

# UC Davis Biometeorology Group

---

## Computing Distribution Uniformity for Irrigation Management of Citrus

User's Guide for

*IS004 Quick Answer*

R. L. Snyder, Biometeorology Specialist  
Department of Land, Air and Water Resources  
University of California  
Davis, CA 95616, USA

N.V. O'Connell, Farm Advisor  
UCCE Tulare County  
Ag Bldg Co Civic Ctr  
Visalia, CA 93291, USA

Copyright – Regents of the University of California

Created – July 2000

Last Revision – July 2001

### **Entering Data**

DU is an Excel program for calculating distribution uniformity and the mean application rate of drip and micro-sprinkler irrigation systems. The companion program 'DUm' is the metric version of the same program. To obtain a copy, click on DU for the English unit version or DUm for the metric unit version. To use the DU or DUm programs, you must collect some data from the irrigation system that you are trying to evaluate. Then enter the following information into the 'Input' worksheet. In cells B2 and B3, enter a block number and the date for record keeping. The flow rates from the emitters can be made in ounces or in milliliters for a pre-selected rate of time. Enter the measurement time interval in seconds into cell G2. Based on experience, a measurement time interval of 15 seconds works well for typical micro-

sprinklers used for citrus. In the cell below, enter either “O” for measurements in ounces or “M” for measurements in milliliters (cell G3). In the cell G3, enter the number of emitters per acre for the DU program. Enter the emitters per hectare in the DUm program. Then enter the measured flow rates into the table in cells B7 through P26. Row (hose) numbers are listed across the top and emitter numbers are given along the left-hand side. Entering the data in the correct order helps to identify problem emitters in your system. A sample entry table for a system with 121 emitters per acre (299 emitters per hectare) is shown below. Sample flow rates in milliliters per 15 seconds were entered for nine emitters on each of six hoses (rows). The flow rate in milliliters per 15 seconds would also be entered into the DUm (metric) program. Note again that the flow rate can also be input in ounces per 15 seconds if ‘O’ rather than ‘M’ is input for the volume measurement in the DU program.

Emitter Number	Row 1	Row 2	Row 3	Row 4	Row 5	Row 6	Row 7	Row 8	Row 9	Row 10	Row 11	Row 12	Row 13	Row 14	Row 15	Row 16
1	52.0	117.0	103.0	100.0	50.0	50.0										
2	33.0	96.0	94.0	95.0	95.0	103.0										
3	106.0	102.0	96.0	98.0	94.0	84.0										
4	50.0	103.0	83.0	114.0	98.0	103.0										
5	103.0	114.0	104.0	110.0	82.0	114.0										
6	34.0	32.0	110.0	98.0	30.0	32.0										
7	95.0	94.0	74.0	83.0	95.0	92.0										
8	102.0	95.0	83.0	90.0	102.0	100.0										
9	103.0	96.0	85.0	104.0	94.0	74.0										
10																
11																
12																
13																
14																
15																
16																
17																
18																
19																
20																

## Results

The worksheet named “Output” contains the results of the calculations. The emitter flow rates, converted to gallons per hour per emitter, are shown in the main body of the sample table below. The total number of samples, the number of low quarter samples, the overall mean flow rate (gph per emitter), and the mean of the low quarter are shown above the sample flow rate data for each row (hose of emitters). The results for all of the emitters, are shown in column A. Above the flow rate data, the distribution uniformity percentage (DU%) and mean application rates in inches per hour and gpm per acre are provided. The overall mean DU% and application rates are given in column A.

Block ID	3															
Date	31-Dec-00															
Emit/Acre	121	Row 1	Row 2	Row 3	Row 4	Row 5	Row 6	Row 7	Row 8	Row 9	Row 10	Row 11	Row 12	Row 13	Row 14	Row 15
Average																
88	DU %	73	77	85	88	88	82									
0.027	Inch/hr	0.026	0.027	0.027	0.028	0.026	0.027									
12.1	gpm/acre	11.8	12.3	12.0	12.6	11.8	12.1									
gph/emitter		gph/emitter					gph/emitter									
5.01	LQ Mean	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.1	4.9									
6.01	Total Mean	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0									
14	LQ Cnt	2	2	2	2	2	2									
54	Total Cnt	9	9	9	9	9	9									
Emitter Number		Row 1	Row 2	Row 3	Row 4	Row 5	Row 6	Row 7	Row 8	Row 9	Row 10	Row 11	Row 12	Row 13	Row 14	Row 15
1		3.30	7.42	6.85	6.34	5.71	5.71									
2		5.58	6.09	5.96	5.45	6.09	6.85									
3		6.72	6.47	6.02	6.21	5.96	5.33									
4		5.71	6.85	5.88	7.23	6.21	6.85									
5		6.85	7.23	6.89	6.97	5.20	7.23									
6		5.33	5.20	6.97	6.21	5.07	5.20									
7		6.09	5.96	4.69	5.88	6.09	5.83									
8		6.47	5.45	5.88	5.71	6.47	6.34									
9		6.85	4.18	5.45	6.89	5.96	4.69									
10																
11																
12																
13																
14																
15																
16																
17																
18																
19																
20																

### Collecting Flow Data

The schematic below shows the laterals and hoses for a typical system. Flow measurements should be taken from a minimum of about 20 emitters. Be sure to measure the flow from emitters from hoses at both the upper and lower end of the lateral. Take one measurement near the riser and one near the end of each hose. Collect at least two measurements equally spaced between the riser and the end.

