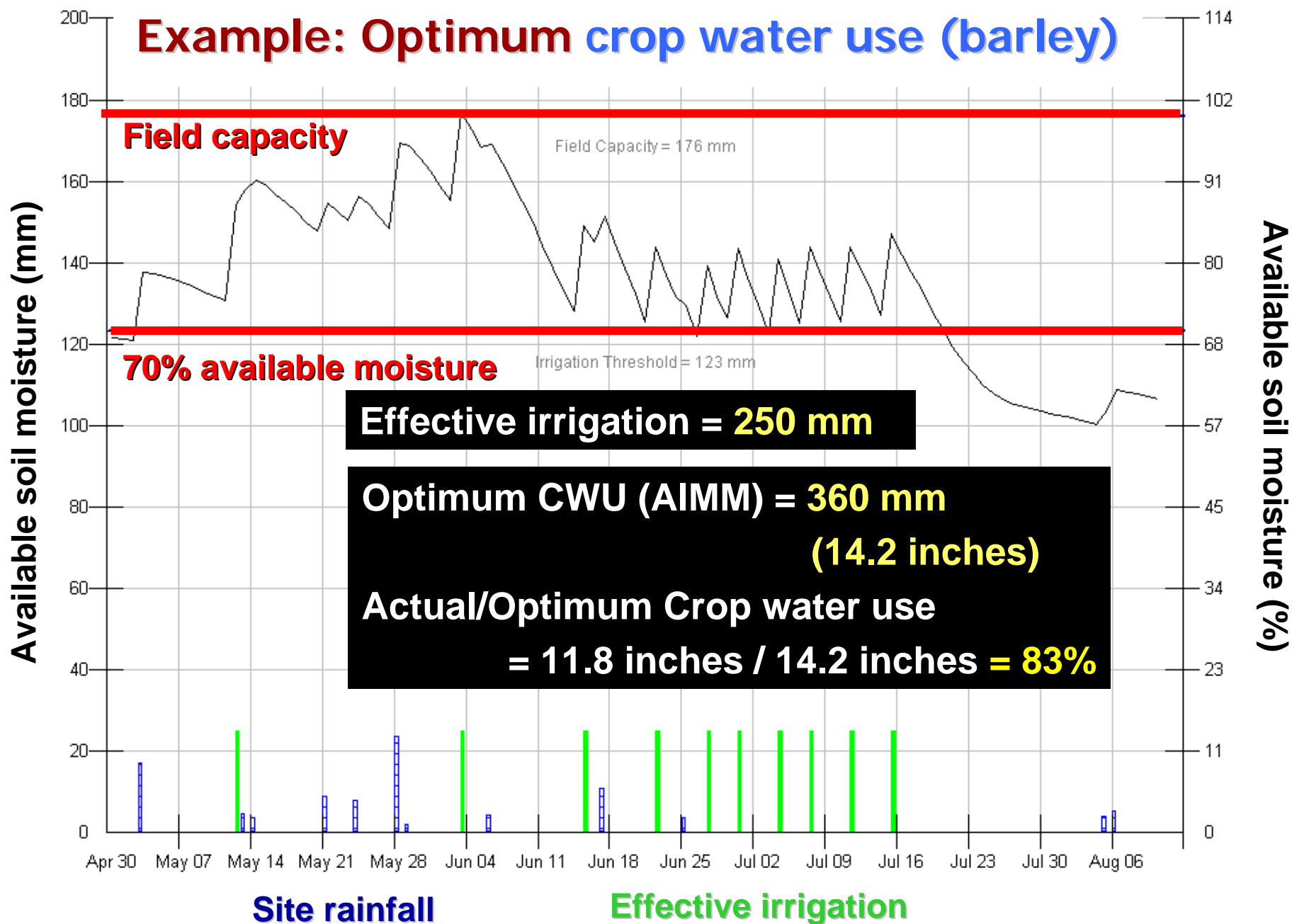
Crop root zones for optimum scenario

	Upper (cm)	Full (cm)
Dry beans	30	60
Potatoes	40	80
Barley	50	100
Canola	50	100
Wheat	50	100
Sugar beet	50	100
Alfalfa		120

Example: Actual crop water use (barley)

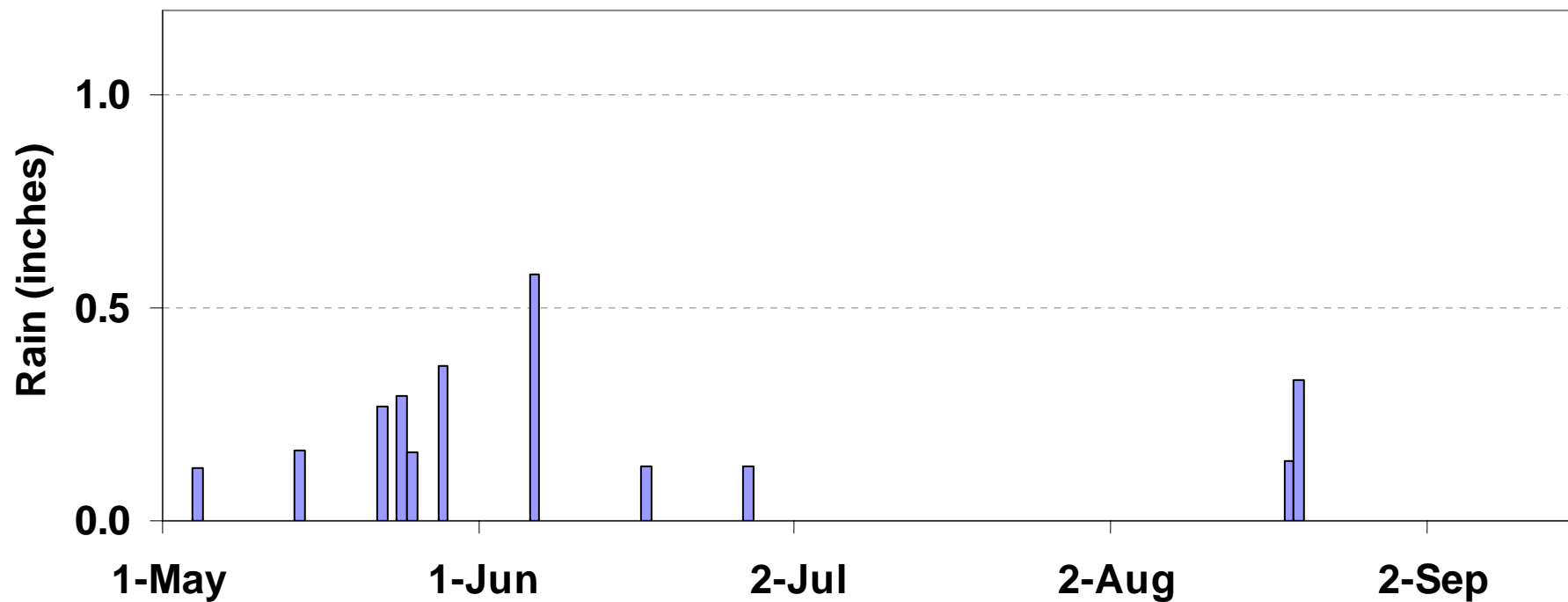


Example: Optimum crop water use (barley)



Rainfall in 2007 and 2008

2007 Vauxhall



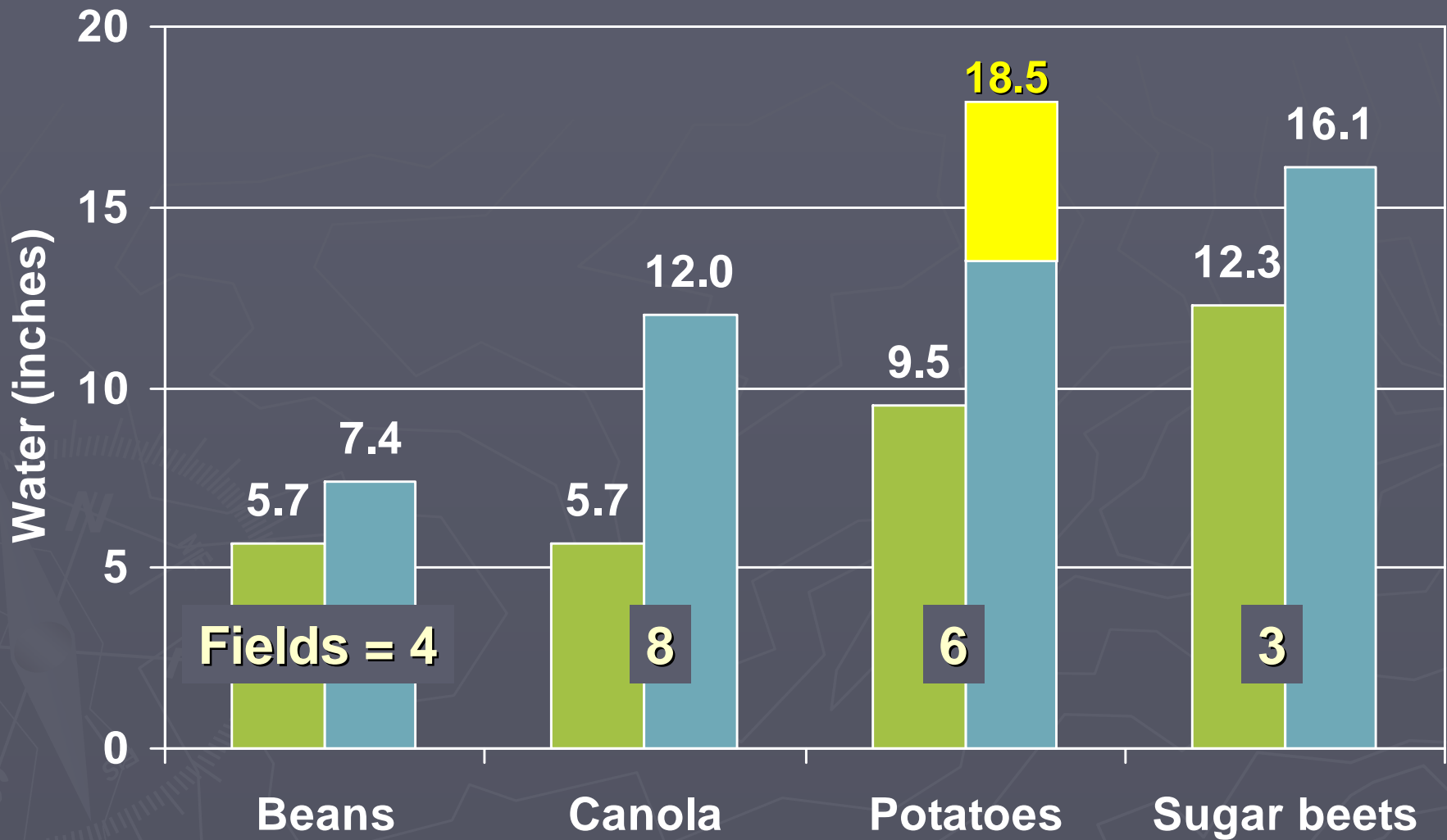
2007 & 2008 results



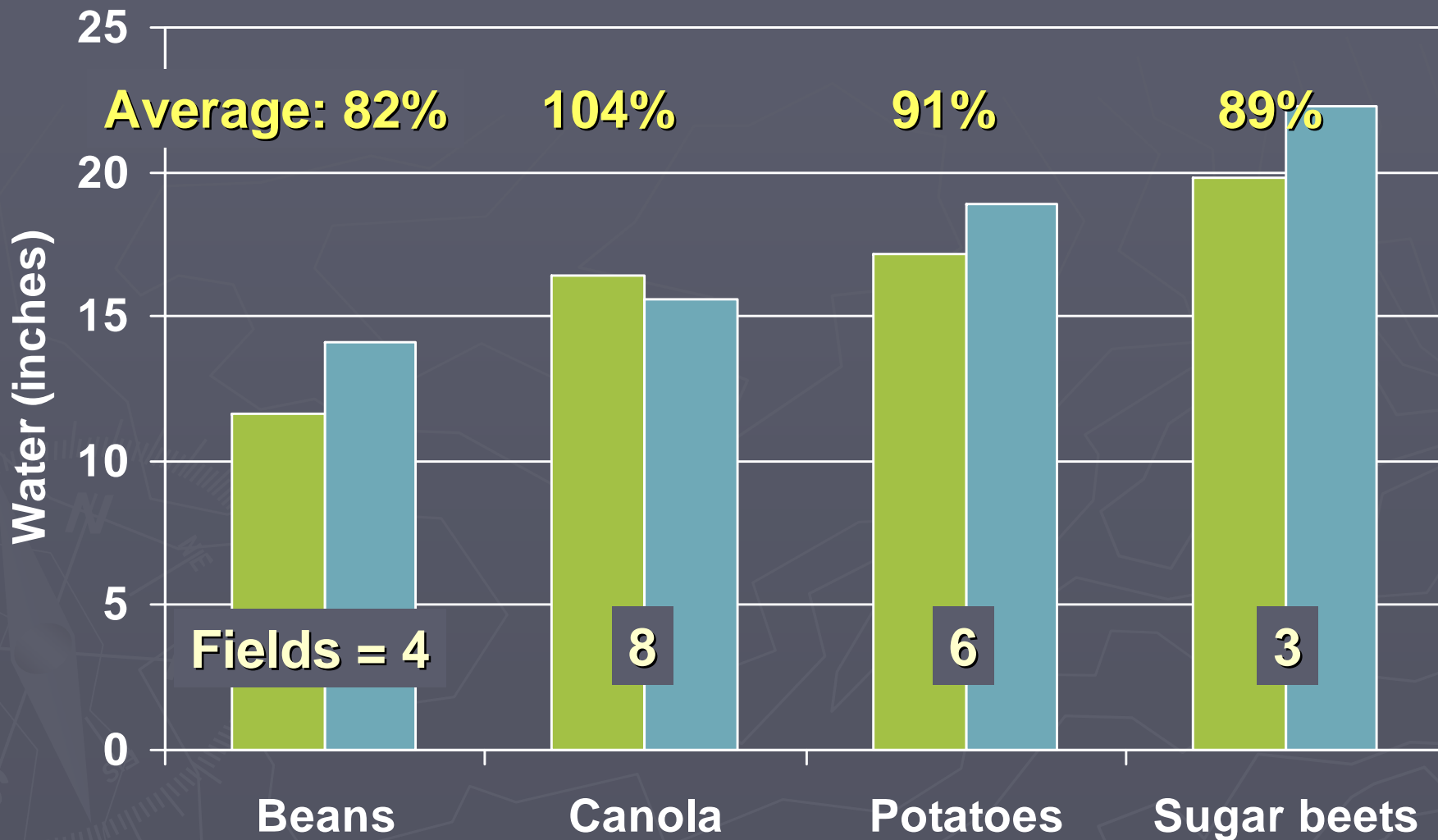
Study findings: Over-irrigation

Fields		Over-irrigation (mm)	
Total	Over-irrigated	Max	Ave
56	3	5.0"	2.7"

Actual irrigation min Actual irrigation max

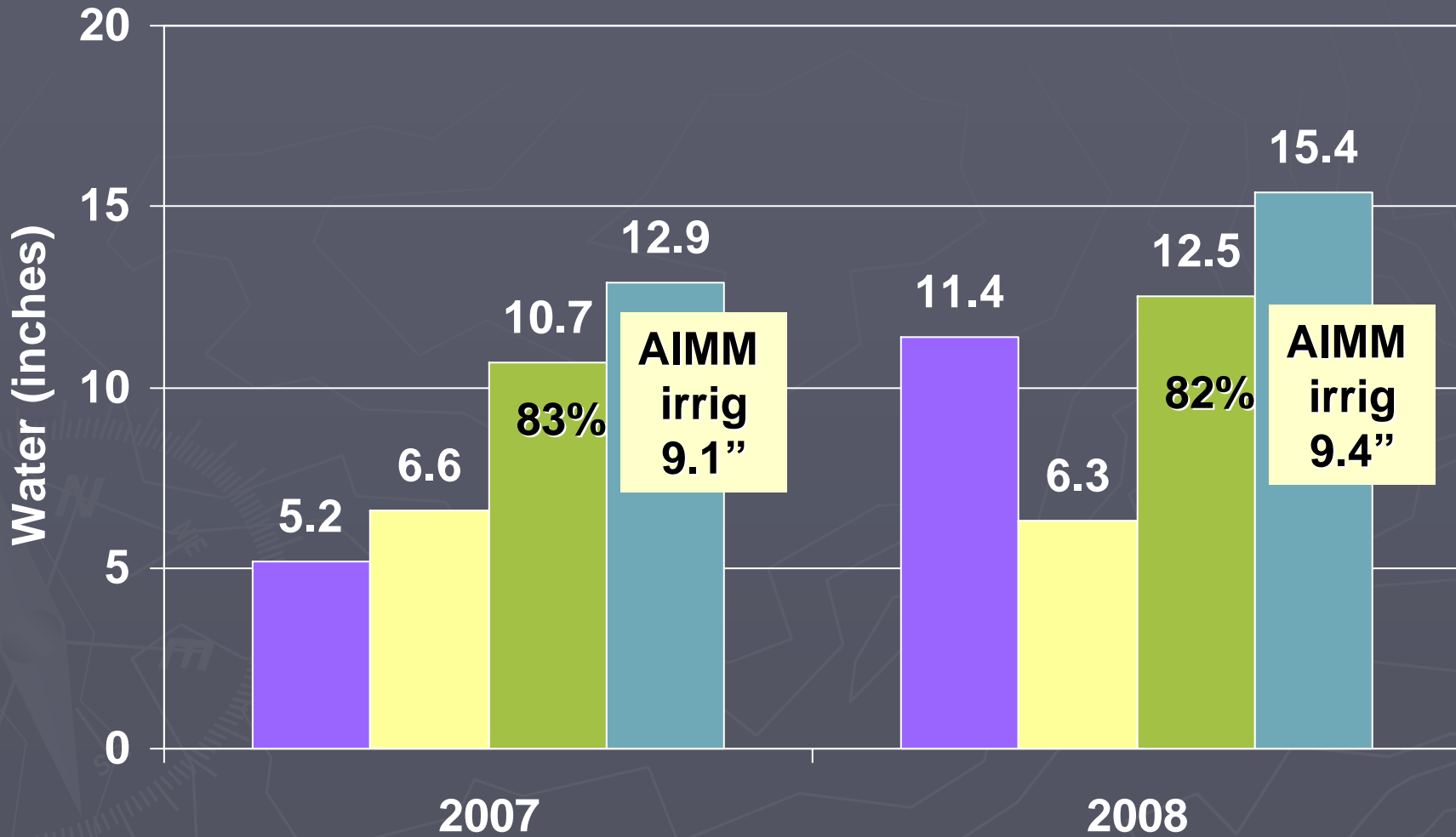


Actual crop water use Optimum crop water use



Dry beans

■ Rain ■ Irrigation ■ Actual water use ■ Optimum water use

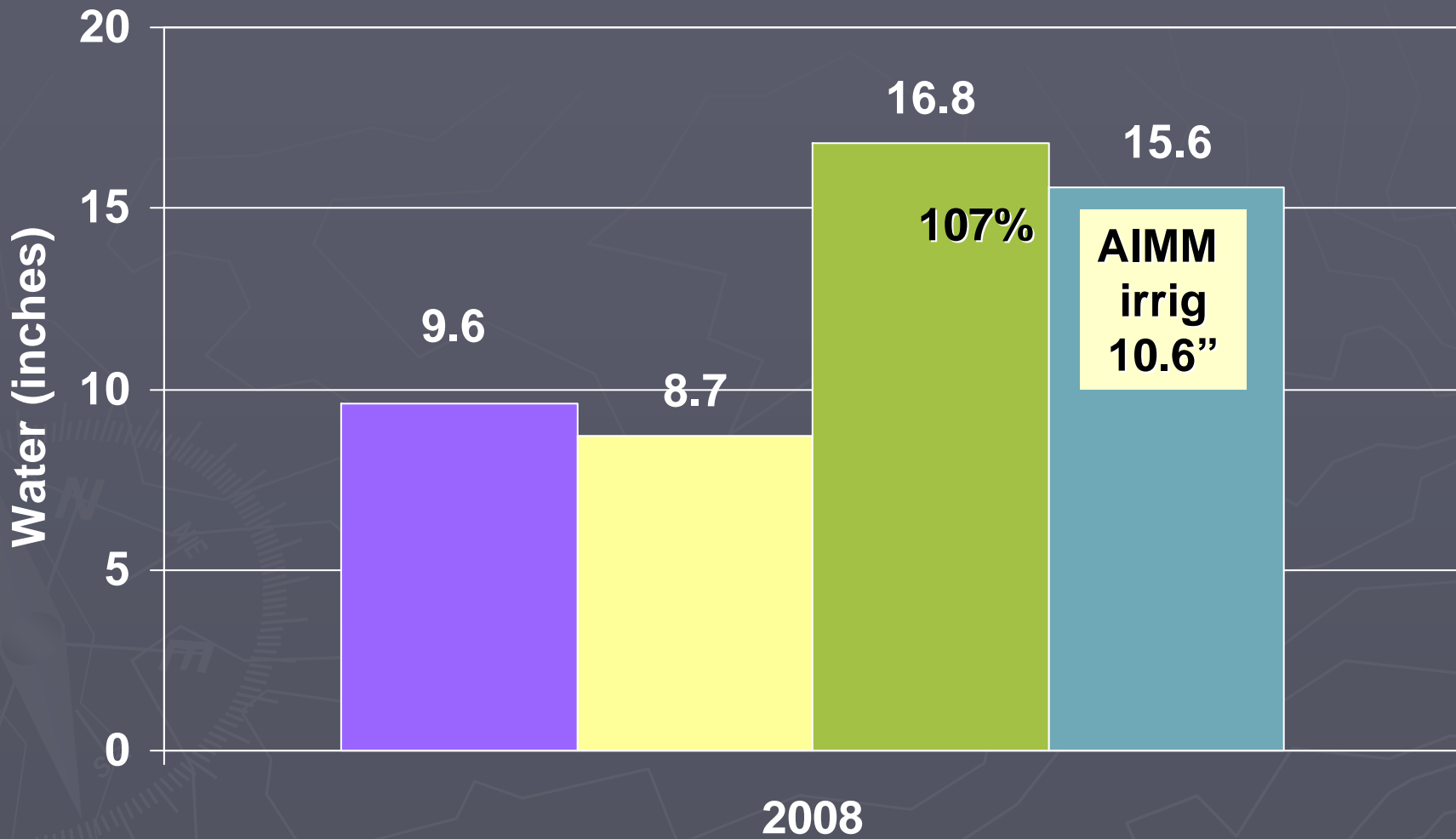


Dry beans

- ▶ Actual crop water use: 75-85% of optimum
- ▶ Insufficient data for yield assessment
- ▶ Reported yields:
 - 2007: 2450 and 3000 lbs/ac
 - 2008: 2500 lbs/ac

Seed canola

■ Rain ■ Irrigation ■ Actual water use ■ Optimum water use

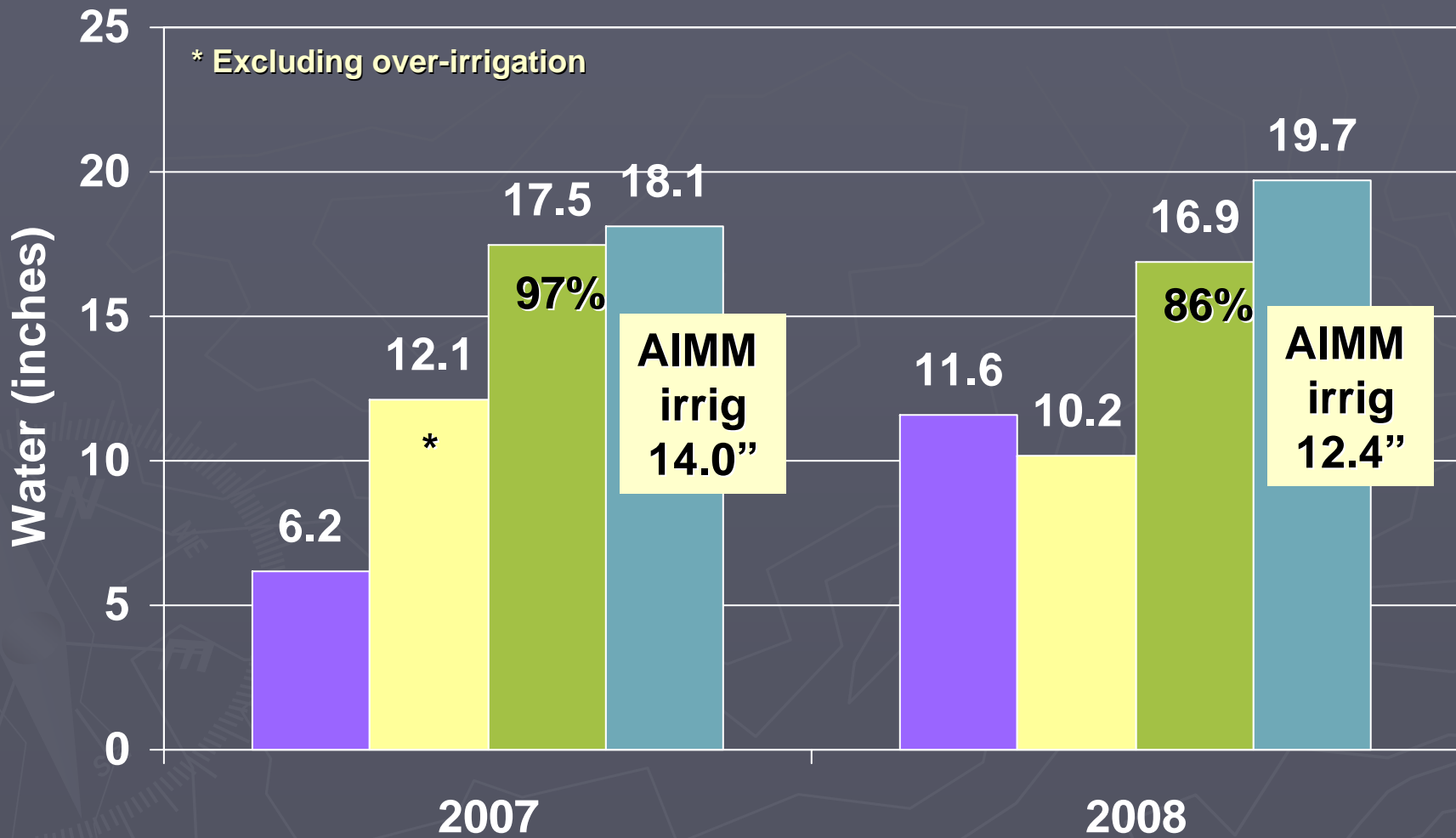


Commercial and seed canola

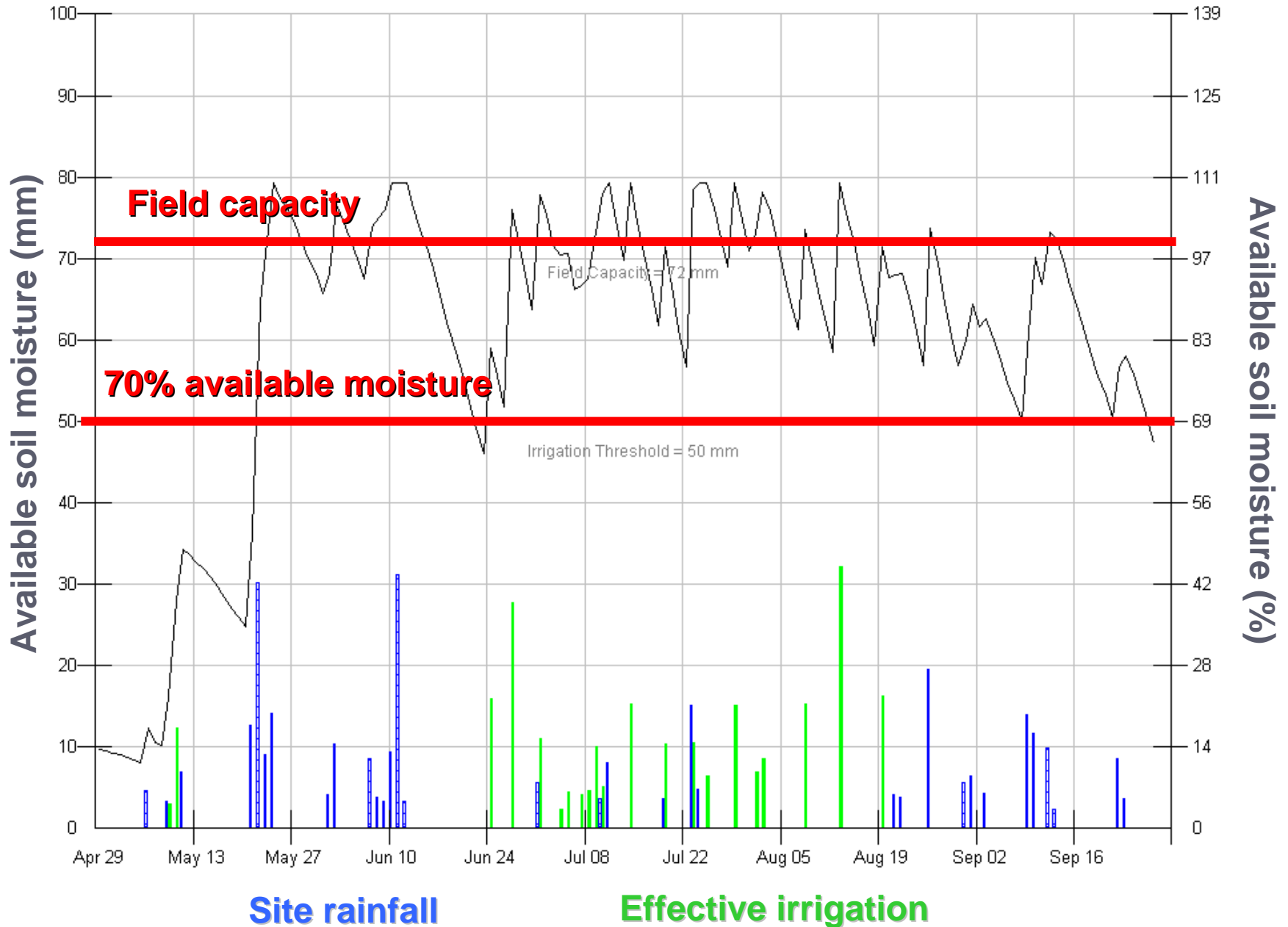
- ▶ Actual crop water use:
 - Commercial: 80-115% of optimum
 - Seed: 95-115% of optimum
- ▶ Insufficient data for yield assessment

Potatoes

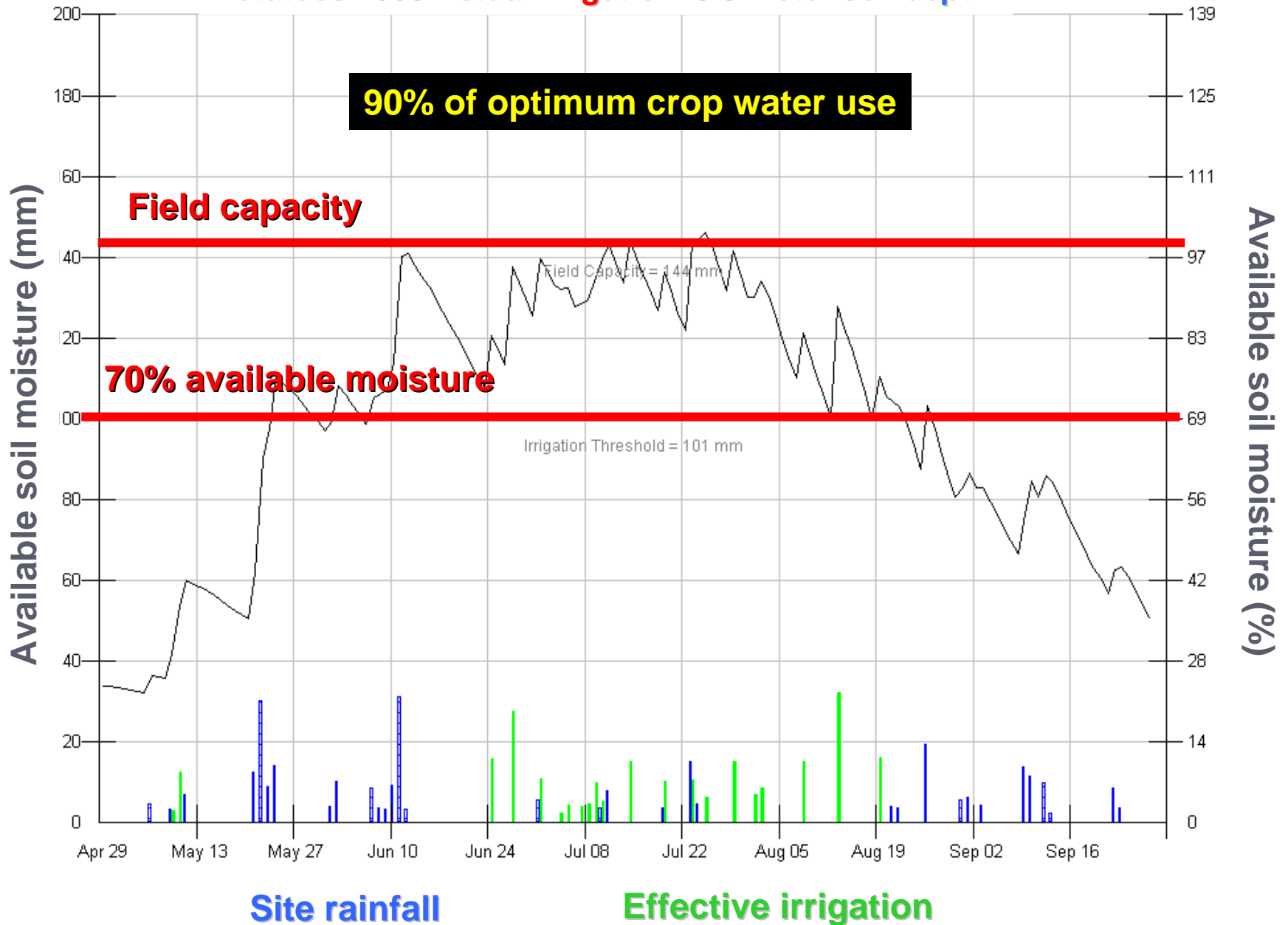
■ Rain ■ Irrigation ■ Actual water use ■ Optimum water use



Potatoes 2008 Actual irrigation 0.4 meter soil depth



Potatoes 2008 Actual irrigation 0.8 meter soil depth

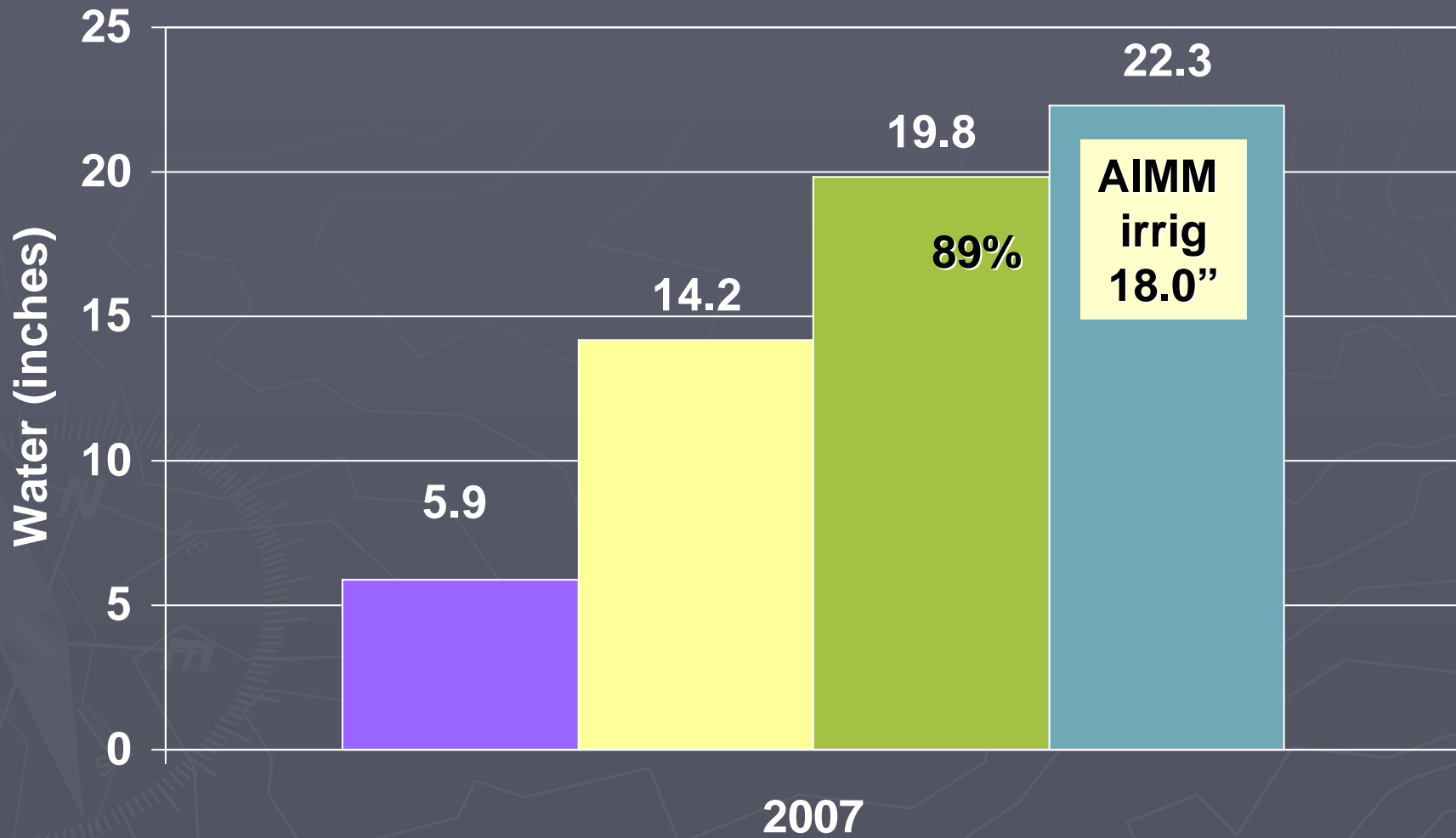


Potatoes

- ▶ Actual crop water use: 80-100% of optimum
- ▶ No obvious trend with yield
- ▶ Reported yields:
 - 2007: 16.5 to 27 ton/ac
 - 2008: 20 to 22 ton/ac

Sugar beets

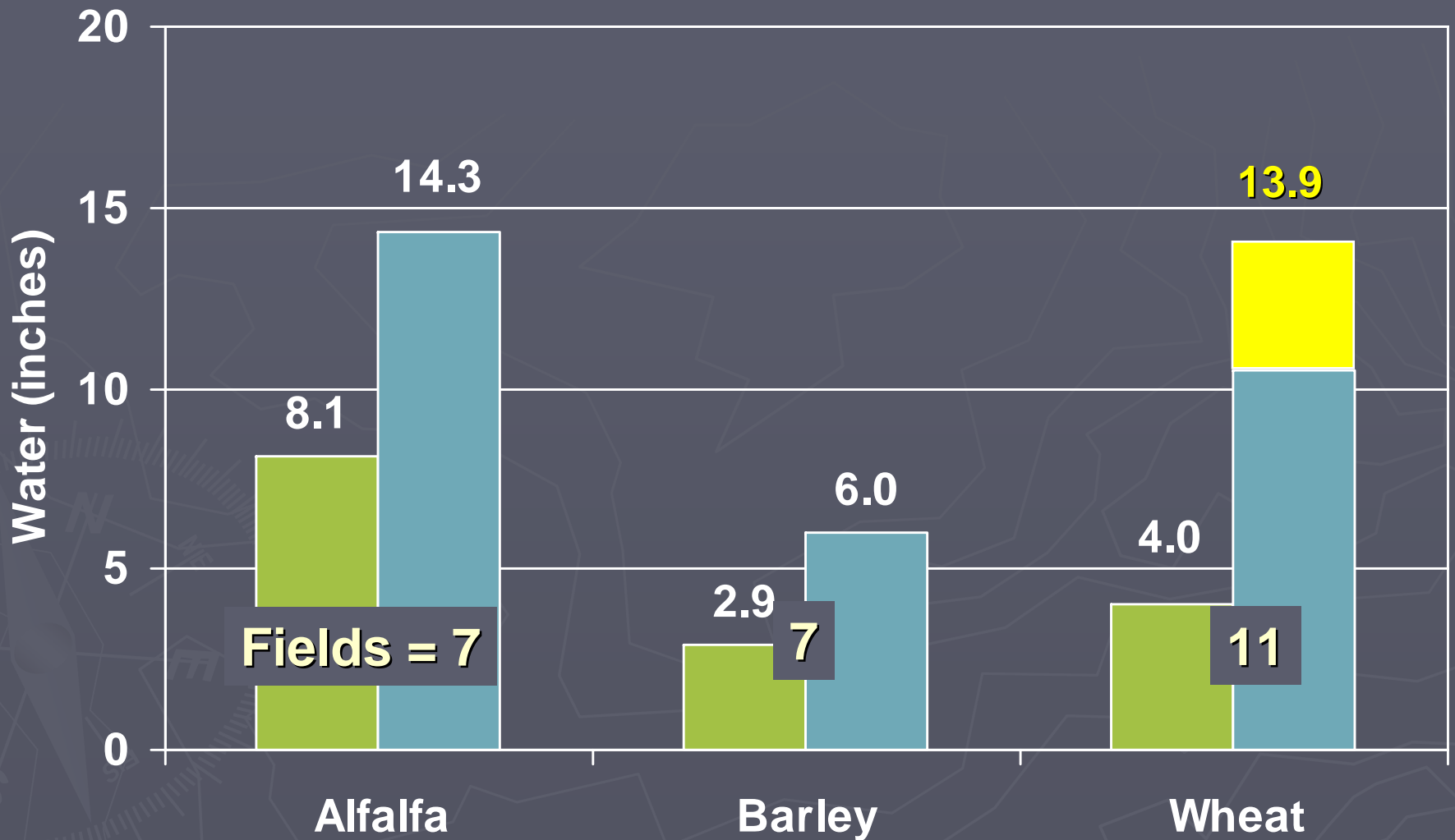
■ Rain ■ Irrigation ■ Actual water use ■ Optimum water use



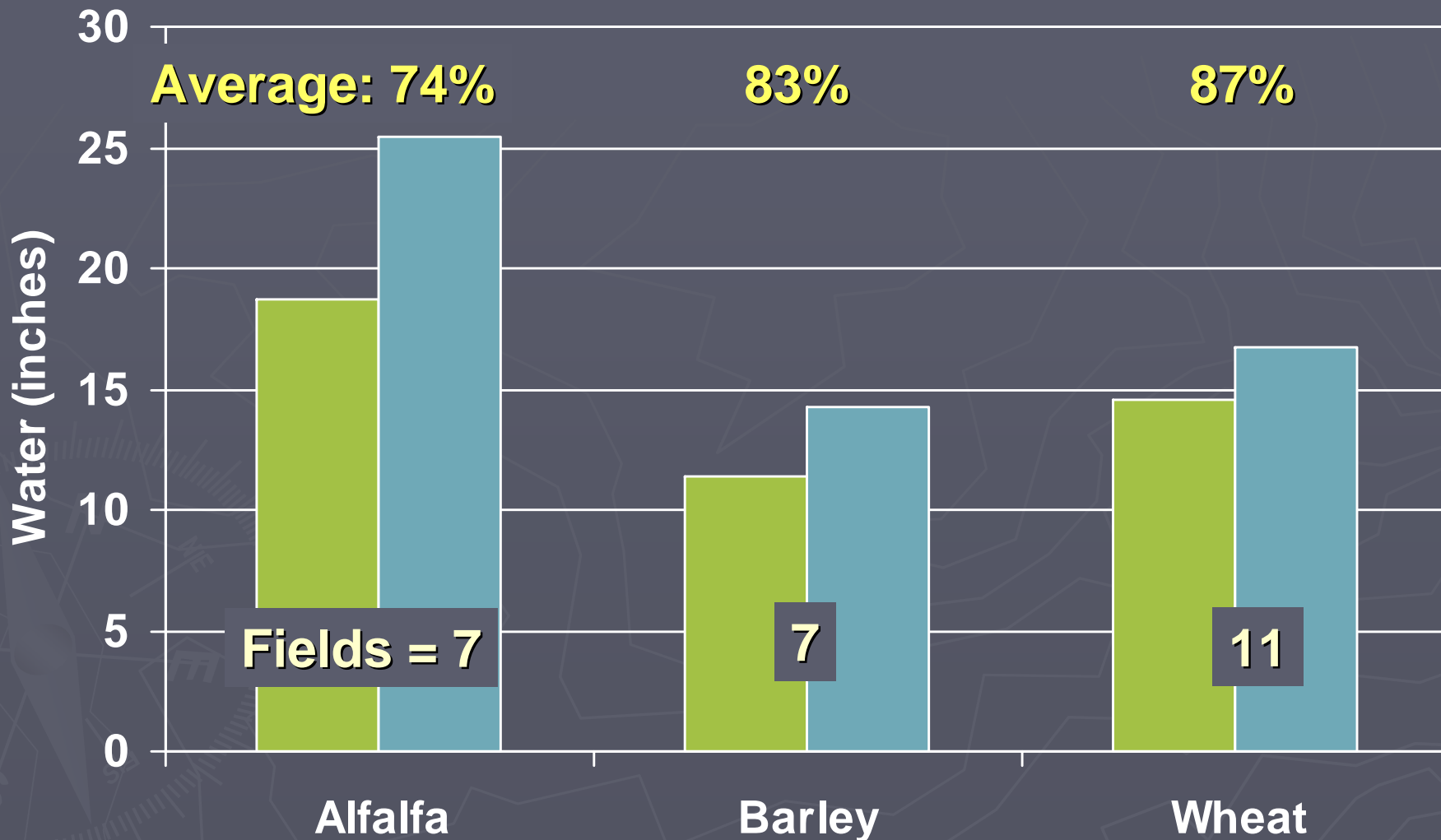
Sugar beets

- ▶ Actual crop water use: 80-90% of optimum
- ▶ Reported yields:
 - 2007: 25.5 to 31 mt/ac

Actual irrigation min Actual irrigation max

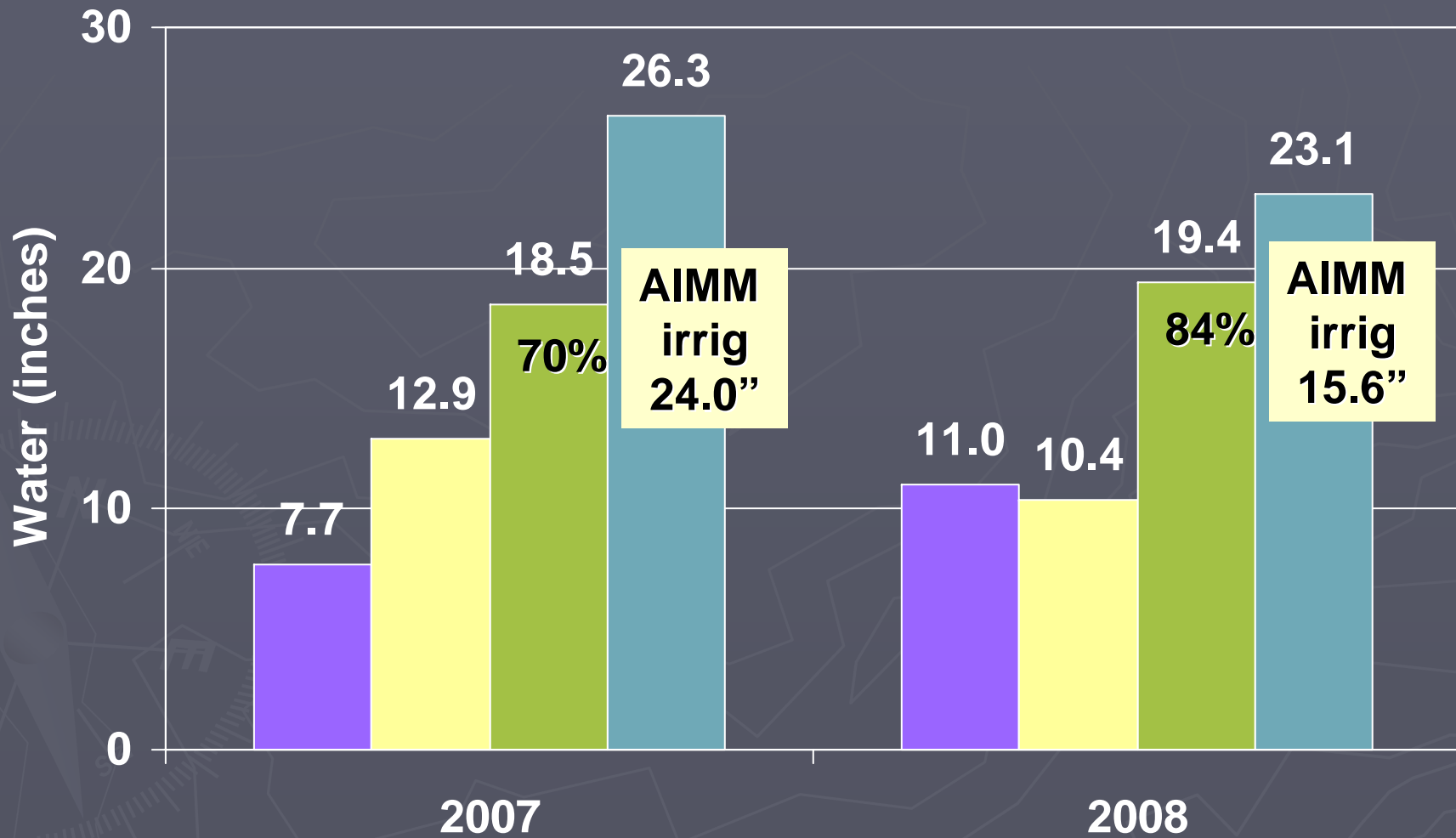


Actual crop water use Optimum crop water use

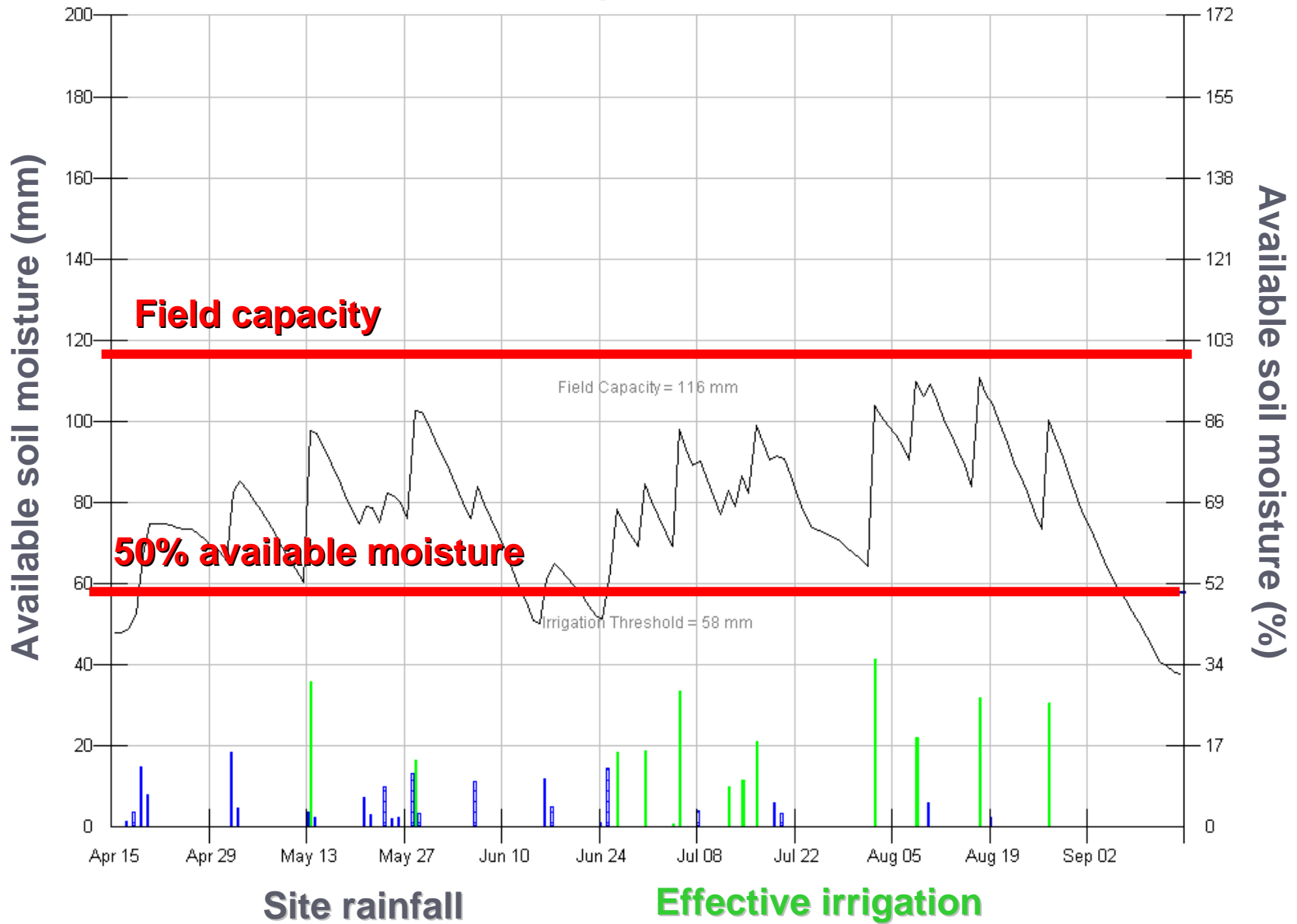


Alfalfa

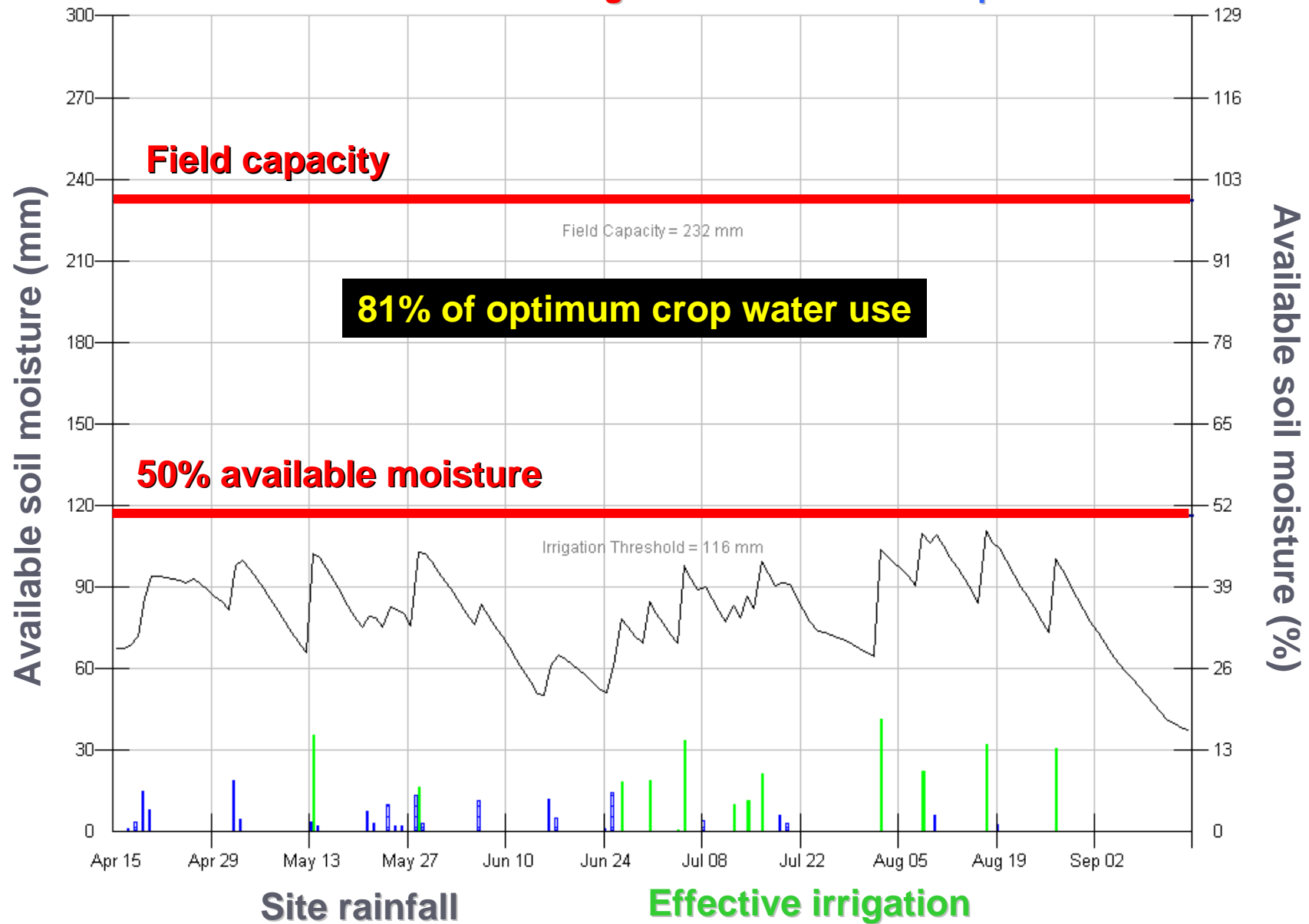
■ Rain ■ Irrigation ■ Actual water use ■ Optimum water use



Alfalfa 2007 Actual irrigation 0.6 meter soil depth



Alfalfa 2007 Actual irrigation 1.2 meter soil depth

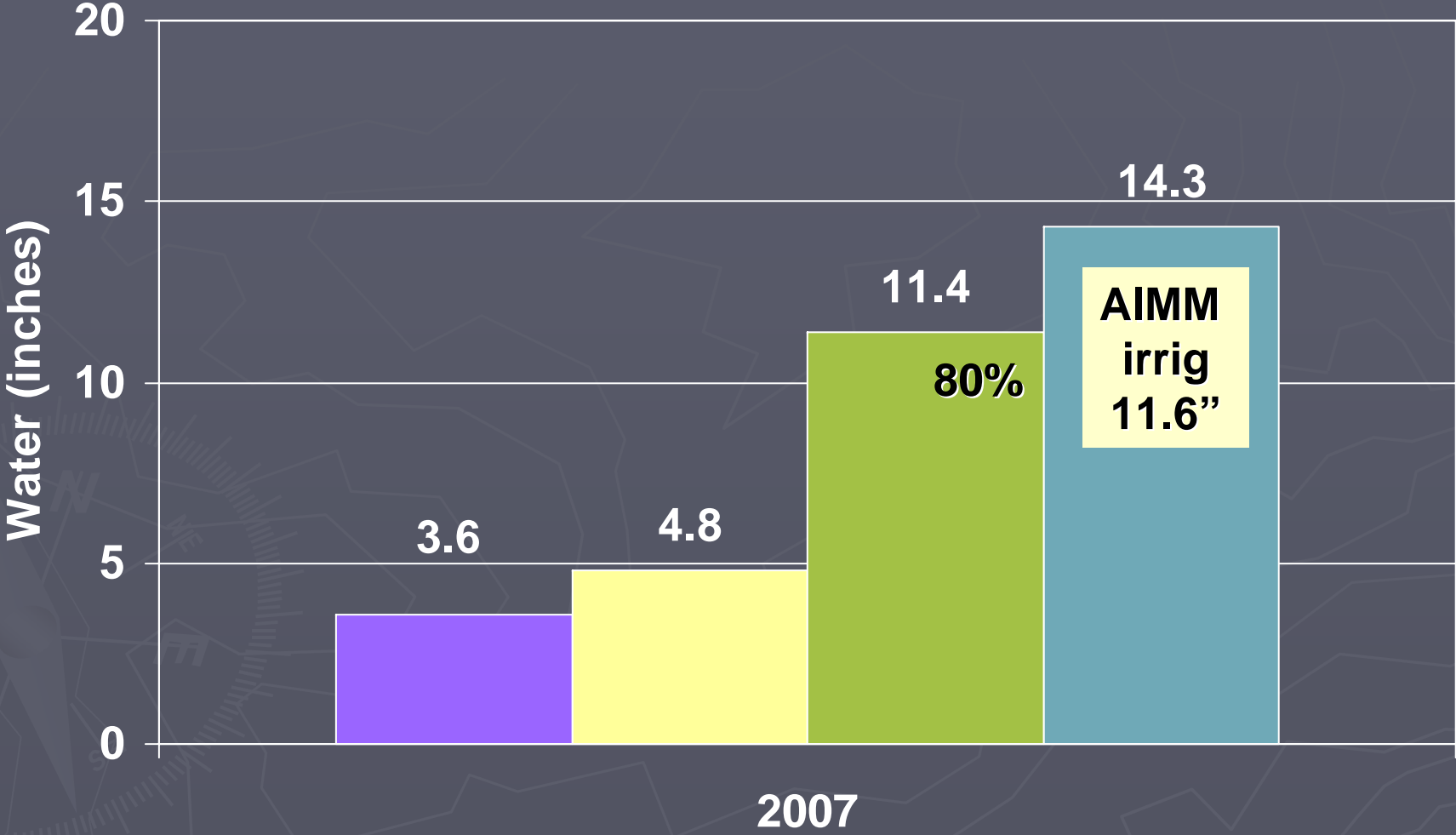


Alfalfa

- ▶ Actual crop water use: 60-85% of optimum
- ▶ No obvious trend with yield
- ▶ Reported yields:
 - 2007: 4.7 to 5.9 mt/ac
 - 2008: 3.8 to 4.7 mt/ac

Barley

■ Rain ■ Irrigation ■ Actual water use ■ Optimum water use

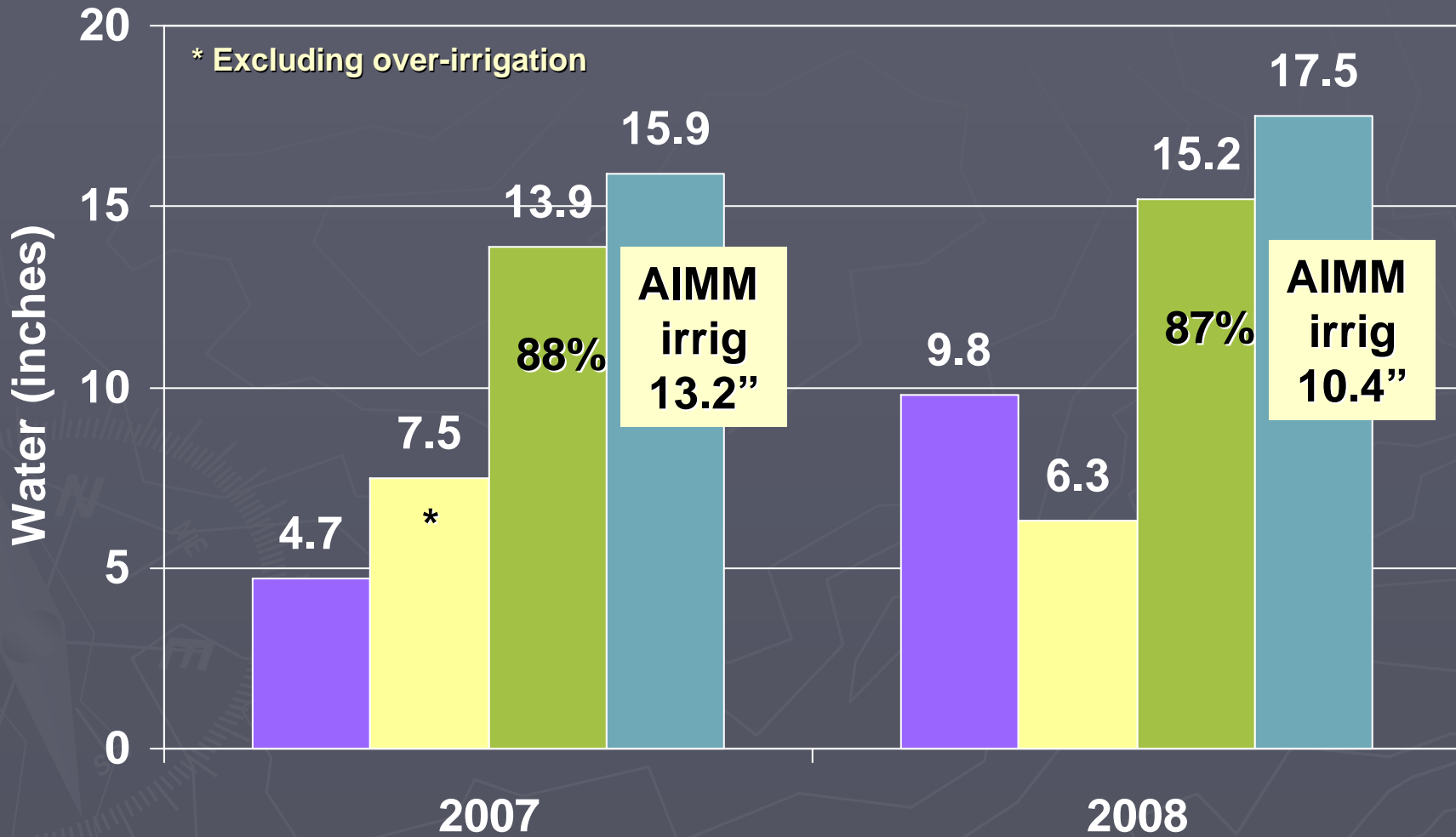


Barley

- ▶ Actual crop water use: 70-105% of optimum
- ▶ No obvious trend with yield
- ▶ 2007 reported yields: 80 to 125 bu/ac

HRS Wheat

■ Rain ■ Irrigation ■ Actual water use ■ Optimum water use



HRS and Durum wheat

- ▶ Actual crop water use: 60-110% of optimum
- ▶ No obvious trend with yield
- ▶ Reported yields:
 - Durum: 65 to 110 bu/ac
 - HRS: 65 to 92 bu/ac

Summary

- ▶ For the 56 fields analyzed in 2007 & 2008:
- ▶ On average, producers with low pressure pivots and pipeline delivery are meeting 86% –94% of optimum crop water use
- ▶ Timely rains can help!
- ▶ Higher value crops are irrigated more closely to optimum crop water use
- ▶ 2009 data to be analyzed



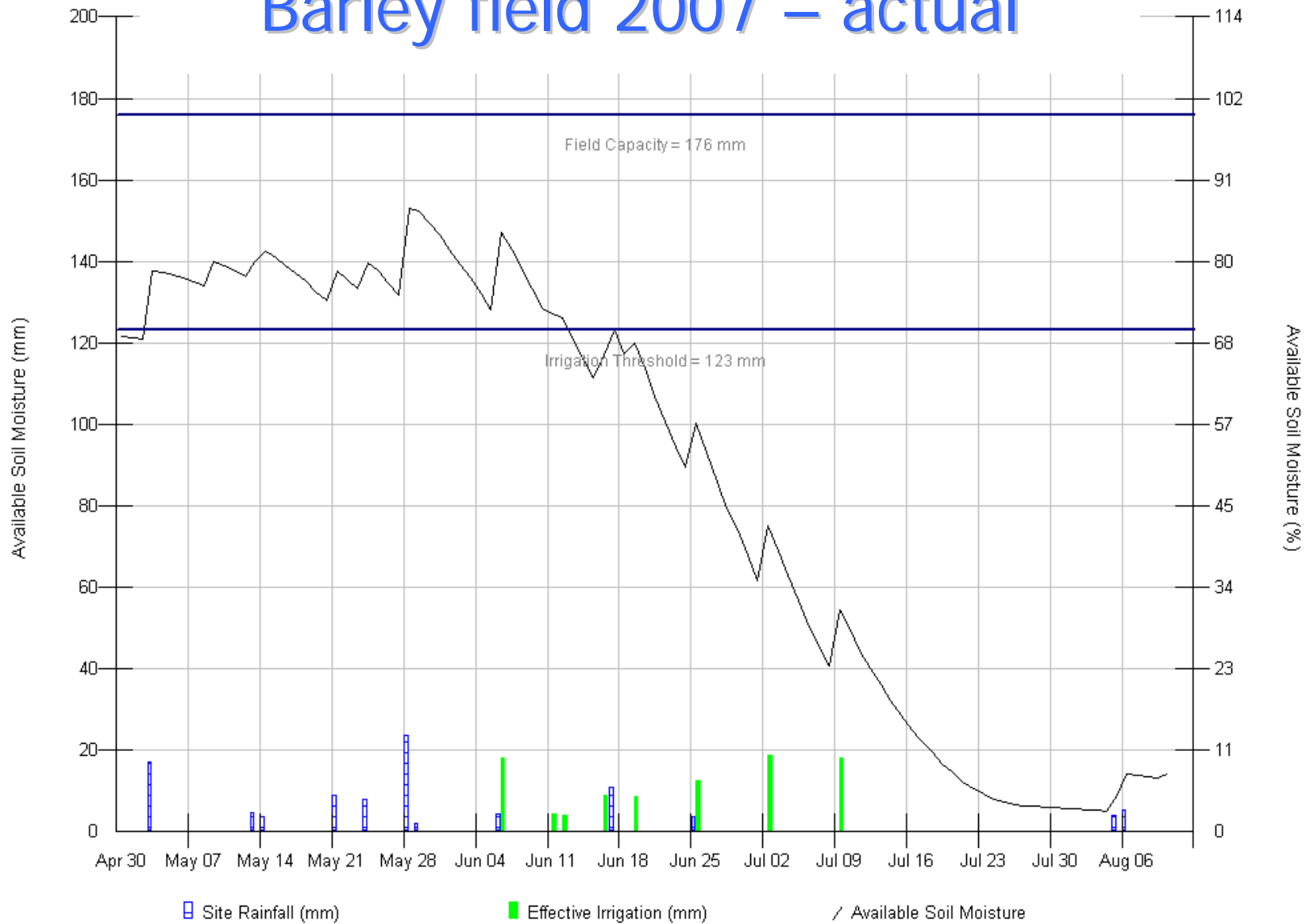
Thank-you:

Co-operating producers

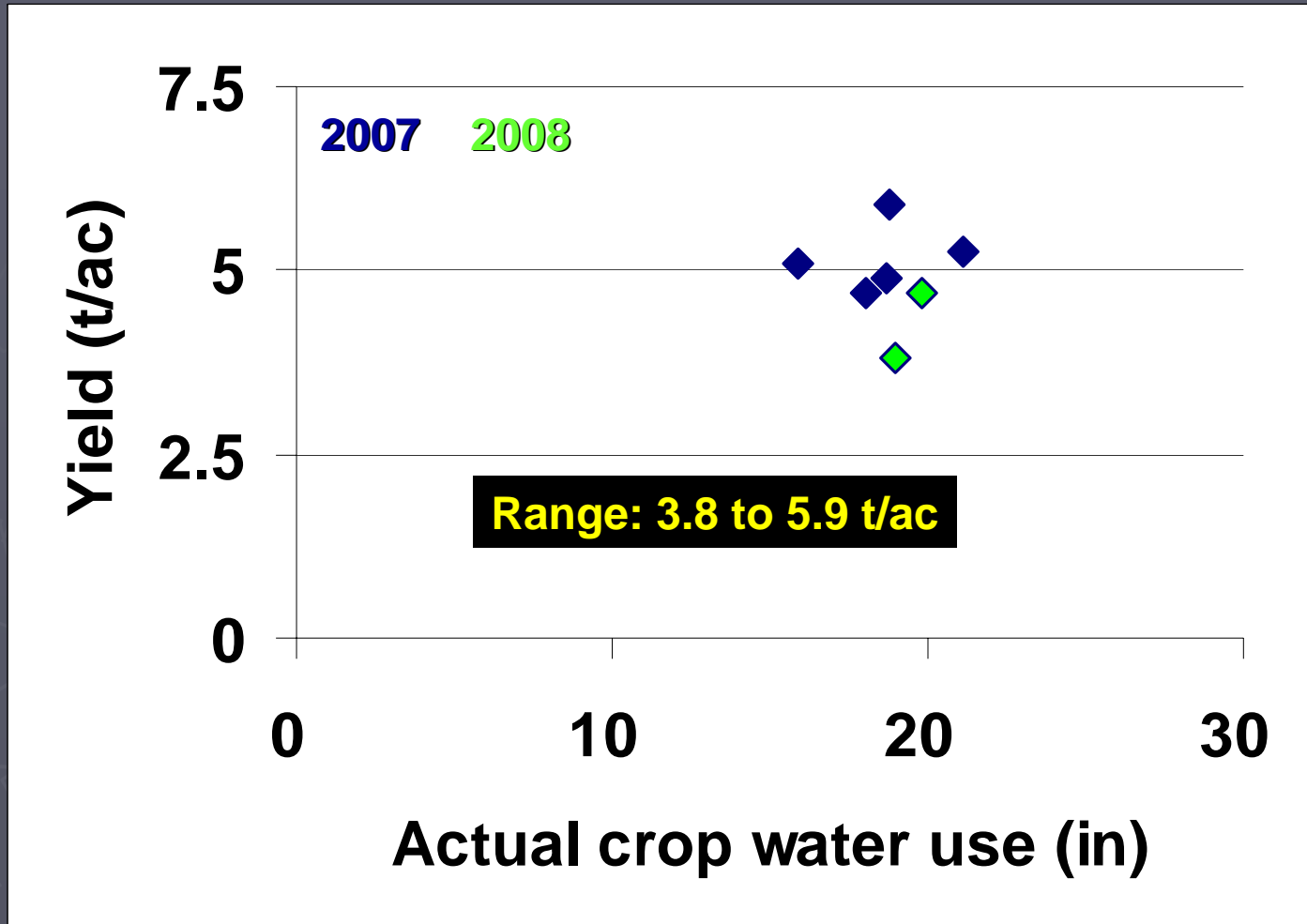
BRID, LNID, MID, RID, SMRID, TID

Alberta Agriculture staff

Barley field 2007 – actual

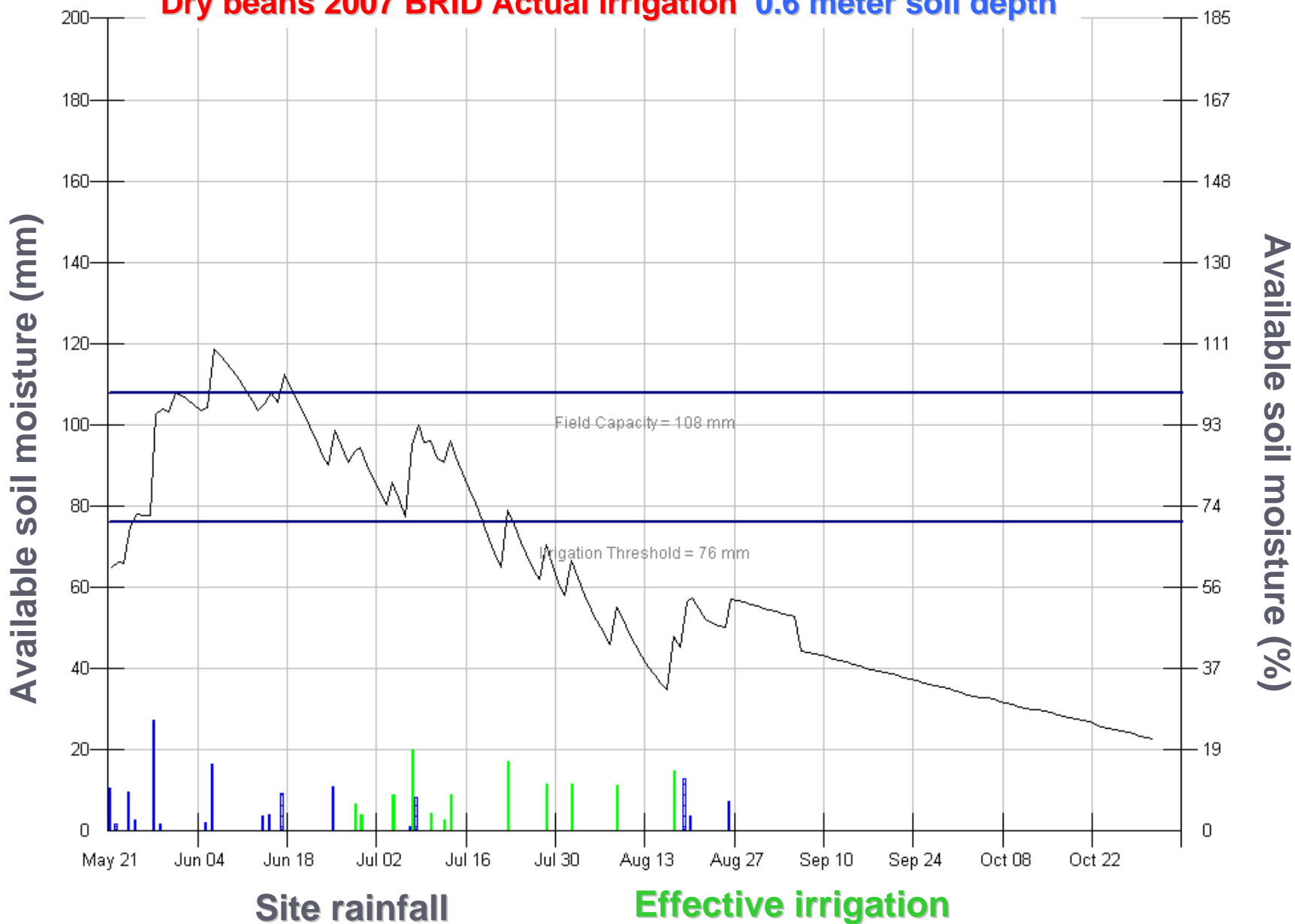


Alfalfa yield



Moisture Balance 0 to 100% Maximum Root Zone

Dry beans 2007 BRID Actual irrigation 0.6 meter soil depth

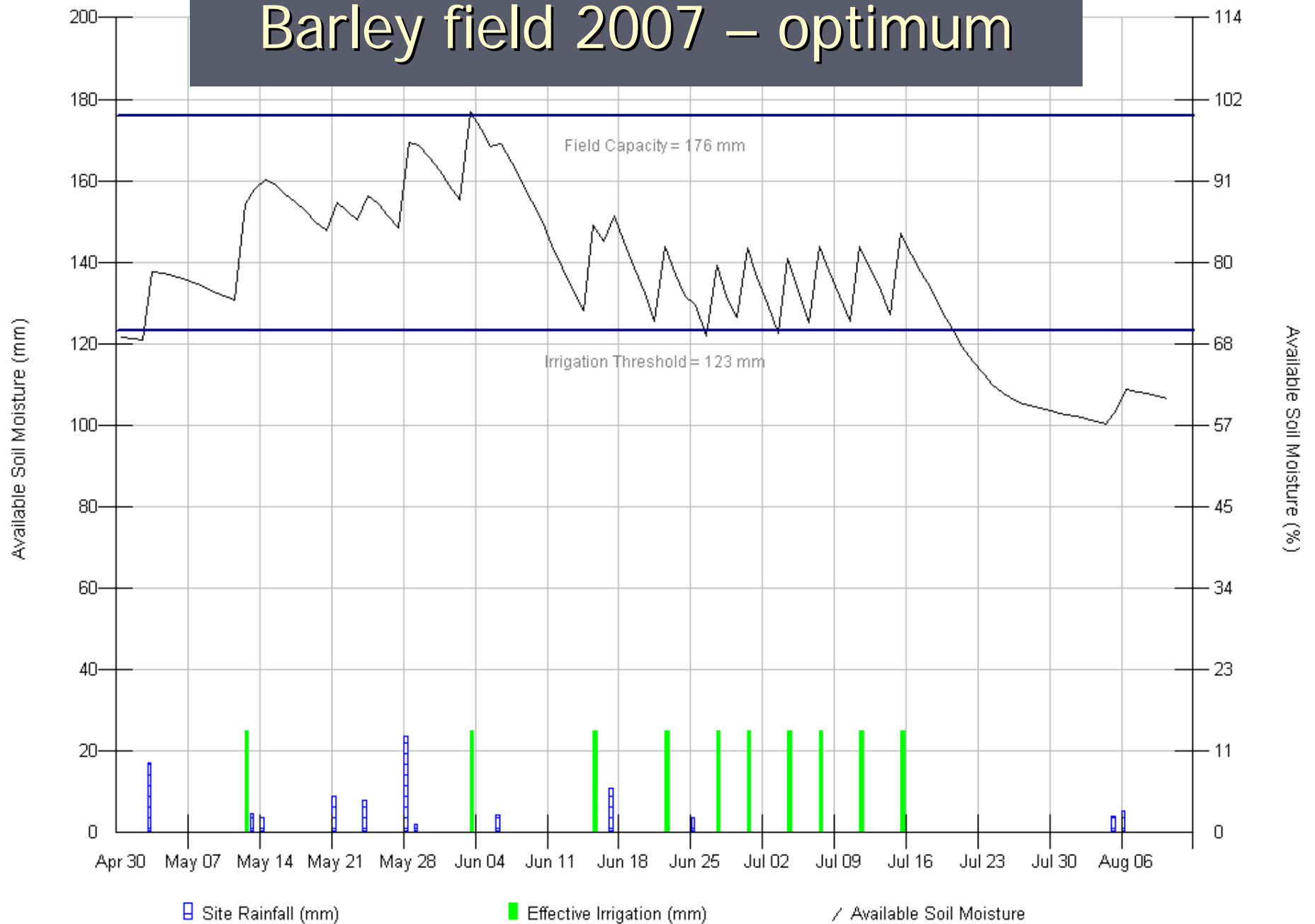


Moisture Balance 0 to 100% Maximum Root Zone

Field: 2008_NE_24_9_18_ACTUAL Sample Site: Nico_Remijn Crop: CANOLA



Barley field 2007 – optimum



Moisture Balance 0 to 100% Maximum Root Zone

Field: 2008_NE_01_10_19_ACTUAL Sample Site: Lane_Lievaart Crop: POTATO



Moisture Balance 0 to 100% Maximum Root Zone

Field: 2007_NE_24_9_18_ACTUAL Sample Site: Brad Valgardson Crop: SUGAR BEETS



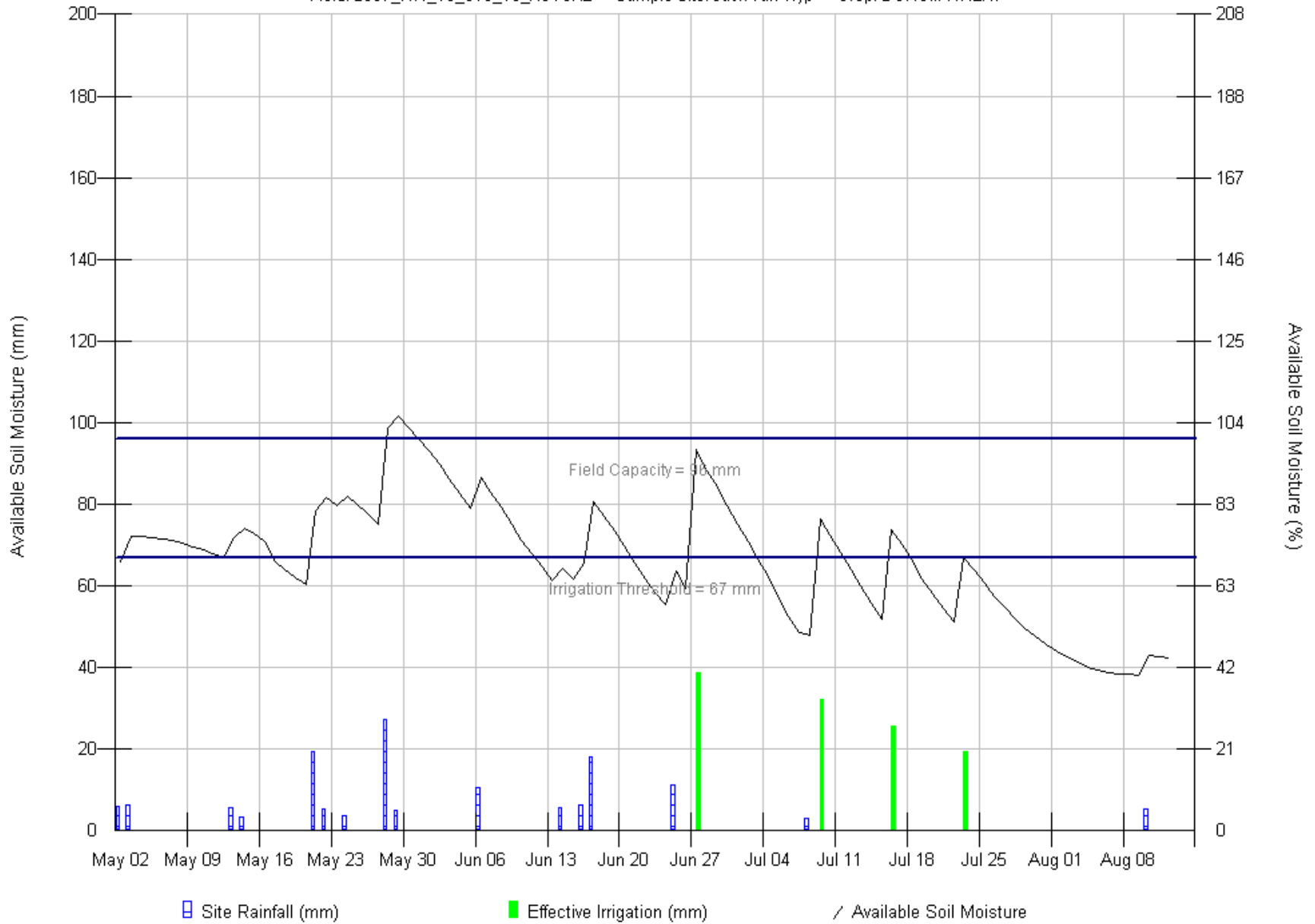
Moisture Balance 0 to 100% Maximum Root Zone

Field: 2007_NW_18_010_10_ACTUAL Sample Site: Jack Van Tryp Crop: DURUM WHEAT

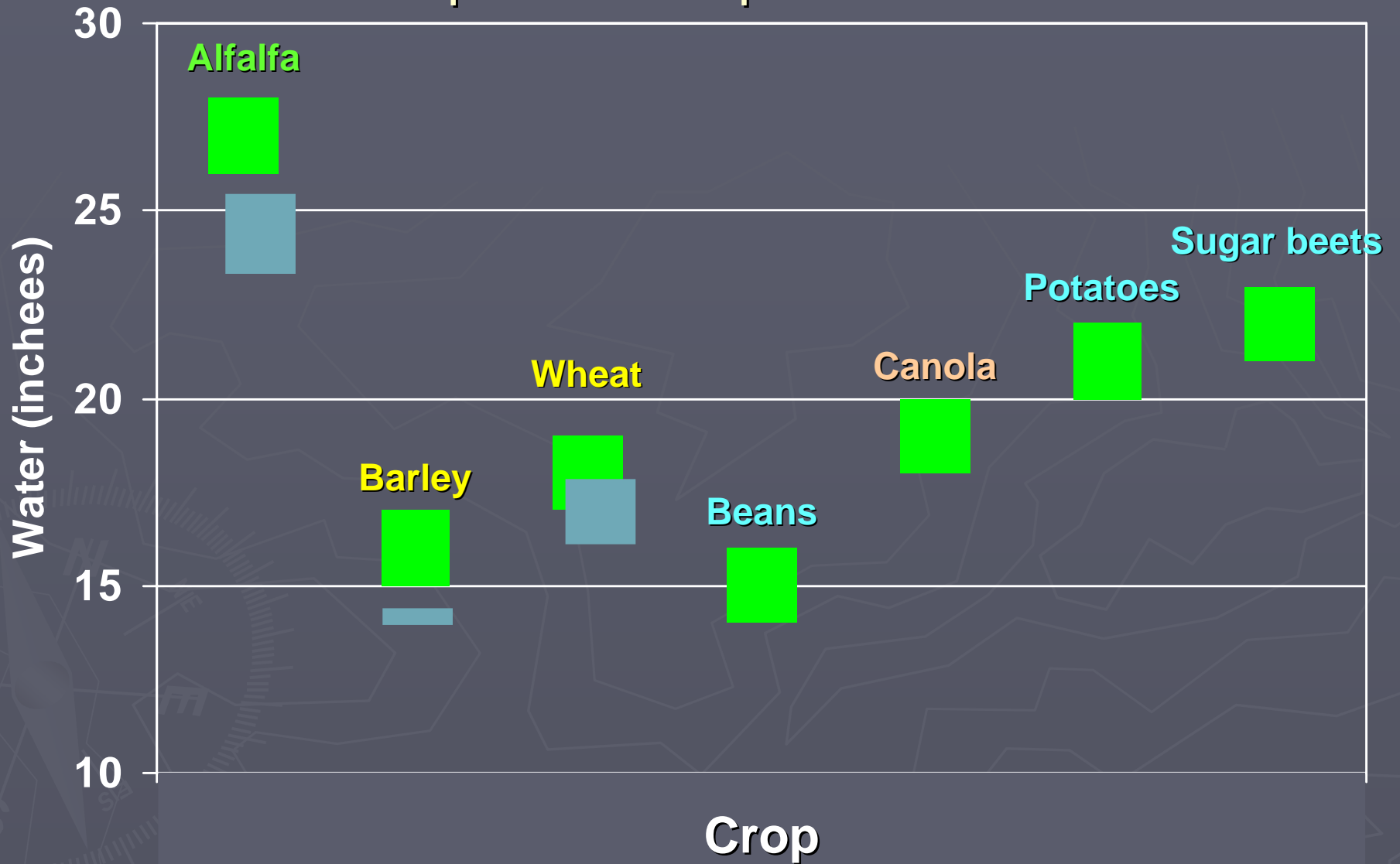


Moisture Balance 0 to 50% Maximum Root Zone

Field: 2007_NW_18_010_10_ACTUAL Sample Site: Jack Van Tryp Crop: DURUM WHEAT



Estimates of optimum crop water use - Alberta



help

Field | Inputs | System | Pump | Sample Site | Moisture | Model | Tables | Graphs

Pump Information (optional)

Manufacturer

Model

Impeller Type

Impeller Diameter (mm)

Operating Pressure (kPa)

Operating Capacity (l/s)

Operating Speed (rpm)

Power Unit Make/Model

Fuel Or Energy Type

Comments

Pumping Details (optional)

	Date On	Time On	Date Off	Time Off	Hours	Accumulated Hours	Gross Irrigation Application (mm)	Effective Irrigation Application (mm)
▶	06-Jun-07	12:01 PM	09-Jun-07	09:09 AM	69.13	69.13	22.1	18.1

*

Results – Irrigation Method

Table 2. Influence of technology on water application.

	Center Pivot	Side Wheel Roll	Surface
<i>No. of fields monitored</i>	248	50	10
<i>Average Annual application (mm)</i>	230 ± 117	207 ± 124	403 ± 122
<i>Fields over-irrigated</i>	11 %	34 %	100 %
<i>Ave. over-irrigation amount (mm)</i>	23	39	158
<i>Fields under-irrigated</i>	57 %	60 %	20 %
<i>Ave. under-irrigation amount (mm)</i>	44	57	64

Producer survey

► *“What factors influence your irrigation management?”*

1. Maximizing yield ←

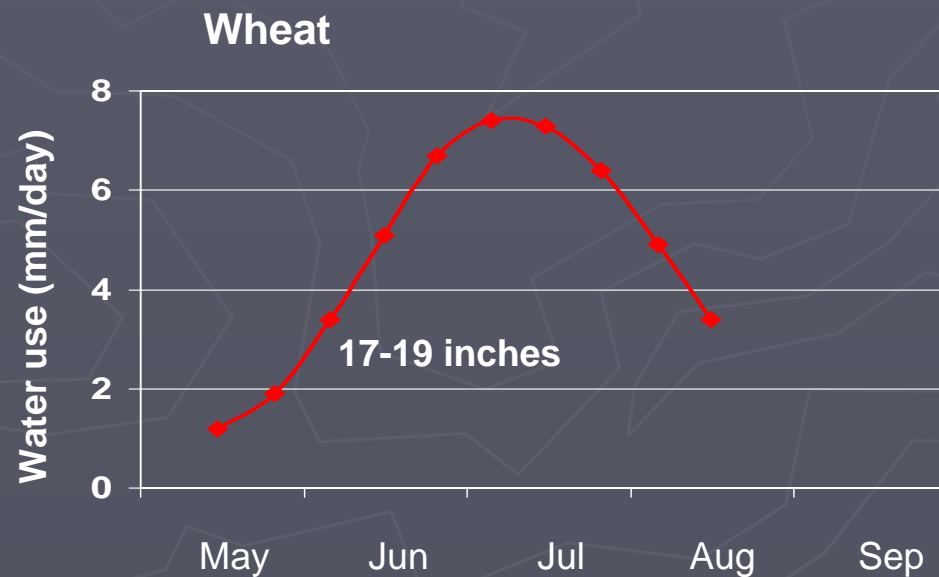
2. Managing input costs

3. Crop quality ←

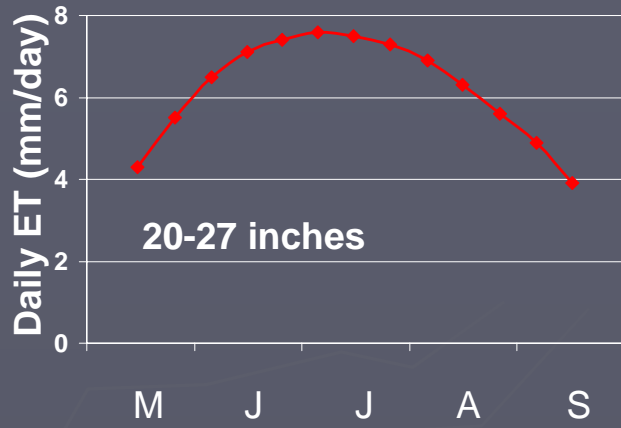
4. Minimizing disease ←

Crop water use

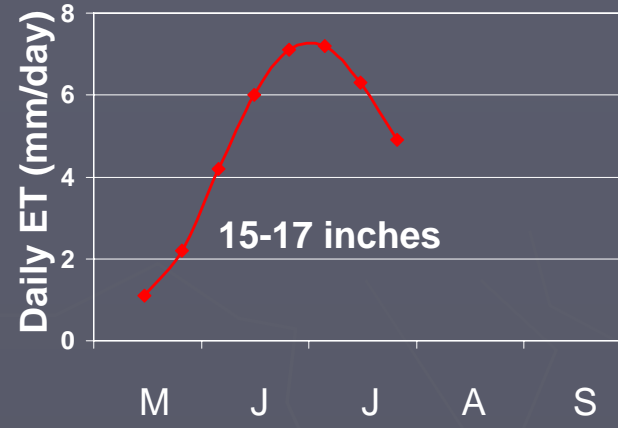
- ▶ The **depth of water needed** to meet the water loss through **evapotranspiration** of a crop
- ▶ Water stress impacts evapotranspiration and **crop yield**



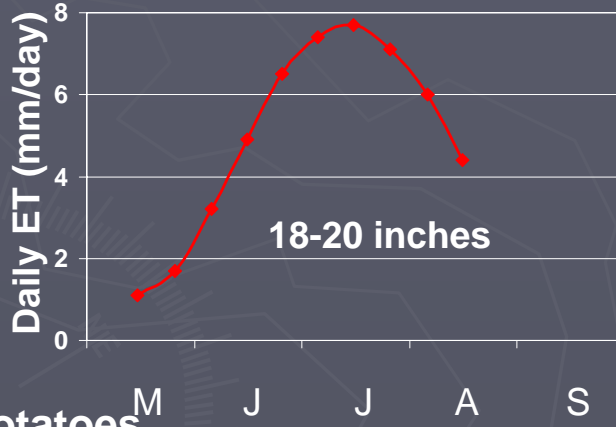
Alfalfa



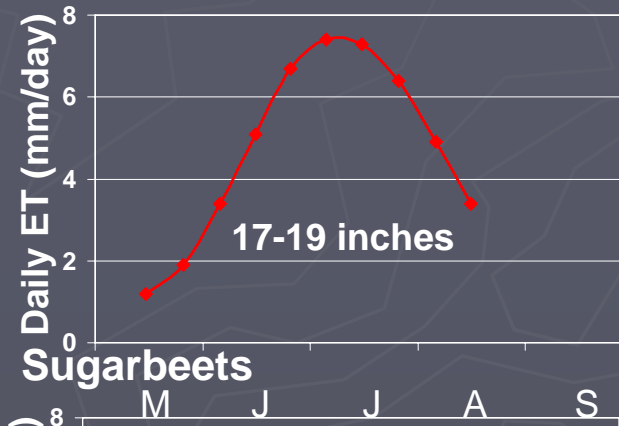
Barley



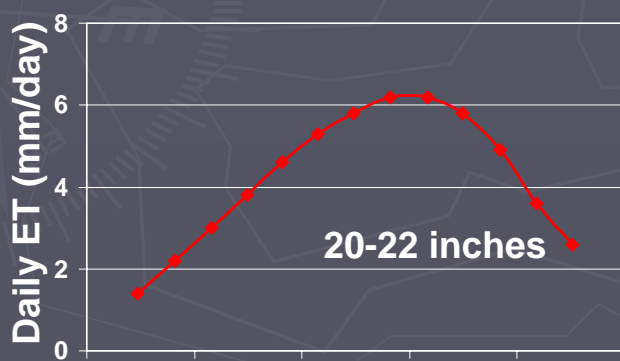
Canola



Wheat



Potatoes



Sugarbeets

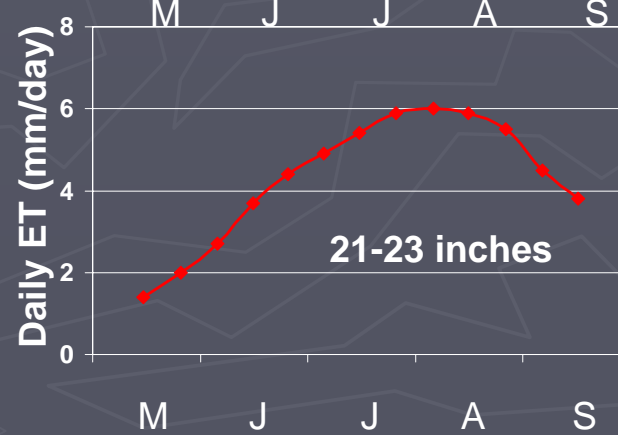


Table Model Results

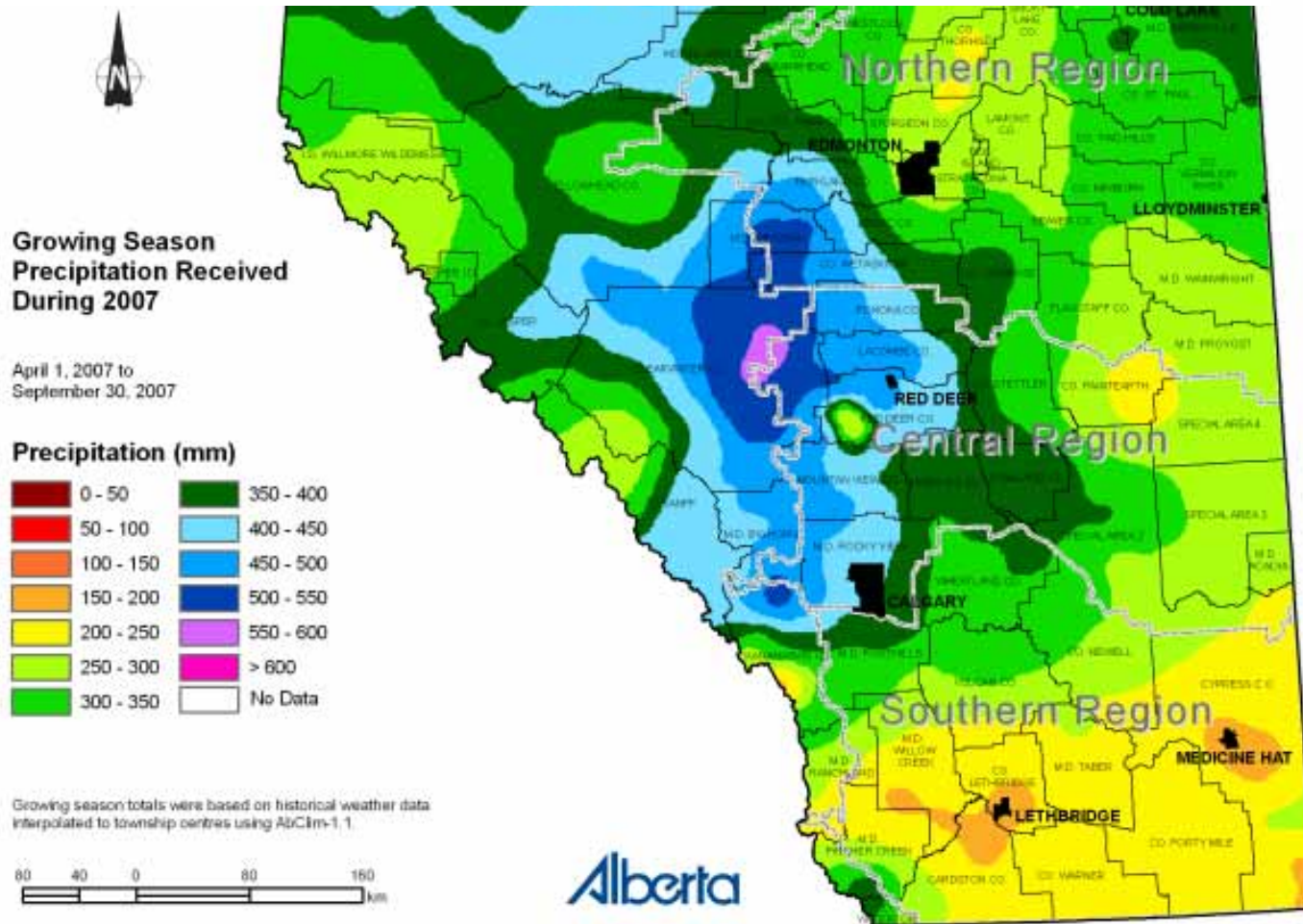
Print Export

Date	Modeled Available Moisture 50% MRZ	Modeled Available Moisture 100% MRZ	Daily ET (mm)	Accumulated ET (mm)	Effective Irrigation (mm)	Over Irrigation (mm)	Rainfall (mm)	Lost Precipitation (mm)
19-Jul-2007	76	128	5	321	0	0	0	0
20-Jul-2007	73	124	4	325	0	0	0	0
21-Jul-2007							0	0
22-Jul-2007							0	0
23-Jul-2007							0	0
24-Jul-2007							0	0
25-Jul-2007	62	108	2	351	0	0	0	0
26-Jul-2007							0	0
27-Jul-2007							0	0
28-Jul-2007							0	0
29-Jul-2007							0	0
30-Jul-2007							0	0
31-Jul-2007							0	0
01-Aug-2007	58	102	0	356	0	0	0	0
02-Aug-2007	57	102	1	357	0	0	0	0
03-Aug-2007	57	101	1	358	0	0	0	0
04-Aug-2007	56	100	1	358	0	0	0	0
05-Aug-2007	60	104	0	359	0	0	4	0
06-Aug-2007	65	109	0	359	0	0	5	0
07-Aug-2007	65	108	0	360	0	0	0	0
08-Aug-2007	64	108	0	360	0	0	0	0
09-Aug-2007	64	107	1	361	0	0	0	0
10-Aug-2007	63	107	1	361	0	0	0	0

**Optimum crop water use = 360 mm
(14.2 inches)**

**Actual/Optimum
Crop water use = 299 / 360 = 83%
Effective irrigation = 94 / 250 = 38%**

2007 Growing season precipitation



Compiled by Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, Stewardship Division, Technology and Innovation Branch
Created on April 03, 2008

2008 Growing season precipitation

