



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

ET-IDWR

**Evapotranspiration and Consumptive
Irrigation Water Requirements
for Idaho**

Soda Springs (NWS -- USC00108535)

Statistics based on thirty year normal spans 1980 to 2011 years

For a different land cover or crop click on the above link.

You can highlight this table and copy via the clipboard to a Microsoft Excel or OpenOffice spreadsheet to plot or otherwise work with this data.

Open water - shallow systems (ponds/streams) Precipitation Deficit (Click here for a graph)															
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Growing Season ^a	Non Growing Season ^b	Annual
Mean ^j	mm/day												mm		
Monthly ^c	-0.62	-0.39	0.03	1.03	1.12	2.54	3.40	2.73	1.72	0.49	-0.39	-0.72	334.69	0.00	334.69
15-Day Moving Average ^d	-0.60	-0.53	0.07	1.05	1.14	2.57	3.48	2.61	1.64	0.54	-0.38	-0.69			
7-Day Moving Average ^e	-0.63	-0.50	0.04	1.04	1.07	2.55	3.41	2.67	1.65	0.52	-0.40	-0.70			
3-Day Moving Average ^f	-0.62	-0.43	0.03	1.05	1.09	2.56	3.42	2.70	1.69	0.49	-0.39	-0.71			
Standard Deviation ^k	mm/day												mm		
Monthly ^c	0.55	0.63	0.62	0.74	1.41	0.97	1.03	0.88	0.94	0.75	0.77	0.72	123.65	0.00	123.65
15-Day Moving Average ^d	0.58	0.71	0.68	0.86	1.58	1.08	1.09	1.18	0.99	1.01	0.84	0.79			
7-Day Moving Average ^e	0.58	0.73	0.66	0.80	1.53	1.01	1.11	1.05	1.00	0.86	0.79	0.78			

Evaporation Loss Calculations

This spreadsheet has been designed by Idaho Department of Water Resources to estimate the annual evaporation losses from a pond.

FILE NUMBER	xx-xxxxx
REVIEWER	Joe Agent
DATE	1/1/2000

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

The acronyms used on the Kimberly Research Center website are defined below:

P = Precipitation
ET= Evapotranspiration
P _d = Precipitation deficit
P _d =ET-P

USING THIS SPREADSHEET

Use the link below to access the Kimberly Research Center website. This website provides the Precipitation Deficit for a station most representative of the pond under examination. The Precipitation Deficit is the total amount of free water surface evaporation minus the precipitation for a given area, which gives the total amount of evaporative losses incurred by the pond. There are several weather sites that are used throughout the state. IDWR staff can find the nearest site using Arc Map. The shape file containing the sites can be found at X:/Spatial/Climate/ETIdahostations.shp.

Instructions:

1. Use the link below to navigate to ET Idaho 2012.
2. Select the station which is most representative to your pond location.
3. Click Submit Query.
4. Under "Land Covers with Evapotranspiration Estimates," select "Open Water - Shallow Systems (ponds, streams)" or "Open Water - small stock ponds" depending on the pond size.
5. Click the link to "Precipitation Deficit."
6. Reference and copy (ctrl + C) the first subheading "Mean" values.
7. Click the "Paste Values from ET Idaho" button. The table will automatically enter a zero (0) for any negative precipitation deficit values.

Found at: <http://data.kimberly.uidaho.edu/ETIdaho/>

Precipitation Deficit

Station: Twin Falls 2 NNE (NWS -- 109294)

Month	mm/day ¹	Days per month	mm/Month
Jan	-0.62	31	0.00
Feb	-0.39	28	0.00
March	0.03	31	0.93
April	1.03	30	30.90
May	1.12	31	34.72
June	2.54	30	76.20
July	3.40	31	105.40
August	2.73	31	84.63
September	1.72	30	51.60
October	0.49	31	15.19
November	-0.39	30	0.00
December	-0.72	31	0.00

PLEASE NOTE: The seasonal average for precipitation deficit should not be used for calculations because precipitation often exceeds evaporation during wetter months of the year. If the pond is kept full, excess precipitation during wetter months does not serve to refill the pond during drier months.

For example, see Sandpoint KSPT (NWS -- 108137), the annual precipitation deficit is -106 mm. However, April through September have positive precipitation deficit values. To properly estimate the annual volume of water necessary to refill a pond due to evaporation losses, the table will automatically enter a zero (0) for each month that the precipitation value is reported as a negative value.

As described above, precipitation offsets evaporation in winter months, so the net effect is that wintertime precipitation deficit is usually zero.

Total mm/year = 399.57

$[(\text{mm/yr}) \div (\text{convert to feet})] \times (\text{Surface area of pond, in acres}) = \text{Evaporation Loss in Acre Feet}$

$$(399.57 \div 304.8) \times 1.30 = 1.7 \text{ AFA}$$

Seepage Loss Calculations

This spreadsheet has been designed by Idaho Department of Water Resources to estimate the total annual seepage losses from a pond.

FILE NUMBER	XX-XXXXX
REVIEWER	Joe Agent
DATE	1/1/2000

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

INPUTS

Pond Surface Area (AC.)	1.3	AC.
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Pond Surface Area (SQ. FT.)	56628	SQ. FT.
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I used the following method to obtain my Soil Classification information:	NRCS Web Soil Survey	
My Soil Classification is	ML	
Suggested Seepage Rate (FT./DAY)	0.0200	FT./DAY

Formula: (Surface Area X Seepage Rate) X 7.48 = Gallons Per Day Loss		
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Convert to GPD	8472	GPD
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Total Seepage Loss (AFA)	9.5	AFA
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Though sand and gravel seepage rates may actually be higher, the maximum allowable rate is 0.2 ft/day, pursuant to Administrative Memo "Seepage Loss Standards for Ponds and Reservoirs."

Suggested Seepage Rates for Different Soil Types:
GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP and SM (silty sand, sand silt mixtures and gravel mixtures) = 0.2 ft per day
OL and ML (inorganic silts - very fine sands, silty, or clayey fine sands) = 0.02 ft per day
SC (clayey sands, sand clay mixtures) = 0.007 ft per day
CL (Low to medium plasticity clays) = 0.003 ft per day
MH, OH, PT and CH (high plasticity clays) = 0.0003 ft per day
LINED PONDS (liners can be chemical, fabric, or bentonite) = 0 ft per day
Ponds Intercepting Groundwater (excavated ponds filled by ground water) = 0 ft per day

PLEASE NOTE: The initial basis for the Suggested Seepage Rates in the table above is found on Page 16 of Seepage from Fish Ponds, Bulletin 599, August 1989 Alabama Agricultural experiment Station, Auburn University, Auburn University Alabama. If you don't know the soil type, please refer to the map provided at the NRCS Web Soil Survey (Tab #1), an ArcMap Soil Classification Map (Tab #1.1), or published NRCS Soil Survey (Tab #1.2). Use "0" if the pond fill relies on the water table.

Total Storage Calculations

FILE NUMBER	XX-XXXX
REVIEWER	Joe Agent
DATE	1/1/2000

This spreadsheet has been designed by Idaho Department of Water Resources to estimate the total seepage, evaporation and fill capacity required for a pond.

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

Surface Area (AC.)	1.3	"Surface Area" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Average Pond Depth (FT.)	5	"Average Pond Depth" depicts the actual depth of the pond either measured or estimated. Note: If you know the maximum depth and not the average depth, the Field Examiner's Handbook suggests multiplying the maximum depth by 0.4 to get the average depth, or you can use any method that seems reasonable to attain average depth.
Pond Capacity (AF)	6.5	Pond Capacity is calculated by multiplying the Pond Surface Area by the Average Pond Depth. If you know the capacity, divide the capacity by surface area and enter the average pond depth in the space above. Note: If pond capacity is determined using a method shown on the "Pond Capacity" sheet, the user may need to modify the value of "Pond Capacity" (cell B9) manually. Note that if the value is modified manually, the formula will be altered for future use.
Multiple Fill Volume Above Initial Fill to Fulfill From Storage Needs- "Multiple Fills" (AF)	0	The "Multiple Fill Volume Above Initial Fill" is the acre-feet of water required to meet a <i>from storage</i> component if the <i>from storage</i> component exceeds a one time fill. This section should not include the amount of water needed to fill the pond initially or the amount of water needed to maintain the pond level due to evaporation or seepage. For example: if a pond has a capacity of 5 acre feet and 2.5 acre feet of seepage and evaporation, but the pond is used for irrigation that requires 10 acre feet of from storage for the irrigation use, then you would insert 5 acre feet into this location (10 acre feet needed - 5 acre feet from the initial fill = 5 acre feet of additional storage needed). Note: You must have a "From Storage" component exceeding the initial fill on the permit to include a volume in this space.
Estimated Seepage Loss (AF)	9.5	The "Estimated Seepage Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Estimated Evaporation Loss (AF)	1.7	The "Estimated Evaporation Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Evaporation Loss" sheet.
Total Volume Required (AF)	17.7	The "Total Volume Required" is calculated by adding the Pond Capacity, Multiple Fills, Seepage Loss, and Evaporation Loss amounts to determine the total amount of storage required.

Flow Rate Into Pond (CFS)	1.20	The "Flow Rate into Pond" depicts the actual flow, either measured or estimated, into the pond. For offstream facilities, this will be equivalent to "diversion to storage" rate.
Highest Daily Evaporation Rate From Evaporation Tab. (mm/Day)	3.40	This number is carried over from the "Evaporation Loss" sheet. It is the highest recorded number in the "Precipitation Deficit Table".
Required Daily Maintenance Volume (AF/Day)	0.04	"Required Daily Maintenance Volume" is the maximum volume of water needed on any given day during the year to maintain pond volume. It is calculated by adding the highest daily evaporation loss to the average daily seepage loss in acre feet. The average daily seepage loss is calculated by dividing the "Estimated Seepage Loss" by 365 days. This is acceptable, since the seepage rate shouldn't vary throughout the season unless the pond completely freezes over during the winter months. The highest daily evaporation loss is calculated by dividing the Highest Daily Evaporation Rate by the 304.8 conversion factor and multiplying this number by the pond surface area to attain a combined daily acre feet requirement.
Minimum Maintenance Flow (CFS)	0.02	The "Minimum Maintenance Flow" is the minimum amount of flow required to maintain the level of the pond. This number is determined by dividing the "Maximum Required Daily Maintenance Volume" by 1.9835. This flow can be used to determine if the flow rate into the pond is adequate to maintain the pond level.
Days Required to Fill the Pond	3	The "Days Required to Fill the Pond" is calculated by dividing the "Pond Capacity" by the "Flow Rate" minus "Minimum Maintenance Flow" multiplied by 1.9835. This section will assist you in determining if the flow rate being diverted to the pond is adequate to fill the pond while maintaining the pond level. The length of time to fill the pond will help determine if the flow rate is adequate for the size of pond being proposed. <i>If this number is approximately 6 months (180 days) or more, the reviewer should have a discussion with the applicant to make sure he/she understands that it will take a significant length of time to fill the pond.</i>
Days Required to Fill the Pond at 13,000 Gallons per Day	-10762	Some water users may want to fill a pond under the 13,000 gallons per day domestic exemption. The "Days Required to Fill the Pond at 13,000 Gallons per Day" is calculated by converting the "Pond Capacity" and the "Required Daily Maintenance Volume" to gallons. The "Pond Capacity" is then divided by 13,000 gallons minus the "Required Daily Maintenance Volume" in gallons to determine the number of days to fill pond. <i>If this number is approximately 6 months (180 days) or more, the reviewer should have a discussion with the applicant to make sure he/she understands that it will take a significant length of time to fill the pond.</i> Negative values indicate that the supply of 13,000 gallons per day is not enough volume to overcome the required daily maintenance volume; the pond will never fill.