

# Spring Wheat Productivity in dryland and irrigated environments

**Jessica A. Torrion**

Assistant Professor- Crop Physiology

Northwestern Ag Research Center, Kalispell, MT



## Goal

Optimal productivity with the rainfall received and applied irrigation

“more crop per drop” (Water for Food Inst)

## Specific objectives

Characterize spring wheat variety response to water regimes – in yield and quality

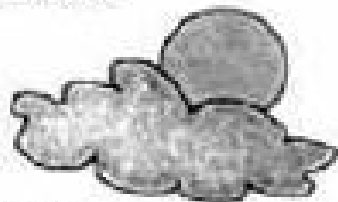
Creston, Montana AgriMet Weather Station (CRSM)

Latitude: 48.1875 N  
Longitude: 114.12777 W  
Elevation: 2950'  
Installation Date: 4/1/1988



<http://www.usbr.gov/pn/agrimet/agrimetmap/crsm/da.html>

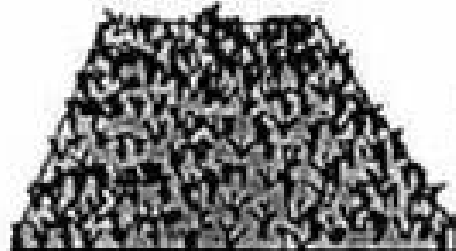
climate



Radiation  
Temperature  
Wind speed  
Humidity

+

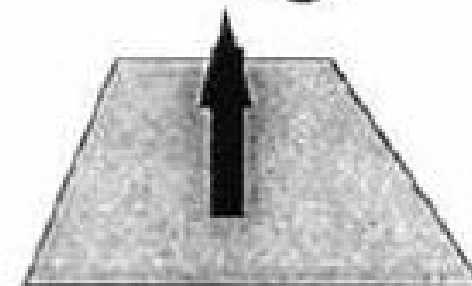
grass  
reference  
crop



well watered  
grass

=

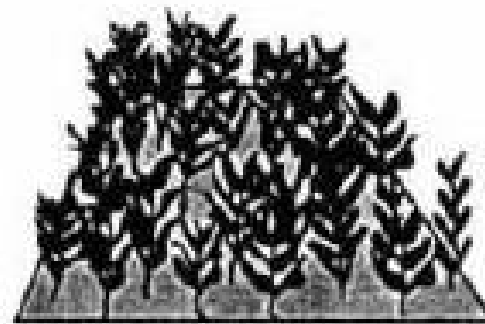
$ET_0$



$K_c$  factor

$ET_0$

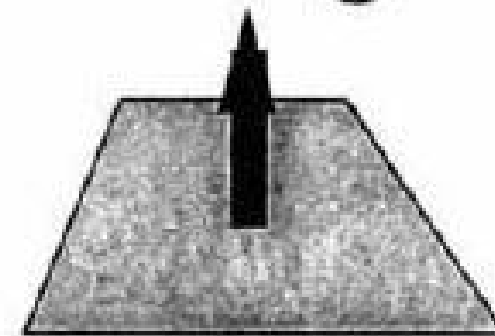
x



well watered crop

=

$ET_c$



optimal agronomic conditions

# Daily Crop Water Use (Crop ET)

$$ET_c = ET_o \times K_c$$

*For example:*

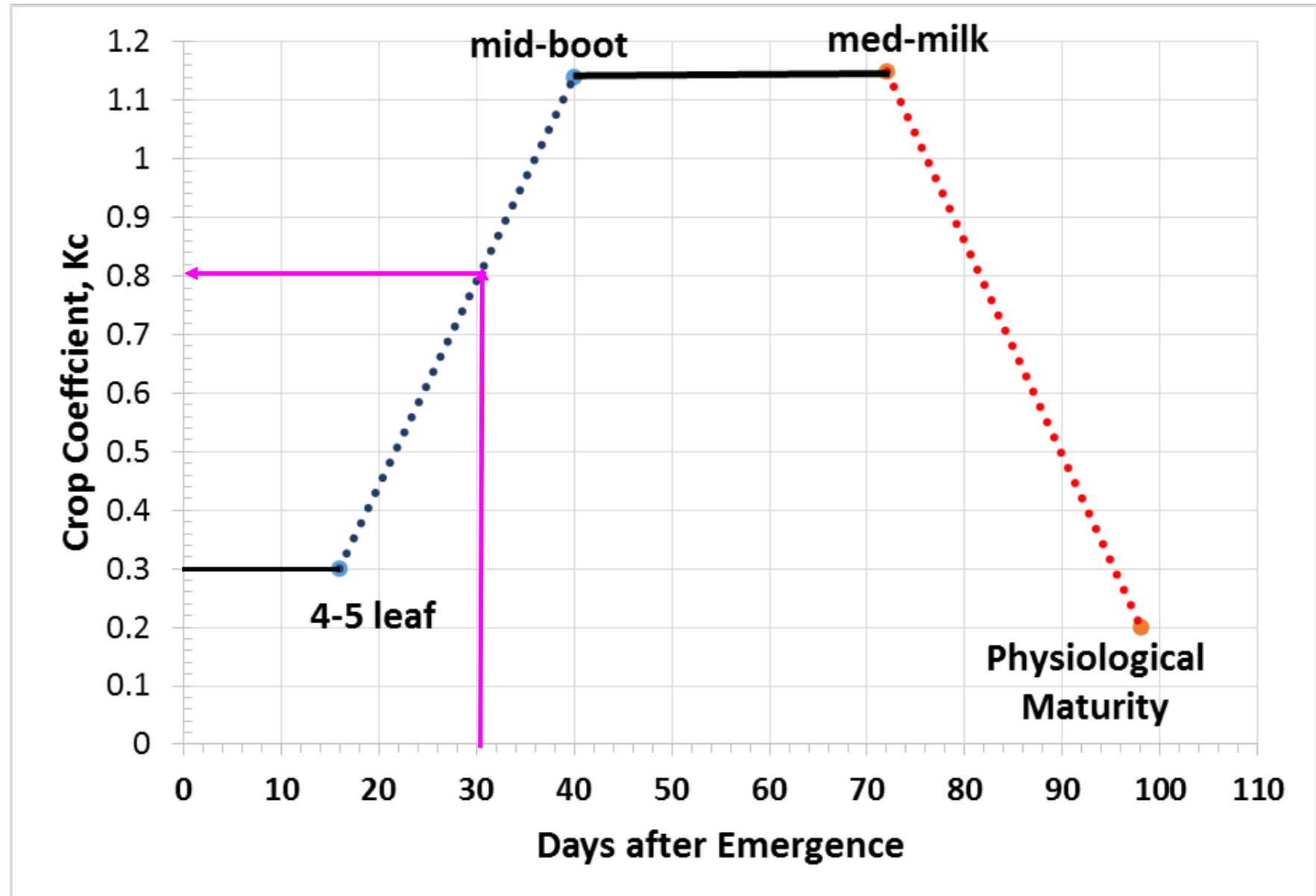
Creston Weather Station

$ET_o$ : 0.4

Current  $K_c$ : 0.8

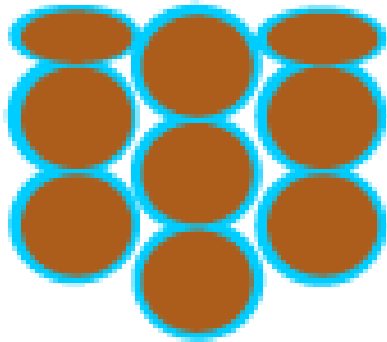
$$ET_c = 0.4 \times 0.8 = 0.32 \text{ inch}$$

<http://www.usbr.gov/pn/agrimet/cropcurves/cropcurves.html>



Permanent Wilting Point

**Hygroscopic water**

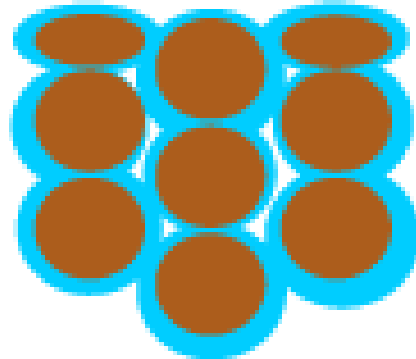


Remaining water adheres to soil particles and is unavailable to plants

Wilting point →

Field Capacity

**Capillary water**

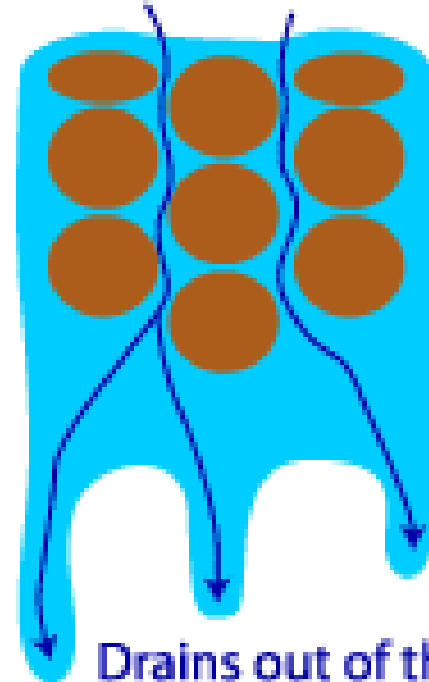


Water held in micropores

Available water-plant roots can absorb this

Saturated Water Content

**Gravitational water**

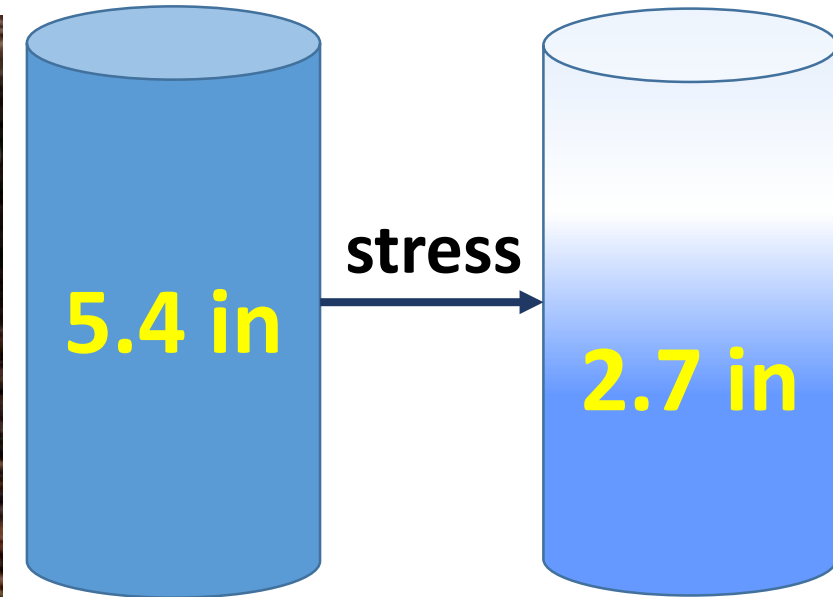
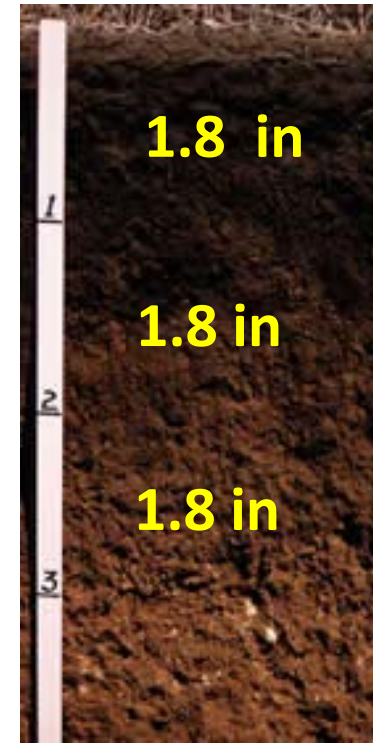
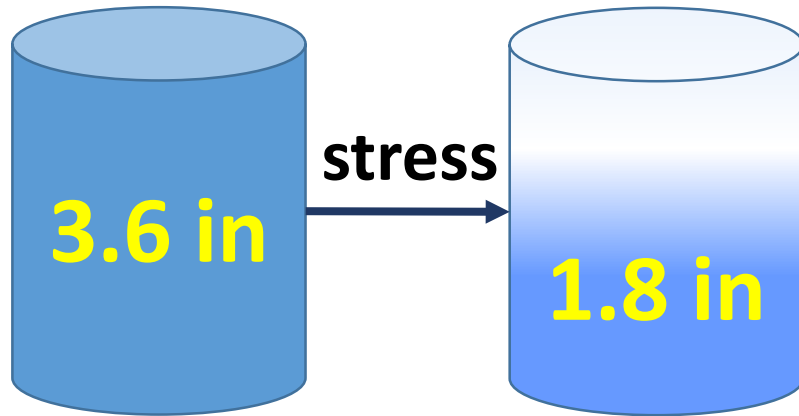
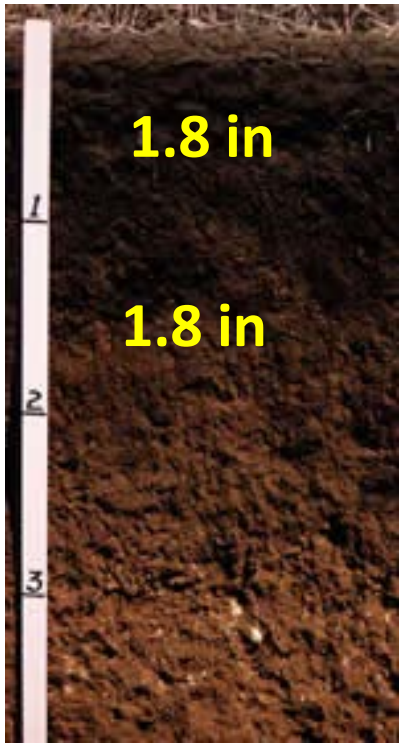


Drains out of the root zone

← Field capacity

**Available water for plant growth**

# Water Holding Capacity of a Fine Sandy Loam Soil



**1.5 or 2 ft Soil Depth to Consider: early vegetative**

**3 ft Soil Depth to Consider: ~Boot**

$$PAW_{\text{Today}} = PAW_{\text{yesterday}} - \text{CropET} - \text{Other Losses} + \text{Rainfall} + \text{Irrigation}$$



# Field Research Set-Up

**Water Treatment: 1) Soft dough (100ET), 2) early milk, 3) medium milk, 4) dough and, 5) Rainfed check**

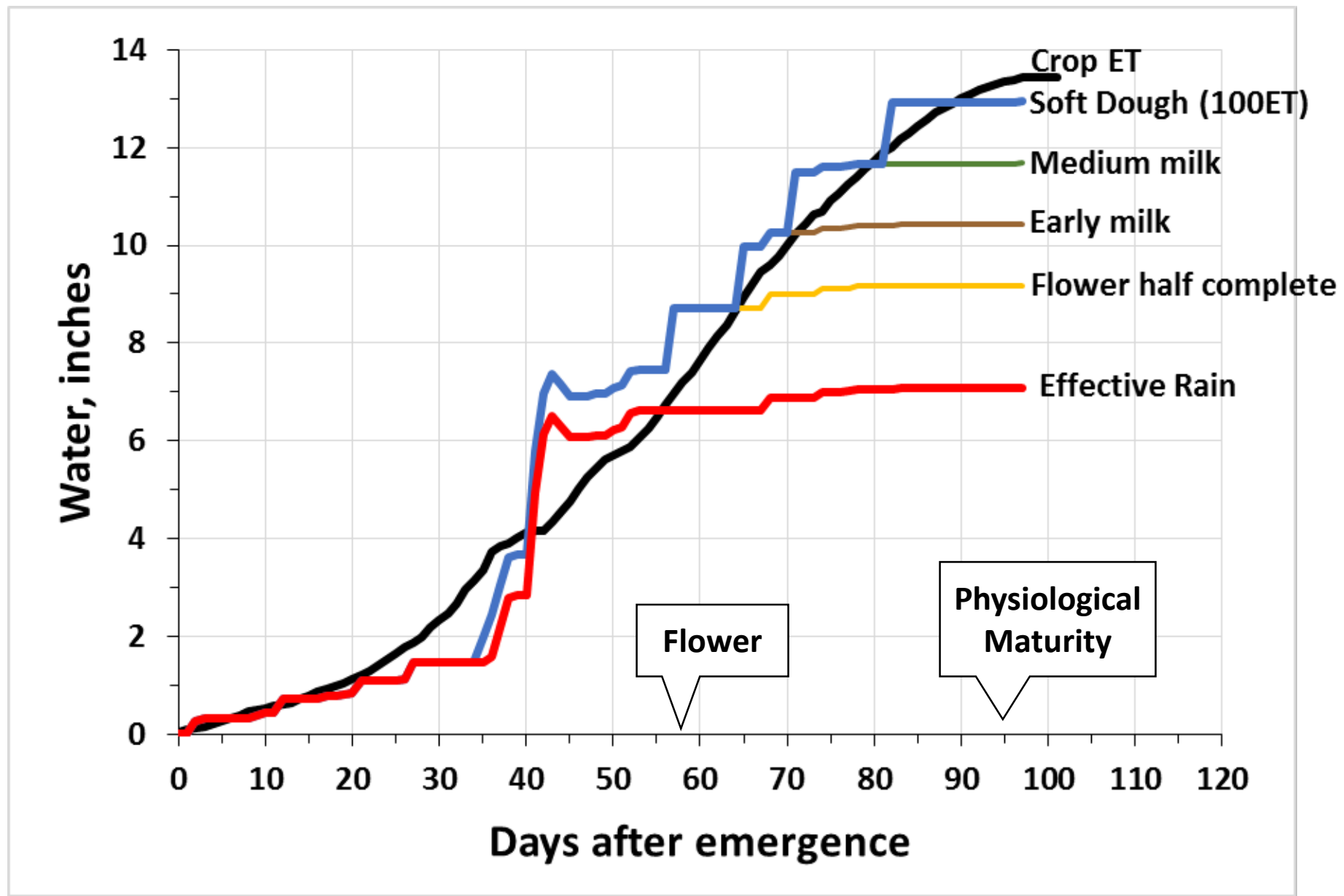
**Varieties: Brennan, Buck Pronto, Cabernet, Espresso, McNeal, Solano  
Volt and WB Rockland**



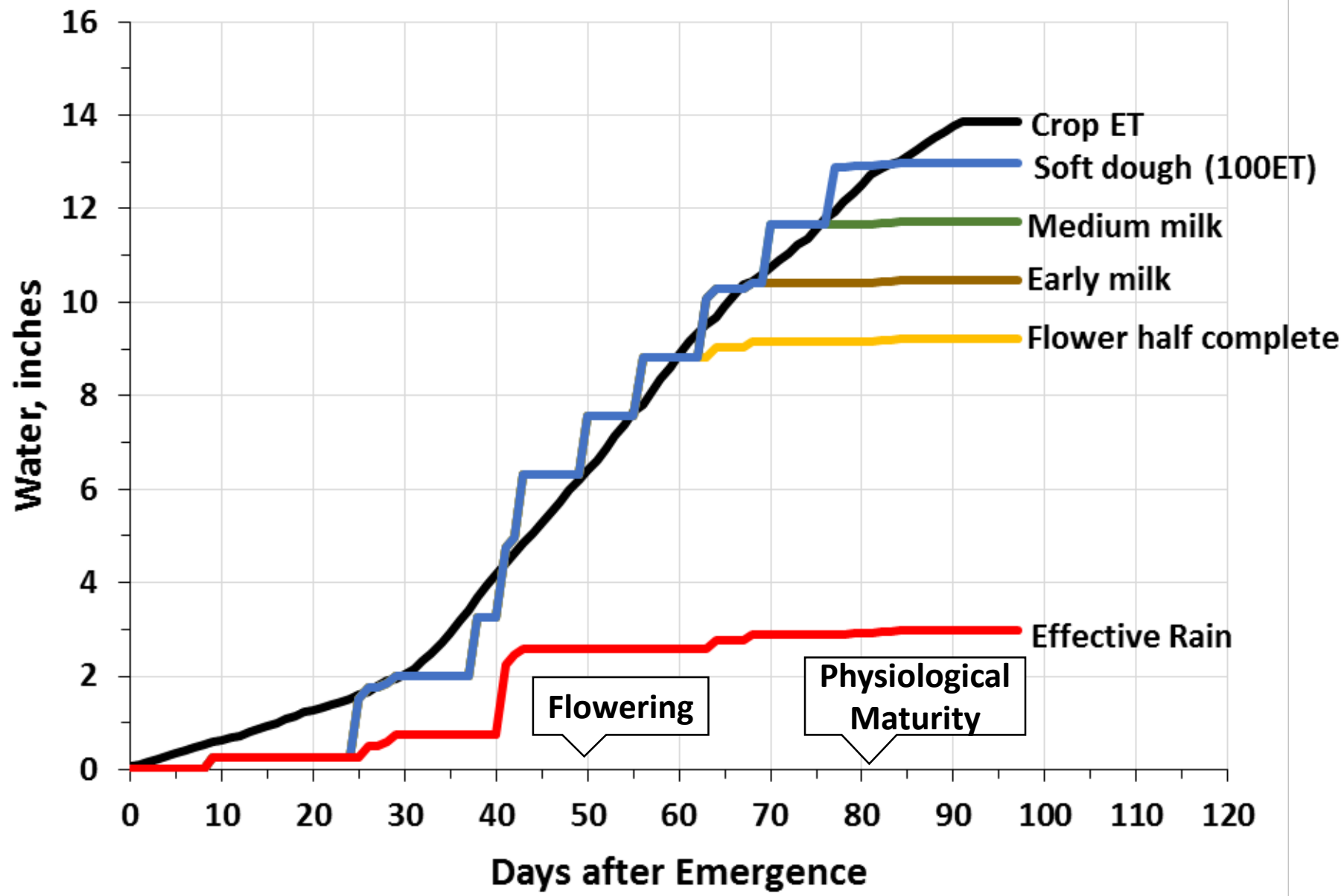
Year	April	May	June	July	August	April-Aug
	<b><u>Mean Temperature, F</u></b>					
2014	44.5	53.3	56.9	67.5	64.9	57.4
2015	44.8	54.7	65.1	66.3	65.2	59.2
1989-2015	43.9	52.4	58.4	66.0	64.4	57.0
	<b><u>Precipitation, in</u></b>					
2014	0.84	1.6	6.05	0.46	1.88	10.8
2015	0.6	0.62	0.97	0.35	0.16	2.7
1989-2015	1.48	2.04	3.19	1.15	0.95	8.8
	<b><u>Total Irrigation Applied</u></b>					
	Soft Dough		Medium milk	Early milk	Flower half complete	
2014	5.8		4.6	3.3	2.1	
2015	10.0		8.8	7.5	5.0	



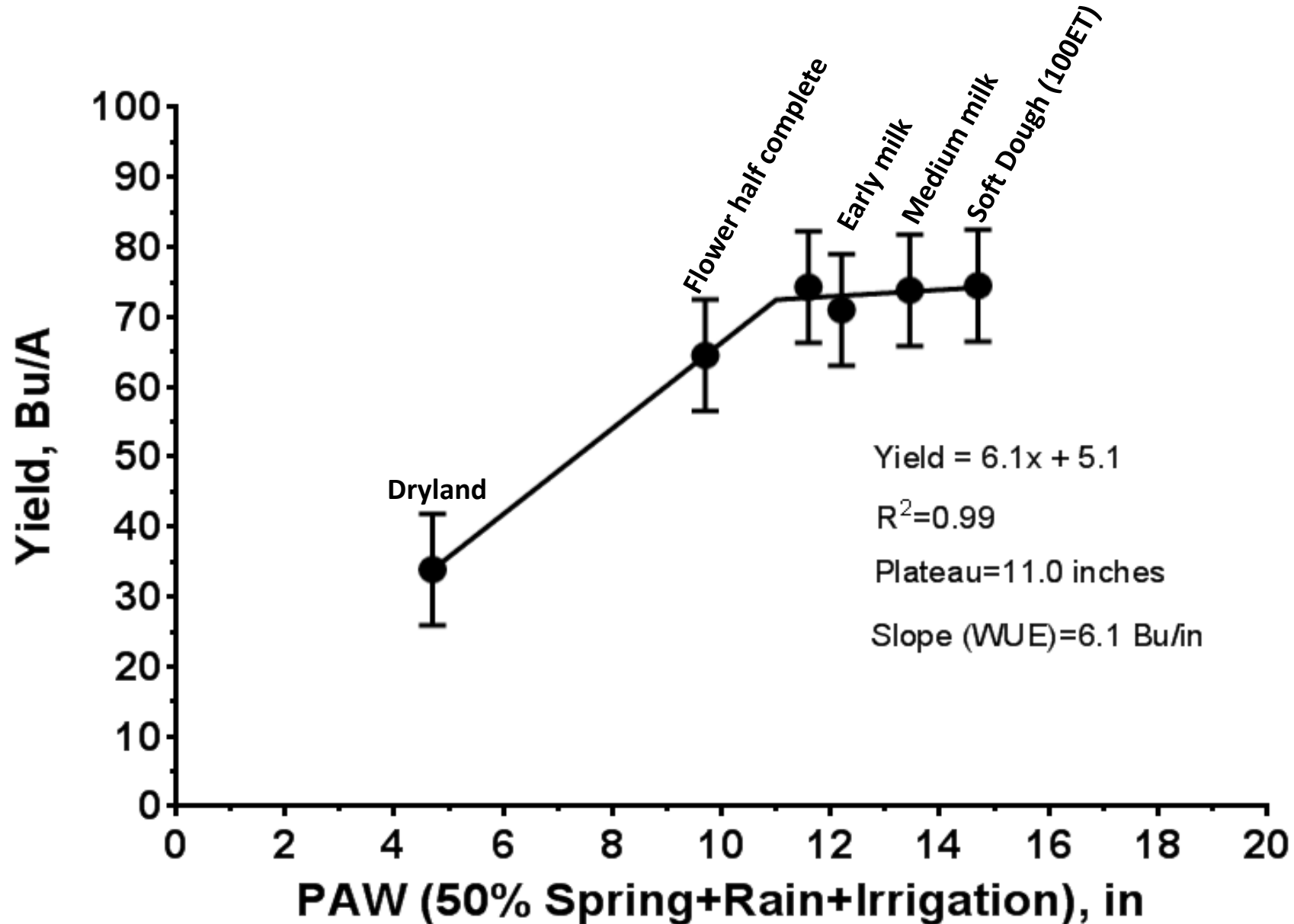
# Water Regimes: 2014

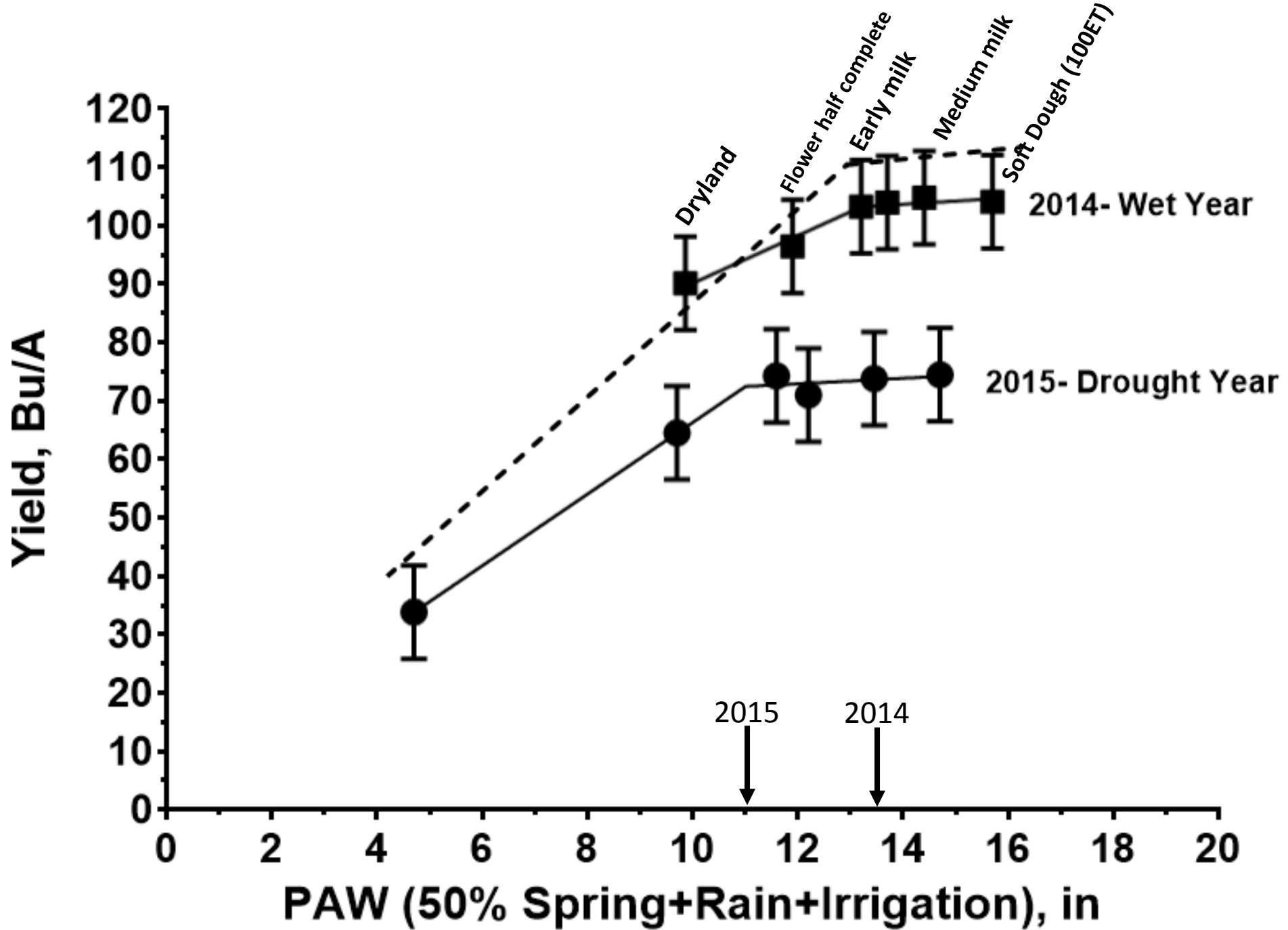


# Water Regimes: 2015



# Water Productivity and UnProductivity





# What does this yield plateau mean?

**In terms of water, time, and energy cost?**

**In terms of more crop per drop?**

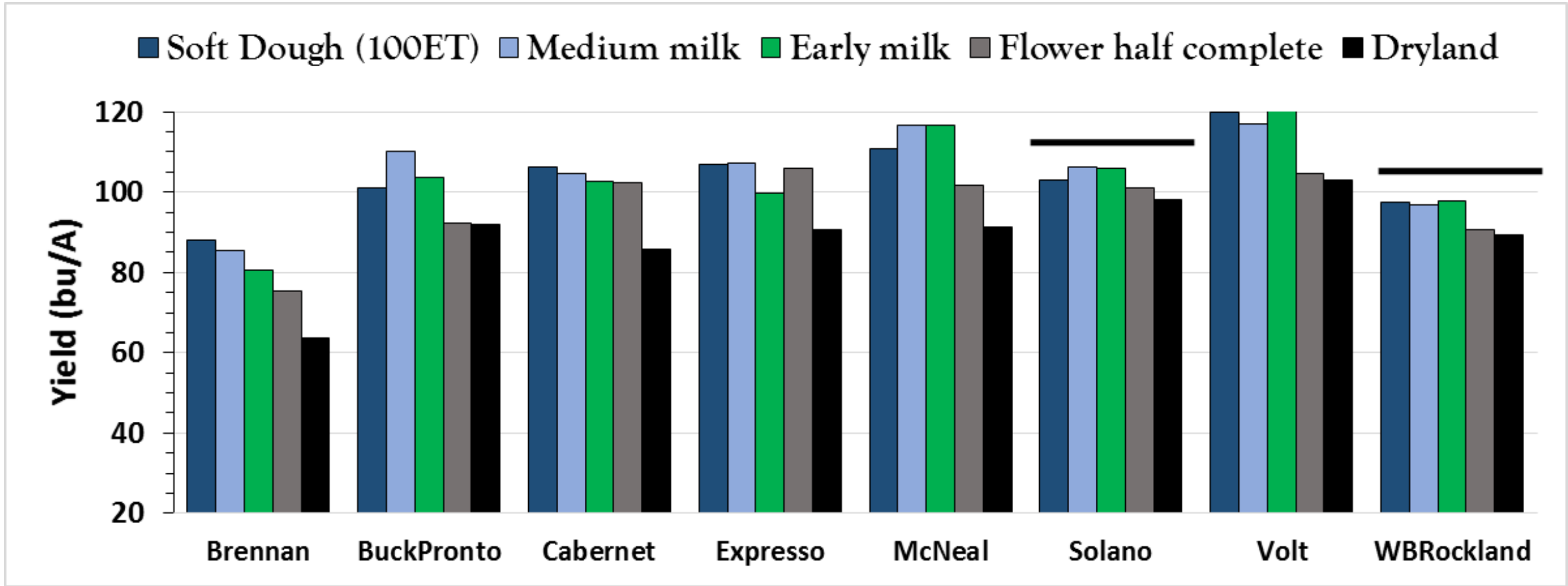
**WP= Produce/total water**

1 acre-inch = 27,154 gallons; 140 acres: 3.8 million gal

~average pumping cost for 1 acre-inch: \$5/acre; \$700 (140 Acres); x2 \$1,400

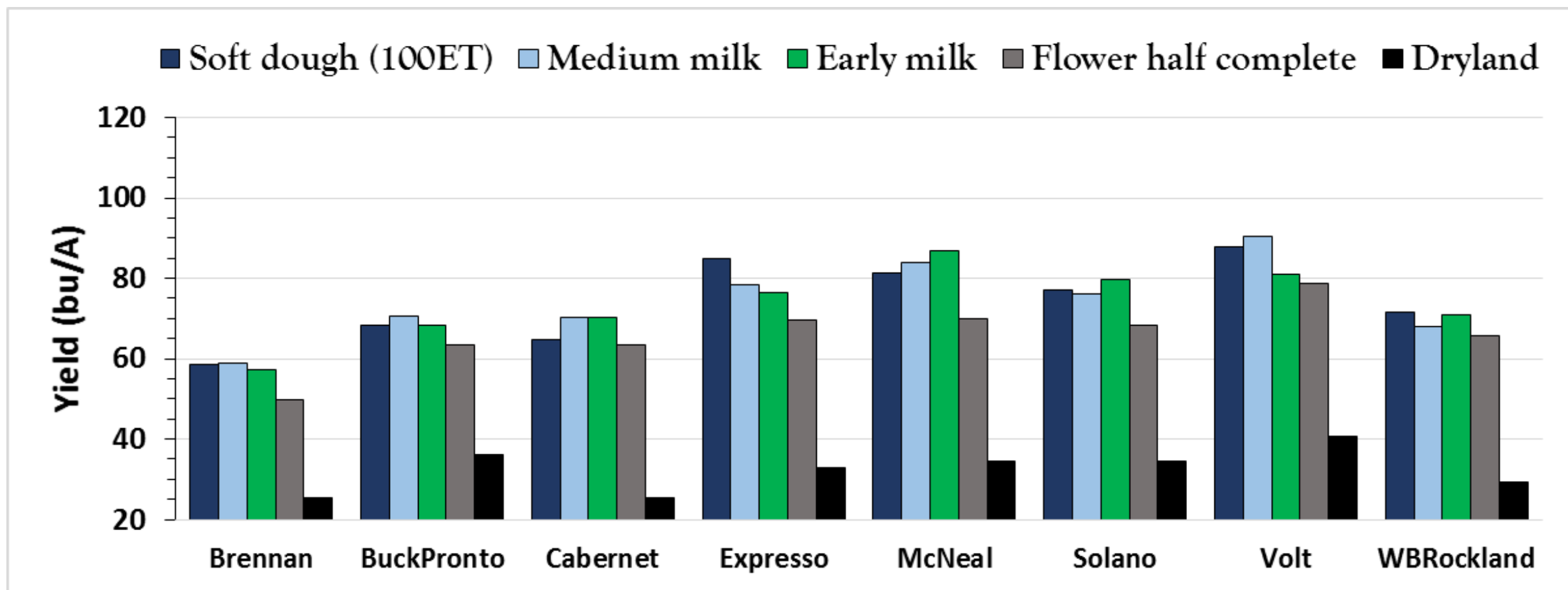


# 2014 Yields

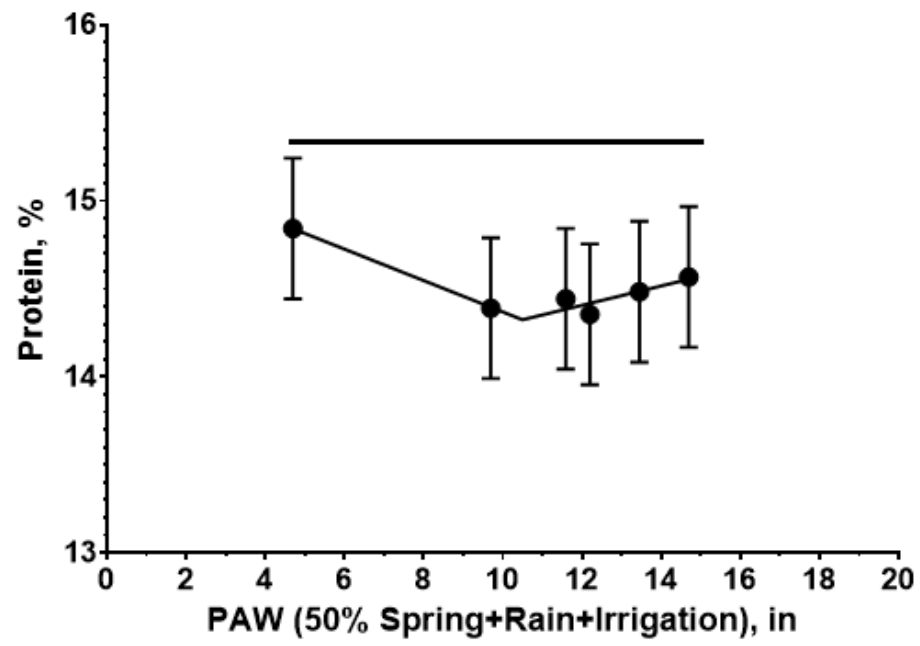
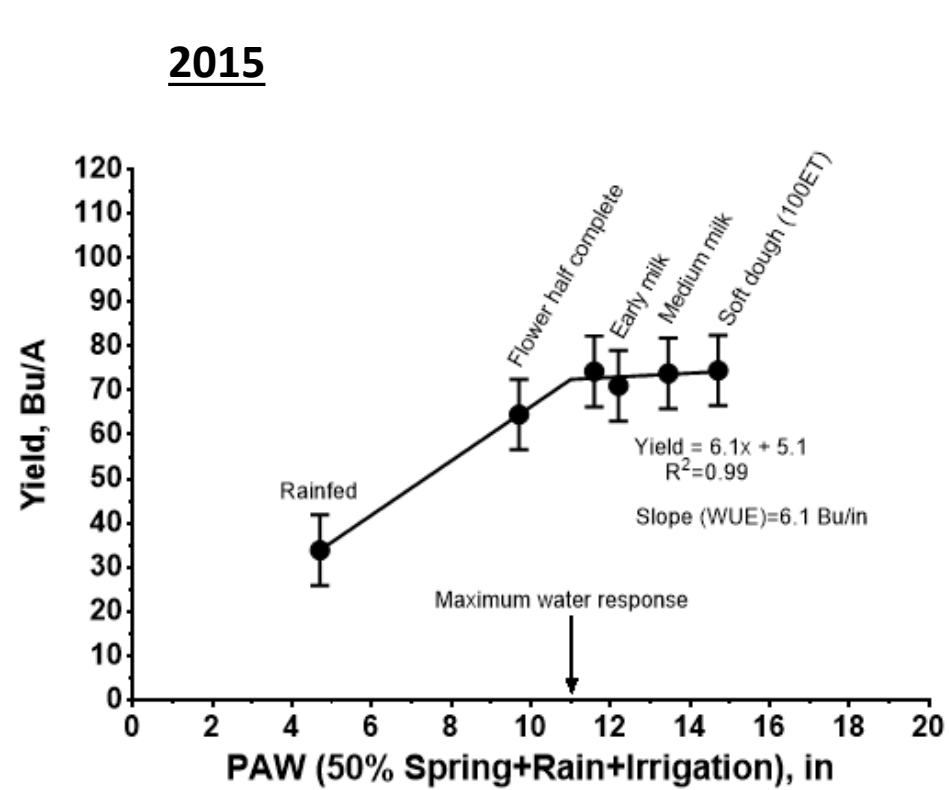
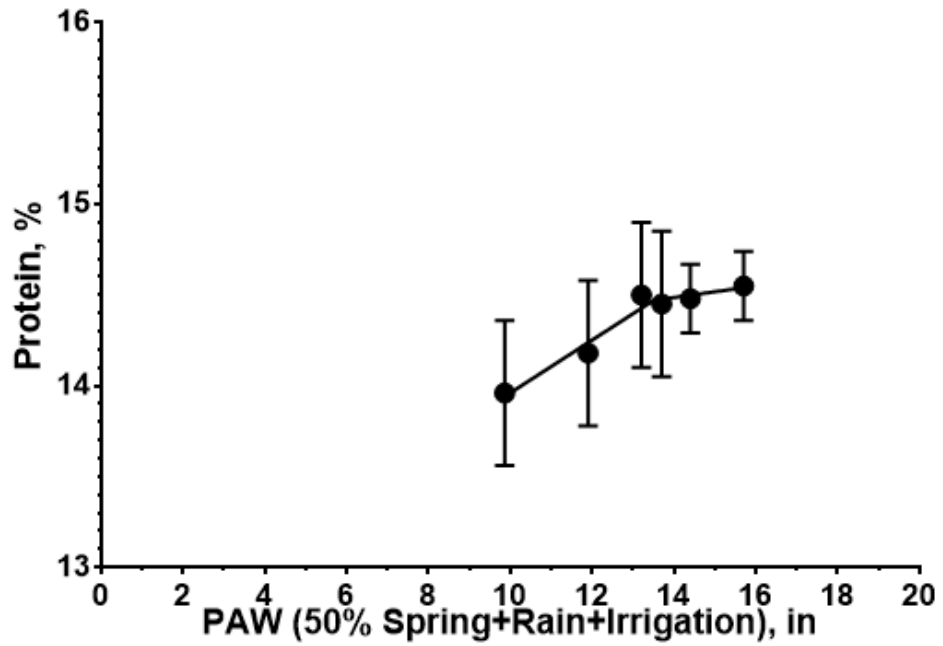
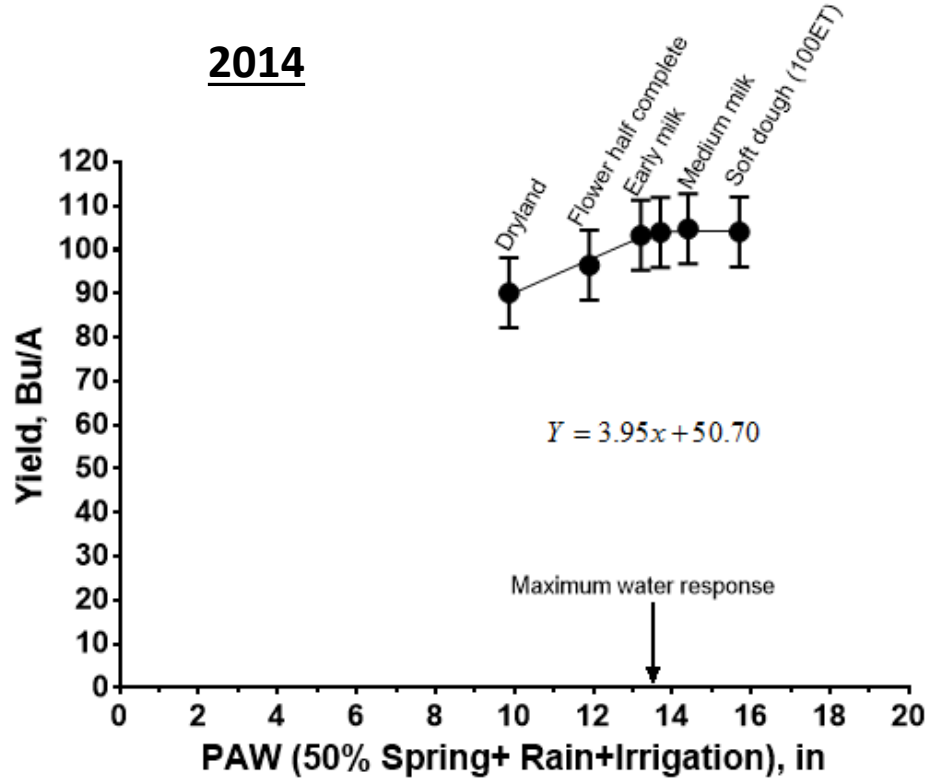


— Nonsignificant yield response with water regimes

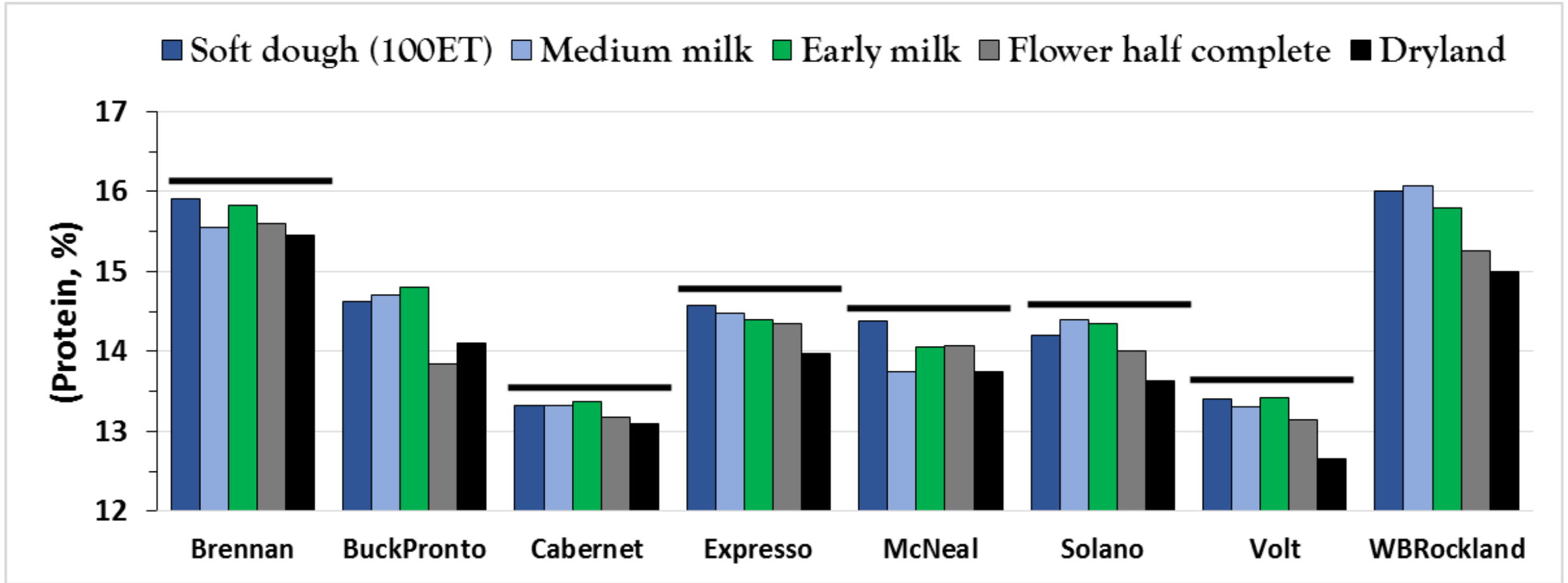
# 2015 Yields



# Protein Response: Year x Irrigation x Variety\*



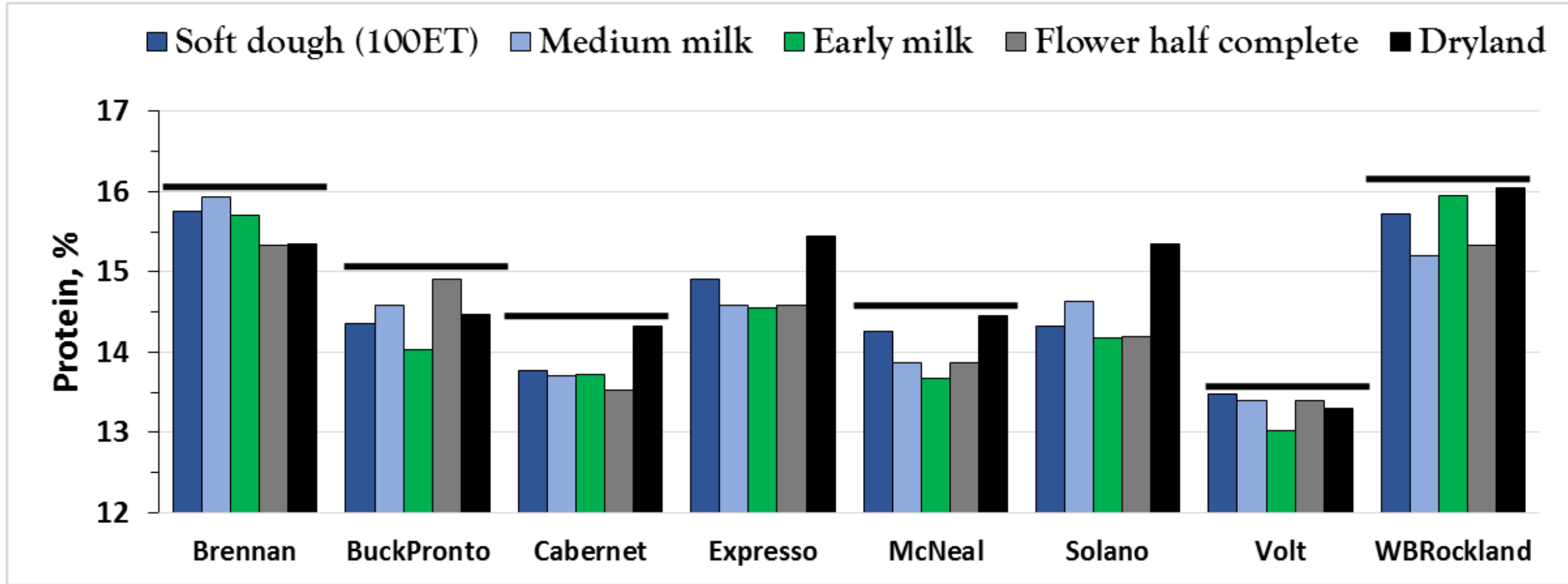
# Protein, 2014



— Nonsignificant protein response with water regimes

I (\*), V (\*), I x V (ns)

# Protein, 2015

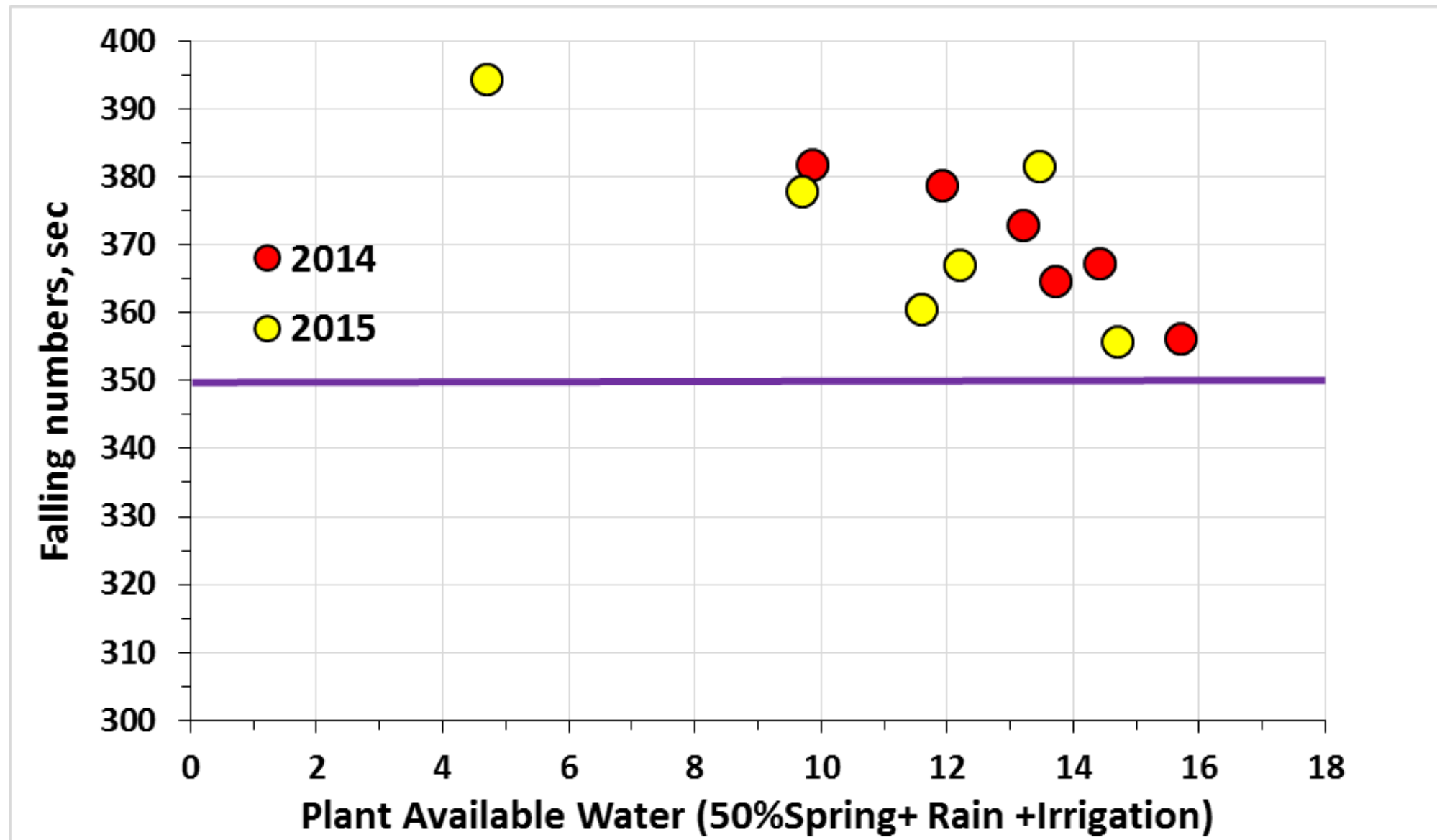


— Nonsignificant protein response with water regimes

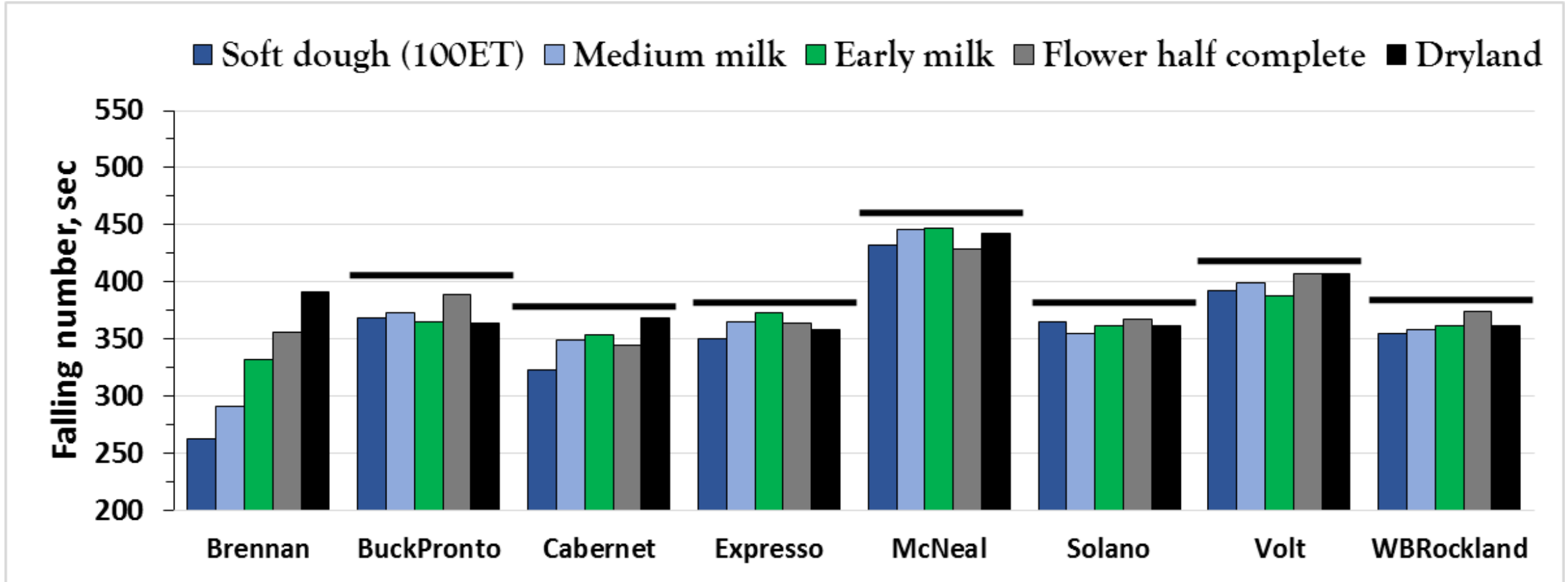
I (ns), V (\*), I x V (\*)



# Falling Number



# Falling Number, 2014



— Nonsignificant FN response with water regimes

I (\*), V (\*), I x V (\*)

## In Summary:

### Water-critical stage in spring wheat:

From seedling establishment to early milk.

- Consider the water holding capacity of soil, 'bucket' size, and make room for storing rain.

### Non-Water Critical stage in spring wheat:

Late milk to dough

- Schedule Final Irrigation of the season starting early to medium-milk stages

## Yield:

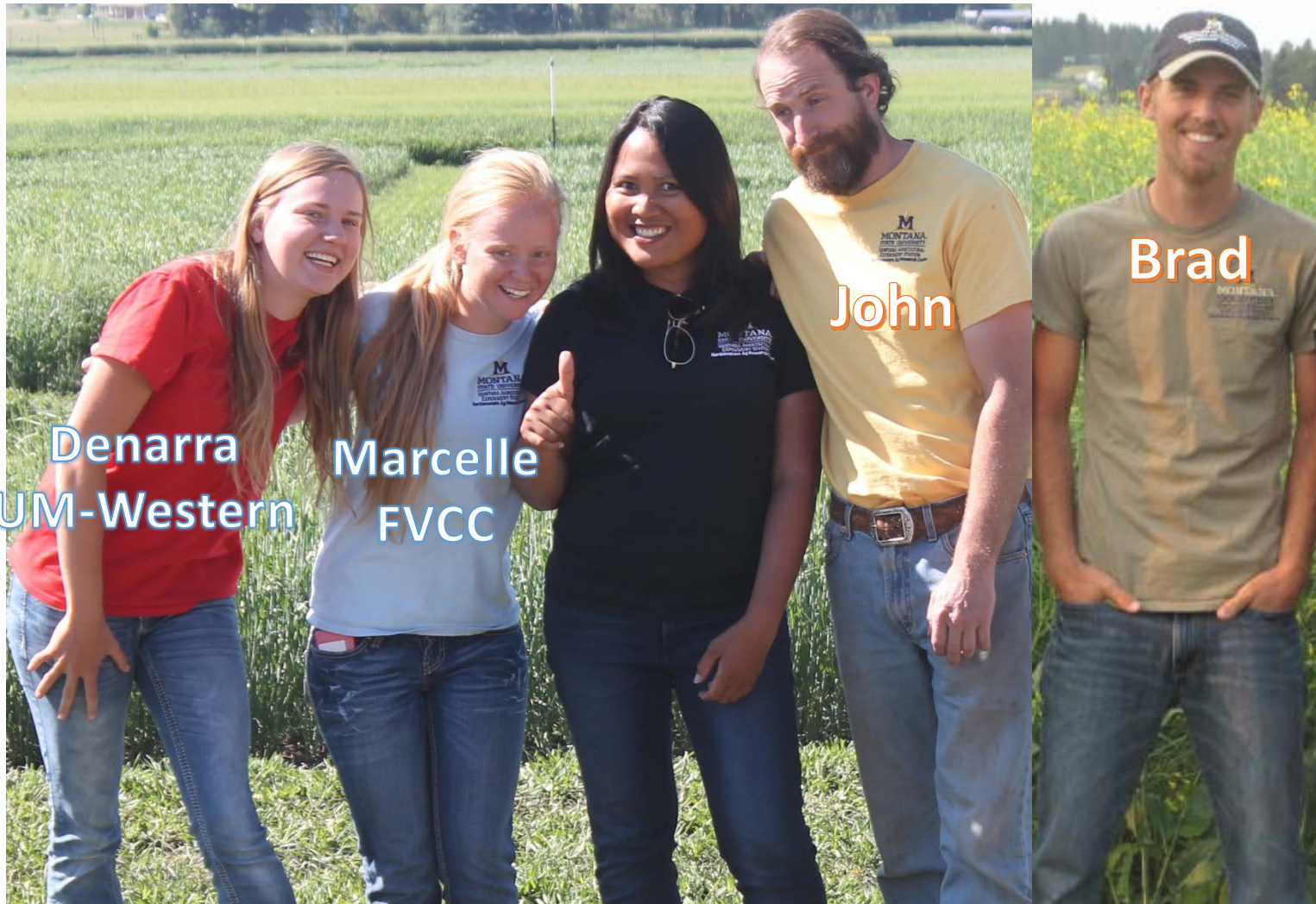
- Yield increased with irrigation (6 Bu per inch water).
- Plateau indicates the limits of water productivity (insensitivity of spring wheat to water at seed-fill).
- Temperature stress limited yield potential of irrigated wheat in 2015

## Protein:

Protein improvement at early milk irrigation is possible in case of 2014 weather- at least 80% of the yield potential was already achieved prior to this irrigation event.

## Falling Number:

Brennan is the most susceptible to the decrease in falling number with irrigation



Denarra  
UM-Western

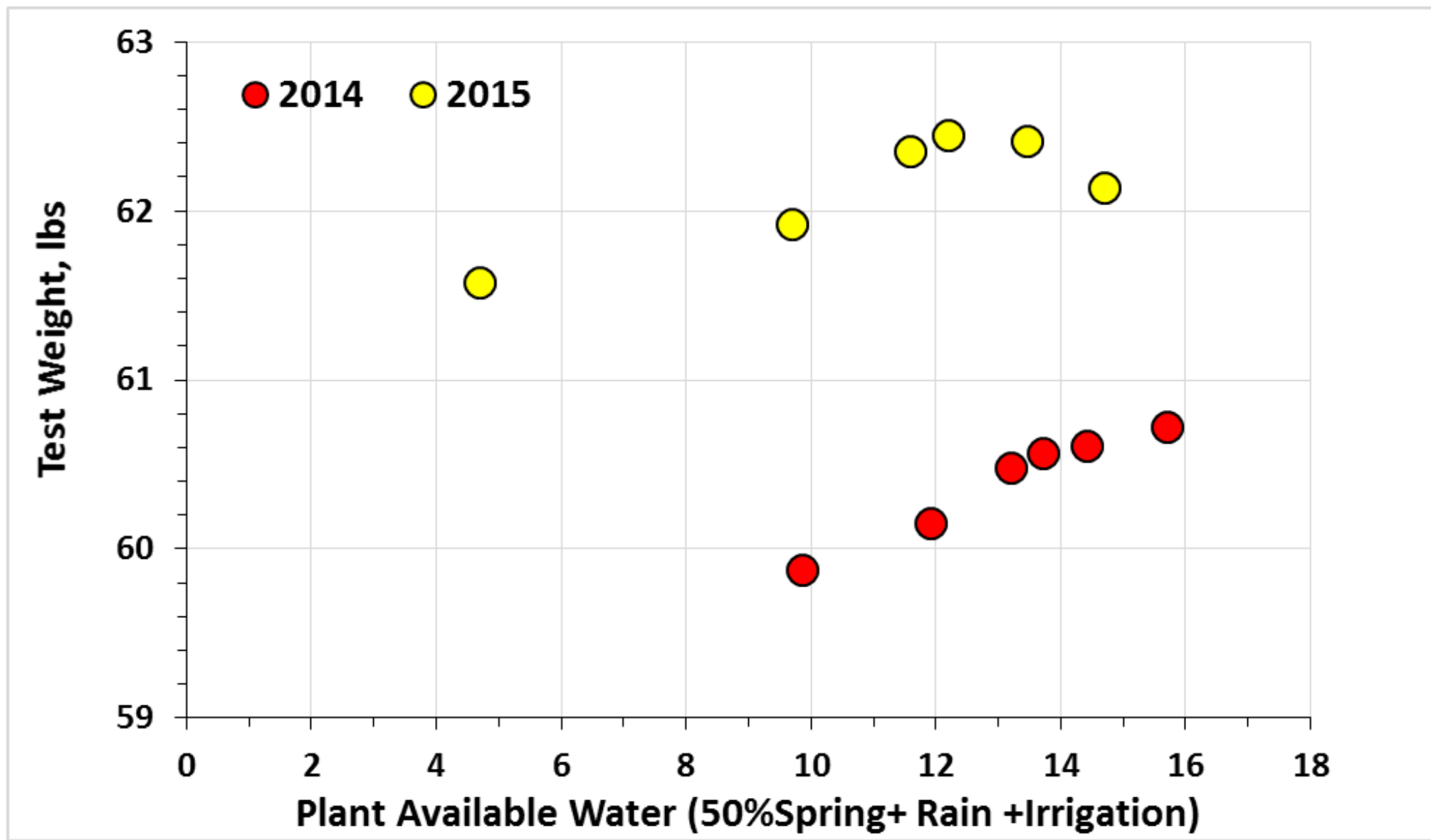
Marcelle  
FVCC

John

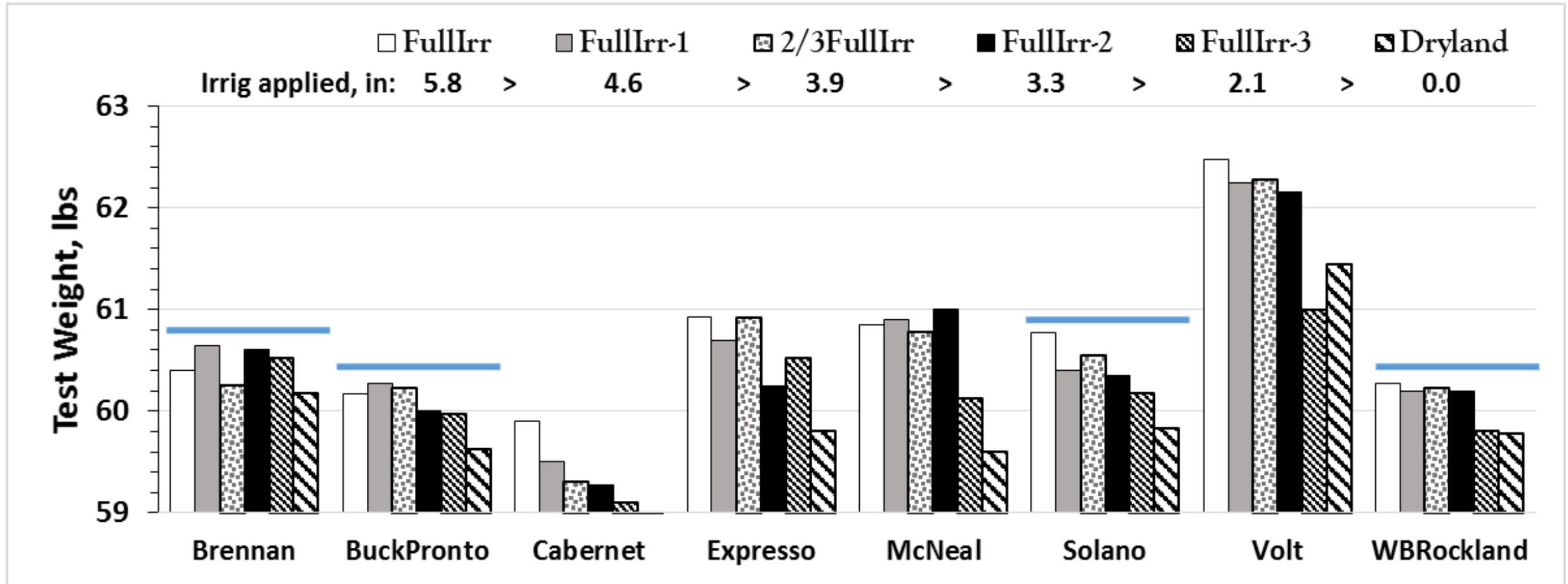
Brad

Thank you



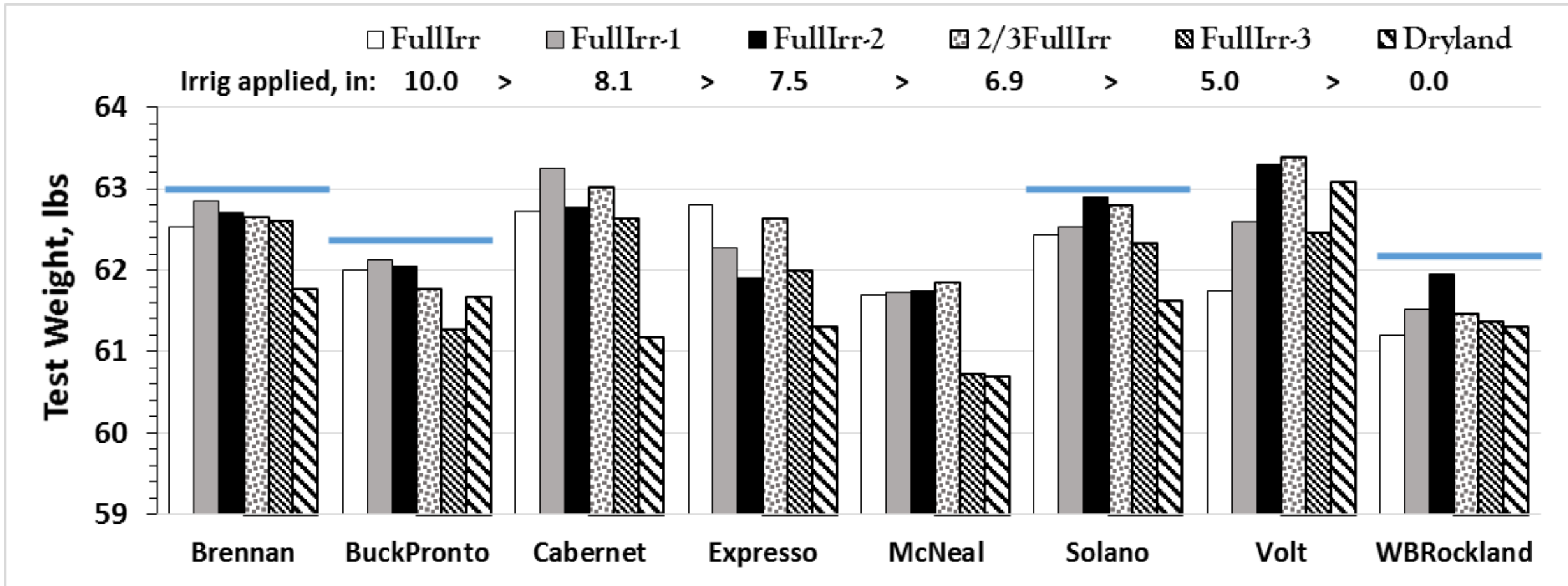


# Test Weight, 2014



— Nonsignificant TWT response with water regimes

# Test Weight, 2015



— Nonsignificant TWT response with water regimes