

Modelling hydrology and N transport in Scotland

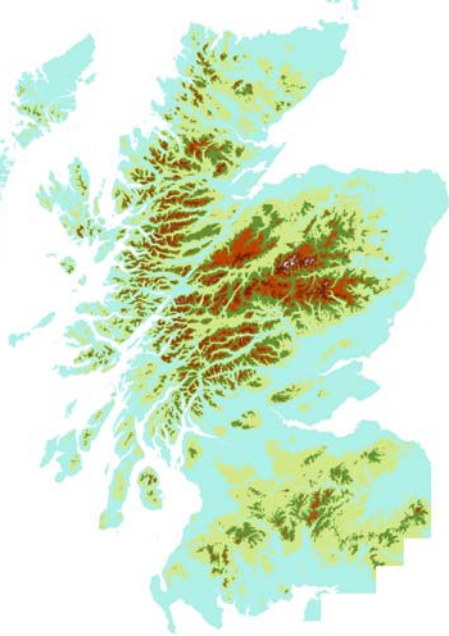
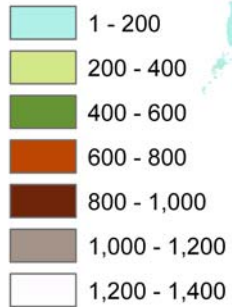
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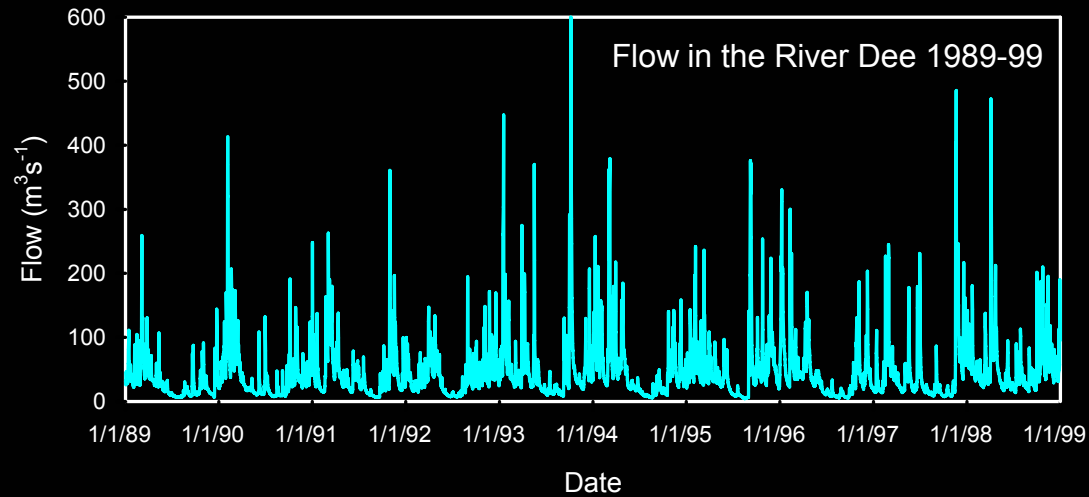
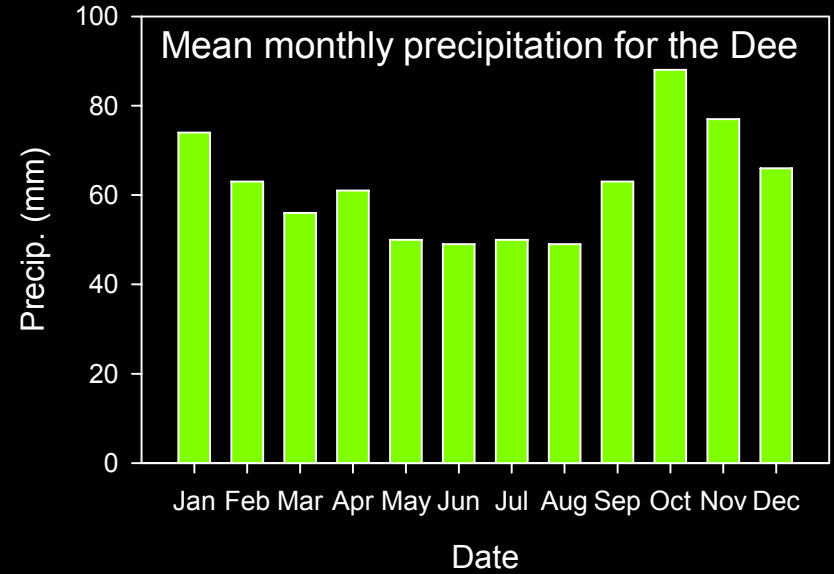
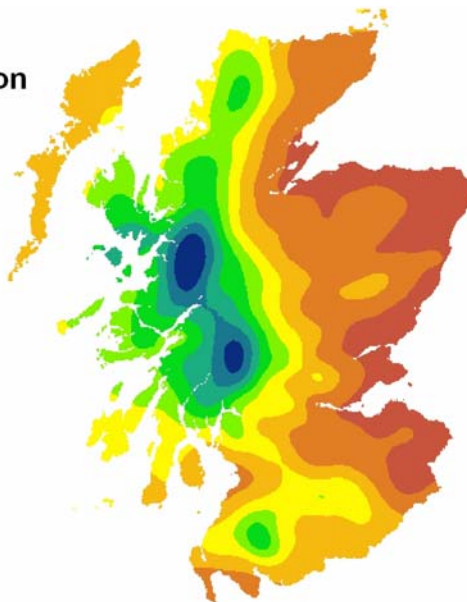
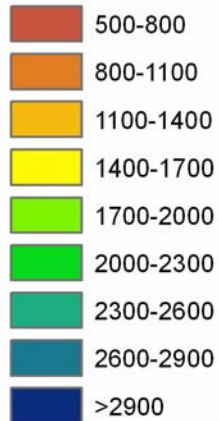
- Introduction – key processes
- National scale modelling
- Catchment scale modelling
- Tracer studies

Hydrology in Scotland

Elevation (m)



Annual precipitation (mm)

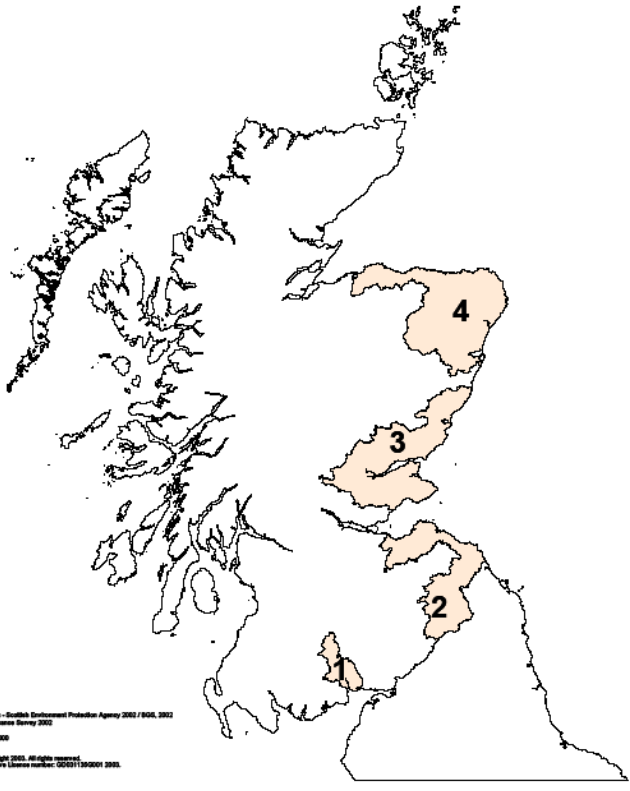


Nitrogen in Scotland

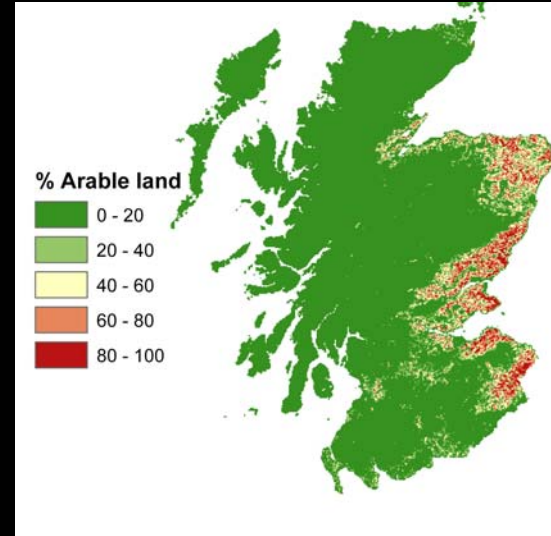
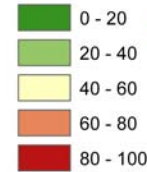
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones 2003

 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

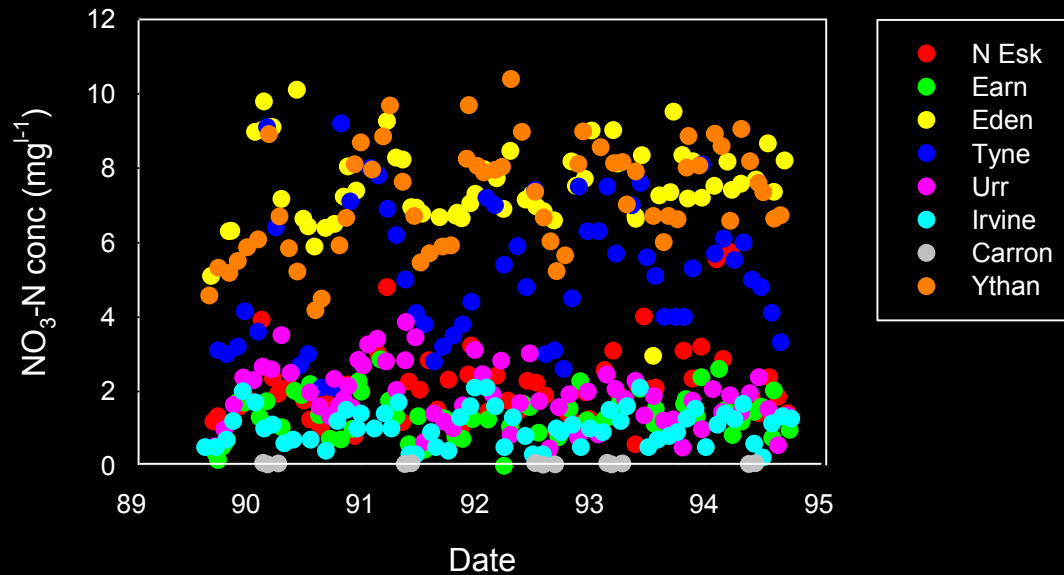
1. Nithsdale, Designated January 2003
2. Edinburgh, East Lothian and the Borders, Designated June 2002
3. Strathmore and Fife, Designated June 2002
4. Aberdeenshire, Banff, Buchan and Moray, Designated June 2002



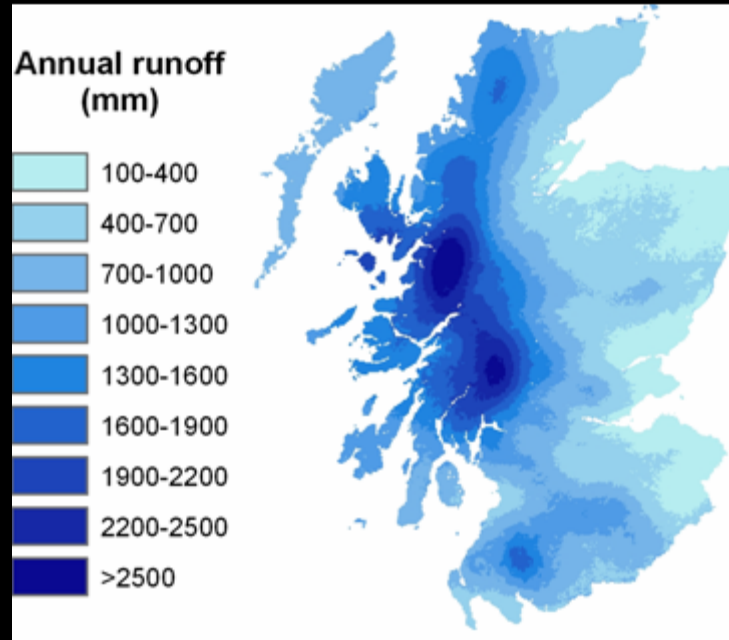
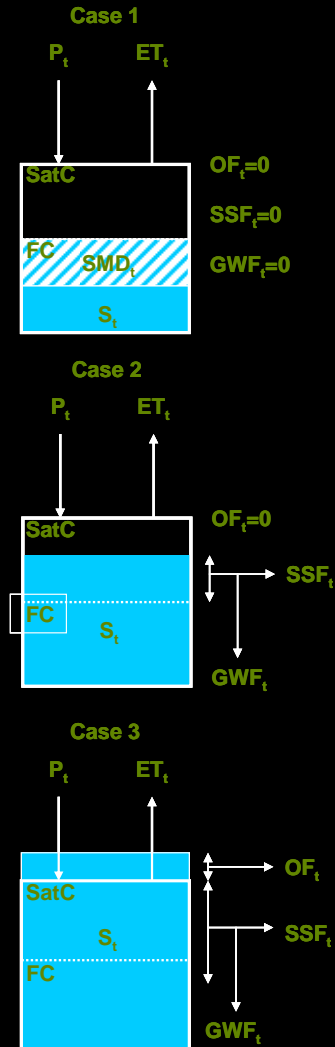
% Arable land



N concentrations in 8 Scottish catchments



National Water Balance Model

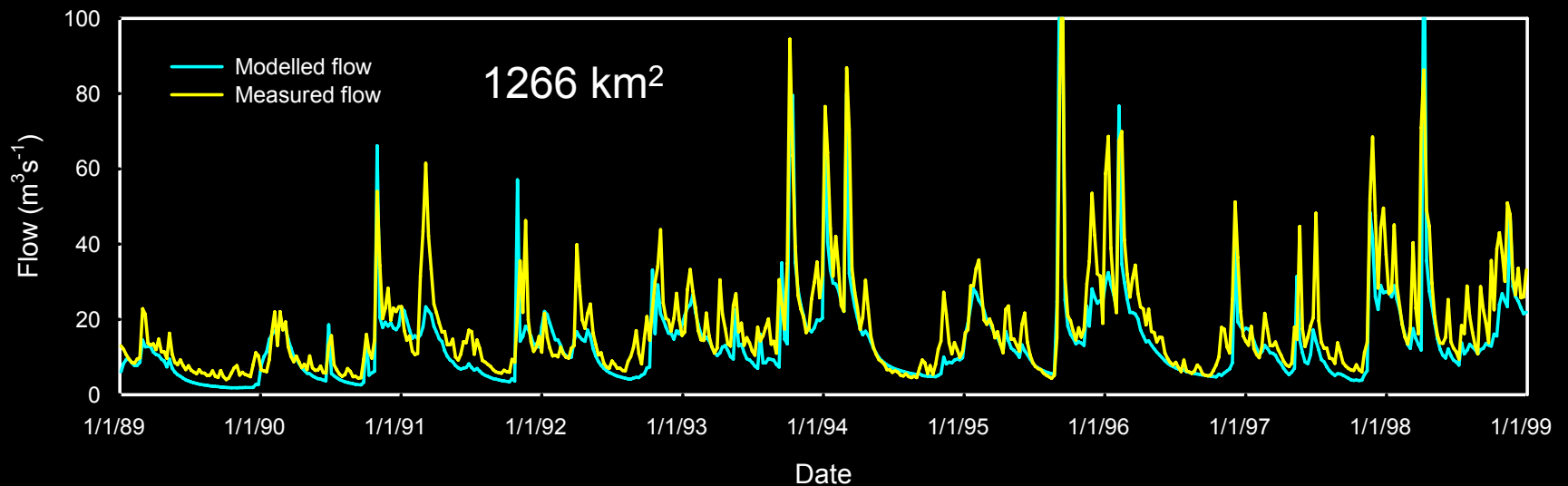


- Applied nationally at 1km² spatial resolution with a weekly time-step
- Required Datasets:
 - Precipitation, ET, DEM essential
 - Soils, land cover, geology useful

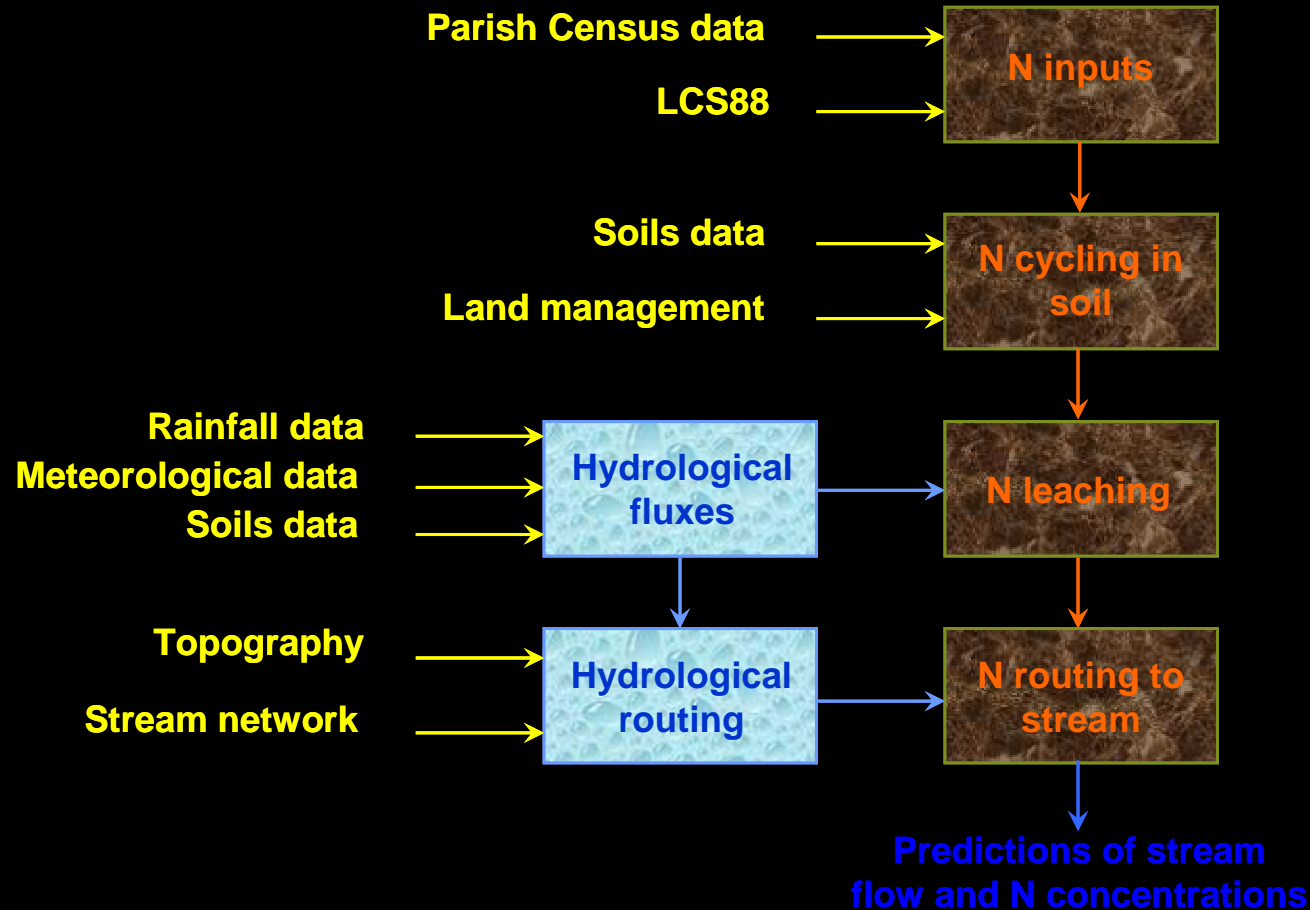
National Water Balance Model

- Runoff can be aggregated across any defined catchment area to give time-series simulations for large catchments

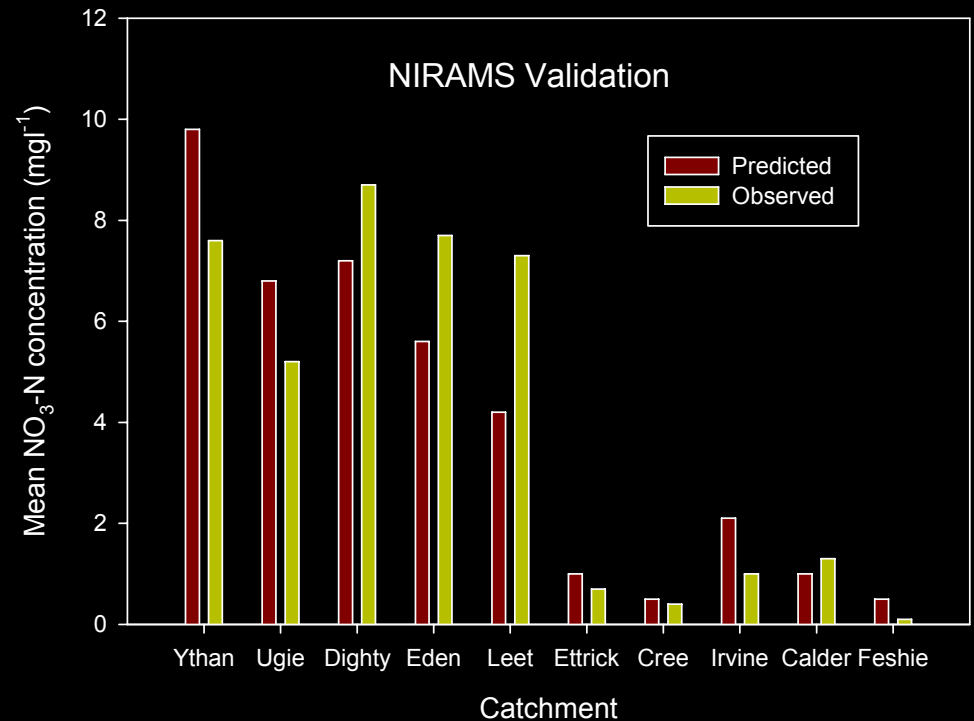
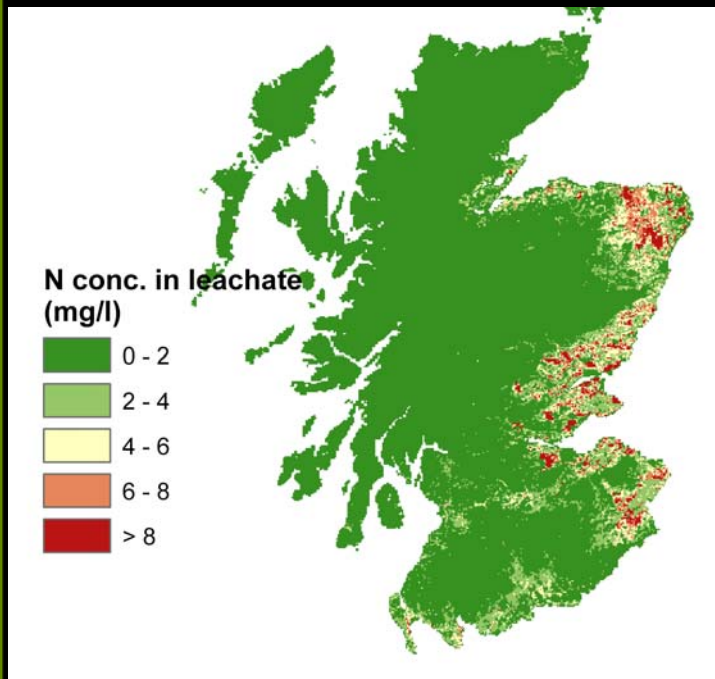
Flow simulations for the River Don 1989-99



Nitrogen Risk Assessment Model for Scotland



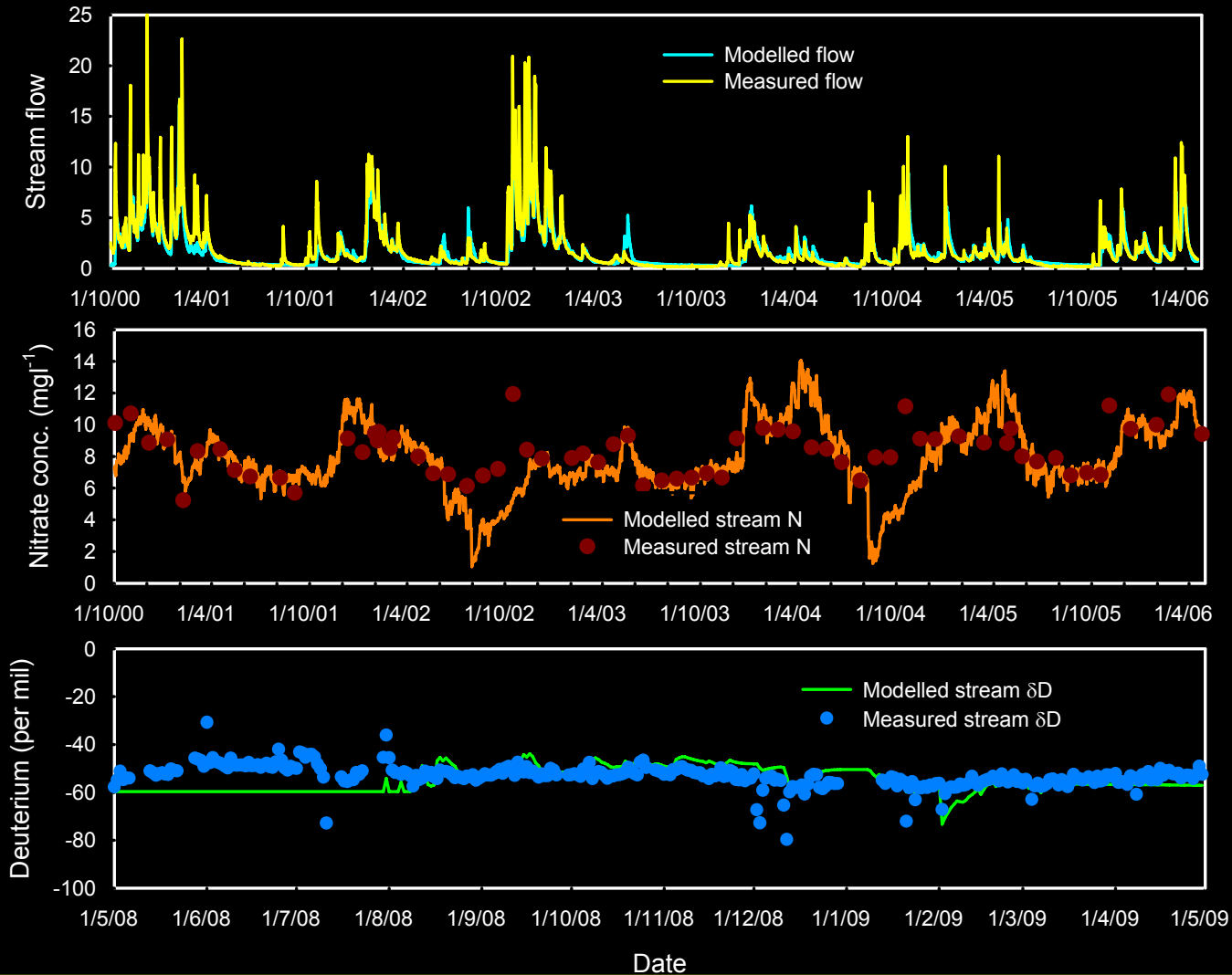
- Model predictions are adequate for identifying which catchments are most at risk from diffuse pollution by N



Catchment scale modelling - STREAM

- Similar approach to national scale, but more detailed runoff routing and uses finer spatial and temporal resolutions
- 4 potential runoff mechanisms: infiltration excess, shallow sub-surface storm response, deep sub-surface runoff, regional groundwater
- Transport of solute tracer associated with flows
- Associated N model with time varying N balance and some additional processes (mineralisation, de-nitrification)

STREAM simulations – Lunan catchment



- Permit analysis of integrated behaviour at catchment scales
- Hydrochemical tracers such as alkalinity, Si or DOC can help define sources of water and flow pathways
- Isotopes of water, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD , can provide information on mixing processes and help characterise sources of water over large spatial scales
- Atmospheric tracers such as CFC, SF_6 or ^{14}C can be used to date older groundwater sources

