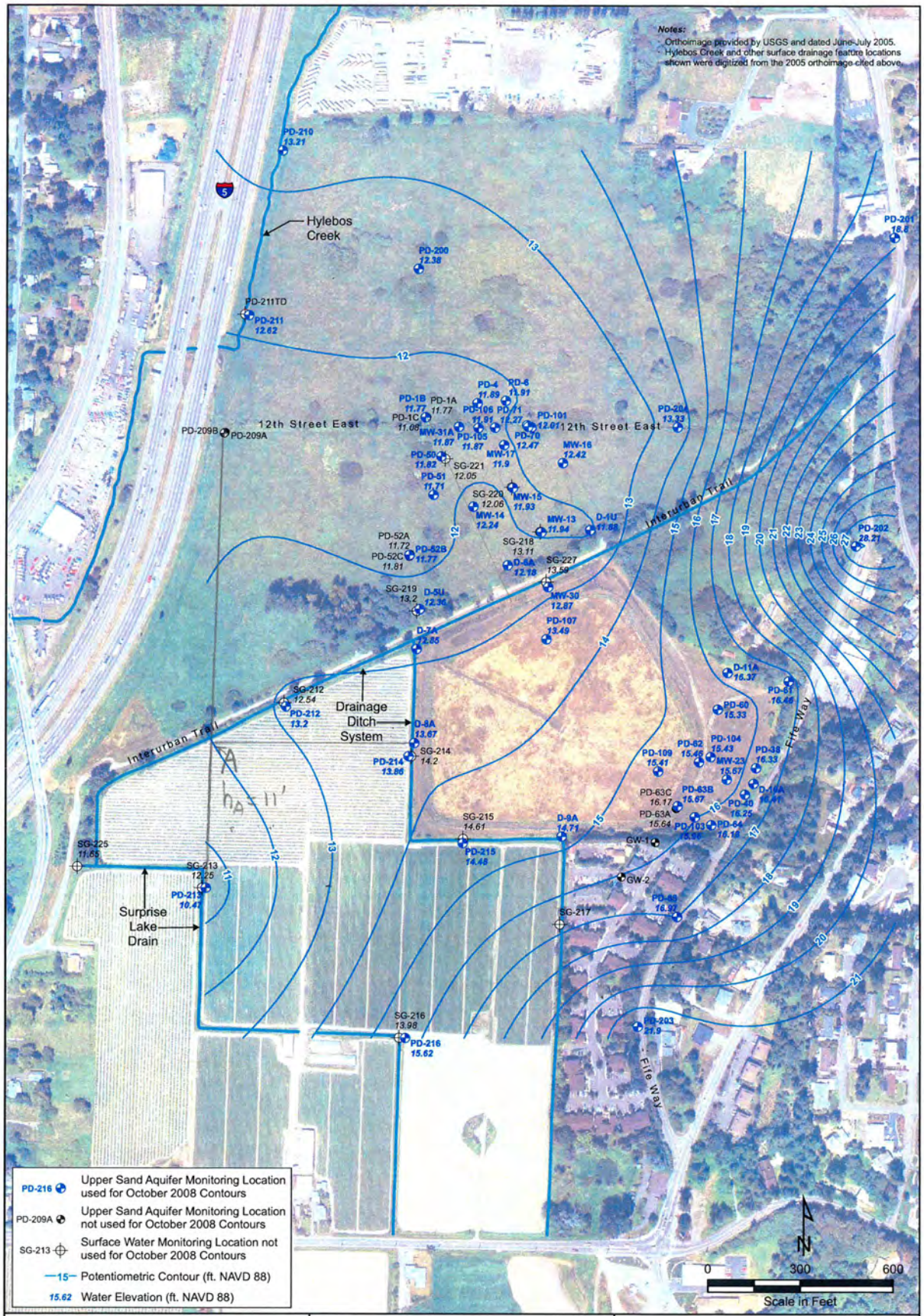

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Pierce County, Washington

Figure C.3
October 2008
Upper Sand Aquifer
Potentiometric Contours

File: F:\projects\B&L RIM\GIS\MXD\EDR March 2009\Figure C.3 (Upper Sand Aquifer GW Elevations and Contours Sept- Oct 2008).mxd
3/27/2009

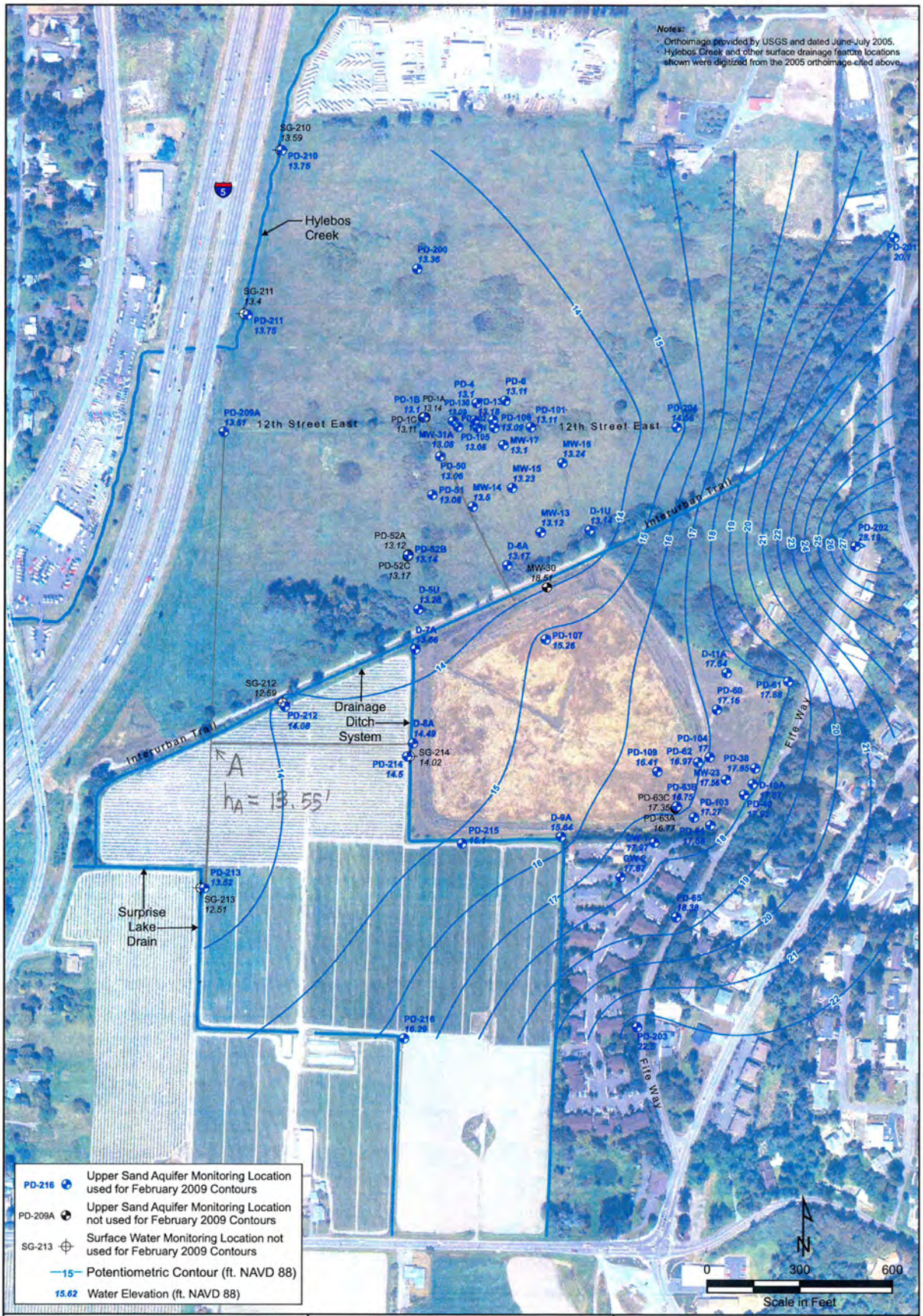

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Figure C.11
February 2009
Upper Sand Aquifer
Potentiometric Contours

File: F:\projects\B&L RIM\GIS\MXD\EDR March 2009\Figure C.11 (Upper Sand Aquifer GW Elevations and Contours Feb 2009).mxd
3/27/2009

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Appendix 1C-6

Ref #1

CORPORATE DOCUMENT REPOSITORY

Originated by: Natural Resources Management and Environment Department

Title: Irrigation Water Management: Irrigation methods...

More details

Irrigation Water Management: Irrigation Methods

Table of Contents

Training manual no 5

Provisional edition

a manual prepared jointly
by
C. Brouwer
International Institute
for Land Reclamation and Improvement

and

K. Prins, Consultant
M. Kay, Consultant
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FAO Land and Water
Development Division

FAO - FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Drawings by J. Van Dijk, The International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement, Wageningen, The Netherlands

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Appendix 1C-6

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Annex 2 Infiltration rate and infiltration test

INFILTRATION RATE

The **infiltration rate** is the velocity or speed at which water enters into the soil. It is usually measured by the depth (in mm) of the water layer that can enter the soil in one hour. An infiltration rate of 15 mm/hour means that a water layer of 15 mm on the soil surface, will take one hour to infiltrate.

In dry soil, water infiltrates rapidly. This is called the **initial infiltration** rate. As more water replaces the air in the pores, the water from the soil surface infiltrates more slowly and eventually reaches a steady rate. This is called the basic **infiltration rate** (Table 7).

The infiltration rate depends on soil texture (the size of the soil particles) and soil structure (the arrangement of the soil particles: see Volume 1) and is a useful way of categorizing soils from an irrigation point of view (see Table 8).

The most common method to measure the infiltration rate is by a field test using a cylinder or ring infiltrometer.

Table 7 BASIC INFILTRATION RATES FOR VARIOUS SOIL TYPES

Soil type	Basic infiltration rate (mm/hour)
sand	less than 30
sandy loam	20 - 30
loam	10 - 20
clay loam	5 - 10
clay	1 - 5

FIELD INFILTRATION TEST

Equipment required

Shovel/hoe
Hammer (2 kg)
Watch or clock
5 litre bucket
Timber (75 x 75 x 400)
Hessian (300 x 300) or jute cloth