



Roundtable Discussion on Irrigation  
Development and Rehabilitation  
Traders Hotel  
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## Role of the Academe on Irrigation Development



Armando N. Espino, Jr.  
Central Luzon State University

### Impact of Irrigation Facilities to Agricultural Production

- providing adequate water throughout the growing season, thus contributing to higher yields by eliminating water deficits and providing a measure of drought protection;
- supplementing rainfall in unfavourable areas to ensure high yields and quality, which generally leads to higher farmgate prices;
- enabling farmers to adapt timing of production to take into account market demand, higher prices, and avoid adverse weather extremes;
- reducing risk and raising returns in the use of complementary inputs such as improved seed and fertilizer.

## Strategic Interventions in Irrigation Development

- Irrigation Systems Physical Development
- Extension, Capacity Enhancement and Information Campaign
- Strengthening of Public-Private Partnership
- Farmers' Support Services
- Institutional Development and Capability Building
- **Research and Development**

## Research and Development in Irrigation

- R&D efforts should focus on cost-effective, appropriate and efficient irrigation and water management technology.
- The conduct of R&D activities should explore technologies that will lead to sustainable production like farm diversification and water saving technologies
- R&D efforts must also focus on environmental degradation, climate change, food insecurity and poverty.

## Central Luzon State University Water Resources Management Center



The Water Resources Management Center (WRMC) was created through the CLSU Board Resolution No. 62-95 on August 18, 1995

## R & D THRUSTS

The Center gives priority considerations to the following areas:

- Water Sourcing and Conservation
- On-farm Water management
- Irrigation Systems' Management
- Application of Modern Irrigation & Drainage Technologies
- Water Quality Improvement
- Watershed and Environmental Management
- Agrometeorology



## Trainings & Workshops for the Improvement of Utilization of Water in Agriculture









## **WRMC Research Activities on Irrigation**



## **Aerobic Rice Production System**

**Partner Agencies: IRRI, Philrice and  
BASC**









# Alternate Wetting and Drying Technology

Partner Agencies: IRRI, Philrice and DA  
RFO III





# Application of gravity-type drip irrigation system for rice-based farms

Partner Agency: Philippine Rice Research Institute



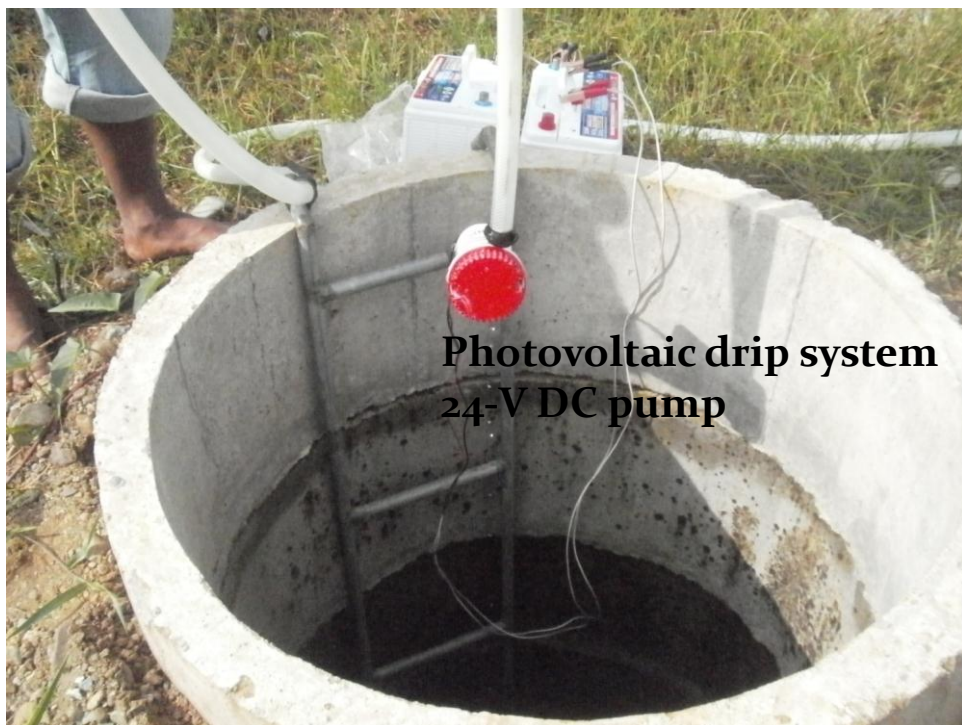




**Venturi-type Fertigation system**



**Photovoltaic drip system  
24-V DC pump**



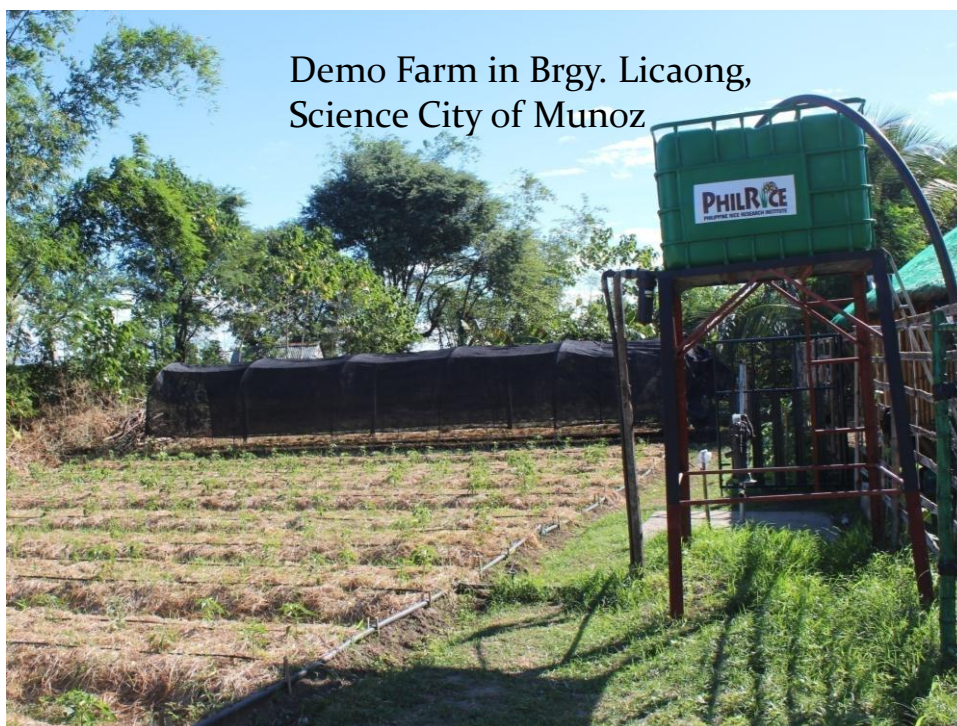




## Photovoltaic drip system 12-V DC pump



Demo Farm in Brgy. Licaong,  
Science City of Munoz



# Demo Farm in Langangilang, Abra





Installation of gravity drip irrigation in Maguindanao and Sultan Kudarat



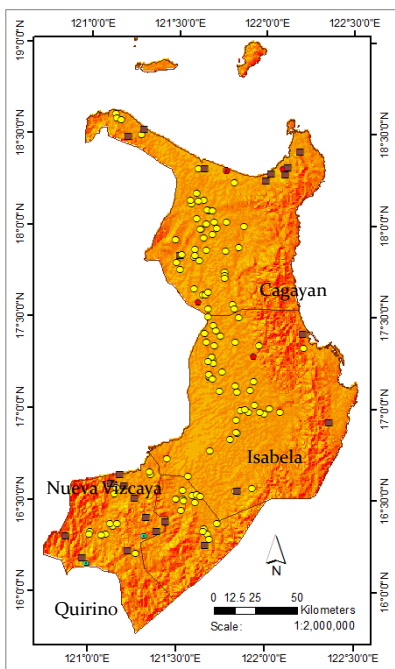
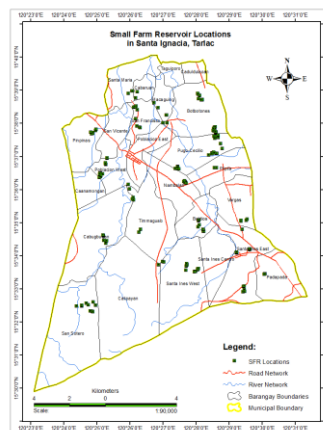
## Minimizing Storage Losses in Water Harvesting Structures



Partner Agency: Philippine Rice Research Institute

## GIS-based Inventory System for SFRs

Average farm area: 1.06 ha  
 No. of SFR per farmer: 1 unit/farmer (7: mostly on the upper portion of farm  
 Location:  
 Max surface area: 4,009 sq m  
 Minimum Surface area: 186 sq m  
 Average Surface area: 782 sq m  
 Avg SFR:Farm area ratio 0.108 or 10.8% of farm area  
 Depth of reservoir: 3.3 m  
 WS Service area: 0.75 ha  
 DS Service area: 0.47 ha



Source: DA RFU 2 RAEG

### MAP OF EXISTING SSIP IN REGION 2 1975 -2011

SSIP	Units	Number of Beneficiaries	Service Area, has
SWIP	132	4,605	6,735
DD	33	1,338	1,565
CIS	4	251	285
STW	4578	4578	13734
PIP	1	126	100

SSIP Types	Cagayan	Isabela	Quirino	Nueva Vizcaya
SWIP	53	48	16	15
DD	15	3	2	13
STW	1913	1941	289	426
CIS	2	1	1	0
PIP	1	0	0	0

- Legend**  
 SSIP Type  
 ● SWIP  
 ■ DD  
 ● CIS  
 ● PIS  
 ● PIP



- SWIP - Small Water Impounding Project  
 DD - Diversion Dam  
 CIS - Communal Irrigation System  
 PIS - Pump Irrigation System  
 PIP - Pressurized Irrigation System

## SFR Water Balance Studies

Initial Storage	786.87
Rainfall	1350.27
Runoff	6.57
Final Storage	510.11
Seepage and Percolation	768.25
Evaporation	118.01
Irrigation	7.65
Overflows	739.69
Total Inflow, P+R	1356.84
Initial storage + Total Inflow	2143.71
Outflows =Initial storage + Total Inflows - Final Storage	1633.6
<b>S&amp;P%</b>	<b>47.03%</b>
<b>Evaporation %</b>	<b>7.22%</b>



### Minimizing Storage Losses Using Organic Lining Materials

- Four ponds with a dimension of 20 m x 10 m were used in the study.
- Two of the ponds were overlain with 15-cm thick carabao manure.
- The remaining two ponds were used as controls.
- Control ponds decreased their water levels at an average rate of 4.07 cm per day
- Ponds with carabao manure lining has lower average rate of 2.79 cm per day.

# Minimizing Field Water Losses in Surface Irrigation System

Partner Agencies: DOST-PCAARRD,  
PNRI and BSWM







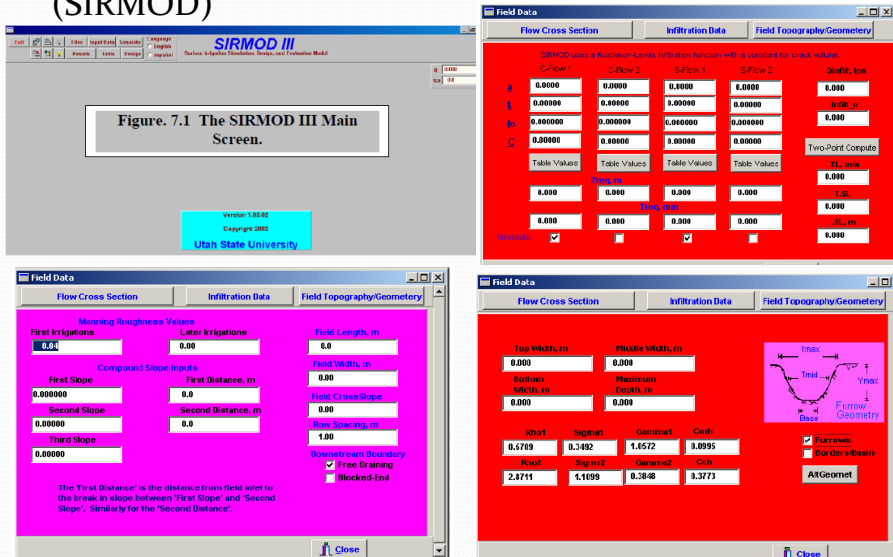








## Surface Irrigation Simulation, Evaluation and Design (SIRMOD)



## Real Time Soil Moisture Monitoring for Corn Irrigation Scheduling

Partner Agency: CHED



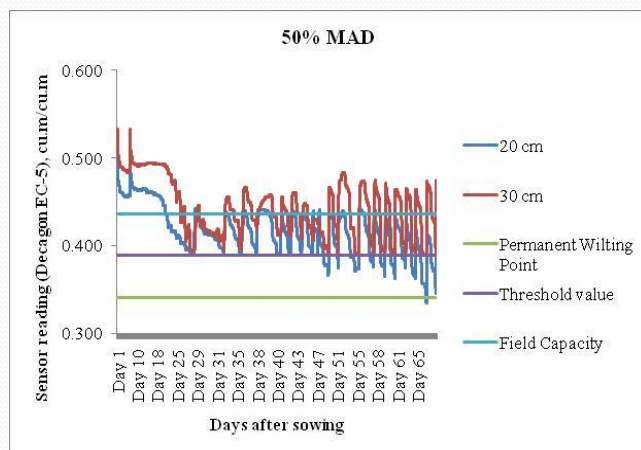




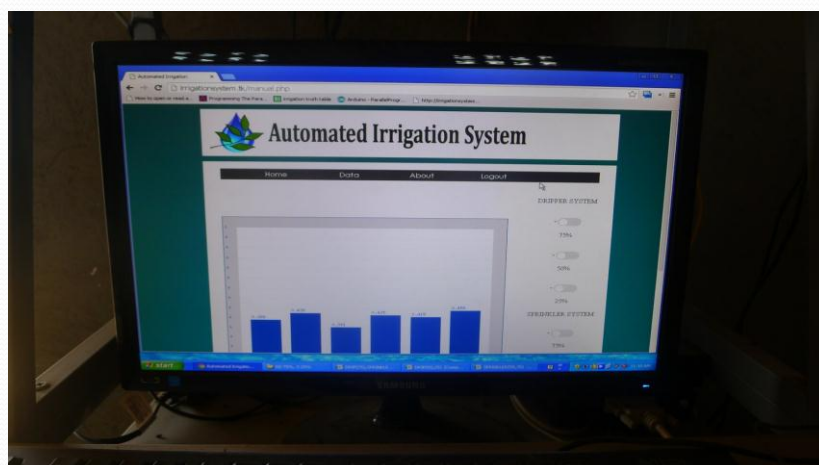




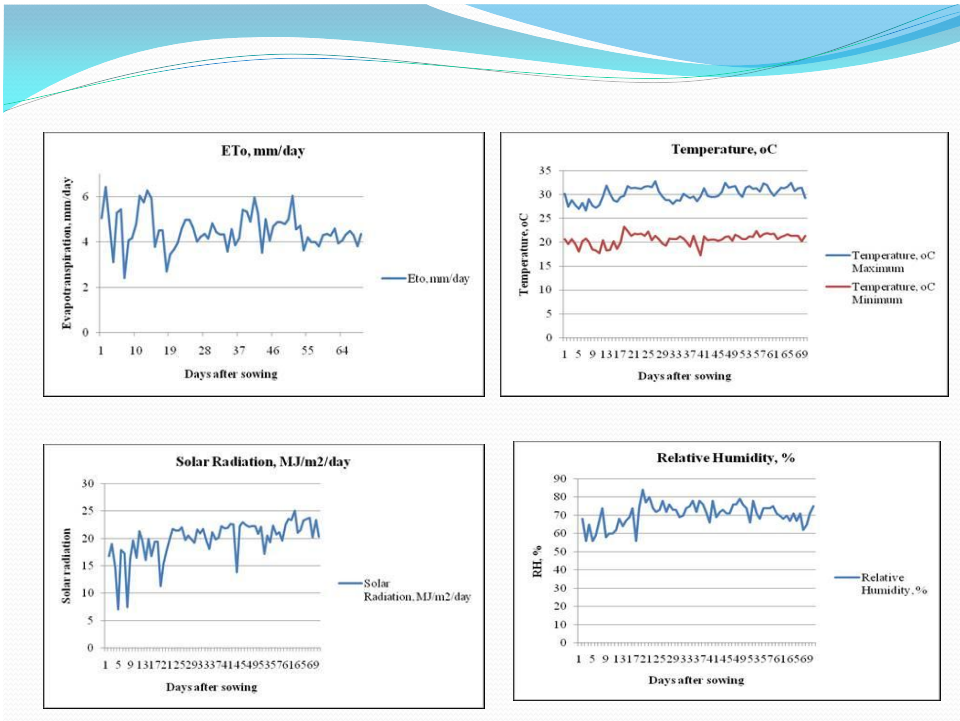
Monitoring soil moisture content in real time



**Soil moisture behaviour in drip irrigation at 50% MAD**



**Web-based irrigation system control system**





**Corn at vegetative stage**



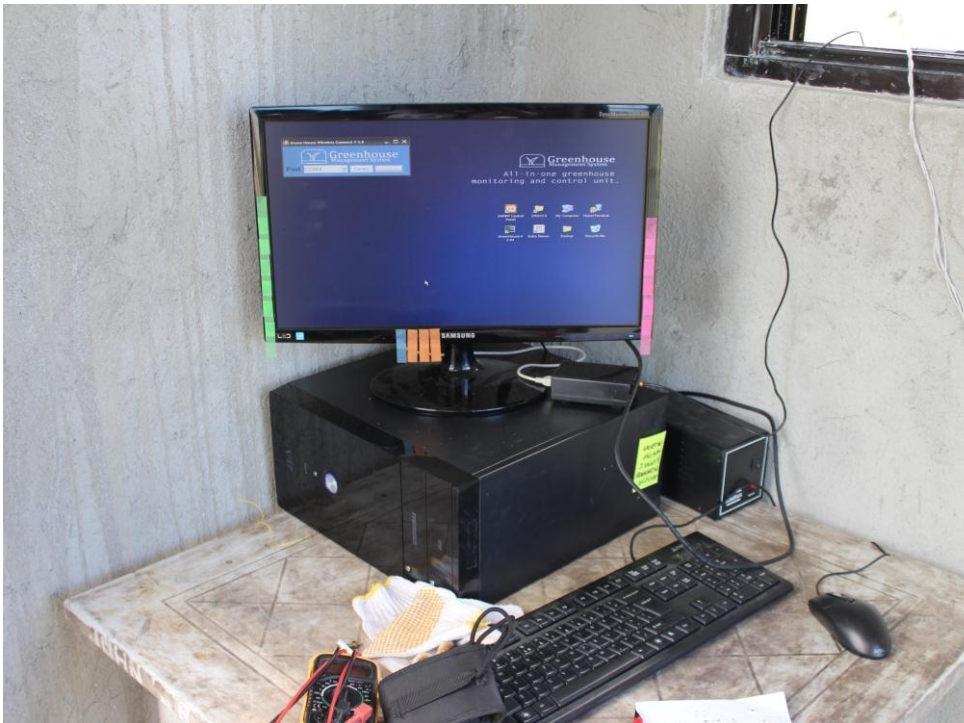
**Corn at flowering stage**



# Controlled Environment Production Systems

Partner Agency: CHED













# Farmers' Initiatives and Indigenous Knowledge









