

Irrigating the vegetable garden



Proper irrigation can benefit the vegetable garden by: aiding in seed germination and emergence; reducing soil crusting; reducing wilting and slow growth in transplants; increasing fruit size of tomato, cucumber, and melon; preventing premature ripening of peas, beans, and corn; and improving quality and yield of most crops.

During the growth period from April to September, vegetable crops need about 25 mm (1") of water per week in the form of rainwater, irrigation water, or both. Keep a rain gauge near the garden or check with the local weather bureau for rainfall amounts, and then supplement rainfall with irrigation water, if needed. There are ways, however, to reduce the amount of water you have to add.

During dry periods, one thorough watering each week of 25 to 50 mm (1-2") of water (300 to 600 litres per 10 square metres or 80 to 160 gallons per 12 square yards) is usually enough for most soils. Soil should be wetted to a depth of 12 to 15 cm (4.5 to 6") each time you water and not watered again until the top few centimetres (about an inch) of soil begin to dry out. The average garden soil will store about 50 to 100 mm (2-4") of water per 30 cm (12") of depth.

All of this water, however, may not be available to plants, particularly if the soil is a heavy clay. Clay particles hold soil moisture tightly. A relatively high level of humus in the soil, brought about by the addition and breakdown of organic matter, can improve this condition to some extent. Humus also adds air spaces to tight clays, allowing moisture to drain to lower levels as a reserve, instead of puddling and running off the top of the soil.

The moisture-holding capacity of sandy soils is also improved by addition of organic matter. Though most soil water in sandy soil is available, it drains so quickly that plants are unable to reach water after even a few days following a rain. Humus in sandy soil gives the water something to cling to until it is needed by the plants. Therefore, the addition of organic matter is the first step in improving moisture conditions in the garden.

Mulching is a cultural practice that can significantly decrease the amount of water that needs to be added to the soil. A 15 to 20 cm (6-8") organic mulch can reduce water needs by as much as half by smothering weeds (which take up and transpire moisture) and by reducing the evaporation of moisture directly from the soil. Also, organic mulches themselves hold some water and increase the humidity level around the plant.

Black plastic mulch also conserves moisture, but

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3. Morning watering is preferred. Wet foliage in the evening can encourage diseases.
 4. Perforated plastic hoses or soaker hoses should be placed with holes down (if there are holes) along one side of the crop row or underneath mulch. Water should soak or seep into the soil slowly.
 5. It is best to add enough water to soak the soil to a depth of 12 to 15 cm (4.5 to 6"). It takes approximately 3 L (3 quarts) of water for each square metre (10 square feet) or 300 to 600 L for 10 square metres (80-160 gallons per 12 square yards) of garden area. However, this varies with the nature of the soil. Also, remember that frequent, light waterings encourage shallow rooting which will cause plants to suffer more quickly during drought periods. On the other hand, too much water, especially in poorly drained soils, can be as damaging to plant growth as too little water.
 6. By knowing the critical watering periods for selected vegetables, you can reduce the amount of supplemental water you add. This can be important where water supplies are limited. In general, water is most needed during the first few weeks of development, immediately after transplanting, and during the development of edible storage organs (Table 1).
 7. In areas prone to repeated drought, look for drought-resistant cultivars.
 8. If water supplies are short and you consider using grey water (water from household uses) on your vegetable garden, you should first find out if it is legal to apply grey water to the soil in your province. In areas where it is allowed, the following guidelines are recommended:
 - Do not use "black water" (any water run through the toilet) because of the possibility of contamination from fecal organisms.
 - It is preferable not to use kitchen wastewater that contains grease or harsh cleaners, ammonia, bleach, softeners, or non-biodegradable detergents.
- If using water from the bathtub or washing machine, use only mild, biodegradable soaps. Allow wash and rinse water to mix, if possible, to dilute the soap content. Never use a borax-containing product (such as washing soda) in water to be used on a garden because of the danger of applying plant-toxic levels of boron.
 - Apply grey water to the soil, not to plant leaves.



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