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#### **Irrigated Acreage Accounting**

- Colorado has mapped irrigated lands for nearly the entire State
- We use this data for modeling, planning and compact reporting
- •We produce a Statewide coverage on 5-year increments (05s-10s)
- •For some basins we produce an annual dataset (North Platte and Rio Grande)

### **Attributes Collected**

- Crop Type
- Irrigation Method (i.e. Flood, Sprinkler)
- Acres
- Irrigating Surface and Groundwater Structures
- Crop Type Source (Satellite, NASS, Field, Interpolation)
- Calendar Year
- Water Division and District

### **Data Used in Analysis**

- Landsat Satellite Imagery (Landsat 5 and 7)
- Aerial Photography (If Available)
- NASS Cropland Data Layer
- Mapped Irrigated Lands
- Diversion Records

#### **Data Used in Analysis**

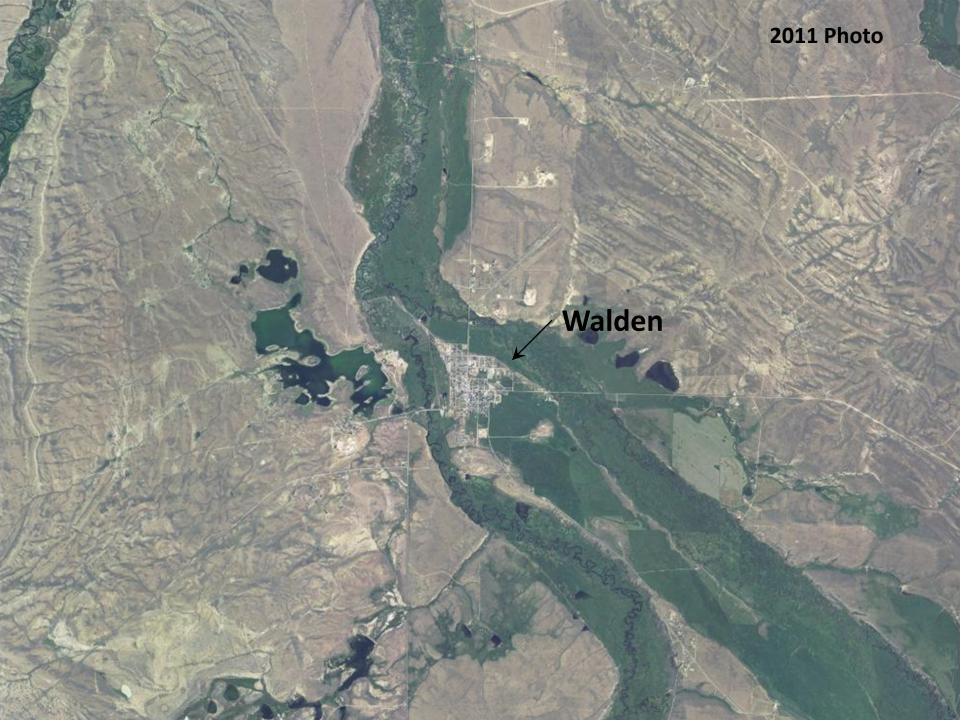
- •For the North Platte Valley, we've mapped 126,328 acres of potentially irrigated lands
- •This was done by mashing together all the historical irrigated lands data (1956, 1976, 1987, 2001, 2005 and 2010)
- Most of these historic layers were produced by contractors with input from stakeholders
- The resulting master coverage was reviewed by Division 6 staff and revised
- We continue to review and revise the data as necessary

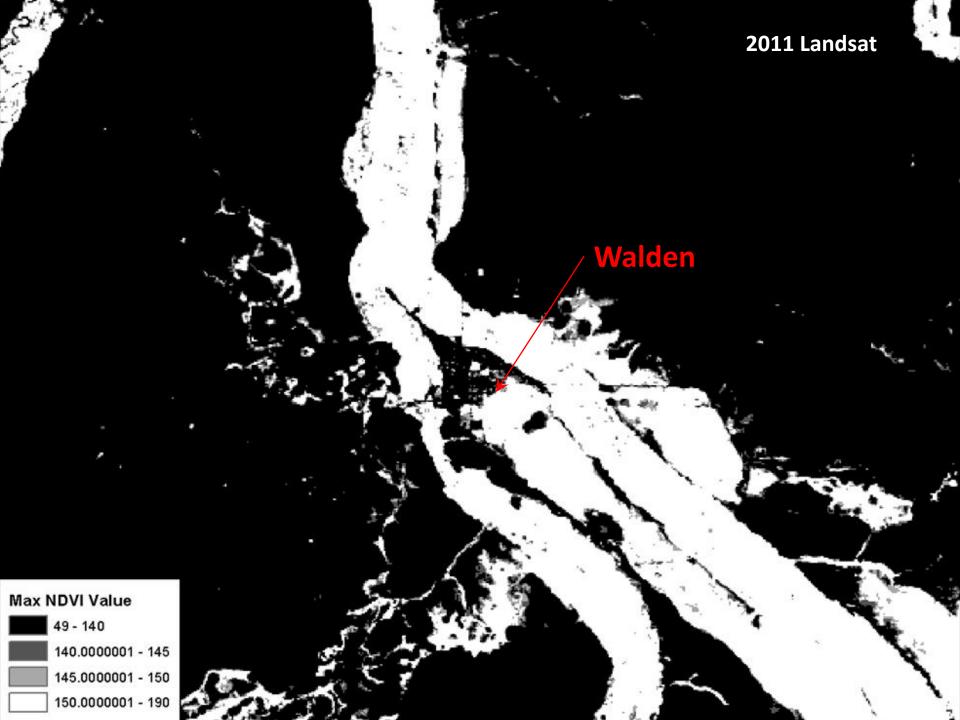
# **The Analysis Process**

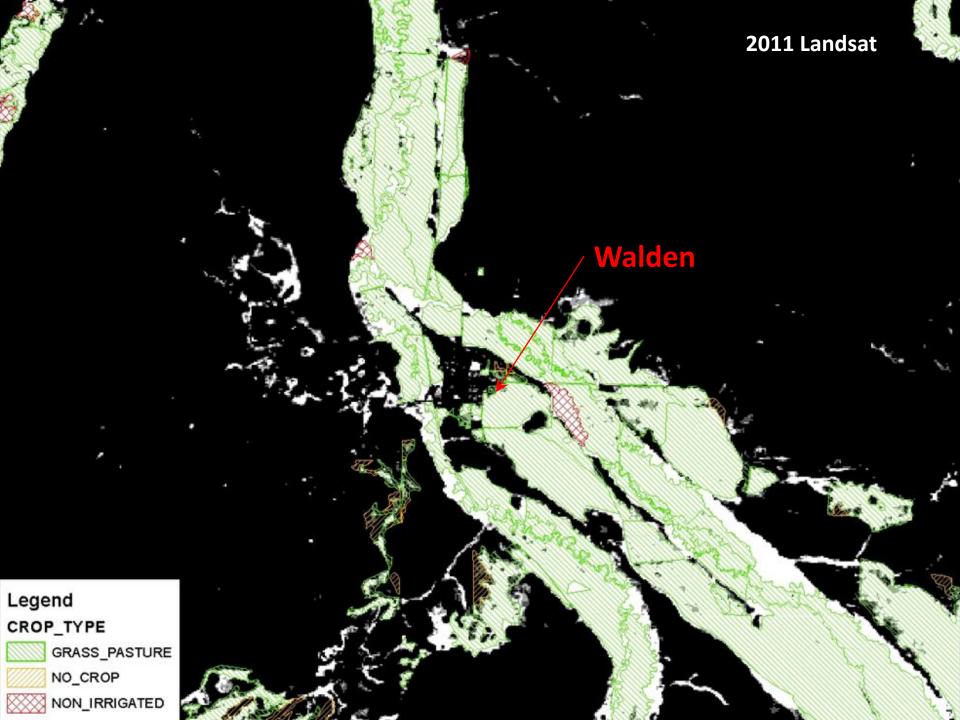
- We begin with the Landsat Imagery
- We collect as many cloud free 'scenes' as possible during the growing season (April-Oct)
- •For 2011 (5/27 8/27) 4 Total Scenes
- •For 2012 (6/18 9/22) 6 Total Scenes
- Process into a Max Normalized Difference
   Vegetation Index (NDVI) layer
- NDVI is a measure of 'greeness'
- •Overlay Mapped Irrigated Lands to produce mean values of Max NDVI, majority crop type and percent majority crop type at the irrigated parcel level

# **The Analysis Process**

- Areas that show low NDVI values (<150) are coded</li>'NO\_CROP'
- Areas showing NDVI values > 150 are coded with the appropriate crop type
- •For the North Platte headwaters, we only use 'GRASS\_PASTURE'
- •For irrigated parcels with marginal NDVI values, diversion records are analyzed to determine if water was available for irrigation
- •The result is a GIS layer of irrigated parcels that contain crop type, irrigation method, acreage and irrigating structure

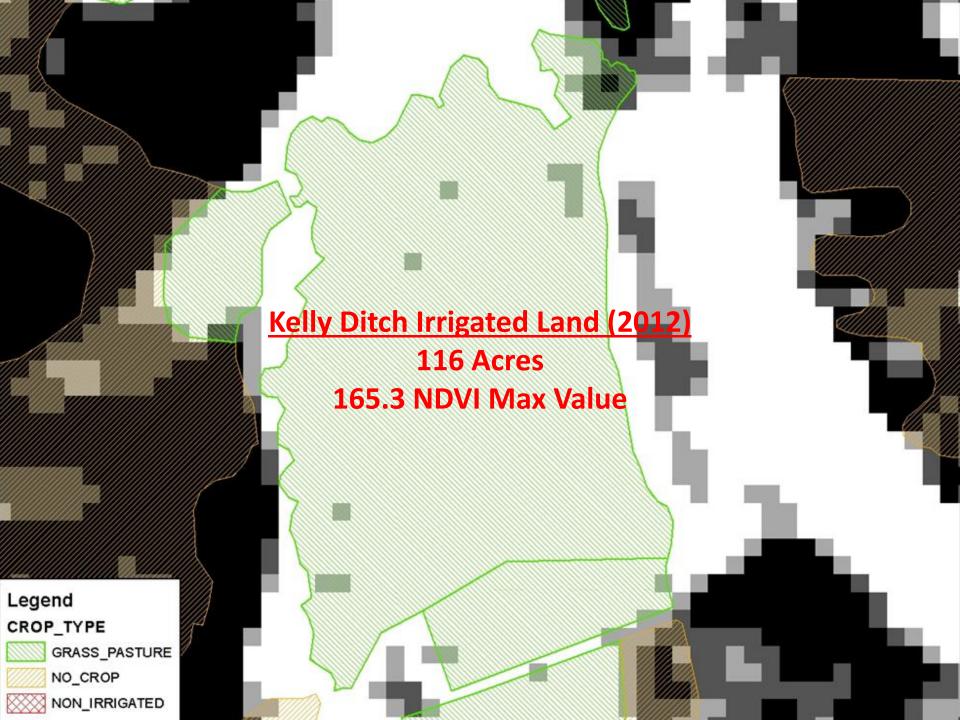


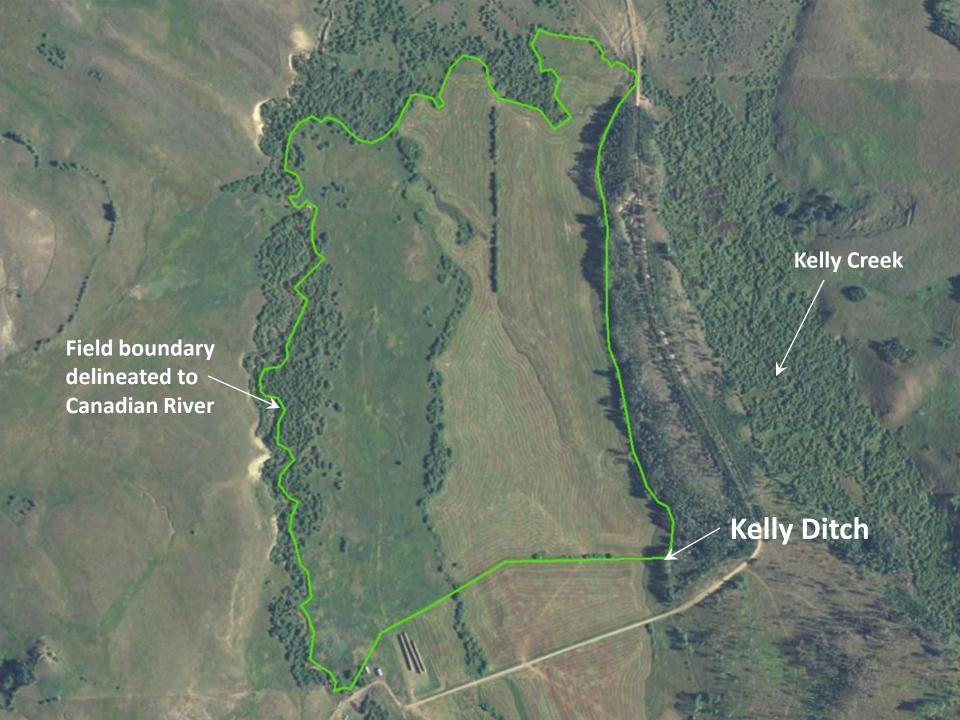




#### **The QC Process**

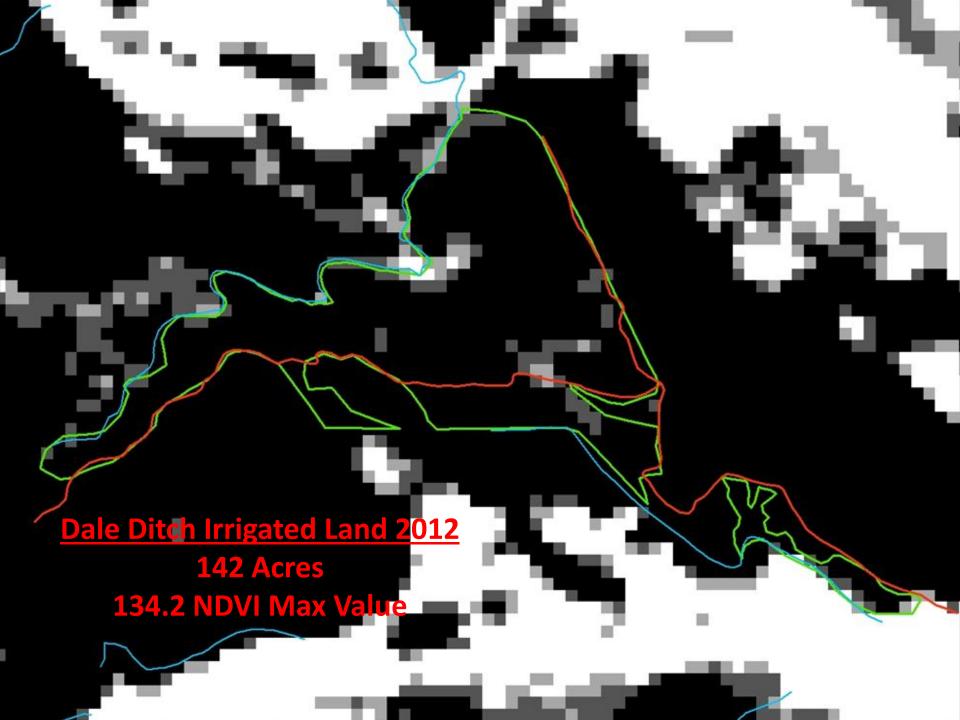
- •We check diversion records to account for all diverting structures to assure they have associated irrigated lands
- However, we don't remove irrigated acreage due to a incomplete diversion record
- For example, the Kelly Ditch...
  - •2012 Diversion record reads 'Water Taken, but no data available'

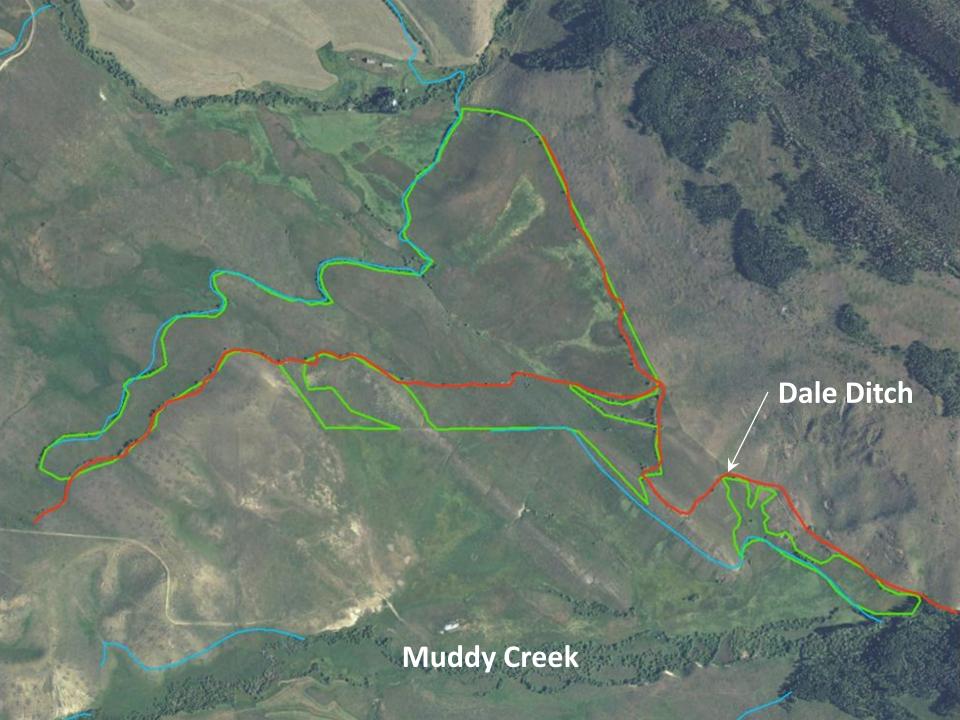






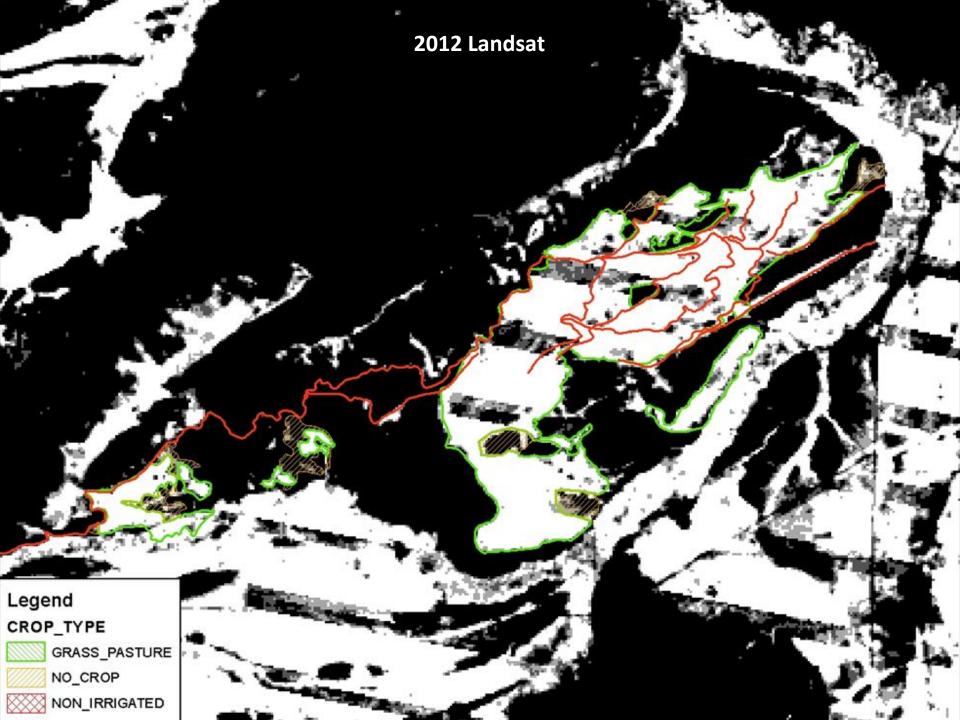
- Another example, the Dale Ditch...
  - •2012 Diversion record reads 'Water available, but not taken'

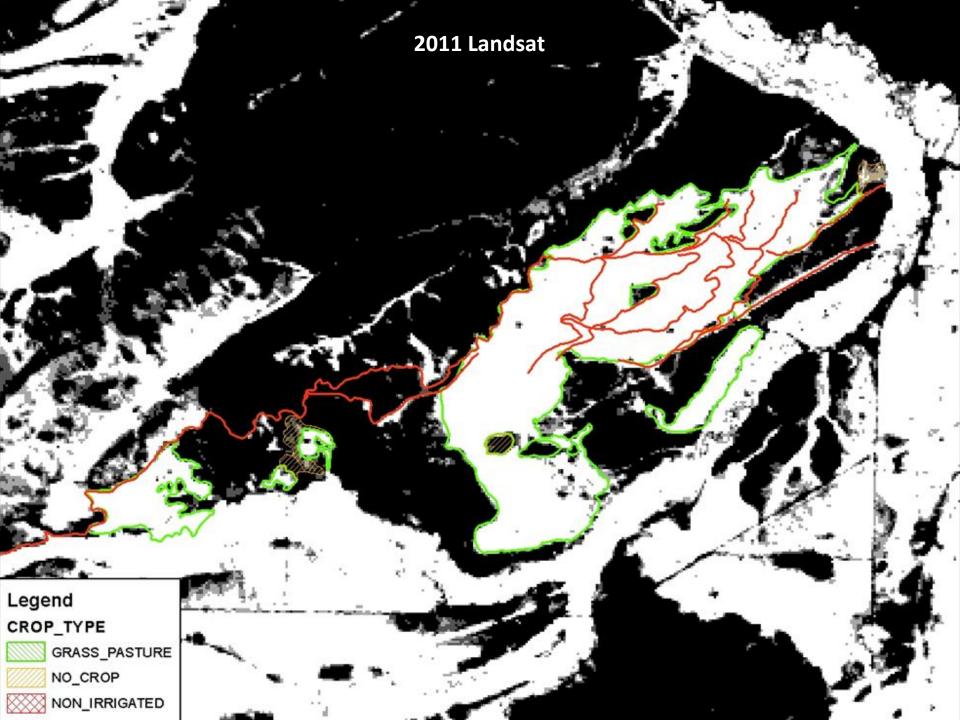


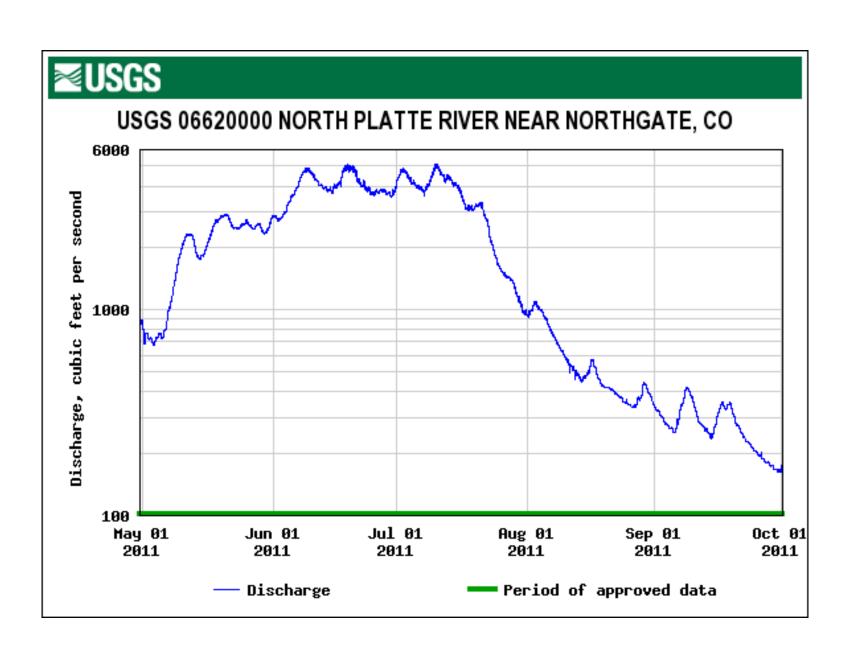


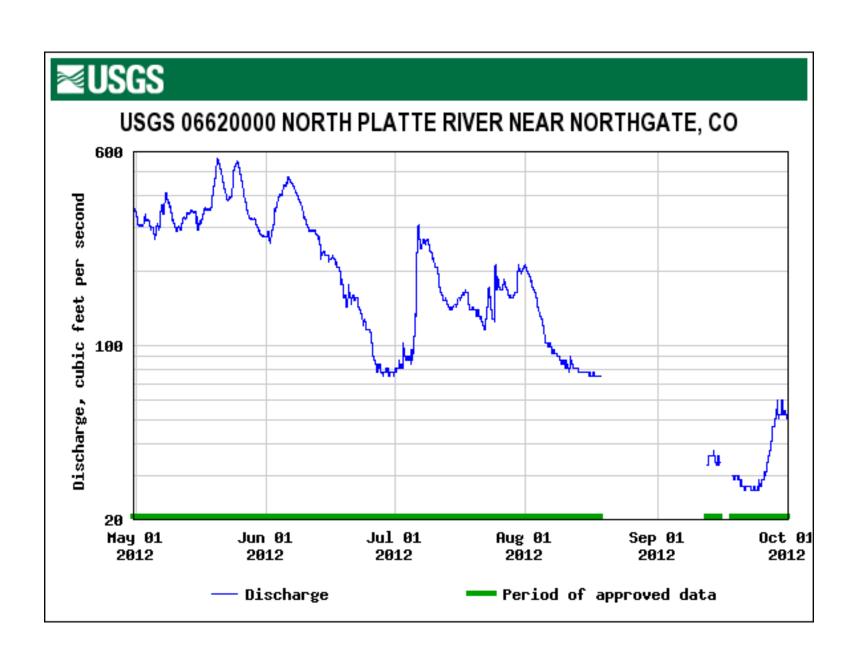
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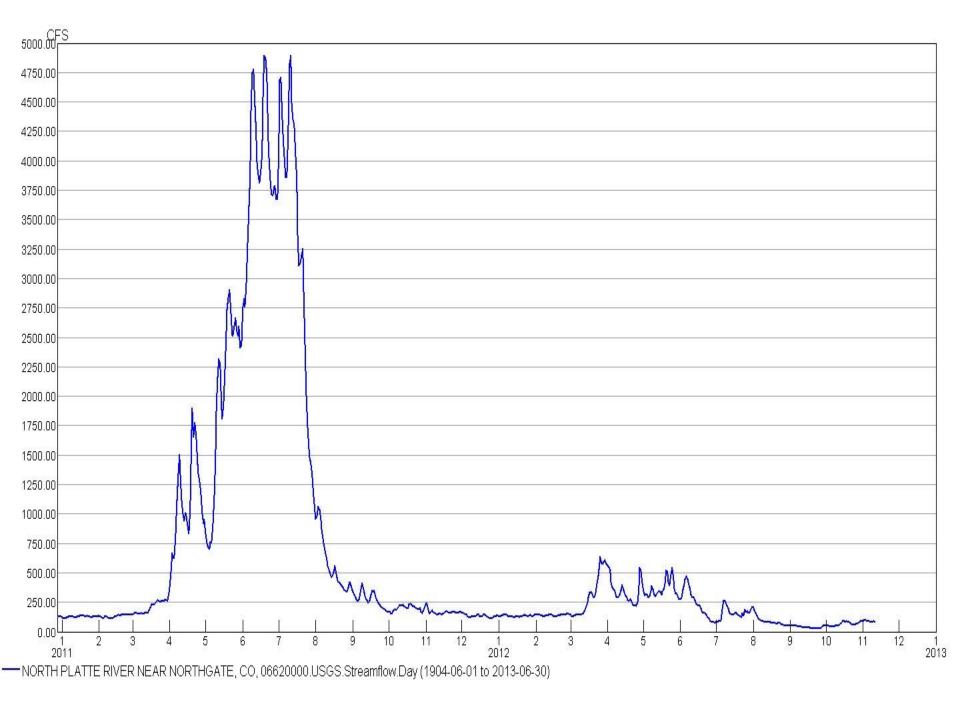
- Another example, the Darby Ditch...
  - Has complete diversion record
  - •We've mapped 2,802 acres of irrigable land
  - •2012 -- 240 acres land coded as 'NO\_CROP' (8%)
  - •2011 85 acres land coded as 'NO\_CROP' (3%)













- •2011 we mapped 116,674 acres as irrigated (92%)
- •2012 we mapped 84,607 acres as irrigated (67%)
- •2013 ???

