Early examples from local scale dealing with scarcity

Intl. Topsoil 2 – Online meeting Nov 19th, 2020 Elisabeth Schulz, Landwirtschaftskammer Niedersachsen, Bezirksstelle Uelzen











GE 4 (Uelzen) Triple Monitoring

Aim:

Protection of local groundwater dependent ecosystems sensitive to local groundwater

abstraction

Method:

Identify the interdependencies with the help of parallel monitoring of

- upper and lower groundwater aquifer,
- sensitive small watercourses' run off and combine it with
- rainfall
- and local abstraction quantities data

for identifikation of critical local wells
respectively
for change of groundwater abstraction patterns
(sites, quantities, periods)



GE 4 (Uelzen) Triple Monitoring

Activities and Results since April:

- Additional (= 4th) site for triple monitoring found

=> suburban setting with even 3 monitored aquifers

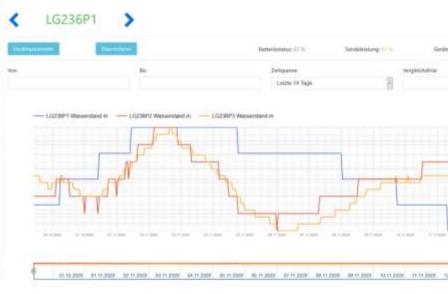




- remote data transfer at wells in function
- remote data transfer for ADCPs not delivered yet (due to Corona)







- 1. short term balancing (days)
- A. retention of rainfalls in the **soil**
- => capacity strongly varying => depending on soiltype and
 its thickness ("fieldcapacity")





Methods:

- "conserving tillage" = no turn over of soil by plough =>
 in the future largely impossible because of planned end of Glyphosate
- removal of artifical drainage=> waterlogging of fields = plants' death
- "intelligent drainage" => practical functioning missing
- lift water level in discharge system

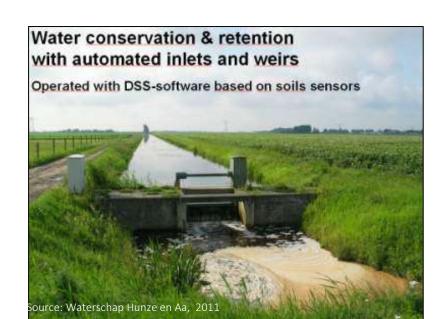


1. short term balancing (days)

B. retention of run off in surface waterbodies

Methods: artificial installations

- non controllable (rock slide)
 - => not fit for wet seasons => inundations
- controllable (weirs)
 - => in conflict with continousity of riverbed (WFD)









2. Long term balancing (seasons)

=> collect water for later use

Methods: Store in

- in surface polders

- in biotops

- in groundwater aquifers







2. Long term balancing (seasons)=> collect water for later use

pictures: Landwirtschaftska

Problem: which source?

high waters"waste"waterdrainage water





2. Long term balancing

Method:

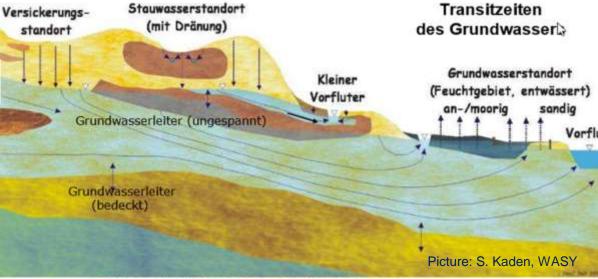
How is your hydrogeology?

Who profits?

(Who pays?)

Kleiner, oberflächennaher Grundwasserleiter

- Fliessweg durch den Grundwasserleiter bis 5 km
- Fliessgeschwindigkeit im Sand ca. 1 m pro Tag
- ca. 3 Jahre Sickerweg + ca. 10-15 Jahre im Grundwasser



Mittelgroßer, tieferer Grundwasserleiter:

- Fliessweg durch den Grundwasserleiter bis 10-20 km
- Fliessgeschwindigkeit im Sand ca. 10 cm pro Tag ca. 5-7 Jahre Sickerweg + ca. 250 bis 500 Jahre im Grundwasser





2. Long term balancing (seasons)=> collect high waters for later use



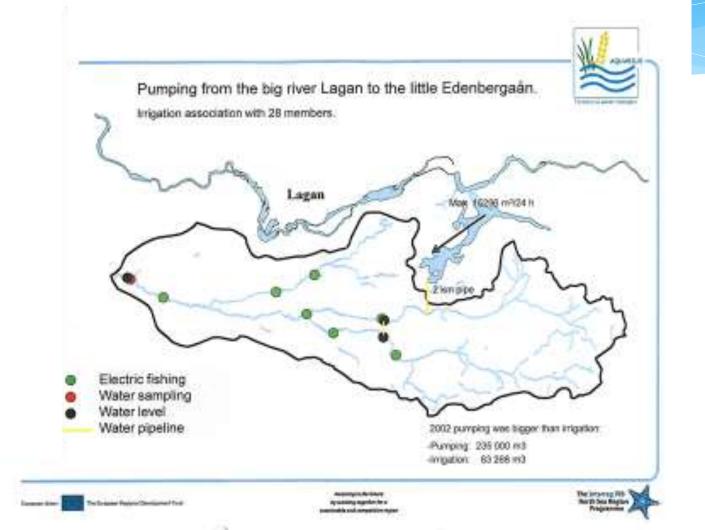
<= Natural Waterproofing

Pictures: Landwirtschaftskammer Uelzen



Extra: Just in time - Balancing

Win - Win - Strategie





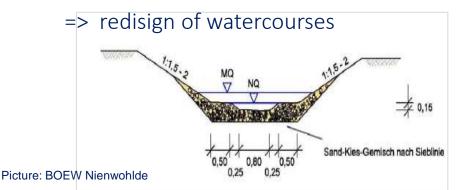
Active Balancing

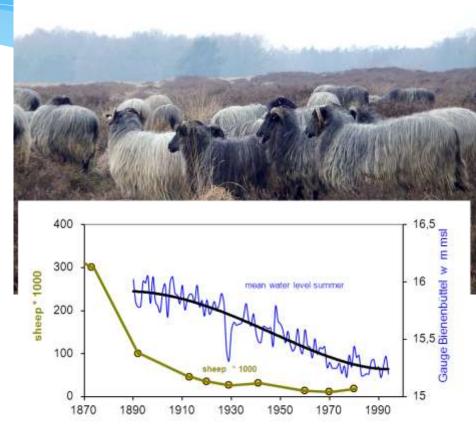
3. General increase of GW-quantity

increase of recharge by different landuse

(e.g. change of coniferous forests to decidous forests in upstream area)

4. Cure effects of water scarcity





Pictures: H. Wittenberg



2. Long term balancing (seasons) => collect for later use

Further aspects:

- watershortage usually shows in upstream areas
 - => but: upstream natural watercourses are yet little => little quantative potential
- waterquality? (wastewater reuse!)
- Investment costs => expensive technical outfit for infiltration sites, water proof storage, ...
- running costs: artificial (upstream) pumping => very high energy consumption
- who pays, if it is not profitable (for the immediate user!)?

Thank you for your attention!









