

Investigation of Sensor-Based Irrigation Systems for Apple Orchards

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Importance of Irrigation

Necessity:

- ❖ Mandatory for dry and semi-arid area
- ❖ Supplemental for drought days/uneven rainfall in humid area

Proper irrigation:

- ❖ Increase yield
- ❖ Improve quality
- ❖ Conserve water
- ❖ Save energy
- ❖ Decrease fertilizer
- ❖ Reduce environmental impact

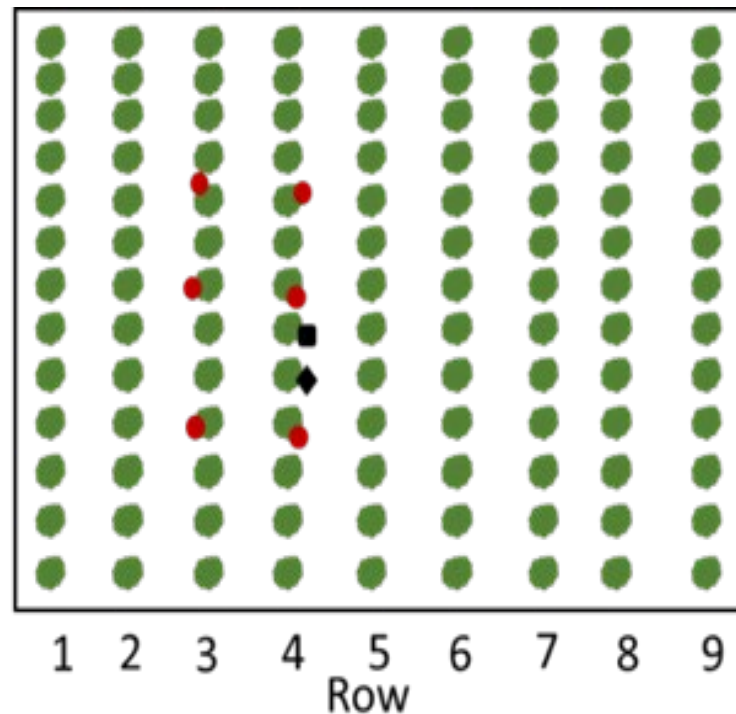


Our Studies

Primary Goal

Investigate an efficient sensor-based irrigation scheduling strategy for apple orchards in Mid-Atlantic region.

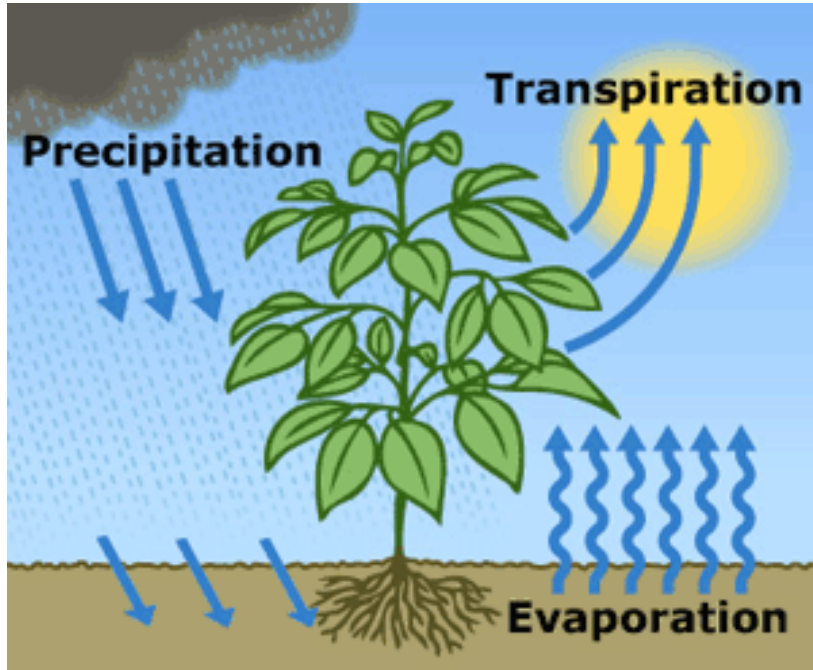
Experimental Setup



- Row 1 and 5: Conventional
- Row 2 and 6: ET based
- Row 3 and 7: CWSI based
- Row 4 and 8: Soil moisture based
- Infrared thermal sensors
(one at a location)
- Soil water content sensors
(three)
- ◆ Soil water potential sensors
(two)

Irrigation Scheduling Methods

Evapotranspiration (ET)



Penman-Monteith Model (P-M)

- Reference ET_0
- Estimated $ET = K_c \times ET_0$

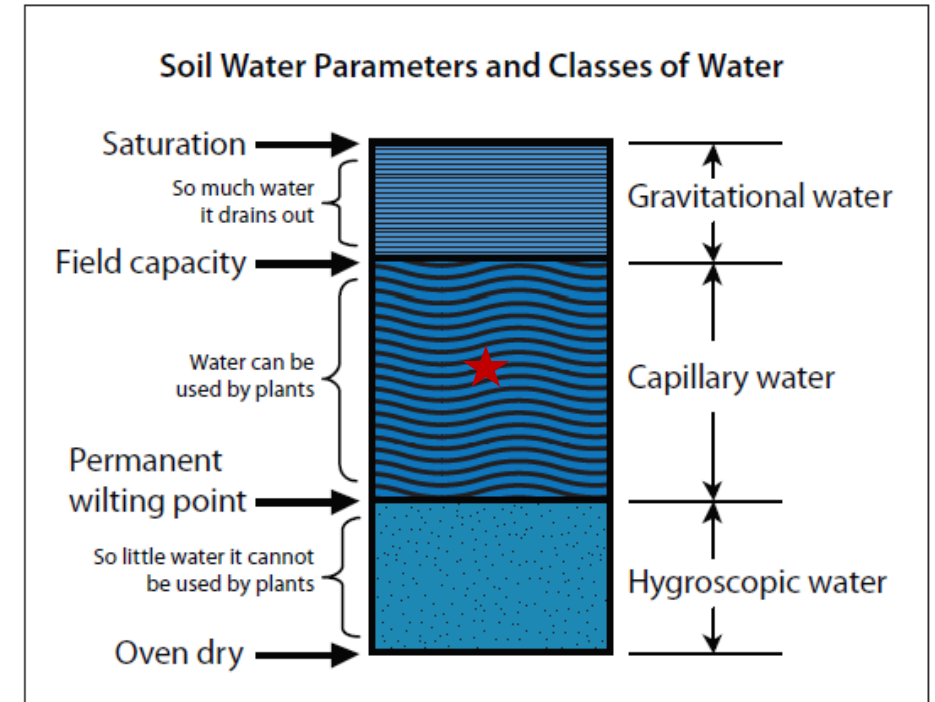
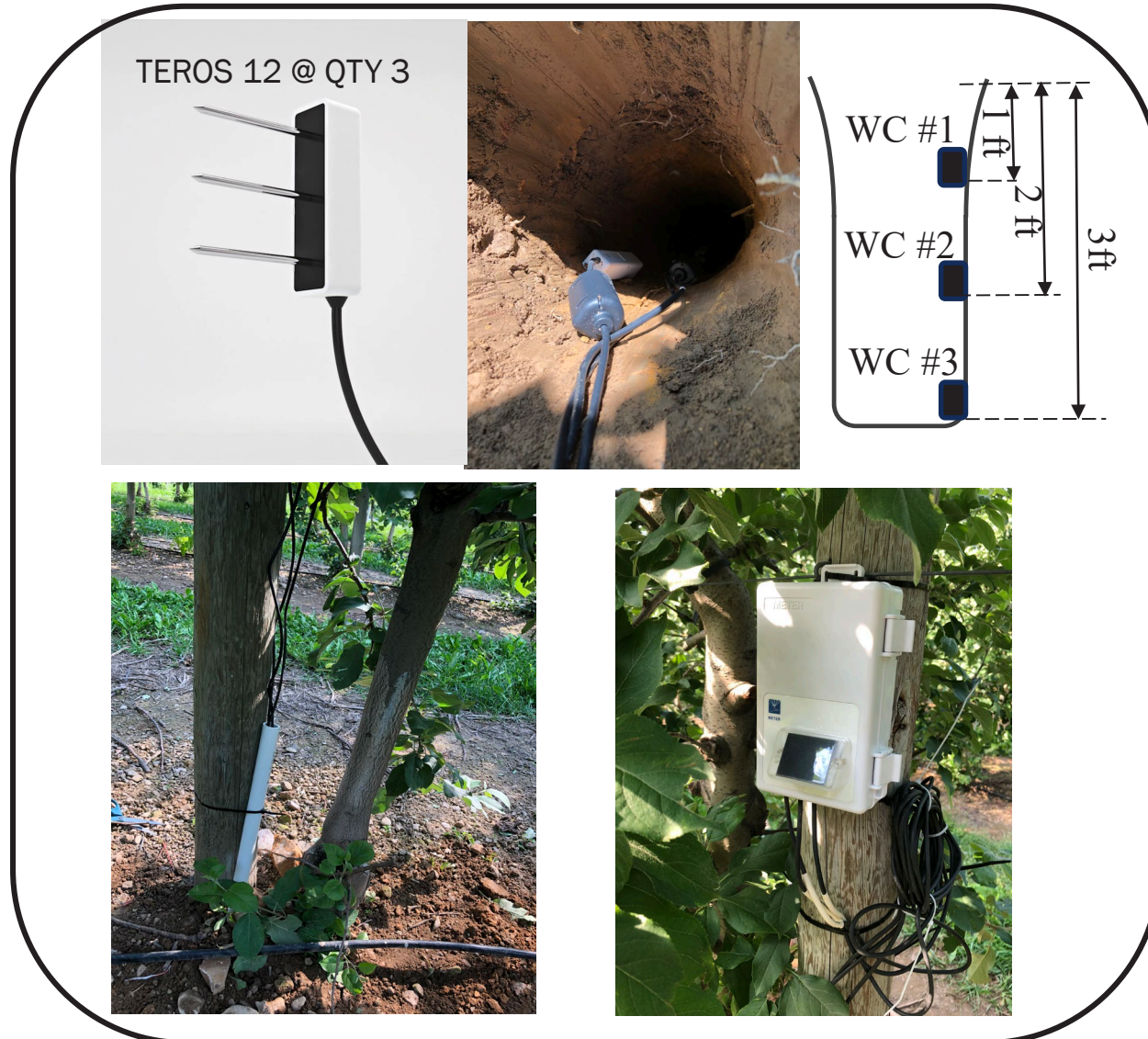
Parameters:

- Maximum air temperature
- Minimum air temperature
- Relative humidity
- Wind speed
- Solar radiation

When $\text{Transpiration} + \text{Evaporation} > \text{Precipitation}$,
Irrigation is needed.

Irrigation Scheduling Methods

Soil Water Content

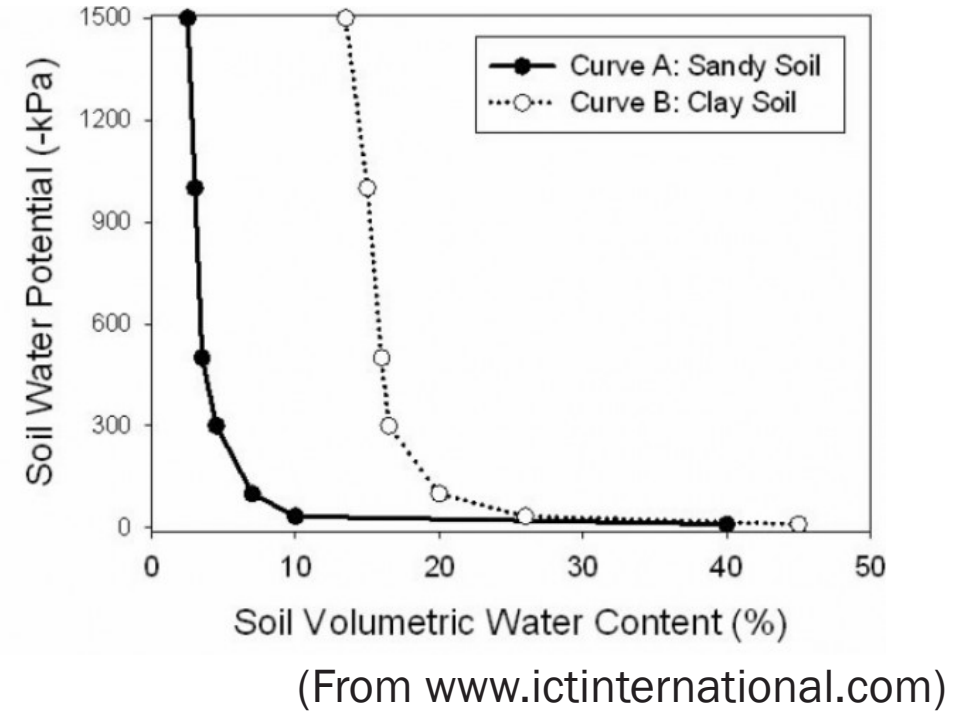
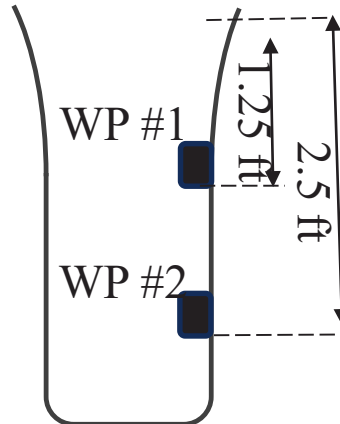


Soil Water Parameters (From: Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, E-618)

Irrigation Scheduling Methods

Soil Water Potential

TEROS 21 @ QTY 2



- Water potential
- Soil temperature
- Soil type
- Precipitation

Irrigation Scheduling Methods

Crop Water Stress Index

IR/t 3x (Thermal sensor) @
QTY 6



Crop Water Stress Index:

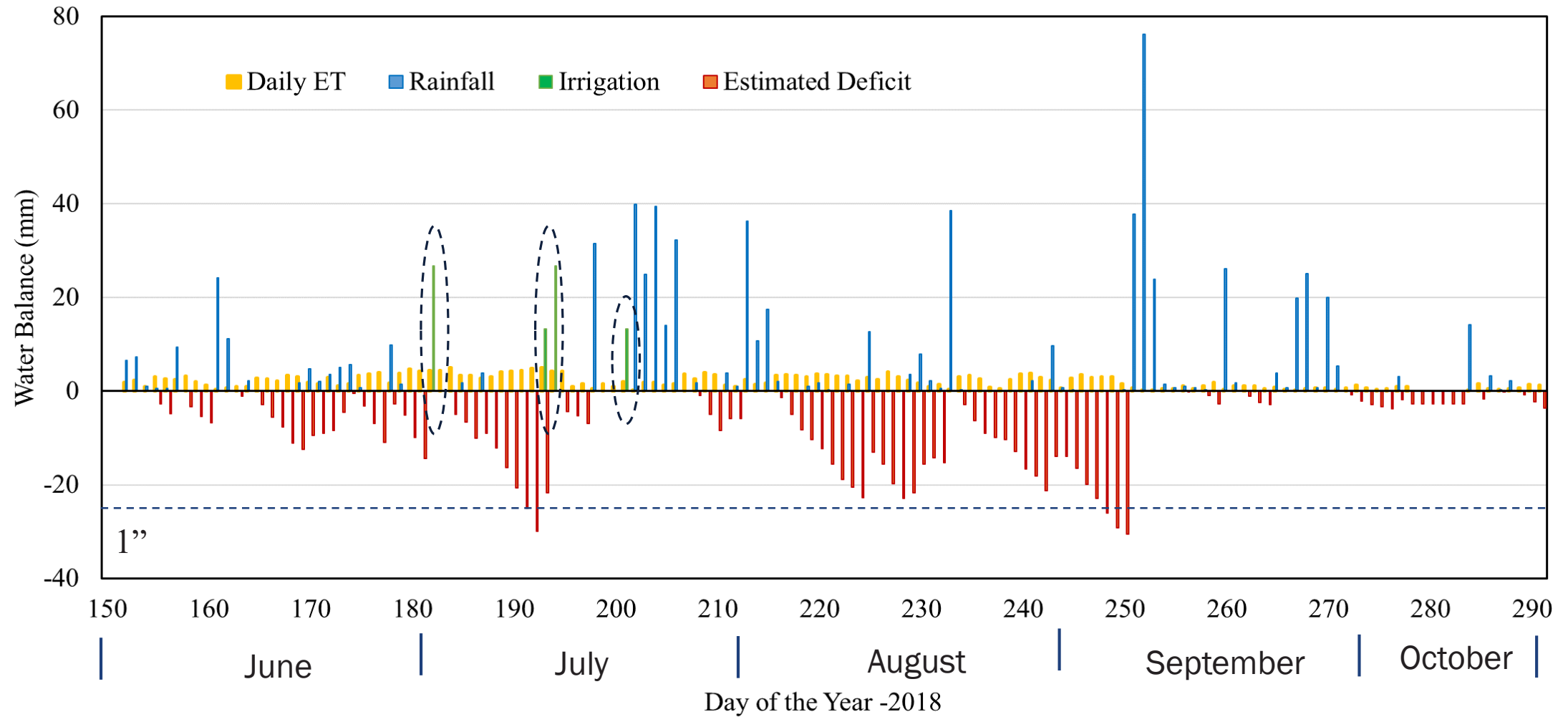
$$CWSI = \frac{\Delta T_m - \Delta T_l}{\Delta T_u - \Delta T_l}$$

- ΔT_m : Measured difference of canopy and air temperature
- ΔT_u : Difference of canopy and air temperature for non-transpiring canopy
- ΔT_l : Difference of canopy and air temperature for well-watered canopy

- Canopy Temperature
- Air temperature
- Relative humidity
- Wind speed
- Solar radiation

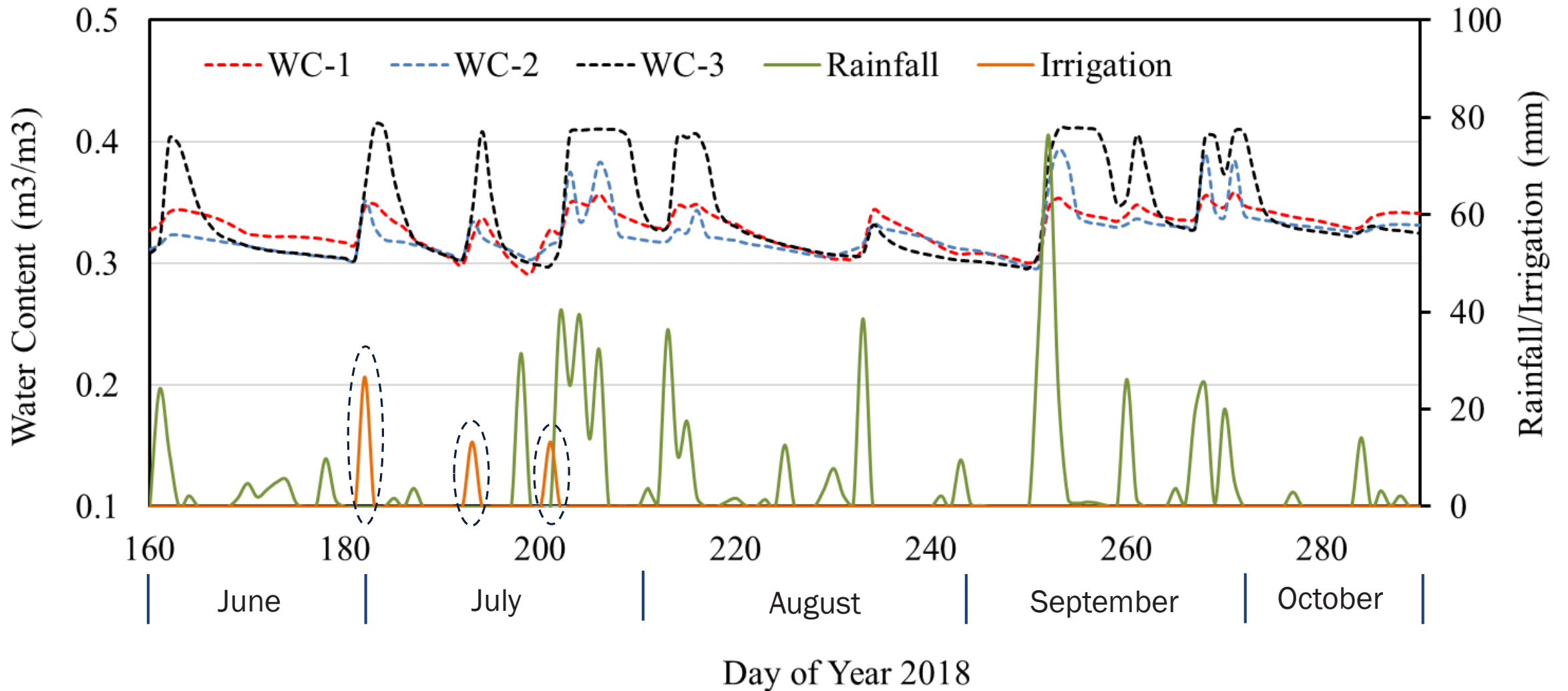
Results

Evapotranspiration (ET)

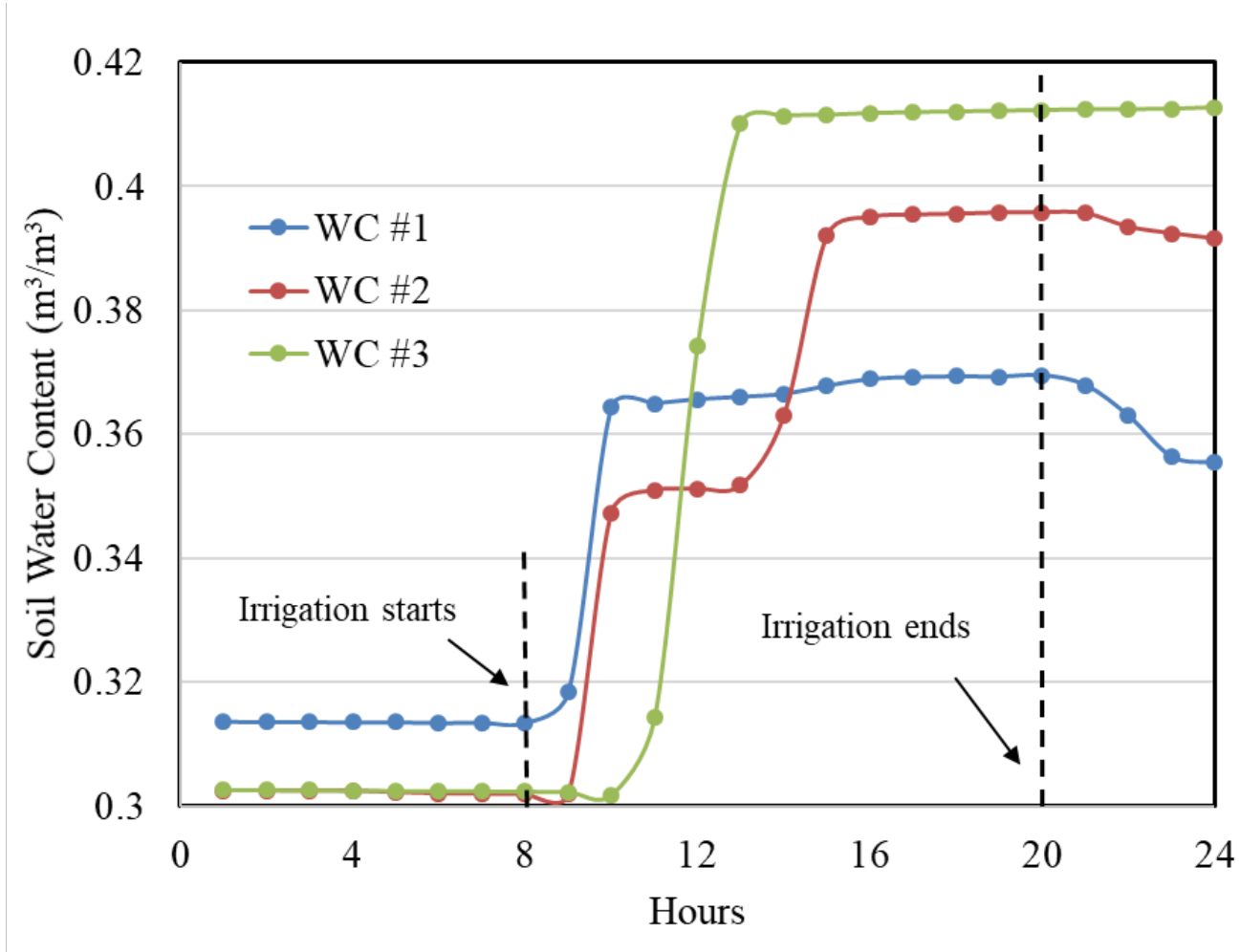


Results

Soil Water Content

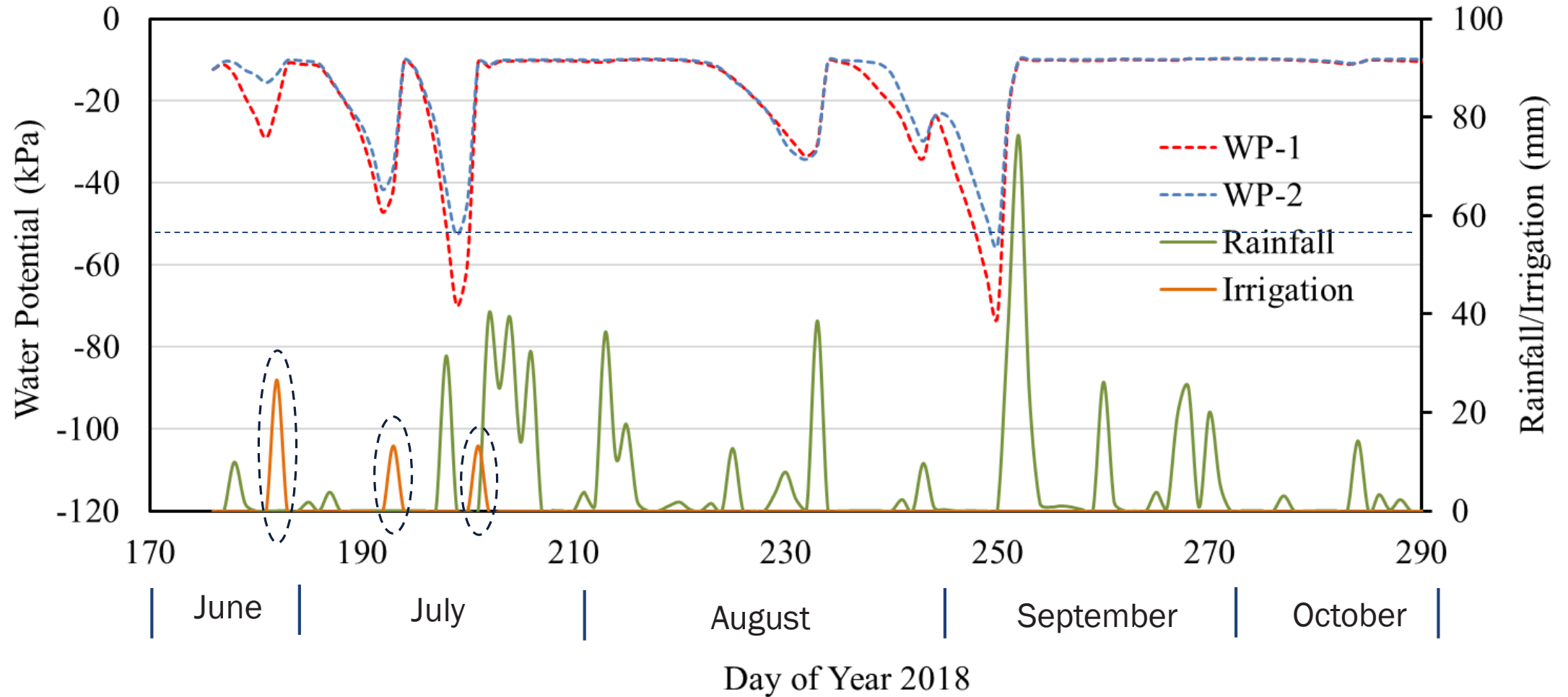


Soil Water Content (Irrigation Event)



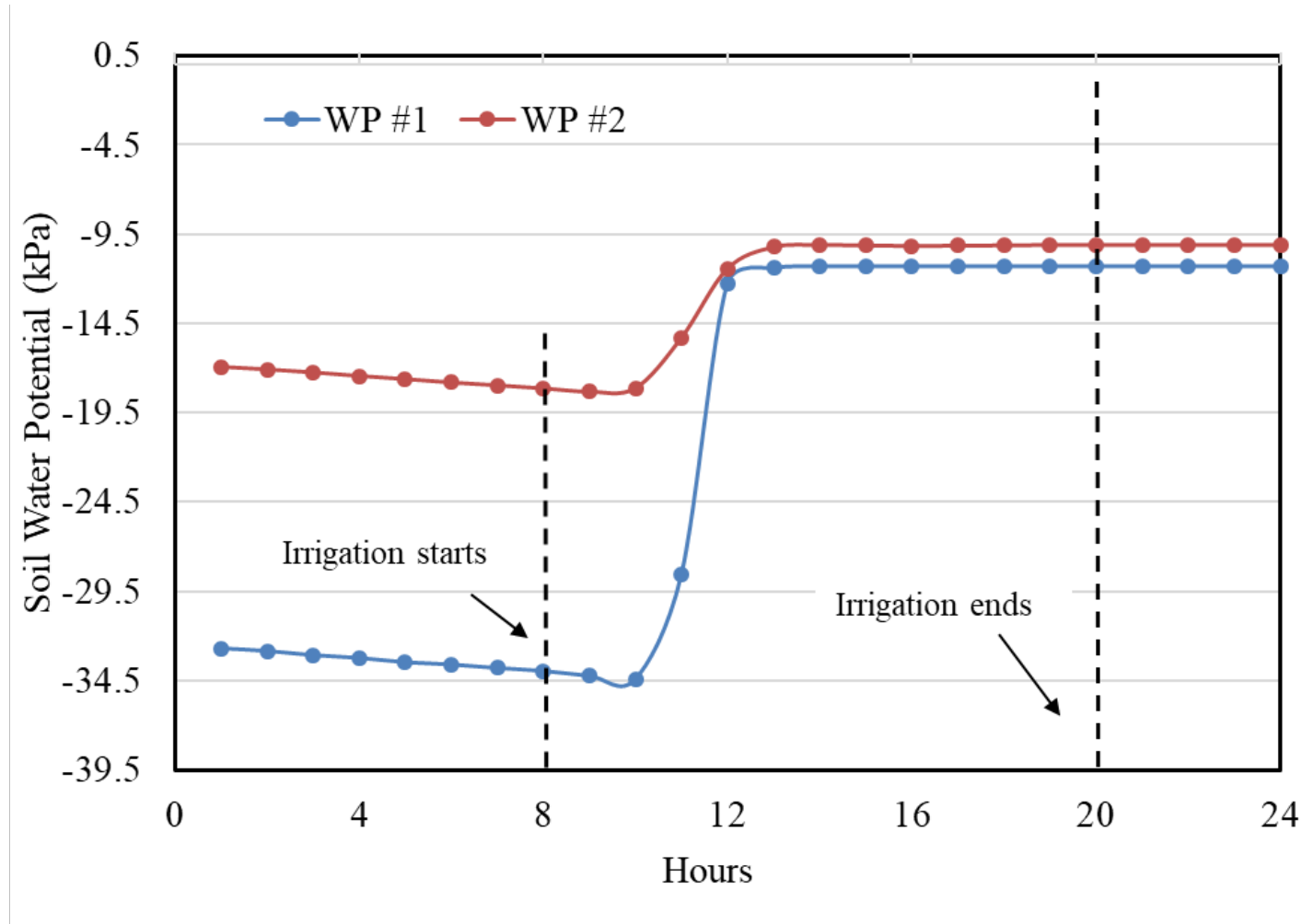
Results

Soil Water Potential



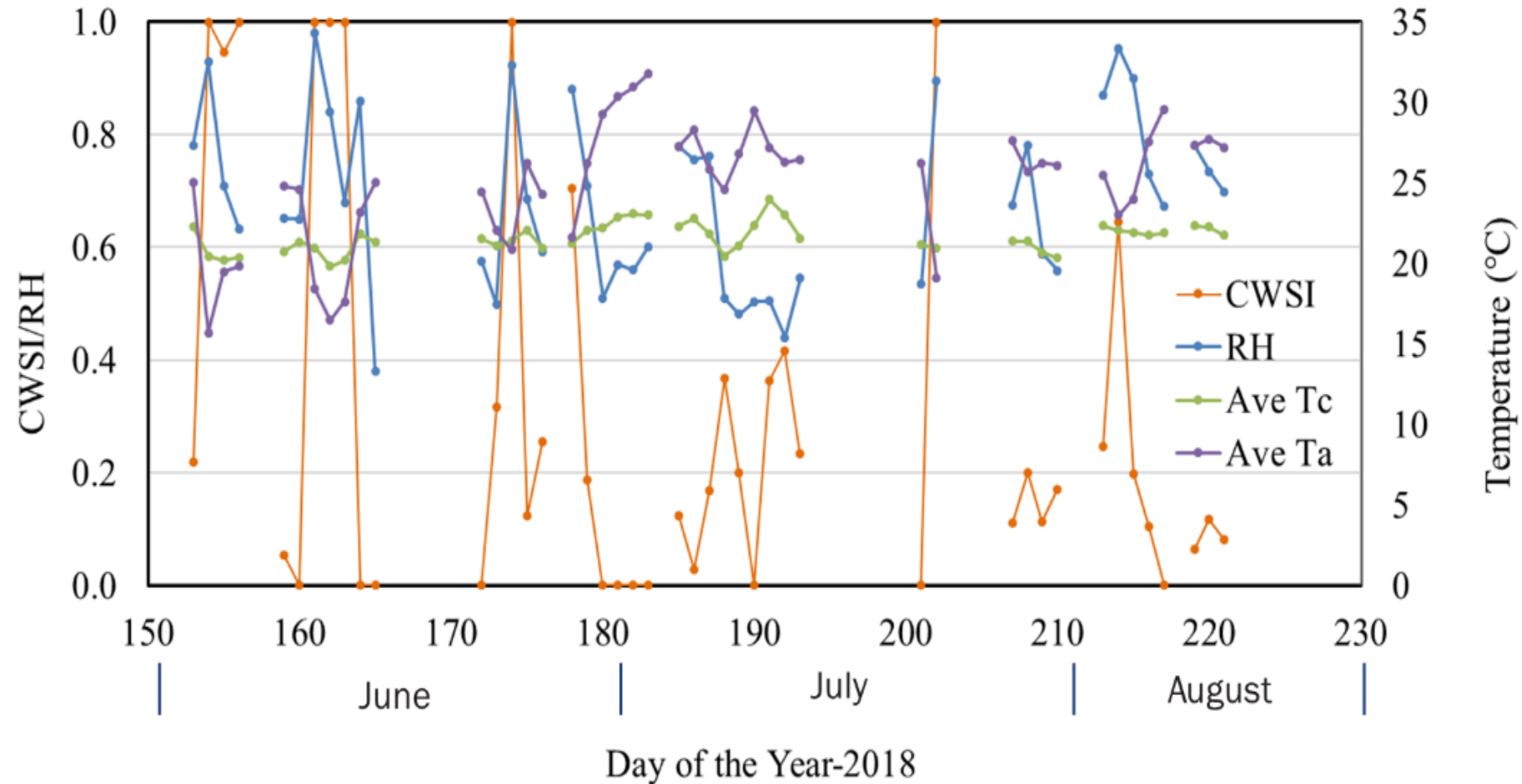
Results

Soil Water Potential (Irrigation Event)



Results

Crop Water Stress Index

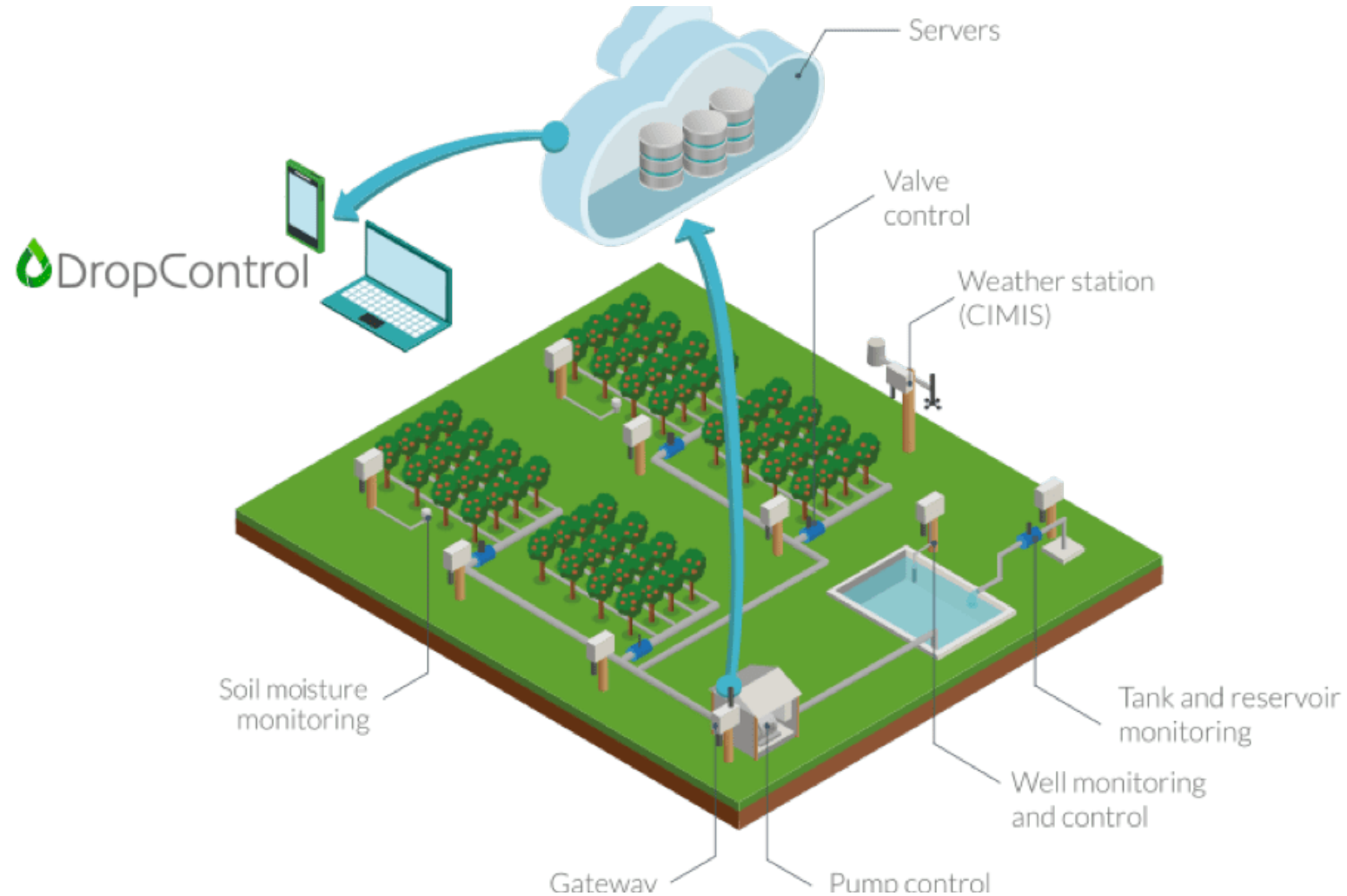


Results

	ET-Based	Soil Moisture-Based	Canopy Temperature-Based	Combination
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Easy to apply▪ No in-field sensors▪ Low cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Direct reading of soil moisture▪ Low cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Direct measuring plant stress▪ Can be little bit costly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ET + Soil Moisture▪ Soil moisture + Canopy Temperature
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Estimated value▪ Accumulating error▪ Your own weather station	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Root region▪ Sensor location▪ Soil type▪ Real canopy stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Targeted area of sensor▪ Climate (too humidity)	

Ongoing Studies

Lora-Based Smart Irrigation



Thank you!



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