Package 'spreval'

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Type Package

Title Evaluation of Sprinkler Irrigation Uniformity and Efficiency

Version 1.1.0

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Description Processing and analysis of field collected or simulated sprinkler
system catch data (depths) to characterize irrigation uniformity and efficiency using
standard and other measures. Standard measures include the Christiansen coefficient
of uniformity (CU) as found in Christiansen, J.E.(1942, ISBN:0138779295,
``Irrigation by Sprinkling''); and distribution uniformity (DU), potential
efficiency of the low quarter (PELQ), and application efficiency of the low quarter (AELQ)
that are implementations of measures of the same notation in Keller, J. and Merriam,
J.L. (1978) ``Farm Irrigation System Evaluation: A Guide for Management''
<https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNAAG745.pdf>. spreval::DU.lh is similar to spreval::DU
but is the distribution uniformity of the low half instead of low quarter as in DU.
spreval::PELQT is a version of spreval::PELQ adapted for traveling systems instead
of lateral move or solid-set sprinkler systems. The function spreval::eff is
analogous to the method used to compute application efficiency for furrow irrigation
presented in Walker, W. and Skogerboe, G.V. (1987,ISBN:0138779295, ``Surface
Irrigation: Theory and Practice''),that uses piecewise integration of infiltrated
depth compared against soil-moisture deficit (SMD), when the argument ``target''
is set equal to SMD. The other functions contained in the package provide
graphical representation of sprinkler system uniformity, and other standard
univariate parametric and non-parametric statistical measures as applied to
sprinkler system catch depths. A sample data set of field test data spreval::catchcan
(catch depths) is provided and is used in examples and vignettes. Agricultural systems
emphasized, but this package can be used for landscape irrigation evaluation, and a
landscape (turf) vignette is included as an example application.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

URL https://glgrabow.github.io/spreval/

BugReports https://github.com/glgrabow/spreval/issues

Imports timeDate,interp

Suggests fields,knitr, rmarkdown,plotrix

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

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adper | *Compute percentiles of area receiving less than and greater than target depth*

Description

This returns measures of the percentage (fraction) of areas receiving less or more application than the target depth, assuming catch cans represent approximately equal areas. It also a measure of adequacy and efficiency determined from areas of a density curve receiving amounts equal to or more of the target (adequacy) and less than or equal to target (efficiency).

Usage

```
adper(x,target,plot=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	array of catch can depths.
target	target depth meant to be applied.
plot	logical; plot density and ecdf plots of depths and target line.

Details

results are given as determined by both a density function and empirical cumulative distribution function (ecdf). If target is equal to soil moisture depletion, then 1- efficiency is the percentile of area that loses water to deep percolation (not held in root zone). Adequacy and efficiency (eff) percentiles should add to approximately 1.0. Note that definitions of adequacy and efficiency here based only on percentiles is not a standard definition as deviation from target depth is not considered. See eff for a more traditional approach.

Value

named list, including;

adequacy.density	
	percentile receiving >= target amount determined from density curve
eff.density	percentile receiving <=target amount as determined from density curve
adequacy.ecdf	same as adequacy.density but as determined from ecdf function
eff.ecdf	same as eff.density but as determined from ecdf function

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

See Also

eff, density,ecdf

Examples

```
#data from same exercise as PELQ example
x<-c(.23,.31,.24,.24,.28,.31,.27,.22,.26,.31,
.31,.25,.20,.22,.32)# catch can depths in inches caught during 1.0 hr. test
x<-x*23.5 # extend to 23.5 hour irrigation
target<-4.4 # replace soil water deficit of 4.4 in.
adper(x,target)
#change target to average catch
target2<-mean(x)
adper(x,target2)
```

AELQ	*Application efficiency of the low quarter, (AELQ) for a sprinkler irrigation system*

Description

AELQ is a measure of both operation (duration of irrigation) and inherent sprinkler system uniformity. AELQ is based upon soil moisture depletion (SMD) at time of irrigation, the system application rate, and irrigation duration. If the low quarter caught depth is less than or equal to the SMD, AELQ is calculated as the low quarter average caught depth (from catch cans) divided by the average applied depth (sys. app. rate x duration). If the infiltrated (caught) low quarter depth is greater than SMD, AELQ is calculated as SMD/avg. applied depth in %. Whenever the irrigation (caught or infiltrated) in the low quarter exactly matches the SMD in the low quarter AELQ=PELQ. If the duration of irrigation is such that the infiltrated depth exceeds the SMD, then AELQ will be less than PELQ.

Usage

```
AELQ(x, rate,ss,sl,dur,smd,SI=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	array of catch can caught rates - not depths (mm/hr or in/hr).
rate	sprinkler discharge rate (lpm or gpm).
ss	sprinkler spacing (m or ft).
sl	lateral spacing (m or ft).
dur	duration of irrigation event, hr
smd	soil moisture depletion at begin irrigation, mm or in.
SI	logical; units SI (mm, m, lpm) or US Customary (in., ft, gpm). SI (TRUE) is default.
	x will be used to determine mode of AELQ computation by determining if the low quarter catch rate (and depth) is less than or greater than the SMD.

Value

AELQ (application efficiency of low quarter, %)

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

References

Mirriam and Keller, 1978. Farm System Irrigation Evaluation: A Guide for Management. PP 43,44. Utah State University, Logan, Utah. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNAAG745.pdf

See Also

PELQ

Examples

```
#see pp 41-44 of reference document
x<-c(.23,.31,.24,.24,.28,.31,.27,.22,.26,.31,
.31,.25,.20,.22,.32)# catch can depths caught during test converted to in/hr
SI<-FALSE # use U.S. customary units
smd<-4.4 #soil moisture depletion of 4.4 inches
rate<-4.6 # 4.6 gpm sprinkler discharge
sl<-50; ss<-30 # 30 x 50 ft sprinkler x lateral spacing
dur<-23.5 #23.5 hr duration (24 hour set)
AELQ(x,rate,ss,sl,dur,smd,SI)
# now for a lower applied depth for alternate mode of AELQ
#computation
dur<-11.5 #change irrigation duration to a 12 hour set (11.5 hrs)
AELQ(x,rate,ss,sl,dur,smd,SI)
```

---

catchcan	*catch can data*

Description

Three catch can data sets, one each for lateral, hose pull, and solid set sprinkler systems.

Usage

```
data("catchcan")
```

Format

A named list of 4 catch can data sets; lateral, traveler, solid.set and landscape.

catchcan$lateral 6x7 matrix of catch can data, units are in./hr. Grid spacing of 10 ft x 10 ft

ln a numeric vector of catch can data - nth can to left of lateral

rn a numeric vector of catch can data - nth can to right of lateral

catachcan$traveler 16X2 matrix of catch can data. Effective (lane) spacing is 224 ft in example.

station distance (ft) of catch can relative to hose (0), neg. is left of hose in plan view

depth collected depth, in.

catchcan$solid.set 4x4 matrix of catch can data, units are in. Can grid spacing of 20 ft x 20 ft inside of 4 operating sprinklers on 80x80 ft sprinkler x lateral spacing.

catchcan$landscape 9X7 matrix of catch can data, units are in ml. Can grid spacing of 9 X 9 ft.

Source

(lateral)Form II-1, item 10, p.29. Utah State University, Logan, Utah. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNAAG745.pdf

(traveler)Table 1, pg. 8. Evans, R.O., Barker J.C., Smith J.T., Sheffield R.E. 1997b. Field calibration procedures for animal wastewater application equipment, hard hose and cable tow traveler irrigation system. NC Cooperative Extension Service publication AG-553-2. Raleigh, NC.

(solid set)Work Sheet 1. p. 13. Evans, R.O., Barker J.C., Smith J.T., Sheffield R.E. 1997a. Field calibration procedures for animal wastewater application equipment, stationary sprinkler irrigation system. NC Cooperative Extension Service publication AG 553-1. Raleigh, NC.

References

Mirriam and Keller, 1978. Farm System Irrigation Evaluation: A Guide for Management. Form II-1, item 10, p.29. Utah State University, Logan, Utah. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNAAG745.pdf

Evans, R.O., Barker J.C., Smith J.T., Sheffield R.E. 1997b. Field calibration procedures for animal wastewater application equipment, hard hose and cable tow traveler irrigation system. NC Cooperative Extension Service publication AG-553-2. Raleigh, NC. https://p2infohouse.org/ref/32/31084/ag-553-2.pdf

Evans, R.O., Barker J.C., Smith J.T., Sheffield R.E. 1997a. Field calibration procedures for animal wastewater application equipment, stationary sprinkler irrigation system. NC Cooperative Extension Service publication AG 553-1. Raleigh, NC. https://irrigation.wordpress.ncsu.edu/files/2017/01/ag-553-1-stationary-sprinkler.pdf

Examples

```
library(fields) # for easy grid construction
data(catchcan)
use.data<-catchcan$lateral #matrix can be viewed as plan view of catch data
#x,y matrix 10 ft x 10 ft catch can spacing
x<-seq(-35,25,10) # x=0 is lateral position
y<-seq(55,5,-10) #plan view top to bottom
grd<-list(x,y) # prepare list for make.surface function [fields]
grid<-make.surface.grid(grd)
plot(grid)
labels<-matrix(t(use.data),ncol=1)#transpose matrix and stack rows into 1 column
text(grid[ ,1],grid[ ,2],labels,cex=0.8,pos=1) # plot catch data at collection point

## or plot using function plotss.  Shows test data from 1 lateral with no overlap.
cdata<-cbind(grid[ ,1],grid[ ,2],labels) #construct required catch can data matrix
sp.x<-rep(0,3);sp.y<-seq(60,0,-30)# sprinkler spacing (y) = 30 ft, plot top to bottom
sploc<-cbind(sp.x,sp.y) #construct required sprinkler location matrix
plotss(cdata,sploc)
```

CU   *Compute CU for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems*

Description

Compute Christiansen Coefficient of Uniformity (CU or UC). Coefficient is based upon the average deviation from the mean value and the mean value.

Usage

```
CU(x)
```

Arguments

x   numeric array of catch can data. Array may include missing (NA) data. NA values will be removed in function.

Details

$$CU = 100(1.0 - \sum X/(nm))$$

where $X = |z - m|$; absolute deviation of catch z from average catch m based on n observations (catches).

Value

CU value in percentage. Note that CU can take on a negative value if the average deviation from the mean is greater than the mean.

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

References

Christiansen, J. E. 1942. Irrigation by sprinkling. California Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 670. Berkeley, Cal.: University of California.

Keller, J., and R. D. Bliesner. 2000. Sprinkler and Trickle Irrigation. Caldwell, N.J.: Blackburn Press. ISBN 1-930665-19-9.

See Also

DU,DU.lh

Examples

```
# data below are volumes caught in ml.  Catch cans must be of
# equal surface area at top when using volume data
x<-c(47,42,45,24,13,26,33,34,27,30,40,44,32,12,12)
xcu<-CU(x)
#round results
curnd<-round(xcu,2)
xcu
curnd
```

DU   *DU of sprinkler irrigation system*

Description

Computes DU (distribution uniformity of low quarter) for sprinkler systems using catch can data.

Usage

```
DU(x)
```

Arguments

x   numeric array of catch can data. Array may include missing (NA) data. NA
                     values will be removed in function.

Details

mean of lowest quarter of observations divided by overall mean X 100

Value

Distribution Uniformity (of low quarter) in percentage

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

References

Keller, J., and R. D. Bliesner. 2000. Sprinkler and Trickle Irrigation. Caldwell, N.J.: Blackburn
Press. ISBN 1-930665-19-9.

See Also

CU,DU.lh

Examples

```
# data below are volumes caught in ml.  Catch cans must be of
# equal surface area at top when using volume data
x<-c(47,42,45,24,13,26,33,34,27,30,40,44,32,12,12)
xdu<-DU(x)
#round results
durnd<-round(xdu,2)
xdu
durnd
```

DU.lh   *Compute distribution uniformity of lower half*

Description

Computes uniformity of lower half of a solid set sprinkler system vs. lower quarter as does DU. Note that this computation uses the same method as low quarter, except it uses the observations of the low half rather than low quarter. It does not use an empirical equation that converts DU (low quarter) to DUlh (lower half) as some have proposed.

Usage

```
DU.lh(x)
```

Arguments

x   a numeric array of catch depths or volumes. Array may include missing (NA) data. NA values will be removed in function.

Details

mean of lower half of ranked data divided by overall mean x 100.

Value

DU of lower half value in percentage.

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

See Also

CU,DU

Examples

```
# data below are volumes caught in ml.  Catch cans must be of
# equal surface area at top when using volume data
x<-c(47,42,45,24,13,26,33,34,27,30,40,44,32,12,12)
xdulh<-DU.lh(x)
#round results
dulhrnd<-round(xdulh,2)
xdulh
dulhrnd
```

---

eda.shape   *Generate distribution plots of an array.*

Description

Generate histogram, boxplot, density, and quartile plots.

Usage

```
eda.shape(x,qq=TRUE,main=NULL,xlab,...)
```

Arguments

x	numeric array.
qq	logical; for plotting quartile plot, default=TRUE.
main	character; main title for plots.
xlab	x axis label for histogram and density plots, y axis label for boxplot. If not provided, will default to name of object x.
...	additional graphical parameters to pass to the plot functions called within 'eda.shape'.

Details

This function is modified from the SPlus version of the same name, see references. Additional graphical parameters passed to 'eda.shape' are ignored if not applicable/accepted by all internally called plot functions to prevent warning messages and/or null plots. To suppress axis labeling pass ann=FALSE as additional argument.

Value

Four plots on one page [mfrow = c(2, 2)]- histogram, boxplot, density, and quartile.

Note

Wrapper functions for each internally called plot type strip graphical parameters that are not applicable to the specific plot type to prevent warnings and errors.

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu >

References

TIBCO Spotfire S+ 8.2 2010. Guide to Statistics, vol. 1, p.124ff.

See Also

[eda.stats](),[hist](), [boxplot](),[density](), [qqnorm]()

Examples

```
#generate and plot univariate normally distributed data
require(graphics)
x<-rnorm(25,1,0.25)
eda.shape(x) #defaults
#add main title, and pass additional parameters, "col" and
#"notch""for notched boxplot
eda.shape(x,main="my normal data",col="blue",notch=TRUE)
```

---

eda.stats *Summary statistics of a numeric array.*

Description

Generates summary statistics of mean, median, skew, kurtosis, min, max and quartiles.

Usage

```
eda.stats(x)
```

Arguments

x   numeric array

Details

requires timeDate library

Value

Named list with the following items:

summary   min, 1st quartile, median, mean, 3rd quartile, max

skew   skewness

kurt   kurtosis

Author(s)

Garry Grabow

See Also

eda.shape, summary,skewness, kurtosis

Examples

```
require(timeDate)
# summary statistics for random normal data
# mean of 1. sd = 0.3
ndata<-rnorm(25,1,.3)
eda.stats(ndata)
#summary statistics for right-skewed data
#mean of 1, sd=1
rdata<-rexp(25,rate=1)
eda.stats(rdata)
```

---

eff   *Application efficiency and adequacy of a sprinkler irrigation system*

Description

determines amount of water above and below target depth to determine efficiency and adequacy from catch can data. If target depth is equal to soil moisture depletion in the root zone, all catch can depths greater than target are, in concept, lost to deep percolation and reduce efficiency, and all depths less than target are 100% efficient but reduce adequacy.

Usage

```
eff(x, target)
```

Arguments

x	numeric array of catch can depths
target	target depth

Details

computes efficiency and adequacy as amount of catch equal or less than target depth. Efficiency is defined and calculated as the applied (catch can caught) water retained in root zone divided by the total water applied when the target depth is set equal to the soil moisture deficit (SMD). Adequacy is the amount of catch equal or exceeding the target depth (adequacy). Amounts within the root zone and below the root zone are obtained using the results of 'stats::density' using piecewise integration and normalized to target depth (normally SMD). Both efficiency and adequacy are reported in decimal (not percent) form.

Value

A named list with the following items:

appeff	application efficiency based on target depth, decimal
appadeq	application adequacy based on target depth, decimal

Note

If all catch can depths (and resultant density curve) are all below the target depth, the application efficiency is 100%. This assumes that the target depth is equal to the soil water deficit (or less). So deficit irrigation events are likely to be 100% or nearly 100% efficient.

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

See Also

adper

Examples

```
target<-3
# generate data with mean of target amount and high variability (non-uniformity)
x<-rnorm(25,3,1.75)
eff(x,target)
# generate data with mean of target amount and low varibility (uniformity)
xx<-rnorm(25,3,0.5)
eff(xx,target)
```

---

overlap	*Superimpose catch can data*

Description

Simulate overlap from adjacent laterals using data from one lateral.

Usage

```
overlap(sl,sc,lcdata,rcdata)
```

Arguments

sl	lateral spacing.
sc	catch can spacing perpendicular to lateral.
lcdata	data from cans left of lateral; order is proximal to distal of lateral.
rcdata	data from cans right of lateral; order as in lcdata.

Details

Superimposes and sums one row of catch can data as if adjacent lateral had same catch pattern. Repeat function for multiple rows of catch cans between laterals, to normally include all rows of cans between two sprinklers.

Value

A named list with the following items:

sum.left   numeric array of summed overlap catch can data between tested lateral and simulated lateral to the left.

sum.right   numeric array of summed overlap catch can data between tested lateral and simulated lateral to the right.

Note

both items of list will have same summed values but in inversely ordered. Only can data receiving water need to be entered into lcdata and rcdata. The function will automatically produce "phantom cans" to fill between adjacent laterals if not entered and set catch to 0.

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

Examples

```
sl<-60 #lateral spacing. Units are feet
sc<-10 #catch cans spacing along single "row". Units are feet
#note that neither lcdata or rcdata have 6 cans. function will generate "0" cans.
lcdata<-c(0.28,0.24,0.21,0.10)
rcdata<-c(0.23,0.21,0.3)
#generate summed catch for one row at 60 foot lateral spacing
spacing.60<-overlap(sl,sc,lcdata,rcdata)
spacing.60
#now generate summed catch assuming a 50 foot lateral spacing
sl<-50
spacing.50<-overlap(sl,sc,lcdata,rcdata)
spacing.50
```

PELQ   *Potential application efficiency of low quarter for a sprinkler irrigation system.*

Description

This function determines PELQ as the average of the low quarter catch rates divided by the average catch rate of applied water. As such is is a measure of the potential of the sprinkler irrigation system considering uniformity (low quarter) and any losses due to drift and evaporation (uses catch can rates).

Usage

```
PELQ(x,SI=TRUE,rate,ss,sl,dur)
```

Arguments

x	numeric array of catch can depths.
SI	logical; units SI (mm, m, lpm) or US Customary (in., ft, gpm). SI (TRUE) is default.
rate	sprinkler discharge rate (lpm or gpm).
ss	sprinkler spacing (m or ft).
sl	lateral spacing (m or ft).
dur	duration of irrigation event, hr.

Details

catch can depths converted to catch rates.

Value

PELQ (potential application efficiency of low quarter, %

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

References

Mirriam and Keller, 1978. Farm System Irrigation Evaluation: A Guide for Management. PP 41-43. Utah State University, Logan, Utah. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNAAG745.pdf

See Also

PELQT,AELQ

Examples

```
#see pp 41-43 of reference document
SI<-FALSE # use U.S. customary units
x<-c(.23,.31,.24,.24,.28,.31,.27,.22,.26,.31,
.31,.25,.20,.22,.32)# catch can depths caught during test converted to in/hr
rate<-4.6 # 4.6 gpm sprinkler discharge rate (measured)
sl<-50; ss<-30 # 30 x 50 ft sprinkler x lateral spacing
dur<-1 # 1 hr test duration (dur. in min)
PELQ(x,SI=FALSE,rate,ss,sl,dur)
```

PELQT   *Potential application efficiency of low quarter for a traveling irriga-*
                                  tion system.

Description

This function determines PELQ as the average of the low quarter catch depths divided by the average catch depth of applied water. As such is is a measure of the potential of the sprinkler irrigation system considering uniformity (low quarter) and any losses due to drift and evaporation (uses catch can depths overlapped at specified lane spacing).

Usage

```
PELQT(x,SI=TRUE,rate,ls,ts)
```

Arguments

x	numeric array of catch can depths, overlapped.
SI	logical; units SI (mm, m, lpm) or US Customary (in., ft, gpm). SI (TRUE) is default.
rate	sprinkler discharge rate (lps or gpm).
ls	lane spacing (m or ft).
ts	travel speed (m/min or ft/min).

Details

catch can depths overlapped to specified lane spacing.

Value

PELQT (potential application efficiency of low quarter for traveling system, %

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

References

Evans, R.O., Barker J.C., Smith J.T., Sheffield R.E. 1997b. Field calibration procedures for animal wastewater application equipment, hard hose and cable tow traveler irrigation system. NC Cooperative Extension Service publication AG-553-2. Raleigh, NC https://p2infohouse.org/ref/32/31084/ag-553-2.pdf

Liu, Z., G.L. Grabow, R.L. Huffman, J. Osborne, and R.O. Evans. 2012. Factors Affecting Uniformity of Irrigation-Type Manure Application Systems. Applied Eng. in Agric. 28(1):43-56.

Mirriam and Keller, 1978. Farm System Irrigation Evaluation: A Guide for Management. PP 97-107. Utah State University, Logan, Utah. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNAAG745.pdf

See Also

[PELQ](#),[travunif](#)

Examples

```
#see pp 41-43 of reference document
SI<-FALSE # use U.S. customary units
left<-c(0.94,0.80,0.59,0.61,0.50,0.42,0.33,0.07)
right<-c(0.73,0.81,0.92,0.64,0.50,0.27,0.20,0.13)
ls<-224;gs<-20
#first call travunif to return overlapped data given gage spacing and lane spacing
out<-travunif(ls,gs,left,right)
x<-out$o.depths
rate<-197 # 197 gpm sprinkler discharge rate (measured)
PELQT(x,SI=FALSE,rate,ls,1.5)#call PELQ for traveling systems
```

---

plotss   *Plot a plan view of sprinklers and catch cans with collected depths.*

Description

plots a densigram with optional contour plot of catch can depths, with an option to label points. Both contour and point labeling are invoked by default (TRUE).

Usage

```
plotss(cdata,sploc,con=TRUE,xlab=NULL,ylab=NULL,xlim=NULL,
ylim=NULL,main=NULL,labelpoints=TRUE,pos=1,spklab=NULL,
pch=16,cex=0.8,edastat=FALSE,...)
```

Arguments

cdata	n x 3 matrix of catch can data; 1st column x, 2nd column y can locations, 3rd column catch depths
sploc	n x 2 matrix of sprinkler location data; 1st column xi, second column yi. i=4 for 4 sprinklers with cans in-between.
con	Logical; TRUE to overlay contour plot on densigram.
xlab	label for x axis of plot.
ylab	label for y axis of plot.
xlim	bounds of x-axis.
ylim	bounds of y-axis.
main	main title for plot.
labelpoints	logical; plot amounts at can locations? Default is TRUE.
pos	if labelpoints=TRUE, position of point labels, see [text](#)

spklab	character vector of labels for sprinklers. Defaults to bold italic to distinguish from can labels.
pch	symbol type. See [par]().
cex	scaling factor for plotting points and point labels.See [par]().
edastat	Logical; call eda.stat function for stats on catch depths?
...	further graphical parameters to pass to internal calls to [plot.default]()

Value

densigram (from [interp]() with optional contour plot overlay) and optional summary catch can statistics. Returned object is par(usr) to obtain x,y user coordinates for scaling subsequent plotting of low level plot functions on plotted densigram.

Note

requires interp package

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

See Also

[interp](), [contour]()

Examples

```
# set sprinkler locations (ft here)
sprinklerx<-c(0,0,60,60)
sprinklery<-c(60,0,60,0)
sploc<-cbind(sprinklerx,sprinklery)
#construct can data matrix
gage.space<-15
x<-c(rep(7.5,4),rep(22.5,4),rep(37.5,4),rep(52.5,4))
y<-rep(seq(52.5,7.5,-gage.space),4)
depth<-c(0.3,0.32,0.26,0.26,0.16,0.32,0.14,0.41,
0.14,0.27,0.38,0.34,0.29,0.32,0.45,0.25)
cdata<-cbind(x,y,depth)
plotss(cdata,sploc,xlab="ft",ylab="ft")
#now grey scale colors, pass "col"
plotss(cdata,sploc,xlab="ft",ylab="ft",col=grey.colors(16))
```

quart	*Compute several levels of quantiles and interquartile range*

Description

generates quantiles at 0.1, 1,5,10-90, 95, 99, 99,9 percentiles.

Usage

```
quart(x)
```

Arguments

x   numeric array

Details

Uses 'stats::quantile'

Value

named list with following items:

q   quantiles at 0.1, 1,5,10-90, 95, 99, 99,9 percentiles

d   interquartile range - i.e., 75th quantile minus 25th quantile

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

See Also

[quantile](),[eda.stats]()

Examples

```
# quantiles for random normal data
x<-rnorm(25,10,1)
xn<-quart(x)
```

| rotecdf | *Swap axis of ecdf plot and reverse y axis* |

Description

plots points generated from an 'stats::ecdf' object with x and y axis swapped (x is cumulative frequency) and with y axis reversed so that min(y)=0 is at top. Plots points without step function lines.

Usage

```
rotecdf(x,target=NA,xlab=NULL,ylab=NULL,...)
```

Arguments

x	numeric array
target	target, a constant, e.g., target depth of irrigation.
xlab	label for x axis, standard default provided.
ylab	label for y axis, e.g., depth applied. Default is name of object x if not supplied.
...	further graphical parameters to pass to internal calls to `plot.default`

Details

A minimum y of 0 is forced such that the plot can be interpreted at 0 being ground surface. If 'target' is supplied, a horizontal line at the value of target is drawn. Points and area below the target line indicate water applied in excess of the target amount.

Value

rotated ecdf plot.

Note

Wrapper functions for internally called plot and sub-plot functions within 'rotecfd' prevent warnings and errors for graphical parameters passed via '...' that are not recognized by subplolot functions, i.e., `abline`, `text`. Therefore not all graphical parameters passed via '...' will be realized in the generated plot.

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

See Also

`sfplot`, `ecdf`

Examples

```
target<-3
# generate data with mean of target amount and high variability (non-uniformity)
x<-rnorm(25,3,1.75)
rotecdf(x,target,ylab="depth applied (caught)")
# generate data with mean of target amount and low varibility (uniformity)
xx<-rnorm(25,3,0.5)
#no y axis label provided - defaults to array object name.  Pass additional non-default
#graphical parameters
rotecdf(xx,target,lty=2,pch=2)
```

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sfplot	*Create step function plot (of catch can depths).*

Description

Uses an 'stats::ecdf' object to plot a step function plot with cumulative frequency on x axis and input array (catch can depths) on y axis with y-axis reversed (min(y)= 0 at top of y-axis). Top of plot represents soil surface.

Usage

```
sfplot(x,target=NA,xlab=NULL,ylab=NULL,...)
```

Arguments

x	numeric array
target	target, a constant, e.g., target depth of irrigation.
xlab	label for x axis, standard default provided.
ylab	label for y axis, e.g., depth applied. Default is name of object x if not supplied.
...	further graphical parameters to pass to internal calls to plot.default

Details

Plot includes step function lines unlike rotecdf. A minimum y of 0 is forced such that the plot can be interpreted as 0 being ground surface. If "target" is supplied, a horizontal line at the value of target is drawn. Points and area below the target line indicate water applied in excess of the target amount.

Value

Step function plot as empirical cumulative distribution function with x on y-axis and f(x), i.e., cum. prob., on x-axis.

Note

Wrapper functions for internally called plot and sub-plot functions within 'rotecfd' prevent warnings and errors for graphical parameters passed via '...' that are not recognized by subplolot functions, i.e., [abline](), [text](). Therefore not all graphical parameters passed via '...' will be realized in the generated plot.

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

See Also

[rotecdf](),[stepfun](),[ecdf]()

Examples

```
target<-3
# generate data with mean of target amount and high variability (non-uniformity)
x<-rnorm(25,3,1.75)
sfplot(x,target,ylab="depth applied (caught)")
# generate data with mean of target amount and low varibility (uniformity)
xx<-rnorm(25,3,0.5)
sfplot(xx,target)#no y axis label provided - defaults to array object name
#customize graphical parameters
sfplot(xx,target,main="Good uniformity",xlab="cum. probability",lwd=2, col="blue")
```

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travunif   *Compute CU and DU of traveling gun irrigation systems*

Description

This function computes 3 values of sprinkler irrigation distribution uniformity - CU (Christiansen's coefficient of uniformity), DU (dist. unif. of low quarter), DU.lh (dist. unif. of low half) for traveling gun irrigation systems. Data from a single transect of catch cans from one hard hose pull is used, and data is overlapped to account for additional contribution from adjacent traveler pulls. Overlapped catch depths are also returned.

Usage

```
travunif(ls,cs,lcdata,rcdata,site=NULL,plot=TRUE)
```

Arguments

ls	lane spacing.
cs	catch can spacing.
lcdata	catch can data from cans left of hose - order is from closet to hose outward.
rcdata	catch can data from cans right of hose - order is from closet to hose outward.
site	optional character label for location (site) of evaluation - used in plot titles.
plot	logical argument to invoke plotting, default is TRUE.

Details

It is not necessary that lcdata and rcdata be of equal length. This might occur if windy conditions prevail and the wetted width of one side is greater than another, and data is not entered for empty cans. The function will automatically assign 0 depths to the "missing" catch cans if not explicitly done. While using volume instead of depth data will result in the same uniformity values, depth is more intuitive and will be required if the 'o.depths' output will be used to compute 'PELQT'.

Value

A named list with the following items:

o.depths	collected depths as overlapped within travel lane
CU	CU from catch can data with overlap from adjacent lanes
DUlh	DU low half (using function DU.lh) from catch can data with overlap from adjacent lanes
DU	DU from catch can data with overlap from adjacent lanes

Author(s)

Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>

References

Evans, R.O., Barker J.C., Smith J.T., Sheffield R.E. 1997b. Field calibration procedures for animal wastewater application equipment, hard hose and cable tow traveler irrigation system. NC Cooperative Extension Service publication AG-553-2. Raleigh, NC

Liu, Z., G.L. Grabow, R.L. Huffman, J. Osborne, and R.O. Evans. 2012. Factors Affecting Uniformity of Irrigation-Type Manure Application Systems. Applied Eng. in Agric. 28(1):43-56.

See Also

PELQT

Examples

```
# units can be SI or US Customary, e.g.
# SI - mm for catch can data and m for lane and catch
# can spacing
# U.S. cust. -  in. for catch can data and ft for lane
# and catch can spacing
left<-c(0.17,0.22,0.18,0.21,0.13,0.05,0.02,0) # units are in.
right<-c(0.16,0.2,0.21,0.2,0.21,0.13,0.06,0.02)
ls<-165;gs<-16 # units are ft
travunif(ls,gs,left,right)
```

Index