# Agroforestry in the Southwest: Experiences at the NMSU Agricultural Science Center

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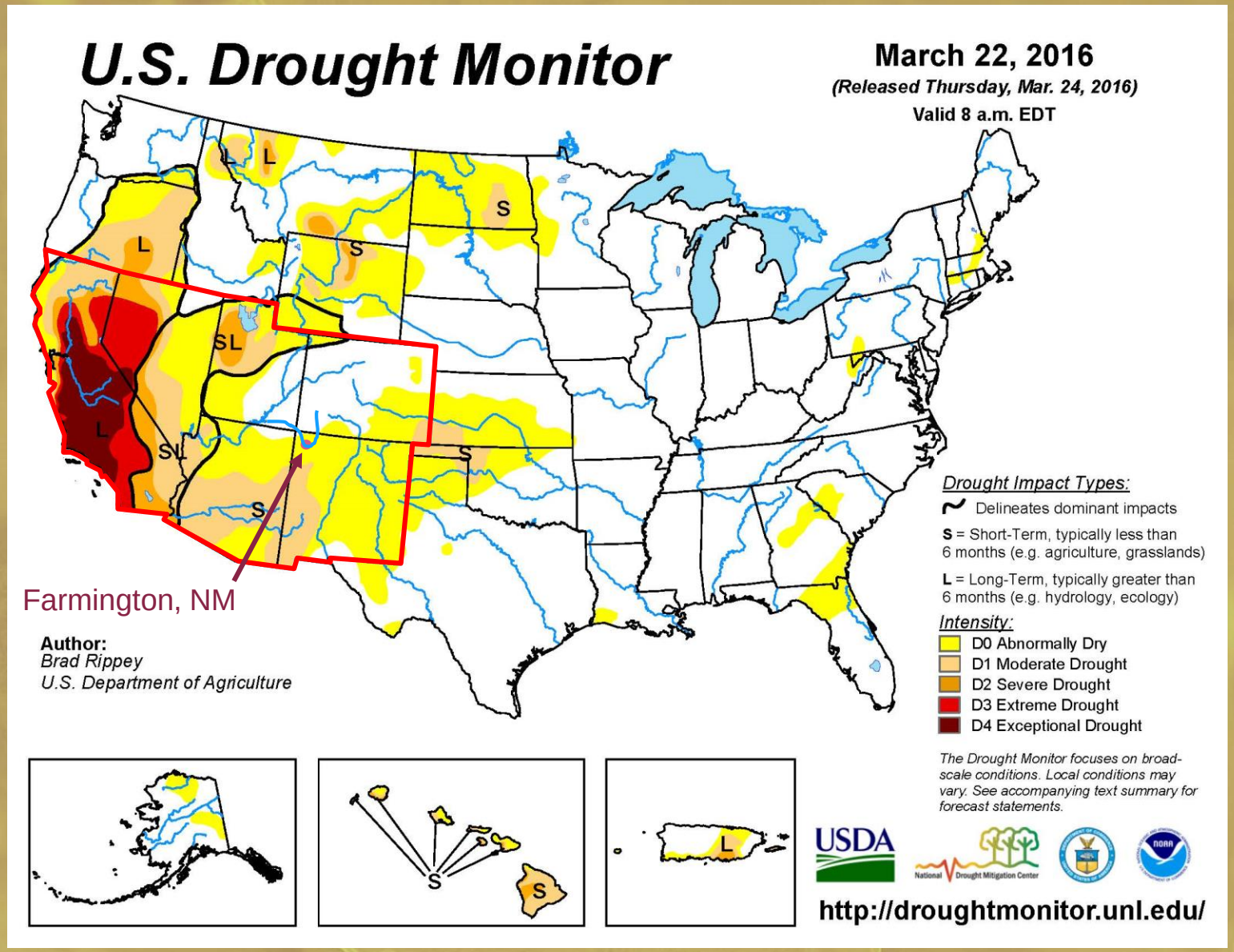
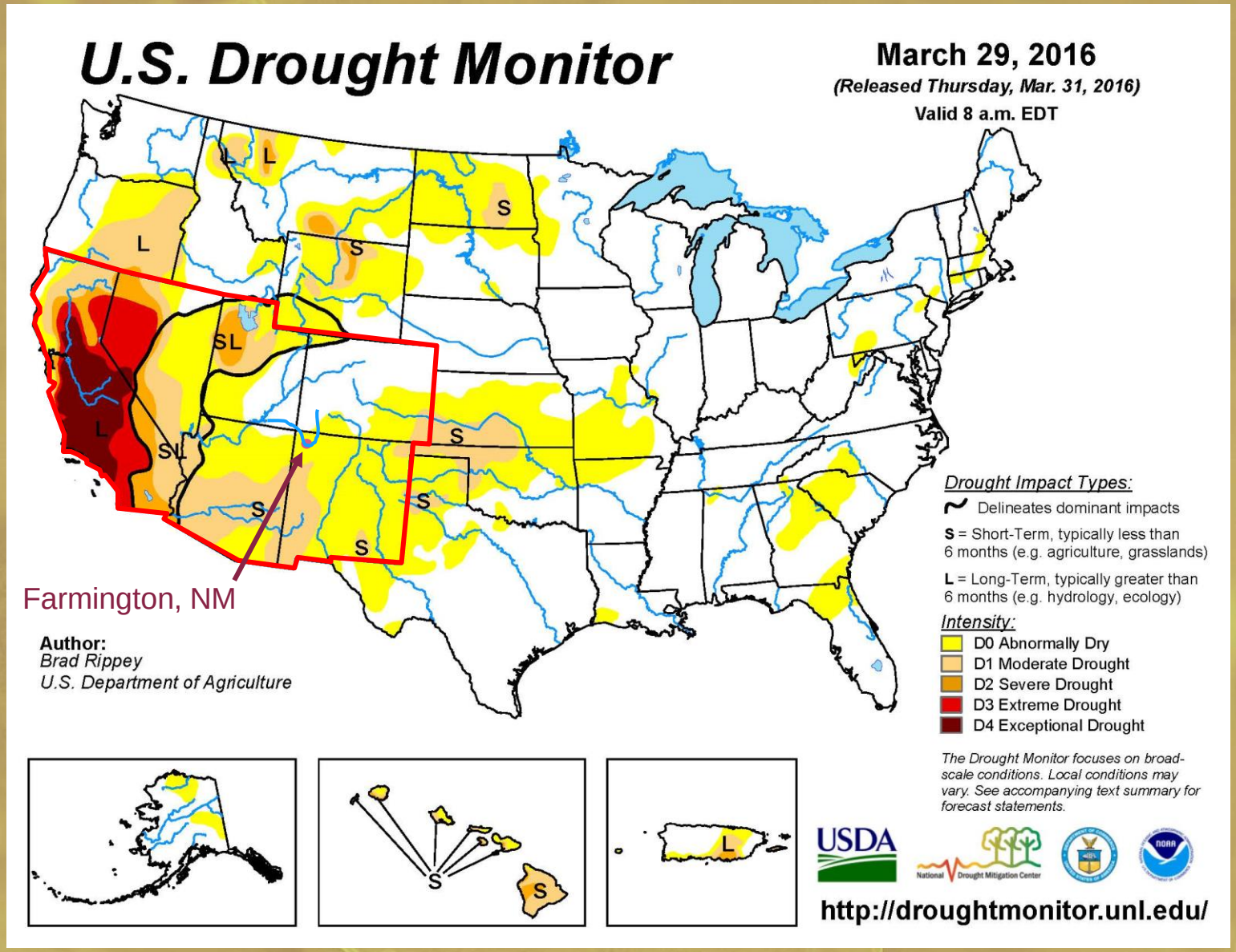
New Mexico State University
Farmington, NM

Agroforestry Horizon: Experience, Challenges, and Reflections
National Agroforestry Center, International Programs Office
Washington, DC
April 27-28, 2016

New Mexico State University


U.S. Drought Monitor
March 22, 2016
(Released Thursday, Mar. 24, 2016)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Farmington, NM
Author:
Brad Rippey
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/


U.S. Drought Monitor
March 29, 2016
(Released Thursday, Mar. 31, 2016)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Farmington, NM
Author:
Brad Rippey
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
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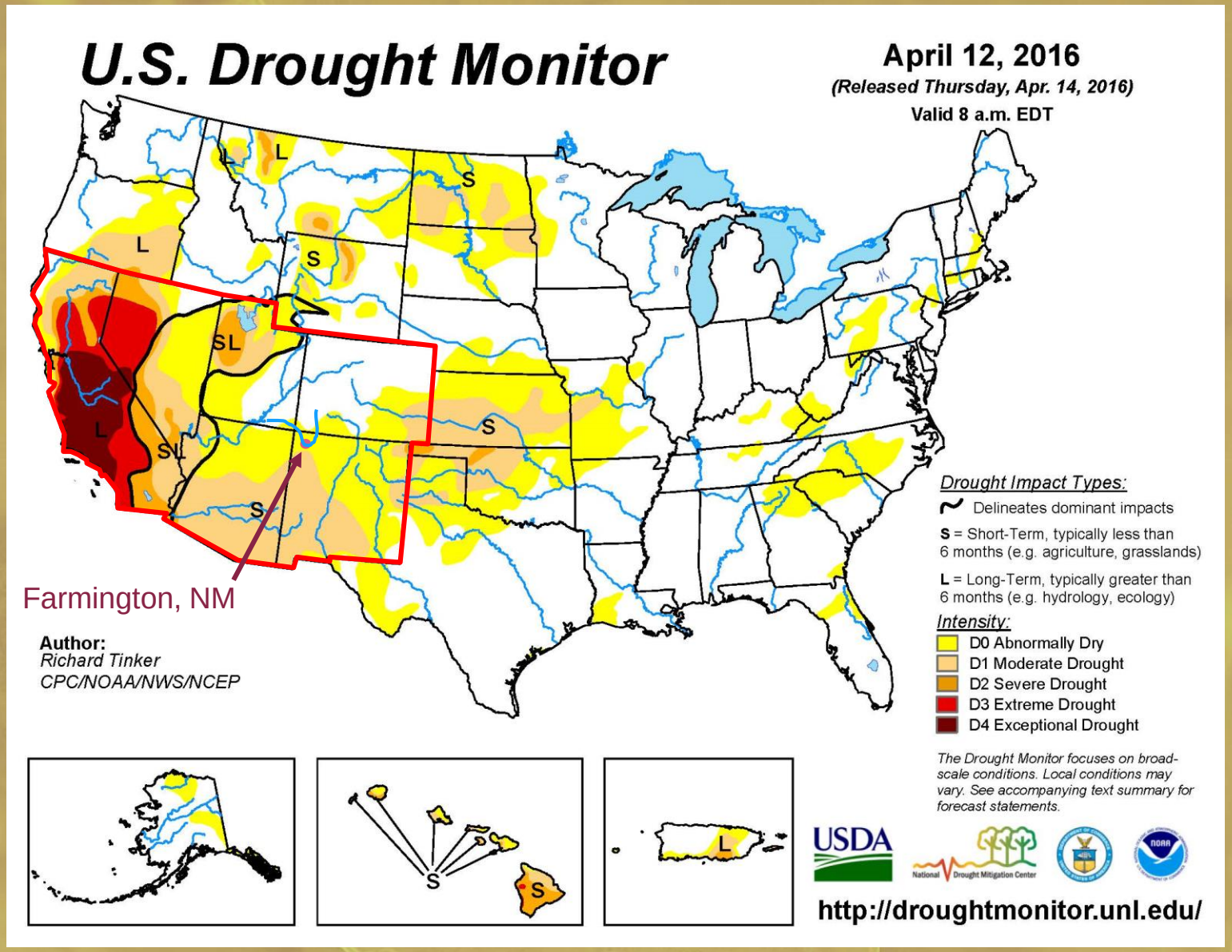
U.S. Drought Monitor
April 12, 2016
(Released Thursday, Apr. 14, 2016)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Farmington, NM
Author:
Richard Tinker
CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
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D4 Exceptional Drought
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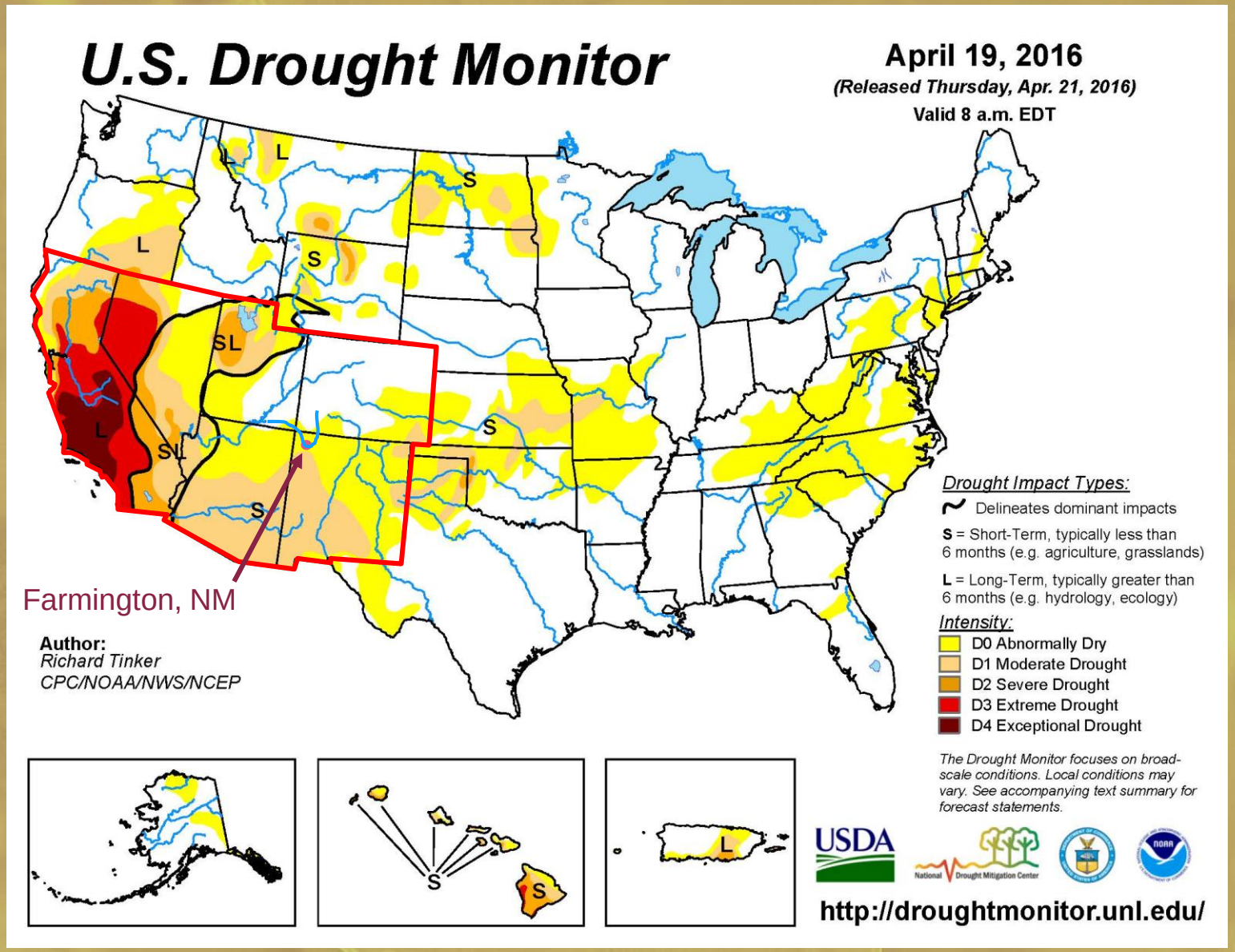
U.S. Drought Monitor
April 19, 2016
(Released Thursday, Apr. 21, 2016)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Farmington, NM
Author:
Richard Tinker
CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
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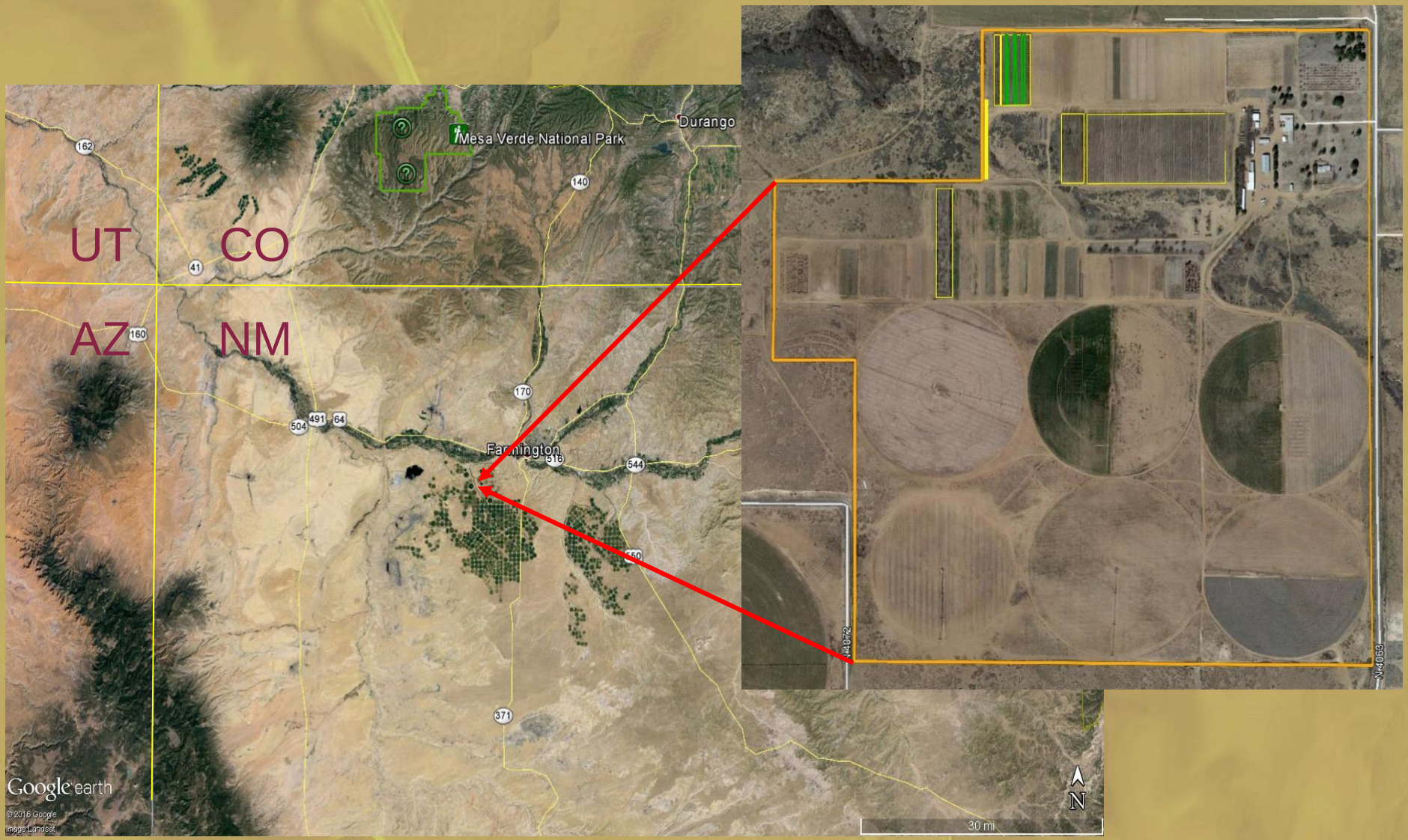
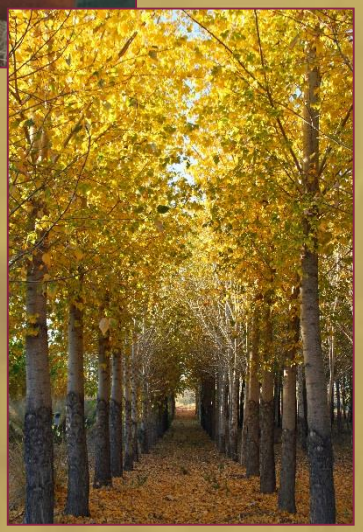
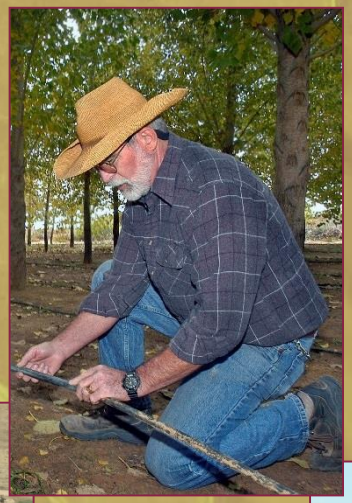
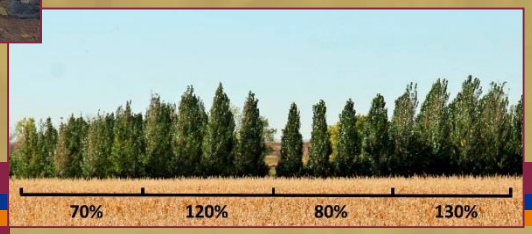

UT
CO
AZ
NM
Mesa Verde National Park
Durango
Farmington
162
41
160
140
170
504
491
64
516
544
550
371
N4072
N4063
Google earth
© 2016 Google
Image Landsat
30 mi
N

# Drip-Irrigated Hybrid Poplar

- Local sawmill produces excelsior
- Adaptation of hybrid poplar to ASAL
- Plantations as provenance trials: 2002, 2003, 2005
  - ★ *P. deltoides* x *P. nigra*
- Water app. trial: 2007
- Phytoremediation demo: 2010, 2011, 2012





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# Options for the Southwest

- Riparian Forest Buffers
  http://extension.arizona.edu/sites/extension.arizona.edu/files/pubs/az1432.pdf
- Windbreaks / Shelterbelts
  http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/pnw0005/pnw0005.pdf
- Alley Cropping (like close windbreaks)
  http://www.slideshare.net/ifad/3-rischkowsky-nena-workshop
- Silvopasture (most common in SW USA)
  http://www.thedalleschronicle.com/photos/2013/oct/05/23242/
- Special App. - Wastewater disposal
  http://www.fao.org/forestry/tww/78877/en/
- Diversion flooding in Chaco Canyon
  http://ancientwatertechnologies.com/2015/04/18/ancient-water-technologies-in-north-america/

# Into the Future

- Biochar from excelsior waste
- *Populus euphratica*
- *Populus fremontii*
- International agroforestry

Special thanks to
National Agroforestry Center


## Acknowledgments

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