



CircuLar Economy Approach to River pollution by Agricultural Nutrients with use of Carbon-storing Ecosystems



University of Warsaw, Poland
Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Poland
Aarhus University, Denmark
University of Greifswald, Germany
Greifswald Mire Centre, Germany
Radboud University, the Netherlands
Leibniz-Institute of
Freshwater Ecology
and Inland Fisheries, Germany
Green Management Group, Poland

MOTIVATION

- Improved water management on the agricultural land = **circular economy**
- **Wetland buffer zones (WBZ) =**
 - nutrient retention = capturing nutrient-rich runoff water from arable land to reduce nutrient loads in surface waters
 - **paludiculture** = “wet” land use, reduction of GHG emissions through rewetting drained peatlands
 - WBZ biomass = source of fertilizers to arable land & energy
 - water retention = retaining water in the landscape (also for agriculture)

OBJECTIVES

- **Aim:** to develop an integrated landscape-ecological, socio-economic and policy framework for using VVBZ in circular economies of water purification and nutrient re-use in agriculturally used catchments; to be achieved by:
 - assessing synergies and constraints between nutrient removal in VVBZ and biomass utilisation;
 - analysing market and non-market values of rivers and river ecosystem services (as co-benefits of VVBZ),
 - quantifying costs and benefits of VVBZ at catchment scale,
 - policy and social network analysis,
 - market assessment of VVBZ-related ecosystem services, including nutrients removal and biomass production.

CONSORTIUM DESCRIPTION



UNIWERSYTET
WARSZAWSKI

UW - University of Warsaw, Poland



SGGW - Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Poland



AARHUS UNIVERSITY

AU - Aarhus University, Denmark

ERNST MORITZ ARNOT
UNIVERSITÄT GREIFSWALD



Wieder
1000
Seit 1456

UG - University of Greifswald, Germany



GREIFSWALD
MIRE
CENTRE

Greifswald Mire Centre, Germany

Radboud
Universiteit
Nijmegen



UN - Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands



IGB - Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater Ecology & Inland Fisheries, Germany



Green
Management
Group

GMG - Green Management Group, Poland



WPI. Upland sources recharging WBZ

- Objective: **To build a tool and framework for identification of spatially explicit nutrient input hotspots toward existing and projected WBZ.**
- Participants:
IGB – Dominik Zak
(with involvement of
SGGW, UW and UN)



WP2. Wetlands as buffers

- Objective: **To establish methods of quantifying nutrient capture in WBZ and apply them to case catchments.**
- Participants:
AU – Carlos C. Hoffmann
(with SGGW)

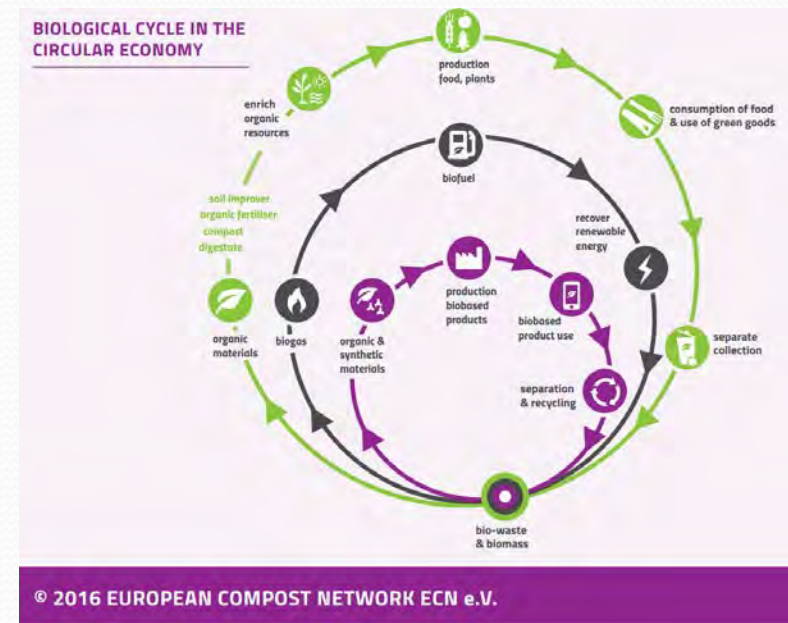


WP3. Closing the loop: biomass use, nutrient removal & commodification of nutrient recycling

- Objective: **To analyse options of combining nutrient removal including nutrient recycling (ashes, substrates) potential and biomass utilisation.**

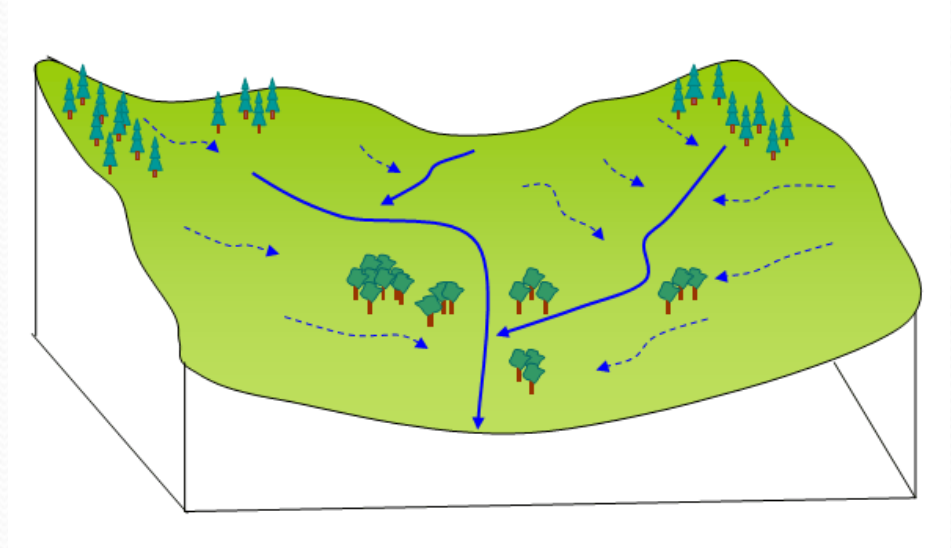
- Participants:

UG – Wendelin Wichtmann
(in collaboration with
GMG and UN)



WP4. Water cycles and hydrological boundary conditions

- Objective: **To localize & delimit WBZ & quantify available water in case catchments; assess hydrological co-benefits?**
- Participants: SGGW
 - Mateusz Grygoruk
(with contribution of AU)



WP5. Co-benefits: evaluation of ecosystem services

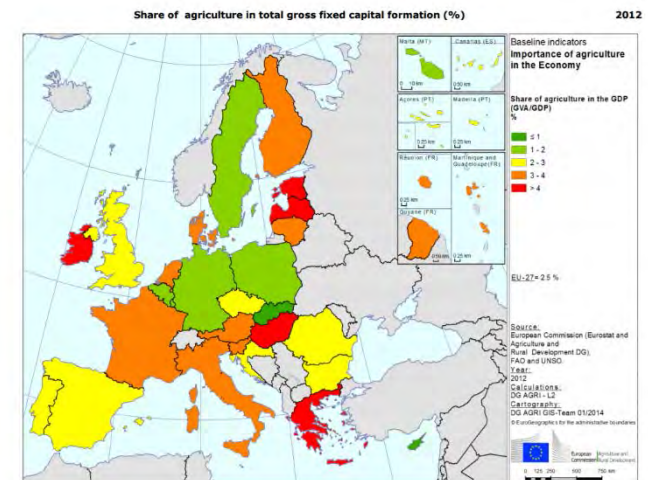
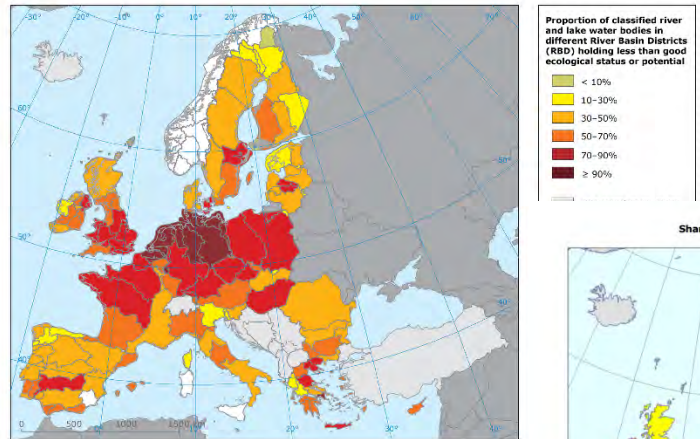
- Objective: **To estimate cultural services and pure non-use values related to different WBZ scenarios**
- Participants:
- UW / WOEE
 - Marek Giergiczny
(with UG; including subcontracts)



WP6. Policy and civil society: barriers and opportunities

- Objective: **To identify policy and social constraints and opportunities of implementing WBZ.**

- Participants:
UG –
Rafael Ziegler



WP7. Integration & upscaling

- Objective: **To integrate information on different ecosystem services and benefits from WBZ and synthesise in form of costs and benefits analysis on the catchment scale.**
- Participants:
UW – Wiktor Kotowski
(contribution - all partners)



Expected Impact of the Project

- better use and protection of European natural resources
- implementation of existing and breakthrough scientific knowledge in agricultural practices (paludiculture), while in addition contributing to biodiversity conservation, GHG emissions reduction and flood mitigation
- quantification, monetarisation and commodification of nutrient retention (through WBZ) is an innovative exemplary approach to valuation of ES
- integration of different (country-specific) approaches will provide synergies for implementation from research into practice

clearance

- promotes multi-disciplinary work by addressing trans-disciplinary questions
- encourages application of knowledge from various fields
- stimulates mobility by series of regional workshops
- enhances collaborative research and innovation during the project life and beyond by the involvement of SME and development of new concepts in circular economy

