



OCP Policy Center Conference series

# Livestock Farming in Texas- The Ogallala Case Study

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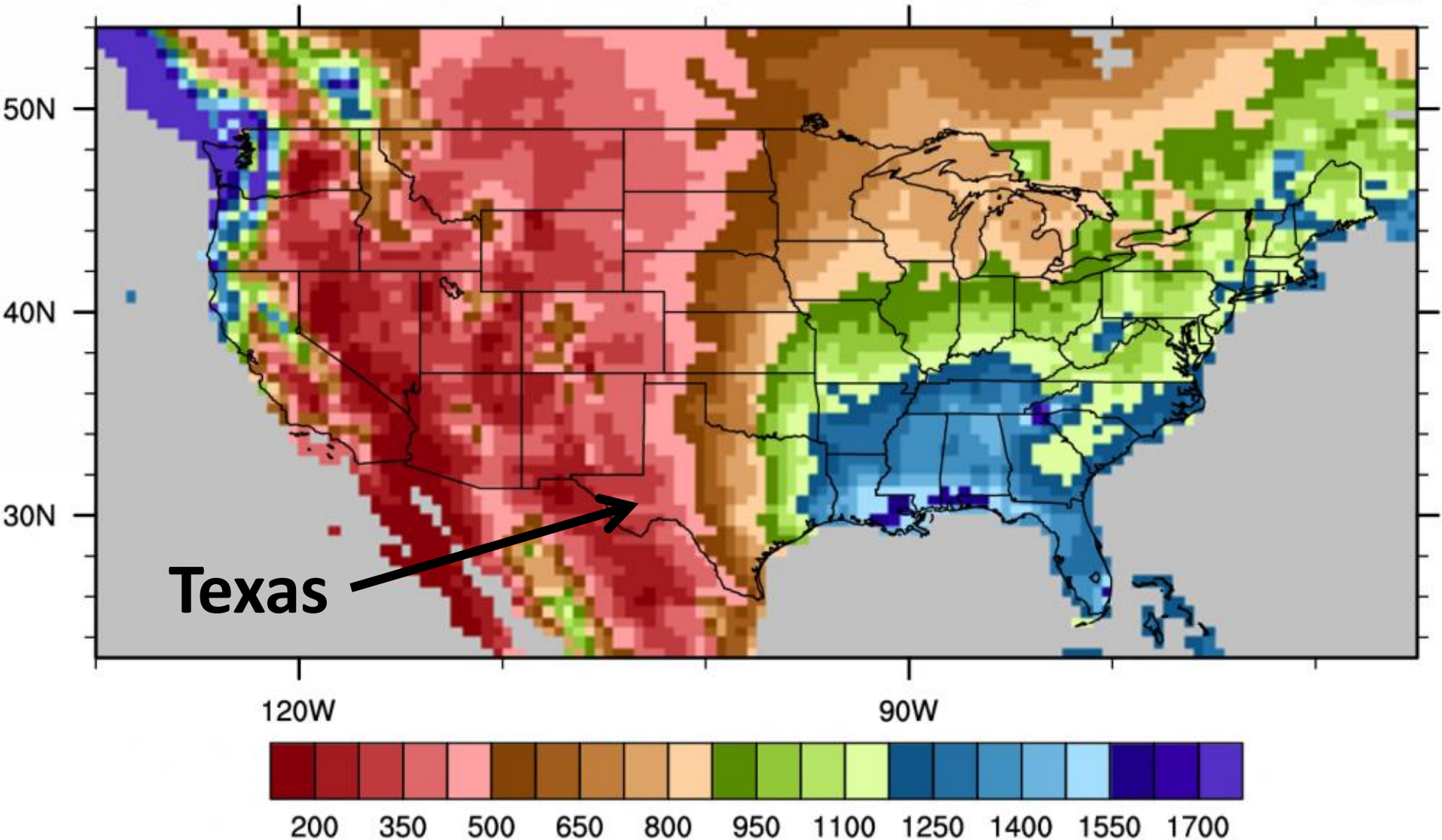
11-13 June 2014







CRU T3.21 Avg. Annual Precipitation Amount (197901-201212) mm

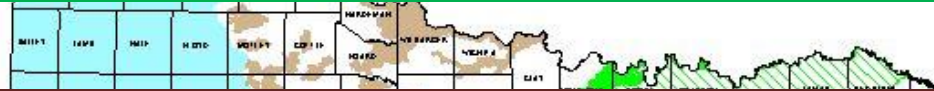




# MAJOR AQUIFERS OF TEXAS

0411-04	0411-04	0411-04	0411-04	0411-04
0411-04	0411-04	0411-04	0411-04	0411-04

**Texas Ag. uses 80% of GW & 35% of SF**



**Ogallala provides 66% of all groundwater  
& 38% of total water used in TX**



**Ogallala Aquifer Withdrawal ~7.65 B m<sup>3</sup>/yr.**

**Withdrawals > Recharge = Unsustainable....**

EX



- Trinity
- Edwards-Trinity (Plateau)
- Seymour
- Hueco-Mesilla Bolson
- Cenozoic Pecos Alluvium



OUTCROP (That part of a water-bearing rock layer which appears at the land surface.)

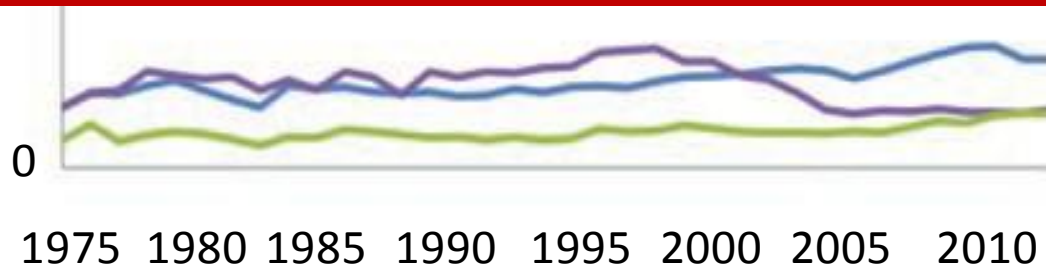
\* DOWNDIP (That part of a water-bearing rock layer which dips below other rock layers.)

# Ogallala Region Fed Beef Inventory by State



**Total Fed beef inventory in Ogallala Area was 2.44 million hd in 2010 (~tripled since 1975. Ave Feedlot ~ 30,000 cattle**

Guerrero et al. 2013. Impact of beef industry in the Southern Ogallala region. Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Publication. AG-001.



# Feedlot Operation

**~2.1 B m<sup>3</sup> / yr or 28% of the total Ogallala Water Withdrawal is for 64 % of feed produced locally.**

**~ 50% water is exported with beef  
Sales from beef production and  
processing sector = \$11.4 billion/yr.**

*Amosson et al., 2009. Texas Crop and Livestock Enterprise Budgets, Texas High Plains, Projected for 2010. Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service.*

# Possible Solutions

**1. Reduce feedlot inventory?????**

**2. Reduce Pumped Irrigation (12-200)**

**3. Import more feed ???**

**4. Irrigation Withdrawal Reducing Practices  
(USDA-NRCS Incentive programs)**



# 12 inch-200 Bu /ac Corn (30 cm- 13.4Mg/ha Corn)



## The “200-12” Irrigation Demonstration Project

2010 Crop Season: **Above average rainfall**

In-Season Rainfall = 12.9 – 14.3 inches

Soil: Silty Clay Loam (SCL) or Fine Sandy Loam (FSL)

Actual Production History (APH) for each farm is indicated

Grower	Irrigation Applied	Total Water (rain + Irrig + Soil)	Yield (APH) (bu/ac)
Grower 1 (SCL)	10.9”	28.8”	198 (217)
Grower 2 (SCL)	11.8”	30.0”	192 (196)
Grower 3 (FSL)	11.2”	30.6”	191 (240)

Data from Dr. Dana Porter: Extension Irrigation Specialist.



## “200-12” Demonstration Project

2011 Crop Season: **Below average rainfall (severe drought)**

In-Season Rainfall = 0.7 - 2.9 inches

Soil: Silty Clay Loam (SCL), Clay Loam (CL) or Fine Sandy Loam (FSL)

Actual Production History (APH) is indicated.

Grower	Irrigation Applied	Total Water (rain + Irrig + Soil)	Yield (APH) (bu/ac)
Grower 1 (SCL)	18.8”	21.6”	178 (217)
Grower 2 (SCL)	21.3”	23.8”	121 (196)
Grower 2 (SCL)	23.6”	26.1”	131 (196)
Grower 3 (FSL)	13.1”	30.6”	0 (240)
Grower 4 (CL)	31.2”	32.6”	153 (180)
Growers 5-9	6.4”–14.2”		0

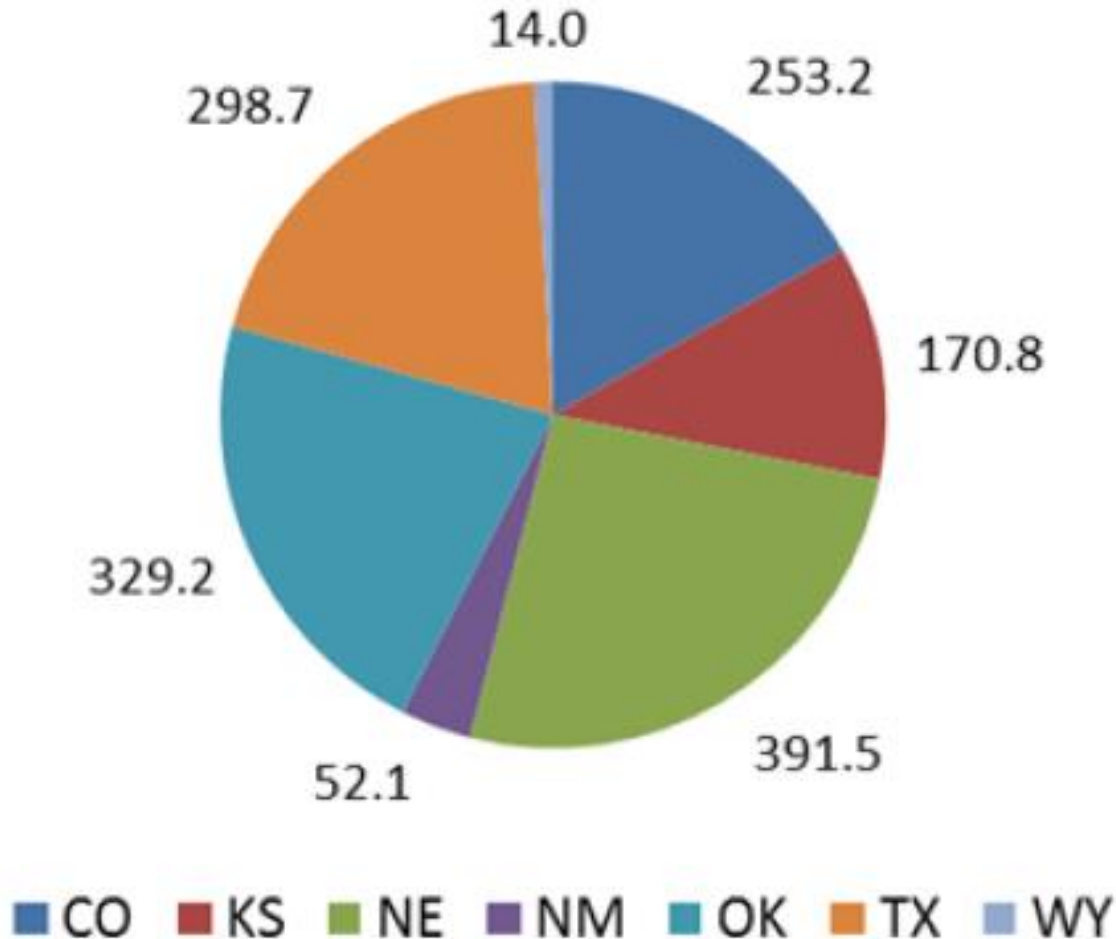
# Irrigation Withdrawal Reducing Practices (USDA-NRCS Subsidy Programs)

1. Substitution of Non-irrigated Crops (dryland farming) for Irrigated Crops
2. Conventional to Micro Irrigation (drip-type) System
3. Improved Sprinkler Irrigation System
4. Irrigation Water Management- Knowing When to Turn Irrigation Technology On and Off
5. Conversion to Grassland

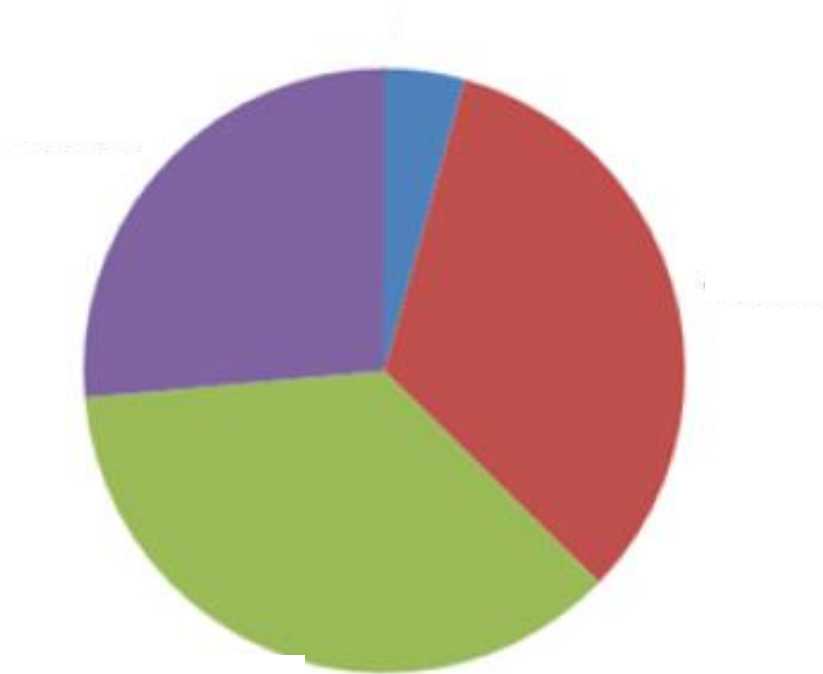


# Reduced Water Withdrawals by State

Cumulative 1000 x ac-ft (1234 m<sup>3</sup>) for 2009-2012



# Reduced Water Withdrawals by Practice Type



■ Management ■ Technology ■ Convert - dry crop ■ Convert - Pasture

USDA-NRCS. 2013. Groundwater irrigation and water withdrawals: The Ogallala aquifer initiative. Economic Series No.1.