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WP2 Climate Change Impact on the Nutrient Run-off in Drainage Basin

Viesturs JANSONS, Department of Environmental Engineering and Water Management of
Latvia University of Agriculture

Main tasks:

Latvia University

1. Evaluation of the available hydrological models
2. Calibration of model for 5-6 typical river basins, including river Berze
3. Simulation of the impact of climate changes on
Institute of aquatic ecology
Water quality analyses

Latvia University of Agriculture

1. Assessment of nutrient concentrations, loads and retention (Soil- field drainage- small catchment)
2. Nutrient concentration and run-off data, nutrient retention data for Berze river, information about agricultural practices (GIS format data hydrographic network , land use, etc.)
3. Calibration of the hydrological water quality models (river Berze catchment).
4. Simulation of consequences of climate change with regard on water quality (nutrients)



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Measurements of the concentration, loads and retention - agricultural run-off monitoring programme



3 non-point source monitoring stations:
Bērze (1994), Mellupīte (1995),
Vienziemīte (1994)

3 non-point source monitoring points:
Auce (2004), Bauska (1995), Skrīveri
(2001)

3 point source monitoring points – large animal farms: Bauska (1995), Ogre (1995), Auce (1995),

M. station - measurements in several scales plots, field, catchment, Hydraulic structures, data loggers, automatic sampling.

M. point – grab sampling site



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Balti

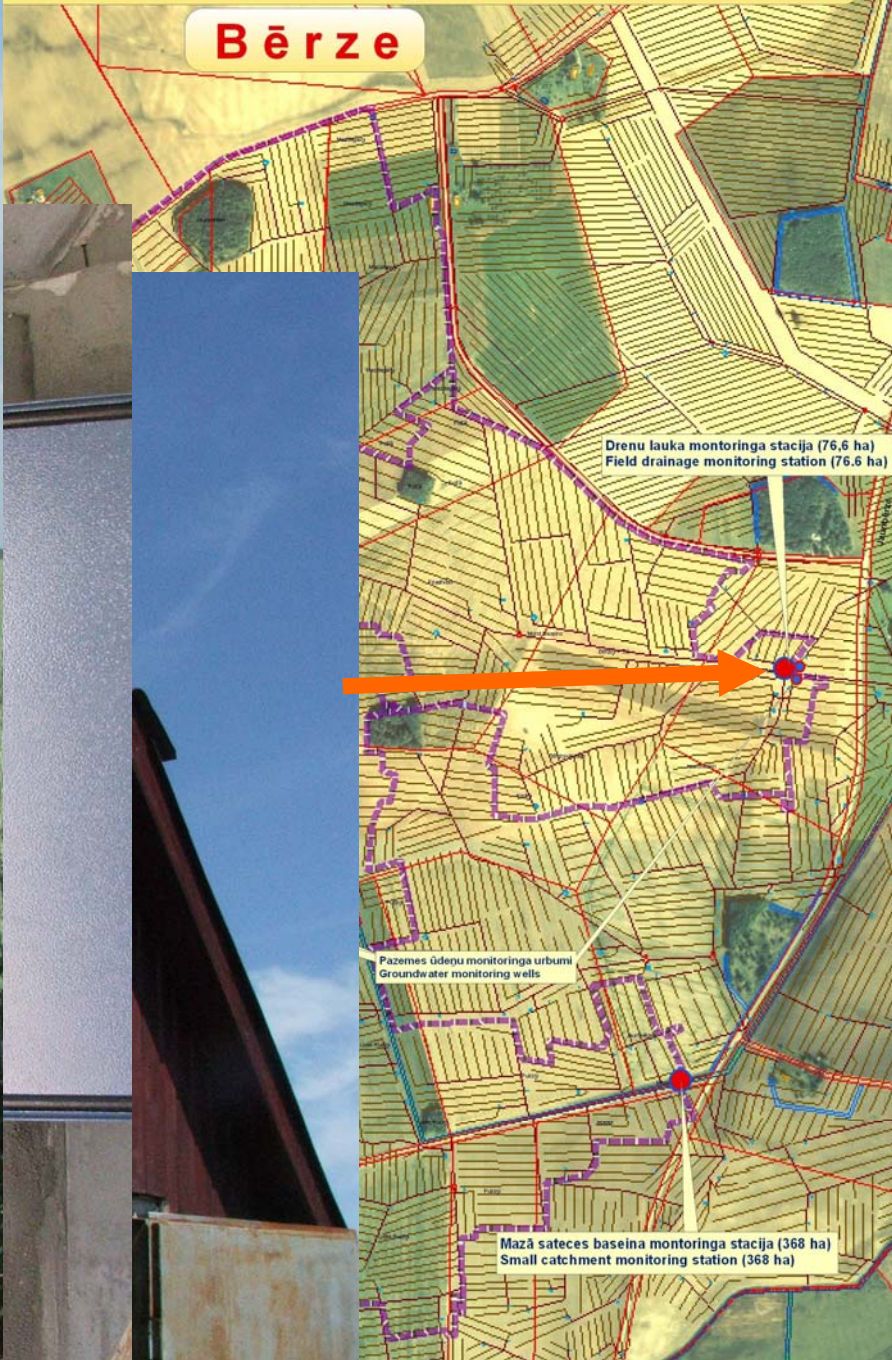
Mazā sateces baseina un drenu lauka monitoringa stacija
Small catchment and field drainage monitoring station

Bērze





es baseina un drenu lauka monitoringa stacija
ment and field drainage monitoring station





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Mellupite monitoring station

(RESEARCH PROJECT 1995)

Small catchment station with inlets from plots and hydraulic structure (river).

H. structure – Crump weir

Tipping buckets for drainage plot measurements

Surface run-off plot

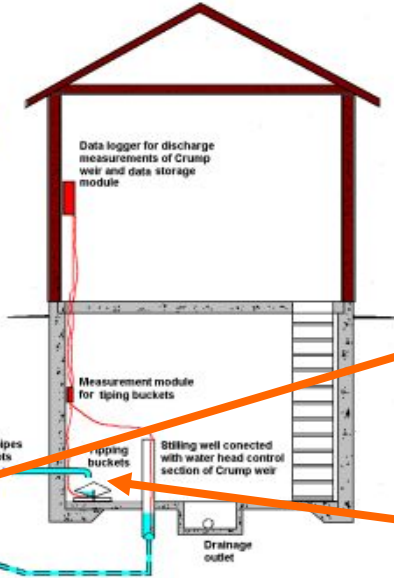
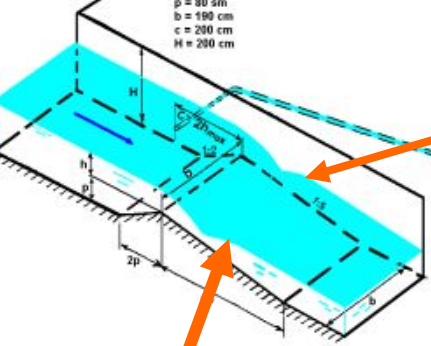
Weather station



16 drainage plots (0,12 ha each) with different fertilization treatments

Crump weir for small catchment (864 ha) runoff measurements

Dimensions of weir:
p = 80 cm
b = 190 cm
c = 200 cm
H = 200 cm



Data logger for discharge measurements of Crump weir and data storage module

Measurement module for tipping buckets

Tipping buckets

Stilling well connected with water head control section of Crump weir

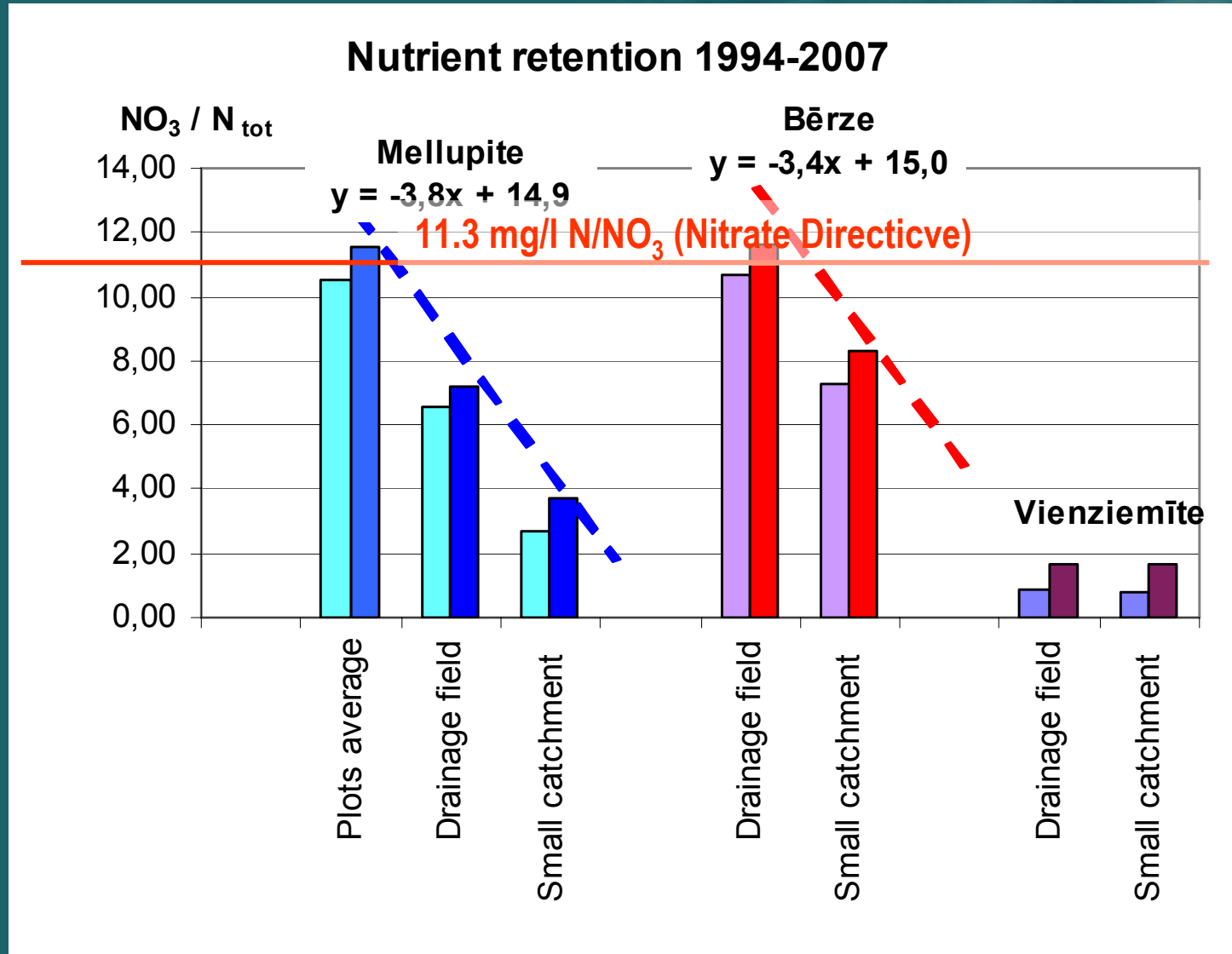
Drainage outlet

Drainage pipes from 16 plots





Average concentrations and retention of the nitrogen (plot – field – catchments') in run-off





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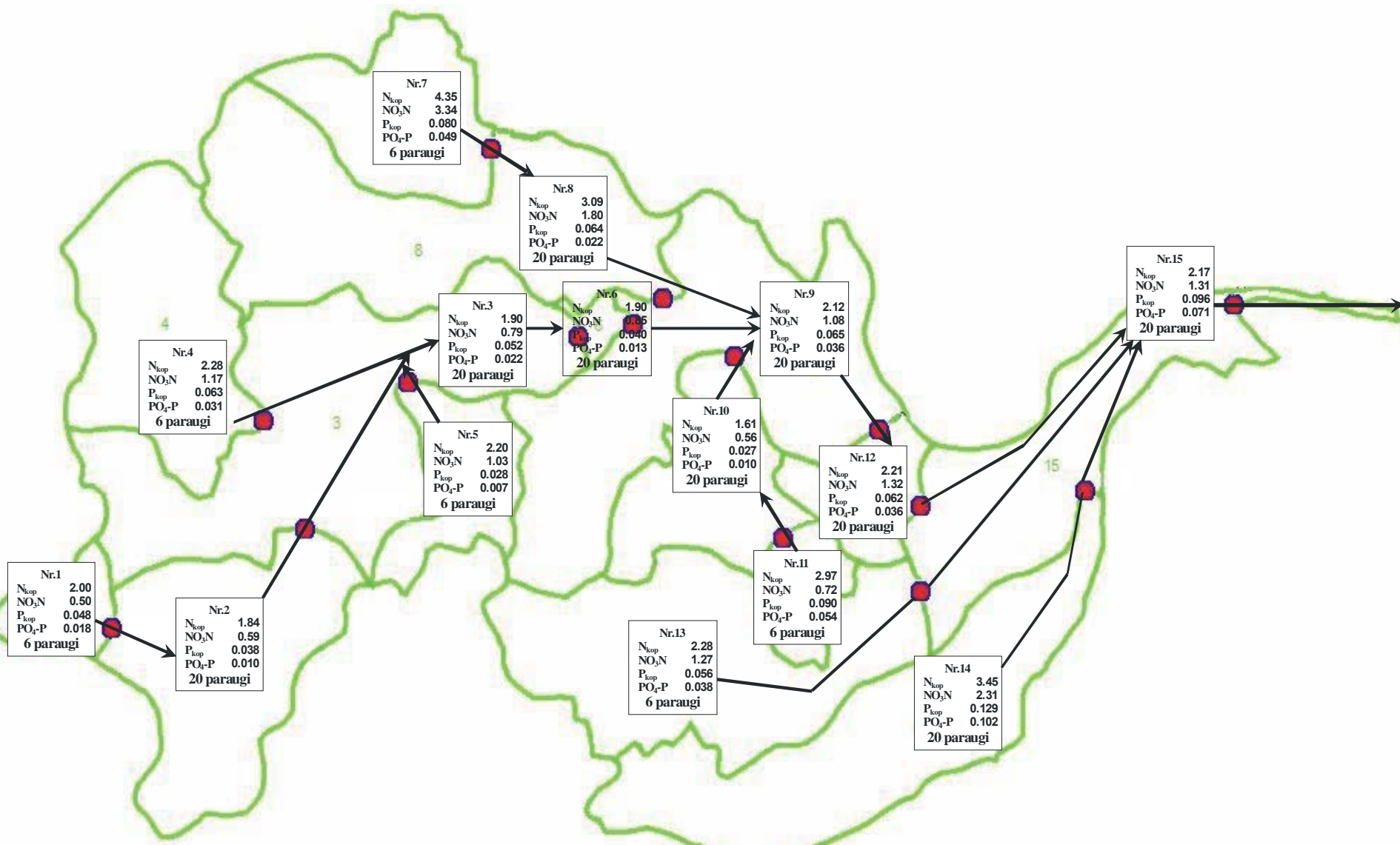
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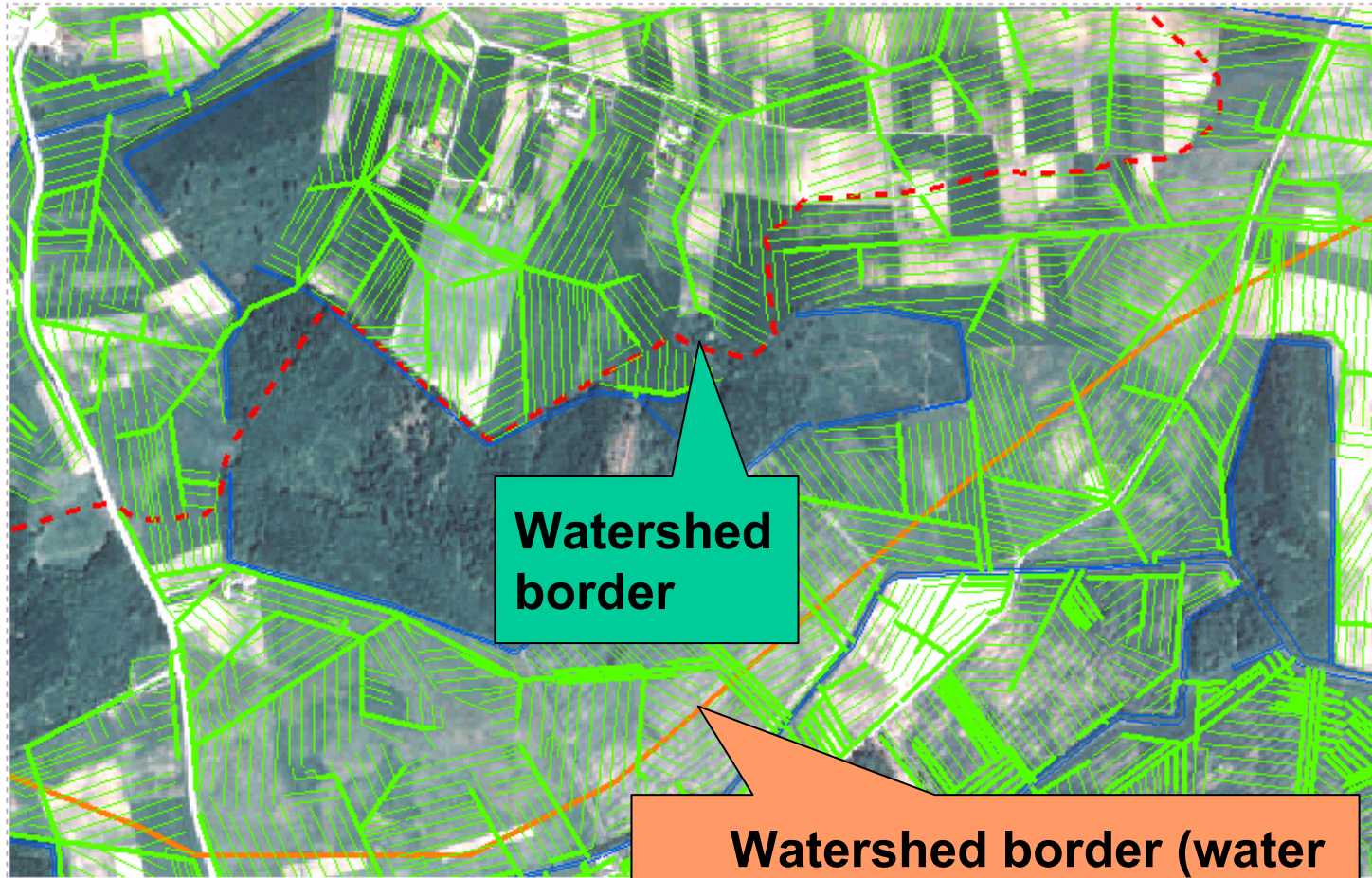


Water quality monitoring programme in the 15 sub-catchments of river Berze (2005-2007)





Establishment of the correct watershed borders for sub-catchments, area of the agricultural land etc.





Watershed border

Watershed border (water districts LVGMA)



M 1: 10 000

-  dalbaseina robeža
-  koriģētā robeža
-  grāvji
-  drenu kolektori
-  drenu zari
-  rekonstrukcija
-  upes



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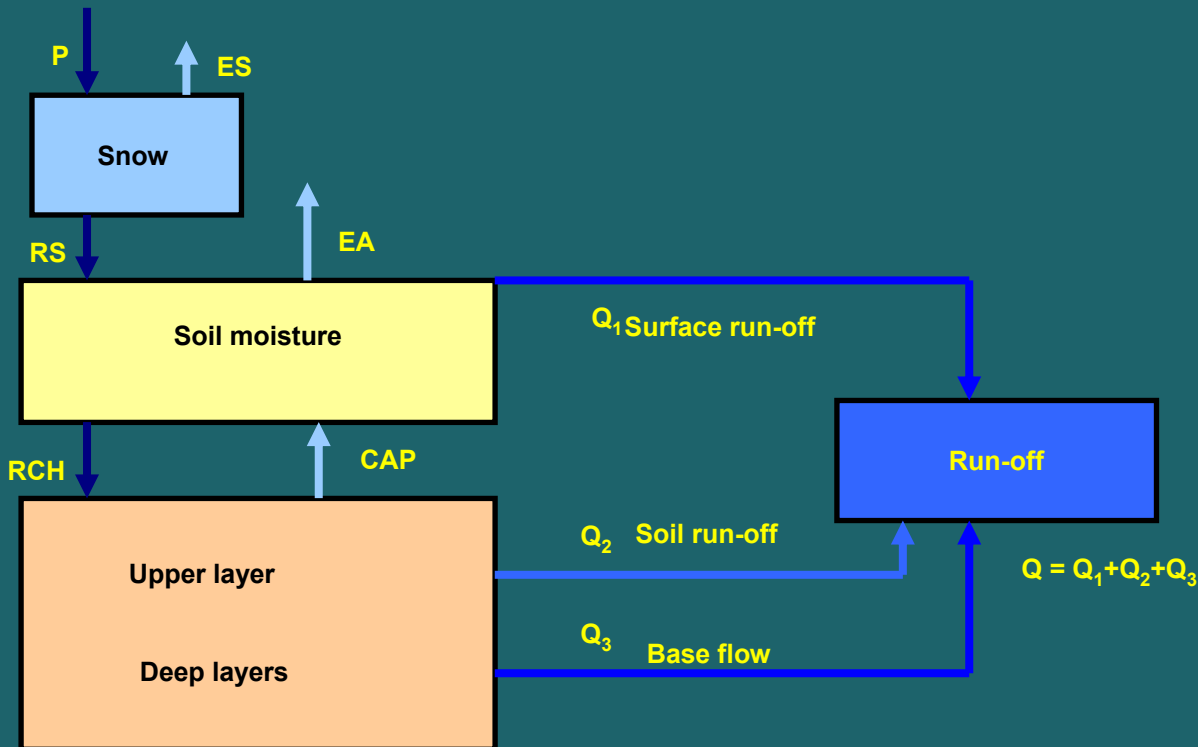
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Hydrological modeling

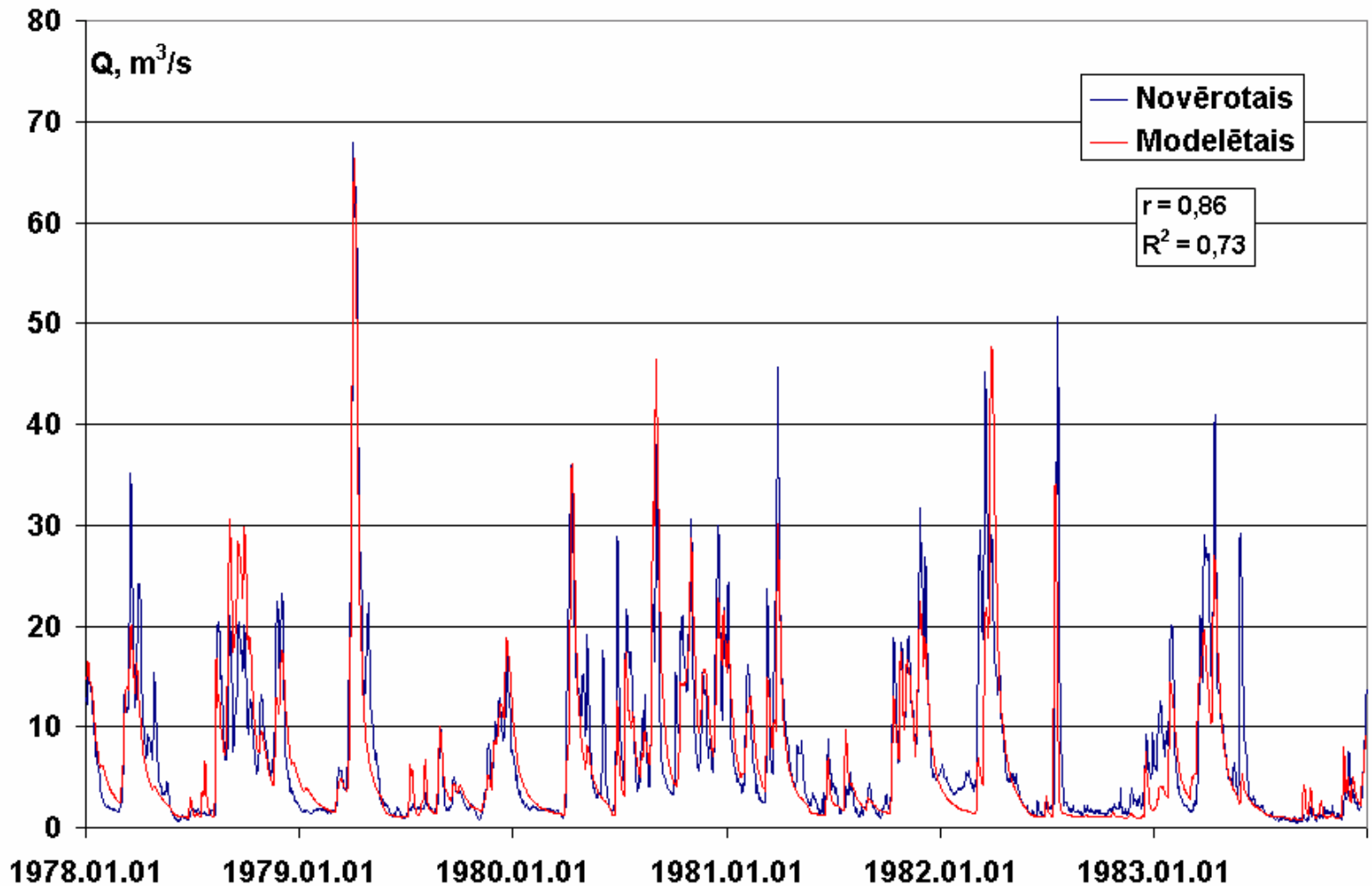
METQ2007BDOPT model developed by A.Zīverts
Latvia conditions was calibrated for Bērze river (15
sub-catchments), Salaca river, Imula river, Iecava
and Vienziemīte rivers.



P – precipitation
ES – evaporation from snow
EA – evapotranspiration from root zone
RS – precipitation and snow melting
RCH – recharge to groundwater
CAP – capillary flow



Results of the hydrological modeling (Berze river, 1961-1990)



Bērze $r = 0.86$ R^2 (Nash) = 0.73



FYRIS model (SLU, Sweden) input data and outputs

Timeseries data

Observed N and P conc.

Temperature

Run off

Point source discharges

Stream data

Stream length

Stream width

Type specific concentrations

Root zone leakage from arable and pasture land

Run off from forested land, clear cuts and wetlands

Sub-catchment land use

Forested land

Clear cuts

Mire/wetlands

Arable land

Pasture land

Lakes

Urban areas

Sub-catchment calculations

Atmospheric deposition

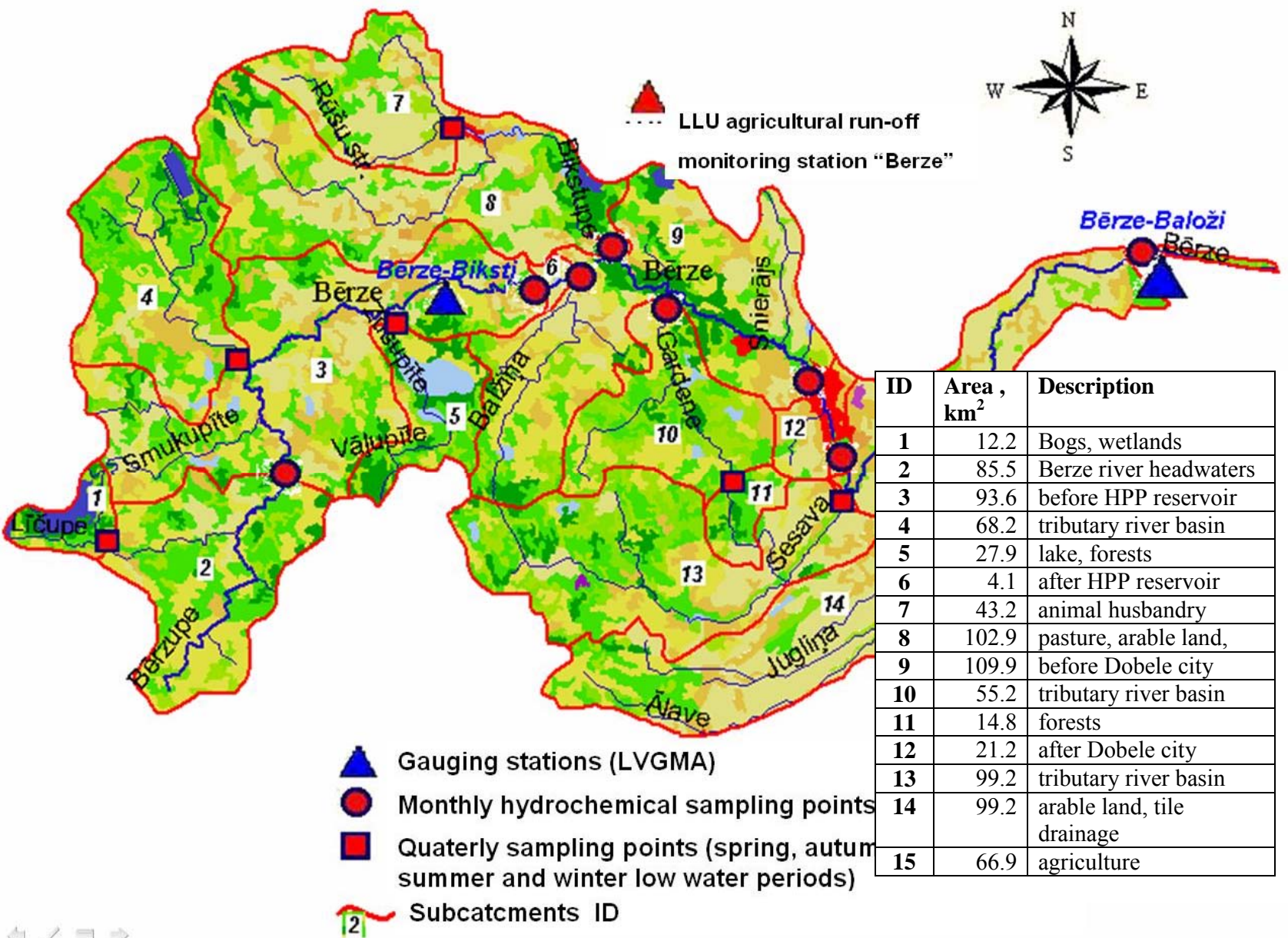
Model results (monthly data)

Retention

Net and gross transport

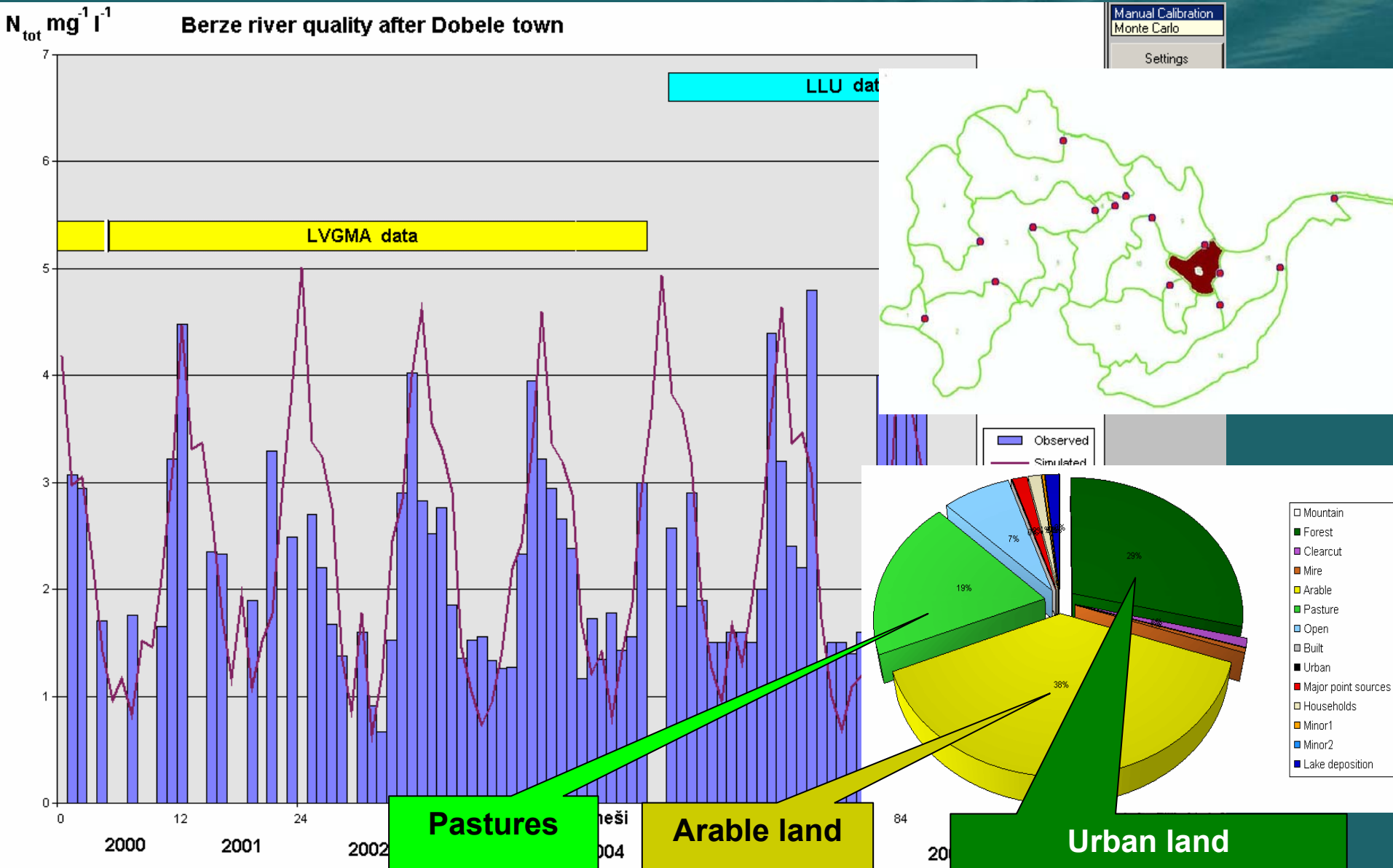
Source apportionment

Berze river basin (900 km³ , 15 sub catchments)



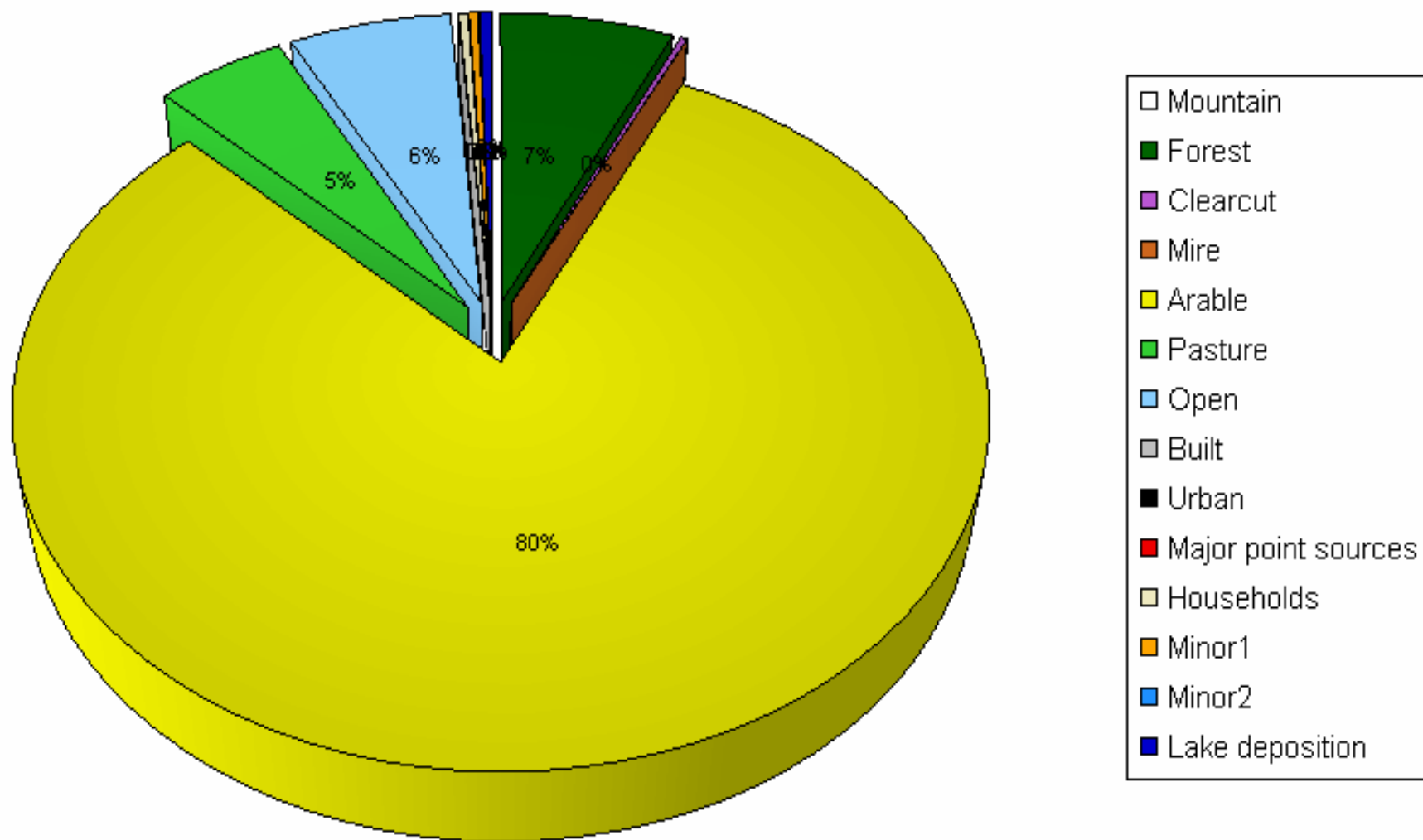


Example of modeling results, (Sub catchment 12 Dobele)





Example of modeling results (Sub catchment 14 , Agricultural territory)





Quality of modeling results?

Gaps and weak points:

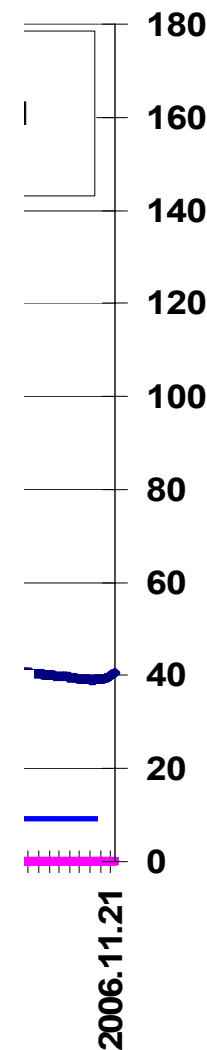
- Short time series of the water quality data
- Slow and time consuming data collection (GIS maps)
- Lack of the accurate agricultural statistics in national, regional, river catchments' level
- Impact of extreme weather events



Impact extreme weather events (summer 2006)

Content of the mineral nitrogen, mg kg^{-1} dry soil

Field	Soil layer (cm)	2006.g. autumn		2007.g. spring	
		$\text{NO}_3^- \text{ N}$	$\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$	$\text{NO}_3^- \text{ N}$	$\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$
Silarāji	0 - 30	21.4	6.6	2.6	4.1
	30 - 60	6.8	3.3	6.1	3.1
	60 - 90	1.3	2.7	8.2	2.7
Dzelzarāji	0 - 30	2.3	3.6	2.2	3
	30 - 60	0.5	3.1	0.8	2.4
	60 - 90	0.5	2.9	0.6	2.3
Klaipīņi	0 - 30	16.6	4.1	7.1	2.9
	30 - 60	3.3	3.3	5.7	3.1
	60 - 90	0.9	3.4	5.1	2.6
Puķes	0 - 30	11.4	3.9	3.4	3.5
	30 - 60	1.7	3.1	3.1	3.2
	60 - 90	1.3	2.6	2.4	2.7
Vāverītes	0 - 30	14	4.1	3.5	3.2
	30 - 60	9.6	3.4	5.5	3.4
	60 - 90	1.9	3	4.9	3
Kāpas	0 - 30	34	3.7	5.9	3.7
	30 - 60	18.9	3.7	7.9	3.3
	60 - 90	7.1	3.2	11.3	3.1





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Thank you for attention