



**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION AND IRRIGATION
ENGINEERING.**

**AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION AND IRRIGATION ENGINEERING PROGRAMME.
FINAL YEAR PROJECT REPORT**

Design and simulation of a drip irrigation system for garlic cultivation in kichwamba sub-county Kabarole district.

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in kichwamiba sub county Kabarole district and it was motivated by high levels of poor production and productivity of garlic specifically in kichwamba Kabarole district. The purpose of this study is to develop an effective and sustainable means of solving the problem of non-uniformly distributed, unreliable rainfall and use rudimentary methods of irrigating garlic by designing a drip irrigation system in which the supply of water for irrigation will be river Mpaga.

The study objectives include; determining the agronomic requirements of garlic, analyzing site relevant climatic data for irrigation system design and management, to study the topographical features of the site, analyze the soil conditions of the proposed site as a basis for designing the irrigation project in line with garlic requirements and to design and simulate the drip irrigation system.

In conclusion, by the end of this project, a sustainable drip irrigation system was designed for one hectare of land and the project once implemented will enhance garlic production and productivity all year round.

DEDICATION

This report book is dedicated to all those who have ever contributed to who, what, where I am today and those who helped me out produce this report book.

DECLARATION

I Mushabe Allan, hereby declare that this report is an outcome of my own participation and has not been presented for any award in any university, college or any institution of higher learning.

Signature.....

Date..... 27th / may / 2016



APPROVAL

This report has been submitted to the department of Agricultural Mechanization and Irrigation Engineering with the approval of the supervisors.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ETc	Crop water requirement
ETo	Reference crop evapotranspiration
GPS	Global Positioning System
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride
USDA	United States Department
SSP	Single Super Phosphate
DAP	Double Ammonium Phosphate
P	Phosphorus
K	Potassium
N	Nitrogen
OM	Organic Matter
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
Lps	Liters per second
Lph	Liters per hour
PV	Present value.
PN	Nominal Pressure.
Ha	Hectare
Km	Kilometer
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
kW	kilowatt
kWhr	kilowatt hour
Rad	Radiation
Min	Minimum
Max	Maximum
No	Number
IR	Irrigation Requirement
Dev	Development.
Temp	Temperature

LIST OF TABLES.

Table 1-1: Showing Altitude factors for NPSH calculation.	20
Table 4-2: Water quality analytical test results,.....	26
Table 4-3: Soil physical laboratory test results.....	28
Table 4-4: Soil physical analysis results.....	28
Table 4-5: Table showing the actual rainfall and effective rainfall.	31
Table 4-6: Showing the tabulated crop factor K_c values of garlic.....	34
Table 4-7: Showing the adjusted crop factor values of garlic.....	34
Table 4-8: Showing the Computed reference evapo-transpiration (ETo) of the project site area	35
Table 4-9: Showing the Computed crop water requirement (ETc) of garlic for first season.	36
Table 4-10: Showing the computed crop water requirement of garlic for the second season.	37
Table 4-11: Showing the computed crop water requirement of garlic for the third season.	38
Table 4-12: Showing the agronomic requirements of garlic.....	39
Table 4-13: Showing pipe diameters and their pressure ratings.....	43
Table 4-14: Showing UPVC irrigation pipe sizes available on the market.	44
Table 4-15: Showing the results of the design of the drip irrigation system of garlic.	47
Table 4-16: Showing the Quotation of the supply and installation of 1ha drip irrigation system.	54
Table 4-17: Showing other operating costs.....	55
Table 4-18: Showing the output yield when no irrigation is used.	56
Table 4-19: Showing the yield output when irrigation is used in garlic cultivation.	57
Table 4-20: Showing the economic analysis.....	58

LIST OF FIGURES.

Figure 4-1: Topographic map of the project site area,	30
Figure 4-2: The graph showing the trend of rainfall received at the project site.	32
Figure 4-3: The graph showing the consistency of the rainfall data.	33
Figure 4-4: Showing the simulation model system layout.....	50
Figure 4-5: Showing the first output of the simulation after running it.....	51
Figure 4-6: Showing the hourly hydraulic demand pattern at the emitter.	52
Figure 4-7: A graph output of the simulation model of demand and pressure at the emitter.	53
Figure 4-8: Showing yields and water requirements of irrigated and rain fed agriculture.	58

Table of Contents

ABSTRACT.....	i
DEDICATION	ii
DECLARATION	iii
APPROVAL.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
LIST OF ACRONYMS	vi
LIST OF TABLES.....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	viii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background to the study	1
1.2 Problem statement.....	2
1.3 Purpose of the study.....	3
1.4 Justification	3
1.5 Objectives of the project.....	3
1.5.1 Main objective.....	3
1.5.2 Specific objective.....	3
1.6 Scope and limitations of the study.....	4
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	5
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW.....	5
2.1 Introduction.....	5
2.2 Irrigation system,	5
2.2.1 Introduction of different types irrigation systems.....	6
2.3 Garlic agronomy and its production in Uganda.....	8
2.3.1 Planting of garlic.....	8

2.4 Determination of irrigation water need.....	10
2.5 Estimation of reference crop evapotranspiration.....	10
2.6 Determination of Crop water requirement	11
2.6.1 Adjusting the values of crop coefficient	12
2.7 Determination of the Effective rainfall.....	12
2.8 Consumptive irrigation requirement.....	13
2.9 Design of the drip irrigation for garlic.....	14
2.9.1 Preliminary design steps for a Drip irrigation system.....	14
2.9.2 Final design steps for a drip irrigation system.....	17
2.9.3 Pump Selection.....	18
2.9.4 Irrigation Pipes.....	21
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY	23
3.0 METHODOLOGY.....	23
3.1 Materials and equipment used in the study.....	23
3.2 Data collection techniques.....	23
3.2.1 Desk study.....	23
3.2.2 Consultations.....	23
3.2.3 Interviews.....	23
3.2.3 Topographic survey.....	24
3.2.4 Water sample testing.....	24
3.2.5 Climatic data collection.....	24
3.3 Data analysis.....	25
3.4 Actual design of the drip irrigation system,.....	25
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DESIGN.....	26
4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DESIGN.....	26
4.1 Discharge of the water source and water quality tests, analysis and discussion.....	26

4.1.1 Discharge of the water source.....	26
4.1.2 Water quality.....	26
4.2 Soil results, analysis and discussion.....	27
4.3 Topographical result analysis.....	30
4.4 Climatic data analysis.....	31
4.4.1 Computation of effective rainfall.....	31
4.4.2 The trend of rainfall received around the project site area.....	32
4.4.3 Testing for the consistency of the rainfall data.....	33
4.5 Determination of Crop water requirement for garlic.....	33
4.5.1 Computation of the crop factor (K_c).....	34
4.5.2 Computation of reference evapo-transpiration (ET_0).....	34
4.5.3 Computation of the crop water requirement (ET_c) of garlic for first season.....	36
4.5.4 Computation of the crop water requirement of garlic for the second season.....	37
4.5.5 Computation of the crop water requirement for garlic for the third season.....	38
4.6 Preliminary design results of the drip irrigation system for garlic cultivation.....	39
4.7 Final design results of the drip irrigation system for garlic cultivation.....	41
4.7.1 Sizing of irrigation pipes.....	43
4.7.2 Calculation of the required inlet pressure of sub-main lines and main pipe line.....	44
4.7.3 Selection of the pump.....	45
4.7.4 Selection of the tank.....	46
4.7.5 Operation of the designed irrigation system.....	47
4.7.6 How to maintain the system.....	48
4.8 SIMULATION OF THE SYSTEM.....	49
4.8.1 Procedure that was followed during the simulation.....	49
4.9 ECONOMIC EVALUATION.....	54
4.9.1 Cost of ownership	54

4.9.2 Determination of operating costs	55
4.9.3 Annual sales from the garlic sold.....	56
4.9.4 Economic analysis.....	58
CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION, CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS	59
5.0 CONCLUSION, CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.	59
5.1 Conclusion.	59
5.2 Challenges.....	59
5.3 Recommendations.....	59
REFERENCES.....	60
APPENDICES.	61
APPENDIX 1; Kyembogo monthly Rainfall (mm).	61
APPENDIX 2: Kyembogo monthly maximum temperatures (°c)	62
APPENDIX 3: kyembogo monthly minimum temperatures (°C).....	62
APPENDIX 4; kyembogo monthly maximum relative humidity at 9AM (%).....	63
APPENDIX 5: kyembogo monthly minimum humidity at 3PM (%)	63
APPENDIX 6: Design of the drip system layout drawing.....	64
APPENDIX 7: Typical drip irrigation block of 100x8.32m.....	64
APPENDIX 8: Details of the garden bed where to plant garlic.....	65
APPENDIX 9: Picking coordinates using the GPS at the project site area.	65
APPENDIX 10: Garlic storage facility used by one of the prominent farmers in Kabarole. ...	66

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.

1.0 INTRODUCTION.

This chapter is about the background to the study, problem statement, justification, objectives and scope of the study.

1.1 Background to the study.

Uganda is located on the East African plateau. The latitude and longitude denominations of Uganda are 1°00' N and 32°00' E respectively. The republic of Uganda covers a total area of 236040 square km. Uganda's latitude and longitude denominations provides it with a climate that is typically tropical (www.mapsofworld.com).

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (CAADP's report 2009), Seventy-five percent of Uganda's geographical area is suitable for cultivation. However, only 30 percent of arable land is presently under cultivation. Nevertheless, agriculture is the source of employment for 70 percent of the people. The productivity, profitability, and continued expansion of the agriculture sector are critical to the well-being of millions of Ugandan households. To achieve this, the government has always advocated for irrigation of high value crops such as garlic from which subsistence farmers can start benefiting financially.

Garlic (*Allium sativum*) locally known as katunguluchumu, has of late gained importance as a spice in many homes also an important spice crop belonging to the family *Alliaceae* along with onion, shallot and chives. They are about 40cm tall when fully grown. The leaves of onion, shallot and chives are cylindrical and hollow while that of garlic are flat and very slender. All the leaves arise from the swollen stem that takes the form of a bulb. According to (Medina *et al.*, 1960), garlic bulb consist of small bulbils, which range from 6-50 commonly called cloves. Garlic plant, the green tops as well as the bulbs are principally used as spice for flavoring and seasoning vegetable and meat dishes, it gives the food a delightful fragrance. It is usually dehydrated for industrial and home use. Its folk medicinal use includes treatment of whooping cough, lung diseases, stomach complaints (as healing of ulcers of the intestines) and disorders resulting from child birth and as a specific for colds, sore eyes and ear-ache; (Kostalova, 1982). Its ability to protect crop against a variety of fungal and bacterial diseases has been scientifically proven by researchers at the University of California in Berkley. Garlic is believed to have originated from central Asia and

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