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K. Piil, S.K. Hvid, H.S. Østergaard, F. Gertz, L. Knudsen, B. Kronvang, J.B. Poulsen, G. Blicher-Mathiesen, J. Windolf, C.D. Børgesen, C. Kjærgaard, B.V. Iversen, A.L. Højbjerg, H. de Jonge, P. Mortensen

AN EMISSIONBASED APPROACH FOR REGULATION OF NITROGEN LOSS FROM AGRICULTURAL LAND TO SURFACE WATERS



STØTTET AF promilleafgiftsfonden for landbrug



EMISSIONBASED NITROGEN REGULATION

- Some complaining over agricultural regulation
- What farmers want
- Possibilities and challenges of giving it to them



DANISH NITROGEN REGULATION

- Mandatory nutrient management plans
- Statutory norms for N application ~20% below economic optimum
- Mandatory catch crops on 14% of arable land
- Deadlines regulating the timing of sowing of catch crops, tillage, manure application etc.
- Mandatory 9 m buffer zones around streams and rivers
- Environmental assessment of expanding animal husbandry
- Ecological focus areas

Cost ~150 € pr. ha



A REGULATION BASED ON QUANTIFYING EMISSIONS

Farmers want an emission based regulation because:

- They want to be set free!
- They mistrust the models on which the general nationwide regulation is based
- They want an individual nitrogen regulation based on their actual N emissions: "I want to be regulated based on <u>my</u> farming practice"

Project aim:

Develop and test concepts that allows farmers to be regulated on measured emissions, rather than on N-input



BENEFITS OF AN EMISSION BASED REGULATION

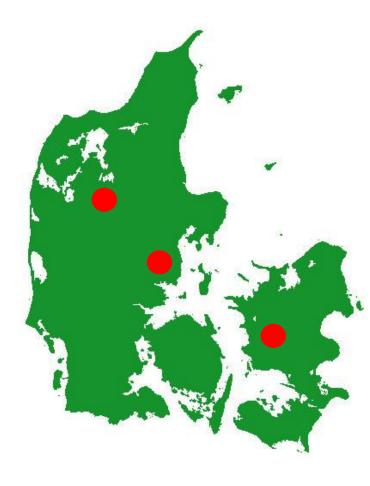
Effective N reduction measures	Free choice of N reduction measures
Reward for optimizing the effect of N-reduction measures	All N-reduction measures can be used – cheapest and non-approved

Less detailed regulation No inspection of N-reduction measures (type of catch crops, specific dates for tillage etc.)



THREE METHODS FOR QUANTIFYING EMISSIONS

Project July 2014 – December 2018



Three pilot areas differing in geology, precipitation and agricultural practice. ~15-30 km²

Emissions are measured with three different methods



Forest

Stream

n



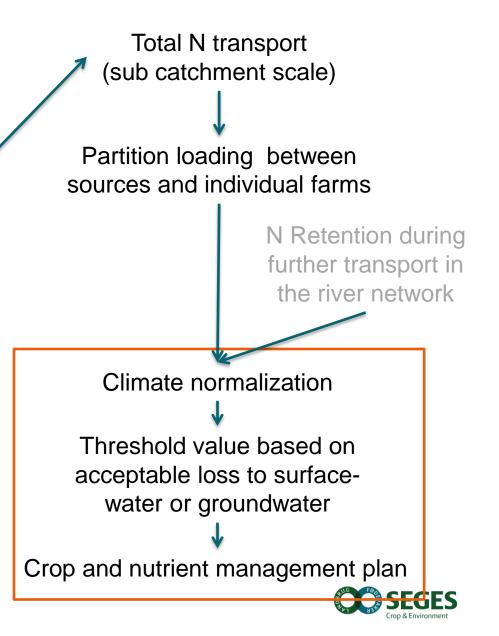
STREAM TRANSPORT

Climate normalization: Precipitation has a large influence on N transport

WFD targets on catchment scale, but needs to be set on farm level or sub catchment scale. Farmers are to get an emission permit – new scientific and legal framework

Crop and nutrient management plan must ensure that the farmer stays within his emission permit – can we advise him well enough? What's the legal framework?

4 km



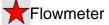
TILE DRAIN TRANSPORT

Tile drain loss

50-0

Fillerup Gtorgaard

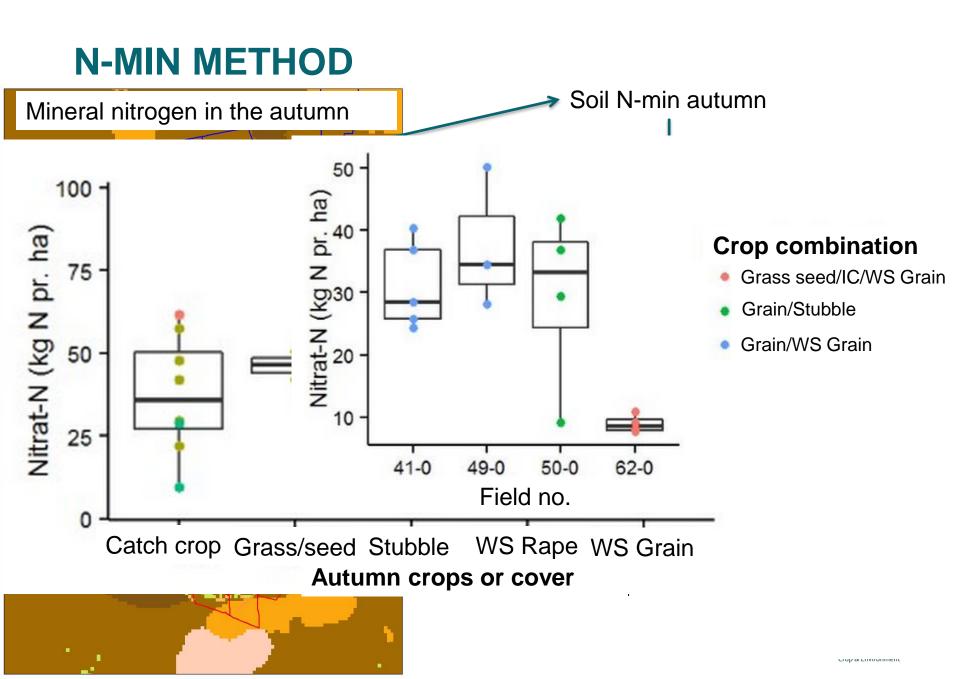
Ulvskovgaards Jorde



- -Main drainp.
- + Direct measure
- + Farm specific (sometimes)
- Indirect way of estimating loading to surface water
- Difficult to map tile drains and define tile drain catchment

Crop and nutrient management plan





N-MIN METHOD Soil N-min autumn Mineral nitrogen in the autumn N-min and leaching Nmin (kg/ha) measured in field trials 100 til 225 + Direct impact of farming practice Leaching = $f(N-min) \leq$ + Farm specific N Retention during Defining the catchment and the fraction of total drainage via tile drains - Variability in retention within sub catchment Cannot handle N reduction measures outside of the field, e.g. mini wetlands

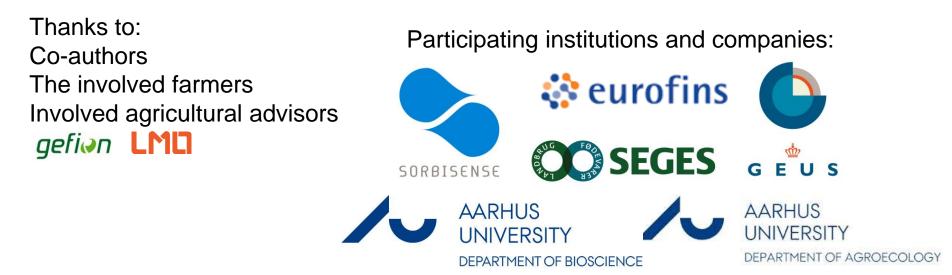
COMMON CHALLENGES

- WFD targets are on catchment level, need for targets on farm or sub catchment level
- New scientific and legal framework for sharing burden
- Handling climate normalization
- Translating the measured emissions to a crop and nutrient management plan that ensures that emission permits are not exceeded
- Description of when each method is appropriate and how the measurements should be carried out and processed
- Cost benefit

In conclusion: Appealing but difficult



EMISSION BASED NITROGEN- AND LAND USE REGULATION



Funding:



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