NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

IRRIGATION SYSTEM, SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE

(Acre)

CODE 443

DEFINITION

A system in which all necessary earthwork, multi-outlet pipelines, and water-control structures have been installed for distribution of water by surface means, such as furrows, borders, and contour levees, or by subsurface means through water table control.

PURPOSE

This practice may be applied as part of a resource management system to achieve one or more of the following purposes:

- Efficiently convey and distribute irrigation water to the surface point of application without causing excessive water loss, erosion, or water quality impairment
- Efficiently convey and distribute irrigation water to the subsurface point of application without causing excessive water loss or water quality impairment
- Apply chemicals and/or nutrients as part of a surface irrigation system in a manner which protects water quality
- Reduce Energy Use

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Areas must be suitable for irrigation and water supplies must be adequate in quantity and quality to make irrigation practical for planned crops to be grown and application methods to be used.

This standard does not apply to detailed design criteria and construction specifications for individual water control or conveyance structures, or appurtenances.

Site conditions for a subsurface irrigation system will be such that a water-table can be created and maintained to supply water to the crop root zone.

Subsurface irrigation under this standard applies to irrigation through water table control by adding water at water control structures and using perforated pipe, tubing (usually 3 inches or greater diameter), or operation of ditch structures to raise the water table.

This standard does not apply to irrigation systems employing subsurface line-source emitters on buried drip tapes or tubing which is addressed with Indiana (IN) Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) Standard (441) Irrigation System, Microirrigation.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Use of this standard will comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Conservation irrigation methods. All irrigation systems must be designed as an integral part of an overall plan of conservation land use and treatment for the farm which is based on capabilities of the land and needs of the irrigated area.

All farm irrigation system designs will be based on the use of sound irrigation water application methods which are suited to site conditions (combination of soil and slope) and crops to be grown. Adapted methods are those which will provide efficient use of water without destructive soil erosion or water quality degradation.

Capacity. The irrigation system will have adequate capacity to meet the intended purpose(s).

If more than one irrigation method will be used on the same field, the system capacity will be adequate for the method requiring the highest water delivery rate.

All structures and water delivery components will be designed for maximum flow conditions expected and will have adequate capacity and/or freeboard.

Water control. Farm irrigation systems will include necessary structures required for water control such as: measuring devices, division boxes, checks, turnouts, pipelines, lined ditches, valves, pumps, and gates to control and regulate water for efficient application.

Irrigation Water Management. An Irrigation Water Management Plan meeting the requirements of IN FOTG Standard (449) Irrigation Water Management will be developed for use with this practice.

Additional Criteria Applicable to Surface Irrigation Systems

Design of physical components will be in accordance with IN FOTG Standard (430) Irrigation Pipeline, (320) Irrigation Canal or Lateral, (388) Irrigation Field Ditch, (587) Structure for Water Control, (533) Pumping Plant, and other pertinent conservation practice standards.

Capacity. In computing capacity requirements, allowance must be made for reasonable water losses during application and any leaching requirements.

Design application rate. The design rate of application will be within a range established by the minimum practical application rate for climatic conditions and the maximum rate consistent with the soil water intake rate and conservation practices used on the land.

Water surface elevation. All systems for irrigation by surface methods will be designed with water surface elevation at field takeout points adequate to provide required flow onto the field surface. A head of at least 4 inches will be provided.

Location of delivery ditches or aboveground, multi-outlet distribution pipelines. Delivery ditches or pipelines used for surface irrigation will be located so irrigation water can be applied uniformly over the entire field without causing erosion. Ditch or pipeline spacing will be such that irrigation run lengths are not longer than maximums specified in local irrigation guides or those determined acceptable based on field slopes. If more than one crop is to be grown or more than one method of irrigation used, the ditch or distribution pipeline spacing will not exceed the allowable run length determined for the limiting crop or method.

Aboveground, multi-outlet distribution pipeline.

Working pressure. The maximum working pressure for all aboveground, multi-outlet distribution pipe except for poly irrigation tubing will be 10 pounds per square inch or 23 feet of head. Appropriate head control appurtenances will be installed to reduce maximum working pressure to acceptable levels.

For poly irrigation tubing, manufacturer's recommendations for maximum allowable working pressure will be followed. If the manufacturer's recommendations are not available, the hoop stress formula in NRCS National Engineering Handbook (NEH) Part 636, Chapter 52, will be used to determine maximum working pressure, using a Factor of Safety of 1.5.

Friction losses. For design purposes, friction head losses will be no less than those computed by the Hazen-Williams equation, using roughness coefficients of C=130 for aluminum pipe and C=150 for plastic or poly irrigation tubing.

Flow velocity. Velocity in the pipeline when operating at system capacity will not exceed 7 feet per second unless appropriate surge protection is provided.

Capacity. The design capacity of the pipeline will be sufficient to deliver an adequate irrigation stream to the design area for the planned irrigation method.

Outlet gates. Individual outlet gates will have capacity at design working pressure to deliver

required flow to a point at least 4 inches above the field surface.

Head requirement. The working head will not be less than 0.5 foot above outlet gates, unless a detailed design or manufacturer's literature indicates a lower head is adequate to deliver required water to the field.

Where either design working head exceeds 5 feet or stream flows are erosive, an effective method of energy dissipation will be installed at each gate, or permanent vegetation will be established and maintained along the pipeline to provide erosion control.

Flushing. A suitable outlet will be installed at the end of the pipeline for flushing the line free of sediment or other foreign material.

Materials. Pipe will be aluminum or plastic material certified for above ground use. All fittings and couplers will equal or exceed the pressure rating of the pipe with which they will be used. They will be made of material which is recommended by the manufacturer for use with the pipe

Pipe and appurtenances will be furnished with a coupling system which is compatible with the selected pipe material.

Rubber gaskets will be according to the manufacturer's standard design dimensions and tolerances for the pipe material selected. They will be of such size and shape that, after assembly, adequate compressive force is provided against the spigot and socket to affect a positive seal. The gasket will be a continuous elastomeric ring and will be the sole element depended upon to make the joint flexible and watertight.

Minimum wall thickness for aluminum gated pipe will be 0.050 inches for 6 through 10 inches in diameter, and 0.058 inches for 12 inch diameter pipe.

Corrosion protection will be provided for aluminum pipe when:

- Conveying water with a copper content exceeding 0.02 parts per million.
- In contact with soil having a resistivity of less than 500 ohm-centimeters.
- In contact with soil having a pH less than 4 or greater than 9.

Minimum wall thickness of PVC gated pipe including consideration of any standard manufacturing tolerances will be not be less than 0.09 inch. The pressure rating of the pipe will be 22 pounds per square inch or greater, prior to gate installation.

Minimum wall thickness of poly irrigation tubing will be 6 millimeters (0.006 inch).

Related structures. An open ditch supply will include a permanent water control structure as the inlet to multi-outlet pipe.

When the water supply for poly irrigation tubing is greater than 0.5 foot above the ground, a PVC or aluminum fitting will be used to convey water between the supply outlet and the poly irrigation tubing at ground level.

Erosion control. The design of farm irrigation systems will provide for the conveyance and distribution of irrigation water without causing damaging soil erosion. All unlined ditches will have non-erosive gradients. If water is conveyed on slopes steep enough to cause excessive flow velocities, the irrigation system design will provide for the installation of structural erosion control measures such as pipe drops, chutes, buried pipelines, and erosion-resistant ditch linings. Polyacrylamide may be applied for erosion control according to National FOTG Standard (450) Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM) Application in lieu of, or in combination with structural measures.

Seepage control. If site conditions require conveyance of water across excessively permeable soils, the irrigation system design will provide for pipelines, flumes, or lined ditches, as needed, to prevent excessive seepage losses.

Tailwater and excess runoff removal. Irrigation system designs will include facilities of adequate capacity for safe removal of irrigation tailwater and storm water runoff. If erosion is a hazard, collection facilities (ditches) constructed for this purpose will be on non-erosive gradients or stabilized by lining or structural measures. If field elevations do not permit non-erosive disposal of tailwater or excess water by gravity flow, the design will provide for installation of pumping plants and other needed appurtenant structures. Ditches will be protected from bank erosion.

If excess water will be reused for irrigation, the system will include a tailwater reuse system that conforms to IN FOTG Standard (447) Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery.

Additional Criteria Applicable to Subsurface Irrigation Systems

Subsurface irrigation systems will be designed to maintain the water table at predetermined design elevations below the ground surface at all points in the application area.

Feeder ditches or conduits for subsurface irrigation will be spaced so the variation in depth from the land surface to the water table provides adequate irrigation of the most limiting crop to be grown.

Design of physical components will be in accordance with IN FOTG Standards (606) Subsurface Drain, (587) Structure for Water Control, (533) Pumping Plant, (554) Drainage Water Management, and/or other pertinent conservation practice standards.

Soils. Site conditions will be such that water can move laterally from open ditches or irrigation tiles to form and maintain a water table at the design depth as specified in the irrigation water management plan. Subsurface irrigation will not be employed unless the irrigated area has a slowly permeable water restrictive layer.

Soil survey information for the irrigated area can be used in preliminary planning. Final design will be based on on-site lateral hydraulic conductivity measurements or average lateral hydraulic conductivity determined from laboratory tests of each soil layer.

Lateral Spacing. Laterals will be equally spaced in each subunit. Maximum spacing of irrigation tiles or open ditches will be no more that one-half the lateral or ditch spacing specified in local drainage guides or no more that one-half the lateral or ditch spacing computed using procedures found in NRCS Part 650, Chapter 14, or NRCS NEH Part 624.

Water Control. Within each managed subunit, the water level control structure will be of sufficient size to allow adequate flow to meet water requirements of that subunit. The control structures should be set on elevation intervals not to exceed 1 foot.

Water level control structures must be covered or otherwise protected to prevent accidental entry by animals, livestock, machinery or humans.

Additional Criteria Applicable to Application of Chemicals and/or Nutrients with a Surface Irrigation System

The installation and operation of an irrigation system for the purpose of chemical and/or nutrient application will include backflow and anti-siphon prevention measures to protect surface and ground water sources. Additionally, surface waters will be protected from direct application and runoff.

Design of physical components will be in accordance with IN FOTG Standards (430) Irrigation Pipeline, (634) Waste Transfer, (587) Structure for Water Control, (533) Pumping Plant, and/or other pertinent conservation practice standards.

Capacity. The system will have a design capacity adequate to supply the specified amount of chemical and/or nutrients to the design area in the specified operating period.

Nutrient and Pest Management. Chemicals, fertilizers, waste water, and liquid manure will be applied according to IN FOTG Standards (590) Nutrient Management, (595) Pest Management, and/or (633) Waste Recycling.

Additional Criteria Applicable to Reduce Energy Use

Provide analysis to demonstrate reduction of energy use from practice implementation.

Reduction of energy use is calculated as average annual or seasonal energy reduction compared to previous operating conditions.

CONSIDERATIONS

When planning this practice the following items should be considered:

- Effects of soluble salts, nutrients, and /or pesticides on surface and ground water quality.
- Effects of saturated water levels on such soil nutrient processes as plant nitrogen use or denitrification, and root development.

- Effects on the soil biota which will alter nutrient cycling carbon utilization. Water logged and tillage dominated soils become bacteria driven systems which denitrify and ineffectively utilize carbon.
- Effects on aquatic and wildlife communities, wetlands or water-related wildlife habitats, including effects upon pollinator foraging and nesting habitats.
- When planning and designing surface and subsurface irrigation systems: soil texture, intake, slope, and depth are important soil properties which influence installation, performance and soil limitations related to intake rate, seepage, corrosivity, and soil compaction. Designers should refer to soil survey information for the irrigated area during preliminary planning and conduct on-site soil investigations prior to final design.

When designing a surface irrigation system the following should be considered:

- To improve surface irrigation efficiency surface tillage should be reduced when possible. The destruction of soil structure caused by physical and chemical disturbance can severely impede some soils ability to take in water.
- Impact of salt leaching requirements on system management, capacity, and drainage requirements.
- Effects of erosion and/or movement of sediment and sediment-attached substances carried by runoff including salinity, nutrients, pesticides, seeds and vegetative portions of invasive plants.
- Effect of elevated irrigation tailwater temperatures on downstream receiving waters.
- Irrigation system capacity should be determined based on appropriate design application efficiency. Design application efficiency should be no greater than 90 percent for properly designed level surface irrigation systems and a maximum of 80 percent for graded systems. Guidance for selecting design application efficiencies is provided in NRCS NEH Part 623, and NRCS NEH Part 652.
- Design, evaluation, and simulation models WINSRFR and SURFACE can be very useful tools in finalizing surface system designs.

When designing a subsurface irrigation system the following should be considered:

- Potential benefits of water level control on downstream water quality.
- Potential effects of practice management on lateral seepage.
- Orienting lateral lines along the contours to maximize the area influenced by each water level control structure.
- Soil layers in the water transmission zone (root zone) should have a higher lateral saturated hydraulic conductivity than the vertical saturated hydraulic conductivity of the water restrictive layer. However, if lateral hydraulic conductivity of any single soil layer in the root zone exceeds 10 times that of other layers, lateral seepage may make it difficult to raise the water table to the design depth.
- Irrigation system capacity should be determined based on an appropriate design application efficiency. Design application efficiency should be no greater than 90 percent for soils with minimal lateral losses and a maximum of 75 percent for all other soils.
- Be aware that additional pumping capacity may be needed to raise the water table during drought periods.
- Design procedures and guidance for subsurface irrigation system planning and design are provided in NRCS NEH Part 624, Chapter 10.

When planning a surface irrigation system employing an above ground, multi-outlet, distribution pipeline the following should be considered:

- Provisions should be made for thrust control at locations subject to pipe movement.
- Good grade control along the pipeline and along the rows is needed to assure uniform water distribution.

- Consider the water source and potential trash types and amounts when designing or selecting inlet screen types and sizes.
- Plan for disposal of used poly irrigation tubing and encourage recycling.
- Anchor poly irrigation tubing when winds may cause it to move.
- PVC Gated pipe with wall thickness less than 0.12 inch will be more flexible making soil support and uniform pipe grade more important if an irrigation stream contains sand. Sand will tend to settle and accumulate in any gated pipe lows.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for surface and subsurface irrigation systems will be in keeping with this standard and will describe the requirements for applying this practice to achieve its intended purpose.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An operation and maintenance plan specific to the facilities installed will be prepared for use by the landowner or operator responsible for operation and maintenance. The plan will provide specific instructions for operating and maintaining facilities to ensure they function properly. The plan will include provisions to address the following:

- Periodic cleaning and regrading of tailwater collection facilities to maintain proper drainage, capacity, and functionality.
- Periodic checks and removal of debris as necessary from trash racks and structures to assure proper operation.
- Periodic removal and planned placement of sediment from traps and/or storage facilities to maintain design capacity and efficiency.
- Inspection and testing of all pipeline and pumping plant components and appurtenances.
- Routine maintenance of all mechanical components in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Periodic land smoothing or grading of surface irrigated fields required to maintain the design grade in the direction of flow.

Additionally for a subsurface irrigation, the plan will include, as a minimum:

- Water control structure elevation settings by date required to maintain water table at design depth.
- Critical dates and water table target elevations during planned crop growing season.
- Inclusion of specification and locations of all required groundwater observation wells.

REFERENCES

USDA-NRCS, National Engineering Handbook, Part 623, Irrigation.

USDA-NRCS, National Engineering Handbook, Part 624, Drainage.

USDA-NRCS, National Engineering Handbook, Part 636, Chapter 52, Structural Design of Flexible Conduits.

USDA-NRCS, National Engineering Handbook, Part 650, Engineering Field Handbook, Chapter 14, Water Management (Drainage).

USDA-NRCS, National Engineering Handbook, Part 652, National Irrigation Guide.