

FLOW-AID, an Assistant for Deficit Irrigation

International Workshop on

*“Innovative irrigation technologies
for container-grown ornamentals”*

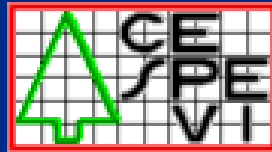
Centro Sperimentale Vivaismo
Pistoia (Italy), 10 July 2009

Jos Balendonck

European Project

- 7 universities + 3 companies from 8 countries
- NL, UK, ES, IT, GR, TR, LB, JO

■ Italy:



2006 - 2009

Outline

- Introduction
- Technology “building blocks”
- Case study results
- Conclusions

Trends in Water Management

High (fresh) water availability

Low water availability

Low water quality

Deficit Irrigation

No restrictions on water use

■ Farmer practices

- Irrigation amounts depend on availability
- Give enough water and fertilizer to maximize crop yield
- Give more, to be sure that all plants get enough (variability)

■ result in ...

- Good crop yield and income
- Leaching or run-off of water and fertilizers
- Higher costs due to over use of water and fertilizers



Fresh Water or Leaching Restrictions

- Use of less water and fertilizer, as well as
- Use of marginal water resources may result in:
 - Crop damage
 - Diseases
 - Yield loss
 - Lower income
- Adapt growers practice to:
 - avoid or minimize crop losses by
 - optimal water and fertilizer management



Objectives of FLOW-AID

■ SAVE WATER

- Efficient use of available water

■ SAVE NUTRIENTS

- Rational use of nutrients and marginal water resources

■ SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT

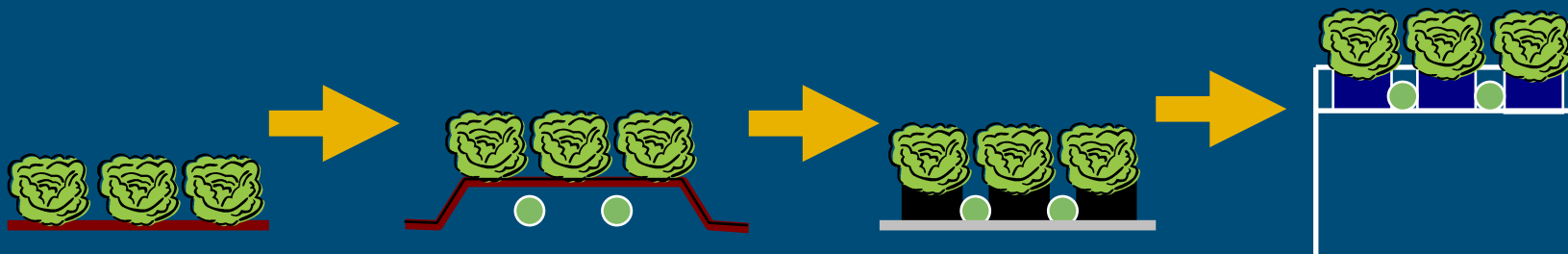
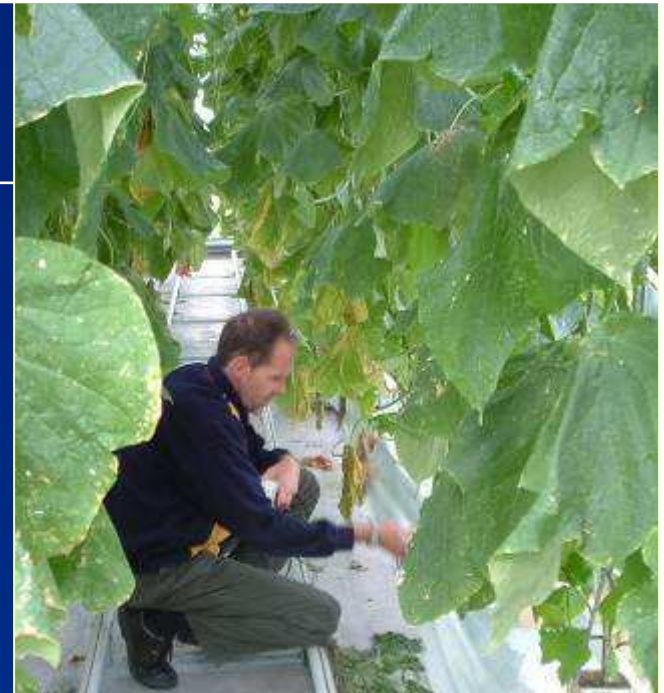
- Prevent leaching of chemicals

■ SAVE FARMER INCOME

- Maintain crop yields at affordable investments

Solutions

- Grow detached from soil
- Reuse your water and nutrients
- Use drip irrigation with fertigation
- Automate the irrigation process

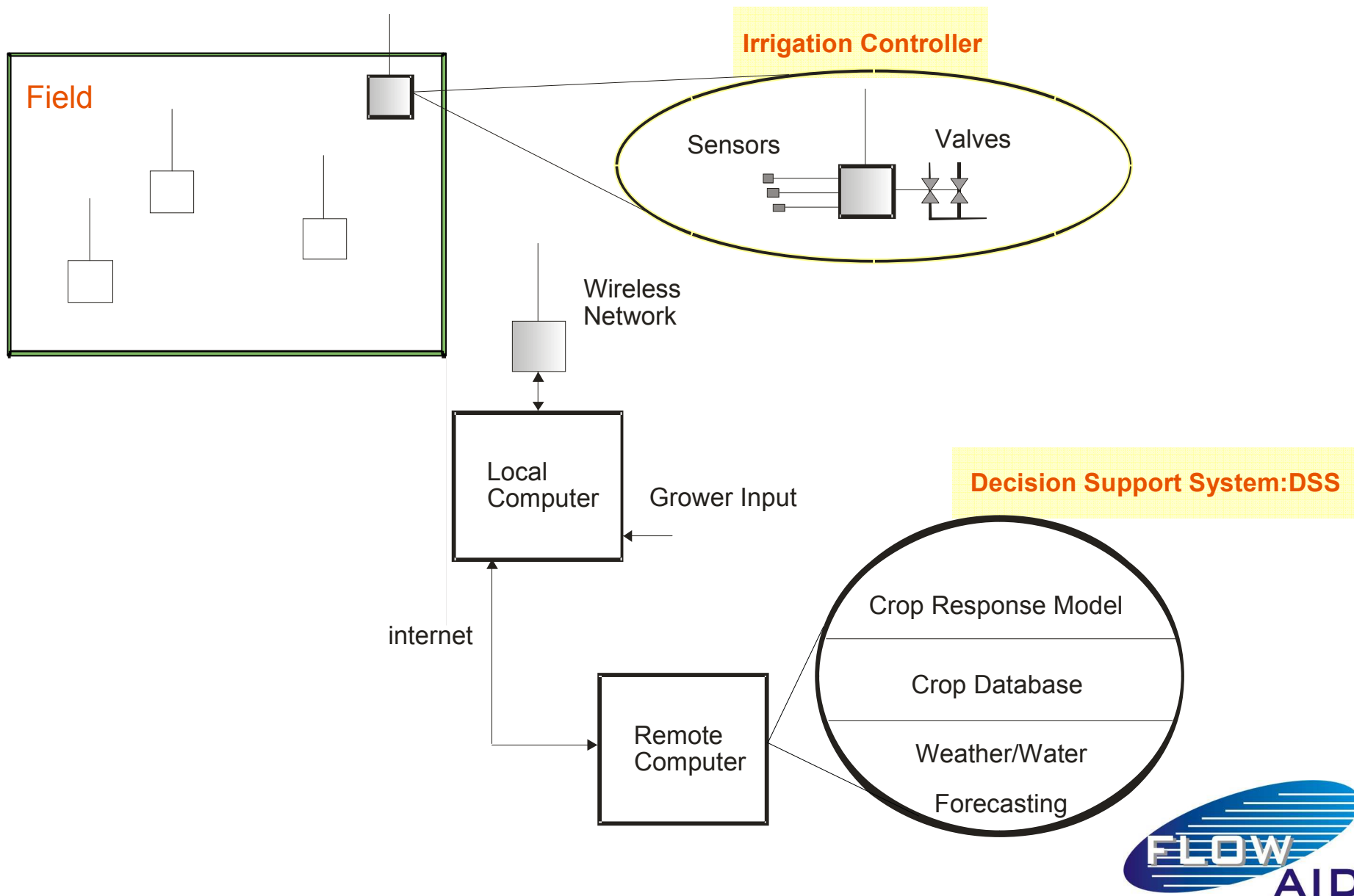


How to support growers?

- Decision Support System:
 - Advice when and how much to irrigate
 - Advice when and how much to fertigate
- Tools to determine amount and source of water
 - Continuous feed-back about crop status: Sensors
 - Process Automation: controllers, computer software



System Layout



Irrigation (Fertigation) Controller

- Stand-alone operation
 - Programmed by grower
 - Advised by DSS
 - Wired or Wireless
- START/STOP
 - Timed
 - Sensor based
 - Multiple valves
 - Multiple water sources



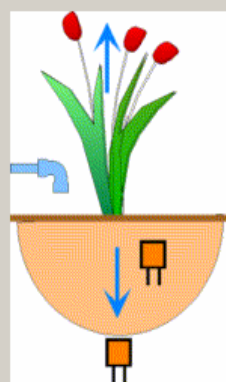
DSS-Irrigation Scheduler

- Day to day planning
- Upload local data
- Water availability
- Weather Forecasts
- Plant Status (monitoring)
- Crop Stress Model
- ET-model
- Set Irrigation Controllers
- Safety (warnings)
- Receive e-mails from DSS



NODE SETUP

Available Sensors



☐ Time Scheduler
☐ Water Uptake Model
☒ Root Zone Sensor
☒ Volumetric Sensor
☐ Deep Zone Sensor

General

Name: Irrigation id: 1

Crop: Tomato

Surface: 1000.0000 m2 Irrigation flow: 0.050000 mm/sec

Safety Conditions

Minimum Time between two irrigations: 180 min

Maximum Time between two irrigations: 1000 min

Maximum Irrigating Time: 10 min

Maximum Irrigating Volume: 10.000000 m3

Irrigation Enable Time Window

FROM: 07:00 TO: 17:00

Start Condition

Start Irrigation with: Root Zone Sensor

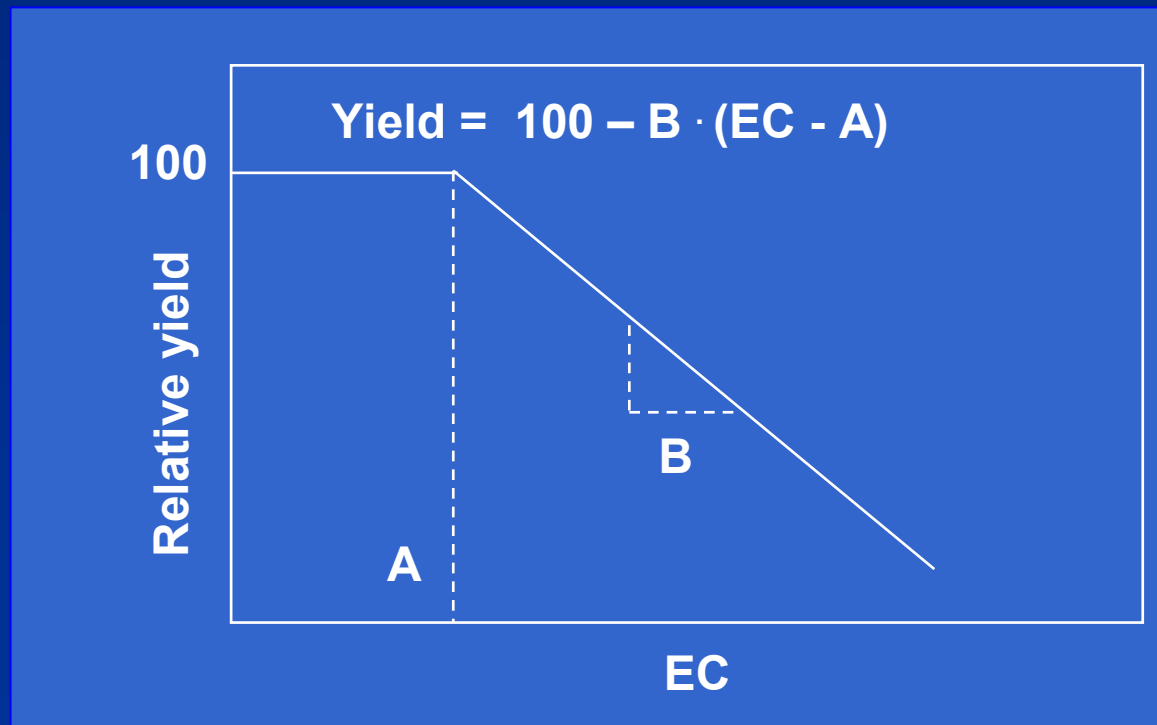
Stop Condition

Stop Irrigation with: Volumetric Sensor

OK Cancel

Crop Yield Model for Deficit Irrigation

- Yield to Water Quantity (A: ET-model)
- Yield to Water Quality (B: Salinity model)



Crop Stress Response Database

Crop Stress Response Database

File ?



EU Project n°036958

Farm Level Optimal Water management:
Assistant for Irrigation under Deficit



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EDIT

SAVE RECORD AS...

ADD NEW RECORD

DELETE RECORD

CANCEL

EXPORT DATABASE

REPORT

Product Name BARLEY

RECORD NAME	CROP (SHORT NAME)	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ET GROUP (FAO)	REFERENCES	Open Web Page
BARLEY	BARLEY	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	3	0	

	DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE	START DAY (1-365)	DURATION (DAYS)	Kc	ROOT DEPTH (m)	Ky	P (RAW/TAW)	ECth	b
<i>Initial</i>	I		40	0.00	0.00	0	0.55	8	5
<i>Crop development</i>	II		60	0.00	0.00	0	0.55	8	5
<i>Mid Season</i>	III	305	60	0.00	0.00	0	0.55	8	5
<i>Late Season</i>	IV		40	0.00	0.00	0	0.55	8	5
<i>Total growing cycle</i>	T		200	0.00	0.00	1.15	0	8	5

Regional Setting: Regno Unito

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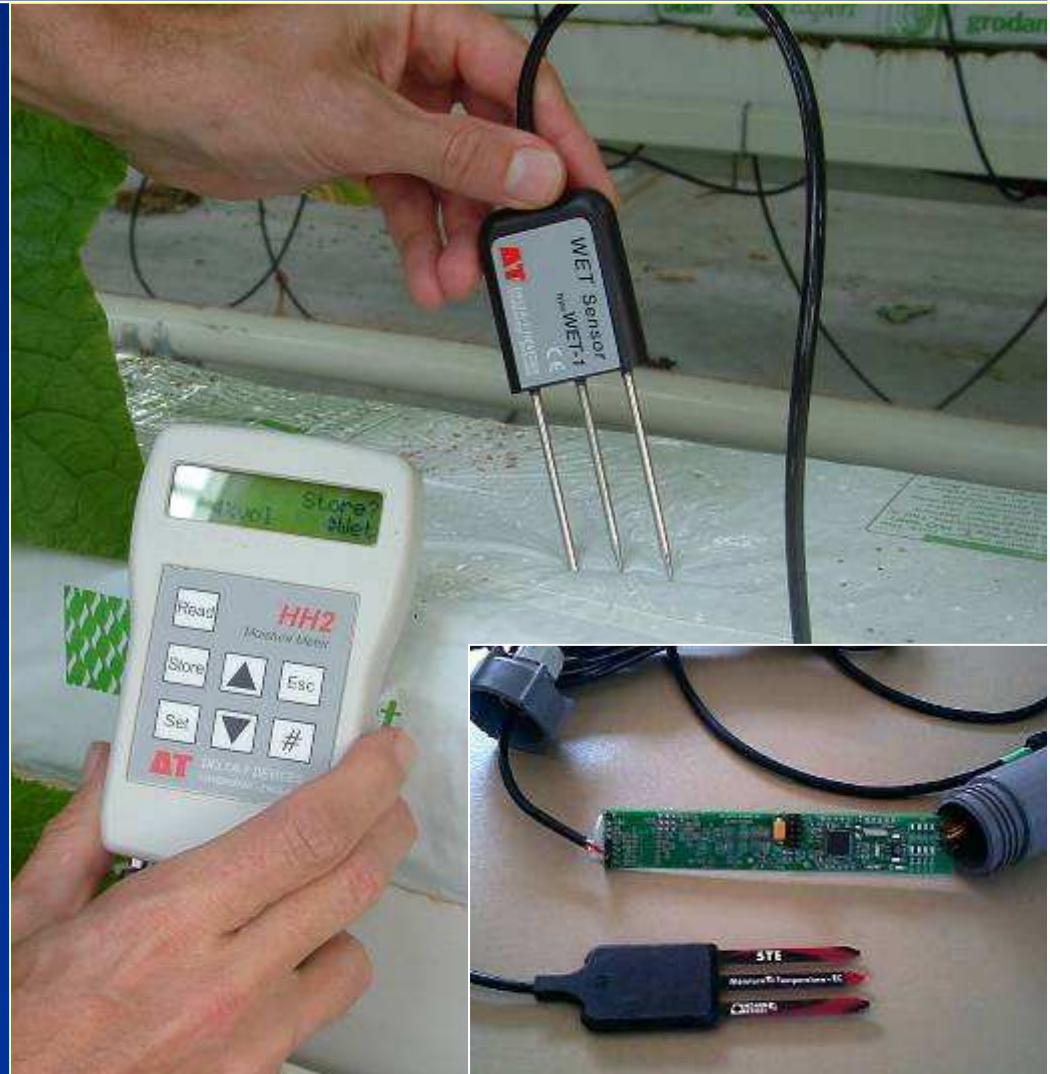
Record 1 of 20

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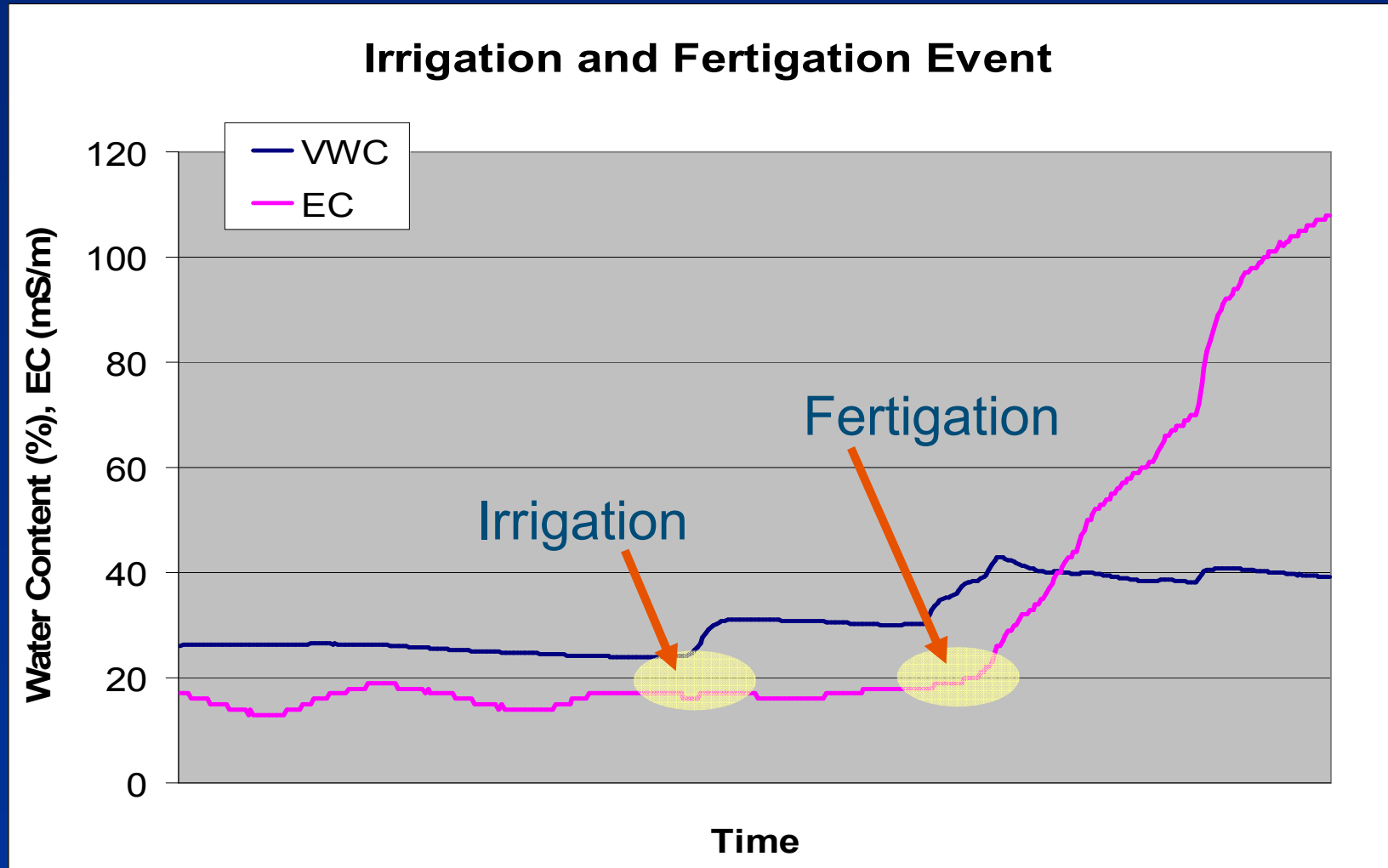
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Root Zone Sensors

- **W**ater Content
 - Indicates “Available Water”
 - Soil calibrations
 - For medium wet to saturation
- **E**lectrical Conductivity (EC)
 - Total Nutrient Concentration
 - WET-sensor, ECHO-probe
 - Pore Water EC calibration
- **T**emperature

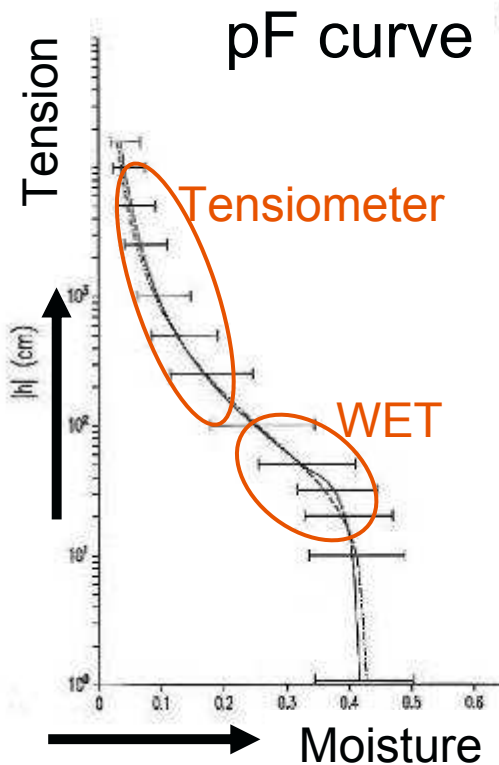


Example of WET-sensor readings



Electronic Tensiometers: indicate soil suction

- Water filled tensiometer
- Limited range
- Installation and maintenance
- For dry soils
- Porous Matric Sensor (**prototype**)
- Larger range
- Easy installation - Low maintenance
- For wet to very dry soils



Wireless Sensor Network

- No cabling, easy installation
- Multiple nodes and sensors
- Robustness in field



EUROPE

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Barents Sea

400 mi

400 km

Volga

Ural Mountains

Vredepeel
(the Netherlands)



Atlantic Ocean

Shannon

Baltic Sea

Rhine

Elbe

Oder

Thames

Seine

Danube

Bay of Biscay

Tagus

Rhone

Po

Pistoia
(Italy)



Danube

Black Sea

Tahtali Dam
Menderes,
Turkey



Litany River
(Lebanon)



Irbid
(Jordan)



AFRICA

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Italy

■ Pistoia, Tuscany

- Nursery stock production
- Farm sizes: 10 - 100 ha
- Container plants (drip/sprinkler)
- Many crop types + sizes/plot
- Need to use saline water

■ Objectives

- Dual water irrigation: Cleaned Waste Water and Fresh Water
- Prevent Plant Stress

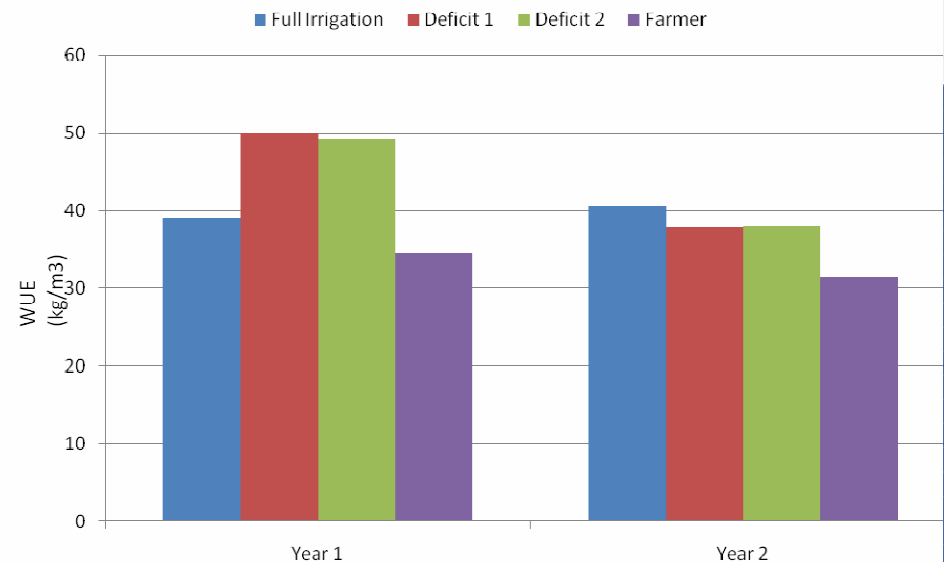
■ Results

- See Incrocci



Turkey

- Izmir (Tahtalı Dam)
 - Preservation area
 - Greenhouses (Cucumber)
 - Water from wells
 - No leaching allowed
- Objectives
 - Reduce water use
 - Maintain Marketable Yield
 - Sensor activated control
- Results
 - Water Use Efficiency higher in Deficit and Full Irrigation compared to Farmers' treatment
 - Slightly lower Yield



Jordan

■ Irbid, Jordan Valley

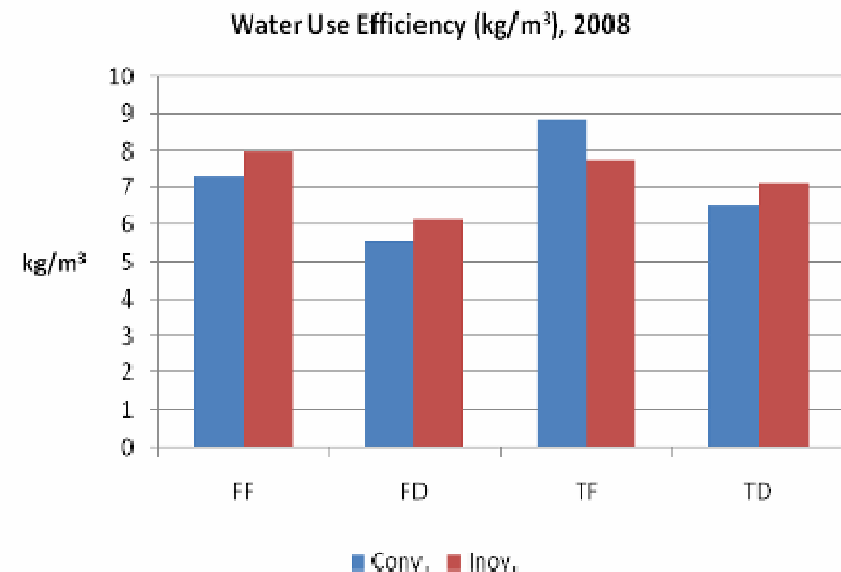
- Fruit and oriental trees, vegetables
- Limited water resources
- Poor water management at farm level
- Low water use efficiency

■ Objectives

- Maximize Water Use Efficiency
- Soil grown tomatoes
- Dual water quality irrigation: Treated Waste Water (T) and Fresh Water (F)
- Sensor Activated Irrigation
- FULL (F) and DEFICIT irrigation (D)

■ Results

- 5-10% Higher WUE with Innovative Irrigation Strategies



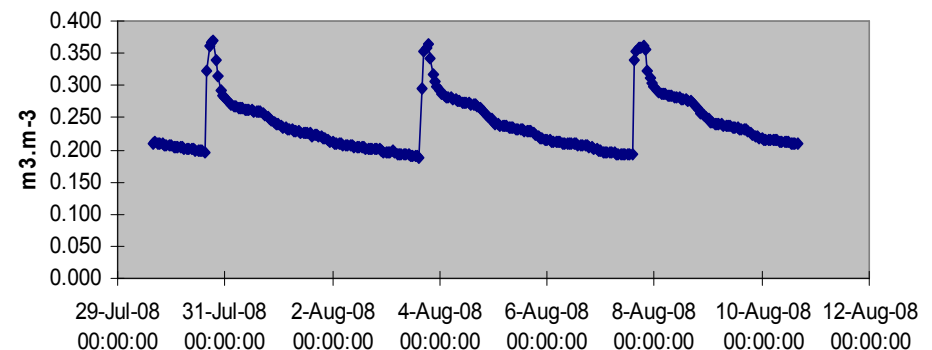
Lebanon

- South Bekaa Valley, Litany River
 - Tal Amara Research Station
 - Vegetables (potato, eggplant)
 - Water sources:
 - Surface irrigation
 - Sprinkler and drippers
 - Poor water management

- Objectives
 - Deficit irrigation performance
 - Enhance Water Use efficiency
 - Evaluate New Technologies
 - Knowledge transfer to farmers



Soil water content (M3 m-3)



The Netherlands

- Vredepeel
 - Slight loamy-sandy soils
 - Rain-fed agriculture
 - High water tables
 - Leaching
- Objectives
 - Prevent leaching of Nitrate (WFD)
 - Iceberg lettuce crop
 - Plastic cover to block rain
 - Root zone sensor (Start)
 - DSS adapt irrigation dose by monitoring deep sensor (Stop)
- Preliminary Results
 - Lower water use (plastic)
 - Prevent leaching (sensor control)
 - 10% more yield (fertigation)



Technology can offer farmers, under sub-optimal growing conditions, more possibilities to:

- Efficiently use water and nutrients
- Minimize run-off, percolation losses
- Prevent crop damage
- Reduce labour costs

Technology can be used for a wide range of growing practices

- Soil or substrates
- Protected or non-protected
- Arid or non-arid zones
- Multiple quality water sources

Technology comes within reach for farmers

- Availability from suppliers
- Knowledge
- Costs

Thanks for your
attention, and ...

... visit us at:
www.flow-aid.eu

