

I'm a dripper

The Ken Coles experience with subsurface drip irrigation



1. Why I chose drip irrigation?
2. Installation, Operation and Maintenance
3. Results: Pros & Cons

1. Why I chose drip irrigation?



kijiji™



SOLD!

SOLD!

SOLD!



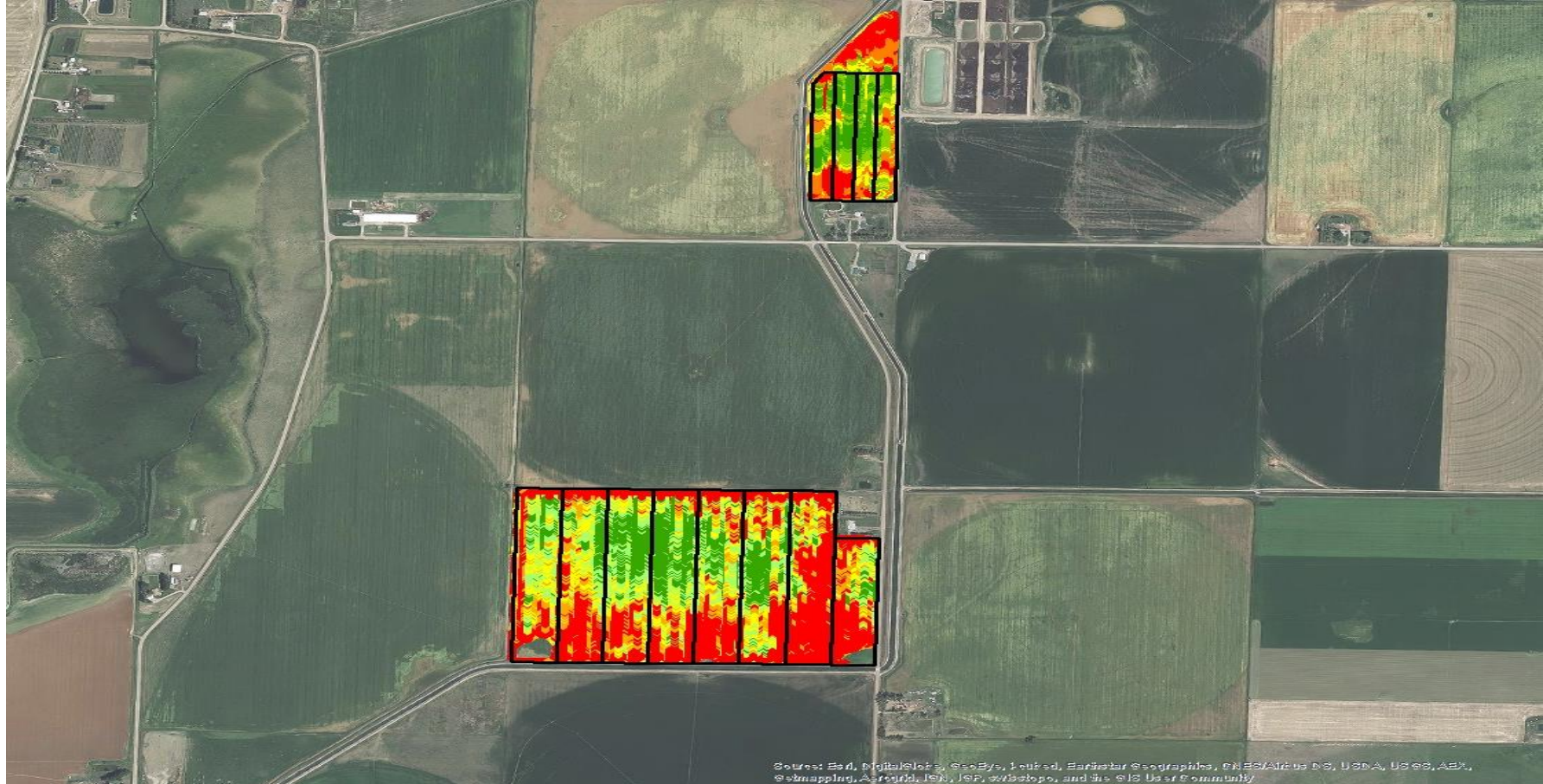
SOLD!

UC 301









Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, Aero, Swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Risks and Concerns

- salinization of land
- land use limitations (root crops and tillage)
- drip tape damage (frost and rodents)
- uneven distribution of water
- inability to irrigate a crop up
- cost

1. Why I chose drip irrigation?

- time management
- irregular shaped fields
- better job irrigating
- opportunity for higher value crops
- possibility of better agronomy
 - seed first, fertilize later
 - integration of zero tillage

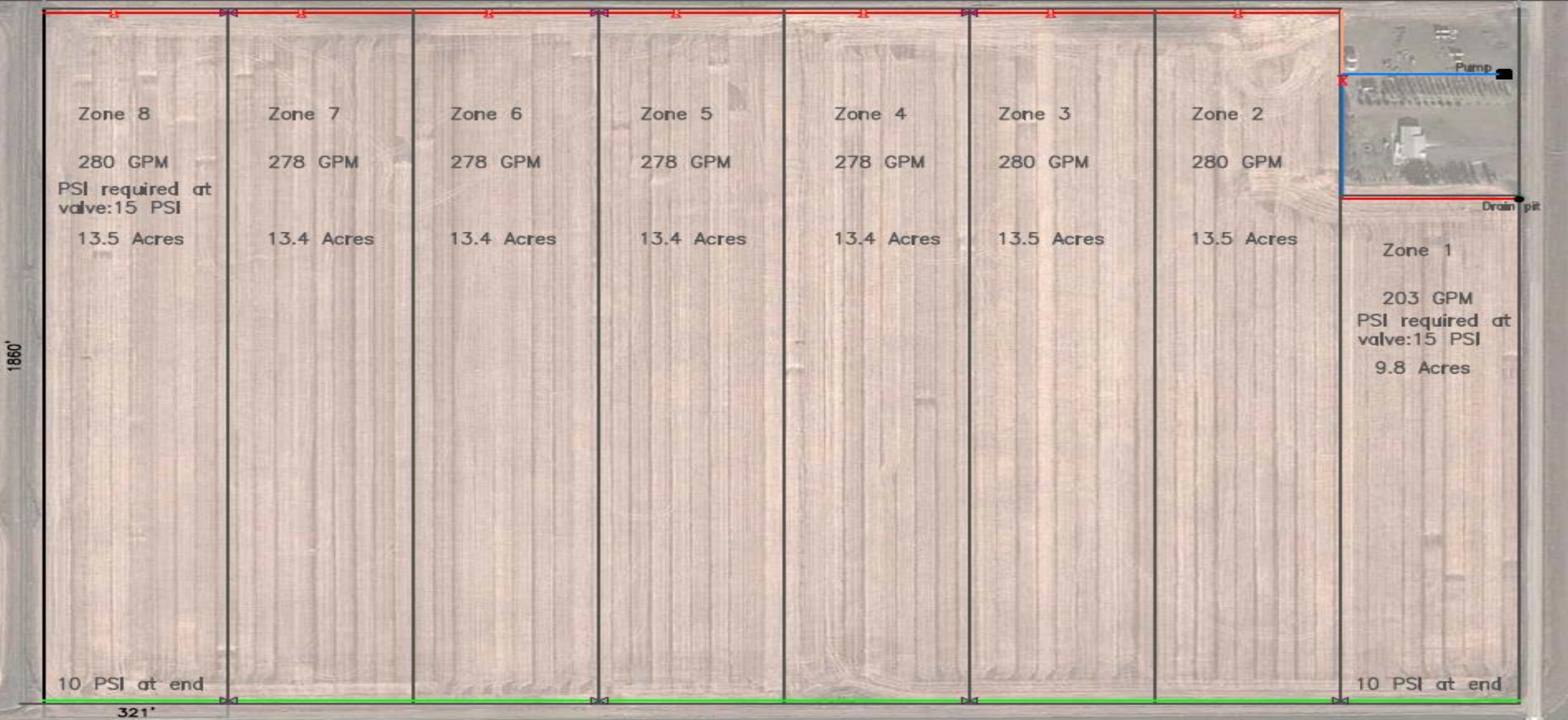


2. Installation, Operation and Maintenance













Zone 1:
4.37 Acres
45 lateral lines

Zone 2:
4.37 Acres
45 lateral lines

Zone 3:
4.37 Acres
45 lateral lines

Zone 4:
4.37 Acres
45 lateral lines

1370'

560'





Source: FBI, Multistate, SecBy, Pent-d, Barometer Geography, CNBS/Atlas DS, USNA, USGS, ABX, Seismology, Aerology, ICH, ICF, SWBlogs, and the GIS User Community

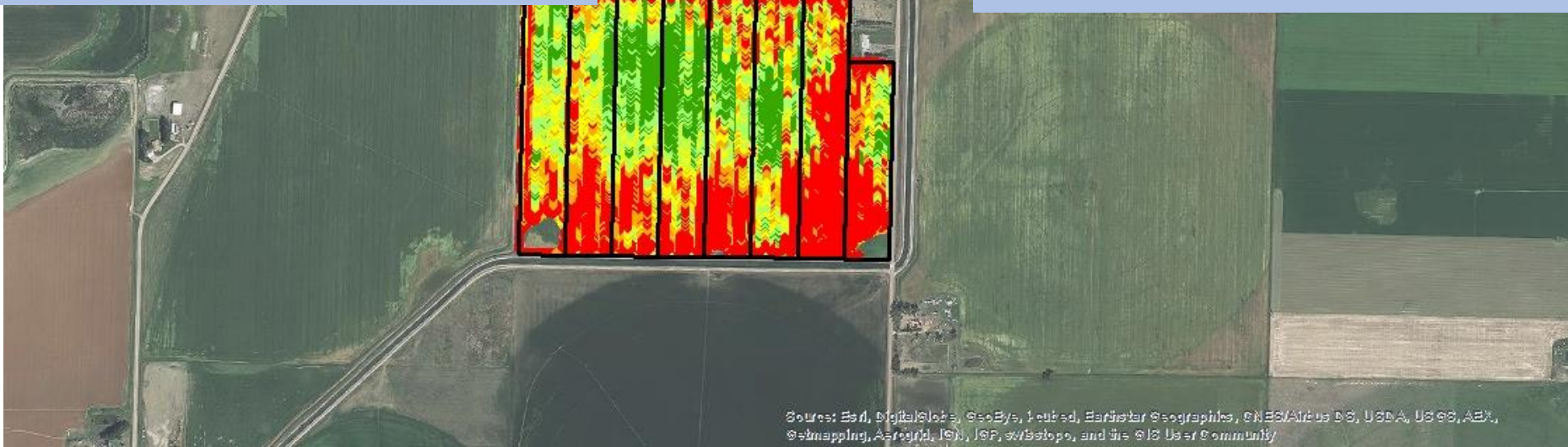


Installed spring 2016

- 110 Acres
- 30 hp variable frequency pump
- 600gpm - 0.28in/day
- 40" lateral X 20" emitter spacing
- 440 km of 7/8th tape, 11" deep
- 2200 connections
- 858,000 emitters
- Really, really fancy controller

Installed spring 2017

- 18 Acres
- 7.5 hp pump
- 100gpm / 0.33in/day
- 40" lateral X 24" emitter spacing
- 72 km of 5/8th tape, 9" deep
- 350 connections
- 117,000 emitters
- Basic controller



2. Installation, Operation and Maintenance

- **plan out well in advance**
 - **three phase power**
 - **do one calls before design**
 - **look at soil, drainage, topography variability before design**
 - **get property lines marked, check for easements**
 - **talk to neighbours (may have to drive over land)**
 - **pump out of lake or dug out if possible**
 - **preference to early fall**



Summary

- Operation is easy (once you learn it)
- Maintenance includes flushing the system, fixing leaks, clean filter (time, low cost)

3. Results: Pros & Cons



Rain and Irrigation

Year	Precipitation (mm)			Irrigation (mm)	
	Normal	Actual	% Norm	Applied	Total
2016	256	267	104%	190.5	457.5
2017	256	146	57%	304.8	450.8

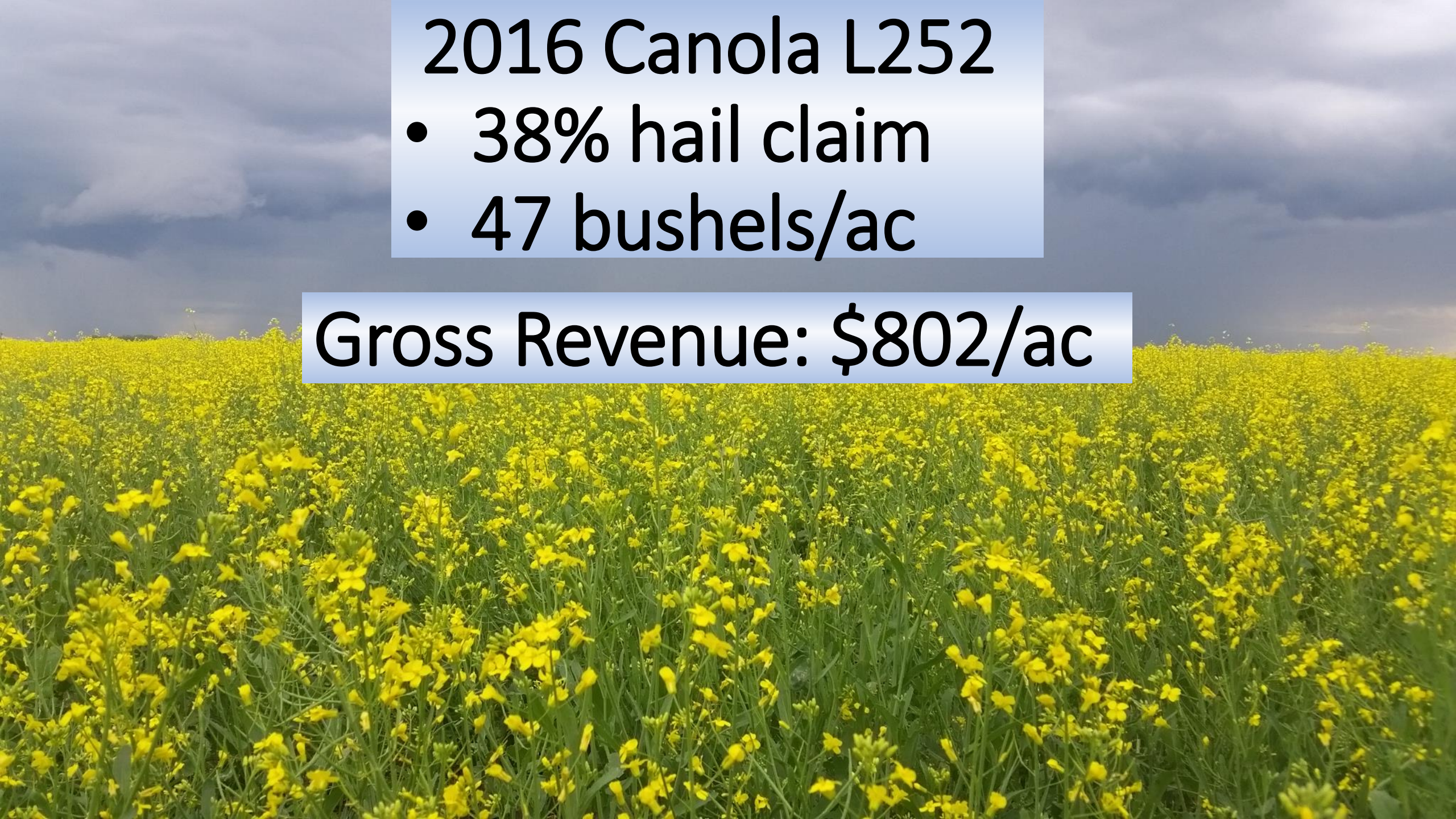
Heat

Corn Heat Units (CHU)	
Actual	% Normal
2291	99%
2576	111%

2016 Canola L252

- 38% hail claim
- 47 bushels/ac

Gross Revenue: \$802/ac



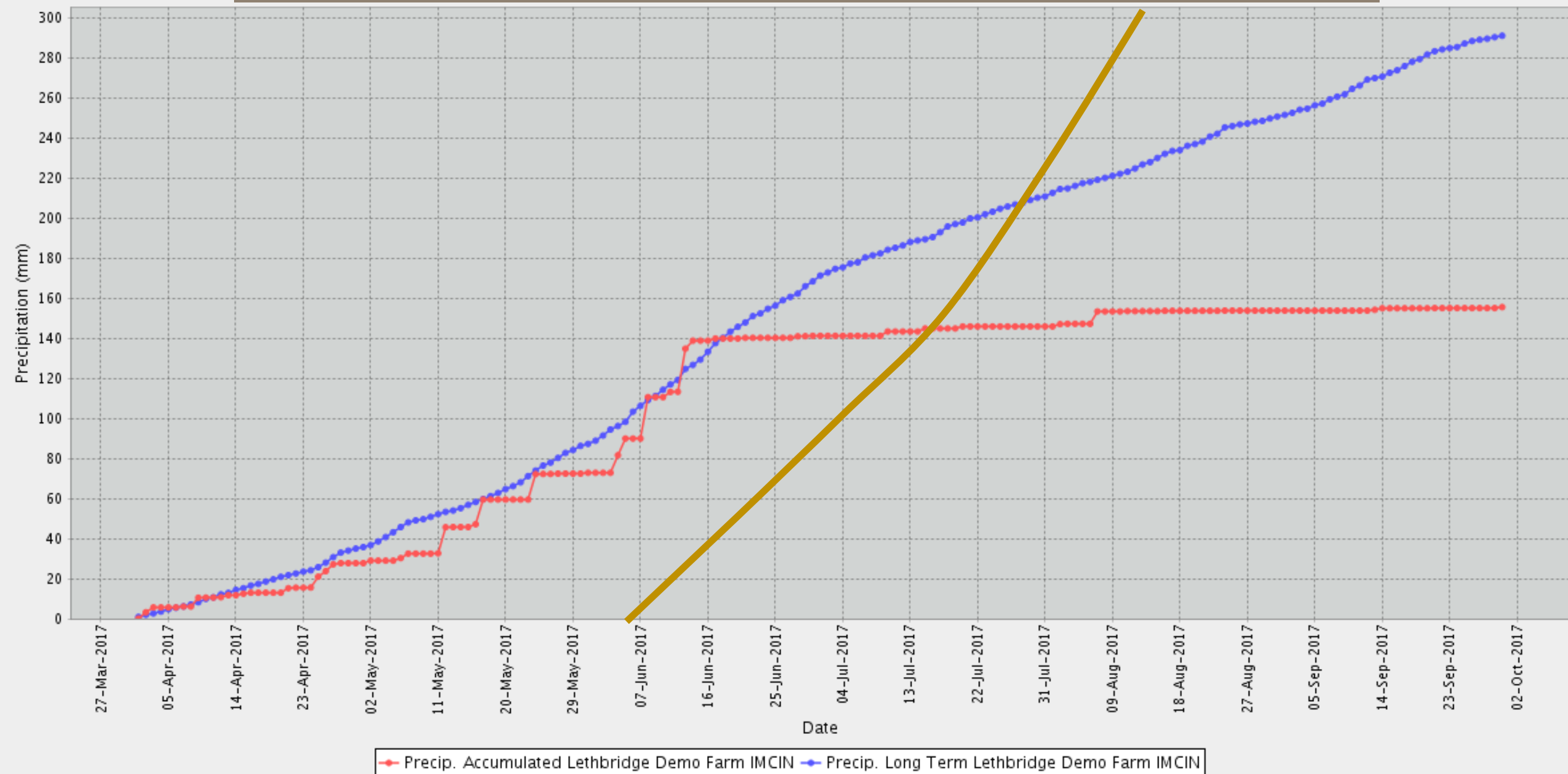
The background image shows a rural landscape. In the foreground, there is a field with rows of green alfalfa plants interspersed with the golden-brown stubble of a recently harvested wheat crop. The field extends towards a distant horizon under a clear sky. A utility pole is visible on the left side of the image.

2017 Spitfire Durum

- Alfalfa seed production
- 44 bushels/ac

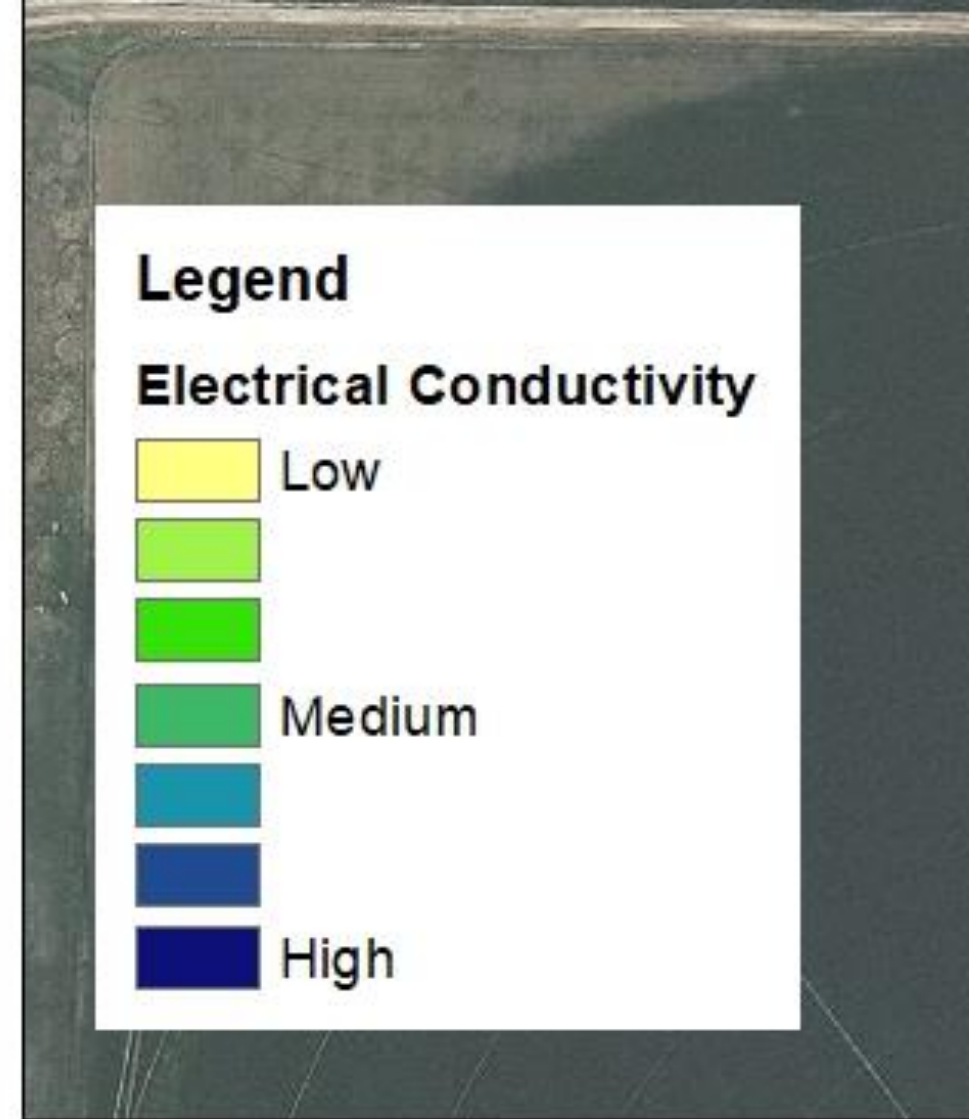
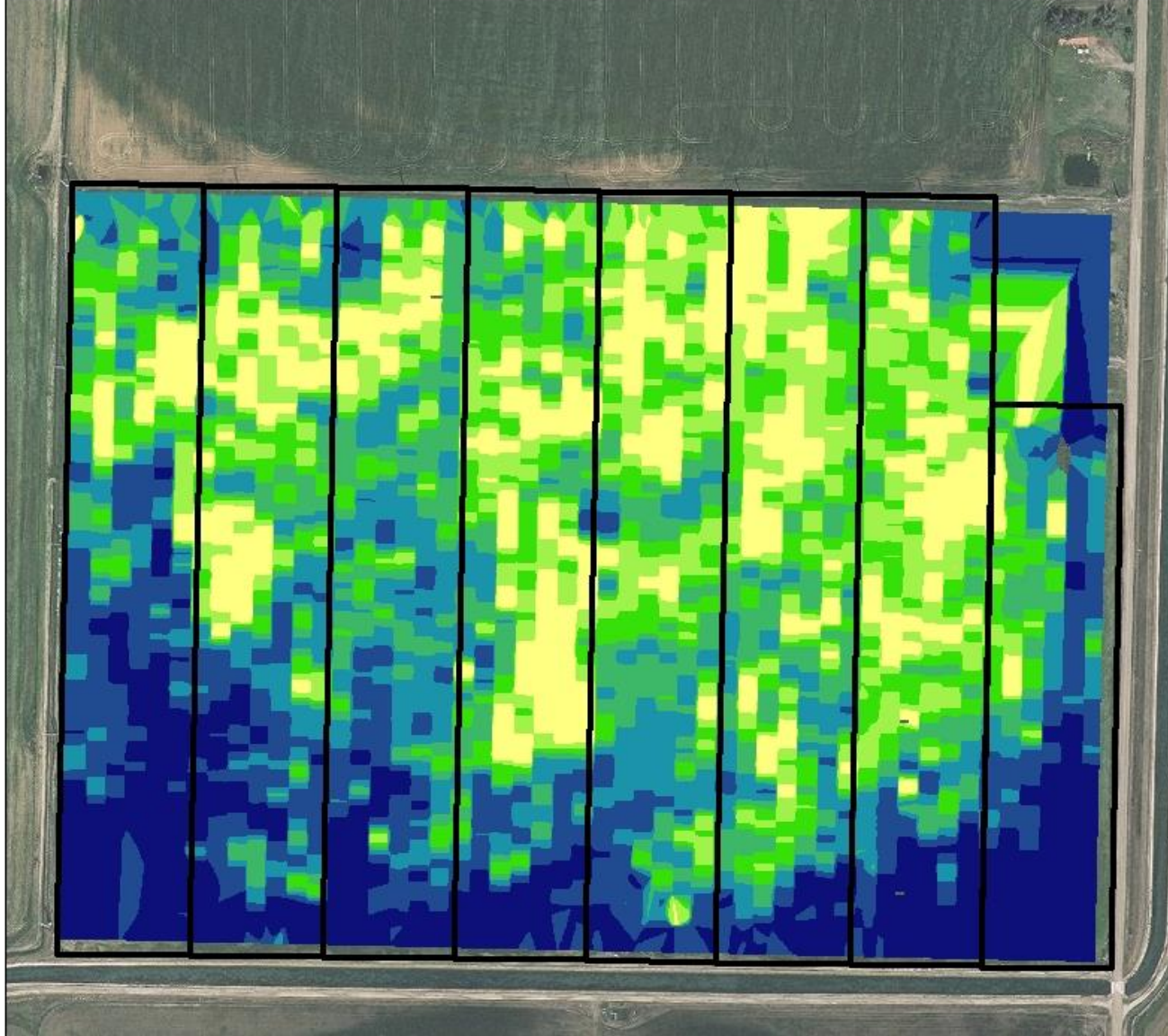
Predicted Gross Revenue: \$400/ac

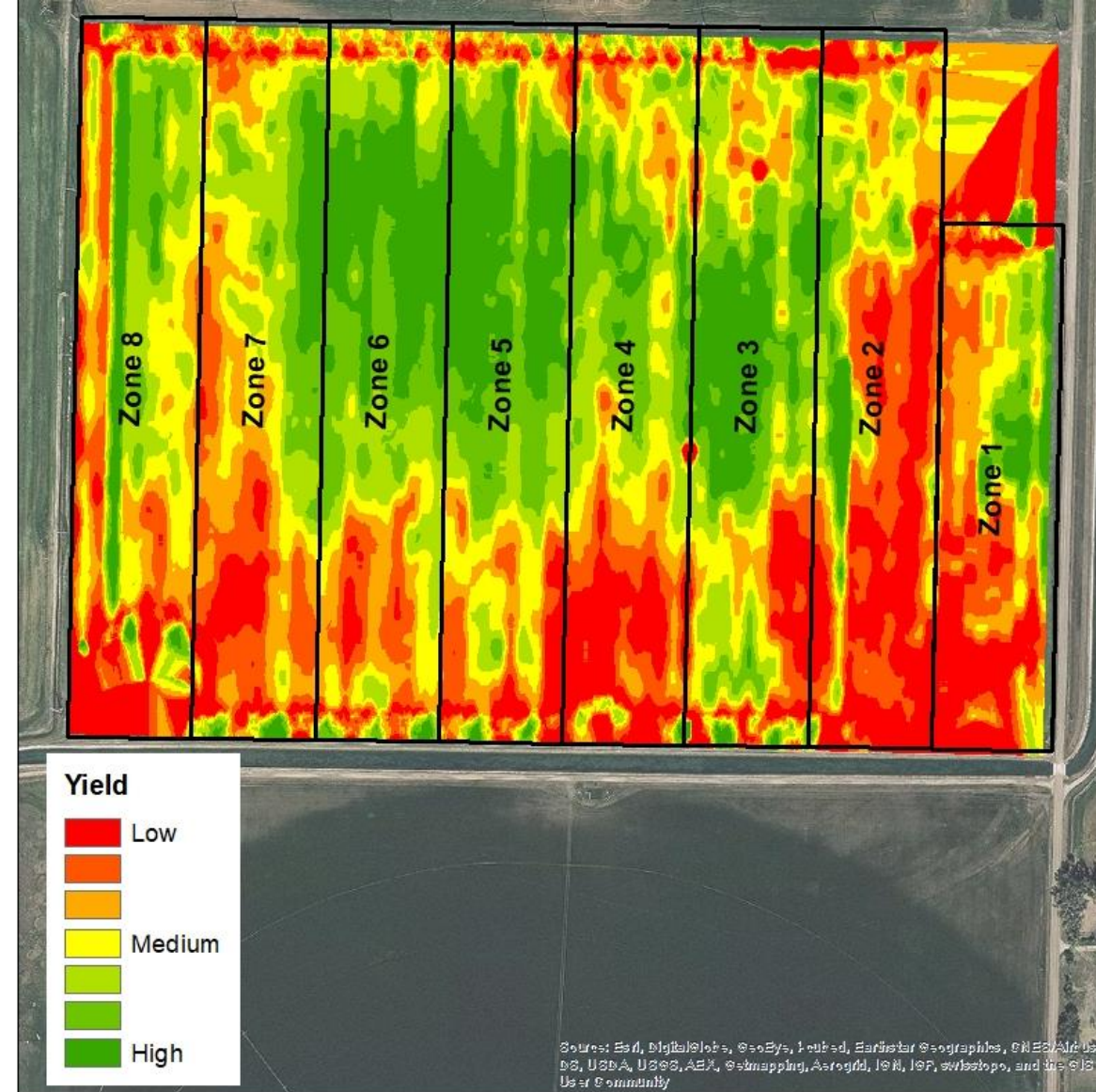
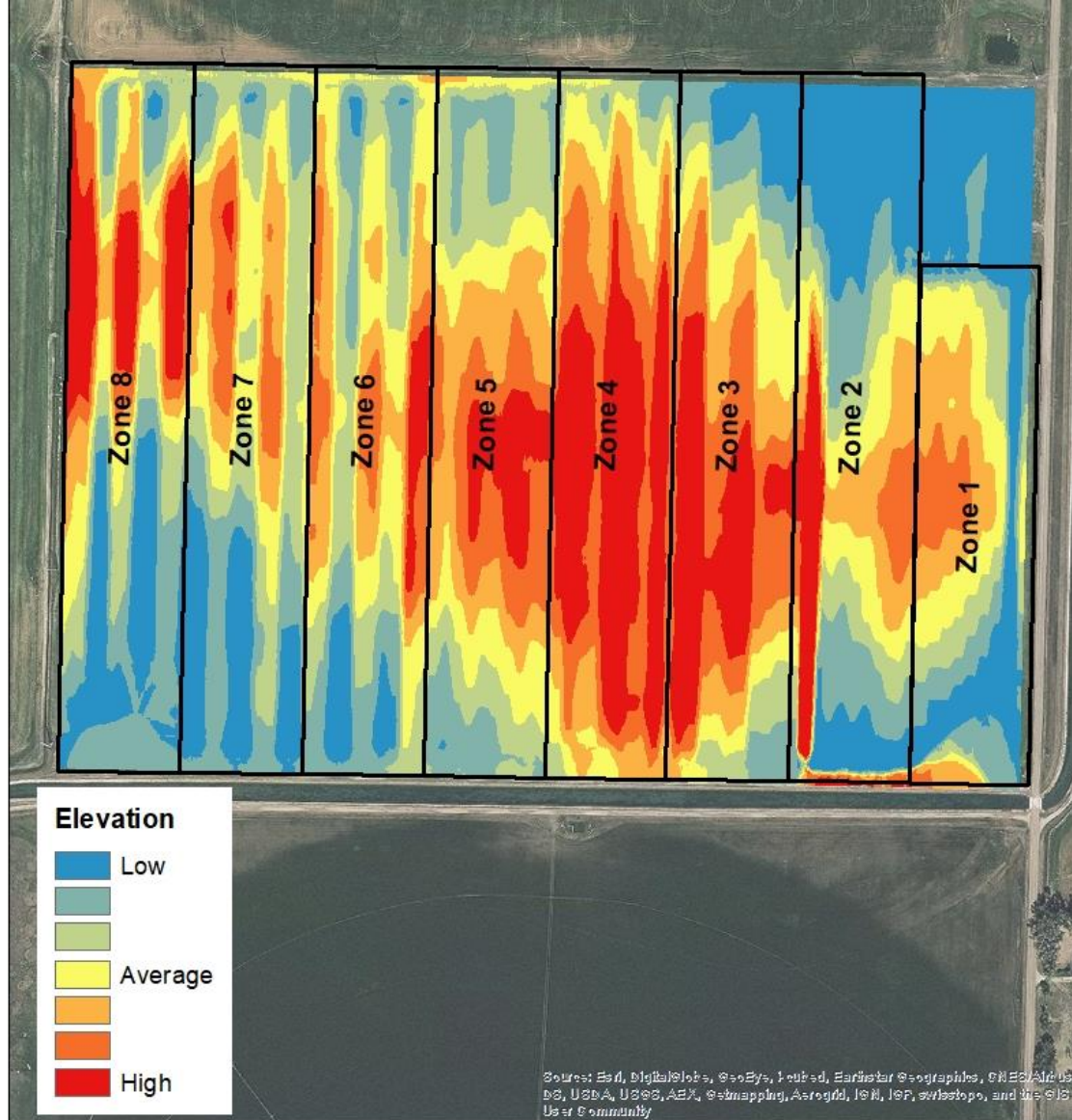
2017 Lethbridge Precipitation

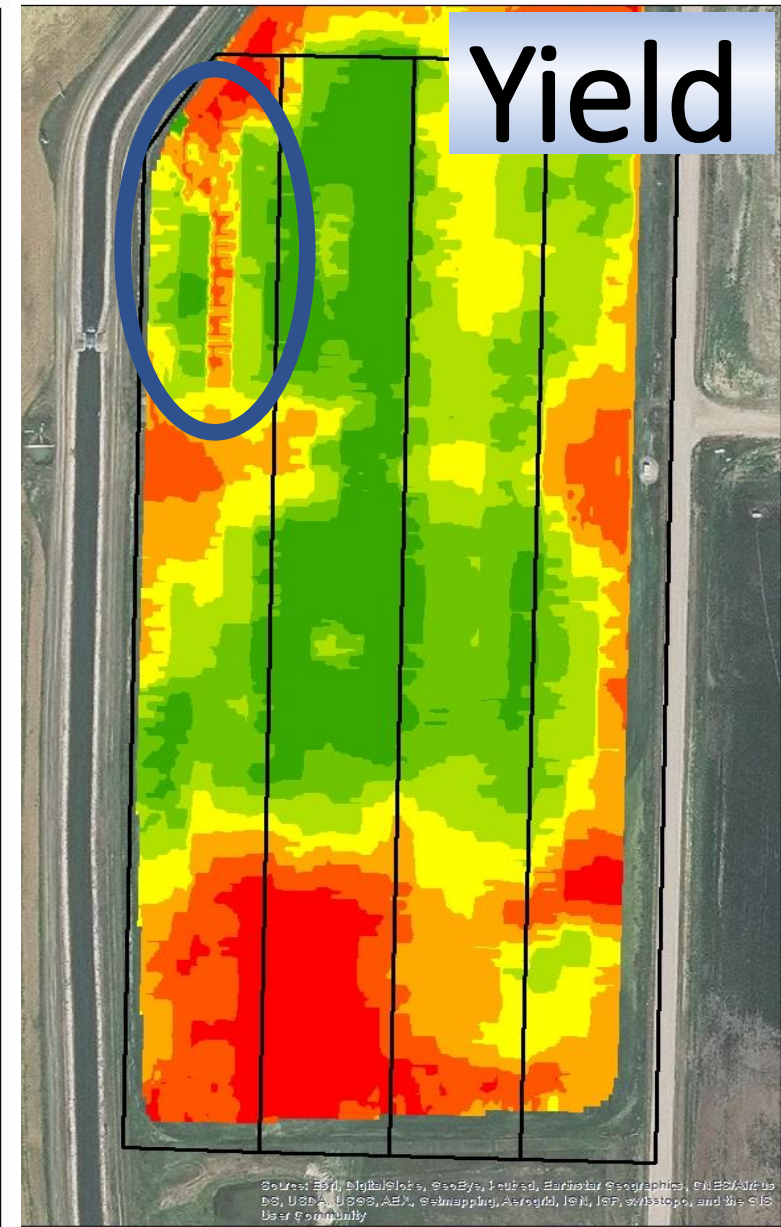
















3. Results: Pros & Cons

- very efficient and manageable system
- comfortable and confident with ROI
- Southern Irrigation dedicated to success
- full analysis / opinion will require more time and analysis
- more work needed to better understand irrigation timing
- more work needed to study fertility distribution



Summary

Thanks to:



**SOUTHERN
IRRIGATION**

Lewis Baarda



Morton Molyneux
K2 Communications