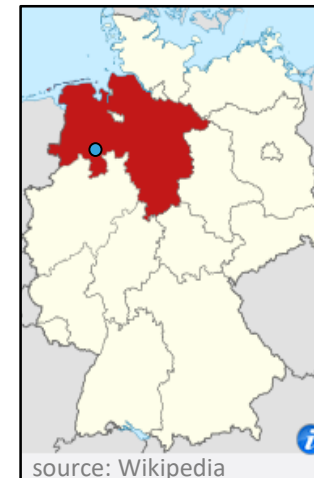
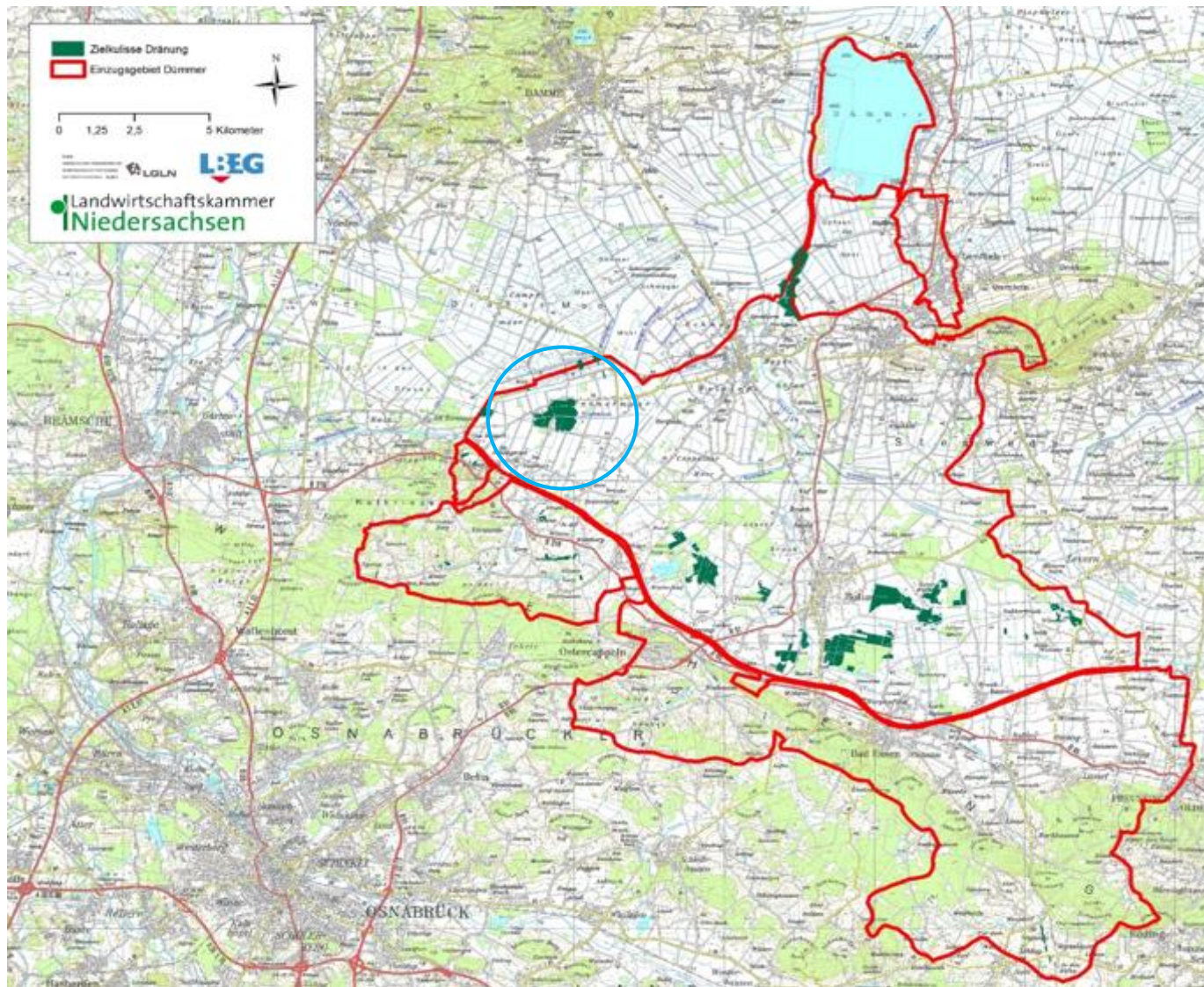


# NuReDrain

- Phosphorus filtration in drained arable fields

**results from 2nd season**

# High P losses in drained fields



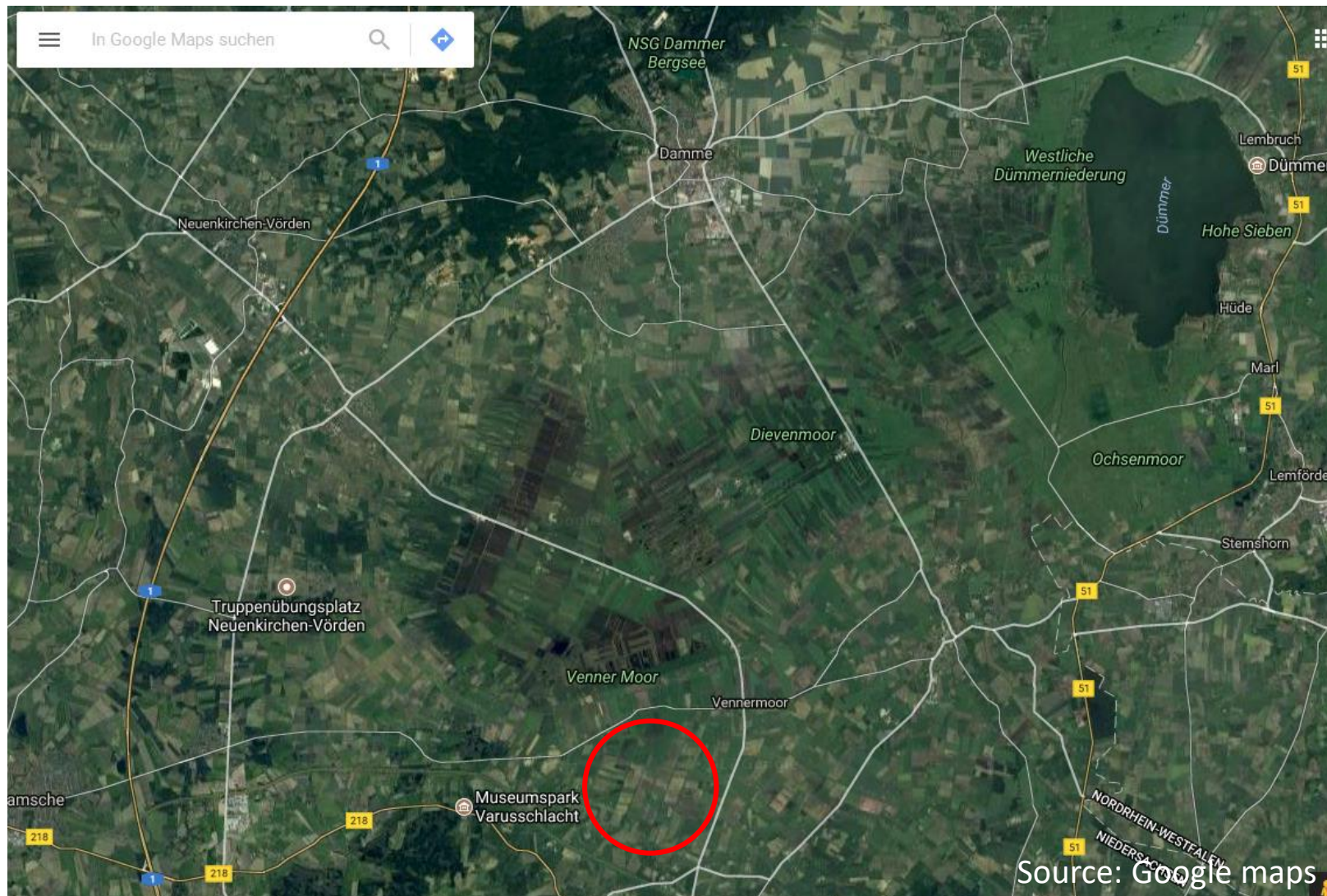
**“Hot Spots”**

↑ P concentration

↑ drainage flow



# Lowland and peat soils



Source: Google maps



# Test site specification



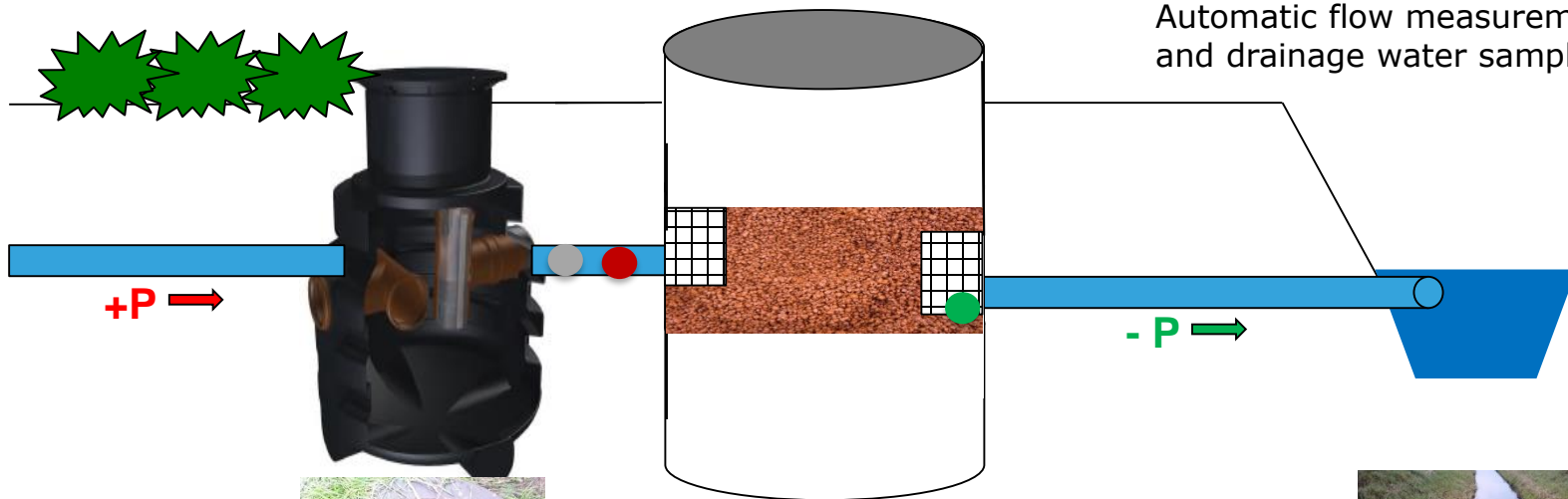
- Field size: 8,2 ha
- Topsoil: loamy sand, >15% organic substance
- Drainage: single tile drains (8-10 m distance)
- P expected:  $P_{\text{total}} \sim 4,0 \text{ mg/l}$   
 $P_{\text{soluble}} \sim 0,3 \text{ mg/l}$
- Discharge of amorphous organic substance !!!



# Setup P filter



Automatic flow measurement and drainage water sampling ● ● ●



Flow direction ⇨



Pre-Filter



P-Filter



Venner Bruchkanal

# Preliminary results...

## Drainage water samples

### No filter

	P tot. (mg/l)	P sol. (mg/l)
min	0,04	0,01
max	3,07	0,08

✓ ... below expected values

P tot. (mg/l)	P sol. (mg/l)	LBEG
4,0	0,3	

0,1-0,3mg/l  
OGewV2016

0,07mg/l

✗ ... exceeding ecological targets

0,03mg/l

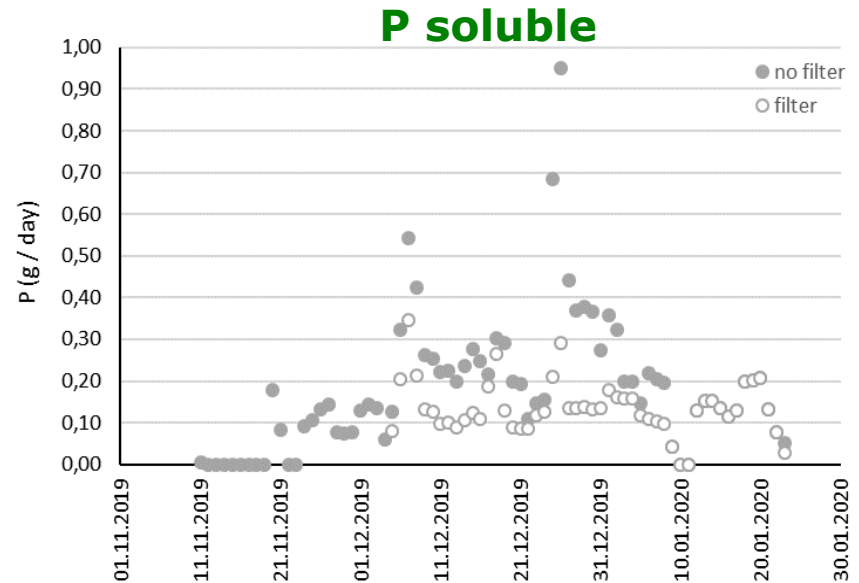
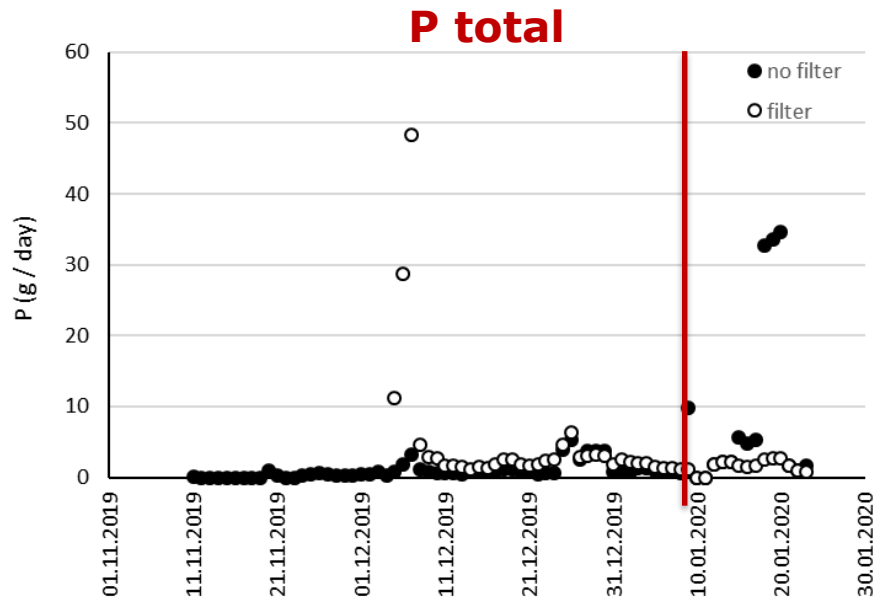
### Filter

	P tot. (mg/l)	P sol. (mg/l)
min	0,04	0,01
max	3,19	0,02

✗ ... revision sampling mode & position

# Preliminary results...

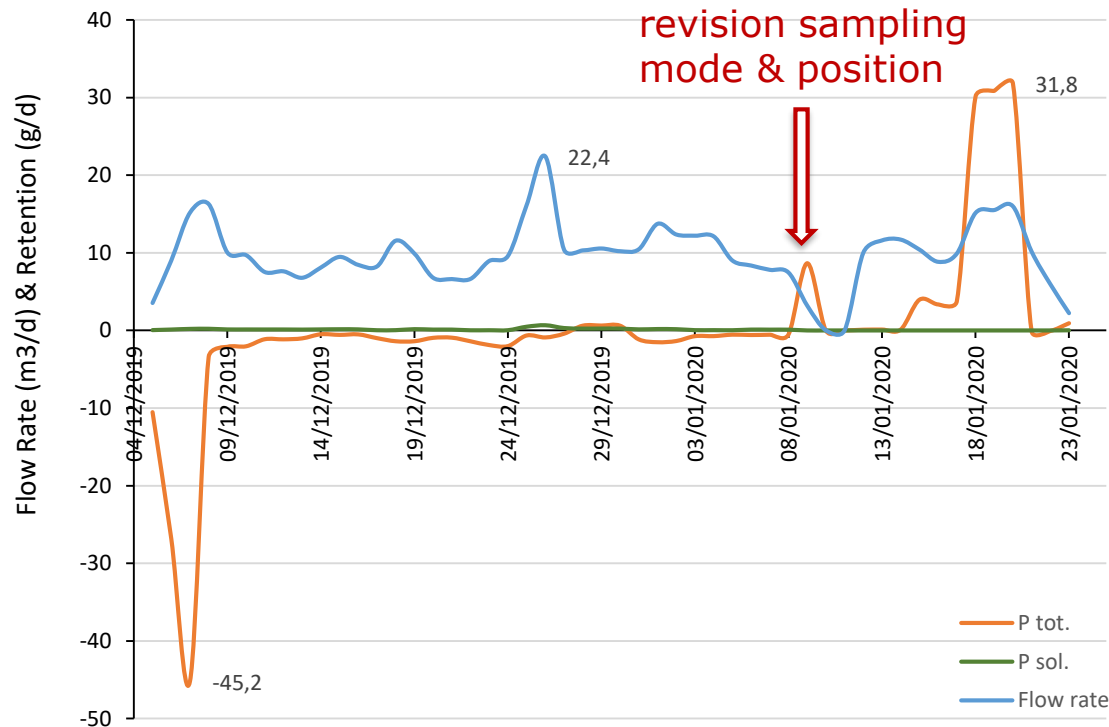
## Flow-balanced nutrient discharge



- $P_{\text{tot.}}$  is retained after filter revision
- clear reduction of  $P_{\text{tot.}}$  by filtering
- the total P discharge is mainly determined by particulate bound P
- $P_{\text{sol.}}$  is retained by filter
- no significant reduction of  $P_{\text{sol.}}$
- 7%  $P_{\text{sol.}}$  of  $P_{\text{tot.}}$

# Preliminary results...

## Flow rate, retention of P total and P soluble

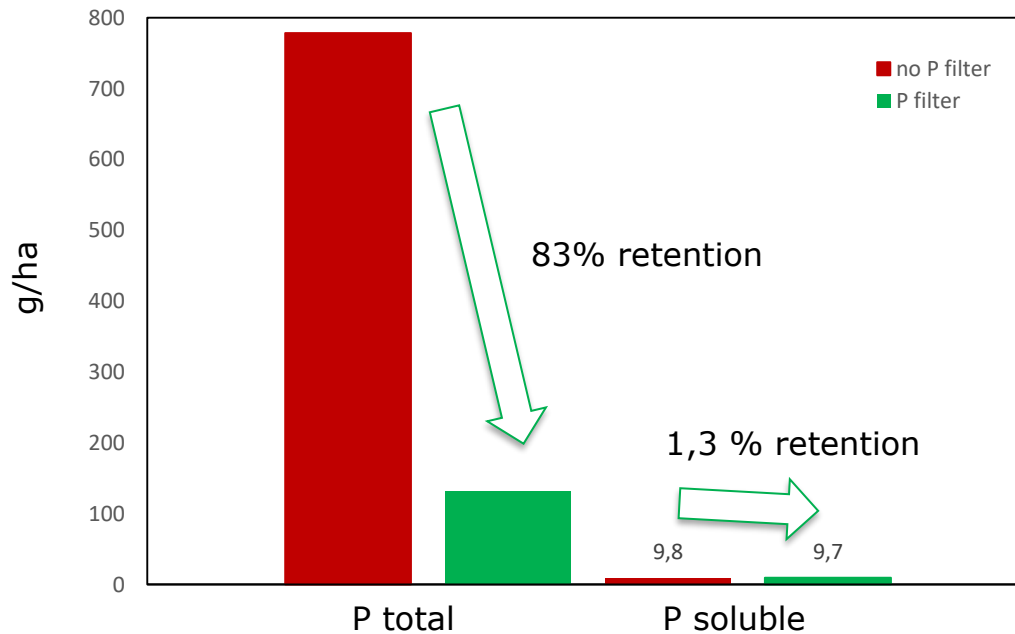


- ↑ fluctuation in flow rate
- (no) effect of flow rate on retention of P<sub>sol.</sub>
- no clear statement about effect of flow rate on P<sub>tot.</sub> retention (hysteresis effect)

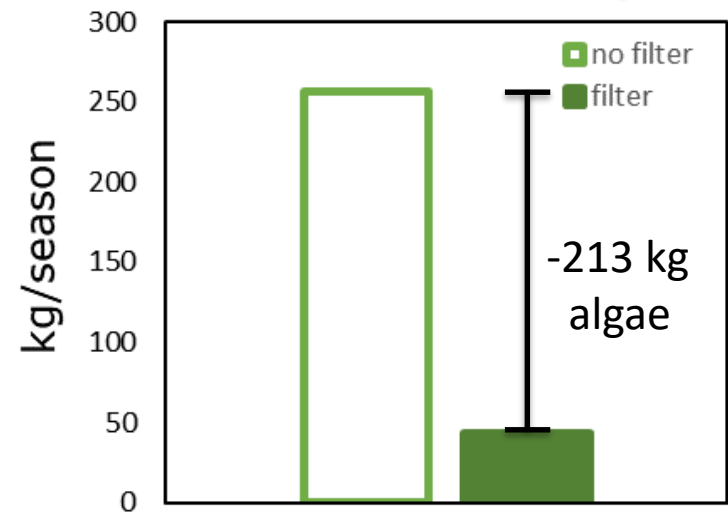


# Preliminary results ...

## Extrapolated P loss/season without & with P-filter



**Assumption:**  
1 g P → 330 g phytoplankton



# Cross-check with literature

... average  $P_{tot.}$  export  $0,29 \text{ kg ha}^{-1} \text{ y}^{-1}$  ...

...  $P$  mainly in particulate form ...

... 50 % of the annual  $P_{tot.}$  export in 140 h, hysteresis effect ...

(Ulén & Persson 1999, *Hydrological Processes* Vol. 13, Iss. 17)

→ more data required for statements

... tile discharge highly variable within events ...

(Macrae et al. 2007, *J. Agr. Wat. Man.* Vol. 92, Iss. 3)

→ we can confirm that so far

... the amorphous organic substance is a carrier of  $P$  and causes a high  $P$  input into surface water ...

(Zimmer et al. 2016, *Agricultural Water Management* 167)

→ can explain large differences in results between season 2 & 1 (not shown)

... ICS has a potential for field use due to its high hydraulic conductivity ...

(Chardon et al. 2012, *J. Environm. Qual.*, Vol. 41)

→ due to low hydraulic gradients in the field, it is important to ensure a sufficient hydraulic conductivity of the filter material

... ICS filter efficiency of  $>80 \%$  in investigations of other project partners ...

→ can be confirmed so far

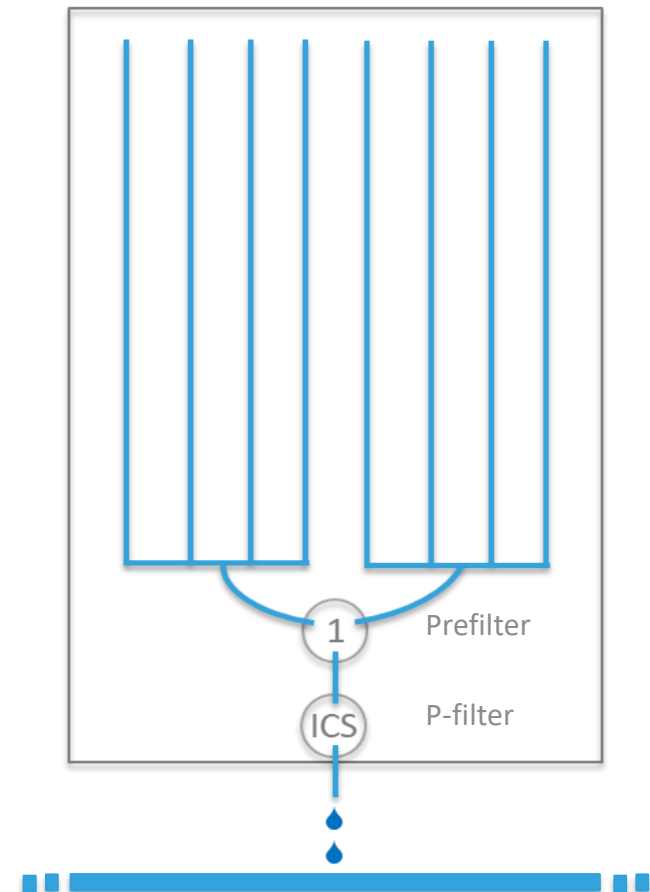
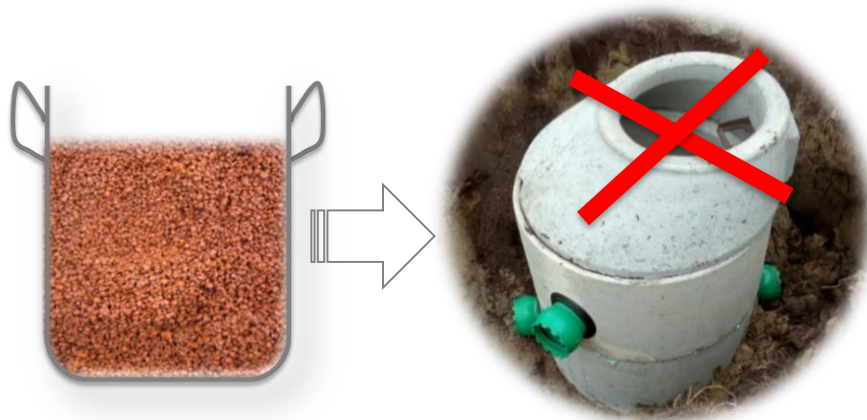
# Transfer into practice

**New** installation

**Extension** of existing drainage collector systems

## Benefits

- Cheap filter material ICS
- Low space consumption
- No energy supply
- Renewable (in own work)
- Long-term filter effect
- Mechanical lifting of filter material





- Have a good measuring season
  - **avoid** data loss (poor measuring conditions, damage or malfunction)
  - **avoid** erratic measurement data (backwater, clogging, pref. flow)
- Expand database → long term filter performance
- Improve P-filter → **put it into practice**

## But before...

1. Farmer survey → farmers needs & wishes ( € , § )
2. Develop cooperation (willingness to cooperate & practical implementation)
3. Follow-up project with an improved starting point - **thanks to all project partners!**

