

Optimal eutrophication management and coupled biogeochemical cycles

TEAQUILA-project

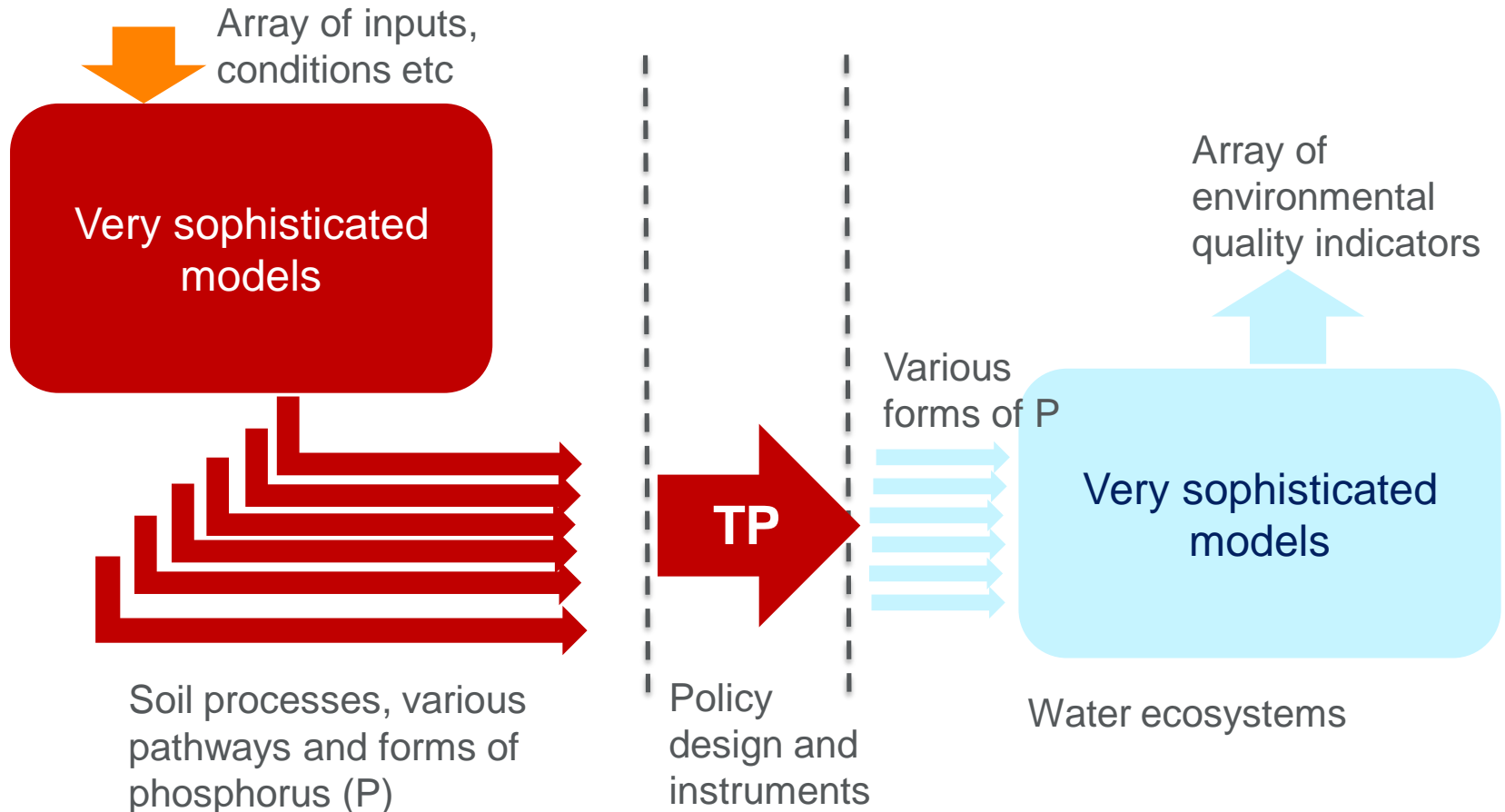
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Eutrophication, over-enrichment of nutrients in surface waters

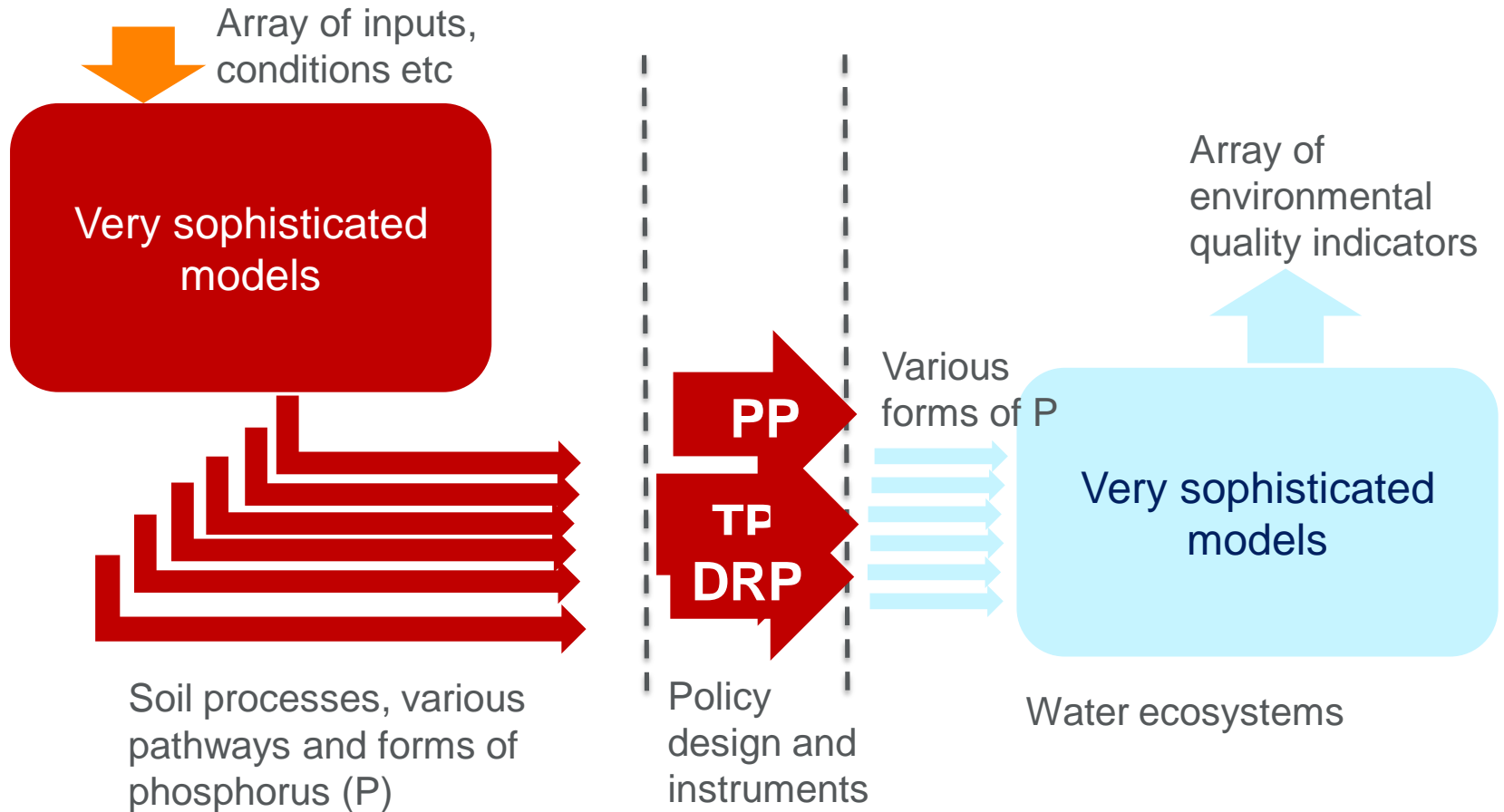
- Key macro nutrients **Phosphorus (P)** and Nitrogen (N)
- Ultimately caused by our need to eat, i.e. the food chain
- The most leaking part in the food chain is food production
- Eutrophication bothers us
- We design policies to mitigate nutrient loading from food production
- Farmers react to these policies
- Things happen

Economic background – why do we do this?

Modelling soils, waters and policy making



The first step?



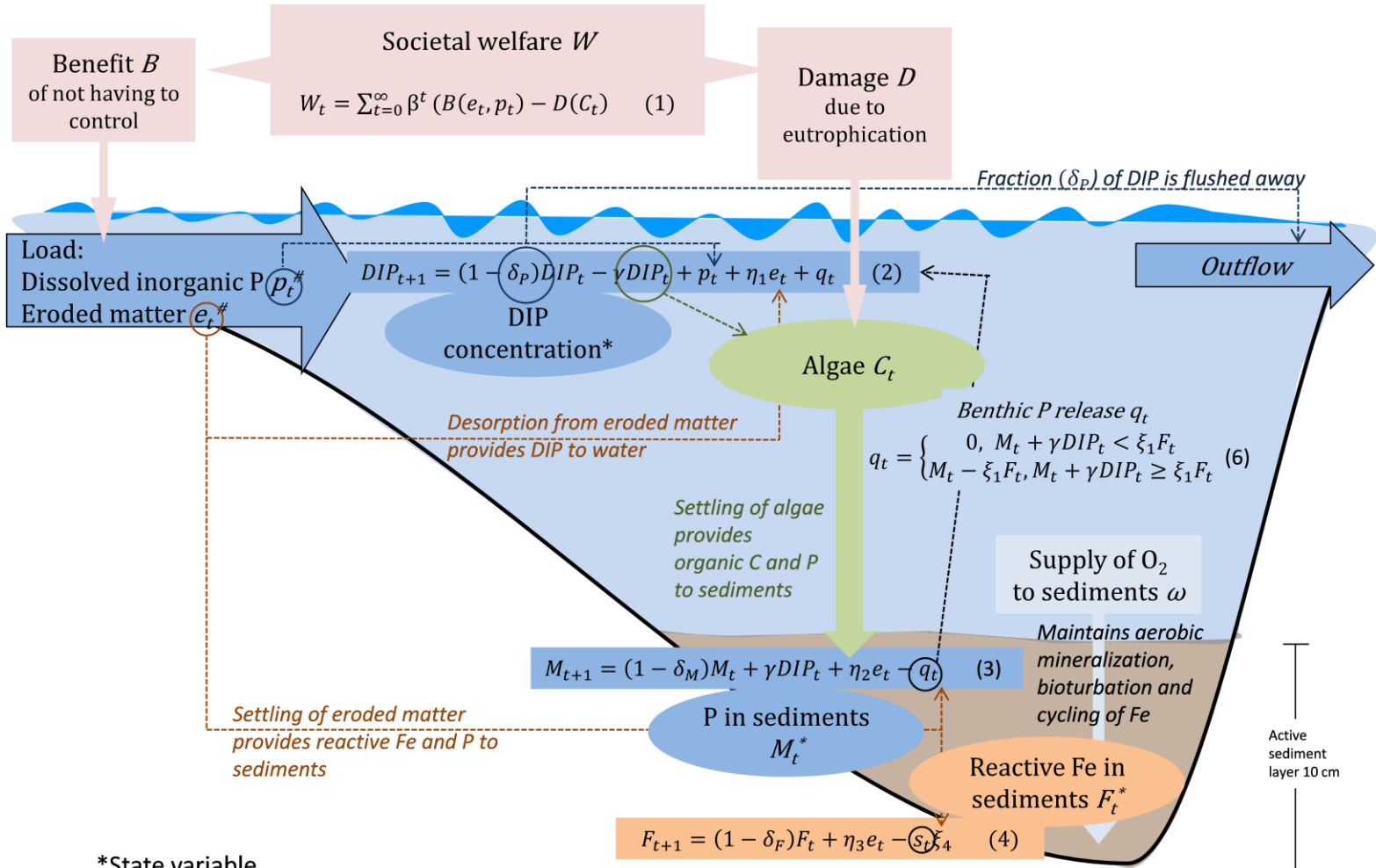
Why this should be the first step – PP, DRP and agriculture

- Abatement measures tend to exhibit trade-offs
- Vegetative filter strips, permanent vegetative cover, no-till or conservation tillage practices
 - Decrease PP
 - Increase DRP
- These measures already actively promoted by agri-environmental programs
- Policy in place but needs to be checked and revised if necessary

Why this should be the first step – PP, DRP in surface waters

- Short and long term effects of DRP and PP on eutrophication
- DRP fully available to algae
- PP only partly
- PP is one element in eroded soils
- Abatement of PP \leq Abatement of eroded soils
- Abatement of eroded soils \Rightarrow Abatement of all elements in eroded soils
 - model their effects on eutrophication

The model

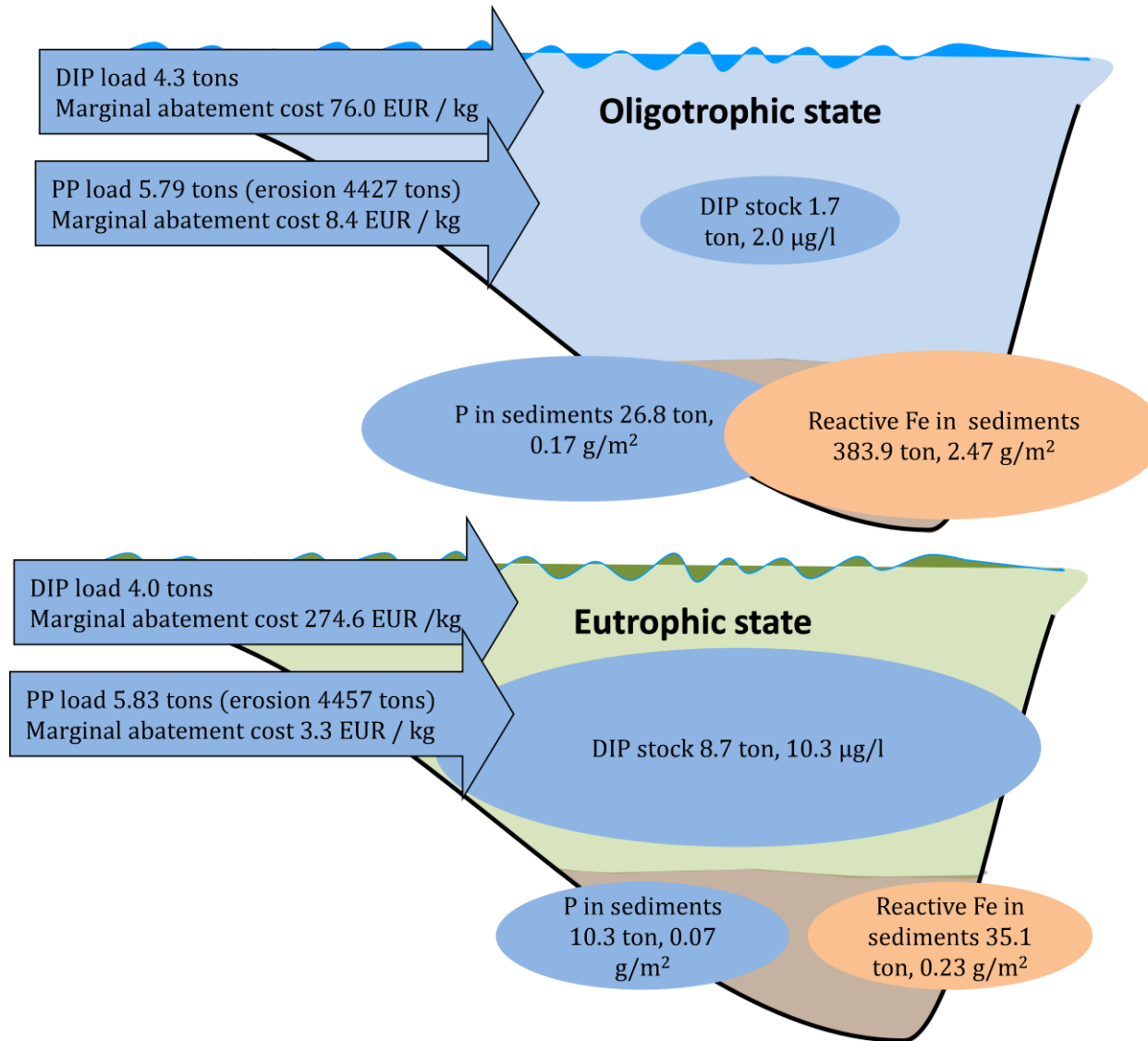


*State variable
 #Control variable

Sulfide formation s_t inactivates Fe and triggers benthic P release

$$s_t = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } C_t < \omega + \xi_2 F_t \\ \xi_5 (C_t - \omega - \xi_2 F_t), & \text{if } \omega + \xi_2 F_t \leq C_t < \omega + \left(\xi_2 + \frac{\xi_3 \xi_4}{\xi_5} \right) F_t \\ \xi_4 F_t, & \text{if } \omega + 2\xi_2 F_t \leq C_t \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Results



Take home

- Tolerate higher abatement costs for DRP reduction
- PP abatement ok if no increase in DRP