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Agricultural Water Balance, Water Productivity and Water Stress Indices:

Theoretical background

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American University of Armenia

March 9-11, 2022
Thessaloniki, Greece



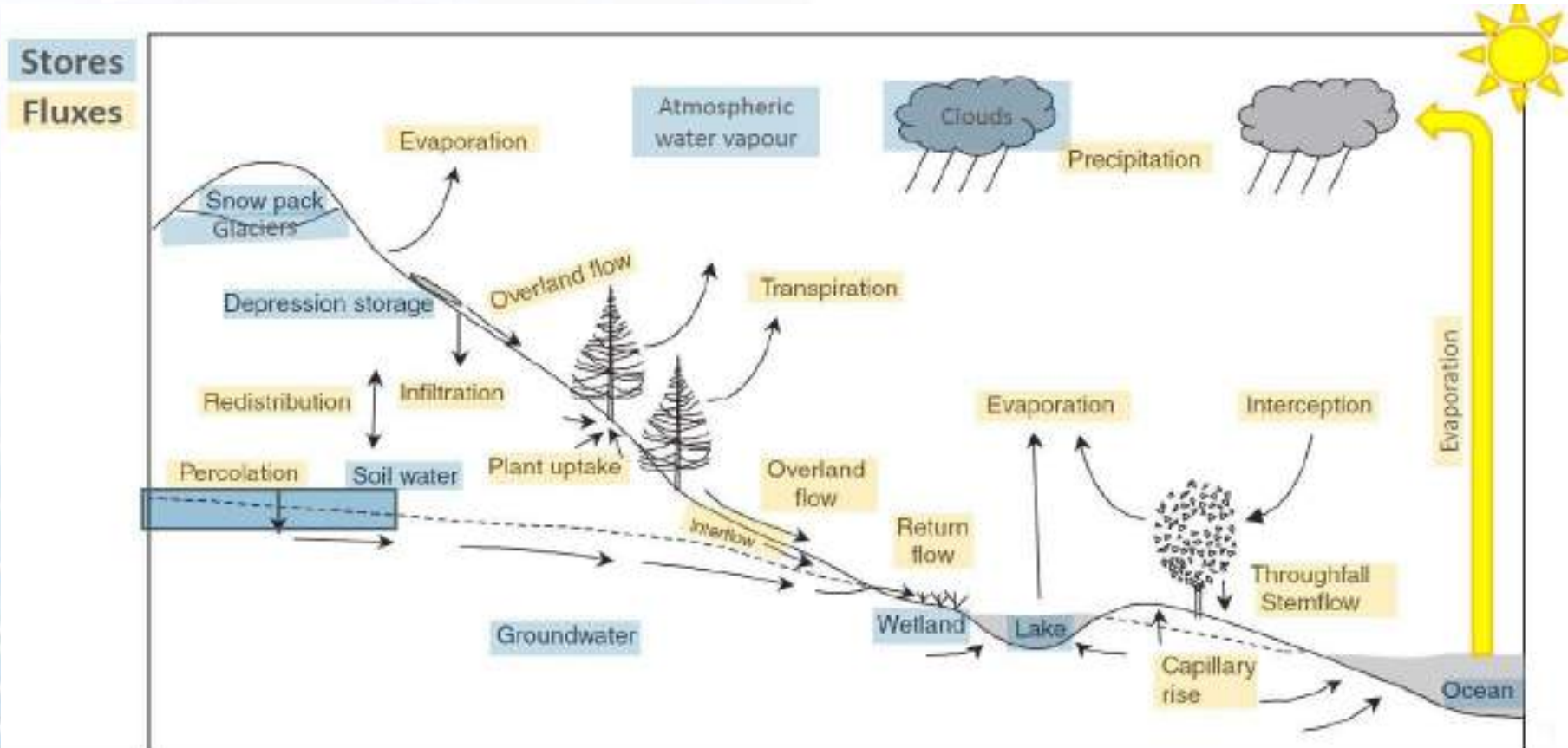


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The Global Water Cycle





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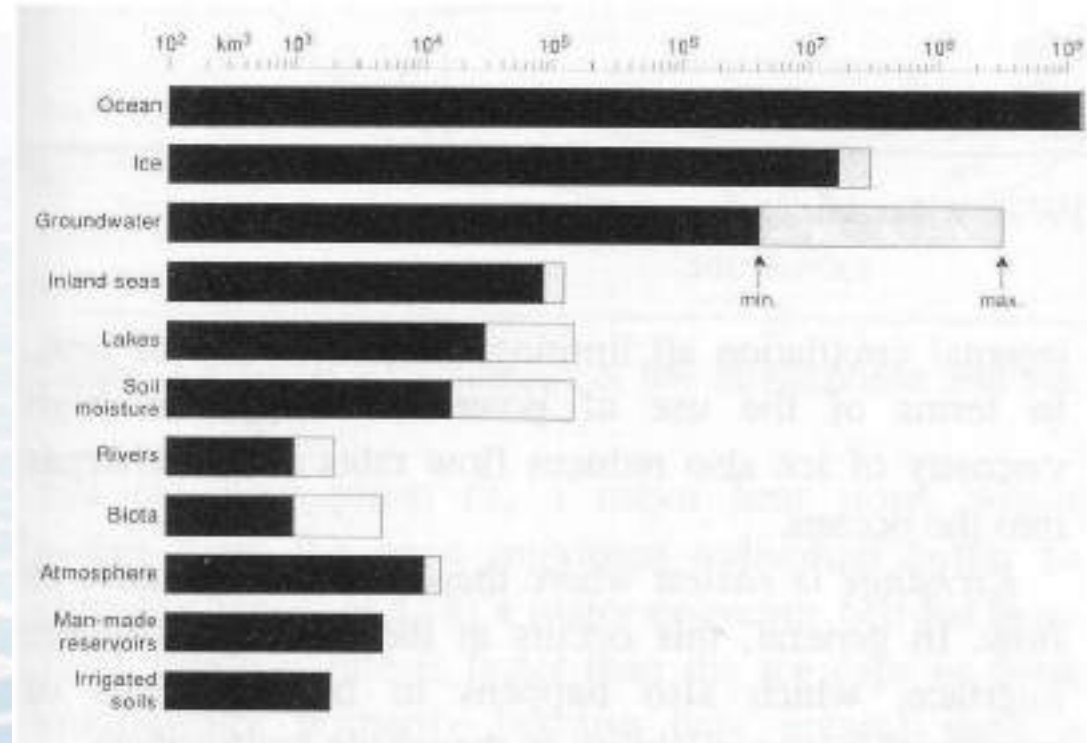


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Major storages in the water cycle

Earth holds 1 377 million km³ of water

- 97% in the ocean
- 3% freshwater, of which:
 - ✓ 62.8% in icecaps, glaciers, permafrost
 - ✓ 36.4% in groundwater
 - ✓ 0.4% in lakes and rivers
 - ✓ 0.3% in soils
 - ✓ 0.03% in the atmosphere (~25 mm globally)



[Jones, 1997; *Global Hydrology*]

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Annual Flux Rates within Global Hydrological Cycle

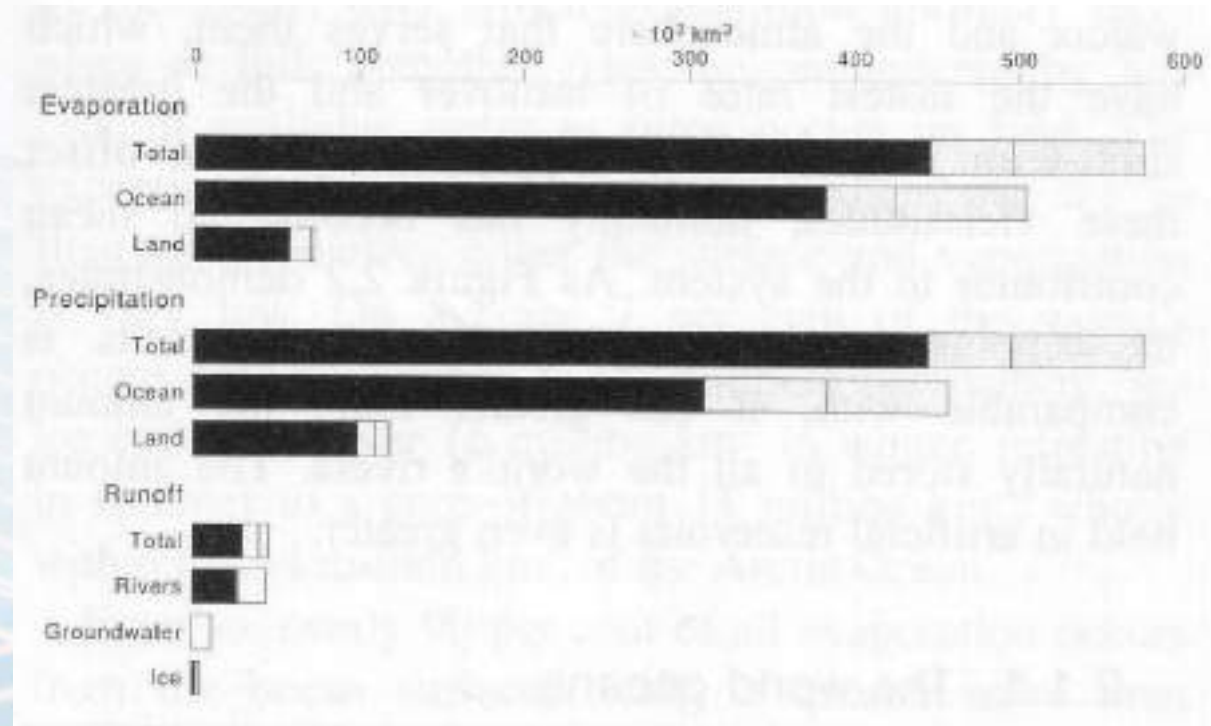
Strongly connected to :

- Energy cycle

- Evapotranspiration
- Ocean atmospheric circulations
- Global warming (atmospheric H₂O)

- Carbon cycle

- Photosynthesis / vegetation growth
- Carbon sequestration dissolving in oceans
- Heterotrophic respiration





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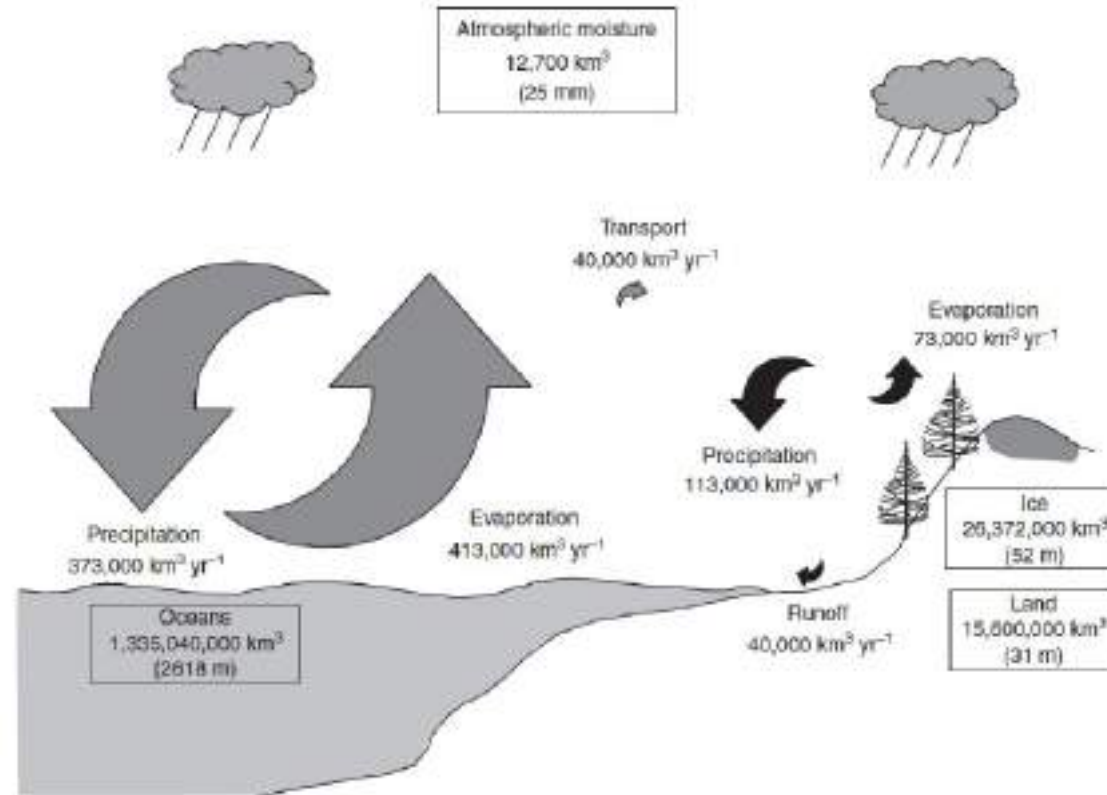


Fig. 3.4 The global hydrologic cycle. Units are km³ of water or, in parentheses, the depth of water spread over Earth's 510 million km² surface area. Data from Trenberth et al. (2007). See also Oki and Kanaz (2006).



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Water Balance

The water balance portrays the hydrological cycle quantitatively.

The general water balance equation is:

$$P - R - G - E - T = DS$$

P – precipitation [unit of height] or [unit of volume/unit of time]

R – runoff, [unit of height] or [unit of volume/unit of time]

$$R = R_{out} - R_{in}$$

- R_{out} = runoff as outflow from the water body/hydrologic region
- R_{in} = runoff as influx into the water body/hydrologic region

G – groundwater flow, [unit of height] or [unit of volume/unit of time]

$$G = G_{out} - G_{in}$$

G_{out} = groundwater as outflow from the water body/hydrologic region

G_{in} = groundwater as influx into the water body/hydrologic region

E – evaporation, [unit of height] or [unit of volume/unit of time]

T – transpiration, [unit of height] or [unit of volume/unit of time]

DS – change in storage, [unit of height] or [unit of volume/unit of time]

Agricultural water balance [surplus and deficit] is the balance between water available for agriculture and use for existing crops.

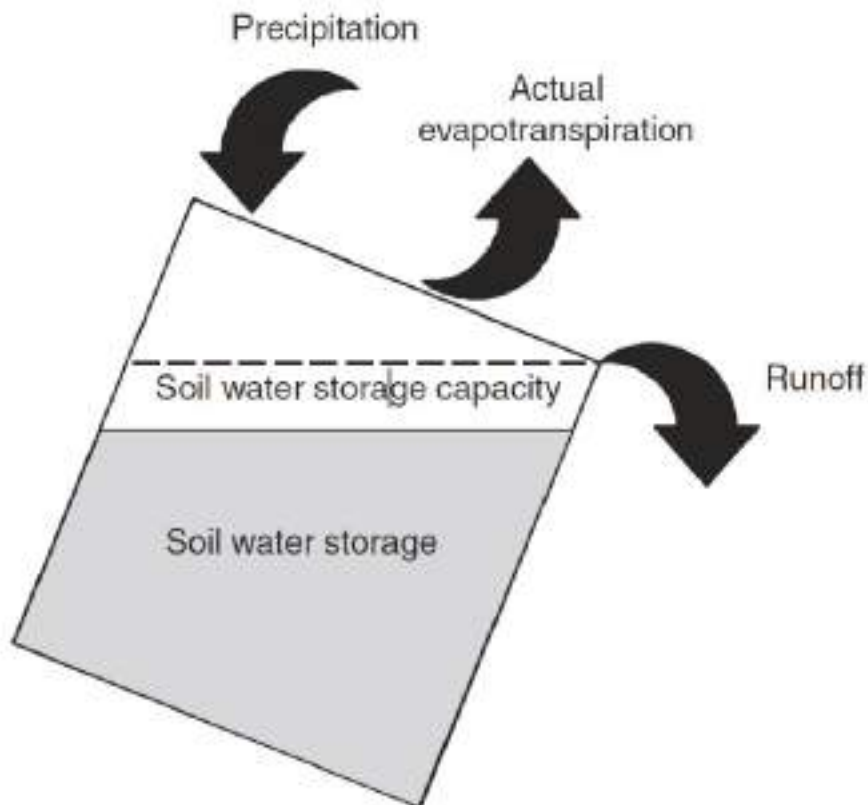


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A Simple Water Balance Model



$$\Delta S = P - ET - R$$

- ΔS = Change in storage
- P = Precipitation
- E = Evapotranspiration
- R = Runoff

Or slightly less simple:

$$\Delta GW + \Delta SM = P + I - ET - R$$

- GW = Ground Water
- SM = Soil Moisture
- I = Irrigation



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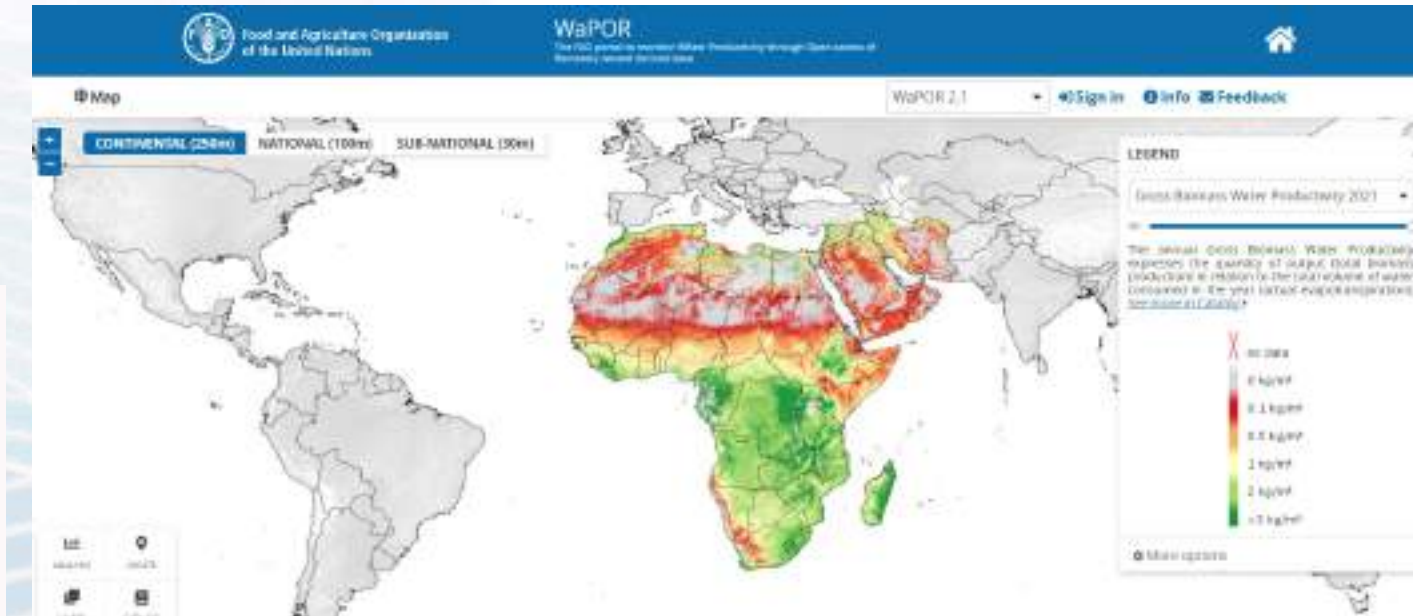


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Water Productivity

Water productivity is generally defined as crop yield per cubic metre of water consumption, including 'green' water (effective rainfall) for rain-fed areas and both 'green' water and 'blue' water (diverted water from water systems) for irrigated areas.

$$WP = \frac{\text{Crop Yield}}{\text{Water Consumption}}$$



https://wapor.apps.fao.org/home/WAPOR_2/1



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Water Scarcity

Water scarcity refers to an imbalance between the supply of and demand for water in a specified domain (country, region, catchment, river basin, etc.) as a result of a high rate of demand compared with available supply, under prevailing institutional arrangements (including price) and infrastructural conditions. (SOFA, FAO, 2020 (ND543))

In popular usage - scarcity - is a situation where there is insufficient water to satisfy normal requirements.

Degrees of scarcity: absolute, life-threatening, seasonal, temporary, cyclical, etc.





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Major Causes of Water Scarcity

- Climate change
- Natural hazards such as droughts and floods
- Increased human consumption
- Overuse and wastage of water
- A global rise in freshwater demand
- Overuse of aquifers and its consequent slow recharge



<https://guardian.ng/opinion/climate-change-agriculture-and-biotechnology-part-1/>



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Water Stress

Water stress includes water scarcity within its definition but also takes into consideration the accessibility of available water and its quality (i.e. whether it is clean enough for specified use).

According to an OECD report on the environmental outlook for the year 2050, the number of people living in river basins under severe water stress is projected to more than double between 2000 -2050, reaching 3.9 billion people.

Scarcity of water can also cause water pollution. For instance, if inadequate water is available for agriculture, there will be higher concentration of pesticides and fertilizers.

Furthermore, water scarcity can cause an imbalance in the ecosystem. Food chains are affected, and biodiversity is harmed.



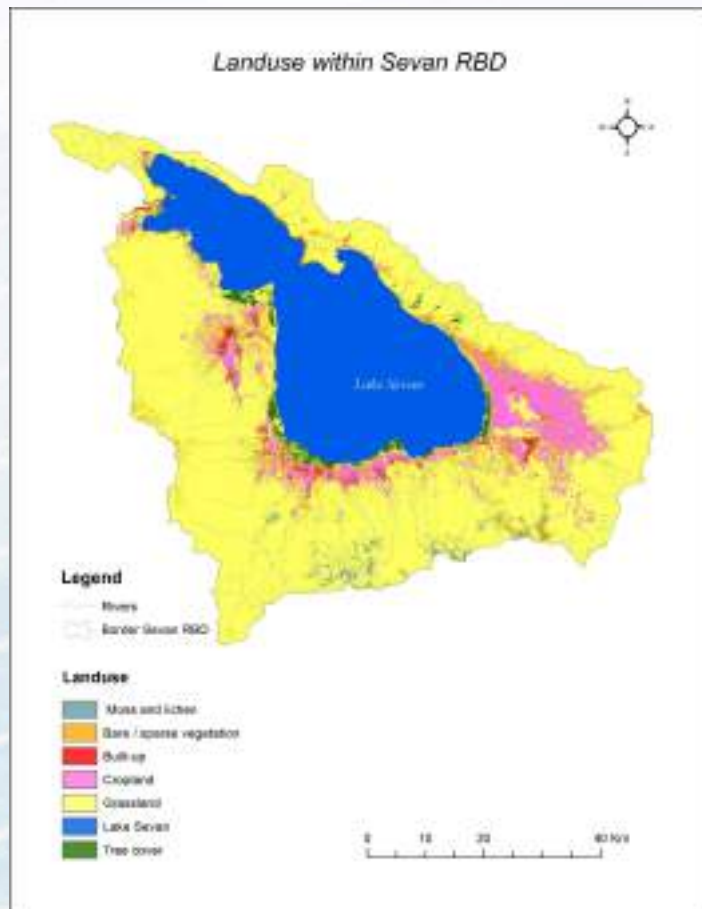


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Agricultural Water Use Problems in the Armenian Study Area – Lake Sevan Basin



Land Cover Type	Area, km ²	Percentage, %
Arable land	401.7	8.54
Pastures and grasslands	2241.9	47.68
Forests	395.9	8.42
Shrub	0.2	0.004
Spaces with little or no vegetation	6.2	0.13
Inland waters	1508.3	32.08
Inland wetlands	0.5	0.01
Urban fabric	141.8	3.02
Industrial, commercial and transport units	0.6	0.01
Mine, dump and construction sites	4.5	0.10



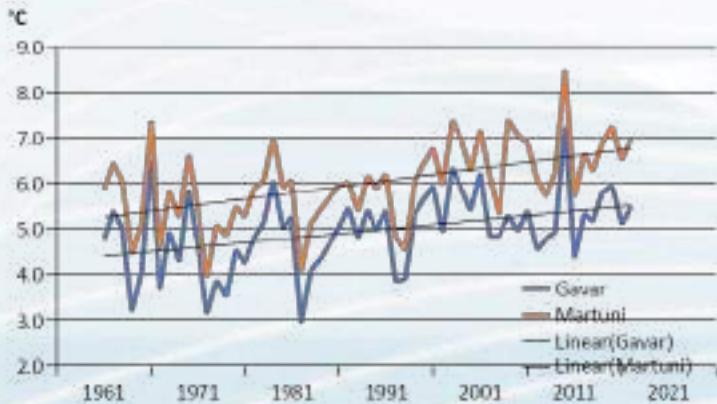
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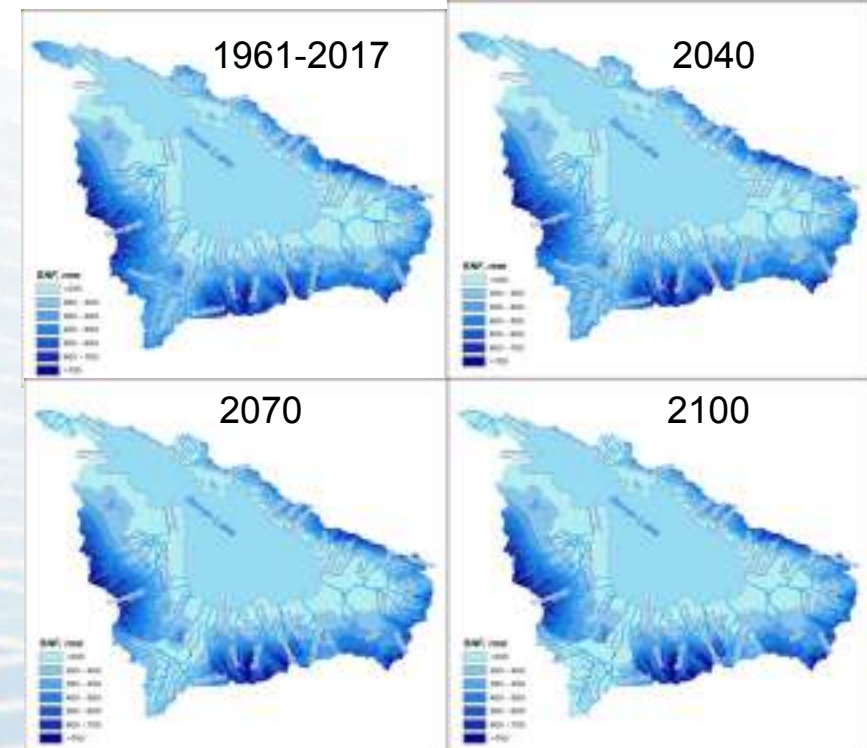
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Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on Surface Water Resources

Projected Changes in Runoff depth, mm



Hydropost Code	River-Post	RCP8.5		
		2040	2070	2100
85339	Pambak-Pambak	0.8	1.7	2.5
85352	Dzknaget-Tsovagyugh	-19.7	-42.7	-62.8
85353	Drakhtik-Drakhtik	-20.3	-44.4	-64.8
85363	Masrik-Tsovak	3.4	7.9	11.1
85366	Karchaghbyur-Karchaghbyur	-12.3	-27.3	-39.6
85371	Vardenis-Vardenik	3.5	8.3	11.7
85376	Martuni-Geghhovit	0.2	1	1.1
85378	Argichi-Verin Getashen	-17.5	-38.4	-56
85379	Tsaghkashen-Vaghashen	-13.3	-28.9	-42.5
85380	Lichq-Lichq	10.3	22.9	33.1
85381	Bakhtak-Tsakqar	-2.2	-4.9	-7.2
85384	Gavaraget-Noratus	0.7	1.5	2.3





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Crop Gross Production in the Sevan RBD

Crop	Cultivated land, 1000 ha								
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Grain	41,75	40,90	38,62	35,87	30,91	26,20	22,70	22,90	22,90
Potato	14,11	13,28	10,23	10,23	9,43	8,70	8,10	7,90	7,60
Vegetables	2,02	2,09	1,61	1,68	1,59	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,20
Fruits	1,49	1,49	1,38	1,40	1,41	1,30	1,40	1,40	1,40
Other	19,67	19,95	21,79	-	-	-	-	-	-



In the Sevan basin, the main crops are grains which are cultivated on about 44% of the cultivated land, 14.7 % are fodder crops and potato.



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Pesticides Consumption in Gegharkunik Province



Assessment Parameters	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agricultural land, 1000 hectares	481,8	481,5	481,5	481,0	481,1	481,1	481,5	481,3	481,4	481,7
Total area treated with pesticides, 1000 hectares	290,6	299,0	285,0	282,0	282,0	272,4	275,2	265,3	220,5	220,2
Total consumption of pesticides (according to the quantity of active substance), t	431,0	349,4	412,9	508,6	348,7	403,4	385,2	344,9	264,6	275,3
Total consumption of pesticides per unit of land, kg/hectare	1,5	1,2	1,4	1,8	1,2	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,25

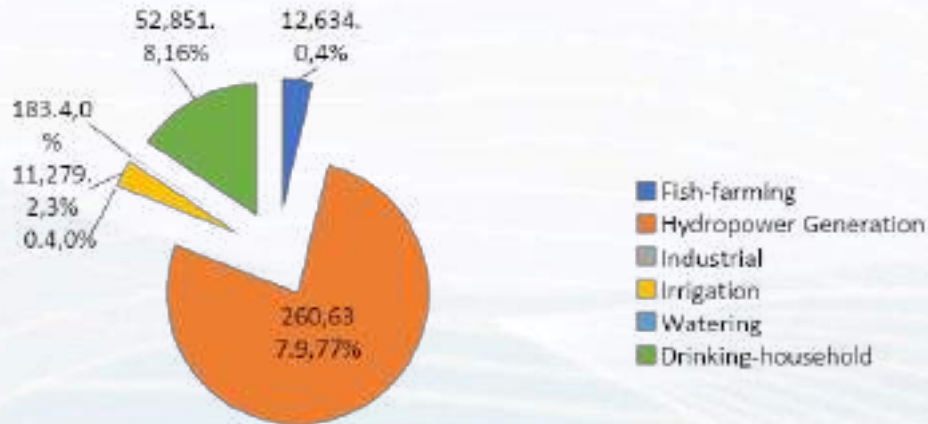


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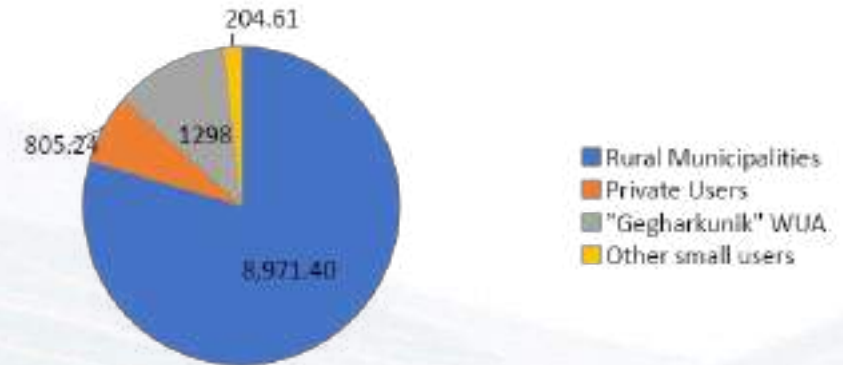
Structure of Annual Water Abstraction by the Sectors in Sevan RBD, 1000m³



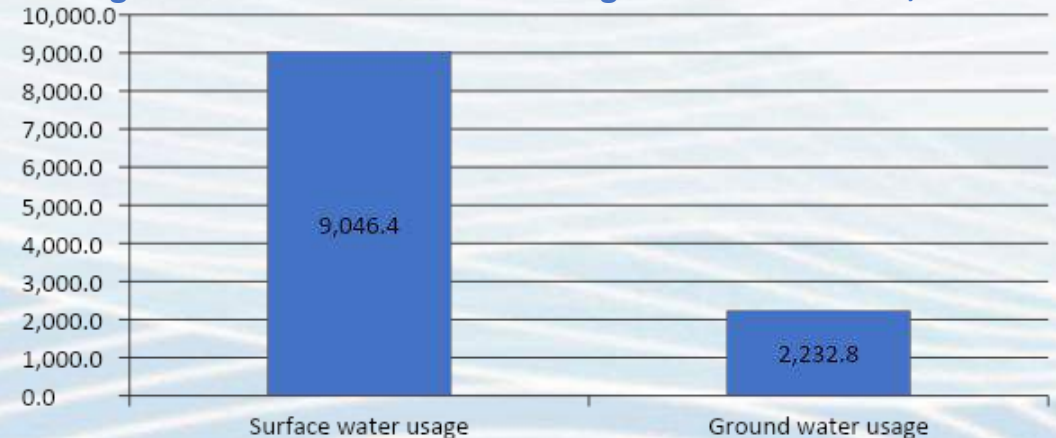
Source: (http://wrma.am/4_1.php), 2017

Irrigation services in the Sevan RBD is provided by “Gegharkunik” Water Users Association (WUA). The total service area of the WUA is 3742 ha. The irrigation infrastructure consists of about 19 secondary irrigation canals, which provide water from rivers and springs. The water used for irrigation purposes was 11,279.3 thousand m³ or 3.3 % of total water use permit volume in RBD.

Structure of Annual Water Abstraction for Irrigation, in 1000m³



Surface and groundwater abstraction for Irrigation in Sevan RBD, in 1000m³





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Demand of water for irrigation

Demand of water for irrigation was calculated by taking into account the irrigation norms for different crops as defined by ministry of agriculture for different regions of Armenia (“Norms and regimes for irrigation of agricultural crops in RA, Manual, Yerevan, 2007, 203 p.).

- Potato – 2400 m³/ha,
- Vegetables – 2400 m³/ha,
- Wheat – 800 m³/ha,
- Fruits and berries – 1800 m³/ha

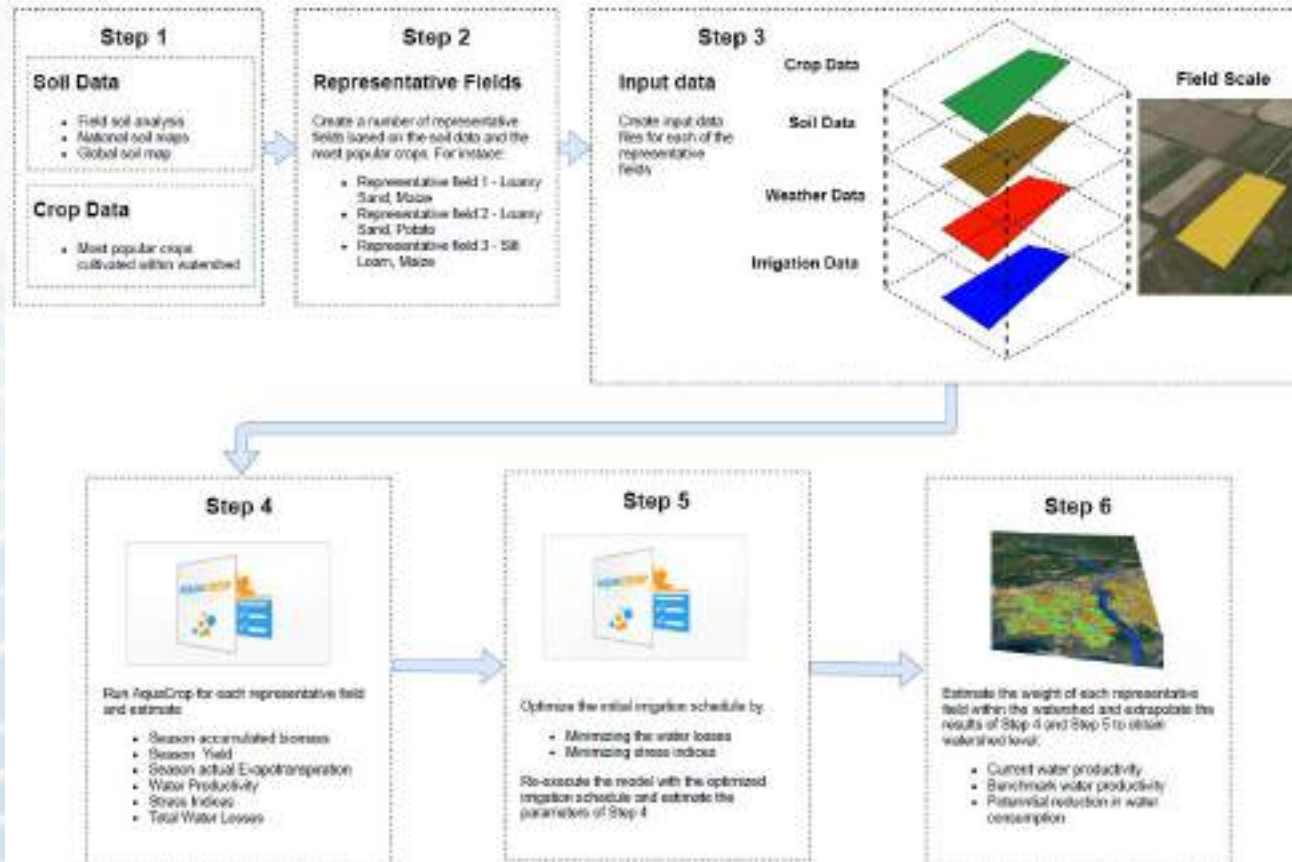
Crops	Irrigated land	Water required per ha (m ³)	Required water (mln m ³)
Potato	4090	2400	9.816
Vegetable	120	2400	0.288
Wheat	45	800	0.036
Total water demand for Irrigation	4255		10.14
NRW%			40%
Adjusted water demand for irrigation			14.196



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Pilot Site 1: Zolakar

Crop type: Potato

Land plot area: 1.18 ha

Soil type: Floodplain terrace soil; soil subtype: meadow; genus: pebble; depth: moderately deep; texture: clay; erosion: not eroded; stones: slightly stony.

Start date of seeding: May 15, 2021

Harvesting: ~September 15, 2021

Irrigation: Started from July 1, once 10 days, ~5 times (up to ~August 20),
1,100-1,200 m³ of water each time

Fertilizers/pesticides: yes (pesticide)

Estimated yield: 35 t

Reference meteo station: Martuni

June 19: Crop wet weight: 74g; Crop dry weight: 9g; Crop moisture content: 87.8%

July 30: Crop wet weight: 117; Crop dry weight: 20g; Crop moisture content: 82.9%

August 23: Crop wet weight: 136; Crop dry weight: 27g; Crop moisture content:
80.2%

Harvest: September 11; 18-19 tons of potato





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Crop type: Wheat

Land plot area: 2.2 ha

Soil type: Mountain chernozem soil; soil subtype: ordinary; genus: mealy-calciic; depth: shallow; texture: loam; erosion: slightly eroded; stones: -.

Start date of seeding: August 20, 2020

Harvesting: ~September 10, 2021

Irrigation: rainfed

Fertilizers/pesticides: no

Estimated yield: 1.5-2 t

Reference meteo station: Gavar

May 15: Crop wet weight: 55.31g Crop dry weight: 41.33g Crop moisture content: 25.27%

June 19: Crop wet weight: 22g; Crop dry weight: 15g; Crop moisture content: 31.8%

Soil temperature: 20.8 C (July 30)

Harvest: August 1; 800 kg of wheat

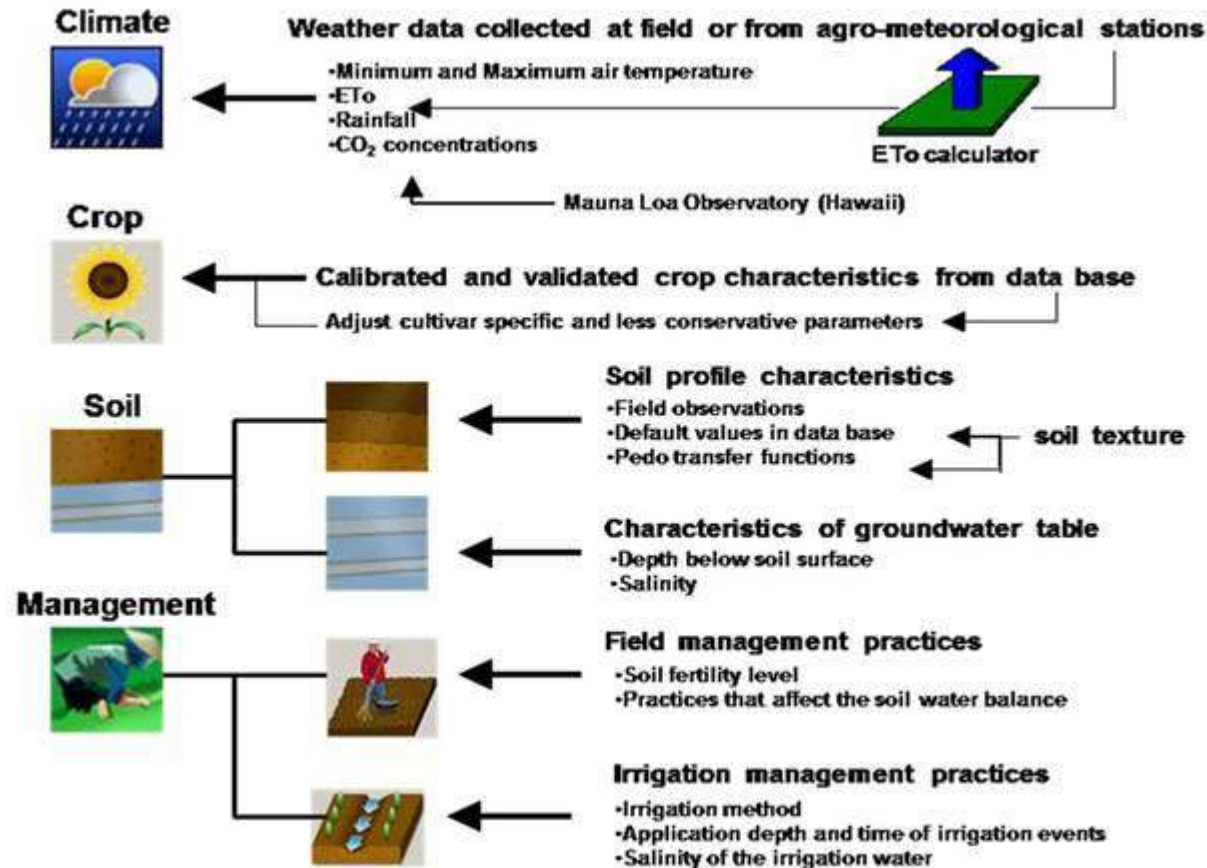




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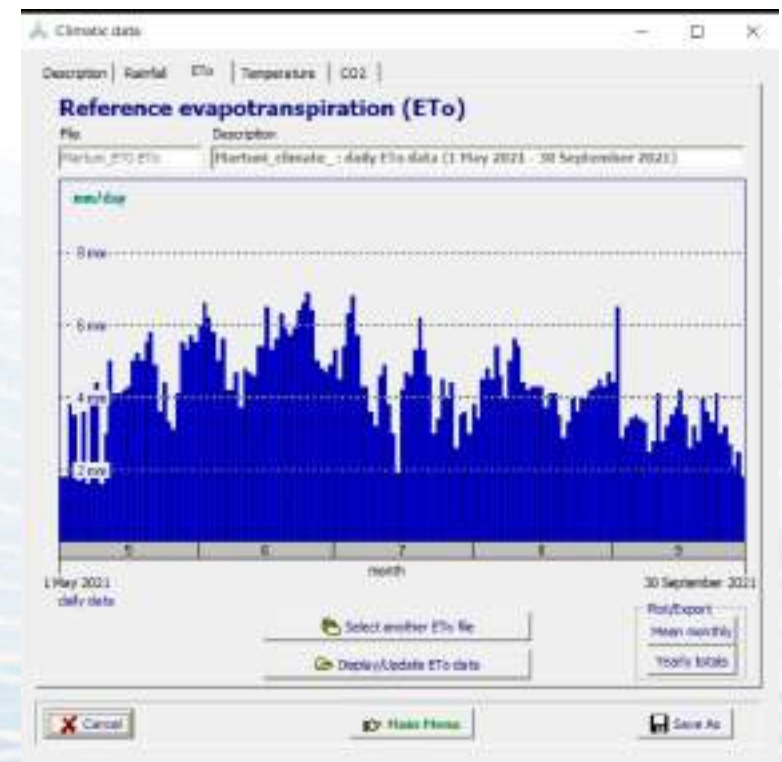
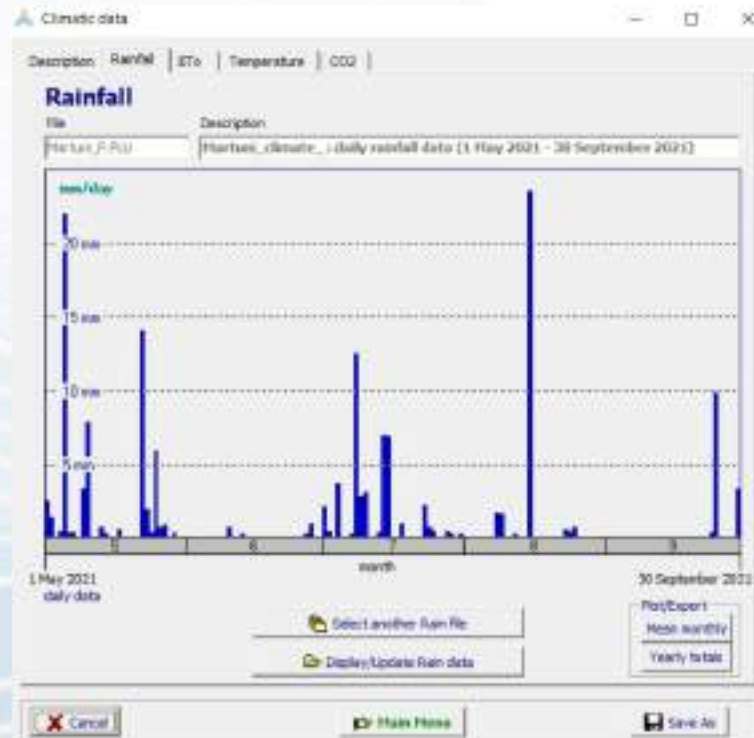
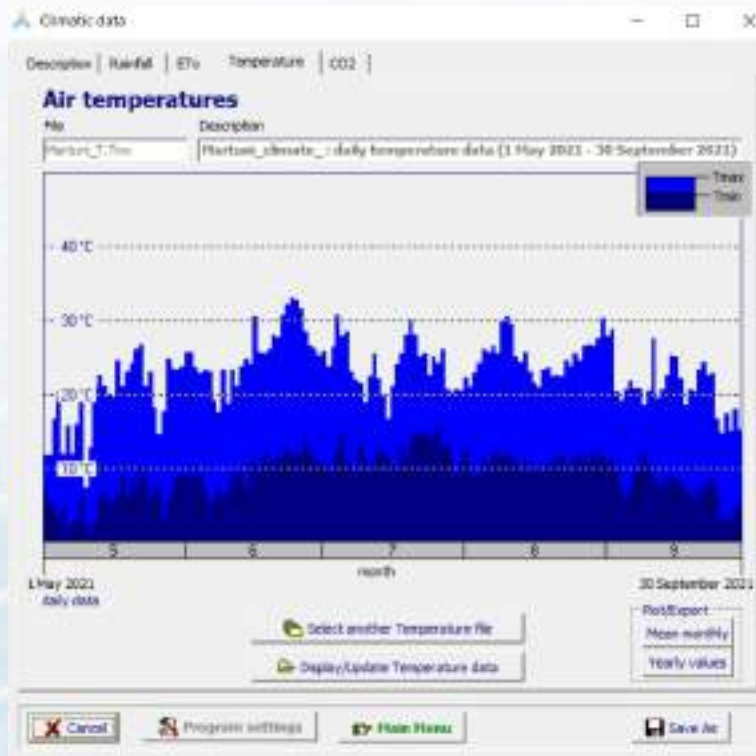


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Climate Data (Martuni)



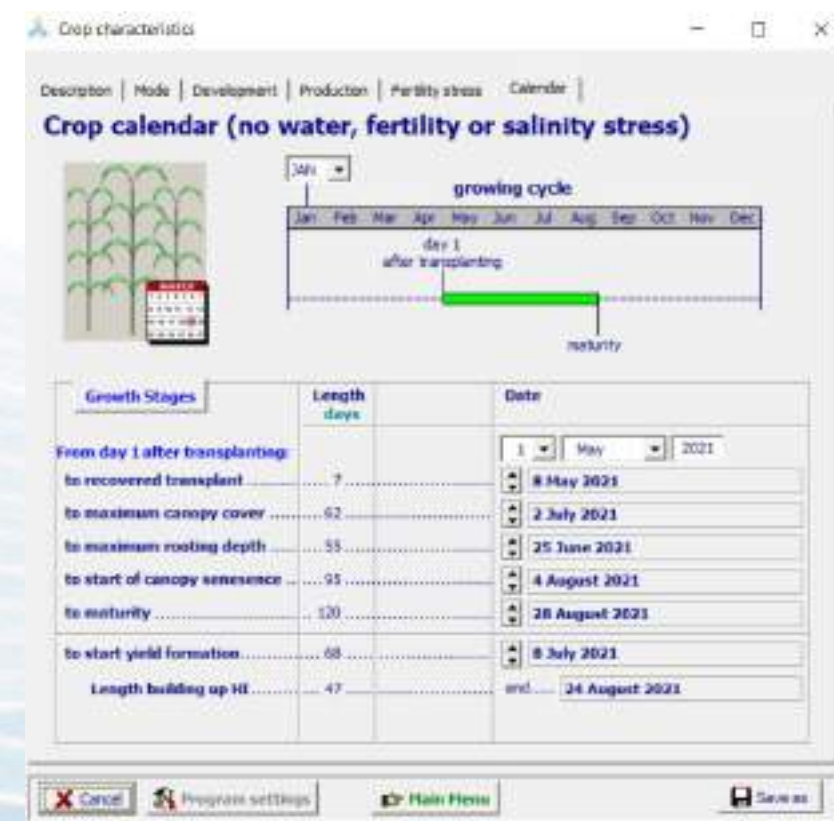
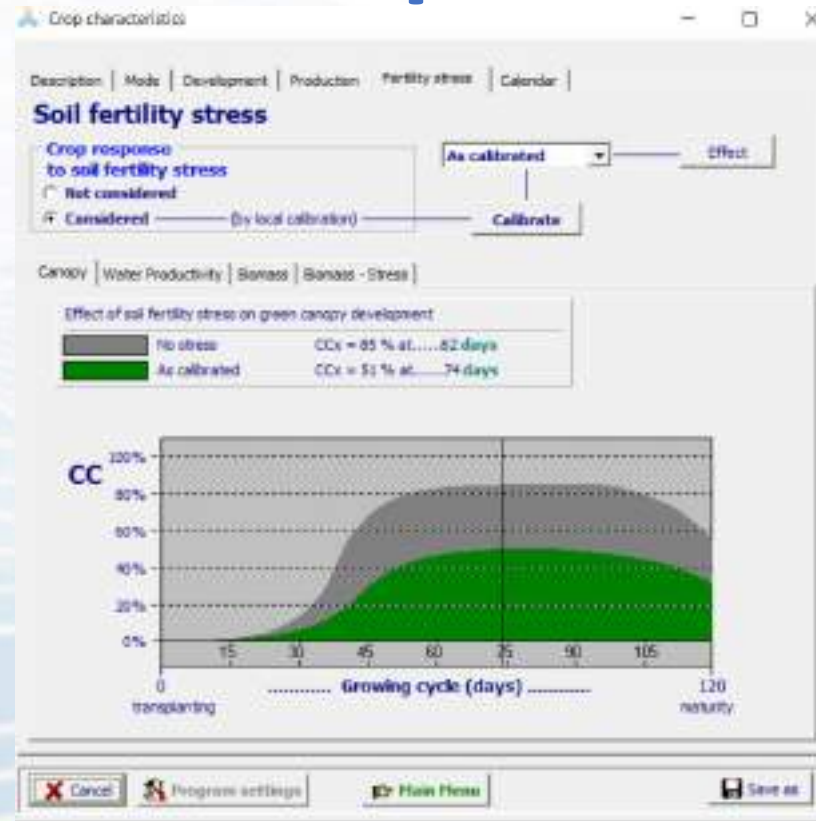
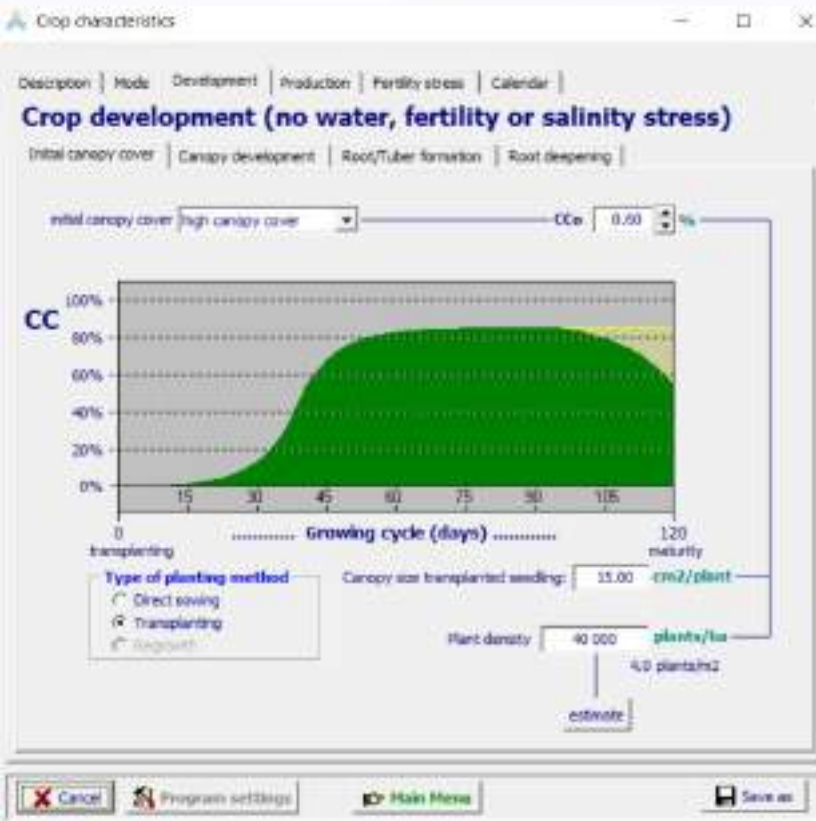


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Crop Data





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Irrigation Data

Irrigation management

Irrigation schedule

Mode | Irrigation method | Irrigation events

Irrigation method

- Sprinkler irrigation
- Surface irrigation
 - Basin irrigation
 - Border irrigation
 - Furrow irrigation
- Drip irrigation

adjustment for partial wetting

Info ? Percentage of soil surface wetted:

Irrigation management

Irrigation schedule

Mode | Irrigation method | Irrigation events

Irrigation water quality: good

EC_w: 0.5 dS/m

Add | 1 events

Day No. 1 - day 1 after planting: 1 May 2021

Event	Date	When?	Depth?	Quality
		Day No.	Net application (mm)	dS/m
1	15 June 2021	45	0	0.5
2	15 July 2021	76	0	0.5
3	30 July 2021	91	0	0.5
4	15 August 2021	107	0	0.5

Growing cycle

Canopy Cover

Plot events

Day No. 120 - maturity: 28 August 2021



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Soil and Groundwater Data

Soil profile characteristics

Description Characteristics of soil horizons Soil surface Capillary rise

Characteristics

Number soil horizons: 1

Click button to select indicative hydraulic properties from list.

horizon	description	thickness m	TWU mm/m	retention in fine soil fraction	Stoniness	Penetrability
				W ₁₀₀₀ PC SKT		hydraulic conductivity Ksat mm/day tau
1	clay	1.50	180	20.0 54.0 55.0		35.0 10.300

Update list of soil hydraulic characteristics

Cancel Program settings Main Menu Save as

Soil profile characteristics

Description Characteristics of soil horizons Soil surface Capillary rise

Plot

Evaporation zone (maximum: 1.00m)

Rooting depth (maximum: 1.00m)

Capillary rise from groundwater table

Capillary Rise mm/day

0.0 2.0 4.0 6.0 8.0 10.0 soil surface

day

calibrate

groundwater

Calibration Parameters

Reset

For depth groundwater table below soil surface: 30.00 m

Cancel Program settings Main Menu Save as

Groundwater characteristics

Description Groundwater table Plot

Groundwater table

Present Varying in depth and/or salinity

Absent Constant depth and salinity

Characteristics of groundwater table

Depth: 30.00 meter below soil surface

Salinity: 0.0 rS/m

groundwater

Cancel Main Menu Save as

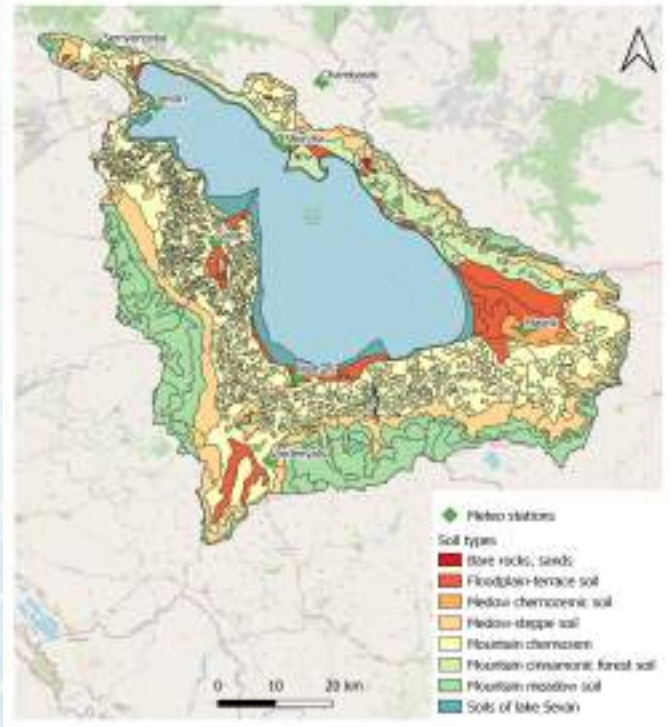


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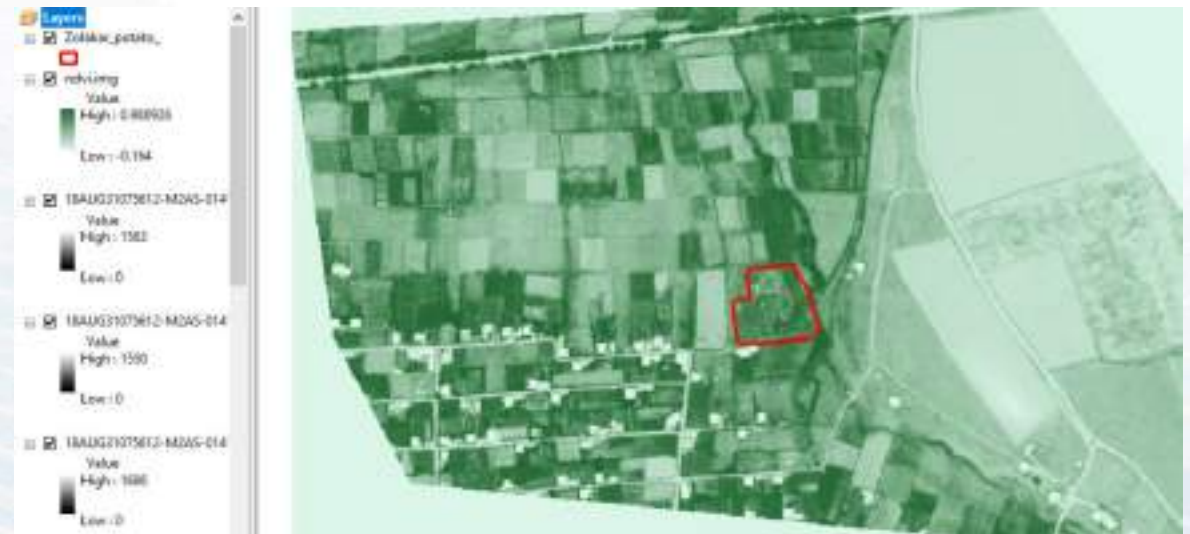


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Available Data



NDVI, MAXAR VHR Data (13.08.18)



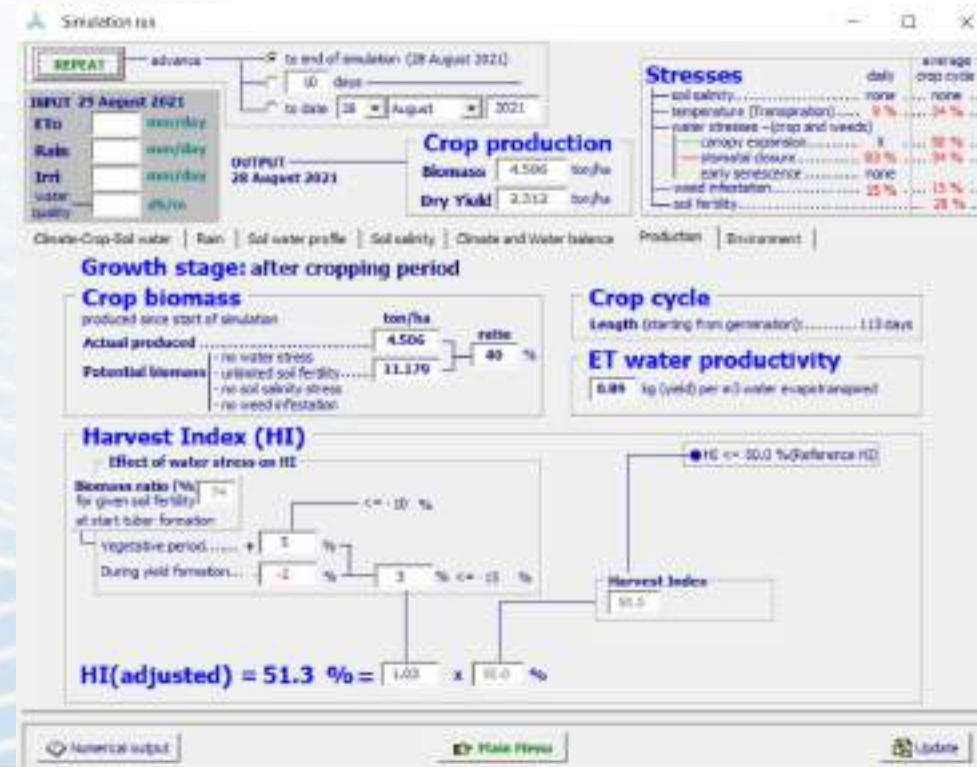
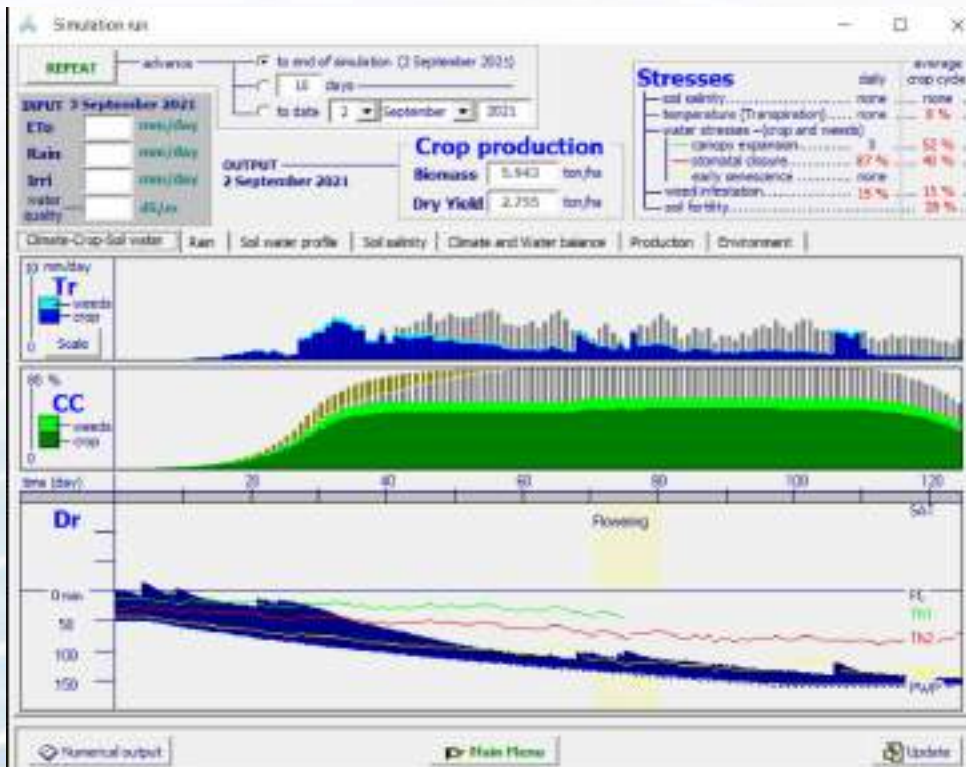


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FAO AquaCrop Model for Water Productivity, Scarcity, and Stress Analysis





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Thank you!!