Turfgrass in Arizona: Water Requirements & Economic Impact

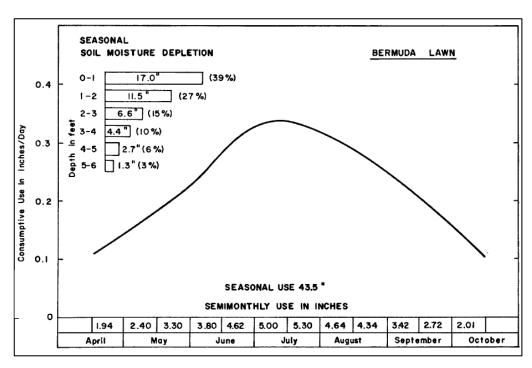
Paul Brown & George Frisvold
Arizona Cooperative Extension
College of Agriculture & Life Sciences
University of Arizona



Water Use of Turfgrass in Arizona Circa 1980

Consumptive Use Curve

- Common Bermudagrass
- Low Maintenance
 - Flood Irrigated
 - Every 2 Weeks
 - Mowed to 1.5"
 - Every 4 Weeks
- Summer Only (No Overseed)
- Consumptive Use: 43.5"

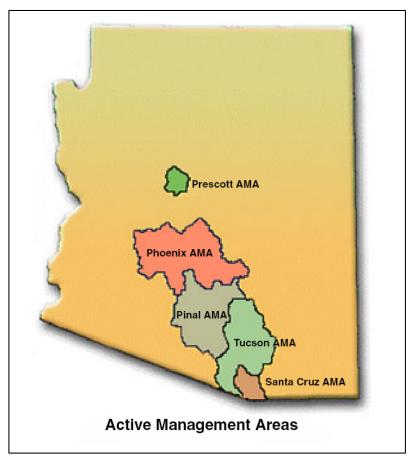


Source: USDA Conservation Research Report #29



Groundwater Management Act of 1980

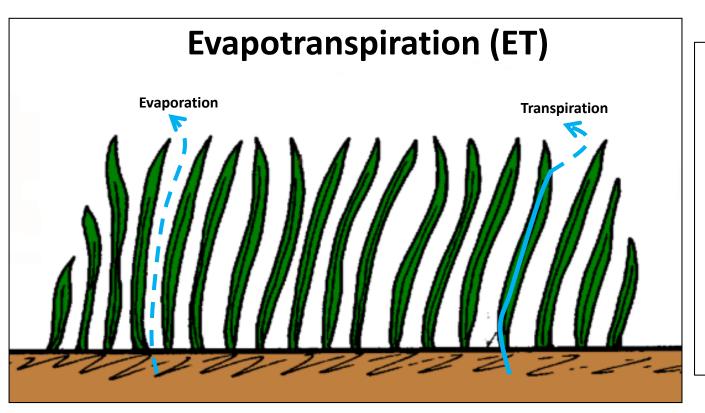
- Active Management Areas
 - Assured Water Supply
 - Safe Yield by 2025
- Water Management Plans
 - Water Use Reporting
 - Conservation Targets
 - Irrigation Water Duties
 - Including Turfgrass



http://www.azwater.gov/AzDWR/WaterManagement/AMAs/



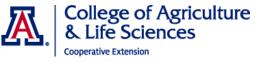
Limited Knowledge on Turf Water Use



Factors Impacting ET

- -Turf Type
 - >Warm vs Cool
- -Soil Moisture
- -Turf Condition
 - >Height/Density
 - >Growth Status
- -Weather
 - >Sun
 - >Wind
 - >Humidity
 - >Temperature

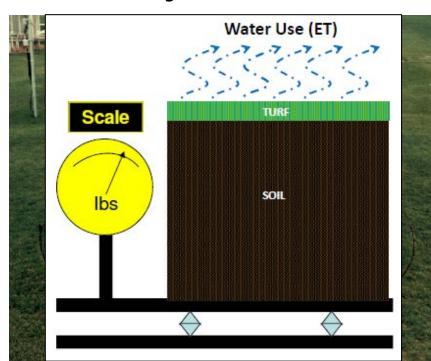
ET: Evaporation from Vegetation



Water Use of Fairway Quality Desert Turfgrass

Funding: USGA, Cactus & Pine GCSAA, ADWR, Karsten Mfg, Phoenix & Univ. of Arizona

Lysimeters



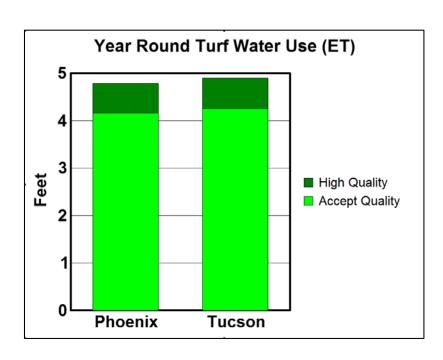
Measuring Water Use



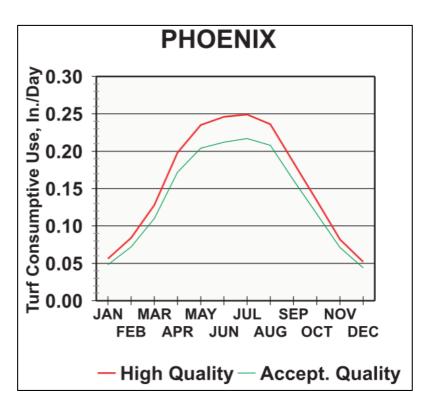
Estimating Water Use (Using Reference ET)



Turf Water Use Total & Seasonal Dynamics Quantified



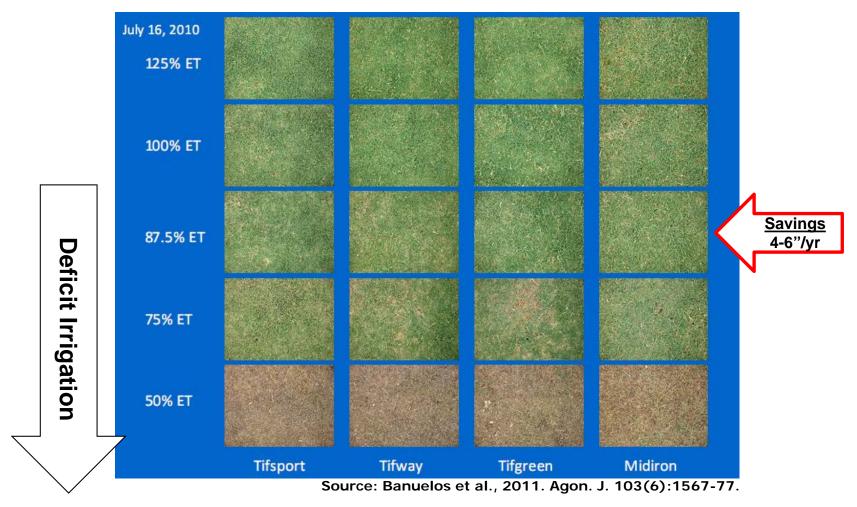
- -- 4.2-4.9 Acre-Feet/Acre
- -- Dependent on Quality



- -- Peak Demand: 0.25"/Day
- -- Varies 4-5X Over Year



Can We Use Less Than Optimal ET?

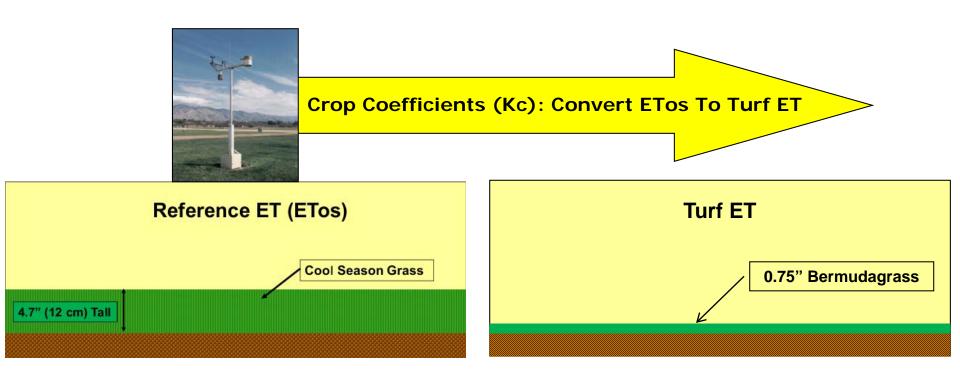


A qualified yes, provided facility can:

- -- Tolerate slower growth (slower recovery from use)
- -- Address the potential buildup of soil sodium & salinity levels



ESTIMATING TURF ET



$$ET_t = Kc * ETos$$





CROP COEFFICIENTS

For Desert Turf

Turf	Turf Quality					
	Maximum	Good	Acceptable	Minimum		
Overseeded	0.83	0.75	0.68	0.60		
Bermudagrass	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50		

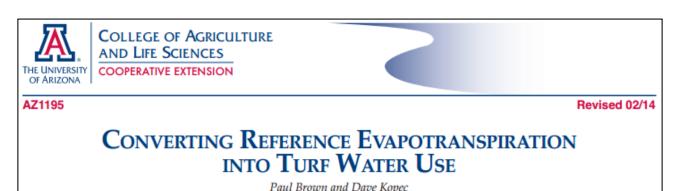
Source: Brown et al., 2001. Crop Sci. 41:1197-1206.

Maximum: highest quality golf & sports turf, irrigated daily

Good: high quality golf & sports turf, irrigated every 2-3 days

Acceptable: parks & schools

Minimum: marginal to acceptable quality turf



Weather-Based Irrigation Scheduling



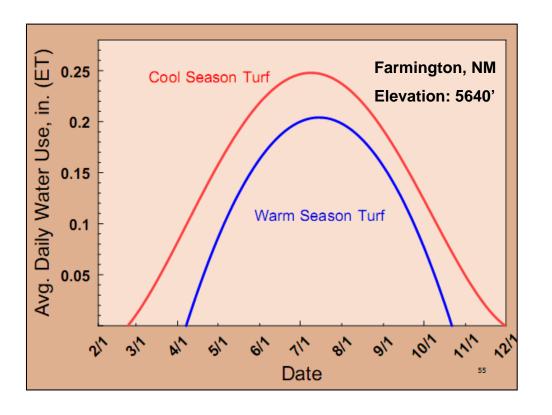
Most golf courses & many large parks now have weather stations to assist with irrigation management





Turf Water Use: Higher Elevations

Derived From Arizona, New Mexico & Colorado Research



Source:

Dam Smeal

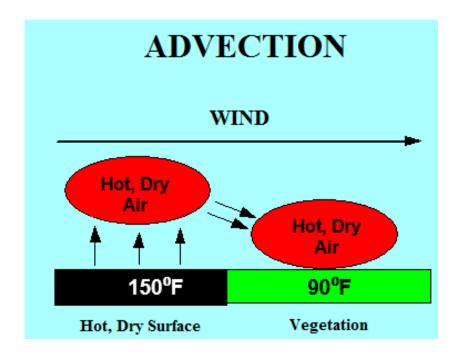
NM. State Univ.

Results used to develop crop coefficients for cool season turfs.

Note: cool season turfs use 15-20% more water than warm season turfs when grown under similar conditions.

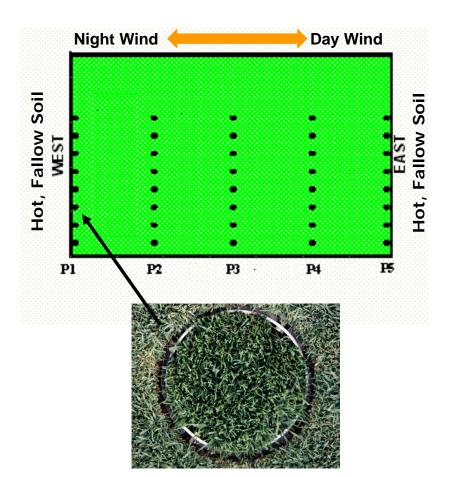
Water Use of Small Turf Areas/Edges Adjacent to Hot, Dry Surfaces



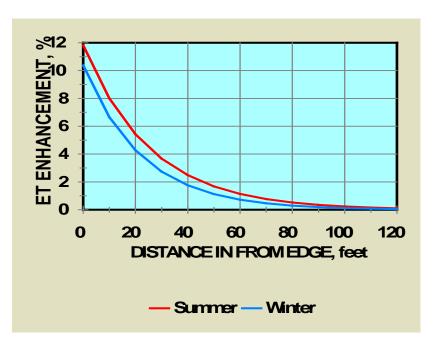




Small Turf Areas/Edges Use More Water



Micro-lysimeters in rows at various distances from hot, fallow ground

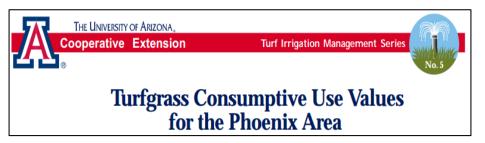


Normal ET Enhancement: 5-10%

Extreme Days: 20-25%



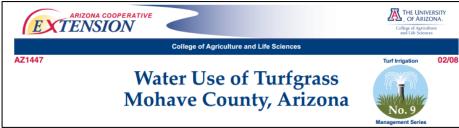
Local Turf Consumptive Use







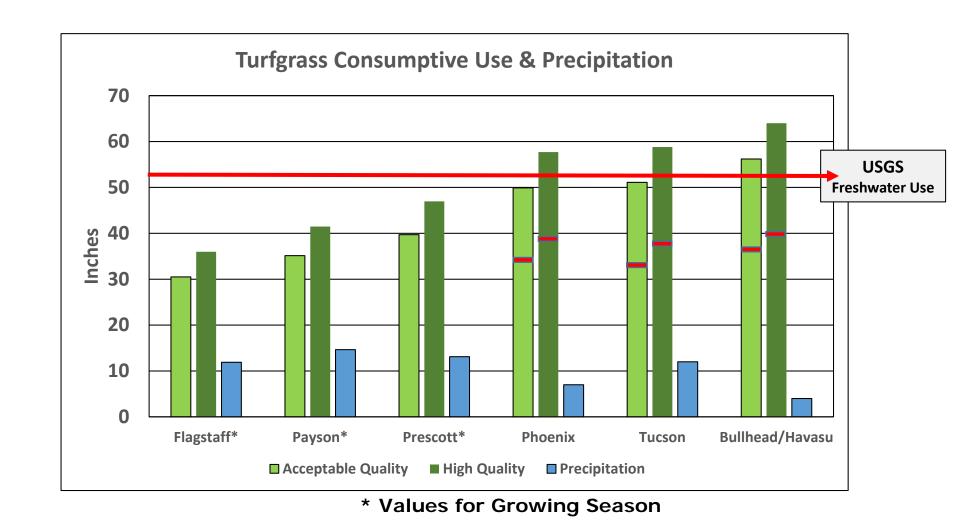






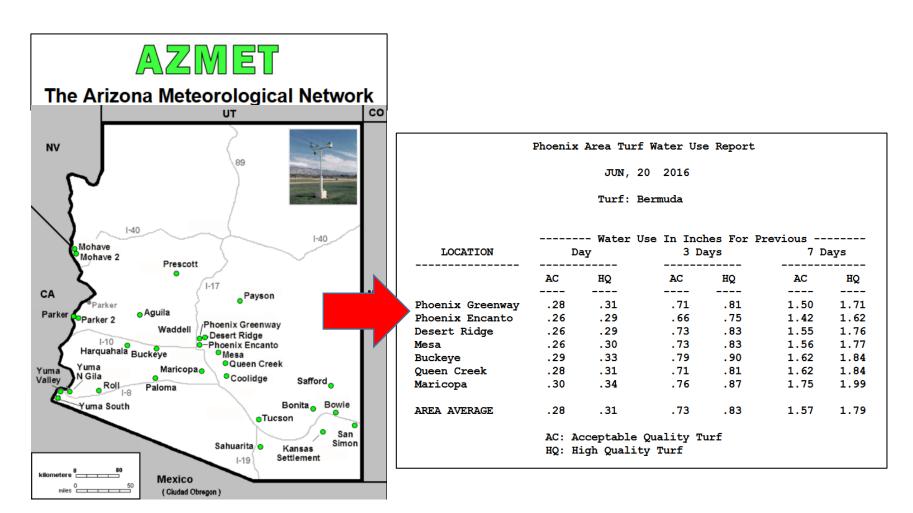


Turfgrass Consumptive Use: Arizona



Not Overseeded

Distribution of Turf Water Use Information



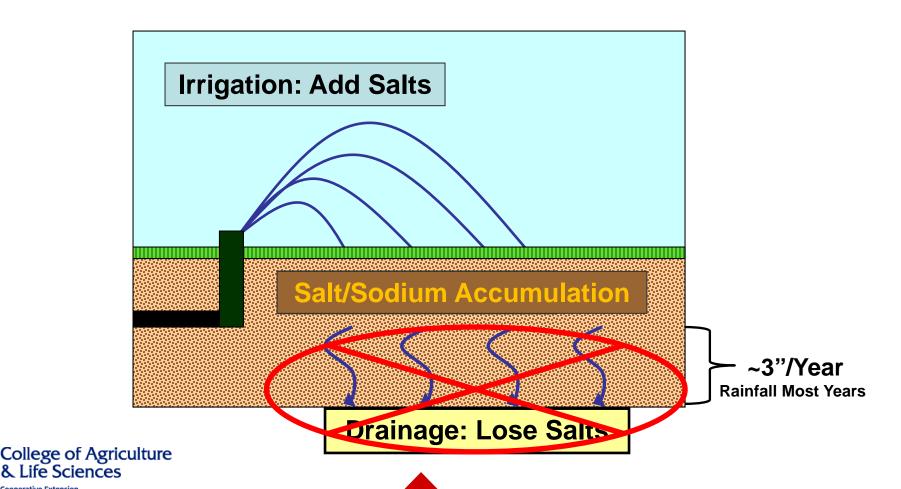
Updated daily & free of charge Available by internet or delivery via email listserv



The Danger of Deficit Irrigation

- -- Deficition and conditions and conditions are consistent and con
- --Leadsaton indt/chedinargeaiscrequiation remove this salt!

Cooperative Extension

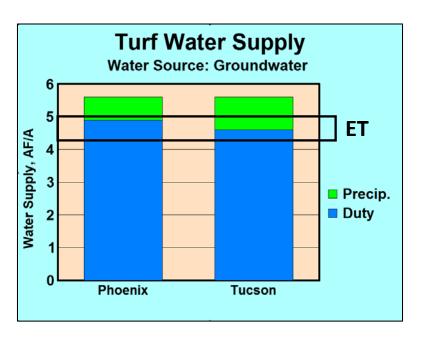




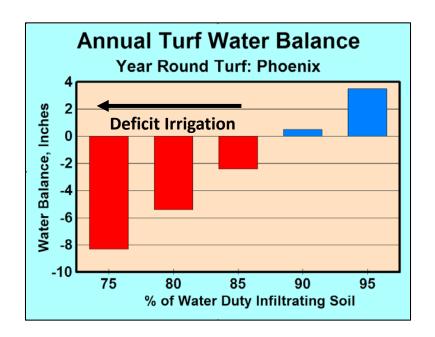
College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

AZ1381 06/06

EVALUATION OF ADWR WATER DUTIES FOR LARGE TURF FACILITIES



- -Tight water supplies for turf
- -Precipitation is important!
- -Drought can create shortages



-Deficits possible when adjusted for efficiency!

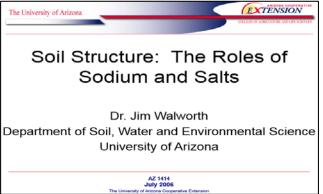
Salt/Sodium Affected Soils A.



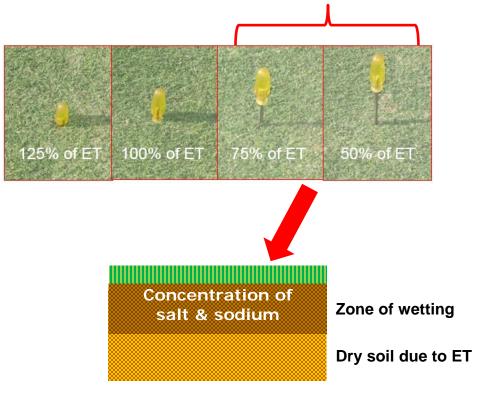
Identification & Remediation

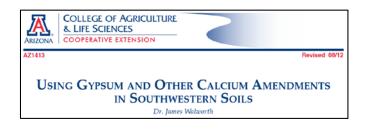
Salt/Sodium Accumulation



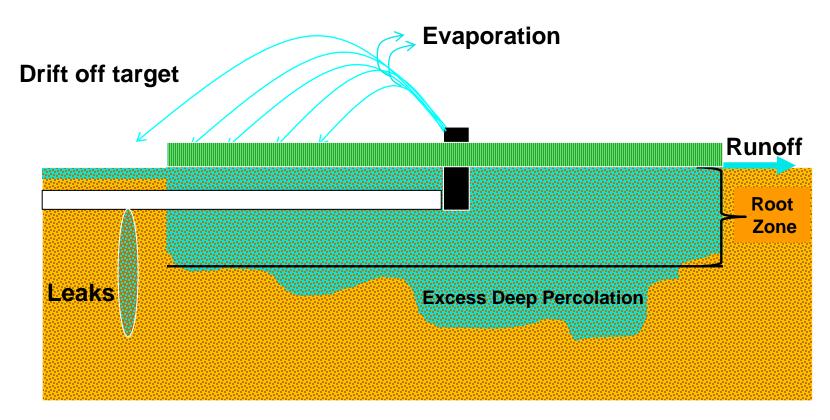








Irrigation Efficiency



Tight water supplies focused attention on irrigation efficiency



Irrigation Efficiency Improvements

Irrigation Industry Driving New Tools to Market

- System Maintenance/Mgmt
 - Pressure Regulation
 - Nozzles
 - Level Heads
- Weather Stations & ET
- Advanced Central Control
- Improved Sprinkler Design
 - Higher Uniformity
- Soil Moisture Monitoring
- Irrigation/Course Design
- GPS Technologies/Drones

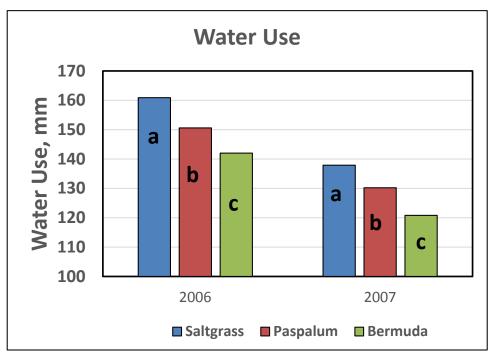




Alternative Grasses Inland Saltgrass & Seashore Paspalum







- -Salt tolerant grasses used more water!
- -But can thrive on poor quality water
- -Avoid drought (better water extraction)



AMA Turf Water Regulations Large Turf Facilities (>10 Acres)



Active Management Areas

<u>AMAs</u>					
85% of Population					
85% of Golf Turf					

	Phoenix	Pinal	Tucson Santa Cruz	Prescott
Turf*	4.9 AF/A	4.8 AF/A	4.6 AF/A	4.9 AF/A
Water**	6.2 AF/A	6.2 AF/A	5.8 AF/A	5.5 AF/A
Low Water Landscape*	1.5 AF/A	1.5 AF/A	1.5 AF/A	1.5 AF/A
Effluent Incentive	0.6 AF/AF	0.7 AF/AF	0.7 AF/AF	0.6 AF/A
Flex Acct	+/-20%	+/-20%	+/-20%	+/-20%
Salinity Adj	≥1000 ppm	≥1000 ppm	≥1000 ppm	≥1000 ppm

^{*} Golf course allocation for turf & low water use landscape computed as turf value multiplied by 5 acres.

^{**} Golf course allocation limited to 0.14 acres of water surface per hole.





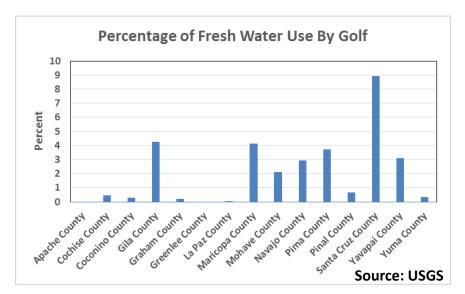
Turf Water Use in Arizona

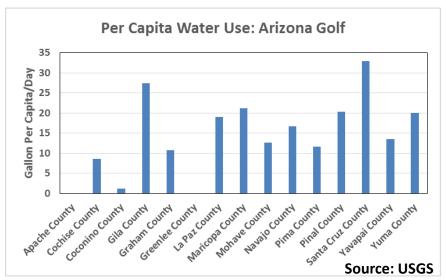
USGS (Golf Only)

- 29,680 Acres
- 1.9% of Freshwater
- 4.38 AF/A/Yr (52.5")
 - 18.8 gal/person/day

ADWR (>10 acres)

- Phoenix (591 Facilities)
 - All: 6.1% (GW:3%)
 - Golf: ~4%
 - Reclaimed: 22%
- Tucson (122 Facilities)
 - All: 7.3% (GW~3%)
 - Golf: ~5.8%
 - Reclaimed: 57%







Additional Water-Related Information

Turfgrass Education, Research, and Extension

11th Annual

Desert Turf School

A one-week course January 9-13, 2017 Phoenix, Arizona



BASICS OF EVA Audience:



STAN Topics:

A New Procedure Fo



AZ1195

AZ1194

Converting

Objective:

Golf course superintendents Sports turf managers School, municipal, and recreational facilities managers Professional landscapers

Desert Turfgrass Species (warm and cool season) Overseeding and Transition **Cultural Management Practices** Desert Soils, Fertility, and Nutrition Salinity Principles and Management Irrigation Audits and Analyses Irrigation "Smart" Controllers Heat and Drought Stress on Turfgrasses Disease, Insect, Nematode and Weed Management



Features:

To provide a unique learning experience about desert turfgrass management for professional turfgrass managers. The

distinctive arid climatic conditions of southern Arizona afford an opportunity for instruction on warm- and cool-season turfgrass management, saline and desert soils, and specialized irrigation practices. Participants will receive a certificate of

completion for the desert turf school and may apply for GCSAA and other professional continuing education credits.

- Both lecture and field demonstrations;
- Interactions and dialogue between instructors and students:
- Class materials included in registration fee;
- Lunches and refreshments provided daily.

Time and Location:

Start with lunch on Monday afternoon and continue through lunch on Friday. Remainder of daily classes are 8 AM to 5 PM. The University of Arizona Maricopa County Cooperative Extension office is located at 4341 E. Broadway Rd, Phoenix, AZ 85040 which is easy access from I-10 and minutes south of the airport.

Accommodations:

Several hotels are within walking distance or a short drive to class. Hotel rooms are not included in the registration fee.

HE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA.

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August 2010

ELOPMENT OF URF

Revised 08/12

AMENDMENTS

