

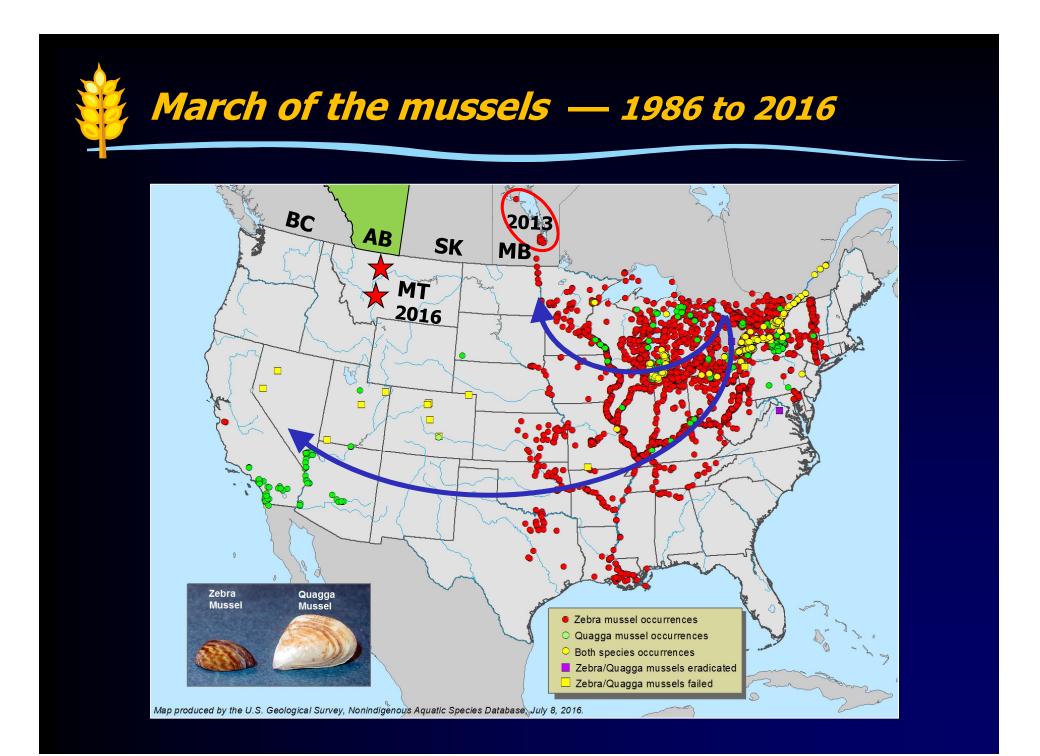


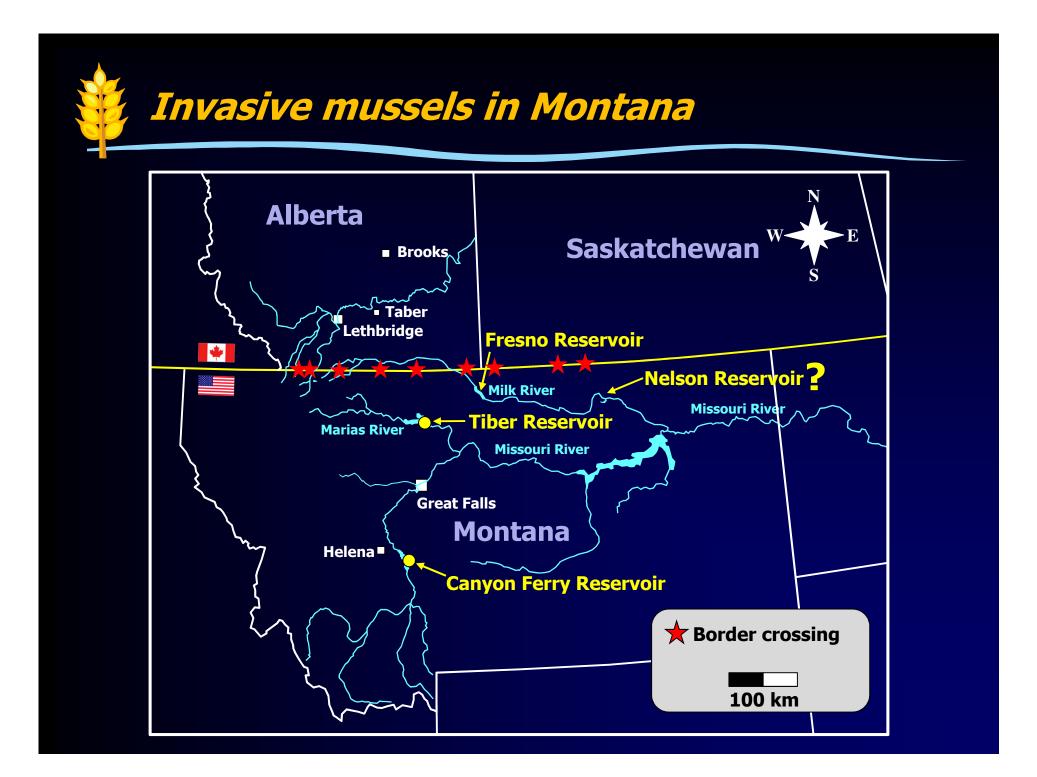
Developing a Method using Potash to Control Mussels in Irrigation Pipelines

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> **Ivan Friesen** Eastern Irrigation District

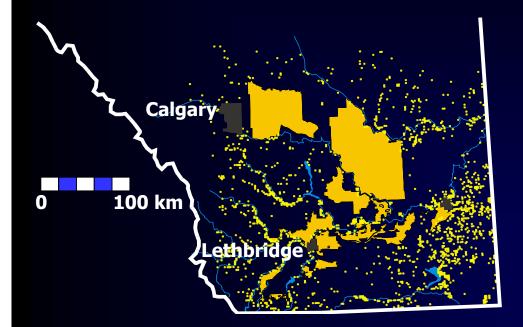
Invasive Mussel Collaborative Webinar March 6, 2017





Southern Alberta is irrigation





Infrastructure: Valued at \$3.6 billion 51 reservoirs 3700 km canals 4300 km pipelines Control structures Pumping stations 13 irrigation districts

Supports:

Irrigated land (700,100 ha) Livestock Communities/municipalities Wetlands (32,000 ha) Parks and recreation







Chemical control possibilities

- Chlorine
- Chlorine dioxide
- Chloramines
- Ozone
- Bromine
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Potassium permanganate
- Ferrate
- Ammonium nitrate

- Bacteria-based molluscicide (Zequanox)
- BioBullets
- Copper ions (Bluestone)
- Potassium salts
- Sodium metabisulfite
- Flocculation
- Salinity
- pH adjustment

There are no chemicals currently registered for use in Canada

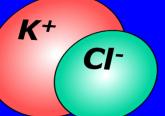


But what if they come?



Chemical control possibilities





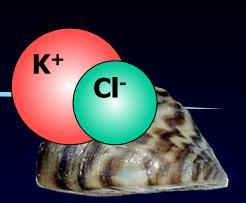
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• Anesthetic



- Potassium ion interferes with gill respiration
- Naturally occurring
- Essential nutrient for plant and animals
- Available locally in large quantities
- Easily purchased
- Used as an agricultural fertilizer

Registration of potash for mussel control

ALBERTA INNOVATES

- Alberta Environment and Parks (lead)
 - Alberta Agriculture and Forestry



- Alberta Innovates
- Agrium Inc.



- Pesticide Management Regulatory Agency (Health Canada)
 - Pre-submission (2015–2016)
 - Full registration application (2017)





Potash as a treatment method research in irrigation infrastructure

Objectives

- Develop and test potash preparation methods.
- Develop and test pipeline injection equipment and methods.
- Assess the effects of irrigating potash-treated water on soil and crop health.
- Confirm the economic costs and considerations for treating Alberta's irrigation systems with potash.





- Alberta Agriculture and Forestry
- Growing Forward 2
- Alberta Innovates
- **Irrigation Districts / Eastern Irrigation District**
- Alberta Irrigation Projects Association
- **Alberta Environment and Parks**





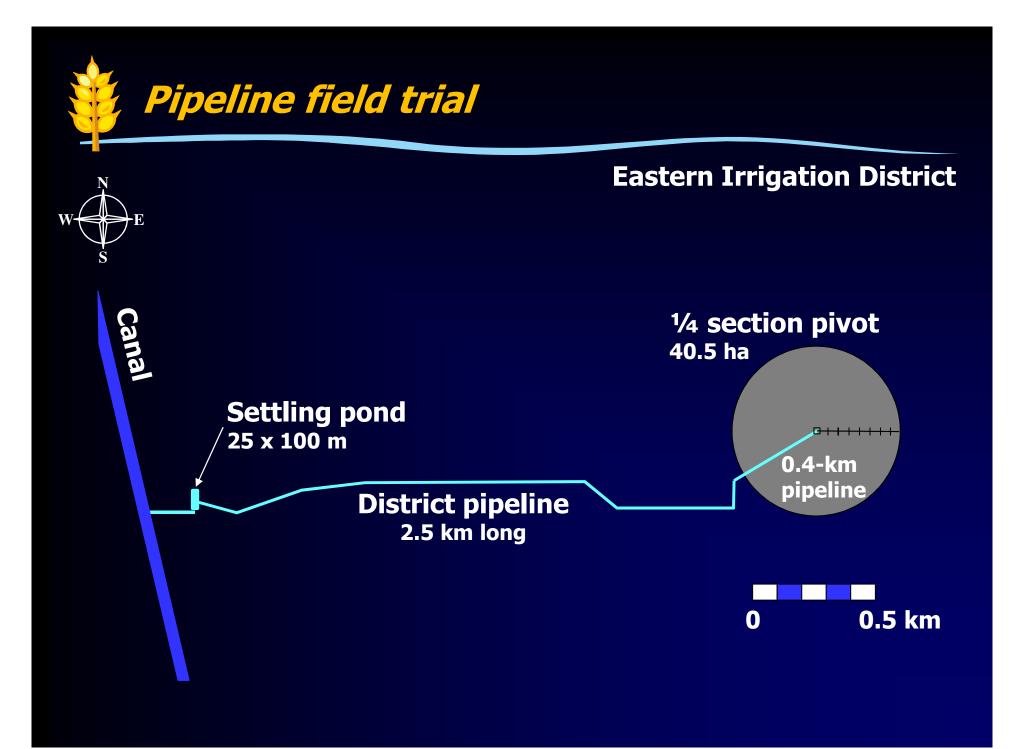


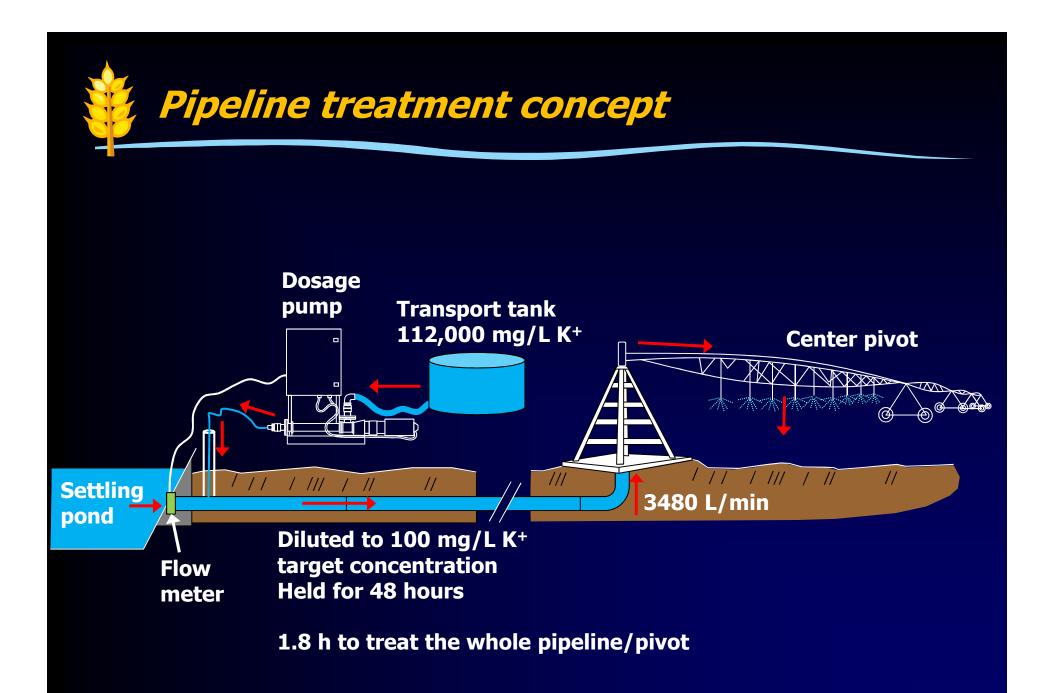




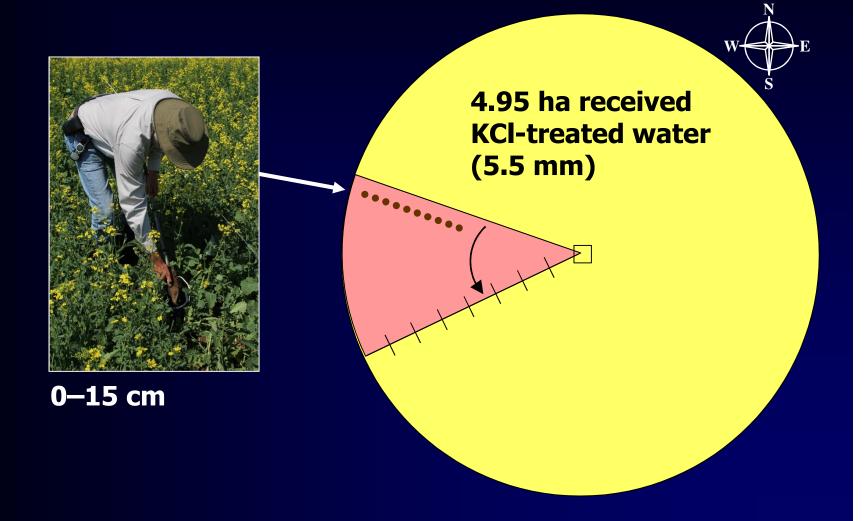
- Pipeline Field Trial
 - One test in the EID
- Small-plot Study
 - Alberta Agriculture and Forestry Irrigation Technology Centre



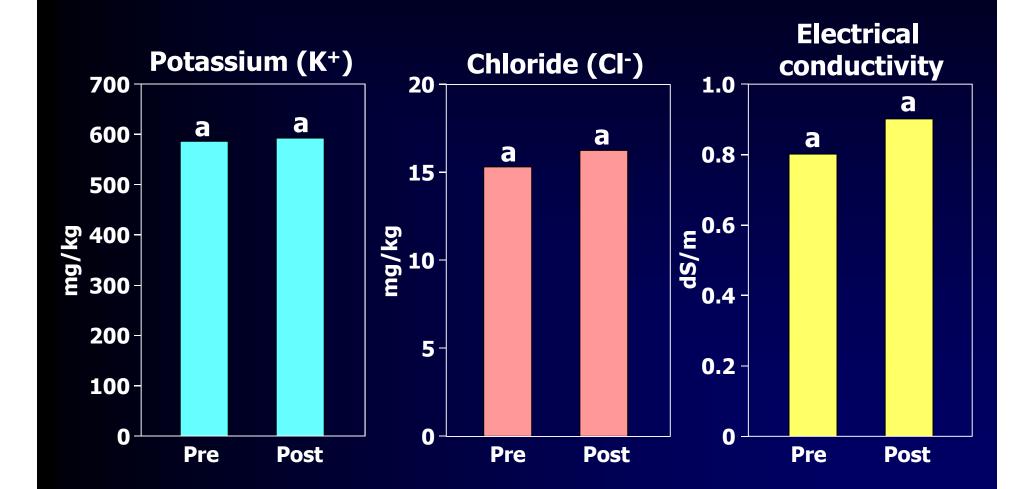








💈 Soil chemistry (0 to 15 cm)





74 kg KCl was used in the treatment 39 kg K⁺

Irrigated amount: 5.5 mm

7.9 kg/ha K⁺

Canola (2 tonne/ha) will remove 17 kg/ha K⁺

65 tonne/ha beef manure (700 kg/ha K⁺)

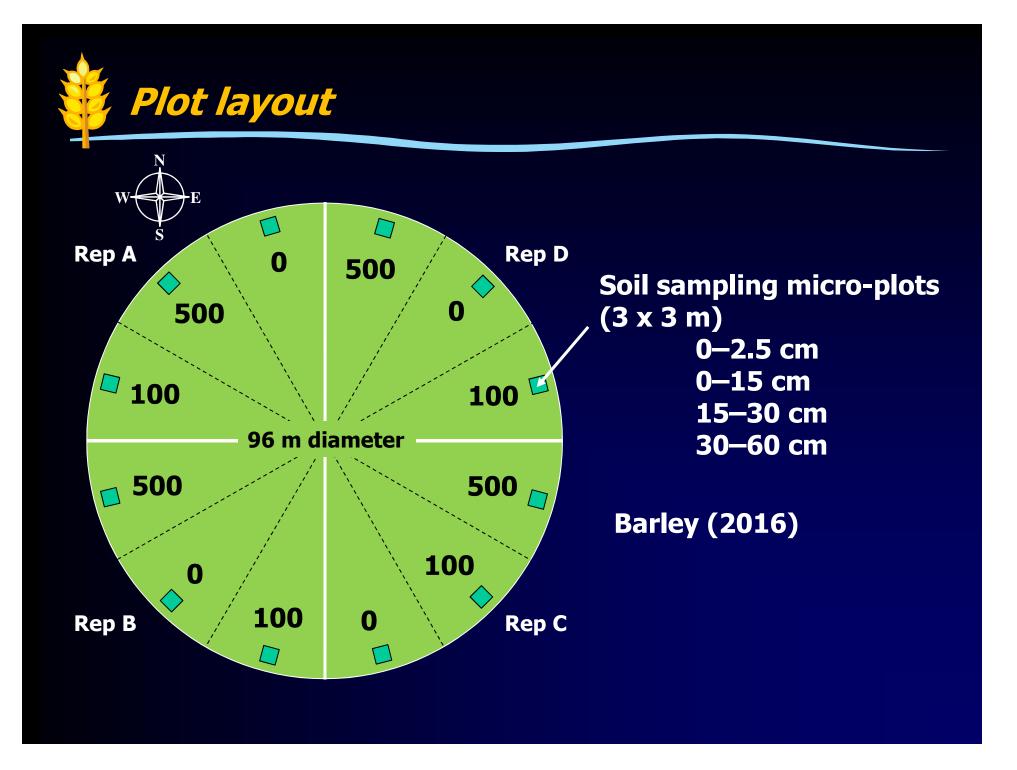


- Three Treatments
 - 0 mg/L
 - 100 mg/L
 - 500 mg/L
- Four replicates
- Treatments were applied three times in 2016

15 mm irrigation rate









100 mg/L K⁺ applied 3 times (15 mm)

45 kg/ha K⁺

500 mg/L K⁺ applied 3 times (15 mm)

225 kg/ha K⁺





100 mg/L K⁺ treatment:

K⁺, Cl⁻, and EC increased in surface soil, but not significantly

500 mg/L K⁺ treatment:

K⁺ increased in surface soil, but not significantly

Cl⁻ and EC significantly increased in the surface soil

Cl⁻ leached into the soil





Potash Preparation

Continue to modify methods

Pipeline Field Trials

- Test more complex pipelines (four systems)
- Use a new pump and flow-meter system
- Soil chemistry and crop quality

Small-plot Study

- Repeated applications all season
- Soil chemistry
- Crop yield and quality

Economic Assessment

Began contract work in spring 2017



Thank you

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Water Quality Section Alberta Agriculture and Forestry

