



# Department of Pesticide Regulation



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## MEMORANDUM

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SUBJECT: Modification of the probabilistic modeling approach to predict well water concentrations used for assessing the risk of ground water contamination by pesticides.

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### Background

When a pesticide is submitted to the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) for registration, the Registration Branch can request the Environmental Monitoring Branch (EM) to evaluate the potential of the active ingredient(s) in that pesticide to contaminate ground water. Such evaluations are typically conducted based on concerns about the physical-chemical properties of active ingredients not contained in currently registered pesticides (“new active ingredients”) or new use patterns of active ingredients contained in currently registered pesticides (“old active ingredients”).

Registration evaluation by EM staff of a chemical’s potential to move to ground water was originally based on a procedure prescribed in the Pesticide Contamination Prevention Act (PCPA) of 1985. The PCPA required DPR to establish threshold values for six physical-chemical properties that characterize environmental fate: water solubility, organic carbon normalized soil adsorption coefficient (Koc), hydrolysis half-life, aerobic and anaerobic soil metabolism half-lives, and field dissipation half-life. The threshold values were identified as specific numerical values (SNVs) and they are used to determine whether or not a pesticide active ingredient has the potential to pollute ground water and thus be placed on the Groundwater Protection List in section 6800(b) of Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations. The PCPA requires DPR to monitor ground water for pesticides on this list to determine if they have migrated to ground water. The methodology derived by Wilkerson and Kim (1986) to establish SNVs was based on comparing distributions of environmental fate variables between two groups of pesticides: those that were sampled and found in ground water due to agricultural use and classified as contaminants, and those that were



sampled and not found in ground water and classified as non-contaminants. The SNVs were revised by Johnson in 1988, 1989, and 1991 (Johnson, 1988, 1989, and 1991).

Two potential limitations with the SNV process are:

1. It is a univariate-based approach because the tests were derived separately for each environmental variable, ignoring potential relationships between variables.
2. Information on variability of environmental fate characteristics for individual active ingredients is not included. When multiple data existed for each variable, the mean was obtained and used to represent the environmental fate of each pesticide. Since the profile for each pesticide was set in a deterministic manner, information on the variance for each variable was not included.

A modeling process was developed to address these limitations (Troiano and Clayton, 2004). The first limitation was addressed by using a modeling approach where multiple physical/chemical properties of the pesticide are simultaneously evaluated. Owing to previous calibration studies, the LEACHM model was used to simulate potential movement through soil (Hutson and Wagenet, 1992; Spurlock, 2000). Although modeling provides a method to determine the joint effects of environmental fate variables, the prevalent modeling methodology was to use a deterministic approach where, similar to the SNV process, a single set of input variables was used to represent the environmental fate of an active ingredient.

Subsequently, the second limitation was addressed by using a probabilistic approach to predicting residue movement through soil. Advances in computer technology have allowed development of computationally intensive probabilistic modeling techniques where a distribution of outcomes is estimated. A distribution of the modeling output is generated from repetitious model simulations, each representing a different combination of input values. The potential combinations and number of computer simulations can be extremely large when the input variables themselves are described by distributions. In this case, sets of input values for each parameter are derived through random sampling of input distributions. The outcomes from the repetitive model simulations provide a distribution that, when expressed as a cumulative function, can be used to provide a range in expectations of the outcome or, when described by a mean and variance, can be used in a statistical test. Troiano and Clayton's (2004) initial determination of potential leaching was formulated as a comparison of the distribution of the amount leached below 3-meters between the known ground water contaminants and the active ingredient under review.

This memo updates the approach of Troiano and Clayton (2004) to provide a more robust measure of potential leaching. One potential problem with the test specified by Troiano and Clayton is that a new active ingredient may be applied at a lower rate than the known active ingredients. Based on amount applied, the resulting distribution would indicate less total mass leached below the 3-meter depth and a lower potential to move to ground water. If the new

active ingredient's dissipation half-life is longer than any of the known ground water contaminants, then the conclusion of lower contamination potential would be offset by consideration of the time it takes residues to move from below 3-meters to well water: longer dissipation rate for the active ingredient under review would mean greater conservation of mass during the travel time for recharge water and residues to move below the 3-meter depth to a well. An active ingredient with a lower application rate but with a longer dissipation half-life could result in well water concentrations that would be equal to or higher than those projected for the known ground water contaminants. The approach has been modified to include a module for the travel time of water and residues to move from below the 3-meter depth to ground water and then eventually to a well (Figure1). This addition incorporates the effect of relative differences in dissipation values as reflected in Terrestrial Field Dissipation (TFD) studies. Also, the determination of potential for contamination is now based on an empirical analysis of the distribution of predicted well water concentrations.

#### **Basis for Determination of Leaching Potential Using Probabilistic Based Modeling**

Studies conducted by EM have enabled development of a probabilistic modeling approach to determine the leaching potential of pesticides. The LEACHP model, a module of the Leaching Estimation and Chemistry Model (Hutson and Wagenet, 1992) had been used by EM in a probabilistic Monte Carlo study that investigated the effects of irrigation management on leaching of known California groundwater contaminants: atrazine, bromacil, diuron, hexazinone, norflurazon, and simazine (Spurlock, 2000). The study objective was to produce a distribution of ground water contaminant concentrations for different irrigation management strategies. Soil data for the modeling scenario were obtained from a field study that determined the effect of method and amount of irrigation water application on atrazine movement in a coarse, loamy-sand soil in Fresno County (Troiano et al., 1993). This site was vulnerable to leaching of pesticides because the soil was coarse-textured, freely draining, and low in organic carbon content. The irrigation study of Troiano et al. (1993) measured water and pesticide movement at different amounts of water applications. These data were used as the calibration data set in the Spurlock (2000) study.

For the Monte Carlo study, Spurlock (2000) compiled TFD half-life and organic carbon normalized soil adsorption coefficient (Koc) values for six ground water contaminants (Table 1). The combined data consisted of 52 TFD half-life and 56 Koc values, resulting in approximately 3000 uniquely paired values for testing into the model. Since the study involved comparing a number of different irrigation scenarios, computing time was minimized by a smaller subset of paired samples that provided similar results to using all potential paired values. One conclusion was that reduction in the amount of water that percolates during the growing season is effective in restricting pesticide movement. Consequently, efficient management of irrigation was identified as a method to reduce concentrations in ground water to levels below the current DPR reporting limit of 0.05 µg/L (0.05 ppb). Reducing the amount of water that percolates from irrigation requires increased management because crop water

demand or soil water depletion must be monitored, and these results related to the frequency and volume of irrigations.

**Procedure for a Probabilistic Approach to Determining Leaching Potential of Pesticides**

This revision builds upon the method described by Troiano and Clayton (2004) to predict the leaching potential for products with new active ingredients or new proposed products for already registered active ingredients. The revised approach is parsed into three parts (Figure 1). In the first part, the distribution of the annual amount of pesticide leached below 3-meters is developed from random sampling of Koc and TFD input distributions. The second part accounts for aging of residues as they move with percolating water to the ground water aquifer and eventually to a well. Lastly, in the third part, the cumulative distribution of the predicted well concentrations at the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile is compared to the current reporting limit of 0.05 µg/L for detection of pesticides and their breakdown products in California's well water.

**Part 1- Development of distribution for amount leached below 3-meters:** In order to encompass the variability in reported TFD and Koc values, the LEACHM model is run 1000 times with randomly selected paired Koc and TFD values. The input data for the known ground water contaminants are the same 56 Koc values and 52 TFD half-life values that were collated by Spurlock (2000). One thousand paired values are generated from random sampling from a gamma distribution fit to each variable.

In contrast to the grouping of the known ground water contaminants used by Spurlock (2000), data for individual pesticides are sparse and in most cases insufficient in number to test for a specific distribution. When data are sparse, Dubus et al. (2002) recommended use of an empirical triangular distribution. The triangular distribution is characterized by the minimum, maximum, and modal values. When a mode cannot be determined then the median value is used as a substitute. For example, if the bare minimum of 3-dissipation values are available for a TFD study with 50-, 75-, 150-day half-lives, then 50 is the minimum, 150 is the maximum and 75 is the median value. As for the known ground water contaminants, one thousand paired random samples of Koc and TFD values are based on sampling from a triangular distribution fit to each variable. In the SAS statistical package, the following syntax in Eq. 1 produces a random sample from a triangular distribution:

$$\text{Eq. 1 } \text{TFD} = (\text{Maximum} - \text{Minimum}) * \text{rantri}(\text{seed}, (\text{Median} - \text{Minimum}) / (\text{Maximum} - \text{Minimum})) + \text{Minimum}$$

For the 3 TFD half-life values given above and for 3 Koc values at 300, 600, and 750 cm<sup>3</sup>/g, the following syntax produces 1000 random pairs of TFD and Koc values and outputs the values to an external data set using the SAS statistical package:

```
data a;  
do i=1 to 1000;
```

```
TFD=(150-50)*rantri(0,(75-50)/(150-50))+50;  
Koc=(750-300)*rantri(0,(600-300)/(750-300))+300;  
output;  
end;  
proc print;  
data _null_;set a;  
filename it 'd:\Jtroiano\chemicals\reptfdkocrand.dat';  
file it noprint;  
put TFD Koc;  
run;quit;
```

In the example, the do loop results in 1000 pairs of Koc and TFD values and the language starting at 'data \_null\_;set a;' identifies an output path and file name to which the paired data are stored.

The scenario used for the LEACHP simulations is for a grape crop with water applications at 160% or 125% of crop need. An inefficient irrigation management practice is represented by the addition of water at 160% of crop water requirements. An efficient irrigation management practice is represented by addition of water at 125% of crop need. The active ingredient-specific variables of application rate, vapor pressure, and water solubility are fixed for each simulation. An example of an input file for each irrigation management practice is given in Appendix I. The LEACHM model simulation for each paired TFD and Koc value is run for a 5-year period with the maximum rate of application applied each year. Running the model for multiple years results in a constant annual flux of amount of test substance leached below 3-meters.

**Part 2 – Estimation of Well Water Concentration:** In the second part, residues are aged according to an estimate for the amount of time it takes for water to migrate from the 3-meter depth to wells. For water applications at 160% of plant demand, the estimated time interval is 10 years. The 10 years was developed as the summation of the number of years for water to recharge an aquifer located 21.3-meters below the soil surface, indicated as II-1 in Figure 1, and the time for subsequent movement to a well, indicated as II-2 in Figure 1. These estimates are 4 and 6 years, respectively, and are based on LEACHP simulations of a conservative tracer for the movement of water, and on results from a chlorofluorocarbon dating study for the age of ground water in domestic wells located in the lower Jan Joaquin Valley (Spurlock et al., 2000). The amount of water that annually recharges ground water is approximately 0.5 meters in depth (Spurlock, 2000). Following the conceptual model, estimated pesticide concentration in well water is determined in a two step process where the first step is the dissolution of the amount of chemical leached annually that is obtained from the 5<sup>th</sup> simulated-year of modeling into the amount of water that annually recharges ground water. In the second step, residue mass is decreased due to dissipation processes according to the appropriate aging parameters.

Dissipation half-lives are known to be longer in the vadose zone because there is a lack of

microorganisms and nutrients to support robust degradation, and lower temperatures also slow down chemical processes such as hydrolysis. Since direct measurements of breakdown rates of pesticide active ingredients in the vadose zone soil are lacking, the longest reported TFD half-life value is used to age the residues. For the known ground water contaminants, the longest half-life was approximately 365 days (Table 1).

Estimated travel times to a well are 10 and 13 years for the 160 and 125% irrigation water management treatments, respectively. The concentration of residue in well water from each LEACHP simulation is determined according to Eq. 2.

$$\text{Eq 2.} \quad \text{Well water concentration } (\mu\text{g} / \text{L}) = \frac{M_L * 0.5^N}{D}$$

where:

$M_L$  = annual mass of product leached below root zone as determined by LEACHP ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^2$ );

$N$  = number of product dissipation half-lives during transport in the vadose zone and during aging and in the aquifer until arrival at a well;

$D$  = depth of annual ground water recharge (0.5 m).

The value for  $N$  will be the number of half-lives for a product simulated under either the inefficient irrigation regime where total transport time is 10 years or under the efficient irrigation regime where the total transport time is 13 years. In either instance, the total transport time, which is given in days, is divided by the product's longest TFD half-life value, which is also given in days, to yield the number of half-lives predicted during transport from the 3-meter soil depth to a well. For the known ground water contaminants, the longest reported TFD value provided an estimate of 365 days. Each of the residues produced in Part 1 are separately aged based on the 365-day value. For 160% and 125% irrigation water management treatments, this results in each of the 1000 simulations conducted in Part 1 aged for 10 and 13 half-lives, respectively.

**Part 3 – Comparison of Cumulative Well Water Concentrations:** The result from Part 2 is 1000 estimates for residue concentration in well water. In Part 3, the cumulative frequency distribution of these values is determined. Procedures in SAS, such as Proc Univariate, produce simple statistics for variables: cumulative distribution is one statistic produced. For a new active ingredient or for a new proposed use of an already registered active ingredient, the inefficient irrigation scenario is first simulated. If the value at the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile is below DPR's current reporting limit of 0.05  $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ , then potential for contamination is determined as low and no further modeling is required. If the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile value exceeds the reporting limit, the pesticide is determined to have a high potential to contaminate ground water. The modeling is conducted again at the efficient irrigation management practice at 125% of crop

need to determine if application of the mitigation measure decreases the threat for ground water contamination at the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile to below 0.05 µg/L.

### **Calibration of the Approach**

The approach was calibrated by comparing the distribution of predicted well concentrations of the known ground water contaminants to the distribution of actual well water concentrations that have been measured in domestic wells sampled in Fresno County (Figure 2). The predicted concentrations were from the 160% inefficient irrigation management practice. The observed data were obtained from the Well Inventory Data Base where wells were sampled in leaching ground water protection areas (GWPA) in Fresno County (Nordmark et al., 2008). A GWPA is a section of land designated as vulnerable to contamination. GWPA designated as leaching are predominantly coarse-textured soils with depth to ground water at approximately 21.3-meters or less. The location of this subset of wells has the highest degree of similarity to modeled soil conditions and recharge processes. For wells with multiple concentrations, the maximum concentration in a well was obtained for atrazine, bromacil, diuron, norflurazon, or simazine; hexazinone was not detected in these wells.

There were 178 maximum concentration values that were derived from 111 sampled wells. The number of maximum concentrations is greater than the number of wells because multiple pesticide active ingredients were measured in well water. Agreement was good for the distribution of well water concentrations between observed and predicted values (Figure 2). Well water concentration at the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (median) for observed data was 0.21 µg/L compared to 0.18 µg/L for the predicted distribution. Agreement was very good at the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile where the observed value was 0.32 µg/L for observed data compared to 0.30 µg/L for the predicted distribution. At the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile the observed value was 0.83 µg/L compared to 0.47 µg/L for the predicted distribution, indicating a tendency for the model approach to under predict the higher concentrations. The predicted value for the modeled data at the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile was an order of magnitude higher than the 0.05 µg/L reporting limit, capturing the high potential for this group of pesticides to move to ground water.

### **Summary**

The probabilistic approach described by Troiano and Clayton (2004) was based on providing a distribution of the amount of pesticide leached below the 3-meter-deep root zone of a simulated crop. This revision extends the prediction to well water concentrations by including an estimate of the dissolution and eventual degradation of residues in ground water that eventually recharges a well. This extension was added to account for active ingredients that may have longer soil half-lives but that have lower application rates than the known ground water contaminants. The distribution leached below 3-meters for a pesticide product with a low application rate could

indicate a low risk to contaminate groundwater when compared to the distribution for known ground water contaminants. But once leached below the root zone, greater stability in the vadose zone or in ground water due to longer half-life could result in well water concentrations that are equivalent to the known contaminants.

The revised procedure is split into three parts:

Part 1 – As indicated in the previous memo by Troiano and Clayton (2004), the LEACHM model is run multiple times at randomly paired TFD and Koc values to produce a distribution of the annual amount of pesticide leached below the 3-meter depth. For sparse TFD half-life and Koc data, random sampling for model input values is conducted from a fit of a triangular distribution to the available data. The output distribution is determined from 1,000 model simulations.

Part 2 – The amount of pesticide leached below 3-meters is diluted into the amount of water that annually recharges ground water, which is approximately 0.5 m in depth. This initial concentration is aged by applying an estimate of the number of half-lives the residue would be exposed to during recharge to a well. The total recharge time is 10 years for the 160% irrigation water management treatment and 13 years for the 125% irrigation water management treatment. The longest TFD half-life value is used as an estimate for the degradation rate below the 3-meter depth. For example, at the 160% irrigation treatment, a TFD half-life value of 365 days means that each of the 1000 estimates of residue concentration from LEACHM is aged for 10 years thereby experiencing a total dissipation of 10 half-lives before arriving at a well. At a TFD half-life value of 700 days, residues aged for 10 years would be subjected to only 5.2 half-lives.

Part 3 - The cumulative distribution for the predicted 1000 well water concentrations is constructed. If the value at the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile is greater than or equal to 0.05 µg/L, then the active ingredient is determined to have a high potential to contaminate ground water; otherwise, it is determined to have a low potential to be detected in ground water.

There are some situations that might require a different approach. For example, the modeling approach does not include anaerobic conditions, so special cropping scenarios such as rice culture will not be adequately modeled. Evaluations for products that are not yet adequately modeled should continue using the SNV procedure to compare physical-chemical properties and they should rely upon field-derived measures of offsite-movement.

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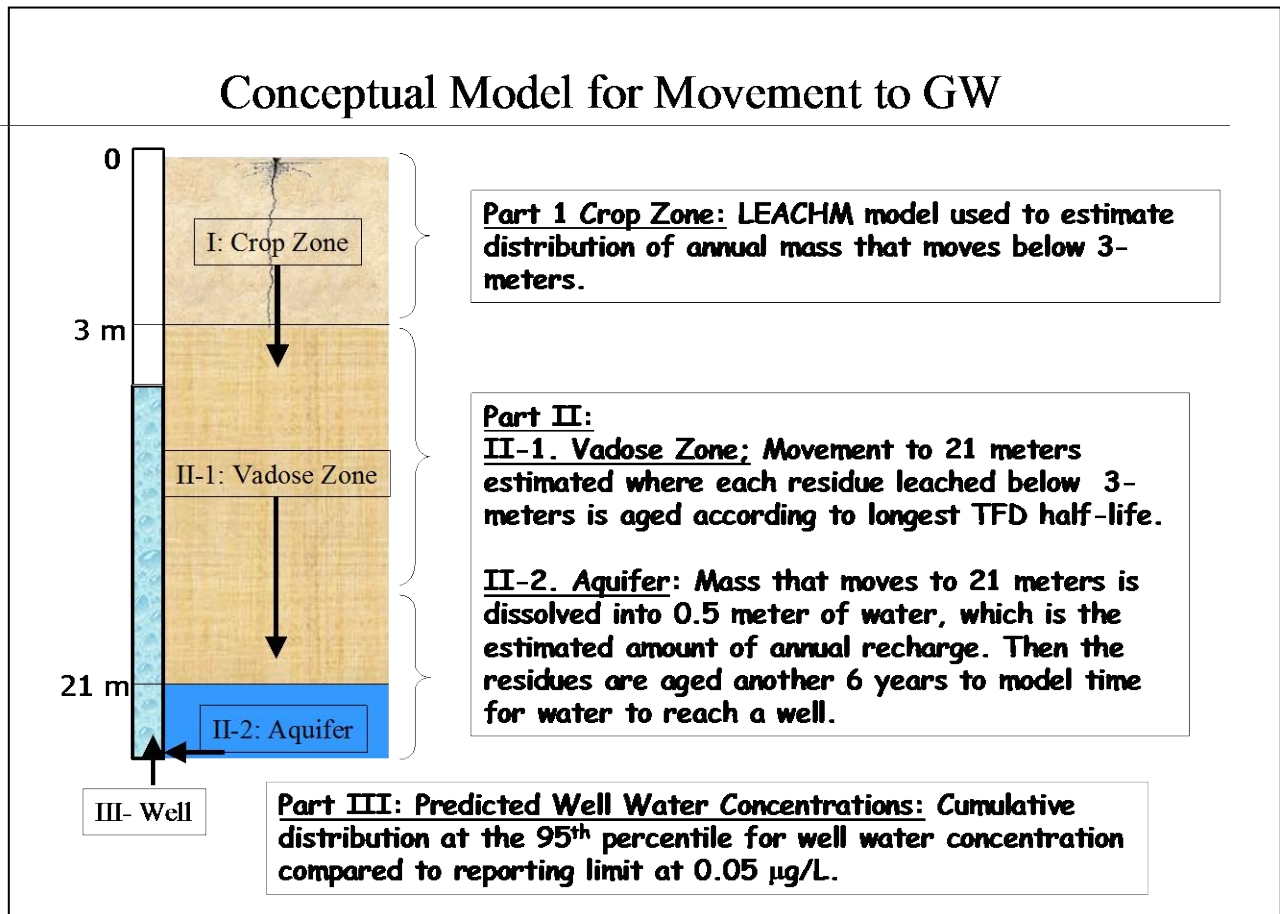
**Table 1. Appendix 2 reprinted from Spurlock (2000) that contains the TFD half-life and Koc values used as the basis for Monte Carlo sampling.**

**Appendix 2 - Input data for 6800(a) pesticides**

**Field dissipation half-life (days)- USDA-ARS, 1999;  
 Kollman and Segawa, 1995**

atrazine	bromacil	diuron	hexazinone	norflurazon	simazine
173	207	90	105	163	26
61	227	102	60	33	87
48	165	134	90	180	125
64	350	100	79	304	369
18	61	127	75		55
74	120		75		186
119	350		120		44
70	175		154		119
102	155		123		33
	168				89
	124				84
	137				9
					144
<b>K<sub>oc</sub> - USDA-ARS, 1999</b>					
148	12	453	41	490	138
288	33	418	37	430	230
214	2.3	560	41	370	112
149	14	476	300	120	160
163			34		155
111			74		124
170			54		115
163			38		114
160					144
127					114
107					103
174					
88					
38					
72					
157					
102					
90					
57					
120					
139					
155					
87					
39					
70					

**Figure 1. Conceptual model for predicting the concentration of pesticide residues in well water.**



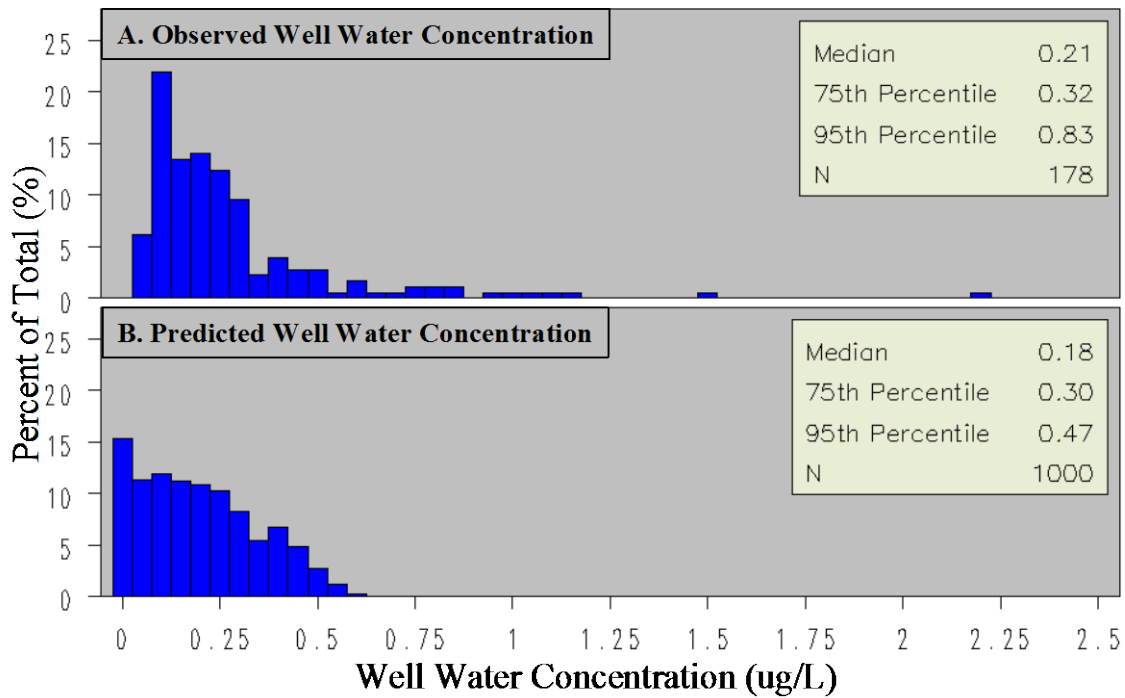


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MEMORANDUM

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**Figure 2. Comparison of distribution of well water concentrations for A. Observed Data from wells sampled in leaching GWAs in Fresno County and B. Predicted data from modeling procedure at 160% irrigation efficiency.**



APPENDIX I

Examples of LEACHM Input Files

1. Input File for 160% Irrigation Efficiency

methol160< Irrigation @ 160% of plant demand. Used in batch runs (started as LEACHP<filename).

-----  
LEACHP PESTICIDE DATA FILE.  
Numeric data and comments may extend to position 120. Unless defined as 'not read' a value must be present for each item, although it may not be used. Free format with blank delimiters. Preserve division and heading records. Number of depth segments may be changed.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
1 <Date format (1: month/day/year; 2: day/month/year). Dates must be 6 digits, 2 each for day, mo, yr.  
010195 <Starting date. No date in the input data should precede this date.  
000365 <Ending date or day number. The starting date is day 1. (A value <010101 is treated as a day number).  
0.05 <Largest time interval within a day (0.1 day or less).  
5 <Number of repetitions of rainfall, crop and chemical application data.  
3000 <Profile depth (mm), preferably a multiple of the segment thickness.  
25 <Segment thickness (mm). (The number of segments should be between about 8 and 30.  
2 <Lower boundary condition: 1:fixed depth water table; 2:free drainage, 3:zero flux  
4:lysimeter.  
0000 <Water table depth (mm), if the lower boundary is 1 (water table).  
-----

The steady-state flow option uses constant water fluxes during the application periods specified in the rainfall data table, and a uniform water content specified here. Steady-state flow implies a lab column, and crop and evaporation data are ignored.

-----  
1 < Water flow: 1: Richards; 2: Addiscott tipping bucket; 3: steady-state.  
0.4 < Steady-state flow water content (theta); 999: saturated column.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
1 <Number of output files: 1: OUT only; 2: OUT + SUM; 3: OUT + SUM + BTC  
-----

--- For the \*.OUT file :  
2 <Units for depth data: 1: ug/kg, 2: mg/m2 per segment depth, 3: mg/kg, 4: g/m2, 5: kg/ha.  
1 <Node print frequency (print data for every node (1), alternate nodes (2)).  
1 <Print options: 1 or 2. Use to specify one of the following options.  
365 <Option 1: Print at fixed time intervals (days between prints).  
1 <Option 2: No. of prints (the times for which are specified below)  
2 <Tables printed: 1: mass balance; 2: + depth data; 3: + crop data  
1 <Reset \*.OUT file cumulative values every 12 months after start date? 0: No, 1: Yes  
-----  
(if yes: .sum printouts must be monthly (code 999) and .out prints should be at the end of each year)

--- For the \*.SUM file :  
50 <Summary print interval (d) (999 for calendar month printouts)  
000 <Surface to [depth 1?] mm ( Three depth segments for the  
000 <Depth 1 to [depth 2?] mm summary file. Zero defaults to nodes  
000 <Depth 2 to [depth 3?] mm closest to thirds of the profile)  
3 <4th segment: Root zone (1); profile (2); Depth 3 to lower boundary (3); Surface to shallowest of lower boundary or water table (4)

-----  
 --- For the \*.BTC (breakthrough) file :  
 1.0 <Incremental depth of drainage water per output (mm)  
 -----

-- List here the times at which the \*.OUT file is desired for print option 2.  
 -- The number of records must match the 'No. of prints' under option 2 above.  
 Date or Time of day (At least one must be specified  
 Day no. (to nearest tenth) even if print option is not 2)  
 -----

123195 .5 (These dates can be past the last day)  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

SOIL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

-----  
 -- Retentivity model 0 uses listed Campbell's retention parameters, otherwise  
 -- the desired particle size-based regression model is used.  
 -----

Soil layer no.	Clay %	Silt %	Organic carbon %	Retention model	Starting theta or pot'l (one is used) kPa	Roots (for no growth) (relative)	Starting temp (C) (not read in LEACHC)		
1		3	8	0.71	5	0.045	-10	0.2	20
2		3	8	0.71	5	0.045	-10	0.2	20
3		3	8	0.71	5	0.045	-10	0.2	20
4		3	8	0.71	5	0.045	-10	0.2	20
5		3	8	0.71	5	0.045	-10	0.2	20
6		3	8	0.71	5	0.045	-10	0.2	20
7		4	6	0.25	5	0.06	-10	0.2	20
8		4	6	0.25	5	0.06	-10	0.2	20
9		4	6	0.25	5	0.06	-10	0.2	20
10		4	6	0.25	5	0.06	-10	0.2	20
11		4	6	0.25	5	0.06	-10	0.2	20
12		4	6	0.25	5	0.06	-10	0.2	20
13		5	6	0.1	5	0.09	-10	0.15	20
14		5	6	0.1	5	0.09	-10	0.15	20
15		5	6	0.1	5	0.09	-10	0.15	20
16		5	6	0.1	5	0.09	-10	0.15	20
17		5	6	0.1	5	0.09	-10	0.15	20
18		5	6	0.1	5	0.09	-10	0.15	20
19		5	4	0.1	5	0.135	-10	0.13	20
20		5	4	0.1	5	0.135	-10	0.13	20
21		5	4	0.1	5	0.135	-10	0.13	20
22		5	4	0.1	5	0.135	-10	0.13	20
23		5	4	0.1	5	0.135	-10	0.13	20
24		5	4	0.1	5	0.135	-10	0.13	20
25		6	4	0.067	5	0.15	-10	0.1	20
26		6	4	0.067	5	0.15	-10	0.1	20
27		6	4	0.067	5	0.15	-10	0.1	20
28		6	4	0.067	5	0.15	-10	0.1	20
29		6	4	0.067	5	0.15	-10	0.1	20
30		6	4	0.067	5	0.15	-10	0.1	20
31		5	4	0.009	5	0.144	-10	0.08	20
32		5	4	0.009	5	0.144	-10	0.08	20
33		5	4	0.009	5	0.144	-10	0.08	20
34		5	4	0.009	5	0.144	-10	0.08	20
35		5	4	0.009	5	0.144	-10	0.08	20
36		5	4	0.009	5	0.144	-10	0.08	20
37		6	4	0.058	5	0.135	-10	0.05	20
38		6	4	0.058	5	0.135	-10	0.05	20
39		6	4	0.058	5	0.135	-10	0.05	20
40		6	4	0.058	5	0.135	-10	0.05	20

41	6	4	0.058	5	0.135	-10	0.05	20
42	6	4	0.058	5	0.135	-10	0.05	20
43	6	5	0.05	5	0.12	-10	0.04	20
44	6	5	0.05	5	0.12	-10	0.04	20
45	6	5	0.05	5	0.12	-10	0.04	20
46	6	5	0.05	5	0.12	-10	0.04	20
47	6	5	0.05	5	0.12	-10	0.04	20
48	6	5	0.05	5	0.12	-10	0.04	20
49	5	4	0.025	5	0.128	-10	0.02	20
50	5	4	0.025	5	0.128	-10	0.02	20
51	5	4	0.025	5	0.128	-10	0.02	20
52	5	4	0.025	5	0.128	-10	0.02	20
53	5	4	0.025	5	0.128	-10	0.02	20
54	5	4	0.025	5	0.128	-10	0.02	20
55	6	5	0.017	5	0.114	-32	0.02	20
56	6	5	0.017	5	0.114	-32	0.02	20
57	6	5	0.017	5	0.114	-32	0.02	20
58	6	5	0.017	5	0.114	-32	0.02	20
59	6	5	0.017	5	0.114	-32	0.02	20
60	6	5	0.017	5	0.114	-32	0.02	20
61	6	5	0.025	5	0.144	-100	0.02	20
62	6	5	0.025	5	0.144	-100	0.02	20
63	6	5	0.025	5	0.144	-100	0.02	20
64	6	5	0.025	5	0.144	-100	0.02	20
65	6	5	0.025	5	0.144	-100	0.02	20
66	6	5	0.025	5	0.144	-100	0.02	20
67	6	5	0.025	5	0.15	-316	0.02	20
68	6	5	0.025	5	0.15	-316	0.02	20
69	6	5	0.025	5	0.15	-316	0.02	20
70	6	5	0.025	5	0.15	-316	0.02	20
71	6	5	0.025	5	0.15	-316	0.02	20
72	6	5	0.025	5	0.15	-316	0.02	20
73	7	5	0.017	5	0.12	-1000	0.02	20
74	7	5	0.017	5	0.12	-1000	0.02	20
75	7	5	0.017	5	0.12	-1000	0.02	20
76	7	5	0.017	5	0.12	-1000	0.02	20
77	7	5	0.017	5	0.12	-1000	0.02	20
78	7	5	0.017	5	0.12	-1000	0.02	20
79	6	5	0.008	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
80	6	5	0.008	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
81	6	5	0.008	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
82	6	5	0.008	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
83	6	5	0.008	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
84	6	5	0.008	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
85	7	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
86	7	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
87	7	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
88	7	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
89	7	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
90	7	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
91	7	5	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
92	7	5	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
93	7	5	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
94	7	5	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
95	7	5	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
96	7	5	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
97	6	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
98	6	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
99	6	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
100	6	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
101	6	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
102	6	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20



103	7	6	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
104	7	6	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
105	7	6	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
106	7	6	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
107	7	6	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
108	7	6	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
109	7	7	0.008	5	0.12	-3000	0.01	20
110	7	7	0.008	5	0.12	-3000	0.01	20
111	7	7	0.008	5	0.12	-3000	0.01	20
112	7	7	0.008	5	0.12	-3000	0.01	20
113	7	7	0.008	5	0.12	-3000	0.01	20
114	7	7	0.008	5	0.12	-3000	0.01	20
115	9	7	0	5	0.135	-3000	0.01	20
116	9	7	0	5	0.135	-3000	0.01	20
117	9	7	0	5	0.135	-3000	0.01	20
118	9	7	0	5	0.135	-3000	0.01	20
119	9	7	0	5	0.135	-3000	0.01	20
120	9	7	0	5	0.135	-3000	0.01	20

-----  
 1 < Use listed water contents (1) or potentials (2) as starting values.  
 Particle density: Clay Silt and sand Organic matter (kg/dm3) (to calculate porosity)  
 2.65 2.65 1.10  
 \*\*\*\*\*

For a uniform profile: Any non-zero value here will override those in  
 the table below (only if retentivity model is 0).  
 -----

0 0 <Soil bulk density and particle density (kg/dm3) .  
 -0.0 <'Air-entry value' (AEV) (kPa) (a in eq 2.1 to 2.4).  
 0 <Exponent (BCAM) in Campbell's water retention equation (b in eq. 2.1 to 2.4).  
 2019.0000 -0.5 <Conductivity (mm/day) and corresponding matric potential (kPa) (for potential-  
 based version of eq. 2.5).  
 1 <Pore interaction parameter (P) in Campbell's conductivity equation (eq.2.5 in  
 manual).  
 48.8075123 <Dispersivity (mm) (eq. 3.12).  
 -5 <For Addiscott flow: Matric potential (kPa) at field capacity  
 -200 < : Division between mobile and immobile water (kPa)  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Soil segment	Soil retentivity parameters	Bulk density	Match K(h) curve at: K	Dispersivity	For Addiscott flow option: Field capacity
no.	AEV BCAM	kg/dm3	pot1 P	mm	kPa

1	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.53	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
2	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.53	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
3	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.53	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
4	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.53	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
5	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.53	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
6	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.53	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
7	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
8	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
9	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
10	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
11	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
12	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
13	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.5	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
14	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.5	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200



77	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.56	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
78	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.56	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
79	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.57	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
80	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.57	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
81	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.57	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
82	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.57	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
83	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.57	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
84	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.57	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
85	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.59	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
86	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.59	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
87	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.59	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
88	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.59	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
89	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.59	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
90	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.59	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
91	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.62	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
92	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.62	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
93	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.62	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
94	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.62	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
95	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.62	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
96	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.62	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
97	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.63	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
98	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.63	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
99	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.63	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
100	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.63	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
101	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.63	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
102	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.63	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
103	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
104	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
105	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
106	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
107	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
108	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
109	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.67	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
110	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.67	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
111	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.67	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
112	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.67	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
113	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.67	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
114	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.67	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
115	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
116	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
117	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
118	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
119	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
120	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Runoff according to the SCS curve number approach. Curve number listed here will be adjusted by slope. During periods of crop growth, CN2 replaced by value for crop. (Procedure according to J.R. Williams (1991). Runoff and Water Erosion. Chap 18, Modeling Plant and Soil Systems, Agronomy 31.)

-----  
 75 <Curve number (CN2). In LEACHM, water content use to adjust CN2 based on top 20 cm.  
 0 <Slope, %. Used to adjust CN2 according to equation of Williams (1991).  
 \*\* (Set slope to 0 to bypass the runoff routine. Runoff owing to profile saturation will still be accumulated)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

CROP DATA

-----  
 Data for at least one crop must be specified, even if no crop desired.

For fallow soil, set flag below to 0, or germination past the simulation end date.

-----  
 1 <Plants present: 1 yes, 0 no. This flag overrides all other crop data.  
 1 <No. of crops (>0), even if bypassed. Dates can be past last day of simulation. my  
 comment: # of years (for 9, 9 yrs) of simulation.  
 -1500 <Wilting point (soil) kPa.  
 -3000 <Min.root water pot'l(kpa).  
 1.1 <Maximum ratio of actual to potential transpiration (dry surface).  
 1.05 <Root resistance (weights water uptake by depth). (>1, No weighting: 1.0).  
 -----

Growth ETp	Perennial Crop	N_uptake Min	N_uptake Harvested	Date or day of Maturity	Rel. root	Max crop cover	Crop cover at harvest	Mulch effect
1: No scaling factor	1: Yes uptake N	1: to maturity fraction fixed						
2: Yes	2: No	2: to harvest	Germ. Emerg.	Root Cover Harv.	depth fraction	harvest	%	

kg/ha-----  
 2 1 1 031595 031695 061595 061595 101595 2.00 0.8 .8 0  
 1.0 102 20 0 .88

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

INITIAL PROFILE CHEMICAL DATA

-----  
 2 < Number of chemical species. At least one must be specified.  
 -----

Soil layer	Chem1	Chem2	Chem3	Chem4
	----mg/kg dry soil----			
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0

34	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0
68	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	0
85	0	0	0	0
86	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	0
88	0	0	0	0
89	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0
93	0	0	0	0
94	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0

96	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0
113	0	0	0	0
114	0	0	0	0
115	0	0	0	0
116	0	0	0	0
117	0	0	0	0
118	0	0	0	0
119	0	0	0	0
120	0	0	0	0

-----  
 Concentration (mg/l) below profile, used with lower boundaries 1 or 5  
 0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0

0      < Depth (mm) of water in mixing cell (boundaries 1 and 5 only). Enter 0 for no mixing cell.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Chem No.	Name	Solubility mg/l	Vapour Density mg/l	Link	Plant Uptake 1(yes),0(no)
1	Compound x'	5470	4.3E-4	0	0
2	Known GW'	.3300E+02	.8000E-05	0	0

Chem No.	Linear(1) or Freundlich(2)	Linear isotherm			Freundlich isotherm	
		Koc 1/kg	2-site model f	alpha	Kfoc	Exponent
1	1	33.3	1.0	.693	100	1.0
2	1	100.0	1.0	.693	100	1.0

-----  
 Diffusion coefficients:

120      <Molecular diffusion coefficient in water (mm2/day)  
 .4300E+06 <Molecular diffusion coefficient in air (mm2/day)  
 .1400E+06 <Air diff. coeff. enhancement to account for atmospheric pressure fluctuations.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* The values of L1,L2--->Ln ('Link' in the Chemical Properties above)  
 \* determine which species form a transformation chain.  
 \* Setting Ln = 0 breaks the pathway, Ln = 1 restores it.  
 \*

Transformation pathways----->								
	RATE 1	RATE 2	RATE 3	RATE 4				
SE1	---/L1/---	>SE2	---/L2/---	>SE3	---/L3/---	>SE4	---/L4/---	>...
	RATE 5	RATE 6	RATE 7	RATE 8	Degradation			

```

*      |           |           |           |           pathways
*      v           v           v           v           |
*  PRODUCT       PRODUCT       PRODUCT       PRODUCT       |
*                                                         v
*****
TRANSFORMATION AND DEGRADATION RATE CONSTANTS
-----
1  <Rate constants apply to bulk soil (1), or solution phase only (0)
Temperature and water content effects (transformation rate constants only):
1  <Include temperature subroutine and adjustments? yes(1), no(0)
3  <Q10: factor by which rate constant changes per 10 C increase
20 <Base temperature: at which rate constants below apply
35 <Optimum temperature: Q10 relationship applies from 0 C to here
50 <Maximum temperature: Rate constants decrease from optimum to here
.08 <High end of optimum water content range: air-filled porosity
-300 <Lower end of optimum water content: matric potential kPa
-1500 <Minimum matric potential for transformations kPa
0.6 <Relative transformation rate at saturation
*****
TRANSFORMATION RATE CONSTANTS (may be adjusted as specified above)
-----
Layer      Chemical 1      Chemical 2      Chemical 3      Chemical 4
no
-----
----- day^(-1) ----->
1      0.0127 0.0019 0      0
2      0.0127 0.0019 0      0
3      0.0127 0.0019 0      0
4      0.0127 0.0019 0      0
5      0.0127 0.0019 0      0
6      0.0127 0.0019 0      0
7      0.0127 0.0019 0      0
8      0.0127 0.0019 0      0
9      0.0127 0.0019 0      0
10     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
11     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
12     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
13     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
14     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
15     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
16     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
17     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
18     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
19     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
20     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
21     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
22     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
23     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
24     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
25     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
26     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
27     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
28     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
29     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
30     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
31     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
32     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
33     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
34     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
35     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
36     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
37     0.0127 0.0019 0      0
38     0.0127 0.0019 0      0

```

39	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
40	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
41	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
42	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
43	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
44	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
45	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
46	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
47	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
48	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
49	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
50	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
51	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
52	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
53	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
54	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
55	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
56	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
57	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
58	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
59	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
60	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
61	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
62	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
63	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
64	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
65	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
66	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
67	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
68	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
69	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
70	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
71	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
72	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
73	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
74	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
75	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
76	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
77	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
78	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
79	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
80	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
81	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
82	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
83	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
84	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
85	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
86	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
87	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
88	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
89	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
90	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
91	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
92	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
93	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
94	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
95	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
96	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
97	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
98	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
99	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
100	0.0127	0.0019	0	0



```

101 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
102 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
103 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
104 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
105 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
106 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
107 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
108 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
109 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
110 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
111 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
112 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
113 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
114 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
115 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
116 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
117 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
118 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
119 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
120 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
  
```

\*\*\*\*\*

DEGRADATION RATE CONSTANTS (not influenced by water or temperature)

Layer no	Chemical 1	Chemical 2	Chemical 3	Chemical 4
	----- day <sup>(-1)</sup> -----			
1	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
2	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
3	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
4	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
5	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
6	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
7	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
8	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
9	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
10	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
11	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
12	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
13	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
14	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
15	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
16	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
17	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
18	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
19	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
20	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
21	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
22	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
23	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
24	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
25	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
26	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
27	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
28	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
29	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
30	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
31	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
32	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
33	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
34	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
35	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
36	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00



99	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
100	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
101	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
102	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
103	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
104	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
105	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
106	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
107	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
108	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
109	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
110	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
111	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
112	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
113	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
114	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
115	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
116	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
117	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
118	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
119	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
120	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00

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CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS

7 < Number of broadcast applications. (At least 1. Can be past last date.

Date (or day no.)	Incorporation (segments, 0 is surface)	Chem1	Chem2 mg/sq.m (1mg/sq.m = .01kg/ha)	Chem3	Chem4
030595	0	102.3	380	0	0
031295	0	102.3	0	0	0
031995	0	102.3	0	0	0
032695	0	102.3	0	0	0
040295	0	102.3	0	0	0
040995	0	102.3	0	0	0
041695	0	102.3	0	0	0

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CULTIVATIONS

2 < Number of cultivations. At least one must be specified. Can be past last day.

Date or day no.	Depth of cultivation mm
9999	200
9999	200

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RAIN/IRRIGATION AND WATER COMPOSITION

37 < Number of water applications. Some or all can be past last day.  
 0 < For sensor-triggered irrigation, set to 1 and edit and rename PESTTEST.SCH.

Date/day	Start Time	Amount --mm--	Surface flux density --mm/d--	Dissolved in water (can be 0)			
				Chem1	Chem2	Chem3	Chem4..... mg/l
000005	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000012	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000018	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

000024	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000028	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000037	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000042	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000045	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000051	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000060	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000064	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000070	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000076	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000083	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000088	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000107	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000142	0.3	100.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000159	0.3	100.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000171	0.3	100.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000182	0.3	100.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000192	0.3	100.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000202	0.3	100.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000213	0.3	100.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000224	0.3	100.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000236	0.3	100.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000248	0.3	100.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000265	0.3	100.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000295	0.3	100.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000304	0.3	16.33	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000313	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000321	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000329	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000337	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000347	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000355	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000364	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000365	0.3	3.32	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\*\*\*\*\*  
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POTENTIAL ET (WEEKLY TOTALS, mm), DEPTH TO WATER TABLE (mm)  
 MEAN WEEKLY TEMPERATURES AND MEAN WEEKLY AMPLITUDE (degrees C)

Week no.	ET	Water table	Mean temp	Amplitude
1	7.00	0.00	7.40	4.51
2	7.00	0.00	7.26	4.33
3	7.00	0.00	8.05	4.96
4	7.00	0.00	8.34	5.37
5	7.00	0.00	9.28	6.20
6	7.00	0.00	10.08	5.74
7	7.00	0.00	10.96	6.00
8	7.00	0.00	11.20	6.49
9	7.00	0.00	12.19	6.12
10	7.00	0.00	12.67	6.35
11	7.00	0.00	12.67	6.42
12	7.00	0.00	13.79	6.95
13	7.00	0.00	13.75	6.86
14	7.00	0.00	14.57	7.41
15	7.00	0.00	15.44	7.79
16	7.04	0.00	15.99	7.27
17	8.55	0.00	16.94	7.64
18	11.81	0.00	18.11	7.85
19	15.23	0.00	19.04	7.88
20	18.23	0.00	19.52	8.05
21	22.94	0.00	21.12	8.35

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22	26.35	0.00	21.53	8.23
23	29.93	0.00	21.84	8.02
24	35.10	0.00	23.25	8.62
25	39.54	0.00	24.33	9.07
26	41.99	0.00	24.70	8.65
27	43.48	0.00	25.57	9.01
28	43.00	0.00	26.76	8.95
29	41.55	0.00	26.03	8.79
30	40.80	0.00	26.30	9.04
31	40.94	0.00	26.43	9.26
32	39.38	0.00	26.67	9.13
33	37.31	0.00	25.83	9.00
34	35.51	0.00	24.90	9.14
35	34.75	0.00	25.06	9.09
36	31.59	0.00	24.87	9.04
37	27.37	0.00	22.93	8.95
38	22.69	0.00	22.66	8.77
39	18.50	0.00	21.65	8.31
40	15.83	0.00	20.77	8.81
41	12.65	0.00	19.28	8.93
42	9.73	0.00	17.77	8.91
43	7.40	0.00	16.58	8.10
44	7.00	0.00	14.38	7.51
45	7.00	0.00	13.43	7.52
46	7.00	0.00	11.52	6.60
47	7.00	0.00	10.60	6.27
48	7.00	0.00	9.34	6.18
49	7.00	0.00	9.20	6.03
50	7.00	0.00	7.87	5.22
51	7.00	0.00	6.40	4.68
52	7.00	0.00	6.27	5.06
53	7.00	0.00	7.40	4.51

## 2. Input File for 125% Irrigation Efficiency

metho125< Irrigation @ 125% of plant demand. Used in batch runs (started as LEACHP<filename).

-----  
LEACHP PESTICIDE DATA FILE.  
Numeric data and comments may extend to position 120. Unless defined as  
'not read' a value must be present for each item, although it may not be used.  
Free format with blank delimiters. Preserve division and heading records. Number of depth  
segments may be changed.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
1 <Date format (1: month/day/year; 2: day/month/year). Dates must be 6 digits, 2 each for  
day, mo, yr.  
010195 <Starting date. No date in the input data should precede this date.  
000365 <Ending date or day number. The starting date is day 1. (A value <010101 is treated as a  
day number).  
0.05 <Largest time interval within a day (0.1 day or less).  
5 <Number of repetitions of rainfall, crop and chemical application data.  
3000 <Profile depth (mm), preferably a multiple of the segment thickness.  
25 <Segment thickness (mm). (The number of segments should be between about 8 and 30).  
2 <Lower boundary condition: 1:fixed depth water table; 2:free drainage, 3:zero flux  
4:lysimeter.  
0000 <Water table depth (mm), if the lower boundary is 1 (water table).  
-----

The steady-state flow option uses constant water fluxes during the application  
periods specified in the rainfall data table, and a uniform water content  
specified here. Steady-state flow implies a lab column, and crop and evaporation data are  
ignored.  
-----

1 < Water flow: 1: Richards; 2: Addiscott tipping bucket; 3: steady-state.  
0.4 < Steady-state flow water content (theta); 999: saturated column.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
1 <Number of output files: 1: OUT only; 2: OUT + SUM; 3: OUT + SUM + BTC  
-----

--- For the \*.OUT file :  
2 <Units for depth data: 1: ug/kg, 2: mg/m2 per segment depth, 3: mg/kg, 4: g/m2, 5: kg/ha.  
1 <Node print frequency (print data for every node (1), alternate nodes (2)).  
1 <Print options: 1 or 2. Use to specify one of the following options.  
365 <Option 1: Print at fixed time intervals (days between prints).  
1 <Option 2: No. of prints (the times for which are specified below)  
2 <Tables printed: 1: mass balance; 2: + depth data; 3: + crop data  
1 <Reset \*.OUT file cumulative values every 12 months after start date? 0: No, 1: Yes  
----- (if yes: .sum printouts must be monthly (code 999) and  
.out prints should be at the end of each year)

--- For the \* .SUM file :  
50 <Summary print interval (d) (999 for calendar month printouts)  
000 <Surface to [depth 1?] mm ( Three depth segments for the  
000 <Depth 1 to [depth 2?] mm summary file. Zero defaults to nodes  
000 <Depth 2 to [depth 3?] mm closest to thirds of the profile)  
3 <4th segment: Root zone (1); profile (2); Depth 3 to lower boundary (3); Surface to  
shallowest of lower boundary or water table (4)  
-----

--- For the \*.BTC (breakthrough) file :  
1.0 <Incremental depth of drainage water per output (mm)  
-----

-- List here the times at which the \*.OUT file is desired for print option 2.  
-- The number of records must match the 'No. of prints' under option 2 above.  
Date or Time of day (At least one must be specified)

```

Day no. (to nearest tenth)      even if print option is not 2)
-----
123195      .5      (These dates can be past the last day)
*****
*****
SOIL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
-----
-- Retentivity model 0 uses listed Campbell's retention parameters, otherwise
-- the desired particle size-based regression model is used.
-----
Soil layer no. | Clay % | Silt % | Organic carbon % | Retention model | Starting theta or pot'l (one is used) kPa | Roots (for no growth) (relative) | Starting temp (C) (not read in LEACHC)
-----
1 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 0.71 | 5 | 0.045 | -10 | 0.2 | 20
2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 0.71 | 5 | 0.045 | -10 | 0.2 | 20
3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 0.71 | 5 | 0.045 | -10 | 0.2 | 20
4 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 0.71 | 5 | 0.045 | -10 | 0.2 | 20
5 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 0.71 | 5 | 0.045 | -10 | 0.2 | 20
6 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 0.71 | 5 | 0.045 | -10 | 0.2 | 20
7 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0.25 | 5 | 0.06 | -10 | 0.2 | 20
8 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0.25 | 5 | 0.06 | -10 | 0.2 | 20
9 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0.25 | 5 | 0.06 | -10 | 0.2 | 20
10 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0.25 | 5 | 0.06 | -10 | 0.2 | 20
11 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0.25 | 5 | 0.06 | -10 | 0.2 | 20
12 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0.25 | 5 | 0.06 | -10 | 0.2 | 20
13 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.09 | -10 | 0.15 | 20
14 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.09 | -10 | 0.15 | 20
15 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.09 | -10 | 0.15 | 20
16 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.09 | -10 | 0.15 | 20
17 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.09 | -10 | 0.15 | 20
18 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.09 | -10 | 0.15 | 20
19 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.135 | -10 | 0.13 | 20
20 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.135 | -10 | 0.13 | 20
21 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.135 | -10 | 0.13 | 20
22 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.135 | -10 | 0.13 | 20
23 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.135 | -10 | 0.13 | 20
24 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.135 | -10 | 0.13 | 20
25 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0.067 | 5 | 0.15 | -10 | 0.1 | 20
26 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0.067 | 5 | 0.15 | -10 | 0.1 | 20
27 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0.067 | 5 | 0.15 | -10 | 0.1 | 20
28 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0.067 | 5 | 0.15 | -10 | 0.1 | 20
29 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0.067 | 5 | 0.15 | -10 | 0.1 | 20
30 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0.067 | 5 | 0.15 | -10 | 0.1 | 20
31 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0.009 | 5 | 0.144 | -10 | 0.08 | 20
32 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0.009 | 5 | 0.144 | -10 | 0.08 | 20
33 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0.009 | 5 | 0.144 | -10 | 0.08 | 20
34 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0.009 | 5 | 0.144 | -10 | 0.08 | 20
35 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0.009 | 5 | 0.144 | -10 | 0.08 | 20
36 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0.009 | 5 | 0.144 | -10 | 0.08 | 20
37 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0.058 | 5 | 0.135 | -10 | 0.05 | 20
38 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0.058 | 5 | 0.135 | -10 | 0.05 | 20
39 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0.058 | 5 | 0.135 | -10 | 0.05 | 20
40 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0.058 | 5 | 0.135 | -10 | 0.05 | 20
41 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0.058 | 5 | 0.135 | -10 | 0.05 | 20
42 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0.058 | 5 | 0.135 | -10 | 0.05 | 20
43 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 0.05 | 5 | 0.12 | -10 | 0.04 | 20
44 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 0.05 | 5 | 0.12 | -10 | 0.04 | 20
45 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 0.05 | 5 | 0.12 | -10 | 0.04 | 20
46 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 0.05 | 5 | 0.12 | -10 | 0.04 | 20
47 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 0.05 | 5 | 0.12 | -10 | 0.04 | 20

```

48	6	5	0.05	5	0.12	-10	0.04	20
49	5	4	0.025	5	0.128	-10	0.02	20
50	5	4	0.025	5	0.128	-10	0.02	20
51	5	4	0.025	5	0.128	-10	0.02	20
52	5	4	0.025	5	0.128	-10	0.02	20
53	5	4	0.025	5	0.128	-10	0.02	20
54	5	4	0.025	5	0.128	-10	0.02	20
55	6	5	0.017	5	0.114	-32	0.02	20
56	6	5	0.017	5	0.114	-32	0.02	20
57	6	5	0.017	5	0.114	-32	0.02	20
58	6	5	0.017	5	0.114	-32	0.02	20
59	6	5	0.017	5	0.114	-32	0.02	20
60	6	5	0.017	5	0.114	-32	0.02	20
61	6	5	0.025	5	0.144	-100	0.02	20
62	6	5	0.025	5	0.144	-100	0.02	20
63	6	5	0.025	5	0.144	-100	0.02	20
64	6	5	0.025	5	0.144	-100	0.02	20
65	6	5	0.025	5	0.144	-100	0.02	20
66	6	5	0.025	5	0.144	-100	0.02	20
67	6	5	0.025	5	0.15	-316	0.02	20
68	6	5	0.025	5	0.15	-316	0.02	20
69	6	5	0.025	5	0.15	-316	0.02	20
70	6	5	0.025	5	0.15	-316	0.02	20
71	6	5	0.025	5	0.15	-316	0.02	20
72	6	5	0.025	5	0.15	-316	0.02	20
73	7	5	0.017	5	0.12	-1000	0.02	20
74	7	5	0.017	5	0.12	-1000	0.02	20
75	7	5	0.017	5	0.12	-1000	0.02	20
76	7	5	0.017	5	0.12	-1000	0.02	20
77	7	5	0.017	5	0.12	-1000	0.02	20
78	7	5	0.017	5	0.12	-1000	0.02	20
79	6	5	0.008	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
80	6	5	0.008	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
81	6	5	0.008	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
82	6	5	0.008	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
83	6	5	0.008	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
84	6	5	0.008	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
85	7	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
86	7	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
87	7	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
88	7	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
89	7	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
90	7	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
91	7	5	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
92	7	5	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
93	7	5	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
94	7	5	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
95	7	5	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
96	7	5	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
97	6	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
98	6	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
99	6	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
100	6	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
101	6	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
102	6	6	0	5	0.09	-3000	0.02	20
103	7	6	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
104	7	6	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
105	7	6	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
106	7	6	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
107	7	6	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
108	7	6	0	5	0.105	-3000	0.02	20
109	7	7	0.008	5	0.12	-3000	0.01	20



110	7	7	0.008	5	0.12	-3000	0.01	20
111	7	7	0.008	5	0.12	-3000	0.01	20
112	7	7	0.008	5	0.12	-3000	0.01	20
113	7	7	0.008	5	0.12	-3000	0.01	20
114	7	7	0.008	5	0.12	-3000	0.01	20
115	9	7	0	5	0.135	-3000	0.01	20
116	9	7	0	5	0.135	-3000	0.01	20
117	9	7	0	5	0.135	-3000	0.01	20
118	9	7	0	5	0.135	-3000	0.01	20
119	9	7	0	5	0.135	-3000	0.01	20
120	9	7	0	5	0.135	-3000	0.01	20

-----  
 1 < Use listed water contents (1) or potentials (2) as starting values.  
 Particle density: Clay Silt and sand Organic matter (kg/dm3) (to calculate porosity)  
 2.65 2.65 1.10

\*\*\*\*\*

For a uniform profile: Any non-zero value here will override those in the table below (only if retentivity model is 0).

-----  
 0 0 <Soil bulk density and particle density (kg/dm3) .  
 -0.0 <'Air-entry value' (AEV) (kPa) (a in eq 2.1 to 2.4).  
 0 <Exponent (BCAM) in Campbell's water retention equation (b in eq. 2.1 to 2.4).  
 2019.0000 -0.5 <Conductivity (mm/day) and corresponding matric potential (kPa) (for potential-based version of eq. 2.5).  
 1 <Pore interaction parameter (P) in Campbell's conductivity equation (eq.2.5 in manual).  
 48.8075123 <Dispersivity (mm) (eq. 3.12).  
 -5 <For Addiscott flow: Matric potential (kPa) at field capacity  
 -200 < : Division between mobile and immobile water (kPa)

\*\*\*\*\*

Soil segment	Soil retentivity parameters	Bulk density	Match K(h) curve at: K	Dispersivity	For Addiscott flow
no.	AEV BCAM	kg/dm3	Matric pot1 P	mm	Field capacity
threshold	kPa	kg/dm3	mm/d kPa	mm	kPa

1	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.53	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
2	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.53	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
3	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.53	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
4	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.53	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
5	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.53	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
6	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.53	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
7	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
8	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
9	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
10	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
11	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
12	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
13	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.5	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
14	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.5	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
15	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.5	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
16	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.5	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
17	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.5	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
18	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.5	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
19	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
20	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
21	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.52	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200



84	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.57	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
85	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.59	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
86	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.59	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
87	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.59	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
88	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.59	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
89	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.59	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
90	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.59	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
91	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.62	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
92	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.62	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
93	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.62	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
94	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.62	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
95	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.62	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
96	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.62	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
97	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.63	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
98	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.63	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
99	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.63	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
100	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.63	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
101	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.63	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
102	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.63	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
103	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
104	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
105	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
106	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
107	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
108	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
109	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.67	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
110	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.67	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
111	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.67	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
112	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.67	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
113	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.67	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
114	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.67	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
115	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
116	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
117	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
118	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
119	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200
120	-.01644000000	5.1910000E+00	1.64	1	-15	3	30	0.3	-200

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Runoff according to the SCS curve number approach. Curve number listed here will be adjusted by slope. During periods of crop growth, CN2 replaced by value for crop. (Procedure according to J.R. Williams (1991). Runoff and Water Erosion. Chap 18, Modeling Plant and Soil Systems, Agronomy 31.)

75 <Curve number (CN2). In LEACHM, water content use to adjust CN2 based on top 20 cm.  
 0 <Slope, %. Used to adjust CN2 according to equation of Williams (1991).  
 \*\* (Set slope to 0 to bypass the runoff routine. Runoff owing to profile saturation will still be accumulated)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

CROP DATA

-----  
 Data for at least one crop must be specified, even if no crop desired.  
 For fallow soil, set flag below to 0, or germination past the simulation end date.  
 -----

1 <Plants present: 1 yes, 0 no. This flag overrides all other crop data.  
 1 <No. of crops (>0), even if bypassed. Dates can be past last day of simulation. my comment: # of years (for 9, 9 yrs) of simulation.  
 -1500 <Wilting point (soil) kPa.  
 -3000 <Min.root water pot'l(kpa).

1.1 <Maximum ratio of actual to potential transpiration (dry surface).  
 1.05 <Root resistance (weights water uptake by depth). (>1, No weighting: 1.0).

Growth ETp	Perennial Crop	N_uptake	N_uptake	Date or day of	Rel. root	Max crop cover	Crop cover at harvest	Mulch effect			
scaling factor	1: Yes	1: to maturity	1: to maturity	Maturity	fraction	fraction	harvest	%			
	2: No	2: to harvest	2: to harvest	Germ. Emerg.	Root Cover	Harv. depth	fraction	harvest			
	N	P	fixed								
2	1	1	031595	031695	061595	061595	101595	2.00	0.8	.8	0
1.0	102	20	0	.88							

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

INITIAL PROFILE CHEMICAL DATA

2 < Number of chemical species. At least one must be specified.

Soil layer	Chem1	Chem2	Chem3	Chem4
	----mg/kg dry soil----			
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0

41	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0
68	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	0
85	0	0	0	0
86	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	0
88	0	0	0	0
89	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0
93	0	0	0	0
94	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0



```

1 <Rate constants apply to bulk soil (1), or solution phase only (0)
Temperature and water content effects (transformation rate constants only):
1 <Include temperature subroutine and adjustments? yes(1), no(0)
3 <Q10: factor by which rate constant changes per 10 C increase
20 <Base temperature: at which rate constants below apply
35 <Optimum temperature: Q10 relationship applies from 0 C to here
50 <Maximum temperature: Rate constants decrease from optimum to here
.08 <High end of optimum water content range: air-filled porosity
-300 <Lower end of optimum water content: matric potential kPa
-1500 <Minimum matric potential for transformations kPa
0.6 <Relative transformation rate at saturation

```

\*\*\*\*\*

TRANSFORMATION RATE CONSTANTS (may be adjusted as specified above)

Layer no	Chemical 1	Chemical 2	Chemical 3	Chemical 4
	----- day <sup>(-1)</sup> ----->			
1	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
2	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
3	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
4	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
5	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
6	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
7	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
8	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
9	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
10	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
11	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
12	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
13	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
14	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
15	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
16	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
17	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
18	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
19	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
20	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
21	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
22	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
23	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
24	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
25	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
26	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
27	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
28	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
29	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
30	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
31	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
32	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
33	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
34	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
35	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
36	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
37	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
38	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
39	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
40	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
41	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
42	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
43	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
44	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
45	0.0127	0.0019	0	0

46	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
47	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
48	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
49	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
50	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
51	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
52	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
53	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
54	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
55	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
56	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
57	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
58	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
59	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
60	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
61	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
62	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
63	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
64	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
65	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
66	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
67	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
68	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
69	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
70	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
71	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
72	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
73	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
74	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
75	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
76	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
77	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
78	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
79	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
80	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
81	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
82	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
83	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
84	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
85	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
86	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
87	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
88	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
89	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
90	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
91	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
92	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
93	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
94	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
95	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
96	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
97	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
98	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
99	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
100	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
101	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
102	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
103	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
104	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
105	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
106	0.0127	0.0019	0	0
107	0.0127	0.0019	0	0



```

108 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
109 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
110 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
111 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
112 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
113 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
114 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
115 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
116 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
117 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
118 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
119 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
120 0.0127 0.0019 0 0
  
```

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 DEGRADATION RATE CONSTANTS (not influenced by water or temperature)  
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Layer no	Chemical 1	Chemical 2	Chemical 3	Chemical 4
----- day <sup>(-1)</sup> -----				
1	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
2	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
3	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
4	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
5	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
6	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
7	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
8	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
9	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
10	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
11	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
12	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
13	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
14	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
15	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
16	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
17	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
18	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
19	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
20	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
21	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
22	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
23	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
24	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
25	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
26	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
27	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
28	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
29	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
30	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
31	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
32	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
33	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
34	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
35	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
36	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
37	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
38	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
39	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
40	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
41	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
42	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
43	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00



106	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
107	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
108	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
109	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
110	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
111	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
112	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
113	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
114	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
115	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
116	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
117	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
118	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
119	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
120	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00

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CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS

7 < Number of broadcast applications. (At least 1. Can be past last date.)

Date (or day no.)	Incorporation (segments, 0 is surface)	Chem1	Chem2 mg/sq.m (1mg/sq.m = .01kg/ha)	Chem3	Chem4
030595	0	102.3	380	0	0
031295	0	102.3	0	0	0
031995	0	102.3	0	0	0
032695	0	102.3	0	0	0
040295	0	102.3	0	0	0
040995	0	102.3	0	0	0
041695	0	102.3	0	0	0

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CULTIVATIONS

2 < Number of cultivations. At least one must be specified. Can be past last day.

Date or day no.	Depth of cultivation mm
9999	200
9999	200

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RAIN/IRRIGATION AND WATER COMPOSITION

34 < Number of water applications. Some or all can be past last day.  
 0 < For sensor-triggered irrigation, set to 1 and edit and rename PESTTEST.SCH.

Date/day	Start Time	Amount --mm--	Surface flux density ---mm/d---	Dissolved in water (can be 0)			
				Chem1	Chem2	Chem3	Chem4..... mg/l
000005	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000012	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000018	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000024	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000028	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000037	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000042	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000045	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000051	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
000060	0.3	12.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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000064 0.3 12.00 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000070 0.3 12.00 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000076 0.3 12.00 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000083 0.3 12.00 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000088 0.3 12.00 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000107 0.3 12.00 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000147 0.3 100.00 2000.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000166 0.3 100.00 2000.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000180 0.3 100.00 2000.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000193 0.3 100.00 2000.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000207 0.3 100.00 2000.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000220 0.3 100.00 2000.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000235 0.3 100.00 2000.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000252 0.3 100.00 2000.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000277 0.3 100.00 2000.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000304 0.3 50.26 2000.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000313 0.3 12.00 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000321 0.3 12.00 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000329 0.3 12.00 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000337 0.3 12.00 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000347 0.3 12.00 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000355 0.3 12.00 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000364 0.3 12.00 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
000365 0.3 3.32 260.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

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POTENTIAL ET (WEEKLY TOTALS, mm), DEPTH TO WATER TABLE (mm)  
 MEAN WEEKLY TEMPERATURES AND MEAN WEEKLY AMPLITUDE (degrees C)

Week no.	ET	Water table	Mean temp	Amplitude
1	7.00	0.00	7.40	4.51
2	7.00	0.00	7.26	4.33
3	7.00	0.00	8.05	4.96
4	7.00	0.00	8.34	5.37
5	7.00	0.00	9.28	6.20
6	7.00	0.00	10.08	5.74
7	7.00	0.00	10.96	6.00
8	7.00	0.00	11.20	6.49
9	7.00	0.00	12.19	6.12
10	7.00	0.00	12.67	6.35
11	7.00	0.00	12.67	6.42
12	7.00	0.00	13.79	6.95
13	7.00	0.00	13.75	6.86
14	7.00	0.00	14.57	7.41
15	7.00	0.00	15.44	7.79
16	7.04	0.00	15.99	7.27
17	8.55	0.00	16.94	7.64
18	11.81	0.00	18.11	7.85
19	15.23	0.00	19.04	7.88
20	18.23	0.00	19.52	8.05
21	22.94	0.00	21.12	8.35
22	26.35	0.00	21.53	8.23
23	29.93	0.00	21.84	8.02
24	35.10	0.00	23.25	8.62
25	39.54	0.00	24.33	9.07
26	41.99	0.00	24.70	8.65
27	43.48	0.00	25.57	9.01
28	43.00	0.00	26.76	8.95
29	41.55	0.00	26.03	8.79
30	40.80	0.00	26.30	9.04
31	40.94	0.00	26.43	9.26

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32	39.38	0.00	26.67	9.13
33	37.31	0.00	25.83	9.00
34	35.51	0.00	24.90	9.14
35	34.75	0.00	25.06	9.09
36	31.59	0.00	24.87	9.04
37	27.37	0.00	22.93	8.95
38	22.69	0.00	22.66	8.77
39	18.50	0.00	21.65	8.31
40	15.83	0.00	20.77	8.81
41	12.65	0.00	19.28	8.93
42	9.73	0.00	17.77	8.91
43	7.40	0.00	16.58	8.10
44	7.00	0.00	14.38	7.51
45	7.00	0.00	13.43	7.52
46	7.00	0.00	11.52	6.60
47	7.00	0.00	10.60	6.27
48	7.00	0.00	9.34	6.18
49	7.00	0.00	9.20	6.03
50	7.00	0.00	7.87	5.22
51	7.00	0.00	6.40	4.68
52	7.00	0.00	6.27	5.06
53	7.00	0.00	7.40	4.51