

RAINFALL AND WATER REQUIREMENT OF RICE DURING GROWING PERIOD

Suman Aryal¹

ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted to estimate the crop water requirement of rice and to compare it with the amount of rainfall. Experiment was designed to estimate evaporation and evapotranspiration in cylindrical half cut mineral water bottles. Rice was planted in the bottles to estimate evapotranspiration. The amount of rainfall during the experiment period was recorded in the rain gauge station. The evaporation was highest in the month of September (3.16mm/day) and lowest in June (2.56mm/day). The rate of evapotranspiration was in increasing order from June to September ranging from 3.43 mm/day in June to 19.57mm/day for September respectively. The crop water required was in increasing order reflecting more water required with the increase in days after plantation and successive developmental stage of rice. The total amount of rainfall in the study area over study period (23rd June, to 30th September, 2005) was 549.59mm. The total crop water requirement of rice for same period in the same area was 711.45mm. It showed that the rainfall during the study period was insufficient to meet the water demand for rice in the study area.

Key words: crop water requirement, evaporation, evapotranspiration, Kirtipur, rice

INTRODUCTION

Freshwater scarcity is viewed by both scientists and politicians as the second most important environmental issue of the 21st century (UNEP 1999). Water stress, hunger and poverty are correlated to each other (Falkenmark 1986). The efficient and timely utilization of the available water can reduce hunger and poverty to some extent. Rainfed agriculture contributes majority of the world food supply and hence upgrading rainfed agriculture is another strategy of reducing world poverty. However, the amount of rainfall is much higher than required for many crops in rainfed field, uneven spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall has also created water shortage in many mountainous areas (Xing et al., 2008).

Nepal is an agricultural country having majority of its agricultural production from rainfed agriculture. The agriculture production, though, governed by a number of factors, irrigation is very important in the country where most of the agricultural activities are governed by rainwater. Recently, a technique called low-cost drip irrigation has been introduced in a few experimental sites of Nepal for expanding irrigation into rainfed areas, thereby increasing land productivity (Westarp et al., 2003).

There is an increasing consensus in developing and disseminating water-saving technologies at spatial scales ranging from the field to irrigation system (Bouman et al., 2002). It is necessary to know the mechanism of the water loss from the soil for wise use of the available water. Water is lost mainly through evapotranspiration, which in turn is affected, by number of factors such as climates, crop types, characteristics of soil and even with the stage of plant. Experiment on the crop water requirement gives us the useful information for supplying amount of water for plant use and help to reduce wastage of water from the field by undertaking necessary precautions. Water required for plants consist of water required for assimilation, transpiration consuming water, evaporation and field leakage. Inadequate and uneven distribution of rainfall during the growth period of crop requires supply of additional water for plant use.

¹ Cen. Dept. of Env. Sc., Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal. Email: aaryalsuman@gmail.com

This study aimed to estimate the crop water requirement of rice at Tribhuvan University's micro-catchment (rainfed rice field), Kirtipur, Nepal, during rice growing period. The study also compared the amount of rainfall at Kirtipur with crop water requirement for rice over the same period to examine whether the rainfall was sufficient to meet the crop water requirement in the area or not.

METHODOLOGY

The experiment was conducted at the Central Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu. The elevation of the study site is 1296 masl. The study site is characterized by typical monsoon climate with rainy summer and dry winter. Day temperature in summer rarely goes beyond 30°C and falls below 20°C at night. However, in winter (December to February), it ranges from 18°C to 0°C at day and night respectively. Over 80% of total annual rainfall occurs during monsoon period. For most of the time of the year, the area near experimental site remains fallow due to lack of irrigation water. Nevertheless, during the summer season, rice is planted in the field using rainwater.

Experimental Design and Data Collection

Four cylindrical plastic bottles (mineral water bottles) of the same size were taken and cut down to almost half. The diameters of the bottles were measured. Each of the half cut bottles was filled with soil taken from TU field and water was gradually poured in the bottles. Two of them were planted with one month old three seedling of rice collected from farmer's field of the same area in each and the remaining two were left as such to record the evaporation. The seedlings were transplanted in 23rd June 2005.

The evaporation (from the bottles without rice plants) and evapotranspiration (from the bottles with rice plants) were recorded. For this, weight of each bottles were measured in the first day of the experiment and again after one or two days after first measurement. The loss in weight of bottles without rice was used to calculate evaporation and loss in weight of bottles with rice was used to calculate evapotranspiration. The amount of water loss (mass) from each bottle was converted into volume ($1\text{mg}=1\text{mm}^3$). Evaporation and evapotranspiration were obtained in height (mm) by dividing volume of water (mm^3) loss by the surface area of the bottles (mm^2). Amount of water was added in the bottles equal to their loss of weight observation again after one or two days. Similarly, the process was repeated until the spikelets of rice planted in the bottle were ripened (from 23rd June to 30th September, 2005).

The crop water requirement was calculated by adding the difference in evapotranspiration and evaporation for each of the observation. The crop water required for all observations within a month were added to calculate the crop water required for different month and finally all of those were summed to get crop water required for rice (from planting to maturity of seed). Amount of rainfall occurred during the experimental period was recorded for each observation from rain gauge station at the Central Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur. The comparisons were made for water requirement of rice and amount of rainfall for each month and total duration of rice.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

EVAPORATION AND EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

Mean daily evaporation and evapotranspiration of rice plants was calculated for rice growing period. The evaporation was highest in September (3.62mm/day) and lowest for June (2.56mm/day). During July and August, it was 3.15mm/day and 2.93mm/day, respectively. The rate of evapotranspiration was in increasing order from June to September ranging from 3.43mm/day for June to 19.57mm/day for September (Table 1).

Table 1. Evaporation and evapotranspiration in different months

Months	Evaporation (mm/day)	Evapotranspiration (mm/day)	Evaporation and evapotranspiration are influenced by several climatic (sunshine, temperature, humidity,
June	2.56	3.43	wind speed) and nonclimatic (soil type, rice varieties, stage of crop development, soil moisture characteristics etc.) factors. The available water in the soil is mainly lost through evapotranspiration and moisture content in the soil determines the water available for evapotranspiration. The soil moisture content is also very important in calculation of water budget at the beginning of irrigation.
July	3.15	5.16	
August	2.93	8.21	
September	3.62	19.57	

Evaporation and evapotranspiration are higher for the month of the September. Higher values of the evapotranspiration can be attributed to the advancement in developmental stage of rice with high leaf area index. September being the month of flowering, spikelets formation, grain filling and finally ripening of the rice demanded more evapotranspiration. The lower value of the evaporation in June, July, and August may be govern by climatic factors. Since these months fall under peak monsoon season, high rainfall and high humidity in the atmosphere could have reduced the evaporation.

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WATER REQUIREMENT OF RICE

The difference in the evapotranspiration and evaporation was considered as the water consumed by the rice plant and termed as crop water requirement. The crop water required was in increasing order reflecting more water required with increase in days after planting rice. At the beginning, when rice was transplanted, the crop water need was only 0.87mm/day (June), but it gradually increased and reached to 15.95mm/day (September) (Table 2). The highest amount of water required for rice was found in the month of September (478.5mm).

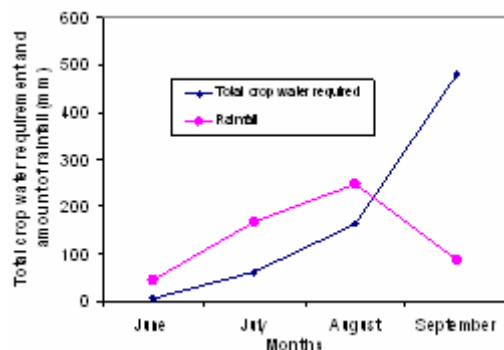
Table 2. Crop water required for different months and rainfall recorded over the period

Months	No of days	Crop water required (mm/day)	Total crop water required (mm)	Rainfall (mm)
June	8	0.87	6.96	44.53
July	31	2.01	62.31	168.25
August	31	5.28	163.68	247.78
September	30	15.95	478.5	89.03
Total			711.45	549.59

The variation in the crop water requirement of with the advancement in the development stage of the rice plants is reflected in this experiment. There is increase in the average daily crop water need of rice in the successive months. During the growing and developing period crops need large quantity of water for various physiological functions. Sensitiveness of crop to moisture requirement changes with different growing and developing period. A certain crop grown in a sunny and hot climate needs more water per day as compared to a crop grown in a cooler and cloudy climate. Apart from sunshine and temperature, other climatic factors influence the crop water need. Same crops grown in different climatic zones may have different water needs. A certain maize variety grown in a cool climate will need less water per day than the same maize variety grown in a hotter climate (Smith 2000). The water requirement of rice obtained in this experiment is higher than potential crop water requirement of rice i. e 532mm, but the average input of the water applied is much higher than this level in many cases (Jehangir et al., 2007). This indicate that the water seepage and leakage from the rice field.

COMPARISON OF CROP WATER REQUIREMENT AND RAINFALL

The total amount of rainfall at Kirtipur over the study period (23rd June to 30th September, 2005) was 549.59 mm (Table 2). The total crop water requirement of rice for the same period in the same area is 711.45 mm (Table 2). It showed that the total rainfall during the study period was insufficient to meet the water demand of rice at the Kirtipur.



The total amount of the crop water requirement (mm) and amount of rainfall (mm) for different studied months were compared (Fig.1). This showed that for first three months i.e. June, July and August, the total rainfall was higher than the water required for rice. But for last month i.e. September, the amount of rainfall was lesser than the crop water required for rice. The overall insufficient amount of rainfall to meet the demand of rice is due to large difference in crop water required and rainfall for the month of September.

Fig.1: Water requirement of rice and rainfall in different months

CONCLUSIONS

The comparison of water requirement of rice and the amount of rainfall indicated that the rainfall was insufficient in the final stage (September) of the rice growing period in the experimental year in the TU micro-catchment area. This period is very sensitive because important phenological events like flowering, spikelets formation, grain filling and ripening occur during this period. If these events are affected due to water shortage, rice production declines significantly. Though, the main agricultural crop at TU micro-catchment is rice, no attempts were made to estimate water requirement for rice and variation in water requirement in different stage of rice crop. The results of this study may help in planning of efficient water management and ultimately helps in increasing the efficiency of available water.

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