Regional Workshop

on

IMPROVEMENT OF IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY ON PADDY FIELDS IN THE LOWER MEKONG BASIN PROJECT (IIEPF)

Cambodia Study Team

Background

The project was funded by the MRC under the Framework of Program to analyze and evaluate water and ecosystem in Asia paddy fields. **Period** : One year from February 2007 to February 2008

Team members:

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- Dr. Theng Tara
- Mr. Thach Sovanna
- Mr. Meas Peov
- Mr. Sao Sam Phors
- Mr. Hong Kim San
- Mr. Sok Khom

(Team leader, MOWRAM)
(Report assistance, MOWRAM)
(Field assistance, MAFF)
(Field assistance, MOWRAM)
(Field work, Battambang PDOWRAM)
(Facilitator, CNMC)

has two teams: Field Team and Management team

overall objective

is to extract information on water demand for rice plants and to improve irrigation efficiency on paddy fields.



Location of Study Areas



- Kamping Puoy scheme is one gravity type of irrigation system.
- Iocated in Banan district, about 25 Km from Battambang province.
- * Catchment area $A = 347 \text{ km}^2$, $W = 110,000,000 \text{ m}^3$,
- Total Irrigated area 1,1000 Ha
- has two main dams with the length of about 14 Km and some intakes structure
- The irrigation canal network consists of:
 - one main canal 9Km
 - three secondary canals 27Km
- Only Rice is growing in the scheme wet and Dry seasons.



1- Conducting inflows and outflows measurements 23 points inflows and 18 outflows (dry),25 inflow+20 outflow (wet)



- Measuring flow with current meter at a selected location in the canal,
- cross section is divided vertically into sub segment
- Total discharge is attained by summarizing of partial discharges









2- Record water level in rice paddy field

Locations:	Coordina	ate (X, Y)
W.L 1 : In Agriculture center	282688	1447120
W.L 2 : In M9-2 rice field	284462	1447838
W.L 3: In M19-1 rice field	287976	1447377
W.L 4 : In N2-3-2 rice field	290300	1444956
W.L 5: In N2-5-1 rice field	290576	1444112
W.L 6 : In M23 rice field	289567	1446009

Tank with bottom with rice Tank without bottom with rice Wooden Staff gate with scale Tank with bottom without rice Rainfall recorder

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1447120

1447838

1444956

1444112

1446009



3- (ETc) was calculated by two methods:

1- Averaging from field measurement and

2- FAO formula

ETc = ETo x Kc, Where:

ETc : crop water requirement or Evapo-transpiration requirement mm/day

- ETo : reference crop Evapo-transpiration mm/day
- Kc : Crop coefficient
- 4- The percolation is determined by using the percolation apparatus Percolation = Water loss in depth – Evapotranspiration
- **5- Effective rainfall** for rice crop was calculated following by the method that was use by FAO.

Pe = P*0.6-10 if P<75mm and Pe = P*0.8-25 if P>25mm

6- Record cropping pattern and crop calendar

10 days in one time by the farmer





Crop Water Requirement



Total Scheme Water Requirement



	RICE CROP CALANDAR																																										
			2007															2008																									
N٥	Rice		Jan			Fe	b		Ма	ach	Î		Api			Ma	ay		Jl	JN		ų	July		1	Aug			Sep)		Oc	t		No	V		De	ec		Ja	In	
		1	2	3	1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2		3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2		3 1	2	2 3	1.00000
1	Seedling				2		60	6 ha														72	? ha		-																		
2	Braodcasting					93	18 ha														1894	4.5]	ha		/																		
3	Planting							51	4.51	ha	1													62	23.87	7	7					,											4
4	Harvesting								L										1452	2.5		/												4		25	18.	37h					

7- Identify actual irrigated area

- a) Provided by the farmer
- b) GPS equipment to record the points and boundaries

8- Conduct conveyance lost test along the canals

- On main Canal, secondary canal N2 and tertiary canal
- Prepare table for recording data
- Select measurement point
- Draw cross section of canal

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- Define depth point of canal from left to right
- Define point to measure water velocity
 - Measure depth of canal from bridge to bottom
 - Draw cross section of canal by AUTO CAD software
 - Equipments preparation (Current meter instrument)





1- CONVEYANCE LOSSE ON MAIN CANAL

Nº	Name Canal	Station	Discharge (m^3/s)	Lose (m^3/s)	Length (Km)	Lose/km (m^3/s)	Remake	Condition
1	M.C	I-1 Pk 0+300	4.508	0.574	3 165	0.181	Have 5	Structure
2	M.C	Br-M9 Pk 3+465	3.934	0.374	5.105	0.101	Structure	Structure
3	M.C	Br-M19 Pk 7+535	0.957	0.108	0.845	0.128		Non Structure
4	M.C	Br-M21 Pk 8+380	0.849	0.108	0.045	0.120		

2- CONVEYANCE LOSSE ON SECONDARY CANAL I-18 N2 0.576 8 Pk 0+020 Non 0.039 0.510 0.077 Structure Br N2-1` N2 9 0.537 Pk 0+530 Br N2-5 Have 2 10 N2 0.371 0.205 2.120 0.097 Structure Pk 2+140 Structure

3- CONVEYANCE LOSSE ON TERTIARY CANAL

5	M-9 M-9	I -6 Pk = 33 Pk = 4 82	0.353	0.032	0.449	0.071		Non Structure
7	M-9	Pk = 1+540	0.049	0.304	1.507	0.202	Have 5 Structure	Structure



H-Q curve of 10 Gates

 $Q = \mu$. S. $\sqrt{2.g.Z}$

Q : Discharge m³/s S : Area of opening gate m² μ : Discharge Coefficient g : Gravitational Acceleration Z : Head Loss

N1 and N2 H-Q curve



9- Water Management

- Scheme is owned by Battambang PDWRAM under supervision of the MOWRAM
- FWUC is responsible for the whole scheme management activities and plays an important role in the operation and maintenance works in consultation with PDWRAM
- Meeting of FWUC to review, prepare principle and plan for Implementation
- FWUC meets and extends on principles and plan to their members
- FWUC meet and make decision on principle and plan for implementation
- FWUC prepare water sharing and distribution calendar and submit to Battambang PDWRAM for decision
- FWUC meet and design plan to clear forest, repair and improve all canals
- FWUC meet and review water fee collection service for the season before starting implementation
- Implementation the plan

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- All members shall contribute for the operation and maintenance of all facilities irrigation system,
- Secondary canal, tertiary canal and all related structures are responsible by the FWUC, but main canal and main structure are responsible by the PDWRAM or MOWRAM
- All the paddy fields in the scheme shall have sufficient water for crop production,
- Upper members should allow water flow to the lower part.
- All committees shall have a water allocation plan,
- The water allocation shall follow according to the water allocation plan and also refer to the meeting,
- The water utilization shall follow to the irrigation condition,
- If the land is not smoothly, higher and far from the water source, this land has a first priority for irrigation,
- When the gate open and water flow to the paddy field, all members should wait and see until water sufficient in the field and also look at the losing of water through the dike,
- The members do not have a right to open the water without permission from the committee

Analysis Results and Major Finding

- Total actual irrigated area: dry season is 1452.5 ha and wet season is 2,518.37ha,
- The rainfall from February-December 2007 was 1310 mm,
- The average of CWR: Dry 6.87 mm/day, Wet 5.11 mm/day,
- The average of percolation: Dry 2.61 mm/day; Wet
 1.71 mm/day,

The total of land preparation was 193.4 mm,
The total SWR: Dry 16.12 MCM ; Wet 30.15

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The volume of water diverted to the system: Dry 23.50 MCM; Wet 29.59 MCM,

The volume of water delivered by system: Dry 13.85 MCM; Wet 14.61 MCM,

Conveyance efficiency: Dry 72.54%; Wet 84.15%,

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Overall project command area efficiency: Dry 72.38%; Wet 86.28%,

The average yield: Dry 0.371Kg/m²; Wet 0.33 Kg/m², The water productivities: Dry 0.023 kg/m³; Wet 0.28Kg/m³.

Recommendation and Conclusion

It is not expected that the data from the field observation is perfect. Many troubles happened when we took the data such as crab broke the levee or dike is made a hole, water overflow into the tank, there are too much rain etc... Therefore, in the process of calculation, we cancel some data or we do not take it.

Sased on the above research, we propose and request that the MRC should add one or 2 year more research in order to have more data for analysis and fill some gaps that we face in the previous study. From this research, we learnt and received a lot of data and experiences of how to conduct water use efficiency for irrigation and also this data are very useful for the operation and management of irrigation system.

In the future, the Royal Government of Cambodia (MOWRAM) must strongly continuous this research activity from MRC and take consideration on the collection of data and information related to the water use in the irrigation systems because it is very useful for irrigation water use efficiency, preparing water use planning, and also for operation and maintenance of irrigation system.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION