Overcoming Water Scarcity Sustainable Water Supply (Quality & Quantity) in Dry Regions – The Israeli Experience

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Demand and the actual consumption of water is far beyond the annual rate of replenishment, exceeding the safe yield.

Annual renewable amount to about 1,400 m³ per person per year - *less than 20% of the global average*.

Closing the Gap between Water Availability (Supply) and Demand .

Water in the Middle East is a scarce commodity All major water resources in the region are transboundary – Cross-Borders Water Resources

West of the Jordan River the population is expected to be doubled by 2020



Securing Sufficient & Adequate Water Supply by implementing novel water innovations and technologies

 Improving Water utilization efficiency: irrigation & water application; water reuse; water management: supply and quality
Simultaneously performed !
New Water: Reclaimed treated sewage &

Seawater and groundwater desalination



National Water Distribution: Water transfer from wet to arid regions



Agriculture: past and present

Open field cultivation- History!

1958

1963-1975

1985-2010

Protected cultivation Net houses & Green Houses

- Elevating Water Use Efficiency:
- Eliminate soil water evaporation.
- Drip & sub-surface drip irrigation; Pulse-response irrigation
- Sequential use of water.

Technologies for water saving: Drip Irrigation over sandy soil

Avoid deep percolation from irrigation surplus

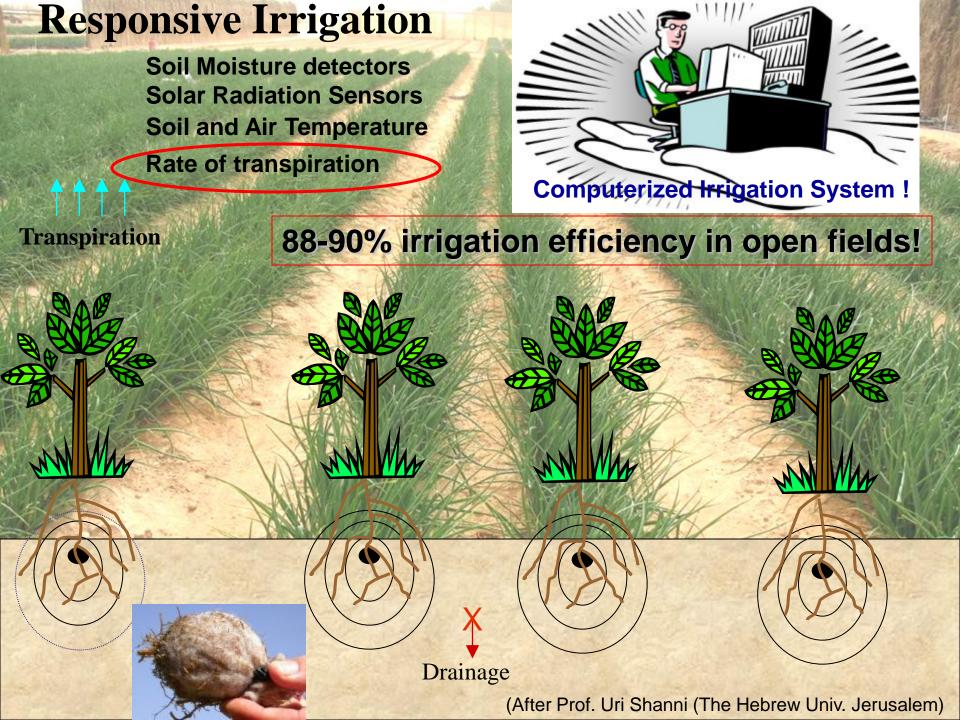


Avoiding soil water evaporation and top soil salinity

Water use efficiency on the farm scale

Isolated confined "soil root zone"

92% Irrigation Efficiency





Developing plant species that can tolerate relatively wide range of water & soil quality under variable micro-climate conditions

Salt resisting shoots grafted with Merlot

New Mango plantation on sandy salty soil in the Arava Valley.



Grafted plants

Commercial varieties

Salt tolerant species

Grafted red pepper

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Tomately diversity

BGU Grafted Melons Tolerate Salty Water



Mini Watermelon Tolerate Salty Water





Oceanic Fish Species in Desert Fish Farms



Aqua-Culture Farms: Warm-hot saline groundwater for aqua culture

Ammonia

Phosphate

The Effluent is not a Waste !

Multiple End Users: Using effluents from the fish ponds for irrigation of olive & Jojoba plantations

Fish Farm - End User 1

Olive Plantation - End User 2



Ornamental Fish Farms End User 1



End User 2

Lilies flowers over the ammonia treatment lagoons

Dates Plantation

End User 3

New End Users with High Cash Crops

Algae Farm utilizing salty groundwater with grace of desert sun

Green Algae – Pink Salmon

Hematococus Fluvialis: Stage A-Green Algae

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Hematococus Fluvialis: Stage B-Red Algae



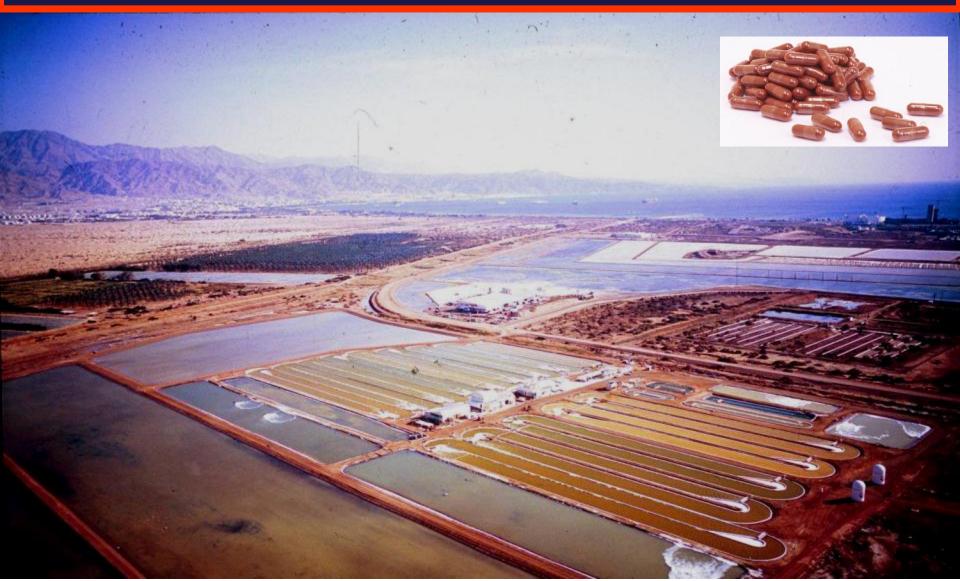




Spirolina

Source of nutritious elements for the food & cosmetic industries

Dunaliella Biotechnology Intensive Plant, NBT Ltd., Eilat, Israel, 100,000 m²



Will the conventional policy of *Water Saving & Increasing Water-Use Efficiency* enable humanity to avoid water shortages and provide water security?

At most, only temporarily mitigate water scarcity!

We shall not be able to meet the increasing demand for water (and food) by simply improving water-use efficiency. One cannot sustain the water and food supply with a diminishing amount of water and a continuously growing population.

Production of Alternative New Water



Reclamation of Effluents



Water Treatment for Tel Aviv Metropolita

Negev

Desert

Deep Percolation

Groundwater Recharge

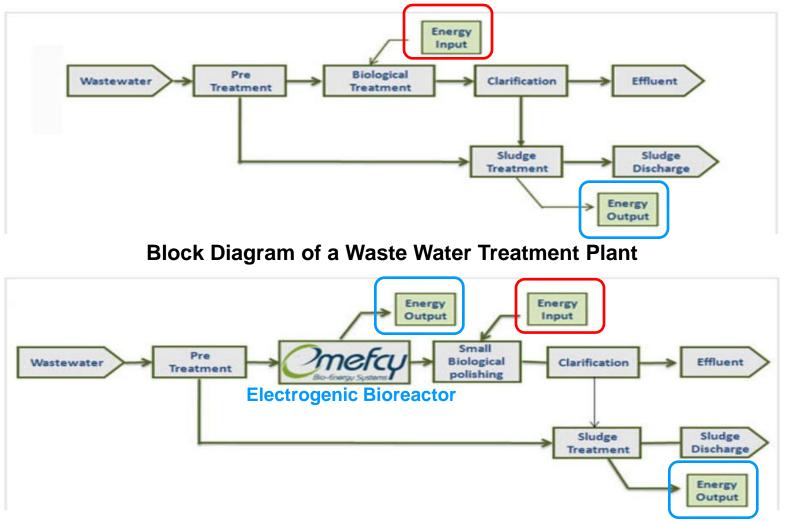
Israel: 82% Reclaimed Effluents = 68% of the water used by the agriculture Sector

Cotton plantations

Drip Irrigation with treated effluents

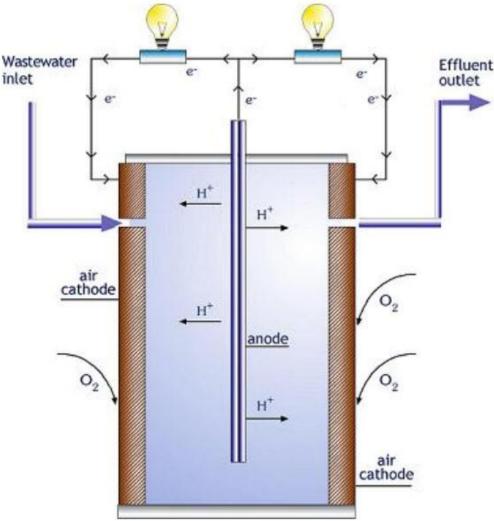


Novel technologies for treating effluents: Higher Quality under Lower Cost



Block Diagram of a Waste Water Treatment Plant with Electrogenic Bioreactor

The Microbial Fuel Cell Technology - Electrogenic Bioreactor



In Microbial Fuel Cell, electricity is produced directly from degradation of organic matter.

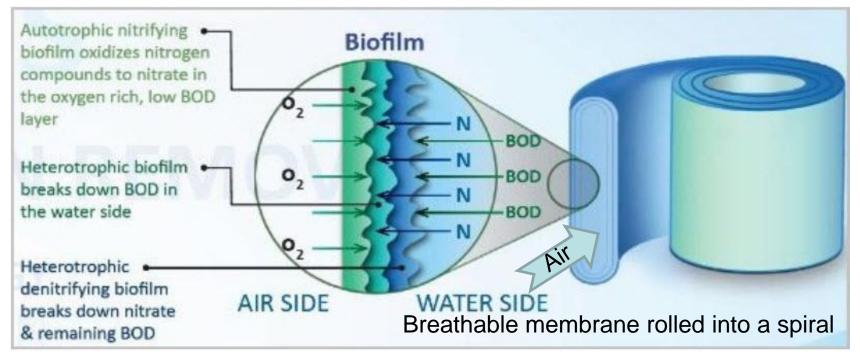


The anaerobic anode chamber is connected internally to the cathode chamber by an ion exchange membrane

The circuit is completed by an external wire.

Electrogenic Bioreactors may use wastewater as a fuel!

Spiral Aerobic Biofilm-Reactor



Back Aeration Biofilm Development

1. SABRE significantly reduces energy consumption and the amount of excess sludge.



Features and Benefits:

- 95% less aeration energy, 85% less energy (including feed pump)
- 30%-50% reducing in the amount of excess sludge compared to conventional processes
- Simultaneous nitrification and de-nitrification
- Integrated clarifier: reduces footprint
- Modular design enables gradual implementation and expansion

Encapsulated system, odorless, dry installation

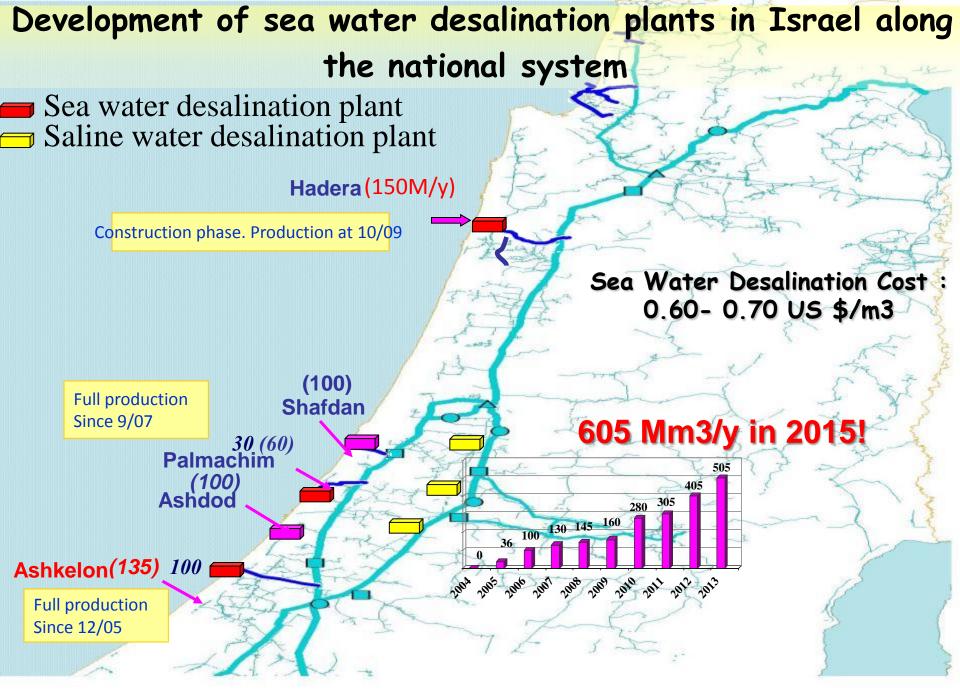
Creating New Water: seawater, groundwater & treated sewage <u>desalination</u>

Ashkelon Plant

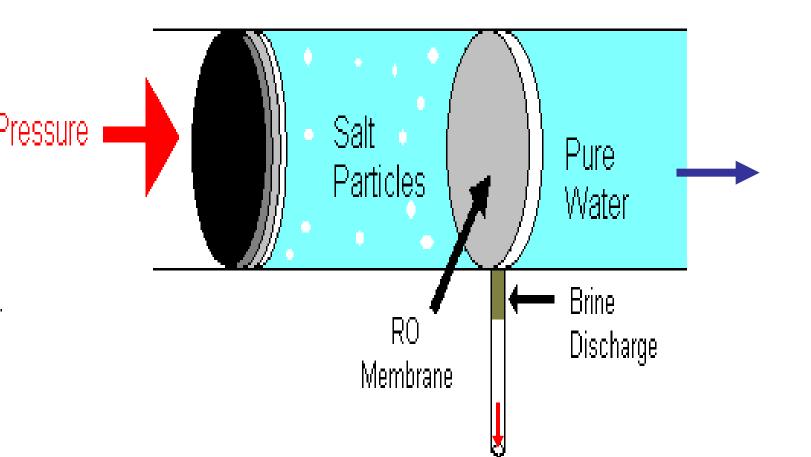
Hadera – 2010 Desalination plant 160 million M3/y

On Sept 2006 completed first 100 Million m³/year By May 2010 - 150 Million m³/year

Palmachim 85 Mm³/y. April 2010



Function of RO Membrane

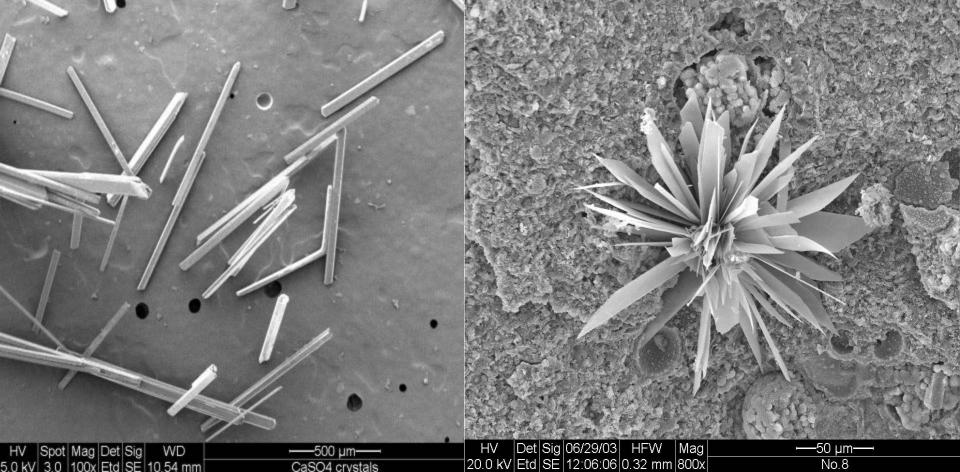


Colombia 2013

Avoid sealing & damaging of membranes by minerals deposition



Calcium crystals Mag x800



Bio-fouling Extracellular Material (Polysaccharides, Proteins)

5 µm-

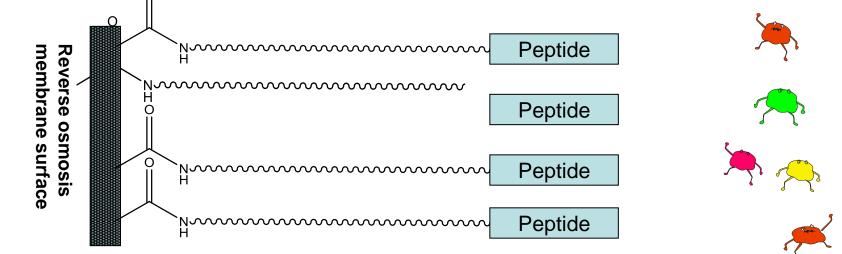
1-2

09/27/04 HV Mag Det Sig HFW 2:13:52 15.0 kV 12000x Etd SE 21.33 µm



Antimicrobial peptides kill bacteria by permeabilization of bacterial cell membrane

Covalent immebilization of peptides on RO membranes through long linkers



Benefits of antimicrobial peptides:

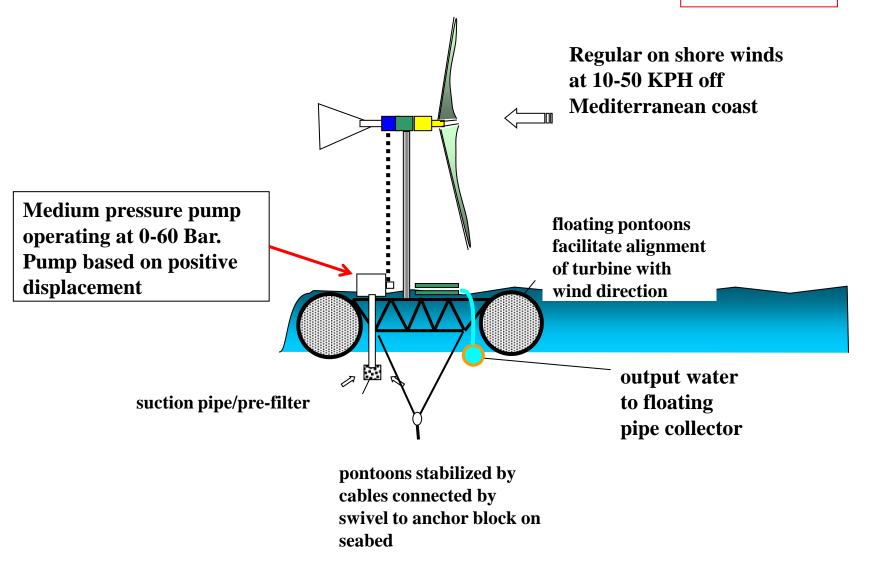
- Active against wide range of microorganisms
- Bacteria do not acquire resistance to it;
- •Non toxic to humans

Solar Desalination System

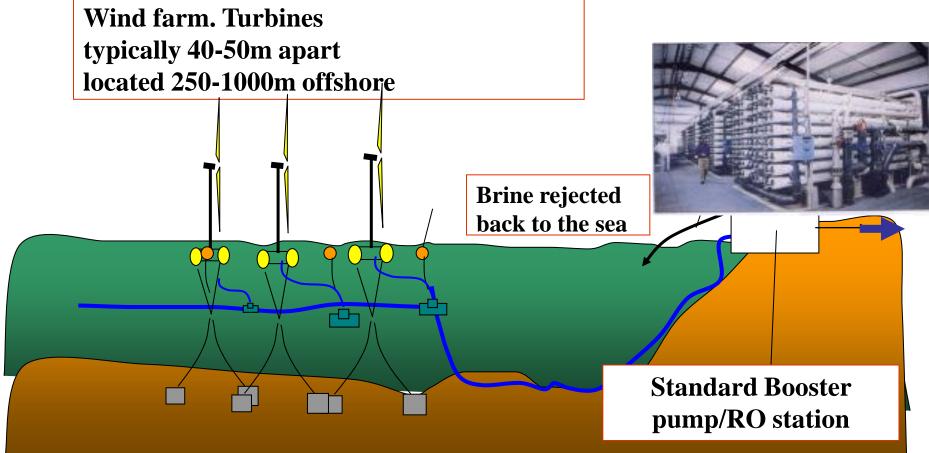


Wind –RO with low-speed turbines

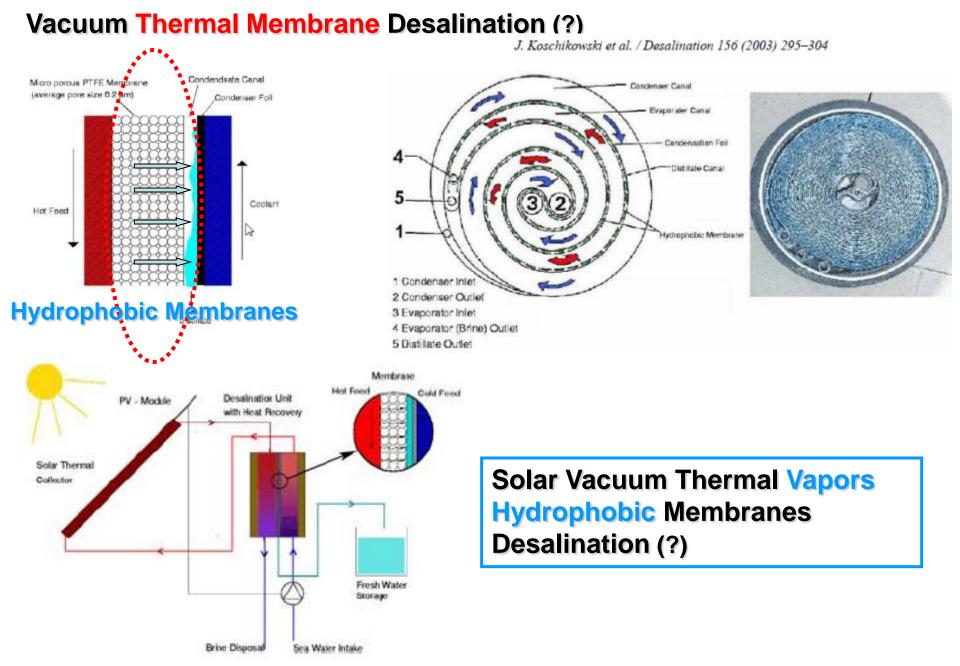
Dr. J. Gilron



Off-shore floating wind turbine



Goals for the Next Generation of Desalination: Decreasing the cost!



Innovation In Water: The Origins are Already In the Bible!

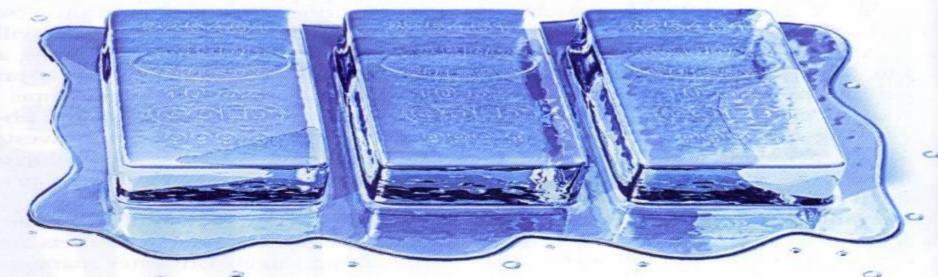
Water Innovations Driven by Needs!







Thank you



Water needs care & attention

The impact on the production of the agriculture-industry Water Consumption by the Israeli Agriculture Sector/Industry: Impact on productivity!

Year	Annual Water Consumption (Bm3/y)	Fresh Water (%)	Reclaimed Water (%)	Population (M)	Agriculture Production (X)	GDP (X)
1965	1.074	100 %	0	3.2	Reference	Reference
2006	1.108	48 + <mark>5</mark>	47			
2007	1.020	35 + <mark>7</mark>	58	7.3	9.9	8.5
2010	0.998	24 + <mark>8</mark>	68	7.5	10.05	9.02

 Cross calculations reveals that the AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION per UNIT OF WATER was DOUBLED in 15 years!

 Farmers in Israel have perfected the art of producing more with less!!!