



EAST-WEST SEED

DRIP IRRIGATION

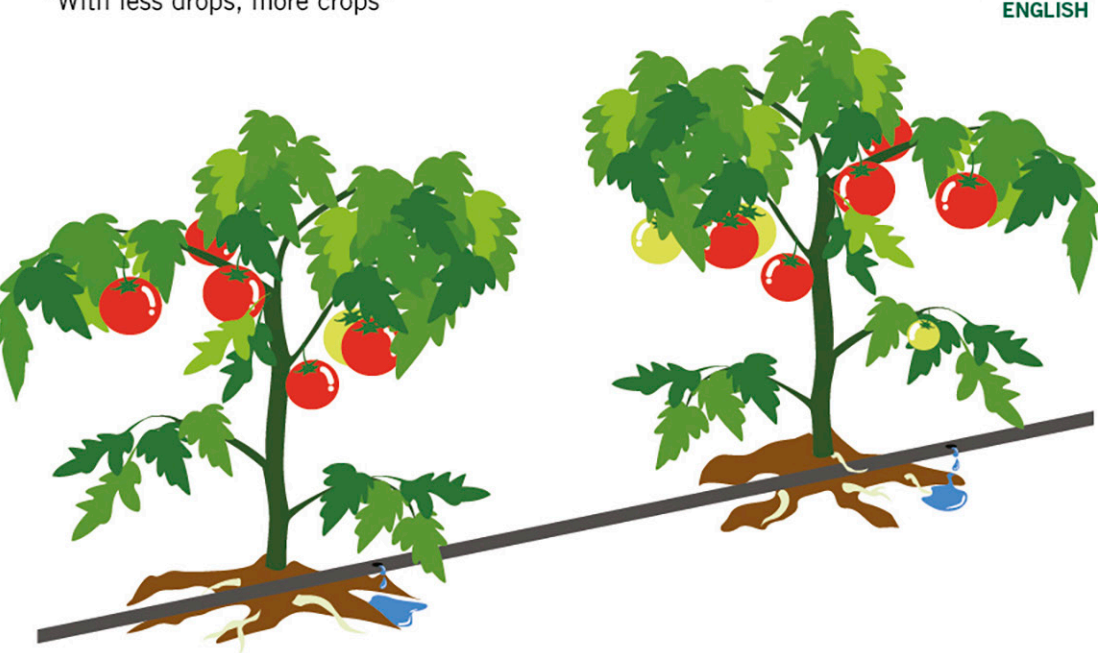
Technical Guide

• Why Drip Irrigation?

Drip Irrigation = slow application of water onto the soil from small plastic pipes with emitters.
 "With less drops, more crops"



ENGLISH



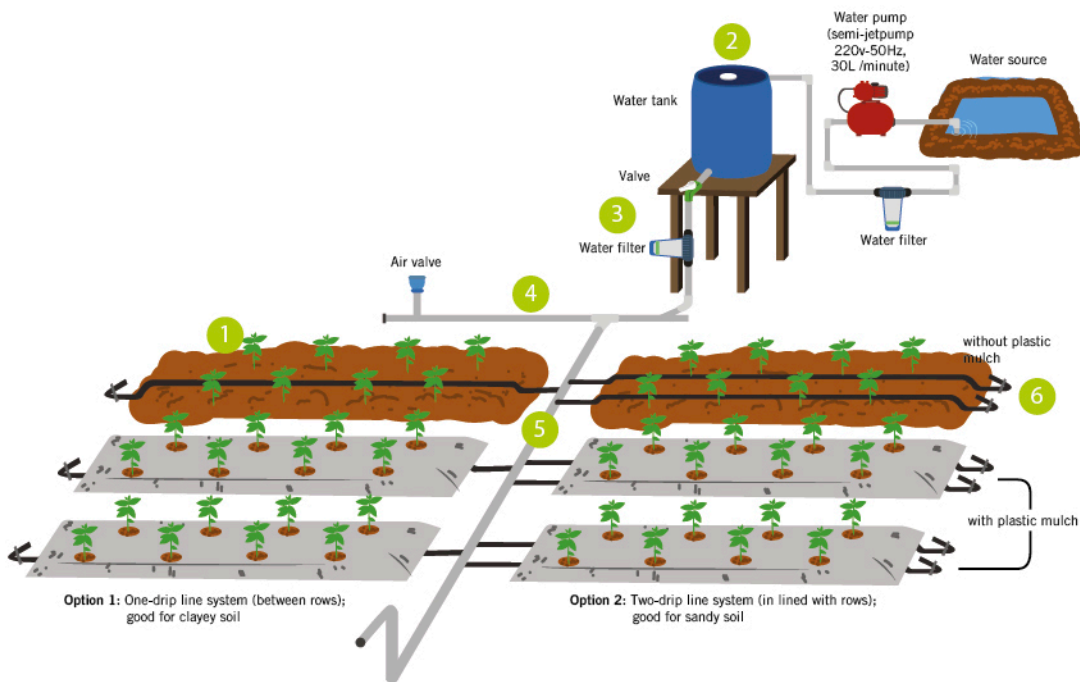
Benefits:

- » Efficient water use (90%)
- » Reduces disease pressures
- » Reduces soil erosion
- » Reduces fertilizer leaching
- » Reduces labor cost

Challenges:

- » High initial investment cost
- » Requires maintenance
- » Requires high quality of water
- » Requires skills

• Lay-out and installation (small scale gravity drip irrigation)



1. Prepare raised beds (15-20 m length).
2. Prepare head structure (1-2 m high) for water tank (1000 L tank for 200-300 m²).
3. Fix outlet and install the water filter.
4. Connect the mainline.
5. Lay the drip lines.
6. Lock the drip lines at the end.

Best Tip: Application

- » Heavy soil (Clayey): Good water holding capacity; longer time and less frequency of irrigation
- » Light soil (Sandy): Poor water holding capacity; shorter time and more frequency of irrigation; drip lines closer to plant row.

• Maintenance

Do's (at least once a week):



Clean water filters



Check dripper flow

Do's (at least once a month):



Pressurized drip system:
Check pressure at the
end of the drip line
(8-15 PSI)



Flush the drip lines

Don'ts:



If unfamiliar, do not install or fix alone. Ask for advice.



TIPS:



Cover the tank for
protection and durability



Storage: If not in use,
put in shaded and dry
place



Disposal: Collect and
recycle, if possible. Do
not burn, bury or throw
anywhere

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