

How to comply with the EU Nitrate Directive: Insights from data analysis and modelling

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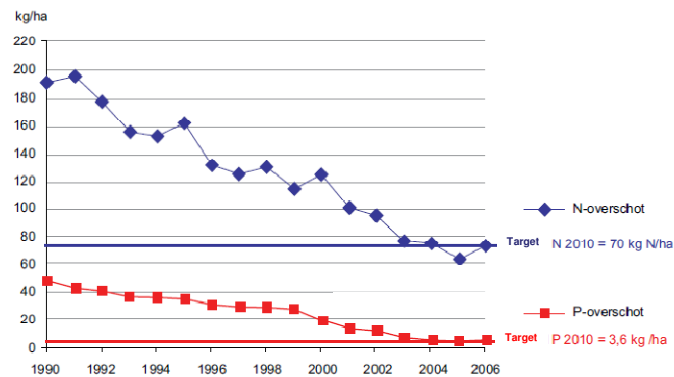
⁵ LRD Divisie Ruimtelijke Informatieverwerking (SADL), Departement Aard- en Omgevingswetenschappen, K.U.Leuven

Workshop 'Analysing Natural and Anthropogenic Influences on Groundwater Quality'
Leuven, 19 January 2010



Background

- 1991: European Nitrate Directive: Threshold 50 mg NO₃ L⁻¹ in ground and surface water

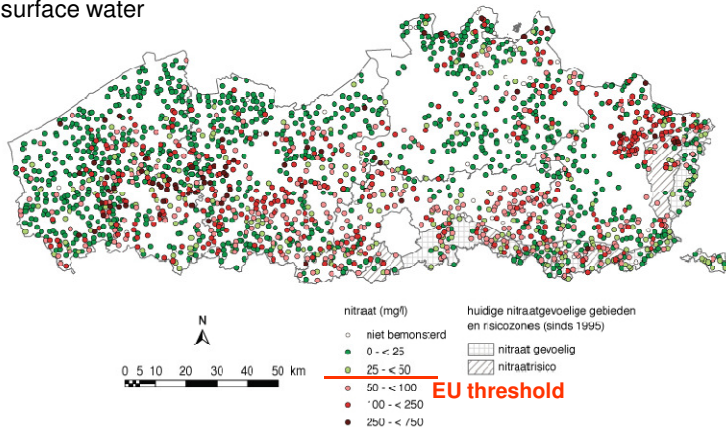


Evolution of N and P surplus on soil balance for Flanders
(Source: MIRA Achtergronddocument Vermesting)



Background

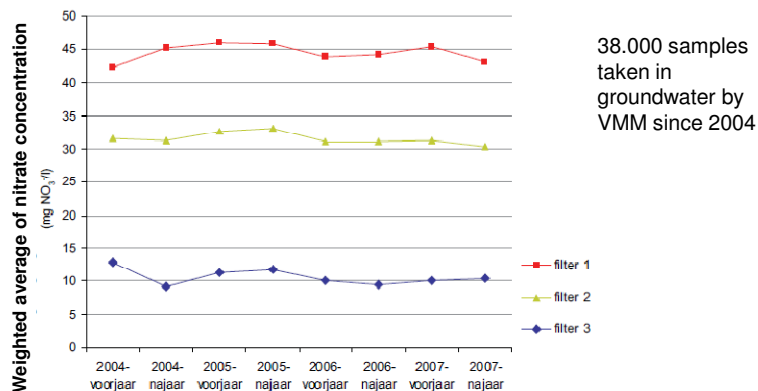
- 1991: European Nitrate Directive: Threshold 50 mg NO₃ L⁻¹ in ground and surface water



NO₃ concentrations in phreatic groundwater in Flanders during spring 2006
(source: VMM, MIRA-T 2006 Achtergronddocument Vermesting)

Background

- 1991: European Nitrate Directive: Threshold 50 mg NO₃ L⁻¹ in ground and surface water



Evolution of average nitrate concentration in phreatic groundwater (MAP monitoring programme) (Source: VMM, Voortgangsrapport Mestbank 2008)

Background

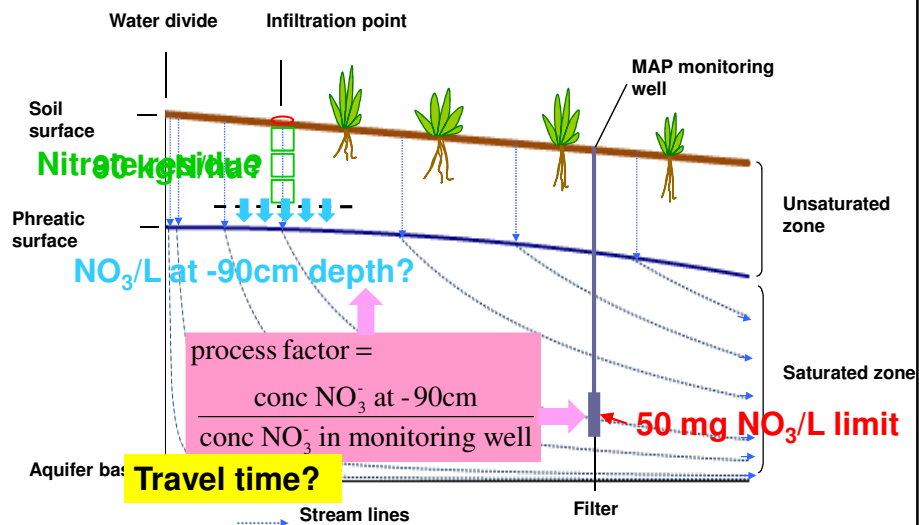
- 1991: European Nitrate Directive: Threshold $50 \text{ mg NO}_3 \text{ L}^{-1}$ in ground and surface water
- 1999 (MAP2): Introduction of nitrate residue limit of 90 kgN/ha in 0-90cm (1 October – 15 November)



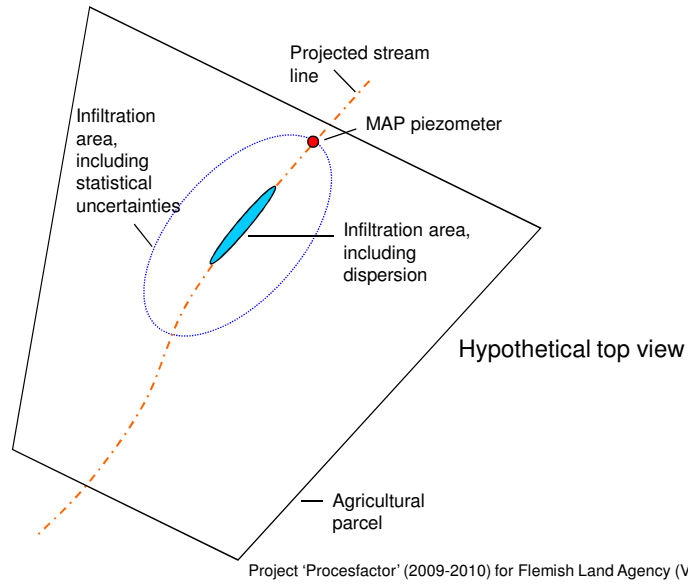
Nitrate residue:
+/- 200.000 samples
taken since 2000

(Photo: Bodemkundige
Dienst van België vzw)

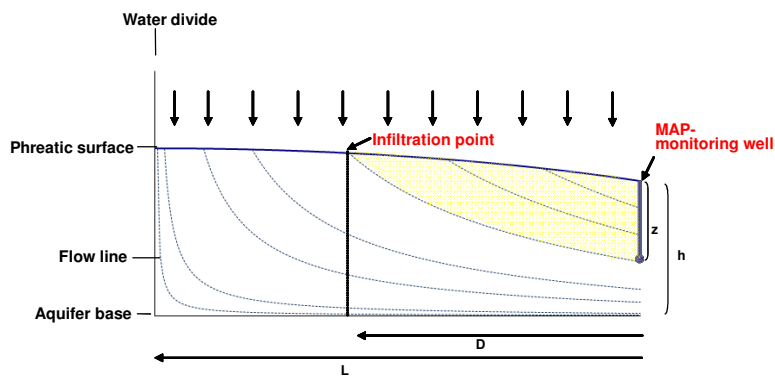
“Process factor” approach



Determination of capture zone (infiltration area) of MAP monitoring wells



Identification of infiltration point of monitoring well



Position infiltration point: $D = \frac{z}{h} \cdot L$

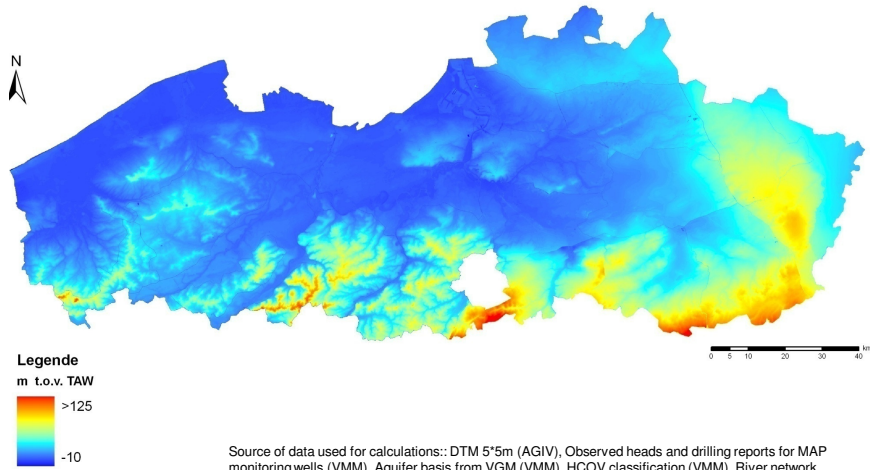
Infiltration zone derived from: flow line, depth of filter, depth of aquifer basis

Water table map

Drilling report

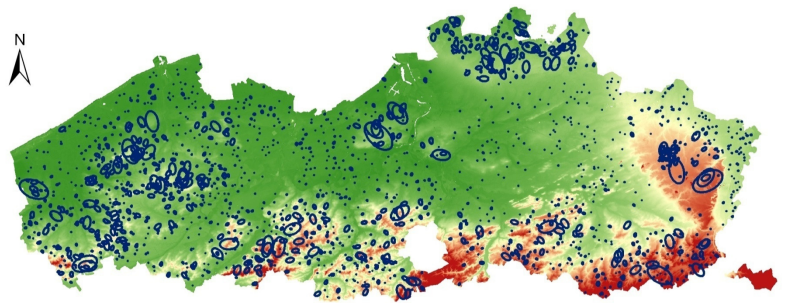
VGM

Water table map obtained by Bayesian Data Fusion



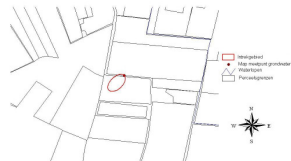
Project 'Procesfactor' (2009-2010) for Flemish Land Agency (VLM)

Delineation of capture zones of MAP monitoring wells



Source of data used for calculations: DTM 5*5m (AGIV), Observed heads and drilling reports for MAP monitoring wells (VMM), Aquifer basis from VGM (VMM), HCOV classification (VMM), River network from VHA (VMM), Groundwater recharge from WETSPASS (VMM)

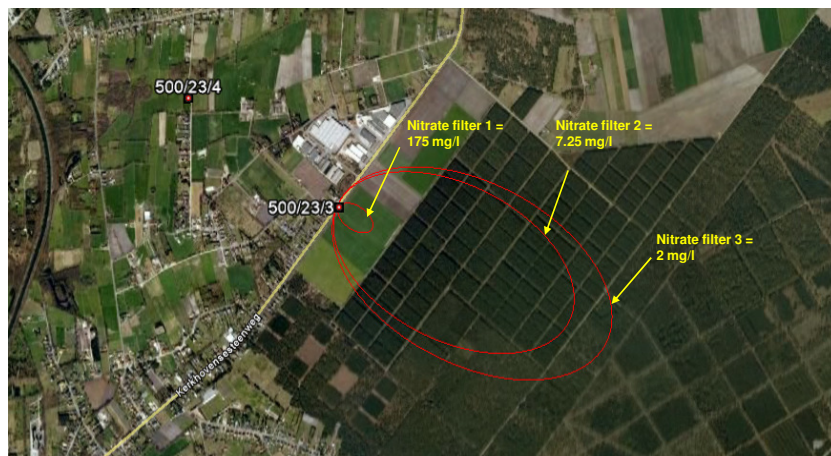
0 5 10 20 30 40 km



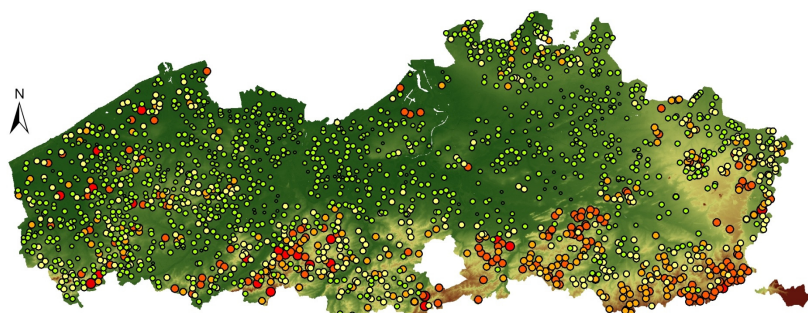
Project 'Procesfactor' (2009-2010) for Flemish Land Agency (VLM)

How to validate the procedure?

Kerkhoven near Leopoldsburg (HHZ 23)



Groundwater age (=travel time from surface to filter)



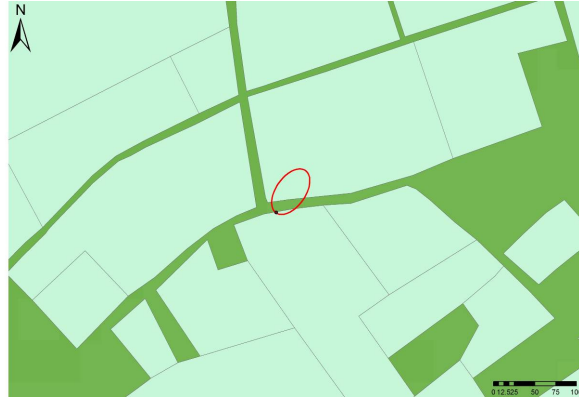
Legende
MAP meetpunten grondwater
Leeftijd water in filter 1

- 0 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 3 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 200

Source of data used for calculations: DTM 5*5m (AGIV), Observed heads and drilling reports for MAP monitoring wells (VMM), Aquifer basis from VGM (VMM), HCOV classification (VMM), River network from VHA (VMM), Groundwater recharge from WETSPASS (VMM)

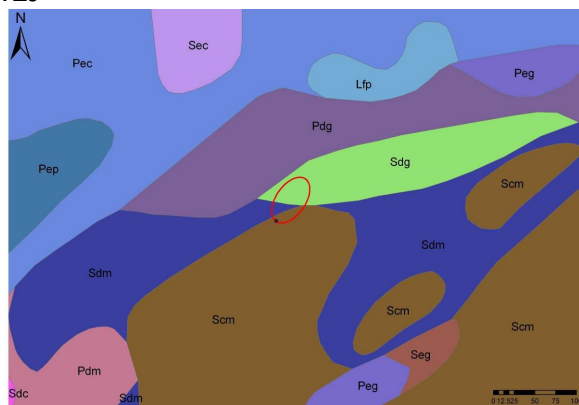
Data base on agricultural fields and 'Mestbank' data from Flemish Land Agency provide information on nitrate residue before winter

- Nitrate residue (0-30, 30-60 and 60-90) is either measured or estimated for each field in capture zone (ellips)

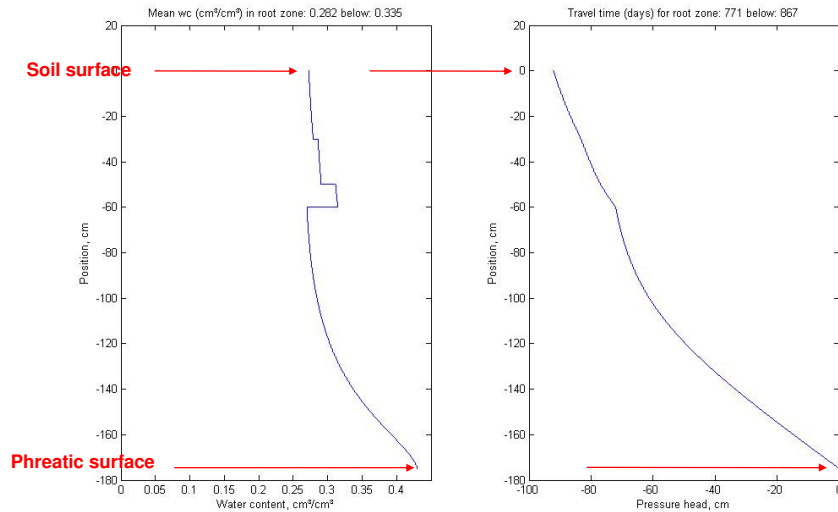


Soil (and sub-soil) hydraulic properties:

- Soil map (1:20,000) in combination with soil profile database 'Aardewerk' and drilling report provides information on soil profile, texture, %C.
- Estimation hydraulic properties with pedotransfer function Weynants *et al.*, 2009, VZJ



Calculation of moisture profile under steady state vertical flow during winter (integral form of Darcy equation)



Calculation of average nitrate concentration at -90cm

- Analytical solution (Toride *et al.*, 1993) of convection-dispersion equation (Initial value problem)
- Concentration $C(l)$ is integrated over rainfall excess I
- Calculated for each polygon within capture zone

$$\overline{C_{f,-90\text{cm}}} = \frac{1}{I_{\text{tot}}} \int_0^{I_{\text{tot}}} C_{f,-90}(I; N_{0-30}, N_{30-60}, N_{60-90}, \theta, \lambda) dI$$

Rainfall excess

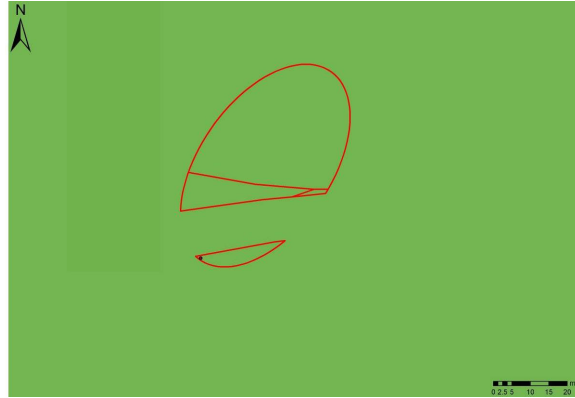
Nitrate residue

Soil water content

Dispersivity

Calculation of nitrate concentration at -90cm for each polygon within capture zone

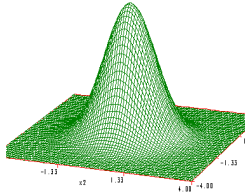
- Polygons differ in soil hydraulic properties and/or nitrate residue > estimated nitrate concentration also different



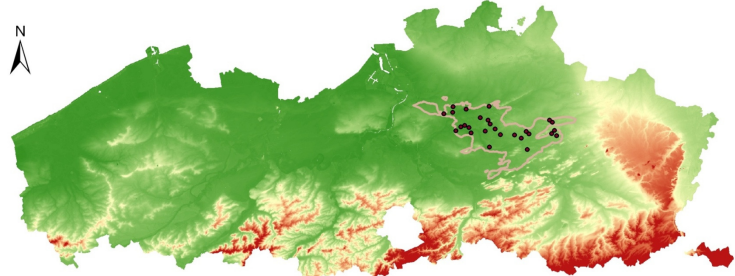
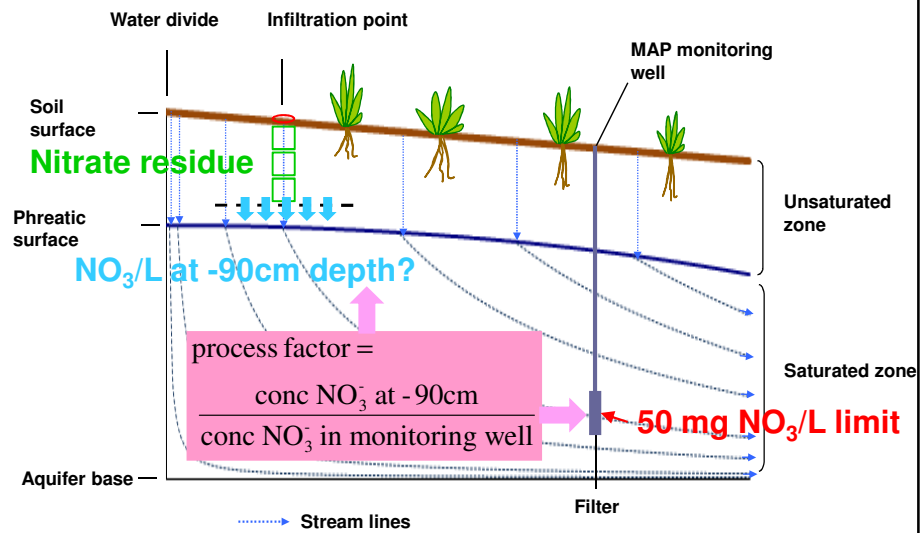
Weighted average concentration over capture zone (ellips)

$$E(\overline{C_f}) = \frac{\iint_S \overline{C_f}(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy}{\iint_S f(x, y) dx dy} = \frac{\iint_S \overline{C_f}(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy}{0.75}$$

Integration over ellips S



“Process factor” approach



$$\text{process factor} = \frac{\text{conc NO}_3 \text{ at } -90\text{cm}}{\text{conc NO}_3 \text{ in monitoring well}}$$

