

Background and Instructions Eniroweather has ET values by 6:00 AM each day to irrigators providing values of potential Evapo-transpiration (ET) for previous days and estimated values the current day and 7 days into the future.

Enviro-weather (www.enviroweather.msu.edu) can provide “potential ET” from your selected weather station, (look under water use tools low on the page for each individual station). The potential ET (PET) is based on how much water a well-watered grass would use each day. The amount of water used by the crop will depend on its stage of development (this is called the Kc values and are found on charts below). The crop ET (Crop Water Use - CWU) is the potential ET x Kc which is added to the soil water deficit (SWD). By subtracting effective rainfall and net irrigation (Net Irr) and adding crop ET the current and projected soil water deficit can be estimated: $SWD - CWU + Rainfall + Net Irr = New SWD$. To complete the first row use the starting soil water deficit. Note that net irrigation should be adjusted for systems efficiency – set chart below. Correction to the checkbook will need to be made based on observations of soil moisture (at depth not just at the surface) and the condition of the crop. **General irrigation management.**

- * Early season irrigation checkbook style scheduling can be difficult due to the limited area that young roots can retrieve water, consider monitoring soil moisture using a soil probe, to assure roots are growing into moisture.
- * Often early season irrigation is more driven by the need for water to: reduce issue of crop germination, soil applied herbicide activation, nitrogen fertilizer volatilization, soil crusting problems. Small applications of water 0.2 to 0.3 inch is needed in sandy loams and 0.4 to 0.7 inch in heavier soils.
- * The chances of rainfall meeting crop are much higher at the beginning and the end of the growing season. Early and late season irrigation application amount of 0.3” to 0.5” allows irrigator to maximize the benefit of rainfall that commonly meet crop needs at this point in the season.
- * Larger irrigation applications are more effective at peak water use of the crop, consider applications of 1.0” to 1.5” to reduce disease pressure.

Effective Water Reaching Root Zone

Miller, MSU/BAE—2014

	Effective water reaching root zone for given percentage					
Water Applied	0.95	0.9	0.85	0.8	0.75	0.7
1.50	1.43	1.35	1.28	1.20	1.13	1.05
1.40	1.33	1.26	1.19	1.12	1.05	0.98
1.30	1.24	1.17	1.11	1.04	0.98	0.91
1.20	1.14	1.08	1.02	0.96	0.90	0.84
1.10	1.05	0.99	0.94	0.88	0.83	0.77
1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70
0.90	0.86	0.81	0.77	0.72	0.68	0.63
0.80	0.76	0.72	0.68	0.64	0.60	0.56
0.70	0.67	0.63	0.60	0.56	0.53	0.49
0.60	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.45	0.42
0.50	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.40	0.38	0.35
0.40	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.28
0.30	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.21
0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14

Corn irrigation management

- By corn growth stage V10 or row closure checkbook style irrigation scheduling become more feasible as plant nears full root depth, normal rainfall is less likely to meet crop need and crop Evapotranspiration (E.T.) become larger and more predictable.
- Irrigation is crucial the week before tassel and two weeks after tassel, rainfall in excess of weekly crop water is not common. Consider managing irrigation to maintain soil water holding capacity 1.0” from full for this critical stage of development.
- Corn test weight can be reduced in dry late summer conditions. Irrigate to maintain available soil moisture above 40% available water holding capacity until black layer stage.

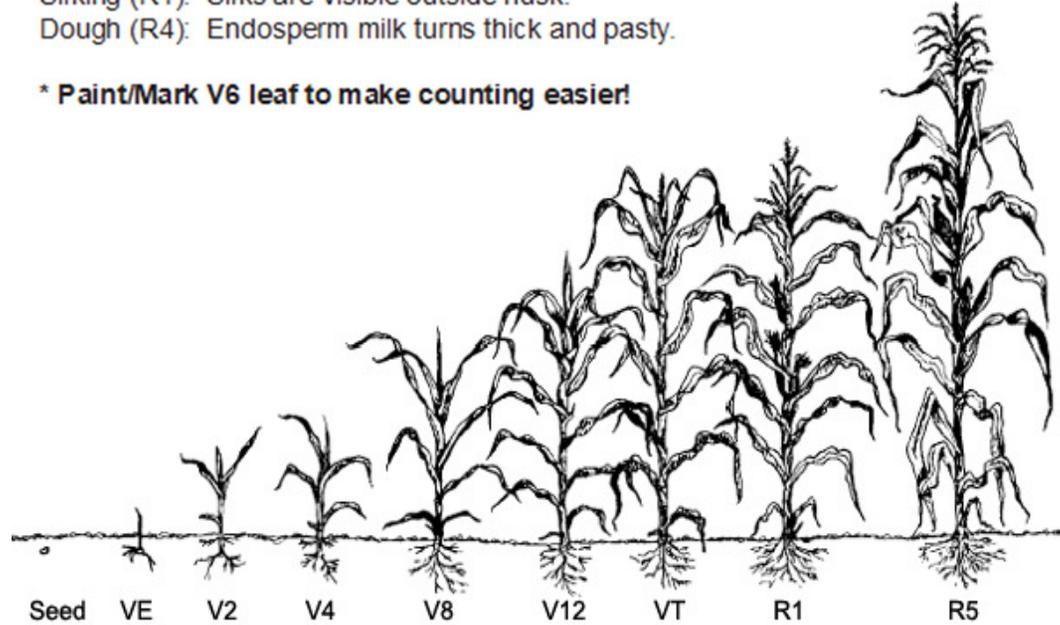
Average water use for CORN in inches/day –adapted From " Irrigation Scheduling Checkbook Method, Jerry Wright, University of Minnesota, 2002																		
	Week after emergence																	
Temperature	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
50-59	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.08	.09	.09	.10	.10	.10	.09	.07	.06	.05	.04	.03
60-69	.02	.03	.04	.06	.08	.09	.11	.12	.13	.15	.14	.14	.13	.11	.09	.07	.06	.04
70-79	.03	.04	.05	.07	.10	.12	.15	.16	.17	.19	.19	.18	.17	.14	.11	.09	.07	.05
80-89	.03	.05	.07	.09	.13	.15	.18	.20	.22	.24	.23	.22	.21	.17	.14	.11	.09	.06
90-99	.04	.06	.08	.11	.15	.18	.21	.24	.26	.28	.27	.26	.25	.20	.17	.13	.11	.07
Corn growth stages		3 leaf			8 leaf			1st tassel	silk		blister kernel			early dent	dent			

Crop Stage	K _c	Rooting Depth	% Growing Season
V2	0.2	6	10
V4	0.20	10	15
V6	0.39	15	20
V8	0.56	20	27
V10	0.76	23	34
V12	1.0	26	50
V14	1.1	28	55
V16-VT	1.2	30	60
Silking	1.2	30	65
Blister	1.2	30	70
Dough	1.2	30	75
Begin Dent	1.2	30	80
Full Dent	1.0	30	85
Black Layer	0.66	30	90
Full Maturity	0.11	30	100

Corn Growth Stages

- 2 leaf (V2): Two collars visible.
- 4 leaf (V4): Four collars visible.
- 6 leaf (V6): Growing point above ground, tassel forms.*
- 8 leaf (V8): Ear formation begins.
- Silking (R1): Silks are visible outside husk.
- Dough (R4): Endosperm milk turns thick and pasty.

* Paint/Mark V6 leaf to make counting easier!



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Beans irrigation management

- Checkbook style soybean irrigation scheduling become more feasible as plant nears full root depth and crop Evapotranspiration (E.T.) become larger and more predictable.
- Soybeans can be allowed to deplete to as low as 30-40% of available water holding capacity during the V stages of growth. Many irrigators with experience will allow beans to grow well into the summer with only rainfall as long as near normal growth continues.
- Over watering prior to R3 stage increases chance of white mold, lodging and the resulting bigger plant requiring more water in late summer with often little to no yield increase and sometimes lower yields than dry-land production
- Following the R3 growth stage through bean sizing, the soil moisture should be maintained at 60% to 70% of available soil water holding capacity.
- Maintain late season soybean field above 50% of available water holding capacity until 70% of pods have yellowed.

Average water use for Soybeans in inches/day –adapted From " Irrigation Scheduling Checkbook Method, Jerry Wright, University of Minnesota, 2002																	
Temperature	Week after emergence																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
50-59	.02	.02	.04	.04	.06	.07	.08	.09	.09	.09	.09	.08	.07	.05	.05	.03	.02
60-69	.02	.03	.05	.07	.09	.10	.11	.13	.13	.13	.13	.11	.10	.08	.07	.04	.02
70-79	.03	.05	.07	.09	.12	.13	.15	.17	.18	.18	.17	.15	.13	.10	.09	.05	.03
80-89	.04	.06	.10	.13	.16	.19	.20	.21	.22	.22	.21	.18	.16	.13	.11	.06	.03
90-99	.05	.07	.11	.14	.17	.20	.22	.25	.26	.26	.25	.22	.19	.16	.13	.08	.05
Soybean growth stages				2 nd trifoliolate		1 st flower			seed filling				leaves yellowing				

Soybean Growth Stages

- V2 Unifoliolate and first two trifoliolate leaves are fully developed
- V6 Unifoliolate and six trifoliolate leaves are fully developed
- R1 Open flower at any node on the main stem
- R3 Pod is 5 mm (3/16 inch) long at one of the four uppermost nodes on the main stem with a fully developed leaf
- R8 95% of the pods have reached their mature pod color

Crop Stage	Crop coefficient Kc	Root Depth (in)	% of Growing Season
V2	0.1	6	0
	0.17	11.14	10
V4	0.27	16.28	20
	0.39	21.43	30
	0.58	24	40
R1	0.74	24	50
	0.89	24	60
R3	1.02	24	70
	0.92	24	80
	0.77	24	90
R8	0.66	24	100

