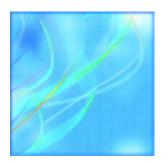
# **Technical paper**

**Environment Accounts and Statistics Analytical and Technical Paper Series** 

# Agricultural Water Use Survey 2007, Methodology Report



by Marie-Ève Poirier

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

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# **Summary**

In 2008, Statistics Canada conducted the first Agricultural Water Use Survey. As part of the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators initiative, this pilot survey was intended to collect information about the volume of water used for irrigation, irrigated area, irrigation practices and the quality of on-farm water. This technical paper describes the methodology used for the pilot survey, including recommendations for future cycles of the survey. Validation of the results suggests that the method used underestimates the volume of water used and the irrigated area. The recommendations in the report are intended to mitigate that bias in future iterations of the survey. The preliminary recommendations are to simplify the level of information collected by the survey; revise the sampling method; and explore other ways of collecting information about the volume of water used for irrigation. This pilot version of the survey is nevertheless a reliable, consistent source of data on agricultural water use.

# Agricultural Water Use Survey 2007, Methodology Report

# by Marie-Ève Poirier

#### 1 Introduction

Water is an essential input in agriculture. In particular, it is used for irrigation to compensate for insufficient precipitation. It is also used to apply pesticides and other fluids to protect crops, clean equipment and facilities, wash products and process products on site (canning, for example). Water is used in livestock farming to water animals, clean facilities, and wash and disinfect equipment such as milk lines, milking rooms, pails and tanks. It may also be used in harvesting, for example, to flood a cranberry field (Statistics Canada, 2009).

In some areas, crop farming gets its water exclusively from precipitation, while in others, it depends heavily on irrigation. This may be due to climatic factors and crop requirements or to a desire to increase crop yields. According to the most recent national estimates, which date back to 2001, the agricultural sector accounted for about 10% of the water captured in Canada (Beaulieu, Fric and Soulard, 2007). And agriculture has expanded considerably over the last few decades. For example, between 1986 and 2006, cultivated land area grew by 8%, while irrigated area expanded by 13%, according to data from the Census of Agriculture.

Hence, the availability of water resources is essential to agriculture. As is the case for other uses, using water for agricultural purposes can alter its quality. The application of nutrients in the form of chemical fertilizers, manure, compost and sewage sludge to improve the productivity of cultivated land may have an impact on water quality. Run-off from fields and removal of vegetation from the banks of water courses can result in high turbidity (suspended solids), pathogens and pesticide contamination. Between 1980 and 2005, farm expenditures on chemicals such as herbicides, insecticides and fungicides increased by 121%, compared with 54% for chemical fertilizers. Over the same period, the fertilized area grew by 37% to 250,000 km² at the national level (Statistics Canada, 2007, Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators: Socio-economic Information).

To gain a clearer understanding of the impact of these changes, Statistics Canada conducted its first agri-environmental management survey in 2001.<sup>2</sup> In particular, the survey examined the methods used to protect natural bodies of water and manage water used directly on Canadian farms for agricultural and domestic purposes, though it did not collect information about the volumes of water used, irrigation systems used, water sources and water quality. In 2007, Statistics Canada published estimates of the volume of water used in agriculture at the national level for the 2001 reference year (Beaulieu, Fric and Soulard, 2007). The volume of water used for irrigation was estimated through modelling, based on 2001 Census of Agriculture data and crop irrigation coefficients. While the census data are some of the most precise data available, the coefficients are based on average weather conditions and are available only for certain types of crops. In addition, the available data vary from province to province, which means that there are some gaps in interprovincial comparability and consistency.

The Agricultural Water Use Survey was developed to remedy some of these statistical gaps. This document is a technical report that describes the survey's objectives and scope in detail, documents its design and the challenges encountered, reviews the sample design, collection process and database, and concludes with the survey's results. The report also contains recommendations for improving the results for future cycles of the survey.

In Canada, 40 billion cubic metres of water were extracted from surface and underground sources exclusively for industrial purposes in 2005 (Statistics Canada, 2007, Industrial Water Use, Catalogue no. 16-401-X).

<sup>2.</sup> Statistics Canada, 2001, Farm Environmental Management in Canada, "Water Management on Canadian Farms," Catalogue no. 21-021-MIE20070001.

#### 2 Objective and scope of the survey

The Agricultural Water Use Survey (AWUS) is a pilot survey conducted from 2006 to 2008 to collect information about water use in agriculture, including the volume of water used for irrigation, irrigation methods and practices, and the sources and quality of water used for agriculture on Canadian farms. The reference period is the 2007 growing season.

The survey was developed in conjunction with Environment Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. The two departments shared their expertise on environmental and agri-food issues, and they took advantage of the opportunity to collect some data for themselves. Data-sharing agreements were concluded with those departments and with various provincial agencies, with a view to maximizing the usefulness of the survey results.

The AWUS is part of the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators (CESI) initiative. Data on the quality of water used in agriculture were collected for use in CESI reports. The data will also be used by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to support the development of water use policies and the creation of programs for irrigators in Canada. In addition, Statistics Canada will use the information collected to fine-tune the modelling of irrigation water volumes by crop type, which is used in the system of national water accounts.

# 3 Design of the survey

#### 3.1 Consultations and questionnaire development

In June 2006, Statistics Canada held consultations with Environment Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to determine their needs for statistics on agricultural water use. The purpose of the consultations was to develop a single survey for the three departments, which would reduce the response burden for agricultural operators, who are already heavily surveyed. The consultations showed that the highest demand was for data on the volumes of water used in agriculture, the various uses of water in agriculture, the types of crops that are irrigated, the irrigated area, the types of irrigation systems used, the presence of drainage systems on farms to remove excess water, irrigation practices that save water and energy, the sources of water used for irrigation, and the quality of on-farm water.

After the data needs were determined and the survey method was selected, Statistics Canada's Agriculture Division prepared an initial draft of the survey questionnaire with the assistance of Environment Accounts and Statistics Division and the other departments involved. The team from Statistics Canada's Questionnaire Design Resources Centre was brought in and made recommendations for improving the intelligibility of the questions. The questionnaire was then tested on focus groups of farmers who practise irrigation in several locations across Canada: Kelowna, British Columbia; Lethbridge, Alberta; Brantford, Ontario, and Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec. The questionnaire was revised in light of the comments received. The second draft of the questionnaire underwent testing. One-on-one cognitive interviews were conducted with irrigators to collect their impressions and make further improvements in the questionnaire. As a result, some questions were reworded to make them easier to understand, and the questionnaire was reorganized to promote recall of the required information.

Because of the questionnaire's complexity, the option of mailing it out was rejected. It was decided that the survey would be conducted by computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI).

# 3.2 A complex questionnaire for a complex issue

Agricultural practices vary from region to region in Canada. In Alberta, for example, irrigation districts distribute water to most farms that irrigate their crops. In Eastern Canada, on the other hand, there are no irrigation districts; farmers supply their own water. In some provinces, the quantities of water used for irrigation are controlled by a permit system. There are also differences in irrigation systems used, crops irrigated and units of measure across the country. Thus, one of the first challenges was to develop a single understandable questionnaire that would reflect reality in every region, with concepts that could be used in every part of Canada, in both official languages.

Some information remained difficult to obtain, despite efforts to develop a questionnaire that would be intelligible to all respondents. That was the case for the survey's most important variable: volume of water used for irrigation.

A copy of the questionnaire can be seen at the end of this report (pdf version) or in the Integrated Metadatabase (IMDB) survey number 5145.

#### 3.2.1 Volume of water

The irrigation systems used by most farmers are not equipped with water meters. As a result, it is impossible to measure directly the volume of water applied to the fields. On the other hand, some farmers had a fairly precise idea of the number of times they had irrigated and the depth of the water applied in each irrigation event, or how long their irrigation systems had been in operation.

To assist in recalling the information, the questionnaire was constructed to provide respondents with various ways of answering (see Figure 1 and the questionnaire at the end of the report or IMDB survey number 5145). First, the respondent was asked the names of the crops grown on the farm (Question 6). The list of names was then used in the next question, which asked for more information, such as the crop area and the irrigated area, the yield of each crop reported, whether irrigated or not, the quality of the water used on the farm, the volume of water applied and the irrigation systems used. The survey also collected information about non-irrigated crops so that the irrigated and non-irrigated yields of the same crop in the same region could be compared.

In addition to collecting information about crops and the volume of water used, the AWUS attempted to identify the prevalence of the various types of irrigation systems. Since more than one irrigation system can be used on the same crop, the questionnaire asked for the volume of water applied and the irrigated area for each system and each crop irrigated.

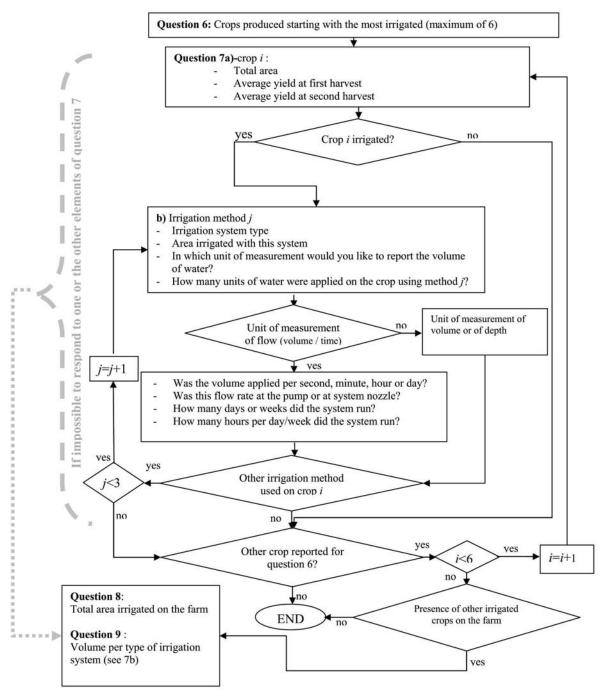
By splitting up the question in order to obtain a volume from the respondent, we collected a great deal of detailed information about irrigation practices. However, this approach made the interviews tedious for agricultural operations with a variety of crops and several irrigation systems.

For some respondents, it was difficult to provide responses for each crop type. This was especially true for market gardeners, who often grow a wide variety of vegetables, some of them interspersed in the same fields. If more than six crops were irrigated on the farm during the reference period, or if the respondent was unable to complete Question 7, which asks for the volume of water used for each crop and each type of irrigation system, the respondents were directed to two more general questions (Figure 1, Questions 8 and 9).

Farming practices vary from place to place. So do the units of measure used. To make the questions easier to answer, respondents were given the choice of several units of measure: water depth per surface area (inches, millimetres per hectare, acre), volume (gallons, litres, cubic metres, etc.), flow rate (gallons/hour, litres/second, etc.). For more than 50% of the sample that responded to the survey, the respondents were able to estimate the volume of water applied in terms of water depth (inches or mm).

Figure 1

Logic model of the questions on volume of irrigation water: Questions 6 to 9 of the Agricultural Water Use Survey



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, 2009.

#### 3.2.2 Other data

The questionnaire also had questions on water quality, waste water management, conservation, water sources, water treatment, the presence of a drainage system on the farm, and so on. A number of these questions yielded good results, while others were less productive. For example, the question about treatment of the water used on the farm to improve its quality was well understood, but the question on waste water management proved less effective.

#### 3.3 Recommendations

The aim of the survey was to collect detailed information about irrigation and crops: volumes of water applied, crops irrigated, their yields, the type of irrigation systems used. That information would have provided a clearer picture of the efficiency of farm irrigation systems and irrigation's value added for crop production. However, it is recommended that the complexity of the questionnaire, the timing of the survey and the type of survey vehicle be reviewed in light of the results of the pilot survey.

In designing the survey's next cycle, simplifying the questionnaire should be a priority. Collecting information about irrigation by crop type was too demanding for some respondents. In addition, the current sample size does not yield statistically significant information for that level of detail. It is recommended that the next version of the survey confine itself to estimating irrigation for larger classes, such as fruits, vegetable crops, field crops, hay and improved pasture, and silage. The detailed information collected in the pilot version of the survey will be used to improve the existing irrigation coefficients used as inputs to irrigation models.

Another recommendation has to do with the timing of the survey and the type of survey vehicle. Since most respondents do not have water meters, obtaining information about water volumes is a complex matter. Moreover, asking for that information several months after the events requires additional effort on the respondent's part, which adds another error factor. The survey data suggest that the water volumes and surface areas reported in the AWUS were understated (see section 5). A survey in the form of a diary combined with telephone follow-up might help gather more accurate information. However, it remains to be seen whether such an approach would be accepted by respondents and would be of real value. The topic was discussed in the focus groups on the pilot survey questionnaire. The conclusion was that respondents did not want to answer a survey during their busiest season, but on the other hand, they would like to have reported their irrigation activities as they went along. It is recommended that the feasibility of using a diary to collect irrigation water volumes be studied.

Diaries are already being used in some of Statistics Canada's surveys. For example, Food Expenditure Survey<sup>3</sup> respondents have to complete a diary showing their food purchases over a two-week period; respondents of the National Private Vehicle Use Survey<sup>4</sup> and the Fuel Consumption Survey<sup>5</sup> also use diaries. The response rates for those surveys range from 56% (for the Fuel Consumption Survey in 1988) to 71% (for the Food Expenditure Survey in 2001, after telephone follow-up). The Canadian Vehicle Survey (CVS) also uses a diary, which respondents have to keep for 28 days. The response rates vary from 50% to 80%, depending on the province and the type of vehicle.<sup>6</sup> The response rates are lower for those surveys than for the AWUS (81.4% in collection). Some diaries were unusable or were simply not returned.<sup>7</sup> Moreover, since this type of survey requires an effort throughout the survey period, which in the case of the AWUS is the busiest part of the year, the survey must be designed to minimize response burden.

Another option to consider is to install a water meter specifically for the survey. In theory, this option would provide a more precise measurement. Its feasibility remains to be determined, however.

<sup>3.</sup> Statistics Canada, 2003, Definitions, data sources and methods: Food Expenditure Survey (FES), survey no. 3503

<sup>4.</sup> Statistics Canada, 1996, Definitions, data sources and methods: *National Private Vehicle Use Survey (NPVUS)*, survey no. 4407.

<sup>5.</sup> Statistics Canada, 1988, Definitions, data sources and methods: Fuel Consumption Survey, survey no. 3802.

Statistics Canada, 2009, Definitions, data sources and methods: Canadian Vehicle Survey (CVS), survey no. 2749, "Canadian Vehicle Survey - Data Accuracy" (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/document/2749 D1 T9 V1-eng.pdf).

<sup>7.</sup> Statistics Canada, 1988, Definitions, data sources and methods: Fuel Consumption Survey, survey no. 3802.

# 4 Sample design

#### 4.1 Target population and survey frame

The AWUS's sample design was developed by Statistics Canada's Business Survey Methods Division. The target population was made up of all agricultural operations that practise irrigation. The survey population consists of agricultural operations that have at least \$10,000 in gross farm revenues and reported irrigating or having irrigation equipment in the 2006 Census of Agriculture. Excluded from the survey are farms in the territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut), institutional farms (government, university or penitentiary farms), farms on Indian reserves, community pastures, pure hatcheries and farms that produce only Christmas trees.

The survey frame was drawn from the 2006 Census of Agriculture (CEAG) database and contained all agricultural operations that reported having irrigated area or irrigation equipment and meet the criteria outlined above. The survey's sampling unit is the agricultural operation.

In Canada, the proportion of farms that irrigate is relatively low and varies across the provinces by climate and crop type. As shown in Table A, the proportion of irrigators is quite different in British Columbia than in the other provinces, probably because of the type of operations there (mostly orchards and vineyards). The number of greenhouses in British Columbia may also be a factor. Six percent of the agricultural operations in the province reported growing greenhouse products, compared with 2% in Canada as a whole.

Table A Proportion of irrigated farm operations, 2005

	Farm operation categories			
	Number <sup>1</sup> of farms in 2006	Number <sup>1</sup> of operations declaring irrigated areas in 2005	Percentage <sup>2</sup> of operations in 2006 that had declared irrigated areas in 2005	
_	nun	nber	percent	
Canada Newfoundland and Labrador Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	229,373 558 1,700 3,795 2,776 30,675 57,211 19,054 44,329 49,431 19,844	16,667 33 55 255 117 1,305 2,983 241 923 3,817 6,938	7 6 3 7 4 4 5 1 2 8 35	

<sup>1.</sup> Statistic Canada, 2006 Census of Agriculture, http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/95-632-x/2007000/4129762-eng.htm (accessed March 3, 2009).

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Agricultural Water Use Survey (survey no. 5145).

#### 4.2 Sample size

The sample size, determined essentially by the survey's budget, was set at 2,000 units for the whole of Canada, just under one eighth of the survey's target population. The number of farms in the sample was first distributed among the provinces in proportion to the square root of the number of agricultural operations in each province.<sup>8</sup> In the case of Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island, the initial sample size was so close to the population size that it was decided to survey the whole population for those provinces.

<sup>2.</sup> The 2006 Census collects information on active farm operations in 2006, but operators are asked to report the irrigated areas of 2005 because the 2006 growing season is not finished at the time of collection.

<sup>8.</sup> Use of the square root diminishes the importance of the largest provinces in the sample allocation while maintaining the proportional relationship among the provinces.

Then the number of farms in each province was allocated across the water use (WU) strata using a multidimensional allocation method. In addition, the sample was coordinated with the samples of other surveys to take into account the overall response burden of units common to various surveys. In other words, in a particular stratum, units whose overall response burden was lower had a greater chance of being selected. Following sample selection, inactive units were replaced with active units to bring the sample size up to 2,000 units for data collection. Inactive units were kept in the samples to represent the survey frame, i.e., to represent unknown inactive units.

#### 4.3 Stratification

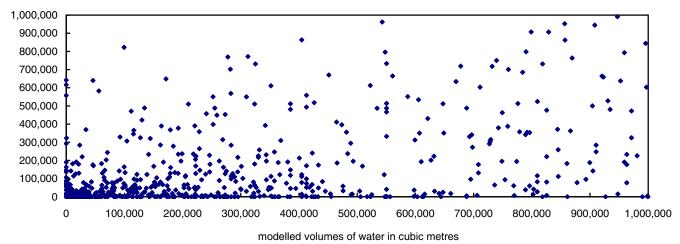
Stratification involves assembling the respondents into homogeneous groups so that a sample can be selected from each group or "stratum". This reduces the total sample size while minimizing the variance of the estimates produced with the survey data. Stratification also ensures that the various groups of respondents are represented in the overall sample. The survey population was stratified first geographically and then by irrigation water volume, since that is the key variable of interest in the AWUS. The geographic stratification of the population was done on a provincial basis. Originally, AWUS data users preferred a stratification by drainage basin, a geographic unit frequently used in water studies. However, the 2,000 unit sample size in this initial cycle of the survey is insufficient to stratify a national survey by drainage basin.

Since this was the survey's first iteration, stratification by volume of water used for irrigation was carried out with a modelled variable: "total irrigation water use (WU)". The WU variable was derived using 2006 CEAG data in an irrigation model developed by Statistics Canada's Agriculture Division. The model takes account of the province and the area of irrigated crops, adjusted by the ratio of total irrigated area to total area reported. The model uses a logistic regression to determine which crops have the greatest chance of being irrigated, based on the province in which they are located and the presence or absence of specific crops on the farms. Irrigation coefficients were then applied to the crops flagged by the logistical model as being irrigated (Beaulieu, Fric and Soulard, 2007). Irrigation coefficients are available for major irrigated crops.

However, there does not appear to be a direct correlation between the water volumes predicted by the model and those reported by the survey's respondents (Chart 1). Although there may be many reasons for this discrepancy (e.g., different reference year, imprecision in the irrigation coefficients), improvements will be needed in the model used for stratification. The survey data will help identify a stratification variable that is more strongly correlated to irrigation water volumes.

Chart 1
Modelled volumes of water versus volumes of water reported by respondents

collected volumes of water in cubic metres



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, 2009.

Four water use strata were defined: Nil WU (about 10% of the observations for each province), very high WU (take-all stratum) and two intermediate WU strata. The four strata were observed in every province except Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador. Because of the small number of units in those two provinces, only three strata were used: the two intermediate strata were combined.

#### 4.4 Recommendations

In view of the survey results, and in particular the lack of correlation between the modelled values and the survey values, it is recommended that improvements be made in the stratification variable, for example, by improving the water use model or taking another approach.

To satisfy the demand for data by drainage basin, the only option is to increase the sample size, which means increasing the survey's budget. Even so, it will probably remain difficult to produce estimates for some provinces because of confidentiality or data reliability concerns. In some regions, such as the Maritimes, take-all sampling (i.e., all units in the stratum are selected) may be used. That would ensure the reliability of the data.

#### 5 Data collection

A computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) program was developed to collect the data. It was written and tested by Operations Research and Development Division (now Collection Systems and Infrastructure Division), based on specifications prepared by Agriculture Division and Business Survey Methods Division. It includes automatic data checking functions. For example, an initial verification of the consistency of area data is performed automatically during the interview; the irrigated area for a crop and an irrigation method cannot be larger than the farm's total area or the area reported for that crop. Consistency checks on units of time are also carried out during data capture.

To train interviewers for the survey, a manual containing information about the CATI application, the survey's subject-matter and objectives, and the definitions and concepts used was developed. Each interviewer was given a copy of the manual, which was used in the training period preceding data collection.

The survey was conducted by four separate teams of interviewers:

- 1. large agricultural operations (12 units) were interviewed by the members of Agriculture Division's Large Agricultural Operation Statistics (LAOS) Unit;
- 2. agricultural operations in Atlantic Canada were interviewed by the team at the Halifax Regional Office;
- 3. agricultural operations in the Quebec and Ontario region were interviewed by the team at the Sherbrooke Regional Office; and
- 4. agricultural operations in the western provinces were interviewed by the team at the Winnipeg Regional Office.

A few days before those teams started the collection process, a letter explaining the survey's purpose and objectives was mailed to all respondents. The letter also contained a description of the type of information being sought (Statistics Canada, 2007, 2007 Agricultural Water Use Survey Interviewer's Manual). Because the questionnaire was long, complex and designed for a telephone interview, it was not sent to respondents.

The data collection period was from February 2 to March 4, 2008, but most of the interviews had been completed two weeks after the start of collection. The data were collected under the *Statistics Act*, and participation in the survey was voluntary. The survey's net sample was 1,932 units (Table B), and the response rate was 81.4% (i.e., 81.4% of the questionnaires were considered "complete" ).

<sup>9.</sup> A questionnaire was considered complete in three cases: (1) the operation had no cultivated land; (2) the respondent reported not using water for irrigation; or (3) valid responses were entered for all water volume questions.

The survey was well received by respondents, despite the technical nature of the questions.<sup>10</sup> The water volume questions were tedious for respondents (Question 7 in particular; see the questionnaire at the end of the report or IMDB survey number 5145). The interviewers had to probe a great deal to help respondents provide an answer. A number of responses seemed to be very rough approximations, and some respondents chose not to answer those questions. Some respondents also had difficulty answering the questions on the water sources used by the operation (Questions 15-17) and the question on waste water management (Question 20); they did not seem to know what waste water the question was referring to. The variables from that question are not considered sufficiently reliable for analysis.

Table B
Number of questionnaires completed upon collection

	Number of questionnaires
	number
let sample Completed questionnaires Partially completed questionnaires Refusal Io contact	1,932 1,563 10 160 199

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Agricultural Water Use Survey (survey no. 5145).

#### 5.1 Recommendations

As mentioned previously, the question for which it was hardest to obtain accurate data was Question 7. When asked about the precision of the responses, collection managers at the regional offices pointed out that it had been necessary to probe to obtain an estimate of total water use. The general impression was that the larger operations had a clearer idea of the volumes of water used. In addition, the relevance of collecting information about non-irrigated crops was questioned a number of times, as a result of respondents' comments. It is recommended that the approach used to obtain irrigation water volumes be reviewed. The current method's limitations could be overcome by using other forms of collection (i.e., a diary survey, or installation of water meters with telephone follow-up). These methods will have to be explored in a feasibility study.

It is also recommended that the level of completeness required for a questionnaire to be considered "complete" be revised upward. Since only the water volume questions had to be answered, additional imputation work was needed to compile the survey's database (see the next section on preparation of the database). To minimize the impact that requiring a higher completion rate would have on the response rate, it is recommended that respondents be provided with more information about the survey's objectives in the introductory letter. If respondents have a better understanding of the survey's objectives, the questionnaire completion rate will probably be higher. For example, a summary of Question 7 or an abbreviated version of the questionnaire could be included so that respondents would know the content of the questions in advance and have a better grasp of the interview's structure.

# 6 Database and preparation of the main estimates

The database associated with the questionnaire is complex, especially as regards the water volume and irrigated area variables. The questions were structured in such a way as to make it as easy as possible to answer them. For example, respondents could select the units of measure (common practice in surveys), and they could answer the

<sup>10.</sup> One reason for reticence that was noted by the interviewers has to do with the survey's ultimate goal. Some respondents were reluctant to participate in the survey because they believed it dealt with water conservation, with the ultimate aim of developing regulations governing water use in agriculture. Greater effort should be made to help respondents understand the survey's objectives.

water volume and irrigated area questions in two different ways. All volumes were converted to cubic metres, and all areas to hectares. Units of time for flow rates were all converted to unit of volume selected / second, and times of irrigation system use were all converted to days.

The questionnaire was worded to obtain maximum detail concerning water used for irrigation. For Question 7, that represents 20 variables for each crop and for each irrigation method. Since the questionnaire could accommodate six different crops and three irrigation methods per crop, the database contains 360 different variables for Question 7 alone (see the questionnaire at the end of the report or IMDB survey number 5145). The volume information for each irrigation system used could also be provided in Question 9. As a result, there are 36 variables for Question 9. Irrigation water volumes and irrigated area were derived from those 396 variables.

Total water volume used by each responding unit was computed first with the answers to Question 7 and subsequently with the answers to Question 9. The larger of the two volumes was deemed to be the total volume of water used by the farm to irrigate crops, since preliminary analyses of the survey results indicated a tendency to understate the volumes of water used for irrigation.

Derivation of the irrigated areas was also challenging. The collection of such detailed information about the irrigated areas for each crop type and each irrigation system resulted in a double counting problem, since more than one system can be used to irrigate a field and more than one crop can be interspersed in a field. In fact, Question 8 was intended as a validation tool to check for double counting of irrigated areas, but it was only partly effective because only a fraction of respondents were able to answer it (those who did not answer Question 7 or had more than six crops). To ensure consistency in the data, the sum of the areas irrigated by each irrigation method for a particular crop could not be greater than that crop's total area. If it was, the irrigated area for that crop was imputed with its total area. Total irrigated area for each responding farm was then calculated first with the results of Question 7 and subsequently with the results of Question 9, as was done for water volumes. To maximize data consistency, the figure used for the total irrigated area was based on the same question (Question 7 or 9) as was used for the water volume. Irrigated area by crop type was computed with Question 7 data only, since that question was the only one that provided data on crop types.

Cases where respondents refused permission to share the data with other departments (as specified in the questionnaire) were removed from the database to ensure greater consistency between estimates from the various departments using the survey data.

#### 6.1 Estimates and validation of results

The estimates and the variance were calculated using the appropriate sampling weights, depending on whether they were for water volume variables or not. Because of the complexity of the sample design, the jackknife method was used to compute the variance. All estimates with a coefficient of variation (CV) of 35% or more were considered too unreliable for publication. Estimates with a CV between 25% and 34.99% should be used with caution and are flagged in the results tables. The CVs of the key variables are presented in Table C. In addition, to ensure that respondents cannot be identified from published data, the frequency estimates were subjected to random rounding.

Table C
Coefficients of variation for Agricultural Water Use Survey key variables, 2007

	Number of irrigators	Irrigated area	Volumes of water used
_	pe	rcent	
Canada Atlantic region Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan	<b>2.76</b> 11.29 9.24 7.95 11.41 10.88	<b>7.01</b> 12.74 68.91 13.25 11.26 25.82	<b>6.22</b> 9.67 19.49 20.65 14.18 24.04
Alberta British Columbia	4.74 4.50	7.01 16.79	7.70 11.82

The estimates for the survey's key variables (water volumes and irrigated areas) were compared with data from other sources. There is little reliable data on agricultural water use in Canada, but some provinces track the amounts of water used for irrigation. Irrigation experts in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan were also consulted to validate the AWUS's key data. Some key data were also compared with Census of Agriculture data.

#### 6.2 Data comparisons

#### 6.2.1 Farms that irrigate

The number of agricultural operations is fundamental to the survey's estimates. If the number of irrigators is biased, all of the survey results will also be biased. Consequently, the first comparison performed was between AWUS data and Census of Agriculture (CEAG) data.

The CEAG does not have the same universe of respondents as the AWUS. In fact, the AWUS sample was selected from a subpopulation of the CEAG. Operations with gross revenues of less than \$10,000, operations on Indian reserves or in the territories, greenhouse farms and Christmas tree farms were excluded. In addition, the reference year is 2005 for the CEAG<sup>11</sup> and 2007 for the survey. Nevertheless, the order of magnitude of the values for number of irrigators and irrigated area should be comparable. The CEAG data were therefore used to validate the number of irrigators and the irrigated areas.

At the national level, there is a difference of about 37% between the CEAG data and the AWUS data in the number of operations that reported irrigating their crops (Table D). As mentioned previously, however, the survey covers only a subpopulation of irrigators; for example, only farms with gross revenues above \$10,000 are included in the survey. Now, 35.8% of farms in Canada have gross revenues of less than \$10,000 (Statistics Canada, 2009). Since farm revenues have to be high enough to invest in an irrigation system, the proportion of irrigators is expected to be smaller in the population of agricultural operations with revenues of less than \$10,000 than in the total population of agricultural operations. It is also important to note that there are other differences between the survey and the CEAG, such as reference year, and that those differences also affect data comparability.

<sup>11.</sup> The Census of Agriculture was conducted in 2006, but the reference period for the question on irrigated area is 2005.

Table D
Number of farms that irrigated their crops in Canada, 2005 and 2007

	Number of operations with irrigated crops, or with pre-seeding or post-harvest irrigation in 2007	Number <sup>1</sup> of operations declaring irrigated areas in 2005
	number	
Canada Atlantic region Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	10,470 280 955 1,990 155 695 2,920 3,470	16,667 460 1,305 2,983 241 923 3,817 6,938

<sup>1.</sup> Statistic Canada, 2006 Census of Agriculture, http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/95-632-x/2007000/4129762-eng.htm (accessed March 3, 2009). Source(s): Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Agricultural Water Use Survey (survey no. 5145).

#### 6.2.2 Irrigated area

In the last CEAG, agricultural operations reported irrigating 536,584 hectares in 2005, over 100,000 hectares more than the AWUS estimate for 2007. As in the case of the number of farms that irrigate, the CEAG data cover a different period and a different universe from the AWUS. Irrigated area remains fairly steady from one CEAG to the next, except in Alberta, where the area is growing (Chart 2). However, that slight increase does not account for the 100,000 hectare difference between the two data sources.

In Alberta, the estimate of irrigated area is based on irrigation permit applications by agricultural operations. Since there is a fee for each acre irrigated, the area is not likely to be overstated.

The CEAG and the Alberta permits data provide different estimates of the province's irrigated area (see Table E). The AWUS figure is 20% to 30% lower than the provincial figure and the CEAG figure. Hence, the discrepancies between the three data sources are substantial. This illustrates the difficulty of assessing the reliability of agricultural water use data.

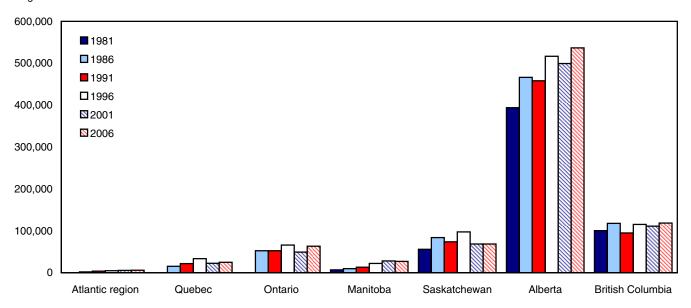
Table E
Comparison of key data from the Agricultural Water Use Survey, from various sources, in Alberta<sup>1</sup>, 2007

	AWUS, 2007	Provincial <sup>2</sup> experts, 2007	CEAG, 2006	Difference between AWUS data and provincial data	Difference between AWUS data and CEAG data
				percentage	difference
Number of irrigators Irrigated area (hectares) Volumes of water for irrigation (cubic	2,920 430 969	614 643	3,817 536 584	30	24 20
meters)	1,098,000,000	1,567,500,000	•	30	

Data from different sources are not directly comparable. The AWUS universe only has one irrigator sub-population (see section 3); the numbers from
provincial experts tend to represent the entire irrigator universe for the province, as is the case for the Census of Agriculture (CEAG); and, CEAG provides
the accounts for the 2006 year, the areas irrigated in 2005, while the two other sources refer to 2007. These data are compared to check the survey data
against other existing sources for validation purposes only.

Chart 2 Irrigated area, 1981 to 2006, Census of Agriculture

irrigated area in hectares



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Agriculture.

#### 6.2.3 Irrigation water volumes

With regard to the volume of water used for irrigation, the differences between the survey's estimates and the ones from provincial sources are quite substantial (see Table E). The water volumes provided by Alberta are based on flow rates measured at headworks. According to Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development (2008), 1,900 million cubic metres of water were measured at headworks in 2007. To be comparable to AWUS data, that measurement must be adjusted for uses other than irrigation and for transport losses. According to Alberta's Ministry of Agriculture, only 66% of the water diverted into irrigation canals goes to farms (Irrigation Water Management Study Committee, 2002). That translates to a water volume of 1,254 million cubic metres for irrigation districts only. Those

<sup>2.</sup> Alberta data from provincial experts were divided by 80% because they were provided by irrigation district only, and represent 80% of all irrigation in Alberta. (Irrigation Water Management Study Committee, 2002).

districts account for 80% of all irrigation in Alberta (Irrigation Water Management Study Committee, 2002); hence the volume must be increased by 20% to reflect other irrigation sources. The result is a difference of about 30% between the two estimates.

In general, for water volume and irrigated area, estimates based on the responses of agricultural operators are lower than provincial estimates (for example, Table D for Alberta). On one hand, the AWUS relies on respondents' recall for the data used to estimate irrigation water volumes. However, the data were collected several months after the period in which the irrigation activities took place. In addition, since water consumption can be a sensitive issue (especially in regions where there is competition between various users), respondents may have tended to understate water volumes. On the other hand, the few provincial estimates that exist are based on estimation methods of varying quality. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to validate either approach.

# 6.3 High variance for the key variables in Saskatchewan

The water volume and irrigated area estimates for Saskatchewan have a high CV (24.04% for volume and 25.82% for area; see Table C), which indicates considerable variability in the data. Kulshreshtha and Grant (2007) reported that in Saskatchewan, there were significant regional differences in irrigation practices. There are small irrigated zones in the southwestern part of the province, while large-scale irrigation is practised in the Lake Diefenbaker area. This may partly explain the high CV for irrigated area in Saskatchewan. Stratifying the sample to reflect this geographic division might lessen the impact that the interregional variations have on the variances of the results.

#### 7 Conclusion

Producing verifiable information about agricultural water use is complicated, regardless of whether the information is based on modelled data or survey data. On one hand, models that use irrigation coefficients are usually based on average weather conditions and are therefore somewhat theoretical. On the other hand, a survey collects information directly from farmers, and the results, though less theoretical than the modelled figures, are more subjective and variable.

This suggests that changes are needed for the survey's next iteration, in order to make things easier for respondents and improve the quality of the results. First, the type of survey vehicle will have to be reconsidered. For example, a diary survey would simplify the reporting of irrigation events. The impact that the alternatives would have on the response burden and by extension on the response rate would have to be studied.

Improvements are also needed to boost data quality. First, the information collected by the survey will have to be simplified: The high level of detail in the pilot version of the AWUS, though appropriate for a pilot survey, will be curtailed. For example, the detail regarding crop types irrigated will be cut back to broader categories such as fruits, field crops and vegetable crops. This will reduce the response burden and the risk of double counting. In addition, since the survey focuses on irrigation, it might be wise to drop the questions on non-irrigated crops, which were included to measure irrigation's impact on crop yields.

With regard to the geographic breakdown of the results, the sample size would have to be increased if statistics on water use by drainage basin are desired. A take-all sample will have to be considered for regions where farming is less prevalent. The stratification variable for irrigation water volume will have to be changed as well.

These improvements will be made in the survey's next cycle. Nevertheless, the pilot version of the survey produced a valid benchmark of agricultural water use estimates at the national, regional and provincial levels. The data are presented in section "Data tables".

# Data tables

Table 1 Number of farms with irrigated crops in Canada, 2007

	Farm operation categories
	Number of operations with irrigated crops, or with pre-seeding or post-harvest irrigation in 2007
	number
Canada Atlantic region Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	10,470 280 955 1,990 155 695 2,920 3,470

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Agricultural Water Use Survey (survey no. 5145).

Table 2 Volume of water used for irrigation, 2007

	Volume
	cubic metres
Canada Atlantic region Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	1,502,663,967 3,322,572 7,988,151 61,869,241 29,572,432 128,446,25 E 1,098,981,530 172,483,316

Table 3 Proportion of irrigated farmland among irrigators, 2007

	Total farmland area of operations that irrigated in 2007	Total irrigated land area in 2007	Proportion of cropland irrigated by irrigators in 2007
	hectares		percent
Canada Atlantic region Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	<b>2,443,256</b> 23,504 E F 156,623 105,794 863,130 1,050,172 169,976	<b>721,896</b> 3,544 F 42,636 21,127 87,831 430,969 93,466	29.5 15.1 E F 27.2 20.0 10.2 E 41.0 55.0

Table 4 Average area of irrigated farmland, 2007

	Average area of irrigated farmland, 2007
	hectares
Canada Newfoundland and Labrador Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	69 4 26 E 15 8 F 21 134 126 148 27

Table 5
Total irrigated area by crop type, 2007

	Crop type						
	Vegetable crops	Fruits	Field crops	Feed crops	Sod and nursery products		
			hectares				
Canada Atlantic region Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	80,410 2,655 7,293 21,717 19,475 F 22,230 <sup>E</sup>	F 498 F 4,487 <sup>E</sup> F F F	336,727 F 0 12,086 E F F 264,278 2,487 E	208,886 0 0 F 0 21,132 134,420 53,191	6,907 174 E 1,023 E 4,116 F F F F		

Table 6
Average land area irrigated by crop type, 2007

	Crop type					
	Vegetable crops	Fruits	Field crops	Feed crops	Sod and nursery products	
	hectares					
Canada Atlantic region Quebec and Ontario Prairies British Columbia	<b>39.2</b> 26.3 23.8 114.0 F	<b>F</b> 3.7 F F F	<b>117.6</b> 8.0 25.4 142.0 F	<b>9.1</b> 7.2 <sup>E</sup> 8.9 F F	<b>56.7</b> 0.0 6.8 65.4 41.3	

Table 7 Water volume used per hectare by crop type, 2007

	Crop type						
	Vegetable crops	Fruits	Field crops	Feed crops	Sod and nursery products		
		cubic metro	es per hectare				
Canada Atlantic region Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	<b>1,916</b> 1 664 E 630 1,216 X 1,745 3,568 F	F 1,404 F 1,540 F F 362 F	2,040 508 0 1,159 699 E 1 237 E 2,265 F	2,650 0 0 403 0 1,896 2,920 2,268	2,294 E 2,181 E 788 F 1,730 F 544 F		

Table 8 Irrigation system type by crop type, 2007

	System type				
	Sprinklers	Micro	Surface		
	num	ber			
Vegetable crops Fruits Field crops Feed crops Sod and nursery products	1,601 2,173 2,743 3,353 547	761 2,097 F F 330 <sup>E</sup>	F F 323 <sup>E</sup> 572 0		

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Agricultural Water Use Survey (survey no. 5145).

Table 9 Water uses for agricultural activities, other than irrigation in surveyed operations, 2007

		Agricultural activity							
	Spraying fungicide, herbicide, insecticide or fertilizer	Cleaning farm buildings or equipment	Reducing salinity	Cooling of produce	Frost protection	Harvesting	Processing and packaging	Watering livestock	Other
					number				
Canada Atlantic region Quebec and Ontario Prairies British Columbia	<b>7,570</b> 330 2,675 2,330 2,230	8,410 365 2,730 2,620 2,700	555 F 115 E 295 E 140 E	675 F 290 155 E 190 E	<b>1,120</b> 105 640 115 E 265 E	<b>810</b> F 345 185 E 240 E	1,765 140 1,045 215 E 360 E	<b>5,730</b> 195 510 3,330 1,695	1,620 70 E 345 725 480

Table 10 Water and energy conservation practices, 2007

		Water and energy conservation practice							
	Wind breaks	Leaving stubble in the fields	Watering at night or in the morning	Pressure reduction	Water or energy saving nozzles	Other energy saving methods or devices	No practices done		
	number								
Canada Atlantic region Quebec and Ontario Prairies British Columbia	<b>2,640</b> 160 1,705 440 335	<b>4,200</b> 130 1,085 2,355 620	<b>5,080</b> 200 2,385 980 1,520	<b>3,755</b> 75 805 1,665 1,215	<b>4,375</b> 45 1,185 1,885 1,265	<b>1,835</b> 60 <sup>E</sup> 500 450 820	<b>960</b> F F 325 470		

Table 11
Reasons for not irrigating in 2007 or for stopping irrigation during the 2007 growing season

-	Surveyed		Reason for not irrigating or for stopping irrigation									
	operations who did not irrigate or had to stop irrigation	Shortage of surface water	Shortage of underground water	Equipment failure	Poor water quality	Cost of water	Weather	Water ban	Crop did not require irrigation	Labour shortage	Fuel or energy cost	Other reason
					n	umber						
Canada Atlantic region Quebec and Ontario Prairies British Columbia	<b>4,850</b> 80 1,090 1,970 1,705	<b>590</b> 15 <sup>E</sup> 300 F 115 <sup>E</sup>	<b>F</b> F F F	<b>2,075</b> 20 E 385 1,175 495	<b>F</b> 0 F F	<b>F</b> 0 F F	<b>2,575</b> 50 <sup>1</sup> 495 885 1,140	F F F F	<b>1,315</b> F F 595 700	<b>F</b> F F F	<b>320</b> E F F 185 E F	F F

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Agricultural Water Use Survey (survey no. 5145).

Table 12 Sources of water used for agricultural purposes, 2007

		Water source					
	Underground water or well water	On-farm surface water	Water from a rain collection system	Off-farm water	Other source of water		
	number						
Canada Atlantic region Quebec and Ontario Prairies British Columbia	<b>2,930</b> 165 1,080 540 1,140	<b>5,255</b> 240 2,295 1,805 915	<b>870</b> 15 540 210 F	<b>4,895</b> F 360 E 2,695 1,835	<b>295</b> F F F F		

Table 13
Off-farm sources of water used for agricultural purposes, 2007

	Water source					
	Tap water	Treated wastewater	Provincial water sources	Private sources	Other sources	
	number					
Canada Atlantic region Quebec and Ontario Prairies British Columbia	<b>1,310</b> F F 355 695	<b>F</b> 0 F F F	<b>3,315</b> 0 F 2,330 955	<b>375</b> <sup>E</sup> 0 F 180 F	185 E F F F F	

Table 14
Reasons for using off-farm water sources, 2007

		Reason	
	No water or not enough water available on the farm	Poor quality of on-farm water	Other reason
		number	
Canada Atlantic region Quebec and Ontario Prairies British Columbia	<b>4,115</b> F 280 <sup>E</sup> 2,305 1,525	<b>395</b> F F 315 F	<b>530</b> F F 185 E 285 E

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Agricultural Water Use Survey (survey no. 5145).

Table 15
Water treatment practices applied prior to farm use, 2007

	Irrigators	Type of treatment							
	that had to treat — their water	Kill bacteria or other foreign bodies	Equalize pH levels	Remove solids (filtration)	Prevent or clear mineral fouling	Treatment to prevent corrosion	Reduce water hardness	Reduce salinity	Other
				numb	er				
Canada Atlantic region Quebec and Ontario Prairies British Columbia	980 F 455 265 ∈ 225 ∈	360 F 105 E F	385 E F 275 E F	555 0 280 E 120 E 150 E	<b>F</b> 0 F F	<b>F</b> 0 F 0	<b>210</b> <sup>E</sup> F F F	<b>F</b> 0 F F	120 F F F

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## **Agriculture Division**



# 2007 Agricultural Water Use Survey



	Collected under Statistics Act, R Canada, 1985,	L when completed the authority of Revised Statutes Chapter S19.	the of
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## Section A. Type of Operation and Land Area

Ple	ase r	efer to the <u>2007 GROWING SEASON</u> when	answering	the following questions
_				
1.		od? (C101)	ieia crops,	hay, improved pasture, vegetables, fruits, nursery products
	EXC	CLUDE: greenhouses, mushroom barns and	Christmas	trees.
	Yes	O1 No	O 03	Go to Q21, last page.
2.	a)	In the 2007 growing season, did this ope	ration use	or apply water for irrigation or watering crops? (C201)
		Yes O 01	No O 03	
2.		In the 2007 growing season, did this open e.g., pre-planting or post harvest? (C202)	ration use	or apply water for increasing soil moisture content
		Yes O 01	No 🔘 03	
2.	c)	In the 2007 growing season, did this ope	ration use	or apply water for any of the following activities?
		(Mark all that apply)		
	(C203)	☐ Spraying fungicide, herbicide, insectici	de or fertiliz	zer
	(C204)	☐ Cleaning farm buildings or equipment		
	(C205)	☐ Reducing salinity of the soil (leaching)		
	(C206)	Cooling of produce (e.g. broccoli)		
	(C207)	☐ Frost protection		
	(C208)	☐ Harvesting (e.g. cranberries)		
	(C209)	☐ Processing and packaging (e.g., wash	ing vegetab	oles)
	(C210)	☐ Watering livestock		
	(C211)	Other (specify) (C212)		
If a	nswe	rs to Q2a and 2b are both No, then go to Q1	2, page 29	

Se	Section B. Cropland and Irrigation in 2007							
Th	The next questions are about land area operated in the <b>2007 GROWING SEASON</b> .							
3.	Will you be reporting land area in acres or hectares (or arpents)? (C301)							
	<sub>01</sub> O Acres	<sub>03</sub> O Hectares	05 O Arpents (Quebec only)					
4.	In the 2007 growing season, w	hat was the total area of cropland	I and improved pasture of this operation?					
	Include:  • all land, producing and non-pasture land rented or leased • irrigated and non-irrigated land	d FROM OTHERS	s, field crops, nursery products, sod, hay and improved					
	Exclude:  • land owned and rented or lea • summerfallow	ased <u>TO OTHERS</u>						
(C40	1)	total area of cropland and pasture	(producing and non-producing)					
5.	Which of the following crop type	pes did you produce or grow on t	his operation (in the 2007 growing season)?					
	(Mark all that apply)							
	(C501)  Field crops							
	(C502)  Fruits							
	(C503) Uegetables							
	(C504) Nursery products							
	(C505) Sod							
	(C506)							
	(C507)							

The following questions are about the crop area, yield and irrigation methods used on this operation in the 2007 growing season.

Include irrigated and non-irrigated land for total area of crops and yield reported.

Enter up to six crops in the table below. First enter those crops that are irrigated (order them from those that require the most water to those that require the least) followed by the crops with the largest land area.

		Crop 1	Crop 2	Crop 3	
	Crop Name				
6.	What crops did you produce or grow on this operation (in the 2007 growing season)? Include producing and non-producing crops.	(C601)	(C602)	(C603)	
7.a	What was the total area of the crop? acres/hectares (or arpents Quebec)	(C701)	(C745)	(C789)	
7.b	How will you report average yield of the crop? Yield 1	acre / hectare / arpent 01 O Bushels	(C746) acre / hectare / arpent 01 Bushels	(C790) acre / hectare / arpent 01 Bushels	
	Mark only one (per crop).	02 Kilograms	02 Kilograms	02 Kilograms	
	Exclude improved pasture.	03 Metric Tonnes 04 Imperial Tons 05 Pounds	03 Metric Tonnes 04 Imperial Tons 05 Pounds	03 Metric Tonnes 04 Imperial Tons 05 Pounds	
		06 Hundred Weight 07 Pints 08 Quarts	06 Hundred Weight 07 Pints 08 Quarts	06 Hundred Weight 07 Pints 08 Quarts	
		09 Masters or baskets (about 20 lbs)	09 Masters or baskets (about 20 lbs)	09 Masters or baskets (about 20 lbs)	
		10 Square feet  11 Square metres	10 Square feet  11 Square metres	10 Square feet  11 Square metres	
		12 Other (specify) (C703)	12 Other (specify) (C747)	12 Other (specify) (C791)	
		Not applicable (no yield) If Not applicable, go to Q7d for the crop	Not applicable (no yield) If Not applicable, go to Q7d for the crop	Not applicable (no yield) If Not applicable, go to Q7d for the crop	
7.c	What was the average yield? Average Yield 1	(C704)	(C748)	(C792)	
		(C705) acre / hectare / arpent	(C749) acre / hectare / arpent	(C793) acre / hectare / arpent	
	If you have a second yield how will you report average yield of the crop? Yield 2	01 O Bushels 02 O Kilograms 03 O Metric Tonnes 04 O Imperial Tons 05 O Pounds 06 O Hundred Weight 07 O Pints 08 O Quarts 09 O Masters or baskets (about 20 lbs) 10 O Square feet 11 O Square metres 12 O Other (specify) (C706)	01 O Bushels 02 O Kilograms 03 O Metric Tonnes 04 O Imperial Tons 05 O Pounds 06 O Hundred Weight 07 O Pints 08 O Quarts 09 O Masters or baskets (about 20 lbs) 10 O Square feet 11 O Square metres 12 O Other (specify) (C750)	01 O Bushels 02 O Kilograms 03 O Metric Tonnes 04 O Imperial Tons 05 O Pounds 06 O Hundred Weight 07 O Pints 08 O Quarts 09 O Masters or baskets (about 20 lbs) 10 O Square feet 11 O Square metres 12 O Other (specify) (C794)	
	What was the average yield? Average Yield 2	Q7d. (C707)	Q7d. (C751)	Q7d. (C795)	

The following questions are about the crop area, yield and irrigation methods used on this operation in the 2007 growing season.

Include irrigated and non-irrigated land for total area of crops and yield reported.

Enter up to six crops in the table below. First enter those crops that are irrigated (order them from those that require the most water to those that require the least) followed by the crops with the largest land area.

				T		
		Crop 4	Crop 5	Crop 6		
	Crop Name					
6.	What crops did you produce or grow on this operation (in the 2007 growing season)? Include producing and non-producing crops.	(C604)	(C605)	(C606)		
7.a	What was the total area of the crop? acres/hectares (or arpents Quebec)	(C7133)	(C7177)	(C7221)		
7.b	How will you report average yield of the crop?	acre / hectare / arpent	acre / hectare / arpent	acre / hectare / arpent		
	Yield 1	01 O Bushels	01 O Bushels	01 O Bushels		
	Mark only one (per crop).	02 Kilograms	02 Kilograms	02 Kilograms		
		03 Metric Tonnes	03 Metric Tonnes	03 Metric Tonnes		
	Exclude improved pasture.	04 O Imperial Tons	04 O Imperial Tons	04 O Imperial Tons		
		05 Pounds	05 Pounds	05 O Pounds		
		06 Hundred Weight	06 Hundred Weight	06 Hundred Weight		
		07 Pints	07 Pints	07 Pints		
		08 Quarts	08 Quarts	08 Quarts		
		09 Masters or baskets (about 20 lbs)	09 Masters or baskets (about 20 lbs)	09 Masters or baskets (about 20 lbs)		
		10 O Square feet	10 O Square feet	10 O Square feet		
		11 O Square metres	11 O Square metres	11 O Square metres		
		12 Other (specify) (C7135)	12 Other (specify) (C7179)	12 Other (specify) (C7223)		
		13 O Not applicable (no yield) If Not applicable, go to Q7d for the crop	13 Not applicable (no yield) If Not applicable, go to Q7d for the crop	13 Not applicable (no yield) If Not applicable, go to Q7d for the crop		
7.c	What was the average yield? Average Yield 1	(C7136)	(C7180)	(C7224)		
		(C7137) acre / hectare / arpent	(C7181) acre / hectare / arpent	(C7225) acre / hectare / arpent		
	If you have a second yield	01 O Bushels	01 O Bushels	01 O Bushels		
	how will you report average yield of the crop?	02 O Kilograms	02 O Kilograms	02 Kilograms		
	Yield 2	03 Metric Tonnes	03 Metric Tonnes	03 Metric Tonnes		
		04 O Imperial Tons	04 O Imperial Tons	04 O Imperial Tons		
		05 O Pounds	05 O Pounds	05 O Pounds		
		06 O Hundred Weight	06 Hundred Weight	06 Hundred Weight		
		07 O Pints	07 Pints	07 Pints		
		08 Quarts	08 Quarts	08 Quarts		
		09 Masters or baskets (about 20 lbs)	09 Masters or baskets (about 20 lbs)	09 Masters or baskets (about 20 lbs)		
		10 O Square feet	10 O Square feet	10 O Square feet		
		11 O Square metres	11 O Square metres	11 O Square metres		
		12 Other (specify) (C7138)	12 Other (specify) (C7182)	12 Other (specify) (C7226)		
		Not applicable (no 2nd yield)	Not applicable (no 2nd yield)	Not applicable (no 2nd yield)		
		If no second yield continue to Q7d.	If no second yield continue to Q7d.	If no second yield continue to Q7d.		

Enter crops from pages 4 and 5 (crop 1 to crop 6).	Include water used to increase soil moisture content e.g., pre-planting or post
harvest.	

			Crop 1		Crop 2		Crop 3
Cro	pp Name						
	as/were the crop(s) gated in 2007?	01 <b>Y</b> (		$\sim$	(C752) 'es	01 O Y	(C796) 'es No
If the cr	op was not irrigated, go to	next cro	o. If no more crops irrigate	d, go to	page 24.		
	owing questions (7e to 7m) d for the second then third			methods	s per crop. The questions a	are aske	d for the first method, then
of i cro	nat was the first method irrigation used for the op? ethod 1 ark only one (per crop).	(C709) Sprinklet 01  02  03  04  05  06  06	Hand Move Solid or Permanent Set Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler Linear move < 25 psi Linear move 25 - 50 psi	(C753) Sprinkle 01  02  03  04  05  06  06  07	Hand Move Solid or Permanent Set Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler Linear move < 25 psi Linear move 25 - 50 psi	(C797) Sprinkle 01	r Hand Move Solid or Permanent Set Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll Traveler, Volume Gun, Traveling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler Linear move < 25 psi Linear move 25 - 50 psi
		07 O 08 O 09 O 10 O Micro	Linear move >50 psi  Centre pivot < 25 psi  Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi  Centre Pivot >50 psi	07 O 08 O 09 O 10 O	Linear move >50 psi  Centre pivot < 25 psi  Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi  Centre Pivot >50 psi	07 O 08 O 09 O 10 O	Linear move >50 psi  Centre pivot < 25 psi  Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi  Centre Pivot >50 psi
		20 O 21 O 22 O 23 O 24 O 25 O	Surface drip Sub-surface Drip Micro-sprinkler Bubblers Microjet Hand watering	20 O 21 O 22 O 23 O 24 O 25 O	Surface drip Sub-surface Drip Micro-sprinkler Bubblers Microjet Hand watering	20 O 21 O 22 O 23 O 24 O 25 O	Surface drip Sub-surface Drip Micro-sprinkler Bubblers Microjet Hand watering
		Surface 30	Down rows Furrows Corrugations Border dyke Level basins Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) Back flooding Other method (specify) (C710)	Surface 30	Down rows Furrows Corrugations Border dyke Level basins Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) Back flooding Other method (specify) (C754)	Surface 30	Down rows Furrows Corrugations Border dyke Level basins Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) Back flooding Other method (specify) (C798)
cro	nat was the total area of the p irrigated with the first gation method?	(C711)		(C755)		(C799)	

Enter crops from pages 4 and 5 (crop 1 to crop 6). Include water used to increase soil moisture content e.g., pre-planting or post harvest.

					Crop 5		Crop 6
	Crop Name						
7.d	Was/were the crop(s) irrigated in 2007?	01 O Y	(C7140) es	$\sim$	(C7184) 'es	$\sim$	(C7228) 'es No
f th	e crop was not irrigated, go to	next cro	p. If no more crops irrigate	d, go to	page 24.		
	following questions (7e to 7m) eated for the second then third			methods	s per crop. The questions a	are aske	d for the first method, then
7.e	What was the first method of irrigation used for the crop?	(C7141) Sprinkle	r Hand Move	(C7185) Sprinkle	r Hand Move	(C7229) Sprinkle	r Hand Move
	Method 1	02 0	Solid or Permanent Set Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel	02 0	Solid or Permanent Set Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel	02 0	Solid or Permanent Set Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel
	Mark only one (per crop).	04 🔾	Move or Wheel Roll  Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler	04 🔾	Move or Wheel Roll  Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler	04 🔾	Move or Wheel Roll  Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler
		05 O 06 O 07 O 08 O 09 O 10 O	Linear move < 25 psi Linear move 25 - 50 psi Linear move >50 psi Centre pivot < 25 psi Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi Centre Pivot >50 psi	05 O 06 O 07 O 08 O 09 O 10 O	Linear move < 25 psi Linear move 25 - 50 psi Linear move >50 psi Centre pivot < 25 psi Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi Centre Pivot >50 psi	05 O 06 O 07 O 08 O 09 O 10 O	Linear move < 25 psi Linear move 25 - 50 psi Linear move >50 psi Centre pivot < 25 psi Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi Centre Pivot >50 psi
		Micro 20	Surface drip Sub-surface Drip Micro-sprinkler Bubblers Microjet Hand watering	Micro 20 O 21 O 22 O 23 O 24 O 25 O	Surface drip Sub-surface Drip Micro-sprinkler Bubblers Microjet Hand watering	Micro 20 O 21 O 22 O 23 O 24 O 25 O	Surface drip Sub-surface Drip Micro-sprinkler Bubblers Microjet Hand watering
		Surface 30	Down rows Furrows Corrugations Border dyke Level basins Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) Back flooding Other method (specify) (C7142)	Surface 30	Down rows Furrows Corrugations Border dyke Level basins Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) Back flooding Other method (specify) _(C7186)	Surface 30	Down rows Furrows Corrugations Border dyke Level basins Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) Back flooding Other method (specify) _(C7230)
7.f	What was the total area of the crop irrigated with the first irrigation method?	(C7143)		(C7187)		(C7231)	

Enter crops fro	m pages 4 and	5 (cro	p 1 to cro	p 6).

			Crop 1		Crop 2		Crop 3	
	Crop Name							
7.g	The next questions ask	(C712)		(C756)		(C7100)		
	about volume (or flow rate)	Unit of w	rater	Unit of v	ater	Unit of w	ater	
	of water used (in the 2007 growing season).	Wat	er depth per surface area	Wat	er depth per surface area	Wa	ter depth per surface area	
	How will you report volume	01 🔿	Inches per acre	01 🔿	Inches per acre	01 🔿	Inches per acre	
	of water used: e.g., inches, gallons, litres for the crop?	02 🔿	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔿	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔿	Millimetres per hectare	
	Method 1		OR		OR		OR	
	method i	1	Total volume		Total volume		Total volume	
	If the response is by Flow	03 🔿	Total acre-feet	03 🔘	Total acre-feet	03 🔘	Total acre-feet	
	rate, Q7i will ask to specify	04 🔿	Total gallons	04	Total gallons	04	Total gallons	
	per second, minute, hour or day.	05	Total litres	05	Total litres	05	Total litres	
	uay.	06 🔾	Total cubic feet	) (	Total cubic feet	) (	Total cubic feet	
		$\sim$	Total cubic metres	06 🔾	Total cubic metres	06 🔾	Total cubic metres	
		07 🔾	Total cubic metres	07 🔾	Total cubic metres	07 🔾	Total cubic metres	
			OR	OR		OR		
		Volu	ume per surface area	Volume per surface area		Volume per surface area		
		08 🔿	Acre-feet per acre	08	Acre-feet per acre	08	Acre-feet per acre	
		09 🔿	Gallons per acre	09 🔘	Gallons per acre	09 🔘	Gallons per acre	
		10 🔿	Litres per hectare	10 🔿	Litres per hectare	10 🔿	Litres per hectare	
		11 🔿	Cubic feet per acre	11 🔾	Cubic feet per acre	11 🔿	Cubic feet per acre	
		12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare	12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare	12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare	
		14 🔿	Other Volume, specify (C713)	14 🔿	Other Volume, specify (C757)	14 🔿	Other Volume, specify (C7101)	
			OR		OR		OR	
			Flow rate		Flow rate		Flow rate	
		20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)	
		21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)	21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)	21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)	
		22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	
		23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)	23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)	23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)	
		24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)	24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)	24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)	
		26 🔿	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify	26 🔾	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify	26 🔾	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify	
			(C714)		(C758)		(C7102)	
	How many units (i.e., reported in Q7g) of water were applied on the crop using the first irrigation method?	(C715)		(C759)		(C7103)		
If po	ossible please report flow rate a	at syster	n nozzle. If not available, gi	ve rate a	at pump.			

If any in 7g is answered by flow rate (20 to 26) then continue to 7i for that crop. If another irrigation method was used for a crop, continue

to method 2 for that crop. If no more crop irrigation to report, go to Q8 (page 24).

Enter crops fro	m pages 4 and	5 (cro	p 1 to cro	p 6).

			Cron 4		Cron F		Cron 6
	Cran Name		Crop 4		Crop 5		Crop 6
	Crop Name	(074.44)		(07400)		(07000)	
7.g	The next questions ask about volume (or flow rate)	(C7144) Unit of w	ater	(C7188) Unit of v	rater	(C7232) Unit of wa	ater
	of water used (in the 2007 growing season).		er depth per surface area	Water depth per surface area			ter depth per surface area
	How will you report volume	01 🔿	Inches per acre	01 🔿	Inches per acre	01 <b>O</b>	Inches per acre
	of water used: e.g., inches, gallons, litres for the crop?	02 🔾	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔿	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔿	Millimetres per hectare
	Mathaul 4		OR		OR		OR
	Method 1	1	otal volume		Total volume		Total volume
	If the response is by Flow	03 🔘	Total acre-feet	03 🔘	Total acre-feet	03 🔘	Total acre-feet
	rate, Q7i will ask to specify	04 🔿	Total gallons	04 🔿	Total gallons	04	Total gallons
	per second, minute, hour or day.	05 🔿	Total litres	05 🔿	Total litres	05 🔿	Total litres
	•	06 🔾	Total cubic feet	06 🔿	Total cubic feet	06 🔿	Total cubic feet
		07 (	Total cubic metres	07 (	Total cubic metres	07 🔿	Total cubic metres
						🔾	
			OR		OR		OR
		Volu	ıme per surface area	Vol	ume per surface area	Vol	ume per surface area
		08 🔿	Acre-feet per acre	08	Acre-feet per acre	08	Acre-feet per acre
		09 🔿	Gallons per acre	09 🔘	Gallons per acre	09 🔿	Gallons per acre
		10 🔿	Litres per hectare	10 🔿	Litres per hectare	10 🔿	Litres per hectare
		11 🔿	Cubic feet per acre	11 🔿	Cubic feet per acre	11 🔿	Cubic feet per acre
		12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare	12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare	12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare
		14 🔿	Other Volume, specify (C7145)	14 🔘	Other Volume, specify (C7189)	14 🔘	Other Volume, specify (C7233)
			OR		OR		OR
			Flow rate		Flow rate		Flow rate
		20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)
		21	Litres (per unit of time)	21	Litres (per unit of time)	21	Litres (per unit of time)
		22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)
		23 (	Cubic metres (per unit of time)	23	Cubic metres (per unit of time)	23	Cubic metres (per unit of time)
		24	Pounds (per unit of time)	24	Pounds (per unit of time)	24	Pounds (per unit of time)
		26	Other Flow Rate (per unit of	26	Other Flow Rate (per unit of	26	Other Flow Rate (per unit of
			time), specify		time, specify		time, specify
			(C7146)		(C7190)		(C7234)
7.h	How many units (i.e., reported in Q7g) of water were applied on the crop using the first irrigation method?	(C7147)		(C7191)		(C7235)	
lf pc	ossible please report flow rate a	at systen	n nozzle. If not available, gi	ve rate a	at pump.		

If any in 7g is answered by flow rate (20 to 26) then continue to 7i for that crop. If another irrigation method was used for a crop, continue to method 2 for that crop. If no more crop irrigation to report, go to Q8 (page 24).

Crop Name  (7.1) Were the units applied per second on the per second day?  Method 1  (7.1) Was this at the system nozzle on pump?  (7.1) Was this at the system nozzle on pump?  (7.1) Was that was the total number of days or weeks?  Method 1  (7.10) Or Per second on the per day on the per da	Enter crops from pages 4 and 5	(crop 1 to crop 6).		
Crop Name  7.1 Were the units applied per second, minute, hour or day?  Method 1  7.2 Was this at the system nozzle or pump?  Method 1  (C718)  (C719)  (C710)  (C710)		Crop 1	Crop 2	Crop 3
7.i Were the units applied per second, minute, hour or day?  Method 1  A Per bour or day Per minute  30 Per hour  40 Per day  7.j Was this at the system nozzle or pump?  Method 1  A Pump  Method 1  A Was this at the total number of days or weeks?  Method 1  A Was that days or weeks?  Method 1  A Weeks  A What was the total number of hours (per day/week) that this system ran?  Method 1  A Was the total number of hours (per day/week) that this system ran?  Method 1  A Was the total number of hours (per day/week) that this system ran?  Method 1  Method 1  Method 1  A COTABLE  A C	Crop Name	0.00	0100 2	S. Sp C
Method 1  C.K. What was the total number of days or weeks that this system ran?  Method 1  C.J. Was it days or weeks?  Method 1  C.J. Was it days or weeks  C.J. Was it days or weeks  Method 1  C.J. Was it days or weeks  C.J. Was it days or w	7.i Were the units applied per second, minute, hour or day?	01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour	01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour	01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour
Method 1  (C718)  (C718)  (C718)  (C7106)  (C7106)  (C7106)  (C7106)  (C7106)  (C7106)  (C7107)  O1		01 O System nozzle	01 System nozzle	01 System nozzle
Method 1  Control of days or weeks that this system ran?  Method 1  Control of days or weeks that this system ran?  Method 1  Control of days or weeks  Method 1  Control of days or weeks  Mays or weeks  Method 1  Control of days  Method 1  Control days  Method 1  Control of days  Method 1  Control of days  Method 1  Control of days  Method 1  Control days  Meth	Method 1			
Method 1  O1 Days O3 Weeks  O3 Weeks  O3 Weeks  O3 Weeks  O3 Weeks  O3 Days O3 Weeks  O3 Days O3 Weeks  O4 Days O5 Days O5 Days O5 Days O6 Days O6 Days O7 Weeks O7 Weeks  O8 Days O6 Days O7 Weeks O8 Days O7 Weeks O8 Days O	of days or weeks that this system ran?			
Method 1  Mours (hours (per day/week) that this system ran?  hours hours hours		01 O Days	01 O Days	01 O Days
Metriod 1	of hours (per day/week) that	(C720)	(C764)	(C7108)
f another irrigation method was used for a crop, continue to method 2 for that crop. If no more crop irrigation to report, go to Q8 (page 2	Method 1	hours	hours	hours
	another irrigation method was u	sed for a crop, continue to me	ethod 2 for that crop. If no more crop	irrigation to report, go to Q8 (page 24

Enter crops from pages 4 and 5	(crop 1 to crop 6).		
	Crop 4	Crop 5	Crop 6
Crop Name	0.00	5.50	0.55
i. Were the units applied per second, minute, hour or day?  Method 1	(C7148) 01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour 04 Per day	(C7192) 01  Per second 02  Per minute 03  Per hour 04  Per day	(C7236) 01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour 04 Per day
.j Was this at the system nozzle or pump?	(C7149) 01 System nozzle 03 Pump	(C7193) 01 O System nozzle 03 Pump	(C7237) 01 System nozzle 03 Pump
Method 1			
T.k What was the total number of days or weeks that this system ran?  Method 1	(C7150)  days or weeks	(C7194)  days or weeks	(C7238)  days or weeks
.I Was it days or weeks?	(C7151) 01 O Days 03 O Weeks	(C7195) 01 O Days 03 O Weeks	(C7239) 01 O Days 03 O Weeks
Method 1	(C7152)	(C7196)	(C7240)
.m What was the total number of hours (per day/week) that this system ran?			
Method 1	hours	hours	hours
another irrigation method was u	ised for a crop, continue to me	ethod 2 for that crop. If no more crop	o irrigation to report, go to Q8 (page 2

Crop Name				Crop 1		Crop 2		Crop 3	
Sprinkler   Sprinkler   Sprinkler   O1		Crop Name							
for the crop?    Method 2   Solid or Permanent Set   Solid or Permanent	7.e		, ,	r	, ,		, ,	r	
Mark only one (per crop).    Mark only one (per crop).		•	01 🔾	Hand Move	01 🔾	Hand Move	01 🔾	Hand Move	
Mark only one (per crop).    Mark only one (per crop).   Move or Wheel Roll   Traveler, Yolume Gun, Traveling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler   Coverhead or Circler   Coverhead or Circler   Coverhead or Circler   Doverhead or Circler   Doverhea		Mada ad O	02 🔾	Solid or Permanent Set	02 🔾	Solid or Permanent Set	02 🔾	Solid or Permanent Set	
Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler   Traveling according to the provider of Circler   Traveling according to Centre Pivot 25 ob psi   Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler   Traveling according to Centre Pivot 25 ob psi   Traveling according to Centre Pivot 25 ob			03 🔾	Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll	03 🔾	Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll	03 🔾	Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll	
06		Mark only one (per crop).	04 🔿	Travelling Gun, Walker,	04 🔿	Travelling Gun, Walker,	04 🔾	Travelling Gun, Walker,	
07			05 🔾	Linear move < 25 psi	05 🔾	Linear move < 25 psi	05 🔾	Linear move < 25 psi	
Centre pivot < 25 psi  OB Centre pivot < 25 psi  OF Centre pivot < 25			06 🔾	Linear move 25 - 50 psi	06 🔾	Linear move 25 - 50 psi	06 🔾	Linear move 25 - 50 psi	
Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi  Centre Pivot 25 -			07 <b>O</b>	Linear move >50 psi	07 <b>O</b>	Linear move >50 psi	07 <b>O</b>	Linear move >50 psi	
Micro  Micro  Surface drip  Sub-surface Drip  Micro  Micro  Surface drip  Sub-surface Drip  Micro-sprinkler  Microjet  Micro-sprinkler  Microjet  Micro-sprinkler  Microjet  Micro-sprinkler  Micro-spri			08 🔘	Centre pivot < 25 psi	08 🔾	Centre pivot < 25 psi	08 🔾	Centre pivot < 25 psi	
Micro  Surface drip  Sub-surface Drip  Micro  Micro  Sub-surface Drip  Micro  Sub-surface Drip  Micro-sprinkler  Micro  Sub-surface Drip  Micro-sprinkler  Micro-sprinkler  Micro  Sub-surface Drip  Micro-sprinkler  Micro-sprinkl			09 🔾	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi	09 🔾	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi	09 🔘	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi	
20 Surface drip 21 Sub-surface Drip 22 Micro-sprinkler 22 Micro-sprinkler 23 Bubblers 24 Microjet 25 Hand watering 26 Microjet 27 Microjet 28 Microjet 29 Microjet 20 Microjet 20 Microjet 21 Sub-surface Drip 20 Micro-sprinkler 21 Microjet 22 Microjet 23 Bubblers 24 Microjet 25 Hand watering 25 Hand watering 26 Microjet 27 Microjet 28 Microjet 29 Microjet 29 Microjet 20 Micro-sprinkler 29 Micro-sprinkler 20 Micro-sprinkler 20 Micro-sprinkler 21 Micro-sprinkler 22 Micro-sprinkler 23 Bubblers 24 Microjet 25 Hand watering 25 Microjet 26 Microjet 27 Microjet 28 Microjet 29 Microjet 29 Micro-sprinkler 29 Micro-sprinkler 20 Micro-sprinkler 20 Micro-sprinkler 20 Micro-sprinkler 20 Micro-sprinkler 20 Micro-sprinkler 21 Micro-sprinkler 22 Micro-sprinkler 23 Dubblers 24 Microjet 25 Hand watering 25 Corrugations 30 Down rows 31 Furrows 31 Furrows 32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 33 Border dyke 34 Level basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)			10 🔾	Centre Pivot >50 psi	10 🔾	Centre Pivot >50 psi	10 🔾	Centre Pivot >50 psi	
21 Sub-surface Drip 22 Micro-sprinkler 23 Bubblers 24 Microjet 25 Hand watering  26 Surface 27 Sub-surface Drip 28 Micro-sprinkler 29 Micro-sprinkler 29 Micro-sprinkler 29 Microjet 20 Microjet 20 Microjet 21 Sub-surface Drip 20 Micro-sprinkler 21 Microjet 22 Microjet 23 Bubblers 24 Microjet 25 Hand watering 25 Hand watering 25 Hand watering 26 Microjet 27 Microjet 28 Microjet 29 Micro-sprinkler 29 Micro-sprinkler 20 Micro-sprinkler 20 Micro-sprinkler 21 Sub-surface Drip 22 Micro-sprinkler 23 Bubblers 24 Microjet 25 Hand watering 25 Orangations 30 Down rows 31 Furrows 31 Furrows 32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 33 Border dyke 34 Devel basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) 36 Back flooding 37 Other method			Micro		Micro		Micro		
22 Micro-sprinkler 23 Bubblers 24 Microjet 25 Hand watering  25 Hand watering  26 Surface  27 Surface  28 Surface  29 Surface  30 Down rows 31 Furrows 31 Furrows 32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 33 Border dyke 34 Level basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) 36 Back flooding 36 Back flooding 37 Sufface 39 Micro-sprinkler 29 Micro-sprinkler 20 Micro-sprinkler 21 Micro-sprinkler 22 Micro-sprinkler 22 Micro-sprinkler 23 Bubblers 24 Microjet 24 Microjet 25 Hand watering 25 Hand watering 30 Down rows 30 Down rows 31 Furrows 31 Furrows 32 Corrugations 33 Border dyke 34 Level basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) 36 Back flooding 36 Back flooding 36 Other method 37 Other method 38 Other method 39 Other method 30 Other method			20 🔿	Surface drip	20 🔿	Surface drip	20 🔿	Surface drip	
Bubblers  23  Bubblers  24  Microjet  25  Hand watering  25  Hand watering  26  Surface  30  Down rows  31  Furrows  31  Furrows  32  Corrugations  33  Border dyke  34  Level basins  35  Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)  36  Back flooding  40  Other method  28  Bubblers  29  Bubblers  21  Microjet  24  Microjet  25  Hand watering  25  Hand watering  26  Corrugations  37  Corrugations  38  Corrugations  39  Corrugations  31  Furrows  31  Furrows  32  Corrugations  33  Border dyke  34  Level basins  35  Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)  36  Back flooding  37  Other method  38  Other method  39  Other method  40  Other method			21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip	21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip	21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip	
24 Microjet 25 Hand watering 26 Hand watering  Surface 30 Down rows 30 Down rows 31 Furrows 31 Furrows 31 Furrows 32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 33 Border dyke 34 Level basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) 36 Back flooding 36 Back flooding 36 Down rows 37 Corrugations 38 Dorder dyke 39 Corrugations 39 Down rows 31 Furrows 31 Furrows 32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 33 Dorder dyke 34 Level basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) 36 Dack flooding 37 Down rows 38 Down rows 39 Down rows 30 Down rows 31 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 33 Dorder dyke 34 Level basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) 36 Dack flooding 37 Down rows 38 Down rows 39 Down rows 30 Down rows 30 Down rows 31 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 33 Dorder dyke 34 Devel basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) 36 Dack flooding 37 Down rows 38 Down rows 39 Down rows 30 Down rows 30 Down rows 31 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 33 Dorder dyke 34 Devel basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding 36 Dack flooding 37 Uncontrolled flooding 38 Dack flooding 39 Down rows 30 Down rows 30 Down rows 31 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 33 Dack flooding 36 Dack flooding 36 Dack flooding 37 Uncontrolled flooding 38 Dack flooding			22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler	22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler	22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler	
Surface Surface Surface Surface Surface 30 Down rows 30 Down rows 31 Furrows 31 Furrows 32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 32 Down rows 33 Down rows 34 Devel basins 34 Devel basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) 36 Dack flooding 36 Dack flooding 36 Dack flooding 36 Dack flooding 36 Other method 37 Other method 37 Other method 38 Output method 39 Other method 30 Other method			23 🔿	Bubblers	23 🔿	Bubblers	23 🔿	Bubblers	
Surface  30 Down rows  31 Furrows  31 Furrows  32 Corrugations  33 Border dyke  34 Level basins  35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)  36 Back flooding  30 Down rows  31 Furrows  32 Corrugations  32 Corrugations  33 Down rows  34 Corrugations  35 Uncontrolled flooding  36 Back flooding  36 Dack flooding  36 Other method  37 Other method  38 Other method  39 Other method  30 Down rows  31 Furrows  32 Corrugations  32 Corrugations  33 Deorder dyke  33 Deorder dyke  34 Level basins  35 Uncontrolled flooding  (wild flooding)  36 Dack flooding  37 Other method			24 🔿	Microjet	24 🔿	Microjet	24 🔿	Microjet	
30 Down rows 31 Furrows 31 Furrows 32 Corrugations 33 Border dyke 34 Level basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) (wild flooding) 36 Back flooding 30 Down rows 31 Furrows 32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 33 Down rows 34 Currows 35 Currugations 36 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) 36 Back flooding 36 Other method 37 Other method 38 Other method			25 🔿	Hand watering	25 🔾	Hand watering	25 🔿	Hand watering	
31 Furrows 32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 33 Border dyke 34 Level basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) 36 Back flooding 36 Other method 37 Furrows 38 Furrows 39 Corrugations 39 Corrugations 30 Border dyke 31 Devel basins 31 Furrows 32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 33 Development dyke 34 Devel basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) 36 Deack flooding 37 Other method			Surface		Surface		Surface		
32 Corrugations 32 Corrugations 33 Border dyke 34 Level basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) 36 Back flooding 36 Other method 37 Corrugations 38 Corrugations 39 Corrugations 39 Corrugations 30 Derder dyke 30 Devel basins 31 Level basins 32 Corrugations 32 Uncontrolled flooding 33 Derder dyke 34 Level basins 35 Uncontrolled flooding 36 Uncontrolled flooding 37 Uncontrolled flooding 38 Deack flooding 39 Uncontrolled flooding 30 Deack flooding 31 Uncontrolled flooding 32 Ocher method			30 🔾	Down rows	30 🔾	Down rows	30 🔾	Down rows	
33 O Border dyke  34 O Level basins  35 O Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)  36 O Back flooding  37 O Sther method  38 O Border dyke  39 O Other method  30 O Border dyke  31 O Border dyke  32 O Other method  33 O Border dyke  34 O Level basins  35 O Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)  36 O Back flooding  36 O Back flooding  36 O Cother method  37 O Other method			31 🔾	Furrows	31 🔾	Furrows	31 🔾	Furrows	
34  Level basins 35  Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding) 36  Back flooding 36  Other method 37  Other method			32 🔾	Corrugations	32 🔾	Corrugations	32 🔾	Corrugations	
35 Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)  36 Back flooding  36 Other method  37 Other method  38 Other method			33 🔾	Border dyke	33 🔾	Border dyke	33 🔾	Border dyke	
(wild flooding)  36 O Back flooding  40 O Other method			$\sim$	Level basins	34 🔾	Level basins	34 🔾	Level basins	
40 Other method			_		35 🔾		35 🔾		
40 Other method (specify) (C722)  40 Other method (specify) (C766)  40 Other method (specify) (C7110)			36 🔾	Back flooding	36 🔾	Back flooding	36 🔾	Back flooding	
			40 🔿	Other method (specify) (C722)	40 🔿	Other method (specify) (C766)	40 🔿	Other method (specify) (C7110)	
7.f What was the total area of the crop irrigated with the second irrigation method?  (C723)  (C767)  (C767)  (C767)	7.f	crop irrigated with the	(C723)		(C767)		(C7111)		

			Crop 4		Crop 5		Crop 6
	Crop Name						
7.e	What was the second method of irrigation used for the crop?	(C7153) Sprinkle	r Hand Move	(C7197) Sprinkle	r Hand Move	(C7241) Sprinkle	r Hand Move
	·	02 🔿	Solid or Permanent Set	02 🔿	Solid or Permanent Set	02 🔿	Solid or Permanent Set
	Method 2	03 🔾	Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll	03 🔾	Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll	03 🔘	Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll
	Mark only one (per crop).	04 🔿	Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler	04 🔿	Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler	04 🔘	Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler
		05 🔿	Linear move < 25 psi	05 🔿	Linear move < 25 psi	05 🔾	Linear move < 25 psi
		06 🔿	Linear move 25 - 50 psi	06 🔿	Linear move 25 - 50 psi	06 🔾	Linear move 25 - 50 psi
		07 <b>O</b>	Linear move >50 psi	07 <b>O</b>	Linear move >50 psi	07 🔿	Linear move >50 psi
		08 🔿	Centre pivot < 25 psi	08 🔿	Centre pivot < 25 psi	O8	Centre pivot < 25 psi
		09 🔿	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi	09 🔿	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi	09 🔾	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi
		10 🔿	Centre Pivot >50 psi	10 🔿	Centre Pivot >50 psi	10 🔾	Centre Pivot >50 psi
		Micro		Micro		Micro	
		20 🔿	Surface drip	20 🔿	Surface drip	20 🔿	Surface drip
		21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip	21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip	21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip
		22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler	22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler	22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler
		23 🔿	Bubblers	23 🔿	Bubblers	23 🔿	Bubblers
		24 🔿	Microjet	24 🔿	Microjet	24 🔿	Microjet
		25 🔿	Hand watering	25 🔿	Hand watering	25 🔿	Hand watering
		Surface		Surface		Surface	
		30 🔘	Down rows	30 🔘	Down rows	30 🔘	Down rows
		31 🔾	Furrows	31 🔾	Furrows	31 🔾	Furrows
		32 🔾	Corrugations	32 🔾	Corrugations	32 🔾	Corrugations
		33 🔘	Border dyke	33 🔘	Border dyke	33 🔘	Border dyke
		34 🔾	Level basins	34 🔾	Level basins	34 🔘	Level basins
		35 🔾	Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)	35 🔾	Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)	35 🔾	Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)
		36 🔾	Back flooding	36 🔾	Back flooding	36 🔾	Back flooding
		40 🔿	Other method (specify) (C7154)	40 🔾	Other method (specify) (C7198)	40 🔾	Other method (specify) (C7242)
7.f	What was the total area of the crop irrigated with the second irrigation method?	(C7155)		(C7199)		(C7243)	

Enter crops fro	m pages 4 and	5 (cro	p 1 to cro	p 6).

			Crop 1		Crop 2		Crop 3
	Crop Name		отор т		0100 2		01000
	The next questions ask	(C724)		(C768)		(C7112)	
y	about volume (or flow rate)	Unit of w	ater	Unit of v	vater	Unit of wa	ater
	of water used (in the 2007 growing season).	Wat	er depth per surface area	Wat	er depth per surface area	Wat	ter depth per surface area
	How will you report volume	01 🔘	Inches per acre	01 🔘	Inches per acre	01 🔾	Inches per acre
	of water used: e.g., inches, gallons, litres for the crop?	02 🔾	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔾	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔾	Millimetres per hectare
	Method 2		OR		OR		OR
	metriou 2	1	Total volume		Total volume		Total volume
	Mark only one (per crop).	03 🔿	Total acre-feet	03 🔘	Total acre-feet	03 🔘	Total acre-feet
	If the response is by Flow	04 🔿	Total gallons	04 🔿	Total gallons	04 🔿	Total gallons
	rate, Q7i will ask to specify	05 🔿	Total litres	05 🔿	Total litres	05 🔿	Total litres
	per second, minute, hour or day.	06 🔿	Total cubic feet	06 🔿	Total cubic feet	06 🔾	Total cubic feet
	uay.	07	Total cubic metres	07	Total cubic metres	07	Total cubic metres
			OR		OR		OR
		Volu		Val	ume per surface area	Val	
			ume per surface area		·		ume per surface area
		08 O	Acre-feet per acre	08	Acre-feet per acre	08	Acre-feet per acre
		09 🔾	Gallons per acre	09 🔾	Gallons per acre	09 (	Gallons per acre
		10 🔾	Litres per hectare	10 🔾	Litres per hectare	10 🔾	Litres per hectare
		11 O	Cubic feet per acre	11 🔾	Cubic feet per acre	11 O	Cubic feet per acre
		12 🔾	Cubic metres per hectare	12 🔾	Cubic metres per hectare	12 🔾	Cubic metres per hectare
		14 🔘	Other Volume, specify (C725)	14 🔾	Other Volume, specify (C769)	14 🔾	Other Volume, specify (C7113)
			OR		OR		OR
			Flow rate		Flow rate		Flow rate
		20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)
		21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)	21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)	21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)
		22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)
		23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)	23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)	23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)
		24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)	24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)	24 🔾	Pounds (per unit of time)
		26 🔾	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify	26 🔿	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify	26 🔾	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify
			(C726)		(C770)		(C7114)
	How many units (i.e., reported in Q7g) of water were applied on the crop using the second irrigation method?	(C727)		(C771)		(C7115)	
If po	essible please report flow rate a	at syster	n nozzle. If not available, gi	ve rate a	at pump.		

If any in 7g is answered by flow rate (20 to 26) then continue to 7i for that crop. If another irrigation method was used for a crop, continue to method 3 for that crop. If no more crop irrigation to report, go to Q8 (page 24).

Enter crops	from pages 4	4 and 5 (	crop 1	to crop 6	3).

			Crop 4		Crop 5		Crop 6
	Crop Name						
7.g	The next questions ask	(C7156)		(C7200)		(C7244)	
	about volume (or flow rate)	Unit of w	rater	Unit of v	vater vater	Unit of wa	ater
	of water used (in the 2007 growing season).	Wate	er depth per surface area	Wat	er depth per surface area	Wat	ter depth per surface area
	How will you report volume	01 🔘	Inches per acre	01 🔘	Inches per acre	01 🔘	Inches per acre
	of water used: e.g., inches, gallons, litres for the crop?	02 🔾	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔾	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔾	Millimetres per hectare
	Mathad 0		OR		OR		OR
	Method 2	т	Total volume		Total volume		Total volume
	Mark only one (per crop).	03 🔘	Total acre-feet	03 🔘	Total acre-feet	03 🔘	Total acre-feet
	Kaba maananaa ia ku Elau.	_		) (		)	
	If the response is by Flow rate, Q7i will ask to specify	04 🔾	Total gallons	04 🔾	Total gallons	04 🔾	Total gallons
	per second, minute, hour or	05 🔾	Total litres	05 🔾	Total litres	05 🔾	Total litres
	day.	06 🔾	Total cubic feet	06 🔾	Total cubic feet	06 🔾	Total cubic feet
		07 🔿	Total cubic metres	07 🔾	Total cubic metres	07 🔾	Total cubic metres
			OR		OR		OR
		Volu	ume per surface area	Vol	ume per surface area	Vol	ume per surface area
		08 O	Acre-feet per acre	08	Acre-feet per acre	08	Acre-feet per acre
		09 🔘	Gallons per acre	09 🔘	Gallons per acre	09 🔘	Gallons per acre
		10 🔿	Litres per hectare	10 🔿	Litres per hectare	10 🔿	Litres per hectare
		11 🔿	Cubic feet per acre	11 🔾	Cubic feet per acre	11 🔿	Cubic feet per acre
		12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare	12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare	12 🔾	Cubic metres per hectare
		14 🔿	Other Volume, specify (C7157)	14 🔾	Other Volume, specify (C7201)	14 🔾	Other Volume, specify (C7245)
			OR		OR		OR
			Flow rate		Flow rate		Flow rate
		20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)
		21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)	21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)	21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)
		22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)
		23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)	23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)	23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)
		24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)	24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)	24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)
		26 🔿	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify	26 🔿	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify	26 🔿	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify
			(C7158)		(C7202)		(C7246)
7.h	How many units (i.e., reported in Q7g) of water were applied on the crop using the second irrigation method?	(C7159)		(C7203)		(C7247)	
If po	ossible please report flow rate a	at svster	n nozzle. If not available. g	ve rate a	at pump.		

If any in 7g is answered by flow rate (20 to 26) then continue to 7i for that crop. If another irrigation method was used for a crop, continue to method 3 for that crop. If no more crop irrigation to report, go to Q8 (page 24).

Enter crops from pages 4 and 5	(crop 1 to crop 6).		
	Crop 1	Crop 2	Crop 3
Crop Name	отор т	0100 2	Стор о
i Were the units applied per second, minute, hour or day?  Method 2	(C728) 01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour 04 Per day	(C772) 01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour 04 Per day	(C7116) 01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour 04 Per day
.j Was this at the system nozzle or pump?	(C729) 01 System nozzle 03 Pump	(C773) 01 O System nozzle 03 Pump	(C7117) 01 System nozzle 03 Pump
Method 2			
.k What was the total number of days or weeks that this system ran?  Method 2	(C730)  days or weeks	(C774)  days or weeks	(C7118)  days or weeks
.I Was it days or weeks?  Method 2	(C731) 01 O Days 03 O Weeks	(C775) 01 O Days 03 Weeks	(C7119) 01 O Days 03 O Weeks
.m What was the total number of hours (per day/week) that	(C732)	(C776)	(C7120)
this system ran?  Method 2	hours	hours	hours
another irrigation method was u	sed for a crop, continue to me	ethod 3 for that crop. If no more crop	irrigation to report, go to Q8 (page 2

Enter crops from pages 4 and 5	(crop 1 to crop 6).		
	Crop 4	Crop 5	Crop 6
Crop Name	'	'	'
7.i Were the units applied per second, minute, hour or day?  Method 2	(C7160) 01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour 04 Per day	(C7204) 01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour 04 Per day	(C7248) 01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour 04 Per day
.j Was this at the system nozzle or pump?	(C7161) 01 System nozzle 03 Pump	(C7205) 01 O System nozzle 03 Pump	(C7249) 01 O System nozzle 03 Pump
Method 2			
7.k What was the total number of days or weeks that this system ran?  Method 2	(C7162)  days or weeks	(C7206)  days or weeks	(C7250)  days or weeks
'.I Was it days or weeks?	(C7163) 01 O Days	(C7207) 01 O Days	(C7251) 01 O Days
Method 2	03 Weeks	03 Weeks	03 Weeks
.m What was the total number of hours (per day/week) that this system ran?	(C7164)	(C7208)	(C7252)
Method 2	hours	hours	hours
another irrigation method was u	sed for a crop, continue to me	thod 3 for that crop. If no more crop	o irrigation to report, go to Q8 (page 2

			Crop 1		Crop 2		Crop 3
	Crop Name						
7.e	What was the third method of irrigation used for the	(C733) Sprinkle	r Hand Move	(C777) Sprinkle	r Hand Move	(C7121) Sprinkler	r Hand Move
	crop?	02 0	Solid or Permanent Set	02 0	Solid or Permanent Set	02	Solid or Permanent Set
	Method 3	03 🔿	Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll	03 🔿	Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll	03 🔿	Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll
	Mark only one (per crop).	04 🔿	Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler	04 🔿	Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler	04 🔿	Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler
		05 🔿	Linear move < 25 psi	05 🔿	Linear move < 25 psi	05 🔾	Linear move < 25 psi
		06 🔿	Linear move 25 - 50 psi	06 🔿	Linear move 25 - 50 psi	06 🔿	Linear move 25 - 50 psi
		07 <b>O</b>	Linear move >50 psi	07 <b>O</b>	Linear move >50 psi	07 🔿	Linear move >50 psi
		08 🔘	Centre pivot < 25 psi	08 🔘	Centre pivot < 25 psi	08 🔾	Centre pivot < 25 psi
		09 🔘	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi	09 🔘	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi	09 🔾	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi
		10 🔿	Centre Pivot >50 psi	10 🔿	Centre Pivot >50 psi	10 🔿	Centre Pivot >50 psi
		Micro		Micro		Micro	
		20 🔿	Surface drip	20 🔿	Surface drip	20 🔿	Surface drip
		21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip	21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip	21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip
		22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler	22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler	22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler
		23 🔿	Bubblers	23 🔿	Bubblers	23 🔿	Bubblers
		24 🔿	Microjet	24 🔿	Microjet	24 🔿	Microjet
		25 🔿	Hand watering	25 🔿	Hand watering	25 🔿	Hand watering
		Surface		Surface		Surface	
		30 🔘	Down rows	30 🔿	Down rows	30 🔾	Down rows
		31 🔿	Furrows	31 🔿	Furrows	31 🔾	Furrows
		32 🔿	Corrugations	32 🔿	Corrugations	32 🔿	Corrugations
		33 🔿	Border dyke	33 🔿	Border dyke	33 🔾	Border dyke
		34 🔘	Level basins	34 🔾	Level basins	34 🔾	Level basins
		35 🔾	Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)	35 🔾	Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)	35 🔾	Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)
		36 🔾	Back flooding	36 🔾	Back flooding	36 🔾	Back flooding
		40 🔿	Other method (specify) (C734)	40 🔾	Other method (specify) (C778)	40 🔾	Other method (specify) (C7122)
7.f	What was the total area of the crop irrigated with the third irrigation method?	(C735)		(C779)		(C7123)	

			Crop 4		Crop 5		Crop 6
	Crop Name						
7.e	What was the third method	(C7165) Sprinkle	r	(C7209) Sprinkle	r	(C7253) Sprinkle	г
	of irrigation used for the crop?	01 🔿	Hand Move	01 🔿	Hand Move	01 🔾	Hand Move
	crop:	02 🔿	Solid or Permanent Set	02 🔿	Solid or Permanent Set	02 🔿	Solid or Permanent Set
	Method 3	03 🔘	Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll	03 🔾	Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll	03 🔘	Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel Move or Wheel Roll
	Mark only one (per crop).	04 🔿	Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler	04 🔘	Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler	04 🔘	Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker, Overhead or Circler
		05 🔾	Linear move < 25 psi	05 🔘	Linear move < 25 psi	05 🔾	Linear move < 25 psi
		06 🔘	Linear move 25 - 50 psi	06 🔾	Linear move 25 - 50 psi	06 🔾	Linear move 25 - 50 psi
		07 🔾	Linear move >50 psi	07 <b>O</b>	Linear move >50 psi	07 🔾	Linear move >50 psi
		08 🔾	Centre pivot < 25 psi	08 🔾	Centre pivot < 25 psi	08 🔾	Centre pivot < 25 psi
		09 🔘	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi	09 🔘	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi	09 🔾	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi
		10 🔾	Centre Pivot >50 psi	10 🔾	Centre Pivot >50 psi	10 🔾	Centre Pivot >50 psi
		Micro		Micro		Micro	
		20 🔿	Surface drip	20 🔿	Surface drip	20 🔿	Surface drip
		21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip	21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip	21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip
		22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler	22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler	22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler
		23 🔿	Bubblers	23 🔿	Bubblers	23 🔿	Bubblers
		24 🔿	Microjet	24 🔿	Microjet	24 🔿	Microjet
		25 🔿	Hand watering	25 🔿	Hand watering	25 🔿	Hand watering
		Surface		Surface		Surface	
		30 🔿	Down rows	30 🔿	Down rows	30 🔾	Down rows
		31 🔾	Furrows	31 🔾	Furrows	31 🔘	Furrows
		32 🔘	Corrugations	32 🔾	Corrugations	32 🔘	Corrugations
		33 🔘	Border dyke	33 🔾	Border dyke	33 🔘	Border dyke
		34 🔾	Level basins	34 🔾	Level basins	34 🔾	Level basins
		35 🔾	Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)	35 🔾	Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)	35 🔾	Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)
		36 🔾	Back flooding	36 🔾	Back flooding	36 🔾	Back flooding
		40 🔾	Other method (specify) (C7166)	40 🔿	Other method (specify) (C7210)	40 🔾	Other method (specify) (C7254)
7.f	What was the total area of the crop irrigated with the third irrigation method?	(C7167)		(C7211)		(C7255)	

Enter crops	from pages 4	4 and 5 (	crop 1	to crop 6	3).

						1	
			Crop 1		Crop 2		Crop 3
	Crop Name						
7.g	The next questions ask	(C736)		(C780)		(C7124)	
	about volume (or flow rate) of water used (in the 2007	Unit of w	ater	Unit of w	vater	Unit of w	ater
	growing season).	Water depth per surface area		Water depth per surface area		Wa	ter depth per surface area
	How will you report volume	01 🔿	Inches per acre	01 🔿	Inches per acre	01 🔿	Inches per acre
	of water used: e.g., inches,	02 🔿	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔿	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔿	Millimetres per hectare
	gallons, litres for the crop?		OR		OR		OR
	Method 3	,	otal volume		Total volume		Total volume
	Mark only one (per crop).		otal volume		Total volume		Total volume
	mark only one (per erep).	03 🔘	Total acre-feet	03 🔘	Total acre-feet	03 🔘	Total acre-feet
	If the response is by Flow	04 🔘	Total gallons	04 🔘	Total gallons	04 🔾	Total gallons
	rate, Q7i will ask to specify per second, minute, hour or	05 🔾	Total litres	05 🔾	Total litres	05 🔾	Total litres
	day.	06 🔿	Total cubic feet	06 🔿	Total cubic feet	06 🔿	Total cubic feet
		07 🔿	Total cubic metres	07 🔿	Total cubic metres	07 🔿	Total cubic metres
			OR		OR		OR
		Volu	ıme per surface area	Vol	ume per surface area	Vol	ume per surface area
		08 🔿	Acre-feet per acre	08	Acre-feet per acre	08	Acre-feet per acre
		09 🔘	Gallons per acre	09 🔿	Gallons per acre	09 🔿	Gallons per acre
		10 🔿	Litres per hectare	10 🔿	Litres per hectare	10 🔿	Litres per hectare
		11 🔿	Cubic feet per acre	11 🔿	Cubic feet per acre	11 🔿	Cubic feet per acre
		12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare	12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare	12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare
		14 🔿	Other Volume, specify (C737)	14 🔿	Other Volume, specify (C781)	14 🔿	Other Volume, specify (C7125)
			OR		OR		OR
			Flow rate		Flow rate		Flow rate
		20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔿	Gallons (per unit of time)
		21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)	21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)	21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)
		22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)
		23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)	23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)	23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)
		24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)	24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)	24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)
		26 🔿	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify	26 🔾	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify	26 🔾	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify
			(C738)		(C782)		(C7126)
7.h	How many units (i.e., reported in Q7g) of water were applied on the crop using the third irrigation method?	(C739)		(C783)		(C7127)	
If po	ossible please report flow rate	at systen	n nozzle. If not available, gi	ve rate a	at pump.	1	
If ar	ny in 7g is answered by flow rat	te (20 to	26) then continue to 7i for t	hat crop	. If no more crop irrigation	to repor	t, go to Q8 (page 24).

Enter crops	from pages 4	and 5 (cro	p 1 to cro	p 6).

			Crop 4		Crop 5		Crop 6
	Crop Name						
7.g	The next questions ask	(C7168)		(C7212)		(C7256)	
	about volume (or flow rate) of water used (in the 2007	Unit of w		Unit of w		Unit of w	
	growing season).	Wate	er depth per surface area	Wat	er depth per surface area	Wa	ter depth per surface area
	How will you report volume	01 🔘	Inches per acre	01 🔘	Inches per acre	01 🔾	Inches per acre
	of water used: e.g., inches,	02 🔾	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔿	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔾	Millimetres per hectare
	gallons, litres for the crop?		OR		OR		OR
	Method 3	 	Total volume		Γotal volume		Total volume
	Mark only one (per crop).			$\sim$	. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	. In the Plane	03 🔾	Total acre-feet	03 🔾	Total acre-feet	03 🔾	Total acre-feet
	If the response is by Flow rate, Q7i will ask to specify	04 🔾	Total gallons	$\tilde{}$	Total gallons	04 O	Total gallons
	per second, minute, hour or	_	Total litres	05 🔾	Total litres	05 🔾	Total litres
	day.	06 ()	Total cubic feet  Total cubic metres	06 0	Total cubic feet  Total cubic metres	06 0	Total cubic feet  Total cubic metres
		07 🔾		07 🔾		07 🔾	
			OR		OR		OR
		Volu	ıme per surface area	Vol	ume per surface area	Vol	ume per surface area
		08 🔘	Acre-feet per acre	08	Acre-feet per acre	08	Acre-feet per acre
		09 🔾	Gallons per acre	09 🔘	Gallons per acre	09 🔾	Gallons per acre
		10 🔾	Litres per hectare	10 🔾	Litres per hectare	10 🔾	Litres per hectare
		11 ()	Cubic feet per acre	11 ()	Cubic feet per acre	11 (	Cubic feet per acre
		12 🔾	Cubic metres per hectare	12 🔾	Cubic metres per hectare  Other Volume, specify (C7213)	12 🔾	Cubic metres per hectare  Other Volume, specify (C7257)
		14 🔾	Other Volume, specify (C7169)	14 🔾	Other Volume, specify (C7213)	14 🔾	Other Volume, specify (C7257)
			OR Flow rate		OR Flow rate		OR Flow rate
			Flow rate		Flow rate		Flow rate
		20 🔾	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔾	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔾	Gallons (per unit of time)
		21 0	Litres (per unit of time)	21 🔾	Litres (per unit of time)	21 🔾	Litres (per unit of time)
		22 ()	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 (	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 🔾	Cubic feet (per unit of time)
		23 ()	Cubic metres (per unit of time)  Pounds (per unit of time)	23 (	Cubic metres (per unit of time)  Pounds (per unit of time)	23 🔾	Cubic metres (per unit of time)  Pounds (per unit of time)
		26	Other Flow Rate (per unit of	26	Other Flow Rate (per unit of	26	Other Flow Rate (per unit of
			time), specify		time), specify	)	time), specify
			(C7170)		(C7214)		(C7258)
	How many units (i.e., reported in Q7g) of water were applied on the crop using the third irrigation method?	(C7171)		(C7215)		(C7259)	
lf po	ossible please report flow rate a	at syster	n nozzle. If not available, gi	ve rate a	nt pump.		
If an	ny in 7g is answered by flow rat	te (20 to :	26) then continue to 7i for t	hat crop	. If no more crop irrigation	to repor	t, go to Q8 (page 24).

Crop Name  Crop 1  Crop 2  Crop 3  Crop 3  Crop 3  Crop 1  Crop 2  Crop 3  Crop 3  Crop 3  Crop 1  Crop 2  Crop 3  Crop 4  Crop 5  Crop 4  Crop 5  Crop 4  Cro
Crop Name   Crop
Were the units applied per second   C(740)   O1   Per second   O2   Per minute   O2   Per minute   O3   Per hour   O4   Per day   O5   Pump   O5   Pum
Was this at the system nozzle or pump?    Method 3   C741)   01
What was the total number of days or weeks that this system ran?  Method 3  Was it days or weeks?  Method 3  (C743)  O1 Days  O3 Weeks  (C744)  (C788)  (C788)  (C7131)  O1 Days  O3 Weeks  (C744)  (C788)  (C7132)  (C7132)  (C7132)  (C7132)  Method 3
Was it days or weeks?  Method 3  Was it days or weeks?  Method 3  Weeks  (C743)  01 Days  03 Weeks  (C787)  01 Days  03 Weeks  (C788)  (C7131)  04 Days  05 Days  06 Days  07 Days  08 Days  09
Was it days or weeks?  Method 3  O1 Days O3 Weeks  O3 Weeks  O3 Weeks  O3 Weeks  O3 Weeks  O4 Days O5 Days O5 Weeks  O5 Weeks  O6 Days O6 Days O7 Days
Method 3  What was the total number of hours (per day/week) that this system ran?  hours  hours  hours
no more crop irrigation to report, go to Q8 (page 24).

	Crop 4	Crop 5	Crop 6
Crop Name			
	(C7172)	(C7216)	(C7260)
i Were the units applied per second, minute, hour or	01 Per second	01 Per second	01 Per second
day?	02 Per minute	02 Per minute	02 Per minute
	03 Per hour	03 Per hour	03 Per hour
Method 3	04 O Per day	04 O Per day	04 O Per day
j Was this at the system	(C7173)	(C7217)	(C7261)
nozzle or pump?	01 O System nozzle	01 O System nozzle	01 O System nozzle
	03 Pump	03 O Pump	03 O Pump
Method 3			
k What was the total number	(C7174)	(C7218)	(C7262)
of days or weeks that this		1	
system ran?		dava assurada	deve environte
Method 3	days or weeks	days or weeks	days or weeks
	(07477)	(07010)	(07000)
.I Was it days or weeks?	(C7175) 01 O Days	(C7219) 01	(C7263) 01 O Days
Mathad 2	03 O Weeks	03 O Weeks	03 O Weeks
Method 3			3
	(C7176)	(C7220)	(C7264)
.m What was the total number			
of hours (nor day/wook) that	1 1		
of hours (per day/week) that this system ran?			
this system ran?	houre	hours	houre
	hours	hours	hours
this system ran?  Method 3		hours	hours
this system ran?  Method 3		hours	hours
this system ran?  Method 3		hours	hours
this system ran?  Method 3		hours	hours
this system ran?  Method 3		hours	hours
this system ran?  Method 3		hours	hours
this system ran?  Method 3		hours	hours
this system ran?  Method 3		hours	hours
this system ran?  Method 3		hours	hours
this system ran?  Method 3		hours	hours
this system ran?  Method 3		hours	hours
this system ran?		hours	hours
this system ran?  Method 3		hours	hours
this system ran?  Method 3		hours	hours

To	tal W	Vater Use by Irric	gation Method							
If y	you have completed the crop level irrigation questions, go to Q10 (page 28).									
8.	The following questions ask about TOTAL irrigation for this operation for the total cropland area (as reported in question 4), in the 2007 growing season.									
	Of t	he total area of cro	opland, how many (acres/hectares/arpents) were irrigated (in the 2007 growing season)?							
	Include water applied to increase soil moisture content, e.g., pre-planting or post-harvest.  Include both producing and non-producing cropland.									
(C80 <sup>-</sup>	1)		total land irrigated							

			Method 1		Method 2		Method 3
9.a	What irrigation method(s) did you use?	(C901) Sprinkle	r Hand Move	(C913) Sprinkle	r Hand Move	(C925) Sprinkle	r Hand Move
	Enter up to three (3) irrigation methods.	02 0	Solid or Permanent Set Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel	02 0	Solid or Permanent Set Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel	02 0	Solid or Permanent Set Side Roll, Wheel Line, Wheel
	Mark one only for each method.	04 🔿	Move or Wheel Roll  Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker,	04 🔿	Move or Wheel Roll  Traveler, Volume Gun, Travelling Gun, Walker,	04 🔿	Move or Wheel Roll  Traveler, Volume Gun, Traveling Gun, Walker,
		05 🔿	Overhead or Circler Linear move < 25 psi	05 🔿	Overhead or Circler Linear move < 25 psi	05 🔿	Overhead or Circler Linear move < 25 psi
		06 🔾	Linear move 25 - 50 psi	06 🔘	Linear move 25 - 50 psi	06 🔿	Linear move 25 - 50 psi
		07 🔿	Linear move >50 psi	07 🔿	Linear move >50 psi	07 🔿	Linear move >50 psi
		08 🔘	Centre pivot < 25 psi	08 🔘	Centre pivot < 25 psi	08 🔘	Centre pivot < 25 psi
		09 🔘	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi	09 🔿	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi	09 🔿	Centre Pivot 25 - 50 psi
		10 🔿	Centre Pivot >50 psi	10 🔿	Centre Pivot >50 psi	10 🔿	Centre Pivot >50 psi
		Micro		Micro		Micro	
		20 🔾	Surface drip	20 🔾	Surface drip	20 🔾	Surface drip
		21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip	21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip	21 🔿	Sub-surface Drip
		22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler	22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler	22 🔿	Micro-sprinkler
		23 🔿	Bubblers	23 🔿	Bubblers	23 🔿	Bubblers
		24 🔿	Microjet	24 🔿	Microjet	24 🔿	Microjet
		25 🔿	Hand watering	25 🔿	Hand watering	25 🔿	Hand watering
		Surface	_	Surface	_	Surface	_
		30 🔾	Down rows	30 🔾	Down rows	30 🔾	Down rows
		31 🔾	Furrows	31 🔾	Furrows	31 🔾	Furrows
		32 🔾	Corrugations	32 🔾	Corrugations	32 🔾	Corrugations
		33 🔾	Border dyke	33 🔾	Border dyke	33 🔾	Border dyke
		34 🔾	Level basins	34 🔾	Level basins	34 🔾	Level basins
		35 🔾	Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)	35 🔾	Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)	35 🔾	Uncontrolled flooding (wild flooding)
		36 🔾	Back flooding	36 🔾	Back flooding	36	Back flooding
		40 🔿	Other method (specify) (C902)	40 🔿	Other method (specify) (C914)	40 🔿	Other method (specify) (C926)
			Continue to 9.b	00 🔿	Not aplicable (no 2nd or 3rd method)	00 🔿	Not aplicable (no 2nd or 3rd method)
					If not applicable, go to Q10 (page 28).		If not applicable, go to Q10 (page 28).
9.b	What was the total area irrigated with the irrigation method(s)?	(C903)		(C915)		(C927)	

			Method 1		Method 2		Method 3	
9.c	How will you report volume of water used:	(C904)		(C916)		(C928)		
	e.g., inches, gallons, litres?	Unit of w	rater	Unit of water		Unit of w	vater	
	Mark one only for each	Wat	er depth per surface area	Water depth per surface area		Water depth per surface a		
	method.	01 🔿	Inches per acre	01 🔿	Inches per acre	01 🔿	Inches per acre	
	If the response is by Flow rate, Q9e will ask to specify	02 🔿	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔿	Millimetres per hectare	02 🔾	Millimetres per hectare	
	per second, minute, hour or day.	OR Tatalandaria		OR Tatal values			OR	
		]	Total volume		Total volume		Total volume	
		03 🔘	Total acre-feet	03 🔘	Total acre-feet	03 🔘	Total acre-feet	
		04 🔾	Total gallons	04 🔾	Total gallons	04 🔾	Total gallons	
		05 🔾	Total litres	05 🔾	Total litres	05 🔾	Total litres	
		06 🔿	Total cubic feet	06 🔾	Total cubic feet	06 🔾	Total cubic feet	
		07 🔿	Total cubic metres	07 🔿	Total cubic metres	07 <b>O</b>	Total cubic metres	
			OR		OR		OR	
		Volu	ume per surface area	Vol	ume per surface area	Vol	ume per surface area	
		08 🔘	Acre-feet per acre	08 🔿	Acre-feet per acre	08 🔿	Acre-feet per acre	
		09 🔿	Gallons per acre	09 🔿	Gallons per acre	09 🔘	Gallons per acre	
		10 🔿	Litres per hectare	10 🔿	Litres per hectare	10 🔿	Litres per hectare	
		11 🔿	Cubic feet per acre	11 O	Cubic feet per acre	11 🔿	Cubic feet per acre	
		12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare	12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare	12 🔿	Cubic metres per hectare	
		14 🔿	Other Volume, specify (C905)	14 🔿	Other Volume, specify (C917)	14 🔿	Other Volume, specify (C929)	
			OR		OR		OR	
			Flow rate		Flow rate		Flow rate	
		20 🔘	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔘	Gallons (per unit of time)	20 🔘	Gallons (per unit of time)	
		21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)	21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)	21 🔿	Litres (per unit of time)	
		22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	22 🔿	Cubic feet (per unit of time)	
		23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)	23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time)	23 🔿	Cubic metres (per unit of time	
		24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)	24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)	24 🔿	Pounds (per unit of time)	
		26 🔾	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify	26 🔾	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify	26 🔾	Other Flow Rate (per unit of time), specify	
			(C906)		(C918)		(C930)	
9.d	How many units were applied using the irrigation method?	(C907)		(C919)		(C931)		
_	ossible please report flow rate					10 (page	28).	

	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
9.e Were the units applied per second, minute, hour or day?	(C908) 01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour 04 Per day	(C920) 01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour 04 Per day	(C932) 01 Per second 02 Per minute 03 Per hour 04 Per day
9.f Was this at the system nozzle or pump?	(C909) 01 System nozzle 03 Pump	(C921) 01 System nozzle 03 Pump	(C933) 01 O System nozzle 03 Pump
9.g What was the total number of days or weeks that this system ran?	(C910)  days or weeks	(C922) days or weeks	(C934)  days or weeks
9.h Was it days or weeks?	(C911) 01 O Days 03 O Weeks	(C923) 01 O Days 03 Weeks	(C935) 01 O Days 03 Weeks
9.i What was the total number of hours (per day/week) that this system ran?	(C912) hours	(C924) hours	(C936) hours

## **Irrigation Practices and Water Sources**

Th	ne following questions ask about irrigation practices AND water sources for the operation during the 2007 growing season.
10	. Which of the following practices were used for the purpose of water or energy conservation?
	(Mark all that apply)
	(C1001) Wind breaks
	(C1002) Leaving stubble on fields (e.g., minimum tillage, direct seeding)
	(C1003) Watering at night or in the morning
	(C1004) Pressure reduction
	(C1005) Water or energy saving nozzles
	(C1006) Other energy saving methods or devices (specify) (C1008)
	(C1007) No practices done
11	. Which of the following factors or tools helped this operation determine when to irrigate?
	(Mark all that apply)
	(C1101) Crop condition or crop stage (observation including disease)
	(C1102) Use of soil moisture sensors (e.g., moisture blocks or tensiometers)
	<u> </u>
	(C1103) Use of plant sensors (e.g. infrared thermometers)
	(C1104) Feel and appearance of the soil
	(C1105) Weather forecasts (meteorological reports)
	(C1106) Water availability
	Use of an irrigation scheduling consultant (commercial and/or government)
	(C1108) Planned irrigation schedule
	(C1109) Rain gauge
	(C1110) Other factors or tools (specify) (C1111)

12	12. In 2007, did this operation have to stop irrigating OR not irrigate for any reason, such as equipment failure, weather, or water shortage? (C1201)				
	Yes O 01	No $\bigcirc$ 03			
		Go to Question 14			
13. Why was irrigation stopped or not done?					
	(Mark all that apply)				
	(C1301)    Shortage of surface water				
	$(C1302)$ $\square$ Shortage of underground water (incl	ude shallow wells and deep wells)			
	(C1303)				
	(C1304) Poor water quality				
	(C1305) Cost of water				
	(C1306) Weather (e.g., excess rain, heat, fro	st, wind, hail, lightning)			
	(C1307) Water ban				
	(C1308) Crop did not require irrigation				
	(C1309) Labour shortage				
	(C1310)  Fuel or energy cost				
	(C1311) Other reason (specify) (C1312)				
14. Did this operation use a drainage system (e.g., land tiles or tiling)? (C1401)					
	Yes O 01	No O 03			
	If there was no irrigation (answers to Q2a and Q2b are both No), go to page 32. Else continue to next page.				

The next questions deal with possible sources of water used on this operation.  Exclude water for personal use.				
15. Did this operation use any of the following?				
(Mark all that apply)				
(C1501) Underground water or well water (include shallow wells and deep wells)				
(C1502) ON-FARM lakes, rivers, creeks or streams, ponds or dugouts i.e. direct access (surface water)				
(C1503) Water from a rain collection system (e.g., cistern or rain barrel)				
(C1504) OFF-FARM water transported TO THE FARM e.g., via pipeline, canal system or vehicle				
(C1505) Other (specify) (C1506)				
If off-farm water is selected, then go to question 16. Else go to question 18.				
16. Which of the following OFF-FARM water sources did this operation use?				
(Mark all that apply)				
(C1601) Tap water (drinking water or municipal water)				
(C1602) Treated wastewater				
(C1603) Provincial water sources (irrigation district, group project)				
(C1604) Private sources				
(C1605) Other sources (specify) (C1606)				
17. Why did this operation need to obtain water from an OFF-FARM source?				
(Mark all that apply)				
(C1701) No water or not enough water available ON THE FARM (for irrigation)				
(C1702) Poor quality of ON-FARM water				
(C1703) Other reason (specify) (C1704)				

18.	3. Water may be treated to improve its overall quality.						
	Does this operation treat water prior to farm use? (C1801)						
	Yes O 01 No O 03						
	↓ Go to Question 20						
10	19. Which of the following water treatment practices were used by this operation?						
13.	Which of the following water treatment practices were used by this operation:						
	(Mark all that apply)						
	(C1901) Treatment to kill bacteria or other foreign bodies (i.e. disinfection)						
	(C1902) Treatment to equalize pH levels						
	(C1903) Treatment to remove solids (i.e. filtration)						
	(C1904) Treatment to prevent or to clear mineral fouling						
	(C1905) Treatment to prevent corrosion						
(C1906) Treatment to reduce water hardness							
	(C1907) Treatment to reduce salinity (salt content)						
	(C1908)  Other treatment to purify water (specify) (C1909)						
20.	20. In 2007, how did this operation deal with its wastewater e.g., water used when cleaning equipment and produce, excess water from fertilizer or pesticide use?						
	Exclude household wastewater and irrigation runoff.						
	(Mark all that apply)						
	(C2001) Returned to soil						
	(C2002)   Drained into body of water or wetland						
	(C2003) Drained to sewer / septic tank						
	(C2004) Drained to settling basin / holding bin						
	(C2005) Collected for reuse						
	(C2006)  Other (specify) (C2007)						

## **Data Sharing Agreement**

Thank you for taking the time to participate in our survey. To reduce survey duplication and to ensure more uniform statistics, Statistics Canada has entered into an agreements under Section 12 of the Statistics Act, for the sharing of information from this survey with Agriculture and Agri-food Canada and Environment Canada.

Statistics Canada will not share your farm name, address or other identifying information. All agreements require that the information you provide be kept confidential and be used only for statistical or research purposes.

•		·		
21.	Do you agree to share the information on this survey with: (C2101)			
	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada			
	Yes O 01	No 🔾 03		
22.	2. Do you agree to share this information on this survey with: (C2201)			
	Environment Canada?			
	Yes O 01	No O <sup>03</sup>		
	nilarly, Statistics Canada has entered into an ag nformation from the survey respondents in your	greement, under Section 12 of the Statistics Act, with your province for the sharing province.		
23.	Do you agree to share this information on	this survey with: (C2301)		
	Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture?			
	Yes O 01	No O 03		
New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Aquaculture?				
	Yes O 01	No O 03		
	Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives?			
	Yes O 01	No O <sub>03</sub>		
	Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture?			
	Yes O 01	No O 03		
	Alberta Agriculture and Food?			
	Yes O 01	No O 03		
	British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Lands?			
	Yes O 01	No 🔾 03		
	Do you agree to share the information on this survey, including your farm name, address and other identifying information, with:			
	The Institut de la statistique du Québec?			
	Yes O 01	No 🔾 03		
	ank you for your co-operation. d of interview			