## Landscape Irrigation Efficiency

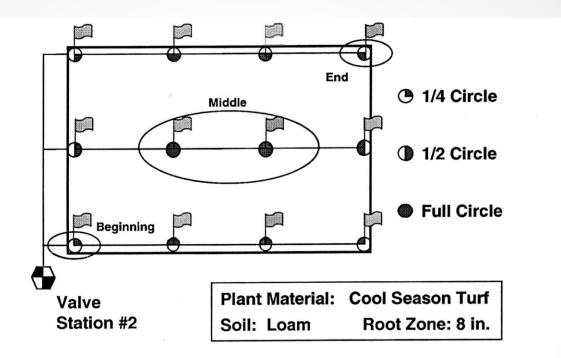
IWAC Meeting February 14, 2017

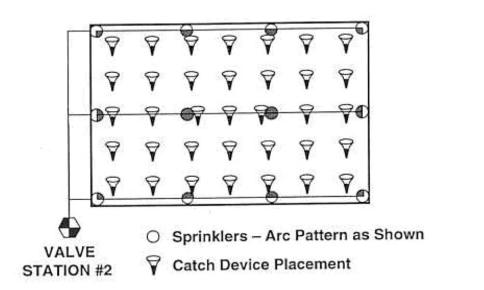
#### Background

- Approximately ½ of the water we use annually is applied to landscapes
- Through education and planning, it is estimated that landscapes can be well maintained using 20-50% less water

#### Distribution Uniformity

- Distribution Uniformity (DU) is a key indicator of the performance of an irrigation system
- DU measures how uniformly an irrigation system applies water to the landscape
- Simple catch can trials can be conducted on any type of irrigation system and the data is used to calculate the distribution uniformity for the system
- DU is calculated as the ratio of the average irrigation volume applied to the driest quarter of the landscape (or grid) and the average volume applied across the whole landscape (or grid)







#### Calculate DU

#### **EXAMPLE**

Can Readings (mm):

- <u>Step 1</u>: Order the can results from the smallest number to the largest number: **7, 9, 10, 10, 12, 13**, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18, 18, 19, 20, 20, 22, 22, 23, 25, 25 and 28.
- <u>Step 2</u>: Take the lowest quarter (in bold) and find their average. Then find the average of all the can readings. The average of these numbers is: (7+9+10+10+12+13)/6 = 10.2. The average of all the can readings is 17.0.
- Step 3: Calculate DU using the equation. DU = 10.2 /17.0 = 0.6 or 60%

# Importance of Distribution Uniformity

DU %	Water the plant needs	÷	DU Decimal	=	Amount of water you need to keep the dry areas green
30%	1 inch	÷	0.3	=	3.33 inches
50%	1 inch	÷	0.5	=	2.00 inches
70%	1 inch	÷	0.7	=	1.42 inches

Excellent (Achievable)	Good (Expected)	Poor (Common)
75%	60%	50%

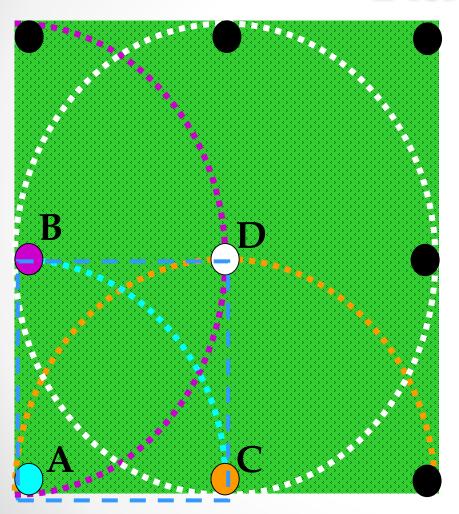
#### Efficiency

- Efficiency of various irrigation methods:
  - Subsurface drip 90%
  - Surface drip (micro) irrigation 85%
  - Large rotors 70%
  - o Small rotors 65%
  - Spray heads 50%
- Matched Precipitation Rate (MPR)

### Matched Head Precipitation

- Matched precipitation heads allow full circle, half circle and quarter circle sprinkler heads to be used together to provide a uniform coverage of an irrigated area
- The flow rates of the nozzles are proportional to the degree of arc covered.
  - o For example, the flow rate of a quarter circle spray is equal to one-quarter that of a full circle spray. The flow rate of a half-circle spray is equal to one-half that of a full circle spray.
- Heads must spray head to head.

# Matched Precipitation Rate



Proportionate GPM

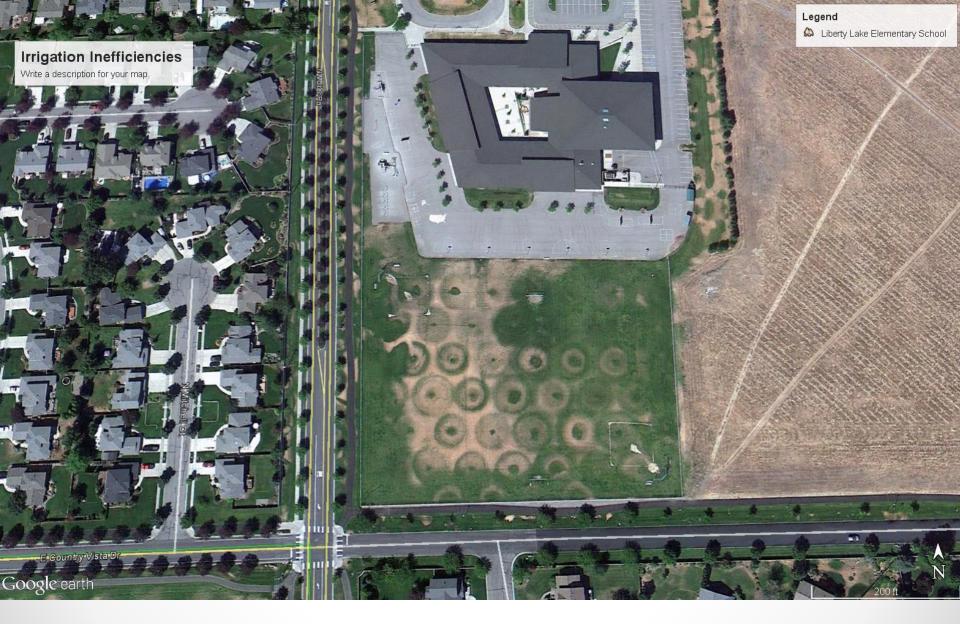
A = 1 gpm

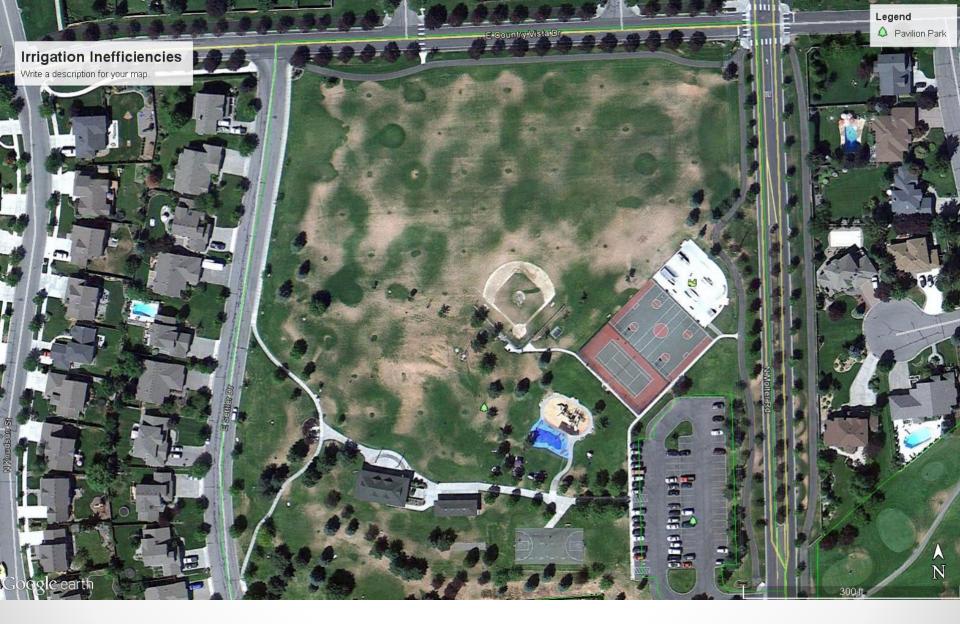
B = 2 gpm

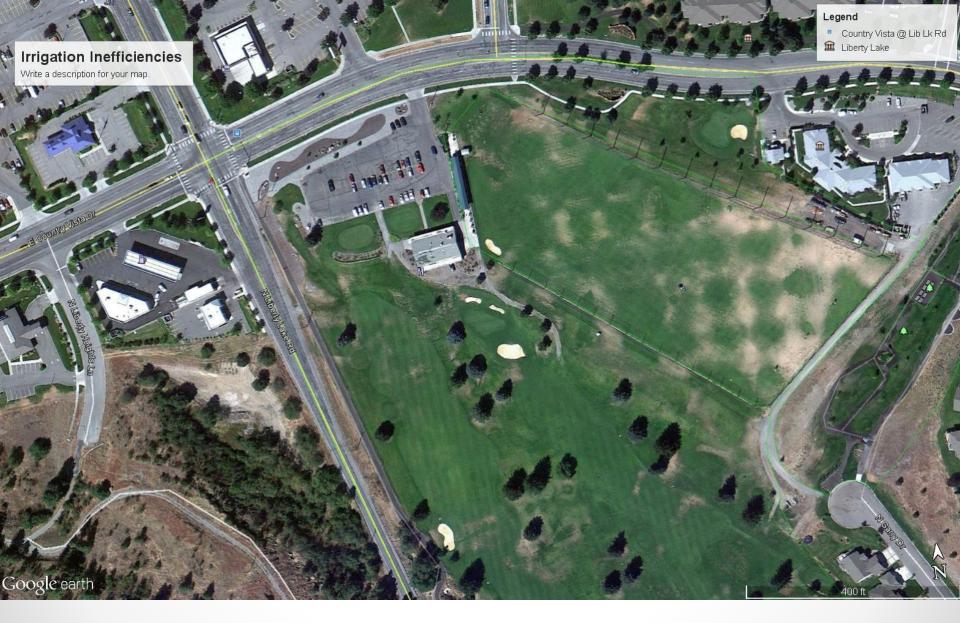
C = 2 gpm

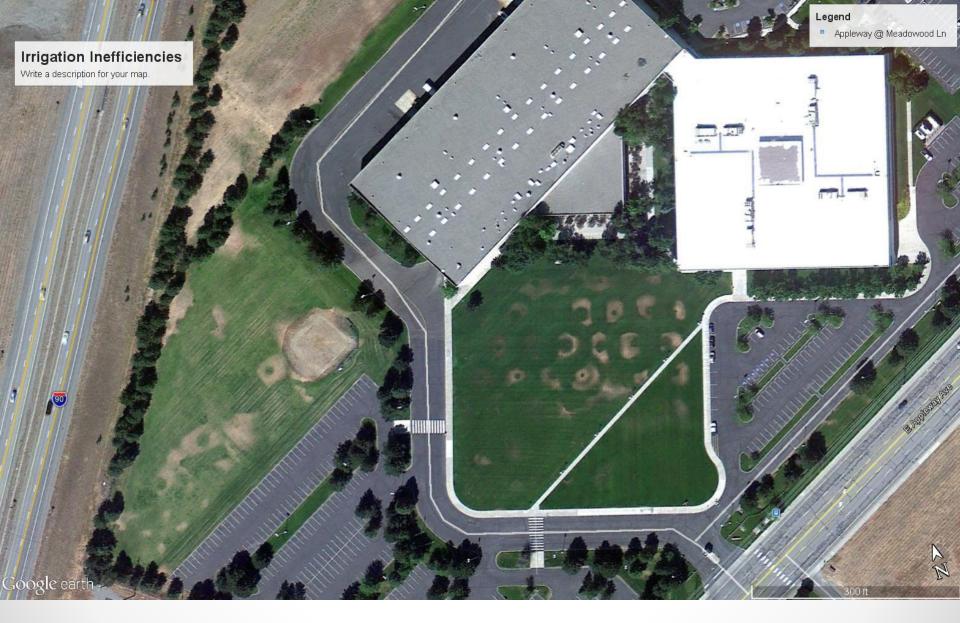
D = 4 gpm

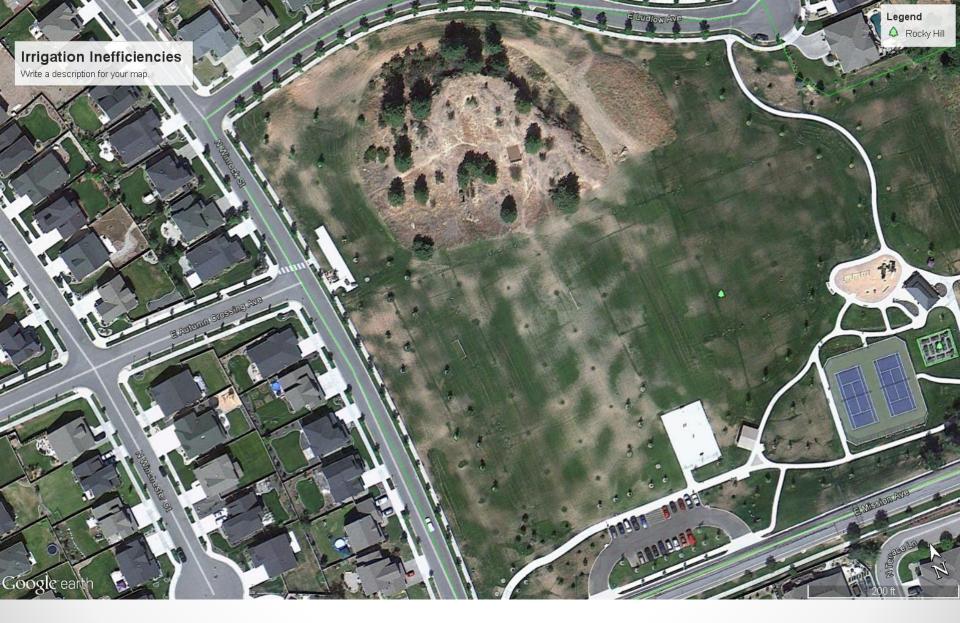
Therefore, each head is applying 1 gpm into the area within the spacing.

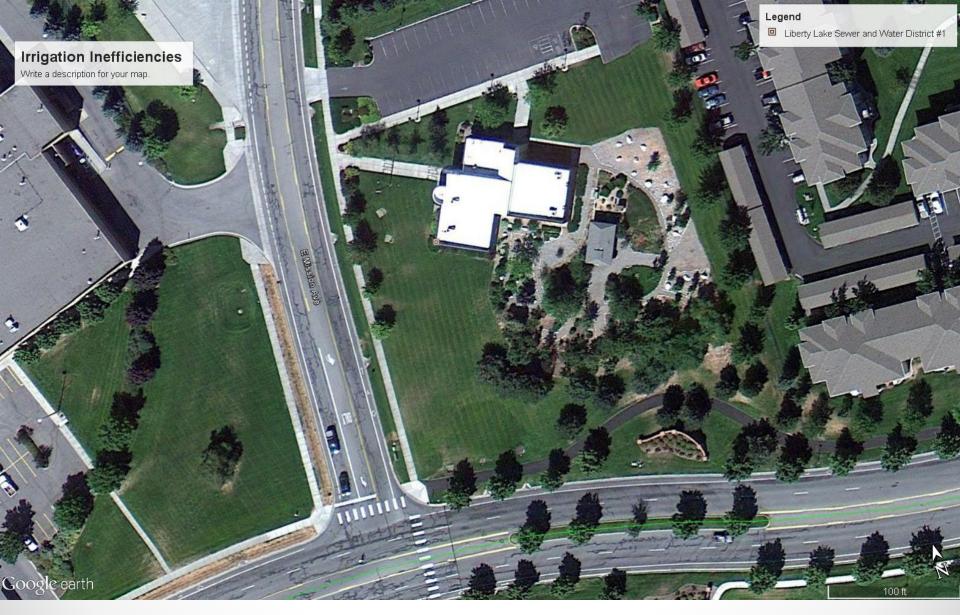












- Audited in June 2005. System efficiency (DU) was 44%
- Implemented landscape measures. Reduced water by 36% the following year.





#### Proposal

- Develop a regional Model Efficient Irrigation Design Standard
- Hire consultant to prepare Model
- WaterSense (EPA Partnership Program) has labeled certification programs in the following specialties:
  - Irrigation System Design
  - Irrigation System Installation and Maintenance
  - Irrigation System Audits
  - Filed Notices of Intent to develop and/or revise specs for soil moisture control technologies and landscape irrigation sprinklers
    - Now have a draft spec for spray sprinkler bodies
    - Final product specs for weather based irrigation controllers
    - Outdoor irrigation product labeling/specs in development similar to toilets, faucets, etc.

#### Model Examples

- California Department of Water Resources Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
- Arizona Department of Water Resources Tucson Active Management Area
  - Adapted from the California State Model Water Efficient Landscape
    Ordinance to meet the needs of the Tucson Metropolitan Area
- Water-Efficient Landscape Design A model landscape ordinance for Colorado's communities utilizing a water conservation-oriented planning approach
- Standards for Landscape Irrigation in Florida

### Questions