



# Agri-tech Services (UK) Ltd

## Precision Irrigation “hitting the target”

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# Soil less Growing



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# Objective

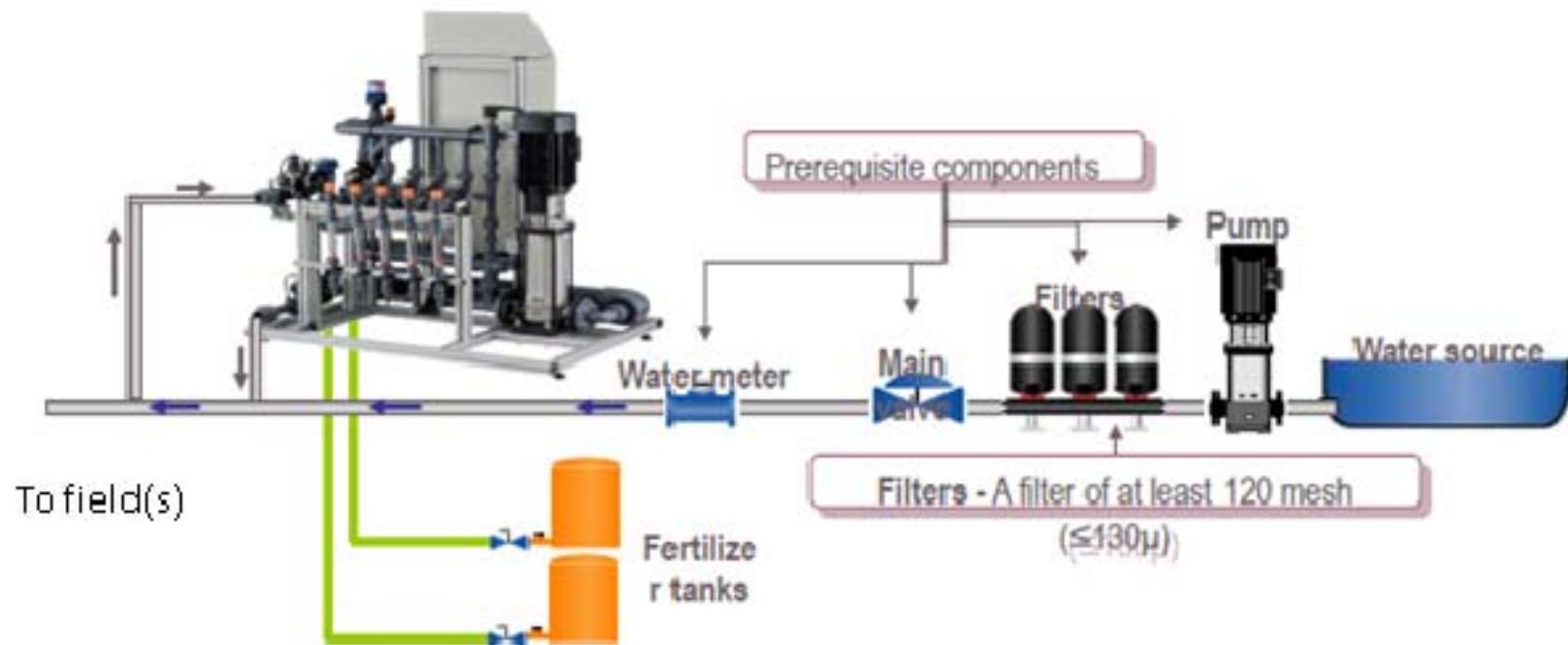
- Think about your irrigation system
- Identify the areas of weakness
- Where if anywhere does further investment need making
- Come up with two clear plans of action to take back to your farm

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# Typical system layout



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# Water source



Parameter	Maximum level mg/l	ppm
Electrical Conductivity	850 ms/cm	
Sodium	35 mg/l	35
Chloride	52 mg/l	52
Iron	1.0 g/l	1
Zinc	0.35 mg/l	0.35
Boron	0.33 mg/l	0.33
Sulphate	144 mg/l	144

Source; defra - ADAS

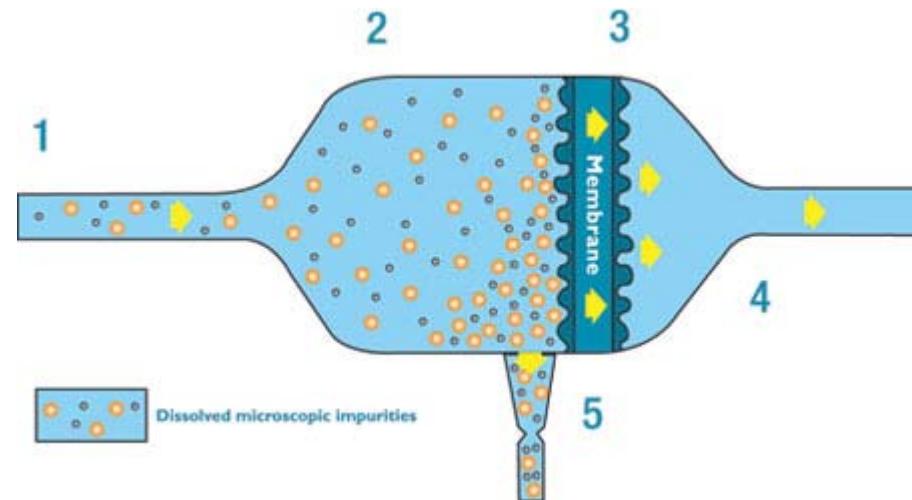
Ensure water is extracted as close to the surface as possible over the deepest area of the Res / Dam



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# RO – Reverse Osmosis



1. Water containing impurities enters the system
2. Impurities are stopped and rejected at the membrane surface
3. Water pressure forces water molecules through the membrane
4. The purified water is then sent directly to the holding tank
5. Impurities are expelled from the system

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# Pumps



Backup pump essential in the event of breakdown

Similarly balanced pumps - pumps “like to be working”

Ability to fluctuate pumps useful

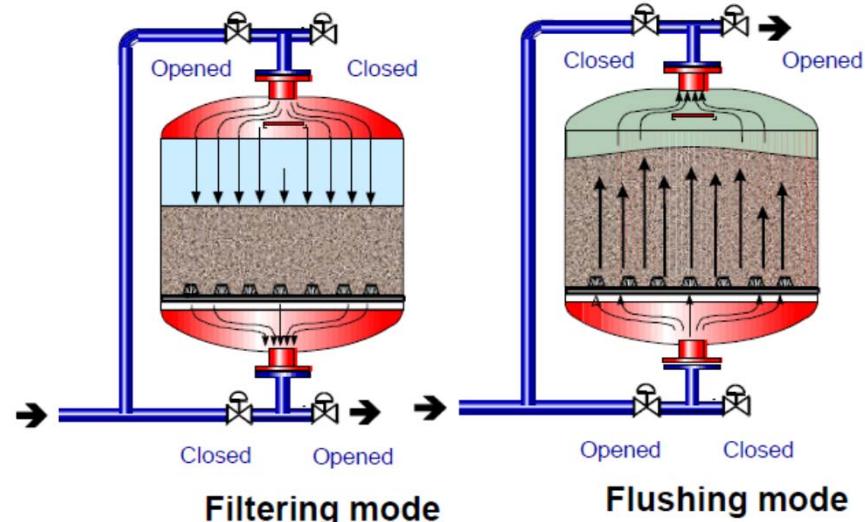
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# Primary Filtration

Life span of the drippers completely determined by what is pushed through them



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# Primary Filtration

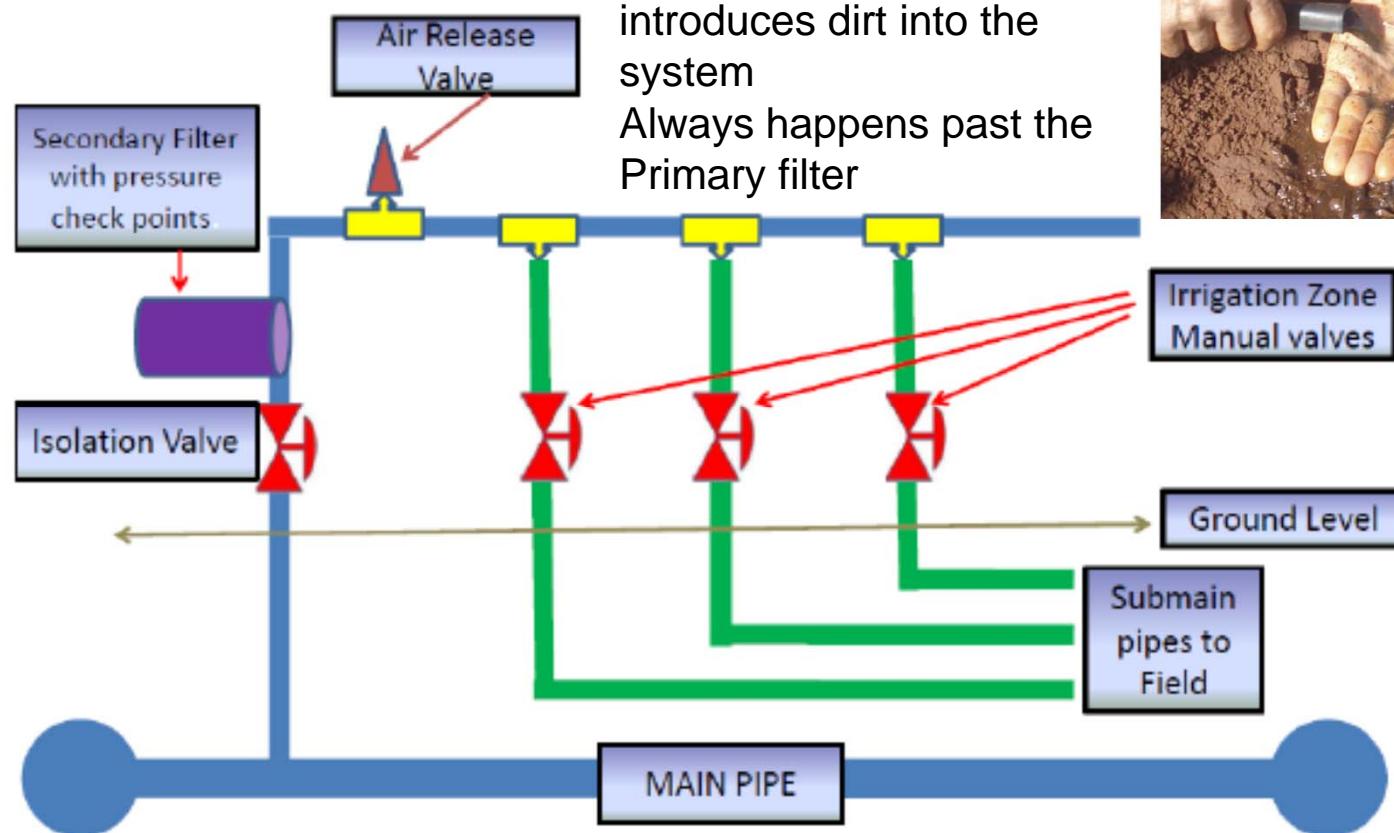


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# Secondary filtration





# Secondary filtration



Filter

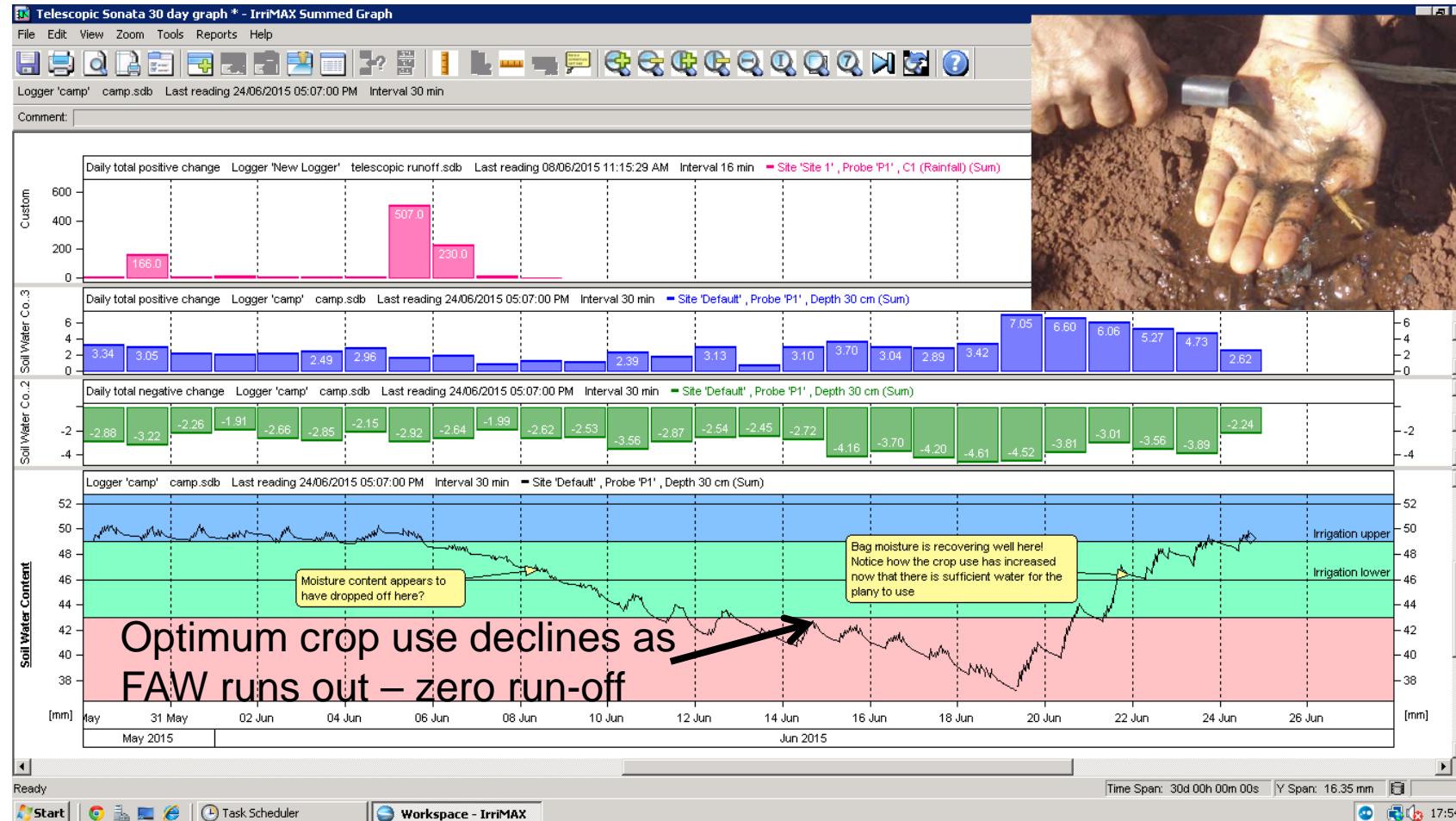


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# Partially blocked drippers – the cost??



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# Irrigation Uniformity



Need to determine appropriate “Shot Length” for good distribution of water and feed within the pot / bag / trough

Changing weather will determine number of shots per day NOT length of shots

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# Pressure test points



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## Catch can tests



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# Moisture Uniformity



Rigid pots less likely to tilt / tip – better moisture distribution

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# Moisture Uniformity



Bags sitting level on gutter



Bags un-level  
Bag wetter in middle

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# Laser levelled



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# Laser levelled???



Note :Every 10 meter drop in height equals a gain in pressure of 1 bar ( 1 bar = 14.5 psi)

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# RTK GPS Precision



Setting up RTK Base Station



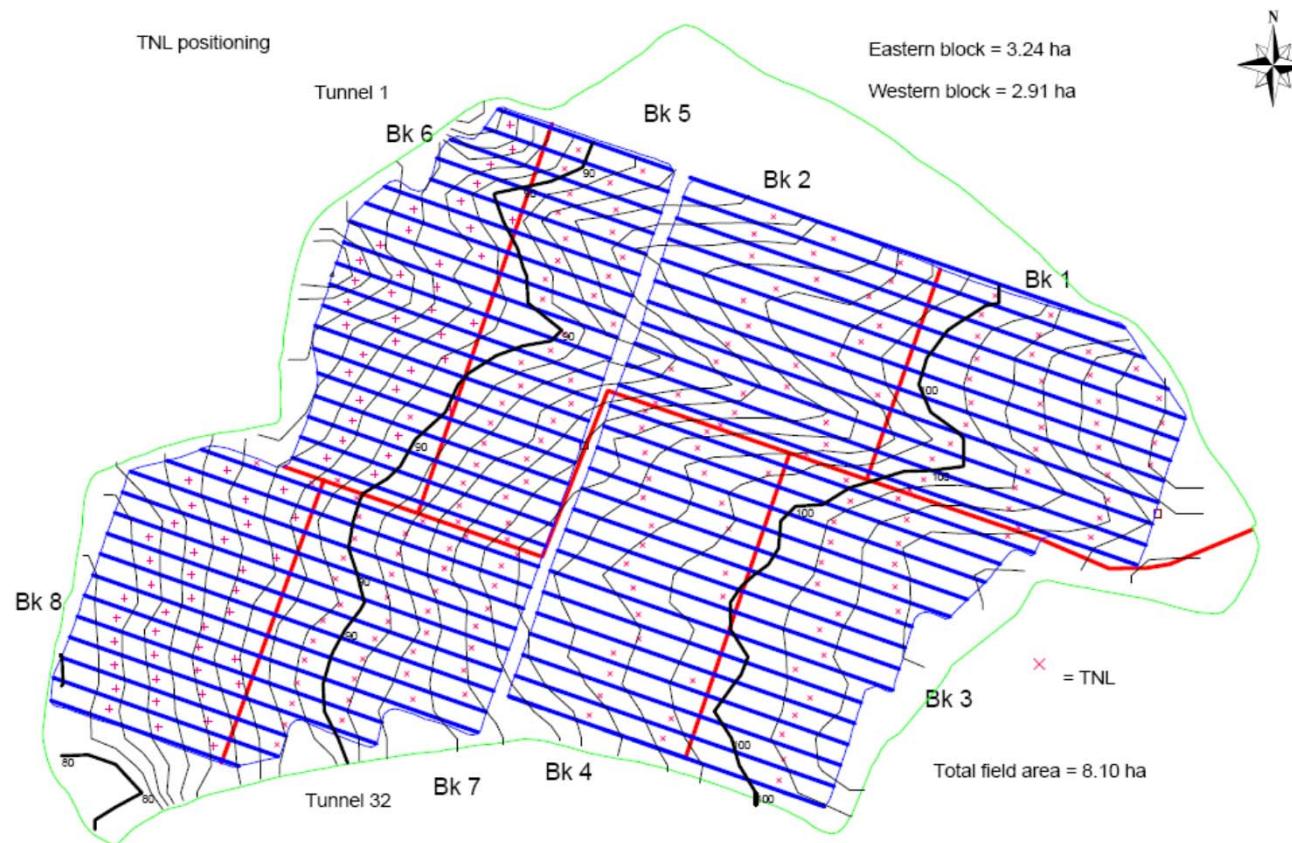
In-field mapping

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# Field Mapping – Irrigation block design

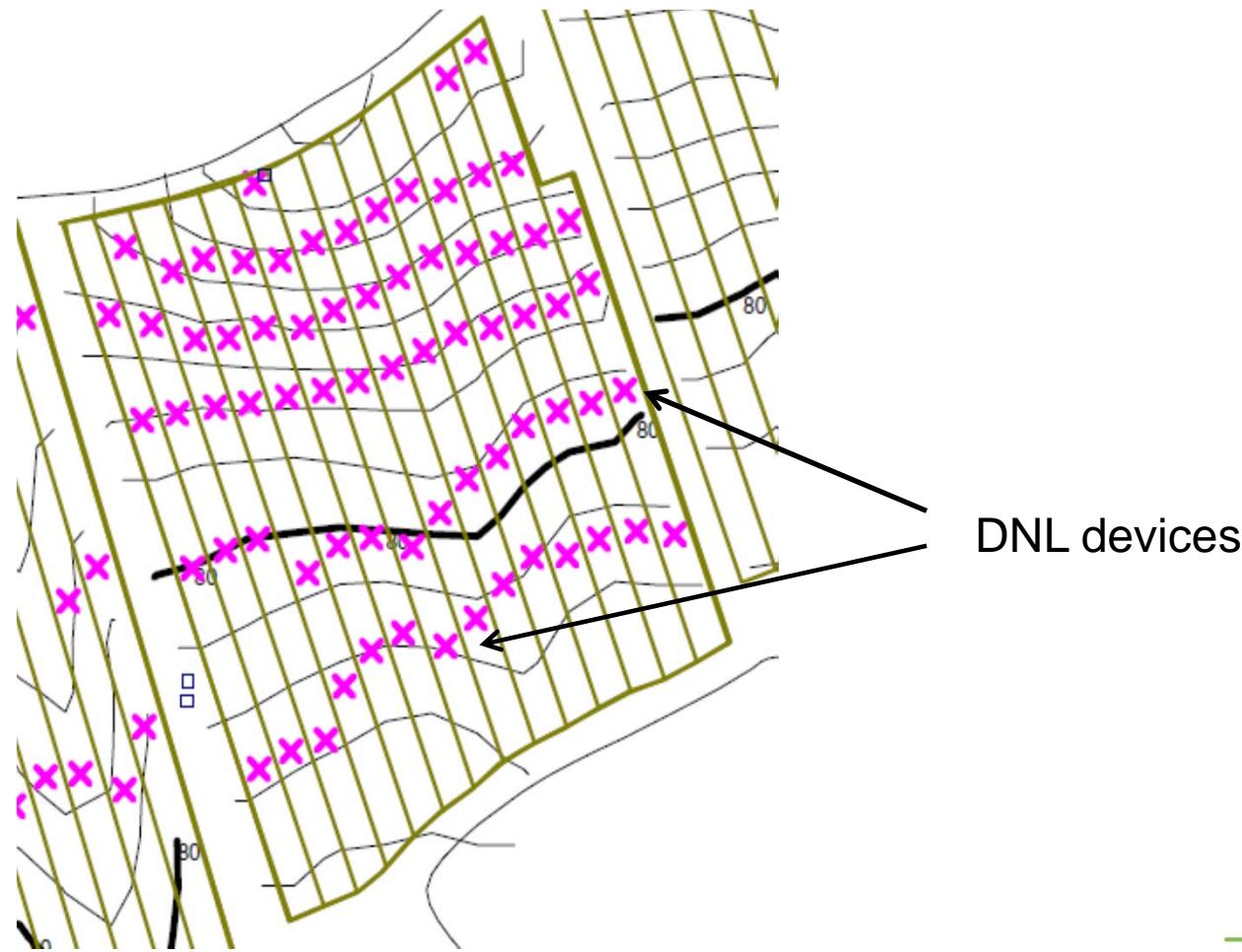


**Displayed:**  
Sub-main  
Tunnel layout  
Irrigation blocks  
Topography map  
TNL plan

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# DNL Placement



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# DNL Positioning



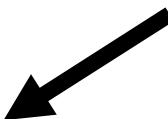
*GPS Mapping Services*

A Farmer  
Strawberry Farm  
Ambridge

Block 1	TN	Dist	Dist	Dist	Dist
1	22	44			
2	20	42	62	80	
3	21	42	64	91	
4	23	49	71	95	
5	23	51	73	95	
6	27	54	76	97	
7	27	55	83		
8	24	54	86		
9	20	52	85		
10	20	52	85		
11	16	58			

Block 2	TN	Dist	Dist	Dist	Dist
1	34	57	84		
2	29	52	83		
3	31	56	76		
4	43	84			
5	33	79			
6	38	70			
7	32	59	91		
8	30	58			
9	16	44	76		
10	21	43	79		
11	15	40	74		

TNL Positioning



Block 3 contd	TN	Dist	Dist	Dist	Dist
19	36				
20	27				
21	36				
22	33				
23	30				
24	34				
25	35				

Block 4	TN	Dist	Dist	Dist	Dist
11	13	37			
12	14	35	63		
13	17	40			
14	22	50			
15	22	56			
16	29				
17	28	61			
18	26	63			
19	31				
20	36				
21	39				
22	31	62			
23	32				
24	31	59			
25	30	59			

Detailed plan with exact measurements for Irrigation team

Ensures TNL's follow contours

Eliminate the “guesswork”

Increase irrigation system efficiency

Reduce in field variation of moisture and nutrients

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# WET readings and run-off



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# Wet readings EC and drain



What is the moisture range within the pots / bags  
Is the control (probe) in a representative area  
What does the EC value mean – e.g what is making up the EC?? Is it made up of the “Good guys” or the “bad guys”??



How many drain readings per day  
24 hr average maybe useful but does not indicate trends through the day  
Max run to coincide with max temp / plant water demand  
Run down to zero before nightfall

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## Weekly record sheet – Moisture EC and drain

WET probe / Run-off records												 Agri-tech SERVICES		
Field Name		7 DAY READING										SENTEC - PROBE		
DATE	WEATHER	INPUT EC FIELD	TIME OF READING	Probe Area %	Probe Area EC	AVERAGE Field %	AVERAGE Field EC	Run-off %	TARGET MOISTURE	TARGET EC FIELD	COMMENTS			
16/02/2015	Cool / overcast	1.5	07:30 - 07:35	66.2	2.8	64.3	2.4	15%	60-75	2.0 - 3.0				
17/02/2015		1.5							60-75	2.0 - 3.0				
18/02/2015		1.5							60-75	2.0 - 3.0				
19/02/2015		1.5							60-75	2.0 - 3.0				
20/02/2015		1.5							60-75	2.0 - 3.0				
21/02/2015		1.5							60-75	2.0 - 3.0				
22/02/2015		1.5							60-75	2.0 - 3.0				

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# Substrate analysis

- Target guidelines for the macro nutrients
  - Target guidelines for the micro nutrients
  - Max acceptable levels of Na, Cl etc
- 
- Plot the analysis against the target - similar to moisture.
  - We need to identify the trends
  - We need to learn what the plant uses and when

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# Run-off and Moisture targets

	Coir Substrate		
	Sun Rise	Day	Sun Set
<b>Moisture Content</b>	50-55%	60-70%	50-60%
<b>New bags / pots</b>	40 – 45%	50 - 60%	45 – 50%
	Run-off low ET	Run-off high ET	Run-off flush event
	0 - 10%	10 – 20%	> 20%

Weather will have the largest influence on Irrigation requirements

NB This will determine number of hits NOT length of hits

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# Control – Moisture and Run-off station

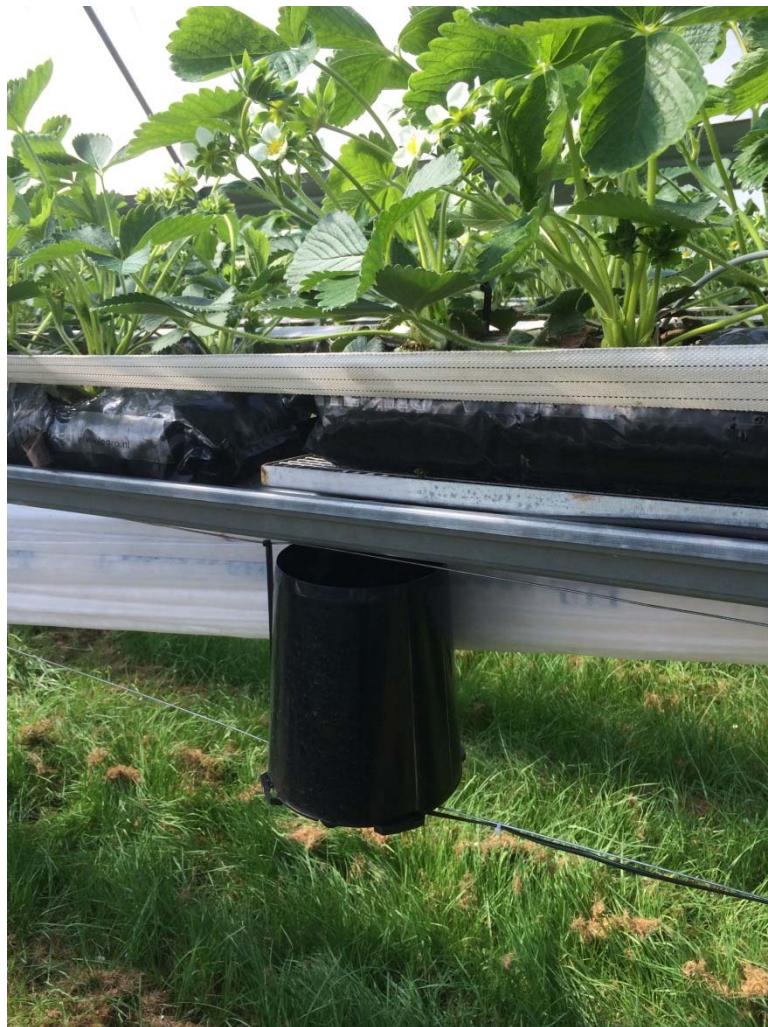


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# Run-off sensor



24hr Run-off readings useful but little indication as to when the run-off has occurred

Automatic run-off sensor indicates when run-off events take place

Aim for run-off from 10:00 through to 13:00

Need coir to dry back in the afternoon to hit the “green zone” on the moisture graphs by night

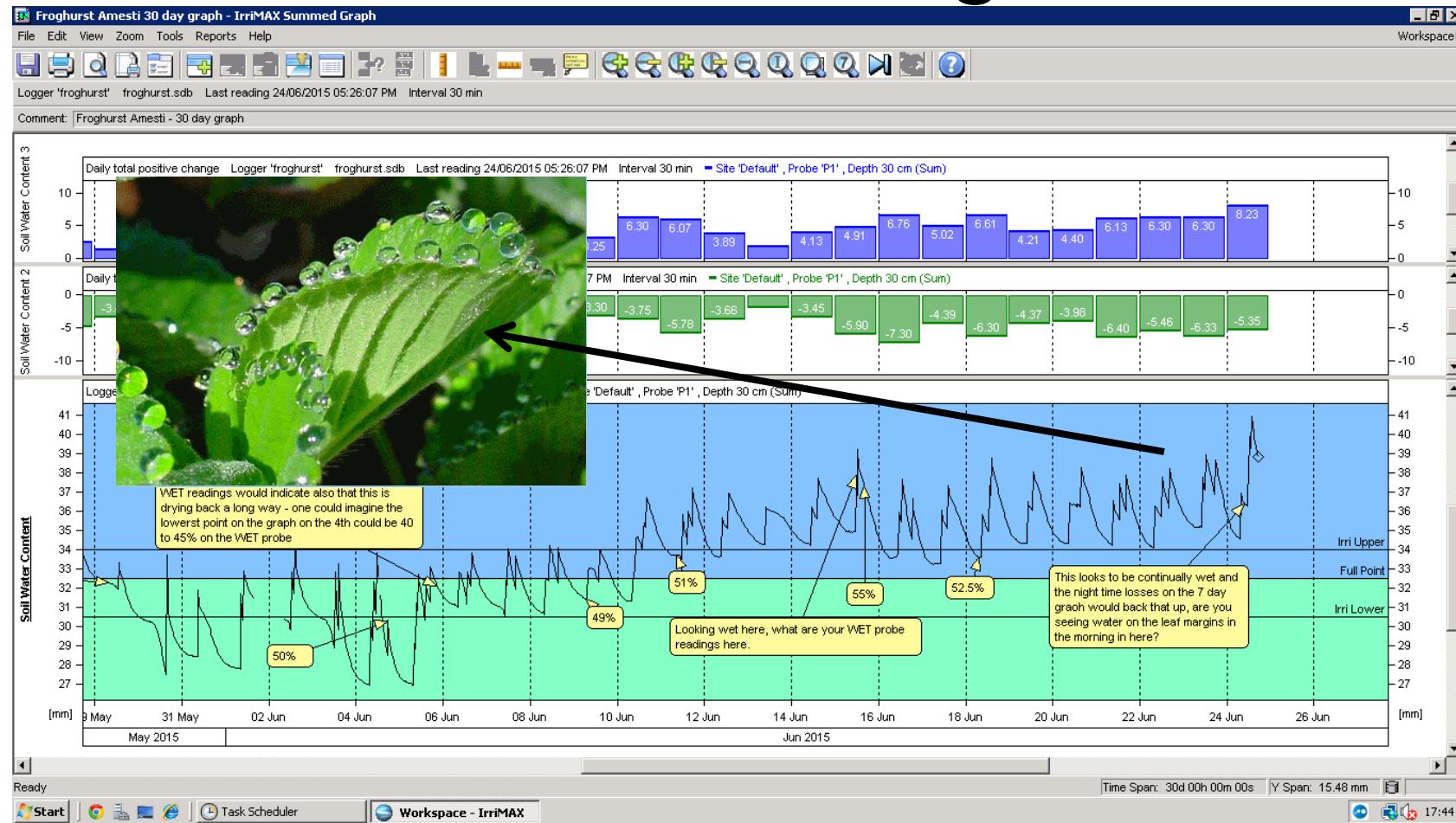
Avoid wet bags / pots during the overnight period



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# Not too wet at night?



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# Quality issues

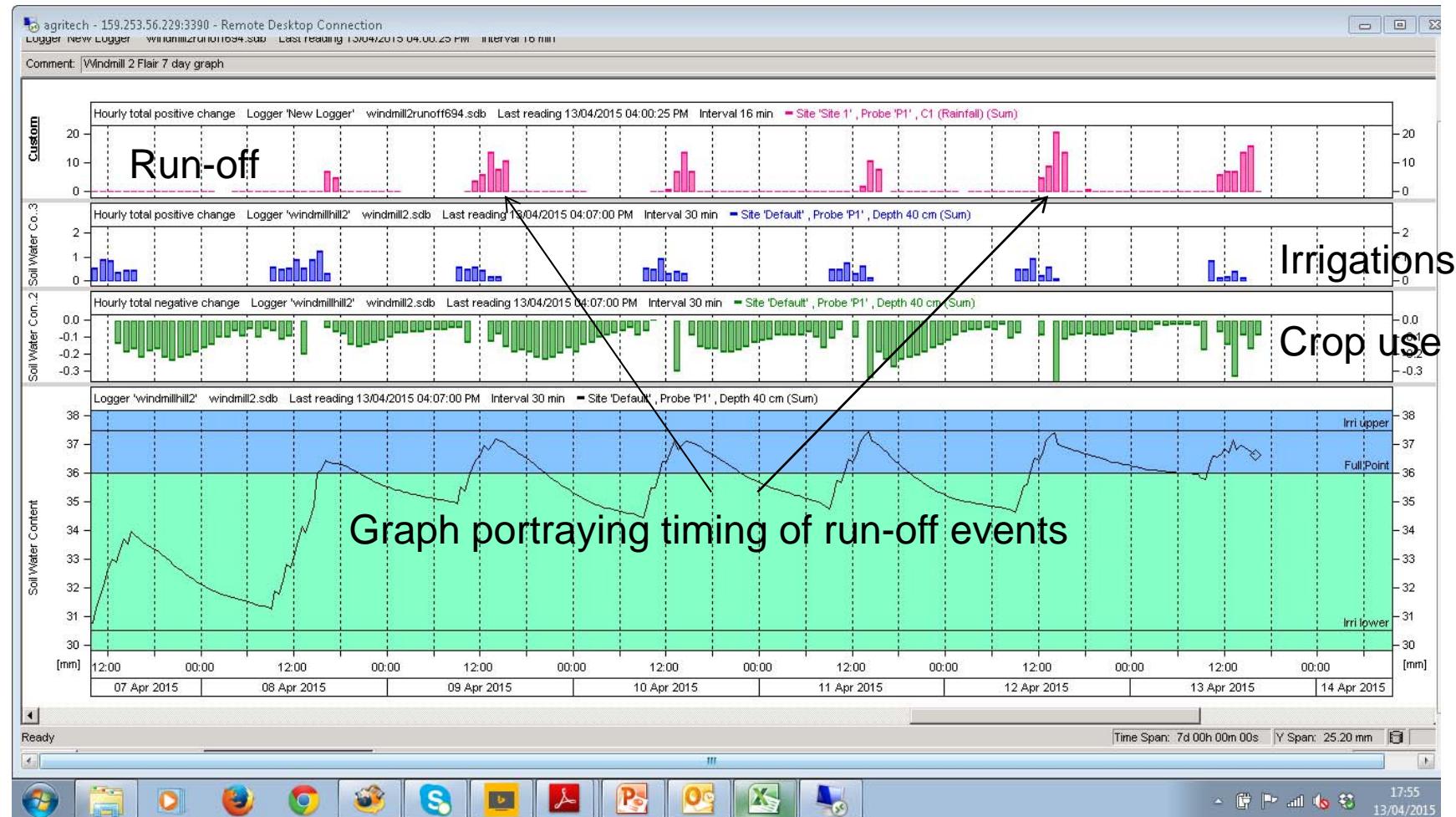


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# Graph Illustrating time of run-off events



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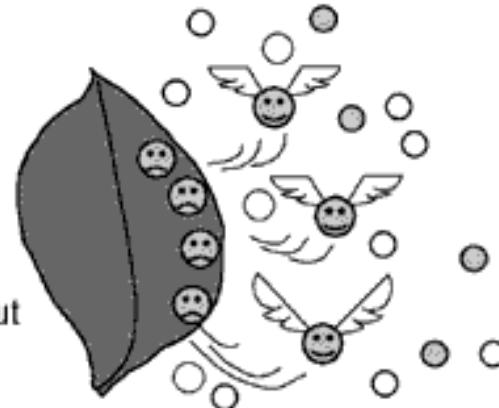




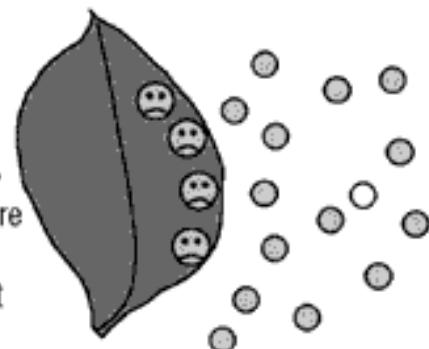
# Tunnel Climate and plant water demand

○ Dry air  
● Water vapor

- Higher VPD**  
→ Transpiration is unhindered  
→ Plants can dry out



- Lower VPD**  
→ Transpiration is stifled by inability to release moisture to the air  
→ Moisture on plant surfaces leads to disease problems



Tunnel climate has a significant influence on plant water demand but also the “well being” of the plants  
- Rad Sum cannot calculate this

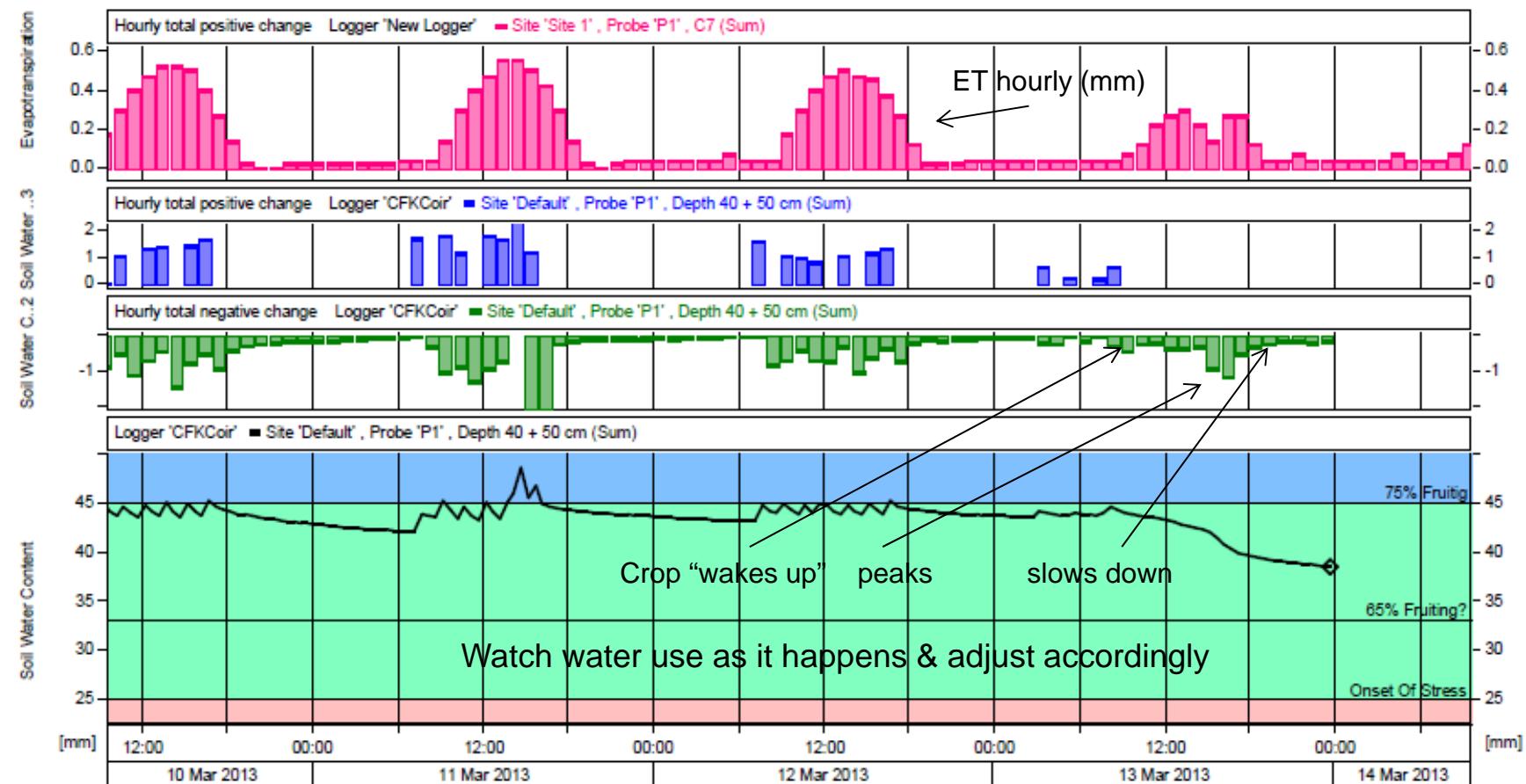
Table 1 shows the VPD in millibars at various air temperatures and relative humidity. Most cultivated plants grow well at VPDs between 8 and 10, so this is the green shaded area. Please note that the ideal VPD range varies for different types of plants and the stage of growth. The blue shaded area on the right indicates humidification is needed where the red shaded area on the left indicates dehumidification is needed.

TEMP C	F	RELATIVE HUMIDITY											
		100%	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	45%
15	59	0.0	0.5	1.7	2.5	3.4	4.2	5.1	5.9	6.8	7.6	8.5	9.4
16	61	0.0	0.9	1.8	2.8	3.7	4.6	5.5	6.4	7.3	8.2	9.1	10.0
17	63	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.8	6.8	7.8	8.8	9.7	10.6
18	64	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.1	4.1	5.1	6.2	7.2	8.2	9.3	10.3	11.3
19	66	0.0	1.1	2.2	3.3	4.4	5.5	6.6	7.7	8.8	9.9	11.0	12.1
20	68	0.0	1.2	2.4	3.5	4.7	5.9	7.0	8.2	9.4	10.6	11.7	12.8
21	70	0.0	1.2	2.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	7.4	8.6	9.9	11.1	12.4	14.9
22	72	0.0	1.3	2.6	3.9	5.3	6.6	7.9	9.2	10.5	11.9	13.2	14.5
23	73	0.0	1.4	2.8	4.2	5.6	7.0	8.5	9.9	11.3	12.7	14.1	15.4
24	75	0.0	1.5	3.0	4.5	5.9	7.4	8.9	10.4	11.9	13.4	14.9	16.4
25	77	0.0	1.6	3.2	4.8	6.4	8.0	9.5	11.1	12.7	14.3	15.9	17.4
26	79	0.0	1.7	3.4	5.1	6.7	8.4	10.1	11.8	13.4	15.1	16.8	18.4
27	81	0.0	1.8	3.5	5.3	7.1	8.9	10.7	12.4	14.2	16.0	17.8	19.6
28	82	0.0	1.9	3.8	5.7	7.6	9.5	11.4	13.3	15.1	17.0	18.9	20.7
29	84	0.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	16.0	18.0	20.0	22.1
30	86	0.0	2.1	4.2	6.4	8.5	10.6	12.7	14.8	17.0	19.1	21.2	23.3
31	88	0.0	2.2	4.5	6.7	9.0	11.2	13.4	15.7	17.9	20.2	22.4	24.6
32	90	0.0	2.4	4.7	7.1	9.5	11.9	14.2	16.6	19.0	21.3	23.7	26.1
33	91	0.0	2.5	5.0	7.5	10.0	12.5	15.0	17.6	20.1	22.6	25.1	27.6
34	93	0.0	2.7	5.3	8.0	10.6	13.3	15.9	18.6	21.2	23.9	26.5	29.2
35	95	0.0	2.8	5.6	8.4	11.2	14.0	16.8	19.6	22.4	25.2	28.0	30.8
													36.4

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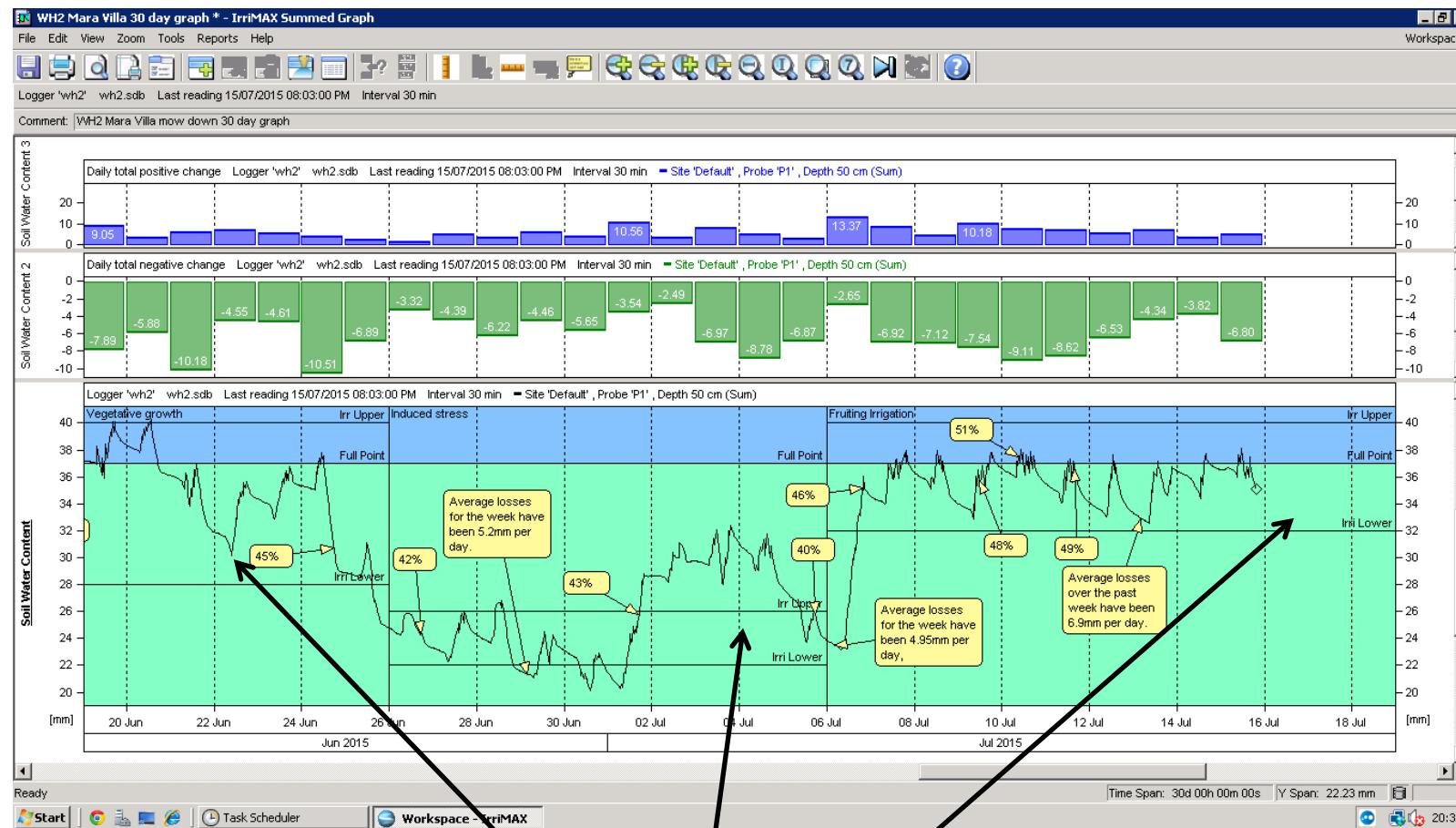
## Hourly water use and ET (mm)



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# Controlled Deficit Irrigation



Moisture targets differ depending on plant growth stage –  
manipulate the crop with “precise moisture control”

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# Precision Irrigation

- Enables irrigation team to react to changing weather conditions
- “Watch your plants wake up in the morning and go to sleep at night” - essential for precision irrigation decisions
- Manipulate the plant by “Controlled Deficit Irrigation”



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# The Essential steps to Precision Irrigation in Substrate cropping;

- Have your substrate site GPS surveyed - Using RTK GPS precision our surveying service can create a “detailed picture of your site” together with essential topographic data
- Surveyed data will assist irrigation team / designer correctly spec the irrigation system
- Once the irrigation is installed ensure DNL devices are placed correctly within blocks to prevent drain down - essential for even distribution of water and fertiliser
- Use hand held moisture meter (WET probe) to determine variation and field averages
- Strategic positioning of Agri-tech Continual Monitoring probes will feed live moisture data 24/7 directly to your PC or SMART device

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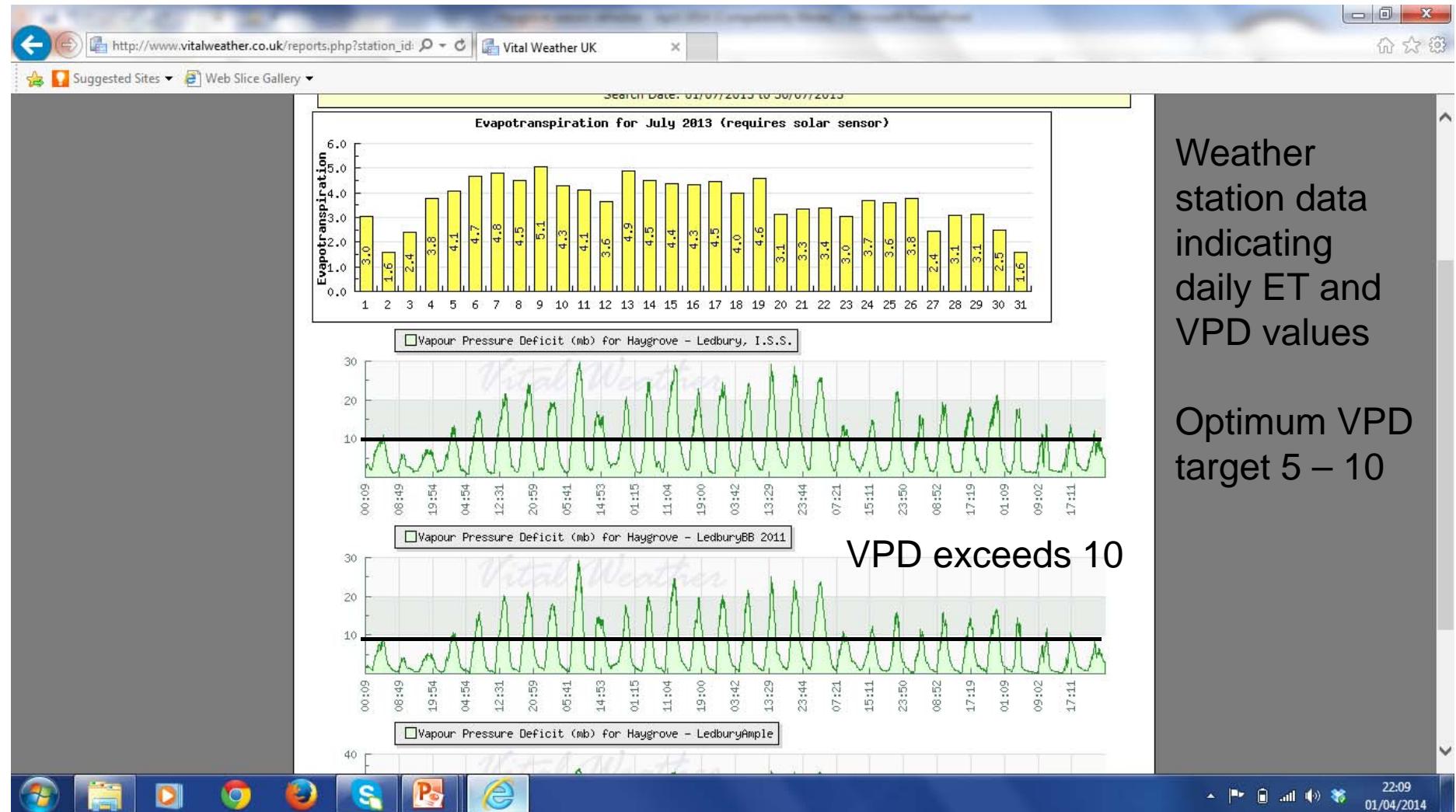


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23	73	0.0	1.4	2.8	4.2	5.6	7.0	8.5	9.9	11.3	12.7	14.1	15.4	16.8	18.2	
24	75	0.0	1.5	3.0	4.5	5.9	7.4	8.9	10.4	11.9	13.4	14.9	16.4	17.9	19.4	
25	77	0.0	1.6	3.2	4.8	6.4	8.0	9.5	11.1	12.7	14.3	15.9	17.4	19.0	20.5	
26	79	0.0	1.7	3.4	5.1	6.7	8.4	10.1	11.8	13.4	15.1	16.9	18.4	20.1	21.8	
27	81	0.0	1.8	3.5	5.3	7.1	8.9	10.7	12.4	14.2	16.0	17.8	19.6	21.3	23.1	
28	82	0.0	1.9	3.8	5.7	7.6	9.5	11.4	13.3	15.1	17.0	18.9	20.7	22.6	24.5	
29	84	0.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	16.0	18.0	20.0	22.1	24.1	26.1	
30	86	0.0	2.1	4.2	6.4	8.5	10.6	12.7	14.8	17.0	19.1	21.2	23.3	25.4	27.5	
31	88	0.0	2.2	4.5	6.7	9.0	11.2	13.4	15.7	17.9	20.2	22.4	24.6	26.9	29.1	
32	90	0.0	2.4	4.7	7.1	9.5	11.9	14.2	16.6	19.0	21.3	23.7	26.1	28.4	30.8	
33	91	0.0	2.5	5.0	7.5	10.0	12.5	15.0	17.6	20.1	22.6	25.1	27.6	30.1	32.6	
34	93	0.0	2.7	5.3	8.0	10.6	13.3	15.9	18.6	21.2	23.9	26.5	29.2	31.8	34.5	
35	95	0.0	2.8	5.6	8.4	11.2	14.0	16.8	19.6	22.4	25.2	28.0	30.8	33.6	36.4	

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22:09  
01/04/2014

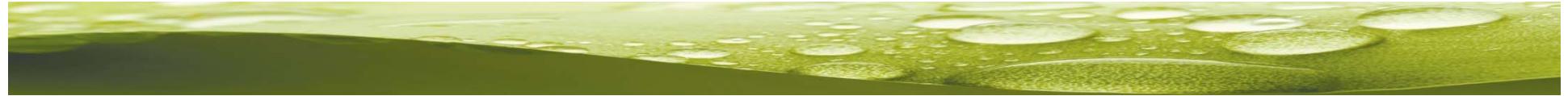


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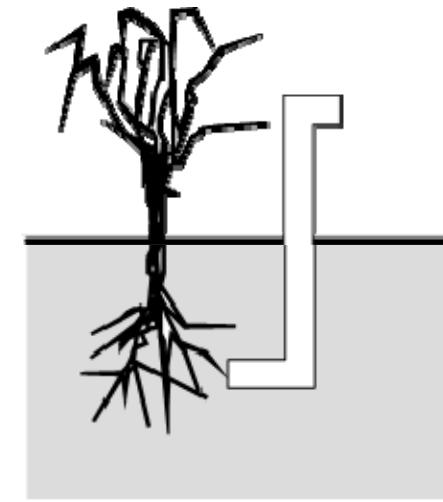
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# Soil

Soil is the “factory” for crop production – therefore beneficial to understand what is happening within the “factory”



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# Soil and water

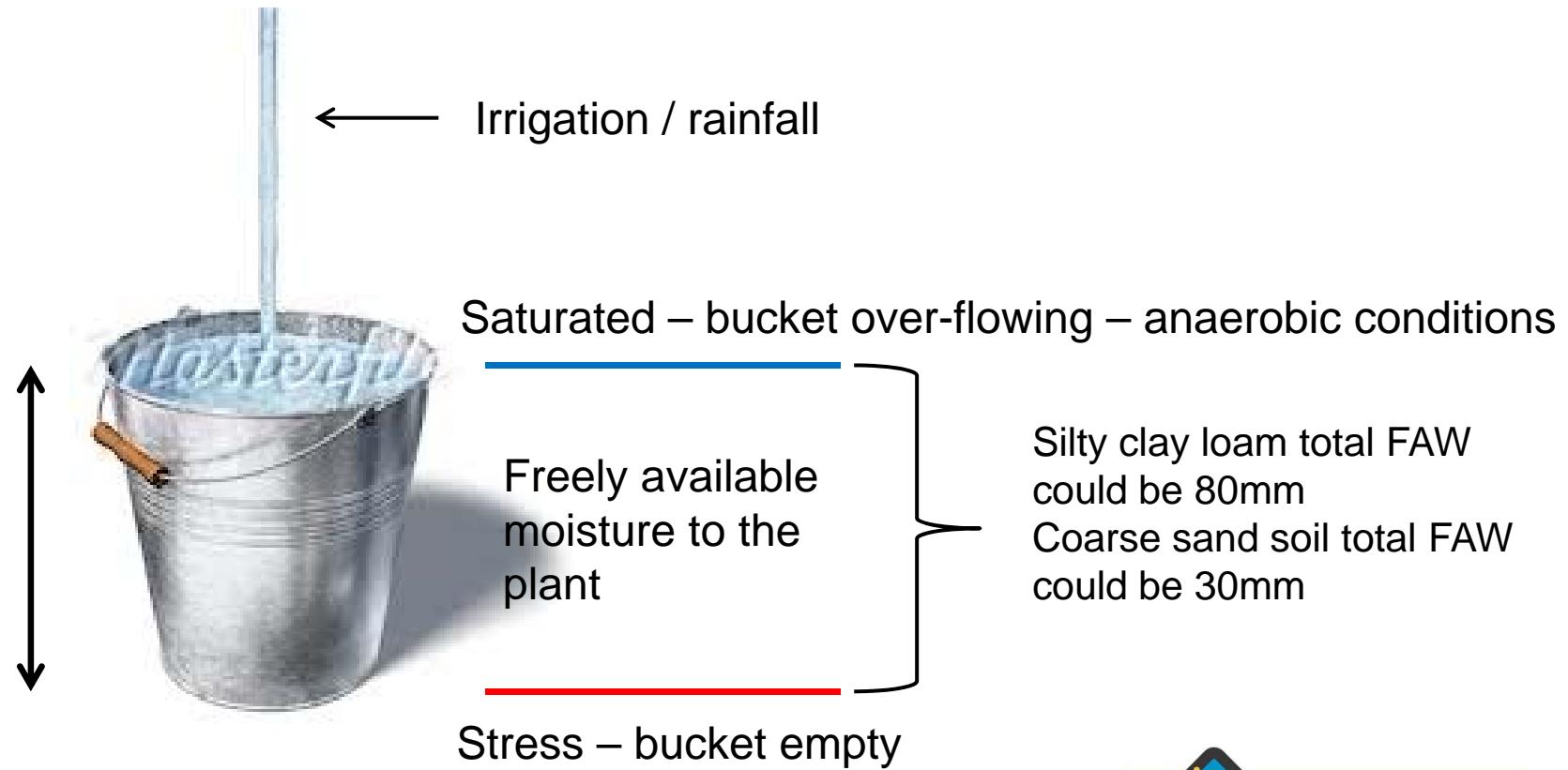
- Where is the plant using water?
- How much water is my plant using?
- How much do I need to apply and when?
- When I irrigate where is the water going?

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# Freely available water



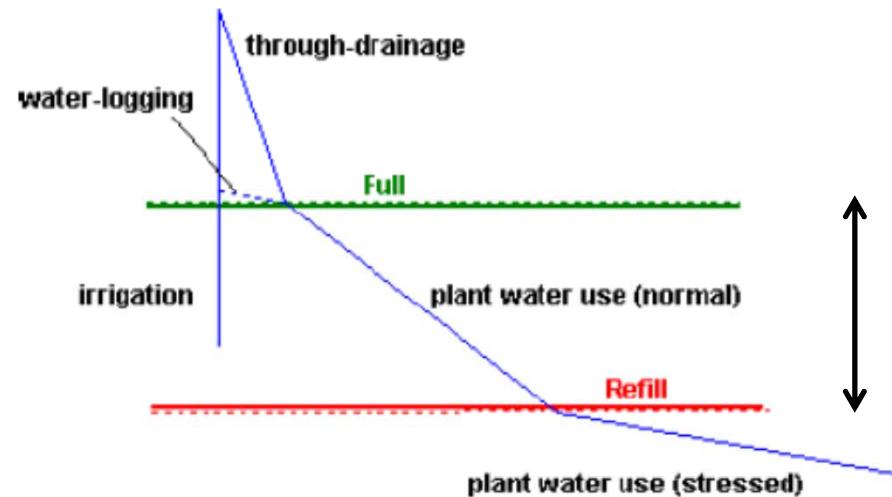
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# Field capacity & Refill

Full point and refill points defined on a time graph.



Apple growth rate @ FC could be up to 0.8mm per day but @ the refill point this could be 0.2mm per day

Cell expansion and cell division accelerated the nearer to field capacity the soil is. A lettuce grower sells vegetation – to speed growth the SMD is kept close to FC – irrigation regime could be holding the SMD between 5 and 15

To slow down vegetative growth dry soil out – slows growth.

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# Field Capacity and Refill point

## Field Capacity

- The maximum moisture content a soil can hold once through drainage of excess water has ceased
- Like pulling a saturated sponge from a bath of water – when the sponge stops dripping it is at the Full Point or Field Capacity – it's holding all it can against gravity

## Refill Point

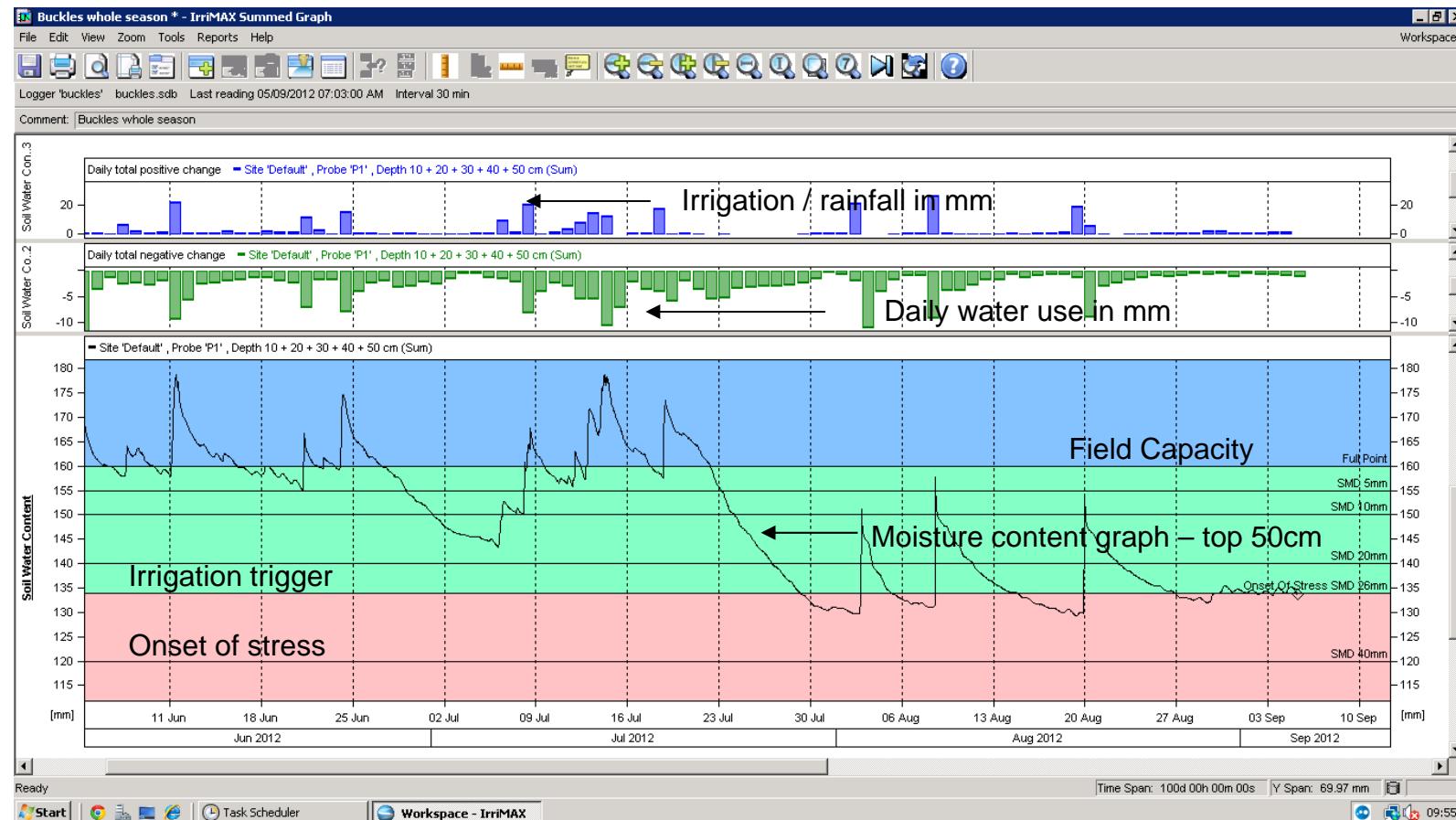
- The point beyond which optimum uptake of water and growth starts to slow down
- Moisture being used at a lower depth in the soil profile
- Will **NOT** always be the irrigation trigger point

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# Moisture Parameters

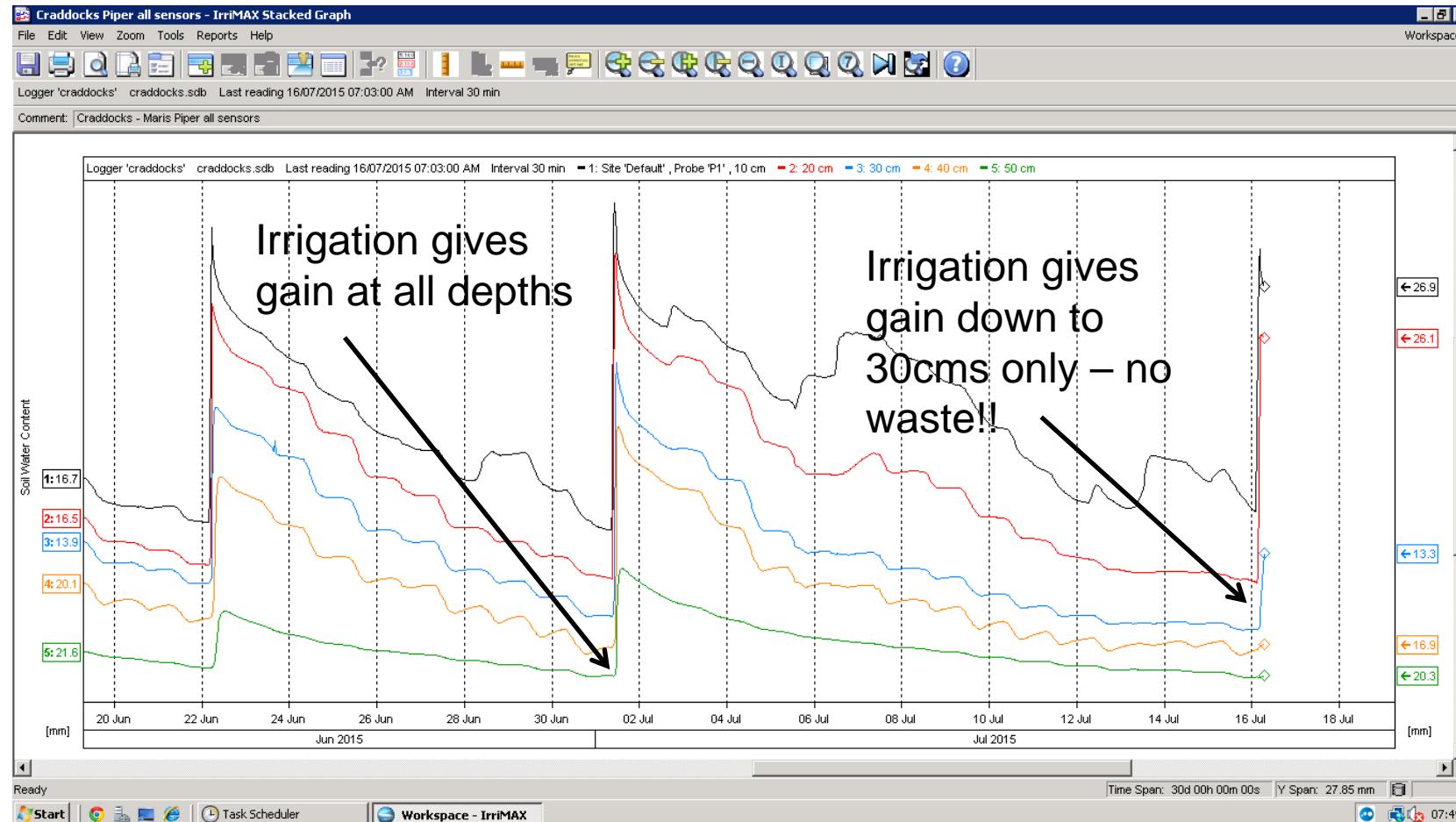


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# Hitting the Target – rootzone ?



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# Soil augering



Grade your soil to establish problems / variation

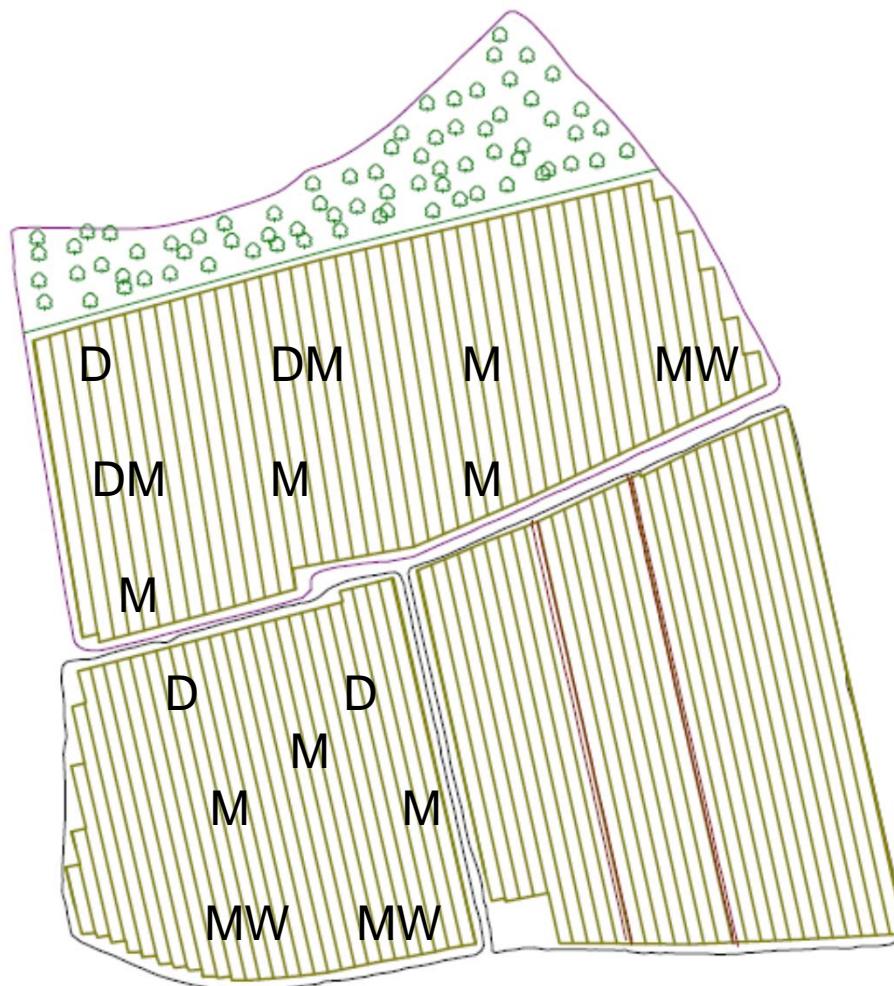
- D = Dry**
- DM = Dry to moist**
- M = Moist**
- MW = Moist to wet**
- W = Wet**

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# Example Moisture map



D = Dry  
DM = Dry to moist  
M = Moist  
MW = Moist to wet  
W = Wet

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# Leaks create hygiene issues



Unwanted water must be removed

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# Soil texture

<i>Name of soil separate</i>	<i>Diameter limits (mm) (USDA classification)</i>
Clay	less than 0.002
Silt	0.002–0.05
Very fine sand	0.05–0.10
Fine sand	0.10–0.25
Medium sand	0.25–0.50
Coarse sand	0.50–1.00
Very coarse sand	1.00–2.00

Clay – feels sticky when wet (plasticine)

Silt – feels “smooth and silky” to the feel

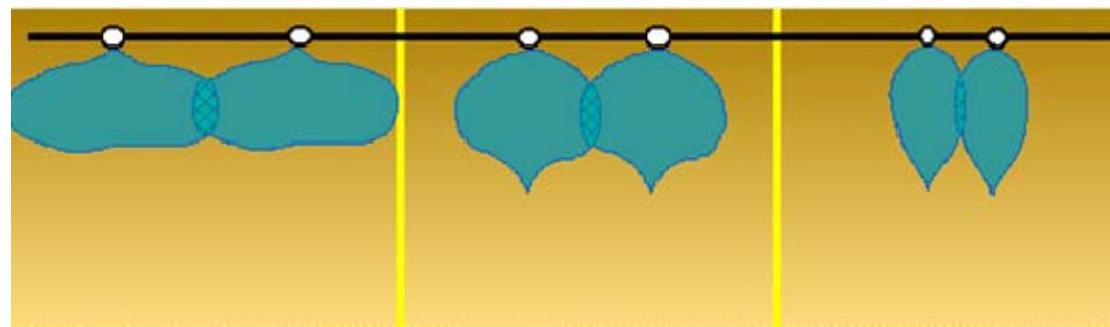
Sand feels gritty – stains your hands when wet



# Soil structure

Built up by the aggregation of textural particles – influenced by:

- Organic matter
- Fauna (Earthworms etc)
- Wetting and drying from rainfall / irrigation
- Freezing and thawing
- Root pressure (crop roots can act as a soil aerator)
- Tillage practices
- Traffic



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# Tillage operations / Farm traffic and their influence on structure

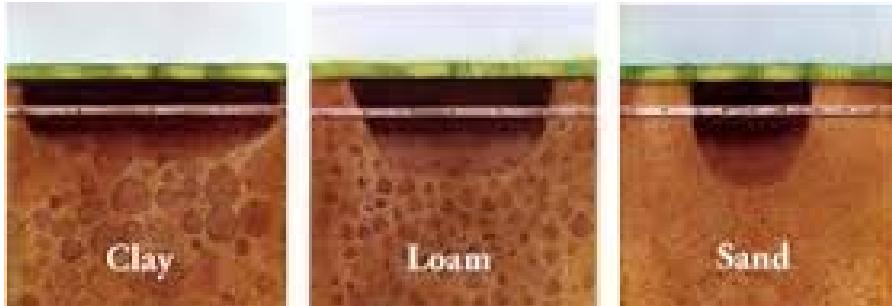


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# How do we calculate depth applied?



Soil texture and structure will have an impact on the wetting pattern of the dripper

$$\text{Volume (m}^3\text{)} = \text{Depth (mm)} * \text{Area (Ha)} * 10$$

We want to apply 12mm to a 1.5 ha block of fruit the calculation is  $12 * 1.5 * 10 = 180 \text{ m}^3$

We want to apply 12mm to a strawberry bed 100m in length with a wetted zone 60cm wide  
 $0.1 * 0.06 = 0.006 \text{ of a ha} - 12 * 0.006 * 10 = 0.72 \text{ m}^3 \text{ or } 720 \text{ litres}$

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# Irrigation requirement calculator

## *Irrigation requirement calculator*

EDWU = estimated daily water use

NB Block size = tunnelled area

Irrigated area = actual area irrigated within the block



Block Name	Date	Bk size (ha)	Bed area Factor	Irrigated area	Plant population (/ha)	Start Meter reading	Target SMD	Actual SMD	EDWU	MM required (week)	Planned KL (m³) / week	Planned ltrs / plant / week	Target end meter reading	Actual end meter reading	Actual ltrs / plant / week	Actual irrigation applied (mm)
Block 1	21-Jul	1	0.65	0.65	54000	1000	13	18	4.5	36.5	237.25	4.39	1237.25	1194.67	3.61	29.95
Block 2	21-Jul	0.85	0.7	0.595	55000	1000	10	8	2.6	16.2	96.39	1.75	1096.39	1103.45	1.88	17.39
Block 3	21-Jul	1.3	0.7	0.91	55000	1000	10	7	2.8	16.6	151.06	2.75	1151.06	1162.34	2.95	17.84
Block 4	21-Jul	1	0.7	0.7	55000	1000	25	16	5	26	182	3.31	1182	1176	3.20	25.14
Block 5	21-Jul	0.9	0.7	0.63	55000	1000	25	29	6.5	49.5	311.85	5.67	1311.85	1320.45	5.83	50.87
Block 6	21-Jul	1	0.7	0.7	55000	1000	25	22	3	18	126	2.29	1126	1355	6.45	50.71
Block 7	21-Jul	0.6	0.7	0.42	55000	1000	15	25	2.5	27.5	115.5	2.10	1115.5	1163	2.96	38.81

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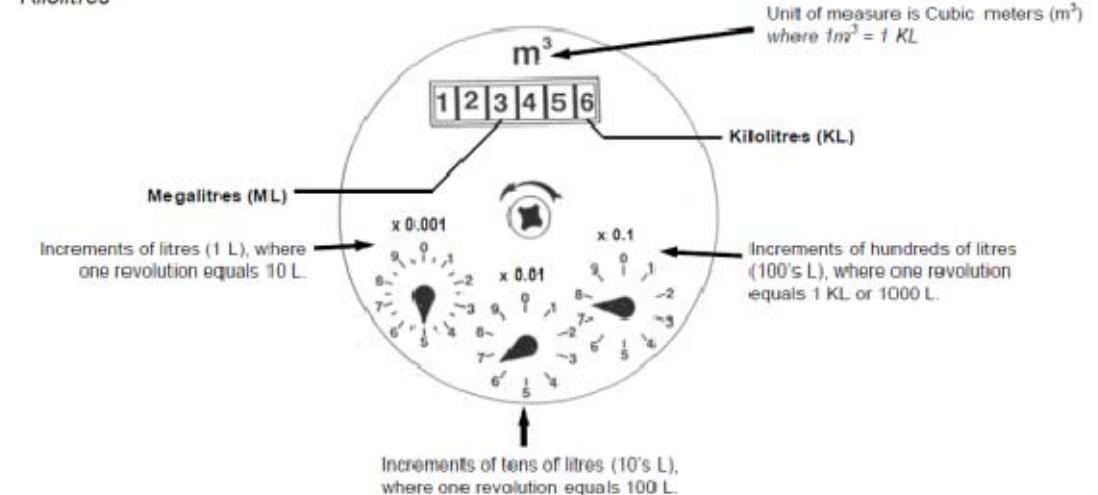


# Water Meter - reading



***Mechanical meter recording in cubic meters ( $m^3$ )***

Kilolitres



***Meter Reading: 123.456 ML or 123 456.765 KL***

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# What changes have we made?

- Introduced RTK to our mapping service enabling laser precision to our surveys
- Added ability to record run-off as and when it happens to the probe system
- Introduced ½ hr updates to the probe data giving near “real-time” data to the end user

## Future

- Measuring UV – evaluate poly degradation
- Ability to record imagery – remote camera

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# What we can offer?

- Strategic overview of your irrigation system
- Offer advice on where investment should be made on system upgrades
- Site Surveys for design
- Irrigation advice based on strategic positioning of soil moisture monitoring probes
- Weekly consultation through the key growing season

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# What we need from you

- Irrigation system details
- Weekly WET probe readings and run-off data – substrate production
- Weekly soil maps (soil grown crops)
- Weekly images from all sites – Dropbox
- Scheduled weekly meetings on farm / via Skype
- The motivation and desire to be the best at what you do

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