

Natural Resources Conservation Service Wetland Science Institute

DRAINMOD REFERENCE REPORT

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CHAPTER 4

SIMULATION OF WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - PROCEDURE

This section discusses the procedure for using DRAINMOD to simulate the performance of a water management system. As an example, the design of a drainage system is considered. The required input data and a representative example of the program output are presented. Sources of input data and methods used to determine them are discussed in Chapter 5. Other examples of the use of DRAINMOD for evaluation and design are given in Chapter 6. The purpose of this chapter is to demonstrate the simulation procedure and examine the form of the required inputs and simulation output.

Example - A combination surface-subsurface drainage system

The soil chosen for this hypothetical example is a Wagram loamy sand located near Wilson, North Carolina. This soil type is usually well drained in nature and does not require artificial drainage. In this case, however, it is flat and is underlain by a very slowly permeably layer at a 1.8 m depth. Corn is to be grown on a continuous basis. The seedbed is to be prepared after about March 15 and corn planted by April 15; the harvest period is September 1 to October 15. The purpose of the drainage system is to provide trafficable conditions in the spring and ruing the fall harvest season, and to prevent excessive soil water conditions during the growing season. The simulation will tell us whether or not the given design will accomplish this purpose and how often it may be expected to fail.

Input Data

The input data for this example are given in Appendix A as card images arranged in the order that they are fed into the computer. The sources of these data and more details concerning the inputs are discussed below.

Soil Property Inputs

The relationships between drainage volume (or effective air volume above the water table) and water table depth were determined from large field cores as discussed by Skaggs, et al, (1978), and are plotted along with similar relationships for other soils in Figure 5-4. The relationship between maximum rate of upward water movement to supply ET requirements and depth of the water table below the root zone is given in Figure 2-15 for the Wagram soil. A summary of the other soil property inputs is given in Table 4-1.

Crop Input Data

The growing season for corn is approximately 120 days from April 15 to about August 15. The effective root zone depth is assumed to be dependent on time after planting and is arbitrarily taken as that given by the 60 percent curve from the data of Mengel and Barber, Figure 2-22. Soil water from a shallow surface layer will be removed (i.e., dried out to some lower limit water content) by evaporation even when the land is fallow. Therefore, an effective root zone depth of 3 cm was assumed for the period before and after the growing season. Other crop related input data are given in Table 4-1.

Drainage System Input Parameters

The drainage system consists of subsurface 102 mm (4 inch) drains spaced 45 m apart and 1 m deep. The surface drainage is only fair with some shallow depressions and an average surface storage depth of 12.5 mm. Convergence near the drain is accounted for by defining an equivalent depth

Table 4-1.	Summary of soil property	and crop relate	d input data for Wagram
	loamv sand.		

	Program Variable Name	Value
Parameter		
Depth to restricting layer	DEPTH	180 cm
Hydraulic conductivity	CONK	6 cm/hr
nyuraurie conductivity		(uniform)
Volumetric water content at lower limit		
(wilting point)	WP	0.05
Initial water table depth	IDTWT	0.0 cm
Minimum soil air volume required for		
tillage operations during:		
first work period (spring)	AMIN1	3.7 cm
second work period (harvest)	AMIN2	3.0 cm
Minimum rain to stop field operations:		
spring seedbed prep.	ROUTA1	1.2 cm
fall harvest	ROUTA2	0.5 cm
Minimum time after rain before can till:		
spring seedbed prep.	ROUTTI	1 day
fall harvest	ROUTT2	1 day
Working period for seedbed prep.:		-
starting day	BWKDY1	74
ending day	EWKDY1	104
Working period for harvest:		
starting day	BWKDY2	240
	EWKDY2	270
ending day		
Working hours during spring:	SWKHR1	0800
starting time	EWKHR1	2000
ending time	EWAIIA	2000
Working hours during harvest:	SWKHR2	0800
starting time	EWKHR2	1800
ending time	ISEWMS/ISE	
Growing season - starting date		
- ending date	ISDWME/ISE	30 cm
Depth on which SEW calculations are based	SEWX	SU Chi
	$h(hr^{-1})$	$B(cm hr^{-1})$
Parameters for Green-Ampt W.T. Depth	A(hr ⁻) 0	
infiltration equation: 0 cm	3.0	1.0
50	5.5	2.0
100		3.0
150	8.7	
200	11.5	3.0
500	25.0	3.0

6

from the drain to the impermeable layer according to the methods given by Hooghoudt (van Schilfgaarde, 1974). Methods given elsewhere Skaggs (1978b), were used to find an effective radius of a completely open drain tube from data presented by Bravo and Schwab (1975), and then to determine the equivalent depth using equations given by Moody (1966). Input parameters describing the drainage system are summarized in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2. Summary of drainage system input parameters.

Parameter	Program Variable Name	Value		
		4E -		
Drain spacing	SDRAIN	45 m		
Drain depth	DDRAIN	1 m		
Equivalent depth to impermeable layer	HDRAIN	0.68 m		
	DEPTH	1.68 m		
*Equivalent profile depth Maximum depth of surface storage	STMAX	12.5 mm		
Maximum depth of sufface scorage Drain radius	**	57 mm		
Effective drain radius	**	5.1 mm		

* The equivalent profile depth is the sum of DDRAIN and HDRAIN and is used as input for the variable DEPTH, rather than the actual profile depth in Table 1.

**These variables are not inputs to DRAINMOD, but are used to calculate HDRAIN.

Climatological Input Data

Hourly precipitation and daily temperature data were obtained for Wilson, North Carolina, from HISARS. Inputs identifying the station and specifying the heat index for ET calculations were given on the EXECUTE JCL card. These inputs are given in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3. Inputs for calling climatological data from HISARS and ET calculations.

	Program	
Parameter	Variable Name	Value
Station ID for precipitation	ID1	319476
Station ID for daily temperatures	ID2	319476
Latitude for temperature station	LATT	35° 47'
Heat index	HET	75.0
Year and month simulation starts	START	1952-01
Year and month simulation starts	END	1971- 12

Other Input Data

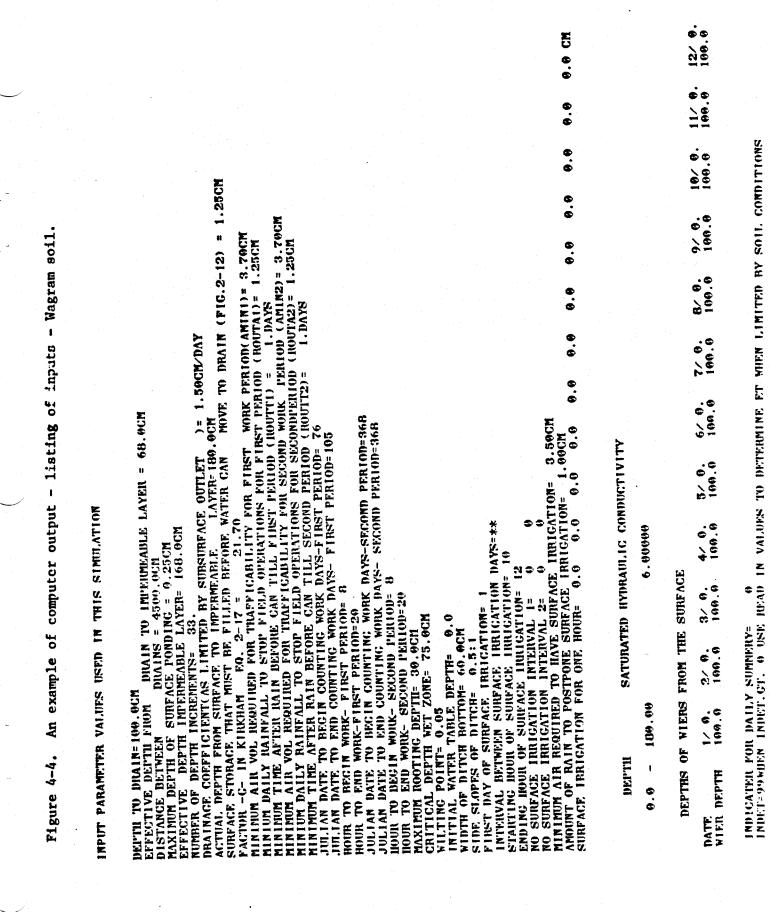
Irrigation is not considered in the example given here. However, input data for irrigation must be specified; values are selected such that no irrigation water will be applied. An example of the irrigation inputs required for simulating the use of the above system for application of waste water is given in Appendix A.

Simulation Results

Sample results of the computer output for each simulation are shown in Tables 4-4 through 4-7. A listing of the input parameters and soil properties is given in Table 4-4. Daily summaries for the month of July 1959 are given in Table 4-5 and monthly summaries for 1959, a relatively wet year with a total of 1553 mm of rainfall, infiltration (INFIL), ET, cumulative drainage (DRAIN), runoff, total water leaving the field through the outlet drain (WLOSS) and the amount of irrigated water (DMTSI). In addition, soil water conditions at the end of the day are given by values for air volume in the wet zone (AIR VOL), total drained volume (TVOL), depth of dry zone (DDZ), depth of wet zone (WETZ), depth of the water table (DTWT), depth of water stored on the surface at the end of the day (STOR), depth of water in the outlet (DRNSTO). The SEW-30 value is also given for each day.

The monthly summaries (Table 4-6) give the totals of rainfall, infiltration, runoff, drainage, ET, dry days, working days, water lost from the field through the drainage outlet, SEW-30, total irrigation (MIR), number of irrigation events (MCN), depth of water pumped for subirrigation (PUMP), and the number of scheduled irrigation events postponed (MPT) for each month. Sample output results for a year (1961) with a smaller amount of rainfall are given in the output section of Appendix A. Also given in Appendix A is an example of simulation output when this water management system is used for disposal of waste water at a planned sprinkler irrigation rate of 2.5 cm/week.

The simulation was conducted for a 20-year period (1952-1971). The summary and ranking of the objective functions, which is printed out at the end of the simulation is given in Table 4-7. A probability analysis can then be conducted on the results in Table 4-7 and on similar results for other sets of design parameters to develop relationships between the objective functions and design parameters such as those given in Chapter 6 (e.g. Figures 6-11 and 6-12).



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Table 4-4 (Cont.) An example of computer output - listing of inputs - Wagram soil.

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Table 4-4 (Cont.) An example of computer output - listing of inputs - Wagram soil.

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Table 4-5. An example of computer output for daily summaries - Wagram soil, July, 1959. All values given in cm. ٩

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Table 4-6. An example of computer output for monthly summaries - Wagram soil, 1959.

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RATYFALL 5.97 10.59 12.17 12.17 18.77 4.93 4.93 46.38 46.38 6.93 6.53 6.10 6.10 6.93	155.30
HU-084597609_1	TOTALS

Example of computer output of yearly summaries and ranking of objective functions -work days, SEW₃₀ dry days and yearly irrigation for drainage. Table 4-7.

YEAR	1951	1952	1052		1934	1953	1956	1057	1996	1958	1959	1060	0041	1961	1962	1963		1964	1965	1046		2961	1968	0001	1904	0201		
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