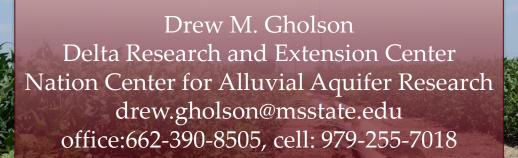
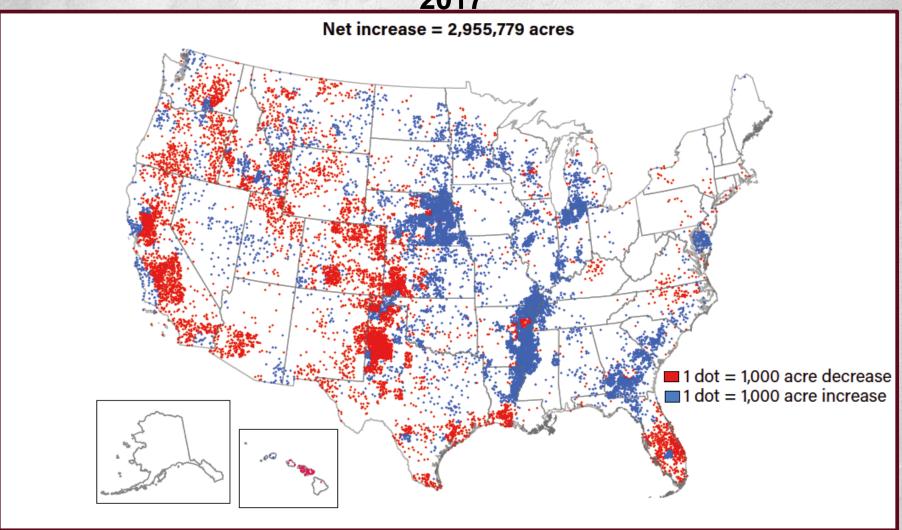
Irrigation Management Strategies





VERSITY_m

Spatial distribution of changes in irrigated acreage, 1997– 2017

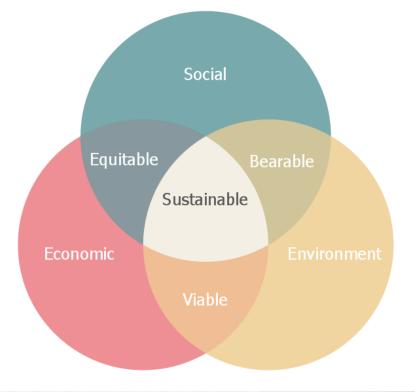


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *1997 and 2017 Censuses of Agriculture.*



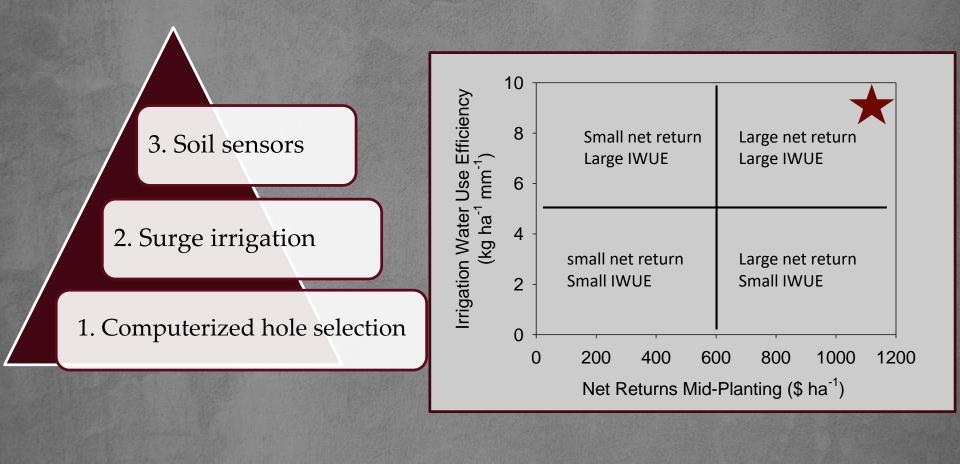
Sustainable Agriculture

- Economically Viable: If its not profitable, its not sustainable
- Socially Supportive: The quality of life of farmers, farm families and farm communities
- Ecologically Sound: We must preserve the resource base that sustains us all





Sustainable Production









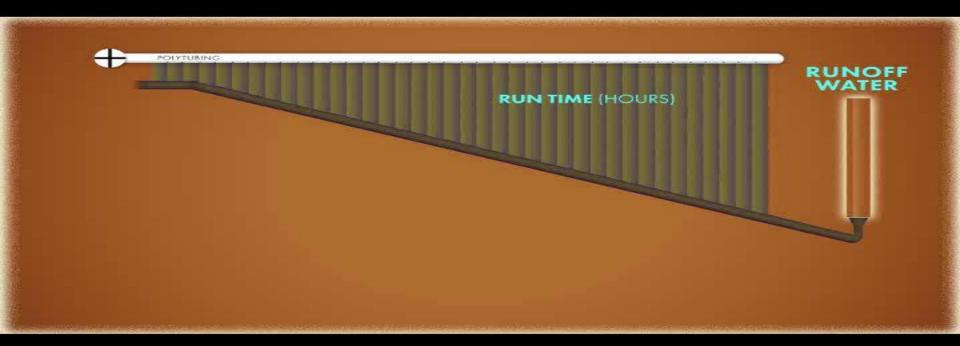
















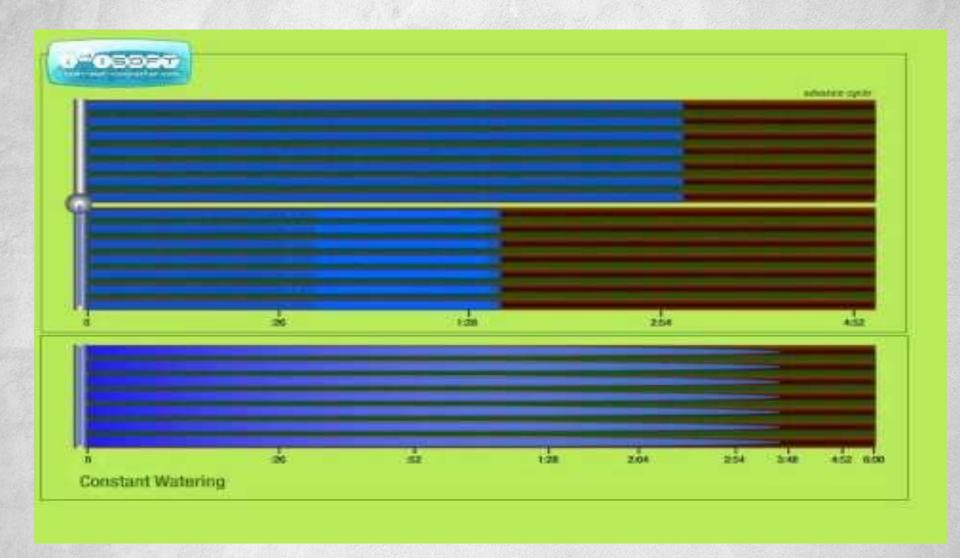




EXTENSION SERVICE

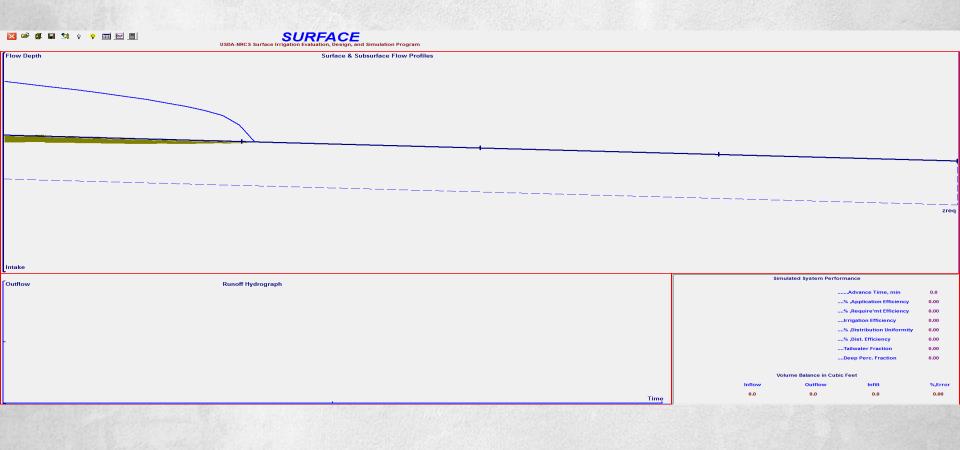


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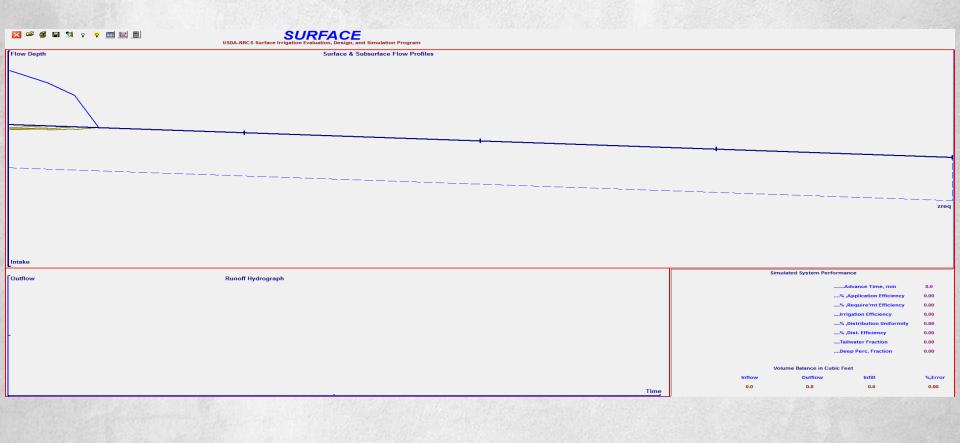


RISER Irrigation Application Efficiency





RISER Irrigation Application Efficiency





Common Irrigation Scheduling Methods

Feel & Appearance

Calendar





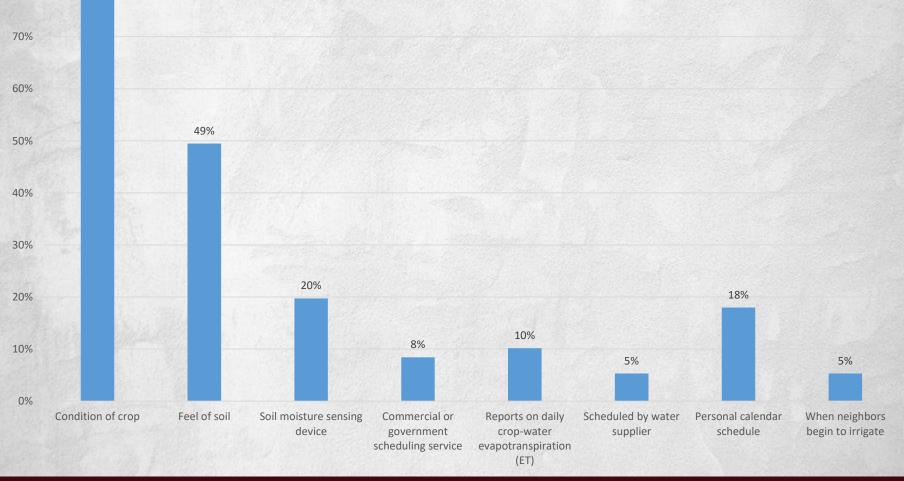
The Neighbor







Methods of Irrigation Scheduling





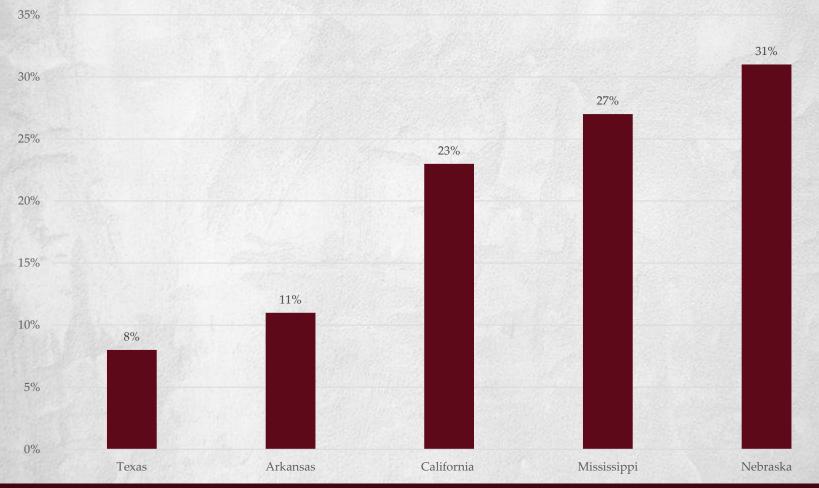
90%

80%

84%

National use of SMS

SMS by state





Irrigation Scheduling

- Understanding soil moisture sensors
- Interpreting soil moisture sensor data
- Making irrigation decision off of soil moisture sensors





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Developed Irrigation Instruments/Devices

Tensiometer

Soil Capacitance Probe Watermark Sensor





Answering questions

- When do I initiate/start irrigating?
 Why is this so hard?
- When do I start after a rain?
- How much of that rain actually went in the soil profile?
- How much moisture am I using on a cloudy day? Humid? Clear? Low humidity?
- How much does soil type play a factor in irrigation decisions?
- Can I use one trigger point for any given soil type?
- Are my cover crops actually helping?
 - Compaction
 - Water holding capacity
- When can I terminate irrigation?







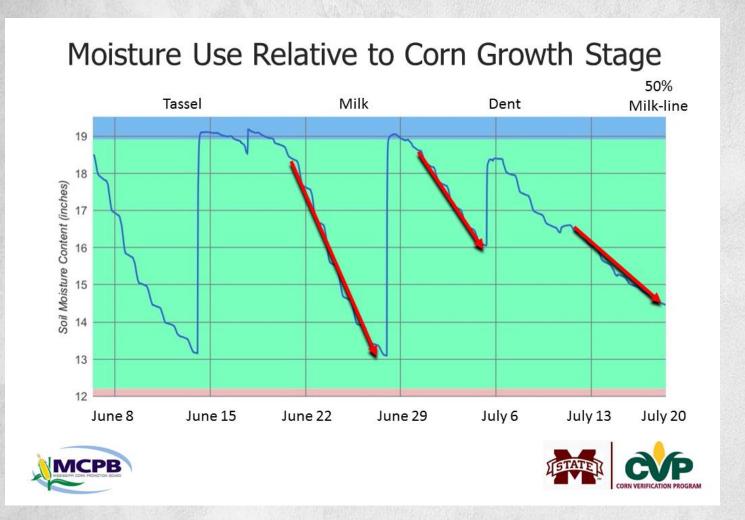


6" Sensor reading = 85 cb

12'' Sensor reading = 65 cb Average = $.5 \times 85 + .5 \times 34 = 75$ cb

24" Sensor reading = 30 cb Average = .25 x 85 + .25 x 65 + .5 x 15 = 53 cb

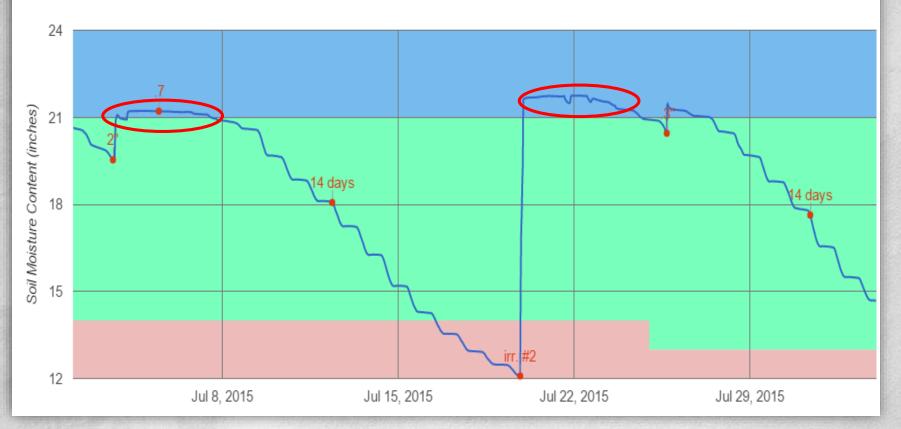




Slide from Dr. Erick Larson, MSU Corn Specialist



Sum of Sensors

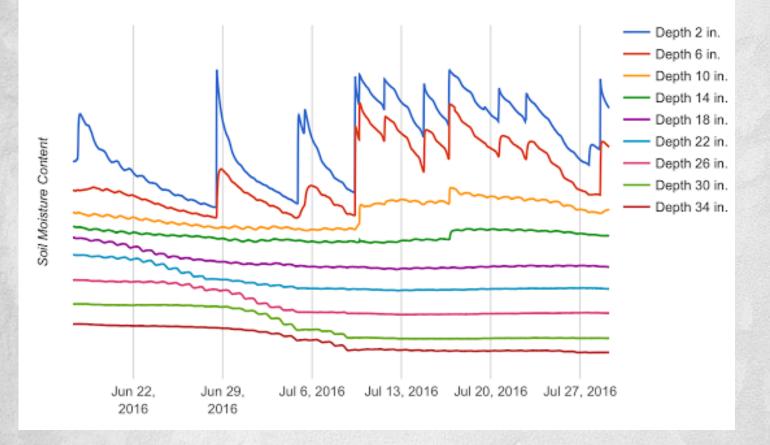


Saturation: How much does this cost you every year? Is it a cumulative effect?



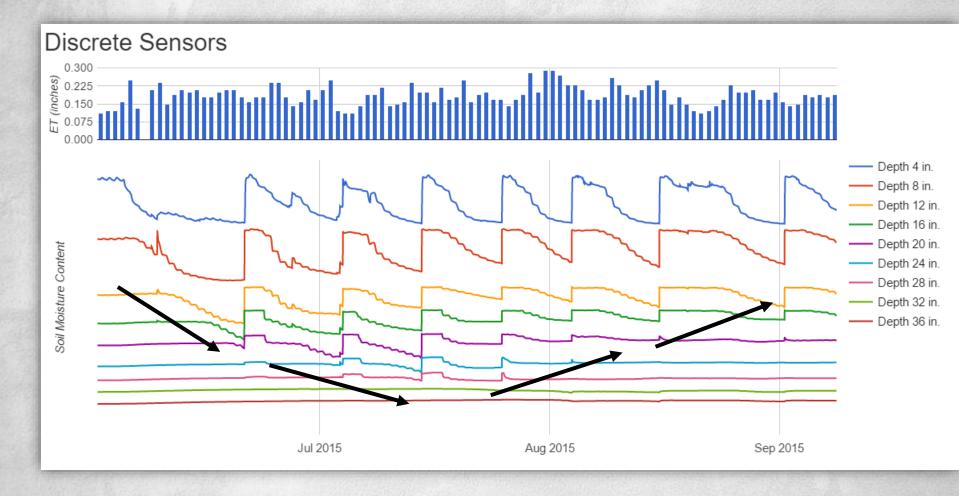
Compaction

Individual Sensors

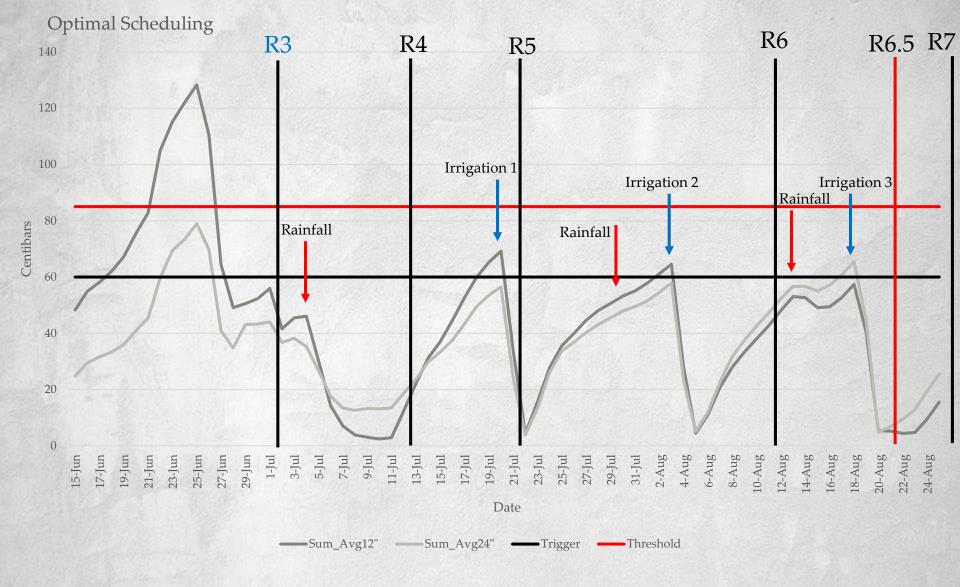




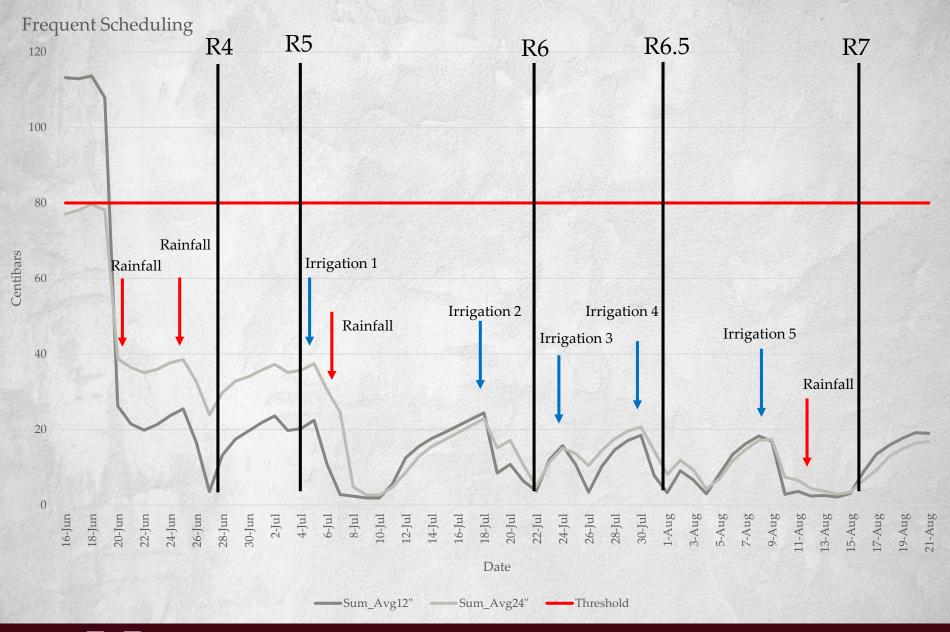
Set Points/Refill Points Should NOT Remain the Same







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At the dent stage, corn has reached 75% of its weight. Stopping irrigation at the dent stage can cause yields to suffer as much as 15-20%

Once the milk line appears and begins its move through kernel, there are only 21-24 days until maturity







 $(24d - (24d \times 30\% \text{ milk line})) = 16-17 \text{ days to maturity}$

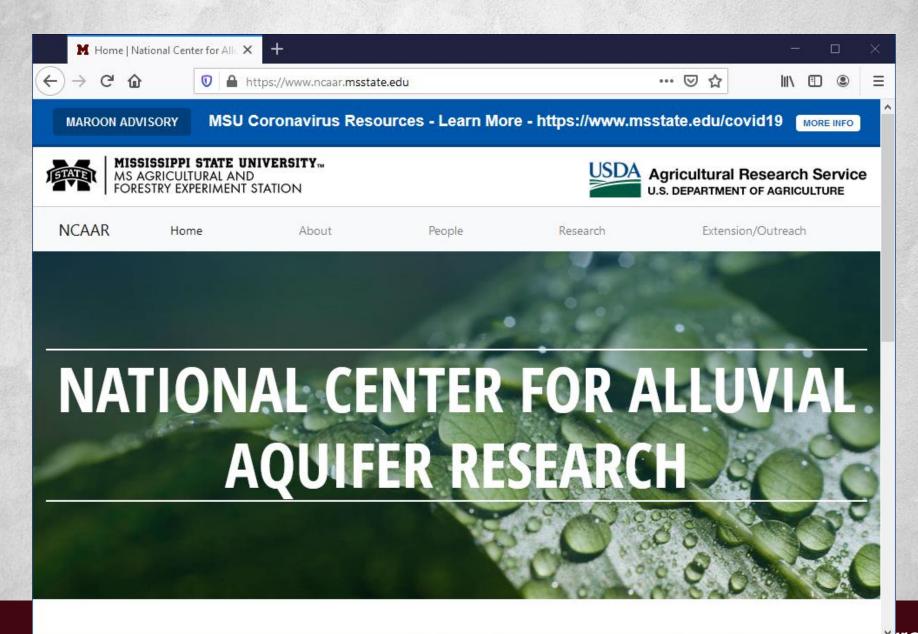
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- Picture taken July 13th
- Estimated Maturity is July 30th.



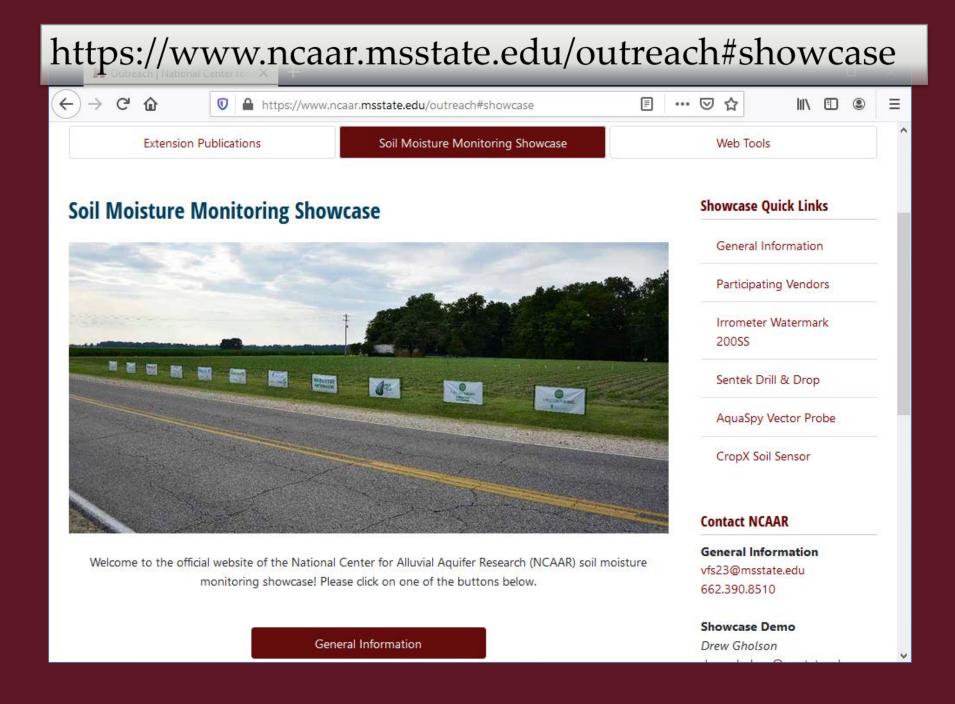
 $(24d - (24d \times 50\% \text{ milk line})) = 12 \text{ days to maturity}$



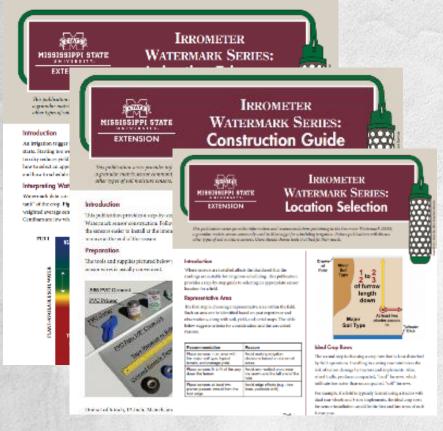


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Watermark Fundamentals & _____ Application



Scientific Background
 Measurement Devices
 Sensor Construction
 Sensor Location
 Sensor Installation
 Irrigation Triggers

https://www.ncaar.msstate.edu/outreach





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Calculate

Results

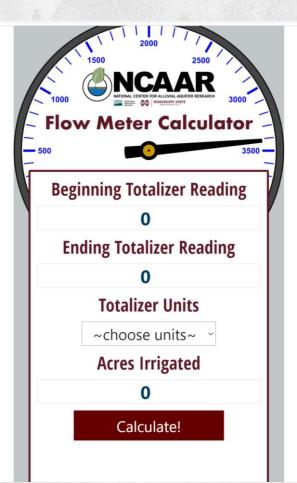
Cost	\$/Acre	Total
Pumping	\$8.04	\$1045.20
Labor	\$0.38	\$49.85
Capital	\$1.20	\$156.00
Total Irrigation Event	\$9.62	\$1251.05

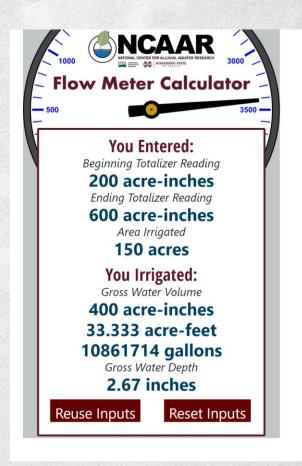
Compare the cost of another irrigation with the expected benefits of additional irrigation; you can expect to profitably irrigate if the next irrigation event will result in the following yield gains:

Commodity	Yield
Corn	1.92 bu/acre
Cotton	9.62 lbs/acre
Soybean	1.07 bu/acre



National Center for Alluvial Aquifer Research







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Thank You

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