



Pros and cons of grass buffer strips on Swedish arable land Field trial in 2011-2019

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- Nutrient leaching from agriculture is one of the causes for eutrophication of the Baltic Sea. Farmers use grassed buffer strips to reduce leaching
- Government has been subsidising to cover yields losses for the area.







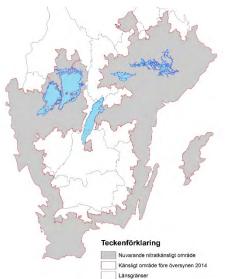
Photo Fredrik Widemo







- Nutrient loading on waters is prevalent from central to south
- The pollution comes also from other Baltic states







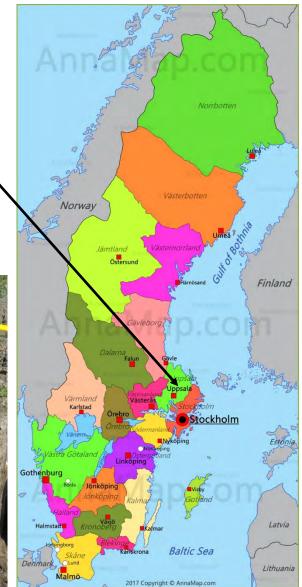
Aim of the field trial:

- To quantify the effect of grass buffer strips
- To test if removing vegetation can reduce nutrient accumulation in the buffer zone.





Trial field in Uppsala Caly content 32 % Well drained High P-content Slope -2%



Construction of drainage system & sampling station



We measured:

- Soil loss
- Phosphorus
- Nitrogen





Treatments:

A. tilled soil

B. Grass ley

C. Grass ley , harvested once/yr







Snow melting in spring



Photo Ararso Etana





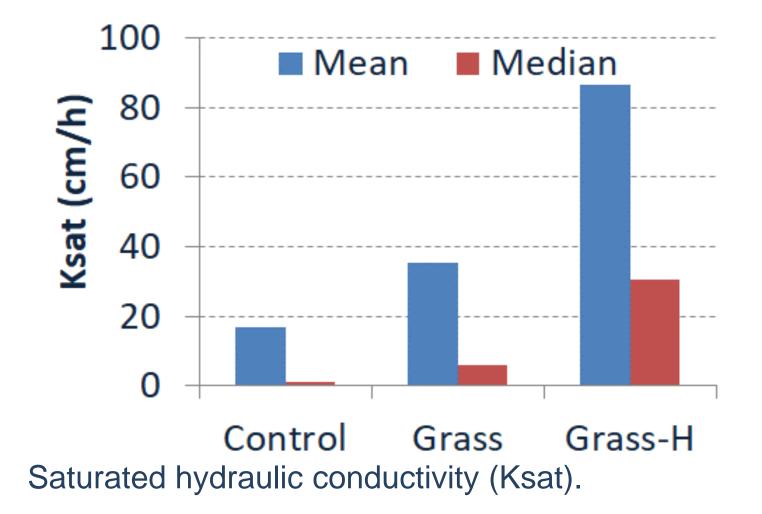
Measuring & sampling







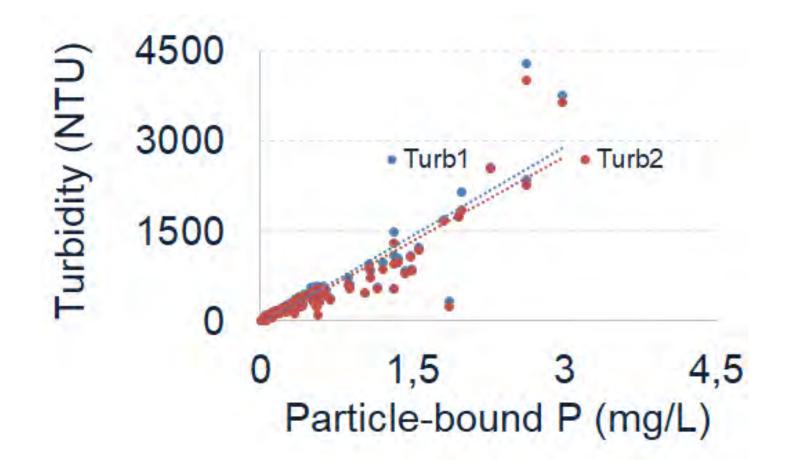
Saturated hydraulic conductivity







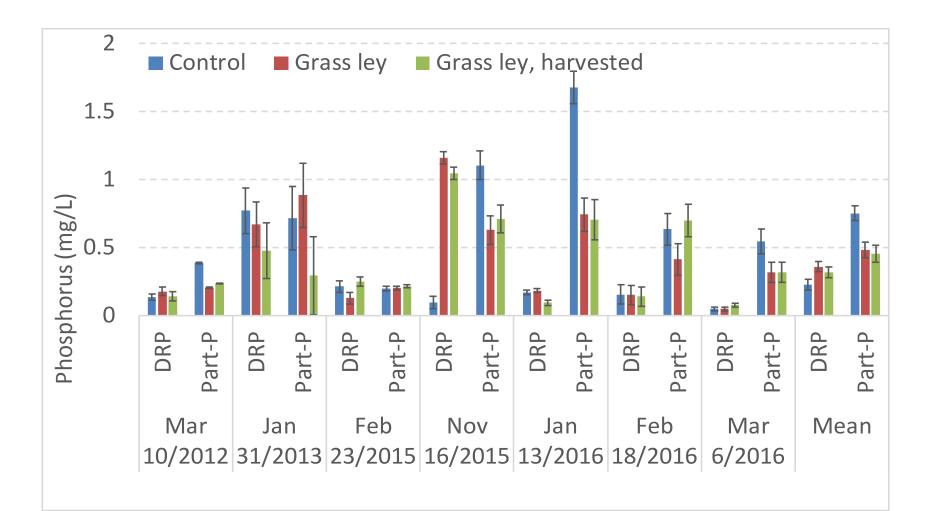
Turbidity







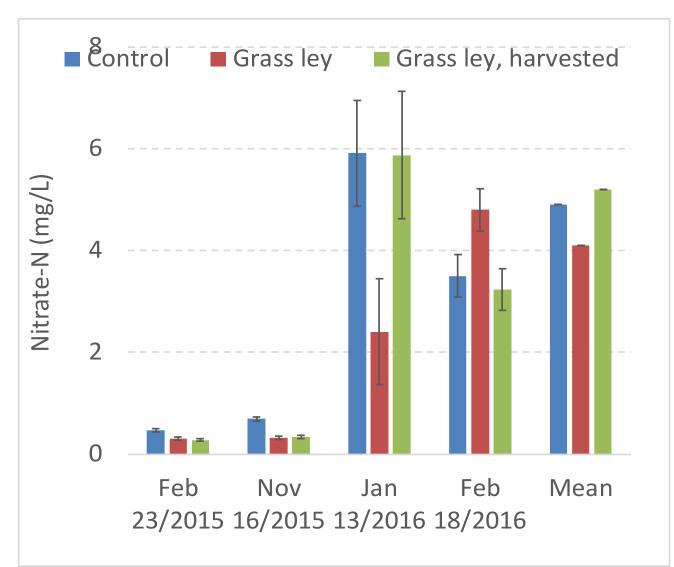
Results from surface runoff







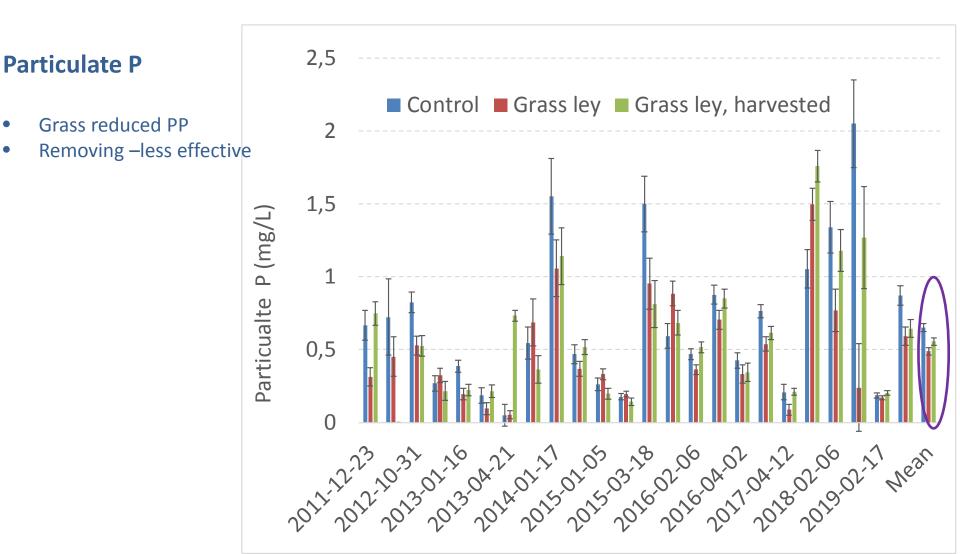
Results from surface runoff







Results from drainage



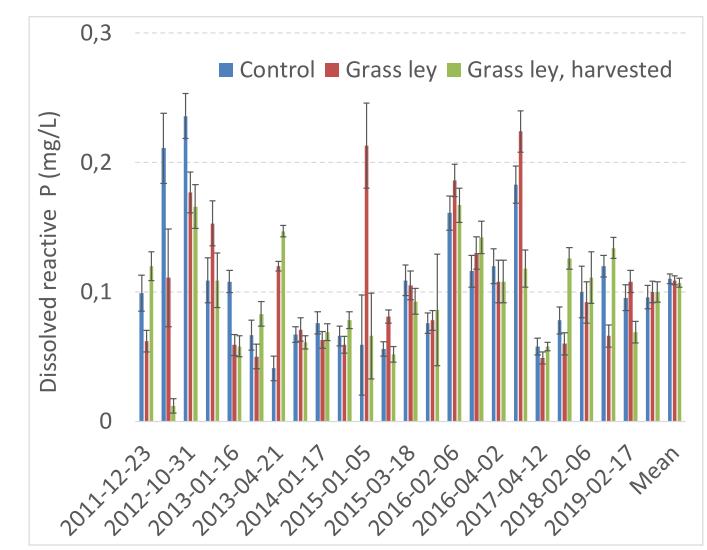




Results from drainage

Dissolved reactive P

- Grass may increase DRP
- Removing did not help





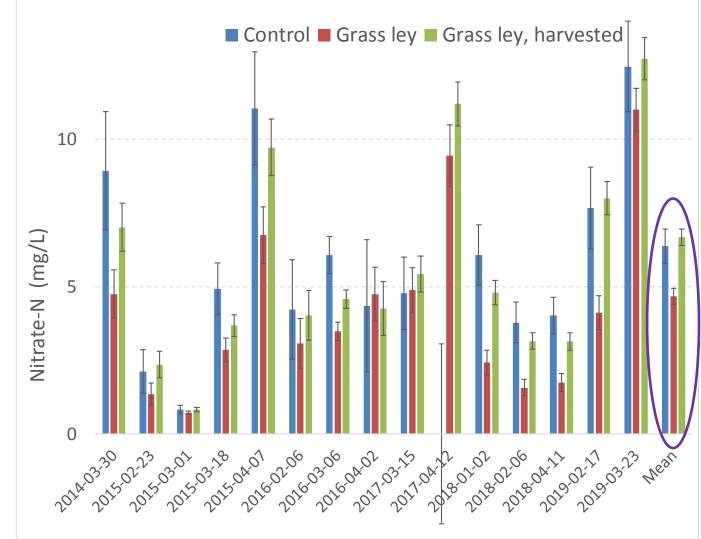


Results from drainage

15



- Similar trend
- Grass reduced leaching
- Removing did not!







Grass was ineffective due to

- Lodging of grass
- More subsurface leaching than runoff







Conclusion

- Grass reduced leaching of N & particle bound P
- Removing grass was less effective in reducing particle bound P
- Removing grass slightly increased N leaching.
- Grass may increase DRP
- Grass buffer strips are not reliable measure for reducing eutrophication

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Thank you for your attention