Evapotranspiration and Soil Water Balance for Corn in a Perennial Living Mulch

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Background

- Corn production in a perennial living mulch of kura clover
 - Zemenchik et al. (2000) and Affeldt et al. (2004)
- Kura clover (*Trifolium ambiguum* M. Bieb.)
 - Perennial legume
 - Rhizomatous
 - Winter hardy



Photo from Forage Resources CD, ISU Press

1st suppression, April 18 Bands killed, April 25 Corn planted, April 25

May 1, 2006

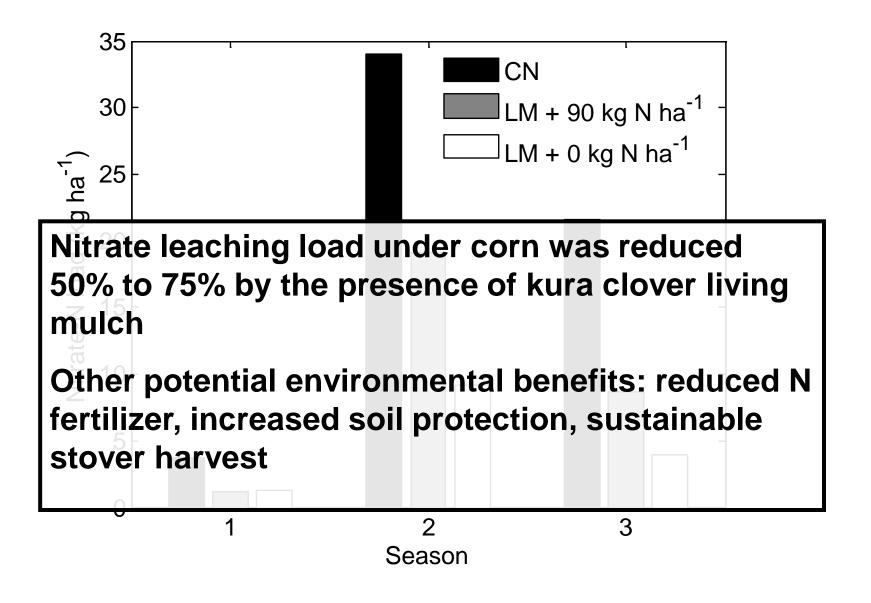








Nitrate–N leached beyond 1-m depth



Yields

- Living mulch system produced 14 – 19 Mg ha⁻¹ sustainably harvestable biomass
- Living mulch reduced corn yield 14% in 2006 and 20% in 2007
- Is soil water a main limiting factor?

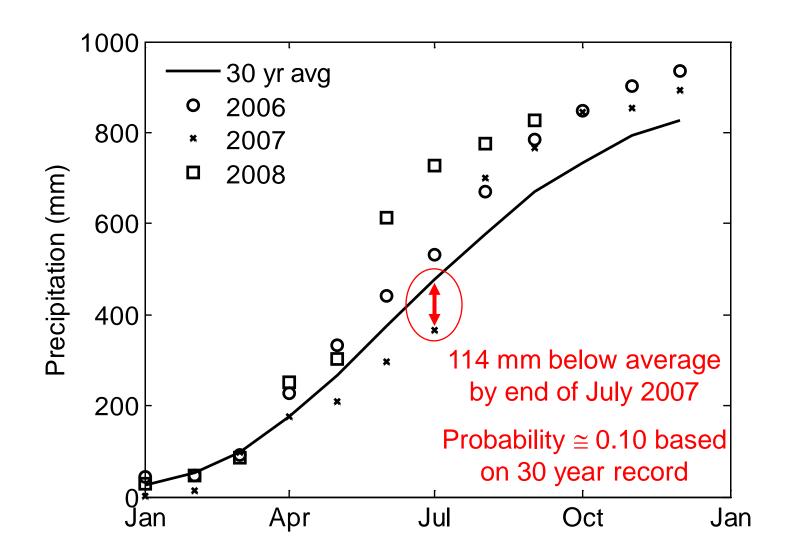
	Grain yield ¹		Silage yield ²	
Trt.	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Mg ha ⁻¹			
CN	15.3 ^a	14.5 ^a	21.9 ^a	20.8 ^a
LM + 90 N	13.1 ^b	11.6 ^b	18.7 ^b	16.2 ^b
LM + 0 N	12.3 ^b	9.2 ^c	17.4 ^b	13.8 ^b

¹ 15.5% moisture

² Dry matter

Tukey's HSD comparison along cols., p<0.05

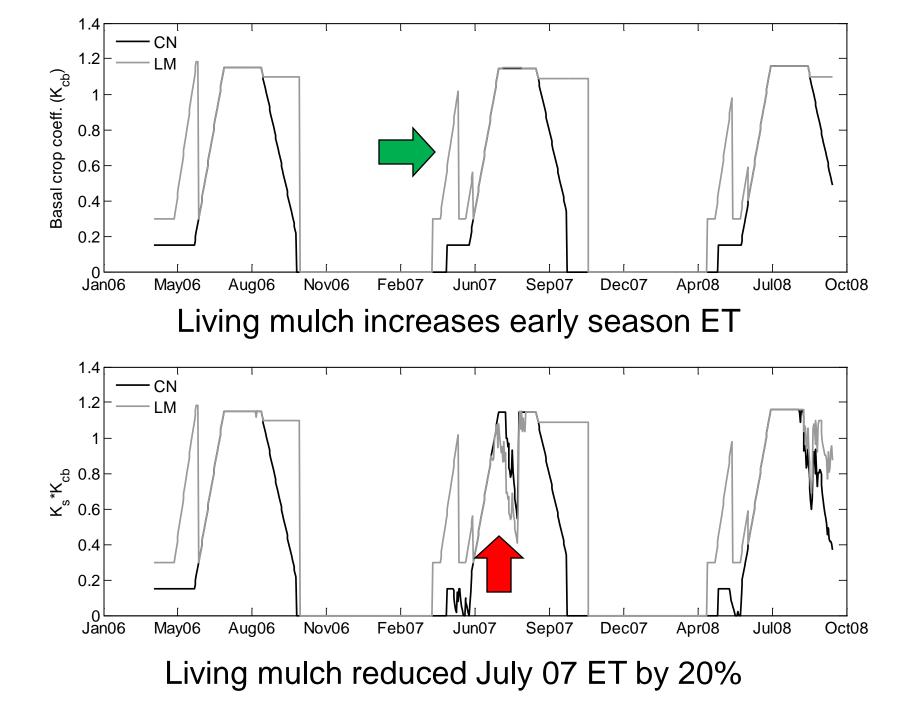
Precipitation

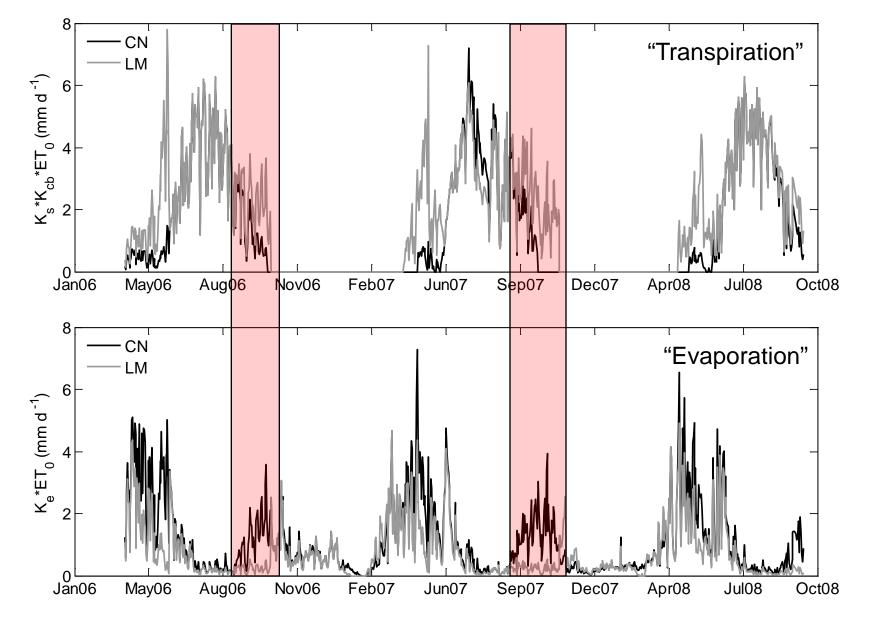


Evapotranspiration

- On-site weather station, Bill Bland, UW-Madison
- Reference ET (ET₀) by Penman-Monteith method (FAO-56)
- $ET_c = (K_s * K_{cb} + K_e) * ET_0$
- K_s = water stress coeff.
- K_{cb} = basal crop coeff.
- $K_e = evaporation coeff.$
- Implemented in Matlab







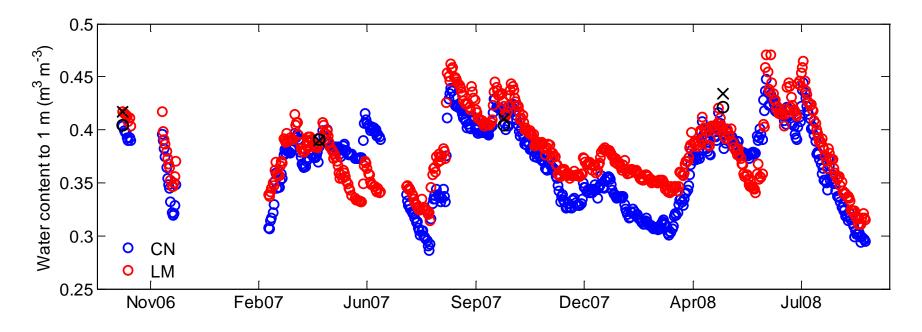
Evaporation differences offset transpiration differences in the late season

Soil water balance

- Minimal plot disturbance required
- 1-m long vertically installed coated TDR sensors
- Automated daily soil water content measurements to 1-m depth



Profile water content



- Soil typically slightly wetter under living mulch
- Only drier during early season

2007 growing season

