



UNIVERSIDAD  
DE GRANADA



Instituto Universitario  
de Investigación en  
Olivar y Aceites de Oliva



Hidroinfiltrador



Cofinanciado por  
la Unión Europea



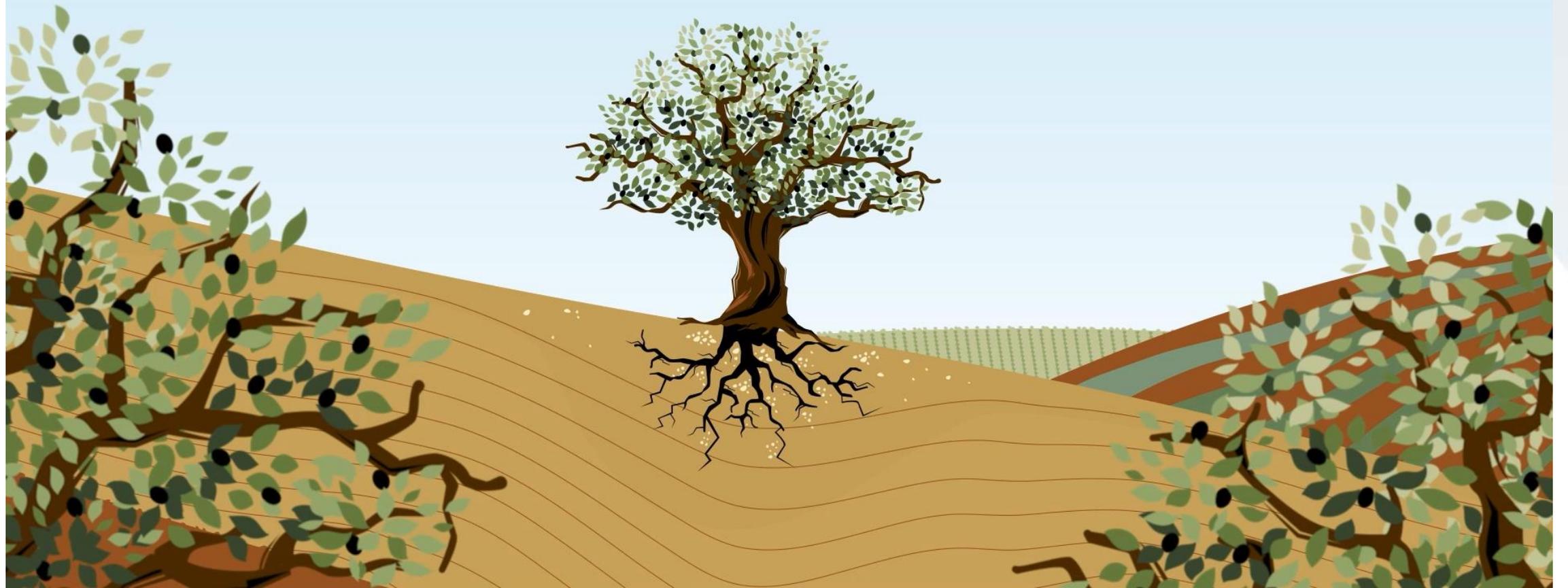
REDPAC  
Más impulso al medio rural

# HIDRO LIVAR

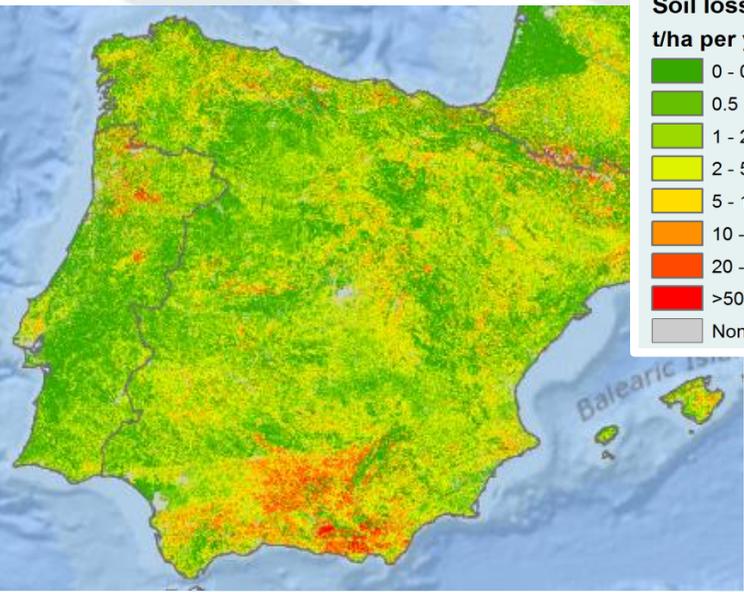
## A Solution to Combat Drought in Olive Groves

Juan Manuel Martín-García

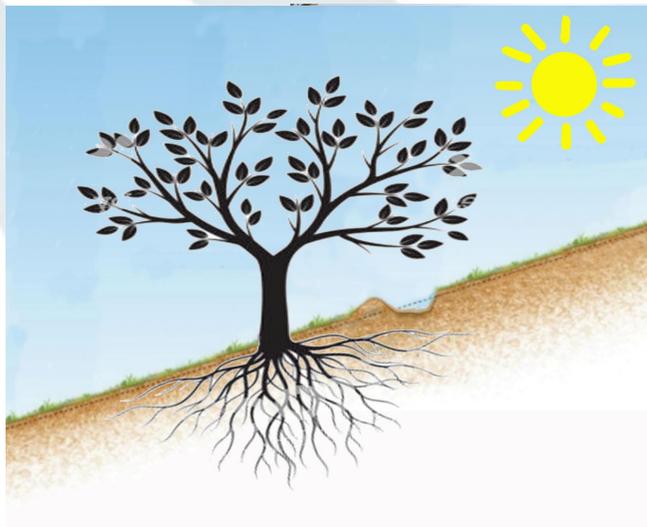
Dpto. Edafología y Química Agrícola; Universidad de Granada; Spain  
Instituto Universitario de Investigación en Olivar y Aceites de Oliva; Universidad de Jaén; Spain



In Andalusia, water loss and water erosion in olive groves are the main environmental issues:



**How to prevent water loss?: individual tree basin (microbasin) formed around each olive tree to enhance localized water retention**



...but in the individual tree basin system, surface depositional crusts can form, rendering the soil impermeable.

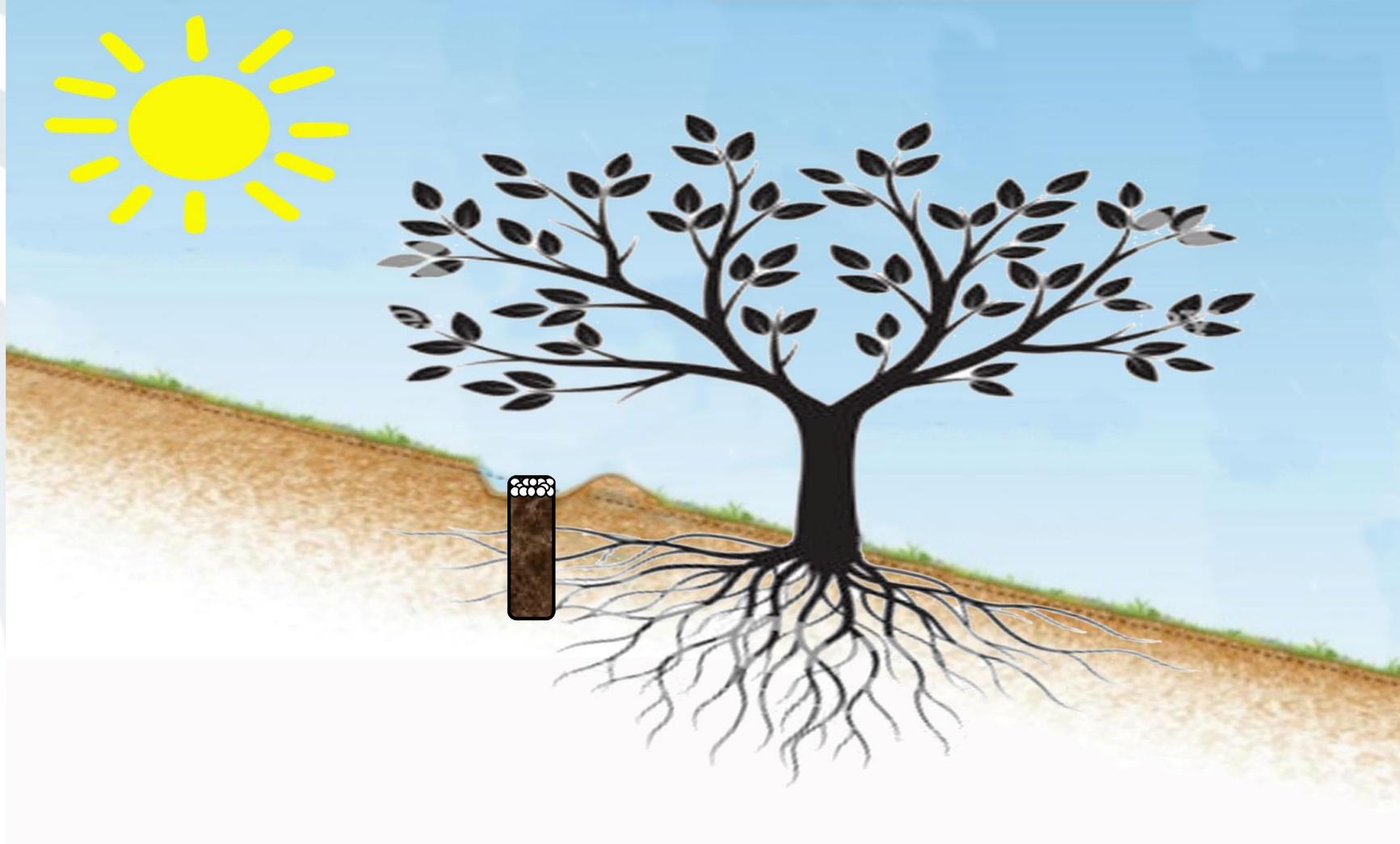


Examples of infiltration rates (loam texture):

<u>Surface type</u>	<u>(l/m<sup>2</sup>/h)</u>	
without crust	45	
structural crust		6
<u>depositional crust</u>	<u>1</u>	

# SOLUTION: HYDROINFILTRATOR (PATENT ES2793448B2)





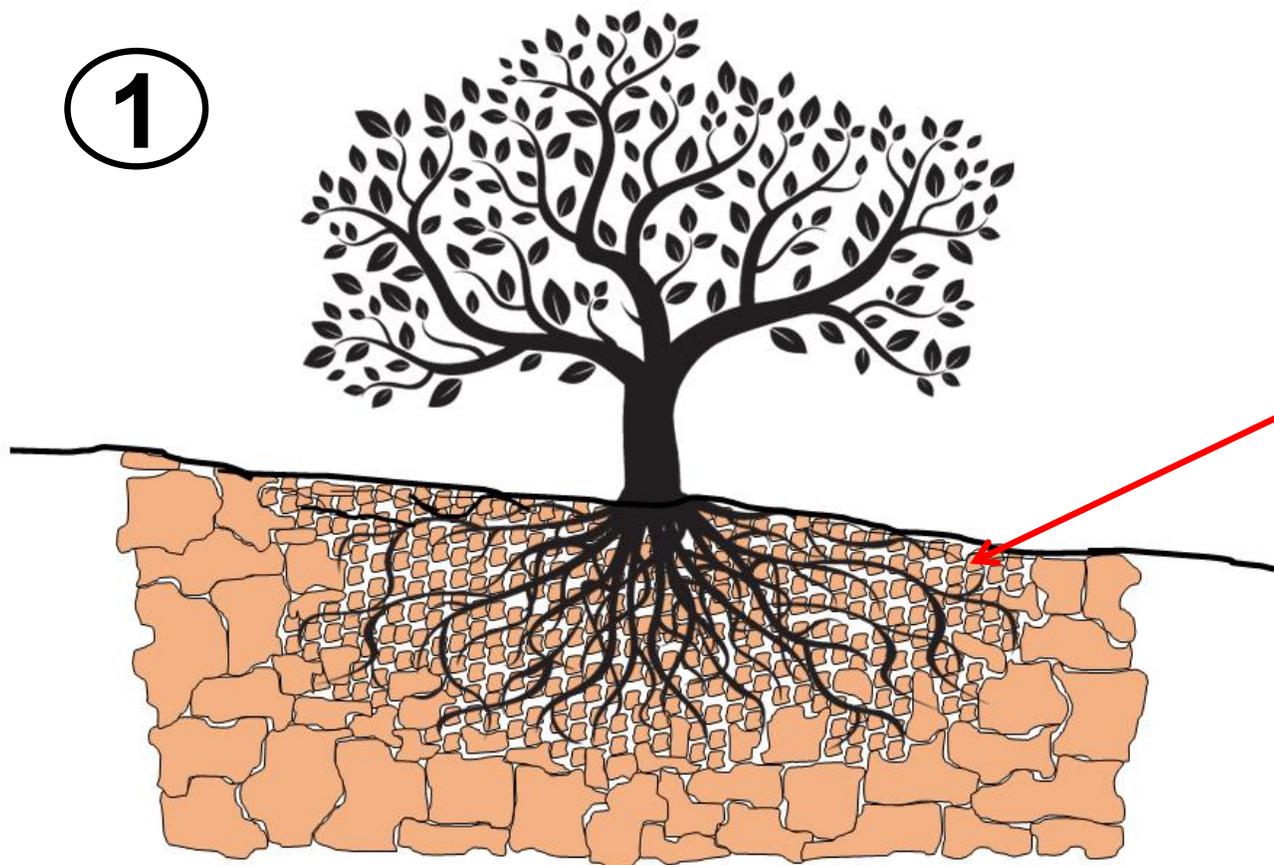
Made mainly of ultraporous material (biochar) capable of absorbing up to five times its weight in water...



...promoting the development of **preferential root pathways**, facilitating deep water infiltration and accumulation...

How are preferential pathways formed?:

1. Due to the soil structure
2. Because of root behavior



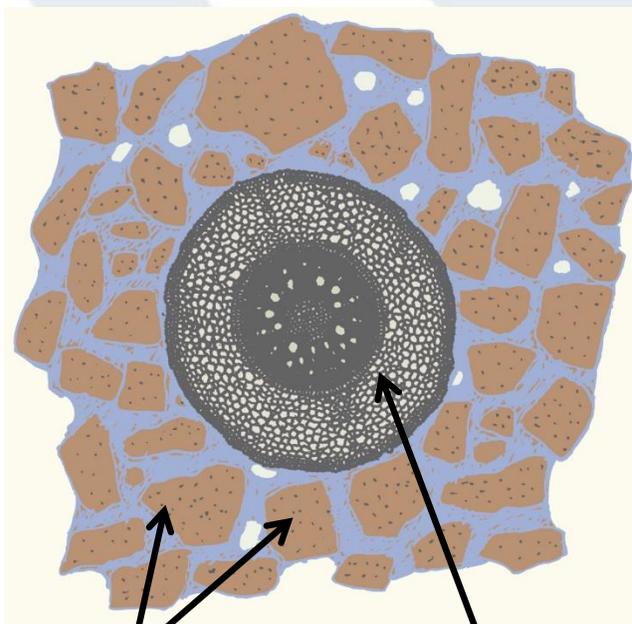
The roots of the olive tree reshape the soil structure, rendering it more porous and stable.

They serve as a reservoir capable of storing over 2000 liters of water.

2

The roots naturally create gaps between themselves and the pore walls, establishing extensive "highways" (**preferential pathways**) that ease water movement throughout the olive tree's root system.

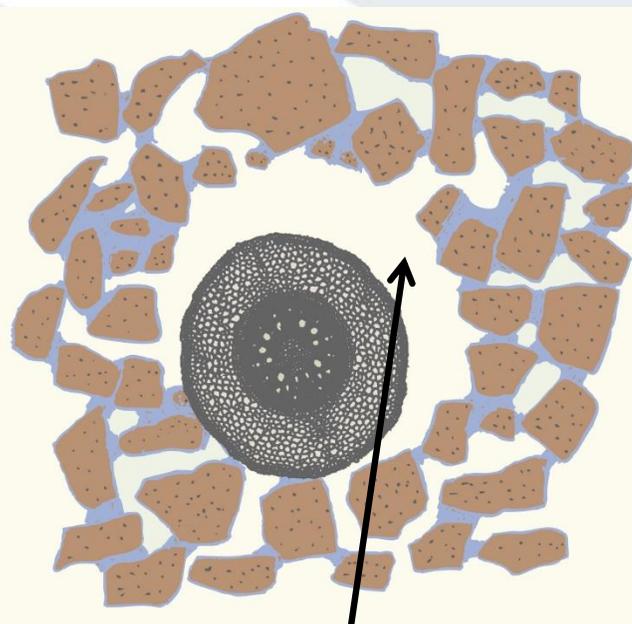
Wet soil



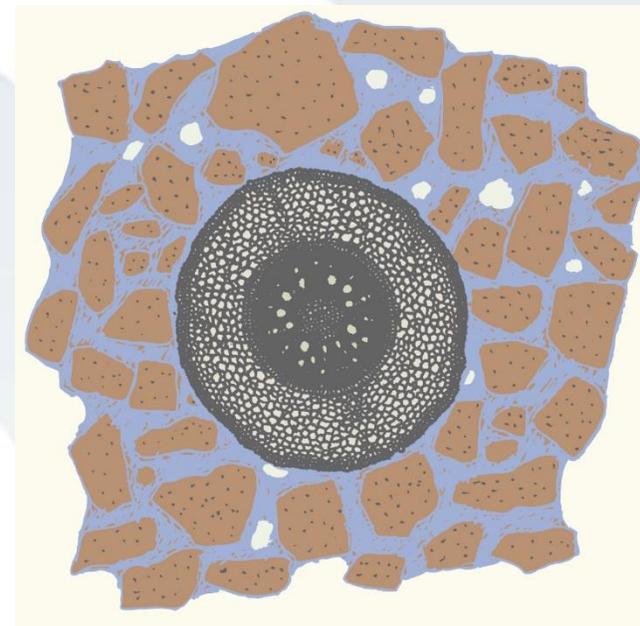
Soil aggregates

root

Dry soil

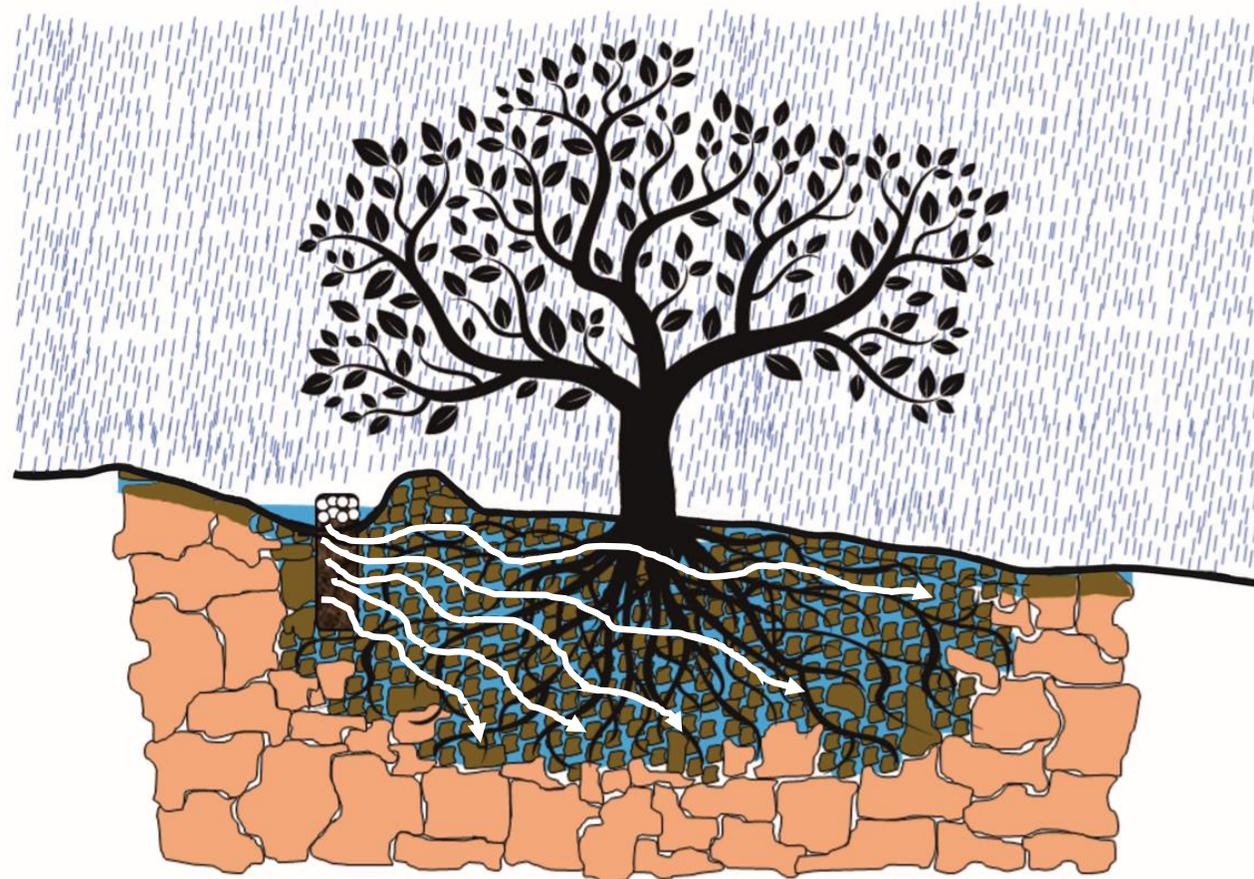


Greater space  
between the root  
and the pore wall

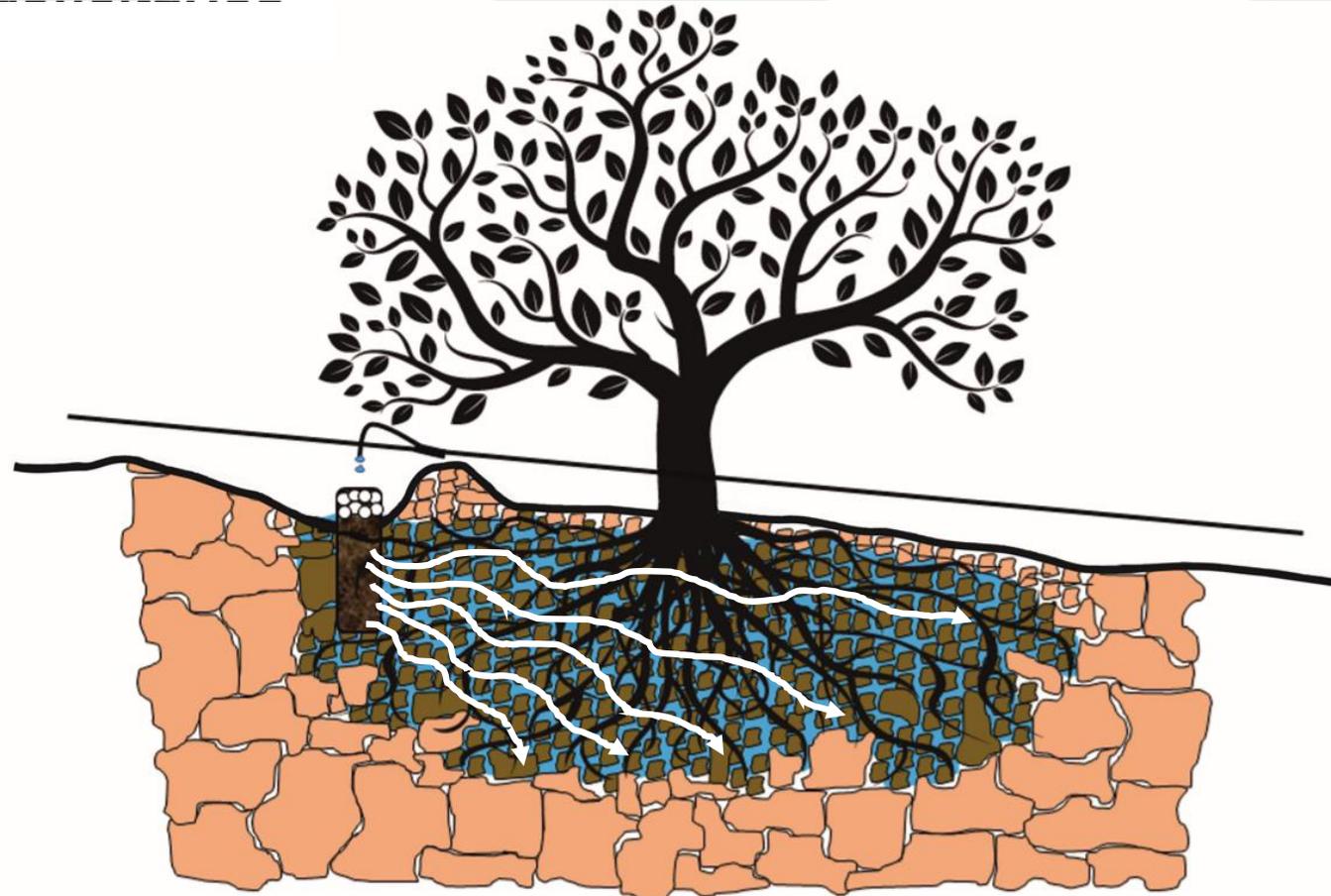


The root shrinks as the soil dries, even in the presence of moisture on a hot day.

Runoff water reaches the basin, infiltrates through the **Hydroinfiltrator**, and is distributed through **preferential pathways** to the olive tree's root system

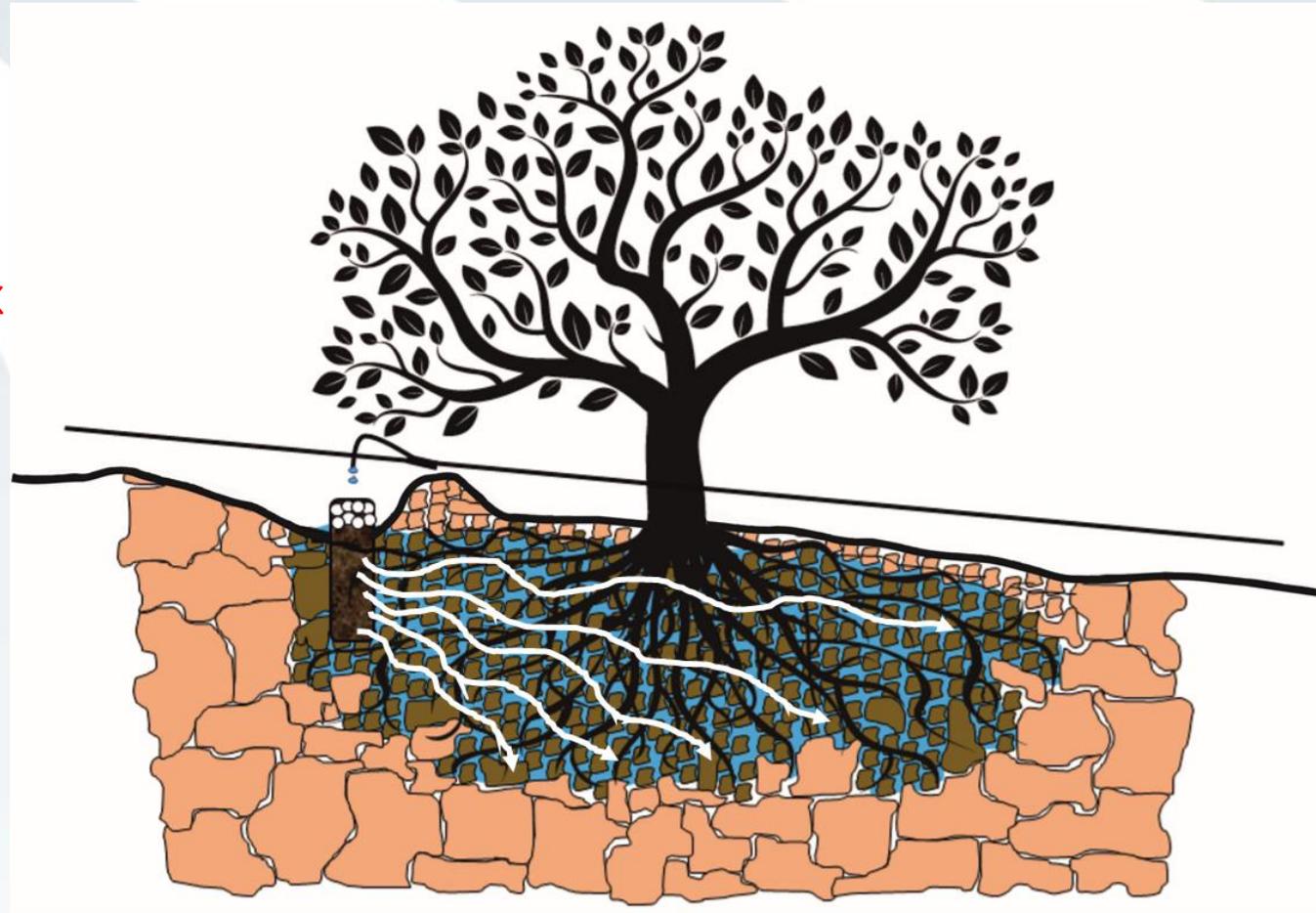


In **drip irrigation**, all water provided is utilized, minimizing evaporation losses and allowing for deep watering, ideal for **deficit irrigation**



We can directly supply **nutrients/fertilizers** (or any other phytosanitary treatment like mycorrhizae or fungicides) to the roots

Cu N P K  
B Fe Zn  
Mn





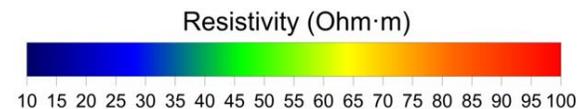
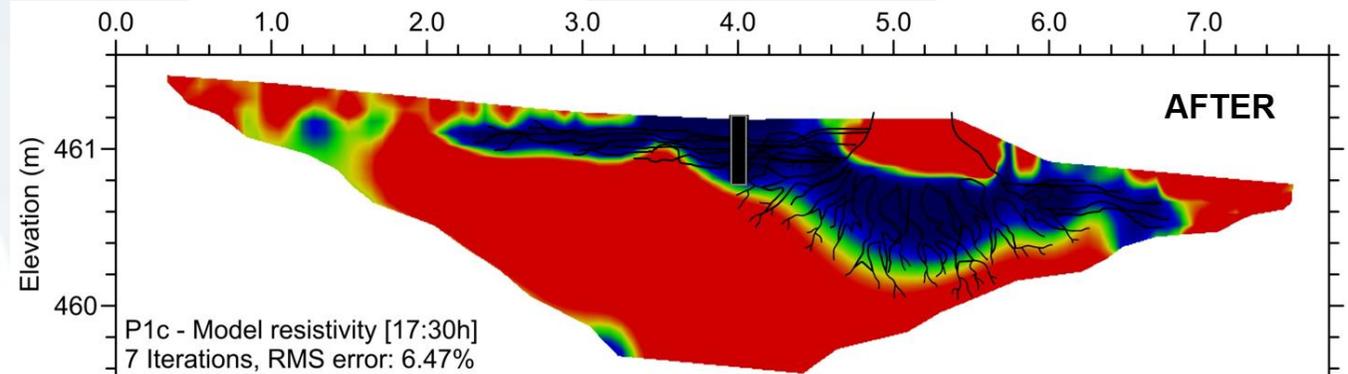
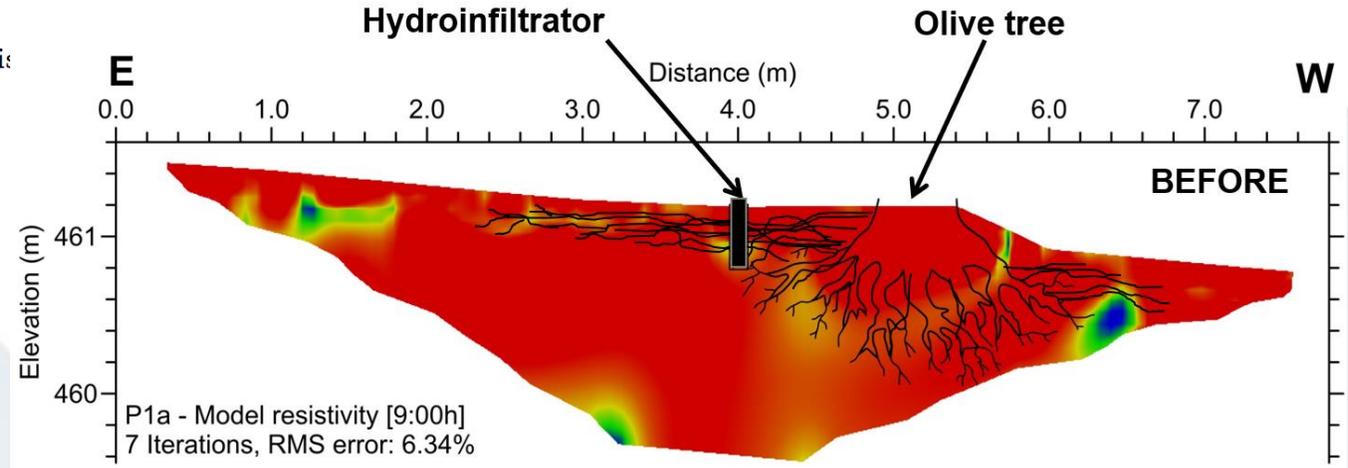
Baena (Spain), August 11th, 2020

### Impacts of a hydroinfiltrator rainwater harvesting system on soil moisture regime and groundwater distribution for olive groves in semi-arid Mediterranean regions

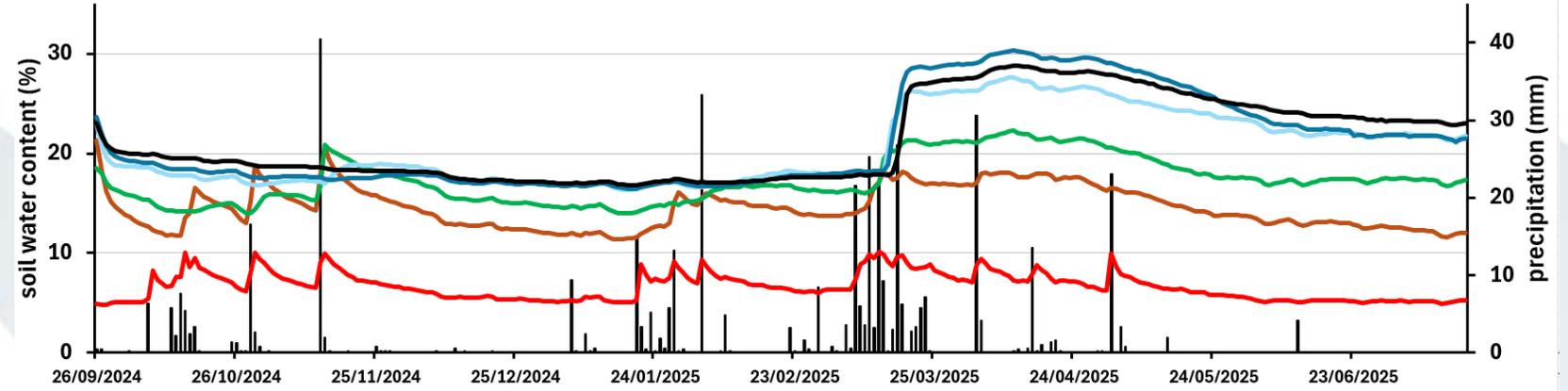
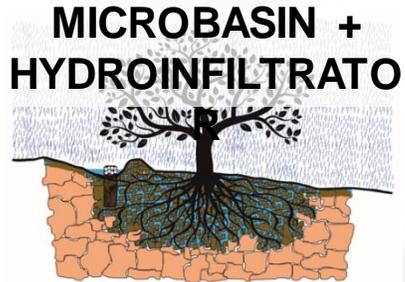
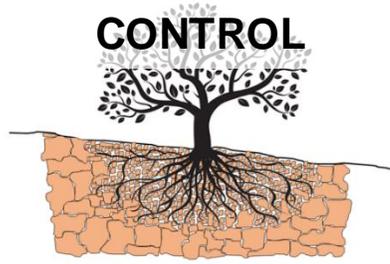
Raul Rojano-Cruz<sup>a</sup>, Francisco José Martínez-Moreno<sup>b,\*</sup>, Jesús Galindo-Zaldívar<sup>c,d</sup>, Francisco Lamas<sup>e</sup>, Lourdes González-Castillo<sup>c</sup>, Gabriel Delgado<sup>a</sup>, Jesús Párraga<sup>a</sup>, Victoriano Ramírez-González<sup>f</sup>, Víctor Hugo Durán-Zuazo<sup>g</sup>, Belén Cárceles-Rodríguez<sup>g</sup>, Juan Manuel Martín-García<sup>a</sup>



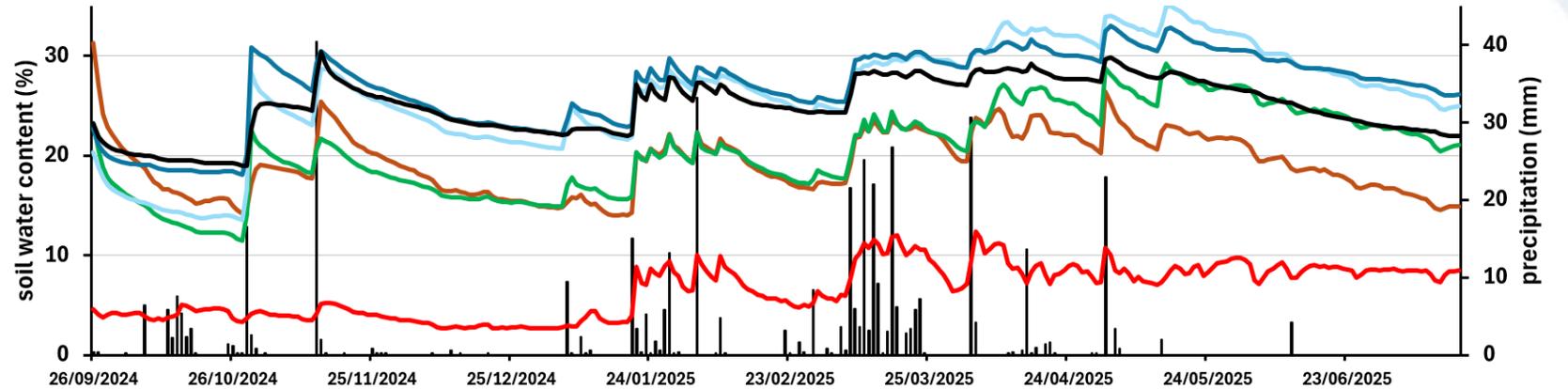
600 litres  
30 minutes



# RAINFED OLIVE GROVE: Cortijo del Viento (Alcaudete, Spain)

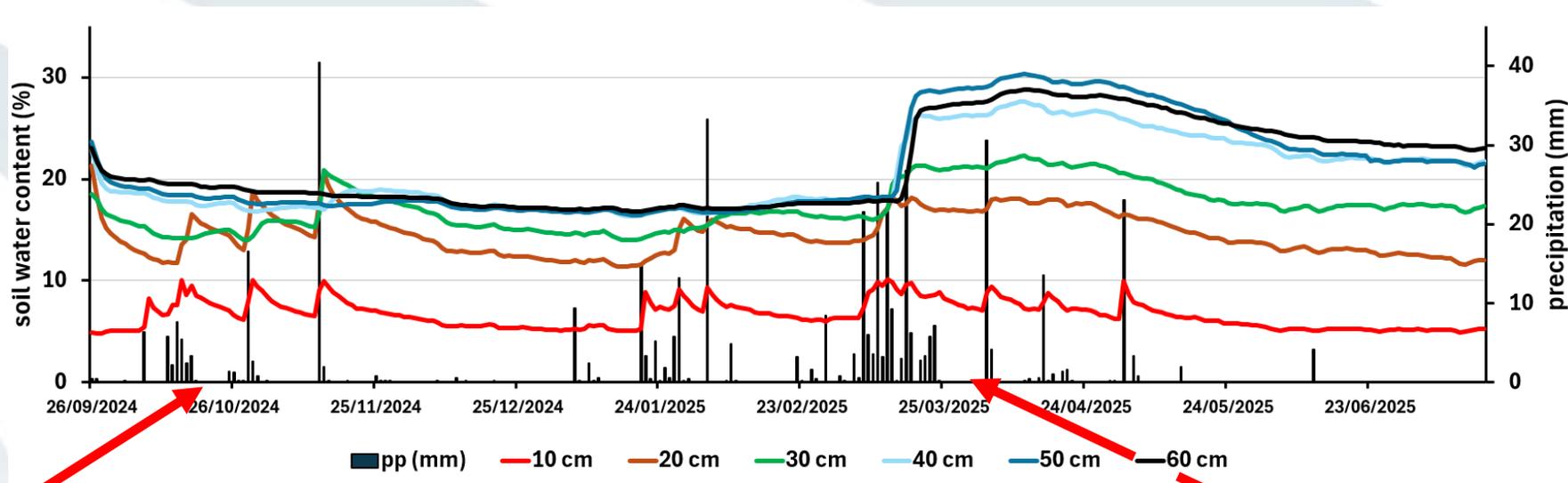


■ pp (mm) ■ 10 cm ■ 20 cm ■ 30 cm ■ 40 cm ■ 50 cm ■ 60 cm



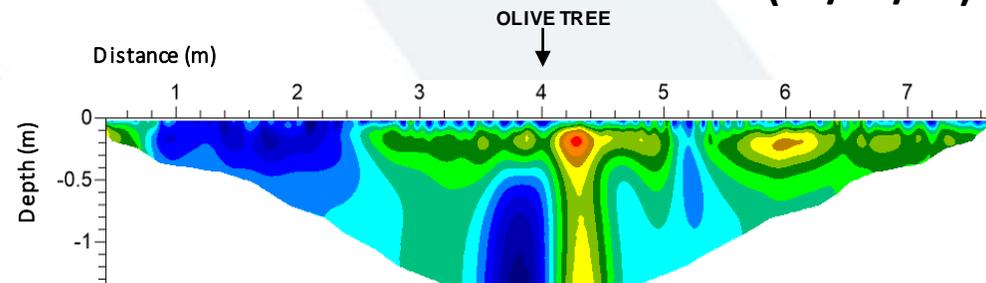
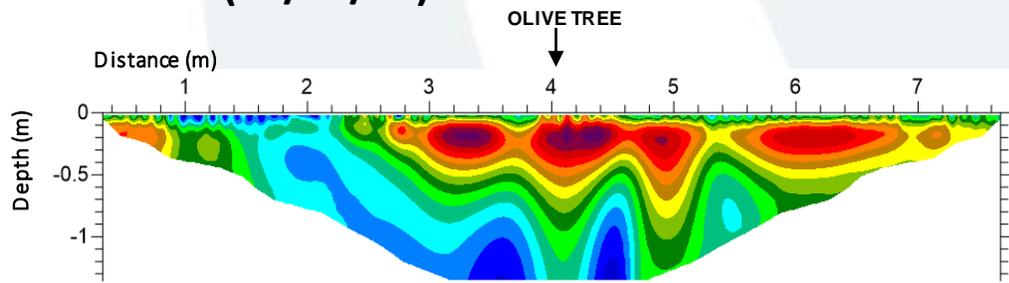
# CONTROL (Without Hydroinfiltrator)

Cortijo del Viento (Alcaudete, Spain)

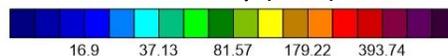


**BEFORE (18/10/24)**

**AFTER (31/03/25)**

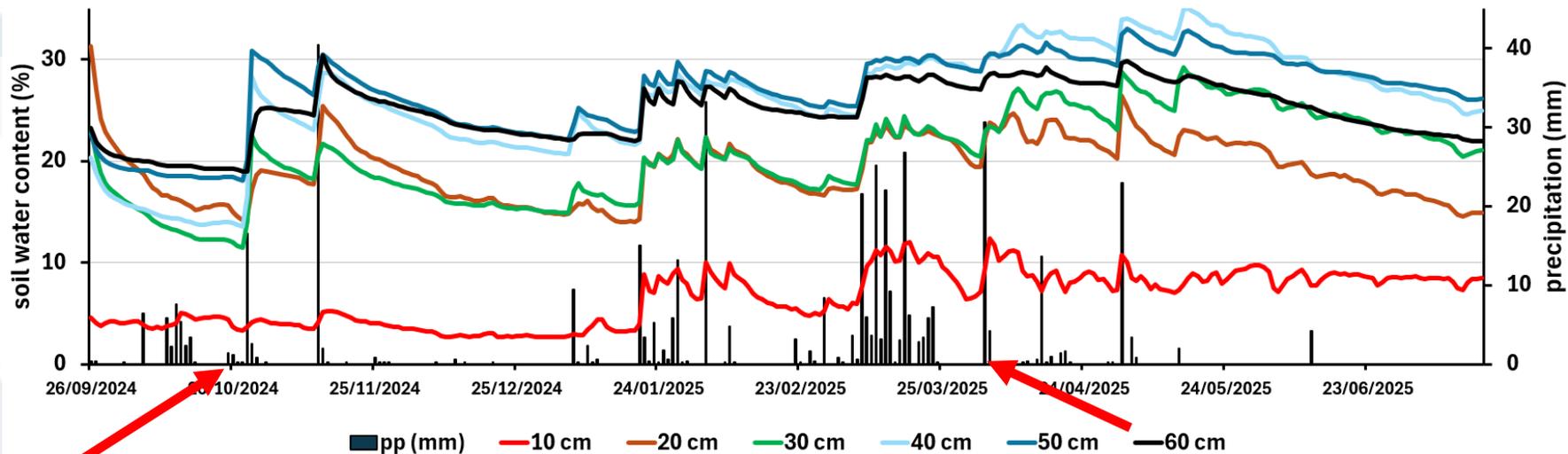
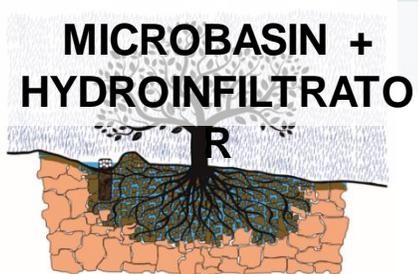


Resistivity ( $\Omega \cdot m$ )



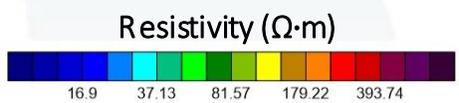
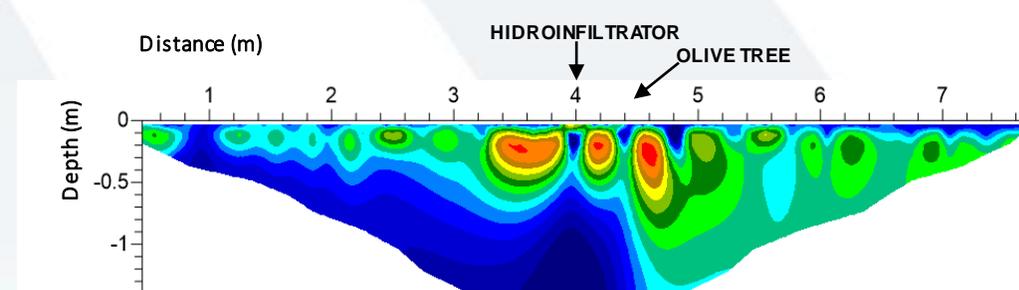
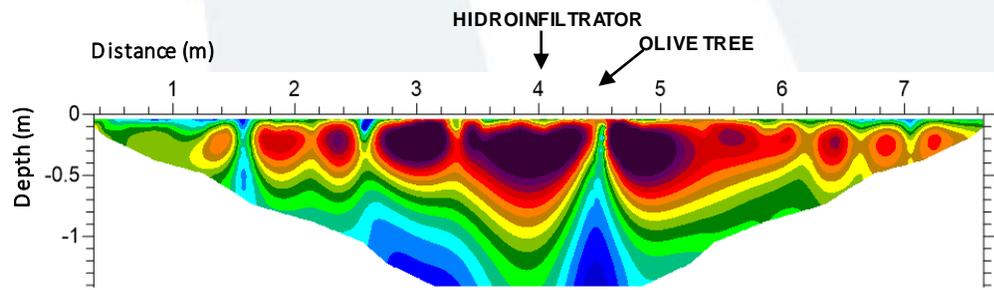
# With Hydroinfiltrator

Cortijo del Viento (Alcaudete, Spain)

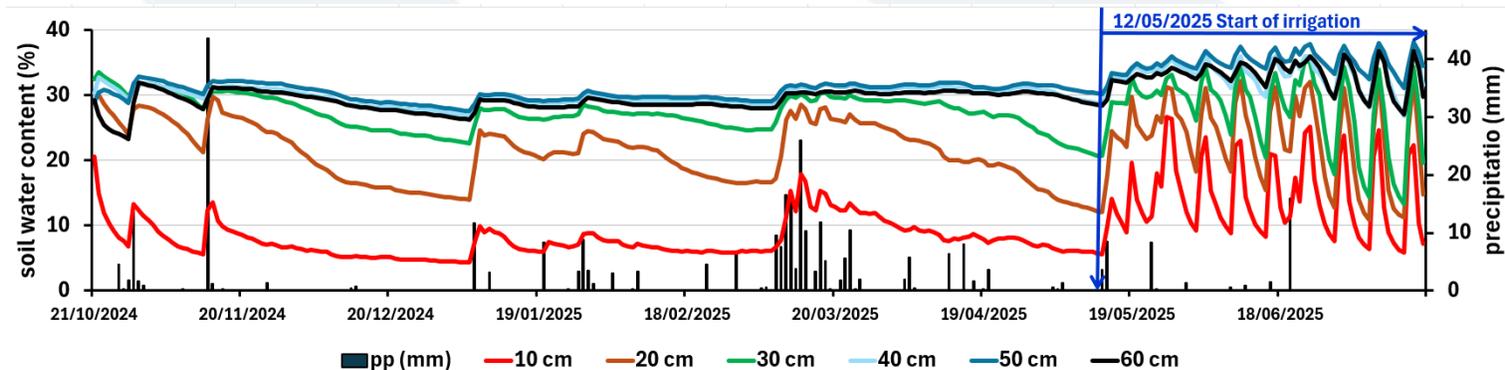
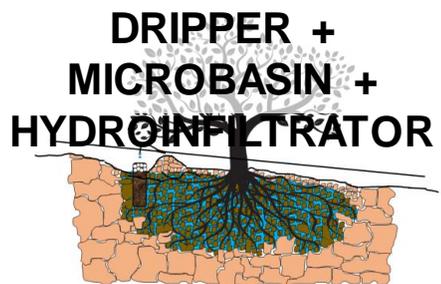
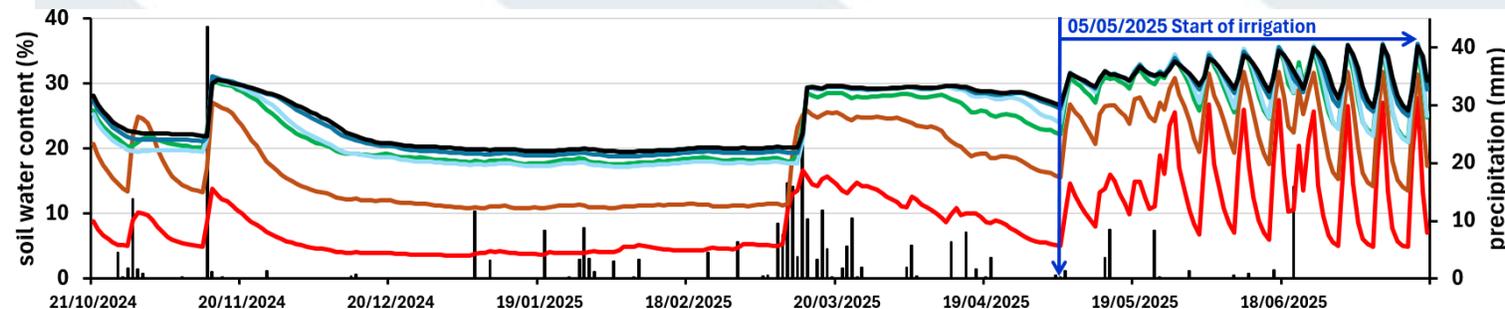
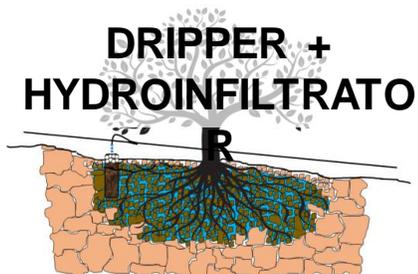
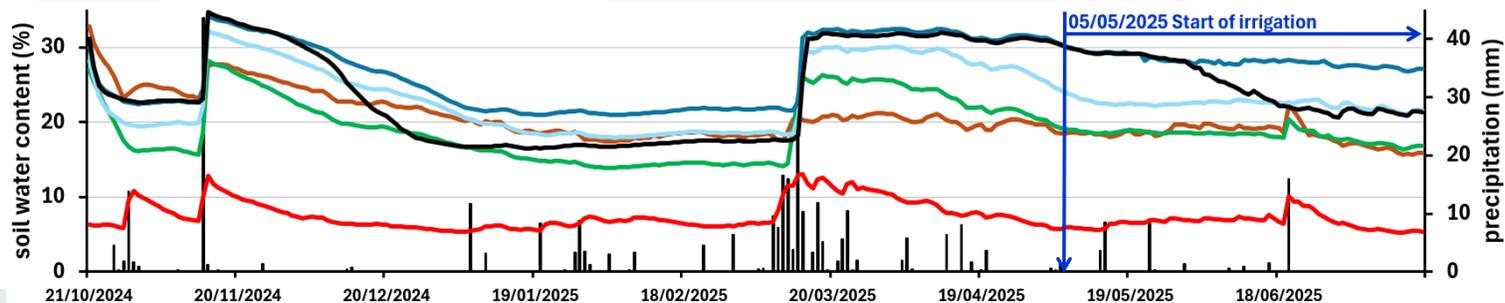


**BEFORE (18/10/24)**

**AFTER (31/03/25)**

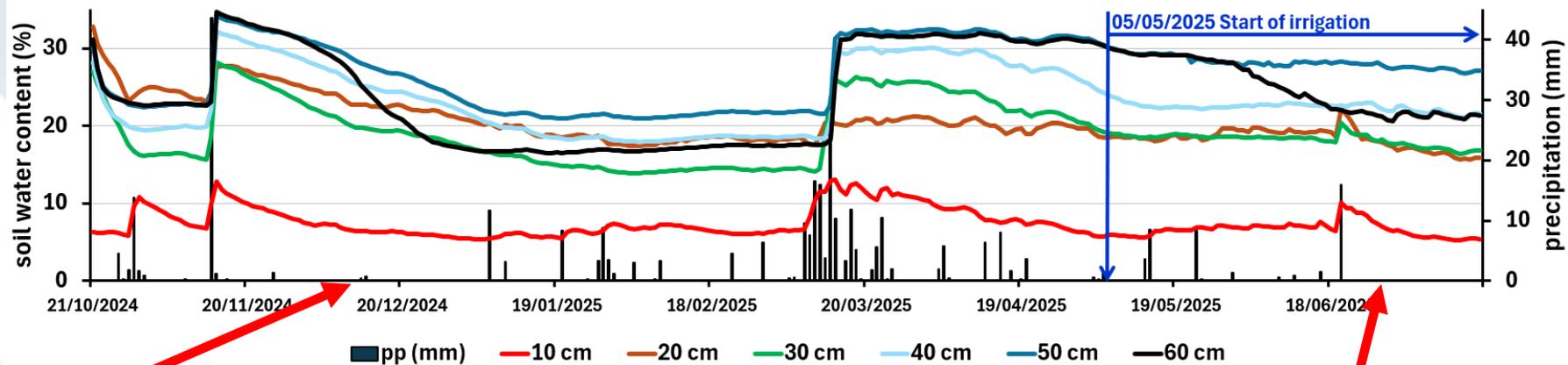


**DRIP-IRRIGATED OLIVE GROVE: Loma del Galgo  
(Deifontes, Spain)**



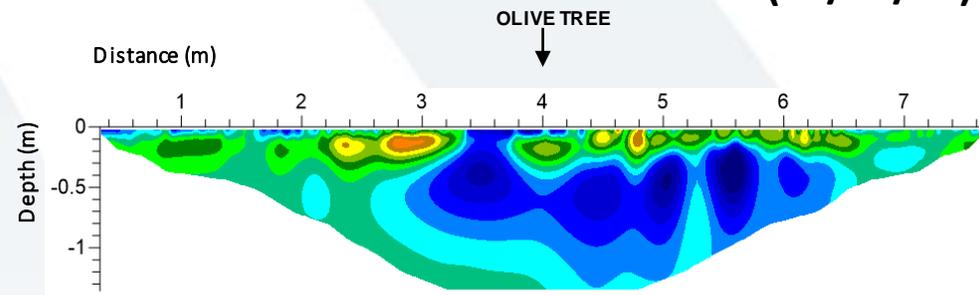
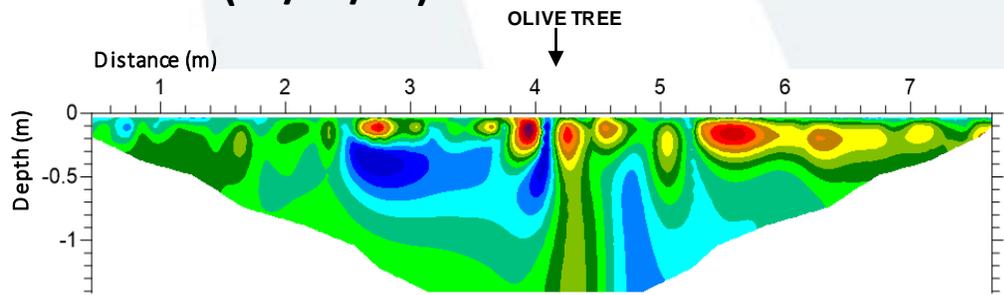
# CONTROL (DRIPPER alone -without Hydroinfiltrator-)

Loma del Galgo (Deifontes, Spain)

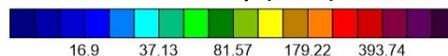


**BEFORE (04/12/24)**

**AFTER (25/06/25)**

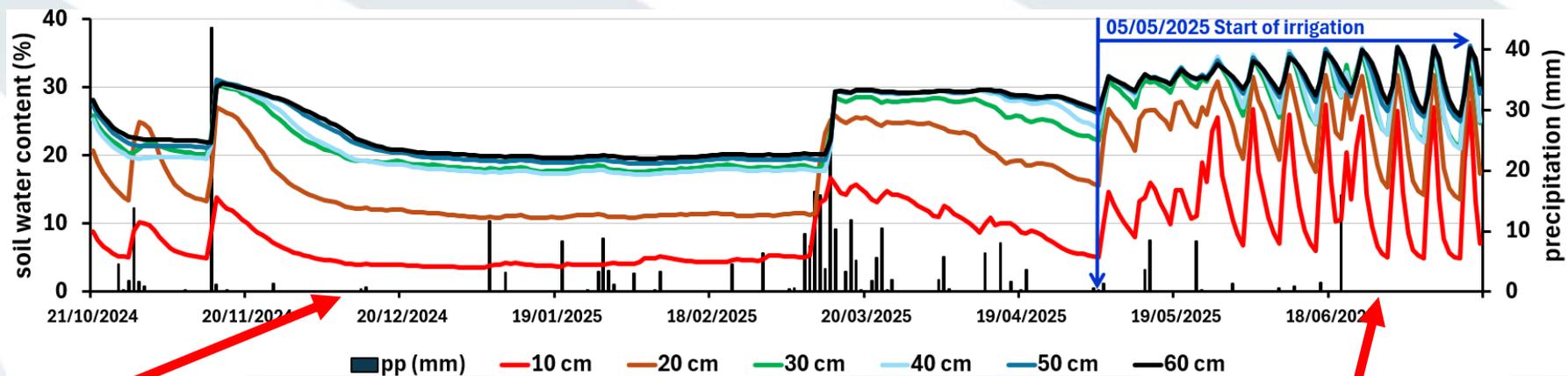
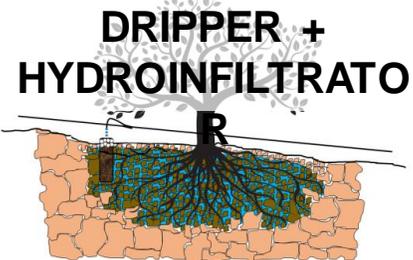


Resistivity ( $\Omega \cdot m$ )



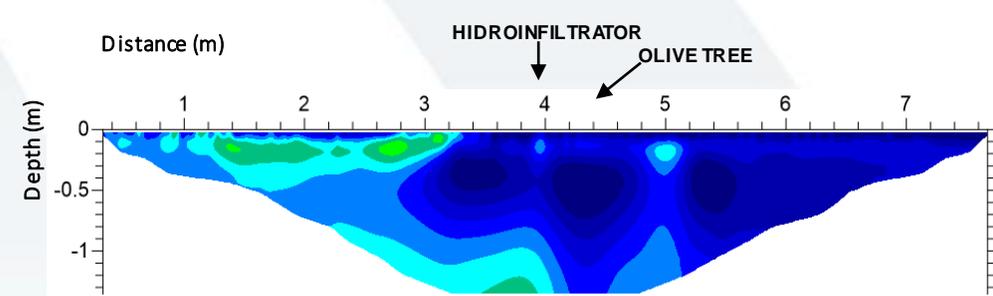
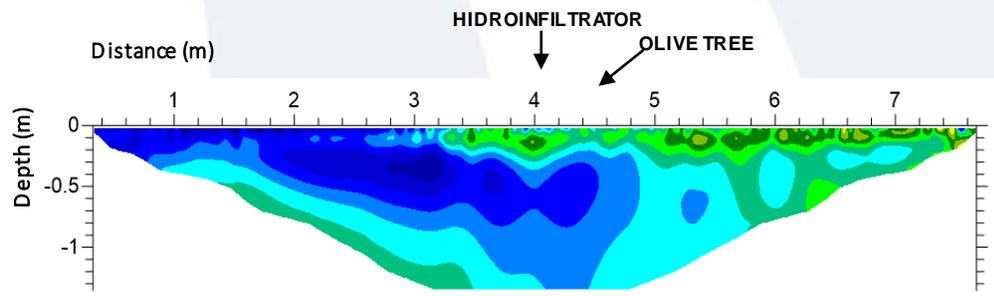
# DRIPPER + HYDROINFILTRATOR

Loma del Galgo (Deifontes, Spain)

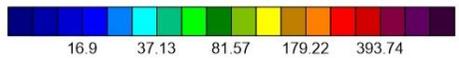


**BEFORE (04/12/24)**

**AFTER (25/06/25)**



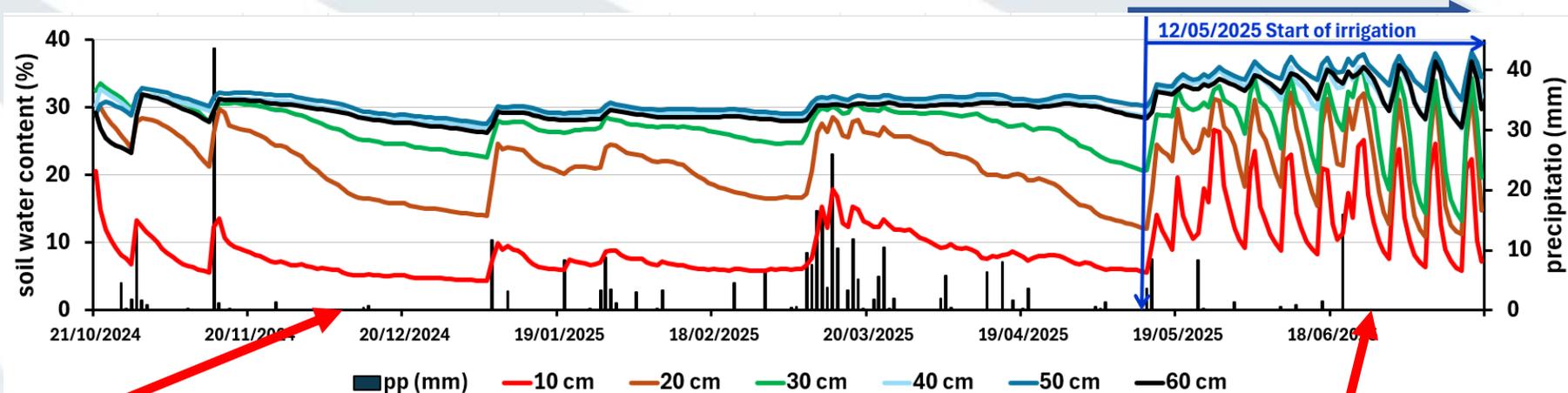
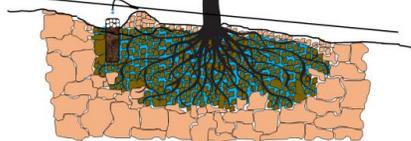
Resistivity ( $\Omega \cdot m$ )



# DRIPPER + MICROBASIN + HYDROINFILTRATOR

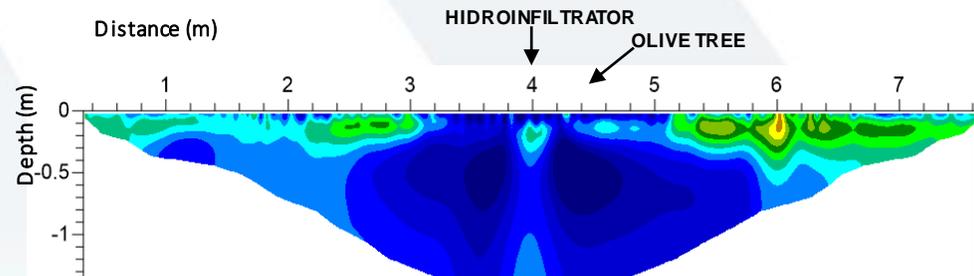
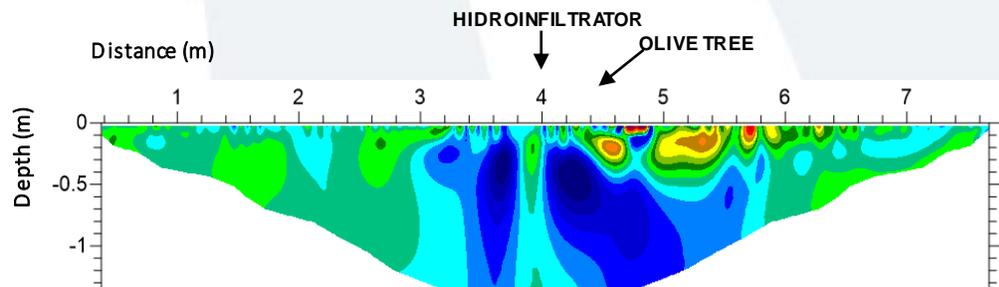
Loma del Galgo (Deifontes, Spain)

**DRIPPER +  
MICROBASIN +  
HYDROINFILTRATOR**

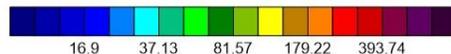


**BEFORE (04/12/24)**

**AFTER (25/06/25)**



Resistivity ( $\Omega \cdot m$ )

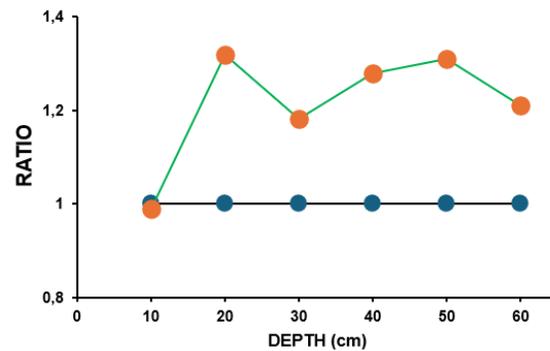
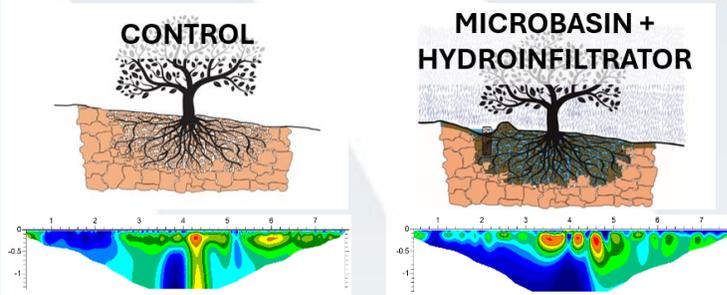


# SUMMARY

(HUMIDITY PROBE)

## RAINFEDD

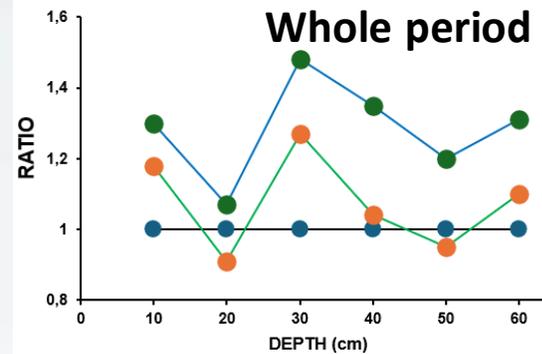
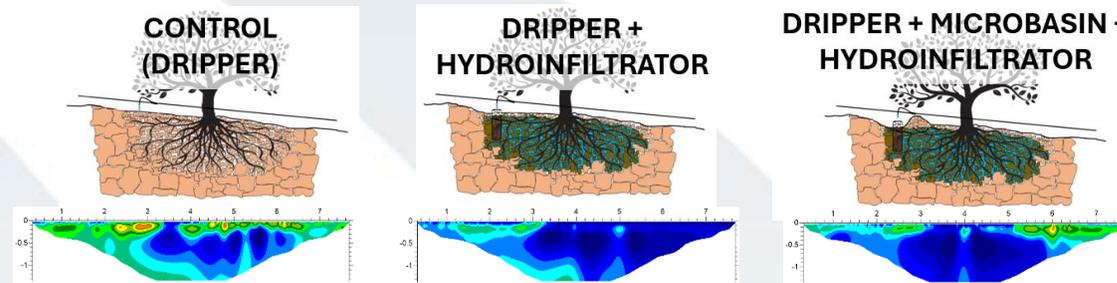
Cortijo del Viento  
(Alcaudete)



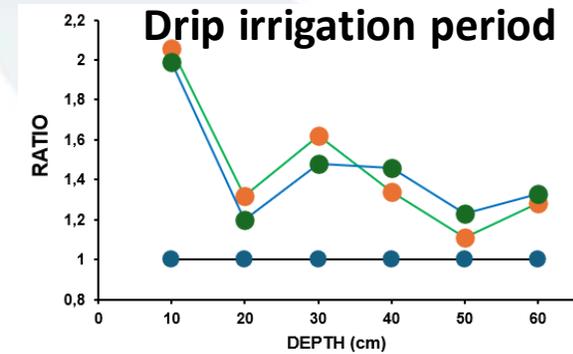
● CONTROL / CONTROL  
● (MICROBASIN+HYDROINFILTRATOR) / CONTROL

## DRIP IRRIGATION

Loma del Galgo  
(Deifontes)



● CONTROL / CONTROL  
● (DRIPPER+HYDROINFILTRATOR) / CONTROL  
● (DRIPPER+MICROBASIN+HYDROINFILTRATOR) / CONTROL



● CONTROL / CONTROL  
● (DRIPPER+HYDROINFILTRATOR) / CONTROL  
● (DRIPPER+MICROBASIN+HYDROINFILTRATOR) / CONTROL

# OTHER USES OF HYDROINFILTRATOR

## OTHER TREE AND SHRUB CROPS



## REFORESTATION



## CITIES



**Thank you for your kind attention**

