

STUDY OF CANAL LINING AND CANAL SEEPAGE USING HDPE SHEET FOR NIRA DEOGHAR CANAL, BHOR

Tanmay Kiran Shirodkar¹, Dr. Milind Gidde²

¹ MTech Student, Department Of Civil Engineering, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) College Of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

² HOD, Department Of Civil Engineering, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) College Of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

Effective management of water in an irrigation system requires knowledge of the quantity of water flowing in the canal in order to send the appropriate quantity of water to every consumer at the right time, avoid unnecessary losses, and avoid physical and environmental damages. Seepage outflow from canals affects the efficient operation of the canal system as this water leaves the canal, moving downhill and through the soil strata, and may no longer be directly available to the water consumers. Also, seepage affects the effective water management basis because it sometimes produces erosion and piping damage at control structures. Canals continue to be major navigation systems for delivering water for irrigation. The seepage loss from irrigation canals constitutes a considerable percentage of the usable water. The loss of water by seepage from unlined canals in India varies from 0.3 to 7.0 m³/s per 106 m² of wetted surface. The seepage loss from canals is ruled by hydraulic conductivity of the subsoils, canal geometry, location of the water table relative to the canal, and several other factors.

We will be doing estimation of seepage losses in the Nira Deoghar canal. The canal seepage section that I will measure is of 7 km length. For this project Nira Deoghar projects right bank canal is selected for measuring discharge and find out the seepage losses. We will measure the water depth and calculated the difference between the levels and find out seepage loss in lined and unlined canal. The inflow-outflow method used to measure seepage, in which area and velocities will be measured under steady flow conditions will be considered. We will calculate discharge and seepage loss by using Direct method. As a result, reaches the highest seepage losses will be identified and how major seepage loss can be prevented by using HDPE sheet will be computed. Hence, the study of canal lining and the seepage taking place must be computed. A comparative study will be done on the lined, unlined and the lined canal with HDPE sheet to conclude the project. And further from the wasted seepage water how can crop (rice and wheat) yield be harvested will be hence computed.

Keyword: - Canal lining, Canal Seepage, Seepage Losses, HDPE Sheet, Seepage evaluation, Concrete, Shotcrete, Exposed HDPE, IITD sheet, Nira Deoghar canal, Nira river, Bhor, Erosion, Piping damage.

1. INTRODUCTION

Seepage and evaporation are the most serious forms of water loss in an irrigation canal network. Seepage losses are dependent on the channel geometry, while evaporation loss is proportional to the area of free surface. In

this paper, a methodology to determine the distinguished canal dimensions for a particular discharge is developed. The nonlinear water loss function for the canal which include seepage and evaporation loss, was derived. Excessive seepage losses can cause water logging and soil salinity demanding the installation of elaborate and costly drainage systems. Besides the cultivable area is reduced, resulting in a loss of potential crop production. Implementation of irrigation scheme which comprises of extensive distribution system is an expensive proposition. Thus, it is very necessary to ensure that large losses do not occur in transit due to seepage. In practice, considerable loss of water occurs due to seepage in earthen canals. This loss is inescapable unless the canal is lined. An irrigation canal where the bed and the sides of the canal cross-section are protected with impervious or fairly impervious material of sufficient durability for preventing seepage losses.

Thus, main objective of lining the irrigation canals with impermeable material is to stop seepage, thereby saving valuable irrigation water. When canal is lined considerable extra area can be commanded with the help of the saving resulted from lining the canals. When a canal is to be lined the canal may be built to much smaller cross-section than an unlined one as there is practically no loss in the lined canals due to seepage. Condition of canal is also enhanced a lot and as a result it requires less maintenance and efficiency. The preservation of irrigation water is considered as the fundamental factor for agricultural development of the country. The elimination of seepage losses in irrigation canals by means of linings assures better utilization of the conveyed water and an improved economic situation, losses from earthen irrigation channels depend on a number of factors and vary from (30 to 50) percent of the discharge available at the head of an irrigation system.

1.1 Study Area

The objective function is based on minimum water loss from a canal cross section due to seepage and evaporation. There are two main sources of water loss. The seepage relies upon the wetted perimeter and depth of flow whereas evaporation is function of top width of the flow section.

The main objectives of the project are given below:-

The purpose of this Project is to present the main considerations regarding the issue of whether to line or not, the following irrigation canals -

To evaluate seepage losses canals followed by a description of the most commonly used lining methods.

To estimate the expected cost of implementing the recommended types of lining according to some alternative schemes,

To compute the benefits produced by the lining and calculate the corresponding benefit/cost ratio.

To study the prime reasons for considering the lining and the benefits it offers.

2. METHODOLOGY

Site selection: For this project Nira Deoghar projects right bank canal is selected for measuring discharge and find out the seepage losses; because some section of canal is Unlined and some section is Lined (with cement concrete).we can find out seepage in lined section and unlined section and find out remedies for reducing the seepage.



Fig -1: Location of Nira Deoghar dam and its dimensions

- Data collection: Data is collected by two methods

Direct measurement (Inflow-outflow method)

Empirical formulas

1. Direct measurement (Inflow-outflow method):

This method gives direct measurement of flow rate in to reach and out of reach of canal; so flow of rate which goes into the soil can be easily find out.

$$S = Q_i + R - Q_o - D + I - E$$

- S = Seepage through canal
- Q_i = Upstream inflow
- R = Rainfall
- Q_o = Downstream outflow
- I = Inflow along the reach
- D = Evaporation loss
- E = Outflow along the reach

2.1 Table for discharge and volumetric flow

Chainage	Breadth	Water Depth	Slope	Nd	B+Nd	(B+Nd) Xd	$P=B+2d(\sqrt{1+N^2})$	R=A/P	V=	Discharge
7000	7.06	0.86	0.67	0.5762	7.6362	6.567132	10.156	0.646626	0.422389	2.773884
6900	7.06	0.86	0.67	0.5762	7.6362	6.567132	10.156	0.646626	0.422389	2.773884
6800	7.06	0.86	0.67	0.5762	7.6362	6.567132	10.156	0.646626	0.422389	2.773884
6700	7.06	0.86	0.67	0.5762	7.6362	6.567132	10.156	0.646626	0.422389	2.773884
6600	7.06	0.865	0.67	0.57955	7.63955	6.608211	10.174	0.649519	0.423654	2.799598
6500	7.06	0.865	0.67	0.57955	7.63955	6.608211	10.174	0.649519	0.423654	2.799598
6400	7.06	0.865	0.67	0.57955	7.63955	6.608211	10.174	0.649519	0.423654	2.799598
6300	7.06	0.865	0.67	0.57955	7.63955	6.608211	10.174	0.649519	0.423654	2.799598
6200	7.06	0.865	0.67	0.57955	7.63955	6.608211	10.174	0.649519	0.423654	2.799598
6100	7.06	0.865	0.67	0.57955	7.63955	6.608211	10.174	0.649519	0.423654	2.799598
6000	7.06	0.87	0.67	0.5829	7.6429	6.649323	10.192	0.652406	0.424915	2.825397
5900	7.06	0.87	0.67	0.5829	7.6429	6.649323	10.192	0.652406	0.424915	2.825397
5800	7.06	0.87	0.67	0.5829	7.6429	6.649323	10.192	0.652406	0.424915	2.825397
5700	7.06	0.87	0.67	0.5829	7.6429	6.649323	10.192	0.652406	0.424915	2.825397
5600	7.06	0.87	0.67	0.5829	7.6429	6.649323	10.192	0.652406	0.424915	2.825397
5500	7.06	0.87	0.67	0.5829	7.6429	6.649323	10.192	0.652406	0.424915	2.825397
5400	7.06	0.87	0.67	0.5829	7.6429	6.649323	10.192	0.652406	0.424915	2.825397
5300	7.06	0.87	0.67	0.5829	7.6429	6.649323	10.192	0.652406	0.424915	2.825397
5200	7.06	0.875	0.67	0.58625	7.64625	6.690469	10.21	0.655286	0.426171	2.851282
5100	7.06	0.875	0.67	0.58625	7.64625	6.690469	10.21	0.655286	0.426171	2.851282
5000	7.06	0.875	0.67	0.58625	7.64625	6.690469	10.21	0.655286	0.426171	2.851282
4900	7.06	0.875	0.67	0.58625	7.64625	6.690469	10.21	0.655286	0.426171	2.851282
4800	7.06	0.875	0.67	0.58625	7.64625	6.690469	10.21	0.655286	0.426171	2.851282
4700	7.06	0.875	0.67	0.58625	7.64625	6.690469	10.21	0.655286	0.426171	2.851282
4600	7.06	0.875	0.67	0.58625	7.64625	6.690469	10.21	0.655286	0.426171	2.851282
4500	7.06	0.88	0.67	0.5896	7.6496	6.731648	10.228	0.658159	0.427422	2.877252
4400	7.06	0.88	0.67	0.5896	7.6496	6.731648	10.228	0.658159	0.427422	2.877252
4300	7.06	0.885	0.67	0.59295	7.65295	6.772861	10.246	0.661025	0.428668	2.903308
4200	7.06	0.885	0.67	0.59295	7.65295	6.772861	10.246	0.661025	0.428668	2.903308
4100	7.06	0.885	0.67	0.59295	7.65295	6.772861	10.246	0.661025	0.428668	2.903308
4000	7.06	0.885	0.67	0.59295	7.65295	6.772861	10.246	0.661025	0.428668	2.903308
3900	7.06	0.89	0.67	0.5963	7.6563	6.814107	10.264	0.663884	0.429909	2.929448
3800	7.06	0.89	0.67	0.5963	7.6563	6.814107	10.264	0.663884	0.429909	2.929448
3700	7.06	0.895	0.67	0.59965	7.65965	6.855387	10.282	0.666737	0.431146	2.955673
3600	7.06	0.895	0.67	0.59965	7.65965	6.855387	10.282	0.666737	0.431146	2.955673
3500	7	0.91	0.67	0.6097	7.6097	6.924827	10.27964	0.673645	0.434134	3.006303
3400	7	0.91	0.67	0.6097	7.6097	6.924827	10.27964	0.673645	0.505416	3.499922
3300	7	0.91	0.67	0.6097	7.6097	6.924827	10.27964	0.673645	0.505416	3.499922
3200	7	0.91	0.67	0.6097	7.6097	6.924827	10.27964	0.673645	0.505416	3.499922
3100	7	0.91	0.67	0.6097	7.6097	6.924827	10.27964	0.673645	0.505416	3.499922
3000	7	0.91	0.67	0.6097	7.6097	6.924827	10.27964	0.673645	0.505416	3.499922
2900	7	0.91	0.67	0.6097	7.6097	6.924827	10.27964	0.673645	0.505416	3.499922
2800	7	0.915	0.67	0.61305	7.61305	6.965941	10.29766	0.676459	0.508417	3.541604
2700	7	0.915	0.67	0.61305	7.61305	6.965941	10.29766	0.676459	0.508417	3.541604

2600	7	0.915	0.67	0.61305	7.61305	6.965941	10.29766	0.676459	0.508417	3.541604
2500	7	0.915	0.67	0.61305	7.61305	6.965941	10.29766	0.676459	0.508417	3.541604
2400	7	0.915	0.67	0.61305	7.61305	6.965941	10.29766	0.676459	0.508417	3.541604
2300	7	0.915	0.67	0.61305	7.61305	6.965941	10.29766	0.676459	0.508417	3.541604
2200	7	0.915	0.67	0.61305	7.61305	6.965941	10.29766	0.676459	0.508417	3.541604
2100	7	0.92	0.67	0.6164	7.6164	7.007088	10.31568	0.679266	0.51142	3.583568
2000	7	0.92	0.67	0.6164	7.6164	7.007088	10.31568	0.679266	0.51142	3.583568
1900	7	0.905	0.67	0.60635	7.60635	6.883747	10.26162	0.670825	0.502418	3.45852
1800	7	0.91	0.67	0.6097	7.6097	6.924827	10.27964	0.673645	0.505416	3.499922
1700	7	0.92	0.67	0.6164	7.6164	7.007088	10.31568	0.679266	0.51142	3.583568
1600	7	0.92	0.67	0.6164	7.6164	7.007088	10.31568	0.679266	0.51142	3.583568
1500	7	0.92	0.67	0.6164	7.6164	7.007088	10.31568	0.679266	0.51142	3.583568
1400	7	0.92	0.67	0.6164	7.6164	7.007088	10.31568	0.679266	0.51142	3.583568
1300	7	0.92	0.67	0.6164	7.6164	7.007088	10.31568	0.679266	0.51142	3.583568
1200	7	0.925	0.67	0.61975	7.61975	7.048269	10.3337	0.682066	0.514426	3.625813
1100	7	0.93	0.67	0.6231	7.6231	7.089483	10.35172	0.68486	0.517434	3.66834
1000	7	0.93	0.67	0.6231	7.6231	7.089483	10.35172	0.68486	0.517434	3.66834
900	7	0.935	0.67	0.62645	7.62645	7.130731	10.36974	0.687648	0.520445	3.71115
800	7	0.94	0.67	0.6298	7.6298	7.172012	10.38776	0.690429	0.523458	3.754244
700	7	0.95	0.67	0.6365	7.6365	7.254675	10.4238	0.695972	0.529491	3.841284
600	7	0.96	0.67	0.6432	7.6432	7.337472	10.45984	0.70149	0.535534	3.929465
500	7	0.96	0.67	0.6432	7.6432	7.337472	10.45984	0.70149	0.535534	3.929465
400	7	0.98	0.67	0.6566	7.6566	7.503468	10.53192	0.71245	0.547649	4.109269
300	7	0.985	0.67	0.65995	7.65995	7.545051	10.54994	0.715175	0.550684	4.154941
200	7	0.99	0.67	0.6633	7.6633	7.586667	10.56796	0.717893	0.553722	4.200902
100	7	0.99	0.67	0.6633	7.6633	7.586667	10.56796	0.717893	0.553722	4.200902
0	7	1	0.67	0.67	7.67	7.67	10.604	0.723312	0.559804	4.293695

Table -1: Table showing discharge and volumetric flow of 7 km section of Nira Deoghar Canal



Fig -2: Canal condition of Nira Deoghar (Lined and Unlined)

2.2 Direct measurement

As the discharge on 0 chainage m is $4.23 \text{ (m}^3/\text{s)}$ and at 7000 m chainage is $2.77 \text{ (m}^3/\text{s)}$, so the discharge difference is $1.46 \text{ (m}^3/\text{s)}$ (1)

There were 9 distributaries located in 7 km sector of channel
50 liter/sec is discharge of each distributaries

Total discharge of distributaries = $9 * 50 = 450 \text{ liter/sec (} 0.45 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec)}$
Total reduction discharge = $1.46 - 0.45 = 1.01 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ (2)

It's found that in canal losses main loss is "seepage loss"(98 to 99%) and evaporation loss is minor loss (0.5 to 1%).so by considering this

Seepage loss = loss in discharge - evaporation loss
 $= 1.01 \text{ (m}^3/\text{s)} - 0.0101 \text{ (m}^3/\text{s)}$ (3)

$= 0.9999 \text{ (m}^3/\text{s)}$ in 7000 meters

999 liter/sec water can be saved in 7000 meter run by applying HDPE sheets(High Density Polyethylene sheets) and providing cement concrete cover to protect HDPE sheets from any action or attack.

Cement Concrete lining cost for "NIRA DEOGHAR" canal project is 1.5 crore/kilometer

For example: we considered 7 km channel section

Approximate cost of cement concrete lining is= $1.5 \text{ crore/km} * 7 \text{ KM} = 10.50 \text{ crore}$ (4)

HDPE sheets lining cost is 185 RS/square meter

For canal bed width 7 meter and top width 18 meter and channel length 7000 meter (7 km)

Total cost of lining HDPE sheets =

For HDPE = $185 * 189840 = 35,120,400/-$ (5)

Total cost of lining = $10,50,00,000 + 35,120,400 = 140,120,400/-$

Total cost of lining HDPE sheets (with geotextile cover)

For Geotextile = $185 \times 189840 \times 2 = 70,240,800/-$

Total cost of lining (HDPE + cement concrete) = $10,50,00,000 + 3,51,20,400 + 70,240,800/- = 210361200/-$

(6)

By using HDPE sheets we can save 999 liter/sec water

By assuming 0.999 m³/s as a discharge which can save in seepage losses

For bottom width side area is = $(7+2) \times 7000 = 63000$ sq meter

For side channel area is = $(7.06 + 2) \times 7000 = 63420$ sq meter

For side channel area is = $(7.06 + 2) \times 7000 = 63420$ sq meter

Total area is = $63000 + 63420 + 63420 = 189840$ sq meter

(7)

Volume of water saved per kilometer = $999/7 = 142.71$ litre/sec/km

= 0.142 m³/sec/km

For 7 km we saved 0.999 m³/sec

Consider this as a discharge and Rice as a crop

Base period = 100 days

Delta = 120 cm

Duty = $(864 \times 100) / (120) = 720$ ha/cumec

Discharge = area/duty

$0.999 = \text{area} / 720 = 719.28$ hectare

4 ton rice can be produced in 1 hectare base period 100 days

Extra rice can be produce = $719.28 \times 4000 = 2877120$ kg Rice

Approx. wholesale rate or price at farmers stage = 25 Rs/ kg

Total eaming = $25 \times 2877120 = 71928000$ RS

Now for wheat base period is 100 days

Duty = $(864 \times 100 / 50) = 1728$ ha/cumec

Discharge = area/duty

$0.999 = \text{area} / 1728 = 1726.272$ hectare 3 tons /hectare Wheat

$3000 \times 1726.272 = 5178816$ kg wheat

Approx. wheat cost will be 20 Rs at farmers end = $20 \times 5178816 = 103576320$ Rs

Benefits due to lining = $71928000 + 103576320 = 175504320$ Rs

3. MATERIALS

1. Concrete: Excellent durability, but only 70 percent long-term effectiveness. Irrigation districts are familiar with concrete and can easily perform required maintenance

Lining material	Maintenance	Effectiveness in seepage reduction	BCR
Concrete alone	10% of cost	70 %	2.5 to 3 benefit to cost ratio

2. Shotcrete : As a shotcrete can be advantageously used as a lining material for canal lining



Fig -3: Lining using Shotcrete

Canal lining by Shotcrete concrete (gives excellent condition as compare with other material after 7 years)
 Shotcrete - The specified shotcrete thickness was 3 inches minimum. Because the actual shotcrete thickness is averages about 5 inches.

Condition: The shotcrete is in excellent condition. No obvious visible differences exist in the performance of the four shotcrete test sections. No freeze-thaw damage is evident after 7 years of service. A large pond just upstream from the drop structure (station 27+80) indicates a low seepage rate. Small ponds are present on all four test sections.

Contraction cracks on the sidewalls have developed every 100 to 200 feet. Crack width varies from hairline to 1/8 inch. Cracks do not extend completely across the canal prism but, instead, usually disappear somewhere in the sidewall or invert. Cracks are more evident during cold weather. Cracks grow in length and numbers with time but do not seem to widen significantly

Lining material	Maintenance	Effectiveness in seepage reduction	BCR
Shotcrete	10% of cost	85%	3 to 3.5 benefit to cost ratio

3.Exposed HDPE - Excellent effectiveness (90 percent), but susceptible to mechanical damage from animal traffic, construction equipment and vandalism. Also often difficult to maintain because of irrigation districts unfamiliarity with geomembrane materials, and need for special equipment to perform repairs.

Lining material	Maintenance	Effectiveness in seepage reduction	BCR
Exposed HDPE	10 % of cost	90 %	3.5 to 4 benefit to cost ratio

Canal overview - Very good condition after 6½ years of service.
 Tears in the liner at station 16+00.



Fig -4: Lining using Exposed HDPE sheet

Canal lining with exposed HDPE liner sheet Construction Cost: \$1.38 per square foot

Location: Station 15+00 to 20+00 (500 linear feet; 15,000 square feet) Condition: Very Good - After 6½ years of service, the exposed HDPE liner is in very good condition, with only minor mechanical damage. About half of this test section has standing water (typically 6 to 12 inches deep). A small (3-inch-long) tear or cut was found in the invert (station 16+00). A semicircular tear (perhaps from an animal hoof) is present on the left bank above the waterline (station 18+50). The anchor trench on the left bank is holding up well. The degree of HDPE texturing ranges from quite rough to almost smooth.

Maintenance: Minimal maintenance required to date Performed: In 1994, the district placed a concrete anchor pad

Table -2: Comparison between normal concrete and shotcrete

Sr. no	Point	Normal concrete	Shotcrete
1	Seepage	Reduced upto 70 %	Reduced upto 90%
2	Cracks	More	Less
3	Special equipment	Not required	Required
4	maintenance	More	Less
5	Rate	600 to 700 Rs/sq meter	1000 to 1500 Rs/sq meter

4.IITD SHEET - IIT Delhi also compare there IITD sheets with High Density Polyethylene sheet and found some positive points as compare with (HDPE)

Material	Thickness (mm)	Puncture Strength (Index), (kN)	Tensile Strength at Break (kN/m)
HDPE 1.5mm	2.0	0.5	50
IITD	0.6	0.5	55

COST OF HDPE SHEETS = 185/ sq meter

COST OF IITD SHEETS = 250/ sq meter

3.1 Comparison

With knowing cost of lining material, normal concrete, shotcrete, HDPE, IITD we can compare the following combination of lining

As we have taken 7 km section of canal as study total cost is computed below

HDPE+CONCRETE

Sr no	HDPE	CONCRETE	Cost	Total cost(for 7 km)
1	35120400	1500000*7	35120400+10500000	140120400

HDPE+SHORTCRETE

Sr no	HDPE	SHOTCRETE	Cost	Total cost(for 7 km)
1	35120400	1100*150000	165000000+35120400	200120400

IITD+CONCRETE

Sr no	IITD	CONCRETE	Cost	Total Cost(for 7 km)
1	47460000	15000000*7	47460000+105000000	152460000

IITD+SHORTCRETE

Sr no	IITD	SHORTCRETE	Cost	Total Cost(for 7 km)
1	47460000	1100*150000	47460000+165000000	212460000

By considering 10 % maintenance cost of original cost and 50 years of project life We have 4 different combination of lining materials and comparison as well B/C ratio will be given as follows

1) HDPE + Concrete = $140120400 * (10/100) * (50) = 700,602,000/-$
 Total cost = $700,602,000 + 140120400 = 840,722,400/-$
 Benefits = $175504320 * 50 = 8775216000/-$
 B/C ratio = $8775216000 / 840722400 = 10.43$

2) HDPE + Shotcrete = $200120400 * (10/100) * (50) = 1000602000$
 Total cost = $1000602000 + 200120400 = 1200722400$
 Total benefit = $175504320 * 50 = 8775216000/-$
 B/C ratio = $8775216000 / 1200722400 = 7.33$

3) IITD + Concrete = 152460000 Rs
 Maintenance cost for lifespan of project = $152460000 * (10/100) * (50) = 762300000$
 Total cost = $152460000 + 762300000 = 914760000/-$
 Total benefits = $175504320 * 50 = 8775216000/-$
 B/c ratio = $8775216000 / 914760000 = 9.59$

4) IITD + Shotcrete = 212460000 Rs
 Total maintenance for lifespan of project = $212460000 * (10/100) * (50) = 1062300000$
 Total cost = $212460000 + 1062300000 = 1274760000$
 Total benefits = $175504320 * 50 = 8775216000/-$
 B/C ratio = $8775216000 / 1274760000 = 6.883$

5) HDPE(with geotextile cover) + Concrete = 210361200/-
 Total maintenance for lifespan of project = $210361200 * (10/100) * (50) = 1051806000$
 Total cost = $1051806000 + 210361200 = 1262167200$
 Total benefits = $175504320 * 50 = 8775216000/-$
 B/C ratio = $8775216000 / 1262167200 = 6.95$

6) HDPE (with geotextile cover) + Shotcrete = $35120400 + 70240800 + 165000000 = 270361200/-$
 Total maintenance for lifespan of project = $270361200 * (10/100) * (50) = 1351806000/-$
 Total cost = $1351806000 + 270361200 = 1622167200/-$
 Total benefits = $175504320 * 50 = 8775216000$
 B/C ratio = $8775216000 / 1622167200 = 5.409$

4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

MATERIALS	HDPE+CONCRETE	HDPE+SHOTCRETE	IITD+CONCRETE	IITD+SHOTCRETE
B/C RATIO	10.43	7.33	9.59	6.833

MATERIALS	HDPE(with geotextile cover) + concrete	HDPE (with geotextile cover) + shotcrete
B/C RATIO	6.95	5.409

As per results shown in table B/C ratio of all the lining materials which are shown above are more than 1. so all the materials can be used for canal lining and gives benefits. HDPE sheet is a best solution to minimize the losses of unlined canal as well as concrete lined canal

4.1 Measuring Discharge and Seepage Evaluation



Fig -5: Automated Reservoir Level

5. CONCLUSION



Fig -6: HDPE sheet after laying

As the benefit cost ratio is greater than 1 this method of HDPE sheets lining justifying its application, further we can line different irrigation channel using this HDPE sheet lining material and reduces the seepage loss .It will help in increasing production and overall benefit

HDPE sheets are advantageously used for canal lining and also useful for reducing the losses in unlined as well lined canal also. HDPE sheets reduces the losses upto 99% if fixed and maintained properly material quality of lining which affect less due to different actions. By using this HDPE sheet we can produce 4 ton rice and 3 ton wheat in 1 hectare base period 100 days.

6. REFERENCES

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