

# The European CAP and feasible eco-hydrological impacts for the Dill catchment, Germany

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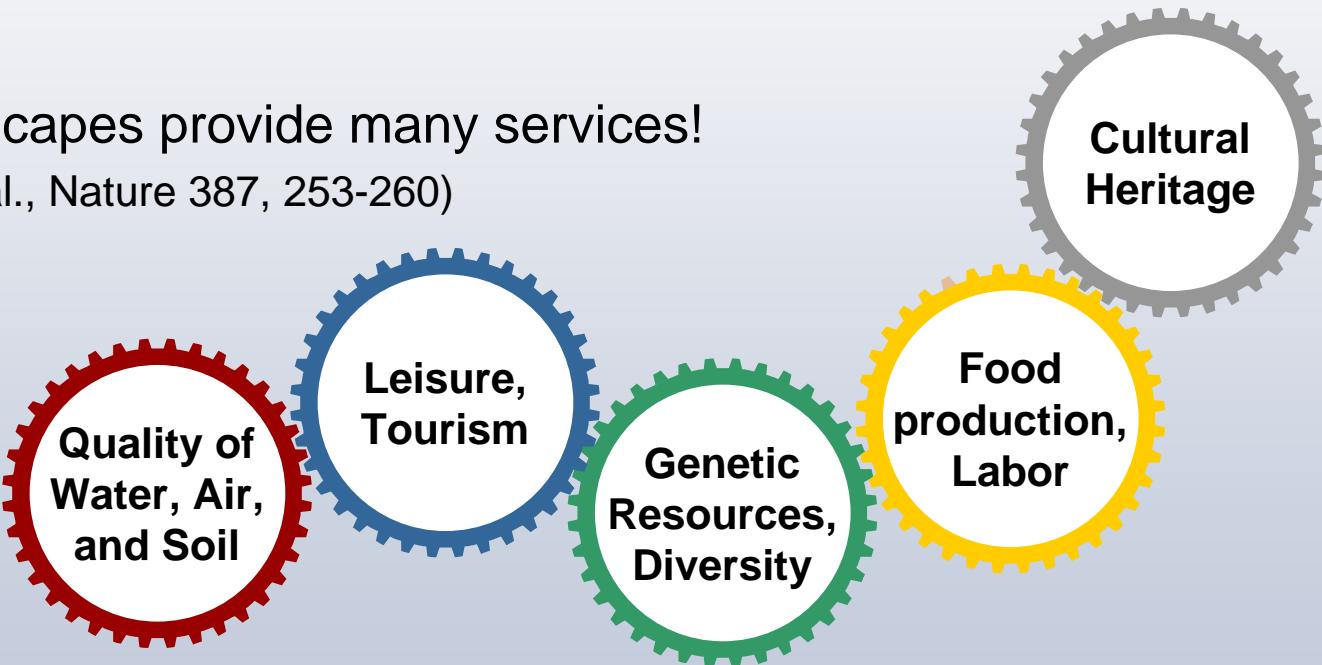
# Background



**Agricultural practice in marginal regions is decreasing, leading to land abandonment and changes in the economic structure.**

- ▶ ... but landscapes provide many services!

(Costanza et al., Nature 387, 253-260)



- ▶ Required: An integrated assessment of land use change effects

# Dill catchment



## Land use scenarios

- Grassland bonus
- Field size allocation
- Outwintering suckler cows
- European Common Agricultural Policy

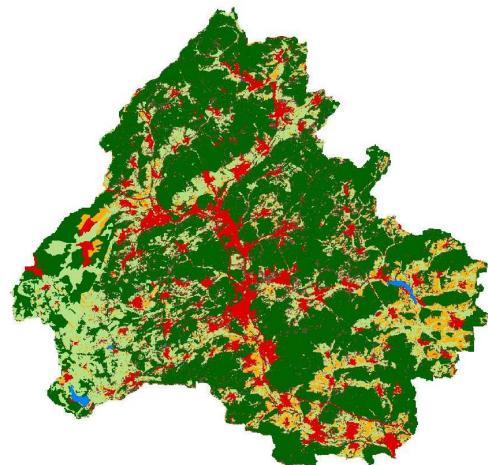
Size ~ 692 km<sup>2</sup>

54 % forest  
21 % pasture  
9 % settlement  
9 % fallow  
7 % agriculture

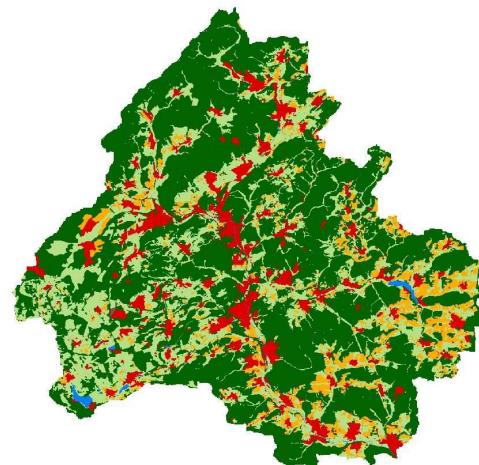
# CAP Land use scenarios



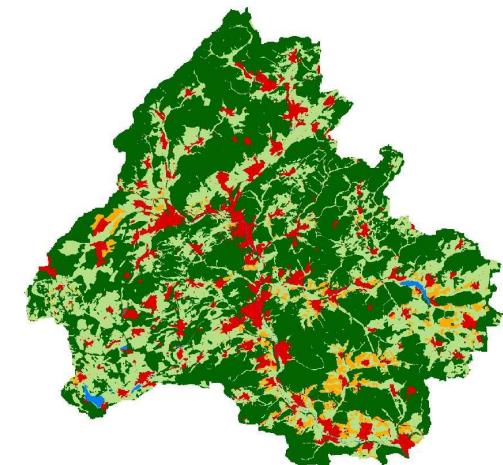
Baseline



Agenda2000



CAP

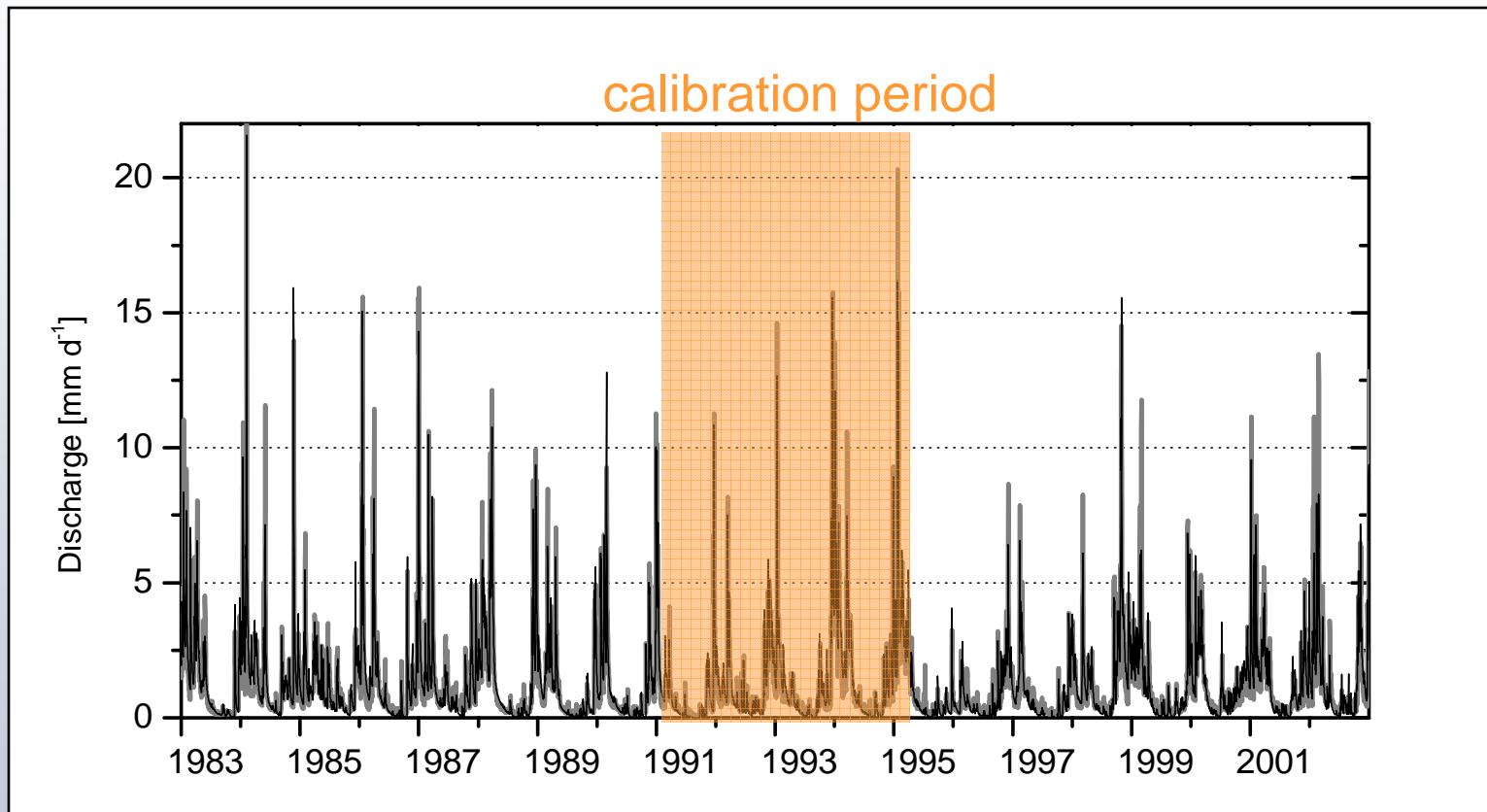


AGRL 6.5 %  
PAST 20.5 %

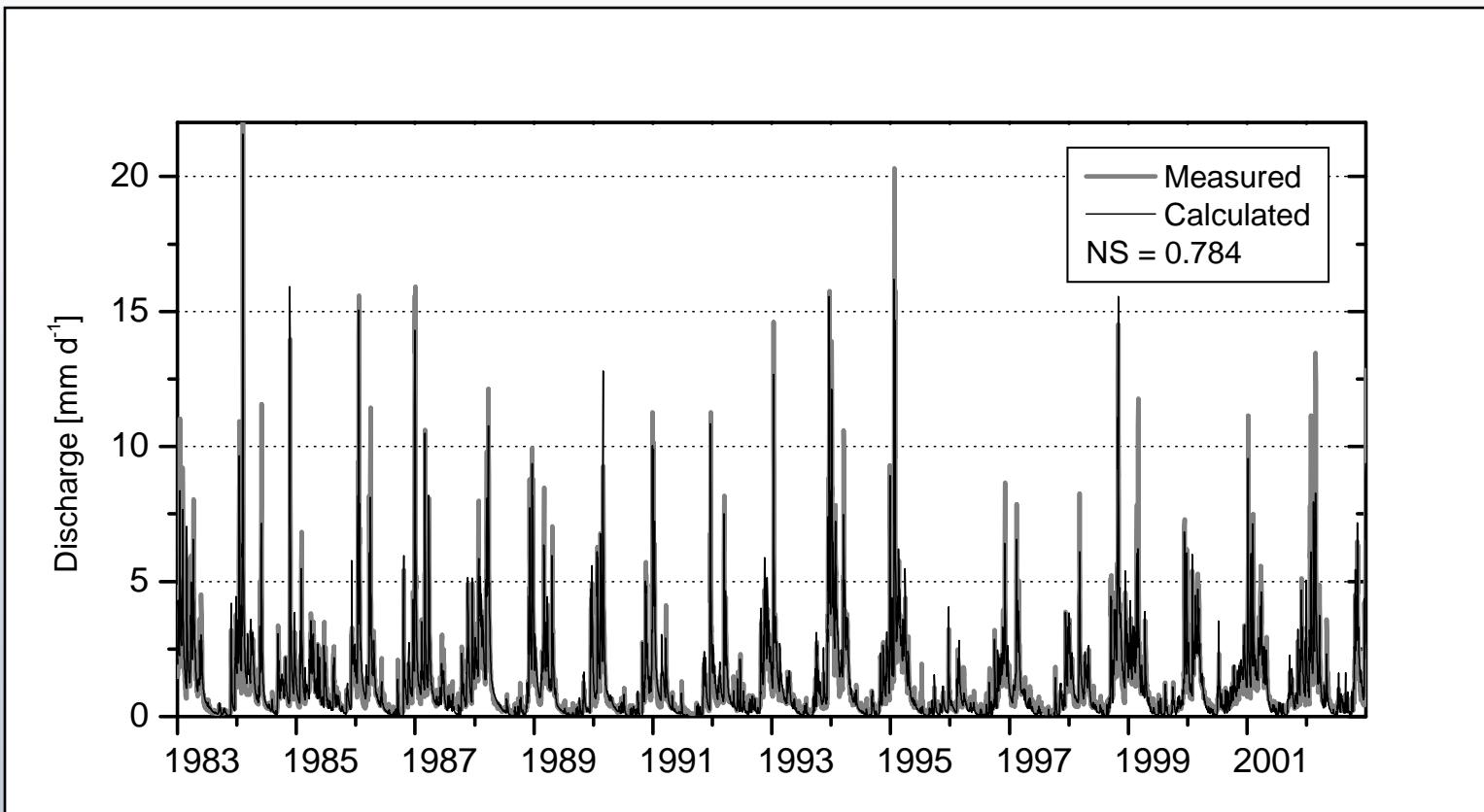
AGRL 8.0 %  
PAST 25.5 %

AGRL 3.7 %  
PAST 30.4 %

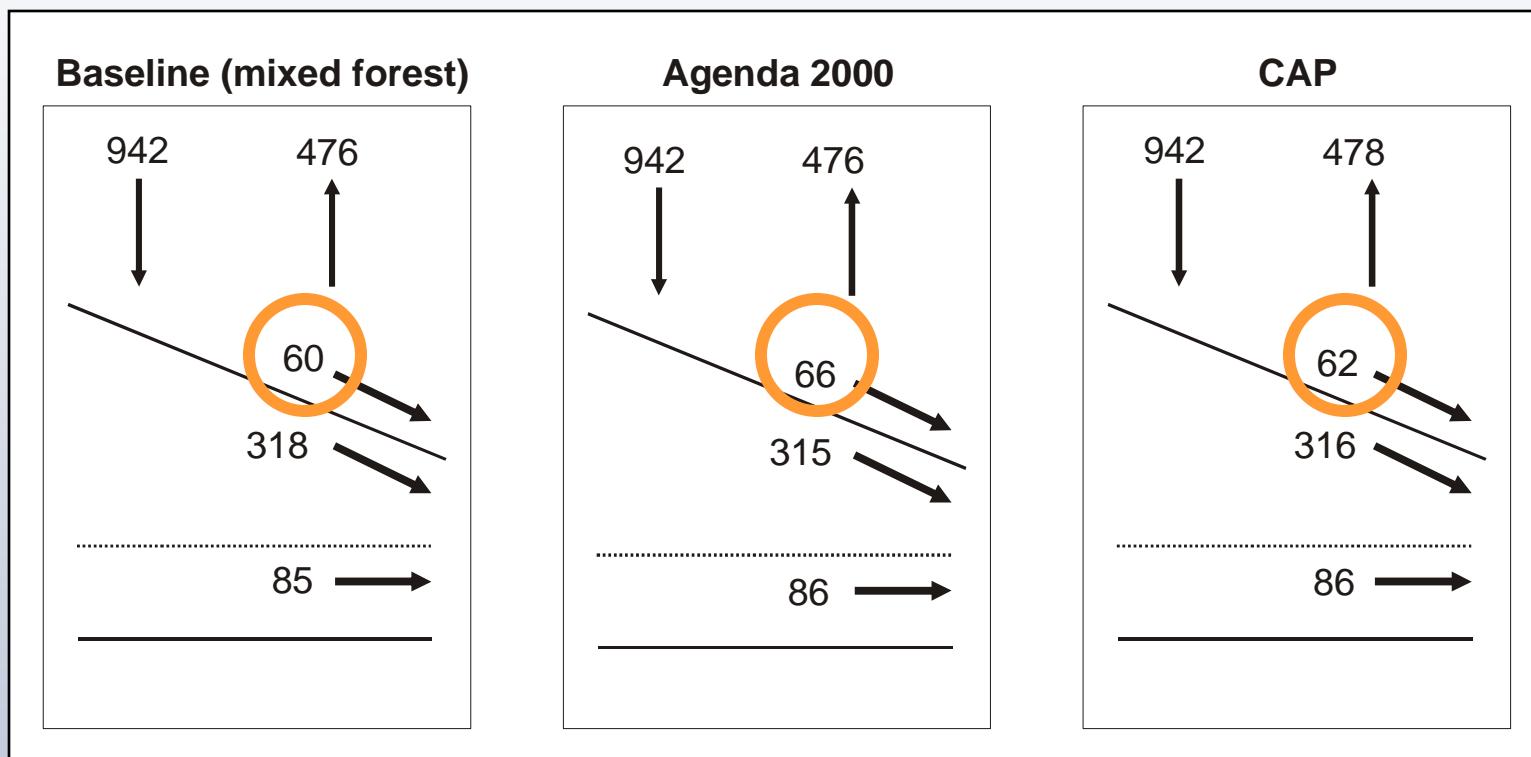
# Model validation



# Model validation



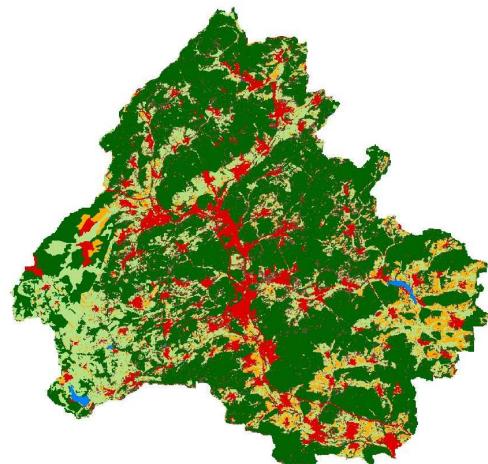
# Hydrology



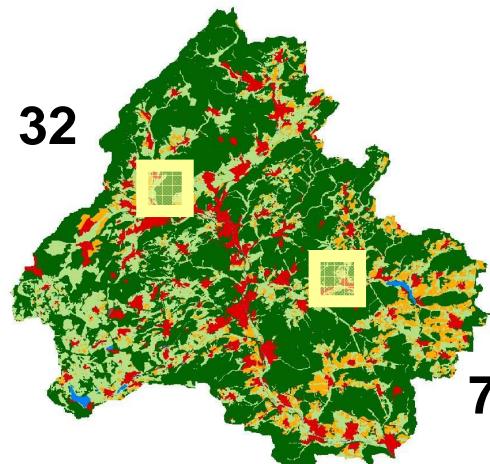
# Subcatchments



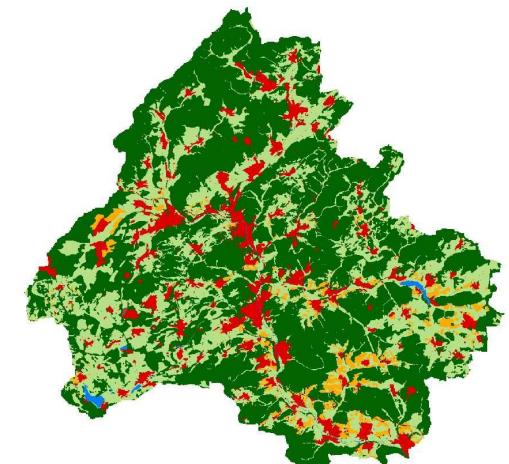
Baseline



Agenda2000



CAP



7      AGRL 7 %  
      PAST 25 %

AGRL 12 %  
PAST 33 %

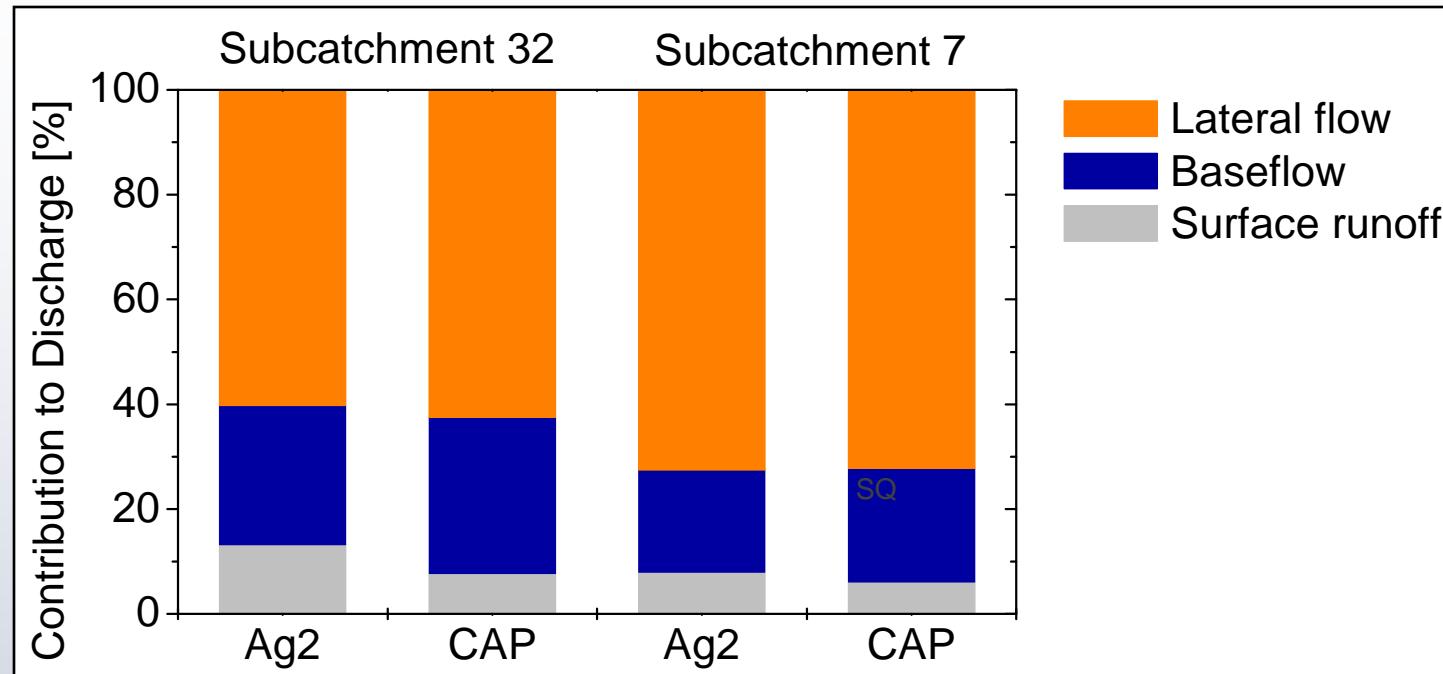
AGRL 0 %  
PAST 46 %

32      AGRL 30 %  
      PAST 30 %

AGRL 39 %  
PAST 23 %

AGRL 8 %  
PAST 56 %

# Subcatchments



7	AGRL 7 % PAST 25 %	AGRL 12 % PAST 33 %	AGRL 0 % PAST 46 %
32	AGRL 30 % PAST 30 %	AGRL 39 % PAST 23 %	AGRL 8 % PAST 56 %

# Biogeochemistry



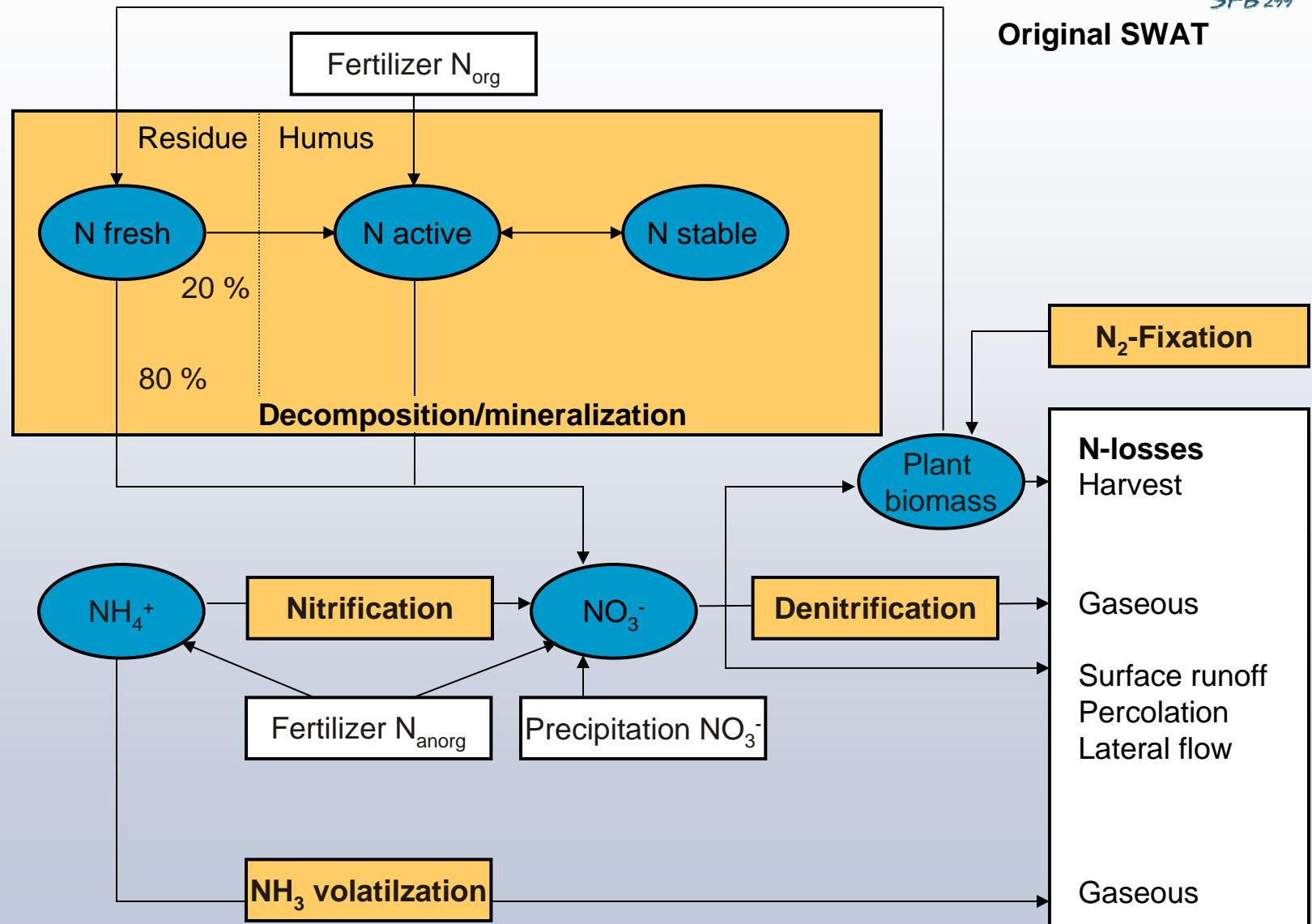
- ▶ Apart from hydrological modelling a focus of SFB299 is on nutrient cycling
- ▶ Analysis of simulated N cycle in HRU did not perform satisfactorily

Process	Nitrate kg N ha <sup>-1</sup> a <sup>-1</sup>
Fertilisation	151.7
Denitrification	135.5
Plant uptake	44.3
Lateral flow	23.9
Leaching	4.4
Surface runoff	5.1

# Biogeochemistry



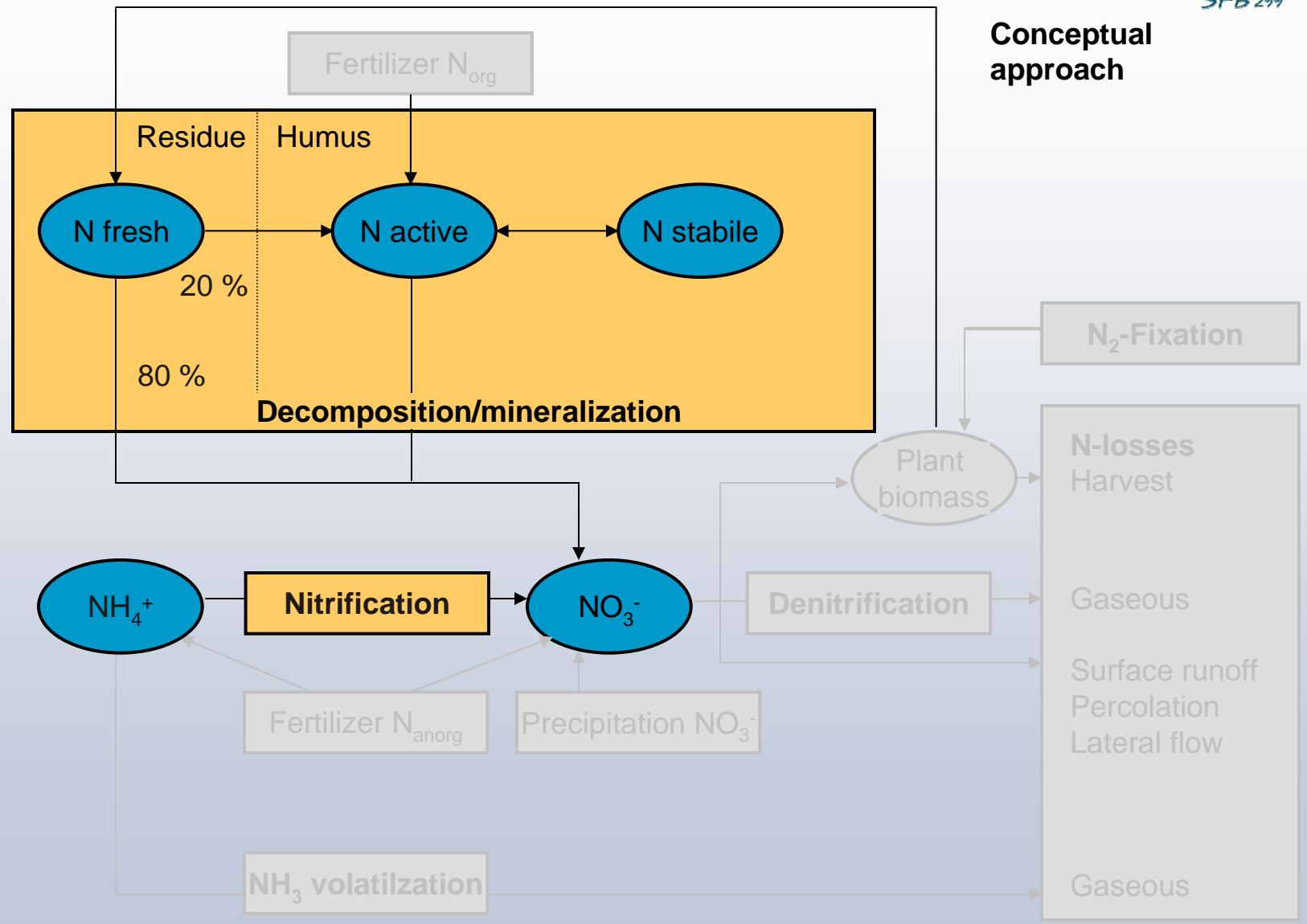
Original SWAT



# Biogeochemistry



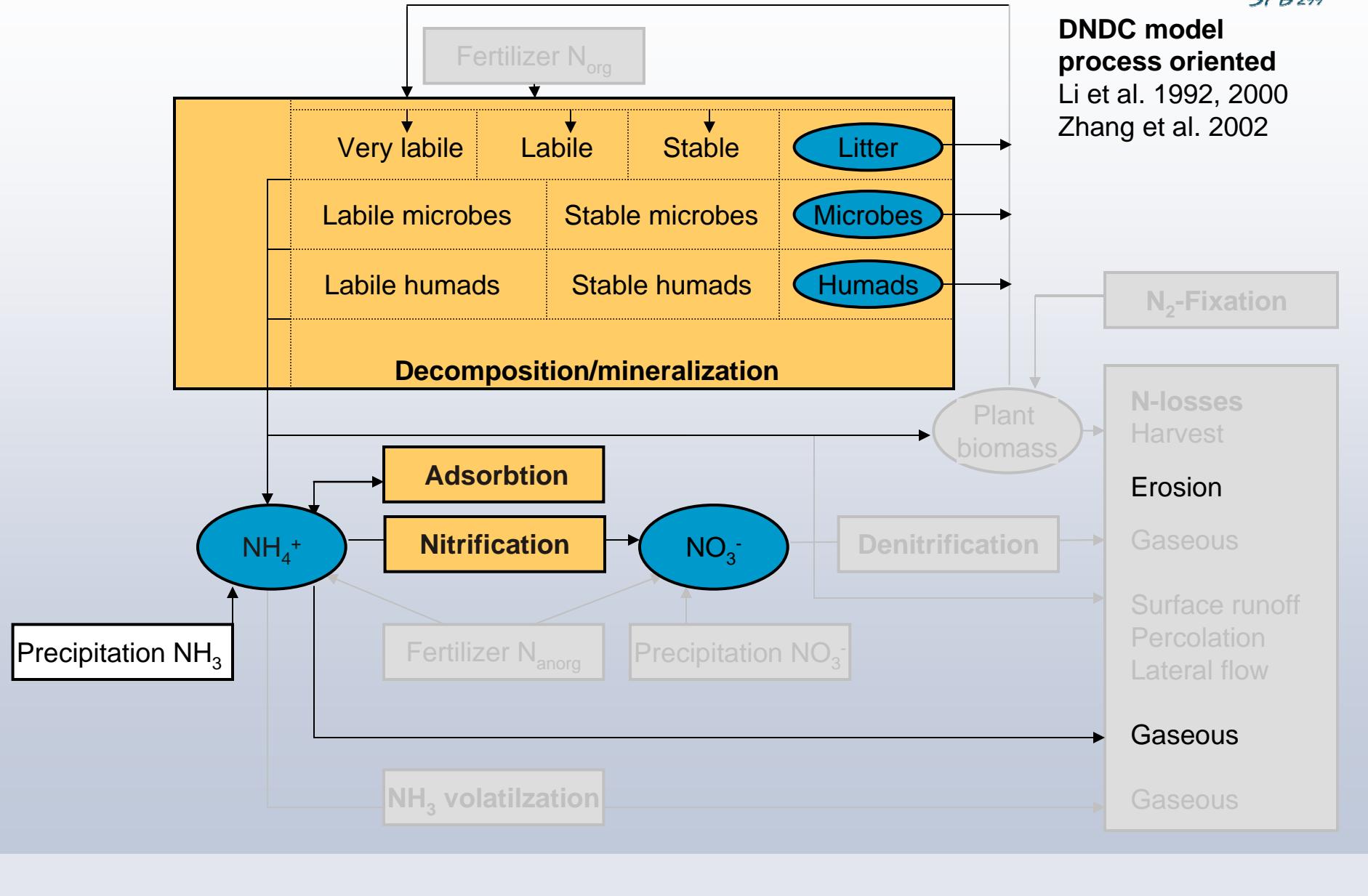
## Conceptual approach



# Biogeochemistry



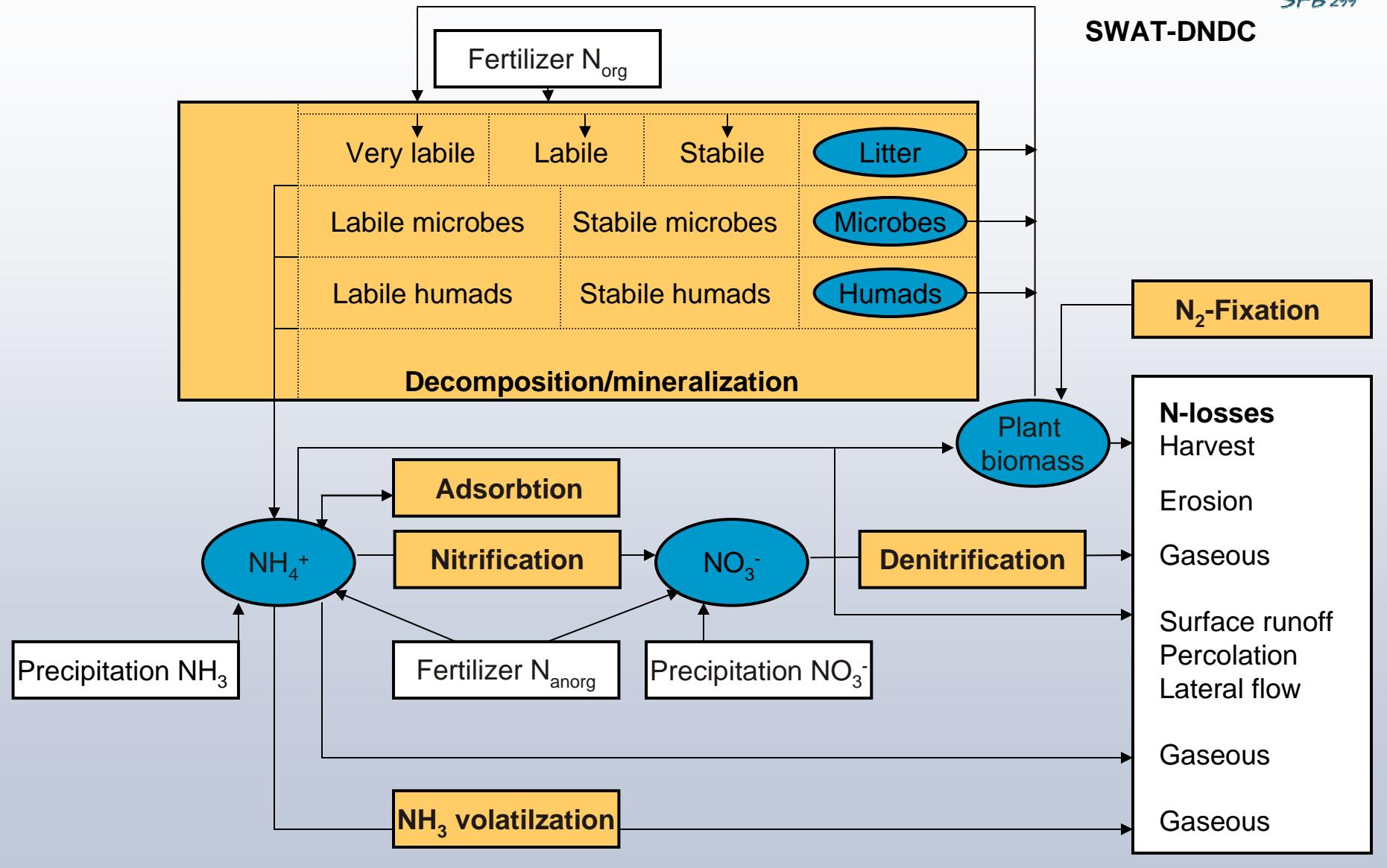
**DNDC model**  
**process oriented**  
Li et al. 1992, 2000  
Zhang et al. 2002



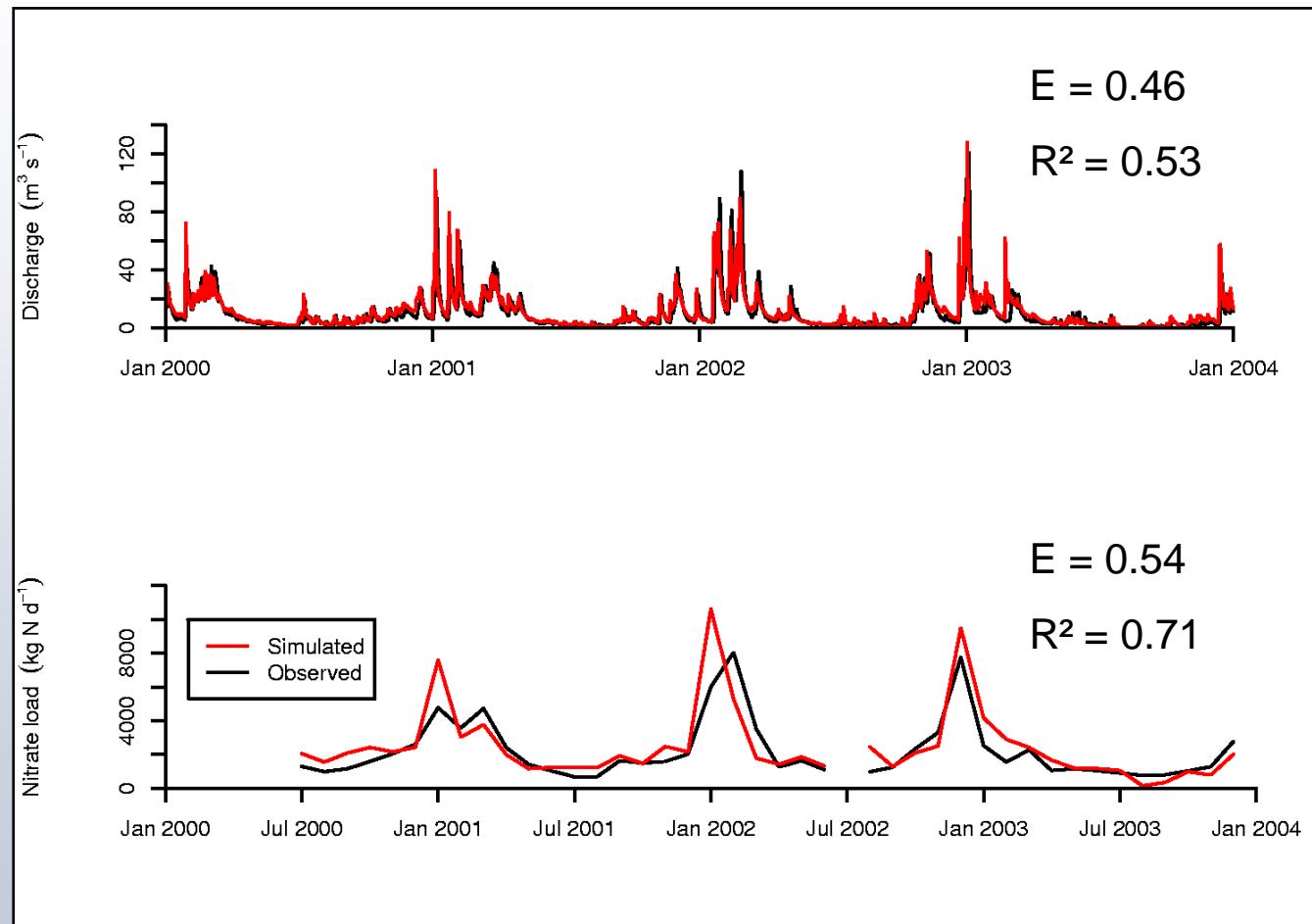
# Biogeochemistry



SWAT-DNDC



# Validation of SWAT-DNDC



Daily discharge and monthly nitrate load

# Farm management



## Baseline

<u>Arable land:</u>	kg N ha <sup>-1</sup>
Winter rape	145
Winter barley	50
Oat	50
<u>Pasture:</u>	
Extensively used	50

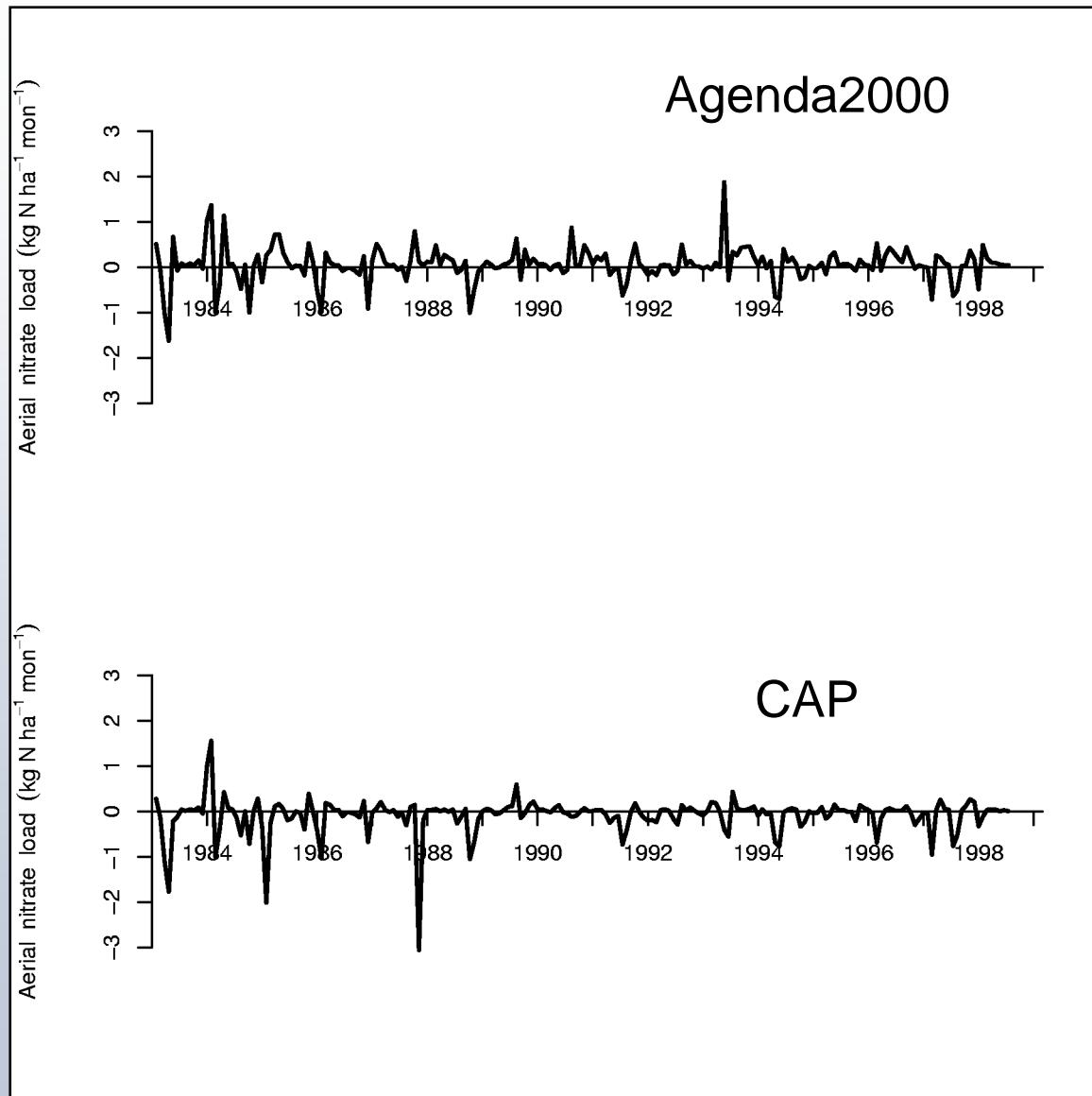
## Agenda2000

<u>Arable land:</u>	kg N ha <sup>-1</sup>
Maize silage	22
Maize silage	22
Winter wheat	132
<u>Pasture:</u>	
Extensively used	33

## CAP

<u>Arable land:</u>	kg N ha <sup>-1</sup>
Maize silage	17
Sugar beet	149
Winter wheat	103
Winter barley	32
<u>Pasture:</u>	
Extensively used	29

# N export related to land use



N export:  
 $13.4 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1} \text{ a}^{-1}$

N export:  
 $11.6 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1} \text{ a}^{-1}$

# Conclusion

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- ▶ SWAT was already useful for hydrological assessment
- ▶ Through the coupling of SWAT and DNDC the credibility of N simulation could be enhanced
- ▶ Minor impacts on both water quantity and quality through moderate land use changes
- ▶ SWAT provides valuable tool as part of ITE<sup>2</sup>M to predict changes in water and nutrient fluxes due to land use change