

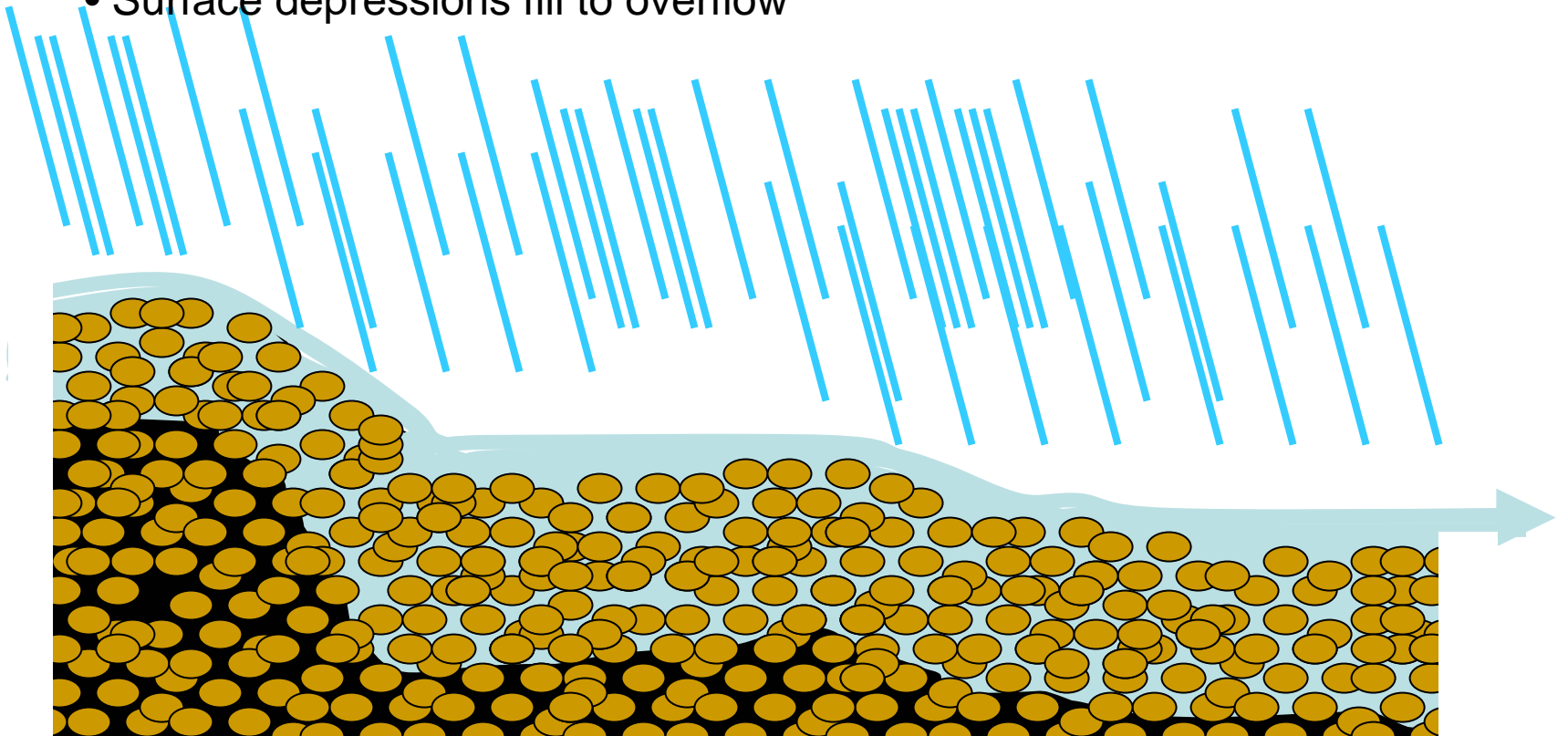


# **Anatomy of a Runoff Event**

**Laura Ward Good  
John Panuska  
January, 2006**

# What makes runoff?

- Rate of water accumulation at surface greater than infiltration rate
- Surface depressions fill to overflow

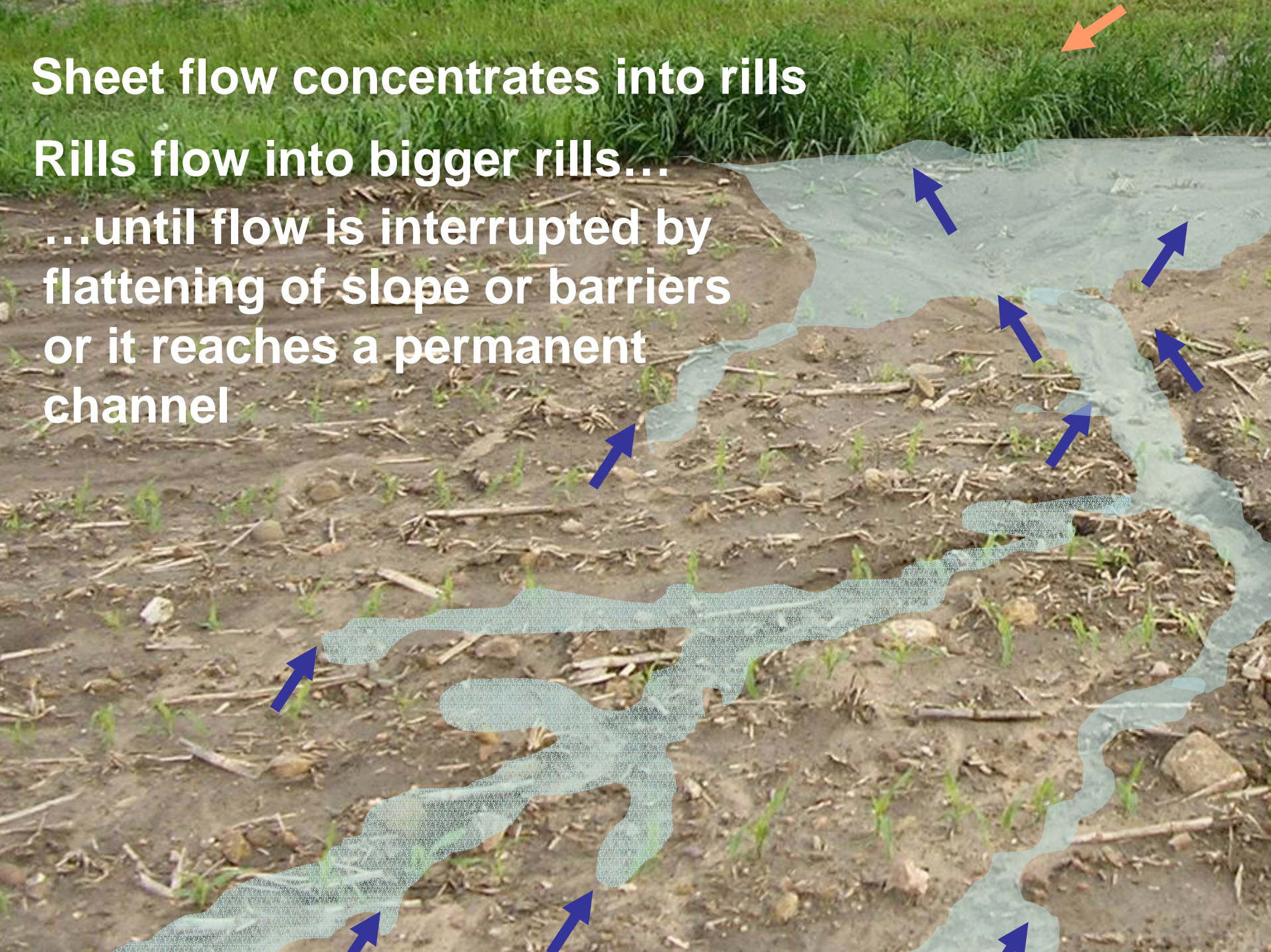




**Sheet flow concentrates into rills**

**Rills flow into bigger rills...**

**...until flow is interrupted by  
flattening of slope or barriers  
or it reaches a permanent  
channel**

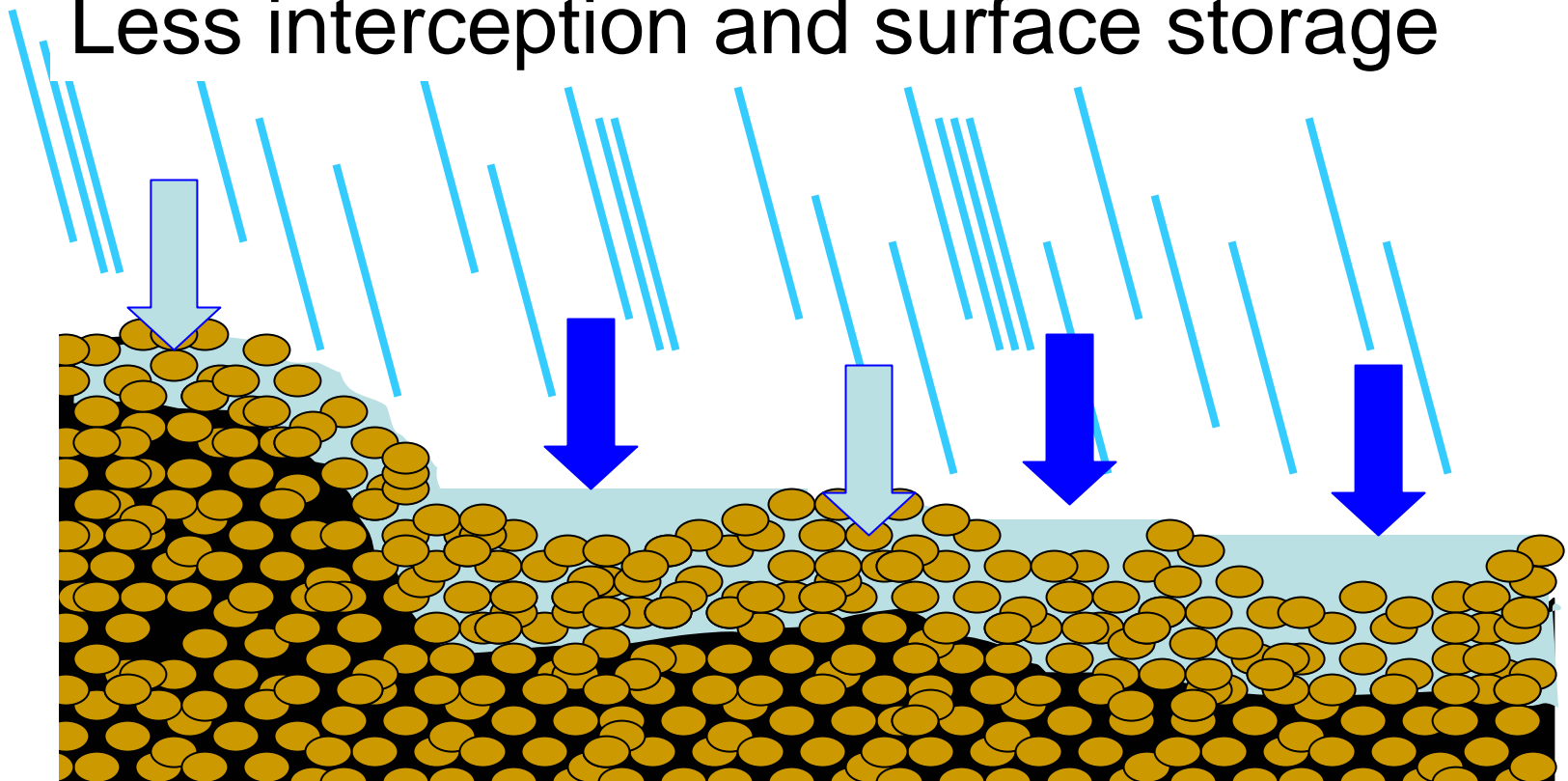




# Why is there more runoff from some fields than others?

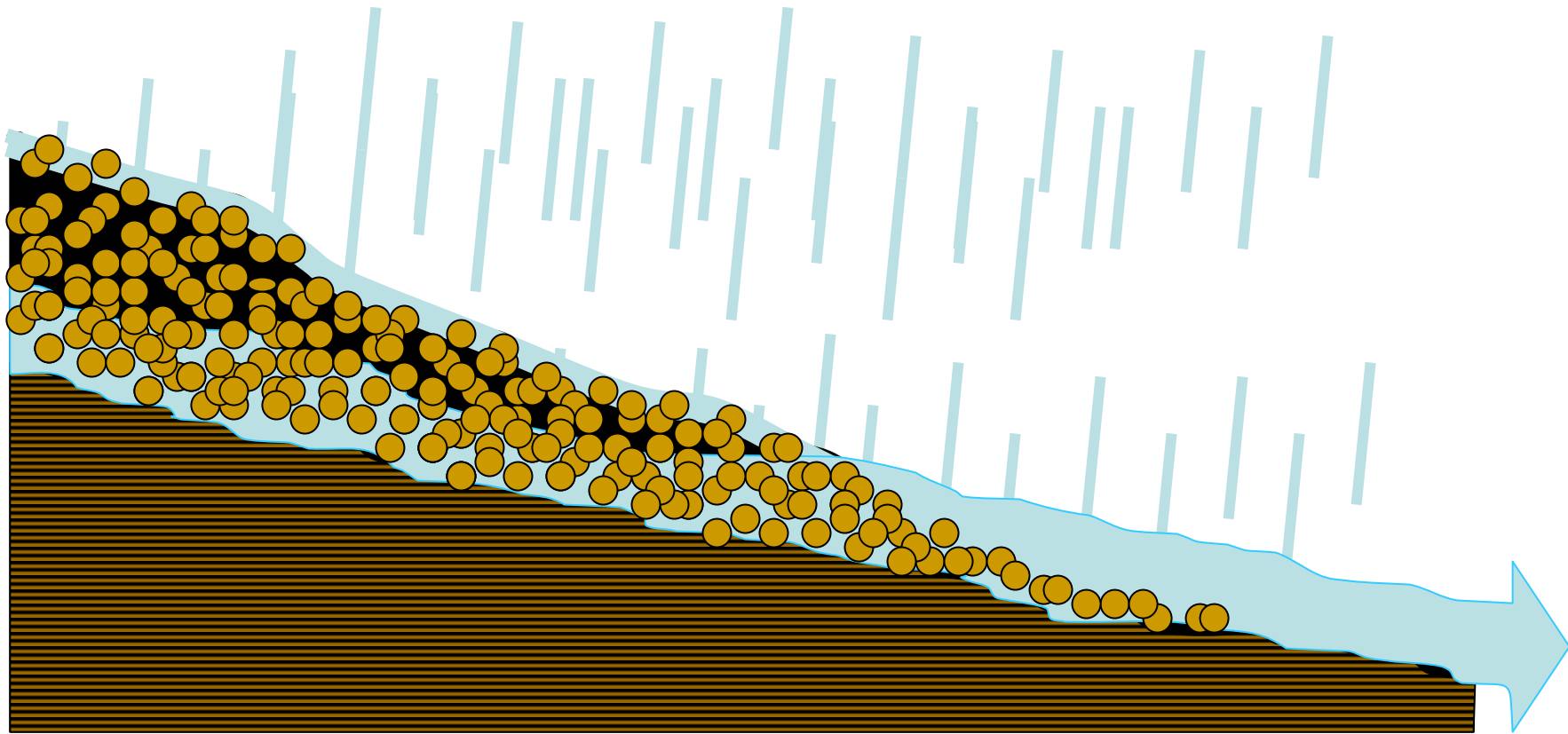
Slower infiltration

Less interception and surface storage



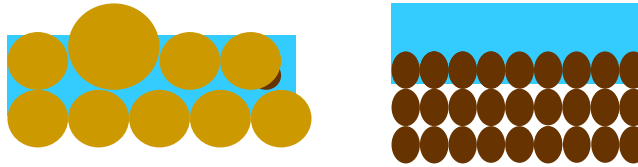
# Another kind of runoff

Rising water table or subsurface drainage saturates soil from below and excess water runs off.



# Field Properties Influencing Runoff

Soil texture



Landscape

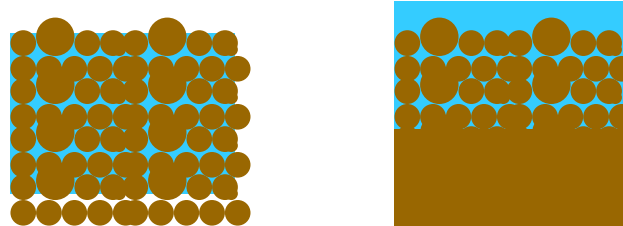


Soil structure

Surface

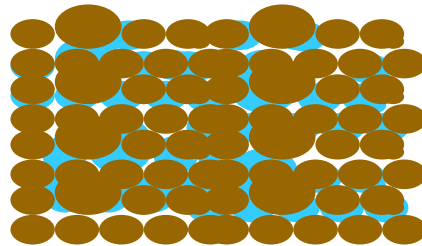


Subsurface

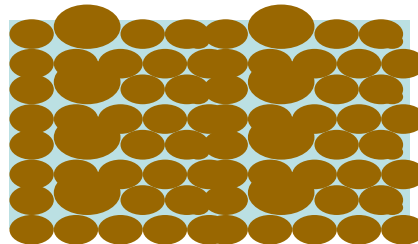


# Weather-related Properties that Influence Runoff

Soil moisture



Frozen soil



# Crop-management Related Properties that Influence Runoff

Canopy  
Stem density



Residue

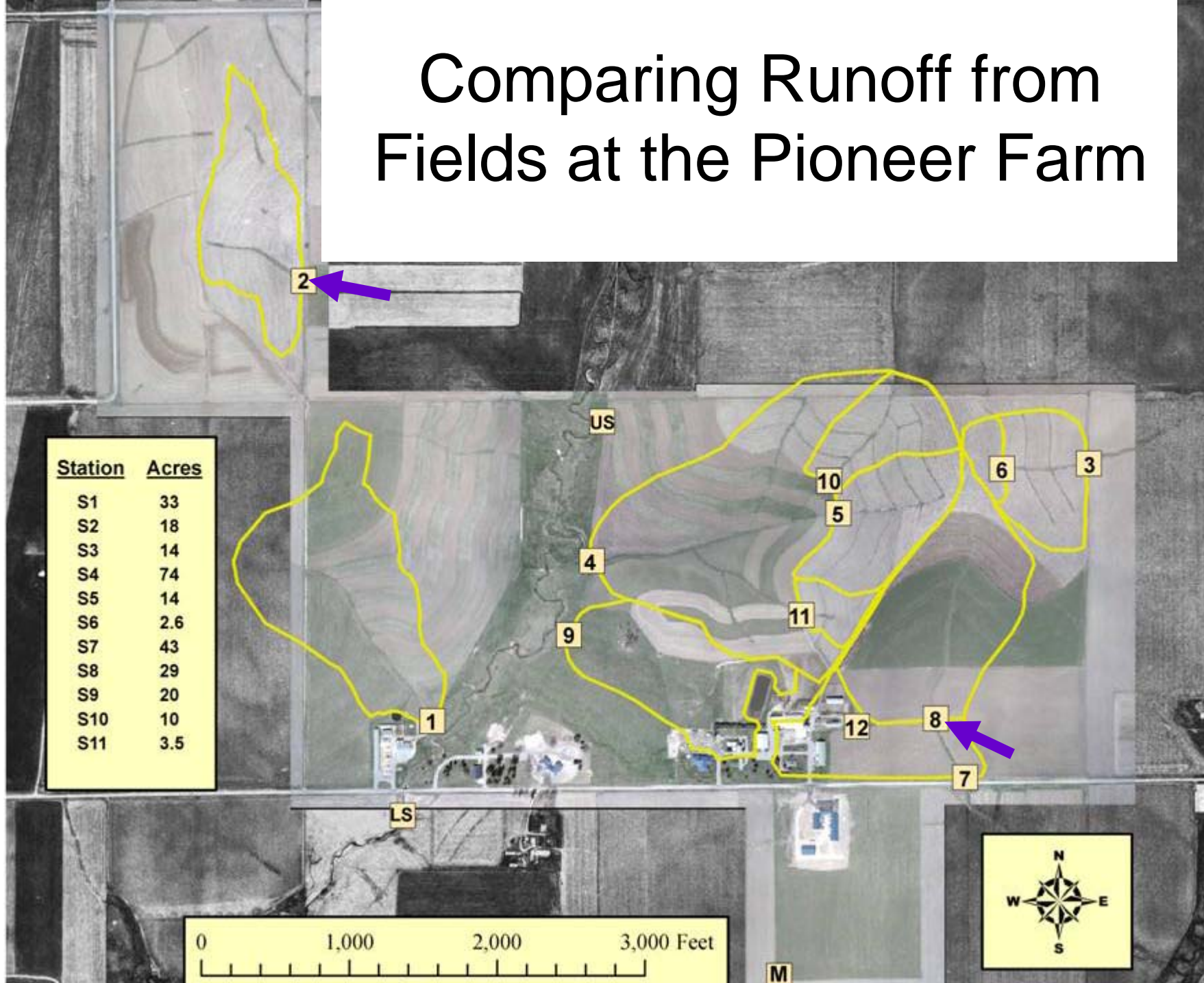


Surface  
roughness





# Comparing Runoff from Fields at the Pioneer Farm



# Total runoff May 21-23, 2004

Rainfall = 3.9 inches

**Site 2: First-year corn**



May 19, 2004

1.2 inch

**Site 8: Established alfalfa-brome**



May 27, 2004

0.1 inch

# Runoff for February, 2005

**Site 2: Fall-chisel plowed**



1.3 inches

**Site 8: Established alfalfa-brome**



2 inches



Depressions left from  
the chisel-plowing  
hold snowmelt



What happens when there is runoff after a manure application?





**Arlington**

**8,500 gallons/acre dairy manure applied 10/29/03**

**5.7 inches rainfall from 11/1/03 to 11/4/03 (2.5 Days)**

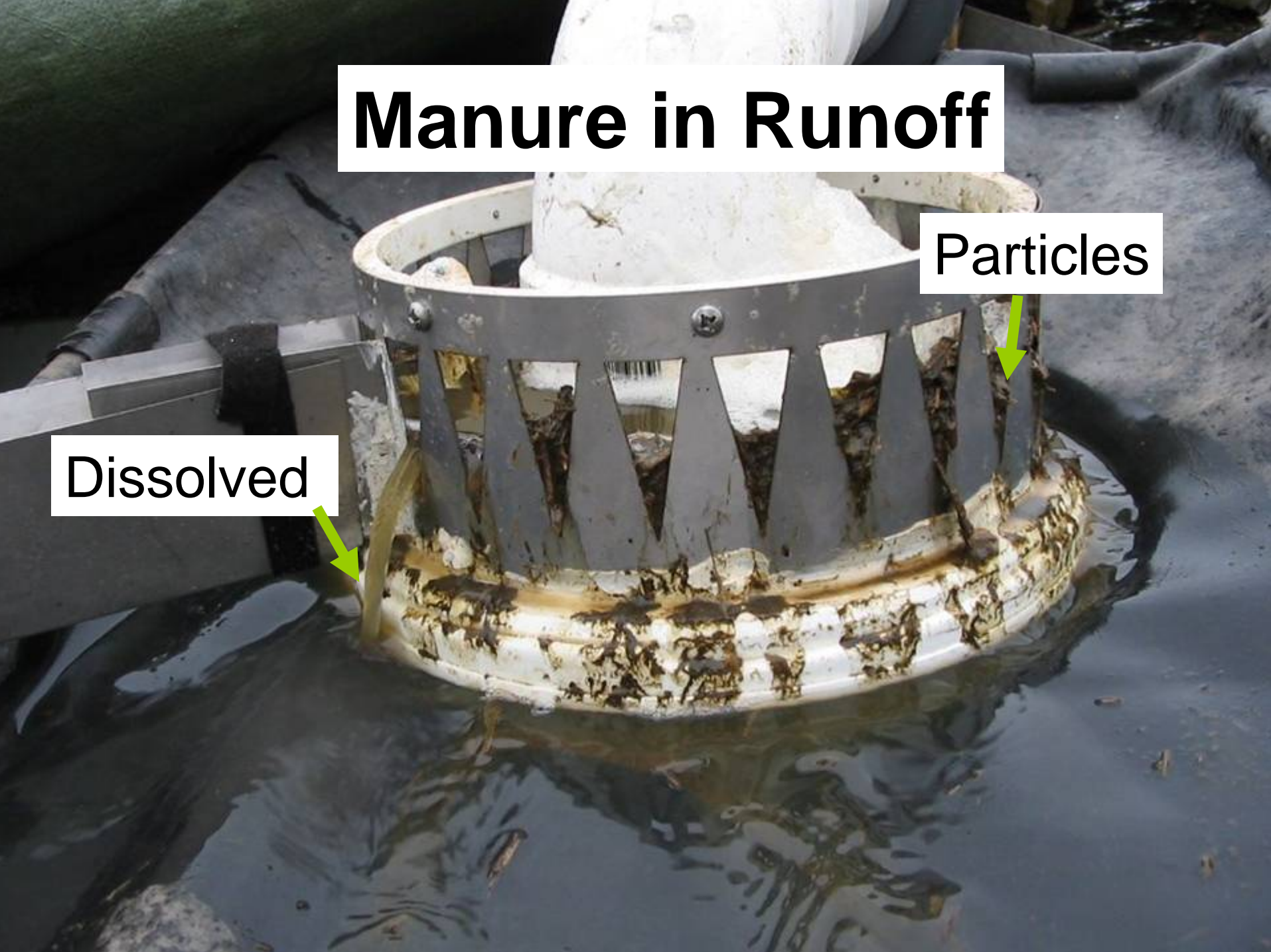




# Manure in Runoff

Particles

Dissolved





# Factors that Can Affect How Much Manure Runs Off

- Amount of manure
- Type of manure
- Time between application and runoff
- Conditions between application and runoff
- Amount of runoff



Arlington

8,500 gallons/acre dairy manure applied 10/29/03

5.7 inches rainfall from 11/1/03 to 11/4/03

**0.25 inches runoff**

**2 – 5% of the manure ran off**





**Field: No-till corn silage**

**6,000 gallons/acre liquid dairy manure October 5, 2005**

**Intense rainstorm 0.2 inches fell same day.**

**0.02 inches runoff**

**2 - 5% of the applied manure ran off**





## Pioneer Farm

6 T/acre solid beef manure (22% dry matter) applied Jan. 31, 2005

Runoff occurred Feb. 4 - 8 and Feb. 12 - 15

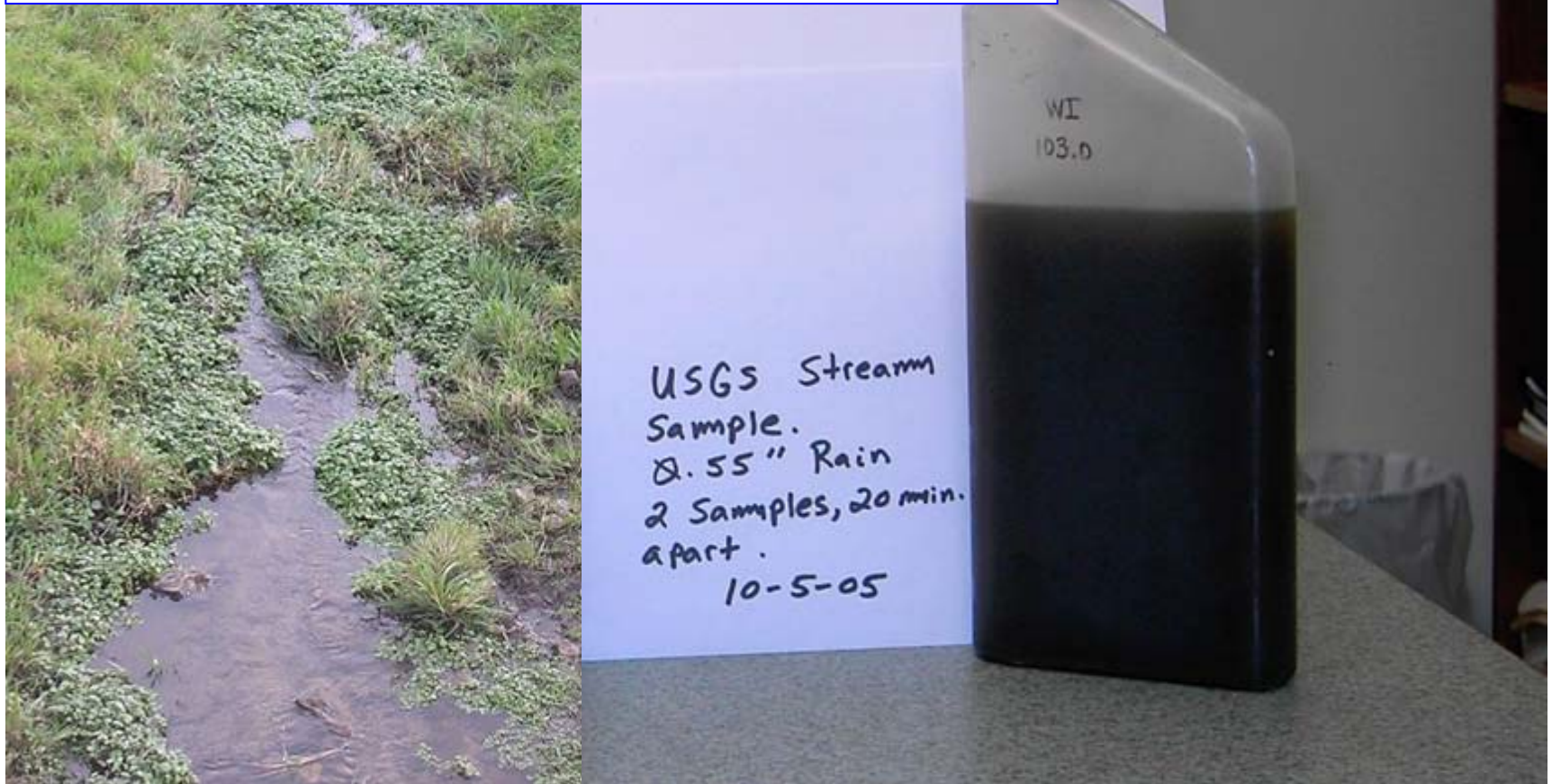
1.3 inches of runoff

Approximately 4% of the manure ran off



# Effect of Manure Runoff Event from No-till Corn Silage Field on Adjacent Stream

2 – 5 % of 6000 gallons/acre  
manure = 100 – 300 gallons/acre





Even following good manure nutrient management planning practices, there is always some risk that some manure can run off the field due to unforeseen weather



# **To lower runoff risk, don't spread manure:**

- Right before or during snow melt
- On wet soil
- On ice-covered ground
- When rain is coming
- In concentrated flow areas (waterways)

# **To lower runoff risk, do spread manure:**

- Following nutrient management plan manure application rates and setback guidelines.
- In winter, on plowed ground where possible.
- On fields with low runoff potential.



# Thanks for help from:

- Chris Baxter and Randy Mentz, Pioneer Farm
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- Jim Leverich, Scott Sturgul, and Mimi Broeske, UW-Extension