

Development of the Chameleon soil moisture sensor: substituting numbers for colour patterns

I. Mbakwe, R.J. Stirzaker, & J.G. Annandale



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

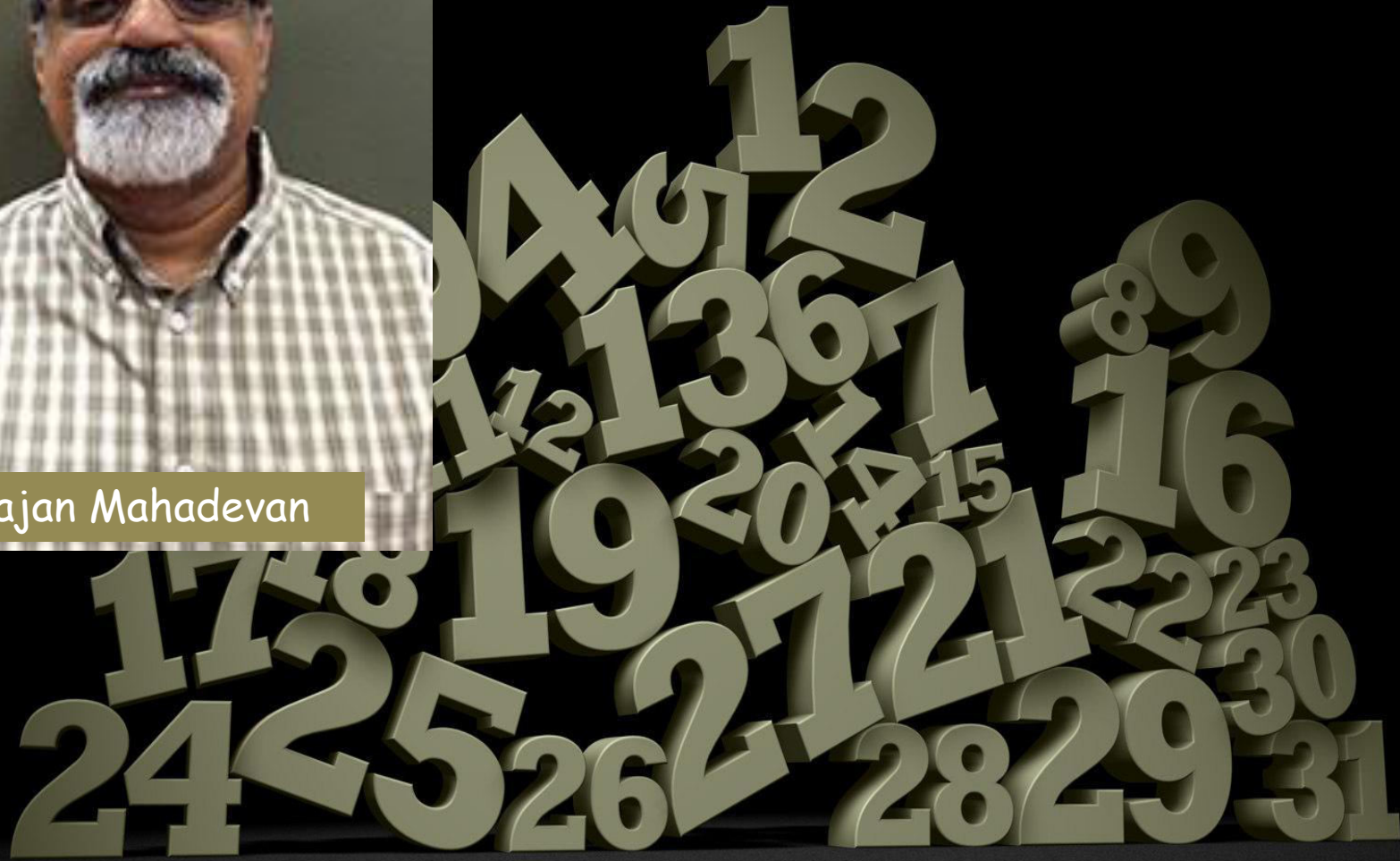


Australian Government

Australian Centre for
International Agricultural Research



Rajan Mahadevan









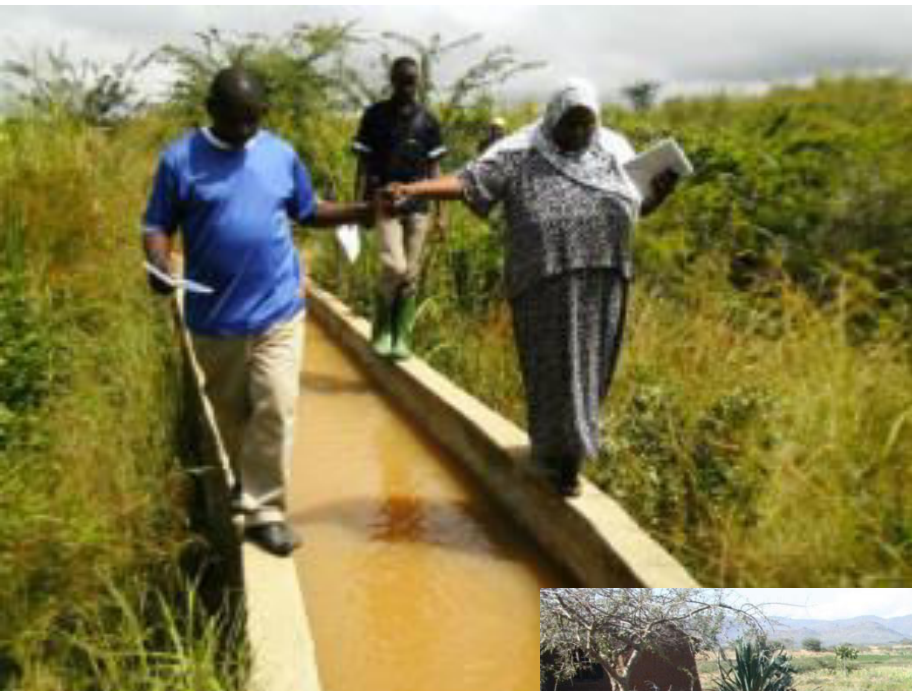
Abdallah a farmer in Kiwere, Tanzania



Abdallah's onion farm in Kiwera
irrigation scheme, Tanzania



Irrigation infrastructure in Kiwera. Each farmer pays a water fee to the irrigation association and applies for water whenever he needs water for irrigation



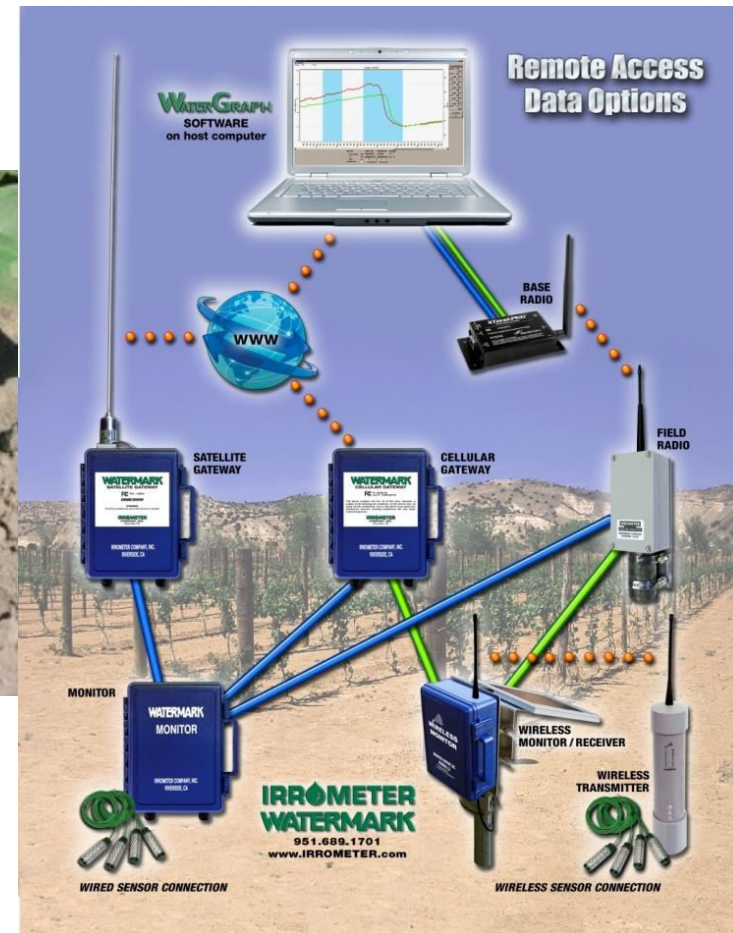
But that's the question! How does Abdallah know when his crops need water?



Knowing how much water is in the soil is vital for irrigation management, so farmers avoid plant stress on the one hand and over-irrigation, loss of nutrients and waterlogging on the other



Soil water monitoring tools have become more sophisticated over the years... and more detailed



But how much detail is really useful in making decisions?

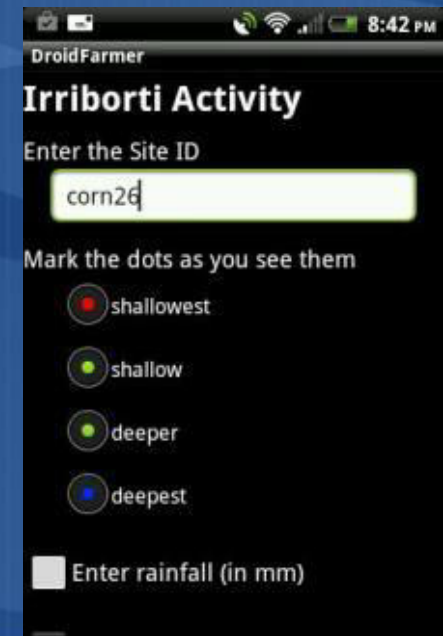
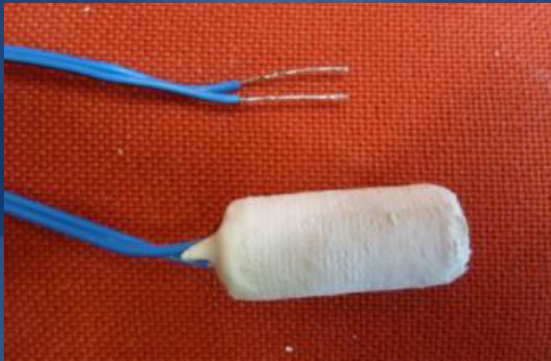


For simplicity:

- Minimize the problems of interpretation, installation, complicated units, loggers and graphical representation of data
- Give farmers the ability to “see” what the crop is experiencing



- We have developed a low cost soil water monitoring package that consists of a resistivity sensor that is buried in the soil, a reader which is connected to the buried sensors and gives an output via colour diode as blue (wet), green (intermediate) and red (dry) and a phone app where the visual output from the reader is entered and subsequently time-stamped, geo-referenced and displayed for the user. African workers named it the Chameleon.



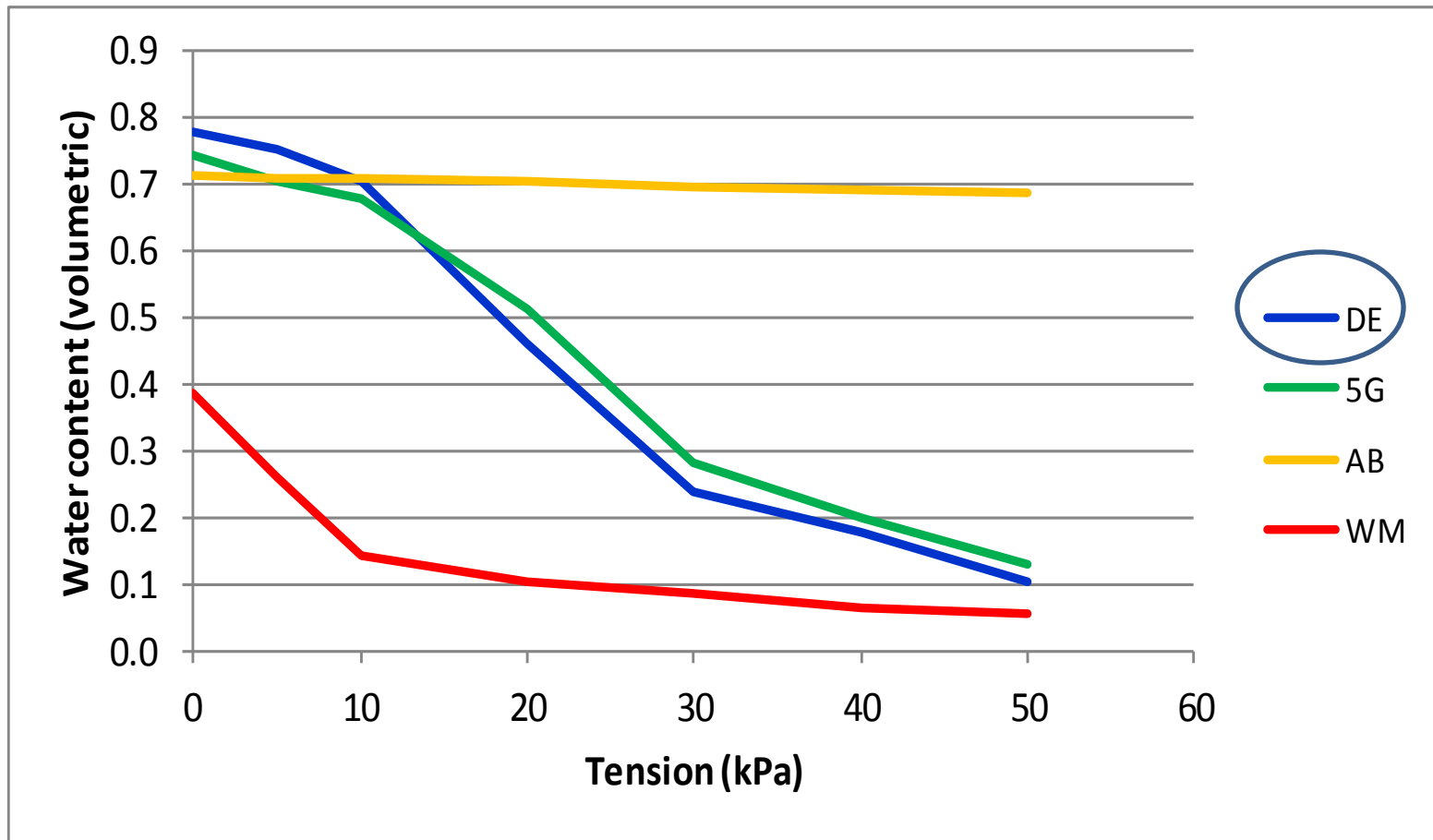
The Chameleon

Photo courtesy Mark Gush



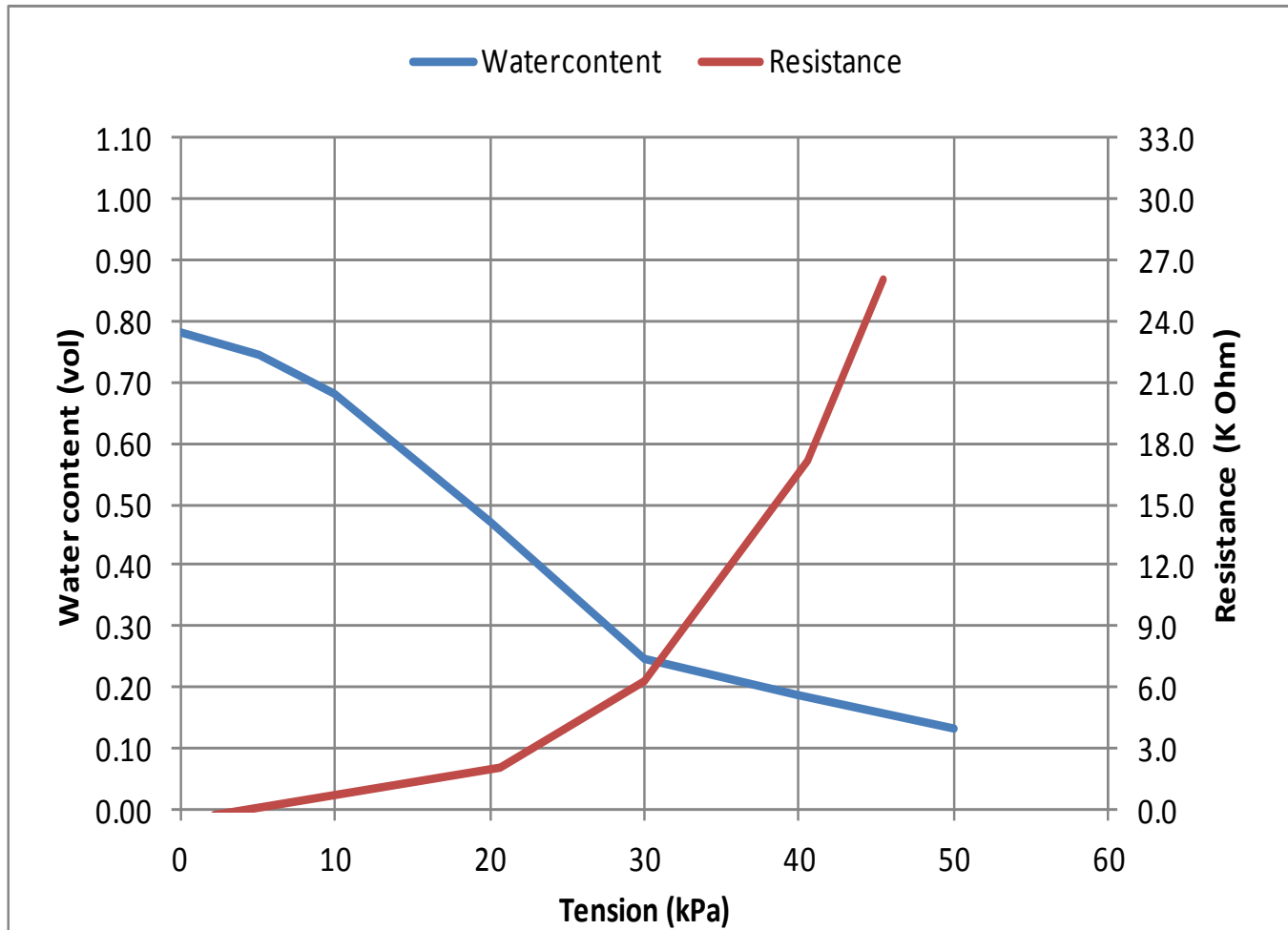
The switch points between blue, green and red lights are based on the extensive literature for avoiding crop water stress for most irrigated crops (Christen et al 2006)

Colour	Water level (Meaning)	Irrigate in this range (or before)	VEGETABLE CROP
Blue	Wet soil	20-30 kPa	Broccoli, Celery, Lettuce, Onion
Green	Moist soil	30-45 kPa	Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, Capsicum, Corn, Cucumber, Eggplant, Melons, Potato, Tomato,
Red	Dry soil	>60 kPa	Beet, Peas, Sweet potato, Pumpkin



The water release curves of different materials tested for the sensor

The rise in resistance (red line) as a consequence of falling water content (blue line) in Diatomaceous earth



Sensors are handmade...



...and rigorously tested

Accurate mini-tensiometers to independently log tension at multiple locations in sensor bedding material

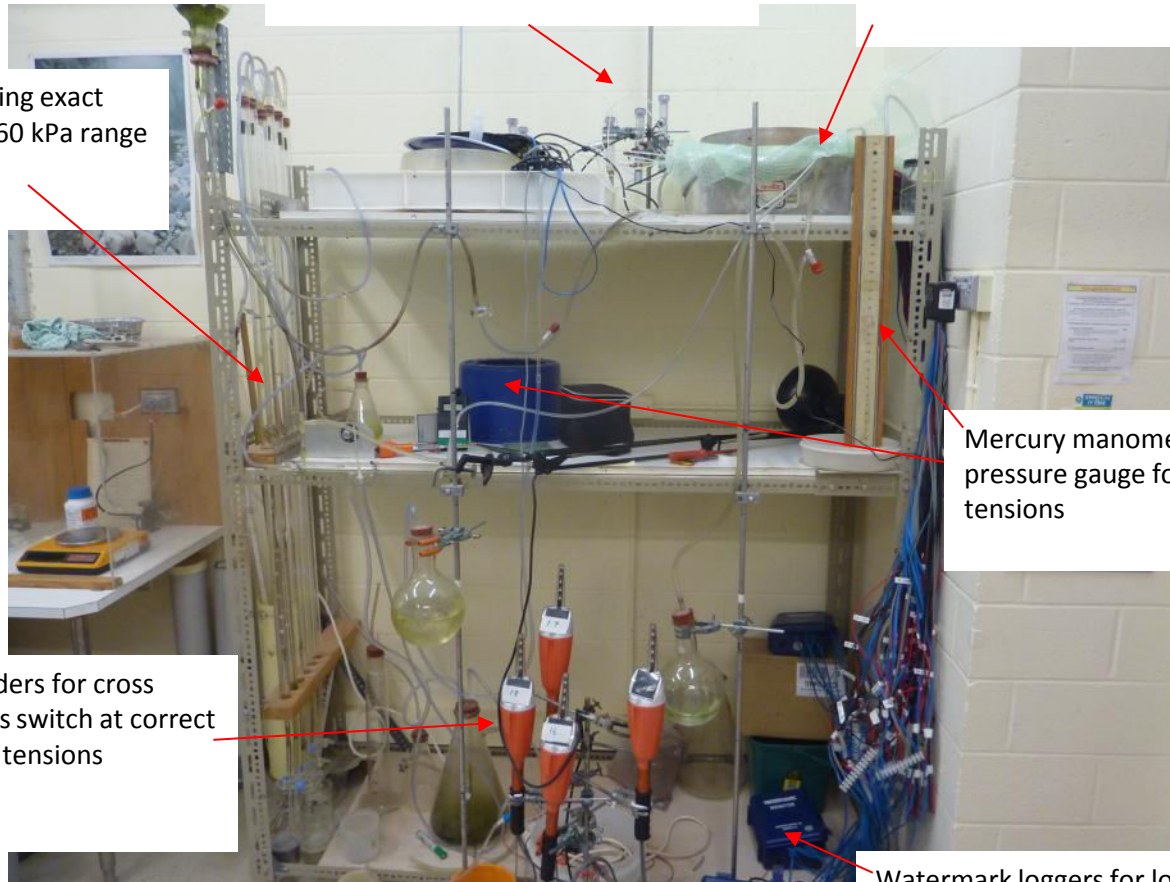
Sensors buried in high conductivity bedding material on top of porous plate

Bubble tower for setting exact suction levels over 0-60 kPa range

Mercury manometer and pressure gauge for checking tensions

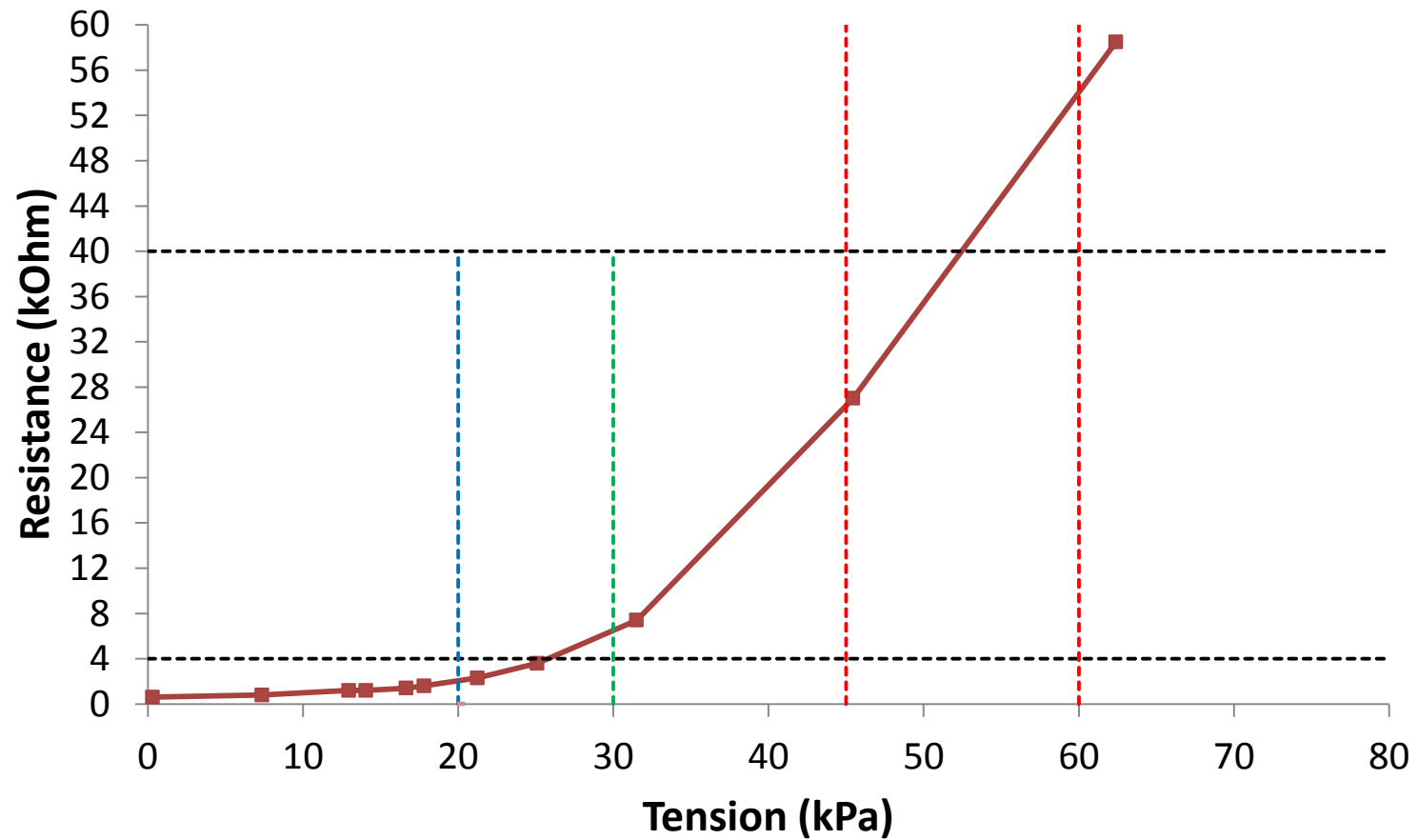
Chameleon readers for cross checking colours switch at correct resistances and tensions

Watermark loggers for logging resistance / tension



Set up for precision testing of sensors and readers

Sensors are evaluated based on readings of resistance Vs tension



Sensors are further tested in the field alongside tensiometers



Some tensiometer and Chameleon readings at 2 depths in a Swiss Chard plot

25 cm, kPa	10	14	18	18	26	28	34	40	34	24	30	32	46	59	25	21	10	12	12	16	14	14	17	18	12
50 cm, kPa	18	15	17	18	19	22	28	31	27	32	36	44	68	71	70	68	65	57	30	23	15	18	18	22	25
25 cm, Chameleon	B	B	B	B	B	B	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
50 cm, Chameleon	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	G	G	G	G	G	R	R	R	R	R	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G

The Chameleon simplifies soil water information



This Chameleon reader shows readings from 15, 30, 45 and 60 cm depth.

The soil is:
wet at 15 cm,
moist at 30 and 45 cm,
getting dry at 60 cm

This profile contains sufficient water for the crop (blue /green) without causing leaching (dry subsoil)

Early roll out (ACIAR-funded project): "Increasing irrigation water productivity in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe through on-farm monitoring, adaptive management and Agricultural Innovation Platforms"



Farmer-based learning with the Chameleon



Abdallah showing other farmers how to install the Chameleon





"... before this Chameleon, I used to over-irrigate my plot. That is why my onions did not grow well in some parts of the plot because of too much water. Since I have been using this tool my crops are growing very well".

Future work include developing a quick diagnostic test for sensors and evaluating sensor performance under various soil conditions



Acknowledgements



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA



Thank you!



Australian Government

**Australian Centre for
International Agricultural Research**