M&T Chico Ranch Rights to Sacramento River Water & Butte Creek Water in Addition to Groundwater Use For Irrigation and Frost Protection with Groundwater Wells Where Surface Water Not Available.
Almond Orchard - February Bloom Period
Prune Harvest in August
Walnut Harvest in October
Rice Field in August
Sacramento River Pumping Plant
SW of Chico. Clean Burning Natural Gas Engines Used to Pump Water
Sacramento River at Pumping Plant-Fish Screens in River
Butte Creek Diversion With Dam, Fish Ladders and Fish Screens - East of Chico
Surface Water Lift Station With Sand Media Filters
Groundwater Well Drilling Operation
Groundwater Pump and Natural Gas Engine-630’ deep x 16” diameter-2,500 gpm pumping level @ 85’
Almond Orchard Micro Sprinkler Irrigation System. Fertigate and Irrigate at the Same Time
M & T Ranch-Butte County/DWR Ground Water/Well Monitoring and Extensometer Locations
Tehama County Resource Conservation District
Mobile Irrigation Lab Evaluation Program
Tehama County Resource Conservation District Irrigation System Evaluation Layout
Plant Based UC
Cooperative Extension
Irrigation Scheduling
How It Works

Simply put, the pressure chamber is just a device for applying pressure to a leaf or small shoot. Most of the leaf is inside the chamber, but the cut end of the stem (the petiole) is exposed outside the chamber (see illustration below). The amount of pressure it takes to cause water to appear at the cut surface of the petiole tells you how much tension the leaf is experiencing on its water supply. A high value of pressure means a high value of tension and a high degree of water stress. These stress levels vary within different species. The unit of pressure most commonly used is Bar (1 Bar = 14.5 PSIA).

4 SIMPLE STEPS

1. A shaded, lower canopy leaf is covered with a special bag.
2. The water in the stem is under tension.
3. The stem is cut and the leaf with bag is pushed inside the chamber.
4. Pressure is applied to the leaf until water appears at the cut surface.

Pressure Chamber
Plant Stem Water Evaluation
## UC Cooperative Extension Weekly Crop Evapotranspiration Report

### WEEKLY ET REPORT

*Estimated Crop Evapotranspiration or ETo*

**07/21/17 through 07/27/17**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crps (Leafout Date)</th>
<th>Tehama County - Gerber South</th>
<th>Butte County - Biggs</th>
<th>Butte County - Durham</th>
<th>Colusa County - Williams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past 7 days precipitation (inches)</td>
<td>(0.00)</td>
<td>(0.00)</td>
<td>(0.00)</td>
<td>(0.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated precipitation (inches)</td>
<td>(4.79)</td>
<td>(5.00)</td>
<td>(7.10)</td>
<td>(13.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accumulations started on February 21, 2013 or on the approximate leafout date for a specific orchard crop as indicated in parentheses. Criteria for beginning this report are based on the season's last significant rain event where the soil moisture profile is estimated to be near its highest level for the new season.**

* Estimates are for orchard floor conditions where vegetation is managed by some combination of strip applications of herbicides, frequent mowing or tillage, and by mid and late season shading and water stress. Weekly estimates of soil moisture loss can be as much as 15 percent higher in orchards where cover crops are planted and managed more intensively for maximum growth.

### PAST WEEKLY APPLIED WATER IN INCHES, ADJUSTED FOR EFFICIENCY

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1. The amount of water required by a specific irrigation system to satisfy evapotranspiration. Typical ranges in irrigation system efficiencies are: Drip, 80%-95%; Micro-sprinkler, 80%-90%; Sprinkler, 70%-85%; and Border-Jetrow, 50%-75%.

For further information concerning all counties receiving this report, contact the Tehama Co. Farm Advisor's office at (530) 527-3101 or the Glenn Co. Farm Advisor's office at (530) 845-1553.

This same information and source is now available in the ET Reports section of the www.ucdavis.edu website. Some information, just in a different format.