



A next-generation national critical source area map of phosphorus losses in Irish agricultural catchments for decision support

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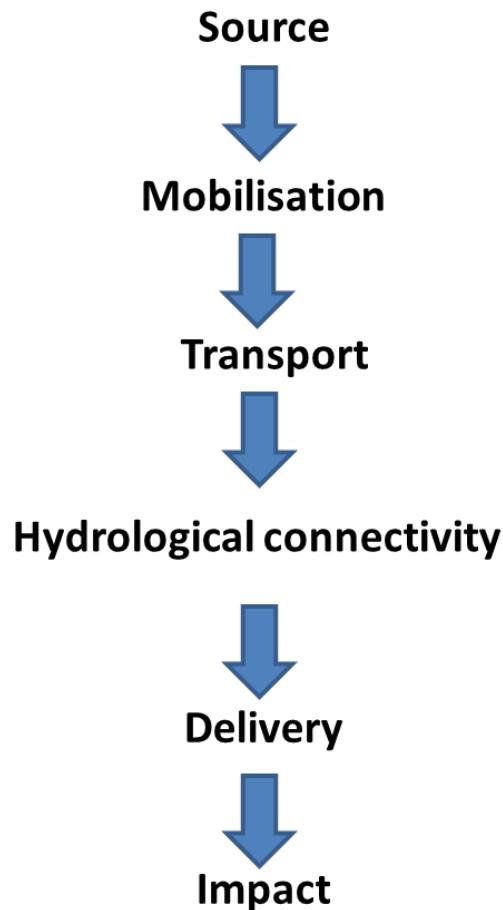
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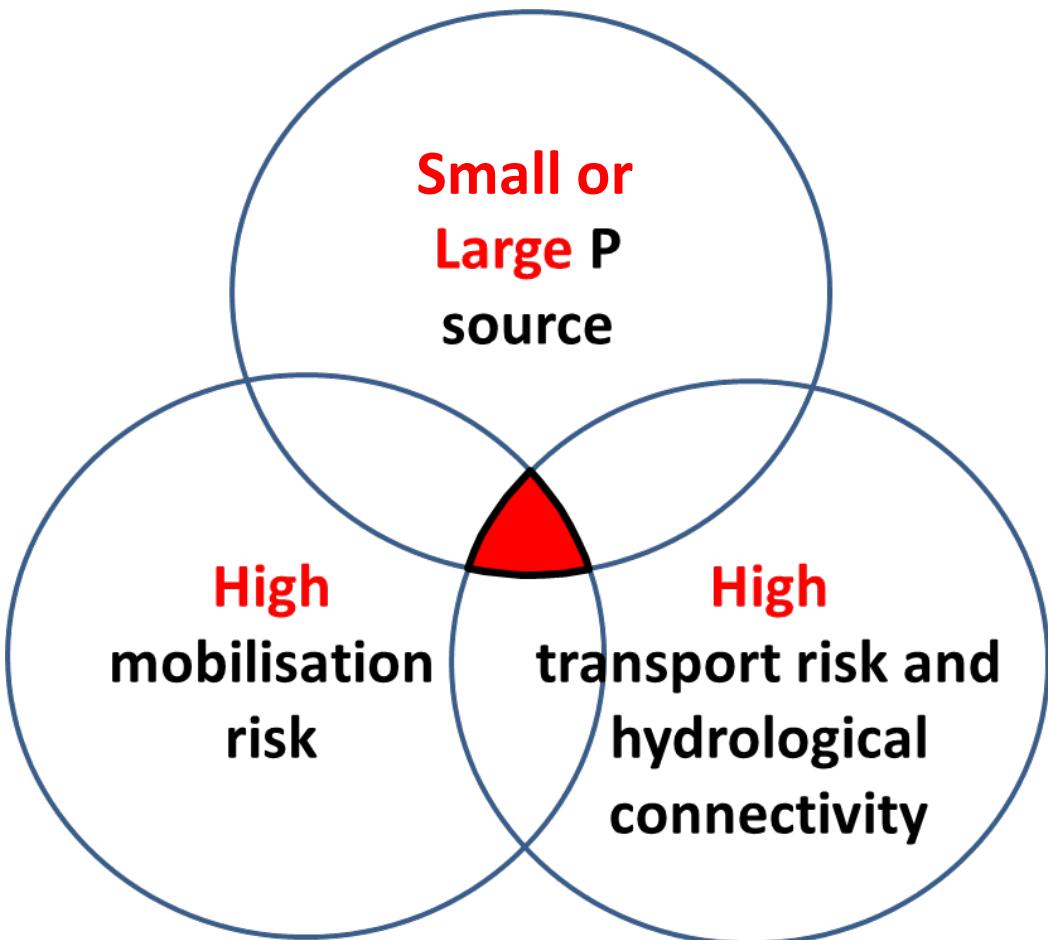
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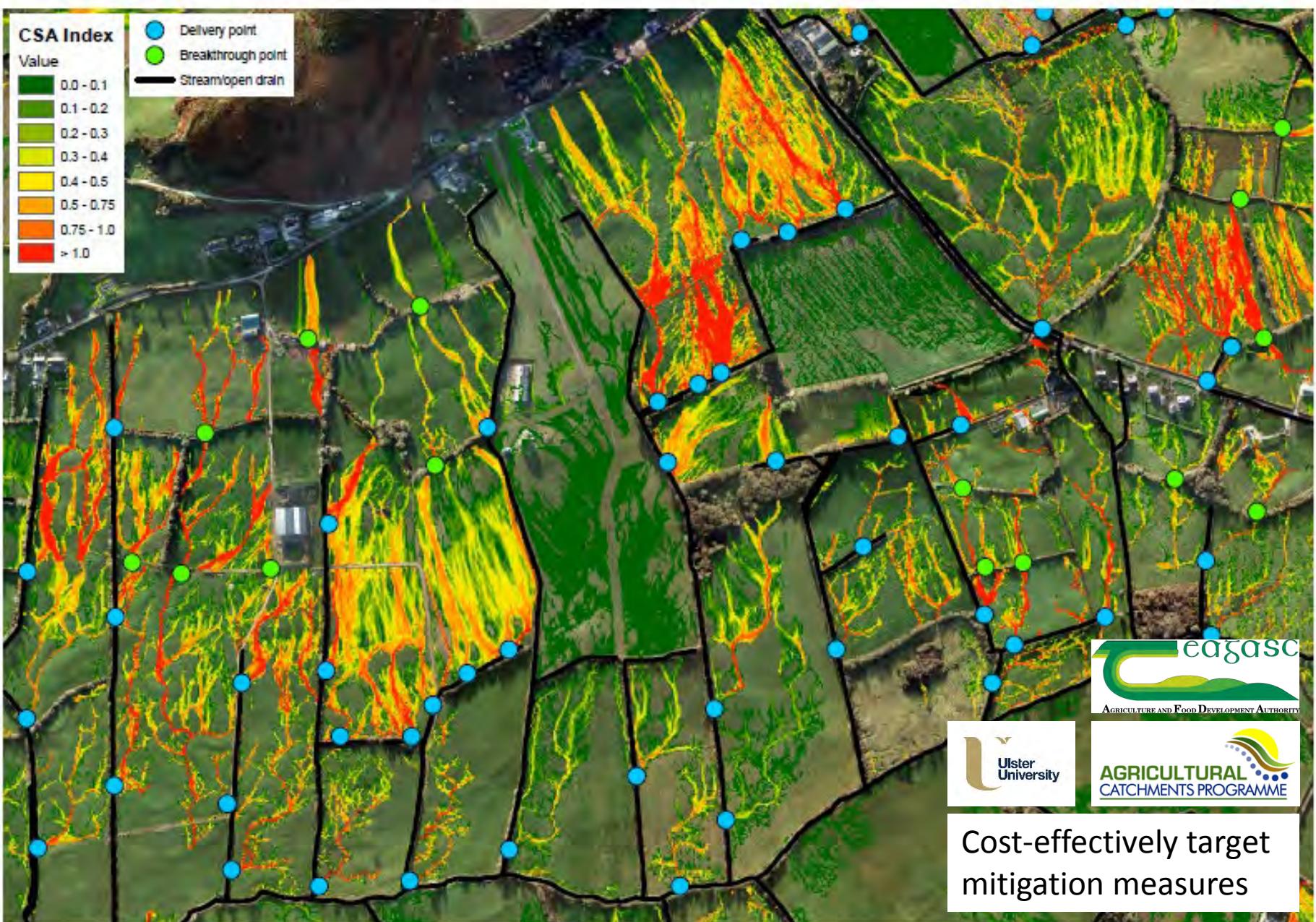
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Nutrient Transfer Continuum



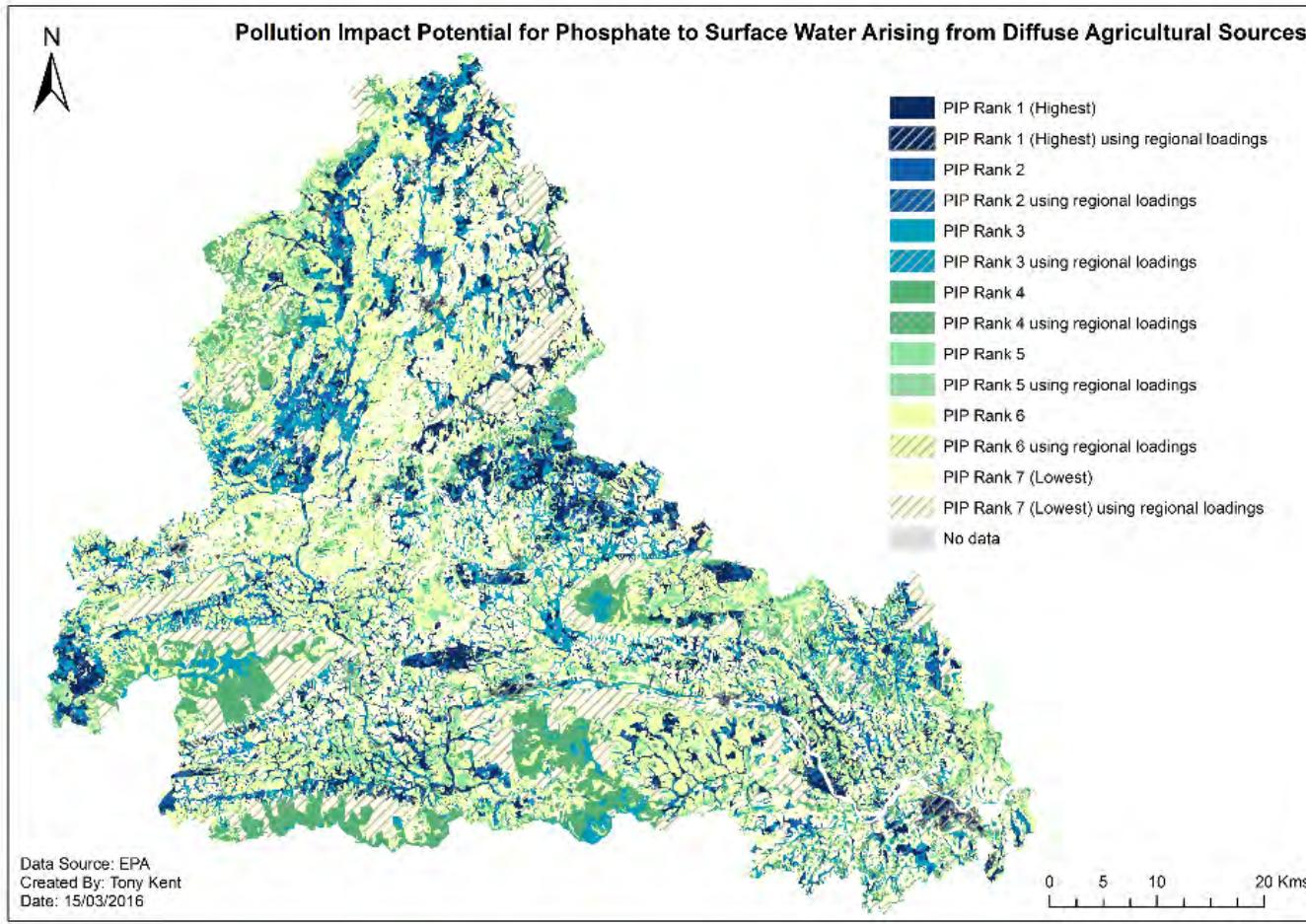
Critical Source Areas





Cost-effectively target
mitigation measures

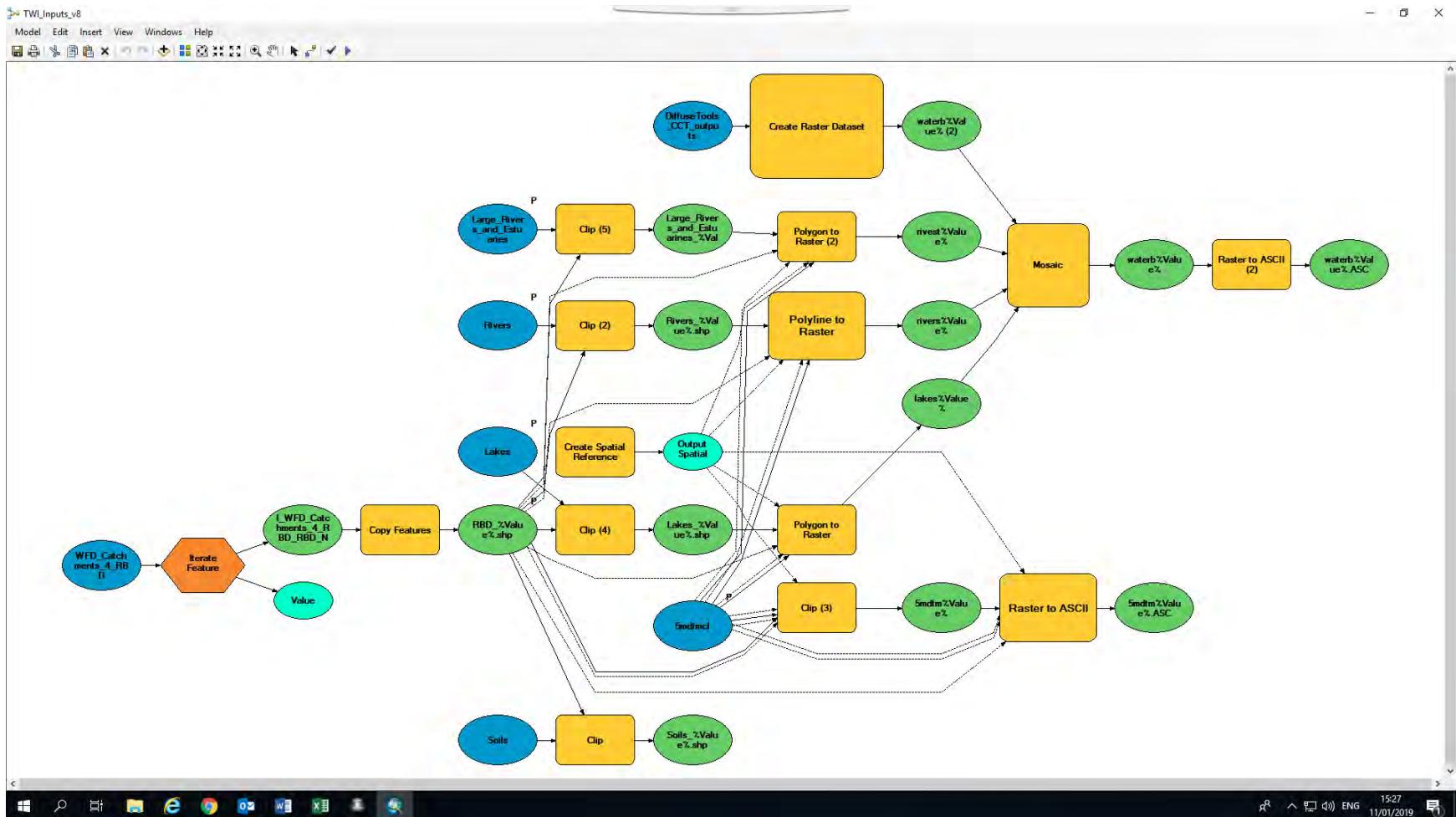




Research proposal

- Update **Catchment Characterisation Tool (CCT)** using new datasets/science
- Improve the predictions of P losses from each field in Ireland
- Cost-effectively target farm-specific mitigation measures
- Inform other policy decisions (e.g. redistribution of excess P)

ArcGIS ModelBuilder framework



Teagasc National Soil P Sampling Results

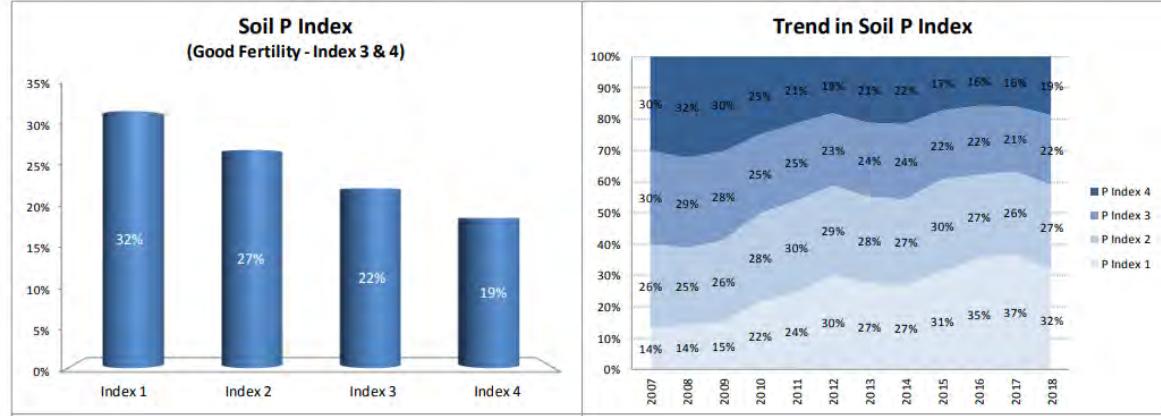


Soil Analysis Status and Trends

County	All Counties
Year	2018
Enterprise	All Farms
Number of Samples	45,157

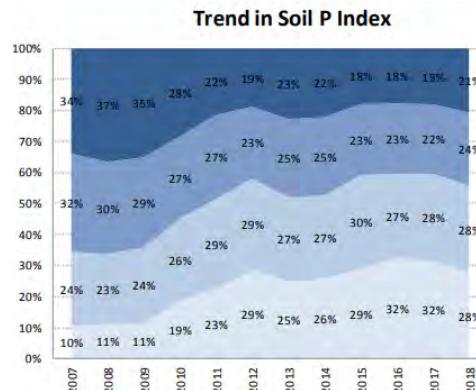
Table 4: The P index system

Soil P Ranges (mg/l)		
Soil P Index	Grassland crops	Other crops
1	0.0 - 3.0	0.0 - 3.0
2	3.1 - 5.0	3.1 - 6.0
3	5.1 - 8.0	6.1 - 10
4	Above 8.0	Above 10.0

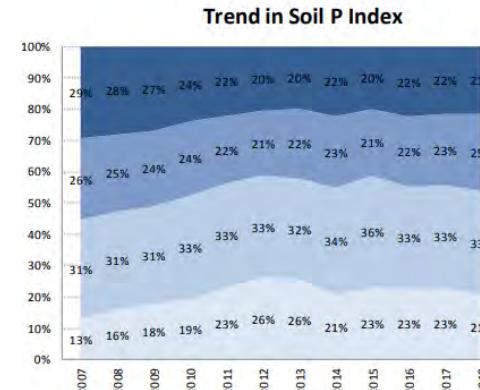


Dairy

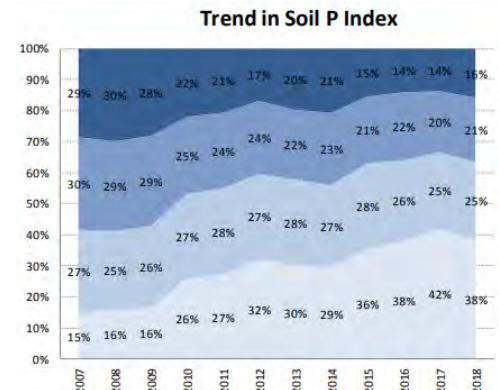
- P Index 4
- P Index 3
- P Index 2
- P Index 1

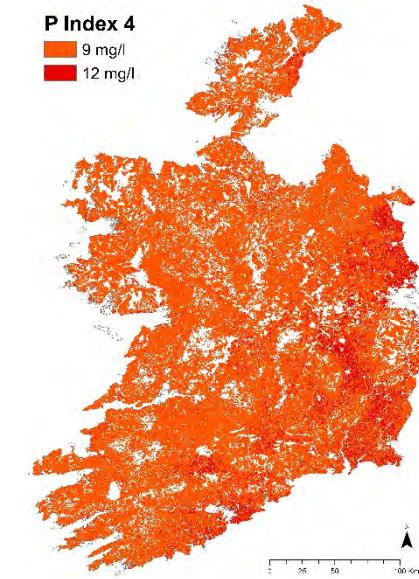


Tillage



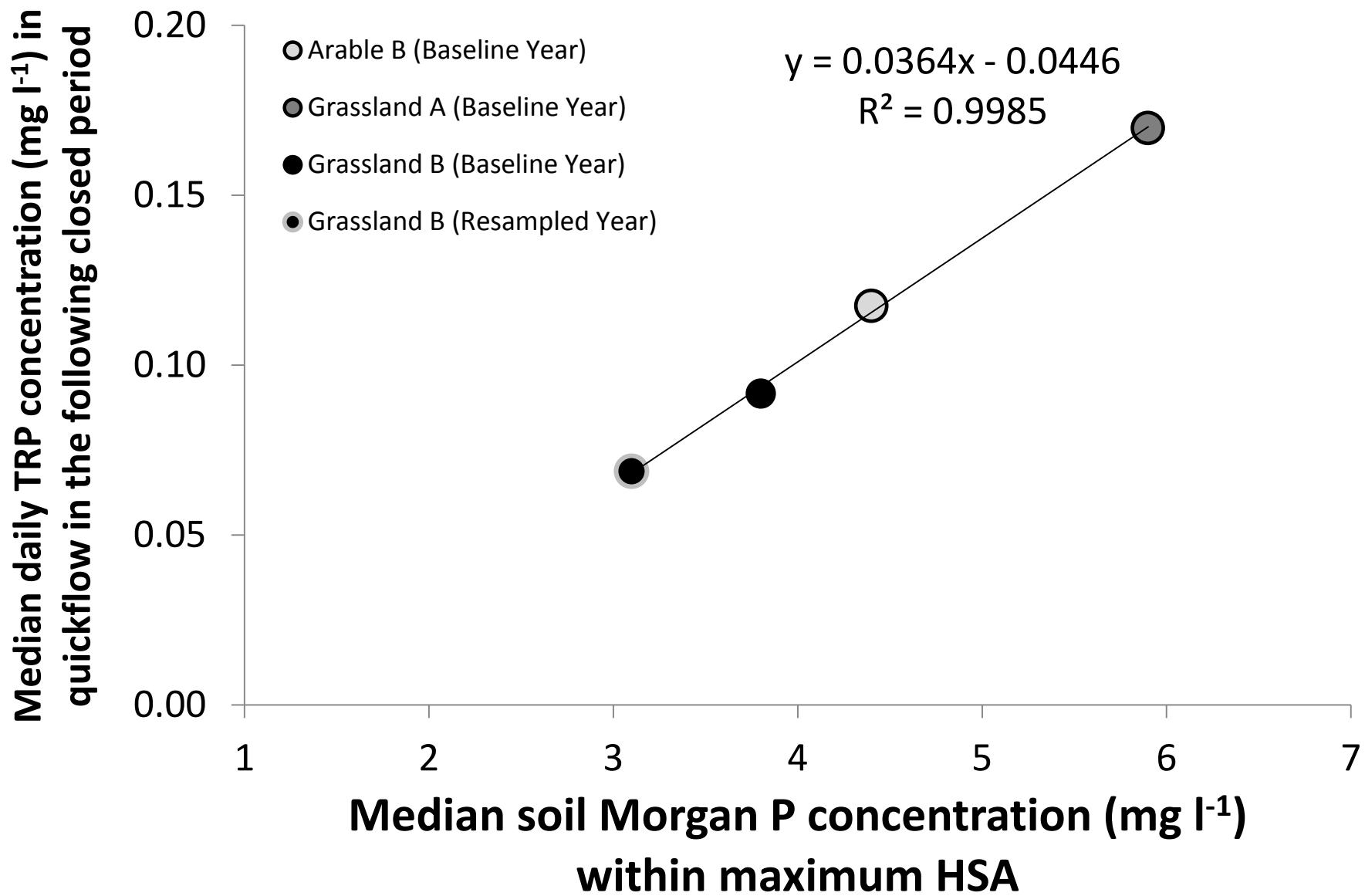
Drystock

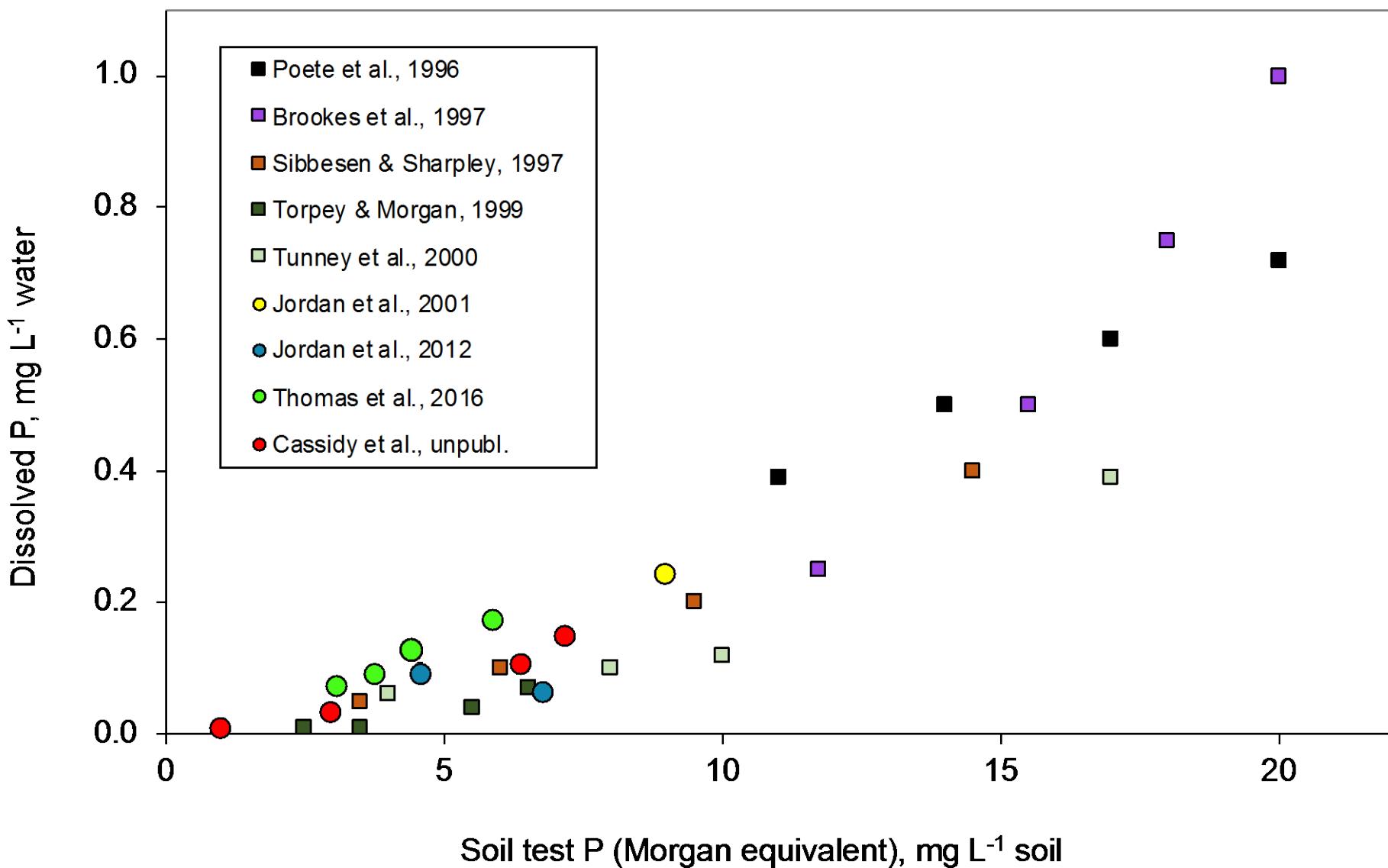




Four P Index scenarios

Model runs assuming all agricultural soils have soil P concentrations in mid-point of the P Index (which depends on grassland or arable land use)





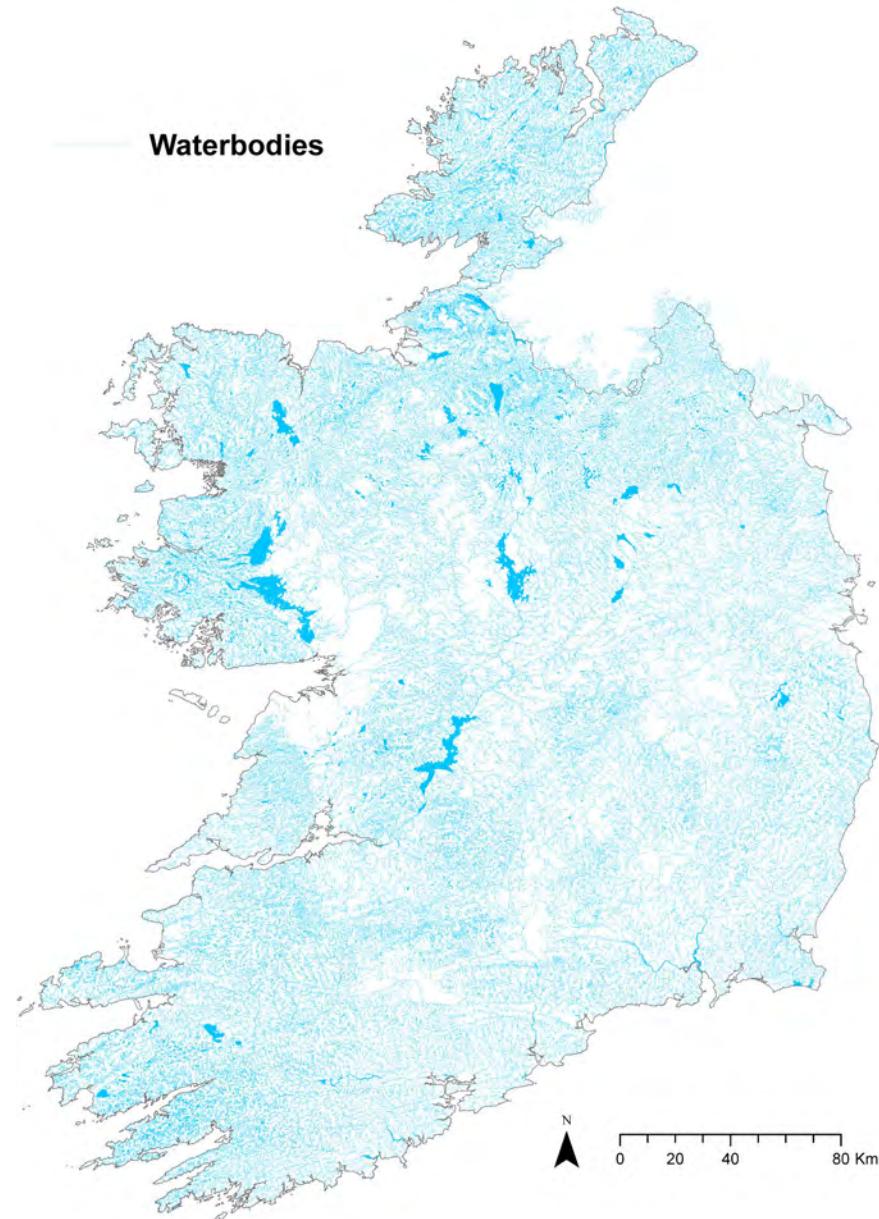
P transport



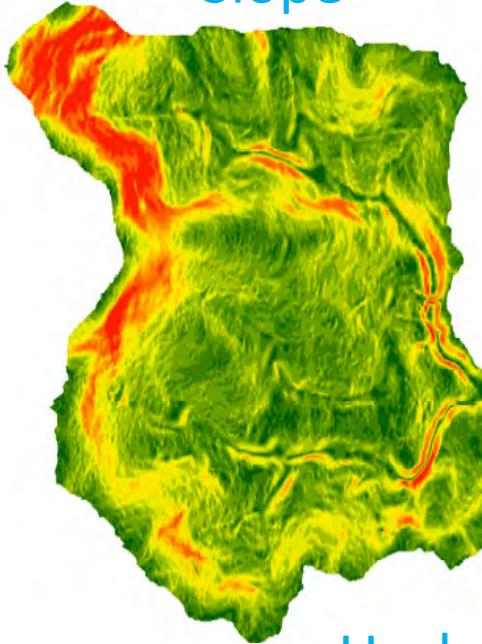
5m Digital Elevation Model (DEM)



Hydrological correction by 'burning' in drainage channels

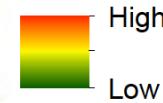


Slope

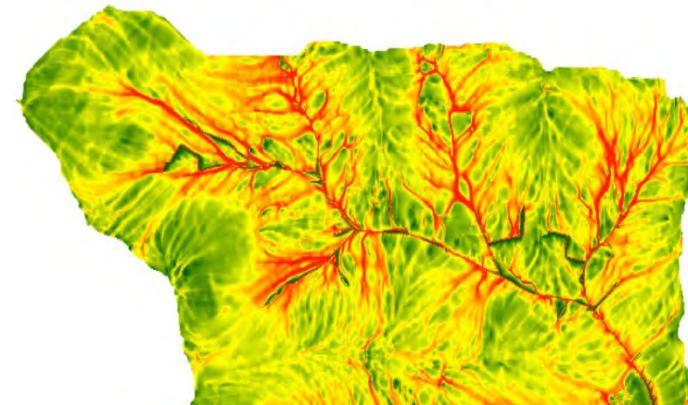


Modelling P transport risk using DEM

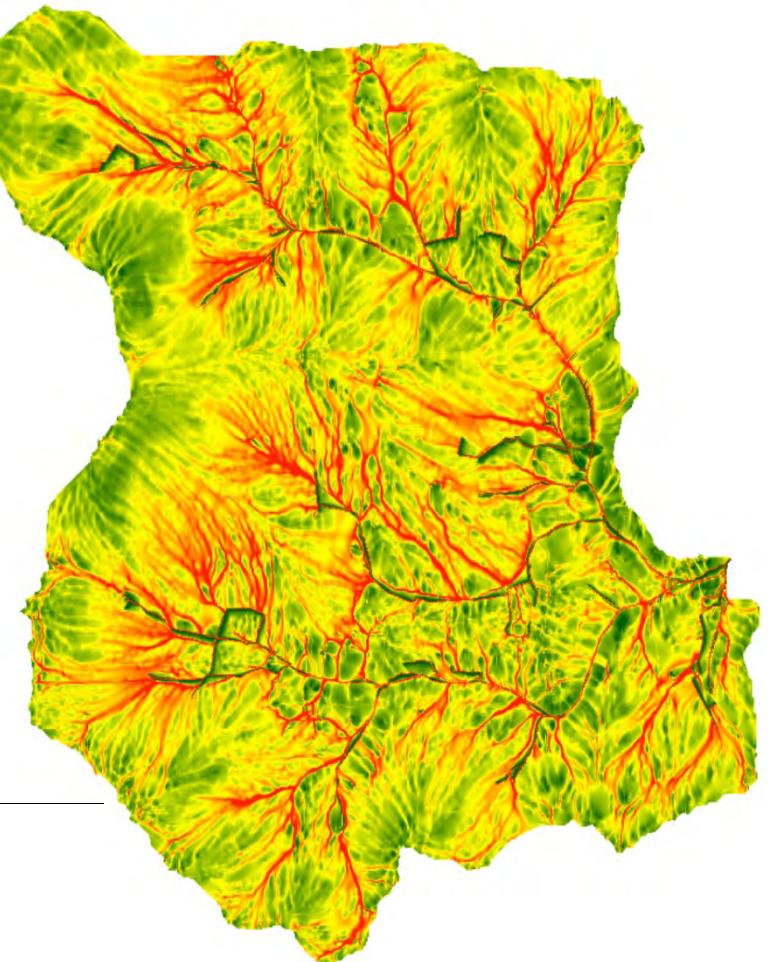
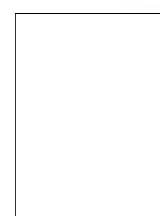
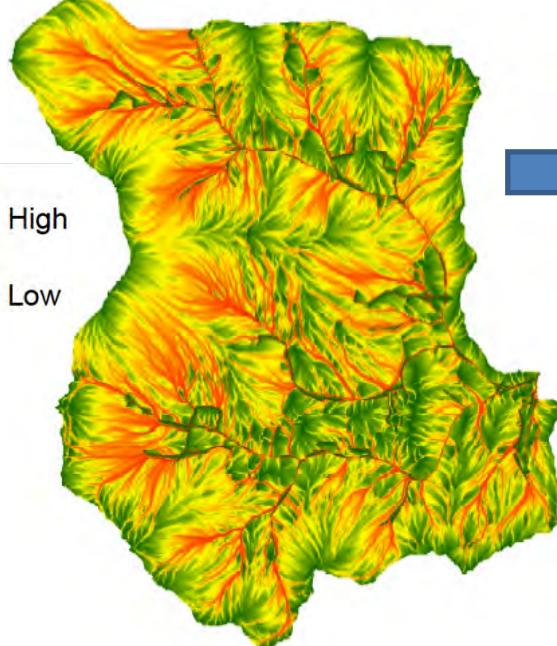
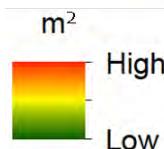
Degrees



Topographic Wetness Index (TWI)



Upslope drainage area

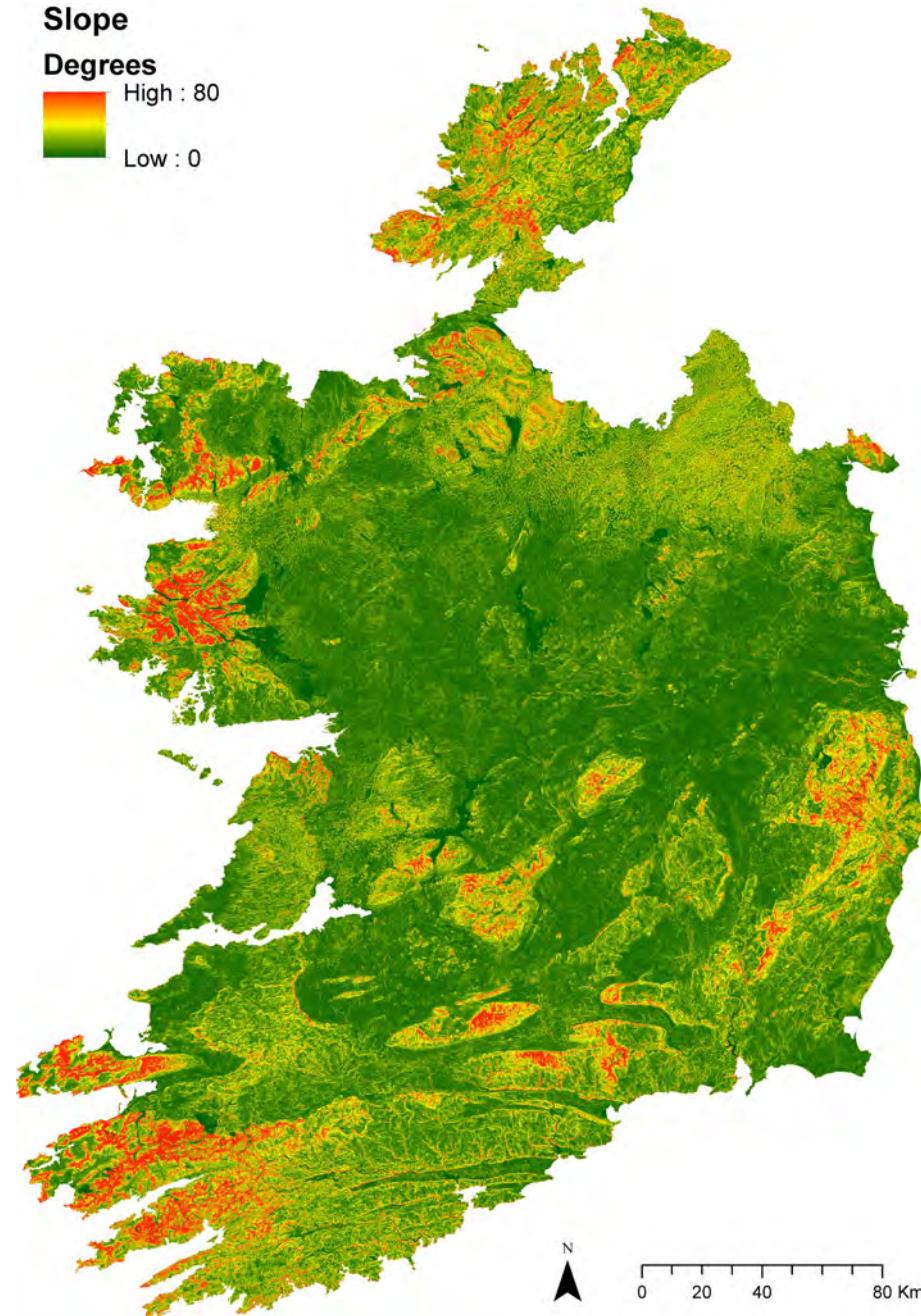


Slope

Degrees

High : 80

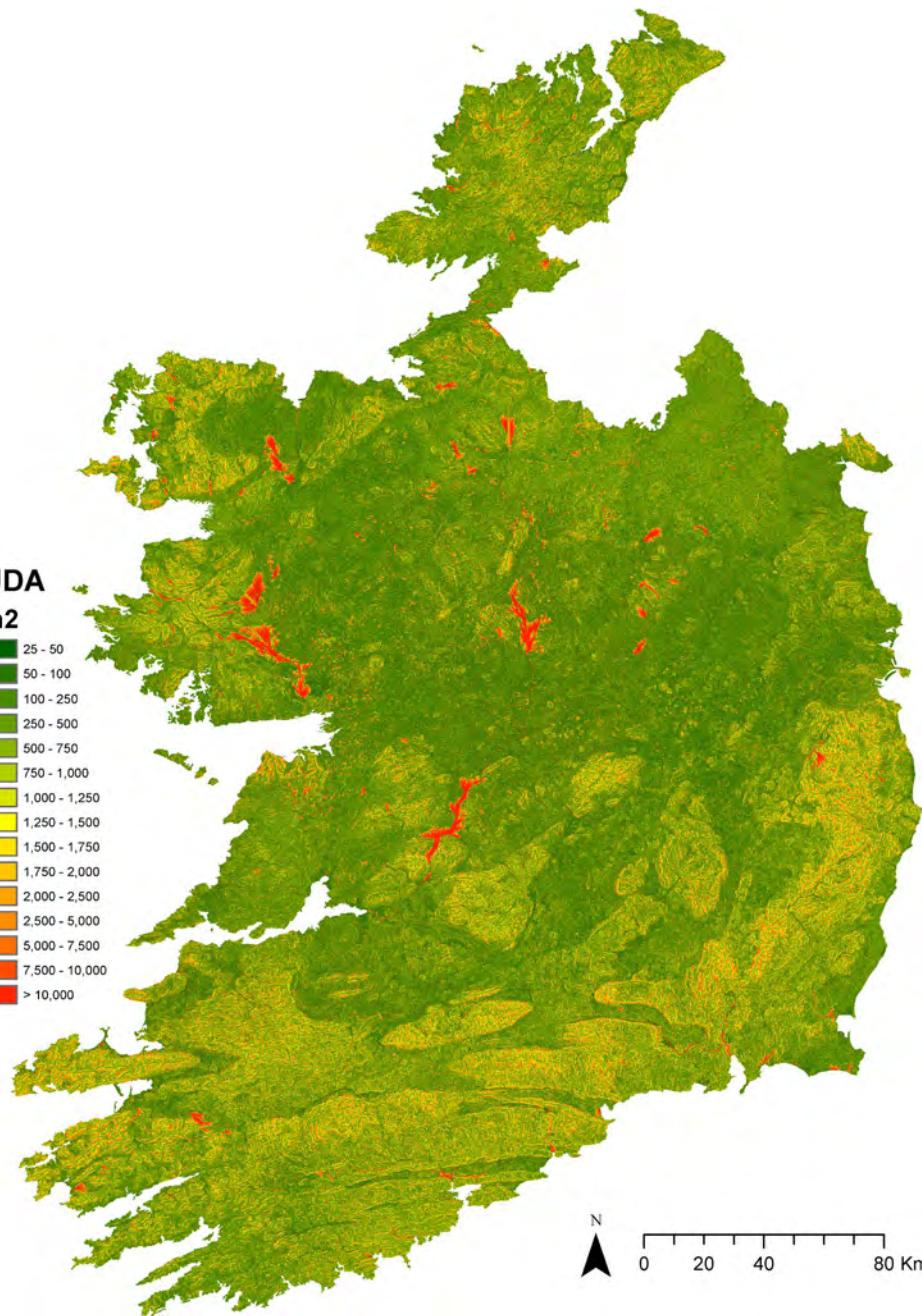
Low : 0



UDA

m²

25 - 50
50 - 100
100 - 250
250 - 500
500 - 750
750 - 1,000
1,000 - 1,250
1,250 - 1,500
1,500 - 1,750
1,750 - 2,000
2,000 - 2,500
2,500 - 5,000
5,000 - 7,500
7,500 - 10,000
> 10,000



TWI

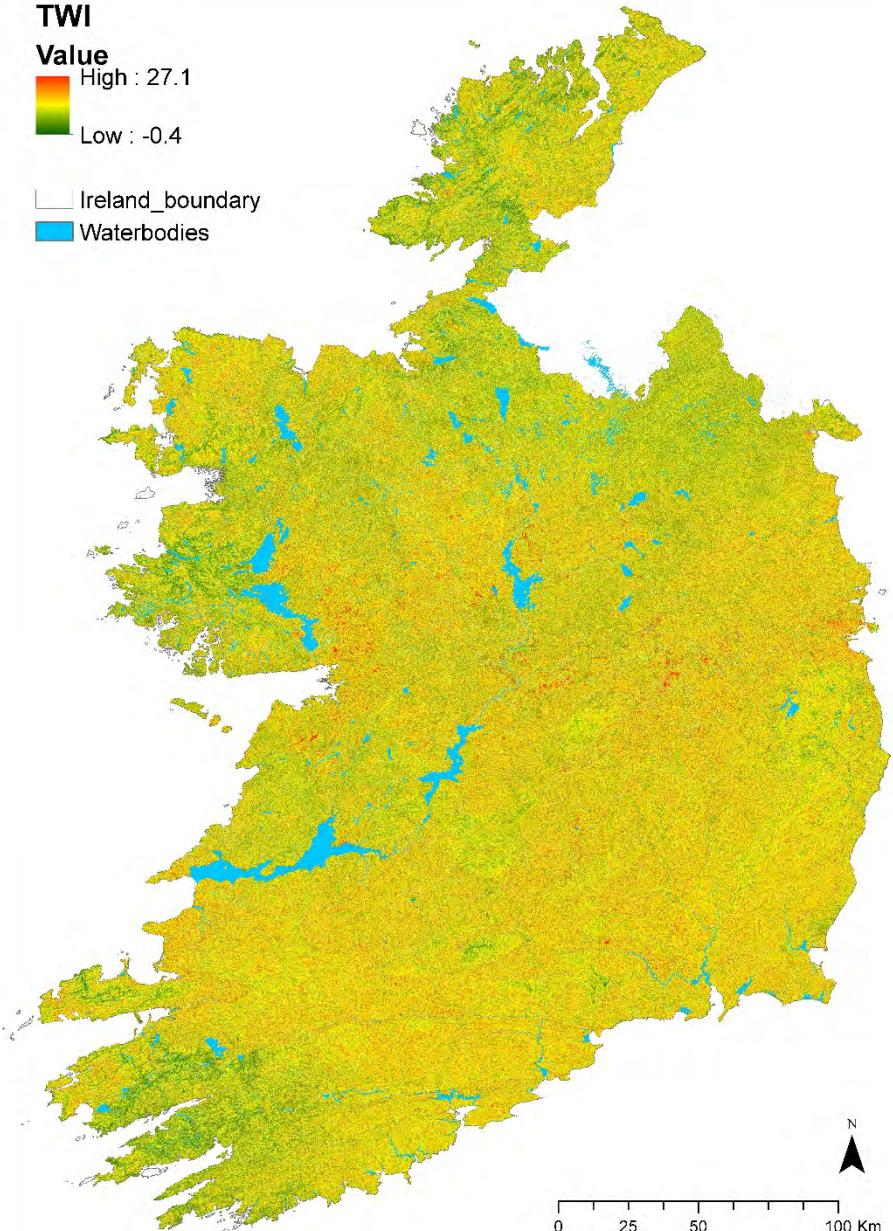
Value

High : 27.1

Low : -0.4

Ireland_boundary

Waterbodies



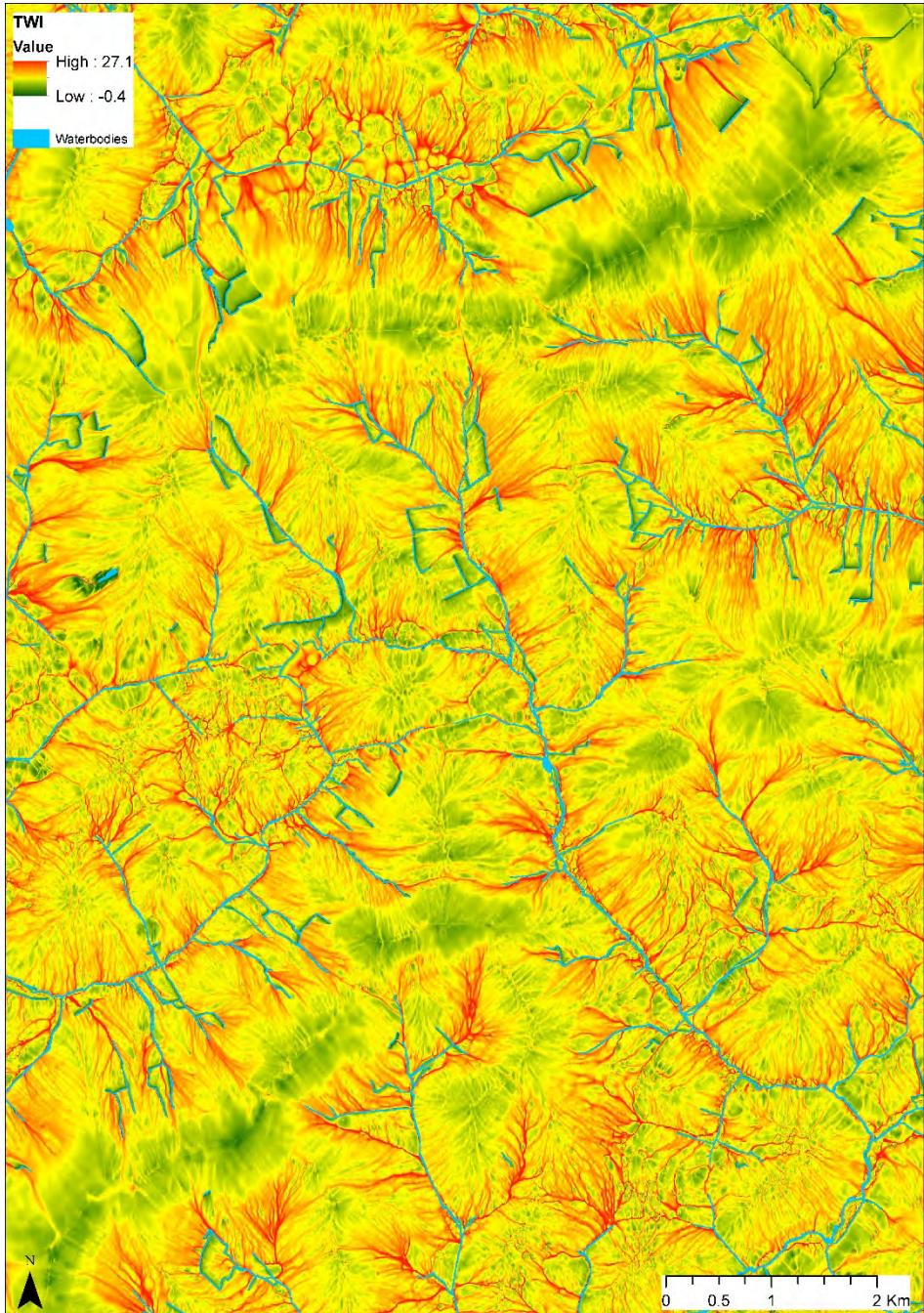
TWI

Value

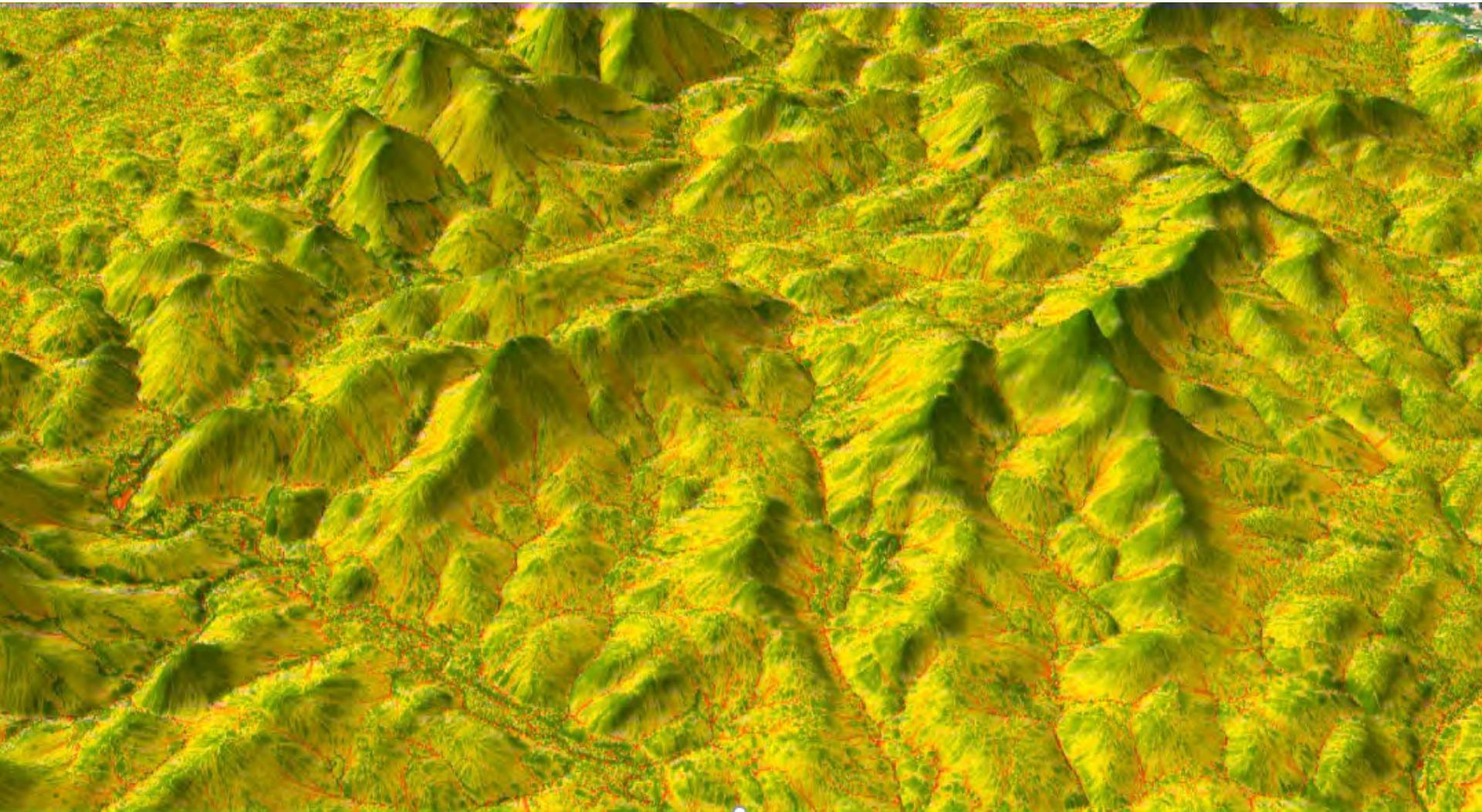
High : 27.1

Low : -0.4

Waterbodies



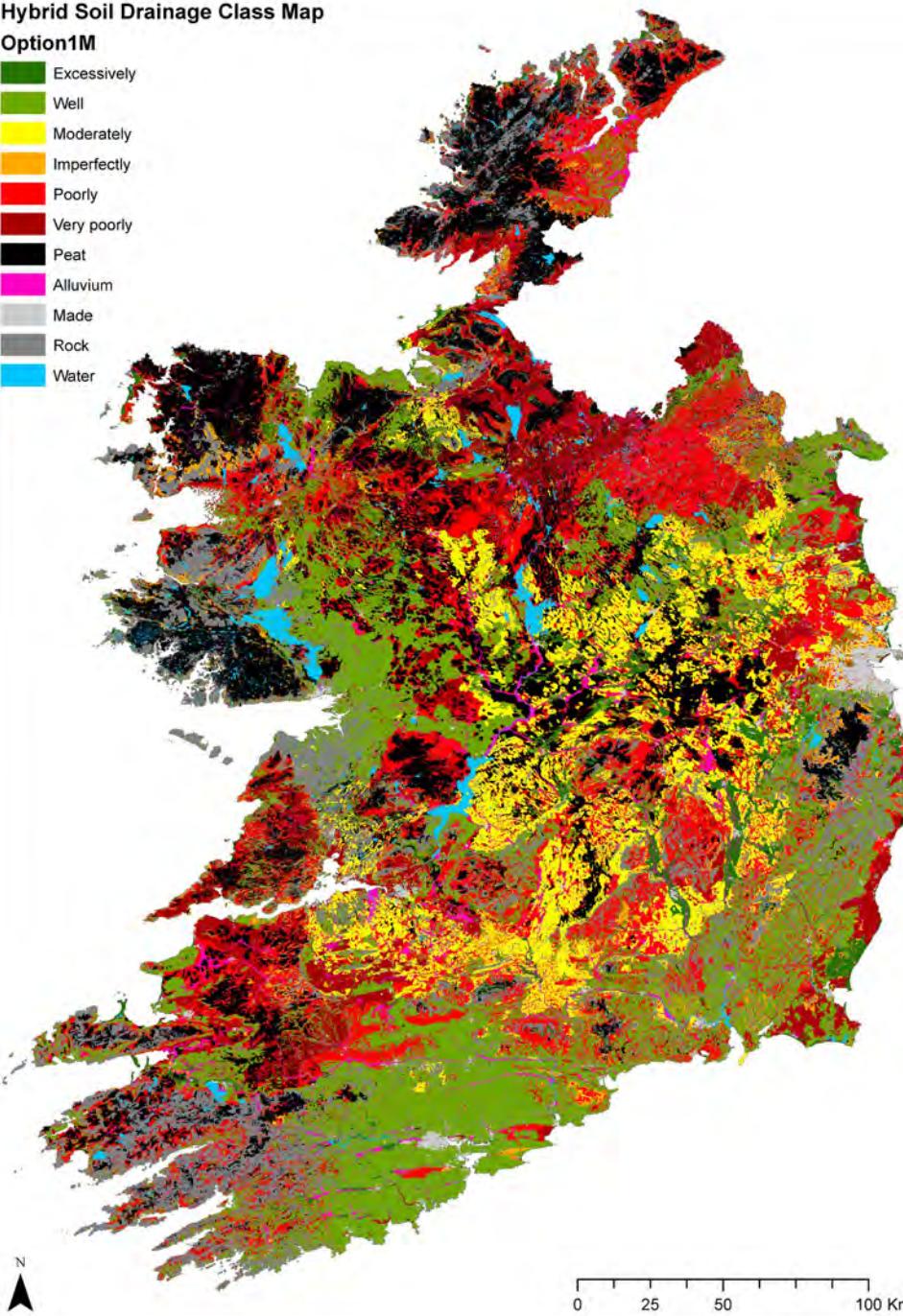
3D video visualisation of 5m TWI



Hybrid Soil Drainage Class Map

Option1M

- █ Excessively
- █ Well
- █ Moderately
- █ Imperfinitely
- █ Poorly
- █ Very poorly
- █ Peat
- █ Alluvium
- █ Made
- █ Rock
- █ Water



New National Soil Drainage Map

Soil Drainage Class	LnKsD
Excessively	0
Well	-0.5
Moderately	-1
Imperfinitely	-1.5
Poorly	-2
Very poorly	-2.5
Peat	-2
Alluvium	-2
Made	-5

STI

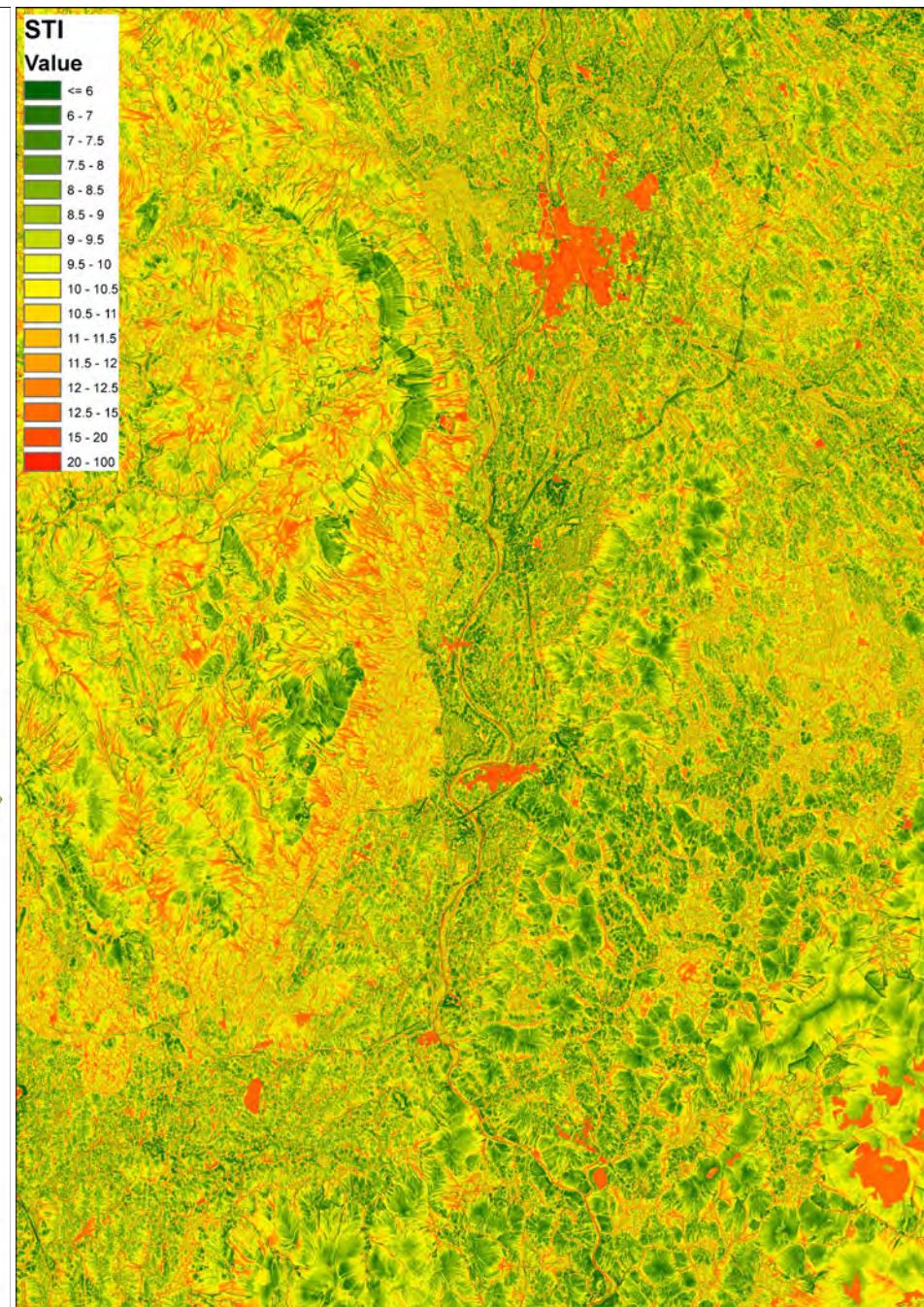
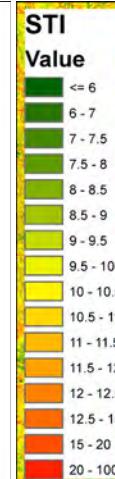
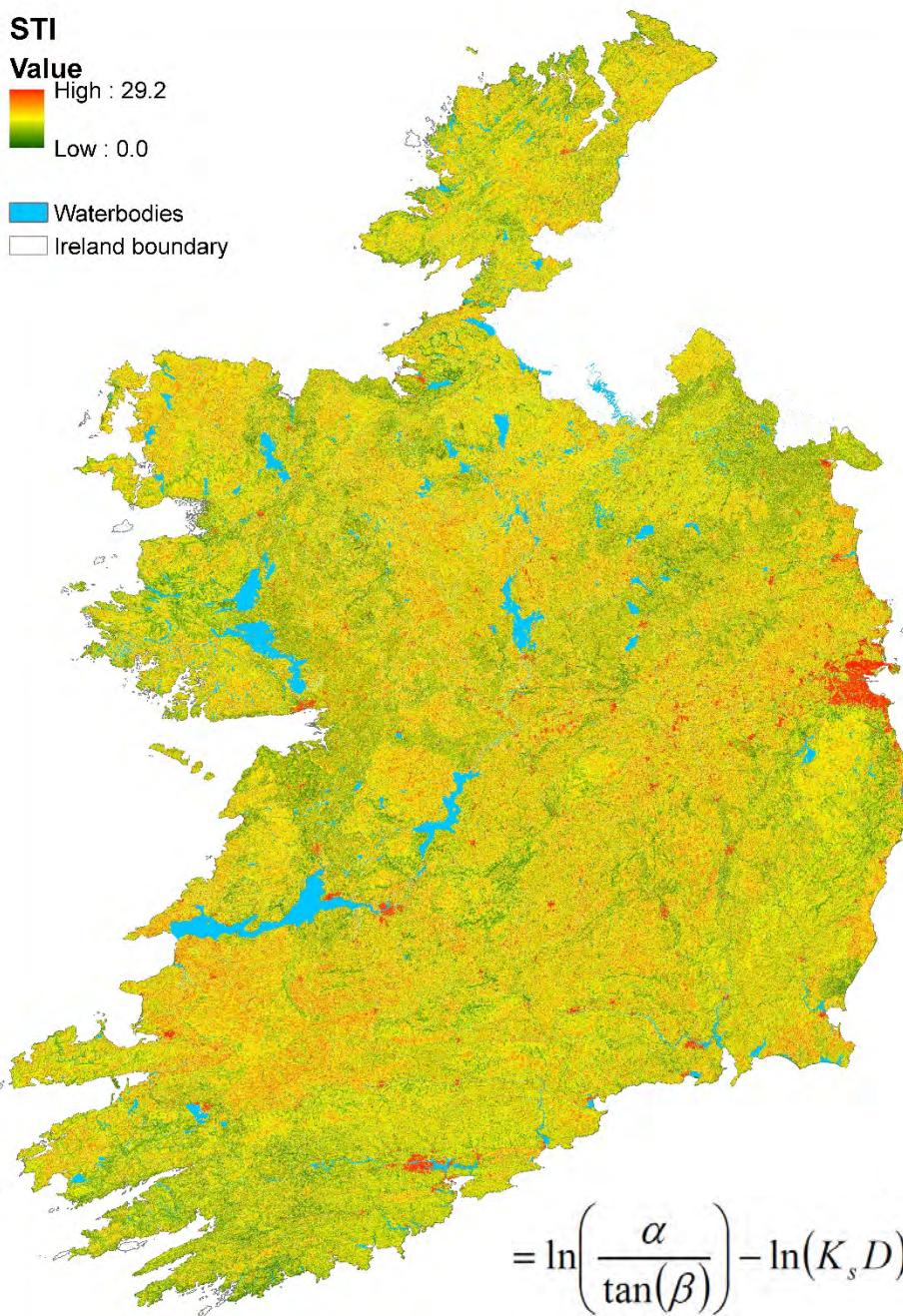
Value

High : 29.2

Low : 0.0

Waterbodies

Ireland boundary

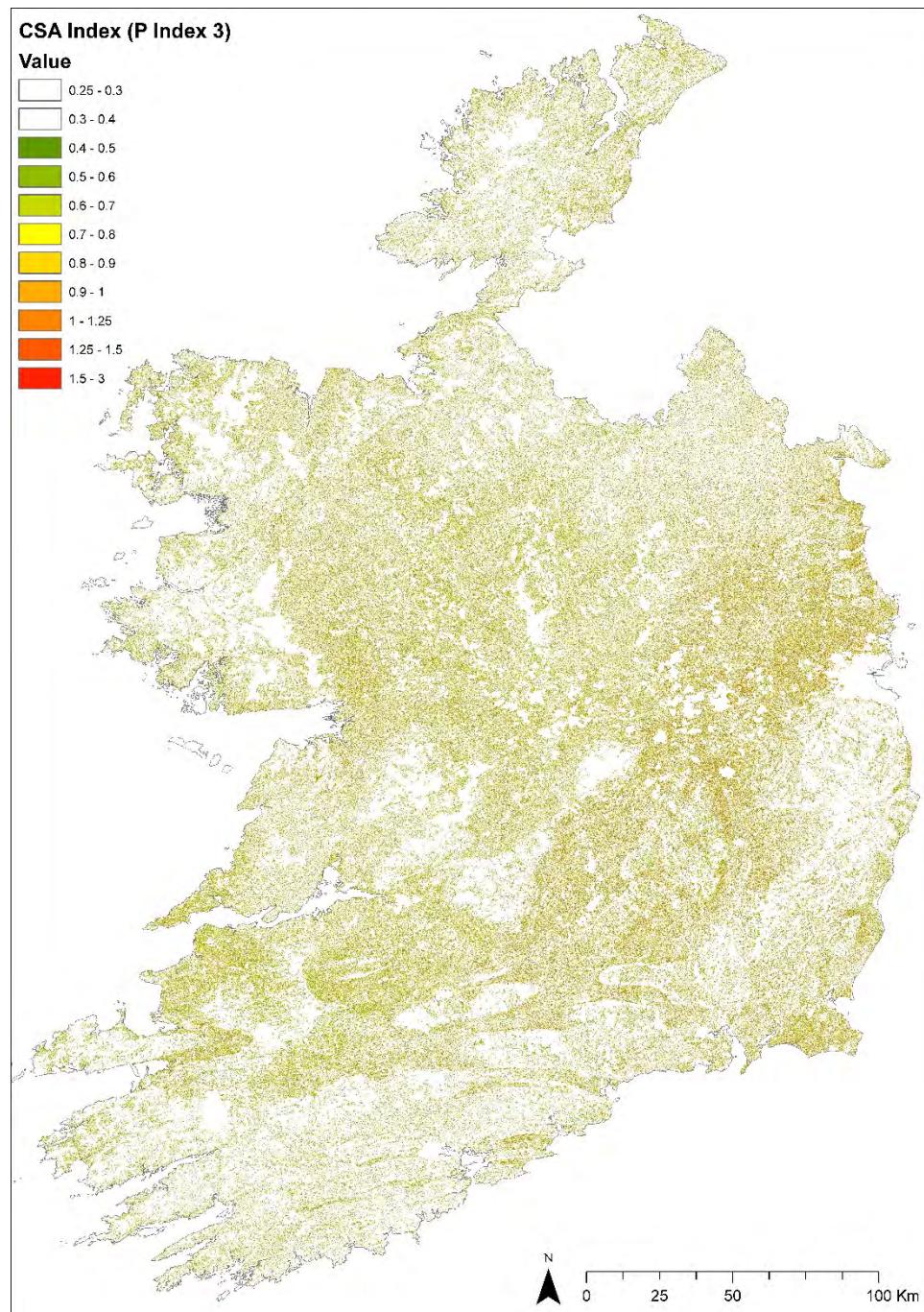


$$= \ln\left(\frac{\alpha}{\tan(\beta)}\right) - \ln(K_s D)$$

CSA Index =
predicted runoff P
concentration (mg/l) x
Soil Topographic Index

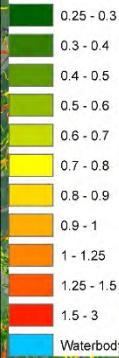


Runoff P load (mg) =
runoff P concentration
(mg/l) x runoff volume (l)

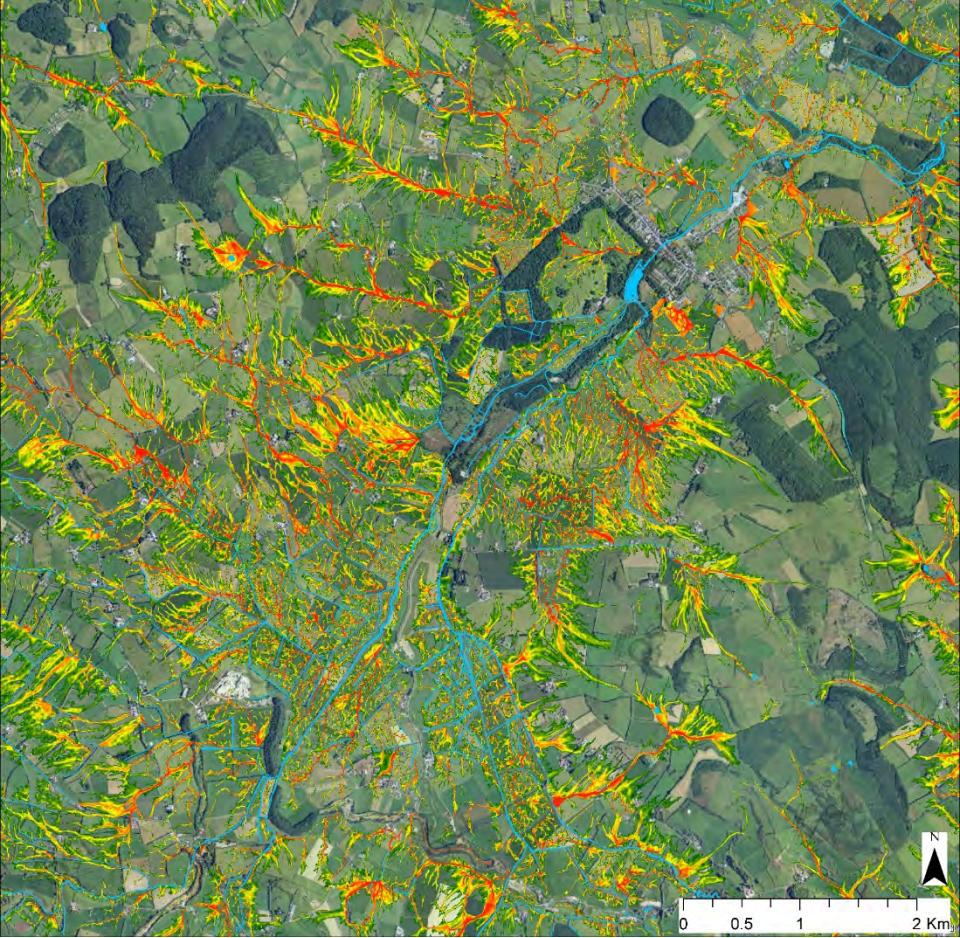


CSA Index (P Index 3)

Value

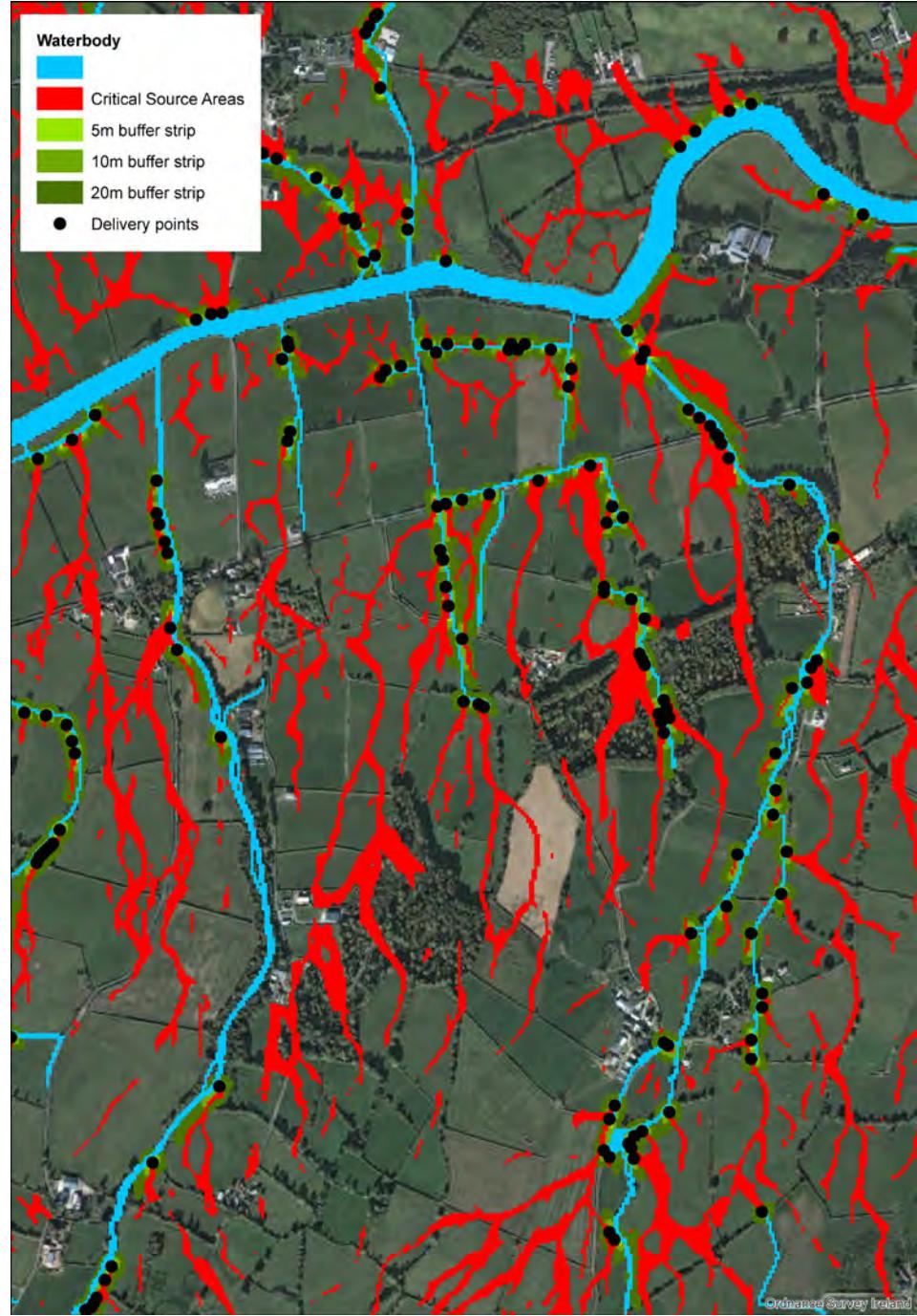


Waterbody

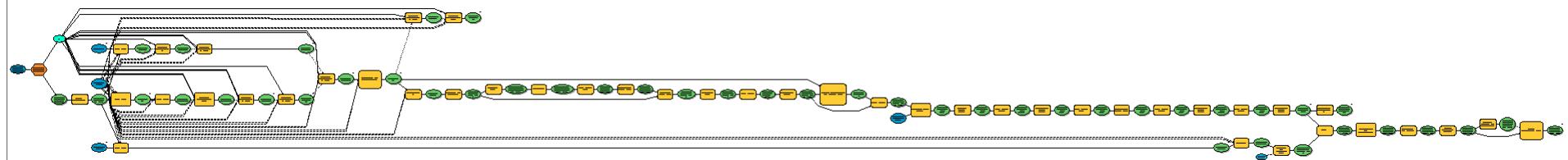


Waterbody

- Critical Source Areas
- 5m buffer strip
- 10m buffer strip
- 20m buffer strip
- Delivery points



National automated identification of CSAs and delivery points for targeting P loss mitigation measures

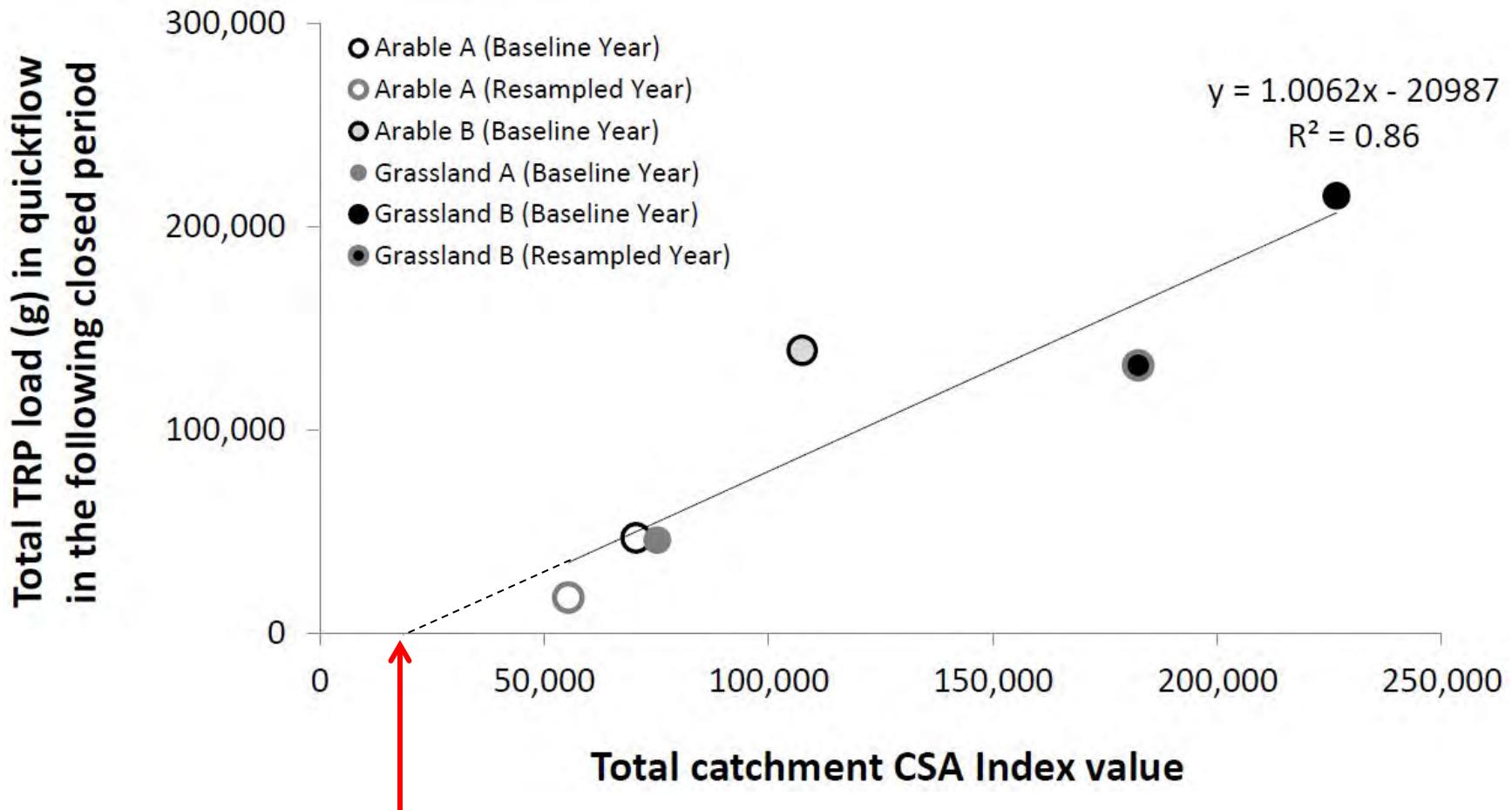


The model delineates CSAs and delivery points to waterbodies, and calculates CSA attributes to further prioritise the targeting mitigation measures.

Attributes include:

- CSA area
- Mean, max and total CSA Index value
- Runoff P load (kg and kg/ha)
- Receiving waterbody status (e.g. priority status, risk status, water quality status, pearl mussel site) and pressure type (e.g. agriculture, forestry)

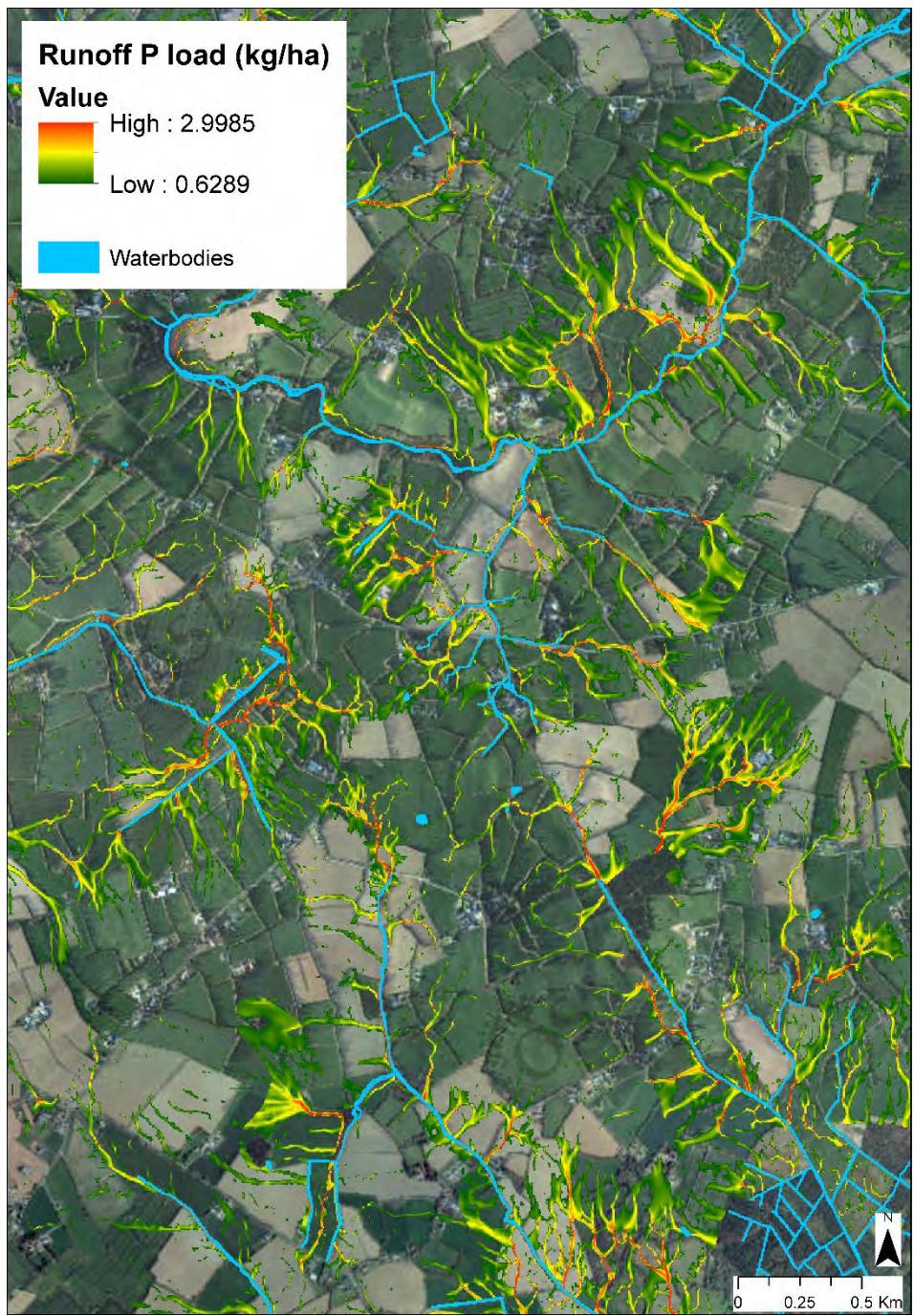
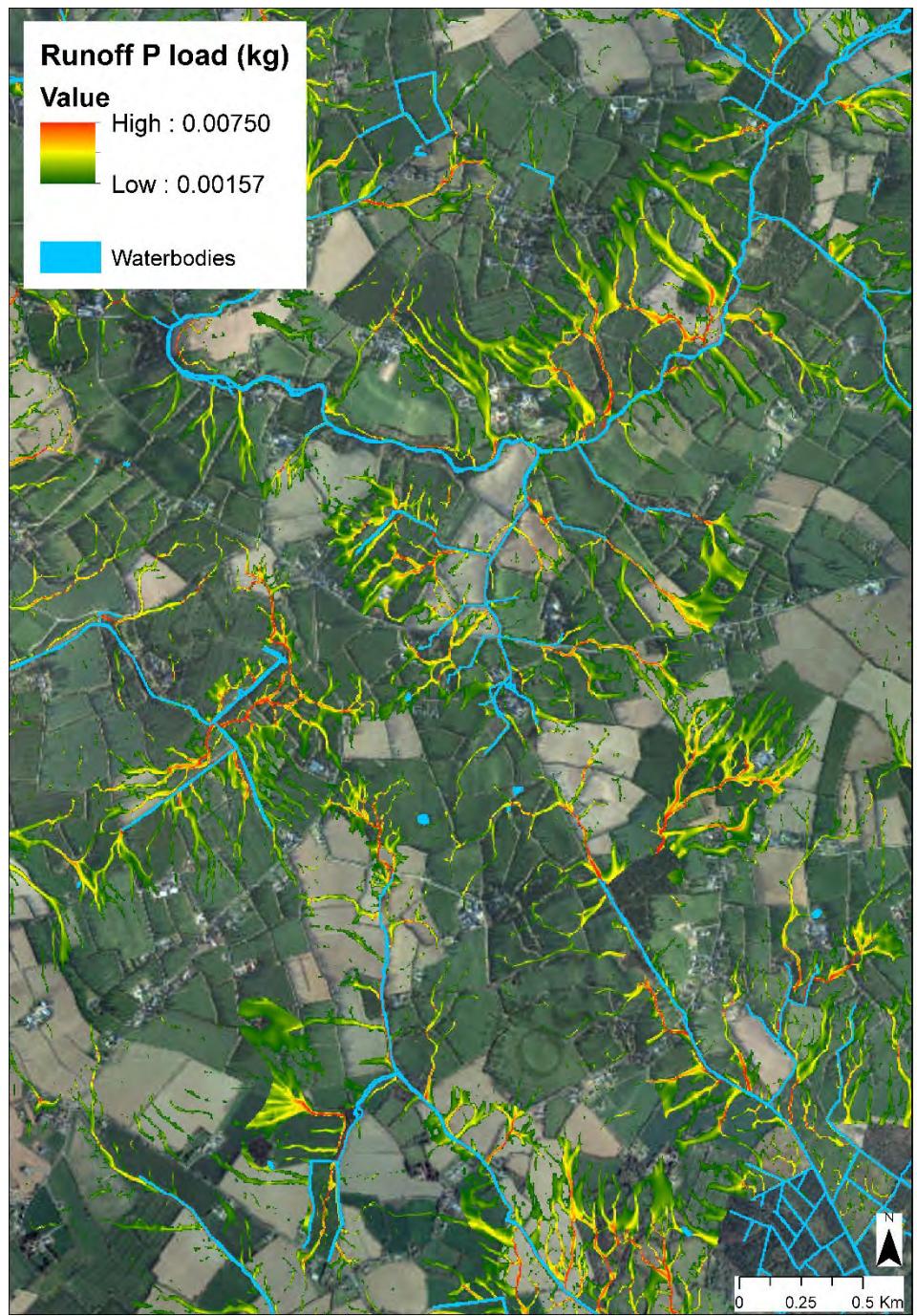
Relationship between total catchment CSA Index value and total runoff P loads

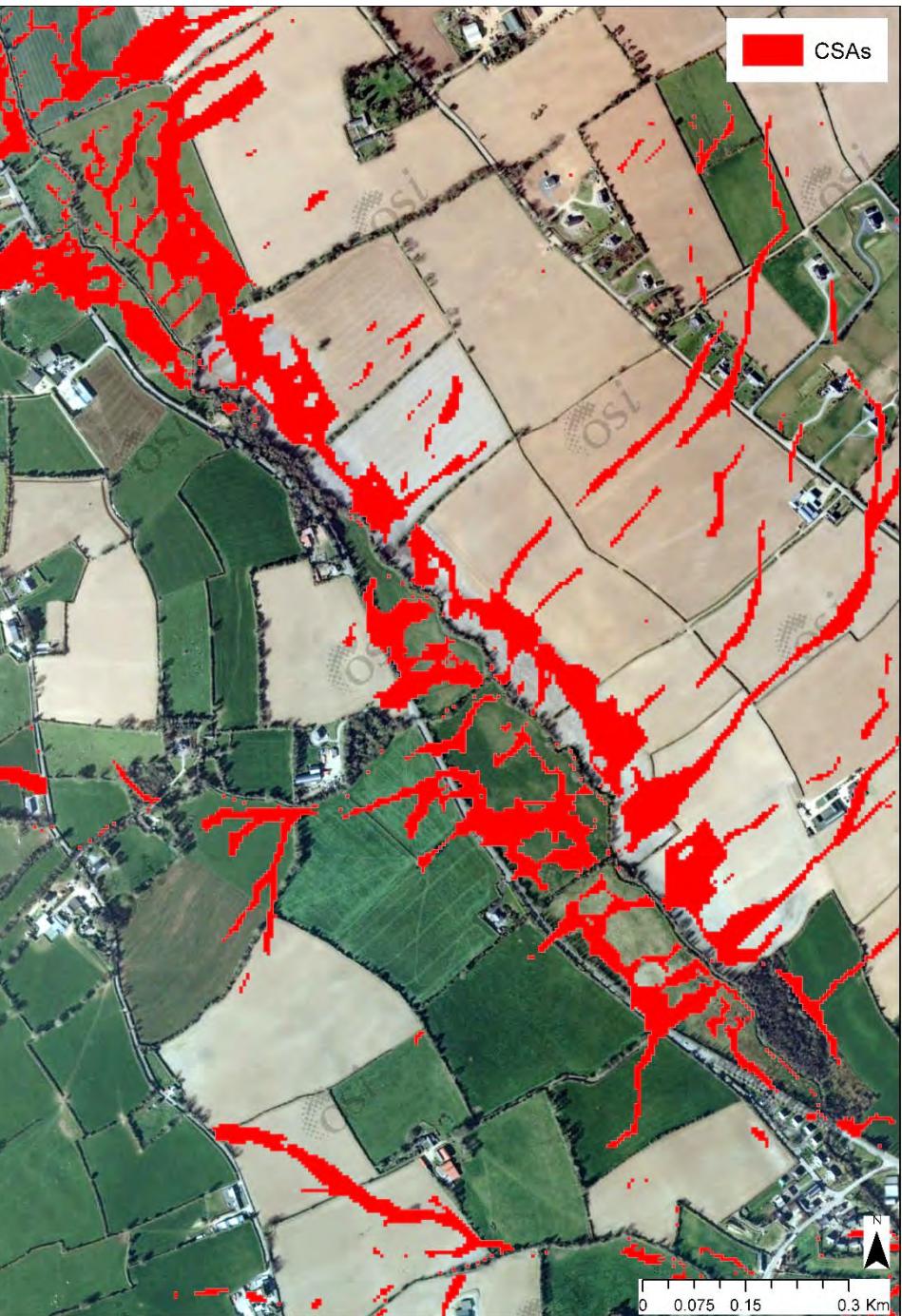


X intercept: 20,858.68

CSA Index threshold > 0.25 are CSAs

Thomas, I.A., Mellander, P.-E., Murphy, P.N.C., Fenton, O., Shine, O., Djordic, F., Dunlop, P., Jordan, P., 2016b. A sub-field scale critical source area index for legacy phosphorus management using high resolution data. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment 233, 238-252.





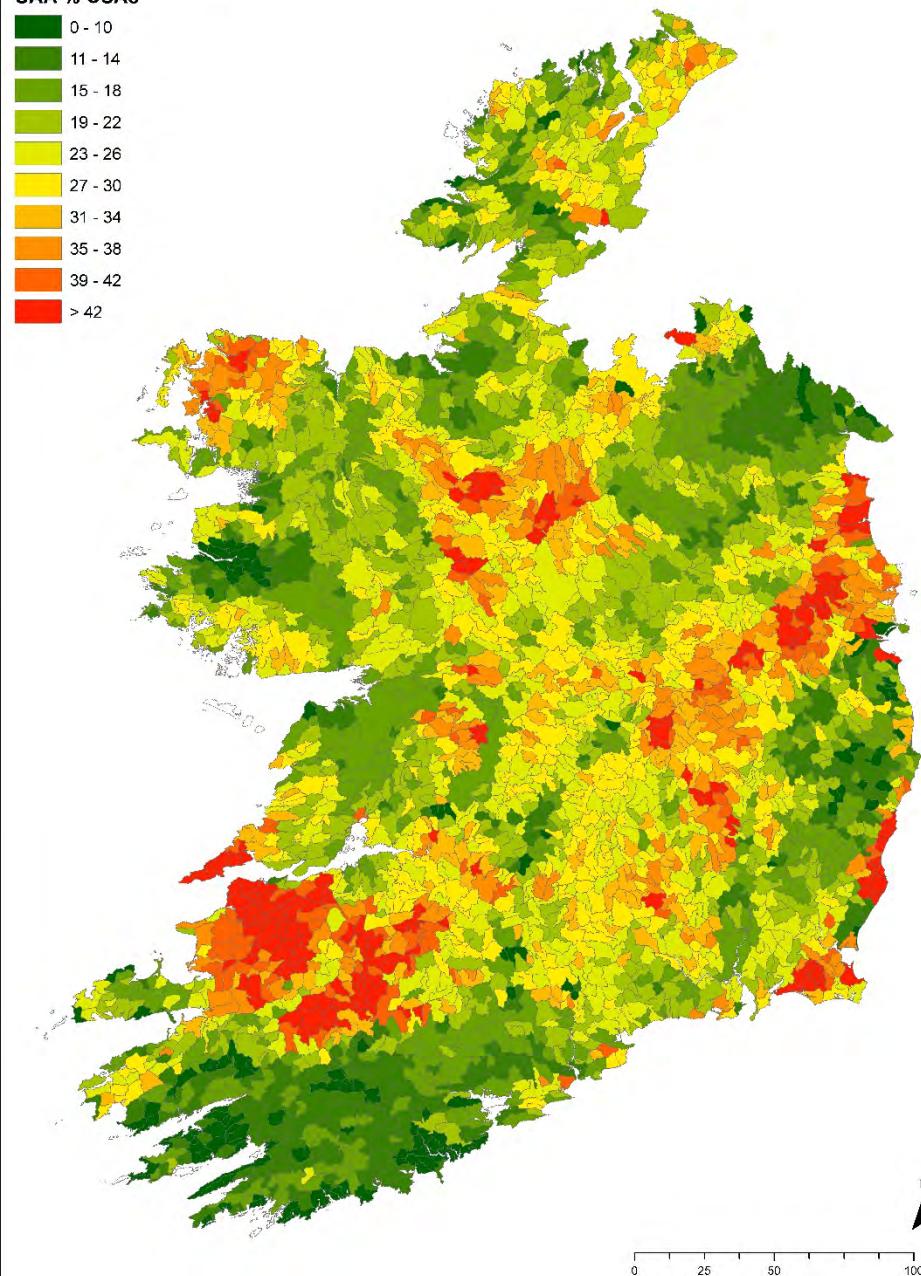






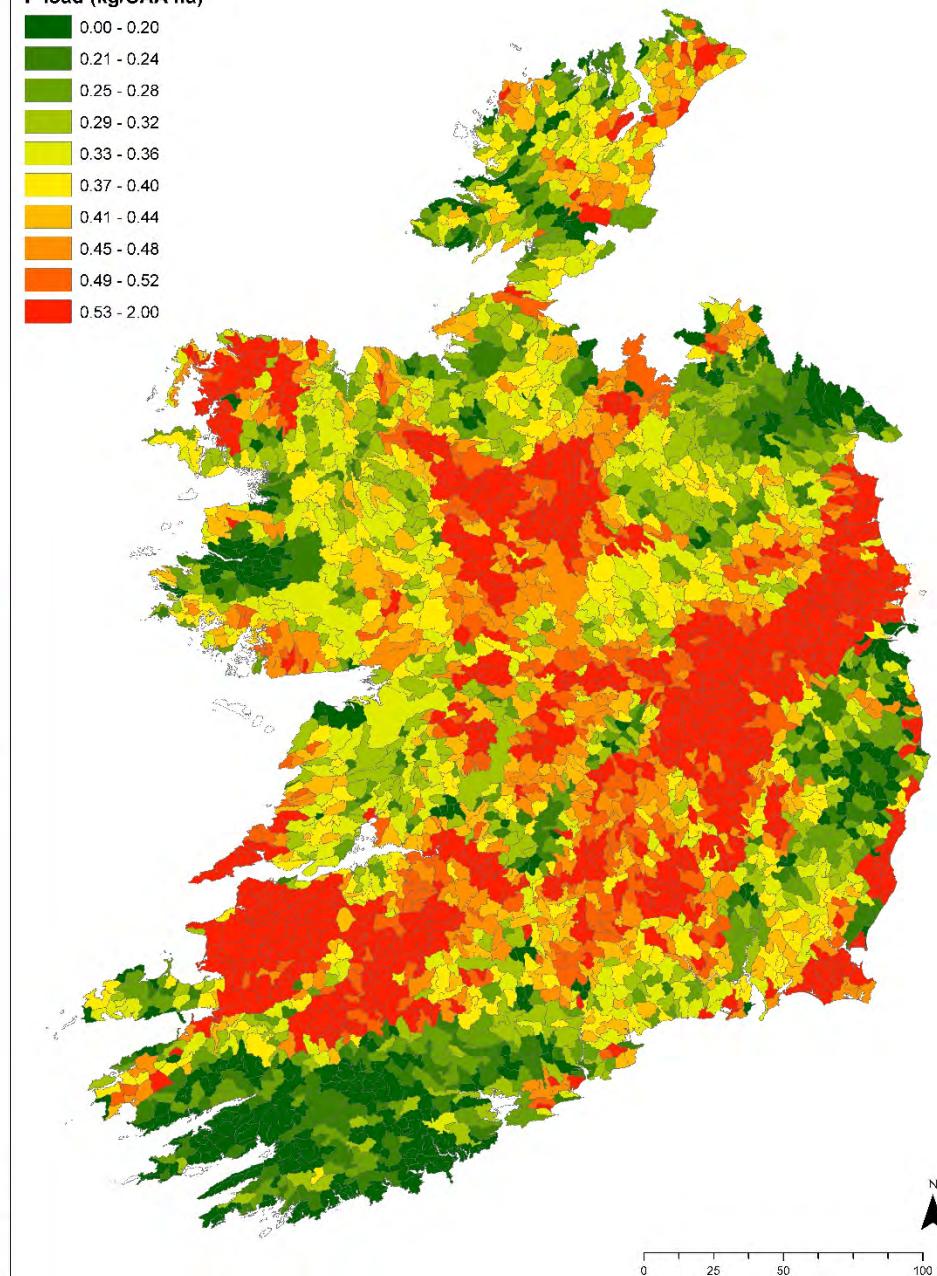
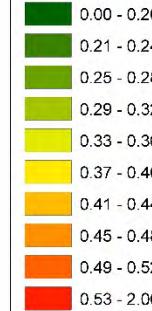
WFD River SubBasins

UAA % CSAs



WFD River SubBasins

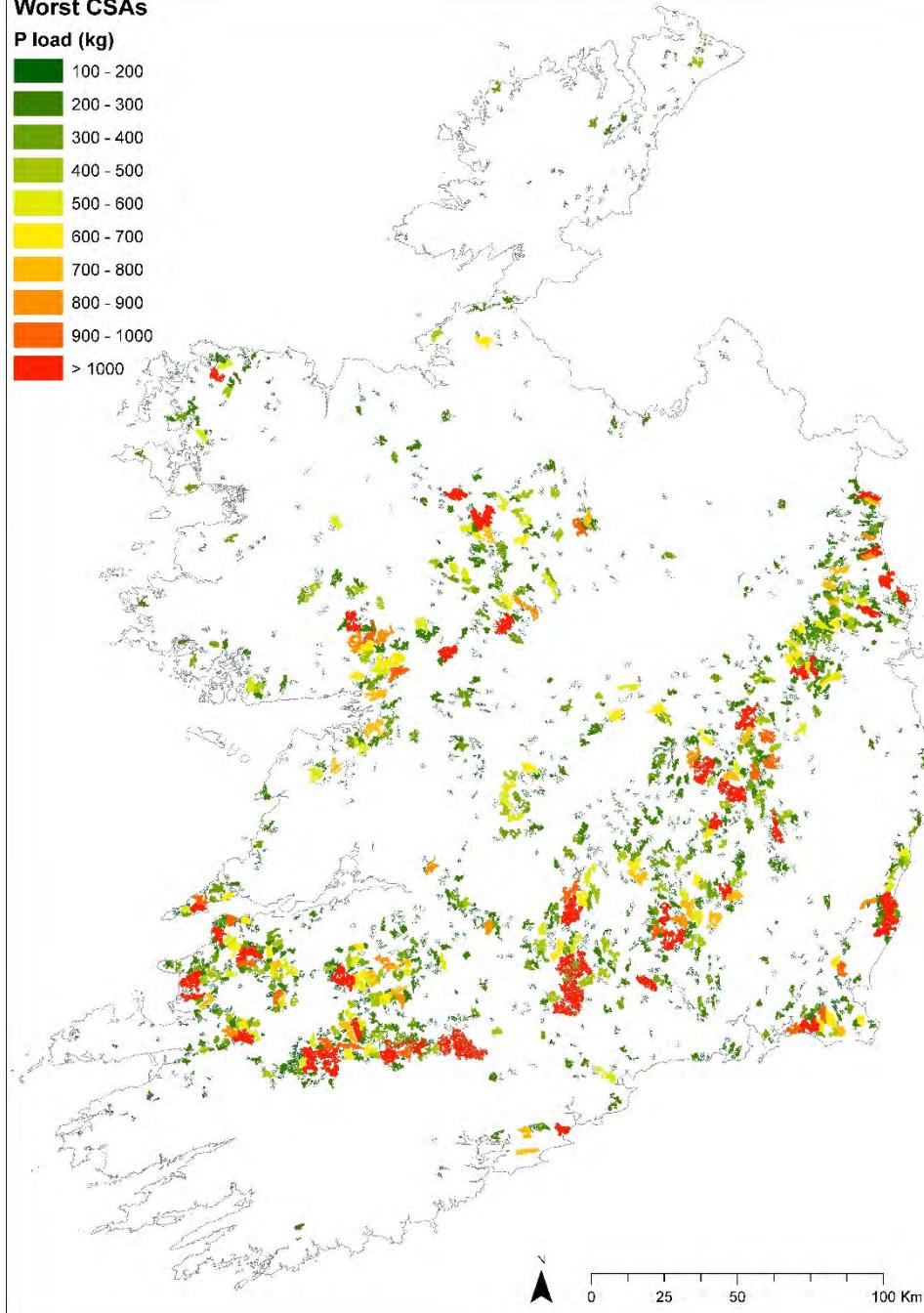
P load (kg/UAA ha)

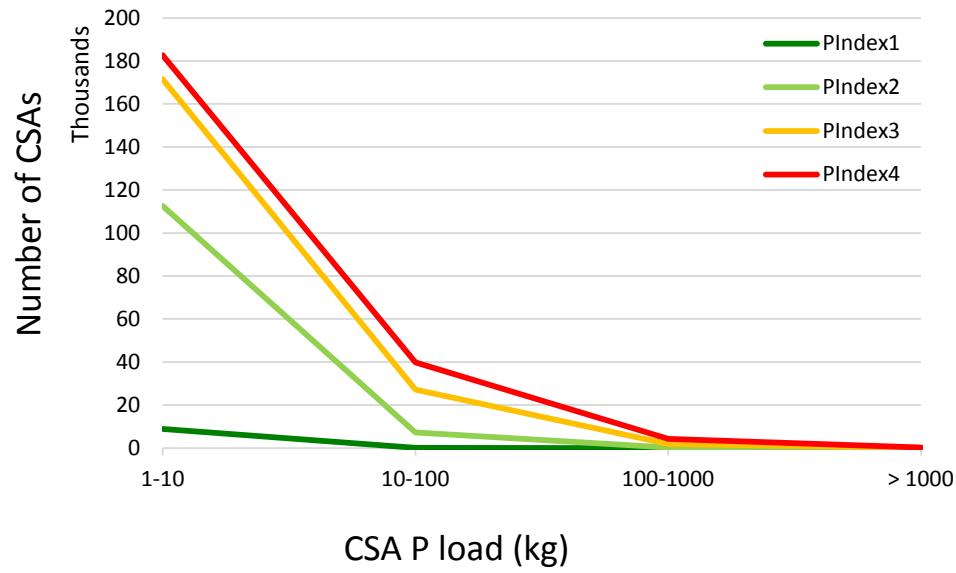
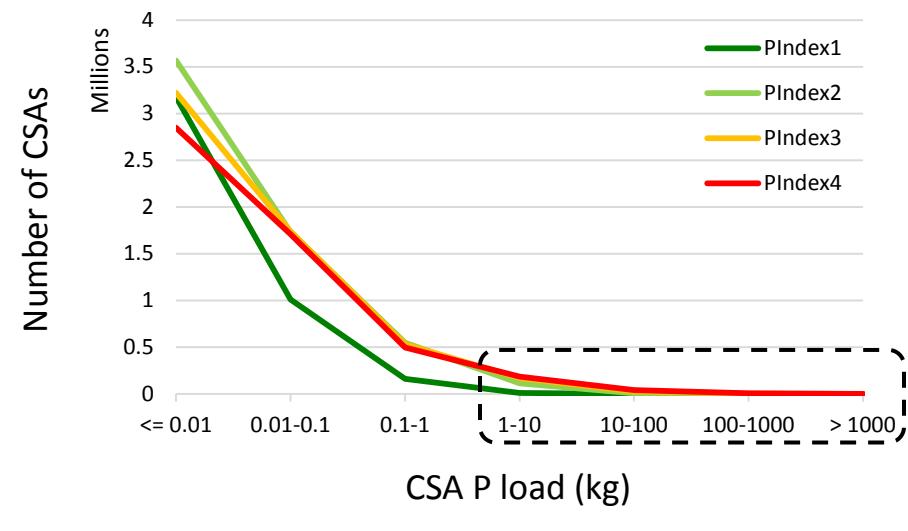
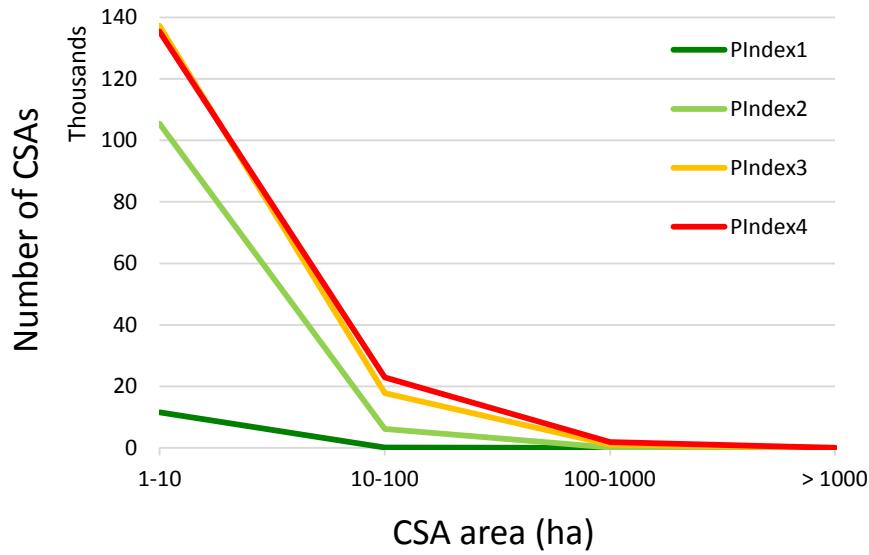
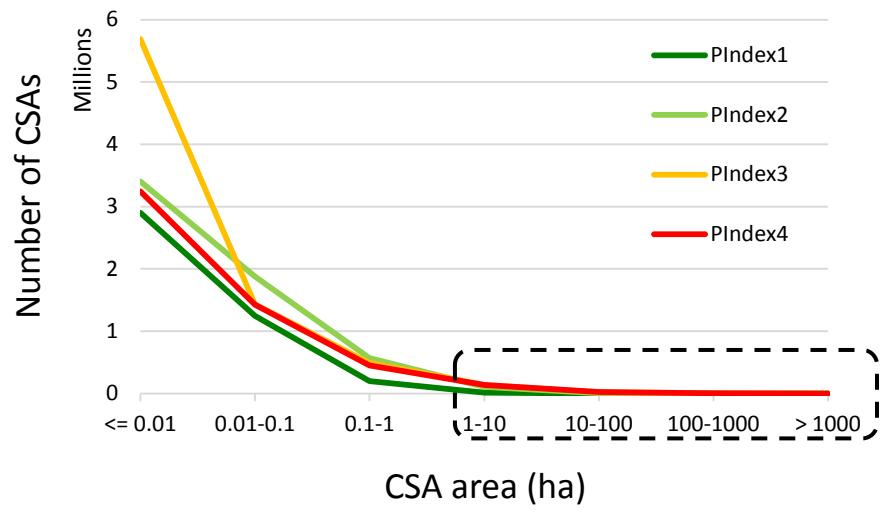


Worst CSAs

P load (kg)

- 100 - 200
- 200 - 300
- 300 - 400
- 400 - 500
- 500 - 600
- 600 - 700
- 700 - 800
- 800 - 900
- 900 - 1000
- > 1000



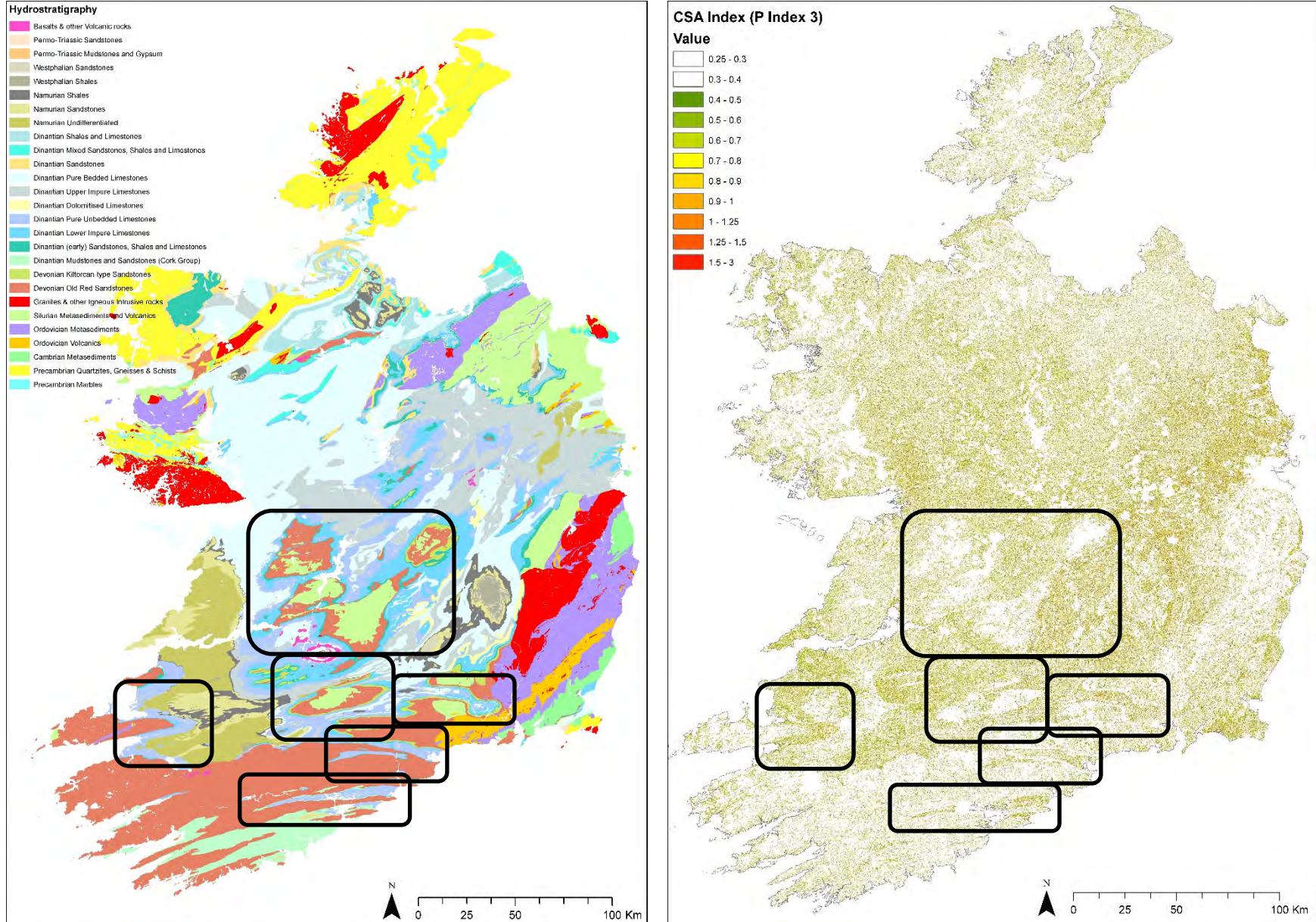


National CSA Summary Stats

		Mean	Min	Max	Sum	STD
CSA area (ha)	PIndex1	0.03	0.0025	60.4	123,390	0.17
	PIndex2	0.11	0.0025	494.9	663,056	1.24
	PIndex3	0.23	0.0025	3,332.2	1,315,532	4.77
	PIndex4	0.32	0.0025	4,711.2	1,664,545	7.33
CSA P load (kg)	PIndex1	0.02	0.0016	47.7	99,951	0.15
	PIndex2	0.12	0.0000	566.9	712,286	1.41
	PIndex3	0.34	0.0000	4,708.1	1,946,973	7.53
	PIndex4	0.60	0.0016	9,739.4	3,169,830	14.92
CSA P load (kg/ha)	PIndex1	0.76	0.6289	1.2	N/A	0.14
	PIndex2	0.97	0.0000	3.0	N/A	0.45
	PIndex3	1.26	0.0000	6.2	N/A	0.96
	PIndex4	1.58	0.6289	9.9	N/A	1.50
CSA Index (value)	PIndex1	0.30	0.2500	0.5	15,893,625	0.015 (mean)
	PIndex2	0.38	0.0000	1.2	113,263,589	0.040 (mean)
	PIndex3	0.50	0.0000	2.5	309,596,192	0.069 (mean)
	PIndex4	0.63	0.2500	3.9	504,047,710	0.098 (mean)

Total Ireland area (km ²)								70,273
Total Ireland agricultural area (km ²)								55,951
Total Ireland waterbody perimeter length (km)								496,670
	PIndex1	PIndex2	PIndex3	PIndex4	PIndex1	PIndex2	PIndex3	PIndex4
	All CSAs				CSAs >= 1kg P			
Total CSA area (km ²)	1,234	6,631	13,155	16,645	214	4,219	11,217	15,100
Total delivery point length (km)	27,279	74,489	114,286	134,363	482	13,947	46,174	79,902
% of Ireland CSAs	1.8	9.4	18.7	23.7	0.3	6.0	16.0	21.5
% of Ireland agriculture area CSAs	2.2	11.9	23.5	29.8	0.4	7.5	20.0	27.0
% of Ireland waterbody perimeter length delivery points	5.5	15.0	23.0	27.1	0.1	2.8	9.3	16.1
Total runoff P loss over closed period (t; normalized by mean total rainfall of 337mm)	100	712	1,947	3,170	19	473	1,709	2,946

CSAs- Hydrogeology is King

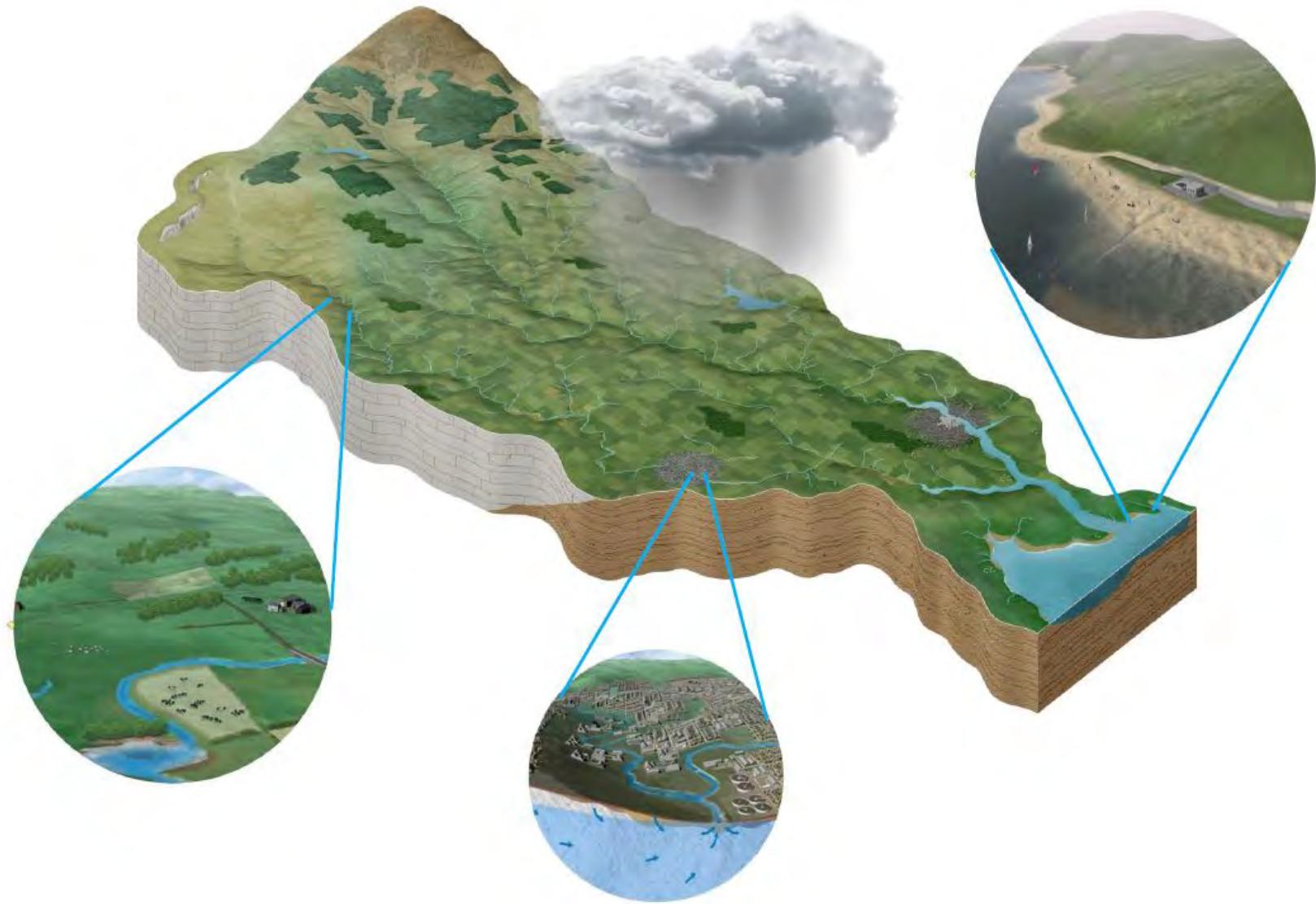


Further Model Development Needed to Account For:

- Subsurface and groundwater P losses (using the existing EPA CCT v2 model)
- SMD and rainfall variations across the country
- P mobilisation risk in peaty soils
- Low runoff risk in karst landscapes
- Redox-sensitive P mobilisation in waterlogged soils (e.g. drumlins)
- Subsurface drainage pipes

Conclusions

- New 5m resolution national CSA map for surface runoff P losses from soil P
- Model quantifies P losses (kg and kg/ha) and locates delivery points to waterbodies
- Results at 5m, CSA, river subbasin and national scales
- Policy implications:
 - Target mitigation measures and BMPs cost-effectively (e.g. linking with SMARTER_BufferZ project)
 - Smarter P applications and redistribution of excess P to non-CSAs (see Cassidy et al., Session 3)
 - Implement CSA and delivery point maps into WFD RBMPs and agri-environment schemes



Acknowledgements

Project partners and collaborators

Steering Committee and EPA Catchments Unit

Data providers: EPA, UCD, Teagasc, DAFM, OPW, GSI, OSI, NEXTMap

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