Quantitative Analysis of Groundwater Flow in Ilorin, Nigeria

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Abstract

Groundwater is a principal component of the hydrologic cycle. Groundwater flow was determined for a well located in Ilorin (Longitude 40 35'E, Latitude 80 30'N), capital of Kwara State, Nigeria. The wet season in Ilorin is from March to October while the dry season is from November to February. Peak rainfall events occur between June and September. Groundwater flow was estimated at approximately 1 week (7 days) interval and flow statistics determined for 2007, 2008 and 2009. Mean groundwater flows (l/day) were 88.18, 81.05 and 79.10 for 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively with corresponding coefficients of variation 0.43, 0.43 and 0.36. Mean monthly groundwater flows were also computed. March had the lowest values for the three years – 42.45 l/day, 39.52 l/day and 35.89 l/day for 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Keywords: Groundwater, Aquifer.

1. Introduction

Groundwater flow is a major component of the hydrologic cycle (Rodd et al., 1993), which describes the cyclic movement of water from water bodies through the atmosphere, to the earth and back to the water bodies through overland and underground flows (Figure 1). Since solar radiation, the driving force for the cycle, varies with seasons of the year and latitude, the intensity and frequency of the cycle depend on climate.

An aquifer (Moench, 1996, 1997; Sophocleus, 2002) is a geologic formation with features that allow significant quantities of water to be stored and transmitted. The aquifer may be confined or unconfined, depending on the absence or presence of a water table which is the static level of water penetrating the zone of saturation. An artesian or confined aquifer is overlain by an impermeable layer while an unconfined aquifer is overlain by a permeable stratum that allows water to percolate to the water table.

Factors affecting groundwater movement are geologic, hydrologic and meteorologic in nature (Beven and Germann, 1982; Betts et al., 2005), the driving force being the hydraulic gradient which is the difference in head between the recharge and discharge areas, divided by the length of the flow path. Groundwater flow rate in response to a given hydraulic gradient depends on the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer (Vukovic and Soro, 1992; Alayamani and Sen, 1993; Springer et al., 1999; Schroder et al., 2008). Groundwater flow is expressed by Darcy’s law (McWhorter and Sunda, 1977; Moench, 1996, 1997).

Groundwater, in most cases, is safer and more reliable for use than surface water. Thus; in most parts of the world, groundwater serves as a major source of water supply. The main objective of this work was to quantify groundwater flow, to enhance water supply planning.

Fig. 1. Cyclic movement of water

2. Methodology

The study well is located in Ilorin (Longitude 40 35'E, Latitude 80 30'N), capital of Kwara State of Nigeria. The town, located in the Southern Guinea Savannah ecological zone of Nigeria, experiences two seasons: wet season from March to October and dry season, from November to February. Heaviest rainfall occurs between June and September. A summary of climatic conditions in Ilorin is as follows (Oyegun, 1983; Akintola, 1986): Mean monthly temperature varies from about 250C to about 290C. The relative humidity varies from about 70% in the dry months to about 80% in the wet months. The mean annual rainfall is...
about 1222 mm. The soils have been classified as belonging to the order of alfisols – Tropetic Haplustalf (Soil Survey Staff, 1975), with sandy loam to gravelly sandy loam on the surface, and sandy clay loam to clay loam in the subsoil.

Water in the well was pumped at approximately 1 week (7 days) interval and the volume of groundwater (Vg) for the period determined from the well geometry, thus:

\[ V_g = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \Delta h = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} (h_2 - h_1) \]  

(1)

where:

- \( d \) = well diameter = 0.93 m
- \( \Delta h \) = change in water level
- \( h_1 \) = initial water level (before pumping)
- \( h_2 \) = final water level (after pumping)

The groundwater flow (Qg) was determined as the groundwater volume (Vg) divided by the time of flow (tg); i.e.,

\[ Q_g = \frac{V_g}{t_g} \]  

(2)

3. Results and discussion

The groundwater flow statistics for the study well are shown in Table 1. For 2007; the groundwater flow ranged from 36.91 l/day to 164.70 l/day. The minimum flow occurred on April 2nd 2007 (Julian day 92) while the maximum flow occurred on July 28, 2007 (Julian day 209). The mean groundwater flow for 2007 was 88.18 l/day, and standard deviation, 28.21 l/day (Cv = 0.36). For 2008; the flow ranged from 34.97 l/day to 151.89 l/day. The minimum flow occurred on March 22nd (Julian day 82) and the maximum flow was 151.89 l/day and occurred on October 4 (Julian day 278). The coefficient of variation was 0.43. For 2009; the flow ranged from 34.97 l/day to 127.78 l/day. The minimum flow was on April 11, 2009 (Julian day 101) and the maximum flow was 121.50 l/day (September 26) with mean flow of 79.10 l/day and standard deviation, 28.21 l/day (Cv = 0.36).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>43.89</td>
<td>57.58</td>
<td>48.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>53.73</td>
<td>45.01</td>
<td>42.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>42.45</td>
<td>39.52</td>
<td>35.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>48.92</td>
<td>59.35</td>
<td>51.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>75.75</td>
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<td>75.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>106.77</td>
<td>61.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>120.80</td>
<td>103.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>67.43</td>
<td>58.14</td>
<td>68.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Summary and conclusions

Groundwater is a principal component of the hydrologic cycle. Groundwater flow was estimated at approximately 1 week (7 days) interval. Flow statistics were determined for 2007, 2008 and 2009. For 2008; the minimum flow was 34.97 l/day and occurred on March 22nd (Julian day 82) while the maximum flow was 151.88 l/day and occurred on October 4 (Julian day 278). The coefficient of variation was 0.43. Monthly mean groundwater flows were also computed. March had the lowest values for the three years which implies that other sources of water supply are most likely to be needed in March, to supplement the groundwater supply. These results are useful in water supply planning.


