NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT

(Acre)
CODE 449

DEFINITION

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

PURPOSE

- 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 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, air quality, etc.) must be available and capable of efficiently applying water to meet the intended purpose(s).

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Irrigation water shall be applied in accordance with federal, state, and local rules, laws, and regulations. Water shall not be applied in excess of the needs to meet the intended purpose. Plans to utilize water resources may need to be approved or permitted by the appropriate Water Management District in accordance with Chapter 40-2 Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

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.

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.

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

Irrigator Skills and Capabilities. Proper irrigation scheduling, in both 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 each 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 of an irrigation.
5. How to perform system maintenance to assure efficient operation.
6. The relationship between water application and soil surface and subsurface conditions, soil intake rates and permeability, crop root zones, and available water holding capacity.
7. How to manage salinity and shallow water tables through water management.
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, leaching needs, 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.
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.

The determination that irrigation water management is being practiced shall be determined by evaluating the irrigator's knowledge and use of the principles of irrigation water management as described above. Irrigation water management shall be documented in writing. Florida NRCS Form FL-ENG-449 may be used for documenting irrigation water management.

Guidance for determining irrigation water requirements is contained in National Engineering Handbook (NEH), Part 623, Irrigation, Chapter 2 and NEH, Part 652, Irrigation Guide, Chapter 4.

System Capability. The irrigation system must be capable of applying water uniformly and efficiently and must provide the irrigator with adequate control over water application.

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.

On high water table soils, the water table shall be managed at a level that will allow the maximum storage of rainfall and provide the required moisture to the plant.

Additional Criteria to Minimize Irrigation-Induced Soil Erosion

Application rates shall be consistent with local field conditions for long-term productivity of the soil. On soils that are susceptible to irrigation induced erosion, the irrigation system should be operated so that the application rate is less than the basic soil infiltration rate.

Additional Criteria to Decrease Non-Point Source Pollution of Surface 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.

The potential for nutrient losses is high if excess irrigation water is applied. Weather conditions must be considered before nutrients are applied. Nutrients should not be applied when rainfall is imminent.

The amount of nutrients to be applied must be determined according to the production level of the crop, the soil nutrient status, and the plant nutrient status. The scheduling of nutrient application should coincide with the irrigation cycle in a manner that will not leach nutrients below the root zone. The nutrient management plan shall be followed in the timing and rate of nutrient application. Nutrient applications shall be administered in accordance with the requirements of Florida NRCS conservation practice standard Nutrient Management, Code 590.

Net irrigation application should not exceed the available water holding capacity of the soil within the root zone.

Additional Criteria to Manage Salts in the Crop Root Zone

The irrigation application volume shall be increased by the amount required to maintain an appropriate salt balance in the soil profile.

The requirement shall be based on the leaching procedure contained in the National Engineering Handbook (NEH) Part 623, Chapter 2 and NEH, Part 652, Chapters 3 and 13.

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, Chapter 2.

The irrigation system must be capable of uniformly applying the required rate of water application based on the anticipated minimum temperature, maximum wind speed, and relative humidity.

Water application should begin when the temperature is above the critical temperature of the crop being protected. Water application should stop when the wet bulb temperature is above the critical temperature of the crop being protected. Careful consideration should be given to the wind speed as this increases evaporative cooling.

Criteria contained in the Water Management District Rule 40-2 F.A.C. shall be followed in the use of water for freeze protection.

Additional Criteria for Proper and Safe Chemigation or Fertigation

Chemigation or fertigation shall be applied in accordance with all local, state and federal laws.

The scheduling of nutrient and chemical application should 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 will 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, herbicide, or nutrient management plan.

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 group. Guidance for estimating and adjusting the I Factor is contained in National Agronomy Manual (NAM), Part 502, Wind Erosion.

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.
- Consider potential for spray drift and odors when applying agricultural and municipal waste waters. 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, cultural resources, and recreation opportunities. Irrigation may affect the temperature of water resources that could cause undesirable effects on aquatic and wildlife communities.
- Management of nutrients and pesticides.
- Schedule salt leaching events to coincide with low residual soil 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 in the same or the creation of 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 or application efficiency of irrigation water applications. An irrigation system evaluation should be performed to determine if the irrigation system meets the minimum uniformity as specified in the applicable NRCS conservation practice standard for irrigation. Procedures for evaluating irrigation systems are contained in the NEH, Part 652, Irrigation Guide and the NEH, Part 623, Irrigation. Where the irrigation system does not meet the minimum uniformity, it should be modified to meet or exceed the minimum specified uniformity.
- Consider the effects irrigation water use may have on downstream flows or aquifers

and the amount of water available for other water uses.

- Consider the effect irrigation may have on the salinity of soils, soil water and downstream water resources.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

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 purpose(s). IWM plans shall include the following as applicable:

- Timing of irrigation.
- Method for measuring soil moisture.
- Method for adjusting irrigation to compensate for changes in the soil infiltration rate.
- Method for evaluating irrigation system uniformity.
- Method for measuring irrigation system application rate.
- Method for evaluating soil erosion.
- Method for adjusting the irrigation schedule(s) for chemical application.
- Method for recognizing excess runoff.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The operation and maintenance (O&M) aspects applicable to this standard consist of evaluating available field soil 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). Necessary O&M items are addressed in the physical component standards considered companions to this standard.

REFERENCES

Florida NRCS Conservation Practice Standard, Nutrient Management, Code 590
Florida Water Management District, Chapter 40-2 F.A.C.
National Agronomy Manual, Part 502, Wind Erosion
NEH Part 623, Irrigation, Chapters 2, 3, 13
NEH Part 652, Irrigation Guide
NRCS Form FL-ENG-449