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

Ranavav, Porbandar District, Gujarat

पश्चिमी मध्य क्षेत्र, अहमदाबाद

West Central Region, Ahmedabad

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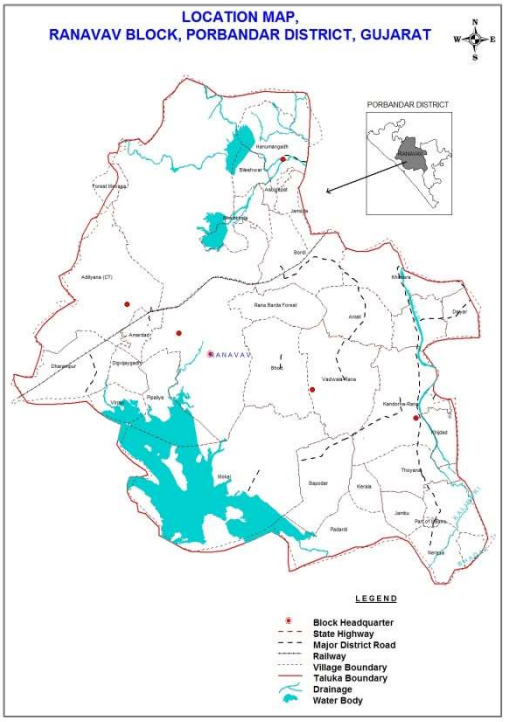
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND
GANGA REJUVENATION



REPORT ON

AQUIFER MAPS & MANAGEMENT PLANS
RANAVAV, PORBANDAR DISTRICT, GUJARAT STATE

CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD
WEST CENTRAL REGION
AHMEDABAD

MANAGEMENT PLANS OF
RANAVAV TALUKA, PORBANDAR DISTRICT, GUJARAT STATE

1. SALIENT FEATURES

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the TALUKA & Area Location (Fig-1)</td><td>:</td><td>RANAVAV - 588 Km^2
21°32’12” to 21°49’53” N
69°37’33” to 69°55’43” E</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>No. of Town, villages</td><td>:</td><td>3, 74</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>District/State</td><td>:</td><td>RANAVAV/Gujarat</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Population (2011 Census)</td><td>:</td><td>Male- 34925, Female- 33625, Total- 68,550</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Normal Rainfall (mm)</td><td>:</td><td>707.82 mm- Monsoon Rainfall (IMD) (in mm) (Long Term) 50
992.00 mm -Average Monsoon Rainfall (in mm) (2003-12)</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Agriculture (20015-16)</td><td>:</td><td>
<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>19020</td><td>Wheat</td><td>450</td></tr>
<tr><td>Castor</td><td>80</td><td>Gram</td><td>80</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cotton</td><td>2400</td><td>Cummins</td><td>925</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetables</td><td>150</td><td>Coriander</td><td>2670</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fodder</td><td>1760</td><td>Onion</td><td>150</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Juvar</td><td>260</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Vegetables</td><td>125</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fodder</td><td>1985</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>23410</td><td>Total</td><td>6645</td></tr>
</table>
Agriculture is the main occupation in the taluka. During the year 2015-16, area cultivated is 23410 Hectares in Kharif season and 6645 Hectares in Rabi season. Main cropped grown in the area during Kharif are groundnut, cotton and fodder, whereas during Rabi season main crops are wheat, Cummins Seeds, Onion, Coriander and Fodder. Summer cultivation is limited to pulses, groundnut and fodder. Season wise cropping pattern for the year 2015-16 is given in above table .
</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Existing and future water demands (MCM)</td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Sector</td><td>Existing (MCM)</td><td>Future (MCM) (Year 2025)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Domestic and Industrial</td><td>2.35</td><td>3.16</td></tr>
<tr><td>Irrigation</td><td>42.77</td><td>19.48</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Water level behaviour (2015) (Fig-3, 5 & 6)</td><td></td><td>10-40 m (Pre-monsoon)</td></tr>
</table>

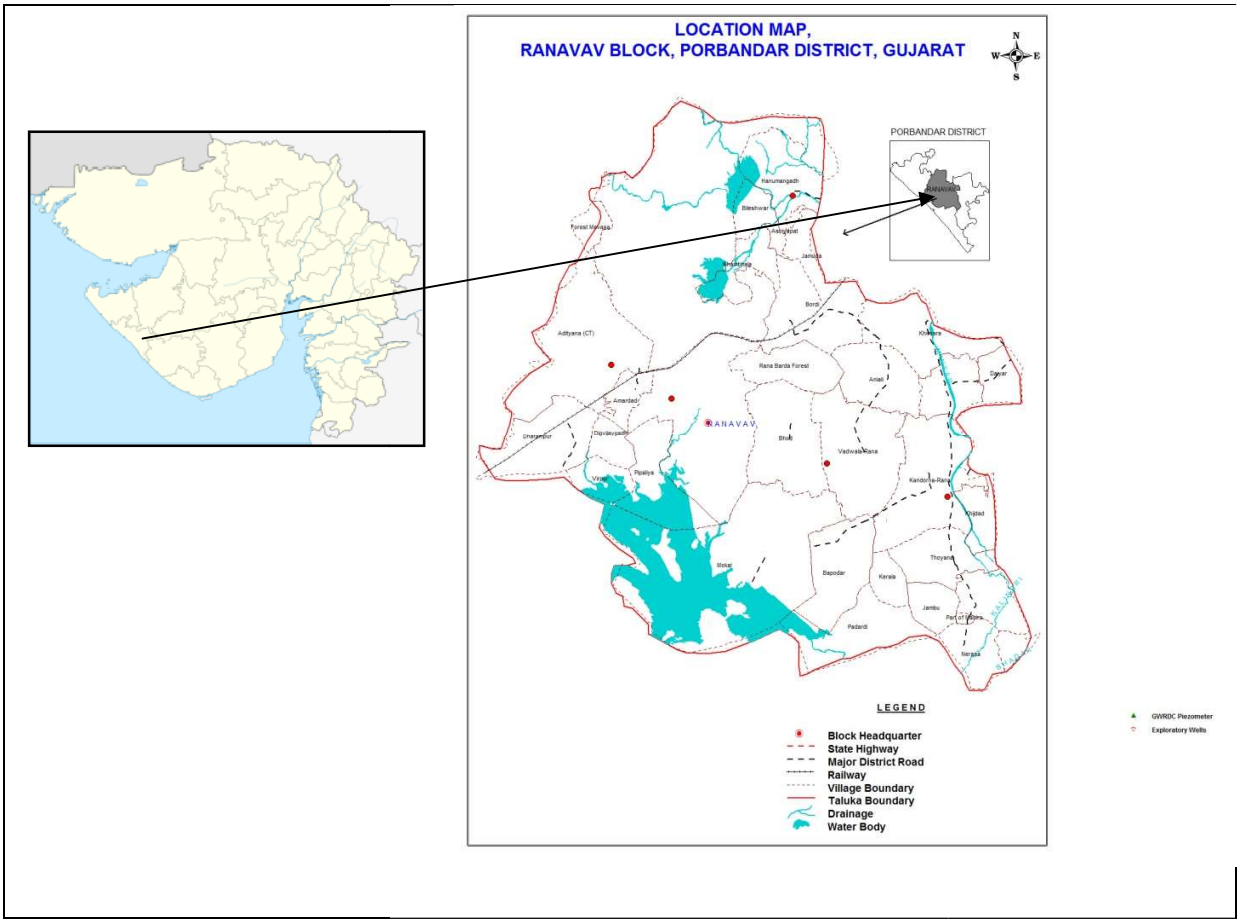


Fig-1: Location Map

2. 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. 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.

Water Table map (Fig 3) shows water table are high around Barda hill in the north and have steep slope, the elevation of water table reduces almost to sea level along the sea. Flow direction is in general towards south and south west.

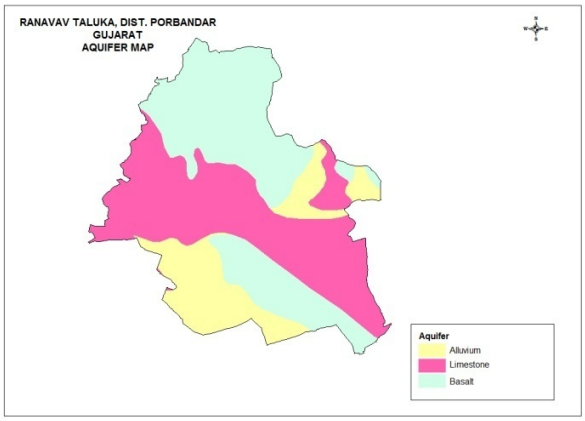


Fig 2: Aquifer disposition of the area

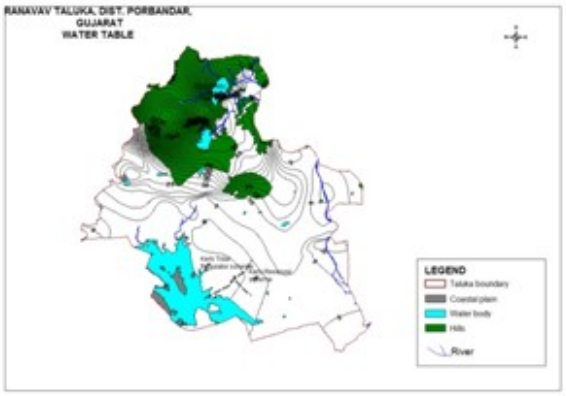
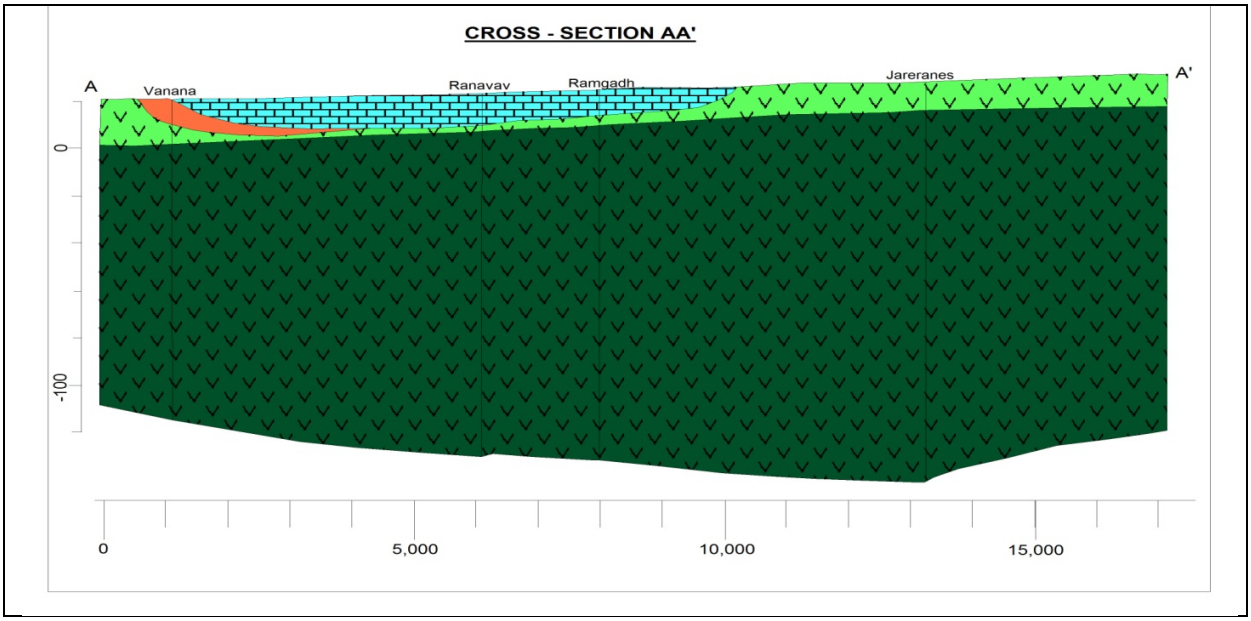


Fig 3: Water Table map m amsl.

Subsurface Hydrogeology

As inferred from borehole data of the Ranavav Taluka, Miliolitic limestone and weathered and fractured Basalt forms the principal aquifer in the Taluka. The depth of drilling ranges from 53.9 to 150 mbgl and the average discharge ranges from 0.83 to 14.67 lps. The quality of water has Salinity problem particularly area close to vicinity of sea, Ghed area. Transmissivity value is observed 130 m^2/day.



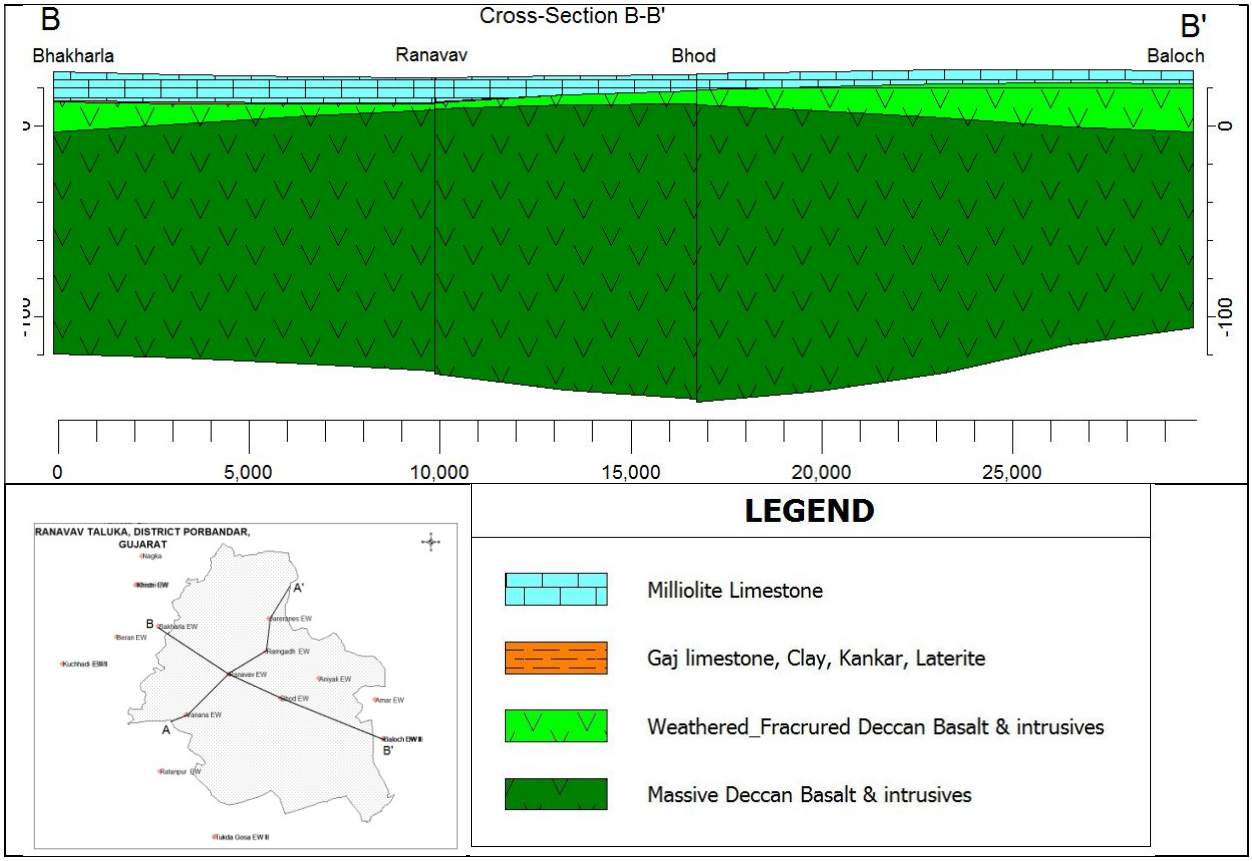


Fig-4: Stratigraphic Section

Table: 1 Aquifer characteristics

Name of aquifer	Aquifer material	Nature of aquifer	Thickness (m)		Nature of porosity	Average Yield m3/day	Quality
			Min.	Max.			
Miliolitic limestone	Limestone	Unconfined	2.27	46	Primary and secondary (Poreses, fractures and solution cavities)	210	Fresh at shallow depth and saline in depth in contact of Gaj formation

Deccan Trap	Basalt	Unconfined (Weathered and fractured)	1	65	Secondary (weathered & fracture)	182	Fresh
		Confined (Massive & amygdolidal)		Explore up to the depth of 350 m	Secondary (fractures, joints, shears and flow contacts)		Fresh

Large part of the taluka is having depth to water level between 10 to 20 m bgl. However in the north eastern part water levels are more than 20 m bgl, whereas in the south eastern part near the coast water levels are less than 5 m bgl (fig 5). The decadal average depth to water levels also depict almost similar picture, the deepest water levels of more than 20 mbgl are on the north eastern parts and large area is occupied by water levels between 10 and 20 mbgl, whereas, shallow water levels are observed on south eastern part of taluka (Fig.6).

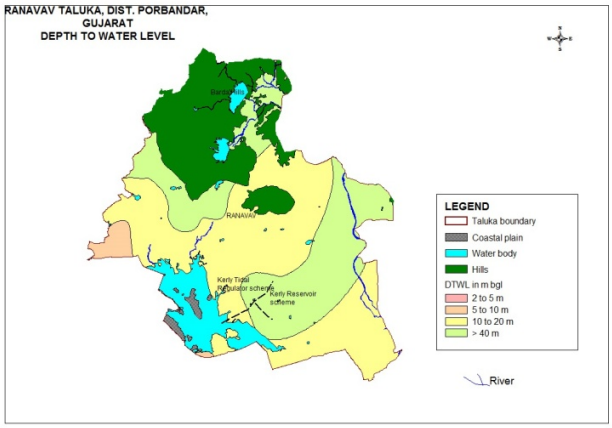


Fig 5: DTWL Map (Pre monsoon)

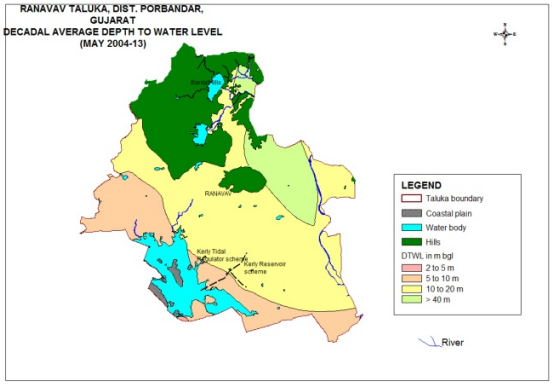


Fig 6: Decadal Average Depth to Water Level

3. Groundwater resource extraction, contamination.

Dynamic GW Resources in MCM

Ground Water Resources

Total groundwater availability of the area is estimated in year 2013 is 65.41 MCM and total groundwater withdrawal for all purposes is 45.12 MCM. The stage of groundwater development is 68.98% and the taluka is categorized “Safe”. Ground Water Resources upto 200 m depth are given below in table 2:

Table: 2 Groundwater resources 2013

Dynamic GW Resources in MCM				
S No.	Item	Fresh	Saline	Total
1	Area	392.3	193.76	586.06
2	Total GW Recharge	68.86	10.32	79.18
3	Net GW Availability	65.41	9.29	74.70
4	Gross Draft	45.12	5.21	50.33
5	Net Availability for Future Irrigation	19.48	4.08	23.56
6	Stage of GW Development	68.98	56.14	67.38

In Storage GW Resources

Typr of Rock Formation	Total Geographical Area (sq km)	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)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alluvium & Miliolite		375.11	234.66	140.45	19.5	10.86	8.64		0.1	202.75	121.35
Tertiary-Gaj		1.43		1.43	51.1	9.14	41.96		0.08	0.00	4.80
Basalt-Weathered		209.52	157.64	51.88	25.35	14.99	10.36		0.02	32.66	10.75
Basalt-Massive-Fractured zone			157.64	51.88	93.42			9.342	0.002	2.95	0.97
Total	588	586.06	392.3	193.76						238.35	137.87

Chemical quality of groundwater

Ground water quality is major issue in the area. Salinity is expressed in terms of total dissolved solids (TDS). About 40% (232 sq. km) of area (Fig. 7) falls TDS more than 2000 mg/litre. Ground water quality is good in the upstream area, whereas, it deteriorates towards sea.

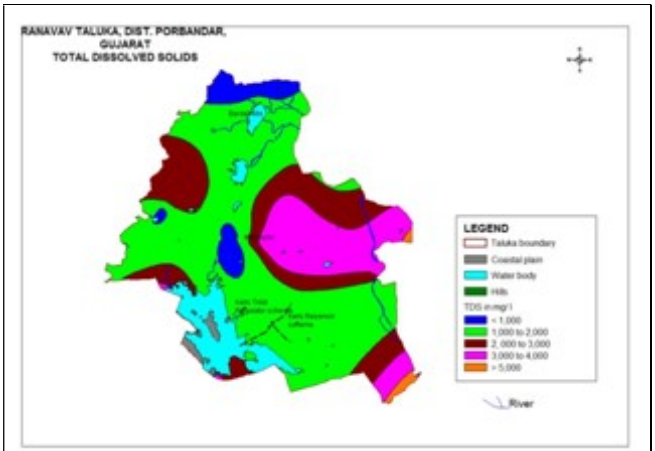


Fig 7: Ground Water Quality

Ground Water Issues

The Gaj aquifer underlying Miliolitic aquifer contains inherent salinity and development in this aquifer has to be very well coordinated as there are chances of up coning of salinity in case of over exploitation of overlying aquifer.

The main issues of water management are as detailed below:

- 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.

4. **Groundwater resource enhancement.**

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

Aquifer	Volume of unsaturated zone avilable for artificial recharge	Specific yiled factor	Volume of water required for recharge MCM	Volume of available surplus surface water(90%) planned for Artificial recharge (MCM)
Basalt	233.68	0.03	7.0103	0.11
Limestone	414.56	0.15	62.184	0.15
	820.1		**69.194**	0.25

Table: 4 Computation of Recharge structures.

Aquifer	Area feasible for artificial recharge Sq. km	Surplus surface water resources in Taluka MCM	Volume of surface 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	99.81		0.11	0.02	0.09	0	2
Limestone	136.86		0.15	0.03	0.12	1	2
Total	**236.67**	0.28	0.25			**1**	**4**

Financial Outlay of the Plan

The total estimated cost of the Plan is 46.62 lakh, which includes Rs 32.00 lakh for ground water recharge activities, Rs 10 lakh (Farm ponds), 2.4 lakh for ground water monitoring (Piezometer construction) and Rs 2.22 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		4	0.2	8	32	0.18
Sub total					32	0.18
Water Conservation Activities						
Farm Pond (3 fillings)	(30 m x 30m x 1.5 m) 900 sq.m or 0.1 ha	1	0.05	10	10	0.035
Impact assessment & Monitoring						
Piezometer	Up to 80 m bgl	4		0.6	2.4	
Impact assessment will be carried out by implemneting agency						
O & M - 5% of total cost of the scheme					2.22	
TOTAL					**46.62**	

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. 8 and Table 6.

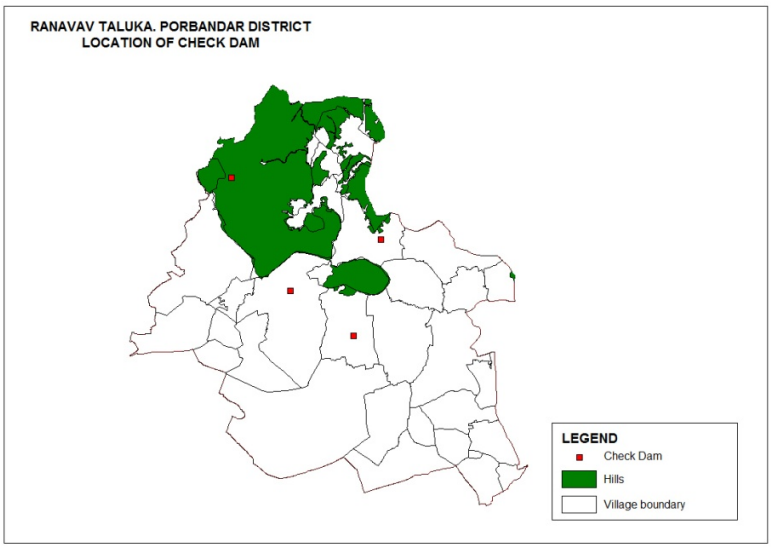


Fig. 8 Tentative location of Check

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

Sr. no.	Taluka Name	Village Name
1	RANAVAV	Bhod
2	RANAVAV	Ranavav
3	RANAVAV	Bordi
4	RANAVAV	Sarvira Nes

5. Demand Side Management:

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

Water use efficiency by Drip Irrigation in Rabi crop season:

An area of 2974 hectare is covered by micro-irrigation scheme (MIS) under different crops grown in the district (Table 7). In the taluka 1785 Ha.land (year 2015-16) is covered by the crop of Wheat, jira (cumin), onion castor and Juvar and out of which 294 Ha area is irrigated by micro irrigation (Source GGRC, Vadodara, Gujarat). It is estimated the groundwater saving in the district by adopting the drip irrigation method in an area of 895 Ha. to the crop mentioned

in the Table 8 is about 1.73 MCM during the Rabi crop season. It is estimated saving of groundwater through Drip irrigation to the Crop Groundnut and Cotton are 7.23 MCM and 1.74 MCM respectively (Table 9 to 12).

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

Crop	Area covered under micro irrigation in Hectares
ALOEVERA	3
AMLA	19.04
BAJRA	4
BER	3.52
BITTER GUARD	1.52
BOTTLE GUARD	28.86
BRINJAL	1.46
CAPSICUM	1.33
CASTOR	7.6
CHILLI	20.09
COCONUT	1.47
COTTON	131.82
CUMIN	0.81
CUSTARDAPPLE	1
DRUMSTICK	7.12
GRAM	1.6
GREEN GRAM	6.15
GROUNDNUT	2276.37
GUAVA	2
Mango	106.37
PAPAYA	0.8
Pomogranate	25.22
PULSES	1
Sapota	17.92
TOMATO	7.08
WATERMELON	2.43
WHEAT	294.04
Grand Total	**2973.62**

Table: 8 Water saving in MCM by application of Drip Irrigation in proposed 60% balance area left under micro irrigation during main Rabi corp.

Taluka	Crop Area in Ha.		Wheat	Jira	Onion	Castor	Juvar	Total
Ranavav	Rabi Crop area		450	925	150	0	260	1785
	Under MIS		294	0	0	0	0	294
	Balance Area		156	925	150	0	260	1491
	Proposed 60% area to the balance for micro irrigation in Ha.		94	555	90	0	156	895
	Crop water requirements(mm)	Flood Irrigation	532	150	540	300	950	494
		Drip Irrigation	396	100	330	214	665	341
		water saving in mm	136	50	210	86	285	153
	water saving in MCM		**0.21**	**0.46**	**0.32**	**0.00**	**0.74**	**1.73**

Table: 9 Are under micro irrigation for Groundnut corp.

Taluka	Pre-Kharif Irrigated 4th week of May to 2nd week of June	Kharif - Rainfed 2nd week of June to 1st week of July	Total crop area in Ha.	Area covered Under MIS in Ha	Balance Area in Ha.	Proportnate Proposed MIS in 60% of balance area in sq. Km		
						Summer	Kharif	Total
Ranavav	3800	**15220**	19020	**2276**	16744	20.07	80.39	100.46

Table: 10 Water saving in MCM by application of Drip Irrigation in proposed 60% balance area left under micro irrigation for groundnut corp.

Taluka	Flood Irrigation by groundwater in MCM		MIS Irrigation by groundwater in MCM		Water saving		
	Pre- Kharif season	Kharif (25% groundwater used to required water)	Summer (75% groundwater to required water)	Kharif (25% groundwater to required water)	Summer	Kharif	Total
Ranavav	17.88	17.91	14.27	14.29	3.61	3.62	7.23

Table:11 Are under micro irrigation for cotton corp.

Taluka	Pre Kharif-Irrigated 4th week of May to 2nd week of June	Kharif-Rainfed 2nd week of June to 1st week of July	Total crop area in Ha.	Area covered Under MIS in Ha	Balance Area in Ha.	Proportionate Proposed MIS in 60% of balance area in sq. Km		
						Summer	Kharif	Total
Ranavav	800	**1600**	2400	**132**	2268	4.54	9.07	13.61

Table:12 Water saving in MCM by application of Drip Irrigation in proposed 60% balance area left under micro irrigation for Cotton corp.

Taluka	Flood Irrigation by groundwater in MCM		MIS Irrigation by groundwater in MCM		Water saving		
	Pre Kharif	Kharif (25% groundwater used to required water)	Summer (75% groundwater to required water)	Kharif (25% groundwater to required water)	Summer	Kharif	Total
Ranavav	3.18	1.59	2.01	1.01	1.16	0.58	1.74

Expected Benefits or outcome of the Plan

Ground water recharge and water conservation Plan of Ranavav Taluka, Porbandar district envisages gainful utilization of 0.20 MCM of surplus non committed surface water for recharging of depleted aquifer system. Besides this, the proposed intervention would also lead to reduction of pre-existing ground water draft by 0.05 MCM annually through construction of farm ponds. By adopting the micro-irrigation area in the remaining area conserve the 8.28 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 56% from the existing 69%. The projected status of ground water resources and utilization scenario is presented in table 13.

Table :13 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. Developement (in %)
Ranavav	65.41	0.20	65.61	45.12	0.05	8.28	36.79	69	56

Projected irrigation potential:

It is estimated 2994 Ha additional irrigation potential may be created in the taluka on 70% of groundwater development Table 14.

Table: 14 Irrigation command area on 70% of development of groundwater

Taluka	Stage	Net G.W. Availability (MCM)	Additional Recharge from Check Dam (mcm)	Total Net G.W. Availability after intervention (mcm)	Max GW avilable on 70% development MCM	Existing G.W Draft for all purpose (mcm)	Balance GW avilable on 70% development to Existing Draft	Saving of Ground water through Farm ponds (mcm)	**Saving of Ground water through MIS (mcm)**	**Net GW avilable for withdrawl after interventions (mcm)**	Average crop water requirement by Drip Irrigationm	Additional area may be Irrigate in sq. km	Additional area may be Irrigate in Ha
Ranavav	70	65.41	0	65.59	45.79043	45.12	1	0	8	8.98	0.3	30	2994

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 4 check dam and 1 Farm ponds in the Taluka to recharge 0.2 MCM and conserve 0.05 MCM of non committed available surface water.
3. During the electrification of well/ bore wells, the micro-irrigation through drip/sprinkler irrigation should be made mandatory, so as to minimise use of groundwater.
4. 895 Hectares area may brought under micro-irrigation to adopt Drip method to save about 1.73 MCM of water during the Rabi crop season.
5. 10046 Hectare Groundnut crop area during pre-Kharif season and last phase of Kharif season may brought under Drip irrigation to save 7.23 MCM of water.
6. 1361 Hectare Cotton crop area during pre-Kharif season and last phase of Kharif season may brought under Drip irrigation to save 1.74 MCM of water.
7. 2994 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.