

Arizona Ag Water:

Consumption, Production, & Exportation

Jeffrey C. Silvertooth

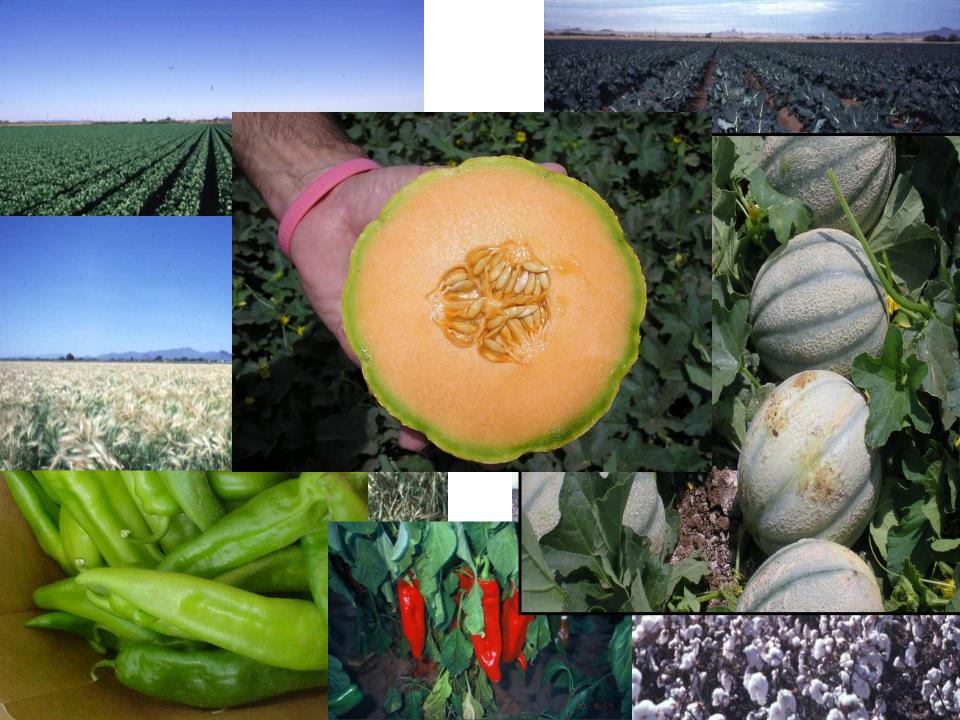
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Water & Arizona Agriculture



Water & Arizona Agriculture

- Arizona ag water use
- Agricultural production
- Ag exportation
- Food importation

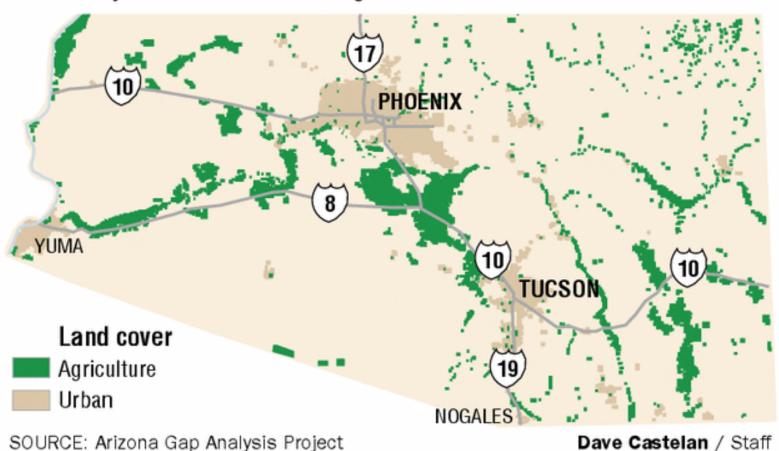


Limiting Factors – ? Terrestrial Ecosytems

- 1. Sunlight
- 2. Water
- 3. Bio-available Nitrogen

Arizona farms and urbanized areas

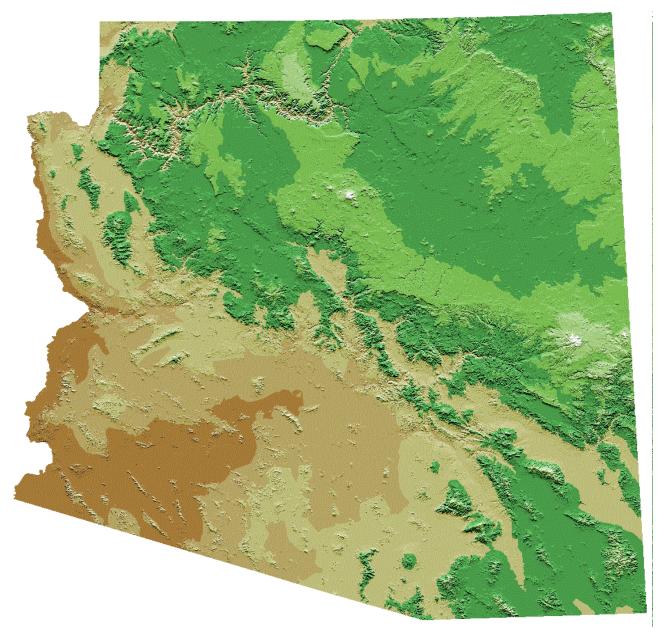
As Arizona's urban areas gobble up more land, many farmers are getting offers they can't refuse and selling.



~1,222,000 acres (2022) https://www.usfarmdata.com



The Great State of Arizona



Arizona Ag Water Use

ARIZONA'S WATER USE BY SECTOR (2019)



Source: ADWR, 2 August 2023



Colorado River Water

70-80% Agriculture (conventional estimates)

Water Use – United States

80% Agriculture

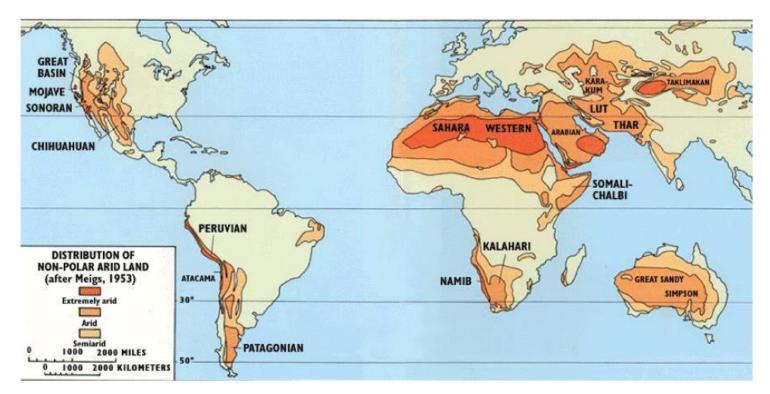


Global Fresh Water Use

70% Agriculture

Primarily in arid & semi-arid regions





Arid/Semi-Arid Regions

- ~ 40% of total crop production
- ~ 60-65% of grain production
- ~ 40-45% of global population



Increasing Global Demand Food & Fresh Water

- By 2050, feeding a planet of 9B people will require:
 - 50 percent increase agricultural production
 - -15 percent increase water demand



Arizona Water

- Arizona consumes ~ 7M acre-feet (AF)/year
- 72% used by agriculture ~ 5 MAF

Each Arizonan uses ~

146 gallons water/day*

7.6M Arizonans — 1.2 MAF/year (wet water)



Arizona Agricultural Production

- Highest yields per acre (unit area).
- High quality crops
- Maximize genetic potential
 - Crops
 - Animals
- Robust seed industry
 - National
 - International



Arizona Agricultural Economic Production

- \$30.9B to the state's economy *
- Includes direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts.
- Supporting over 126,000 jobs
 - \$7.2B in labor income
 - contributing significantly to stable employment and the state's overall economy.

^{*} Montanía, C., D. Duval, G. Frisvold, J. Quintero. 2024. Arizona's Agribusiness System in the State Economy: An Economic Contribution Analysis for 2022. Department of Agricultural & Resource Economics, University of Arizona Cooperative Extension



Direct Agricultural Production

 Value of agricultural products sold in Arizona reached \$5.2B in 2022.

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Crop production: 58%Livestock: 42%.
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- Major agricultural products by value:
 - dairy products,
 - cattle and calves,
 - and vegetables/melons.

^{*} Montanía, C., D. Duval, G. Frisvold, J. Quintero. 2024. Arizona's Agribusiness System in the State Economy: An Economic Contribution Analysis for 2022. Department of Agricultural & Resource Economics, University of Arizona Cooperative Extension



Growth & Diversification

- \$30.9B 2022 = 35% increase in 5 years
 - \$23.3B figure reported in 2017

- Increased diversity of ag production:
 - Urban specialty crops
 - Greenhouses
 - Alfalfa
 - Dairy farms

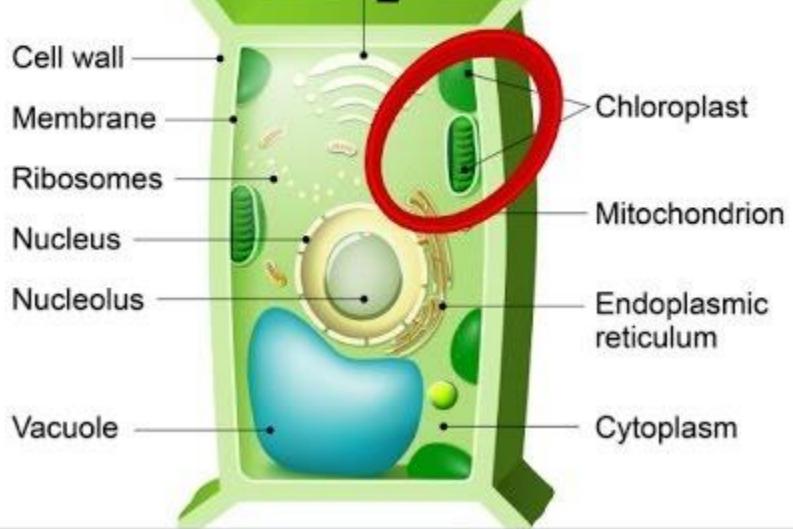
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Chloroplasts



Chloroplast inner membrane outer membrane lumen stroma lamellae thylakoid intermembrane space granum

stroma

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PHOTOSYNTHESIS IN CHLOROPLAST LIGHT REACTIONS H H OHH H-OCH₂--C--C--C--CHO REACTANTS PRODUCTS 14+ он он н он "DARK" REACTIONS H+ GLUCOSE PHOTO SYSTEM РНОТО-3.1.3.9 SYSTEM Ferredoxin H₂O P-OCH₂--C--C-1 Glucose-6-P PO 5319 PQH₂ H+ 2.2.1.1 Pheophytin 3 Fructose-6-P 2 P700 P-OCH_--C-3Pi 31311 он он 3H2O-H OH 2 Erythrose-4-P OH OHHH 3 Fructose-1,6-bis/F 4.1.2.13 P-OCH-P-OCH2-C-CHO - C-CO-CH2O-P он он о-4нн HH Glycerone-P E 2 Sedoheptulose-1,7-bis-P 12 Triose-3-P 2 Qihydroxyacetone-P H₂O H+ 12NADP* 1.2.1.13 Protons from water 3.1.3.37 NADPH+H 2 NADPH P-OCH₂-CH(OH)--COO-P Glycerate-1,3-bis-P +H+ H+ 12 ADP OH OH OH Retrolocated THYLAKOID LUMEN 2.7.2.3 protons 12 ATP 2 Sedoheptulose-7-P P-OCH2-CH(OH)-COO THYLAKOID MEMBRANE 12 Glycerate-3-P 6H2O OHH 4.1.1.39 6CO2 4 Xylulose-5-P P-OCH, C--C--CO--CH--OP FIXATION 6 Ribulose-1,5-bis-P P-OCH₂ - C - C - C - C - OH OH OH OH ATP ATP. 6 ADP 2.7.1.19 6 ATP THYLAKOID STROMA P-OCH₂—C--C--CO--CH₂OH OH OH Ribulose-5-P Products of Dark Tansporting ATP of

LIGHT-DRIVEN ELECTRON FLOW (electric current) from H2O to NADP+ and thence to Glucose (and starch) Reduced NADP inhibits Ferredoxin- NADPH reductase (1.18.1.2) and thus initiates CYCLIC PHOTOPHOSPHORYLATION - a light-driven electron flow that drives

Reactions

CHLOROPLAST INNER MEMBRANE INTERMEMBRANE SPACE

PROTON TRANSLOCATION from stroma to lumen. These protons, together with 2.2.1.2 those from water produce a pH gradient that drives ATP synthase to form ATP

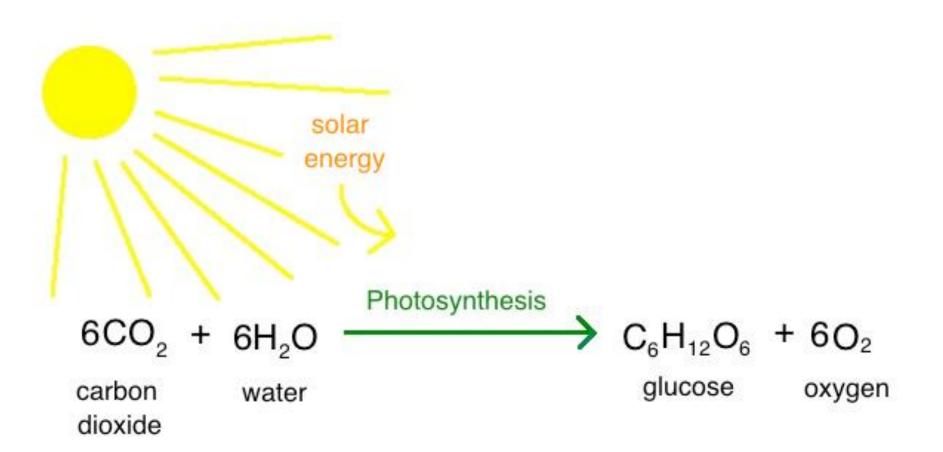
Glyceraldehyde-3-P 1.2.1.13 Ferredoxin-NADPH+ reductase Glycolaldehydetransferase 1.18.1.2 2.2.1.1 (Transketolase) Dihydroxyacetonetransferase

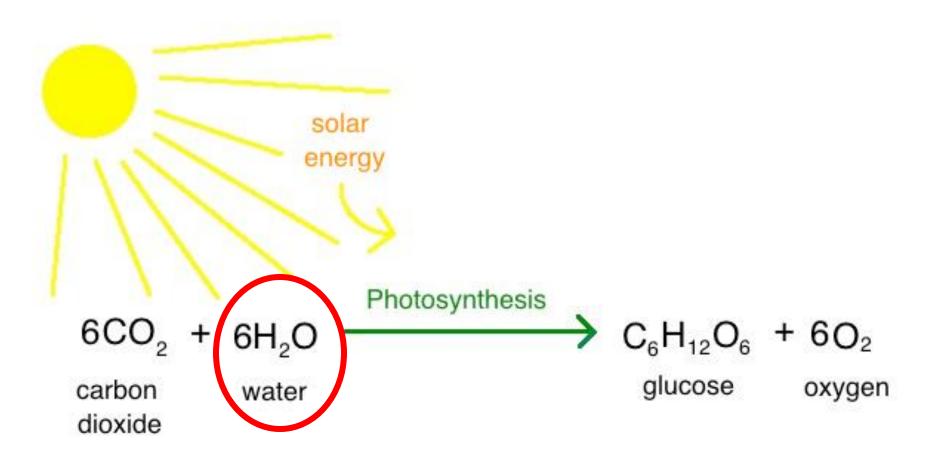
(Transaldolase)

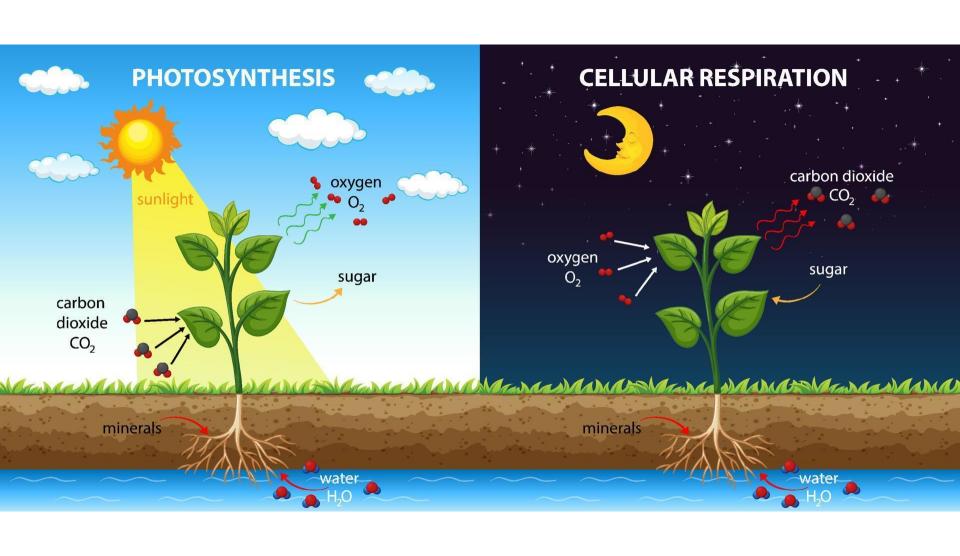
Carbon Dioxide Fixation 6CO₂ + 12NADPH + 12H⁺ + 18ATP + 12H₂O - C₆H₁₂O₆ + 12NADP⁺ + 18ATP + 18P₁

> **ENZYMES** Phosphoribulokinase Phosphoglycerate kinase Glucose-6-phosphatase Fructose-bis-phosphatase Sedoheptulosebis-phosphatase 3.6.1.34 ATP synthase

Ribulose-bis-P carboxylase 412 -412 13 513 1 531 1 Aldolase Fructose-bis-P aldolase Ribulose-P epimerase Triosephosphate isomerase Ribose-5-P isomerase 5.3.1.9 Hexose-P isomerase









Good Stewards of Arizona Land & Water Resources



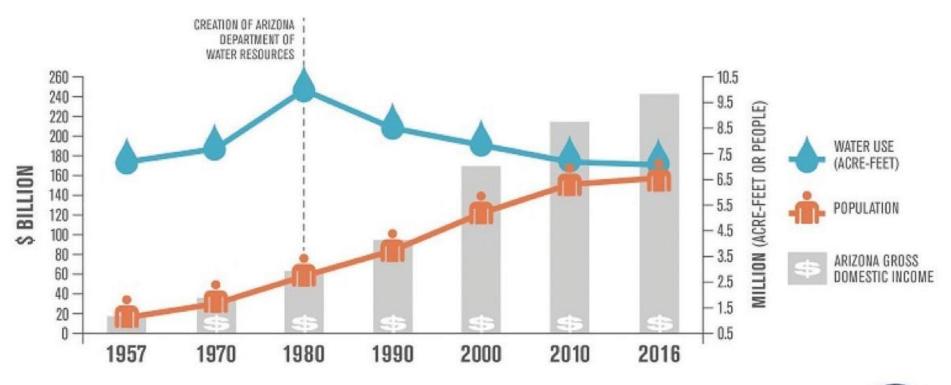
Photo Credit: Wayne Connelley Agriculture Photo Collection

Decades of Improvements

- Yields and efficiencies of production have increased in Arizona.
 - Higher yields
 - Highest yields and quality of crops in the world.
 - Less land utilized
 - Less irrigation water utilized per acre
 - Less crop inputs, e.g. pesticides & fertilizers
 - Increased diversification of crops and cropping systems.
 - Including extensive seed production



ARIZONA WATER USE, POPULATION, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (1957-2016)



SOURCE: ADWR, 2017







Source: U.S. Census Bureau and MoveAZ Plan Phase I Report (Cambridge Systematics, Inc., Lima & Associates, et. al., 2002).



Urbanization - 2022

Entity	% Urban Residents
Global	57*
U.S.	83 (86)
Arizona	90
California	95
Mexico	81

*60% by 2030, 68% by 2050 (UN)



Water to Feed Arizona

 Water required to feed one person (Virtual Water)

800 – 2,000 gallons water/day

- Range is dependent upon meat consumption
- Average is close to 2,000 gallons/day/person
- Using 1,000 gallons/person/day
- 7.6M Arizonans = 8.3M AF/year



Arizona Water Footprint

- 7 MAF wet water consumed
 5 MAF used by agriculture
- 8.3 MAF required / year
 - -to feed 7.6M Arizonans
- · Balance:
 - 3.3 MAF (deficit) to feed AZ



Arizona Agriculture & Exportations



Arizona Ag Exports

- Foreign Exports account for 8% of Arizona agricultural sales
- Arizona Foreign exports:
 - -88% of cotton,
 - -39% of fruit,

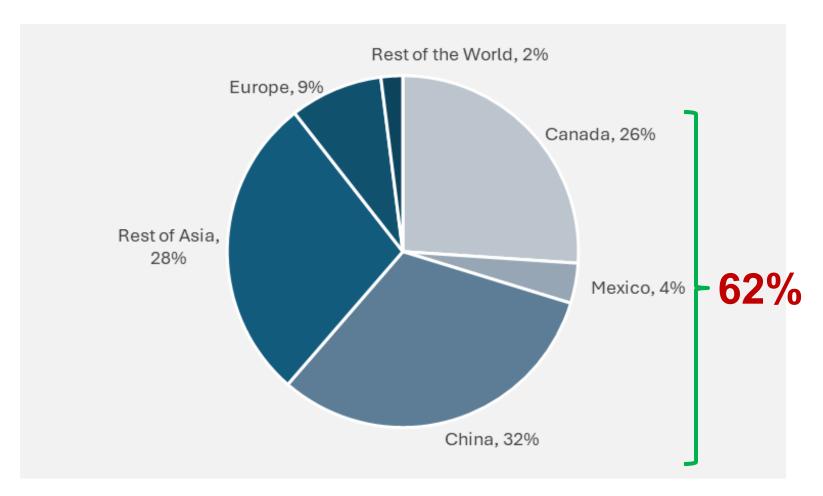
The Contribution of Agricultural Exports to Arizona's Economy

- -24% of other crops and hay,
- -9% of vegetable and melon sales.





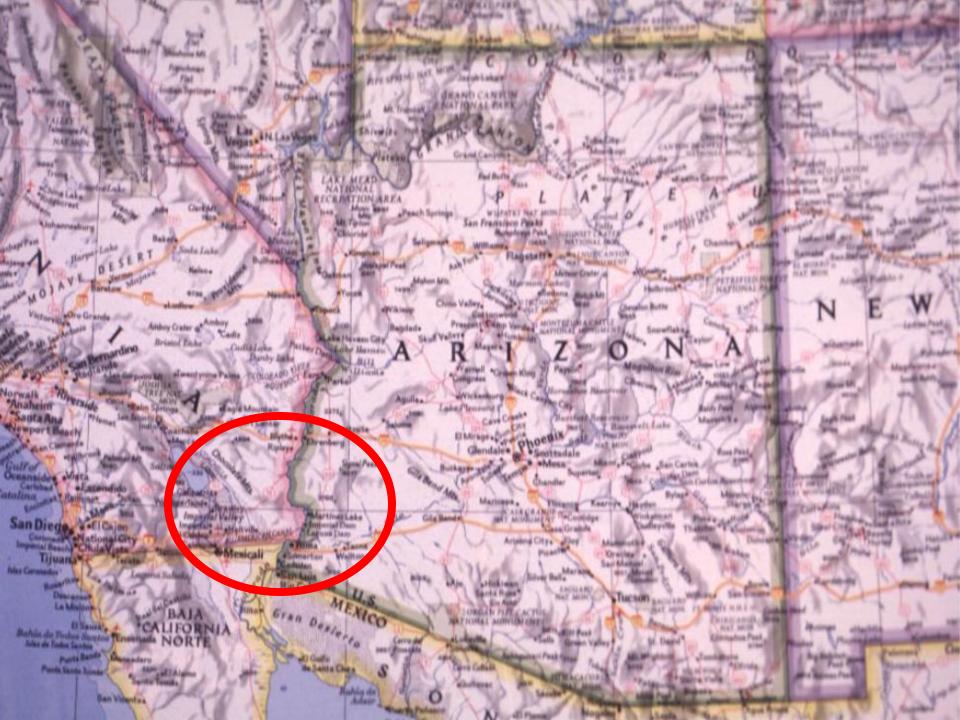
Destination of Arizona's Primary Agriculture Exports, in 2022 USD





Claudia Montanía, Dari Duval, George Frisvold
Department of Agricultural & Resource Economics, University of Arizona Cooperative Extension
March 2025.





Winter Vegetable Production

- Southwest Arizona
 - Yuma Valley, Lower Colorado River Valley
- Principle winter vegetable production center for the U.S.
 - November to March
 - approx. 150,000 acres

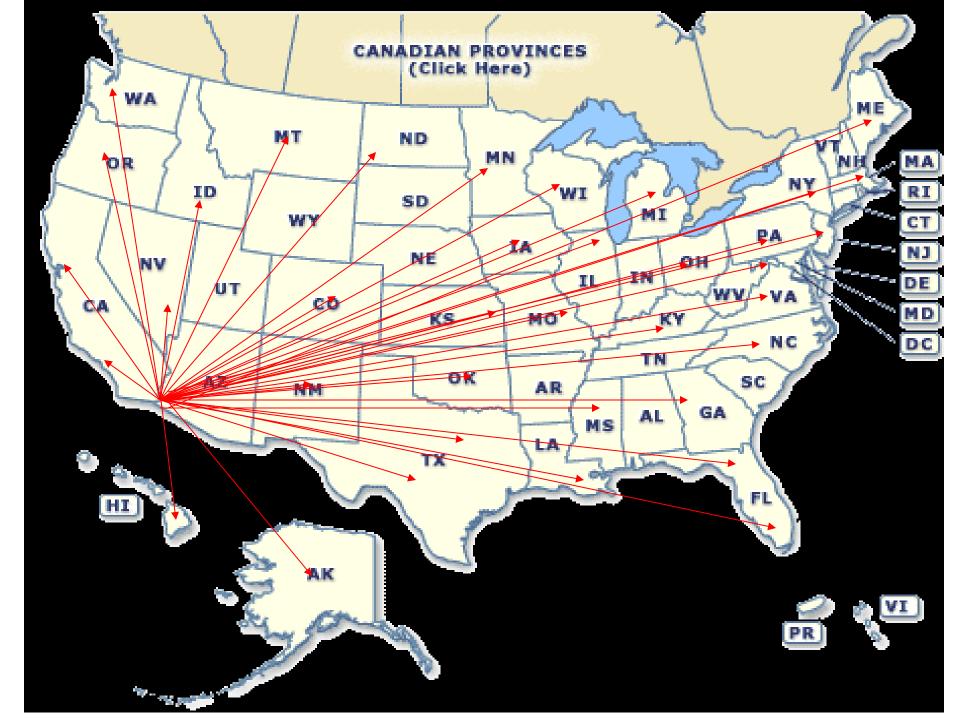












Arizona Lettuce/Leafy Greens

- 90% of the U.S./Canada winter supply of leafy green vegetables
 - Yuma, AZ
- 25% of the nation's annual LGV production



Arizona Leafy Green Winter Vegetable Production

- \$4.4B to Arizona's economy (2022)
 - -56% of the state's agricultural GDP.



U.S. Agriculture & The Global Economy



Global Economy

- On the average, the U.S. exports
 ~20% of annual agricultural
 production.
 - –Top categories:
 - Grains, soybeans, and livestock

Source: USDA – ERS, 2025



Global Economy

U.S. imports ~15% of annual national food supply.

- Seasonal and climatic factors drive U.S. food imports
 - popular types of fruits, vegetables—and tropical products, such as cocoa and coffee.

Source: USDA - ERS, 2025



The United States is a Net Agricultural Importer

U.S. imports exceeding exports by:

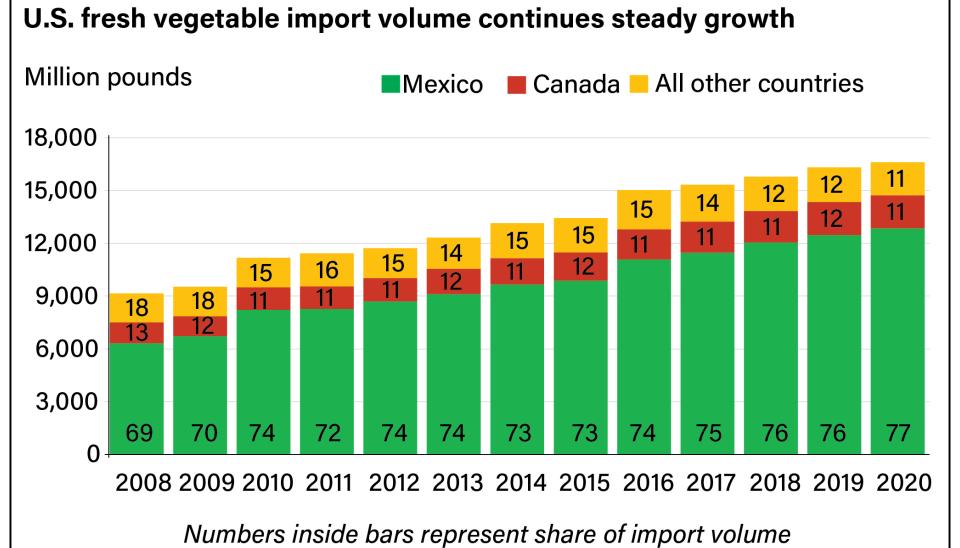
\$21 B in 2023

The deficit projected to reach

\$39 B in 2024

- increased demand for high-value imports i.e.,
 fruits, vegetables, processed foods,
- Strong U.S. dollar making imports cheaper,
- Rising consumer demand





Notes: Fresh vegetables exclude potatoes and pulses (such as dry beans, lentils, peas, e.g.). See July 2021 Vegetables and Pulses Yearbook Tables 12–41 for the fresh vegetables

included.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census data.

Mexico Ag Imports to the U.S. Economic Value - Nogales, AZ

- Fresh Produce imports totaling \$18.7B, 2022
 - Fruits, vegetables, and nuts
 - Fresh, frozen, and processed
 - Fresh produce accounting for nearly 89% of the total.
- Mexico's agricultural imports into the U.S. reached \$44.2B, 2022



Conclusions

 Arizona produces the highest yields and quality of crops – anywhere in the world.

 Arizona crop water use efficiency has steadily improved in the past 40 years.

 Arizona contributes to the regional, national, and global food supply.



Conclusions

- Overall, Arizona exports account for 8% of agricultural sales.
- On the average, the U.S. exports ~20% of annual agricultural production.
- U.S. is a <u>net importer</u> of ag products

\$39B in 2024



Conclusions

- Arizona consumes much more water through the food required to support the population than is used in statewide ag production.
 - **5 MAF** used in Arizona for food/fiber production
 - 8.3 MAF to feed Arizonans

3.3 MAF Deficit

