

How to Grow 200 Bushel Sorghum with Less Water

CHUCK BURR
NEBRASKA EXTENSION EDUCATOR - WCREC

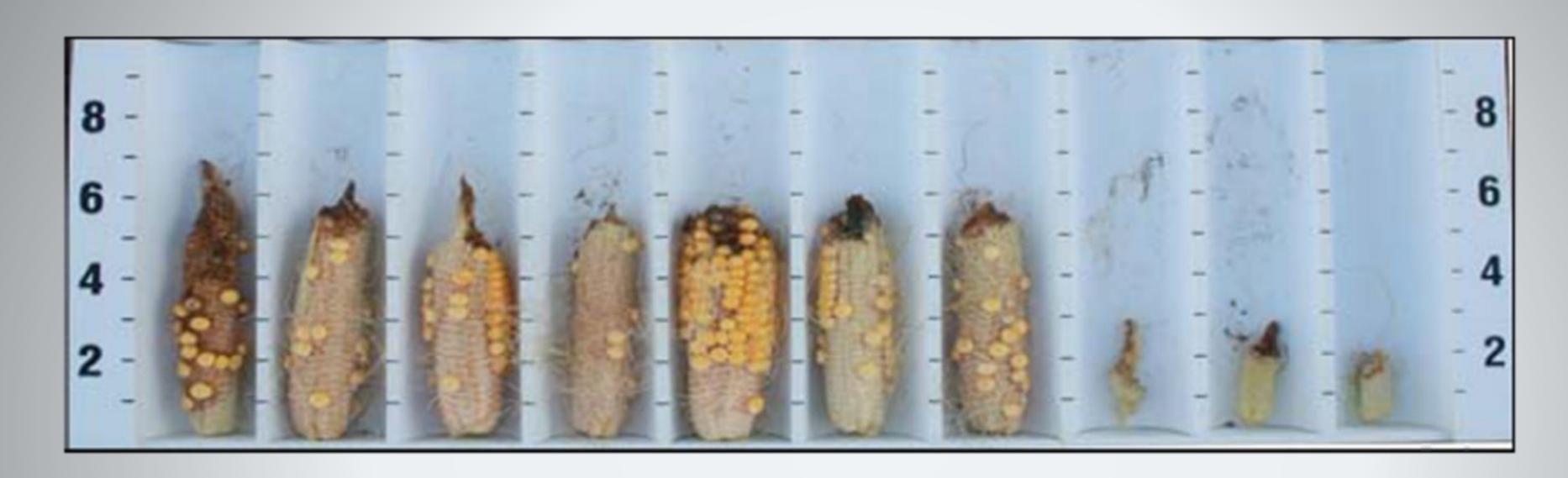


Limited Water – Rainfed Principles

- Demonstration at Monsanto's Water Utilization Learning Center near Gothenburg, NE
- Summer of 2012
- Side by side comparisons



Drought Management Demonstration



- Yield = 6.2 bu/ac
- Conventional Tillage
- 1" planting depth (too shallow)
- Poor Weed Control (Roundup on 20" weeds)
- Poor Hybrid for Drought Conditions
- No Insect Trait Technology
- Not a Genuity DroughtGard Hybrid





- Yield = 53 bu/ac
- No-Till (regulated)
- 2 inch Planting Depth
- Poor Weed Control (Roundup on 20" weeds)
- Poor Hybrid for Drought Conditions
- No Insect Trait Technology
- Not a Genuity DroughtGard Hybrid





- Yield = 95 bushels/ac
- No-Till
- 2 inch Planting Depth
- Residual Herbicide + Roundup Burndown
- Poor Hybrid for Drought Conditions
- No Insect Trait Technology
- Not a Genuity DroughtGard Hybrid





- Yield = 92 bushels/acre
- No-Till
- 2 inch Planting Depth
- Residual Herbicide + Roundup Burndown
- Proper Hybrid for Drought Conditions
- No Insect Trait Technology
- Not a Genuity DroughtGard Hybrid





- Yield = 109 bushels/acre
- No-Till
- 2 inch Planting Depth
- Residual Herbicide + Roundup Burndown
- Proper Hybrid for Drought Conditions
- Insect Trait Technology YieldGard VT2
- Not a Genuity DroughtGard Hybrid





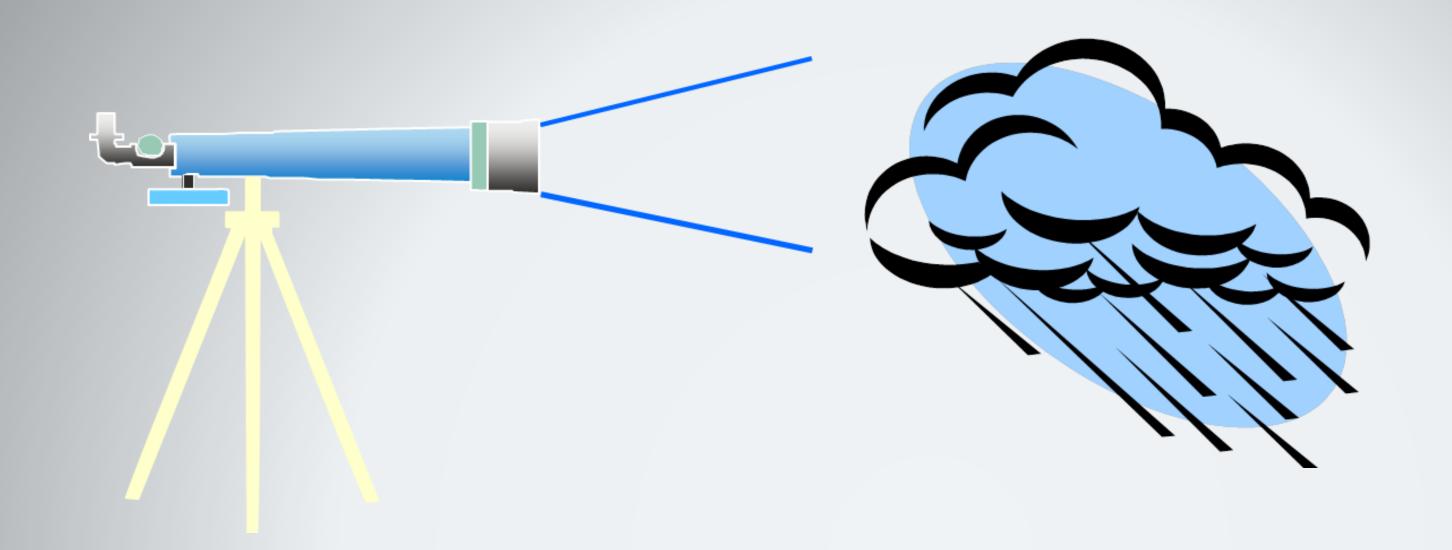
- Yield = 121 bushels/acre
- No-Till
- 2 inch Planting Depth
- Residual Herbicide + Roundup Burndown
- Proper Hybrid for Drought Conditions
- Insect Trait Technology YieldGard VT3
- Genuity DroughtGard Hybrid



Strategies to Maintain Yield with Limited Water

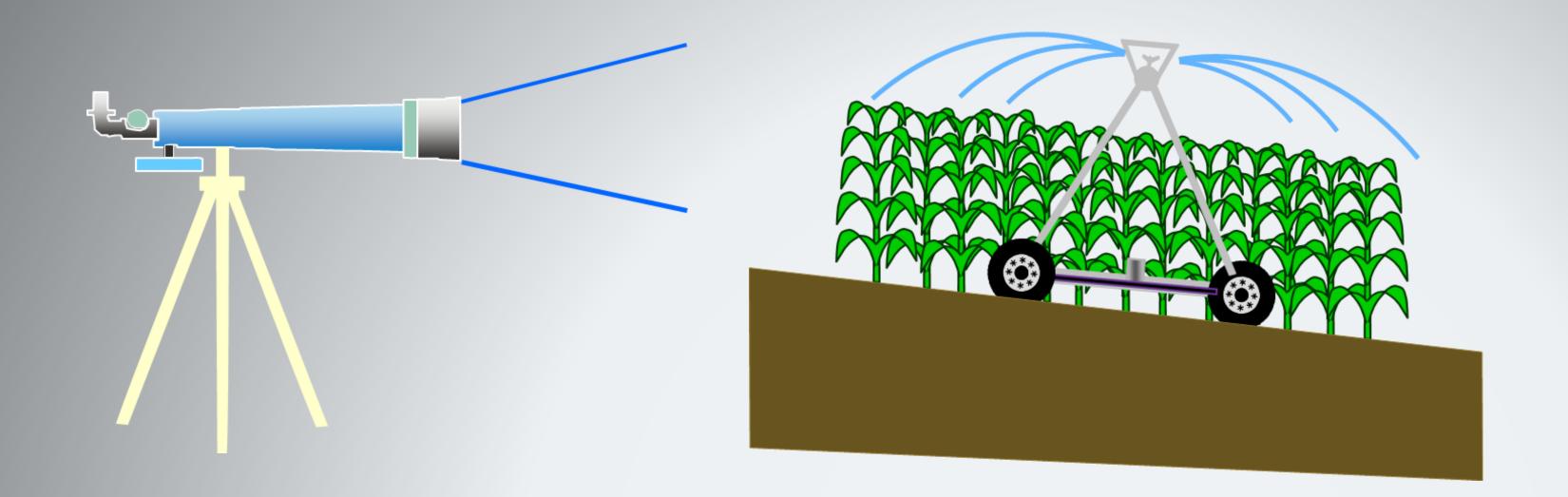
- Use efficient irrigation system application efficiency
- Increase water use efficiency
- Limit evaporation
- Reduce non-yield producing transpiration
- Select hybrid with high water use efficiency and drought tolerance





- Increase Water Use Efficiency
- Make best use of rainfall
- Application Timing
- Soil sensors for first application
- Schedule last irrigation

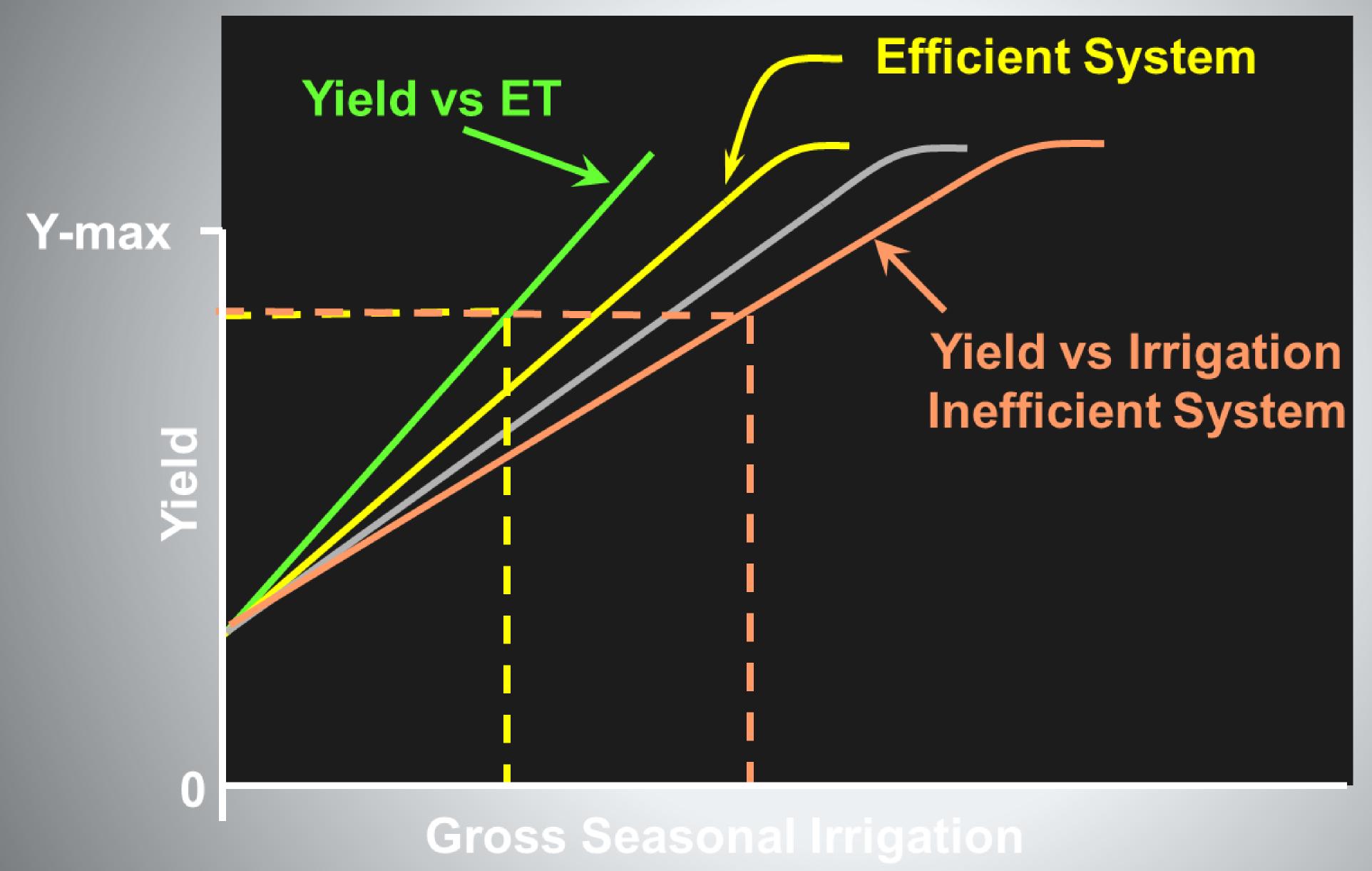




- Use Efficient Irrigation Method
- Maintain Irrigation Equipment
- Check Pressure Regulators and Nozzles
- Apply Water Uniformly



Yield vs Irrigation





Efficient Irrigation Application

- Properly designed sprinkler system
- Nozzles selected uniform application
- Minimal runoff
- Apply larger irrigation amounts
- 0.10 hangs up in canopy and evaporates
- 0.5 inch application 0.4 (80%) stored
- 1.5 inch application 1.4 (93%) stored



Uniform Application?





LIMITED CAPACITY?



Problem is likely due to matching of pump, well and power unit to center pivot needs.



Operating Pressure Does Not Match System Needs







PRESSURE LOSS
IN REGULATOR
IS ABOUT 5 PSI

NEED PRESSURE GAGE AT END OF LATERAL

- MEASURE PRESSURE AT END OF CENTER PIVOT PIPELINE AT HIGHEST POINT IN FIELD.
- PRESSURE ABOVE REGULATOR SHOULD BE AT LEAST 5 PSI ABOVE REGULATOR RATING



Uniform Application?

YIELD DECREASES LIKELY OTHER YEARS, JUST LESS VISIBLE THAN IN 2012

NEW NOZZLES AND REGULATORS COST APPROXIMATELY \$3,000

COST OF YIELD REDUCTION FOR POOR UNIFORMITY CAN BE MUCH LARGER

PROBLEMS NOT ALWAYS SPRINKLERS, PUMPING PROBLEMS COMMON



Monitor Soil Moisture

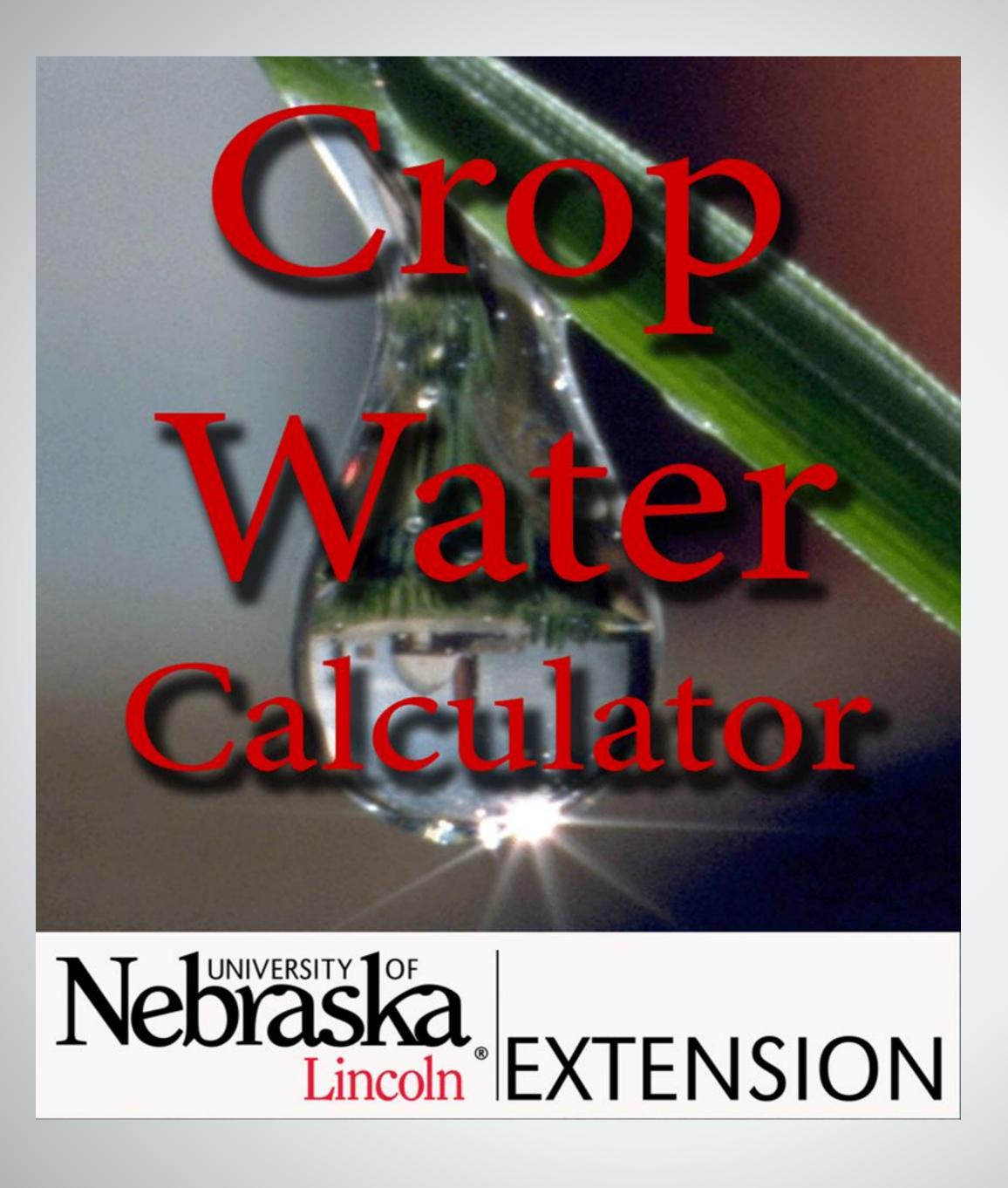
- Watermark Soil
- Moisture Sensors



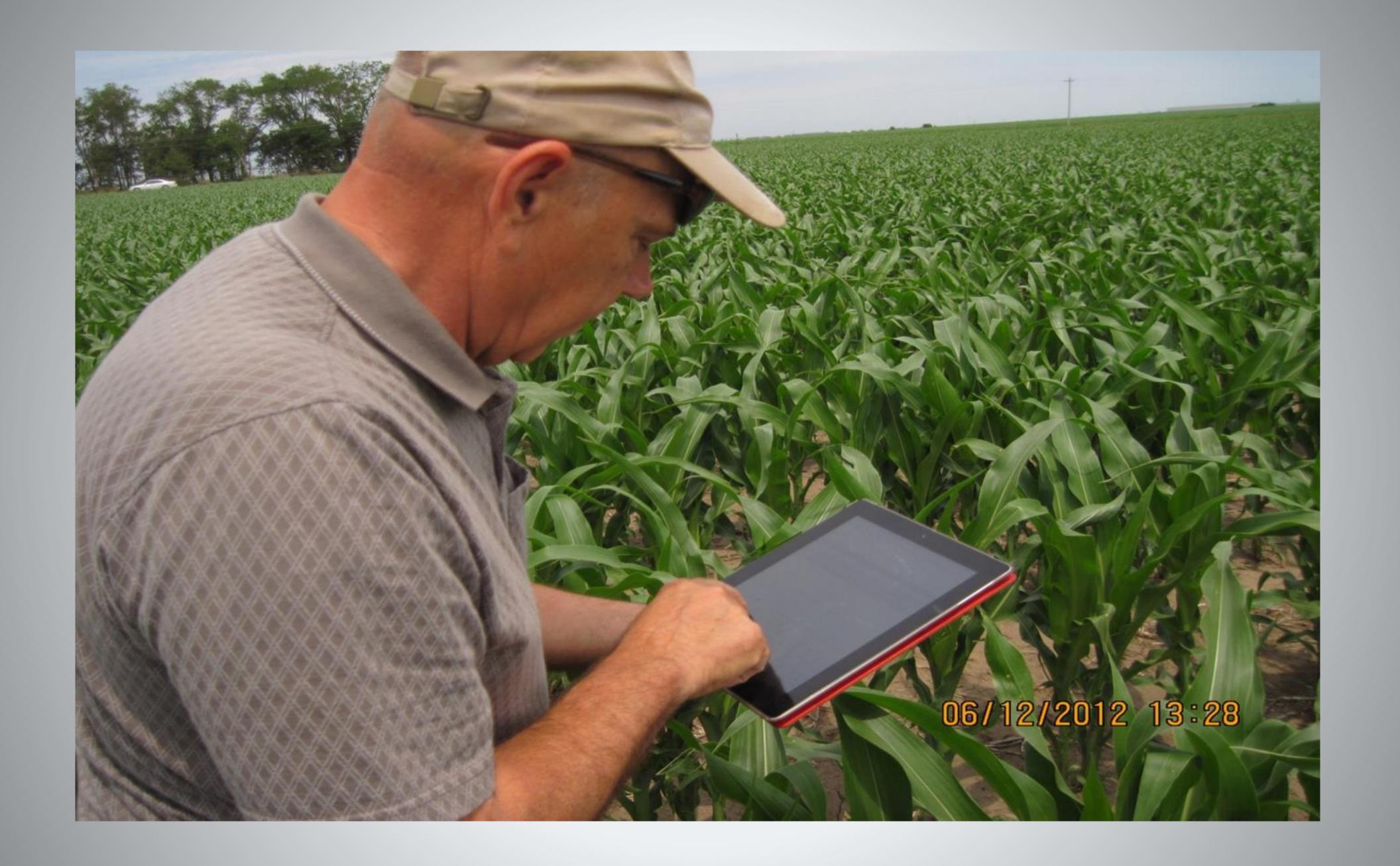




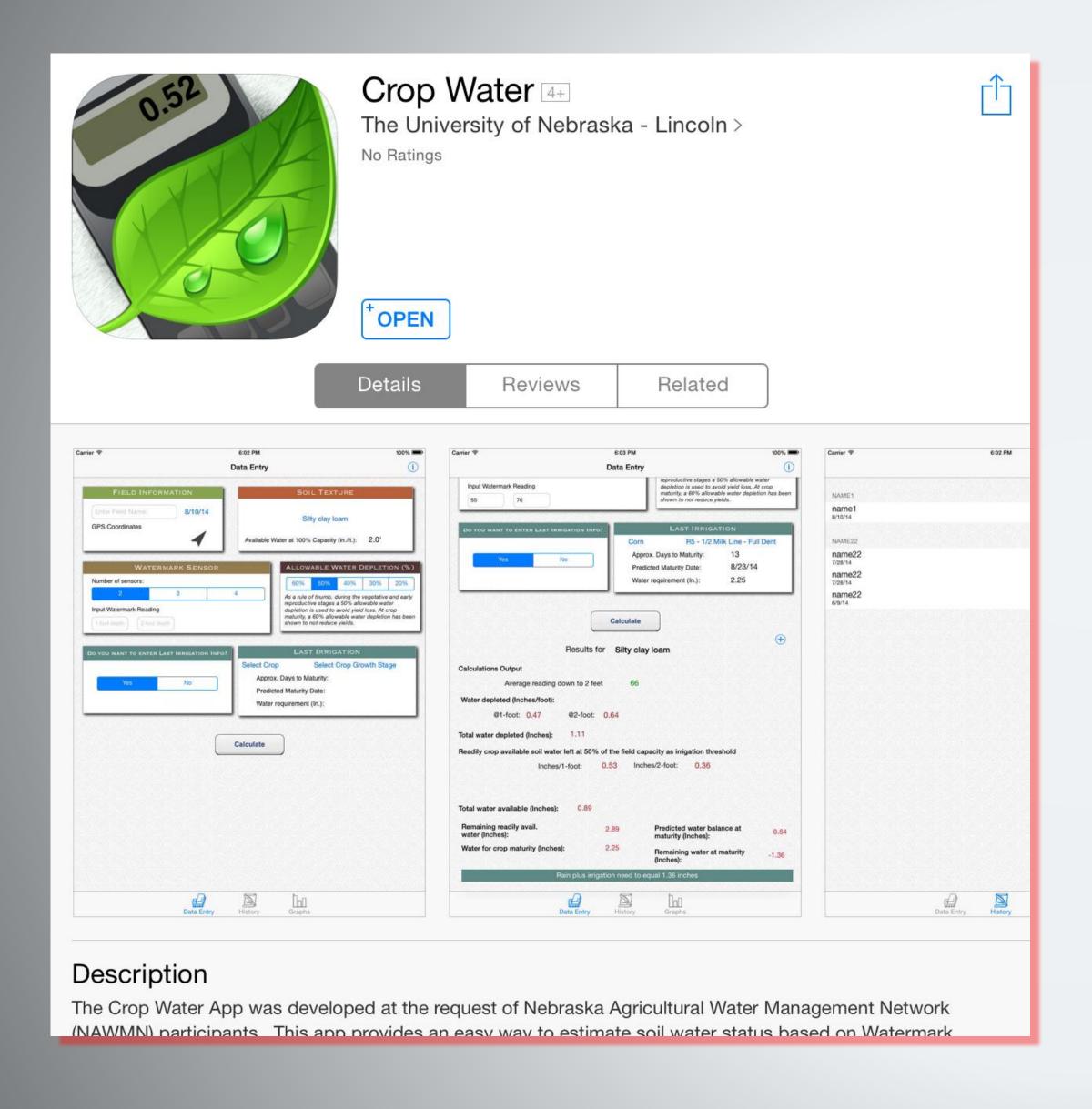








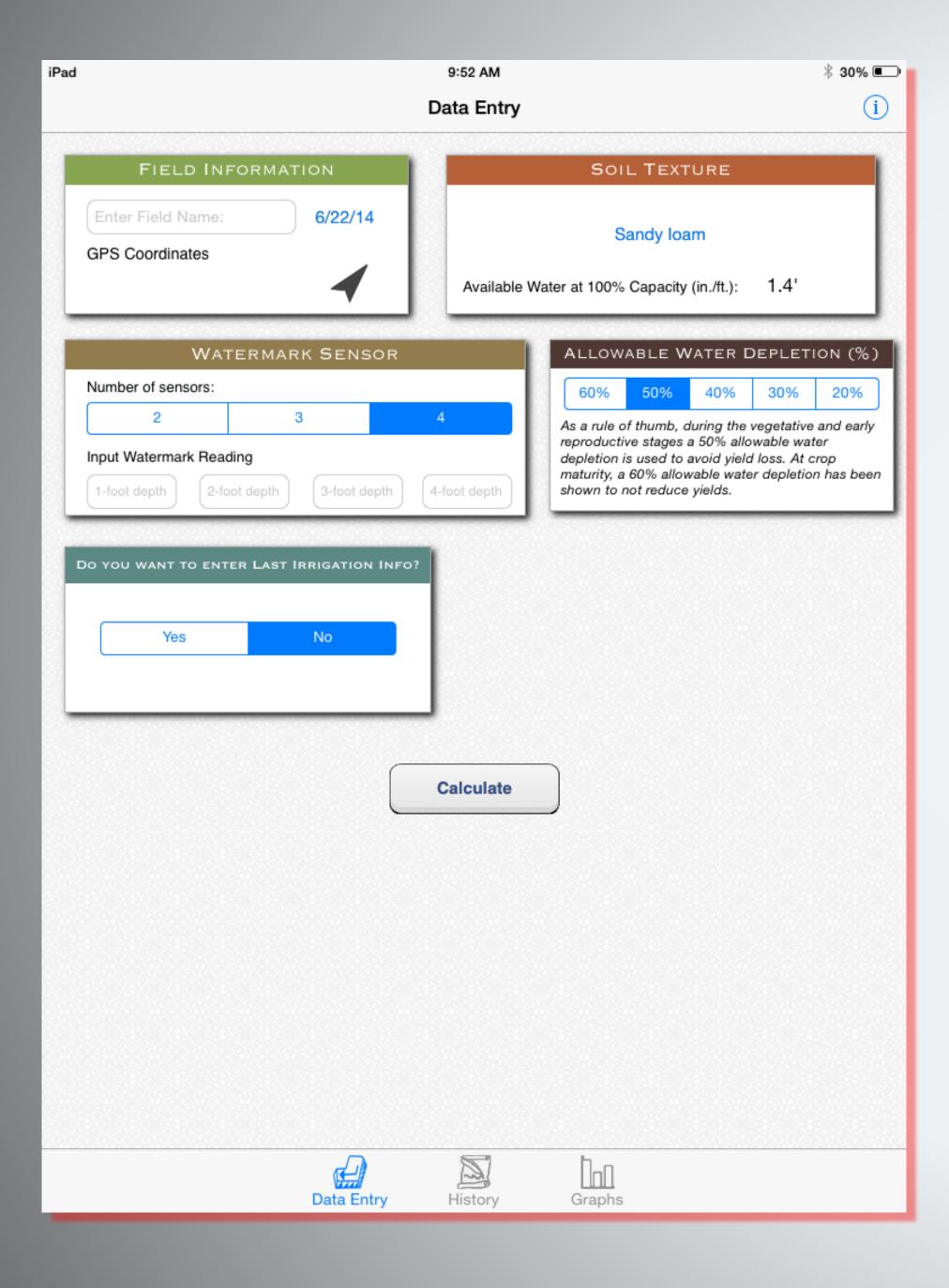




Crop Water App

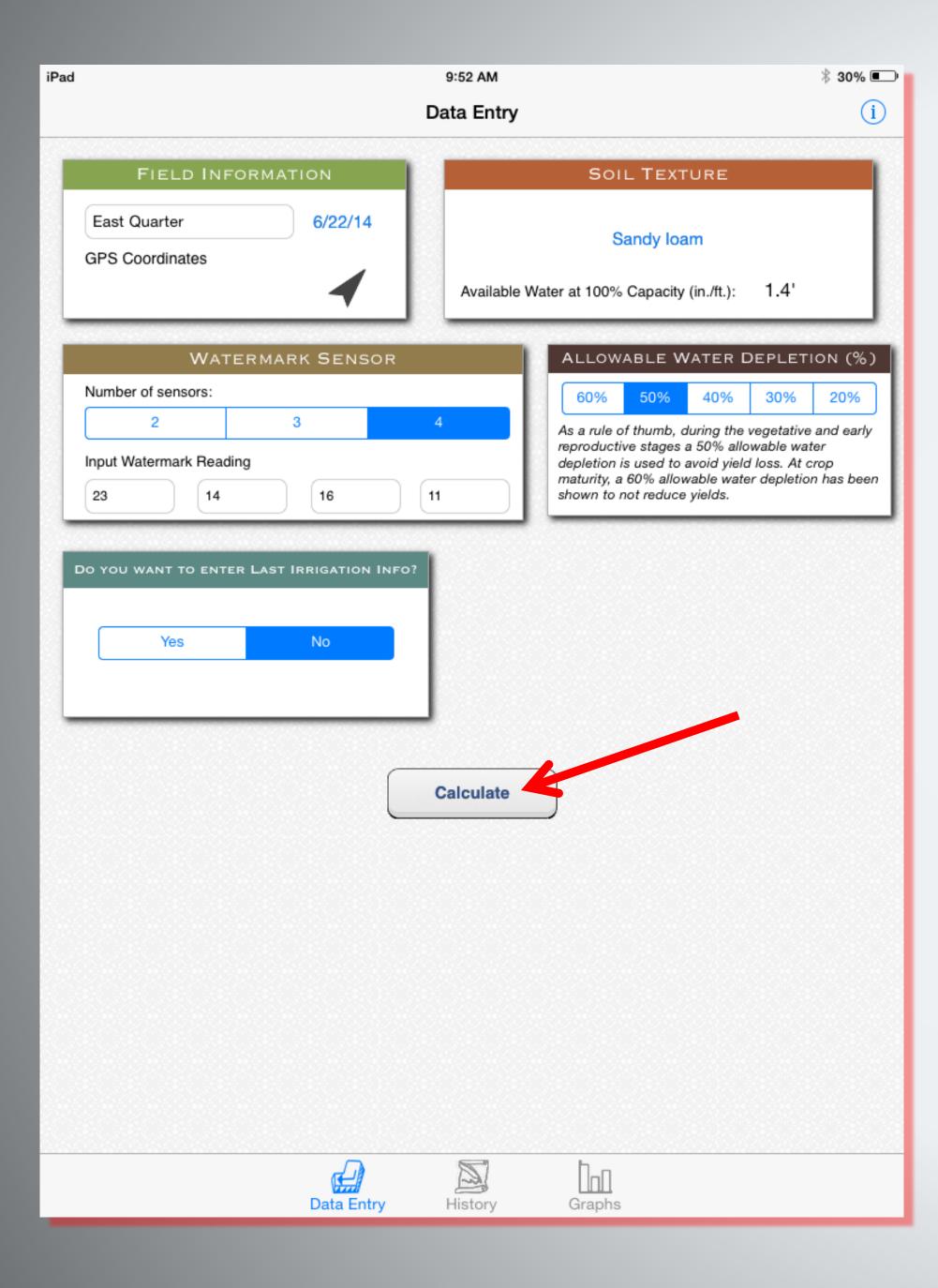
- Free App
- Available for Apple and Android platforms
- Developed at the request of NAWMN
- Provides an easy way to estimate soil water status
- Will estimate water used as well as water available
- Log readings over time





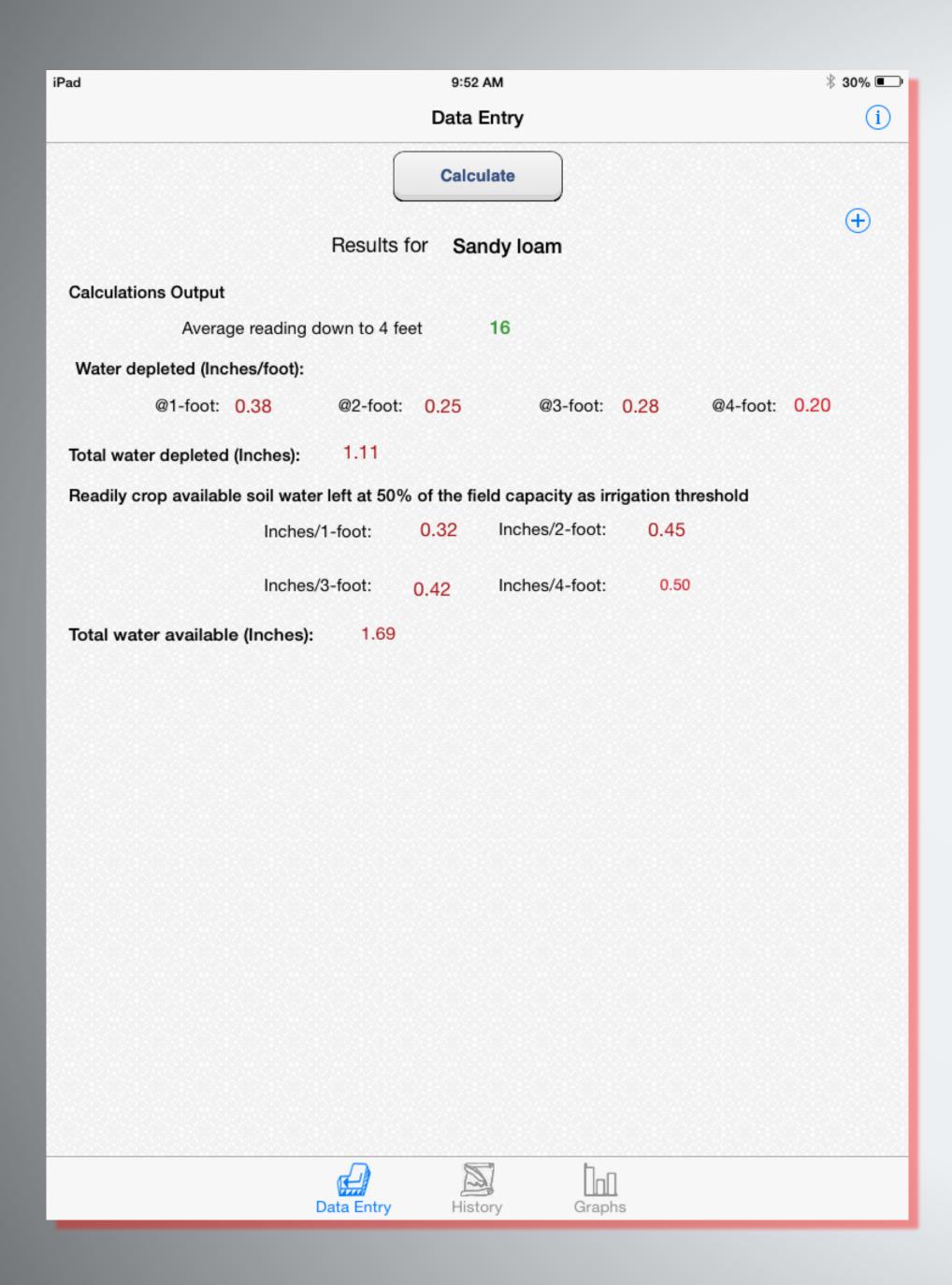
- Enter Field Information
- Soil Texture
- Number of Sensors
- Allowable Water Depletion





- Data filled in
- Ability to push arrow button to add GPS coordinates
- Click on "Calculate" button

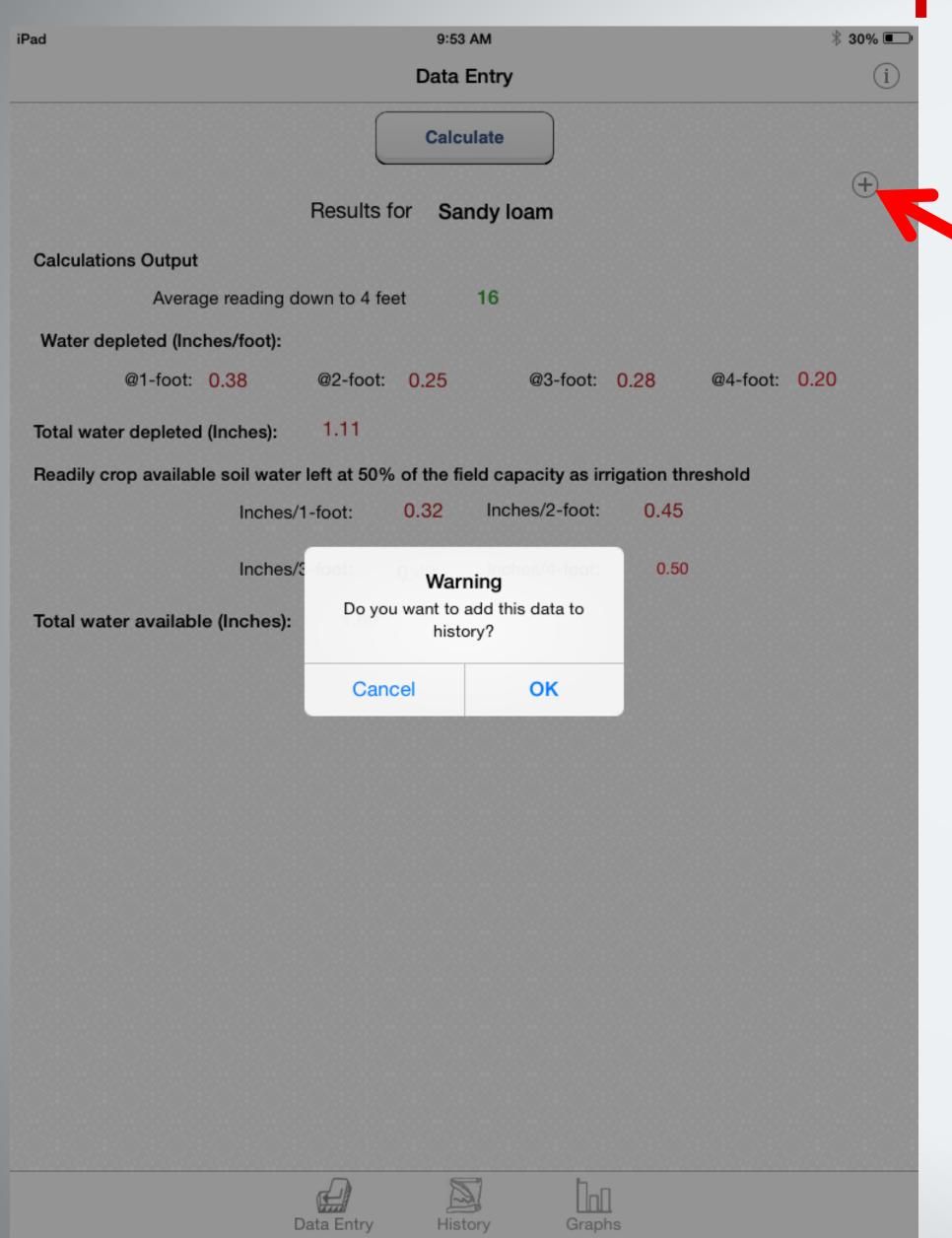


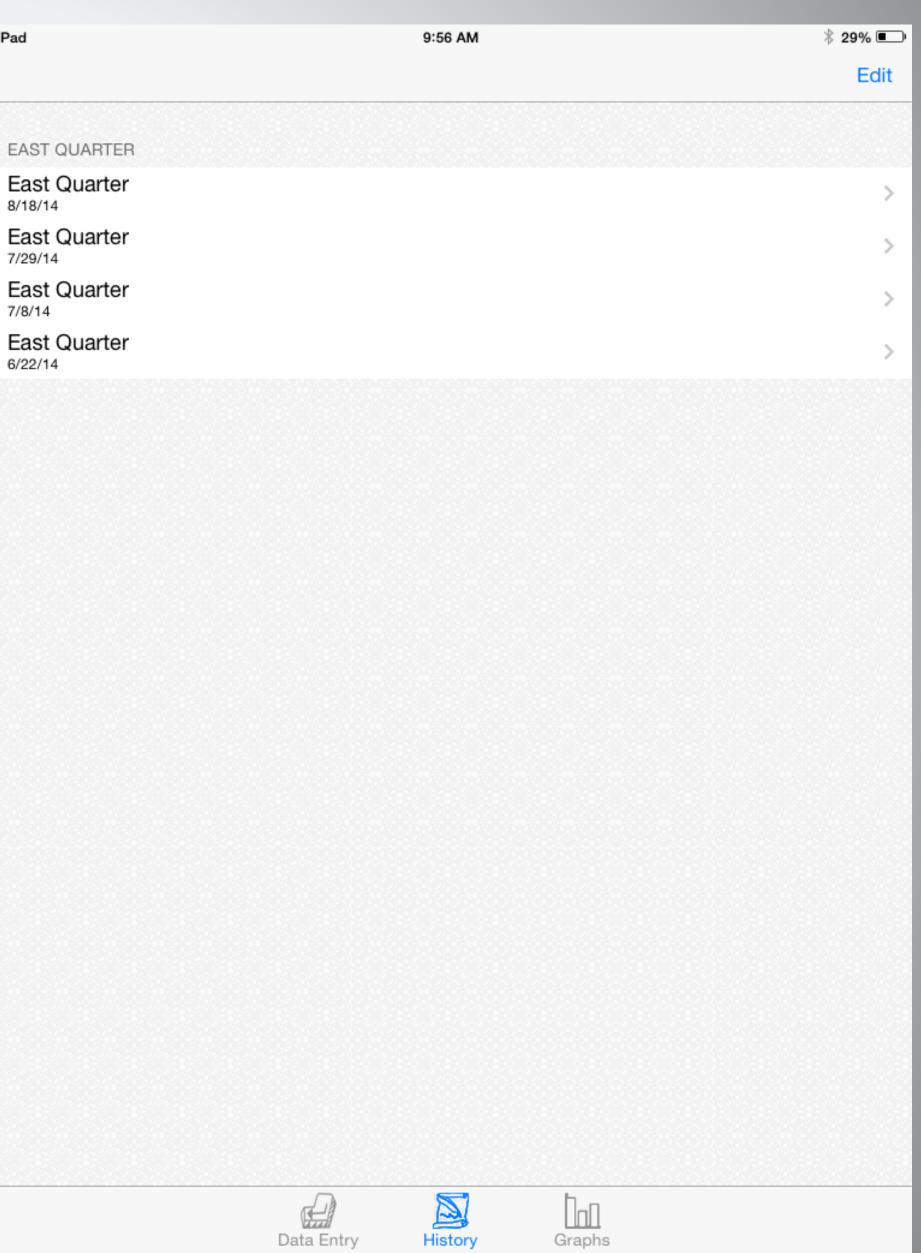


- Calculate average reading down to 4 feet
- Water depleted in inches/foot
- Calculate water depleted in soil profile
- Also displays total water available

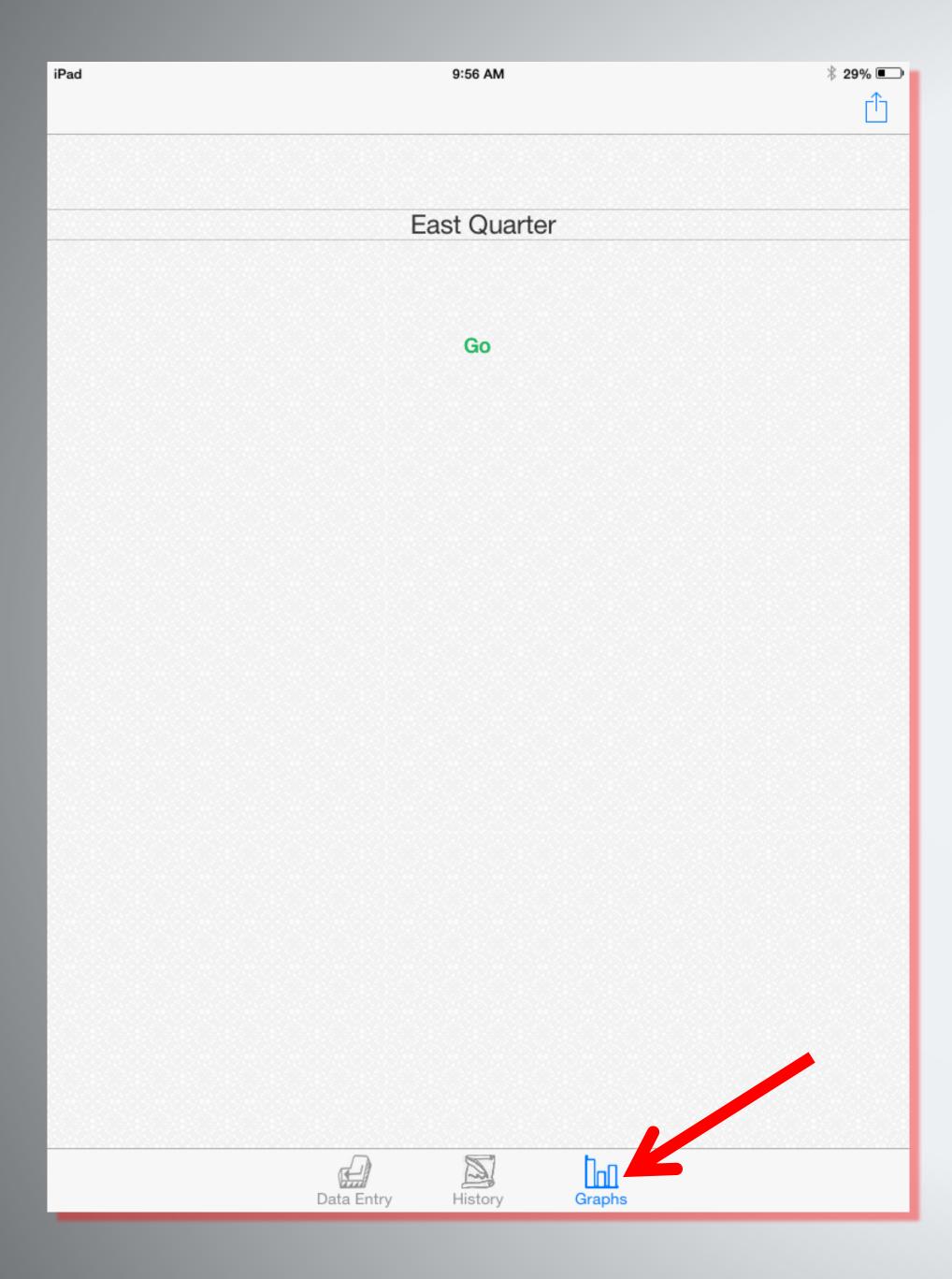


CropVVater



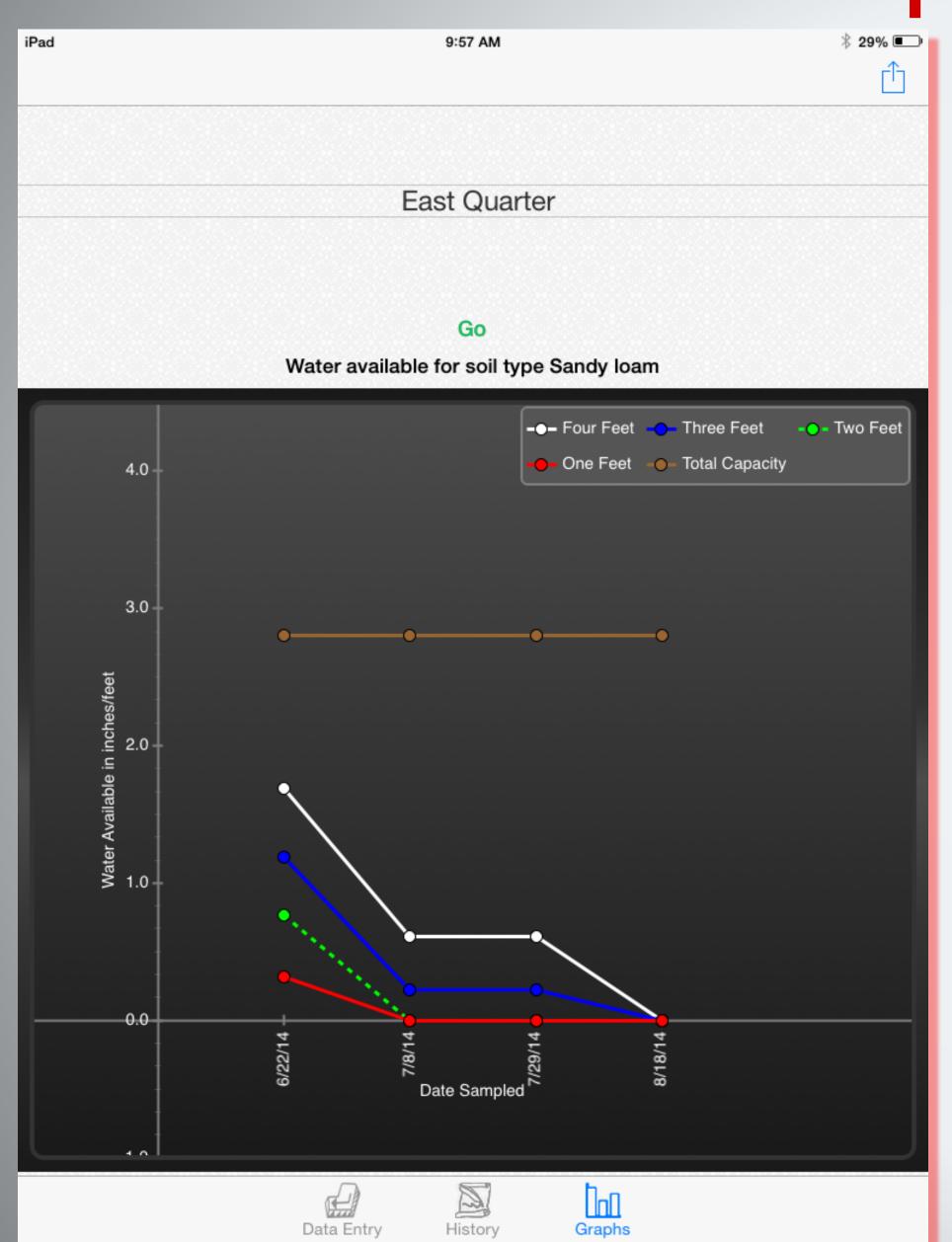


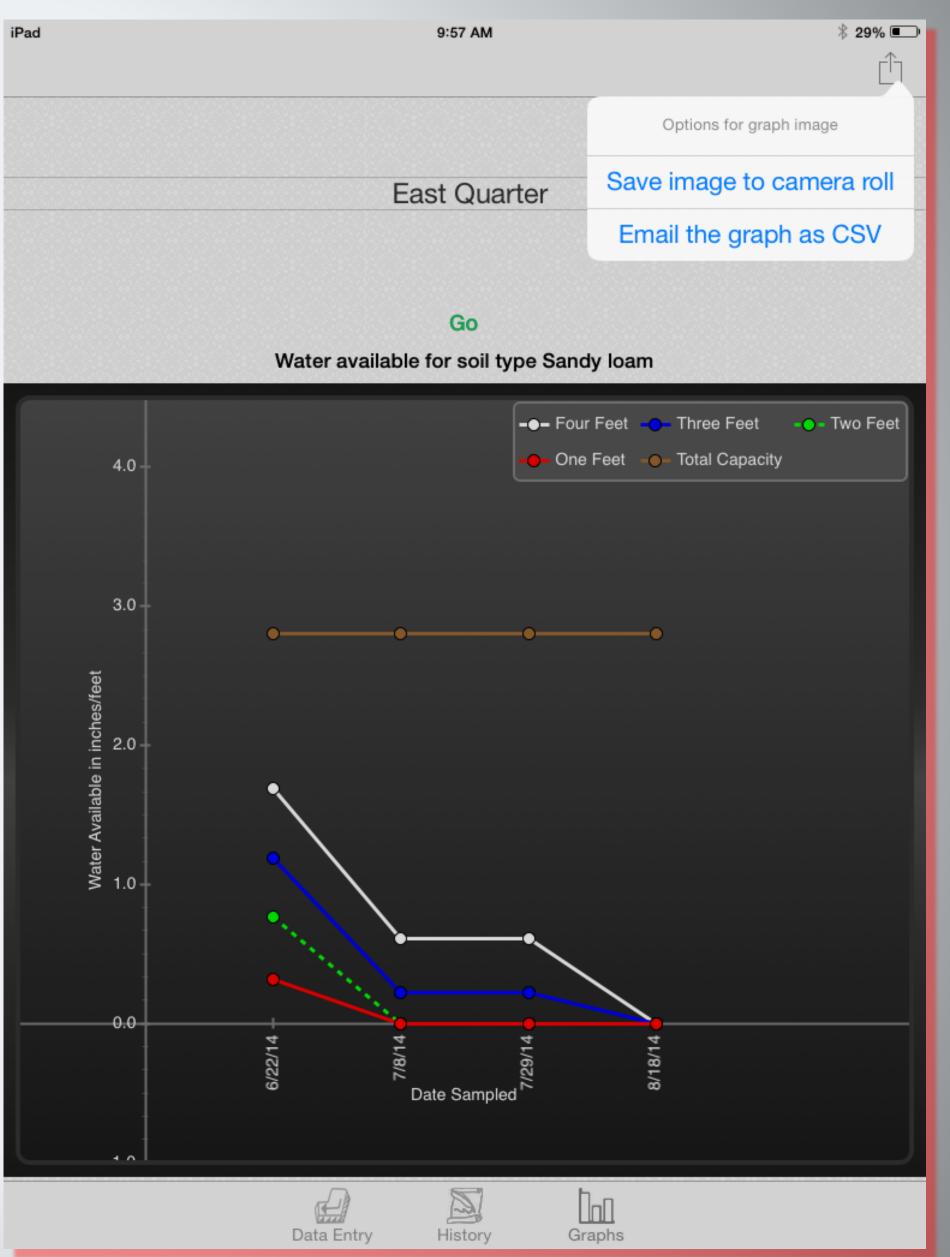




- Log the data that you input through out the year









Schedule the Last Irrigation

NEBGUIDE 1871, PREDICTING THE LAST IRRIGATION OF THE SEASON

- *DRY DOWN PROFILE AT END OF SEASON
- *ALLOWS FOR STORAGE OF OFF-SEASON PRECIPITATION
- *CALCULATE HOW MUCH USEABLE WATER IN SOIL
- *COMPARE TO HOW MUCH CROP WILL USE TO MATURITY

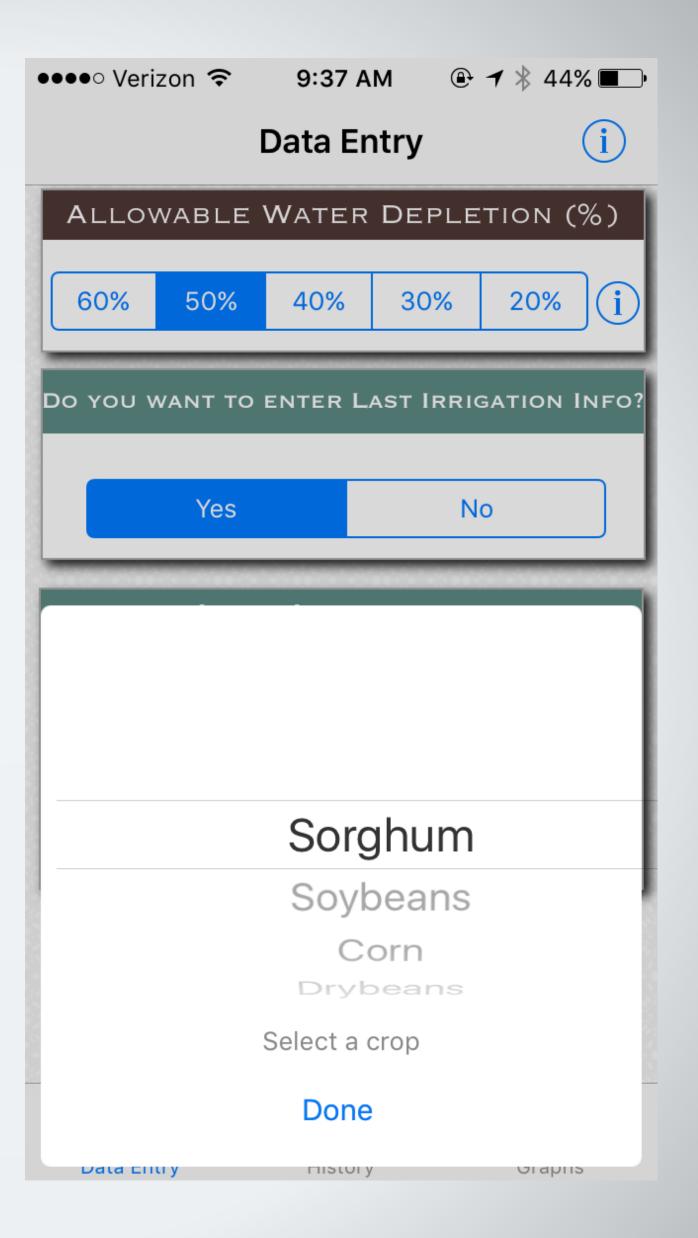


Water/Days to Reach Maturity - Sorghum

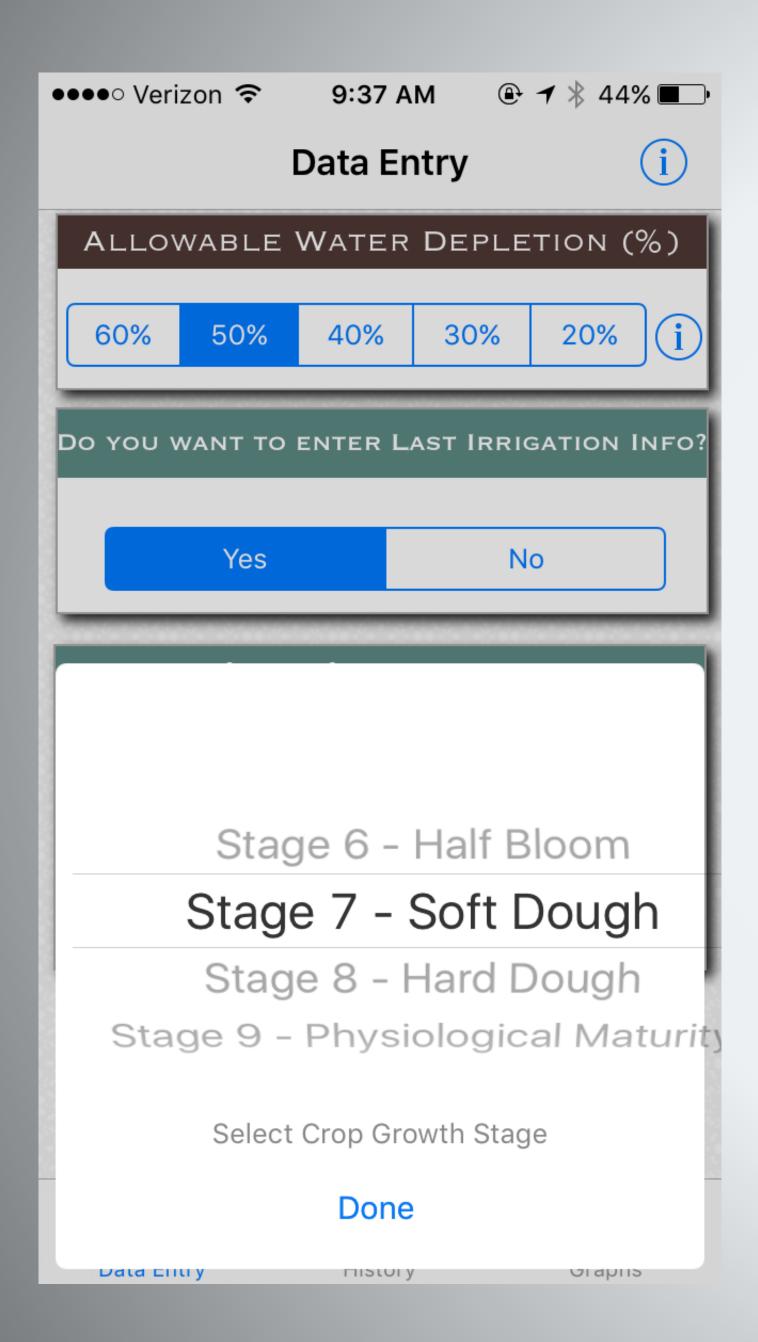
Stage	Growth Stage	Days to Maturity	Water Use to Maturity
Stage 6	Half Bloom	34	9.0
Stage 7	Soft Dough	23	5.0
Stage 8	Hard Dough	12	2.0
Stage 9	Physiological Maturity	0	0

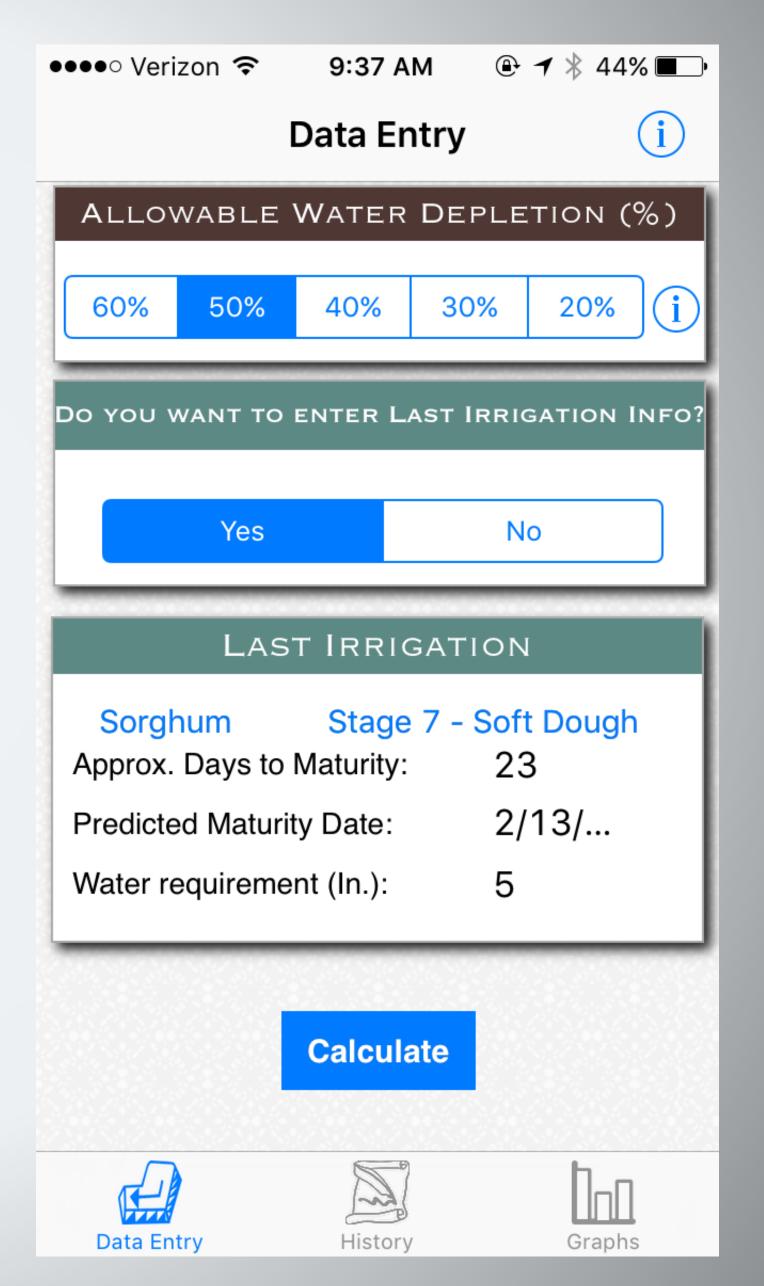


- Schedule last irrigation

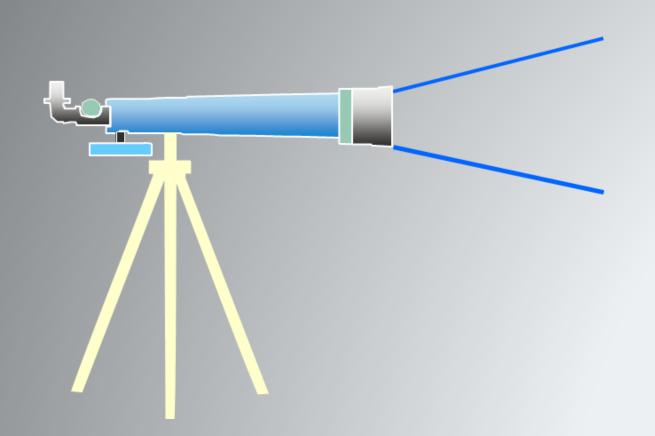












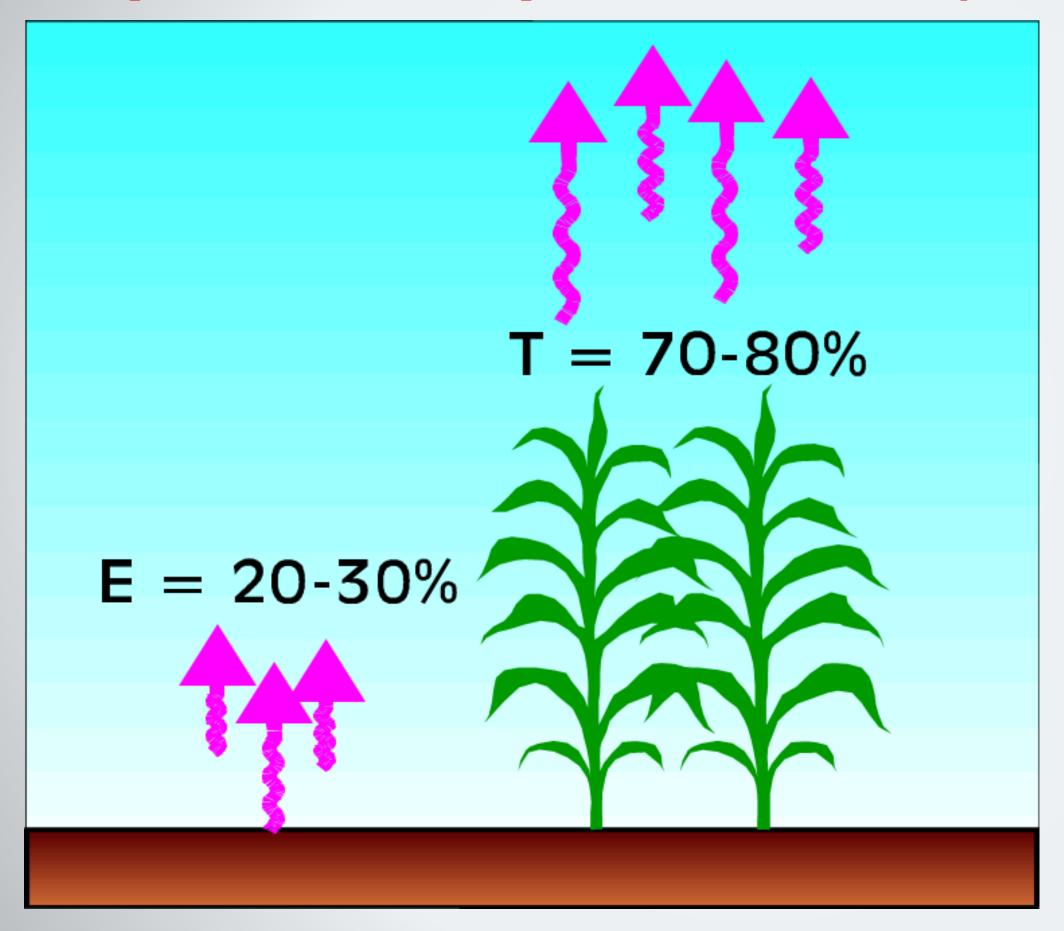
Water Conservation

REDUCE ET BY:

- *REDUCING TRANSPIRATION
- *REDUCING SOIL EVAPORATION

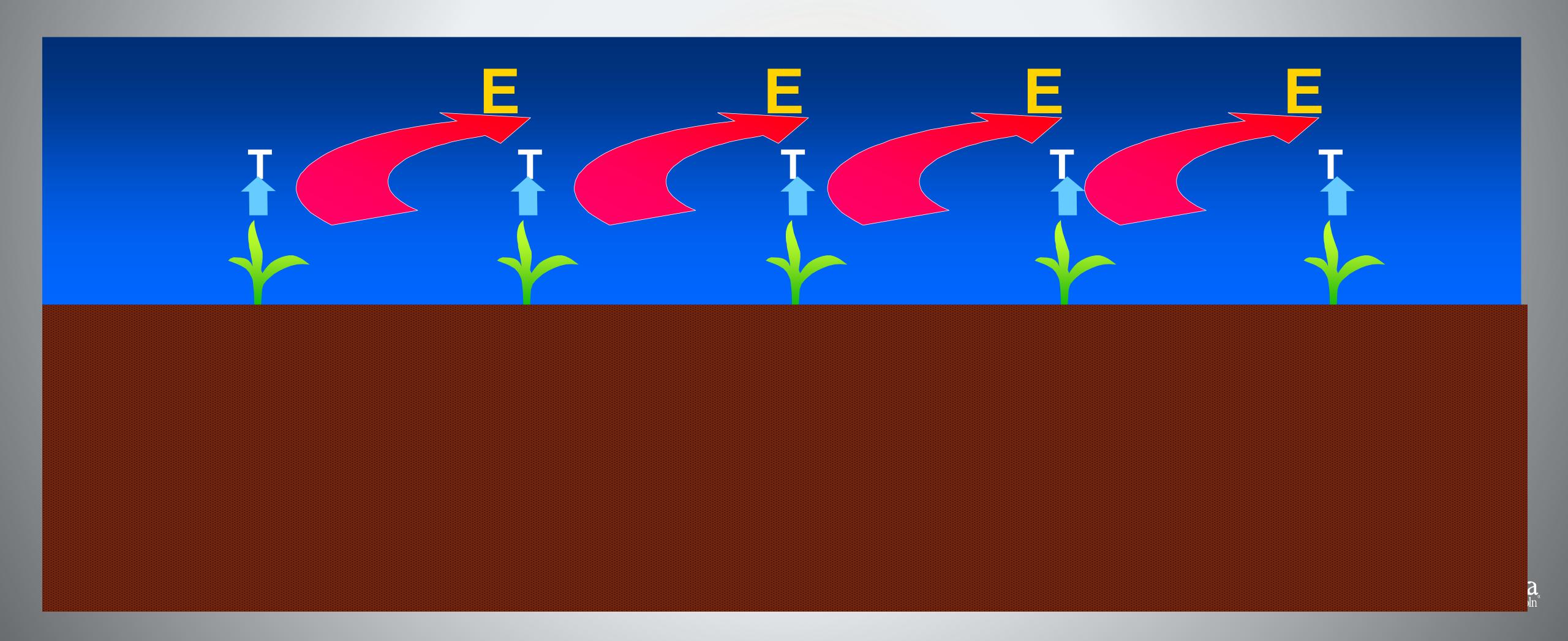


Evapotranspiration (ET)



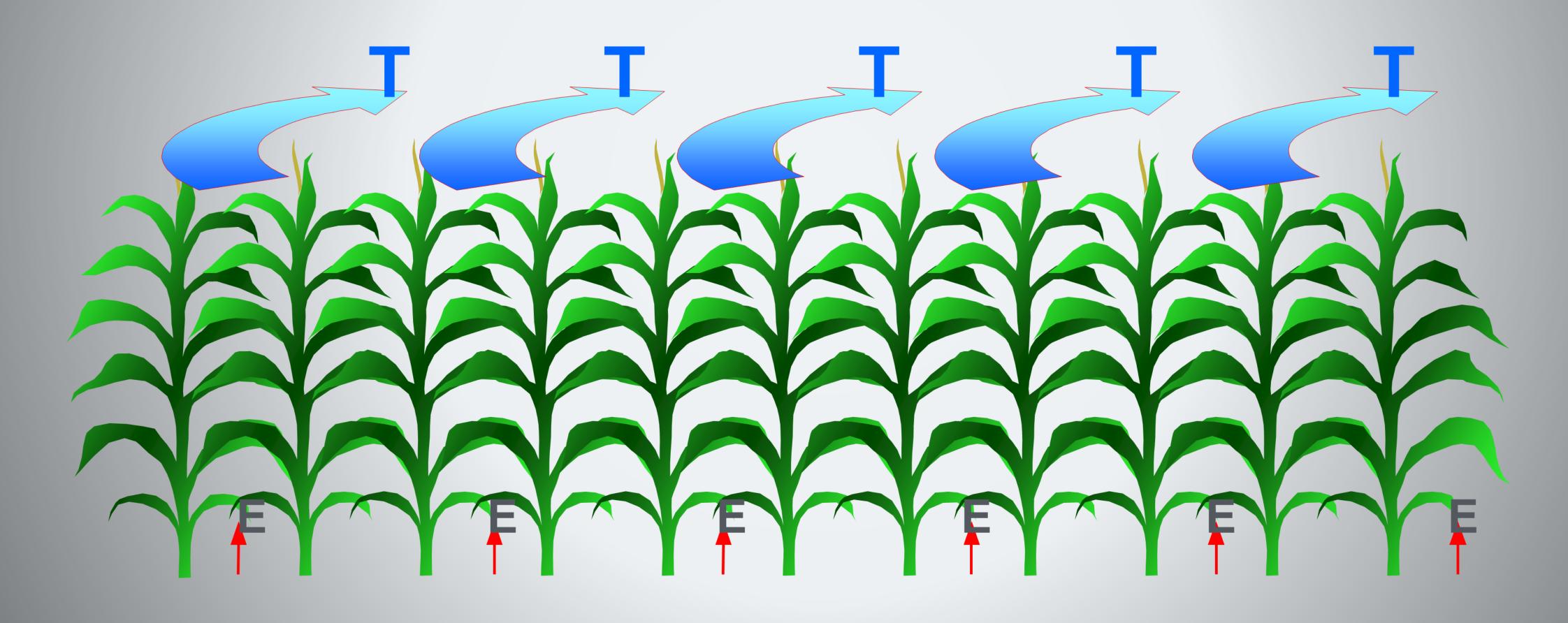


When the crop is small, almost all ET is EVAPORATION



WHEN THE CROP FULLY SHADES THE GROUND,

90 - 98% OF ET IS TRANSPIRATION





REDUCE SOIL EVAPORATION

NO-TILL SYSTEMS LEAVE RESIDUE COVER ON SOIL SURFACE SHIELDS SURFACE FROM ENERGY FROM SUN REDUCES AIR MOVEMENT ABOVE SOIL SURFACE



Effect of crop residue on evaporation and crop yield

REDUCED TILLAGE WITH MORE CROP RESIDUE CONSERVES WATER, BUT HOW MUCH WATER IS NOT CLEAR





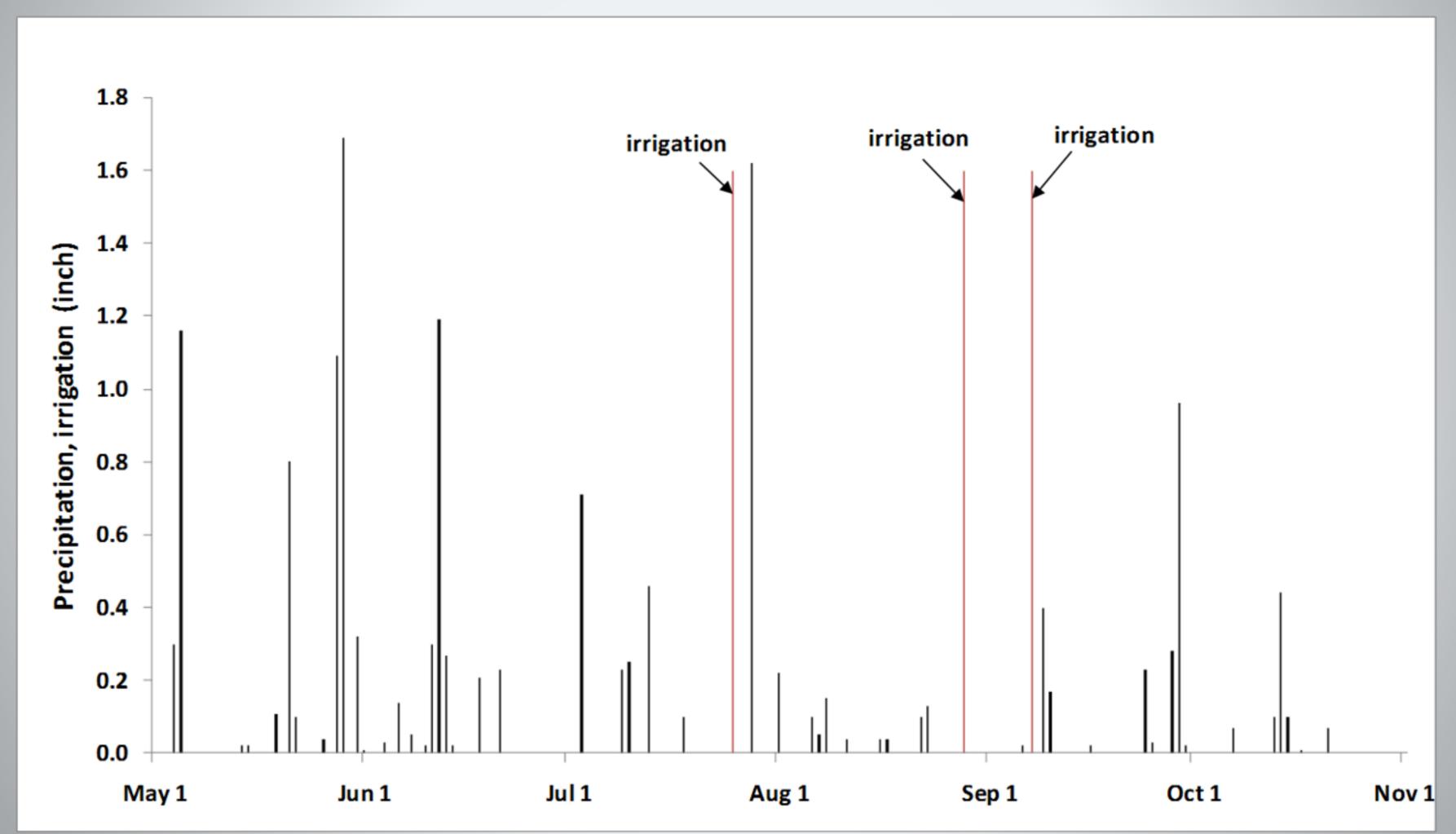


Effect of crop residue on evaporation and crop yield



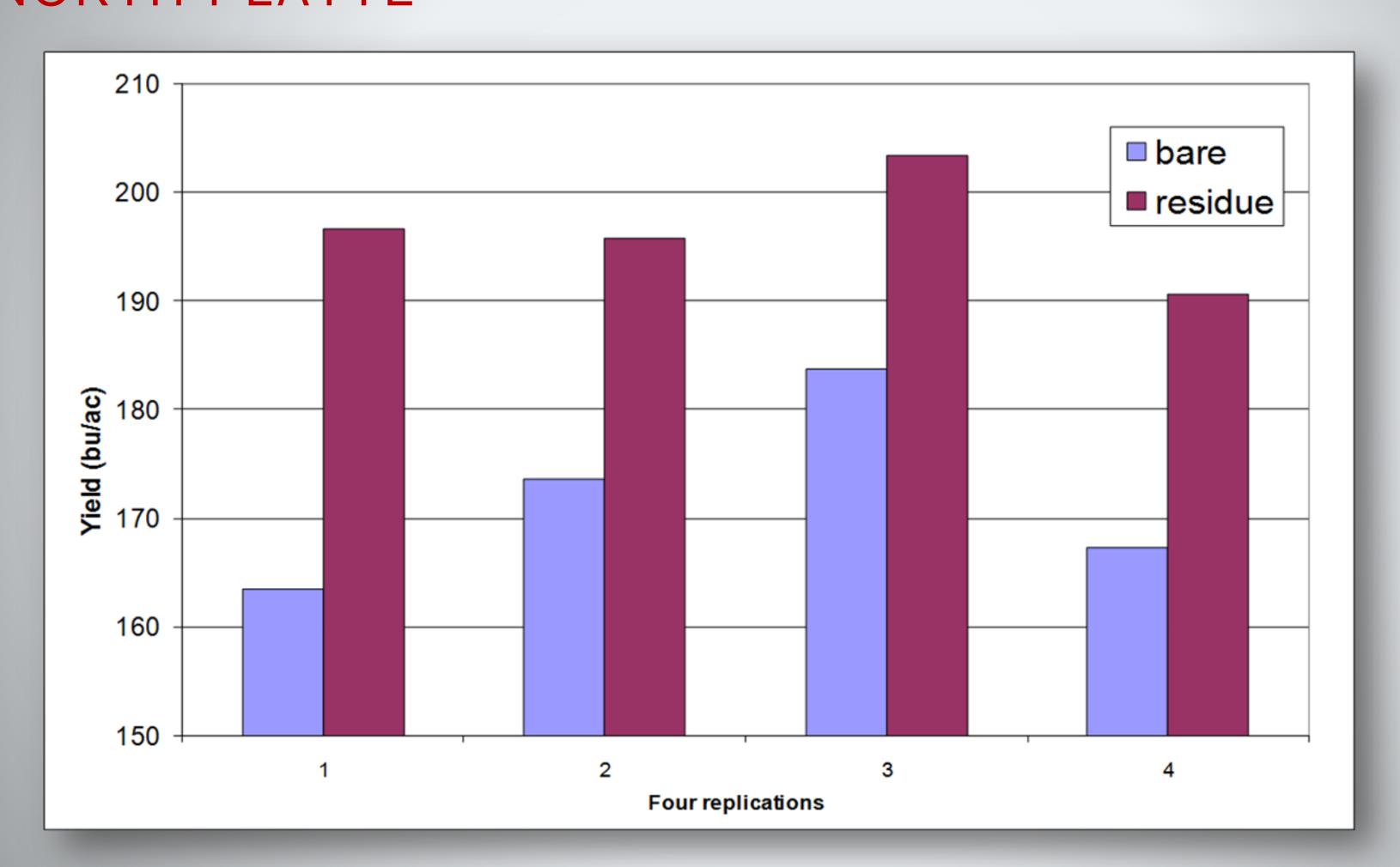


Limited Irrigation, 2007





2007 CORN YIELD ON BARE SOIL (AVG. 172 BU/AC) AND RESIDUE-COVERED SOIL (AVG. 197 BU/AC) ON SMALL PLOTS AT NORTH PLATTE



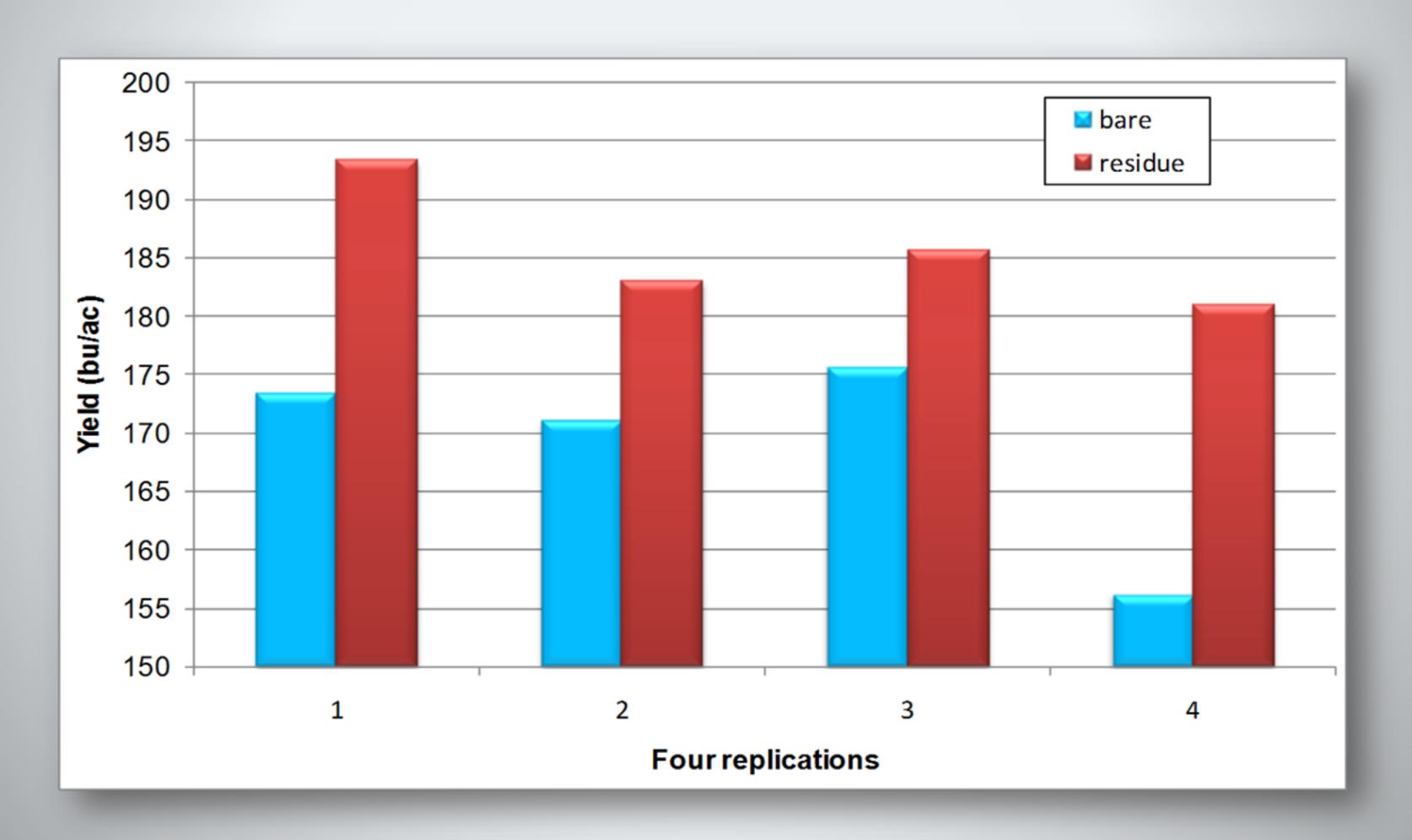


THIS 25 BU/AC YIELD DIFFERENCE MAY BE INTERPRETED AS AN ADDITIONAL AMOUNT OF WATER OF 2.5-3.5 INCHES AVAILABLE TO THE CROP IN THE RESIDUE-COVERED PLOTS.

IT WOULD TAKE AN ADDITIONAL 2.5-3.5 INCHES OF WATER ON THE BARE-SOIL PLOTS TO REACH THE SAME YIELD AS OBTAINED IN THE RESIDUE-COVERED PLOTS.



2008 CORN YIELD ON BARE SOIL (AVG. 169 BU/AC) AND RESIDUE-COVERED SOIL (AVG. 186 BU/AC) ON SMALL PLOTS AT NORTH PLATTE.



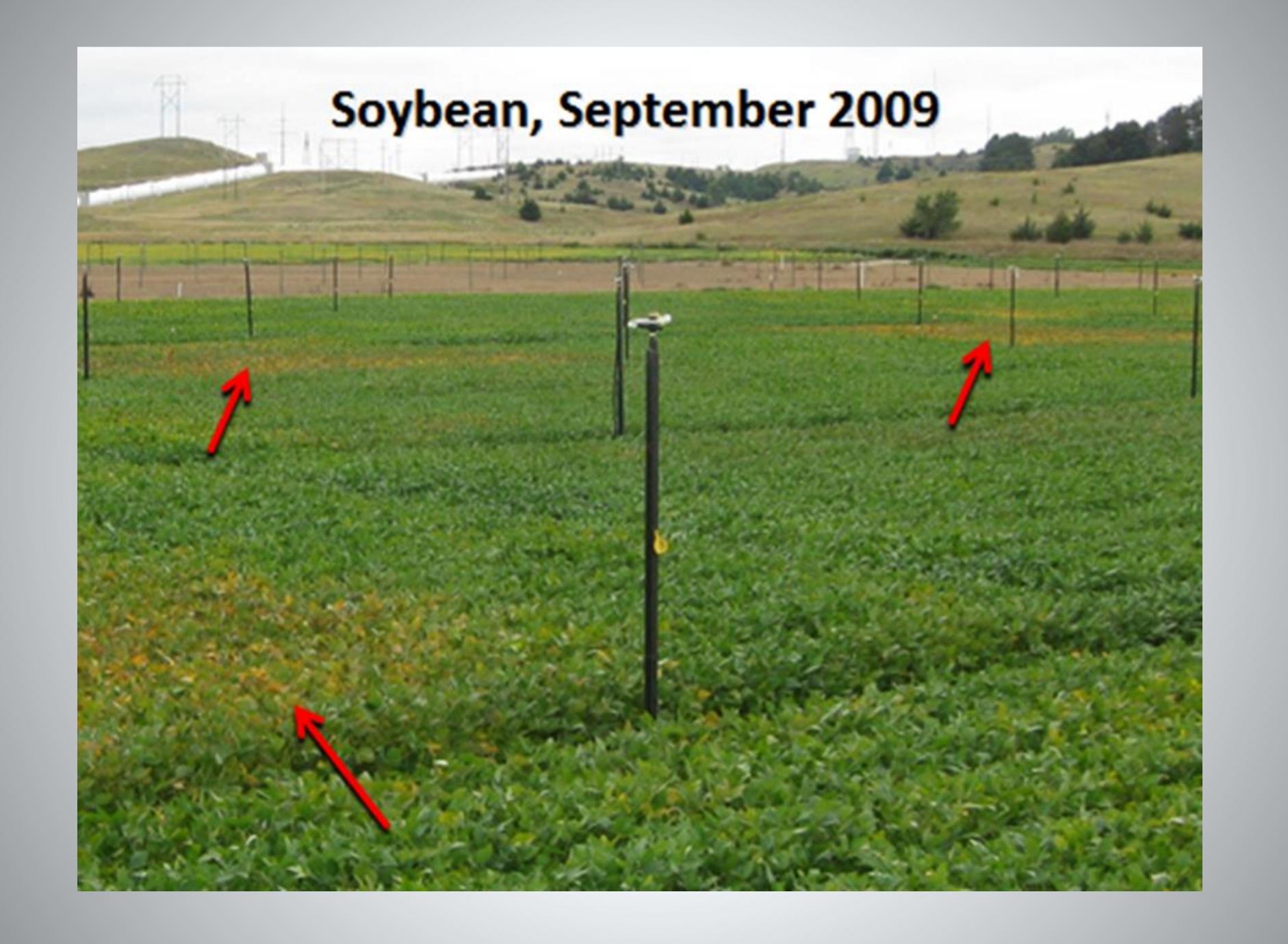


IT WOULD TAKE AN ADDITIONAL 1.5 – 2.5 INCHES OF WATER ON THE BARE-SOIL PLOTS TO REACH THE SAME YIELD AS OBTAINED IN THE RESIDUE-COVERED PLOTS.

ALSO, THE RESIDUE-COVERED PLOTS HELD MORE WATER TOWARDS THE END OF THE SEASON (1.5 INCHES MORE THAN BARE-SOIL PLOTS IN TOP 4 FT).

TOTAL OF 3-4 INCHES OF WATER SAVINGS.







Yield and soil water content: bare soil and residue-covered soil, 2007 - 2010

		Yields			Water savings		
		Residue	Bare	Diff.	Yield*	Soil**	Total
Year	Crop	Bu/ac	Bu/ac	Bu/ac	Inch	Inch	inch
2007	Corn	197	172	25	3.0	0	3.0
2008	Corn	186	169	17	2.0	1.5	3.5
2009	Soyb.	68	58	10	3.0	2.0	5.0
2010	Soyb.	61	53	8	2.5	0	2.5

*Additional irrigation water needed on the bare-soil plots to produce same yield as on residue-covered plots

** Additional soil water (in the top 4 ft of soil, at the end of the growing season) in the residue-covered plots compared to the bare-soil plots



Residue Cover Increases Infiltration

- * PREVENTS SEALING OF SOIL SURFACE
- * MAINTAINS INFILTRATION RATE
- * SLOWS WATER MOVEMENT ACROSS SURFACE





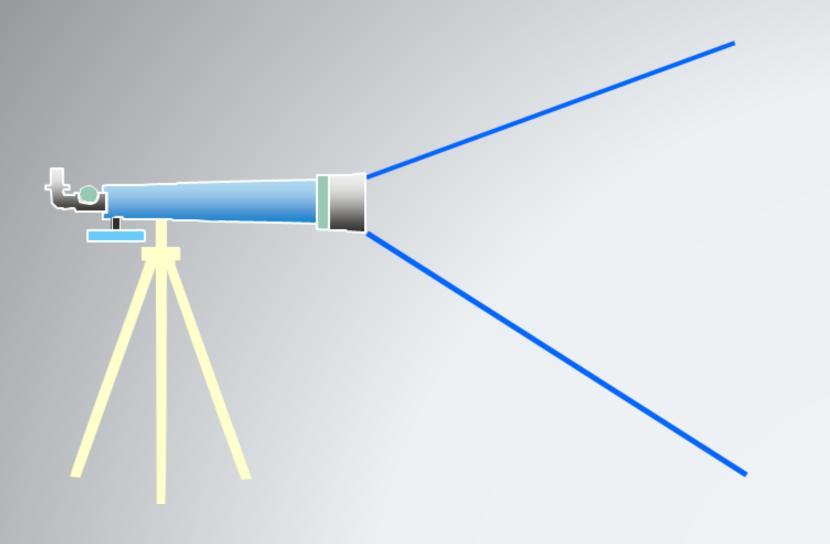












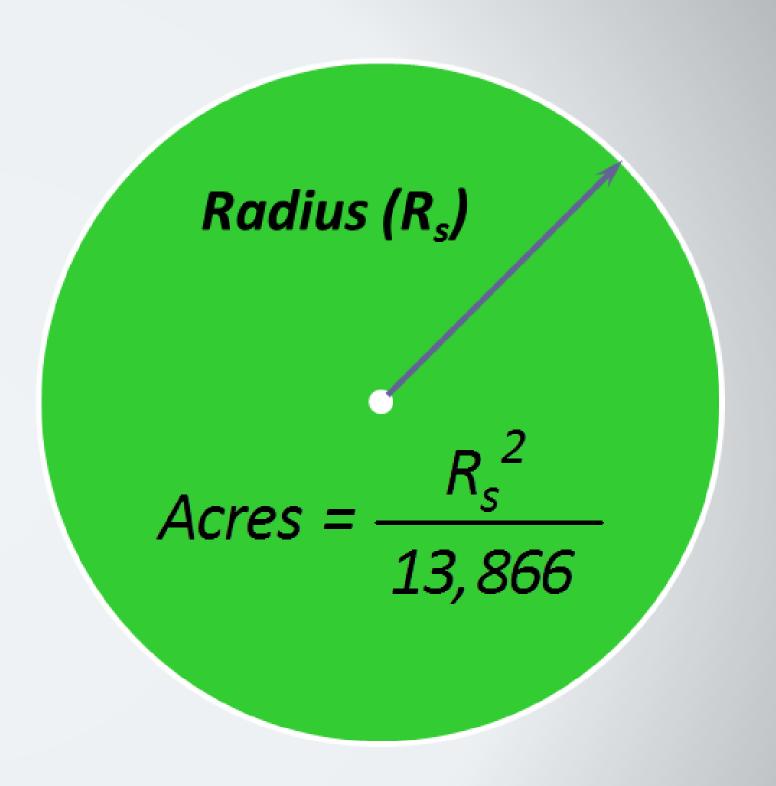


- * USE WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES THAT REDUCE TRANSPIRATION AND MAINTAIN YIELD
- * LIMIT IRRIGATION DURING NON-CRITICAL GROWTH STAGES
- * GROW CROPS THAT REQUIRE LESS WATER
- * ADJUST POPULATION TO WATER AVAILABLE
- * USE APPROPRIATE CROP ROTATION



Gross System Capacity (Cg)





$$SystemCapacity = \frac{SystemFlow Rate}{Field Area}$$

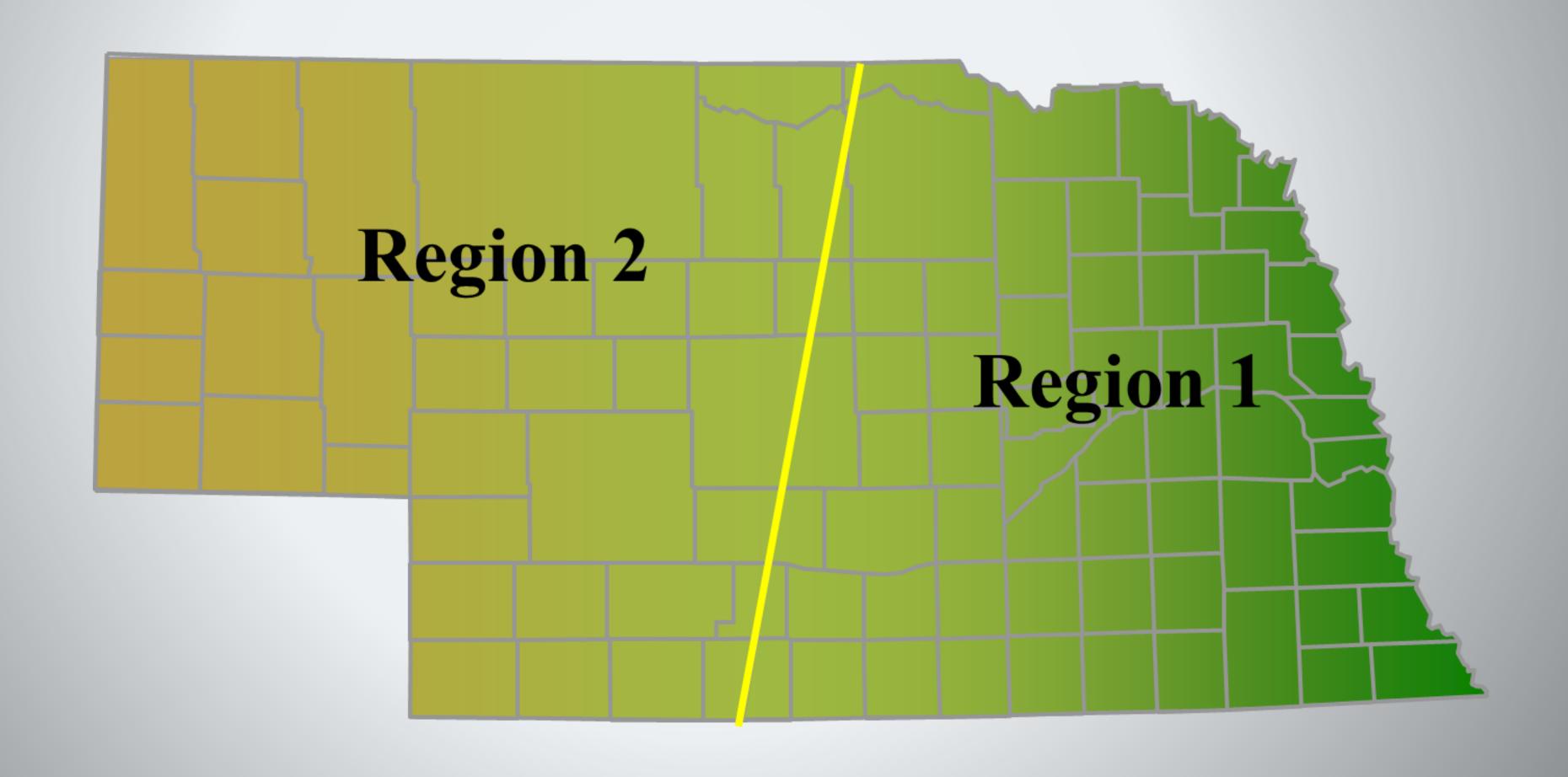
= $gpm / acre$

$$C_g = \frac{750 \text{ gpm}}{125 \text{ accres}} = 6 \text{ gpm / acre}$$



Determine how much flow is needed for system

MINIMUM NET SYSTEM CAPACITY REGIONS





NEBRASKA NET SYSTEM CAPACITY RECOMMENDATIONS

NET CAPACITY (TO FULLY MEET NEEDS 9 OF 10 YEARS)

SOIL TEXTURE	AVAILABLE WATER (IN/FT)	REGION 1 (GPM/AC)	REGION 2 (GPM/AC)
SILT LOAM	2.5	3.9	4.6
SANDY CLAY LOAM	2.0	4.1	4.9
SILTY CLAY LOAM	2.0	4.2	5.1
SILTY CLAY	1.6	4.4	5.1
SANDY LOAM	1.4	4.5	5.2
LOAMY SAND	1.1	4.8	5.4
FINE SAND	1.0	5.0	5.9
PEAK ET		5.7	6.6

Pump Capacity Needed

```
EAST
PEAK - 5.7 GPM* 130 AC/85% = 871 GPM
SANDY LOAM - 4.5 GPM * 130 AC/85% = 688 GPM
SILT LOAM - 3.9 GMP * 130 AC/85% = 596 GPM
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WEST
PEAK - 6.6 GPM * 130 AC/85% = 1,010 GPM
SANDY LOAM - 5.2 GPM * 130 AC/85% = 795 GPM
```



Know how much water you are applying

System Capacity,	System Fow Rate for Land Acres of:			Depth Applied per Day,	Depth Applied per Week,	Time to Apply	
gpm/acre	120	130	160	240	inches/day	inches/week	one-inch, days
3.0	360	390	480	720	0.16	1.1	6.3
3.5	420	455	560	840	0.19	1.3	5.4
4.0	480	520	640	960	0.21	1.5	4.7
4.5	540	585	720	1080	0.24	1.7	4.2
5.0	600	650	800	1200	0.27	1.9	3.8
5.5	660	715	880	1320	0.29	2.0	3.4
6.0	720	780	960	1440	0.32	2.2	3.1
6.5	780	845	1040	1560	0.34	2.4	2.9
7.0	840	910	1120	1680	0.37	2.6	2.7
7.5	900	975	1200	1800	0.40	2.8	2.5
8.0	960	1040	1280	1920	0.42	3.0	2.4
8.5	1020	1105	1360	2040	0.45	3.2	2.2



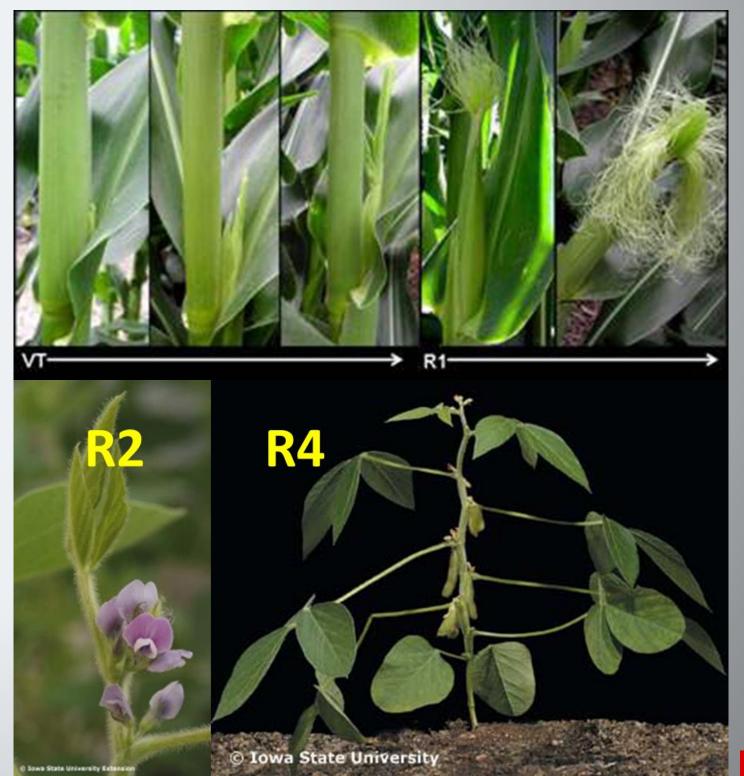
Crop Response to Water Stress – Sensitive Stages

MOST SUSCEPTIBLE -TRANSITION FROM VEGETATIVE TO REPRODUCTIVE GROWTH OR FLOWERING TO FRUIT SET (EC 2007, CORN IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT UNDER WATER-LIMITING CONDITIONS).

CORN

(VT) TO BLISTER (R2) – MOST CRITICAL PRIOR TO TASSELING – MID-CRITICAL GRAIN FILL – LESS CRITICAL

SOYBEANS FLOWERING AND FRUITING STAGE





Crop Response to Water Stress – Sensitive Stages

GRAIN SORGHUM

SECONDARY ROOTING & TILLERING TO BOOT – MOST CRITICAL HEADING, FLOWERING AND GRAIN FORMATION – MID-CRITICAL GRAIN FILL – LESS CRITICAL

WHEAT
BOOTING - HEADING & 2 WEEKS BEFORE POLLINATION

ALFALFA
FOLLOWING CUTTING



Boot stage -Feekes 10.1



Beginning flowering - Feekes 10.5.1



Texas A&M

Limited Irrigation Strategies – How to Distribute Stress

DISTRIBUTE SEASONALLY AVAILABLE WATER WITH FIXED AMOUNTS
THROUGHOUT SEASON INDEPENDENT OF CROP GROWTH STAGE
EXAMPLE: REPLACE OF 75% FULL IRRIGATION DEPTH EACH WATERING
GRADUAL PROGRESSION OF STRESS AS SOIL WATER IS MINED
DEGREE OF ULTIMATE STRESS DEPENDS ON RAIN AND SOIL

WITHHOLD WATER AT CROP GROWTH STAGES THAT ARE LESS SENSITIVE TO WATER STRESS

ACCOUNTS FOR SENSITIVE CROP GROWTH STAGES
USUALLY PRACTICED WHEN UNDER A WATER ALLOCATION
REQUIRES CAPACITY TO RELIEVE STRESS DURING CRITICAL STAGES

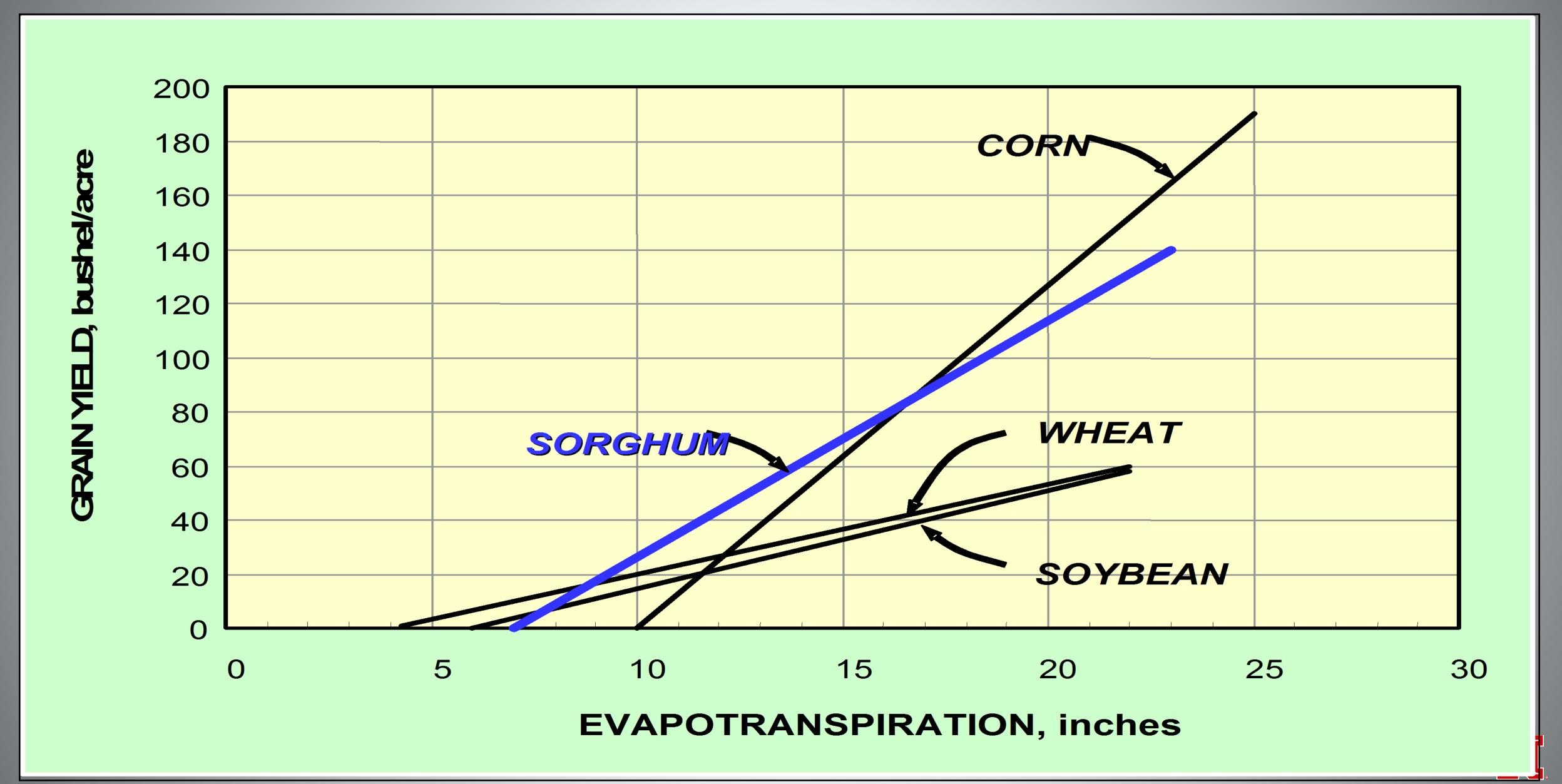


Limited Water Management Strategies

REDUCE IRRIGATION TO ENTIRE FIELD
REDUCE IRRIGATED ACREAGE
IRRIGATE ONLY A PORTION OF LAND& REMAINDER IN DRYLAND
PRODUCTION
PLANT PART OF THE FIELD TO:
LOWER WATER USE CROPS THAT ARE MORE DROUGHT TOLERANT
AND ONLY IRRIGATE THEM IF WATER BECOMES AVAILABLE

PLANT PORTIONS OF FIELD TO CROPS WITH CRITICAL GROWTH STAGES AT DIFFERENT TIMES OF YEAR TO AVOID CAPACITY LIMITATIONS



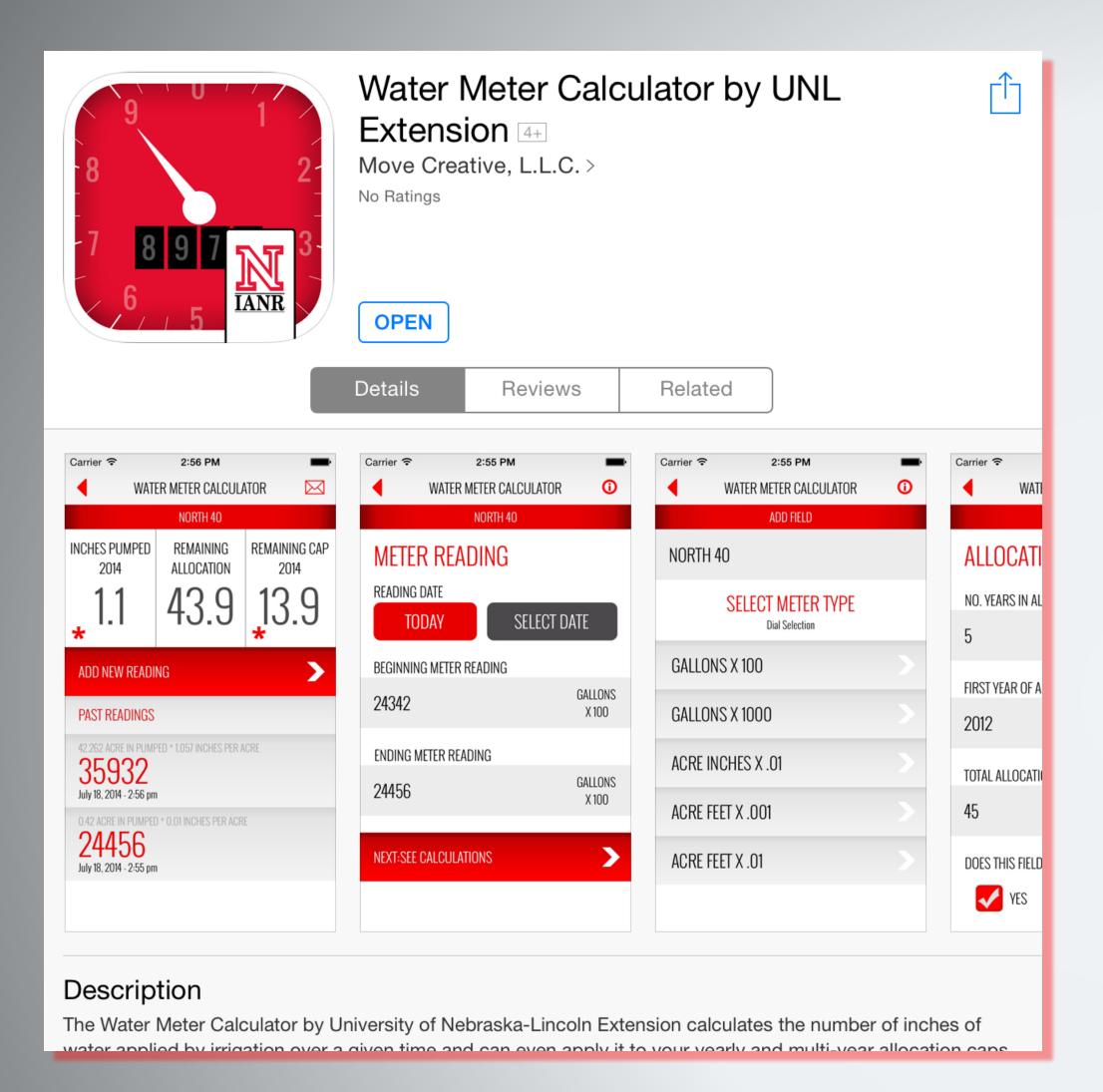


Flow Meters



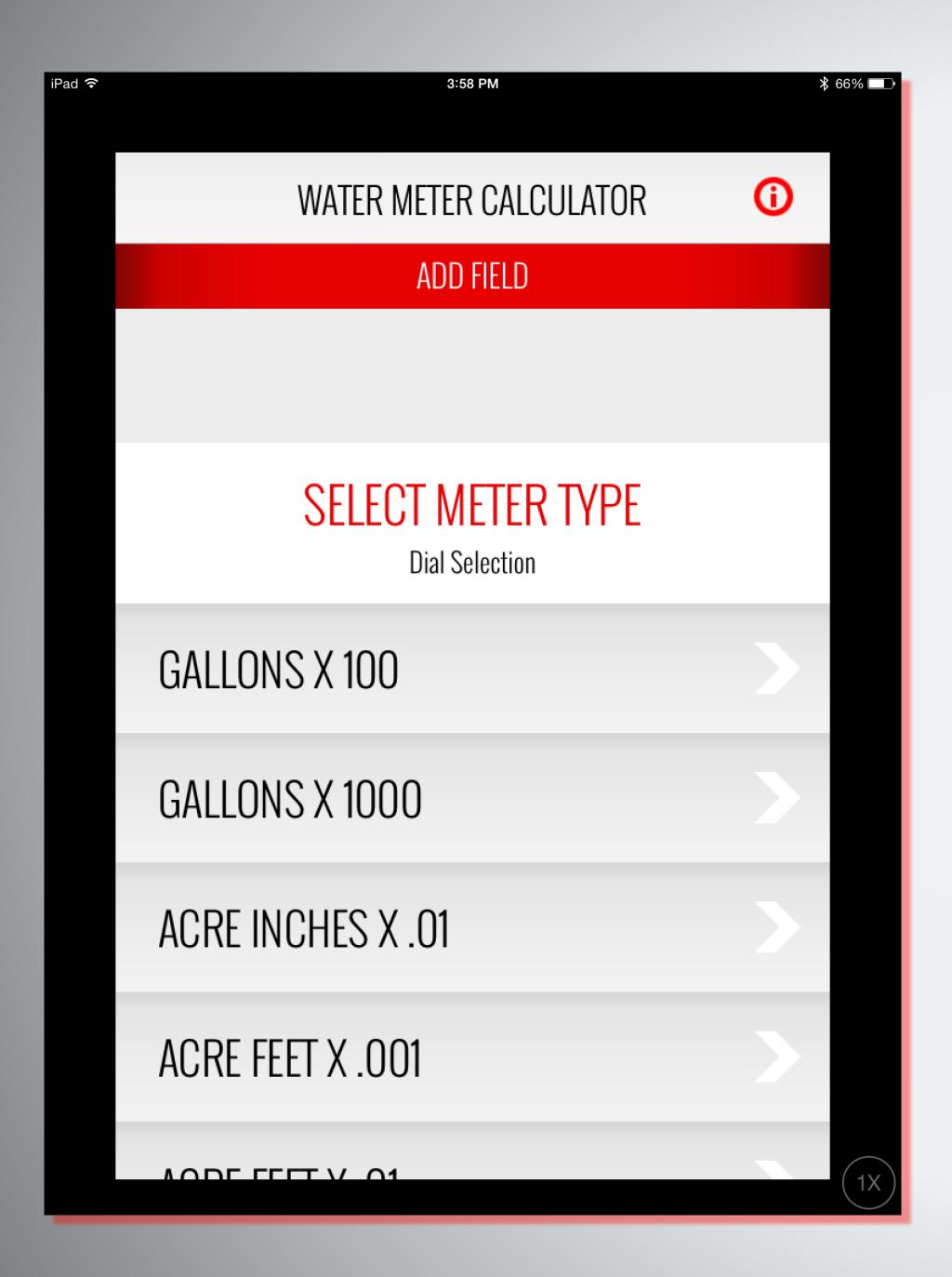
- Can also use the flow meter as a management tool.
- If flows are tracked over the course of several years, trends could be seen such as pump/power unit performance.





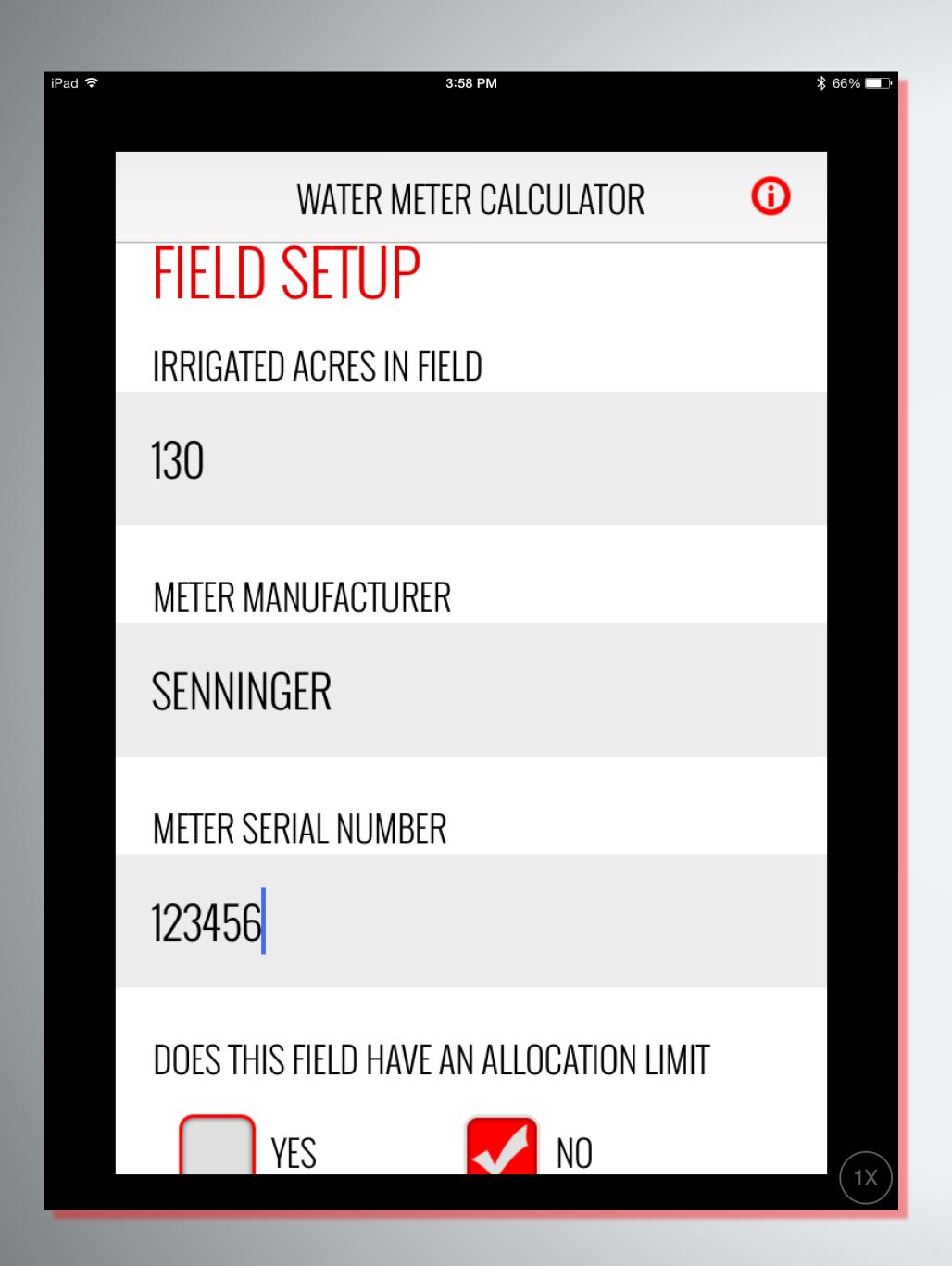
- Cost \$3.99
- Available in Apple (iPhone only, iPad version coming soon) and Android platforms
- This app calculates the amount of water applied by irrigation over time.





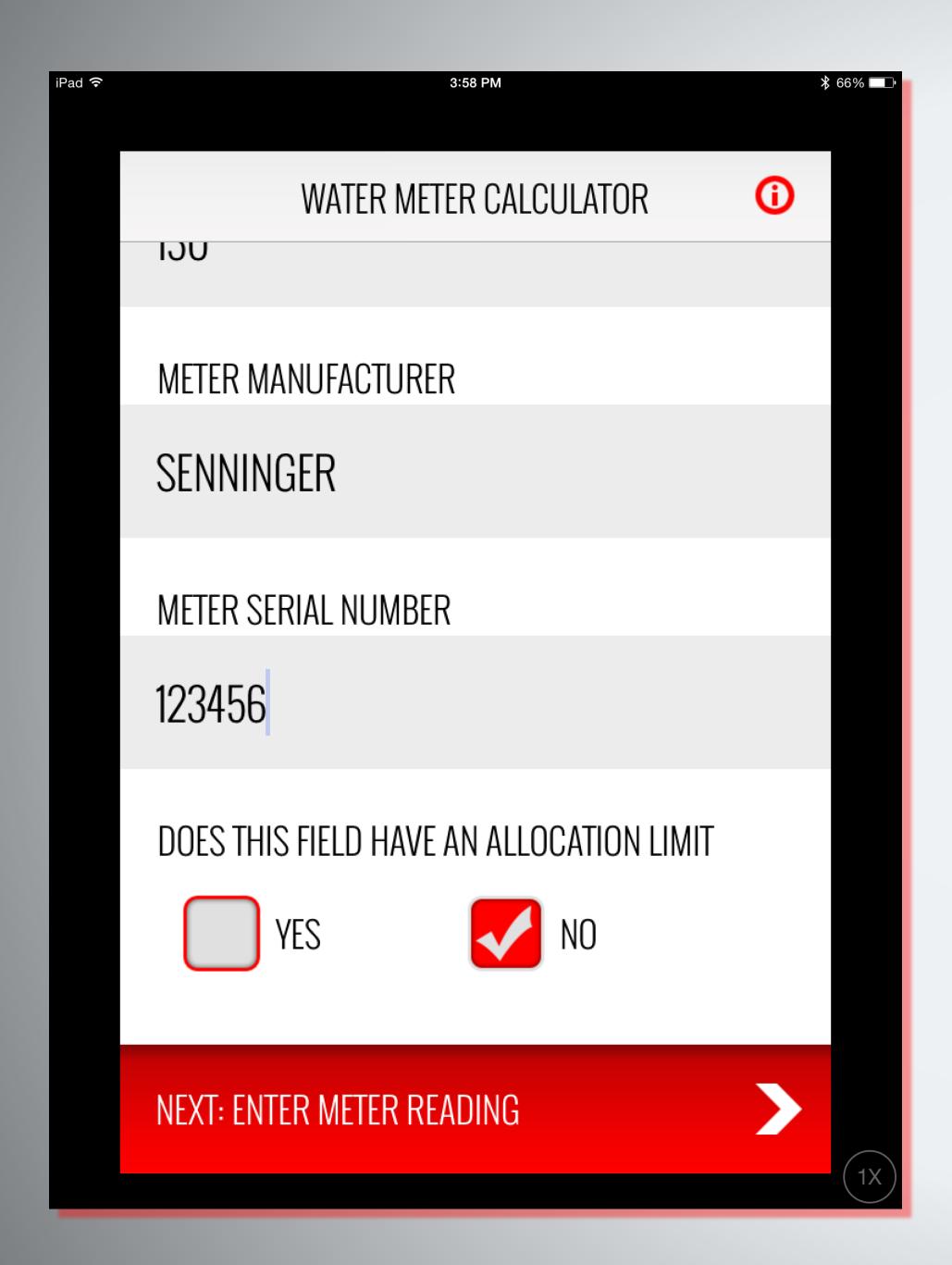
- Begin by selecting a meter type





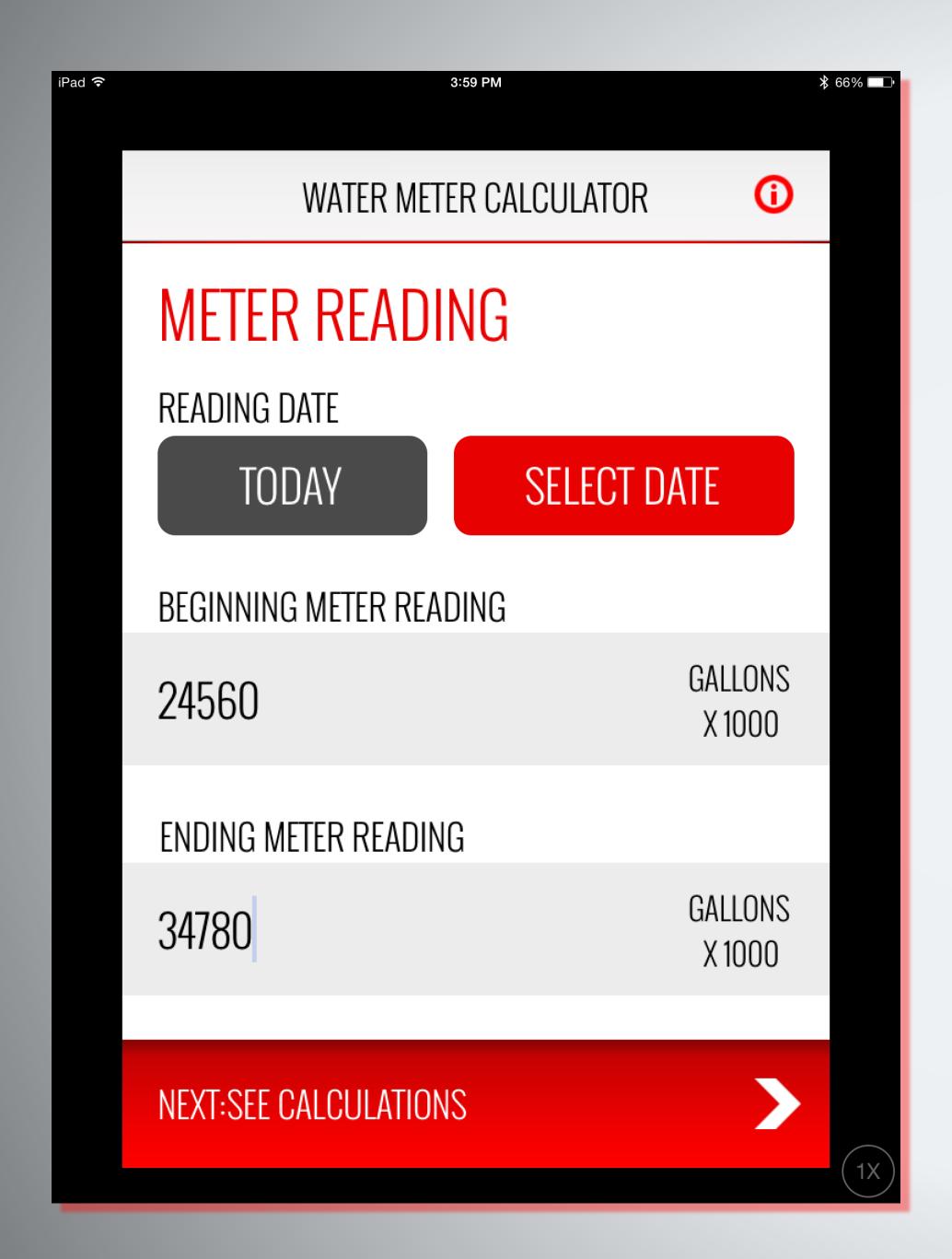
- Input field information
- Input meter information



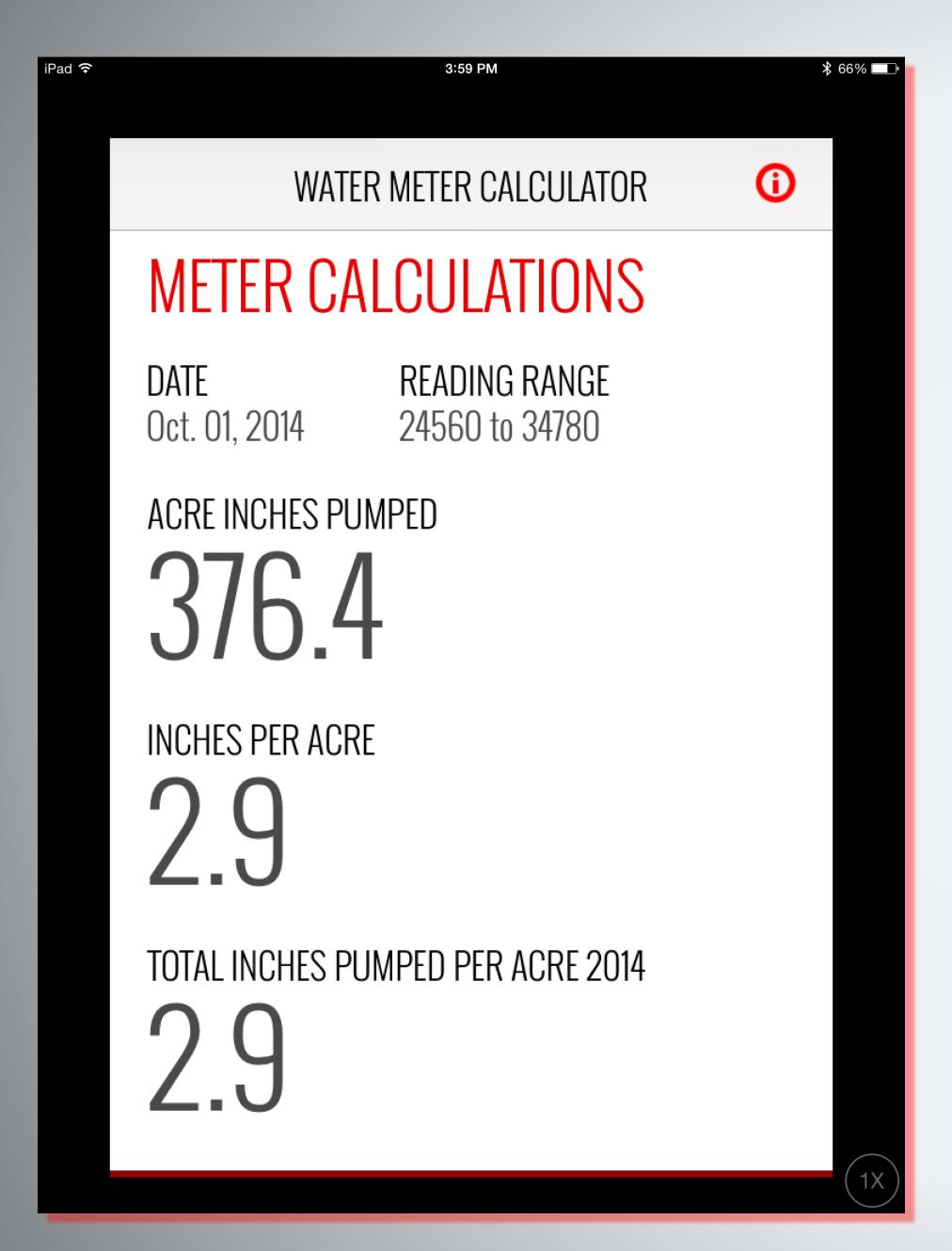


- Are you in a NRD that have allocations?



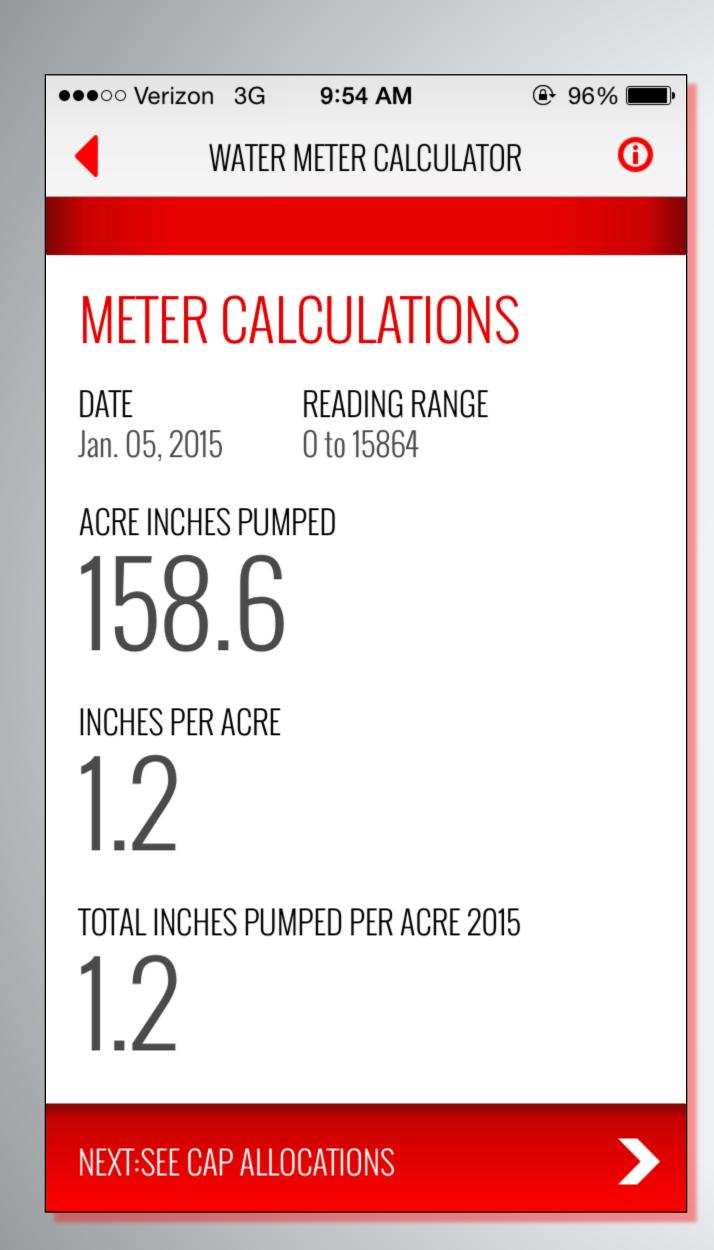


- Enter your beginning and ending meter reading
- Click "Next" arrow to view calculations



- Acre inches pumped displayed
- Inches per acre displayed
- Total inches pumped during growing season displayed





- Calculates inches per acre and total for the year



Check Pumping Plant Efficiency

- Keep track of water pumped for season
- Keep track of energy consumed for season
- Compare to Nebraska Pumping Plant Criteria
- Diesel 12.5 whp-hr/gal
- Gas 8.86 whp-hr/gal
- Propane 6.89 whp-hr/gal
- Natural Gas 61.7 whp-hr/1000 ft3
- Electricity 0.885 whp-hr/kw-hr



Gallons of diesel to pump 1 acre-in

Lift	10 psi	20 psi	30 psi	40 psi	50 psi
0	0.21	0.42	0.63	0.84	1.05
25	0.44	0.65	0.86	1.07	1.28
50	0.67	0.88	1.09	1.30	1.51
75	0.89	1.11	1.32	1.53	1.74
100	1.12	1.33	1.54	1.75	1.97
125	1.35	1.56	1.77	1.98	2.19
150	1.58	1.79	2.00	2.21	2.42



Conversions for other Energy Sources

Energy Source	Units	Multiplier
Electricity	Kilowatt-hours	14.12
Propane	Gallons	1.814
Gasoline	Gallons	1.443
Natural Gas	1000 cubic feet	0.2026



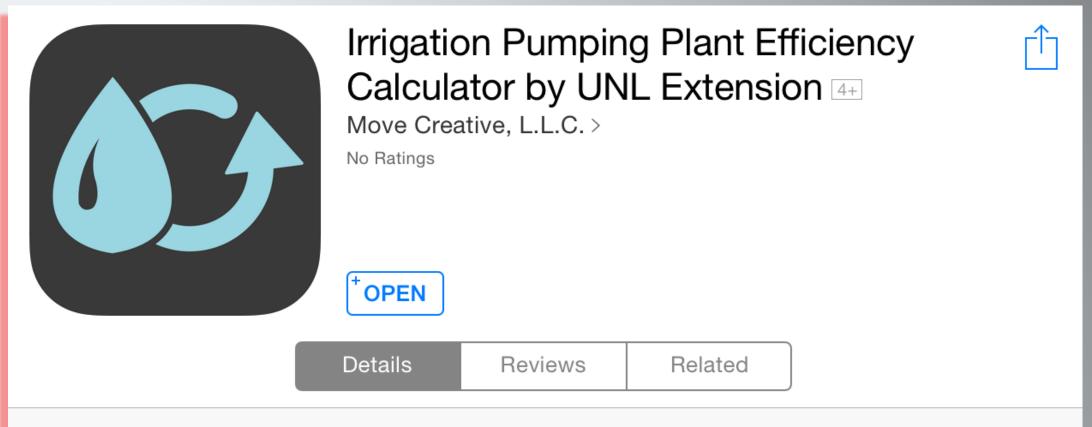
For more information:

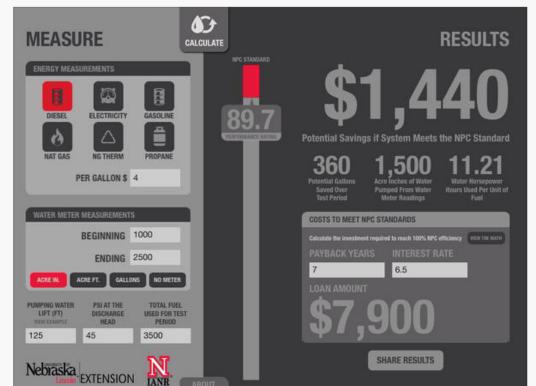
- Crop Watch Article July 19, 2013, Using your Irrigation Flow Meter for Better Decision Making.
- Pumping Efficiency App available now.
- Android and iPad versions





- Cost \$3.99
- Available in Apple and Android platforms
- Figure how well your pumping plant stacks up against the Nebraska Pumping Plant Criteria (NPC)
- Should be a reasonable target for most pumping plants





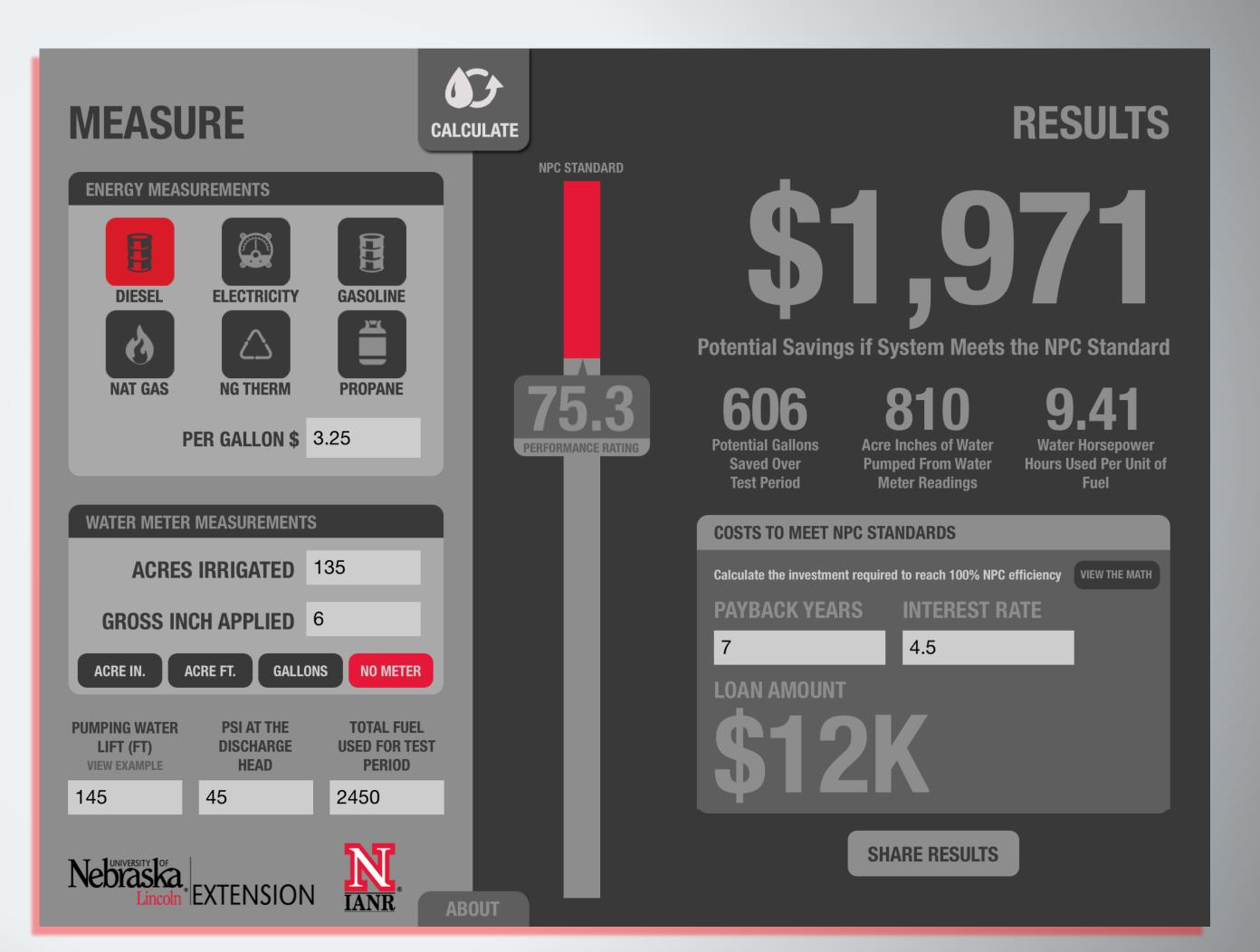
Description

Whether your pumping plant uses diesel, electricity, gasoline, natural gas, or propane, this app will help you calculate its efficiency and how much savings you could see by making upgrades to your system.

The content of this app is based upon the Nebraska Pumping Plant Performance Criteria (NPPPC) that is cited by irrigation design engineers worldwide (Scheusener and Sulek, 1959). Defining the original criteria invo... more

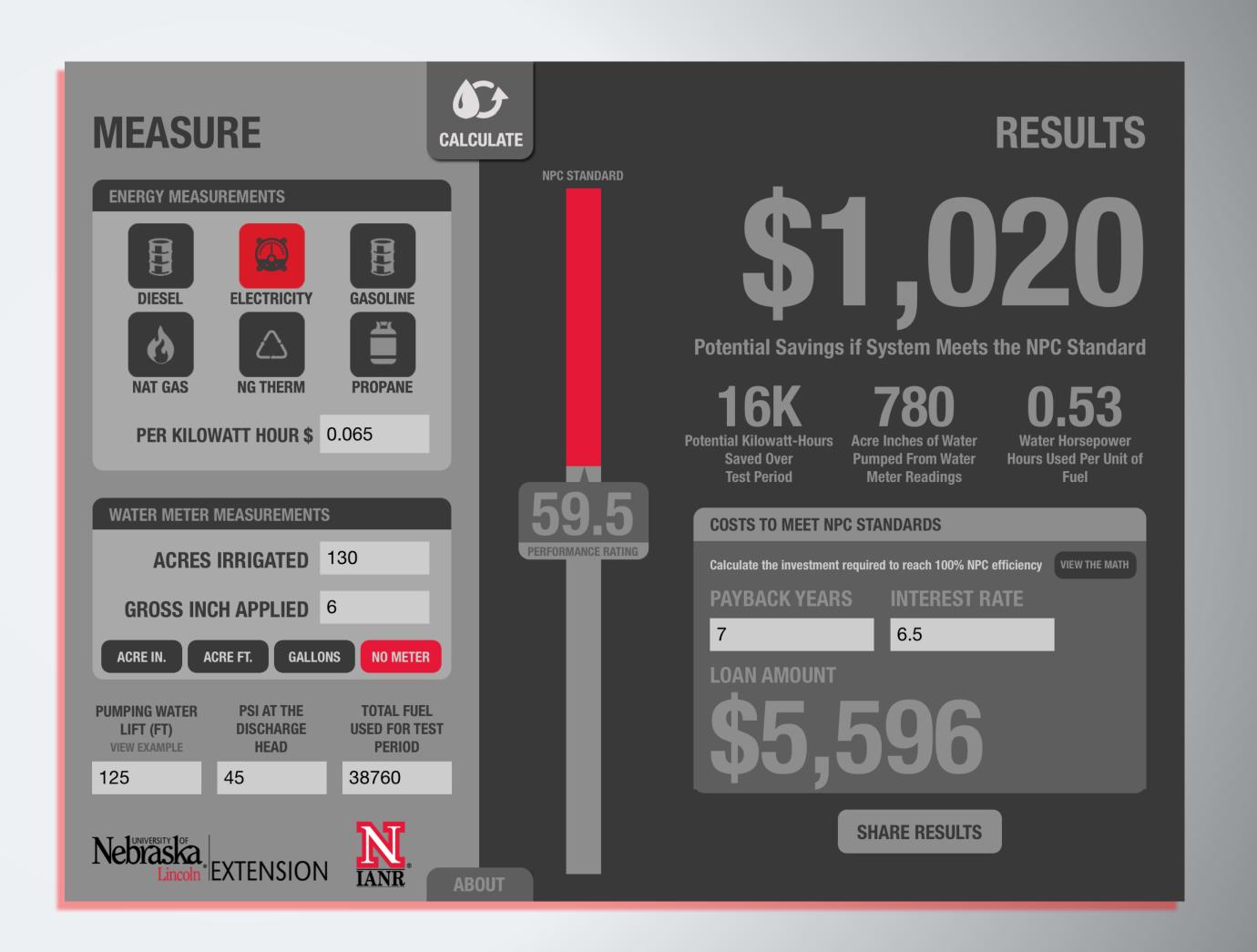


- App will allow you to:
- Input energy source
- Price/unit of energy
- Acres irrigated
- Water applied



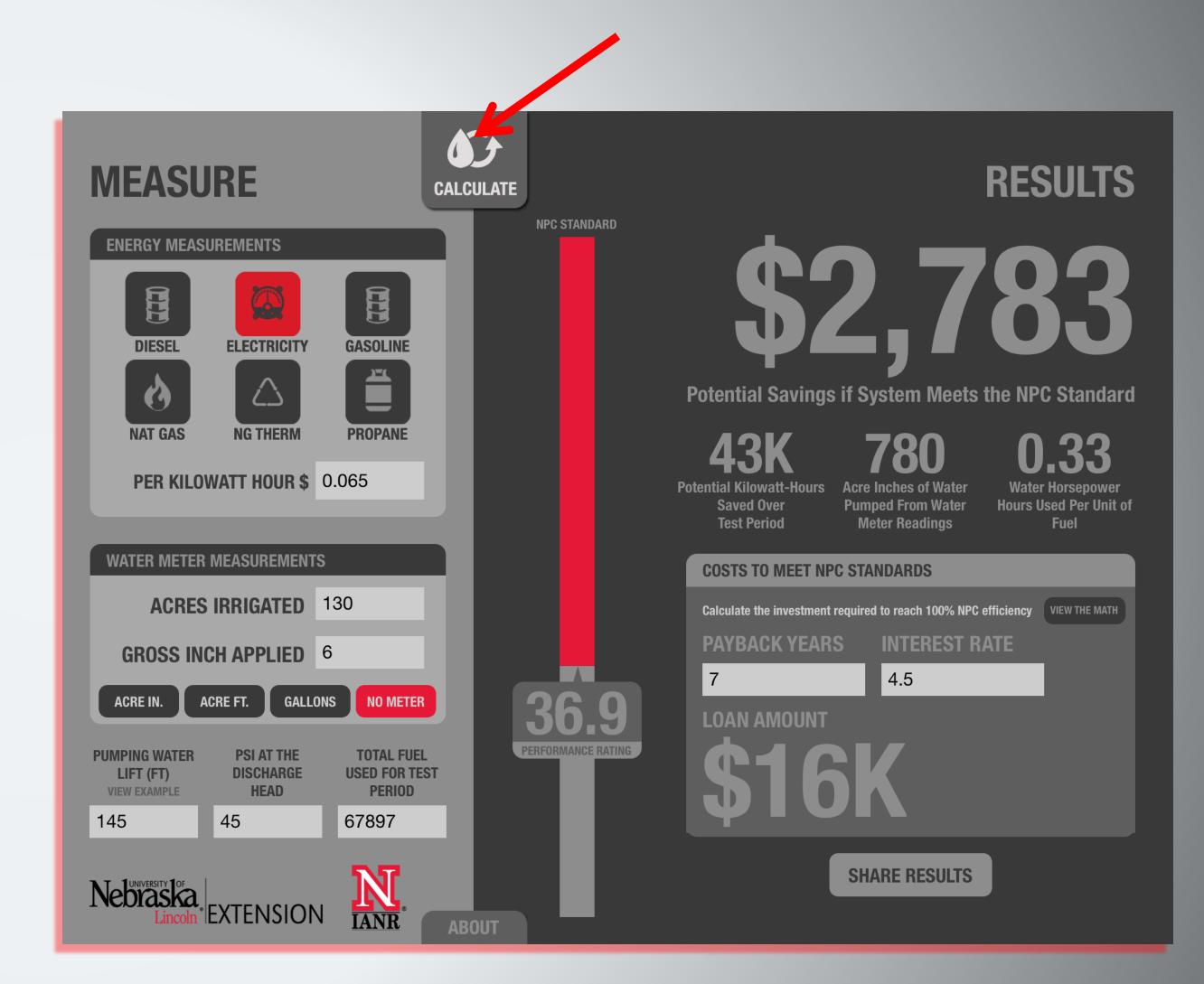


- App will allow you to:
- Input well specifications
- Fuel used for test period





- Results:
- Click on the "Calculate" button to figure your performance rating
- Figures potential savings if you could bring the unit up to NPC standard
- Also figures payback years if repairs/improvements are made





Irrigation Water Use Efficiency

```
IWUE = \frac{Irrigated \, Yield - \, Rainfed \, Yield}{Gross \, Irrigation \, Depth}
= \frac{220 \, bu / \, acre - \, 120 \, \, bu / \, acre}{12 \, inches} = 8.3 \, \, bushels \, / \, \, acre \, - \, inch
```

Measure of Water Productivity for Management Practices

Attainable Water Use Efficiencies:

Corn: 12 - 14 bushels/acre-inch

Soybeans: 3 - 5 bushels/acre-inch

Wheat:
4 - 6 bushels/acre-inch

⇒ Sorghum: 8 – 10 bushels/acre-inch



Irrigation Water Use Efficiency

If Your IWUE Is Much Less Than Target Values:

- Monitor soil water to use precipitation or carryover soil water
- Leave room in soil profile to store irrigation/rainfall
- Schedule last irrigation to dry profile at end of season
- Improve application efficiency of system
- Use no-till systems to reduce evaporation and runoff
- Check application uniformity to maximize use of irrigation water



How to grow 200 bu sorghum with less water

THINK LIKE A RAINFED (DRYLAND, NON-IRRIGATED) PRODUCER INCREASE APPLICATION EFFICIENCY INCREASE WATER USE EFFICIENCY LIMIT WATER EVAPORATION REDUCE TRANSPIRATION HYBRID SELECTION



WCREC

LIMITED RESEARCH ON SORGHUM PRODUCTION IN RECENT YEARS NEW HIRES COULD CHANGE THAT...



Julie Peterson, entomologist





New Pest in Sorghum: Sugarcane Aphid

EXPANDED HOST RANGE FROM SUGARCANE TO SORGHUM FORMS LARGE COLONIES ON SORGHUM LEAVES LIGHT YELLOW APHID WITH BLACK LEG TIPS AND TAIL PIPES



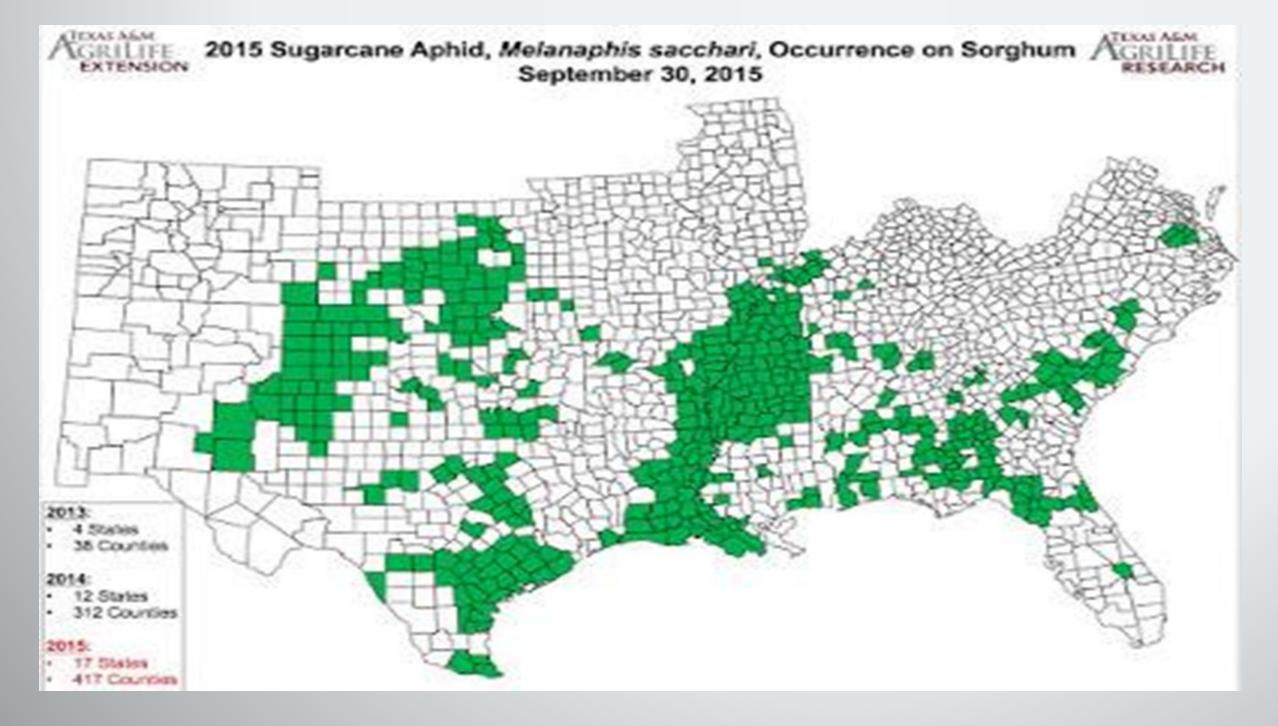


Quickly Approaching Nebraska

RAPID MOVEMENT NORTH & EAST SINCE 2013, FOUND IN KANSAS FOR 1ST TIME IN 2015

SO FAR NOT FOUND IN NE; IF PRESENT, VERY IMPORTANT TO DOCUMENT FOR SECTION 18 APPROVALS- FEW INSECTICIDES WILL CONTROL IT

PLEASE SUBMIT SAMPLES TO UNL PLANT & PEST DIAGNOSTIC CLINIC



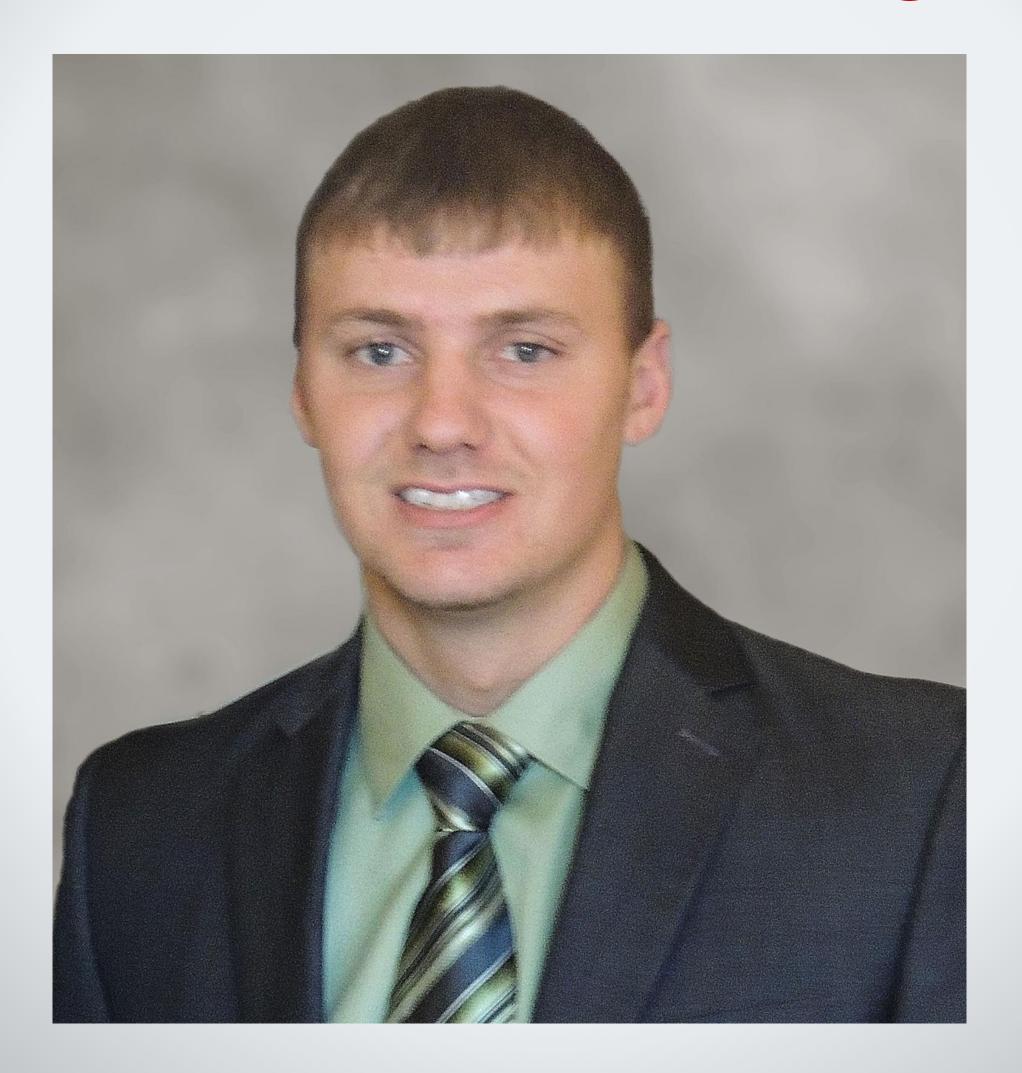


Survey Program for Nebraska

- Preliminary surveys by Julie Peterson in 2015 in Hitchcock, Red Willow, Furnas & Lincoln counties found no sugarcane aphid
- More thorough surveys in 2016 are needed for early detection to:
 - Warn producers about this potentially damaging pest
 - > Petition EPA for Section 18 approval for insecticide use
 - Conduct research on IPM for this insect to understand how to protect sorghum yields in Nebraska



Daran Rudnick, irrigation





Rodrigo Werle, cropping systems





Questions?

• chuck.burr@unl.edu

