

exceed 10 mph. Winds should be less than 5 mph to obtain representative results.

** These items may need irrigation dealer input.





Wesley Porter, UGA Cooperative Extension Irrigation Specialist

Please remember when you are following these irrigation scheduling curves that they are developed based upon historical average evapotranspiration (ET) values and are not truly representative of individual years. They should be a used as guides and with caution. You should track irrigation and rainfall to determine the crop requirements and make a decision on the amount of irrigation to apply based on irrigation efficiency and current weather conditions.

This means that hotter and drier weather would require higher amounts of irrigation, and cooler and cloudier weather would require less irrigation. In addition, always

-	CORN IRRIGATION SCHEDULE					
4	DAP	WAP	Inches/ Week	Inches/ Day		_
	0-7	1	0.21	0.03		204
	8-12	2	0.35	0.05		2
	13-17	2	0.49	0.07		, ut
	18-22	3	0.63	0.09		2
	23-27	4	0.84	0.12		2
	28-32	5	0.98	0.14		
	33-36	5	1.19	0.17	7	
	37-41	6	1.33	0.19		101
	42-45	6	1.47	0.21		
	46-50	7	1.67	0.23	20	
	51-54	8	1.75	0.25	No.	
	55-59	8	1.89	0.27		
5	60-64	9	2.03	0.29		
- A	65-69	10	2.17	0.31		
	70-74	11	2.24	0.32	12	
	75-79	11	2.31	0.33		
1	80-84	12	2.31	0.33		
	85-89	13	2.38	0.34		
	90-94	13	2.38	0.34	20	
36	95-99	14	2.31	0.33		
	100-104	15	2.10	0.30	34	
22	105-109	16	1.89	0.27		
	110-114	16	1.68	0.24		
55	115-119	17	1.47	0.21	31	

IRRIGATION REFERENCE GUIDE Corn, Cotton, Peanuts, and Soybeans

take into consideration your soil's infiltration rate and water holding capacity during a heavy rainfall event, which is the maximum amount of water your soil can infiltrate and store, when calculating the inches per day needed. It is recommended that a rain gauge be used with these curves for accurate rainfall amounts and aiding in irrigation scheduling.

In addition, advanced methods such as the SmartIrrigation Cotton App, PeanutFARM.org, Irrigator Pro, or moisture sensors could be used to estimate actual crop water needs.

For more information on irrigation scheduling, contact your county Extension agent.



For more information on these topics and other programs provided by UGA Extension, visit:

extension.uga.edu

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COTTON IRRIGATION SCHEDULE							
DAP	WAP	Inches/ Week	Inches/ Day				
1-7	1	0.04	0.01				
8-14	2	0.18	0.03				
15-21	3	0.29	0.04				
22-28	4	0.41	0.06				
29-35	5	0.56	0.08				
36-42	6	0.71	0.10				
43-49	7	0.85	0.12				
50-56	8	1.08	0.15				
57-63	9	1.28	0.18				
64-70	10	1.47	0.21				
71-77	11	1.52	0.22				
78-84	12	1.48	0.21				
85-91	13	1.42	0.20				
92-98	14	1.30	0.19				
99-105	15	1.16	0.17				
106-112	16	0.88	0.13				
113-119	17	0.69	0.10				
120-126	18	0.51	0.07				
127-133	19	0.35	0.05				
134-140	20	0.22	0.03				
141-147	21	0.12	0.02				
148-154	22	0.05	0.01				
155-161	23	0.02	0.00				
162-168	24	0.00	0.00				
169-175	25	0.00	0.00				



Water Requirements (Inches)



PEANUT	IRRIGAT	ION SCHEDU	ILE	
DAP	WAP	Inches/ Week	Inches/ Day	
1-7	1	0.08	0.01	
8-14	2	0.26	0.04	
15-21	3	0.39	0.06	
22-28	4	0.55	0.08	
29-35	5	0.76	0.11	
36-42	6	0.95	0.14	
43-49	7	1.08	0.15	
50-56	8	1.29	0.18	
57-63	9	1.49	0.21	
64-70	10	1.59	0.23	
71-77	11	1.58	0.23	
78-84	12	1.49	0.21	
85-91	13	1.47	0.21	
92-98	14	1.30	0.19	
99-105	15	1.16	0.17	
106-112	2 16	0.97	0.14	
113-119) 17	0.83	0.12	/
120-126	5 18	0.67	0.10	
127-133	19	0.49	0.07	
134-140) 20	0.30	0.04	2
141-147	21	0.14	0.02	/
148-150) 22	0.01	0.00	

THE IMPORTANCE OF PIVOT APPLICATION UNIFORMITY

David Hall, UGA Extension Water Educator

A farm's return on investment is directly affected by the way water is applied to its crops. The wrong end-gun settings can result in overwatering or underwatering large portions of field acres. Clogged or partially clogged nozzles lead to obvious water shortages that can be visually observed or measured using yield monitors.

Systems not properly checked and maintained can lead to significant losses in potential income. The uniformity graphs provided to producers can represent efficient or poorly performing systems (see back cover).

By request, UGA Extension's Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL) program can set up and perform a pivot test. Systems with the following issues would suggest a test is necessary: missing an application chart, past uniformity problems, uneven quantities of water application, etc.

Contact your local Extension office for assistance with this process.

