Irrigation Water Management and Scheduling

Presented by: Todd M. Peplin Deschutes SWCD Program Lead/Planner





USA Fresh Water Use

Oregon Fresh Water Use

Water Use

Why Is Irrigation Water Management (IWM) Important? ??

- ✓ Improve irrigation water efficiency
- ✓ Minimize soil erosion
- Decrease runoff and leaching of nutrients
- ✓ Improves water quality
- ✓ Improves aquatic Habitat
- ✓ Reduces energy consumption
- ✓ Improves soil quality and plant health
- ✓ Improves yields





U.S. Drought Monitor
Oregon

March 30, 2021 (Released Thursday, Apr. 1, 2021) Valid 8 a.m. EDT





The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

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Brad Pugh CPC/NOAA



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

So where does our water come?



US Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region Major Storage Reservoirs in the Deschutes River Basin Hydromet Pacific Northwest Region | Bureau of Reclamation (usbr.gov)

> US Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region Major Storage Reservoirs in the Deschutes River Basin



Irrigation Water Management (IWM) applies water <u>when</u> and <u>where</u> it is needed



What is Irrigation Water Management (IWM)?

Its as easy as 1, 2, 3!

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Free Calendar Templates Dreamcalendars.com

When to apply

(irrigation Interval)

Sprinkler Run Time (minutes)



How much to apply (Set Time) What rate to apply (Nozzle size, type and design)



How Do I Become a Better Irrigator?

Elements of IWM:

- 1) Know your soil available water holding capacity
- 2) Know your crop water requirements
- 3) Know your climate factors
- 4) Know your irrigation system efficiency



SOIL







Soil Texture

Sand Silt Clay ©The COMET Program

Infiltration Variations by Soil Texture





Water Holding Capacity of Soil

Soil Water Retention



Soil-water relationship





Why is AWC important?

Available water capacity (AWC) is used to calculate the amount of water needed for plant growth and determine the time needed for each irrigation (set time).

CROP

Plant Function





Plant Transpiration

As a leafs guard cells shrink, stomata open and water is lost to the atmosphere through evaporation.

Transpiration is Responsible for:

- Transporting soil minerals and nutrients throughout the plant
- Cooling the plant through evaporation
- Moving sugars and plant chemicals (for photosynthesis)
- Maintaining turgor pressure (keep plants hydrated).

Effective Rooting Depth

"Depths to which the roots of mature crops will extract available soil water from a deep, uniform, well drained soil under unrestricted conditions"

Effective Root Depth = Depth of Managed Soil Water Reservoir



Management Allowable Depletion (MAD)

Is the percentage of available water that can safely be depleted without seriously affecting plant growth and development.

General rule of thumb for MAD values:

- 25 40% most vegetable crops
- 50 60% deep rooted crops (alfalfa, alfalfa-grass, grass pasture)

60 – 65% - gain crops

Soil Water Reservoir Definitions





CLIMATE

AgriMet



https://www.usbr.gov/pn/agrimet/

Local Weather Stations

Primary Weather Stations in Central Oregon:

Bend, Oregon AgriMet Weather Station (bewo) est. 2003

Madras, Oregon AgriMet Weather Station (mrso) est. 1984

Powell Butte, Oregon AgriMet Weather Station (pobo) est. 1993



Using AgriMet

Snake River Area Office Contracting Opportunities Programs & Activities Enviromental Documents Water Operations AgriMet Program Information Weather Data Crop Water Use Graphs Maps News Contact AgriMet Links Other Information Hydromet Recreation Site Index

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Using AgriMet



Last Updated: 8/31/16

Using AgriMet

Crop Water Use Information

***************************************	**
* COTMATED COOD WATER USE Arm OC 2021 DODO	*
* ESTIMATED CROP WATER USE - APP 06, 2021 POBO	*
***************************************	**
* * DAILY * * * * * * * * * CDOD WATER USE-(TN) * DATLY* * * * 7 * 14	*
* CROP START* PENMAN ET - Apr * FORE *COVER* TERM* SUM * DAY* DAY	*
* DATE** CAST * DATE* DATE* ET * USE* USE	*
* * 2 3 4 5 * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* _*
* ETr 03/20* 0.24 0.16 0.17 0.17 * 0.17 *0.17 *03/20*10/25* 2.6 * 1.4* 2.4	*
* ALFP 04/01* 0.04 0.03 0.03 0.03 * 0.03 *06/01*10/05* 0.2 * 0.2* 0.2 *	*_*
* ALFM 04/01* 0.04 0.03 0.03 0.03 * 0.03 *06/01*10/05* 0.2 * 0.2* 0.2 *	*_*
* HAYP 03/25* 0.17 0.12 0.12 0.13 * 0.12 *06/01*10/25* 1.5 * 1.0* 1.5 *	*_*
* HAYM 03/25* 0.17 0.12 0.12 0.13 * 0.12 *06/01*10/25* 1.5 * 1.0* 1.5 *	*_*
* PAST 03/25* 0.08 0.05 0.06 0.06 * 0.06 *05/20*10/05* 0.7 * 0.4* 0.7 *	* _*
* LAWN 03/25* 0.10 0.07 0.08 0.09 * 0.08 *05/10*10/05* 0.7 * 0.5* 0.7 *	*_*
* BLGR 03/25* 0.10 0.07 0.08 0.08 * 0.07 *05/20*07/20* 0.8 * 0.6* 0.8	* _*
* WGRN 03/20* 0.12 0.08 0.09 0.10 * 0.09 *06/05*07/25* 1.1 * 0.7* 1.1 *	*_*
* SGRN 04/15* 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 * 0.00 *07/01*08/05* 0.0 * 0.0* 0.0 *	* _*
* SGRN 05/01* 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 * 0.00 *07/10*08/15* 0.0 * 0.0* 0.0 *	* _*
* SGRN 05/15* 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 * 0.00 *07/20*08/25* 0.0 * 0.0* 0.0 *	*
* SGRN 05/20* 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 * 0.00 *07/20*08/25* 0.0 * 0.0* 0.0 *	*
* FCRN 05/20* 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 * 0.00 *07/25*09/25* 0.0 * 0.0* 0.0	*

POBO - ET SUMMARY - 2020

DATE ETr ALFP	ALFM HAYP	HAYM PAS	r lawn	BLGR	WGRN	SGRN	SGRN	SGRN	SGRN	FCRN	FCRN	SOYB	GAR
03/11 0.14					0.03	3							-
03/12 0.12					0.03	3							-
03/13 0.12					0.03	3							-
03/14 0.03					0.01								-
03/15 0.02	0.0	0.01 0.01 0.	0.0	0 0.0	1 0.01								-
03/16 0.04	0.0	02 0.02 0.	0.0	1 0.0	1 0.01								-
03/17 0.08	0.0	5 0.05 0.	92 0.0	1 0.0	3 0.03	3							-
03/18 0.09	0.0	6 0.06 0.	0.0	2 0.0	3 0.04	+							-
03/19 0.11	0.0	0.07 0.07 0.	0.0 83	2 0.04	4 0.05	;							-
03/20 0.13 0.02	0.02 0.0	9 0.09 0.	0.0	3 0.0	5 0.06	;							-
03/21 0.14 0.02	0.02 0.0	9 0.09 0.	94 0.0	4 0.0	5 0.00	;							-
03/22 0.16 0.03	0.03 0.1	.1 0.11 0.	0.0	5 0.00	5 0.08	3							-
03/23 0.15 0.03	0.03 0.1	1 0.11 0.	95 0.0	6 0.0	5 0.07	′							-
03/24 0.09 0.02	0.02 0.0	6 0.06 0.	0.0 83	4 0.04	4 0.05	;							-
03/25 0.08 0.02	0.02 0.0	6 0.06 0.	0.0 83	4 0.04	4 0.04	+							-
03/26 0.11 0.02	0.02 0.0	8 0.08 0.	94 0.0	6 0.0	5 0.06	;							-
03/27 0.08 0.02	0.02 0.0	6 0.06 0.	0.0 83	4 0.04	4 0.05	;							-
03/28 0.09 0.02	0.02 0.0	0.07 0.07 0.	0.0 83	5 0.0	5 0.05	;							-
03/29 0.16 0.05	0.05 0.1	.2 0.12 0.	96 0.0	9 0.0	9 0.10)							-
03/30 0.13 0.04	0.04 0.1	.0 0.10 0.	95 0.0	8 0.0	8 0.08	3							-
03/31 0.09 0.03	0.03 0.0	0.07 0.07 0.	94 0.0	6 0.0	5 0.06	;							-
04/01 0.09 0.04	0.04 0.0	0.07 0.07 0.	0.0	6 0.0	5 0.06	;							-
04/02 0.08 0.03	0.03 0.0	0.07 0.07 0.	94 0.0	5 0.0	5 0.05	;							-
04/03 0.11 0.05	0.05 0.0	9 0.09 0.	95 0.0	8 0.0	8 0.08	3							-
04/04 0.07 0.03	0.03 0.0	6 0.06 0.	0.0 83	5 0.0	5 0.05	;							-
04/05 0.07 0.04	0.04 0.0	6 0.06 0.	0.0 86	5 0.0	5 0.05	;							-
04/06 0.10 0.05	0.05 0.0	9 0.09 0.	95 0.0	7 0.0	8 0.07	'							-
04/07 0.16 0.09	0.09 0.1	.4 0.14 0.	08 0.1	2 0.1	3 0.12	2							-
04/08 0.20 0.12	0.12 0.1	7 0.17 0.	11 0.1	5 0.10	5 0.15	;							-
04/09 0.20 0.12	0.12 0.1	7 0.17 0.	11 0.1	5 0.1	7 0.16	;							-
04/10 0.25 0.16	0.16 0.2	2 0.22 0.	14 0.1	9 0.2	1 0.20	0.0	5						-
04/11 0.27 0.17	0.17 0.2	4 0.24 0.	16 0.2	1 0.2	3 0.22	0.0	5						-
04/12 0.16 0.11	0.11 0.1	.4 0.14 0.	10 0.1	3 0.14	4 0.13	0.03	3						-
04/13 0.17 0.12	0.12 0.1	5 0.15 0.	10 0.1	4 0.1	5 0.14	0.03	3						-
04/14 0.25 0.17	0.17 0.2	2 0.22 0.	15 0.2	0 0.2	2 0.21	0.0	5						-

Checkbook Method



Table 2: Crop Water Use and Checkbook Method for Irrigation Scheduling

Make an entry for each irrigation.

Column B values from current or historic crop water use data as specified in an IWM Plan.

Column C values from Table 3 Record of Irrigation Water Application. Column E values should not be greater than Total Available Water Capacity nor less than the Minimum Balance (from Table 1.) Adjust Column E values as needed based on soil water observations (Table 4).

Column F includes notes on soil water observations, irrigation applications, etc. Irrigation should be scheduled when the available soil water reaches the Minimum Balance found in Table 1: "Soil Water Remaining at Irrigation".

Field:	Withdrawals	Deposits		Balance	Notes
A	В	С	D	E	F
Date (mo/day)	Crop Water Use (ET) (inches)	Net Irrigation (inches)	Effective Rainfall (subtract 0.15* from measured rainfall) (inches)	Available Soil Water Previous E - 8 + C + D (inches)	Minimum Balance 4,3 in. Observed/measured soil maisture level or depletion Date 6 amount of next irrigation

Example Data Entry Need to schedule irrigation when the Balance (Available Soil Water: Column E) is 4.3 inches

		E	Example entries for daily values						
7/1	-		-	5,42	Measured Soil Water				
7/2	0.18	0	0	5.24	Second Supervision States				
7/3	0.20	0	0.45	5.34					
7/4	0.17	0	0	5.17	housed Sound on Soil Arrist				
7/5	0.22	0	0	4.95	STREET, STREET				
7/6	0.24	0	0	4,71	spendent Stor. INW Plan.				
7/7	0.26	0	0	4.45	Irrigate 1.2" (net) on 7/8				
7/8	0,22	1.2	0	5.43	AL SEE DOT UNDER HER				
7/9	0.17	0	0	5.26	County of the local division of the local di				



Irrigation System Efficiency

Application Efficiencies for Different Irrigation Systems

Sprinkler Systems

Linear move	75-90
Center pivot (low pressure)	75-90
Fixed solid set	70-85
Center pivot (high pressure)	65-80
Hand move or side roll laterals	60-75
Traveling gun	60-70
Stationary gun	50-60
Microirrigation systems	
Surface/subsurface drip	85-95
Micro spray or mist	85-90

Know your flow rate

Nozzles tend to enlarge with constant use. As they enlarge, they allow more water to pass, resulting in poor uniformity of application.





Know your flow rate

Table 1 - Nozzle discharge (gpm)

	Nozzle Pre	ssure, psi			
Nozzle Size (inches)	30	40	50	60	70
3/32	1.4	1.7	1.9	2	2.1
1.8	2.6	3	3.3	3.5	3.8
9/64	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.9
5/32	3.9	4.5	5	5.4	5.8
11/64	4.7	5.4	6	6.6	7.1
3/16	5.5	6.3	7	7.7	8.3
13/64	6.4	7.4	8.2	9	9.7
7/32	7.4	8.6	9.6	10.5	11.3

Irrigation System Inspection

	A
PNW 293	MAKING THE MOST OF
Reprinted October 1997	

Irrigation System Walk-through **Inspection Analysis**

H. Hansen and W. Trimmer

ground pump mounting, consider pulling

spection line to make starred (*) checks

This "walk-through" worksheet provides a method for making an organized inspection of an entire irrigation system, both hydraulics and hardware. This inspection will help identify components that need maintenance, repair, replacement, or other attention-so that the system will provide the most satisfactory, safe, and efficient performance.

	ок	Needs attention	1	
Suction system			*7.	Suction pip adequately
Inspect system from water supply to pump intake. Generally, suction line				and eddyir
should provide smooth water flow with a			*8.	Suction lin
minimum of fittings that cause obstruc- tions, water turbulence, or head losses.			9.	No unnece plumbing t increase fr
From surface supplies and			10.	Elbows, be
shallow wells			11.	Couplings
Note: On shallow wells with above-			2.6-	bore.

Needs OK attention

- pe inlet submerged to prevent entrance of air
- ng of water.
- he free of air leaks. essary or undersized fittings in suction line to nction losses.
- ends of flanged type.
- flanged or smooth interior
- 12. Eccentric adapter to pump with 12° taper (not over 28°).

- **Repair leaks and malfunctioning nozzles.**
- Use the same nozzle size on each line.
- Use closer spacing, boom mounted nozzles, and / or rotating-type nozzles for center pivot systems.
- Maintain adequate pressure (50-60 psi) by: Adjusting the pump impeller of semiopen impellers, Repairing or replacing worn pump, or
 - **Reducing the number of laterals operating**
- **Replace** gaskets
- **Inspect** risers
- **Test pressure relief valves**
- **Check pump impellors**



IRRIGATION SCHEDULING

Deficit Irrigation



Management Allowed Depletion (MAD)

"Management Strategy to determine how far below field capacity the irrigator allows the soil moisture to go before applying irrigation water.

IWM Example – Set time

Sprinkler System Info:

- Nozzle = 5 gpm (5/32 @ 50 psi)
- Lateral (Riser) spacing = 50 feet
- Nozzle Spacing = 40 feet
- Conversion Factor = 96.3
- System Efficiency Factor = 65%

Sprinkler Application Rate = (96.3 x 5 gpm) ÷ (50' x 40') = 0.24 in/hr

Crop and Soil Info:

- Crop = Grass Hay
- Soil Profile Managed = 2 ft
- AWC = 1.5 in/ft of soil,
- MAD = 50%
- Manage root zone 2 ft x 1.5 in/ft x 50% = **<u>1.5 inches soil water = Net Irrigation Application</u>**
- ET = 0.30 in/day
- Gross Application = Net Irrigation ÷ Efficiency

(1.5" ÷ 0.65 = 2.31")

- Set Time = Gross Application ÷ Sprinkler Application Rate (2.31" ÷ 0.24 in/hr = 9.6 hr set)
- Irrigation Interval = Net Irrigation Application ÷ ET (1.5" ÷ 0.30 in/day = <u>5 days</u>)

Irrigation Scheduling Example #2

- Soil Depth: 3 feet
- Water Holding Capacity (texture): 1.5 in/foot
- The Maximum Allowable Depletion for alfalfa = 50%

2.25" of Water in 1.5" of Soil

 Total Water Holding Capacity: 1.5 in/ft x 3 feet x 0.50 = 2.25 inches

Irrigation Scheduling Example #2 (cont'd) alfalfa w <u>3 ft</u>. Soil @ 50% MAD & AWC = <u>1.5 in/ft</u> soil, manages 2.25 inches soil water

• Available Water / ET = Irrigation Interval

• Example 2.25" / 0.10" = 22 day Irrigation Interval

Available Water (@50% MAD)	ET	Irrigation Interval
2.25″	0.05″	45 days
2.25″	0.10"	22 days
2.25″	0.20"	11 days
2.25″	0.30"	7.5 days
2.25″	0.40"	5 days

Irrigation Scheduling Example #3 alflafa w 2 ft. Soil @ 50% MAD & AWC = 1.0 in/ft soil, manages 1 inches soil water

- Available Water / ET = Irrigation Interval
 - Example 1.0" / 0.10" = 10 day Irrigation Interval

Available Water (@65% MAD)	ET	Irrigation Interval
1.0"	0.05"	20 days
1.0"	0.10"	10 days
1.0"	0.20"	5 days
1.0"	0.30"	3 days
1.0"	0.40"	2.5 days

irrigation scheduler mobile

Soil Water Dashboard

Field:

 ∇ N Pod Pasture, 2014; Grass (Pasture) Full This Morning's 0.9 in. 75% Soil Water or 5.4 hrs Deficit: Today's 0.00 50% Irrigation: 68% hrs I Irrigated Today: hrs 25% **Save** Dead Green is good. Crops increasingly stressed below green. 💧 Dashboard Zelative Budget Table Soil Water Chart

More Charts

Irrigation Scheduling

 \checkmark

 \checkmark

Repair and replace worn irrigation equipment Use the estimating soil moisture field test to determine Available Water Capacity (AWC) or soil moisture meter Know your AWC for your soil type Know your crop and rooting depth Know your Management Allowable Depletion (MAD) for the crop Document when and how long you irrigate – checkbook method And Save Water!

THANK YOU !

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www.deschutesswcd.org

