

# SWATs and Apps for Water Conservation on Turfgrass

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**Bernardo Cardenas & Michael Dukes**

**Agricultural & Biological Engineering Dept.  
University of Florida/IFAS**

## Landscape irrigation

- In SFHs, avg. **50%** of total potable water is used for landscape irrigation (DeOreo et al., 2016)
- Waste of water and energy
- May create environmental problems



# *Irrigation Technologies and Apps (ITAs)*

## Questions

- Can *ITAs* help conserve irrigation water?
- How much water may they save?
- Would those savings have a negative impact on the turfgrass quality?

## Objectives

- Compare 9 different ITAs:
  - A) To a time-based irrigation schedule
  - B) Between them
- Regarding:
  - Irrigation water applied
  - Resulting turf qualities

# Materials and Methods

## Site and Dates

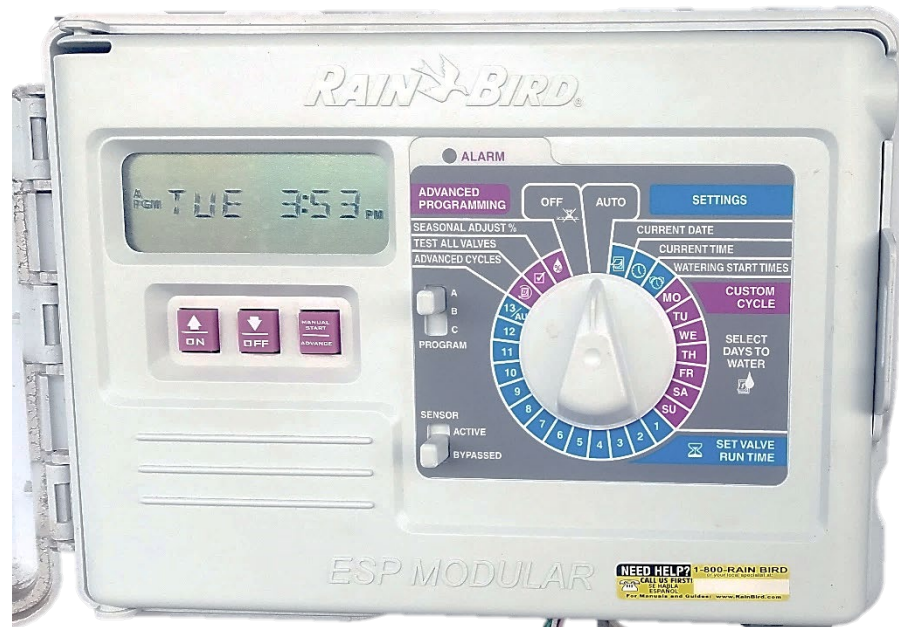
- 72 Plots at UF campus
- Apr 28 – Oct 25, 2017



# Materials and Methods

Treatments

Just timer



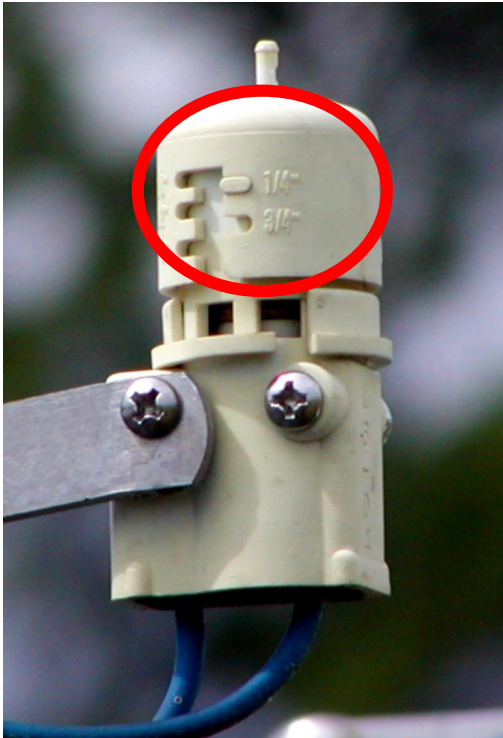
Without sensor feedback (WOS)

- Schedule recommended by UF-IFAS
- Based on historical ET
- Changes runtimes monthly

# Materials and Methods

Treatments

Timer + rain sensor



Hunter Mini-Clik  
(RS)

- With rain sensor (WRS)
- WRS and 60% deficit irrigation (DWRS)

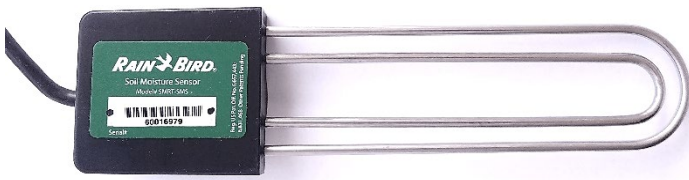
# Materials and Methods

## Treatments

### Timer + soil moisture sensor



Rain Bird SMRT-Y  
(RBD)



Baseline S100  
(BAS)



Toro Precision SMS  
(TOR)



# Materials and Methods

Treatments

Evapotranspiration (ET) controllers

Weather Sensors



Rain Bird ESP-SMTe  
(ET-R)



Hunter Solar Sync  
(ET-H)



Weathermatic SmartLine  
(ET-W)

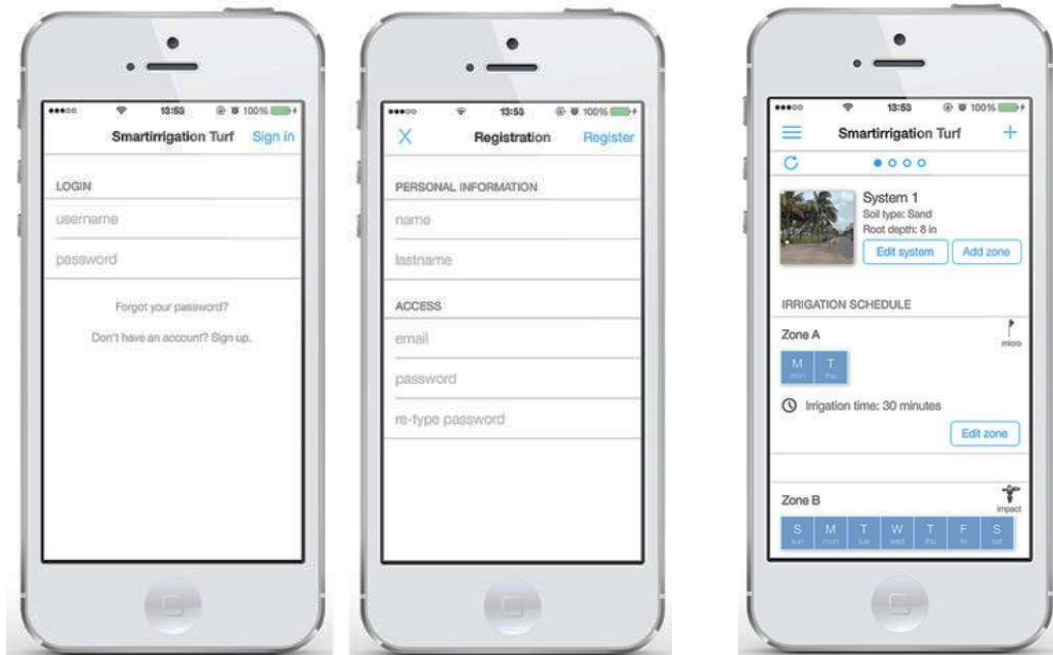


# Materials and Methods

## Treatments

### Smartphone Apps

- Smartirrigation turf app (APP)
- APP with seasonal water conservation (APP-SWC)



# Materials and Methods

## Treatments

- Non-irrigated plots (NI)

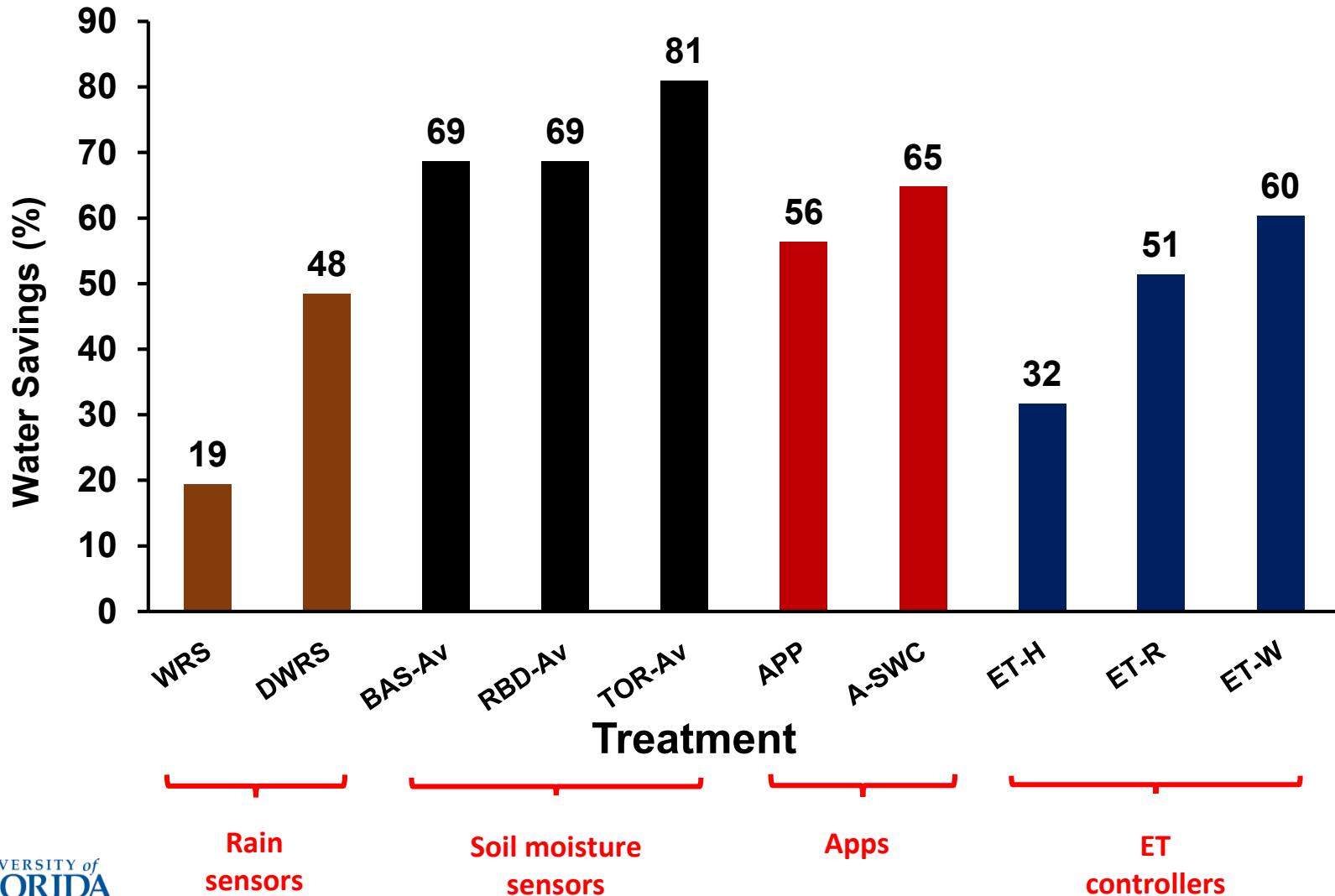
# Results

## Turf quality

- Record breaking rainfall during June, July and (almost) August
- No turf quality differences between treatments
- Even the non irrigated plots

# Results

## Water savings compared to WOS



# Results

## SMSs

Irrigation cycles that run as programmed

Treatment	Morning	Morning	None
	<b>AND</b>	<b>OR</b>	
	Evening	Evening	
	----- (%) -----		
BAS	15	42	43
RBD	20	32	48
TOR	18	10	72

## Conclusions

- All **ITAs** applied less water than the comparison WOS treatment
- Water savings SMSs > APPs > ET controllers > RSs
- SMSs bypassed numerous evening cycles as a result of afternoon rain events
- ET-based treatments → results are specific to input settings



## Conclusions

- These results demonstrate the ability of **ITAs** to regulate irrigation based on real-time soil moisture/weather conditions, but with different outcomes.

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