Mobile Drip Irrigation (MDI) What we know so far

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Avg. Annual Rainfall = 7.3 ft (±5 ft) **Avg.** No. of Typhoons/yr = 21 No. of Islands = 7,107 (7,641 as of 2016)













US/Kansas Agriculture

Avg. Annual Rainfall = 16 in (12 –48 in) **Avg.** No. of Tornadoes/yr = 92 No. of Lakes = 106

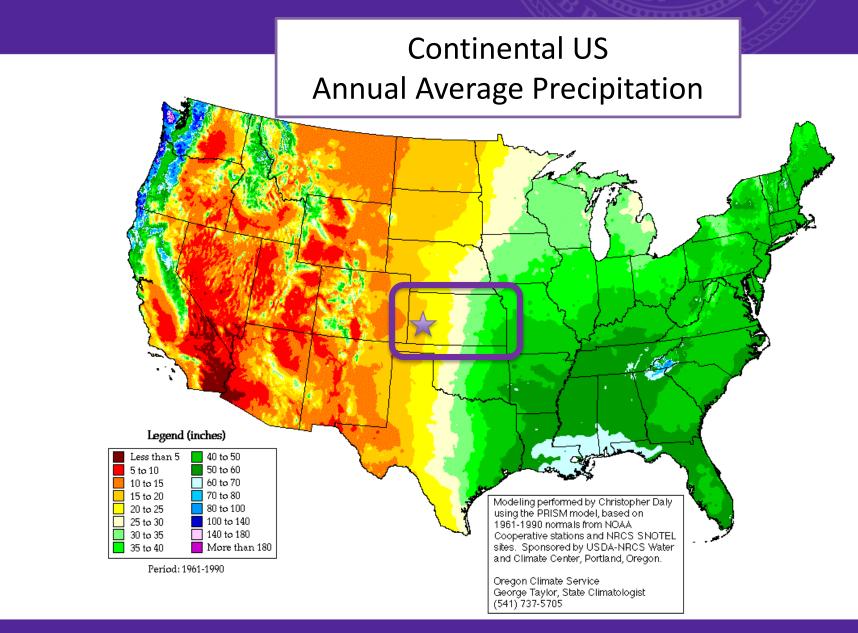






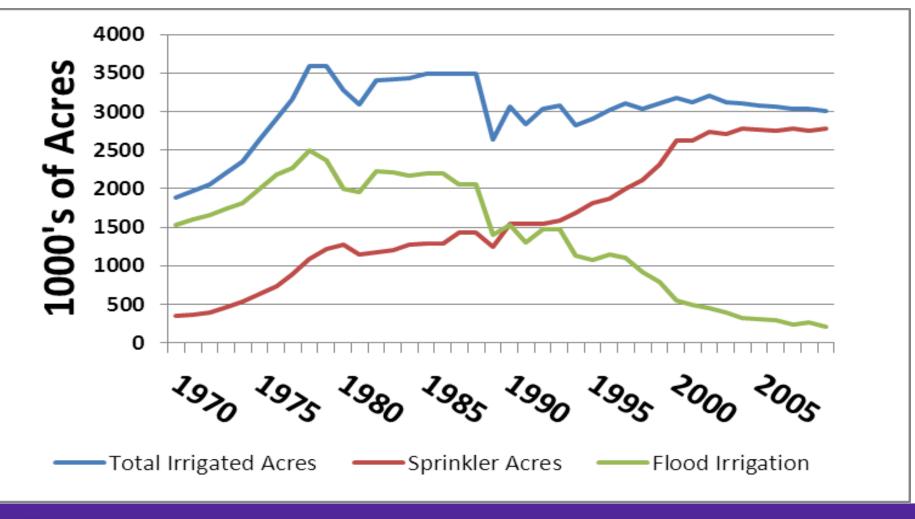






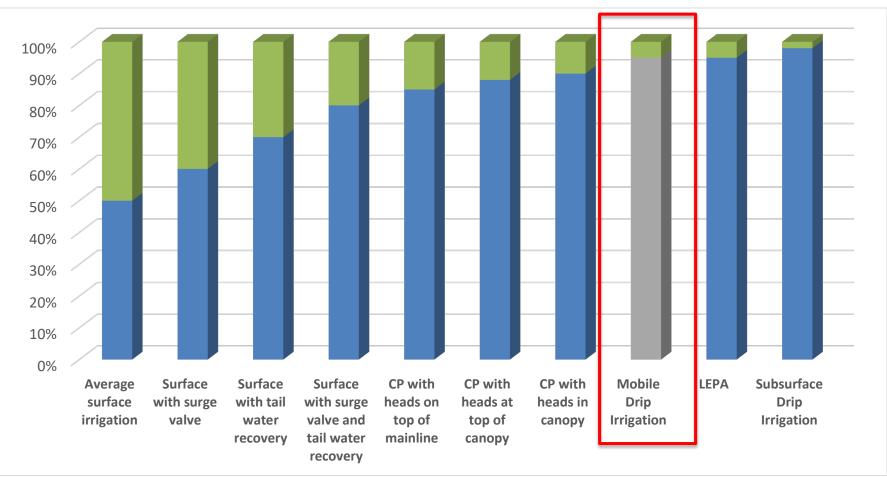
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Total irrigated area, sprinkler systems, and flood irrigation system in Kansas



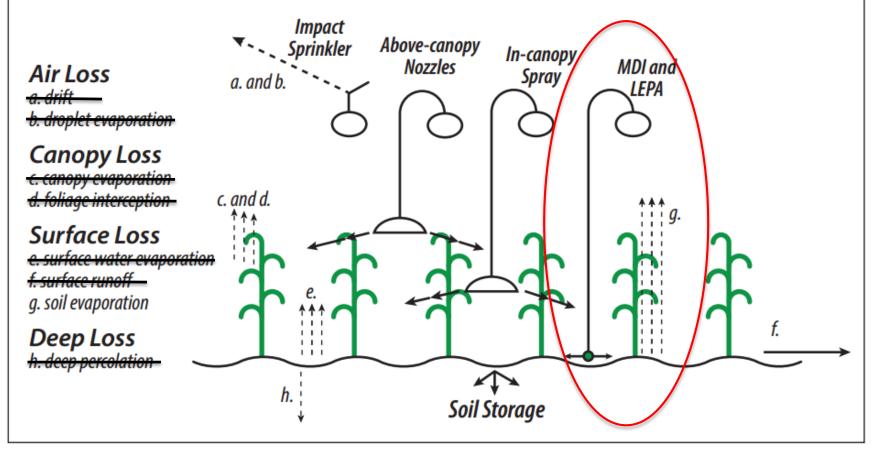


The Race for 100% Efficiency



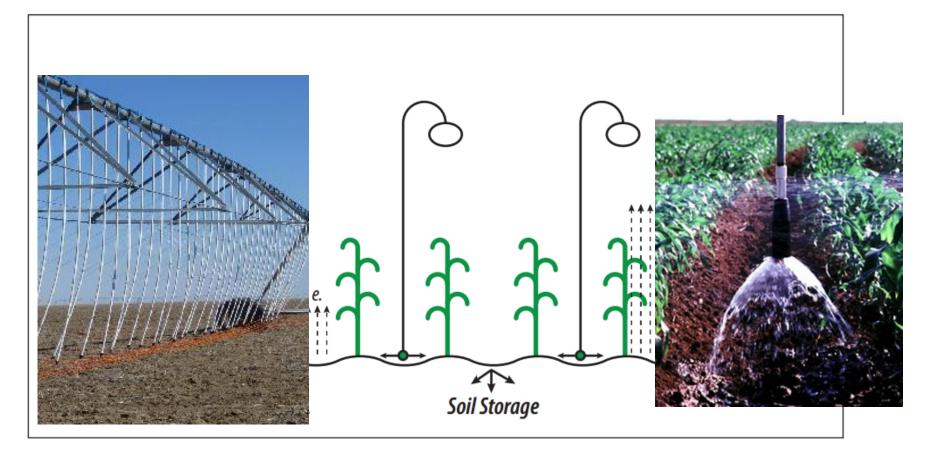


Sources of Losses on Center Pivots





MDI and LEPA





Our Story Started BECAUSE...

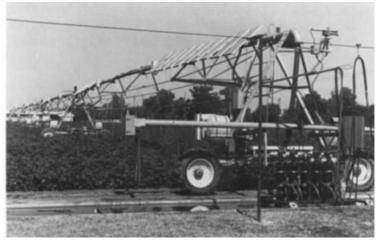
Farmers Asked We Partners Proposed Responded

Kansas State

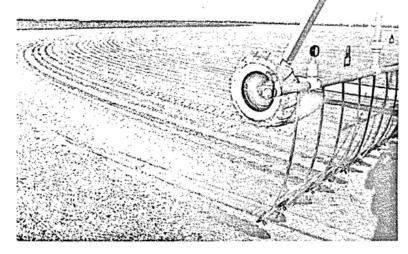
- 1. Is MDI more efficient compared to nozzles?
- 2. Do you get more yield with MDI?
- 3. At what well capacity should I consider MDI?
- 4. Water productivity?
- 5. Germination in dry years?
- 6. Effect of variable well capacity?
- 7. Herbicide incorporation?
- 8. Longevity of drip lines?
- 9. Economics: cost-benefit analysis?

10. Others.

Earlier work on Mobile Drip Irrigation (MDI)



Howell and Phene, 1983 in Fresno California



Helweg (1989) in Saudi Arabia



Sourcel (2003) in Germany



Olson and Rogers (2008) in NW Kansas



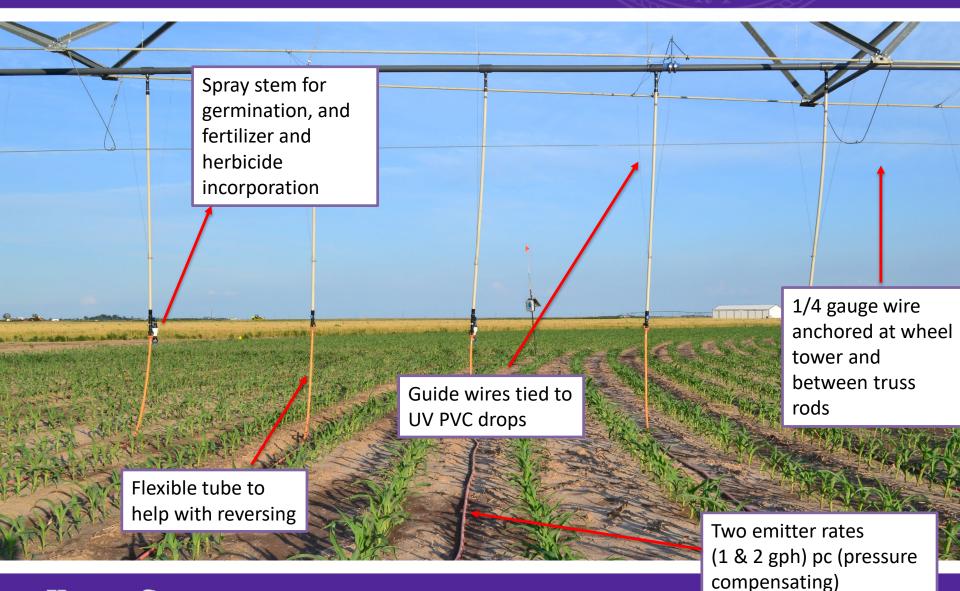
Mobile Drip Irrigation Research at SWREC



Installed and started 5 months after advisory meeting

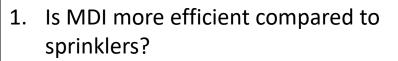


Mobile Drip Irrigation Research at SWREC



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Questions about MDI from producers in SW Kansas



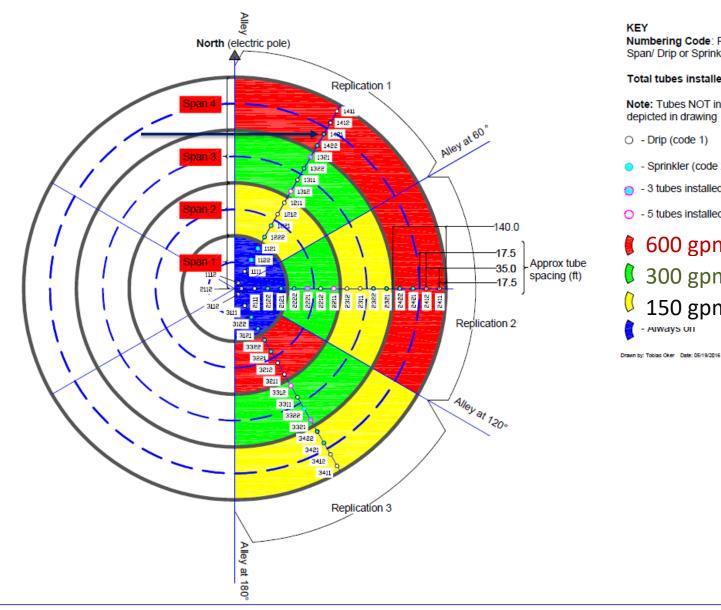
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Experimental Layout 2016-2017

Center pivot Spinkler and Drip Irrigation Experiment for Corn (2016)

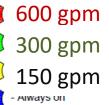


Numbering Code: R-S-T-N (Replication/ Span/ Drip or Sprinkler/ Number

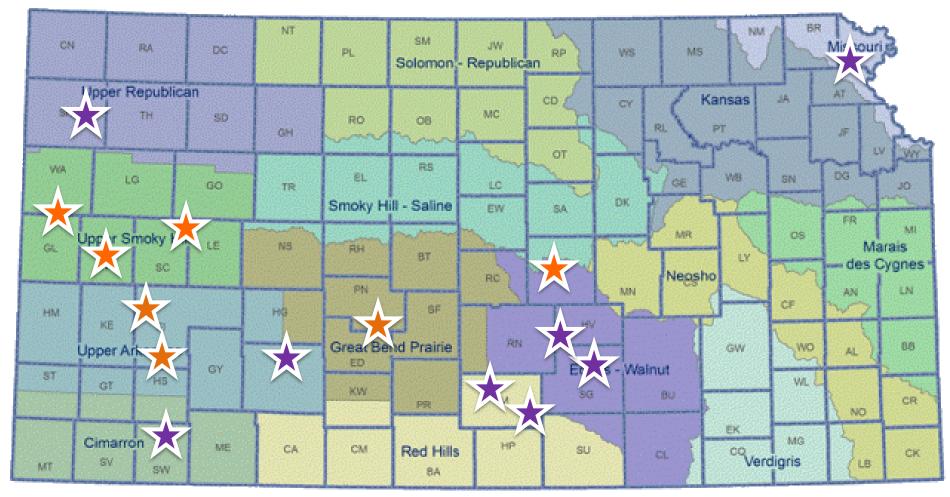
Total tubes installed = 66

Note: Tubes NOT in exact straight line as depicted in drawing

- Sprinkler (code 2)
- 3 tubes installed (Sprinkler)
- 5 tubes installed (Drip)

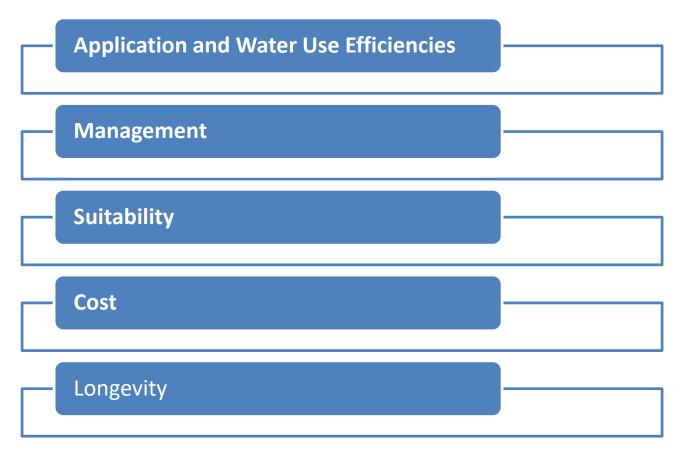


2019 Network of Water Technology Farms



$\frac{K_{\text{ANSAS STATE}}}{V N V E R S V T Y} \Rightarrow farms with MDI$

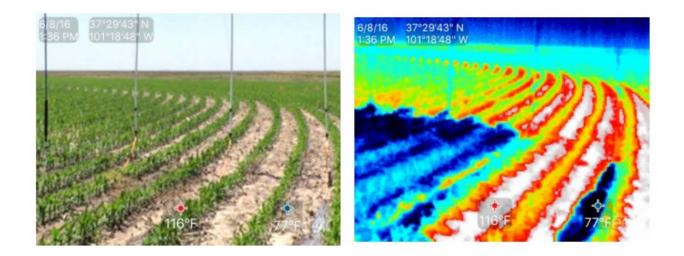
What we know so far...





Better than Spray (LESA and MESA) BUT not as good as Subsurface Drip Irrigation (SDI)

Evaporation under MDI and Sprinklers

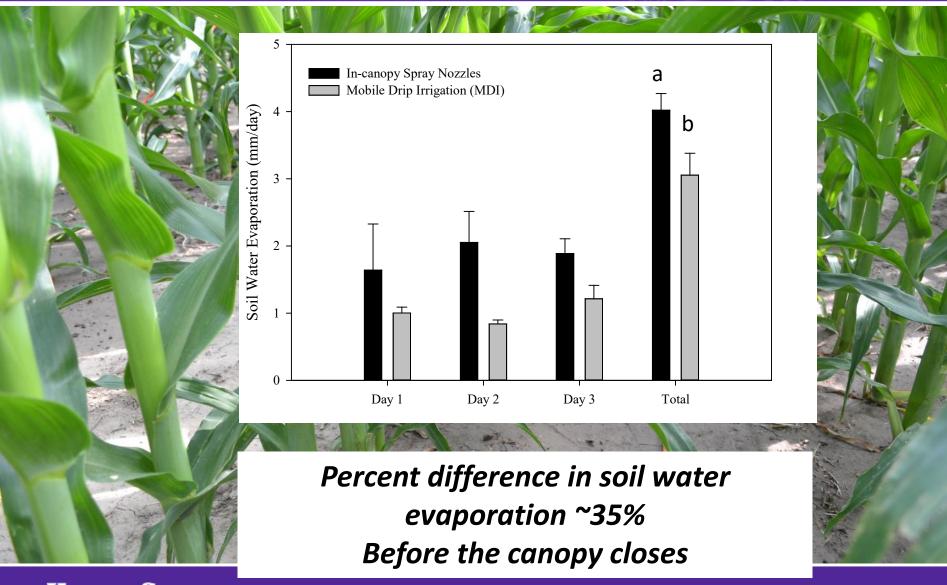


Limited wetting of the soil surfaces reduces soil water evaporation losses.



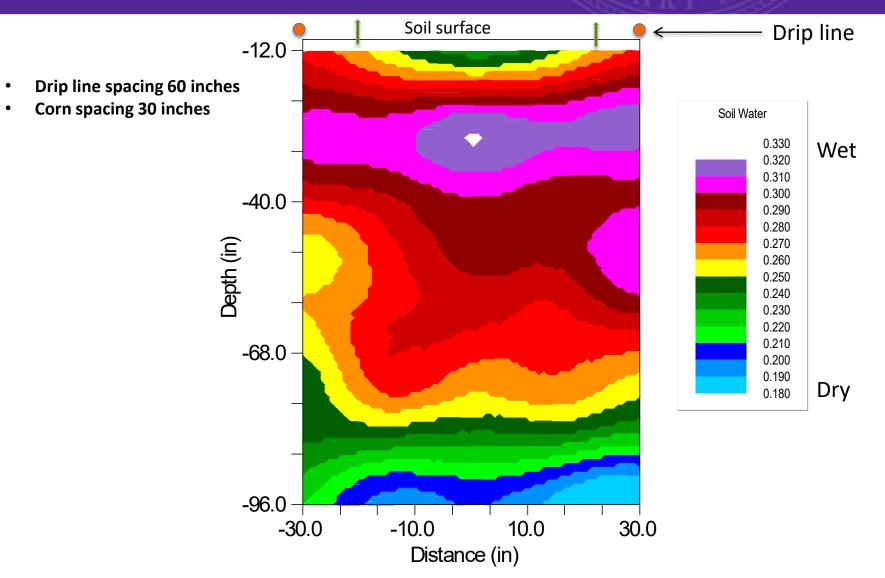
Efficiency

Soil water evaporation under LESA and MDI



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Soil water redistribution under MDI



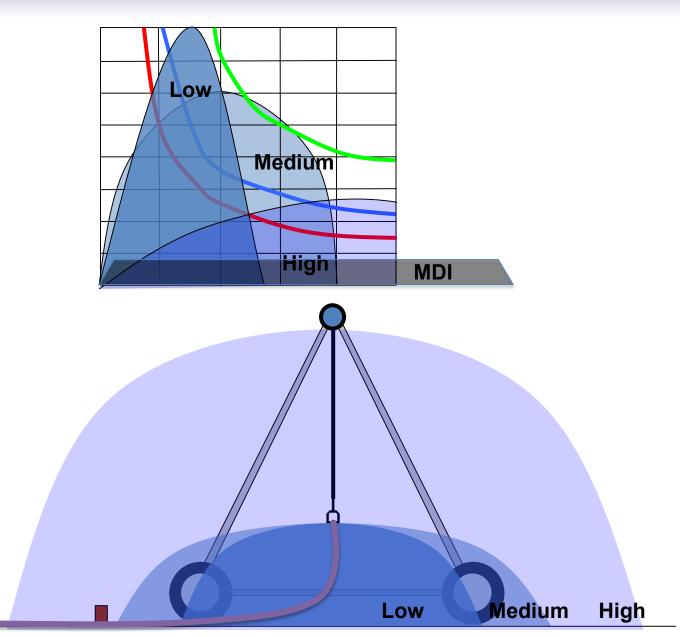




Sprinkler Pressure vs. Intake Characteristics

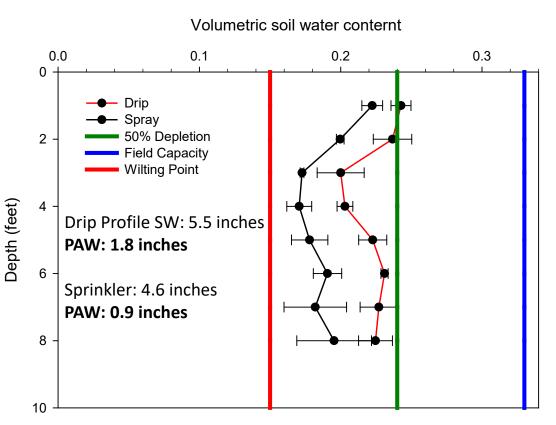
med Rain Gauge Analys

Thunderstorm Intensit



Original slide courtesy of UNL Knowledge ^{for}Life

End of season soil water under 0.12 in d⁻¹





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MDI 2016 Results

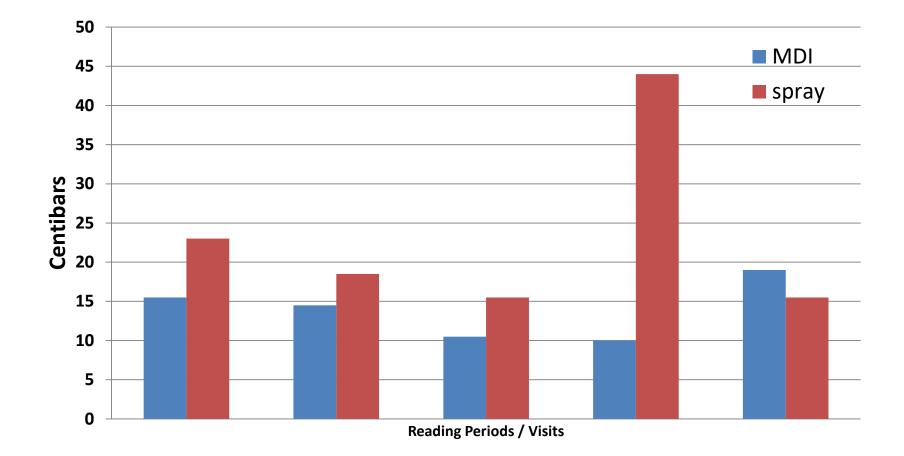
| Simulated well gpm | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| on 125 ac | 600 | 300 | 150 |
| Drip 2 gpm | 245 b | 271 a | 243 ab |
| Drip 1 gpm | 294 ab | 263 a | 268 a |
| Bubbler | 275 ab | 256 a | 239 ab |
| Spray | 265 a | 240 a | 212 b |
| Irrigation (in) | 11 | 6 | 4 |

Rainfall May to October: 14.8 inches

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At very low well capacity, highly efficient irrigation systems are inevitable

ILS/WaterPACK WTFarm MDI vs Spray Soil Comparison



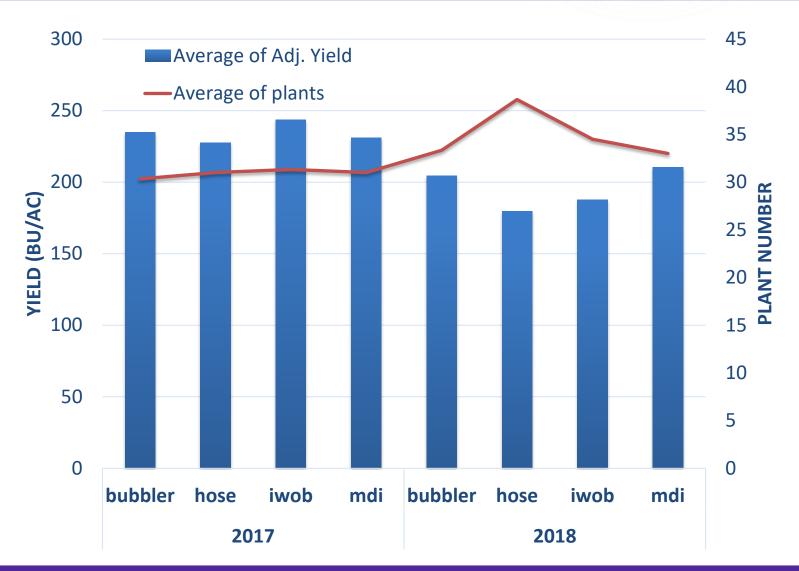


2018 ILS/WaterPACK Farm Data

| FIELD | TREATMENT | YIELD (Combine) (BU/AC) | YIELD (Hand) (BU/Ac) | IRRGN APPLIED (IN) | WATER USE EFFICIENCY (BU/Ac-IN) |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| NORTH 16 | ALL | 234 | 244 | 13.1 | 18.62 |
| | MDI (70%) | 231 | 243 | 9.8 | 24.8 |
| | MDI (80%) | | 237 | 11.2 | 21.2 |
| | SPRAY (100%) | 249 | 259 | 14.0 | 18.5 |
| SOUTH 15 | SPRAY | 232 | 237 | 15.3 | 15.5 |



Roth/GC Co Farm Data



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Long WTFarm



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Management

Less critical than SDI BUT more involved than Spray (MESA/LESA)

MDI vs Spray on Circular vs Straight Planting Corn





Management

MDI Filtration System





Disc Filter 2 Inch Mesh 200 Flow up to 200 gpm Combination of cyclone and disc filters

This is Drip, so clogging can be a major problem







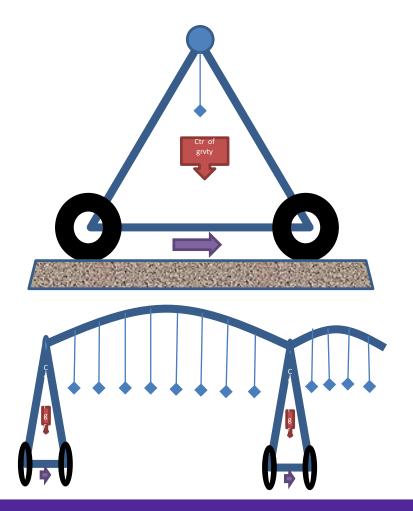
May have an advantage in some:

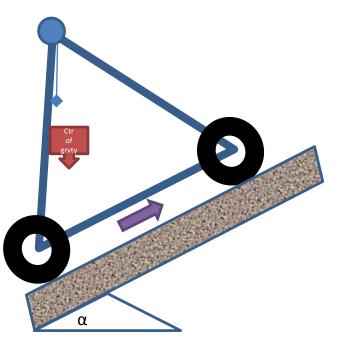
- locations (e.g. flat)
- conditions (e.g. limited capacity, improve inside two towers)
- situations (e.g. preventing wheel track rutting, avoiding salt on leaves)
- crops (e.g. better for low profile crops)



Structural Static and Dynamic Forces

Typical Spray Nozzle Center Pivot System

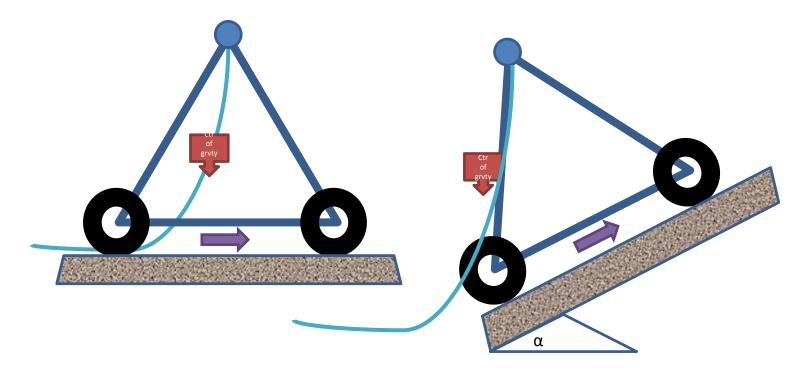






Structural Static and Dynamic Forces

Mobile drip irrigation system





Low height crop MDI system





More expensive than spray but a lot cheaper than SDI Other conditions may help justify the cost

Repair Cost at T&O WTFarm

| MODE | TOTAL COST | AVERAGE COST |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| SPRAY (6 circles) | \$ 4,596.00 | \$766.00 |
| MDI (4 circles) | \$ 180.00 | \$ 45.00 |

| Pivot Designation | NE20 | SW20 | SE20 | NW20 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Technology | MDI | Spray | MDI | Spray |
| Crop | Alfalfa | Alfalfa | Sorghum | Sorghum |
| Income | | | | |
| Acres | 123 | 123 | 123 | 122 |
| Yield per Acre | 2.97 | 3.13 | 140.04 | 145.25 |
| Price | \$161.48 | \$161.48 | \$4.46 | \$4.46 |
| Gross Profit (\$/ac) | \$479.19 | \$505.45 | \$624.58 | \$647.80 |
| | | | | |
| <u>Expenses</u> | | | | |
| Seed | \$74.63 | \$96.59 | \$8.45 | \$9.00 |
| Herbicide | \$13.18 | \$13.18 | \$60.68 | \$59.37 |
| Fertilizer | \$25.06 | \$40.88 | \$77.69 | \$91.69 |
| Drive Train Repairs | \$0.00 | \$3.86 | \$0.00 | \$12.88 |
| Variable Expenses | \$112.87 | \$154.51 | \$146.82 | \$172.94 |
| | | | | |
| <u>Profit</u> Above | \$366.31 | \$350.94 | \$477.76 | \$474.86 |
| Variable Expenses | | | | |
| Water Use (ac-in/ac) | 4.46 | 3.77 | 9.65 | 9.36 |
| Profit per ac-in/ac | \$82.14 | \$93.10 | \$49.53 | \$50.71 |
| Yield per ac-in/ac | 0.67 | 0.83 | 14.52 | 15.51 |

Cost



Longevity depends on

- management (e.g. circular planting, grazing on field)
- field (e.g. better on flat than undulating field)
- crop (e.g. better on short crops)
- who you ask



Future Research on MDI / Other unanswered questions

- How will fertigation affect the management and crop performance?
- How do we capitalize on the reduced soil water evaporation?
- Are there other benefits and improvements that we could still identify on this technology?





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