

Irrigation Water Management with Dataloggers and Soil Moisture Sensors

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What will we cover?

- ✓ Types of soil moisture sensors
- ✓ Why SWT is important
- ✓ Cost
- ✓ Installation
- ✓ Data logging
- ✓ SWT irrigation criteria
- ✓ Use of SWT criteria

1st Point

Types of soil moisture sensors:?

Soil water content sensors

Soil water tension sensors

Types of Soil Moisture Sensors

A. Soil Water Content

1. Feel *method*
2. Gravimetric *method*
3. Neutron probe
4. Time domain reflectometry (TDR) probes
5. Capacitance probes
6. Heat transmission sensors







Types of Soil Moisture Sensors

A. Soil Water Potential

1. Tensiometers
2. Gypsum blocks
3. Granular matrix Sensors
4. Irrigas



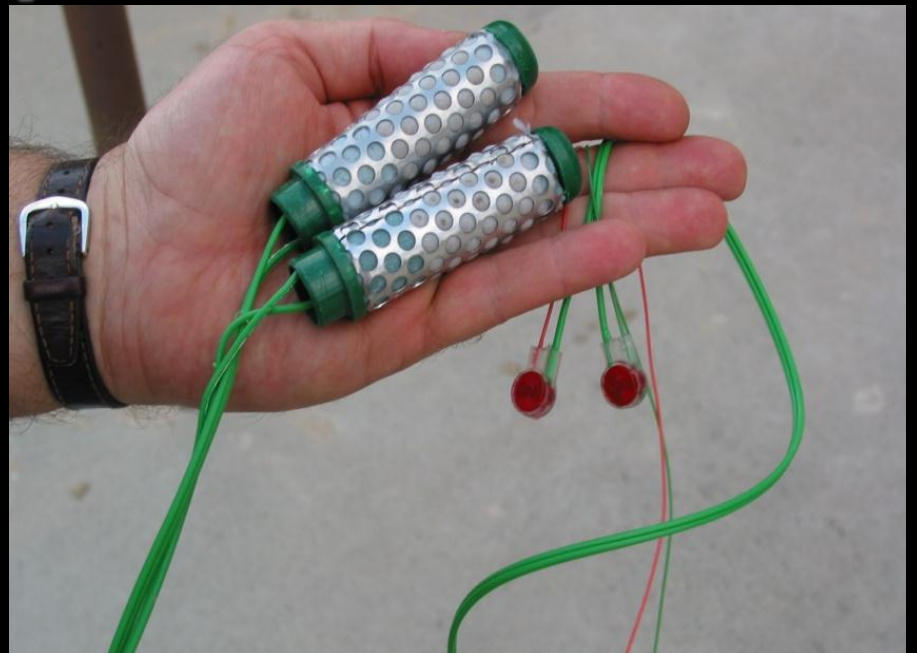




2nd Point

Why is “Soil Water Tension” (SWT) important?

It is economically and environmentally important.



Why is SWT important?

- ✓ Measures how tightly water is held by the soil.
- ✓ Plant performance is related.
- ✓ Indicates the best moment to irrigate to assure yield and quality.
- ✓ Irrigating too soon wastes time & water, causes nutrient losses.

3rd Point

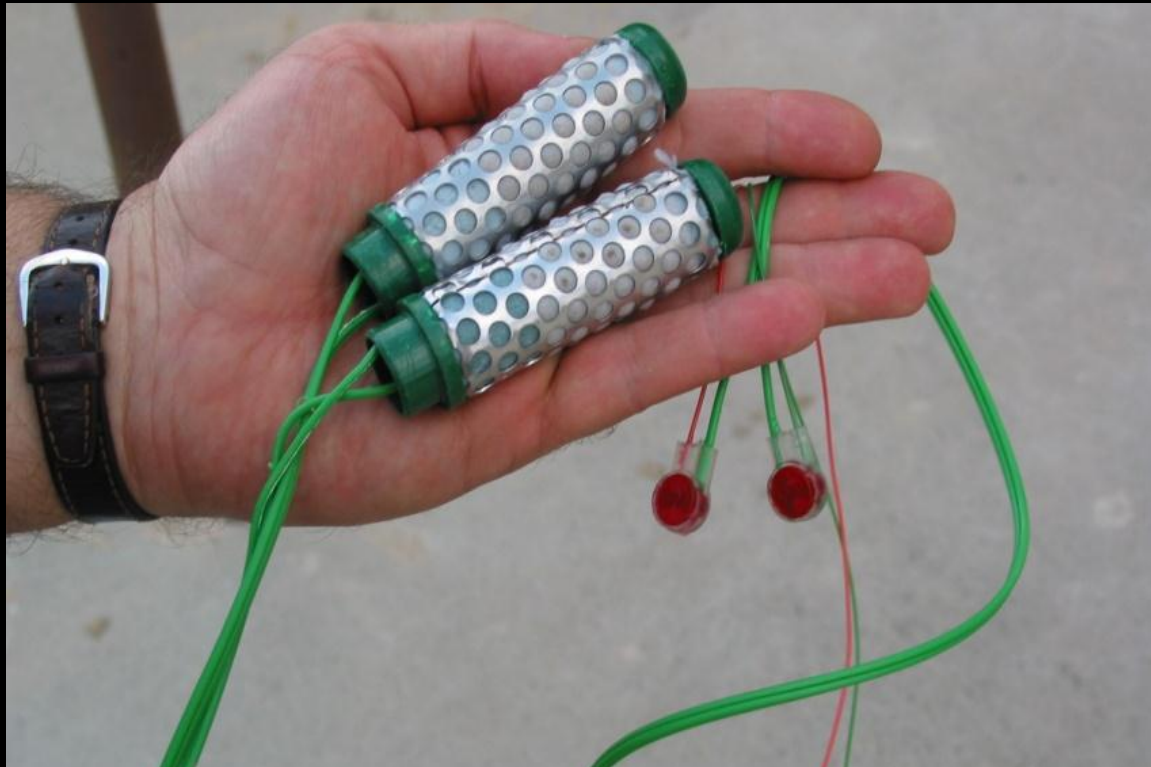
Cost?

Watermarks \$30

Datalogger with sensors \$600

4rd Point

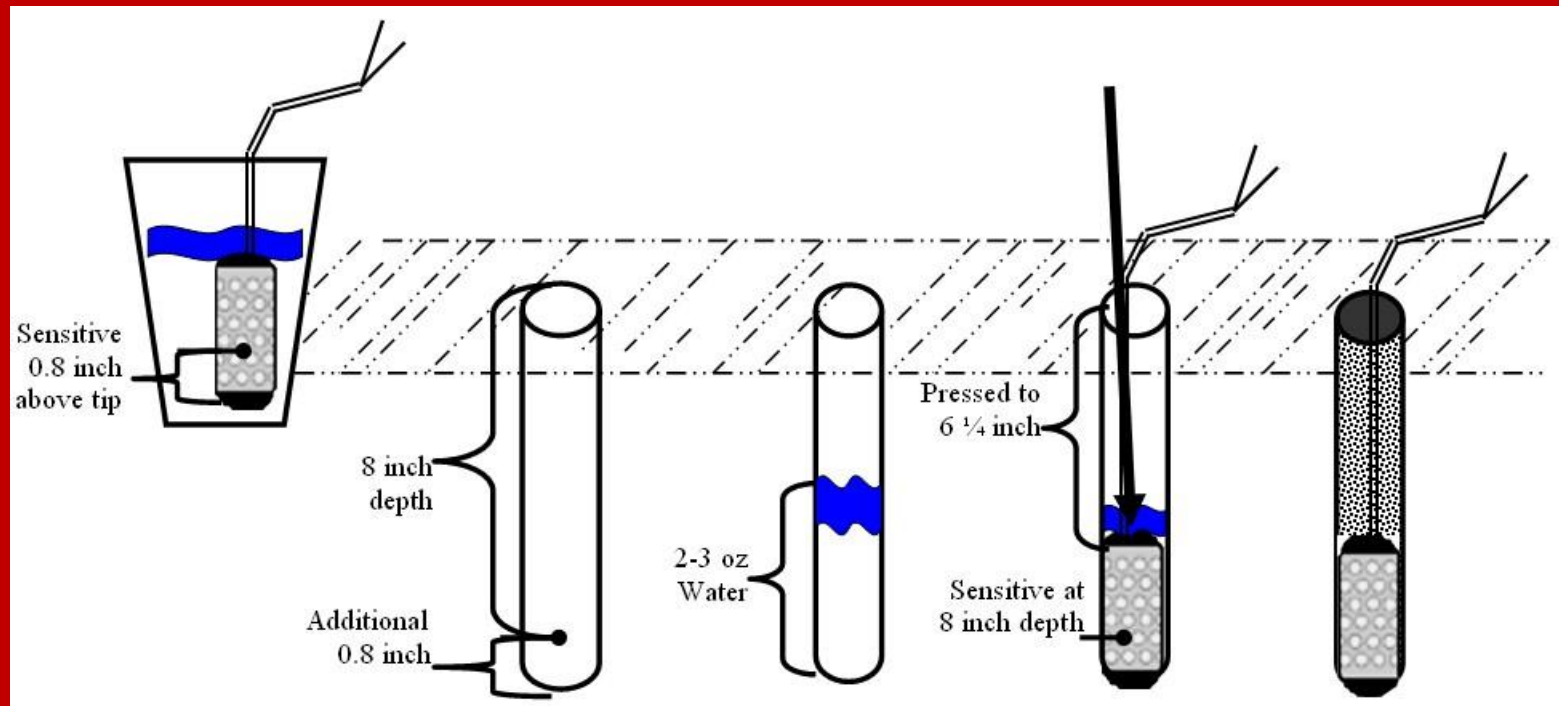
Installation of Watermark soil moisture sensors.





Installation of Watermarks in sandy soil

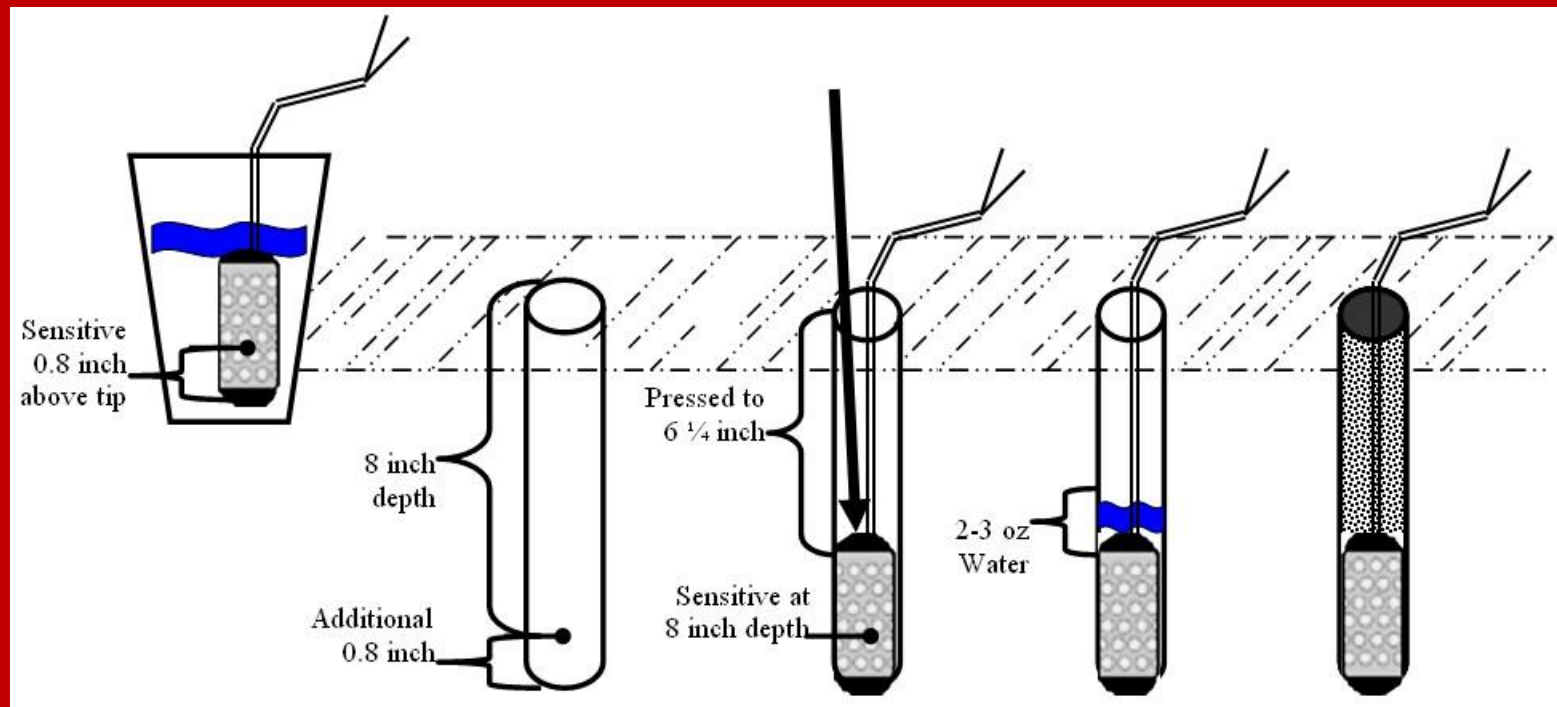
1. Soak
2. Hole with soil probe or sharp probe
3. Add water
4. Insert sensor with rod
5. Fill hole with soil





Installation of Watermarks in silty soil

1. Soak
2. Hole with soil probe
3. Insert sensor with rod
4. Add water
5. Fill hole with soil

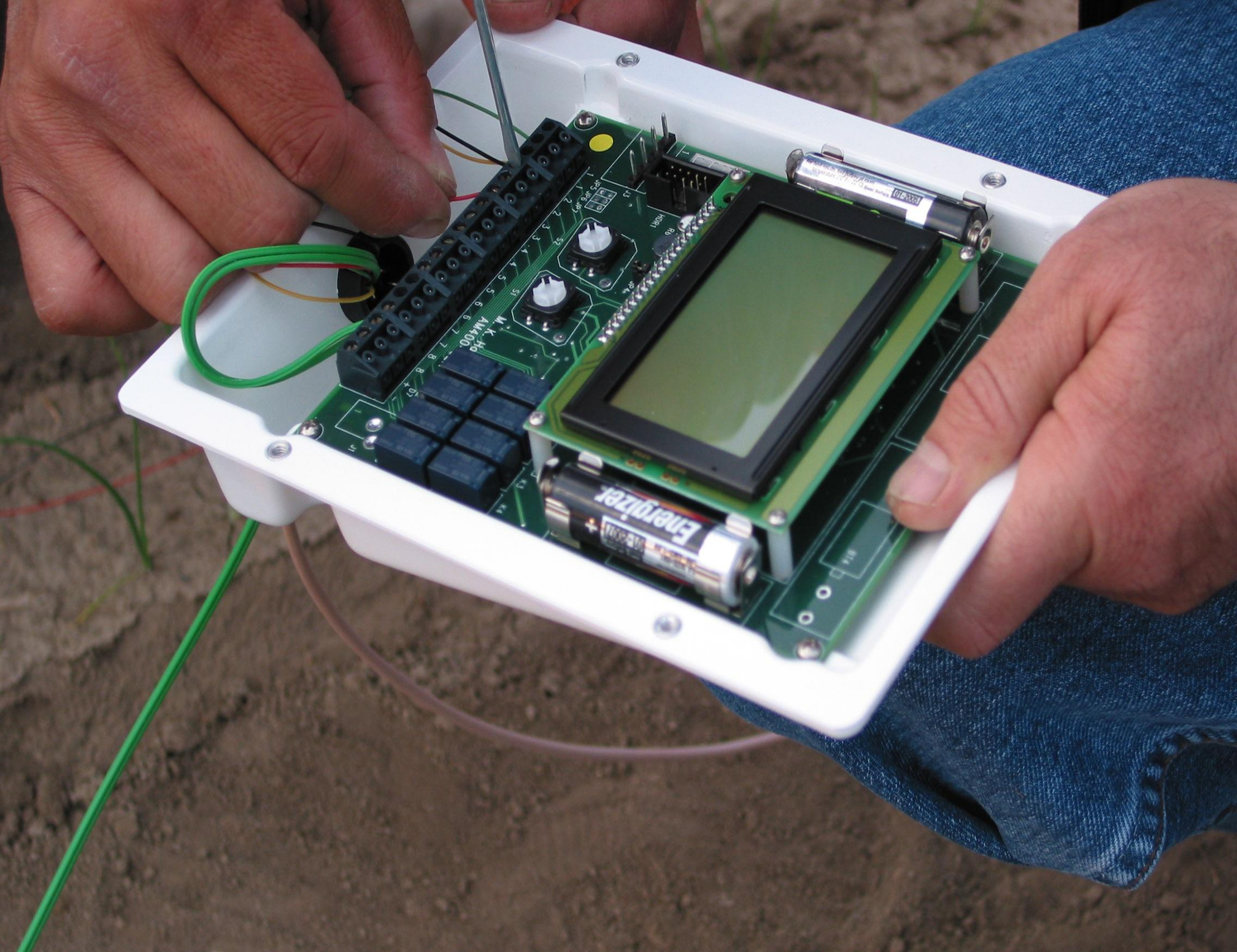


5th Point

Data logging options:

- **AM 400**
- **Watermark monitors**
- **Greater automation soon**









**WATERMARK
MONITOR**

DROPMETER COMPANY, INC.
RIVERSIDE, CA



MODEL - RJ1814HPL

TYPE - AL



INDUSTRIAL CONTROL PANEL ENCLOSURE

CAUTION: BONDING BETWEEN CONDUIT CONNECTIONS NOT AUTOMATIC AND MUST BE PROVIDED AS A PART OF THE INSTALLATION.



ATTENTION: A LAMINATE COVER FOR BACKDOOR DO CONDUIT MUST BE INSTALLED FIRST.

To maintain the protection of this enclosure, the backdoor must be installed first. The backdoor must be installed first. The backdoor must be installed first.

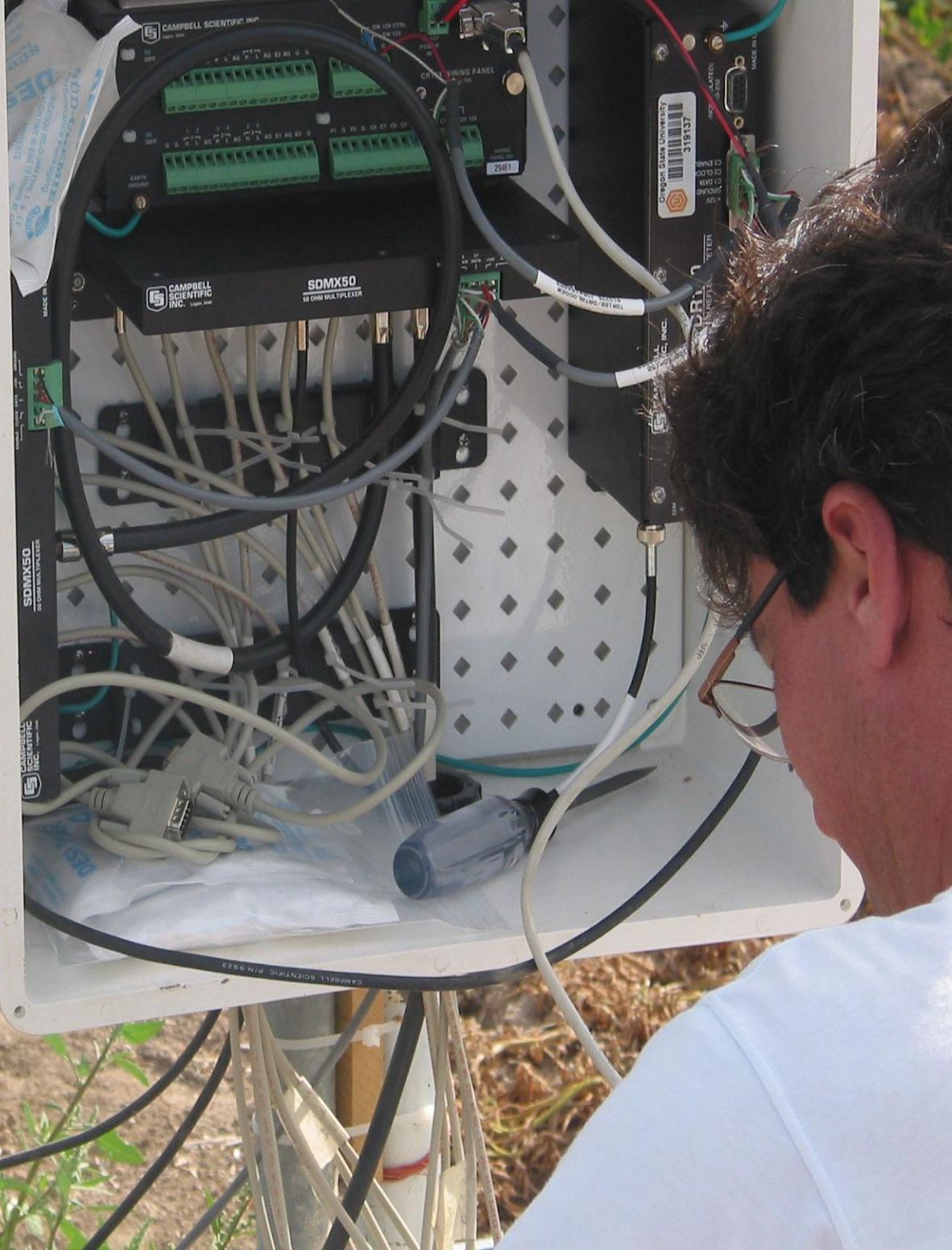
For use with industrial equipment to reduce vibration.

MADE IN U.S.A.

www.stahlin.com

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL PANEL ENCLOSURE

No. BE - 148059

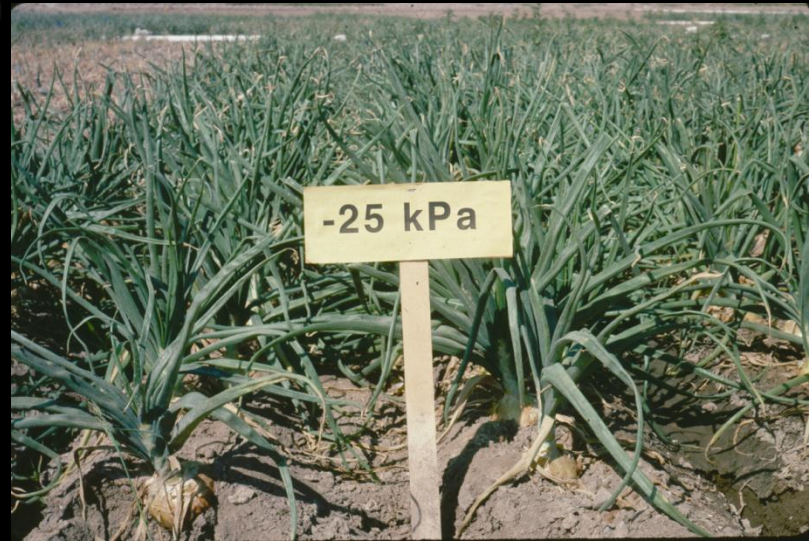


6th Point

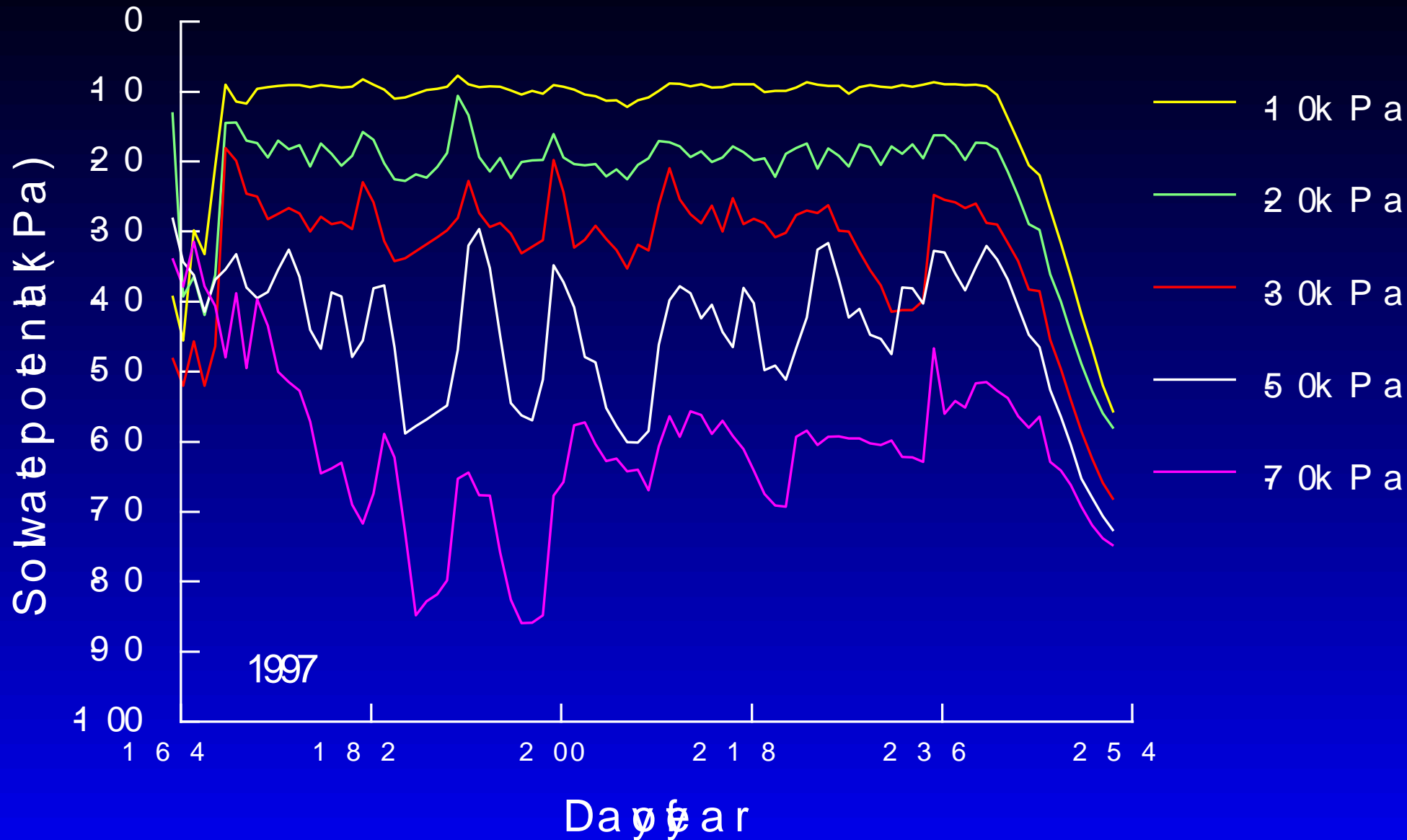
What **SWT** irrigation criteria?

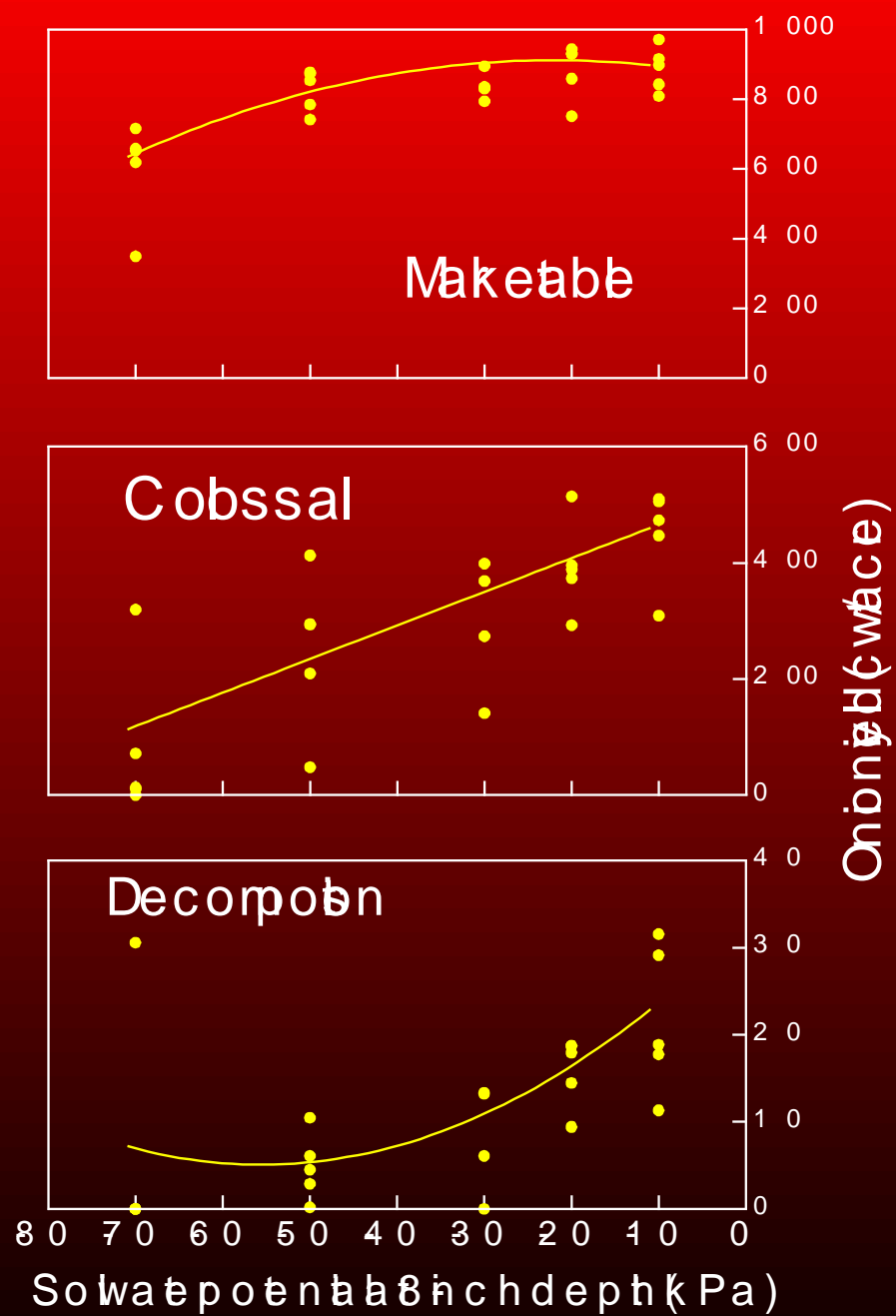
Based on **crop**.

Influenced by soil, irrigation system and climate.

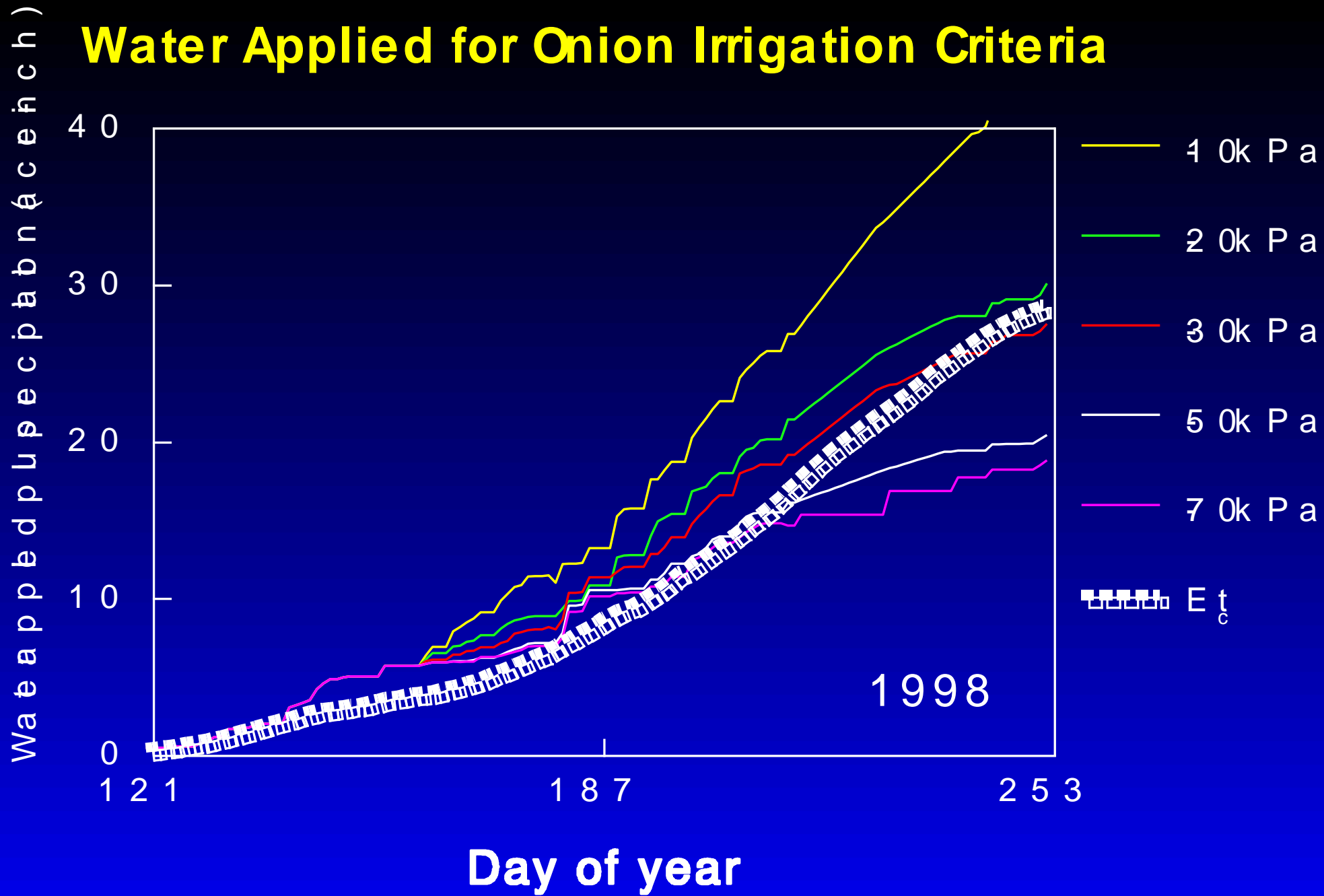


Irrigation Criteria for Drip-Irrigated Onion

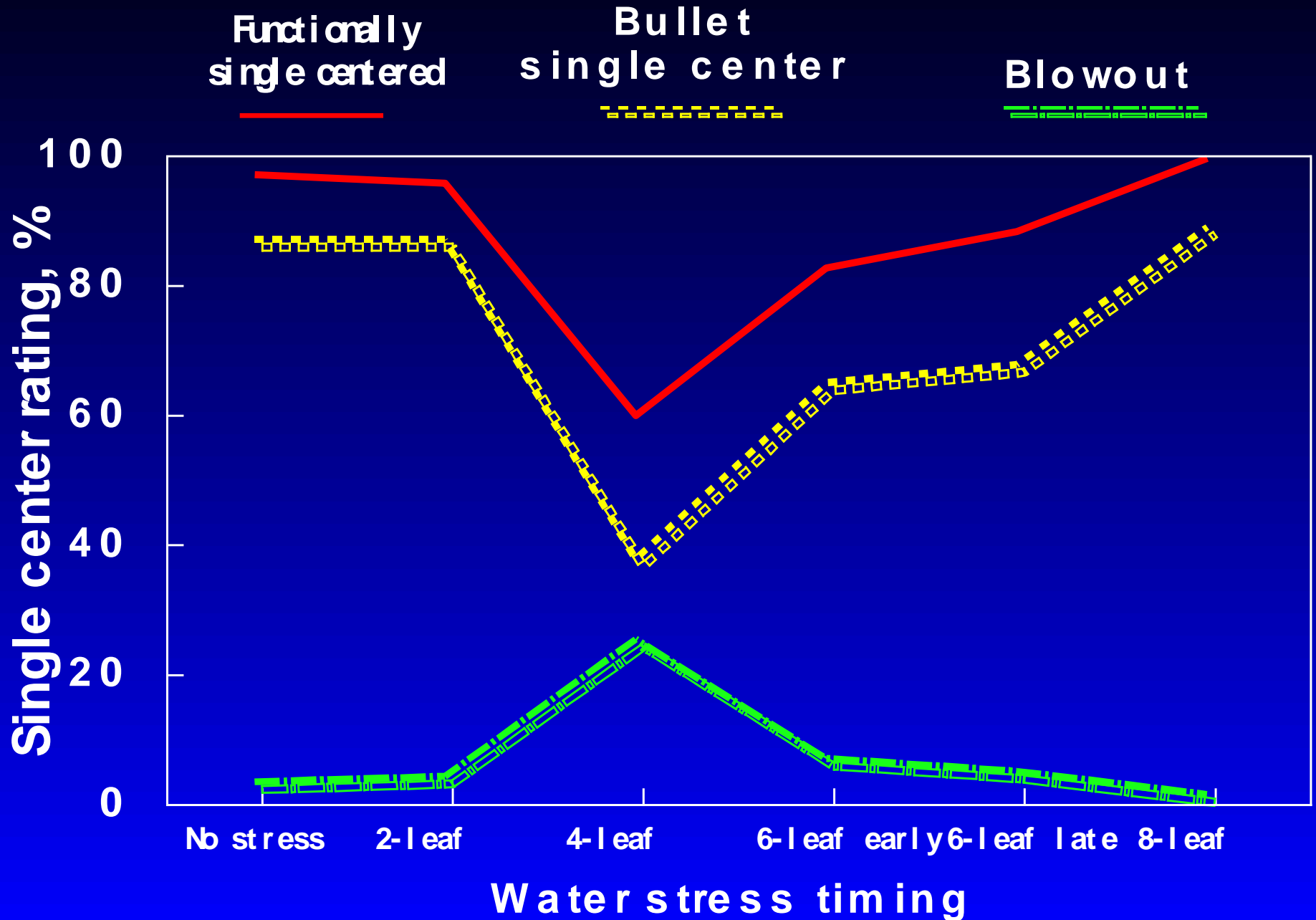




Water Applied for Onion Irrigation Criteria



Onion single center response to water stress timing in 2005 for Vaquero



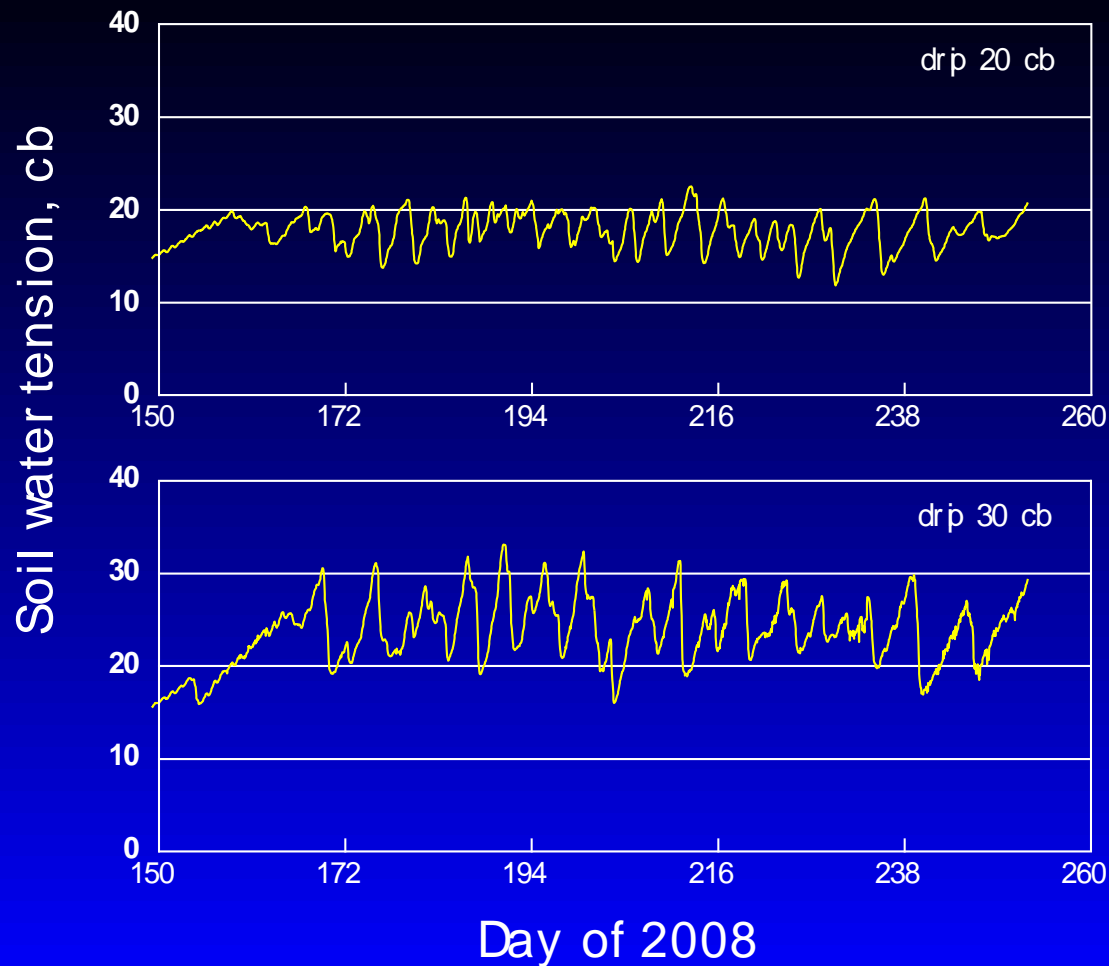


SWT criteria by T.V. crop?

- Onions on drip 20 cb
- Onions on furrow 27 cb
- Potato 50-60 cb
- Poplar trees 25 cb
- Beans 50 cb
- Corn 60 cb
- Sweet potato 50 cb

7th Point

✓ Use of SWT criteria





**More results from the last 16
years**

www.cropinfo.net

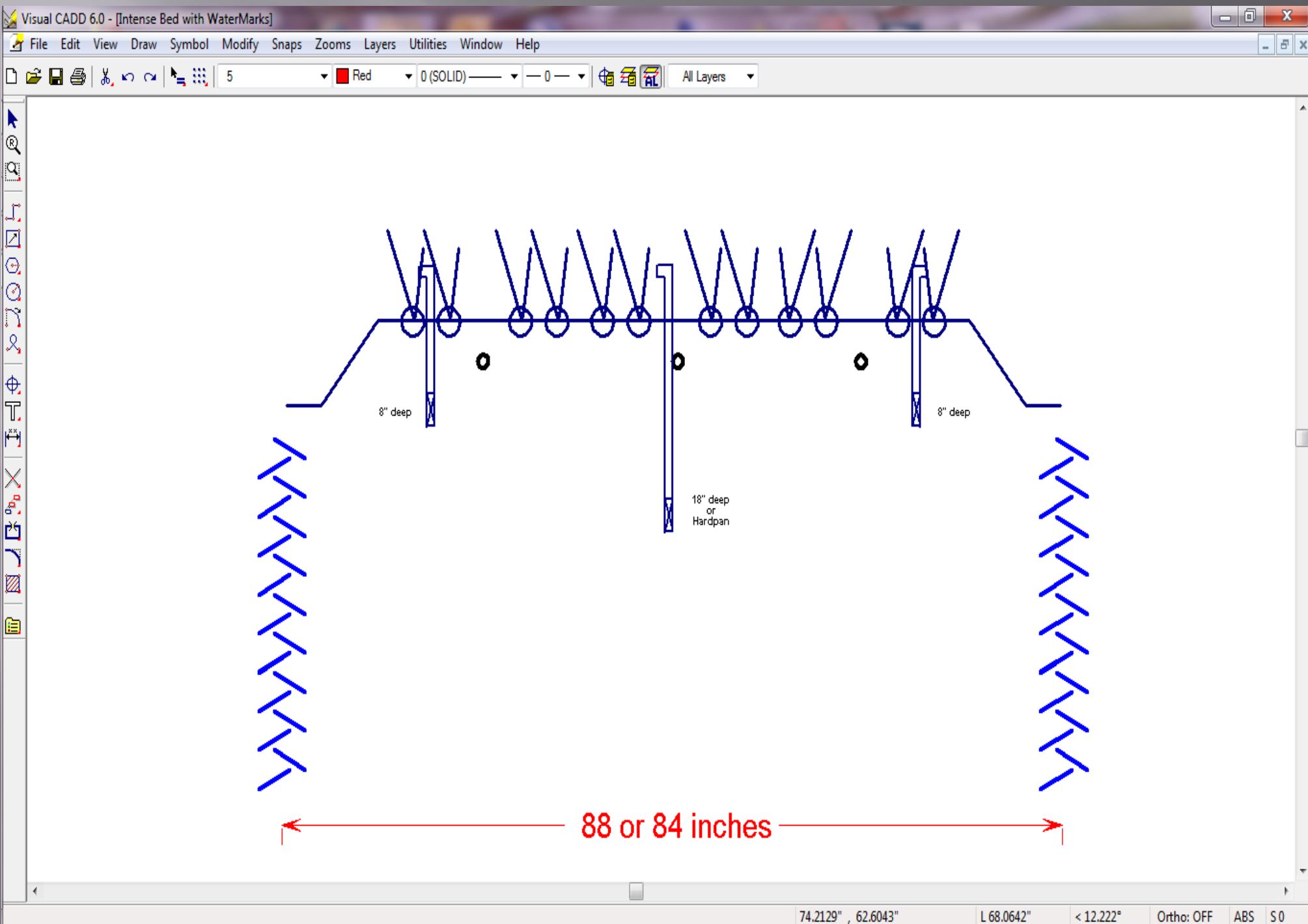


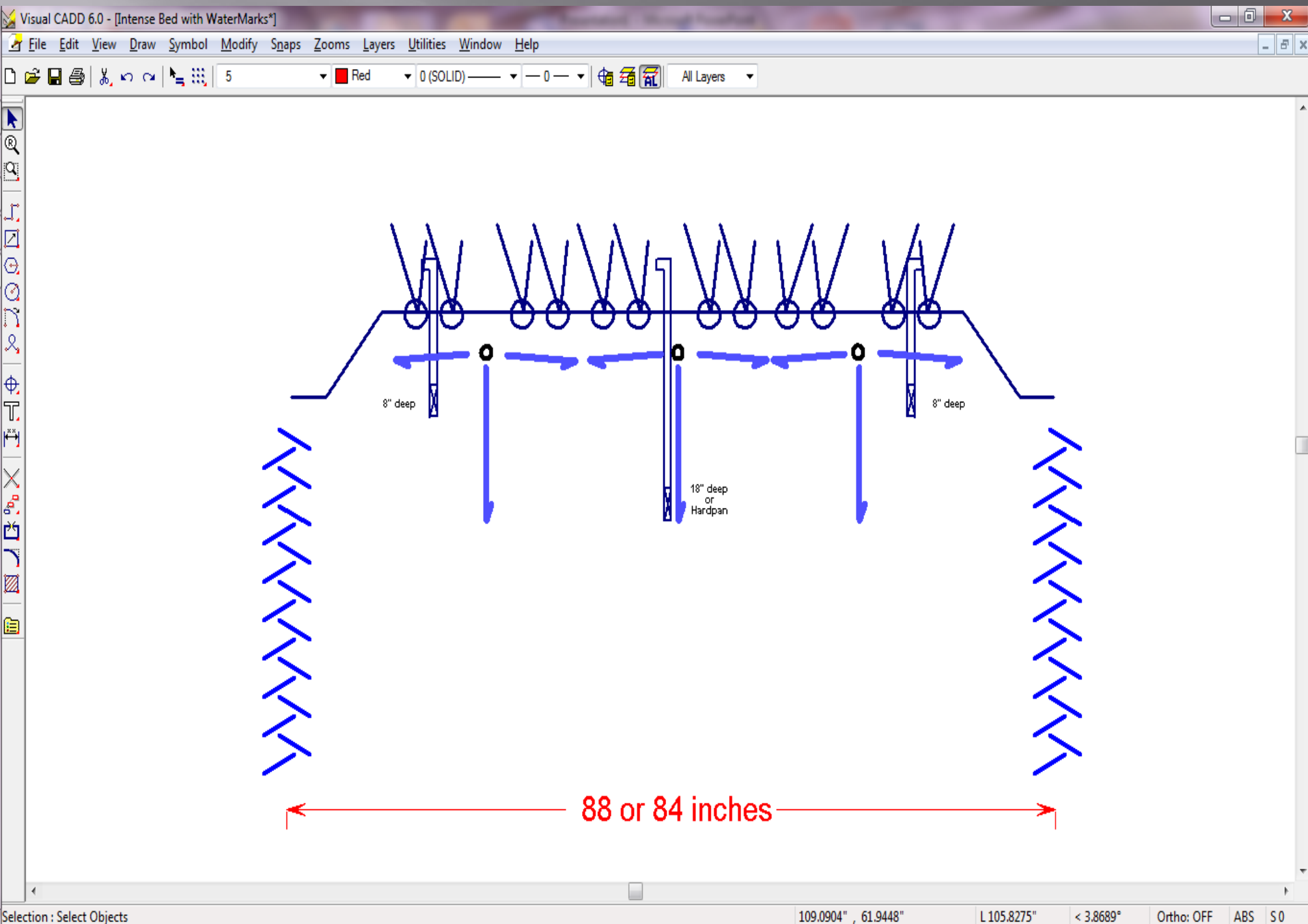


SI 12C 16CD



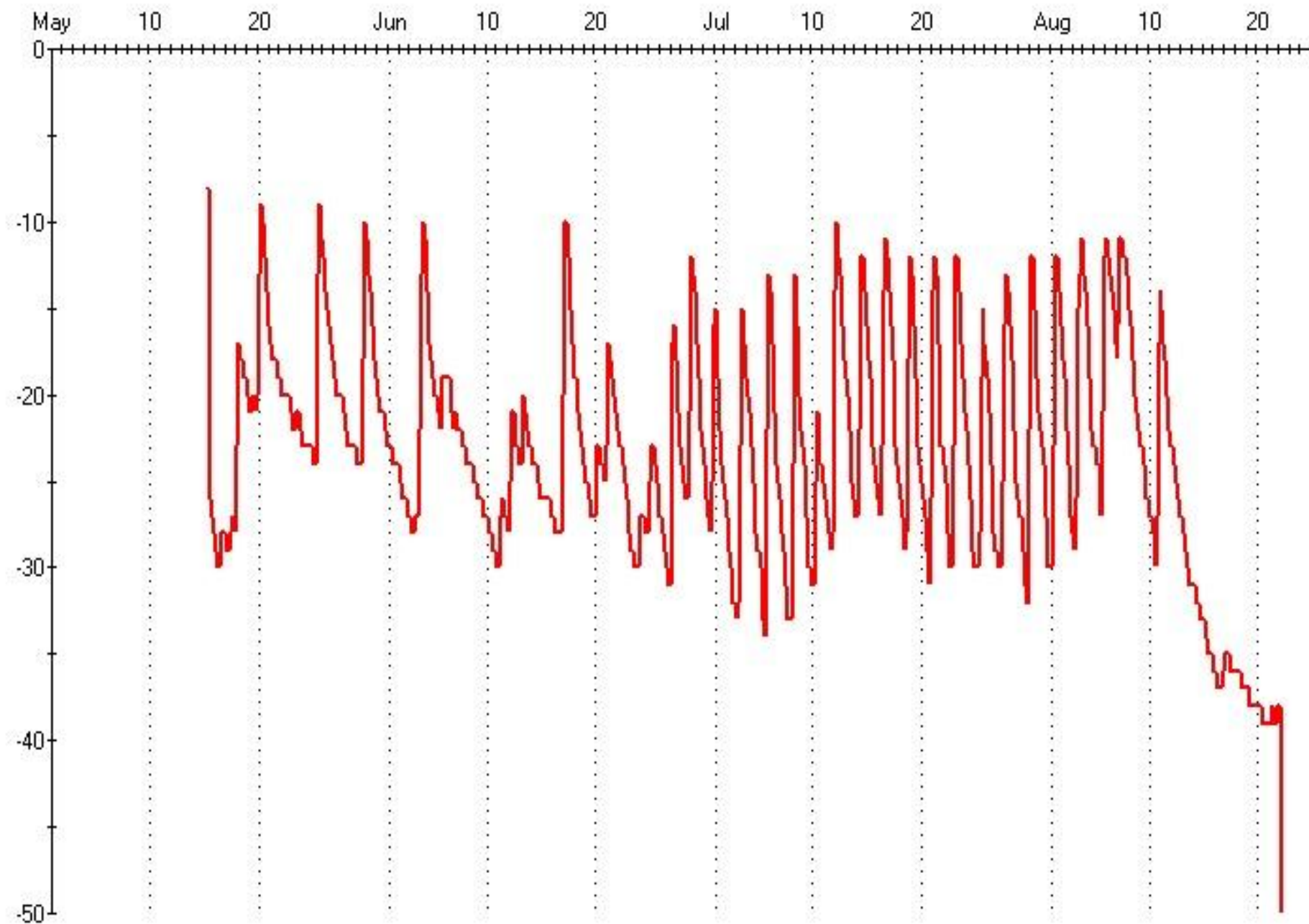












Clearwater Supply

							2/4/2007
Date ==>		August 24 Thur.	August 25 Fri.	August 26 Sat.	August 27 Sun.	August 28 Mon.	Today's Forecast Mon.
Onion Et (in.) ==>		0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	
Tape flow	Tape Spacing	Hours of Run Time per set					
170	28	3.6	4.3	5.0	5.7	6.4	
170	29.3	3.7	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.7	
220	29.3	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.2	
220	40	3.9	4.7	5.5	6.3	7.1	
220	42	4.1	5.0	5.8	6.6	7.4	
220	44	4.3	5.2	6.1	6.9	7.8	
220	48	4.7	5.7	6.6	7.6	8.5	
220	67.2	6.6	7.9	9.3	10.6	11.9	
340	44	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.0	

Confirmation of actual field moisture level should be made routinely by soil moisture monitors and/or sampling by hand. Do not rely solely upon Et values as various individual field factors, such as soil type, variety, direction of slope and planting date, can alter anticipated results.

Calculations based on AgriMet data, available at
<http://www.usbr.gov/pn/agrimet/chart/ontoch.txt>, based on an onion emergence date of
 4/10/06 at the Malheur Experiment Station (Ontario, OR).



Management of Furrow Irrigated Sugarbeets for Maximum Production and Environmental Protection

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Canyon County Extension Educator

Steve Reddy
Washington County Extension Educator

Dr. John Gallian
UI Sugarbeet Specialist



University of Idaho

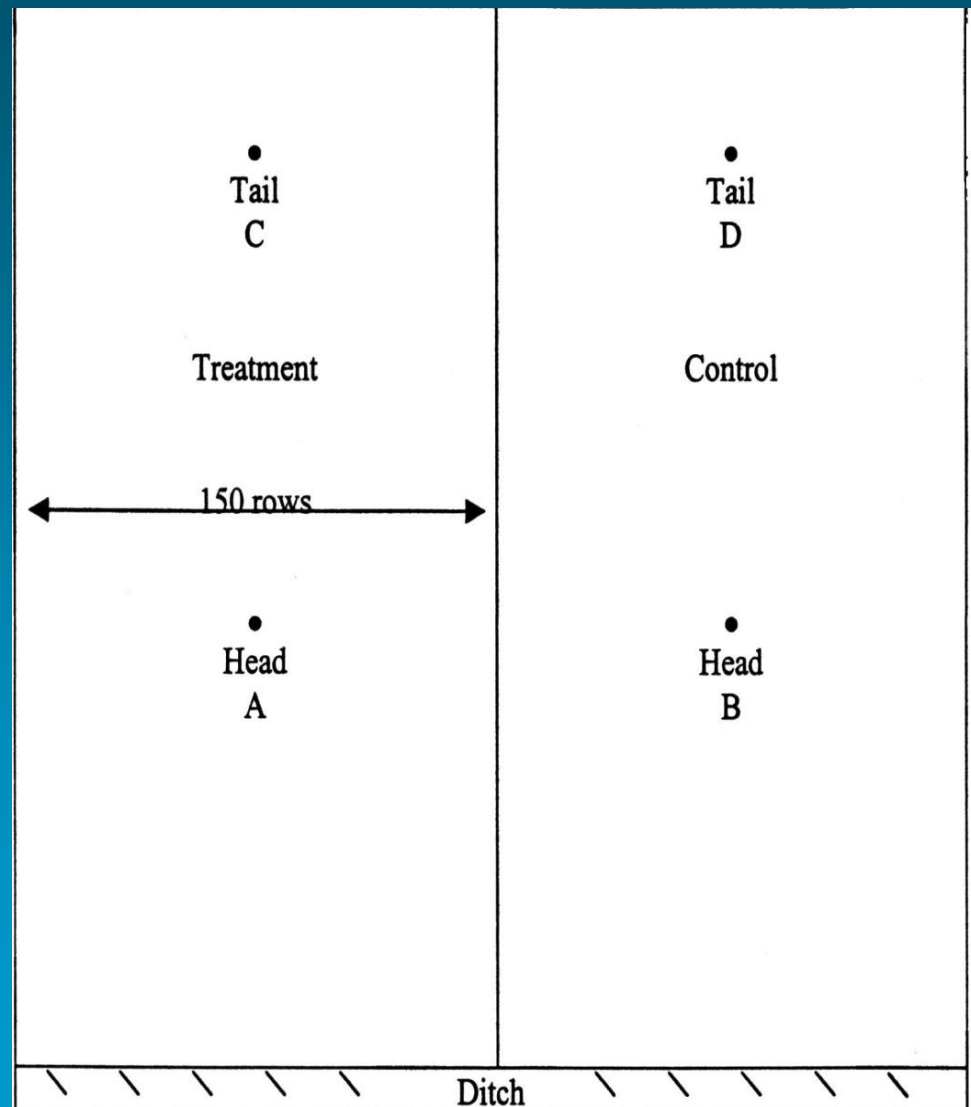
Cooperative Extension System

Description of Project

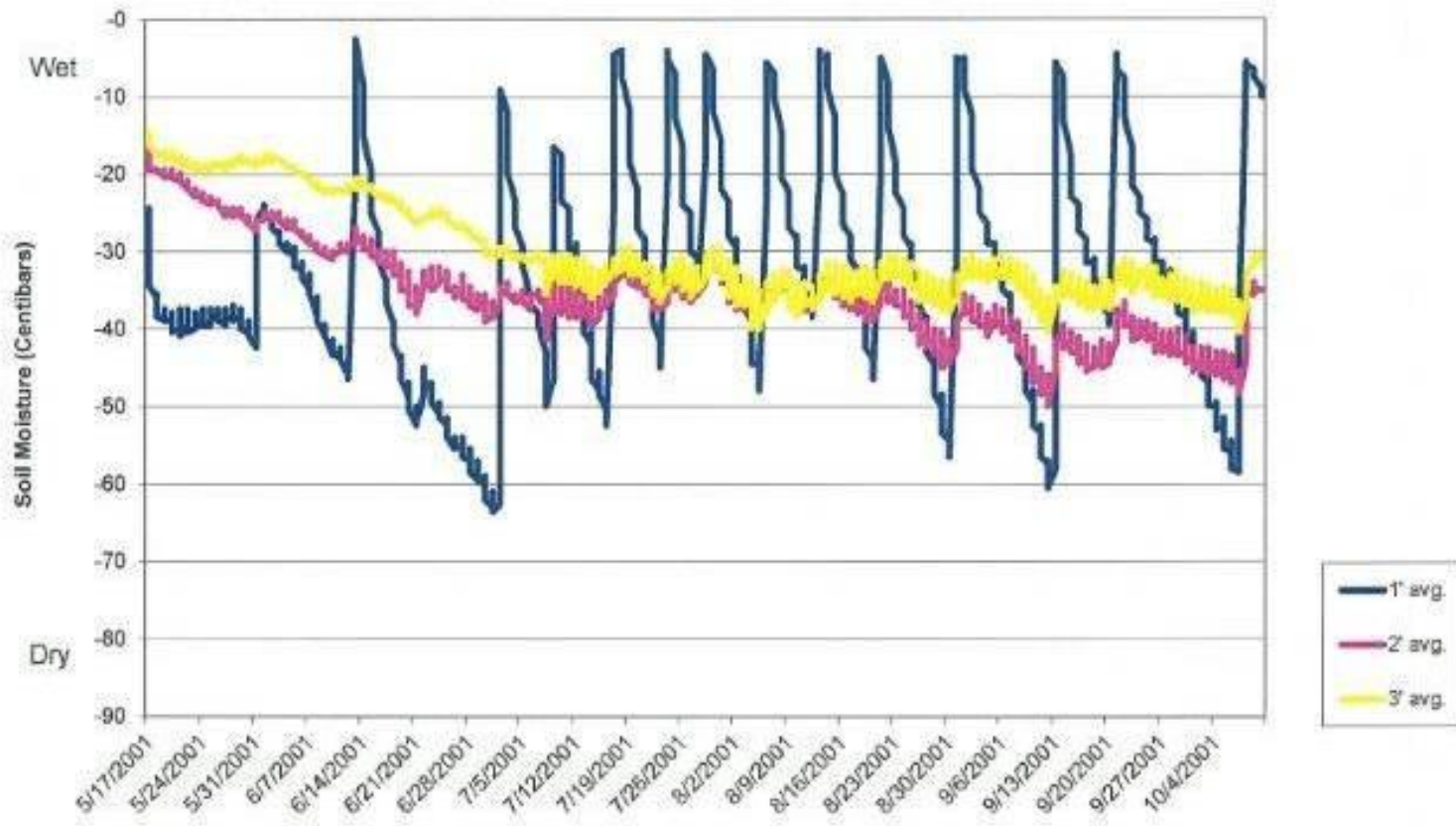
- Sugarbeet fields (Canyon and Washington Counties)
- Treatment and control plot in each field
- Control – irrigation and fertility managed according to growers normal practices
- Treatment – irrigation and fertility management based on soil moisture data, visual observation and soil sampling

Description of Project

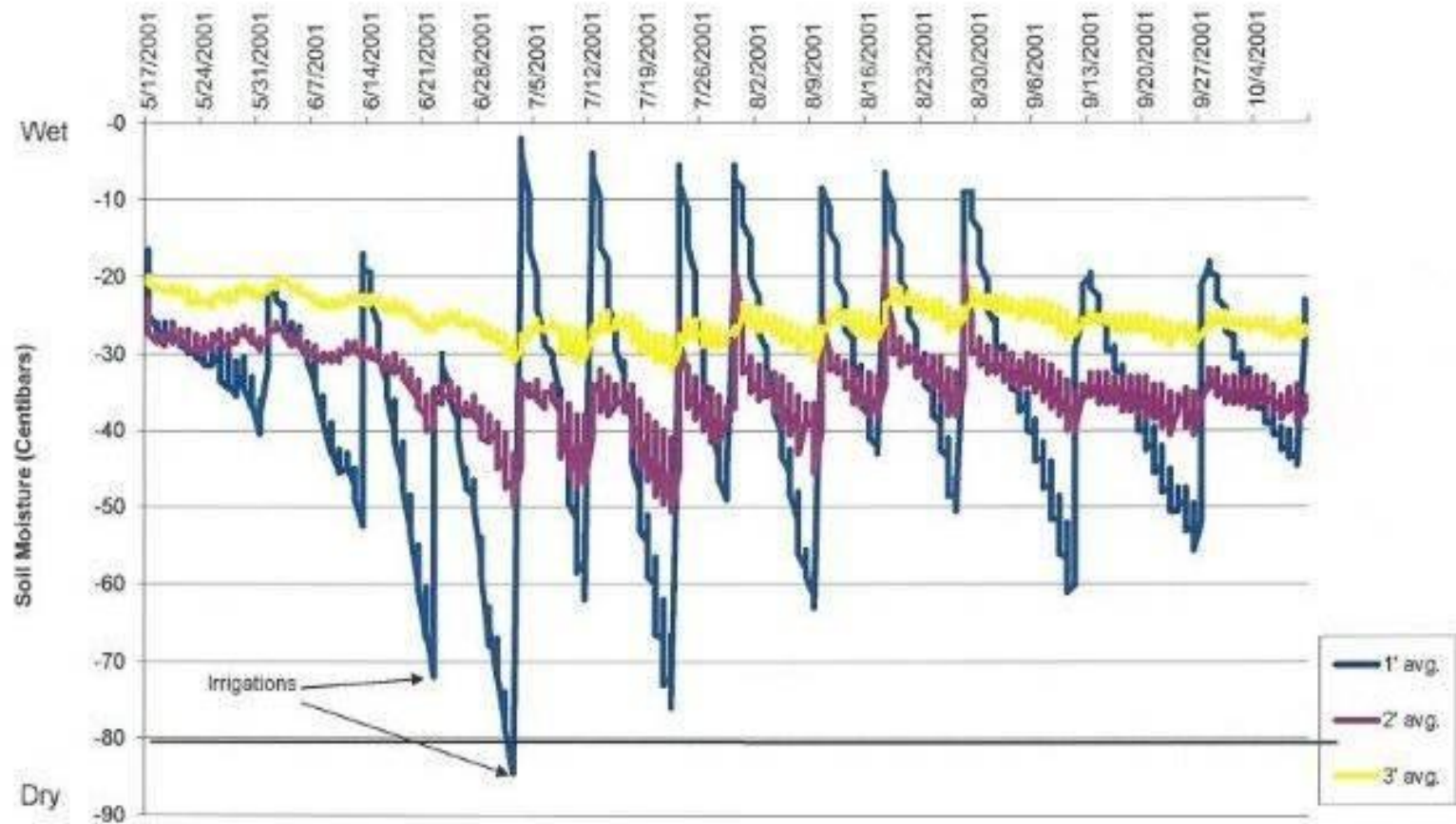
- Watermark soil moisture sensors and AM400 dataloggers (3X per day)
- Neutron probe (1X per week)
- Soil samples



Watermark Soil Moisture (Control) 2001



Watermark Soil Moisture (Treatment) 2001



Summary

2000

- T used 14.5% less water
- T yield 1.7 t/ac greater
- Sugars the same
- T used 50 lbs/ac less N

2001

- T used 19.4% less water
- T yield 1.7 t/ac greater
- Sugars the same
- T used 50 lbs/ac less N

2002

- T used 18.0% less water
- T yield 0.9 t/ac less
- Sugars the same
- T used 50 lbs/ac less N

END