

Water use in horticulture

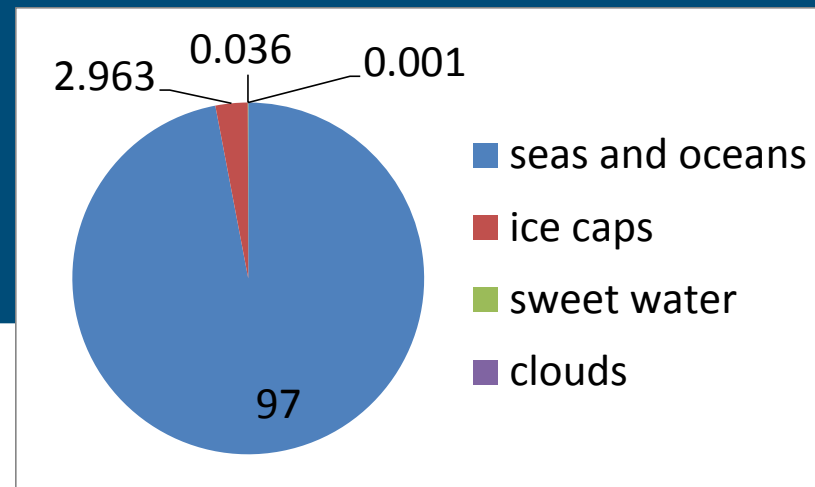
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Wageningen UR Greenhouse Horticulture



The global water situation



- World population tripled over the last 100 years (by now 6.8 billions)
- 2.4 to 3.3 billion people will suffer from lack of water by 2025
- Very limited water resources in arid areas
- Low water quality (salt, dirt, pathogens)
- Competitive demands (e.g. food, biofuel and industry)
- 70% of the world water usage is for agriculture



Water trends

- Climate is changing: increasing dynamics (droughts and flooding)
- Sea level is rising (increasing salinity close to the coast)
- Falling water table (high costs)
- Poor water management at the farm level
- Increasing costs for water
- Low water use efficiency



Local implications: water quantity & quality

■ Too much water

- excessive use of water and nutrients (costs!)
- yield loss
- emission to ground and surface water

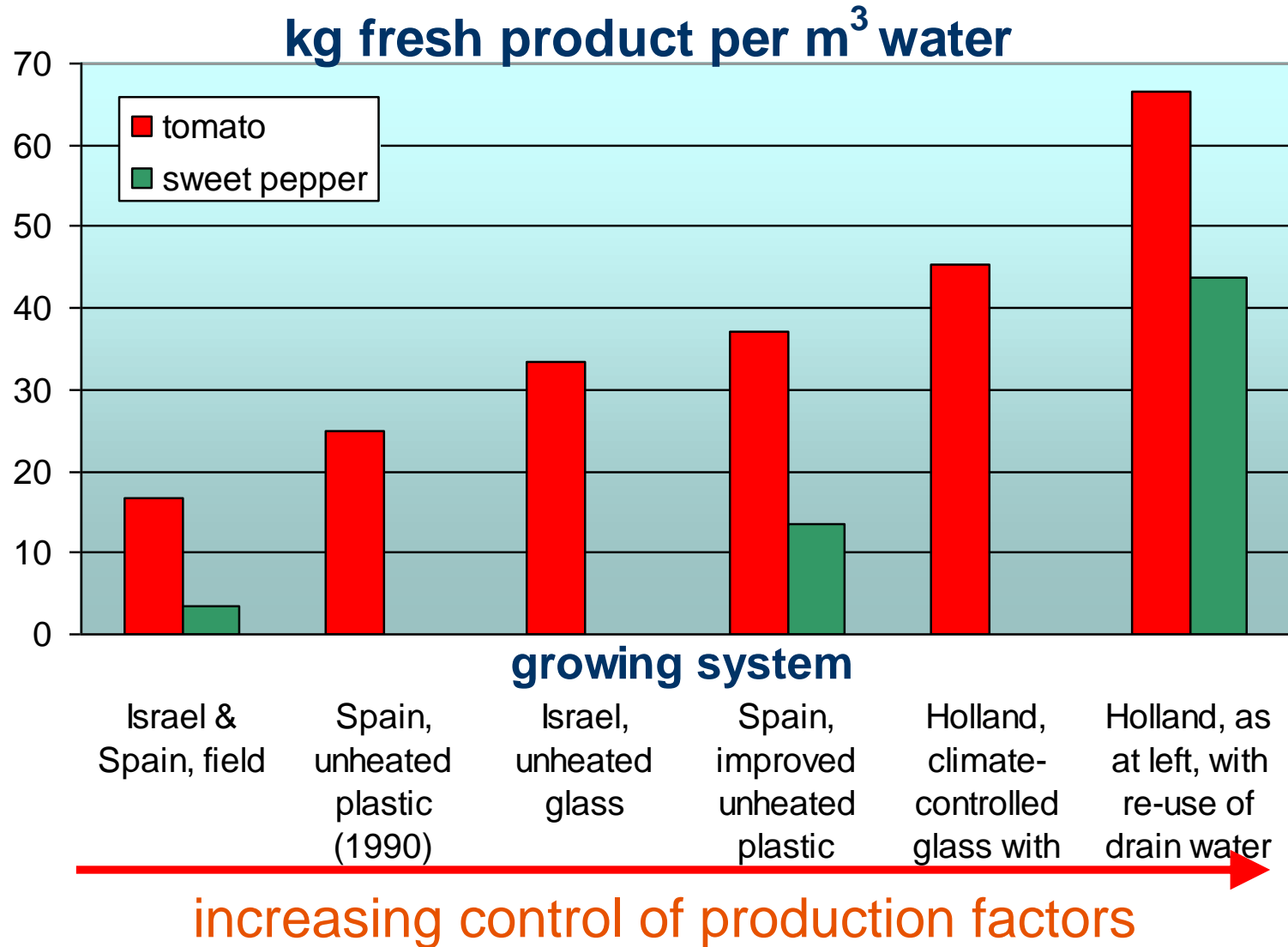


■ Lack of water & high salinity

- Yield loss
- Reduced product quality
- Lower profitability



Water use efficiency goes up with...



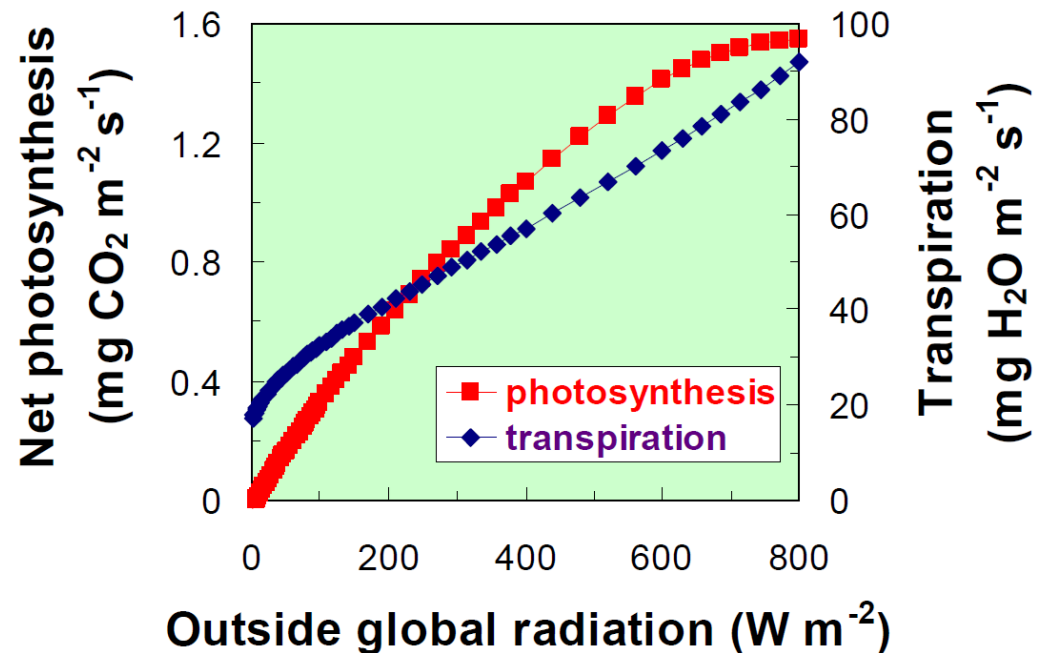
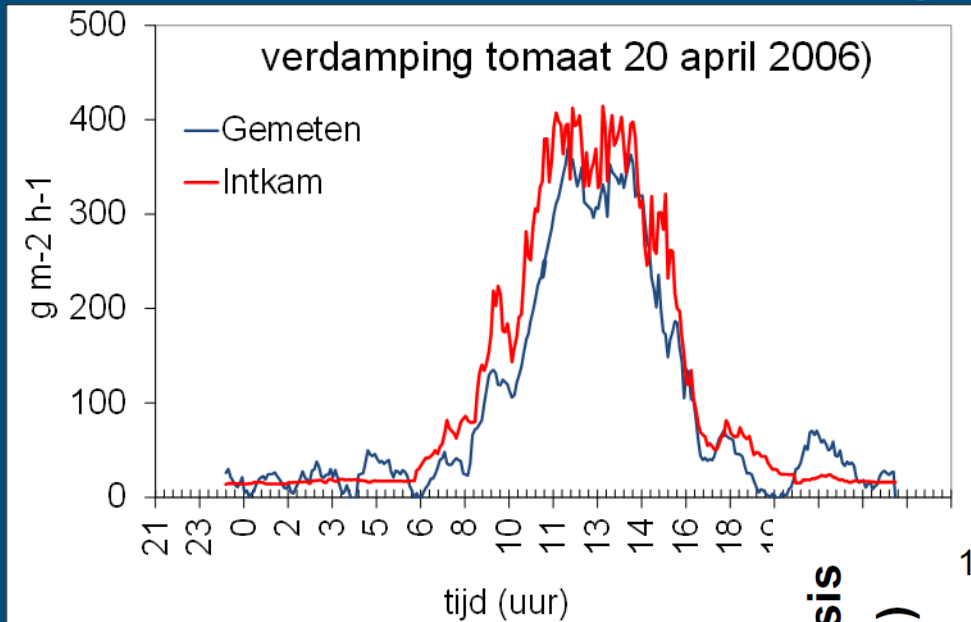
Water Use Efficiency (WUE)



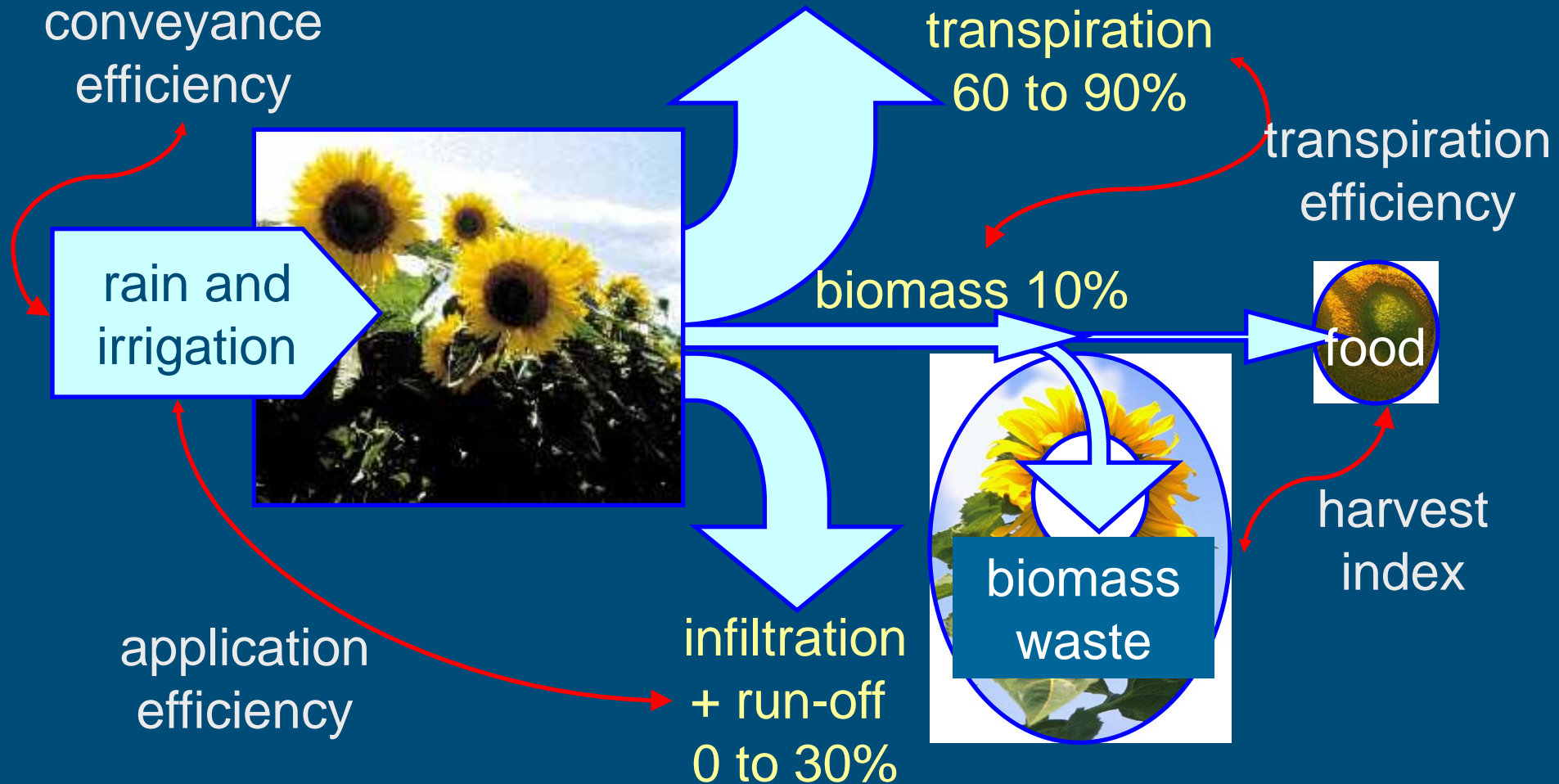
From soil to substrate & from open to covered



Transpiration and crop growth



Water Use Efficiency

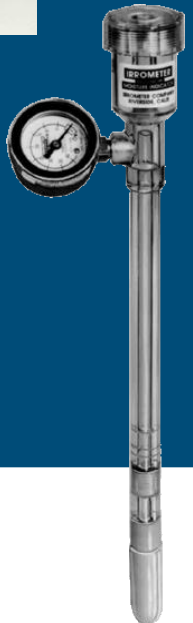
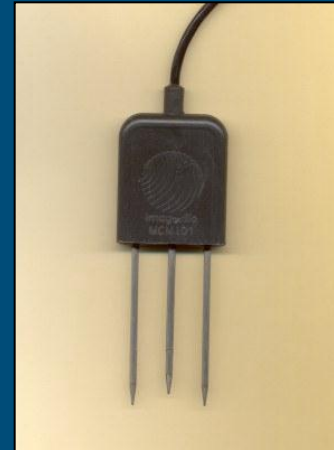


A good water cycle = a closed water cycle

- Obtain good irrigation water
 - Rain water
 - Other water
 - Purify, valorise
- Keep water in the system
 - Recover nutrients and other components, valorise
 - Disinfect
 - recirculate
- Clean drain water
 - valorize

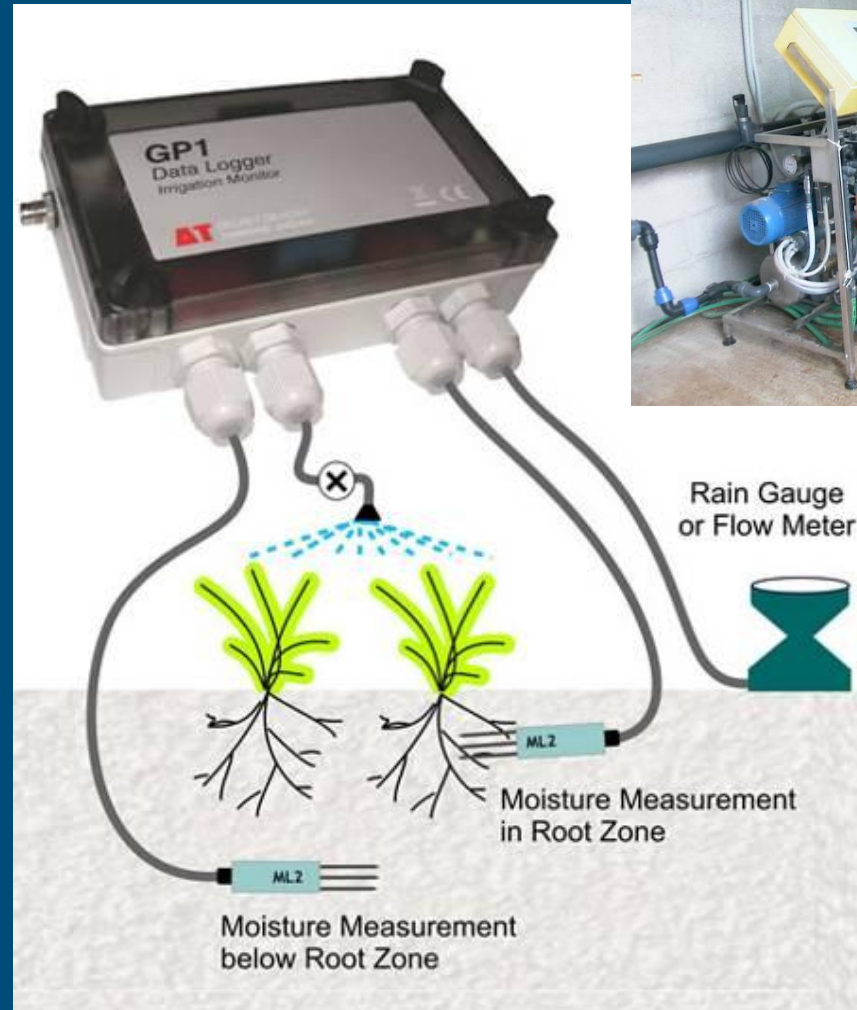
Technology is developing fast: Measurements and Sensors

- Robust tensiometers
 - Dielectric (without water column)
 - Wider range of matric potentials
 - Low service
- WET-sensor
 - Soil water content
 - EC
 - Temperature
- Wireless sensor networks
 - No (less) cables, flexible
 - Powered by solar cells
 - High density measurements (time and spatial)
 - Remote control (e.g. internet)



Technology is developing fast: Controllers

- Irrigation – Fertigation
 - Stand-alone operation
 - Parameterized
 - Wired or via GSM-link
- Activation On/Off
 - Timed
 - Sensor controlled
 - Water content, EC,
 - Tensiometer
 - Temperature, Rain gauge
 - Radiation ...
 - Model based (f.i. ET)
 - Multiple valves
 - Multiple water sources



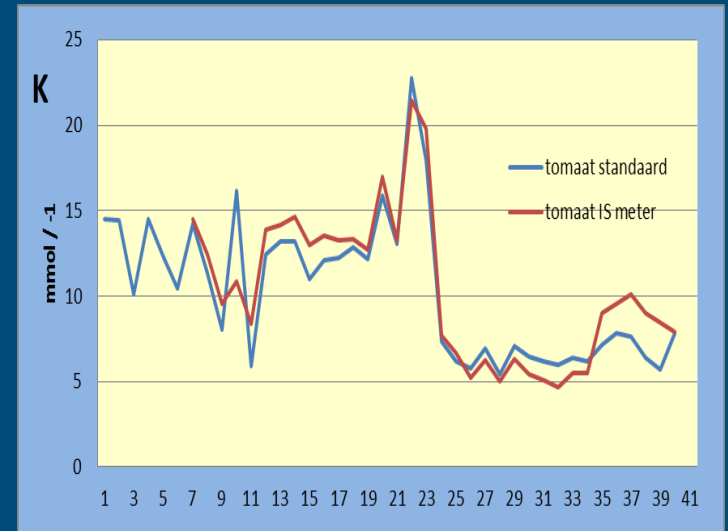
Ion Specific Control of Recirculation



Multi-ion
electrode



Capillary
electrophoretic
meter

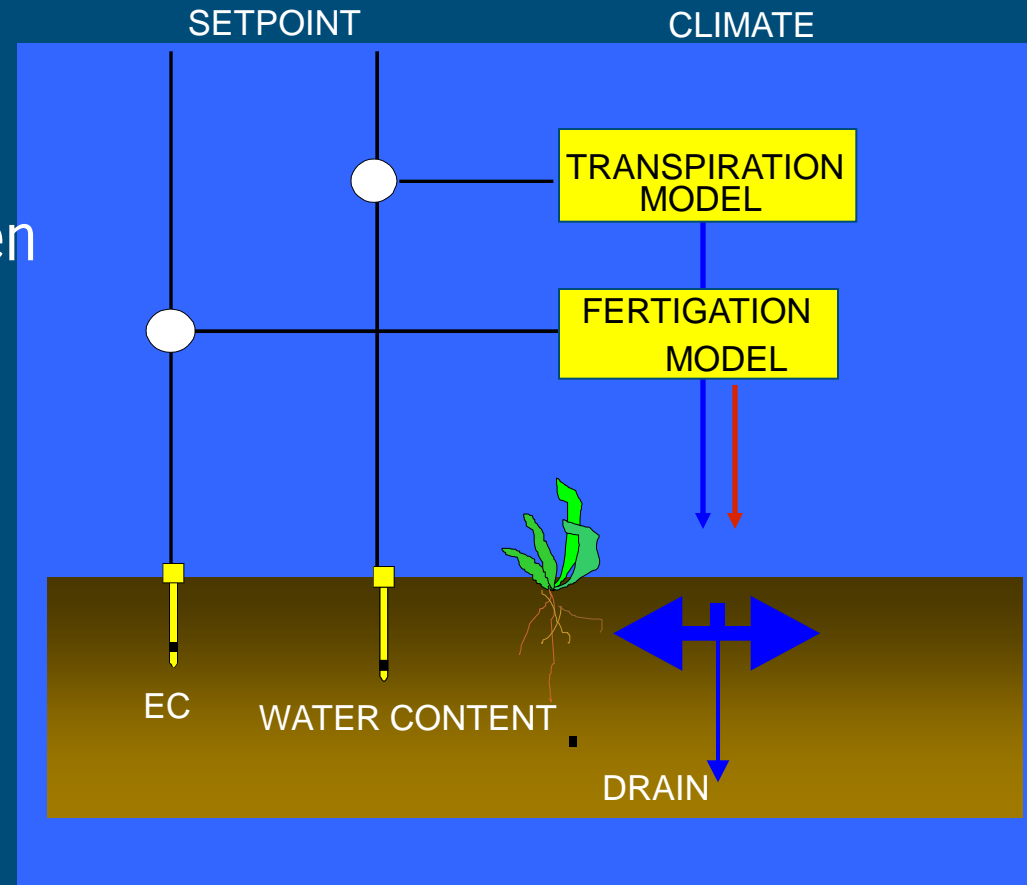


An un-desired drop
in K/Ca ratio was
detected 6 days
earlier

Soil Sensor Activated Control for Water Management (WATERMAN)

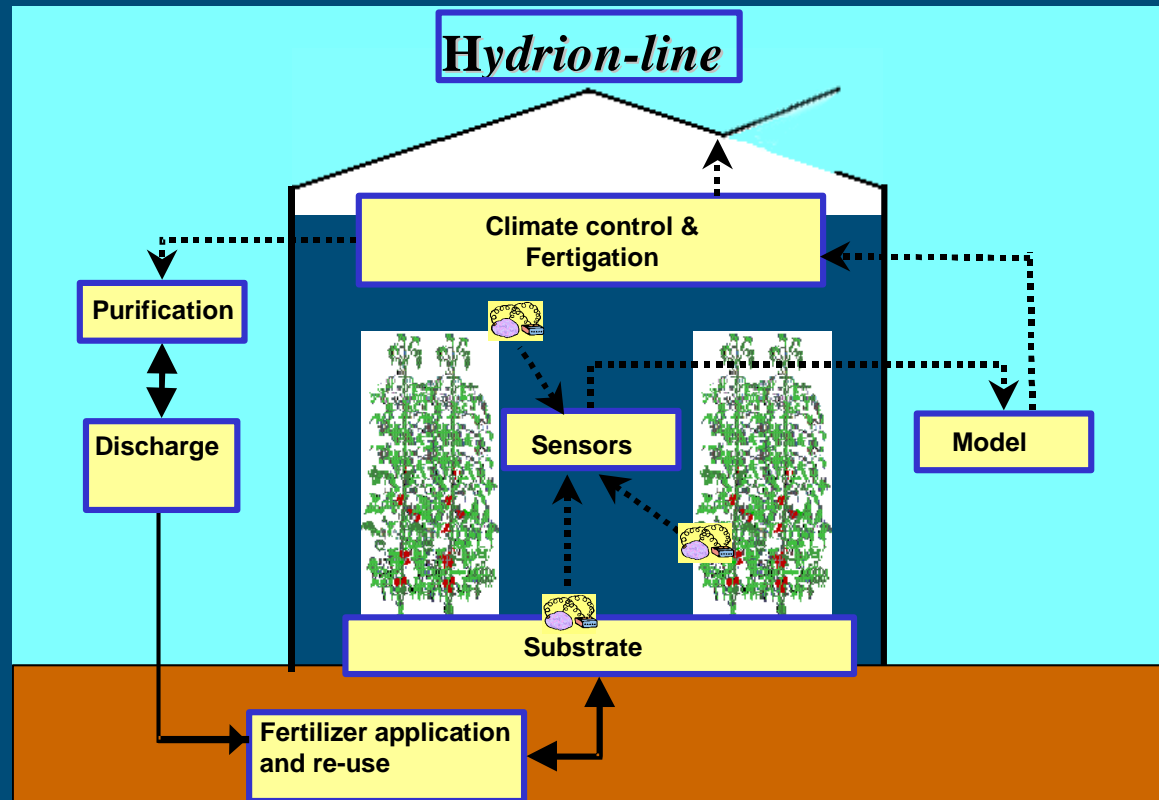


- Target: minimal drain in open crop production systems
- Virtual closed system
- Sensors for water and EC
- Models for ET and nutrient use



Feed-back & Feed-forward Control: Hydrion-line

- Measurement of individual ion concentrations
- Use of crop models
- Online selective dosage of nutrients
- Feed-back and feed-forward control demonstrated successfully
- Sensors not yet available (not robust, too expensive)



Desalinization

The image shows the interior of a large industrial facility, likely a desalination plant. In the foreground and middle ground, there are rows of large, blue, cylindrical storage tanks or pressure vessels. These are supported by a complex network of blue metal structural beams and walkways. The floor is wet and reflective, showing the overhead lights and the structure of the plant. In the background, a bright light source, possibly an open door or a large window, creates a strong glare. A small orange scissor lift is visible in the distance on the right side of the aisle.

Desalinization plant of Carboneras. Will cover up to 1/3 of the water needs of **Almeria's** horticultural production. Price of water: 0.5 €/m³

Closed systems

- Protected horticulture
 - Chrysanthemums
 - Roses
- Open field
 - Soilless Leak
 - Berry fruit
 - Nurseries (containers, gullies)

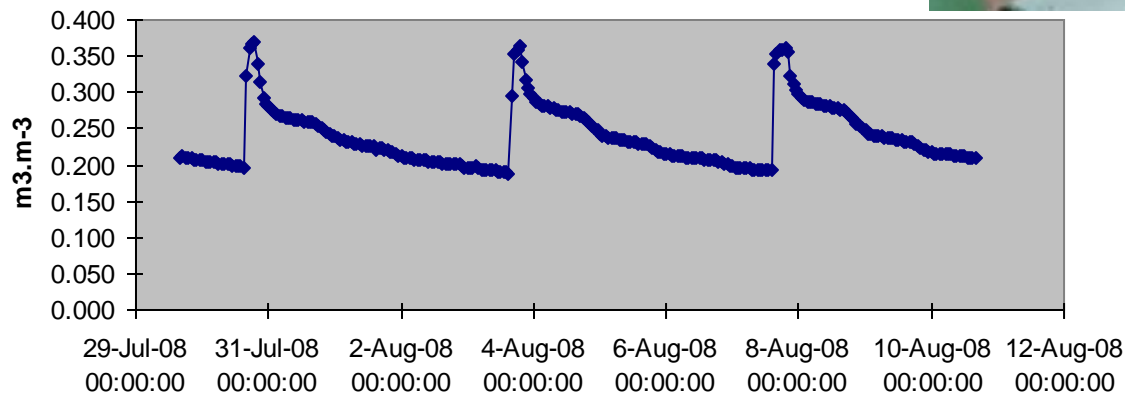


Efficient irrigation/ fertilization strategies

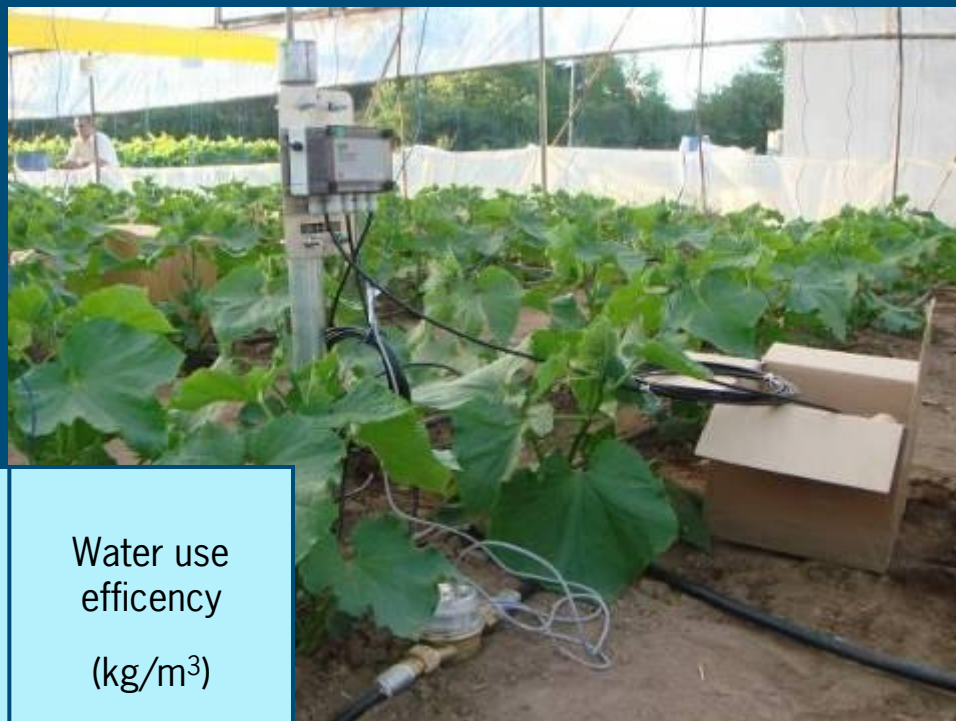
Combine physics and physiological information



Soil water content (M3 m-3)



Decision support: deficit irrigation (Example Turkey, Izmir)



| | Irrigation water (mm) | Yield (kg/m ²) | Water use efficiency (kg/m ³) |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Full irrigation | 692 | 27,8 a | 46,2 |
| Deficit 1 | 396 | 20,3 b | 51,9 |
| Deficit 2 | 451 | 22,8 b | 51,8 |
| Grower's practice | 656 | 23,6 ab | 43,8 |



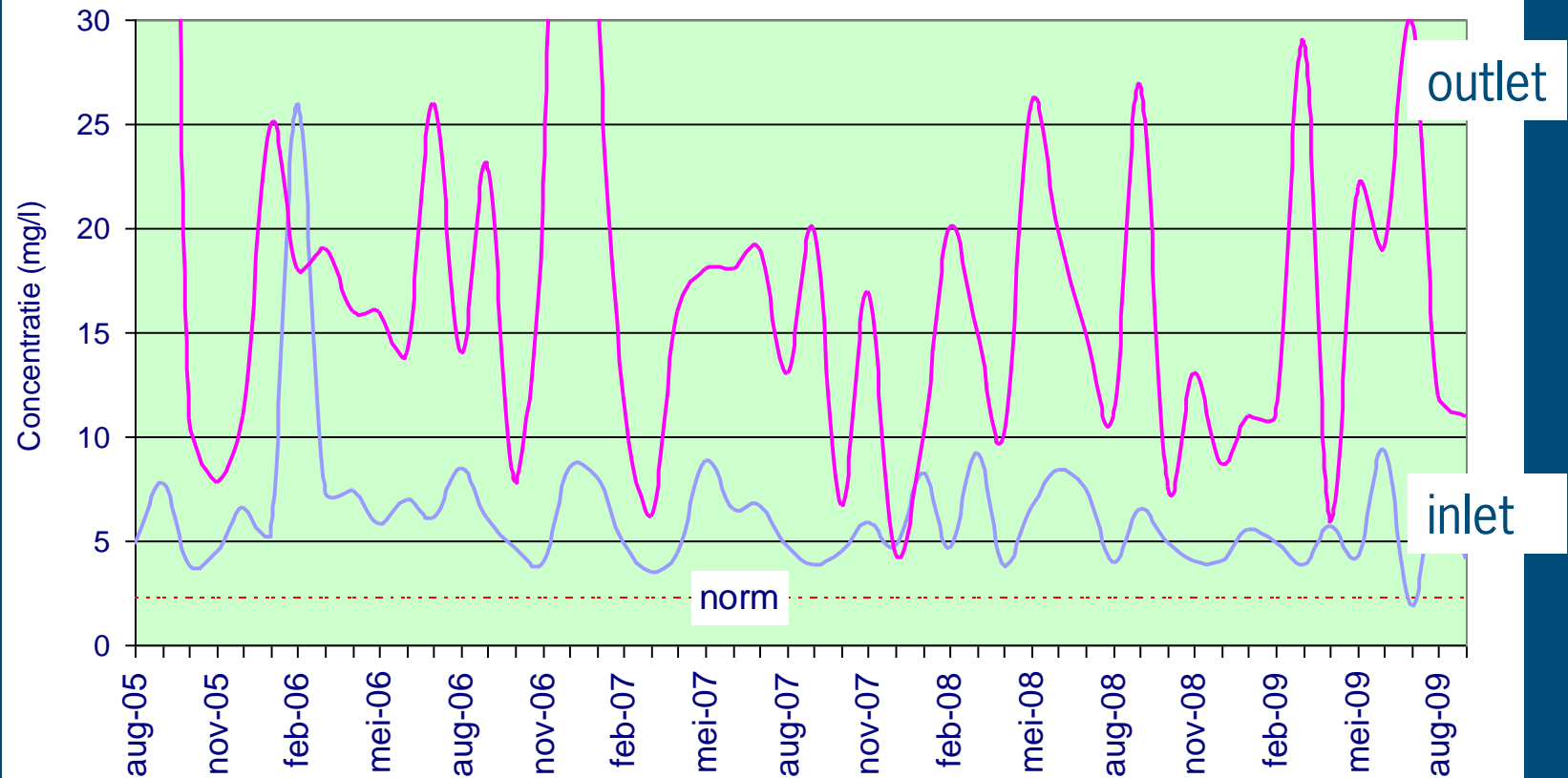
Why re-use of water and nutrient solutions?

Apart from shared responsibility....

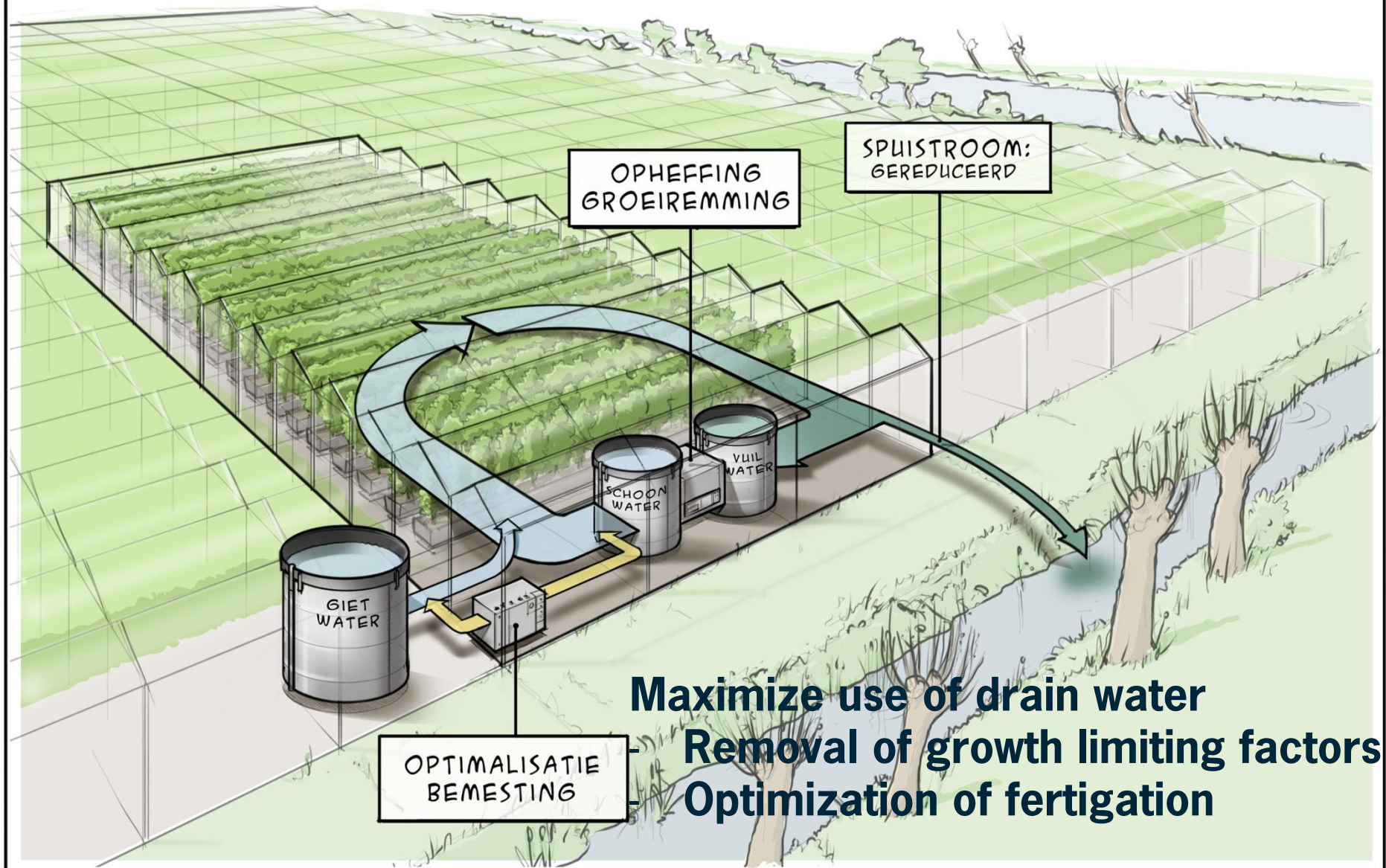
EU legislation “Water Framework Directive”:

- “Good chemical and ecological quality of surface and ground water”
- Development of technically and economically viable measures and techniques that enable the closure of the water cycle
- (Nearly) zero emission of chemicals and nutrients

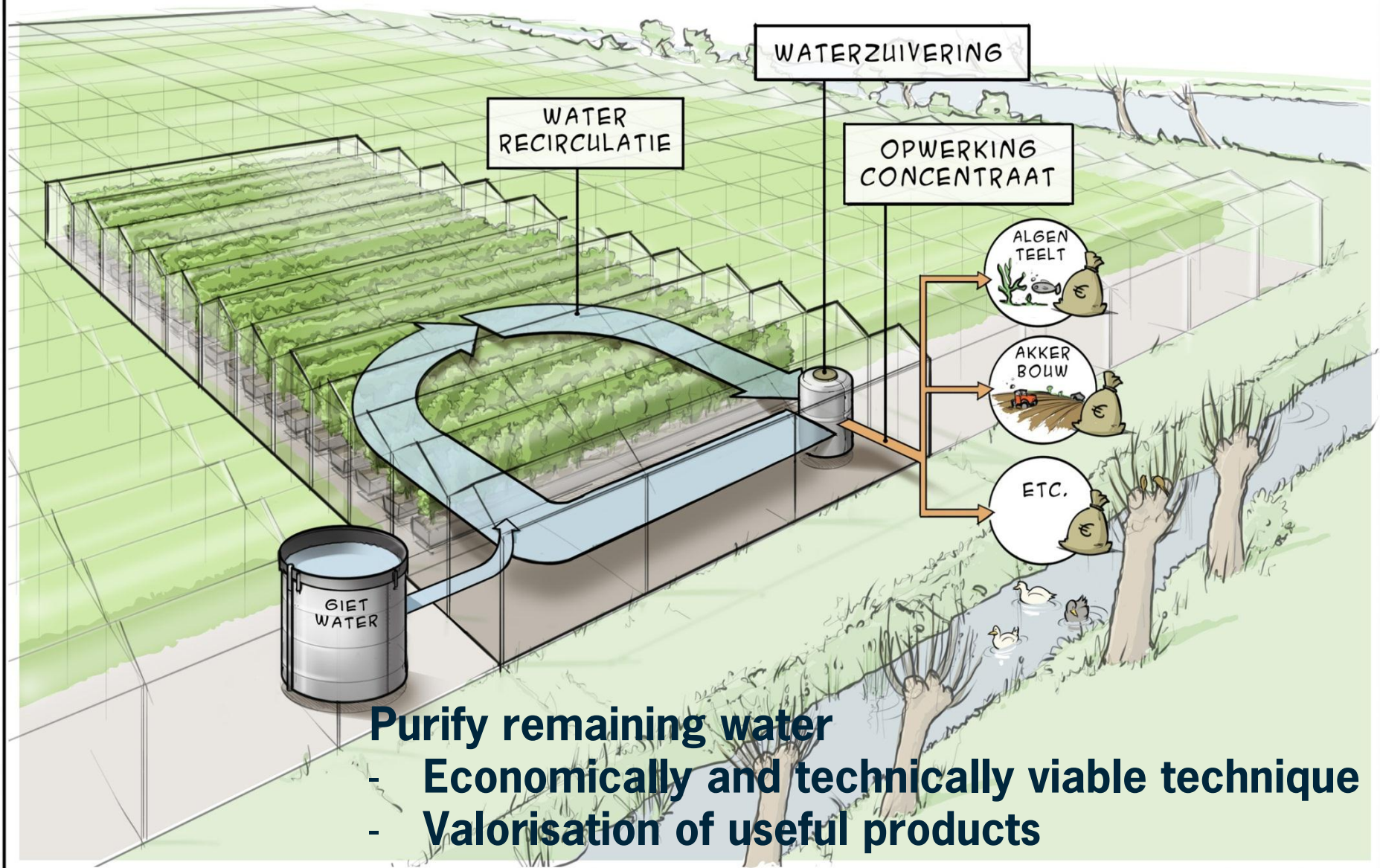
N (mg/l) in surface water glasshouse polder



WATERKRINGLOOPLUITING SUBSTRAATTEELTEN



WATERKRINGLOOPLUITING SUBSTRAATTEELTEN



Increasing re-use of water / avoid discharge

- Low-sodium water intake
 - Rainwater
 - additional water, i.e. RO
- Low-sodium fertilizers
- Break down growth inhibitors
 - with advanced oxidation (H_2O_2 + UV)
- Flush at start of cultivation
 - and re-use
- Rinse (sand-)filters
 - with rainwater instead of water with nutrients
 - re-use water, deposit dirt
- Limit diseases and chemicals
 - Sanitation, spraying techniques
 - biological control
 - UV or disinfection systems
- Limit technical malfunctioning
- Avoid un-balanced nutrient ratios, depletion, accumulation
 - Nutrient management
 - Frequent lab analyses
 - Ion-selective electrodes

Sustainable (rain) water use

Rainwater storage

- 500 m³/ha
- 1500
- 3000

(Example with roses on substrates)

rainwater

43%

63

97

additional water

57

37

3

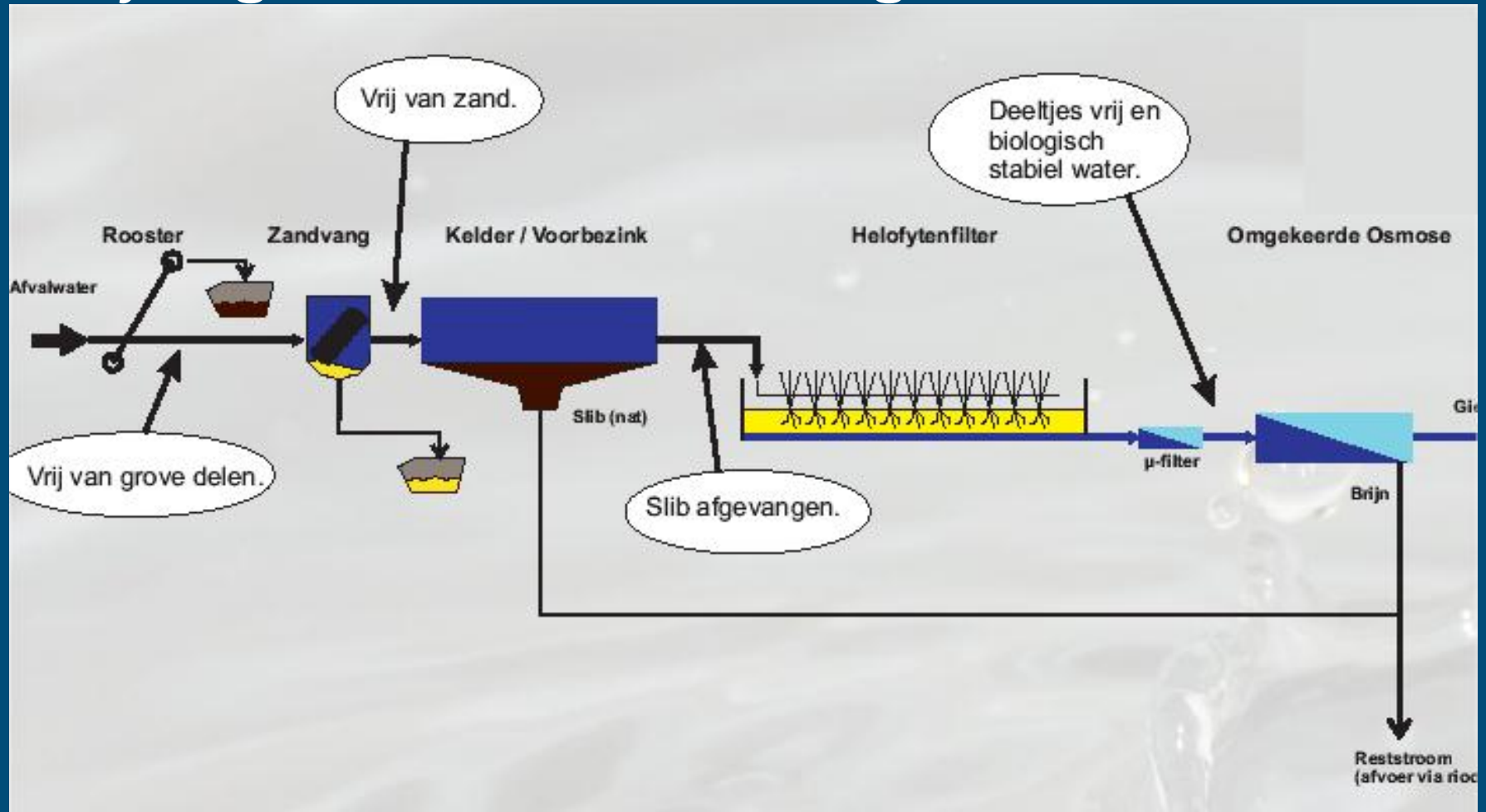


The regional level



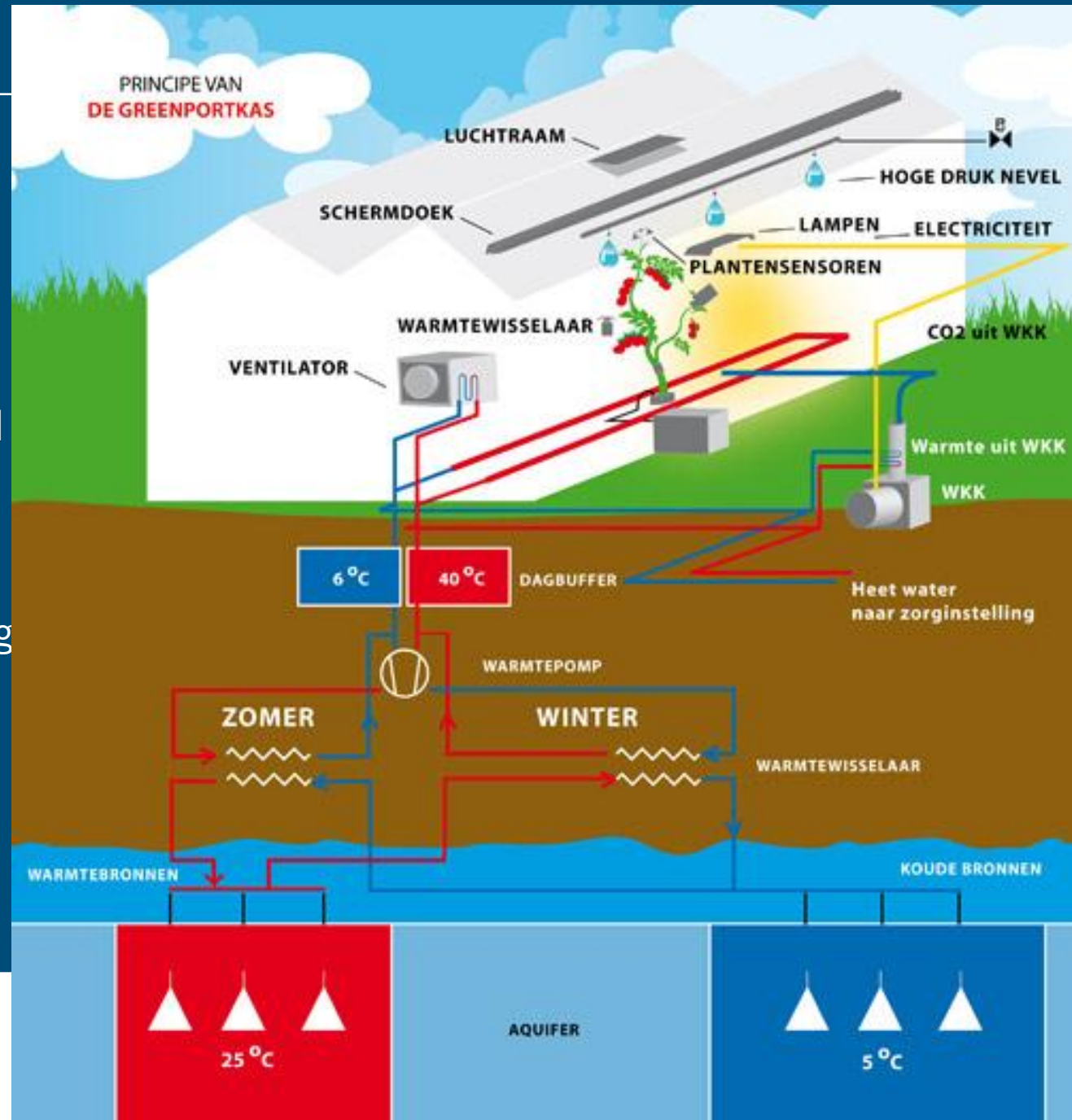
AquaReuse:

Recycling of waste water on a regional scale



Greenportkas Venlo

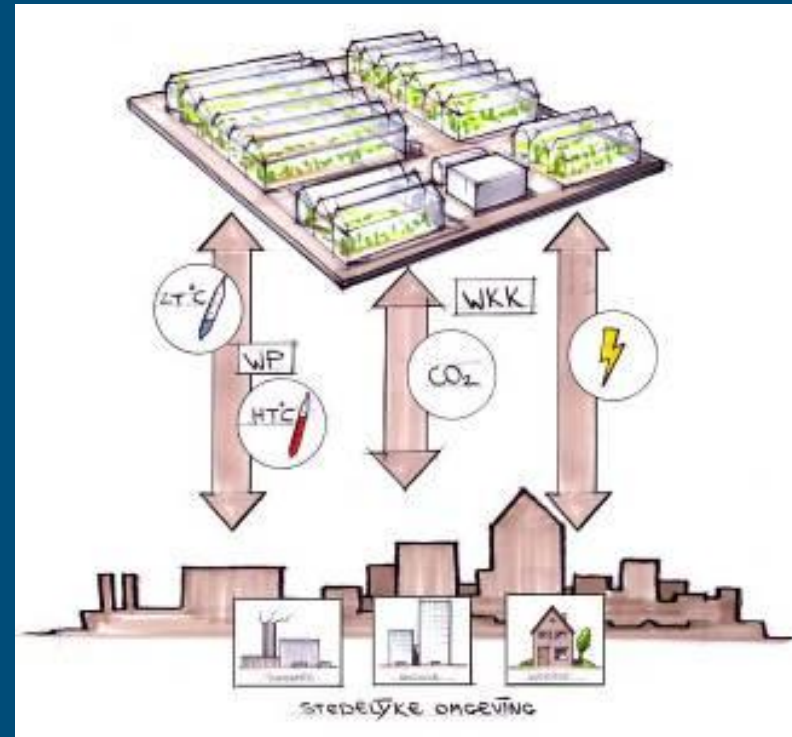
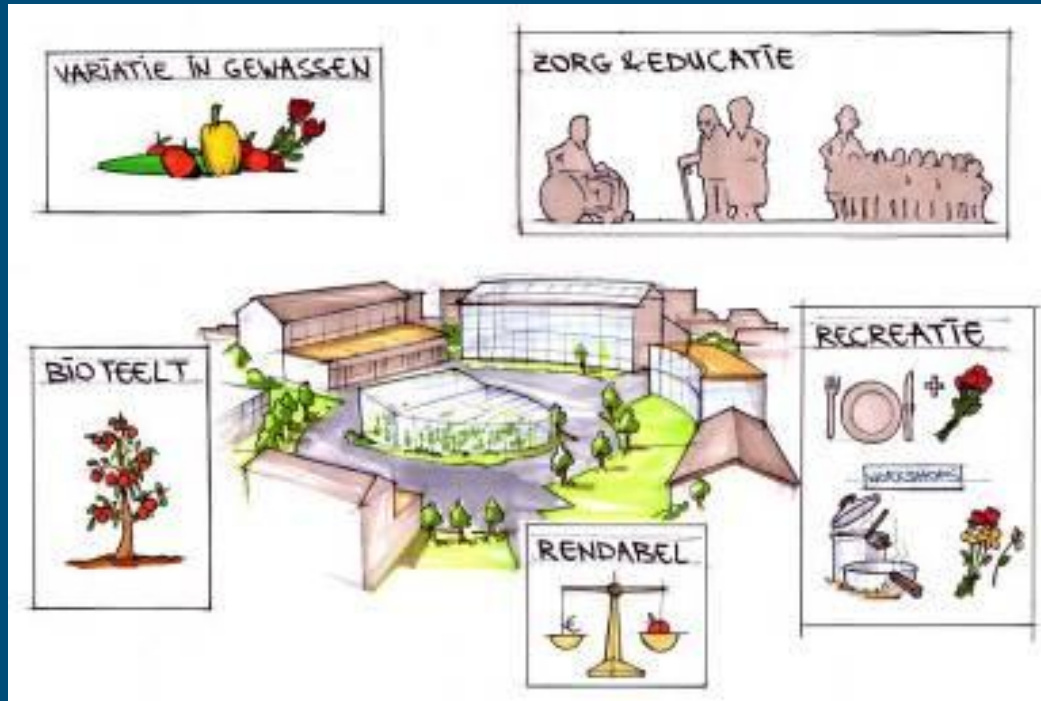
- (Semi)closed greenhouses
- Storage of heat and cold
- Efficient use of water, CO₂
- Heat supply to nearby settlement and swimming pool



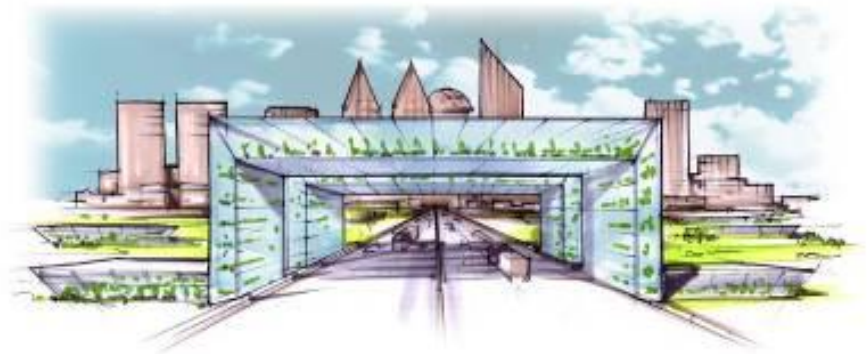
Greenhouses in urban areas

Greenhouse in the energy grid

Multifunctional



Integrated in cities



Integrate solutions at local and regional level

- Quantity & quality
- Integrated approach
 - Link local and regional
 - More degrees of freedom
 - More robust solutions
- Build network & commitment
- Desalination
- Soiless agriculture
- Adequate enabling technologies
 - Economies of scale
- Couple with other water users (e.g. industry)
- Demonstration project
 - Convince stakeholders
 - Get economic parameters
 - Knowledge build-up



Thank you for your attention

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