

EAST-WEST SEED

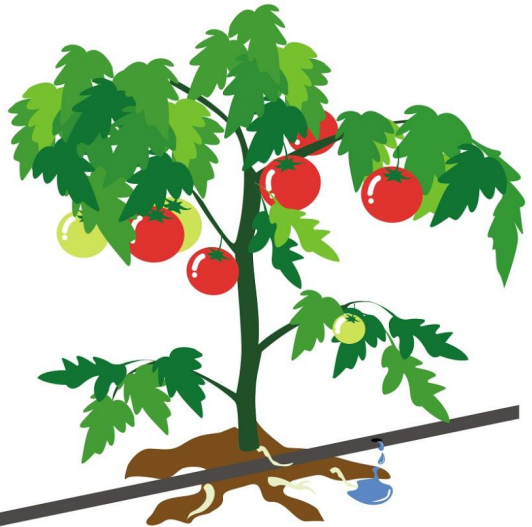
# DRIP IRRIGATION

## 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”



### Benefits:

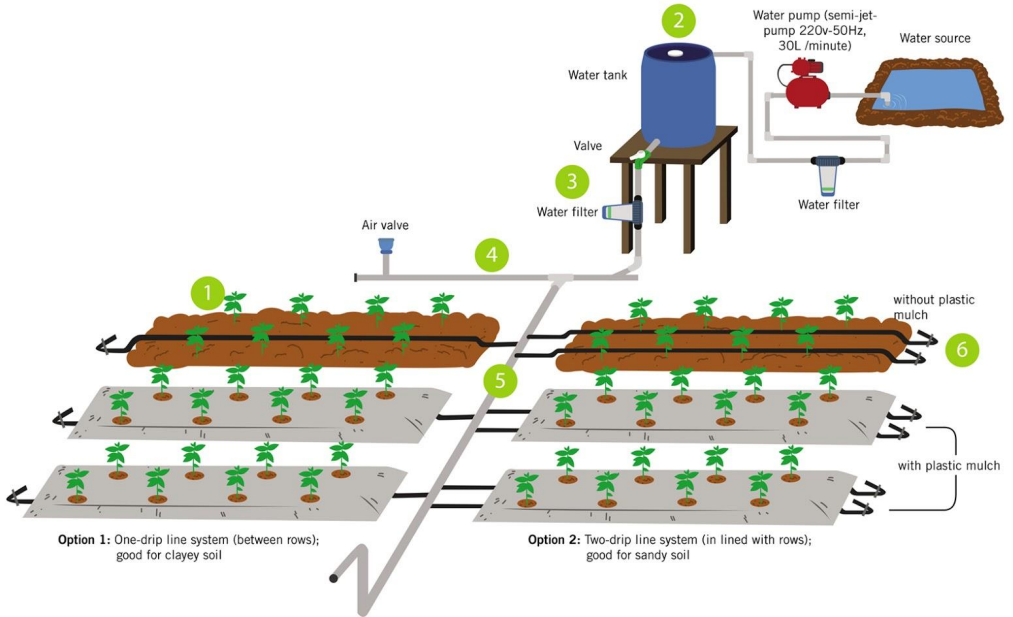
- » Efficient water use (90%)
- » Reduces disease pressures
- » Reduces soil erosion
- » Reduces fertilizer leaching
- » Reduces labor cost

### 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 m<sup>2</sup>).
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

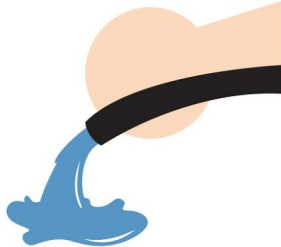


Check dripper flow

## 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.



<http://www.eastwestseed-kt.com/>

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## 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

Technical recommendations have been developed in  
cooperation with Wageningen University & Research