Impact of irrigated, smallacreage vegetable production on water resources in the Palouse region

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Local Food Production

- Benefits:
 - Decreased fossil fuel emissions
 - Resilient to food chain disruptions
 - Opportunity for dietary diversity
 - Autonomy
 - More nutrients
 - More flavor
 - Supports the local economy



Local Food in the Palouse

- Healthy farmers market
- Moscow Food Co-op
- Palouse Food Coalition
 - Connect local farmers with buyers in the community
 - Hold educational events
 - Hold trainings



Palouse Water Resources

- Decreasing water levels in the aquifer
- Lack of management





Figure 2 : Working Boundary for the Palouse Ground Water Basin

Transformation and Objectives

- How much water does it take to grow lettuce in the Palouse?
- How can we integrate water efficient practices with water management?

Methods



Rep 1	D1	D2	BS
Rep 2	BS	D2	D1
Rep 3	D2	D1	BS





Irrigation Scheduler



Water Balance Equation P + I = ET + SS + D

Some assumptions:

- All irrigation infiltrates
- Water at root zone is available
- Water moves quickly through soil (and lost quickly)
- All rainfall goes towards satisfying calculated ET demand



Date

Typical Irrigation



Optimum Irrigation



Practical Irrigation



Conclusion

- Lettuce should not use a substantial amount of water, IF irrigation is managed wisely
- The "water cost" could be offset by conservation elsewhere
- Irrigating shallow rooted crops is challenging
- Growers need to start monitoring the total inches/gallons of water applied
- Growers should not irrigate their fields equally
- Role for extension faculty in providing irrigation education
- Other crops and other on-farm uses of water

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