Irrigation Water Management (Acre) 449

DEFINITION

The process of determining and controlling the volume, frequency, and application rate of irrigation water in a planned, efficient manner.

PURPOSES

Irrigation water management is applied as part of a conservation management system to support one or more of the following:

- Manage soil moisture to promote desired crop response.
- Optimize use of available water supplies.
- Minimize irrigation-induced soil erosion.
- Decrease non-point source pollution of surface water and groundwater resources.
- Manage salts in the crop root zone.
- Manage air, soil, or plant micro-climate.
- Proper and safe chemigation or fertigation.
- Improve air quality by managing soil moisture to reduce particulate matter movement.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice is applicable to all irrigated lands.

An irrigation system adapted for site conditions (soil, slope, crop grown, climate, water quantity and quality, etc.) must be available and capable of applying water to meet the intended purpose(s).

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Irrigation water management shall be planned, designed, and installed in accordance with all federal, state, local, and tribal laws and regulations including regulations related to diversions of water. Water shall not be applied in excess of the needs to meet the intended purpose.

Measurement and determination of flow rate is a critical component of irrigation water management and shall be a part of all irrigation water management purposes.

An "Irrigation Water Management Plan" shall be developed to assist the irrigator or decision-maker in the proper management and application of irrigation water.

Irrigator Skills and Capabilities

The irrigator or decision-maker must possess the knowledge, skills, and capabilities of management coupled with a properly designed, efficient, and functioning irrigation system to reasonably achieve the purposes of irrigation water management.

Proper irrigation scheduling, both in timing and amount, control of runoff, minimizing deep percolation, and the uniform application of water are of primary concern.

The irrigator or decision-maker shall possess or obtain the knowledge and capability to accomplish the purposes which include:

A. General

1. How to determine when irrigation water should be applied based on the rate of water used by crops and on the stages of plant growth and/or soil moisture monitoring.
2. How to determine the amount of water required for irrigation, including any leaching needs.
3. How to recognize and control erosion caused by irrigation.
4. How to measure or determine the uniformity of application for irrigation.
5. The capability to measure the amount of water applied.
6. How to perform system maintenance to ensure efficient operation.
7. Knowledge of "where the water goes" after it is applied considering soil surface and subsurface conditions, soil intake rates and permeability, crop root zones, and available water holding capacity.
8. The capability to control the irrigation delivery.

B. Surface Systems

1. The relationship between advance rate, time of opportunity, intake rate, and other aspects of distribution uniformity and the amount of water infiltrated.

2. How to determine and control the amount of irrigation runoff.

3. How to adjust stream size, adjust irrigation time, or employ techniques such as "surge irrigation" to compensate for seasonal changes in intake rate or to improve efficiency of application.

C. Subsurface Systems

1. How to balance the relationship between water tables and irrigation water requirements.

2. The relationship between the location of the subsurface system to normal farming operations.

3. How to locate and space the system to achieve uniformity of water application.

4. How to accomplish crop germination during dry periods.

D. Pressurized Systems

1. How to adjust the application rate and/or duration to apply the required amount of water.

2. How to recognize and control runoff problems.

3. How to identify and improve uniformity of water application.

4. How to account for surface storage due to residue and field slope in situations where sprinkler application rate exceeds soil intake rate.

5. How to identify and manage for weather conditions that adversely impact irrigation efficiency and uniformity of application.

System Capability

The irrigation system must be capable of applying water uniformly and efficiently; providing the irrigator with adequate control over water application. The uniformity shall be that which is economically achievable for a given irrigation method and area.

Additional Criteria to Manage Soil Moisture to Promote Desired Crop Response

The following principles shall be applied for various crop growth stages:

- The volume of water needed for each irrigation shall be based on plant available water-holding capacity of the soil for the crop rooting depth, management allowed soil water depletion, irrigation efficiency, and water table contribution.

- The irrigation frequency shall be based on the volume of irrigation water needed and/or available to the crop, the rate of crop evapotranspiration, and effective precipitation.

- The application rate shall be based on the volume of water to be applied, the frequency of irrigation applications, soil infiltration and permeability characteristics, and the capacity of the irrigation system.

Appropriate field adjustments shall be made for seasonal variations and field variability.

Additional Criteria to Optimize Use of Water Supplies

Limited irrigation water supplies shall be managed to meet critical crop growth stages.

When water supplies are estimated to be insufficient to meet even the critical crop growth stage, the irrigator or decision-maker shall modify plant populations, crop and variety selection, and/or irrigated acres to match available or anticipated water supplies.

Additional Criteria to Minimize Irrigation-Induced Soil Erosion

Application rates shall be consistent with local field conditions for long-term productivity of the soil.

Additional Criteria to Decrease Non-Point Source Pollution of Surface Water and Groundwater Resources

Water application shall be at rates that minimize transport of sediment, nutrients, and chemicals to surface waters and that minimize transport of

nutrients and chemicals to groundwater. Plans developed to minimize agricultural non-point source pollution of surface or groundwater resources shall include practices or management activities that can reduce the risk of nitrogen or phosphorus movement from the field.

Additional Criteria to Manage Air, Soil, or Plant Micro-Climate

The irrigation system shall have the capacity to apply the required rate of water for cold or heat protection as determined by the methodology contained in NEH Part 623, Irrigation, Chapter 2, Irrigation Water Requirements, or an equivalent recognized industry standard.

Additional Criteria for Proper and Safe Chemigation or Fertigation

The scheduling of nutrient and chemical application shall coincide with the irrigation cycle in a manner that will not cause excess leaching of nutrients or chemicals below the root zone to the groundwater or to cause excess runoff to surface waters.

Chemigation or fertigation should not be applied if rainfall is imminent. Application of chemicals or nutrients shall be limited to the minimum length of time required to deliver them and flush the pipelines. Irrigation application amount shall be limited to the amount necessary to apply the chemicals or nutrients to the soil depth recommended by label. The timing and rate of application shall be based on the pest management plan or nutrient management plan, as appropriate.

The irrigation and delivery system shall be equipped with properly designed and operating valves and components to prevent backflows into the water source(s) and/or contamination of groundwater, surface water, or the soil.

Additional Criteria to Reduce Particulate Matter Movement

Sprinkler irrigation water shall be applied at a rate and frequency sufficient to reduce the wind erodibility index (I Factor) of the soil by one class.

CONSIDERATIONS

The following items should be considered when planning irrigation water management:

- Consideration should be given to managing precipitation effectiveness, crop residues, and reducing system losses.
- Modify plant populations, crop and variety selection, and irrigated acres to match available or anticipated water supplies.
- Consider potential for spray drift and odors when applying agricultural wastewaters. Timing of irrigation should be based on prevailing winds to reduce odor. In areas of high visibility, irrigating at night should be considered.
- Consider potential for overspray from end guns onto public roads.
- Equipment modifications and/or soil amendments such as polyacrylamides and mulches should be considered to decrease erosion.
- Consider the quality of water and the potential impact to crop quality and plant development.
- Quality of irrigation water should be considered relative to its potential effect on the soil's physical and chemical properties, such as soil crusting, pH, permeability, salinity, and structure.
- Avoid traffic on wet soils to minimize soil compaction.
- Consider the effects that irrigation water has on wetlands, water-related wildlife habitats, riparian areas, and recreation opportunities.
- Consider the potential effects of installation and operation of irrigation water management on the cultural, archaeological, historic, and economic resources.
- Management of nutrients and pesticides.
- Water should be managed in such a manner as to not drift or come in direct contact with surrounding electrical lines, supplies, devices, controls, or components that would cause shorts and create an electrical safety hazard to humans or animals.
- Consideration should be given to electrical load control/interruptible power schedules, repair and maintenance downtime, and harvest downtime.

- Consider improving the irrigation system to increase distribution uniformity of irrigation water application.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications shall be prepared in accordance with the criteria of this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended use. Application of this standard may include job sheets or similar documents that specify the applicable requirements, system operations, and components necessary for applying and maintaining the practice to achieve its intended use.

Support data documentation requirements are as follows:

- Resource inventory - map showing field size, *prevailing wind direction, crops, historical frequency of irrigation, environmental considerations, and other relevant features.*
- Objectives.
- Water source - type, quantity, quality, and *location*.
- System components - type, pump and well capacity, flow meter, injection equipment, filters, nozzles, backflow protection devices, etc.
- Soil characteristics - texture, slope, crop residue, maximum application rate, water-holding capacity, intake rate (NRCS-Michigan Conservation Sheet, Irrigation Water Management to Protect Ag Resources).
- Crop - type, characteristics, emergence date, rooting depth at time of scheduling, evapotranspiration rate, critical growth periods, etc.
- Irrigation scheduling - planned application rate, documented log showing actual rate applied, rainfall and irrigation amounts, field determinations of available water, timing (date, time of day, prior moisture condition).
- Operation guidance - system evaluation, documentation of visual inspection, catch can analysis, improvements made.
- Maintenance guidance and records - pump inspections/maintenance, system inspections/maintenance, delivery system *inspections*/maintenance, static water levels records.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The operation and maintenance (O&M) aspects applicable to this standard consist of evaluating available field moisture, changes in crop evapotranspiration rates and changes in soil intake rates and adjusting the volume, application rate, or frequency of water application to achieve the intended purpose(s). Other necessary O&M items are addressed in the physical component standards considered companions to this standard.

REFERENCES

NRCS, National Engineering Handbook, Part 623, Irrigation.

NRCS-Michigan Conservation Sheet, Irrigation Water Management to Protect Ag Resources, July 1997.