

“Threats of land use on groundwater resources”

is it ...

threats from land use on groundwater?

or
threats for farms *because of* groundwater?

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Farmers are the primary managers of rural areas



- 💧 The countryside extends often right up to the very start of the city
- 💧 Farmers are main actors in the use of water and their production have an impact on groundwater

➡ Farmers play a vital role in water management in the countryside and in peri- and urban areas.

They must be part of any solution.

Threats *from* land use on groundwater resources; Nitrate



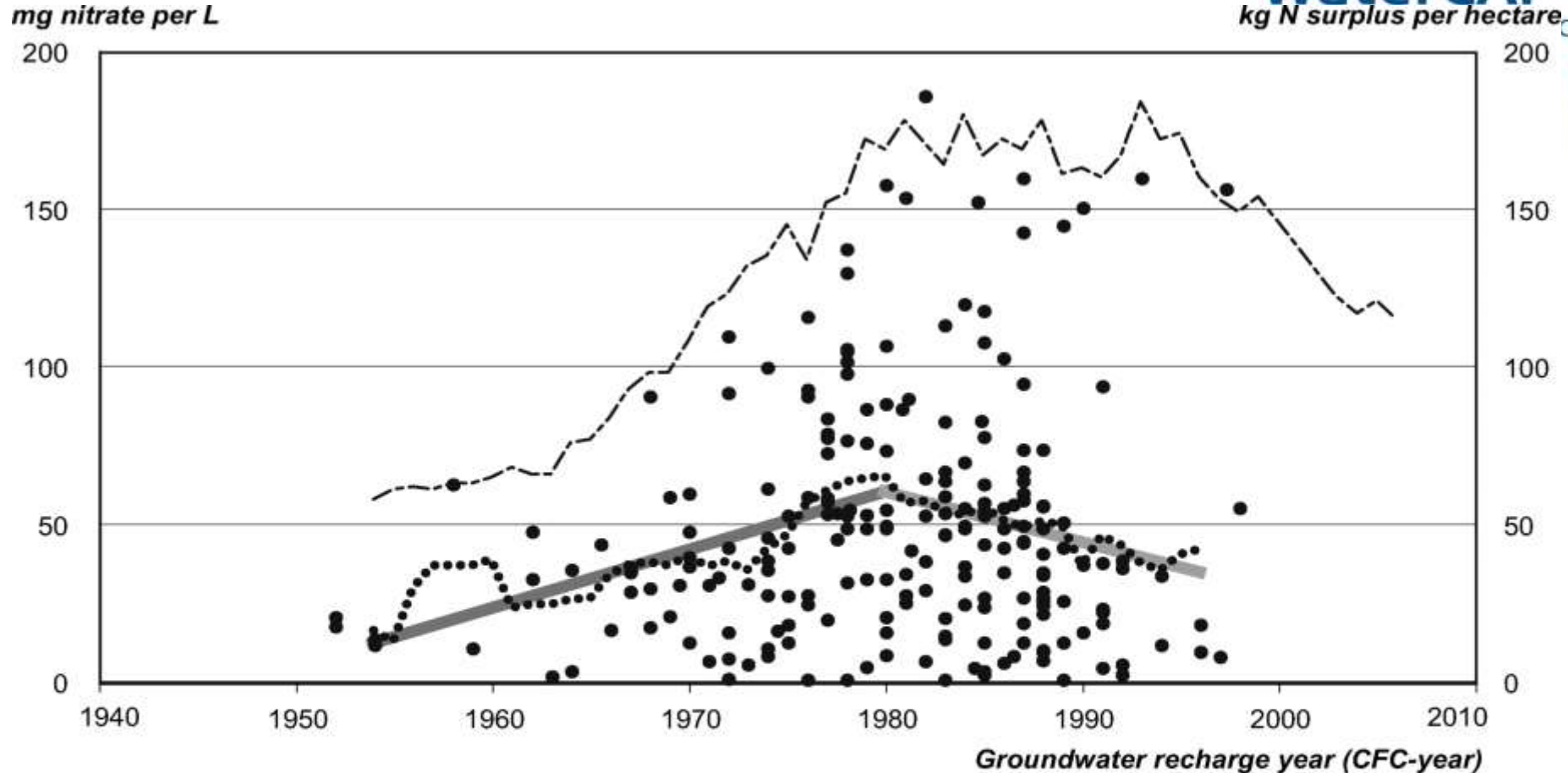
- 💧 Groundwater is vulnerable both to point sources of pollution and diffuse sources;
 - 💧 nitrate pollution, mainly as diffuse pollution from land use
 - 💧 point source pollution might come from intensive livestock husbandry and slurry stores.
- 💧 Good agricultural practices reduce the Nitrate content in the ground water significantly.

Significant reductions in nitrate in groundwater



- 💧 In Denmark planning for the protection of the drinking water resources has taken place since the 1980'ties.
- 💧 This planning has had a significant positive effect on the nitrate load in the groundwater.
- 💧 A number of practices in agriculture has been changed (regulation on manure handling, 10 pct. below economic optimum of N, etc).

The effort has had an effect



- Nitrate in oxic groundwater ($[\text{NO}_3^-] > 1\text{mg/l}$, $[\text{Fe}^{++}] < 0,2\text{mg/l}$ & $[\text{O}_2] > 1\text{mg/l}$)
- Moving average of nitrate in groundwater
- Upward trend
- Downward trend
- - - N surplus in agriculture

Farming problems related to groundwater



- 💧 Droughts
- 💧 Limiting factor for crop protection products and fertilization due to pesticides, nitrogen (and phosphorus)
 - 💧 (even that it might come due to flooding of the sewage system and wastewater ends up in the groundwater)
- 💧 Extra restrictions
 - 💧 in areas with drinking water resources
 - 💧 in field boundaries

Farmers part of the solution

- 💧 Farming with water - the farmer as water managers
- 💧 Less use of water, pesticides, phosphorus and nitrogen
- 💧 Constructions of buffer zones and water bassins, growing willow and elephant grass, etc.
- 💧 Catchment based cooperation

Threats of landuse *because of the* groundwater resources

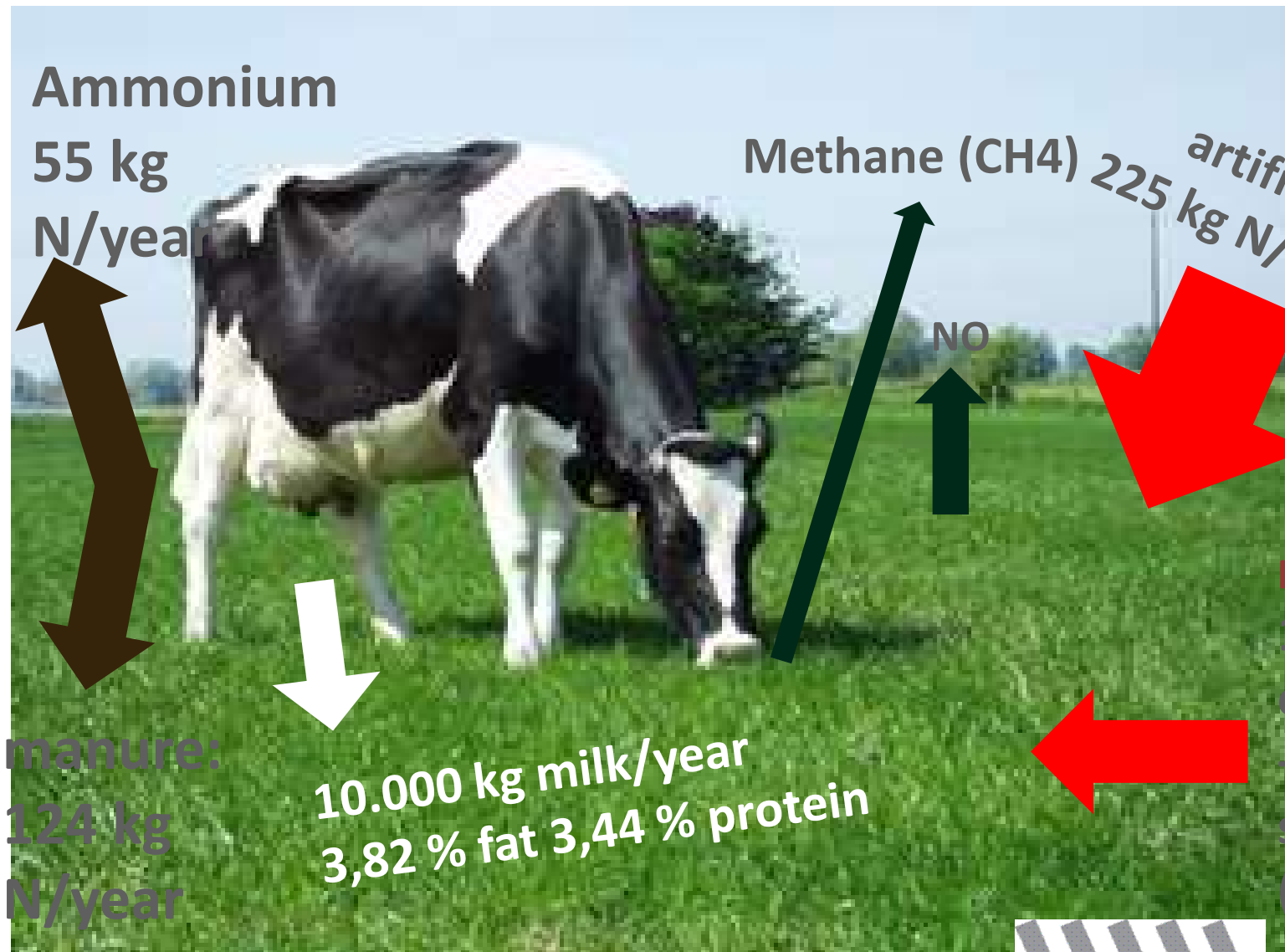


- 💧 Too bad and lack of groundwater threats agricultural production -> need for sustainable water management for food production

No food because of no possibilities for fertilizing and irrigation -> This ecosystem service diminish...

➡ It takes a holistic view on groundwater management. Competing demands on ecosystem services need to be balanced.

Showcase: FARM LAND USE makes a difference



Ammonium

55 kg
N/year

Methane (CH4) 225 kg N/hectare

NO

manure:
124 kg
N/year

10.000 kg milk/year
3,82 % fat 3,44 % protein

Footprint

1 hectare fodder
on the farm
+ 1 hectare
somewhere else
(concentrate)

European Union



The European Regional Deve

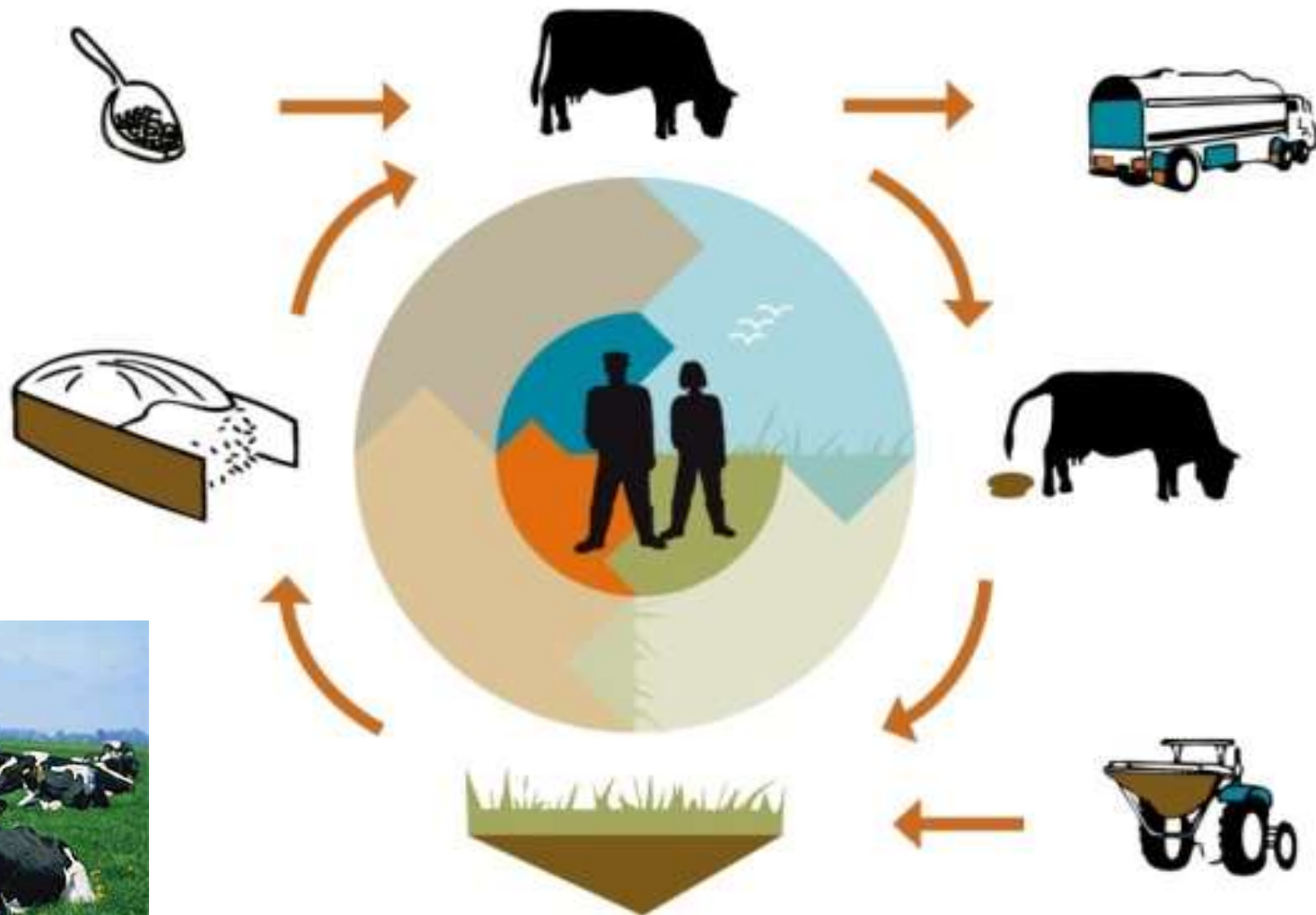
What you do not see

Investing in the future
networking together for a
sustainable and competitive region



Key: MORE EFFICIENT CYCLE of NUTRIENTS

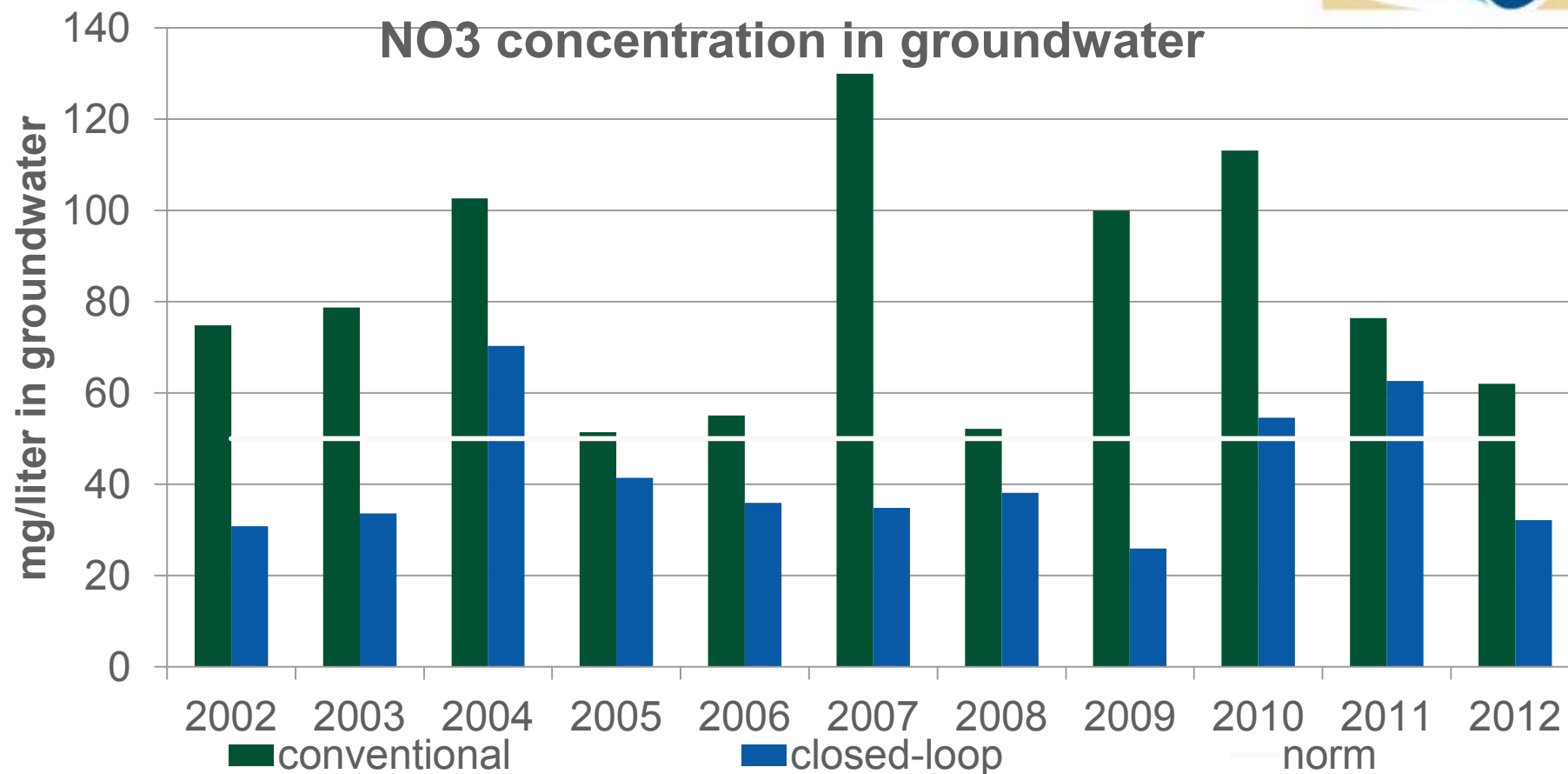
→ reduced farm cost + cleaner water



sustainable and competitive region

Result: Nitrate emissions reduced

[*province of Drenthe, Netherlands*]



Potential lower emissions for province **Drenthe**



- performance top 20% compared to average
- savings upscaled over 66.000 ha in Drenthe
- lower N soil surplus : **4.224 ton N in NO₃**
 - top 20% at 91 kg/ha performs 64 kg/ha lower than average 155 kg N/ha
- lower ammonia emissions: **500 ton N in NH₃**
 - 5 kg N/10.000 kg milk x 1 billion kg (33 instead of 38 kg N)
- lower P soil surplus: **1.056 ton P₂O₅**
 - top 20% at 5 kg/ha performs 16 kg P₂O₅/ha lower than average 21 kg P₂O₅/ha

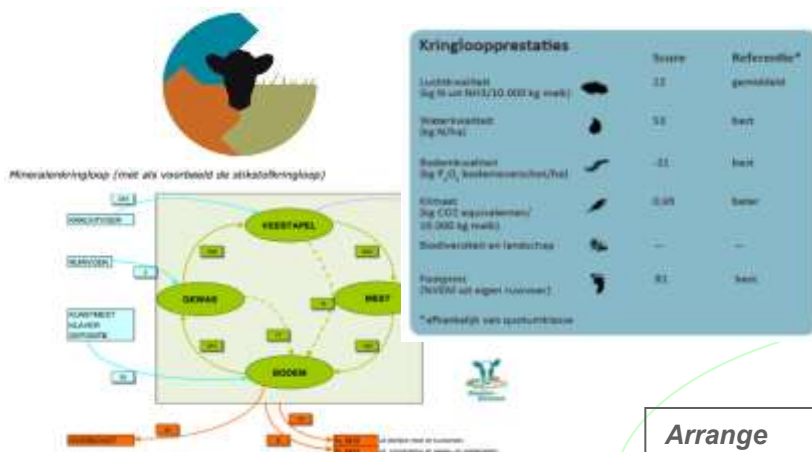


*Investing in the future
by working together for a
sustainable and competitive region*



Upscaling Performance based Rewarding

1. Collect Farm data → efficiency N+P 2. Improve via workshops, trips and farmers



4. Negotiate reward for improvement!

3. Transparency in results: certificate

- organize delivery to farm
- more production space for farm
- premium from waterboard
- farm publicity + “licence to produce”



THE SECOND CYCLE



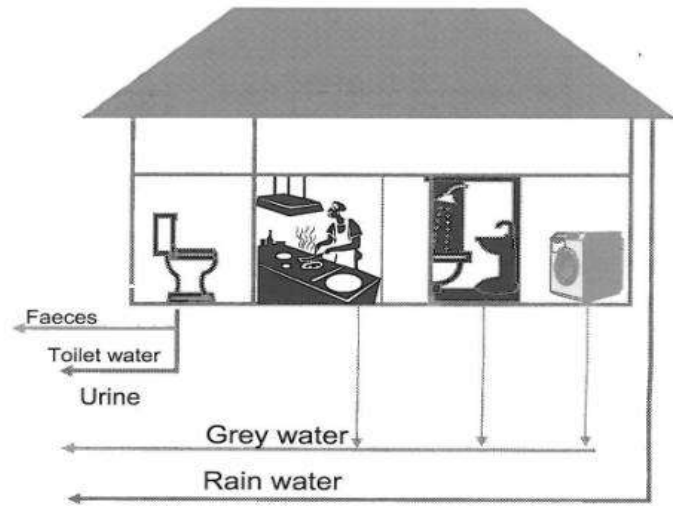
- 1st nutrient cycle to be 'closed' is on-farm
- **2nd nutrient cycle to be 'closed' is regional:
consumer-producer**



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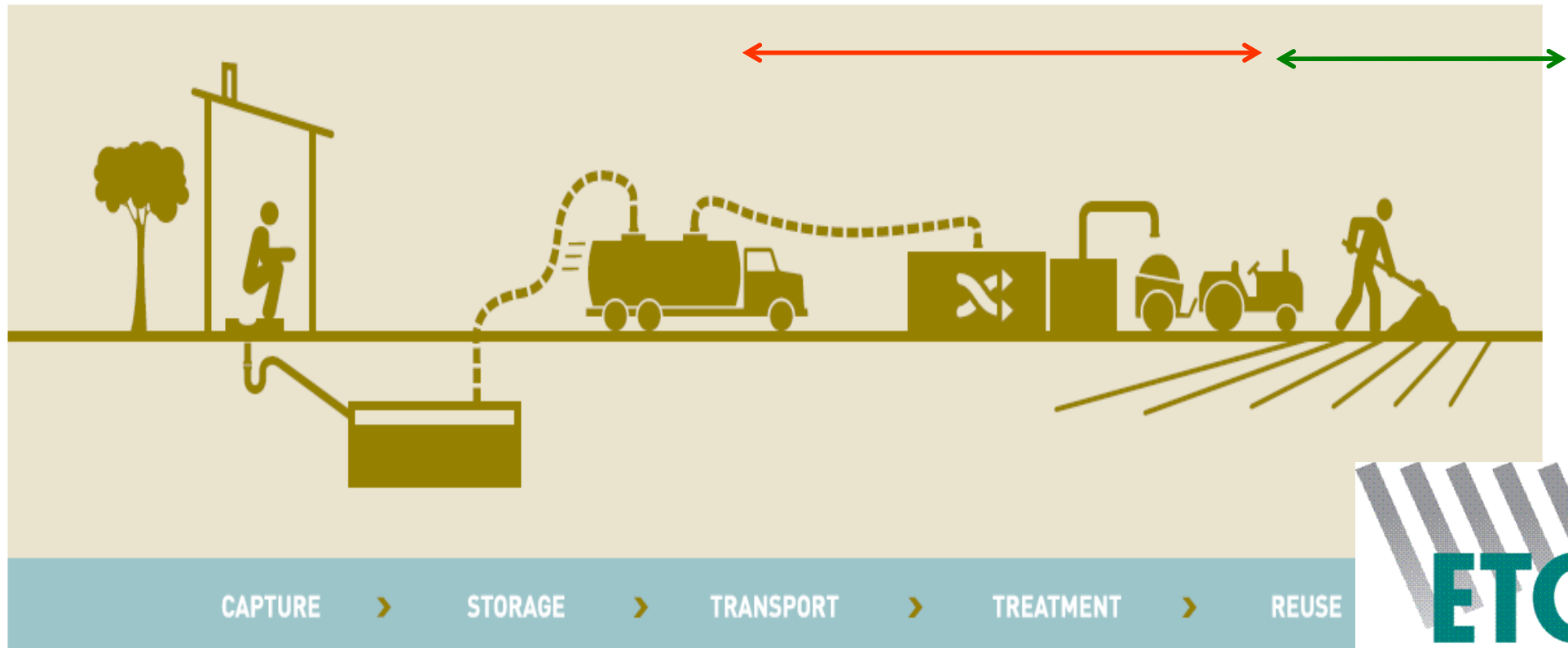


Separate collection and treatment of flows



Recycling Waste = Urban-Rural Linkage

Create value from Waste



💧 So the *farmers* both
have *farming problems*
because of the
groundwater challenges
and *are part of the*
solution to the problems

💧 Thanks for listening



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