

The background of the slide features a large, faint watermark of the Rutgers University seal. The seal is circular and contains the text "RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY" around its perimeter. The center of the seal depicts a sunburst or wheel-like design.

RUTGERS

New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station

Water Issues

Amy Rowe, Ph.D.

County Agent for Essex/Passaic Counties

- Water can be hard to come by in urban setting
- Look at water sources before leasing land/vacant lot
- Check with municipality about use of fire hydrant or fire department filling storage containers
- Talk to neighbors about sharing water or connecting to their existing system



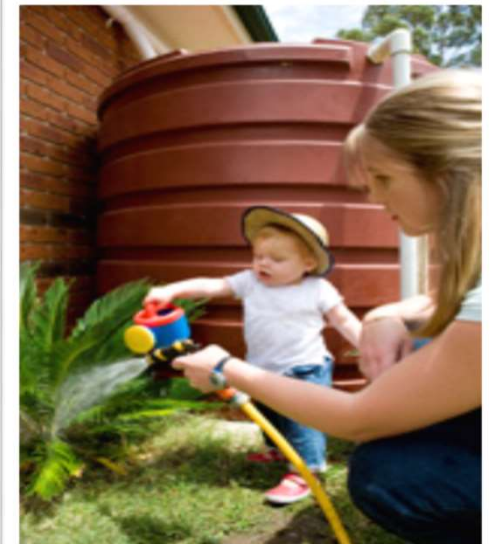
Bayviewcompass.com



Depositphotos.com



- Sprinkler systems – make sure to adjust as the conditions change
- Drip Irrigation – effective at supplying 1-4gal/hr. Little water loss due to evaporation
- Hand Watering – easily avoid overwatering
- Composting and/or mulching – reduces evaporation from the soil, increases soil water-holding capacity



- The best time to water is **early morning** – winds are calm, temperatures are cool.
- Frequent watering promotes shallow root growth.
 - - 1.5 inches /week on heavy (clayey) soils or
 - 0.5 to .75 inches twice a week on light (sandy) soils
 - **MINUS PRECIPITATION**
- Raised beds may need more water because they can dry out quickly.



- Don't allow irrigation to become stormwater runoff.
- Avoid sprinklers that produce a fine mist and avoid watering in windy weather.
- Water deeply and less frequently



- Smart Irrigation Technologies
 - Rain sensors
 - Smart irrigation systems
- Weather-based irrigation controllers can reduce water use by 20% compared to conventional equipment
- Potentially saving more than 24 billion gallons per year across the United States—approximately equal to more than 7,000 hoses running non-stop for a full year.



- Reduce weeds
- Increase soil fertility and organic matter
- Prevent erosion and compaction, maintain soil structure
- Improve infiltration and water-holding capacity



Inuvikgreenhouse.com



Agweb.com

Best Practices: Rainwater harvesting

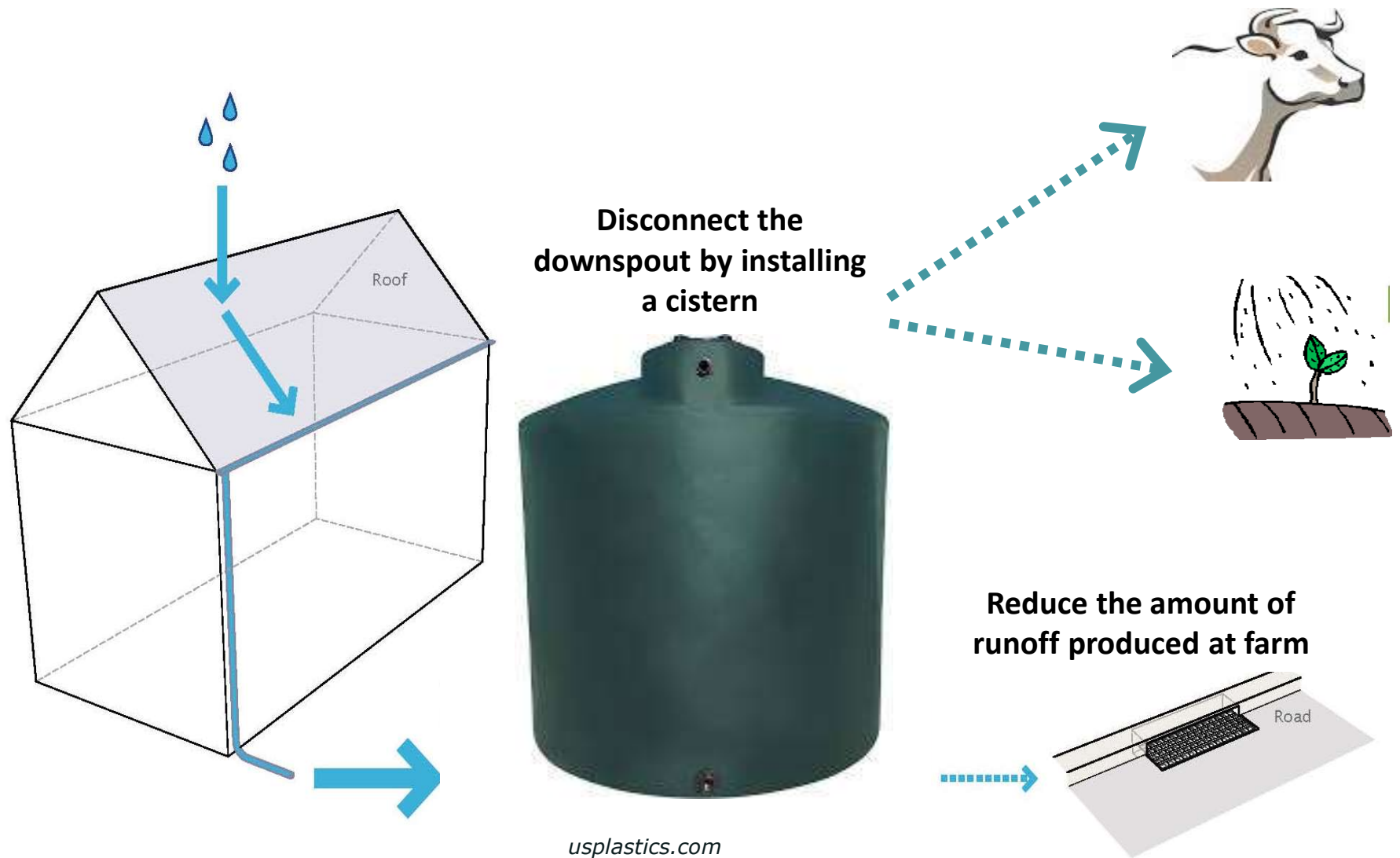


Diagram: Rutgers Water Resources Program

Best Practices: Rainwater harvesting



Michele Bakacs

- Small-scale rain water harvesting:
 - Rain Barrels
- Commercial rain water harvesting:
 - Cisterns



Wncgbc.org

Using a roof area of 800 ft² (80' x 10')



centexcooks.com

1" rainfall event = 500 gallons

44" rainfall per year = 22,000 gallons





Livestock Use

- Calculate water demand based on species

Irrigation Use

- Calculate water demand based on crop
- Apply water directly to soil, not to fruit or leaves

Both Uses

- Covered tanks reduce evaporation, keep water cleaner, avoid mosquitoes
- First flush diverter is useful for lowering contaminant load

pinterest.com

- Flood floor
- Flow floor
- Flood bench
- Trenches



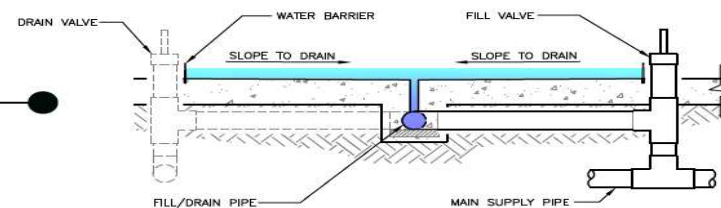
porkandplants.com

Flood Floor



- **Cross Section:** "V" or "W" pattern.
- **Flow Pattern:** common fill and drain pipe located along floor valleys.
- **Watering Cycle:** floor fills, floor drains then water is available for use in next zone.
- **Cycle Time:** 6-10 minutes (minimum).
- **Material:** precision installed structural concrete.
- **Containment:** flexible rubber barrier surrounding floor perimeter which allows for ample employee and cart access.

Flood Floor
Cross Section

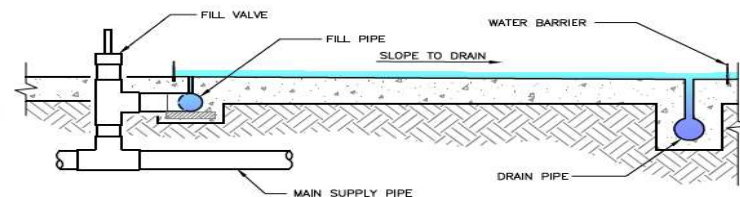


Cascade Floor



- **Cross Section:** unidirectional slope.
- **Flow Pattern:** independent fill pipe flowing to common drain pipe located at valley between two floors.
- **Watering Cycle:** floor fills and drains simultaneously which makes water immediately available for same cycle use.
- **Cycle Time:** only what you need (5-6 minutes typical).
- **Material:** precision installed structural concrete.
- **Containment:** flexible rubber barrier surrounding floor perimeter which allows for ample employee and cart access.

Cascade Floor
Cross Section



biothermsolutions.com

americover.com



example of a flood floor system
in a greenhouse

- Can drain all water to collection tanks
- May need to aerate to manage biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)
- Filtration
- Need to manage pathogens:
 - Slow sand filtration
 - Ozone (O₃)
 - Ultraviolet irradiation (UV)

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