

Water ReUse

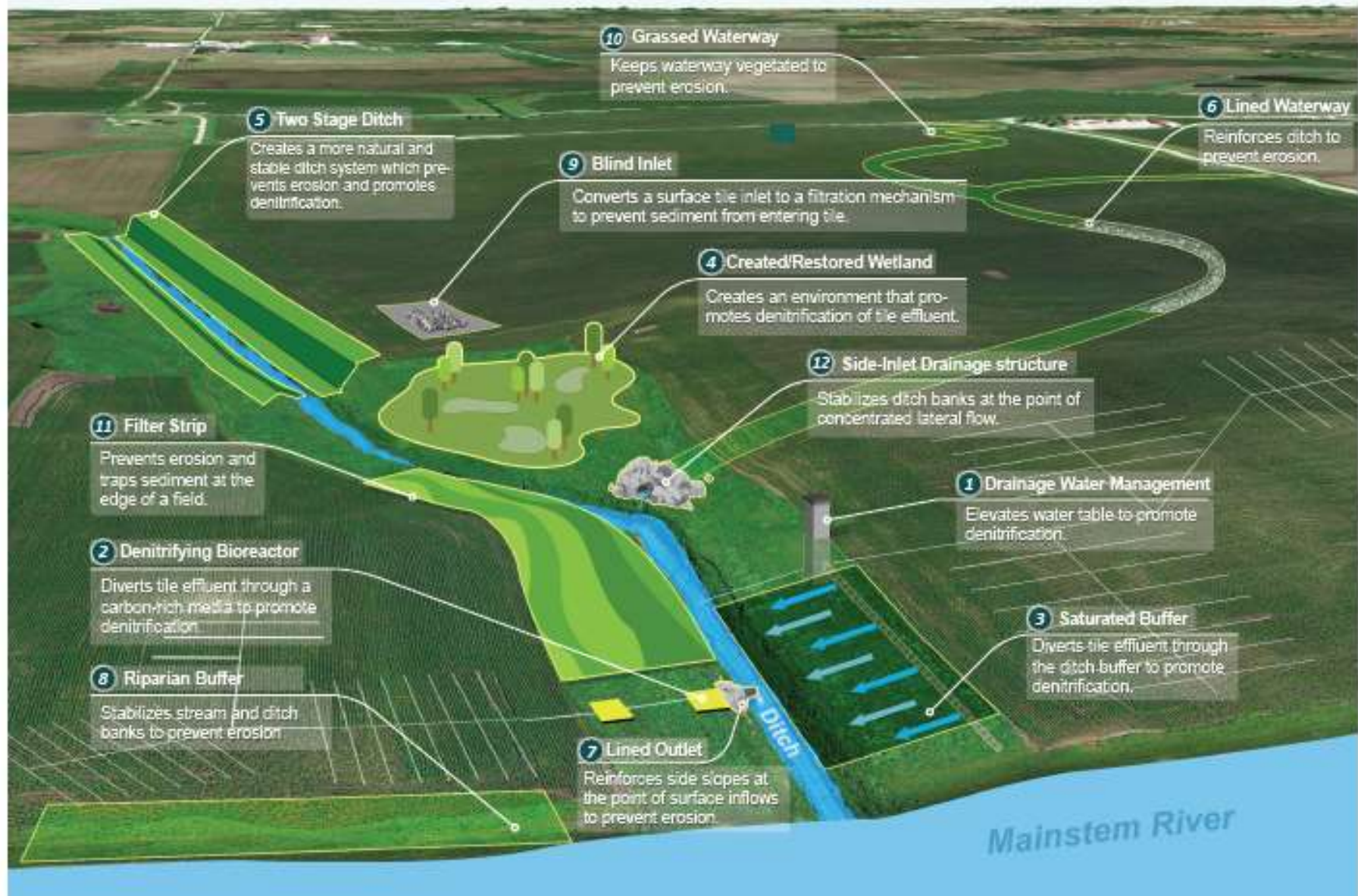


**Kelly Nelson, Agronomy Professor, Division of Plant Sciences
University of Missouri Greenley Research Center, Novelty
660-739-4410, nelsonke@missouri.edu**

Agriculture Drainage Best Management Practices



This guide to agricultural drainage BMPs was generated in June of 2019 by Emmons & Olivier Resources to outline the most current and generally accepted drainage practices that will achieve reduction of phosphorus, nitrate, and/or sediment loading into Iowa's waters. The table (on the back of this page) provides a summary of the practices, their function in the watershed, and the applicable cost of pollutant removal. Below is an info-graphic depicting the locations of these practices on a typical landscape. Additional in-field & source reduction practices are not addressed here, but also present significant opportunities for water quality improvement & improved soil health.





LICA Contractors

Bauer Contracting Co.	Krump's Ag Trenching
Bledsoe Farm's Custom Bulldozing & Excavating	L Koenigsfeld Excavating
Gilbert & Sons Construction Inc.	Lance Construction
Gingerich Excavating & Hauling	Landmark Irrigation Inc.
Holt Land Improvement LLC	Liles Construction LLC
Hostetter Construction Co., Inc.	Mera Excavating LLC
K. Balkenbusch Construction Co.	Precision Tiling LLC
	Tom Lawlor Construction
	Witherow Construction

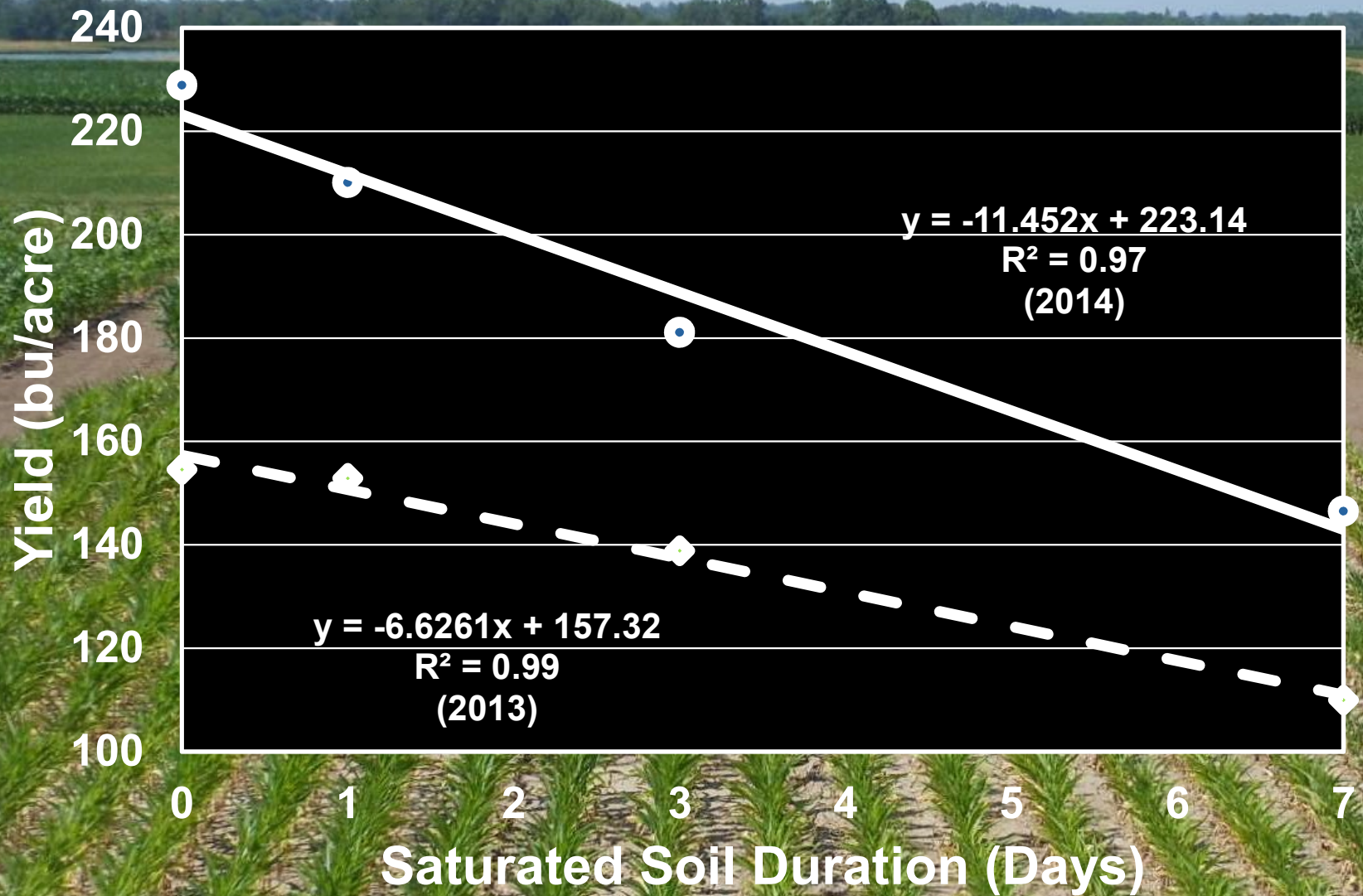




**....let the water under the
sky be gathered to one
place, and let dry ground
appear....it was good.
Genesis 1:9-10**

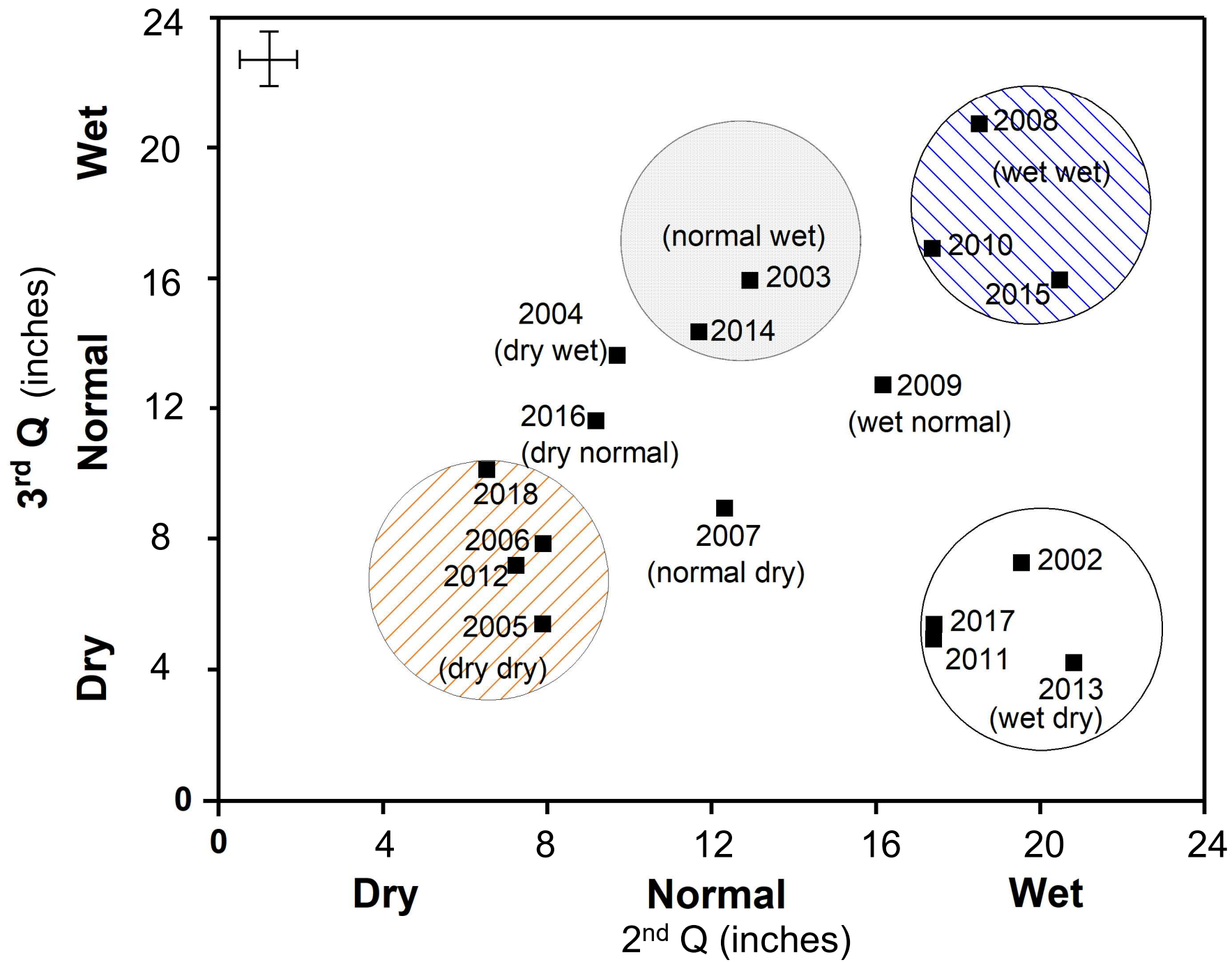


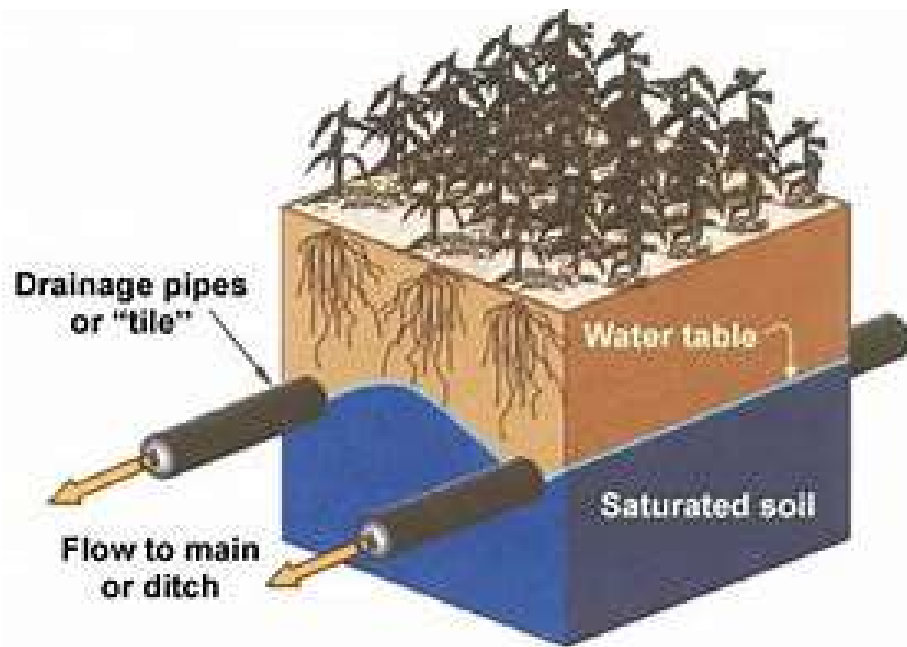




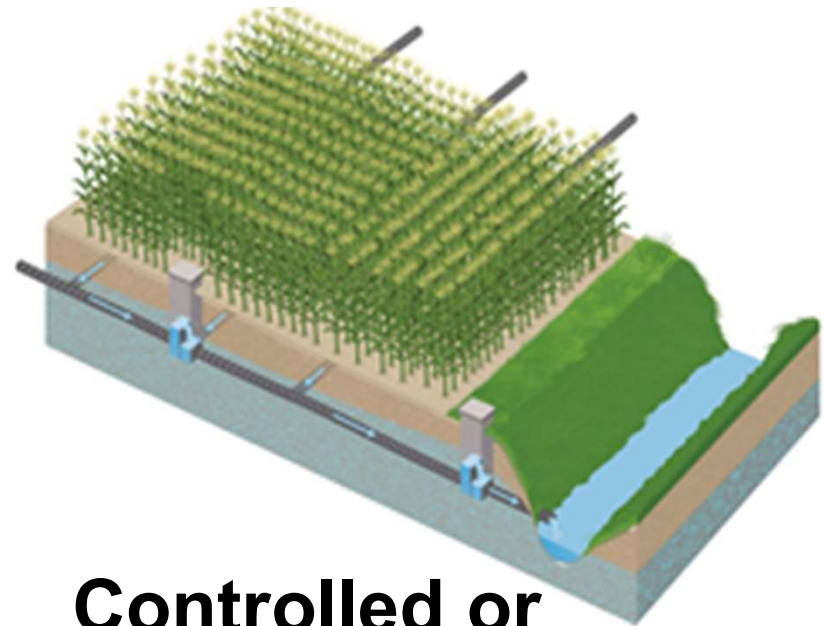
1 week of saturated soil @ V6



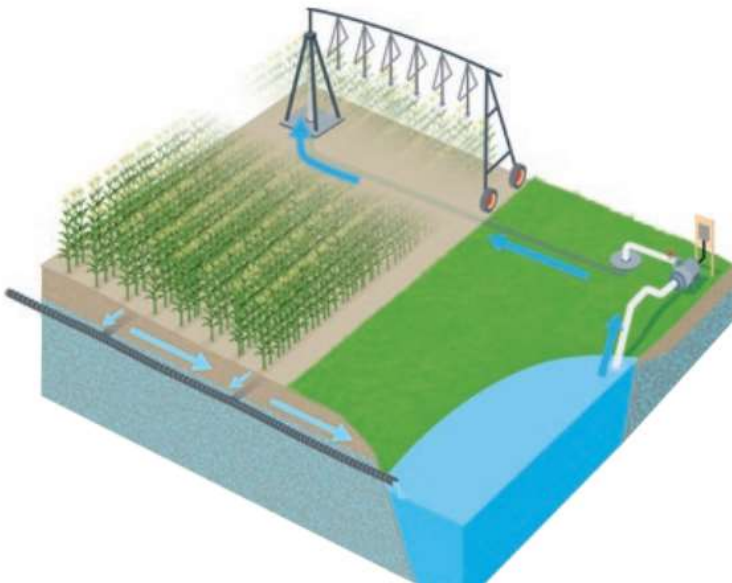




Free Drainage



**Controlled or
Managed Drainage**



Drainage Water Recycling

Site Selection

- Need for drainage
- During the winter and early spring, your soil has a shallow water table
- Soils have a grey color or mottling
- Slope, permeability, depth to bedrock, wetness classification
- Slope ($<1\%$), permeability (> 1 inch/hr from 0-40 inches; < 0.02 inches/hr 40-60 inches deep), depth to bedrock (> 40 inches), and wetness classification (poor to poorly drained) (Belcher, 2002)



Benefits > Cost of the System

- How has the field been farmed?
- Closer spacing for shallow depths and the closer tile is to the impermeable layer
- Water supply: well, lake, river/stream, distance from supply
- Energy supply
- More costly than conventional drainage
- Good surface drainage, erosion controlled
- Farmer is capable of attaining good yields (timeliness, pop., pest control, nutrient management).



Proper Operation of the System

- Time to manage
 - Pump
 - Adjust WTC devices
 - Monitor water depth
 - Yield reduction could result
- 3 modes of operation
 1. Subsurface drainage
 2. Controlled drainage
 3. Subirrigation
 - What is required when it rains?



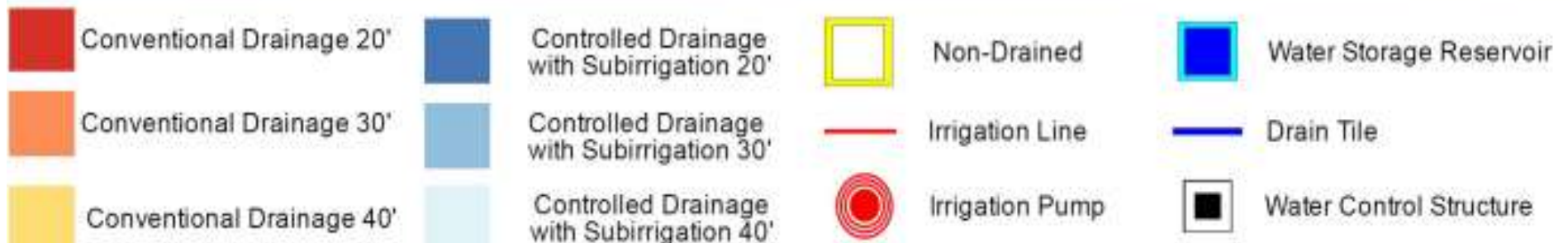
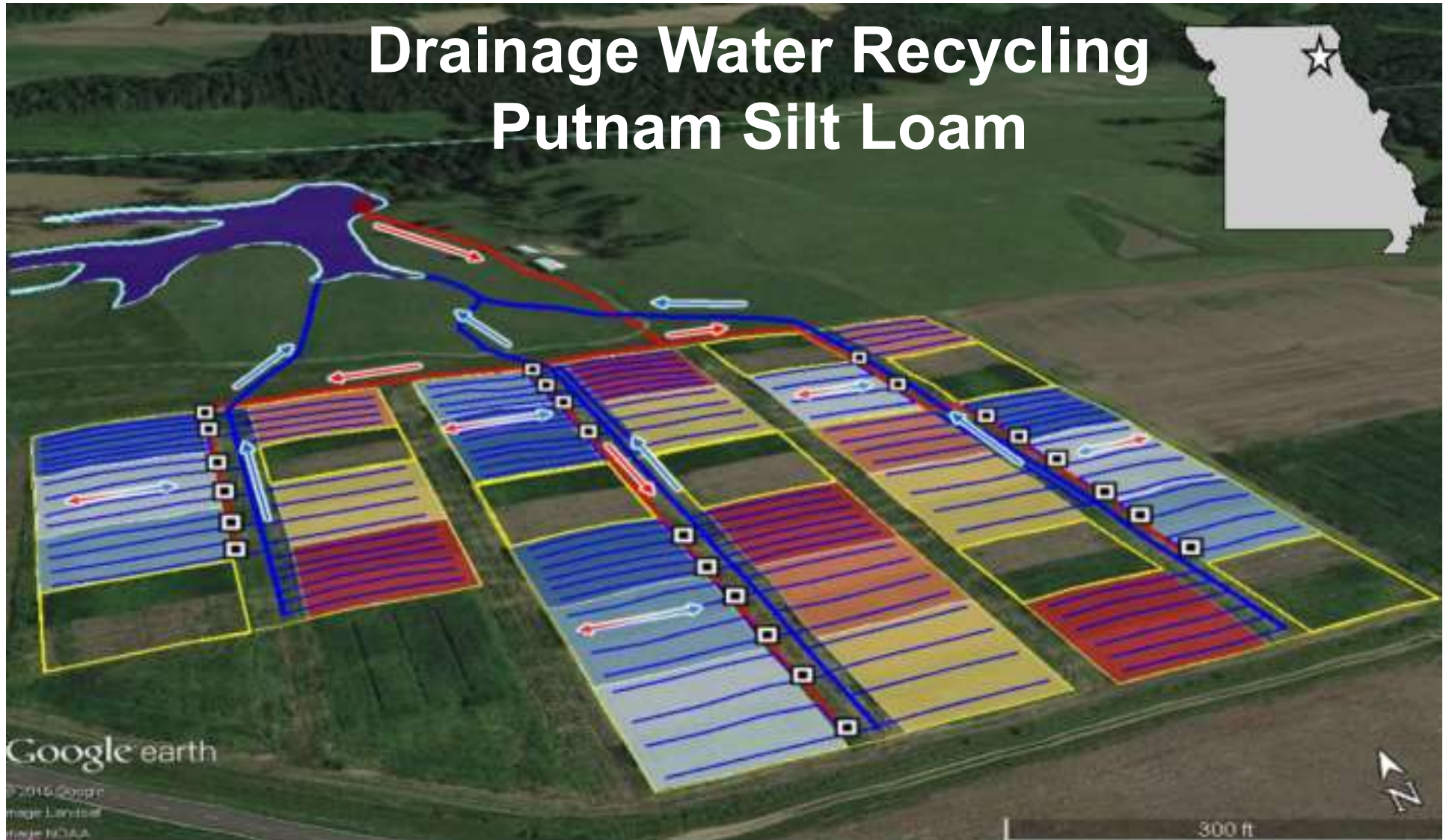


Operation

- Constant water table management
- Moist soil profile
- Capillary movement
- Simplest
- Plants do their own irrigation scheduling
- Works well for plants and water quality benefits
- Damage can occur



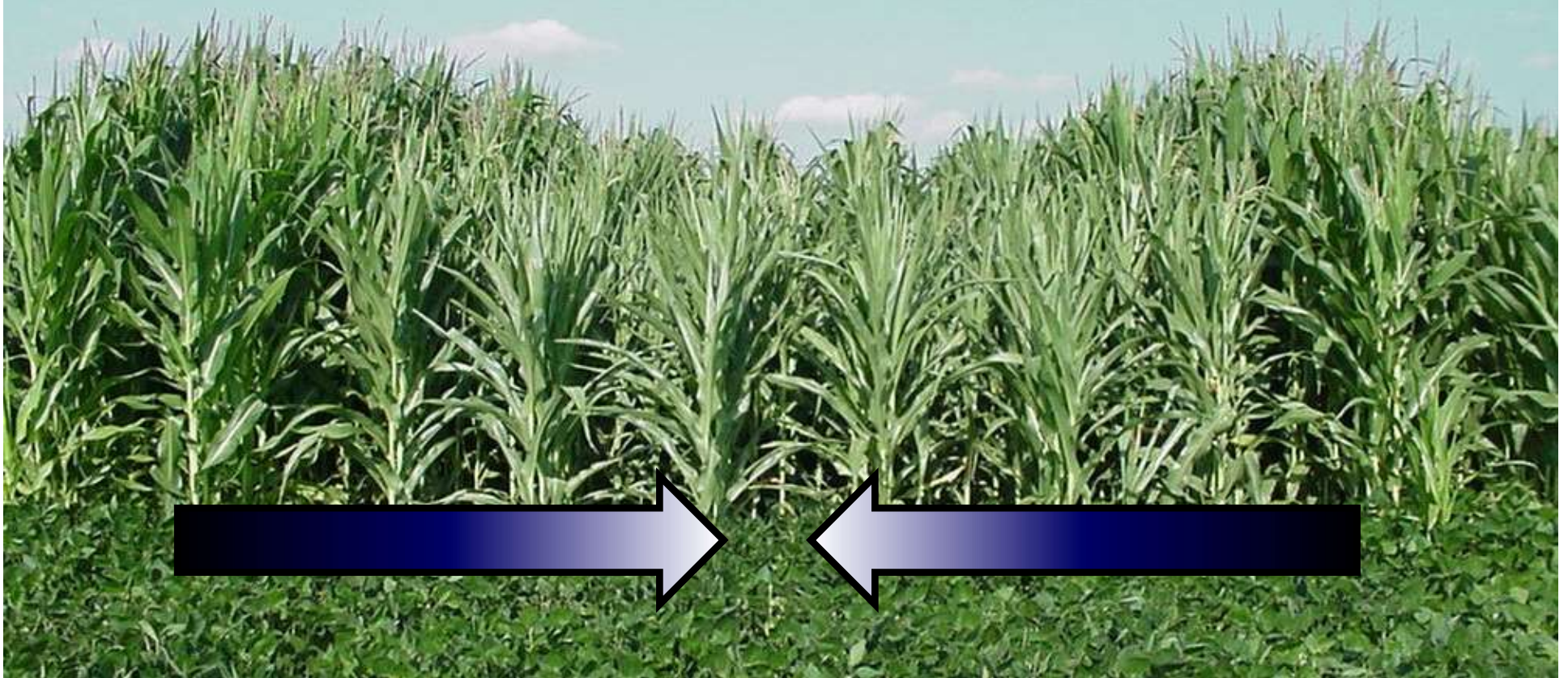
Drainage Water Recycling Putnam Silt Loam



Corn Response to Drainage (DO) and Subirrigation (DSI) (2002-16)

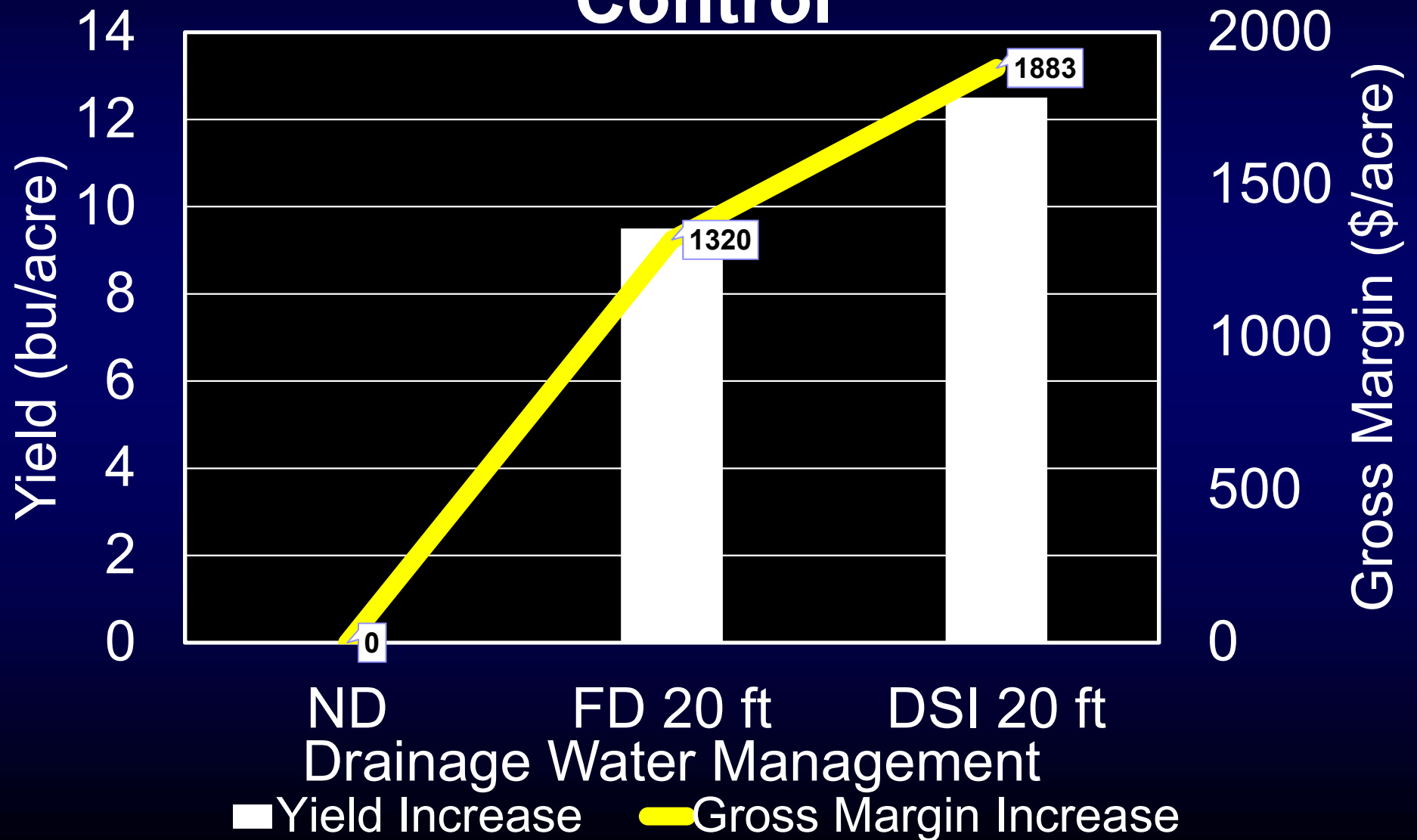
Year(s) and Environment	Yield increase		Gross margin	
	DO 20'	DSI 20'	DO 20'	DSI 20'
	---Bu/acre---		----- \$/acre -----	
14: Dry-Wet	-4	-12	-16	-50
06,16: Dry-Moderate	15	33	66	238
02,05,12,13: Wet-Dry	14	70	236	1,180
03,07: Wet-Moderate	26	56	144	311
04,08-11,15: Wet-Wet	43	36	1,054	877
Average (bu/a) & Total (\$)	26	50	\$1,484	\$2,556

July 7, 2005

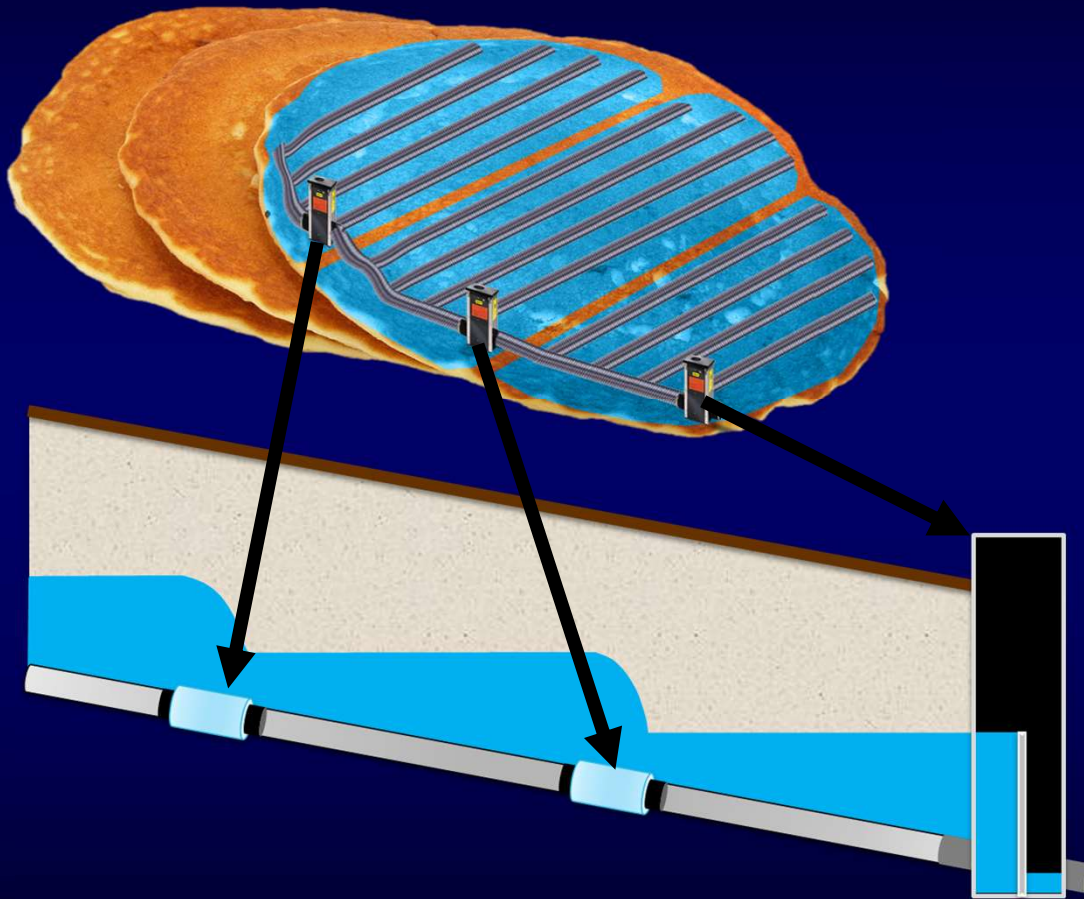


Lateral water movement & storage

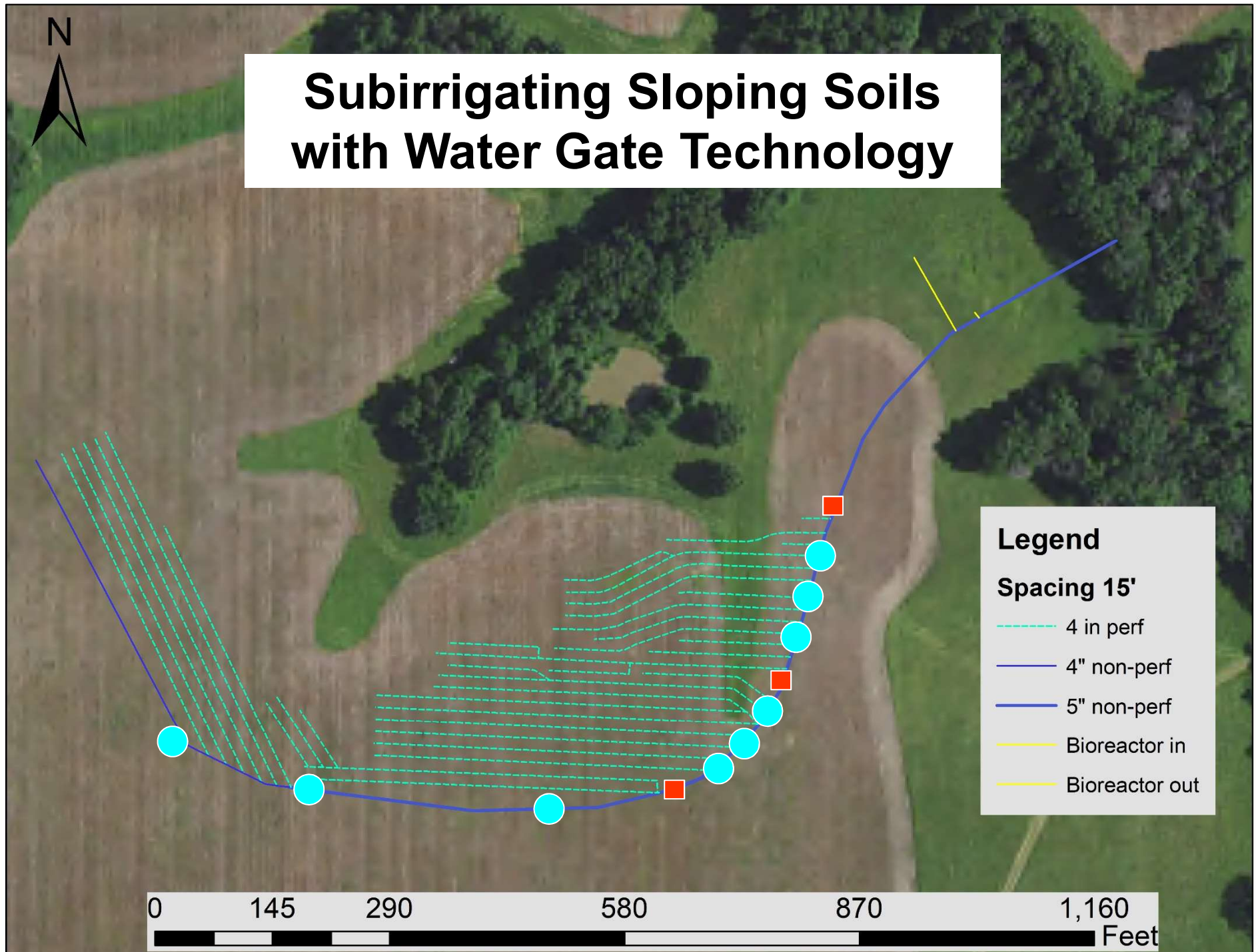
Soybean Yield and Gross Margin Increase over the Non-drained Control



Water Gate Technology

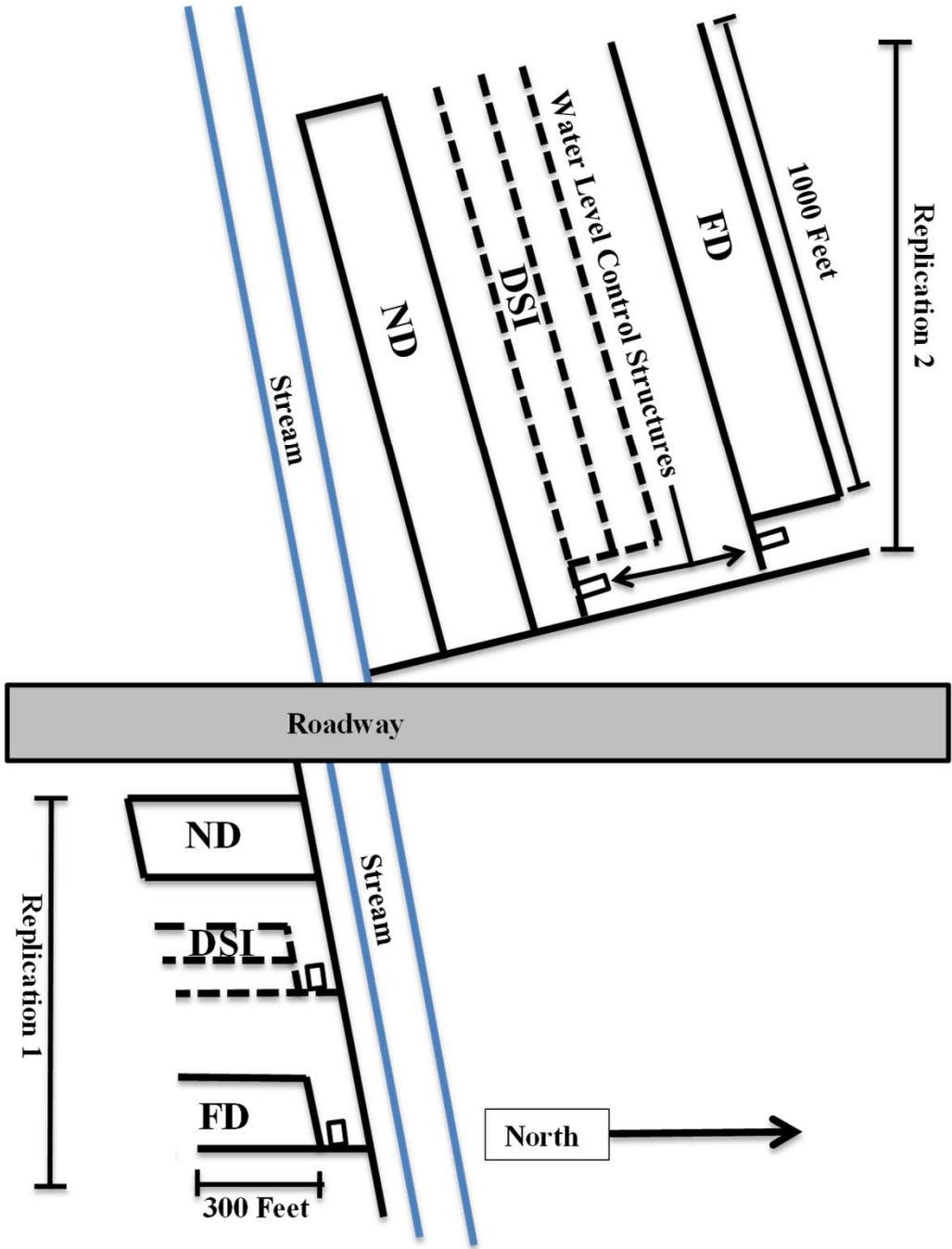


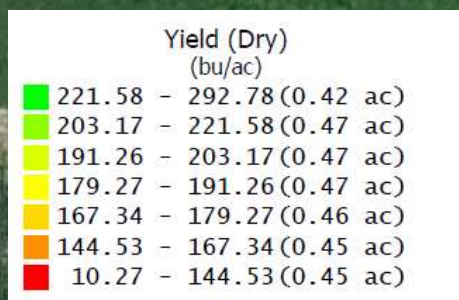
Subirrigating Sloping Soils with Water Gate Technology



Blackoar Silt Loam







Drainage only

DSI

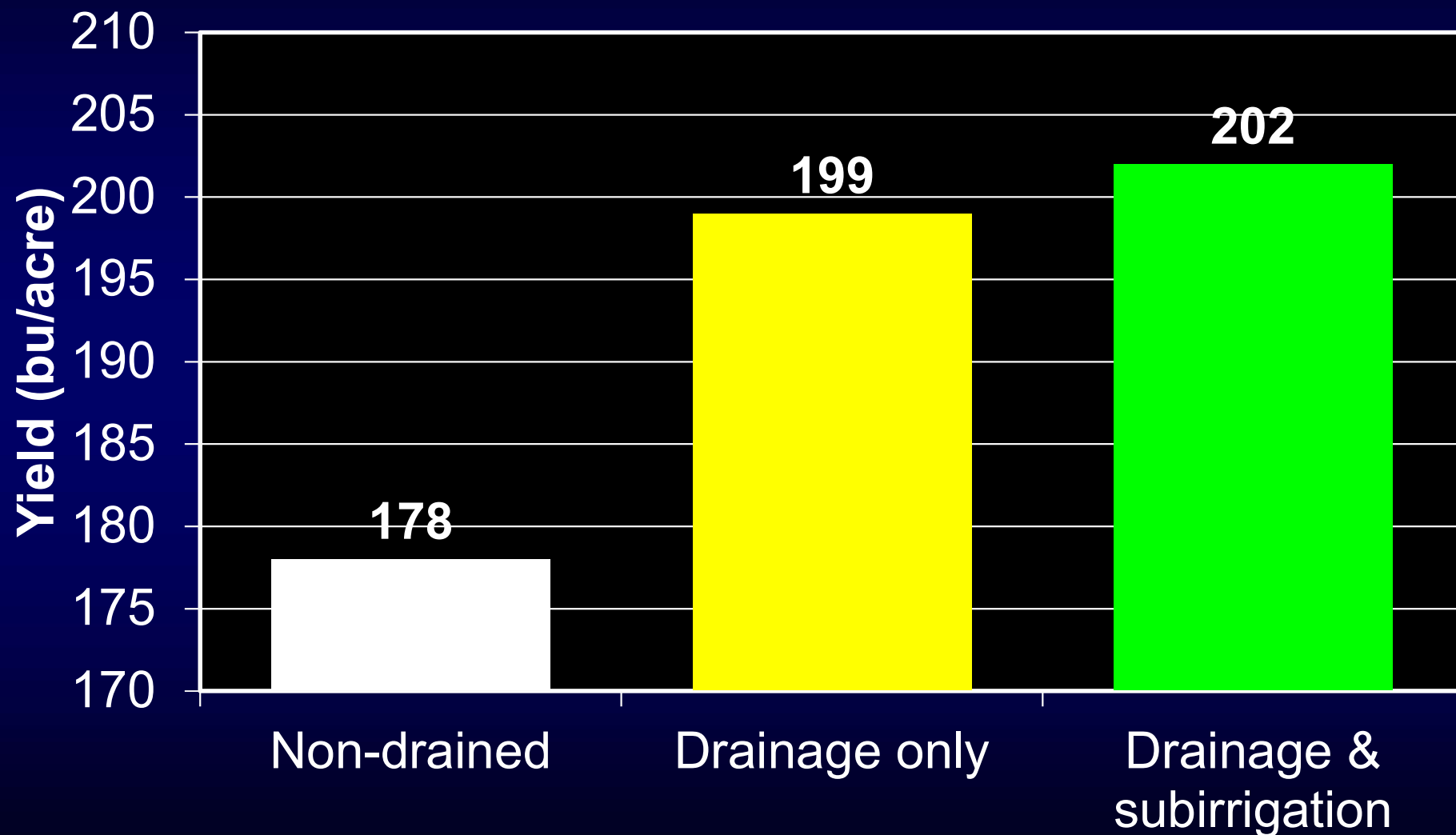
Non-drained



**On Target
Agriculture**

Farm Services from the Ground Up

Corn Yield Response to Drainage Water Recycling in a Blackoar Silt Loam (2016-2017)



Drainage Water Management Research and Demonstration Sites in Missouri

Bruce Burdick, MU

FD, CD†

Zook silt loam

Dr. Kelly Nelson, MU

FD, CD, DSI, DWR†

Putnam silt loam

Blackoar silt loam

Wabash silty clay

<https://greenley.missouri.edu/muds/>

Wayne Flanary, MU

FD, CD†

Luton clay

Modale silt loam

Dr. Peter Scharf, MU

FD, CD†

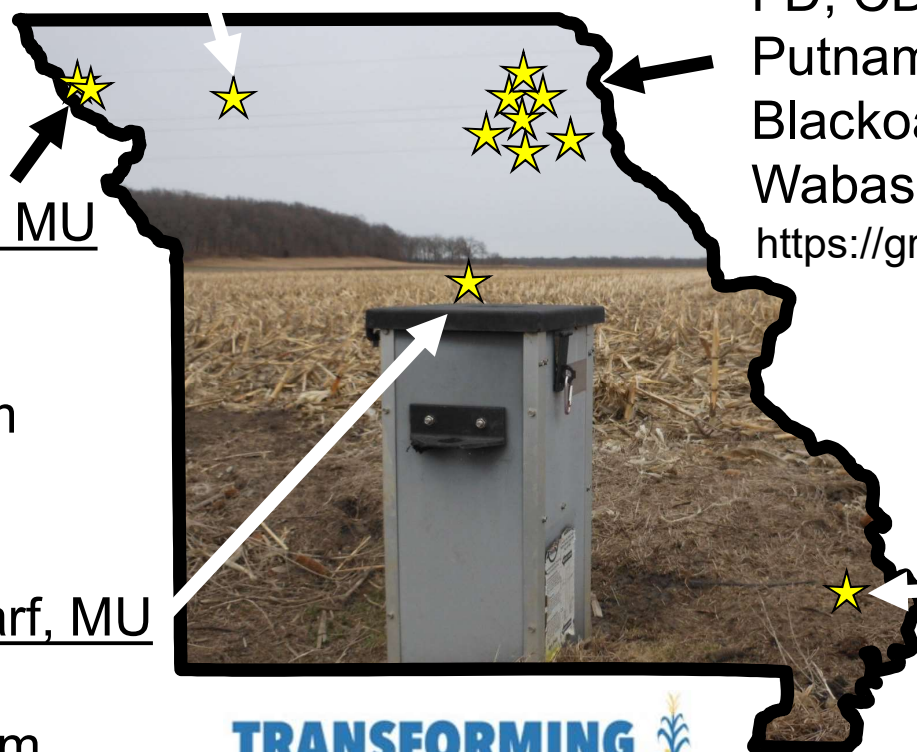
Mexico silt loam

Dr. Michael Aide, SEMO

CD, DSI, DWR†

Wakeland silt loam

Wilbur silt loam



†Abbreviations: Free Drainage (FD), Controlled Drainage (CD), Drainage plus Subirrigation (DSI), & Drainage Water Recycling (DWR)

DWR Synthesis Sites

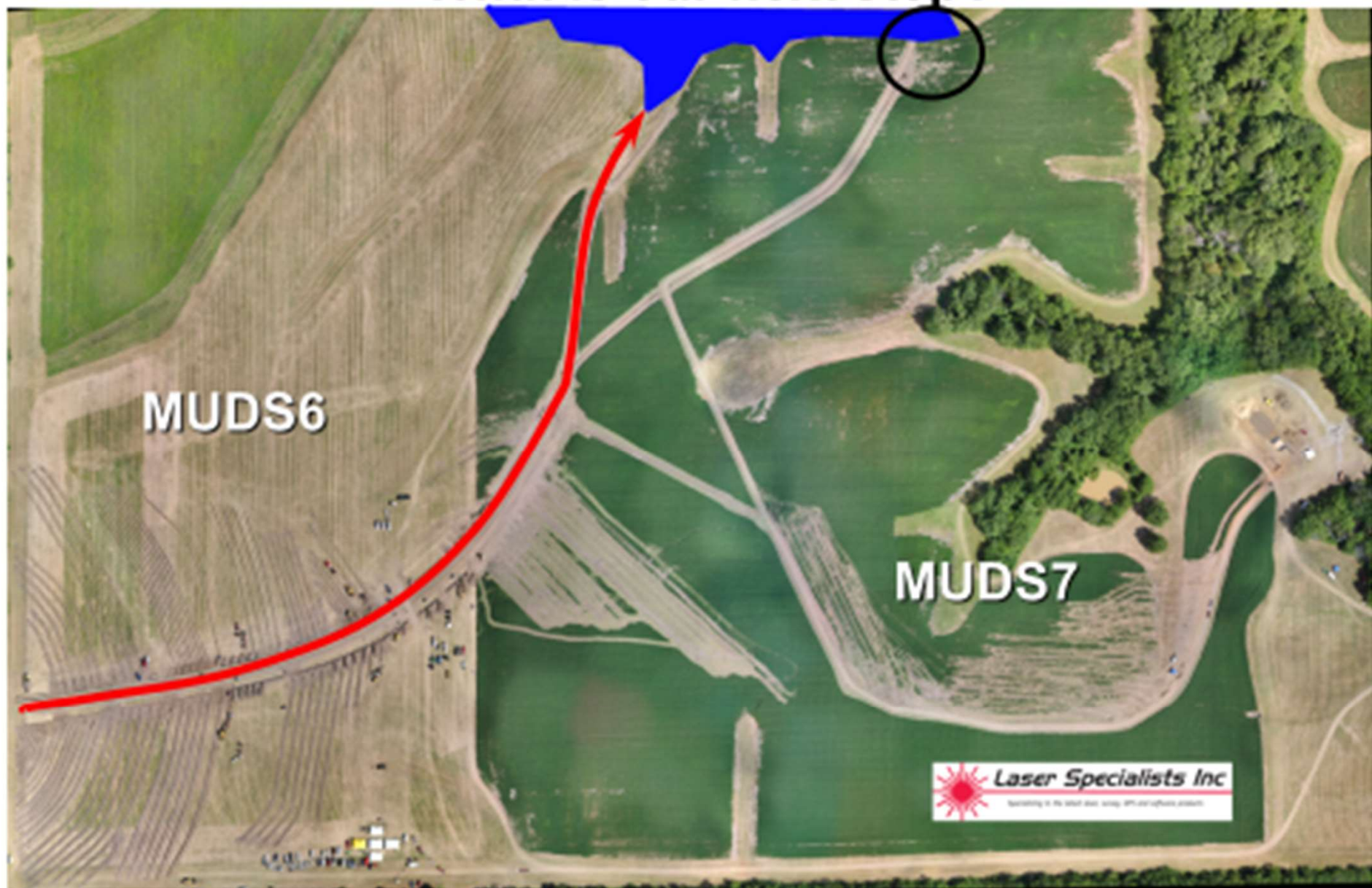
Location, County	Latitude, Longitude	Years
Minnesota, Clay	46°59'15.9"N, 96°41'02.0"W	2012, 2013, 2015-2017
Minnesota, Redwood (SWROC)	44°14'17.2"N, 95°18'17.4"W	2016, 2017
Missouri, Knox	40°00'53.7"N, 92°11'34.7"W	2016, 2017
Missouri, Shelby	39°56'41.6"N, 92°03'13.2"W	2002-2017
Ohio, Defiance	41°20'15.1"N, 84°26'04.5"W	1997, 1999-2006
Ohio, Fulton	41°36'20.7"N, 83°59'10.3"W	1996, 1997, 1999-2006, 2008
Ohio, Van Wert	40°52'57.4"N, 84°33'55.7"W	1997-2001, 2004-2007
		54 site-years

Conservation Showcase Field Day

July 19, 2019

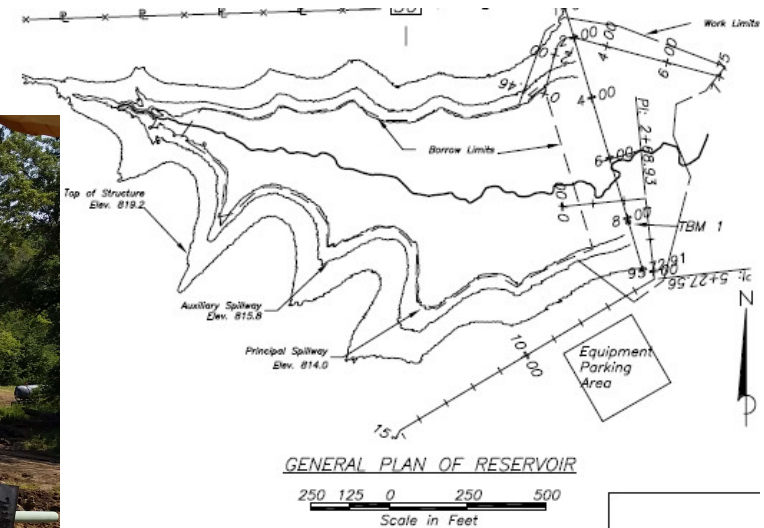


What is our next step?



Reservoir Training

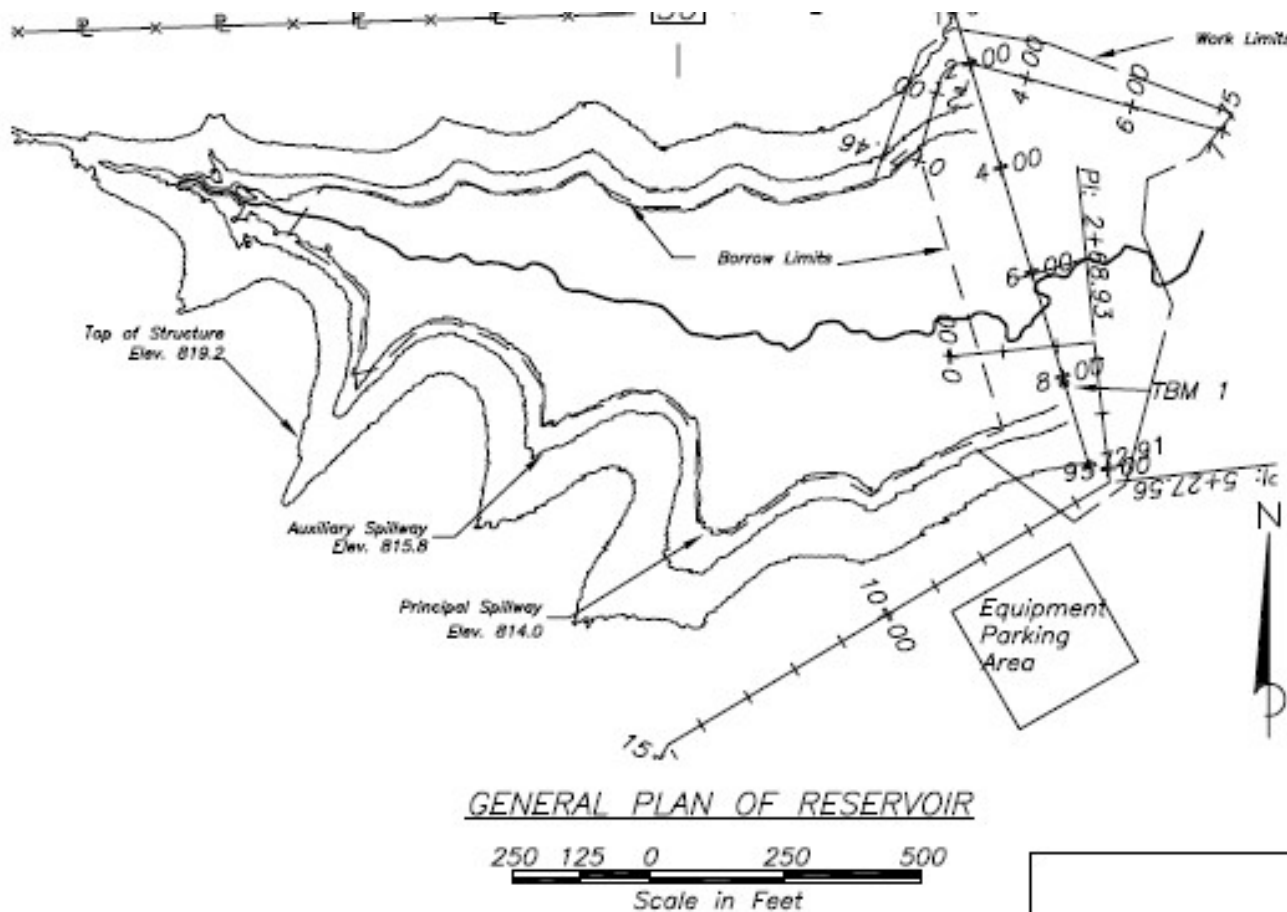
- Coordinated and accomplished by the project director and collaborators.
- Design plans to provide a backdrop for teaching
- Hands-on experience with equipment.
- Documentation of the process – videos







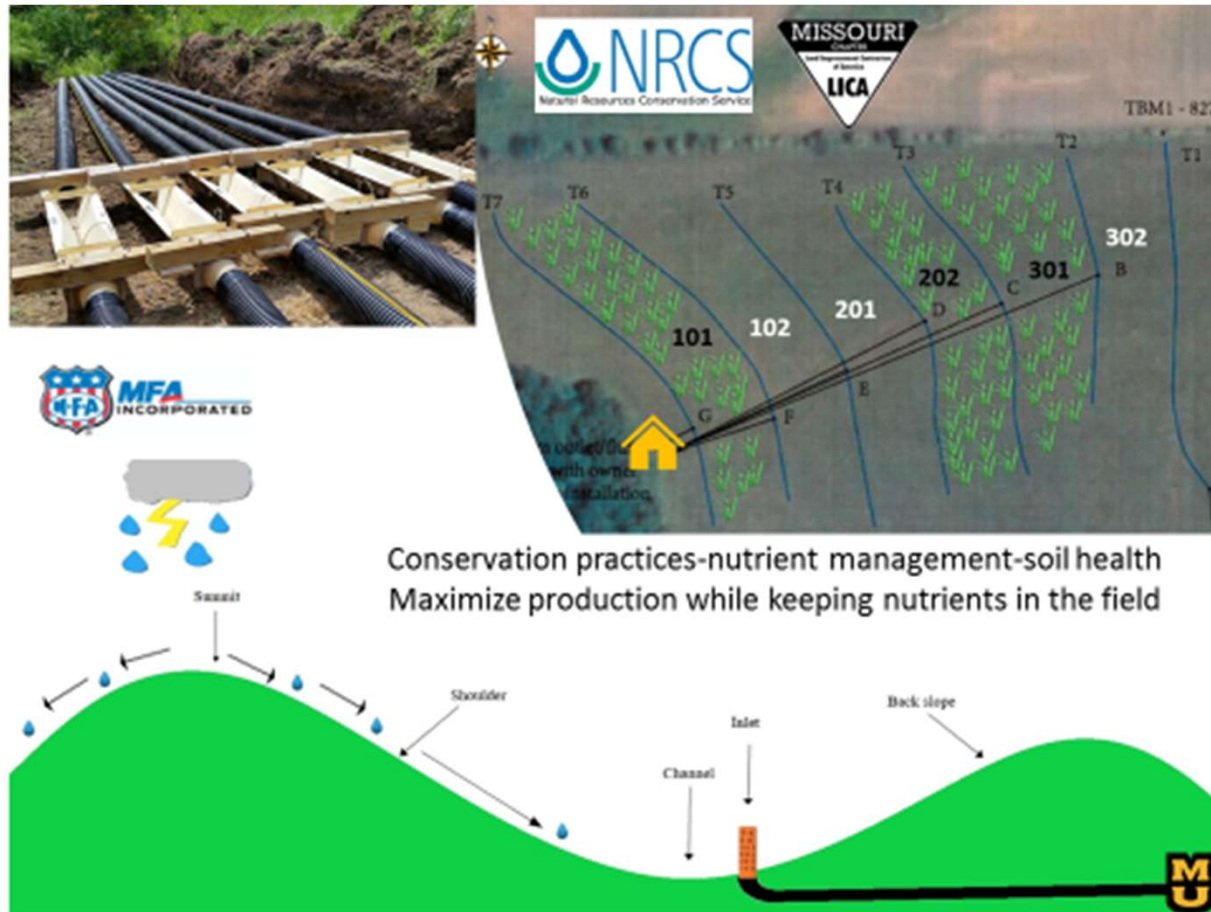


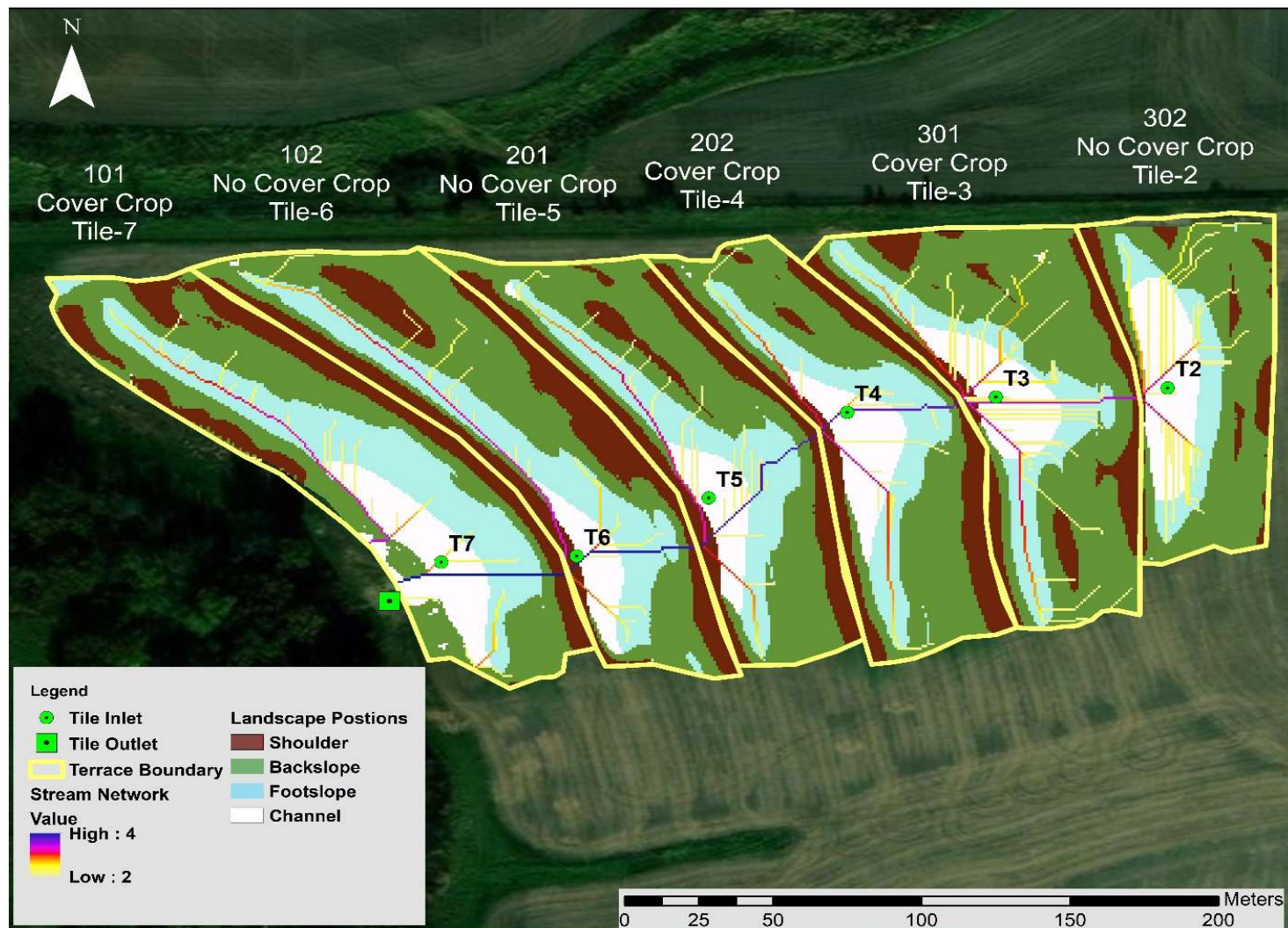


- Water inlet for drainage water recycling.
- SPAW hydrology model for water budgets (soil water characteristics, evaporation, etc.)
- Geologic considerations for site selection



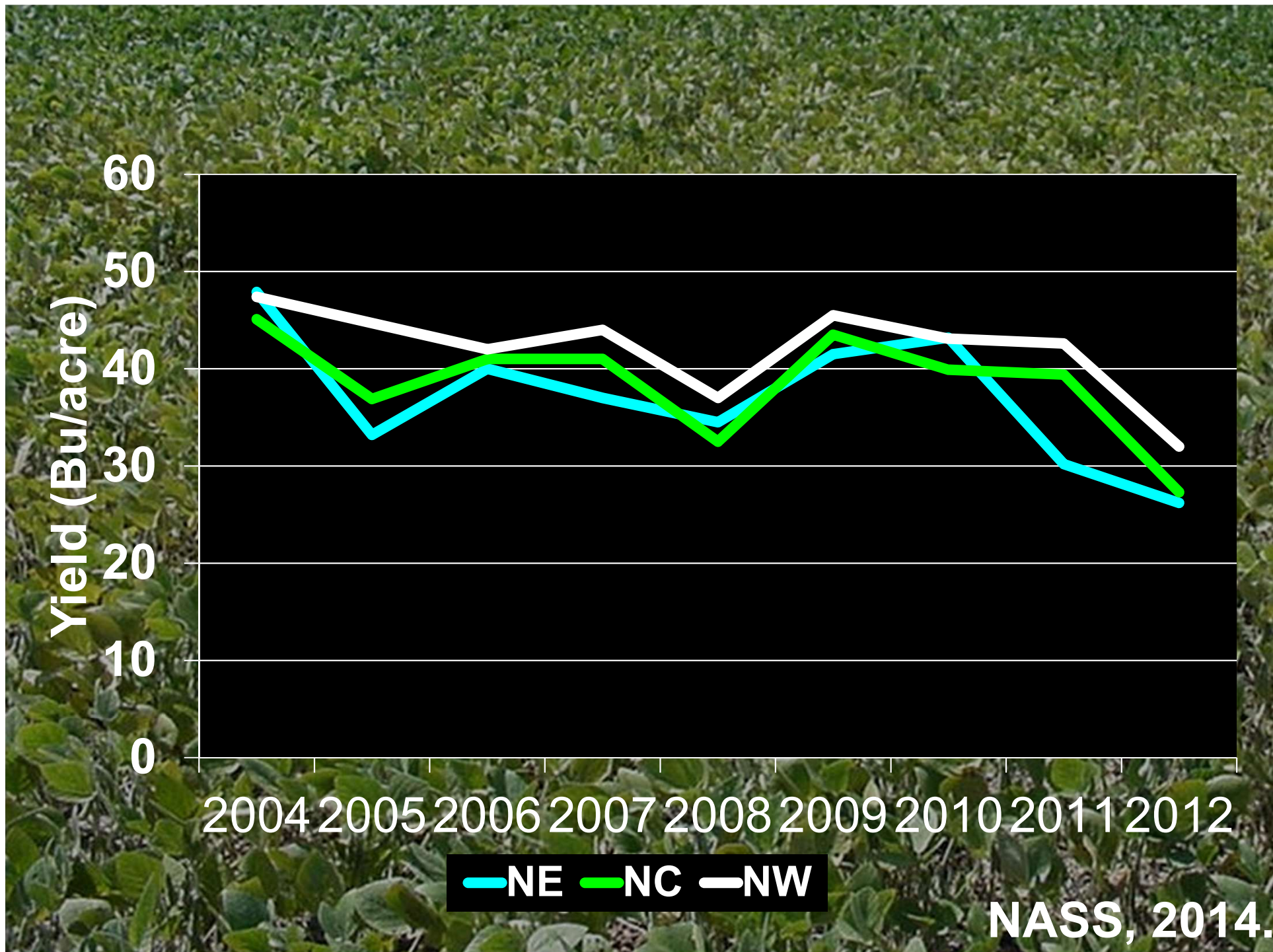
Cover Crops in a Terraced Field



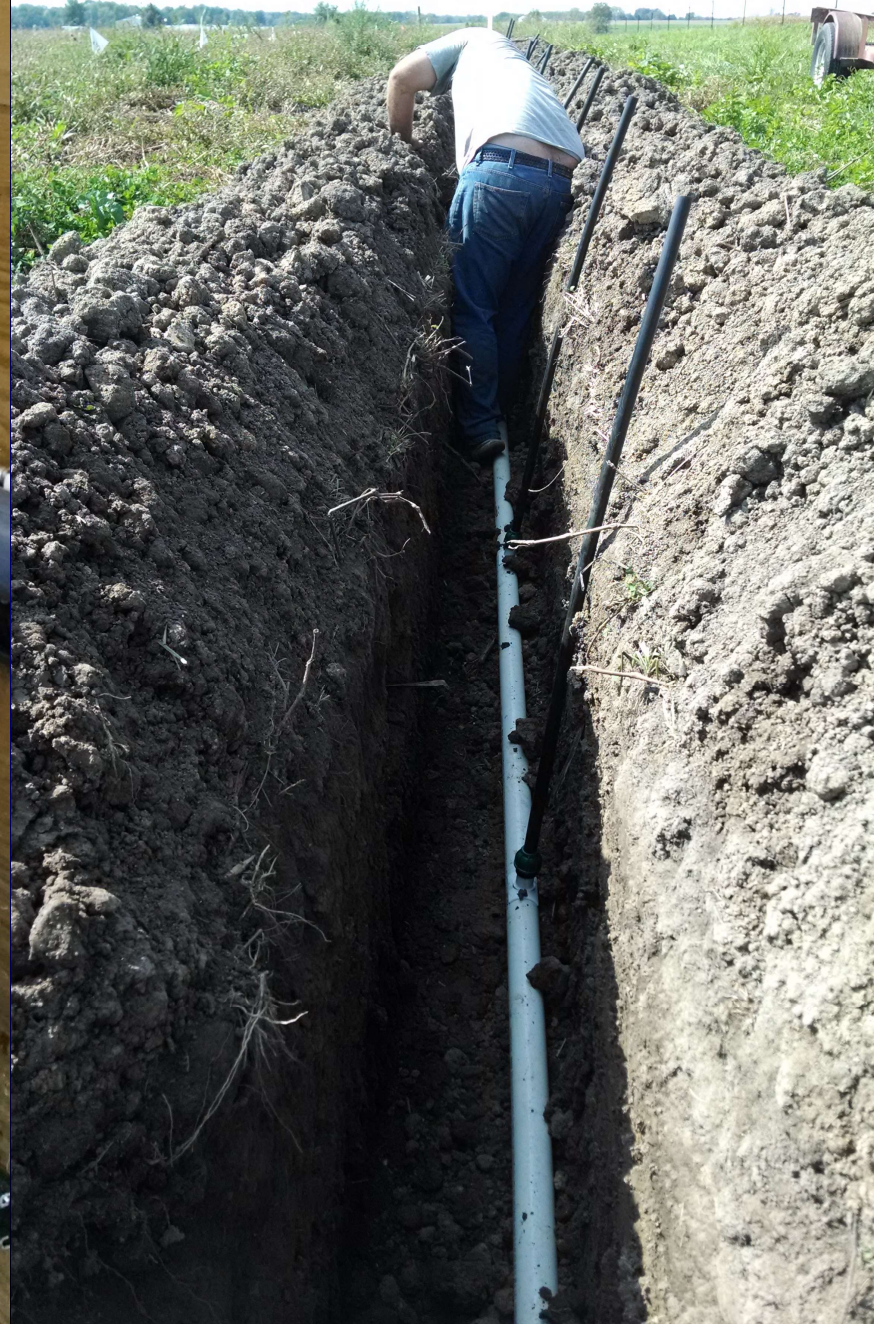


Subsurface Drip Irrigation for Water ReUse

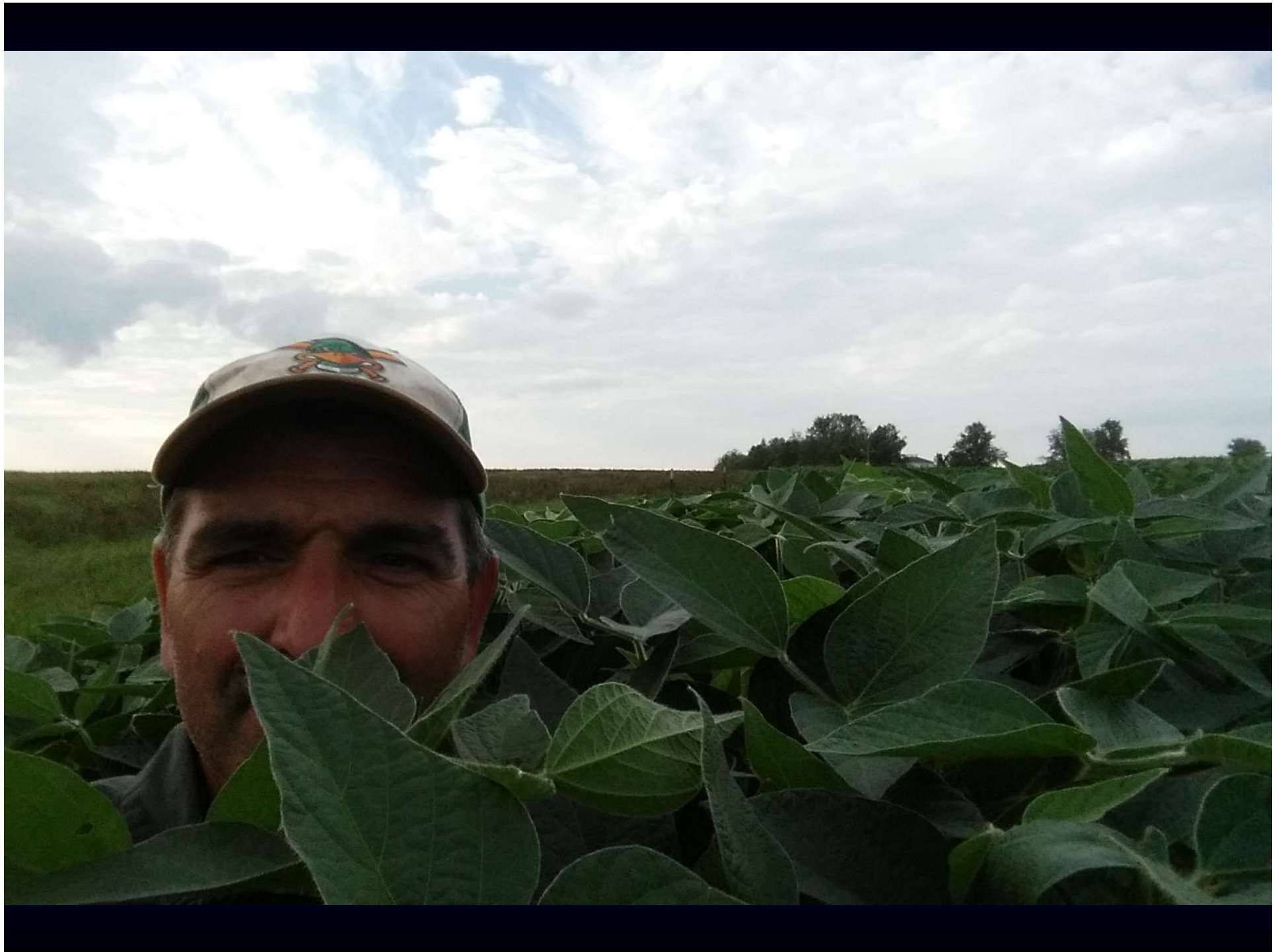




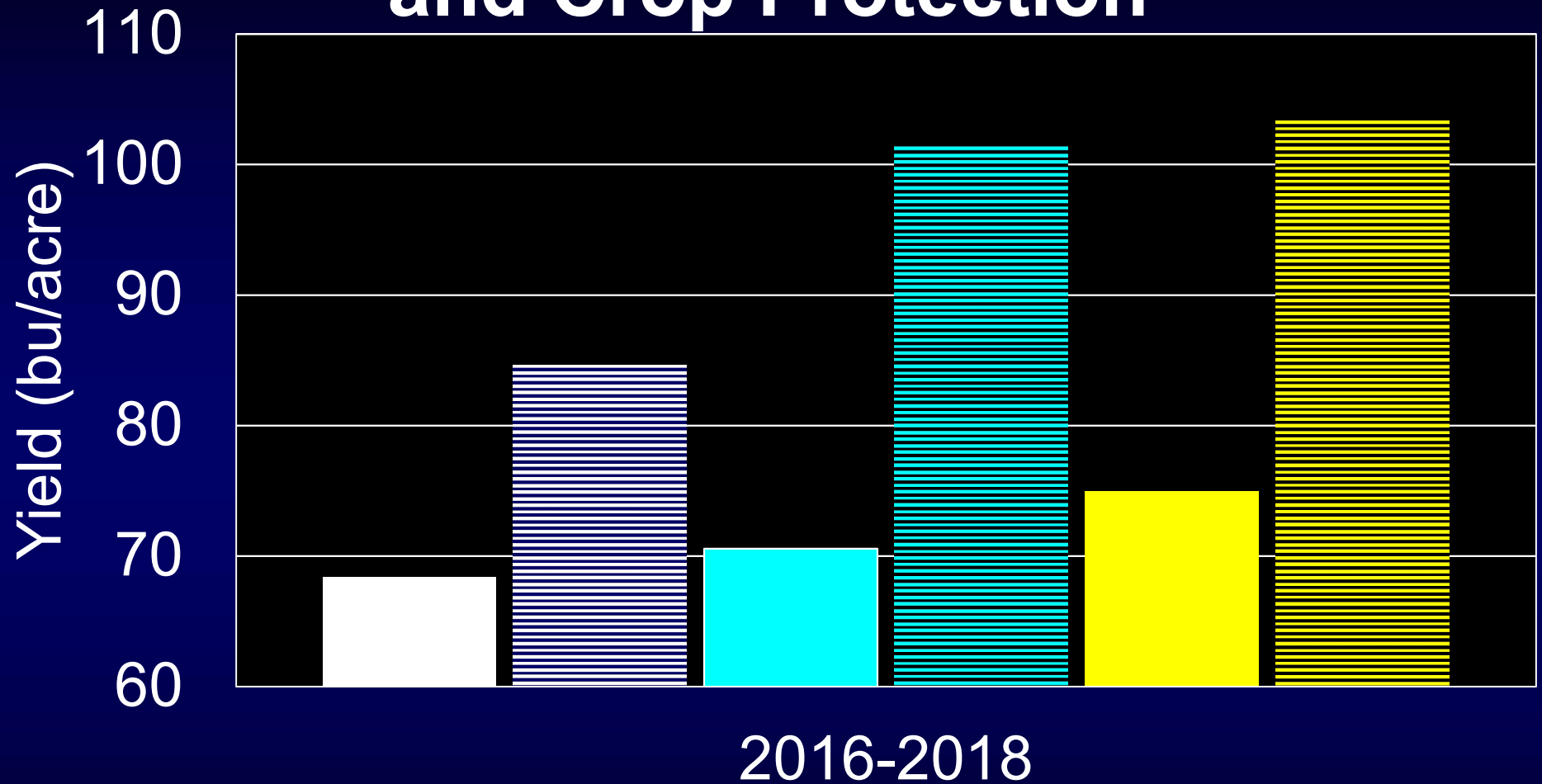








Soybean Response to Drip Irrigation and Crop Protection



■ Non-irrigated

■ Sprinkler

■ Drip Irrigation

≡ Non-irrigated R3 R5

≡ Sprinkler R3 R5

≡ Drip Irrigation R3 R5





Acknowledgements:

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