

COUNTRY: X	SOLAR POWERED IRRIGATION SYSTEMS – COUNTRY CASE STUDY AZAPA-INIA
	Geographical Location:
	 Arica, Azapa Valley Latitude: 18°34'11" S Longitude: 70°6'2" W Altitude: 55 m
	Specific Site Conditions:
	 Climatic condition: arid Poor soil conditions, structure topsoil imported from nearby sites Farm located in main production area of Arica, established in 1990 Irrigation water is provided by canal system from which open reservoirs are filled on regular basis (scheduled supply) Previous irrigation was based on surface (furrow) approach Farm is one of the first having a grid-connected PV system
	About 50% of PV energy is used for irrigation
	 Salient Features of Solar-powered Irrigation System: Grid-connected pilot system with battery storage and net-metering 5 kWp PV generator produces about 25 kWh/day and supplies energy for all electrical appliances on the farm, including the irrigation system Two conventional 220 Volt motor pumps of 1.5 kW each Daily mean water output: 63 m³/day Pumping Head: 8 m Drip irrigation system using drip line 1/2" with built-in turbulent flow
Stand and a stand of the set	emitters (discharge 0,6 gph)
	 System includes central fertigation unit (electric booster pump to inject nutrient solution)
The second se	System Costs / Financing:
	 PV system: 17,860 EUR Irrigation system: - not disclosed - PV system financed by: Fondo de Innovación para la Competividad (FIC); Gobierno Regional de Arica y Parinacota; Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA URURI) based on a 80% subsidy Irrigation system financing from own equity
	Farming System / Cropping Patterns:
	 Horticultural farming under net houses Main products: Flowers and passion fruit, additional tomato cultivation Farm size: 5.1 ha but only 3,5 ha under irrigation Crop rotation: Flowers every 3 years, passion fruit every 3 – 4 years Fertiliser and nutrient management via fertigation unit Labour-intensive production
	Experiences / Lessons Learnt:
bidrectoral Win meter Solar generator Inverter Vivin meter consumption public grid	 For a grid-connected irrigation system, it is important that The electric grid is stable A tariff system is established (e.g. net-metering, feed-in-tariff) Legal and regulatory framework allows the PV connection Grid failure for a longer period of time and the resulting lack of water could cause serious damage to flower crop If grid stability cannot be secured, a back-up solution is required Promoting and Planning Bodies:
local consumption	 System financed by Fondo de Innovación para la Competividad (FIC); Gobierno Regional de Arica y Parinacota Supported by Instituto de Investigaciónes Agropecuarias (INIA URURI) System integrator: Arica Solar, Chile