

Good Chemistry but Bad Biology: Contrasting evidence for the recovery of headwater streams

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Background

1990: 'Capital Grant Study' instigated on small headwater streams in Northern Ireland.

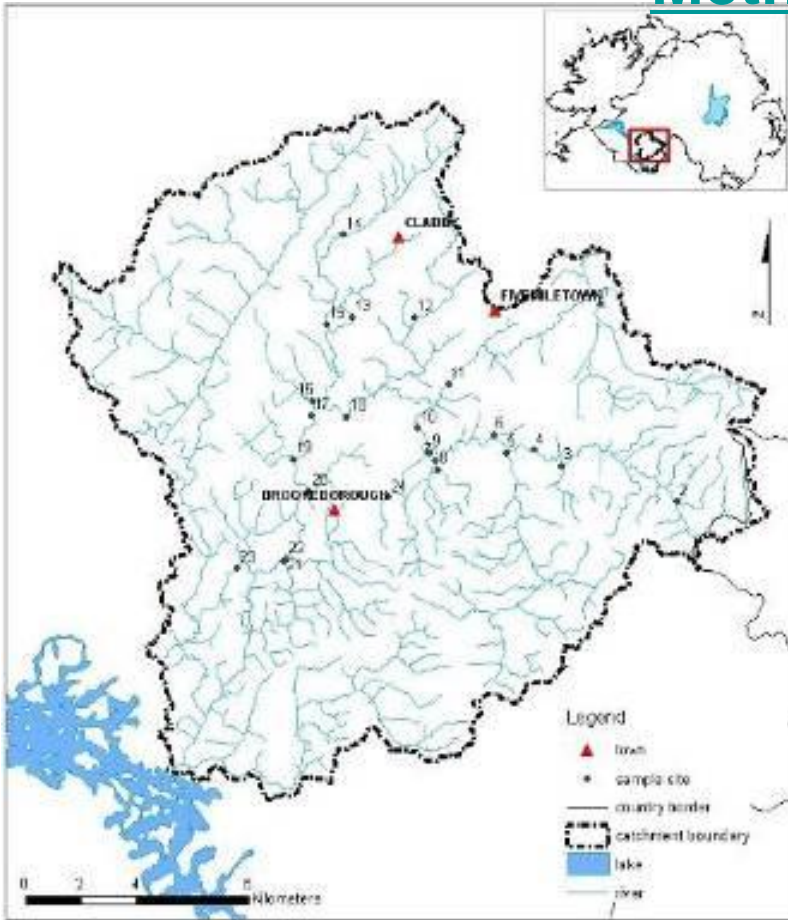
- Found widespread point source pollution of rural waters in lowland headwater streams.
 - Strong negative correlation between livestock stocking rates and biological and chemical water quality indices
 - Strong correlation between chemical water quality and biological (invertebrate based) water quality
- 1998 Some improvement in farm pollution and chemical water quality but not in biological quality
- 2008 Part funded EPA study commenced to assess current status of same streams
 - Did the biology improve?



Since 1990

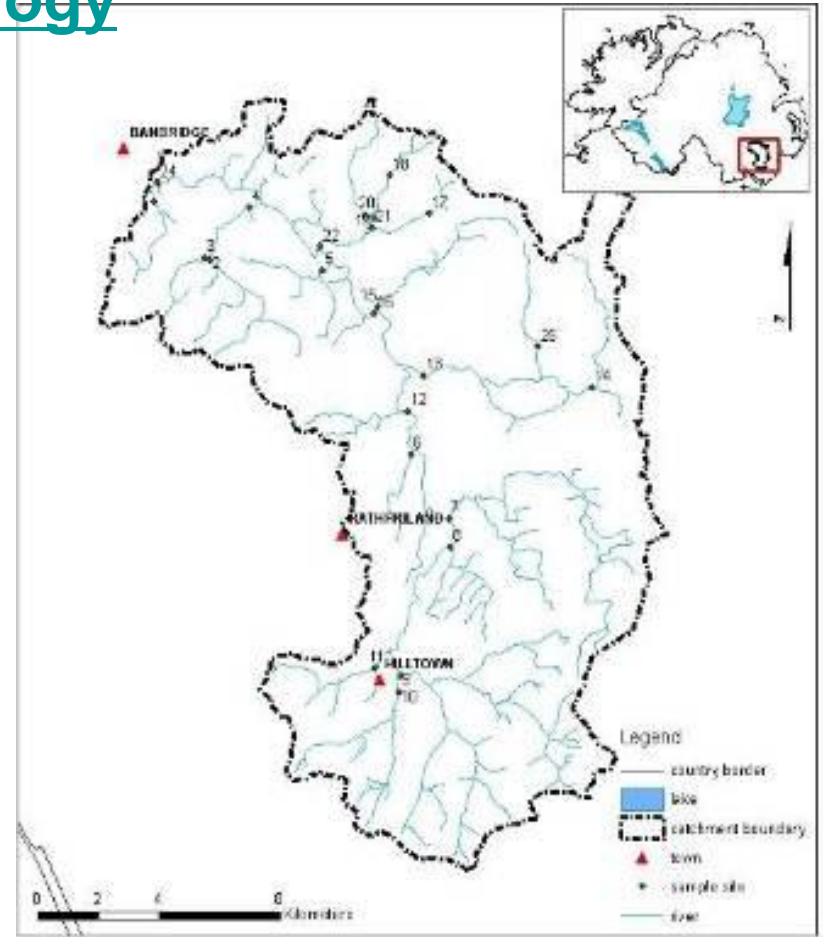
- New effluent tanks on farms in early 1990s
- Silage effluent volumes reduced through pre-wilting.
 - Point source pollution down
- Environmental cross compliance linked to beef sales and single farm payment
 - More legislation – required construction standards
- Erne Nutrient Management Scheme 1997/8
 - provided nutrient management advice for farmers in Erne catchment
- Closed winter season for slurry spreading:
 - Not effective until 2009/10 winter
- Since 2004 marked decline in N & P fertiliser use.
- New effluent tanks in 2008/9
- But an explosion of single dwellings in countryside in from 1997-2006.

Methodology



Colebrooke

- Less intensity grasslands
- 100% classed as LFA (75% SDA)
- Beef Cattle
- Unimproved / Coniferous forestry



Upper Bann

- Lowland intensive grassland
 - 50% lies outside LFA
- Dairy important
- Uplands - Sheep

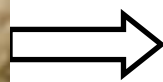
Methodology

- Streams sampled every 14 days
- Chemical water quality assessment based on BOD, dissolved oxygen and ammonium to generate *Fisheries Ecosystem (FE) Classes*

	<i>Salmonid</i>		<i>Cyprinid</i>		<i>No fish</i>		
Fisheries Ecosystem class	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Dissolved O₂	High						Low
Ammonium	Low						High
Biological Oxygen Demand	Low						High

- **Biological water quality assessment**

Macro-Invertebrates sampled 3 times per year. Scored 1–10 based on their sensitivity to pollution
 10 = pollution sensitive 1 = pollution tolerant

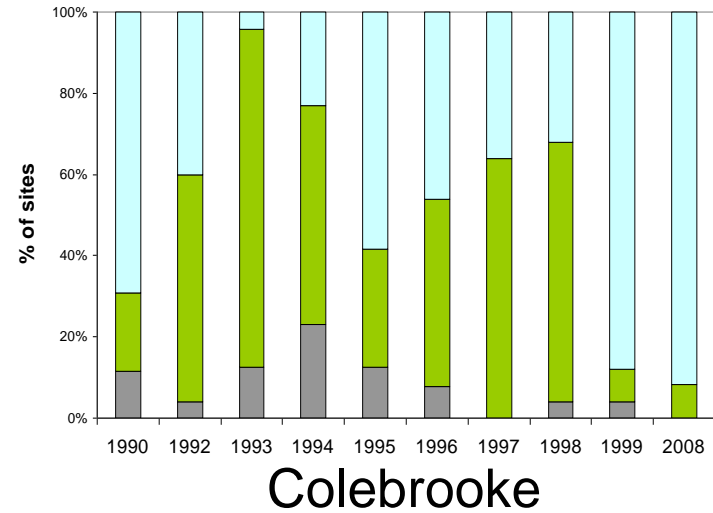
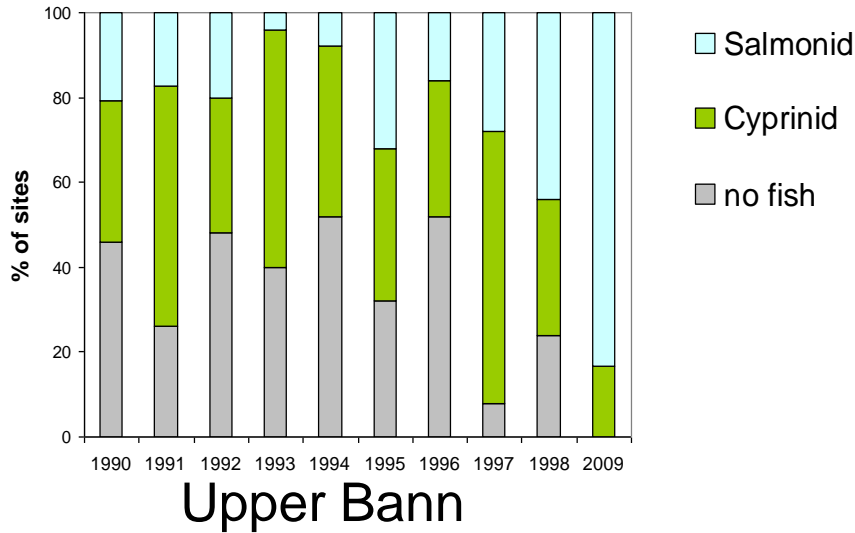


Generates an Average Score per Taxon (ASPT) for each site

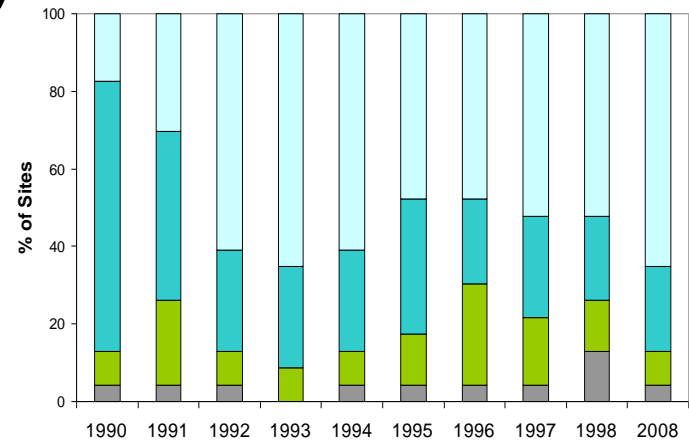
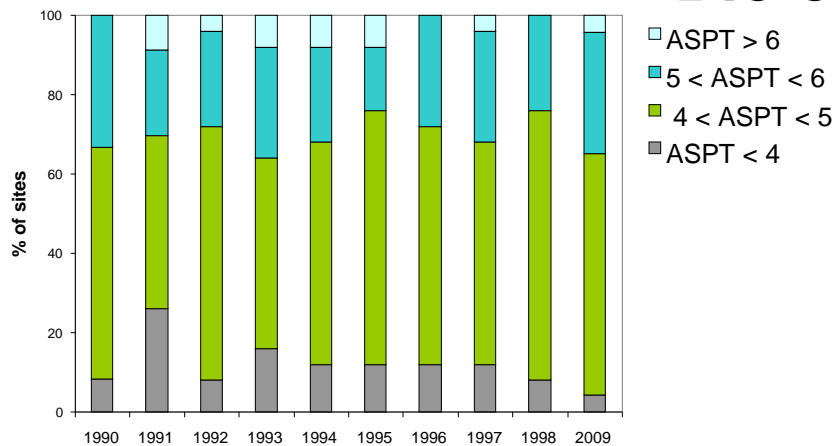
- **Nutrient export Intensity** - Rivers flows combined with nutrient concentrations
 - Flow weighted mean concentrations

Results: Chemical & Biological WQ

Chemistry

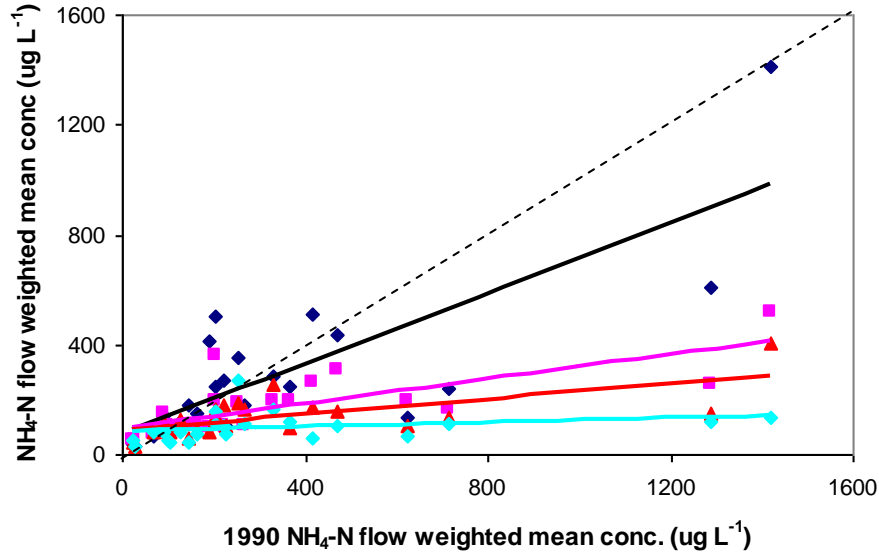


Biology



Results: Ammonium export Intensity

Upper Bann

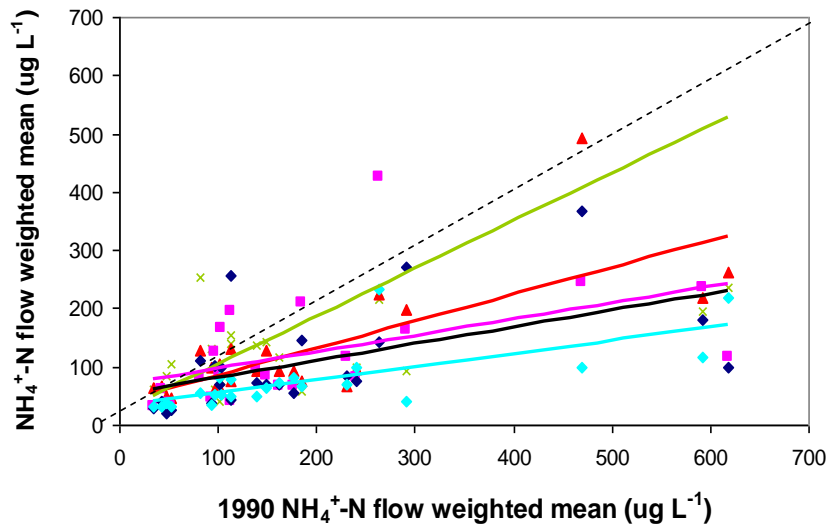


- ◆ 1996
- 1997
- ▲ 1998
- ◆ 2009

NH ₄ -N	1990	1996	1997	1998
1990				
1996	NS			
1997	decline*	decline**		
1998	decline**	decline**	NS	
2009	decline**	decline**	decline**	decline**

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Colebrooke

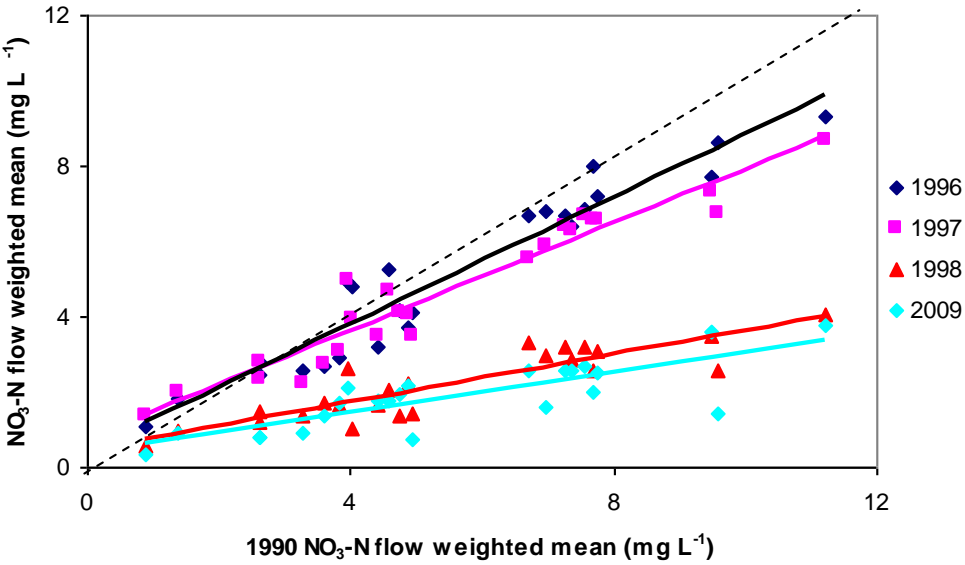


- × 1999
- ▲ 1998
- 1997
- ◆ 1996
- ◆ 2009

NH ₄ -N	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999
1990					
1996	decline**				
1997	decline**	ns			
1998	decline*	ns	ns		
1999	ns	ns	ns	ns	
2009	decline***	ns	decline**	decline**	decline***

Results: Nitrate exports

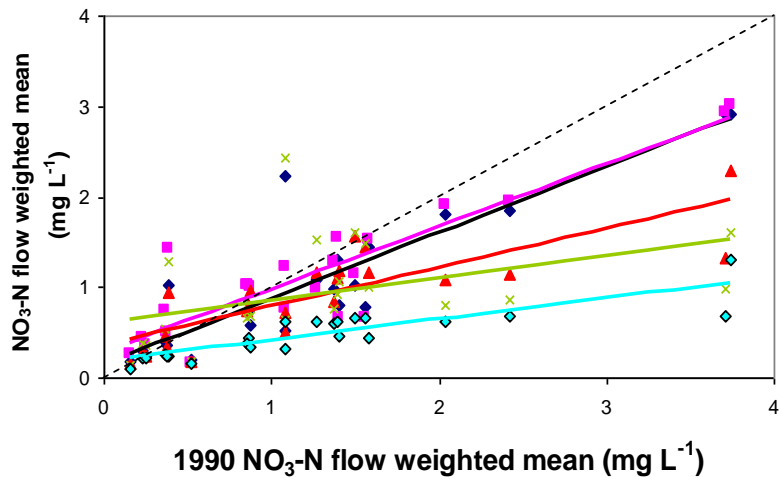
Upper Bann



NO ₃ -N	1990	1996	1997	1998
1990				
1996	decline*			
1997	decline***	decline**		
1998	decline****	decline****	decline***	
2009	decline****	decline****	decline***	decline***

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

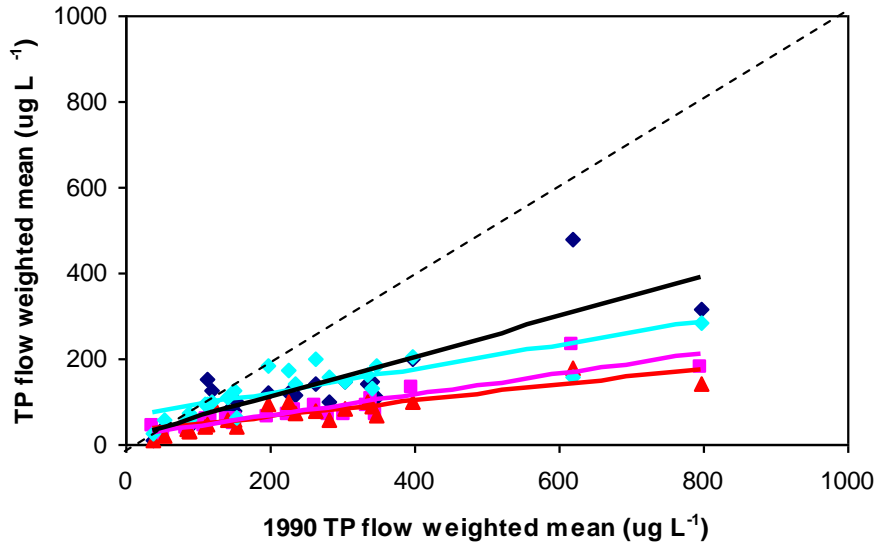
Colebrooke



NO ₃ -N	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999
1990					
1996	decline*				
1997	ns	ns			
1998	decline*	ns	decline*		
1999	ns	ns	ns	ns	
2009	decline***	decline***	decline***	decline***	decline***

Results: Total P Export

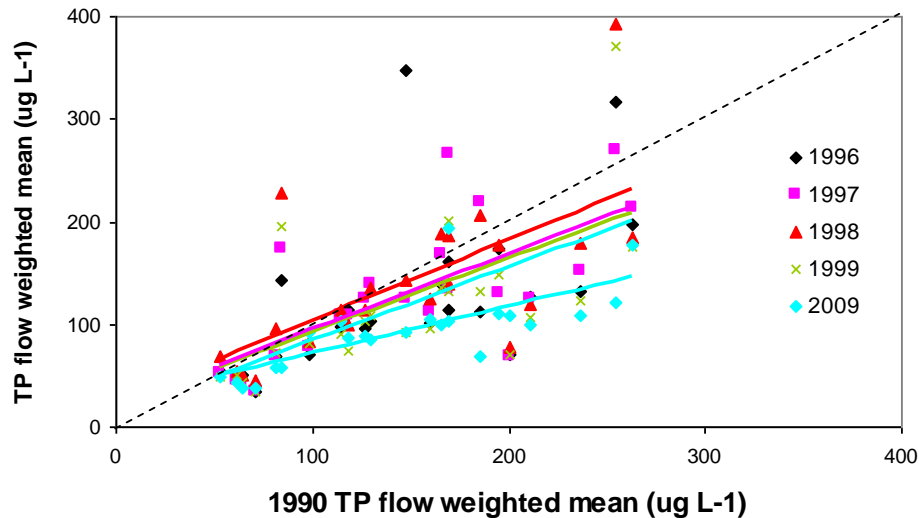
Upper Bann Total P



TP	1990	1996	1997	1998
1990				
1996	decline***			
1997	decline***	decline***		
1998	decline***	decline***	NS	
2009	decline***	NS	increase***	increase***

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

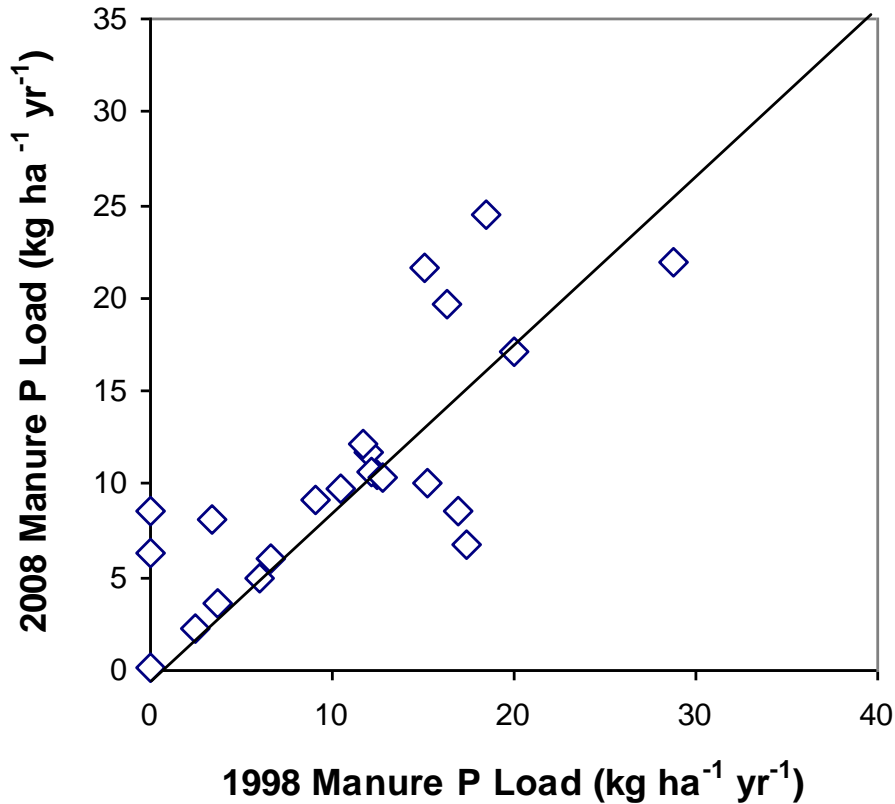
Colebrooke Total P



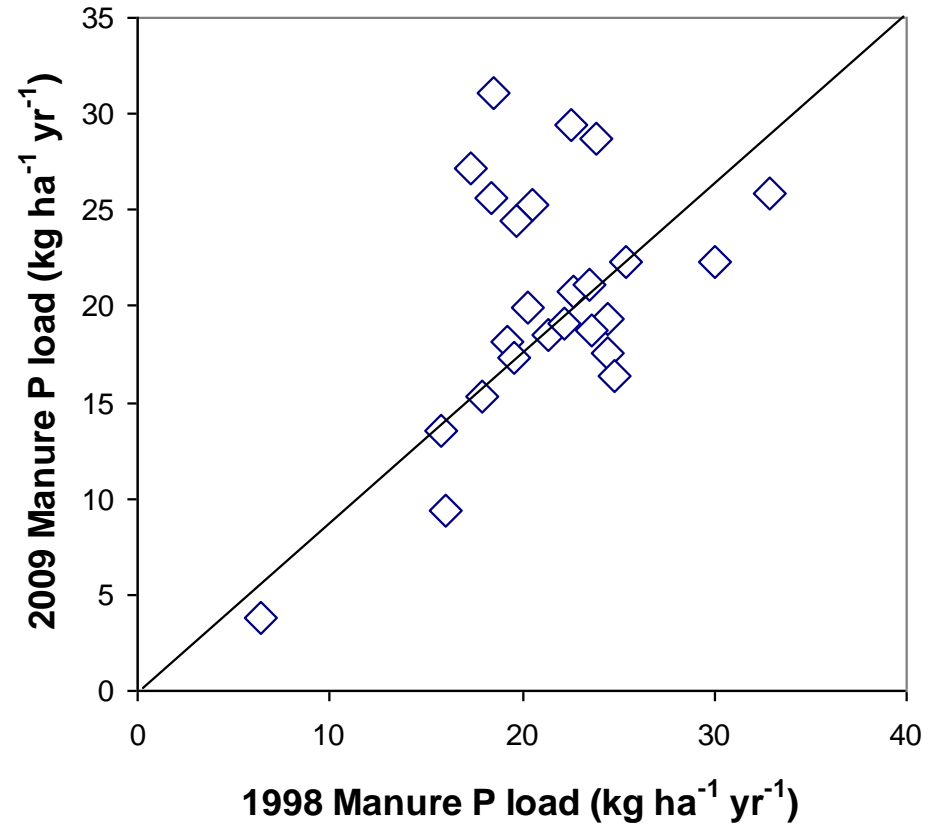
TP	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999
1990					
1996	decline***				
1997	NS	increase*			
1998	NS	increase**	NS		
1999	decline*	NS	NS	decline***	
2009	decline***	decline*	decline**	decline**	NS

Manure P loads: 1998 vs. 2008

Colebrooke



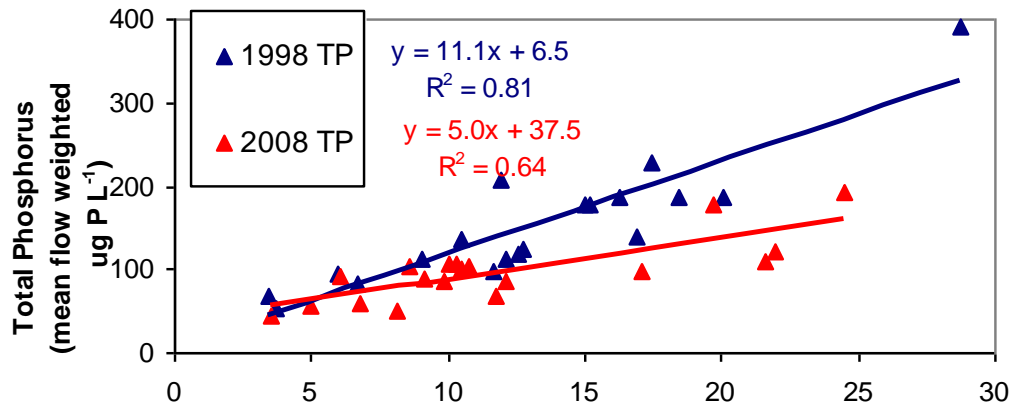
Upper Bann



No consistent change to live-stocking rates

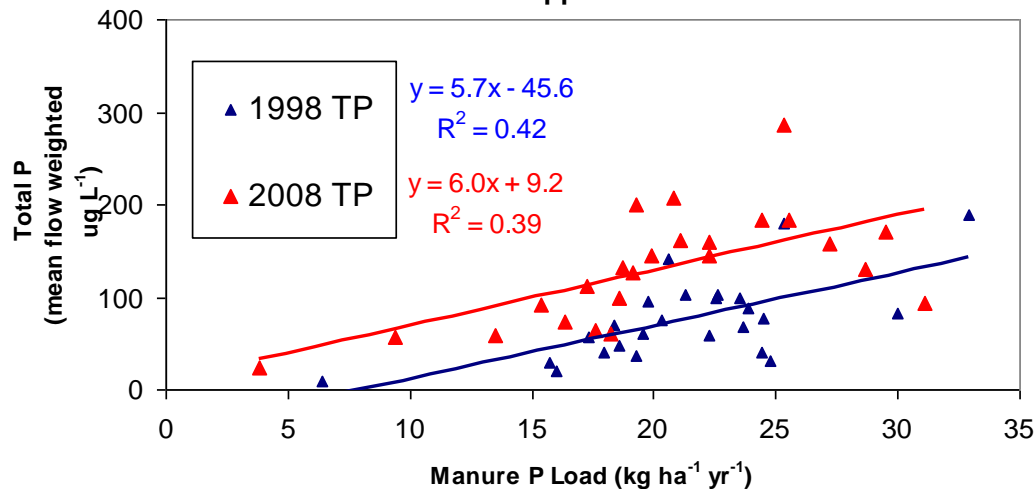
Stream TP concentration vs catchment manure P stocking rates compared for 1998 and 2008

Colebrooke



- Colebrooke shows less TP loss per unit manure loading in 2008 compared to 1998.

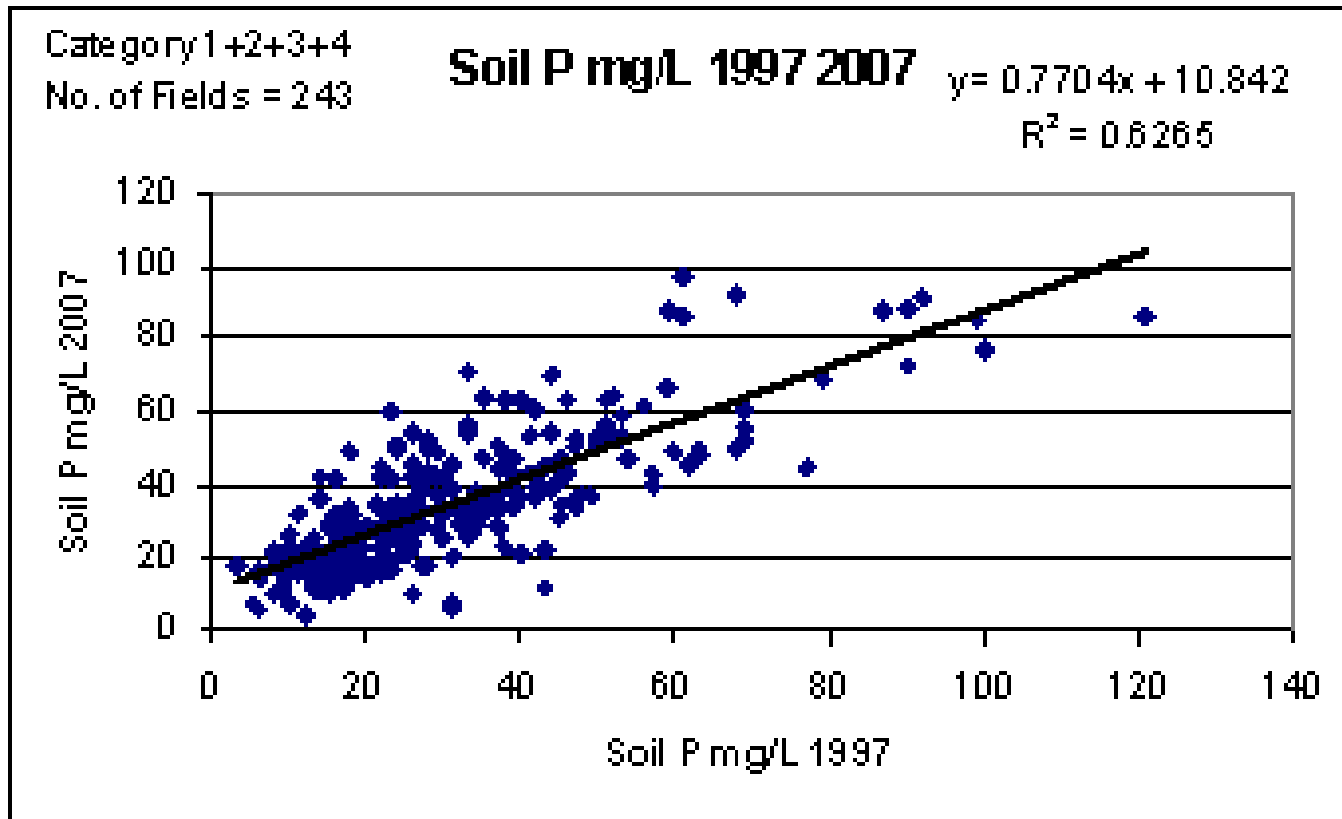
Upper Bann



- Upper Bann is reverse
 - 2008 > 1998
 - Manure P vs TP slopes same for 1998 & 2008
 - Higher TP loss in 2008 reflected in higher intercept.
 - Non-agricultural P source?

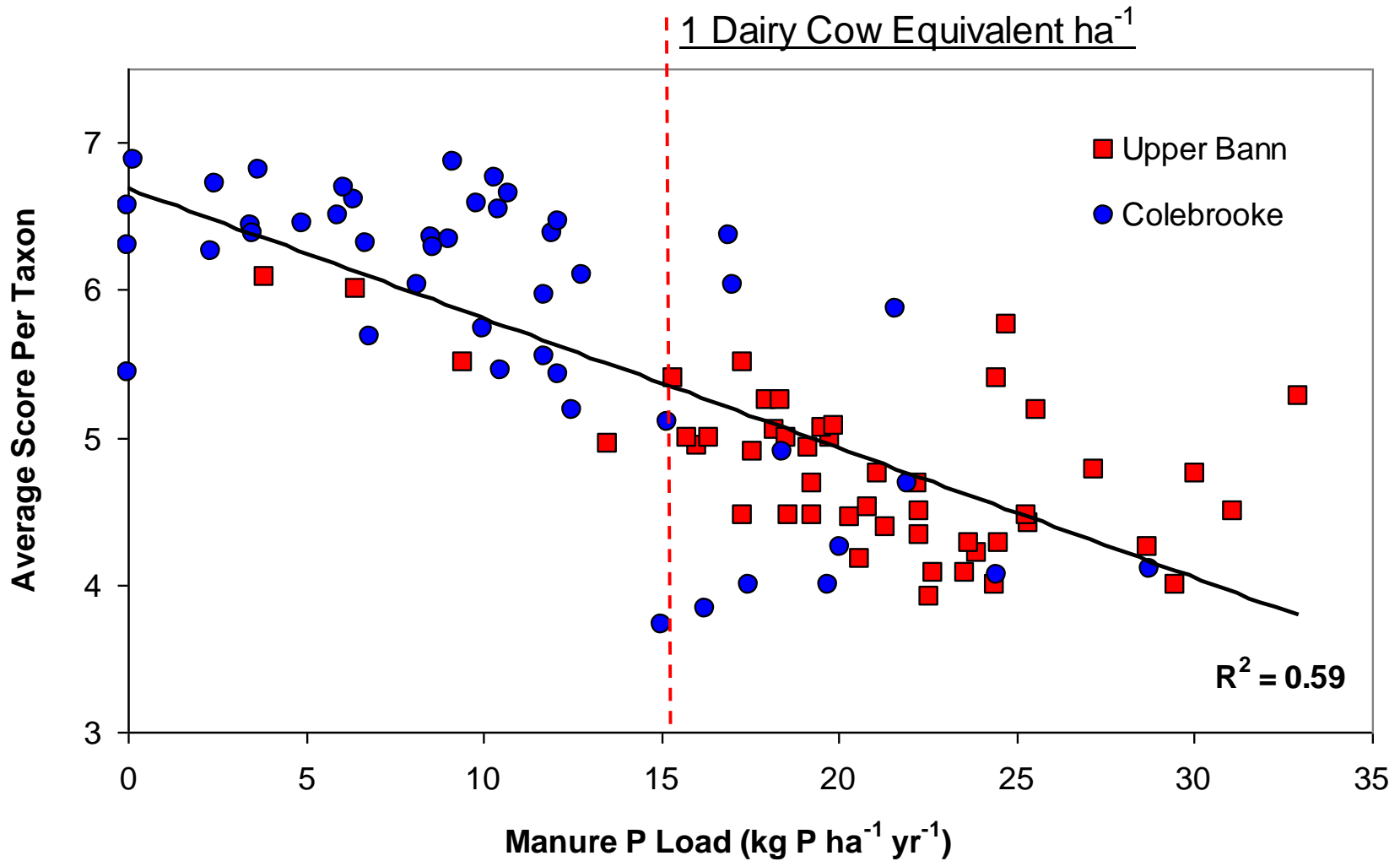
Colebrooke Catchment meta-analysis: Nutrient Export Intensity

Soil P

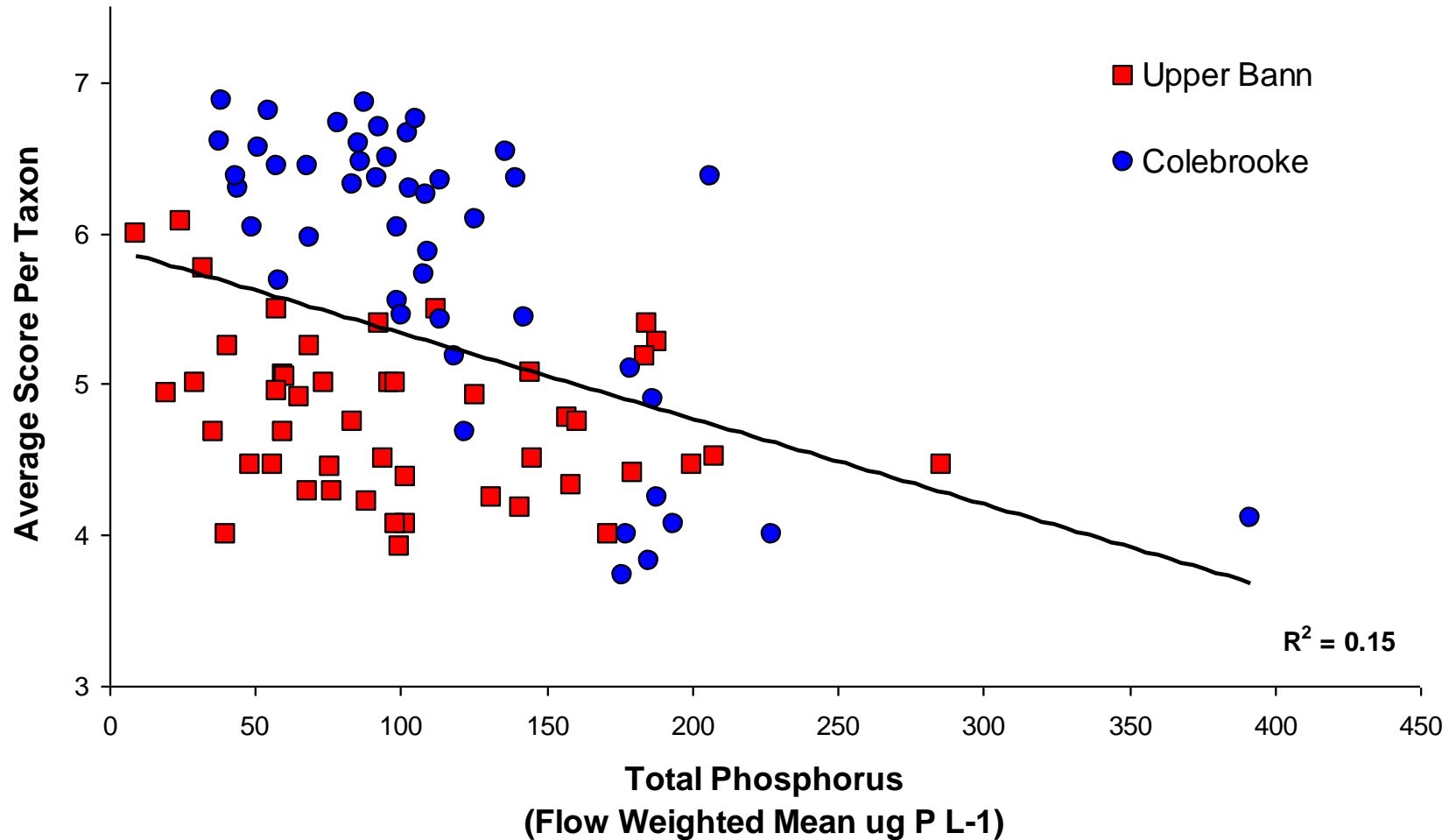


Overall small increase in P
change in P occurred on the low P soils
no detectable change in high P soils

Mini-catchment Manure P Loads vs. ASPT for 1998 and 2008



Mini-catchment Total P vs. ASPT for 1998 and 2008



Conclusions

- Still no improvement in biology
- Nitrate and ammonium export rates have significantly declined.
- P export response less clear
 - shows decline in most Colebrooke catchments but increase in Upper Bann
 - TP concentrations remain ecologically high (100 - 200 g P L^{-1}).
- Increases in P loss could reflect
 - new rural homes
 - Increased live-stocking rates
 - Clearfelling (headwaters of Colebrooke)

Ongoing & future work

- Monitoring has continued in 2010 at 50% of catchments
 - Examine data in regard to mini-catchment specific land use and rural housing over time.
- How to test for factors constraining biological recovery?
 - Are nutrients levels too high?
 - Is hydro-morphology too poor?
 - Is infrequent farm yard pollution sufficient to prevent recovery?

Acknowledgements

- AFBI staff:
 - Gloria McLaughlin and Raymond Stewart for water sampling
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 - An Effective Framework For assessing aquatic ECosysTem responses to implementation of the Phosphorus Regulations (EFFECT)
- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for remainder of project funding.



