

31 water for crop production gets influenced and it results very low and highly unstable crop yields
32 due to soil moisture stress during active growth period of the crops. The most important aspect is
33 proper distribution of rainfall, in order to meet the crop water requirement. The crop production
34 is very closely related to moisture availability and soil characteristics. The rainfall distribution is
35 highly erratic and uncertain both in time and space and thereby the moisture availability also
36 becomes very uncertain. In the changing climate era planning and better management of natural
37 water resources to curb environmental hazard and to give impetus to the agricultural production
38 and productivity for food and nutritional security to ever increasing population. Estimation of
39 magnitude and duration of rainfall excess and deficit plays vital role in crop planning and water
40 resource management practices. Knowledge of rainfall and evaporation pattern is very useful for
41 estimating water availability period for deciding the cropping pattern, water harvesting practice.
42 Water balance conceptualized as balancing in surplus and deficit quantity of water in
43 hydrological cycle. Whereas, water balance was first enunciated by Thornthwaite (1948) and
44 later modified by Thornthwaite and Mather (1955). They computed water surplus, water deficit
45 and actual evapotranspiration by utilizing the precipitation and potential evapotranspiration data
46 (Salam and Mazrooe, 2006). This method is widely accepted due to involved major climatic
47 parameters of concern with water resources. To minimize ambiguities in the interpretation of
48 potential evapotranspiration, the term reference evapotranspiration (ET_0) is used in the present
49 study (Allen *et al.*, 1998). Ahmadnagar district having diverse cropping system which is difficult
50 to prepare the planning for every crop therefore a commonly used water requirement for every
51 crop is close to the reference crop evapotranspiration which is considered in this study as
52 climatic water demand. In the present study weekly water requirement and availability in the
53 respective week was balanced to know its temporal availability. Rainfall in the district is not
54 assured which fulfill the crop water requirement even during rainy season due to which the
55 potential yield of crops is reduced significantly and ultimately its loss of economic returns to the
56 farmer. To prevent this huge loss it is very important to assess the weekly water availability and
57 its demand.

58 **Study Area**

59 Ahmadnagar is the largest district of Maharashtra State in respect of area. It is situated in
60 the central part of the State and lies between north latitudes $18^{\circ}19'$ and $19^{\circ}59'$ and east
61 longitudes $73^{\circ}37'$ and $75^{\circ}32'$. The district being situated in "Rain Shadow" zone of Western

62 Ghats, it often suffers the drought conditions. The district comprises of 14 talukas namely
 63 Ahmednagar, Parner, Pathardi, Shevgaon, Karjat, Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Shrirampur, Newasa,
 64 Akole, Sangamner, Kopergaon, Rahuri, Rahta. The whole district lies on the elevated table land
 65 of the Deccan which has a general slope from west to east. The western sub-division of Akola,
 66 which abuts on the Sahyadris, is the highest part of the district, and indeed of the Deccan,
 67 averaging 2500 feet above the sea-level. The plain of Shevgaon which lies to the extreme east of
 68 the district is not more than 1500 feet above the sea. The average rainfall of this zone ranges
 69 from 500 to 700 mm received in 40 to 45 days. About 70-80% of annual rainfall is received
 70 during monsoon period (June to September). It was noted earlier that about 70 percent of the
 71 workforce is engaged in the agricultural sector. However, the contribution of this sector to the
 72 District income is only 24.83 percent which is very low as compared to other sectors. This
 73 indicates that productivity in the primary sector is very low.

74 Table 1 Geographical location details of study stations:

Sr. No..	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)	Average Rainfall (mm)
1	Ahemadnagar	19.0952° N	74.7496°E	649	554.86
2	Parner	19.0001° N	74.4394°E	790	505.55
3	Shrigonda	18.6175° N	74.6981°E	561	519.03
4	Karjat	18.5522° N	75.0101°E	-	591.14
5	Jamkhed	18.7380° N	75.3121°E	590	658.19
6	Shevgaon	19.3504° N	75.2194°E	544	605.87
7	Pathardi	19.1761° N	75.1750°E	533	645.05
8	Nevasa	19.5512° N	74.9281°E	508	543.88
9	Rahuri	19.3927° N	74.6488°E	511	591.08
10	Sangamner	19.5771° N	74.2080°E	549	482.48
11	Akole	19.5406° N	74.0054°E	593	835.59
12	Kopargaon	19.8917° N	74.4791°E	493	448.84
13	Shrirampur	19.6222° N	74.6576°E	540	564.14

75 **Data Collection**

76 Daily rainfall data of (June to October) of 2001 to 2016 was collected from Department
 77 of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra and daily meteorological data in respect of
 78 minimum/maximum temperature, minimum/maximum relative humidity, wind speed, sunshine
 79 duration, pan evaporation and rainfall of Rahuri station was collected from Department of
 80 Agronomy, Post Graduate Institute, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri.

81 **METHODOLOGY**82 *Estimation of Surplus/Deficit of Water availability*

83 Annual and seasonal water surplus or deficit was evaluated by using climatic water balance
 84 approach which is difference between rainfall (P) and reference crop evapotranspiration (ET_o)
 85 (Prasad and Sinha, 1999; Dabral, 2000; Gregory and David, 2002; Singh and Prasad, 2004; Dabral
 86 *et al.*, 2009; Choudhury *et al.*, 2012; Bhagat and Patil, 2014). A positive value of difference
 87 indicates that climatic water supply (rainfall) is greater than the climatic demand (reference crop
 88 evapotranspiration) i.e. water surplus and negative value indicates climatic water demand is more
 89 than the climatic supply i.e. water deficit. In the present study climatic water balance study was
 90 worked out for the Konkan region by using following equation and water deficit or water surplus
 91 were calculated as.

$$92 \quad \text{SUR /DEF} = \pm (P - \text{PET}) \quad \dots(1)$$

93 Where,

94 SUR = Amount of water surplus (mm);

95 DEF= Amount of water deficit (mm);

96 P = Precipitation (mm); and

97 ET_o = Reference crop evapotranspiration (mm).

98

99 *Estimation of reference crop evapotranspiration (ET_o)*

100 In the present study daily reference crop evapotranspiration (ET_o) of Rahuri tehsil was
 101 calculated by FAO-56 PM model to be the most accurate method under various climatic conditions
 102 (Allen *et al.*, 1998; Irmak *et al.*, 2003; Hargreaves and Allen, 2003; Jabloun and Sahli, 2008;
 103 Martinez and Thepadia, 2010; Azhar and Perera, 2011; Tabari *et al.*, 2011; Xystrakis and
 104 Matzarakis, 2011). DSS_ET software was used for estimation of daily reference crop
 105 evapotranspiration.

106 *Penman-Monteith equation*

107 A brief description of Penman-Monteith equation used for ET_o using the daily weather data
 108 is discussed below:

109 ...(2)

110 Where,

111 ET_0 = Reference crop evapotranspiration (mm/day);

112 R_n = Net radiation at the crop surface (MJ/m²day);

113 Δ = Slope of the saturation vapor pressure function (kPa / °C);

114 G = Soil heat flux density (MJ/m/day);

115 γ = Psychometric constant (kPa/°C);

116 T = Mean daily air temperature at 2 m height (°C);

117 e_a = Actual vapour pressure at temperature T (kPa);

118 e_s = Saturation vapour pressure at dew point Temperature (kPa); and

119 u_2 = Average daily wind speed at 2 m height (m/s).

120 **RESULTS**

121 *Weekly water surplus/deficit availability in Ahmdnagar taluka.*

122 Weekly water availability during rainy season in the Ahmdnagar taluka is presented in
 123 Table 2. From Table 2 it is revealed that amount of rainfall in the 4th week was assured and
 124 highest in the Ahmadnagar taluka followed by 3rd, 15th, 17th, 13th, 16th and 10th week whereas
 125 remaining week exist water deficit in which crop water requirement is more than rainfall
 126 available. Water deficit in the Ahamdnagar taluka was less than 20 mm during most of the weeks
 127 except 1st, 11th, 19th, 20th and 21st weeks. For the considered period dry weeks were more than 50
 128 per cent in the Ahamdnagar taluka which revealed the need of supplemental irrigation facility in
 129 the taluka.

130 Table 2 weekly water surplus/deficit availability in the Ahmadnagar taluka

Week No.	Period	Avg. Rainfall (mm)	Avg. ET_0 (mm)	Avg. Deficit water (mm)	Avg. surplus water (mm)	% Dry weeks	% Wet weeks
1	01-07 Jun	20.1	40	20.0	-	81.3	18.8
2	08-14 Jun	16.4	36	19.6	-	87.5	12.5
3	15-21 Jun	49.2	33	-	16.2	62.5	37.5
4	22-28 Jun	69.8	32	-	37.8	56.3	43.8
5	29 Jun-05Jul	18.9	30	11.1	-	75.0	25.0
6	06-12 Jul	13.4	30	16.6	-	87.5	12.5

7	13-19 Jul	12.5	30	17.5	-	81.3	18.8
8	20-27 Jul	14.8	28	13.2	-	81.3	18.8
9	28 Jul-03 Aug	24.5	28	3.5	-	56.3	43.8
10	04-10 Aug	32.7	27	-	5.7	62.5	37.5
11	11-17 Aug	6.0	30	24.0	-	93.8	6.3
12	18-24 Aug	22.5	32	9.5	-	75.0	25.0
13	25-31 Aug	41.8	31	-	10.8	62.5	37.5
14	01-07 Sept	25.6	32	6.4	-	68.8	31.3
15	08-14 Sept	46.0	33	-	13.0	50.0	50.0
16	15-21 Sept	36.2	33	-	3.2	56.3	43.8
17	22-28 Sept	42.5	34	-	8.5	56.3	43.8
18	29 Sept-05 Oct	22.6	35	12.4	-	81.3	18.8
19	06-12 Oct	24.8	37	12.3	-	75.0	25.0
20	13-19 Oct	13.5	38	24.6	-	93.8	6.3
21	20-26 Oct	0.8	40	39.2	-	100.0	0.0
22	27-31 Oct	0.4	34	33.6	-	100.0	0.0

131 *Weekly water surplus/deficit availability in Parner taluka.*

132 Parner taluka is one of the most dry taluka of the Ahamdnagar district. Weekly water
 133 availability in the Parner taluka is presented in Table 3 which revealed that amount of rainfall
 134 during most of the weeks are less than 30 mm except 3rd, 4th and 15th weeks whereas weekly
 135 climatic water demand was more than 30 mm during almost all months except 8th, 9th and 10th
 136 week. Out of total 22 weeks only 4 (3rd, 4th, 10th and 15th) weeks were showed surplus water
 137 availability than the requirement and remaining all weeks exist water deficit in the Parner taluka.
 138 During last fifteen years all the weeks were showed more that 60 per cent water deficit weeks
 139 which also indicated need of irrigation facility in the taluka. The weeks showing surplus water
 140 availability are also have more than 60 per cent water deficit weeks.

141 Table 3 weekly water surplus/deficit availability in the Parner taluka

Week No.	Period	Avg. Rainfall (mm)	Avg. ET ₀ (mm)	Avg. Deficit water (mm)	Avg. surplus water (mm)	% Dry weeks	% Wet weeks
1	01-07 Jun	22.5	40	17.5	-	81.3	18.8
2	08-14 Jun	21.4	36	14.7	-	75.0	25.0
3	15-21 Jun	46.2	33	-	13.2	68.8	31.3
4	22-28 Jun	63.1	32	-	31.1	75.0	25.0
5	29 Jun-05 Jul	21.7	30	8.3	-	68.8	31.3
6	06-12 Jul	12.0	30	18.0	-	81.3	18.8
7	13-19 Jul	14.1	30	15.9	-	93.8	6.3
8	20-27 Jul	14.1	28	13.9	-	81.3	18.8

9	28 Jul-03 Aug	20.0	28	8.0	-	75.0	25.0
10	04-10 Aug	29.6	27	-	2.6	68.8	31.3
11	11-17 Aug	12.9	30	17.1	-	87.5	12.5
12	18-24 Aug	14.7	32	17.3	-	87.5	12.5
13	25-31 Aug	26.5	31	4.5	-	62.5	37.5
14	01-07 Sept	29.2	32	2.8	-	62.5	37.5
15	08-14 Sept	37.0	33	-	4.0	62.5	37.5
16	15-21 Sept	26.0	33	7.0	-	68.8	31.3
17	22-28 Sept	32.1	34	1.9	-	62.5	37.5
18	29 Sept-05 Oct	23.4	35	11.6	-	75.0	25.0
19	06-12 Oct	24.6	37	12.4	-	75.0	25.0
20	13-19 Oct	9.8	38	28.2	-	100.0	0.0
21	20-26 Oct	4.5	40	35.5	-	93.8	6.3
22	27-31 Oct	0.5	34	33.5	-	100.0	0.0

142 *Weekly water surplus/deficit availability in Parner taluka.*

143 Shrigonda tehsil of Ahamdnagar district is the southern-most part of the district and its
 144 weekly water balance is presented in the Table 4. From Table 4 it is observed that climatic water
 145 supply was less than its demand during most of the weeks except 3rd, 4th, 13th, 15th, 16th and 17th.
 146 Average water deficit was more than 15 mm during most of the weeks except 5th, 9th, 14th and
 147 18th week.

148 Table 4 weekly water surplus/deficit availability in the Shrigonda taluka

Week No.	Period	Avg. Rainfall (mm)	Avg. ET0 (mm)	Avg. Deficit water (mm)	Avg. surplus water (mm)	% Dry weeks	% Wet weeks
1	01-07 Jun	23.9	40	16.1	-	75.0	25.0
2	08-14 Jun	20.2	36	15.9	-	81.3	18.8
3	15-21 Jun	33.9	33	-	0.9	68.8	31.3
4	22-28 Jun	74.4	32	-	42.4	75.0	25.0
5	29 Jun-05 Jul	22.8	30	7.2	-	56.3	43.8
6	06-12 Jul	14.6	30	15.4	-	87.5	12.5
7	13-19 Jul	11.6	30	18.4	-	81.3	18.8
8	20-27 Jul	10.9	28	17.1	-	81.3	18.8
9	28 Jul-03 Aug	18.3	28	9.8	-	62.5	37.5
10	04-10 Aug	21.2	27	5.8	-	81.3	18.8
11	11-17 Aug	5.3	30	24.7	-	93.8	6.3
12	18-24 Aug	7.9	32	24.1	-	100.0	0.0
13	25-31 Aug	42.8	31	-	11.8	56.3	43.8
14	01-07 Sept	22.8	32	9.2	-	87.5	12.5
15	08-14 Sept	39.9	33	-	6.9	62.5	37.5
16	15-21 Sept	37.1	33	-	4.1	62.5	37.5
17	22-28 Sept	35.1	34	-	1.1	68.8	31.3

18	29 Sept-05 Oct	30.2	35	4.8	-	68.8	31.3
19	06-12 Oct	17.1	37	19.9	-	87.5	12.5
20	13-19 Oct	22.1	38	15.9	-	75.0	25.0
21	20-26 Oct	3.1	40	36.9	-	100.0	0.0
22	27-31Oct	3.8	34	30.2	-	100.0	0.0

149 *Weekly water surplus/deficit availability in Karjat taluka.*

150 Weekly water availability and its demand in the Karjat tehsil is presented in Table 4a.
 151 From Table 4a it is found that weekly rainfall was less than 25 mm during most of the weeks
 152 except 3rd, 4th and 13th to 17th week whereas weekly water demand was more than 30 mm during
 153 most of the weeks except 8th to 10th weeks. During last fifteen year every week exist more than
 154 50 per cent water deficit whereas every week showed less than 40 per cent surplus weeks.
 155 Average weekly water availability was more than the demand was observed in the week number
 156 3rd, 4th, 13th to 17th in the Karjat taluka.

157 Table 4a weekly water surplus/deficit availability in the Karjat taluka

Week No.	Period	Avg. Rainfall (mm)	Avg. ET0 (mm)	Avg. Deficit water (mm)	Avg. surplus water (mm)	% Dry weeks	% Wet weeks
1	01-07 Jun	29.0	40	11.0	-	68.8	31.3
2	08-14 Jun	20.0	36	16.0	-	68.8	31.3
3	15-21 Jun	46.1	33	-	13.1	68.8	31.3
4	22-28 Jun	76.3	32	-	44.3	75.0	25.0
5	29 Jun-05Jul	22.7	30	7.3	-	62.5	37.5
6	06-12 Jul	20.5	30	9.5	-	75.0	25.0
7	13-19 Jul	14.5	30	15.5	-	75.0	25.0
8	20-27 Jul	18.3	28	9.7	-	62.5	37.5
9	28 Jul-03 Aug	18.4	28	9.6	-	68.8	31.3
10	04-10 Aug	25.9	27	1.1	-	75.0	25.0
11	11-17 Aug	8.4	30	21.6	-	87.5	12.5
12	18-24 Aug	22.1	32	9.9	-	68.8	31.3
13	25-31 Aug	40.7	31	-	9.7	56.3	43.8
14	01-07 Sept	34.4	32	-	2.4	68.8	31.3
15	08-14 Sept	45.6	33	-	12.6	68.8	31.3
16	15-21 Sept	43.8	33	-	10.8	50.0	50.0
17	22-28 Sept	34.3	34	-	0.3	56.3	43.8
18	29 Sept-05 Oct	30.5	35	4.5	-	62.5	37.5
19	06-12 Oct	21.8	37	15.2	-	81.3	18.8
20	13-19 Oct	15.6	38	22.4	-	87.5	12.5
21	20-26 Oct	1.9	40	38.1	-	100.0	0.0
22	27-31Oct	0.5	34	33.5	-	100.0	0.0

158 *Weekly water surplus/deficit availability in Jamkhed taluka.*

159 Jamkhed tehsil is situated in the south-eastern part of the Ahamdnagar district it weekly
 160 climatic water balance is presented in Table 5. From Table 5 it is observed that water availability
 161 is less than the water requirement during most of the weeks except 3rd, 4th, 10th and 13th to 18th.
 162 In the Jamkhed tehsil around 40 per cent weeks are water surplus whereas remaining weeks exist
 163 water deficit. Amount of water deficit was less than 20 mm during most of the weeks except 1st
 164 and 20th to 22nd.

165 Table 5 weekly water surplus/deficit availability in the Jamkhed taluka

Week No.	Period	Avg. Rainfall (mm)	Avg. ET0 (mm)	Avg. Deficit water (mm)	Avg. surplus water (mm)	% Dry weeks	% Wet weeks
1	01-07 Jun	19.6	40	20.4	-	75.0	25.0
2	08-14 Jun	23.4	36	12.6	-	62.5	37.5
3	15-21 Jun	56.4	33	-	23.4	56.3	43.8
4	22-28 Jun	70.6	32	-	38.6	56.3	43.8
5	29 Jun-05Jul	29.1	30	0.9	-	62.5	37.5
6	06-12 Jul	23.1	30	6.9	-	81.3	18.8
7	13-19 Jul	26.9	30	3.1	-	62.5	37.5
8	20-27 Jul	23.6	28	4.4	-	75.0	25.0
9	28 Jul-03 Aug	27.7	28	0.3	-	62.5	37.5
10	04-10 Aug	28.6	27	-	1.6	75.0	25.0
11	11-17 Aug	12.1	30	17.9	-	87.5	12.5
12	18-24 Aug	24.4	32	7.6	-	75.0	25.0
13	25-31 Aug	51.3	31	-	20.3	37.5	62.5
14	01-07 Sept	44.0	32	-	12.0	56.3	43.8
15	08-14 Sept	45.3	33	-	12.3	50.0	50.0
16	15-21 Sept	40.0	33	-	7.0	68.8	31.3
17	22-28 Sept	41.0	34	-	7.0	62.5	37.5
18	29 Sept-05 Oct	35.7	35	-	0.7	56.3	43.8
19	06-12 Oct	22.5	37	14.5	-	81.3	18.8
20	13-19 Oct	7.5	38	30.5	-	93.8	6.3
21	20-26 Oct	4.7	40	35.3	-	93.8	6.3
22	27-31Oct	0.6	34	33.5	-	100.0	0.0

166 *Weekly water surplus/deficit availability in Pathardi taluka.*

167 In the Pathardi tehsil climatic water balance is presented in Table 6 which revealed that
 168 about 66 per cent weeks exhibited water deficit condition whereas remaining 33 per cent weeks
 169 are water surplus. Week number 3rd, 4th, 10th, 13th to 15th and 17th showed water surplus but its

170 probability was less than 50 per cent during last fifteen years. During considered study period
 171 every weeks exist more than 50 per cent weeks were water deficit.

172 Table 6 weekly water surplus/deficit availability in the Pathardi taluka

Week No.	Period	Avg. Rainfall (mm)	Avg. ET0 (mm)	Avg. Deficit water (mm)	Avg. surplus water (mm)	% Deficit weeks	% Surplus weeks
1	01-07 Jun	18.9	40	21.1	-	81.3	18.8
2	08-14 Jun	24.8	36	11.2	-	68.8	31.3
3	15-21 Jun	52.5	33	-	19.5	62.5	37.5
4	22-28 Jun	98.3	32	-	66.3	50.0	50.0
5	29 Jun-05Jul	18.2	30	11.8	-	75.0	25.0
6	06-12 Jul	16.0	30	14.1	-	87.5	12.5
7	13-19 Jul	15.3	30	14.7	-	81.3	18.8
8	20-27 Jul	20.4	28	7.6	-	75.0	25.0
9	28 Jul-03 Aug	15.1	28	12.9	-	81.3	18.8
10	04-10 Aug	31.1	27	-	4.1	62.5	37.5
11	11-17 Aug	10.6	30	19.4	-	93.8	6.3
12	18-24 Aug	23.7	32	8.3	-	68.8	31.3
13	25-31 Aug	52.1	31	-	21.1	50.0	50.0
14	01-07 Sept	36.3	32	-	4.3	56.3	43.8
15	08-14 Sept	46.7	33	-	13.7	56.3	43.8
16	15-21 Sept	23.8	33	9.2	-	75.0	25.0
17	22-28 Sept	47.5	34	-	13.5	50.0	50.0
18	29 Sept-05 Oct	31.3	35	3.7	-	68.8	31.3
19	06-12 Oct	25.6	37	11.4	-	68.8	31.3
20	13-19 Oct	29.7	38	8.3	-	75.0	25.0
21	20-26 Oct	2.8	40	37.3	-	93.8	6.3
22	27-31Oct	4.5	34	29.5	-	93.8	6.3

173 *Weekly water surplus/deficit availability in Shevgaon taluka.*

174 Weekly water condition of Shevgaon tehsil is presented in Table 7 which revealed that
 175 weekly water availability was more than weekly water demand during 3rd, 4th, 10th, 12th to 15th
 176 and 17th week whereas week number 1st, 11th and 19th to 22nd exist water deficit more than 20
 177 mm in the Shevgaon tehsil.

178 Table 7 weekly water surplus/deficit availability in the Shevgaon taluka

Week No.	Period	Avg. Rainfall (mm)	Avg. ET0 (mm)	Avg. Deficit water (mm)	Avg. surplus water (mm)	% Dry weeks	% Wet weeks
1	01-07 Jun	17.9	40	22.1	-	87.5	12.5
2	08-14 Jun	16.6	36	19.4	-	81.3	18.8
3	15-21 Jun	50.5	33	-	17.5	62.5	37.5
4	22-28 Jun	79.6	32	-	47.6	43.8	56.3

5	29 Jun-05Jul	23.5	30	6.5	-	81.3	18.8
6	06-12 Jul	19.0	30	11.1	-	81.3	18.8
7	13-19 Jul	20.5	30	9.6	-	75.0	25.0
8	20-27 Jul	20.9	28	7.1	-	68.8	31.3
9	28 Jul-03 Aug	23.4	28	4.6	-	75.0	25.0
10	04-10 Aug	27.1	27		0.1	81.3	18.8
11	11-17 Aug	7.7	30	22.3	-	93.8	6.3
12	18-24 Aug	34.8	32	-	2.8	81.3	18.8
13	25-31 Aug	51.2	31	-	20.2	43.8	56.3
14	01-07 Sept	41.0	32	-	9.0	62.5	37.5
15	08-14 Sept	39.0	33	-	6.0	62.5	37.5
16	15-21 Sept	25.4	33	7.6	-	75.0	25.0
17	22-28 Sept	39.0	34	-	5.0	56.3	43.8
18	29 Sept-05 Oct	33.3	35	1.7	-	56.3	43.8
19	06-12 Oct	16.9	37	20.1	-	81.3	18.8
20	13-19 Oct	16.6	38	21.4	-	81.3	18.8
21	20-26 Oct	1.4	40	38.6	-	100.0	0.0
22	27-31Oct	0.7	34	33.4	-	100.0	0.0

179 *Weekly water surplus/deficit availability in Nevasa taluka.*

180 Weekly climatic water balance of Nevasas tehsil is presented in Table 8 which showed
 181 that weekly water supply was less than 30 mm during most of the weeks except 3rd to 5th, 13th,
 182 16th and 17th on the other hand weekly water demand was more than 30 mm during most of the
 183 weeks except 8th to 10th. Water availability during week number 3rd to 5th, 10th, 13th, 16th and 17th
 184 are sufficient to fulfill the climatic demand in the respective weeks.

185 Table 8 weekly water surplus/deficit availability in the Nevasa taluka

Week No.	Period	Avg. Rainfall (mm)	Avg. ET0 (mm)	Avg. Deficit water (mm)	Avg. surplus water (mm)	% Dry weeks	% Wet weeks
1	01-07 Jun	8.2	40	31.8	-	100.0	0.0
2	08-14 Jun	18.7	36	17.3	-	81.3	18.8
3	15-21 Jun	43.2	33	-	10.2	75.0	25.0
4	22-28 Jun	60.8	32	-	28.8	56.3	43.8
5	29 Jun-05Jul	34.4	30	-	4.4	62.5	37.5
6	06-12 Jul	19.5	30	10.5	-	68.8	31.3
7	13-19 Jul	18.5	30	11.5	-	87.5	12.5
8	20-27 Jul	21.1	28	6.9	-	68.8	31.3
9	28 Jul-03 Aug	22.7	28	5.3	-	62.5	37.5
10	04-10 Aug	29.0	27	-	2.0	62.5	37.5
11	11-17 Aug	10.8	30	19.2	-	87.5	12.5

12	18-24 Aug	21.7	32	10.3	-	68.8	31.3
13	25-31 Aug	44.2	31	-	13.2	56.3	43.8
14	01-07 Sept	28.7	32	3.3	-	62.5	37.5
15	08-14 Sept	27.2	33	5.8	-	68.8	31.3
16	15-21 Sept	34.4	33	-	1.4	68.8	31.3
17	22-28 Sept	40.4	34	-	6.4	56.3	43.8
18	29 Sept-05 Oct	29.3	35	5.7	-	68.8	31.3
19	06-12 Oct	14.5	37	22.5	-	87.5	12.5
20	13-19 Oct	9.5	38	28.5	-	93.8	6.3
21	20-26 Oct	3.7	40	36.3	-	100.0	0.0
22	27-31 Oct	3.4	34	30.6	-	100.0	0.0

186 *Weekly water surplus/deficit availability in Rahuri taluka.*

187 Rahuri tehsil is situated in the central part of the Ahamdnagar district and its weekly
 188 climatic water balance is presented in Table 9. From Table 9 it is observed that rainfall during
 189 most of the weeks is not sufficient to fulfill the climatic water demand in the Rahuri tehsil except
 190 3rd, 4th and 13th to 18th weeks. During this weeks also average water availability was surplus but
 191 it was not assured because more than 50 per cent respective week are water deficit was observed
 192 during study period.

193 Table 9 weekly water surplus/deficit availability in the Rahuri taluka

Week No.	Period	Avg. Rainfall (mm)	Avg. ET0 (mm)	Avg. Deficit water (mm)	Avg. surplus water (mm)	% Dry weeks	% Wet weeks
1	01-07 Jun	23.5	40	16.5	-	87.5	12.5
2	08-14 Jun	23.9	36	12.1	-	75.0	25.0
3	15-21 Jun	44.6	33	-	11.6	68.8	31.3
4	22-28 Jun	69.8	32	-	37.8	68.8	31.3
5	29 Jun-05 Jul	25.1	30	4.9	-	68.8	31.3
6	06-12 Jul	16.4	30	13.6	-	81.3	18.8
7	13-19 Jul	16.1	30	14.0	-	81.3	18.8
8	20-27 Jul	18.9	28	9.1	-	81.3	18.8
9	28 Jul-03 Aug	18.3	28	9.7	-	75.0	25.0
10	04-10 Aug	23.7	27	3.3	-	62.5	37.5
11	11-17 Aug	9.1	30	20.9	-	93.8	6.3
12	18-24 Aug	26.1	32	5.9	-	75.0	25.0
13	25-31 Aug	43.2	31	-	12.2	56.3	43.8
14	01-07 Sept	34.5	32	-	2.5	56.3	43.8
15	08-14 Sept	41.2	33	-	8.2	62.5	37.5
16	15-21 Sept	44.7	33	-	11.7	62.5	37.5
17	22-28 Sept	38.1	34	-	4.1	50.0	50.0

18	29 Sept-05 Oct	39.9	35	-	4.9	50.0	50.0
19	06-12 Oct	22.7	37	14.3	-	81.3	18.8
20	13-19 Oct	9.7	38	28.3	-	93.8	6.3
21	20-26 Oct	0.8	40	39.2	-	100.0	0.0
22	27-31Oct	0.9	34	33.1	-	100.0	0.0

194 *Weekly water surplus/deficit availability in Sangamner taluka.*

195 Sangamner tehsil is situated in the north part of the Ahamdnagar district and its weekly
 196 water surplus/deficit is presented in Table 10. From Table 10 it is observed that weekly rainfall
 197 was varied from 10.9 mm during 11th week to 63.6 mm during 4th week whereas it climatic water
 198 demand varied between 27 mm during 10th week to 40 mm during 1st week. Average weekly
 199 water surplus was observed during 3rd to 5th, 10th, 16th and 17th weeks and remaining weeks are
 200 water deficit.

201 Table 10 weekly water surplus/deficit availability in the Sangamner taluka

Week No.	Period	Avg. Rainfall (mm)	Avg. ET0 (mm)	Avg. Deficit water (mm)	Avg. surplus water (mm)	% Dry weeks	% Wet weeks
1	01-07 Jun	16.3	40	23.7	-	87.5	12.5
2	08-14 Jun	13.3	36	22.7	-	93.8	6.3
3	15-21 Jun	40.6	33	-	7.6	68.8	31.3
4	22-28 Jun	63.6	32	-	31.6	68.8	31.3
5	29 Jun-05Jul	33.3	30	-	3.3	56.3	43.8
6	06-12 Jul	12.4	30	17.6	-	87.5	12.5
7	13-19 Jul	12.0	30	18.0	-	87.5	12.5
8	20-27 Jul	13.3	28	14.7	-	93.8	6.3
9	28 Jul-03 Aug	22.3	28	5.7	-	75.0	25.0
10	04-10 Aug	27.9	27	-	0.9	62.5	37.5
11	11-17 Aug	10.9	30	19.2	-	87.5	12.5
12	18-24 Aug	13.3	32	18.7	-	87.5	12.5
13	25-31 Aug	26.3	31	4.7	-	62.5	37.5
14	01-07 Sept	24.3	32	7.7	-	81.3	18.8
15	08-14 Sept	27.0	33	6.0	-	68.8	31.3
16	15-21 Sept	37.7	33	-	4.7	62.5	37.5
17	22-28 Sept	38.4	34	-	4.4	56.3	43.8
18	29 Sept-05 Oct	19.9	35	15.1	-	75.0	25.0
19	06-12 Oct	13.0	37	24.0	-	87.5	12.5
20	13-19 Oct	12.4	38	25.6	-	81.3	18.8
21	20-26 Oct	3.2	40	36.8	-	100.0	0.0
22	27-31Oct	1.1	34	32.9	-	100.0	0.0

202 *Weekly water surplus/deficit availability in Akole taluka.*

203 Akole tehsil is situated in the Sahyadri ranges and receives more rainfall compared to the
 204 other tehsils of the Ahamdnagar district. Weekly water surplus/deficit in the tehsil is presented in
 205 Table 11 which revealed that weekly surplus water was observed during 3rd to 6th, 8th to 11th and
 206 15th to 18th weeks whereas remaining weeks are water deficit. Surplus water was more than 20
 207 mm during 3rd to 5th, 9th and 10th weeks.

208 Table 11 weekly water surplus/deficit availability in the Akole taluka

Week No.	Period	Avg. Rainfall (mm)	Avg. ET0 (mm)	Avg. Deficit water (mm)	Avg. surplus water (mm)	% Dry weeks	% Wet weeks
1	01-07 Jun	14.9	40	25.1	-	87.5	12.5
2	08-14 Jun	24.3	36	11.7	-	75.0	25.0
3	15-21 Jun	71.0	33	-	38.0	50.0	50.0
4	22-28 Jun	89.5	32	-	57.5	56.3	43.8
5	29 Jun-05Jul	60.0	30	-	30.0	43.8	56.3
6	06-12 Jul	32.8	30	-	2.8	68.8	31.3
7	13-19 Jul	24.6	30	5.4	-	68.8	31.3
8	20-27 Jul	46.4	28	-	18.4	56.3	43.8
9	28 Jul-03 Aug	78.7	28	-	50.7	31.3	68.8
10	04-10 Aug	82.3	27	-	55.3	37.5	62.5
11	11-17 Aug	39.7	30	-	9.7	50.0	50.0
12	18-24 Aug	11.5	32	20.5	-	87.5	12.5
13	25-31 Aug	29.2	31	1.8	-	68.8	31.3
14	01-07 Sept	28.6	32	3.4	-	68.8	31.3
15	08-14 Sept	39.5	33	-	6.5	62.5	37.5
16	15-21 Sept	48.5	33	-	15.5	56.3	43.8
17	22-28 Sept	35.3	34	-	1.3	62.5	37.5
18	29 Sept-05 Oct	37.5	35	-	2.5	68.8	31.3
19	06-12 Oct	26.7	37	10.3	-	75.0	25.0
20	13-19 Oct	7.2	38	30.8	-	100.0	0.0
21	20-26 Oct	6.5	40	33.5	-	93.8	6.3
22	27-31Oct	1.1	34	32.9	-	100.0	0.0

209 *Weekly water surplus/deficit availability in Kopergaon taluka.*

210 Kopergaon is the northern-most part of the the Ahamdnagar district and its weekly water
 211 balance is presented in Table 12. Average weekly water availability was less than the weekly
 212 water requirement in the tehsilduring most of the months except 3rd, 4th, 10th and 13th week.

213 Amount of water deficit weeks was more than 20 mm during most of the water deficit weeks
 214 except 5th to 9th and 14th to 18th weeks.

215 Table 12 weekly water surplus/deficit availability in the Kopargaon taluka

Week No.	Period	Avg. Rainfall (mm)	Avg. ET0 (mm)	Avg. Deficit water (mm)	Avg. surplus water (mm)	% Dry weeks	% Wet weeks
1	01-07 Jun	11.7	40	28.3	-	87.5	12.5
2	08-14 Jun	13.0	36	23.0	-	87.5	12.5
3	15-21 Jun	42.7	33	-	9.7	81.3	18.8
4	22-28 Jun	50.1	32	-	18.1	62.5	37.5
5	29 Jun-05Jul	29.1	30	0.9	-	56.3	43.8
6	06-12 Jul	17.7	30	12.3	-	87.5	12.5
7	13-19 Jul	10.4	30	19.6	-	87.5	12.5
8	20-27 Jul	19.5	28	8.6	-	68.8	31.3
9	28 Jul-03 Aug	21.4	28	6.6	-	68.8	31.3
10	04-10 Aug	28.7	27	-	1.7	62.5	37.5
11	11-17 Aug	9.5	30	20.6	-	93.8	6.3
12	18-24 Aug	9.0	32	23.0	-	93.8	6.3
13	25-31 Aug	32.6	31	-	1.6	68.8	31.3
14	01-07 Sept	25.2	32	6.8	-	68.8	31.3
15	08-14 Sept	23.5	33	9.6	-	81.3	18.8
16	15-21 Sept	25.5	33	7.5	-	68.8	31.3
17	22-28 Sept	32.8	34	1.2	-	43.8	56.3
18	29 Sept-05 Oct	26.6	35	8.5	-	75.0	25.0
19	06-12 Oct	9.6	37	27.4	-	87.5	12.5
20	13-19 Oct	4.0	38	34.0	-	93.8	6.3
21	20-26 Oct	6.5	40	33.5	-	93.8	6.3
22	27-31Oct	0.0	34	34.0	-	100.0	0.0

216 *Weekly water surplus/deficit availability in Shrirampur taluka.*

217 Shrirampur tehsil is also situated in the north part of the Ahhamdnagar district and its
 218 weekly climatic water balance is presented in Table 13. From Table 13 it is observed that weekly
 219 water supply was mostly less than 30 mm during most of the weeks except 3rd to 5th, 13th and 15th
 220 to 18th weeks while weekly water demand was more than 30 mm during almost all the weeks
 221 except 8th to 10th. Weekly waster surplus was exist only during 3rd to 5th,13th, 16th and 17th weeks.

222 Table 13 weekly water surplus/deficit availability in the Shrirampur taluka

Week No.	Period	Avg. Rainfall (mm)	Avg. ET0 (mm)	Avg. Deficit water (mm)	Avg. surplus water (mm)	% Dry weeks	% Wet weeks
1	01-07 Jun	10.1	40	29.9	-	93.8	6.3

2	08-14 Jun	20.0	36	16.0	-	75.0	25.0
3	15-21 Jun	44.3	33	-	11.3	75.0	25.0
4	22-28 Jun	71.3	32	-	39.3	62.5	37.5
5	29 Jun-05Jul	31.1	30	-	1.1	56.3	43.8
6	06-12 Jul	27.2	30	2.8	-	75.0	25.0
7	13-19 Jul	9.5	30	20.5	-	87.5	12.5
8	20-27 Jul	19.8	28	8.2	-	68.8	31.3
9	28 Jul-03 Aug	22.9	28	5.1	-	62.5	37.5
10	04-10 Aug	26.5	27	0.5	-	62.5	37.5
11	11-17 Aug	9.7	30	20.3	-	87.5	12.5
12	18-24 Aug	12.8	32	19.2	-	81.3	18.8
13	25-31 Aug	59.0	31	-	28.0	43.8	56.3
14	01-07 Sept	20.8	32	11.2	-	68.8	31.3
15	08-14 Sept	32.3	33	0.7	-	68.8	31.3
16	15-21 Sept	37.7	33	-	4.7	68.8	31.3
17	22-28 Sept	35.3	34	-	1.3	50.0	50.0
18	29 Sept-05 Oct	31.7	35	3.3	-	56.3	43.8
19	06-12 Oct	27.9	37	9.1	-	81.3	18.8
20	13-19 Oct	8.0	38	30.0	-	93.8	6.3
21	20-26 Oct	4.2	40	35.8	-	93.8	6.3
22	27-31Oct	2.1	34	32.0	-	100.0	0.0

223

224 **Conclusion**

225 From the study it is concluded that rainfall as well as surplus water availability in the
226 district varied significantly spatially as well as temporally. most of the weeks during rainy season
227 are water deficit which varied between 10 weeks at Akole to 18 weeks at Parner and Kopargaon.
228 In the district 60 per cent weeks are water deficit in the 9 tehsils and water surplus weeks are not
229 assured. From the study it is concluded that supplemental irrigation facility is key to get
230 maximum return from the agriculture during rainy season and rainfed agriculture in the district is
231 more vulnerable due to lower and erratic rainfall.

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