

Assessing Legacy Phosphorus Contributions and Management Strategies in Agricultural Watersheds with SWAT+

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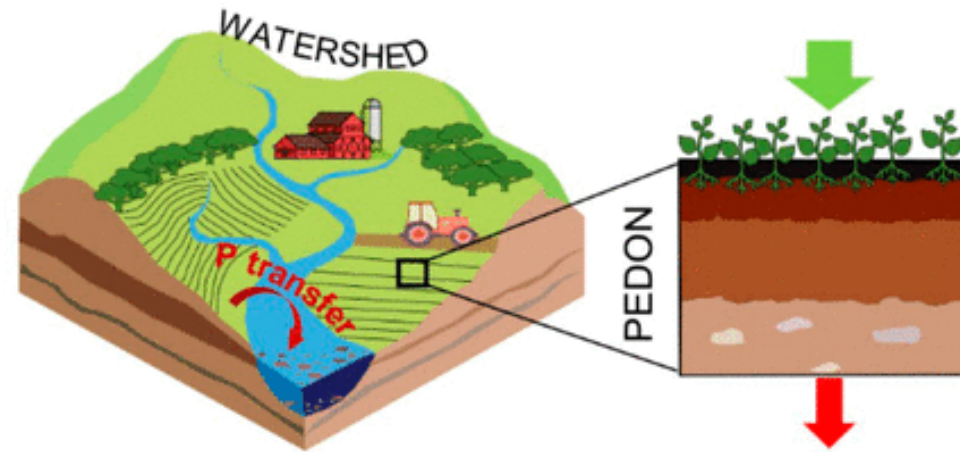


Legacy P: mechanism of P transfer across watershed and impact on water quality

ARISES FROM HISTORICAL AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

ACCUMULATED PHOSPHORUS IN SOIL SURPASSING CROP NEEDS

MANURE OFTEN CONTAINS MORE P THAN CROPS CAN UTILIZE



Residual P: magnitude of fertilizer P remains in soil
 $+\Delta = \text{P input} - \text{P output}$

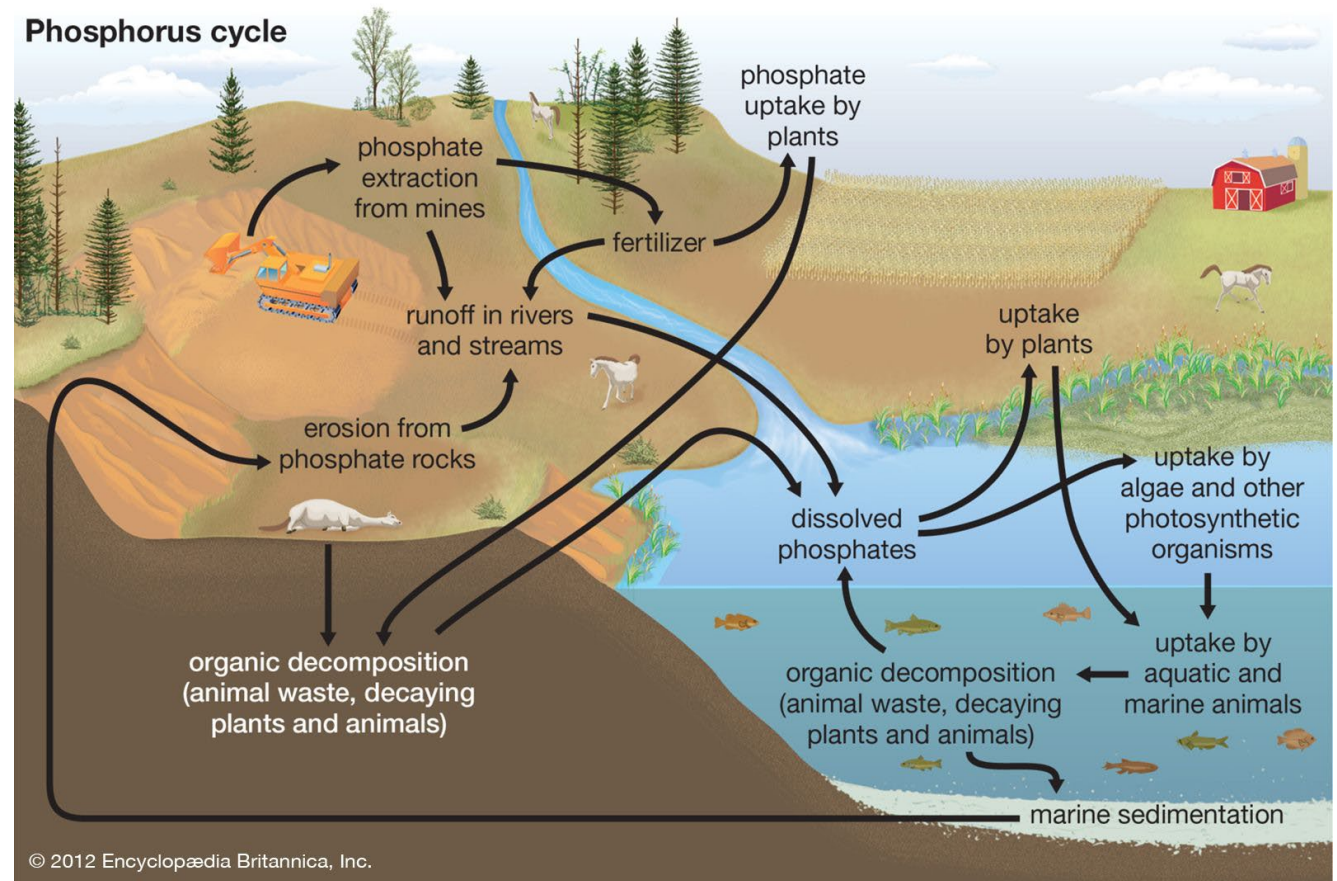


The Hidden Cost of Phosphorus in Agriculture

**Eutrophication
in water bodies,
harmful algal
blooms and
declining
biodiversity**

**Challenges in
meeting water
quality targets**

**Declining
biodiversity in
Chesapeake Bay**

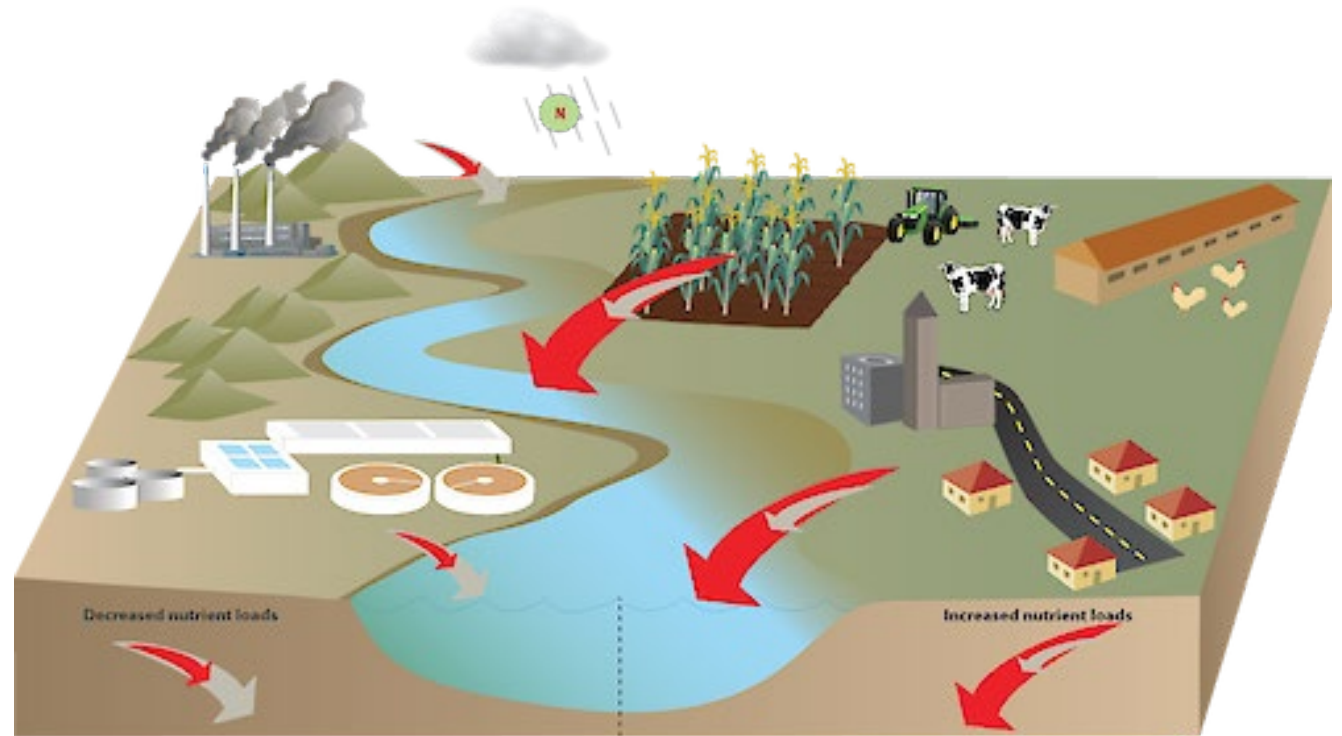


Barriers to meeting water quality goals

**PENNSYLVANIA'S LAG IN MEETING
CHESAPEAKE BAY TARGETS**

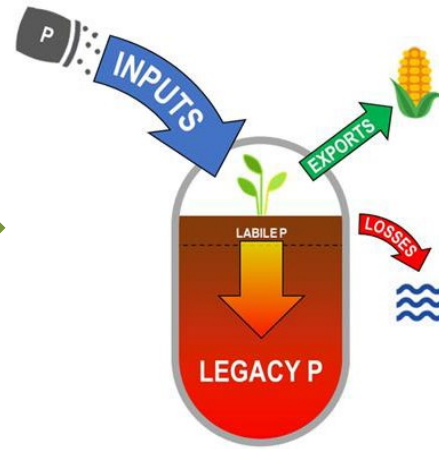
**NEED FOR COST-EFFECTIVE
STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS LEGACY P**

**ADOPTION OF BEST MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES (BMPS)**



Managing Legacy P: Are BMPs Enough?

Test how BMPs can
reduce legacy
phosphorus while
maintaining yields



- Cover crops
- Buffer strips
- Manure management
- Reduced tillage
- Crop rotations
- Soil amendments



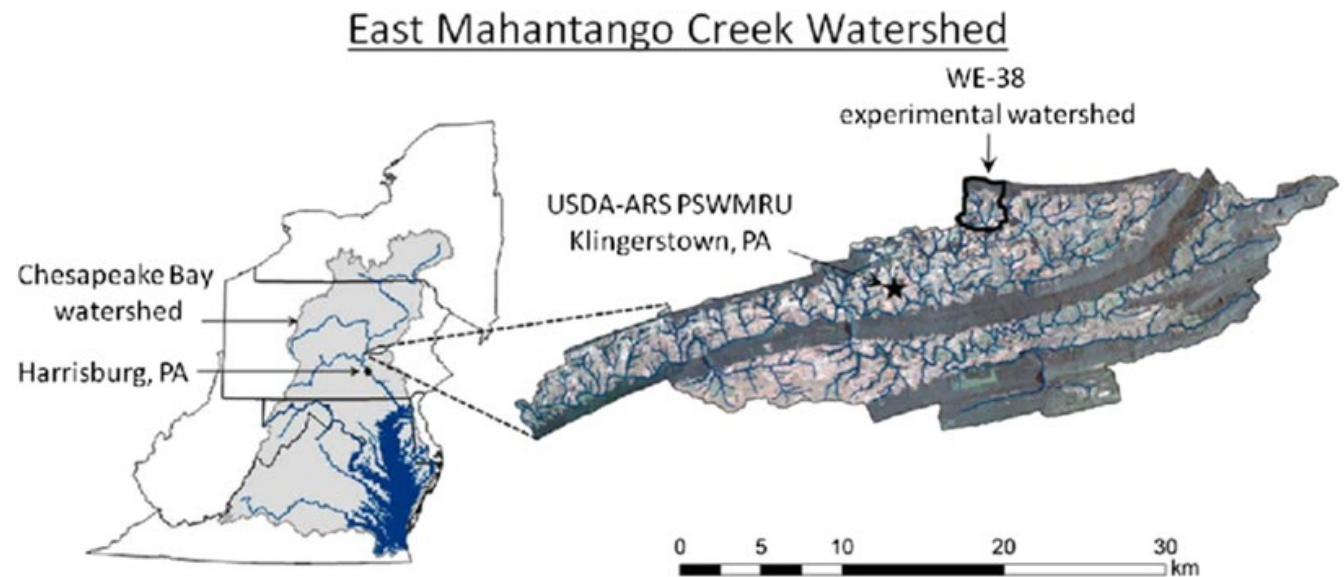
Study Site:

EAST MAHANTANGO CREEK WATERSHED

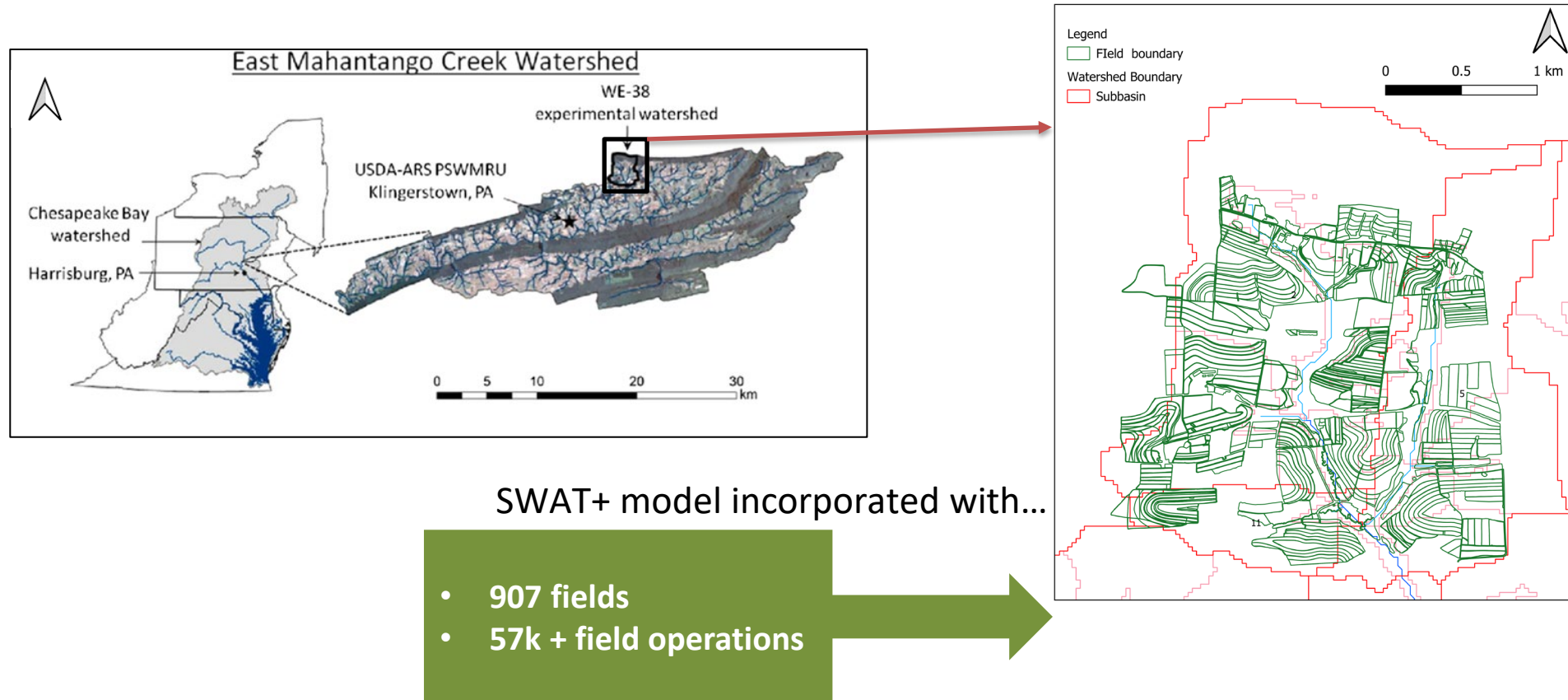
**Location: Northumberland County,
Pennsylvania**

Drains into Chesapeake Bay.

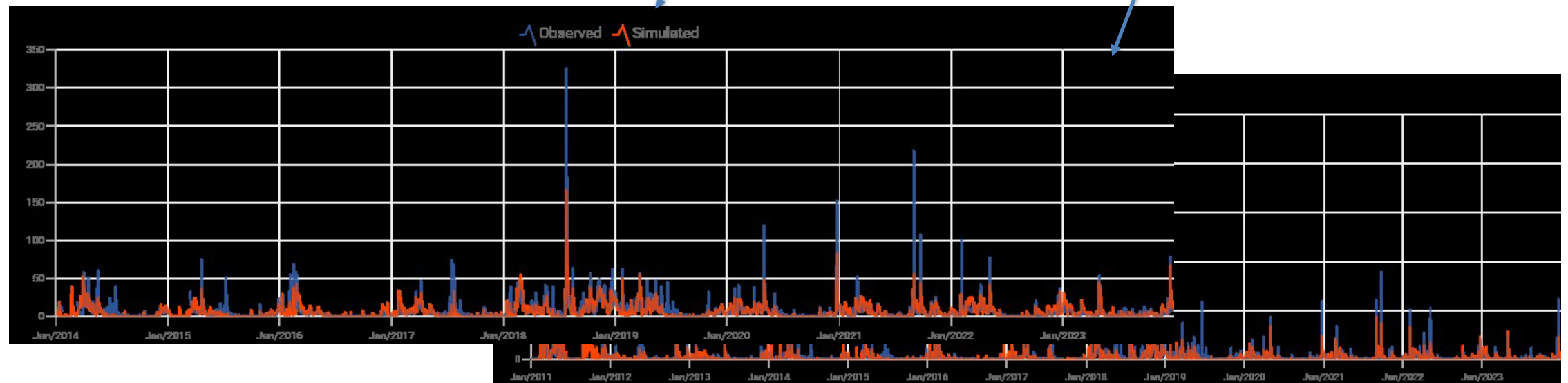
**Land use: 44% cropland and pasture,
55% forest.**



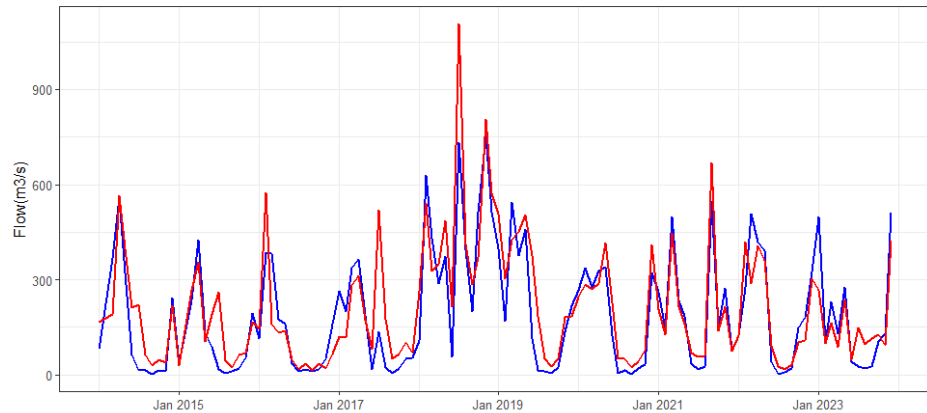
Field-scale representation in SWAT+



Calibration: Hydrology



Hydrology and water quality calibration



— Observed — Simulated

Performance metrics	Value
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NSE	0.72
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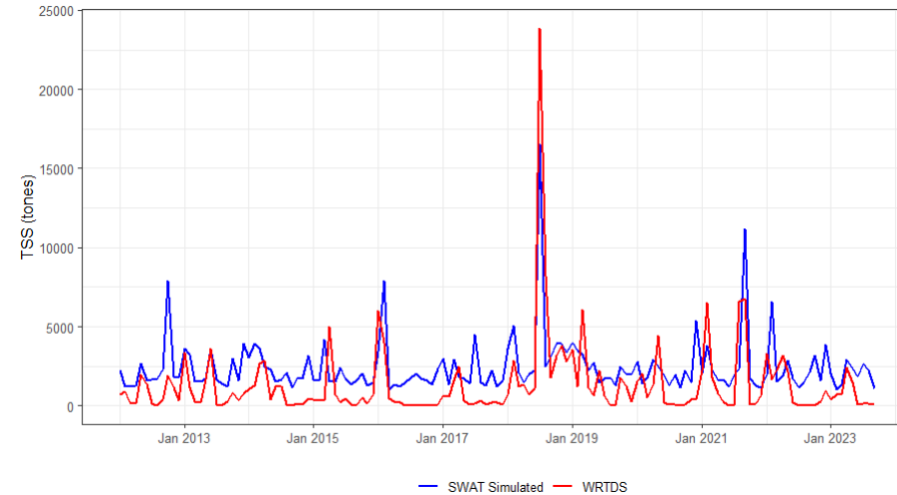
KGE	0.83
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MSE	73.81
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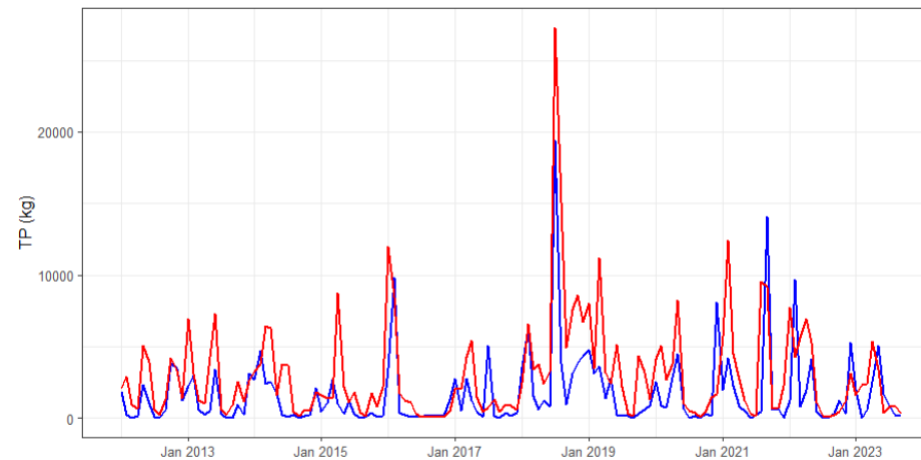
RMSE	8.59
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PBias	10.17
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MARE	0.68
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— SWAT Simulated — WRTDS

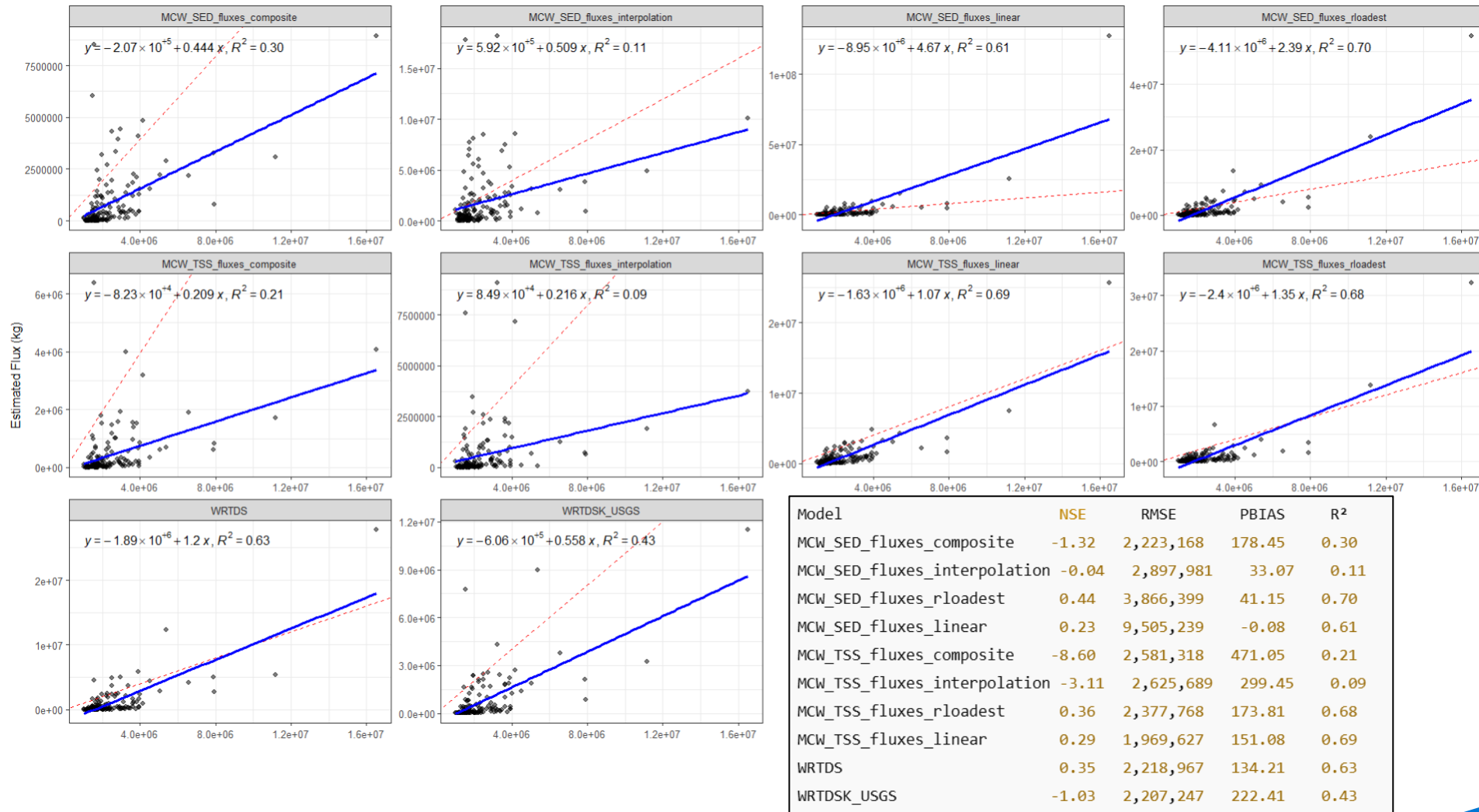


— SWAT Simulated — WRTDS

Performance metrics	Value
NSE	0.33
KGE	0.12
MSE	4972142
RMSE	2229
PBias	-76.53
MARE	19.30

Performance metrics	Value
NSE	0.44
KGE	0.40
MSE	8552
RMSE	92.48
PBias	47.25
MARE	0.66

Challenges in sediment flux estimation

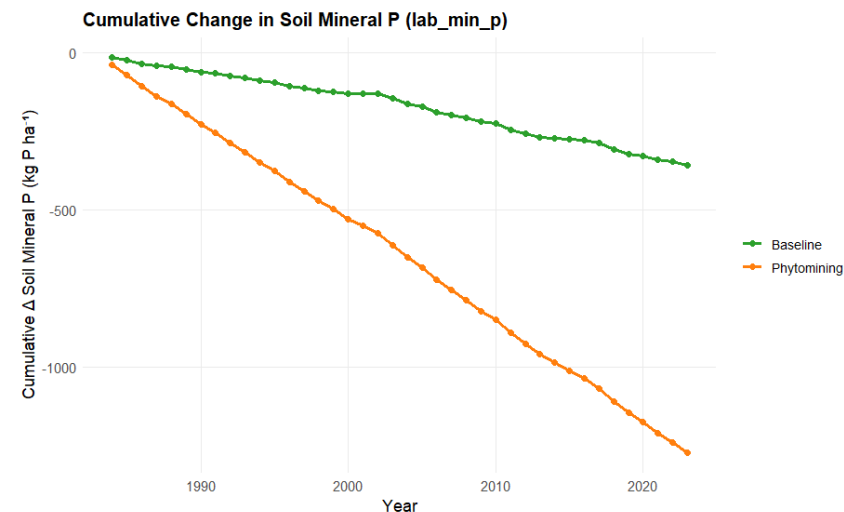
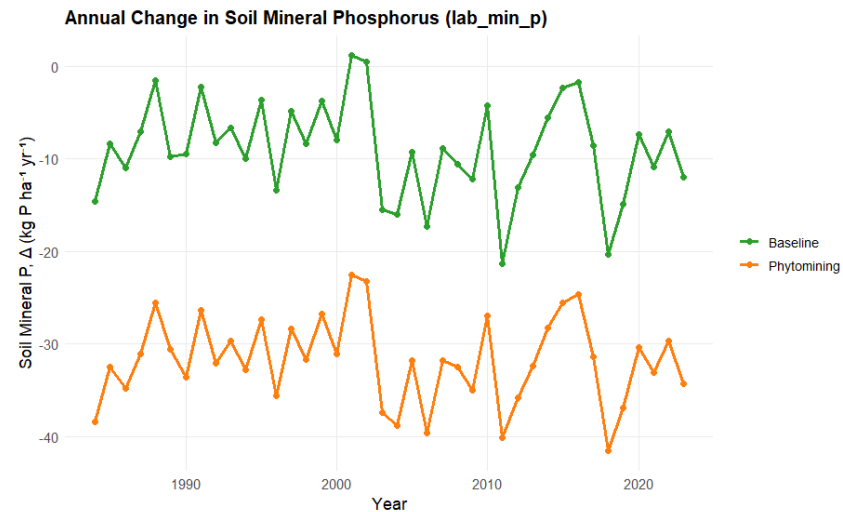
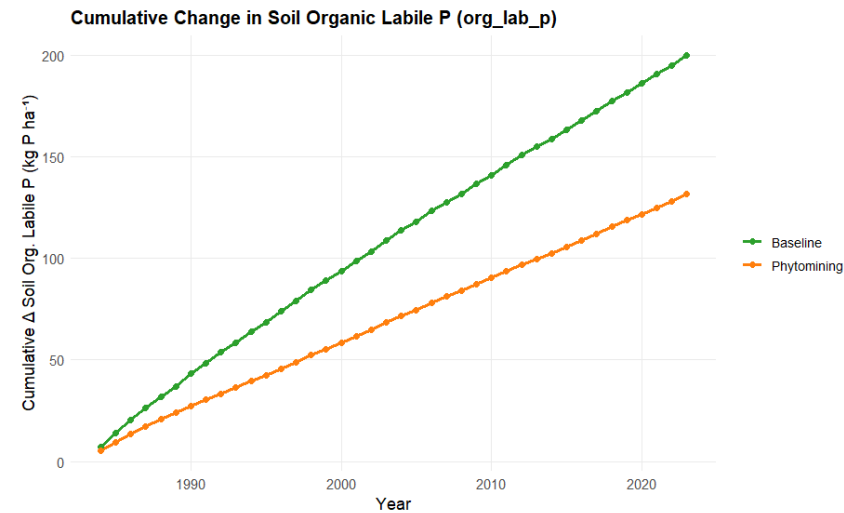
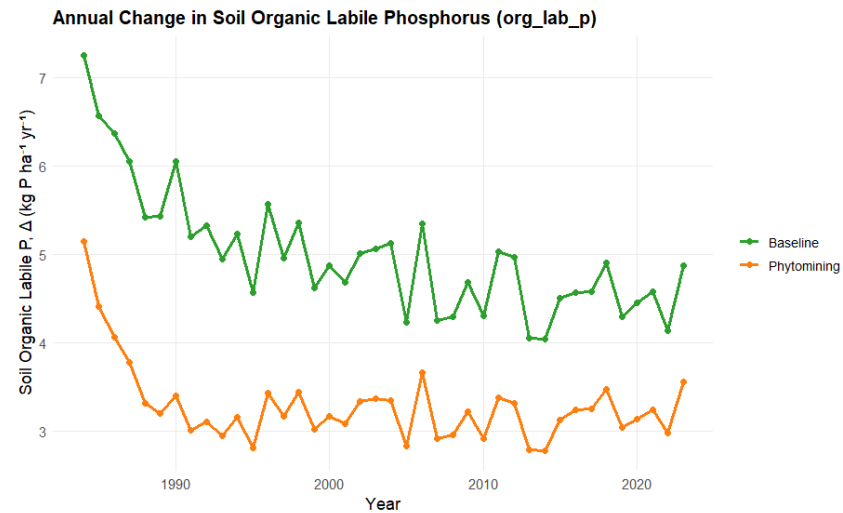


Best management practices: what is phytomining?

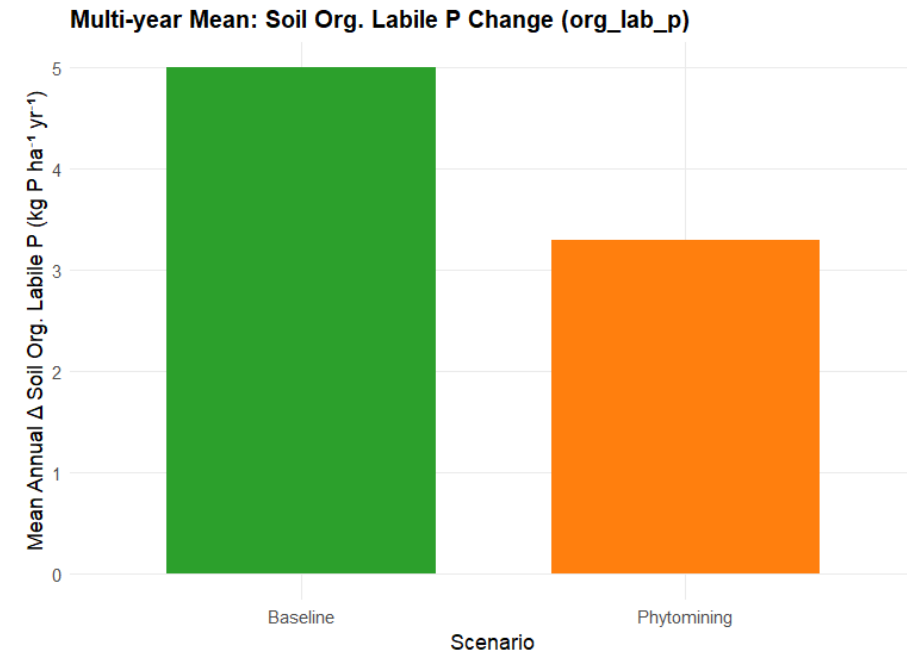
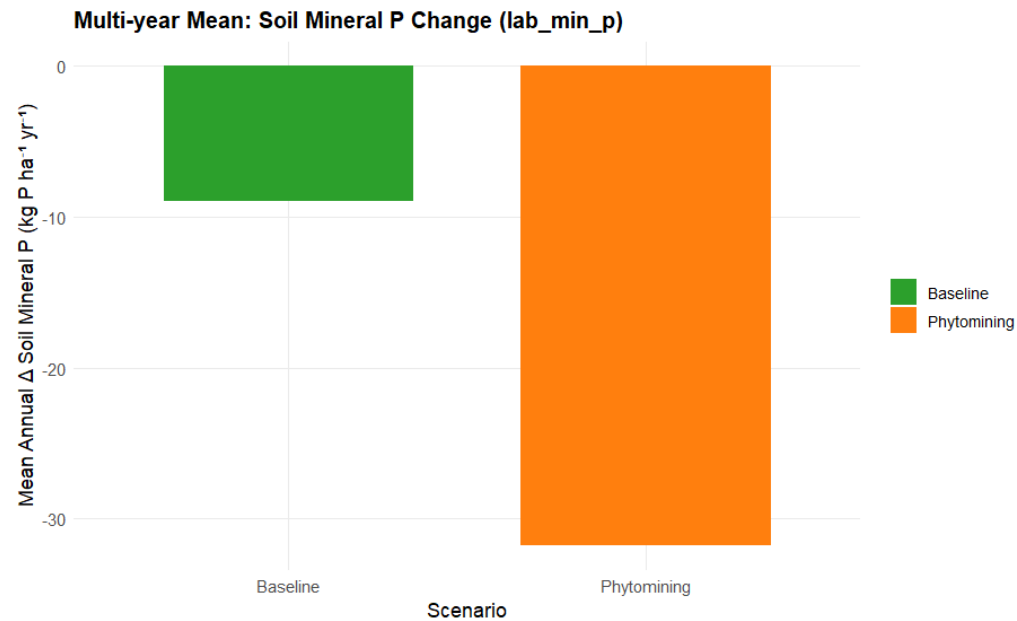
- ✓ **Remove all manure and phosphorus fertilizer applications** from the baseline management.
- ✓ No external phosphorus inputs → **negative P balance**, forcing the system to draw from soil reserves.
- ✓ Represents an **aggressive P drawdown strategy** for reducing legacy P in agricultural landscapes.
 - ✓ Initial conditions of labile P = 200ppm(average value from soil-p tests in WE38)



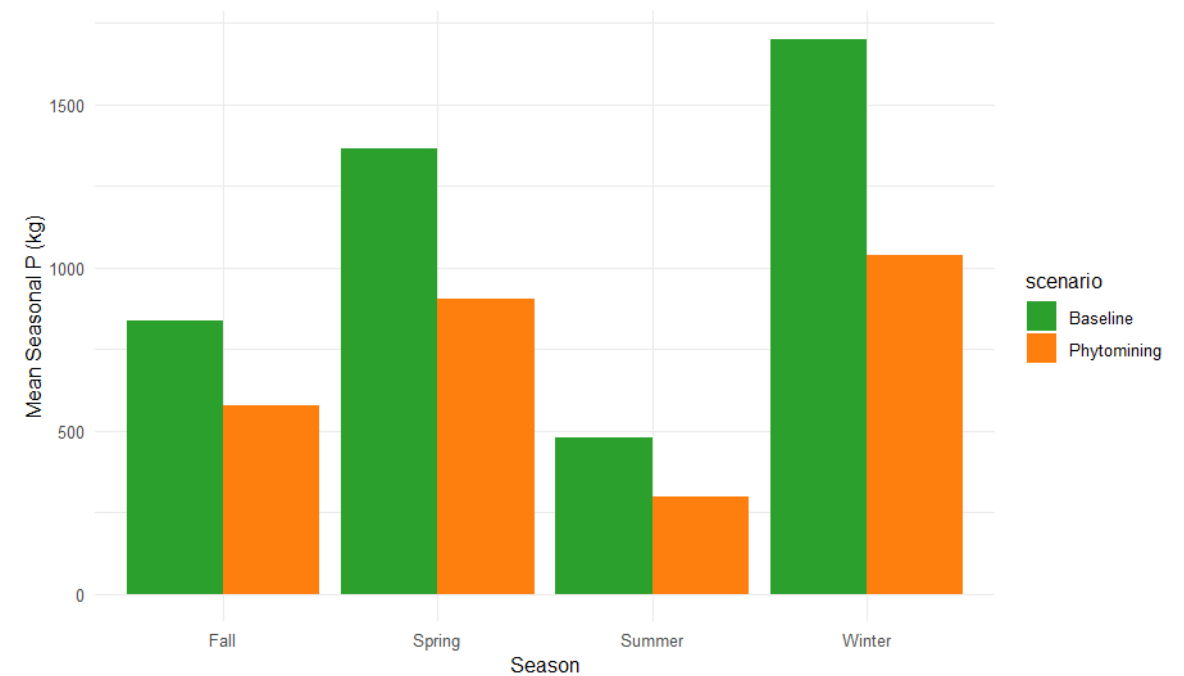
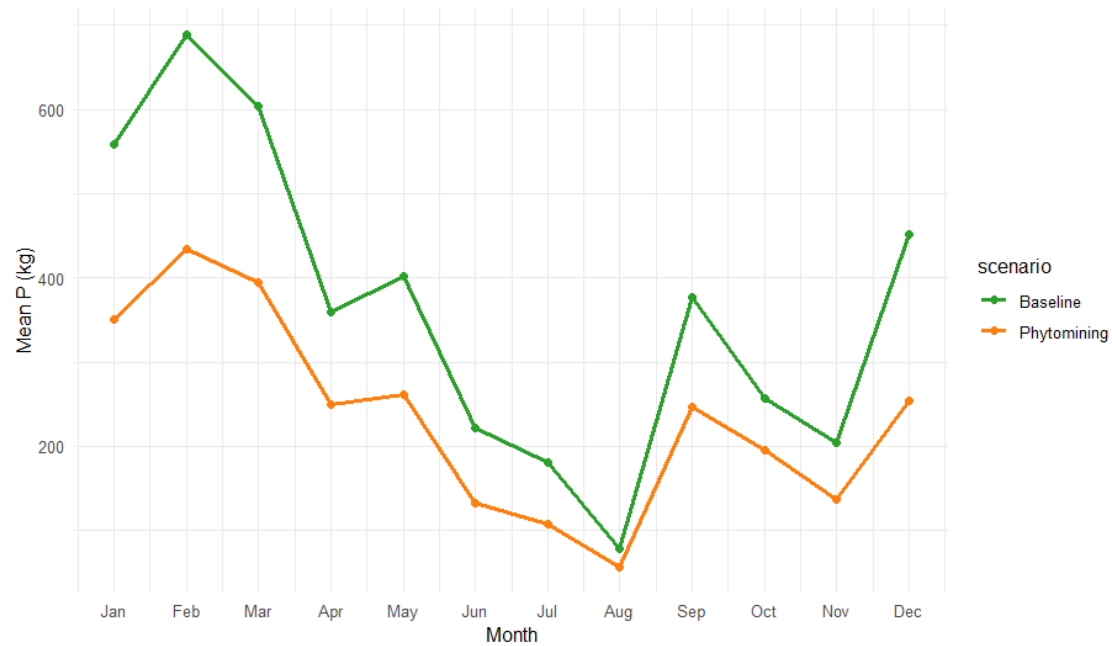
Long-term soil P dynamics: trade-offs under phytomining



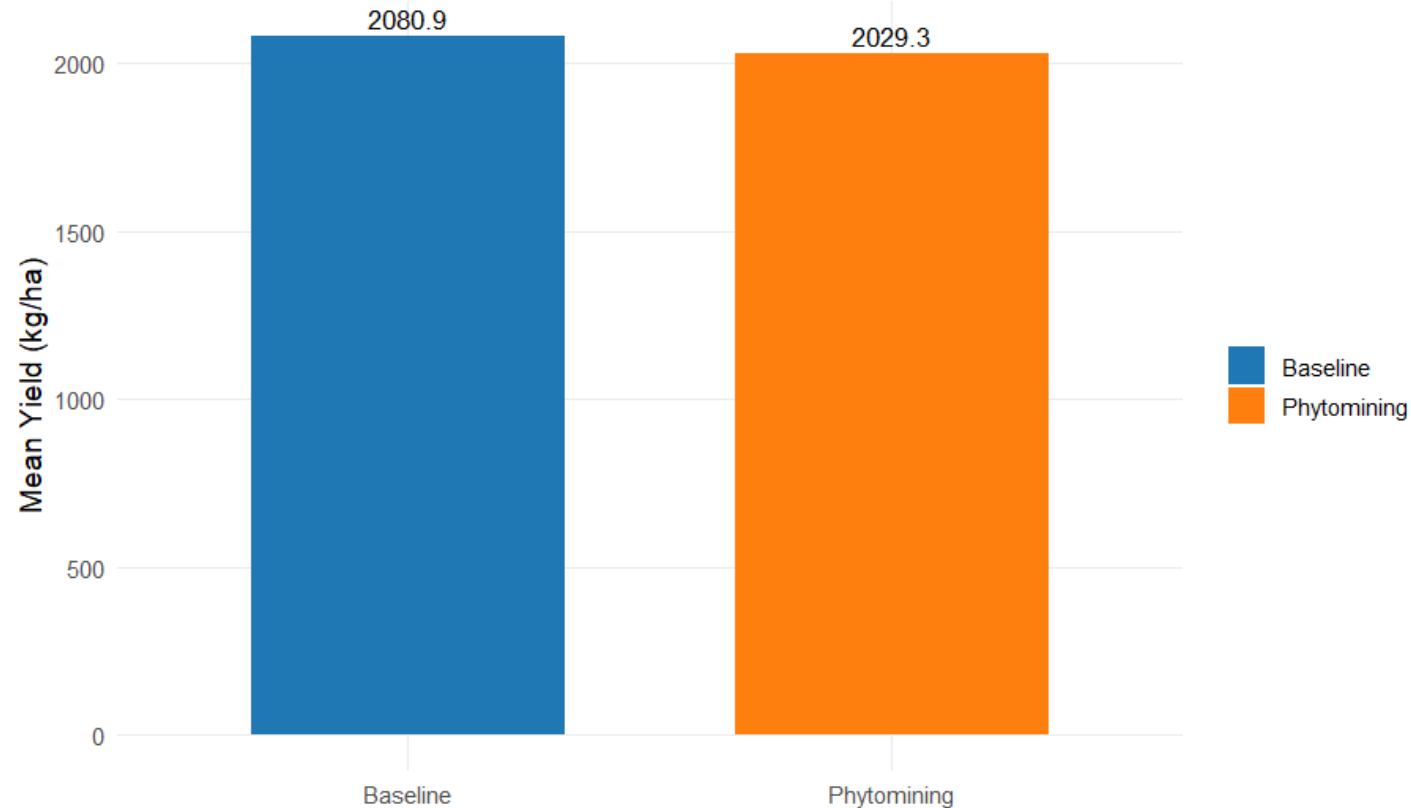
Less build-up, more extraction



Consistent reduction in total P loss across months and seasons



Phytomining remove excess soil phosphorus with minimal impact on productivity



Legacy P mitigation practices: Way forward



Avoid



Control



Trap

Practice	Effect on Legacy P
Cover Cropping	Scavenges residual soil P, reduces erosion and runoff losses.
Reduced Tillage / No-till	Lowers erosion-driven P loss; may increase surface soluble P due to stratification.
Riparian Buffers / Filter Strips	Trap sediment-bound legacy P before reaching streams.
Manure Injection	Reduces P losses in runoff; legacy P remains in deeper soil layers.
Irrigation Water Management	Reduces P mobilization by avoiding excess irrigation and leaching of legacy P.
Wetlands	Capture sediment-bound P; long-term saturation can recycle dissolved P.
Conservation Crop Rotation	Gradual drawdown of soil P via diverse crop uptake; reduces erosion/runoff that mobilize legacy P.
Nutrient Management	Prevents further soil P build-up; allows legacy P drawdown over time.

