Closure LuWQ2022

Agriculture and the Environment

How to improve water quality

Brian Kronvang, Dico Fraters Frank Wendland, Karel Kovar











International Interdisciplinary Conference on Land Use and Water Quality

Agriculture and the Environment
Maastricht, the Netherlands, 12-15 September 2022

207 participants from 24 countries



International Interdisciplinary Conference on Land Use and Water Quality

Agriculture and the Environment Aarhus, Denmark, 3-6 June 2019 240 participants from 32 countries



International Interdisciplinary Conference on Land Use and Water Quality
Effect of Agriculture on the Environment
The Haque, the Netherlands, 29 May-1 June 2017

195 participants from 29 countries



International Interdisciplinary Conference on

Land Use and Water Quality

Agricultural Production and the Environment Vienna, Austria, 21–24 September 2015 175 participants from 31 countries



International Interdisciplinary Conference on Land Use and Water Quality Reducing Effects of Agriculture The Hague, the Netherlands, 10-13 June 2013

170 participants from 30 countries



Nice icebreaker and pre-registration at Poshoorn Sunday 11 September, 18.00-20.00







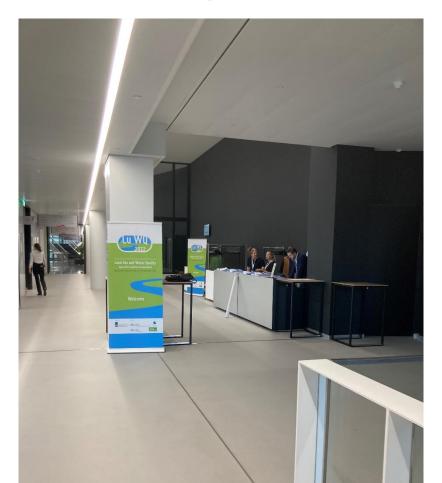
Welcome to MECC Maastricht

Monday
12 September
for start of the
conference





Great support from registration desk and assistance from technicians etc.



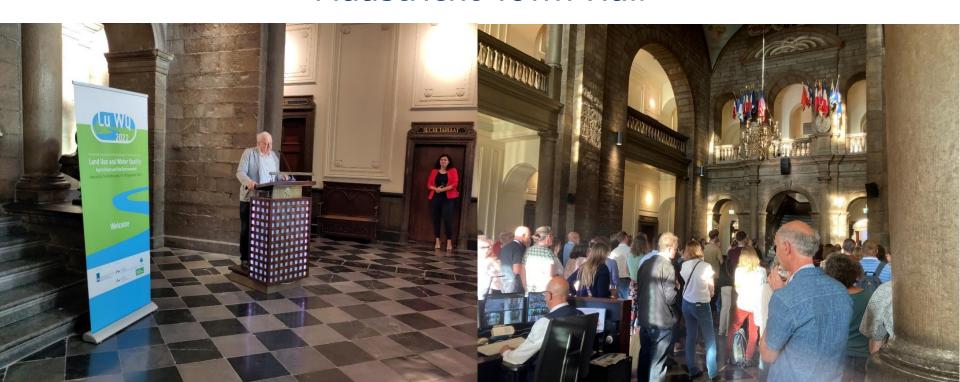


Our nice plenary room before start and with the entire audience waiting for kickoff of LUWQ2022





Our nice reception and welcome at the Maastricht Town Hall





Dico Fraters in the Maastricht "Burgemeester" chair



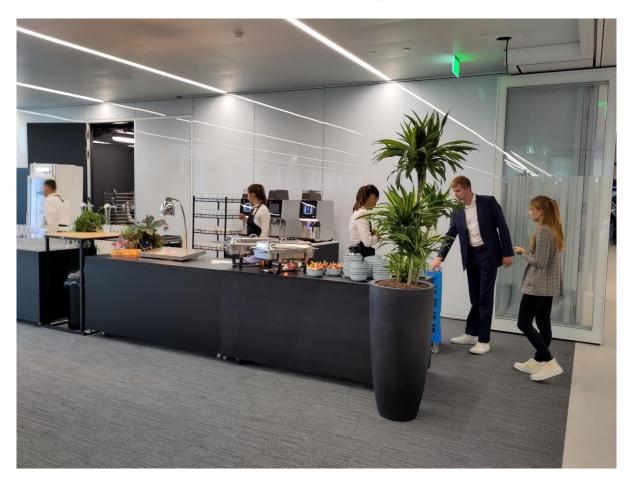


Our nice walking dinner starts in front of the town hall with interesting stories on the history of Maastricht





Very fine and plenty of coffee and food for lunches





Great conference dinner at the Chaeteau St. Gerlach Tuesday, 12 Septeber 2022





Thanks from all of us to you that made the Conference a great success by assisting and helping us during the entire

Conference - without your help - no Conference !
And it all went so smoothly

Many thanks from all of us to:

- Robbin Grouwels
- Yvonne van den Booren
- Roos Kolenberg
- Marijke Daniels
- Bo Lambi from Klinkhamer Group





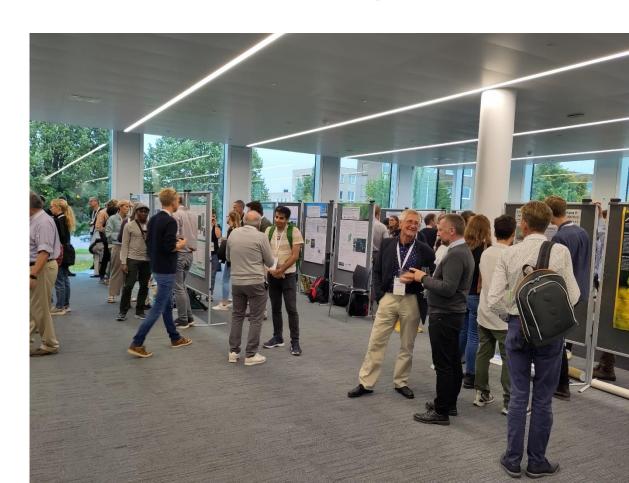
Great oral contributions





A lively Poster Session

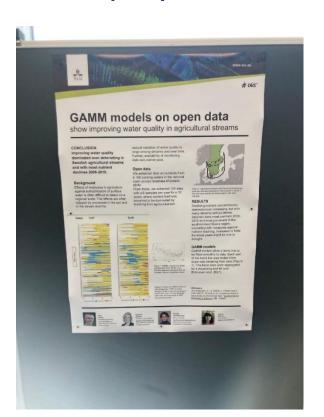
Wednesday, 14 September





With great posters on display

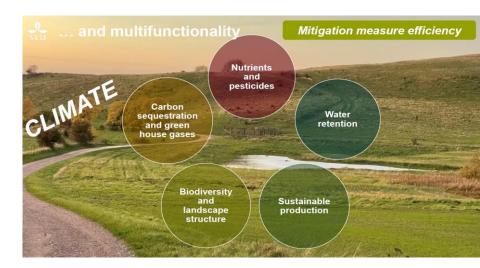






A few key trends over the series of LUWQs

- A major shift from national regulations to targeted regulations
- > Much more focus on local management
 - knowledge sharing, co-operation,
 pilot testing in catchments of local
 developed management plans
- New more holistic management including both nutrients and climate actions - reduction goals for both nitrogen and GHG emissions.

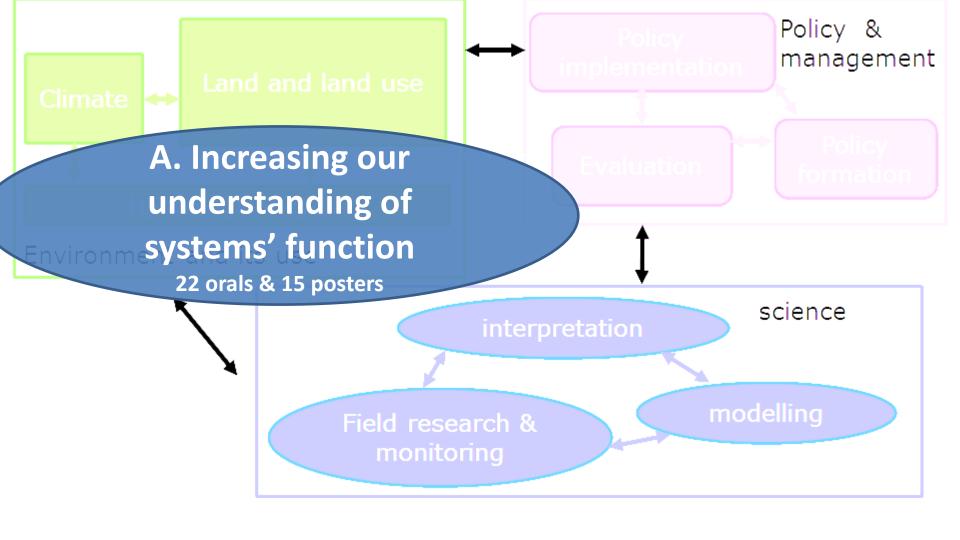




A few key trends over the series of LUWQs

- More experiments and data analysis on linking agro-indicators (crop types and Nsurplus with nitrate in soil water drain water.
- More focus on mapping redox conditions, groundwater age and denitrification in soils and groundwater
- More on climate extremes both droughts and heavy rains.
- More on new sensor monitoring methods and their use in communication with farmers

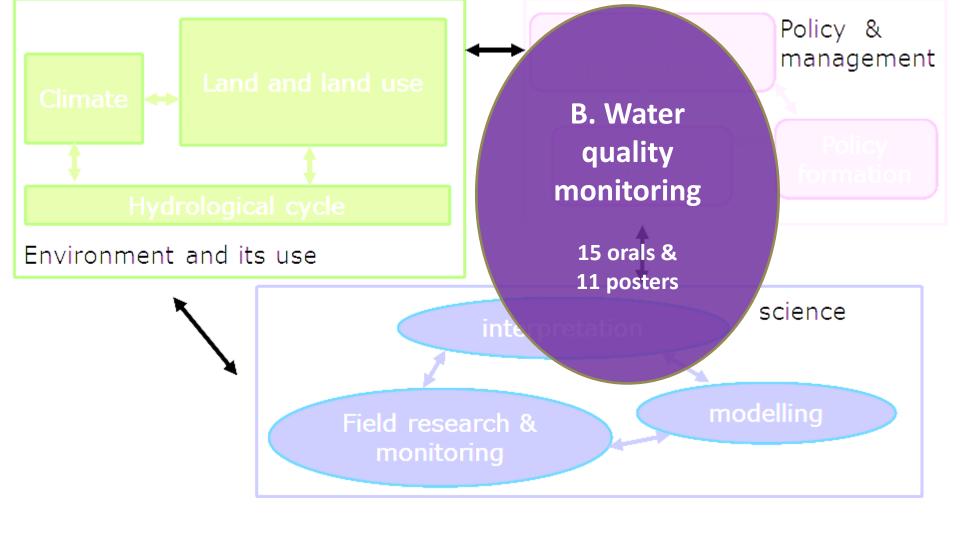






Important findings Theme A: Understanding of systems' function

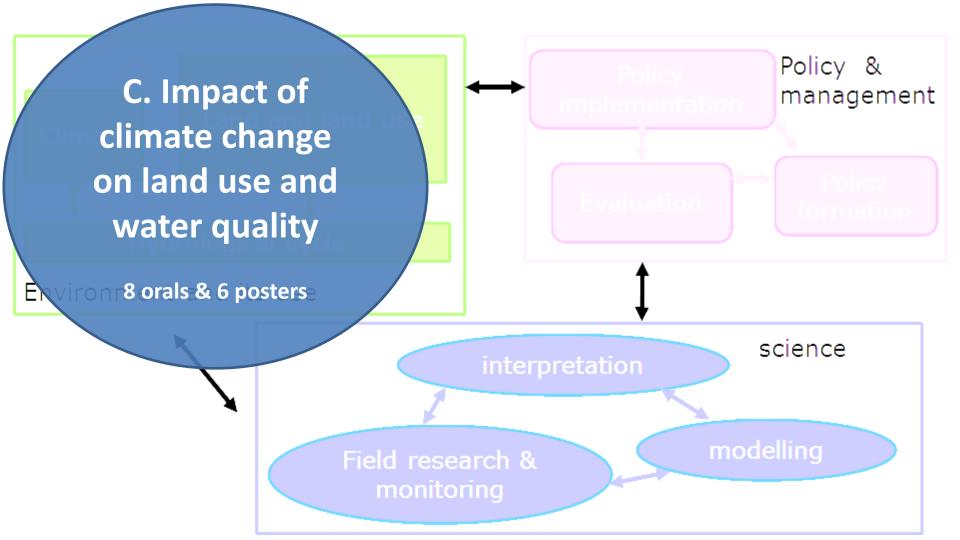
- > Long term contamination governs N and P leaching in soils
- Targeted localisation of N-mitigation requires knowledge on soils and hydrological pathways
- > Clay soils have higher denitrification than sandy soils
- Main N-flow
 - through tile drains gives immediate responses on implemented measures
 - > to groundwater might severely delay the response in surface waters
- knowledge of delayed nitrogen responses may avoid implementation of costly regulation and management
- N-retention mapping in 'all' catchments to determine hot spots for leaching is cheaper than to subsidise general measures





Important findings Theme B: Water quality monitoring

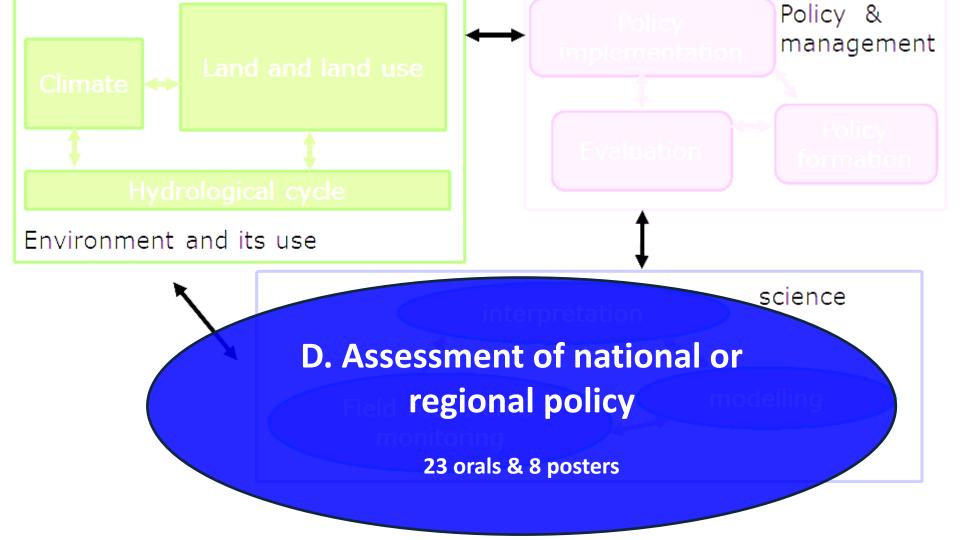
- Knowledge of tile drainage areas is needed to determine the extent of Nitrogen C.S.A.'s
- ➤ High investments in monitoring infrastructure needs to be matched by investment in QA and QC
- Important to have monitoring (spatially) to understand the continuum of P and N for different catchments
- > Important to secure for tests (funding) when changing laboratories and instruments in monitoring
- Difficult to find proper indicators (farm/field) and monitoring strategies for N pollution
- Difficult to find and set references for N and P concentrations





Important findings Theme C: Impact of climate change

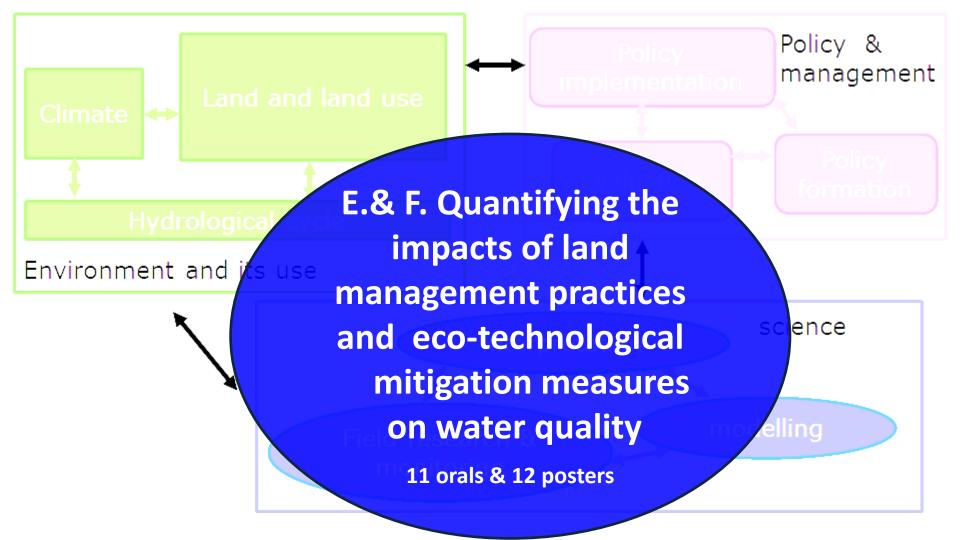
- Climate change phenomena (weather conditions) have great impacts on N and P concentrations
- > Maybe for N counteracted by a higher crop uptake
- Important to counteract impacts of climate change on N & P losses in WFD RBMP's
- ➤ Climate change extremes droughts and heavy rain has impacts on N-balances and also N-leaching and N-losses thereby making trend analysis difficult for informing the public on effects of management plans
- Seasonal trend analysis needed to support





Important findings Theme D: Assessment of policy

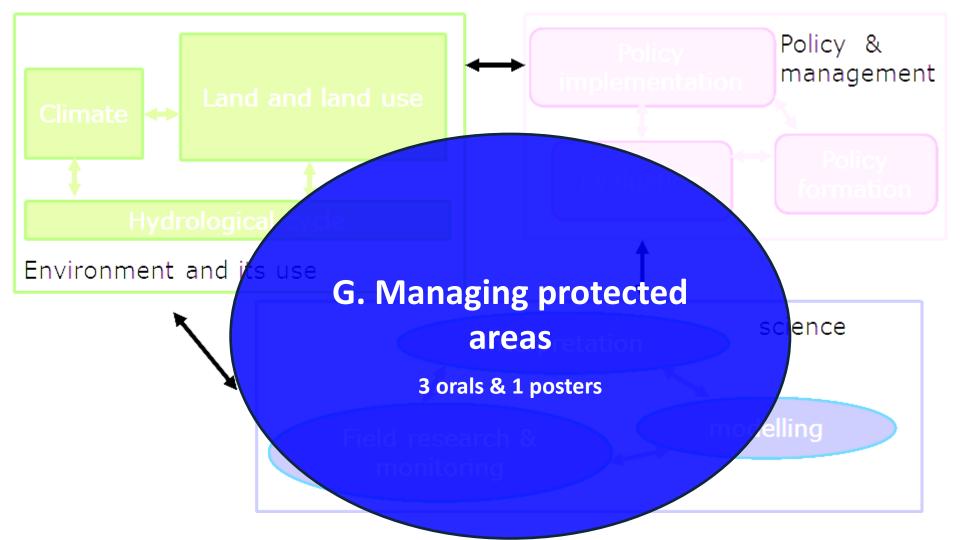
- Data management, uncertainty and transparency in models are equally important for policy advice as for stakeholders
- > Stakeholders needs to understand and accept uncertainty
- > Cross border science and policy are often not aligned which means there are challenges in setting targets/plans
- ➤ It is becoming more challenging to reduce N concentrations low hanging fruits are picked
- > The driver of too much N is what we eat and it is a global problem
- > New models are evolving from agro-economics and climate change





Important findings Theme E.F: Quantifying the impacts of measures

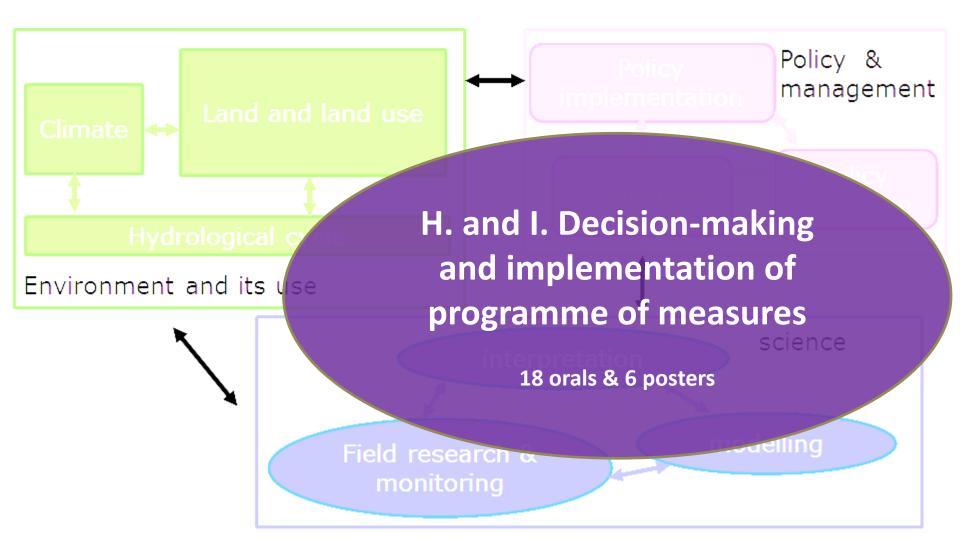
- ➤ High N & P retention in saturated buffer zones
- Different nutrient leaching calculation models need for comparison of different tools
- More cost-effective implementation of catch crops if N-retention is calculated on smaller scale (field ?)
- ➤ On the country (larger scale) the management effect is not easily seen but can be detected on smaller scale monitoring
- For 'problematic' crops (maize, potato, oilseed and flowers) it looks like there are no solutions/regulations as yet
- Organic farming and water quality first results show confusing results
- Challenge if no political will to enforce regulation beyond voluntary measures





Important findings Theme G: Managing protected areas

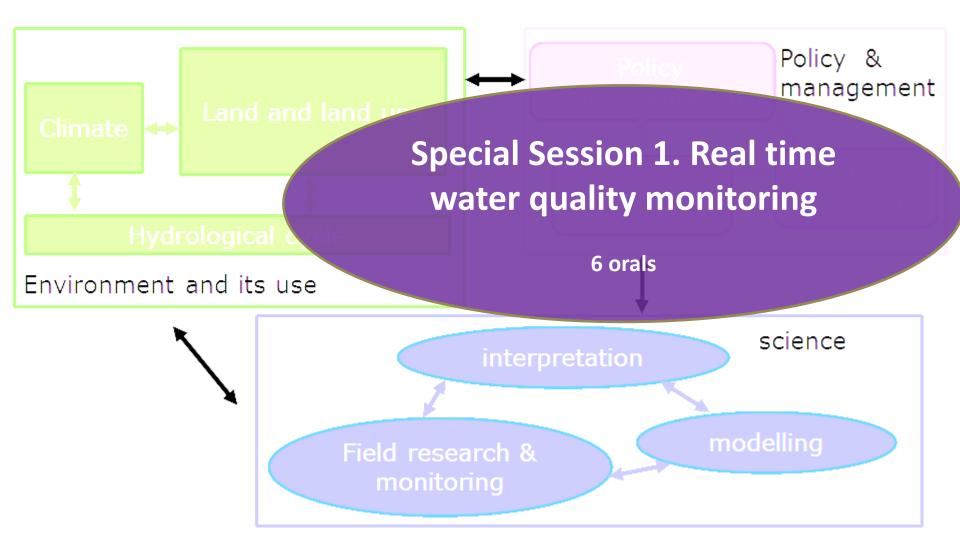
- ➤ The primary source of nutrients, fine sediments and pesticides is often diffuse pollution from agriculture
- Progress towards the water quality targets has been slow
- ➤ The governance approach based on voluntariness helps to build trust and equity, facilitates the exchange of ideas, knowledge and experience and helps to reduce agricultural impacts, but ... is not adequate for meeting standards





Important findings Theme H.I: Programme of measures

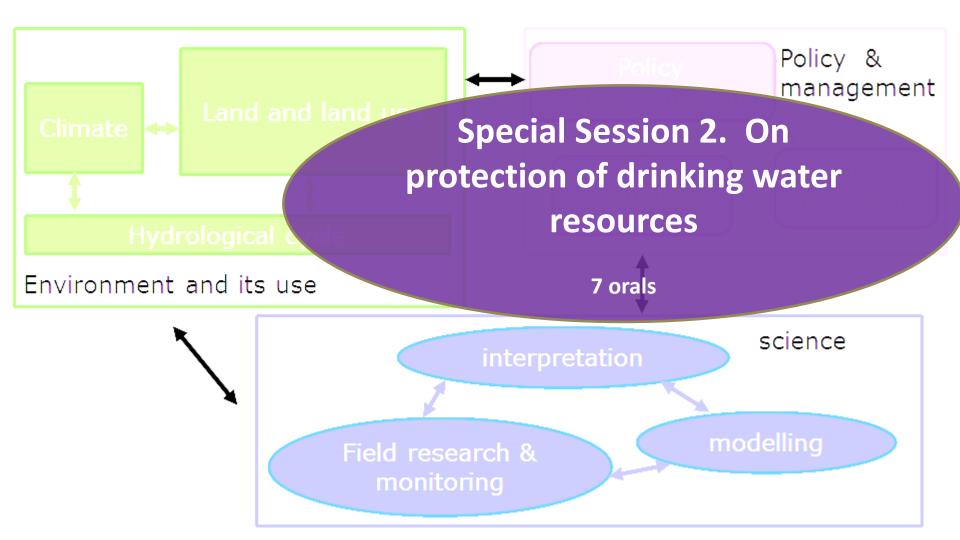
- Need for balancing top-down and bottom-up
- > Trust is of paramount importance
- Good partnerships requires time, resources and right purposes
- > Early involvement is crucial
- Need for joining up actions multi-functional nutrients, climate, biodiversity, etc.
- Need for collaboration (cross party, stakeholders, public, etc.)
- Should we use carrot and stick?
- Evidence base to underpin policy, engagement systematic mapping reviews





Important findings SS1: Real time water quality monitoring

- Strong need for homogenizing sensor data cleaning procedures need for testing for different procedures on common datasets
- > Short term event changes in concentrations can only be captured by sensors
- We learned that stakeholders like sensor data and can learn from them to manage better their fertilizer/manure spreading – important communication tool
- Question on how often we need to clean sensor equipment in the field and is zero point changes linear or?
- Need of common protocols for setting up and running different sensors might be some information from CEN?

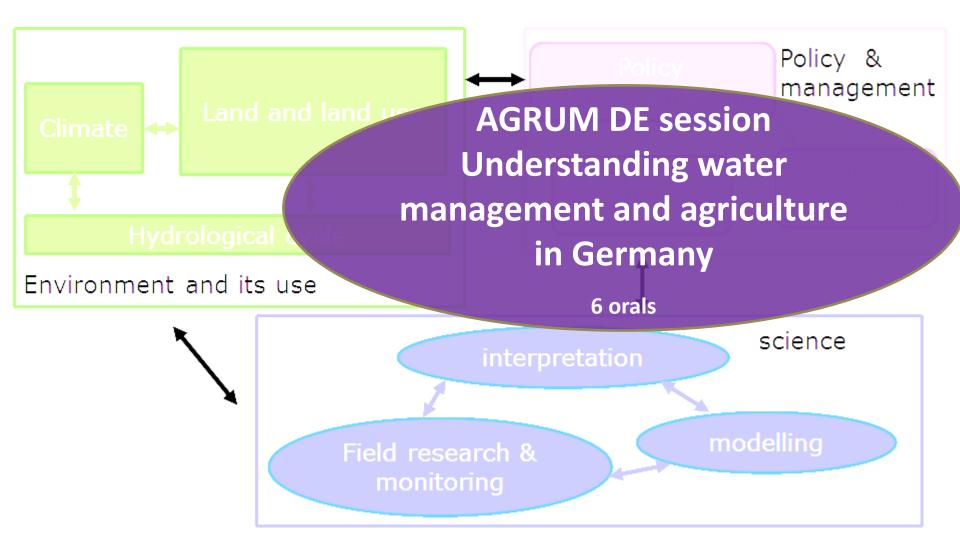




Important findings SS2: Protection of drinking water resources

Protection of drinking water from agricultural pressures:

- Independent advisory service to farmers extension services from research institutes/universities?
- Governance: more clarity on objectives and suitable instruments fit for purpose
- Data, indicators: clarification of design principles, monitoring data + methodologies





Important findings AGRUM DE: water management and agriculture

Towards a common understanding:

- Harmonized Germany-wide modelling of emissions, loads, and reductions need to fulfil WFD and MSFD
- > Farm-level database allows for very high spatial resolution of N surpluses
- Fertilizer Ordinance will likely contribute to reduce N surpluses in many (but not all) regions
- ➤ The national monitoring and modelling program is ambitious, and expectations of authorities and farmers may differ

Not least we as participants are very grateful to the two fathers of this series of Conferences the main organizers of the scientific sessions:

Dico Fraters & Karel Kovar

Greatly assisted by Brian Kronvang & Frank Wendland

And with the help of the scientific advisory committee members they have done a splendid job in setting up the sessions for the conference.

Without the great work of Dico and Karel this 5th LUWQ2022 Conference would not have been such a great success!





Once again, we have all enjoyed attending the LUWQ2022 Conference

So

We are looking forward to the next LUWQ Conference

Where to be hold, will be decided later