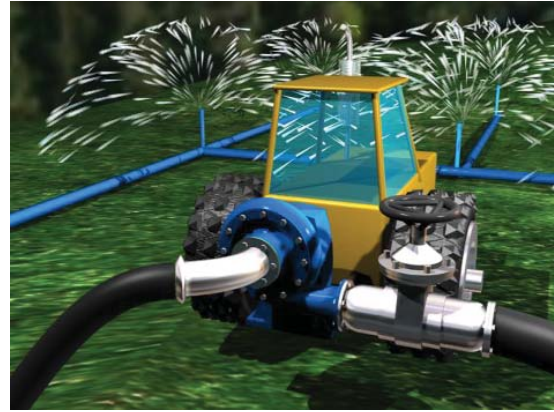


Drip irrigation is a system of water and fertilizer supply directly to the root zone of the irrigated plant. Water is transferred by the pump to the filters, then it goes through the header pipe, distribution pipeline, spraydown pipe to each plant and through the trickles slowly gets into the root system. The system is complete with pressure-sensitive detectors, which provide required head for trickles operation. For fertilizing the drip irrigation system is complete with fertilizer injector.



The advantages of the system:

- ability to irrigate highly crossed irregular-shaped lots with different water infiltration of soils;
- considerable water and labor costs saving (by 1,3-3 times);
- increase in crop capacity and quality of fruit. Earlier harvest ripening;
- chemical fertilizers saving by 30-40%;
- absence of second clogging up, drainage construction is not required;
- ability to irrigate from local water springs of small farms;
- lesser weeds quantity, comparing with other ways of irrigation;
- ability of twenty-four-hour watering, irrespective of environmental conditions (wind, heat).

The drip irrigation systems are complete with the set of the necessary equipment (turnkey), depending on the size of the irrigated lot and the presence of water scoop source.

| TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|------------|
| Indices | Gardens | Vineyards | Vegetables |
| Water discharge, l/s hectare | 0,6-0,8 | 0,5-0,7 | 1-1,2 |
| Head on the spraydown pipe, m | 5-6 | 5-6 | 5-6 |
| Distance between the spray-down pipes, m | 6...4 | 3...2,5 | 1,4 |
| Distance between the trickles, m | 0,75 | 0,75 | 0,4 |
| Water discharge, l/h | 2-4 | 2-4 | 1,2-2 |

Drip irrigation proved itself in such countries as Holland, Germany, Israel, Turkey and many others, where there are problems with fresh water, time and labor inputs.