

Crop Water Use and Irrigation Scheduling Guide for North Florida¹

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Crop Water Use and Irrigation

Effective irrigation scheduling enables the irrigator to apply the right amount of water at the right time to meet the crop water demand. This guide presents information on average daily and weekly crop water use and crop growth stages for twelve north Florida crops that can be used to help schedule irrigation. This will allow a grower to develop a realistic irrigation schedule that minimizes plant water stress, saves water, and reduces nutrient leaching potential.

The crops included in this guide are: (i) Bermudagrass, (ii) Bean (Snap), (iii) Cabbage, (iv) Carrot, (v) Corn (Field), (vi) Corn (Sweet), (vii) Cotton, (viii) Cucumber, (ix) Grain sorghum, (x) Peanut, (xi) Potato, and (xii) Small grains.

Crop Evapotranspiration

Crop water use, also called crop evapotranspiration (ET_c), is defined as the combined transfer of water from the land surface to the atmosphere in the form of water vapor by (i) evaporation and (ii) plant transpiration. Crop water use or ET_c depends on many factors, which we can divide into three major categories.

- Weather and climatic conditions:
 - Amount of sunshine (ET_c is much greater on a sunny day than on a cloudy day)
 - Air temperature (ET_c increases from winter to spring to summer)
 - Amount of wind (ET_c is greater on a windy day than on a calm day)
 - Humidity (ET_c is greater on a dry day than on a humid day)
- Crop parameters:
 - Crop type
 - Crop age or crop growth stage

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- Management practice:
 - Planting dates
 - Planting densities
 - Irrigation method
 - Crop residue

Crop Evapotranspiration (ET_c) Calculations

The average daily ET_c (inch/day) was calculated by adjusting the reference evapotranspiration (ET_o, inch/day) by a specific crop coefficient (K_c) that takes crop type and age into account as: $ET_c = K_c * ET_o$

The ET_o is the rate of water loss by evaporation and transpiration from a healthy (free from water stress and diseases) hypothetical reference crop, e.g., grass. This closely resembles the ET_c from an extensive surface of green grass of uniform height that is actively growing, well-watered, and completely shading the ground.

In this guide, the weather data from the Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN; <https://fawn.ifas.ufl.edu/>), including maximum and minimum air temperature, relative humidity, solar radiation, and wind speed at 6 ft (2 m) height measured over the uniform grass surface, were used to calculate the ET_o using the Standardized Penman-Monteith equation (ASCE 2005). Figure 1 presents the long-term average of daily (inch/day) and monthly (inches) ET_o. A detailed description of the Standardized Penman-Monteith ET_o calculation procedure is provided in EDIS publication AE459, *Step by Step Calculation of the Penman-Monteith Evapotranspiration (FAO-56 Method)* (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ae459>).

The crop coefficient (K_c) is the integrated crop factor that incorporates the crop canopy characteristics and management practices. Each crop has different sets of K_c values depending on the growth stages of the crop and field/crop management practices. In this guide, K_c values for different crops were taken from FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper No. 56 (FAO-56). These K_c values were further fine-tuned based on local data collected from various on-field trials.

Detailed descriptions of ET_c and K_c are provided in EDIS publications AE455, *Evapotranspiration-Based Irrigation for Agriculture: Sources of Evapotranspiration Data for Irrigation Scheduling in Florida* (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ae455>), AE456, *Evapotranspiration-Based Irrigation for Agriculture: Crop Coefficients of Some Commercial Crops in Florida* (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ae456>), and AE457, *Evapotranspiration-Based Irrigation Scheduling for Agriculture* (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ae457>).

Irrigation Scheduling

Irrigation scheduling is the process to determine the amount of water application (volume) and timing (when to start and stop irrigation). In this guide, irrigation schedule for the aforementioned crops was developed for the following scenarios:

1. Soil water-holding capacity of 0.7 inches per foot or 1.0 inches per foot.
2. Management allowable depletion (MAD) of 50%.

Soil water-holding capacity is the amount of water stored between field capacity (FC) and permanent wilting point (PWP). FC is the amount of soil water remaining in the soil profile after excess water due to a heavy rain event or irrigation application has drained, and the rate of downward movement has decreased or stabilized. PWP is the soil water content at which the soil cannot supply water at a sufficient rate to maintain the turgidity of the plants, and the plants permanently wilt.

The MAD is the moisture level below which flow of water from the soil to the roots is reduced and causes a reduction in crop yield potential. If the soil water reservoir is not replenished by irrigation or rain, the water content continues to decrease and eventually reaches a point where a plant can no longer recover even if water is added. MAD is primarily a function of crop stress tolerance, crop species and varieties, crop growth stage, soil type, management approach, and climate. This value is small for sensitive crops such as vegetables, but larger for crops that can tolerate some water stress without affecting yields. In this guide, MAD is calculated as 50% of total available water content (TAW) in the crop root zone. The TAW is defined as:

$$\text{TAW (inches)} = \frac{\text{Soil water holding capacity (inch per foot)} * \text{Rooting depth (inch)}}{12}$$

Note that established perennial plants such as alfalfa, grasses, trees, and shrubs have relatively constant root zone depth. However, for annual crops, irrigation schedule changes as the crop progresses over the growing season. For this reason, in this guide the irrigation schedule was developed for different rooting depths (Tables 1 and 2).

When calculating the irrigation demand, account for the irrigation system inefficiencies and amount of precipitation within the period under consideration. In this publication, adjustments were made to ET_c values considering the irrigation system efficiency of 75%. In case irrigation system efficiency is more than 75%, adjust the irrigation application rate as I_{adj}:

$$I_{adj} = \frac{\text{Chart Irrigation Application Rate (Tables 1 and 2)} * 0.75}{\text{Actual Irrigation Efficiency}}$$

For more information on irrigation scheduling and related terms, consult EDIS documents CV297, *Principles and Practices of Irrigation Management for Vegetables* (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/cv297>), and AE457, *Evapotranspiration-Based irrigation Scheduling for Agriculture* (<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ae457>).

How to Use This Guide

Caution: Depending on local weather conditions, ET_c on a given day can differ substantially from the long-term average daily ET_c values shown in this guide. For example, crop water demand will be higher than average on days that are warmer and/or windier than normal, and demand will be lower on days that are cooler and/or cloudier than normal. However, when estimating crop water demand for a period of several days, the values shown in this guide are of sufficient accuracy to help guide irrigation scheduling.

1. Locate the graph for the crop of interest (Figures 2 to 13).
2. Determine the point of interest in the growing season using the plant growth stage or days after planting. Key growth stages for different crops are provided.
3. Estimated crop water use in inch per day is shown at the intersection of ET_c (inch/day) (y-axis) and plant growth stage or day after planting (x-axis).
4. Determine the crop rooting depth, then find a base irrigation schedule from the tables at the end of this guide (Tables 1 and 2).
5. If the irrigation system, soil, or allowable depletion differs from above, adjust the irrigation schedule accordingly.

References

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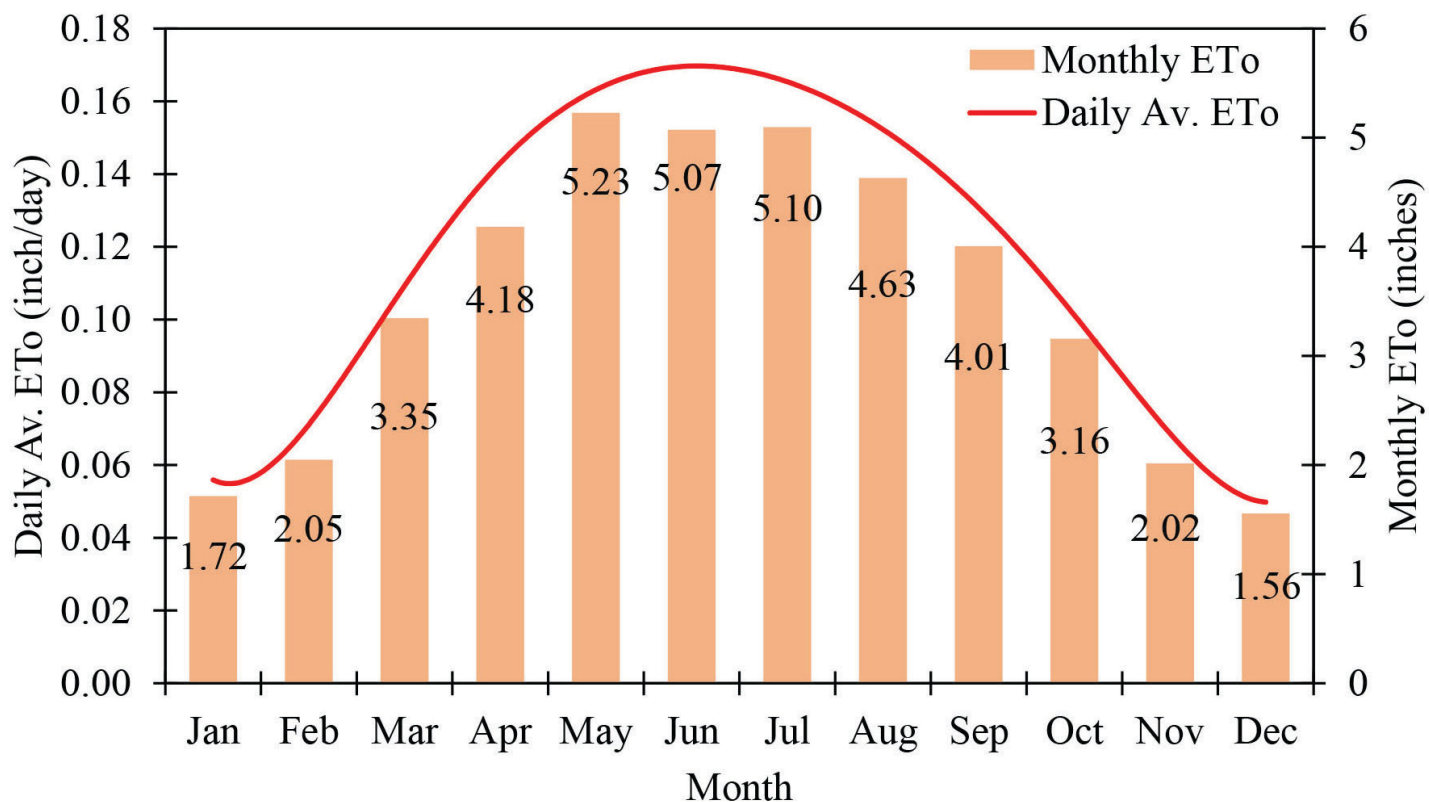


Figure 1. Long-term average daily and monthly grass-based reference evapotranspiration (ETo) in north Florida.
Credits: Vivek Sharma, UF/IFAS

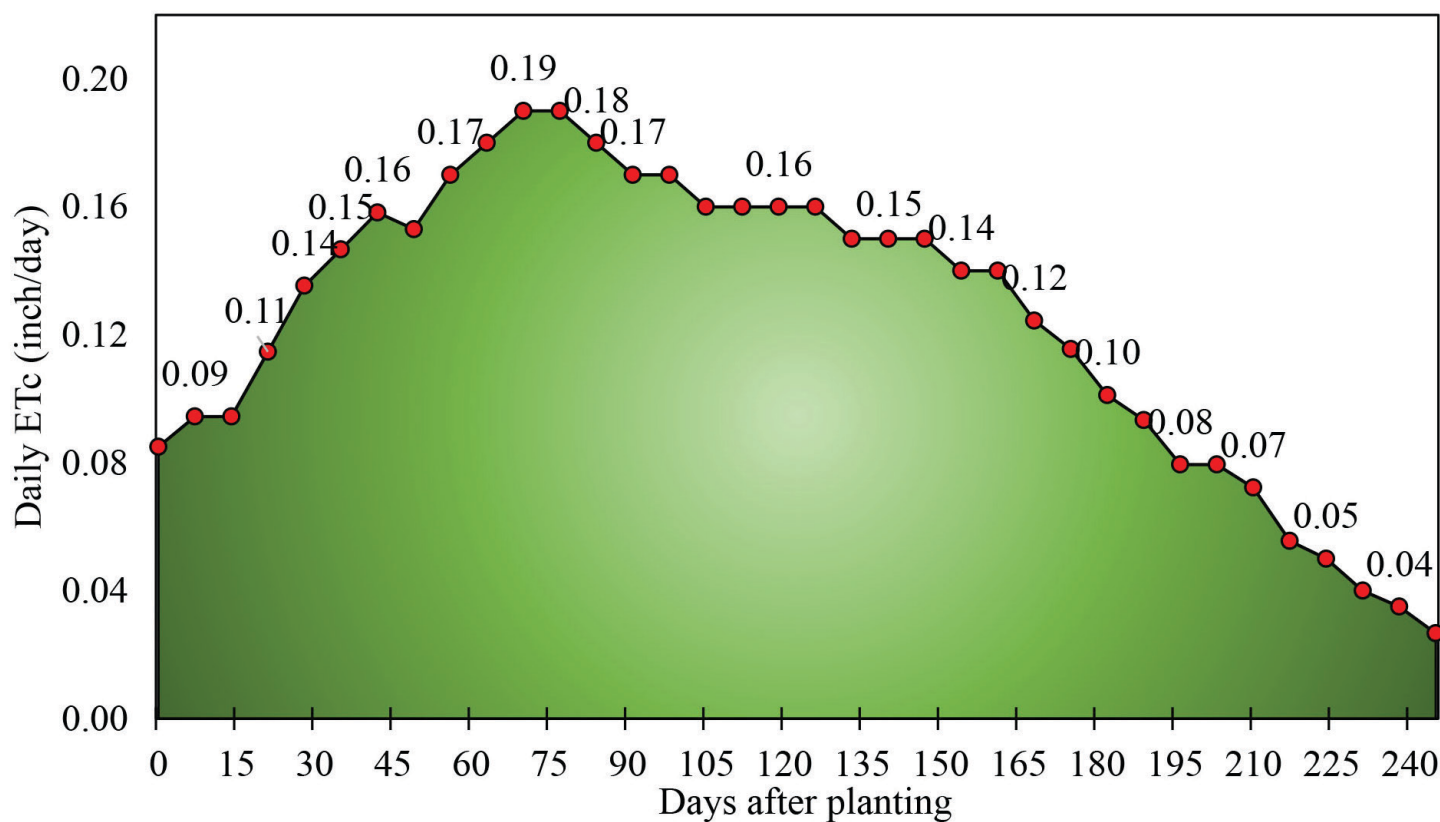


Figure 2. Bermudagrass crop water use (inches/day).
Credits: Vivek Sharma, UF/IFAS

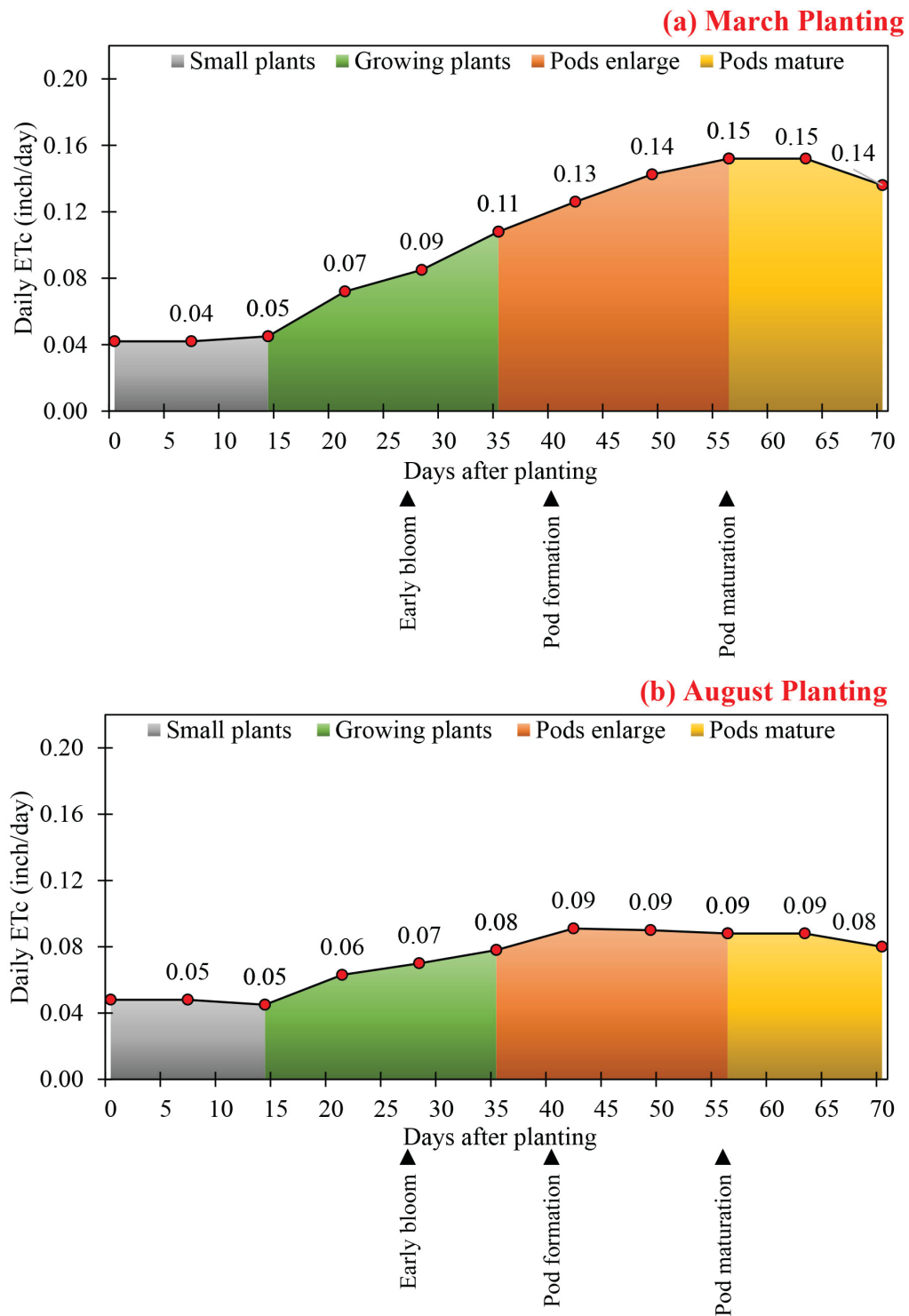
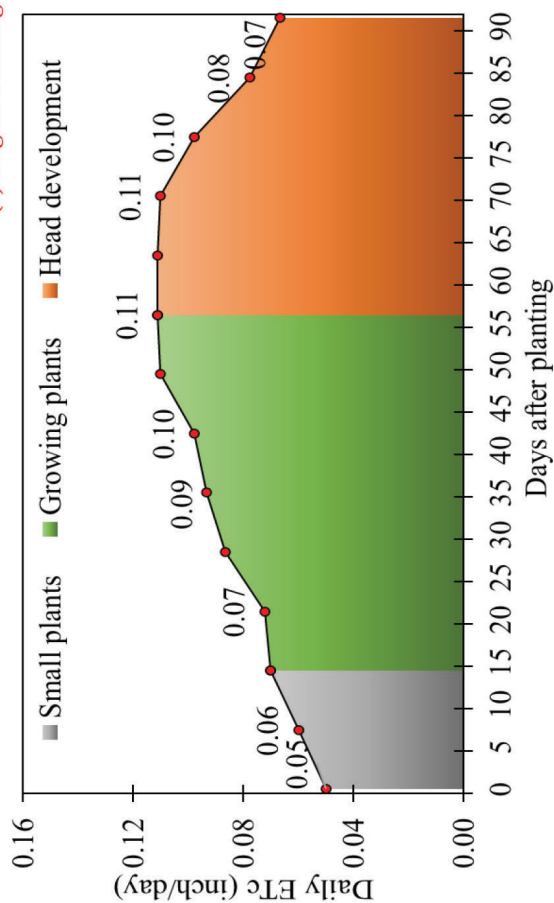
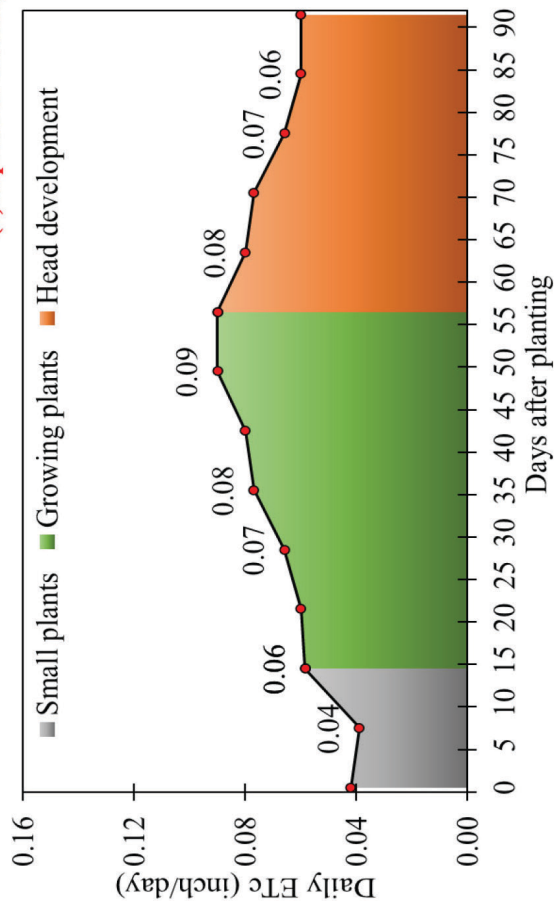


Figure 3. Bean (snap) crop water use (inches/day) for (a) March planting and (b) August planting.
Credits: Vivek Sharma, UF/IFAS

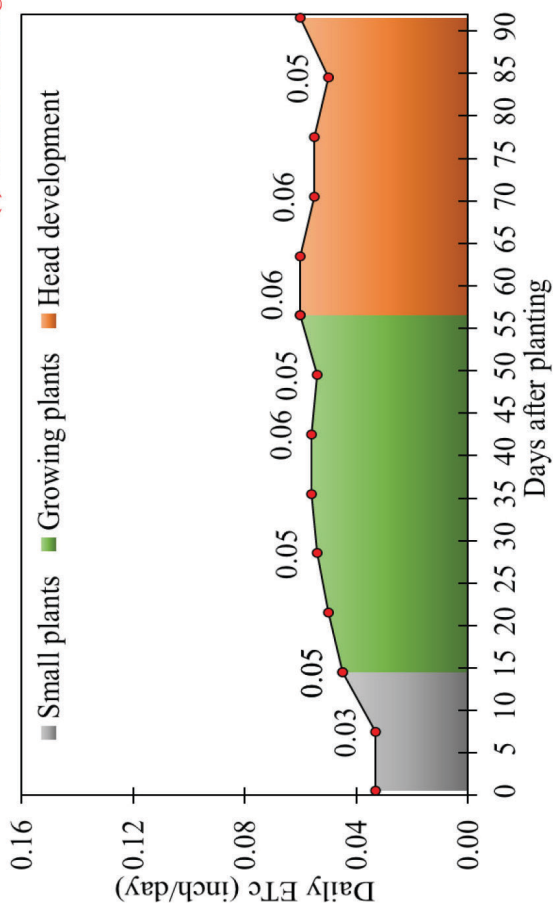
(a) August Planting



(b) September Planting



(c) October Planting



(d) November Planting

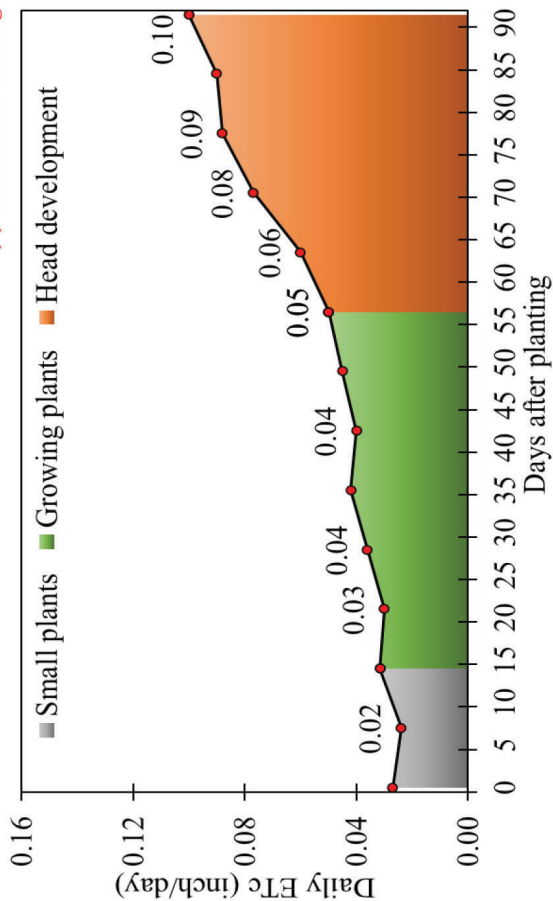


Figure 4. Cabbage crop water use (inches/day) for (a) August planting, (b) September planting, (c) October planting, and (d) November planting.
Credits: Vivek Sharma, UF/IFAS

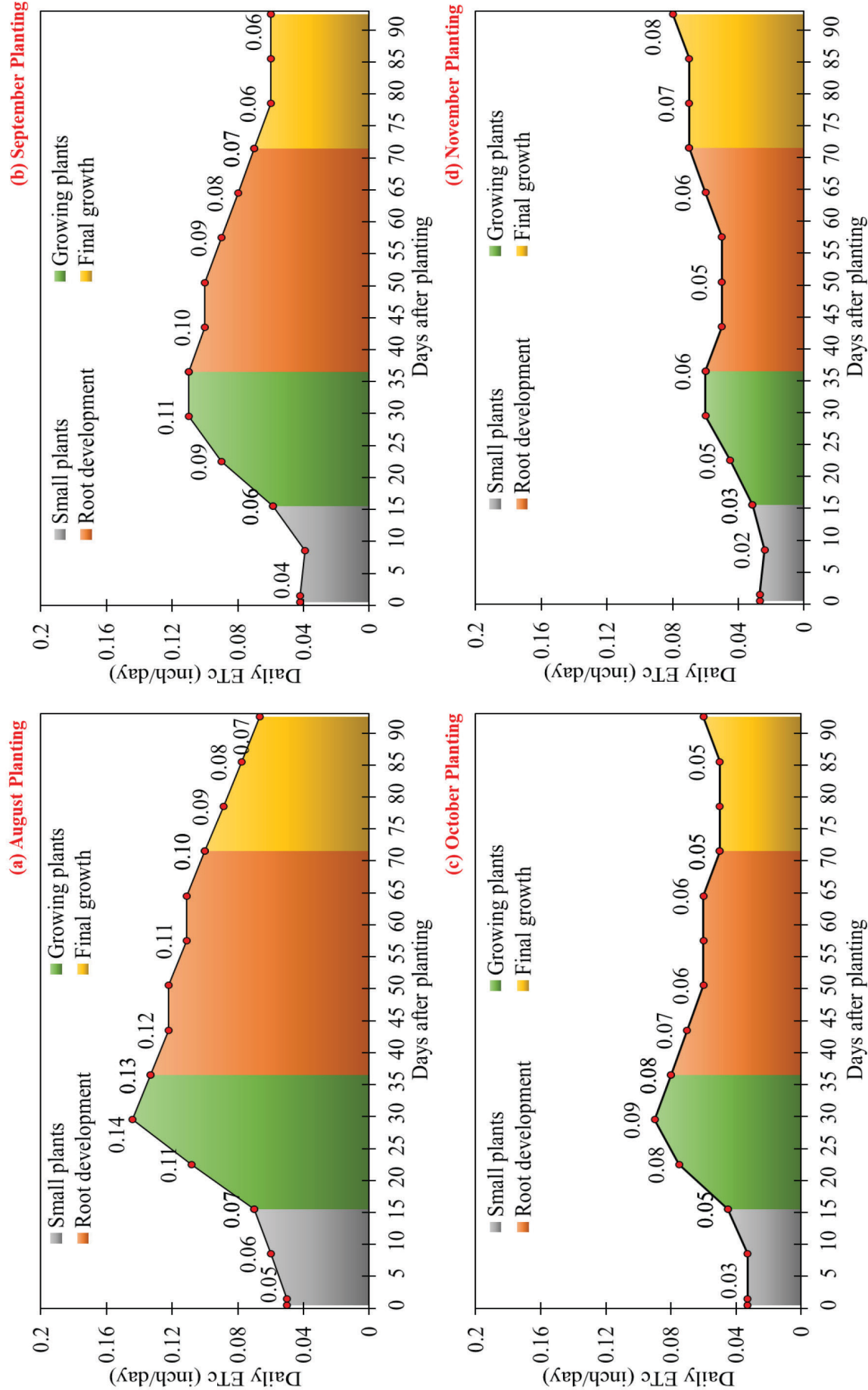


Figure 5. Carrot crop water use (inches/day) for (a) August planting, (b) September planting, (c) October planting, and (d) November planting.
Credits: Vivek Sharma, UF/IFAS

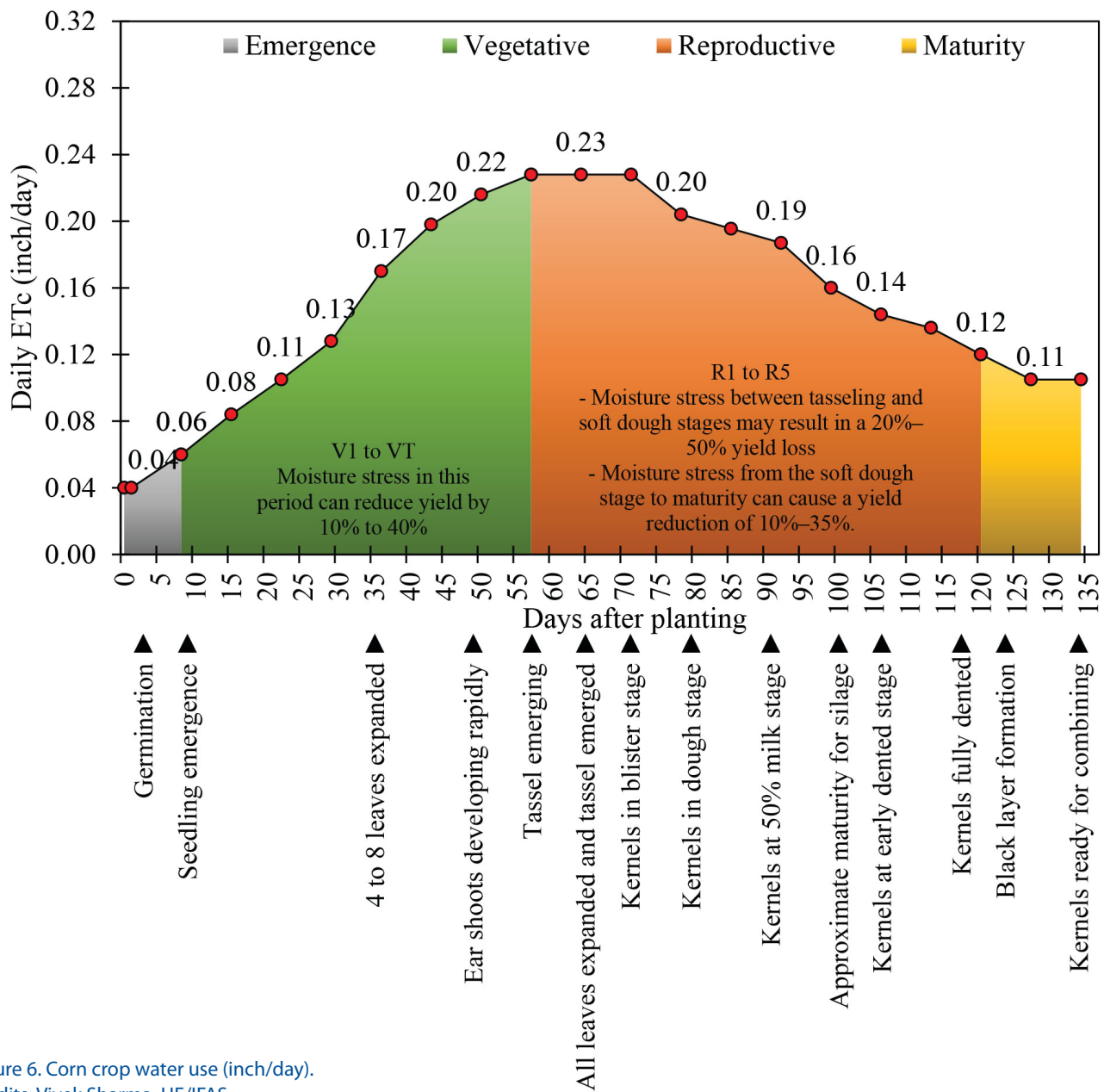


Figure 6. Corn crop water use (inch/day).
Credits: Vivek Sharma, UF/IFAS

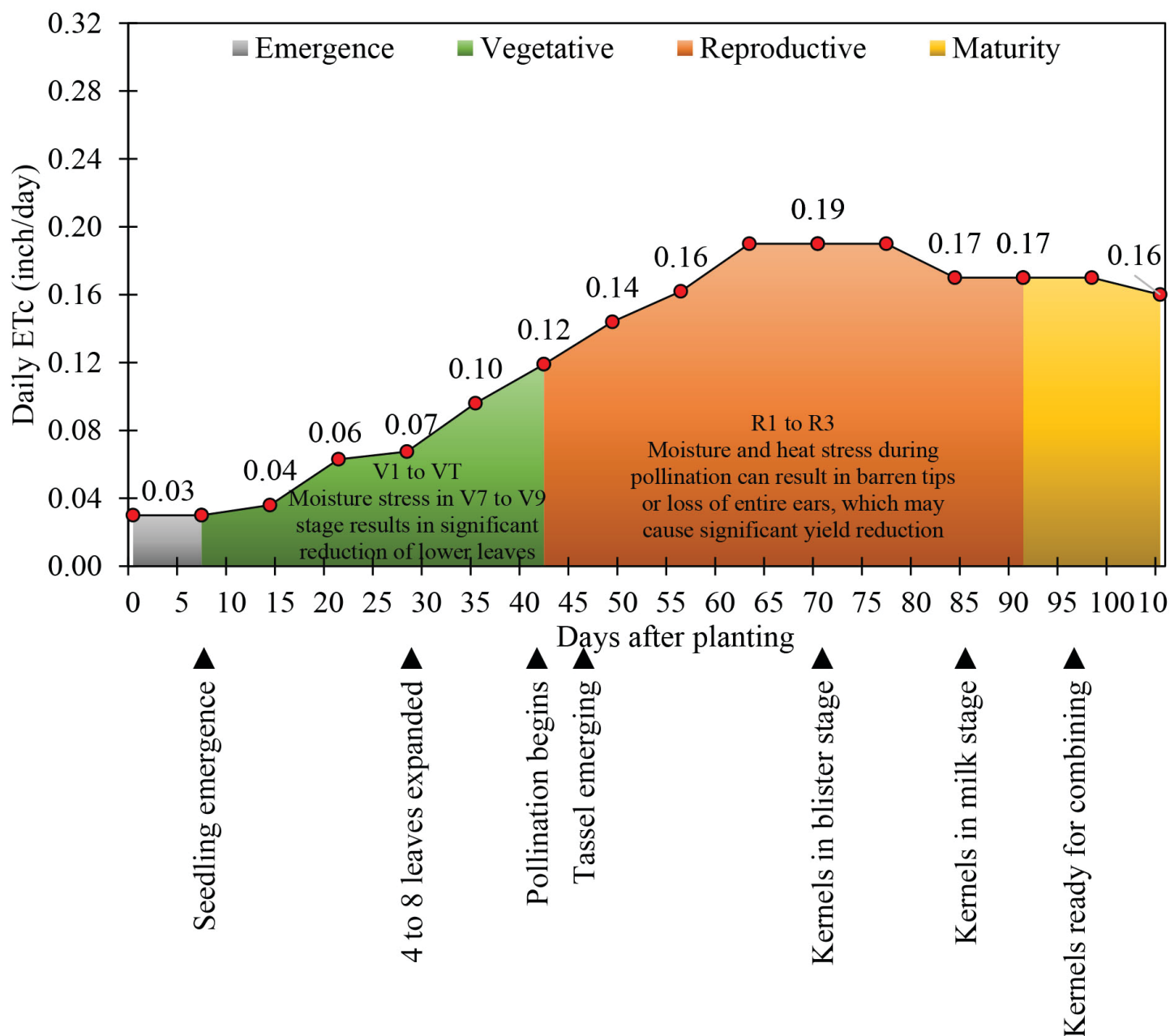


Figure 7. Corn (Sweet) crop water use (inch/day).
Credits: Vivek Sharma, UF/IFAS

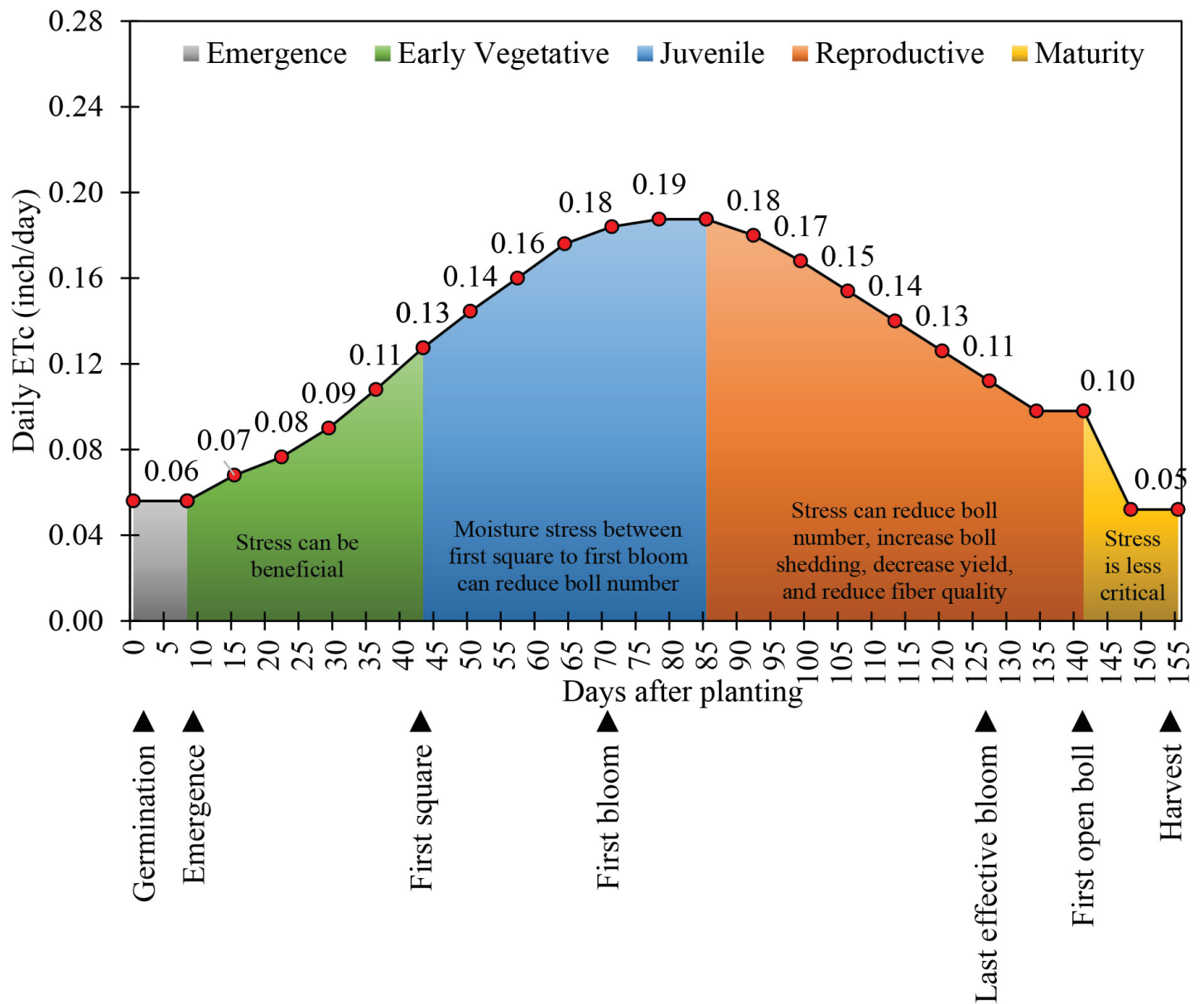
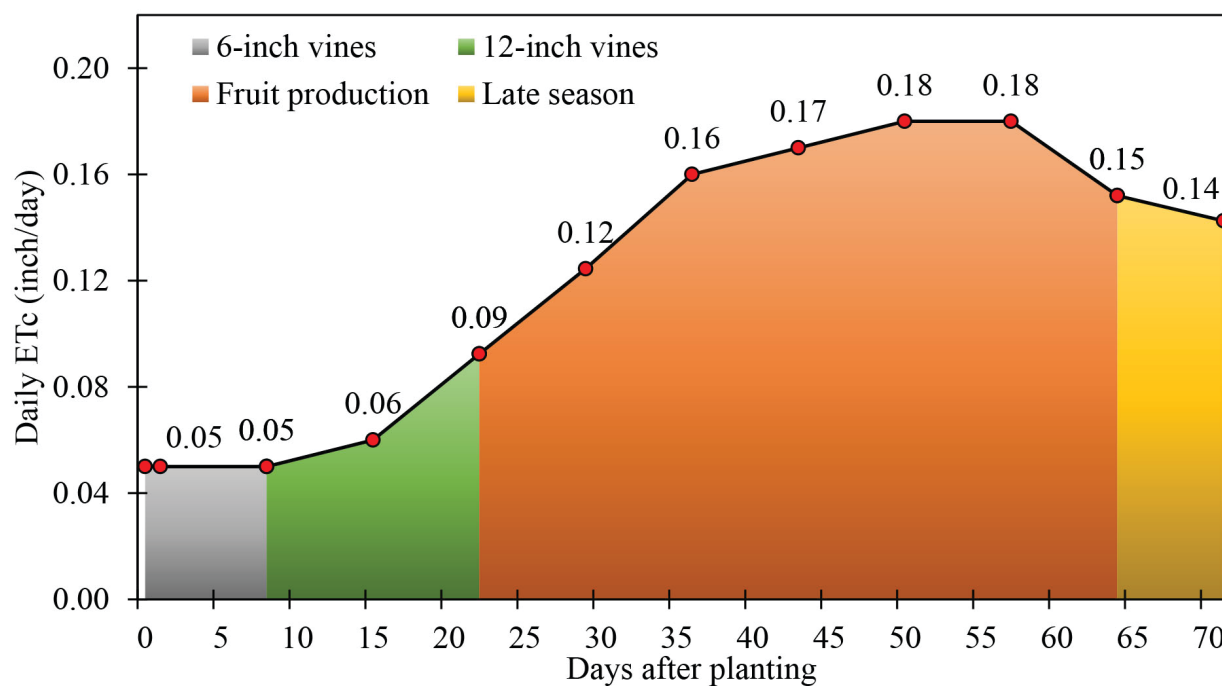


Figure 8. Cotton crop water use (inches/day).
Credits: Vivek Sharma, UF/IFAS

(a) March Planting



(b) August Planting

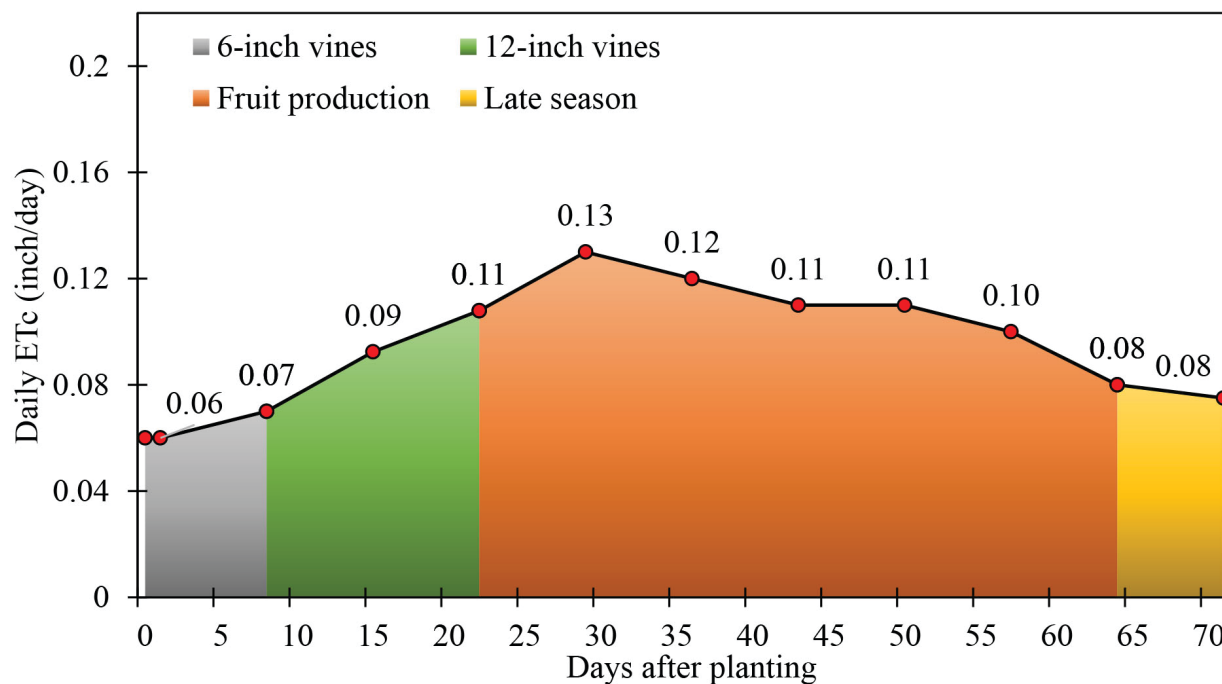


Figure 9. Cucumber crop water use (inch/day) for (a) March planting and (b) August planting.

Credits: Vivek Sharma, UF/IFAS

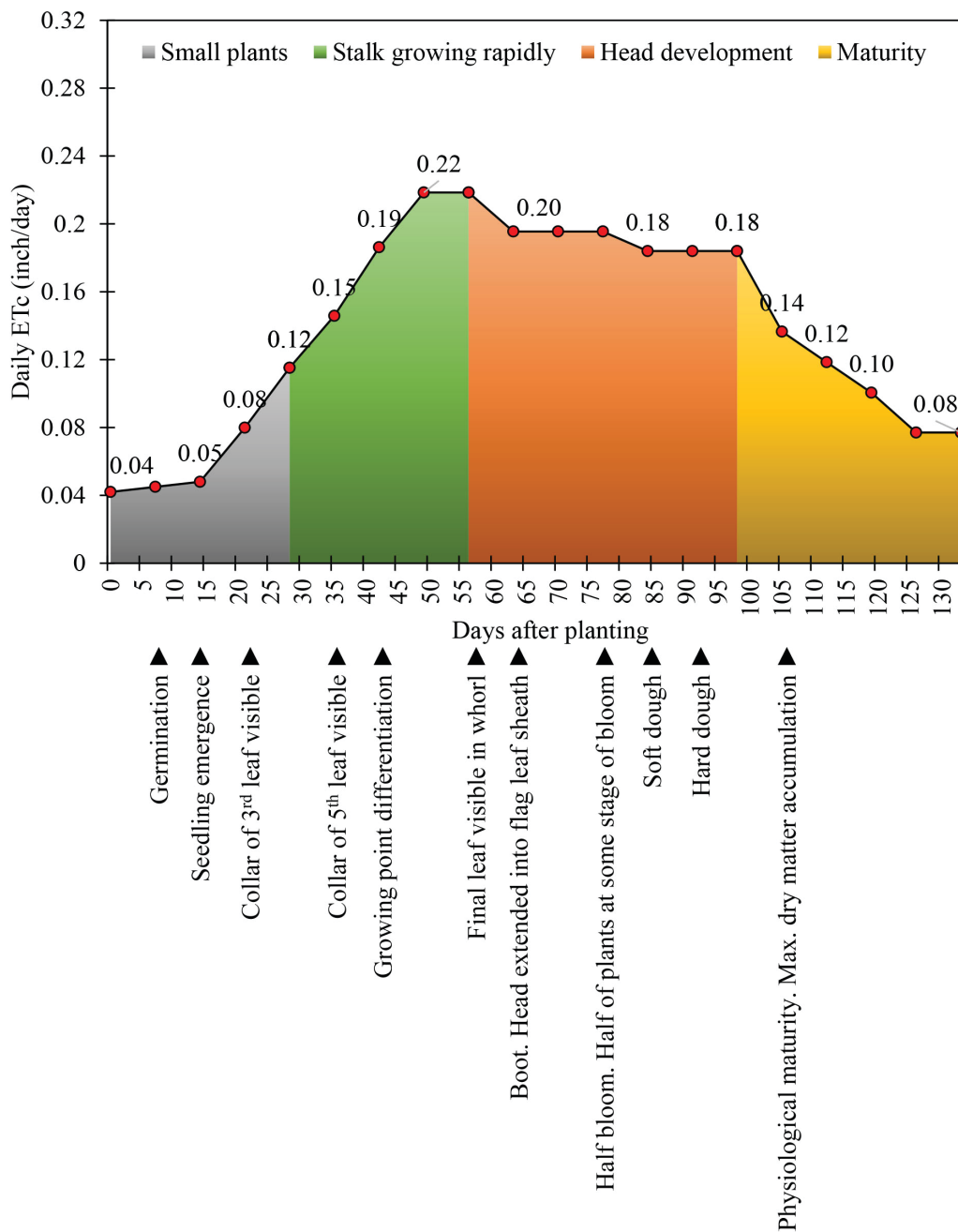


Figure 10. Grain sorghum crop water use (inches/day).
Credits: Vivek Sharma, UF/IFAS

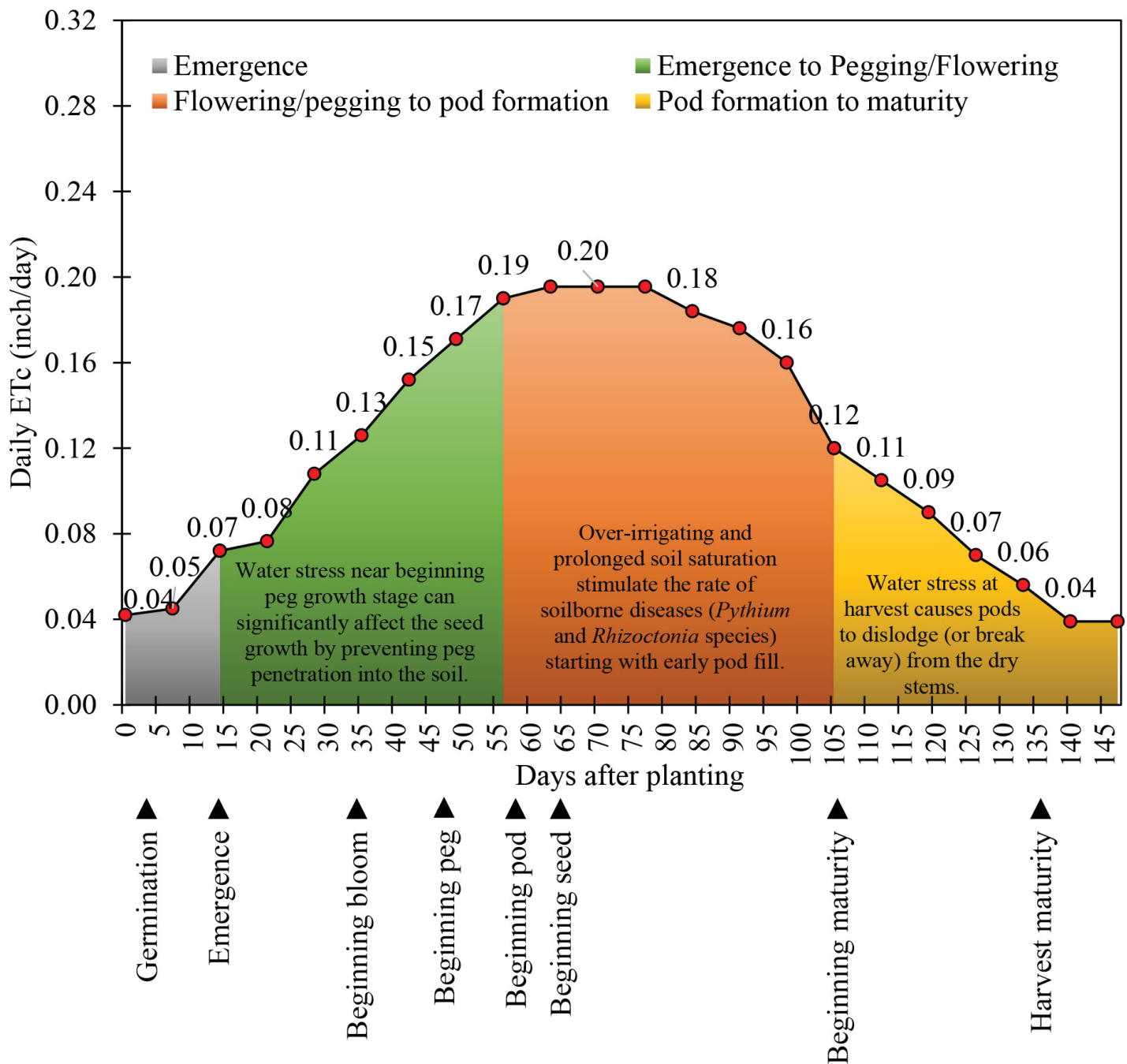


Figure 11. Peanut crop water use (inch/day).

Credits: Vivek Sharma, UF/IFAS

Other points to consider:

- Drought stress near pegging and flowering stage can cause *Aspergillus niger* and lesser cornstalk borers.
- Excessive amounts of irrigation or rainfall near pegging will cause foliar/canopy diseases (white mold, *Sclerotium rolfsii*) to proliferate upon canopy closure.
- Drought-stressed peanuts promote aflatoxin development and will cause a reduction in overall grade.

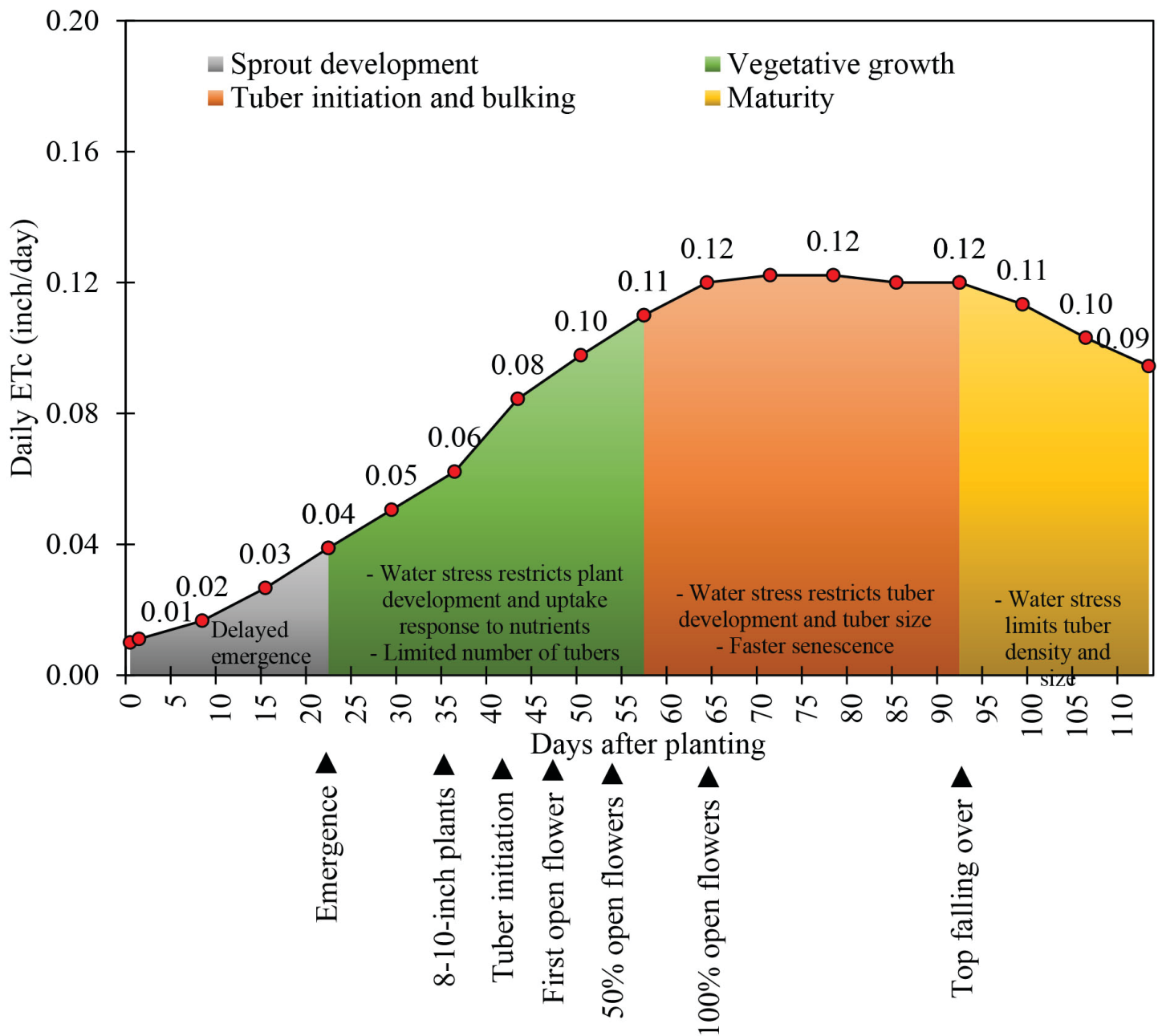


Figure 12. Potato crop water use (inches/day).

Credits: Vivek Sharma, UF/IFAS

Other point to consider:

- For table stock potatoes, vine-killing should occur 14 days before harvest. There is no need to irrigate after that.

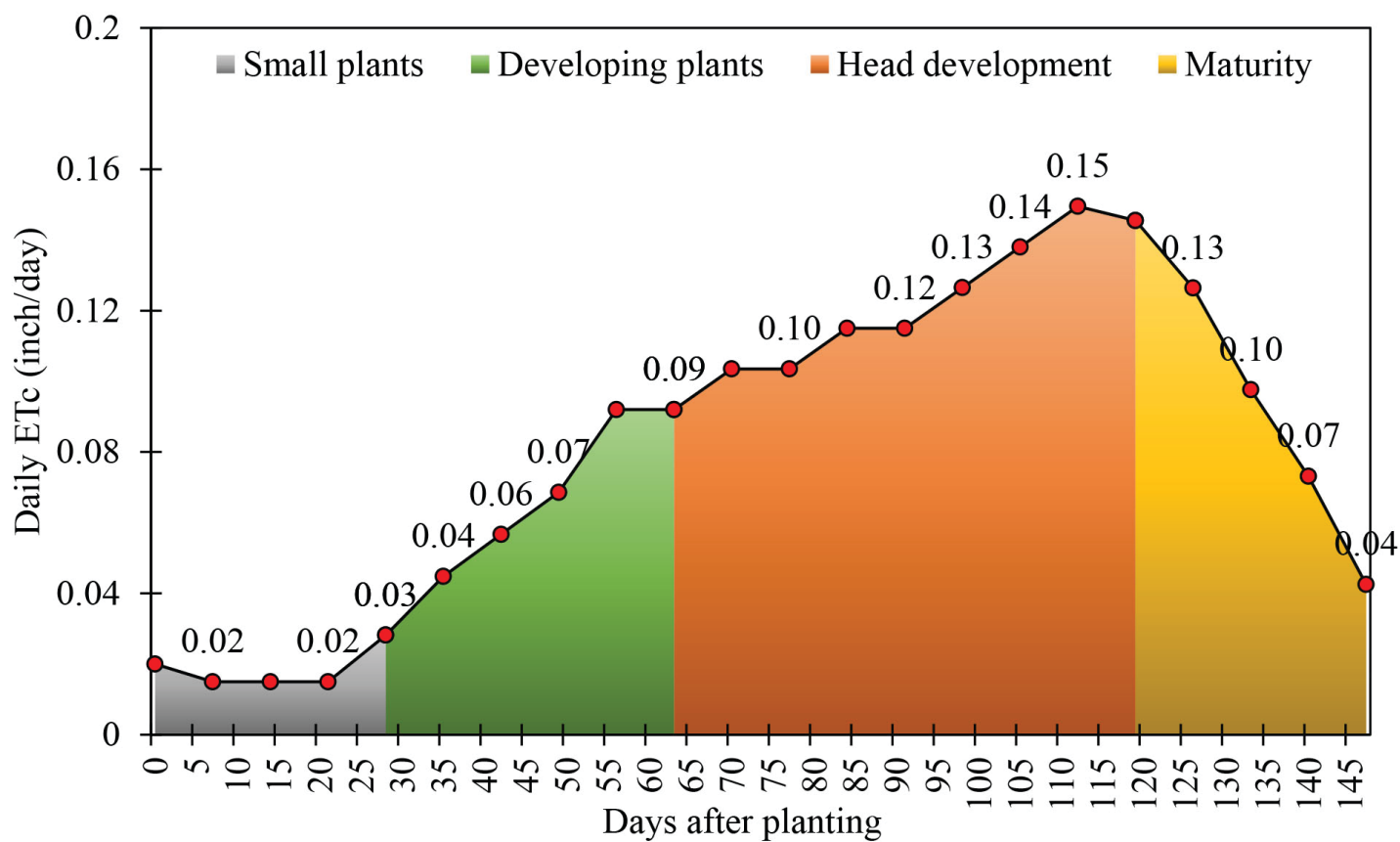


Figure 13. Small grains crop water use (inches/day).
Credits: Vivek Sharma, UF/IFAS

Table 1. Approximate irrigation interval and application amount for soil with **0.7 inch per foot** water-holding capacity. Amounts shown are based on management allowable depletion (MAD) of 50% and the average application efficiency for a well-designed and maintained center pivot or lateral move irrigation system of 75%.

Rooting depth (AMD)	Crop water use (inch per day)						
	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.2	0.24	0.28
	Irrigation interval and application amount						
3" MAD = 0.09"	0.11" every 2 days	0.11" every 2 days	0.16" every 1 day	X	X	X	X
6" MAD = 0.18"	0.21" every 4 days	0.21" every 2 days	0.24" every 1.5 days	0.21" every 1 day	0.27" every 1 day	0.32" every 1 day	X
12" MAD = 0.35"	X	0.32" every 3 days	0.48" every 3 days	0.43" every 2 days	0.40" every 1.5 days	0.48" every 1.5 days	0.37" every 1 day
18" MAD = 0.52"	X	X	0.64" every 4 days	0.64" every 3 days	0.53" every 2 days	0.64" every 2 days	0.75" every 2 days
24" MAD = 0.70"	X	X	0.80" every 5 days	0.85" every 4 days	0.80" every 3 days	0.64" every 2 days	0.75" every 2 days

Table 2. Approximate irrigation interval and application amount for soil with **1.0 inch per foot** water-holding capacity. Amounts shown are based on the management allowable depletion (MAD) of 50% and the average application efficiency for a well-designed and maintained center pivot or lateral move irrigation system of 75%.

Rooting depth (AMD)	Crop water use (inch per day)						
	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.2	0.24	0.28
	Irrigation interval and application amount						
3" MAD = 0.13"	0.16" every 3 days	0.11" every 1 day	0.16" every 1 day	X	X	X	X
6" MAD = 0.25"	0.27" every 5 days	0.21" every 2 days	0.24" every 1.5 days	0.21" every 1 day	0.27" every 1 day	0.32" every 1 day	X
12" MAD = 0.50"	X	0.53" every 5 days	0.48" every 3 days	0.43" every 2 days	0.53" every 2 days	0.48" every 1.5 days	0.37" every 1 day
18" MAD = 0.75"	X	X	0.80" every 5 days	0.64" every 3 days	0.80" every 3 days	0.64" every 2 days	0.75" every 2 days
24" MAD = 1.00"	X	X	0.96" every 6 days	1.06" every 5 days	1.06" every 4 days	0.96" every 3 days	0.75" every 2 days

Example

Crop: Corn
Days after planting: 56
Growth Stage: Tassel emerging
Rooting depth: 24 inches
Soil type: Sandy
Water-holding capacity: 0.7 inch per foot
Application efficiency: 75%

Step 1: Locate the graph for the crop of interest (Figures 2 to 13). In this case, it is corn (Figure 14).

Step 2: Locate the “**Tassel emerging**” growth stage on the x-axis of the crop water use chart. (If growth stage information is not available, use days after planting information.)

Step 3: Estimate crop water use (ET_c) in inches per day corresponding to the “**Tassel emerging**” growth stage. In this case, it is **0.23 inches**.

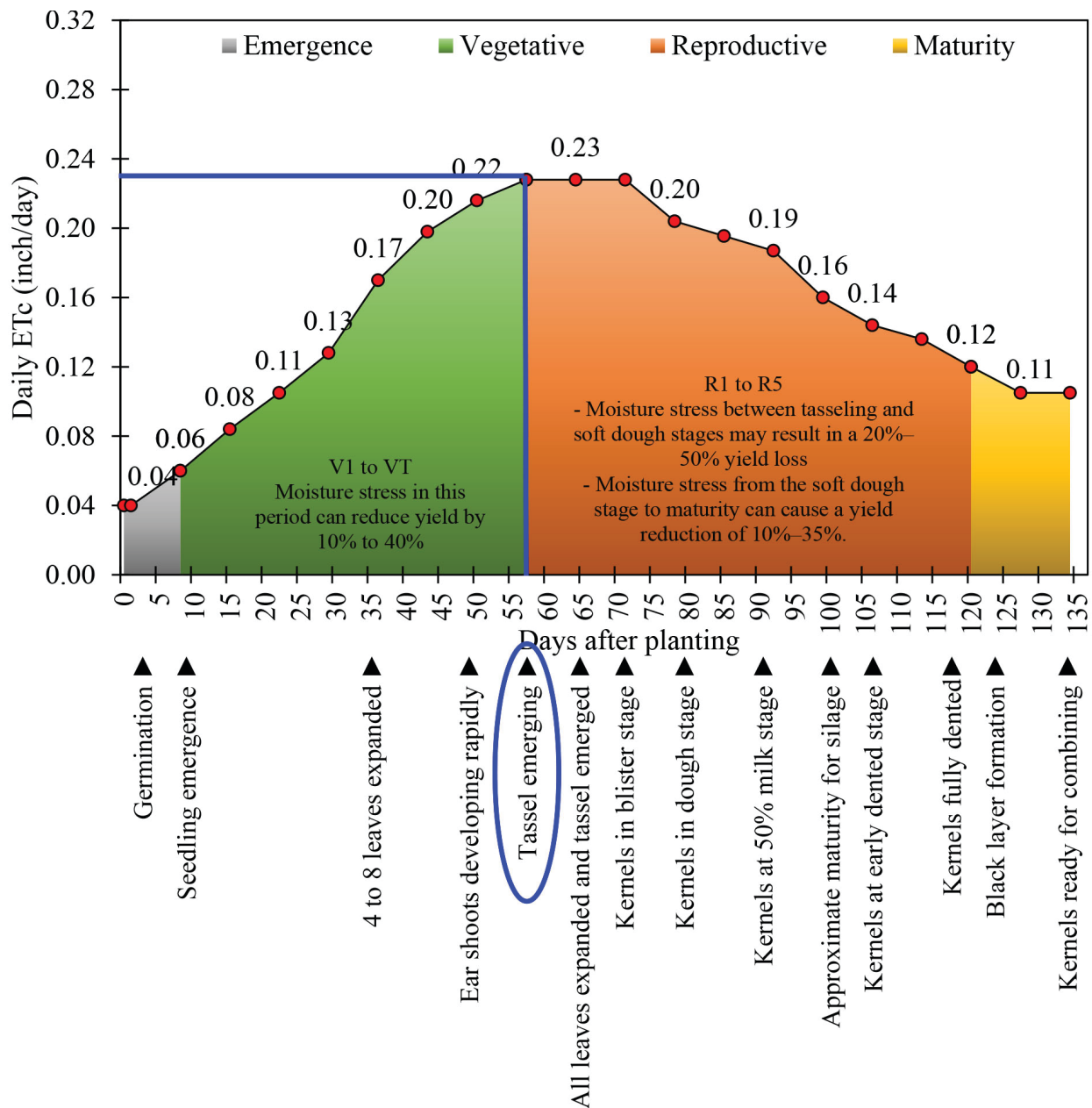
Step 4: Use Table in Figure 14 to identify nearest water use. In this case, it is **0.24 inches per day**.

Step 5: Locate the **rooting depth of 24 inches**.

Step 6: Determine the irrigation schedule for your setting corresponding to root depth and crop water use. In this case, irrigation of **0.64 inches** is needed. The next irrigation is required **after 2 days**.

Note: This irrigation schedule is prepared assuming the irrigation system application efficiency (E_{app}) of 75%. If the irrigation system's efficiency is more than 75% (e.g., 90%), adjust the irrigation application rate as (I_{adj}):

$$I_{adj} = \frac{\text{Chart Irrigation Application Rate} * 0.75}{0.90} = \frac{0.64 * 0.75}{0.90} = 0.53 \text{ inches}$$



Rooting depth (AMD)	Crop water use (inch per day)						
	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.2	0.24	0.28
	Irrigation interval and application amount						
3" MAD = 0.09"	0.11" every 2 days	0.11" every 2 days	0.16" every 1 day	X	X	X	X
6" MAD = 0.18"	0.21" every 4 days	0.21" every 2 days	0.24" every 1.5 days	0.21" every 1 day	0.27" every 1 day	0.32" every 1 day	X
12" MAD = 0.35"	X	0.32" every 3 days	0.48" every 3 days	0.43" every 2 days	0.40" every 1.5 days	0.48" every 1.5 days	0.37" every 1 day
18" MAD = 0.52"	X	X	0.64" every 4 days	0.64" every 3 days	0.53" every 2 days	0.64" every 2 days	0.75" every 2 days
24" MAD = 0.70"	X	X	0.80" every 5 days	0.85" every 4 days	0.80" every 3 days	0.64" every 2 days	0.75" every 2 days

Figure 14. Graphical representation to calculate irrigation schedule using this guide.