

Effect of Deficit Furrow Irrigation on Yield and Water Productivity of Tomato (*Solanum Lycopersicum L.*) in Central Rift Valley Intensive Irrigation System at East Shewa Zone, Oromia, Ethiopia

Lemma Teklu Kumsa

Oromia Agricultural Research Institute, Bako Agricultural Research Center,
P. O. Box 03, Bako, West Shoa, Ethiopia,

Abstract:- This study attempted to evaluate the effects of alternative furrow irrigation (AFI), fixed furrow irrigation (FFI) and conventional furrow irrigation (CFI) systems on crop yield and water use efficiencies. The general objective were to study the effect of deficit irrigation on yield and water use efficiency for improved agricultural production, environmental sustainability and water productivity, with specific objectives of investigating the effect of deficit irrigation under different furrow irrigation systems on yield and water use efficiency of tomato. A field experiment was designed as a two factor factorial in RCBD; with three time replicate. The two factors were irrigation systems and water application levels. Irrigation depth was monitored using a Parshall flume of an opening diameter 3 inch with discharge of 3.532 l/s at a head of 8cm. Results were compared in terms of flow parameters, water use efficiencies and yield at ($P < 0.05$). Flow parameters had shown that, recession time of AFI system was highly significant from both of CFI and FFI systems and 100 % ETc from the remaining three application levels and their interaction was significant. For water use efficiency parameters; the mean results of both crop water use efficiency (CWUE) and field water use efficiency (FWUE) of AFI, FFI and CFI were 256.69, 214.77 and 130.53 $\text{kg ha}^{-1} \text{mm}^{-1}$ respectively and showing highly significant difference between them. There were highly significant differences between the mean results of irrigation systems of AFI and CFI systems on Christian's uniformity coefficient (UCC), application efficiency (Ea), storage efficiency (Er) and deep percolation losses (Dp) and Water application levels between 100% ETc and the remaining three application levels on UCC and Er, while for Ea and Dp between 85% ETc and 50% ETc and their interaction were also highly significant. There was no significant difference between the yield obtained from AFI and CFI, However, there were highly significant difference between yield of FFI and CFI systems. In view of the results, AFI system is taken as promising for conservation of water ($1232.9 \text{m}^3/\text{ha}$), time (522:09'15" hours/ha) and costs (187502.00 birr/ha) without negligible trade-off in yield.

Key words: Deficit Irrigation, Irrigation systems, Water use efficiency and Tomato yield.

INTRODUCTION

Increased agricultural production has become an urgent requirement of the expanding world population (Chen *et al.*, 2011). Yet, there has been a continued decrease in available fresh water that can be used by agricultural production (Cai and Rosegrant, 2003). As a result, deficit irrigation has been prevalently used in irrigated agriculture. Deficit irrigation can lead to greater economic gains by maximizing yield per unit of water applied under conditions of scarce water supply and drought, as well as by increasing of cultivable frequency or irrigable area (Bekele and Tilahun, 2007; Kifle and Gebretsadikan, 2016). The expectation is that, any yield reduction will be insignificant compared with the benefits that are gained from the conservation of water. But, its effects on yield or harvest quality are crop specific (Costa *et al.*, 2007).

In Ethiopia, most irrigators allocate irrigation water to their field below the maximum crop water requirement for maximum yield because of the limited water and high level of competition at tail of scheme (Lorite *et al.*, 2007). Most of irrigation in Ethiopia (97.8%) is done by surface irrigation methods, especially by furrow system in farmer's fields and majority of the commercial farms (FAO, 2001; Lemma, 2017). The furrow irrigation systems were includes conventional furrow irrigation (CFI), fixed furrow irrigation (FFI) and alternative furrow irrigation (AFI). CFI is where every furrow is irrigated during consecutive watering, is known to be less efficient particularly in areas where there is shortage of irrigation water. The development towards optimum utilization of irrigation is to irrigate alternate furrows during each irrigation time (Zhang *et al.*, 2000). By irrigating alternative furrows, half of root is exposed to wet soil condition and the other half is exposed to dry soil condition. According Hodges *et al.*, 1989 and Graterol *et al.*, 1993, FFI is a means of selection some furrows for irrigation while other adjacent furrows were not irrigated for the whole season.

Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicon L.*) is one of the most important irrigated vegetable crops and is one of the most demanding in terms of water use (Peet, 2005). The application of various deficit irrigation strategies to this crop may significantly led to save irrigation water (Costa *et al.*, 2007). According to Patane *et al.* (2011), the adoption of deficit irrigation strategies in which a 50% reduction in ETc was applied for the whole or partial growing season to save water helped to minimize fruit losses and maintain high fruit quality.

In the study area, poor rainfall distribution and over application of irrigation water without determining the crop water requirement were identified as the major problem of a crop failure. Under such existing condition, practicing of deficit irrigation and water saving methods of furrow irrigation systems could help to increase agricultural production by expanding irrigable land with the given limited amount of water. Therefore, this study aims with the objectives to evaluate the effect of deficit irrigation under furrow irrigation methods on yield and water use efficiency of tomato for improved agricultural production, environmental sustainability and water productivity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area Description

The experimental site is situated at Dugda district, Eastern Shoa zone, Central Ethiopia. It is located at 130 km away from Addis Ababa to Ziway at South East direction from Meki town at an altitude of 1685 m a s l (Fig. 1). The experimental site is characterized by sandy loam soil type, mild and warm temperate climate in which the majority of the rainfall occurs from May to September. Rainfall over the district is highly variable in temporal and spatial. The area receives an annual rainfall of 1009 mm and an average annual temperature of 18.4°C (en.climate-data.org/4437/).

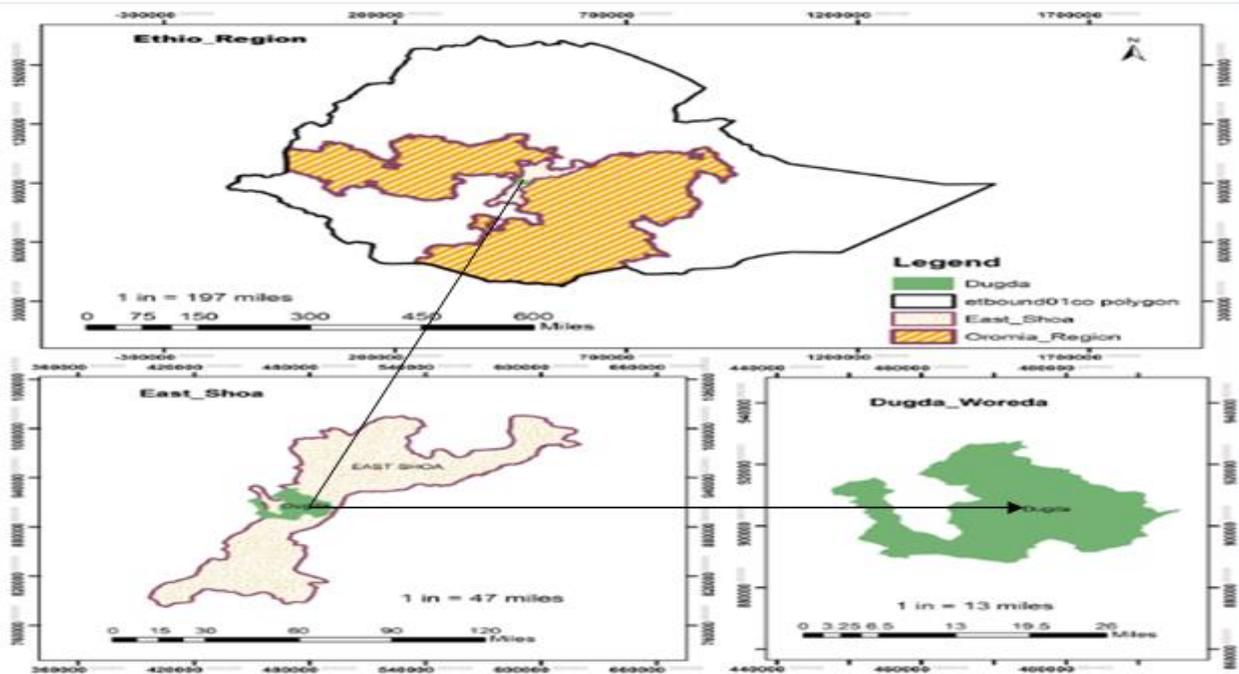


Fig.1. Location map of the study area

Experimental Design and Procedure

The experiment was implemented in two factorial combinations namely, three irrigation systems and four irrigation water application levels (Table 1). The treatments combinations were arranged as completely randomized blocks design with three time replications. The depth of water applied to the field was measured by Parshall Flume of 3inch throat diameter. The effective head of 8cm was calibrated and hence the resulting discharge was 3.532 l/s. The plot size was 4 m × 6 m with 1m and 2m space between plots and blocks respectively. Each plot contained four ridges and four furrows. Each bed had 1m width and 6m length. The trapezoidal shape furrow was prepared with an average depth of 30 cm and width of 25 cm and 15cm at the top and bottom, respectively.

Improved tomato *Galilea* variety having a total growing period of 75 days after transplanting was grown in a modern green house for 21 days and transplanted on experimental plot. The crop variety was selected for its good adaptability, disease resistant and most usable in the study area.

Table.1. Treatments used for the experiment

Irrigation systems	Water application levels			
	100% ETc	85% ETc	70% ETc	50% ETc
AFI	AFI100% ETc	AFI 85% ETc	AFI 70% ETc	AFI 50% ETc
FFI	FFI100% ETc	FFI 85% ETc	FFI 70% ETc	FFI 50% ETc
CFI	CFI100% ETc	CFI 85% ETc	CFI 70% ETc	CFI 50% ETc

Where: AFI100% ETc, FFI100% ETc and CFI100% ETc were alternative, fixed and conventional furrow irrigation with full irrigation respectively, AFI 85% ETc, FFI 85% ETc and CFI 85% ETc were 85% of the full irrigation (15% deficit), AFI 70% ETc, FFI 70% ETc and CFI 70% ETc were 70% of full irrigation (30% deficit) and AFI 50% ETc, FFI 50% ETc and CFI 50% ETc were 50% of full irrigation (50% deficit).

Soil Sample Collection and Analysis Methods

Depending on the greatest root depth concentration which is 30cm for transplanted tomatoes, the disturbed and undisturbed composite soil sample before planting were collected at a depth of 0-20 and 20-40 cm. Different soil physical properties such as bulk density, texture, infiltration, field capacity and permanent wilting point were done by core sampler method, pipette method, double ring infiltrometer, pressure plate apparatus by applying a suction of 1/3 and 15 bars to a saturated soil sample, respectively.

Determination of Crop Water and Irrigation Requirement

Crop water requirement of tomato for the growing season was determined from the reference evapotranspiration and crop coefficient using Equation (1). Soil (Table 2) and Meteorological data's (Table 3) were used to determine reference crop evapotranspiration (ET_o). Farmers' experience was used to determine the numbers of days of each growing stages to estimate reliable K_c for the respective growing stages. A higher value of application efficiency (60%) was adopted, because water was applied more accurately and no runoff. Irrigation scheduling of the crop was computed using FAO CROPWAT program (Allen et al., 1998).

$$ET_c = K_c \times ET_o \quad (1)$$

Where: ET_c = crop evapotranspiration (mm/day),

K_c = crop coefficient (dimensionless), and

ET_o = reference crop evapotranspiration (mm/day).

Table 2. Input soil data for CROPWAT model

Depth of sampling(cm)	FC (%) by vol.	PWP (%) by vol.	Bd (g/cm ³)	Sand %	Silt %	Clay %	Textural class	Infiltration rate (mm/hr)
0-20	23.77	12.28	1.32	71	8	21	Sandy loam	
20-40	20.10	11.89	1.34	69	14	17	Sandy loam	28.8
Average	21.94	12.09	1.33	70	11	19	Sandy loam	

Where: FC, PWP and Bd were field capacity, permanent wilting point and bulk density respectively.

Table 3. Climate data and ET_o value of the study area

Months	Temp. max.(°C)	Temp. min.(°C)	Humidity (%)	Wind speed (km/hr)	Sun shine (hr)	ET _o (mm/day)
January	27.295	12.519	49	1.6	9.8	3.38
February	28.967	13.5	45.4	1.7	9.5	3.69
March	29.428	15.179	41	1.6	9.1	3.91
April	29.553	15.89	57	1.6	8.8	4.17
May	29.395	16.175	58.4	1.8	8	3.92
June	28.125	15.775	59.8	2.4	8.1	3.81
July	25.586	15.31	66.7	2.2	6.3	3.38
August	25.719	15.181	73.6	1.9	6.1	3.43
September	26.86	14.668	72.6	1.4	6.4	3.54
October	27.75	13.237	69.2	1.5	9.2	3.98
November	27.245	12.165	63	1.7	9.8	3.68
December	26.642	11.342	55.3	1.7	9.8	3.3

Source: National Meteorological Organization, Batu station, 1985-2015 G.C

Crop Agronomy and Management

Tomato seedlings were transplanted to the experimental plots based on the recommended space of 60 cm between plants and 100 cm row spacing. Recommended fertilizer of 200 kg/ha DAP at the time of transplanting and 150 kg/ha Urea twice, half at the time of transplanting while, half at 21 days after transplanting were equally and uniformly applied to each treatments. The crop was cultivated and weeded four times during the growing season. It was transplanted on four ridges of each plot and for further analysis; the yield were harvested from the two central ridges only to avoid boarder effects.

Soil Moisture Determination

Soil moisture were monitored both at field condition by installing a tensiometer at different depth of 30, 40 and 60 cm and laboratory by taking undisturbed soil sample. Soil samples were taken at 24 hours after irrigation and one day left before next irrigation depending on irrigation interval from the third furrow of each plot at depths of 0-20 and 20-40 cm at locations of 3m

from a head of furrow. The collected soil samples were placed in an oven set at a temperature of 105°C and dried for 24 hrs. Its gravimetric and volumetric water content was determined using formula 2 and 3 (Cuenca, 1989).

$$\theta_{dw} = \left[\frac{W_{ws} - W_{ds}}{W_{ds}} \right] \times 100 \quad (2)$$

Where: W_{ws} = weight of wet soil, (g)
 θ_{dw} = water content expressed on weight basis in (%)
 W_{ds} = weight of dry soil, (g)

$$\theta_v = \frac{\rho_b}{\rho_w} \times \theta_{dw} \times 100 \quad (3)$$

Where: θ_v = Volumetric moisture content in (%)
 ρ_b = Soil bulk density, (g/cm³)
 ρ_w = Water density g/cm³, (1g/cm³)
 θ_{dw} = as expressed in equation 2

Depth and discharge measurement

The total amount of water requirement for the crop was diverted to the furrow with calibrated parshall flume having appropriate opening diameter of three inch (3") with a length of 2 m and its appropriate head ranges from 3-33cm. It was calculated as suggested by Michael, (2008):

$$Q = 0.1771h^{1.5} \quad (4)$$

Where: Q = discharge from parshall flume, (l/s)
 h = effective head of Parshall flume causing flow, (cm)

The time required to deliver the desired depth of water into each furrow was calculated using the equation recommended by Israelsen (1980).

$$t = \frac{d \times w \times l}{360 \times q} \quad (5)$$

Where: d = gross depth of water applied, (cm)
 t = application time, (hr)
 l = furrow length in, (m)
 w = furrow spacing in, (m)
 q = flow rate (discharge), (l/s)

Flow Time Measurement

The advancing, application and recession time was monitored using stopwatch during each irrigation water application in order to assess the treatment effects on flow parameters.

Calculation and analysis of basic parameters

Advance rate computation

$$AR = \frac{LT}{AT} \quad (6)$$

Where: AR = advance rate, (m/s)
 LT = length travelled by water, furrow length, (m)
 AT = time taken by water to travel from head to the tail of furrow, (s)

Distribution uniformity

$$UCC = \left[1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |\theta_i - \bar{\theta}|}{\bar{\theta} N} \right] \times 100 \quad (7)$$

Where: UCC = Christian's uniformity coefficient, in %
 θ_i = observed water content for the i^{th} point, in cm³ (from gravimetric moisture determination).
 N = number of points where samples was taken. N is 1, 2, 3 ... 36, because uniformity was computed for each treatment
 $\bar{\theta}$ = mean water content

Mean water content is determined by:

$$\bar{\theta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i}{N} \quad (8)$$

Application efficiency

$$E_a = \frac{W_s}{W_f} \times 100 \quad (9)$$

Where: E_a = Application efficiency (%)
 W_s = water stored in the root zone, (mm)
 W_f = water applied to the field, (mm)

Deep percolation fraction

$$D_f = 100 - E_a - R_f \quad (10)$$

Where: R_f = amount of runoff during irrigation, (mm)
 E_a = as defined in equation 3

Df= amount of water deep percolated during irrigation, (mm)

Storage efficiency

$$Er = \frac{W_s}{W_n} \times 100 \tag{11}$$

Where: Er = storage efficiency (%)

Ws = water stored in the root zone during irrigation, (cm)

Wn = water needed in the root zone prior to irrigation, (cm)

Yield assessments (y)

$$\text{Yield obtained in ton per ha} = y \times 10^4 \tag{12}$$

Where: y = yield obtained per square meter

Water use efficiency

Crop water use efficiency

$$CWUE = \frac{y}{ET_c} \tag{13}$$

Where: CWUE = crop water use efficiency (kg/ha-mm)

Y = yield in Kg ha⁻¹ and

ETc = evapotranspiration (mm)

Field water use efficiency

$$FWUE = \frac{y}{\text{Net irrigation}} \tag{14}$$

Where: FWUE = field water use efficiency (kg/ha-mm)

Y= yield (ton/ha)

Net irrigation (mm)

Statistical Analysis

The collected data were analyzed using GenStat18th edition, ANOVA and the mean difference was estimated using the least significance difference (LSD) comparisons.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Crop water requirements and irrigation scheduling of tomato

The seasonal net irrigation water requirement of tomato was found to be 246.58 mm for 100% ETc (full irrigation) with CFI, AFI, FFI systems (Table 4). Accordingly, 85%, 70% and 50% of 100% ETc with CFI, AFI, and FFI levels were 210 mm, 173 mm and 124 mm, respectively.

The results indicated that, the maximum depth of water was applied during the mid development stage (mid March) of tomato. According to Sahasrabudhe (1996) suggestion, this stage is the time when the crop needs high amount of water for the development of flowers and fruit which is high energy demanding and peak physiological phase for the crop growth. The development stage is also the time during which the plants achieve higher canopy coverage and undergoing higher transpiration rate. Maximization of crop yield and quality can be achieved through meeting crop water requirement during this critical period, given all other factors are met.

Table 4. Irrigation interval and depth of water applied to each treatment

Irrigation systems	Water application levels	Irrigation period and depth of applied water (mm)				
		4 th February	15 th February	1 st March	15 th March	31 st March
FFI	100% ETc	21.08	27.68	63.27	67.62	66.93
	85% ETc	17.92	23.53	53.78	57.48	56.89
	70% ETc	14.78	19.34	44.29	47.33	46.85
	50% ETc	10.54	13.84	31.64	33.81	33.47
AFI	100% ETc	21.08	27.68	63.27	67.62	65.93
	85% ETc	17.92	23.53	53.78	57.48	56.89
	70% ETc	14.78	19.34	44.29	47.33	46.85
	50% ETc	10.54	13.84	31.64	33.81	33.47
CFI	100% ETc	21.08	27.68	63.27	67.62	65.93
	85% ETc	17.92	23.53	53.78	57.48	56.89
	70% ETc	14.78	19.34	44.29	47.33	46.85
	50% ETc	10.54	13.84	31.64	33.81	33.47

FFI, AFI and CFI are fixed furrow irrigation, alternative furrow irrigation and conventional furrow irrigation, respectively.

Effects of Irrigation Systems and Water Application Levels on Flow Parameters

Advance rate

The time required for the water to advance to cover the field completely is an important consideration in managing surface irrigation systems. According to analysis of variance (Table 5), there is no significant difference among the three irrigation systems, water application levels and their interaction at (p<0.05) in terms of advance rate. The probable reason for the non significance of the irrigation systems and water application levels on advance rate was the shortness of the furrow length of the experimental plots.

Table 5. Analysis of variance of flow parameters

Source of variation	Flow parameters	
	Advance rate	Recession time
Irrigation systems	0.94 ^{NS}	35.52 ^{**}
Water application levels	0.83 ^{NS}	47.39 ^{**}
Irrigation systems x water application levels	0.89 ^{NS}	3.30 [*]
CV (%)	9.84%	4.90%
LSD _{0.05}	0.61	6.40

Where: NS- non significant, *-significant, **-highly significant

RECESSION TIME

Irrigation systems and water application levels were highly significant at ($p < 0.01$), while their interaction were significant ($p < 0.05$) in terms of recession time (Table 5). Recession time of AFI system was significantly different from both CFI and FFI systems, but there were no significant difference between CFI and FFI systems. The probable reason for this could be the difference in soil-water potential between the three irrigation systems which makes the recession time different. The water suction of CFI may be smaller and need longer recession time than AFI and FFI. In an AFI, soil desiccations was higher with low soil water potential due to alternate wetting of neighboring furrows and the recession time is shorter. In FFI system, the neighboring furrow stays dry during the whole irrigation period and the lateral movement subsequently higher than the rate of infiltration. This is consistent with the results of slower recession time that have been associated with AFI and FFI (Hodges et al., 1989; Woldeesenbet, 2005).

Water application levels of 100% ETc was significantly different from the remaining three application levels, 85% ETc and 70% ETc and 50% ETc. But, no significant difference between water application levels of 85% ETc and 70% ETc (Table 6). The result indicates that, the time needed for recession depends on the depth of irrigation water applied.

Table 6. Effects of irrigation systems and water application levels on recession time

Flow parameters	Irrigation systems			Water application levels			
	CFI	FFI	AFI	100% ETc	85% ETc	70% ETc	50% ETc
Recession time	83.36 ^a	77.10 ^a	70.44 ^b	87.33 ^a	80.33 ^b	74.33 ^b	66.89 ^c
Mean		76.97				6.97	
CV		4.90%					
LSD _{0.05}		6.40				6.43	
SE \pm		3.09				3.19	

Where: CFI- conventional furrow irrigation, FFI- fixed furrow irrigation, AFI- alternative furrow irrigation

As indicated on two ways Table (7), recession time of CFI and FFI systems were significantly different between 100% ETc and the remaining three application levels, 85% ETc and 50% ETc and also between 70% ETc and 50% ETc for CFI system. This indicates that, the recession time of CFI and FFI systems were affected by water application levels. But under AFI system, recession time of water application levels at 50% ETc was significantly different from the three application levels, while there were no significant difference among 100% ETc, 85% ETc and 70% ETc. This shows that, as the irrigation water applied levels decreases under AFI, the recession time became short due to the alternate wetting pattern of the furrow.

Table 7. Two-way table of mean recession time (min)

Irrigation systems	Water application levels				Mean
	100%ETc	85%ETc	70%ETc	50%ETc	
FFI	86.78 ^a	78.27 ^b	73.44 ^{cb}	69.89 ^{dc}	77.01
AFI	76.11 ^a	74.00 ^a	71.22 ^a	60.44 ^b	70.44
CFI	99.11 ^a	84.33 ^b	78.34 ^{cb}	71.67 ^c	83.36
Mean	86.91	78.45	73.91	68.47	76.94
LSD _{0.05}			7.39		
CV (%)			4.9%		

Effects of Irrigation Systems and Water Application Levels on Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Parameters Distribution uniformity (DU)

According to the analysis of variance (Table 8), there were highly significant difference at ($p < 0.01$) among the three irrigation systems and water application levels in terms of UCC. As indicated on Table 9, UCC of CFI system and 100% ETc were significantly different from AFI system and 85% ETc, 70% ETc and 50% ETc application levels, respectively. But, no significant difference between CFI and FFI, AFI and FFI systems and among the remaining three water application levels. This is not consistent with Woldesenbet, (2005) who reported that UCC is not affected by irrigation systems rather than application levels

Table 8. Analyses of variance for water use efficiency parameters and yield

Source variation	Water use efficiency parameters					
	DU	Ea	Er	Dp	y	(C & F)WUE
Irrigation systems	11.27**	23.74**	5.91**	19.12**	22.18**	99.46**
Water application levels	11.81**	5.62**	83.16**	5.24**	111.79**	0.70 ^{NS}
Irrigation systems x water application levels	3.84**	9.68**	1.58 ^{NS}	10.06**	6.58**	1.44 ^{NS}
CV (%)	1.77%	3.29%	2.23%	4.34%	8.7%	11.12%
LSD _{0.05}	2.40	3.25	2.46	3.09	1.696	37.79

Where: NS- non significant, **-highly significant, DU- distribution uniformity, Ea- application efficiency, Er- storage efficiency, Dp-deep percolation, y- yield, (C & F) WUE- Crop and field water use efficiency.

Table 9. Effects of irrigation systems and water application levels on distribution uniformity

WUE parameters	Irrigation systems			Water application levels			
	CFI	FFI	AFI	100% ETc	85% ETc	70% ETc	50% ETc
DU	81.75 ^a	80.21 ^{ab}	79.01 ^b	82.68 ^a	80.09 ^b	79.34 ^b	79.18 ^b
Mean				80.32			
CV				1.77%			
LSD _{0.05}				2.40			
SE±		1.16		1.18			

Interaction effects between irrigation systems and water application levels were highly significant at ($p < 0.01$) on DU (Table 10). DU of FFI system at water application level of 50% ETc was significantly affected than the remaining water application levels of 100% ETc, 85% ETc and 70% ETc. Moreover, CFI system is better in DU at 100% ETc which is significantly different from the remaining three application levels. While water application levels at 70% ETc was significantly affects DU under AFI systems than the remaining water application levels of 100% ETc, 85% ETc and 50% ETc. And DU in AFI system increases from 70% ETc to 50% ETc water application levels. This is because of the soil-water potential difference and suction force of the soil, as the lateral flow to the dry area is greater than the rate of infiltration in this case.

Table 10. Two-way table of mean DU (%)

Irrigation systems	Water application levels				Mean
	100%ETc	85%ETc	70%ETc	50%ETc	
FFI	82.32 ^a	80.04 ^a	80.91 ^a	77.57 ^b	80.21
AFI	80.67 ^a	79.60 ^a	76.05 ^b	79.69 ^a	79.00
CFI	85.04 ^a	80.62 ^b	80.07 ^b	80.26 ^b	81.50
Mean	82.68	80.09	79.01	79.17	80.24
LSD _{0.05}		2.40			
CV (%)		1.77%			

Application Efficiency (Ea)

Application efficiencies of irrigation systems and water application levels were highly significant at ($P < 0.01$) (Table 8). As shown on Table 11, both of AFI and FFI systems and water application levels of 50% ETc were significantly different from CFI system and 85% ETc, respectively, but no significant difference between AFI and FFI systems and the remaining of water application levels. Both irrigation systems and water application levels were better in application efficiency under low irrigation water depth application. This is because of the higher rate of lateral flow under low water depth application in sandy loam soil, which improves application efficiency rather than deep percolation losses. This is consistent with the significant improvements in application efficiency that have been associated with AFI and FFI (Feyen and Zerihun 1999; Kassa, 2001; Woldesenbet, 2005).

Table 11. Effects of irrigation systems and water application levels on application efficiency

WUE parameters	Irrigation systems			Water application levels			
	CFI	FFI	AFI	100% ETc	85% ETc	70% ETc	50% ETc
Ea	55.28 ^b	59.22 ^a	60.45 ^a	59.56 ^a	56.48 ^{ab}	57.47 ^{abc}	59.78 ^{ac}
Mean	58.32						
CV	3.29%						
LSD _{0.05}	3.25						
SE±	1.57			1.67			

There were highly significant interaction effect at (P<0.01) between irrigation systems and water application levels on application efficiency (Table 8). As observed from two ways (Table 12), application efficiency was significantly affected by water application levels of 100% ETc, 85 % ETc and 70% ETc under FFI system. While in AFI system, it was significantly affected at 85% ETc water application levels. Application efficiency of CFI system at 100 % ETc was significantly different from the water application levels of 85% ETc, 70 ETc, 50% ETc and also between 85% ETc and 50% ETc. This indicates that, application efficiency of CFI system was affected by water application levels.

Table 12. Two-way table of mean application efficiency (%)

Irrigation systems	Water application levels				Mean
	100% ETc	85% ETc	70% ETc	50% ETc	
FFI	57.69 ^a	55.88 ^a	59.35 ^a	63.98 ^b	59.23
AFI	61.13 ^a	57.79 ^b	59.46 ^{ab}	63.41 ^{ac}	60.45
CFI	59.85 ^a	56.14 ^b	53.62 ^{cb}	51.50 ^c	55.28
Mean	59.56	56.60	57.48	59.63	58.32
LSD _{0.05}	3.35				
CV (%)	3.29%				

Storage Efficiency (Er)

According to the analysis of variance (Table 8), there was highly significant difference at (P<0.01) between the three irrigation systems and water application levels, but their interaction was none significant in terms of storage efficiency. The storage efficiency of CFI system was significantly different from AFI systems, while there was no significant difference between AFI and FFI systems. This is because of the irrigation technique, as all furrows was getting an opportunity of irrigated at once in CFI system, while it was turn by turn in AFI and the depth of applied irrigation water. There was a significant difference among all water application levels expect between 70% ETc and 50% ETc on storage efficiency. This result indicates that, as a water application levels become decreases under deficit irrigation, the storage efficiency is also decreases, as storage efficiency is a measure of adequacy when the desired depth of irrigation fills the soil to field capacity (James, 1988).

Table 13. Effects of irrigation systems and water application levels on storage efficiency

WUE parameters	Irrigation systems			Water application levels			
	CFI	FFI	AFI	100% ETc	85% ETc	70% ETc	50% ETc
Er	65.77 ^a	65.13 ^{ab}	63.15 ^b	70.75 ^a	65.77 ^b	62.05 ^c	61.00 ^c
Mean	64.89						
CV	2.23%						
LSD _{0.05}	2.46			2.55			
SE±	1.18			1.28			

Deep Percolation Losses (Dp)

From the analysis of variance (Table 8), irrigation systems and water application levels were highly significant at (P<0.01) on deep percolation losses. Deep percolation losses of CFI system and 85% ETc water application level were significantly different from both of AFI and FFI systems and 50% ETc, respectively. While, there was no significant difference between AFI and FFI systems and the remains of water application levels. This is consistent with the significant water loss that has been associated with CFI (Graterol et al., 1993). The result of present study was below the range of irrigation water losses reported by Kassa (2001).

Table 14. Effects of irrigation systems and water application levels on deep percolation losses

WUE parameters	Irrigation systems			Water application levels			
	CFI	FFI	AFI	100% ETc	85% ETc	70% ETc	50% ETc
Dp	44.73 ^a	40.78 ^b	39.55 ^b	40.44 ^a	43.40 ^{ab}	42.53 ^{abc}	40.30 ^{ac}
Mean	41.69						
CV	4.34%						
LSD _{0.05}	3.09				3.17		
SE±	1.49				1.61		

The interaction effects between irrigation systems and water application levels were highly significant at ($P < 0.01$) on deep percolation losses (Table 8). As depicted on two ways Table 15, deep percolation losses under CFI system at 100% ETC was significantly different from 85% ETC, 70% ETC, and 50% ETC and also between 85% ETC and 50% ETC water application levels. This shows that, a deep percolation loss in CFI system was not affected by water application levels, because as water application levels decreases deep percolation losses increases. Deep percolation loss was significantly affected under FFI system at 50% ETC water application levels than the remaining water application levels. It shows that, as the applied irrigation depth decreases to below the maximum carrying capacity of the soil, it moves laterally towards the dry area rather than deep percolating. In AFI system, there were a significant difference between 100% ETC and 85% ETC, 85% ETC and 50% ETC, 70% ETC and 50% ETC on deep percolation losses.

Table 15. Two-way mean of deep percolation (%)

Irrigation systems	Water application level				Mean
	100% ETC	85% ETC	70% ETC	50% ETC	
FFI	42.31 ^a	44.12 ^{ac}	40.65 ^{ad}	36.02 ^b	40.78
AFI	38.87 ^a	42.22 ^b	40.53 ^{ab}	36.76 ^{ac}	39.55
CFI	40.15 ^a	43.86 ^b	46.39 ^{cb}	48.50 ^{dc}	44.72
Mean	40.44	43.40	42.52	40.37	41.68
LSD _{0.05}	3.49				
CV (%)	4.34%				

Crop water use efficiency (CWUE) and Field water use (FWUE)

The three irrigation systems shows highly significant difference among them both in CWUE and FWUE at ($P < 0.01$) (Table 8). But, water application levels and their interaction with irrigation systems were none significant. The analysis results (Table 16) shows that, maximum water use efficiency was obtained from AFI system for both CWUE and FWUE. This is because of the difference in percentage of water actually converted to evapotranspiration out of the total amount applied. This is consistent with the significant improvements in CWUE that have been associated with AFI (Zhang et al., 2000).

Table 16. Effect of irrigation systems on crop and field water use efficiency

Irrigation systems	(C & F)WUE (kg ha ⁻¹ mm ⁻¹)
AFI	256.69 ^a
FFI	214.77 ^b
CFI	130.53 ^c
Mean	200.66
CV	11.12%
LSD _{0.05}	37.79
SE _±	18.22

Tomato yield performance

As depicted from the analysis of variance (Table 8), there were highly significant yield difference at ($P < 0.01$) between irrigation systems and water application levels. According to (Table 17), the yield obtained from CFI and AFI systems were significantly different from FFI system. But, there was no significant difference between the yield obtained from CFI and AFI systems. However, the yields obtained from all water application levels were significantly different. The yield obtained in AFI system is well performing with CFI system under 50% reduction in irrigation water. This is probably because of better application efficiency and physiological response associated with AFI (Zhang et al., 2000) and less evapotranspiration associated with AFI (Stone et al., 1979). The significant yield difference among the water application levels is consistent with the report of continuous water stress during the period of fruit set and fruit development can result significantly reduced fresh fruit yield and blossom-end rot (Sahasrabudhe, 1996).

Table 17. Effects of irrigation systems and water application levels on tomato yield performance

Yield performance	Irrigation systems			Water application levels			
	CFI	FFI	AFI	100% ETC	85% ETC	70% ETC	50% ETC
yield	25.194 ^a	20.00 ^c	24.021 ^a	31.879 ^a	24.574 ^b	20.794 ^c	15.038 ^d
Mean	23.072						
CV	8.7%						
LSD _{0.05}	1.696			1.959			
SE _±	0.578			0.668			

As shown on the analyses (Table 8) there were interaction effects of irrigation systems and water application levels on yield. According to (Table 18) the maximum yield was obtained from CFI with 100% ETC, while minimum yield were obtained from both FFI and CFI with 50% ETC. This shows that, yield was highly affected by irrigation systems at 100% ETC water application level and in an area where water availability and quality is not a problem CFI with 100% ETC was a promising. But, the irrigation water quality and quantity is decline from time to time and the needs of technology for irrigation water saving is becoming the issue of the day. And as already known, there was a significant reduction (50%) in volume of water applied in AFI system. This means 2465.8 m³ volume of water is needed to irrigate 1 hectare area in CFI system which is enough to

irrigate 2 hectare area of land in AFI system and the time saved in AFI system is (55:28'30" hours/ha). So, when the area to be irrigated becomes double in AFI system using the saved volume of water, the yield obtained also becomes double. In view of the above results, AFI system is a promising technology for farmers.

Table18. Two-way table of mean of yield (Kg/ha)

Irrigation systems	Water application level				Mean
	100%ETc	85%ETc	70%ETc	50%ETc	
FFI	22,500.00 ^a	22,527.78 ^a	20,777.78 ^a	15,277.78 ^b	20,270.84
AFI	31,444.44 ^a	24,777.78 ^b	21,694.44 ^{cb}	15,944.44 ^d	23,465.28
CFI	38,694.44 ^a	25,500.00 ^b	21,861.11 ^c	15,555.56 ^d	25,402.78
Mean	30,879.63	24,268.52	21,444.44	15,592.59	23,046.30
LSD _{0.05}	3,393				
CV (%)	8.68%				

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Tomato needs high amount of irrigation water during the flowering and fruit setting stage and continuous stress significantly reduces fresh fruit yield, especially in FFI system as half of the root stay dry throughout the growth period.
2. The irrigation water used in AFI system is 50% of CFI system, but the tomato yield obtained was similar. Significant amount of water (1232.9m³/ha) was saved by AFI system while it also maintains an acceptable tomato yield. AFI and FFI systems saved cost (187502.00 birr/ha) and time (522:09'15" hr/ha) for one cropping season which is 50% of CFI system. Because in CFI system four furrows irrigated at same time while in AFI and FFI only two furrows out of four furrows. This may improves working conditions as technology allows irrigator moving on the dry furrows. Rather than using 2465.8m³ of water for 1 hectare in CFI system, it is possible to double the irrigated area to 2 hectares in AFI system
3. Over application and high frequency irrigation was a known constraint in the study area and giving training and advisory service for communities on how to use crop water requirement based irrigation system.
4. The experiment was carried out by constant inflow rate with different application time to manage water application levels. So, future research work should be needed with different inflow rate and irrigation interval.
5. Alternative furrow irrigation system is the best technology among the tested technologies to be recommended for the communities of the study area, because of its high water application efficiency both (CWUE and FWUE), yield performance, in addition to time and irrigation cost saving.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) Livestock and Irrigation Value Chain for Small holders Farmers (LIVES) project for providing the required budget to conduct the experiment. Besides, I would like to thanks the laboratory technicians of Ethiopian Water Works Design and Supervision Enterprise, Bako and Ziway Research Center for their effective and dedicated work in soil analysis.

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