

International Interdisciplinary Conference on Land Use and Water Quality Agricultural Production and the Environment Vienna, Austria, 21-24 September 2015



National Institute for Public Health and the Environment Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

Farming within environmental boundary conditions

**Developments and challenges** 

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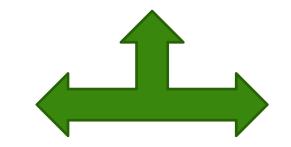


# The common challenges for agriculture



High quality food





Green energy





Clean water



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# Outline

- 1. The common challenges for agriculture details
- 2. Examples of successes, failures, and challenges
- 3. Dealing with the challenges
- 4. LuWQ2015 conference

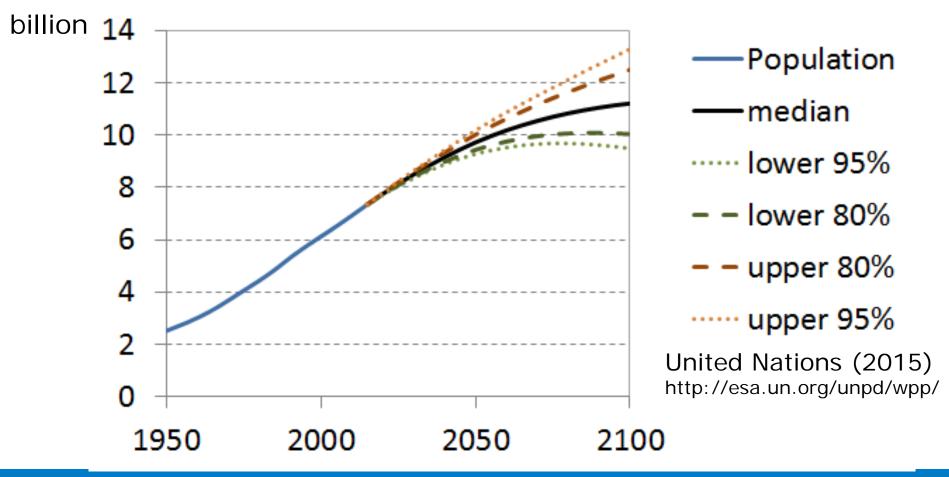






# Development of world population

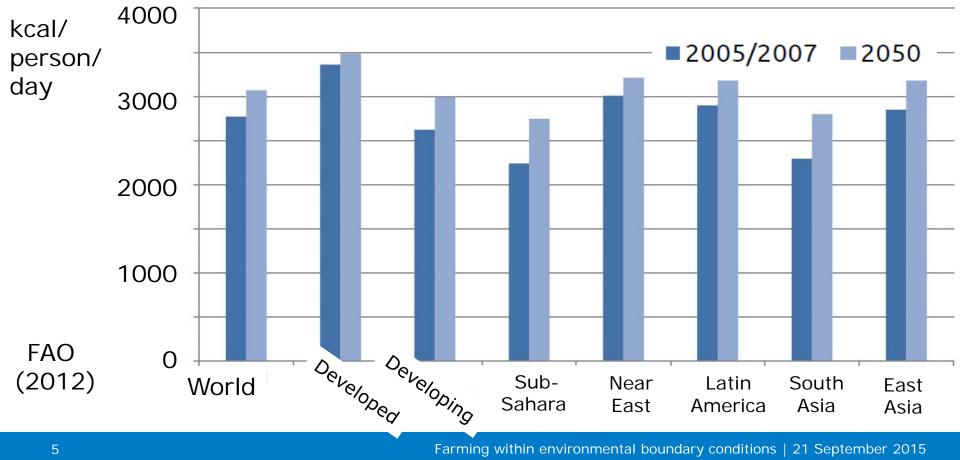
About 40% increase in population between 2005 and 2050





# Per capita food consumption

About 10% increase in consumption per person between 2005 and 2050



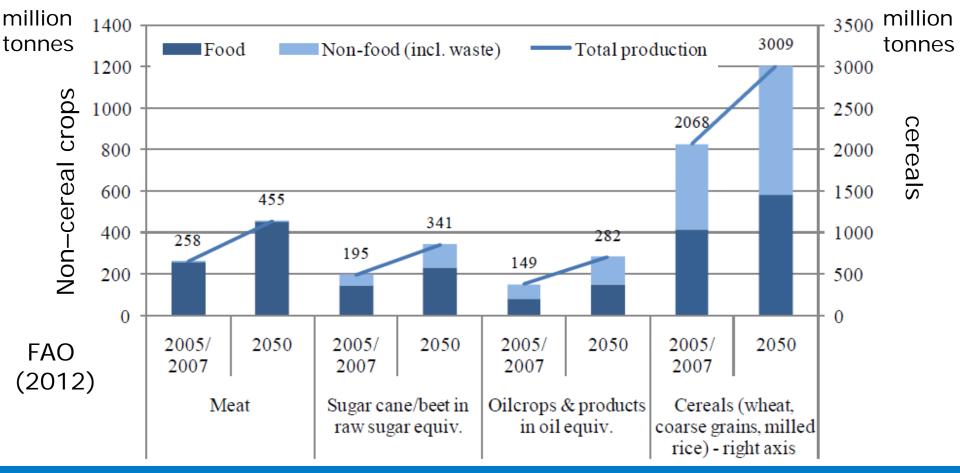
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http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/ap106e/ap106e.pdf



# World production and use, major products

60% increase in agricultural production between 2005 and 2050

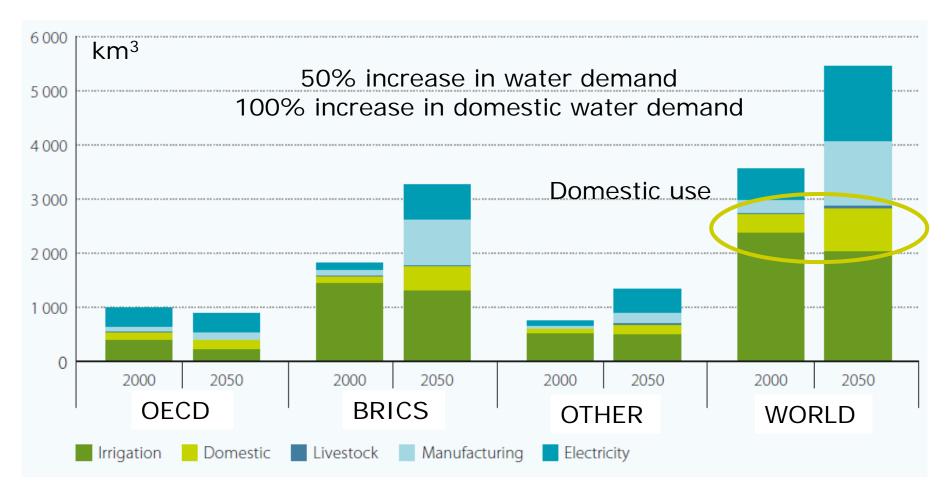


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http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/ap106e/ap106e.pdf



#### Total water demand (baseline scenario 2000 and 2050)

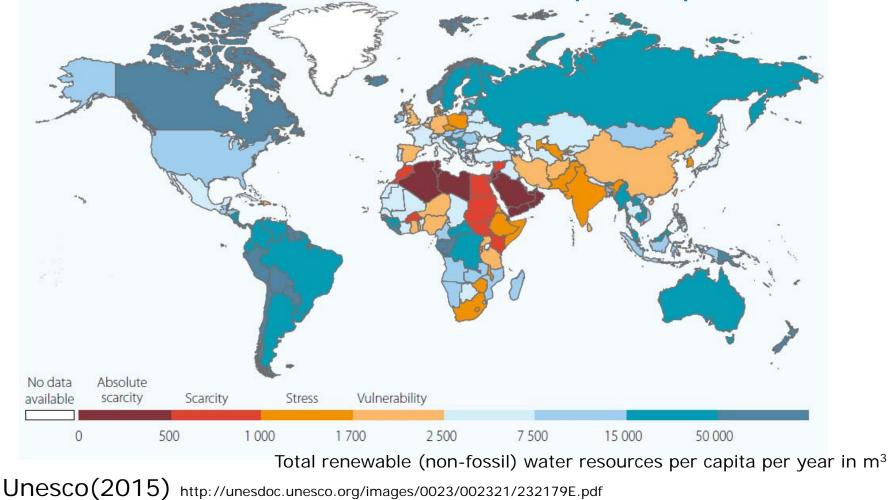


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Unesco(2015) http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002321/232179E.pdf



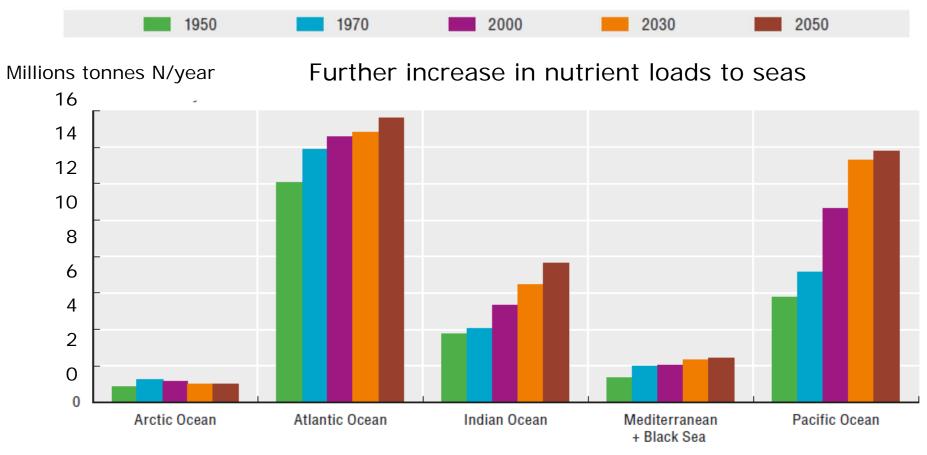
#### Total renewable water resources per capita (2013)



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#### River discharges of nitrogen into the sea



OECD (2012) Environmental Outlook to 2050



#### Not only nutrients, but also ...





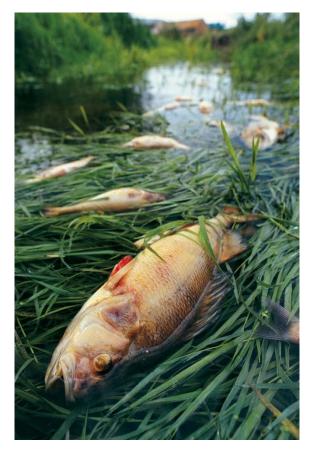
#### natural hormones



#### pesticides

#### heavy metals





# What can we do to prevent this?







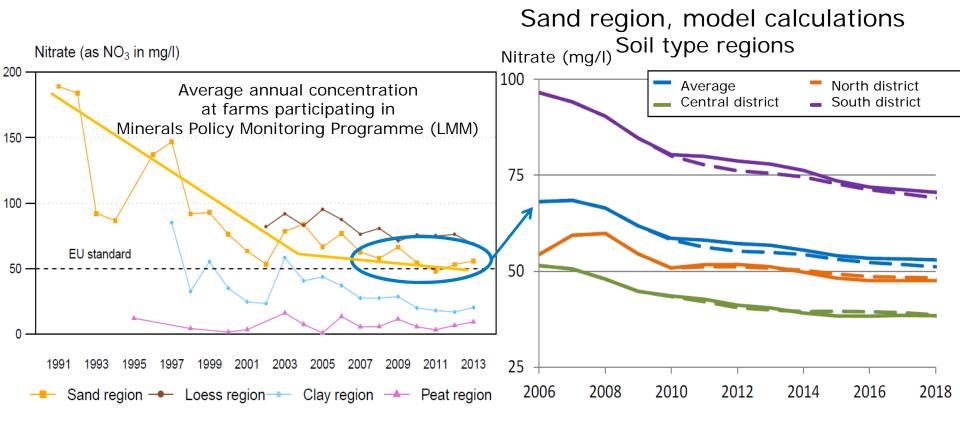


# 2. Examples of successes, failures and challenges





#### The Netherlands – results of actions



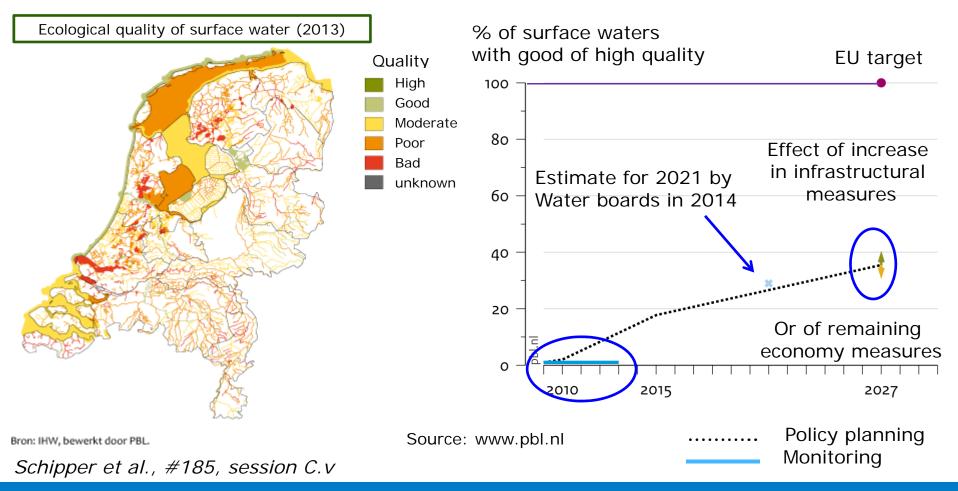
Source: www.rivm.nl/lmm

Source: Alterra (http://edepot.wur.nl/343644)

Broers et al., #208, session E.ii; Groenendijk et al., #167, session C.i

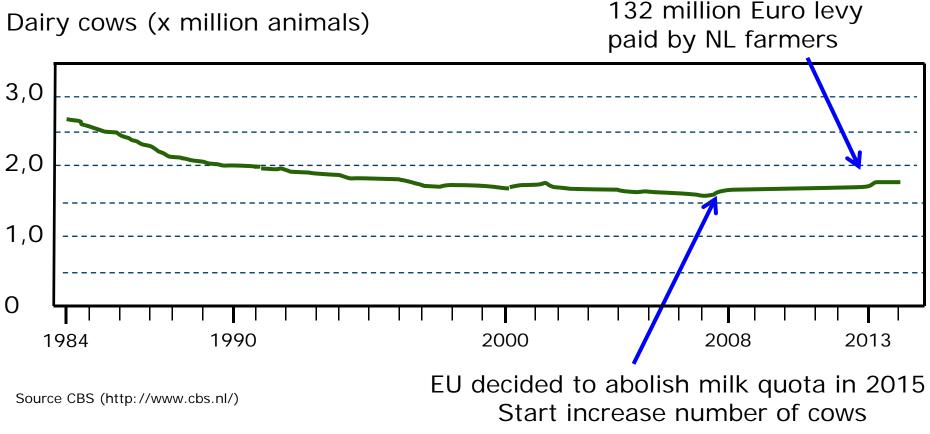


#### The Netherlands – prospects surface waters





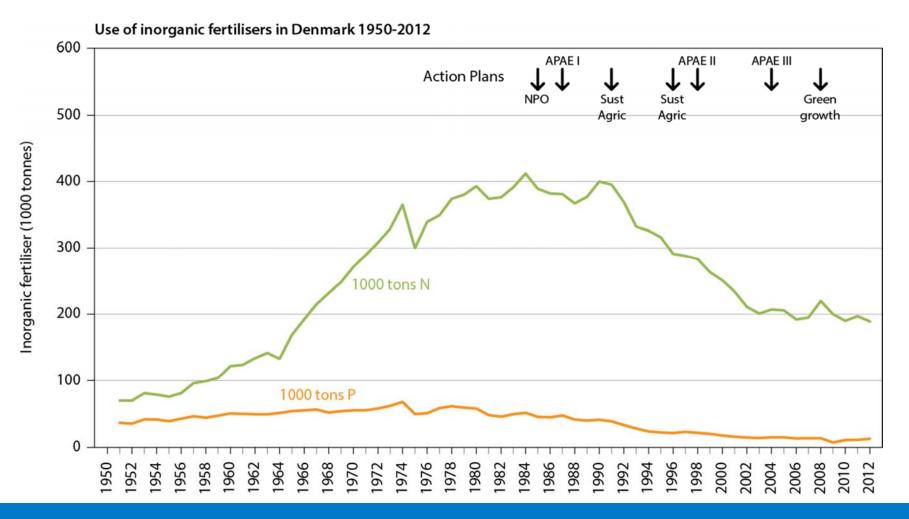
# The Netherlands - challenges



Luesink et al., #116, poster session P.i



#### Use of inorganic fertilisers in Denmark, 1950-2012



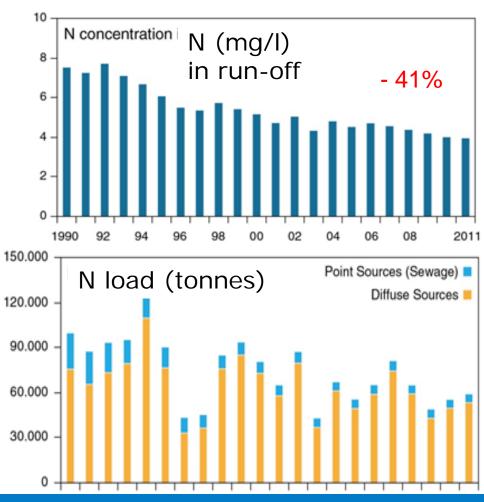


#### **Improvement of water quality**

Water quality has improved,

However:

- WFD targets not realised yet
- New reduction requirements needed
- Low hanging fruit has been picked
- A general additional restriction of use
- Too strict for non-sensitive areas
- Not strict enough for sensitive areas





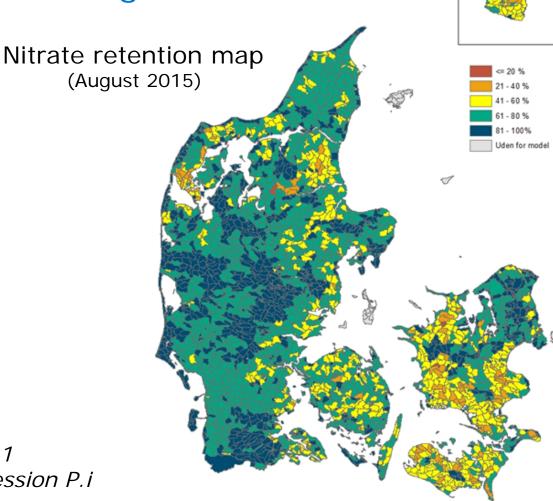
#### Denmark: More targeted regulation a new era?

**Goal**: more targeted regulation of agricultural production

**Approach**: account for natural attenuation

**Realisation**: a new and more fine scale (ca. 1500 ha) mapping of nitrogen retention has been conducted in Denmark during the last two years

*Højbjerg et al., #187, session C.1 Tornbjerg et al., #168, poster session P.i* 





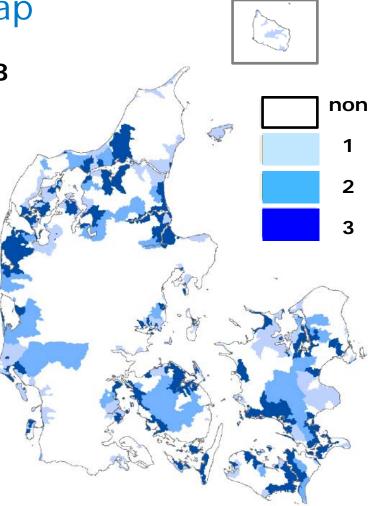
# Denmark – the Nitrate Class Map

Designated area with restrictions in 2008 total: 16,666 km<sup>2</sup>; farmed: 10,731 km<sup>2</sup>

General Livestock Harmony rules (GLH): pigs 1.4 LU/ha, other: 1.7 LU/ha

Nitrate	% GLR	Farmed area
classes	allowed	(% of UAA)
1	85 %	12%
2	65%	13%
3	50%	16%
Total		41%

*Højbjerg et al., #187, session C.1* Tornbjerg et al., #168, poster session P.i



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# New Zealand – Results of actions

# Lake Taupo

Tongariro National Park

#### <u>Near-pristine water</u> quality under threat:

Total N: 70 µg/L
Total P: 5.6 µg/L
Secchi depth: 14.6 m

#### Policy response:

Nitrogen Discharge Allowances
 N cap and N trading scheme
 NZ\$80 million Fund to buy out
 20% of manageable N load
 (170 tons per year)

Stenger et al., #67, session



# New Zealand – results of actions

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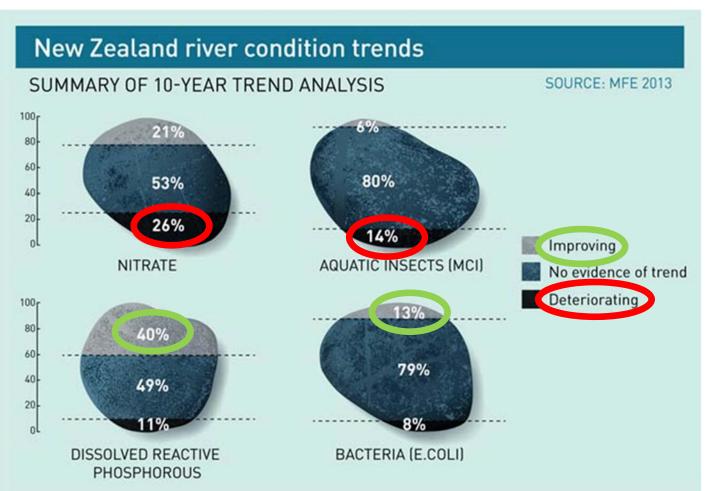
**Tongariro NP** 

#### **Time line:**

- Late 1990s: Early deterioration
- > 2001: Start of policy development
- 2005: Policy proposed
- 2011: Policy operative
- 2015: 20% load reduction 'contracted' with land owners
- By 2080: Return to near-pristine water quality (long lag times)



### New Zealand – failure/partial success

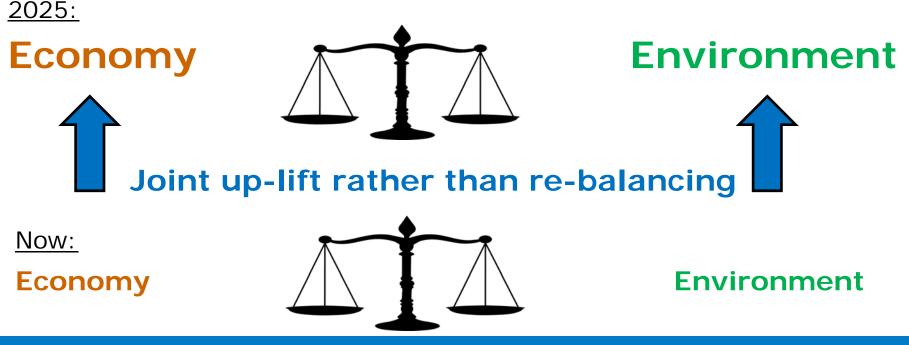




# New Zealand – challenges

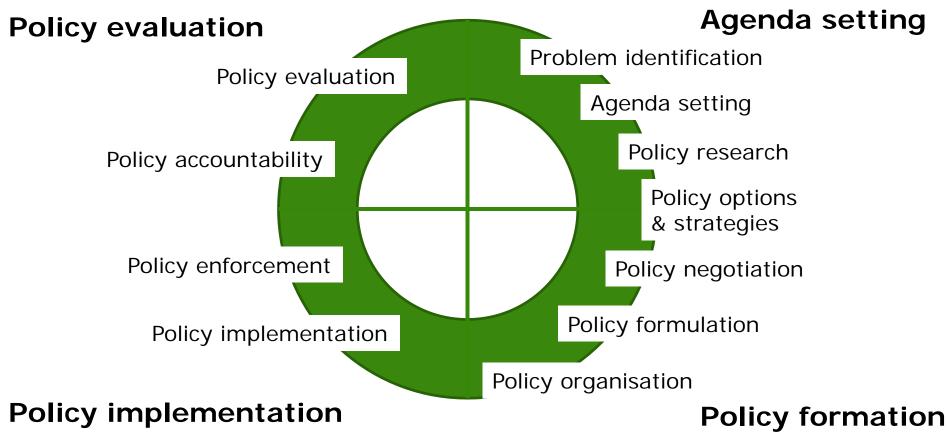
# NZ Government's twin challenge:

*'doubling export earnings from primary production,* <u>while</u> maintaining or improving water quality'.





# 3. Dealing with the challenge is a cyclic process

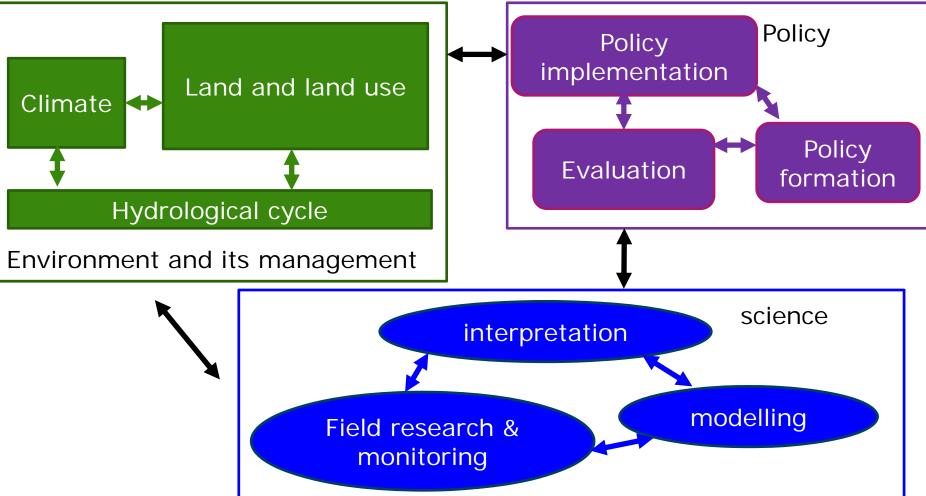


Source: http://www.geostrategis.com/

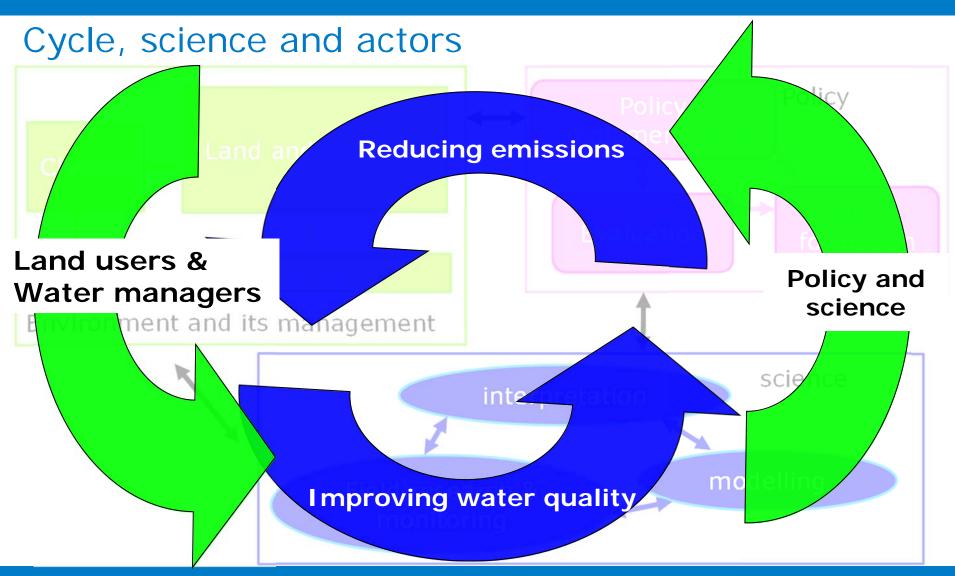
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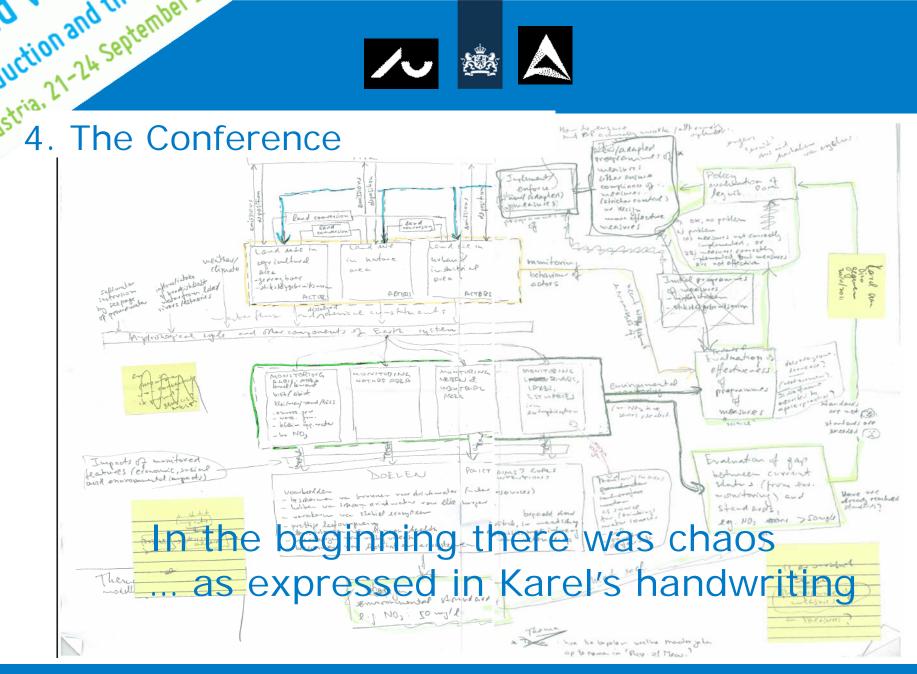
#### Environment, science, policy and management

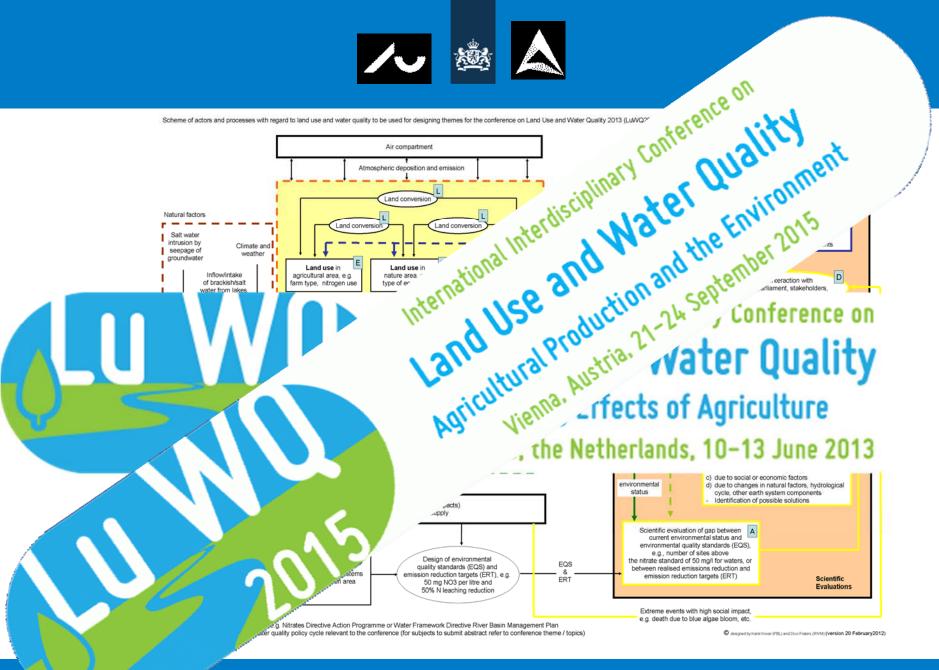




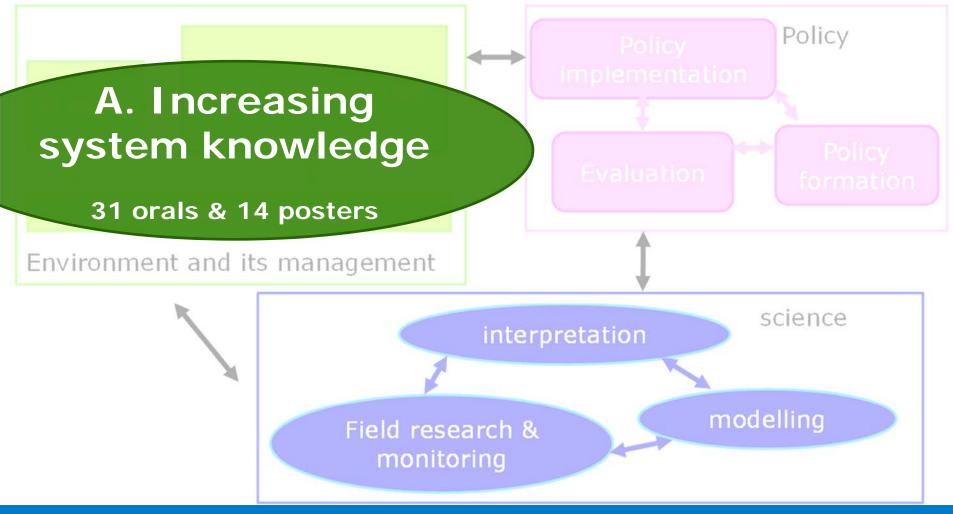




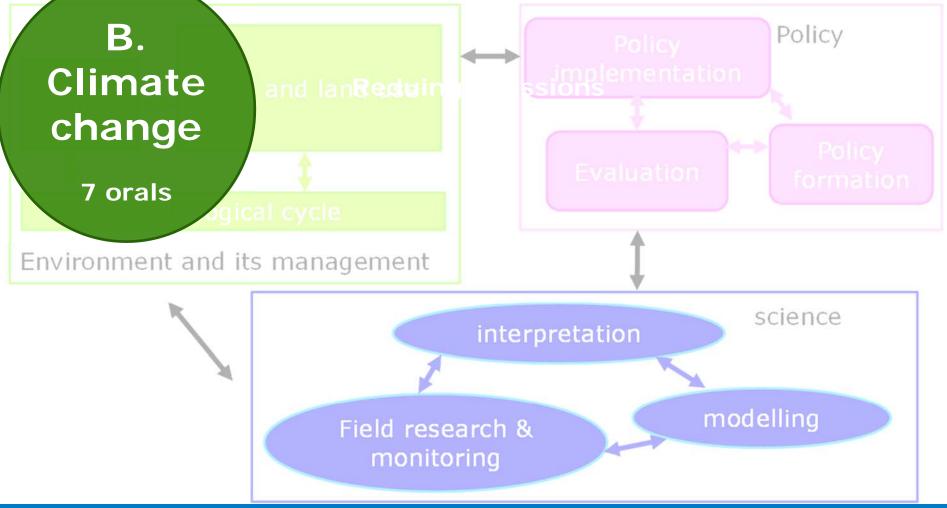




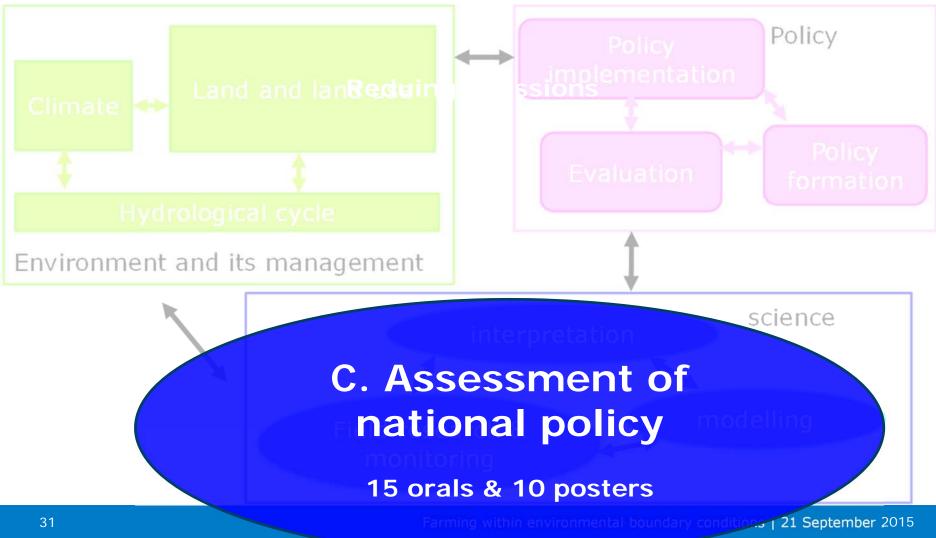




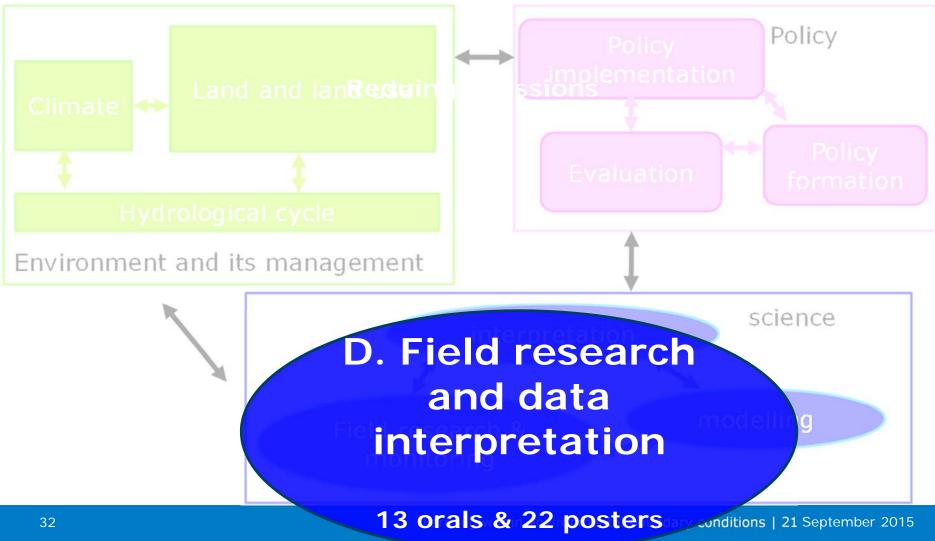




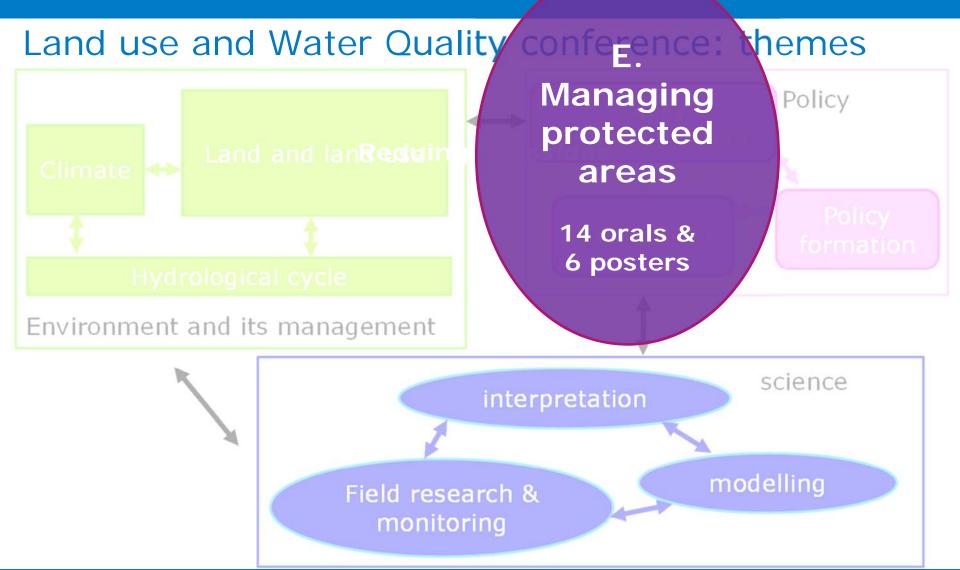




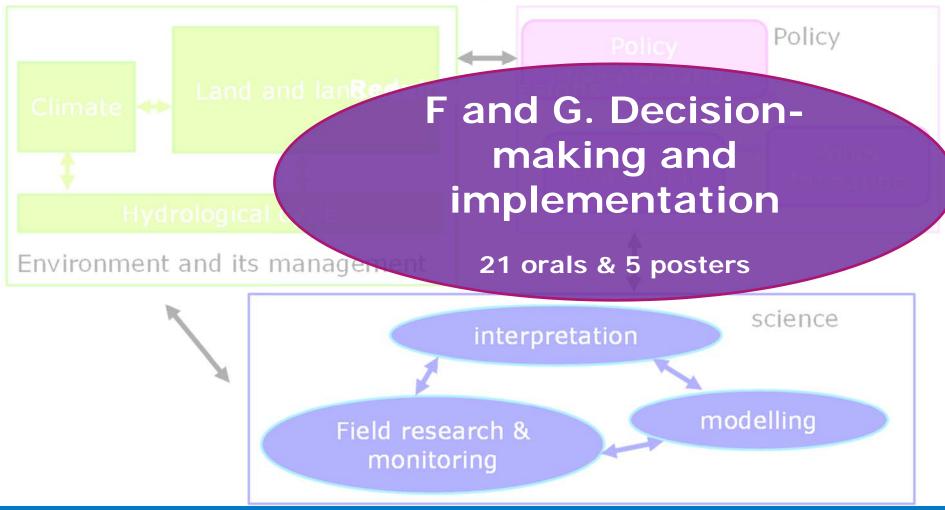














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# 170 participants from 31 countries from all (habitable) continents

# Enjoy this conference

# and thank you for your attention