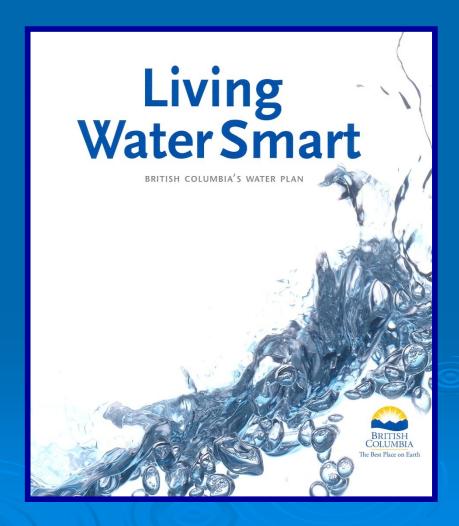
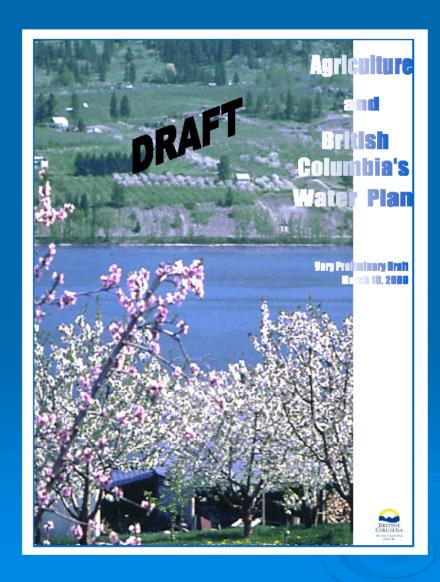


Province's Water Plan

- Plan requires increase in efficiency of 33% by 2020.
- Reserve water for agriculture
- Measure and report large water use by 2012



Agriculture Water Strategy



Water Strategy Issue Summary				
1		,		
1	Category	Description of Issue	Rating	Implication
1	Securing Water	Reserve Water for Agricultural Lands	EXTREME	Legislation
2	Securing Water	Water Purveyors Secure Water to ALR Lands	EXTREME	Bylaws
3	Securing Water	Expansion of Water Storage Facilities	EXTREME	Policy
4	Securing Water	Planning for Climate Change Adaptation	MEDIUM	Policy
5	Securing Water	Secure Access for Livestock Water	HIGH	Licencing
6	Securing Water	Agriculture Water for First Nations	EXTREME	Policy
7	Securing Water	Encourage Use of Reclaimed Water	LOW	Policy
8	Water Governance	Do Not Support Unauthorized Use of Water	LOW	Licencing
9	Water Governance	Users Adhere to Annual Use and Peak Withdrawal	MEDIUM	Licencing
10	Water Governance	Area Based Regulation of Groundwater Use Supported	EXTREME	Licencing
11	Water Governance	Agricultural Water Purveyors Have Ag Representation	EXTREME	Policy
12	Water Governance	Transfer or Trading of Water Rights Remain Within Ag Sector	EXTREME	Legislation
13	Pricing	Water Pricing Will Consider Agriculture's Ability to Pay	HIGH	Bylaws
4	Pricing	Industry Support Pricing Structure that Promoting Beneficial Mgmt	HIGH	Policy
15	Pricing	Societal Benefits of Ag Storage Facilities Recognized	LOW	Policy
16	Water Use	Establish a Policy for Part Season Licensing	MEDIUM	Licencina
17	Water Use	Extend Irrigation Season Licences	HIGH	Licencing
18	Water Use	Maximize Beneficial Acreage Supplied by Licence	HIGH	Policy
19	Water Use	Monitor Water Use on Purveyed Systems and Large Users	MEDIUM	Funding
20	Water Use	Promote Certified Agricultural Irrigation Designs	EXTREME	Policy
21	Water Use	Encourage Irrigation Scheduling to Improve Efficiency	EXTREME	Extension
22	Water Use	Improve Irrigation System Efficiencies	HIGH	Funding
23	Water Use	Develop Equitable Drought Management Planning Process	HIGH	Policy
4	Water Use	Water Conservation Incentives	MEDIUM	Funding
95	Water Use	Water Use Related Carbon Offsets	LOW	Policy
26	Water Quality	Agriculture Has Suitable Water Quality for Use	MEDIUM	Funding
27	Water Quality	Reduce Agriculture's Impact on Water Quality	HIGH	Funding
28	Water Quality	Balance Fish and Agriculture's Needs	MEDIUM	Policy
89	Water Quality	Funding Infrastructure for Irrigation Districts	HIGH	Funding
0	Flood and Drainage	Master Drainage Plans Consider Agriculture	EXTREME	Policy
31	Flood and Drainage	Farmland Not Used for Stormwater Retention	HIGH	Policy
12	Flood and Drainage	Urban Developments Increase Flooding of Agricultural Lowlands	HIGH	Bylaws
3	Flood and Drainage	Obtain Funding for Drainage Infrastructure	EXTREME	Funding
đ	Extension	Educate Public on Agriculture and Water Issues	HIGH	Extension

ge 1 Agriculture Water Manageme

Agriculture Water Strategy Irrigation Scheduling

21 Water Use

Encourage Irrigation Scheduling to Improve Efficiency

EXTREME

Extension

- 1. **Efficiency:** Select the most efficient type of irrigation system possible
- 2. Uniformity: Design the system to obtain the best uniformity
- 3. Scheduling: Schedule irrigation timing according to soil moisture or climate data























Irrigation System Uniformity





Efficient Irrigation or Not?



Benefits of Automatic Irrigation Systems

- Better water efficiency (proper design)
- Improved uniformity (proper design)
- Can irrigate during low use demand
- Savings in time and effort
- Improvement in landscape look (hidden sprinklers)
- Property value increase



Automatic Irrigation Systems

An automated system does <u>NOT</u> necessarily mean improved efficiency and or water savings.



Design is critical

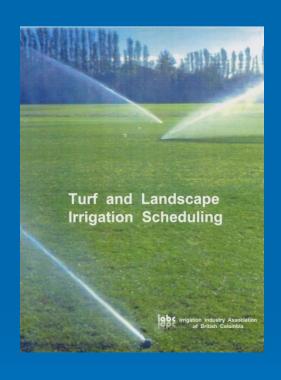


Steps to Proper Design

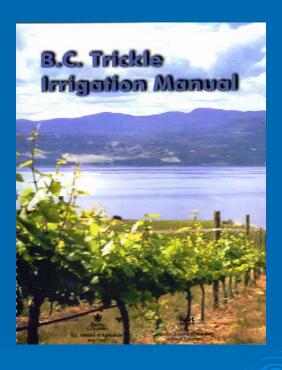
- Collect site information and prepare an accurate plan.
- Follow approved design principles
- Space sprinklers to appropriate spacings
- Ensure uniform pressure is achieved for each zone
- Zone similar areas together



Irrigation Design Standards



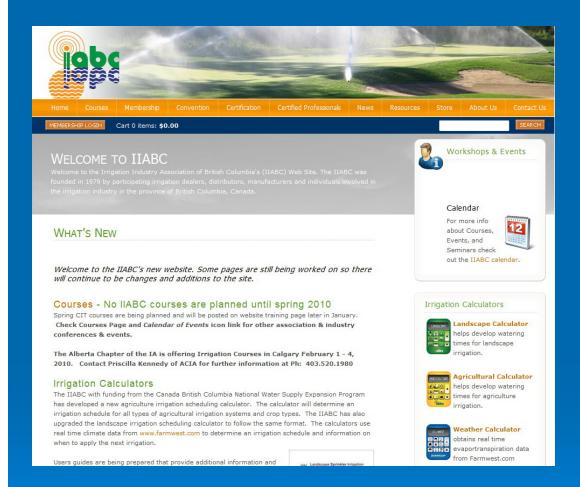




Available from

Irrigation Industry Association of B.C. (IIABC)

Certified Irrigation Technician (CIT)

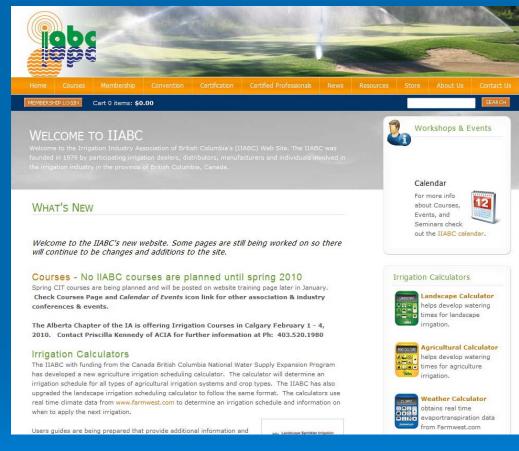


Certified installation and maintenance of irrigation systems is available for Agriculture and Landscape in 2 levels.

Level 1: One-day training Pass a written exam

Level 2:
Two-day training
Pass a written exam

Certified Irrigation Designers (CID)



Design Certification is available in:

- 1. Residential
- 2. Commercial
- 3. Golf Course
- 4. Landscape Drip

Requirements:

- 1. Field Experience
- 2. Pass a written exam



Certified Irrigation Scheduler / Auditor

An Auditor:

- Investigates local site conditions
- Identifies and correct system deficiencies where possible
- Determines system weak spots
- Develops an irrigation schedule



Irrigation Audit

- Nozzle size and wear
- Nozzle flow rate
- Nozzle pressure
- Sprinkler spacing
- System application rate





Correct System Deficiencies

- Fix broken heads
- Check sprinkler performance
- Take into account wind effects





Correct System Deficiencies

- Irrigate only the target area
- Check for poor distribution
- Eliminate runoff







Reduce Water Use Develop an Irrigation Schedule

Smart Controllers

Adjust schedule by using climate parameters to calculate a schedule

Climate station can be hooked in directly or

remotely



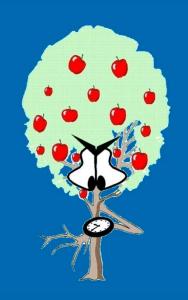
Irrigation Scheduling

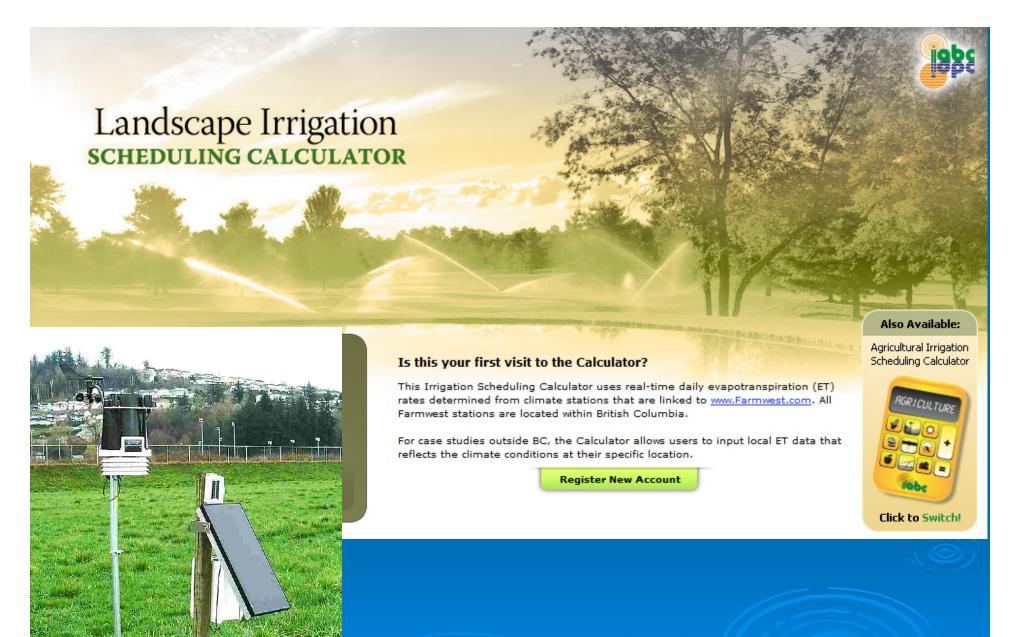
Requires knowledge on:

- Soils
- Climate
- Irrigation System

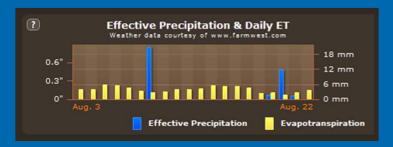


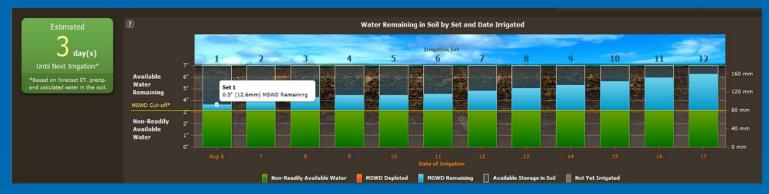


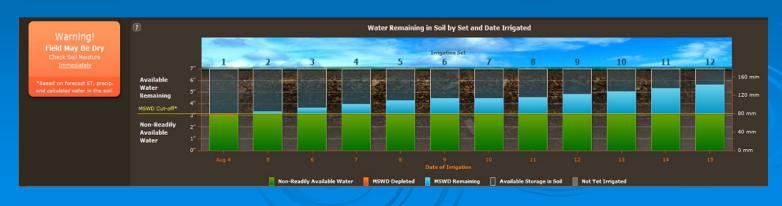




Irrigation Scheduling Calculator







Agriculture Water Strategy Reserving Water

Securing Water

Reserve Water for Agricultural Lands

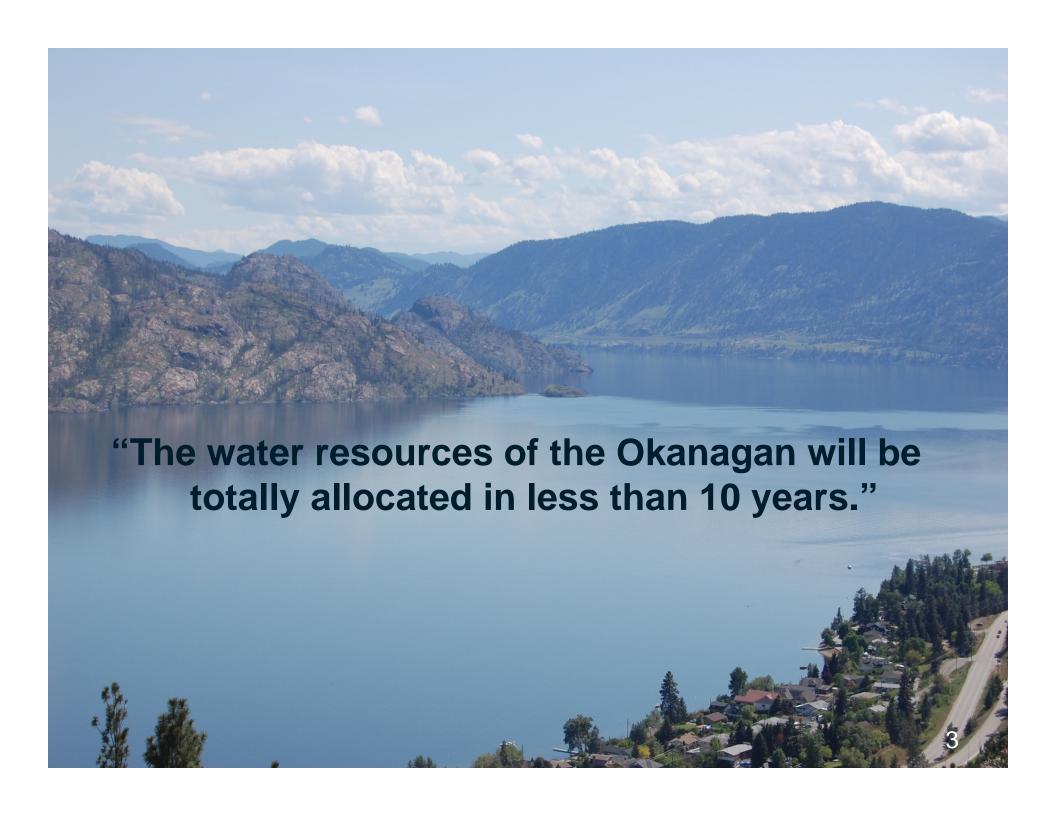
EXTREME

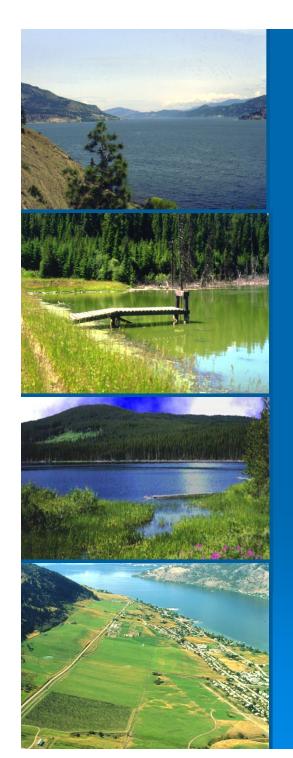
Legislation

"The water resources of the Okanagan will be totally allocated in 10 years."

Up to 85% of the water in the Okanagan goes to Irrigation







Agriculture Water Reserve Process

Must consider:

- Environmental needs
- Domestic
- Other resource needs
- Water sources and supply capability

Should include:

- Current irrigation licences for agriculture
- Historical Livestock Use
- Future possible demand climate and area
- Water sources and supply capability



Agriculture Water Reserve Methodology to Calculate Needs

Ag Water Demand Model

- Determines theoretical requirements including climate change
- Current and future water demand
- Water demand for ALR lands that currently are not irrigated
- Can assess groundwater demand

Irrigation Demand Model AAFC – Denise Neilsen Agri – Ted van der Gulik

Objective:

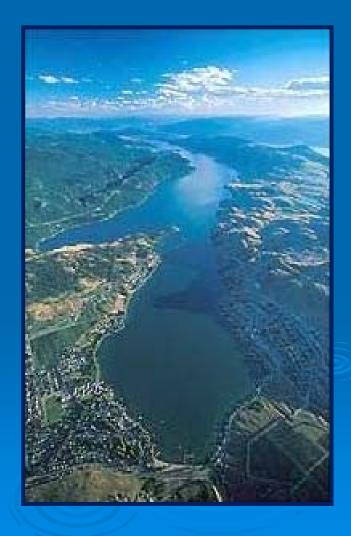
Develop a model that calculates agriculture's irrigation needs by purveyor, municipality, district and subwatershed.

Methodology:

Determine Property-by-Property water use

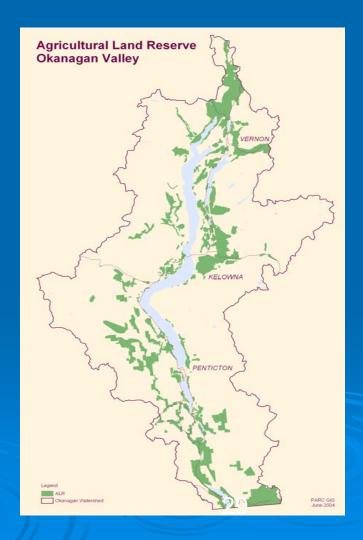
Result:

Planning Tools that secure water for current and future agricultural needs



Irrigation Water Demand Model

- MAL and AAFC have developed a GIS-based irrigation water demand model
- Originally developed for the Okanagan Basin



Land Use Inventories: Data Collection

DATA COLLECTED ON

- General Land Use
- Land Cover
- Agricultural Activities (ex. Livestock)
- Agricultural Practices (ex. Wind machine)
- Irrigation Systems

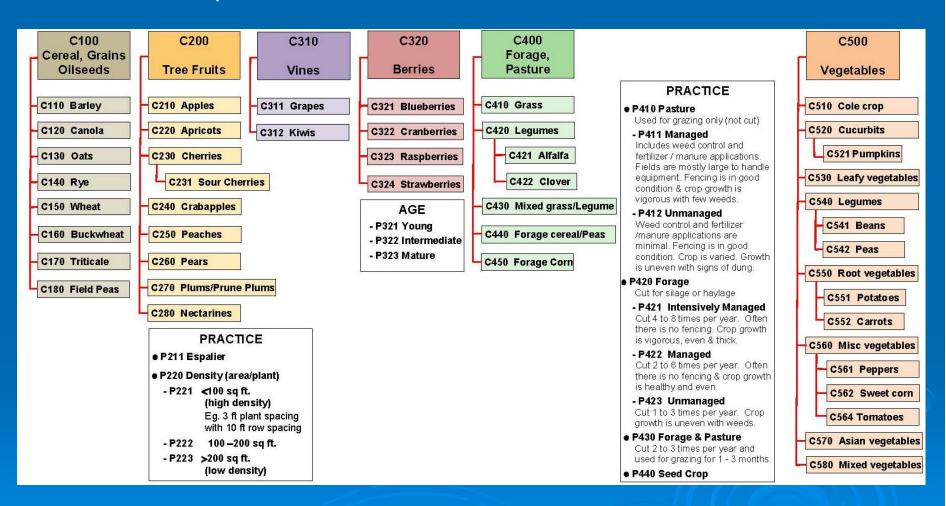
FOR ALL PARCELS:

- In the ALR
- In an Agricultural Zone
- With Farm Class
- With agricultural use

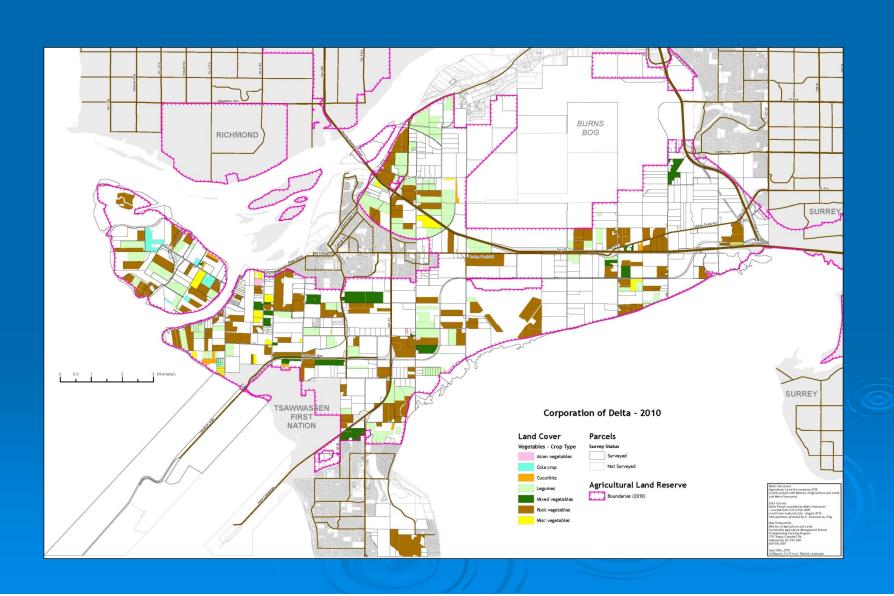


Land Cover – Crop Type

An Example Classification:

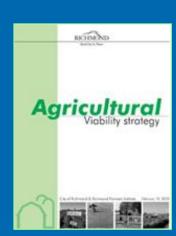


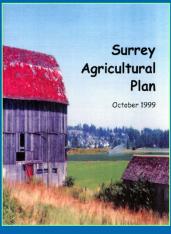
Land Use Inventories: Results

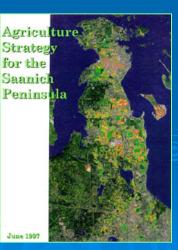


Agricultural Area Plan

- Raise awareness of agriculture
- Build community support for farming
- Identify opportunities to support and expand farming
- Resolve limitations for agriculture
- Promote land use compatibility - urban-rural



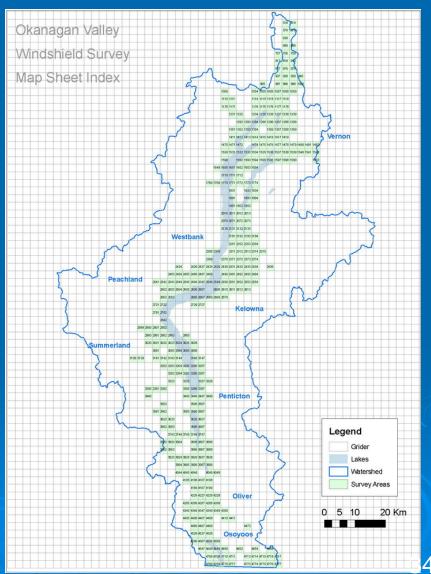




Irrigation Water Demand Model

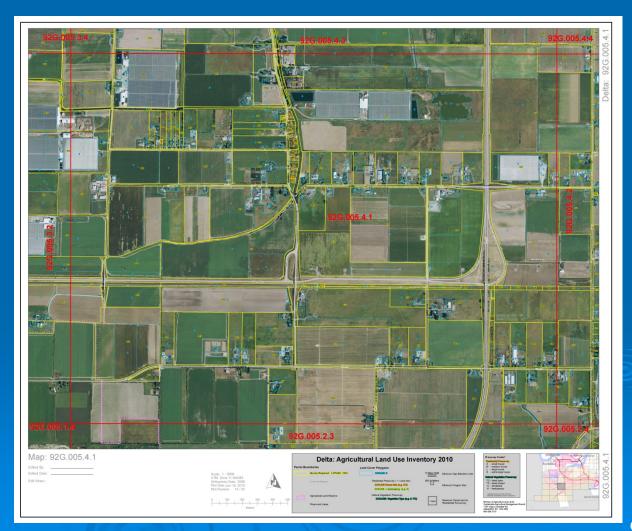
Unified Cadastre

 The agricultural area is divided into 398 map sheets



Land Use Inventories: Methodology

Maps are created using aerial photography and GIS



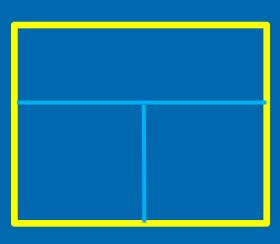
Land Use Inventories: Methodology

Cadastre



Land Use Inventories: Methodology

Cadastre



Land Cover is first digitized in GIS



Land Use Inventories: Methodology



Windshield survey

Each parcel is visited and the land cover and land use is classified and recorded.

Land Use Inventories: Results

Crop Type:



Apple

Pasture





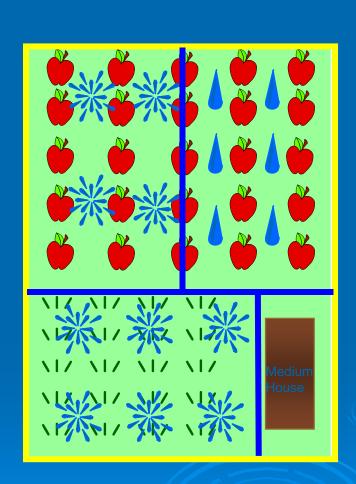
Sprinkler



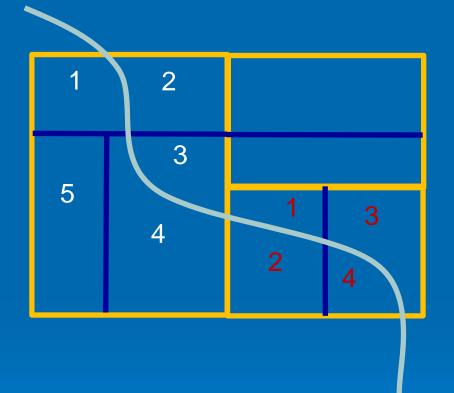
Drip

Building Type:

Medium sized House



Soils Boundary



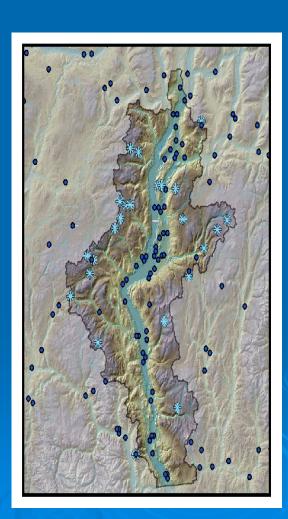
There are 132,000 polygons generated for the Okanagan in the farming areas

Cadastre
Land and Crop Polygon
Soil Boundary

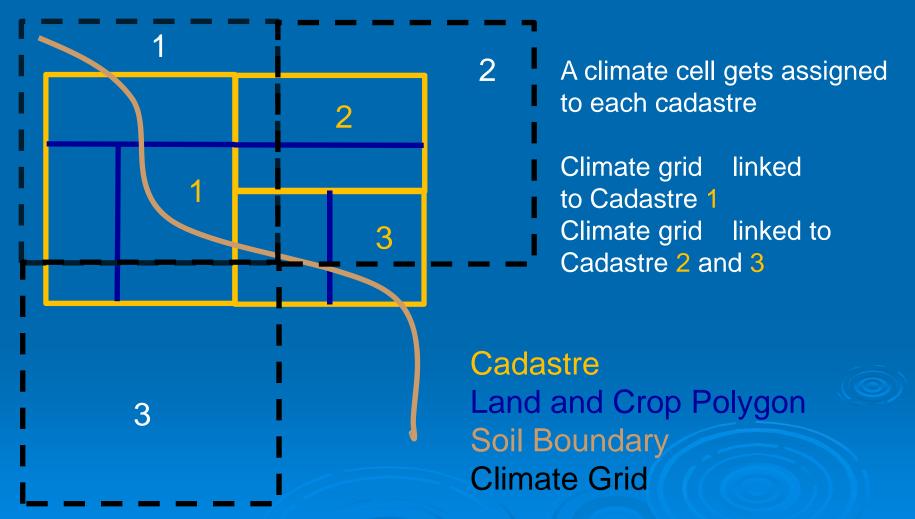
Irrigation Water Demand Model

Climate data:

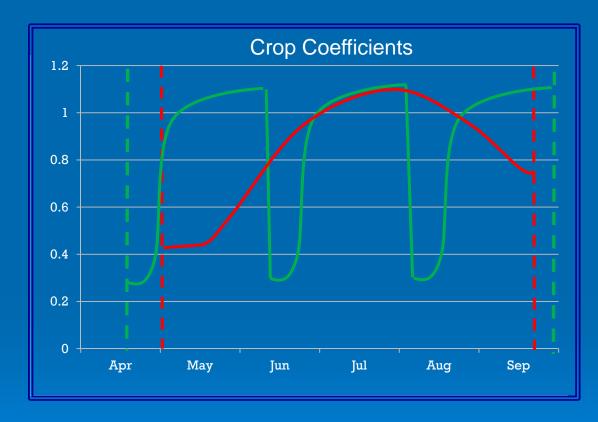
- A climate model has been developed on a 500 m x 500 m grid
- Provide current climate data based on historical and current information
- Climate change scenarios have been developed



Climate Data



Model Calculations



- Algorithm calculates water demand from:
- ETo calculated daily from climate data.
- Climate data to determine start and end of growing season.
- Crop coefficients to adjust daily

 Eto
- Soil and rooting depth information to calculate soil water storage, percolation rates and determine soil factors

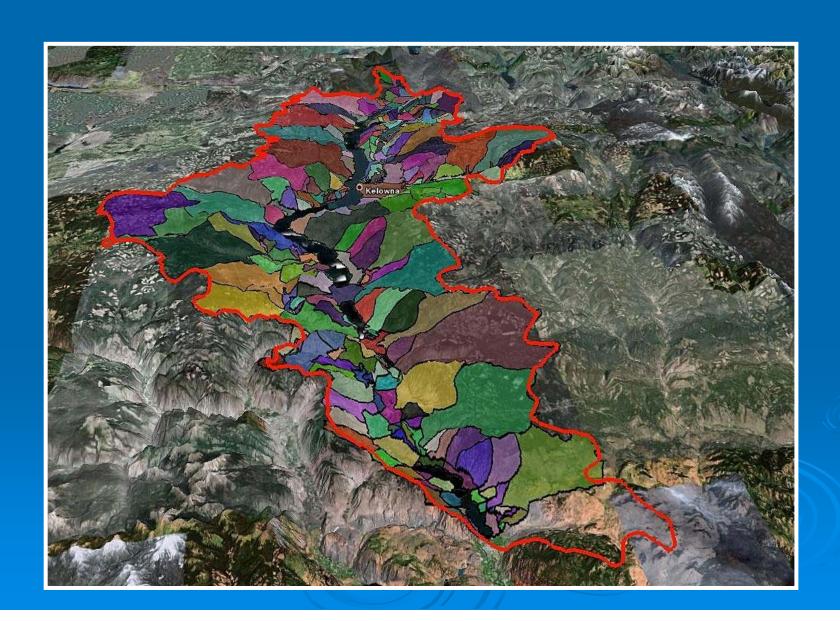
Irrigation system efficiencies

Results by Crop



Crop Group	Irrigated Area (ha)	Irrigation Demand (mm)		
Apple	4,292	693		
Berry	62	633		
Cherry	1,121	733		
Forage	8,520	755 793 992		
Fruit	898			
Golf	1,048			
Grape	2,734	413		
Landscape Turf	126	1,009		
Nursery	385	909		
Turf Farm	120	959		
Vegetables	531	692		
Total =	20,033	704		

Groundwater Layer



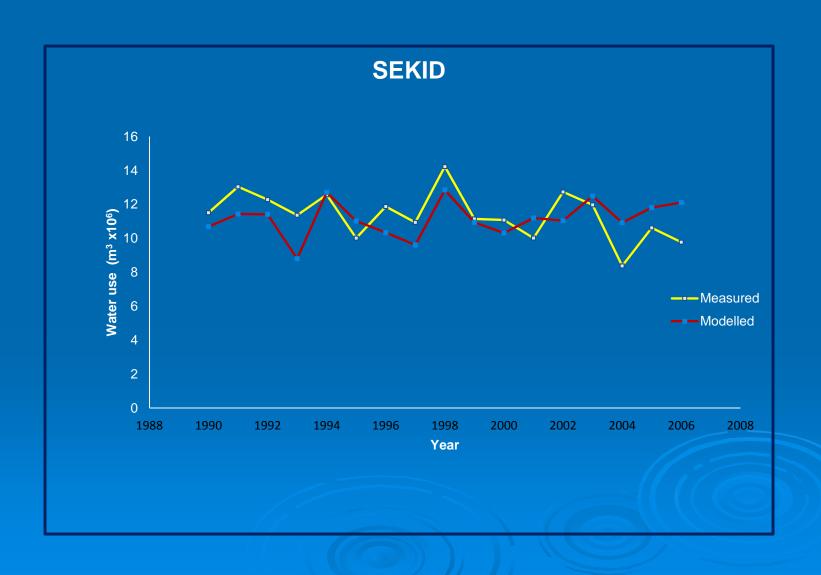
Results by Water Source

Water Source	Irrigated Area (ha)	Irrigation Demand (m³)				
Water License	1,672	11,455,582				
Water Purveyor	14,966	107,930,320				
Groundwater	3,394	21,695,142				
Total	20,033	141,081,043				

Assuming good management



Result Comparison



Irrigation Demand Model - Current

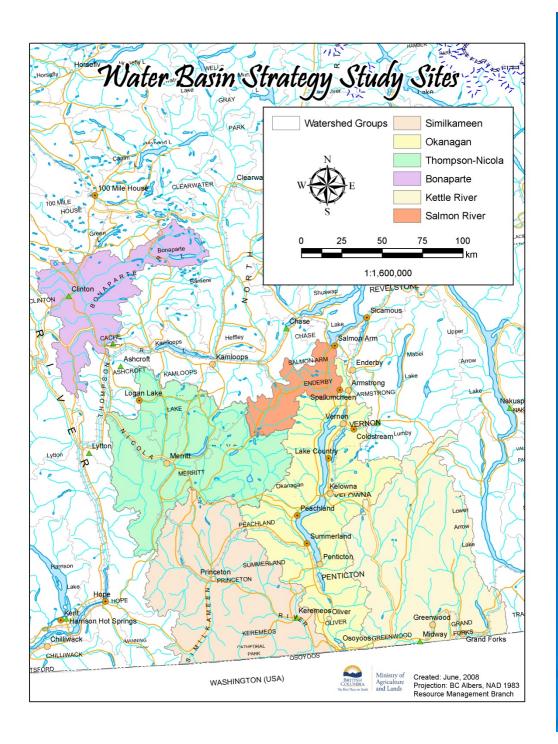
Table A1 Crop Water Demand 2003											
Year: 2003	Okanagan Basin - Average Irrigation Management										
Water Source	W	ater Licence		Rec	aimed Wat	er	G	roundwater	Total		
Agriculture	Irrigated	Irrigation	Irrigation Average		Irrigated Irrigation Aver		Irrigated	Irrigation Average		Irrigated	Irrigation
Crop Group	Area	Demand	Req.	Area	Demand	Req.	Area	Demand	Req.	Area	Demand
	(ha)	(m3)	(mm)	(ha)	(m3)	(mm)	(ha)	(m3)	(mm)	(ha)	(m3)
Alfalfa	1,275	9,010,934	707	96	647,964	677	852	5,767,594	677	2,222	15,426,491
Apple	4,070	29,174,202	717	-	-	-	211	1,511,750	717	4,281	30,685,952
Berry	44	291,916	672	-	-	-	18	110,656	603	62	402,572
Cherry	1,074	8,120,474	756	-	-	-	45	367,359	819	1,119	8,487,833
Corn	409	1,956,321	479	23	120,830	525	189	821,606	436	620	2,898,757
Forage	2,964	27,446,657	926	429	4,132,948	964	1,703	13,877,787	815	5,096	45,457,392
Fruit	792	6,576,735	830	-	-	-	102	771,618	759	894	7,348,354
Grape	2,290	9,780,281	427	6	15,923	250	436	1,863,362	427	2,733	11,659,566
Nursery	253	2,543,339	1,006	185	1,263,641	684	127	1,047,376	823	565	4,854,356
Turf Farm	60	606,512	1,008	-	-	-	46	414,190	911	106	1,020,702
Vegetable	370	2,732,012	739	-	-	-	137	845,546	618	507	3,577,558
Inactive	190	-	-	0	-	-	23	-	-	213	-
	13,790	98,239,383		739	6,181,306		3,887	27,398,844		18,416	131,819,533
Turf											7
Golf	446	4,471,113	1,002	298	3,095,884	1,041	317	3,095,360	977	1,061	10,662,357
Lands cape Turf	488	4,779,235	980	17	172,714	1,004	101	973,438	960	607	5,925,388
Domestic Outdoor	5,169	50,987,109	986	0	1,312	1,006	741	7,578,839	1,023	5,910	58,567,260
	6,104	60,237,457		315	3,269,910		1,159	11,647,637		7,577	75,155,005
Total	19,893	158,476,840	797	1,054	9,451,216	897	5,046	39,046,481	774	25,993	206,974,538
											7

Current Agriculture Irrigated Demand 132,000,000 m3 – 64% of total demand

Irrigation Demand Model - Future

Table A11 Crop Water Demand - Increased Agricultural Acreage and Domestic Buildout to 2040													
Year: 2003	Okanagan Basin - Average Irrigation Management												
Water Source	Water Licence			Rec	Reclaimed Water			Groundwater			Total		
Agriculture	Irrigated	Irrigation	Average	Irrigated	Irrigation	Average	Irrigated	Irrigation	Average	Irrigated	Irrigation	Average	
Crop Group	Area	Demand	Req.	Area	Demand	Req.	Area	Demand	Req.	Area	Demand	Req.	
	(ha)	(m3)	(mm)	(ha)	(m 3)	(mm)	(ha)	(m 3)	(mm)	(ha)	(m 3)	(mm)	
Alfalfa	4,469	27,733,769	621	94	635,746	679	1,159	7,841,402	676	5,722	36,210,918	633	
Apple	7,088	46,353,895	654	42	263,067	625	974	5,907,341	607	8,104	52,524,303	648	
Berry	43	291,674	672	-	-	-	18	107,125	604	61	398,799	652	
Cherry	1,024	7,730,498	755	-	-	-	54	430,617	802	1,078	8,161,115	757	
Corn	411	1,967,680	479	20	105,718	530	182	792,486	435	613	2,865,883	468	
Forage	3,446	32,443,771	941	407	3,965,771	974	2,086	17,503,189	839	5,939	53,912,731	908	
Fruit	763	6,337,478	831	-	-	-	101	763,842	758	864	7,101,320	822	
Grape	2,158	9,257,317	429	6	14,317	252	415	1,777,314	428	2,579	11,048,948	428	
Nursery	241	2,442,916	1,015	185	1,263,704	684	127	1,047,811	823	553	4,754,431	860	
Turf Farm	52	529,111	1,019	-	-	-	36	330,022	918	88	859,133	978	
Vegetable	368	2,723,014	740	-	-	-	136	842,391	619	504	3,565,405	707	
	20,062	137,811,123		753	6,248,323		5,288	37,343,540		26,103	181,402,986		
Turf											7		
Golf	443	4,435,377	1,002	293	3,045,970	1,041	284	2,792,974	985	1,019	10,274,321	1,008	
Landscape Turf	471	4,616,938	981	17	172,756	1,004	102	978,823	962	590	5,768,517	978	
Domestic Outdoor	4,826	47,618,401	987	156	1,497,405	959	1,266	12,719,155	1,004	6,249	61,834,962	990	
	5,740	56,670,716		466	4,716,131		1,652	16,490,352		7,857	77,877,800		
Total	25,802	194,481,839	780	1,219	10,964,454	885	6,939	53,834,492	786	33,961	259,280,786	786	

Future Agriculture Irrigated Demand 181,500,000 m3 – 70% of total demand Total irrigated demand for basin increased by 25% (207 – 260 million m3)



Irrigation Demand Model Applications

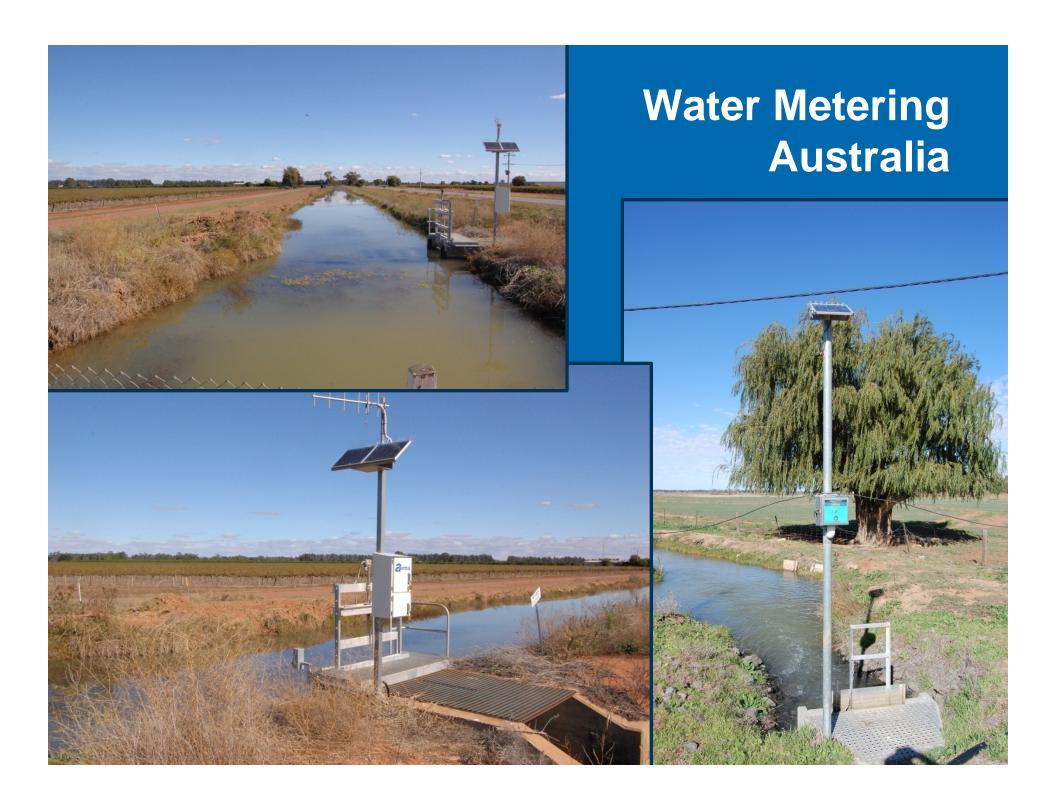
Reports can be found at:

www.waterbucket.ca

Canberra Australia





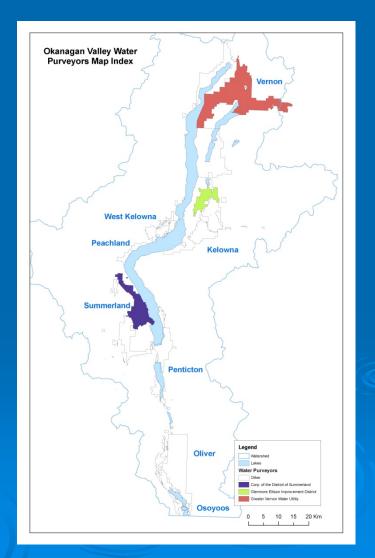


Okanagan Irrigation Management (OKIM)

Demonstrated in the Summer of 2010 - 2011

Water purveyors that are part of OKIM are:

- Glenmore Irrigation District
- Vernon Water District
- Municipality of Summerland



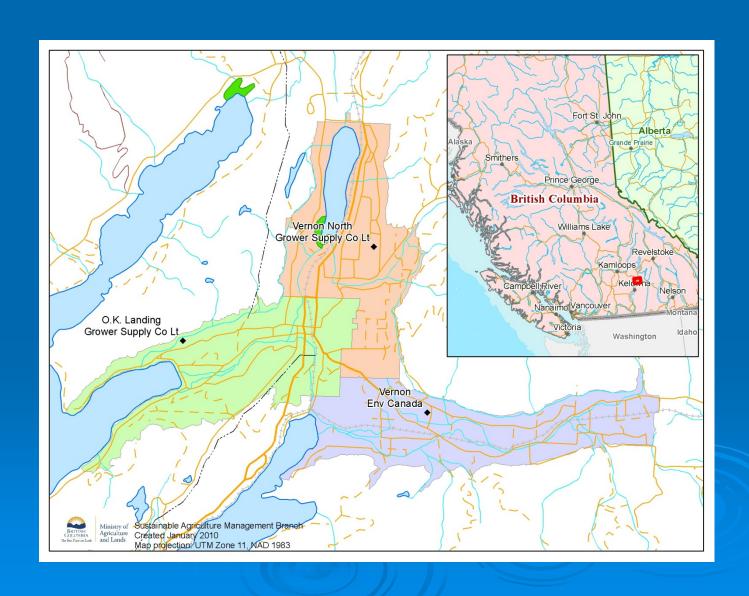
OKIM – Real time climate

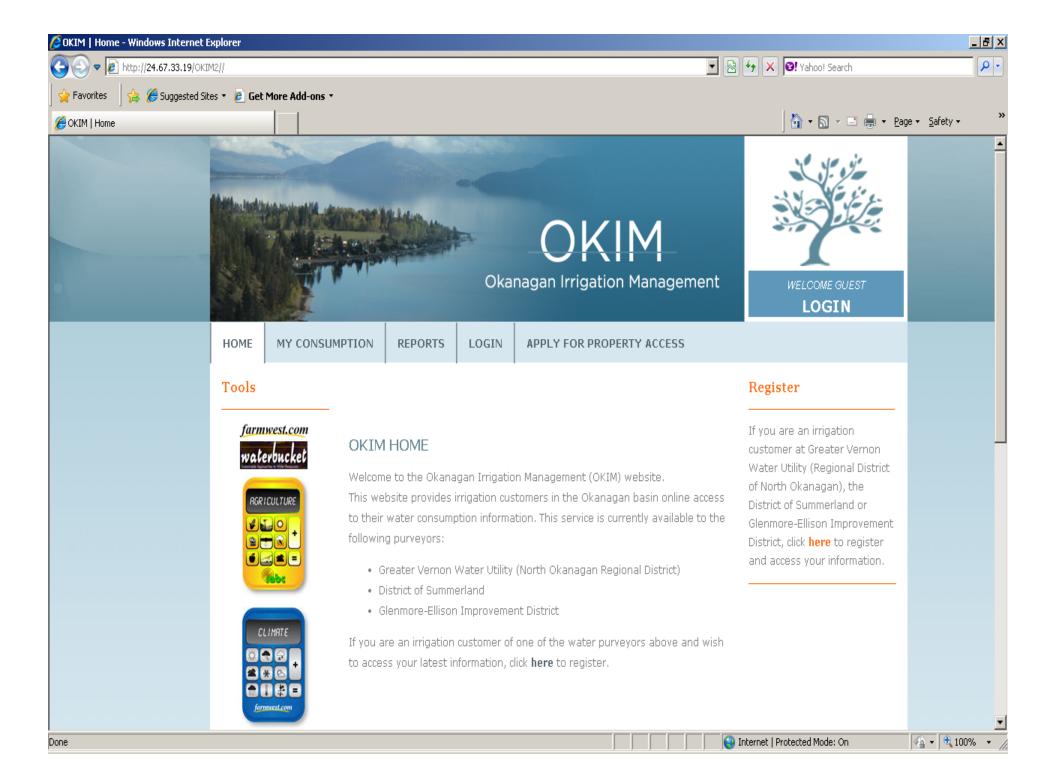


Real time climate obtained from Farmwest.com



OKIM – Real time climate









- OKIM is a purveyor's tool to allow users (agricultural customers) access to water meter readings
- Farmers are able to:
 - read land use and current water meter reading
 - compare their actual water usage with the theoretical usage
 - compare their usage with other users with similar conditions