Advancing local engagement in nitrate regulation

- from top down regulation towards local engagement in Denmark

Flemming Gertz, SEGES



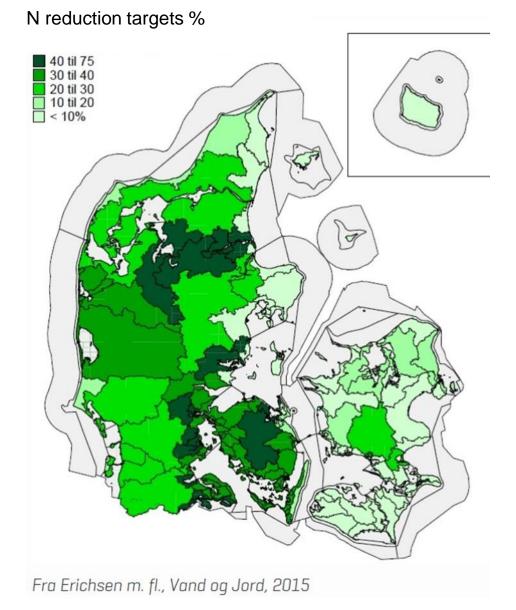






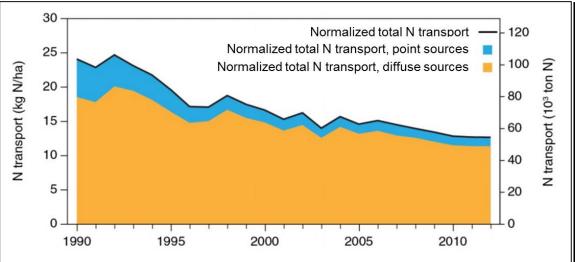
Nitrate to coastal waters is a main issue





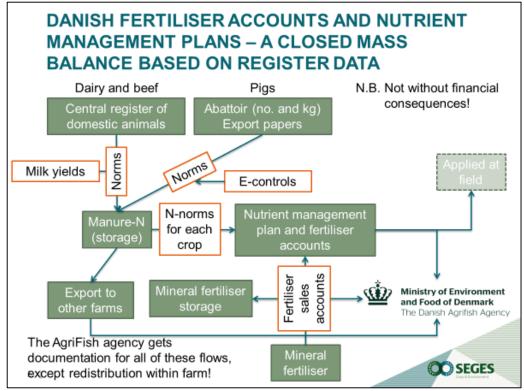


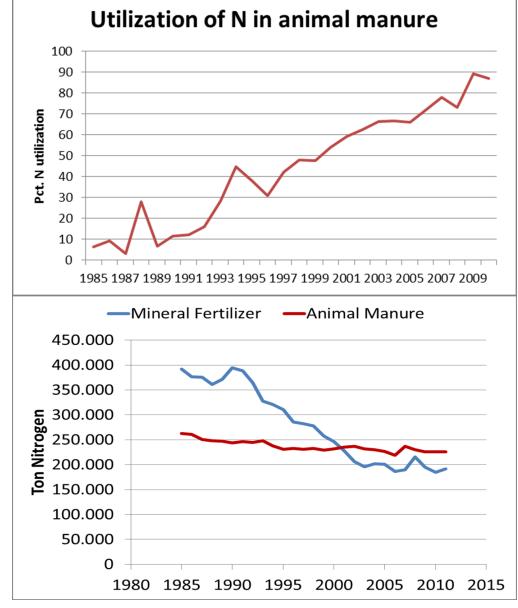
Top down (general) regulation has worked



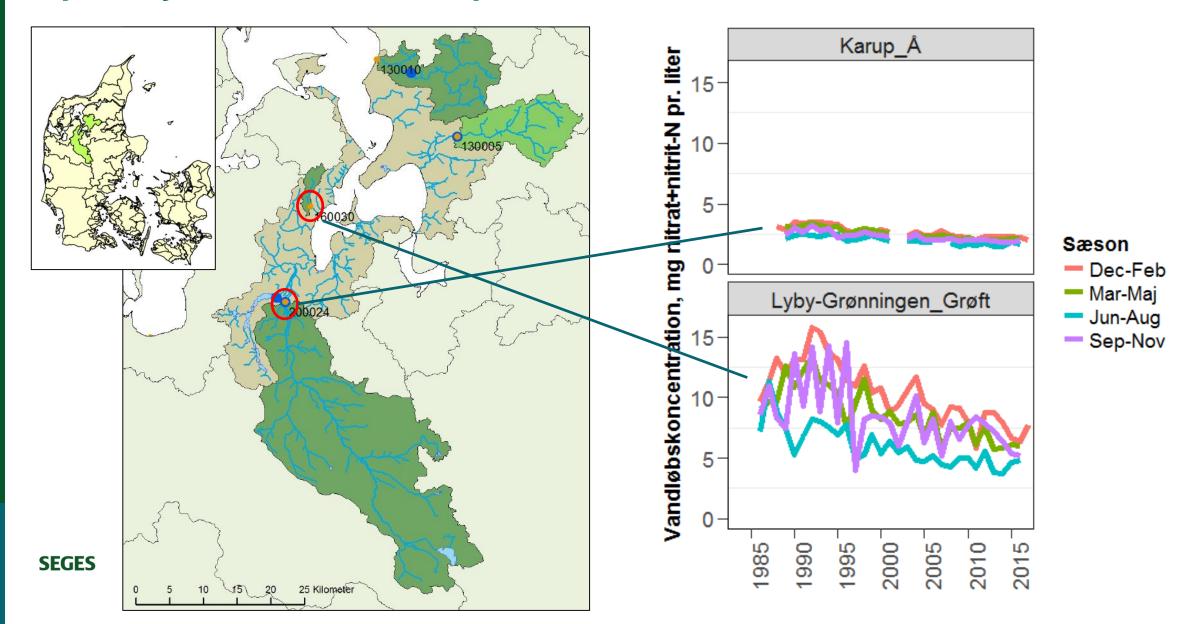
	Time	Plan	Significant elements in legislation:
	1985	NPO-plan	-regulation of allowed animal unit per ha min. storage capacity for animal manure
	1987	Water Environm. Plan I	-50 pct reduction in N-leaching from agr65 pct "autumngreen fields" -Slurry in autumn only to wintercov. fields
	1992	Action plan for sustainable agriculture	-Slurry only to grass or oilseed rape in autumn -Max. N-standards for crops (N-quata per farm) -Min. utilisation of nitrogen in animal manure -Fertilizer plans and -accounts.
	1998	Water Environm. Plan II	-10 pct decrease of N-standards (The N-quota) - 6 percent "super" green fields in autumn -15 pct higher utilization of N in animal manure
	2003	Water Environm. Plan	-Target for decrease of P surplus -More wetlands - 10/14 pct. covercrops (10 at <80kg manure-N pr ha., 14 at >80 kg manure N pr. ha)
	2011- 2013	WFD	-More cover crops -Establishment of wetlands
	2016	Agricultural package WFD 2. gen plans	 Area specific regulation based on need to obtain "Good Ecological Quality" N-standards back to financially optimal levels (gain of ~160\$ pr. ha) Max. 170 kg N pr. ha (previously 140) for pig production

Top down (general) regulation has worked

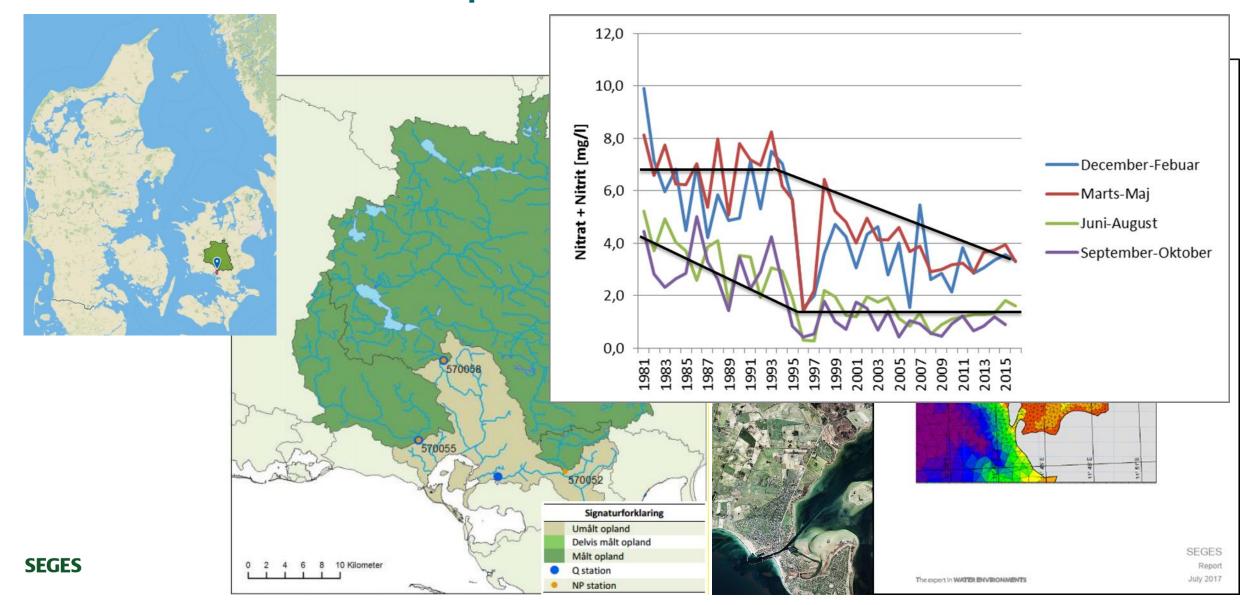




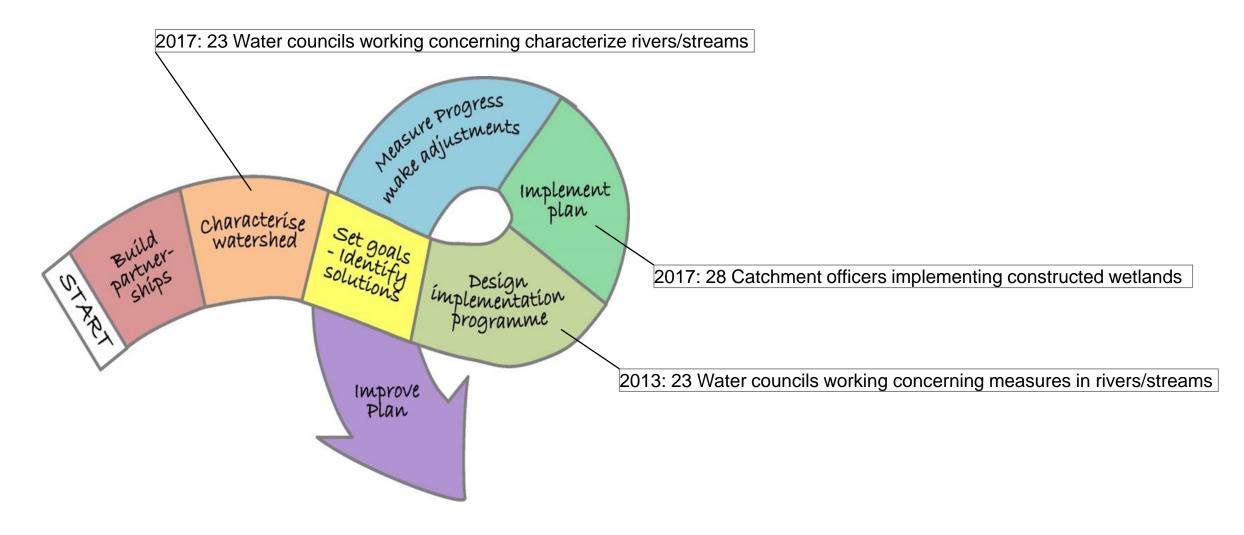
Spatially differentiated response



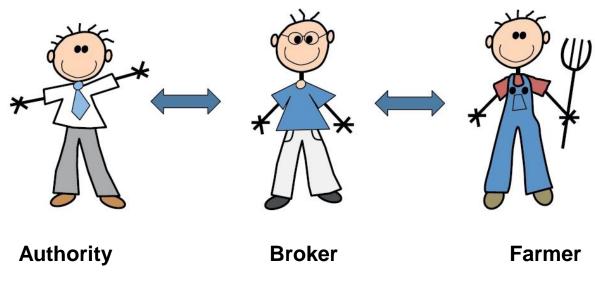
Seasonal differentiated response



Towards local engagement



Catchment officers







What is needed

