

EuropeAid/140563/IH/SER/TR

# NATIONAL CONFERENCE PROTECTING WATERS AGAINST AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION

# Nitrates Directive and Advisory Service Pat Murphy

June 2, 2022 Ankara













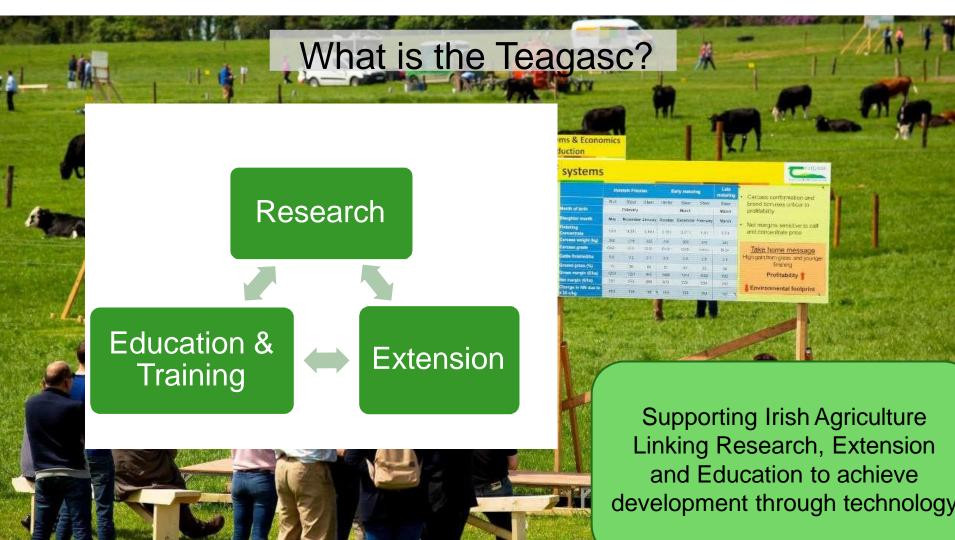


Protection of Waters Against Agricultural Pollution
Through Establishment of a Monitoring and Reporting Methodology for the Nitrate Action Plans

## **Overview**

- Teagasc Advisory Service
- Nitrates Directive
- > Issues







## Farmers & Advisory Services in Ireland

- > 130,000 Farmers
  - > 35,000 Full Time
  - > 95,000 Part Time
- Teagasc Advisers (300)
  - Production
  - Environmental
  - Compliance with Regulation

- Private Advisors (700)
  - Compliance with Regulation
  - Environmental
  - Production



## Farmers & Advisory Services in Ireland

#### **General Advisory Service Funding**

- ➤ 40% Funded by client fees
- 55% by Government Grant (Central)
- > 5% Industry Initiatives

#### ASSAP (Water Quality) Advisory service

- 60 % Government Funding (Agriculture and Water)
- ➤ 40% Industry Funded
- No Client fees for this service



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# Nitrates Directive – Advisory Services





# **Nitrates Action Programme (NAP)**

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

S.I. No. 65 of 2018

Designated the entire territory for the Nitrates directive

➤ A basic level of protection was put in place for all water bodies throughout the country

The mandatory elements of the Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)

Regulations are delivered through the Nitrates Action Programme

- 5<sup>th</sup> Nitrates Action Programme 2022
- Derogation in Place for >170 Kg / ha stocking rate
- Focus on Nitrogen and Phosphorus



## Nitrates Action Programme – Main Measures

- Limits on farm stocking rates (170Kg N)
- Legal limits on the application of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilisers
- Preparation of Fertiliser Plans
- "Closed periods" prohibiting the application of organic and chemical fertilisers during environmentally vulnerable parts of the season
- > The maintenance of buffer strips and other conditionality adjacent to watercourses
- > The establishment of minimum storage requirements for livestock manures
- Green cover in tillage lands
- Records relating to stock, land use and fertilisers



## Nitrates Action Programme – Derogation Measures

Higher Limits on farm stocking rates

#### But

- Annual application
- Detailed Plan (normally supported by advisers)
  - Fertiliser
  - Storage
- Annual records submitted
- Higher likelihood of audit
- > More stringent land management and manure application rules
- > Extra Controls e.g. Fencing of watercourses



# Issue 1 – Building and Disseminating Knowledge **Agricultural Catchments Programme (ACP)**

poorly productive aquif

We didn't know how much we didn't know Established under Nitrat evaluat

orainme

cars working with 300 participating farmers – full advisory service

orly drained soils on orly productive aquifer

Ballycanew Poorly drained soils on productive aguifer Grassland [77% forage, 20% arable]

corly productive aquifer illage (48% forage, 33% arable)

astledockerell Well drained soils on poorly productive aquifer Tillage (38% forage, 54% arable)



## **Agricultural Catchments Programme (ACP)**

- Findings have been important for policy
  - Understanding the Pathway for losses very complex
  - Water quality trends showing signs of recovery (lag times) but have stagnated
  - Nutrient use efficiency increasing
  - Decreasing % of excessively high P soils
  - Closed spreading period is effective in reducing losses
  - Significant climate effect on losses
  - Contact with an agricultural advisor has a positive effect on NMP adoption



## **Agricultural Catchments Programme (ACP)**

- Advisor training is critical
  - If expecting advisers to support need to be effectively trained
  - Combined scientific and training function
  - Visual and tangible
- Backing up the measures
  - > Farmers really objected to closed periods Biggest issue
  - "If land dry why not spread"
  - Proof that susceptible to loss



## **Issue 2 – Introducing Nitrates**

- Ireland late to introduce regulation (2006)
- Nutrient Limits based on Scientific Recommendations
- Linked to Payments
- Inspections Regieme
- Significant cut in fertiliser use for some farmers
- Very significant increase in storage requirement
- Very significant argument with farming organisations
- Seen by farmers to be overly restrictive





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## **Issue 2 – Introducing Nitrates - Advisory**

Helping farmers to Comply and Understand

#### Comply

- Advisory services for farmers
- Trained and supported ??
- Significant workload on planning
- Significant workload on inspection
- Advisory Support Tools ?
- National C



· Tools ?

#### **Understand**

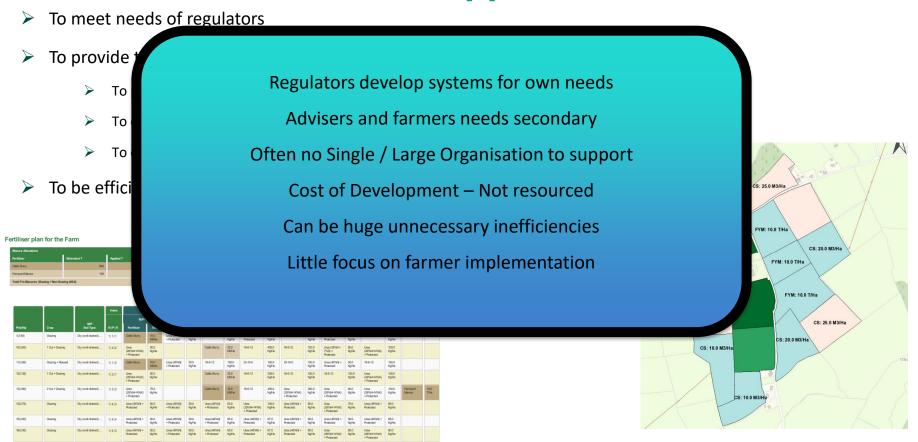
- Communication of Water Quality
   status in a way that farmers
   understand
- Role of Agriculture in Water Quality
- the problem ture to resolving
- Effective Im

tion at farm level



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## **Issue 3 – Support Tools**





## Issue 4 - Regulation alone won't deliver

- Regulation to a baseline Effective
- ➤ Delivered results Then Stagnated or Detioriated → More Regulation ?
- Can become more expensive and wasteful
- Need to support practice change at farm level
- Targeting to deliver solutions where needed
- Co-ordinated approach
- Examples



## **Example 1 - Diffuse P Loss?**

- P loss is characterised by:
  - Low permeability soils clay soils
  - Water flowing overland
  - Soil/sediment loss P attached to soil particles
  - Soluble P washed off in water
  - < 1Kg of P per Ha loss has an impact on water quality
- How can we manage this?



This project is co-funded by the European Union and the Republic of Turkey.



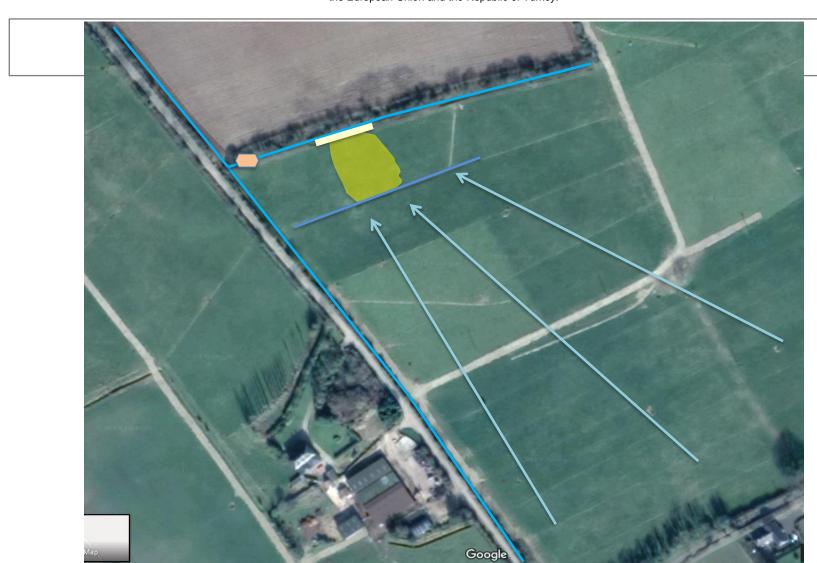


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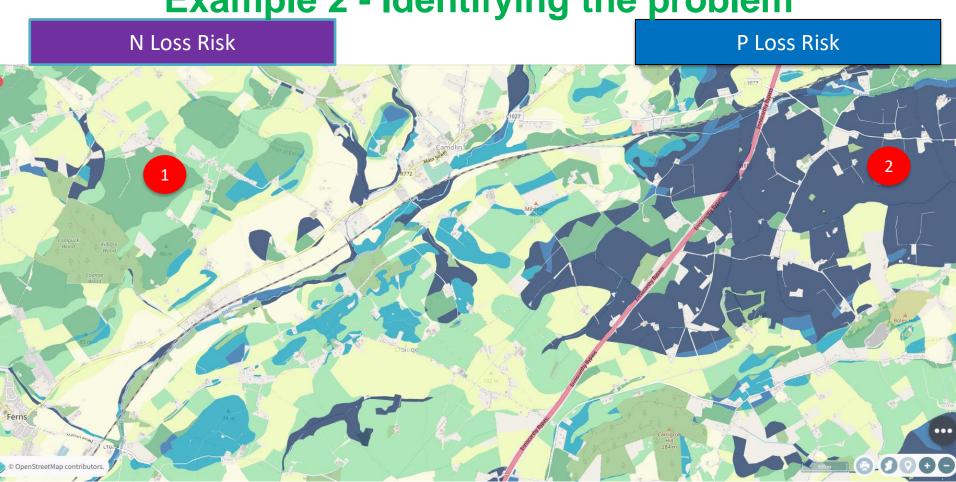
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**Example 2 - Identifying the problem** 

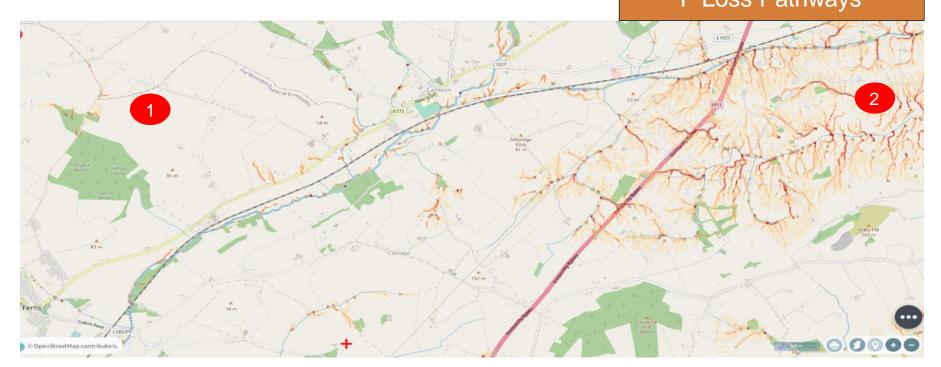




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# **Example 2 - Identifying the problem**

P Loss Pathways





### **Issue 4- Lessons**

- After initial impact from nitrates Need to be more Targeted
  - > To achieve improvement
  - > To avoid cost
    - Effort from farmer
    - Expenditure
    - Loss of Income
- Information & Toolkit are essential EPA Ireland
- Need Advisors on ground to support translation into action



### Issue 5 – LAWPRO & ASSAP

- EPA & Government Department with responsibility for water
- Decided on Complimentary Approach
- To work in specific areas where there are water quality problems
- Four essential pieces
  - Detailed information
  - Clear identification of issues by LAWPRO Scientists
  - Advisory Support By ASSAP Advisers
  - Government and Industry involvement



### Why do we need to improve water quality?

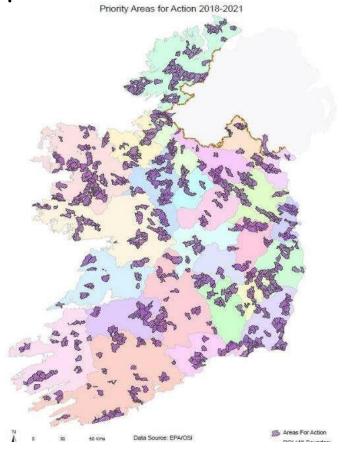
Identified priority areas for action

**LAWPRO** 

Scientific Assessment

**ASSAP** 

Farmer Advice





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# LAWPRO Local Authority Water Programme

#### **Step 1 Improve Scientific Understanding**

- Water quality –nutrients, sediment, organic pollution, ecological conditions
- Importance of waters in the PAA drinking water, aquaculture production, or bathing area
- Connectivity how the geological features of the landscape influence how water and pollutants flow and are connected across the catchment
- Impacts from human activities –





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# LAWPRO Local Authority Water Programme

#### **Step 2 Community Engagement**

- Local Information Meeting Public
- Local Farmer Meeting With ASSAP

#### **Step 3 Assessment and Field Work**

- Sampling
- Examining flora and fauna
- Riverbed Assessment
- Walking the river for signs of pollution
- Identify Possible Fixes
- Referrals For action



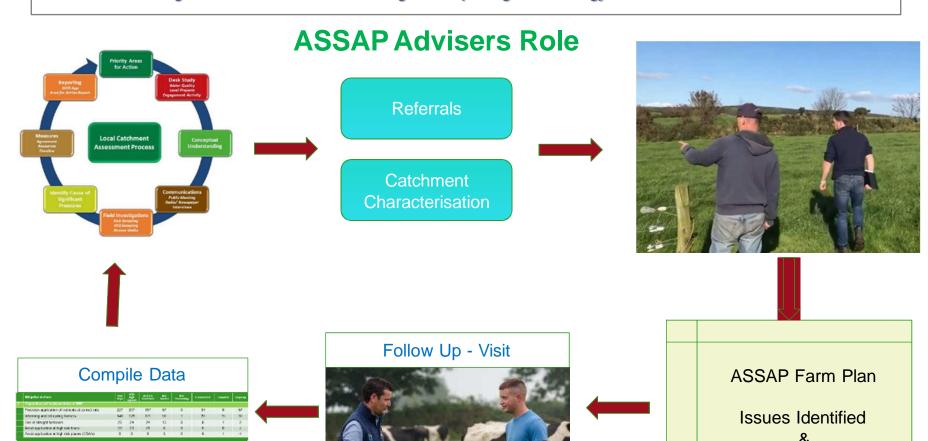


### What is The ASSAP?

- 33 Advisors
  - 20 Teagasc
  - > 13 from Dairy Co-ops
- Key Operating Principles of ASSAP
  - The ASSAP programme provides farm advice and support only
  - > It is voluntary and collaborative
  - > There is no connection to the regulatory and compliance mechanisms of the state.
- Advisors farm visits based on Referrals and Catchment assessments



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**Proposed Actions** 



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### ASSAP – Farm Assessment Issues

Farm Yard Land Management Nutrient Management

| F1  | Slurry Storage                            |  |
|-----|---|--|
| F2  | Silage Pits and Efflue                    |  |
| F3  | Loose Housing and F                       |  |
| F4  | Round Bale storage                        |  |
| F5  | Dirty yards                               |  |
| F6  | Cattle &/or Sheep han facilities          |  |
| F7  | Clean & Grey Water m                      |  |
| F8  | Drain Connection fror<br>Water            |  |
| F9  | Pesticide Storage and<br>Diesel/oil tanks |  |
| F10 | Other (Specify)                           |  |

- Potential Issues = 46
- Total number of possible mitigation actions = 289

| - F1 | 1 Slurry Storage  | LM1 | P Loss Through Overland Flow                         | NMP1     | Preparation and implementation of NMP           |       |
|------|---|-----|--|----------|---|-------|
|      | 0   | 0   | n  |          | 0   | _     |
|      | Improved management of collection and storage of farm wastes    |     | 1 Management of Critical Source Areas (CSA's)        |          | 1 Informing and educating farmers               |       |
|      | 2 Additional storage for farm wastes required                   |     | 2 Riparian Buffers - Fenced/Unfenced                 |          | 2 Precision application of nutrients at correct | t raf |
|      | 3 Separation of clean, grey, soiled and dirty water in farmyard |     | 3 Establish field boundaries and hedges              |          | 3 Use of straight fertilisers                   |       |
|      | 4 Destock/reduce stock for winter                               |     | 4 In field grass buffers                             |          | 4 Avoid application at high risk times          |       |
|      | 5 Informing and educating farmers                               | F   | 5 Alleviate compacted areas in fields                |          | 5 Avoid application at high risk places (CSA's) | s)    |
| F2   | Silage Pits and Effluent Storage                                | F   | 6 Woodland planting                                  |          | 6   |       |
|      | 0   | 7   | 7 Improved farm road/tracks design and location      | 1        | 7   |       |
|      | 1 Improved management of collection and storage of farm wastes  | F   | 8 Establish/preserve wetlands                        |          | 8   |       |
|      | 2 Additional storage for farm wastes required                   | - c | 9 Constructed wetlands                               | NMP2     | Achieving appropriate Soil Fertility (Lime P&K) | Ĺ     |
|      | 3 Separation of clean, grey, soiled and dirty water in farmyard | 10  | 0 Run off attenuation features                       |          | 0   | +     |
|      | 4 Informing and educating farmers                               | 11  | 1 Off line bunds/instream diversion structures       |          | 1 Informing and educating farmers               |       |
|      | 5   | 1.7 | 2 Use of silt fences                                 |          | 2 Implementation of Nutrient Management Pla     | lar   |
| F3   | Loose Housing and FYM Storage                                   | 13  | 3 Sow specific grass mixtures                        |          | 3 Precision application of nutrients at correct | ra:   |
|      | 0   | 1/  | 4 Reduce Stocking Rate (SR)                          |          | 4 No P on index 4 soils                         | _     |
|      | 1 Improved management of collection and storage of farm wastes  | 15  | 5 Additional storage for farm wastes required        |          | 5 Nutrient mining                               | -     |
|      | 2 Additional storage for farm wastes required                   | 16  | 6 No P on sensitive (CSA's) areas                    |          | 6 Liming  |       |
|      | 3 Separation of clean, grey, soiled and dirty water in farmyard | 17  | 7 Attenuate drainage stone filled (to surface) field | d drains | 7 Calibrated spreading equipment                |       |
|      | 4 Destock/reduce stock for winter                               | 15  | 8 Prudent P use on Peat soils                        |          | 8 Avoid application at high risk times          | Ĺ     |
|      | 5 Informing and educating farmers                               | 11  | 9 Winter – plant cover or catch crops                | NMP3     | Identify and Mange Critical Source Areas        | -     |
| F4   |   |     | O Appropriate re-seeding management                  |          | 0   |       |
|      | 0   |     | 1 Implementation of Nutrient Management PI:          | 21       | 1 Informing and educating farmers               |       |
|      | 1 Improved management of collection and storage of farm wastes  | LM2 | N leaching from Light Soils                          |          | 2 No P on sensitive (CSA's) areas               |       |
|      | 2 Additional storage for farm wastes required                   | r   | 0  |          | 3 Precision application of nutrients at correct | t ra  |
| ī    | 3 Separation of clean, grey, soiled and dirty water in farmyard | 4   | 1 Implementation of Nutient Management Plan          |          | 4 Avoid application at high risk times          |       |

LM21 Wells
LM22 Invasive Vegetation
LM23 Buffers





funded by Republic of Turkey.

Identifying potential losses
st Agricultural Pollution
ting Methoppofdarmitrate Action Plans

 Improving Nutrient Practice to avoid losses



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## **ASSAP – Mitigation Actions**





Jan. 25

Feb. 12



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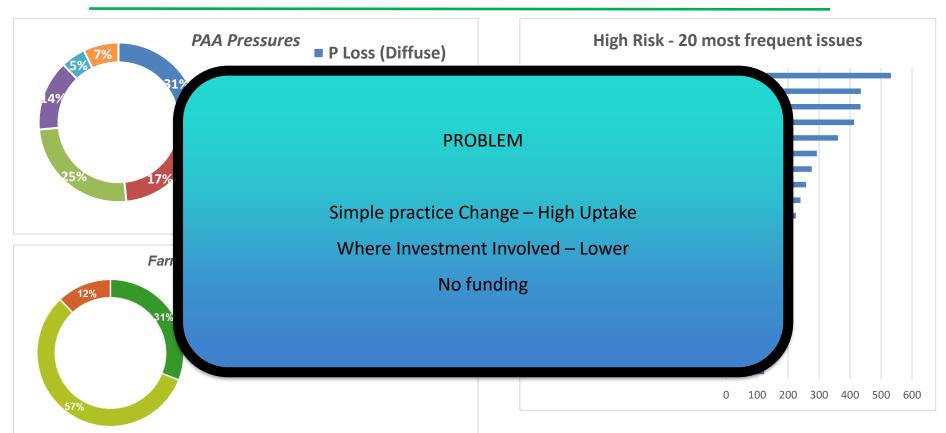






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#### ASSAP – 31 December 2021





## **Issue 6: Water Quality Improvement Fund**

- Government announced funding for a Water Quality Improvement Fund
- Funding to farmers to implement measures to mitigate the impacts of agriculture on water quality
- "For farmers who need to go a bit further"
- Principles
  - Priority access to Water Quality Projects
  - Above statutory requirement
  - Advisor recommended
  - Cover Costs Incurred



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# Summary on Issues Regulation is crucial But -- Wont work on its own To drive continued improvement need advisers to work with farmers Based on good scientific information - local Need to build farmer understanding Work towards improvement of local water – Drinking, Rivers Lakes... Huge workload for advisers – working closely with farmers



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