

A Wireless Sap Flow System for Irrigation Stress Monitoring on Almond Trees at Fresno State University

Author: Mike McClung, Dynamax, Inc.

Presented by:

Michael van Bavel, Dynamax Inc



Dynamax

Objectives:

Schedule Irrigation conserve water and fertigation.

Correlate with Soil Moisture, and ET

Validate with Stem Water Potential

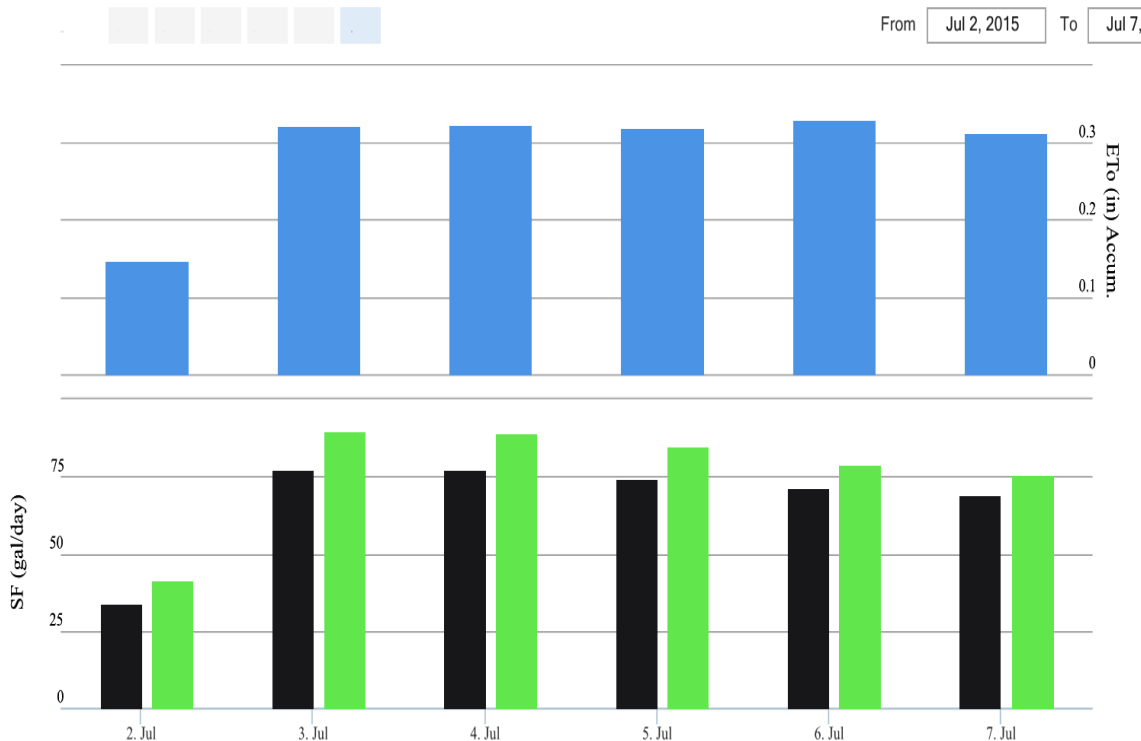
GOALS:

- ▶ When and how much to Irrigate?
- ▶ Measure stress K_s value?
- ▶ What is the Crop Coefficient?

Sap Flow is the Plant Response to ALL ENVIRONMENT

- Weather
- Plant Water
- Soil Status
- Root Health
- Fertility
- Water Balance

CSU Fresno: Daily Sap Flow (gal/day) and Daily ETo (in) Accum.



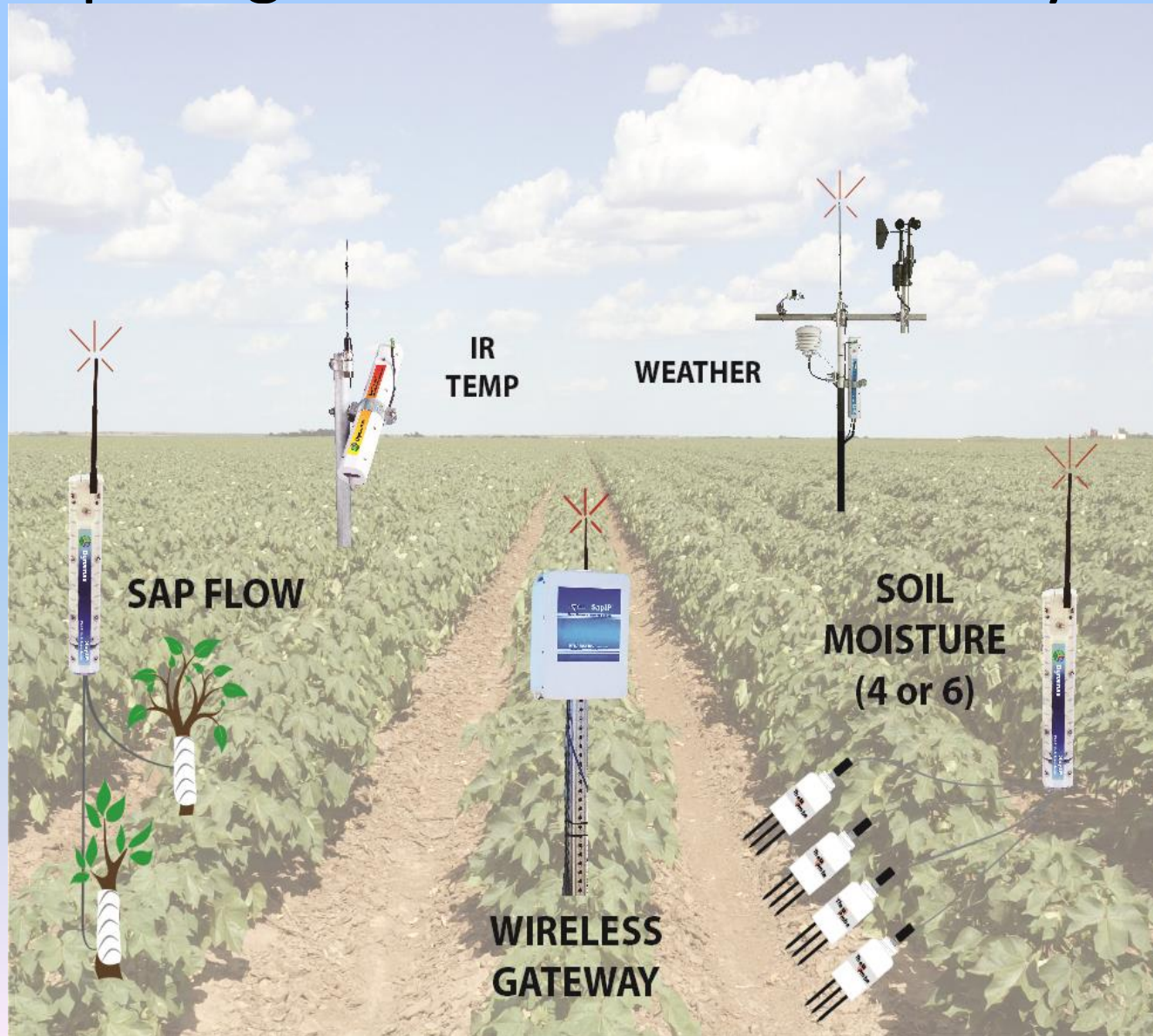
Methods:

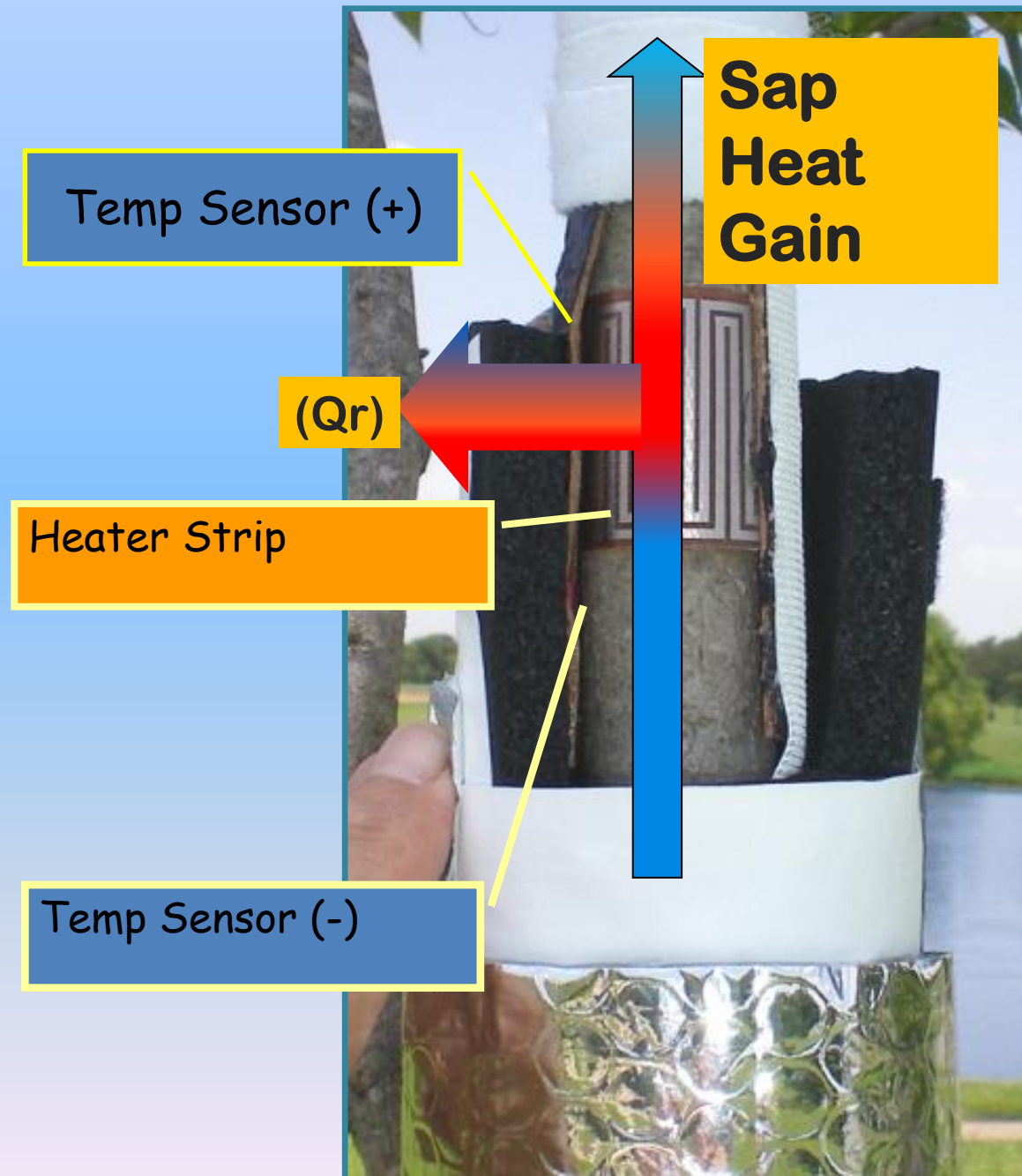
Apply ExoSkin
Sap Flow Sensors
SGEX-25

- * Energy Balance
- * No Calibration
- * Easier to install
- * Shorter stem requirement
- * Lower costs

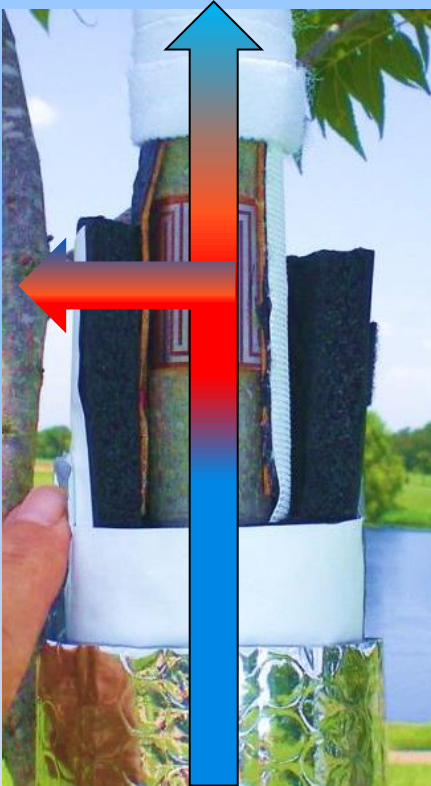


SapIP Agrisensors.net Wireless Systems





✓ Requirements



Shielding and insulation to prevent heat from the sun and irregular temperature swings.
Check NTG.

Solar Power required to maintain constant heat.
(about 10 W per sensor)

Measure stems, input heater and plant properties into the logger / web site computations.

Real-time computations and communication to grower, and technical support.

Maintenance to observe stem, adjust for growth, check condensate and keep stem healthy.

Sap Flow Application

- ▶ Fresno State University Almond Orchards
- ▶ Older trees; Nonpareil, Aldrich, & Price varieties
- ▶ Drip irrigation systems 14 gal hr (53 l)
- ▶ Soil moisture profiles taken SM150 Delta-T
- ▶ ET weather data collected CIMIS weather network

Installation and results

- Started June 1, 2015
 - Nonpareil, Price, Aldrich – 2 Zones
- Previous work to validate methods in 2014
- Selection of healthy trees is important
- Representative of the Field (not outliers)
- Measure branches and select representatives
- Index branch dimensions to whole tree (Da Vinci / Huber method)

BASIC Data Collection

- ✓ Sap Flow data
- ✓ ETo for comparison, CIMIS Weather Stations
- ✓ Soil Moisture Data to Validate Irrigation
- ✓ Accumulate daily total water use and check with weekly irrigation schedule
- ✓ Correlated with Pressure Chamber
 - Stem Water Potential

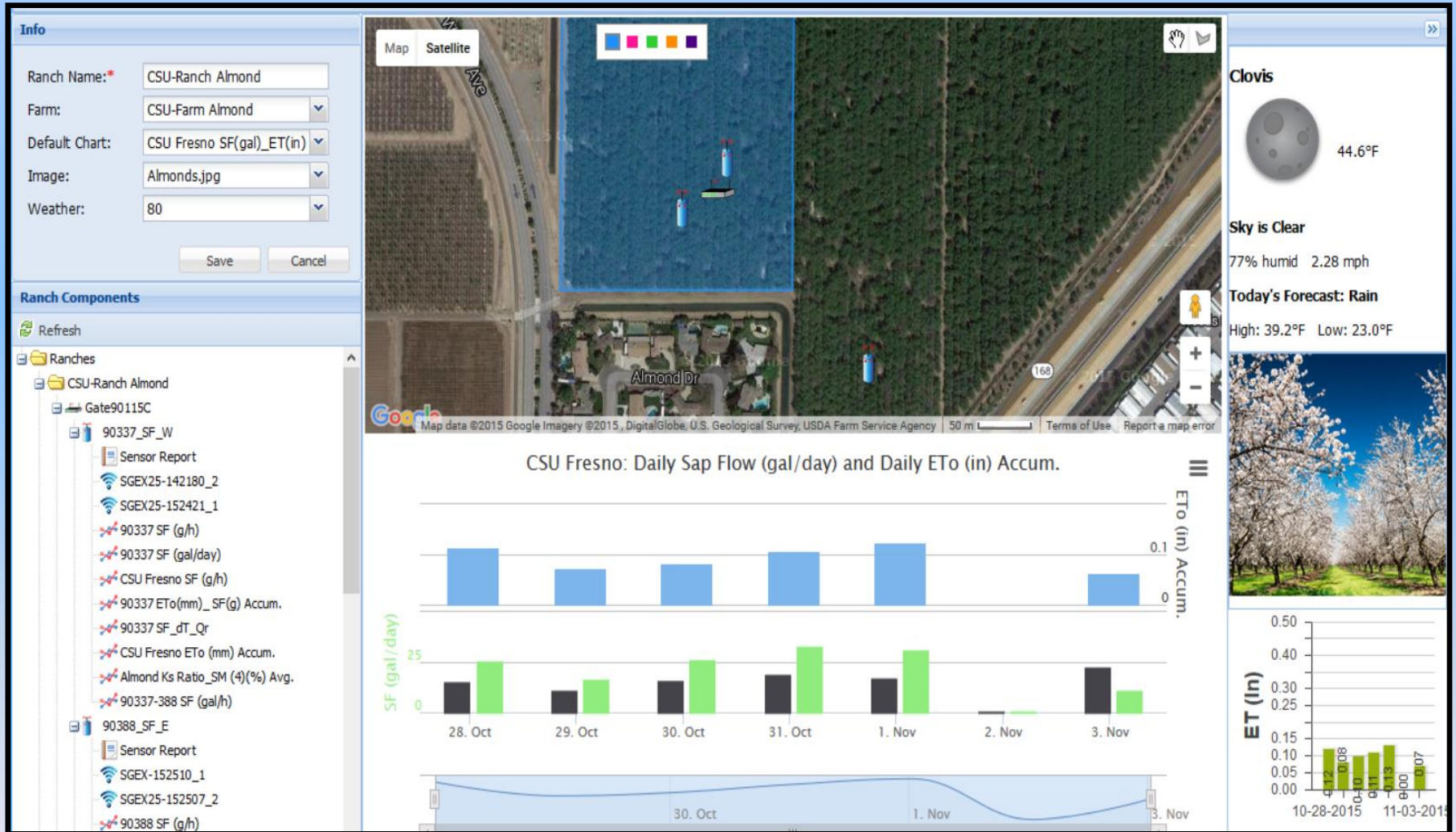


SapIP Radio Transmitter/Logger To Internet ACCESS From Remote Fields:

- ✓ Water Needs
- ✓ Plant Stress
- ✓ Soil Moisture
- ✓ Weather & ET
- ✓ Plant - Soil - Water



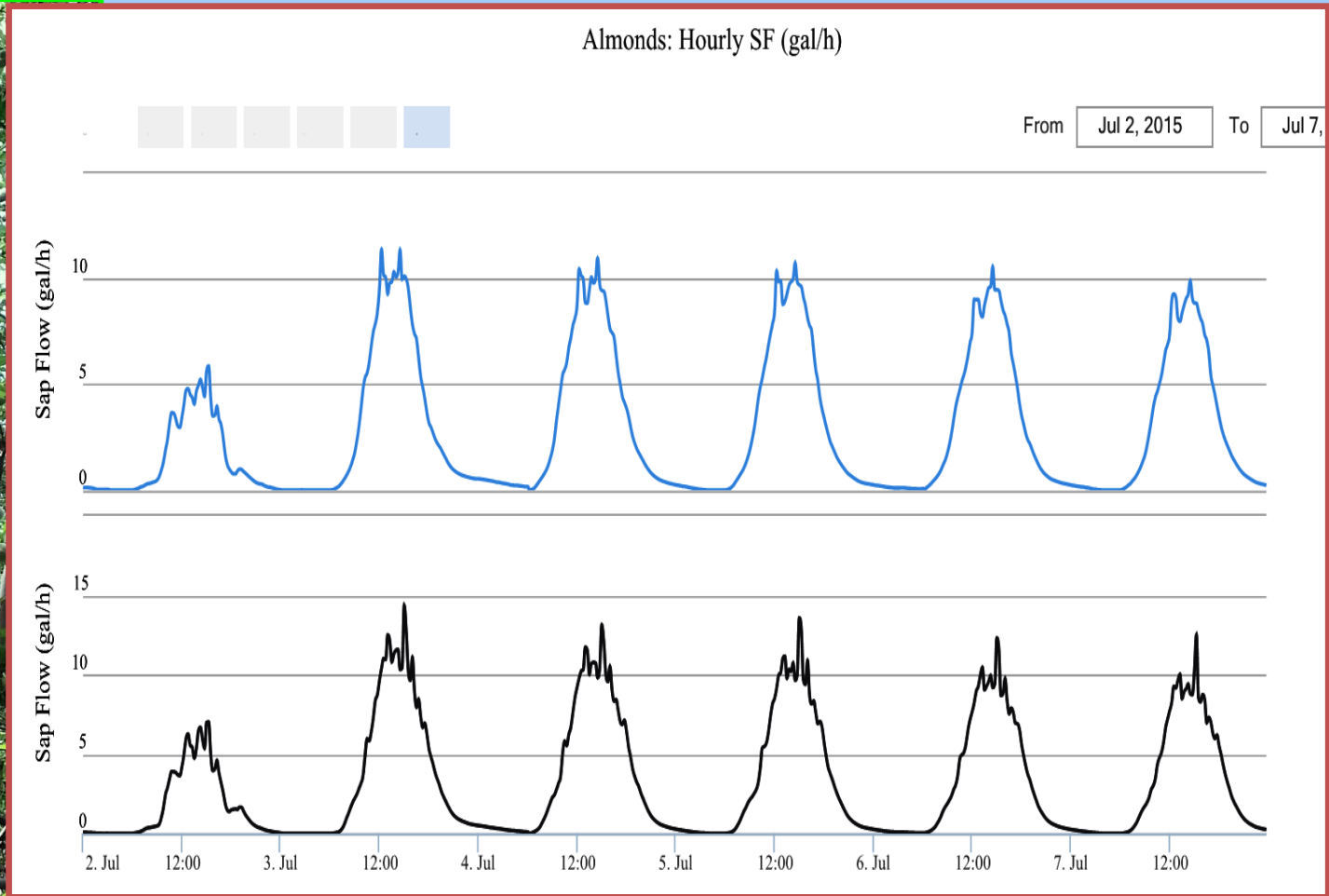
Data Retrieved Agrisensors.NET Remote Network



SapIP - Network Loggers

Current Plant Water Usage

WWW Access and Data Storage

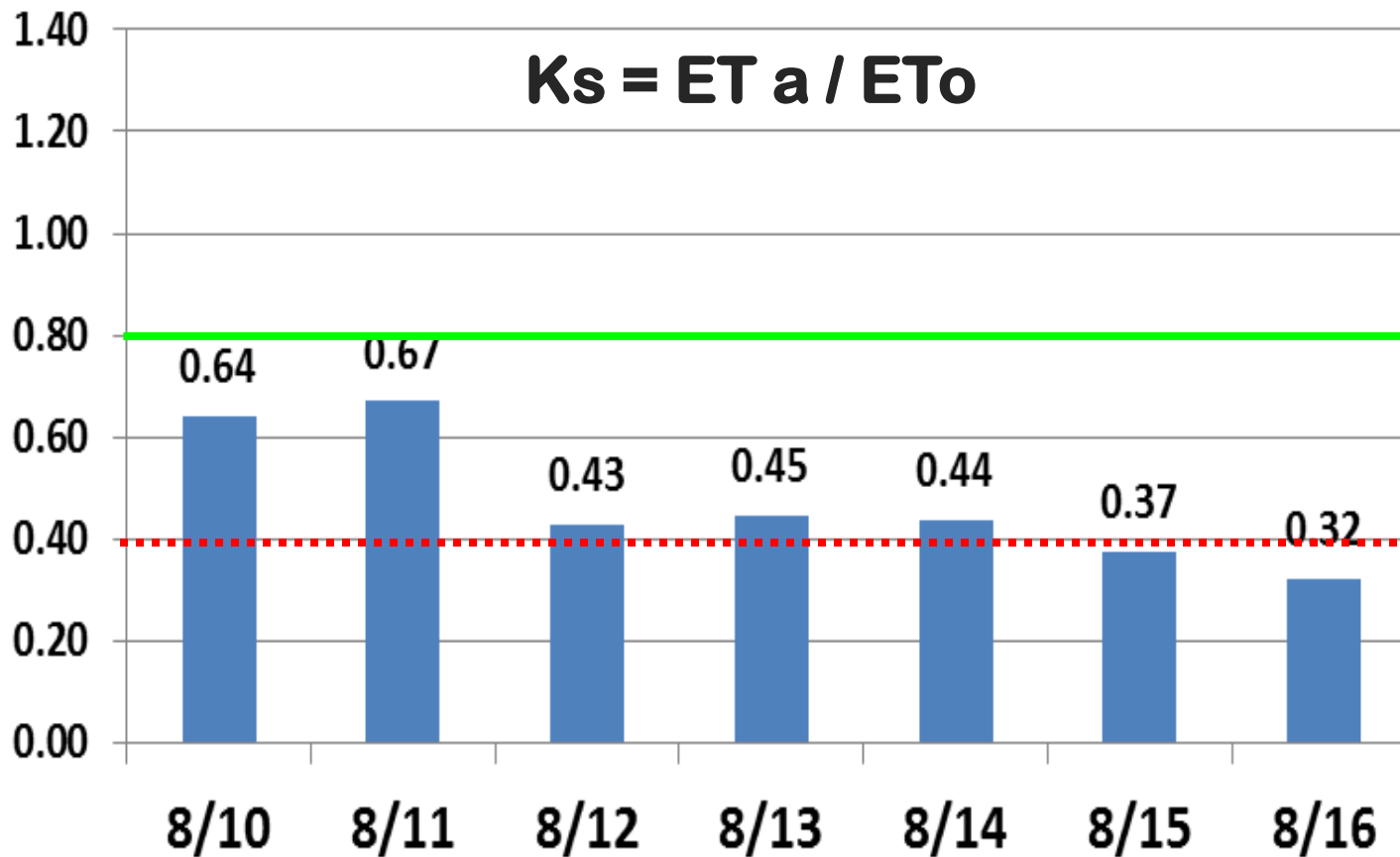


Hour by hour, tree transpiration
Response to weather, irrigation, stress.

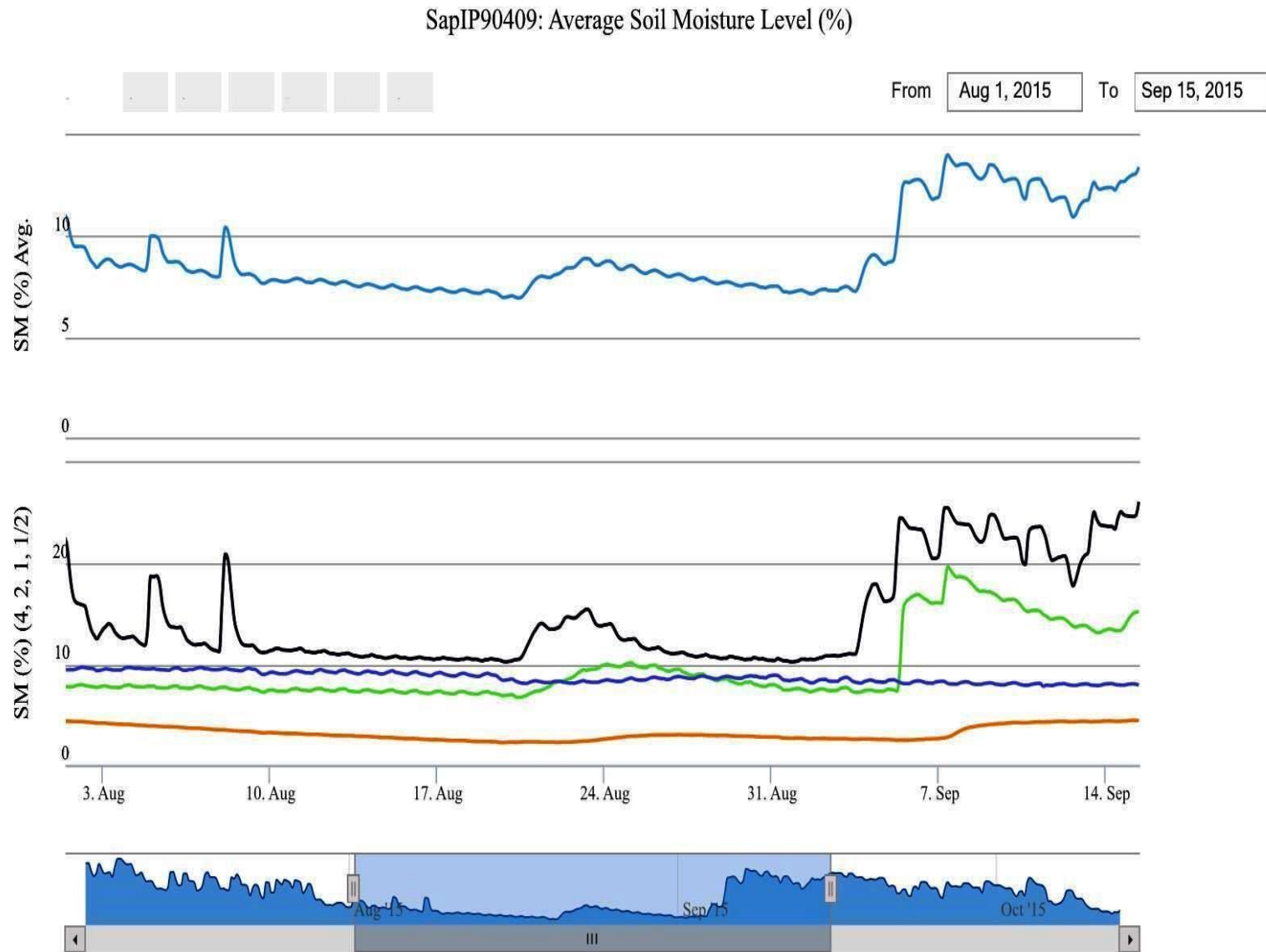
Irrigation Stopped - Almonds Severe Stress after 7 Days

Stress Coefficient - Ks

$$K_s = ET_a / ET_o$$



- **SM150 soil moisture Volumetric**



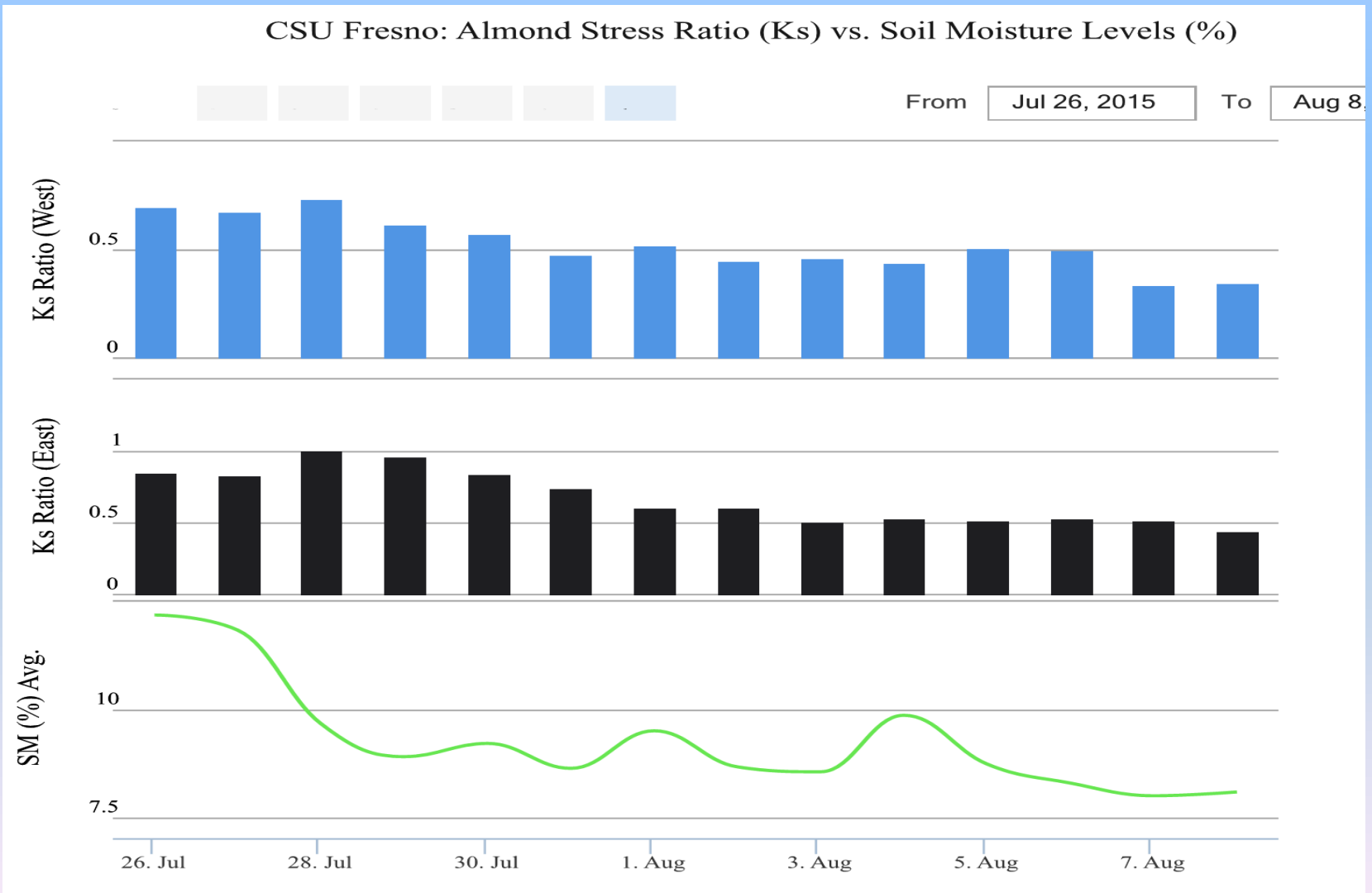
Soil Moisture Sensor Installation



- ▶ SM150 Sensors are attached to PVC pipes
- ▶ Buried at different depths to get soil moisture profile –
- ▶ 6", 1 ft, 2 ft, 4 ft
- ▶ Near emitters in order to see when irrigation starts

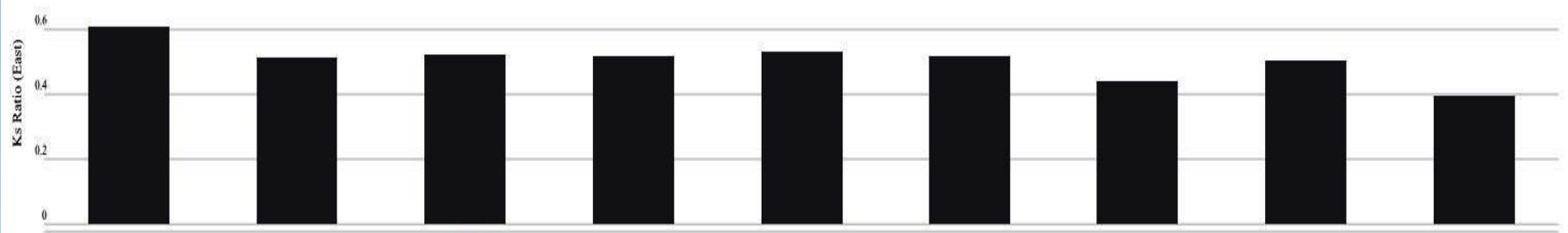
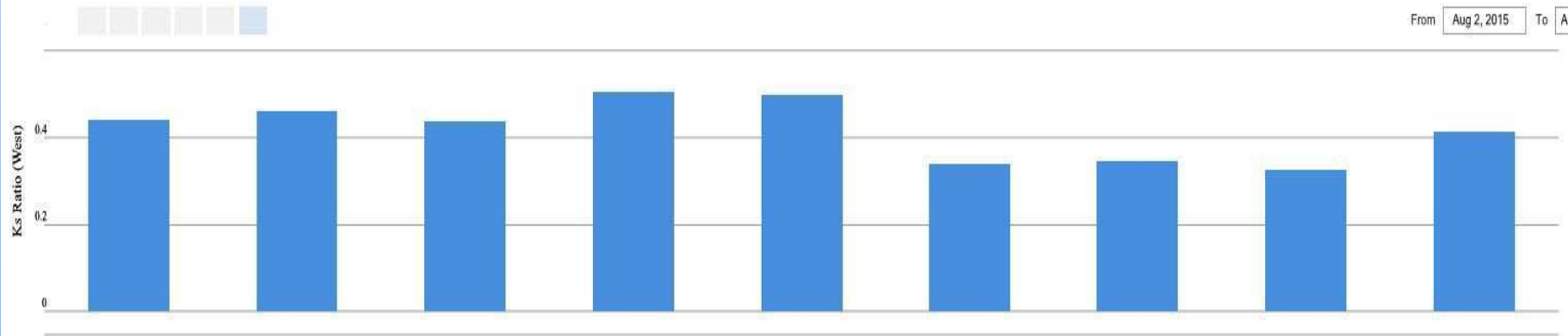
Almond Harvest Preparation

Long Irrigation cut off, followed by 3 short cycles.



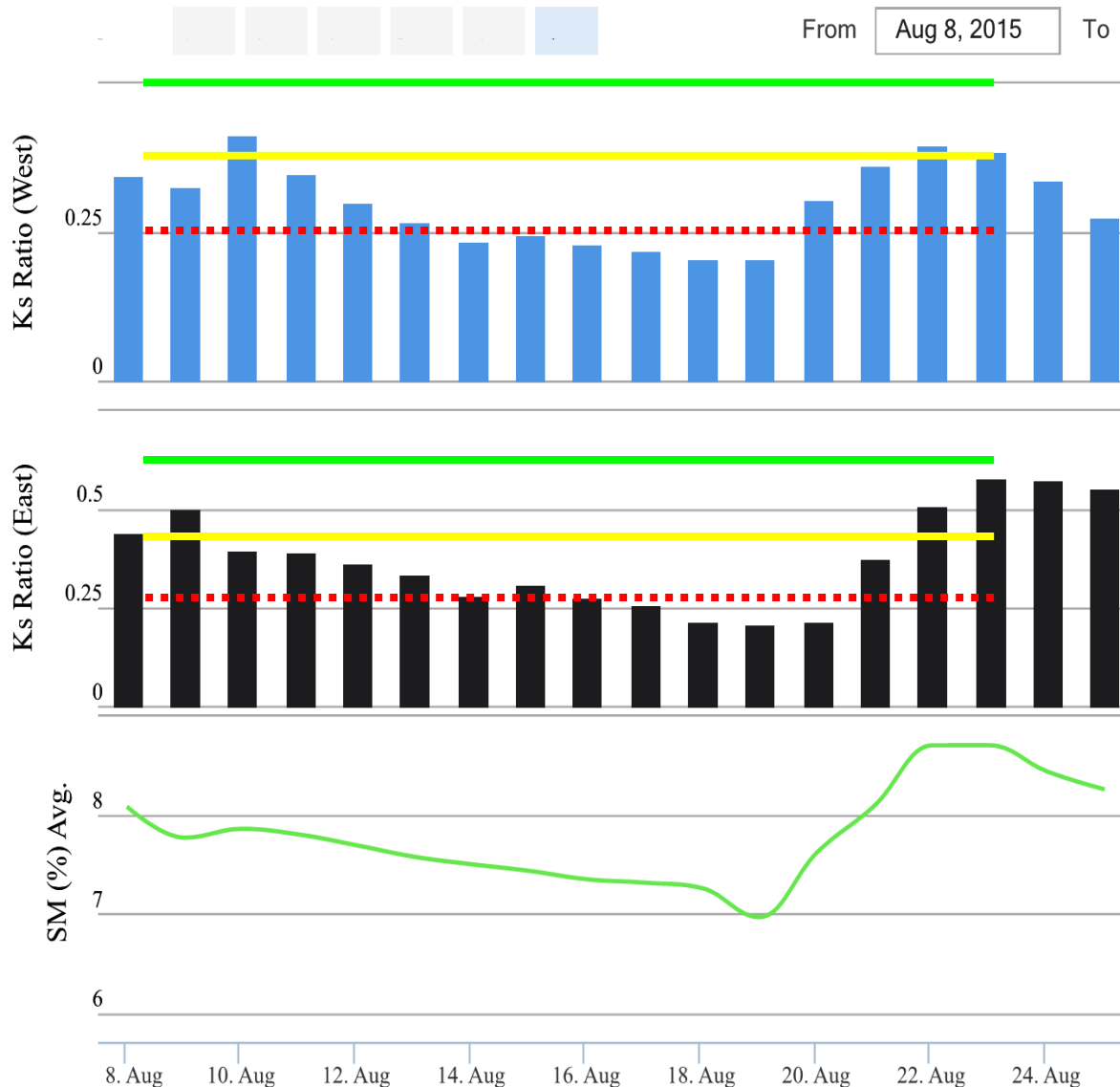
CSU Fresno: Almond Stress Ratio (Ks) vs. Soil Moisture Levels (%)

From To



Long Irrigation - 380 Gal tree 4 days

CSU Fresno: Almond Stress Ratio (Ks) vs. Soil Moisture Levels (%)



W- Site 1 -Limited Recovery

E - Site 2- Sap flow Increases

100% over 3 days

Trees are still Stressed to $K_s = .52$,

$$K_c = E_{Ta}/E_{To}$$

Irrigation started Sept. 3, 5, 7 after harvest

CSU Fresno: Almond Stress Ratio (Ks) vs. Soil Moisture Levels (%)



Shells picked up on Sept 2

Recovery -

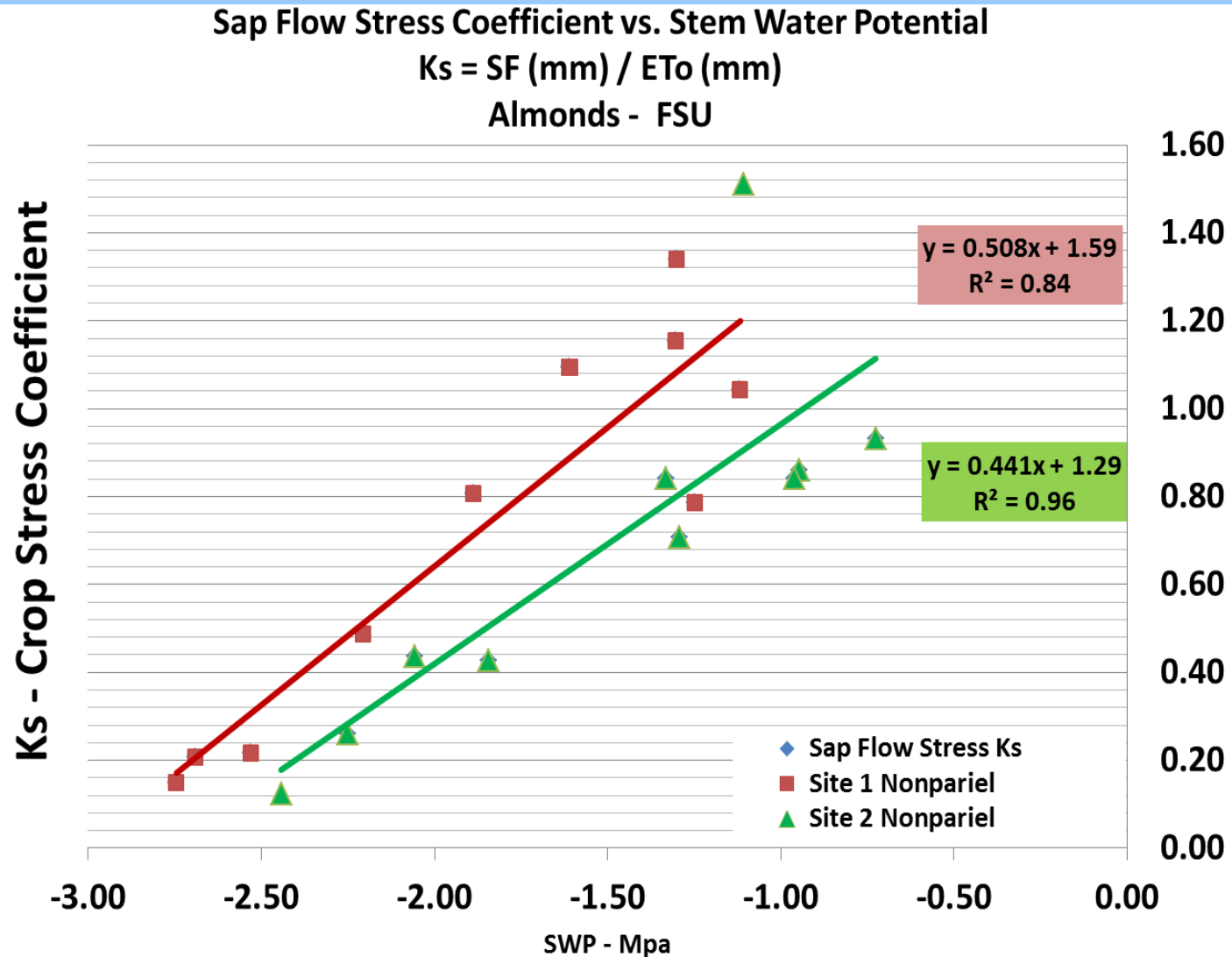
As Sap flow increases to over 0.5 Ks factor.

Stem Water Potential / Sap Flow Ks is highly correlated.

Characterize the plant – varietal response vs. Soil and irrigation

Clay Loam soil with shallower root development (Red – Site 1)

Sandy soil with deeper root development (Green - Site 2).



Conclusions

The early summer sap flow total agreed with well-watered almond trees grown with the standard irrigation practices. K_c was .80 to 1.0 (data not shown).

- K_s plant stress levels, automated by Agrisensors
- Irrigation cycles - K_s and soil water content:
 - Sap flow comparison to soil water content.
 - Days required for tree recovery after dry-down.
- Developed a tight relations with Stem Water Potential.

New Wireless SapIP System Features

- IR Leaf Temperature Stress Measurement CWSI and iDANS
- Chill Factor, Frost Warnings, Alarms
- Mobile Apps for Phones
- SGDC Sensors with 2 Channel
 - Stem Gauge Dual Channel
 - Double as many sensors per logger



Dynamax

Houston, Texas

Fresno, California

- Invites you to Fresno Office -
 - WET Center at Fresno State
 - Headquarters for SapIP Services in CA
- On-site install, maintain, and warranty equipment.
 - Tel 800 - 896 -7108
 - 590-770-0000

www.dynamax.com