NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

SPRINKLER SYSTEM

(Acre)

CODE 442

DEFINITION

A distribution system that applies water by means of nozzles operated under pressure.

PURPOSE

This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to accomplish one or more of the following:

- Efficient and uniform application of water on irrigated lands.
- Improve plant condition, productivity, health and vigor.
- Prevent the entry of excessive nutrients, organics and other chemicals in surface and ground water.
- Improve condition of soil contaminated with salts and other chemicals.
- Reduce particulate matter emissions to improve air quality.
- Reduce energy use.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This standard applies to the planning and functional design of all sprinkler system components (e.g. laterals, risers, nozzles, heads, pressure regulators).

Individual sprinkler design discharge rates covered by this standard typically have design nozzle discharge rates exceeding 1 gallon per minute.

Areas must be suitable for sprinkler water application, and have a water supply of adequate quantity and quality suitable for intended purpose(s).

This standard applies to planning and design of sprinkler application systems for:

- meeting crop water demands.
- crop cooling, frost protection or bloom delay.
- leaching or reclamation of saline or sodic soils, or soils contaminated by other chemicals that can be controlled by leaching.
- application of chemicals, nutrients, and/or waste water.
- dust and particulate control from 1) confined animal pen areas 2) unpaved roads, 3) staging areas, and 4) equipment storage yards.

This standard applies to renozzling existing sprinkler systems to reduce pressure, reduce flow rate, or increase distribution uniformity.

This standard does not include criteria for mini- or micro-sprinkler systems, which are covered by NRCS Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) *Irrigation System, Microirrigation (Code 441)*.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Each sprinkler system must be an integral part of a conservation plan that addresses intended purpose(s) and operator needs. Base system selection on site evaluation, operating conditions, soils, and topography.

Design sprinkler positions, flow rates, and operating pressures within manufacturers' recommended ranges.

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service State Office, or visit the Field Office Technical Guide.

System Capacity. Sprinkler capacity must be adequate to accomplish the primary purpose(s) of the system. Determine capacity based on appropriate design application efficiency. Select design application efficiency based on system type and purpose. Refer to references listed under **CONSIDERATIONS** for guidelines regarding design application efficiency.

In computing capacity requirements, allowance must be provided for reasonable application water losses, system maintenance downtime and auxiliary water requirements such as leaching.

Criteria Applicable to Efficient and Uniform Application of Water on Irrigated Lands.

Design Application Rate and Depth. Select application rates and depths that will minimize runoff, translocation of water or soil, and deep percolation (except for planned leaching).

Design maximum application rate to be consistent with soil intake rate, slope, and conservation practices used on the land. If sprinkler design application rate exceeds soil infiltration rates, use boom backs or additional storage features such as furrow dikes and enhanced residue management to minimize runoff. In lieu of approved runoff model simulation results (e.g. CPNozzle), use field observations to assess the need for runoff prevention measures.

Distribution Patterns, Nozzle Spacing and Height. Select a combination of sprinkler spacings, nozzle sizes, and operating pressures that provide the design application rate and a uniform distribution.

Use Coefficient of Uniformity (CU) data or Distribution Uniformity (DU) as defined in the National Engineering Handbook, Section 15, Chapter 11, *Sprinkler Irrigation*, when selecting sprinkler spacing, nozzle size, and operating pressure.

Center Pivot and Linear Move Systems

For center pivot and linear move systems, select sprinkler spacing, nozzle height, and operating pressure to provide required CU. For center pivots, compute CU using the Heermann-Hein weighted area method. For linear systems, compute CU using equivalent unit areas (Christensen method). The minimum CU value for a pivot or linear move system is 90% (84% DU). If manufacturer provided CU information is not available, utilize Center Pivot Evaluation and Design (CPED) software, or other NRCS approved modeling software to estimate CU values.

For center pivot and linear move systems with nozzles that operate in canopy for 30% or more of the growing season, nozzle spacing shall not exceed every other crop row or 80 inch maximum, with the exception of nozzle spacing on the inner 20% of center pivots, but not beyond the midpoint of the second span from the center. Nozzles within this area may exceed the spacing limit if it results in improved uniformity for the system while still satisfying crop water requirements. In-canopy heights shall be such that areas of high leaf concentration are avoided (e.g., avoid sprinkler height in corn near ear height, approximately 4 feet). Use nozzle heights higher or lower than high leaf concentration areas. In canopy operation should not be practiced on narrow- and ultra-narrow row plantings.

For all other center pivot and linear move systems the following nozzle spacing criteria apply: From a point midway between the first and second tower to the distal end of center pivots and for the entire length of linear move systems; nozzle spacing along lateral lines shall not exceed 25% of wetted diameter for fixed position spray sprinklers, 40% for rotating or oscillating sprinklers, and 50% for impact sprinklers. Base the wetted diameter on manufacturer's information for the design nozzle height and pressure. Limit nozzle spacing and pressures to within manufacturer's recommended ranges

Low Energy Precision Application (LEPA)

LEPA systems shall discharge water between alternate crop rows. LEPA nozzle spacing shall not exceed 80 inches. Water shall discharge through a sock or hose dragged on the ground, or through a nozzle with a bubble shield or pad set at a uniform height of 18 inches or less.

LEPA systems are only applicable on crops planted with furrows or beds. LEPA systems shall have row patterns that match the lateral line movement (e.g., circular for center pivots,

straight row for linear move). Tower wheel tracks shall not be irrigated. Runoff and water translocation under LEPA systems shall be eliminated by providing surface basin storage such as furrow dikes, dammer dikes, or implanted reservoirs.

Fixed-Solid-set, Big Gun, Periodic Move, and Traveling Sprinkler Systems

For Fixed-Solid-set, Big Gun and Periodic Move Sprinkler Systems, CU (or DU) data shall be used when selecting sprinkler spacing, nozzle size, and operating pressure. CU shall not be less than 75% (60% DU) for deep-rooted (4 feet or more) field and forage crops where fertilizers and pesticides are not applied through the system. CU shall not be less than 85% (76% DU) for high-value or shallow-rooted crops and for any crop where fertilizer or pesticides are applied through the system. Tables 1a and 1b provide maximum sprinkler and lateral spacings for fixed solid-set, big gun and periodic move systems with rectangular and triangular layout patterns.

Table 1a. Maximum Spacing for Fixed Solid-set, Big Gun and Periodic Move Sprinklers with Rectangular Pattern

Sprinkler Classification & (Operating Pressure)	Average Wind Velocity (mph)	Lateral Spacing (percent)*	Sprinkler Spacing (percent)*
Low (2 – 35 psi), Moderate (35 – 50 psi), Medium (50 – 75 psi)	0 to 1	65	50
	1 to 5	60	50
	5 to 10	50	50
	> 10	45	50
	Average Wind Velocity (mph)	Maximum diagonal distance between sprinkler locations on adjacent laterals (percent)*	
High (> 75 psi)	0 to 4	65	
	4 to 10	50	
	> 10	30	
* Percent of Wetted diameter when operating at design pressure based on manufacturer's performance tables			

Table 1b. Maximum Spacing for Fixed Solid-set, Big Gun and Periodic Move Sprinklers with Triangular Pattern

Sprinkler Classification & (Operating Pressure)	Average Wind Velocity (mph)	Lateral Spacing (percent)*	Sprinkler Spacing (percent)*
Low (2 – 35 psi), Moderate (35 – 50 psi), Medium (50 – 75 psi)	0 to 1	70	65
	1 to 5	65	65
	5 to 10	54	65
	> 10	48	65
* Percent of Wetted diameter when operating at design pressure based on manufacturer's performance tables			

For traveling sprinkler irrigation systems use Table 2 for towpath spacing.

Table 2 - Towpath Spacing for Traveling Sprinkler Systems (expressed as percent of wetted diameter*).

Average Wind Velocity (mph)	Ring Nozzle	Tapered Nozzle
0 to 1	80	80
1 to 6	70	75
6 to 10	60	65
> 10 **	50	55

** Because the distribution pattern of traveling systems is seriously affected by wind, operation in winds greater than 10 mph is not recommended.

Land Slope. Field slope for a LEPA system shall not exceed 1% on more than 50% of the field with a maximum slope of 3%.

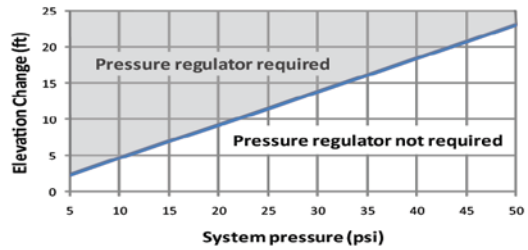
Field slopes for center pivot or linear move systems with sprinklers on drops shall not exceed 3% on more than 50% of the field for fine and moderately fine soils, as described in NEH Part 652, National Irrigation Guide, Table 2-5. On coarser soils, center pivot or linear move systems installed on slopes greater than 5% are required to have a runoff anaylsis detailing how runoff will be controlled. This analysis shall be based on field observations or approved runoff models (e.g. CPNozzle).

Regardless of soil texture for center pivot or linear move systems that operate sprinklers within the crop canopy for 50% or more of the growing season, field slopes shall not exceed 3% on more than 50% of the field.

Maximum field slopes for center pivot or linear move systems shall not exceed manufacturer's slope limitations based on pivot profile, span length, pipe diameter, and tire size.

Pressure Regulators. Pressure regulators are required on center pivot and linear move sprinkler outlets if pressure variation at any sprinkler, resulting from elevation difference exceeds 20% of design operating pressure at that sprinkler (Figure 1).

Figure 1 - Elevation change that requires pressure regulators



Elevation changes in the field can have a large impact on operating pressures. For example, a sprinkler operating at 20 psi in a field with a 9.2 foot elevation difference will have a 20%, or 4 psi, difference in pressure, which could result in significant differences in sprinkler output.

Documentation shall include enough survey information to verify the elevation changes in the field.

In absence of manufacturer's recommendationsline pressure immediately upstream of the pressure regulator shall be at least 5 psi above the rated pressure.

Lateral Lines. Unless pressure reducers or regulators are installed at each outlet, or other pressure compensating or flow control devices are used, lateral lines shall be designed so that pressure variation along the lateral line does not exceed 20% (or 10% of design flow) of average design operating pressure.

Risers. Except for under-tree operation, riser pipes used on lateral lines shall be high enough to prevent interference with the distribution pattern when the tallest crop is irrigated. Riser heights shall not be less than shown in Table 3.

Table 3 - Riser heights

Sprinkler discharge (gallons/minute)	Riser height* (inches)
Less than 10	6
10-25	9
25-50	12
50-120	18
More than 120	36

*Risers over 3 feet in height shall be anchored and stabilized.

Additional Criteria Applicable to Improve Plant Condition, Productivity, Health and Vigor

Design Capacity. As a minimum, use peak daily evapotranspiration for design capacity on sprinkler systems used for soil cooling.

Sprinkler systems used for foliar cooling, shall have sufficient capacity to satisfy the crop's evaporative demand on a minute-by-minute basis throughout peak use hours during peak use days.

The design capacity for systems used for cooling or frost protection shall be adequate to allow water application to the entire area simultaneously.

Design Application Rate. For frost protection base application rate on minimum air temperature, maximum anticipated wind speed and relative humidity. The sprinkler system shall uniformly apply water at the design application rate over the entire area simultaneously.

Additional Criteria Applicable to Prevent the Entry of Excessive Nutrients, Organics and Other Chemicals in Surface and Ground Water.

Comply with all federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations regarding backflow and anti-siphon prevention measures on the installation and operation of a sprinkler system designed for the purpose of chemical, nutrient or waste water application. Surface waters shall also be protected from direct chemical, nutrient or waste water applications.

Injectors (for chemical, fertilizer or pesticide) and other automatically operating equipment shall be located adjacent to the pump and power unit and installed in accordance with state regulations, or lacking the same, in compliance with manufacturer's recommendation. The chemical injection device shall be accurate to within 1% of maximum injection rates, and easily calibrated and adjustable for all chemicals and all injection rates.

Sprinkler irrigation systems used to apply waste water shall be designed with sprinkler nozzles of sufficient size to prevent clogging.

Design Application Rate and Timing. Application rates shall follow label recommendations. Duration of chemical applications shall be the minimum length of time required to apply the chemicals and flush the pipelines.

Chemical application shall comply with runoff criteria set forth in Efficient and Uniform Application of Water on Irrigated Lands section. Application rates of sprinkler systems used for chemical and nutrient application shall not exceed the minimum intake rate of any soil within the irrigated field.

Coefficient of Uniformity. Use distribution and uniformity requirements stated in criteria for Efficient and Uniform Application of Water on Irrigated Lands.

Sprinklers shall not be used to apply chemicals, nutrients, or waste water in sustained wind conditions exceeding ten (10) miles per hour or in wind conditions exceeding product label directions.

Additional Criteria Applicable to Improve Condition of Soil Contaminated With Salts and Other Chemicals.

Design Application Depth. Base design application depth on crop rooting and salinity tolerance thresholds as defined the National Engineering Handbook, Part 623, Chapter 2, *Irrigation Water Requirements*.

Design Application Rate. Use application rates less than soil intake rates to prevent ponding and runoff. Use distribution and uniformity requirements stated in criteria for Efficient and Uniform Application of Water on Irrigated Lands.

Additional Criteria Applicable to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions to Improve Air Quality

The installation and operation of sprinkler systems for confined animal pen dust control shall cover the majority of each pen area occupied by livestock (except for concrete feed bunk aprons and similar areas). The quality of applied water shall be fit for animal consumption.

Capacity and Application Depth. Sprinkler systems shall have capacity and flexibility to apply the design application depth in a cycle of three days or less. When determining application depth requirements, allow for reasonable application losses.

The minimum design application amount shall equal the maximum total daily wet-soil evaporation, with allowances for moisture input to pen areas from animal manure and urine.

When used to suppress dust in confined animal pen areas, over-application and excessive sprinkler overlap shall be avoided to minimize runoff, reduce odor, fly problems and chronically wet areas.

Verify water supplies are adequate to meet other operating needs during sprinkler system operation

Water Amendments. Chemical injectants labeled for dust suppression may be applied by sprinklers when the system has backflow prevention and anti-siphon devices.

When chemicals are applied through the sprinkler system, surface waters and livestock watering facilities shall be protected from direct application unless chemical labels indicate that direct application will not negatively impact human or animal health or water quality.

Distribution Patterns and Spacing. Spacing of sprinklers along laterals shall not be greater than 75%, or less than 50% of wetted diameter listed in manufacturer's performance tables.

Spacing between laterals shall comply with the following criteria:

For medium pressure sprinkler nozzles (50-75 psi), the spacing of laterals along the main line shall be no more than 90%, and no closer than 70% of wetted diameter.

For high pressure sprinklers (>75 psi), the maximum distance between two sprinklers on adjacent lateral lines shall not exceed 100% of wetted diameter.

Risers. The risers shall be constructed in a manner that provides protection from corrosive soils, equipment damage, and livestock damage. Riser heights shall place the discharge sprinkler not less than 6 feet above ground surface. Risers shall be anchored and stabilized.

System Valves and Controllers. Due to high application rates, variable operating conditions, and needed system flexibility and control, utilize an automated control system to ensure maximum operating efficiency of the sprinkler system. Equip systems with a rain sensor connected to the control system to prohibit system operation during rainfall events.

Because wind may impact water distribution patterns, equip the automated system controller with timer overrides that allow system to be operated manually during periods of calmer winds, such as evening, nighttime, and early morning. The operating system shall provide the flexibility to change sprinkling duration in one-minute increments and have a minimum of six start times per day to provide for adjustment for climate conditions.

Utilize automatic valves for the automated control system to facilitate operation of individual sprinkler nozzles. The valves shall be of a size and quality consistent with standard engineering practice. Incorporate zone isolation valves on laterals to allow partial system operation during periods of maintenance and repair. Install pressure regulators, pressure compensating valves, or flow control devices at each sprinkler outlet.

In areas of uneven or sloping terrain incorporate a control valve or low-head drainage device at each sprinkler to ensure that line drainage to the lowest sprinkler is minimized.

Additional Criteria Applicable to Reduce Energy Use

Provide an analysis that demonstrates reduction of energy use from practice implementation by documenting reduction in one or more of the following:

- Pressure
- Flow rate
- Seasonal hours of operation
- Application depth.

Sprinkler operating pressure or flow rate reduction must translate to corresponding pumping plant discharge pressure or flow reduction.

The required analysis shall calculate energy reduction as the difference between average annual or seasonal energy use compared to previous operating conditions.

CONSIDERATIONS

All Systems, General

For guidance on selecting design application efficiency see the NRCS National Engineering Handbook, Section 15, Chapter 11, *Sprinkle Irrigation* and the NRCS National Engineering Handbook. Part 652, *Irrigation Guide*.

Refer to NRCS National Engineering Handbook, Part 623, Chapter 2, *Irrigation Water Requirements* for additional guidance on using sprinkler irrigation systems for temperature control, and chemigation.

Use of pressure regulators on a sprinkler system increases pumping cost because increased operating pressures are required upstream of each regulator/nozzle to overcome losses through the regulator, typically assumed to be 5 psi.

Beneficial effects of conservation practices applied to limit translocation and runoff may diminish over the irrigation season.

Systems designed to operate with multi-day irrigation sets should consider varied time increments or set times to balance effects of day and night temperature and wind patterns.

Filter or screen irrigation water before it enters the system if it contains particulate matter, algae, or other material that could plug sprinkler nozzles.

Wastewater Application

To avoid sprinkler plugging and reduce system design operating pressure when applying wastewater, solids should be removed by use of solid separators, screens, filters, two stage lagoons or waste holding ponds, or similar methods.

The use of waste water may reduce system life due to corrosion or abrasion. If fresh water is available the system should be flushed after use.

Pivot/Linear-Move

System effective irrigated area computations should be based on a system radius from pad to the last sprinkler plus 75-80% of wetted radius of last sprinkler or end gun.

Elevation changes in the field have more impact on systems with lower system design pressures.

Consider using pressure regulators even on relatively level ground if the system flow rate fluctuates significantly due to variable inlet water surface elevation or other reasons (e.g. corner systems or end guns).

Light frequent applications can reduce runoff problems but may increase soil surface evaporation.

Nozzle offsets or booms can be used to reduce peak application rates and tower wheel track rutting.

Keller and Bliesner(2000) recommended end gun wetted sector angle settings of 135 degrees (L90, R45) for guns operated only in corners, and 150 degrees (L105, R45) for smaller end guns continuously operated.

In order to conserve energy on pivot/lateral move systems consider using an end gun booster pump in lieu of providing increased pressure to the entire system.

Cyclic on/off operation of center pivot corner arm units and end guns impact system performance and application uniformity. A large end gun may reduce the average CU by 1 percent for each 1 percent of area covered past the main system hardware. Impact of transition speed and dual operating characteristics will impact pumping plant performance; and can impact water supply and delivery system performance.

Flexible drop tubes should be installed alternately on both sides of pivot/linear-move span pipe when used in-crop. Flexible drops should be weighted or secured in windy areas.

Deflection of span pipes on center pivots and linear-move systems will occur when system is filled with water. This should be considered when determining drop lengths and nozzle heights. Any wheel track rutting depth will also

affect nozzle height. When system is charged with water all nozzles installed on drops should be at same relative height along the lateral.

Nozzles discharges on center pivot or/linear move systems, can be diverted away from wheel tracks to reduce rutting.

Traveler Systems

Consider reducing reel hose length to what is needed for the longest field. Standard supplied hose lengths are often longer than needed. The additional length reduces pressure for every application and wastes energy**.**

Solid Set and Periodic Hand Move

Consider limiting pressure loss in laterals to a maximum of 10% of the operating pressure to improve water distribution uniformity.

Particulate Matter Emissions Reduction

Scraping and removing manure between operations may reduce the amount of dust control needed. As a stand-alone practice, this may be sufficient to eliminate the need for sprinklers. For more information, see NRCS CPS *Dust Control from Animal Activity on Open Lot Surfaces (Code 375)*.

Open-lot management practices can be applied that include scraping and removing manure in pens between occupations, and shaping of the holding areas to prevent ponding water and chronically wet areas.

Riser pipes used in lateral lines shall be high enough to minimize interference from surrounding structures.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for constructing sprinkler systems shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for properly installing the practice to achieve its intended purpose. As a minimum, plans shall include:

- Plan map showing location of system, application area, elevations, north arrow and scale.
- System design pressure and flow rate.
- Sprinkler location, type, nozzle size, operating pressure, and flow rate.
- Appurtenance location, type, size and installation requirements.

Additional information regarding operation of the system will be included in the Irrigation Water Management Plan, Waste Recycling Plan and/or Nutrient Management Plan, Pest Management Plan, or Salinity Management/Reclamation Plan, as applicable for the practice purpose.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An operation and maintenance plan must provide specific instructions for operating and maintaining the system to ensure that it functions properly throughout its expected lifespan. It should also provide information regarding periodic inspections and prompt repair or replacement of damaged components. The plan, as a minimum, shall address the following:

- Periodic check and removal of debris and sediment as necessary from nozzles to assure proper operation.
- Inspection or testing of pipeline and pumping plant components and appurtenances, as applicable.
- Regular testing of pressures and flow rates to assure proper operation.
- Periodic checks of nozzles and spray heads for proper operation and wear.
- Routine maintenance of mechanical components in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Prior to retrofitting any electrically powered equipment, electrical service must be disconnected and the absence of stray electrical current verified.

REFERENCES:

Keller, J., and R. D. Bliesner. 2000. Sprinkle and Trickle Irrigation. p. 349-351. The Blackburn Press. Caldwell, NJ. ISBN: 1-930665-19-9.

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