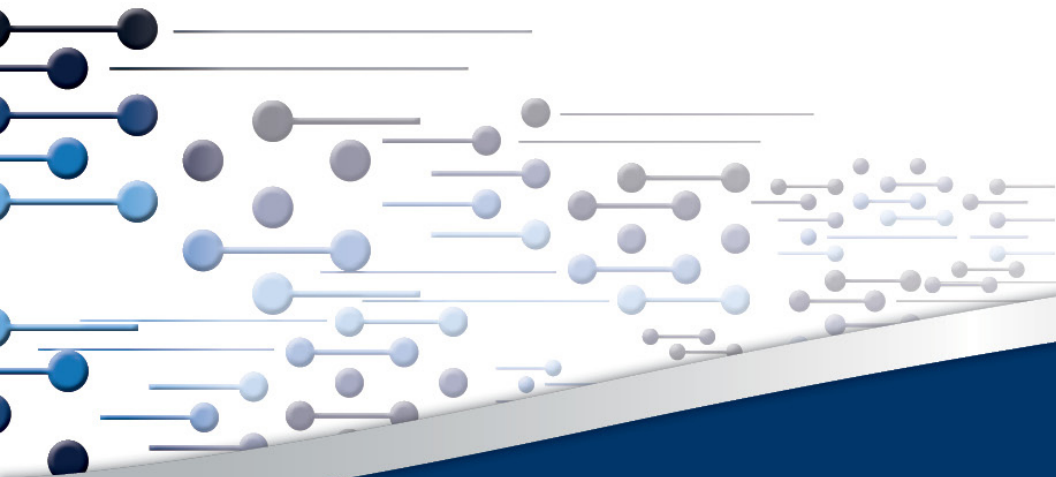


# Water use estimation in agriculture and forestry: Accurate data for improved management and W-E-F trade-offs

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Sebinasi Dzikiti, and David le Maitre



# GIGO

- Garbage in, garbage out (GIGO) refers to the fact that faulty input data (“garbage in”) will produce faulty output (“garbage out”).
- W-E-F trade-off decisions require data that is both **appropriate** and **accurate**.

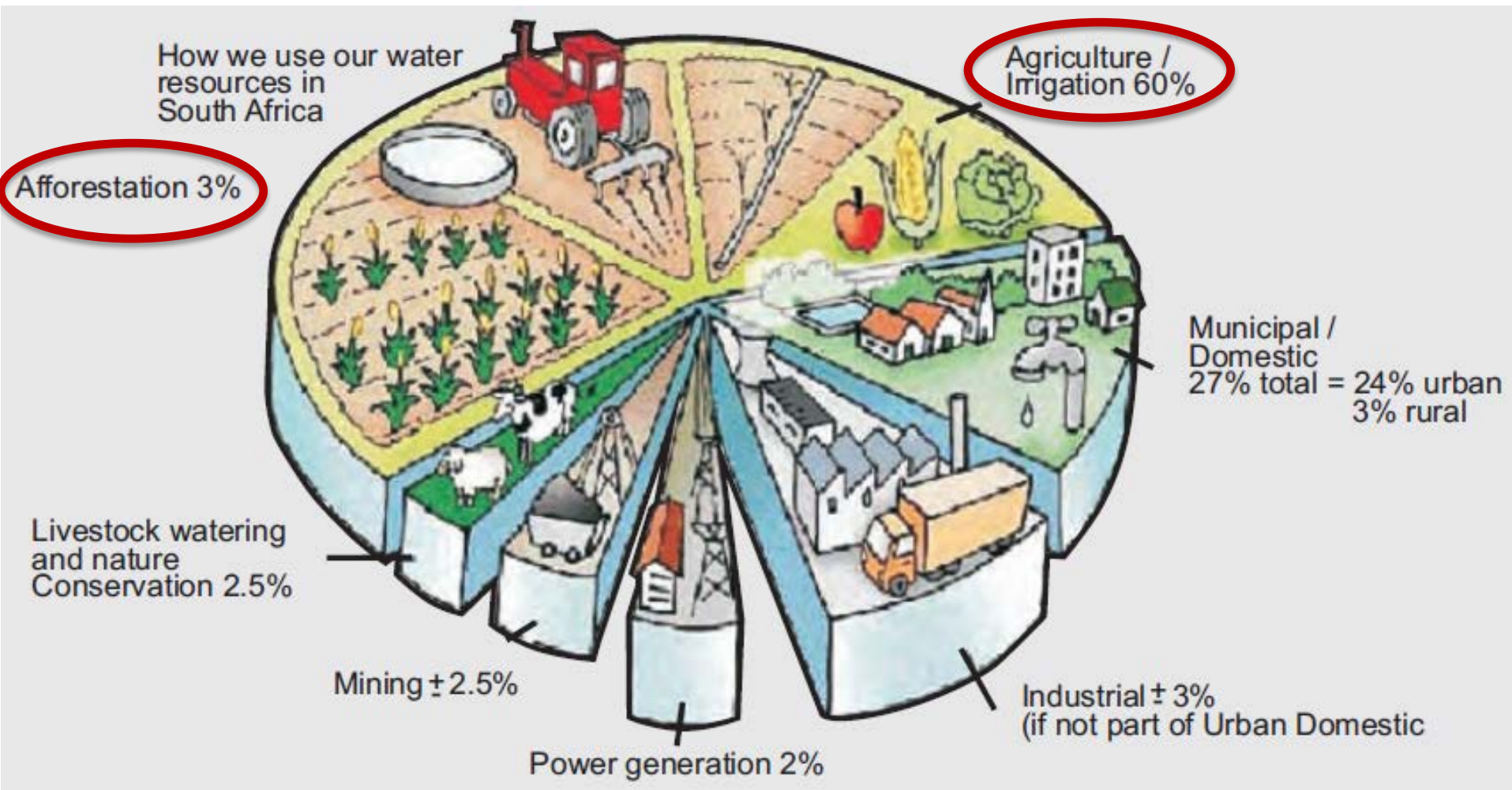


# Data strategy (water)



- Increasing competition for water resources in SA = Increasing tension on W-E-F nexus
- Agricultural water use is substantial (>60%)
- To manage well we must measure well
- Importance of accurate water use data
- Upscaling from field to catchment = impact & appropriate management unit
- Improved W-E-F trade-off decisions based on catchment priorities
- Also possible improvements in WP
- Where do we focus?
- What tools do we have?
- What do the results show?

# Water use by sector



# Focus area: Irrigated agriculture



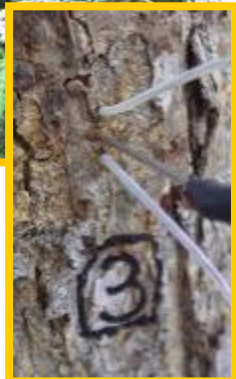
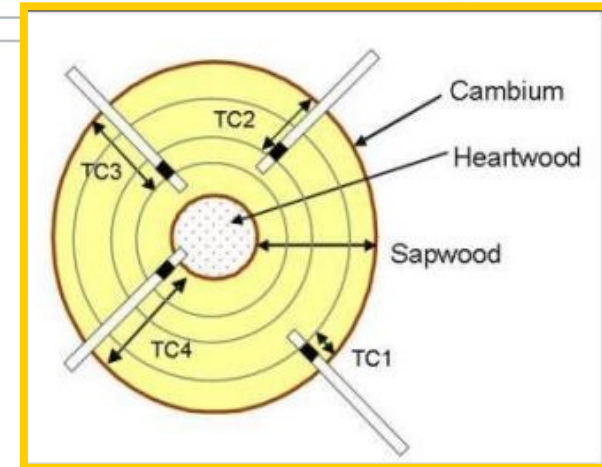
# Focus Area: Plantations, forests and trees



# Focus area: Invasive alien plants

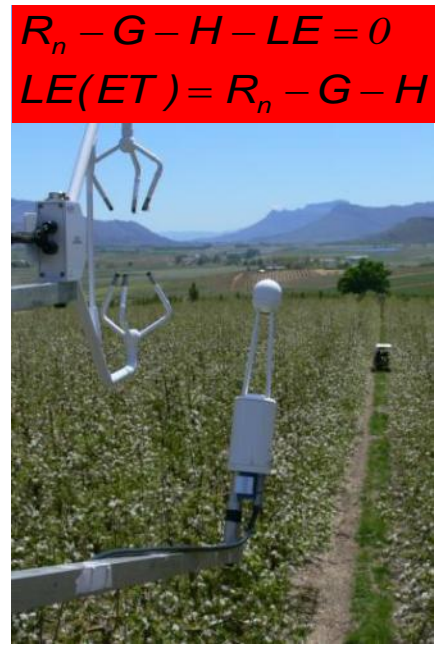
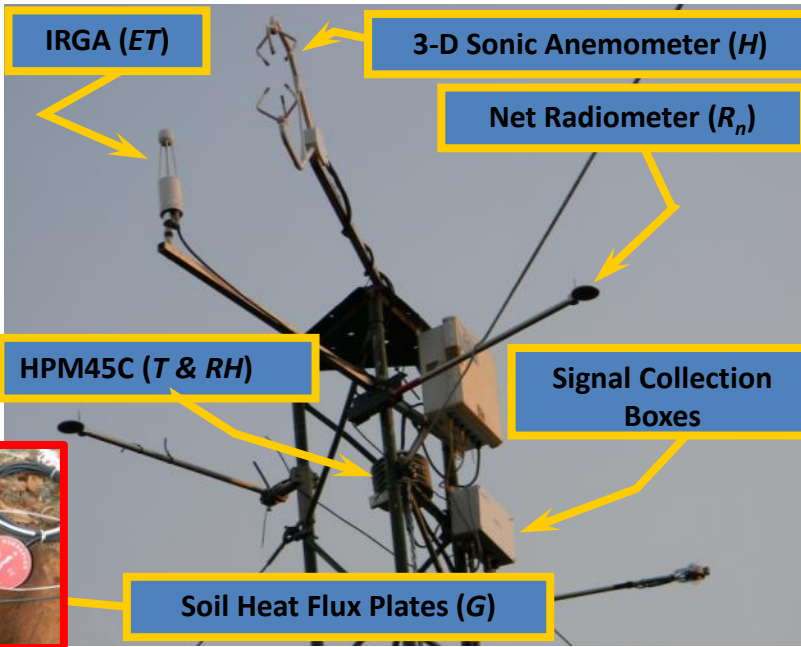


# Tool: Transpiration measurements (tree)

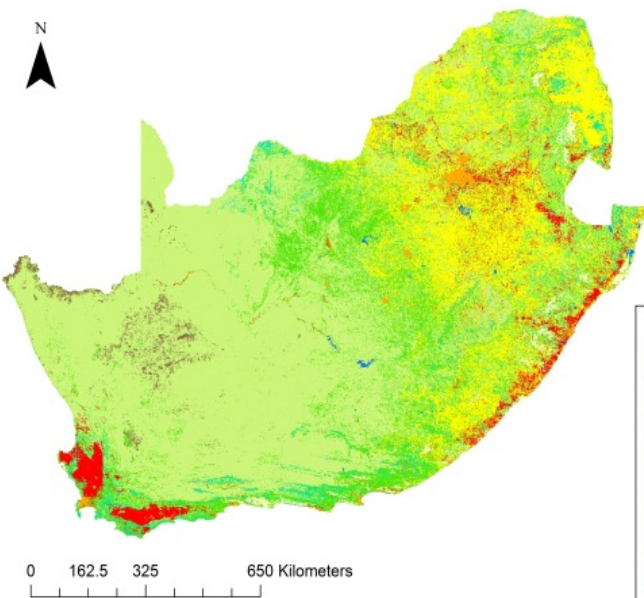




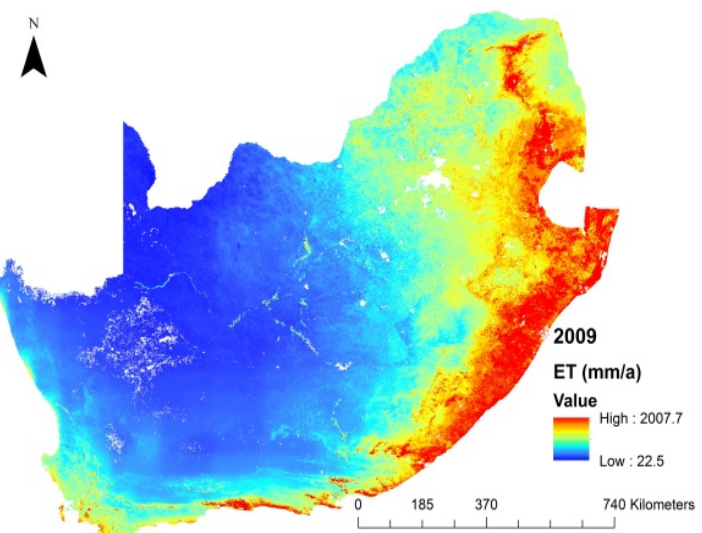
# Tool: Total evaporation measurements



# Tool: Remote sensing & earth observation

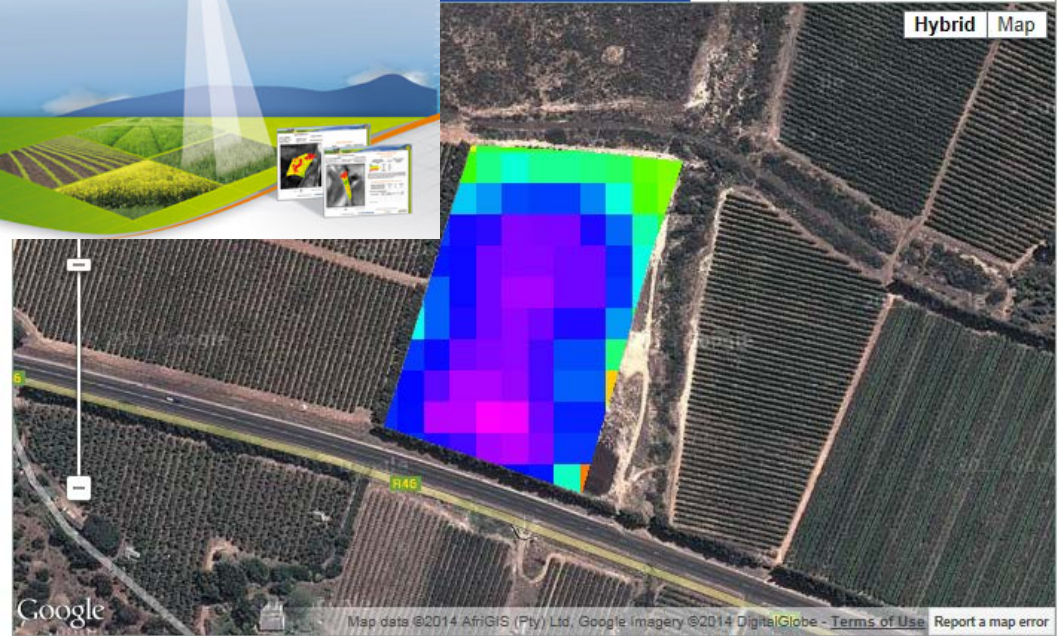


- Legend**
- Barren or Sparsely Vegetated
  - Closed Shrublands
  - Croplands
  - Deciduous Broadleaf Forest
  - Deciduous Needleleaf Forest
  - Evergreen Broadleaf Forest
  - Evergreen Needleleaf Forest
  - Grasslands
  - Mixed Forest
  - Open Shrublands
  - Savannas
  - Urban and Built-Up
  - Water
  - Woody Savannas

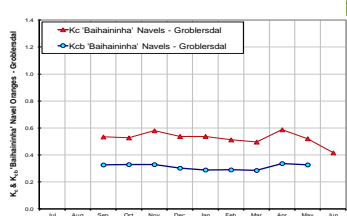
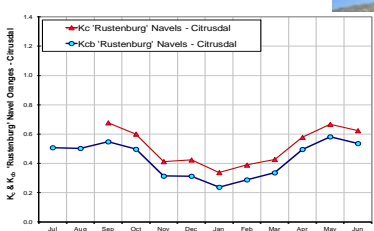
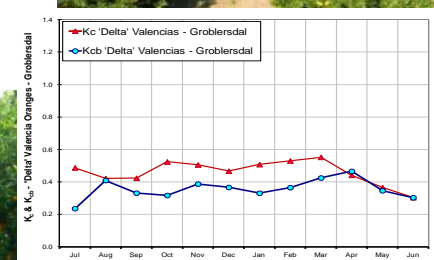
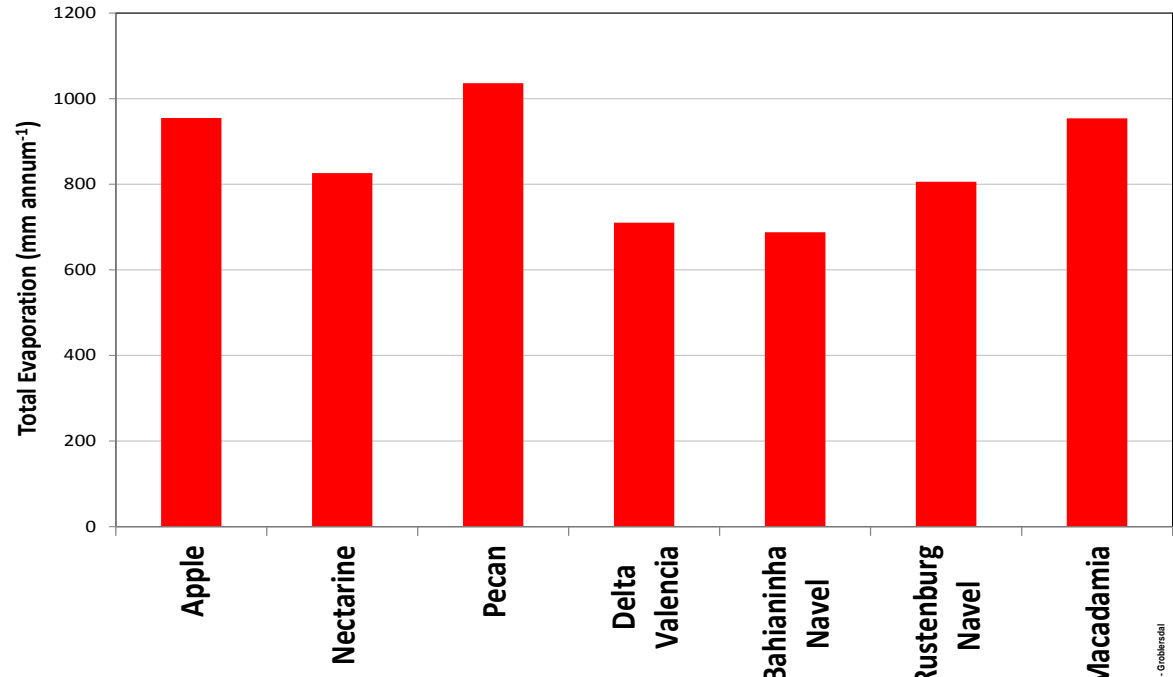
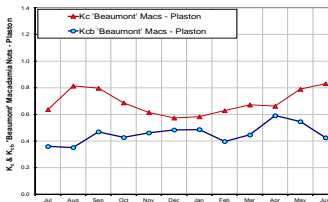
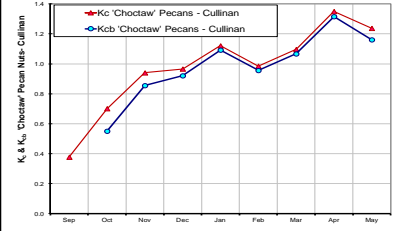
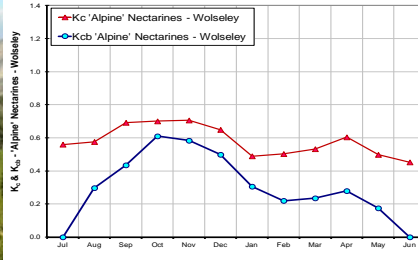
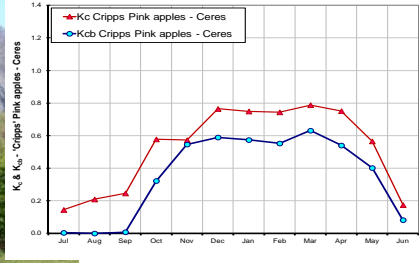


October to 6 November 2012

Select Pixel Edit Fieldshape



# Results: Water use of irrigated fruit tree orchards



# Results:

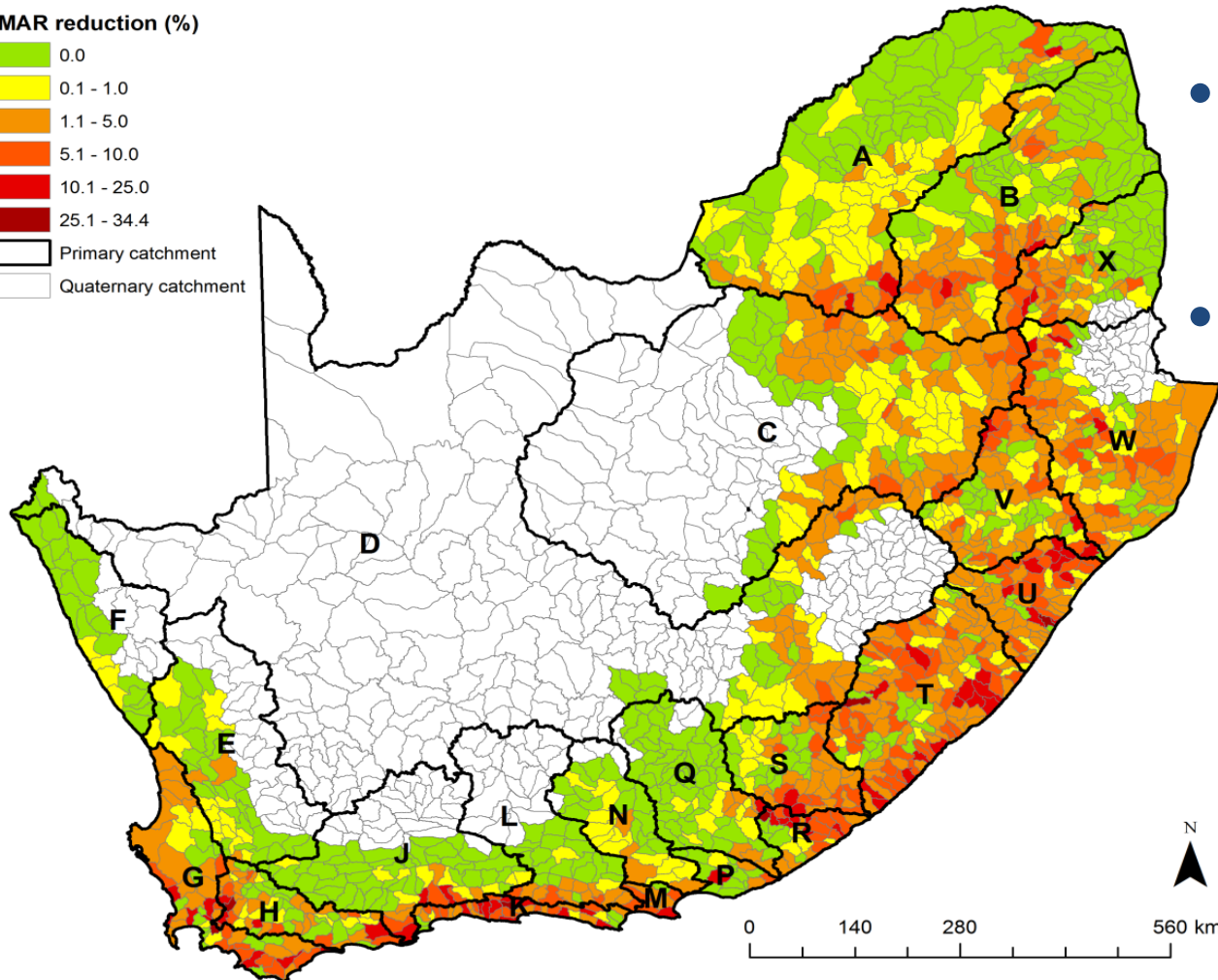
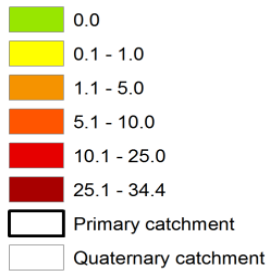
## Transpiration, growth & WUE of trees



Tree Species Group	1-yr Water-use (L)	1-yr Stem Mass Increment (g)	WUE (g stem wood / L water transpired)
Indigenous trees	3343 ( $\pm$ 1242)	6090 ( $\pm$ 4762)	1.95 ( $\pm$ 0.88)
Eucalyptus clones	10300 ( $\pm$ 2890)	20345 ( $\pm$ 6118)	2.01 ( $\pm$ 0.49)
Eucalyptus grandis	7994 ( $\pm$ 5995)	20874 ( $\pm$ 14361)	2.91 ( $\pm$ 0.99)
Pinus species	7488 ( $\pm$ 4473)	14877 ( $\pm$ 7357)	2.20 ( $\pm$ 0.64)

# Results: Water use impacts of IAPs

## MAR reduction (%)



- Total condensed area = 1.5m ha
- Total MAR reduction = 1.4bn m<sup>3</sup>/yr (2.9% of MAR / 97 mm/yr)

# Conclusions:



- Optimising W-E-F trade-off decisions requires appropriate & accurate water use data – **GIGO!**
- Agriculture can & must become more efficient in its use of water.
- Water use interventions in agric sector can augment water supplies and provide W-E-F “wiggle-room.”
- Requires on-going field measurements to accurately quantify crop and tree water use.
- Requires accurate data on crop areas (crop mapping).
- Requires improved modelling, validated with accurate field data, to upscale to appropriate management units
- Use research results in W-E-F decision-making
- Use comparative indices and tools such as:
  - Water Footprint assessments
  - Water productivity comparisons
  - Cost-benefit analyses

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  - Water Research Commission
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  - Dept. Environmental Affairs
- Project Teams (CSIR & external)
- Students
- Land Owners and Managers

**Thank you**