

New...



Call for Papers

The 13th ICID International Drainage Workshop (IDW) 4-7 March 2017, Ahwaz, Iran

Theme: Drainage and Environmental Sustainability

Measures to improve drainage water quality;
Measures to lower volume of drainage water;
Adaption of new design criteria in favor of the environment;
Application of alternative drainage methods.

Important Dates

The timetable of paper submission:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| - Submission of abstracts | August 31 Extended to September 30, 2016 |
| - Notification of abstract acceptance | September 10 Extended to October 10, 2016 |
| - Submission of full papers | December 1, 2016 |
| - Notification of paper acceptance | January 1, 2017 |

Publication

All accepted papers will be published in the Workshop Proceedings. Selected papers might be published in the ICID Journal of Irrigation and Drainage special issue.

Language

The official language of the Workshop is English.

Correspondences and submissions

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MINISTRY OF ENERGY





The 13th ICID International Drainage Workshop (IDW)
4-7 March 2017, Ahwaz, Iran

**THE THEME AND TOPICS OF THE 13TH INTERNATIONAL
DRAINAGE WORKSHOP**

THEME: Drainage and Environmental Sustainability

The theme of the workshop will be drainage from the viewpoint of environment. Obviously if drainage not properly designed, implemented and managed it could become a factor for environmental damage. Recently damaging impacts of drainage to pollution of water resources are very much considered in the world.

In Iran, in most cases, the rivers supply irrigation water and at the same time receive the drainage water. This has caused a lot of environmental, health and social problems in downstream. Karun River water salinity, for example, increases from 1 dS/m in upstream to 4 dS/m in the downstream area. This is because nearly 40 percent of water diverted from the river for irrigation, flows back into the same river through the drains. This indicates that not only the drainage water is of poor quality; but also its volume is above normal. There are similar problems in some other countries, especially in arid and semi-arid regions. Hence, the workshop considers following topics:

Topic 1: Measures to improve drainage water quality;

Topic 2: Measures to lower volume of drainage water.

In addition, due to the higher salinity of ground water in deeper soils, if drains are installed deeper, more saline drainage water flows from the deeper strata. Since there is no need to drain soils much deeper than the root zone, shallower drains might be more suitable. In recent years few arid and semi- arid countries (like Iran) started to reduce their drain depths from about 2.0 to nearly 1.5 meters in order to prevent over drainage as well as over pollution. It seems however, more research will be required to reach to new standards and design criteria leading to optimize technical, economic and environmental issues.



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Alternative methods of drainage, such as bio drainage, dry drainage and controlled drainage, in some cases can replace conventional methods. However it seems that more local researches are required. After carrying out researches, we would expect a reduction in drainage environmental problems by practicing alternative methods. In Iran, for instance, we found by chance that in Gamsar, in the margin of Dasht-e-Kavir, the main desert of the country, farmers traditionally practice dry drainage. They are facing shallow water table and poor quality water. Their lands are more than what they could be irrigated with their available water. They have divided their land in parallel strips and cultivate in every other one. The remaining uncultivated strips are the sinks of salts and drainage water in which the shallow ground water evaporates and the salt concentrates. In this way, they drain their land and get rid of severe soil salinity in cultivated strips without using any artificial drainage system. This method could be assumed rather environmentally friendly and to some extent sustainable since it has been practiced for a long time. The two additional topics for the workshop will be:

Topic 3: Adaption of new design criteria in favor of the environment;

Topic 4: Application of alternative drainage methods.

The Organizer

The main organizer of the workshop is IRNCID, where relevant technical issues are dealt with in its Drainage and Environment working group. The host of the workshop will be Khuzestan Water and Power Authority (KWPA). Both the organizer and the host are supported by the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Agriculture. Some universities and research centers also will technically help the workshop.

Important Dates

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