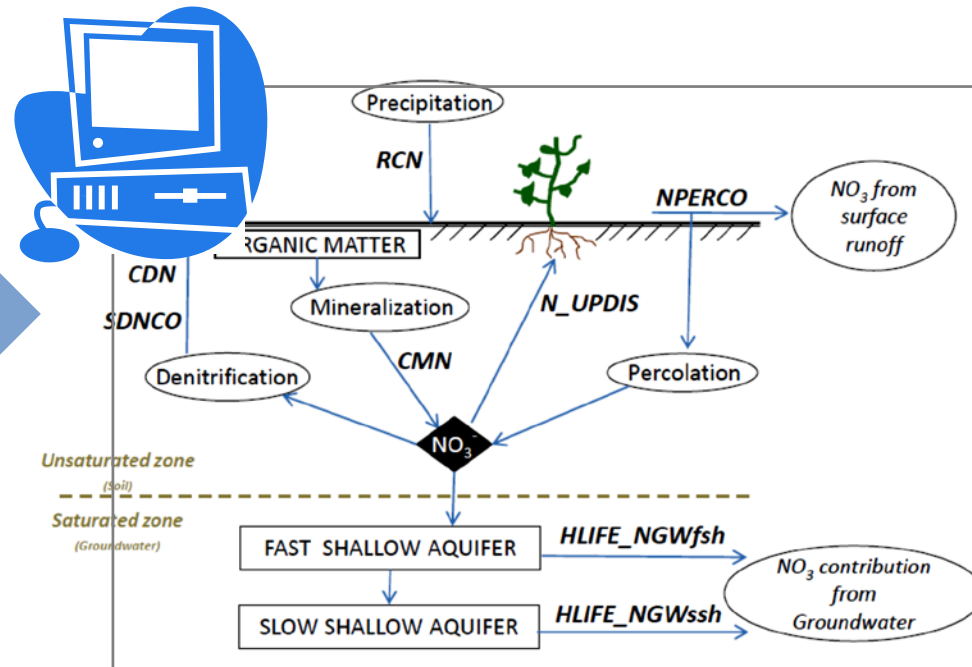


How to improve the representation of nitrate processes and their dynamics in eco-hydrological models?

Nicola Fohrer, Marcelo Haas, Matthias Pfannerstill and Björn Guse

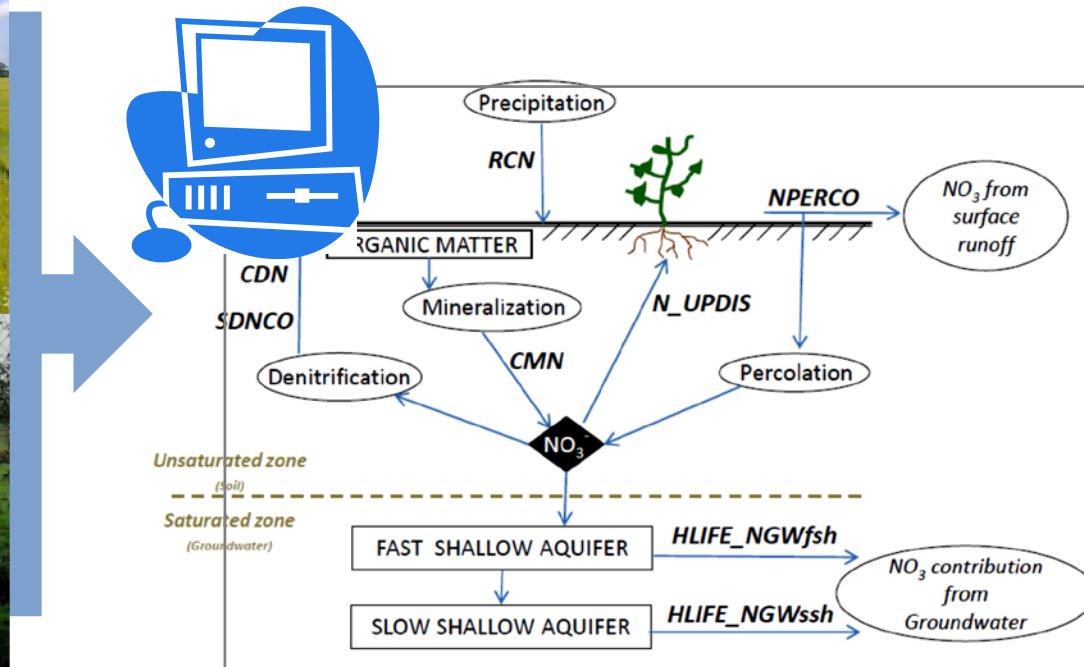
Motivation



- Nitrate entry in water bodies is one of the most pressing problems in agricultural watersheds.

- The process representation is highly complex and needs a sound parametrisation to develop realistic BMP's

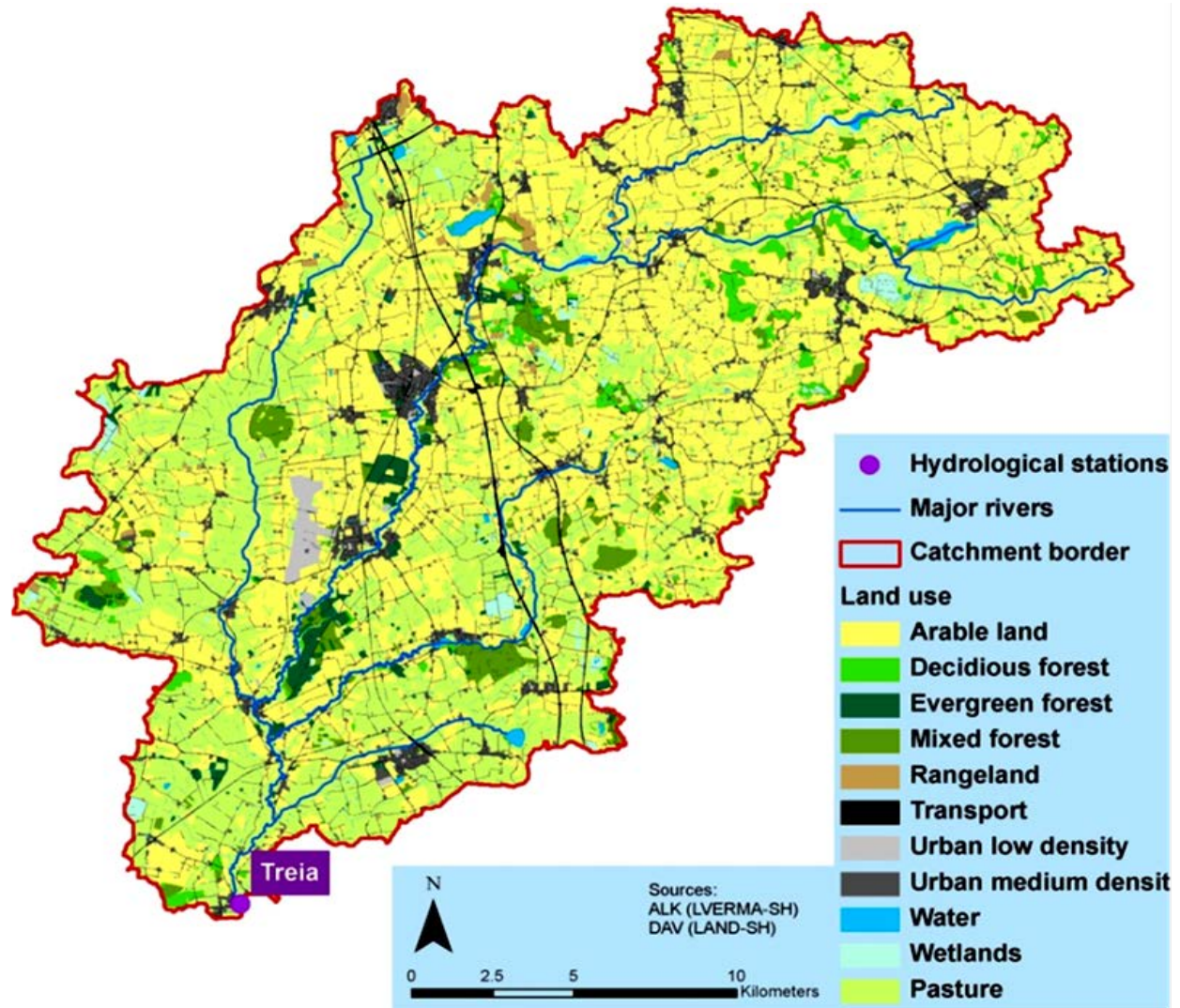
Motivation



- Improved understanding of nitrate process representation by
 - Temporal sensitivity analysis of nitrate parameters
 - Simultaneous calibration of runoff and nitrate processes
 - Adding information to the calibration process by using FDG and NDC

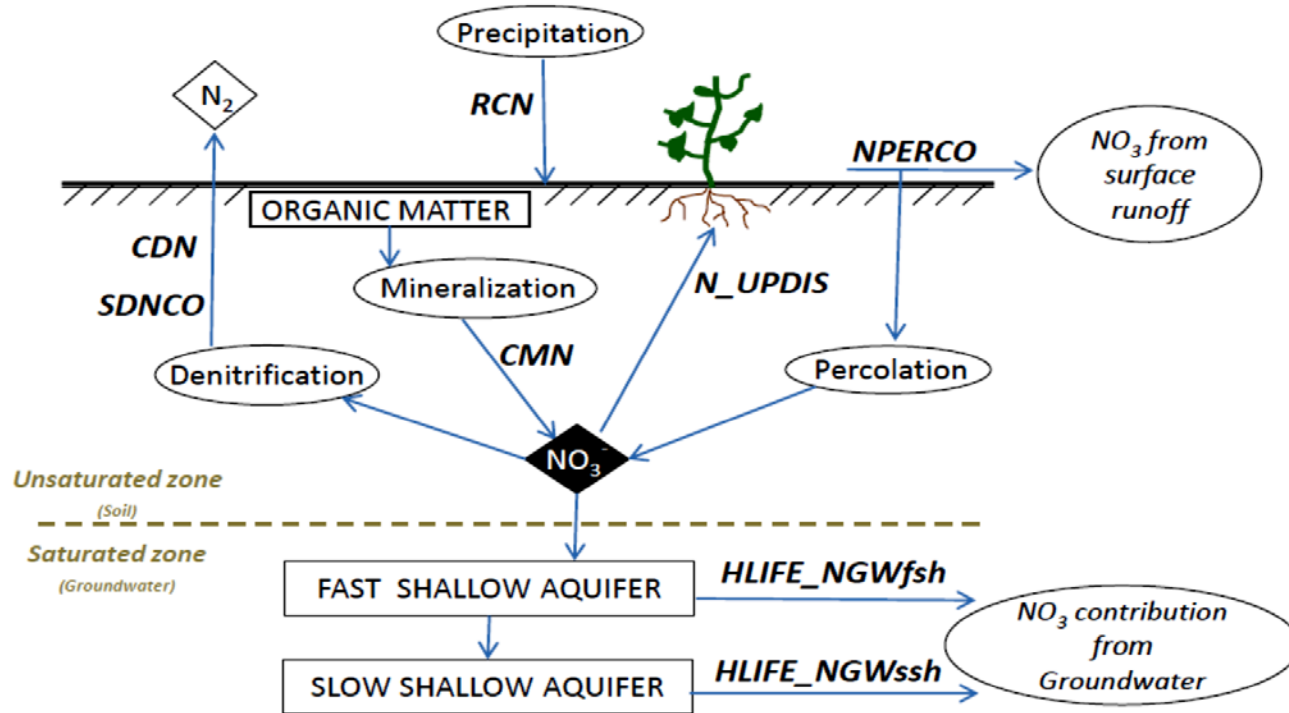
Test catchment: Treene river in Northern Germany

- 481 km²
- Treia
- Lowland catchment
- Dominated by agricultural land use



Quelle: LVERMA, 2004. Aus Guse et al. (2014), adapt. von Haas (2015).

Nitrate cycle in the SWAT-Model



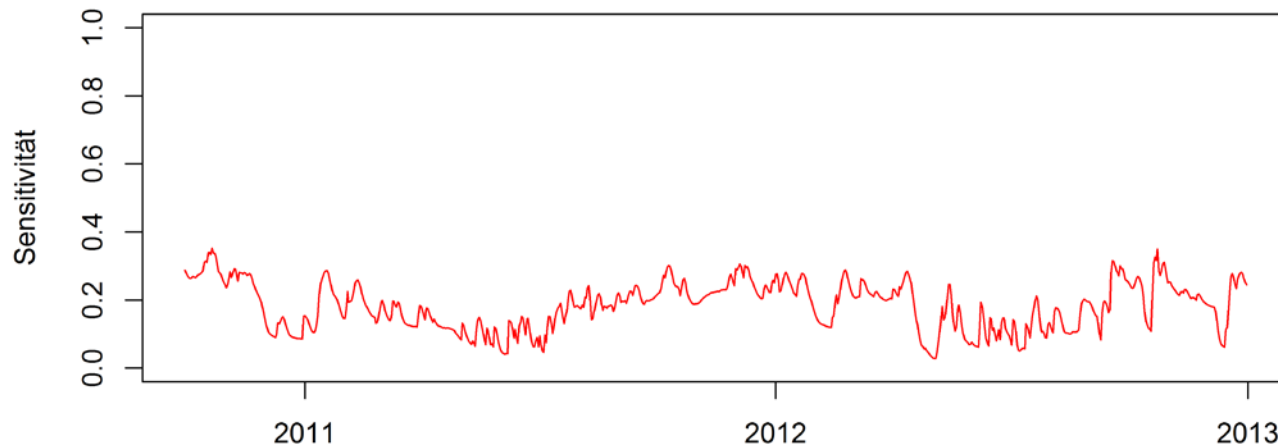
PARAMETER NAME	CODE
Concentration of nitrogen in rainfall	RCN
Nitrate percolation coefficient	NPERCO
Denitrification exponential rate coefficient	CDN
Denitrification threshold water content	SDNCO
Rate factor for humus mineralization of active organic nitrogen	CMN
Nitrogen uptake distribution parameter	N_UPDIS
Half-life of nitrate in shallow aquifer	HLIFE_NGWfsh
Half-life of nitrate in shallow aquifer	HLIFE_NGWssh

A photograph of a narrow stream flowing through a dense forest. The water is calm and reflects the surrounding green foliage. A single duck is swimming in the middle of the stream. The banks are covered with various green plants and trees, creating a vibrant, natural setting.

TEMPORAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

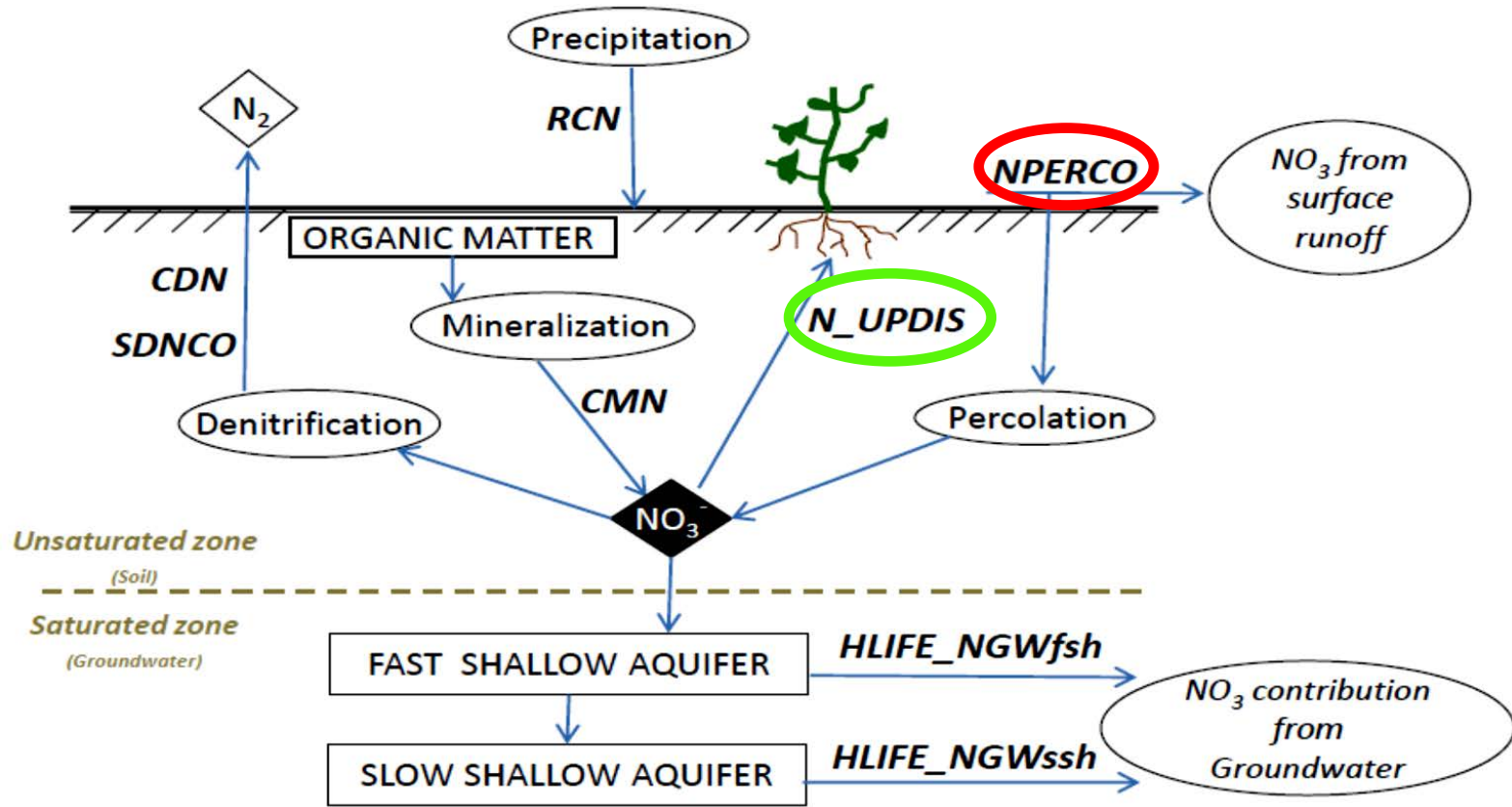
Temporal dynamics of nitrate parameters in a daily resolution

- Temporal dynamics of parameter sensitivity (TEDPAS), (Reusser et al., 2011; Guse et al., 2014)
 - Identification of the dominant nitrate parameter/process for every day
 - Global sensitivity analysis with the FAST-Method (Fourier amplitude sensitivity testing)
 - Sensitivity varies between 0 and 1

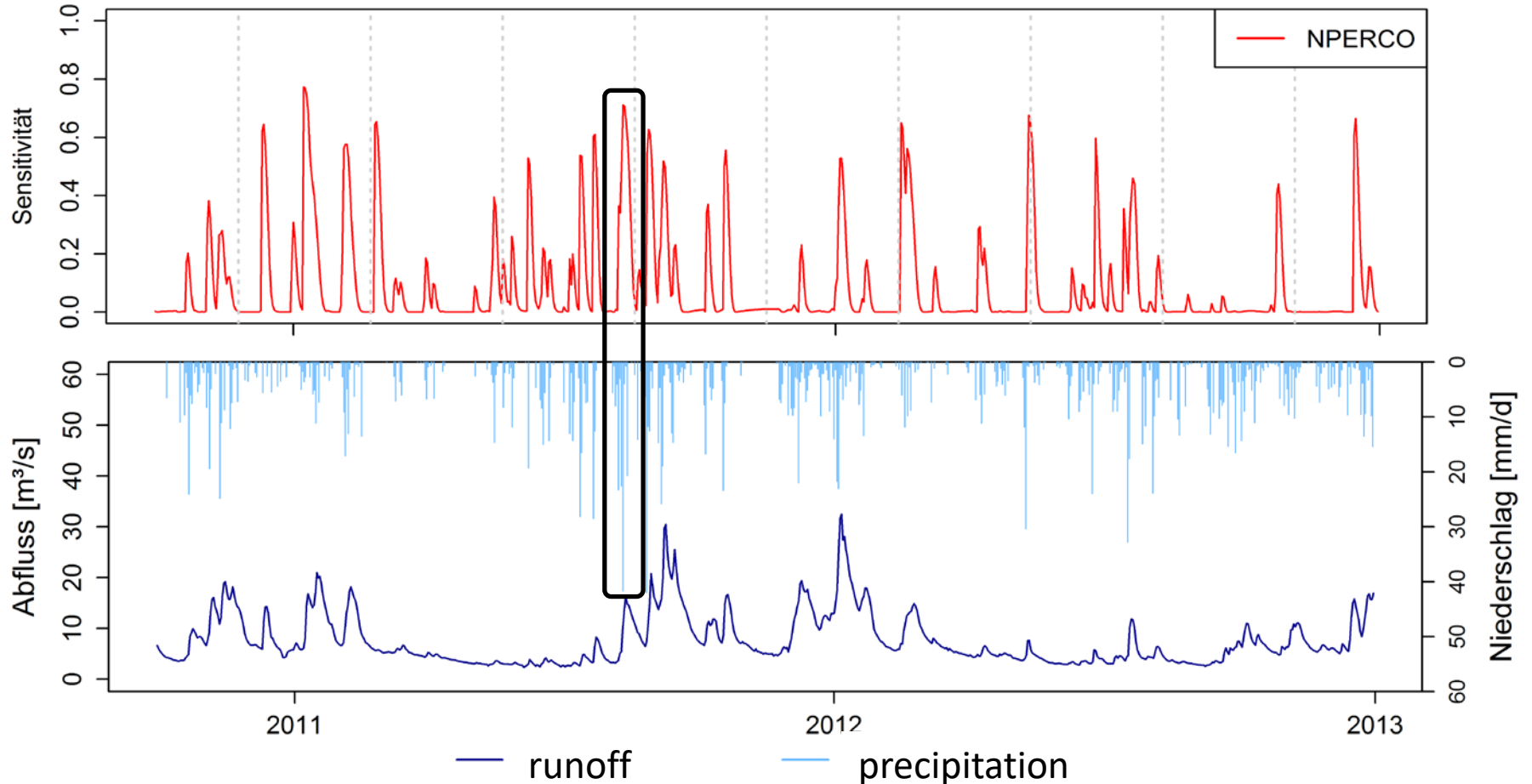


Nitrate percolation coefficient (NPERCO) and uptake by plants (N_UPDIS)

- NPERCO controls the share of seepage of nitrate and the share in surface runoff. N_UPDIS controls the plant uptake from the soil.



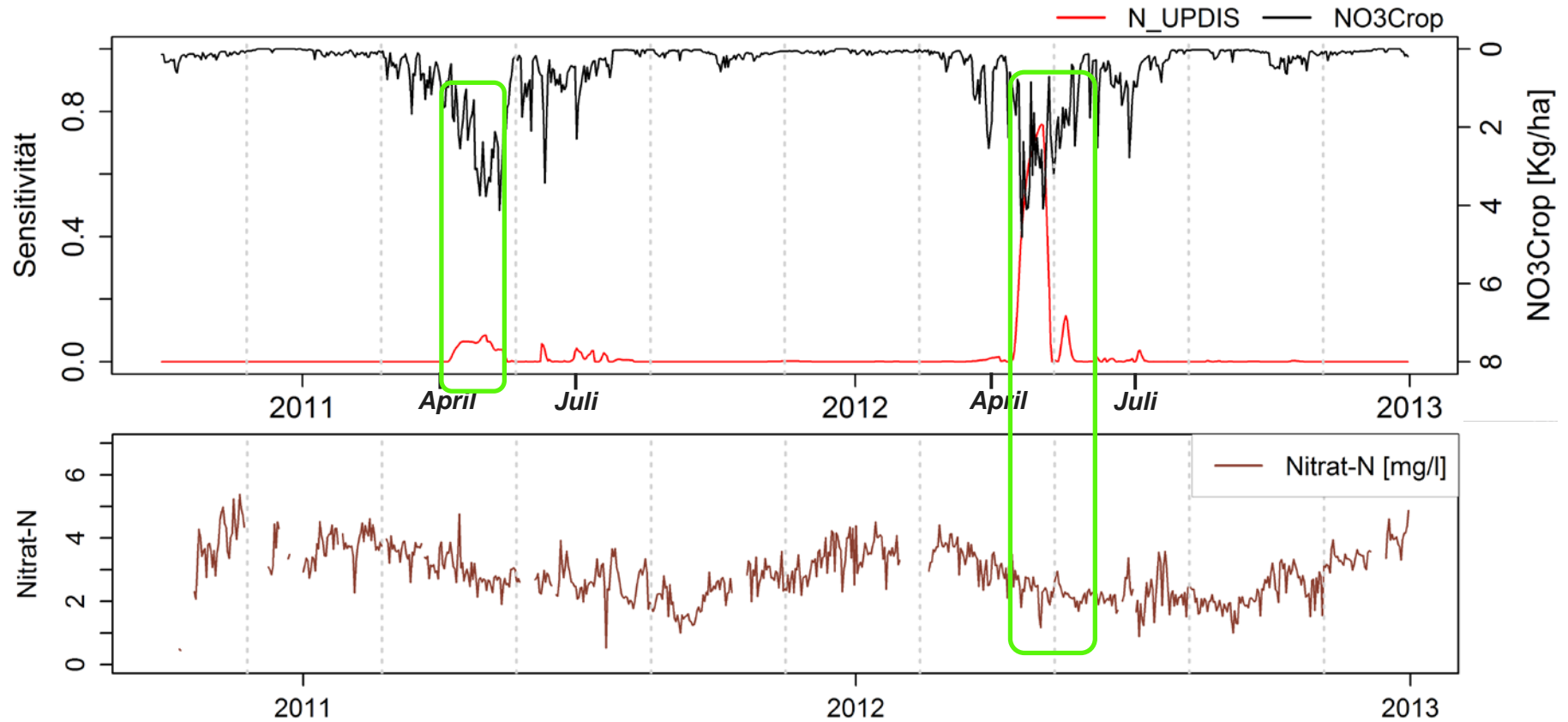
Temporal sensitivity of NPERCO (daily)



The sensitivity of NPERCO is linked to the rainfall/runoff pattern and is sensitive over all seasons

Aus Haas et al. (2015).

Daily sensitivity of N_UPDIS and Nitrate uptake of plants (*NO3Crop*)



N_UPDIS is linked to plant growth and thus shows a strong seasonality.



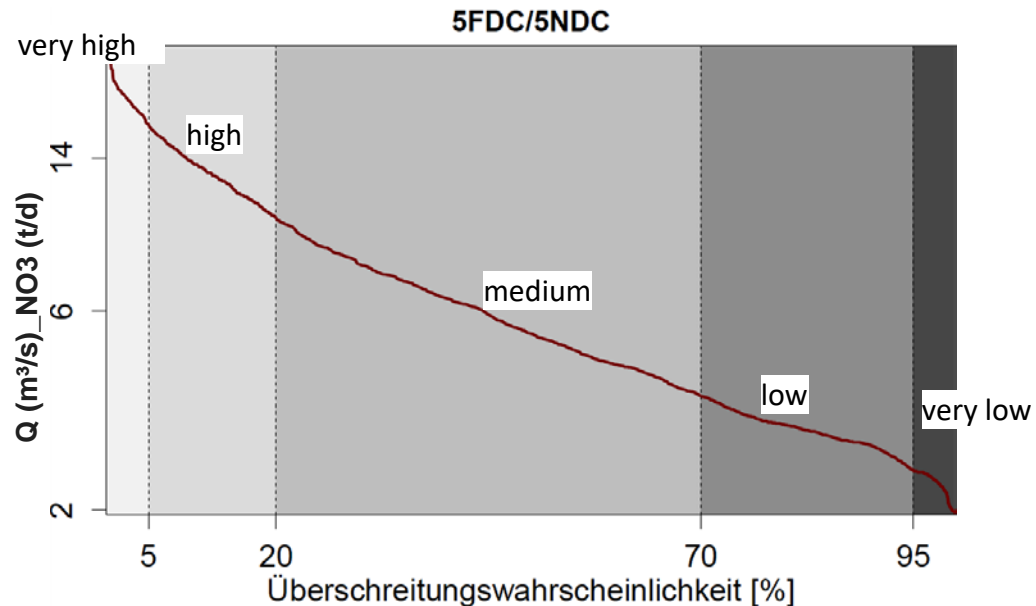
IMPROVED CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

Multivariable und multi-criteria calibration

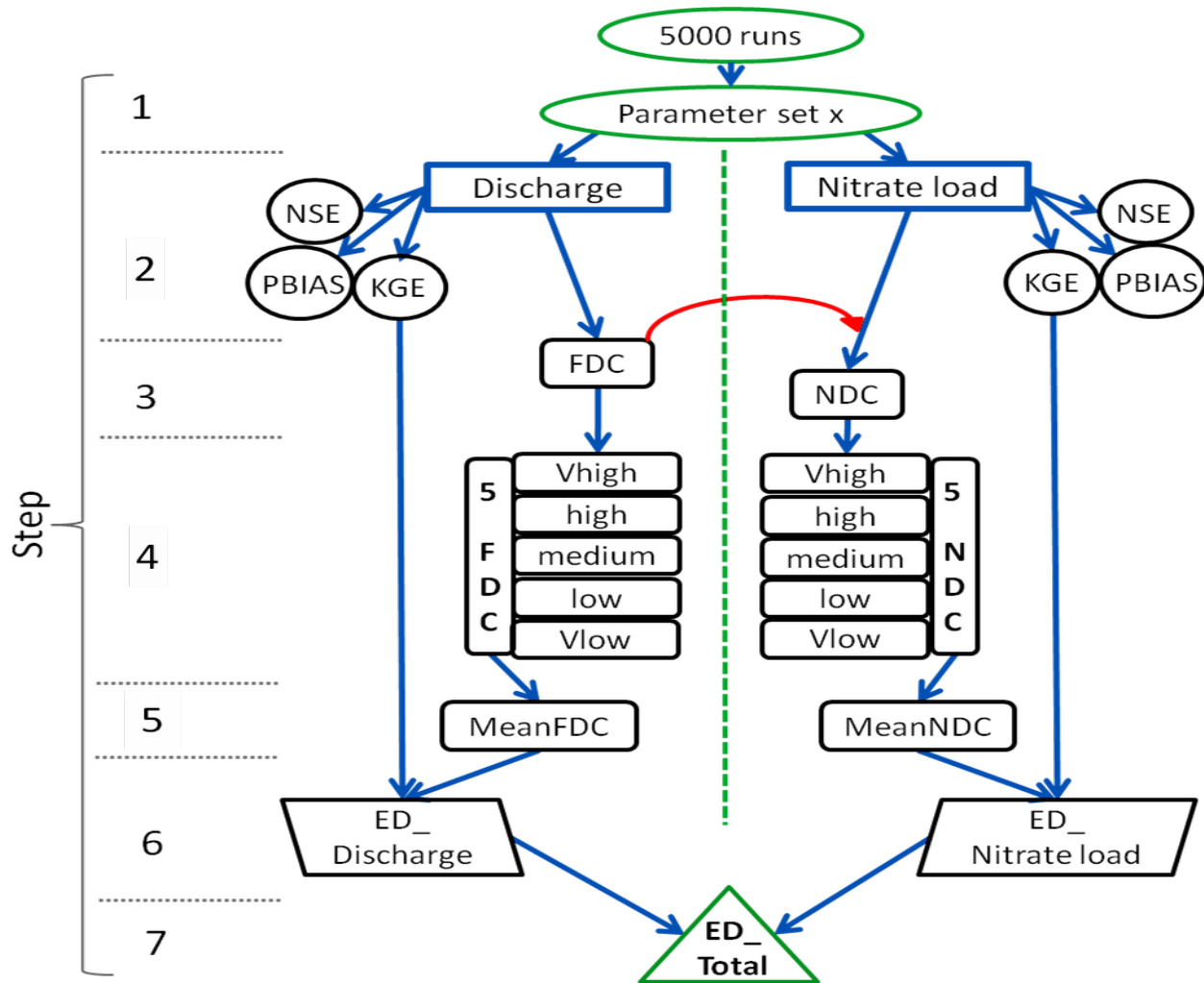
- **Multivariable**: runoff + nitrate at the same time
- **Multi-criteria**: classical model efficiency measures + signature measures
- Flow duration curve (FDC) and nitrate duration curve
- (NDC)

- **5FDC Method** (Pfannerstill et al., 2014):
 - Separate evaluation for every FDC segment

- **5NDC Method** (Haas et al., 2016):
 - Efficiency measure calculated for every NDC segment



Multi-variable und multi-criteria calibration

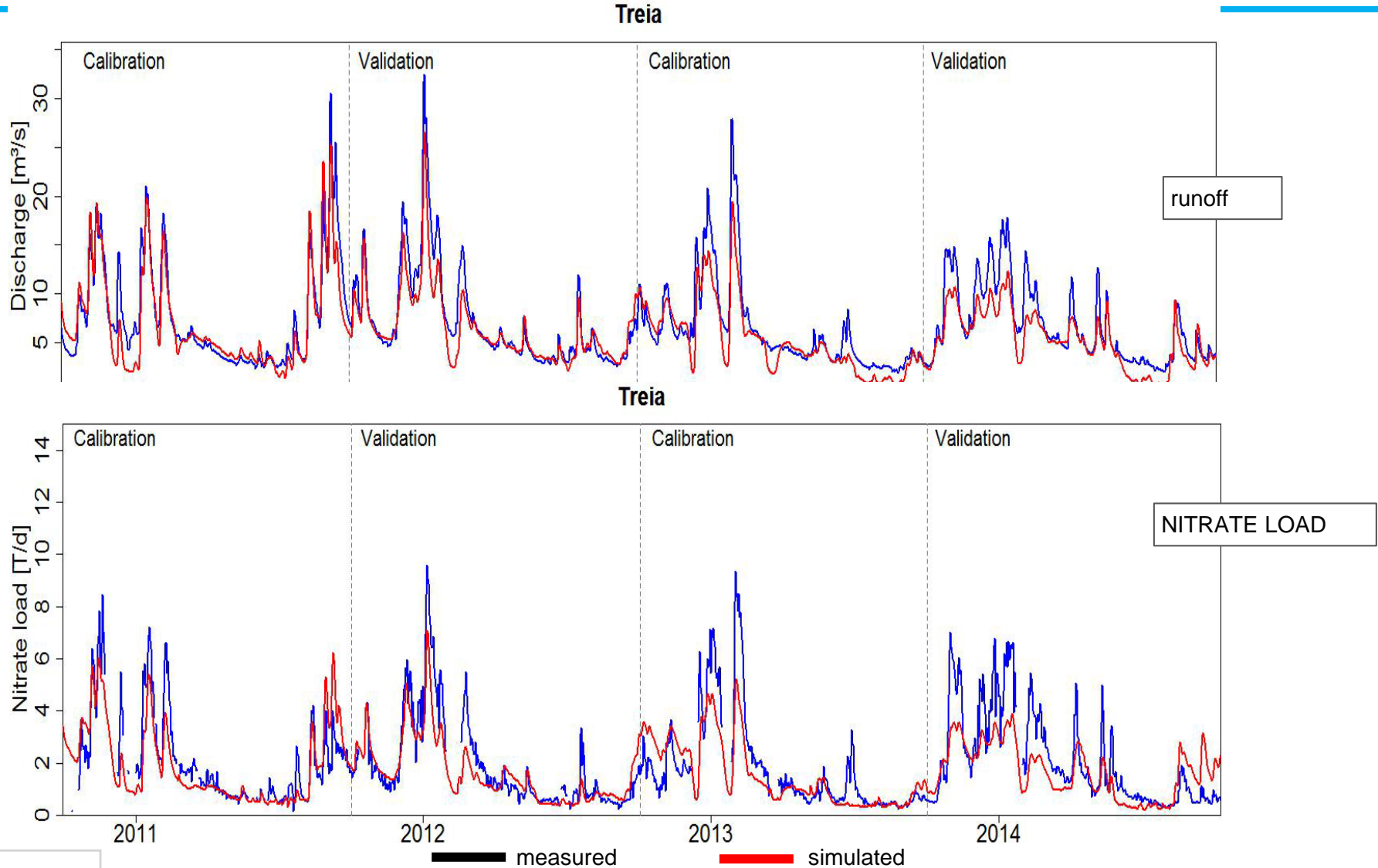


Haas et al. (2016, J.Hydrol.)

KGE = Kling-Gupta Efficiency (Gupta et al., 2009)

ED = Euklidic Distance

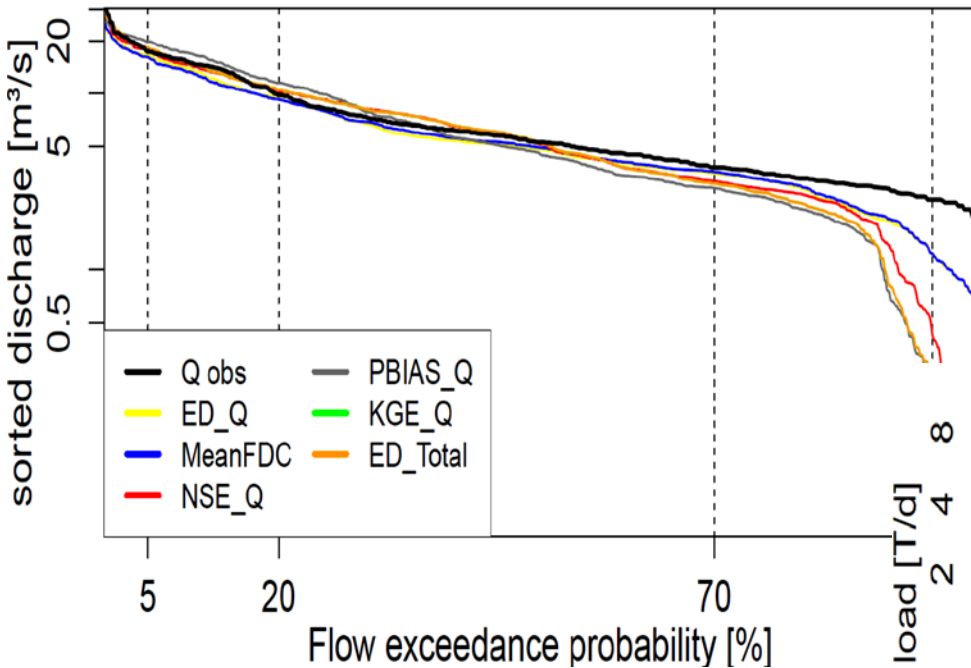
Best model (ED_Total) for runoff and nitrate load



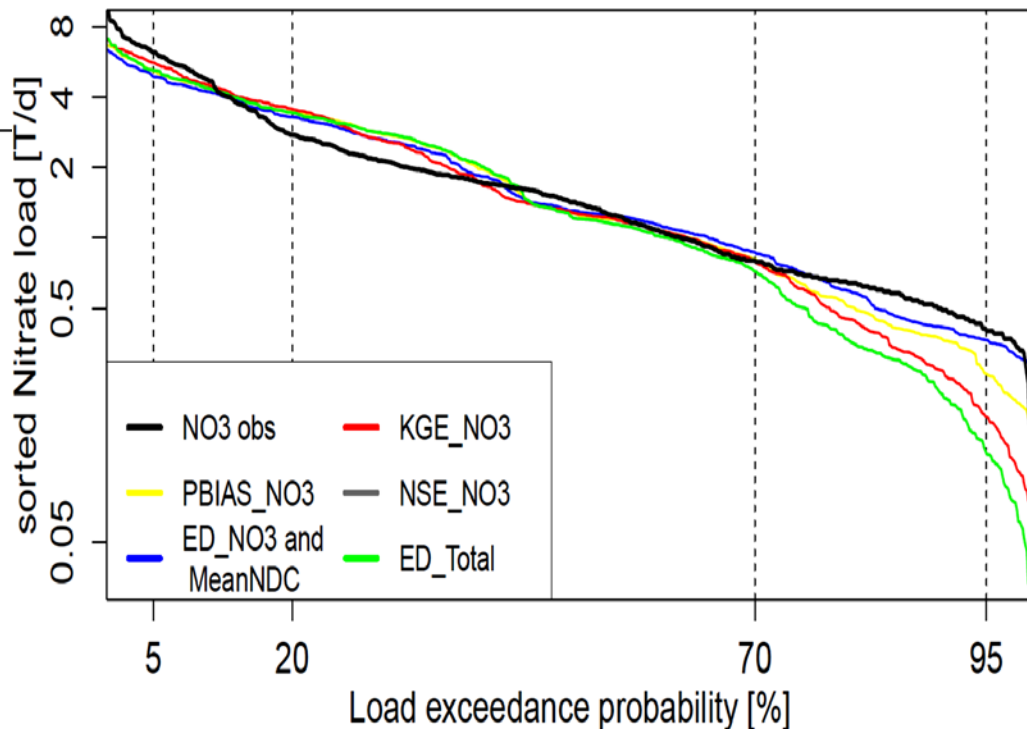
Haas et al. (2016, J.Hydrol.)

Best model runs

FDC – best discharge calibration runs



NDC – best Nitrate loads calibration runs

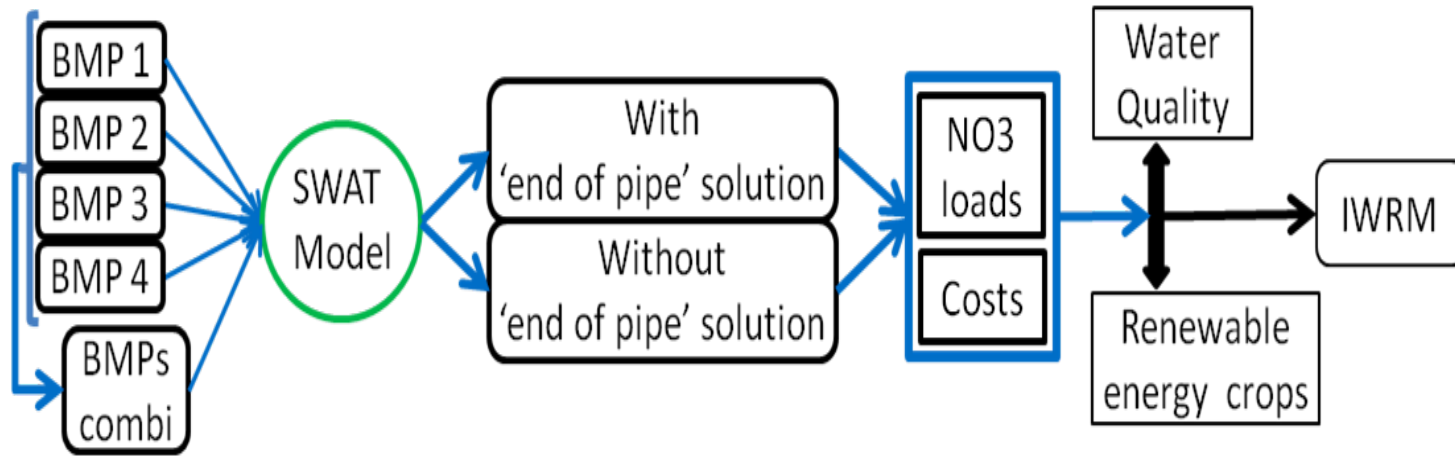


Haas et al. (2016, J.Hydrol.)

A photograph of a narrow stream flowing through a dense, lush green forest. The water is calm and reflects the surrounding foliage. A single duck is swimming in the middle of the stream. The banks are covered in various green plants and trees, creating a vibrant, natural setting.

TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF BMP'S

Analysis of BMPs



Haas et al., 2017, JEMA

Reduction of nitrate by single BMPs

- Simulated BMPs

- *Buffer strips* (BS)

- 1,5 m; 3 m; 5 m; 6 m



- *Reduction of fertilizer* (FR)

- -15% and -30%



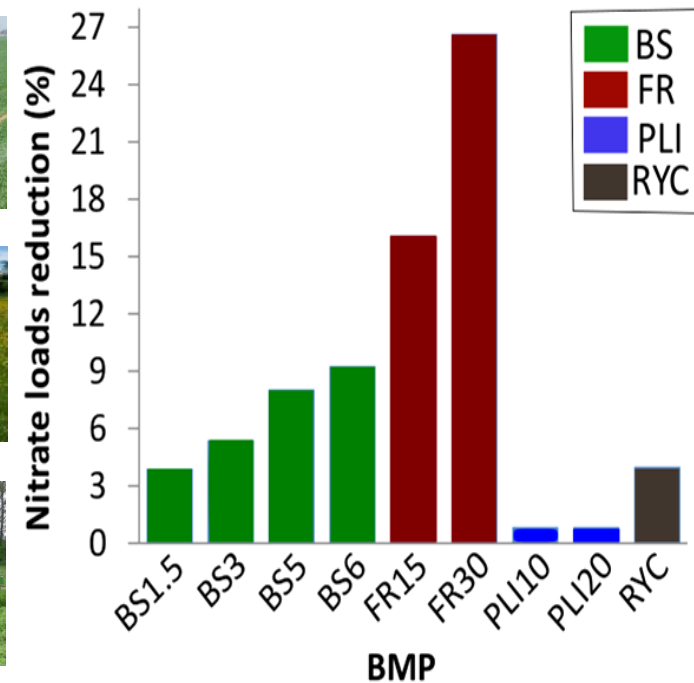
- *Increase of pasture* (PLI)

- +10% and +20%

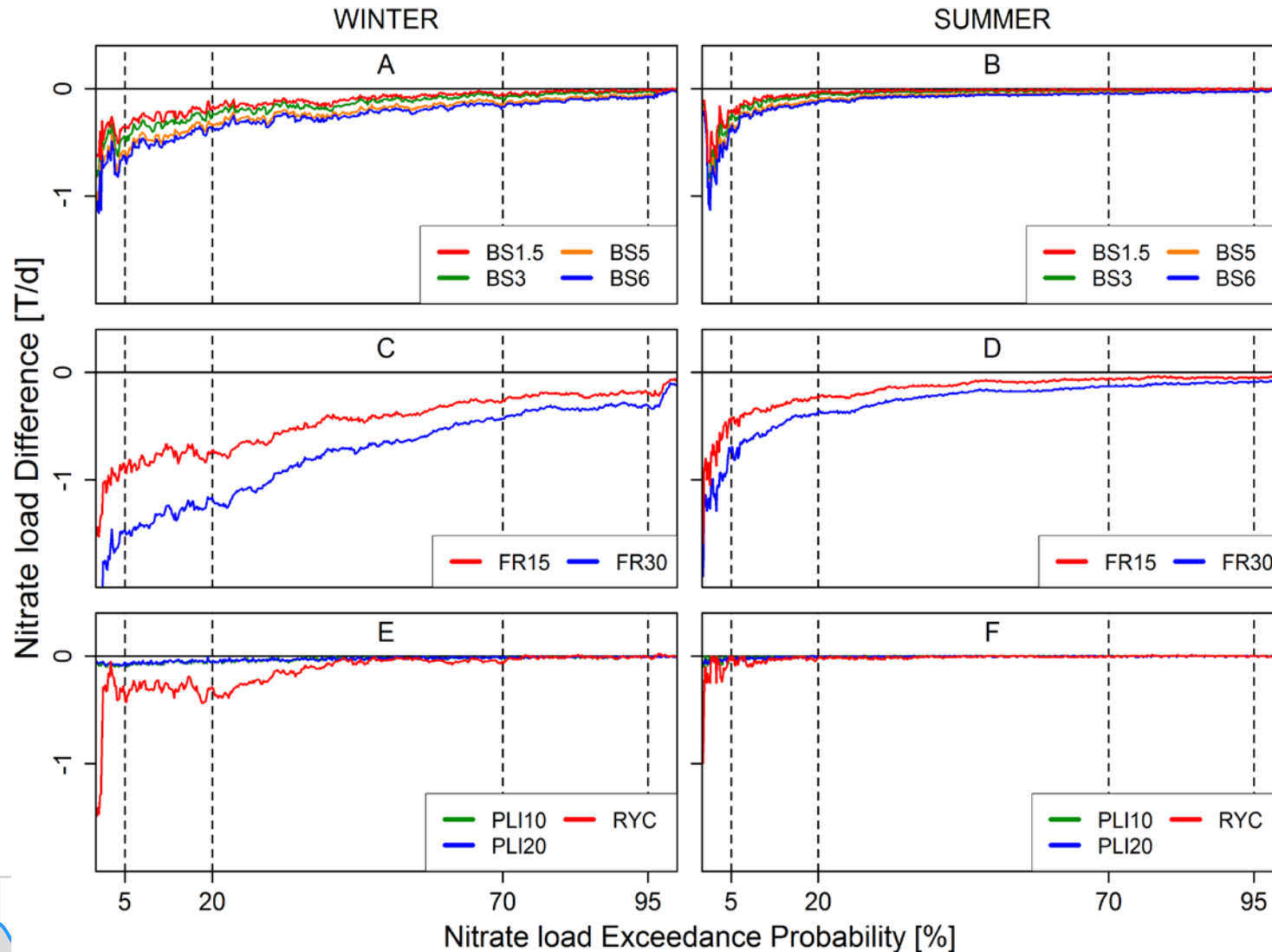


- *less silage mais* (RYC)

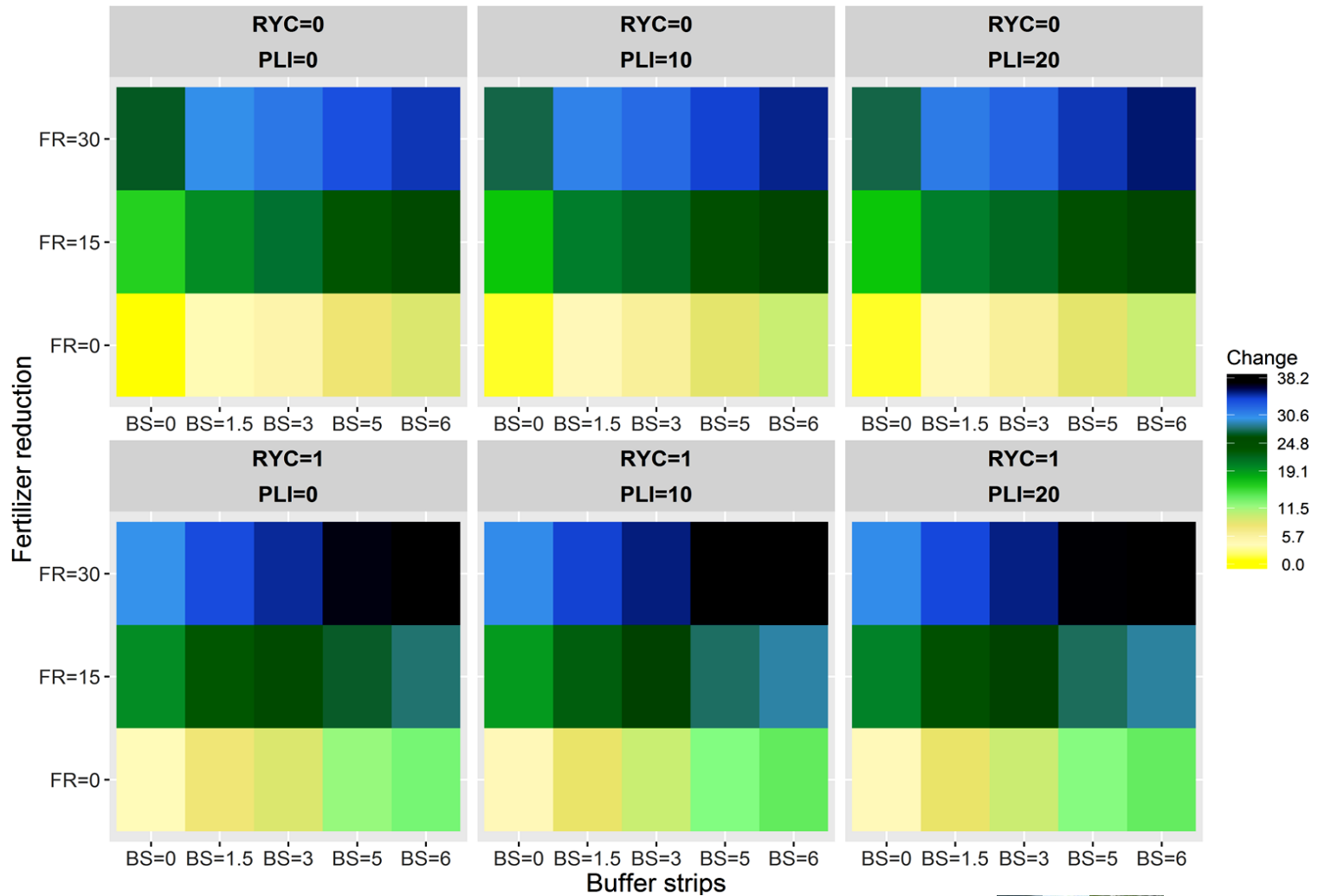
- -50%



Seasonal reduction of nitrate loads caused by BMP's



BMP combination matrix



BS = buffer strips

FR = fertilizer reduction

PLI = increase pasture

RYC = Alternative crop rotation



TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF BMP'S

Main messages

- TEDPAS helps to identify WHEN a parameter is sensitive
- The application of different performance measures + signature measures (FDG/NDG) leads to a more balanced calibration
- NDC can be used to analyse the efficiency of BMPs
- Combination matrices of BMP's can support decision making

Thank you for your attention!

mhaas@hydrology.uni-kiel.de



Haas, M., B. Guse and N.Fohrer, (2017): Assessing the impacts of Best Management Practices on nitrate pollution in an agricultural dominated lowland catchment considering environmental protection versus economic development. Journal of environmental management Volume: 196 Pages: 347-364 Published: 2017-Jul-01

Haas, M., Guse, B., Pfannerstill, M. & Fohrer, N. (2016): A joined multi-metric calibration of river discharge and nitrate loads with different performance measures, *J. Hydrol.*, 536, 534-545, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2016.03.001.

Haas, M., Guse, B., Pfannerstill, M. & Fohrer, N. (2015): Detection of dominant nitrate processes in ecohydrological modelling with temporal parameter sensitivity analysis. *Ecol. Model.* 314: 62-72, doi:10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2015.07.009.