# Irrigated Agriculture



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# Every human, animal and plant depends on Water for survival!



## World Without Water.....







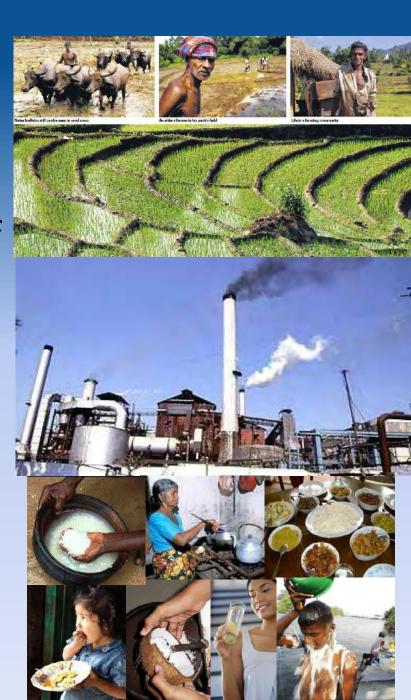


No Flush



## Reservoirs

 Multiple services of irrigation, hydropower, flood control, domestic water, industrial water, inland fisheries and environment.





## Major cropping Seasons

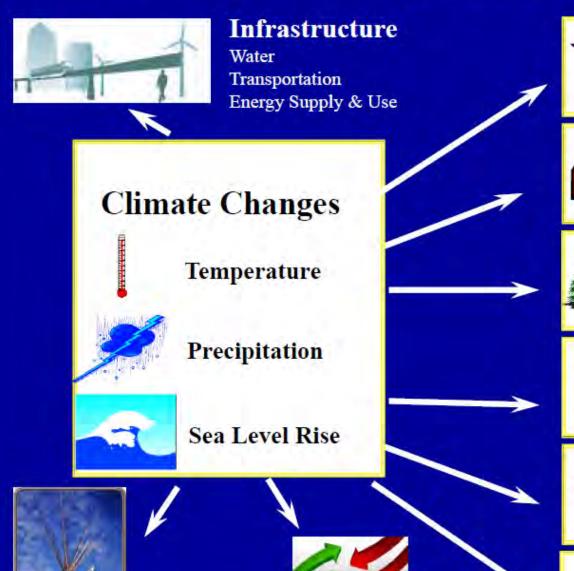
Yala Season

March- August (southwest monsoon rain season&

Maha Season

September- February (northwest monsoon rain season&

#### Climate Change is Affecting Human Health and the Environmen



Feanamic Discountion

Cultural Pasaureas



Weather-related Mortality Infectious Diseases Air Quality -Respiratory Illnesses



Crop yields Irrigation demands



Change in forest composition Shift geographic range of forests Forest Health and Productivity

#### Water Resources

Changes in water supply Water quality Increased competition for water

#### Coastal Areas

Erosion of beaches Inundate coastal lands Costs to defend coastal communit

#### Wildlife and

Ecosystems

Shift in ecological zones Loss of habitat and species Damage to Coral Poofe









#### If Water Scares - Issues related to Water Resources

- Basic Needs
- Food security
- Livelihoods
- Environment
- Wild life & Fisheries
- Social unrest

• ...

Finally Economy of the country

## **Tools for Diagnosis**

Monitoring
Benchmarking
Studies &
Forecasts



Sore Thumbs
Hot Spots &
Trends

## Effects and Impact on Water Resources & Irrigation

- □ Reduction of Available Water for Agriculture, Hydro Power, Domestic, wild life & Environment needs
- ☐ Increased Evaporation & Evapo-transpiration
- ☐ Effect on crops and their Yields
- □ Irrigation System Capacity problems, diversion problems
- □ crop saving

## Impact of less availability

- Depletion of ground Water re-charge volumes
- Decreasing river flows during dry periods
- Drying-up of wells
- Water quality Degradation
- Reduction and Fluctuation of water available for agriculture,
- Faster Depletion of Soil Moisture
- Increased Irrigation Frequency
- Reduction/ Fluctuation of Crop Production

#### If Water Scares national observations

- Resulting increased competition between sectors
- Resulting Water Management/ Reservoir Management Problems
- Salt Water Intrusion into river and Ground water Table
- Reduced flows to lagoons

#### Effects on Human Settlements

 Effects on the number of irrigation settlements in the country

# Adaptation Strategies – Different Perspectives

Perspective of

- Individual
- Regional
- National
- Global

### Adaptation Strategies-Different Levels

- User Level Eg. Farmer
  - Deficit Irrigation, Change of Cropping Pattern,
     Intensification, Short maturing varieties, ...
- Manager
  - Water allocation, Increase storage, Basin diversions, alternative sources, Re-use, ..
- Policy Maker, ..
  - Insurance, Promotion of Research, Awareness, Weather Forecasting ,...

## Current adaptation measures

Changes to cropping plan

Increased storage

**Trans-Basin diversions** 

Increased capacity of canals

Change of operation plans & Standing Orders

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Use of most recent data set in planning designing and management

### If water scares, demand Management

- Reserve drinking water requirements first
- Securing at cultivated Paddy Farms by Digging shallow wells / Agro wells
- Digging of Drinking Water Wells; Huruluwewa
- Pumping of dead storage to safeguard paddy cultivation
- Construct canals up to sluice
- Night Irrigation, changing rotational issues, Increase rotational intervals, close monitoring
- Weekly Water management committee meetings

## Demand Management in Agriculture

- Reduce Land Preparation Period 3 to 2 weeks
- Standardization of Cropping Season with Short Maturing Varieties (2 ½, 3 & 3 1/2 months paddy varieties)
- Crop Diversification select less water consumed crops
- Introduced seed paddy programme to increase farmer income
- Bethma cultivation
- Reduce area, select area with less water losses, Select area with suitable soil type
- Find alternative water sources agro wells, pumping



## On farm saving techniques

- Parachute Method
- Alternative wet and dry method
- Shallow water depth method
- Introduce on farm water Management















#### **Drought relief work**

#### Digging and deepening of Agro wells

No	Scheme	ne New Wells		Deepening of wells		Allocation (Rs.) Mn
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	
01.	Padaviya	150	251	132	132	12.240
02.	Huruluwewa			800	930	5.745

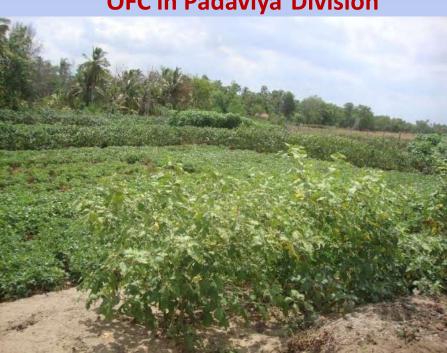
#### Padaviya Division















#### Huruluwewa Division









**OFC in Huruluwewa Division** 



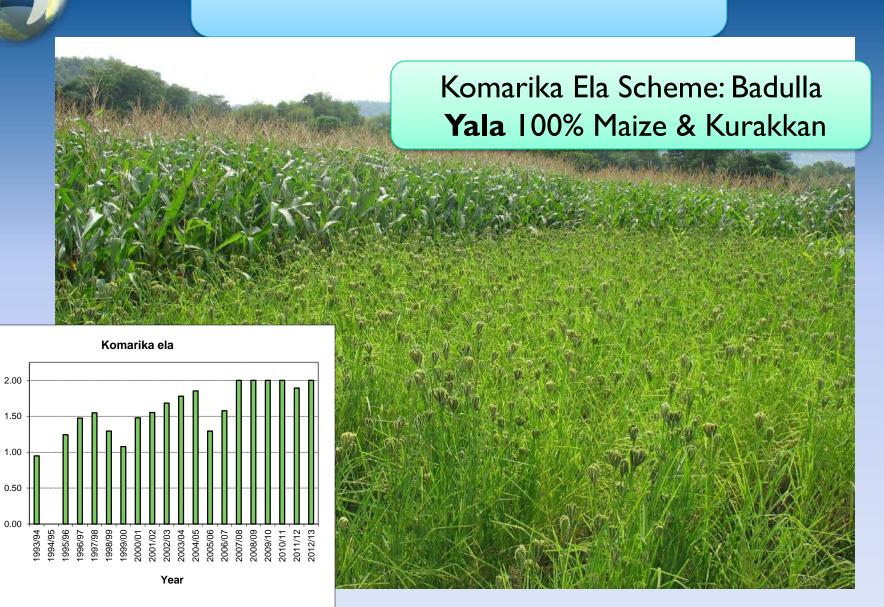


## **Crop Diversification**

- Soil Test
- Soil Classification
- Soil Nutrients
- Identify Suitable Crops



#### **Crop Diversification**



Annual Cropping Intensity



## Competing demand

- Irrigation Projects developed in dry zone
  - 100% cropping during maha
  - 50% cropping during yala
- Population increase, 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> generation
  - Agriculture is main livelihood
    - Increase area of cultivation
    - Increase cropping intensities
  - Both is essential to sustain communities
  - Conflict arise at times in sharing



## Agriculture Vs Industries

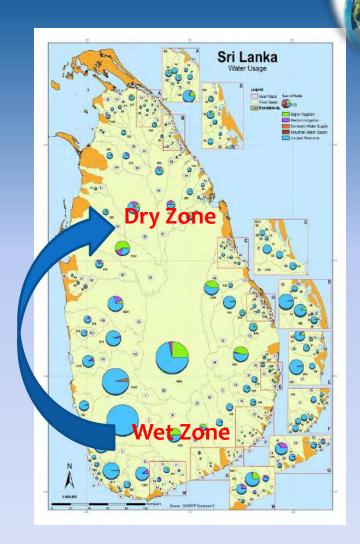
- Water supply requirement for Industries
- Eg Hambantota Harbor & Airport from Ridiyagama Reservoir
  - Increase system efficiency
  - Fixed & Variable
- Latest industry Agro Industry; Sugar

 To address above issues need to reduce water from agriculture

#### **Addressing Challenges – Trans Basin Diversions**

# Minimize spatial variations of water availability

Implementing transbasin diversions to divert unused water in the wet zone to the water shortage areas - Uma Oya diversion, Gin - Nilwala Diversion, NCP canal, Kalu Ganga, Yan Oya, **Deduru Oya reservoirs** 



## **Improving Supply Side**

**New reservoirs** 

- Moragahakanda, Kalu Ganga
- Yan Oya,
- Lower Malwatu Oya
- Deduru Oya



Raising Spill







# Water Shed Management & rotection of Upper catchment



