

Water Conservation FACTSHEET



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COLUMBIA

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SOIL WATER STORAGE CAPACITY AND AVAILABLE SOIL MOISTURE

SOIL WATER STORAGE

For irrigation the soil water storage (SWS) capacity is defined as the total amount of water that is stored in the soil within the plant's root zone. The soil texture and the crop rooting depth determine this. A deeper rooting depth means there is a larger volume of water stored in the soil and therefore a larger reservoir of water for the crop to draw upon between irrigations.

Knowing the soil water storage capacity allows the irrigator to determine how much water to apply at one time and how long to wait between each irrigation. For example, the amount of water applied at one time on a sandy soil, which has a low soil water storage capacity, would be less than for a loam soil, which has a higher soil water storage capacity. This is assuming the crop's rooting depth is the same for both soils. Applying more water to the soil than can be stored results in a loss of water to deep percolation and leaching of nutrients beyond the root zone.

Only a portion of the total soil water is readily available for plant use. Plants can only extract a portion of the stored water without being stressed. An availability coefficient is used to calculate the percentage of water that is readily available to the plant. The maximum soil water deficit (MSWD) (also

referred to as the management allowable deficit) is the amount of water stored in the soil that is readily available to the plant. The crop should be irrigated once this amount of moisture has been removed from the soil. Once depleted this is the amount that must be replenished by irrigation. It is also the maximum amount that can be applied at one time, before the risk of deep percolation occurs. However, in some cases leaching of salts is desirable and extra irrigation would be desired.

IRRIGATION

Sprinkler irrigation system operation allows the soil moisture to deplete up to the maximum allowable depletion and then refills the soil profile up to field capacity. The irrigation interval is determined by how long it takes the soil water storage to be depleted to the maximum allowable depletion. The irrigation interval can be a number of days or weeks depending on the climate.

Drip irrigation systems are designed and operated to keep the soil moisture content at a level above the maximum allowable depletion by applying water very frequently. An allowable depletion of 25% should be used for agricultural drip systems and 30% for landscape systems.

HOW TO DETERMINE THE SOIL WATER STORAGE AND THE MAXIMUM SOIL WATER DEFICIT

- Step 1 Determine the crop rooting depth, RD (m), Table 1
- Step 2 Determine the available water storage capacity of the soil, AWSC (mm/m), Table 2
- Step 3 Calculate the total soil water storage, SWS (mm)

$$\text{SWS (mm)} = \text{RD (m)} \times \text{AWSC (mm/m)} \quad \text{(Equation 1)}$$

- Step 4 Determine the availability coefficient of the water to the crop, AC (%), Table 3
- Step 5 Calculate the maximum soil water Deficit, MSWD (mm)

$$\text{MSWD} = \text{SWS (mm)} \times \text{AC (\%)} \quad \text{(Equation 2)}$$

Table 1

| Effective Rooting Depth of Mature Crops for Irrigation System Design | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Shallow 0.45 m (1.5 feet) | Medium Shallow 0.60 m (2 feet) | Medium Deep 0.90 m (3 feet) | Deep 1.20 m (4 feet) |
| Cabbages | Beans | Brussels Sprouts | Asparagus |
| Cauliflower | Beets | Corn (sweet) | Blackberries |
| Cucumbers | Blueberries | Eggplant | Grapes |
| Lettuce | Broccoli | Kiwifruit | Loganberries |
| Onions | Carrots | Peppers | Raspberries |
| Radishes | Celery | Squash | Sugar Beets |
| Turnips | Potatoes | Saskatoons | |
| | Peas | | |
| | Strawberries | | |
| | Tomatoes | | |
| | Tree Fruits (spacing 1m x 3m) | Tree Fruits (spacing 2m x 4m) | Tree Fruits (spacing 4m x 6m) |

Table 2

| A Guide to Available Water Storage Capacities of Soils | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|---------------------|
| Textural Class | Available Water Storage Capacity (AWSC) | | |
| | (in. water / in. soil) | (in. water / ft. soil) | (mm water / m soil) |
| Clay | 0.21 | 2.5 | 200 |
| Clay Loam | 0.21 | 2.5 | 200 |
| Silt loam | 0.21 | 2.5 | 208 |
| Clay loam | 0.20 | 2.4 | 200 |
| Loam | 0.18 | 2.1 | 175 |
| Fine sandy loam | 0.14 | 1.7 | 142 |
| Sandy loam | 0.12 | 1.5 | 125 |
| Loamy sand | 0.10 | 1.2 | 100 |
| Sand | 0.08 | 1.0 | 83 |

Table 3

| Availability Coefficients | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Crop | Maximum Percent (%) |
| Peas | 35 |
| Potatoes | 35 |
| Tree Fruits | 40 |
| Grapes | 40 |
| Tomatoes | 40 |
| Other crops | 50 |

SOIL WATER TERMINOLOGY

Available soil moisture

Is the difference between the amount of water in the soil at field capacity and the amount at the permanent wilting point. Referred to as the available water storage capacity in Table 2.

Saturation

Occurs when all the voids in the soil are completely filled with water. Although there is plenty of water available to the crop at saturation, water uptake is seriously curtailed by the lack of oxygen in the soil at soil water contents greater than field capacity.

Soil texture

Refers to the relative percentage of sand, silt and clay sized particles in the soil material.

Soil structure

Structure is the arrangement of soil particles and soil aggregates into recognizable particles or lumps. Aggregates occur in almost all soils, but their strength, size and shape varies between soil typed.

Deep percolation

Water that drains beyond the plant root zone.

Field capacity

The water content of the soil where all free water has been drained form the soil through gravity. Sandy soils may drain within a few hours but fine textured soils such as clay may take a few days to drain. Proper irrigation brings soil moisture up to filed capacity.

Permanent wilting point (PWP)

The soil moisture content at which the plant will wilt and die. While there still may be water in the soil, the plant is not able to extract sufficient water from the soil to meet it's needs.

Maximum soil water deficit (MSWD)

Only a portion of the available water is easily used by the crop. The maximum soil water deficit is the amount of water stored in the plant's root zone that is readily available to the plant. To prevent plant water stress an allowable depletion factor is used to calculate the manageable allowable depletion. This factor varies but is usually around 50%.

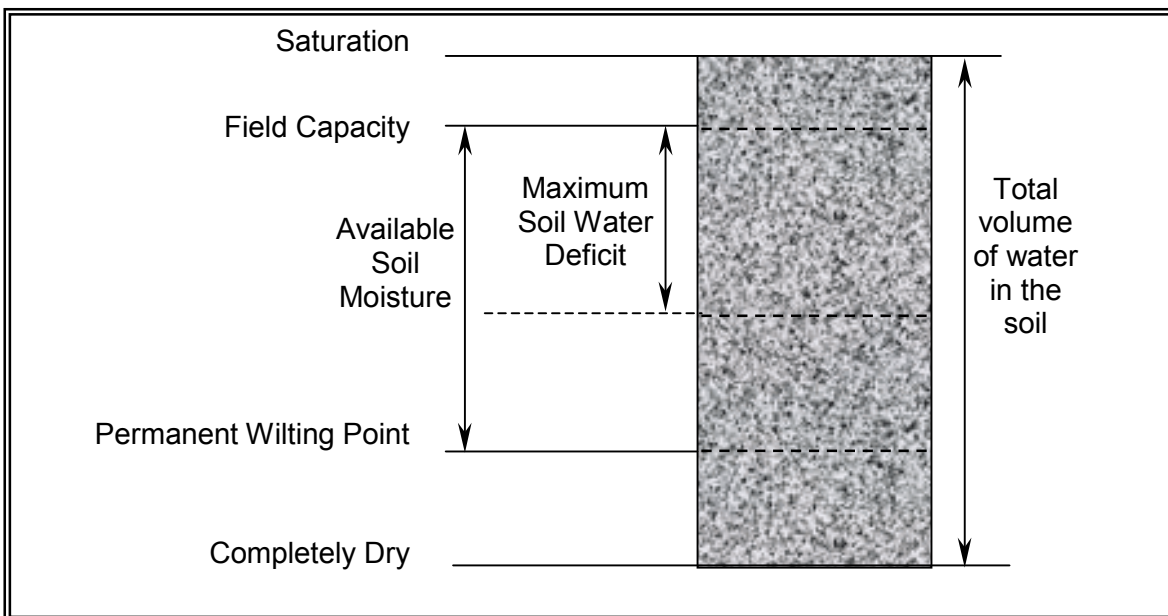


Figure 1 Soil Water Moisture Terms

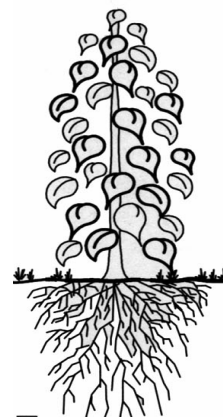
Example:

For a mature corn crop in a loamy sand soil.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Rooting depth (Table 1) | = 0.90 m |
| Soil Water Storage Capacity (Table 2) | = 100 mm/m |
| Availability coefficient (Table 3) | = 50% |

$$\text{SWS} = 0.90 \text{ m} \times 100 \text{ mm/m} = 90 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

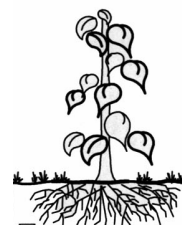
$$\text{MAD} = 90 \text{ mm} \times 50\% = 45 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$



For the same crop in the early summer the rooting depth may be only 0.3 m, therefore:

$$\text{SWS} = 0.30 \text{ m} \times 100 \text{ mm/m} = 30 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

$$\text{MAD} = 30 \text{ mm} \times 50\% = 15 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$



When irrigating the mature crop more water is needed to fill the root zone.

When the crop is immature the irrigation amount required will be less.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

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