

# ***USER GUIDE***

## **W**isconsin **I**rrigation **S**cheduling **P**rogram



***WISP 2012***  
***Version 2.0.0***

Last Revised: 7-26-16

The Wisconsin Irrigation Scheduling Program (WISP 2012) is an irrigation water management tool developed by the Departments of Biological Systems Engineering and Soil Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. WISP 2012 is designed to help growers optimize crop water use efficiency by tracking the root zone water balance (water inputs and outputs). WISP 2012 incorporates several features from irrigation schedulers that have been used historically in Wisconsin (Curwen and Massey (1994) - UWEX Pub. No. A3600, WISDOM and the WIS Spreadsheet tool).

WISP 2012 uses the checkbook method to track soil moisture on a daily basis given a user defined managed root zone depth. Soil moisture losses through evapotranspiration (ET) (primarily via plant transpiration) and deep drainage (water passing vertically through the managed root zone) are considered along with water inputs that include daily rainfall and irrigation. WISP 2012 is a soil moisture management decision support tool and is best used in combination with other information such as soil moisture monitoring and field observations when making irrigation decisions. All inputs with the exception of daily rainfall and irrigation need only be entered once during initial set up with some possible cropping season modification. Should the field crop change new inputs will be needed. The model accommodates multiple farms, pivots (water application device), fields and crops described using a hierarchical structure:

- ✓ A farm can be any set of pivots the user chooses (e.g. common ownership, location or management).
- ✓ A pivot can have one or more fields growing different crops.
- ✓ A field is typically defined by a set of common physical and/or management characteristics (e.g., crop type, soil water holding characteristics or irrigation management) assigned to a land area. Field characteristics can change from year to year.

The first web-based WISP tool, version 1.1.0, was released in 2013 and has now been replaced by version 2.0.0 released in 2016. The user interface and functionality of version 2.0.0 are essentially identical to version 1.1.0, however a software upgrade was necessary for web hosting security. One change made in version 2.0.0 is that the user authentication no longer uses Google or Gmail.

**Daily field data will not be saved from one year to next.** You can save/archive your daily irrigation and soil moisture data on your own computer using the *Create Report in CSV Format* feature discussed in Section V of this document. This may be done at any time during or at the end of the growing season.

## USER ACCOUNTS

Your WISP 2012 data are held for your exclusive use within a secure user account. When you start WISP you are directed to a login page where you enter your email address and password. A Gmail account is no longer needed, you can use any valid email address you have access to. The password you enter is unique to WISP 2.0.0 so you can re-use your old WISP password or create an entirely new one. If this is your first time using WISP, select *Sign up* to create your user account. Should you forget your password, WISP will send a link to the email address you provided during account setup that you can use to reset your password. That's all there is to it! Use the “Sign out” button to log out of WISP.

## MODEL INPUTS

This user guide has been organized to take you through the scheduler setup and operation process. Initial setup includes site data such as farm ID, pivot IDs / locations, field IDs and locations and soil properties. The more dynamic daily inputs include rainfall and irrigation amount, percent soil moisture and percent canopy cover. The site data inputs will be retained on the server during the non-growing season and will be available for use during the following growing season. **Daily data displayed on the *Field Status* screen will be cleared prior to the next growing season. Each user is responsible to create and maintain their own backup data using the WISP report utility on the Field Status screen (see Create Report in CSV Format) in Section V of this document.** The primary model input steps are numbered in subsequent Sections I through V.

### Adding and Deleting Input Data

You can add farms, pivots and fields using the Add button located on the left, below the appropriate input screen and delete using the Del button to right of the row you want deleted. When adding a farm, pivot or field, simply enter data for the new feature into the boxes. **You MUST press enter when data entry is complete for a row to save your data.**

The list of fields that appear at the bottom half of the *Farm Data* screen highlights those fields where the Allowable Depletion (AD) or plant readily available water has been depleted (i.e. negative AD). Once AD has been depleted, the crop begins to experience water stress. When AD initially reaches zero or is slightly negative, water stress impact is minimal; however as the AD value decreases (becomes a greater negative number), water stress increases. Avoidance of plant water stress is especially important during plant reproductive periods such as flowering for soybeans and tasselling for corn. Note that when editing an input box, the border around the outside of the box is colored blue.

## I. FARM DATA SCREEN

[UW EXTENSION Ag WEATHER](#)

WISP Home Weather Sun/Water About Us

**WISP: Wisconsin Irrigation Scheduling Program 2012 Version 2.0.0**

[WISP Home](#)  
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[Latest Info \(updated 13 Dec 2014\)](#)

Signed in as jcpanuska@wisc.edu.  
Not you? [Sign out](#)

**WISP Farm Data**

Name	Notes	AD < 0?	Delete
Example Farm 1		Yes	<a href="#">Del</a>
Example Farm 2		No	<a href="#">Del</a>

[Add New Farm](#)

**Fields below allowable depletion for Example Farm 1**

Field name	Calculated or projected AD	On
Northeast Field	-0.8	2016-06-06

### Parameter

### Comments / Explanation

Name (Farm Name)

Your unique farm identifier.

Notes

Descriptive notes as desired (not required).

AD < 0

If there are any fields on this farm where the readily available water has been depleted ( $AD < 0$ ), “yes” will be indicated and the corresponding fields will be listed below the Farm screen window. When the allowable depletion drops below 0, the crop begins to experience water stress.

Del

Removes the farm from the model. This button appears in subsequent input screens to remove the associated item from the model.

A list of direct links to the various sections of the model is displayed on the left panel with the user login ID displayed at the bottom of the list. Use the “Sign out” button located on the left panel to log off or simply close the program window using the red box in the upper right corner of the window when you have completed your WISP session.

## II. PIVOTS, FIELDS AND CROPS DATA SCREEN

[UW EXTENSION AG WEATHER](#)

WISP Home Weather Sun/Water About Us

**WISP: Wisconsin Irrigation Scheduling Program 2012 Version 2.0.0**

WISP Home  
Farm Status  
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WISP Pivot, Field and Crops Data for **Example Farm 1** **Farm 1 Pivot 2**

**Pivot for Example Farm 1**

Name	Lat.	Long.	Equipment	Pump Capacity	Energy Type	Crop Yr	Notes	Delete
Farm 1 Pivot 2	45.20	-91.20			Electric	2016		Del

[Add New Pivot](#)

**Fields for Farm 1 Pivot 2**

Name	ET Method	Area	Soil Type	Field Capacity	Perm. Wilt Pt	Target AD	Notes	Delete
A new field	Pct Cover	0.0	Sandy Loam	15%	5%	%		Del
Northeast Field	Pct Cover	0.00	Sandy Loam	15%	5%	%		Del
Test LAI Field	LAI	0.0	Sandy Loam	15%	5%	%		Del
Z new field	Pct Cover	0.0	Sandy Loam	15%	5%	%		Del

[Add New Field \(% Cover\)](#) [Add New Field \(Leaf Area Index\)](#)

**Crop for A new field**

Name	Plant	Variety	Emergence	Harvest/Kill	Root zone depth	AD Frac.	Notes
My field	Potato	A variety	2016-05-01		16.0	0.5	

### Pivot Inputs

The first row is the default row created by WISP and appears automatically. Edit the default row first by clicking on any cell and/or add more rows using then add button. **Note that you MUST press the Enter key to save your data!**

#### Parameter

#### Comments / Explanation

Pivot Name

Your unique pivot identifier.

Latitude & Longitude

Enter as degrees and decimal degrees (e.g. 43.23). The latitude and longitude data are used in conjunction with the UWEX Agricultural Weather Data system (AGWX) to retrieve site specific daily evapotranspiration (ET) values. The AGWX system uses a 6 mi square grid of ET values. This grid is interpolated using weather data from ground reporting stations, which are more than 6 miles apart. Latitude and longitude values should be entered to the nearest 0.1°. **Note that the longitude must be a negative number as we are in the western hemisphere!**

Equipment, Pump Capacity

These inputs are only used for record keeping purposes in this version of WISP.

Energy Type	This is also for record keeping purposes. Left click in the window to use the drop down list to edit or type in your data. Electric is the default energy type.
Crop Year	Current crop year.
Notes	Descriptive notes as desired (not required).
ET Method (% cover or LAI)	<p>1) Determined based on user input percent canopy cover as calculated in UWEX A3600 - Curwen and Massey, (1994), see Appendix A. There are also smart phone Apps. available (<a href="http://www.canopeoapp.com/">www.canopeoapp.com/</a>) to calculate percent cover or</p> <p>2) Determined using the Leaf Area Index (LAI) calculated via a general time-based growth curve developed for corn with the user specified emergence date. The Leaf Area Index is the one-sided green leaf area per unit ground surface area.</p>

Note that the inventory of fields and crops associated with the currently selected pivot are displayed in the corresponding *Field and Crop* screens located below the *Pivot* screen. Also note that you may select a different farm using the drop-down menu located to the right of the screen title.

## Field Inputs

Name	ET Method	Area	Soil Type	Field Capacity	Perm. Wilt Pt	Target AD	Notes	Delete
Northeast Field	Pct Cover		Sandy Loam	15.00	5.00			Del

Add New Field (% Cover)    Add New Field (Leaf Area Index)

Again, the first row is the default row created by WISP and appears automatically as the program requires at least one row of data. Edit this row first and the additional fields can be added using the Add New Field button located at the bottom of the screen.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Comments / Explanation</u>
Field Name	Your unique field identifier.
Area	Field area in acres for record keeping (not required).
Soil Type (drop down)	<p>Predominant soil type in the management area or field for record keeping purposes. Textural class is also used to generate the initial default values for field capacity (Fc), permanent wilting point (PWP) and the initial soil moisture conditions (<b>assumed to be at Fc</b>). The Fc values are copied to the <i>Field Status</i> screen as initial conditions and can be overwritten by user input.</p> <p>Field capacity is the soil moisture level where no additional water can be added without drainage occurring below the root zone (deep drainage). Permanent wilt point is the moisture level where no plant extractable water remains in the soil.</p>
Field Capacity (Fc) and Permanent Wilt Point (PWP) data source	<p>The preferred option over using the default Fc and PWP values from the Soil Type drop down menu is to select these data from the <b>USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS)</b>. The WSS is the recommended soils data source for WISP if you don't have measured values for your field, which is most often the case. You can replace the WISP Fc and PWP default values generated by the drop down list by entering the WSS or measured values directly into the appropriate cells. The steps to use the WSS are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The WSS URL is: <a href="http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm">http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm</a> After reading the <u>four basic steps</u> user guidance, start the WSS by pushing the green button.</li></ol>

2. Locate your fields using the Quick Navigation menu available in the WSS (address, state and county, map, etc.).
3. Select VIEW each time to retrieve the requested data.
4. Zoom into your location using the magnifying glass icon on the tool bar with the + symbol.
5. Use the Area of Interest (AOI) tool to select the specific field of interest.
6. Select the SOIL DATA EXPLORER tab and the soil series identifications will appear.
7. Select the SOIL PROPERTIES AND QUALITIES tab under that the SOIL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES sub-menu.
8. One at a time select WATER CONTENT, 15 BAR (PWP) and WATER CONTENT, One-Third bar (Fc).
9. Under Aggregation Method be sure to select WEIGHTED AVERAGE, select the correct depth units and enter your managed root zone depth (inches). The first depth is the surface (depth =0), the second depth is the managed root zone depth as shown by crop type in Appendix B at the end of this document.
10. The WSS will provide depth weighted Fc and PWP values along with the area and % area of each within the AOI. At this point you can select the number of individual soil groups you want to use for your field. If Fc and PWP values for the groups are within 10% of each other, you may choose to average values and lump soil groups.
11. Enter the percent moisture at 1/3<sup>rd</sup> bar (Fc) into the field capacity column and the value at 15 bar (PWP) into the Perm. Wilt Pt. column in WISP.

### Field Testing for Soil Field Capacity

The drop-down soils list and/or WSS data are good initial values to use for the Fc. However, monitored soil moisture data can also be used to determine site specific Fc values. The soil moisture at field capacity is the water held in the soil matrix against



gravity. This value can be observed 24 hours after a large volume of water has been applied to the soil, such as after a large rainfall event or if water were manually applied directly to a sensor location (ex. bucket). When the water holding capacity for the surface soil layer is exceeded, the volumetric moisture content will remain constant at  $F_c$  as flow redistributes and moves deeper into the soil profile. If a manual test is conducted, the test area should be free of vegetation and covered using tarp after wetting to prevent evaporation prior to reading the soil moisture value. Be sure get representative values at your managed root zone depth.

## Target AD

The target AD is the desired percentage of the Allowable Depletion you want to maintain or manage in the crop root zone. Using a full irrigation strategy you would irrigate back to field capacity (100% AD) for all irrigations. This is in contrast to a partial strategy where you irrigate to a predetermined fraction of AD (less than  $F_c$ ) maintaining some soil water storage capacity to accommodate natural rainfall, which can reduce leaching from rainfall events. The target AD value is most easily set or modified directly from the *Field Status* screen where a horizontal green line will be drawn across the time series graph at this value.

Experience using a partial irrigation strategy at the Hancock Research Station has shown that a target value of 70% worked well for most crops with the exception of potatoes where an 80% target worked best. It is recommended that you approach the determination of your irrigation target value with caution. For larger pivots be sure to consider the time it takes for the system to make it around the field and be certain there will be sufficient water available near the end of the cycle so plants do not go into severe water stress before the pivot reaches them.

## Notes

Descriptive notes as needed (not required).

## Crop Inputs

The screenshot shows a web application interface for crop inputs. On the left, there is a dropdown menu for selecting a crop, with 'Field Corn' currently selected. Below the dropdown is a button labeled 'Add New'. To the right of the dropdown is a button labeled 'Add New Field (Leaf Area Index)'. Below these buttons is a table with the following columns: 'Name', 'Variety', 'Emergence', 'Harvest/Kill', 'Root zone depth', 'AD Frac.', and 'Notes'. The table contains one row with the following data: 'R112', 'Field Corn', 'A variety', '2015-05-01', '33.0', '0.5', and an empty 'Notes' field.

Name	Variety	Emergence	Harvest/Kill	Root zone depth	AD Frac.	Notes
R112	Field Corn	A variety	2015-05-01	33.0	0.5	

The current version of WISP supports a single crop per growing season.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Comments / Explanation</u>
Crop Name / ID and Variety	User defined unique crop identifier.
Plant (drop down)	Identification of the plant type. Pressing the left mouse button while over the input box brings up a plant list. Selection of a plant type automatically enters a default managed root zone depth which will be over written by a user input value.
Variety	Informational (not required)
Emergence Date (Calendar pop up)	<b>The crop emergence date for annual crops is the date when approximately 50% of the crop has emerged</b> using format YYYY- MM - DD. For perennials use the date of the start of active growth. This date will be the first date for reporting the seasonal water balance (irrigation, rainfall, ET and deep drainage) totals. You can right mouse click in the box to bring up the calendar.
Harvest / Kill Date (Calendar pop up)	The date when the crop is harvested or greater than 50% has stopped growing using format YYYY-MM-DD. This date is used to end the seasonal water balance totals. You can right mouse click in the box to bring up the calendar.
Root zone depth (in)	<p>The managed crop root depth assumes no obstructing soil layer. See Appendix B located at the end of this guide for <b>approximate</b> root zone depths and the recommended installation depths for soil moisture sensors. Root zone depth can be impacted by many things (e.g. local soil conditions, timing of initial water applications, crop type, and plant hybrid) therefore the root zone depth is best confirmed in the field by measurement at full canopy. Again, note that selecting a plant type from the drop down menu also selects a default root zone depth.</p> <p>Significant early growing season irrigation can reduce root depth development and therefore should be avoided. Plants having limiting root depth also have limited access to soil water later in the growing season and face a greater risk of lodging.</p>

AD Frac. (Fraction)	The AD Frac. (0 - 1.0) is the fraction of total available water (TAW) that is plant extractable without causing water stress which can limit growth and yield. The default value of 0.50 is recommended for most crops. A smaller value would be used for crops that are very susceptible to water stress; however the default value is appropriate in the vast majority of cases.
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### III. FIELD STATUS SCREEN

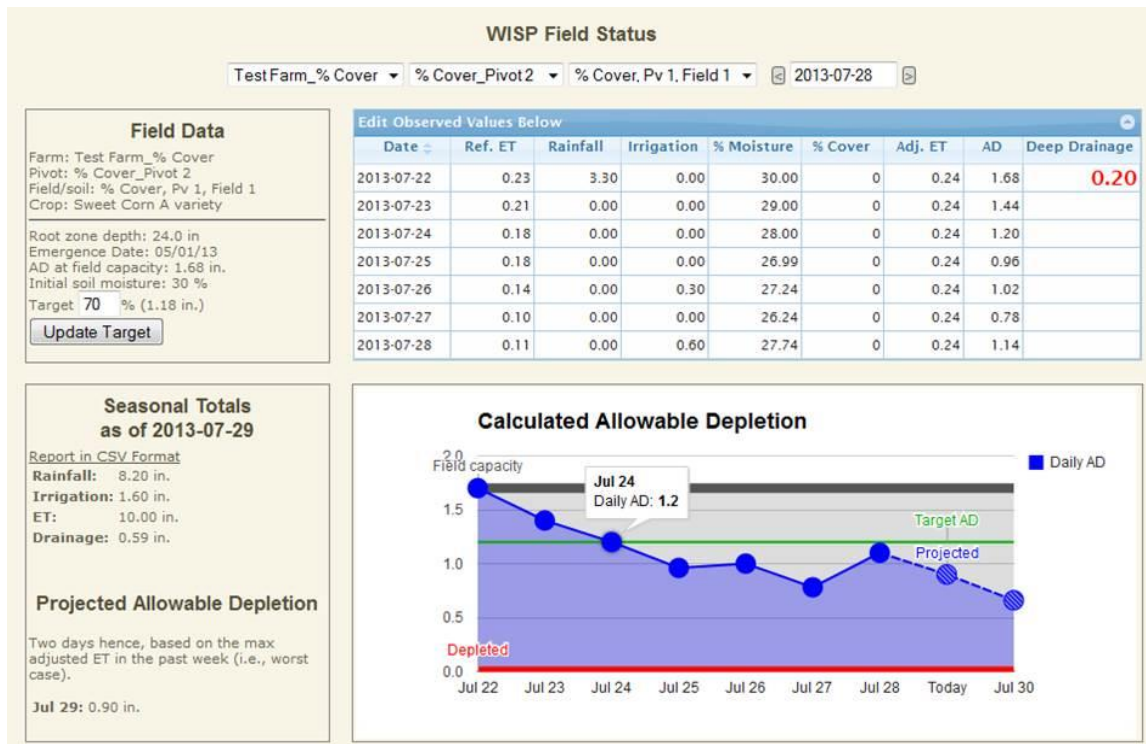
#### Field Status

Navigating the *Field Status* screen

The three drop-down menus at the top of the *Field Status* screen allow you to select the farm, pivot, and field of interest, respectively. The *Field Status* screen shows a week's worth of tabular data, nine days graphically and defaults to today's date. If a balance cannot be calculated for a given day (for instance, because it's in the future), it will be displayed as "projected" and indicated by a cross-hatched symbol. Projected values are calculated using the maximum ET from the previous week, or the last-entered potential ET. Located to right of these drop down menus is a calendar widget. Left mouse clicking over the date box brings up a calendar from which a date of interest can be selected. You can also move one week backward or forward by clicking the arrow buttons located to the right (forward in time) or left (back in time) of the date box.

#### Field Status Inputs

The Field Status screen provides daily tracking of the root zone soil water status as well as the total water into and out of the root zone. Daily values can be entered directly into the field status screen or by using the Multi-Edit feature. The Multi-Edit feature can apply rainfall (in), irrigation (in), soil moisture (%) or potential ET (in) values to all fields under a specified pivot by date from a single set of inputs. Refer to the Multi-Edit section below for additional detail.



## Parameter

## Comments / Explanation

Target AD (%)

User specified desired or target percentage of the AD that you want to maintain in the crop root zone. The input target AD value is graphed using a horizontal green line with the corresponding water volume (in) displayed to the right of the input box. Deleting the target AD value removes the line. **All entries must be followed by pressing the Update Target button or the enter key to be displayed.** The target AD can also be entered on the *Field Input* screen.

Poten. ET (in/day)

Potential evapotranspiration, in inches, will be imported automatically each day from the UWEX AGWX site using latitude and longitude values which must be entered for this field's pivot. Potential ET values can also be entered here directly or via the Multi-Edit feature.

Rainfall (in/day)

Daily rainfall depth should be measured and must be entered into the model. Rainfall data should be collected from a location as close to the irrigated field as practical, preferably from several (3) locations within that field.

Irrigation (in/day)	Daily irrigation water application must be entered into the model and should be field checked on a regular basis. If an irrigation event is greater than a day the total irrigation volume should be divided by the number of days and entered on a daily basis.
% Moisture	WISP calculates the daily soil moisture, however the observed percent soil moisture can be entered directly and will be used for all subsequent calculations to “ground truth” the model. These data should be entered weekly if possible. The initial default value is field capacity which can be overwritten by user input. A rule of thumb is to correct model predicted soil moisture values when they differ by more than 2% from monitored values.
% Cover / LAI	<p>If the percent cover ET option is selected from the <i>Farm Status</i> screen, the % cover column will appear on the <i>Field Status</i> screen and the user must enter the observed percent canopy cover. The percent canopy cover is used to adjust the daily potential ET. For % cover values over greater than or equal to 80%, the full potential ET is used. If the Leaf Area Index (LAI) option is selected, no user input is required and the model-estimated LAI is displayed in place of % cover. See <b>Appendix A</b> for percent cover field calculations. User input % cover values will have a green font color to distinguish them from interpolated values. There are also smart phone Apps. available (<a href="http://www.canopeoapp.com/">www.canopeoapp.com/</a>) to calculate percent cover</p> <p>Note that when the current date extends beyond the last % cover value, the last entered % cover value is used for all calculations up to the current date and to the end of the current week.</p>

### Field Status Screen Outputs

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Comments / Explanation</u>
Date	Simulation date.
Adj. ET (in/day)	The adjusted ET (Adj. ET) = Poten. ET x Crop Coefficient, (between 0 and 1). The fractional value of percent cover is used as a crop coefficient which is entered by the user or calculated from the LAI value.

The UWEX AGWX-generated potential ET values can be overwritten by user inputs directly in the *Field Status* screen or via *Multi-Edit*.

% Moisture (%)

The calculated daily average root zone soil moisture (%) is displayed. As previously mentioned, this value can be replaced by observed data.

Allowable  
Depletion (in/day)

The allowable depletion (AD) balance for a given day is calculated as the balance from the previous day plus or minus any inputs and outputs. All fields are assumed to start the growing season with the root zone at field capacity (Fc) and the user-entered root zone depth. The initial monitored soil moisture should be entered if it is available. The AD is displayed in a tabular and graphical time series format.

The AD should be monitored closely and used to determine when irrigation is necessary. A negative value indicates depletion of readily available water and the initial onset of plant water stress.

Deep Drainage (in/day)

Deep drainage is shown in the right hand column in red and occurs when water is added to soil at field capacity thus, forcing water through the bottom of the root zone and deeper into the soil profile.

This condition must be avoided or minimized to the greatest extent practical. Deep drainage transports nutrients and pesticides deeper into the soil profile where they have a greater potential to enter groundwater or tile drains, if present. In addition, saturated soils create conditions favorable for disease and limits soil aeration, both of which can adversely impact crop health and yields. Avoiding irrigation just prior to rainfall and managing soil moisture levels can help reduce deep drainage.

AD Time Series Graph

Displays AD values (blue line and dots) for a one week time period along with a two day future projection. The future projection assumes no rainfall and uses the greatest ET value from the previous seven days.

The Field Capacity value is shown by a horizontal dark gray line, while the red line indicates depleted AD (AD = 0). The when water remains in the soil profile the graph

background is shaded blue, while the degree of depletion is shaded light gray. When the daily AD drops below 0, the background turns orange as a warning. Hovering over any line or point displays its value.

#### Seasonal Totals to Date

Displays the total rainfall, ET, irrigation and deep drainage in inches from the crop emergence date to the current date or Sept. 30th if the current date is later than Sept. 30. **A crop emergence date must always be specified.**

#### Projected AD

The dashed blue line segment and cross hashed points in the time series graph are the AD projected into the future. Projected values are determined using the maximum ET value from the previous week, assuming no rainfall. Note that when selecting days beyond the current day, WISP continues to project the AD forward in time. It is recommended that only **the first two projected values** shown at the bottom left be used. Values projected beyond two days into the future are highly uncertain.

#### Create Report in CSV Format

See Section V below on downloading a tabular report for the growing season to your computer.

## IV. FIELD GROUPS AND MULTI-EDIT DAILY DATA

### Creating a Field Group

The *Multi-Edit* feature applies rainfall (in), irrigation (in), soil moisture (%) or potential ET (in) values to all fields under a user specified pivot by date. Use of the *Multi-Edit* feature first requires that a field group be associated with each pivot. To add field groups to WISP, first select Field Groups from the main program menu located on the left side of the program screen. The Field Group screen includes a user defined group name, location and fields associated with each Field Group. To view information on an individual Field Group, edit or remove it select, the Show, Edit or Delete links, respectively. Use the Add New Field Group link to add another station as shown below.

Name	Location	Notes	Fields
Home Farm	East of main farm	Last inspected Fall 2015	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
East Farm	Goodwin Twp.	Last inspected Fall 2015	<a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
<a href="#">Add New Field Group</a>			

## Assigning Fields to a Field Group

After a group has been created, use the Edit link shown on the Field Groups screen for that station to assign individual fields to that group (see figure below). Simply select the fields from the Available Fields List on the right side of the screen and use the add buttons located between the screens to make the group / field association. To remove a field / group association, select the field to be removed on the left screen titled Fields Selected for this Group and press the remove button to remove the field / group connection. **Note that a field can be in multiple groups.**

The screenshot displays the WISP: Wisconsin Irrigation Scheduling Program 2012 Version 2.0.0 interface. The top navigation bar includes links for WISP Home, Weather, Sun/Water, and About Us. The sidebar on the left contains the program title and version, along with a list of navigation links: WISP Home, Farm Status, Pivots, Fields, and Crops, Field Status, Field Groups, Multi-Edit Daily Data, User's Guide, and Latest Info (updated 13 Dec 2014). The main content area features a form for editing a field group. It includes input fields for Name (East Farm), Location (Goodwin Twp.), and Notes (Last inspected Fall 2015). Below these are two lists: 'Fields selected for this group' (containing 'A new field' and 'Field 27 NE') and 'Available fields for this group' (containing 'Northeast Field', 'Old Field 75', 'Field 44 west half', 'Field 83 W', 'Test LAI Field', and 'Z new field'). Between the lists are buttons for 'Add', 'Add all', 'Remove', and 'Remove all'. At the bottom of the main content area are 'OK', 'Show', and 'Back' buttons. The sidebar also shows the user is signed in as jcpanuska@wisc.edu with a 'Sign out' button.

## Using the Multi-Edit Feature

The *Multi-Edit* data input screen is activated by selecting the Multi-Edit Daily Data from the menu on the left side of the screen. After a pivot / Field Group link has been created, it will appear on the *Multi-Edit* data input screen as shown below. Note that the fields receiving the *Multi-Edit* data inputs are listed at the bottom of the page. To save your inputs you must press return after entering each line of Multi-Edit data. Be advised that entering data on the Multi-Edit screen **overwrites the existing values of the variables selected, including zeros, for the date and fields listed at the bottom of the page.** *Multi-Edit* cells left blank retain their existing values and will not be altered. Note that values entered on the *Multi-Edit* screen will remain on the *Multi-Edit* screen after being copied to the *Field Status* screen as a record of what was entered. In addition, values for a given input cell can be re-entered / corrected and will be copied from *Multi-Edit* to the *Field Status* screen a maximum of three (3) times.



**WISP Weather and Irrigation Multi-Edit**

Home Farm ▾ [2016] Note: Entering data here will **overwrite any corresponding values entered** for the crop fields listed below!

All inputs in inches

Date ▾	Rainfall	Irrigation	Soil Moisture	Potential ET	% Cover	Notes
2016-04-01						
2016-04-02						
2016-04-03						
2016-04-04						
2016-04-05						
2016-04-06						
2016-04-07						
2016-04-08						
2016-04-09						
2016-04-10						
2016-04-11						
2016-04-12						
2016-04-13						
2016-04-14						

**Fields:**  
Field 27 NE  
Z new field

## V. CREATE REPORT IN CSV FORMAT – Saves your field data on Your computer

WISP allows you to export data from the *Field Status* page table as an electronic file using Comma Separated Values (CSV) format. This file will appear in the download subdirectory on your computer. The CSV file format is easily imported into MS Excel for further analysis, printout or archive purposes. The exported file will always start on April 1<sup>st</sup> and end on Oct. 31<sup>th</sup> and thus documents the root zone water balance for the majority of the frost free period. As shown below, the CSV report creation link is located in the Seasonal Totals section in the lower left hand corner of the *Field Status* screen. Activate the report generation link by hovering over the underlined text and right clicking to download the file titled “Field Daily Weather” directly into your Downloads folder on your computer.

**Seasonal Totals**  
**2016-05-01 to 2016-07-25**

Create Report in CSV Format

**Rainfall:** 1.00 in.  
**Irrigation:** 0.50 in.  
**ET:** 9.83 in.  
**Drainage:** 0.00 in.

Last Revised: 7-26-16

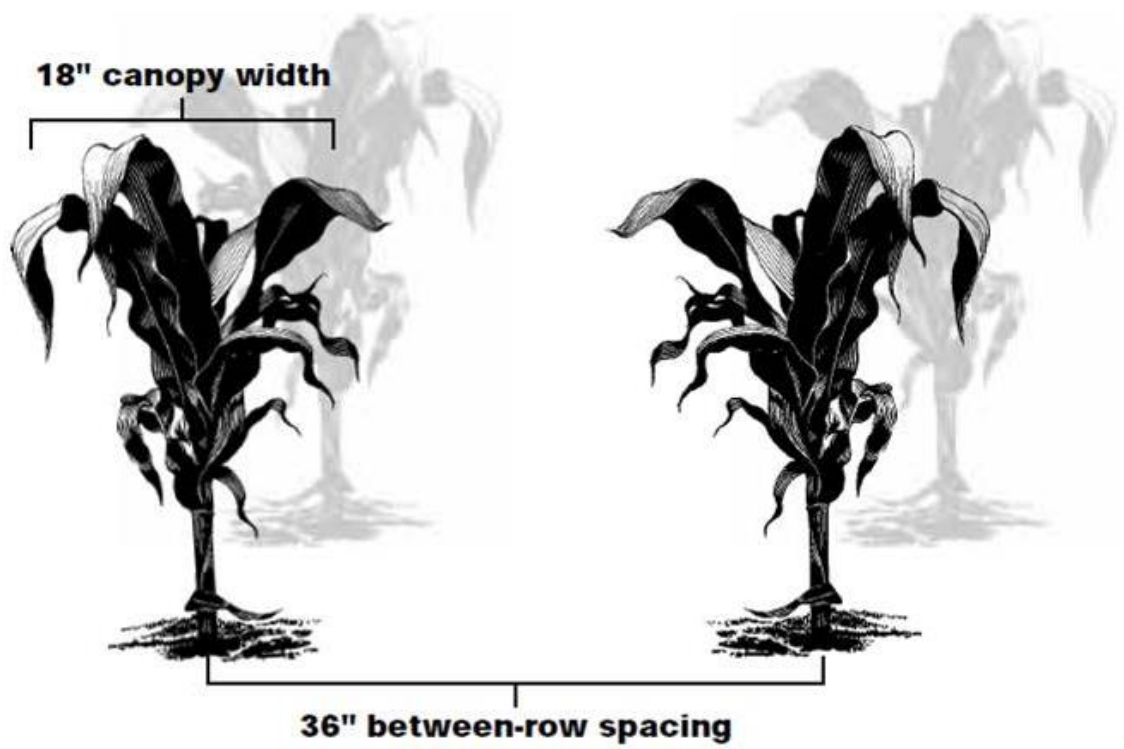
## APPENDIX A

The following material is from:

Curwen, D. and L.R. Massie. XXXX. Irrigation management in Wisconsin – the Wisconsin irrigation scheduling program (WISP). UWEX Publication number A3600. Available on line at: <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/>

Canopy cover values are entered from emergence up until 80% of the soil surface is covered by crop canopy. Estimate the percent cover for row crops by measuring the average crop canopy width and divide this value by the between-row spacing at ground level.

Example: The percent cover equals the average crop canopy width (18”) divided by between-row width (36”) or  $(18/36) = 0.50$  or 50%.



## APPENDIX B

**Approximate irrigation management range and sensor placement depths by crop type, assuming no root confining layer.**

Crop Type	Irrigation Mgmt. Depth (in)	Shallow Sensor Depth (in) @ 25%	Deep Sensor Depth (in) @ 75%
Broccoli & Cauliflower	12 - 18	3 - 4	9 - 13
Blueberry & Strawberry	12 - 18	3 - 4	9 - 13
Potato *	16	4	12
Tomato & Cantaloupe	12 - 24	3 - 6	9 - 18
Dry, Snap and Green Bean	18 - 24	4 - 6	13 - 18
Soy Bean	30 - 36	7 - 9	22 - 27
Small Grains	30 - 36	7 - 9	22 - 27
Sweet Corn & Asparagus	24 - 30	6 - 7	18 - 22
Field Corn	30 - 36	7 - 9	22 - 27
Established Alfalfa	36 - 48	9 - 12	27 - 36

\* Measured from the top of the hill.