



A New Concept of Water Use Efficiency: A Case Study for Irrigation Schemes in Büyük Menderes Basin

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Abstract

Classical water use efficiency concepts are appropriate tools for irrigation design and irrigation management. However, it is not sufficiently suitable for water allocation and transfer policies. The classical concept of efficiency is shown by the formula $E_c = U_{ci}/(1-LR) VD$. This equation is based on crop water consumption U_{ci} , leaching water requirement LR , and irrigation water diverted to the system VD . Classical water use efficiency concepts do not take into account the amount of flows returning from irrigation, such as re-entering the water source, deep seepage and irrigation runoffs. Therefore, efficiency improvement studies based on classical water use efficiency calculations do not result in real water savings. In order to overcome the limitations of classical water use efficiency, a new concept called efficient water use efficiency (E_e) in decision making for water resources is proposed. E_e is expressed as U_{ci}/U_e , the U_e , representing the efficient use of water consists of the difference between effective inflow and effective outflow. Effective water use efficiency takes into account the quantity and quality of water distributed in a basin and returning to the water source when the inflow for each usage cycle is estimated. In this study, the efficiency of irrigation water used during the 2019 irrigation season in irrigation schemes of Nazilli, Akçay, Aydın and Söke located in the Büyük Menderes basin and connected to each other in terms of water resources was compared and calculated according to the classical project, developed classical and effective water use efficiency methods. In the analyzed basin irrigation schemes, classical efficiency was between 43-61%, developed classical efficiency 47-67% and effective efficiency 67-86%.

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INTRODUCTION

Efficiency is defined as the ratio of useful output to total input in a system. The classical concepts of irrigation efficiency are suitable for farmers to make irrigation management decisions and for planners to design water conveyance and application systems. However, classical water use efficiency can cause incorrect decisions and wrong public policies in water basins as a whole (Koç, 2005; 2018). The management or design of irrigated fields in an irrigation system where the amount of water is the total input, is a matter of debate that should be addressed by both farmers and designers. Considering the amount of water as the total input is not a correct method for the water basin as a whole. As the water flows through a basin, it can be used several times. Therefore, the total input in each usage cycle constitutes only effectively used water. Classical concepts of efficiency do not consider flows returning from any application of systematically delivered irrigation water. For

example, if the classical water use efficiency, which does not take into account the need for salt leaching, is 50%, 50% of the distributed water is lost in the atmosphere by plant evaporation and perspiration, and the other 50% re-enters the source with deep infiltration and surface flows. This returning flow is usually captured and reused at downstream by diverting structures or pumps. In this case, the irrigation system considered as a whole (basin) can have more water use efficiency than any other part.

Conveyance, distribution and field water application losses constitute the total project water use efficiency. Therefore, total project efficiency varies over a wide range. Although the water use efficiency of the project is realized as 20% in Yemen, 28% in Thailand and 26% in Mexico, it can be 50% and higher in countries such as Cyprus and Israel where sprinkler and drip irrigation technologies are used with a piped system. Average total project activity for developing countries is 30%. It ranges from 30% to 80% in the United States of America, and the national average is 41% (Anonymous, 2002; Koç, 2013). In Mediterranean region, project irrigation efficiencies range from 30 to 65%, depending on the sophisticated of the irrigation system and the

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on-farm irrigation technology in use (Hamdy, 2007). In the years of 1993-2018, the average project water use efficiency in irrigation schemes of State Agency (DSİ) in Turkey is 44,2% (DSİ, 2019). The key factors that influence project irrigation efficiency are how well the system is designed and how well the system is managed. Irrigation system design is the principal reason for lower than expected levels of efficiency (Lincoln Environmental, 2000).

A new concept, which we call effective water use efficiency, deals with the effects of each new cycle, the sequence of usage cycles, and the changes in water quality that occur during each usage cycle. This method focuses on the degradation of water resources caused by salt concentration and water use efficiency. In this study, the efficiency of irrigation water used during the 2019 irrigation season in Nazilli, Akçay, Aydın and Söke irrigation schemes located in the Büyük Menderes basin and connected to each other in terms of water resources was calculated and compared according to the classical project, developed classical and effective water use efficiency methods.

METHOD

In this study, which aims to calculate with different methods the water use efficiency of Nazilli, Akçay, Aydın and Söke irrigation schemes built by DSİ XXI Regional Directorate in the Büyük Menderes basin; the amount of water taken into the schemes, crop water consumption values determined according to the Blaney-Criddle method, ppm values of irrigation water, net irrigation areas, storage structures, water intake structures, and main canal flow rates were used. Data on irrigation water quality was obtained as a result of field study and evaluated under laboratory conditions. Table 1 presents data on the analyzed irrigation schemes (DSİ, 2003;2019). The average amount of precipitation for many years in Aydın, where irrigation schemes are located, is 646,5 mm, relative humidity 63%, and temperature 17,7°C. In the analyzed irrigation schemes, field crops, especially the cultivation of industrial crops, has an important place in agricultural production, as well as growing vegetables and fruits.

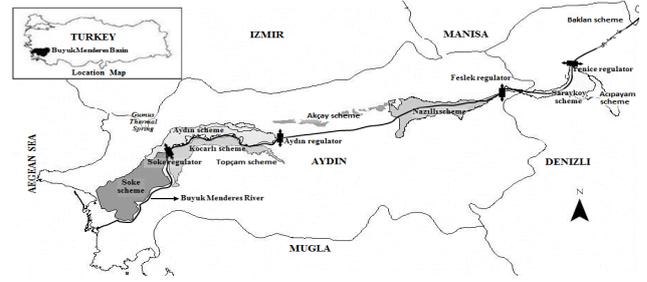


Figure 1. Büyük Menderes basin and irrigation schemes studied, Turkey.

Irrigation water required for irrigation schemes is provided from Adıgüzel, Kemer and Çine dams. Adıgüzel dam is a rock fill dam in the north of Güney district of Denizli province, and important water resources for storage are Banaz Stream, Hamam Stream and Işıklı Lake. The Kemer dam was built on Akçay and is for irrigation and energy purposes (Koç, 1997; 2015).

In order to determine the water use efficiency of the studied basin irrigation schemes, classical project, developed classical and efficient water use efficiency methods were used. Calculations were made with Microsoft Office 2000 Excel computer program.

Classic project irrigation efficiency

The literature on irrigation includes many classic water use efficiency concepts. Israelsen (1950) defines the basic concept of irrigation efficiency (E_c) as the ratio of water consumed by crops (U_{ci}) to water (V_D) distributed from surface or underground sources to field canals.

$$E_c = \frac{\text{Irrigation water evaporated by crops}}{\text{Irrigation water applied, distributed or diverted}} = \frac{U_{ci}}{V_D} = \frac{ET_B - P_e}{V_D} \quad (1)$$

E_{TB} is evapotranspiration and P_e is effective rainfall. This first concept of efficiency, accepted by world irrigators is a suitable for agricultural irrigation designers but, limited indicator. It applicates the amount of water that must be managed to meet the estimated amount of useful use. Its use is limited for design purposes as it neglects the required leaching water.

Table 1. Data on irrigation schemes examined in Büyük Menderes basin (Anonymous, 2019)

Irrigation Schemes	Nazill	Akçay	Aydın	Söke
Net crop water consumption (hm ³)	104,24	32,88	65,88	137,94
Water taken into shemes (hm ³)	241,00	79,83	107,83	243,25
Net irrigation ares (ha)	15000	14900	14500	26000
Operated year	1943	1965	1991	1982
Storage structures	Adıgüzel Dam	Kemer Dam	Adıgüzel+ Kemer Dam	Kemer+ Çine Dam
Main canal flow rate (m ³ /sn)	Right:20- Left: 7,40	Right:12- Left : 7,05	23,926	29,135
Water diversion structures	Regulator	Regulator	Regulator	Regulator
Irrigation water salt load (ppm)	832	365	563	640
Returning flow salt load (ppm),	1440	750	1063	1600
Outflow salt load (ppm)	1120	563	768	0,00

Developed classic irrigation efficiency

When irrigation water is lost through transpiration by crops and evaporation from the soil surface, salt is left behind and accumulates in the soil. Maintaining an appropriate salt balance for optimal crop production requires to be washed from the soil profile of the remaining salts by excessive water application at specific time intervals. The minimum amount of irrigation water application that should infiltrate under the root zone in order to maintain a suitable salt balance is defined as V_{LR} , leaching water requirement ratio L_R (Keller et al., 1990; Keller, 1992).

$$LR = \frac{V_{LR}}{U_{ci} + V_{LR}} \tag{2}$$

Since the crops have different resistance to soil salinity, the quality of irrigation water and the amount of leaching water required by each crop are different. It is also a function of soil texture, repetition of irrigation and irrigation water application method. Leaching water requirements for different crops and irrigation water qualities were researched and documented by Ayers and Wescot (1985). As a result, the classical concept of irrigation efficiency given in equation (1) was expanded to explain the leaching water requirements.

$$E_{dc} = \frac{E_c}{(1-LR)} \tag{3}$$

$$E_{dc} = \frac{(ET_B - P_e) + V_{LR}}{V_D} = \frac{U_{ci} + V_{LR}}{V_D} = \frac{U_{ci}}{(1-LR)V_D} \tag{4}$$

Irrigation engineers using the classical irrigation efficiency concept have made an intense effort to overcome some problems. Classical irrigation efficiency; uniformity of application, effective rainfall and its relationship with real crop evapotranspiration forecast; What is the use of correct and beneficial water meeting the evapotranspiration and leaching water requirement; application values for conveyance losses, salt leaching requirements, meeting evapotranspiration potentials, irrigation frequency and how the relationship should be with the irrigation schedule have not yet been explained fully.

Efficient irrigation efficiency

Jensen (1977) and Jensen et al (1980) stated that classical water use efficiency is often misapplied in developing the water resources as it does not consider the improvement of irrigation water. Jensen (1977) stated the concept of net irrigation efficiency for water resources management purposes. Jensen (1977) proposed the concept of net irrigation efficiency for management goals of water resources.

$$E_N = E_c + E_R (1-E_c) \tag{5}$$

Here, E_c is the classic project water use activity stated by Israelsen (1950). E_R is a part of the water which does not evaporate and can be used in irrigation again. For this reason, equation (5) does not take into account the leaching water requirements or salt effects created by the returning flows. The concept of efficient water use efficiency, together

with the concept of efficient resource use, goes beyond the limitations of the classical efficiency approach with equation (5). Including the water quality of strategic researches to conserve water resources provides a meaningful and useful tool from the macro and micro perspectives. The amount of real resource that can directly meet the useful consumption usage is the effective resource. Irrigation water consumed by crop evapotranspiration and evaporation leaves concentrated salt and remaining water. Some parts of the water source (leaching requirement, LR) should be leached from the crop root zone to ensure acceptable soil salinity. If the planted crop pattern is salt-sensitive and the water source contains too much salt, a higher leaching rate (LR) is required to leach the salt.

$$V_e = (1-LR)V \tag{6}$$

The actual water use (U) for a zone is the difference between the flow entering the zone and the outgoing flow that can be improved or reused in the zone. Similarly, the effective water use (U_e) for a region consists of the difference between the effective inflow (V_{ei}), and the effective outflow (V_{eo}).

$$E_e = \frac{U_{ci}}{U_e} = \frac{U_{ci}}{V_{ei} - V_{eo}} = \frac{ET_B - P_e}{(1-LR_i)V_i - (1-LR_o)V_o} \tag{7}$$

Here, i is the inflow and o is the outflow. In other words, effective water use efficiency is the efficiency of a system that is explained with the amount of water effectively consumed by the system.

Araştırma Bulguları ve Tartışma

Water use efficiencies of Nazilli, Akçay, Aydın and Söke irrigation schemes, which are located in the Büyük Menderes basin and whose constructions were completed by DSI and transferred to the irrigation associations, were calculated according to the project classic, improved classical and effective irrigation efficiency methods, and the values obtained are shown in Table 2 and Figure 1. Equations (1), (4) and (7) were used to determine the water use efficiency of the analyzed irrigation schemes. The basin irrigation schemes take the irrigation water through the regulators constructed on Büyük Menderes river and its tributaries. The water returning from irrigation in the irrigation schemes constitutes the water source of the consecutive irrigation scheme. Salt concentrations of inlet flow (V_i) in the analyzed irrigation schemes were measured as 832, 365, 563 and 640 ppm for Nazilli, Akçay, Aydın and Söke irrigation schemes, respectively. The salt amount of irrigation water diverted to irrigation schemes was calculated as 0,832 kg.m⁻³ in Nazilli irrigation scheme and 0.64 kg /m⁻³ in Söke irrigation scheme. In the basin irrigation schemes, the irrigation water quality of the flows entering the system is C_2S_1 . Considering the salt density of the flows entering the irrigation schemes and the grown plant patterns, the leaching water requirement of the inflows is 16,6% in Nazilli scheme, 7,13% in Akçay scheme, 11,27% and 13% in Aydın and Söke schemes. Effective inflow (V_{ei}) for Nazilli scheme, 100-16,62 = 83,40%; It is 92,87%, 83,73% and 87%

in Akçay, Aydın and Söke schemes. Based on the amount of water stored in dams during the season, the amount of water diverted to the schemes is 32,13%, 36,39%, 29,95% and 100% for Nazilli, Akçay, Aydın and Söke. The salt load of the flows returning from irrigation increases up to 1600 ppm in the irrigation schemes. The salinity of the river arising from the downstream movement of the flows entering the river again after being used in irrigation, in other words, the outflow (V_{eo}), rises up to 1120 ppm at the downstream of the Nazilli scheme, and the salt load of the outflow increases by 36,4% according to the inflow. The leaching water requirement of the outflow from Nazilli, Akçay, Aydın schemes was determined as 22,06%, 11,27% and 15,14%, respectively. The application stages of the mentioned method to Nazilli irrigation network are given below.

1. The water source of Nazilli irrigation scheme, where 32.13% of the total flow is diverted from Büyük Menderes river with the Feslek regulator, has an average salt density of 832 ppm. For a complex crop pattern cultivated within the scheme in the current water quality, the leaching water requirement (LR_i) of inflowing is 16,62%. The actual inflow or effective source (V_i) is $(100-16,62\%)$ 83,4%. This value is defined as the effective flow (V_{ei}), or effectively usable resource at the point where the Büyük Menderes river reaches the Nazilli scheme.
2. As the flows returning from irrigation in the Nazilli scheme move towards the downstream of the Büyük

Menderes river from the end point of the network, the river salinity reaches 1120 ppm. The leaching requirement (LR_o) of the outflow is approximately 22,06%. 77,94% $(100-22,06\%)$ of the actual outflow (V_o) gives the effective outflow (V_{eo}).

3. Considering the stages 1 and 2, the effective use (U_e) for the Nazilli scheme is calculated by subtracting of 77,94%, which is the river flow at downstream of the point where the flows returning from irrigation enter the river from 83,40% of the river flow at the upstream of the point where the water is diverted to the irrigation scheme. The volume of actual or evaporating water within the irrigation area service area is 13,89% of the Büyük Menderes river flows in that region. Crops planted in the irrigation area use 13% of the water resource, and groundwater plants and useless evaporation consume 0,89%. Effective usage is $U_e = (83,40-100\%) - [(100-22,06\%) \times (100-13,89\%)] = 16,27\%$, as all of the flow returning from the irrigation scheme is reappeared along the downstream route of the river. In addition to the actual consumption of 13,89% by evaporation and evapotranspiration in the irrigation scheme, 2,38% $(16,27 - 13,89\%)$ of the river freshwater is effectively lost due to salt concentration and accumulation. A small amount of fresh water consumption in this equation is due to the concentration of salts remaining after consumption by evaporation or evapotranspiration. Most of this is caused by salt accumula-

Table 2. Calculation and comparison of classical project, developed classical and efficient water use efficiency in Büyük Menderes basin irrigation schemes¹

IRRIGATION SCHEMES	NAZİLLİ	AKÇAY	AYDIN	SÖKE
INFLOW				
Water resource V_1 (*1000 m ³)	750000	350000	400000	235000
Salt (ppm)	832	365	563	640
Leaching water, LR_i^2	16,62	7,13	11,27	13,00
Efficient resource, V_{ei} (% of flowing)	83,4	92,87	88,73	87,00
DIVERTED WATER, (% of flowing)	32,13	36,96	26,95	100
NET WATER CONSUPTION				
Agricultural area, U_{ci} (% of flowing) ³	13,00	16,02	15,47	58,00
Drain area plants (% of flowing)	0,89	0,79	1,00	1,25
Total (% of flowing)	13,89	16,81	16,47	59,25
RETURNING FLOW FROM IRRIGATION				
Water, (% of flowing)	18,24	20,15	10,48	40,75
Salt (ppm)	1440	750	1063	1600
Improving (% of Returning flow)	100	100	100	0
OUTFLOW				
Water, V_o (% of flowing)	86,11	83,19	83,53	0
Salt (ppm)	1120	563	768	-
Leaching water, LR_o^2	22,06	11,27	15,41	-
Efficient outflow, V_{eo} (% of flowing)	67,11	73,81	70,66	0
EFFICIENT USING U_e (% of flowing)	16,27	19,05	18,07	87,00
EFFICIENCY				
Developed Classic Efficiency, E_{dc}	0,49	0,47	0,65	0,67
Efficient Efficiency, E_e	0,80	0,84	0,86	0,67
Classic Efficiency, E_c	0,43	0,45	0,61	0,59

¹Drainage flow, channel flows, distribution and operation losses of irrigation schemes are based on 2019 data. ²Ayyıldız, M (1983) was taken as the basis for leaching water requirement. ³Calculated according to the Blaney-Criddle method

tion in the returning flow.

4. Based on the values calculated above, the effective irrigation efficiency for Nazilli irrigation scheme is $E_c = 13,00/16,27 = 80\%$.
5. In the calculation of the developed classical irrigation efficiency regarding the irrigation scheme, the amount of water consumed by adding of required leaching water volume for crops to the diverted flow to irrigation is divided by the irrigation area total crop water consumption. $U_{ci} + V_{LR} = U_{ci} / (1 - LR) = 13,00\% / (100\% - 16,62\%) = 15,59\%$, and the improved classical irrigation efficiency is $E_{dc} = 15,59\% / 32,13 = 49\%$.
6. Classical project irrigation efficiency is obtained by dividing the calculated plant water consumption value (U_{ci}) to the diverted flow (V_D), regardless of the leaching water requirement. Classical project water use efficiency for Nazilli scheme was calculated as $E_c = 13,89\% / 32,13\% = 43\%$.

As can be seen in Figure 1, the classical project, developed classical irrigation efficiencies of the examined irrigation schemes were realized at values close to each other. Efficient water use efficiency was realized at very high values. Considering the classical project efficiency in Nazilli, Akçay, Aydın and Söke irrigation schemes, a significant amount of irrigation water is not used. In the analyzed irrigation schemes, 57% of water in Nazilli, 55% in Akçay, 39% in Aydın, and 41% in Söke are not used. In other words, about 48% of the diverted water is required to meet plant needs. In the irrigation schemes, the rate of classical project water use inefficiency is 57%, 55%, 39% and 41%, respectively.

Effective water use efficiencies were realized as 80, 84, 86 and 67% in Nazilli, Akçay, Aydın and Söke schemes, respectively. Since the irrigation schemes are sequential systems, the outflow from one system constitutes the water source of the other system. In the effective water use efficiency method, the irrigation schemes consider the amount of leaching water to be used to leach of the salt which may accumulate in the soil profile apart from the crop water requirement. 2,38% of the irrigation water diverted to the Nazilli scheme was used for salt leaching. The amount of irrigation water used for salt leaching in the Akçay, Aydın and Söke irrigation schemes was calculated as 2,24%, 1,60% and 27,75%. Average effective water use in Nazilli, Akçay and Aydın irrigation schemes is 17,80%. Söke scheme has a single cycle system. Water returning from irrigation is not used in the next irrigation system, only a cyclical water use is realized within its own irrigation area. Therefore, $E_c = E_e$ was realized as 67% in Söke scheme. Since Büyük Menderes basin has the feature of a partially closed basin, a significant amount of the flows entering the irrigation schemes in the summer months returns Büyük Menderes river again as the outflow of the schemes and forms the additional water source for the next irrigation system. The discharge of sewage and industrial wastes of Denizli Province Organized Industry and Sarayköy District into the upstream route along of Büyük Menderes river, causes an increase in the salt density of the irrigation water diverted from the regulator to the Nazilli scheme.

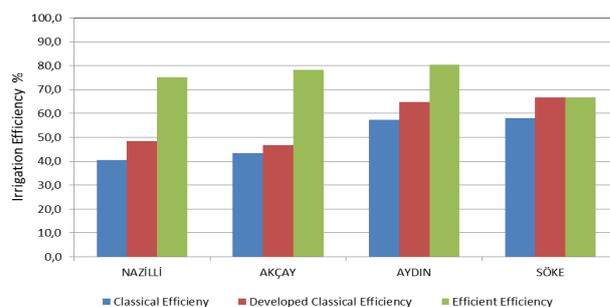


Figure 2. Classic, Developed, and Efficiencies in irrigation Schemes of Buyuk Menders Basin

CONCLUSION

Irrigation development planning studies focus on the amount of water consumed in the initial phase, and efforts are made to optimize the system by focusing less on other issues. Classical irrigation efficiencies based on the amount of water used do not explain the extent of water use, they are only used to evaluate the macro level or regional performance. Conventional water use efficiency concepts are suitable for irrigation management and irrigation design. However, it is not suitable for decision-making regarding water allocation and transfer policies. Efforts to increase water use efficiency based on classical water use efficiency calculations generally do not result in real water savings. For this reason, many planners misjudge and mislead irrigation improvement projects designed to improve the classic irrigation efficiency of a system that they expect will produce real water savings.

Classical irrigation efficiency is enhanced by reducing flows returning from operating losses at field level. To increase the classical irrigation efficiency should be taken measures such as reducing the deep seepage losses, carefully determining the soil structure and profile depth at the project stage, comparing the evaporation and evapotranspiration calculations according to several different methods, avoiding from design and project planning errors in irrigation structures, eliminating the water control deficiencies in night and weekend irrigations, inadequacy and weakness in management, climate patterns and accurate determination of effective rainfall and improvement of the water application method used.

Effective water use efficiency is proposed as a new concept in deciding on water resources in order to overcome the limits of classical water use efficiency. Effective water use efficiency takes into account the amount and quality of water returned to water source of a basin and distributed when estimating the total freshwater input for a freshwater use cycle. When classical and effective water use efficiencies are examined, four important factors emerge. If the outflows in the effective water use efficiency are negative or zero, the calculated effective water use efficiency is equivalent to the classical efficiency ($E_c = E_e$). Some of the conditions in which effective water use efficiency is equal to classical water use efficiency are given below.

- Irrigation in salty areas and regions where the flows returning from irrigation are so salty that they cannot be used in a new usage cycle (Koç, 2008).
- Places where irrigation or other uses of water occur

close to salty seas and excessive flow directly discharges into the seas,

- The occurrence of severe imbalances between the water supply and demand at certain times and places, and the outflows occurring at the wrong place and time in the system,
- Especially, places where the outflow in arid areas goes to superficial lakes, where the water evaporates very little due to any benefit,

High classical water use efficiency occurs in samples where such conditions occur. However, effective water use efficiency formulas include these examples as well as other examples of beneficial reuse of the outflows. Although the classical concept of efficiency plays an important role in the design and management of water distribution systems, effective water use efficiency is not considered appropriate for these purposes.

In all definitions of efficiency, precipitation is included in the analysis only as effective precipitation (P_e). The difference between the total precipitation ($P-P_e$) is considered to be the amount of ineffective precipitation. Most of the water losses in classical efficiency are lost in the system. This situation does not comply with the water balance of the hydrological system as a whole. The classical and effective formulas of effectiveness do not take into account the value sharing for the amount and flow of water, but are based on the fact that the flows remain within the physical region only. When words such as efficiency are used, value assessments should be important elements of the underlying concepts. A distinction must be made between water flows as beneficial or unhelpful (zero or negative). Since the net benefit in classical efficiency is evaporation, there is no significant problem. However, formulas for effective water use efficiency reveal a major problem, as flows show negative or zero effects in samples with oversaturation and salinity. A complete distinction cannot be made between the amount of water consumed and not consumed in effective use efficiency formulas. Therefore, it is important to determine the flows that are improved and outflows in net and efficient water use efficiency concepts. The ultimate goal in water resources policy and management is to increase the useful use of water, and there are six basic elements to fulfill this.

- To improve the remaining water resources with technical and institutional methods in open or closed basin examples, in regions where the existing water resources at basin level are utilized (Koç, 2015;2016).
- To reduce useless flow rates to unhelpful evaporation and discharges,
- Increasing the benefit amount of each unit of beneficial evaporation with the useful flow rate for discharges,
- To reduce water pollution, water saturation and flood damage,
- Reallocating water from lower to higher value uses

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