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Revision of the German EU-Nitrate-Monitoring Network (Groundwater)

Dr. Rüdiger Wolter
Federal Environment Agency
(Umweltbundesamt)



ruediger.wolter@uba.de

<u>Aim of the EU-Nitrate-Monitoring Network (groundwater):</u>

Reporting is based on the requirements of Annex V of the European Nitrates Directive (91/676/EWG)

According to Annex V "Information to be contained in reports to in article 10" it has to be reported:

4 (d) a summary of the results of the monitoring programs implemented pursuant to Article 5 (6)

According to Article 5 (6):

Member States shall draw up and implement suitable monitoring programmes to assess the effectiveness of action programmes established pursuant to this Article.

Member States which apply Article 5 throughout their national territory shall monitor the nitrate content of waters (surface waters and groundwater) at selected measuring points which make it possible to establish the extent of nitrate pollution in the waters from agricultural sources.

Former philosophy of monitoring and reporting upon the EU-Nitrates Directive:

- The German EU-Nitrate Monitoring network contained 186 sites
- Sites should have a nitrate concentration of more than 50 mg/l but at least of more than 25 mg/l.
- Sites should be situated in the upper groundwater layer,
- High nitrate concentration should be caused by agriculture
- Sites should be located in areas with elevated nitrate concentrations

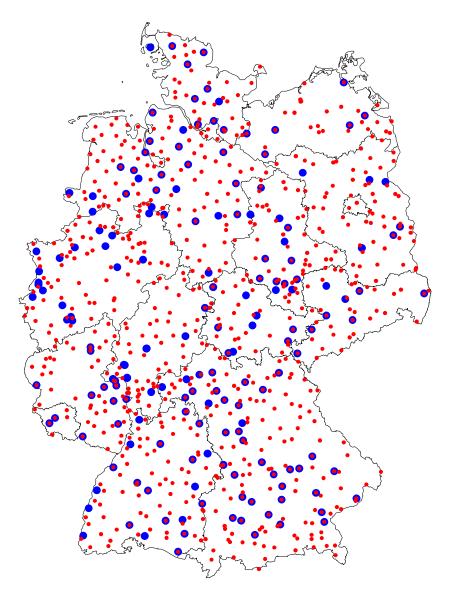
Advantage:

It could be expected, that groundwater quality will improve over quite a long time (several reporting periods). The number of sites with nitrate concentration of more than 50 mg/l will decrease continuously. It can be demonstrated, that the measures implemented in Germany are effective!

Disadvantage:

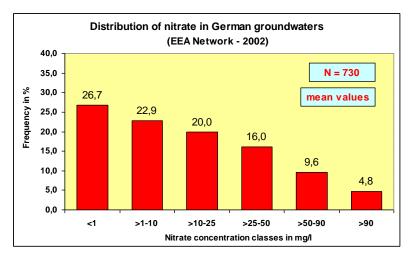
The monitoring network generated is not representative for Germany as a whole and might be misinterpreted.

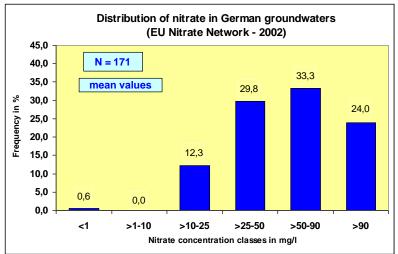
The former German EU-Nitrate Monitoring Network was fully in line with the requirements of the Nitrates Directive!



Federal Environmental Agency: R. Wolter – 25 June 2004

<u>EEA Network</u> (representative)





Former EU-Nitrate Monitoring Network

Reasons to review the EU-Nitrate Network

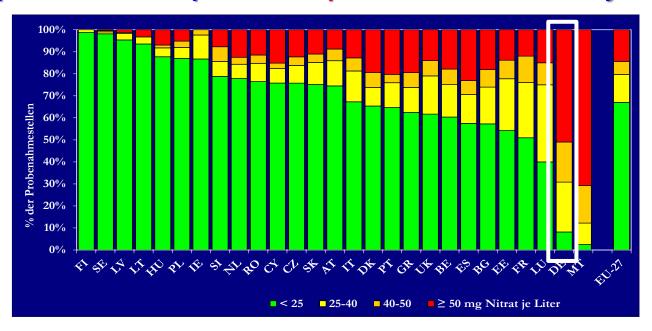
Report from the Commission COM (2013) 683 final ... on the implementation of Council Directive 91/676/EEC

Technical: Very low density of the German Nitrate Network

The average density of Nitrate-Monitoring Networks in the EU is 8 stations per 1 000 km². Density of the Germany Networks was 0,4 stations per 1000 km². Statistical uncertainty is quite high.

Political: Misinterpretation of data

Data reported were interpreted as representative for Germany as a whole.



Requirements for the revision of the German EEA-Monitoring Network and the new EU-Nitrate-Monitoring Network

- The former EEA- and the EU-Nitrate-Monitoring Network should be merged,
- The total number of sites shall be 1200,
- All former EEA und EU-Nitrate-Monitoring sites should be preserved,
- Distribution of land use has to be reflected representatively by the sites selected (dominant land use in the catchment of each site),
- Each sampling site has to be distributed to the dominant land use,
- The distribution of nitrate concentration in each of the federal states has to be reflected by the sites selected,

Sites with the dominant land use "arable land" and "grassland" are summarised in the Sub-Network "Agriculture".

Which of the new monitoring networks (new EEA-Network or the new Agricultural Network) should be used for reporting?

Referring to the Annex V (4) and Article 5 (6) of the European Nitrates Directive (91/676/EWG) monitoring and reporting should be done at and refer to:

.... selected measuring points which make it possible to establish the extent of nitrate pollution in the waters from agricultural sources.

Decision:

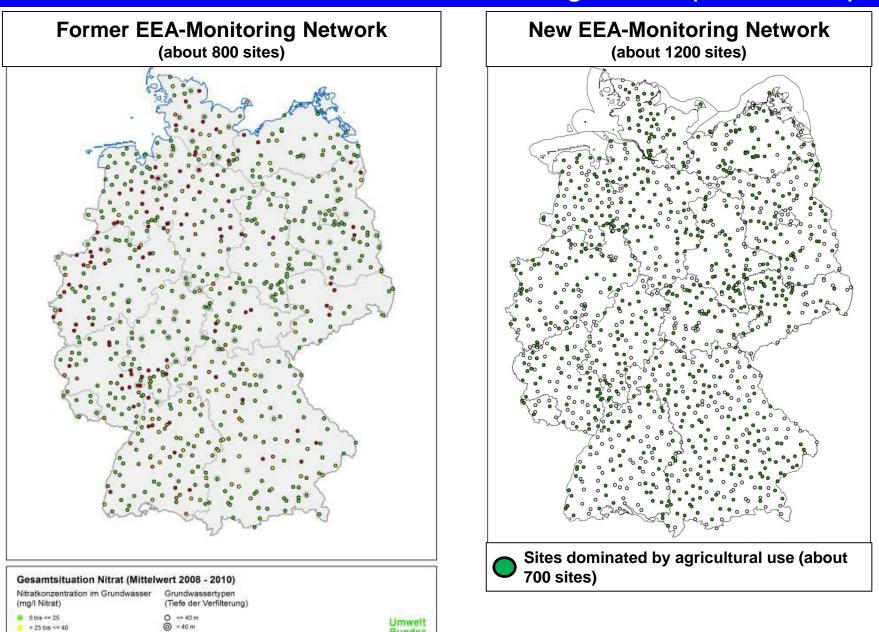
For reporting about the effectiveness of measures implemented by the nitrates directive the new Sub-Network "Agriculture" should be used.

For reporting about the status of groundwater data from the new **EEA-Monitoring Network** should be used.

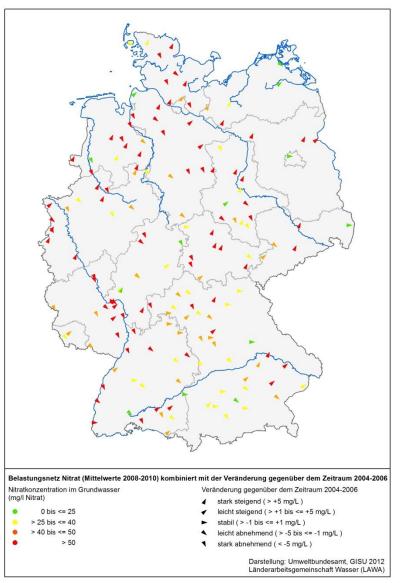
Distribution of land use in Germany, in the **EEA-Monitoring Network** and in the new EU-Nitrate-Monitoring Network (Sub-Network "Agriculture")

Land use	New EEA-Monitoring Network		New EU-Nitrate Monitoring Network (Agriculture)	Germany (2012)*	
	Number of sites	Percentage	Number of sites	Percent	
Forest	349	29,8	0 30,2		
Settlements	118	10,1	0	13,5	
Grassland	135	11,5	135	13,8	
Arable land	570	48,6	570	37,7	
Others				4,8	
Sum:	1172	100	705	100	

^{*} According to the latest data (2012) reported by the German "Federal Statistical Office"

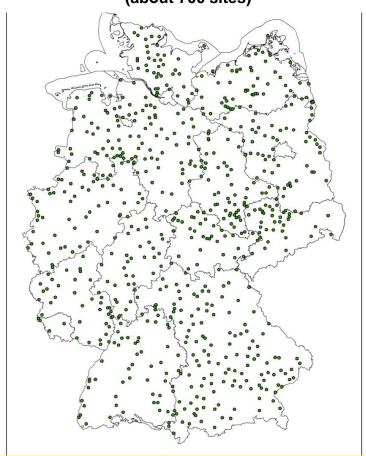


Former EU-Nitrate-Monitoring Network (162 monitoring sites)



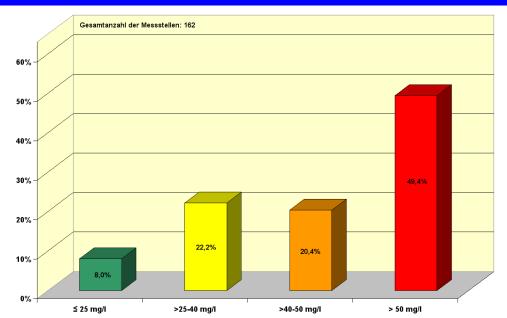
New EU-Nitrate-Monitoring Network

Sub-Network "Agriculture" (about 700 sites)



Average density per 1000 km²:

Former Network: **New Network:**



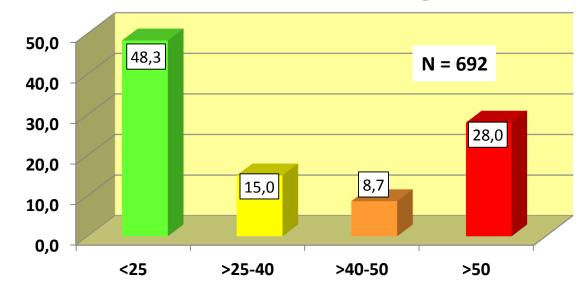
In the former EU-Nitrate Monitoring Network at 49,4% of all sites the Quality Standard of 50 mg/l nitrate was exceeded.

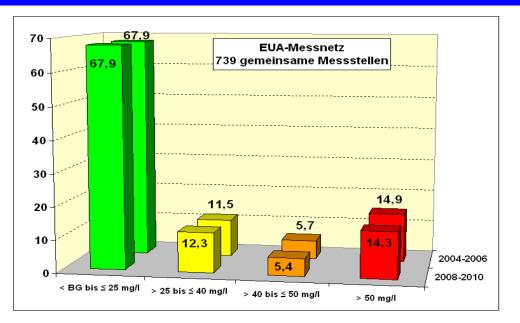
("Worst case" monitoring Network – not representative for Germany as a whole.)

In the new EU-Nitrate Monitoring Network (Sub-Network "Agriculture") at 28% of all sites a nitrate concentration of 50 mg/l is exceeded.

(representative for agricultural use in Germany)

Distribution of Nitrate in the new Sub-Network "Agriculture" (2008/10)



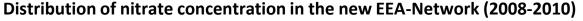


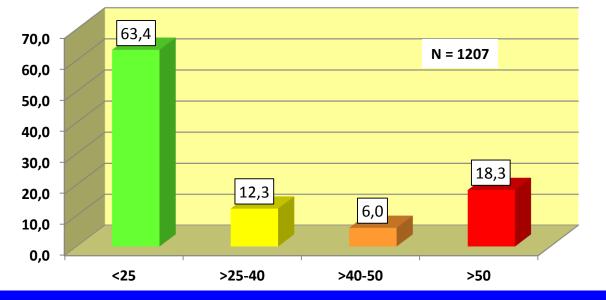
Former "EEA-Network":

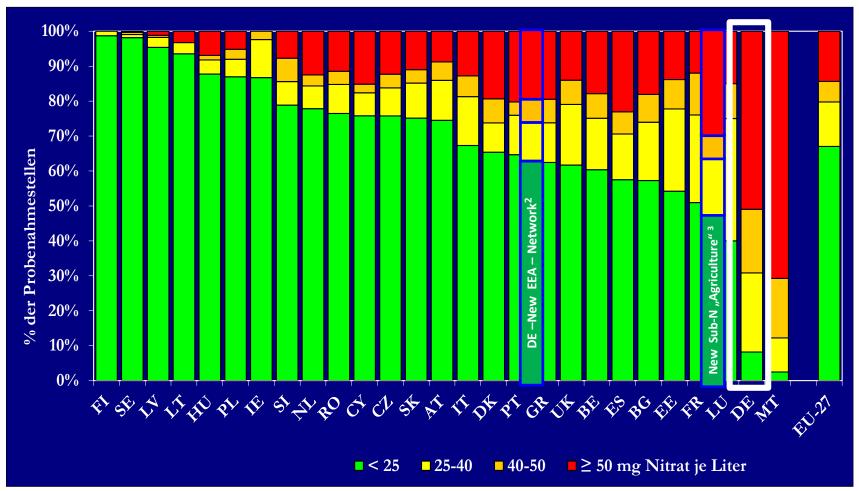
At 14,9 resp. 14,3% of all monitoring sites a nitrate concentration of 50 mg/l was exceeded. (2004/6 resp. 2008/10)

"New EEA-Network":

At 18,3 % of all monitoring sites a nitrate concentration of 50 mg/l is exceeded (2008/10).







Frequency diagram of groundwater classes (Annual average nitrate concentrations) (COM 2013) accomplished by data of the new EU-Nitrate Monitoring Network (Sub-Network "Agriculture"³ and the new EEA-Network²