



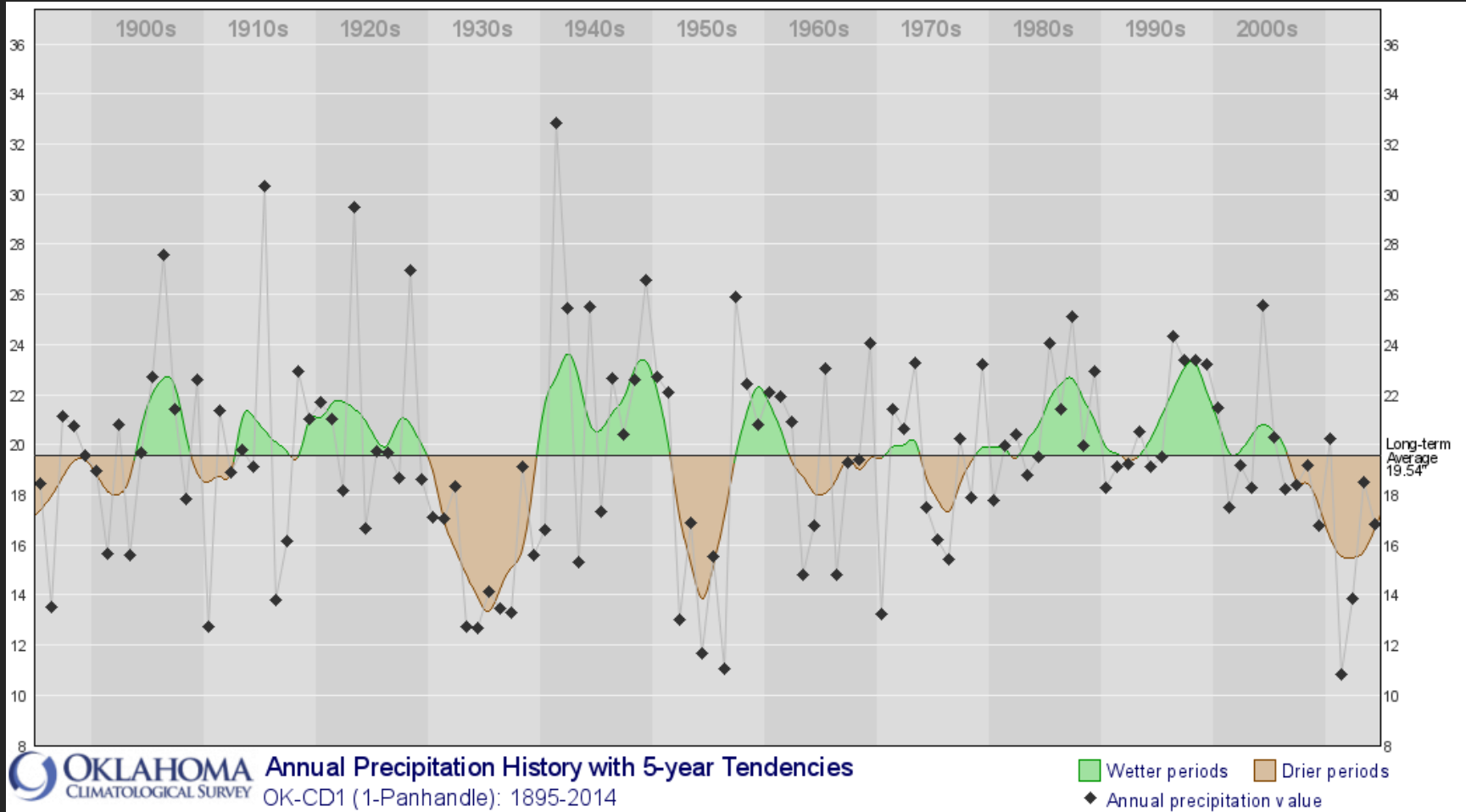
# Deficit Irrigation Management for Corn and Sorghum

16<sup>th</sup> Annual Crop Clinic  
April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015; Goodwell, OK

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# Past, Present, Future



# Drought Condition



## U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

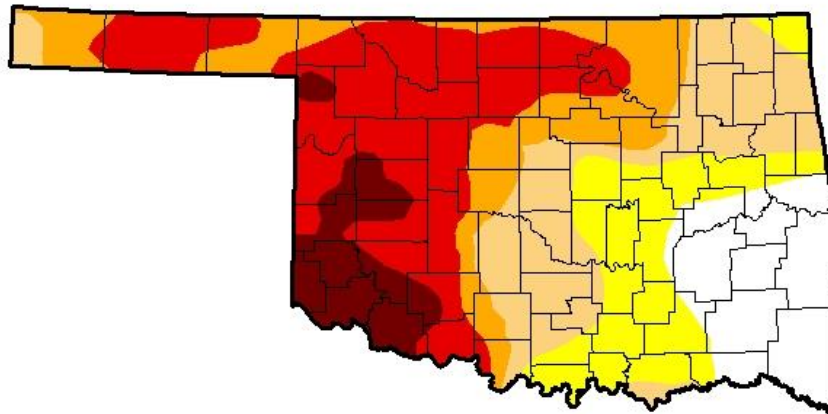
**March 24, 2015**

*(Released Thursday, Mar. 26, 2015)*

Valid 7 a.m. EST

*Drought Conditions (Percent Area)*

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
<b>Current</b>	14.36	85.64	70.40	50.96	35.74	8.41
<b>Last Week</b> <i>3/17/2015</i>	8.63	91.37	70.50	47.81	31.72	5.75
<b>3 Months Ago</b> <i>12/23/2014</i>	25.63	74.37	62.03	40.84	21.67	5.71
<b>Start of Calendar Year</b> <i>12/31/2014</i>	25.63	74.37	62.03	40.84	21.74	5.70
<b>Start of Water Year</b> <i>9/30/2014</i>	8.55	91.45	73.31	58.13	20.92	4.64
<b>One Year Ago</b> <i>3/25/2014</i>	4.05	95.95	77.41	32.48	24.03	8.58



Intensity:

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

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

**Author:**

*Eric Luebehusen  
U.S. Department of Agriculture*



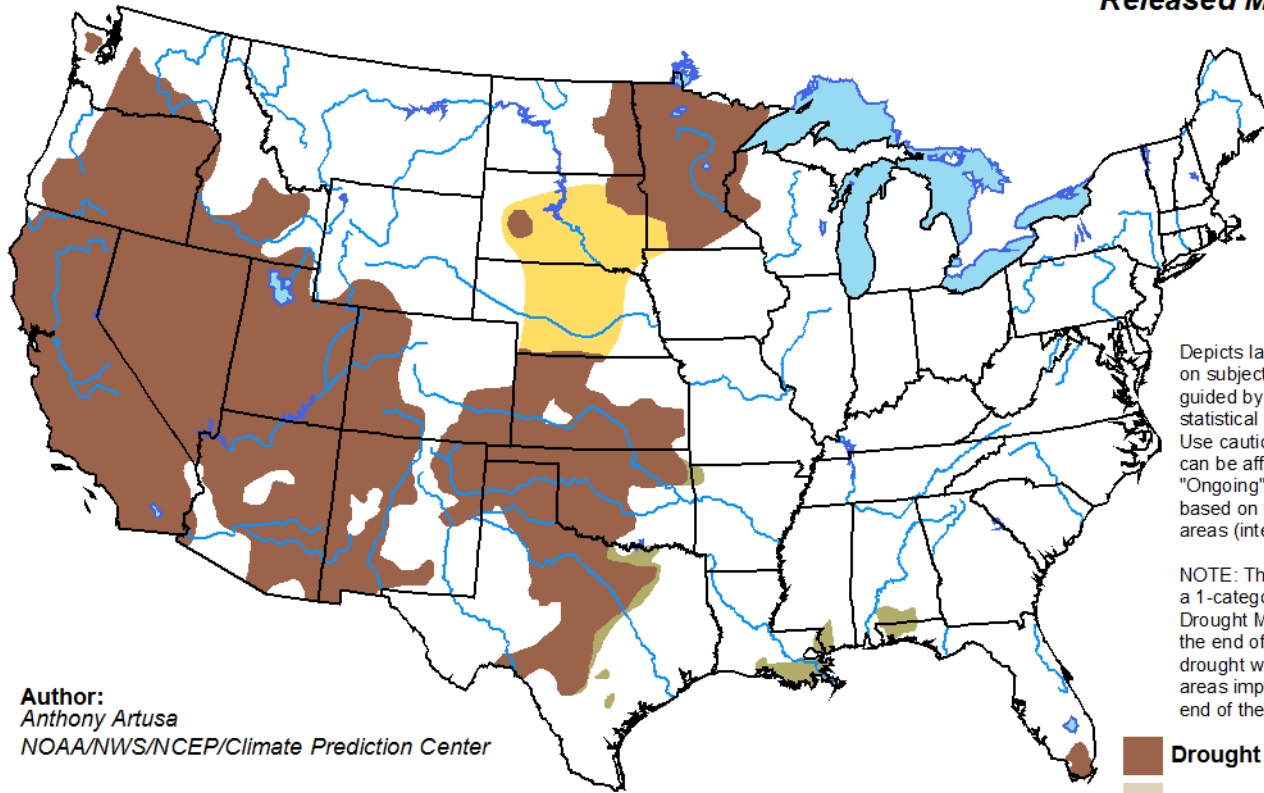
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

# Forecast



## U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period





Valid for April 2015  
Released March 31, 2015

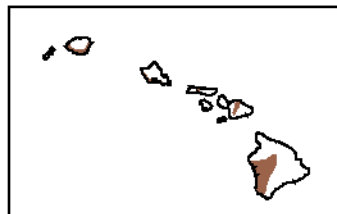
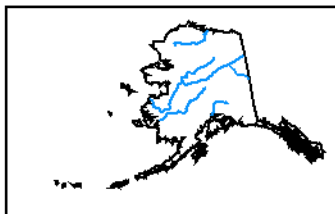


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

Author:  
Anthony Artusa  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

-  Drought persists/intensifies
-  Drought remains but improves
-  Drought removal likely
-  Drought development likely



<http://go.usa.gov/h6jh>



# Groundwater Resources



## Oklahoma Irrigation

*Average Well Capacity*

- 2013  
408 gal./min.
- 2008  
505 gal./min.

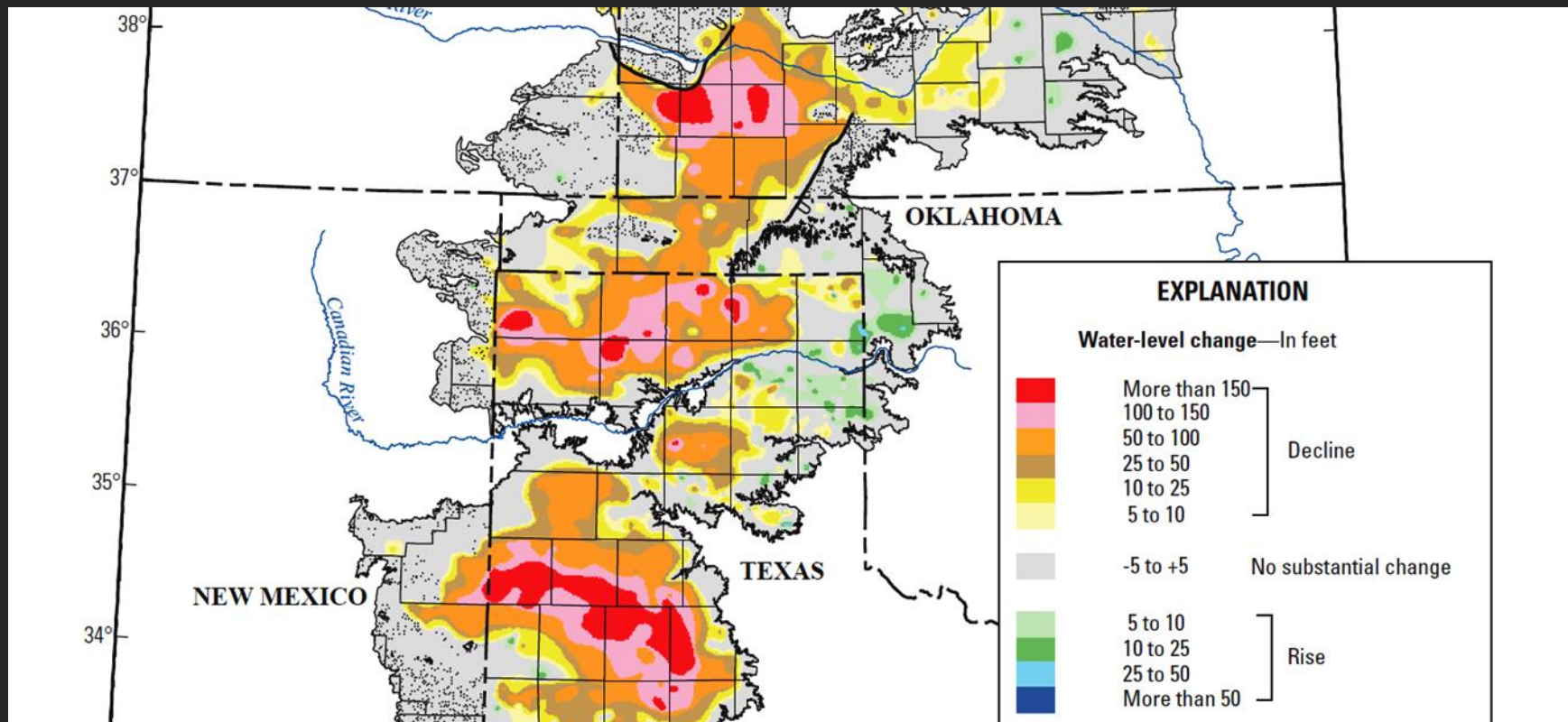
Source:  
National Agricultural Statistics Service



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SHUTUP

# Groundwater Resources



Source: USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2012–5291

# Research/Extension Project



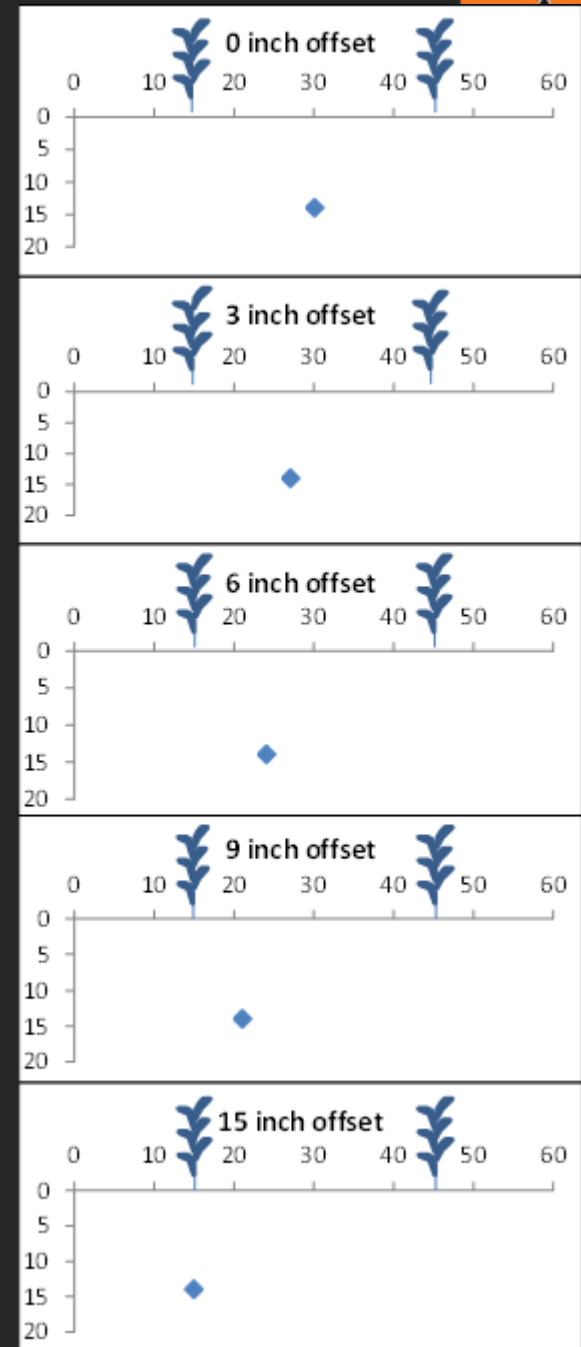
## Developing Management Strategies for Subsurface Drip Irrigation in the Oklahoma Panhandle

- Evaluate the impact of:
  - ✓ Crop row placement with respect to drip lines
  - ✓ Irrigation application rates (100%, 75%, and 50%)
- Investigate the performance of two irrigation management tools:
  - ✓ Soil moisture
  - ✓ Canopy temperature



# Row placement

- Rows were offset using RTK Guidance
- Plots: 6 rows wide (15ft) and 30 ft long
- Planting: 5/5 (corn); 6/6 (sorghum)

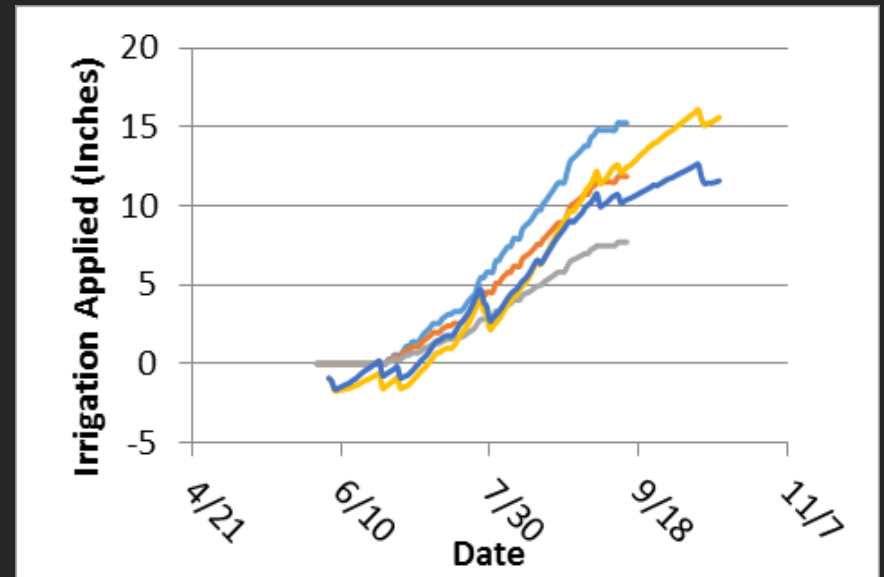
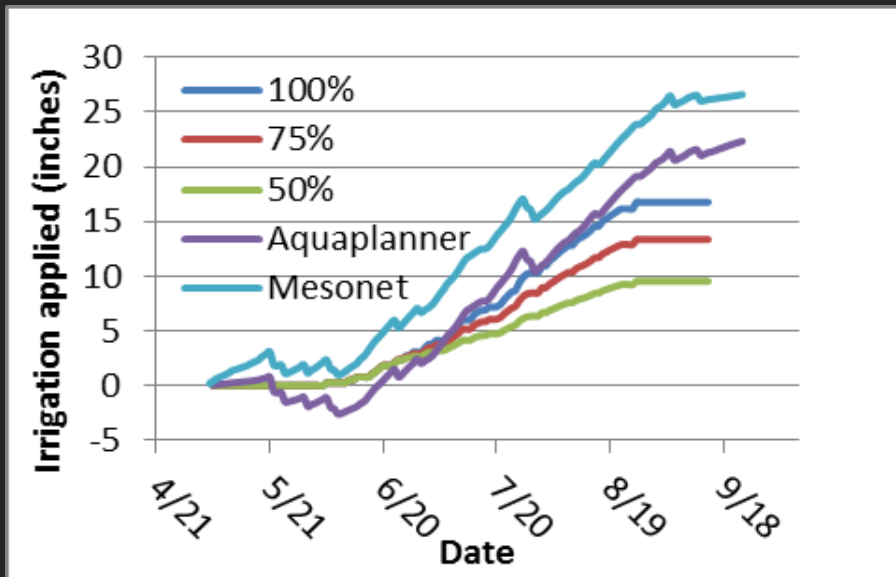




# Irrigation



- Application rate: 0.04 inch/hr
- Min. Application: 0.3 inch
- Total irrigation corn: 16.5, 13.5 and 9.4 inches
- Total irrigation sorghum: 15.1, 11.7 and 7.6 inches



# Soil Moisture Sensors



7/24/2014



8/12/2014



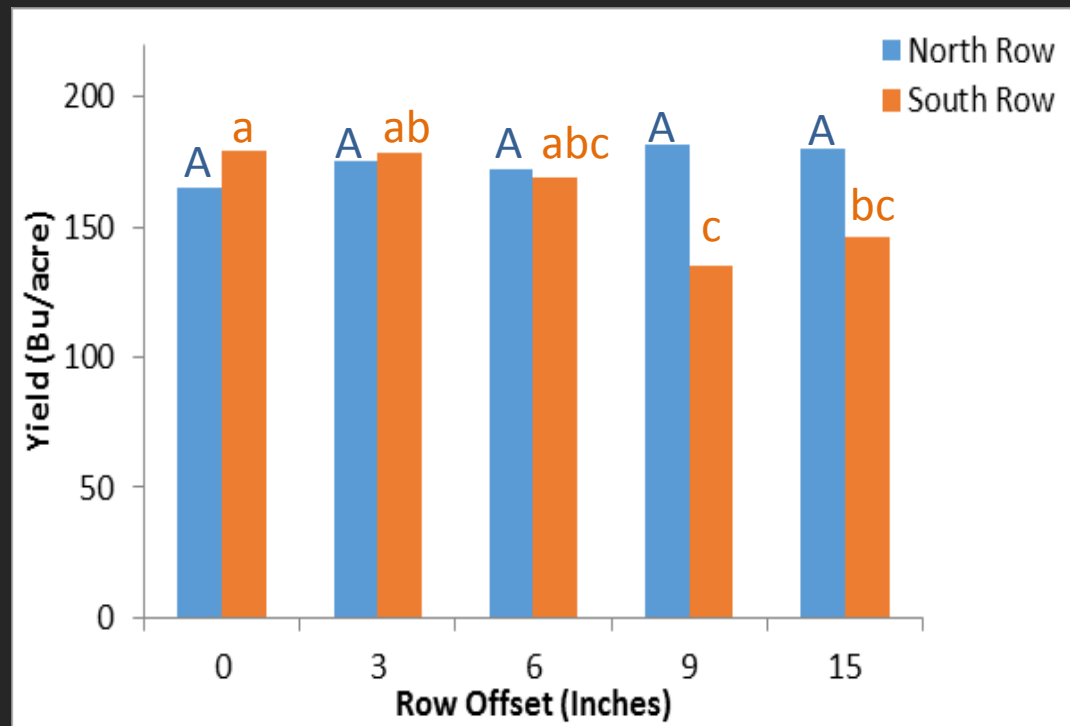
8/12/2014





# Corn Grain Yield by Row

- Placement of S row further from tape decreased yield
- Moving N row closer to tape did not increase yield





# Corn Grain Yield by Plot

- Increasing the offset resulted in a decreased yield
  - ✓ Most prevalent at 50 and 75% Irrigation
- Decreasing irrigation amount resulted in a decreased yield

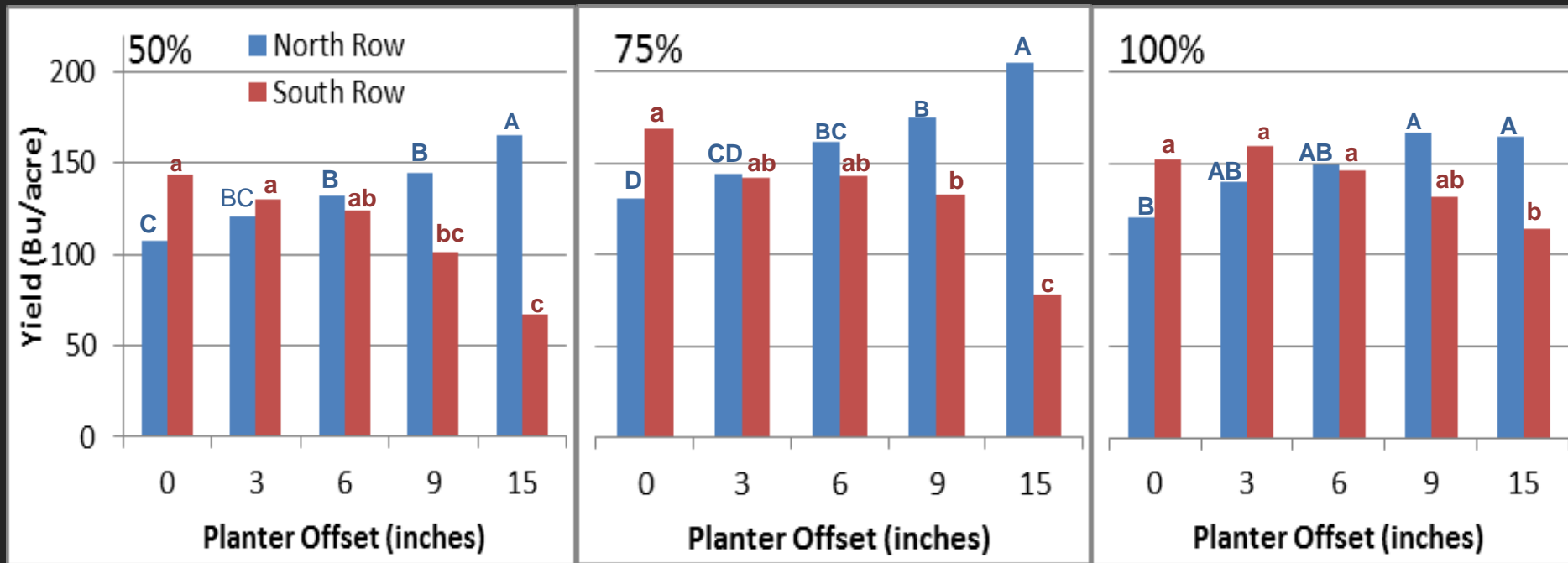
Offset	50%	75%	100%	Average
Inches	-----Bu acre <sup>-1</sup> -----			
0	132	178	206	172 <sup>a</sup>
3	140	177	212	177 <sup>a</sup>
6	131	172	208	170 <sup>ab</sup>
9	119	151	204	158 <sup>b</sup>
15	120	163	206	163 <sup>ab</sup>
Average	129	168	207	



# Sorghum Grain Yield by Row



- Individual row yields were significantly influenced by distance from tape





# Sorghum Grain Yield by Plot

- Sorghum yields were not influenced by offset treatments
- Decreasing irrigation amount resulted in a decreased yield
  - ✓ 75% irrigation was sufficient

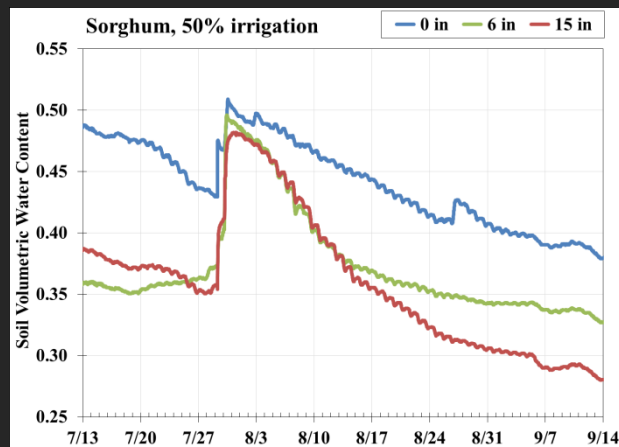
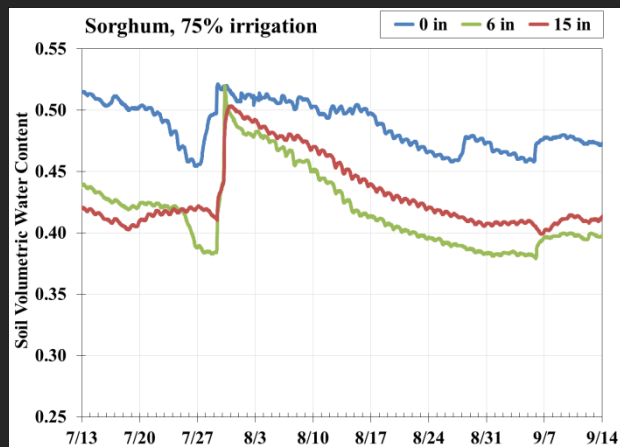
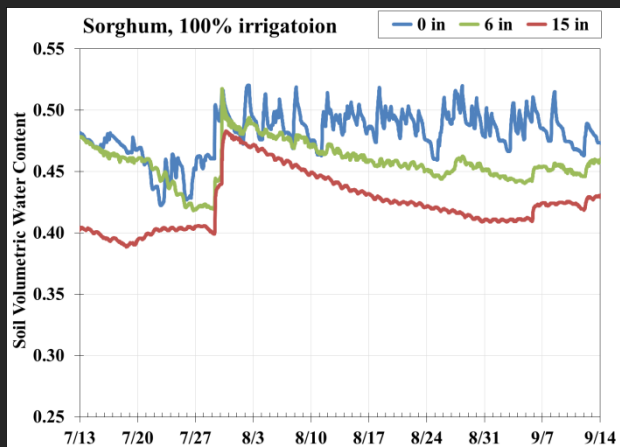
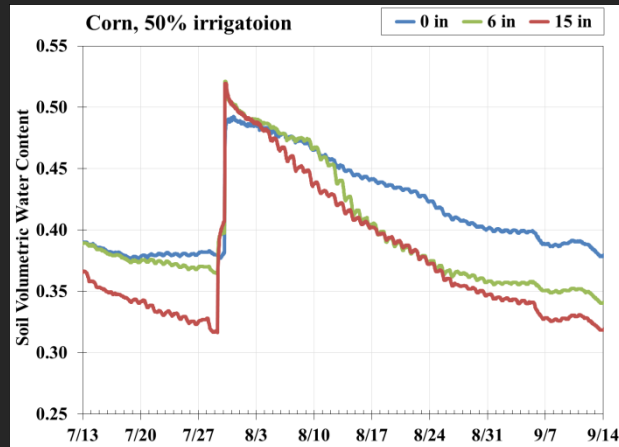
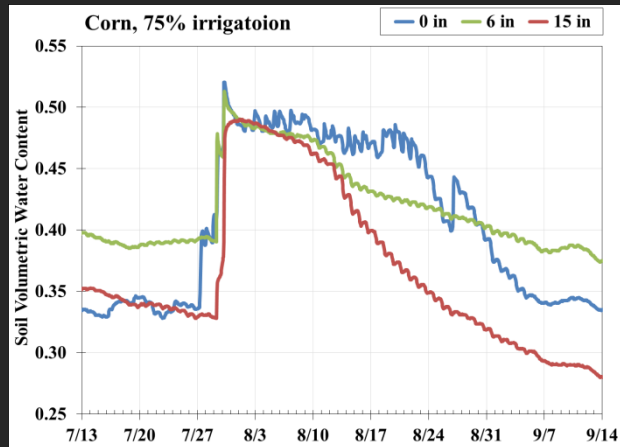
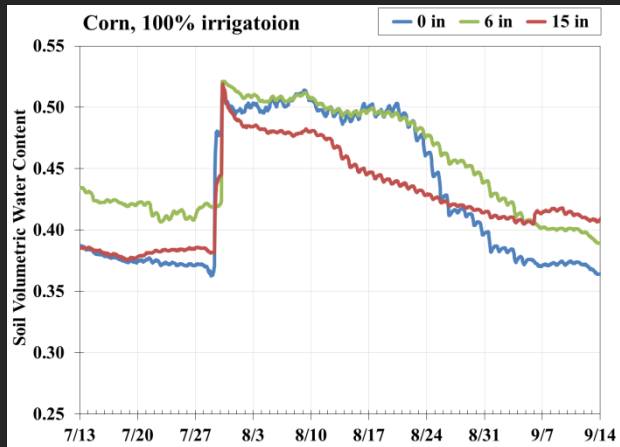
Offset	50%	75%	100%	Average
Inches	-----Bu acre <sup>-1</sup> -----			
0	120	150	152	141
3	127	164	149	147
6	128	154	152	145
9	133	146	152	144
15	126	151	154	144
Average	127	153	152	

# Soil Moisture Sensors

- **Campbell Sci. 655**
- **Rod length: 4.7 in**
- **Sensing Volume: 220 in<sup>3</sup>**

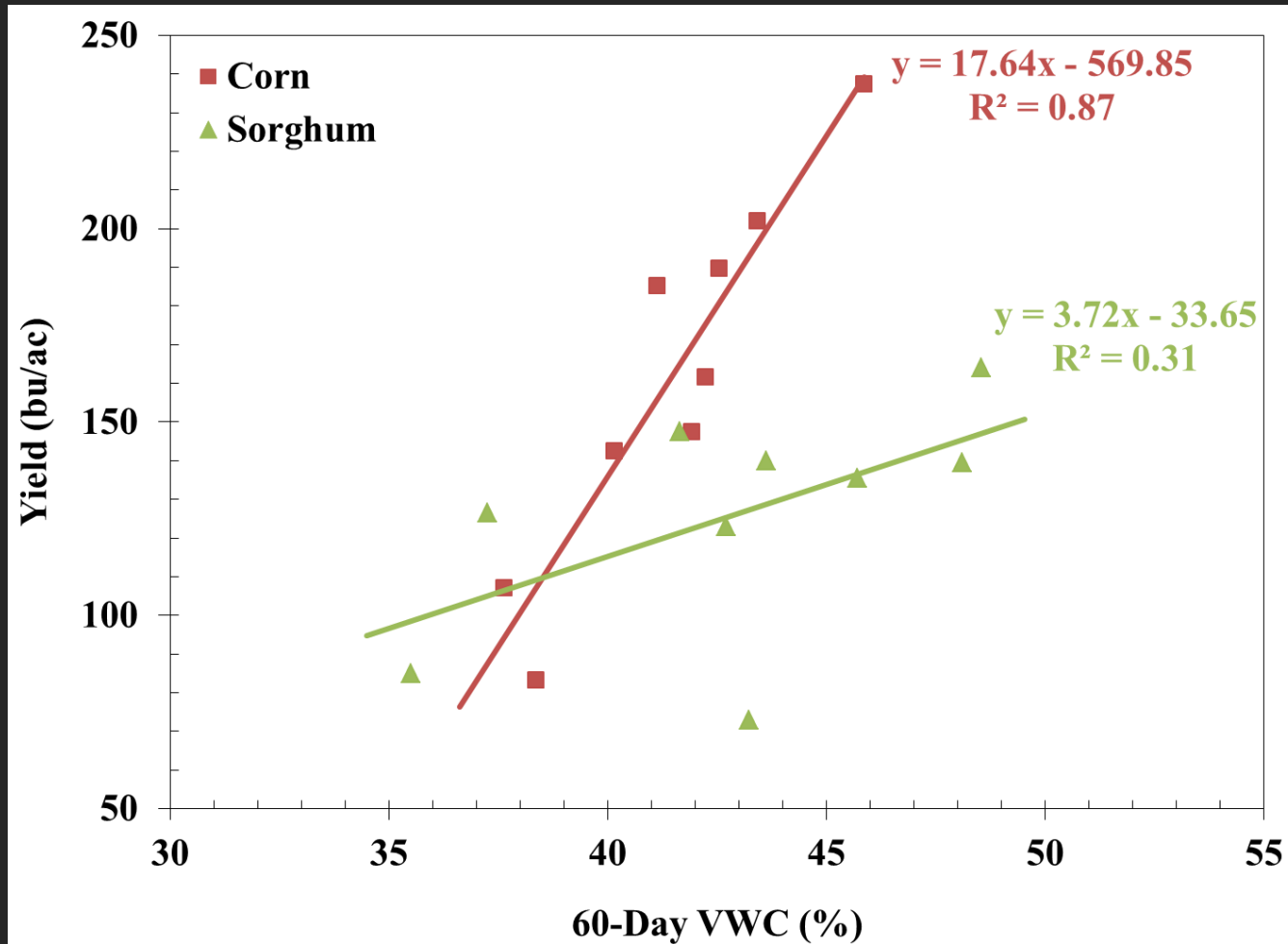


# Soil Moisture Variations





# Soil Moisture Variations

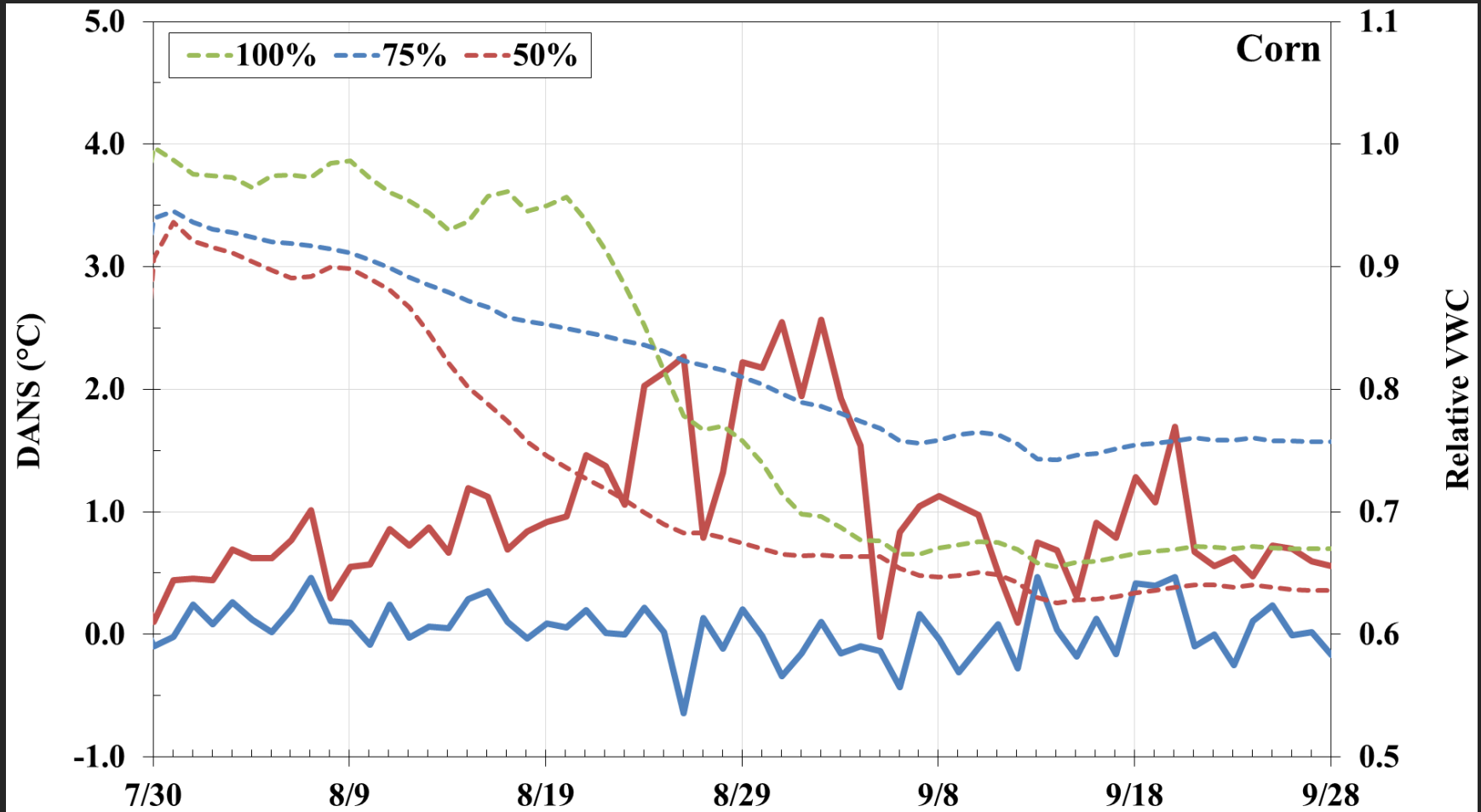


# Canopy Temperature

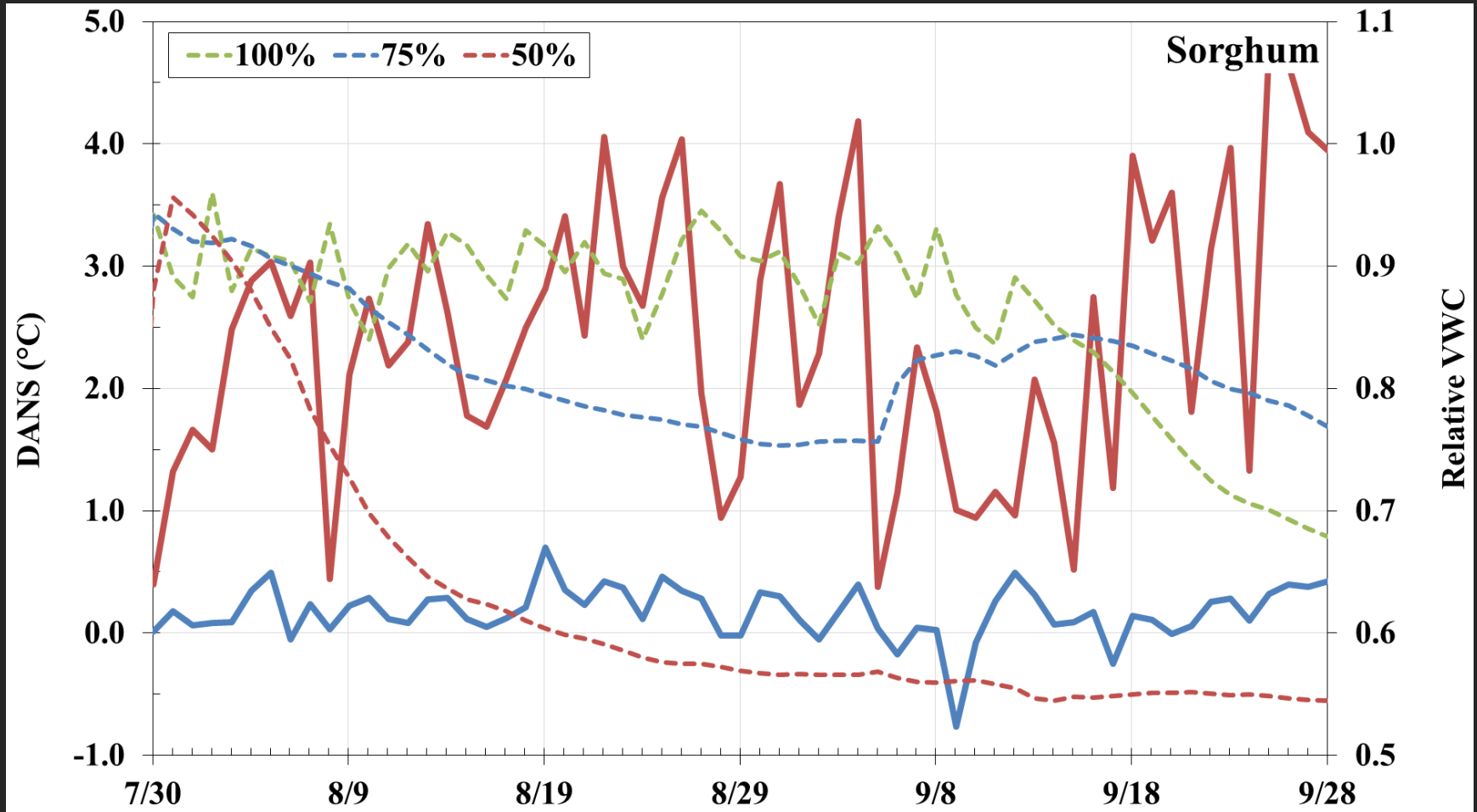
- Apogee IRT SI-111
- Accuracy: 0.36 °F



# Canopy Temperature

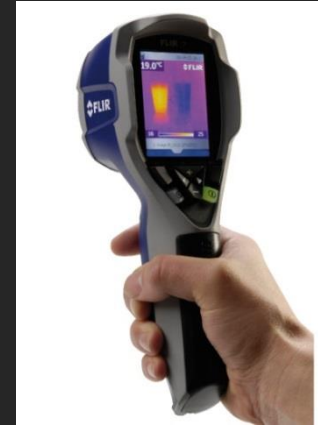


# Canopy Temperature

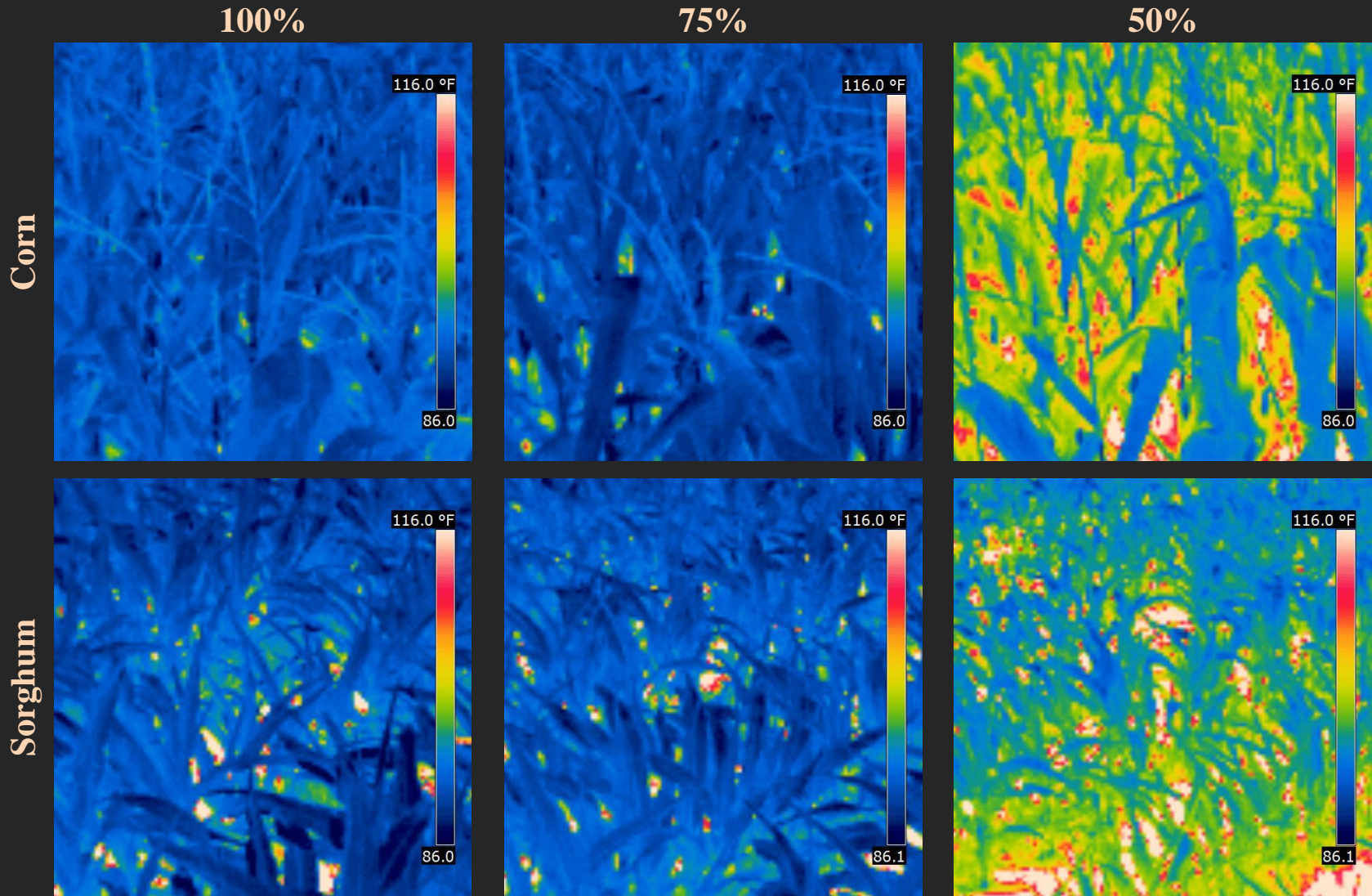




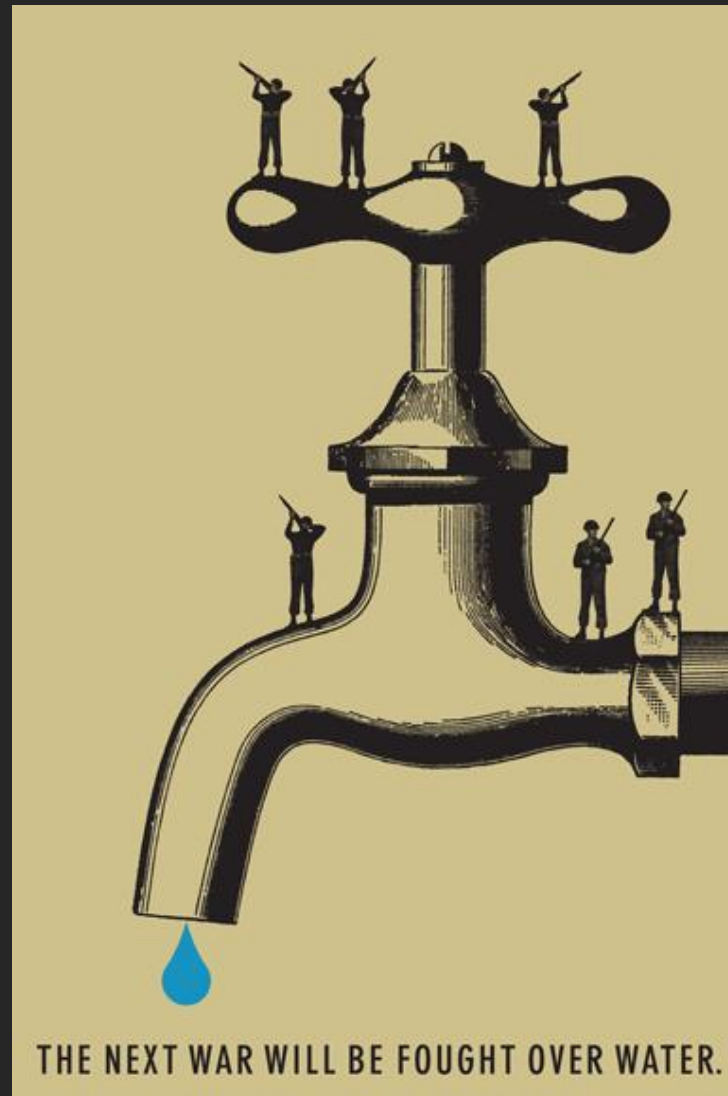
# Why Canopy Temperature?



# Canopy Temperature



# Questions



Source: Scorsone Drueding Posters