***Original Research Article***

# DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF A DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN SOUTHEASTERN NIGERIA


## Abstract

Extreme climatic factors (temperature, precipitation etc) which at times lead to drought and flooding affect crop yield negatively. In this study, a PVC drip irrigation was developed and the irrigation parameters were evaluated in a farmland with three tillage methods (conventional tillage, conservative tillage and no tillage). The irrigation treatments comprised of three levels of irrigation (50% Management allowable depletion, 30% management allowable depletion and 10% management allowable depletion). Different irrigation parameters were evaluated for different crop growth stages, different soil treatments and different soil depths (0-25cm, 25-50, 50-75 and 75-100cm depths).

The field capacity was determined at -0.01MPa, from the result, the field capacity was minimum at no tillage (0.07$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.11$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.12$cm^3/cm^3$, and 0.14$cm^3/cm^3$) for soil depths 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm respectively, for conservative tillage (0.11$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.11$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.11$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.14$cm^3/cm^3$) for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths respectively and conventional tillage (0.09$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.13$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.15$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.17$cm^3/cm^3$) for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths respectively

The permanent wilting point was determined at -1.5MPa, from the result, permanent wilting point increased with increase in soil depth in conventional tillage and no tillage with PWP of 0.01$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.05$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.09$cm^3/cm^3$ and 0.11$cm^3/cm^3$ at 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths respectively for conventional tillage and PWP of 0.02$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.05$cm^3cm^3$, 0.05$cm^3/cm^3$ and 0.08$cm^3/cm^3$ at 0-25cm, 25-20cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths respectively for no tillage.

The average net irrigation was found to be 1.2cm, 1.56cm and 1.95cm fro conventional tillage, conservative tillage and no tillage respectively, while the average gross irrigation was found to be 1.7cm, 1.7cm and 2.1cm for conventional tillage, conservative tillage and no tillage respectively.

Statistical analysis of net and gross irrigation gave a coefficient of determination of 0.99 and p-value at 0.05 was significant with a value of 0.00007




## 1.0 Introduction

Irrigation is the application of water to the land to provide adequate moisture for crop production. Phocaides (2007) also defined irrigation as the application of water, supplementary to that supplied by precipitation for the production of crops. Man cannot depend solely on rainfed Agriculture for his activities without supplementary application of water hence the need of artificial application of water cannot be underestimated in achieving a sustainable agriculture. Agriculture is the greatest user of water resources in the world totalling 70% of total withdrawals and over 80% of the consumptive use of water (Baudequine and Molle, 2003). Notably, there are large regional variations from 88% in Africa to less than 50% in Europe. In dry areas, rainfall is not enough for most crops hence irrigation makes up for the shortage. Crops suffer from moisture shortage even in areas of high seasonal rainfall for short period (USDA, 1984). These brings the importance of irrigation for great yield in crop production. Irrigation has its limitations hence there is need for calibration and irrigation scheduling for proper use of water. According to Phocaides (2007), there are two basic types of irrigation systems, namely open canal systems and pressurised piped systems. Sherer (2005) also stated that there are four basic methods of applying water, they are subsurface irrigation, surface irrigation, drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation.

There is need to create technology for efficient water usage to improve water management as nature cannot be controlled. Drip irrigation system is one type of technology for improvement of water supply management and food crisis. These systems use low flow rates and low pressures at the emitters and are typically designed to only wet the root zone and maintain this zone at or near an optimum level. This conserves water by not irrigating the whole area of land. Some advantages of the drip irrigation system are smaller wetted surface area, minimal evaporation and weed growth, and potentially improved water application uniformity within the crop root zone by better control over the location and volume of water application.

## 2.0 Materials and Method

### 2.1 The Study Area

Field experiment was conducted at the Department of Agricultural and Bioresources Engineering Experimental Site/ Farm Workshop, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka. The site lies between latitudes 6°15’11.8N to 6°15’5.3E and longitudes 7°7’118N to 7°7’183N and altitude of 142m. during the dry season, previous studies carried out in the area shows that the soil in the area is sandy loam. It is a typical of savanna covered with grass. The geologic formation of Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka is Imo shale (Odoh et al 2012). The Anambra River and its tributaries are the major Rivers that drain the area. There are two major climatic seasons, dry season (November to March) and rainy season (April to October) with reduced rain (August break) in August. Dry season temperature ranges from 20°C to 38°C which increases evapotranspiration, while rainy season temperature ranges from 16 to 28°C,with lower evapotranspiration. The experiment was conducted from 27th November 2017 to 22th February 2018.

## 2.2 Materials and Equipments

The materials used for the experiment were as follows:

- 25mm PVC pipe for the main line
- 12.5mm PVC for the submain
- 19mm PVC for the laterals
- 19mm end cap
- 25mm by 12.5 bend
- 12.5mm by 19mm inch bend
- 25mm ball gauge
- 12.5mm ball gauge
- 25mm by 12.5mm Tee

- 12.5mm by 19mm Tee
- 2mm drill machine

The equipments include:

- Pressure gauge
- Moisture meter
- Storage tank
- Block stand
- Double ring infiltrometer
- Measuring tape
- Levelling instrument
- Measuring cylinder
- Tractor
- Collection cans
- Pressure plate apparatus



### 2.3 Field Preparation

The field is a level ground and field preparation was done by dividing the plot into three major plots/sections A,B and C. Conventional tillage was done in the plot A by thoroughly tilling with plough and harrow, conservative tillage was applied in plot B by ploughing with one tractor pass. Plot C received no tillage. The tillage factor was also used in combination with three irrigation deficit levels (50% MAD, 30 MAD and 10% MAD).

25mm PVC pipes were used as the main line, 19mm PVC pipes served as the submain while 12.5mm PVC pipes were used as the lateral. Laterals were laid at 0.5m spacing while holes were perforated in the laterals at 0.45m spacing to serve as emitter, with these, crop spacing was 0.5m X 0.45m.

All other necessary operations such as pest and weed controls were performed according to general local practices and recommendations

## 2.4 The Test Crop.

The crop for the experiment was  zea mays hybrid OBA SUPER 13

Table 2.1 Duration and Period Within the Various Growth Stages

| Growth stages | Duration(days) | Period |
|---|---|---|
| Initial stage | 14 | November 27 to December 11 |
| Crop development stage | 24 | December 12 to January 4 |
| Mild stage | 27 | January 5 to February 1 |
| Late stage | 20 | February 2 to February 22 |

## 2.5 Field Capacity Determination

This was done for the three tillage methods (conventional tillage, conservative tillage and no tillage) at different soil depths (0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm) using the pressure plate apparatus, it was determined at -0.01MPa matric potential.

## 2.6 Permanent Wilting Point Determination

This was done for the three tillage methods (conventional tillage, conservative tillage and no tillage) at different soil depths (0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm) using the pressure plate apparatus, it was determined at -1.5MPa matric potential.

## 2.7 Evapotranspiration

This was determined daily using the Hargreaves equation (Hargreaves and Samani 1985)

$$ET_o = a + b.(0.408).0.0023.\left(\frac{T_{max} + T_{min}}{2} + 17.8\right).\sqrt{T_{max} - T_{min}}.R_a \qquad 2.1$$

$ET_o$ = Reference evapotranspiration

Tmax(°C) is the maximum daily air temperature

Tmin(°C) is the minimum daily air temperature

Ra ($MJm^{-2}d^{-1}$) is the extra terrestrial solar radiation converted to equivalent evaporation in mm $day^{-1}$ with a factor of 0.408.

The parameters a(mm $d^{-1}$) and b are calibrated coefficients, determined on a monthly basis by regression analysis or visual fitting. An adjusted version of Hargreaves equation is with a=0, b = 1

## 2.8 Consumptive Use (CU)

Consumptive use (CU) is computed as the product of crop factor and potential evapotranspiration (Mbah, 2012). This is expressed mathematically in equation 2.2

$$CU = KET_p \qquad 2.2$$

Where: K = crop factor; $ET_P$ = Potential evapotranspiration

The equation will be used to determine monthly consumptive use for the growing months.

## 2.9 Net Irrigation Requirement

The net irrigation requirement is the depth of irrigation water, exclusive of precipitation, carry-over soil moisture or groundwater contribution in soil that is required consumptively for crop production (Mbah, 2012). The maximum net depth to be applied per irrigation can be calculated using (Michael 1981) in equation 2.3:

$$d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(M_{fci} - M_{bi})}{100} . A_i . D_i \qquad 2.3$$

Where:

d = net depth of water application per irrigation for selected crop (cm)

$M_{fci}$ = field capacity moisture content in the $i_{th}$ layer of the soil (%)

$M_{bi}$ = moisture content before irrigation in the ith layer of the soil (%)

$A_i$ = bulk density of the soil in the ith layer

$D_i$ = depth of the ith layer of soil within the root zone (cm)

n = number of soil layers in the root zone D.

## 2.10 Gross Irrigation Requirement

This is the net irrigation of the crop plus losses in water application and any other possible losses and will be calculated using equation 2.4.

$$GIR = \frac{dn}{AE} \qquad 2.4$$

Where

GIR = Gross Irrigation Requirement(cm)

dn = Net Irrigation

AE = Application Efficiency

## 2.11 Irrigation Frequency (IF)

This refers to the number of days between irrigations during periods without rainfall. It was determined using the equation in equation 2.5.

$$IF = \frac{AWC.R_Z.MAD}{ET_c} \qquad 2.5$$

Where,

IF = Irrigation frequency (days)

AWC =Available water holding capacity(inch/ft)

$R_z$ = Root zone depth (ft)

MAD = management allowable depletion

$ET_c$ = crop water use rate

This was done for different stages of crop growth considering different depths of soil.

## 2.12 Head Loss on Main Line

The head loss on mainline was determined by William and Hazen Equation n equation 2.6

$$\Delta H = \frac{Q^{1.852}}{D^{4.872}}) L \qquad 2.6$$

Where ΔH = energy drop by friction (m)

Q = total discharge in the pipe (lit/sec)

## 2.13 Total Energy Drop for Lateral

This was determined by introducing an F-value as a reduction coefficient or determined by the integration

$$\Delta H = 5.35 \left(\frac{Q^{1.852}}{D^{4.872}}\right) L$$

## 2.14 Uniformity Coefficient

Uniformity coefficient (UC) was calculated using Christiansen (1942) equation in equation 2.7:

$$UC = 100\ X\ [1 - \left(\frac{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\{q_i - q_{ii}\}}{q_{ii}}\right)] \qquad 2.7$$

Where, q = discharge

$q_{ii}$ = mean of discharge (q)

n = number of drip holes evaluated

### 2.15 Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis Gross and Net Irrigation was done using the excel solver

## 3.0 Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Field Capacity

From the result, the field capacity was minimum at no tillage ($0.07cm^3/cm^3$, $0.11cm^3/cm^3$, $0.12cm^3/cm^3$, and $0.14cm^3/cm^3$) for soil depths 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm respectively, for conservative tillage ($0.11cm^3/cm^3$, $0.11cm^3/cm^3$, $0.11cm^3/cm^3$, $0.14cm^3/cm^3$) for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths respectively and conventional tillage ($0.09cm^3/cm^3$, $0.13cm^3/cm^3$, $0.15cm^3/cm^3$, $0.17cm^3/cm^3$) for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths respectively.. At 0-25cm soil depth, there was a bigger value of field capacity in conservative tillage than conventional tillage, this could be because of runoff which occurred in the top soil in conventional tillage as there was maximum disturbance of soil. This is not in agreement with the observation reported by Alam et al., (2014). This is because the soil type is clay loam where highest FC was observed in no tillage ($0.14cm^3/cm^3$), followed by conservative tillage ($0.08cm^3/cm^3$). Also from the results, increase in soil depth increased field capacity which is in agreement with Alam and Salahin (2013) where field capacity increased from $0.24cm^3/cm^3$ to $0.3cm^3/cm^3$.

### 3.2 Permanent Wilting Point (PWP)

From the result, permanent wilting point increased with increase in soil depth in conventional tillage and no tillage with PWP of $0.01cm^3/cm^3$, $0.05cm^3/cm^3$, $0.09cm^3/cm^3$ and $0.11cm^3/cm^3$ at

0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths respectively for conventional tillage and PWP of 0.02$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.05$cm^3cm^3$, 0.05$cm^3/cm^3$ and 0.08$cm^3/cm^3$ at 0-25cm, 25-20cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths respectively for no tillage. This is in agreement with Alam and Salahin (2013) which recorded an increase in Permanent wilting point with increase in soil depth of 0.10$cm^3/cm^3$ to 0.15$cm^3/cm^3$. For conservative tillage PWP of 0.05$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.04$cm^3/cm^3$, 0.09$cm^3/cm^3$, and 0.07$cm^3/cm^3$ were recorded for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths respectively. There was variation in permanent wilting point for conservative tillage which could be as a result of the bulk density of the soil

### 3.3 Irrigation Frequency

The soil depths are the stages in soil growth as presented in Table 2.1 where, 0-25cm represents the initial stage, 25-50cm represents the crop development stage, 50-75cm represents the mild stage and 75-100cm represents the late stage.

#### 3.3.1 Irrigation Frequency for Conventional Tillage

At 10% MAD, irrigation frequency was 3 days, 4 days, 1 day and 4 days for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100 cm respectively.

At 30% MAD, irrigation frequency was 4days, 4days, 3days and 4days for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths respectively.

At 50% MAD, irrigation frequency was 4days, 10days, 6days and 5days for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm respectively.

Irrigation frequency is higher in 50% MAD because a lot of water was allowed to deplete from field capacity hence more days before irrigation.

### 3.3.2 Irrigation Frequency for Conservative Tillage

At 10% MAD, irrigation frequency was 3 days, 3 days, 4 day and 3 days for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100 cm respectively.

At 30% MAD, irrigation frequency was 4days, 4days, 5days and 3days for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths respectively.

At 50% MAD, irrigation frequency was 6days, 7days, 10days and 5days for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm respectively.

### 3.3.3 Irrigation Frequency for No Tillage

At 10% MAD, irrigation frequency was 5 days, 4 days, 4 day and 3 days for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100 cm respectively.

At 30% MAD, irrigation frequency was 5days, 5days, 5days and 4days for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths respectively

At 50% MAD, irrigation frequency was 5days, 6days, 4days and 4days for 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm respectively.

Irrigation frequency is higher in 50% MAD for conventional tillage, conservative tillage and no tillage because a lot of water was allowed to deplete from field capacity hence more days before irrigation. The mean number of days is less in no tillage because runoff is more likely to occur in tilled soil than undisturbed soil.

## 3.4 Evapotranspiration

The Daily Evapotranspiration for the growing period was obtained from climatic data and calculated using Hargreaves equation. The maximum evapotranspiration is 7.3mm/day and this was obtained in the 38th day of the growing period. This is because the average temperature calculated from the minimum and maximum temperature is high in this periods. The least evapotranspiration is 1mm/day at 83rd day because the average temperature from the minimum and maximum temperature of the period is low.

### 3.5 Consumptive Use (CU)

The highest consumptive use was 6.3mm/day obtained in 38th day and minimum was 0.86mm/day at 83rd day. These correspond to the days of highest and lowest evapotraspiration because consumptive use increases as evapotranspiration increases.

### 3.6 Basic Hydraulics of Drip Irrigation

The results of energy drop by friction for the mainline and total energy drop for the lateral are presented in

Basic hydraulics of the drip irrigation system

| | |
|---|---|
| Energy Drop by Friction for mainline (m) | $1.29X\ 10^{-6}$ |
| Total Energy Drop by the friction at the end of the Lateral (m) | $3.6\ X\ 10^{-9}$ |

### 3.7 Net Irrigation Water Requirement (NIWR)

This is the actual amount of water necessary for cop growth, it was determined using equation

For the three tillage treatments, net irrigation increased with increase in management allowable depletion, this is because more water is removed at higher management allowable depletion. The average net irrigation for conservative tillage at 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depth were found to be 0.59cm, 1.26cm, 2.1cm and 2.3cm respectively. For conventional tillage at 0-25cm, 25-50cm 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depth, the average net irrigation obtained was 0.59cm, 1.5cm, 1.70cm and 2.3cm respectively, while for no tillage at 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50=75cm and 75100cm soil depths an average net irrigation of 0.97cm, 1.8cm, 2.3cm and 2.7cm respectively were obtained. From the results, net irrigation increased with increase in soil depth for all the tillage methods.

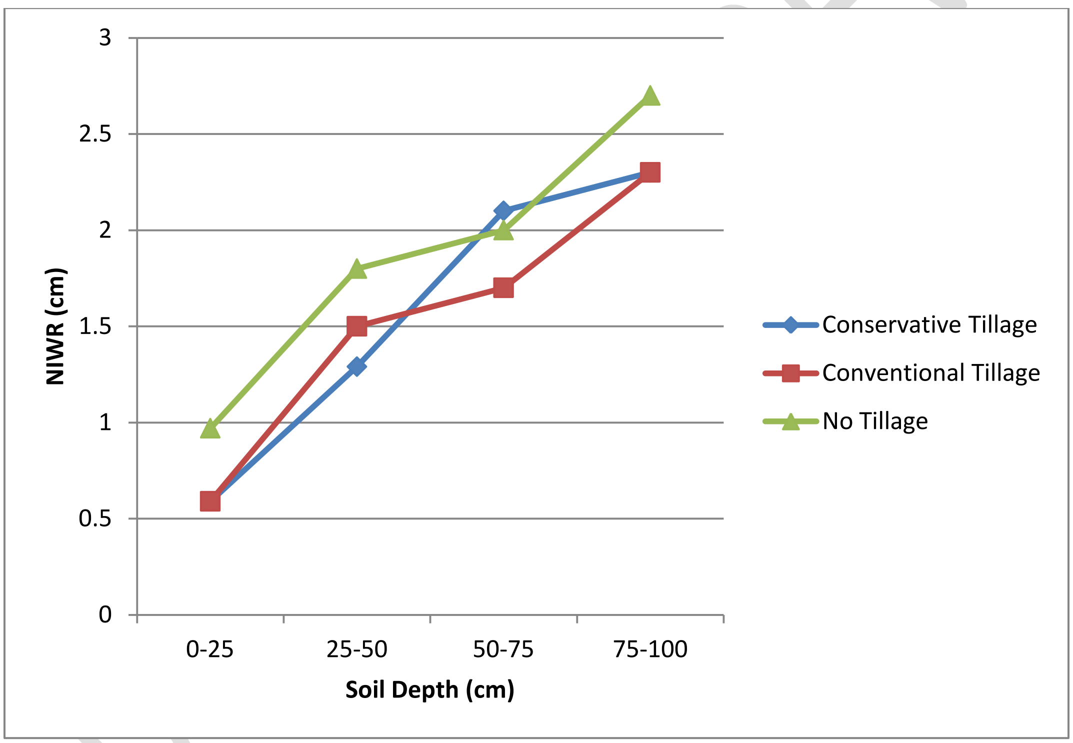


Fig 3.1 Effect of Soil Depth on Net Irrigation Water Requirement

Table 3.1 Net Irrigation Requirement for the three tillage tillage methods at 0-25cm soil depth

| Tillage method | Soil depth (cm) | MAD (%) | NIWR (cm) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservative | 0-25 | 10 | 0.19 |
| | | 30 | 0.6 |
| | | 50 | 1 |
| Conventional | 0-25 | 10 | 0.19 |
| | | 30 | 0.6 |
| | | 50 | 1 |
| No Tillage | 0-25 | 10 | 0.317 |
| | | 30 | 1 |
| | | 50 | 1.6 |

Table 3.2 Net Irrigation Requirement for the three methods at 25-50cm soil depth

| Tillage Method | Soil Depth (cm) | MAD (%) | NIWR(cm) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservative | 25-50 | 10 | 0.43 |
| | | 30 | 1.29 |
| | | 50 | 2.15 |
| Conventional | 25-50 | 10 | 0.51 |
| | | 30 | 1.5 |
| | | 50 | 2.5 |
| No Tillage | 25-50 | 10 | 0.605 |
| | | 30 | 1.81 |
| | | 50 | 3.0 |

Table 3.3 Net Irrigation Requirement for the three tillage tillage methods at 50-75cm soil depth

| Tillage Method | Soil Depth (cm) | MAD (%) | NIWR (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservative | 50-75 | 10 | 0.7 |
| | | 30 | 2.1 |
| | | 50 | 3.5 |
| Conventional | 50-75 | 10 | 0.234 |
| | | 30 | 0.70 |
| | | 50 | 1.17 |
| No Tillage | 50-75 | 10 | 0.79 |
| | | 30 | 2.4 |
| | | 50 | 3.0 |

Table 3.4 Net Irrigation Requirement for the three methods at 75-100cm soil depth

| Tillage Method | Soil Depth (cm) | MAD (%) | NIWR (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservative | 75-100 | 10 | 0.77 |
| | | 30 | 2.31 |
| | | 50 | 3.9 |
| Conventional | 75-100 | 10 | 0.77 |
| | | 30 | 2.31 |
| | | 50 | 3.9 |
| No Tillage | 75-100 | 10 | 0.924 |
| | | 30 | 2.77 |
| | | 50 | 4.6 |

## 3.8 Gross Irrigation Water Requirement (GIWR)

This is the quantity of water to be applied in realty, taking into consideration water losses

There was increase in gross irrigation with increase in soil depth, this is because of the net irrigation which increased with increase in soil depth. For conservative tillage at 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths, there were average gross irrigations of 0.67cm, 1.56cm, 2.33cm and 2.61cm respectively. For conventional tillage at 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm soil depths, average gross irrigations recorded are 0.67cm, 1.69cm, 1.97cm and 2.6cm respectively while for no tillage at 0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm and 75-100cm, gross irrigations of 1.07cm, 2.00cm, 2.64cm and 3.04cm respectively was obtained.

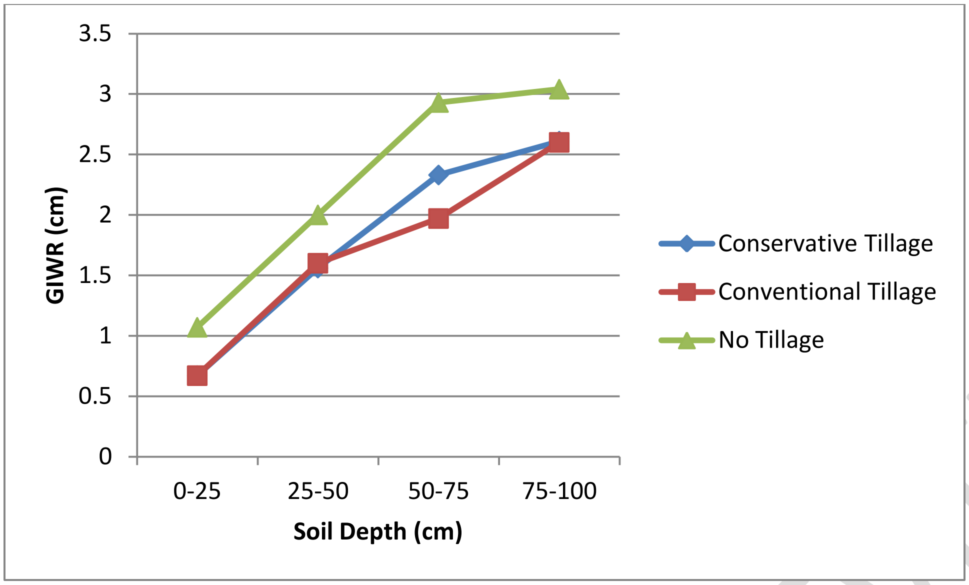


Fig 3.2  Effect of different tillage practices on gross irrigation water requirement

Table 3.5 Gross Irrigation Requirement for the three tillage tillage methods at 0-25cm soil depth

| Tillage Method | Soil Depth (cm) | MAD (%) | NIWR (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservative | 0-25 | 10 | 0.21 |
| | | 30 | 0.7 |
| | | 50 | 1.1 |
| Conventional | 0-25 | 10 | 0.21 |
| | | 30 | 0.7 |
| | | 50 | 1.1 |
| No Tillage | 0-25 | 10 | 0.35 |
| | | 30 | 1.11 |
| | | 50 | 1.77 |

Table 3.6 Gross Irrigation Requirement for the three methods at 25-50cm soil depth

| Tillage Method | Soil Depth (cm) | MAD (%) | NIWR (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservative | 25-50 | 10 | 0.5 |
| | | 30 | 1.43 |
| | | 50 | 2.77 |
| Conventional | 25-50 | 10 | 0.6 |
| | | 30 | 1.7 |
| | | 50 | 2.7 |
| No Tillage | 25-50 | 10 | 0.67 |
| | | 30 | 2.01 |
| | | 50 | 3.34 |

Table 3.7 Gross Irrigation Requirement for the three tillage three tillage methods at 50-75cm soil depth

| Tillage Method | Soil Depth (cm) | MAD (%) | NIWR (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservative | 50-75 | 10 | 0.77 |
| | | 30 | 2.33 |
| | | 50 | 3.9 |
| Conventional | 50-75 | 10 | 0.26 |
| | | 30 | 0.77 |
| | | 50 | 1.9 |
| No Tillage | 50-75 | 10 | 0.87 |
| | | 30 | 2.67 |
| | | 50 | 4.4 |

Table 3.8 Gross Irrigation Requirement for the tillage methods at 75-100cm soil depth

| Tillage Method | Soil Depth (cm) | MAD (%) | NIWR (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservative | 75-100 | 10 | 0.9 |
| | | 30 | 2.6 |
| | | 50 | 4.33 |
| Conventional | 75-100 | 10 | 0.9 |
| | | 30 | 2.6 |
| | | 50 | 4.3 |
| No Tillage | 75-100 | 10 | 1.03 |
| | | 30 | 3 |
| | | 50 | 5.1 |

## 3.9 Uniformity Coefficient

This was also calculated using equation 3.16 and shown in table 3.9 below

Table3.9 Result of Uniformity Coefficient

| Uniformity Coefficient @10%MAD (%) | Uniformity Coefficient @ 30%MAD (%) | Uniformity Coefficient @ 50%MAD (%) |
|---|---|---|
| 96 | 99 | 99 |

There was uniformity coefficient of 96% for 10% MAD, 99% for 30% MAD and, 99% for 50% MAD. Uniformity coefficient up to 90% is acceptable. The uniformity coefficients in table 4.12 are within the acceptable range.

### 3.10 Statistical Analysis

Table 3.10 $R^2$, Multiple R, Standard Error and Observation Table for Bulk Density and Least Limiting Water Range

| **Multiple R** | **R Square** | **Standard Error** | **Observation** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.104 | 11 |

Table 3.11 ANOVA for Gross and Net Irrigation

| | **Df** | **SS** | **MS** | **F** | **P - Value @ 0.05** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regression** | **1** | **35.4** | **35.34** | **3248** | **0.00007 Significant** |
| **Residual** | **10** | **0.108** | **0.010** | | |
| **Total** | **11** | **35.4567** | | | |

## 4.0 Conclusion

A PVC drip irrigation was developed and evaluated on the basis of irrigation parameters and performance evaluation. The values obtained for the parameters were in acceptable range coefficient of determination $R^2$ value obtained for gross and net irrigation was 0.99, the p-values of $<0.05$ shows that the terms for gross and net irrigation are significant.

Based on the outcome of the study, the developed drip irrigation systems performance is adequate for the study area.

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