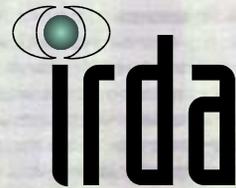


# Using the SWAT Model for BMP implementation and diffuse source phosphorus reductions in the Pike River Watershed, southern Quebec, Canada:



INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE  
ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT EN  
AGROENVIRONNEMENT

Isabelle Beaudin, Aubert Michaud, Julie Deslandes, Jacques Desjardins & Flora Umuhire

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# Outline

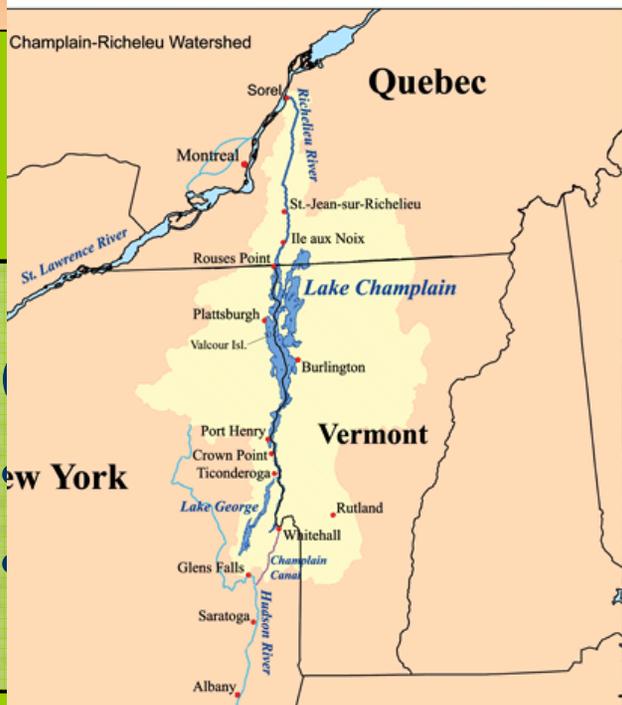
- **Context**
- **Site Description**
- **SWAT's set-up (Brochets, Walbridge, Castor)**
- **Results**
- **Scenarios**
  
- **Transfer to SWAT-2005**
- **Tile drainage**
- **Modification to the code**
  
- **Conclusion**

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# Context

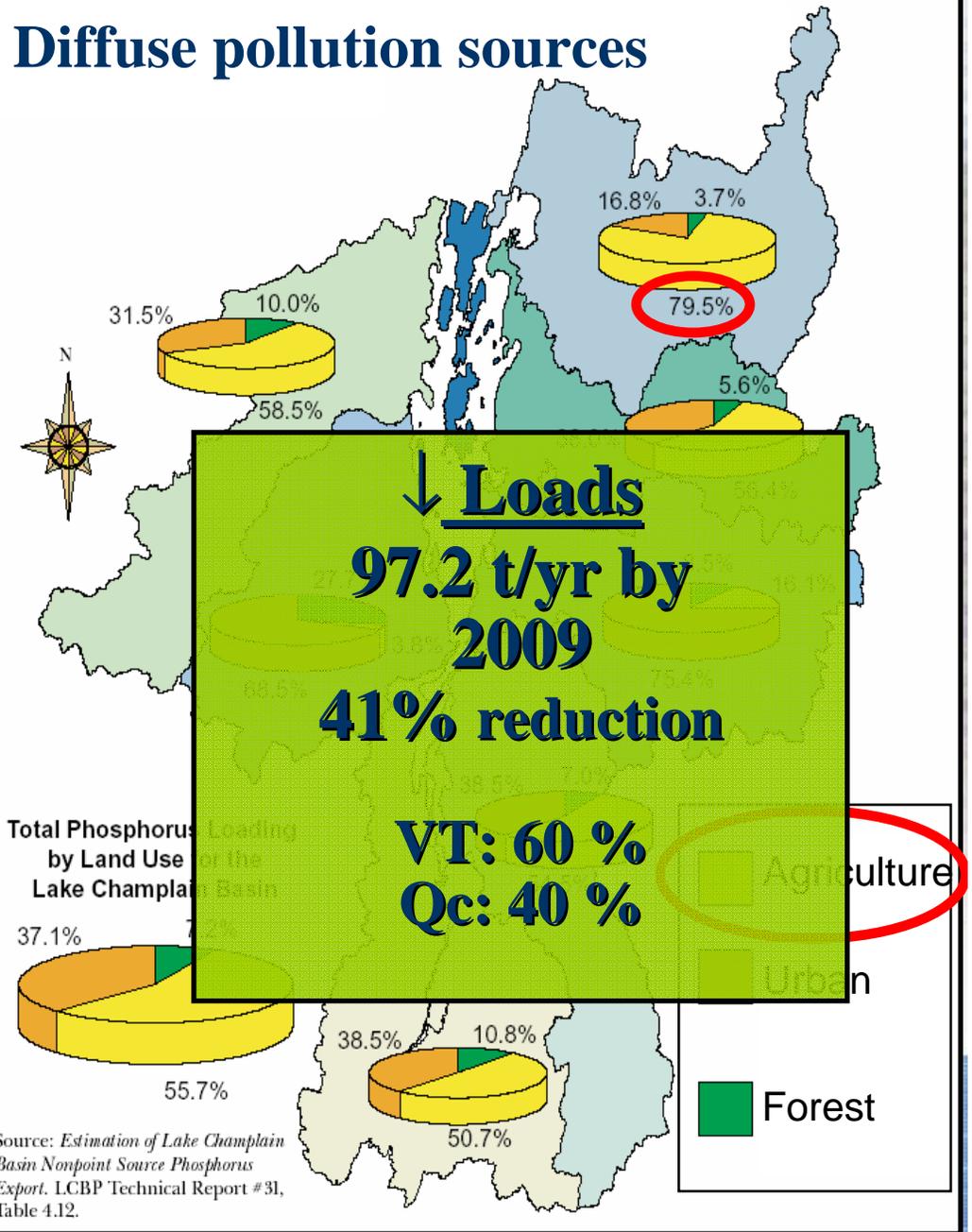
**SWAT**



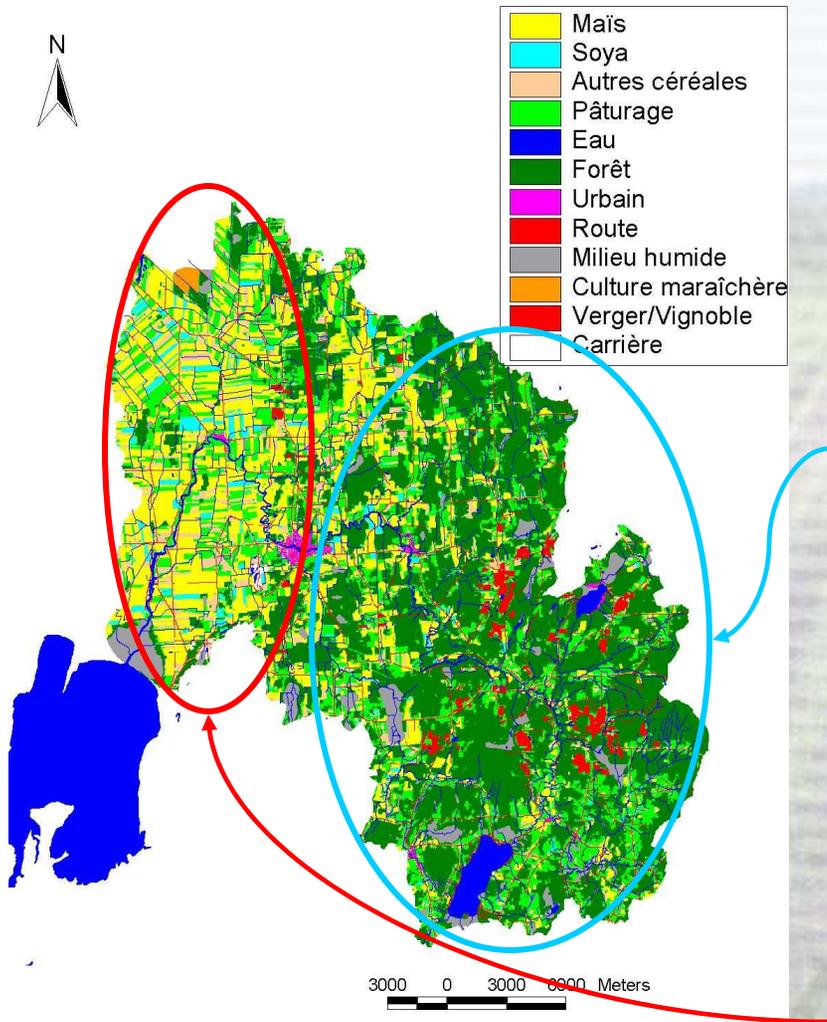
Support  
decision  
making



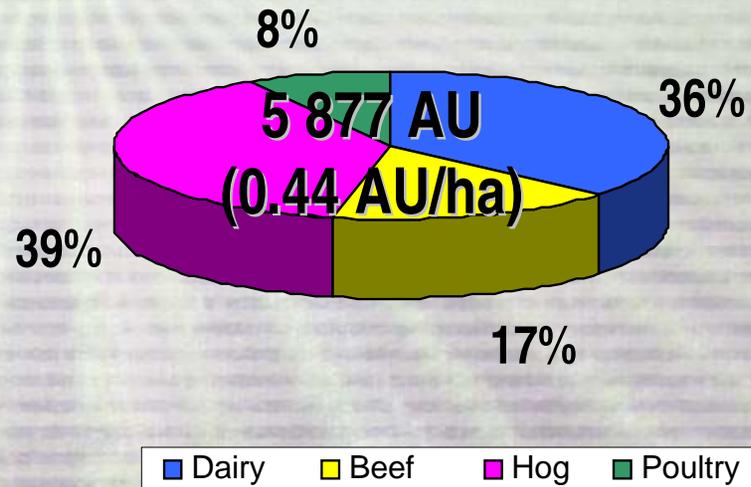
## Diffuse pollution sources



# Study site

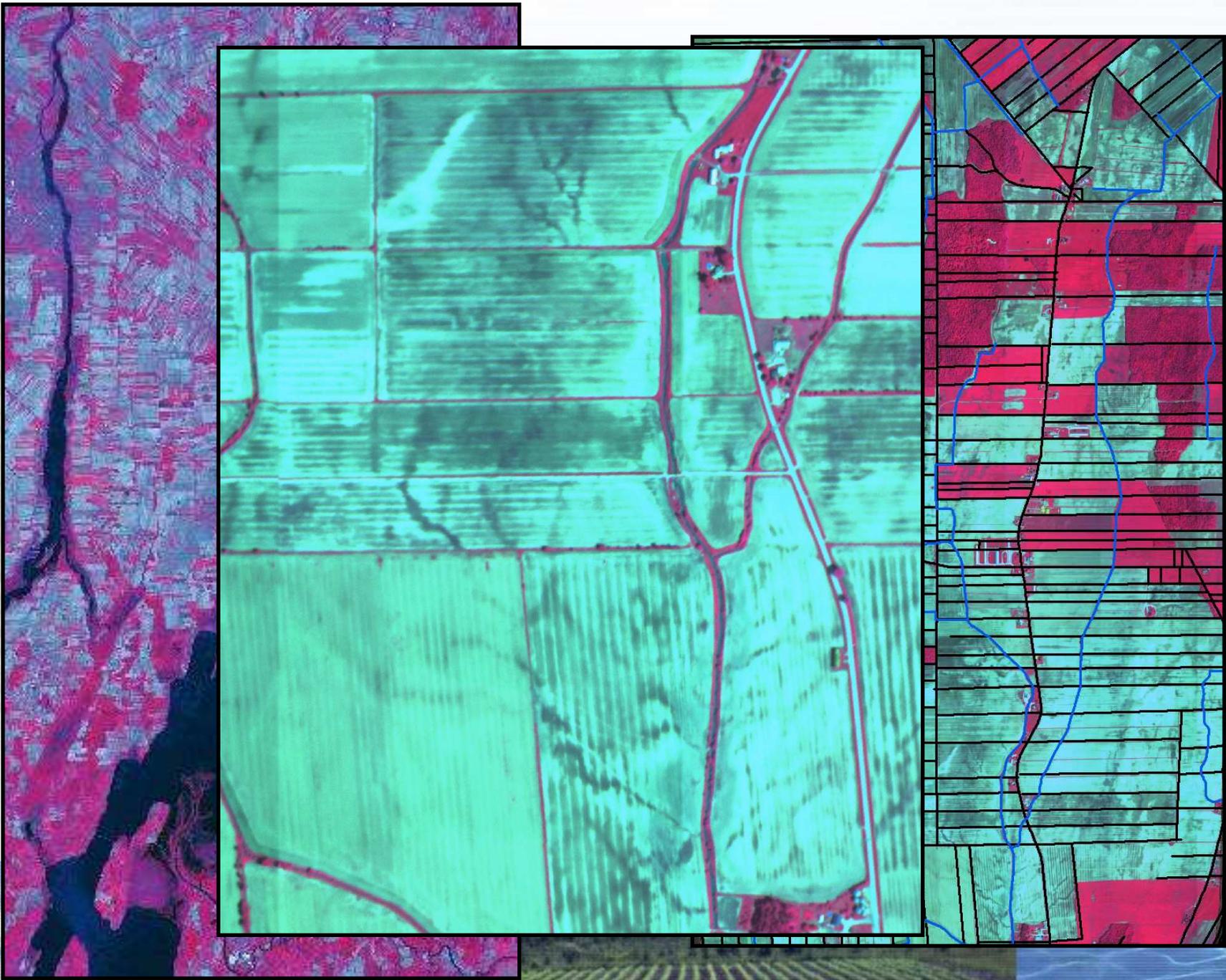


Upstream of Bedford (Ag. Area = 13 265 ha)



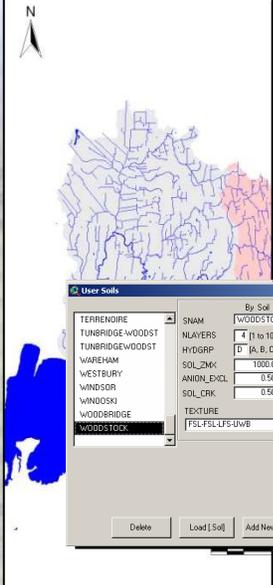
Downstream of Bedford (Ag. area=18 640 ha)



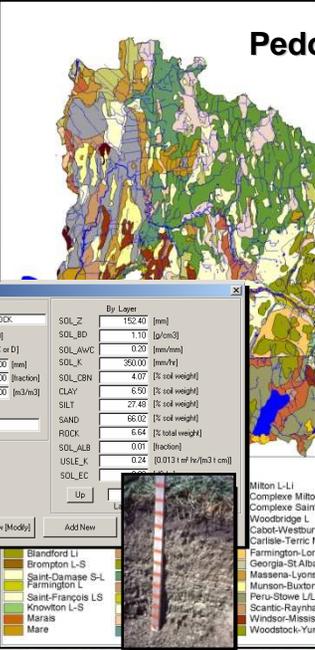


# Data Integration

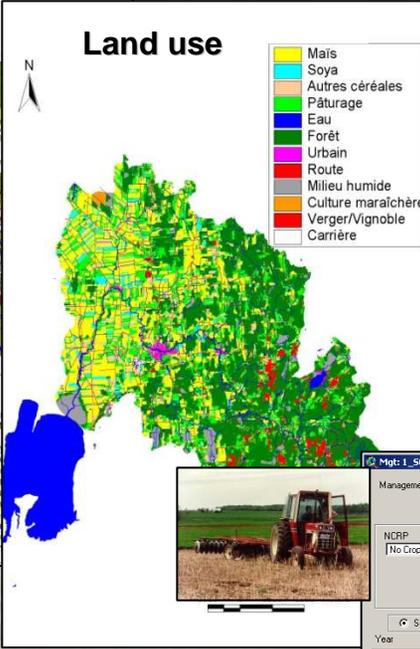
Hydrography/Topography



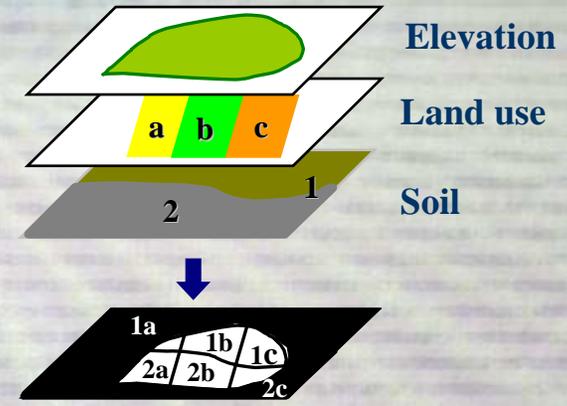
Pedology



Land use



Base unit : HRU



HRU - Homogenous Response Unit

User Soils

By Soil	By Layer
TERRENOIRE	WOODSTOCK
TUNBRIDGE WOODST	SOL_Z
TUNBRIDGE WOODST	SOL_BD
WAREHAM	SOL_AWC
WESTBURY	SOL_K
WINDSOR	SOL_CBN
WINDSOR	CLAY
WOODBRIDGE	SILT
WOODSTOCK	SAND
	ROCK
	SOL_ALB
	USLE_X
	SOL_EC

Mgt: 1\_SOYB\_SHEFFORD

Management Data

NCRP

[No Crop Currently Growing]

BIO\_MIN: 0.00 CN2: 78.00

BIO\_MAX: 0.20 USLE\_P: 1.00

Year	Operation	Crop	Month	Day
1	Fertilizer application		May	5
1	Tillage operation		May	7
1	Plant/begin growing season	CORN	May	15
1	Fertilizer application	CORN	May	23
1	Fertilizer application	CORN	May	23
1	Fertilizer application	CORN	May	23

99 sub-bassins  
3885 HRU

- ✓ Cultures/rotations
- ✓ Fertilization
- ✓ Tillage
- ✓ Conservations practices



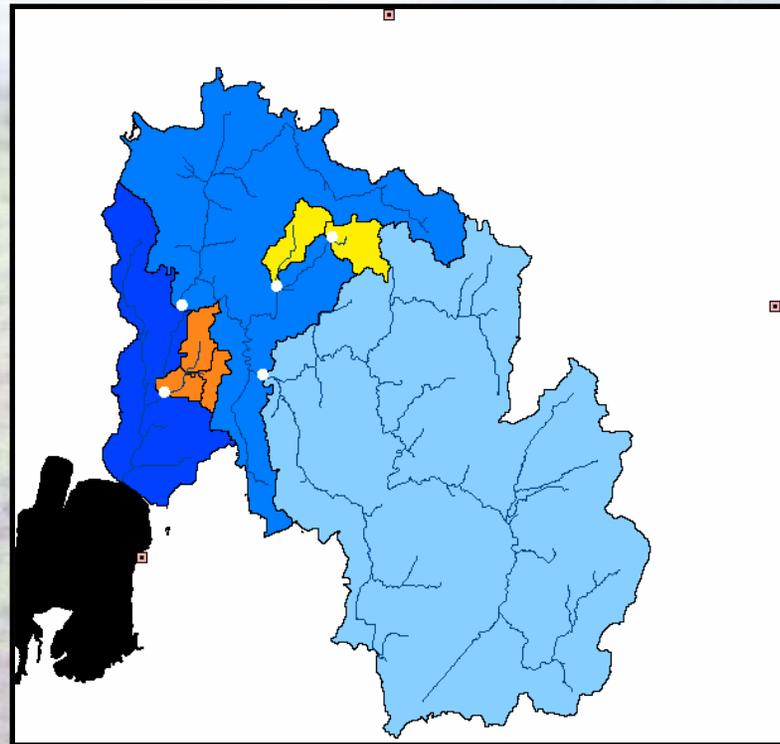
# Gauging stations

## Brochets downstream :

- 563 km<sup>2</sup>
- Forest 44%
- Grassland 20%
- Corn 16%

## Castor:

- 12 km<sup>2</sup>
- Corn 44%
- Grassland 28%
- Cereals 20%



## Walbridge intervention & témoin:

- 15 km<sup>2</sup>
- Corn 36%
- Forest 26%
- Grassland 20%

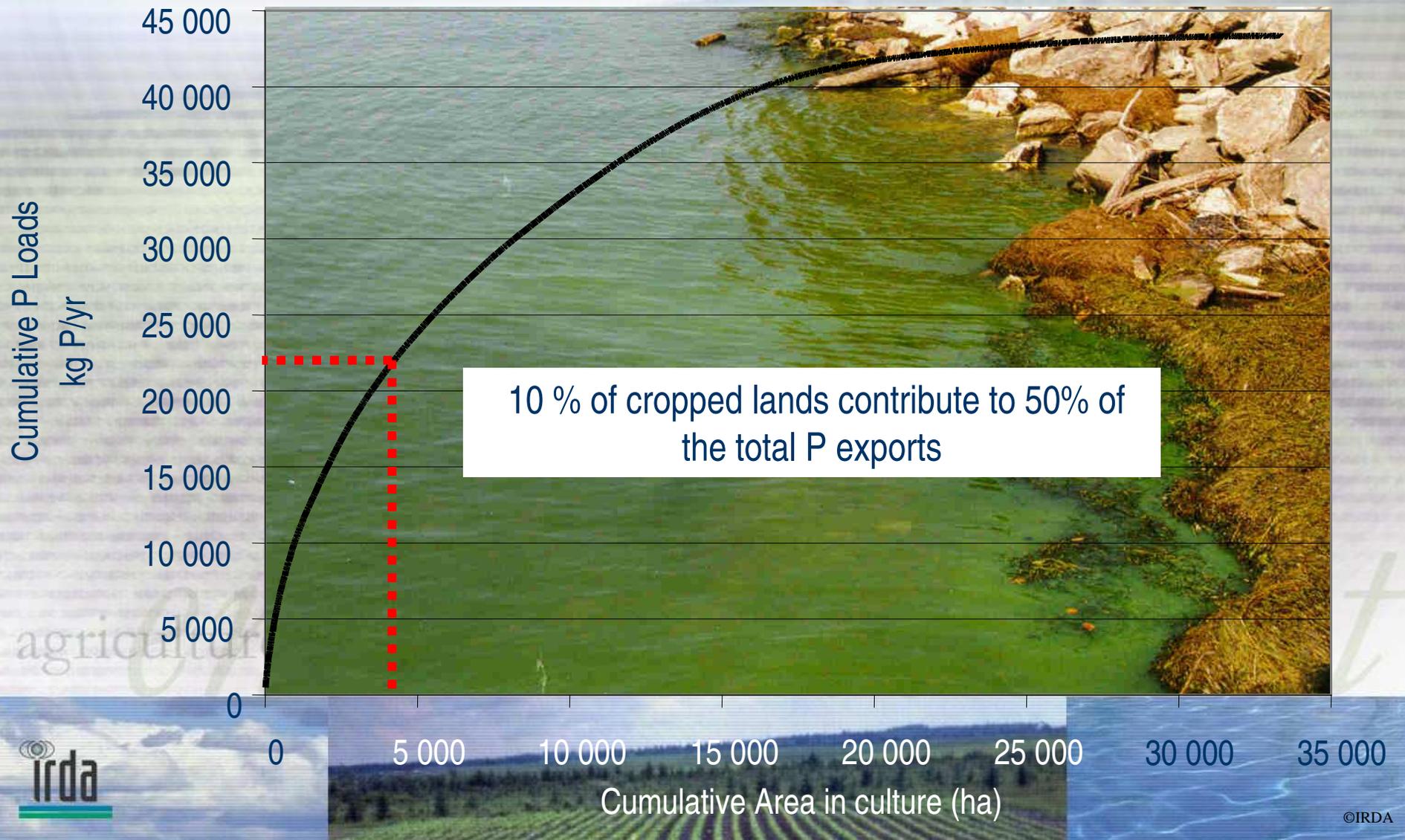
## Brochets upstream :

- 386 km<sup>2</sup>
- Forest 54%
- Grassland 20%

	<u>Calibration</u>	<u>Validation</u>
Brochets upstream	1999-2000	---
Brochets downstream	2002	2003
Walbridge	2002	2003
Castor	1998-1999	2000

# Results

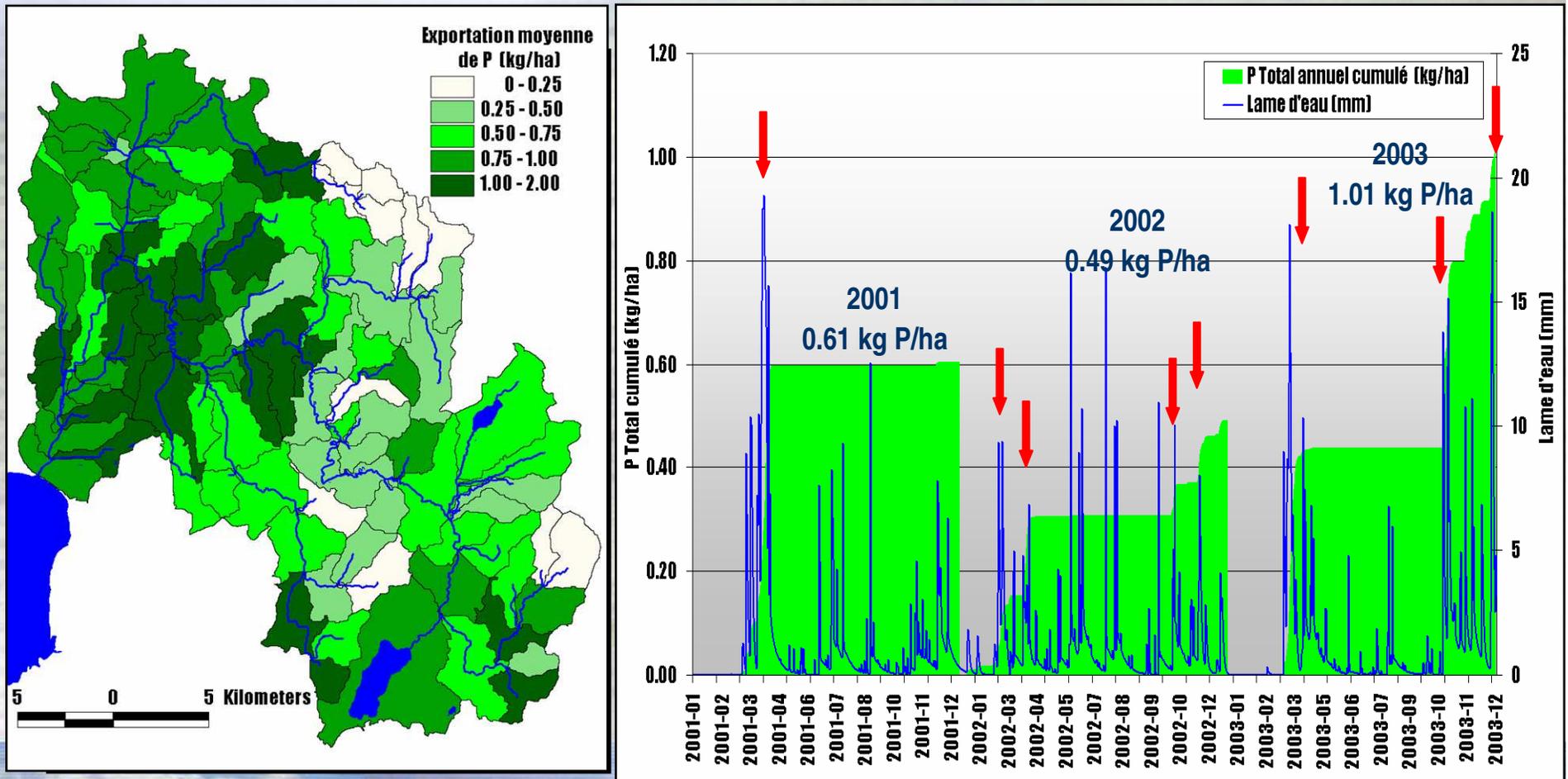
## Spatial Variability



# Modelling results

## Temporal variability

Corn on a Milton badly drained sandy loam



78% of P exports happened during 6% of the study period

(62 days between 2001 et 2003)

# Scenarios

## ■ Reference Scenario

## ■ Alternative Scenarios

### ■ Mode and period of fertilizer application

- Optimization of the period and mode of fertilizer application

### ■ Conservation tillage

- No-Till
- Reduced tillage

### ■ Cover crops

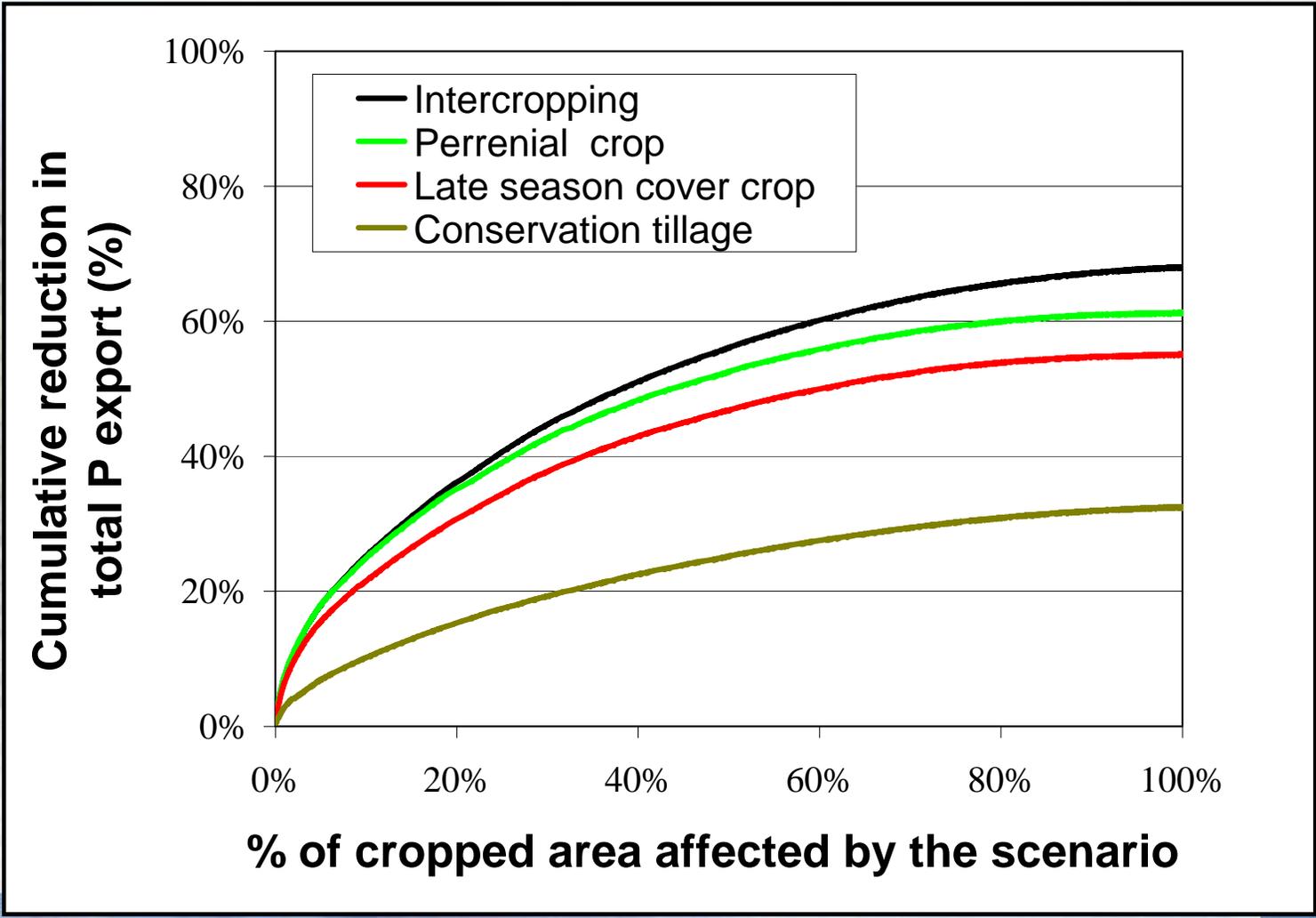
- Perennial crops
- Small grains + intercrop (leguminous crop)
- Small grains + late season cover crop (cruciferous crop)

### ■ Hydro-agricultural structures

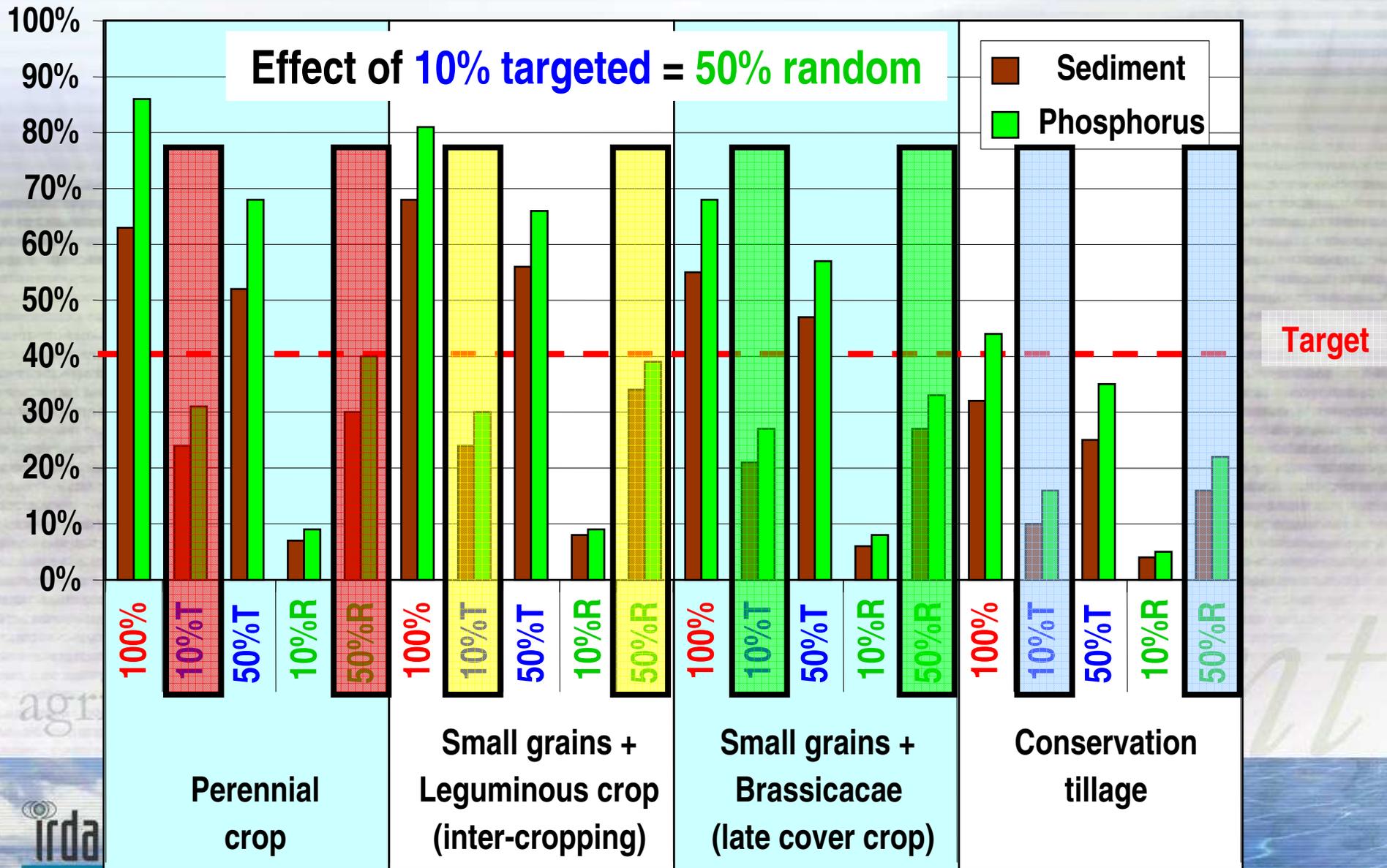
- Buffer strips
- Tile inlets



# Phosphorus exports in relation to increasing adoption of BMPs



# Sediment and phosphorus reductions obtained with varying level of BMP implementation



# Résultats

## Mixed Scenarios

### Basic scenarios

Scenarios	Late Season Cover Crops	Reduced Tillage or Intercropping	Immediate Incorpo.	Perennial Crops	Buffer Zones	Structures Hydro-agricoles	Reductions	
							Sediments %	Total P %
Reference Scenario							30.5 t/ha	46.1 kg/ha
1				Flood Plain			1%	1%
2		100%					0%	3%
3					100%		9%	7%
4						100%	16%	12%
5			100%	Flood Plain			1%	3%
6					100%	100%	25%	19%
7			100%	Flood Plain	100%		10%	10%
8			100%	Flood Plain	100%	100%	26%	21%

# Mixed Scenarios

## Conservation Practices

Scenarios	Late season cover crops	Reduced tillage or intercropping	Immediate Incorpo.	Perennial crops	Buffer zones	Hydro-agricultural structures	Reductions Sediments %	Total P %
Reference Scenario							30.5 t/ha	46.1 kg/ha
9		100%					47%	35%
10		100%	100%	Flood Plain	100%		53%	40%
11		T10%	100%	Flood Plain	100%		25%	19%
12		T 10%	100%	Flood Plain	100%	100%	38%	29%
13		R50%	100%	Flood Plain	100%		31%	25%
14		R50%	100%	Flood Plain	100%	100%	43%	34%
15		T50%	100%	Flood Plain	100%		44%	32%
16		T50%	100%	Flood Plain	100%	100%	53%	40%

Scenarios	Late Season Cover Crops	Reduced Tillage or Intercropping	Immediate Incorpo.	Perennial Crops	Buffer Zones	Hydro-agricultural Structures	Reductions Sediments %	Total P %
<b>Reference Scenario</b>							<b>30.5 t/ha</b>	<b>46.1 kg/ha</b>
17	T 10%						27%	21%
18	T 10%		100%	Flood Plain	100%		35%	29%
19	T 10%	R 45%	100%	Flood Plain	100%		49%	39%
20	T 10%	T 45%	100%	Flood Plain	100%		53%	42%
21	T 10%	R 45%	100%	Flood Plain	100%	T10%	51%	41%
22	T 10%	R 45%	100%	Flood Plain	100%	100%	58%	46%
23	T 50%		100%	Flood Plain	100%		63%	51%
24	T 50%	+ 50%	100%	Flood Plain	100%		73%	59%
25	T 50%	+ 50%	100%	Flood Plain	100%	100%	78%	63%

# Publications

J. Deslandes, I. Beaudin, A. Michaud, F. Bonn and C. A. Madramootoo. 2007. Influence of Landscape and Cropping System on Phosphorus Mobility within the Pike River Watershed of Southwestern Quebec: Model Parameterization and Validation. Canadian Water Resources Journal, 32(1), 21-42.

A. R. Michaud, I. Beaudin, J. Deslandes, F. Bonn, and C. A. Madramootoo. 2007. SWAT-predicted influence of different landscape and cropping system alterations on phosphorus mobility within the Pike River watershed of south-western Québec. Canadian Journal of Soil Science, 87(3), 329–344.

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# Preliminary Conclusion

## SWAT:

- A good tool for **reproducing** the transport **dynamics** of **water**, **sediment** and **phosphorus** from agricultural lands;
- Allow to **identify** the most sensitives **zones** in terms of **P exports** in watersheds in order to target these for BMP applications;
- Allow to **model** agri-environmental scénarios with BMP;
- Allow to **identify some scenarios** that enable to reach the target loads;
- Allow to **establish** realistic P export **goals**;
- **Not a regulation tool**;

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# Transfer to SWAT-2005

- **Almost no water in the drains**
- **Tile drainage routines were modified**
- **Revert to old routines\***
  - Bring back code based of SWAT-2000
  - Change order of operations
    1. Tile drainage
    2. Lateral flow
    3. Seepage
  - Tile drainage based on soil LAYER water, not soil profile

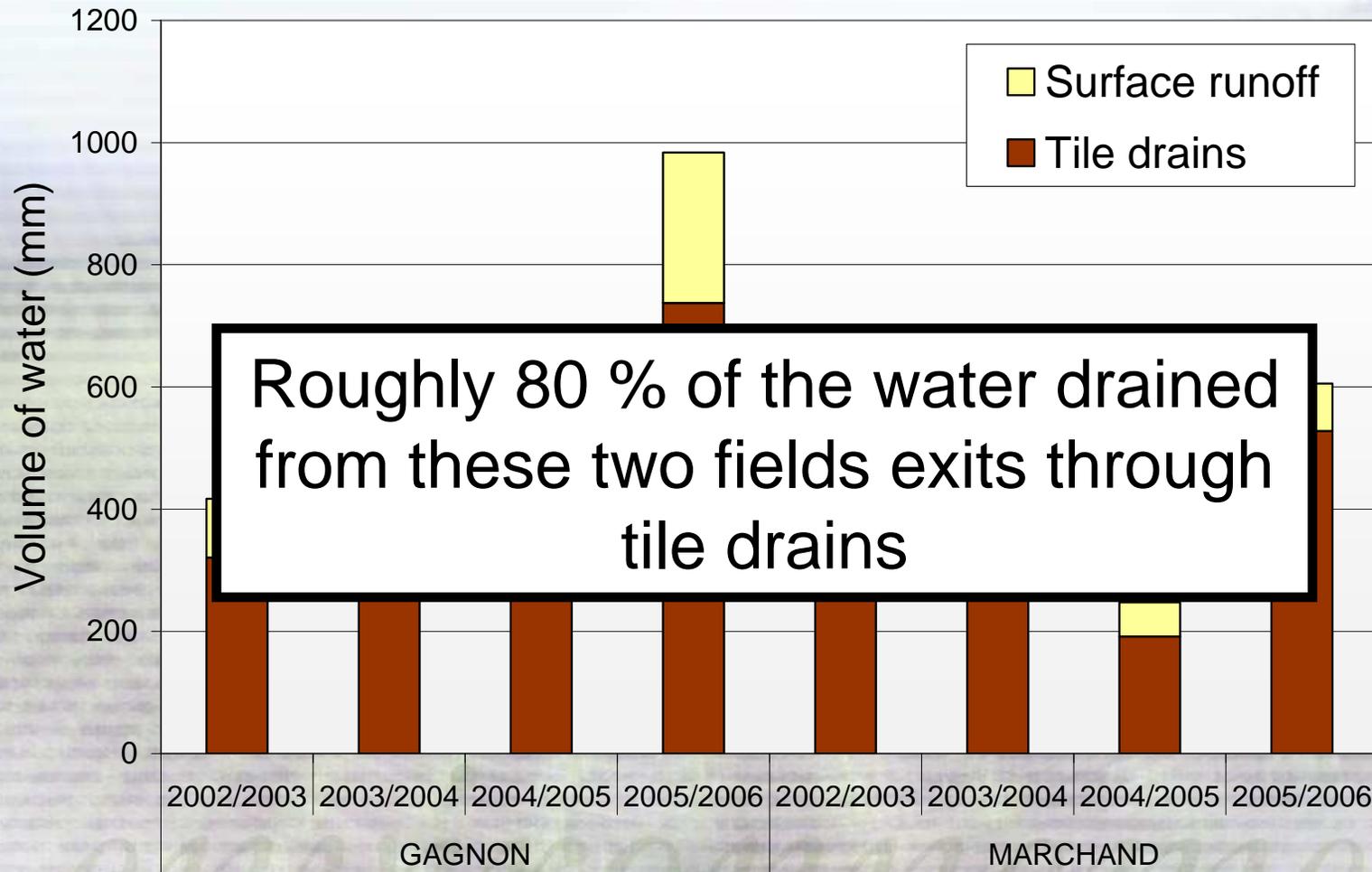
\* In collaboration with U. Laval and UNESCO-IHE

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## Drainage pathways for two fields in southern Québec

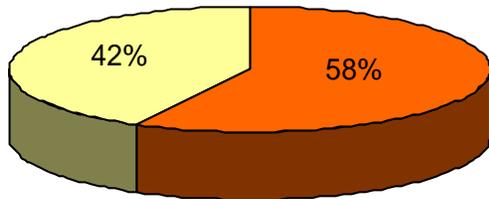


	GAGNON	MARCHAND	GAGNON	MARCHAND	GAGNON	MARCHAND
	Subsurface		Surface		Total	
2002/2003	320.821	378.860	96.351	75.260	417.172	454.120
2003/2004	426.505	520.076	80.707	21.880	507.212	541.956
2004/2005	357.759	191.346	157.041	55.871	514.800	247.217
2005/2006	737.340	527.679	246.689	78.115	984.029	605.794

# Flow Separation with multisonde

Beaver Brook  
2004-2006

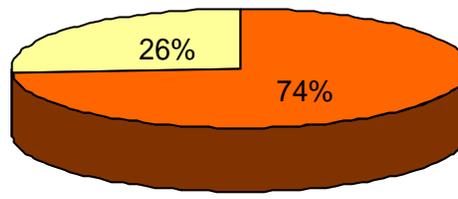
- Subsurface flow (mm)
- Surface runoff (mm)



531 mm/yr.

Walbridge Creek  
temoin  
2004-2006

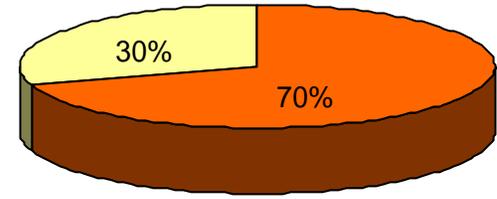
- Subsurface flow (mm)
- Surface runoff (mm)



601 mm/yr.

Walbridge Creek  
intervention  
2004-2006

- Subsurface flow (mm)
- Surface runoff (mm)



515 mm/yr.

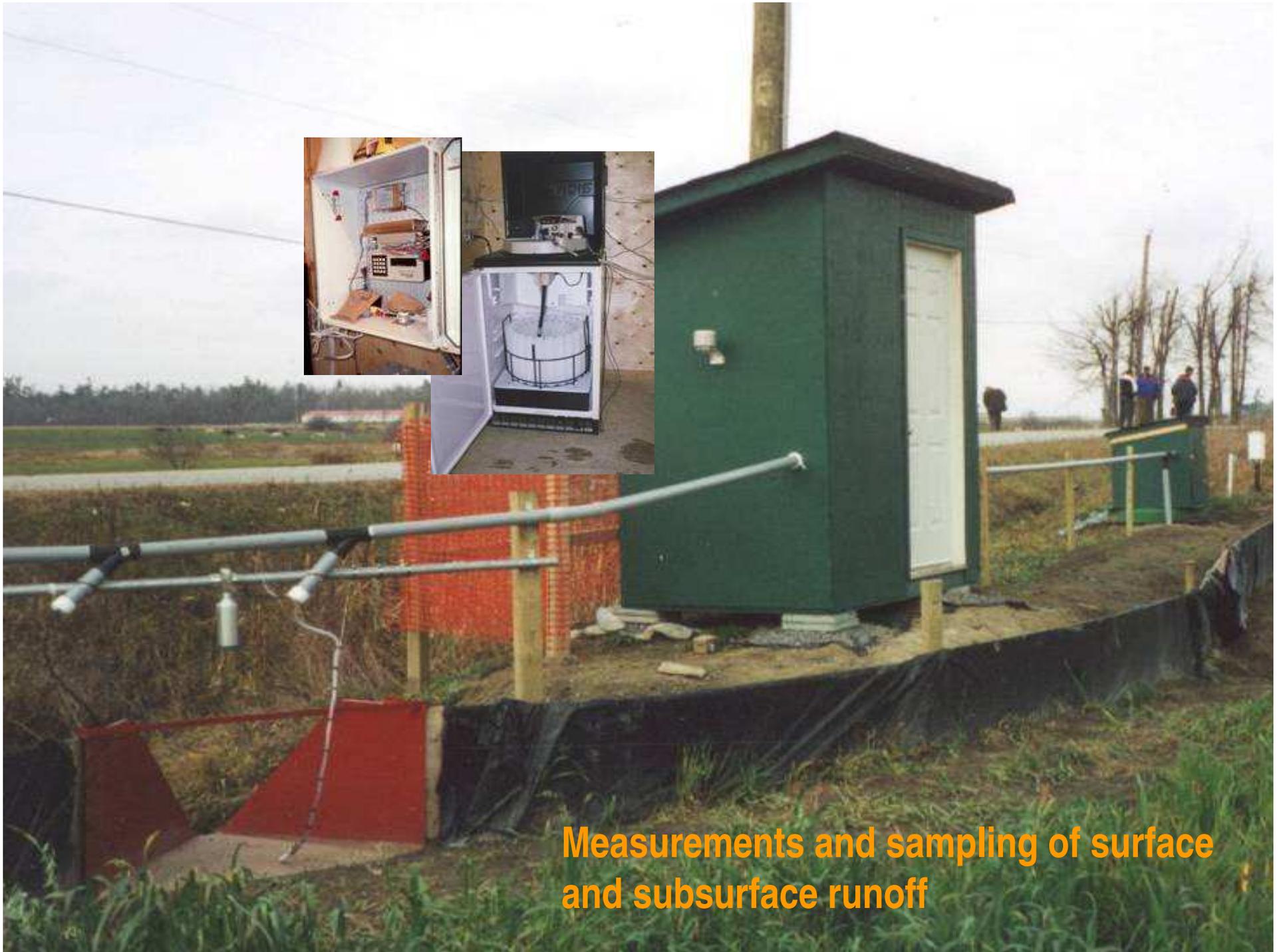
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**Measurements and sampling of surface and subsurface runoff**



# Partners

Développement durable,  
Environnement  
et Parcs

Québec 

Agriculture, Pêcheries  
et Alimentation

Québec 

Coopérative  Solidarité  
Bassin-versant de la Rivière-aux-Brochets



McGill



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Thank you!

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