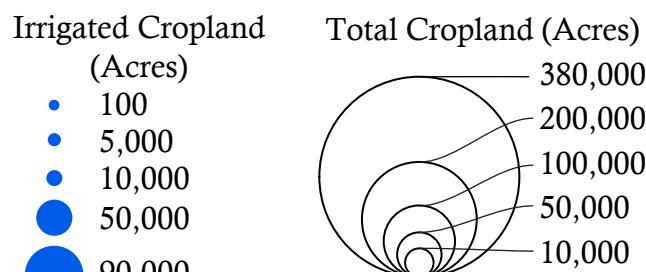
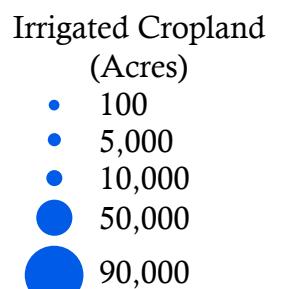
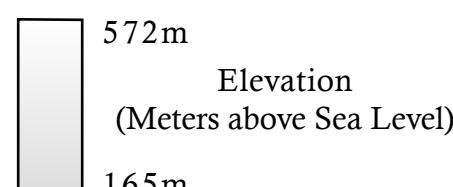


# CROPLAND IRRIGATION IN WISCONSIN



No Data Reported



## DRIFTLESS REGION:

Southwest Wisconsin's unique topography of rolling hills and valleys causes troubles for mechanical irrigation. The sloped fields increase runoff of applied water, resulting in inconsistent application rates and soil erosion. Some of the lowest rates of cropland irrigation can be found in the driftless counties.

## CENTER PIVOT:

Depicted here is a satellite image of land in Juneau County showing the circular field patterns corresponding with center pivot irrigation systems.



1 Mile

N

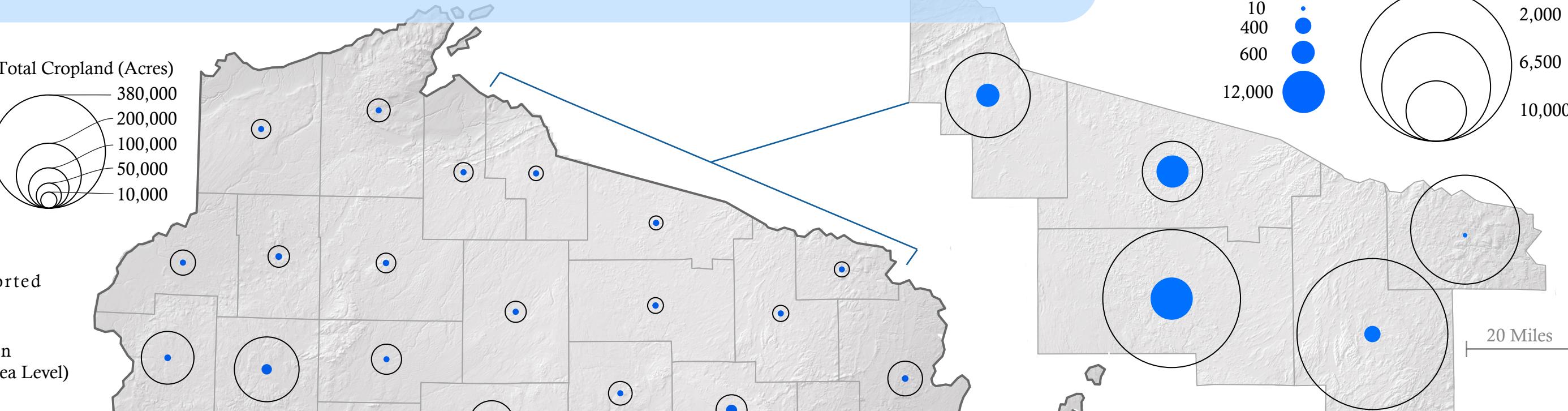
25 Miles

Irrigated Cropland (Acres)

10
400
600
12,000

Total Cropland (Acres)

2,000
6,500
10,000



## NORTHERN WISCONSIN:

With less total cropland than most counties, these Northern counties have been enlarged to show greater detail. Florence County contains the fewest irrigated acres in the state, with 6, while nearby Vilas county is one of the most heavily irrigated at just over 40% of total cropland

## CENTRAL SANDS AQUIFER:

Located in central Wisconsin the Central Sands Aquifer is the most productive aquifer in the state. However, after decades of pumping from high capacity wells, alterations to the water table have decreased the area's lake levels. The resulting effects include diminishing wetlands and aquatic species as well as declining water quality.



Cartographer: Payton A. Lolwing - 10 December 2021  
1983 (HARN) WI Transverse Mercator

Central Map: 1:2,000,000 - Northern Inset: 1:1,300,000 - Wisconsin Inset: 1:7,500,000

Sources: data-wi-dnr.opendata.arcgis.com, geodata.wisc.edu, dnr.wisconsin.gov, 2017 USDA Ag census report (usda.gov), Erosion Irrigation Induced Lehrsch et al.

Images: 'raindrops' by Weltenraser, Goolge Maps Imagery 2021