

# This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

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# **“Irrational Irrigation - Applied to Water Conservation Practices”**



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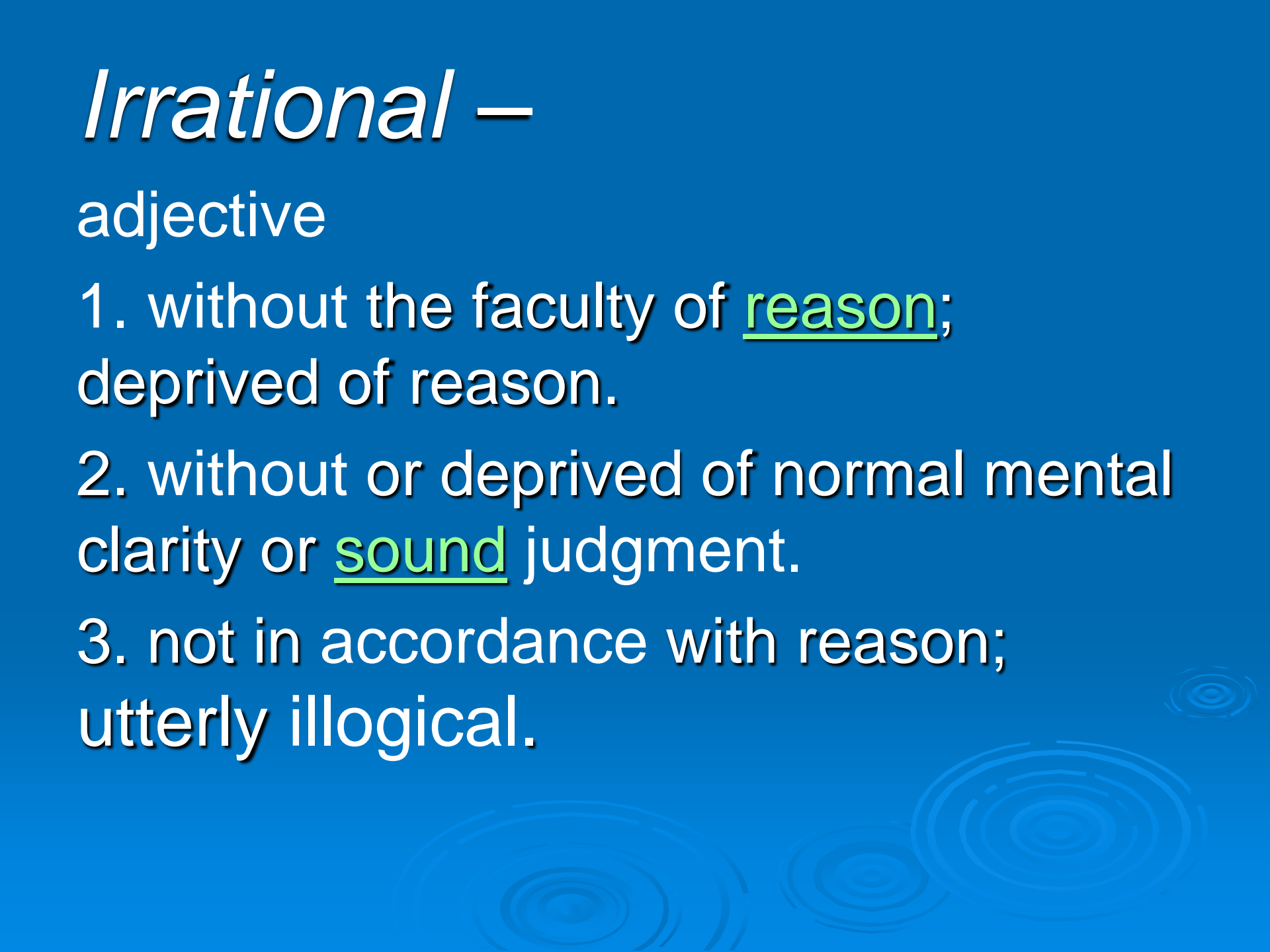
“Knowing the solutions to the problems is not the problem, rather knowing the problems is the problem.”

- Cable Jones

The background of the slide is a solid blue color. At the bottom, there are several faint, concentric circular ripples, resembling water droplets, in a lighter shade of blue. One ripple is positioned to the right of the attribution text, and two others are located further down and to the left.

# *Irrational* –

adjective

1. without the faculty of reason; deprived of reason.
  2. without or deprived of normal mental clarity or sound judgment.
  3. not in accordance with reason; utterly illogical.
- 

Price  
Drops



Buy  
Slightly  
More

Price  
Increases



Cut Back by  
2 ½ times



# Irrational Response

(Story taken from "Sway" by Ori Brafman and Rom Brafman, page 18.)

1) Water Conserved (Short and Long-term Savings.)

- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

results



thoughts

- 1) Save Water
- 2) Education
- 3) Keep the grass green
- 4)
- 5)



actions



feelings



- 1) Demand Forecasting
- 2) Check irrigation system
- 3) Install new controller
- 4) Irrigate Less
- 5)

- 1) Support from city officials
- 2) Happy Healthy Plants
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

Many are resistance to change. WHY?

PEOPLE'S MINDS: Green = Healthy and Happy

PEOPLE THINK:

What is \_\_\_% of Healthy(Green)? = Sick Turf/ Dead turf

CORRECT THOUGHTS/FEELINGS:

What is \_\_\_% of Green? = GREEN/ Healthier

Happy Healthy Turf & Happy Trees & Shrubs

## Aquatic Plant

Water lettuce

No flower buds visible at this time

Modified leaves

No obvious stem

Roots

Flower buds

Leaves

Stem

## Terrestrial Plant

Basil

Magnified  
Stomata:



20 μm

**Nim's Dictionary**  
Terrestrial – lives on land  
Aquatic – lives in water  
Oxygen – what we breathe in  
Carbon dioxide – what we breathe out  
Stomata - tiny holes in leaves that allow plants to breathe





# Landscape



More than 12 years old

A long, straight concrete path lined with young trees in a garden setting. The path is flanked by lush green grass and various plants. The trees are young and have a dense canopy of bright green leaves, creating a shaded walkway. The path leads into the distance, where more trees and a red structure are visible. The overall scene is bright and sunny, with dappled light on the path.

12 years old

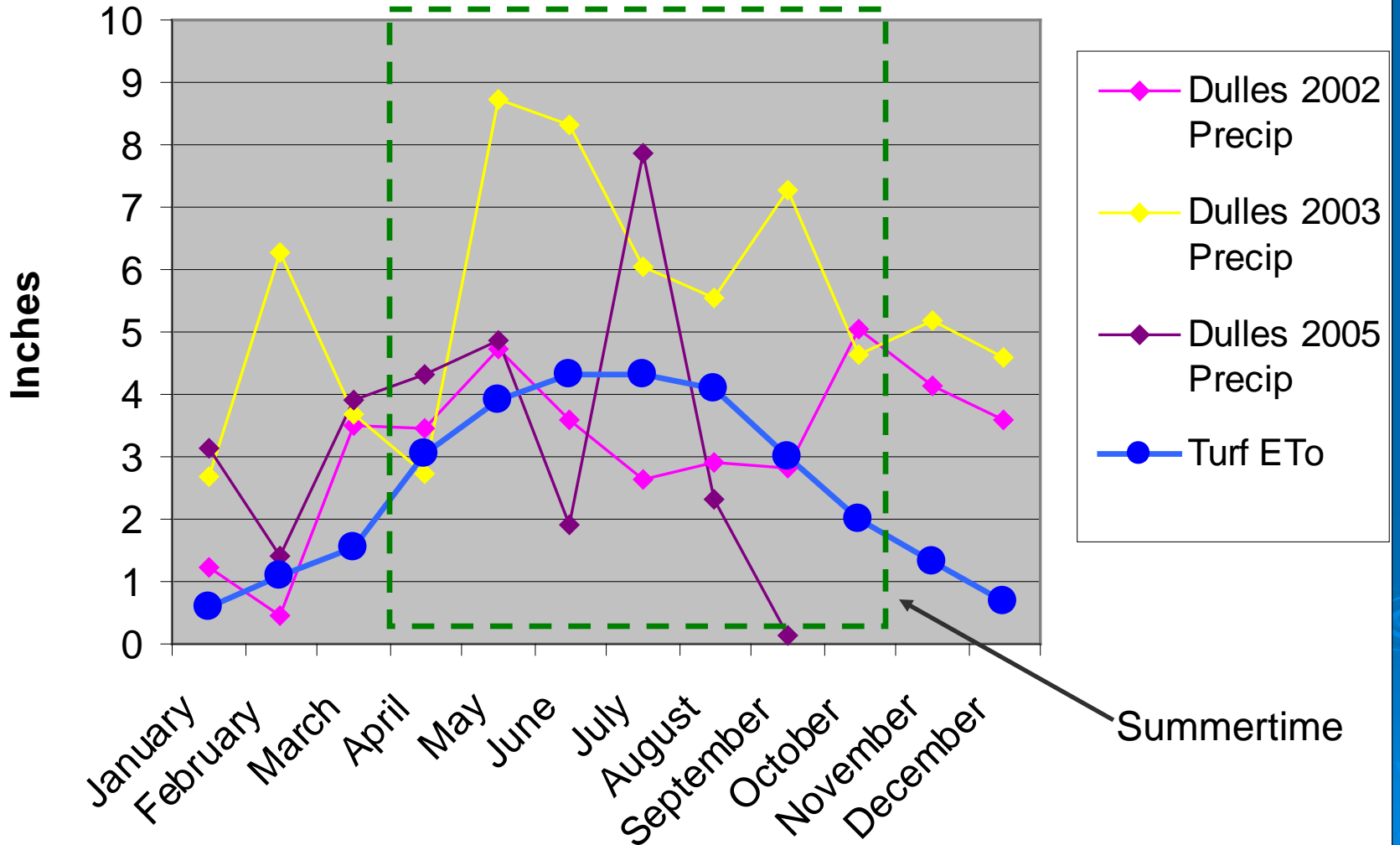
Jordan Valley Water Conservation Gardens  
South Jordan, UT

Example:  
Too much  
water

Versus:  
Natural  
Xeriscape  
Size



# Turf ETo vs. Area Precipitation



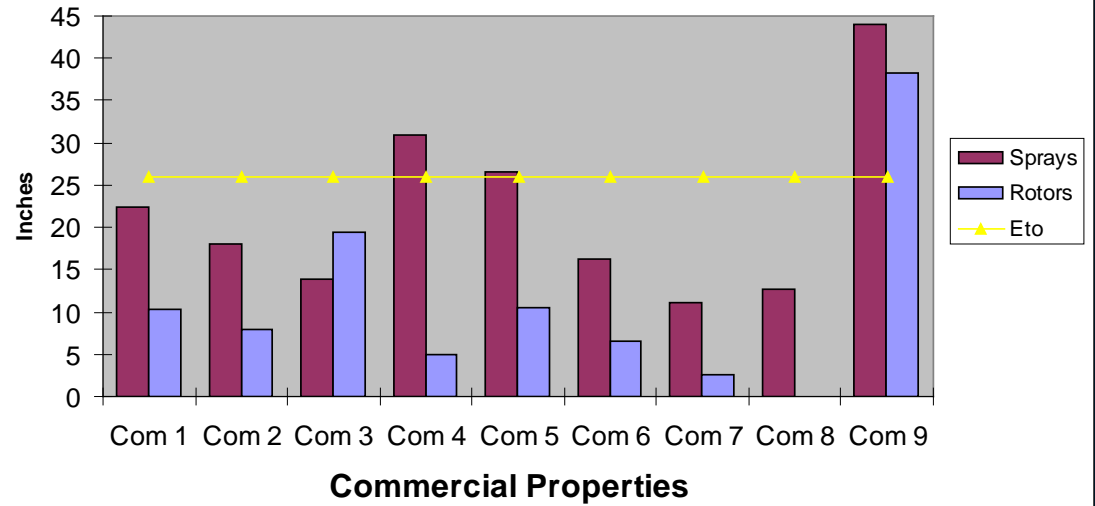


This resident said, “Due to the very dry summers in Northern Virginia, irrigation systems are critical in maintaining the landscape.”

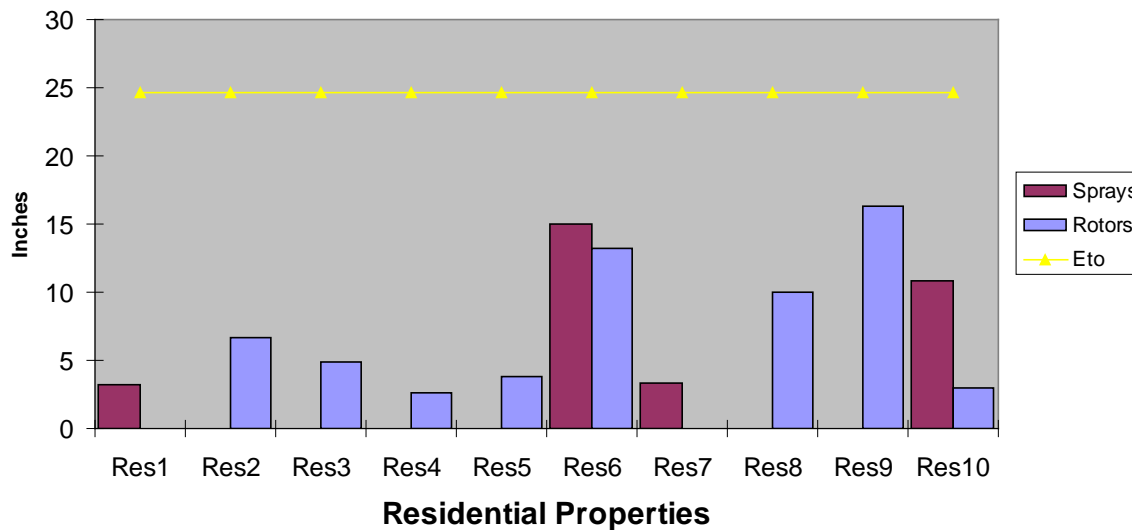
Photos Taken August 11, 2005



**Total Summer Application Rates vs. Turf ETo**



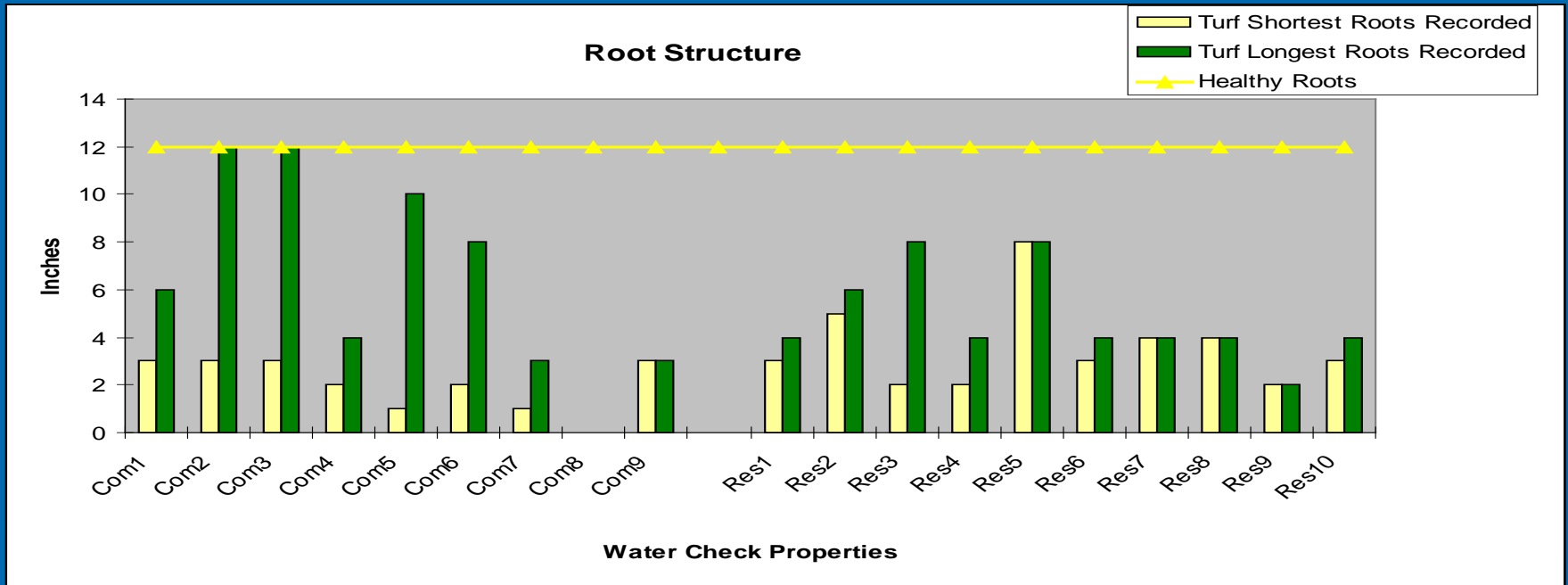
**Total Summer Application Rates vs. Turf ETo**



113 applications of water

53 applications of water

(Unpublished Master's Thesis from Master's of Horticulture: Water-Efficient Landscaping Emphasis, 2005)





Rotors not installed to equal head to head spacing cause lower than default  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

$\frac{1}{2}$  inch/hr



.08 inches applied per day

$\frac{3}{8}$  inch/hr



.06 inches applied per day

Typical runtime for rotors in high rainfall areas =  
10 minutes.

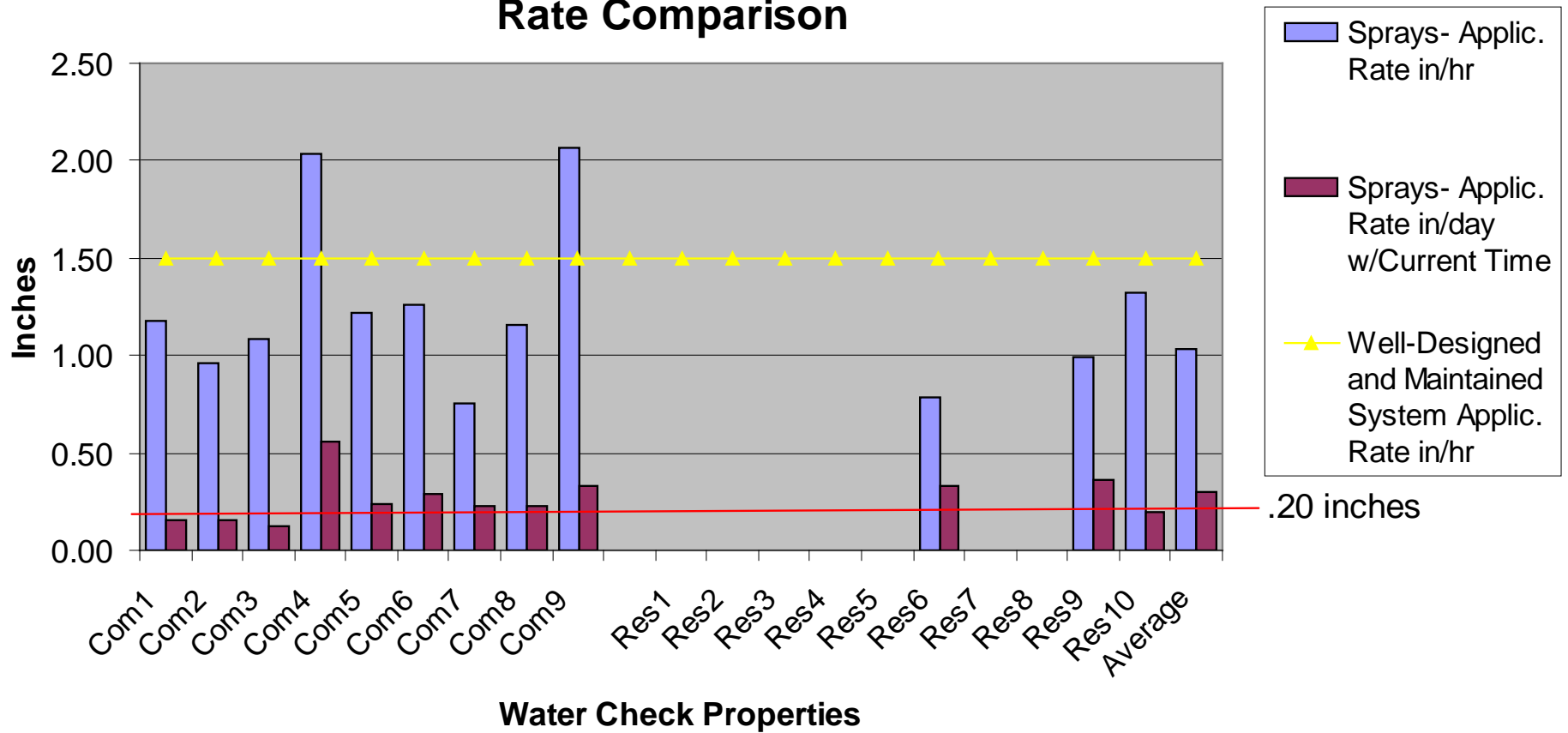
# Northern Virginia

	Month												
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
ET <sub>o</sub> :	1.33	1.68	2.69	3.87	4.55	5.49	5.58	4.85	3.69	2.6	1.87	1.36	39.56
Average Daily:	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.04	

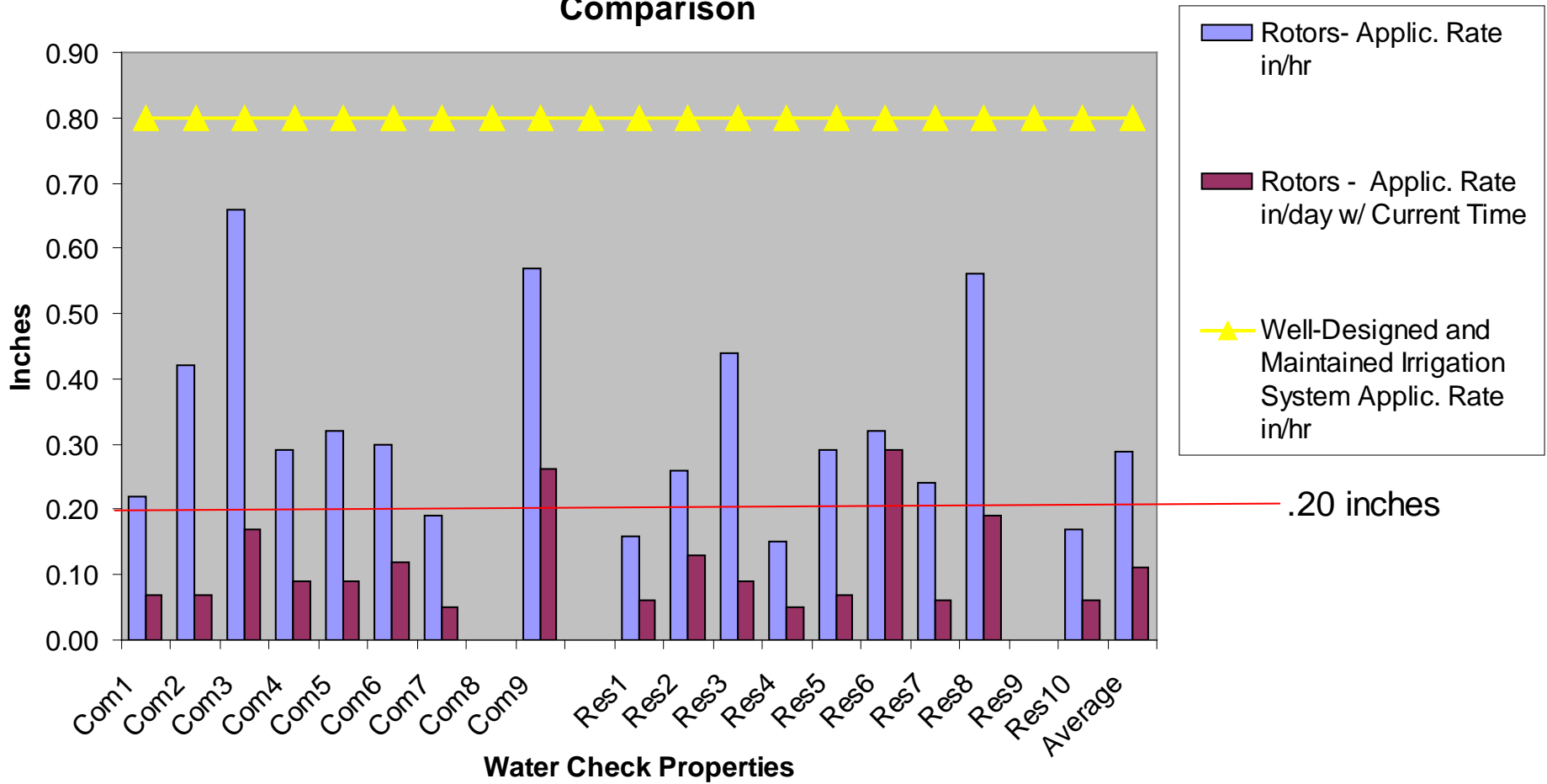
Average Min: .04" ETo Daily

Average Max: .18" ETo Daily

# Current vs. Well-Designed and Maintained System Application Rate Comparison



## Current vs. Well-Designed and Maintained System Application Rate Comparison

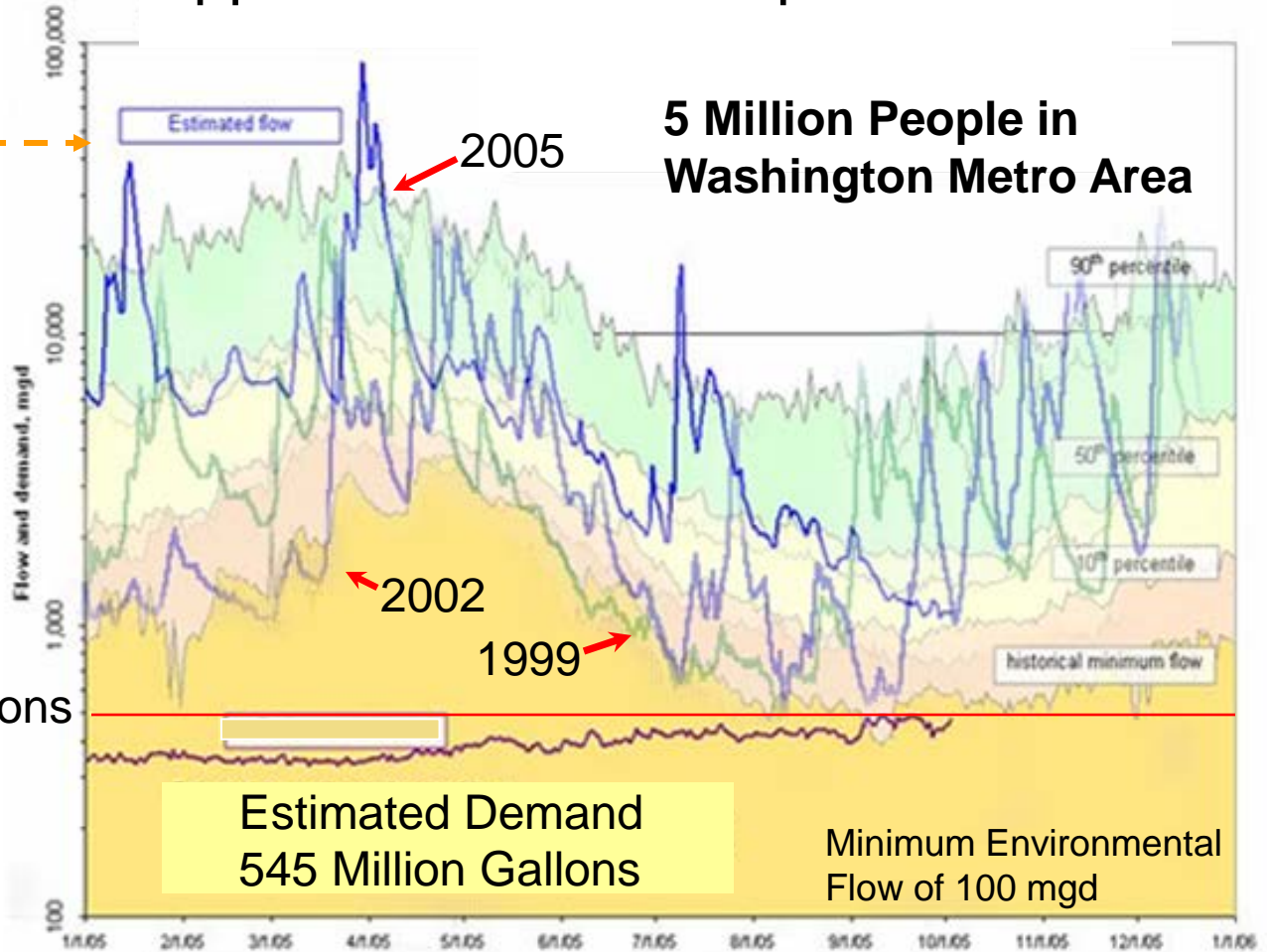


# Potomac River Supplies 75% of municipalities water

Total Amount  
in Storage  
Reservoirs  
58.4 Billion  
Gallons  
Supplies  
25% of area  
water

Restrictions  
600-700  
Million  
Gallons

Potomac Watershed Drainage  
Area: 11,560 sq. miles



**5 Million People in  
Washington Metro Area**

Estimated Demand  
545 Million Gallons

Minimum Environmental  
Flow of 100 mgd

545,000,000 gallons = 1,672 acre foot

**Estimate Outdoors Water Use: 40%**

218,000,000 gallons = 669 acre foot

**Question:** Does the presence of overcast days decrease irrigation?



## Texas campus - Irrigation Usage (gallons)

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
10,827,599	<b>3,622,489</b>	10,785,262	11,160,384	10,099,496

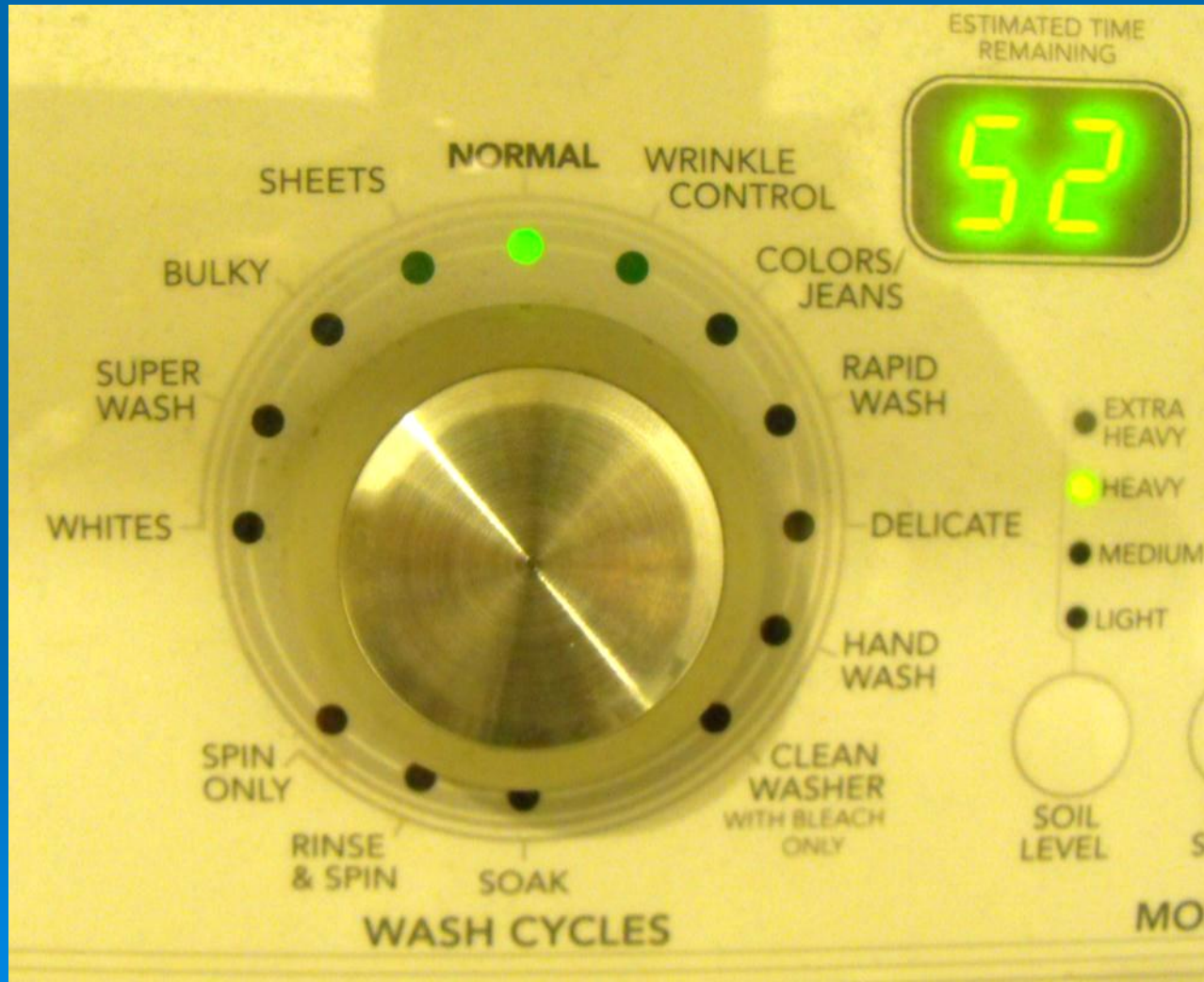
## Dallas/Fort Worth - Monthly and Annual Precipitation

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2010	2.76	2.83	3.57	2.03	1.09	2.08	3.13	0.41	9.09	1.16	1.5	1.95	31.60
2009	0.82	0.72	5.56	3.54	4.36	3.98	2.09	1.64	6.52	8.05	1.76	1.85	40.89
2008	0.27	2.3	6.07	3.85	2.21	0.84	0.81	2.82	0.84	2.29	4.53	0.27	27.10
2007	5.58	0.43	3.81	2.82	<b>8.34</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>5.54</b>	0.35	4.99	3.53	1.22	2.34	50.05
2006	2.25	3.85	4.4	1.86	1.9	0.34	1.78	0.52	2.6	4.34	2.58	3.33	29.75

1974-present: Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport

- 1) Historical Rainfall occurs quickly mostly downpours, all in one day or two days with little the rest of the month
- 2) Higher Number of Overcast Days than of the other years
- 3) During Overcast Days - Grass/Turf Color is not on the front of people's minds
- 4) Irrigation Systems not turned on until later in summer

# Residential/Commercial Problem: Changing the Controller for Seasons





Irrigation Schedule - Northern Utah	
Month	Interval
Startup until April 30	Once every 6 days
May	Once every 4 days
June	Once every 3 days
July	Once every 3 days
August	Once every 3 days
September	Once every 6 days
October 1 to Shutdown	Once every 10 days

Irrigation Schedule - Southern Utah	
Month	Interval
Startup until March 31	Once every 8 days
April	Once every 5 days
May	Once every 4 days
June	Once every 3 days
July	Once every 3 days
August	Once every 3 days
September	Once every 5 days
October	Once every 7 days
November 1 to Shutdown	Once every 10 days

### Fort Worth/Dallas Areas Irrigation Schedule

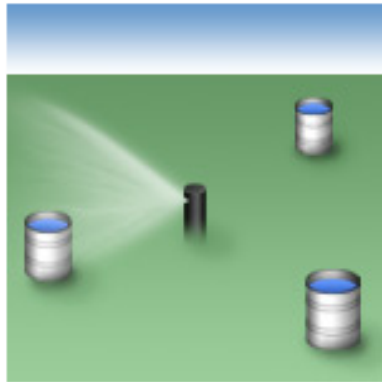
#### Interval of Irrigation (Days)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bermuda	30	21	14	7	4	3	3	4	4	6	14	30
Rye	14	10	7	4	3	grass dies out				3	10	14

## Add Station 2: Step 6 of 6

### Sprinkler Output - Spray Head

Specify the precipitation rate of your sprinklers. Measuring your sprinkler output will help ensure an accurate watering schedule for this station.



An easy way to check your sprinkler output is to use three empty tin cans of identical size.

1. Place them at different distances from the sprinkler, within the sprinkler pattern, as shown here.
2. Turn on the water for 15 minutes.
3. Empty all water into one of the cans.
4. Using a ruler, measure the depth of the water.
5. Divide by three to get the average.
6. Multiply by four to get inches per hour.

Enter inches per hour:

Use default (1.5 inches/hr.)

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Programming screen of ET Water brand of central controller.

Outdoor WCM:

Irrigation Controller Programming (Correcting Precip Rate)

# of schools: 108

Per Unit Investment: \$300 (2 Catch Cup Tests per school)

Total Investment: \$32,400

Total Irrigation Water Gallons Saved: **22,523,810**

Total Dollar Savings @ city rate: **\$98,452**

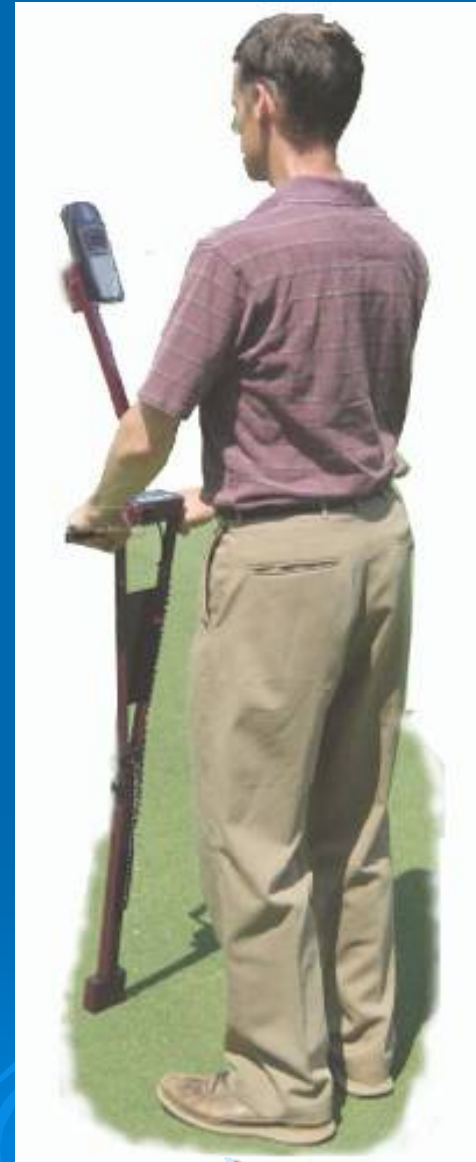
Simple Payback: 3.6 months

- The track, which cost \$750,000.....
- the cost of the proposed high school track reconstruction project.....estimated \$615,000 to \$450,000 or lower, representing a “bare bones” approach.
- The proposal....cost about \$200,000....the track would be resurfaced using a “flood and chip” process, extend the track’s life....five to seven years.
- That project projected to cost \$1.3 million if it were included in the 2012-13 budget, for complete track replacement.

# High Schools in Hard water areas

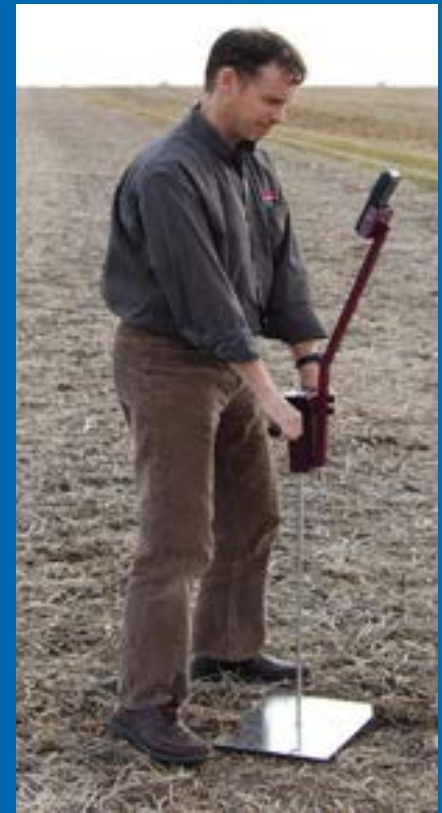
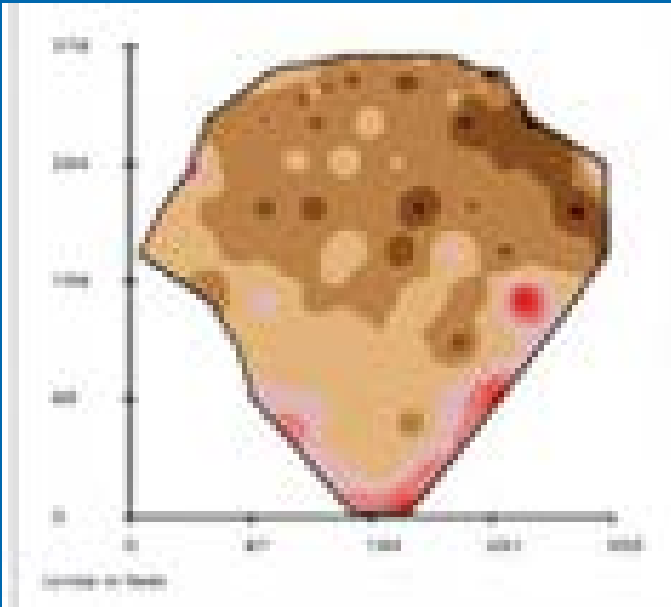


- 1) Damage to due to hard water buildup from over spray by irrigation system.
- 2) The cost of replacing the track is hugely expensive.
- 3) Replacement delayed if irrigation system was designed subsurface or with spray heads spraying inward set in the concrete around the entire field.



Soil Moisture (TDT Sensor)

# Compaction Testing



Why?

Ground needs to Cushion Players

Problem: Ground is saturated, game is played, compaction happens. Existing irrigation scheduling creates the problem.

Current Solution: Aerate or replace the turf & start again, expensive

Correct Solution: Irrigate to Field Capacity, Ground Holds Structure, Cushions Players

# Expectations Kept At Status Quo Before/After Water Conservation Program

Brown Out Coefficient: Level of Acceptable  
Dormancy

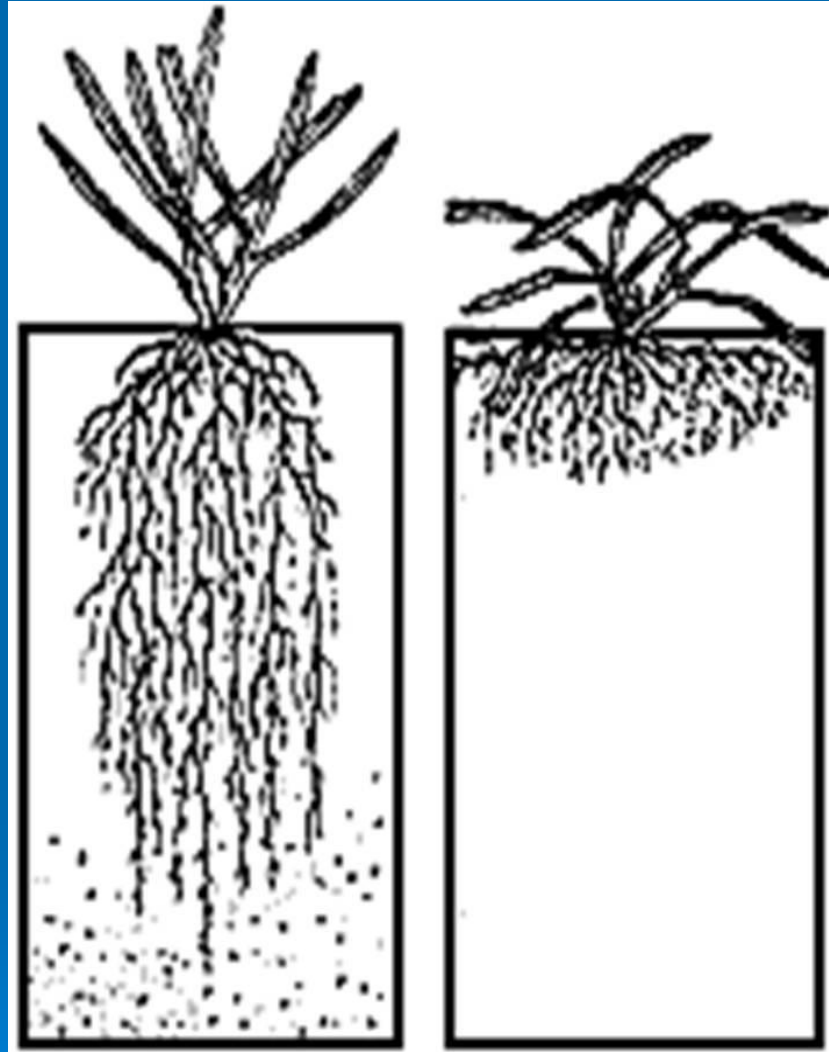
Pre-Program: Due to Over Irrigation

Post-Program: Due to Training roots for  
Drought Tolerance, deep roots = slower  
appearance of dormancy



Deep  
Roots

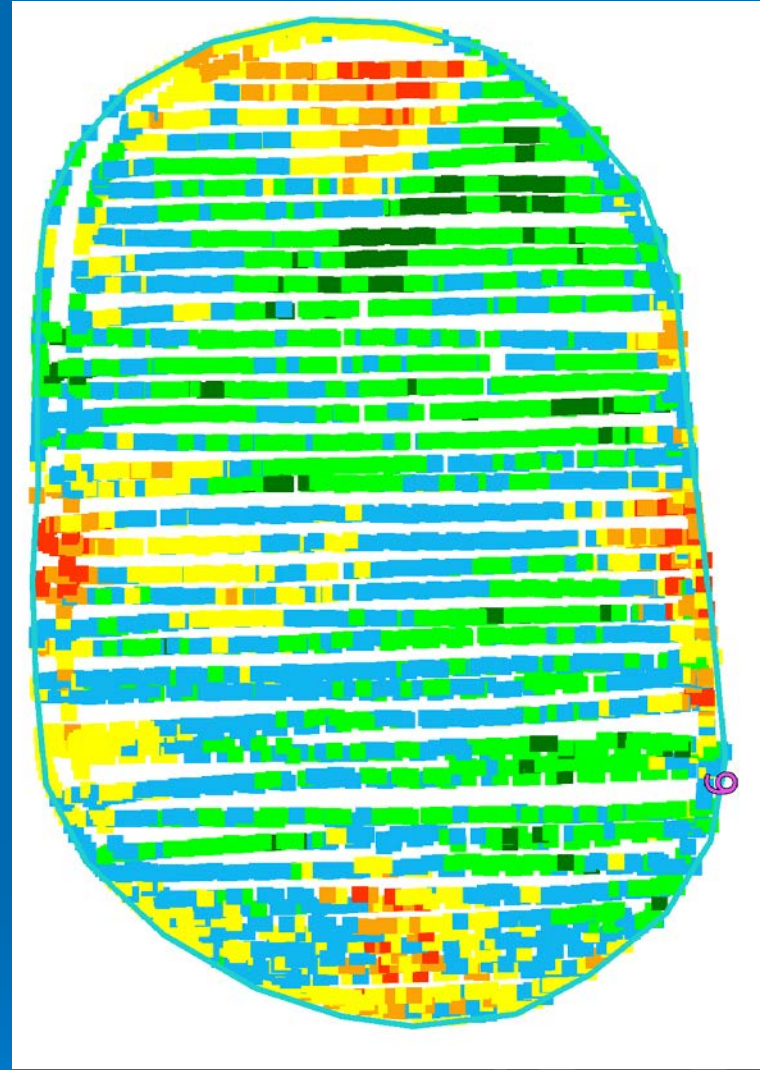
Drought  
Tolerant Turf  
goes into  
dormancy a  
lot slower  
and recovers  
a lot faster  
once cool  
temperature  
returns.



Shallow  
Roots

Run out of  
water,  
Turf goes into  
dormancy  
almost over  
night.

Cool Season Turfgrass



# Infrared/Near-Infrared Sensors (NDVI)

**Water Management, Inc.**  
**Cable R. Jones**  
**cable\_jones@watermgt.com**  
**801-792-1519**

**800-394-5325**

**www.watermgt.com**

