- Recall the overall aim of the ECOSTAT nutrient work:
  - Establishment of consistent and comparable boundaries
- In this session we aim to discuss further and explain the findings in the report on rivers and lakes
- We are not here to re-write the report!

# **Reminders from the report**

- Different values for N & P used for boundary setting across Europe
  - Differences in water body types
  - Different methods used to establish boundary values
  - Different data

BQE used, summary metrics, sampling strategy, soluble and total nutrient, random effects from use of small data sets.

- Different interpretation of similar methods (more about this when we discuss pressure response models)
- Boundaries for lakes more similar than those for rivers
- Boundaries for P more similar than those for N
  - How similar might we expect values to be ?
- What are the most appropriate methods to establish boundary values

What are the most important reasons for the differences in MS boundary values?

- Do the observed differences reflect real variation in nutrient/ biology relationships across MS or geographic regions?
- Are the differences a result of different approaches to monitoring, boundary setting and subsequent use for management?
- Is uncertainty in pressure/response relationships a significant factor?

In addition to differences between MS, do we understand:

- Why river boundaries are more variable than those for lakes?
- Why nitrogen boundaries are more variable than phosphorus?

- Some factors to consider in the discussion:
- **1. Are the comparisons valid?**
- are the measured parameters comparable?
- are the summary statistics an important factor?
- are IC or broad types appropriate?
- how should we compare type-specific with site-specific approaches?

### Some factors to consider in the discussion:

#### 2. Differences between MS

 the approach to interpretation of data/methods of deriving boundaries

e.g. What does "expert judgement" really mean? /Why have MS adopted different methods?

- views on high status in relation to G/M boundary
  - How are high status conditions established?
  - What happens where no undisturbed conditions occur?
  - How far can G/M deviate from high status?
- Is only part of the possible pressure gradient represented?

## Some factors to consider in the discussion:

## **2. Differences between MS**

- approach to use of boundary values, for both classification and management
- does this influence the boundary setting procedure?
- 3. Are multiple pressures contributing to uncertainty with nutrients?

## Where do we go from here?

Can we propose best practice approaches for all water categories, for all nutrients?

- Can we eventually decide what differences will be acceptable for compliance with the WFD?
- Will <u>any</u> difference be acceptable if best practice is followed?