Colby study looks at wheat cropping systems

Farmers in semiarid western Northwest Researh-Extension Cen- crop sequences; six sequences were three years, for example what-a feed Kansas have known since the Dust Bowl days of the 1930s that incorporating a fallow period into wheat cropping systems is beneficial for wheat productivity. But a Kansas State University study also indicates that continuous cropping increases the percentage of precipitation that can be used by the crop.

In the first stage of an ongoing study, Kansas State research crop scientist Rob Aiken found evidence that fallow helps "drought-proof" the farms in western Kansas. He also found that increasing crop intensity by going to continuous cropping, the amount of precipitation available for crop production was increased, but less grain was produced. "The wheat-fallow system accumulates water over a two-year period, producing a single wheat crop," said Ai-

ter in Colby."Farmers really picked cropped continuously by including up on this in the 'Dirty 30s.' It's a an oilseed crop - spring canola, long-standing cropping practice for soybean or sunflower. good reason.'

often leaves soil exposed, which can creasing crop intensity, going from promote evaporation and erosion. Frequently, 80 percent or more precipitation is lost to evaporation during a fallow period, he said.

"Will fallow, we're not very effective in storing water," he added. despite increased precipitation crop More intensive crop sequences use feed grains and oilseeds to reduce the fallow periods and increase crop access to precipitation.

was to compare water use, grain many different sequences besides yield and biomass productivity for 10 cropping sequences, which all included winter wheat," Aiken said. Corn or grain sorghum feed ken, who is based at Kansas State's grains were included in nine of the which results in two crops every

"Our results in the first stage Tillage provides weed control but (2002-2007) showed that by inwheat-fallow to continuous cropping, we nearly doubled the amount of precipitation available for crop production," he said.

The difficulty, he said, is that water productivity dropped from 221 pounds per acre inch to 145 pounds per acre inch. So the message is to proceed with care with "Our objective with the study continuous cropping. Farmers use wheat-fallow, which produces a crop every two years so is considered 50 percent crop intensity. Another is 67 percent crop intensity,

grain or oilseed-fallow.

'One of the objectives with this study is to look at 100 percent intensity," Aiken said, such as planting spring canola, which comes out in mid-July, so does use as much water as soybean or sunflower, which is the most intense in terms of water use.

Cropping sequences included three-year cycles of wheat, fee grain (corn or grain sorghum), and oilseed (sunflower, soybean, canola) or fallow, as well as wheat-fallow (two-year cycle) and wheat-cornsunflower-fallow (four-year cycle). Each phase of a sequence was present in each year in triplicate sets of plots

Initial study results for the period 2002-2007, which included a threeyear drought, indication several trends:

• Land productivity varied with ping with grain sorghum and either rainfall among years;

• Wheat productivity benefitted from summer fallow;

• Grain sorghum productivity exceeded corn when limited by water:

 Continuous cropping increased the percentage of precipitation which could be used by a crop, but reduced overall land productivity; and

• Stand establishment, timing and amount of water limited oilseed productivity.

"Annualized productivity, averaged over all growing seasons, indicated that land productivity was greatest for the wheat-grain sorghum-fallow sequence and similar for the wheat-fallow sequence," Aiken said. "Land productivity for the wheat-corn-fallow sequence exceeded that of continuous crop-

spring canola or soybean."

Kansas State agricultural economist, Dan O'Brien collaborated with Aiken on the study. They found that greatest net returns to land and management occurred with the wheat-grain sorghum-fallow and wheat-fallow sequences. Wheatcorn-fallow also gave positive net returns but economic returns were negative for other crop sequences.

'Considering the drought conditions in three of the initial seven years of the study, the threshold for economic harvest was always met for wheat after fallow, but was met only in 70 percent of the cases for wheat after oilseed (continuous cropping)," Aiken said.

More information about the first study and Aiken's other research is available online at www.karc.org/p. aspx?tabid=80.

matters of record

Municipal Court These are cases decided by the proper parking, fined \$105

Goodland Municipal Court: March 20: Philip Ray Ramires,

driving on suspended, cancelled or revoked license, fined \$341

March 22: Rory E. Strum, im-

March 27: Terry D. Carpenter, \$90 dog at large and no animal license,

fined \$120

drano, battery - simple, fined \$260 Joseph J. Eli, dog at large, fined

Joseph Patrick Fitzgibbons, battery - simple and disorderly con-March 28: Francisco Jasper Me- duct, diversion, \$460

Johnnie J. Howard, expired license or no drivers license, fined \$160

Stacie L. Smith, no animal license x2, dog at large and vicious animal

x2. fined \$640

March 30: Brandy Lynn Gilbert, report, hit, unattended vehicle backing, fined \$105 and inattentive driving, diversion, \$335

April 4: Jared Dowell, improper parking, fined \$105

Revnaldo Solorzano, improper

Jeffery A. Yates, speeding 11 mph over speed limit, fined \$111

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