

# IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE—PIPELINE

## PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 430 (AA–GG)



### IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE—PIPELINE

Irrigation water conveyance includes pipelines and appurtenances installed as an integral part of an irrigation system.

### PRACTICE INFORMATION

The purpose of this practice is to efficiently deliver or convey water from a source of supply to points of application or storage to facilitate management of irrigation water. The practice reduces erosion, conserves water, and protects water quality.

Underground pipelines serve as an integral part of the irrigation water distribution system and significantly improve the overall efficiency of the system.

The practice standard applies to water conveyance and distribution pipelines installed above or below ground.

This standard does not apply to multiple outlet pipes, except main line pipes that have multiple risers with distant point of discharge.

This practice requires proper design and installation to function properly.

### COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

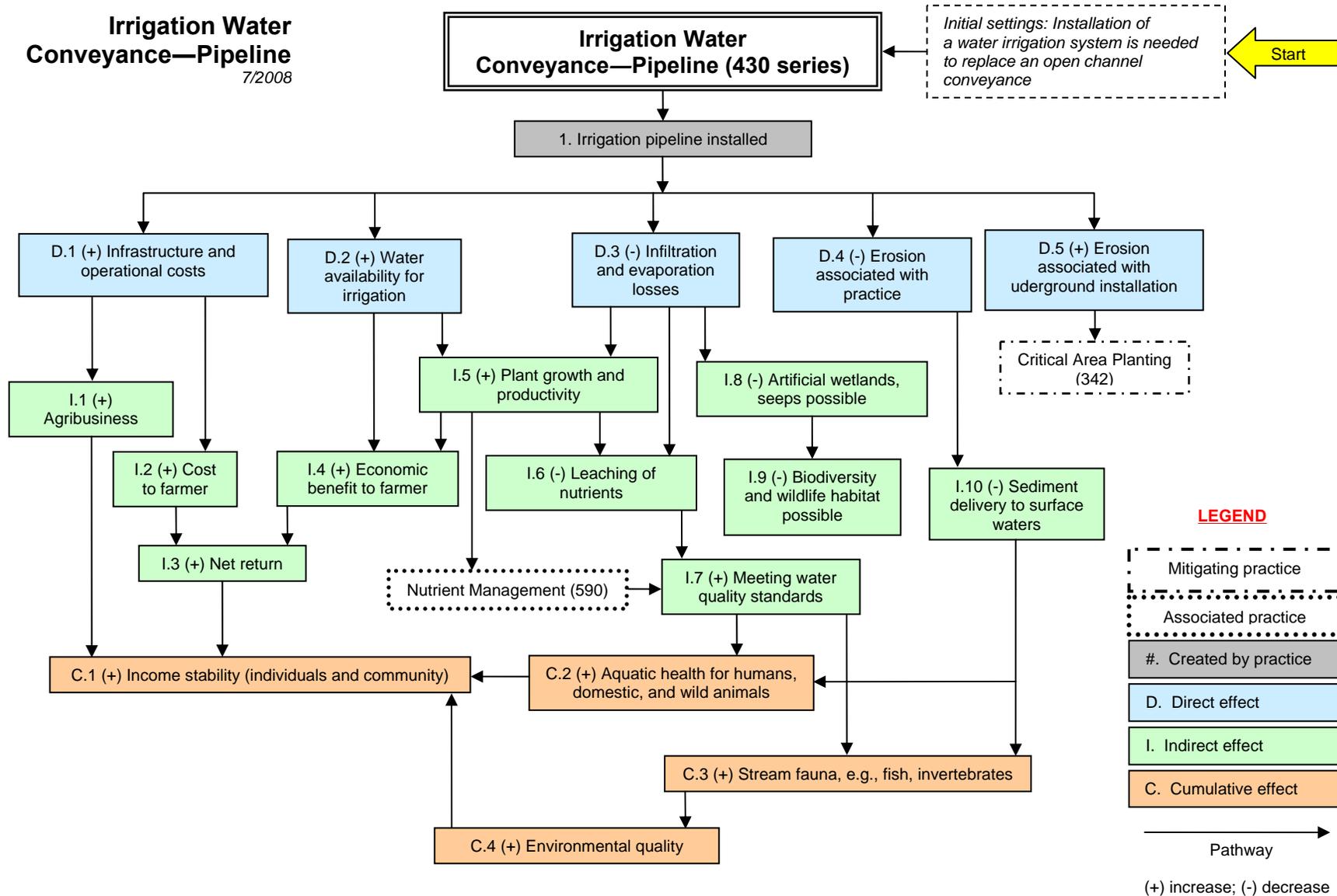
Irrigation Water Conveyance–Pipeline is commonly used in a Conservation Management System with practices such as Irrigation Water Management (449), Pumping Plant (533), Irrigation System (441, 442, 443, 447), Critical Area Planting (342), and Nutrient Management (590).

For further information, refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated specifications and job sheets.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

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Note: Effects are qualified with a plus (+) or minus (-). These symbols indicate only an increase (+) or a decrease (-) in the effect upon the resource, not whether the effect is beneficial or adverse.

The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.