



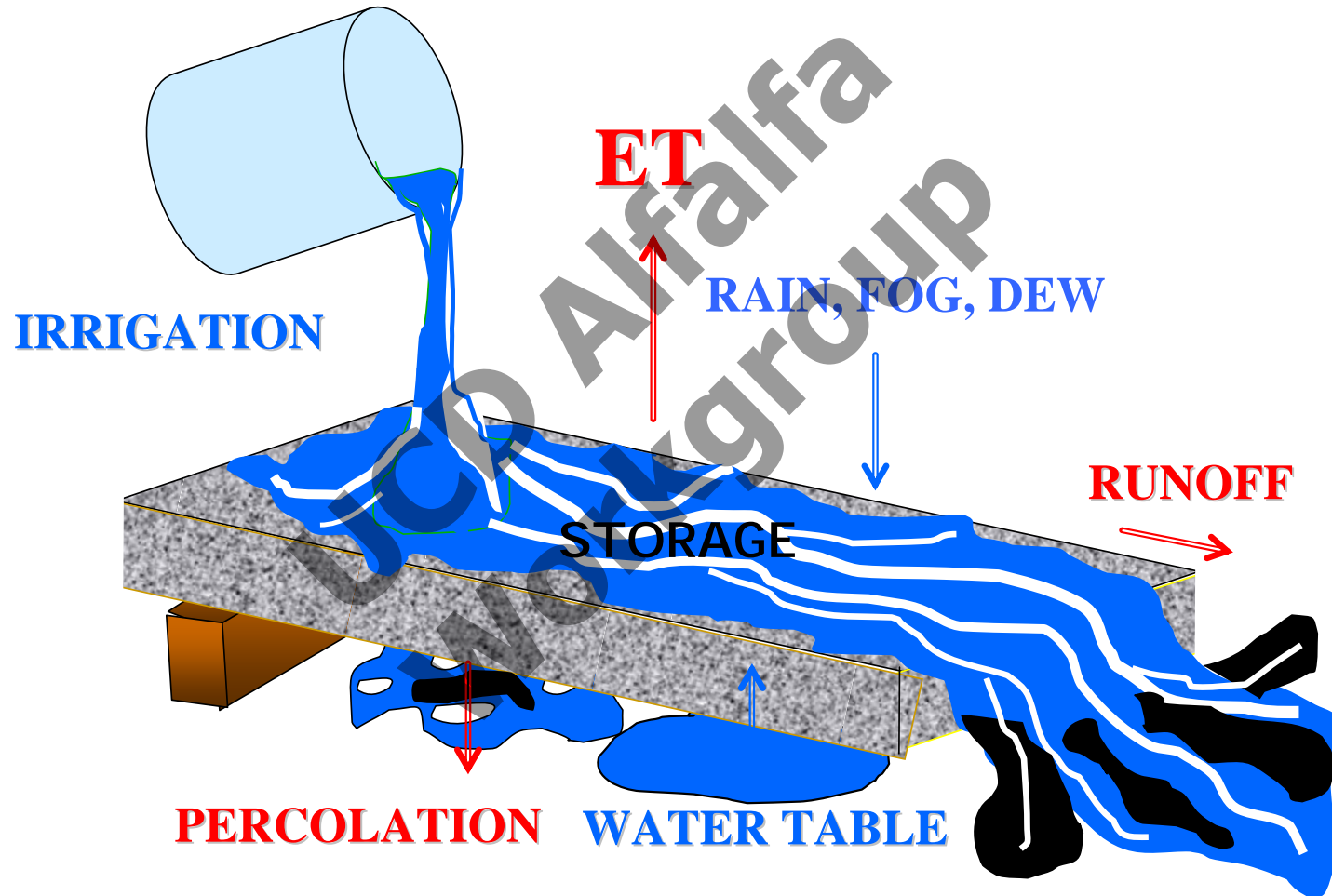
Irrigation Scheduling Program for Alfalfa

R.L. Snyder, Biometeorology Specialist
K.M. Bali, Farm Advisor, Imperial Co.



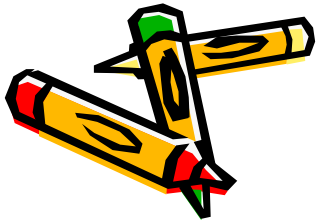
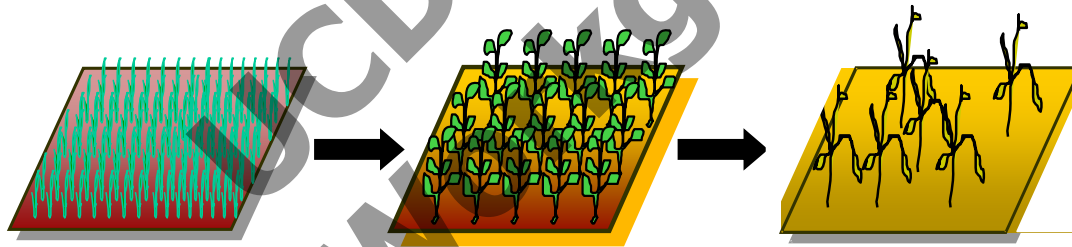
2008 California Alfalfa & Forage Symposium and Western Alfalfa
Seed Conference 2-4 December 2008 | San Diego, CA

Water Balance



Actual Evapotranspiration

$$ET_o \times K_c = ET_c \times K_s = ET_a$$



Estimating ET_o

$$ET_o = \frac{0.408 \Delta (R_n - G) + \gamma \frac{900}{T + 273} u_2 (e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma (1 + 0.34 u_2)}$$

ET_o accounts for weather
Approximates pasture ET_c
CIMIS \approx Penman Monteith

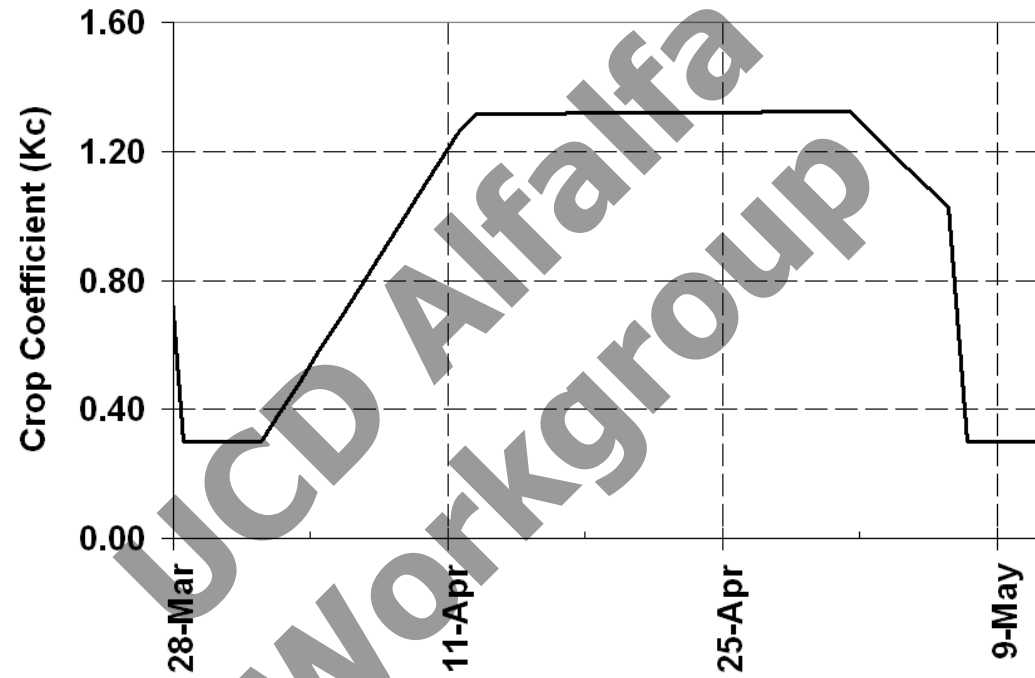
Penman Monteith Eq.

ASCE-EWRI Committee
on Evapotranspiration
in Irrigation and
Hydrology

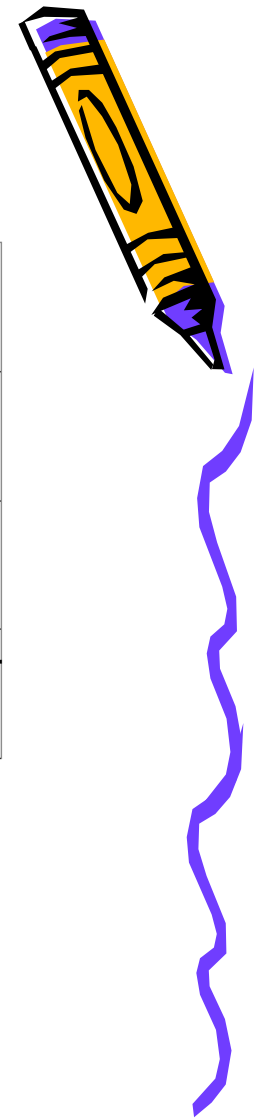
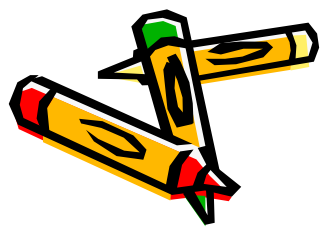
Allen et al. (2005)



Crop Coefficients



Mid-cycle Kc Critical



$K_{c,max}$ *Climate Correction*

$$K_{c,max} = K_{ct} + [0.04(u_2 - 2) - 0.004(RH_{min} - 45)] \left(\frac{h}{3}\right)^{0.3}$$

K_{ct} = 1.20 for alfalfa

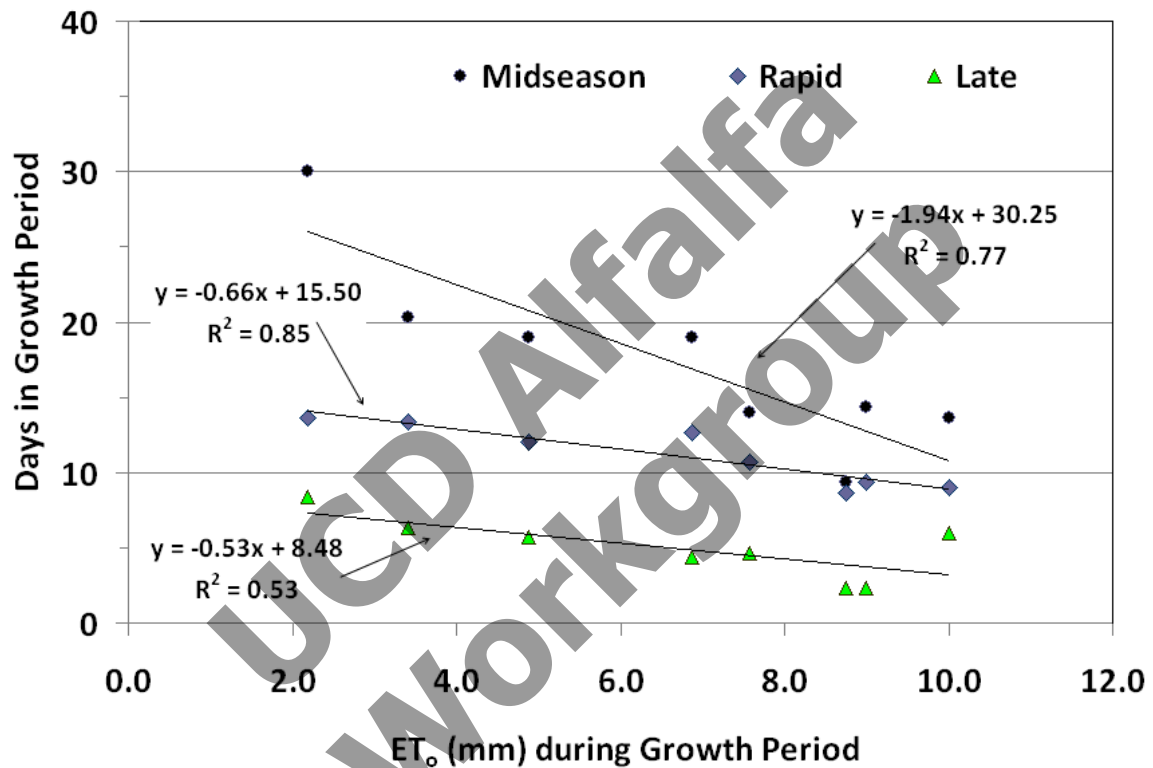
U_2 - wind speed ($m\ s^{-1}$) at 2 m over grass

RH_{min} - minimum daily relative humidity

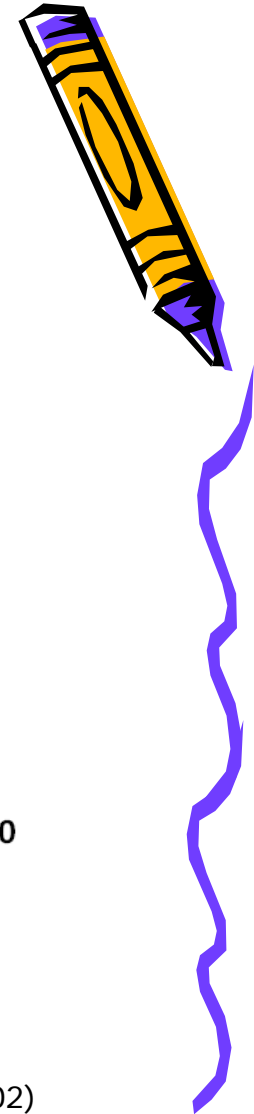
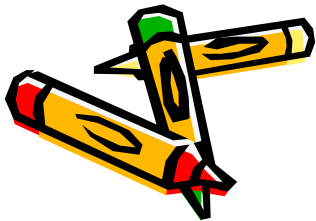
h - canopy height (m)



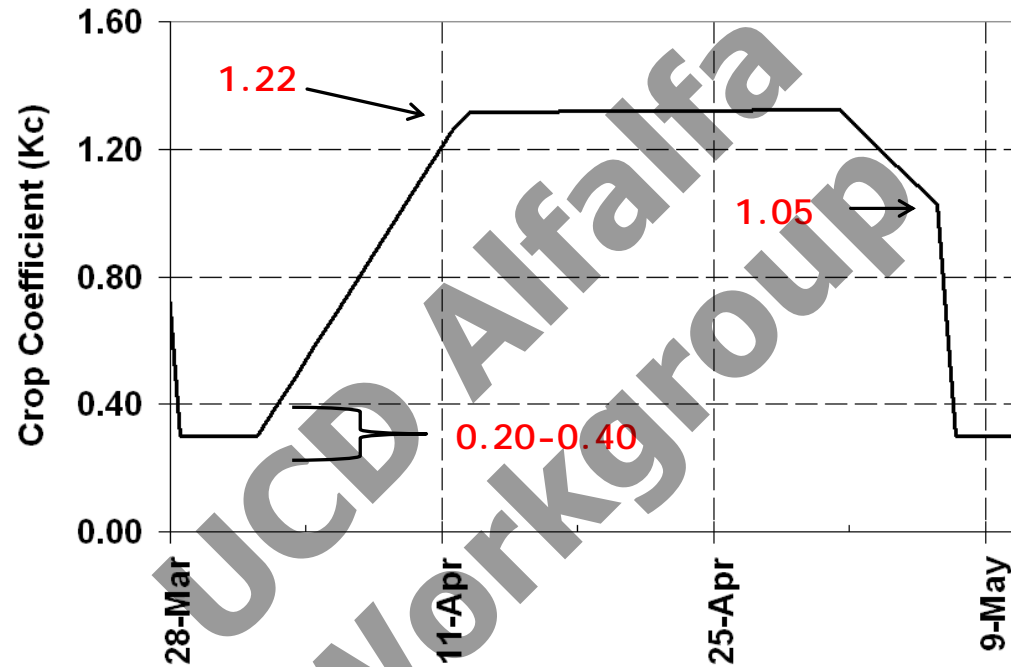
Length of Stages



Hunsaker, D.J., Pinter, P.J., Jr., Cai, H. (2002)

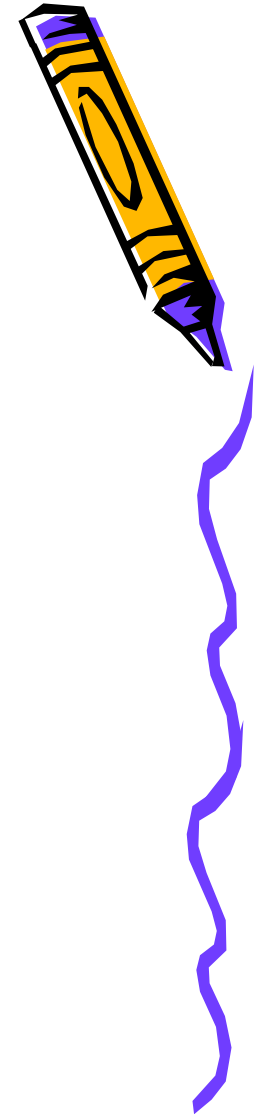
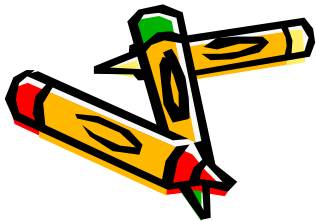


K_c Comparison

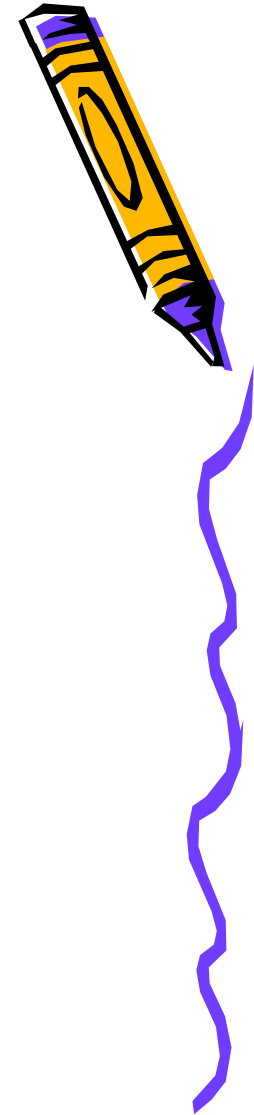
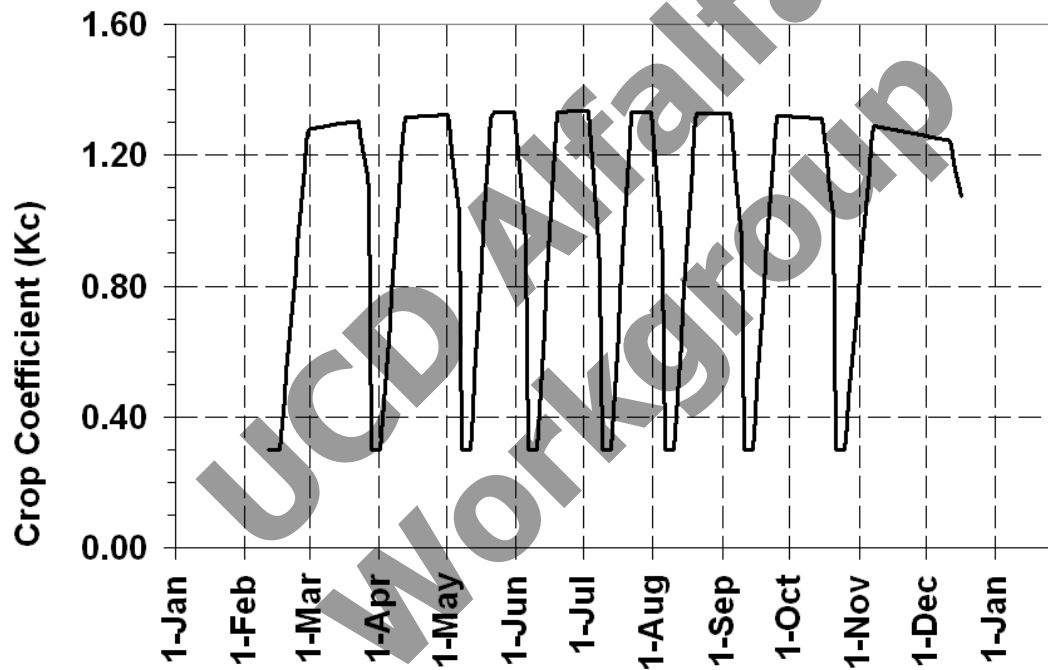


Mean basal K_c values from
3 lysimeters and 8 cutting cycles

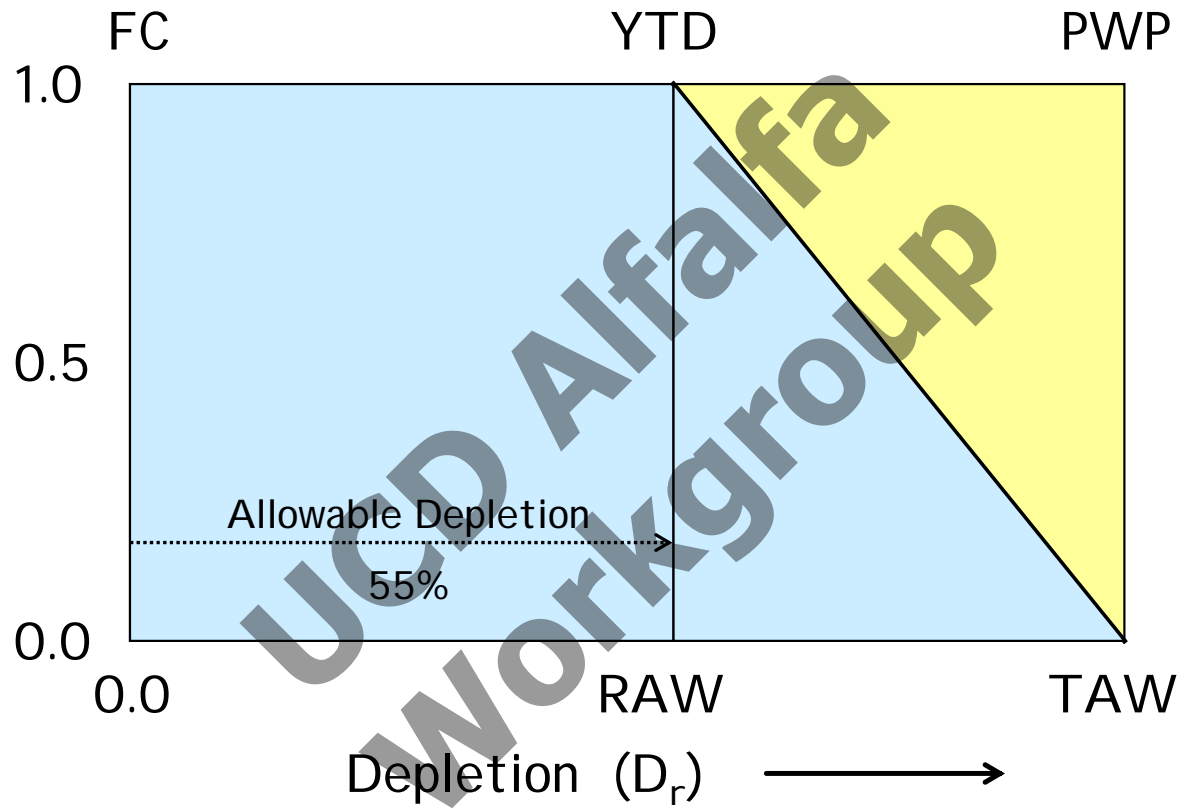
Hunsaker, D.J., Pinter, P.J., Jr., Cai, H. (2002)



Annual Climate Corrected K_c Curve for 8 cuttings of Alfalfa near Indio

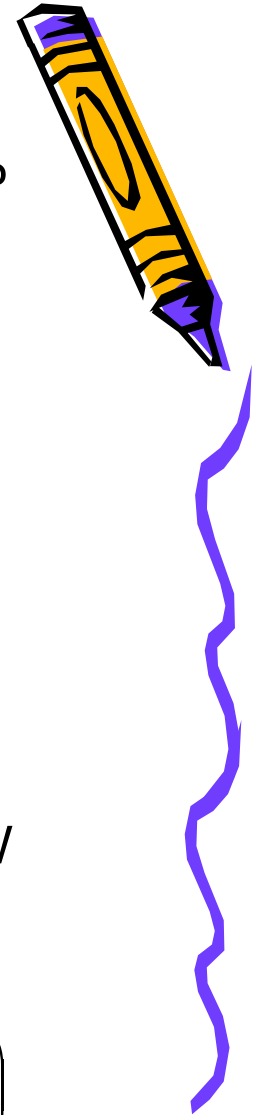
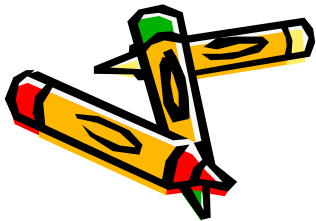


Stress Coefficient

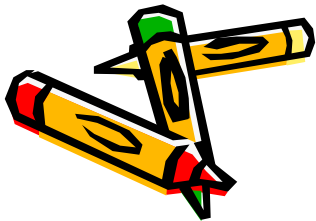
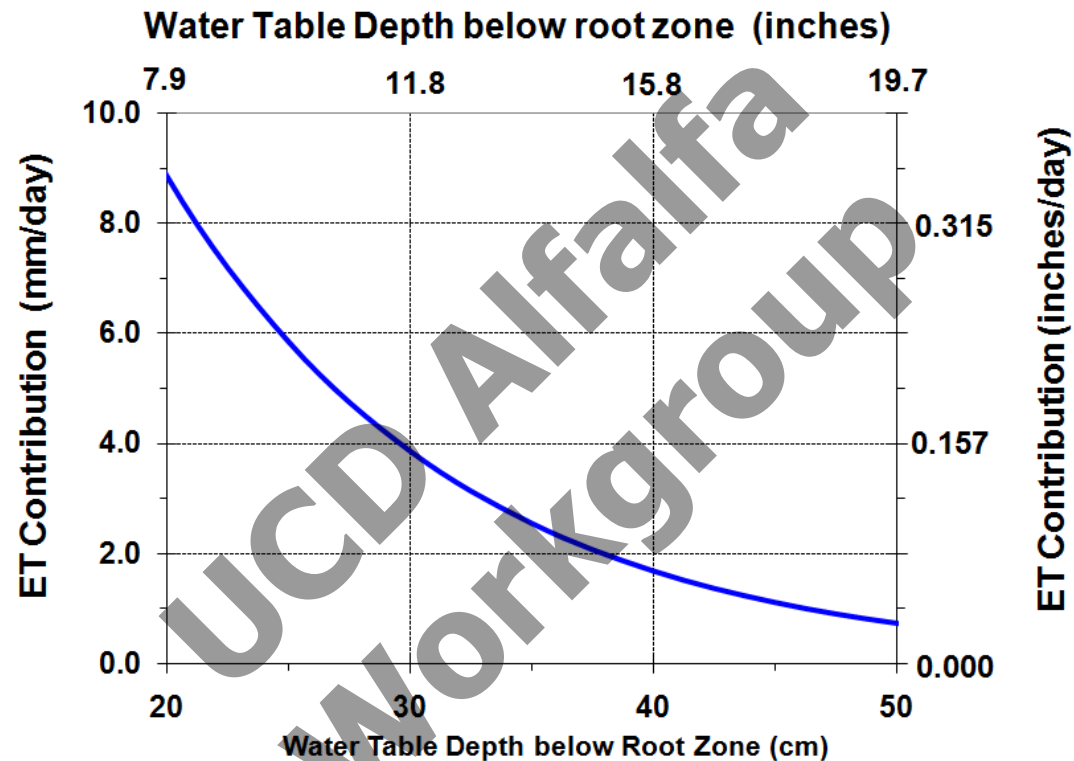


$$K_s = 1$$

$$K_s = 1 - \left(\frac{D_r - RAW}{TAW - RAW} \right)$$



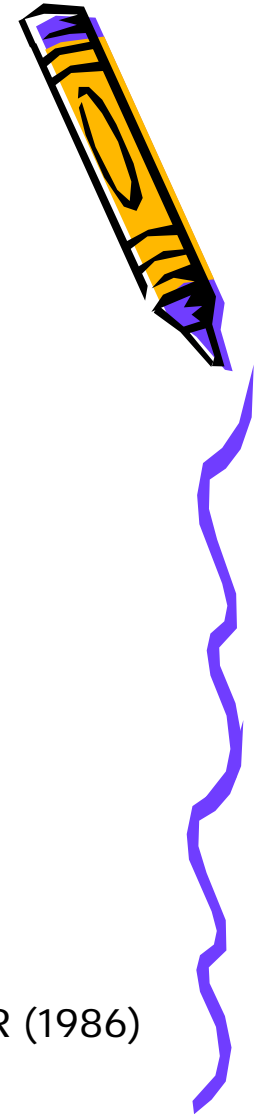
Water Table Contribution

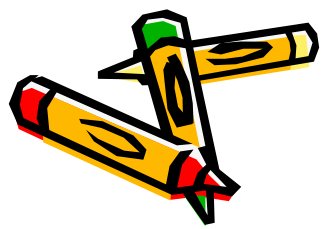
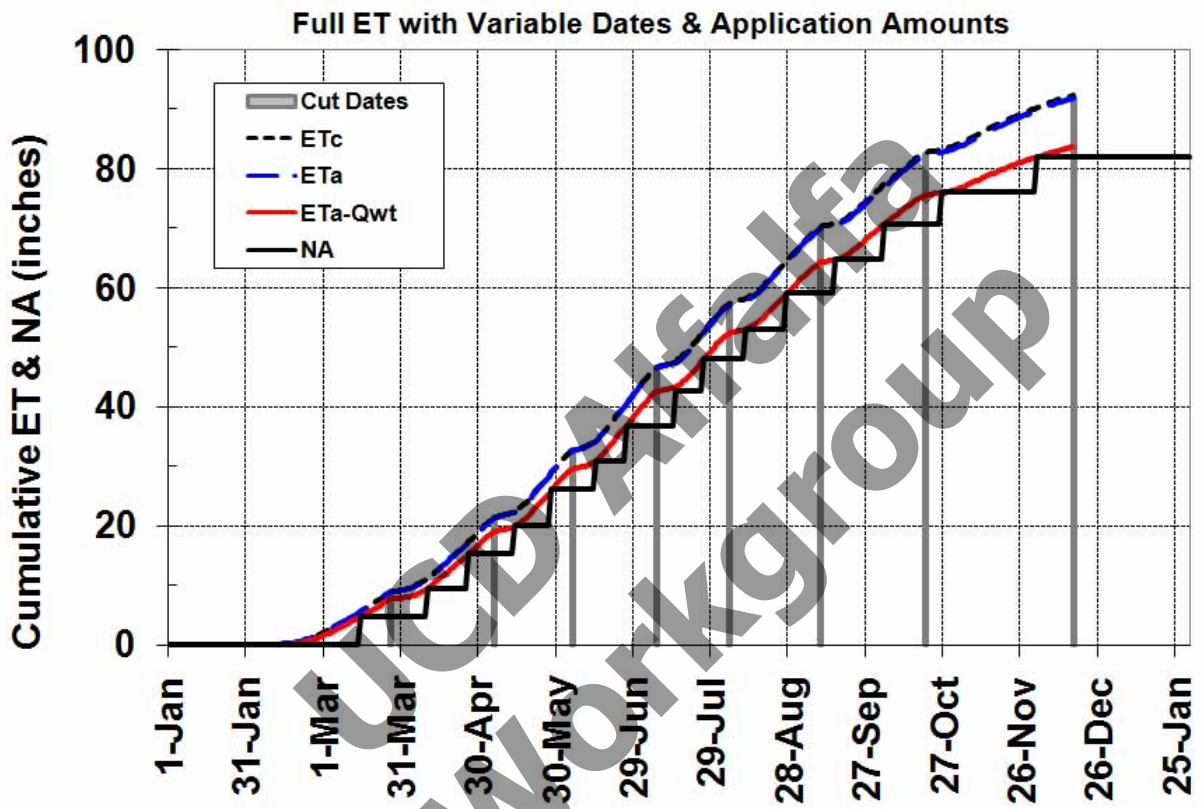


$$Q_m = 4.65 e^{-0.083 z_m}$$

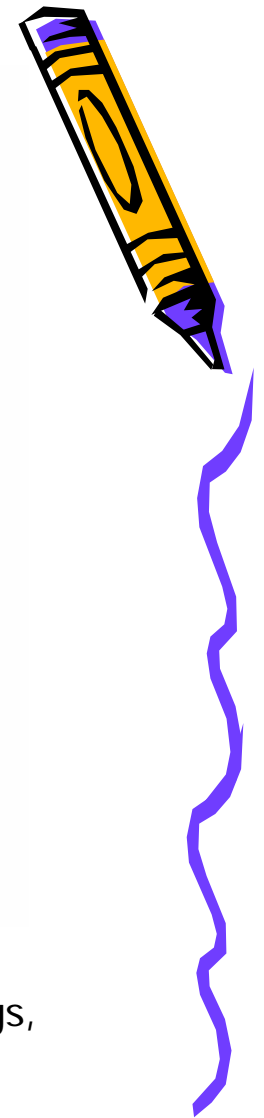
for z_m (cm) and Q_m (cm/day)

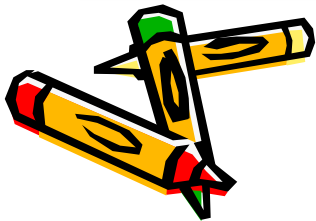
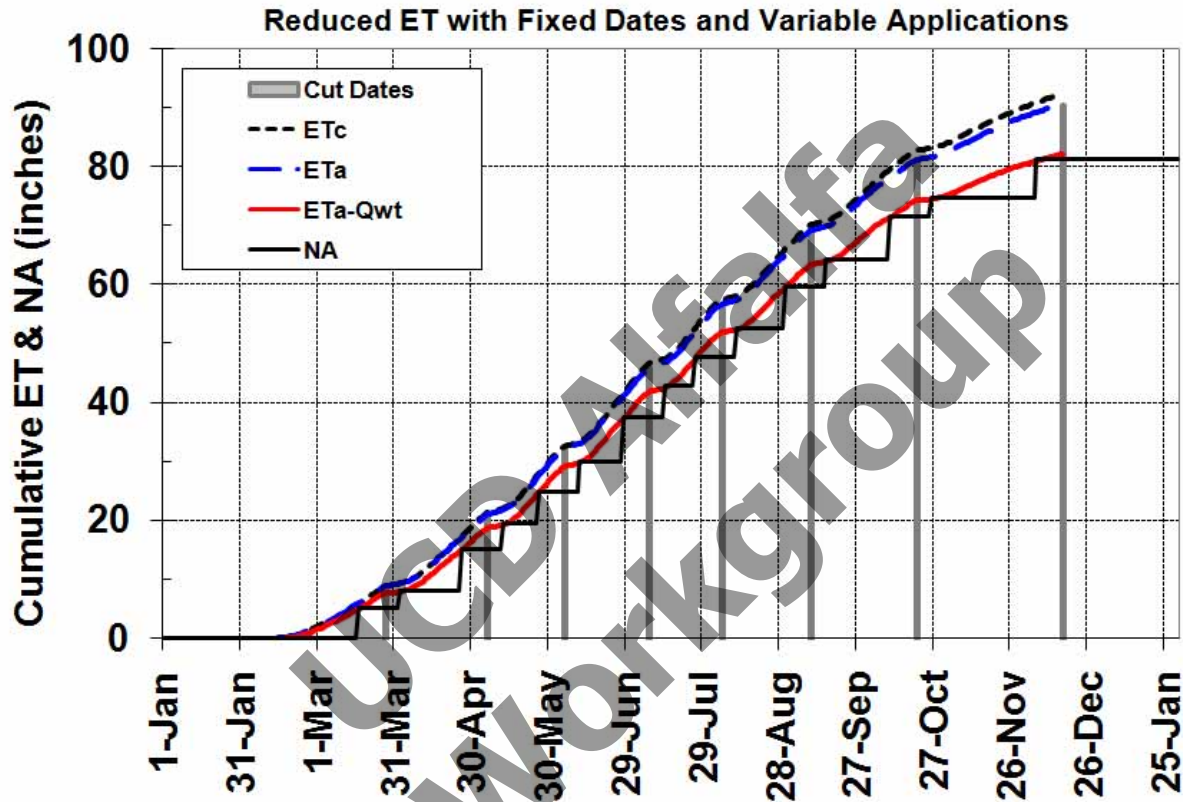
RAGAB and AMER (1986)



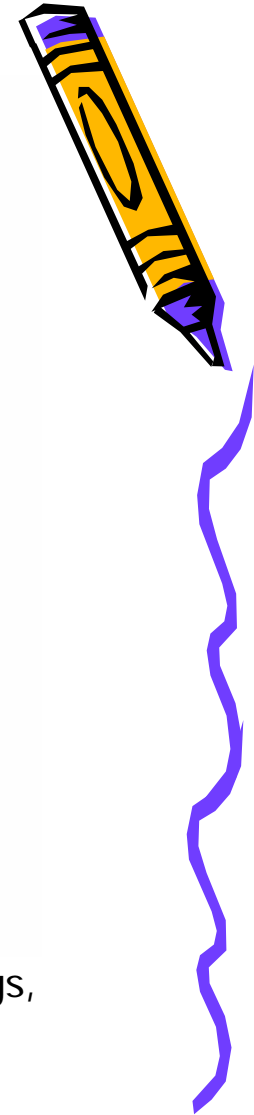


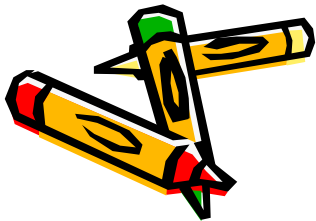
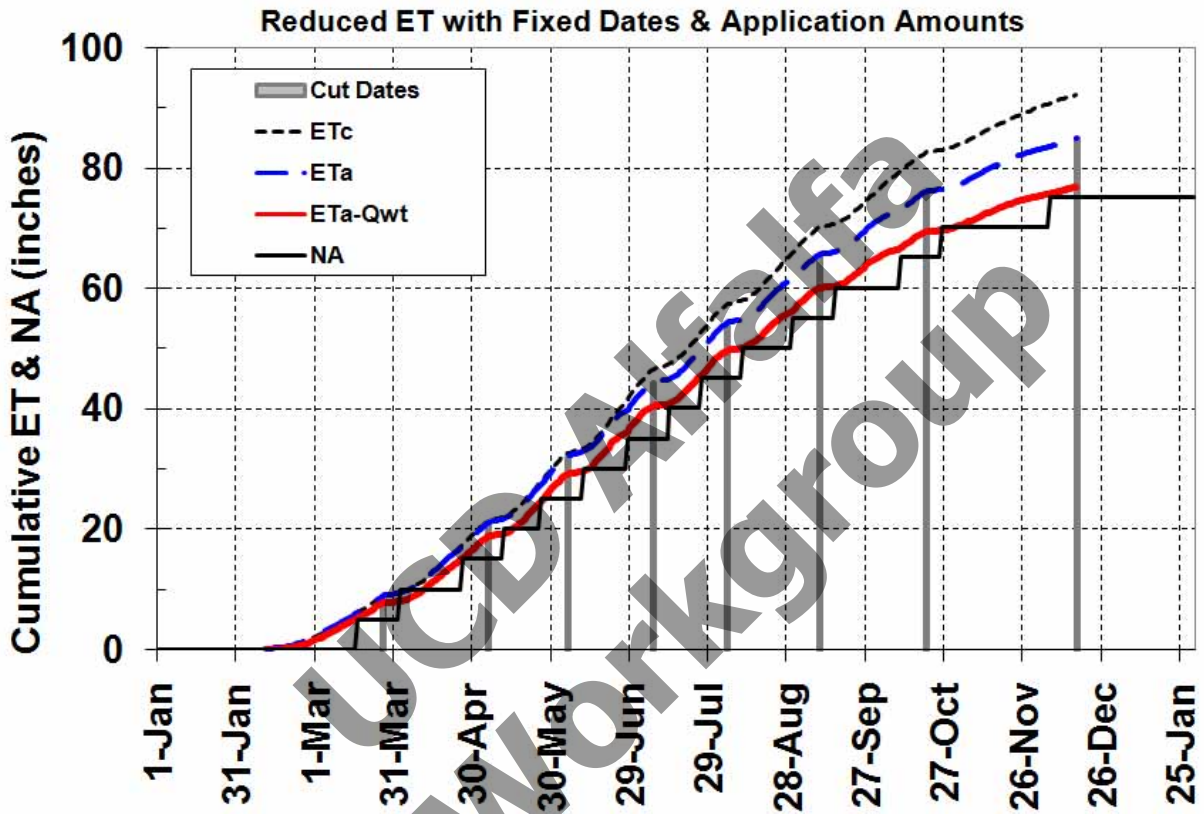
Alfalfa schedule near Indio, California with 8 cuttings, a water table at 20 inches below the root zone, and flexible dates and application amounts.



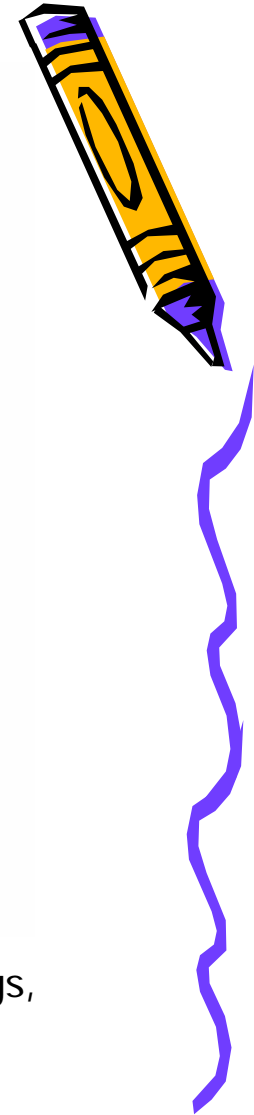


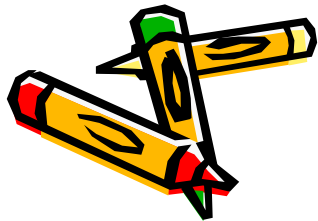
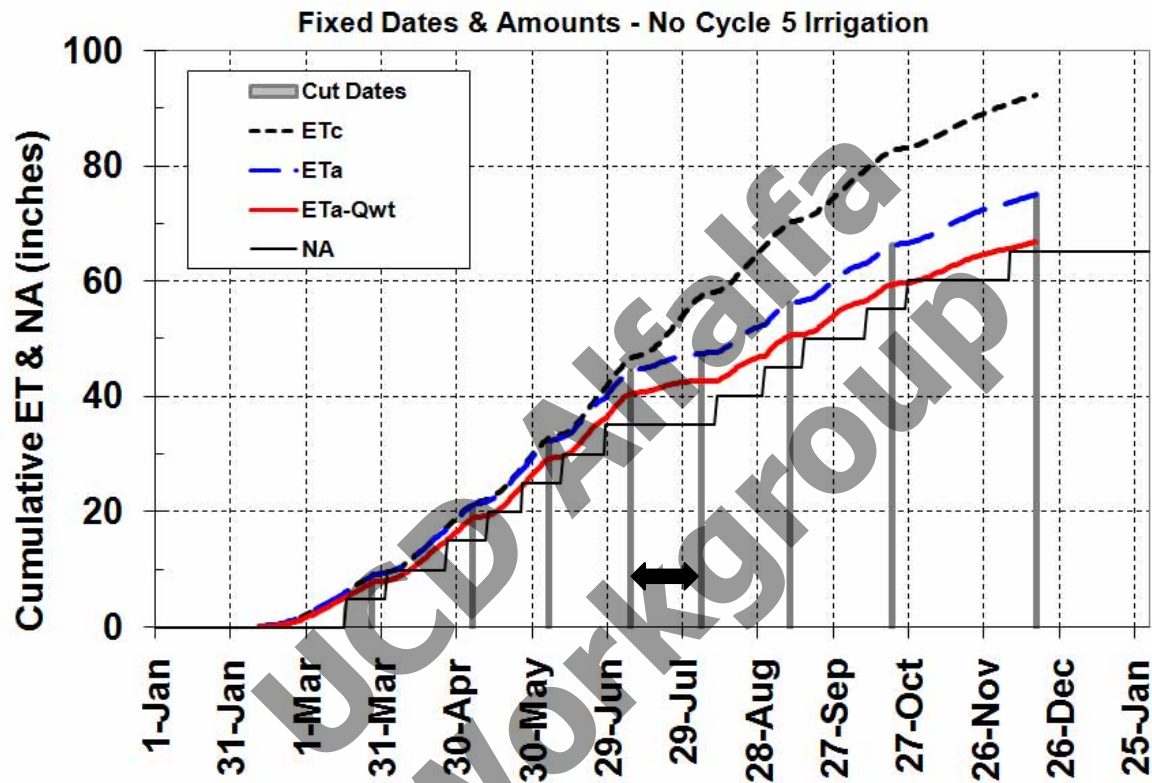
Alfalfa schedule near Indio, California with 8 cuttings, a water table at 20 inches below the root zone, irrigations 5 days following cutting and 10 days prior to cutting, and variable application amounts.



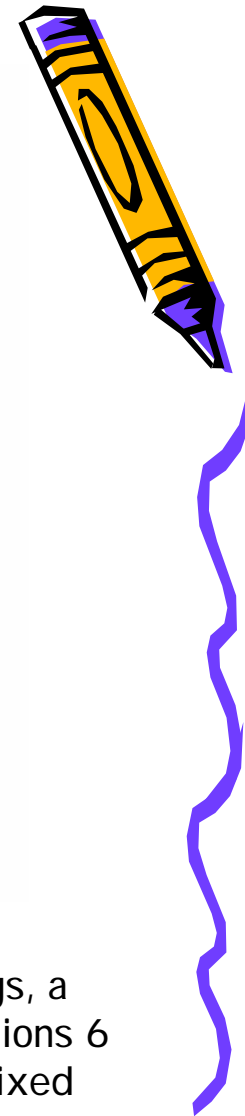


Alfalfa schedule near Indio, California with 8 cuttings, a water table at 20 inches below the root zone, irrigations 5 days following cutting and 10 days prior to cutting, and fixed application amounts.





Alfalfa schedule near Indio, California with 8 cuttings, a water table at 20 inches below the root zone, irrigations 6 days following cutting and 10 days prior to cutting, fixed application amounts, and no cycle 5 irrigation.



Yield Estimation

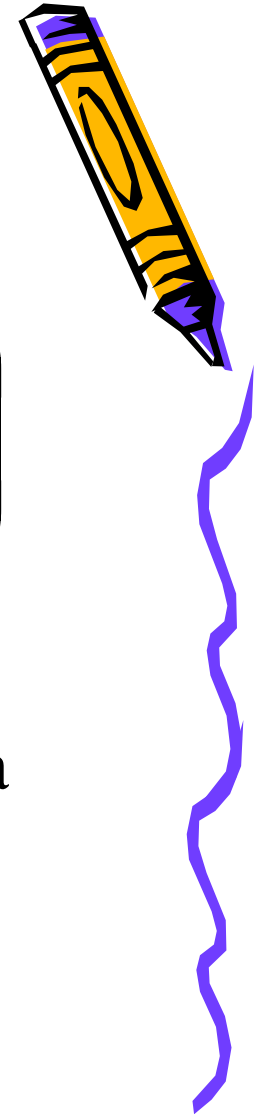
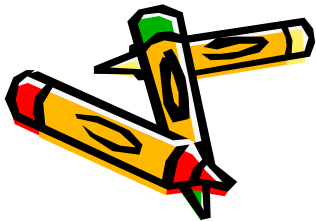
$$1 - \frac{Y_a}{Y_c} = K_y \left(1 - \frac{CET_a}{CET_c} \right)$$

$K_y = 1.1$ yield function for alfalfa

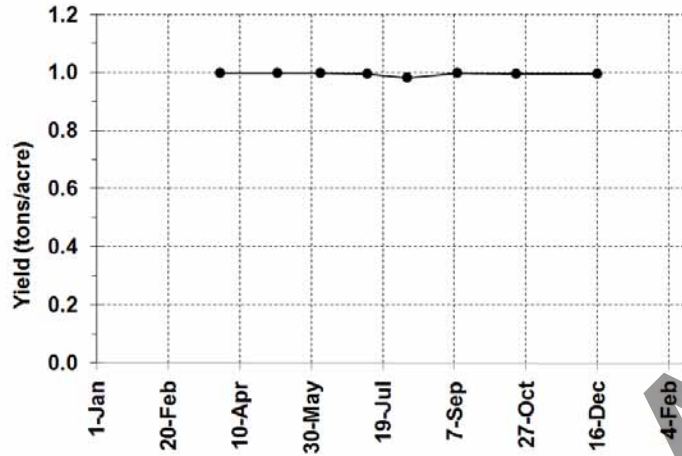
$Y_c \approx 1.0$ tons/acre = yield max

CET_a = cumulative ET_a

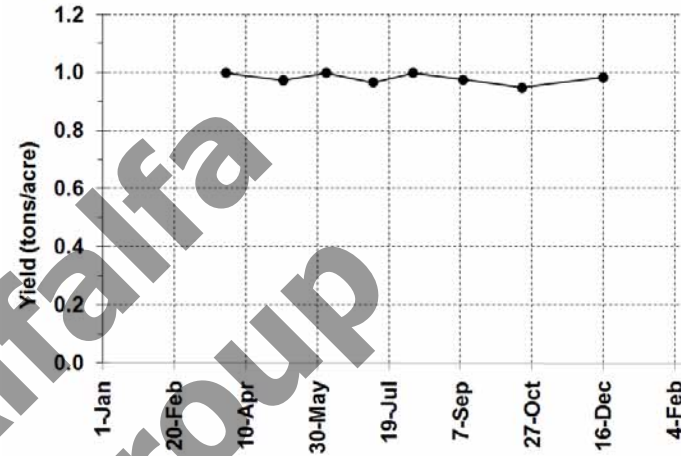
CET_c = cumulative ET_c



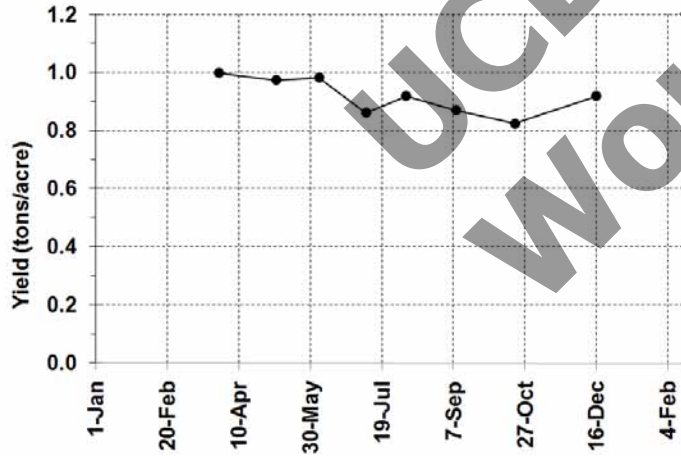
Flexible Dates & Amounts



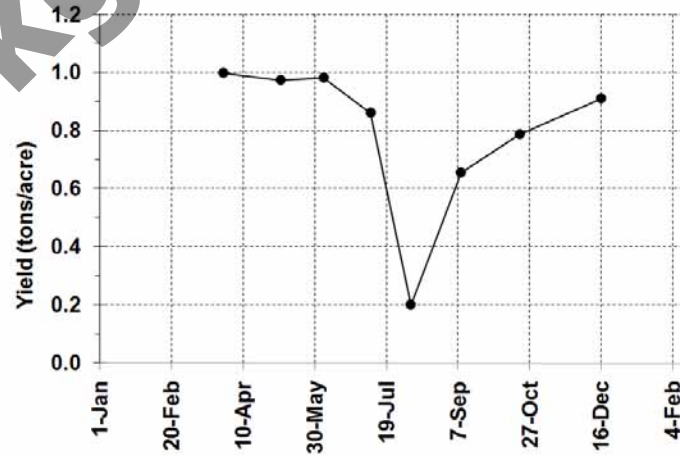
Fixed Dates & Variable Amounts



Fixed Dates & Amounts



No Cycle 5 Irrigation



Conclusions

- I SA is based on use of ETo and climate corrected Kc values
- I SA accounts for water table contributions
- I SA adjusts ETa for water stress
- I SA estimates effects on yield
- I SA helps determine optimal schedules

