LONG TERM WATER STRATEGY PLANNING USING CROP WATER ALLOCATOR (CWA)

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INTRODUCTION

Water supply for irrigation from the Ogallala continues to become more limited either by physical constraints, such as loss of well capacity associated with declining aquifer thickness, or institutional constraints, such as reduction in the total allowable volume of water that came be pumped for a given time period. Either way, the irrigation producer will need to adjust the management strategy to the water availability. A tool to help in this decision making process is the Crop Water Allocator (CWA). The CWA is a planning tool that can help producers find the optimum combination of crop mix and irrigation amount for a given land area and total water volume in terms of net return per acre (Klocke et al., 2006). The CWA model is user friendly and can be customized to an individual's production inputs and is available at http://www.bae.ksu.edu/mobileirrigationlab. Two versions of the program are available; a compiled version that is downloaded to your computer or a web-based version that can be operated on-line.

DESCRIPTION OF CWA

The CWA allows program operators to customize the inputs to their specific conditions but loads with default values that represent typical costs, yields, etc. The opening input page is shown in Figure 1. The program operator can customize the model by clicking on each input box and either selecting an input option from the dropdown menu or entering the desired value. Boxes with a question mark provide additional background information on the input as a help to the user. Crops of interest to a producer would be checked by clicking on the crop box next to the name. The land split selection determines how the acreage can be divided between crops or irrigation amount. A 50-50 selection means one half of the field can be of one crop that receives a certain irrigation amount and the one-half of another crop or amount. The same crop could be selected but with

different irrigation amounts. The total amount of irrigation application however cannot exceed the annual gross irrigation amount specified, although one split could receive the total amount and the other split(s), a reduced amount or none.

For each crop selected for consideration, the user should select current or projected crop price and the maximum yield that might be expected for each crop if grown under well watered conditions. Embedded into CWA are yield-water relationship curves for each crop. These curves are specific to the annual rainfall which is also an input. Crop specific production costs can also be changed, if desired, by clicking on the "Costs/Returns" box.

Total Acres:	130	?	Annual Rainfall (inches):	15	- ?	Land Split:			?
Soil: Silt	Loam	• ?	Annual Gross Irrigation Amount (inches):	9	?	C 100	C 33-3	33 - 33	
	er Irrigation formation	?	Calculated Gross Water Volume:	1,170	?	 50 - 50 	C 50-2	5 - 25	
Irrigation Efficiency %	6 90	?	(ac-in)			C 75-25	C 25-2	25 - 25 - 25	
Select the Crops to P	Evaluate: - rice per uni	t <u>?</u>	Maximum Yield	/ Acre: 🥐		Input Cost	s & Returns	?	1
🗖 Alfalfa	150	\$/ton	10	tons		Costs	(Returns		
Corn	4.5	\$/bu.	240	bushels		Costs	Returns		
Grain Sorghum	4.3	\$/bu.	170	bushels		Costs	Returns	Load	
Soybeans	10.	\$/bu.	60	bushels		Costs	Returns	Default Values	
Sunflower	0.20	\$/lb.	3500	pounds		Costs	Returns		
✓ Wheat	6.5	\$/bu.	70	bushels		Costs	Returns		
Fallow						Costs	Returns		I.

*Enable Batch Processing by Selecting 'Enable Batch Processing' from the Tools menu

Generate Output

Figure 1: Main input page of the CWA.

CWA begins evaluating the possible combination when the "Generate Output" button is clicked. The results are then shown as options as shown in Figure 2. Option 1 would be the combination of crops and irrigation amount that resulted in the largest net return. Option 2, the next largest combination and so forth.

Sensitivity changes could be made by altering an input and generating new output. It is best to change only one input at a time.

Evaluation Results

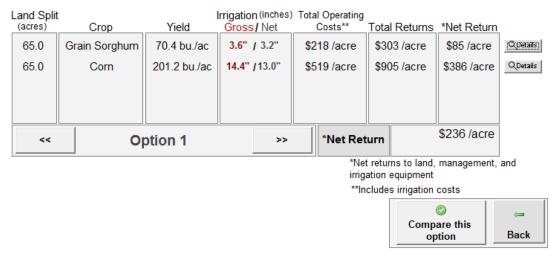


Figure 2: Example of evaluation results from CWA. Option 1 is the combination of crops and irrigation amount that resulted in the largest net return.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The result of an analysis for a 130 acre field of silt loam soil and a 50-50 split option with an irrigation pumping cost of \$1.96 per acre-inch and the crops, crop prices and yield levels as shown in Table 1 for a rainfall year of 18 inches and 11 inches of water availability for the field. The annual rainfall is approximately average for Colby, Kansas and the 11 inch average application depth is the amount of depth allowed by the Sheridan 6 Local Enhanced Management Area (LEMA) in GMD4 of northwest Kansas. The actual water depth allowed by the LEMA is 55 inches in 5 years, but CWA looks at annual values.

The top option in Table 1 is corn on both splits with the same water level of 11 inches. In this case, the net return for each half of the field is the same, so the field average net return also is \$375/acre. The next option selected is also corn on both halves but with one with an irrigation application depth of 13.2 and the other with 8.8. Notice the predicted yield levels also changed for the more deficit irrigated corn and the higher water side had yields higher than the 11 inch application of option 1. However, the average return for the field decreased to \$358 as compared to \$375. Wheat, soybean and fallow do not appear in the first 10 options as shown in Table 1 but were considered in the ranking process. Corn was selected in each of the ten options shown and received average or above average irrigation depth.

Tables 2 and 3 show the results from CWA for identical crop conditions expect the irrigation limitation is 11 (as in Table 1) and 9 inches in Table 2 and 7 and 5 inches in Table 3. The best option for 11 inches of irrigation was corn/corn at 11/11 inches of irrigation with a net return of \$375. The best option predicted for 9 inches of irrigation was sorghum/corn at 5.4/12.6 inches of irrigation with a net return estimate of \$308. The option with the best net return if irrigation is limited to 7 inches is a sorghum/corn mix with irrigation of 2.8/11.2 and a net return of \$255 (Table 7). The final example limited irrigation to 5 inches, the top option was still a sorghum/corn selection but the sorghum was dryland and corn received 10 inches for a net return of \$188. Corn was only selected as the most limited irrigated crop when paired with corn.

CWA Option Ranking	Crop Split Selected	Yield (bu/ac)*	Gross Irr. (inches)	Total Operating Cost (\$/acre) +	Total Returns (\$/acre)	NET Return (\$/acre)**
	Corn	193	11	493	868	375
1	Corn	193	11	493	868	375
1					Field Net	375
	Corn	158	8.8	432	709	277
2	Corn	215	13.2	526	966	439
					Field Net	358
	Sorghum	137	8.8	323	589	267
3	Corn	215	13.2	526	966	439
					Field Net	353
	Sorghum	120	6.6	291	516	225
4	Corn	229	15.4	559	1032	473
					Field Net	349
	Sunflower	2772	8.8	229	554	256
5	Corn	215	13.2	526	966	439
					Field Net	347
	Corn	133	6.6	387	600	213
6	Corn	229	15.4	559	1032	473
					Field Net	343
	Sunflower	2429	6.6	279	486	207
7	Corn	229	15.4	559	559	473
					Field Net	340
	Sorghum	151	11	350	648	298
8	Corn	193	11	493	868	375
					Field Net	337
	Sorghum	100	4.4	259	430	170
9	Corn	237	17.6	582	1066	483
					Field Net	327
	Sunflower	2100	4.4	262	420	158
10	Corn	237	17.6	582	1066	483
					Field Net	320

Table 1. CWA results for the selection of crops, crop prices, yield levels for annual rainfall of 18 inches and irrigation of 11 inches.

*Yield for sunflower is pounds per acre. +Includes irrigation costs

Table 2. CWA results for the selection of crops, crop prices, yield levels for annual rainfall of 18 inches and irrigation of 11 and 9 inches.

	11	inches of irrigati	ion	9 in	ches of irrigat	ion
CWA					Yield (IRR)	
Option	Crop Split	Yield (IRR)	NET Return	Crop Split	(Bu/Ac) *	NET Return
Ranking	Selected	(Bu/Ac) * (In)	(\$/acre)**	Selected	(In)	(\$/acre)**
	Corn	193 (11)	375	Sorghum	109 (5.4)	195
1	Corn	193 (11)	375	Corn	208 (12.6)	420
	Field Net		375	Field Net		308
	Corn	158 (8.8)	277	Sorghum	93 (3.6)	150
2	Corn	215 (13.2)	439	Corn	223 (14.4)	454
	Field Net		358	Field Net		302
	Sorghum	137 (8.8)	267	Sorghum	125 (7.2)	234
3	Corn	215 (13.2)	439	Corn	190 (10.8)	368
	Field Net		353	Field Net		301
	Sorghum	120 (6.6)	225	Corn	141 (7.2)	229
4	Corn	229 (15.4)	473	Corn	190 (10.8)	368
	Field Net		349	Field Net		298
	Sunflower	2772 (8.8)	256	Sunflower	2100 (5.4)	156
5	Corn	215 (13.2)	439	Corn	208 (12.6)	420
	Field Net		347	Field Net		288
	Corn	133 (6.6)	213	Sorghum	73 (1.8)	97
6	Corn	229 (15.4)	473	Corn	232 (16.2)	479
	Field Net		343	Field Net		288
	Sunflower	2429 (6.6)	207	Sunflower	2450 (7.2)	206
7	Corn	229 (15.4)	473	Corn	190 (10.8)	368
	Field Net		340	Field Net		287
	Sorghum	151 (11)	298	Corn	161 (9)	286
8	Corn	193 (11)	375	Corn	161 (9)	286
	Field Net		337	Field Net		286
	Sorghum	100 (4.4)	170	Sunflower	1834 (3.6)	116
9	Corn	237 (17.6)	483	Corn	223 (14.4))	454
	Field Net		327	Field Net		285
	Sunflower	2100 (4.4)	158	Corn	113 (5.4)	150
10	Corn	237 (17.6)	483	Corn	208 (12.6)	420
	Field Net		320	Field Net		285

*Yield for sunflower is pounds per acre. ** Net returns to land, management and irrigation equipment

Table 3. CWA results for the selection of crops, crop prices, yield levels for annual rainfall of 18 inches and irrigation of 7 and 5 inches.

	7	inches of irrigation	on	5 in	ches of irrigat	ion
CWA					Yield (IRR)	
Option	Crop Split	Yield (IRR)	NET Return	Crop Split	(Bu/Ac) *	NET Return
Ranking	Selected	(Bu/Ac) * (In)	(\$/acre)**	Selected	(In)	(\$/acre)**
	Sorghum	84 (2.8)	128	Sorghum	51 (0)	40
1	Corn	195 (11.2)	382	Corn	180 (10)	336
	Field Net		255	Field Net		188
	Sorghum	68 (1.4)	83	Sorghum	105 (5)	185
2	Corn	208 (12.6)	420	Sorghum	105 (5)	185
	Field Net		251	Field Net		185
	Sorghum	98 (4.2)	165	Sorghum	96 (4)	160
3	Corn	176 (9.8)	333	Sorghum	115 (6)	210
	Field Net		249	Field Net		235
	Sorghum	51 (0)	40	Sorghum	87 (3)	134
4	Corn	220 (14)	447	Sorghum	123 (7)	230
	Field Net		244	Field Net		182
	Sunflower	1750 (2.8)	103	Sorghum	76 (2)	103
5	Corn	195 (11.2)	382	Corn	151 (8)	257
	Field Net		243	Field Net		180
	Sunflower	1491 (1.4)	64	Sorghum	63 (1)	69
6	Corn	208 (12.6)	420	Corn	161 (9)	286
	Field Net		242	Field Net		178
	Sunflower	2023 (4.2)	145	Sorghum	87 (3)	134
7	Corn	176 (9.8)	333	Corn	138 (7)	221
	Field Net		239	Field Net		177
	Sorghum	111 (5.6)	200	Sorghum	76 (2)	103
8	Corn	154 (8.4)	267	Corn	131 (8)	250
	Field Net		234	Field Net		177
	Sorghum	123 (7)	230	Sunflower	1680 (2)	94
9	Sorghum	123 (7)	230	Corn	151 (8)	257
	Field Net		230	Field Net		175
	Sorghum	111 (5.6)	200	Sunflower	1960 (4)	135
10	Sorghum	134 (8.4)	258	Sorghum	115 (6)	210
	Field Net		229	Field Net		173

*Yield for sunflower is pounds per acre. ** Net returns to land, management and irrigation equipment

Tables 4, 5 and 6 show the results of the 9 inch irrigation for 18, 21, and 15 inches of annual rainfall respectively. This would show what effect rainfall might have on the selection of the best option.

The top option for the three rainfall years are also show in Table 7. The best option for the 18 inch (average year) was a crop split of sorghum/ corn at irrigation of 5.4/12.6 inches with an estimated field net return of \$308. The selection for the 21 inch (above average rainfall year) was a corn/corn split with irrigation of 7.2 /10.8 with a net return of \$393. The top option for the drier year (15 inches) was a sorghum/corn split with irrigation at 3.6/14.4 inches with a field net return of \$236 per acre. If the top option for the three rainfall years were the same then the crop mix choice might be easier. The top crop mix selection may be overridden by other economic considerations or producer preference. For example, crop rotation preference due to the ease of transition or weed pressures may be factors that were not accounted for. Another option with only a small estimated field net return loss may be a better fit for a producer's operation and therefore may be selected by a producer as the preferred option

The effect of annual rainfall is also illustrated in Table 7 on the top option of the three years. A crop mix of sorghum/corn was selected for the 18 and 15 inch rainfall years and corn/corn for the 21 inch ranfall year.

A corn/corn split in the average year (18 inch) was option 4. It had an irrigation split of 7.2/10.8 and a field net return estimate of \$298, a lower amount than the 21 inch rainfall year. The 21 inch rainfall year had a net return of \$393, which was a \$95 advantage over the 18 inch year. The corn/corn split for the dry year did not appear in the top ten options. It was option 31 with an irrigation split of 7.2/10.8 and a field net return estimate of \$188 or \$110 less than the corn/corn split in an average year.

The sorghum/corn split was the top option for the average and dry year. In the wet year, the sorghum/corn mix appeared as option 4 with a net return of \$368. In the wet year, the corn/corn split's net return estimate was \$393, which gave it an advantage of \$25 over the sorghum/corn mix. The comparison seems to suggest the sorghum/corn slection may be the more robust selection for the range of rainfall conditions used.

This example illustrates how CWA might be used as a tool for long term term comparison of crop options for a given amount of irrigation under varying rainfall conditions. It can be used to compare production options for any of the production inputs, such as yield, irrigation amount, and crop prices.

CWA Option Ranking	Crop Split Selected	Yield (bu/ac)*	Gross Irr. (inches)	Total Operating Cost (\$/acre) +	Total Returns (\$/acre)	NET Return (\$/acre)**
	Sorghum	109	5.4	274	469	195
1	Corn	208	12.6	517	936	420
					Field Net	308
	Sorghum	93	3.6	248	389	150
2	Corn	223	14.4	549	1003	454
					Field Net	302
	Sorghum	125	7.2	303	537	234
3	Corn	190	10.8	489	857	368
					Field Net	301
	Corn	141	7.2	407	636	229
4	Corn	190	10.8	489	857	368
					Field Net	298
	Sunflower	2100	5.4	264	420	156
5	Corn	208	12.6	517	936	420
					Field Net	288
	Sorghum	73	1.8	218	314	97
6	Corn	232	16.2	564	1043	479
					Field Net	288
	Sunflower	2450	7.2	284	490	206
7	Corn	190	10.8	489	857	368
					Field Net	287
	Corn	161	9	437	723	286
8	Corn	161	9	437	723	286
					Field Net	286
	Sunflower	1834	3.6	251	367	116
9	Corn	223	14.4	549	1003	454
					Field Net	285
	Corn	113	5.4	356	506	150
10	Corn	208	12.6	517	939	420
					Field Net	285

Table 4. CWA results for the selection of crops, crop prices, yield levels for annual rainfall of 18 inches and irrigation of 9 inches.

*Yield for sunflower is pounds per acre.

+Includes irrigation costs

Table 5. CWA results for the selection of crops, crop prices, yield levels for annual rainfall of 21
inches and irrigation of 9 inches.

CWA Option	Crop Split	Yield	Gross Irr.	Total Operating Cost	Total Returns	NET Return
Ranking	Selected	(bu/ac)*	(inches)	(\$/acre) +	(\$/acre)	(\$/acre)**
	Corn	176	7.2	454	793	338
1	Corn	216	10.8	523	971	447
1					Field Net	393
	Corn	194	9	481	872	390
2	Corn	194	9	481	872	390
					Field Net	390
	Corn	149	5.4	405	670	265
3	Corn	227	12.6	542	1023	480
					Field Net	372
	Sorghum	130	5.4	302	558	256
4	Corn	227	12.6	542	1023	480
					Field Net	368
	Sorghum	144	7.2	328	617	289
5	Corn	216	10.8	523	971	447
					Field Net	368
	Sunflower	2800	7.2	297	560	263
6	Corn	216	10.8	523	971	447
					Field Net	355
	Sorghum	115	3.6	278	493	205
7	Corn	236	14.4	565	1058	493
					Field Net	354
	Sorghum	154	9	345	660	315
8	Corn	194	9	481	872	390
					Field Net	352
	Sunflower	2450	5.4	227	490	213
9	Corn	227	12.6	542	1023	480
					Field Net	347
	Soybeans	41	5.4	210	412	202
10	Corn	227	12.6	542	1023	480
					Field Net	341

*Yield for sunflower is pounds per acre. +Includes irrigation costs

Table 6. CWA results for the selection of crops, crop prices, yield levels for annual rainfall of 15 inches and irrigation of 9 inches.

CWA Option	Crop Split	Yield	Gross Irr.	Total Operating Cost	Total Returns	NET Return
Ranking	Selected	(bu/ac)*	(inches)	(\$/acre) +	(\$/acre)	(\$/acre)**
8	Sorghum	70	3.6	218	303	85
1	Corn	201	14.4	519	905	386
1				303	Field Net	236
	Sorghum	88	5.4	246	380	135
2	Corn	178	12.6	476	800	324
					Field Net	229
	Sorghum	48	1.8	183	206	23
3	Corn	217	16.2	544	975	432
					Field Net	227
	Sunflower	1484	3.6	238	297	58
4	Corn	201	14.4	519	905	386
					Field Net	222
	Sorghum	104	7.2	275	449	174
5	Corn	157	10.8	444	705	262
					Field Net	218
	Sorghum	118	9	298	509	211
6	Sorghum	118	9	298	509	211
					Field Net	211
	Sunflower	1750	5.4	252	350	98
7	Corn	178	12.6	476	800	324
					Field Net	211
	Sorghum	104	7.2	275	449	174
8	Sorghum	137	10.8	326	575	248
					Field Net	211
	Fallow	0	0	38	0	-38
9	Corn	230	18	573	1030	458
					Field Net	210
	Sorghum	24	0	142	102	-40
10	Corn	229	18	573	1030	458
					Field Net	209

*Yield for sunflower is pounds per acre. +Includes irrigation costs

Table 7. Top option of CWA results for 18, 21 and 15 inch rainfall years and that crop mix in the ranking for the other rainfall years with 9 inches of irrigation.

CWA Option Ranking and (rainfall)	Crop Split Selected	Yield (bu/ac)*	Gross Irr. (inches)	Total Operating Cost (\$/acre) +	Total Returns (\$/acre)	NET Return (\$/acre)**
	<u>Sorghum</u>	<u>109</u>	5.4	<u>274</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>195</u>
	<u>Corn</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>517</u>	<u>936</u>	<u>420</u>
1 (18)					<u>Field Net</u>	<u>308</u>
	Corn	176	7.2	454	793	338
	Corn	216	10.8	523	971	447
1 (21)					Field Net	393
	<u>Sorghum</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>85</u>
	<u>Corn</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>386</u>
1 (15)					<u>Field Net</u>	<u>236</u>
	Corn	141	7.2	407	636	229
	Corn	190	10.8	489	857	368
4 (18)					Field Net	298
	<u>Sorghum</u>	<u>130</u>	5.4	<u>302</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>256</u>
	Corn	<u>227</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>542</u>	<u>1023</u>	<u>480</u>
4 (21)					<u>Field Net</u>	<u>368</u>
	Corn	105	7.2	359	474	115
	Corn	157	10.8	444	705	262
31++ (15)					Field Net	188

*Yield for sunflower is pounds per acre.

+ Includes irrigation costs

** Net returns to land, management and irrigation equipment

++ The corn/corn selection option ranked 31st of all possible crop and irrigation water combinations.

CONCLUSIONS

Producers need to make decisions on how to use their available land and irrigation water resources that result in the optimal economic returns. Many factors influence the outcome. The Crop Water Allocator program may be a tool to help them determine the best crop acreage mix for the increasingly limited water resources avialable to them.

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