IRRIGATION SCHEDULING IN FLOWER CROPS







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IRRIGATION SCHEDULING

HOW OFTEN AND HOW MUCH WATER IS APPLIED TO A CROP



WEATHER CONDITIONS

EVAPORATION/EVAPOTRANSPIRATION COMBINED EFFECT OF:

WIND SPEED

RELATIVE HUMIDITY

TEMPERATURE

SOLAR RADIATION

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

CALCULATED FROM MEASURED WEATHER DATA

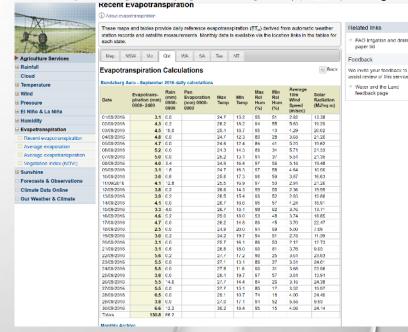
$$ET_o = \frac{0.408\Delta \left(R_n - G\right) + \gamma \frac{900}{T + 273} u_2 (e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma (1 + 0.34 u_2)}$$

WHERE EVAPORATION/EVAPOTRANSPIRATION DATA COMES FROM



FROM ONSITE WEATHER STATION
OR

FROM BOM WEBSITE





SOIL/ SUBSTRATE CHARACTERISTICS

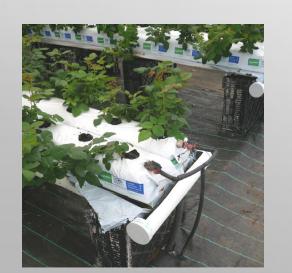
SOIL HAS DIFFERENT PROPERTIES TO SUBSTRATES

LIMITATIONS

INFILTRATION RATE OF SOIL

ABSORPTION RATE OF SUBSTRATES

MOISTURE HOLDING



SOIL INFILTRATION RATES

WATER MOVING FROM THE SOIL SURFACE INTO THE SOIL PROFILE

SOIL TEXTURE - SANDS HIGHER THAN CLAYS

SOIL MOISTURE CONTENT - DRIER SOILS HAVE HIGHER INFILTRATION RATES

SOIL STRUCTURE - COMPACTED SOILS IMPEDE INFILTRATION

SOIL SURFACE CONDITIONS - MULCHES IMPROVE INFILTRATION

SOIL INFILTRATION RATES EXCEEDING INFILTRATION RATE LEADS TO RUNOFF

LOSS OF WATER

EROSION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

SOIL INFILTRATION RATE

LOW < 15 mm/hr

MEDIUM 15 TO 50 mm/hr

HIGH > 50 mm/hr

SUBSTRATE ABSORPTION RATE

WATER BEING ABSORBED INTO THE PARTICLES OF SUBSTRATES

SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS - BARK < COIR

SUBSTRATE MOISTURE CONTENT – DRIED SUBSTRATE MAY BE WATER
REPELLENT

PROPERTIES CHANGE OVER TIME

SUBSTRATE ABSORPTION RATE

EXCEEDING ABSORPTION RATES

LOSS OF WATER AS EXCESS DRAINAGE

INCREASED LEACHING OF NUTRIENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

SUBSTRATE ABSORPTION RATE

BARK < 15 mm/hr

BARK + WETTING AGENT < 20 mm/hr

COIR < 25 mm/hr

MOISTURE HOLDING OF SOIL/ SUBSTRATES AMOUNT OF WATER HELD IN SOIL/SUBSTRATE

EACH SOIL TYPE/SUBSTRATE IS DIFFERENT

HOW OFTEN AND HOW MUCH TO APPLY

IRRIGATION SYSTEM FACTORS

MEAN APPLICATION RATE - MAR

DISTRIBUTION UNIFORMITY - DU



IRRIGATION SYSTEM FACTORS

MEAN APPLICATION RATE - MAR mm/hr

How quickly the water is applied

IF EXCEEDS SOIL INFILTRATION RATE RUNOFF OCCURS

IF EXCEEDS SUBSTRATES ABSORPTION RATE EXCESSIVE DRAINAGE
OCCURS

IRRIGATION SYSTEM FACTORS

DISTRIBUTION UNIFORMITY - % DU

UNIFORMITY OF IRRIGATION ACROSS THE IRRIGATED AREA

% DU	Extra minutes of irrigation per hour of irrigation
70	27
75	20
80	15
85	11
90	7
95	3

SCHEDULING TECHNIQUES

PULSING

MULTIPLE SHORT APPLICATIONS TO REDUCE THE VOLUME OF WATER APPLIED AT ONE TIME

USEFUL FOR DRIPPERS

MAY HAVE APPLICATIONS FOR SPRINKLERS IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS

SHOVEL OR AUGER

DAILY EVAPORATION/ WEB TOOLS

TENSIOMETERS

GYPSUM BLOCKS

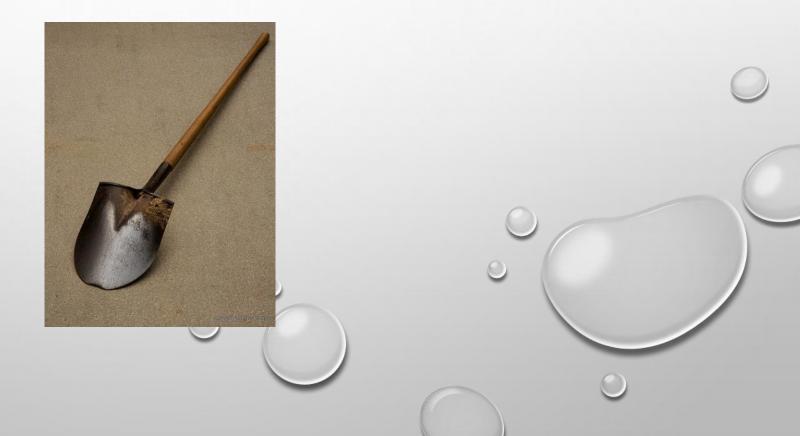
CAPACITANCE PROBES

TIME DOMAIN REFLECTOMETRY

RADIOACTIVE REFLECTION

WETTING FRONT DETECTOR

SHOVEL OR AUGER



SHOVEL OR AUGER

ADVANTAGES

LOW COST

ABILITY TO SAMPLE MULTIPLE SITES

SHOVEL OR AUGER

DISADVANTAGES

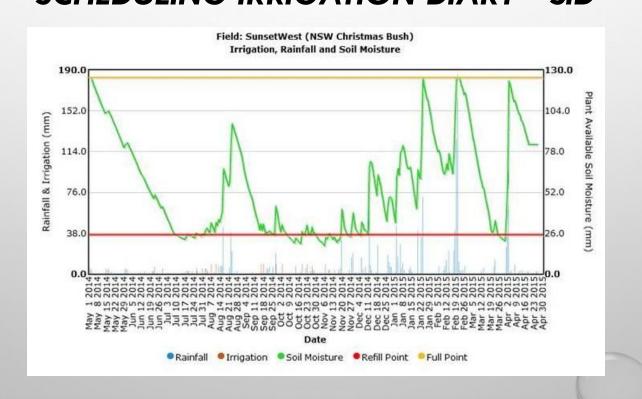
PERSONAL OPINION - SUBJECTIVE

CAN'T COMPARE PREVIOUS RESULTS

CAN'T GET CONTINUOUS RESULTS

HARD TO ESTABLISH WATER USE PATTERNS

SCHEDULING TOOLS DAILY EVAPORATION/WEB TOOLS SCHEDULING IRRIGATION DIARY - SID



Field: SunsetWest (NSW Christmas Bush) Irrigation, Rainfall and Soil Moisture 130.0 190.0 Plant Available Soil Moisture (mm) 152.0 104.0 Rainfall & Irrigation (mm) 78.0 114.0 76.0 52.0 38.0 May 322 May 32 Date Rainfall Irrigation Soil Moisture Refill Point Full Point

DAILY EVAPORATION/WEB TOOLS

ADVANTAGES

LOW COST

USEFUL FOR SCHEDULING NEXT IRRIGATION

RESULTS DIRECTLY RELATE TO WEATHER CONDITIONS

CAN LOOK BACK AT HISTORY

DAILY EVAPORATION/WEB TOOLS DISADVANTAGES

RELIES ON ESTIMATES OF WATER USE

NEED TO BE CLOSE TO A WEATHER STATION

ONLY SUITABLE FOR CROPS IN SOIL

TENSIOMETERS



TENSIOMETERS

ADVANTAGES

LOW COST

MULTI-DEPTH

CAN BE LOGGED AND RESULTS COMPARED

TENSIOMETERS

DISADVANTAGES

HIGH LABOUR IF NOT LOGGED

FREQUENT READING FOR GOOD DATA

HIGH MAINTENANCE

MUST BE INSTALLED CORRECTLY

HARD TO ESTABLISH WATER USE PATTERNS

SCHEDULING TOOLS GYPSUM BLOCKS



GYPSUM BLOCKS

ADVANTAGES

LOW COST

ACCURATE

LOGGABLE

MULTIPLE DEPTHS

BETTER IN FINELY TEXTURED SOILS THAN TENSIOMETERS

GYPSUM BLOCKS

DISADVANTAGES

REPLACE AFTER 2-3 SEASONS

HIGH LABOUR IF NOT LOGGED

CALIBRATION NEEDED

SOIL PROFILE DISTURBED DURING INSTALLATION

HARD TO ESTABLISH WATER USE PATTERNS

CAPACITANCE PROBES

A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT UNITS AVAILABLE

RANGE FROM SIMPLE READING LIKE TENSIOMETER TO DATA

LOGGING AND REMOTE ACCESS.

CAPACITANCE PROBES

ADVANTAGES

ACCURATE

CONTINUOUS LOGGING DATA

MULTI-SITES, MULTI-DEPTH

CAPACITANCE PROBES

DISADVANTAGES

LIMITED SITES AND DEPTHS

DOWNLOADING DATA

REQUIRES SKILL TO INSTALL AND INTERPRET

TOOLS FOR SUBSTRATES

DIRECT SOIL MOISTURE MEASURING EQUIPMENT UNSUITABLE ESTIMATES OF WATER USE OR WEIGHING CONTAINERS



OTHER FACTORS

TIME OF USE TARIFFS

SELF-GENERATED SOLAR POWER

OTHER ACTIVITIES - SPRAYING AND HARVESTING

SYSTEM CONTROL - MANUAL OR AUTOMATIC

KEEPING FOLIAGE DRY

DOWNTIME FOR REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

WATER AVAILABILITY
WATER QUALITY

MORE INFORMATION





References and contacts for industry best practice, environmental and economic success

















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