Alternative Cropping Systems with Limited Irrigation

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Cover Page Footnote
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Summary
A limited irrigation study involving four cropping systems and evaluating four crop rotations was initiated at the Southwest Research-Extension Center near Tribune, KS, in 2012. The cropping systems were two annual systems (continuous corn [C-C] and continuous grain sorghum [GS-GS]) and two 2-year systems (corn-grain sorghum [C-GS]) and corn-winter wheat [C-W]). In 2017, corn yields were greatest in the corn-wheat rotation and least with continuous corn. Grain sorghum yields were greater following sorghum than following corn. The wheat was destroyed by a severe infestation of wheat streak mosaic virus and not harvested.

Experimental Procedures
A crop rotation study under sprinkler irrigation at the Kansas State University Southwest Research-Extension Center near Tribune, KS, was initiated in the spring of 2012. The study evaluates four different crop rotations with a limited irrigation allocation. The rotations include 1- and 2-year rotations. The crop rotations are 1) continuous corn; 2) corn-winter wheat; 3) corn-grain sorghum; and 4) continuous grain sorghum (a total of 6 treatments). All rotations are limited to 10 inches of irrigation water annually. All crops are grown no-till, while other cultural practices (hybrid selection, fertility practices, weed control, etc.) are selected to optimize production. All phases of each rotation are present each year and replicated four times. Irrigations are scheduled to supply water at the most critical stress periods for the specific crops and limited to 1.5 inches/week. Soil water is measured at planting, during the growing season, and at harvest in 1-ft increments to a depth of 8 ft. Grain yields are determined by machine harvest. Nitrogen fertilizer (UAN) was surface applied (stream) in March to all crops (240 lb N/a for corn, 160 lb N/a for sorghum, and 120 lb N/a for wheat). Corn was planted on April 27, 2017, and harvested on October 12, 2017. Grain sorghum was planted on June 2, 2017, and harvested on October 30, 2017. Wheat was planted on September 24, 2016, and abandoned on June 22, 2017.

Results and Discussion
Wheat yields were zero in 2017 because of a severe infestation of wheat streak mosaic virus (Table 1). Weather conditions for summer crops were good in 2017. Precipitation was above normal for April, May, July, August, and September. Corn yields in 2017 were greatest with corn-wheat (211 bu/a) and least with continuous corn (154 bu/a). Grain sorghum yields were greater following corn than following grain sorghum.
spite the favorable precipitation, grain sorghum yields were less in 2017 than the multi-year average (Table 2).

Available soil water at corn planting and harvest was similar for all rotations in 2017 (Table 3). Fallow efficiency was less following corn than following either wheat or grain sorghum. For wheat, available soil water at planting and harvest was greater than the 4-yr average (Table 4). The only difference observed with grain sorghum was more fallow accumulation for grain sorghum following grain sorghum than following corn. This was consistent with the average fallow accumulation for the past 4 years. Average crop water use was much greater for corn (~6 inch) in 2017 because of the greater than normal precipitation (>22 inch growing season precipitation) while grain sorghum water use was about 2 inch above the long-term average. There were no differences in crop water use due to rotation for either crop.

**Acknowledgment**
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### Table 1. Grain yield of three crops under limited irrigation as affected by rotation in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rotation</th>
<th>Corn</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Sorghum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuous corn</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous sorghum</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn-wheat</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn-sorghum</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least significant difference (0.05)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. Grain yields of three crops under limited irrigation as affected by rotation across years 2013–2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rotation</th>
<th>Corn</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Sorghum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuous corn</td>
<td>167b</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous sorghum</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>134b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn-wheat</td>
<td>189a</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn-sorghum</td>
<td>181ab</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>143a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least significant difference (0.05)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. Profile available soil water, crop water use, and fallow accumulation for crop rotations under limited irrigation, Tribune, KS, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Rotation</th>
<th>Available water</th>
<th>Crop water use</th>
<th>Fallow accumulation</th>
<th>Fallow efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Previous harvest</td>
<td>Planting</td>
<td>Harvest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>C-C</td>
<td>14.85</td>
<td>14.66</td>
<td>14.42</td>
<td>33.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-W</td>
<td>12.69</td>
<td>14.58</td>
<td>13.61</td>
<td>33.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-GS</td>
<td>11.37</td>
<td>13.03</td>
<td>13.03</td>
<td>32.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD 0.05</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANOVA (P > F)

| System | 0.080 | 0.169 | 0.113 | 0.083 | 0.055 | 0.006 |

Wheat C-W

| System | 15.94 | 15.94 | 14.02 | 20.44 | 0     | ---   |

ANOVA (P > F)

| System | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Sorghum C-GS

| System | 15.27 | 16.16 | 14.50 | 25.89 | 0.89 | 7     |
| LSD 0.05 | 4.29 | 2.56 | 3.13 | 0.65 | 1.80 | 15    |

ANOVA (P > F)

| System | 0.061 | 0.465 | 0.351 | 0.138 | 0.010 | 0.010 |

Note: All crops received ~10 inches of irrigation.
C = corn.
W = wheat.
GS = grain sorghum.
LSD = least significant difference.
ANOVA = analysis of variance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Rotation</th>
<th>Previous harvest</th>
<th>Planting</th>
<th>Harvest</th>
<th>Crop water use</th>
<th>Fallow accumulation</th>
<th>Fallow efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in.</td>
<td>in.</td>
<td>in.</td>
<td>in.</td>
<td>in.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>C-C</td>
<td>11.38a</td>
<td>13.87a</td>
<td>12.50a</td>
<td>26.74</td>
<td>2.50b</td>
<td>28b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-W</td>
<td>10.61ab</td>
<td>13.89a</td>
<td>12.43a</td>
<td>26.82</td>
<td>3.27a</td>
<td>22b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-GS</td>
<td>9.64b</td>
<td>12.11b</td>
<td>10.76b</td>
<td>26.72</td>
<td>2.47b</td>
<td>50a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANOVA (P > F)

- **System**
  - 0.008
  - 0.001
  - 0.001
  - 0.958
  - 0.005
  - 0.001

- **Year**
  - 0.001
  - 0.001
  - 0.001
  - 0.001
  - 0.001
  - 0.001

- **System × year**
  - 0.001
  - 0.006
  - 0.016
  - 0.001
  - 0.001
  - 0.001

Wheat  C-W  11.52  11.52  11.41  20.09  0  -

ANOVA (P > F)

- **System**
  - ---
  - ---
  - ---
  - ---
  - ---
  - ---

- **Year**
  - 0.001
  - 0.001
  - 0.001
  - 0.001
  - ---
  - ---

- **System × year**
  - ---
  - ---
  - ---
  - ---
  - ---
  - ---

Sorghum  C-GS  9.52  13.28  11.41  23.83  3.76  32
  GS-GS  9.53  12.84  11.16  23.64  3.31  37

LSD 0.05 0.99 0.85 0.87 0.53 0.63 9

ANOVA (P > F)

- **System**
  - 0.979
  - 0.304
  - 0.559
  - 0.480
  - 0.158
  - 0.294

- **Year**
  - 0.001
  - 0.001
  - 0.001
  - 0.001
  - 0.001
  - 0.001

- **System × year**
  - 0.001
  - 0.009
  - 0.369
  - 0.082
  - 0.001
  - 0.019

Note: All crops received ~10 inches of irrigation each year.
C = corn.
W = wheat.
GS = grain sorghum.
LSD = least significant difference.
ANOVA = analysis of variance.