Remedial measures have been proposed to **decrease** the intake of phosphorus into the reservoir.

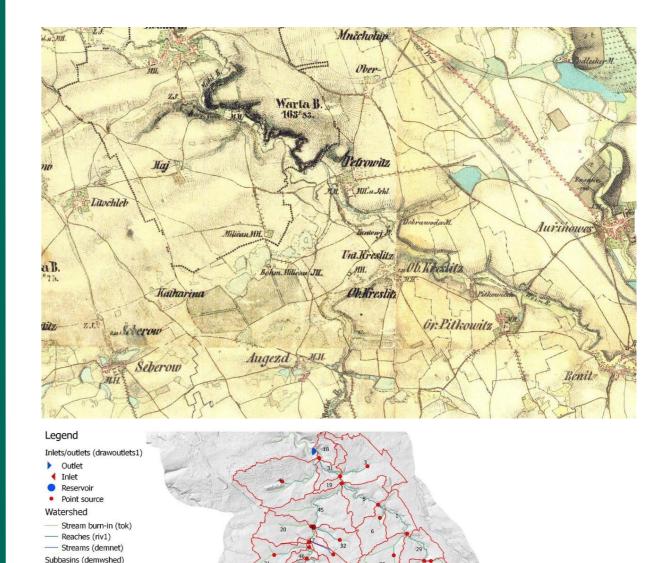
The Proposal of Management of Bathing Water Reservoir for Elimination of Eutrophication

Jan Gregar, Marta Martínková, Jan Petrů (Czech University of Life Sciences Prague)

INTRO

- Waters that are overloaded with nutrients are altered (eg from oligotrophy to eutrophy).
- The main focus of the study is to identify the pollution sources of reactive phosphorus and nitrogen forms in the sub-catchments,
 Identify suitable remedial measures to achieve good ecological and chemical status of surface water in the catchment of the Hostivař Reservoir.
 The reservoir catchment is significantly built-up with a dense network of transport infrastructure. The most of remaining catchment area is intensively farmed.







METHODS

- Point and non-point sources of nutrients were determined by field research and implemented in Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) model.
- Scenarios are being prepared, all with different alterations

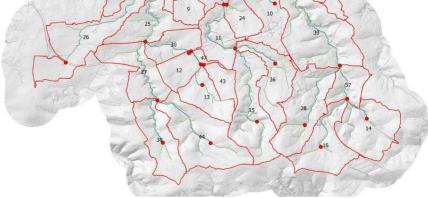
RESULTS

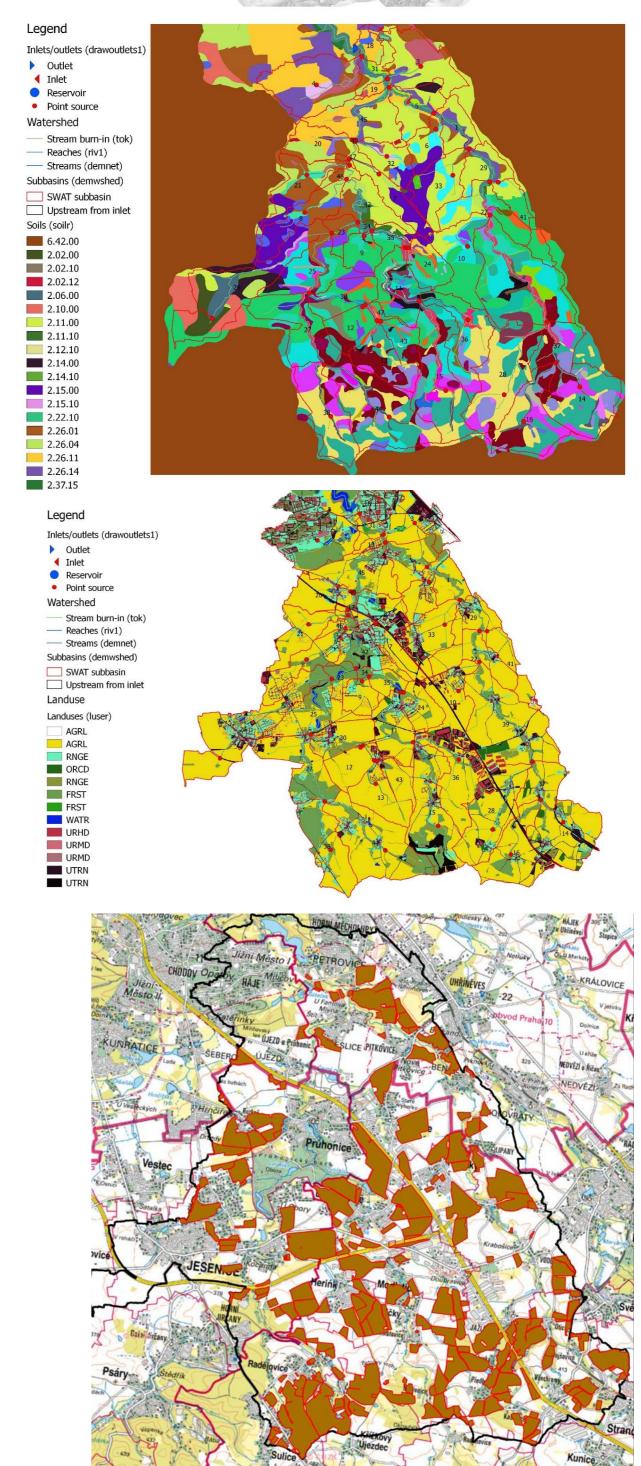
- Intake of phosphorus is now 10 g/m²/yr and P concentration is 0.1 – 0.2 mg/l.
- P concentrations should be 10x lower 0.015 mg/l

DISCUSSION

- The main changes should be in WWTP upgrades (building new and upgrade old – eq. phosphorus precipitation)
- Big amont of phosphorus is captured in ponds
- Agricultural land is intensively farmed and the amount of fertilizers should be lowered
- Difficulty in getting crop rotation and fertilizer amounts from farmers
- Who would pay the cost for realization







- Improving waste water treatement plants (WWTP), building new WWTP, crop rotation change, fertilizers reduction,...
- Revitalization of streams, building new dams and constructing wetlands





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Take a picture to download paper about trial watershed

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