Surface Irrigation

Uniformity

- Inherent non-uniformity because recession and advance curves are not parallel
- Factors affecting
 - Inflow rate
 - Slope
 - Soil infiltration
 - Roughness
 - Channel shape
 - Inflow time
 - Length of run
- Part of infiltration may go to deep percolation

Efficiency

• Volume balance

$$-\mathbf{V}_{g} = \mathbf{V}_{z} + \mathbf{V}_{s} + \mathbf{V}_{r}$$

- $-g \rightarrow gross$
- $-z \rightarrow \text{infiltration}$
- $-s \rightarrow$ surface storage
- r \rightarrow runoff
- (or depth basis): $d_{g} = d_{z} + d_{s} + d_{r}$
- Part of infiltration may go to deep percolation

Improving Irrigation Efficiency

- Alternate furrow irrigation
 - Increases advance time, but reduces average infiltration depth (twice the width)
- Cutback irrigation
 - Use large inflow rate during advance, and then reduce the inflow to match the soil's steady-state infiltration rate
 - Intensive management is required

Improving Irrigation Efficiency Cont'd

- Land smoothing and laser grading

 Helps to improve uniformity
- Surge irrigation
 - Alternate on-off periods for applying water
 - Achieve higher efficiencies and uniformities in some soils
 - Lends itself to semi-automation

Sprinkler Irrigation (impact sprinkler)

- Impact Sprinklers
- High pressure system commonly used prior to current concerns about energy prices and water conservation.
- Application diameters range from 50 to more than 100 ft
- Water loss during application can range from 25-35% or more

Picture from: http://www.irrigationmuseum.org/item1.aspx?id=125 Picture from: http://www.irrigationmuseum.org/item1.aspx?id=125

Sprinkler Irrigation (impact sprinkler)

- Reducing the upward angle can reduce water loss
- These systems are still used for waste disposal because large nozzles and high evaporation can be beneficial
 - In humid environments excess soil moisture is primary limitation for waste disposal

Sprinkler Irrigation (Low Pressure Applicators)

- Mid-elevation spray application (MESA)
- Low-elevation spray application (LESA)
- Low energy precision application (LEPA)

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Wetting Pattern

60 in

60-inch dripline spacing is satisfactory on silt loam & clay loam soils