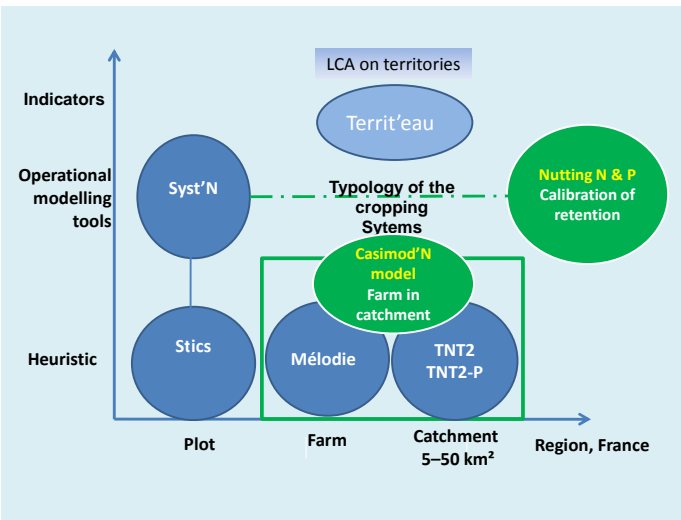




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1. Agrohydrological modelling

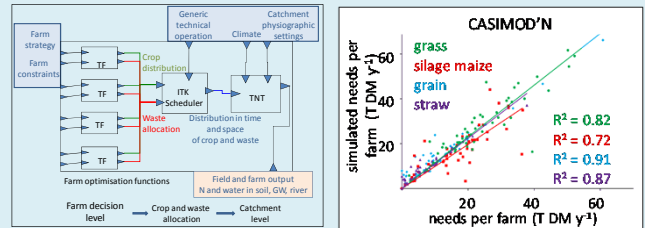
- Heuristic perspective**, large variability of model structure depending on objectives
 - To estimate the distribution of the transit time, or the retention for example.
- Operational perspective**, as decision support tools
 - To test innovative scenarios of agricultural changes and contribute to defining a strategic vision for a catchment.



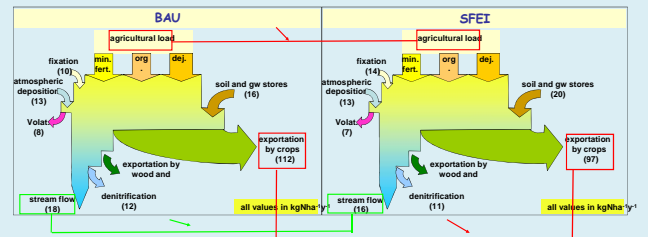
2. Casimod'N, a model to test changes in farming systems in a consistent way



- Feeding the cows to sustain milk production (main income)
- Being able to manage animal waste according to regulations
- Sustain the economic margin by compensating every loss of income by a decrease in charges



- Design simple indicators to set objectives and guide the changes
- Explain the rationale and the feasibility of the objectives
- Find voluntary farmers to implement changes in real farms
- Assess, with the model, what would be the impact of generalising the changes to all the farms in the catchment (« what if » scenario).
 - Next iteration...



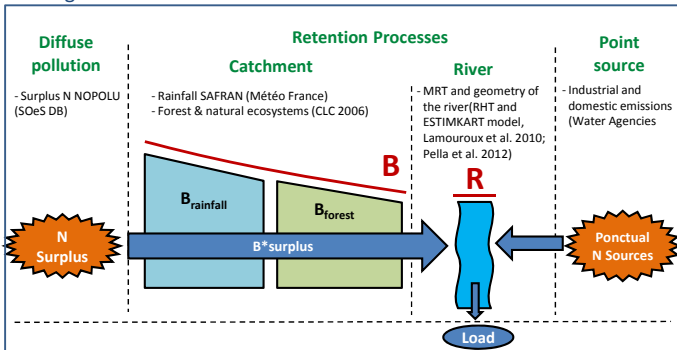
The model outputs suggest a 20% reduction in stream nitrate fluxes without affecting milk production.

3. Nutting-N and P models at regional and national scale for defining areas at risk

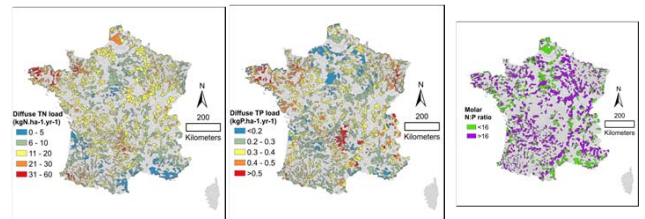
$$TP \text{ Load} = (B * P_{topsoil} + P_{point}) - retention_{benthic}$$

$$TN \text{ Load} = (B * N_{surplus} + N_{point}) * R - denit_{benthic}$$

Nutting'N model



- A database of 160 headwater catchments and their attributes
- Attributes characterize N & P agricultural pressures and transfer variables (climate, soil, IDPR connectivity index, river geometry)



N Loads

P Loads

- Model fit (leave-one-out cross validation)
- Total-N: R²=0,59 (specific load) & 0,85 (global load)
- Total-P: R²=0,40 (specific load) & 0,70 (global load)

Agriculture contributes to 97% total-N load and 46% total-P load (national mean)

Perspectives

- A typology of agricultural systems, as input
- Ratio of types of systems per catchment
- Assess, with the model, what would be the impact of generalising the changes in farming systems (« what if » scenario).
- Next iteration...

Thanks to Onema (national water agency) and French water Agencies

The challenge of such models is to take into account a typology of agricultural and environmental systems so that scenarios can be easily and relevantly tested.

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