Crop Production Clinics

IRRIGATION WELL WATER: ESSENTIAL NUTRIENTS, LIME AND OTHER PROPERTIES

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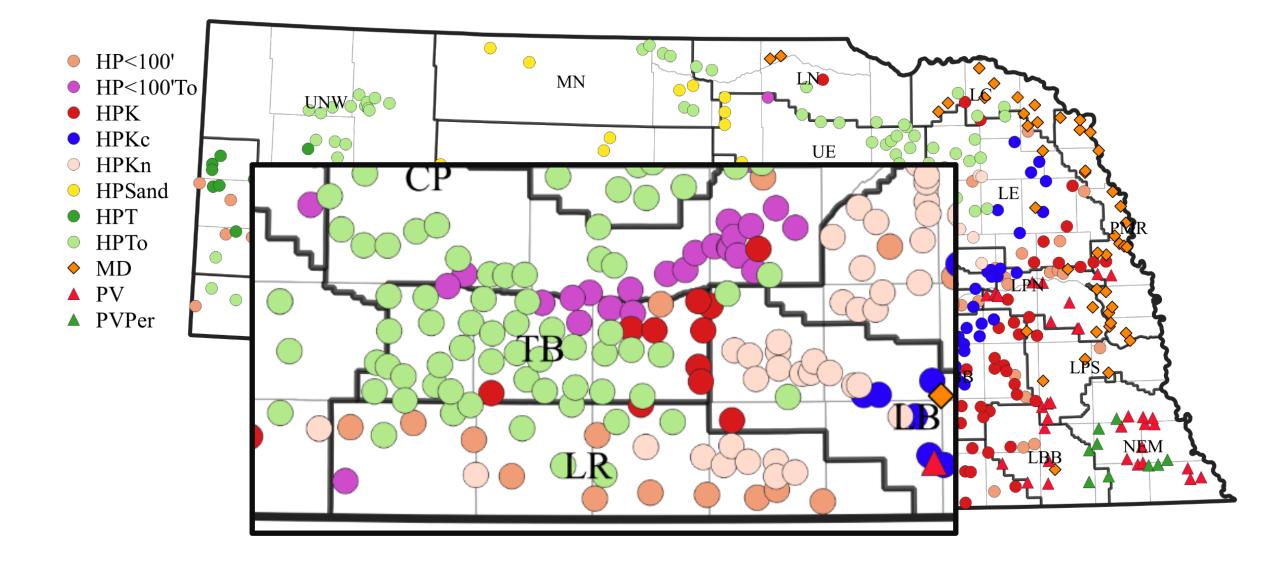
Essential nutrients

- CHOPKNS CAFE MG B MN CUZN MO CL, Ni
- CHO: carbon, hydrogen oxygen
- P phosphorus, K potassium, N nitrogen, S sulfur, Ca calcium, Fe iron, Mg magnesium, B boron, Mn manganese, Cu copper, Zn zinc, Mo molybdenum, Cl chloride, Ni nickel
- Liming and other properties

Highlights--statewide

- Water of 642 wells was sampled in 2020 (32 in LR; 55 in TB)
- Irrigation supply in 10 ac-in is > removal in 200 bu/ac of corn grain for:
 - 100% for Ca and Cl; 93% for Mg
 - 73% for S, 20% for K, 16% for Mn or Mo, 7% for B
 - Few for Zn, Cu, Fe; none for P
 - 70% of wells for liming to neutralize soil acidification with 200 lb fertilizer-N
 - Most wells have < 4.4 ppm NO₃-N but 25% have >10 ppm
- Relatively low nutrient & lime supply in Sandhills but high for wells of <100 ft depth

Sampled wells: 11 aquifers-geology-depth categories





Whisker-box diagrams

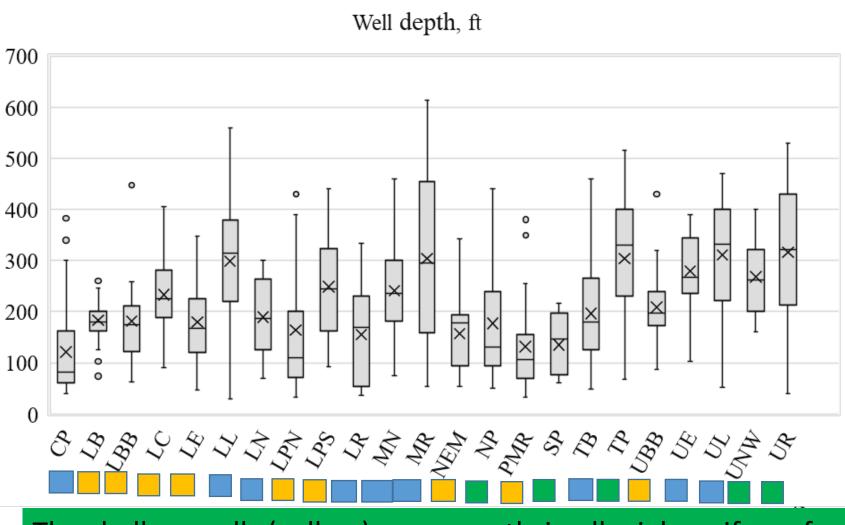
- 1. 50% intermediate observations in box
- 2. 25% each in above and below whiskers
- 3. X is the average
- 4. Horizontal line in box it the median;

50% above and 50% below

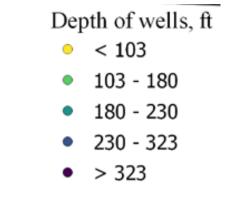
5. Circles are considered outliers for the NRD

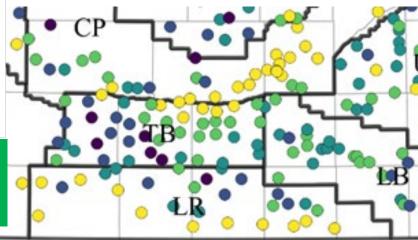
Well depth

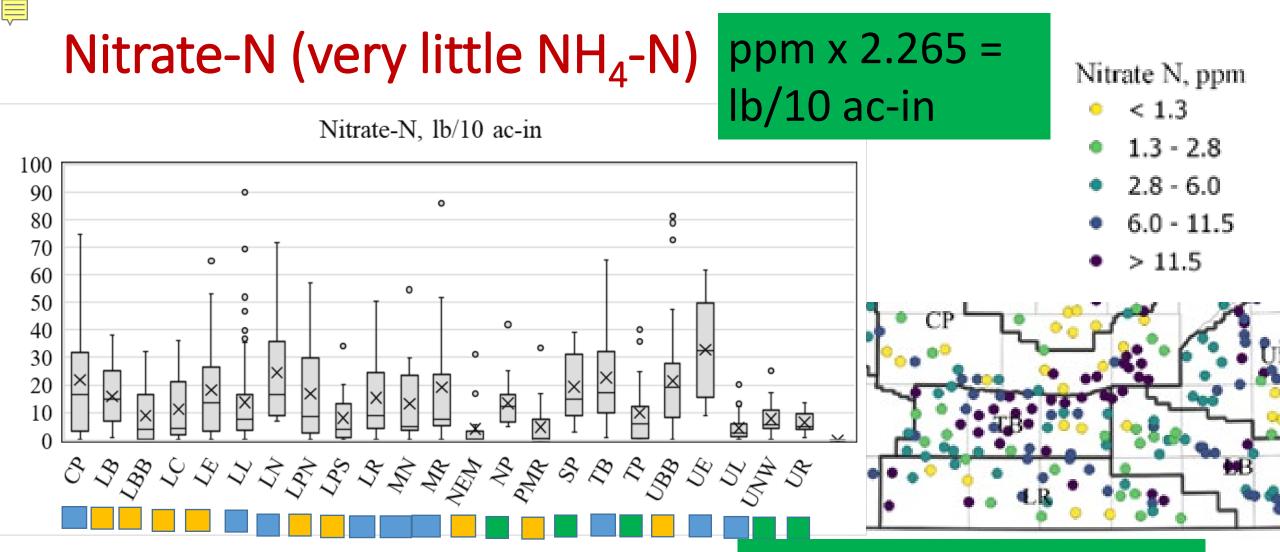
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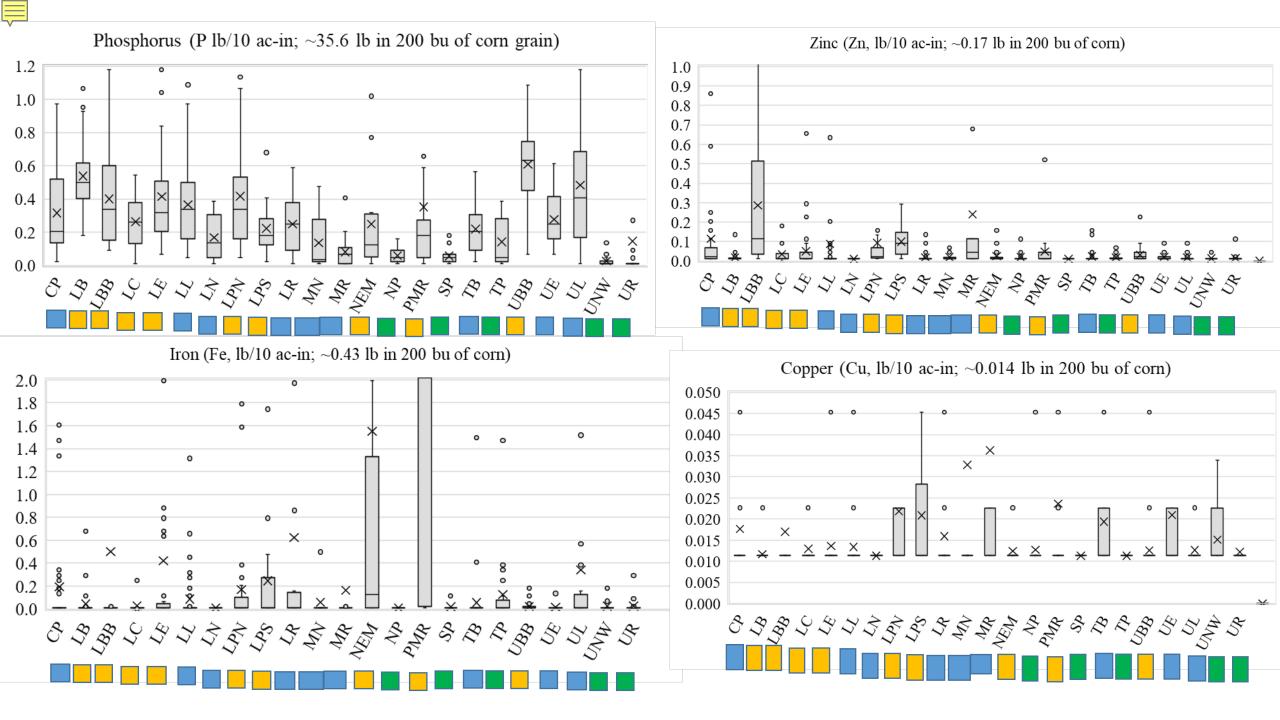
The shallow wells (yellow) were mostly in alluvial aquifers of the Platte and Republican.



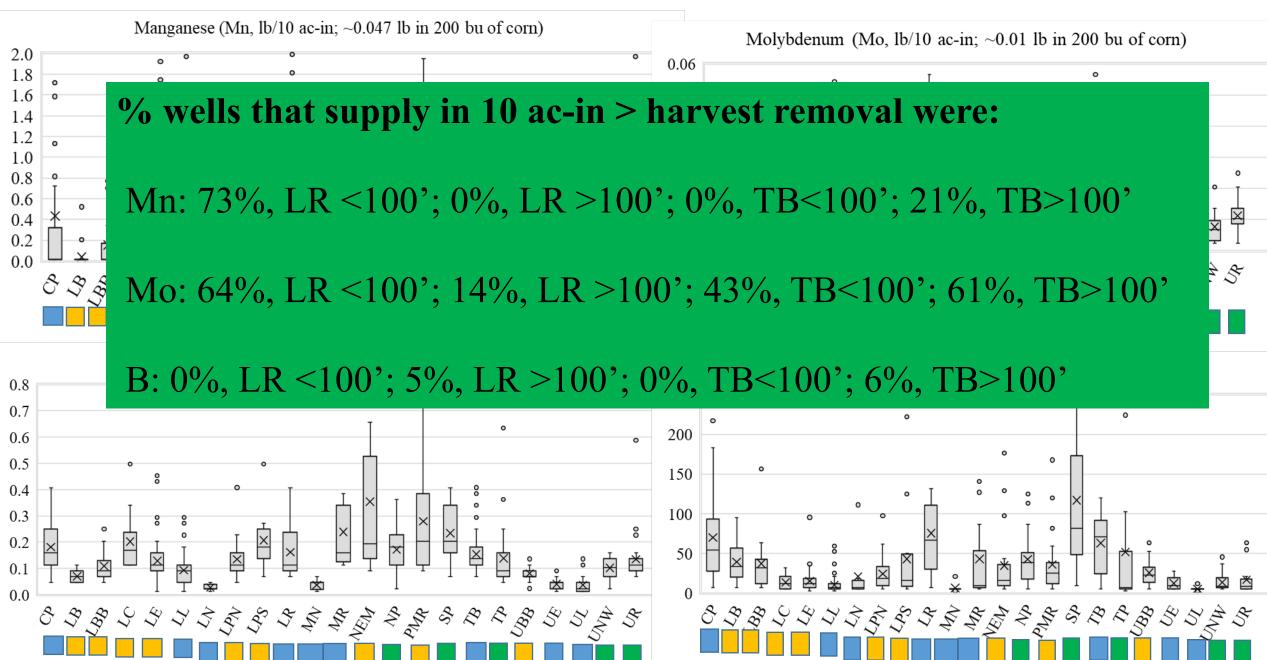




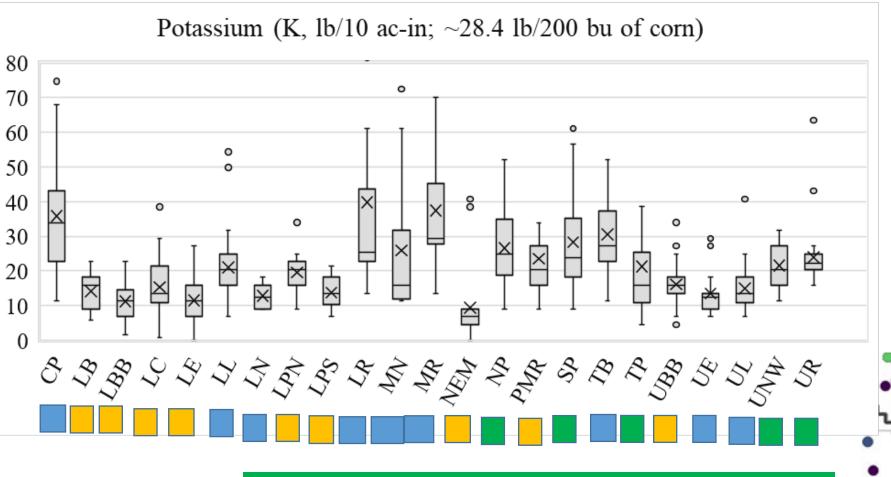
Medians, ppm: %>10 LR: 4.0; 34% TB<100' 21.6, 86%; TB>100' 6.6, 37%







Potassium

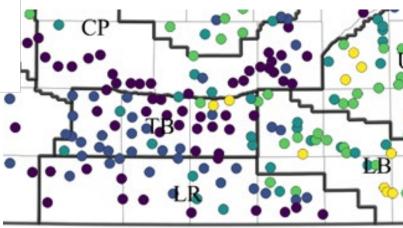


>28.4 lb K in 10 ac-in: 91%, LR<100'; 19%, LR>100'; 43%, TB<100'; 50%, TB>100' Potassium, ppm

5 - 7
7 - 9
9 - 13

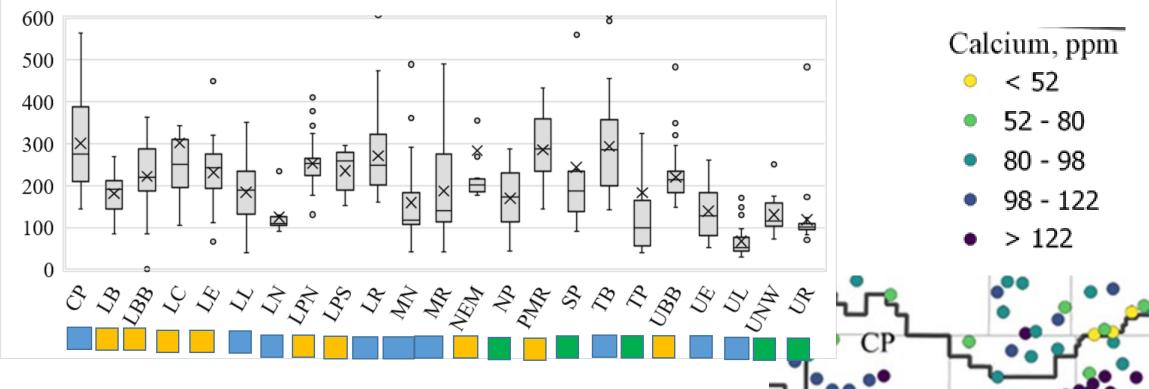
< 5

• > 13

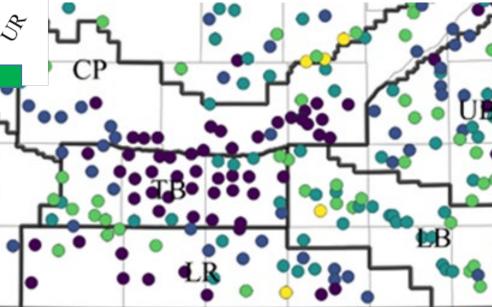


Calcium and Magnesium

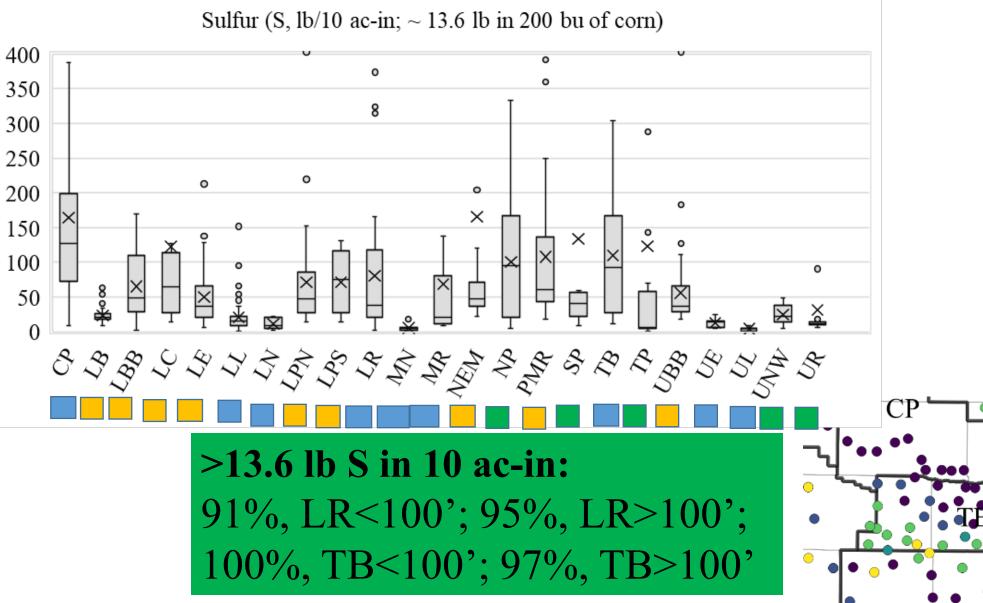
Calcium (Ca, lb/10 ac-in; ~2.6 lb Ca in 200 bu of corn)

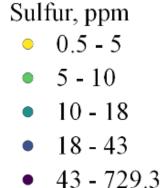


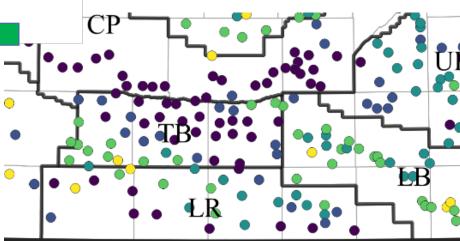
All LR and TB wells supplied in 10 ac-in more Ca & Mg than removed in 200 bu corn grain



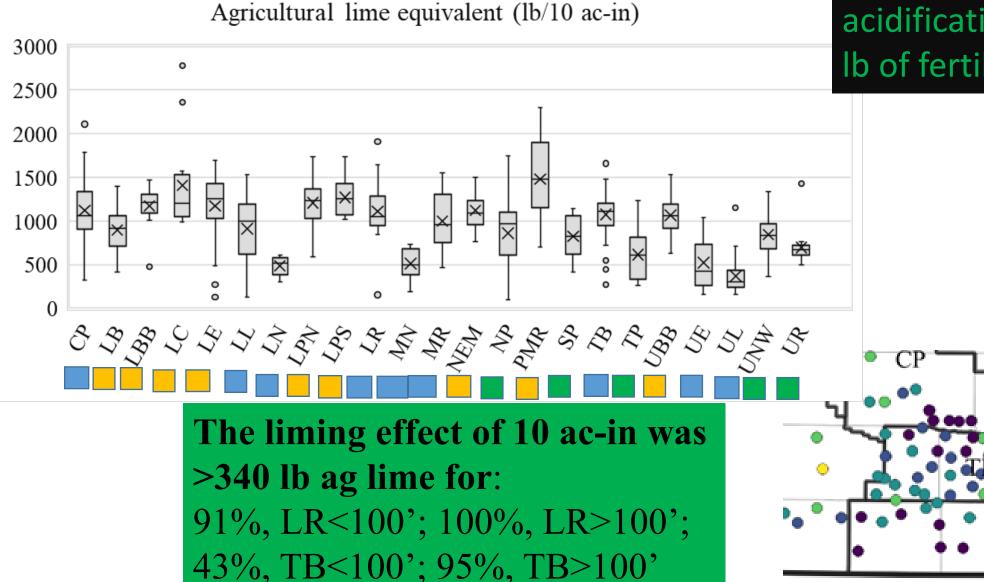
Sulfur





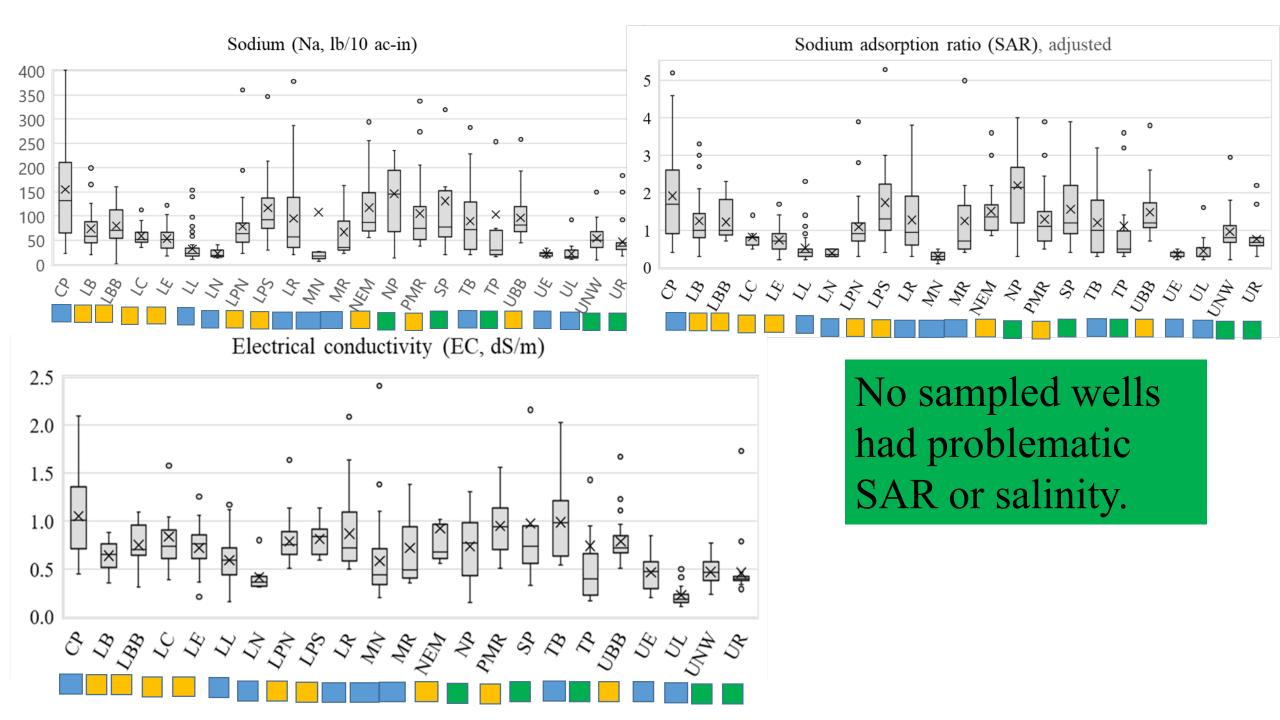


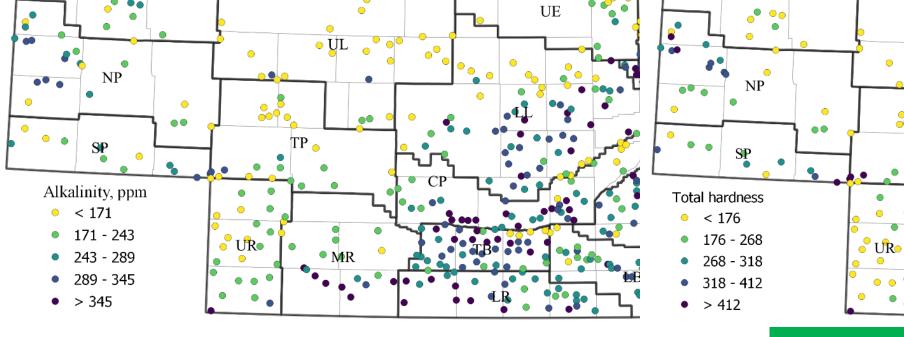
Bicarbonate and ag lime equivalent

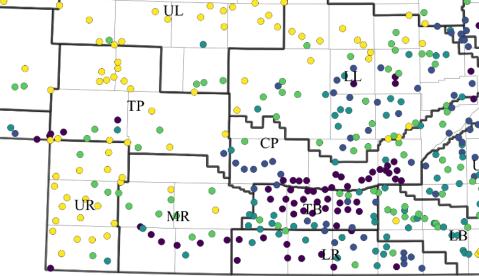


340 lb of agricultural lime neutralizes the acidification effect of 200 lb of fertilizer-N.

> HCO3, ppm < 206 206 - 294 294 - 351 351 - 418 > 418

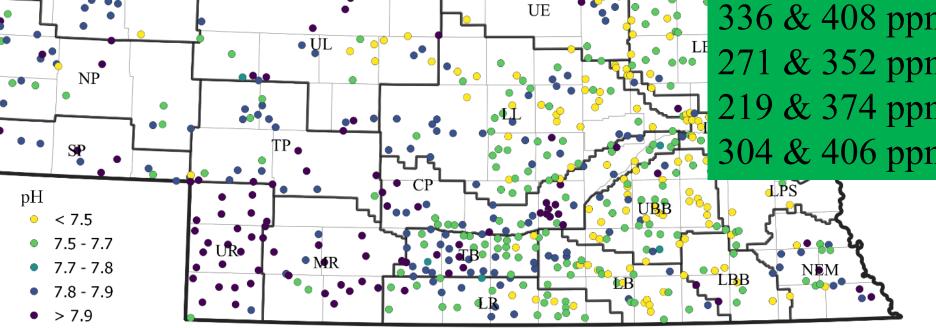






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Alkalinity & hardness were: 336 & 408 ppm, LR<100'; 271 & 352 ppm, LR>100'; 219 & 374 ppm, TB<100'; 304 & 406 ppm, TB>100'



Conclusions

- Irrigation supply in 10 ac-in > removal in 200 bu/ac of corn grain for:
 - Ca, Mg and Cl with 100% of wells
 - S 96%; K 48%, Mn 21%, Mo 47%
 - B, Zn, Cu, Fe with few wells
 - liming neutralizes acidification by 200 lb of fertilizer-N for 91% of wells
- Most wells have $< 6.9 \text{ ppm NO}_3$ -N but 40% > 10 ppm
- Nutrient and lime supply for well of <100' compared with >100' depth was generally greater for LR but less for TB (except for nitrate-N) wells.

Conclusions

- Salinity and sodium of little concern
- Patterns of high vs low concentrations but much variation in short distances; therefore test well water (15? yr) to optimize nutrient & soil mngt
- Use both water and soil test information to decide on fertilizer and lime use according to UNL guidelines.

Watch for detailed reporting in an Extension Circular

Data set: doi:10.5061/dryad.d7wm37q0k

Thank you

Questions or comments?