

The Danish Concept To Mitigate Nutrients In Drainage Discharge: Four New Options

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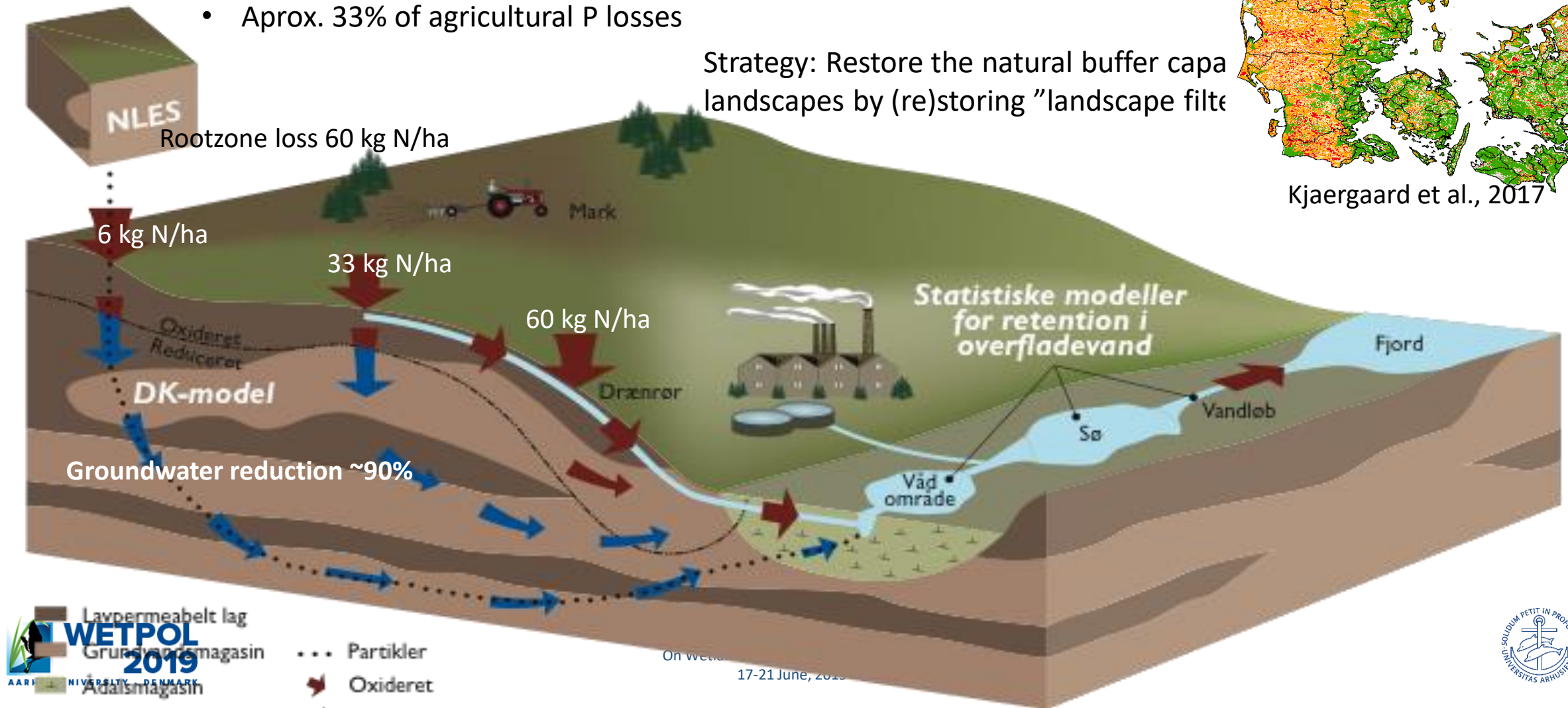
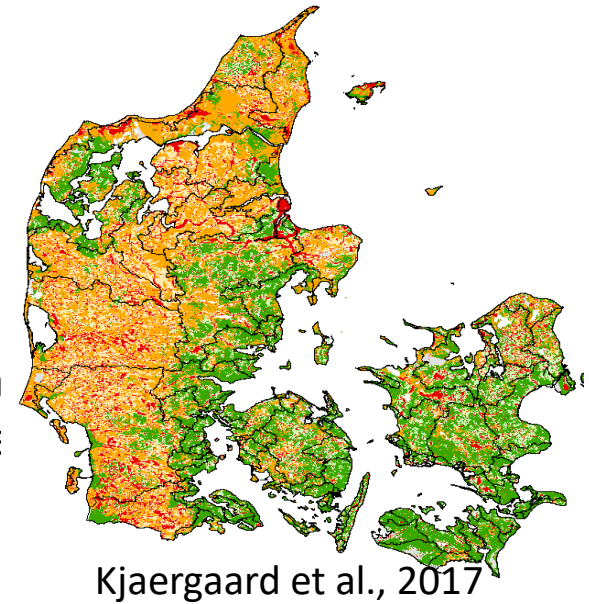
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Drainage filters is a new targeted mitigation strategy

In DK drainage losses of nutrients accounts for:

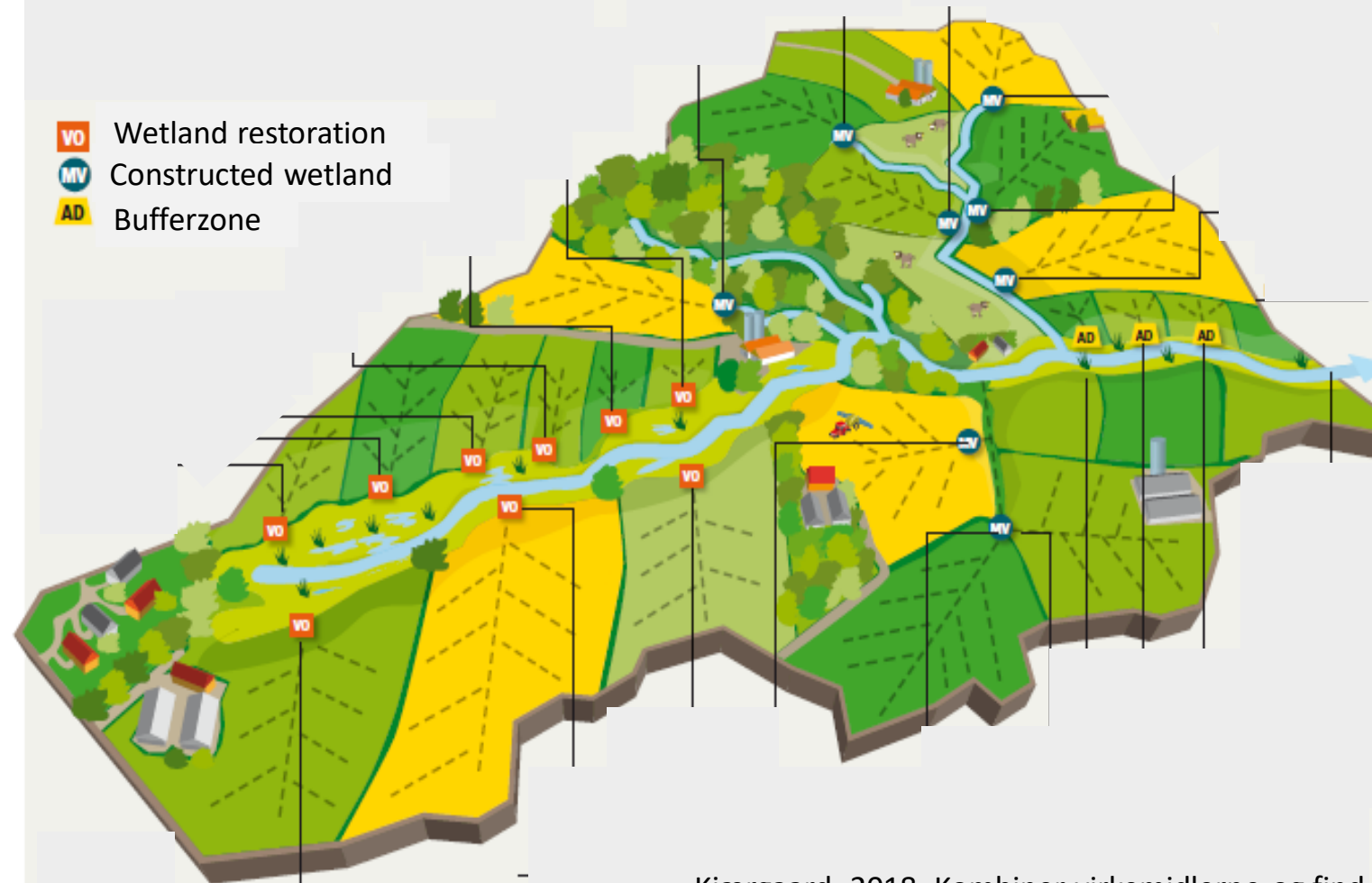
- 50-60% of agricultural N losses -> clay catchments up to 90%
- Aprox. 33% of agricultural P losses

Strategy: Restore the natural buffer capacity landscapes by (re)storing "landscape filters"



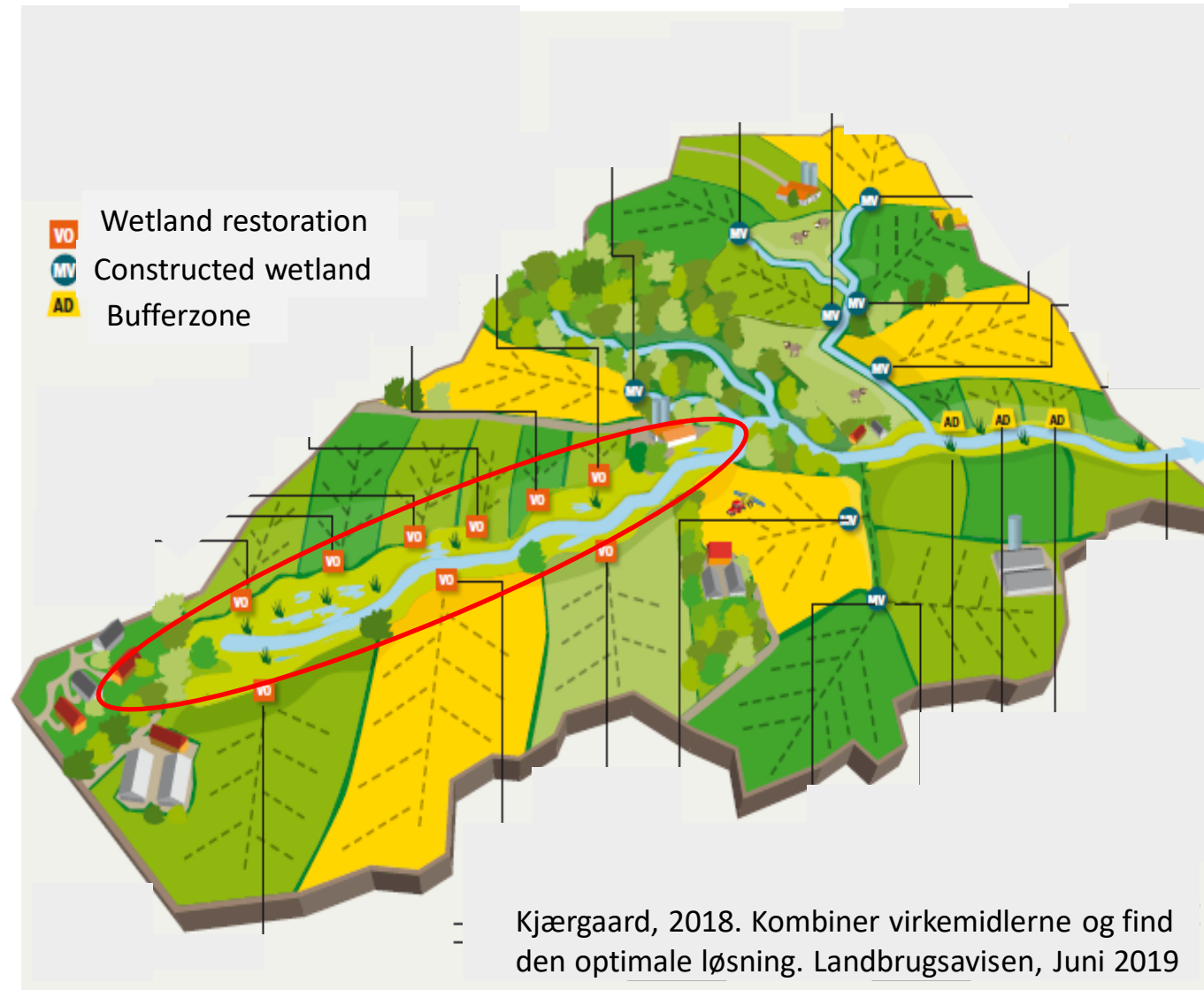
Visions for the targeted drainage mitigation strategy

Different measures at different positions in the landscape (subcatchment)



Visions for the targeted drainage mitigation strategy

Wetland restoration



Restoration of riparian wetlands

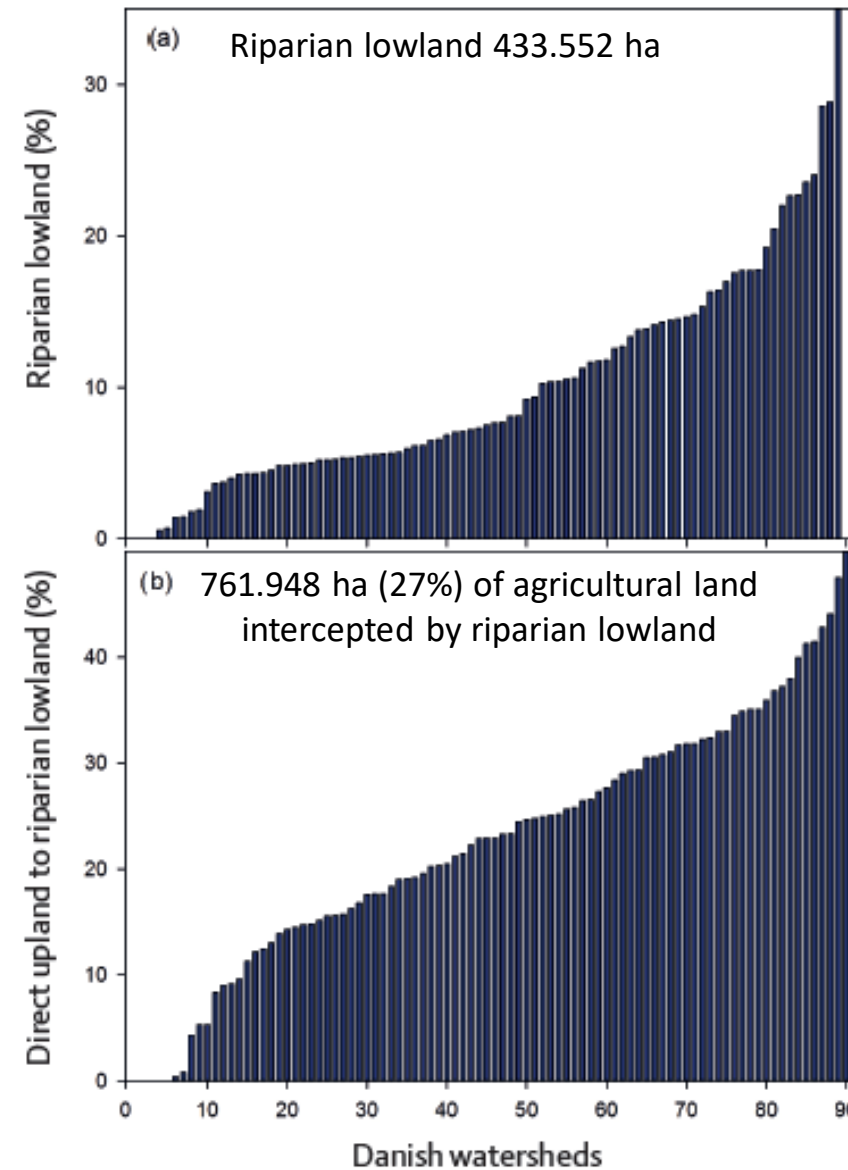
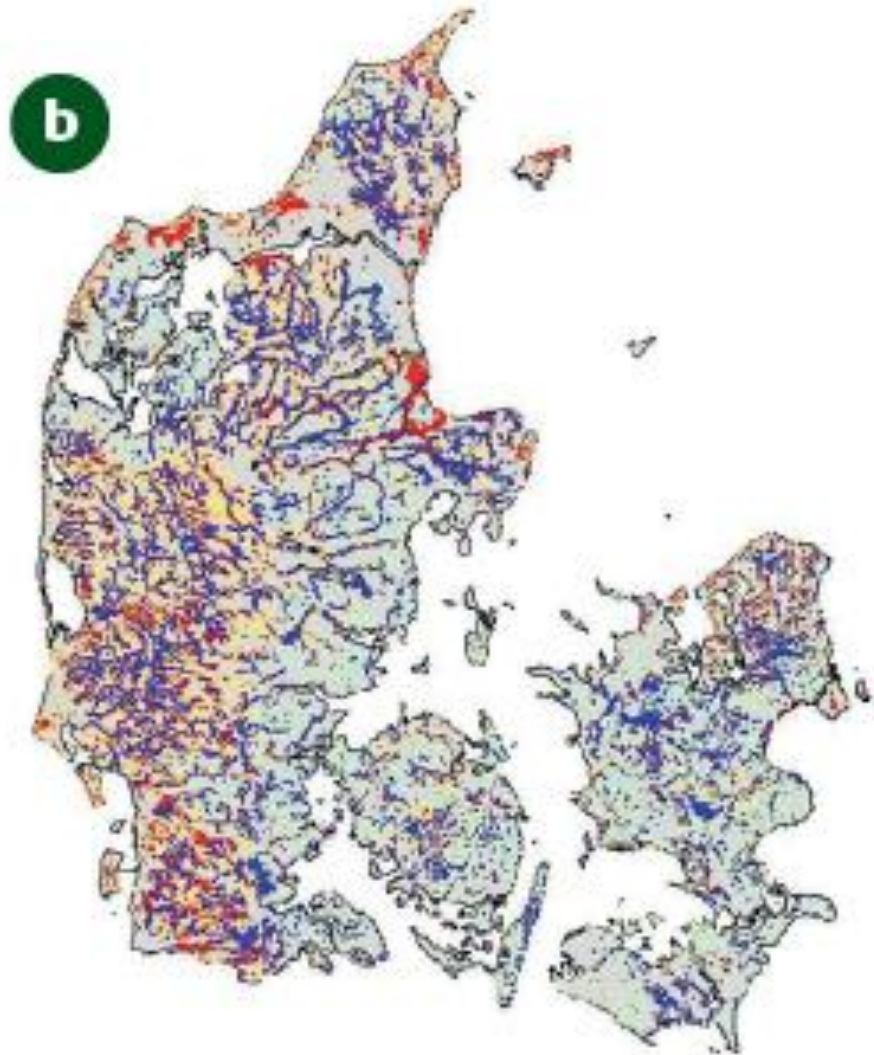
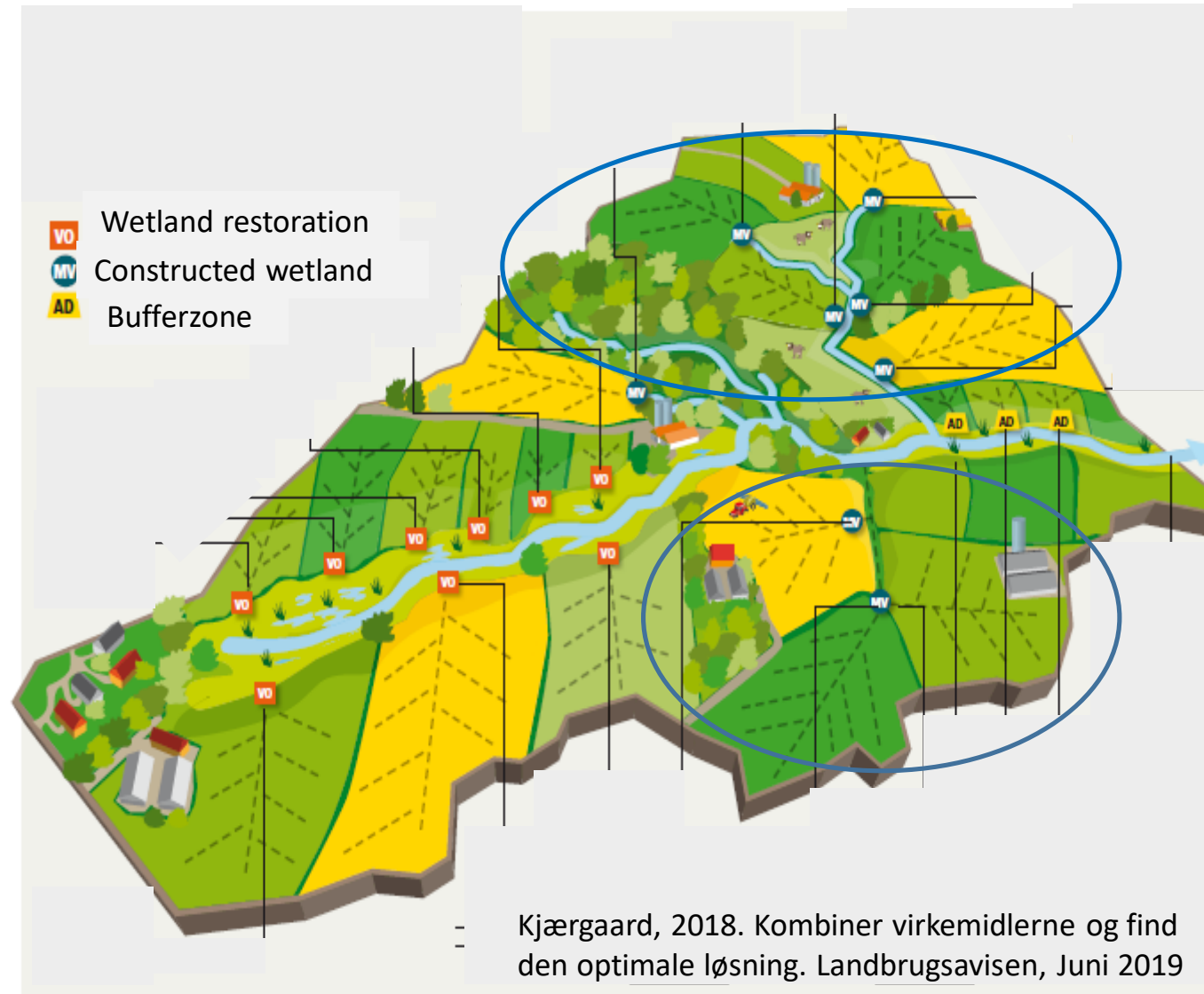


FIGURE 2. (a) Riparian lowland area, and (b) agricultural upland intercepted by riparian lowland in the Danish watersheds.

Visions for the targeted drainage mitigation strategy

Wetland restoration

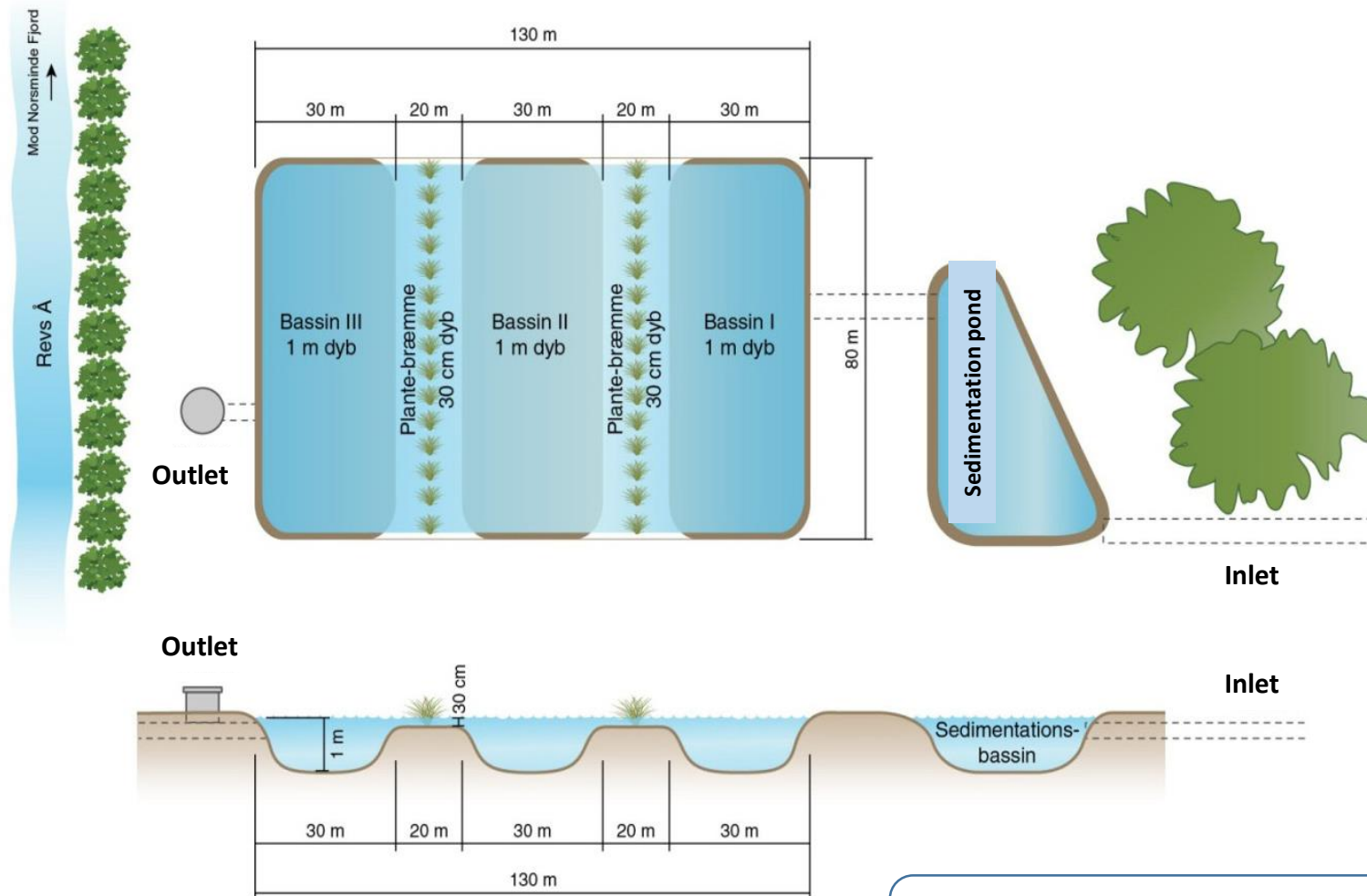


Constructed wetlands



Surface-flow constructed wetlands (SF-CW)

From Kjaergaard & Hoffmann, 2013



25 SF-CWs implemented 2010-2014

Dimensions

- Size: 1% of the drainage catchment area
- Minimum HRT ~1 day

Annual N effects

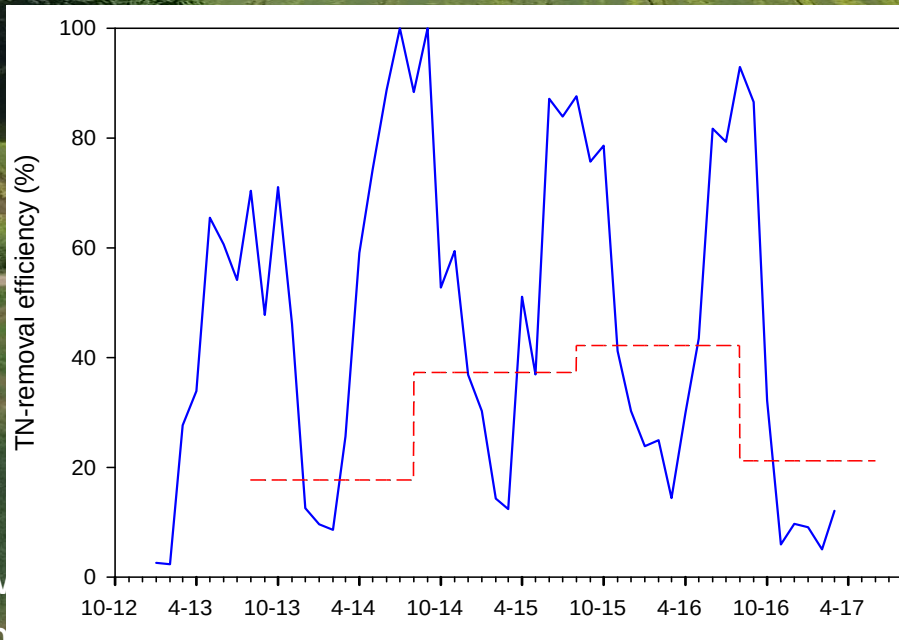
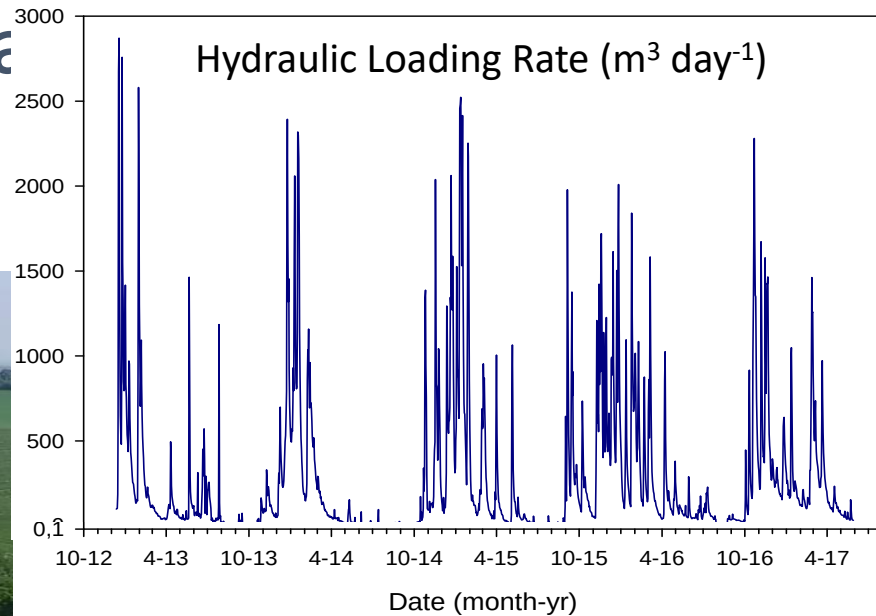
- 17-45% (average 25%) N-reduction
- Major controlling factor temperature
- *Kjaergaard et al., 2014; 2017a,b; 2019*

Annual P effects

- 30-80% (average 43%) P-retention
- Controlled by PLR, P-forms and Fe:P ratio
- *Mendes et al., 2018a. Ecological Engineering*
- *Mendes et al., 2018b. Geoderma*

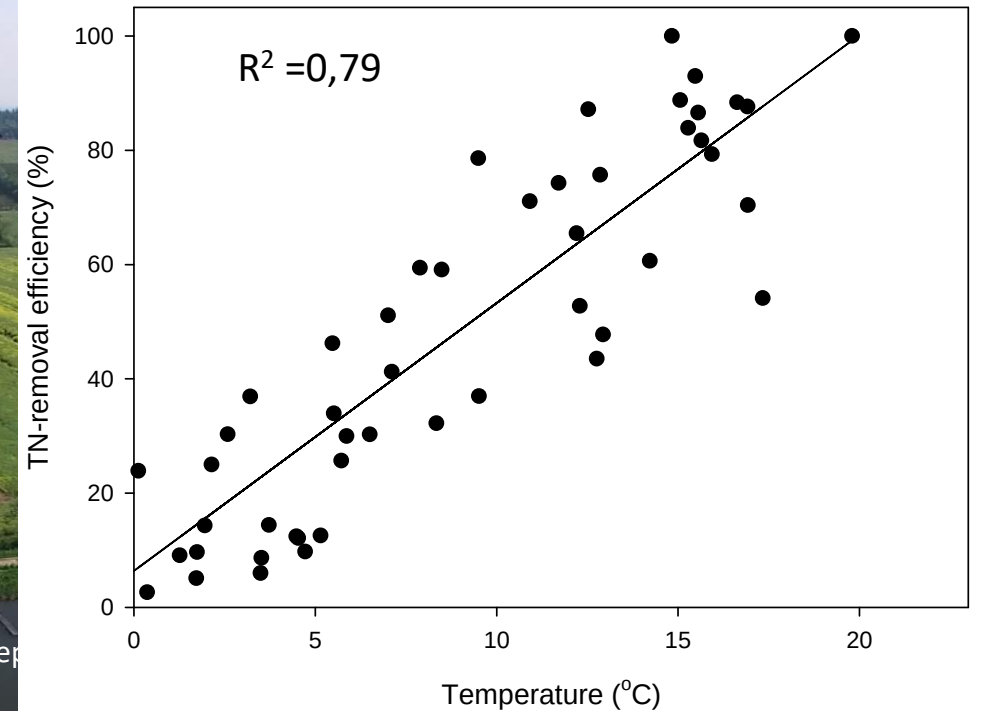
- Approved as drainage measure 2017
- 1.000-1.500 SF-CW in 2018-2021 targeting 900 ton N/yr

Surfa



nd Fillerup, Odder (2010)

Kjaergaard, Hoffmann, Pugliese, Iversen, 2019



SF-CV
Drainage catchment 45 ha

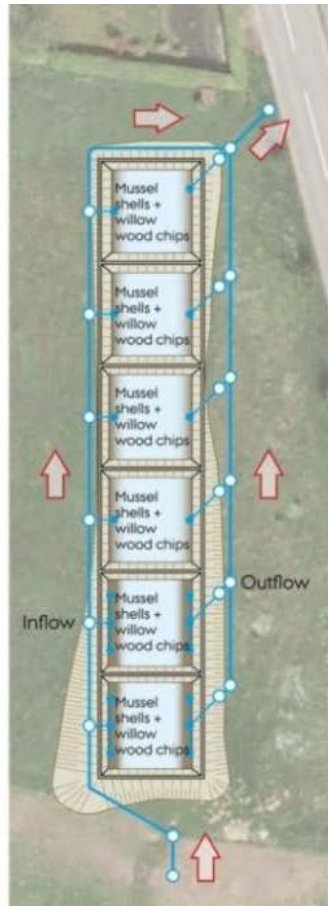
Shallow vegetation zone

Drone photo: SEGES

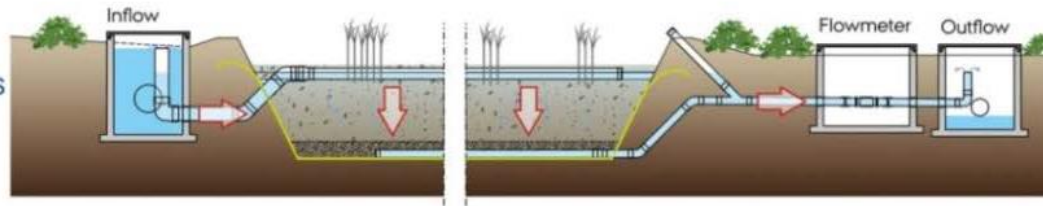
Sub-surface flow willow woodchips based bioreactors

www.supremetech.dk

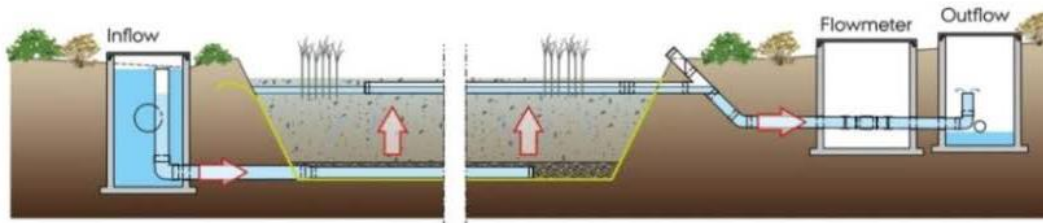
From Hoffmann & Kjaergaard, 2014



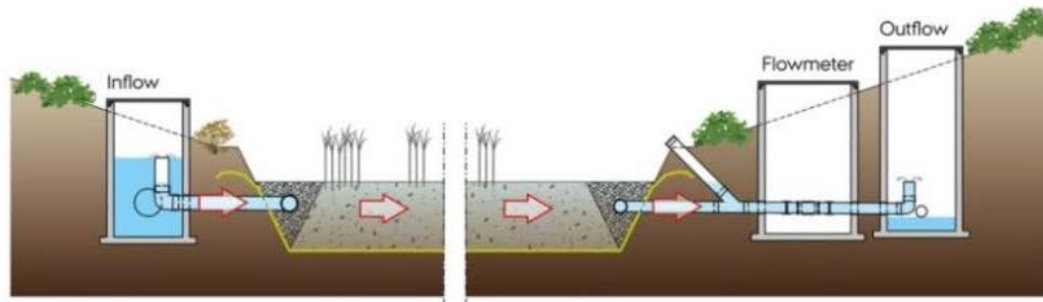
Vertical downwards flow



Vertical upwards flow



Horizontal flow



Cost-effective filter technologies targeting P-retention and N-removal in agricultural drainage discharge

www.supremetech.dk

- Six bioreactors constructed 2012
- Filterbeds 100 m² and 1 m depth
- Woodchips:seashell ratios 25:70; 50:50
- 3 hydrological designs

Annual N effects

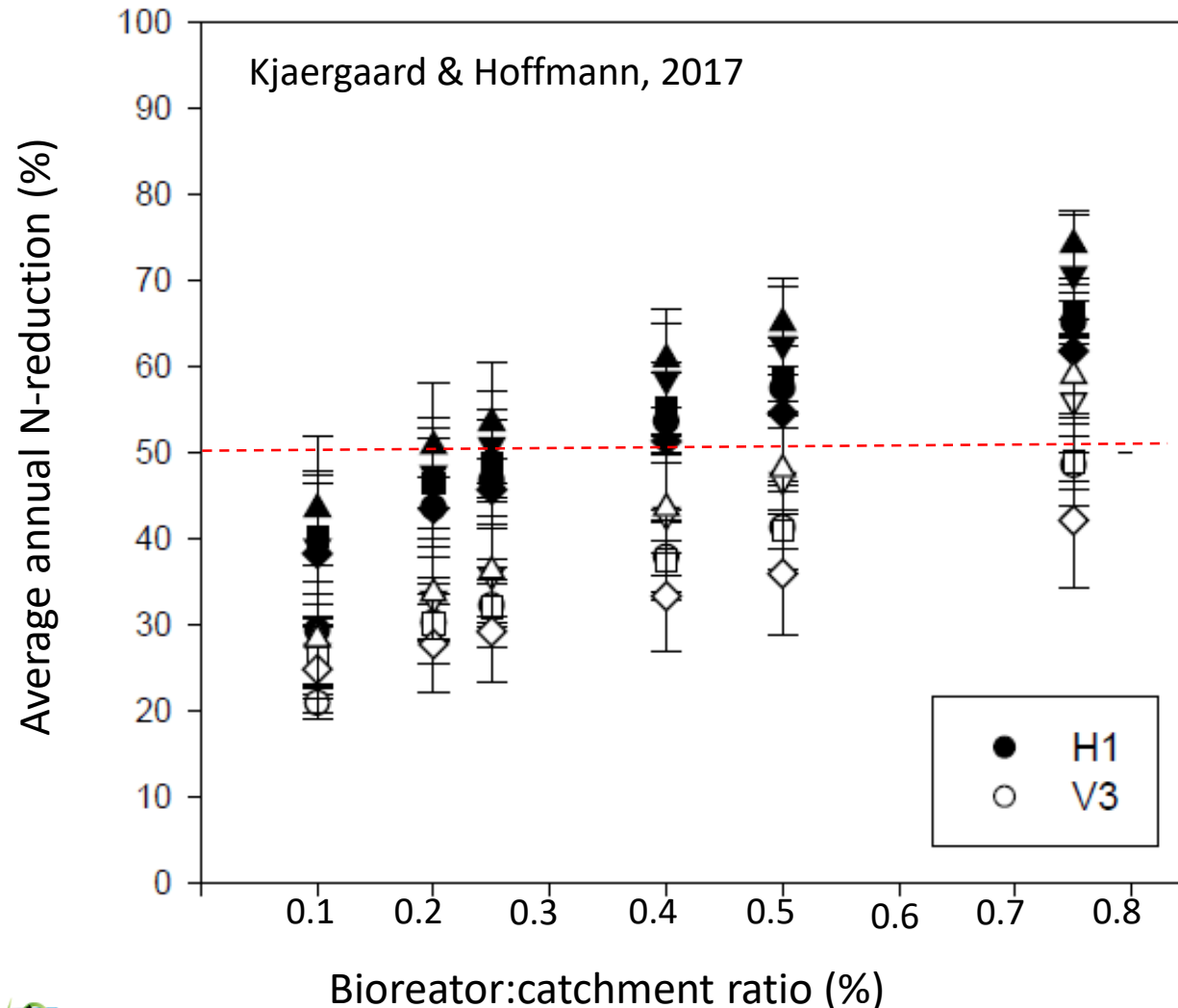
- 45-64% N-reduction
- Water temperature and HRT explained 84-90% of variation in N-reduction efficiency
- **Hoffmann, Larsen & Kjaergaard, 2019. JEQ**

Annual long-term P effects (2013-2017)

- Increasing <0 to 48% P-retention
- Net retention of PP
- **Carstensen, Larsen, Kjaergaard, Hoffmann, 2019. J. Environmental Management**

Upscaling woodships based bioreactors

www.supremetech.dk



SupremeTech bioreactor N-models (Hoffmann, Larsen & Kjaergaard, 2019. JEQ) was used to establish relations between

- average annual N-reduction and bioreactor:catchment ratio

using drainage hydrograph series (climate normalized data) from variable Danish regions



- Bioreactors approved* 2018
- National design guidelines for dimensioning Hoffmann & Kjærgaard, 2018

Woodships based bioreactor with storage pond (www.idrain.dk)

Bioreactor constructed 2015
Drainage catchment ~25 ha
Bioreactor 220 m² and 1 m deep
50-70% N-reduction

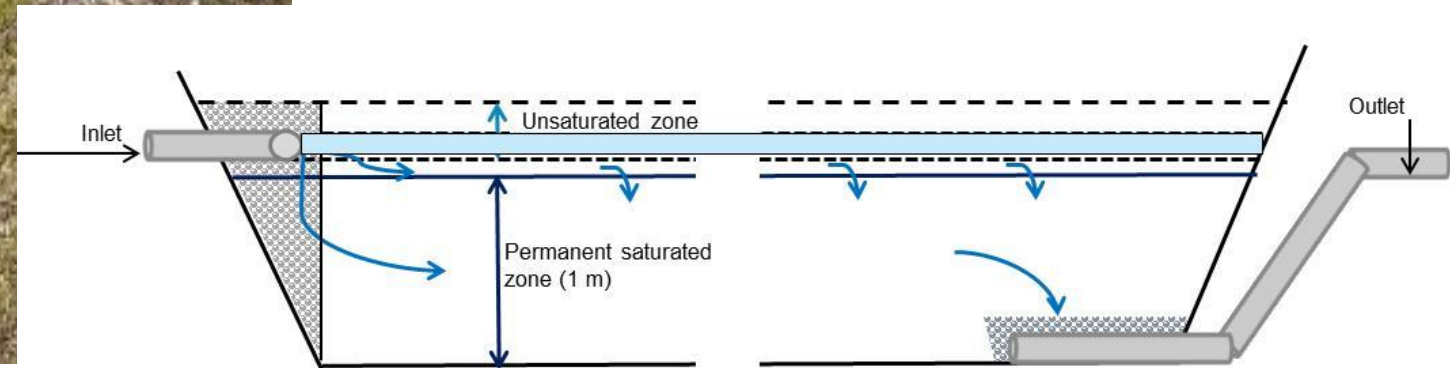
Outlet

Inlet

Drone photo: SEGES

Proto bioreactor type approved* 2018

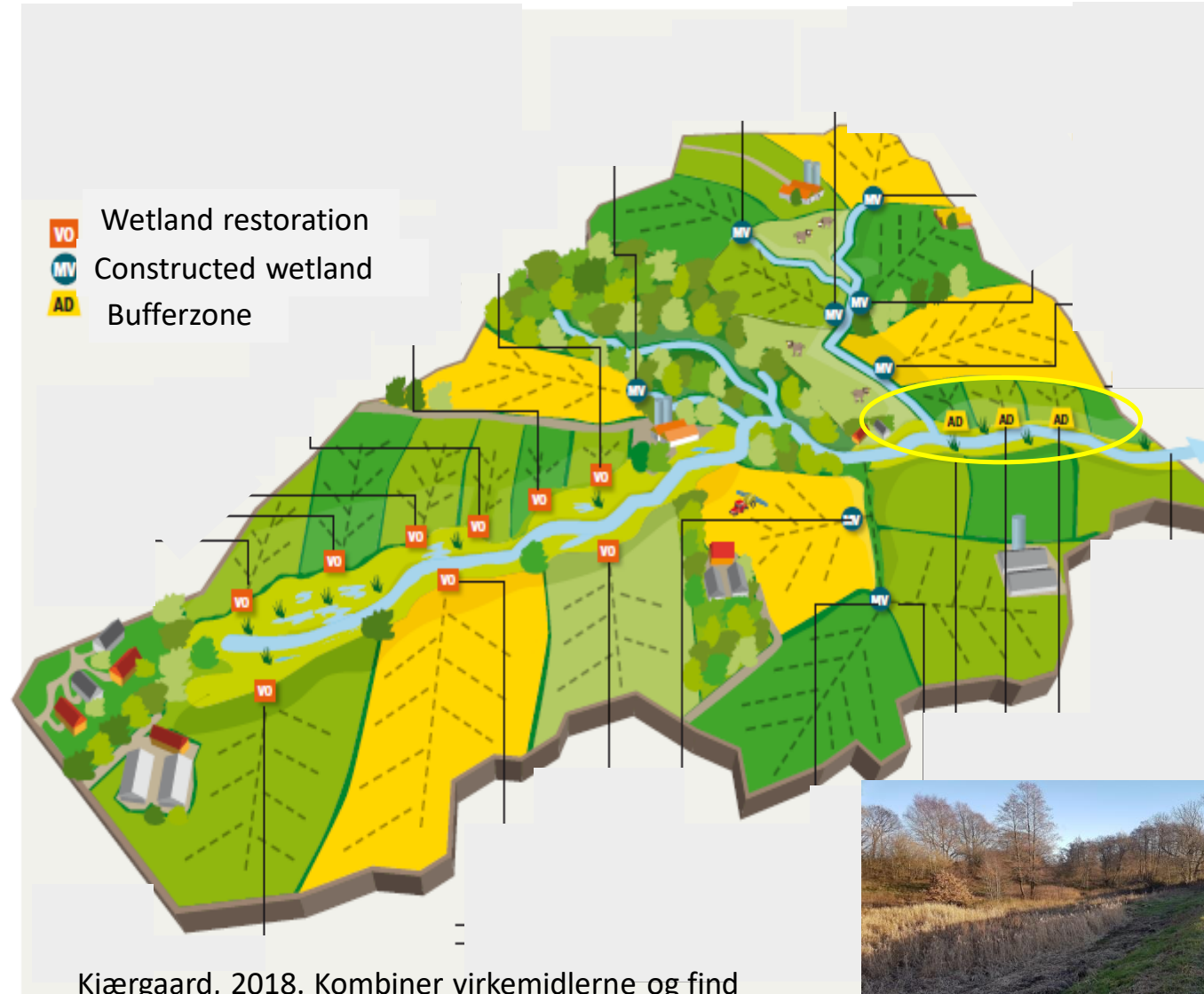
- Size: 0.2-0.25% of drainage catchment
- Storage pond optional
- Aerobic top layer (reduces CH₄-emissions)
- Re-oxygenation of effluent required
- Guidelines (Hoffmann & Kjaergaard, 2018)



Principal sketch: Charlotte Kjaergaard, 2019

Visions for the targeted drainage mitigation strategy

Wetland restoration



Kjærgaard, 2018. Kombiner virkemidlerne og find den optimale løsning. Landbrugsavisen, Juni 2019

Constructed wetlands



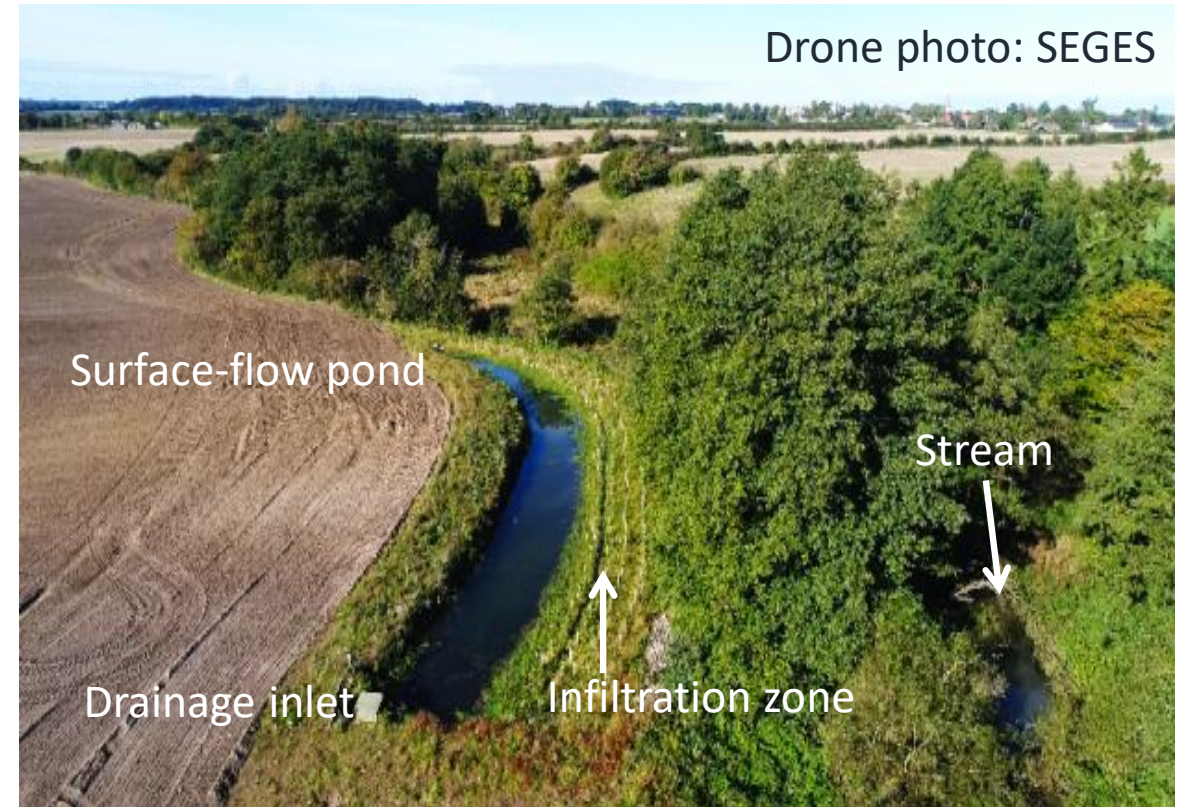
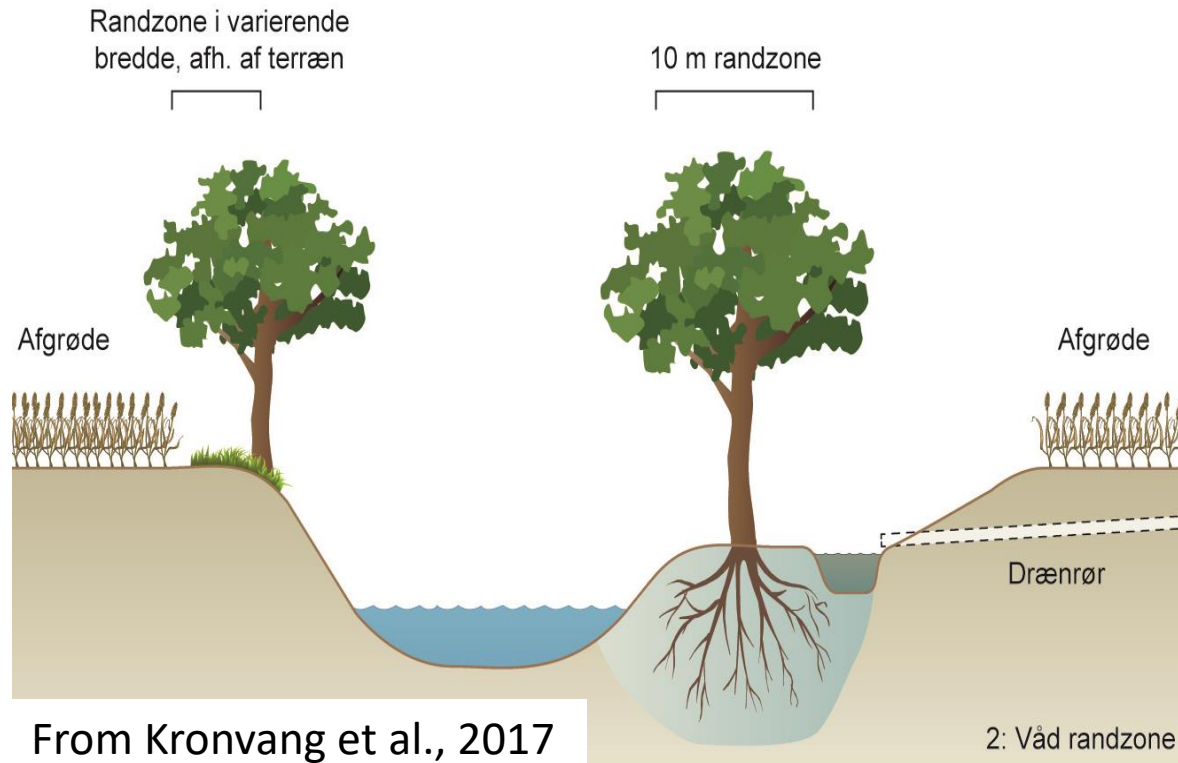
Bufferzone measures



Integrated bufferzones (IBZ)

www.buffertech.dk

Tile-drain intercepted by surface-flow pond followed by infiltration in planted bufferzone



Size: 1% of drainage catchment
Not yet approved

Nutrient effects

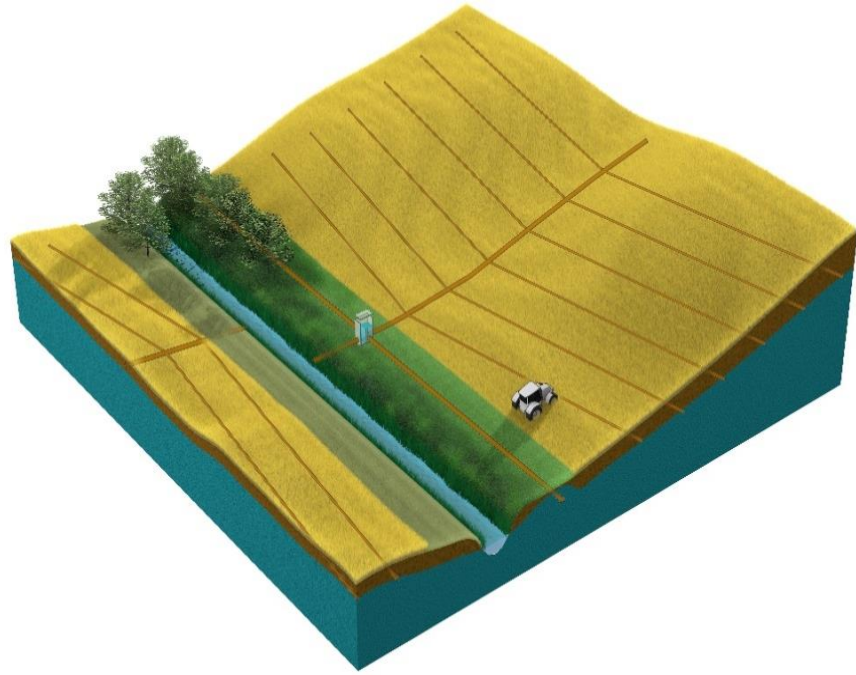
- Annual N-reduction: 20-36%
- Annual P-retention: 40-50%

References

- Kronvang et al., 2017
- Zak et al., 2018

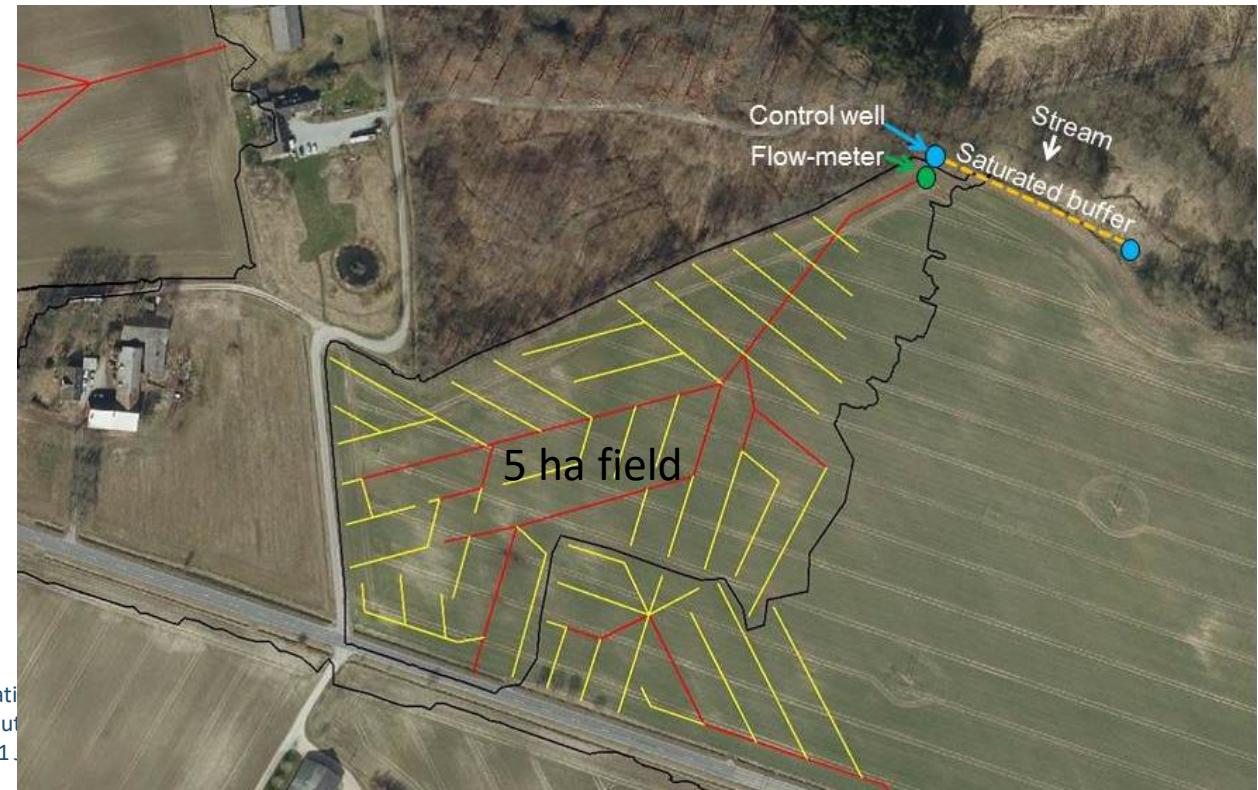
Saturated bufferzones

Tile drains are intercepted and drainage water allowed to infiltrate in the buffer zone

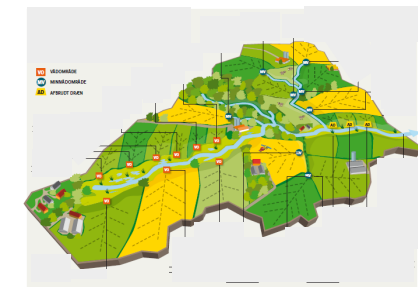


First Danish projects 2018-2020 (SEGES, AU-BIOS)

- Denitrification rates in the bufferzone
- Phosphorus effect (P-retention vs. in situ P-release)
- Hydraulic capacity -> soil type specific



Four drainage mitigation measures – summarizing

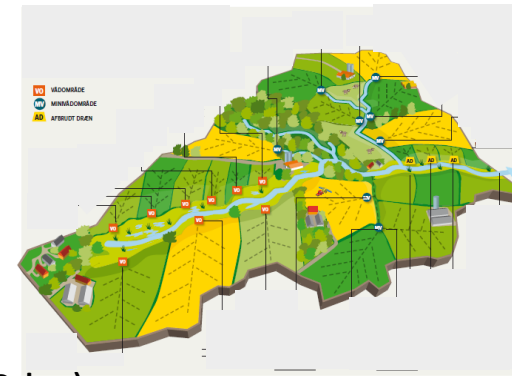


Mitigation measure	Position in landscape	Area required (% of drainage catchment)	N-reduction efficiency %	P-retention efficiency %	Negative side-effects
Riparian lowland / restored wetland	Lowland	10*	50 (20-100)	Risk evaluation	P-release risk GHG-emission* Oxygen depletion Sulfide production
Surface-flow wetland	Upland tile-drained field	1	25 (17-45)	43 (30-80)	Effluent temp. may increase during summer (2-5°C)
Subsurface-flow bioreactor	Upland tile-drained field	0,2-0,25	50 (45-70)	<0 to 48 (changes over time)	GHG-emission Oxygen depletion Sulfide production (considered in guidelines)
Integrated buffer zone	Bufferzone tile-drained field	1	20 (20-36)	40-50	

Mitigation strategy and cost-efficiency

What is required to reach the N-reduction target in 2021 for a ID15 subcatchment with four measures?

- Calculations conducted for a ID15 subcatchment (1.500 ha) with 70% agricultural area (1.050 ha)
- Average N-leaching from rootzone ~60 kg N/ha and average N-retention is 62%



Mitigation measure	N-reduction target (kg N/yr)	N-effect rootzone (kg N/ha/yr)	N-effect on coastal load (kg N/ha/yr)	Required area of measure (ha)	Cost of measure (€/ha/yr)	Cost of mitigation strategy (ID15) €/yr
Catch crops	2.594	30	11.4	228	94	21.319
Set-aside	2.594	50	19.0	137	535	73.092
SF-CW	2.594	14	6.75	3.84	87*	33.433*
Bioreactor	2.594	27	13.5	0.38	51**	9.773**

*Construction cost depreciation in 10 years (very low maintenace cost)

** Constuction cost depreciation in 5 years (not including new supply of woodchips every 5 years)

A photograph of a wetland area. In the foreground and middle ground, there are numerous yellow iris flowers growing in shallow water. The water is calm, reflecting the sky and the plants. In the background, there is a dense line of green vegetation and trees under a clear blue sky. On the right side of the image, a portion of a light-colored dog is visible, standing on the grassy bank.

Thank you for your attention

Funding projects

- SupremeTech (www.supremetech.dk), Danish Strategic Research Council, 2010-2016
- iDRAIN (www.idrain.dk), GUDP, 2011-2017
- SF-CWs, MFVM, 2013-2017, Environmental Technology Fund
- Buffertech (www.buffertech.dk), 2012-2017, Innovation Fund Denmark
- Promilleafgiftsfonden for Landbrug, 2018-2020