DESIRE – DEvelopment of Sustainable adaptive peatland management by restoration and paludiculture for nutrient REtention and other ecosystem services in the Neman river catchment

WP 3.4

Results of groundwater modeling – Amalvas Peatland (LT)

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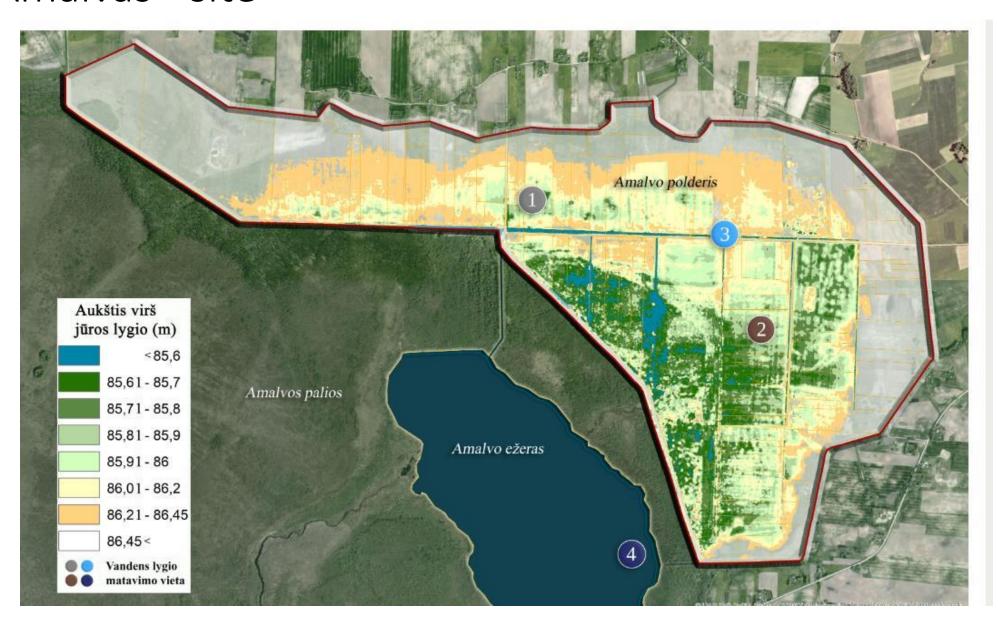








Amalvas - site



Amalvas rules (cont.)

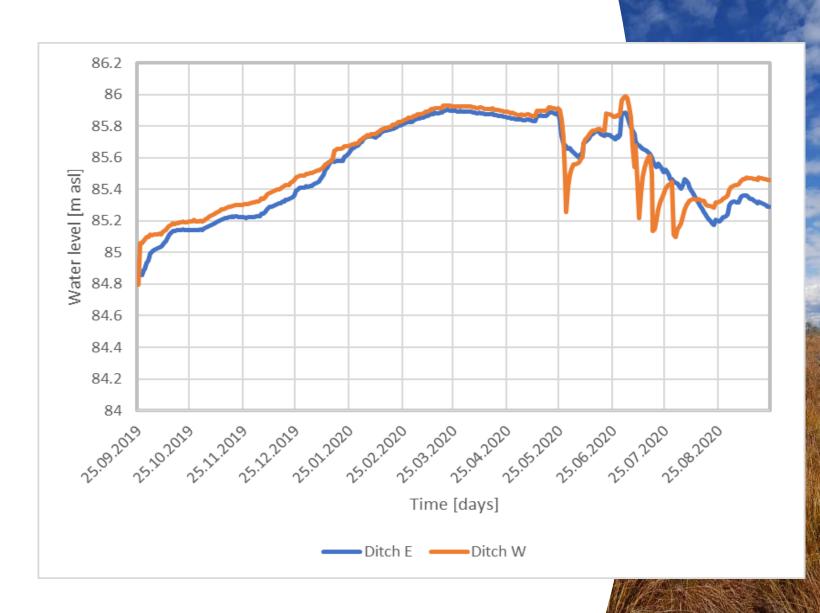
- Reconstructed to summer polder: in all cases protect the agricultural area from flooding as much as possible and ensure high water level maintenance during the autumn and early spring periods as well as to create the conditions for flooding in polder area.
- From the end of mowing/grazing season till the spring polder must maintain natural water level in Amalyas lake.
- Must ensure favorable water level (30-40 cm beneath peat the surface) during the vegetation season. Pumping station is starting to work only during the spring and autumn flood periods. Maximal water level 85,6 m, minimal 85,10 m a.s.l.
- Water level in polder area can be lowered only in the period of real spring, when average 3 day temperature is higher than +9-11 ºC. In all cases 30—40 cm water level in peat soils must be ensured.

Amalvas rules (cont.)

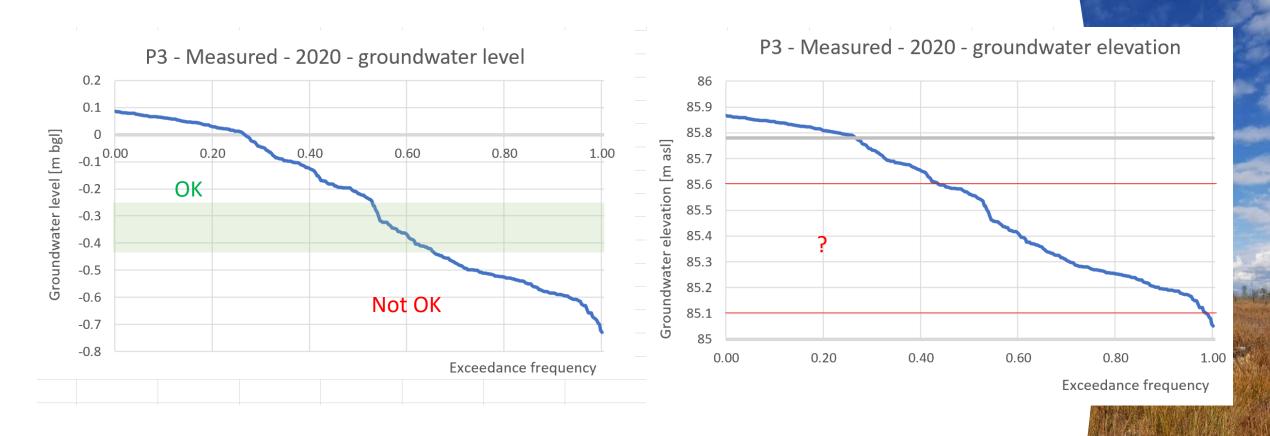
- During the driest period in case the water level in polder is lower than in Amalvas lake, favorable water level can be ensured by pumping the water from Amalvas lake. However, this process should not contradict the rules of Amalvas lake maintenance and use.
- Any lowering or raising of the water table below or above the level, which is stated in the polder usage rules, is only possible in coordination with the Žuvintas Biosphere Reserve Directorate.
- The polder basin area has protective embankments. Embankments must protect the area from flooding during the vegetation period with a 1% probability of rainwater flow.
- Only sustainable farming is recommended in the area of polder peat soils. It is recommended to grow only natural meadows and pastures in the polder area.

Amalvas – water management in ditches

- Very similar variability in botch canals,
- Slope of each of the canals is negligible,
- Variability +/- 1.2 m
- Efficient damming facilities
- Western ditch subjected to larger variability



Amalvas - observations

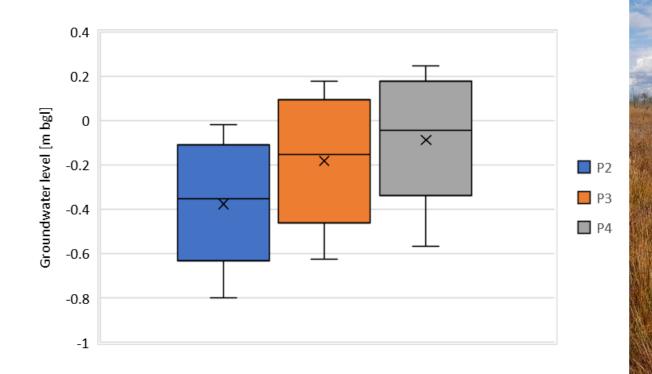


Must ensure favorable water level (30-40 cm beneath peat the surface) during the vegetation season. Pumping station is starting to work only during the spring and autumn flood periods. Maximal water level 85,6 m, minimal -85,10 m a.s.l.

Amalvas - observations

- Rather unfavourable conditions for the peat
- Good conditions for eutrophication (high inundation frequencies FIT)
- No match to the rules for water management

Indicator	Unit	P2	Р3	P4
> 0.0	days	0	129	150
FIT	%	0.00	0.35	0.41
> -0.3	days	157	205	244
< -0.4	days	177	126	58
optimum	days	31	34	63
AVG		-0.38	-0.18	-0.09
MIN	m bgl	-0.80	-0.62	-0.57
MAX		-0.02	0.18	0.25
MAGN	m	0.78	0.80	0.81



Observed vs. Modelled indicators

- Good fit ©

Observed

Modelled

Indicator	Unit	P2	Р3	P4	Indicator	Unit	P2	Р3	P4
> 0.0	days	0	129	150	> 0.0	days	17	127	160
FIT	%	0.00	0.35	0.41	FIT	%	0.05	0.35	0.44
> -0.3	days	157	205	244	> -0.3	days	189	234	249
< -0.4	days	177	126	58	< -0.4	days	145	88	64
optimum	days	31	34	63	optimum	days	31	43	52
AVG		-0.38	-0.18	-0.09	AVG		-0.35	-0.21	-0.16
MIN	m bgl	-0.80	-0.62	-0.57	MIN	m bgl	-1.07	-0.93	-0.86
MAX		-0.02	0.18	0.25	MAX		0.02	0.12	0.14
MAGN	m	0.78	0.80	0.81	MAGN	m	1.09	1.05	1.00

Rewetting scenarios

Variant 1 – 20 cm increase of water levels in E and W ditches throughout the whole year:

E ditch: water level 85.76 m asl

W ditch: water level 85.73 m asl

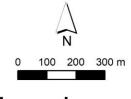
- Variant 2 – maximum possible increase of water levels in in E and W ditches throughout the whole year:

E ditch: water level 85.80 m asl

W ditch: water level 85.85 m asl

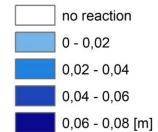


Variant 1 – average change

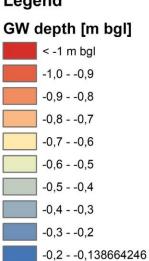


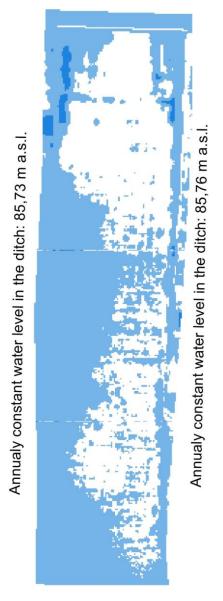
Legend

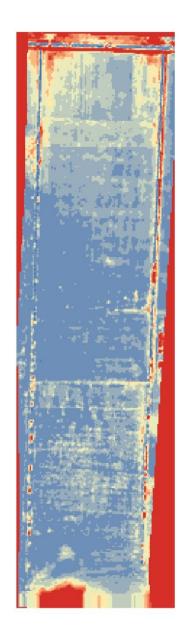
Gw level increase



Legend



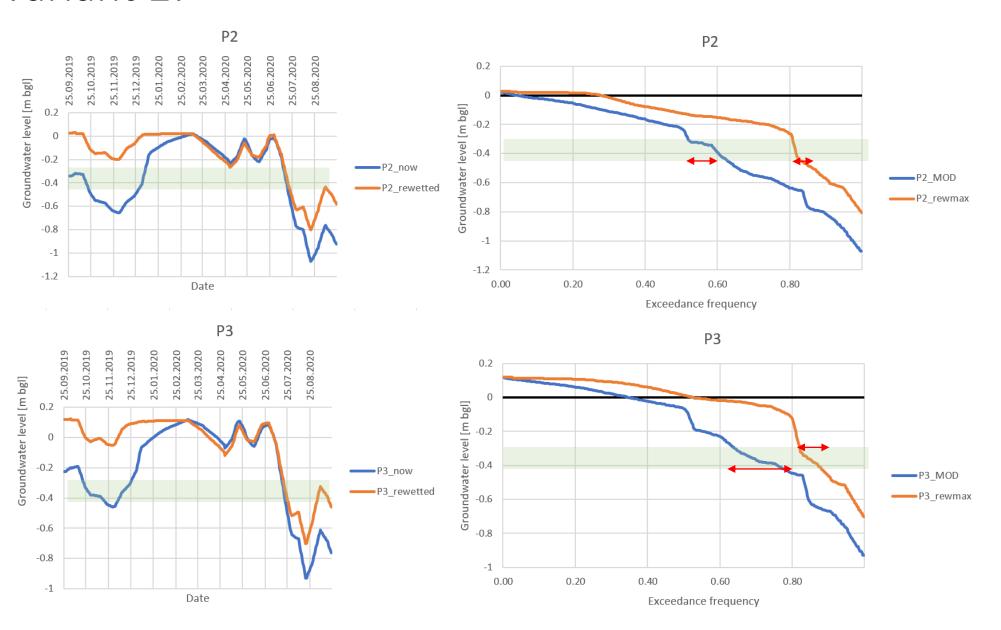




Average increase of groundwater levels in the site is small (less than 5 cm)



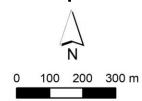
Variant 2:



Variant 2:

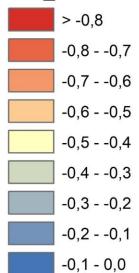


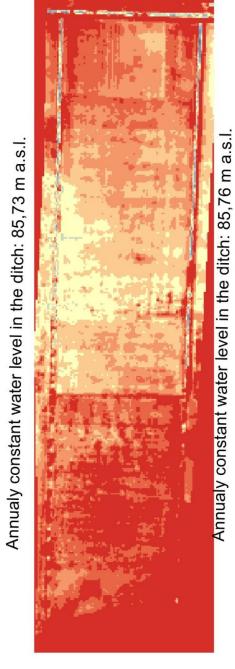
9th Sep. 2020

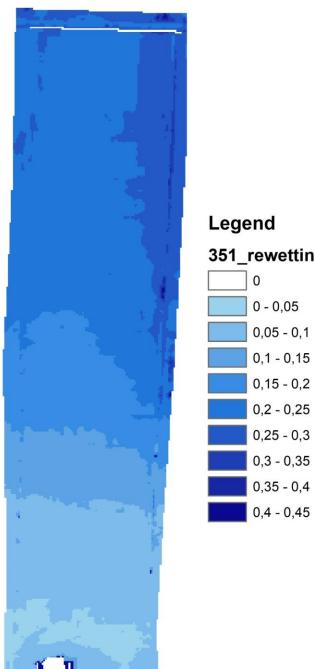


Legend

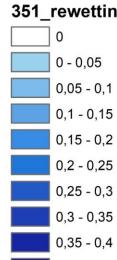
351_water level [m bgl]





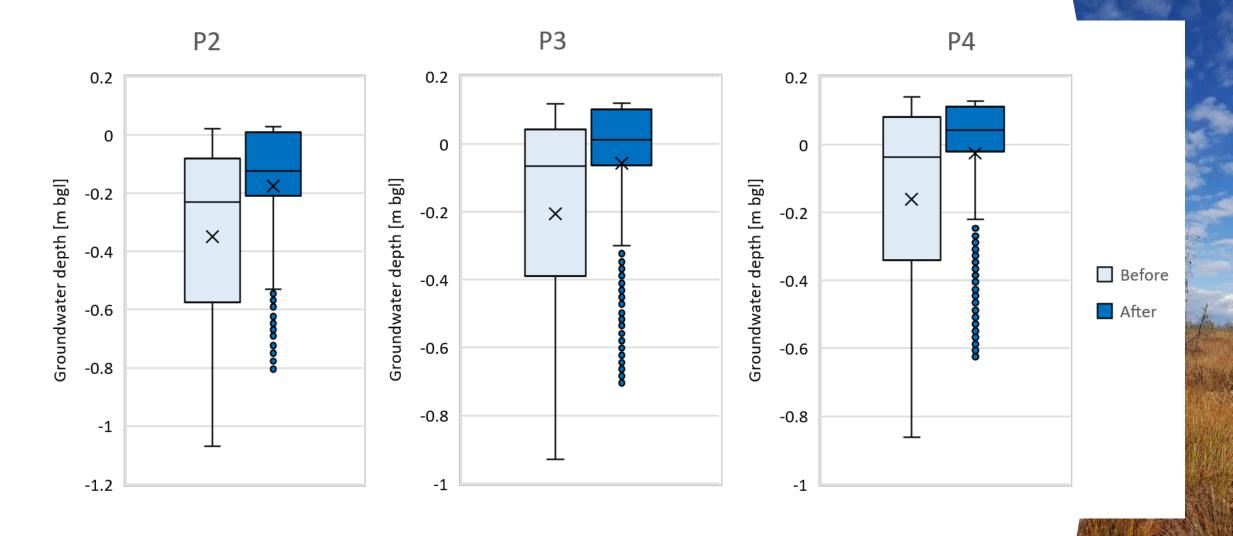


351_rewetting height [m]





Variant 2:



Amalvas - modelling

Now

Max Rewetting

Indicator	Unit	P2	Р3	P4
> 0.0	days	17	127	160
FIT	%	% 0.05 0.3		0.44
> -0.3	days	189	234	249
< -0.4	days	145	88	64
optimum	days	31	43	52
AVG		-0.35	-0.21	-0.16
MIN	m bgl	-1.07	-0.93	-0.86
MAX		0.02	0.12	0.14
MAGN	m	1.09	1.05	1.00

Unit	P2	Р3	P4
days	102	192	249
%	0.28	0.53	0.68
days	295	300	313
days	66	47	35
days	4	18	17
	-0.19	-0.07	-0.03
m bgl	-0.80	-0.70	-0.62
	0.02	0.12	0.13
MAGN m		0.82	0.75
	days % days days days days m bgl	days 102 % 0.28 days 295 days 66 days 4 -0.19 -0.80 0.02	days 102 192 % 0.28 0.53 days 295 300 days 66 47 days 4 18 -0.19 -0.07 -0.80 -0.70 0.02 0.12

Rewetting – annual basis – change of indicators

Indicator	Unit	P2	Р3	P4
> 0.0		85	65	89
FIT	difference	0.23	0.18	0.24
> -0.3		106	66	64
< -0.4		-79	-41	-29
optimum		-27	-25	-35
AVG		0.17	0.14	0.13
MIN		0.27	0.23	0.24
MAX		0.00	0.00	-0.01
MAGN		-0.27	-0.22	-0.25

Average annual increase of water level within the site: 0.15 m, Optimum (-0.3- -0.4 m) threshold not met, Lowered magnitudes, Significantly wetter (especially after rains in growing season)



Conclusions

- Rewetting of parts of the polder is possible;
- Neither now nor in the Var2 scenario the rules of polder maintenance are not met (in general)
- Entire site is affected by the modelled rewetting (approximately 150 m range of the rewetting, the ranges overlap).
- Rewetting height in the most critical time step (351)
- Volume of water stored in the site 95 000 m³
- Carbon/Nutrients flush and internal eutrophication to be better quantified (5 g P/m.sq.)
- Update of polder management rules to be done?
- Better for paludiculture!



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Thank you







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