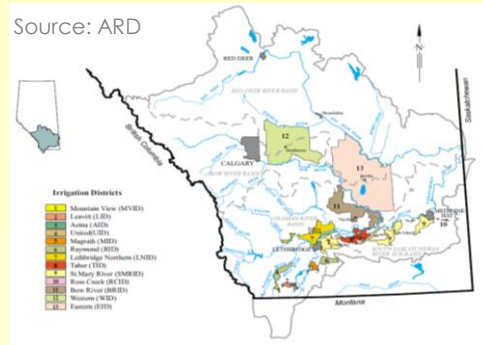


Source: ARD



Systems modelling for irrigation in Alberta

Dr. Evan Davies, Civil and Env. Engineering
With Drs. Miles Dyck, Scott Jeffrey, Feng Qiu
and

Mohamed Ammar, Bijon Brown, Kai Wang, Dareskedar
Amsalu, Marie-Eve Jean, Xiaofeng Ruan, Dawn
Trautman

What is a System?

“A set of interconnected components that work together to perform a particular task or set of tasks.”

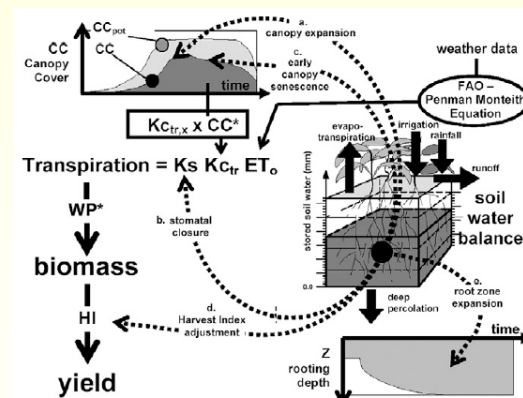
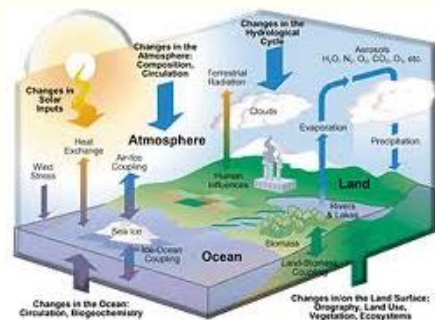
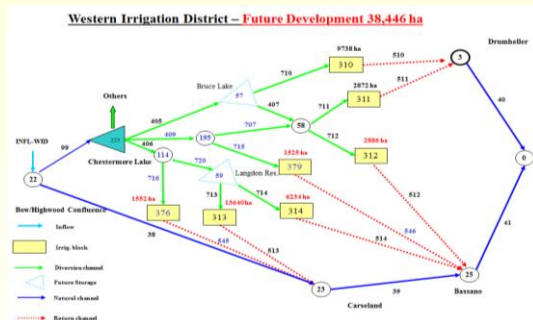
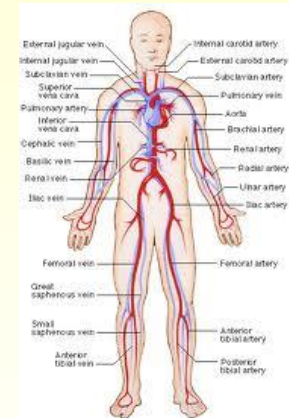
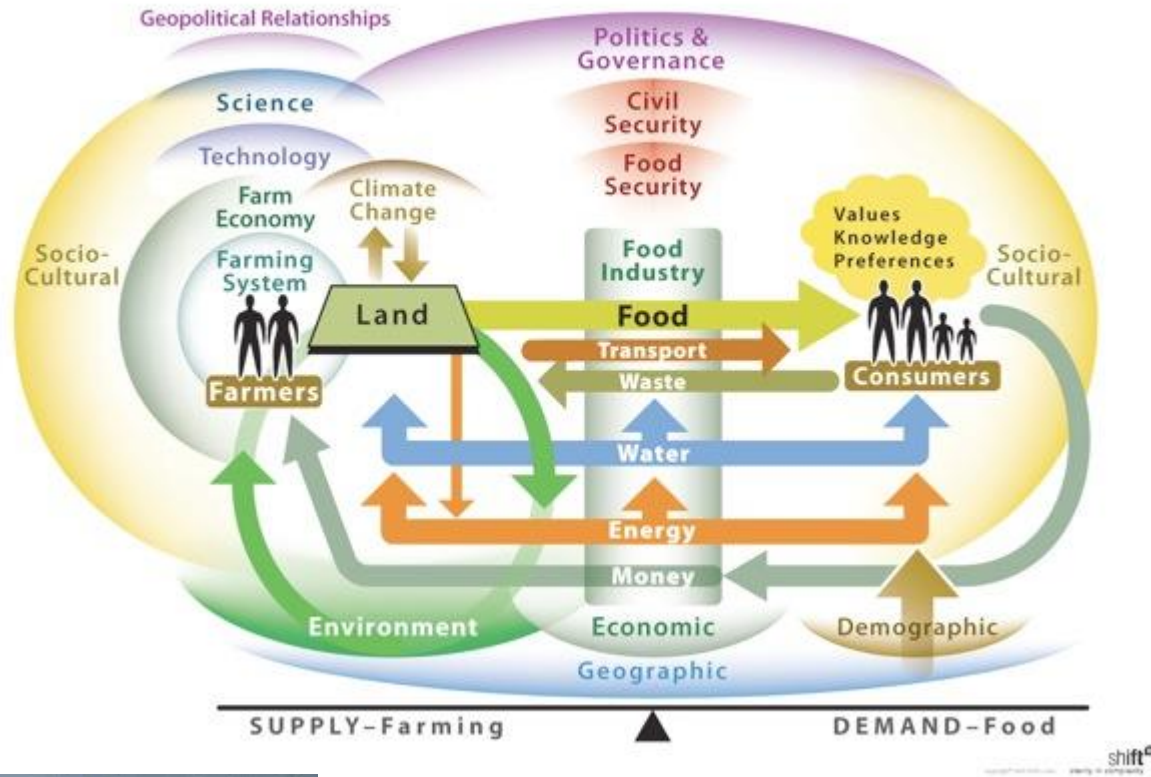


Fig. 1. Calculation scheme of AquaCrop with indication
AquaCrop, Raes et al. (2009)

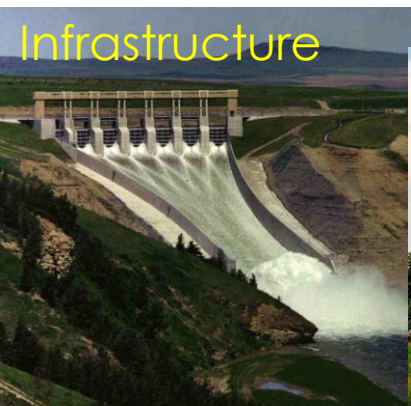


Irrigated Agriculture as a System

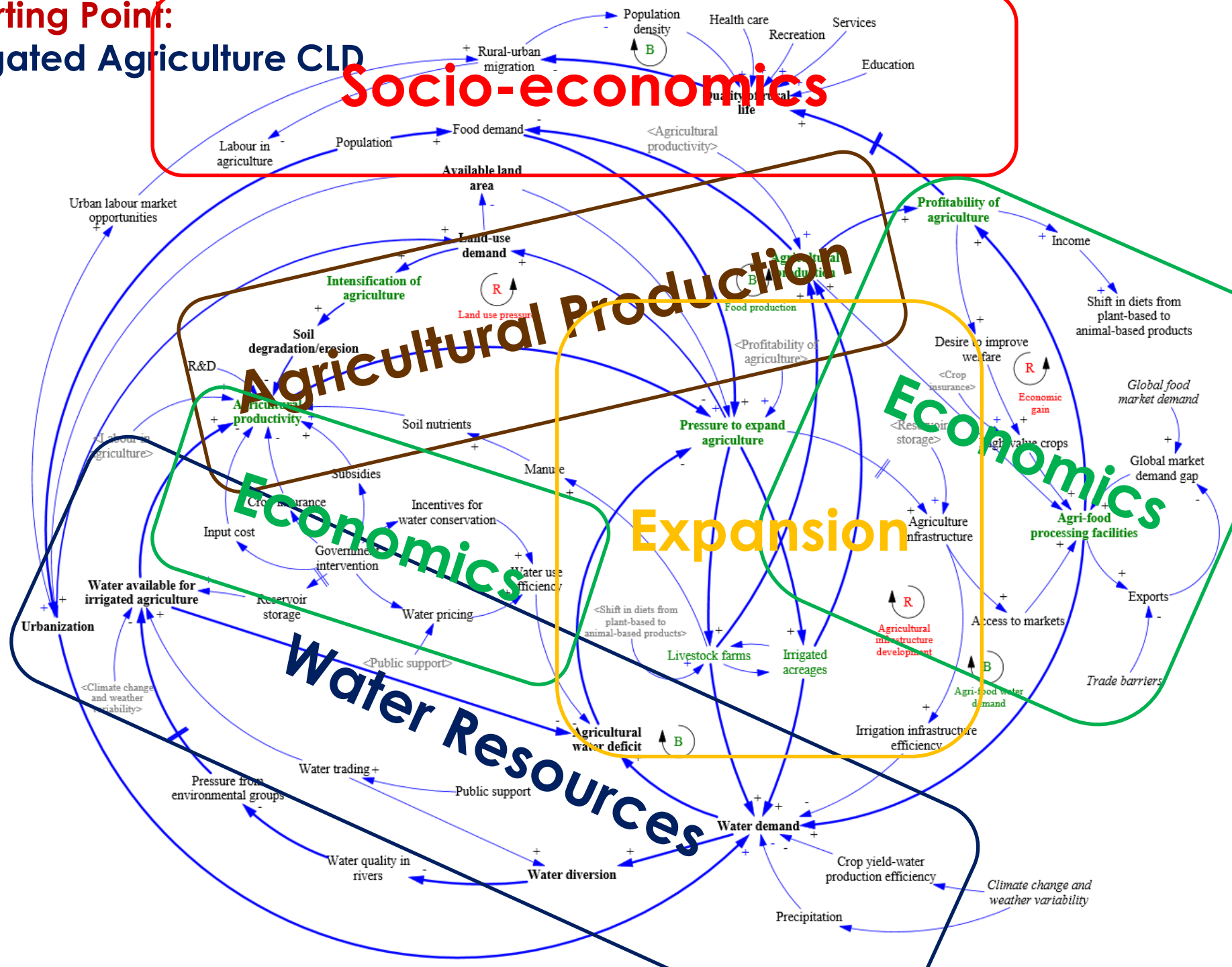
Food System Map – Basic Elements



Irrigation



Irrigated Agriculture CLD



Systems Thinking

□ The Key Questions are,

Which parts and connections cause a system to behave as it does??

How can I manipulate those parts to achieve a desirable outcome?

Systems Models

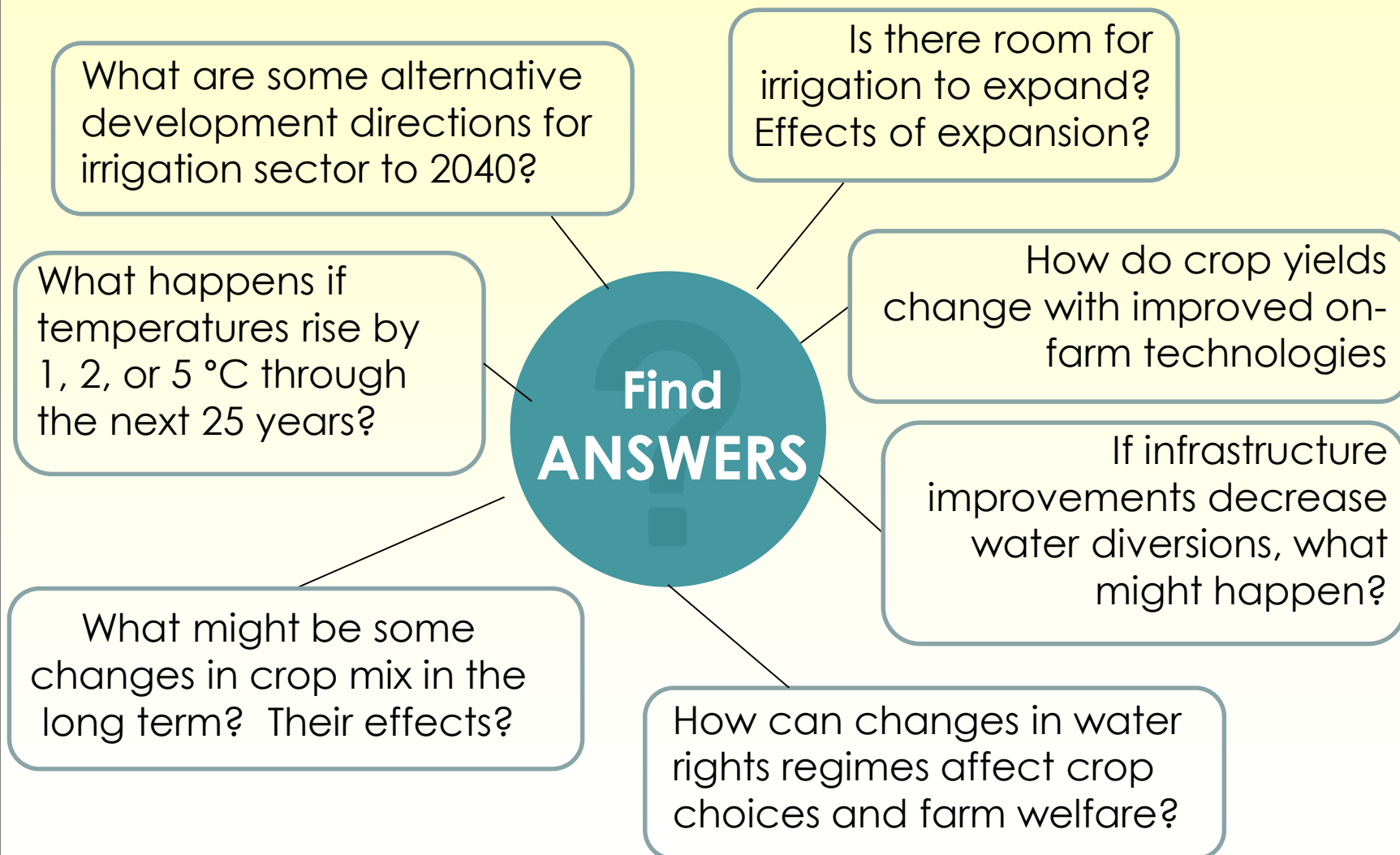
- **Interdisciplinary:** Integrate information from a variety of disciplines into a single framework
- Simulate **complex, unpredictable** systems
- Serve as **exploratory, evaluative** tools:
 1. Improve understanding of causes of behaviour
 2. Evaluate effects of various strategies
 3. Provide flexible and fast simulation tools
 4. Aid identification and ranking of major uncertainties
 5. Supply tools for communication between scientists, the public, and policy makers

Sources: Edmonds (1998), Rotmans et al. (1997)

Systems Models for Irrigation in Alberta

- Focus: Short- and long-term (25 yrs) risks and opportunities for irrigated agriculture in the province, and analysis of trade-offs
 - “Big picture” research for planning purposes
 - SSRB as the context: population growth, limited water, climate change → *room for irrigation expansion?*
- “What if” approach: Consequences of choices
 - Results can help with scoping and ranking
 - Clarify cause-and-effect relationships

Sample Questions to be Addressed...



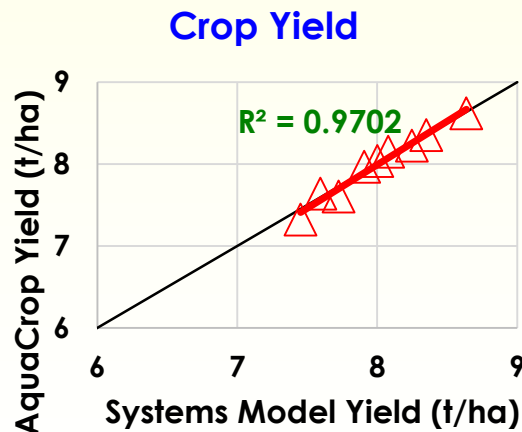
Part 1: Process-based Crop Growth Model

Based on existing models: AquaCrop (Steduto et al., 2009), CropSyst (Stockle et al., 2003), and DSSAT (Jones et al., 2003)

Simulates crop growth on a *weekly time-step* to allow multi-year-scale simulations of crop biomass and yield



Other crop models use daily time step (sometimes hourly)



Dry tuber yield for potato

$R^2 = 0.97$

$RMSE = 0.071 \text{ t/ha}$

$NRMSE = 0.88\%$

$d = 0.99$

Mohamed Ammar's work

Examples of model results

Crops validated:

Barley/Barley silage

Corn/Corn silage

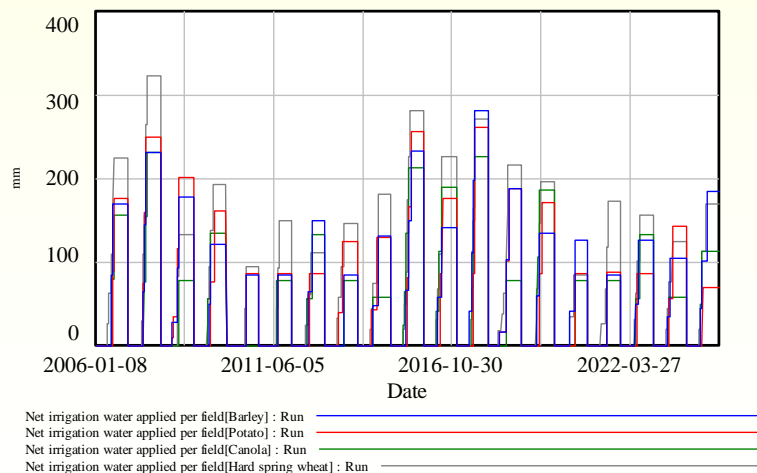
Potato

Canola/canola seed

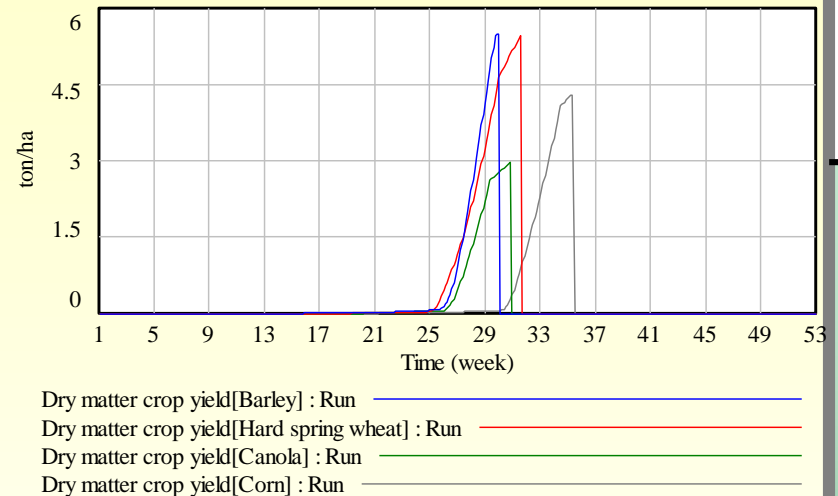
Sugar beet

Hard spring/durum wheat

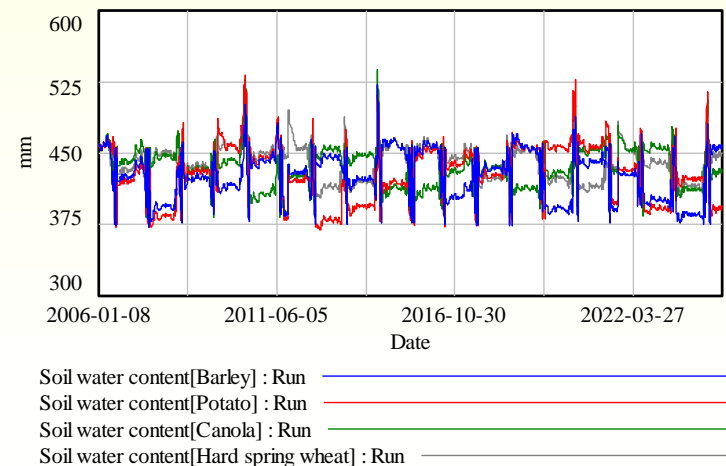
Net irrigation water applied per field



Dry matter crop yield



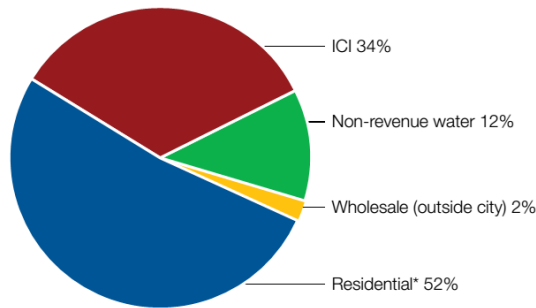
Soil water content



Part 2: Municipal and Industrial Water Demands

Figure 3.4

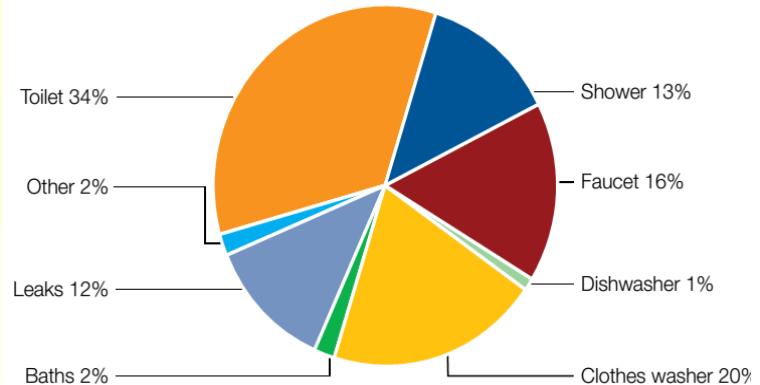
Calgary's water demand by sector
(as percentage of total demand).



*Includes both single-family and multi-unit housing.

Figure 3.6

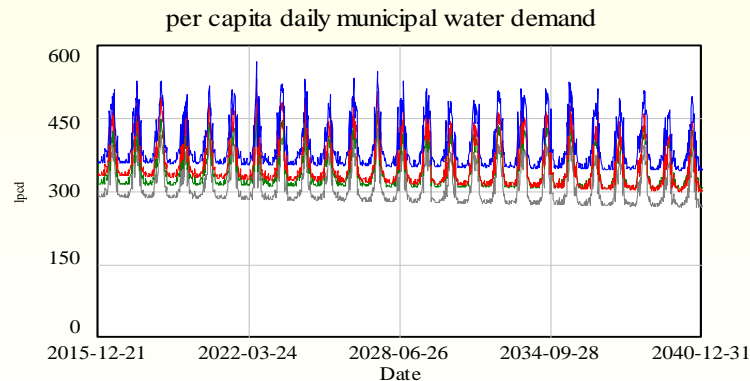
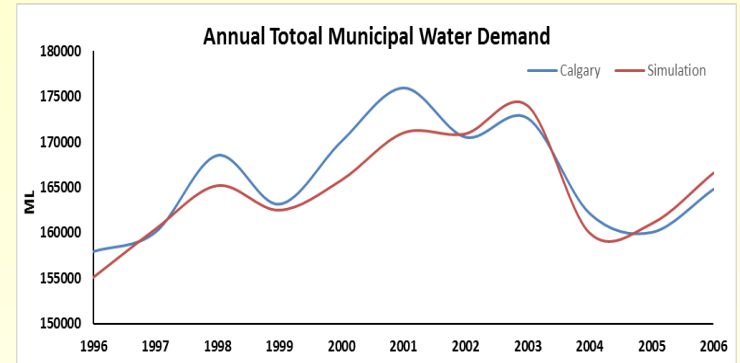
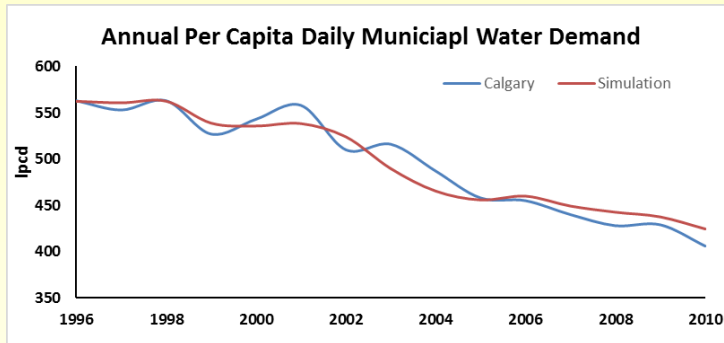
Water use in a typical apartment building.



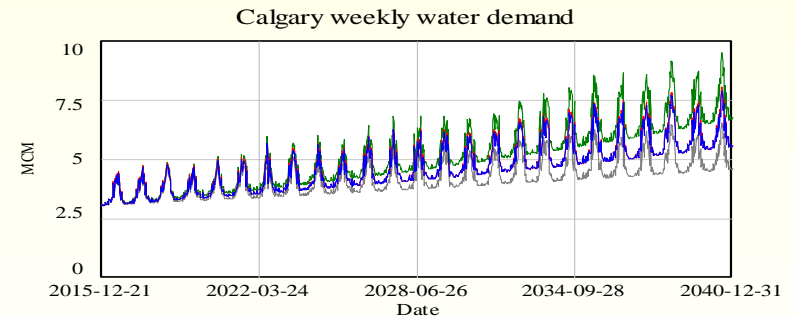
Model represents **water demands** in all these categories, and **policies or management actions that change the demands**

Kai Wang's work; Figures from
Headwater Communications (2007)

Model Performance



per capita daily municipal water demand : Base
 per capita daily municipal water demand : climate change
 per capita daily municipal water demand : population high growth
 per capita daily municipal water demand : population low growth



Calgary weekly water demand : Base
 Calgary weekly water demand : climate change
 Calgary weekly water demand : population high growth
 Calgary weekly water demand : population low growth

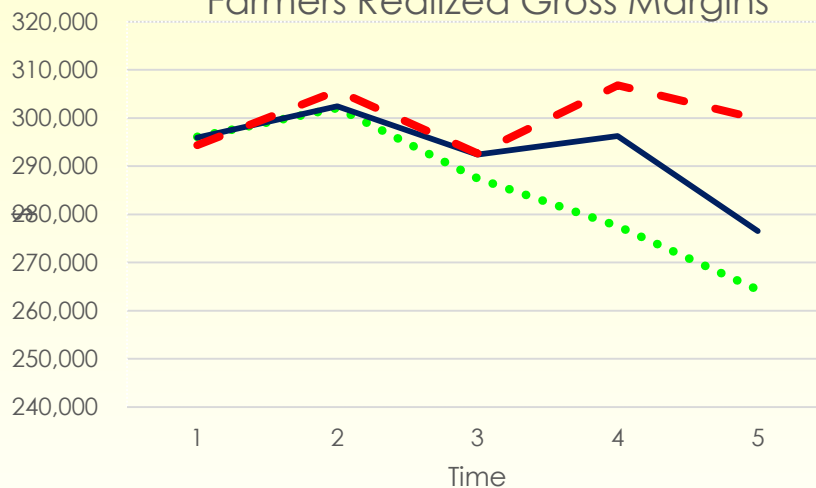
Part 3: Water Allocation and Cropping Decisions

- Compare current “FITFIR” system with a water sharing regime:
 - Assess impacts on water trading market
 - Examine situation under adequate and inadequate water supply conditions
- Estimate effects on cropping decisions
- Investigate effects of water policy on producers’ land-use decisions
 - Which areas to irrigate and what to produce

Bijon Brown's work

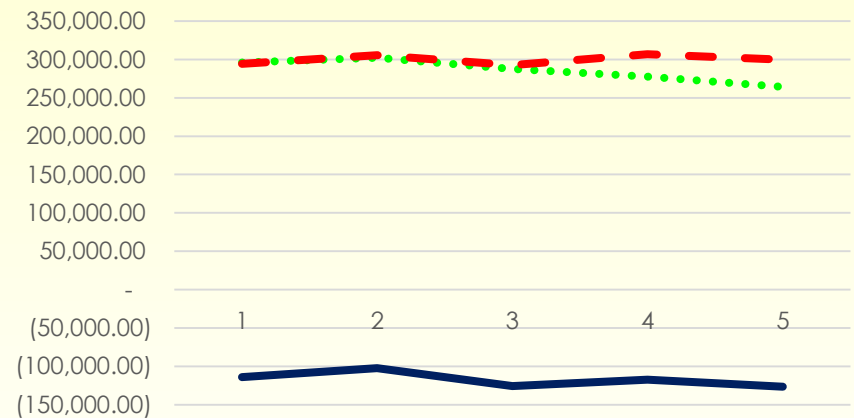
Preliminary Results

Adequate Water Supply: Crop Farmers Realized Gross Margins



..... Water Sharing Crop Farmer Gross Margins
— FIT-FIR Crop Farmer Gross Margins
- - - No Trade Crop Farmer Gross Margins

Inadequate Water Supply: Crop Farmers Realized Gross Margins



..... Water Sharing Crop Farmer Gross Margins
— FIT-FIR Crop Farmer Gross Margins
- - - No Trade Crop Farmer Gross Margins

Summary

Adequate Water Supply (100 % of total annual allocation)				Inadequate Water Supply (20 % of total annual allocation)		
	No trading	Trading		No Trading	Trading	
	FIT-FIR	FIT-FIR	Water Sharing	FIT-FIR	FIT-FIR	Water Sharing
Crop Farmer Gross Margins	✓			✓		
Cattle Producer Feed Cost		✓			✓	
Water Market Trade Volumes	-		✓	-	✓	
Water Market Price Volatility	-	✓		-		✓

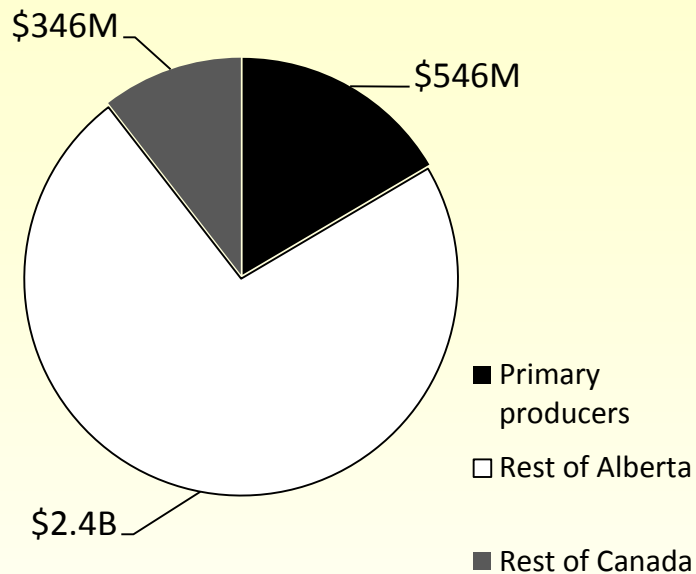
- Generally no benefit to farmers (crop and cattle) from switching regimes when water is adequate
- With inadequate water, crop farmers worse off under **FITFIR with trading** than under **no-trade** or a **water sharing** regime
- For water market stability, water sharing preferred especially in periods of water scarcity

Part 4: Distribution of Benefits of Irrigation

1. Who benefits from Alberta's irrigation industry?
 - Estimates of direct and secondary economic impacts of crop and livestock production, food processing, infrastructure rehab
2. Should investment in Alberta's irrigation be expanded?
 - Cost-benefit analysis of economic viability of irrigation expansion

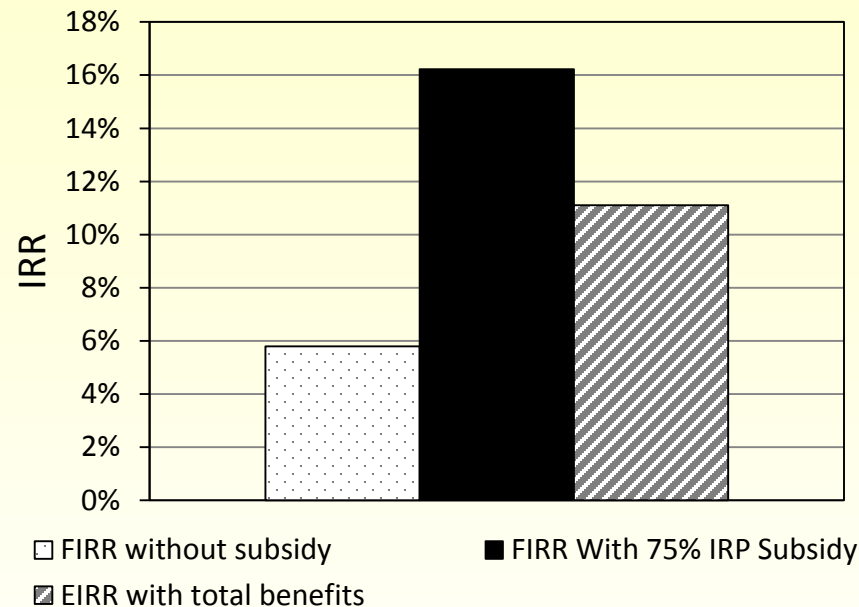
Dareskedar Amsalu's work

Preliminary Results



- Irrigation contributes (directly & indirectly) \$3.3 billion to national economy
 - 17% of benefits accrue to producers
 - Remaining 83% accrue to other beneficiaries

Financial & Economic Internal Rate of Return



- Expansion economically viable for producers with current 75% subsidy to rehabilitation
- Not viable without subsidy

Connections Between Projects

