## IMPLEMENTATION OF DANSH ACTION PLANS, 1990-2013

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1. Agriculture in Denmark

#### 2. Environmental indicators in agriculture

- > Field balances
- > Trends in modelled N leaching from the root zone
- 3. Conclusions

#### Data and figures from:

Bjerring et al., 2015 Blicher-Mathiesen et al., 2015 Hansen et al., 2015 Thorling et al., 2015 Wiberg-Larsen et al., 2015 http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR122.pdf http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR120.pdf http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR123.pdf http://www.geus.dk/publications/grundvandsovervaagning/index.htm http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR121.pdf Almost all Action plans were agree on the Parlament with both left- and right-wing parties



#### Mitigation measures:

Manure storage capacity

Spreading techniques

Implementation of a Nquota system

Increased the utilization of nitrogen in manure

Increased use:

catch crops

wetlands, afforestation

- -> severe eutrification of waters in the 1980s
- -> public demand + political will to act

## Danish crop cover on different farm types

Total agricultural area is 2,671,000 ha Covers 62 % of the national territory



## Danish field balances for nitrogen

Reduction of 43 pct. in the field balance 1990-2013



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# Danish field balances for phosphorus

Reduction of 80 pct. in the field balance 1990-2013





#### Agricultural catchment monitoring sites in Denmark (mini-catchments)



#### Importance of the agricultural catchment monitoring

(32 sites)

(7 sites)

#### 5 catchments (5-15 km<sup>2</sup>)

Measuring programme:

- > root zone water, 1 m
- > drainage water
- > upper-groundwater, 1.5-5 m (100 sites) (5 sites)
- > streams

#### **Annual interviews** with farmers:

- > crops
- > animals
- > fertilizers
- manure







#### Increase in storage capacity



**Annual reporting** 

Example from 1995

Reports studied by:

Farmers organisations Knowledge Centre for Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture **Overfertilisation at field level** 



- Dialogue between agricultural and environmental institutions
- Further actions needed



#### Modelled nitrate leaching

in five agricultural catchments







Measured nitrate concentrations in five agricultural catchments





![](_page_12_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### Nitrate concentrations 2008/09–2012/13 (mg NO<sub>3</sub>/I)

(The arrows show the dominating pathways of the waterflow)

#### Sandy soils

Loamy soils

![](_page_12_Figure_6.jpeg)

## Conclusions

**Reductions 1990-2013** 

- ► Field balance national level:
- Agricultural catchments:
- Modelled nitrate leaching:
- ► NO<sub>3</sub>-conc in oxic upper groundwater:
- Succesful implementation of Action Programmes requires:
- A political goal
- Mandatory measures
- Control
- Monitoring and evaluations
- Dialogue
- Scientific foundation
- A genuine political will to reach the goal and a political understanding for the process
  7 /.

30-46 pct. 40-50 pct.

43 pct.

![](_page_14_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### VI. Farmers view

Main concern

- Reduction of economic fertiliser norms: unfair competition
- Catch crops

Farmers' lobby has managed influence the fertiliser act to contain some alternatives to catch crop from 2011:

energy crops, increased N quota, transfer to others farms, separation of organic manure

• 10 m buffer-strips

Some farmer have refused to establish 10 m bufferstips in 2013, unauthorised estimates say 25 % have not been established

### New agenda to fulfil WRD

#### Plan for cut in N load to coastal areas

![](_page_15_Figure_2.jpeg)

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# New right-wing parlament wants to implement:

- No additional buffer strips from 9 to 2 m
- No cut in fertilizer back to best economic level add 92.000 tons N in mineral fertilizer
- No further catch crops

Less national regulation more spatial differentiated regulation

More target measures – constructed wetlands, drain filter technologies

### Thanks for attention