

Seni

FOX ROAD FIELD DAY 29 March 2023



HOUSE KEEPING











SCHEDULE

- NT Farmers VegNET Update
- Netafim Irrigation scheduling
- James De Barro & Andrew Dalglish Soil moisture probes
- Lunch
- NT Farmers CEO Update on Water
- Netafim Automation & product selection
- Quick break
- Netafim Field Walk
- DEPWS Soil Pit
- Cold beverages, BBQ, social butterfly activity



VegNET 3.0 Update

What is VegNET3.0?

- 5-year national extension program led by AUSVEG
- Aims to assist in boosting productivity and deliver the latest research and development onfarm
- Over the next 5 years, field trails, case studies, industry tours, workshops and one on one support will be delivered across Australia with a focus on local industry needs in each state.

NT Focus Areas



PROTECTED CROPPING WATER EFFICIENCY **SOIL HEALTH**

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT BIOSECURITY

What's on in 2023?

- Hydroponics trial in Acacia Hill
- Thailand Industry Tour
- Case studies on composting, IPM and protected cropping
- Northern Food Futures Conference Tickets paid for by VegNET3.0
- More industry tours!

Protected Cropping Australia Conference Industry Tour

Brisbane, 17th- 20th July 2023

What will the conference cover?

What costs are covered?

Who can apply?

Major protected cropping developments in topics such as pollination, water use, emerging technology and pests and disease management.

Airfares, accommodation while in Brisbane and farm tour costs. Conference registration fees are not covered.

Vegetable growers and industry service providers who service vegetable growers.



Food Incubator Industry Tour Cairns, October 2023

3-day workshop exploring What will the tour cover? options for value-add products sourced from produce that does not meet markets specifications. Workshop cost, airfares and What costs are covered? FNQ accommodation. Vegetable growers and Who is eligible? industry service INCUBATOR providers who service vegetable CREATE | INNOVATE | ACCELERATE growers.

All Things Inrigation + Water

NT Farmers Katherine 29th March

Irrigation
Scheduling
Water
budgets

♦ NETAFIM[™]

Based in Murray Darling basin – Mild<mark>ura</mark>









▲ NETAFIM[™]

To develop a program the following info is required:

- Irrigation system
 - Application rate or litres per tree
 - How much of the soil surface is wet

Rootzone depth

Depth of active roots

• Soil Data

- RAW
 - Readily available Water

• Plant water use

- Weather data ETo
- Evaporation pan E_{pan}

▲ NETAFIM™

Scheduling Application rate

- Application rate mm/Hour
- Sprinkler output / (Row sp. x Sprinkler sp.)
 - 35 / (6.6 x 3.8) = 1.4 mm/H
- Litres/tree
- 9.9 x 4.9 = 206 trees/ hectare
 - 206 x 70 = 14,420 L/Hect.
- 14,1420 = 1.4 mm/H

NETAFIM

>% of area wet by irrigation system

- > 35 L/H = 28.2 M²
 - > 6 M diameter
 - > Area occupied by sp. = 25.08
 - > 100 % coverage
- > 70 L/H = 38.5 M²
 - > 7 M diameter
 - > Area occupied by sp. = 48.51
 - > 80% coverage



| NETAFIM"

- Rootzone depth
 - Usually, biggest influence on soil water holding capacity



🔥 NETAFIM'''

RAW - readily available water

Table 1. Readily available water (mm/cm) stored between -8 and -1500 kPa

	Soil water deficit (mm/cm)								
Texture grade	-8 to -20 (kPa)	-8 to -40 (kPa)	-8 to -60 (kPa)	-8 to -200 (kPa)	-8 to -1500 (kPa)				
sand (S)	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.62				
loamy sand (LS)	0.45	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.87				
clayey sand (CS)*	-	0.55	0.60	0.64	1.00				
sandy loam (SL)	0.46	0.59	0.65	0.70	1.15				
light sandy clay loam (LSCL)	0.45	0.65	0.74	1.03	1.37				
loam (L)	_	0.69	0.84	1.00	2.43				
sandy clay loam (SCL)	0.39	0.61	0.71	1.01	1.44				
clay loam (CL)	0.30	0.53	0.65	0.73	1.48				
clays (SC, LC, LMC, MC)	0.27	0.46	0.57	0.66	1.49				
heavy clay (HC)**	-	0.25	0.41	0.49	1.20				

* Interpolated value ** Samples from Kununurra, WA

Source: K. G. Wetherby, soil survey and land use specialist. This table is the result of detailed field and laboratory studies on 360 samples from the Murray Mallee and Barossa Valley in South Australia.



- Plant water use
- Evaporation data
 - E_{pan} x C_f
- Weather station
 - Eto x K _c

It is assumed that the effect of the weather on pan evaporation and ETp is similar to its effect on the crops

Evaporation pan

The ETp and Epan provides us with relative effects of the weather.

Weather station

▲ NETAFIM[™]

We calculate the effect of the weather on evapotranspiration (ETp) of a reference crop

16/03/2023

17/03/2023

18/03/2023

19/03/2023

20/03/2023

21/03/2023

22/03/2023

23/03/2023

24/03/2023

25/03/2023

Totals:

BOM

Plant water use - weather data -

Tindal RAAF - March 2023 daily calculations Evapotrans-Max Rain Pan piration (mm) Evaporation Max Min Rel Date 0900-(mm) 0000-(mm) 0900-Temp Temp Hum 2400 0900 0900 (%) 01/03/2023 4.2 6.0 31.2 24.9 91 02/03/2023 8.0 30.1 24.5 96 4.1 03/03/2023 3.8 16.4 29.3 22.9 97 04/03/2023 5.4 0.4 32.4 22.7 91 35.6 05/03/2023 7.0 0.0 25.6 87 06/03/2023 4.7 2.2 32.8 24.197 07/03/2023 6.0 29.8 33.9 22.4 97 08/03/2023 4.4 0.0 33.4 23.9 94 09/03/2023 4.7 10.2 33.5 22.1 95 34.1 10/03/2023 6.0 0.0 21.0 96 11/03/2023 5.3 0.0 34.7 17.793 12/03/2023 5.6 0.0 35.5 19.5 92 13/03/2023 6.1 0.0 35.8 22.8 91 14/03/2023 6.1 0.0 35.2 25.8 87 15/03/2023 0.0 35.0 24.2 94 6.5

6.4 0.0

6.3 0.0

6.6 0.0

5.7 0.4

6.2 0.0

6.7 0.0

141.9 73.4

6.4

0.0

53 3.67 4.09 60 50 1.18 25 1.63 22 0.90 34 1.16 36 1.81 48 3.06 2.88 40 5.9 0.0 35.8 23.5 91 40 1.56 23.6 5.8 0.0 36.4 91 37 1.45 36.1 23.6 1.93 6.0 0.0 91 41

34.9

34.6

34.2

35.7

35.7

35.7

35.6

23.6

22.4

23.9

24.0

23.3

23.3

25.5

87

93

90

89

93

93

84

41

44

47

39

38

41

39

▲ NETAFIM[™]

Average

Solar

12.92

16.82

15.28

21.02

23.78

18.48

24.86

14.68

21.65

27.15

27.08

26.86

26.22

23.39

26.05

26.02

25.58

25.29

25.23

25.31

23.77

24.81

23.54

24.73

25.27

Radiation

(MJ/sq m)

10m

Wind

5.70

5.02

3.78

3.59

4.00

3.08

2.89

3.60

3.89

3.36

2.02

2.72

3.27

Speed

(m/sec)

Min

Rel

(%)

64

71

66

52

37

58

Hum

Scheduling Putting it all together

Moisture held in root zone

- RAW -8 to 40 kPa (Sandy clay loam)
 - 0.61 mm/cm
- Rootzone depth
 - 50 cm
- 0.61 x 50 = 30.5 mm
- Wetted %
 - 35 L/H, 6.6 x 3.8 = full coverage
 - 70 L/H, 9.9 x 4.9 = 80 % coverage

• RAW

- 35 L/H = 30.5 mm
- 70 L/H = 30.5 x 0.8 = 24.4 mm

◇ NETAFIM[™]

Putting it all together

- RAW -8 to -40 kPa
 - 35 L/H = 30.5 mm
 - 70 L/H = 24.4 mm

Irrigation run time

- 30.5 / 1.4 = 22 Hour
- 24.4 / 1.4 = 17.5 Hours

Days between irrigation

- Assume Et_c = 6 mm/Day
- Etc = Eto x K c = 6 x 0.7 = 4.2 mm / Day
- 35 L/H sprinkler
 - 30.5 / 6 = 5 Days
- 70 L/H sprinkler
 - 24.4 / 6 = 4 Days



Developing a water budget

- Monthly climatic data
 - Average monthly Eto
 - BOM
 - Silo
 - IBM weather
 - Average monthly Rainfall
- Crop coefficient Kc



Developing a water budget



Sample water Budget

Sample Mango Water Budget												
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.
Averge daily Eto mm	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.4	7.3	7.2	8.6	5.5
Average daily rainfall mm	5.5	4.8	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.8	10.2
Eto - rainfall mm	1.7	1.9	4.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.4	7.1	6.6	5.8	0.0
Кс*	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Ave. Irrigation mm/Day	0.7	0.7	1.8	2.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.3	3.9	3.5	0.0

Note * Ref- : Australian Mangos Irrigation based on evapotranspiration



QUESTIONS?

SOIL MOISTURE MONITORING AND IRRIGATION SCHEDULING





WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND NORTHERN TERRITORY **Innovation Hub**



Australian Government

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment



Future Drought Fund



OVERVIEW

- BACKGROUND
- CONTEXT
- WHAT IS SOIL MOISTURE MONITORING?

- WHAT IS IRRIGATION SCHEDULING?
- CASE STUDIES

BACKGROUND

>JAMES DE BARRO

- WHO AM I?
- WHERE AM I BASED?
- HOW AM I INVOLVED IN SOIL MOISTURE MONITORING?
 - COMMERCIAL
 - RESEARCH
 - POLICY
- WHY AM I HERE?

CONTEXT

- WA AND NT SINCE 2008
- RANGE OF CROPS/PLANTATIONS
- SERVICE AND SUPPORT
- NT FARMERS SOIL MOISTURE MONITORING
 PROJECT
 - PROBES AND WEATHER STATIONS
 - EDUCATION
 - · SUPPORT

WHAT'S NEXT?

- WHY USE A MOISTURE MONITORING TOOL?
- WHAT TOOLS ARE AVAILABLE?
- WHO SUPPORTS THE TOOLS?
- WHO SUPPORTS THE USER?
- WHICH TOOL TO USE?
- HOW ARE THEY INSTALLED?
- HOW ARE THE TOOLS USED?

WHY USE A MONITORING TOOL?

IRRIGATION SCHEDULING

- \$/ML APPLIED
- · QUANTITY
- · QUALITY
- DRYLAND OR IRRIGATION
- OPTIMISE CAPITAL INVESTMENT
- NOT AN OPTIONAL EXTRA
- SO WHAT'S MOST IMPORTANT?
 - AMONGST LOTS OF OPTIONS AND CHOICES ITS U

NEUTRON PROBE

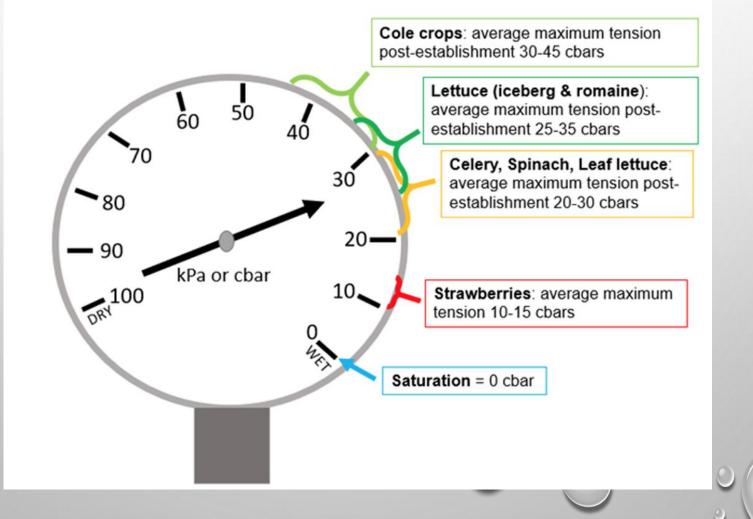


WATER POTENTIAL – SUCTION PRESSURE

TENSIONMETER GYPSUM BLOCK



TENSIONMETER



WATER CONTENT

CAPACITANCE PROBE TDR



WHO SUPPORTS THE TOOLS?

WHO SUPPORTS THE USER?

WHICH TOOL TO USE?

• WHO BEFORE WHAT

- WHAT DO I THINK I NEED?
- MANUAL OR CONTINUOUS?
- ME OR THEM INSTALLATION?
- · CROP AND SOIL TYPE
 - BURIED OR ABOVE GROUND
- IRRIGATION SYSTEM
- LABOUR SOURCE AM I HERE OR THERE?
- COMMUNICATION METHOD
 - CELLULAR, RADIO, WIFI, SATELLITE, PHYSICAL OR BLUETOOTH CONNECTION

METHOD OF INSTALLATION

- IS IT IMPORTANT?
 - DOES IT IMPACT DATA?
- ANY TOOLS REQUIRED?
- ANY SKILL REQUIRED?
- DO I NEED TO ADD STUFF?
 - SLURRY?
- WHAT ABOUT CABLES/WIRING
 - VERMIN ISSUES?
 - WEATHER ISSUES?

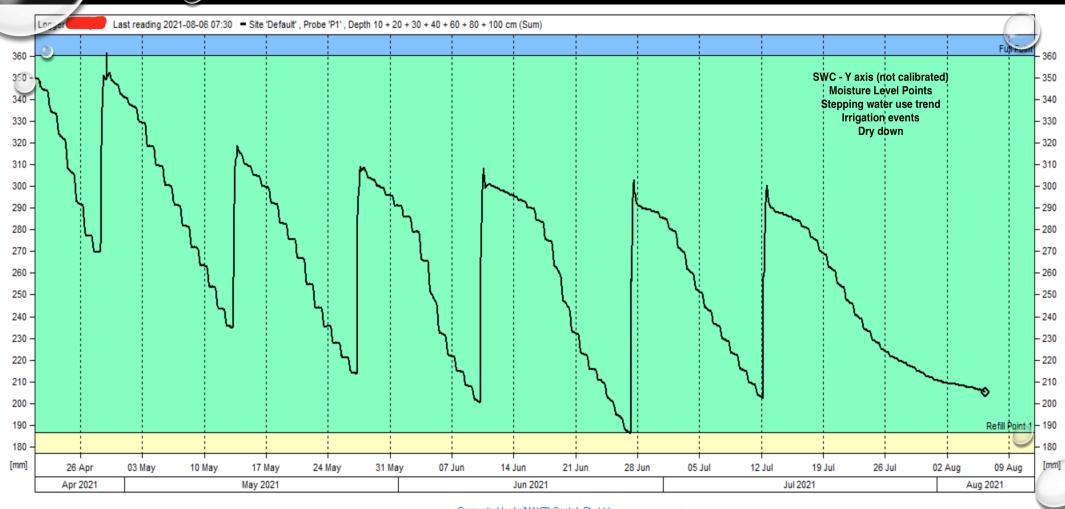
SOIL MOISTURE DATA

- THE MOST IMPORTANT BIT
- EASE TO ATTAIN
- STRAIGHT FORWARD TO WORK WITH
- UNCOMPLICATED TO INTERPRET AND USE

SOIL MOISTURE DATA

• APP

- PHONE OR TABLET
- ONLINE SOFTWARE
 - COMPUTER
- IMPORT INTO A PLATFORM
 API

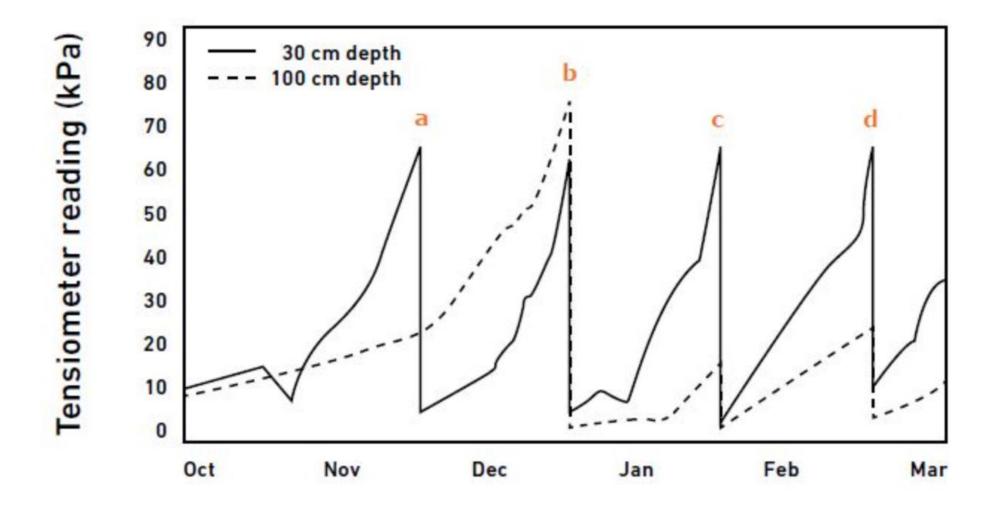


Soil Water Content

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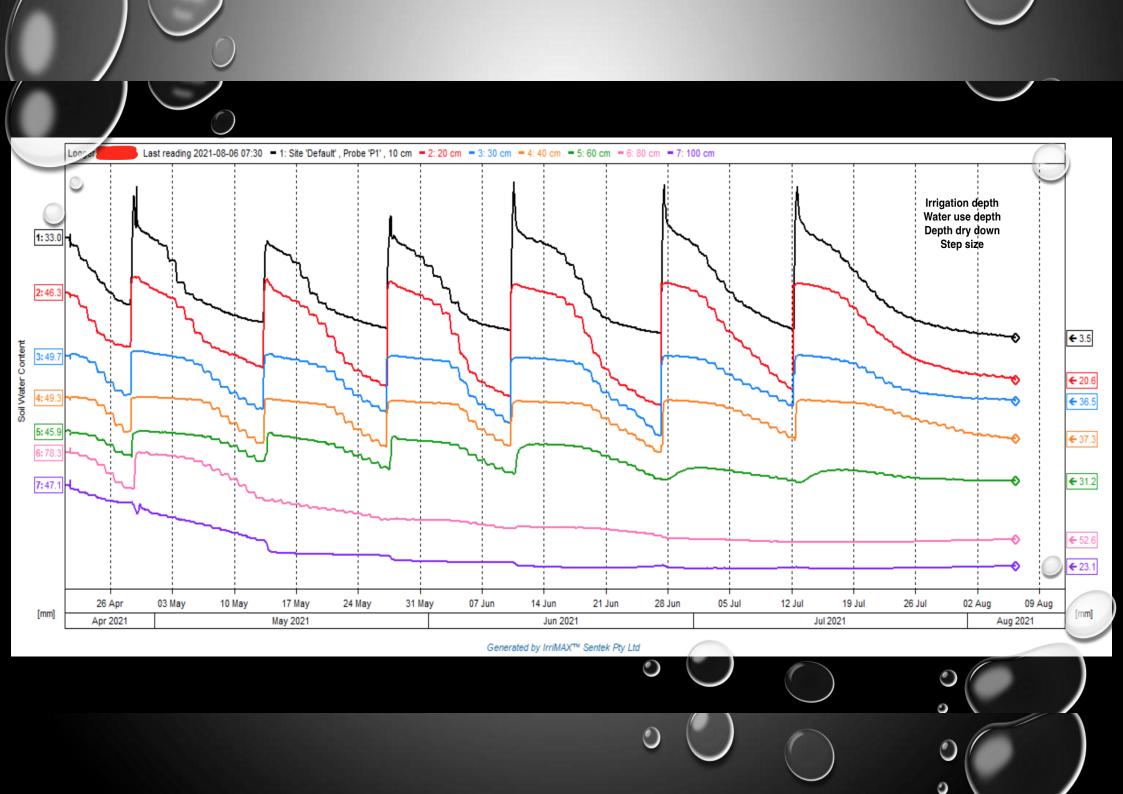
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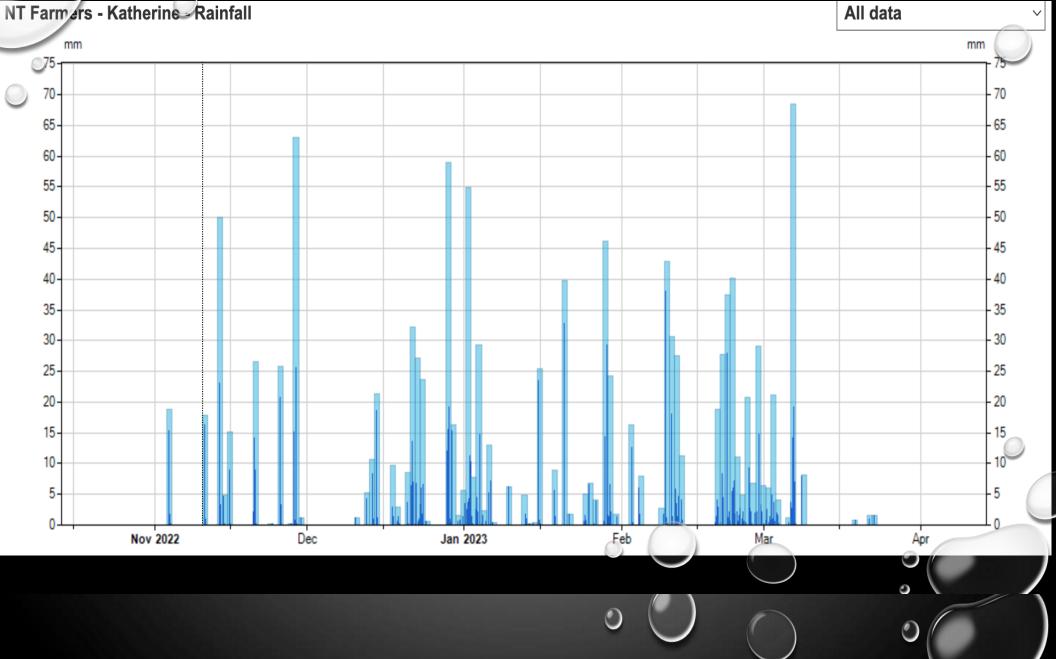
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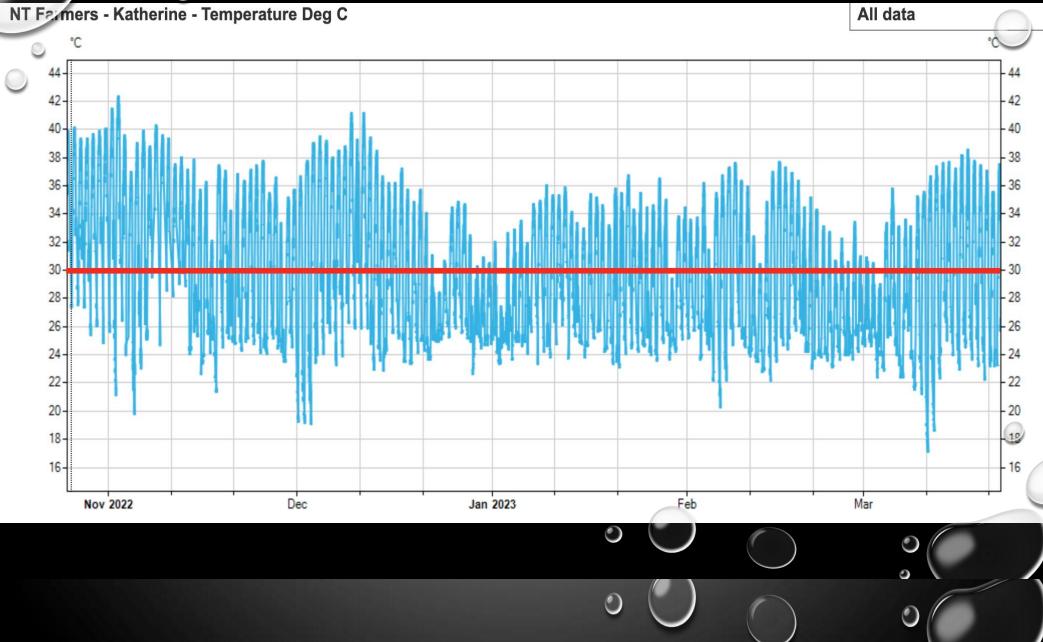




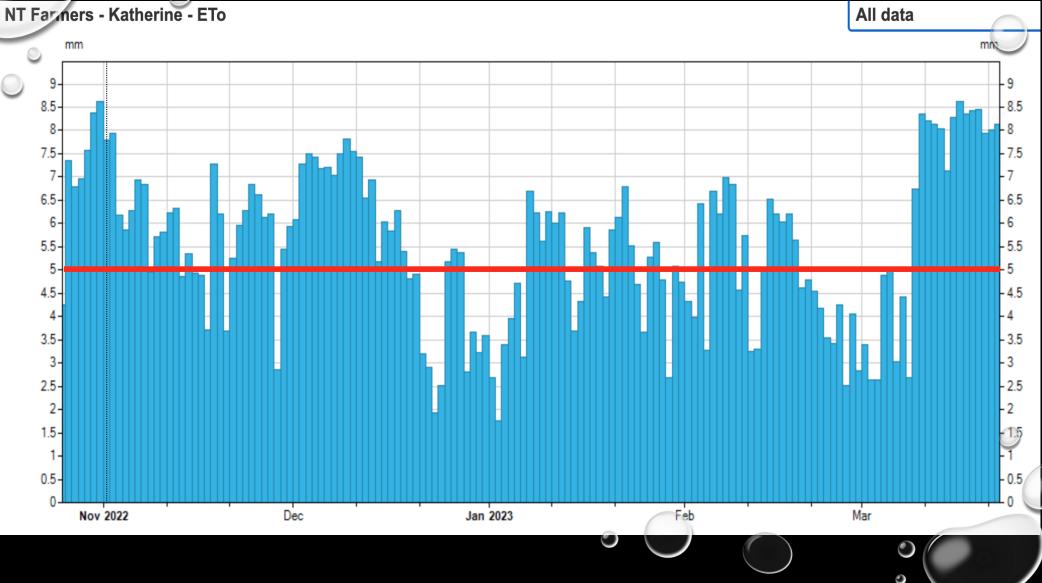
NT Farmers - Katherine - Rainfall

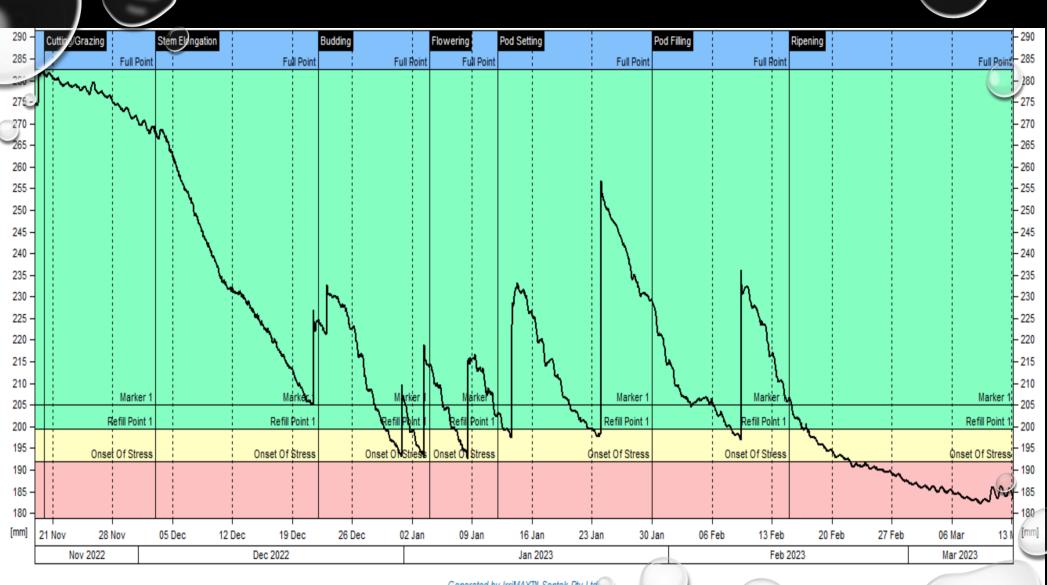


NT Famers - Katherine - Temperature Deg C



NT Farmers - Katherine - ETo





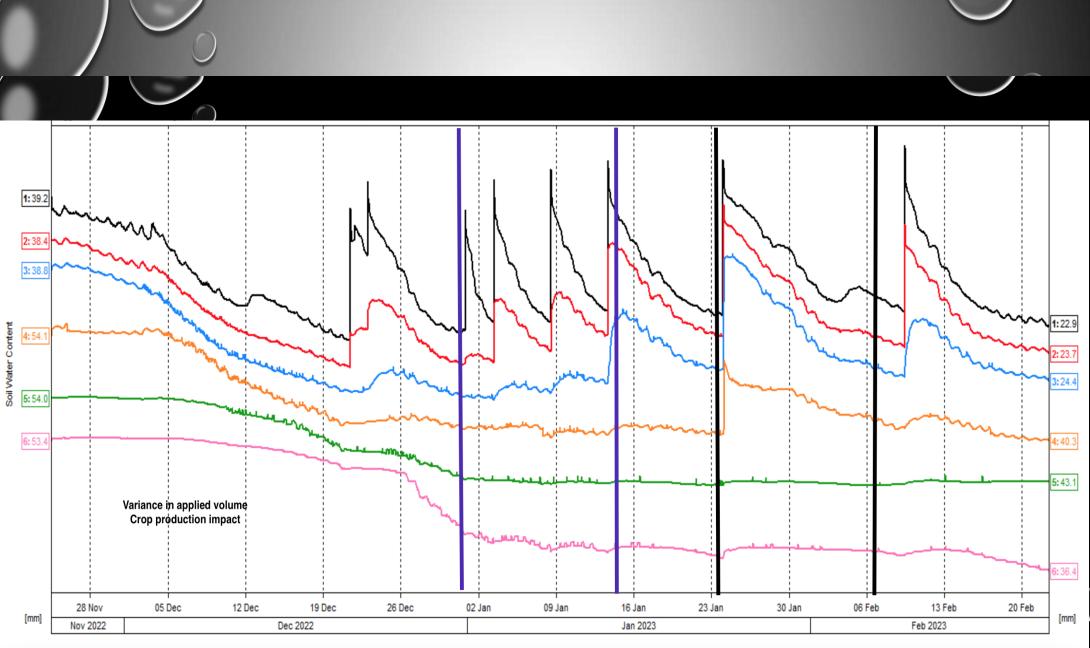
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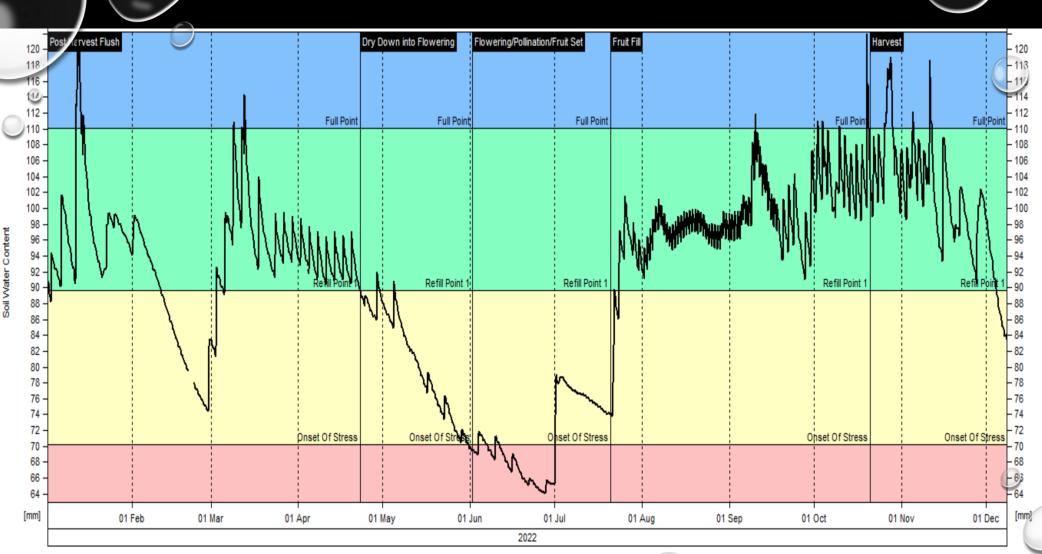
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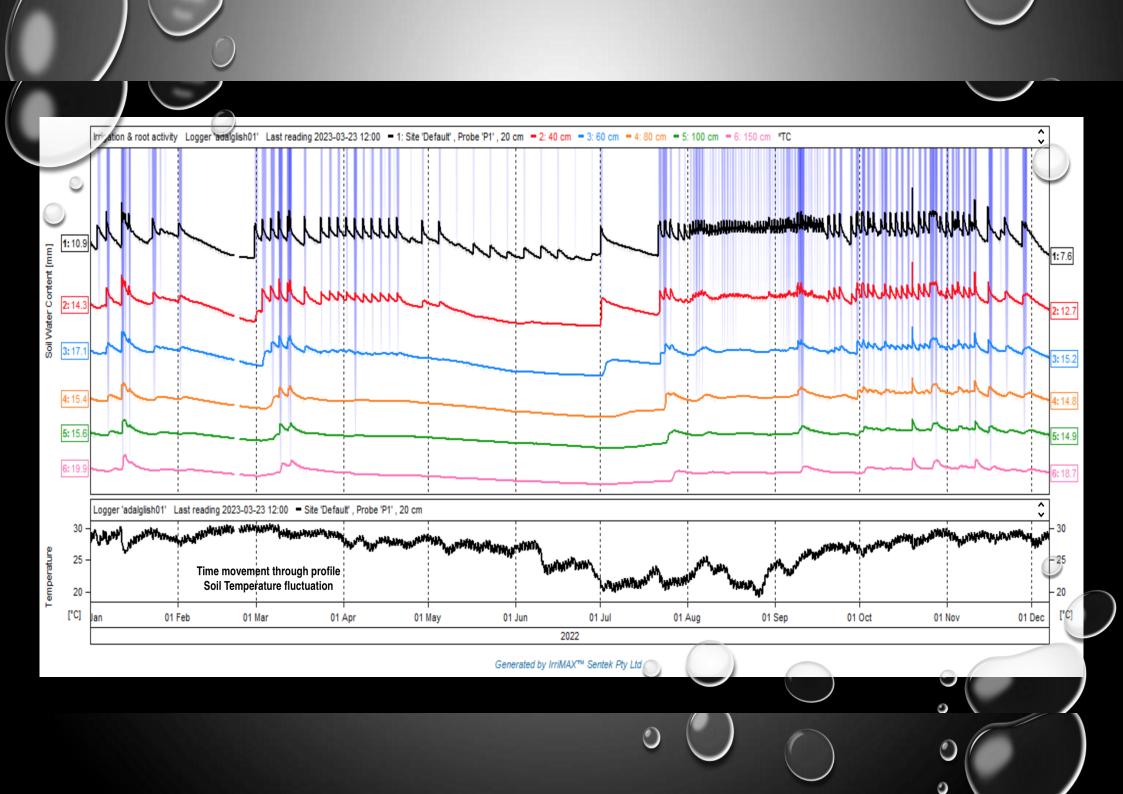


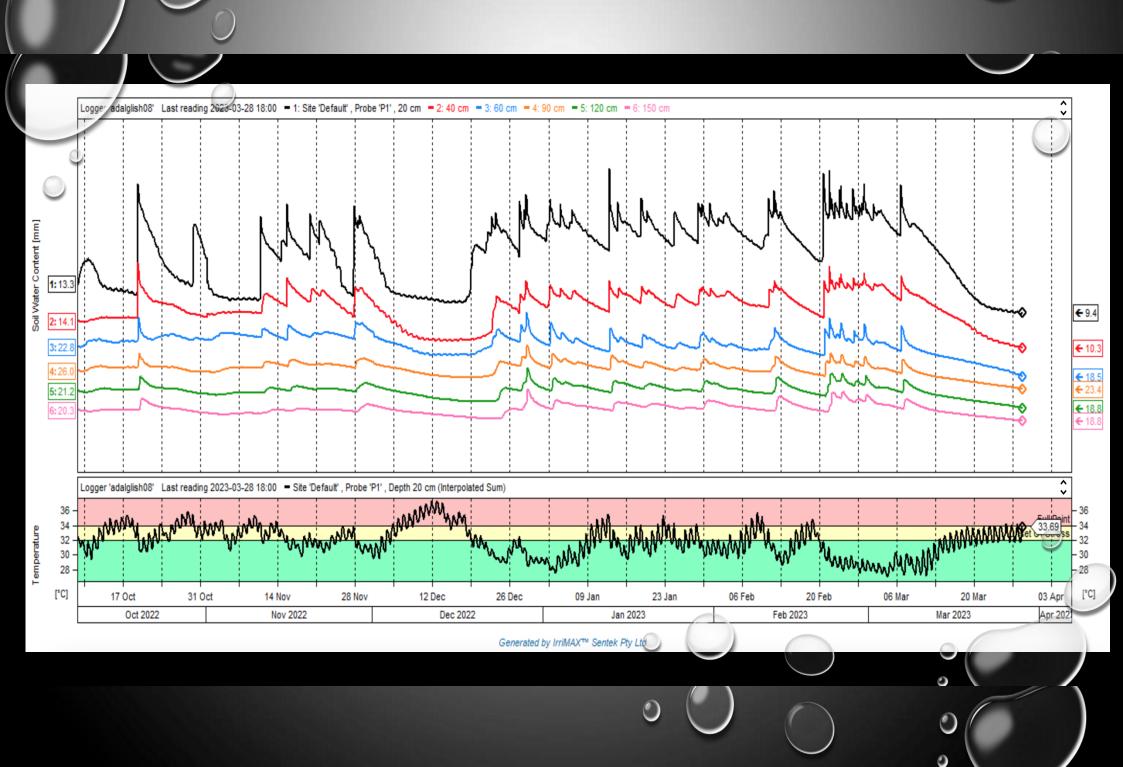
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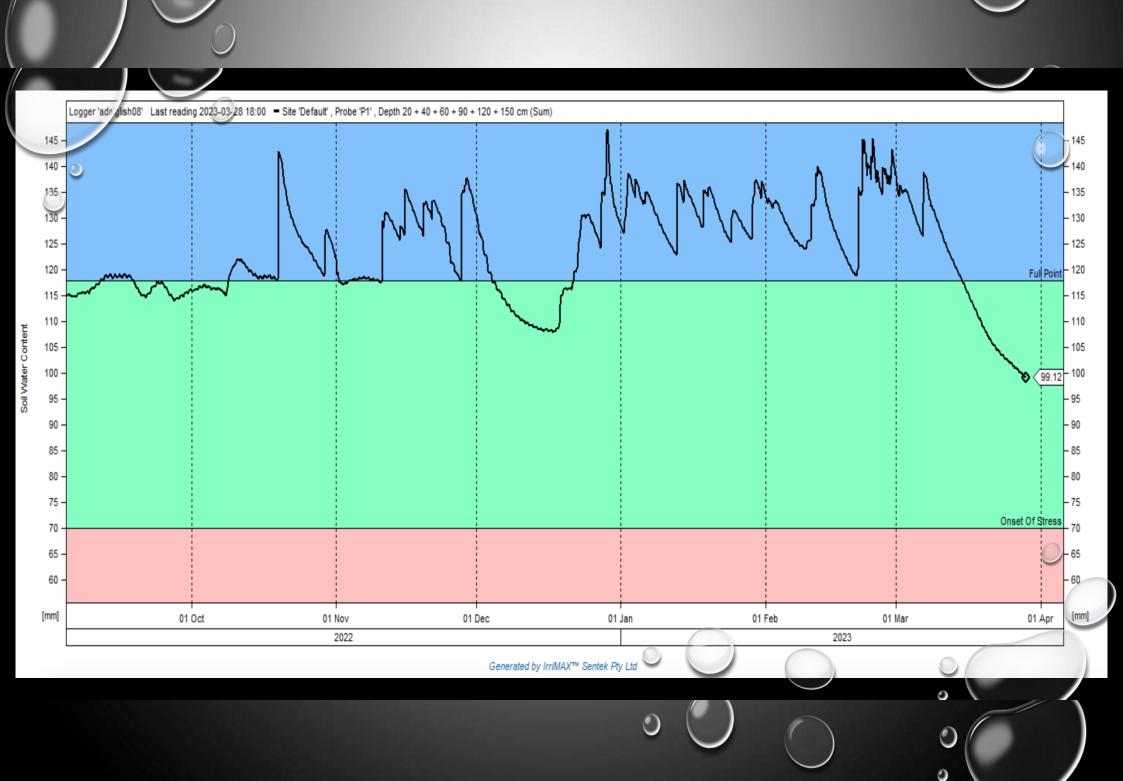
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Soil Water Content







FINAL THOUGHTS

NOT AN OPTIONAL EXTRA INFORMED DECISION MAKING IMPROVE \$/ML AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT RETURN



FERTIGATION and AUTOMATION

John Witherspoon March 2023







FERTIGATION

- **IMPACT OF HYDRAULIC DESIGN**
 - **DOSING METHODS**
- DOSING SYSTEMS



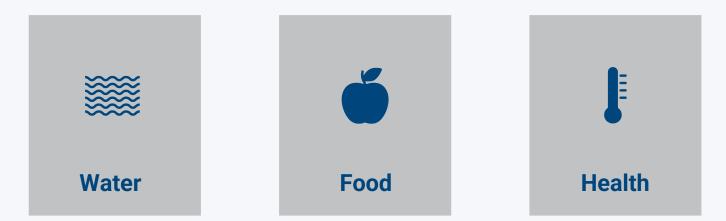
AUTOMATION



What do plants need?



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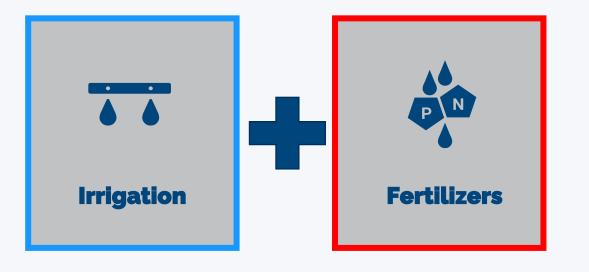
We can supply plant's needs through:



Fertigation

Fertigation = Irrigation + Fertilization

Fertigation is a field technique, which precisely delivers the plant nutrients via irrigation system to the crop root zone. The level of nutrition according to the crop demand during crop growing season.





Major Essential Nutrients



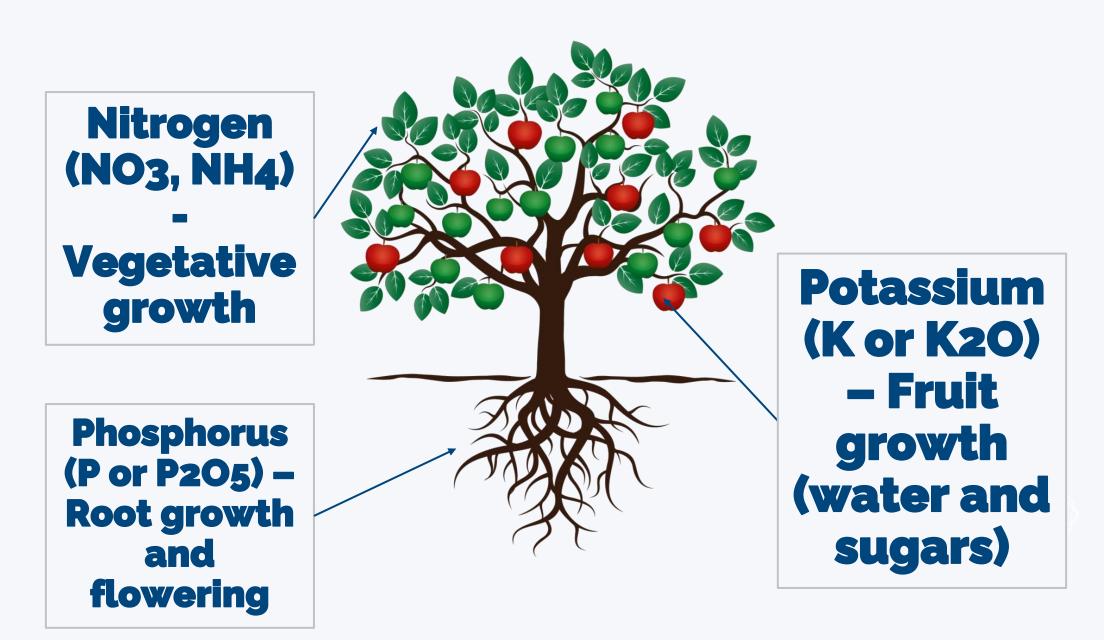
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Essential nutrients – mineral nutrients that are crucial for plant growth

- Macro elements: Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium (K).
- Secondary elements: Calcium, Magnesium (Mg), Sulphur.
- Ø Microelements: Fe, Mn, B, Zn, Cu, Mo, Cl
- Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen Carbon and Oxygen from atmospheric fixation in the photosynthetic reaction and respiration. Hydrogen and Oxygen from water hydrolysis.

NPK role in the plants





What form can the products take?

Yara lei

Granular Soluble Liquid

Nutrients



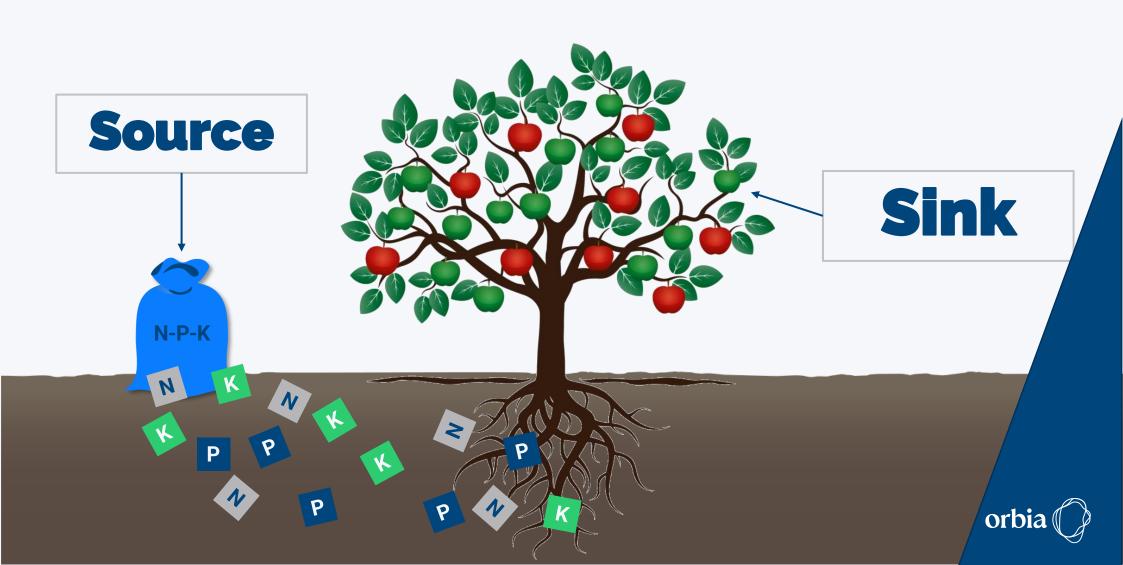






Fertilization Process





Nutrient / Growth Ratio





Content of Mineral Nutrients in Dry Plant

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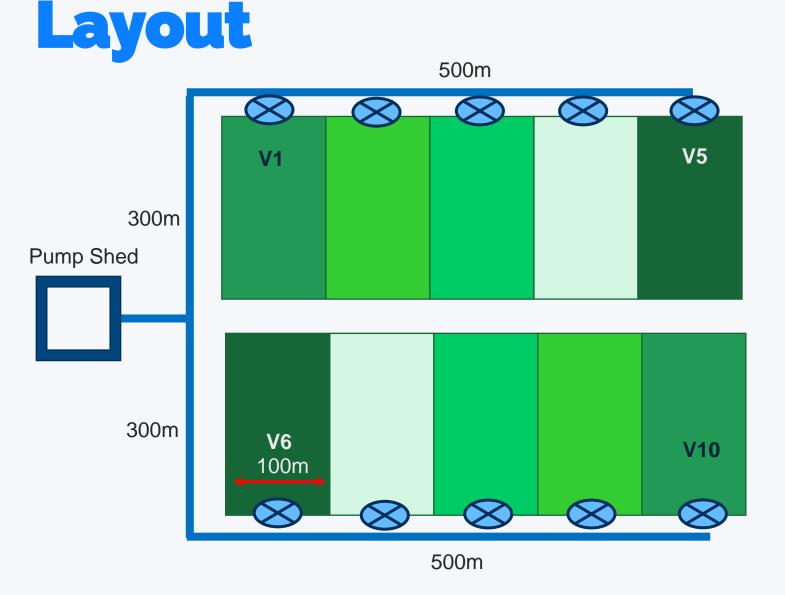


Fertigation Dosing Methods

By Time or Quantity Spread [Bulk] By Time or Quantity Proportional [Ratio] Usually Liters per Cubic Meter _ x/1000



Farm Irrigation Hydraulic



Velocity in single mainline

▲ NETAFIM[™]

• 1m/sec

Travel time to V1? Total Main length 400m Therefore 400sec 7 Min

Travel time to V5? Total Main length 800m Therefore 800sec 14mins

*Assuming all pipes are the same size

Farm Irrigation Hydraulic Layout 500m **Travel time** to V1? **V5 V1** 300m What happens to the fertiliser? **Pump Shed** When valve 1 and 5 are running in a shift. 300m **V6 V10** 100m

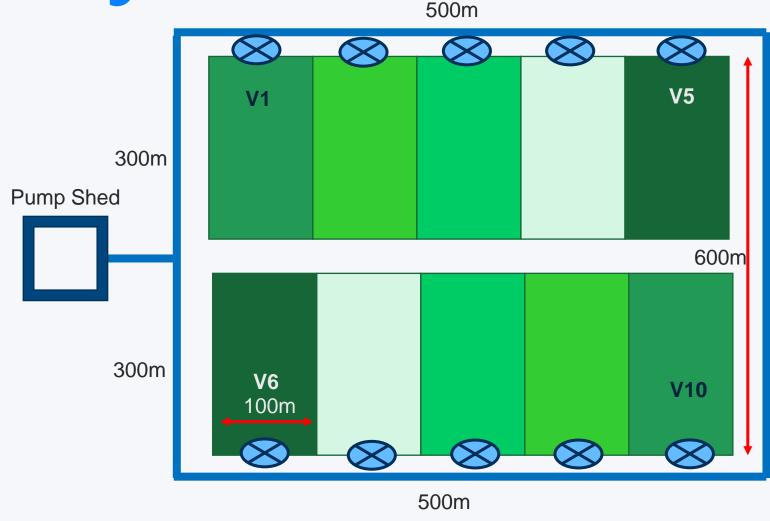
3.5 Min **Travel time** to V5? 10mins

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Assume the velocity is 2m/sec

500m

Farm Irrigation Hydraulic Layout



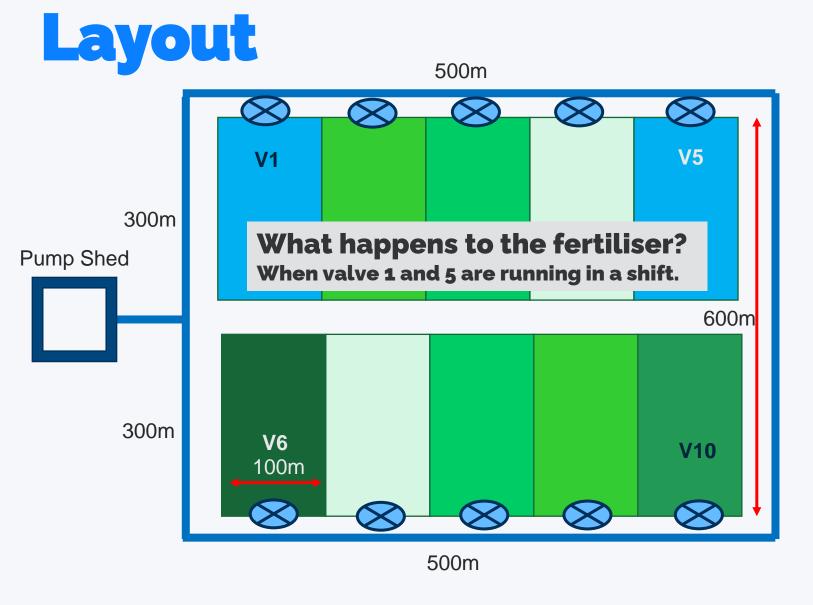
Impact of Ring main Velocity in mainline • 0.5m/sec Travel time to V1? Total Main length 400m Therefore 800sec 10-14mins

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Travel time to V5? Total Main length 800m Therefore 1600sec 20-28mins

*Assuming all pipes are the same size

Farm Irrigation Hydraulic



Impact of Ring main Velocity in mainline • 1m/sec Travel time to V1? 7mins

NETAFIM[®]

Travel time to V5? 14mins

*Assuming all pipes are the same size

Bulk Fertigation



Irrigati	ion pr	ogram	1			Wat	ter Ru	ın Time	e Progr	ram 1			Ц		Do	osing	Prog	ıram ·	- 1			Do	sing C	Config	juratio	on	
Start Time	;	0.	7:00	#	Met	hod	Wa	ater	Befo	ore	A	After	L	In	iectio	on pe	r dos	ina c	han	nel	D	osing by	[,] Time.			Dulk	
Valve #			1	1	TII	ME	00:2	20:00	00:02	2:00	00	:01:00	5	1	jeent						N	lethod				Bulk	
Run Time	#		1											Deee													
Dosing pro	og #		1											Pass	ve												
														12													
														Pass	sive d	losin	g me	thod		Tim	е						
	_																										
	_																										
Dosing 1	_							1:	2 Mins	S																	
Valve 1		2 M	in								17	Min									1 Min						
Time	0) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	91	0	11 1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	3 19	9 20	21					
		Pre \	Vet																		Flus	n					
Start Time	7:00	Image: 1 TIME 00:20:00 00:02:00 00:01:00 1 1 1 1 Passive Image: 1 # 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 # 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Image: 1 Ima																									

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Bulk Fertigation



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Advantages	Disadvantages
Low cost: Just requires a pump	Timing typically fortnightly [because of manual operation]
Usual method for manual application	High Concentration of salts in root zone, Change in EC and pH
Can be used at valve level	Usually only a single channel
Can be automated	High labour cost
	Usually a program per valve or shift
	Best suited to single valve application



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Spread [Bulk] Fertigation

Irrigation progra	am 1		Wa	ter Run Tim	e Program	1			Dosing Pr	ogram	- 2			Dosing Co	nfiguration
Start Time	07:00	#	Method	Water	Before	Aft	ter	Iniec	tion per d	osina a	chani	nel	Dosi	ng by Time.	Spread
Valve #	2	1	TIME	00:20:00	00:02:00	00:0	1:00	1	2	eenig e			Meth	nod	Spread
Run Time #	1														
Dosing prog #	2							Passive	Passive						
								12	6						
								Passive	e dosing n	nethod		Time			
Dosing 3 Dosing 2 Dosing 1		1 2 Mi	in	1 2 Min	1 2 M	/lin		1 2 Min	1 2 M	1in		1 2 Mi	n		
Valve 1	2 Min2 Min2 Min22 Min17 Min												1 Mir	ı	
Time 0	1 2	3	45	67	89	10	11	12 13	14 15	16	17	18	19 2	20 21	
P	re Wet												Flu	sh	
Start Time 7:00					Irri	gation	20 Mi	n							

Spread [Bulk] Fertigation NETAFIM

Advantages	Disadvantages
Less concentration of salts in the root zone spread of the irrigation	Requires automation
More even application to all valves in the shift	Requires a program per valve of valve shift
	Does not adjust for variation in shift flow
	Does not suit motor driven electric pumps [too many on/off operations
	Best suited to single valve application.





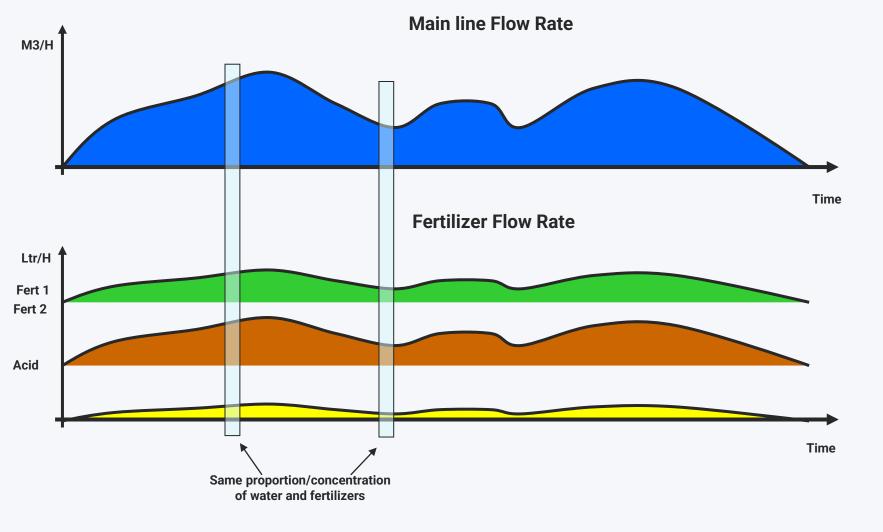
Proportional Gty [Ratio] Fertigation

Irrigati	on progra	am 1			Wa	ter Run 1	lime	Progra	am 1				Dosing Program - 3							
Start Time 0		07:00	1	#	Method	Wate	r	Befo	re	Af	ter			niect	ion p	er do	sina	chan	nel	
Valve #		3		1	TIME	00:20:0	00	00:02:00		00:0	01:00		1		2			3		
Run Time	#	2										D	assive		Pass	ivo.		ssive		
Dosing pro	og #	3										F		;		ive				
													2		4			6		
												Р	assiv	ve do	sing ı	neth	bd			QT Y
Dosing 3 Dosing 2	6 Lt/m3 4 Lt/m3																			
Dosing 1	2 Lt/m3																			
Valve 1										20 N	1in									
Time	0	1	2	3	4	56	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Start Time	7:00								Irrig	ation	20 M	/lin								

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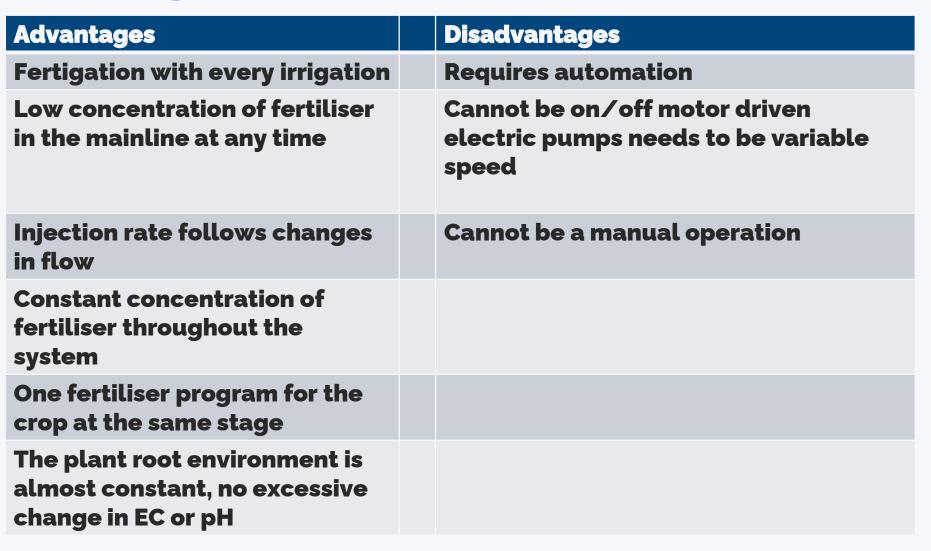
Proportional Gty [Ratio] Fertigation



* Proportional to Main Flow

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Proportional Qty [Ratio] Fertigation









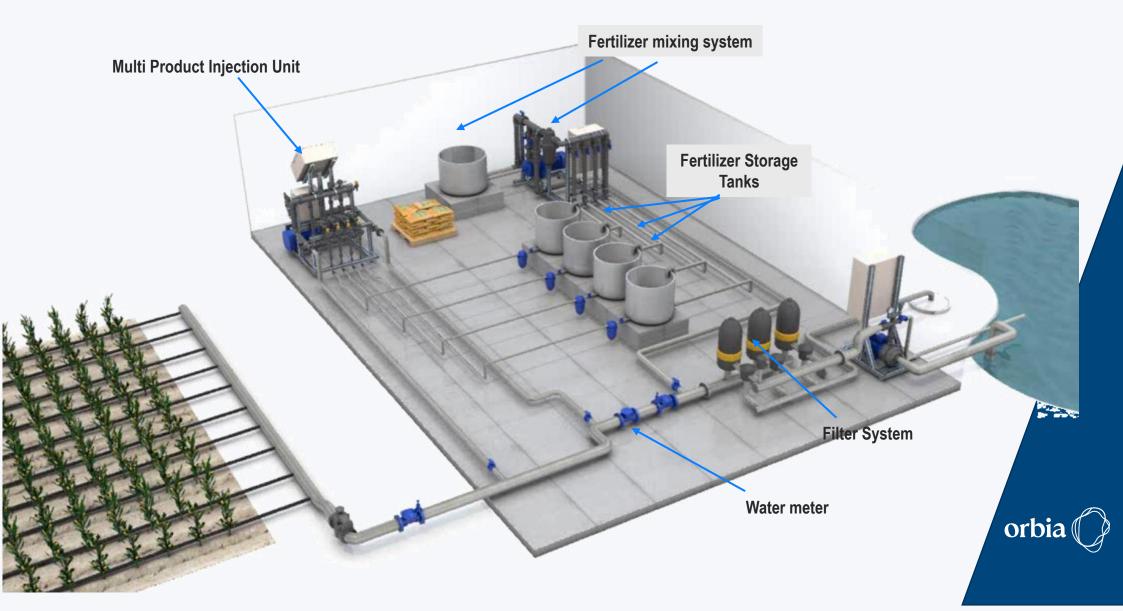
Fertigation System Components

- Water meter on the mainline
 Injection Pump [Single or multiple]
- Variable or fixed speed pump
- Fertiliser meter per pump
- Fertiliser mixing tank
- Storage tank
- Storage tank agitation



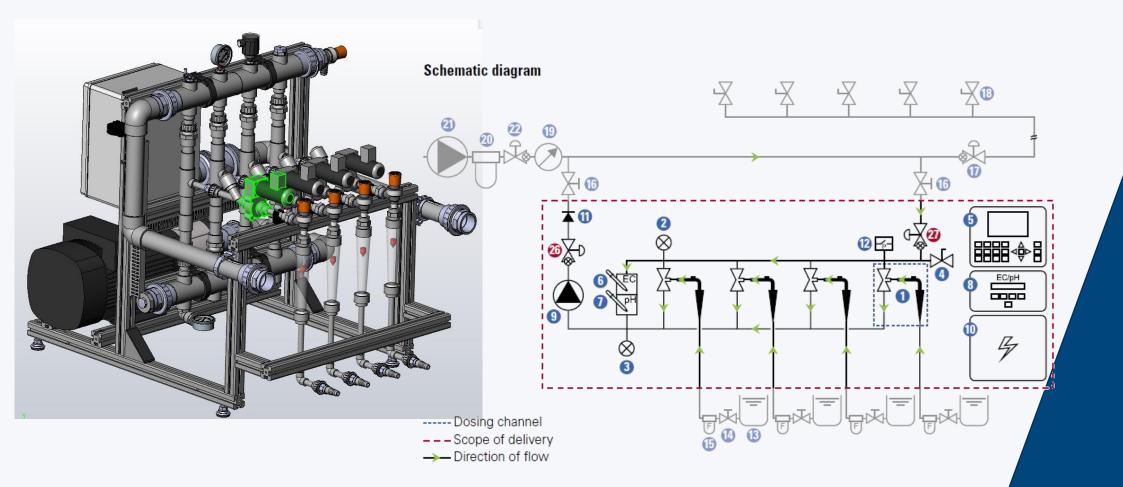


Fertigation System Components





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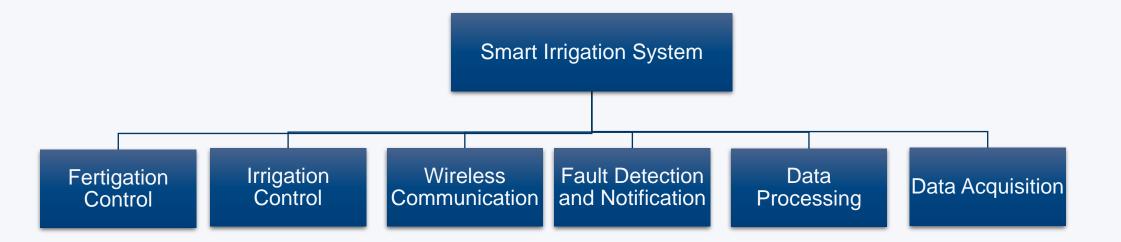




Smart Irrigation System

What is SIS?

It is the automation of your irrigation system using a unified platform, that allows easy remote control.



Smart Irrigation SystemBenefits

- Reduced resource use, energy, labour and nutrients
- Better crop management
- Optimum crop growth with controller water and nutrient application

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- Monitor conditions in real time.
 - From Pumps to Plants
- Prediction services help make informed decisions
- Reduced water consumption
- Disease prevention
- Use of forecasting services



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Smart Irrigation System Control for Agriculture

- From your Palm to the Farm remote control from all devices
- Alarm notification, Flow, Pressure Unopened valve etc
- Irrigation, by Time, Quantity and Depth[mm]
- Manage multiple valves in a shift
- Flexible programming
- Fertigation management and operation
- Filter operation
- Extensive logging



QUESTIONS?

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Darwin City Office

The Northern Australia Development Office, Development House, Ground Floor, 76 The Esplanade, Darwin, 0800, NT

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Northern Territory Farmers Association Inc (NT Farmers) NT Farmers are dedicated to serving the interests of

Industry and dealing with enquiries about the sector.

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