



Healthy Land
Clean Water
For Life

Iowa Water Issues

**Jim Gulliford, Executive Director
Soil and Water Conservation Society**



Soil and Water Conservation Society



- Private, non-profit professional society
- 5000 members - scientists, educators, practitioners, farmers, ranchers
- Advocate for sustainable soil, water, natural resource management
- Private, working lands

Population



- Current Population – 310 million
- Projected 2050 Population – 438 million*
– 41% increase over next 40 years

* Pew Research Center, 2/11/2008

Population



- Current US Population – 310 million
- Projected 2050 Population – 438 million*
– 41% increase over next 40 years
- Need for our nation's private working lands to provide food, fiber, forage, and fuel for the US and world's population

* Pew Research Center, 2/11/2008

International Commitment



- 2000 United Nations General Assembly
 - to halve the world’s undernourished and impoverished population by 2015
- Virtually no progress*

* UN Millennium Goals, 4 August 2007

Addressing Projected Food Demand



- Bring more lands into production
- Produce more from current land in production - increase productivity
- Import more food into the country

2010 CEAP* Release



- Conservation Practices on Cultivated Cropland
 - 32 million acres of corn
 - 40% corn grain harvested nationally
 - 19 million acres of soybeans
 - 15% cropland acres have excessive erosion
 - 25% cropland acres are losing soil carbon
 - 62% cropland acres require additional nutrient management to reduce nitrogen and/or phosphorus loss from fields
 - 5% tile drained lands protected from Nitrate N loss

* NRCS Conservation Effects Assessment Program, Upper Mississippi River Basin - June, 2010

Challenge



- Meeting the food, fiber, forage and fuel needs in the United States
- Sustaining and improving the productive capability of the nation's farm and ranch lands
- Protecting and improving environmental quality

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**Scientific challenge,
Grossly underestimated**

Non-solutions



- Bringing more lands (non-Ag lands, marginal Ag-lands) into food and commodity production
- Continuing current Ag production activities that have non-sustainable, adverse environmental impacts

Solution Model



- Advance science that makes our most productive lands, more productive **and** environmentally sustainable
 - Improve crop, input, soil and water management systems
 - Improve nutrient management (N, P) to optimize production and reduce nutrient loss
 - Intercept and address nutrients lost through drainage and runoff
 - Market ecosystem services from Ag lands

Technologies and Initiatives



- Iowa denitrification wetlands
- Iowa drainage and wetlands landscape initiative
- Iowa Statewide Nutrient Reduction Strategy
- USDA Upper Mississippi River Basin Initiative

Accountability



- Address drainage districts like watersheds
 - Assure wetland functions and values are protected; fair mitigation
 - Install treatment wetlands to scrub nutrients that escape the Ag production system
 - Improve nutrient management
 - Enhance drainage to enhance Ag productivity
 - Document drainage district environmental performance

Accountability



- Measure technology and program performance
 - Document wildlife implications of wetland establishment, mitigation and management
 - Address the question of denitrification wetlands becoming nutrient/pollutant sinks
 - Address the question of drainage implications on landscape hydrology, flood routing
 - Determine if precision nutrient management can be a more effective practice in landscapes with enhanced drainage performance



Pothole
Depression
Typical of Farmed
Wetland
May 2007



Same
Pothole
Depression
June 2007

Kossuth County – 0.4 Acre Farmed Wetland with Crop Loss Spring 2007





**Targeted Wetland
Restoration:
Iowa CREP Wetland**







Conclusions

- Agriculture must address two of the most pressing world challenges – hunger and environmental protection – simultaneously
- Model must change – more of the same is not enough
- Change must be encouraged, accommodated and monitored – first in experiment and demonstration, then in program implementation

Conclusions



- Questions associated with proposed change must be addressed scientifically, and simultaneously
- Don't let 'perfect' be the enemy of the 'good' – make the 'good' better, through adaptive management processes



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<http://www.swcs.org>

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