

Filter socks to mitigate runoff, soil and phosphorus losses under current and extreme rainfall events

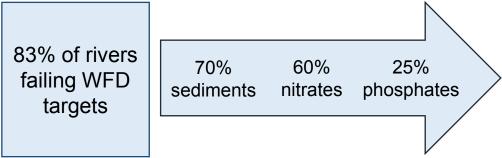
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The bigger picture





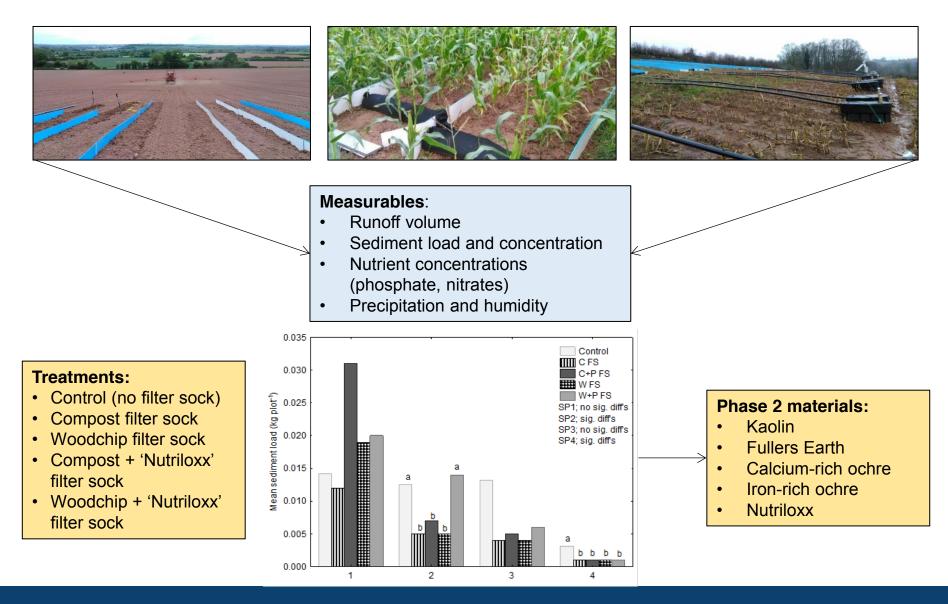


River Wye catchment

Targets Phosphate; 0.05 mg P I⁻¹ Sediment; 0.10 mg I⁻¹



Phase 1



Phase 2 and 3

Results summary

- Ochre treatments had P-removal efficiencies of between 35 and 99%.
- Calcium-rich ochre results consistently 63 - 99% P removal efficiency.
- Ochre treatments able to cope with high P-concentrations associated with leachate from woodchip columns of >50 mg P l⁻¹.
- Calcium-rich ochre met the water quality target (0.05 mg P I⁻¹).



Phosphate solution (low, medium or high concentration)



2 flushes of the same phosphate solution

Phase 3

Both ochre's and Nutriloxx used as FS fill media. FS tested under rainfall simulation (Cranfield Soil Management Facility).

- Range of rainfall intensities and durations.
- Range of FS fill media.
- Highly erodible soils and 27% slope.



Phosphate

in leachate

Funding opportunities

- 1. The long term efficiency and efficacy of filter socks and ochre:
 - under repeated rainfall-runoff events
 - repeated flushes of PO₄³⁻
 - When does saturation of the ochre occur?
- 2. The impact of vegetation on the long-term efficacy of filter socks and ochre:
 - Can efficiency of the ochre be enhanced through the addition of plants, for phytostabilisation uptake and mineralisation of PO₄³⁻?
 - What plant and seeding rates are most effective?
- 3. Manipulation of the ochre to increase efficiency:
 - Can calcite be added to ochre to increase its sorbing efficiency?
 - How much calcite needs adding to increase the efficiency?

Thank you for your attention