

DEVELOPING A TREATMENT PROCEDURE TO PROTECT ALBERTA'S IRRIGATION PIPELINES FROM INVASIVE MUSSELS

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Value of Irrigation in Alberta

- Value added productivity
 - Specialty crops and food processing
 - Livestock industry



Drinking water and industrial use



- 32 000ha of wetlands



Fishing, boating, camping, golfing



TABER



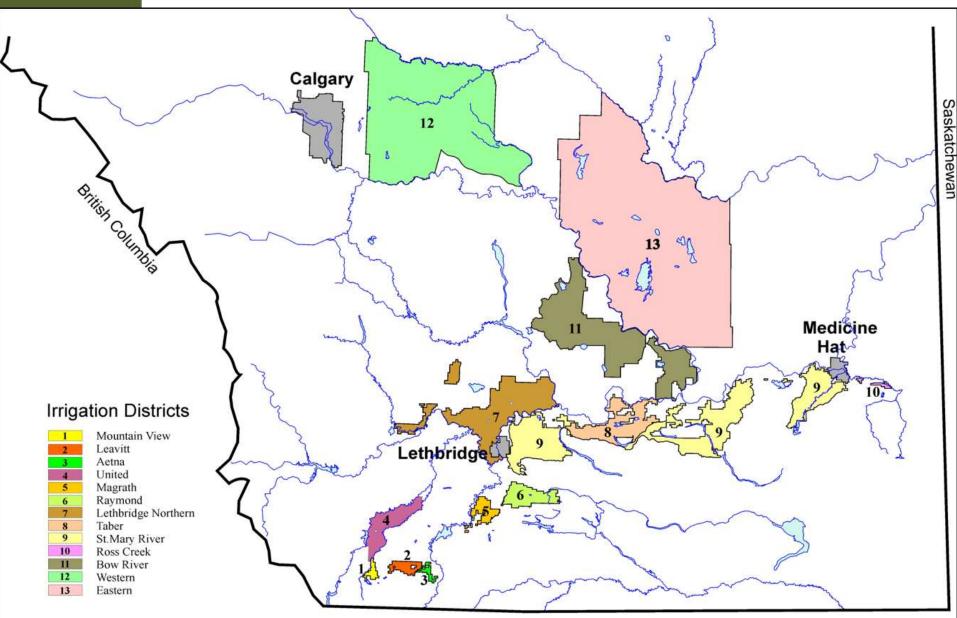








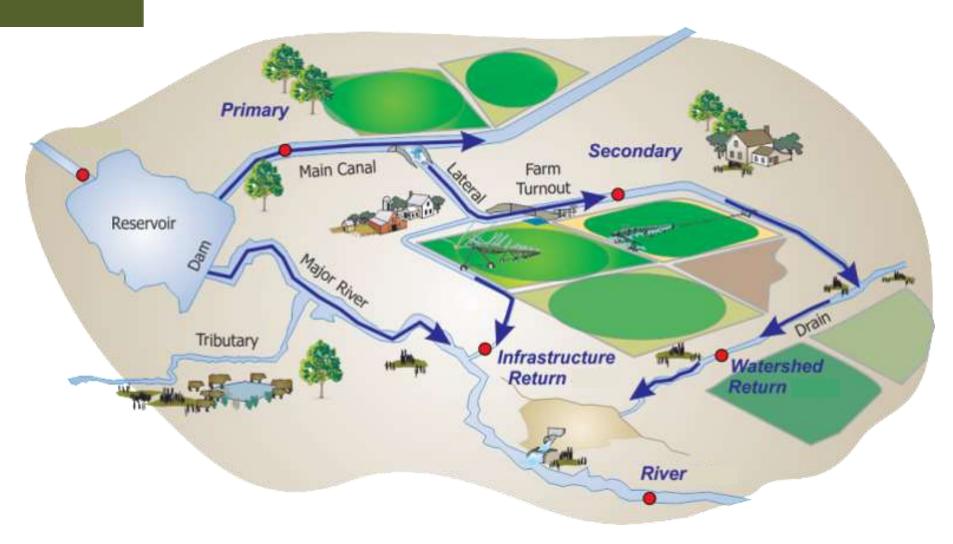
Alberta's 13 Irrigation Districts



Montana (USA)

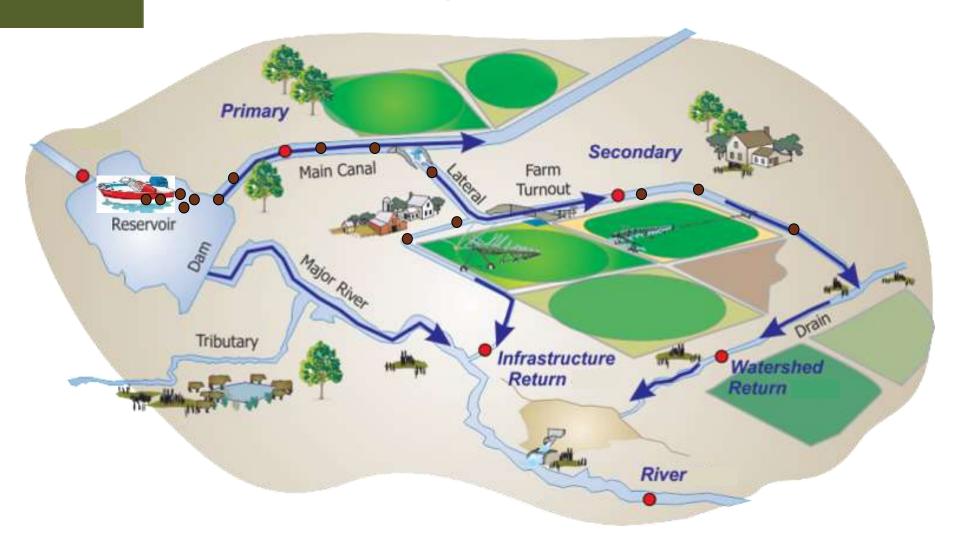


Alberta's Irrigation Infrastructure





Alberta's Irrigation Infrastructure





Increase of irrigation pipeline in Alberta

Water conservation and water-use efficiency

- Conversion of open canals to buried pipeline
 - Low pressure pivot systems







4000 km canals, 4000 km pipelines

- 2016: 50% pipeline

- 2035: 75% pipeline







Why chemical control is needed

- Alternative control options will not work in irrigation pipelines
 - Thermal or vibration treatment
 - Coatings
 - Pipeline Pigging
 - Desiccation (drawdown or turning water off)
- A chemical applied through a <u>fertigation*</u> approach may protect farmers' mainlines and sprinkler equipment.
 - *The injection of fertilizer into an irrigation system
- Pipelines must be treated separately from the affected reservoir
 - Many irrigation reservoirs are too large to be treated as a whole
 - Wind and wakes could distribute undetected free-floating veligers to irrigation outlets before they are discovered in a reservoir



Potash and Irrigation Pipelines

- In parts of the world, potash is commonly used as a fertilizer
- In Alberta:
 - irrigated soils are generally sufficient in K⁺
 - irrigation water generally has 2 mg/L dissolved K⁺
- At 100 mg/L, the KCI concentration is expected to kill mussels, with no adverse effects on soils or crops.
 - is less than K⁺ concentration in most manure applications
- Minimal effects to humans or non-target species
 - naturally occurring minerals
 - agriculture-grade fertilizer
 - de-icing agents and manufacturing





Research objectives:

Spring 2016 to Fall 2017 (2 years)
Eastern Irrigation District and Alberta Agriculture and Forestry

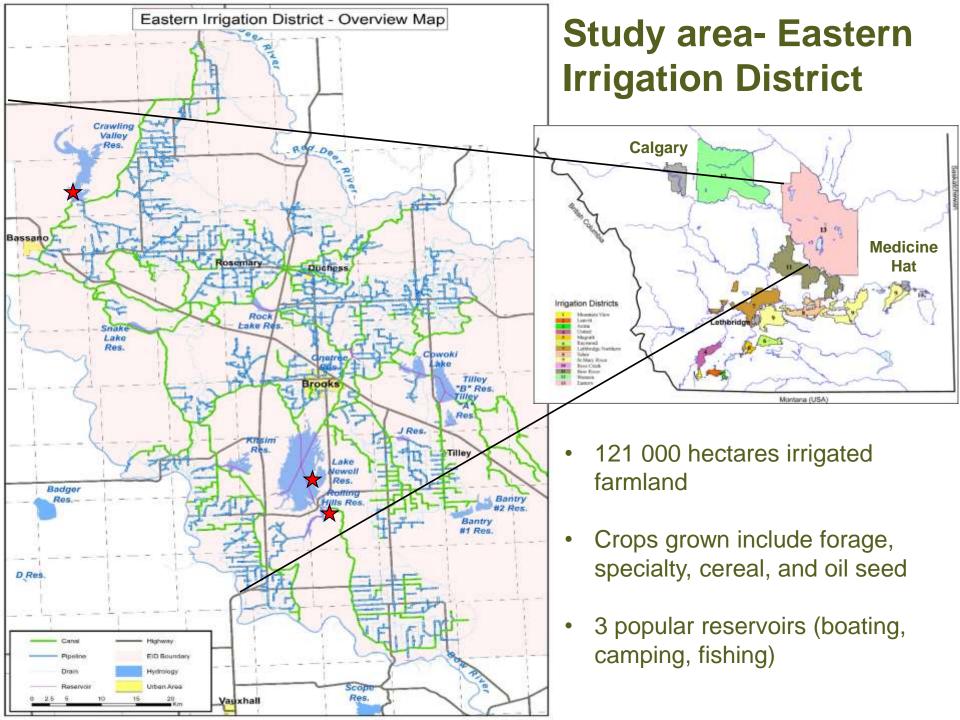
- 1. develop and test potash preparation methods and pipeline injection equipment,
- 2. determine how to ensure a steady concentration of 100 mg/L of potassium (K⁺) for a 'lethal dose' in all pipelines,
- 3. document and assess irrigation of potash-treated water on soil and crop health, and
- 4. confirm economic costs.
- Know how to apply potash to pipelines in an emergency
- This research may support registration of potash with the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA)



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Scaling up: Lab to field mixing and filtering for clear KCI solution







How to get from here...

...to here.



Scaling up: Lab to field

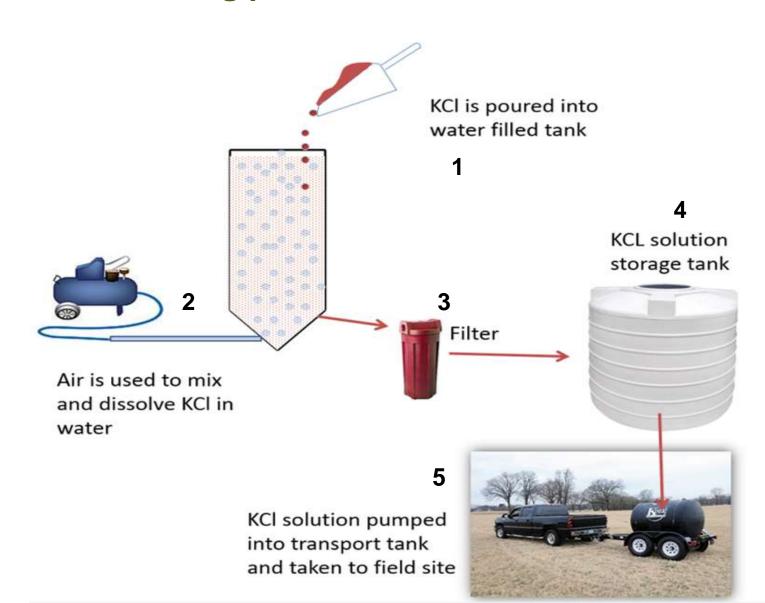






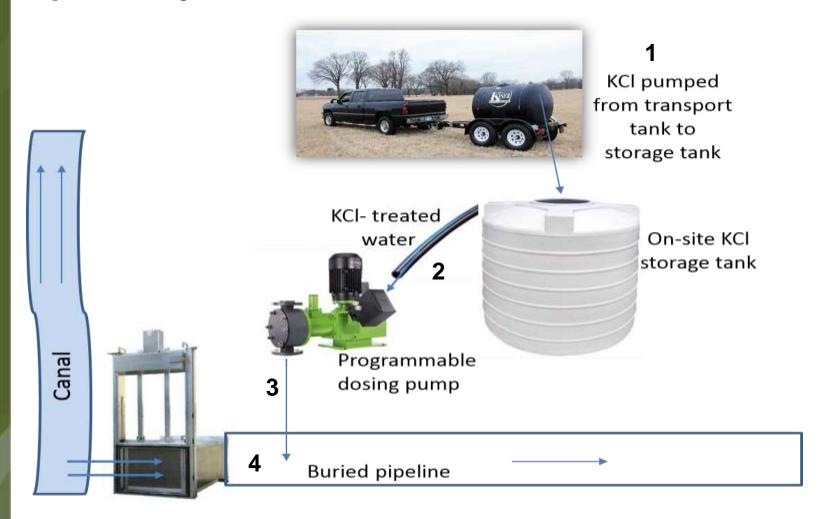


KCI batch mixing process:





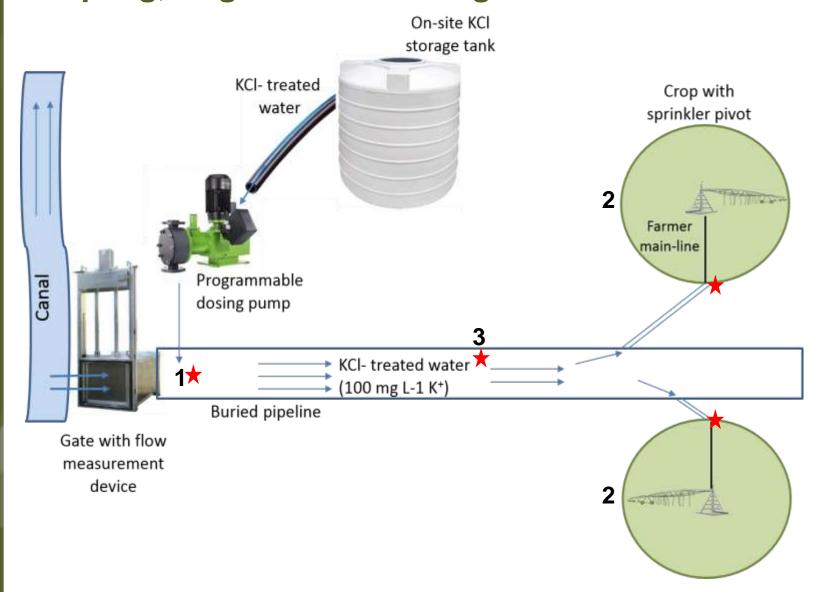
Pipeline injection method:



Gate with flow measurement device



Objective 2- Steady concentration Sampling, irrigation scheduling





Moving forward for June 2016

- Federal approval (Pest Management Regulatory Agency)
- Provincial approval (Alberta Environment and Parks)
- Funding approval
 - Growing Forward 2
 - Alberta Innovates- Energy and Environmental Solutions
- Landowner cooperation









Expected outcomes

- Permanent fixture in Alberta's 13 irrigation districts
 - Enhanced, cost-effective protection of irrigation pipelines against invasive mussels
- AF's research will support EP's pursuit of full registration of potash as an option to control invasive mussels in Alberta
 - Pipelines
 - Canals
 - Open waterbodies



Thank you

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