

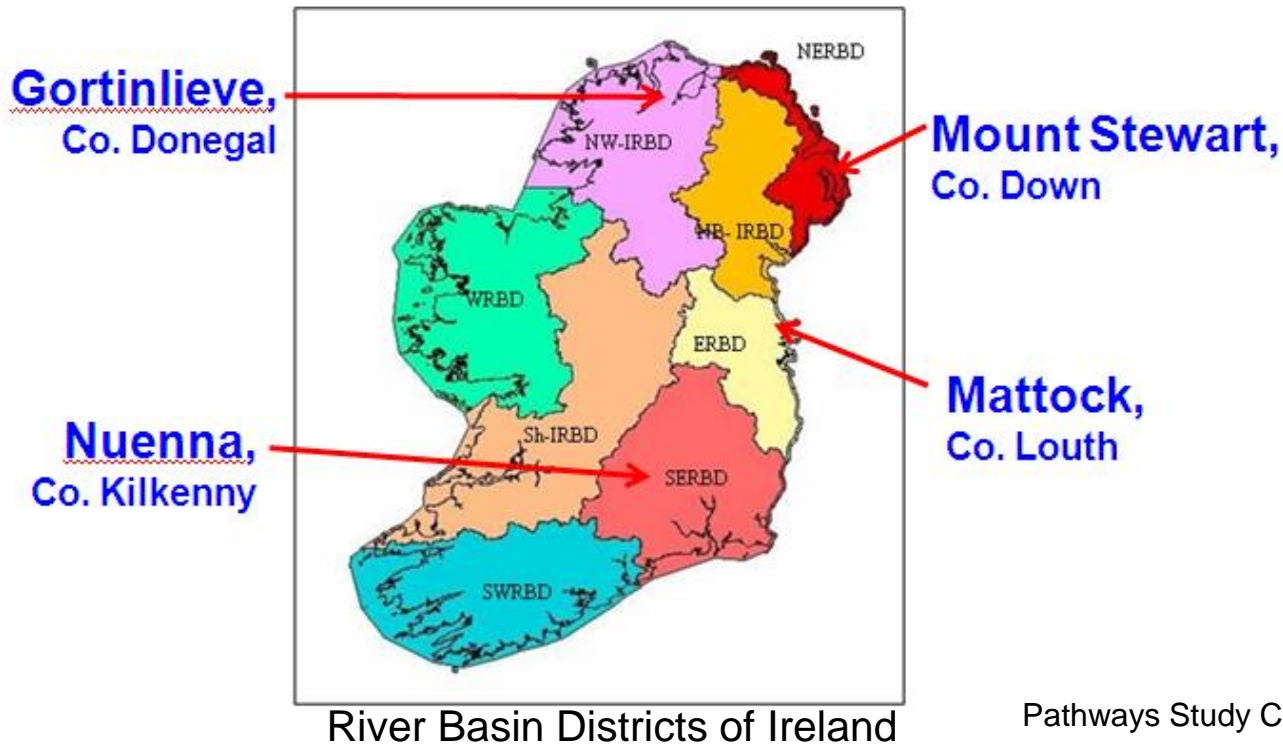
Development of a Catchment Management Tool to Assess Environmental Risk from Nutrient Loadings using Open Source GIS

PATHWAYS PROJECT
Environmental Protection Agency, Ireland

I. Packham
E. Mockler
M. Bruen

Pathways Project

- Irish EPA funded (2007 – 2013)
- Investigate the influence of flow pathways on contaminant mobilisation, transport and attenuation
- Water quality modelling from management perspective
- Allow River Basin Managers to evaluate Environmental Risk

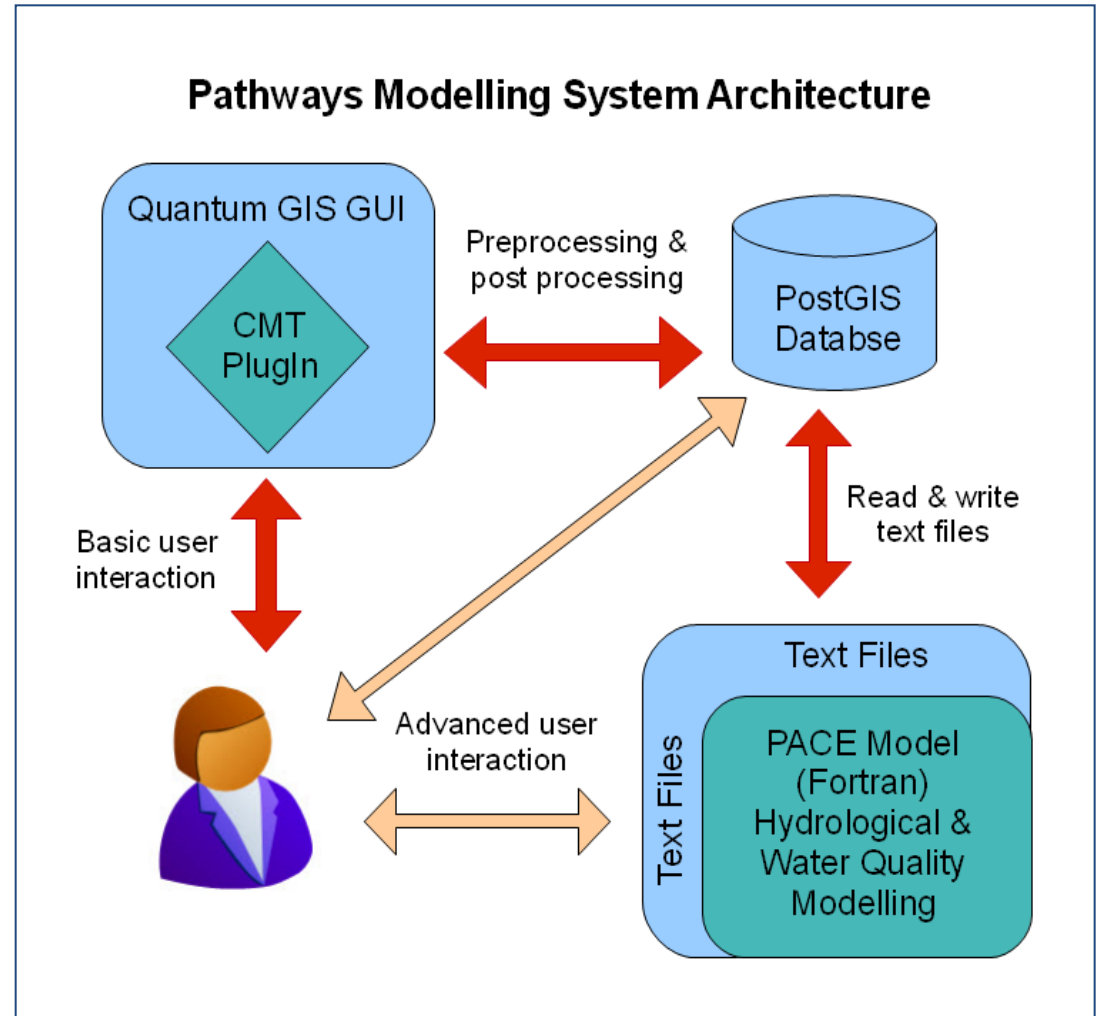


Pathways CMT Architecture

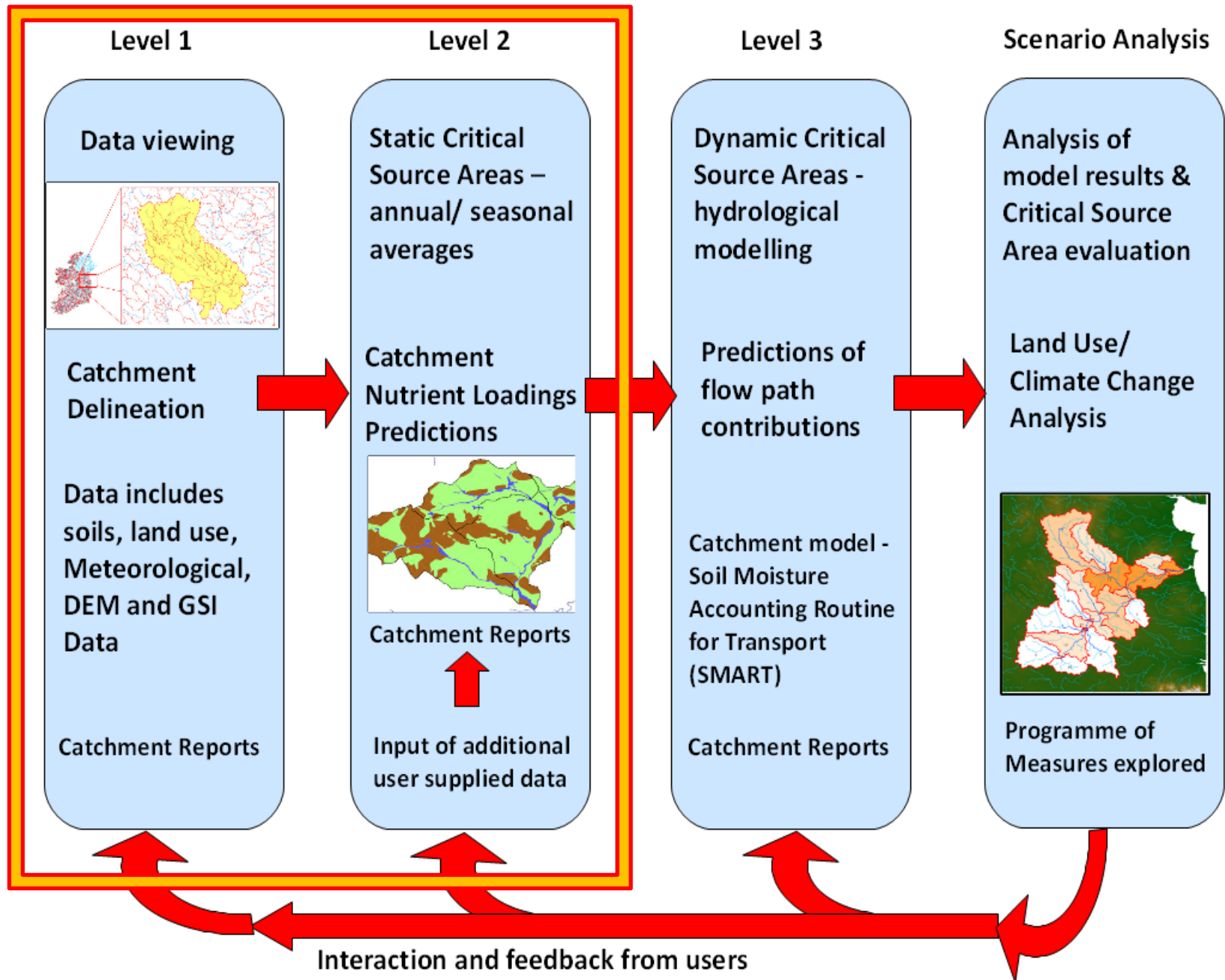
Prototype designed using Open Source Software for:

- Fast software development
- Interaction with other software
- Other research users

- Loosely coupled system
- Quantum GIS
 - User Friendly GUI
- PostGIS/PostgreSQL DB
 - Fast Access to data
- Python Plugin
 - Link between User, QGIS and Database
- Hydrological model (currently Fortran)



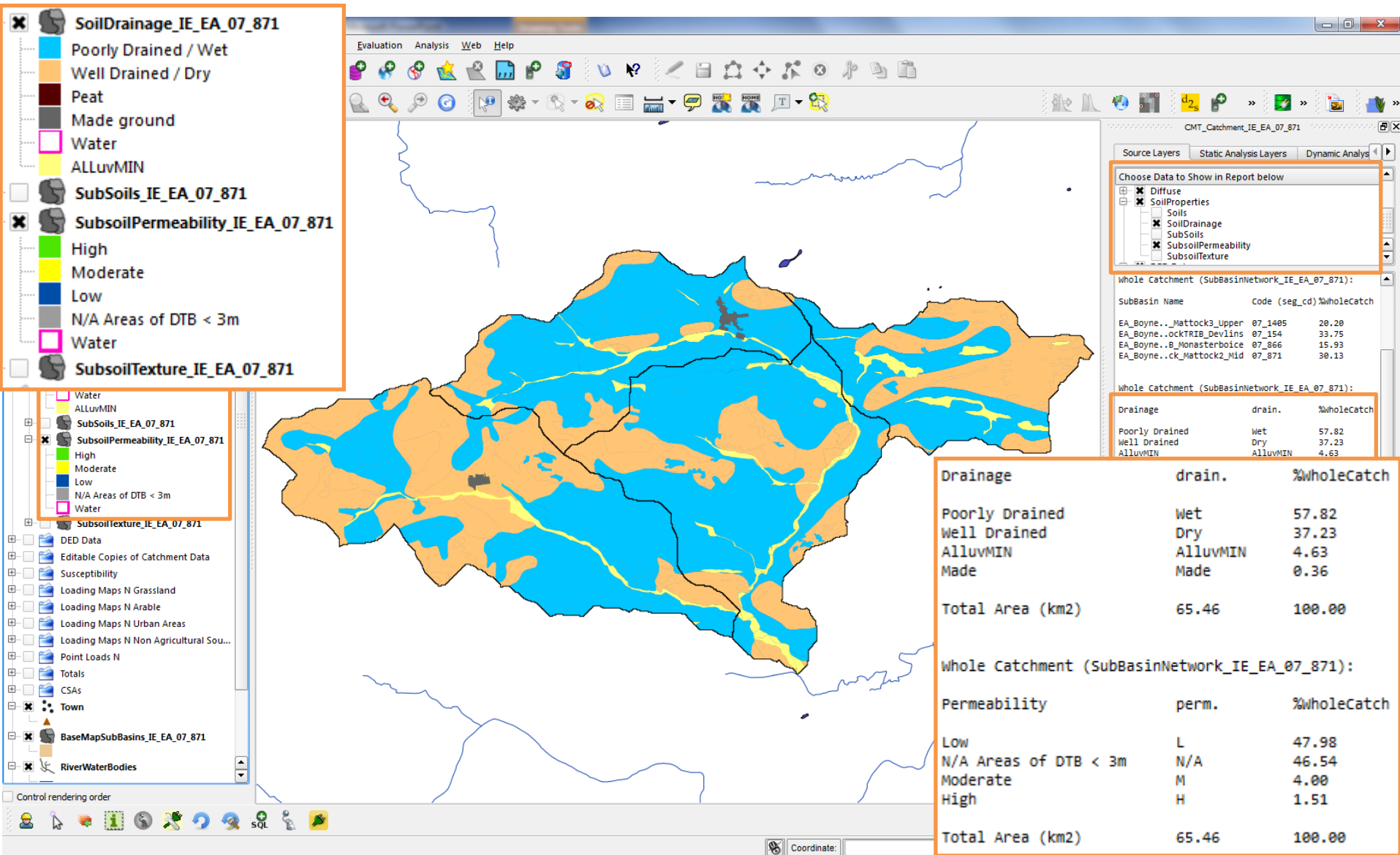
Pathways Catchment Management Tool Overview



Source Layers – Level 1

- User chooses river, upstream catchment defined based on EPA sub-catchments
- GIS layers provided by EPA, GSI available
 - Soils Properties
 - Geological Datasets
 - Point Sources
- Users choose layers to investigate
- Reports include summary statistics of individual sub-catchment or whole catchment

Soils Drainage (and Subsoil Permeability) in Mattock2_Mid



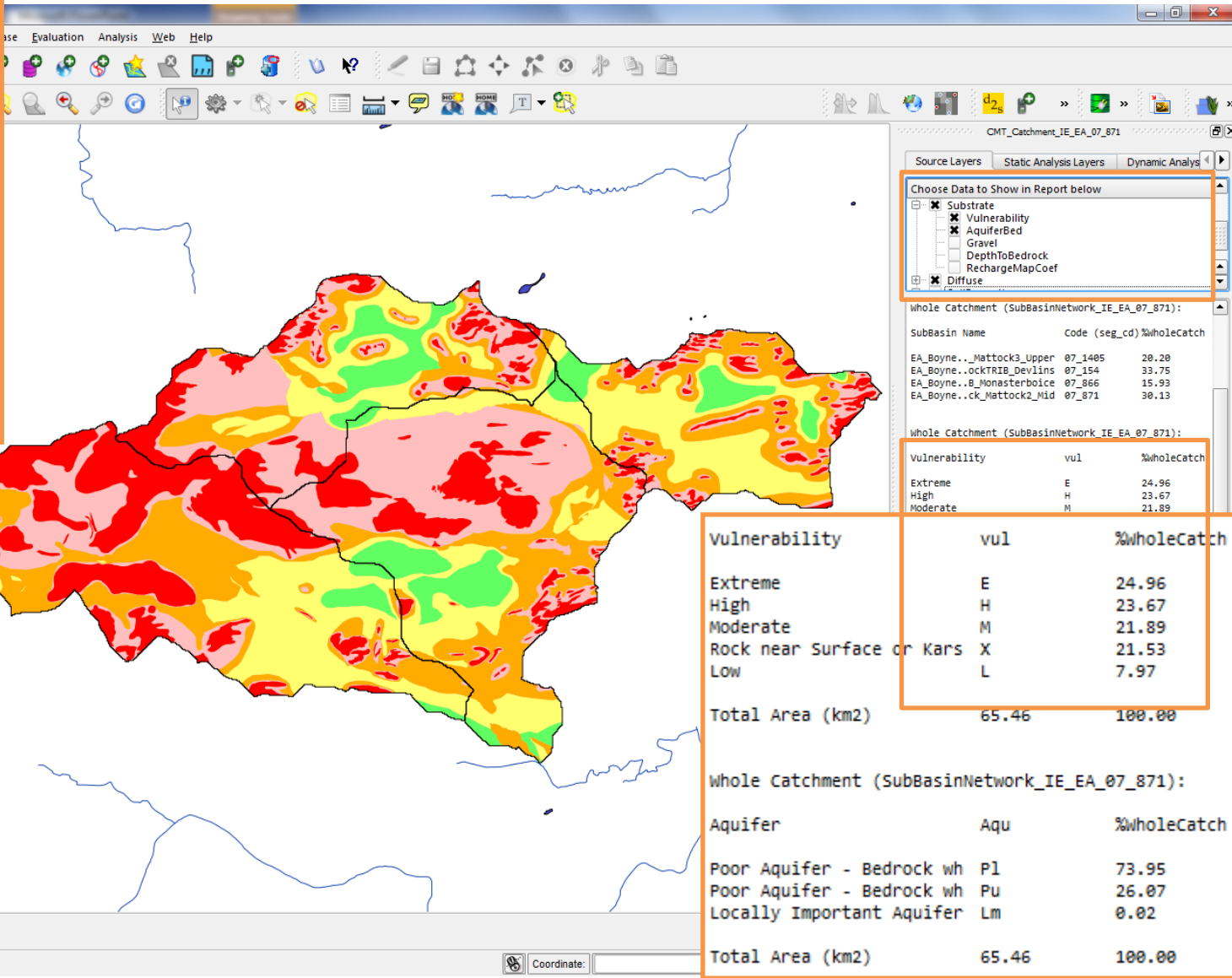
Substrate: Vulnerability (and Bedrock Aquifer)

Vulnerability_IE_EA_07_871

- Rock near Surface or Karst
- Extreme
- High
- Moderate
- High to Low. Only an interim study...
- Low
- Water
- No Data Available

AquiferBed_IE_EA_07_871

- Rkd - Regionally Important Aquifer...
- Rkc - Regionally Important Aquifer...
- Rk - Regionally Important Aquifer ...
- Rf - Regionally Important Aquifer ...
- Lm - Locally Important Aquifer - Be...
- LI - Locally Important Aquifer - Bed...
- Lk - Locally Important Aquifer - Karst...
- PI - Poor Aquifer - Bedrock which i...
- Pu - Poor Aquifer - Bedrock which ...
- Unclassified



Source Layers Static Analysis Layers Dynamic Analysis

Choose Data to Show in Report below

- Substrate
 - Vulnerability
 - AquiferBed
 - Gravel
 - DepthToBedrock
 - RechargeMapCoef
- Diffuse

Whole Catchment (SubBasinNetwork_IE_EA_07_871):

SubBasin Name	Code (seg_cd)	%WholeCatch
EA_Boyne...Mattock3_Upper	07_1405	20.20
EA_Boyne...ockTRIB_Devlins	07_154	33.75
EA_Boyne...B_Monasterboice	07_866	15.93
EA_Boyne...ck_Mattock2_Mid	07_871	30.13

Whole Catchment (SubBasinNetwork_IE_EA_07_871):

Vulnerability	vul	%WholeCatch
Extreme	E	24.96
High	H	23.67
Moderate	M	21.89

Vulnerability	vul	%WholeCatch
Extreme	E	24.96
High	H	23.67
Moderate	M	21.89
Rock near Surface or Karst	X	21.53
Low	L	7.97
Total Area (km2)	65.46	100.00

Whole Catchment (SubBasinNetwork_IE_EA_07_871):

Aquifer	Aqu	%WholeCatch
Poor Aquifer - Bedrock wh	PI	73.95
Poor Aquifer - Bedrock wh	PU	26.07
Locally Important Aquifer	LM	0.02
Total Area (km2)	65.46	100.00

Switch off other layers and show Corine land use with point pressures

The screenshot shows the Quantum GIS 1.8.0 interface. The main map displays a yellow-green land use map with several point features marked with red stars and labels: EA_QR0022, EA_WTP0065, EA_WTP0077, P0618-02, and P0043-01. A red line is also visible on the right side of the map. The left panel shows a list of layers, with 'Corine2006_IE_EA_07_871' selected. The right panel shows a report window with the following data:

Whole Catchment (SubBasinNetwork_IE_EA_07_871):

Quarries	quarry code	Risk (sw)
Roadstone Collon Quarry	EA_QR0022	2a
Number of Quarries	1	Average dis

Whole Catchment (SubBasinNetwork_IE_EA_07_871):

IPPC regno	building_i	Risk (sw)
P0043-01	0	Unknown
P0618-02	0	Unknown
Number of IPPC_Facilities	2	Average dis

Whole Catchment (SubBasinNetwork_IE_EA_07_871):

Corine2006	code_06	%wholecatch
Pastures	231	83.00
Non-irrigated land	211	11.58
Complex cultivation patte	242	3.59
Land principally occupied	243	0.62
Road and rail networks	122	0.58
Discontinuous urban fabri	112	0.41
Broad-leaved forest	311	0.26
Total Area (km2)	65.46	100.00

Static Analysis Layers – Level 2

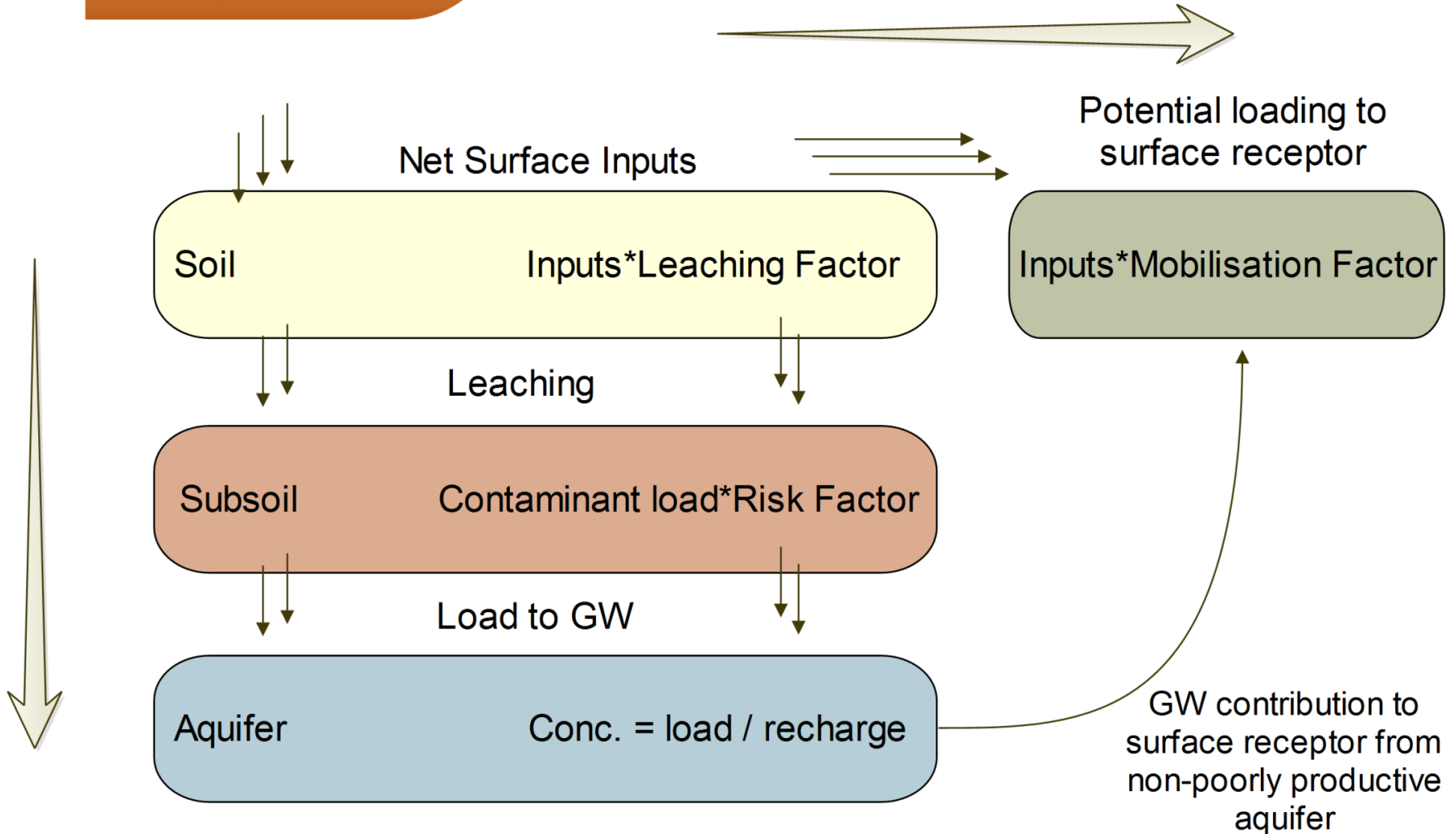
- Combines Source Layer information to form
 - Loadings
 - Static Critical Source Areas (CSAs)
- Groundwater Task Team (GTT) Tool adapted for Ireland provides Loadings for N and P
 - Electoral Division data from Central Statistics Office (2006)
 - Teagasc – Fertiliser Application Rates (2010)
 - Census of Agriculture Detailed Results (2010)
- GTT calculates loads to Groundwater receptor from
 - Grassland and Arable Agriculture
 - Urban Inputs
 - Point Sources and Non Agricultural Diffuse Sources

Critical Source Areas for assessing environmental risk

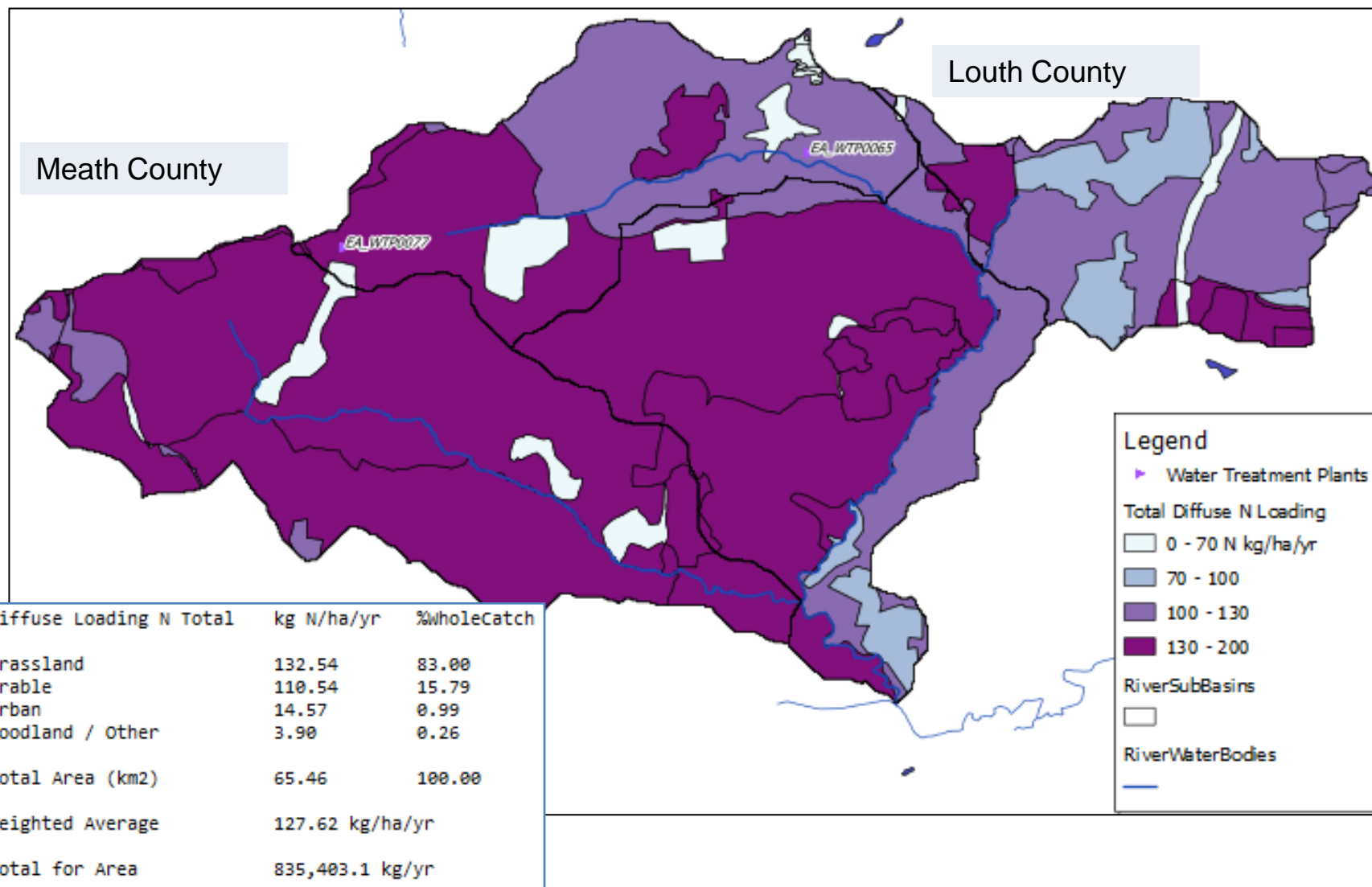
- Areas that contribute a disproportionately high pollutant loading to a receptor because of a coincidence of:
 - High loading
 - Hydro(geo)logically susceptible areas
- Loading is the amount of nutrient applied to the area (kg/ha/yr)
- Hydro(geo)logically susceptible area (HSA) is an area from which a nutrient has a high probability of reaching a receptor of interest

Critical Source Areas – Level 2

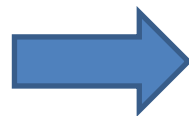
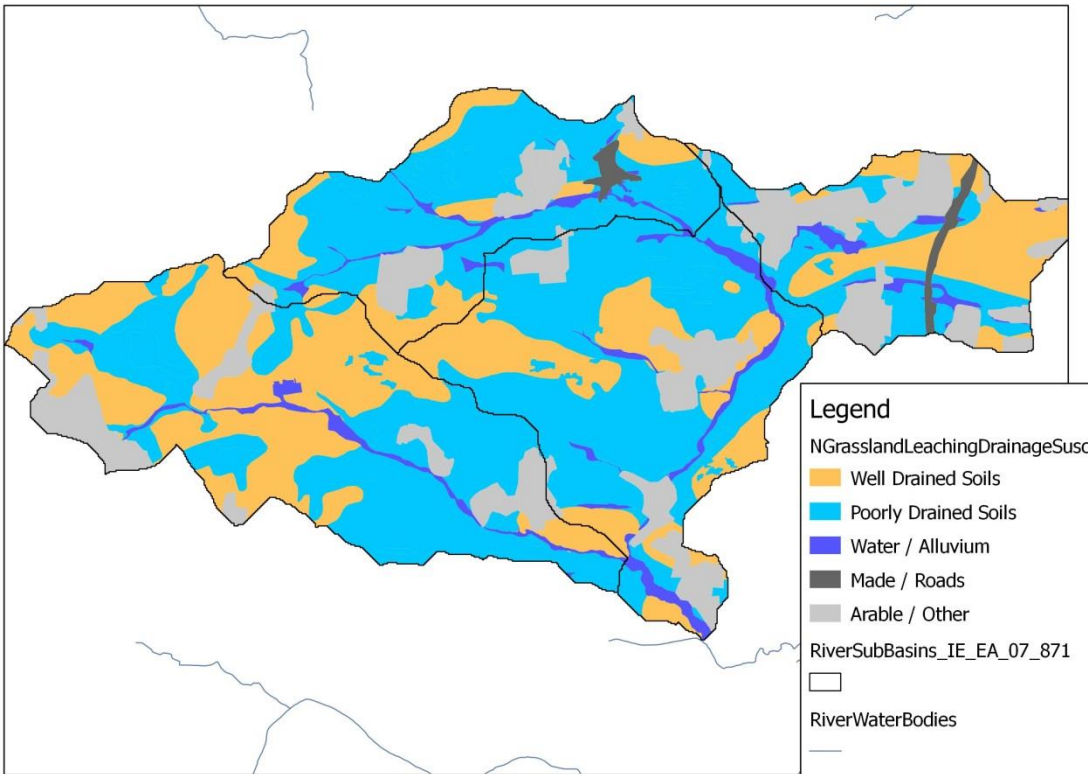
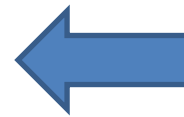
Critical Source Areas
CMT Level 2



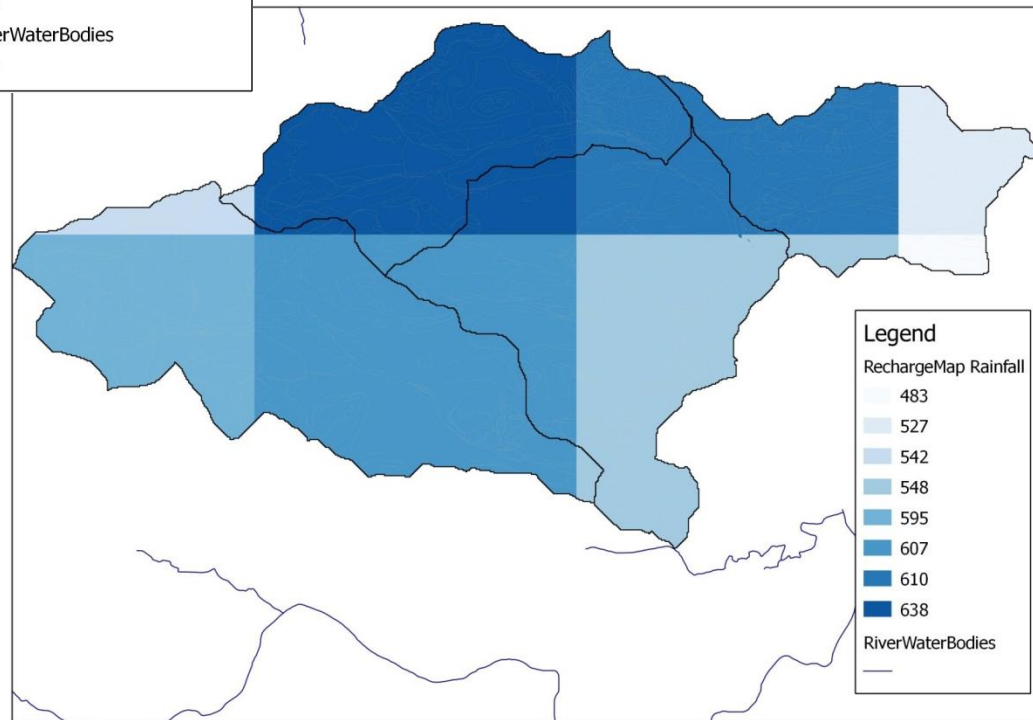
CMT approach uses loading rates from DED data, dependant on fertiliser rates that vary due to Agronomic Zone (by county)

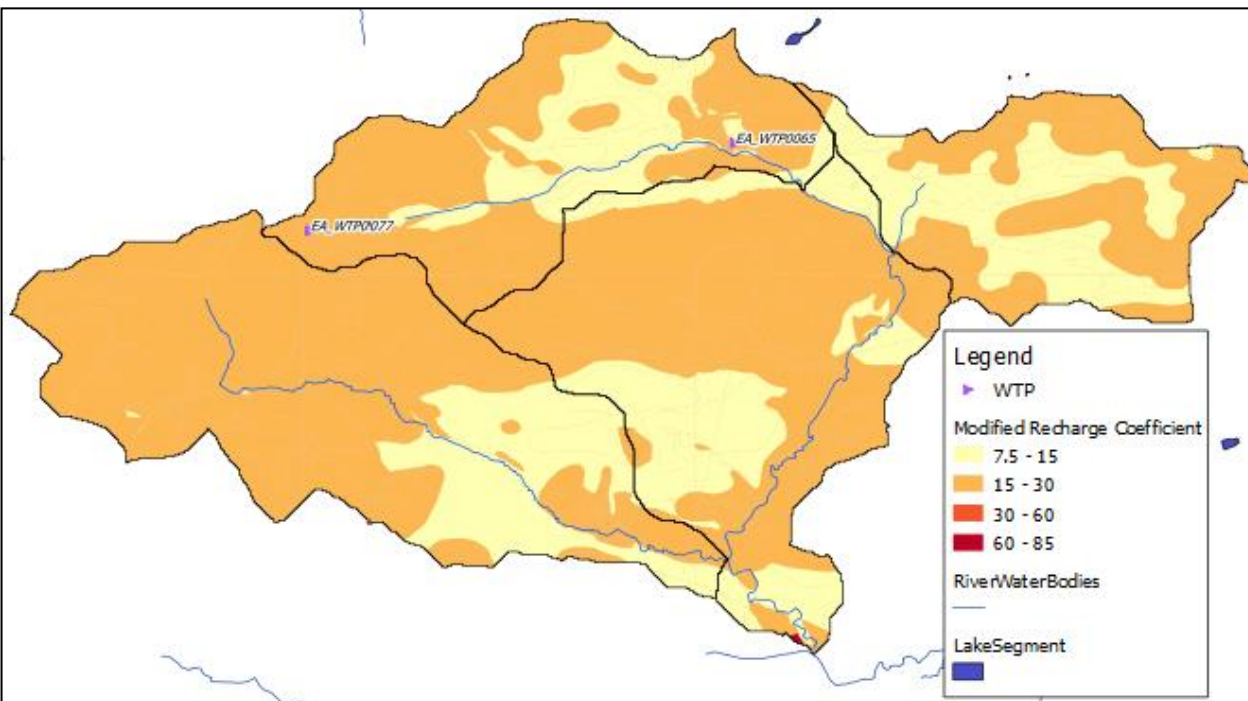


Leaching Susceptibility
computed through
NCYCLE_IRL, depends on
Soil Drainage

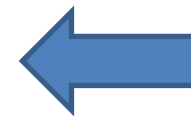


Also added variable effective
rainfall taken from National
Recharge Map



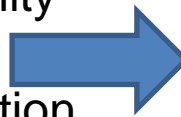


Add Modified Recharge Coefficient (from GSI Recharge Map)

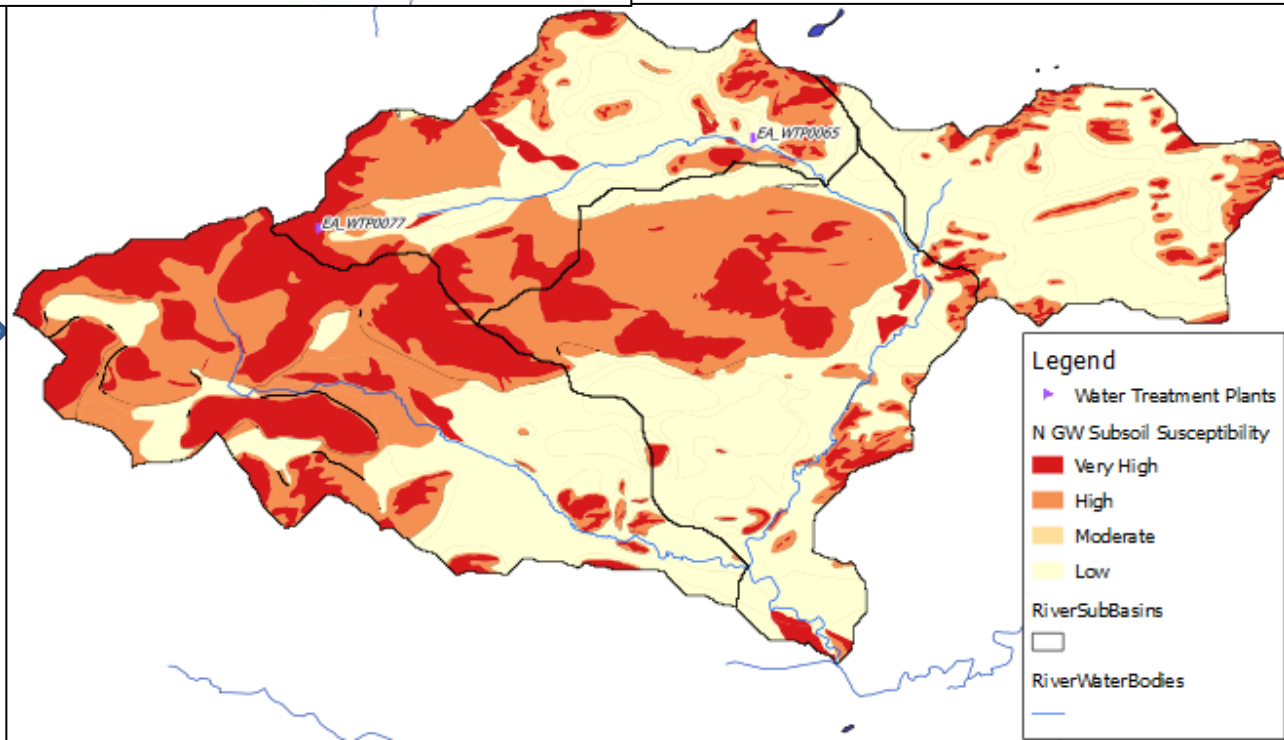


Proportion of effective rainfall to groundwater, for non productive bedrock this includes a cap on the amount accepted

DTB combined with Subsoil Permeability

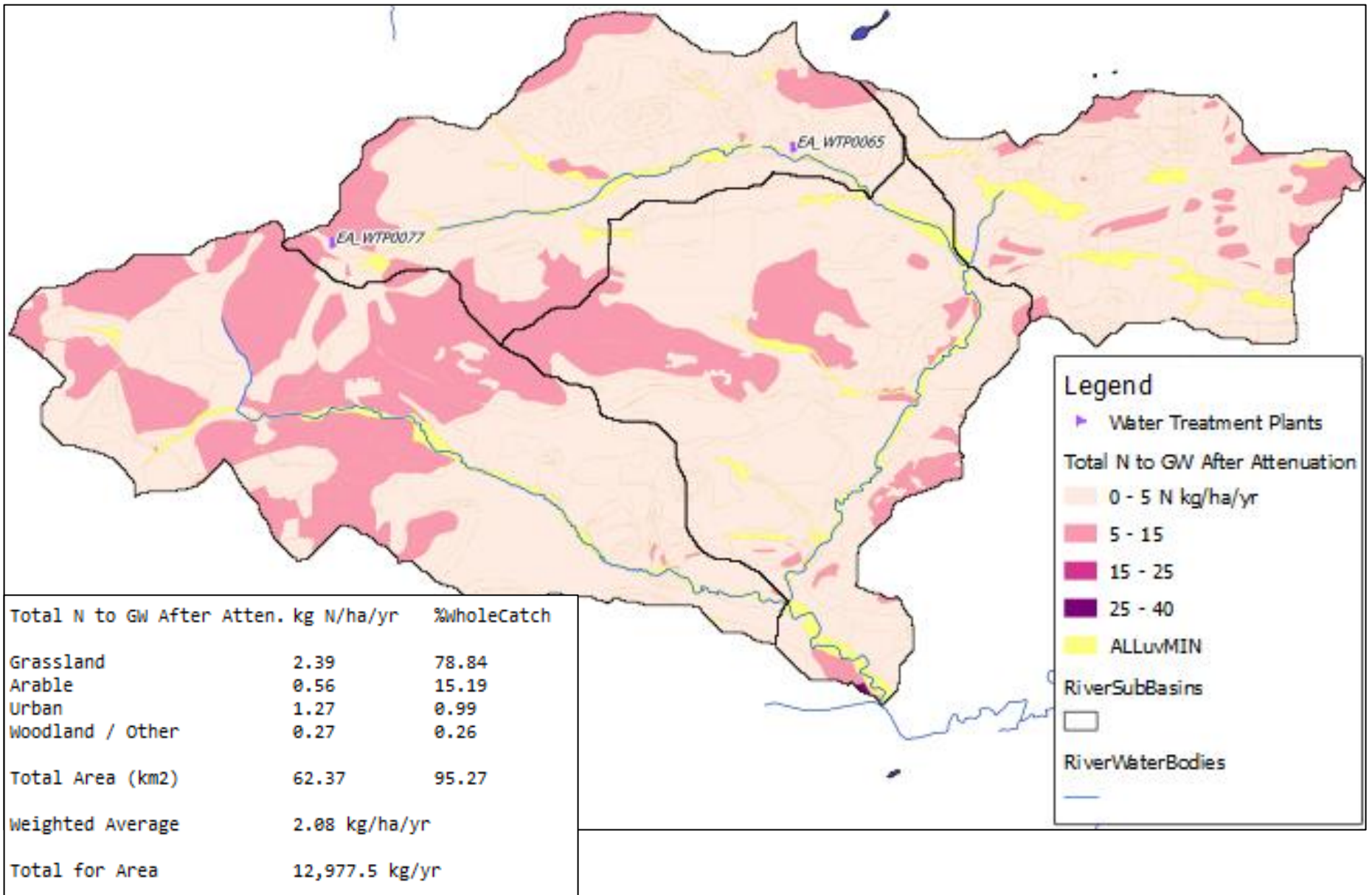


Resulting Attenuation Map for % Nitrate

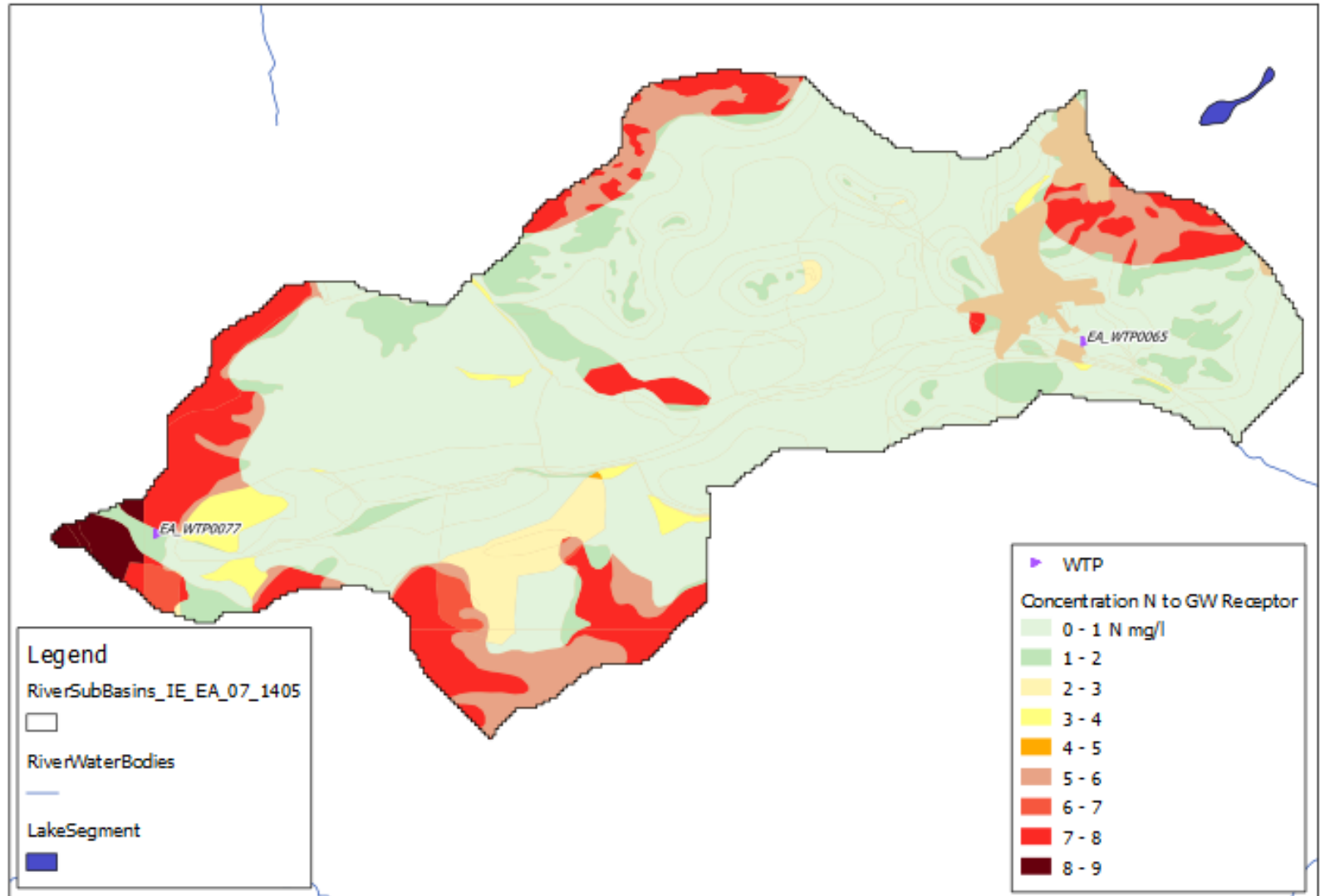


Final N to Groundwater Receptor

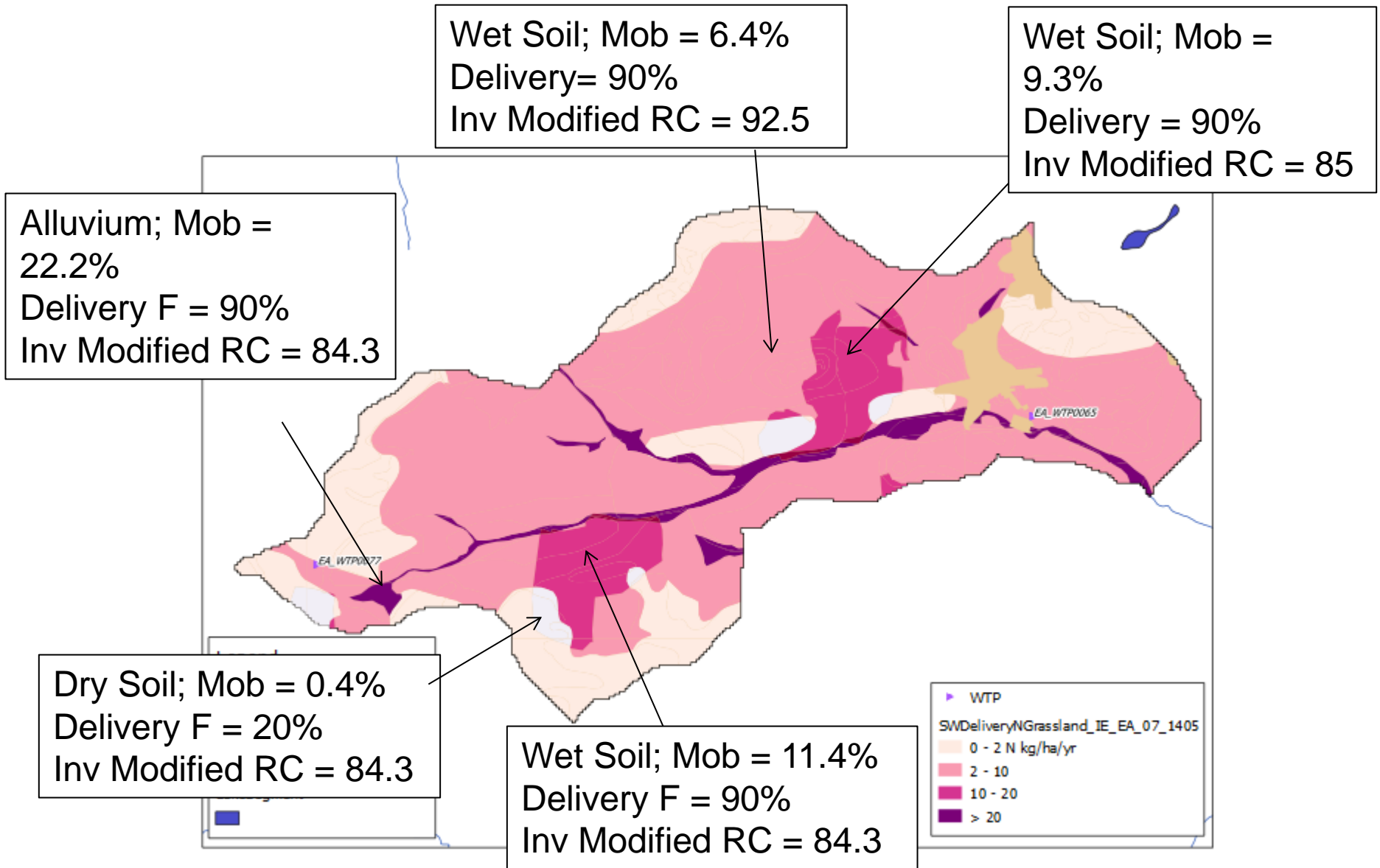
Using variable spatial inputs



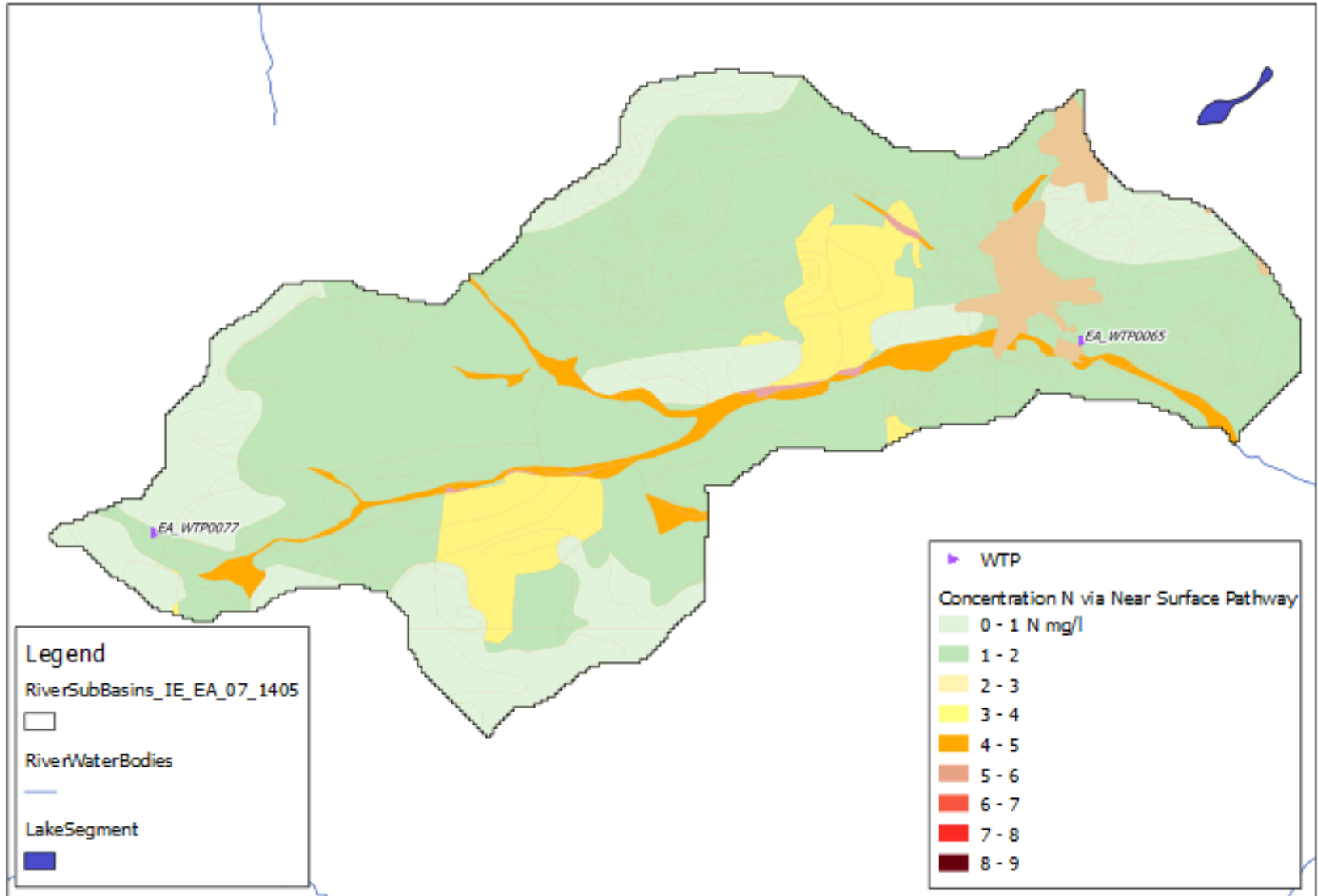
Concentration values = CSAs
= Loading / Modified Recharge * 100



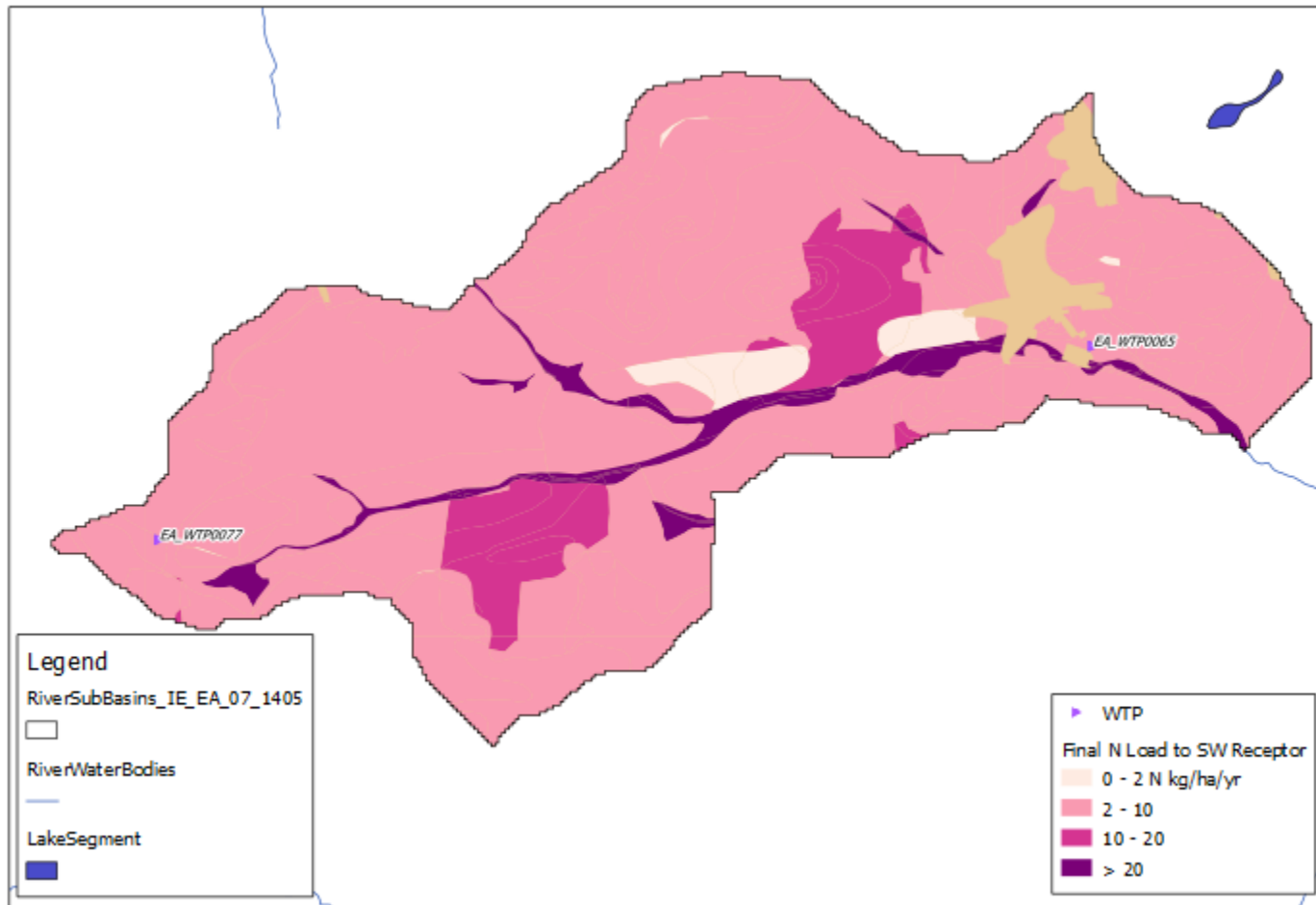
N Delivered via Near Surface Pathway



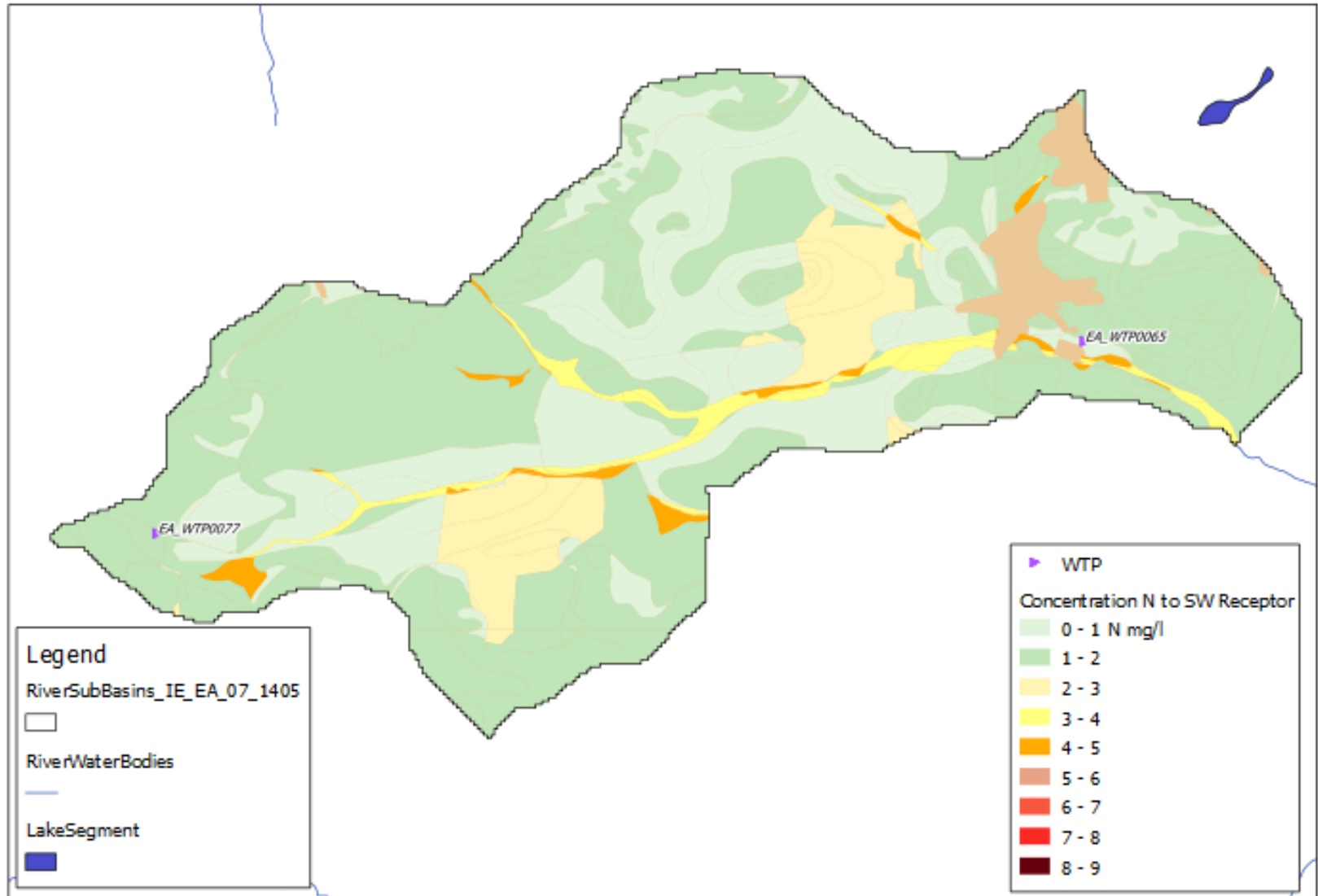
Conc. = Loading / Runoff * 100 = CSAs
Runoff = Eff Rainfall*(1 - Mod RC)



Final Load to Surface Water Receptor
= Load from GW + Near Surface Load



Concentration to SW Receptor = CSAs (Loading / Eff Rainfall * 100)



Conclusions

- CMT Levels 1 and 2 demonstrated
 - Multipoint sources (Domestic WWTS) to be added
 - Urban and forestry areas included
- Static Critical Source Areas for GW and SW
 - GTT Tool for Loadings
 - Risk Map produced
 - Nutrient Impact highlighted
- Supports management of River Basin Districts
 - Extensive field work has helped to inform model

Future Work

- Add more detailed landuse data (LPIS)
- What-if scenarios, e.g. Land-use changes...
- CMT Level 3
 - Hydrological model with Transport (SMART)
- Integrate into EPA systems (not Open Source)

Project team

Principle Investigators:

- Michael Bruen - UCD
- Ray Flynn - QUB
- Bruce Misstear - TCD
- Mary Kelly-Quinn - UCD

Team:

UCD - Pamela Maher, Eva Mockler, Ian Packham
TCD - Jenny Deakin, Ronan O'Brien,
Laurence Gill, Paul Johnston, Mesfin Desta
AFBI -Donnacha Doody
QUB - Alison Orr, Joshua Thompson,
Ulrich Ofterdinger, Marie Archbold.

Acknowledgements

- EPA – Donal Daly, Alice Wemaere, Lisa Sheils, Claire Byrne
- Steering Committee
 - T. Hunter-Williams, P. Jordan, I. Cluckie, S. Fletcher, V. Fitzsimons, Seppo Rekolainen
- EPA Hydrometric and Groundwater Section
- Landowners in the Study Catchments
- River Basin District managers & Local Authorities
- Collaborating Researchers – Teagasc, DkIT, DCU
- RPS, Geological Survey Ireland, GSNI

Thank you!

