

Managing the Risk of Phosphorus Loss from Slurry Applications in Northern Ireland

DAERA E&I Project 17/04/08

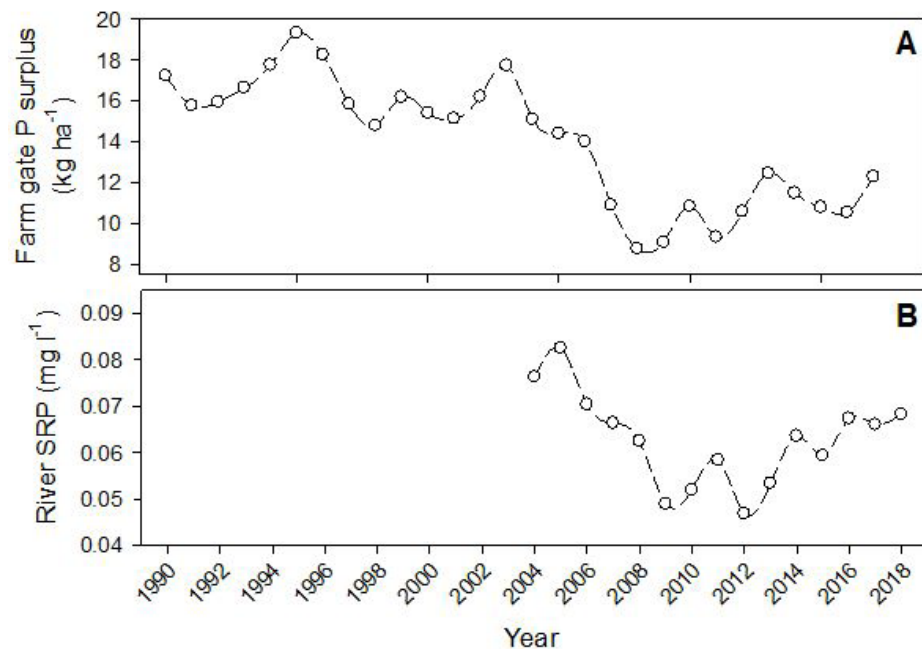
Russell Adams, Aine
Anderson, Peter Vadas, Owen
Fenton, Pat Tuohy, Donnacha
Doody.

19th Novemebr 2021

afbini.gov.uk

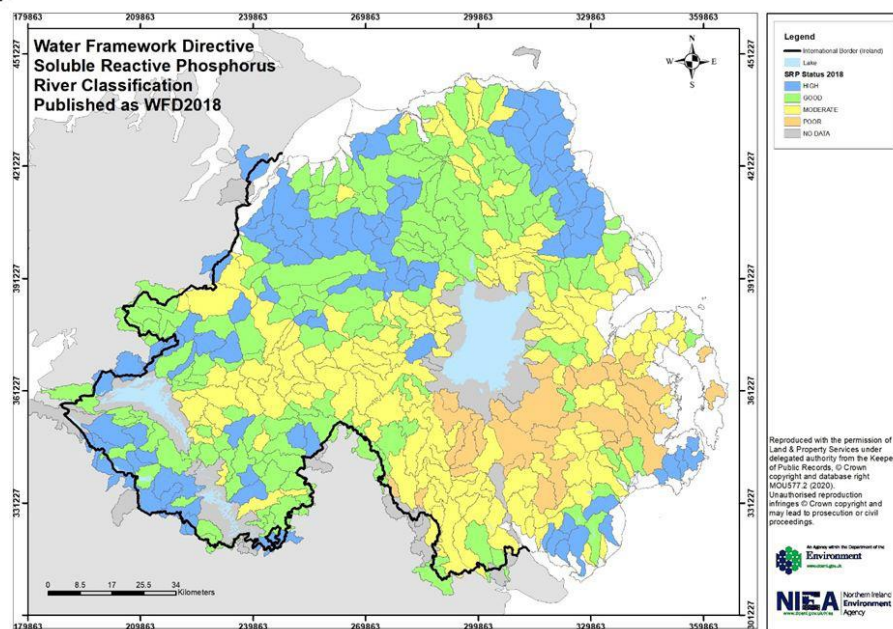


Water Quality in Northern Ireland



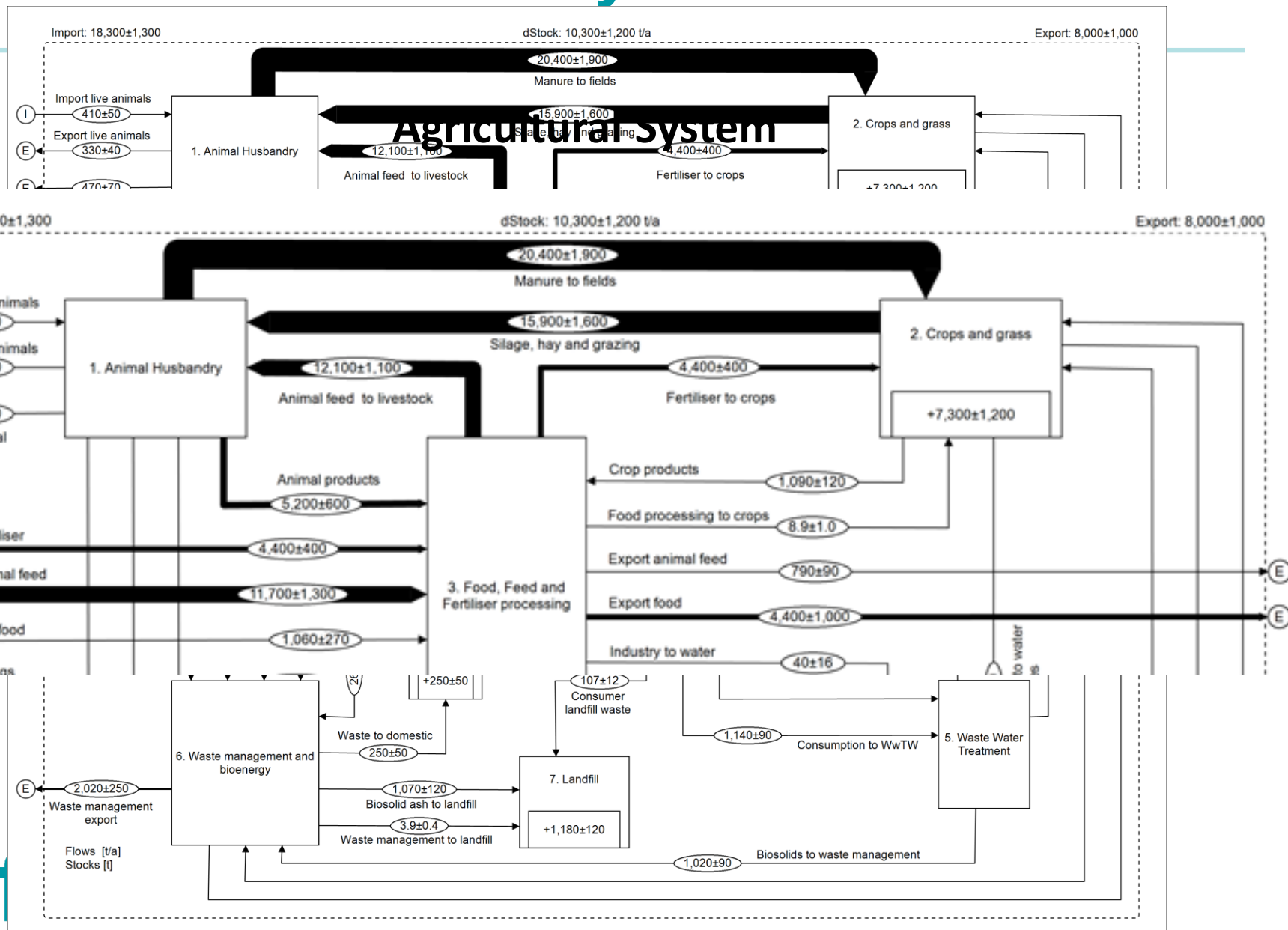
940 tonnes agricultural P lost to water

61% of waterbodies are above the target required for good status



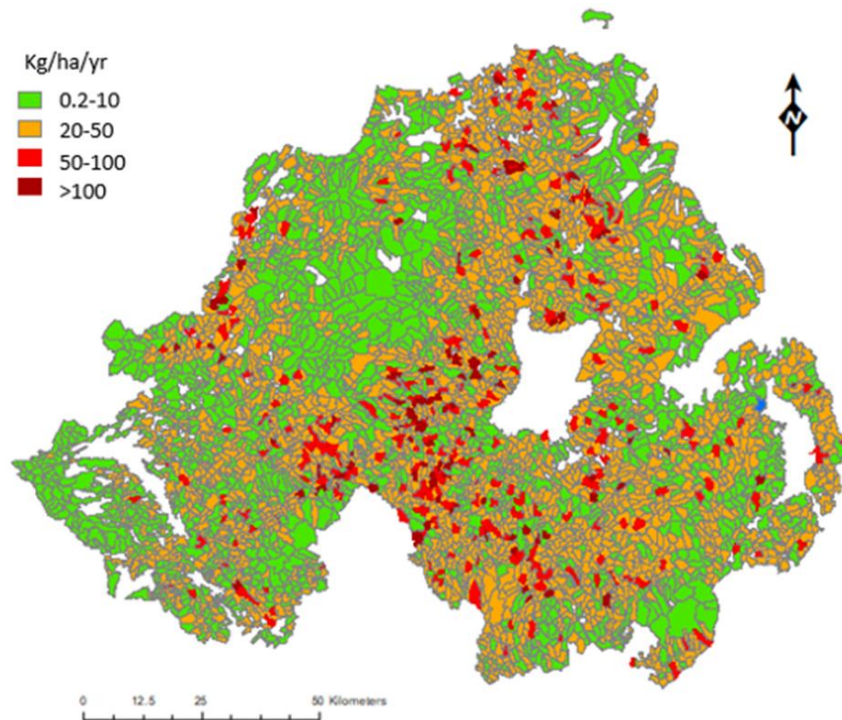
P Substance Flow Analysis.

Rothwell, et al *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, 163, p.105065.

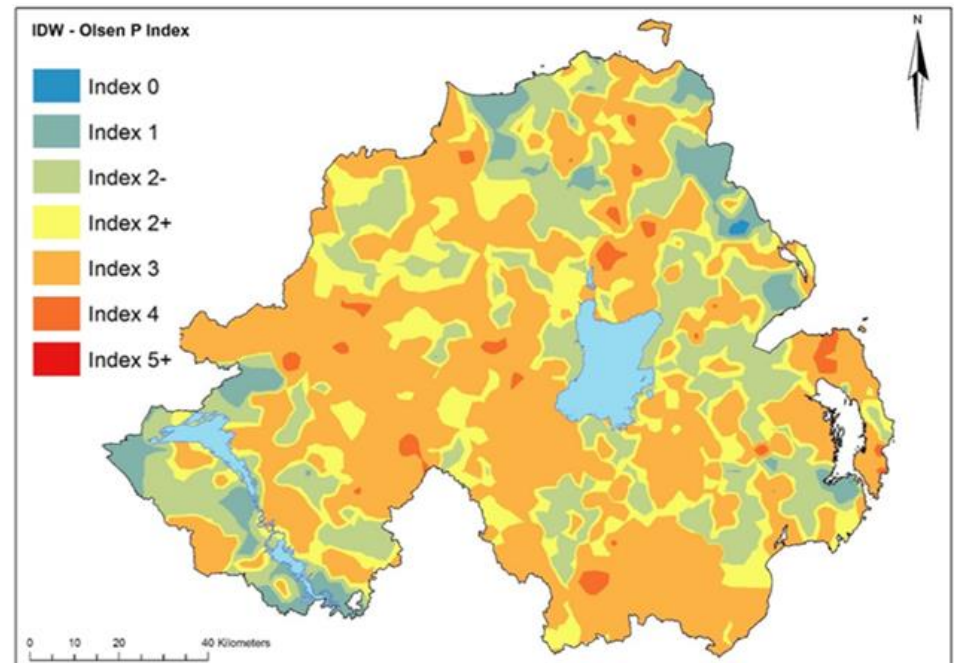


Phosphorus Surplus - Spatial Distribution

P Load -Townlands



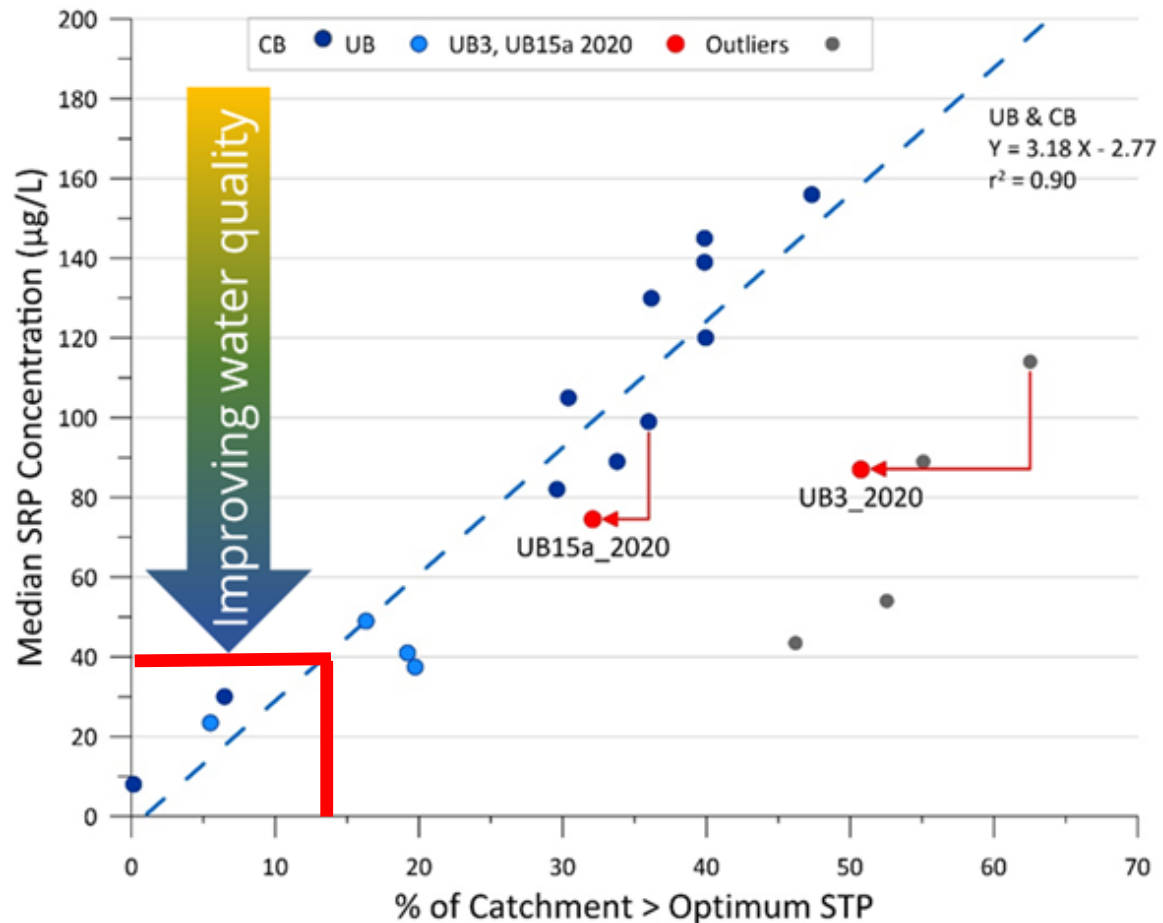
Olsen Soil P



Achieving Water Quality Targets

Upper Bann Catchment

- Currently 41% of soil in the Upper Bann Catchment are above agronomic optimum soil P
- WFD Target in the Upper Bann Catchment is 40µg/l
- To achieve this target only <15% can be above agronomic optimum



Nutrient Action Programme

STATUTORY RULES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

2019 No. 81

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Nutrient Action Programme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2019

Made - - - -

8th April 2019

Coming into operation -

11th April 2019

CONTENTS

Restrictions on Slurry Application

Closed Period 15th October to 31st January

No application on

- waterlogged or frozen soils
- if heavy rain (4 mm hr^{-1}) within 48hrs
- Steep slopes (average incline $\geq 20\%$)

Set back distances from watercourses

Application rates $\leq 50 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$



Other Considerations

Storage Capacity

Next opportunity to spread

Maximise nutrient efficiency

Animal welfare

Soil compaction

Contractor availability

Timing of other farm activities

Runoff Risk - Spatial Variability



High Runoff Potential

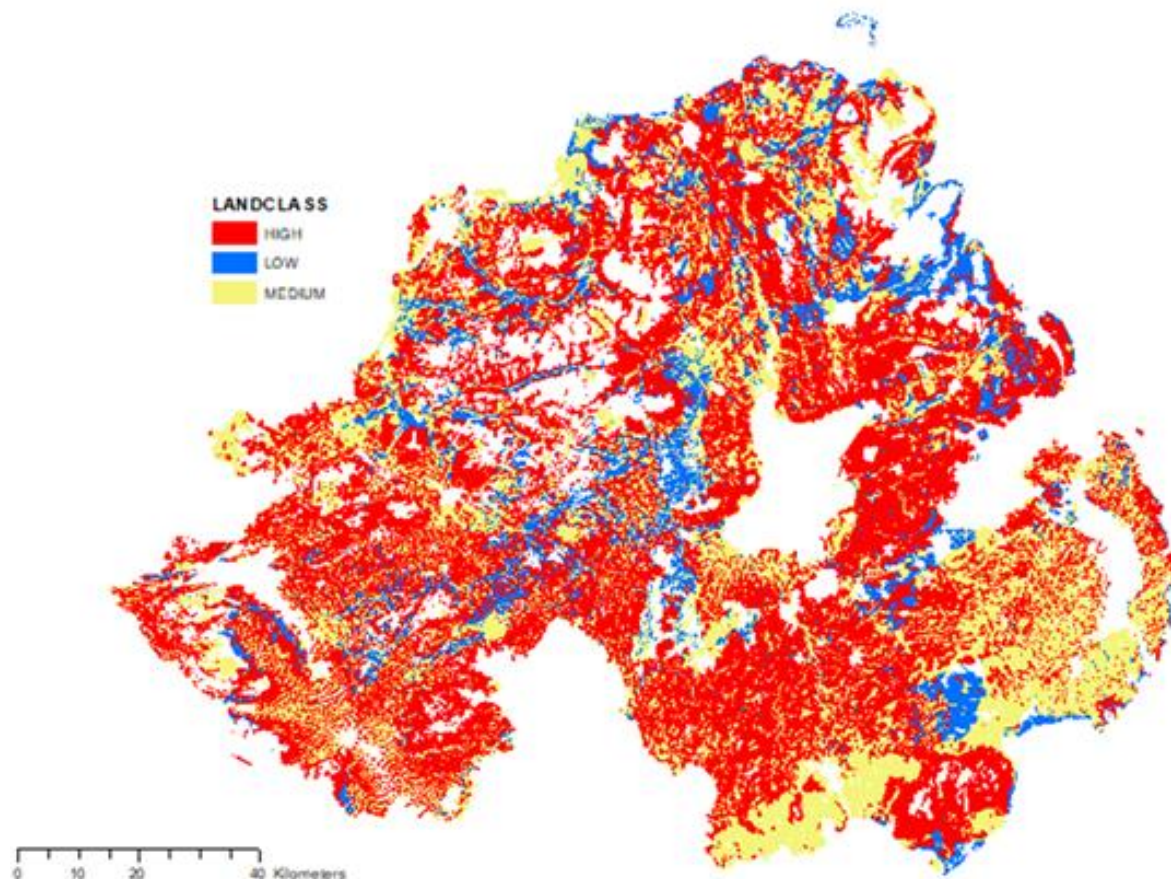
58%

Medium Runoff Potential

31%

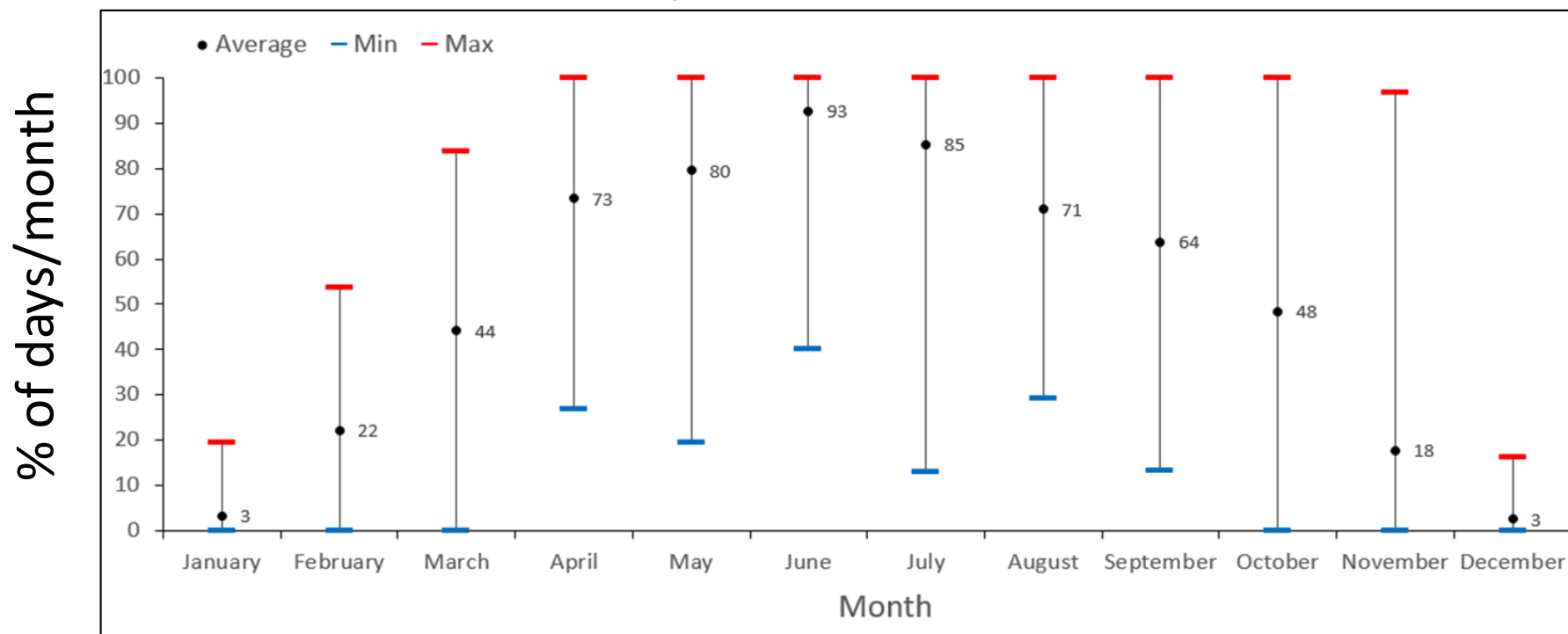
Low Runoff Potential

11%



Runoff Risk –Temporal Variability

Number of days > 0 mm soil moisture deficit



Soil Moisture Deficit (SMD)

0 mm SMD = Field Capacity

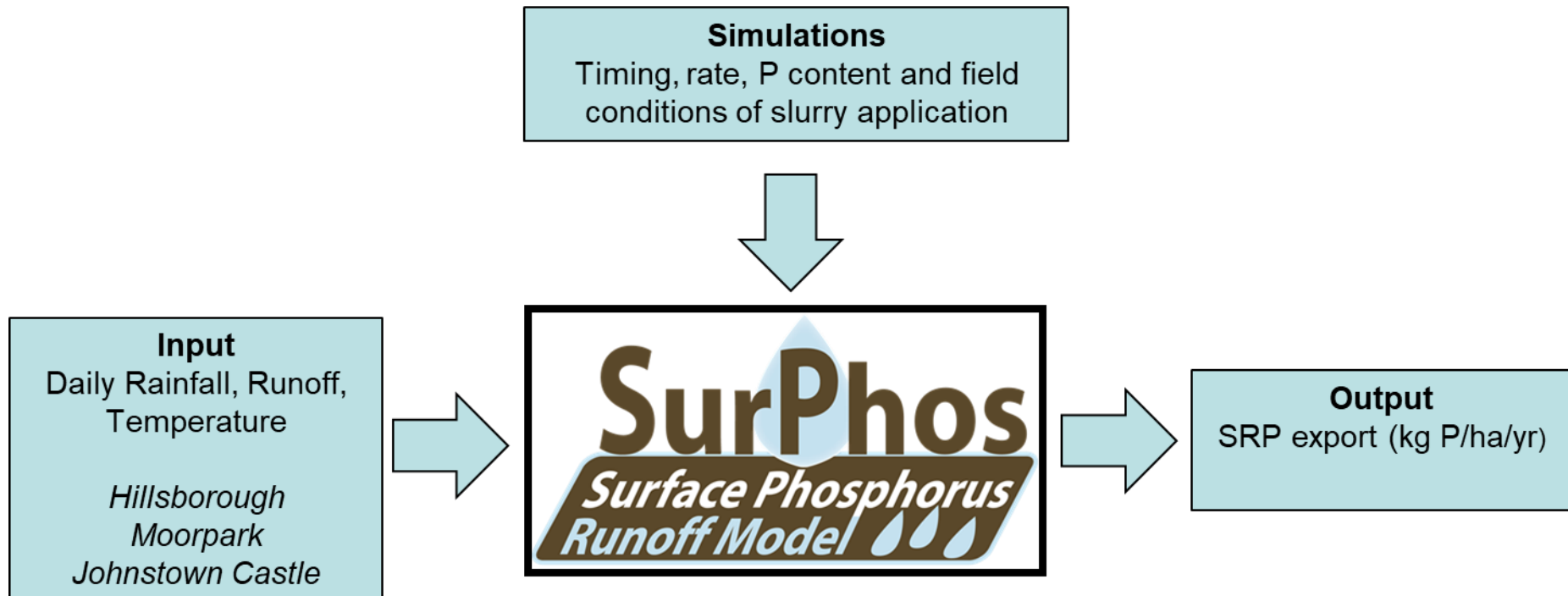
-10mm SMD = Saturated Soil

> 0mm SMD = Soil Getting Drier

For Slurry Spreading

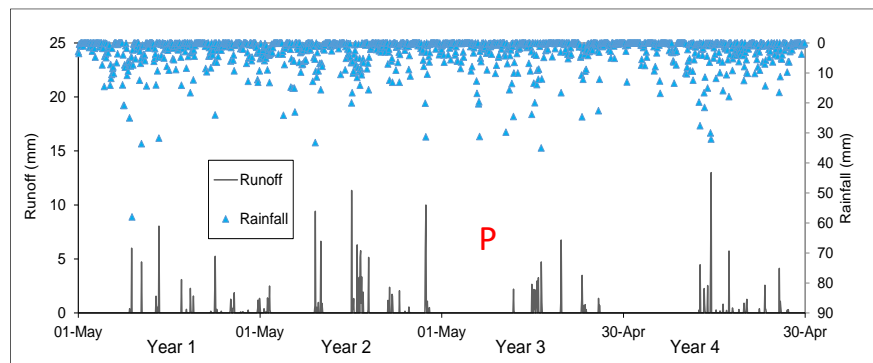
0-5mm SMD

How well do the current NAP regulations mitigate the risk of P loss due to slurry applications in Northern Ireland?

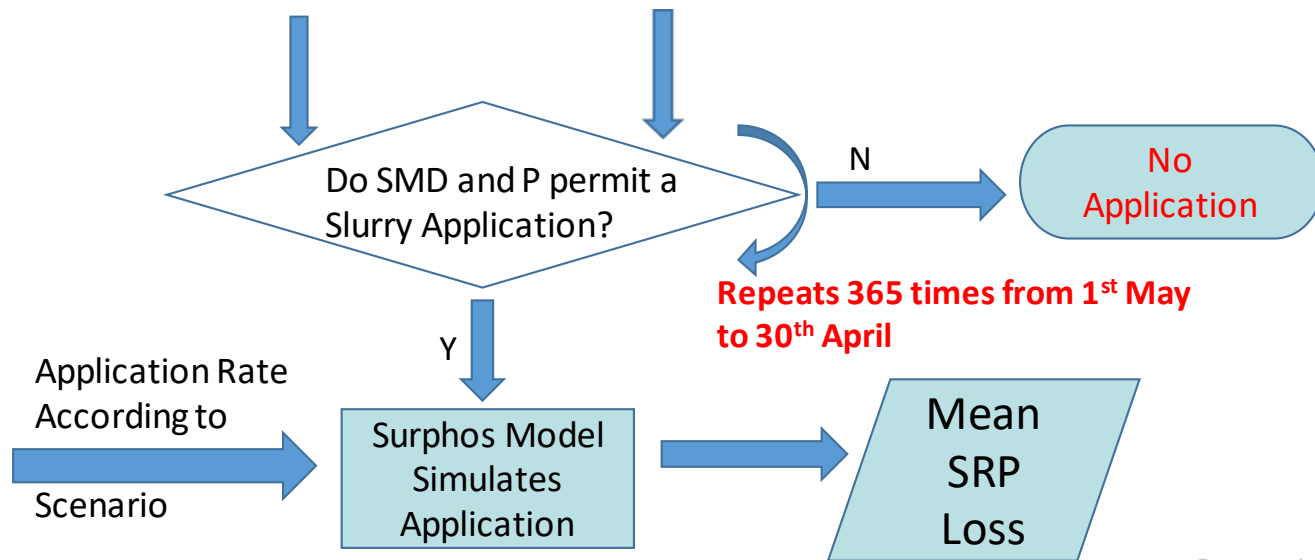
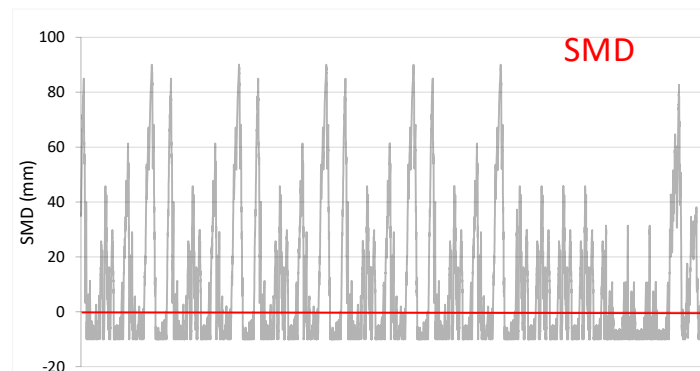


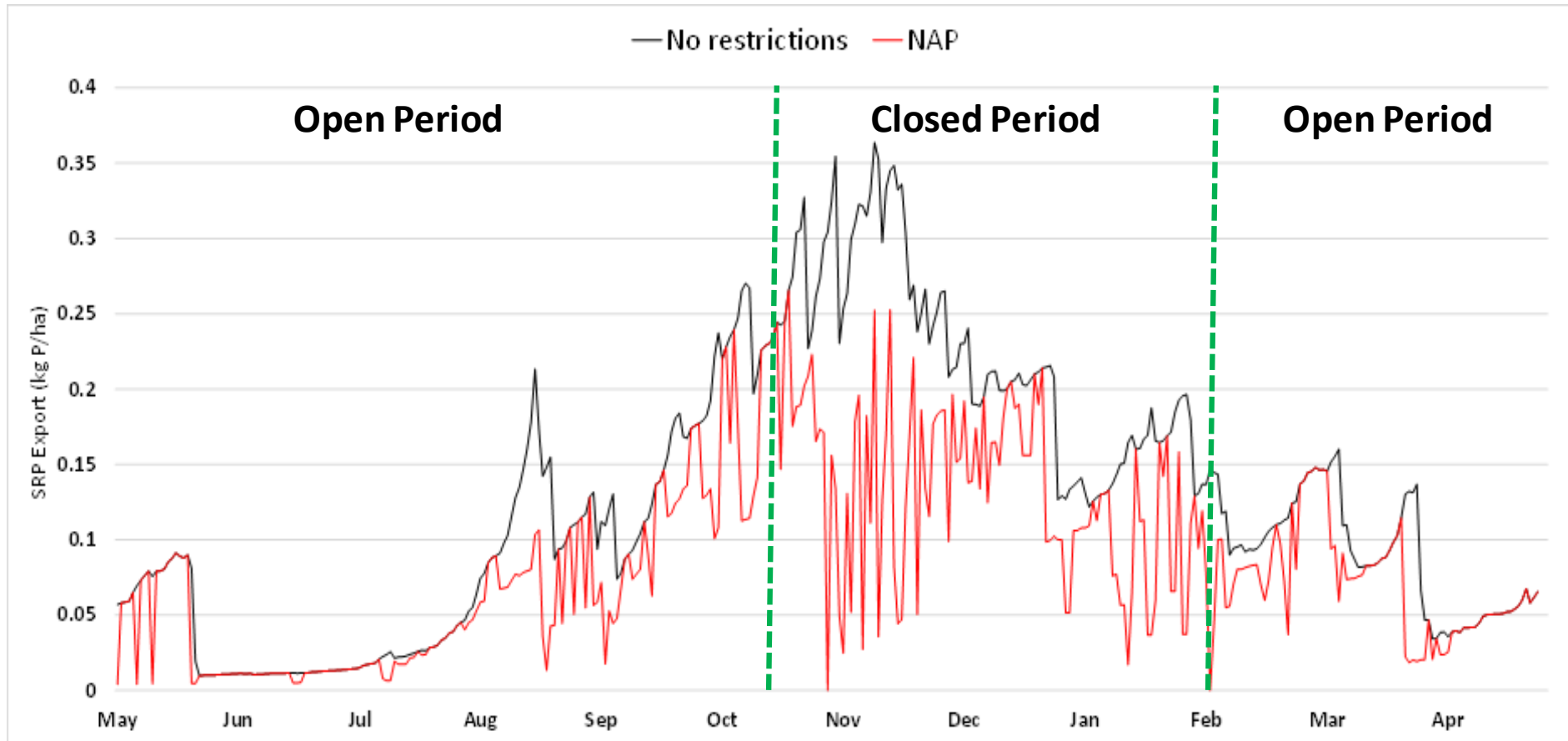
Modelling Overview

Rainfall Data



Soil Moisture Data





Key Findings

- NAP regulations result in 24% reduction in P loss during the open period
- If slurry spreading was allowed during the closed period P losses would be 52% higher than in the open period
- Even with the NAP Regulation significant losses of P are occurring

Additional Mitigation Measures

- **Right Time, Right Place**

- Access to high resolution soil and weather data

- **Phosphorus content of slurry**

- Reducing the P content of slurry by 10% (P10) & 30% (P30)

- **Application rates**

- Application rates of 50 m³ ha⁻¹ (A50) 30 m³ ha⁻¹ (A30) 10 m³ ha⁻¹ (A10)

- **Longer closed period**

- Extension of the closed period from the 1st October to 28th February

Right Time, Right Place

Compared to Poorly Drained Soils

- 46% less P loss from moderately drained soils
- 87% less P loss from well drained soils



Limit applications to ≥ 0 mm SMD in the Open Period - 44% reduction in SRP export

Lower Phosphorus Content of Slurry

Lower P in Diets



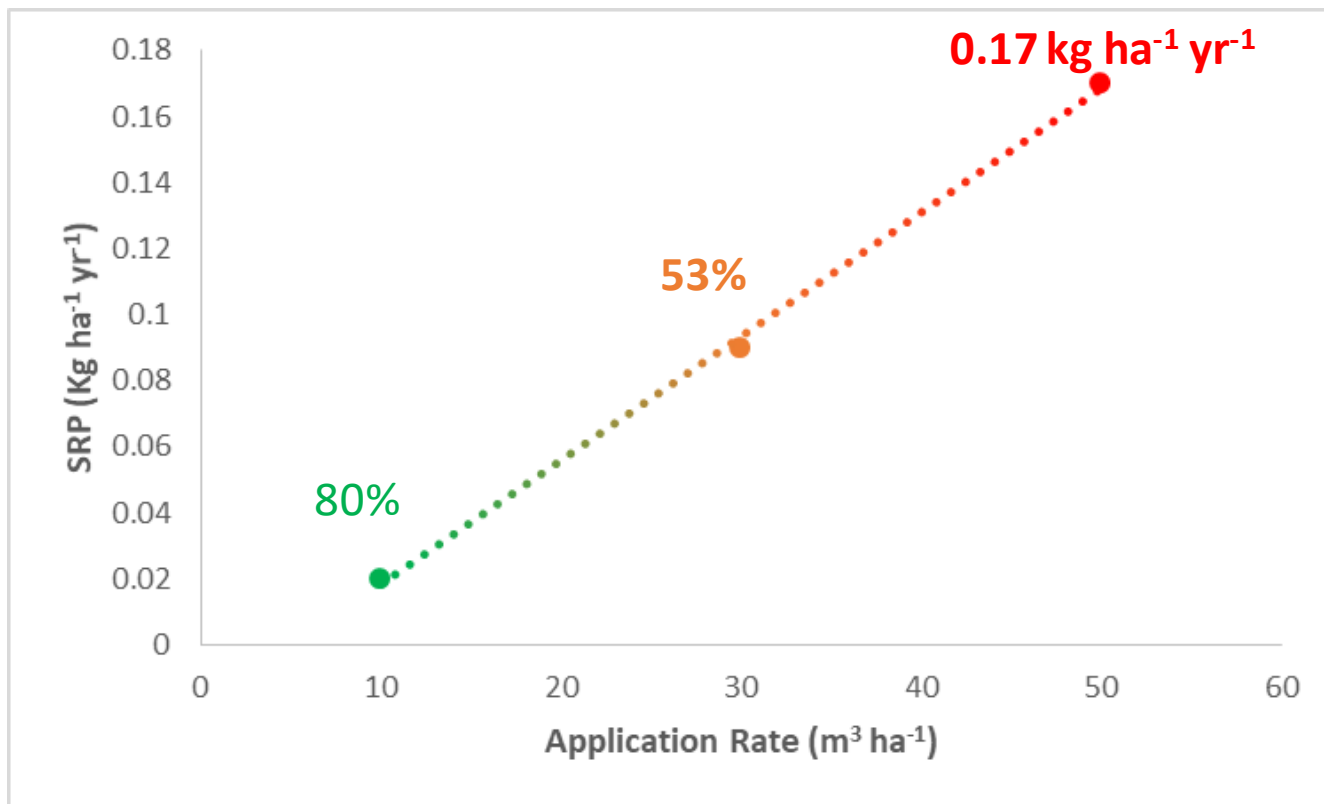
Lower P in Slurry



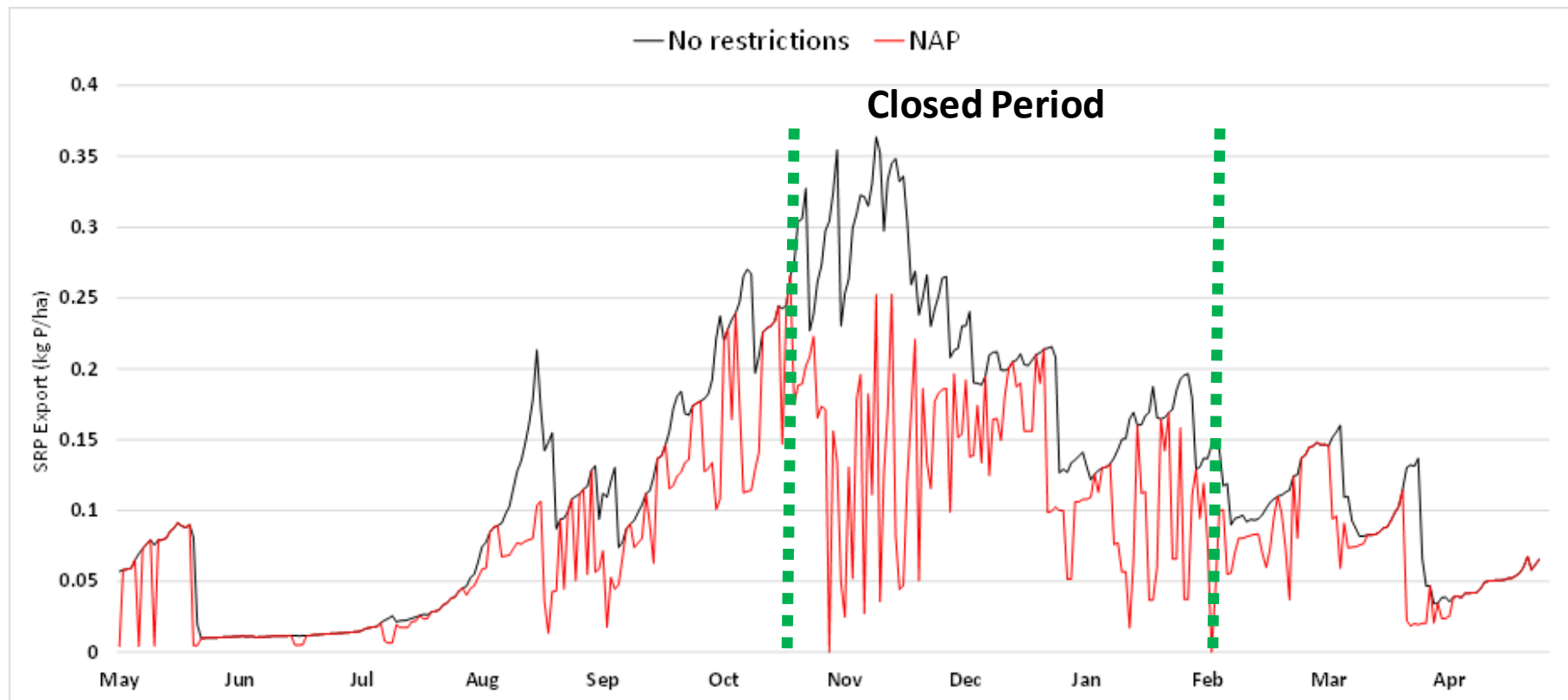
Reduction in P Content	Reduction in P loss
10%	11%
30%	29%



Reduced Application Rates

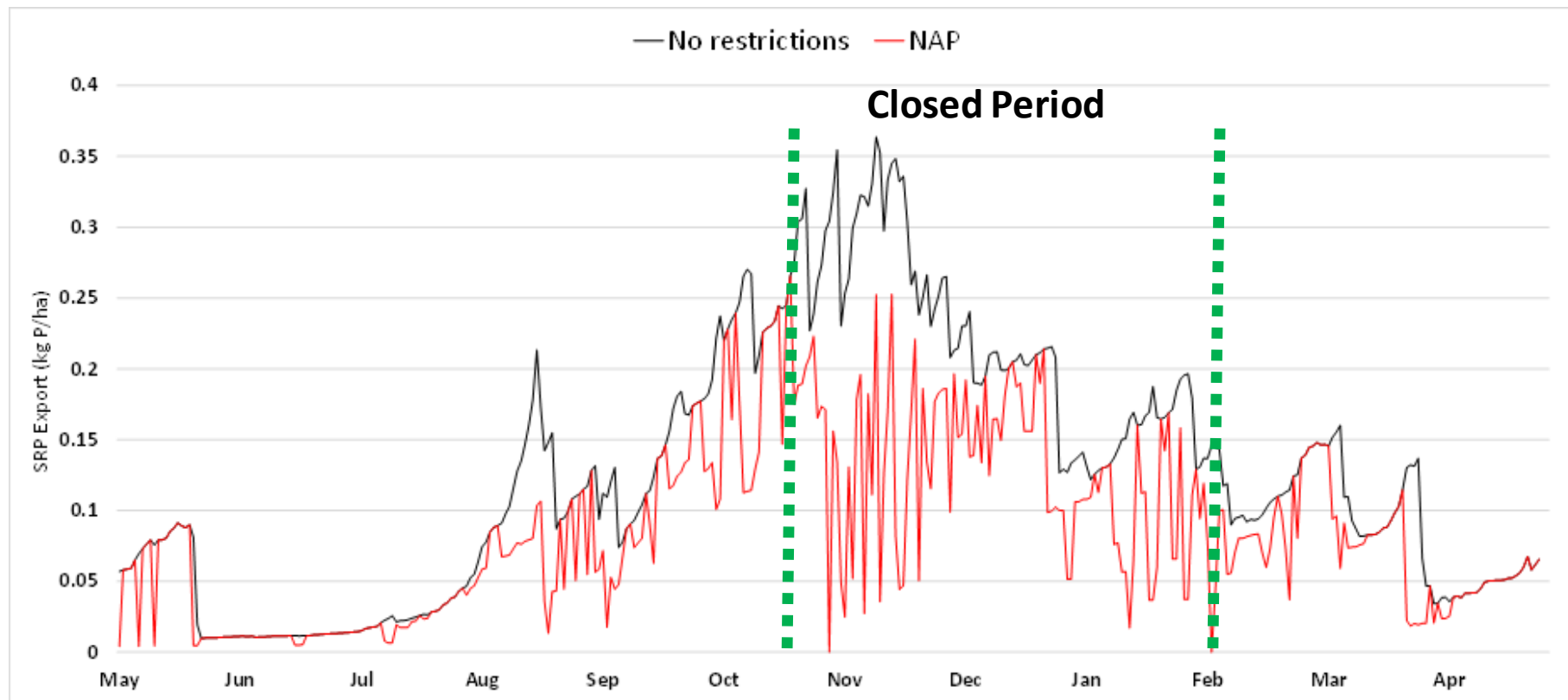


Longer Closed Period



Dates	SRP Open Period	% Change
15 th Oct- 31 st Jan	0.065 kg ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹	-
1 st Oct – 29 th Feb	0.056 kg ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹	-14%

Shorter Closed Period



Dates	SRP Open Period	% Change
15 th Oct- 31 st Jan	0.065 kg ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹	-
1 st Oct – 29 th Feb	0.056 kg ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹	-14
15 th Oct – 31 st Dec	0.068 kg ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹	+4.5

Reducing the National P Surplus

SFA Scenario Analysis

- Fertiliser P import and use reduced by 75%
- Animal feed P concentration reduced to 0.35%
- Export 20% of the manure P



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| • Surplus (kg/ha) | 1.6 (-81%) |
| • Predicted river SRP (ug/l) | 35 (-40%) |
| • P import (t/yr) | 12,269 (-33%) |
| • Food system efficiency % | 58 (+20%) |

Doody et al 2020

<https://www.afbini.gov.uk/publications/rephokus-report-oct-2020>

Take Home Messages

- Slurry spreading inherently risky practice
- NAP Regulation are making a difference
 - Dependant of Right Time, Right Place
 - Need high resolution rainfall and soil moisture data
- Only ~5% of the P lost to water, will causes water quality decline
- More P in slurry than is required for agronomic purposes



Thank You



Any Questions?