

Reduced Water Budgets and Implications for Landscape Irrigation

International Water Technology Conference

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California Legislature is Considering Reducing the ET Adjustment Factor

- The ET adjustment factor was established as a way to establish water budgets in the California Landscape Irrigation Model Ordinance

The ET adjustment factor is determined as:

$K_c/IE = \text{ET adjustment factor (currently 0.8)}$

Where:

K_c (Crop Factor) and represents an average crop factor of 0.5 in a mix of 1/3 high, 1/3 medium, and 1/3 low water use plants

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Where:

IE (Irrigation Efficiency) is equal to the product of multiplying distribution uniformity (DU) by the irrigation management efficiency (Note-must 69% or higher)

Why We Should Consider Maintaining Our Current Crop Coefficients

Turfgrass and other landscape plants
offer a wide range of environmental
benefits

The Benefits of Irrigated Landscape include:

- Irrigated landscapes can provide significant benefits to urban areas, including:
 - ✓ 2.5 acres of turf sequesters about one ton of carbon per year
 - ✓ US lawns remove 5% of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
 - ✓ Grass traps 12 million tons of dust and dirt annually
 - ✓ 2,500 sq of lawn produces enough oxygen for a family of four
 - ✓ Trees and turfgrass provide substantial local cooling

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What is the Impact on Irrigation Efficiency by Reducing ET adj to 0.7

- ❖ Available water is reduced 14%
- ❖ Average Irrigation DU must be raised to 79%
 - Assumes $(79\% \times 90\%) = 71\%$
 - ✓ Note: Irrigation mgt efficiency is 90% or 9 inches of water required and 10 inches applied
 - ✓ Plant or crop coefficient remains 0.5

Table 1.

Minimum Operational Uniformity

** Taken from the Irrigation Association's Practice Guidelines*

<u>Type of zone</u>	<u>Type of uniformity</u>	<u>Minimum uniformity</u>
Spray	Lower Quarter DU	55%
Rotor	Lower Quarter DU	70%
Drip/micro	Emission Uniformity	80%

What is the Impact on Irrigation Uniformity by Reducing ET adj to 0.7

- Sprayheads or sprinklers with low DU cannot be used (55% to 70% DU)
- May require more drip in the landscape due to high DU (80%+)
- May set the lower threshold for SMART controllers (i.e. scheduling efficiency~95%)
 - ✓ *Note: This would lower average DU to 75%*

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Putting it all together!

(it won't be easy)

- Studies of High, Overhead Irrigation Uniformity on Small or Irregular areas Indicate an Average DU of 70%
 - Suggests the need to raise the minimum irrigation scheduling efficiency to 95%
 - Suggests a mix of drip and overhead irrigation approximating 50-50 for standard landscapes
 - ♦ $70\% \text{ overhead} + 80\% \text{ drip} = 75\% \text{ average DU}$

Can This Be Done?

- Reaching this goal requires using only high efficient irrigation products.
- Requires proper design and installation.
- Requires proper maintenance and operation.
- Requires high irrigation water scheduling efficiency.

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Conclusions

- ❖ Action items to accelerate the move to higher water use efficiency:

- ✓ Product testing to determine those products that meet minimum distribution uniformity.

Labeling and promotion of products that meet performance requirements at point-of purchase.

- ✓ Training and certification of irrigation professionals to effectively use these products.

- ✓ Periodic field audits to demonstrate that high distribution uniformity can be maintained by drip and overhead irrigation methods.

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To Be successful
It Will Require Us to Transform
the Industry!





Questions!

Thank You!