



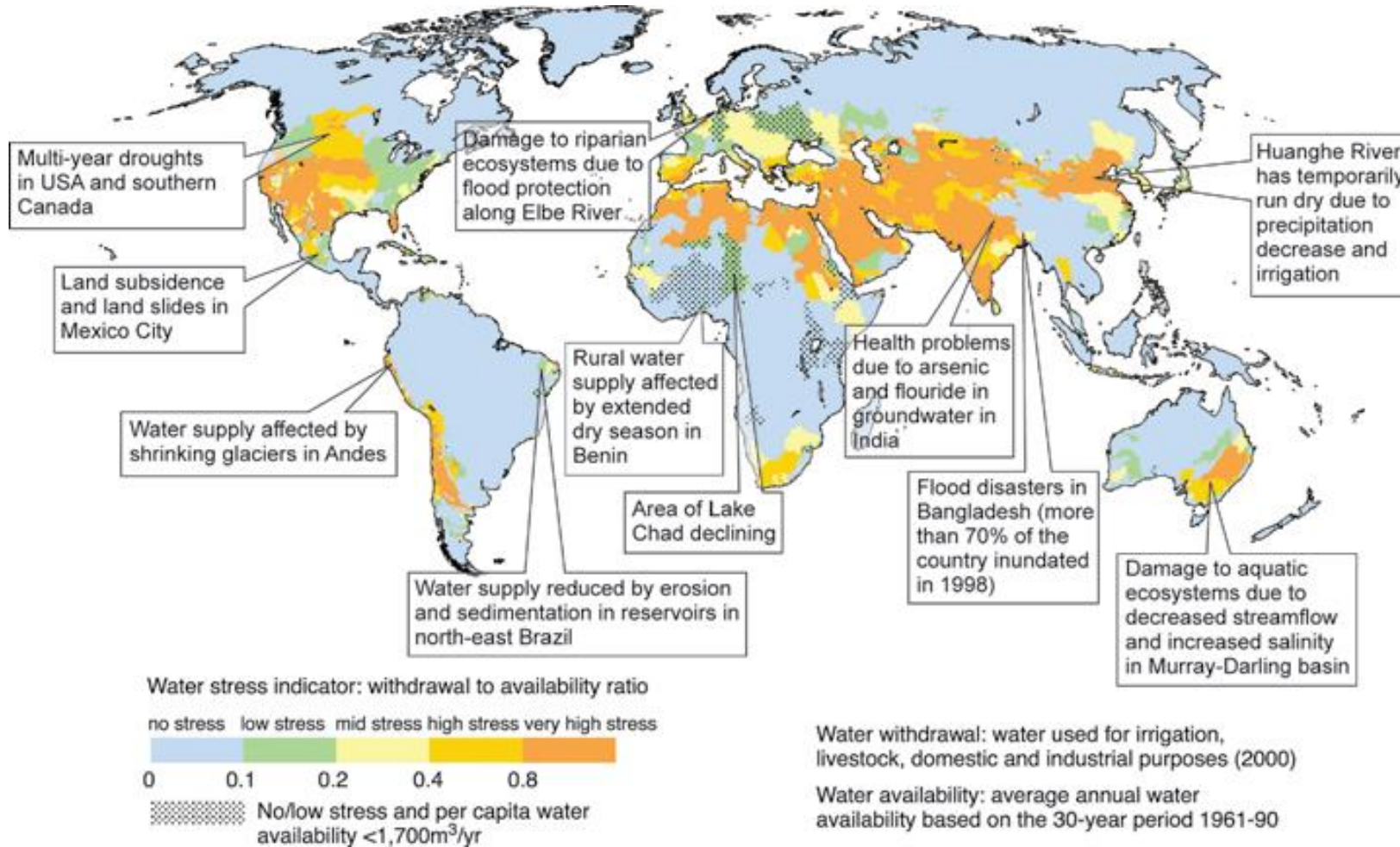
UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS
SYSTEM

Collaborative Research on Environment & Water Braz-IL CREW



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Water – at the center of the climate crisis



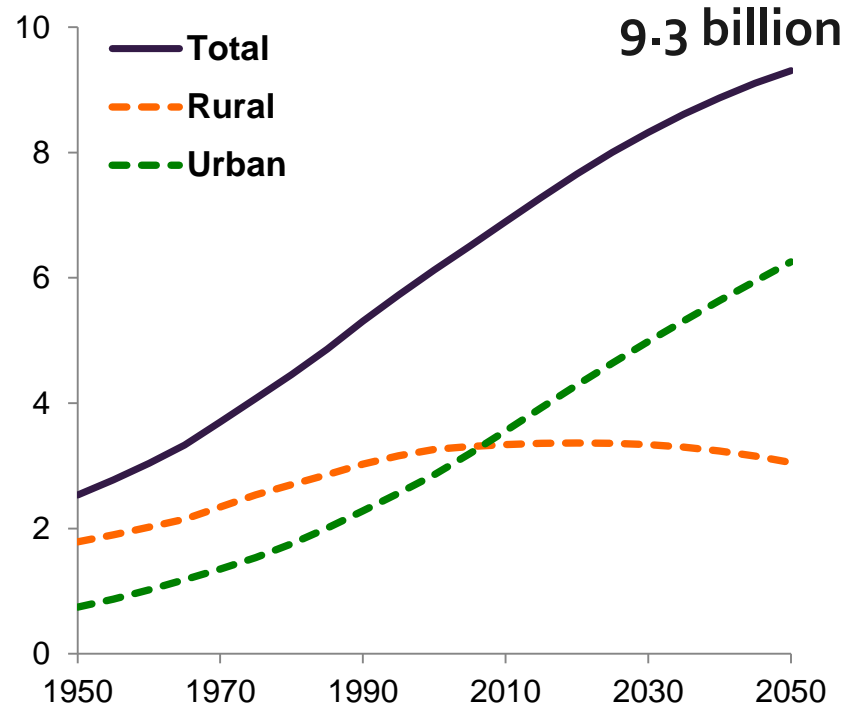
Observational records and climate projections provide abundant evidence that freshwater resources are vulnerable and have the potential to be strongly impacted by climate change, with wide-ranging consequences for human societies and ecosystems.

WATER CRISIS FOR BIG CITIES AROUND THE WORLD

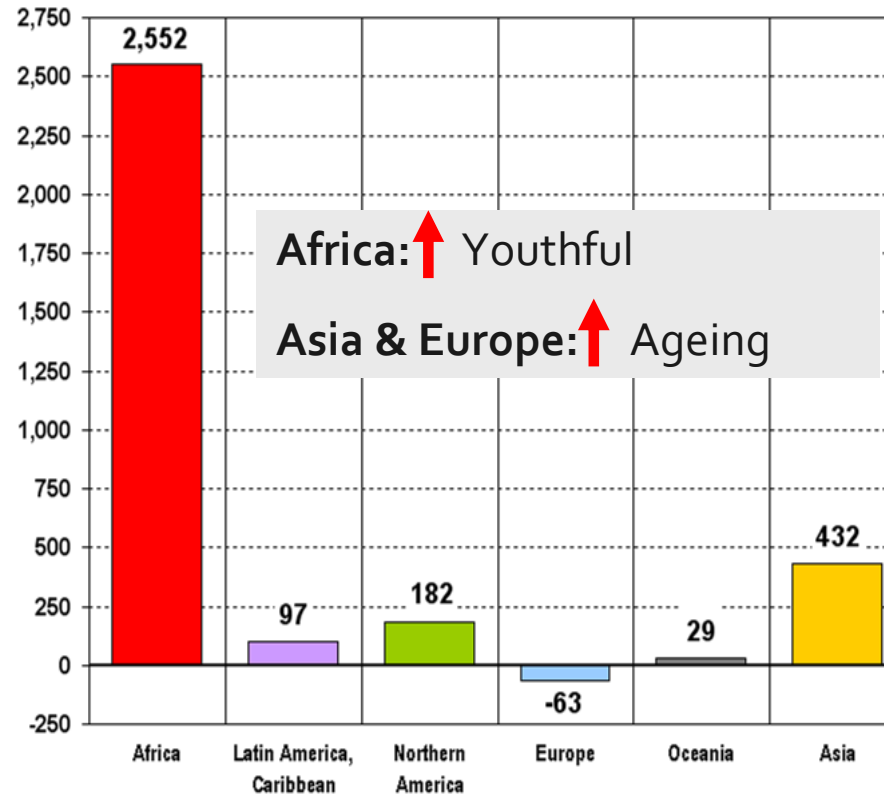


Increasing Population and Demographic Shifts

World population (billions)

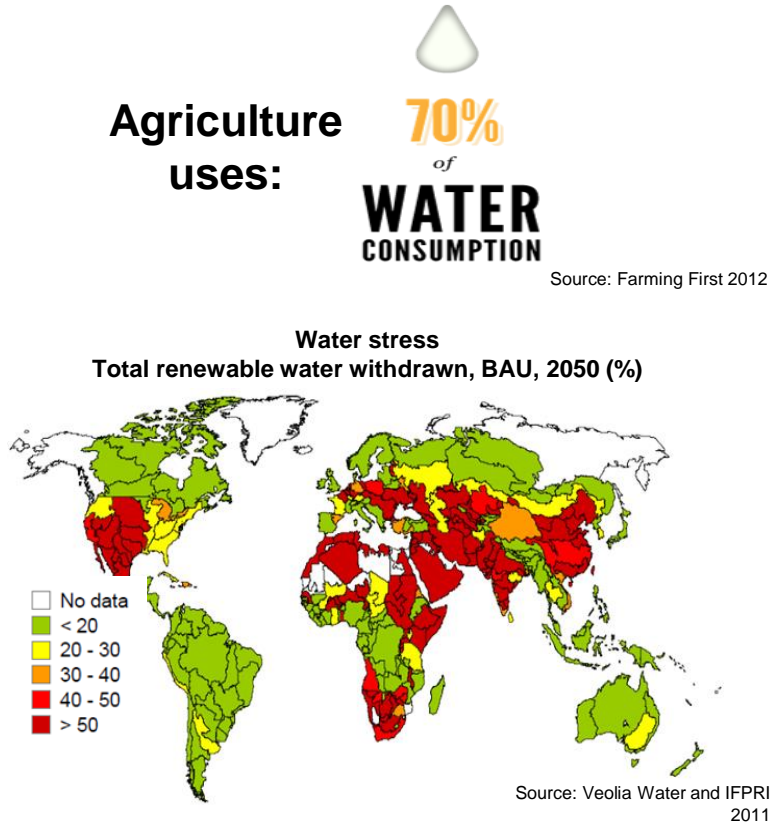


Population change by region, 2010-2100 (millions)



Larger and more urban population will demand more and better food

Agriculture Adds to Growing Water Challenges



Water Challenges

Water **quantity** issues

- Increasing demand of water in all sectors
- Over exploitation of groundwater
- Irrigation efficiency is low/waste of water
- Poor operation and maintenance of water structures
- Wide gap between irrigation potential created and potential utilized

Water/soil **quality** issues

- Bacteriological and chemical contamination of water
- Untreated/partially treated industrial/municipal effluent disposal in natural streams
- Over-extraction of ground water from deep aquifer
- Nonpoint source pollution- Fertilizers, herbicides, sediment, pathogens

Collaborative Research themes between Brazil and Illinois (*BRAZ-IL CREW*)

1. Water resources management

- Save Water & Increase Food Production

2. Subsurface Drainage/stormwater management

- Prevent Flooding & Increase Food Production

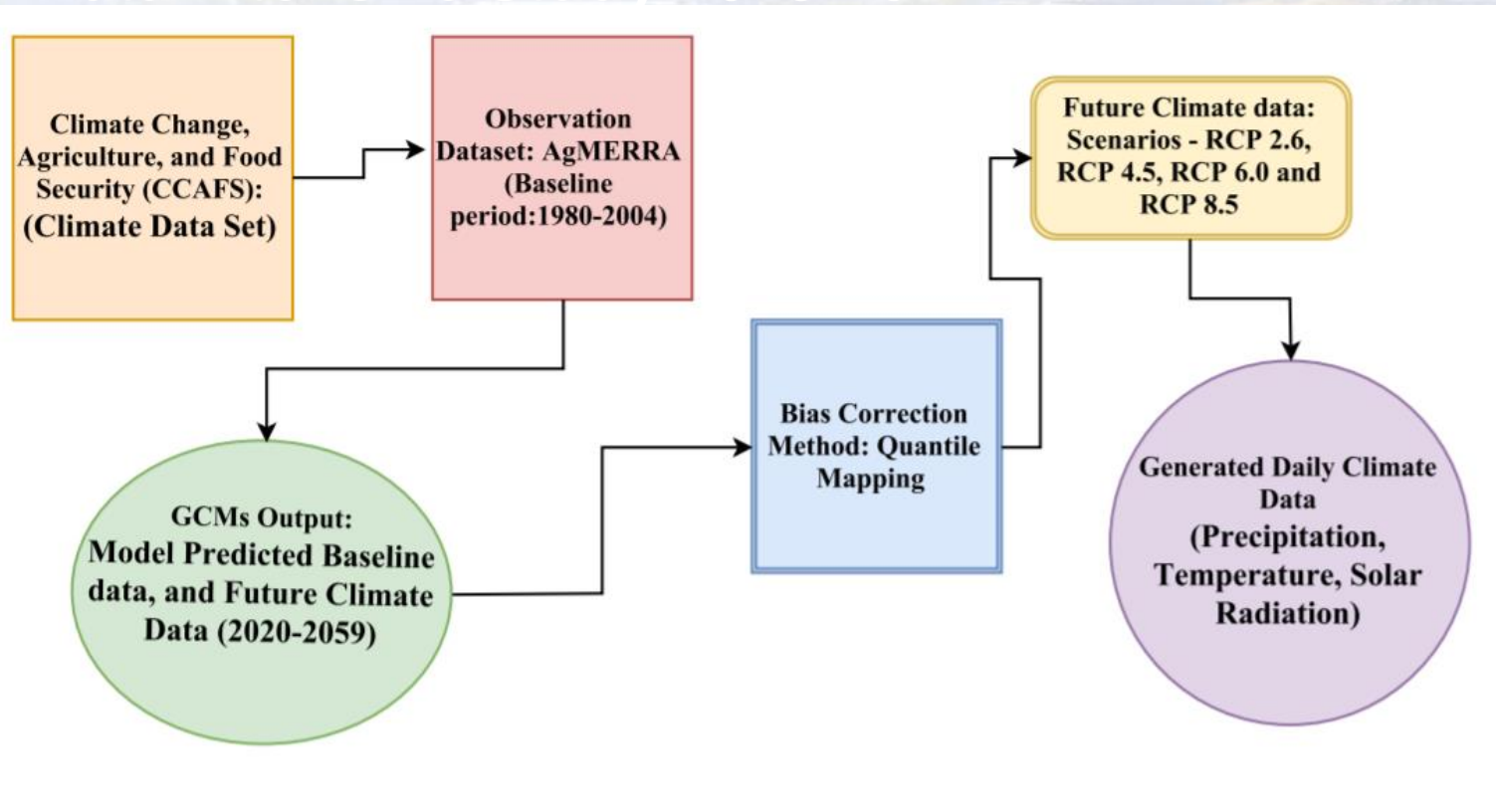
3. Nonpoint source Pollution control

– Enhance Water Quality & Ecosystem Health

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Reducing Irrigation & Increasing Food Production- 2015-2023 Data intensive study – climate, hydrology, soils, crop modeling

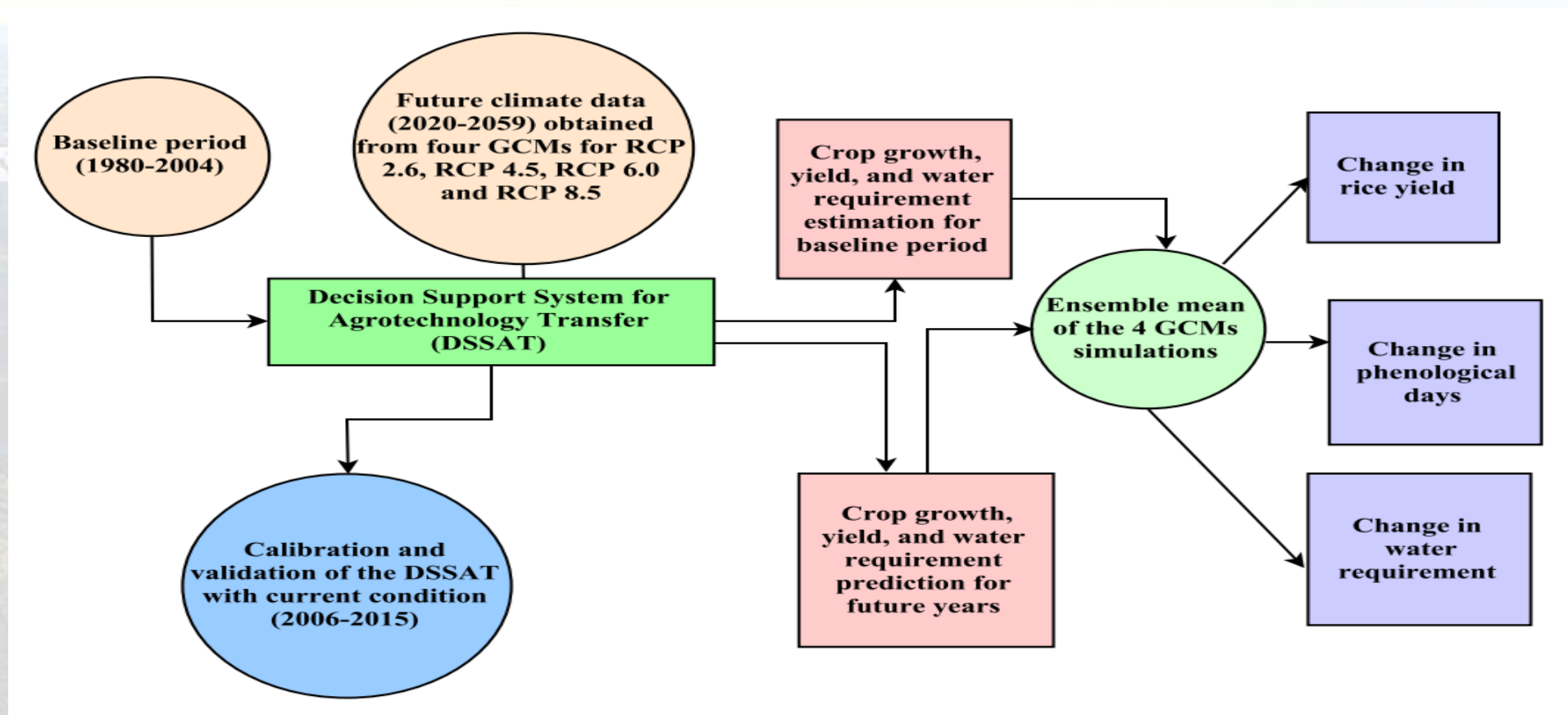
- Steps in collection and correction of climate data



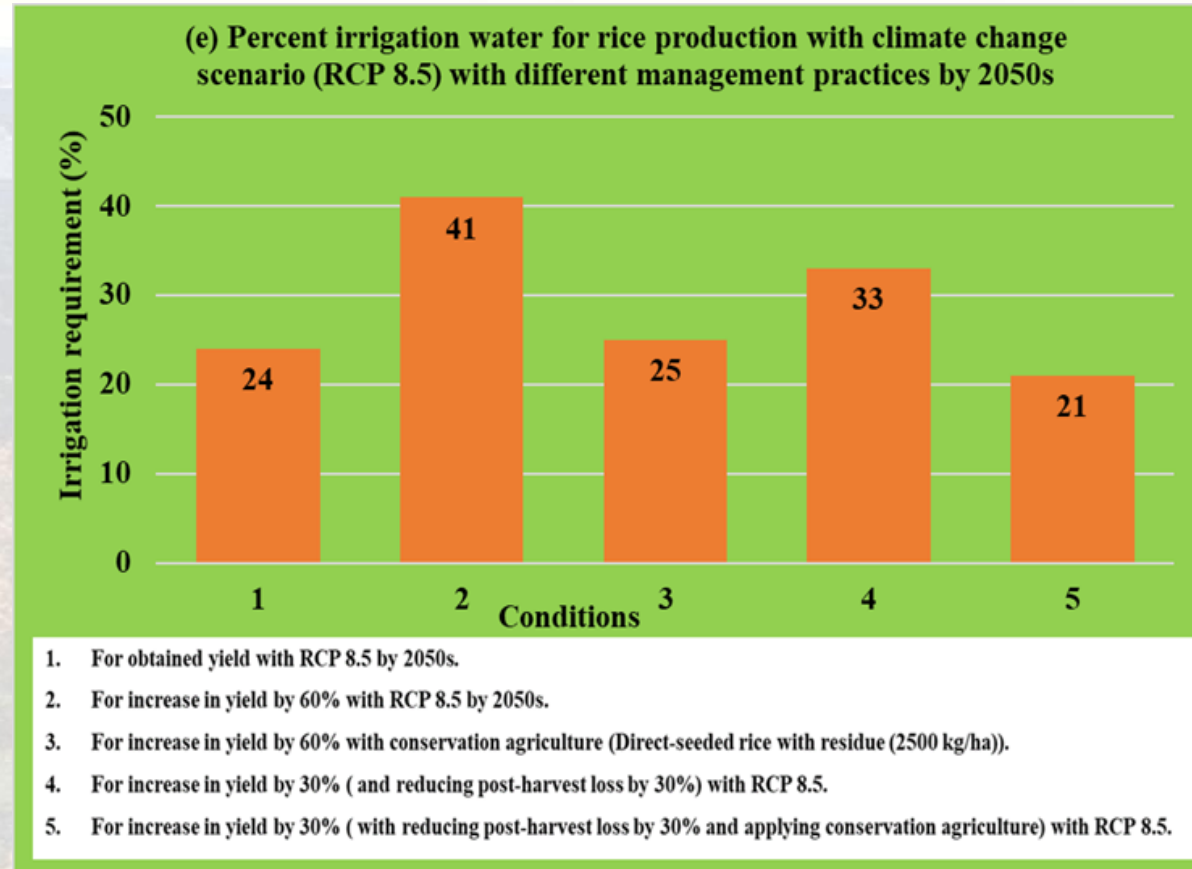
- **GCMs: 4 General circulation models GCMs**
- **Observation dataset -** "AgMERRA" has resolution of 0.25 degrees approx 25km.
- **Future Prediction: 2020-2059 (40 years)**



Estimation of climate change impact on rice production, phenological days, and water demand



Predicted Irrigation requirement by 2050s

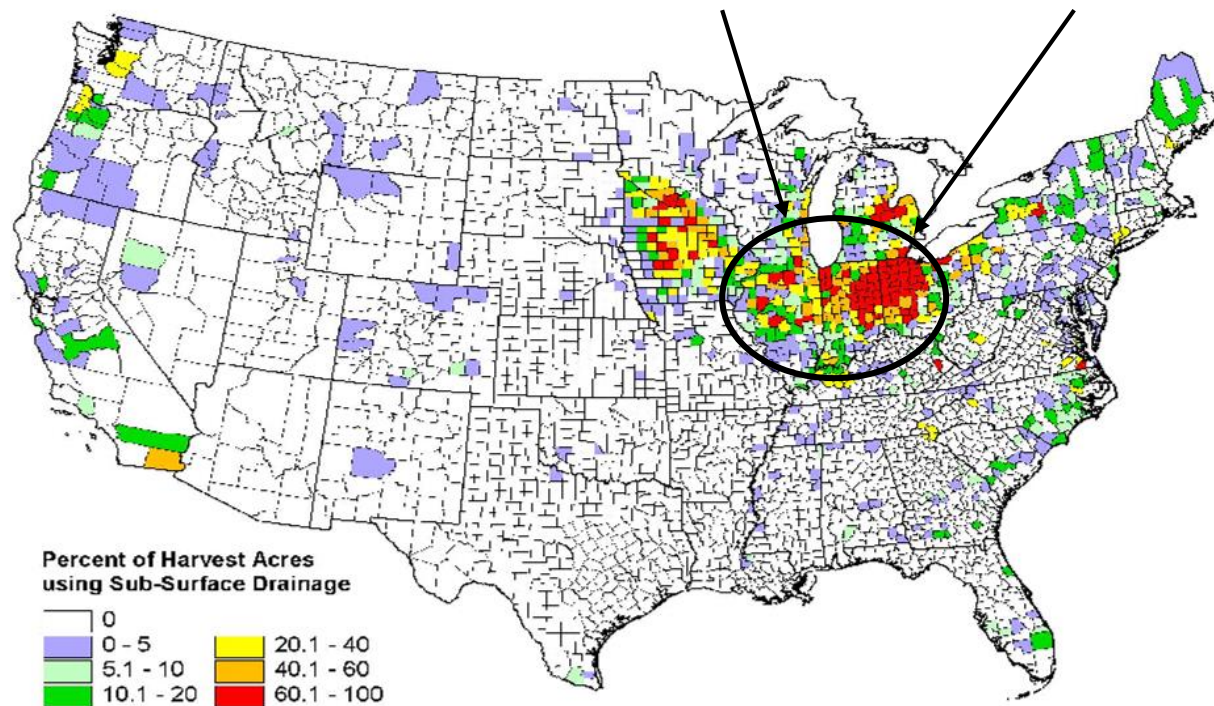


Subsurface Drainage – Flood Control, Stormwater Management, and Food Production



Extent of Subsurface Drainage ('92)

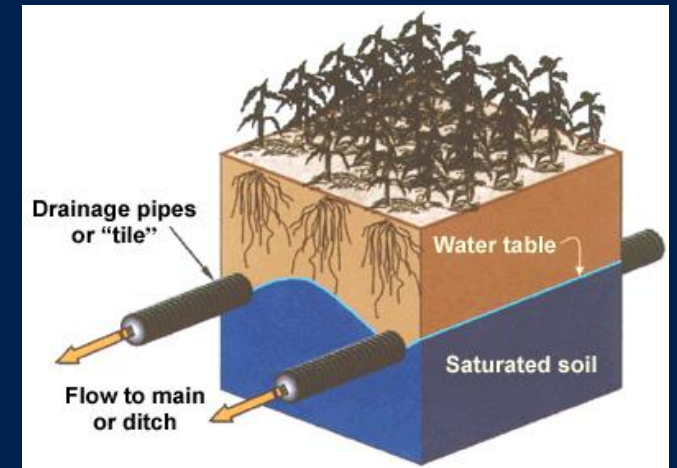
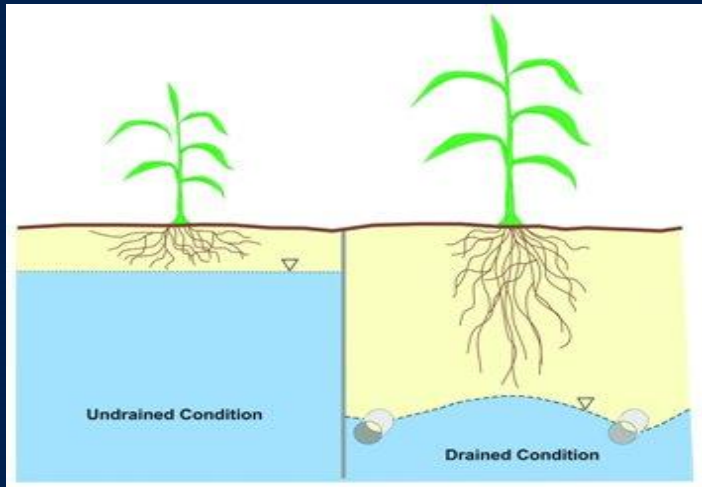
51 million ac of corn-belt



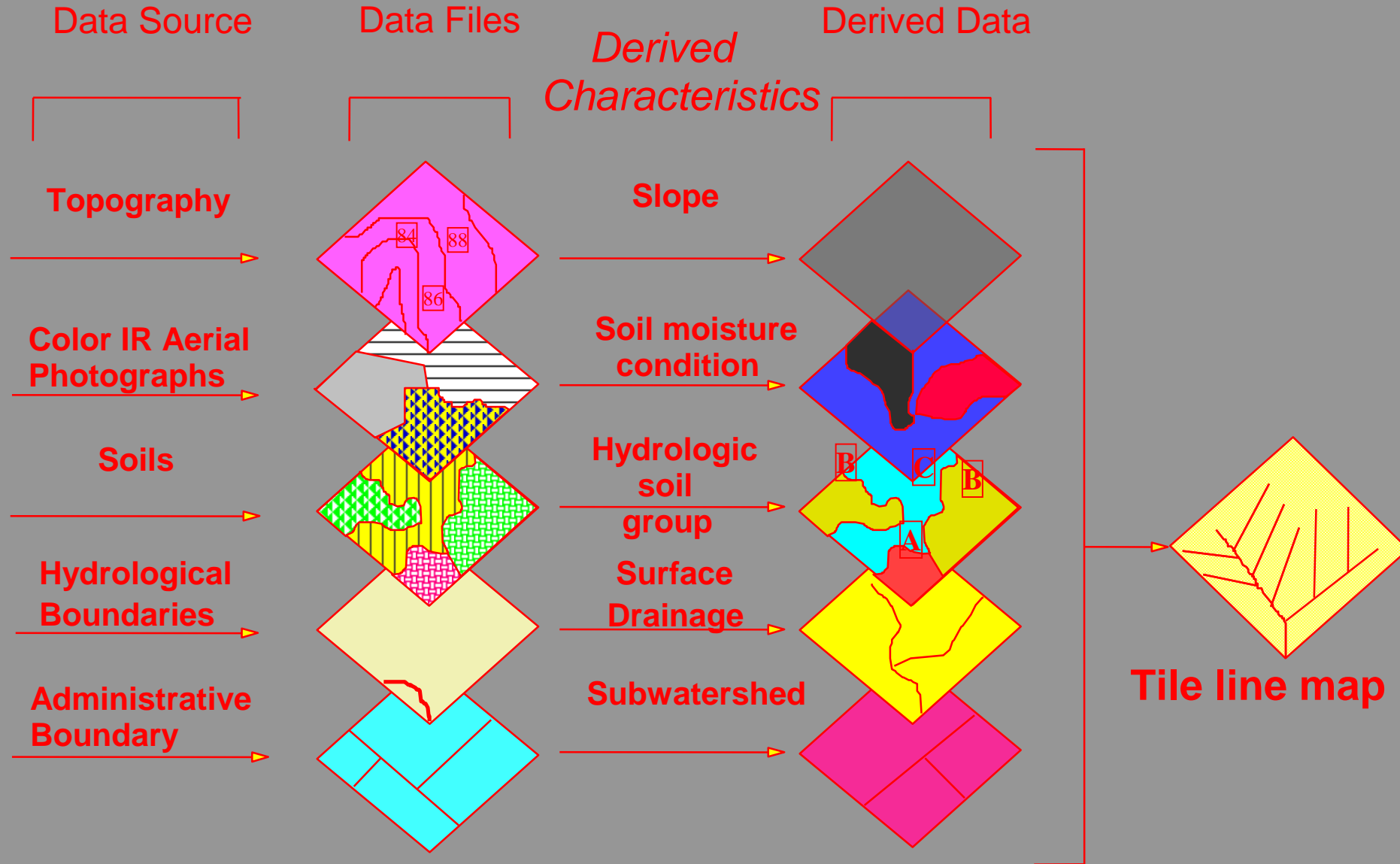
Source: 1992 NRI: 1992 Census of Agriculture



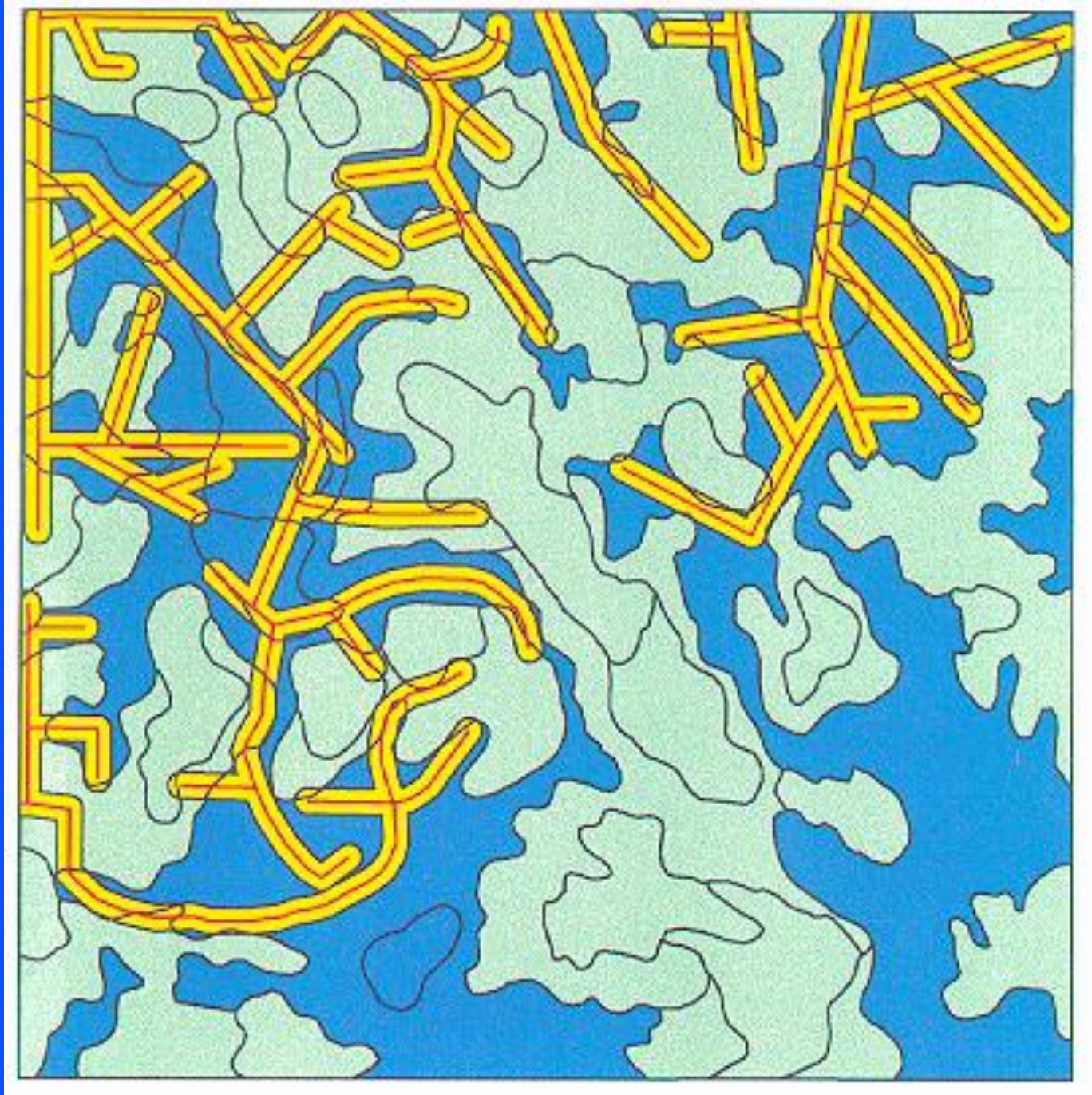
Benefits of Subsurface (Tile) Drainage – increasing food production, flood control, stormwater management



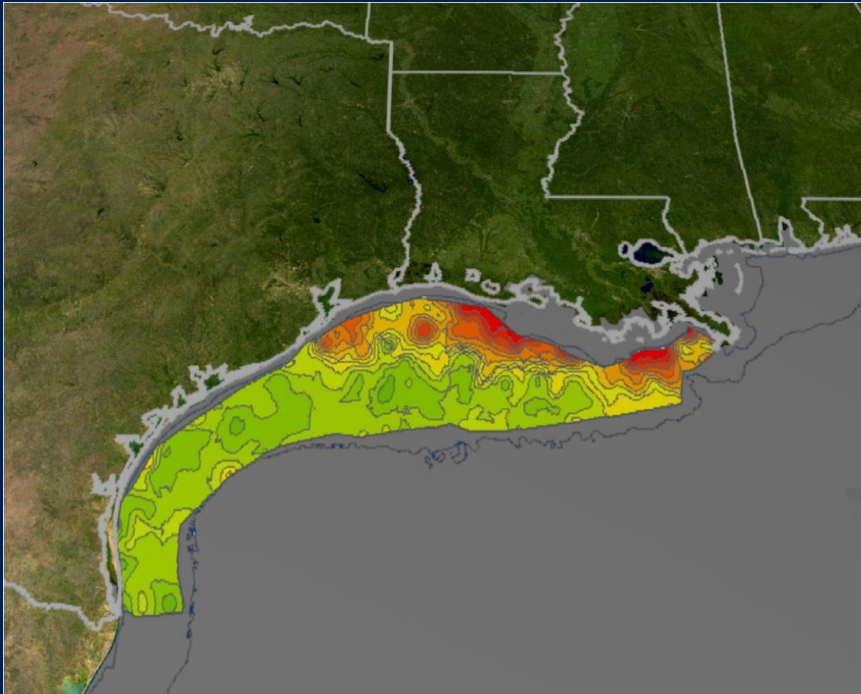
Data Intensive research- Delineation of Drainage Network



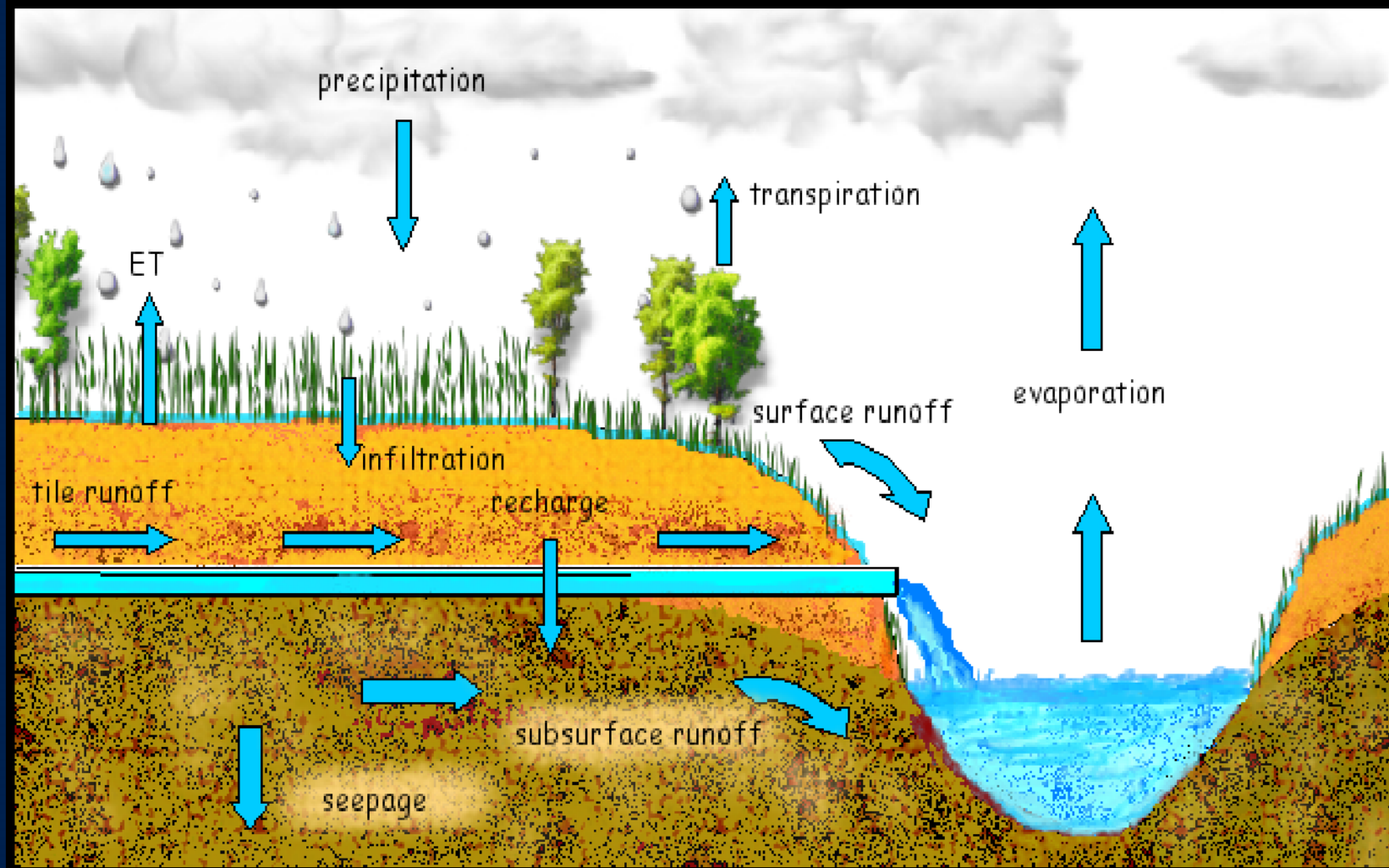
Subsurface
drainage map



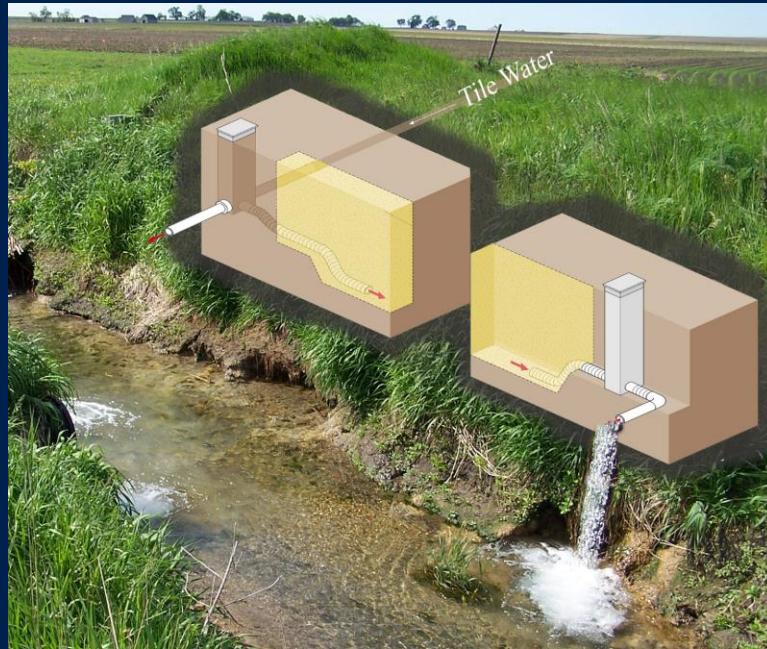
Water Quality Problems Associated With Nonpoint Source Pollution- Nitrate-N, Phosphorus, Sediment



Water Quality Challenges – innovative solutions

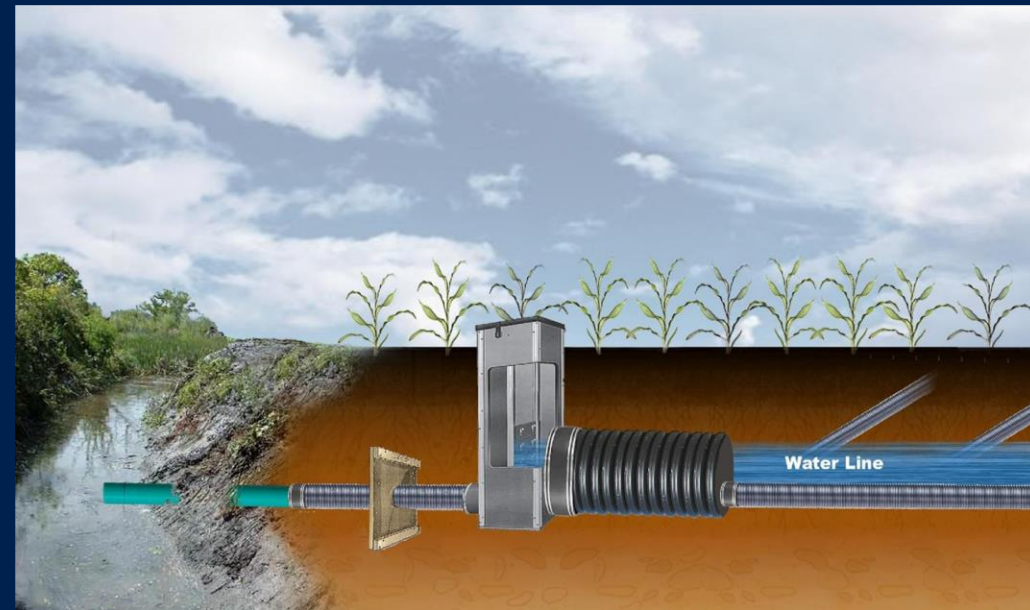


Biofiltration System



Edge-of-field biofilter

Biofiltration with controlled drainage





UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SYSTEM

State-of –the-art:

1. **Technological advances: Improved irrigation methods, water measuring and water metering, improved sensors/technology, digitization and remote sensing tools**
2. Prediction technology and advances in modeling
3. **Incorporation of AI, IOT**
4. Data analytics and handling (weather, soils, water, hydrology, crops, human)
5. **Improved understanding/knowledge of the complex water- food- energy nexus**
6. Virtual tools for seamless education, knowledge transfer, capacity building



*“Water, thou hast no taste, no color, no odor; canst not be defined, art relished while ever mysterious. Not necessary to life, but rather life itself, thou fillest us with a gratification that exceeds the delight of the senses.” » **Antoine de Saint-Exupery***

