Calculator for Water Sustainability Metrics in California Agriculture

Science & Environmental Policy, CSU Monterey Bay

Center for Irrigation Technology, CSU Fresno

Adapted from: 2014 EWRI Congress

Sustainability evaluation efforts







- Standardized system for measuring/reporting performance
- Identify opportunities for increased efficiency / cost reduction
- •Foster innovation & adoption of sustainable practices



State of California
The Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Division of Statewide Integrated Water Management
Water Use and Efficiency Branch

A Proposed Methodology for Quantifying the Efficiency of Agricultural Water Use

A report to the Legislature pursuant to Section 10608.64 of the California Water Code,



May 8, 2012

Edmund G. Brown Jr. Governor State of California John Laird Secretary for Natural Resources The Natural Resources Agency Mark W. Cowin Director Department of Water Resources Calif. Water Conservation Act of 2009

<u>Charge</u>: "...develop & report a proposed methodology for quantifying the efficiency of agricultural water use..."

Recommended metrics

Method for quantifying efficiency of agricultural water use⁽²⁾

Crop consumptive use fraction (CCUF)

Method evaluates the relationship between the consumptive use of a crop and the quantity of water applied.

CCUF = ETAW/(AWb)

Agronomic water use fraction (AWUF)

Method evaluates the relationship between the consumptive use plus the agronomic use of a crop and the quantity of water applied.

AWUF = [ETAW + AU]/(AWb)

Total water use fraction (TWUF)

Method expands on the CCUF by including water for crop agronomic use and to meet environmental objectives.

TWUF = (ETAW+AU+EU)/AWb

Water management fraction (WMF)

Method estimates the recoverable water available for reuse at another place or time in the system.

WMF = (ETAW + RF)/AWb

Source: CDWR



Crop Consumptive Use Fraction (CCUF)

Method 1: Crop Consumptive Use Fraction (CCUF). Purpose: It quantifies the efficiency of water use for the purpose of crop evapotranspiration. It evaluates the relationship between the consumptive use of a crop and the quantity of water applied within the boundary. Method 1 is recommended for field, water supplier, and basin scales.

where ETAW and AW are in units of inches per year or acre-feet per year

 CCUF is calculated where Evapotranspiration of Applied Water (ETAW) is crop evapotranspiration minus the amount of precipitation evapotransipred by the crop,

where ET and Pe are in inches per year or acre-feet per year

Source: CDWR

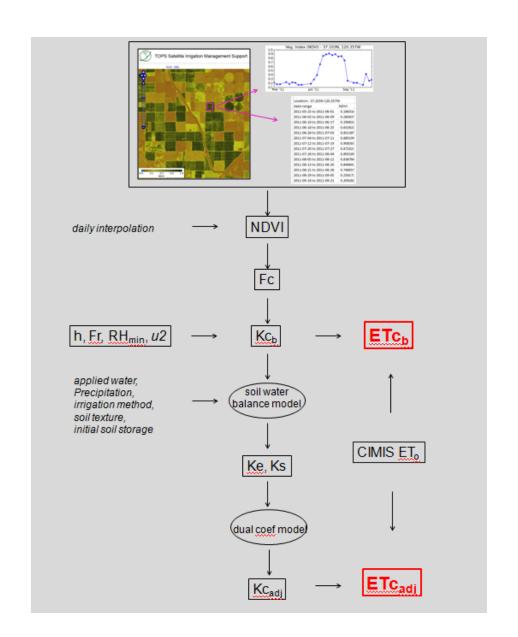


Consumptive use

"Consumptive use refers to water that is unavailable for reuse, e.g., evaporation, plant evapotranspiration, incorporation into plant biomass, seepage to a saline sink, or unavailability due to contamination." (CDWR)



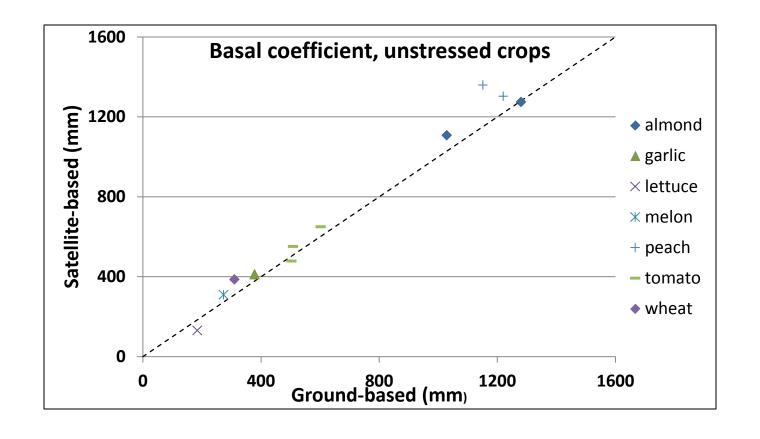
Computational approach





Accuracy assessment, seasonal ET

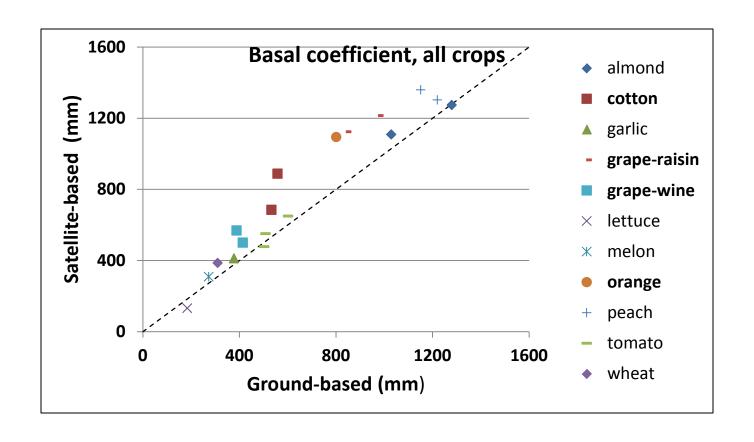
Preliminary results from 2011-2012.





Accuracy assessment, seasonal ET

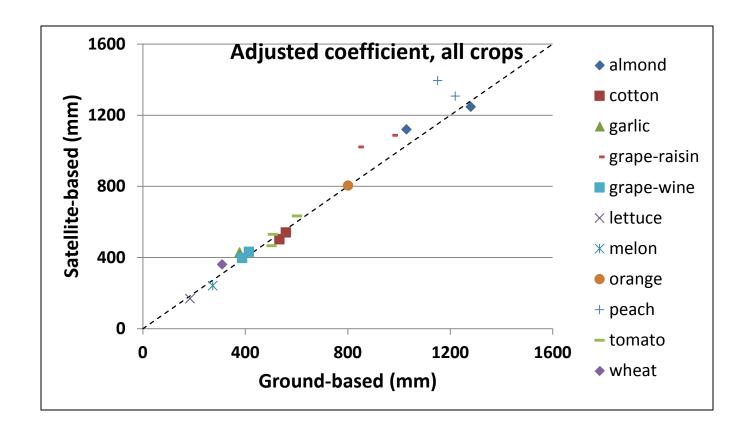
Preliminary results from 2011-2012.





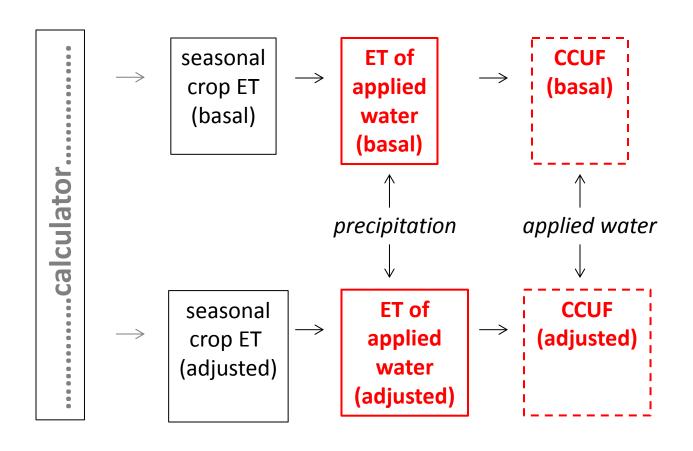
Accuracy assessment, seasonal ET

Preliminary results from 2011-2012.





Calculator output



Calculator modules

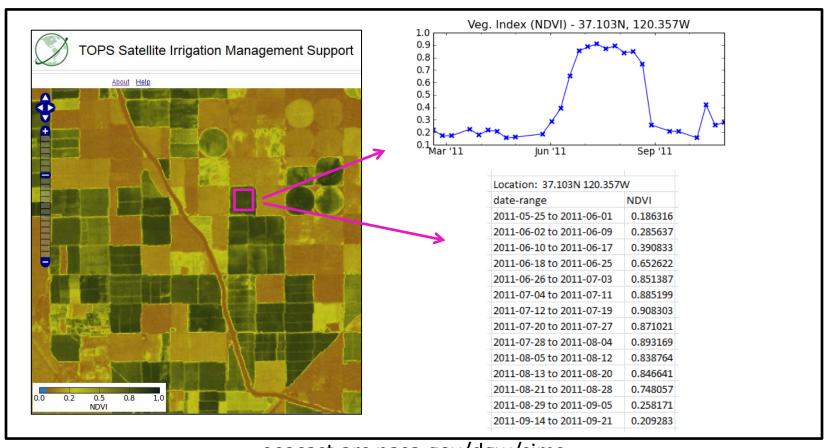
- Basal ET
- Adjusted ET
- Default data 'warehouse'
- User guide

User input for basal calc's

- Crop type (almond, broccoli, cotton, garlic, grape-table/raisin, grape-wine, lettuce, orange, peach, tomato, melon, wheat)
- Region (San Joaquin Valley, Sacto Valley, North Coast, Central Coast)
- Main growing season (spring/summer, fall/winter)
- Reference ET (from CIMIS, or default to historical average)
- Total precipitation (from CIMIS, other station)
- Total applied water (grower/supplier records)
- Satellite NDVI (from SIMS)



Landsat NDVI data via SIMS web service



ecocast.arc.nasa.gov/dgw/sims

Landsat: 8-day revisit, ¼ acre resolution

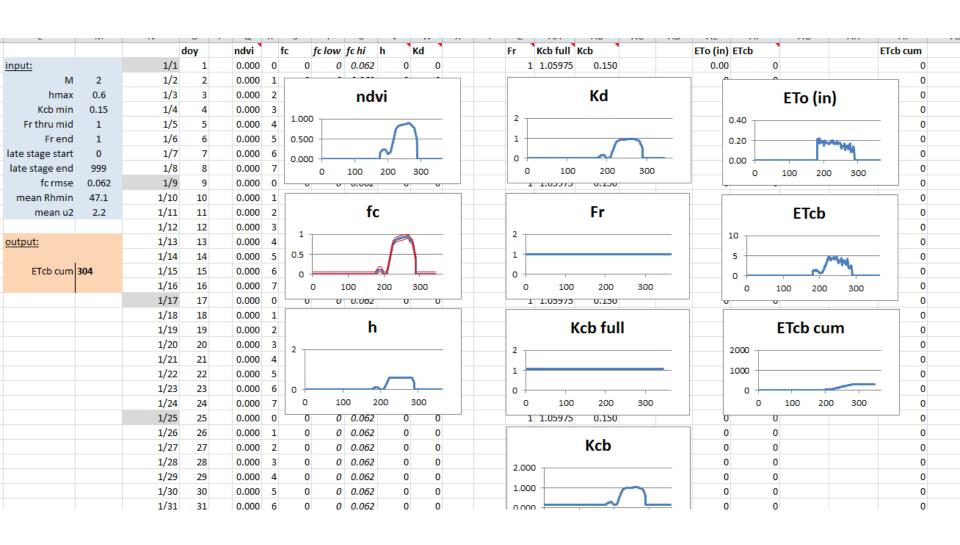
User input for adjustments (if needed)

- Timing/amount of irrigation events (grower/supplier records)
- Timing/amount of precipitation events (CIMIS or other station)
- Irrigation delivery method (surface drip, subsurface drip, microjet, sprinkler, furrow, flood)
- Soil texture (from SSURGO/CaSoilWeb or grower record)
- Initial soil water storage (from soil moisture device or grower guess-timate, ie, high/medium/low)

Basal spreadsheet, user input

sims update	ndvi	crop type:	region:	mid-season period:	ETo:	view defaults	goto CIMIS
1-Jan		broccoli	Central Coast	spring/summer	1-Jan		
9-Jan					2-Jan		
17-Jan					3-Jan		
25-Jan					4-Jan		
2-Feb					5-Jan		
10-Feb					6-Jan		
18-Feb					7-Jan		
26-Feb					8-Jan		
6-Mar					9-Jan		
14-Mar					10-Jan		
22-Mar					11-Jan		
30-Mar					12-Jan		
7-Apr					13-Jan		
15-Apr					14-Jan		
23-Apr					15-Jan		
1-May					16-Jan		
9-May					17-Jan		
17-May					18-Jan		
25-May					19-Jan		
2-Jun					20-Jan		
10-Jun					21-Jan		
18-Jun					22-Jan		
26-Jun	0.16025				23-Jan		
4-Jul	0.234751				24-Jan		
12-Jul	0.238307				25-Jan		
20-Jul	0.121565				26-Jan		
28-Jul	0.177161				27-Jan		
5-Aug	0.460034				28-Jan		
13-Aug	0.754081				29-Jan		

Basal calculations



Summary

- A spreadsheet calculator is being developed to derive Crop Consumptive Use Fraction, pursuant to Calif Water Conservation Act
- Satellite-based
- Designed to be user-friendly, flexible, and require a minimum of inputs
- Spreadsheet, runs on common desktop/laptop computers
- Anticipated delivery December 2014

Future work

- Expand to AWUF (land prep, salinity mgt, climate control), and other use fractions
- Extend to other crop types (/regions?)
- Automated linkage with external databases
- Online implementation?

Primary funding for this project was provided by the California State University, Agricultural Research Institute (#13-01-006), with additional support from NASA's Applied Sciences Program.