

IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE/Aluminum Tubing Pipe

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service - practice code 430AA



IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE/Aluminum Tubing Pipe
Irrigation Water Conveyance is a pipeline and appurtenances installed as an integral part of an irrigation system.

PRACTICE INFORMATION
Aluminum tubing underground pipelines are acceptable for irrigation water conveyance. However, the pipe must be coated with plastic tape on the exterior surfaces. The interior surface will be subject to excessive pitting if high levels of copper are present in the water. In addition, if other types of metal are joined to the aluminum pipe, the metal must be separated with rubber or plastic insulators to reduce galvanic corrosion.

These pipelines may have vents open to the atmosphere, or sealed pressure-relief valves and/or air-and-vacuum-relief valves to properly vent the system.

The purpose of the practice is to reduce erosion, conserve water, and protect water quality. Underground pipelines serve as an integral part of the irrigation water distribution system, and significantly improve the overall efficiency of the system.

This practice requires proper design and installation to function properly.

Additional information including design criteria and specifications are in the local NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

The following page identifies the conservation effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, and soil. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE/Asbestos-Cement Pipe

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service - practice code 430BB

No Photo Available

IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE /Asbestos-Cement Pipe

Irrigation Water Conveyance is a pipeline and appurtenances installed as an integral part of an irrigation system.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

Asbestos-Cement underground pipelines are acceptable for irrigation water conveyance. They are made from cement, silica, and asbestos fibers. The pipe is formed under pressure and properly cured to meet strict standards. Three types are available to meet the needs for strength and soil/water chemistry.

These pipelines may have vents open to the atmosphere, or sealed pressure-relief valves and/or air-and-vacuum-relief valves to properly vent the system.

The purpose of the practice is to reduce erosion, conserve water, and protect water quality. Underground pipelines serve as an integral part of the irrigation water distribution system, and significantly improve the overall efficiency of the system.

This practice requires proper design and installation to function properly.

Additional information including design criteria and specifications are in the local NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

The following pages list the conservation effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, and soil. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE/Nonreinforced Concrete Pipe

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service - practice code 430CC



IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE/Nonreinforced Concrete Pipe - Irrigation Water Conveyance is a pipeline and appurtenances installed as an integral part of an irrigation system.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

Nonreinforced concrete underground pipelines are designed for low to intermediate pressures. The joints may be rubber, mortar, or cast-in-place without joints. These pipelines may have vents open to the atmosphere, or sealed pressure-relief valves and/or air-and-vacuum-relief valves.

The purpose of the practice is to reduce erosion, conserve water, and protect water quality. Underground pipelines serve as an integral part of the irrigation water distribution system, and significantly improve the overall efficiency of the system.

This practice requires proper design and installation to function properly.

Additional information including design criteria and specifications are in the local NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

The following page identifies the conservation effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, and soil. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE/High Pressure Plastic

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service - practice code 430DD



IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE/High Pressure Plastic
Irrigation Water Conveyance is a pipeline and appurtenances installed as an integral part of an irrigation system.

PRACTICE INFORMATION
High pressure underground pipelines are thermoplastic pipelines ranging from 1/2 inch to 27 inches in diameter that are closed to the atmosphere and subject to internal pressures of 80 lb/sq. inch or greater. The design for this practice includes air-release valves to properly vent the system.

The purpose of the practice is to reduce erosion, conserve water, and protect water quality. Underground pipelines serve as an integral part of the irrigation water distribution system, and significantly improve the overall efficiency of the system.

This practice requires proper design and installation to function properly.

Additional information including design criteria and specifications are in the local NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

The following page identifies the conservation effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, and soil. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE/Low Pressure Plastic

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service - practice code 430EE



IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE/Low Pressure Plastic
Irrigation Water Conveyance is a pipeline and appurtenances installed as an integral part of an irrigation system.

PRACTICE INFORMATION
Low pressure underground pipelines are thermoplastic pipelines ranging from 4 inches to 18 inches in diameter that are closed to the atmosphere and subject to internal pressures up to 50 lb/sq. inch. These pipelines may have vents open to the atmosphere, or sealed pressure-relief valves and/or air-and-vacuum-relief valves to properly vent the system.

The purpose of the practice is to reduce erosion, conserve water, and protect water quality. Underground pipelines serve as an integral part of the irrigation water distribution system, and significantly improve the overall efficiency of the system.

This practice requires proper design and installation to function properly.

Additional information including design criteria and specifications are in the local NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

The following pages list the conservation effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, and soil. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE, STEEL PIPELINE

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service – Practice Code 430FF



IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE, STEEL PIPELINE

Irrigation Water Conveyance is a pipeline and associated appurtenances installed as an integral part of an irrigation system.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

The purpose of this practice is to reduce erosion, conserve water, and protect water quality. Underground pipelines serve as an integral part of the irrigation water distribution system, and significantly improve the overall efficiency of the system.

Steel tubing underground pipelines are acceptable for irrigation water conveyance. This practice requires proper design and installation to function properly. The pipe must be coated with plastic tape on the exterior surfaces. The interior surface will be subject to excessive pitting if high levels of copper are present in the water. In addition, if other types of metal are joined to the Steel pipe, the metal must be separated with rubber or plastic insulators to reduce galvanic corrosion.

These pipelines may have vents open to the atmosphere, or sealed pressure-relief valves and/or air-and-vacuum-relief valves to properly vent the system.

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

The practice is commonly used in a Conservation Management System with the following practices:

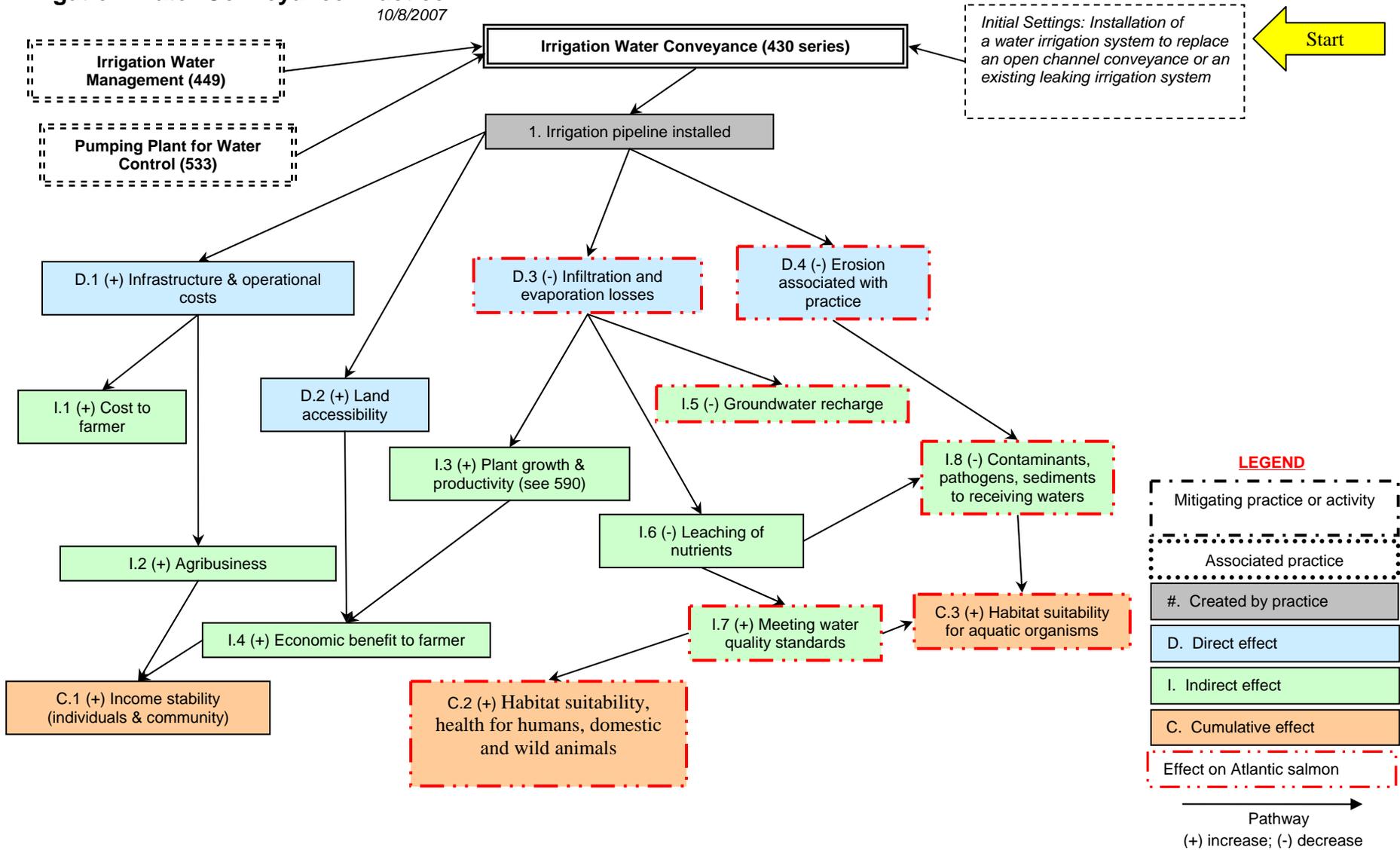
- Irrigation Water Management,
- Pumping Plant for Water Control,
- Irrigation System, Micro-irrigation,
- Irrigation System, Sprinkler,
- Irrigation Storage Reservoir,
- Water Well.

Refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated specifications and Job Sheets for further information.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowner and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

Irrigation Water Conveyance Practice

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The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.