

Monitoring pitfalls: Aquatic environment

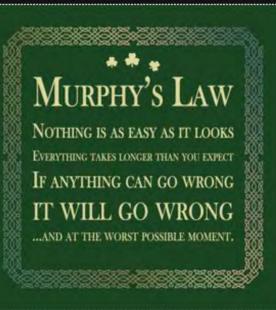
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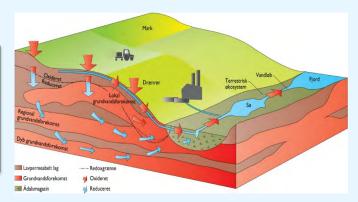


- Precipitation
- Nutrient concentrations in surface waters (NP)
- Discharge
- Lessons learned





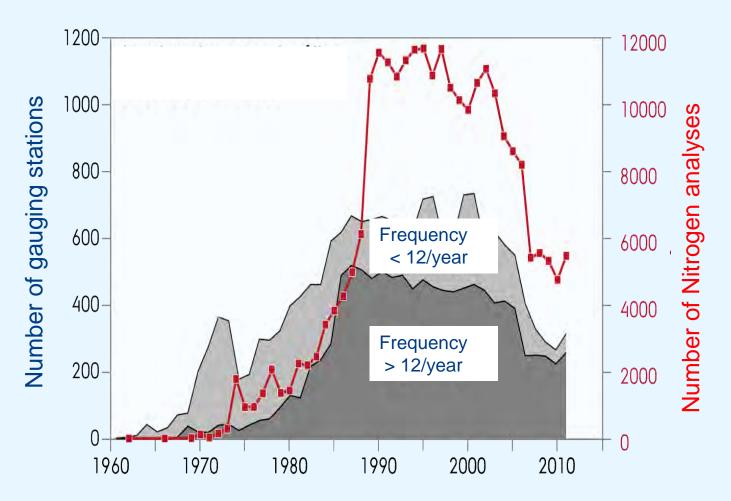
NOVANA, - the Danish Monitoring Program of the Aquatic Environment

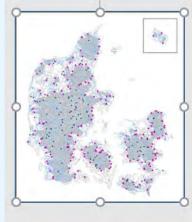


- Monitoring purpose NOVANA: (started in 1989...)
 - nationally (annual state of environment and progress (trends) and internationally (HELCOM, WFD, Nitrate Directive)
 - Evaluate nationally implemented Action Plans
 - Etc...
- Therefore, reliable monitoring data in time and space are crucial.
- Aim of this presentation to give examples of pitfalls in Danish riverine water and nutrient monitoring



Trends in number of gauging stations and water samples taken in Danish streams







Precipitation

Number of Gauging stations GRID values (10*10 km)

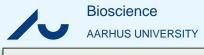
YEAR	Number of stations			
1961-2006	400-700			
2007	430			
2008	250			
2009-2010	150			
2011	220			
2012	250			
2013	260			
2014	260			
2015	260			
2016	260			
2017	270			
2018	285			
2019	285			



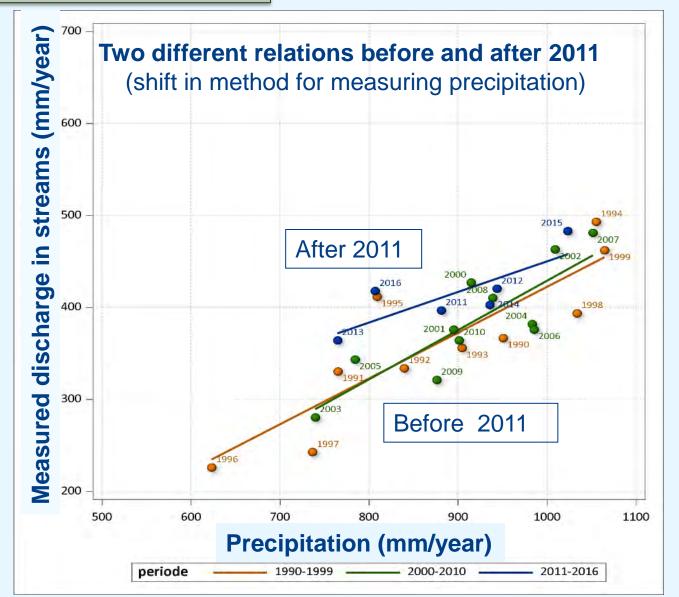
january 2011: Change in monitoring equipment;



Danish area: 43,000 km2 0.7 station/100 km2



Precipitation





Grid values for Denmark 1990-2019 (10*10 km)

Number of measuring stations has been reduced

Change in measuring equipment & methods (2011). No overlap in time series where both methods used

Consequences:

Changing relation between precipitation & measured discharge in streams = non consistent time series for precipitation

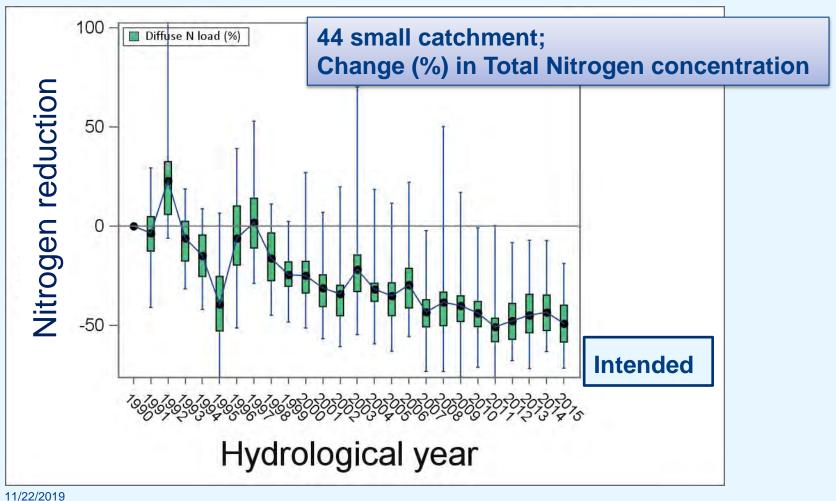
Problematic interpretation of development in precipitation and hydrological model output. Leading to less reliable modelling of - in example - the national Nitrogen model (DK-N model) - Ungauged areas

Ongoing considerations of correcting time records of precipitation to get trustworthy time series

• Damage control vs. due diligence??



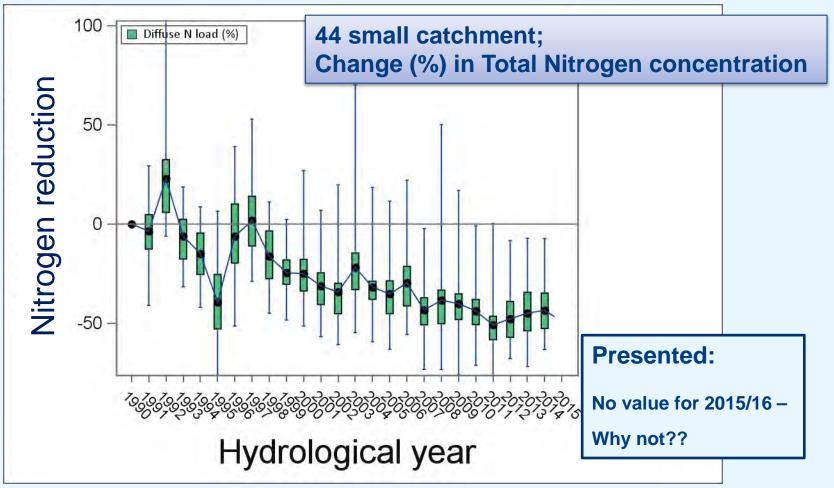
Analyses of Total N in Danish surface waters LUWQ 2017 conference in Den Haag



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Analyses of Total N and P in Danish surface waters

 Shift in analytic methods for total N and total P with insufficient test of validity of new (cheaper) methods

Old: Hot acid oxidation digestion (autoclave method).

New: UV destruction

• Recommendation from National Reference laboratory (2012): Stick to the old autoclave method. **Recommendation not followed**

Relative error: UV method to Autoclave (2016-17)					
	n	Total N	n	Total P	
Streams	383	6.9 %	293	14.0 %	
Lakes	64	16.3 %	87	14.8 %	
Marine	?	?	?	?	

Bias corrected Total N: (2016-17):

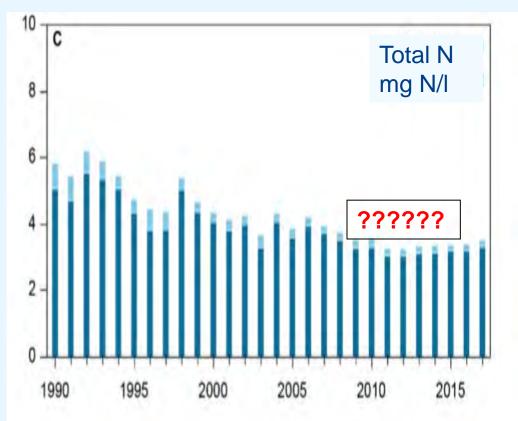




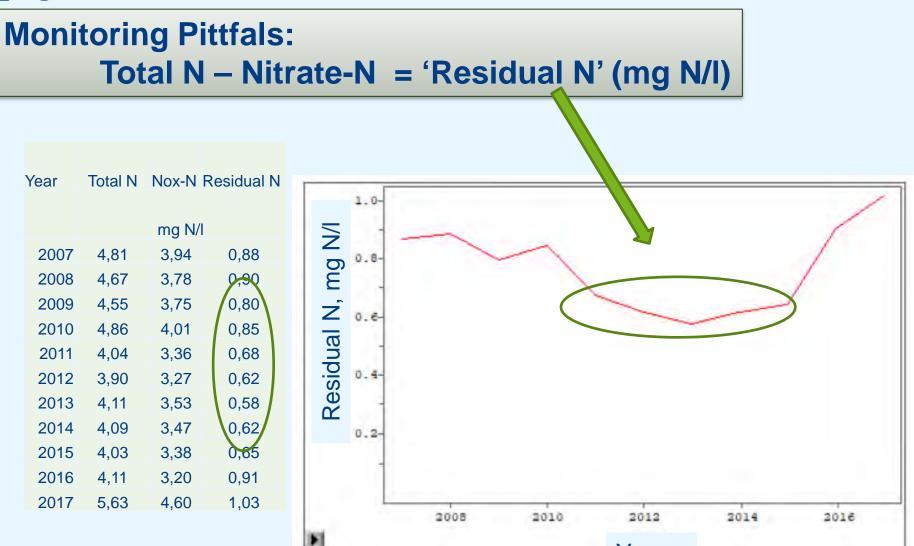
Analyses of Total N in Danish surface waters

2007-14?? Something wrong here??

Measured Total N 77 near-coastal gauging stations.....







Year



Monitoring Pittfals: Discharge measurements in streams

Small streams

Propeller (old method: Flügel) Magnetic induction (new method: OTT MF PRO)





Larger streams Doppler instrument (new method) Propeller (old method)





Monitoring Pittfals: Discharge measurements in streams

New methods introduced within last decade

No proper evaluation before shift in methods

No overlap in period using several different methods simoultaneously

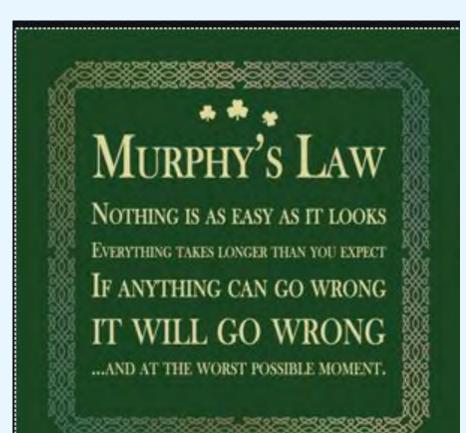
Can we relay on consistencey in our time records of discharge?

Don't quite know --- ungoing evaluation....





Lessons Learned:



Murphy's law is valid !!

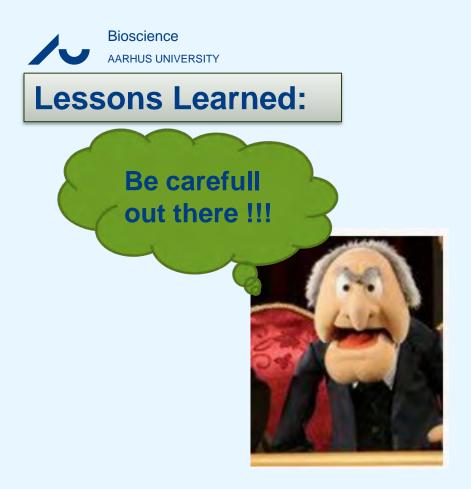
If problems in consistency of discharge (Q) measurements and chemical analyses (C)??

What about Nutrient loading estimates ??

 $Load = Q \times C$

Dosing of Mitigations measures ??

Evaluation of measures and national Action Plannes to reduce nutrient loading..??



Murphy's law is valid !!

Due dilligence in proper time

Or.....

Hard work of damage control !!