

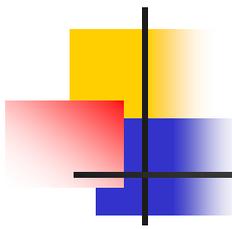
Limited Irrigation No-Till Cropping Systems Demonstration for the Pumpkin Creek Watershed

Gary W. Hergert, Dean Yonts, Jim Schild
and Aung Hla

Panhandle Research & Extension Center
Scottsbluff, NE

Discussing Water Issues



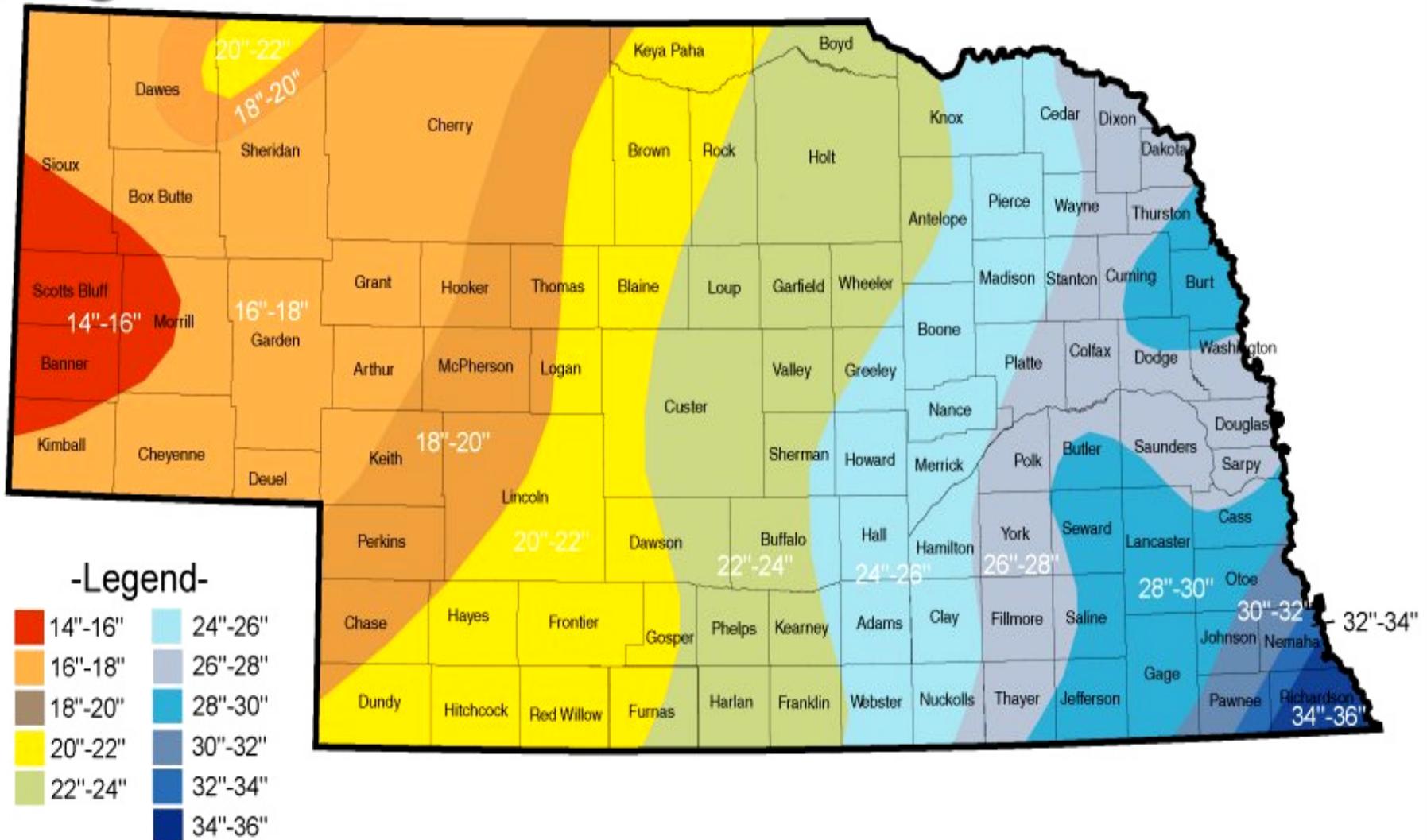


Water Quotes

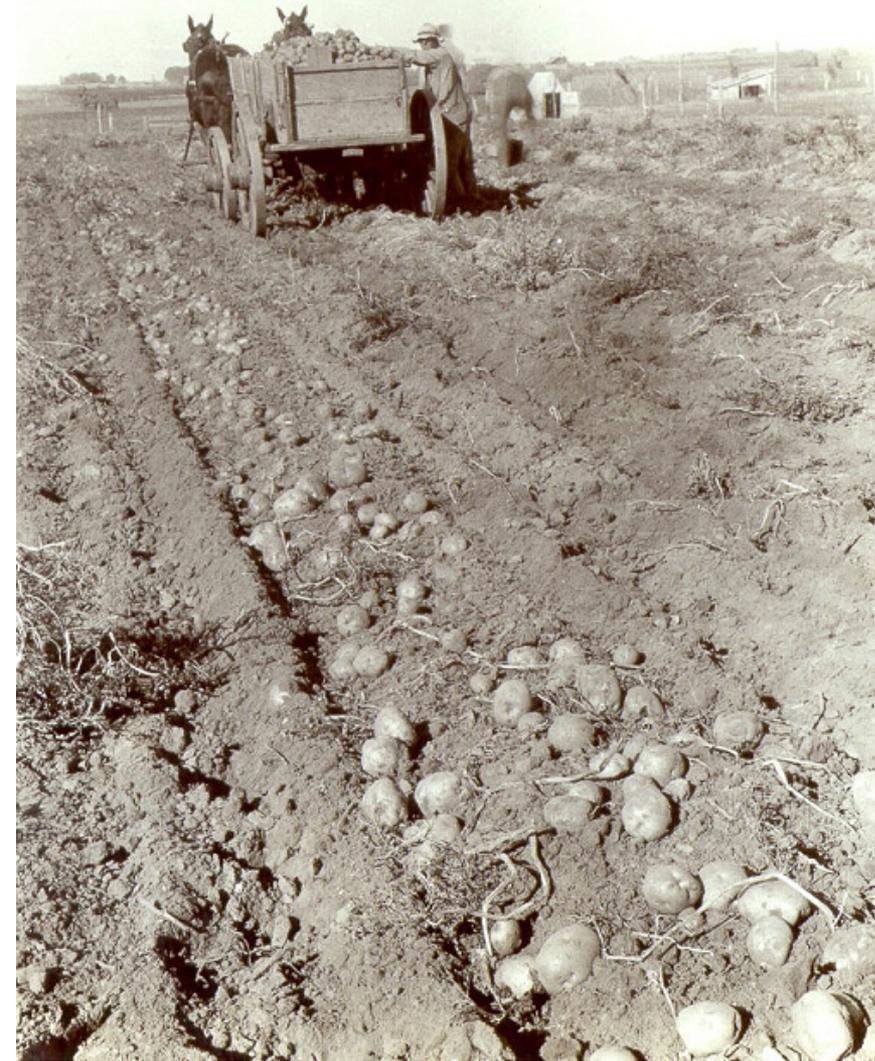
- “Recurring droughts, interspersed with seductive rainier periods are a normal feature of the Great Plains.” Thornthwaite
- “I tell you, gentlemen, you are piling up a heritage of conflict and litigation over water rights, for there is not sufficient water to supply the land.”
John Welsey Powell, speaking at the
Los Angeles Irrigation Congress, 1893



Mean Annual Precipitation (in inches) From 1900-1979



Potato Brumbagh knew
irrigation provided
stability versus dryland!



Rocky Mountain snow is for more than skiing!!!

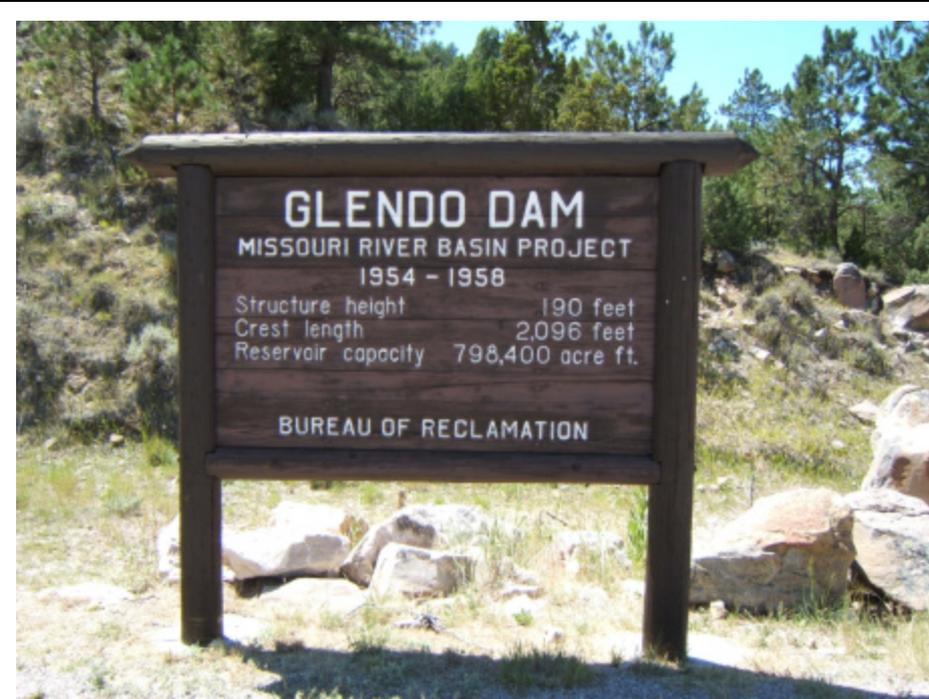


Reduced Surface Water Supply

Platte River 2003

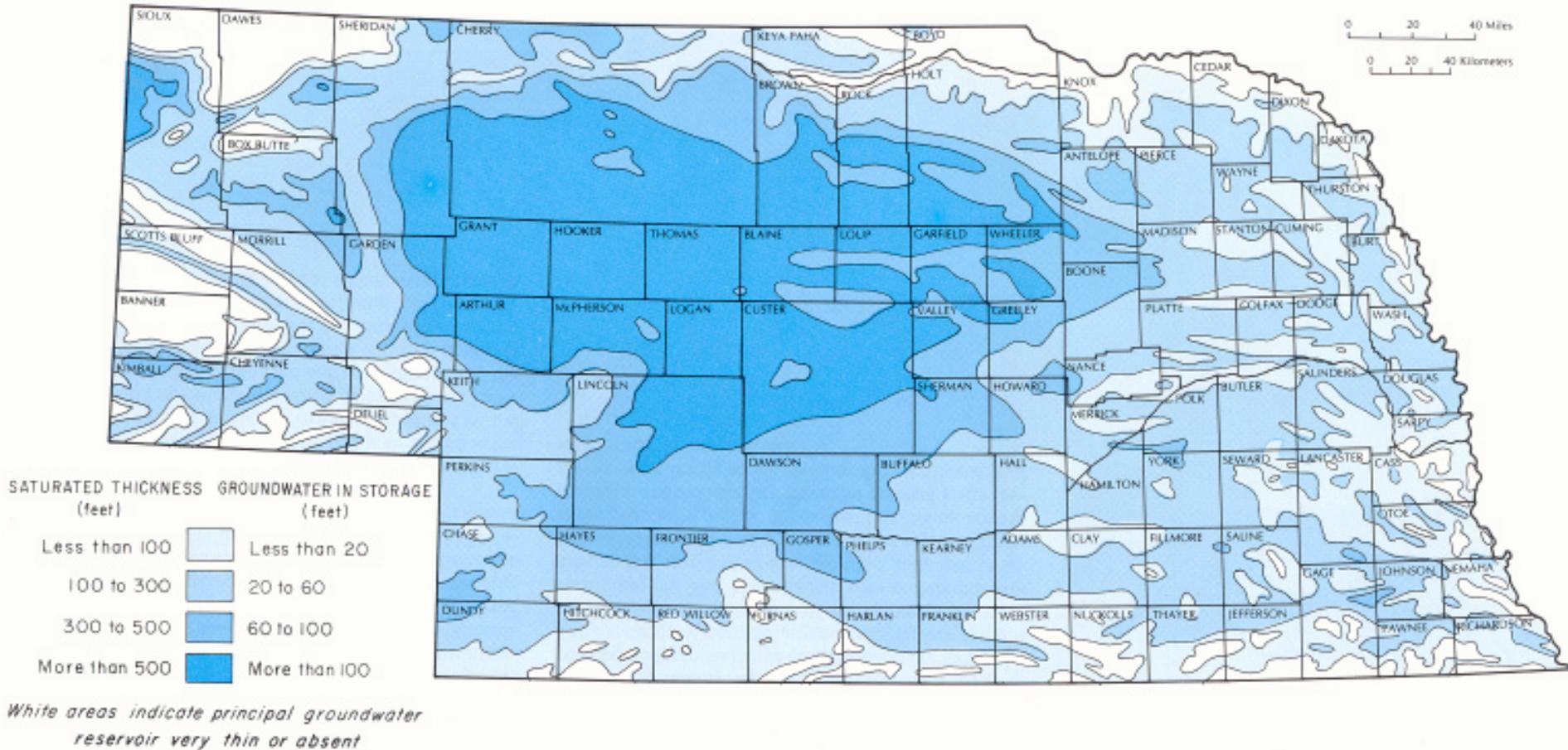


Lake Mac



Saturated Thickness of High Plains Aquifer in Nebraska

Figure 11

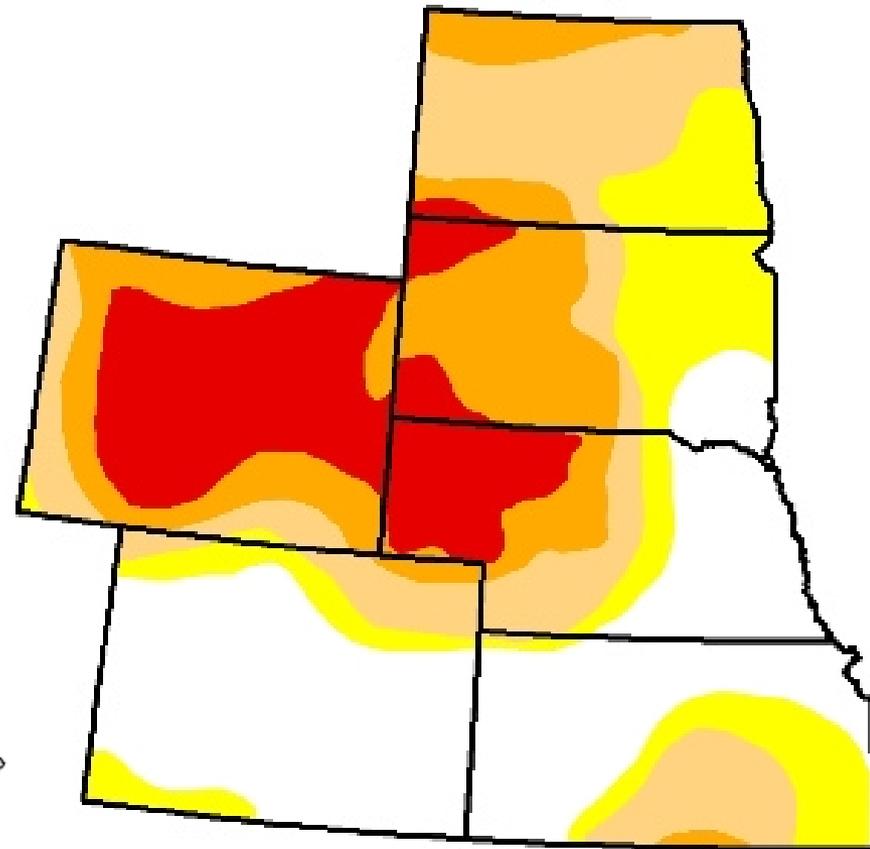


NE Registered Irrigation Wells 2006



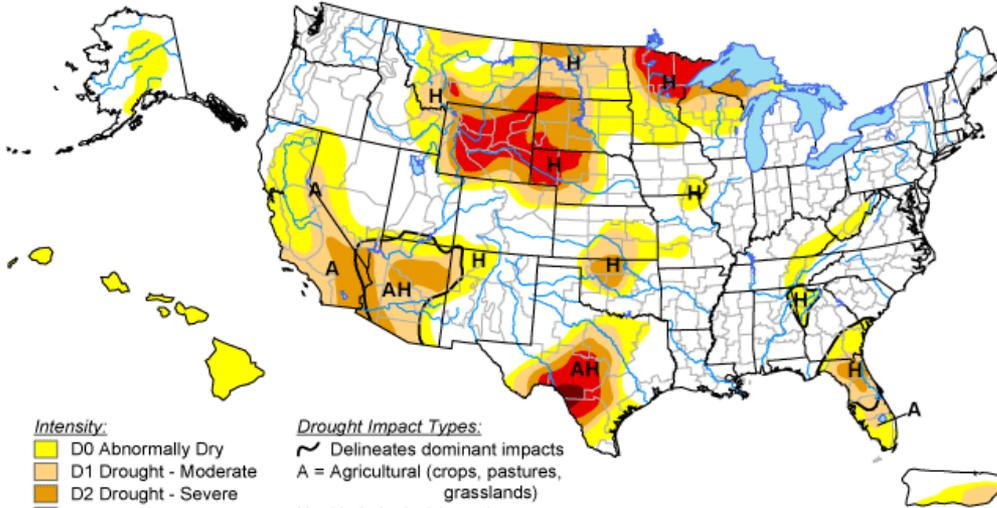
101,546
wells

Drought Monitor High Plains January 2007



U.S. Drought Monitor

January 23, 2007
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



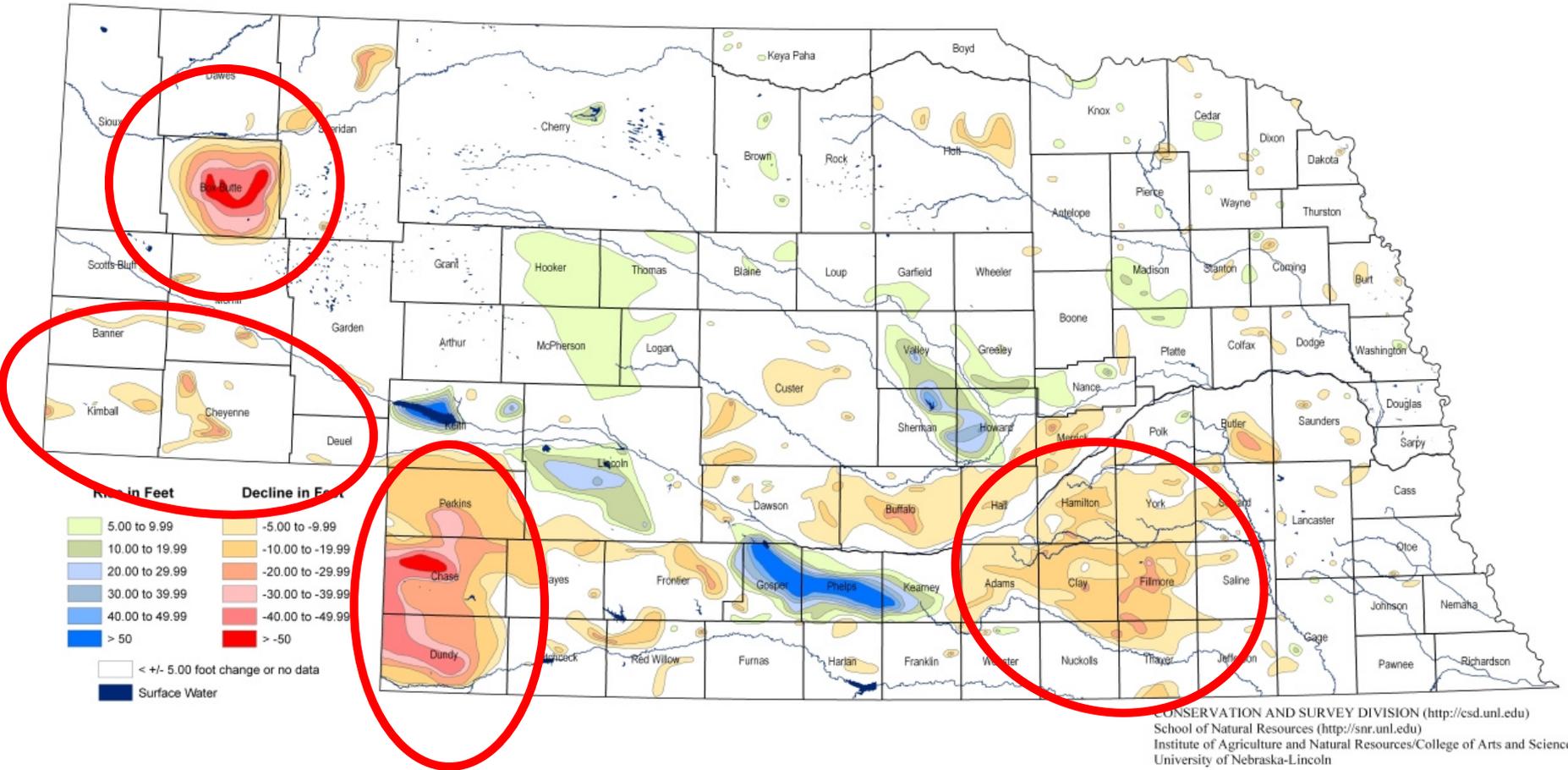
Released Thursday, January 25, 2007

Author: David Miskus, JAWF/CPC/NOAA

Drought exacerbated the surface water problem. For ground water, it highlighted the over-development problem.

Declining Ground Water Levels

Groundwater-level Changes in Nebraska - Predevelopment to Spring 2005



CONSERVATION AND SURVEY DIVISION (<http://csd.unl.edu>)
 School of Natural Resources (<http://snr.unl.edu>)
 Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources/College of Arts and Sciences
 University of Nebraska-Lincoln

U.S. Geological Survey
 Water Resources Division - Nebraska District

Nebraska Natural Resources Districts

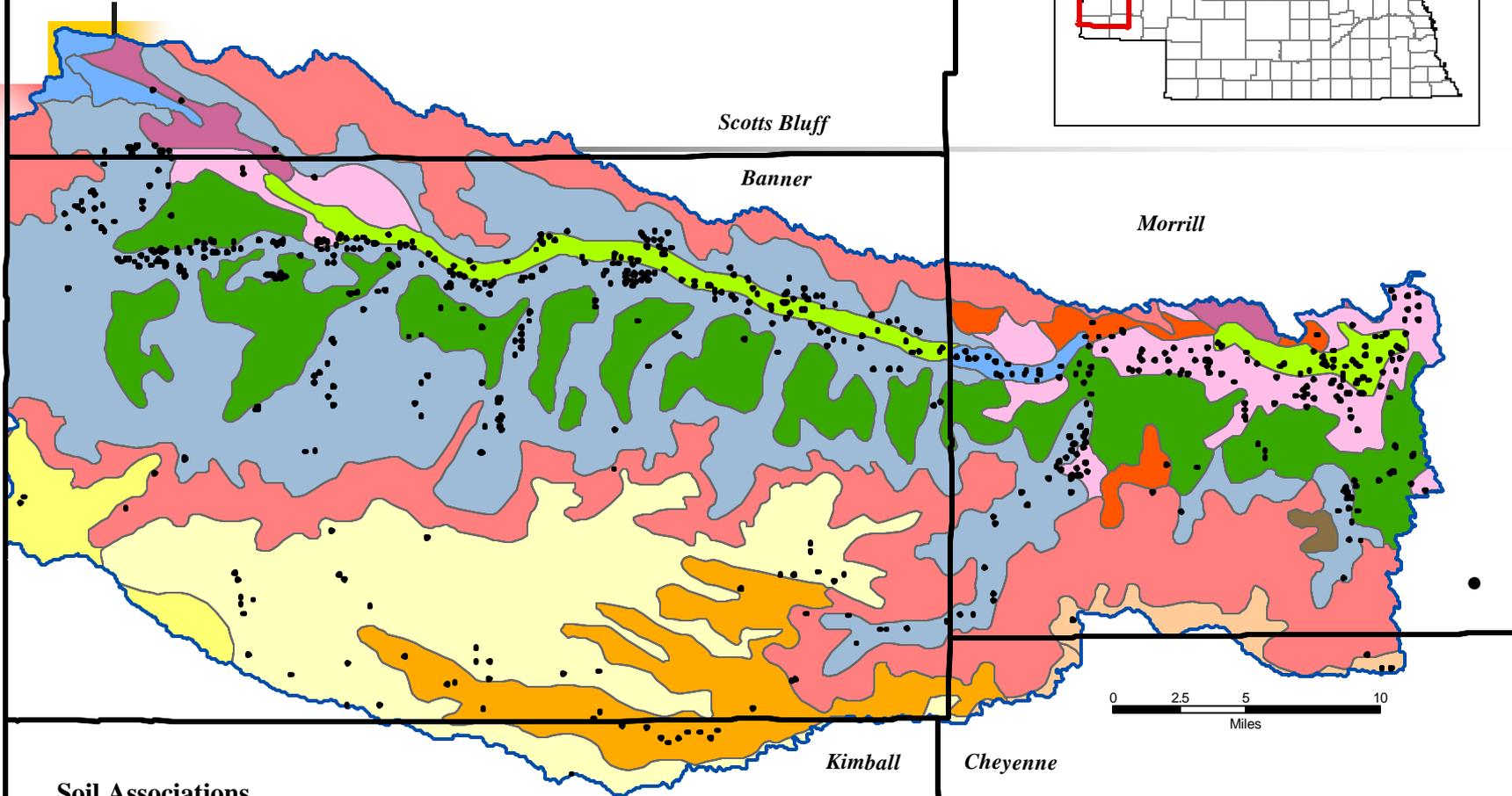
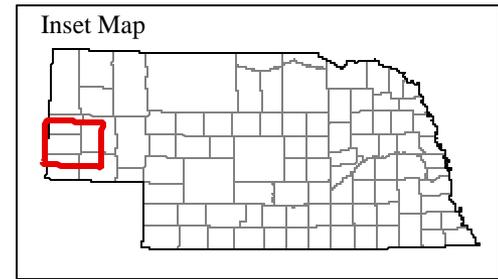
Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District

Mark Burbach, Water Levels Coordinator, CSD



The University of Nebraska-Lincoln is an equal opportunity educator and employer with a comprehensive plan for diversity.

Generalized Soil Associations (Pumpkin Creek Watershed)



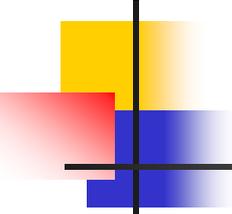
Soil Associations

Canyon-Rock Outcrop	Alliance-Keith-Sidney	Tassel-Busher-Rock Outcrop
Dix	Mitchell-Otero-Bridget	Tripp-Alice
Janise-Yockey	Satanta-Alliance-Canyon	Valent
Janise-Lisco-Gering	Bayard-Bridget	Valent-Sarben-Otero
Keith-Duroc-Creighton		

Other Symbols

County Boundaries
Irrigation Wells (Current as of May 7, 2004)

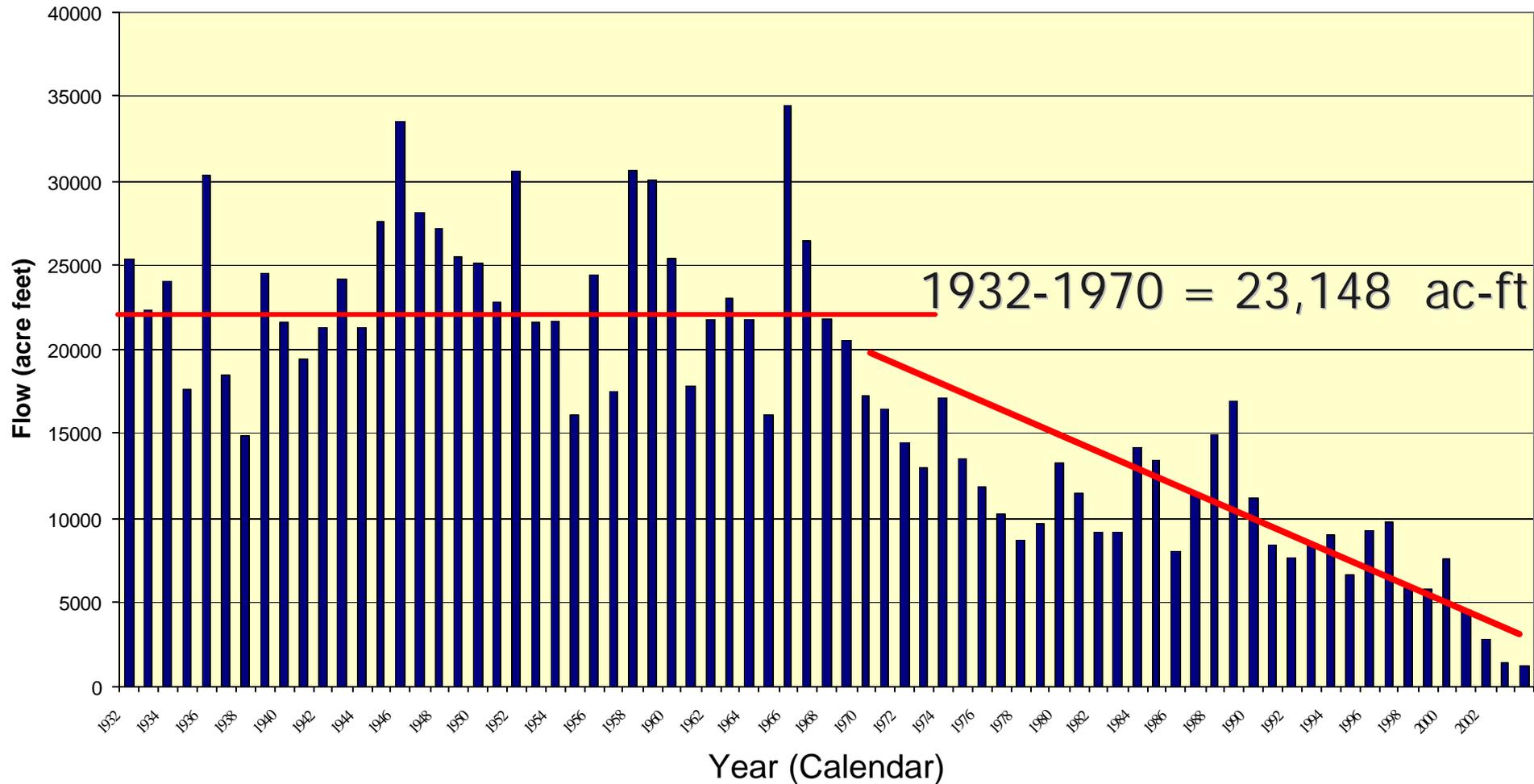
CSREES Jan07

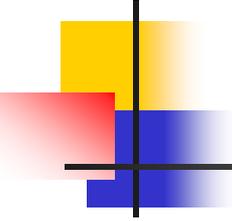


Pumpkin Creek Watershed

- Total Watershed: 450,700 acres
- Irrigated acres: 40,529 acres
- 14 inch irrigation allocation set in 2004
- Ground water pumped: 34,902 ac-ft
 - Irrigation: 32,613 ac-ft
 - Aquaculture: 2,019 ac-ft
 - Livestock: 270 ac-ft

Pumpkin Creek at Bridgeport (1932 to 2003)





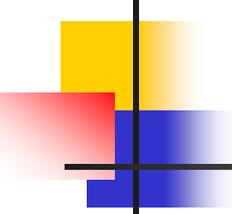
What are the options?

- Sell the farm?
- Drill more wells?
- Hope for government help?
 - Who benefits?
 - Who pays?
- Make a number of management changes?

Can we avoid
a train wreck?

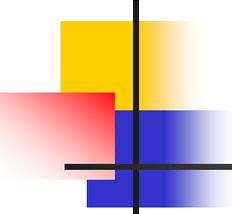
Can we come up
with a solution
before we run out
of water?





Limited Irrigation Cropping Systems

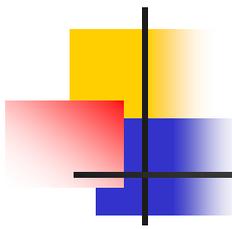
- Less water is applied than required to meet full irrigation demand.
- The crop will be stressed.
- Goal: Manage cultural practices and irrigation timing so the water stress has less impact on yield.



Why the system works

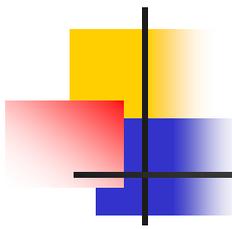
- Stores precipitation during the period between the last crop and the next
- No-Till saves 1" to 2" stored soil water
- Crop residue suppresses ET during irrigation season (saves 2-4" of water)

- 20 year research base (Hergert et al, 1993, J. Production Agriculture; Schneekloth et al, 1991, ASAE)



Project Objectives

1. Demonstrate limited irrigation no-till cropping systems
2. Educate farmers, natural resource groups, ag businesses about different management options
3. Develop economic scenarios for different cropping systems



Acknowledgements

Funding provided by USDA-NRCS
Conservation Innovation Grant

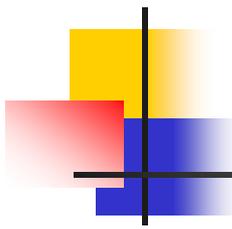
\$120 K

North Platte NRD

\$60 K

UNL-PHREC

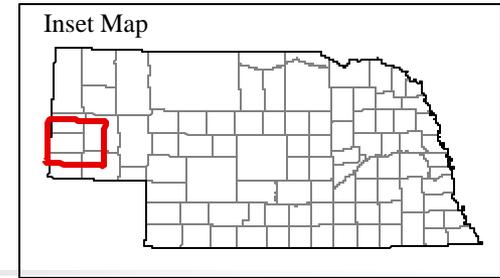
\$60 K in-kind



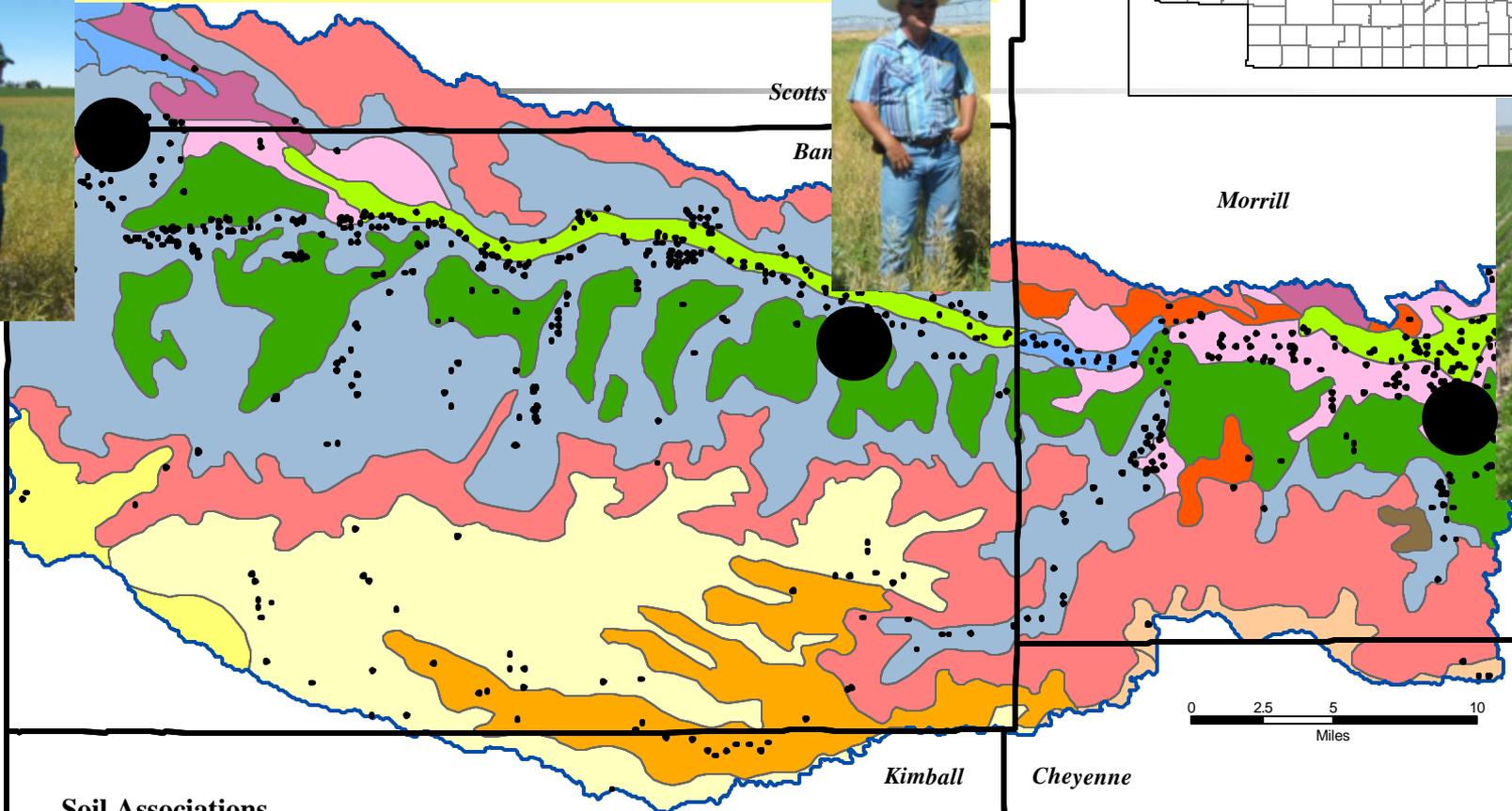
Project Methods

- Steering committee of UNL + NRD + NRCS: agency interactions
- Extension Educator as project manager
- Educational programming a joint effort of PHREC educators & specialists

Producer Sites



WY



Soil Associations

Canyon-Rock Outcrop	Alliance-Keith-Sidney	Tassel-Busher-Rock Outcrop
Dix	Mitchell-Otero-Bridget	Tripp-Alice
Janise-Yockey	Satanta-Alliance-Canyon	Valent
Janise-Lisco-Gering	Bayard-Bridget	Valent-Sarben-Otero
Keith-Duroc-Creighton		

Other Symbols

	County Boundaries
	Irrigation Wells (Current as of May 7, 2004)

Kirk Laux- no-till dry beans



Pumpkin Creek Limited Irrigation Project Cooperators

Lane Darnall – spring&winter canola



Alton Lerwick – spring canola



Lerwick Site

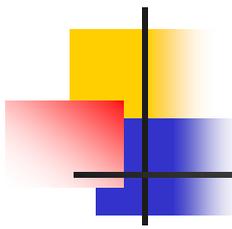


Darnall Site



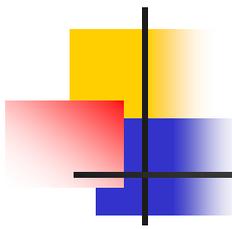
Laux Site





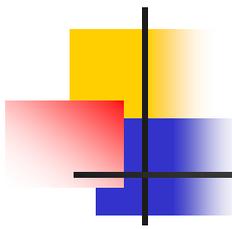
Pumpkin Creek Demo 2005

- Alton Lerwick: Spring Canola
 - 4 inch irrigation produced 1800 lbs/a
 - Crop growth when water available
- Lane Darnall: Spring Canola
 - 8 inch irrigation produced 1300-1500 lbs/a
 - Crop diversity, winter canola this year for higher yield
- Kirk Laux: No-till dry beans
 - Less irrigation for wheat & beans = water for alfalfa and corn for feedlot



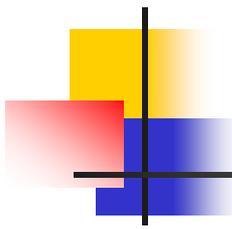
Pumpkin Creek Demo 2006

- Alton Lerwick: NT Winter Wheat after canola
 - Water gone by 1 Aug
 - Need spring crops with good \$ potential
- Lane Darnall: Winter Canola
 - Higher production potential than spring
 - Good fit for low water use, future bio-diesel crop
- Kirk Laux: No-till dry beans
 - Look at row widths, weed control
 - Worked out details for direct harvest



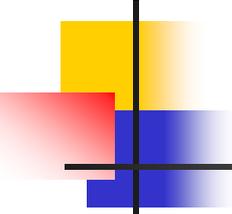
Success Factors

- One-on-one: Producers & Extension Educator plus team meetings
- Back-up from PHREC specialists
- Yearly field days to highlight successes and challenges
- Joint NRCS-NRD-UNL no-till conference in December 2006



Transitions and Change

- Agriculture is about 'culture'
- Traditions and doing things a certain way have led to 'survival' and 'accepted practice'
- How quickly can you (would you) change your traditions and what has worked?



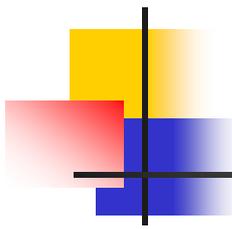
Barriers and Solutions

■ Barriers

- Old Habits/Traditions
- Lack of research in dryer areas
- Perception by landlord, lenders, neighbors, family
- Fear of Failure-\$\$\$\$
- Long vs short term
- Alternative crops

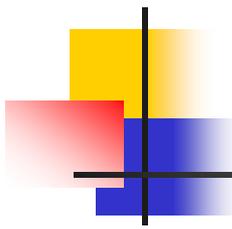
■ Solutions

- Education/Demo/Mentor
- Research \$\$\$\$
- Education/Mentors
- Start small/Demos
- Research plots/demos
- More research/demos



Demo Summary

- Limited irrigation provides an economic advantage vs full irrigation of less acres
- Must think like a dryland producer who has some irrigation water & uses no-till
- Limitations based on crop options, system capacity, when water is available



Demo & Research Summary

- Many agronomic factors to 'perfect' before making no-till and limited irrigation 'common practice' in P.C.
- Need more data on limited irrigation response (3-5 years)
- Alternative crops that fit the panhandle may mean changing the whole system!
- For ag to survive with less water, it cannot be 'business as usual'

Hope for the future: A pioneering effort

“You’ve got to be very careful if you don’t know where you’re going, because you might not get there.”

Yogi Berra

Questions???