

## Irrigation Water Management Practice Calculations

1. You have 5/32" nozzles on a wheel line that operate at 50 psi. This results in a flow rate of 5 gpm. The wheel line is 70% efficient. The sprinklers are 40 ft. apart, and the distance between risers is 60 ft. The alfalfa field you are irrigating consumes 0.28 inches of water on a hot day in July.



Additional information from web soil survey:

Soil management (rooting) depth = 18 inches  
Soil available water capacity (AWC) = 0.12 in/in

- a. What is the sprinkler application rate?

$$\frac{96.3 \times 5 \text{ gpm}}{(40 \text{ ft.} \times 60 \text{ ft.})} = 0.2 \text{ in/hour}$$

- b. What is the maximum irrigation return interval?

First we calculate the available water content:

$$18 \text{ in.} \times 0.12 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{in}} = 2.16 \text{ in. available water}$$

The maximum allowable depletion (MAD) is 50%, so the amount of water available to plants is:

$$2.16 \text{ in.} \times 0.5 = 1.08 \text{ in. available water}$$

From Agrimet, we know that the ET rate is 0.3 in/day. So the number of days to reach MAD are:

$$1.08 \text{ in.} \times \frac{\text{day}}{0.28 \text{ in.}} = 3.9 \text{ days}$$

- c. What is the required net irrigation application?

$$2.16 \text{ in.} - 1.08 \text{ in.} = 1.08 \text{ in.}$$

- d. Since the system is only 70% efficient, what will the gross application rate need to be to meet this irrigation requirement?

$$\frac{1.08 \text{ in.}}{0.7} = 1.5 \text{ inches}$$

e. What would be an appropriate set time for this field?

$$\text{set time} = \frac{\text{gross application}}{\text{sprinkler rate}} = \frac{1.5 \text{ in}}{0.2 \text{ in/hr}} = 7.5 \text{ hrs}$$

2. If you wanted to replace your wheel line with a pivot, and the area of the field is 150 acres, what (approximate) flow rate might you expect to use for the pivot?

(Hint: to convert from in/day to gpm/acre, use a conversion factor of 10/0.53)

First we calculate the gpm/acre required to meet an ET rate of 0.28 in/day:

$$0.28 \text{ in/day} \times \frac{10}{0.53} = 5.28 \text{ gpm/acre}$$

We can assume a new pivot would be 85% efficient, so the required application rate would be:

$$\frac{5.28 \text{ gpm/acre}}{0.85} = 6.2 \text{ gpm/acre}$$

Then we convert that to a flow rate, gpm:

$$6.2 \text{ gpm/acre} \times 150 \text{ acres} = 930 \text{ gpm}$$