Crop Coefficients to Estimate Crop ET for Full- and Deficit-Irrigated Sunflower

Walter C. Bausch Thomas J. Trout

USDA-ARS Water Management Research Unit Ft. Collins, CO





Problem: Sustainability of irrigated agriculture with declining water supplies is a critical issue

- crop production through full irrigation may no longer be a best management practice
- need to strongly consider imposing water deficits on crops during non-critical growth periods

Canopy temperature based irrigation timing techniques exist that determine "<u>when</u>" to irrigate

- none indicate "how much" to irrigate

Hypothesis: Reference ET-crop coefficient concept used in fully irrigated crops may be practical to determine irrigation amount for deficit irrigated crops

$$ET_c = \left(K_{cb} * K_s + K_e\right) * ET_{ref}$$

where

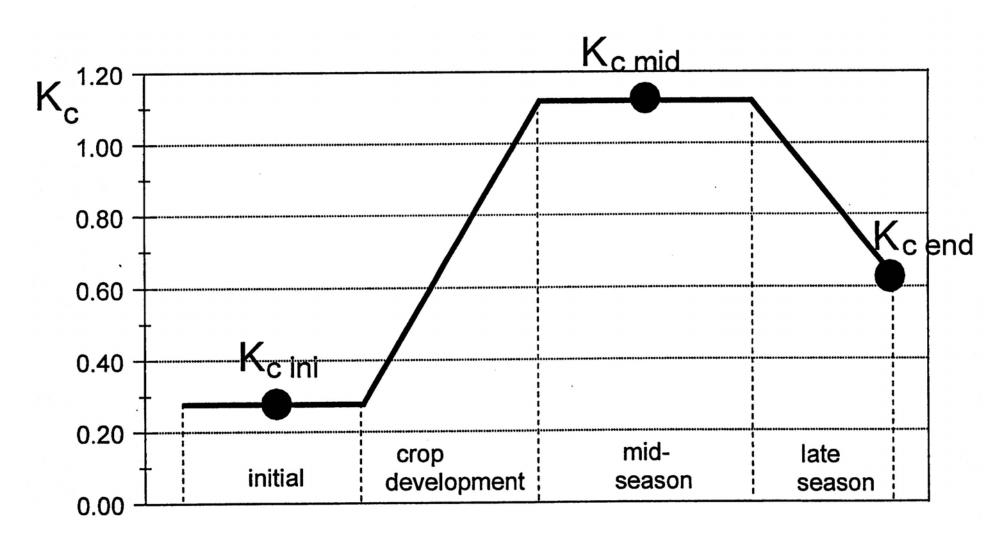
 ET_{c} is estimated crop ET

 K_{cb} is the basal crop coefficient

K_s is a water stress coefficient

 K_{e} is a coefficient to adjust for increased evaporation from wet soil

 ET_{ref} is reference ET



time of season (days)

Objective: Evaluate various plant based measurements to refine sunflower crop coefficients to improve ET estimates of deficit irrigated sunflower

Methods:

Limited Irrigation Research Farm, LIRF



- Fields were strip tilled early spring
- Sunflower (DKF38-45 HO) planted into corn residue June 6 (DOY 157)
- Row direction N/S on 30 in spacing
- Emergence June 20 (171)
- Surface drip irrigated









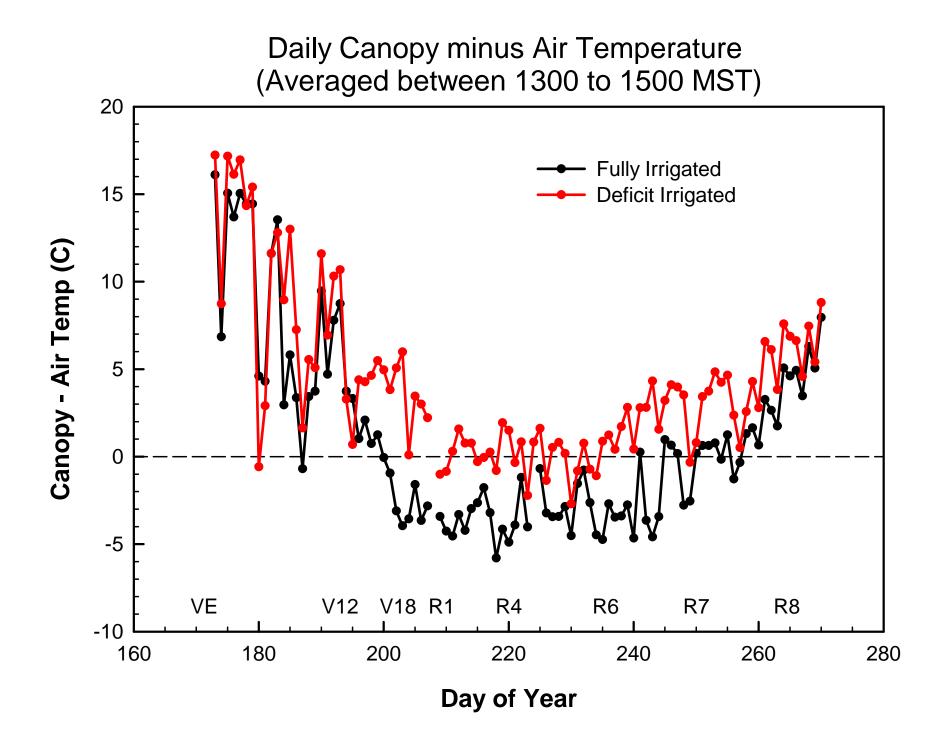
Results:

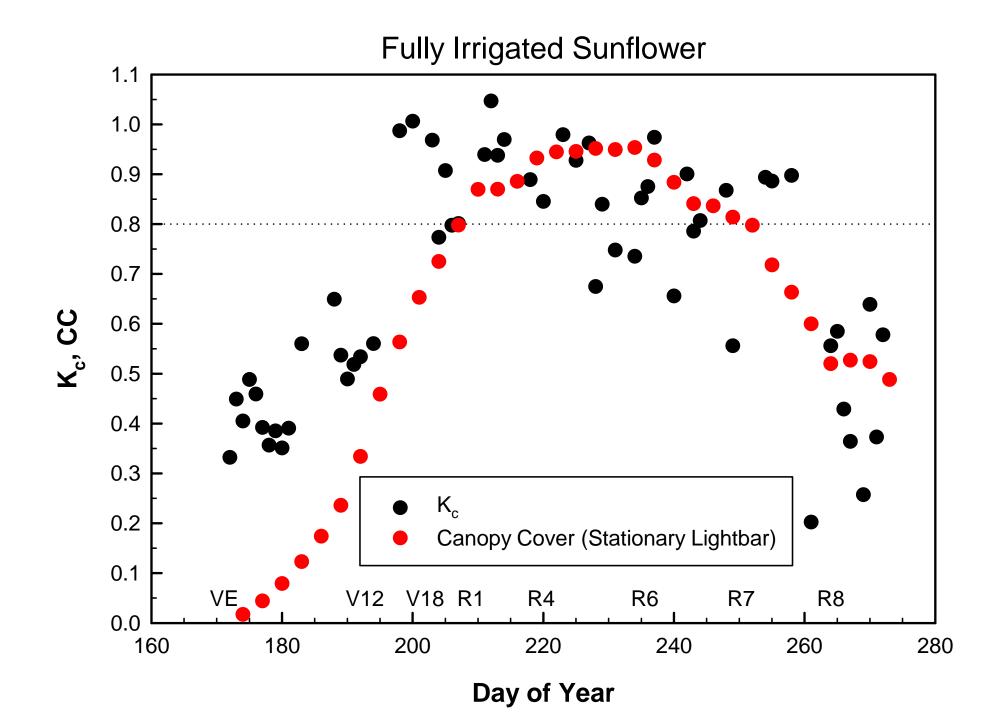
Growing Season Outcomes

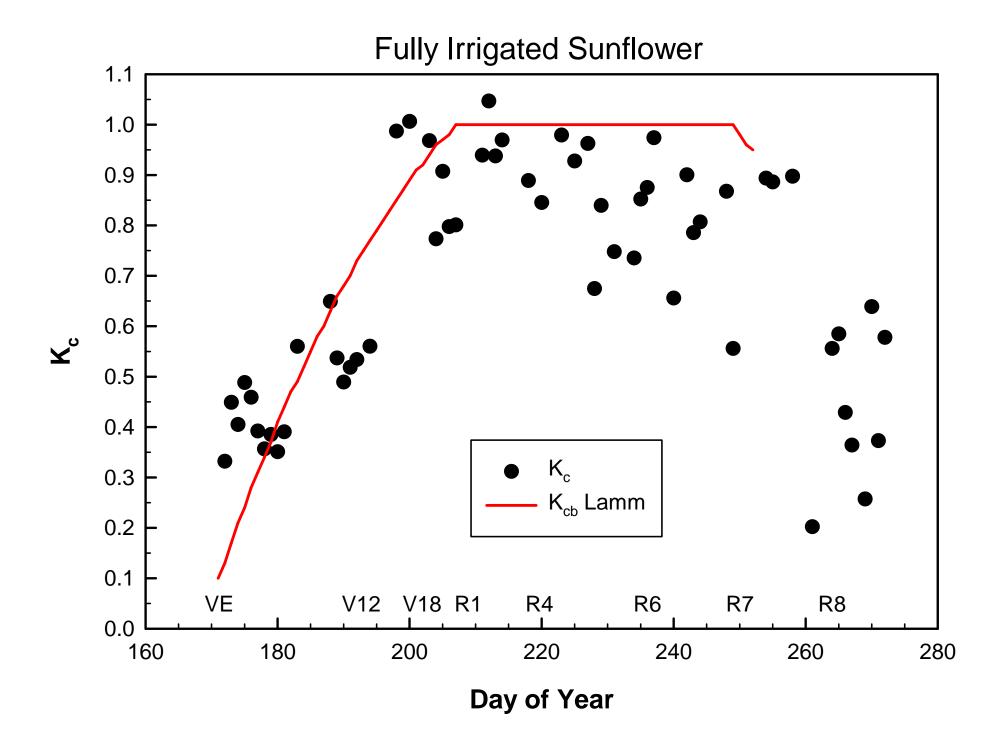
- Fully Irrigated
 - 10 irrigations (12.9 in)
 - Biomass (9710 lb/ac)
 - Yield (2938 lb/ac)
 - Max. plant ht. (5.2 ft)
 - LAI @ R4 (3.47)

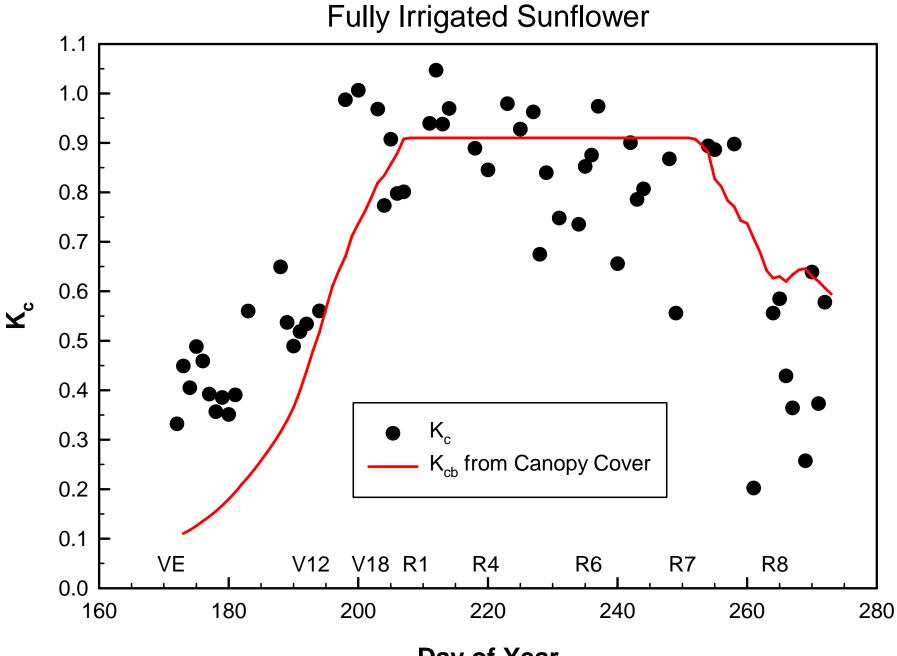
- Deficit Irrigated
 - 6 irrigations (6.5 in)
 - Biomass (6090 lb/ac)
 - Yield (2083 lb/ac)
 - Max. plant ht. (4.2 ft)
 - LAI @ R4 (1.77)

Precipitation during growing season – 3.2 in









Day of Year

