



Using Water Balance to Analyze Water Availability for Irrigation with Upgrading Surface Temperature (A case Study Pasar Baru Barrage in Cisadane Watershed)

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Abstract. This research determine water balance at Pasar Baru Barrage. and conducted to see the effect of rising temperatures on water requirements. Water requirement is calculated from irrigation, domestic and raw water, it is calculated by planning cropping pattern in one year. Evapotranspiration was calculated using Penmann Modification, Water availability calculated using FJ Mock, Maximum water availability value is 11.75 m³/second. so that the water balance is obtained by surplus deficit water balance method. Air temperature in the Cisadane irrigation area is increasing from 1985 to 2018. The average temperature increases by 0.74°C, minimum air temperature increases by 0.8°C and the maximum increases by 0.2°C, the average evapotranspiration value decreases by 0.15 mm/day, while the average water availability decreases from 1985 to 2018 at 1.8 m³/second. Amount of water needed for irrigation was 5.57 liters/second/ha. it can be seen that the water balance has a surplus every year, the water balance deficit only occurred in July 2015 of 0.3 m³/sec. The largest water balance occurred in March 2014 amounting to 656.97 m³/sec. The results of this study can be used as a reference in planning and developing integrated water resources buildings especially in the Cisadane watershed and the Ciliwung-Cisadane river basin in general.

Keywords: water balance, Ciliwung-Cisadane watershed, water requirement, irrigation, water availability

1. Introduction

The increase in the earth's surface temperature is the real thing that must be ready to be faced by humanity on earth, now scientists continue to find out the effects of changes in surface temperature, based on the 100-year trend (1906-2005) there is an increase in the average surface temperature of the earth 0.740C +0.180C [1] According to an ongoing temperature analysis conducted by scientists at NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS), Since 1880 the average global temperature on Earth has increased by about 0.8°Celsius [2], updated reports every month about changes in the earth's surface temperature can be seen on the GHCN website, GHCN analyzes more than 7000 meteorological stations in the world, to find out changes in surface temperature in more detail. There are 4.7 million station months of temperature data in GHCN, starting in 1701 and continuing to the present [3] according to GHCN highest temperature change it's happen in north and south earth hemisphere, while

in the area tropical temperature change is not until 10C. Except Afrika Continent, even though it's located in the equator the temperature change it's extremely reach until 2.5°C [4], in the north pole area temperature exchange until to 3.8°C[5, 6]

Research on the Donau River, which is the longest river in Europe, states that Climate change affects all elements of the water balance: precipitation, evapotranspiration and runoff. Decreasing annual precipitation by 55 mm and increasing annual evaporation by 47 mm leads to a decrease in annual availability by 102 mm in the upper Danube river basin, the highest impact found in the northern edge of the Alps, where water availability decreases by up to 400 mm [7] Hydrological Cycle is strongly influenced by the earth's surface temperature and radiation balance, high surface temperatures cause the hydrological cycle intensity, resulting in higher rates of evaporation and increasing liquid precipitation, this causes a shift from run off distribution, soil moisture, ground water, and evaporation. India predicts that without climate change demand for irrigation water will increase by around 3.5-5% in 2025, 73% of water use in India is for irrigation, in Gujarat it is predicted to fall -6 to -8%, while in north-western India rainfall rises around 10% from normal, without doing good water management, it is likely that India will have a water deficit [8]. Furthermore, the effect of change evaporation due to change in surface temperature is influenced by geographical location, and irrigation designation. This study aim to determine the effect of change in surface temperature over the past 30 years on water requirement by taking cases in Karawang, West Java, in this area the land is quite large, so further research is needed condition of the water balance.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Data Used

Data used for the research is Temperature, rainfall data, relative humidity, wind speed, solar, and etc. Climatology data was obtained from Budiharto climatology station from 1985 to 2018. The research located in Koang Jaya Village, Karawaci, Tangerang. Location map can be seen in Figure 1 below. The Cisadane Irrigation Area (DI) covers the Tangerang Regency and a small part of the Tangerang City area. The water source in Cisadane comes from the Cisadane River trough the Pasar Baru Barrage located in the Tangerang sub-district, Tangerang City. The area of DI Cisadane in 2004 was 22.269 Ha and then reduced to 22.053 Ha in 2007, and in 1988 an area of 38.634 Ha. There has been a change of function in an area of 16.581 Ha which is used for settlements, industry and Soekarno-Hatta Airport. Airport. For monthly rainfall data can see in figure 2 below.



Figure 1. Area Location Pasar Baru Barrage

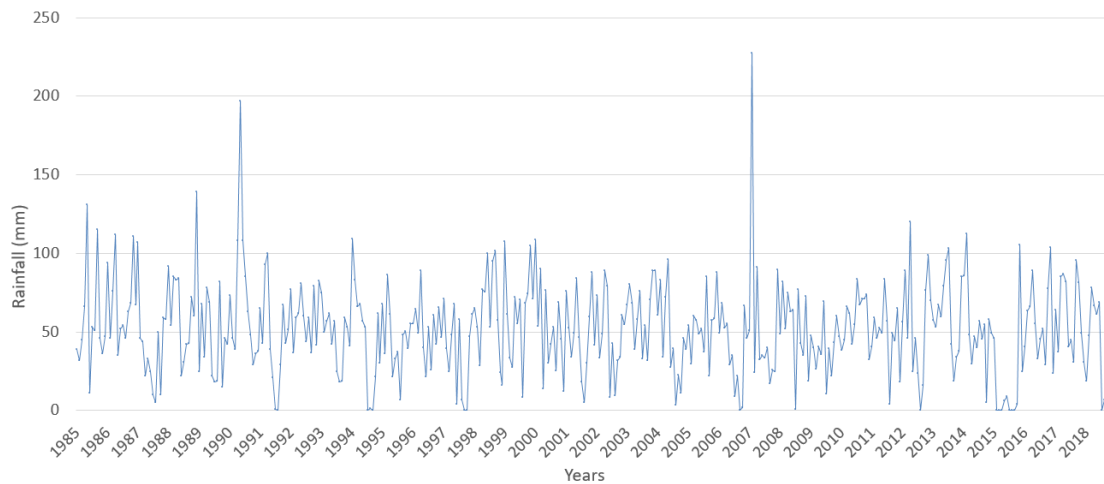


Figure 2. Monthly Rainfall Graph in Budiharto Station

From the monthly rainfall graph every year in Pasar Baru Barage it is known that the maximum monthly rainfall occurred in February 2007 amounting to 227.5 mm. So it can be seen that rainfall is fluctuating. Temperature data from the climatology station Budiharto In Tangerang, in the form of data of maximum, minimum and average temperature for 33 years, from 1985 to 2018. The maximum air temperature occurred in October 2002 at 37.8°C

2.2. Methods

For this research used the temperature and rainfall data from BMKG, temperature data is used to analyzed evapotranspiration with penman modification method. The rainfall data is for calculate water availability with mock method. Using mann kendall to know temperature rise [8]. Temperature is related to water availability and water demand. To calculate water requirement for irrigation, must be known in advance the value of evapotranspiration and effective rainfall. Evapotranspiration is calculated based on

Climatological data from Budiharto station using modified penman method, while reliable rainfall is calculated based on rainfall datausing the Basic year method, the effective rainfall value for rice plant is 70% from the reliable rainfall. Calculation of irrigation water requirement in rice fields is calculated according to the formula :

$$NFR = ETc + P + WLR - Re \quad (1)$$

Where ; NFR is Netto Field Water Requirement (mm/day), ETc is plant evaporation (mm/day), P is Percolation (mm/day) and WLR is Replacment of water layer for flooding (mm/day), while Re is effective rainfall. The WLR value for replacing the water layer is taken as 1,1 mm/day, the percolation value based on the type of soil is taken 3 mm.

Water balance calculate based on surplus deficit water balance, is mean the water availability reduced by water requirement. In this study the water balance based on the mainstay discharge in the river calculated from rainfall data, Compare to discharge from measurement in Pasar Baru Barrage. The available discharge data at Pasar Baru Barrage is obtained for five years, in year 2013 to 2017 from the Cidurian-Cisadane Water Resources Management (BPSDA)

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Analysis Result of Air Temperature

Each To analyze air temperature and rainfall data using the Mann-Kendall trend test [8] [9] [10] [11]. Assumed that H0 is no trend and Ha there is trend. If p-value greater than alpha is mean H0 is rejected, and conversely.

From the results of the trend line analysis at the average air temperature, it can be seen that the p-value is smaller than the significant alpha level so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. If H_a is accepted, it means that there is a trend of rising temperatures on average in the period 1985 to 2018. During the 33 years the average temperature increase occurred at 0.74°C . the graph of the average temperature rise trend can be seen in Figure 3 below.

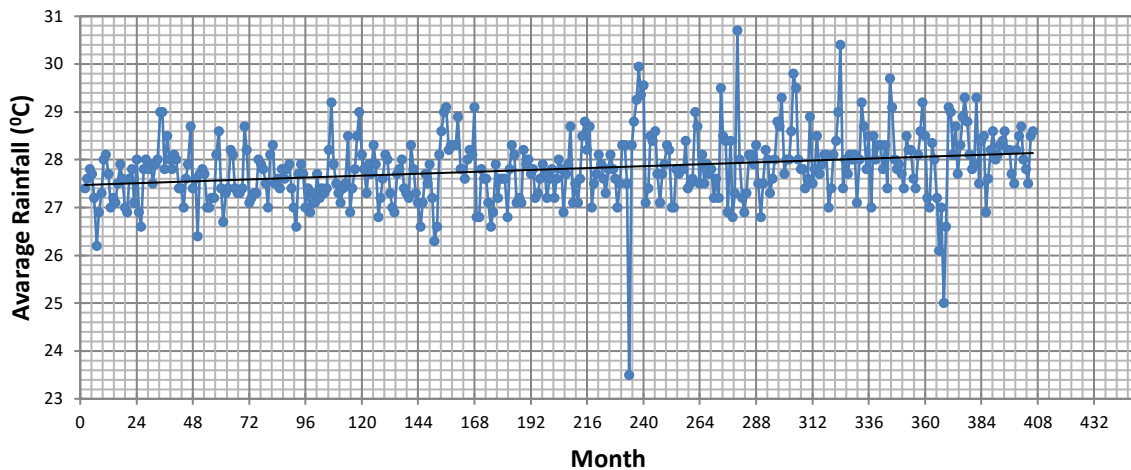


Figure 3. Average air temperature graph from 1985 – 2018

At the minimum air temperature of the Mann-Kendall trend test it is known that p-Value is smaller than the significant alpha level, it means that the alternative hypothesis H_a is accept. The minimum increase in air temperature for 33 years is from 1985 to 2018 of $0,8^\circ\text{C}$. The minimum trend of rising air temperature graph can be seen in Figure 4 below.

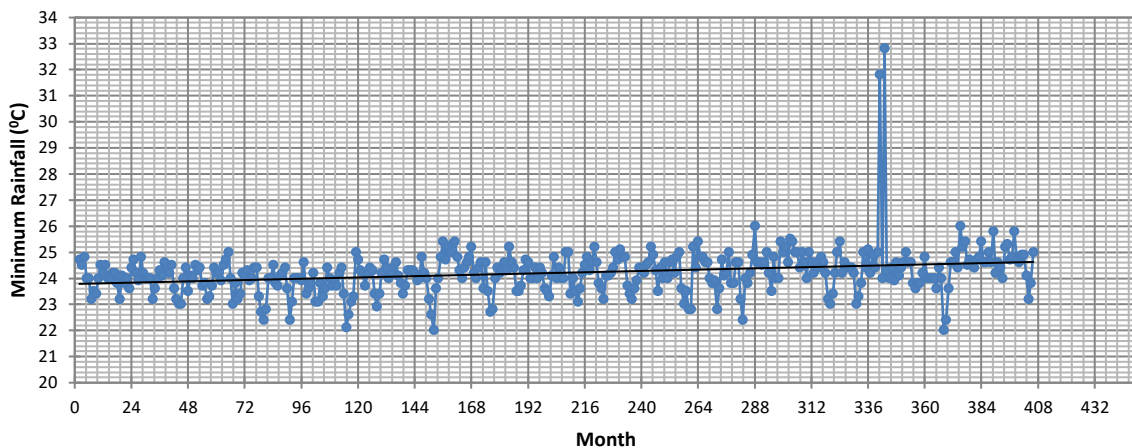


Figure 4. Minimum air temperature graph from– 2018

The results of the analysis of the maximum air temperature trendline using the Mann-Kendall Trend test. As the computed p-value is lower than significance alpha level, one should reject the null hypothesis H_0 , and accept the alternative hypothesis H_a . The risk to reject the null hypothesis H_0 while it is true is lower than 1,17%. From Figure 5, it can be seen that the maximum air temperature has increased by $0,2^\circ\text{C}$ for the last 33 years, from 1985 to 2018.

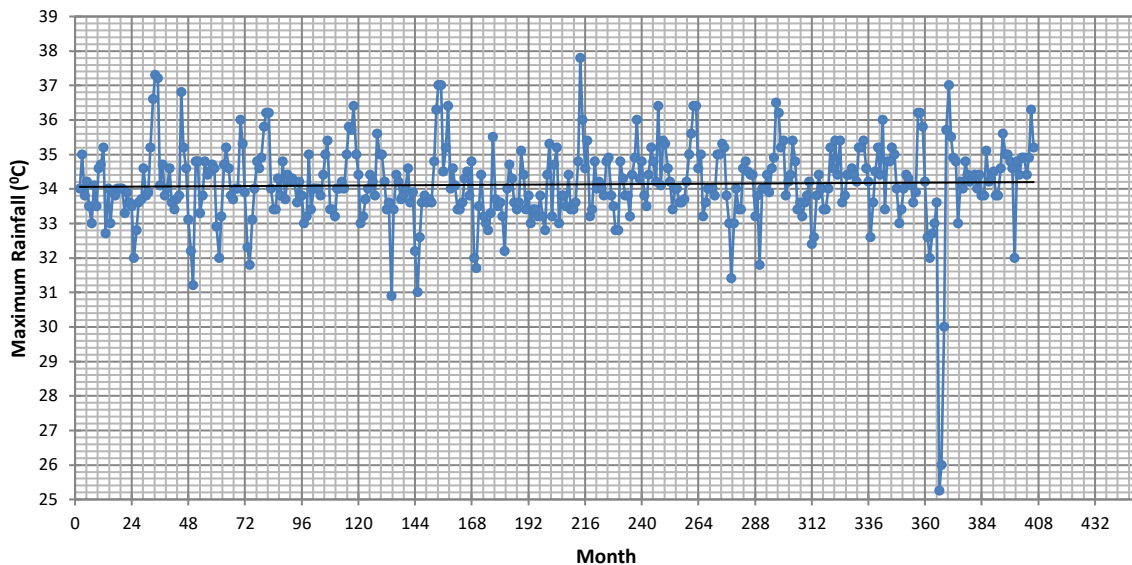


Figure 5. Maximum Air Temperature Graph from 1985 - 2018

3. 2. Evapotranspiration Calculation Result

The evapotranspiration value is calculated based on data on air temperature, relative humidity, solar, wind speed from Budiharto climatology station, for 33 years, from 1985 to dengan 2018. By using the modified Penmann method it is known that the evapotranspiration value for the last 33 years can be seen in Figure 6. The graph below.

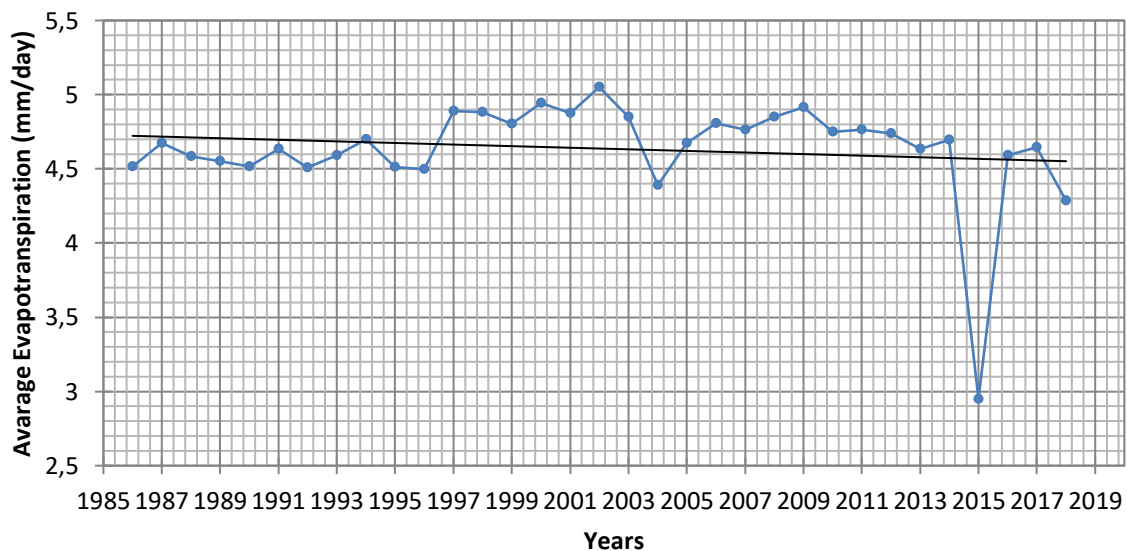


Figure 6. Evapotranspiration chart from 1985 – 2018

From the Mann-Kendall trend test result. As the computed p-value is greater than significance level alpha, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H_0 . The risk to reject the null hypothesis H_0 while it is true is 84.18 %. So there is no trend in evapotranspiration analysis. The evapotranspiration value has decreased for 33 years, which is equal to 0.15 mm/day.

3. 3. Irrigation Water Requirement Calculation Result

Irrigation water needs are calculated based on the planned cropping pattern. In this study the pattern of planting that is used Palawija-Padi-Padi, within one year of planting two crops of rice and one. Calculation resulting from the value of irrigation water needs of 1985 to 2018 units per month with a liter/second/ha, multiplied by the total area irrigated by the weir irrigation New Market, a score needs water in paddy fields (m^3/s). Graph value of irrigation water requirement can be seen in Figure 7 below.

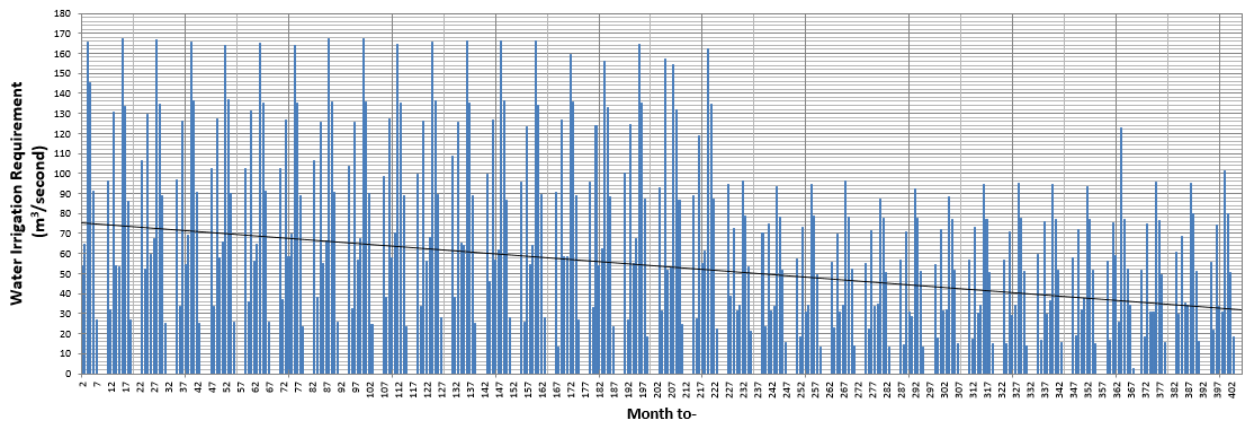


Figure 7. Irrigation Water Requirement Graph 1985 – 2018

From the graph in figure 7 above it can be seen that the amount of its water demand decreased from 1985 to 2018, this was due to the degradation of agricultural land to settlements, industry and Soekarno-Hatta Airport. From 1988 to 2007, degradation of agricultural land of 16.581 ha which causes a decrease in irrigation water demand by $44 m^3/s$ from 1985 to 2018.

3. 4. Water Availability Calculation Result

Calculation of water availability is calculated based on the rainfall data for 33 years at the station Budiharto, using the FJ Mock method to get a debit mainstay of every month. Mainstay discharge calculation results can be seen in Figure 8 below.

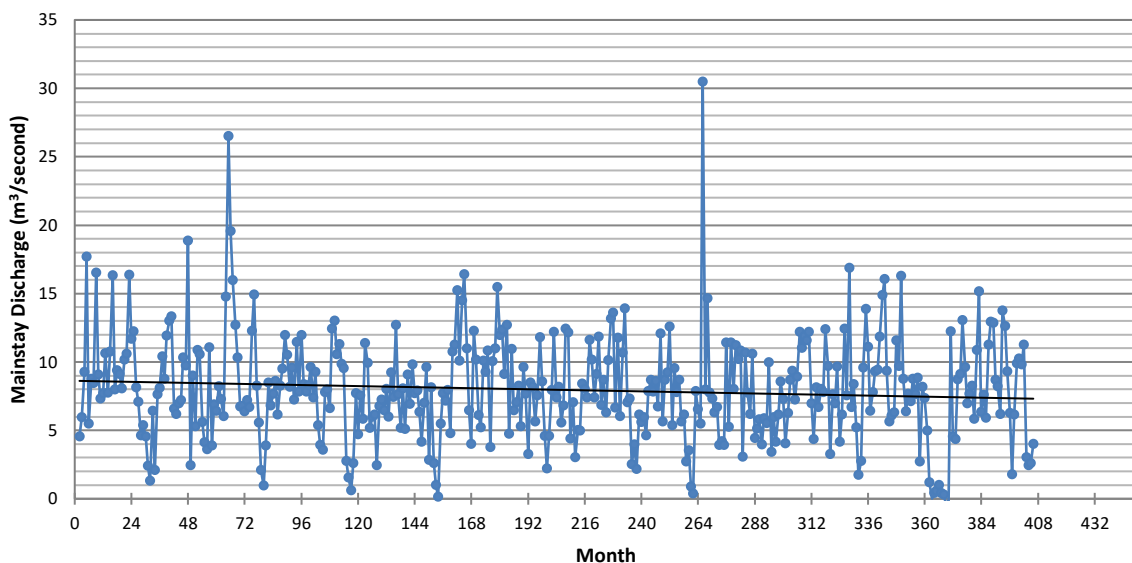


Figure 8. Mainstay discharge from 1985 – 2018

From the graph above it can be seen that there was a decrease in water availability of $1.8 \text{ m}^3 / \text{sec}$ from 1985 to 2018.

3. 5. Water Balance Calculation Result

The results of the water balance calculation based debit available in Cisadane can be seen in Figure 9 below.

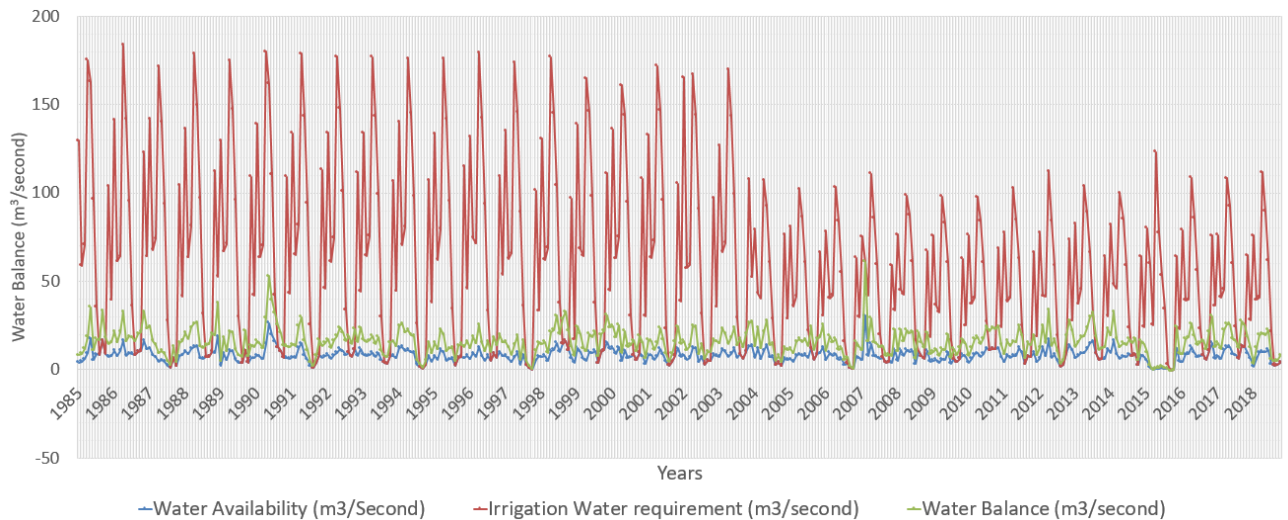


Figure 9. Water Balance from water availability Cisadane River and water irrigation in 1985 – 2018

From the graph of the water balance in the figure 8 above it can be seen that the availability of river water Cisadane can not meet the water needs of irrigation, water irrigation (red line) is greater than availability (blue line) so that the water balance (green line) is in deficit each year. The water balance deficit occurred in April 1987 amounted to $162,32 \text{ m}^3 / \text{sec}$.

The water balance chart from 2013 to 2017 in Pasar Baru Barrage can be seen in figure 10 and 11 below.

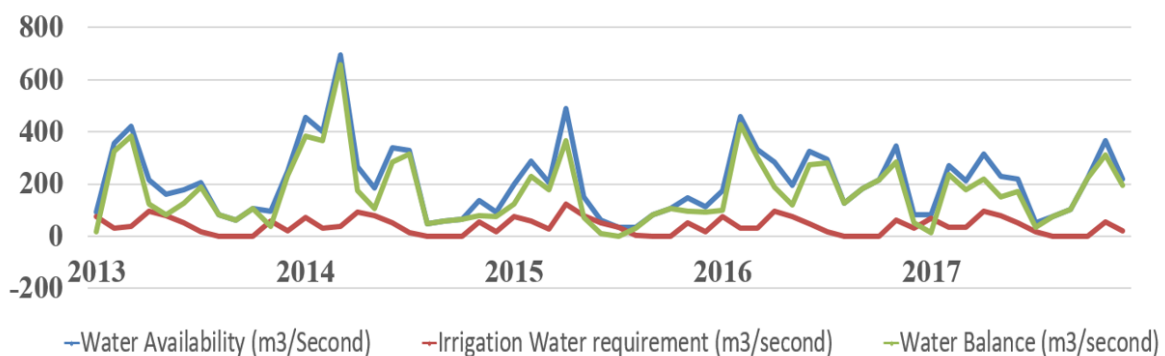


Figure 10. Water Balance from water availability Bendung Pasar Baru and water irrigation in 2013 – 2017

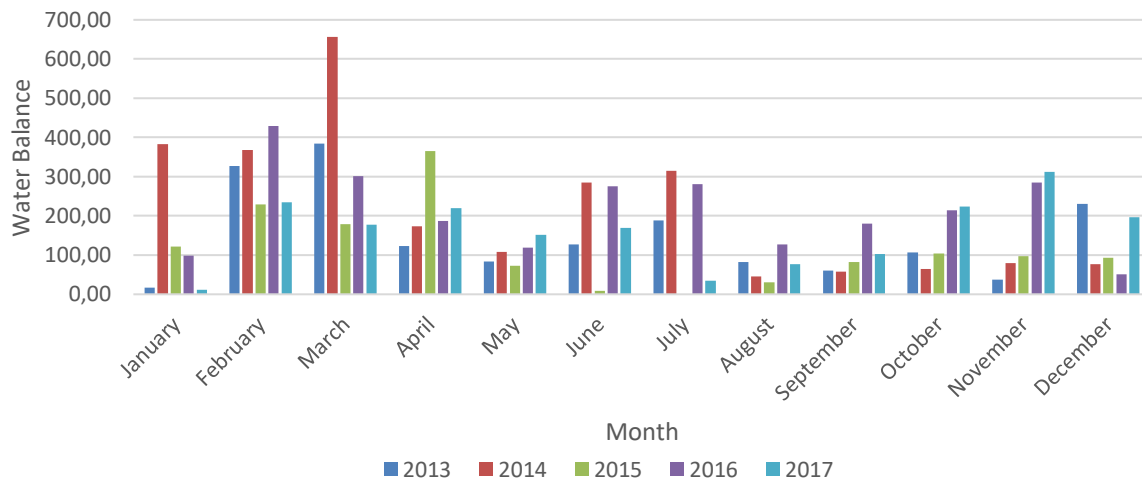


Figure 11. Water Balance from water availability Pasar Baru Barrage and water demand tahun 2013 – 2018 per month

From the calculation of the water balance in the Pasar baru Barrage based on data flow available at the weir for 5 years is 2013 to 2017 is known that the availability of water is sufficient irrigation water Cisadane from 2013 to 2017 there was a surplus of water balance, the biggest water balance excess occur in March 2014 amounted to 656.97 m³ / second. And the deficit in July 2015 was 0.30 m³ / second. So with the Pasar Baru Barrage there is sufficient water in the Cisadane irrigation area.

4. Conclusions

The research was conducted to determine the climatological changes, both air temperature and rainfall that occurred in the Cisadane watershed. It can be seen that rainfall has fluctuated in the last 33 years, the average temperature has increased by 0.74°C, the maximum has increased by 0.2°C and the minimum has increased by 0.8°C for the last 33 years. Although the temperature of the last 33 years has increased, the value of evapotranspiration has decreased by 0.15 mm/day. The value of water requirement for irrigation has decreased this is due to the conversion of irrigation land into settlements, industry and others. Although the value of irrigation water requirement is decreasing from year to year but the availability of water in the Cisadane river cannot sufficient water requirement, there is always deficit every year, so Pasar Baru Barrage are needed to sufficient water requirement. Based on data availability of Pasar Baru barrage discharge for 5 years from 2013 to 2017, the water balance deficit occurred in July 2015 of 0.3 m³/sec, and the largest surplus occurred in March 2014 of 656.97 m³/ sec.

Acknowledgements

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