

IRRIGATION NZ

“Promote Excellence in Irrigation”

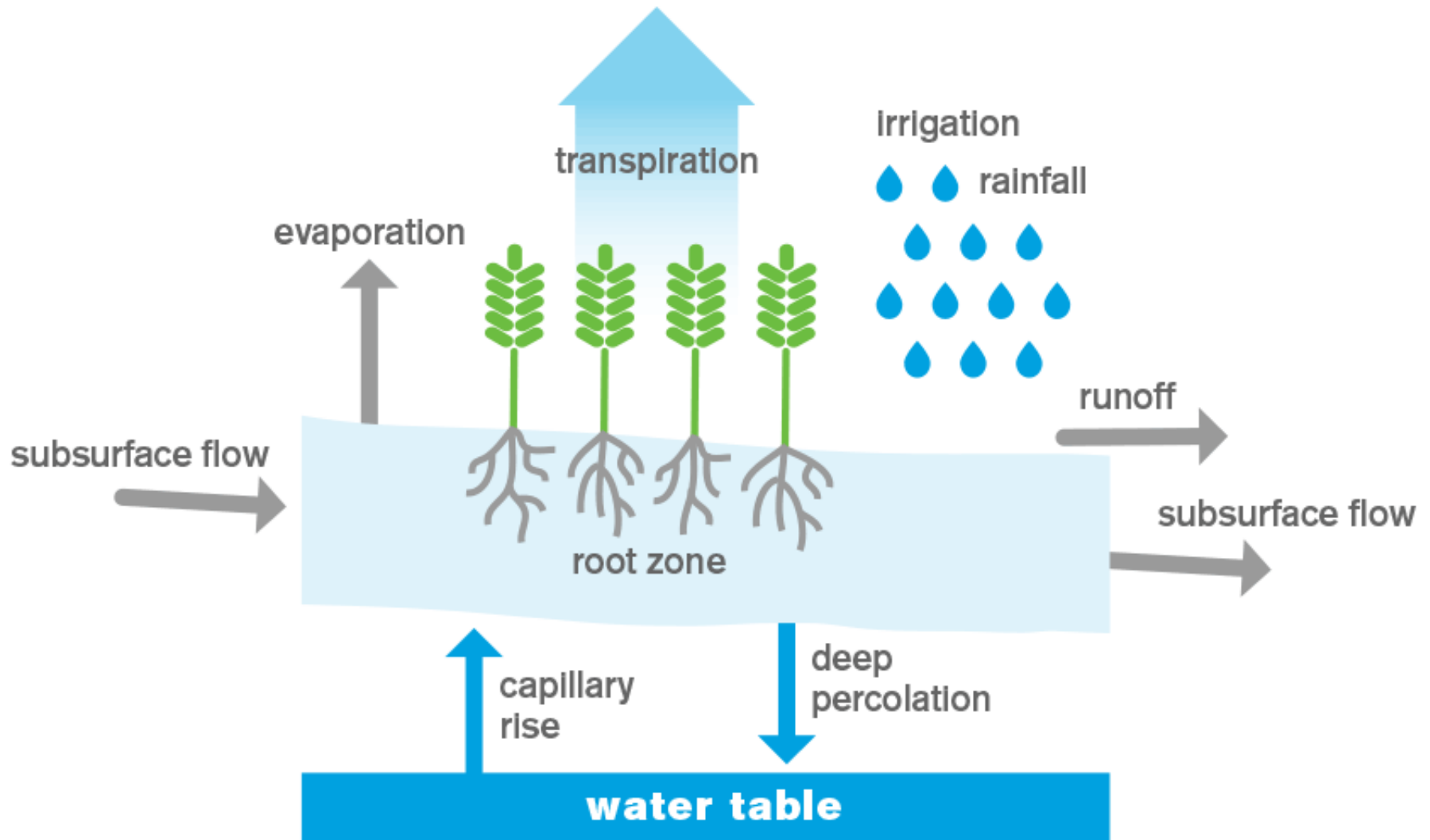
- Advocacy & Leadership
- Education & Training
- Research & Innovation

Membership

Schemes, User Groups & Individual Irrigators –
60% of NZ’s irrigated area (720,000ha)

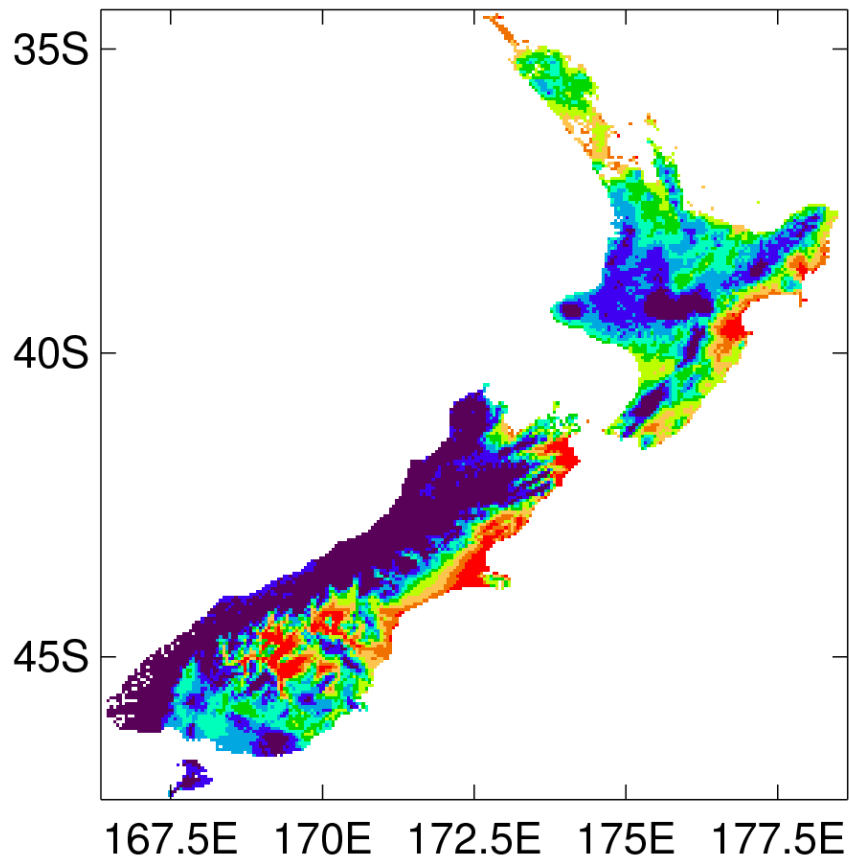
Technical & Trade –
Over 150 service industries (& government)

WHY WE IRRIGATE

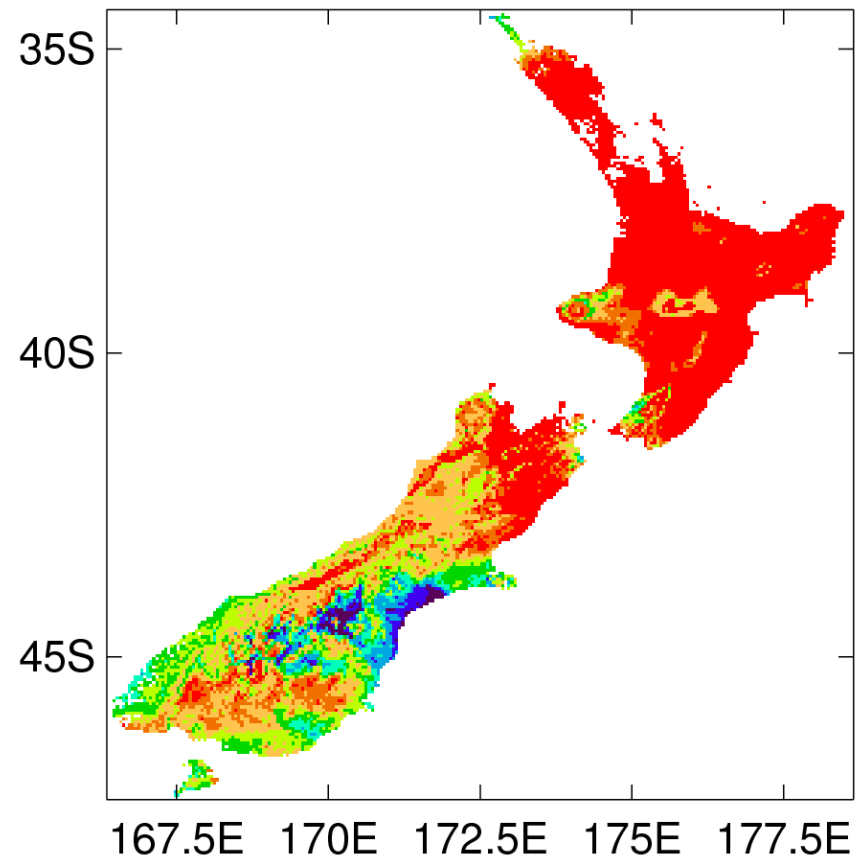


WHERE WE IRRIGATE

PED Jul-Mar Climatology



PED Anomaly: Jul 2012-Mar 2013

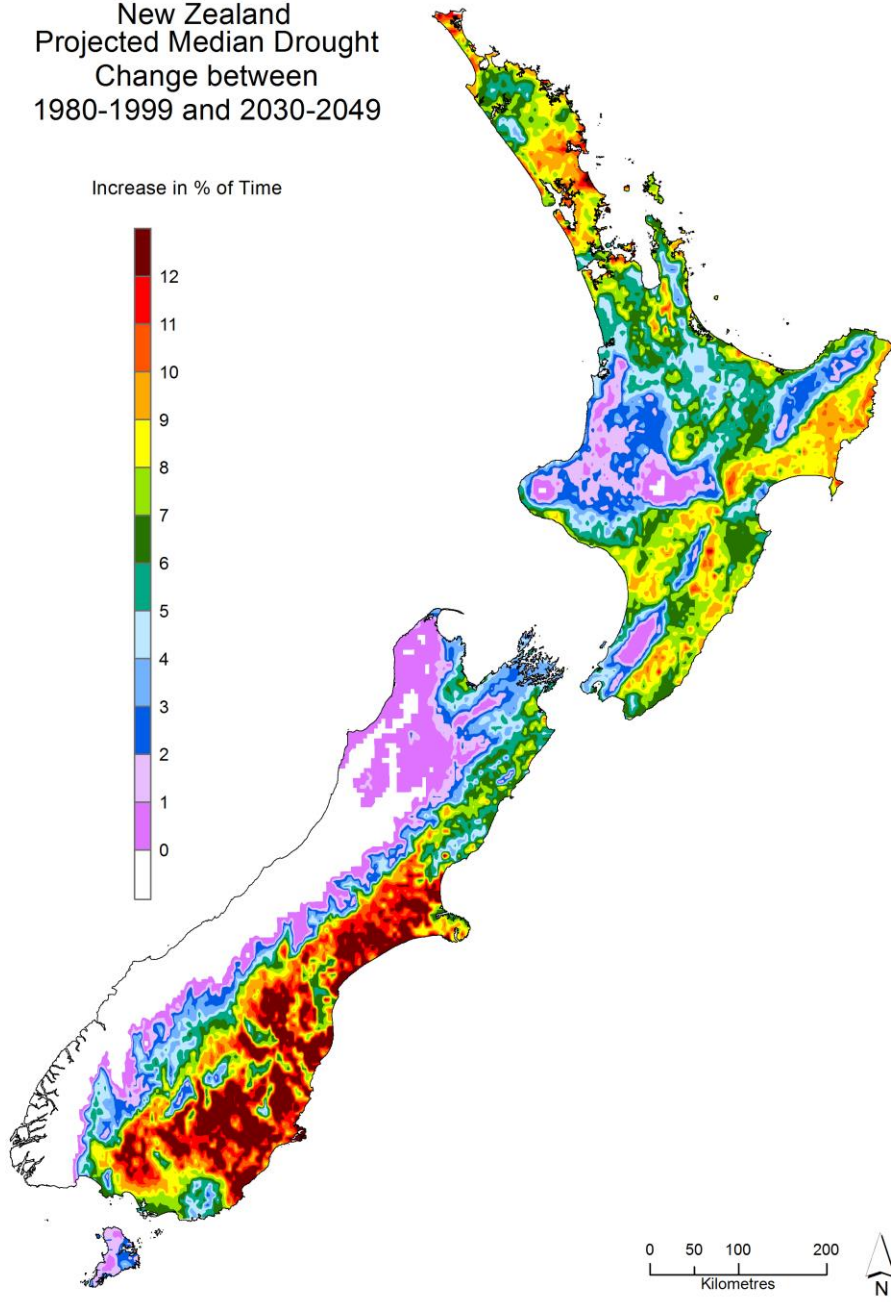
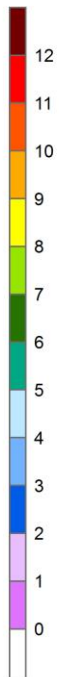


50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

-50 -25 0 25 50 75 100 125

New Zealand
Projected Median Drought
Change between
1980-1999 and 2030-2049

Increase in % of Time

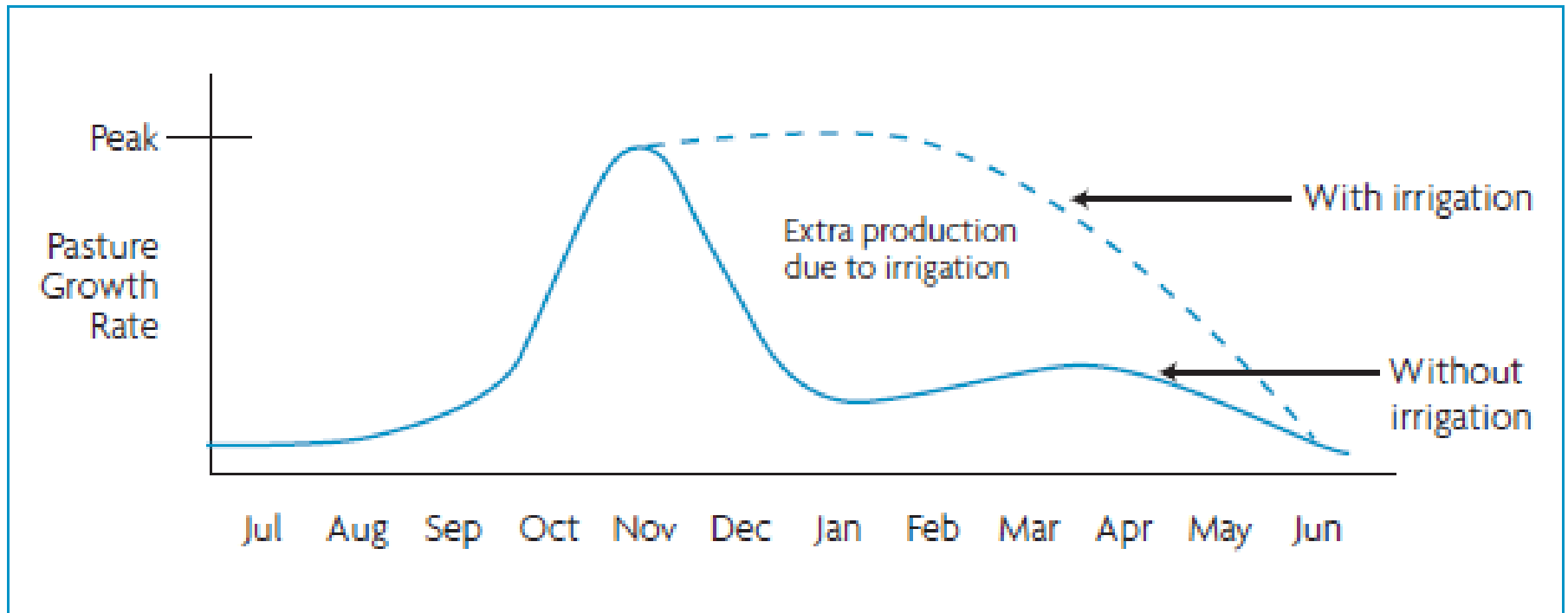


CLIMATE CHANGE & DROUGHT

Drought Change 1980-1999 to 2030-2049

“Long, dry spells are forecast to double by 2040 as temperatures continue to rise and New Zealand heads towards a more Mediterranean climate”.
NIWA 2013

PROFITABILITY = RESILIENCE



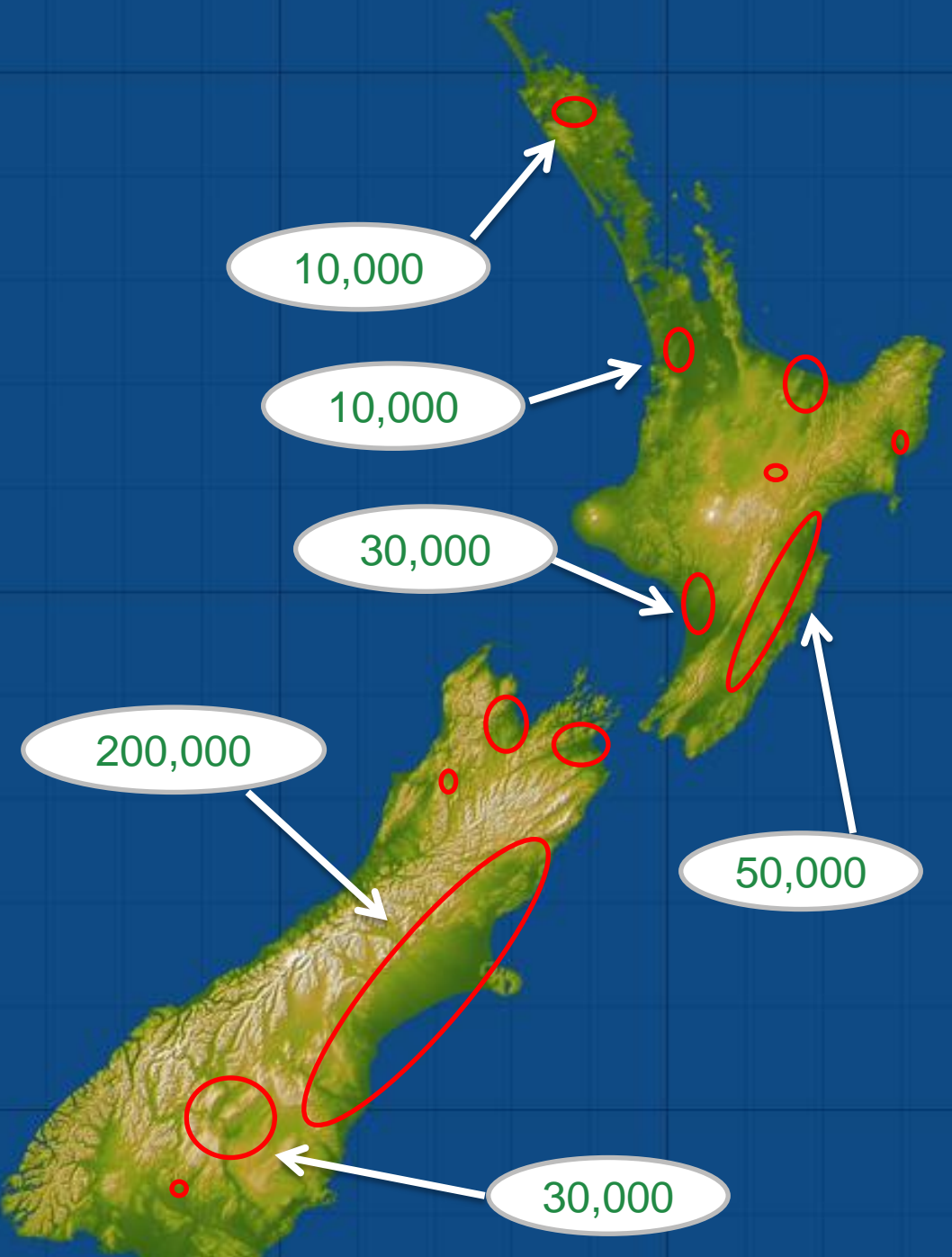
Essential *versus* Risk Management

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

- Current 720,000ha -
 - 19% farmgate GDP
 - 2% national GDP
- Productivity -
 - Irrigated : Dry land – 3 : 1
- Flow-on -
 - \$1 Private = \$3 - \$6 Public
- Increase by 350,000ha = 1million
 - GDP +0.8%
 - Exports +\$4billion
 - Consumption +\$2 billion



NZ IRRIGATION



Existing = 720,000ha

Canterbury – 65%

Otago – 18%

Hawke's Bay

Marlborough

Tasman

Wairarapa

Bay of Plenty

Northland

Pukekohe

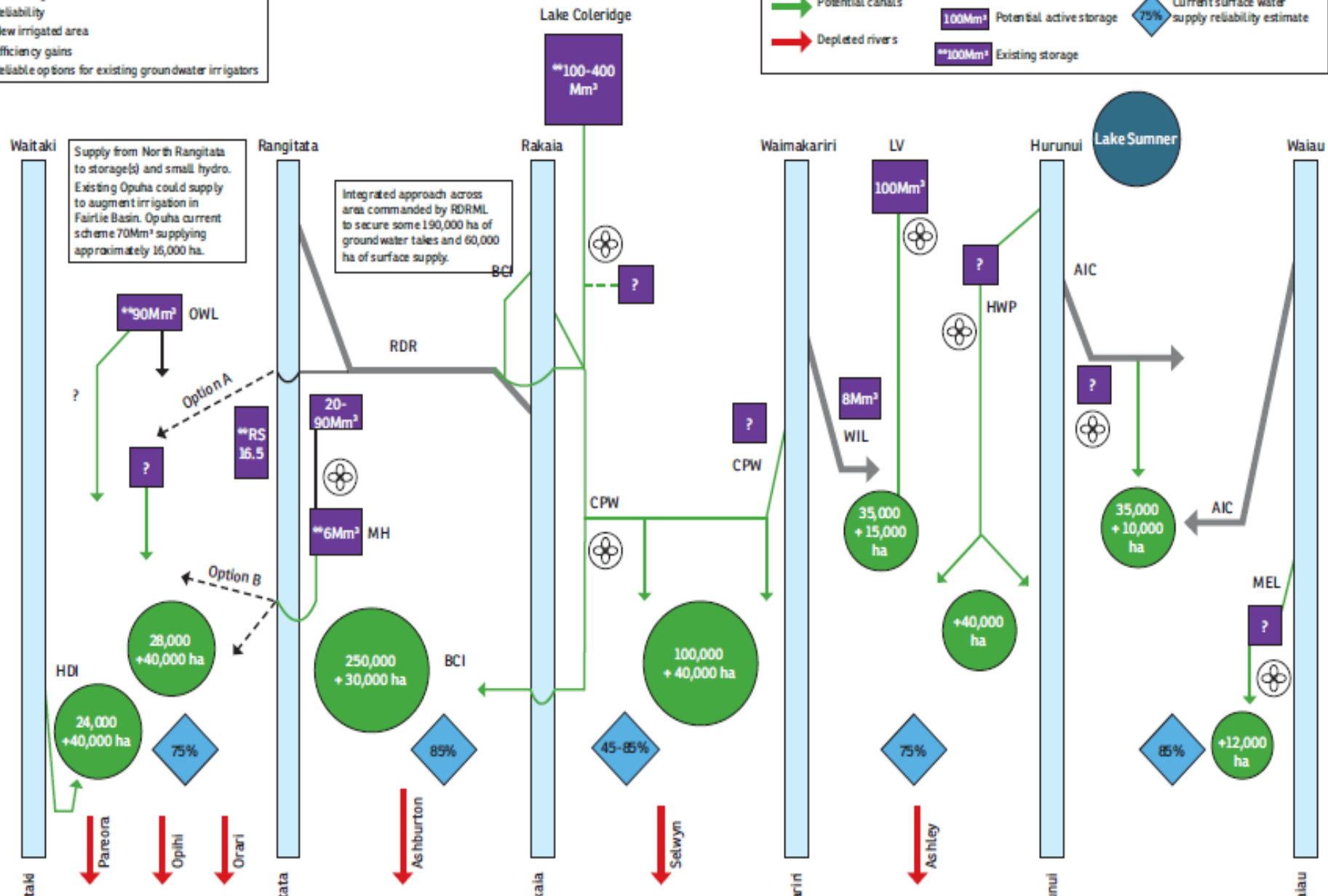
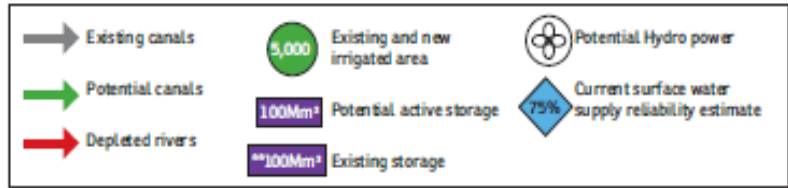
Gisborne

Manawatu

WATER REQUIREMENTS INCLUDE:

- + Restored flows
- + Restored groundwater flows
- + Reliability
- + New irrigated area
- Efficiency gains
- + Reliable options for existing groundwater irrigators

Storage options to support CPW expansion and enable water transfer across Rakaia River to allow Rangitata River supply into South Canterbury.



IRRIGATION ENERGY USE – TOTAL NZ

Sector and system specific estimates

Barber (2005) - 2002-03 irrigated area

- 165,800 MWh/pa arable & vegetable
- 305,500 MWh/pa dairy industry

Bloomer (2008)

- 225,700 MWh/pa centre pivot & linear move irrigators



IRRIGATION ENERGY USE – INZ ESTIMATE

700,000ha = 1.3million MWh/pa = 3% generation

- Dairy, Dairy support, sheep & beef
(2.0 MWh/ha/pa, 450,000ha) = 900,000 MWh
- Arable & vegetable
(1.7 MWh/ha/pa, 200,000ha) = 340,000 MWh
- Wine
(1.4 MWh/ha/pa, 25,000ha) = 35,000 MWh
- Orchards
(1.0MWh/ha/pa, 25,000ha) = 25,000 MWh

1millionha = +690,000 MWh/pa

10% summer generation

TYPICAL IRRIGATION ENERGY USE

Capacity requirements kw/ha &

- 0.4 - 0.5 for 0-10m lift
- 4.0 for 80m

Energy use kwh/m³

- 0.15 for surface pumps
- 0.75+ for bores or lifts of 80 m

Considerable variation - efficiency of setup and system type

Cost per m³ (*much variance based on pricing plan*)

- \$0.05 - 0.10 for surface water
- \$0.15 – 0.24+ for bores depending on lift

SYSTEM DIFFERENCES

AREA	FLOW RATE (l/s)	AREA SERVED (ha)	POWER DRAW (kW)	kW/Ha
Pivot 1	70	110.5	45	0.41
Pivot 2	60.8	99.5	45	0.45
West Sprinklers	12	36	18.5	0.51
Ocmis Gun	15	30	60	2.00
East/Gallery Sprinklers	N/A	30	22	0.73

IS THERE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR WIND?

- Irrigation needs a reliable energy supply –
'as and when' crucial
- Peak demand January -
'A stunning summers day'
- Can wind provide this?



WIND – DOES IT STACK UP?

Direct water supply scenario

Income

- Summer offset pumping gain
- Winter sell back to grid?

Expenditure

- Turbine Installation cost
- Turbine upkeep cost
- Cost of back-up supply
(line charges)
- Cost of capital

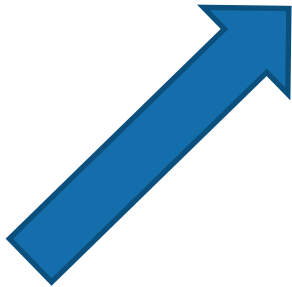
INZ keen to explore if viable?



WIND – DOES IT STACK UP?



*Indirect
water
supply
scenario*



WIND – DOES IT STACK UP?

Low pressure irrigation systems in remote farming areas

- Water supply – small constant take
- Topography – dam site available
- Electricity – no grid connection

INZ keen to explore if wind viable?

