## Kerala Agricultural University ONE TIME SPECIAL EXAMINATION BSc (Ag) Final Examination 2004 Admission

Agro. 1203 - Irrigation and water management (1+1)

Marks: 60

Duration: 2 hour & 30 minutes

I.	Marines	(20x0.5=10)
2.		
3.		
4.	One atmosphere is equal tobar	
-5.	Water present between field capacity and permanent wilting point is	
6.		
7.	The lateral movement of water in the soil is known as	
8.	particles	
9.	is the process of entry of water into the soil	
10	andare two integral components of	Water management
11.	The ratio between the water stored in root zone of a crop to the v called	vater delivered at the field
12.	Drains are designed to lower and maintain the ground water belo table, root zone, soil surface, A-horizon)	ow the(wate
13.	Agricultural drainage removes excess water known aswater, hygroscopic water, ground water)	(capillary water, fre
14.	A typical plant absorbs % from the first 25 percent of depth	the effective root zone
15.	Name the most widely used empirical formula for estimating references transpiration	ence crop evapo
16.	According to BIS, the EC of low saline water should be below	
17.	Water with SAR more than (10, 20, 40,60) is not g	road for minut
18.	3. How much time a water flow of 10L/s will take to apply irrigation of 60mm over an area of	
	ha (900minutes, 1000 minutes, 1200 minutes, 600 minutes)	
19.	of water at slow rate to plants (drippers, control head, main lines, la	rip lines allow the outflow
20	A micro irrigation device/ method developed by Agronomic Research	arch Station of VALL

## II. Answer all questions (14x1=14)

- 1. Porosity of top cultivated soils is high. Why?
- 2. Define drainage coefficient
- 3. List out the various types of sub surface drains
- 4. The first irrigation to dwarf wheat should not be delayed beyond 20-25 days after sowing. Why?
- 5. Normally, sprinkler irrigation is not recommended for rice. Why?
- 6. Water balance accounting method for scheduling irrigation is also called checkbook method or book keeping method. Why?
- 7. Check basin cannot be used for irrigating root and tuber crops. Why?
- 8. Tensiometers are generally used for scheduling irrigation in light soils Why?
- 9. What is surge irrigation?
- 10. What do you mean by virtual water?
- 11. What is OPAW or optimum percentage of available water?
- 12. What is meant by scheduling of irrigation?
- 13. What do you mean by duty of irrigation water?
- Define hydrological cycle

## III. Answer any 8 (8x2=16)

- 1. Why reference crop ET is accepted as an improvement over potential ET
- 2. What do you mean by soil moisture deficit?
- Distinguish between water requirement and irrigation requirement.
- 4. Distinguish between bulk density and particle density
- 5. Distinguish between: crop coefficient and crop factor
- 6. What is leaching requirement?
- 7. What is effective rainfall?
- 8. List out the quality parameters of irrigation water
- 9. What is Darcy's Law?
- 10. Fine textured soils hold more water than coarse textured soil. Why?

## IV. Essay (Any 4)

(5X4 = 20)

- What do you mean critical stages? Mention the critical stages of rice. Explain the water management practices for rice.
- 2. What is irrigation scheduling? What are the different approaches for scheduling irrigation?
- 3. Discuss in brief how you can estimate irrigation depth from soil moisture characteristics and rooting depth.
- 4. Explain how water productivity differs from water use efficiency. What are the different forms of water productivity?
- 5. Explain how water moves along soil-plant-atmosphere- continuum
- 6. Elaborate empirical methods of finding ET
- 7. What are soil moisture constants? Discuss their importance with respect to irrigation scheduling to crops