

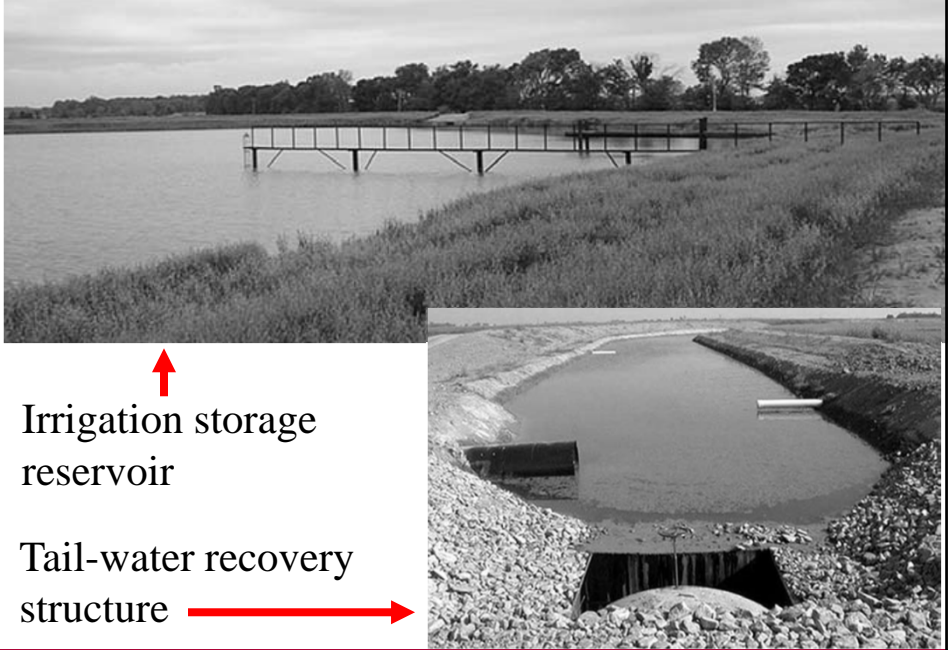
## **Spatial irrigation management to sustain groundwater and economic returns**

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## Introduction

What is the opportunity cost of groundwater conservation to achieve greater economic returns for an agricultural landscape with and without “water-saving” irrigation technologies?

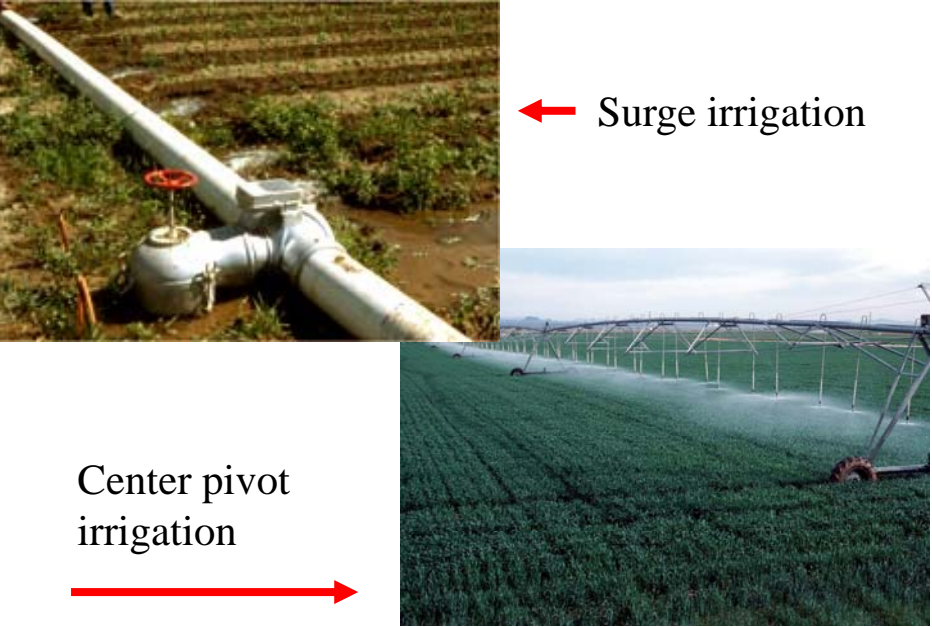


Irrigation storage reservoir

Tail-water recovery structure

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This slide features two photographs. The top photograph shows a large, open water reservoir with a wooden pier extending into the water. The bottom photograph shows a tail-water recovery structure, which is a concrete-lined channel with a spillway and a gravel bed. A red arrow points from the text 'Irrigation storage reservoir' to the top photo, and another red arrow points from 'Tail-water recovery structure' to the bottom photo.



Surge irrigation

Center pivot irrigation

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This slide features two photographs. The top photograph shows a surge irrigation system, which consists of a large pipe with a valve and a pump. The bottom photograph shows a center pivot irrigation system, which consists of a long wheel line with multiple risers and nozzles. A red arrow points from the text 'Surge irrigation' to the top photo, and another red arrow points from 'Center pivot irrigation' to the bottom photo.



Computerized pipe-hole selection

Multiple-inlet rice irrigation

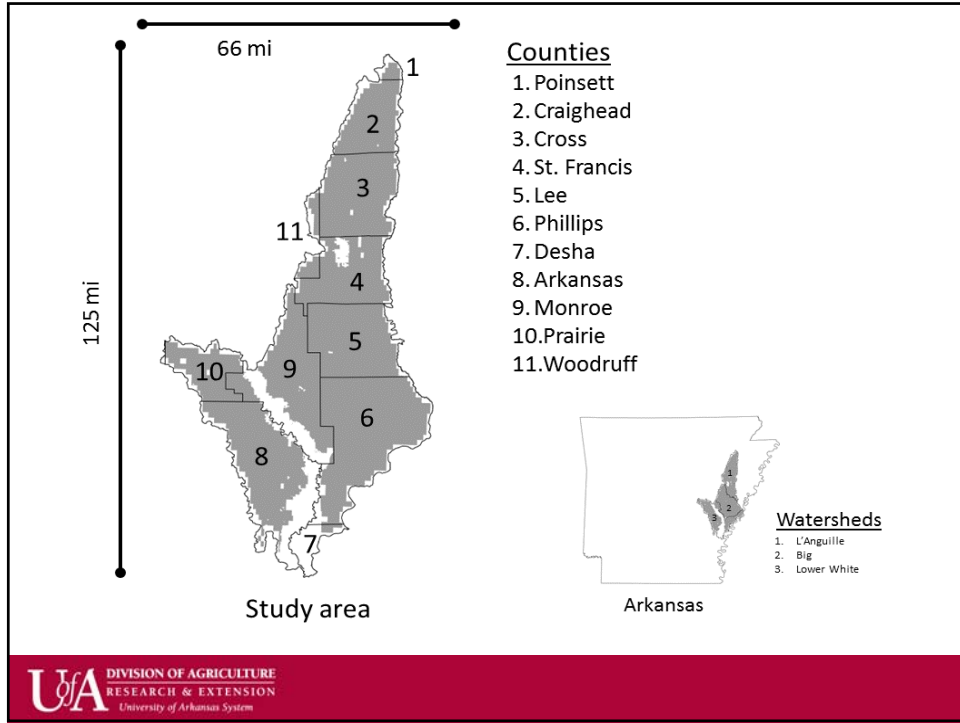
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# Introduction

What is the opportunity cost of groundwater conservation to achieve greater economic returns for an agricultural landscape with and without “water-saving” irrigation technologies?

Optimization determines:

- acreage of crops (rice, soybeans, corn, etc.)
- adoption of irrigation technologies subject to water and land availability.
- economic returns and depletion of the aquifer



## Land balance equation

$$\sum_j \sum_k L_{ijk}(t) = \sum_j \sum_k L_{ijk}(0)$$

Land demand

Land availability

$L_{ijk}(t)$  = amount of land in cell  $i$  in state  $j$  using irrigation technology  $k$

## Water balance equation

$$\sum_j \sum_k w d_{jk} L_{ijk}(t) \leq GW_i(t) + RW_i(t)$$

Water demand

Water availability

$GW_i(t)$  = water pumped from the ground

$RW_i(t)$  = water pumped from the reservoir

## Aquifer stock equation

$$AQ_i(t) = AQ_i(t-1) - \sum_{k=1}^m p_{ik} GW_k(t) + nr_i$$

$AQ_i(t)$  = groundwater in the aquifer

$p_{ik}$  = groundwater flowing out of site  $i$  and into site  $k$

$nr_i$  = natural recharge

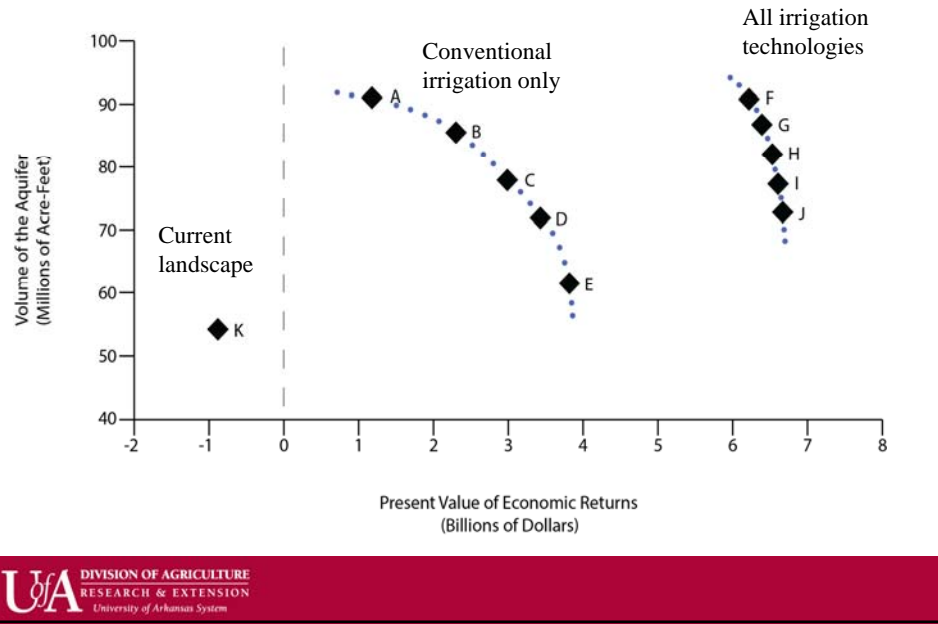
## Farm Net Benefits Objective

$$\max : \sum_{t=1}^T \delta_t \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \overbrace{(pr_j y_{ij} - ca_j)}^{\text{Profit w/o water costs}} L_{ij}(t) - \overbrace{c^r FR_{ij}(t)}^{\text{Reservoir construction cost}} - \overbrace{c^{rw} RW_i(t)}^{\text{Reservoir water pumping cost}} - \overbrace{GC_i(t)GW_i(t)}^{\text{Ground water pumping cost}} \right)$$

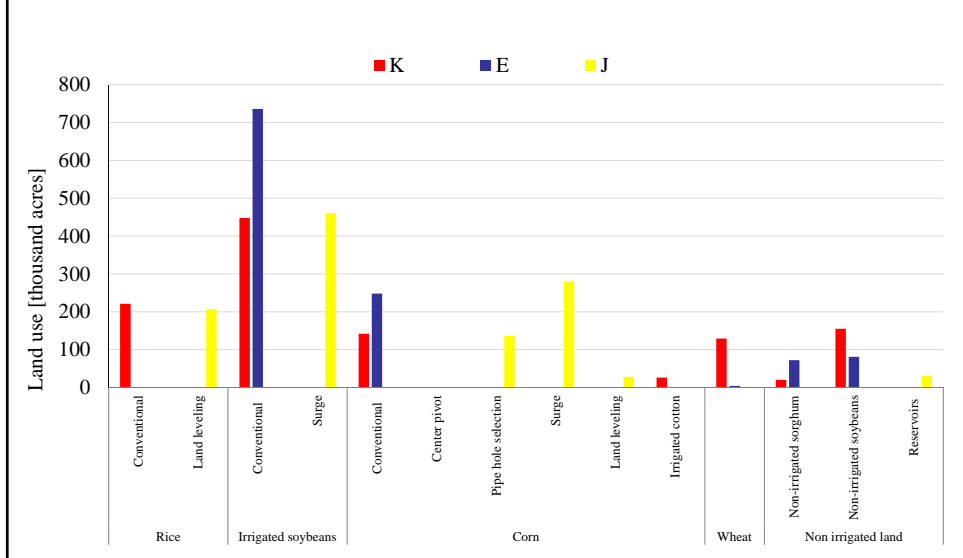
Subject to: constraints of land and water availability.

## Results

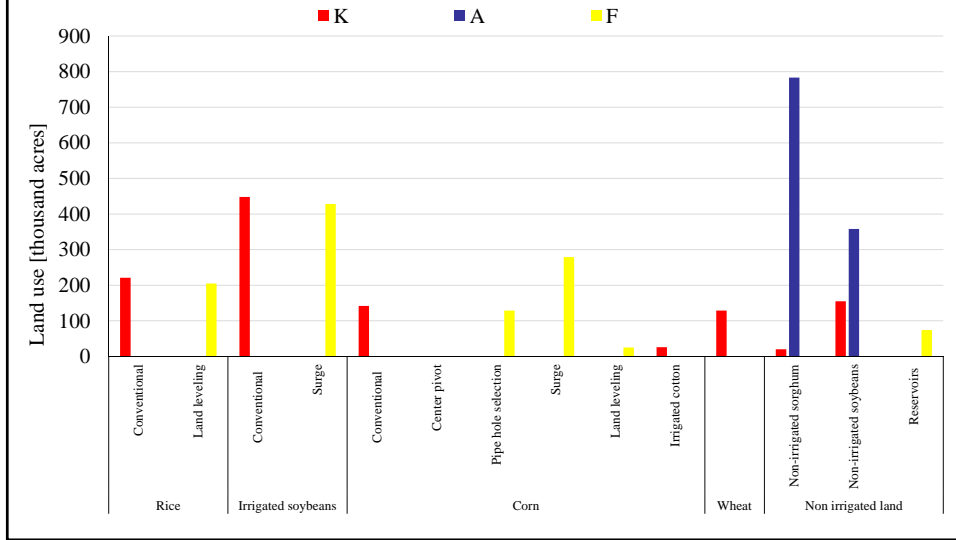
# Efficiency frontiers



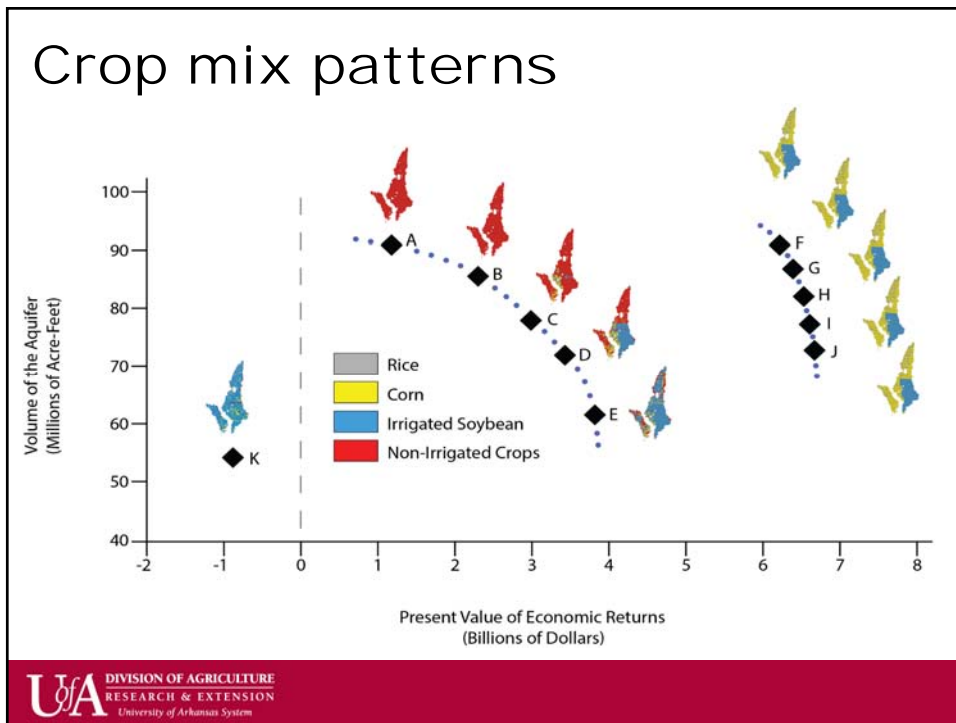
# Land use for max profits points on the efficiency frontier



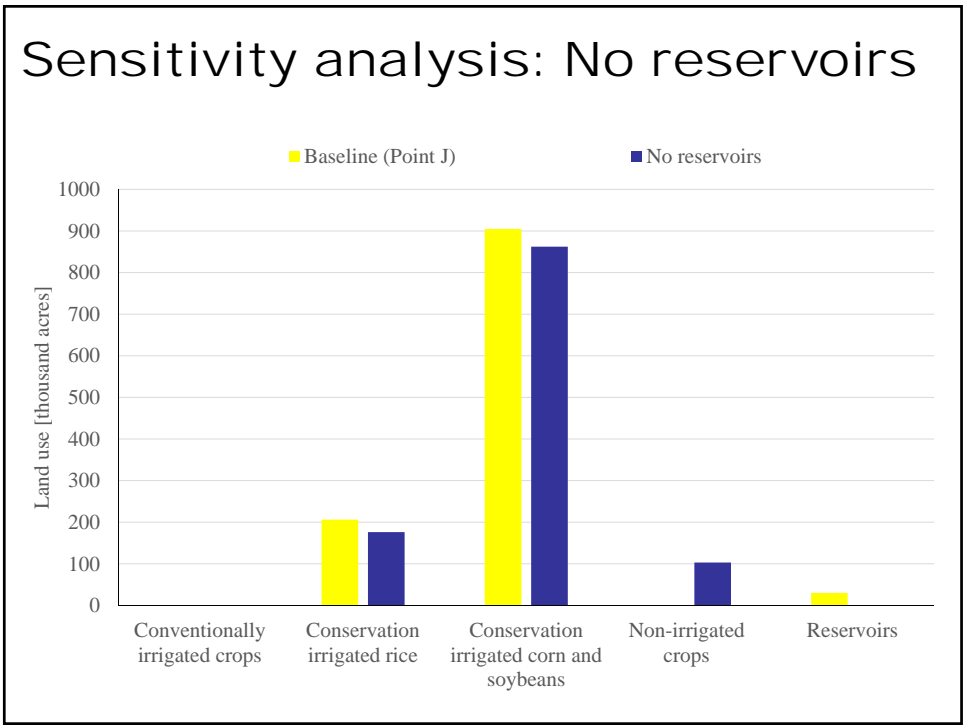
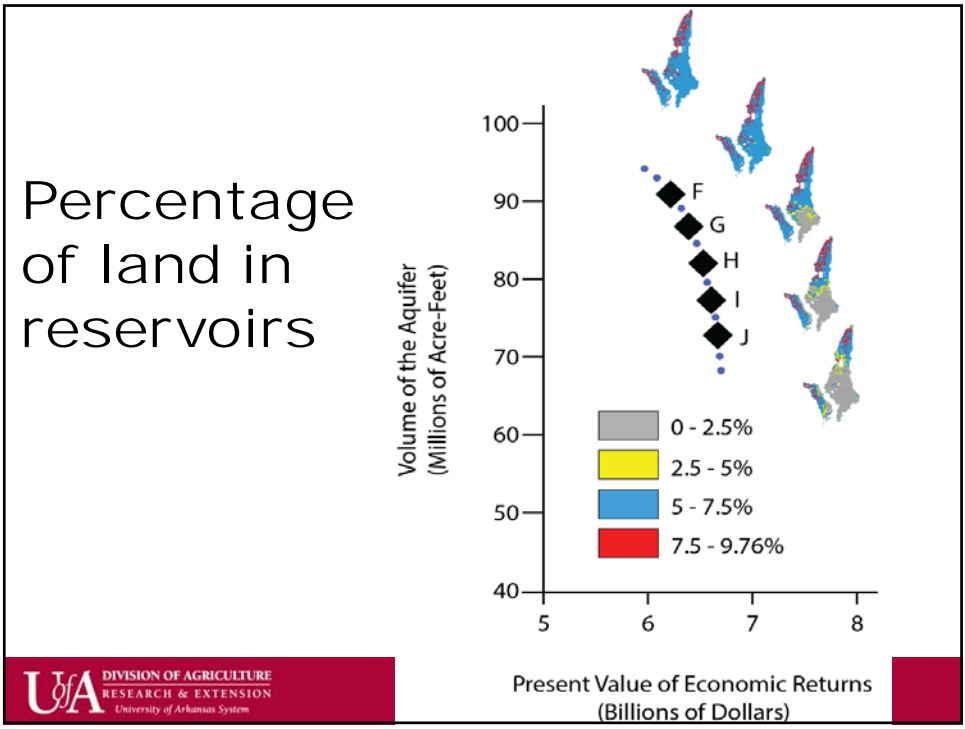
## Land use for max aquifer points on the efficiency frontier

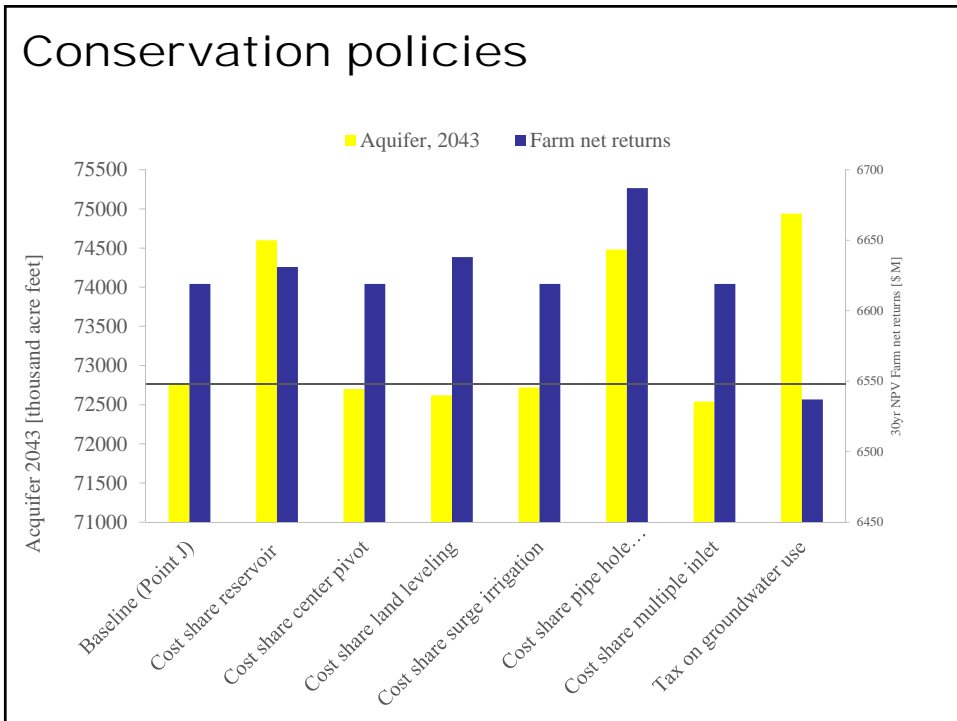
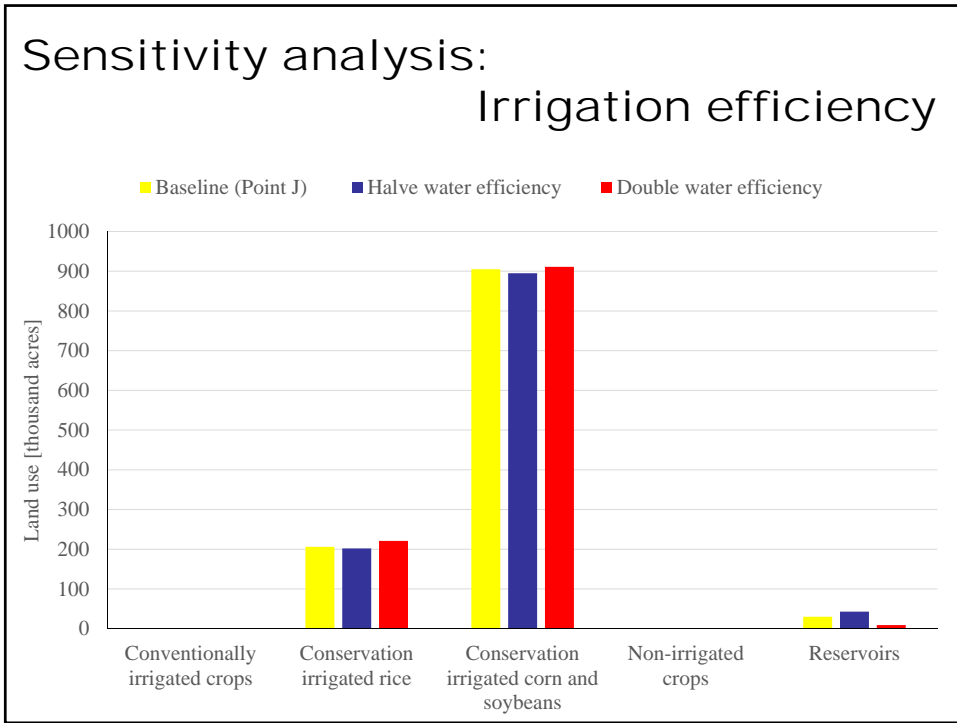


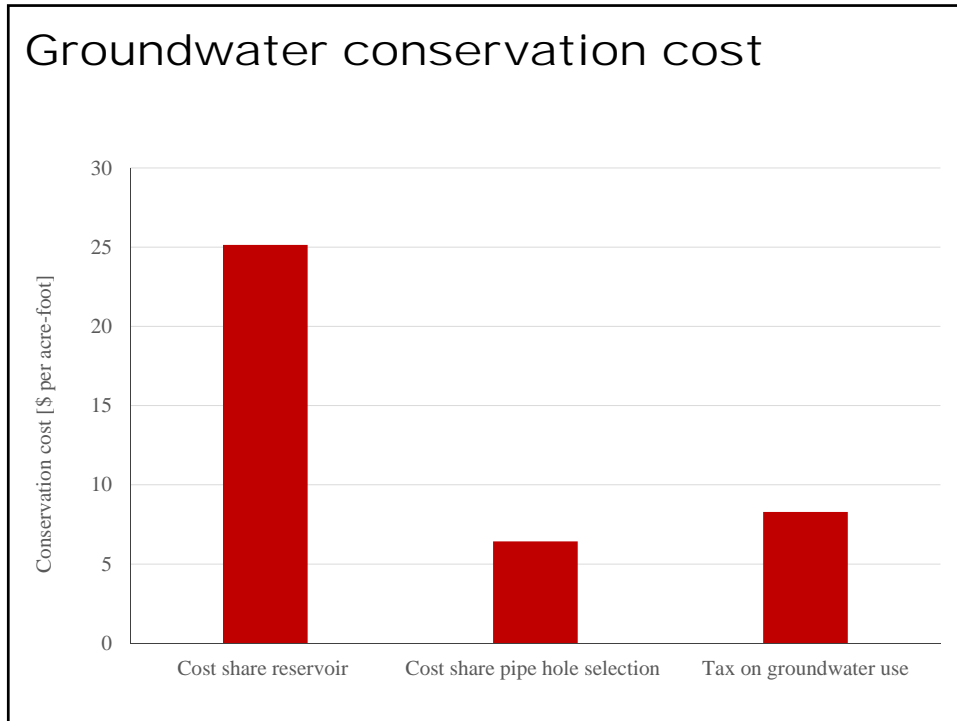
## Crop mix patterns











## Conclusions

- ❖ Opportunity cost of groundwater with max profits
  - 71% of max aquifer if conventional irrigation only
  - 79% of max aquifer if all irrigation technologies
- ❖ Max profits increase 74% if use all irrigation technologies
- ❖ Policies to cost-effectively achieve conservation goal
  - Cost-share pipe hole selection implementation
  - Tax on groundwater