

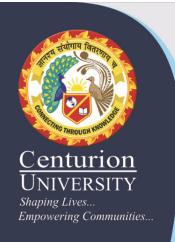
# **Center for Smart Agriculture Applied Hi-Tech Horticulture**



**Module 2: Micro irrigation** 

Session 18: Sprinkler irrigation in different

horticultural crops

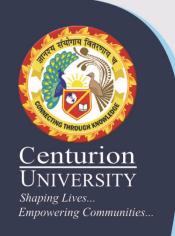


#### Introduction

Sprinkler Irrigation is a method of applying irrigation water which is similar to rainfall.

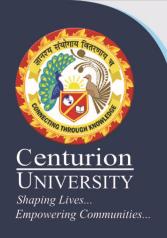
Water is distributed through a system of pipes usually by pumping at pressure above 2 kg/cm2.

- It is then sprayed into the air and irrigated entire soil surface through spray heads so that it breaks up into small water drops which fall to the ground.
- Pressurized irrigation through devices called sprinklers



#### Advantages of sprinkler irrigation

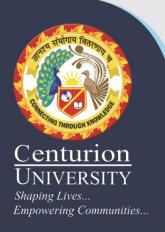
- ✓ Elimination of the channels for conveyance, therefore no conveyance loss
- ✓ Suitable to all types of soil except heavy clay
- ✓ It is most suitable for oil seeds and other cereal and vegetable crops
- ✓ Water saving
- ✓ Closer control of water application convenient for giving light and frequent irrigation and higher water application efficiency
- ✓ Increase in yield
- ✓ Mobility of system
- ✓ May also be used for undulating area
- ✓ Saves land as no bunds etc. are required
- ✓  $1_3$ 6-70 % water saving.



# Response of different crops to sprinkler irrigation

#### **Crops** Water Saving (%) Yield increase (%)

Bhindi	28	23
Cabbage	40	3
Cauliflower	35	12
Chillies	33	24
Cowpea	19	3
Fenugreek	29	35
Garlic	28	6
Onion	33	23
Potato	46	4



### Classification sprinkler irrigation

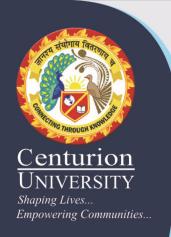
- 1. Perforated pipe system
- 2. Rotating head system



Perforated pipe system

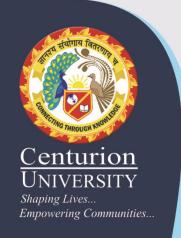


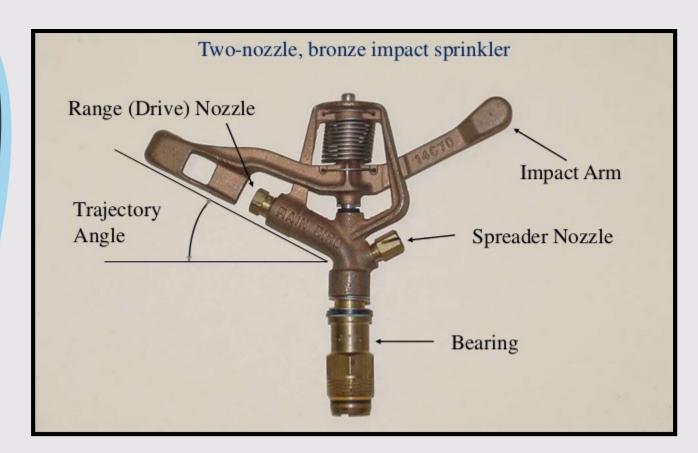
**Rotating head system** 



### **Components of sprinkler irrigation system**

- (i) A pump unit
- (ii) Tubings- main/submains and laterals
- (iii) Couplers
- (iv) Sprinker head
- (v) Other accessories such as valves, bends, plugs and risers.





Impact sprinkler



Sprinkler head



# Sprinkler distribution for at different operating pressure

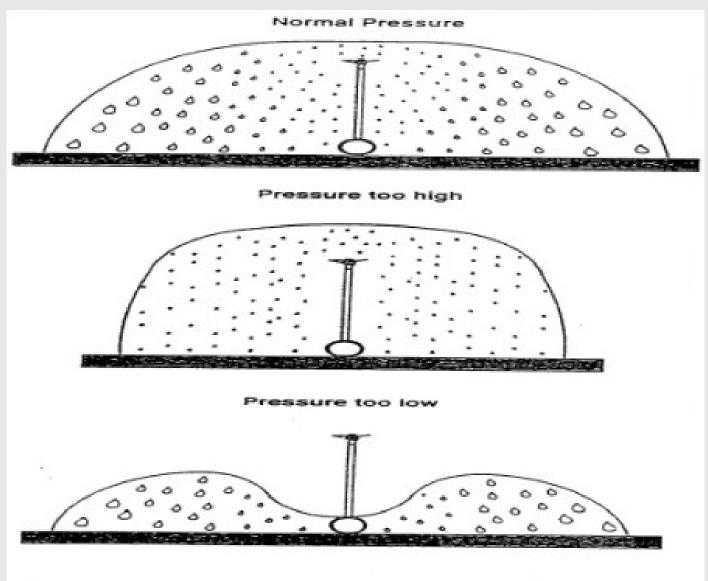
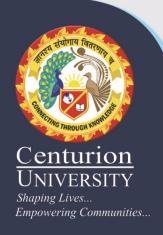
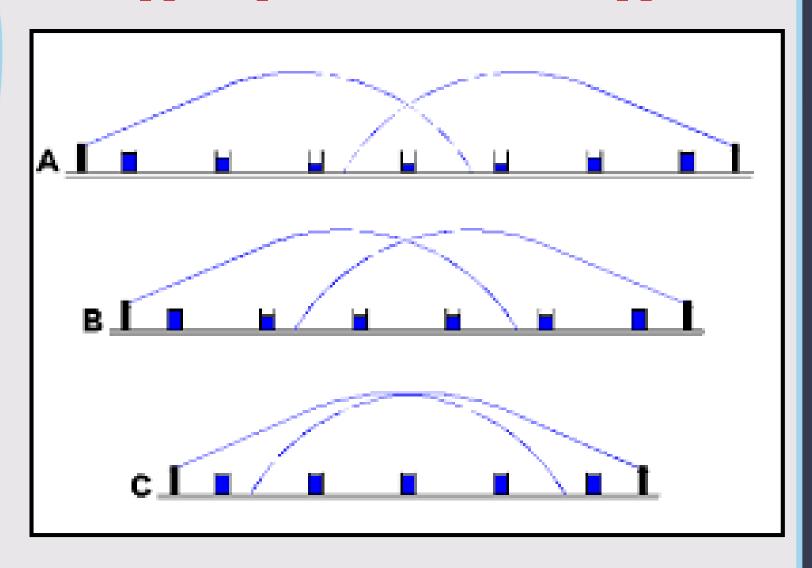
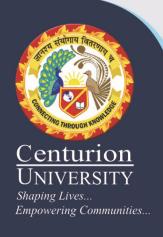


Figure 11.5. Sprinkler distribution for at different operating pressures.

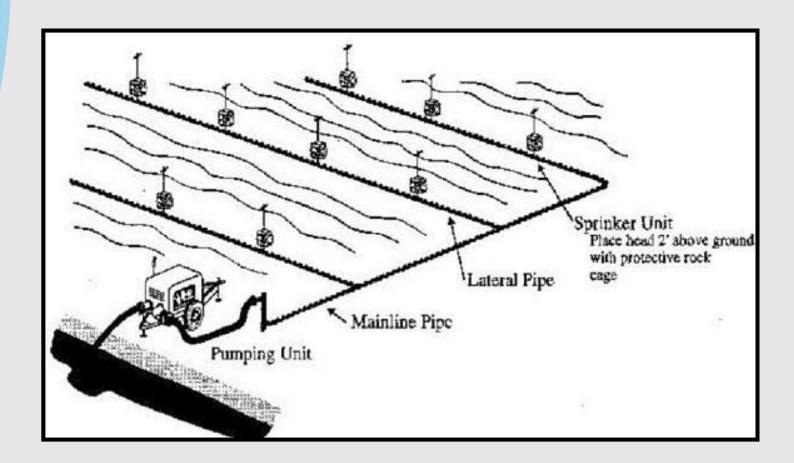


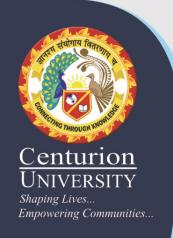
### Overlapped sprinklers uniform application





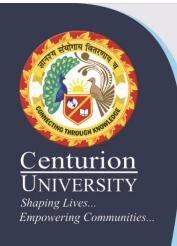
### Layout of sprinkler irrigation system





#### General rules for sprinkler system design

- ✓ Main should be laid up and down hill
- ✓ Lateral should be laid across the slope or nearly on the contour
- ✓ For multiple lateral operation, lateral pipe sizes should not be more than two diameter
- ✓ Water supply source should be nearest to the center of the area
- ✓ Layout should facilitate and minimize lateral movement during the season
- ✓ Booster pump should be considered where small portion of field would require high pressure at the pump
- ✓ Layout should be modified to apply different rates and amounts of water where soils are greatly different in the design area.

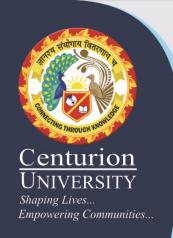


#### Soil suitability

- Suitable for lands and on shallow soils.
- Best suited to coarse sandy terrain.
- Suitable in undulating terrain.
- Adopted in hilly regions.

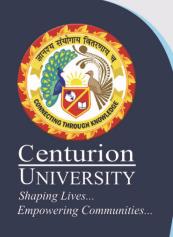
#### **Crops suitability**

The dry crops, vegetables, flowering crops, orchards, plantation crops like tea, coffee are all suitable and can be irrigated through sprinklers.



# Constraints in application of sprinkler irrigation

- i)Uneven water distribution due to high winds
- (ii) Evaporation loss when operating under high temperatures
- (iii) Highly impermeable soils are not suitable
- (iv) Initial cost is high
- (v) Proper design
- (vi) Lack of Package of practices
- (vii) Lack of awareness
- (viii) Lack of social concern to save natural resources
- (ix) High water pressure required in sprinkler
- (>2.5 kg/cm2)
- (x) Difficulty in irrigation during wind in sprinkler







Vegetable field



**Sprinkler irrigation in CUTM** 



### THANK YOU