

Furrow Diking and Conservation Tillage to Conserve Soil and Water

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Summary: Crop production in Georgia is limited. Increased water capture would improve natural water use and reduce supplemental irrigation amounts. We quantified water capturing and erosional characteristics of furrow dike tillage (DT) by comparing infiltration, runoff, and soil loss from a Tifton loamy sand cropped to DT and non-DT conventional- (CT) and conservation- (ST) tillage systems. We will present infiltration, runoff, and soil loss rates and amounts from DT and non-DT CT and ST field plots (2-m wide by 3-m long; n=3) under simulated rainfall (target constant intensity=50 mm/h).