



American Water Resources Association

Updating the Washington Irrigation Guide

October 15, 2013



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Overview

- Past Irrigation Guidance Documents
- Why Update the WIG
- Methodology for New WIG
- Preliminary Results
- Statutory Framework
- Policy Issues
- Next Steps

Circular 512

- Published in 1969
- Crop irrigation requirements for 38 locations for 18 different crops
- Modified Blaney-Criddle method
- 30 years of weather data

Washington Irrigation Requirements

Estimates and Methodology (XB 0925 / EB 1513)

- Published 1982, still in print today
- Crop irrigation requirements for 40 locations for 39 different crops
- Doorenbos and Pruitt Blaney-Criddle method
- 26 years of weather data

Washington Irrigation Guide

- Published 1985, supplemented in 1997, in use today
- Crop irrigation requirements for 90 locations for 40 different crops
- SCS Blaney-Criddle Modified method and FAO 24 Blaney-Criddle method
- 29 years of NOAA weather data

Example Comparison (Alfalfa)

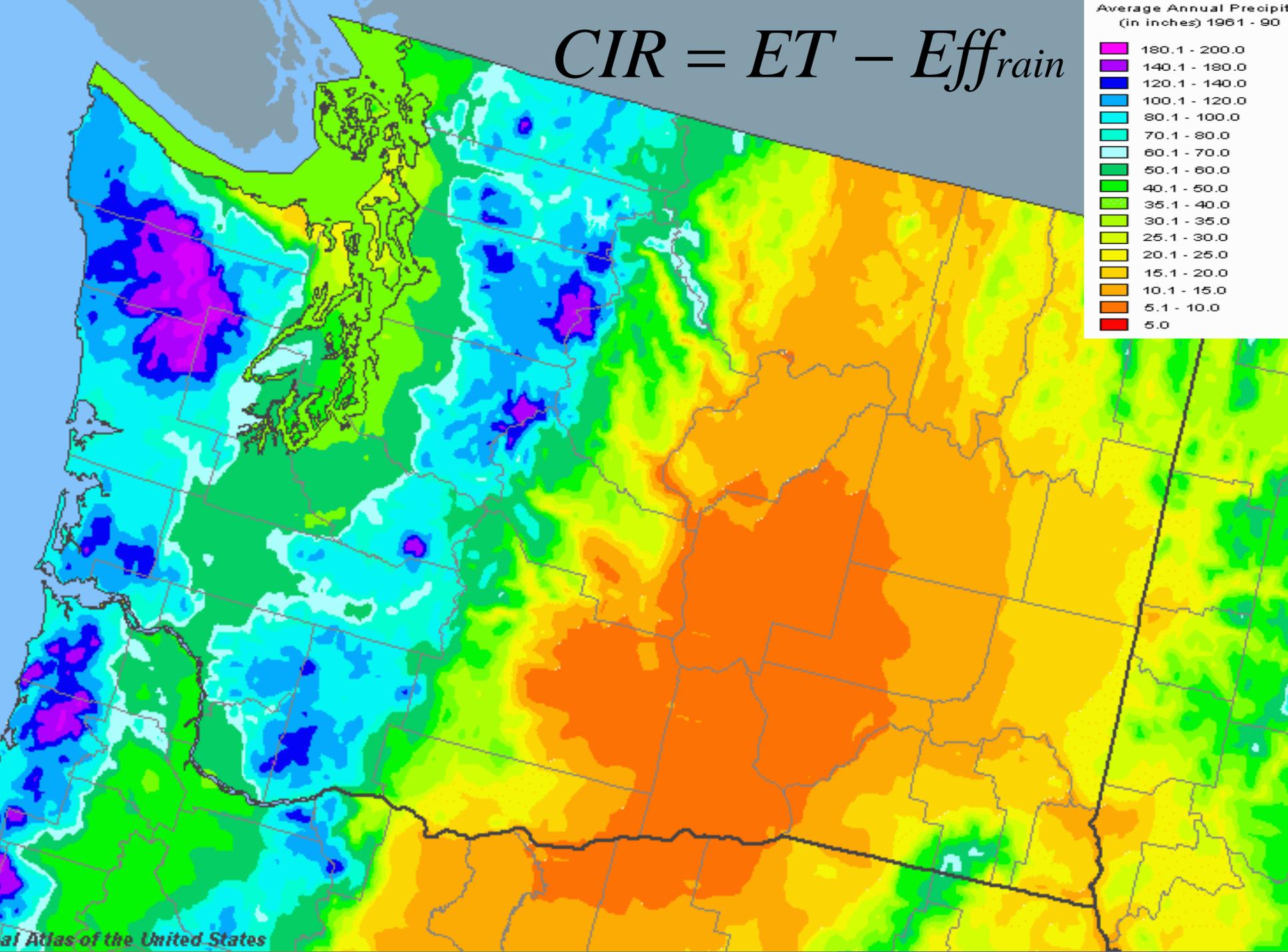
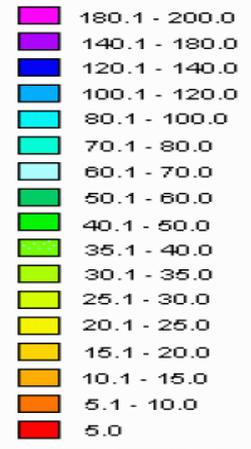
- Crop Irrigation Requirement @ Omak
 - Circular 512 (1965) = 34 inches
 - EB 1513 (1982) = 33 inches
 - WIG (1985) = 25.39 inches
- Crop Irrigation Requirement @ Kennewick/Richland
 - Circular 512 (1965) = 44 inches
 - EB 1513 (1982) = 42 inches
 - WIG (1985) = 39.56 inches

Why Update the WIG

- New climate data available (1986 to now)
- Standardized ET methodology adopted (ASCE Standardized Penman-Monteith)
- Emerging crops
- More stations
- Old WIG assumptions lost to time
- New crop coefficients

$$CIR = ET - Eff_{rain}$$

Average Annual Precipitation
(in inches) 1961 - 90



Estimating Crop Water Use

(*Evapotranspiration*)

$$ET_c = K_c \times ET_r$$

Crop ET

Crop Coefficient
(Crop and growth stage)

Reference ET
(Weather and climate)
Water use of harvestable alfalfa

Reference ET: From Weather

Standardized ASCE Penman-Monteith

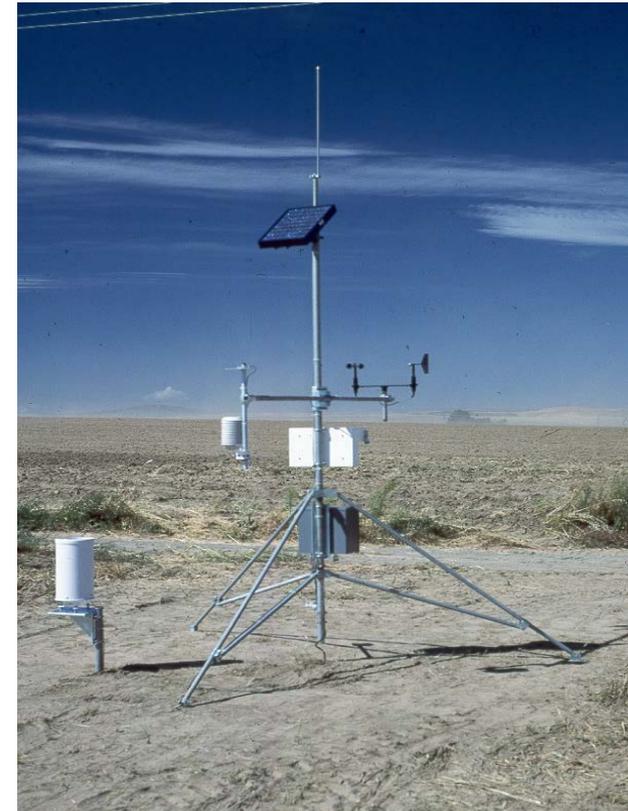
$$ET_{ref} = \frac{0.408 \Delta (R_n - G) + \gamma \frac{C_n}{T + 273} u_2 (e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma (1 + C_d u_2)}$$

The diagram shows the ASCE Penman-Monteith equation for reference evapotranspiration (ET_{ref}). The equation is presented as a fraction. The numerator is $0.408 \Delta (R_n - G) + \gamma \frac{C_n}{T + 273} u_2 (e_s - e_a)$ and the denominator is $\Delta + \gamma (1 + C_d u_2)$. Blue arrows point from labels to specific terms: 'Solar Radiation' points to R_n , 'Temperature' points to T , 'Wind Speed' points to u_2 , and 'Humidity' points to $e_s - e_a$. The labels 'Solar Radiation', 'Temperature', and 'Wind Speed' are positioned below the equation, while 'Humidity' is to the right.

Credit: Richard Allen, University of I

Weather Data Sources

- **NCDC COOP Stations**
 - Best coverage / longest history (>100 yrs)
 - Temperature and precipitation only
- **NCDC ASOS**
 - Full data set
 - Airport Tarmacs – RH data only
- **Agrimet**
 - Full data set and good locations
 - Limited coverage
- **Washington AgWeatherNet**
 - Full data set and good locations
 - Growing coverage
 - Limited data history (5-20 yrs)



Data Cleaning by WSU

- Weather station data screened for anomalies:
 - Solar radiation
 - Wind speed
 - Temperature
 - Rainfall
- Missing data interpolated
- WSU methodology peer reviewed
 - “Consumptive Use and Irrigation Water Requirements for Washington”, Peters, Nelson & Karimi, 2013.*

Variability and Weather Station Location Issues



Uninterrupted wind

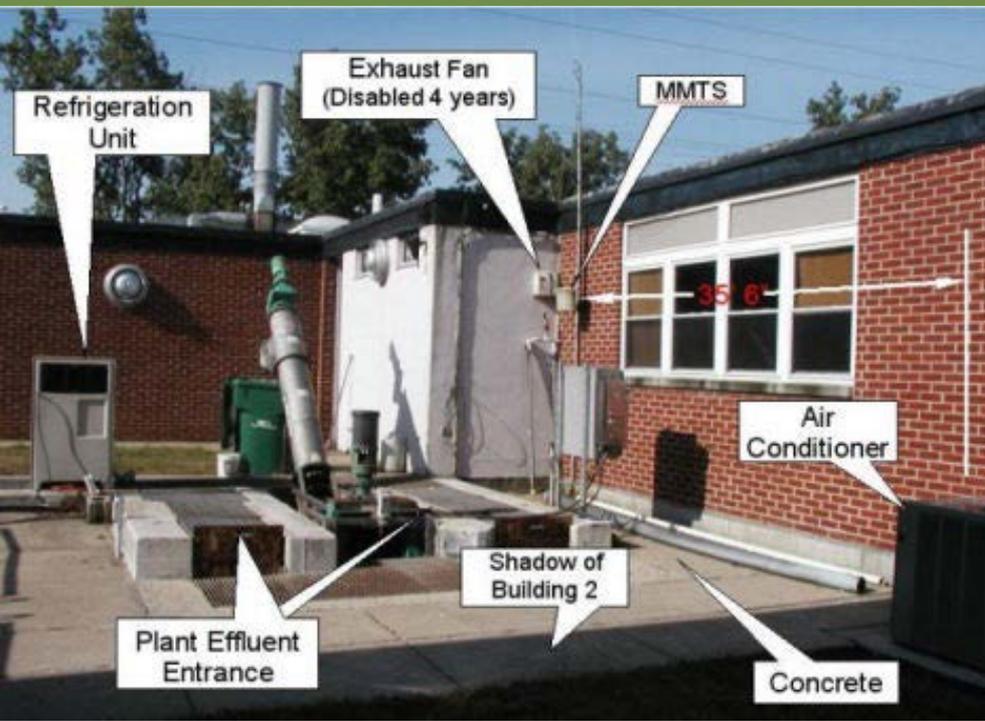
Green and clipped grass
For a long distance surrounding station.

Ideal

Represents Fully Irrigated Field

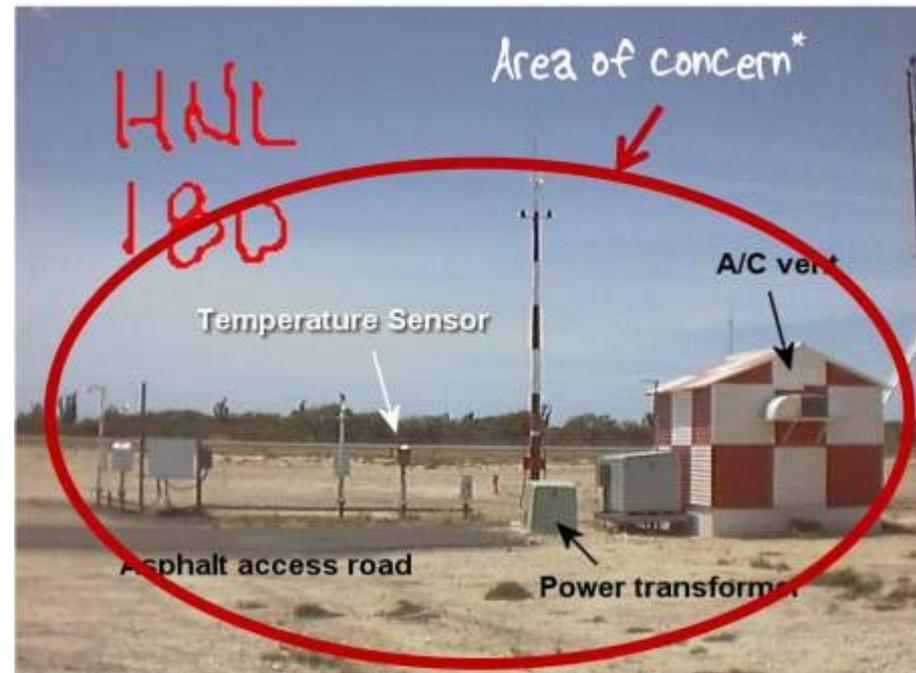
AgWeatherNet



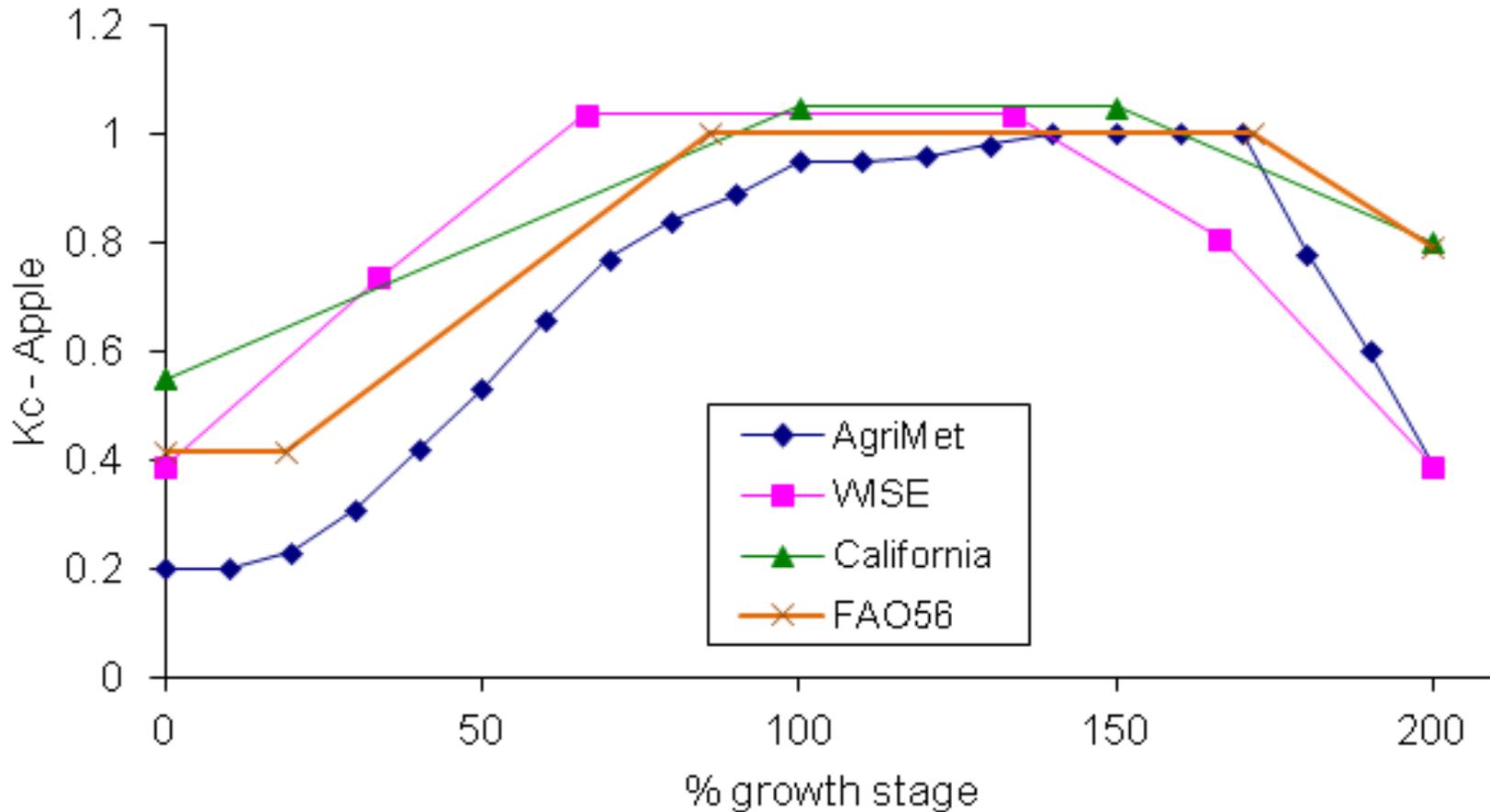




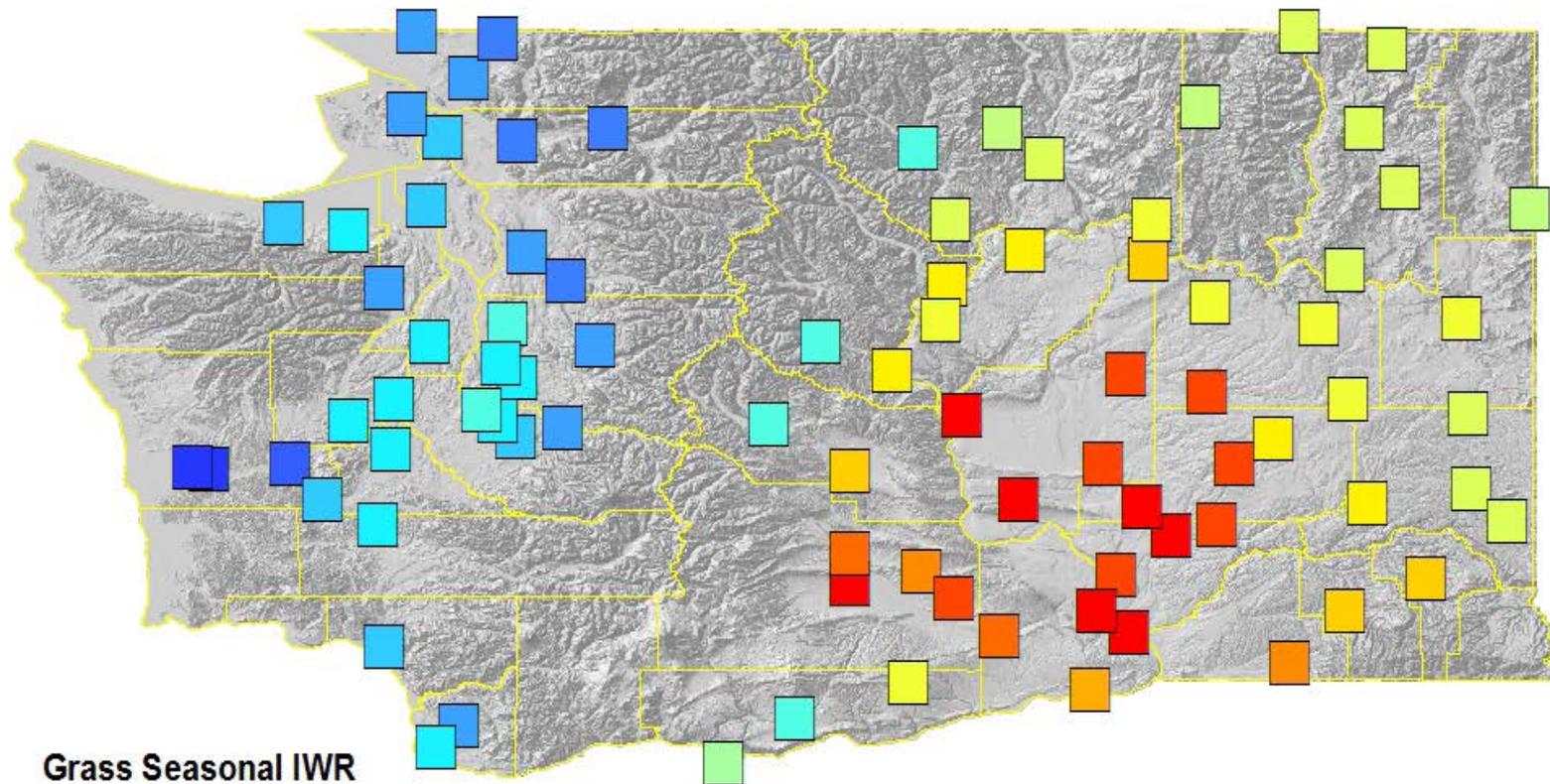
ASOS Stations



WSU Used Crop Coefficients



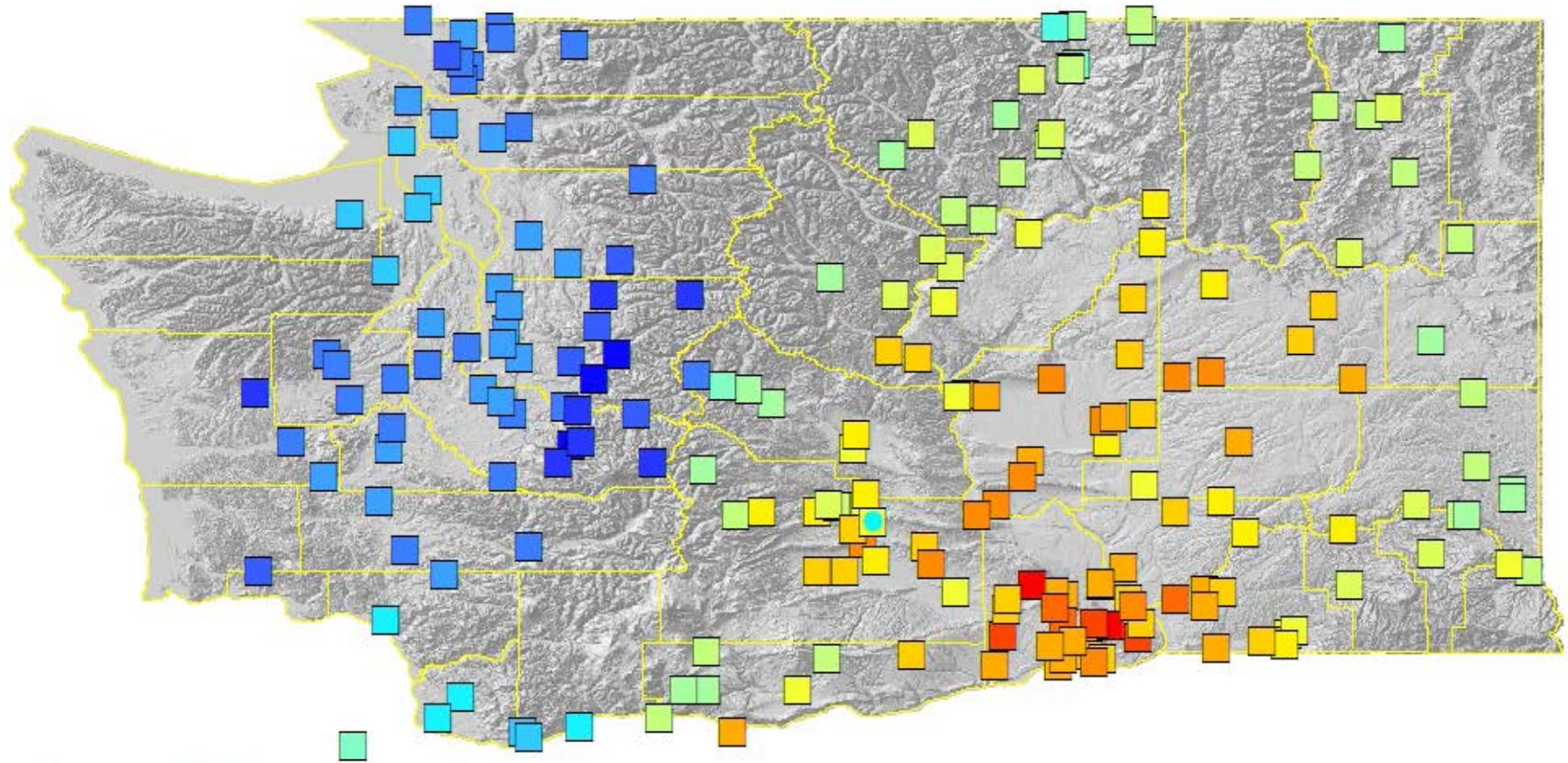
Existing WIG



Grass Seasonal IWR

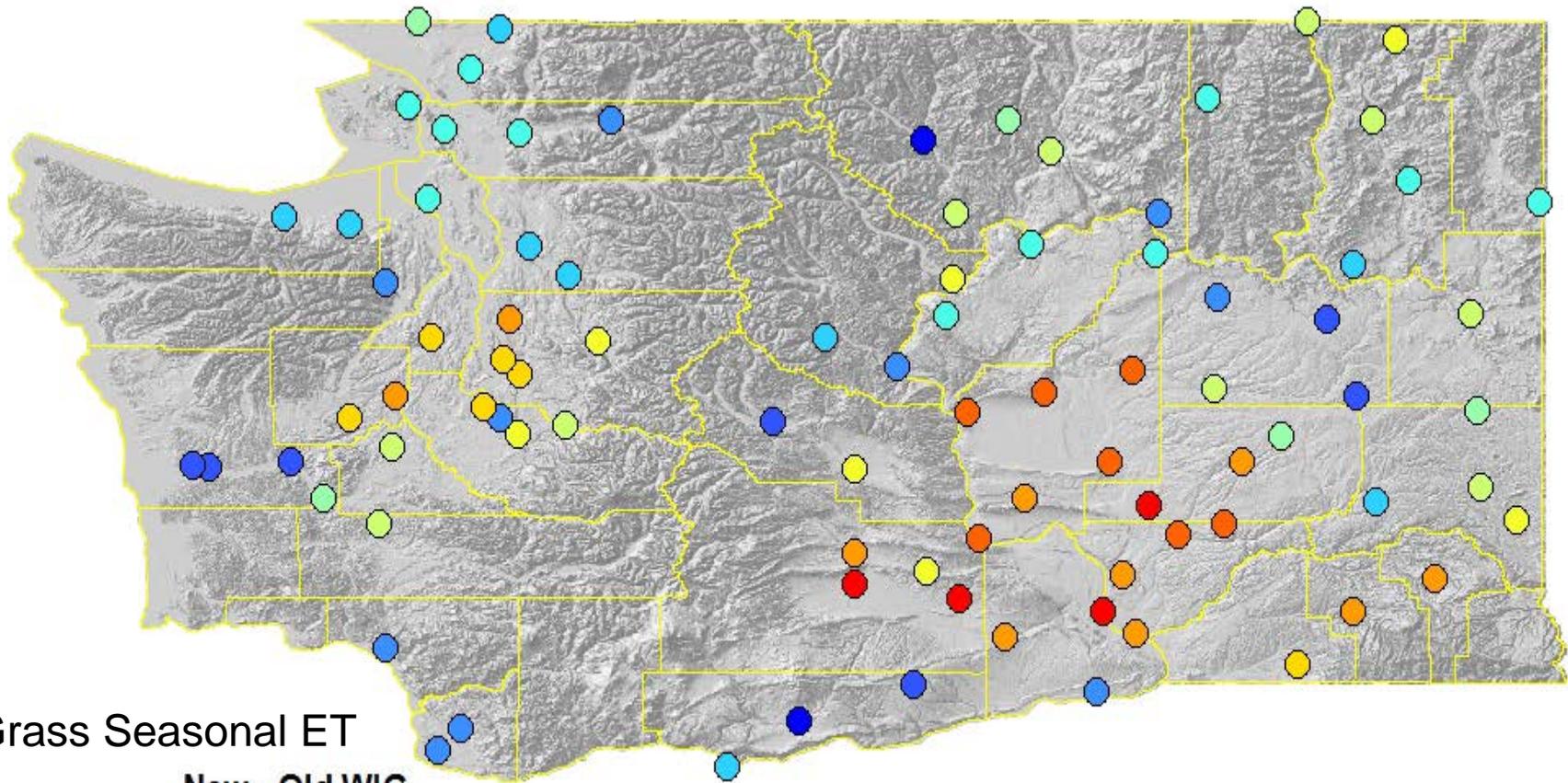


New Full Penman-Monteith



Grass Seasonal IWR

■ 4.316928 - 6.209020	■ 11.885295 - 13.777386	■ 19.453661 - 21.345752	■ 27.022027 - 28.914118	■ 34.590393 - 36.482484
■ 6.209021 - 8.101111	■ 13.777387 - 15.669477	■ 21.345753 - 23.237843	■ 28.914119 - 30.806209	■ 36.482485 - 38.374575
■ 8.101112 - 9.993203	■ 15.669478 - 17.561569	■ 23.237844 - 25.129935	■ 30.806210 - 32.698301	■ 38.374576 - 40.266667
■ 9.993204 - 11.885294	■ 17.561570 - 19.453660	■ 25.129936 - 27.022026	■ 32.698302 - 34.590392	■ 40.266668 - 42.158759



Grass Seasonal ET

New - Old WIG



Example Comparison (Alfalfa)

**Application Efficiency Extra*

- **Crop Irrigation Requirement @ Omak**
 - Circular 512 (1965) = 34 inches
 - EB 1513 (1982) = 33 inches
 - WIG (1985) = 25.39 inches
 - New Provisional WIG (2013) = 26 inches
- **Crop Irrigation Requirement @ Kennewick/Richland**
 - Circular 512 (1965) = 44 inches
 - EB 1513 (1982) = 42 inches
 - WIG (1985) = 39.56 inches
 - New Provisional WIG (2013) = 37.8 inches

Example Comparison (Apples w/o cover)

**Application Efficiency Extra*

- **Crop Irrigation Requirement @ Wenatchee**
 - Circular 512 (1965) = 31 inches
 - EB 1513 (1982) = not provided
 - WIG (1985) = 26.74 inches
 - New Provisional WIG (2013) = 31.2 inches

- **Crop Irrigation Requirement @ Yakima**
 - Circular 512 (1965) = not provided
 - EB 1513 (1982) = 31 inches
 - WIG (1985) = 32.32 inches
 - New Provisional WIG (2013) = 34.9 inches

Example Comparison (Potatoes)

**Application Efficiency Extra*

- **Crop Irrigation Requirement, Ellensburg**
 - Circular 512 (1965) = 22 inches
 - EB 1513 (1982) = 25 inches
 - WIG (1985) = 24.64 inches
 - New Provisional WIG (2013) = 18 inches

- **Crop Irrigation Requirement, Othello/Quincy**
 - Circular 512 (1965) = 27 inches (Othello and Quincy)
 - EB 1513 (1982) = 31 inches (Othello) / 29 inches (Quincy)
 - WIG (1985) = 30.21 inches (Othello) / 30.35 inches (Quincy)
 - New Provisional WIG (2013) = 19.8 inches (Quincy)

Comparison to Old WIG, Accuracy

- Both above and below old estimates in various locations, but in general 10 – 20% *lower*
- Based on the variability between stations that “should have been the same”, WSU estimates the results are within 10-15% of actual.

Ecology Policy and Practice

- Why is this irrigation guidance needed?
- Where has Ecology been?
 - Washington Irrigation Guide (WIG) only
- Where is Ecology going?
 - WIG, LandSat, Meters, and Other Tools

Why Is Guidance Needed?

- New Water Rights

“Beneficial use has two elements:

(1) the purposes or types of activities for which the water may be used *and*

(2) the amount of water that may be used as limited by the principle of reasonable use.” *Grimes v. Ecology, 1993*.

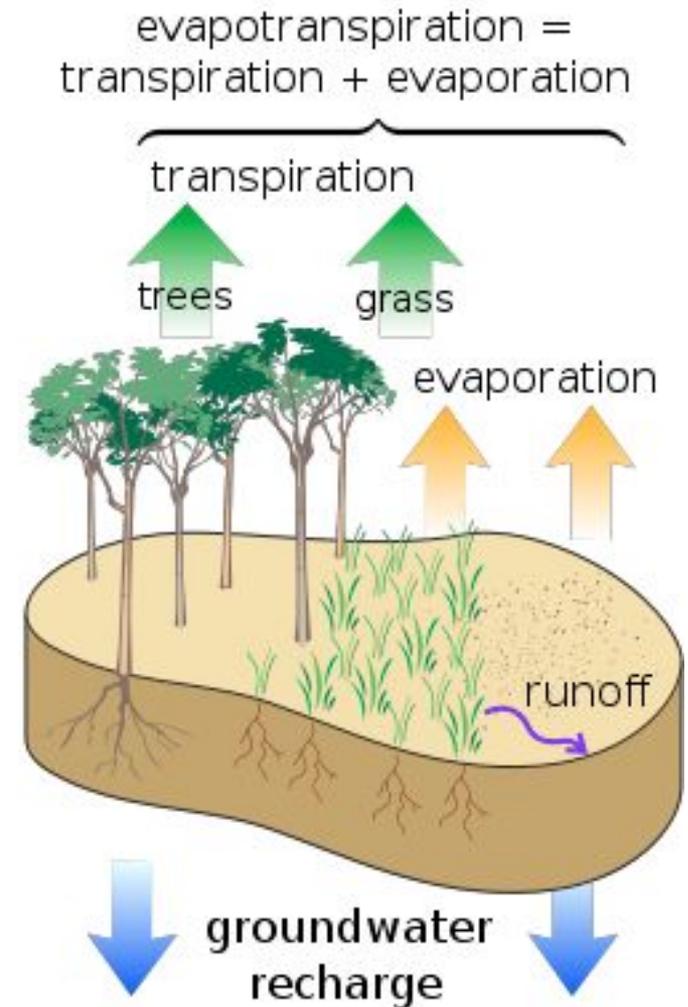
Why Is Guidance Needed?

- Changes to Existing Water Rights

“If a right has not been beneficially used to its full extent . . . then issuance of a certificate of change, in the amount of the original right, could cause detriment or injury to other rights.” *OWL v. Twisp*, 1997.

Why Is Guidance Needed?

- **Consumptive Use Evaluations**
 - Annual Consumptive Quantity (ACQ)
RCW 90.03.380(1)
 - Impairment
RCW 90.03.380(1)
 - Trust Water
RCW 90.38 and
RCW 90.42



Ecology Policy 1120

Policy for Conducting Tentative Determinations of Water Rights

Evidence of the extent of the beneficial use may include:

- water and power meter records.
- crop or product sales records.
- crop irrigation guides and water duty publications.
- observation by the investigator.
- declarations and affidavits.
- water billing records.
- aerial photos, historic photos, remote sensing imagery.
- population estimates, county assessor records, land use or tax records.

In Practice, Often Equates to...

WIG Crop Need x Acres ÷ Efficiency

Example: 100-Acre Hay Farm in Ellensburg
Irrigated with Sprinklers

$100 \times 31.46 \text{ inches} / (12 \text{ inches/foot}) / 75\%$
= 350 acre-feet



New Information Brings New Scrutiny

- Water supplies are becoming more scarce
- Meter data more common today
- LandSat now publicly available
- WIG being updated

Out with the Old, In with the New

- Old WIG still used today.
New data is provisional until approved.
- Once new WIG finished, it will govern unless there is a compelling scientific basis to use something else.

In other words, no cherry-picking. 

How Will New WIG Be Used?

- Effective date?
- What if the answer is different?
- What about peak crop needs?
- Can I “redo” old decisions?

Can I Redo An Old Decision?

- Changes are permissive and can be withdrawn
- Ecology determinations are “tentative” whereas adjudications are “final”
- Considered on case-by-case basis
- Corroborating evidence to confirm historical water use under the water right

Stakeholder Concerns

- Can new ET formula can be a good predictor given the incomplete data set available for all parameters?
- How does lack of calibration of the existing stations affect data accuracy?
- Does the use of so many new stations prevent apples-to-apples data?
- How will the data will be used by regulatory agencies?

Next Steps?

Technical Peer Review

- ✓ Academia counterparts from across the country provided input to WSU and NRCS
- ✓ Local technical experts provided input to NRCS
- On-going public outreach
- Adoption by the NRCS

Questions?

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Ecology WIG Website

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/wig/wig.html>

NRCS State Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) Website

<http://www.wa.nrcs.usda.gov/partnerships/STAC/>

Special Thanks & Slide References: Troy Peters, WSU

