

# Water Resources Engineering and Management

(CIVIL-466, A.Y. 2024-2025)

5 ETCS, Master course

**P. Perona, M. Leite-Ribeiro and M.  
Bieri**

**Junjia Kang, Giulio Calvani**

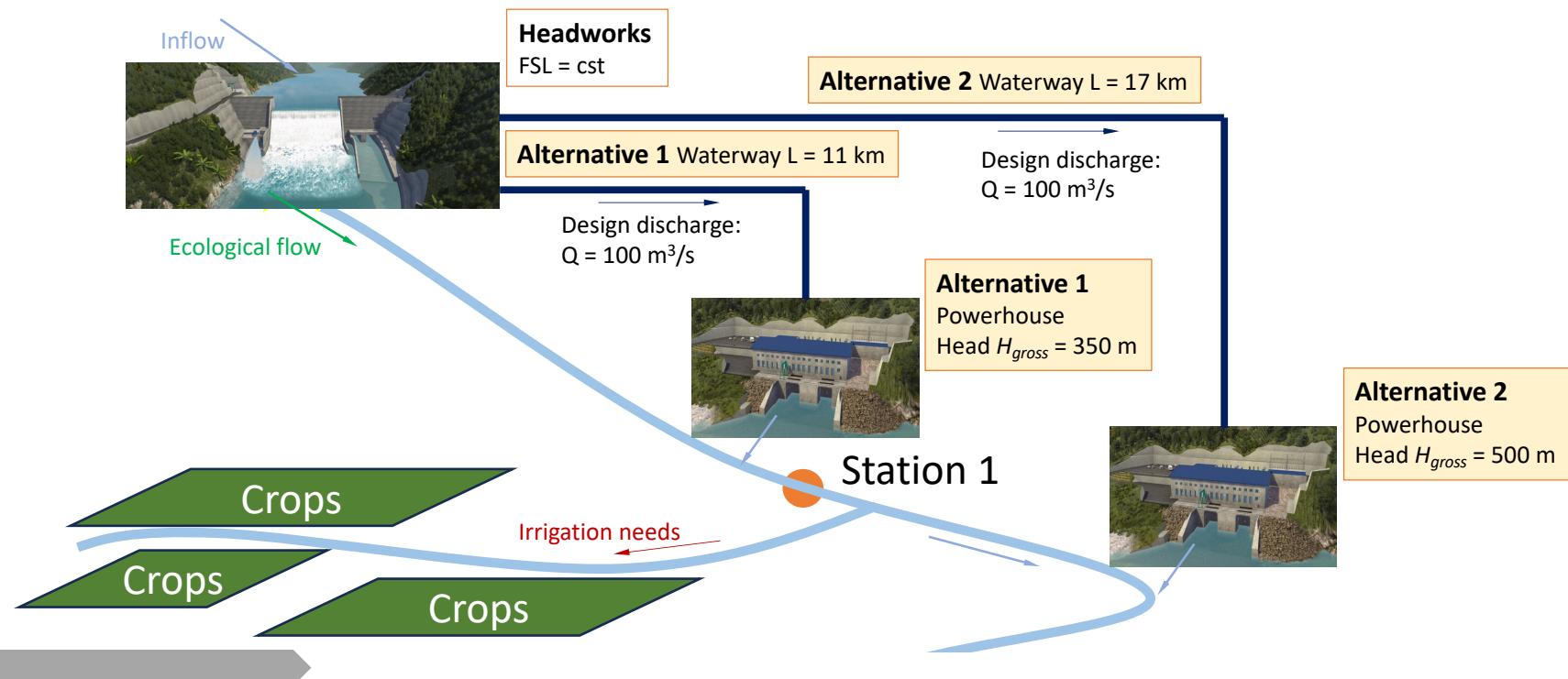


Practical Work : Case study hydropower  
optimal water allocation and financial study

# Project description

To the purposes of analyzing the two project alternatives, we must now determine the irrigation needs of the crop cultures towards which a fraction of river discharge is being withdrawn to.

The cultures are rice growing in a predominant sandy soil, which need to be constantly submersed with recirculating water following a gravity irrigation scheme. Rice takes approximately 120 day to grow to maturity with crop coefficients assigned per each growing month. Assume that three growth cycles per year are feasible using the same crop coefficients due to the relatively constant climatic conditions of the region. For the sake of simplicity, the reference evapotranspiration and the amount of water required by the crop as per the above conditions can be computed starting from the temperature vs water requirement ratio. This does not account for the contributing role of rainfalls though.



# Available data and description

Total (gravity) irrigation efficiency for sandy soil (see slides L 4.3 and take average value)

Mean monthly temperatures [°C]

| Jan   | Feb   | Mar   | Apr   | May   | Jun   | Jul   | Aug   | Sep  | Oct   | Nov   | Dec   |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 24.72 | 24.88 | 25.71 | 26.68 | 27.02 | 26.47 | 25.94 | 25.92 | 25.9 | 25.83 | 25.65 | 25.21 |

Water req. to T ratio\* [mm/ °C day]

| Jan  | Feb  | Mar  | Apr  | May  | Jun  | Jul  | Aug  | Sep  | Oct  | Nov  | Dec  |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 3.81 | 5.04 | 4.62 | 6.85 | 6.17 | 6.59 | 6.78 | 8.36 | 6.96 | 4.82 | 4.50 | 7.03 |

Crop coefficient, Kc

| Jan, May, Sep | Feb, Jun, Oct | Mar, Jul, Nov | Apr, Aug, Dec |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0.7           | 1.1           | 1.1           | 0.5           |

Mean cumulated monthly rainfall [mm/month]

| Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 137 | 96  | 93  | 97  | 189 | 248 | 291 | 310 | 281 | 280 | 230 | 207 |

Total irrigated surface, S [ha]

370

Number of days per month

30

\*This ratio does not only calculate  $ET_0$ , but also the amount of water needed to maintain a constant water depth to submerge the crop and guarantee a continuous recirculation for avoiding anoxic conditions. It does not include the role of rainfall.

# Project tasks (Week10 – 28/04/2025)

## Your tasks today:

- Use the provided meteorological data to calculate the gross water need and the monthly value of continuous fictitious flow that should be derived to the irrigation perimeter. To the purpose:
  - 1) use the provided monthly mean temperature and related ratio to the reference evapotranspiration  $ET_0$  to obtain  $ET_0$ ;
  - 2) Calculate the irrigation net water need using the mass balance equation and assuming that the reserve is zero each month and that effective precipitation is equal to falling rain amount (no interception nor losses);
  - 3) Use the irrigation efficiency for gravity irrigation in a sandy soil (check L4.3) to obtain the gross water need;
  - 4) Calculate the continuous fictitious flowrate to irrigate the total assigned surface  $S$ ; express the fictitious continuoum flowrate in  $m^3/s$ ; this is the flow that is constantly provided each day of the month
  - 5) Seek for a proportional relationship between the monthly mean river discharges that you calculated in Project Week 1 and the continuous fictitious flowrate for irrigation needs. These proportions will be used later for successive project phases