Unpowered Measured Irrigation Training Manual for Smallholders (more crops per drop)

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Introduction to Measured Irrigation (MI)

It is assumed that the smallholder is using drip irrigation (either pressurised or gravity feed) on a garden or a small plot of land. Using the Unpowered MI Controller (UMIC), you can upgrade your drip irrigation system so that all your plants are irrigated automatically. You can leave your garden unattended for weeks. This will allow you to become involved in other activities away from the garden; for example, travelling to the market to sell your produce.

Measured irrigation is a new method of irrigation scheduling that responds to the prevailing weather conditions. This means that you use much less water without affecting the yield.

Definition of Measured Irrigation

Measured irrigation is a drip irrigation scheduling method that implements two fundamental principles:

Variations in the application rate for each dripper throughout the year are controlled by the prevailing net evaporation rate (evaporation minus rainfall).

The volume of water emitted by each dripper during an irrigation event is controlled directly without the need to control the flow rate or the duration of the irrigation event.

How large can the plot be?

It is assumed that the smallholder has already established a drip irrigation system. Provided that the drip irrigation system is already working effectively, you can use one or more UMIC's to automate the irrigation system for any size plot.

1. Manual Measured Irrigation

To install manual MI, all that is needed is an evaporator and an adjustable dripper.

The **evaporator** is any container with vertical sides, with a surface area of at least 0.05 m^2, and a depth of at least 0.1 m.

Any **adjustable dripper** may be used. An ideal adjustable dripper is the Claber RainJet which can be purchased online from the Measured Irrigation website: www.measuredirrigation.com.au.

If you have a pressurized irrigation system with pressure compensating drippers, replace the adjustable control dripper a pressure compensating dripper.

1.1 Instructions for installing manual measured irrigation

Step 1. Draw a line on the inside of the evaporator about 1.5 cm below the overflow level. This line corresponds to the high level.

Draw a line on the inside of the evaporator about 1.5 cm below the overflow level

Examples of suitable evaporators

Step 2. Connect the adjustable dripper to the irrigation system and position the evaporator so that the adjustable drip drips water into the evaporator during irrigation. The adjustable dripper should be at the same level as the irrigation drippers. The adjustable dripper is called the **control dripper**.

Claber RainJet adjustable dripper

The adjustable dripper can be connected to a drip line using a Tee

Cut the drip line so that you can connect the Tee

Connect the Tee

The adjustable drip drips water into the evaporator during irrigation

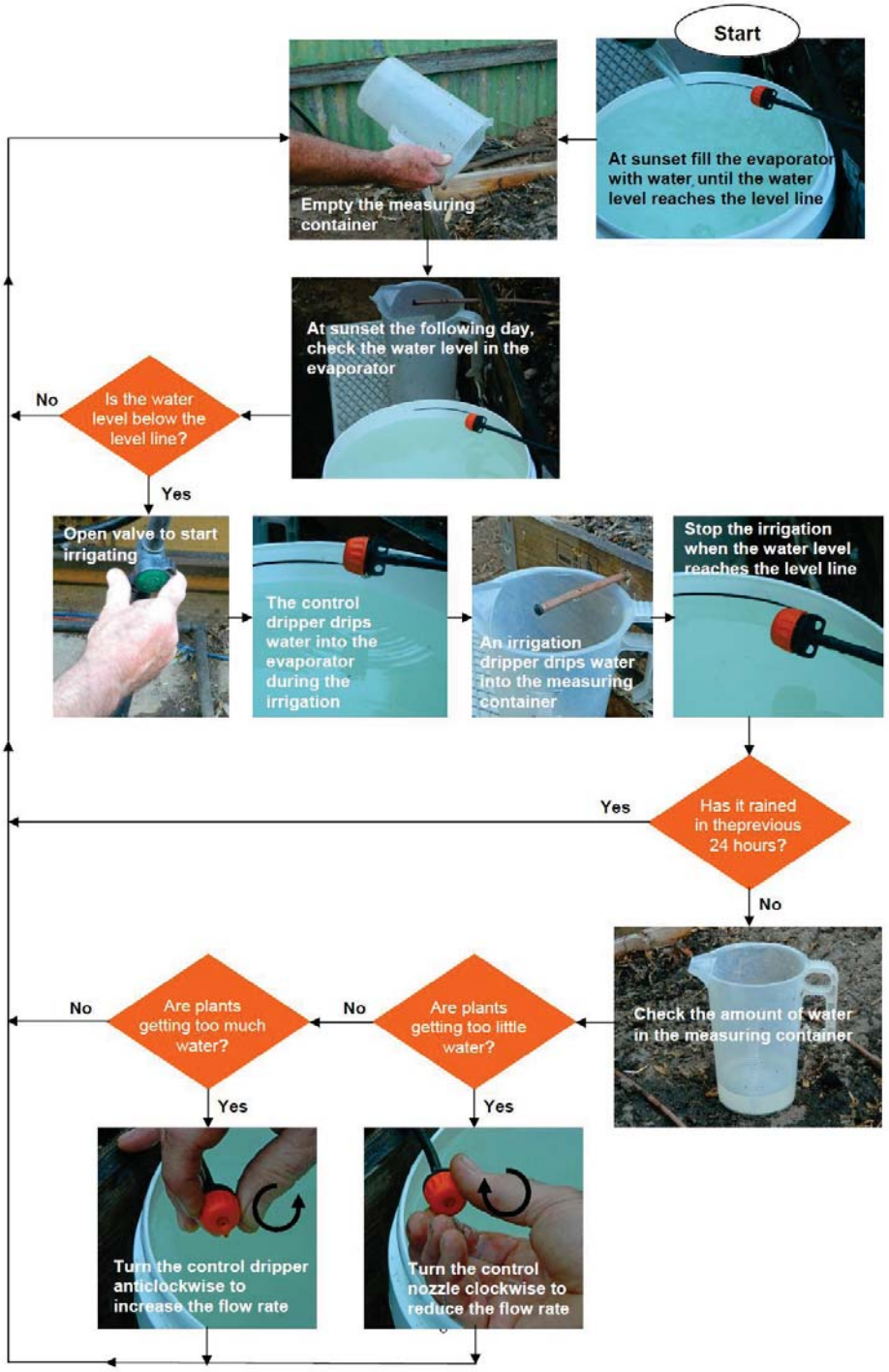
Step 3. Place a measuring container under one of the irrigation drippers.
Step 4. Adjust the control dripper so that flow rate is about the same as the flow rate of the irrigation drippers. Make sure that there is no air in the tube connected to the control dripper.

Place a measuring container under one of the irrigation drippers

Adjust the control dripper so that flow rate is about the same as the flow rate of the irrigation drippers

Step 5. You may wish to protect the evaporator to prevent animals drinking the water, but make sure that you do not impede the evaporation (chicken wire is ideal).

1.2 Flowchart for using manual measured irrigation



If you have a pressurised irrigation system with pressure compensating drippers, replace the adjustable control dripper by a pressure compensating dripper. You can alter the water usage by using a different combination of pressure compensating drippers for the control dripper, or by changing the surface area of the evaporation.

If your plants require less frequent watering, you may choose not to irrigate on certain evenings. For example, at sunset one day the water level is below the high level and you decide not to irrigate. At sunset the following day the water level will have fallen even further, and so when you irrigate the irrigation volume will be the sum of the irrigation volumes for both days. Changing the irrigation frequency does not affect the total amount of water used for irrigation during the growing season.

If the garden requires more frequent watering, you may choose to irrigate at the middle of the day as well as at sunset (for example, if the weather is very hot and dry).

Garden beds being irrigated by manual MI

2. Unpowered Measured Irrigation Controller (UMIC)

2.1 Instructions for installing the UMIC

Installing the Unpowered MI Controller is incredibly simple. Start with any drip irrigation application, either pressurised or gravity feed. Before installing the controller, it is assumed that the irrigation is operated manually by opening and closing the main valve.

Start with any drip irrigation application

Step 1. Remove the UMIC from the shipping carton and screw the elbow onto the threaded outlet from the UMIC.

Step 2. Position the evaporator in a suitable location so that the evaporation matches the evaporation in your garden.

Step 3. Cut the water supply pipe and connect one end to the UMIC inlet (next to the magnetic valve), and the other end to the UMIC outlet (next to the adjustable control dripper). If you have a pressurized irrigation system you will need to use hose clamps.


Cut the water supply pipe


Connect UMIC inlet


Connect UMIC outlet

Step 4. Position the float shaft so that it points vertically up. Position the adjustable control dripper so that it will drip water into the evaporator during the irrigation.
Step 5. Rotate the two aluminum float guides so that they are vertical and then tighten the two wing-nuts.


Float shaft must be vertical


Float guides are vertical


Tighten the wing-nuts

Step 6. For gravity feed application you may need to adjust the height of the evaporator so that the control dripper is at the same level as the irrigation drippers. Use a spirit level to ensure that the evaporator is horizontal. Then use the spirit level to ensure that the float shaft is vertical. The float shaft must be vertical so that there is minimal friction between the float and the float shaft.
Step 7. Slide the float over the float shaft so that the clear tube attached to the float is uppermost.
Step 8. Open the main valve and the irrigation starts. The adjustable control dripper drips water into the evaporator. Adjust the control dripper so that flow rate is about the same as the flow rate of the irrigation drippers. If you have a pressurised irrigation system with pressure compensating drippers, replace the control dripper with one of the irrigation drippers.


Slide the float over the float shaft

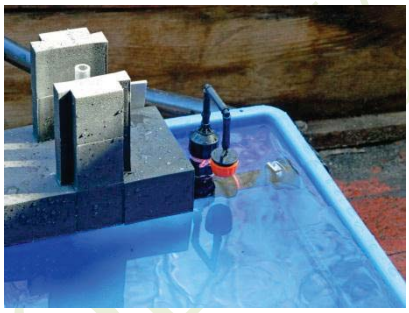

Open the main valve and the irrigation starts


Adjust the control dripper


Fill the evaporator

Step 9. Fill the evaporator with water until the magnetic valve closes and the control dripper stops dripping.
Step 10. The float falls as water slowly evaporates from the evaporator. When the float reaches the low level, the irrigation starts automatically. The float rises as the control dripper drips water into the evaporator. When the float reaches the high level the irrigation stops automatically. The cycle continues indefinitely.

The irrigation starts when the float reaches the low level



The irrigation stops when the float reaches the high level

Step11. You may wish to protect the evaporator to prevent animals drinking the water, but make sure that you do not impede the evaporation (chicken wire is ideal).
The UMIC is completely automatic and does not need any electricity. Furthermore, it is a smart controller because the application rate from each dripper is controlled by the prevailing weather conditions. In fact, the application rate (liters per week for example) is directly proportional to the net evaporation rate (that is, evaporation minus rainfall). You can adjust the water usage (application rate) by adjusting the control dripper. You can adjust the irrigation frequency by adjusting the slides on the float.
Most irrigation controllers need to be programmed and so they cannot respond to an unexpected heat wave. The UMIC responds to an unexpected heat wave. If the evaporation rate doubles then so does the application rate.

Adjust the control dripper to suit the water requirements of your plants

When it rains water enters the evaporator and delays the start of the next irrigation.
If your plants need more water, rotate the control dripper clockwise. If your plants need less water, rotate the control dripper anticlockwise.
Because the UMIC is so simple, there are fewer things to go wrong.

2.2 How to the adjust irrigation frequency

The float on the UMIC has two slides that can be moved up or down in order to adjust the irrigation frequency.

20 mm gap between the bottom of the float and the bottom of the slides

50 mm gap between the bottom of the float and the bottom of the slides

The second smaller float increases the options for the irrigation frequency.
The following table shows the irrigation frequency for various positions of the slides for both the large float and the small float. The irrigation frequency is controlled by the net evaporation from the evaporator between irrigation events.

Table 1. Irrigation frequency (UMIC)

Gap in mm between the bottom of the float and the bottom of the slides	Net evaporation in mm between irrigation events with large float	Net evaporation in mm between irrigation events with small float
Slides removed	10	13
0	9	11
10	9	10
20	9	10
25	9	10
30	8	20
35	8	24
40	26	27
45	32	31
50	35	34
55	40	38
60	45	42

Provided that the water level in the evaporator is between the low level and the high level, you can start the irrigation manually at any time by pressing the float down.
For example, you may wish to irrigate at sunset each day assuming that the water level is between the low level and the high level at sunset. Simply push the float down at sunset to start irrigating.

You can delay the next irrigation or stop the irrigation at any time by removing the float. The irrigation cannot start again until the float is replaced.
It is important to realize that when you adjust the irrigation frequency by adjusting the slides, the water usage (liters per week for example) does not change. Both the irrigation frequency and the water usage are directly proportional to the net evaporation rate.

2.3 How to use the control dripper to adjust water usage

1. Position an empty measuring container under one of the irrigation drippers so that water drips into the container during the irrigation.

2. At the end of the irrigation check the amount of water in the measuring container.

3. If your plants are not getting enough water, turn the control dripper clockwise to reduce the flow rate of the control dripper.

4. If your plants are getting too much water, turn the control dripper anticlockwise to increase the flow rate of the control dripper.

Changing the water usage does not change the irrigation frequency

Changing the irrigation frequency does not change the water usage

This is important because it means that the water usage and the irrigation frequency can be adjusted independently.

2.4 UMIC flow rate

The UMIC can be used for pressures ranging from 5 kPa to 800 kPa.
The maximum UMIC flow rate when the input pressure is 100 kPa is 980 L/h.
The following table shows the maximum UMIC flow rate for gravity feed input pressures ranging from 5 kPa (0.5 metres head) to 20 kPa (2 metres head).

For some drip irrigation applications you may need more than one UMIC to provide an adequate flow rate from the drippers. Subdivide your irrigation application into the same number of zones as the number of UMIC's so that each zone has approximately the same water requirement. Within each zone the drippers should be at approximately the same level. For each zone install a UMIC as described in Section 2.1.

Table 2. Flow rate (UMIC)

Input pressure in kPa	Maximum UMIC flow rate in L/h
5	116
6	136
7	155
8	173
9	190
10	206
11	221
12	235
13	248
14	260
15	272
16	283
17	293
18	303
19	312
20	321

3. Soil Moisture

3.1 Soil moisture probe

The amount of water that your plants need will depend on many factors in addition to the weather. For example, as the plants grow and become bigger they will need more water. Plants growing in sandy soil will need more water than plants growing in heavy soil.

An angle grinder can be used to make a long slot in a length of steel pipe

After the irrigation event hammer the steel pipe into the soil near a dripper so that the slot faces the dripper.

Remove the steel pipe from the soil and use the slot to inspect the moisture level in the soil and the position of the wetting front.

To take account of all these additional factors, you may need a soil moisture probe is to check the moisture level in the soil at various depths. A very simple soil moisture probe is a length of steel pipe with a long slot. I suggest that the diameter of the pipe be between 30 and 40 mm. An angle grinder can be used to cut a long slot in the steel pipe to that you can inspect the soil inside the pipe. I suggest that the width of the slot be about 13 mm. You can also use the angle grinder to sharpen the end of the soil moisture probe to make it easier to hammer into the ground.

A suitable soil moisture probe may be purchased online from the Measured Irrigation website www.measuredirrigation.com.au

By checking the moisture level in the soil through the slot in the steel pipe, you can decide whether your plants have been irrigated with too much or not enough water.

After the irrigation event hammer the steel pipe into the soil near a dripper so that the slot face the dripper.

Remove the steel pipe from the soil and use the slot to inspect the moisture level in the soil and the position of the wetting front. You may wish to use the slot to remove some soil from the pipe and to squeeze the soil sample between your fingers.

Place a measuring container under one of the irrigation drippers

Dripper control volume in the measuring container

Fill the evaporator with water until the water level reaches the high level

3.2 Irrigation scheduling for manual measured irrigation

Irrigation scheduling and water usage should take account of soil type and the depth of the root zone.

When you use manual MI, you check the water level in the evaporator at sunset each day, and if the water level is below the high level, you start irrigating and you stop irrigating when the water level reaches the high level. This method of irrigation scheduling is called **sunset scheduling**.

For plants with deep roots or for plants in clay soils, it is preferable to irrigate with more water less frequently to enable the water to reach the bottom of the root zone. Between irrigation events the soil near the surface is allowed to dry out, but there should still me moisture in the root zone. If you decide that your plants need irrigating less frequently than daily (for example, once a week), then **root zone scheduling** is recommended.

Step by step instructions for root zone scheduling for manual MI:

Step 1. Allow the soil to dry out over several days until the soil is dry between the surface and the bottom of the root zone (use a soil moisture probe).

Step 2. Place a measuring container under one of the irrigation drippers to collect the water and start irrigating. During the course of the irrigation, regularly check the depth of the moisture below various drippers (use a soil moisture probe). Stop the irrigation as soon as the moisture is close to the bottom of the root zone. Record the volume of water in the measuring container. This is called the **dripper control volume** and it is the volume of water required to moisten dry soil below a dripper from the surface to the bottom of the root zone. Record the dripper control volume for future reference.

Step 3. Fill the evaporator with water until the water level reaches the high level.

Step 4. Allow the soil to dry out over several days until the soil is dry between the surface and the bottom of the root zone (use a soil moisture probe). While the soil is drying, the water level is the evaporator is falling due to evaporation. When the soil is dry between the surface and the bottom of the root zone, mark a line on the inside of the evaporator corresponding to the water level. This line indicates the **low level**. The gap between the high level and the low level is the evaporation required to the dry out the soil from the surface to the bottom of the root zone.

While the soil is drying, the water level is the evaporator is falling due to evaporation

Mark the low level with a line

High level and low level

Step 5. Empty the measuring container and place it below one of the irrigation drippers. Start irrigating by turning on the main valve. Stop irrigating when the water level in the evaporator reaches the high level.

Empty the measuring container

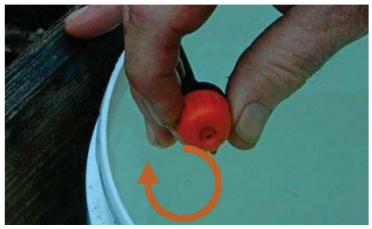
Start irrigating

Stop irrigating when the water level reaches the high level

Step 6. Check the volume of water in the measuring container. If the volume in the measuring container is less than the dripper control volume then the moisture below a dripper is unlikely to have reached the bottom of the root zone. So reduce the flow rate of

the control dripper (to increase the duration of the irrigation event) in preparation for the next irrigation. If the volume in the measuring container is more than the dripper control volume then the moisture below a dripper is likely to extend beyond the bottom of the root zone. So increase the flow rate of the control dripper (to decrease the duration of the irrigation event) in preparation for the next irrigation.

Check the volume of water in the measuring container.



If volume in the measuring container is less than the dripper control volume, turn the control dripper clockwise to reduce the flow rate of the control dripper.

If the volume in the measuring container is more than the dripper control volume, turn the control dripper anticlockwise to increase the flow rate of the control dripper.

If you are using pressurized irrigation with **pressure compensating drippers**, replace the adjustable control dripper by a pressure compensating dripper. You can adjust the water usage by using a different combination of pressure compensating drippers for the control dripper. Alternatively, you can adjust the water usage by adjusting the surface area of evaporation. You can increase the water usage by increasing the surface area of evaporation by using a larger container for the evaporator. You can decrease the water usage by decreasing the surface area of evaporation (for example, by using a smaller container for the evaporator or by placing full bottles of water in the evaporator).

Step 7. Check the water level in the evaporator daily. When the water level is below the low level, repeat Steps 5, 6 and 7.

After a few adjustments to the control dripper, the water usage should stabilise at an appropriate level for the plants at their current stage of growth and no further adjustments of the control dripper are required. The volume of water in the measuring container after each irrigation event should be approximately the same as the dripper control volume recorded in Step 2. It is preferable that the above steps are done in a period when there is no rain.

As your crop grows and the water requirement of the crop changes, you may wish to repeat root zone scheduling to adjust water usage.

3.3 Irrigation scheduling for the UMIC

For plants with deep roots or for plants in clay soils, it is preferable to irrigate with more water less frequently to enable the water to reach the bottom of the root zone. Between irrigation events the soil near the surface is allowed to dry out, but there should still me moisture in the root zone.

Step by step instructions for root zone scheduling for UMIC:

Step 1. Allow the soil to dry out over several days until the soil is dry between the surface and the bottom of the root zone (use a soil moisture probe).

Step 2. Place a measuring container under one of the irrigation drippers to collect the water and empty the evaporator to start irrigating. During the course of the irrigation, regularly check the depth of the moisture below various drippers (use a soil moisture probe). Stop the irrigation as soon as the moisture is close to the bottom of the root zone. Record the volume of water in the measuring container. This is called the **dripper control volume** and it is the volume of water required to moisten dry soil below a dripper from the surface to the bottom of the root zone. Remember to record the dripper control volume for future reference.

Place a measuring container under one of the irrigation drippers

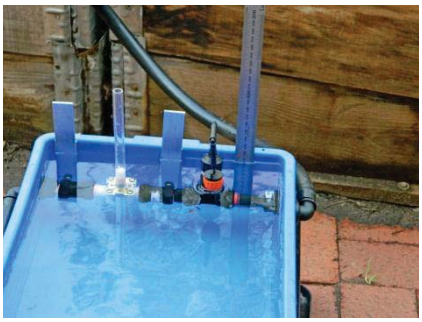
Dripper control volume in the measuring container

Step 3. Fill the evaporator with water until the magnetic valve closes and the control dripper stops dripping. Measure the depth of water in the evaporator at the high level.

Fill the evaporator with water until the water level reaches the high level

Measure the depth of water in the evaporator at the high level

Step 4. Remove the float and allow the soil to dry out over several days until the soil is dry between the surface and the bottom of the root zone (use a soil moisture probe). While the soil is drying, the water level is the evaporator is falling due to evaporation. When the soil is dry between the surface and the bottom of the root zone, measure the depth of water in the evaporator at the low level. The difference between the high level and the low level is the number of mm's of water that needs to evaporate to the dry out the soil from the surface to the bottom of the root zone. This is referred to as the **root zone scheduling evaporation.**



While the soil is drying, the water level is the evaporator is falling due to evaporation

Measure the depth of water in the evaporator at the low level

Step 5. The float on the UMIC has two slides that can be moved up or down in order to adjust the irrigation frequency (see Section 2.2). Use UMIC Table 1 to adjust the position of the sliding feet so that interval between irrigation events corresponds to the root zone scheduling evaporation in Step 4.

Step 6. Turn on the main valve and add water to the evaporator until the irrigation stops. Empty the measuring container and place it below one of the irrigation drippers. Carefully remove water from the evaporator until the irrigation starts when the water level reaches the low level. The irrigation stops automatically when the water level reaches the high level.

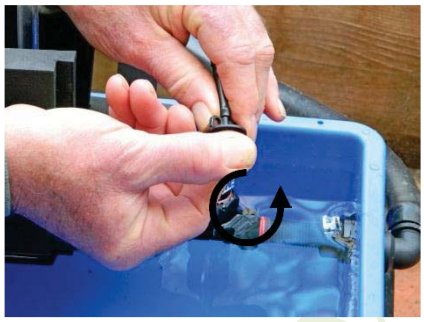
Empty the measuring container

Remove water from the evaporator until the irrigation starts

The irrigation stops automatically when the water level reaches the high level

Step 7. Check the volume of water in the measuring container. If the volume in the measuring container is less than the dripper control volume then the moisture below a dripper is unlikely to have reached the bottom of the root zone. So reduce the flow rate of the control dripper (to increase the duration of the irrigation event) in preparation for the next irrigation. If the volume in the measuring container is more than the dripper control volume then the moisture below a dripper is likely to extend beyond the bottom of the root zone. So increase the flow rate of the control dripper (to decrease the duration of the irrigation event) in preparation for the next irrigation.

If volume in the measuring container is less than the dripper control volume, turn the control dripper clockwise to reduce the flow rate of the control dripper.



If the volume in the measuring container is more than the dripper control volume, turn the control dripper anticlockwise to increase the flow rate of the control dripper.

If you are using pressurised irrigation with **pressure compensating drippers**, replace the adjustable control dripper by a pressure compensating dripper. You can adjust the water usage by using a different combination of pressure compensating drippers for the control dripper. Alternatively, you can adjust the water usage by adjusting the surface area of evaporation. You can increase the water usage by increasing the surface area of evaporation by connecting a second container to the evaporator via a connecting tube at the bottom of the containers. You can decrease the water usage by decreasing the surface area of evaporation (for example, by placing full bottles of water in the evaporator).

After a few adjustments to the control dripper, the water usage should stabilize at an appropriate level for the plants at their current stage of growth and no further adjustments of the control dripper are required. The volume of water in the measuring container after each irrigation event should be approximately the same as the dripper control volume recorded in Step 2. It is preferable that the above steps are done in a period when there is no rain.

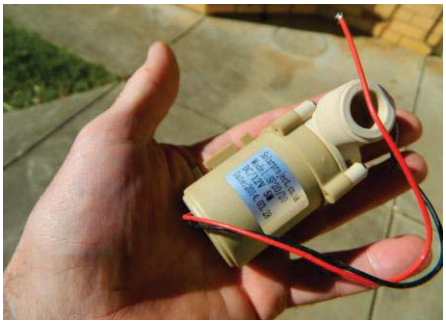
As your crop grows and the water requirement of the crop changes, you may wish to repeat root zone scheduling to adjust water usage.

4. Using a Solar Pump to Fill a Header Tank

You can use a solar panel and a small submersible pump to automatically pump water from your farm pond (or from a rainwater tank, lake or river) to a header tank. The pump should be protected by a voltage regulator.

An ideal pump including a voltage regulator is available from the Online Shop at the Measured Irrigation website https://www.measuredirrigation.com/shop-1

This brilliant submersible baby pump is 12 volt 14 watt.



Submersible baby pump

A 20 watt solar panel is required to operate the pump directly without using a battery. You may need more than one pump to fill the header tank. For each additional pump you will require an additional 20 watt solar panel connected directly to the pump. Each solar panel should be connected to one pump only.

There is a major advantage of using multiple baby pumps compared with a single pump of equivalent power. If one of the pumps fails, the remaining pumps can continue to operate while you replace the broken pump.

The pumps will operate whenever there is adequate sunlight on the solar panels. There should be an overflow on the header tank so that excess water is returned to the farm pond.

When you submerge the pump (or pumps) in the farm pond, you should attach a filter to the inlet to the pumps. The inlet to the filter should be at least 15cm above the bottom of the pond to avoid clogging the filter with the sediment on the bottom of the pond.

How many pumps do you need?

If the pumping head is less than 3 metres, then all the pumps should be connected in parallel. The flow rate with two pumps will be twice the flow rate of one pump. The flow rate with three pumps will be three times the flow rate of one pump, and so forth.

Two pumps connected in series to create a double pump. A filter is connected to the inlet of the first pump.

If the pumping head is greater than 3 metres and you need a second pump, then the second pump should be connected in series with the first pump to create a **double pump.** If additional pumping is still required, you will need two additional pumps connected in series to create a second double pump. The second double pump should be connected in parallel with the first double pump. Remember that each pump should have a separate 20 watt solar panel for its power supply.

If you want to use fewer solar panels to provide sufficient power for your pumps, you will need to use a suitable battery and battery charger. The solar panels will then charge the battery during sunlight hours and the battery will be used to provide the power to the pumps as required.

For solar-unpowered measured irrigation, see the **DIY Solar Measured irrigation Training Manual for Smallholders.**

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