Draft Report

केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय

भारत सरकार

Central Ground Water Board

Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation

Government of India

Report on

AQUIFER MAPS AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Una, Junagarh District, Gujarat

पश्चिमी मध्य क्षेत्र, अहमदाबाद

West Central Region, Ahmedabad

भारत सरकार
जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवम् गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय
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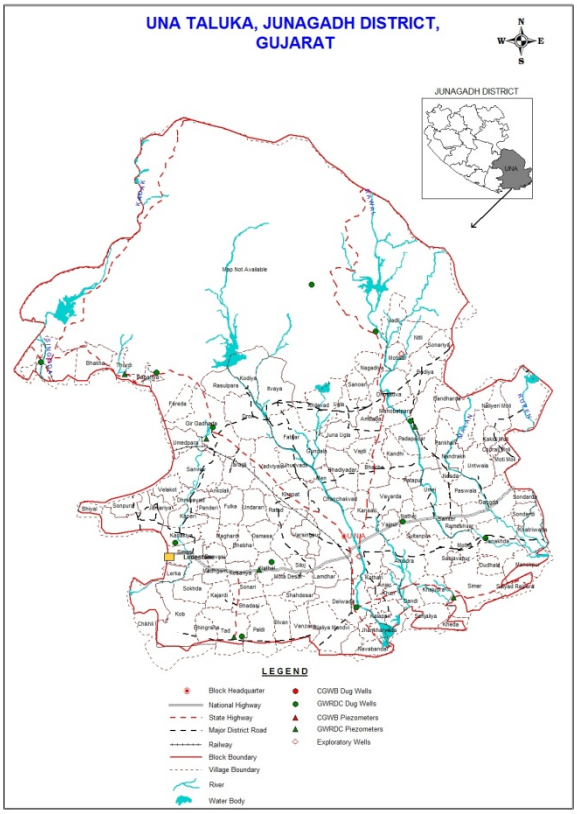
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION



REPORT ON

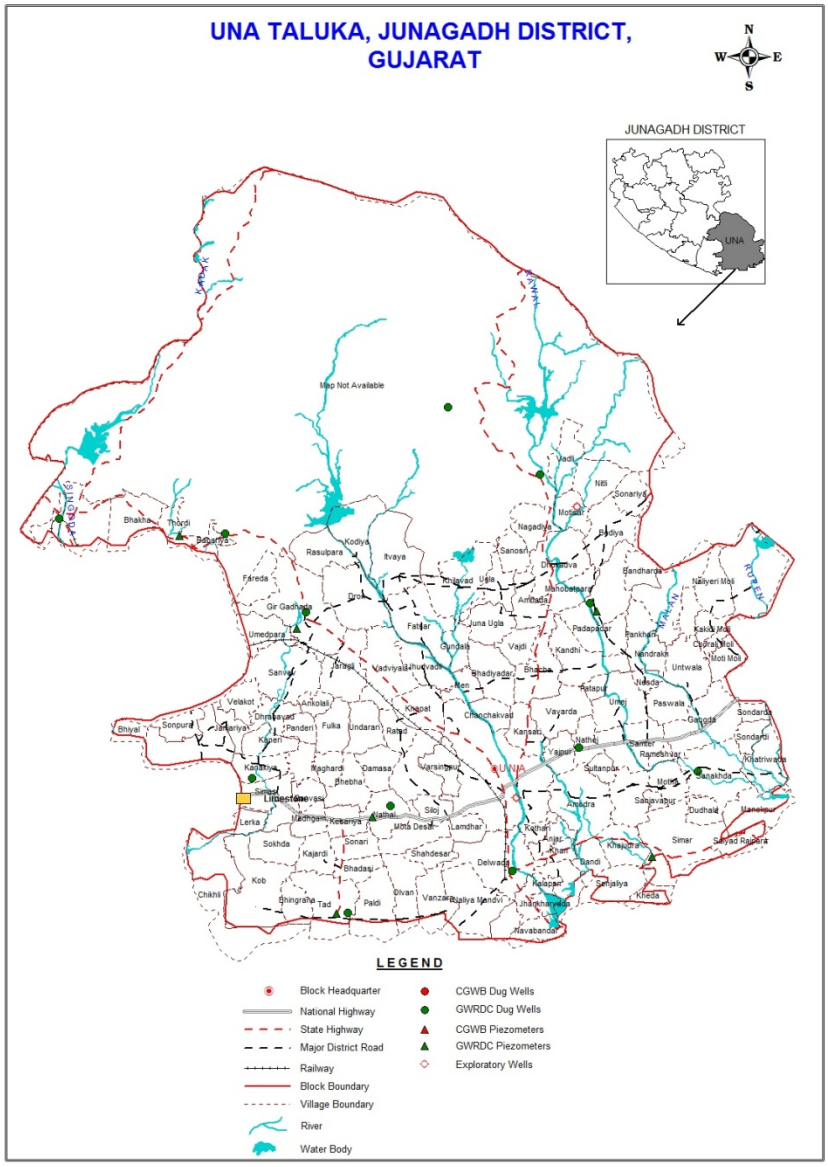
AQUIFER MAPS & MANAGEMENT PLANS
UNA TALUKA, JUNAGADH DISTRICT, GUJARAT STATE

CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD
WEST CENTRAL REGION
AHMEDABAD

REPORT ON
AQUIFER MAPS & MANAGEMENT PLANS
UNA TALUKA, JUNAGADH DISTRICT, GUJARAT STATE

1. SALIENT FEATURES

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the TALUKA& Area, Location(Fig-1)</td><td colspan="4">Una - 910.43 Km^2
21°43’59” to 21°11’12” N
70°44’21” to 71°13’26” E</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>No. of Town, villages</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>District/State</td><td colspan="4">Junagadh/Gujarat</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Population (2011 Census)</td><td colspan="4">Male- 167823, Female- 162126, Total- 329,949</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Normal Rainfall (mm)</td><td colspan="4">816.56 mm- Monsoon Rainfall (IMD) (in mm) (Long Term) 50
994.60mm -Average Monsoon Rainfall (in mm) (2003-12)</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Agriculture (20015-16)</td><td colspan="4">
<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Kharif Crops</td><td colspan="2">Rabi Crops</td></tr>
<tr><td>Crop</td><td>Area in Hact</td><td>Crop</td><td>Area in Hact</td></tr>
<tr><td>Groundnut</td><td>29800</td><td>Wheat</td><td>3500</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tal</td><td>50</td><td>Juvar</td><td>800</td></tr>
<tr><td>Castor</td><td>0</td><td>Castor</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Gram</td><td>335</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bajri</td><td>1450</td><td>Bajri</td><td>1140</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tuver</td><td>0</td><td>Tuver</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mug</td><td>25</td><td>Mug</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Udad</td><td>20</td><td>Mustered</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cotton</td><td>23850</td><td>Isabgol</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sugarcane</td><td>3250</td><td>Sugarcane</td><td>410</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetables</td><td>2320</td><td>Vegetables</td><td>1560</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fodder</td><td>6530</td><td>Fodder</td><td>5800</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gam Guvar</td><td>0</td><td>Jira</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soyabin</td><td>0</td><td>Onion</td><td>3400</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Coriander</td><td>310</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Garlic</td><td>125</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Methi</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>67295</td><td>Total</td><td>17510</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">7</td><td rowspan="3">Existing and future water demands (MCM)</td><td colspan="2">Sector</td><td>Existing (MCM)</td><td>Future (MCM) (Year 2025)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Domestic and Industrial</td><td>10.01</td><td>13.32</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Irrigation</td><td>63.25</td><td>50.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Water level behaviour (2015)(Fig-2 & 3)</td><td colspan="4">03.80-21.38 m (Pre-monsoon)</td></tr>
</table>



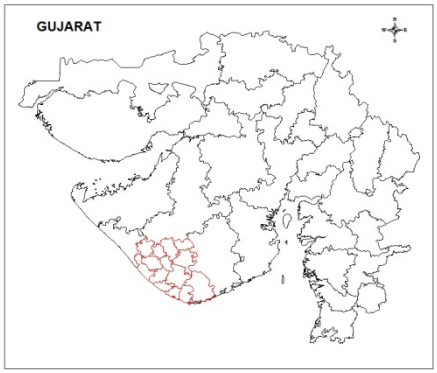


Fig-1: Location Map

1. **Hydrogeology:**

Mainly three formations form aquifers in the area (Fig.2) namely Basalt, Limestone and Alluvium. The limestone constitute both Miliolitic limestone and Gaj limestone, however the quality of water is saline in Gaj limestone at depths. Alluvium is surficial features and does not forms good aquifer though the quality of ground water is also saline at depth. Miliolite limestone occupies major parts of the taluka. It also occurs as small outliers in Gaj and Trap country. The limestone is karstified at places. It is made of remains of foraminifers Miliolite around which calcite grain have formed (Krishnan, 1968). In upstream area the basaltic aquifer is only aquifer where the ground water exists upto the depth of weathering and in the fracture zones wherever encountered in the depth. Two hydrogeological Cross sections are given in Fig. 3.

Subsurface Hydrogeology

As inferred from borehole data of the Una Taluka, Miliolitic limestone and weathered and fractured Basalt forms the principal aquifer in the Taluka. Top portion of Gaj formation is ocherous limestone with pockets of yellow clay and is easily distinguishable from the overlying Miliolite limestone. It is horizontally bedded and dip at small angle towards the sea. The lower part of Gaj formation is of marine origin whereas part is estuarine (Krishnan, 1968). Groundwater in aquifers occurs under unconfined conditions and in the fractures encountered in the massive basaltic formation in the depth. The movement of groundwater is controlled by the extent of weathering, fracture and joints in the trap formation. Groundwater exploration has been done down to a max. depth of 435 mbgl and the discharge encountered 8 lps by compressor during drilling. The quality of water has Salinity problem particularly area close to vicinity of sea, Ghed area.

AQUIFER DISPOSITION

Name of aquifer	Aquifer material	Nature of aquifer	Aquifer depth and zone encountered (m)	Nature of porosity	Compressor discharge	Quality
Miliolitic Limestone	Limestone	Unconfined	0 to 60	Primary and secondary (Poreses, fractures and solution cavities)	-	-
Gaj limestone	Limestone	Unconfined & confined	4 to 72	Primary and Secondary (Pores, Fractures and solution cavities)	Average yield 201m^3/day	Good to bad

Deccan Trap	Basalt	Unconfined (Weathered and fractured)	0 to 85	Secondary (weathered & fracture)	1 to 2 lps	Fresh
		Deep Fracture (Massive & amygdolidal)	Explore up to the depth of 435 m, and zone encountered at 201 & 259	Secondary (fractures, joints, shears and flow contacts)	Compress or discharge 8 lps	Fresh

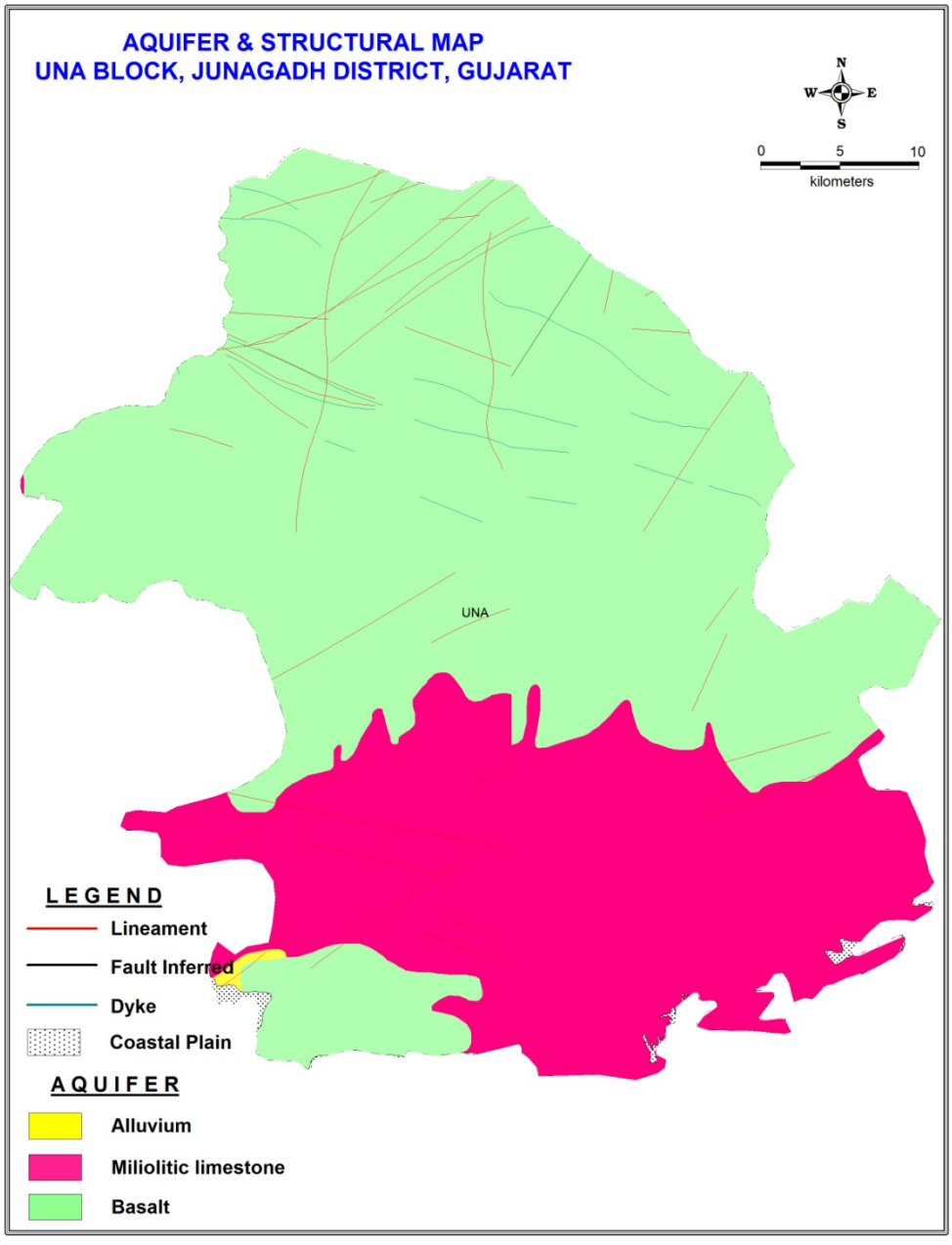


Fig 2: Aquifer disposition of the area

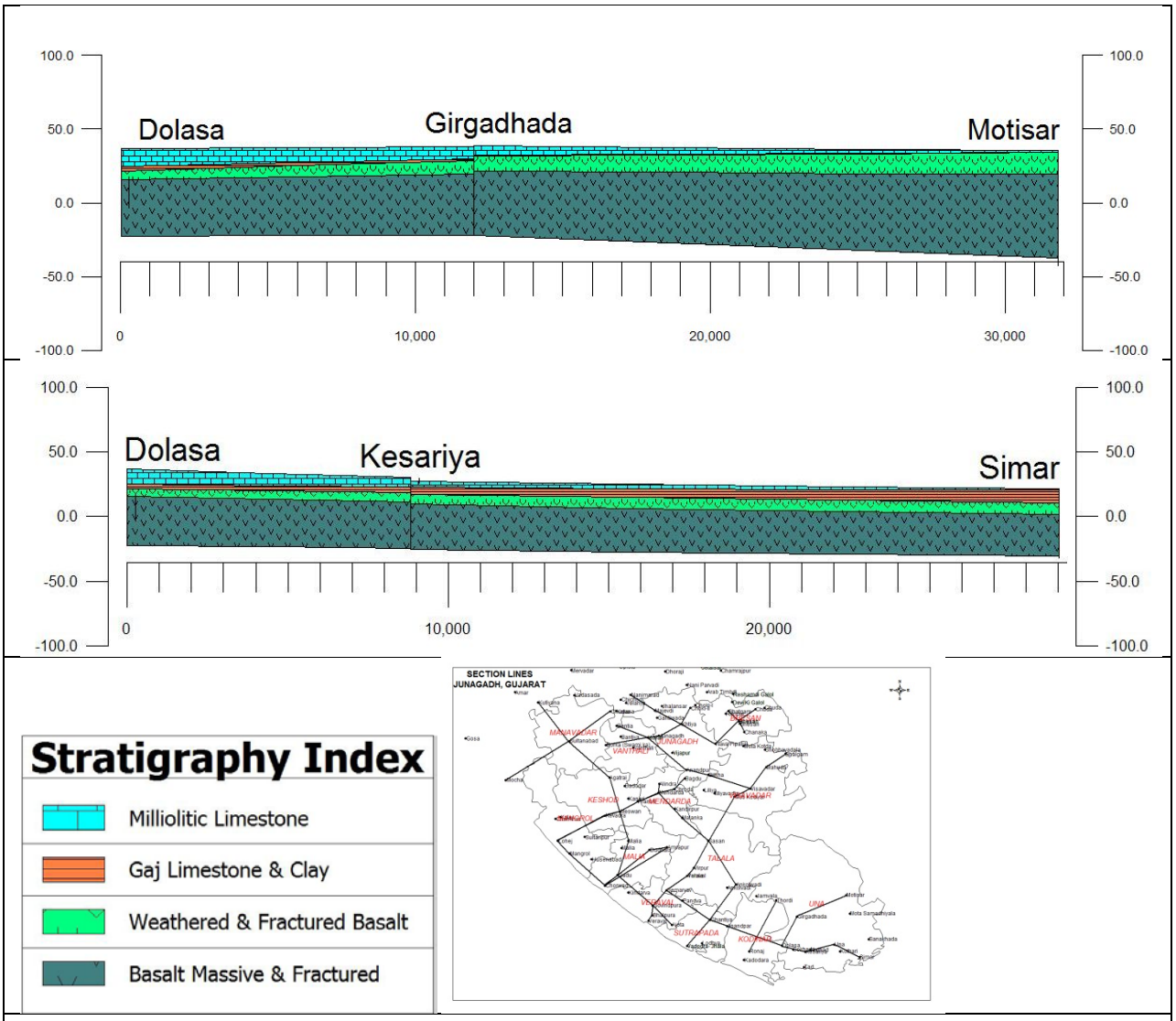


Fig-3: Stratigraphic Section

Depth to water level:

Large part of the taluka is having depth to water level mostly between 10 to 20 m bgl except coastal part of the taluka exhibit water level less than 10 m bgl. Decadal average water level mostly between the period of May 2006 and 2015 ranges from 2.98 to 22.61m bgl. (Fig5).

Long term groundwater fluctuation of water level for pre-monsoon and post- monsoon period are depicted in Fig. 6 & 7 for the period of 1987 to 2015. Ranges of the long-term fluctuation is given in Table below.

Pre-monsoon(1987-2015)				Post-monsoon(1987-2015)			
Rise		Fall		Rise		Fall	
Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
4.80	10.05	2.30	9.55	0.30	5.95	3.00	3.00

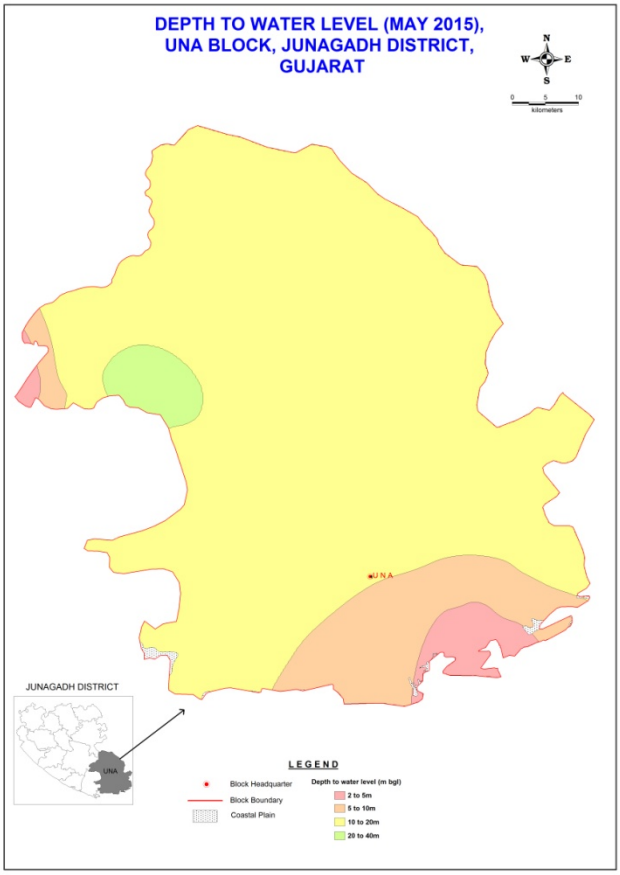


Fig 4: DTW Map (Pre monsoon)

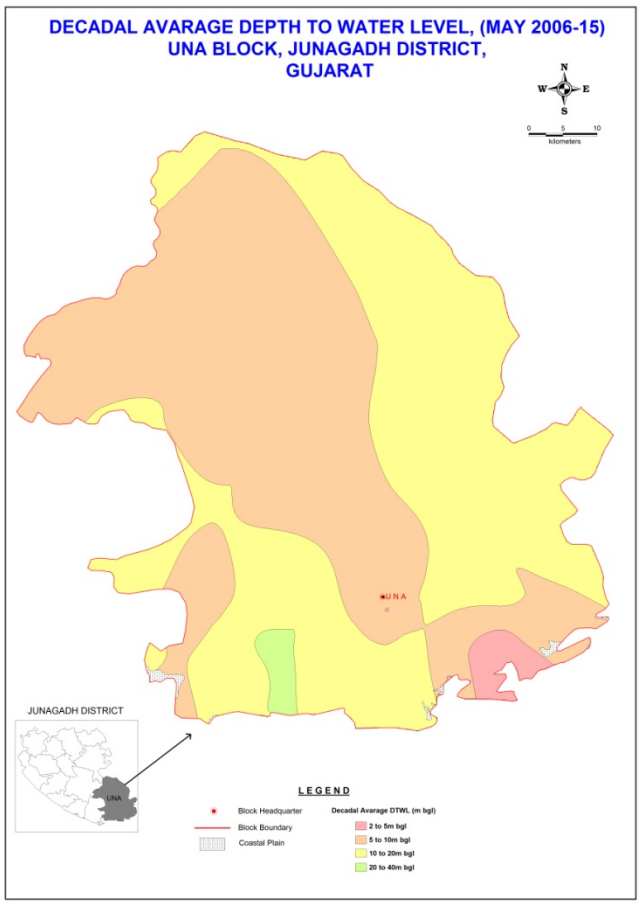


Fig 5: Decadal Average Depth to Water Level

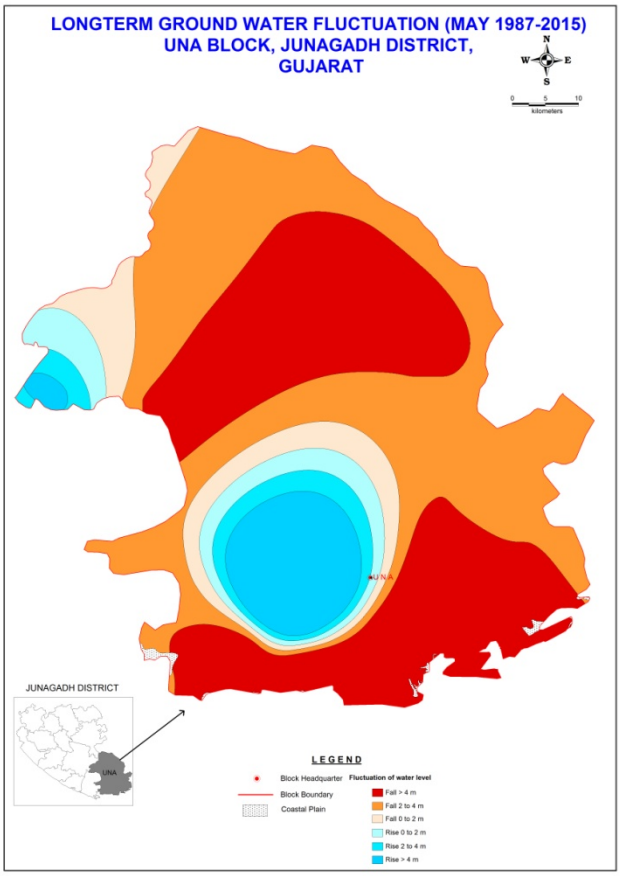


Fig.6 Absolute fluctuation Pre-monsoon

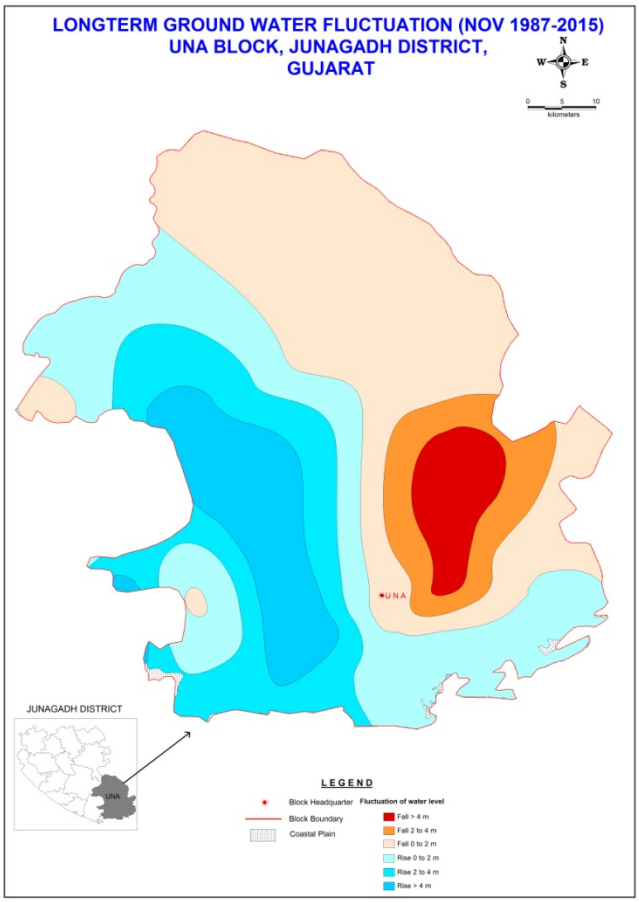


Fig. 7 Absolute fluctuation Post-monsoon

Water Table map (Fig 8) shows water table are ranges 2.56 m to 110 m above msl. Groundwater flow direction is from NW to SE in the Northern part and turned to Southern direction from central part of takuka.

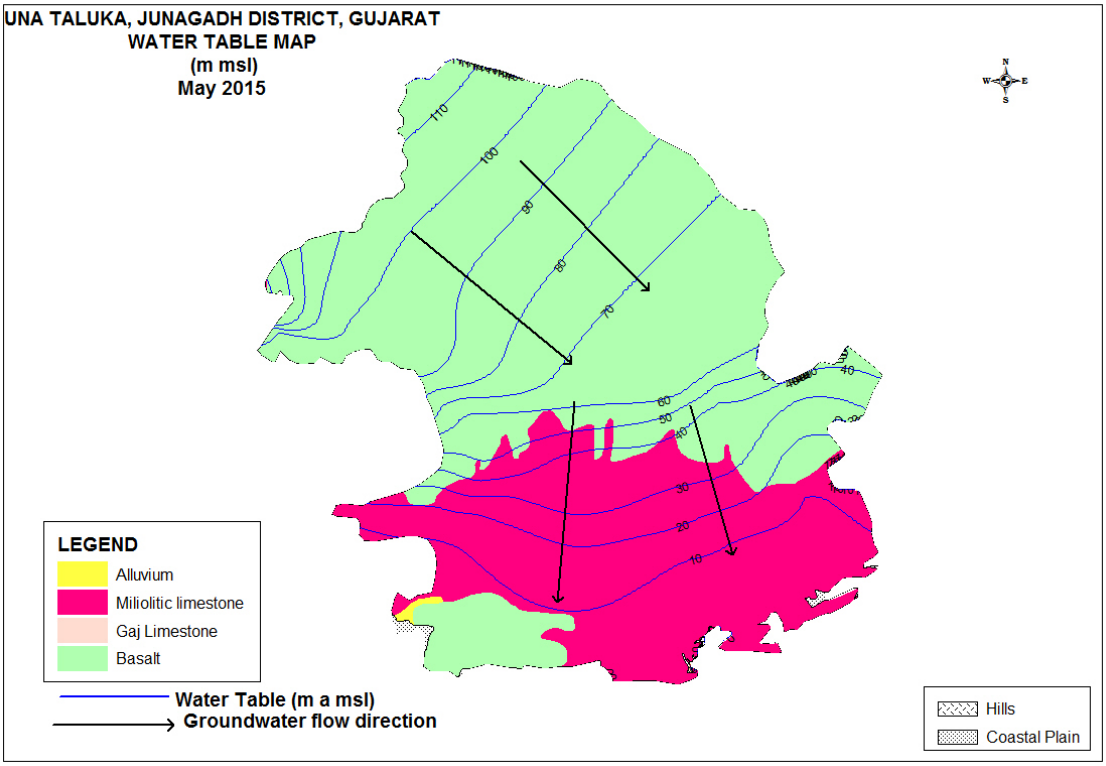


Fig 8: Water Table map with flow direction

2. Groundwater resource extraction, contamination.

Dynamic GW Resources in MCM

Total groundwater availability of the area is estimated in year 2013 in fresh area is 126.67 MCM and total groundwater withdrawal for all purposes is 73.26 MCM. The stage of groundwater development is 57.84% and the taluka is categorized “Safe” (Table 2).

Table: 2 Groundwater resources 2013

S No.	Item	Fresh	Saline
1	Area	1441.77*	136.68*
2	Total GW Recharge (MCM)	133.33	26.83
3	Net GW Availability (MCM)	126.67	25.49
4	Gross Draft (MCM)	73.26	6.82
5	Net Availability for Future Irrigation (MCM)	50.10	18.67
6	Stage of GW Development %	57.84 (safe)	26.75 (safe)

*Including forest area

In Storage GW Resources

Typr of Rock Formation	Total Unit Area (sq km)	Fresh Area (sq km)	Saline/Brackish Area (sq km)	Depth of Bedrock(Soft Rock Areas/Depth upto which the aquifer is commonly Developed (HR Areas) (m)	Average Pre monsoon Water Level in (m)	Total saturated Thickness m	Thickness of the Granular Zone-Fracture zone/Productive Zone below Premonsoon WL(M)	Average Specific Yield (Sy) Fraction	FRESH In storage GW Resources (MCM)	BRACKISH/SALINE In storage GW Resources (MCM)
Alluvium	4.11	1.58	2.52	9.85	9.83	0.02		0.1	0.00	0.01
Basalt Weathered	1020.08	971.89	47.62	18.43	13.59	4.84		0.02	94.08	4.61
Basalt-Massive-Fractured zone		971.89	47.62				13.85	0.01	134.61	6.60
Milliolitic Limestone	513.72	506.8	5.88	21.79	14.96	6.83		0.1	346.14	4.02
	1537.90	1480.28	56.02						574.83	15.23

Chemical quality of groundwater

Groundwater quality in general is good. Salinity is expressed in terms of total dissolved solids (TDS). Most of the area in the taluka (Fig. 9) falls TDS within 2000 mg/litre except few isolated pockets show TDS 2000 to 3000 mg/l. Min. &Max. ranges of some of the constituents is given in the following Table.

Taluka	Total dissolved solids		Cl		F		HCO3	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Una	370	2600	24	1320	0	2.15	100	598

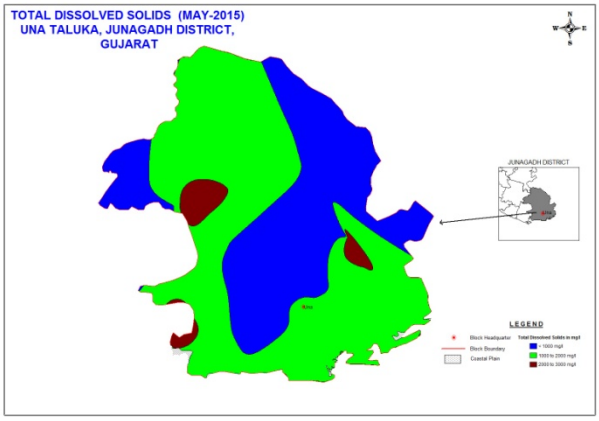


Fig.9 Iso-TDS May 2015

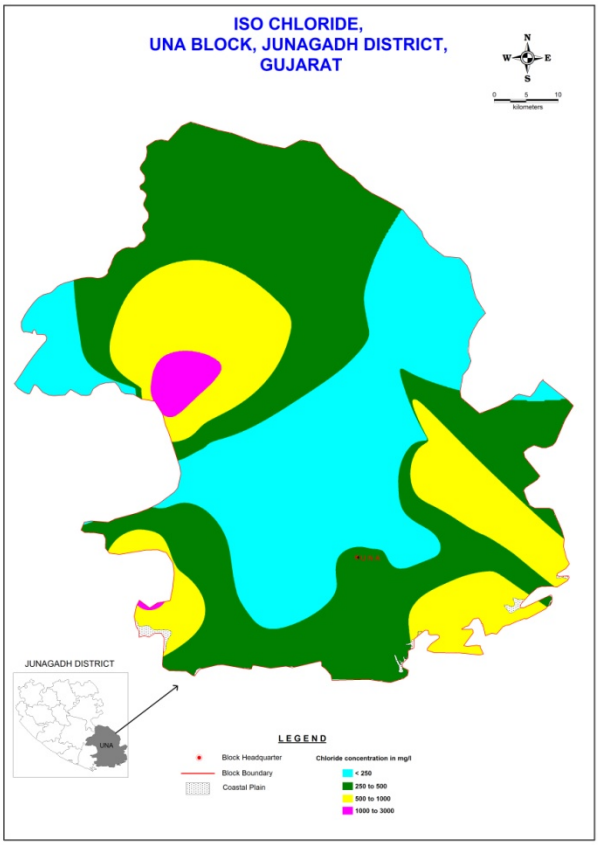


Fig. 10 Iso-Chloride May 2015

Ground Water Issues

- **Salinity Ingress**
- **Inherent Salinity of Gaj Formation**
- **Sustainability of hard rock Aquifers**
- **Non Availability of sufficient Surface Water for Irrigation.**
- **Lack of awareness and involvement of stake holders in decision making.**

3. **Groundwater resource enhancement.**

Table-3Computation of volume (MCM) of water required for recharge

Aquifer	Volume of unsaturated zone avilable for artificial recharge	Specific yield factor	Volume of water required for recharge MCM	Volume of rain water planned for Artificial recharge (MCM)
Basalt	**1209.99**	**0.02**	**24.20**	**1.93**
Milliolitic Limestone	**255.61**	**0.1**	**25.56**	**0.38**
Total	**1465.61**		**49.76**	**2.31**

Table: 4 Computation of Recharge structures.

Aquifer	Area feasible for artificial recharge Sq. Km	Volume of rain water planned for Artificial recharge (MCM)	Volume of water planned for conservation through Farm Pond	Volume of water planned for recharge through Check Dam	No of Farm Pond (Unit storage 0.05MCM)	No of Check Dam (Unit 0.05 MCM)
Basalt	299.23	8.04	6.11	1.93	122	38
Milliolitic Limestone	83.91	2.25	1.87	0.38	37	7
Total	383.14	10.29	7.98	2.31	159	45

Financial Outlay of the Plan

The total estimated cost of the Plan is 2076 lakh, which includes Rs 360 lakh for ground water recharge activities, Rs 1590 lakh (Farm ponds), 27 lakh for ground water monitoring (Piezometer construction) and Rs 98.85 lakh towards operation and maintenance charges. The tentative cost estimates of the various activities of the Plan are shown in Table 5.

Table: 5 Cost estimates of Recharge structures and monitoring well (Piezometers):

Feasible Artificial Recharge & Water Conservation structures/ activities	Tentative Design	Quantity (in nos. or area in sq. m)	Rainwater harvested (mcm)	Tentative unit cost (in Rs lakh)	Total tentative cost (in Rs lakh)	Expected Annual GW recharge/ conservation (mcm)
Recharge Structures/ Activities						
Check Dam		45	2.25	8	360	2.03
Sub total					360	2.03
Water Conservation Activities						
Farm Pond (3 fillings)	(30 m x 30m x 1.5 m) 900 sq.m or 0.1 ha	159	7.95	10	1590	5.565
Impact assessment & Monitoring						
Piezometer	Up to 80 m bgl	45		0.6	27	
Impact assessment will be carried out by implemneting agency						
O & M - 5% of total cost of the scheme					98.85	
TOTAL					**2075.85**	

Note: Type, number and cost of structure may vary according to site after ground verification

The tentative location of villages for construction of Check Dams and their cost estimates are shown in Fig. 11 and Table 6.

Table-6 : TENTATIVE LIST OF VILLAGES WHERE ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE STRUCTREUS CAN BE TAKEN UP

Sr. No.	Village Name	Sr. No.	Village Name	Sr. No.	Village Name
1	Ambada	16	Probably forest area	31	Probably forest area
2	Amodra	17	Probably forest area	32	Probably forest area
3	Bediya	18	Probably forest area	33	Probably forest area
4	Bhacha	19	Probably forest area	34	Mota Samadhiyala
5	Bhadiyadar	20	Probably forest area	35	Motisar
6	Dhokadva	21	Probably forest area	36	Nagadiya
7	Fatsar	22	Probably forest area	37	Nagadiya
8	Gundala	23	Probably forest area	38	Nana Samadhiyala

9	Itvaya	24	Probably forest area	39	Nandrakh
10	Kandhi	25	Probably forest area	40	Nathej
11	Kansariya	26	Probably forest area	41	Nitli
12	Khilavad	27	Probably forest area	42	Olvan
13	Khilavad	28	Probably forest area	43	Sultanpur
14	Khilavad	29	Probably forest area	44	Umej
15	Mahobatpara	30	Probably forest area	45	Vadli

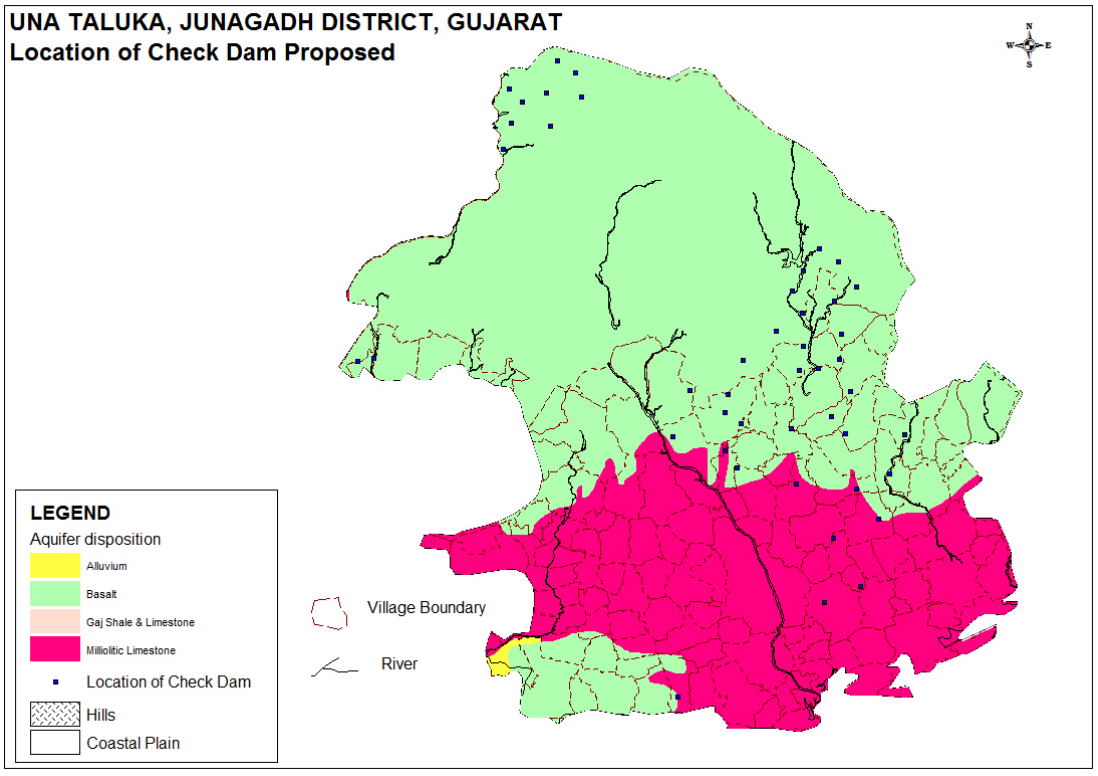


Fig. 11 tentative location of Check Dams

1. Demand Side Management:

As the surface water is not available to improve the supply of water, demand side management is essential.

Table: 7 Crop wise area in Hectares covered under micro irrigation methods (source Gujarat Green Revolution Company, Vadodara, Gujarat).

CROP	Area in Ha.	CROP	Area in Ha.	CROP	Area in Ha.
ANOLA	6	GRAM	13.33	PULSES	14
Banana	8.81	GREEN GRAM	33.89	RIDGEGOURD	0.8
BOTTLE GUARD	9.21	GROUNDNUT	3331.25	ROSE	4.05
BRINJAL	1.44	GUVAR	1	Sapota	2.02
CASTOR	66.1	LEMON	2.12	SESAMUM	1.6
CHILLI	1.84	Mango	504.55	SPONGE GOURD	0.66
COCONUT	33.97	ONION	17.25	SUGARCANE	19.69
COTTON	1133.6	PAPAYA	28.59	WHEAT	209.12
CUSTARD APPLE	1.68	Pomogranate	5.1	Grand Total	5451.69

Water use efficiency by Drip Irrigation in Rabi crop season:

An area of 5452 hectare is covered by micro-irrigation scheme (MIS) under different crops grown in the district (Table 7). It is estimated the groundwater saving in the district by adopting the drip irrigation method to the main crop in Rabi season is about 8.99 MCM.It is estimated saving of groundwater through Drip irrigation separately to the Crop Cotton and Groundnut are 10.75 MCM and 11.10 MCM respectively (Table 8).

Table :8 Groundwater saving by Drip irrigation in MCM

Taluka	Rabi_Crops	Cotton crop		Grounnut crop		Total
		Summer	Kharif	Summer	Kharif	
Una	8.99	2.70	8.04	5.28	5.83	30.84

Expected Benefits or outcome of the Plan

Ground water recharge and water conservation Plan of Una Taluka, Junagadh district envisages gainful utilization of 2.31 MCM of volume of rain water planned for recharging of depleted aquifer system. Besides this, the proposed intervention would also lead to reduction of pre-existing ground water draft by 7.98 MCM annually through construction of farm ponds. By adopting the micro-irrigation area in the remaining area conserve the 30.84 MCM of groundwater draft in the district.

With the additional recharge and water conservation interventions as proposed in the Plan, it is anticipated that with enhanced recharge and reduction in ground water draft, the stage of ground water development will reduce to 27% from the existing 58%. The projected status of ground water resources and utilization scenario is presented in table 9.

Table :9 Projected Status of Groundwater Resource & Utilization on Recharge and Micro-Irrigation Interventions

Taluka	Net G.W. Availability (MCM)	Additional Recharge from RWH (mcm)	Total Net G.W. Availability after intervention (mcm)	Existing G.W Draft for all purpose (mcm)	Saving of Ground water through conservation (mcm)	Saving of Ground water through MIS (mcm)	Net GW draft after interventions (mcm)	Present stage of G.W. development (%)	Projected stage of G.W. Development (in %)
Una	126.67	2.31	128.98	73.26	7.98	30.84	34.44	58	27

Projected irrigation potential:

It is estimated 8334 Ha additional irrigation potential may be created in the taluka on 70% of groundwater development Table 10.

Table: 10 Irrigation command area on 70% of development of groundwater

District	Development %	Net G.W. Availability (MCM)	Additional Recharge from RWH (mcm)	Total Net G.W. Availability after intervention (mcm)	Max GW avilable on 70% development MCM	Existing G.W Draft for all purpose (mcm)	Balanced GW avilable on 70% development and Existing Draft	Saving of Ground water through conservation	**Net GW avilable for withdrawl after interventions (mcm)**	Average crop water requirement by Drip Irrigationm	Additional area to be Irrigate in sq. km	Area can be Irrigate in Ha
Una	70	126.67	2.31	128.98	90.28	73.26	17.02	7.98	25.00	0.30	83.34	8334.09

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION:

1. It is recommended to increase the recharge of groundwater from external surface water sources. It is also important to properly maintain and timely operate the existing recharge and salinity control structures.
2. Recommended to construct the 45 check dam and 159 Farm ponds in the Taluka to recharge 2.31 MCM and conserve 7.98 MCM of rainfall runoff.
3. During the electrification of well/ bore wells, the micro-irrigation through drip/sprinkler irrigation should be made mendatory, so as to minimize use of groundwater.
4. 2357 Hectares area may brought under micro-irrigation to adopt Drip method to save about 8.99 MCM of water during the Rabi crop season.
5. 15881 Hectare Groundnut crop area during pre-Kharif season and last phase of Kharif season may brought under Drip irrigation to save 11.10 MCM of water.
6. 13600 Hectare cotton crop area during pre-Kharif season and last phase of Kharif season may brought under Drip irrigation to save 10.75 MCM of water.
7. 8334 Hectare land may additionally irrigated on 70% of groundwater development and observing all intervention proposed.

- **The implementation of the project would result in additional recharge. The other tangible/ non-tangible benefits of the project are:**

- Recharging the ground water will help in arresting the rapid decline in ground water resources and will also ensure improvement in quality of ground water by way of dilution.
- Proposed structures and measures will also enhance the ground water potential and would ensure sustainability of ground water resources.
- Surface runoff water stored or harnessed can be used as supplemental irrigational resources and will reduce the stress on the ground water.
- Besides, it will also help in reducing the amount and spate of storm water being drained by river and controlling soil erosion.