Spokane
ICCS

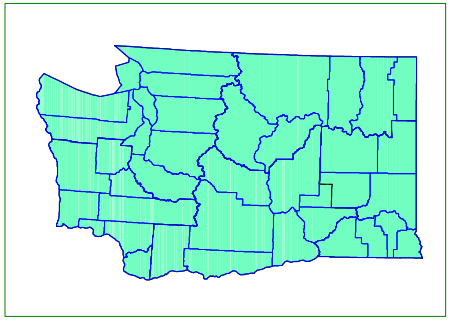
Washington State Irrigation Use on All Cropland Land

		Non-irrigated	Gravity	Pressure	Gravity and Pressure	Total Irrigated Acres
1982	**Estimated**	**6,106,100**	**533,400**	**1,026,300**	**127,500**	**1,687,200**
1982	**Error ***	180,100	55,300	74,700	21,200	95,500
1987	**Estimated**	**5,605,100**	**509,300**	**1,037,000**	**144,000**	**1,690,300**
1987	**Error ***	177,800	56,200	73,400	24,300	99,300
1992	**Estimated**	**4,974,900**	**466,500**	**1,059,200**	**244,200**	**1,759,900**
1992	**Error ***	179,800	57,700	78,500	24,500	100,400
1997	**Estimated**	**4,877,200**	**431,300**	**1,159,000**	**188,600**	**1,778,900**
1997	**Error ***	178,800	52,800	79,600	25,100	100,000

Estimates may not total because of rounding.

* The error referred to in the table is the standard error of the estimate.
(To obtain the margin of error at the 95% confidence limit multiply the error by 1.96.)

Geographic Area: **Washington State**



As surface irrigation systems declined, pressurized systems took their place on cropland in Washington. Irrigated cropland continues to increase as non-irrigated cropland declines. Irrigation water efficiency increased from about 50% with surface systems to 90% with pressure systems. Therefore, small changes in the conversion from gravity irrigation to pressurized system can save a great deal of water. Water saved can be used for energy production, irrigation of new areas, and stream flow enhancement for fish.

Source: 1997 NRI (Revised December 2000)