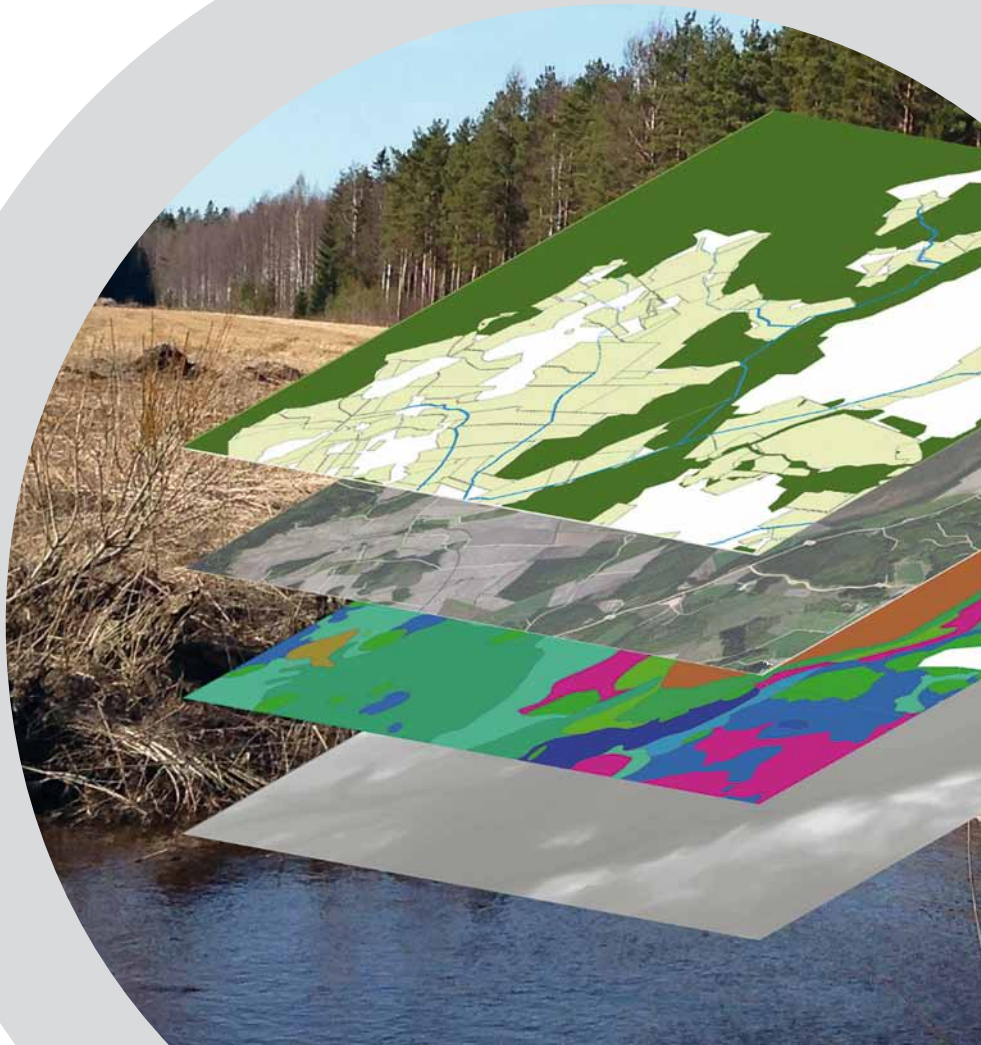


Cost-efficient nutrient load reduction in agriculture

A short-run perspective on reducing nitrogen and phosphorus in Finland

Doctoral Dissertation

Janne Helin



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Supervisors:

Professor Heikki Lehtonen
MTT Agrifood Research Finland
Helsinki, Finland

Professor Markku Ollikainen

Department of Economics and
Management
University of Helsinki
Helsinki, Finland

Pre-examiners:

Professor Ing-Marie Gren
Swedish University of Agricultural
Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden

Professor Rauli Svento

University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland

Opponent:

Professor Eirik Romstad
Norwegian University of Life Sciences,
Aas, Norway

Custos:

Professor Markku Ollikainen
University of Helsinki
Helsinki, Finland

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Janne Helin

MTT Economic Research, Latokartanonkaari 9, FI-00790 Helsinki
janne.helin@mtt.fi

Abstract

This dissertation examines the economic efficiency of nutrient abatement measures in agriculture, focusing on the case of Finland. The thesis consists of an introductory article and four separate studies, which consider the nutrient abatement problem from different angles. Nutrient abatement was put on the environmental policy agenda decades ago because of the adverse impacts of eutrophication in surface waters, and remains there as water quality, in Europe and elsewhere, has not reached satisfactory levels. In particular, the Water Framework Directive of the European Union requires the member states to reach a good surface water status. In Finland, agriculture accounts for a major share of nutrient loads and could play an important role in achieving the water quality targets. However, the current environmental policy, relying on subsidies paid to farmers, has not met the abatement targets set for agriculture. As the European farm subsidy regime is shifting, new environmental policies could be adopted. For identifying the policies that would reach water protection targets, more information on costs-efficient measures is required.

The objective of this dissertation is to estimate nutrient abatement costs in agriculture and to rank the measures in terms of cost-efficiency. The focus is on the measures that have been considered in the agri-environmental support scheme. The dissertation relies on empirical numerical models that are based on microeconomic theory. Numerical representative farm models were developed for dairy and crop production. Abatement costs were found to fluctuate, depending on the target abatement levels, environmental and market conditions as well as production structure of agriculture. It is argued that reaching the national abatement targets, set by the government for 2015, is unlikely; extending the measures currently common in Finland is insufficient. For such a high abatement targets, policies should aim at increasing the share of green fallow, which can be effective in cutting down both nitrogen and phosphorus loads and increases biodiversity.

Key words:

water pollution, nutrient load, cost-efficiency, agriculture, abatement cost, manure management

Maatalouden ravinnekuormituksen kustannustehokas vähentäminen

– lyhyen aikavälin näkökulma typen ja fosforin
vähentämiseen Suomessa

Janne Helin

MTT Taloustutkimus, Latokartanonkaari 9, 00790 Helsinki
janne.helin@mtt.fi

Tiivistelmä

Tämän väitöksen tavoitteena on arvioida ravinteiden vähentämisen kustannuksia suomen maataloudessa ja asettaa vähennyskeinot järjestykseen kustannustehokkuuden perusteella. Tarkastelun pääpaino on maatalouden ympäristötukijärjestelmän toimenpiteillä. Väitös nojaa mikrotalousteorian pohjalta laadittuihin empiiriseen aineistoon perustuviin laskentamalleihin.

Tutkimuksessa ohjelmoitiin maito ja peltoviljely -tuotantosuuntia edustavat tilamallit. Tuloksista käy ilmi että ravinnekuormituksen vähentämisen kustannukset vaihtelevat riippuen vähennystasoista, ympäristöllisistä tekijöistä, markkinatilanteesta ja tuotantosuunnista.

Kansallisten maataloudelle vuoteen 2015 asetettujen vähennystavoitteiden saavuttaminen nykyisten keinojen avulla vaikuttaa epätodennäköiseltä. Kun vähennystavoitteet on asetettu korkealle, niiden saavuttamiseksi tähtäävän politiikan kannattaisi lisätä viherkesantojen osuutta, sillä siten on tehokasta vähentää sekä typpeä että fosforia ja toisaalta suojella biodiversiteettiä.

Avainsanat:

*vesistökuormitus, maatalous,
kustannustehokkuus, päästövähennys-
kustannukset, karjanlanta*

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Helsinki, November 2013

List of essays

This thesis is based on the original papers listed below, which are referred to in the text by their Roman numerals. These papers are reprinted with the kind permission of the publishers, while the studies III and IV are the author versions of the submitted manuscripts:

I Helin, J., Laukkanen, M. and Koikkalainen K. 2006. Abatement costs for agricultural nitrogen and phosphorus loads: a case study of crop farming in south-western Finland. *Agricultural and Food Science* 15.

II Helin, J. and Tattari, S. 2012. How much can be gained by optimizing nutrient abatement spatially - Cost-efficiency comparison of nonpoint arable loads from different Finnish watersheds. *Food Economics* 9.

III Helin, J. Reducing nutrient loads from dairy farms: a bioeconomic model with endogenous feeding and land use (manuscript accepted to be published in *Agricultural Economics*).

IV Helin, J., Hyytiäinen, K., Korpela, E.-L. and Kuussaari, M. Model for quantifying the synergies between farmland biodiversity conservation and water protection at catchment scale (manuscript accepted to be published in *Journal of Environmental Management*).

Contents

1	Introduction	8
1.1	Background.....	8
1.2	Subject matter	9
2	Cost-efficient nutrient abatement	11
2.1	Theory	11
2.1.1	Eutrophication as a social problem	11
2.1.2	Informational challenges.....	11
2.1.3	The Model.....	15
2.2	Empirical literature.....	21
2.2.1	Effectiveness of agricultural measures.....	21
2.2.2	Abatement cost models.....	27
2.3	The Case of Finland	28
3	Summaries of the studies	32
3.1	Study I. Abatement costs for agricultural nitrogen and phosphorus loads: a case study of crop farming in south-western Finland.....	32
3.2	Study II. How much can be gained by optimising nutrient abatement spatially - A cost-efficiency comparison of nonpoint arable loads from different Finnish watersheds	33
3.3	Study III. How to reduce nutrient loads from Dairy farms? - An analytical framework with endogenous feeding and land use.....	34
3.4	Study IV. Model for quantifying the synergies between farmland biodiversity conservation and water protection at catchment scale.....	34
4	Discussion and conclusions	36
	References	39
	Appendices	44

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Eutrophication is a well-recognised environmental problem following from overloading of nitrogen and phosphorus¹. It is associated with changes in the structure and functioning of marine ecosystems, reduced biodiversity, and reduced income from fishery, mariculture and tourism (Aertebjerg, 2001). Eutrophication problems are common in rivers, lakes, estuaries, and coastal oceans all around the world (Aertebjerg, 2001; Carpenter et al., 1998; Smith, Tilman, and Nekola, 1999).

Even though the full extent of utility losses caused by eutrophication has not yet been covered, the severity of the associated damages has motivated plenty of research on controlling eutrophication. While environmental science has established that nitrogen and phosphorus play a major role in causing the problems in water bodies, the interactions between the nutrients in water ecosystems are complex. Theories that support prioritising either of the nutrients are supported by empirical evidence, and reducing both of the nutrients

has become the environmental norm in the developed world. Consequently, significant investments have been made to reduce the loads of nitrogen and phosphorus in the past decades. However, globally, loads are forecasted to increase further, and problems with eutrophication have not vanished from regions such as Europe where load trends have been somewhat decreasing (Aertebjerg, 2001; Drecht et al., 2009). While it is possible that the reductions of nitrogen and phosphorus as such have more complex interactions in the system than is currently understood, the paradigm in policy and science keeps on calling for further reductions in nutrient loads. However, a larger share of the measurable concentrations in rivers transporting the nutrients are coming from diffuse sources, so establishing control policies relies more on models developed to quantify various sources and their impacts.

For eutrophication, agriculture is an easily identifiable, but a nebulously quantifiable source. Nutrient balances have dramatically grown since the industrial and green revolutions², but the produc-

¹At the time of publishing this PhD there were \approx 180000 hits in Google scholar and 26704 hits in science direct for eutrophication.

²Industrial revolution lead to manufacturing fertilisers and green revolution spread these and other technological innovations to developing countries (Erisman et al., 2008; Gaud, 1968)

tion conditions of agriculture are very heterogeneous, making the connection between nutrient use and load ambiguous. The spatial and temporal variation in the complex processes detaching the nutrients from fields are affecting also the non-anthropogenic sources, hindering measurement of the anthropogenic load and the effect of abatement measures on the catchment or national scale. For example, separating the origins of nutrients from agriculture and forests at the river outlet is practically infeasible for estuary catchments. Furthermore, there are several variables such as the distribution of rainfall or the temperature range which are stochastic and cannot be practically managed.

Despite the lack of information at the relevant scale regarding many of the processes causing eutrophication, policies to control it exist, and new ones continue to be developed and implemented. For understanding and evaluating such efforts, economic models can be used in concert with environmental ones. Some environmental policy advice can be derived even from limited information. As the lack of direct observation of diffuse emissions implies relying on indirect emission control, the questions of what and who to target are policy-relevant.

1.2 Subject matter

This dissertation examines the nutrient abatement strategies in agriculture. The common theme of the four separate studies lies in identifying the least-cost measures for both nitrogen and phosphorus abatement. Since empirical data is scarce, bioeconomic modeling is used to estab-

lish effectiveness in both environmental and economic sense. Recognising the true complexity of nonpoint source pollution (NPS) control problem, means that the simplified analytical models offer little guidance without empirical knowledge of the magnitude or functional forms of the interacting processes. Nevertheless, modeling can provide guidance in decision-making, by, for example, in determining some general causalities or directing the empirical work in natural sciences towards economically viable management options. Hence this dissertation compiles information on several abatement methods for both macro-nutrients. The economic setting is a classical one, where a firm, in case of these four studies a farm enterprise, is described as a risk-neutral profit-maximising entity. Farms produce an external effect on the society by contributing to eutrophication and since the pollution share of each individual farm can not be verified, their joint nutrient load at the watershed level is described by static nonpoint production functions. The backbone of this dissertation is numerical optimisation modeling, which is used to approximate the complex processes that transport nutrients from agriculture to water. The methods of reducing the nutrient load and their effectiveness differ.

Study I estimates nutrient abatement costs given the cost-efficient measures available for a representative farm in South-Finland with uniform nutrient loads. It considers vegetated buffer strips, fertilisation reductions, tillage type, fallow and crop choices as potential abatement measures available for farmers. It demonstrates the effects of the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) reform on the

abatement costs.

Study II shows that spatially uniform nutrient load parametrisation can lead to overestimating nutrient load abatement costs under the Finnish conditions, since targeting of measures on the field areas with the largest load potential is not considered among abatement measure choices. It estimates abatement costs for two different types of watershed based on both homogeneous and heterogeneous description of farm land nutrient loads.

Study III indicates that fertiliser reductions and tillage choices precede feeding changes in cost-efficient nutrient abatement strategies. It estimates abatement costs for a representative dairy farm, given uniform agricultural land and endogenous manure composition.

Study IV demonstrates the synergy between cost-efficient nutrient load reductions and biodiversity conservation at a spatially heterogeneous watershed. The study demonstrates that nutrient abatement by spatially targeted measures such as green fallow is supported by considering its biodiversity benefits.

2 Cost-efficient nutrient abatement

2.1 Theory

2.1.1 Eutrophication as a social problem

Eutrophication as a social problem can be analysed as an externality, an effect on the welfare of some third party not considered by the decision-maker. Baumol and Oates (1989) define externality by a condition *“An externality is present whenever some individual’s (say A’s) utility or production relationships include real (that is non-monetary) variables, whose values are chosen by others (person’s corporations, governments) without particular attention to the effects on A’s welfare.”* By definition, the problem of eutrophication then cannot be solved by markets as such. The economic agents are maximising their own utilities and ignoring the negative environmental effects on the utility of others. While the real world political processes to solve environmental problems are complex, involving multiple and conflicting interests, to simplify modeling of government intervention, one can postulate a social planner that would have some power over the economic agents and a goal to maximise the total social welfare, but lacking information on externalities. To implement policies for reaching the goal of maximum so-

cial welfare, the planner would require information on both the utility lost resulting from eutrophication, as well as utility lost by the agents adopting less nutrient polluting production. This dissertation focuses only on the latter problem.

2.1.2 Informational challenges

The first step in the classical pollution control problem is to identify the polluting agents (Shortle and Horan, 2001). In case of eutrophication, the task is not trivial. Nutrients are essential for all primary production and can be found in various quantities, not only in vulnerable water ecosystems, but in natural terrestrial sources as well as in different anthropogenic sources. This dissertation is limited to agricultural sources. Focusing on one, albeit on a significant sector, means that the results of this dissertation should be combined with information on other polluting sectors to establish cost-efficient abatement required for finding social optima. It can be shown that given any social optimum, it is necessary for all the polluters’ marginal abatement costs to be equal (for example Baumol and Oates (1989)).

While agriculture as an economic sector can be identified as a source of nutrient

pollution, the individual contributions of farms are far more difficult to quantify. Following the necessary condition of equal marginal costs, farms should be made to reduce their nutrient loads relative to their costs. Since farms are not identical in terms of their polluting loads or available measures and their impacts, the marginal costs are expected to be heterogeneous. This implies that setting equal nutrient abatement quantities for farms would not lead to a cost-efficient outcome. The burden of obtaining load and abatement information from each individual farm is great, since agricultural production is decentralised compared to many other production sectors. Nevertheless, many of the cost-efficient abatement policy schemes, such as input charges, rely on information on the private abatement costs (Shortle and Abler, 2001).

The literature on the classical pollution control problem under uncertainty shows that the information burden for the social planner can be decreased by designing environmental auctions (Adar and Griffin, 1976). Shortle and Dunn (1986) extend the policy analysis to nonpoint source pollution with uncertain knowledge about both weather and farm profits. However, in these studies, firms are assumed to have information on how their production choices affect the environment; an assumption which is ill-suited for dealing with the scientifically demanding quantification of the nutrient load processes at small agricultural enterprises. So while farms might be aware of their own control costs (adopting certain farming inputs), they likely are less informed on the load effects than the social planner.

Griffin and Bromley (1982) sidestep

the asymmetric information between the planner and the farmers. Given the profit maximising behaviour and competitive markets, the joint supply of similar agricultural goods can be described by a single farm that represents the entire production. Griffin and Bromley (1982) call such representation a nonpoint production function. Heterogeneous production conditions characterising agricultural production can be accounted for in the function's arguments. However, if the policy is not directed towards management practices, also this approach requires the individual farmers to know the nonpoint production function for the least cost abatement choices.

There are informational challenges also for the social planner. According to Griffin and Bromley (1982), it is not necessary to monitor all inputs and outputs, just the ones related to pollution generation. However, while they claim that most production factors would not need to be considered in the nonpoint production function, Wossink, Lansink, and Struik (2001) argue that agriculture's production sets should be characterised as non-separable and heterogeneous. Both non-separability and heterogeneity add to the information required for establishing nonpoint source production functions. However, representing all the possible ecological and economic system linkages in a model is not feasible. Hence, the question remains: which properties of the nonpoint production function should be considered and which could be ignored when planning environmental policies?

Economic theory provides some selection criteria. For establishing a social optimal policy, it is necessary to consider the cost-

efficient set of abatement measures (for example Baumol and Oates (1989)), which means that some aspects of production affecting nutrient loads will not need to be modeled. However, the cost-efficient set is *ex ante* unknown. Economic analysis including the cost-inefficient measures is required to separate the inferior measures from the cost-efficient ones. Furthermore, due to the uncertain benefits of abatement or uncertainties in abatement efficiency in other polluting sectors, determining the efficient abatement costs curve rather than just a single abatement target, is justified. These problems in outlining the extent of the required information can be illustrated with a simple set of three measures.

In Figure 1 the cost-efficient set for the lower abatement target is simply formed of only the lowest cost measure. Since the low abatement target a' can be achieved with a single measure, the remaining two measures do not need to be considered or analysed further. With the more pervasive environmental pollution problems, the reduction target is not as low compared to the effectiveness of the abatement measures. Such a situation, represented by a'' , requires using more than the lowest cost abatement measure, since its reduction potential runs out before the societal target is reached. In Figure 1A the contribution of the other two measures depends on their relative costs. Even though either of the two more expensive measures has enough capacity to reach the abatement target, both should be used to abate cost-efficiently. As illustrated by the intersection of target level a'' and either of the joint marginal cost curves in Figure 1A, combining the measures non-exclusively allows reaching the target with lower costs than using single measure (intersection of

a'' with either of single measure curves in Figure 1B). Hence, information on both costs and effectiveness are needed for all three measures. When multiple measures are needed, they can also interact to various degrees. Consider the vertical distance between the cost curves. In Figure 1B, the marginal costs of the second measure will begin from level c' when it is unaffected by the lowest cost abatement measure, and from c'' if the abatement processes were completely overlapping. For example, if measure 1 is reducing the emissions through the same mechanism as measure 2, the costs for adopting measure 2 will be higher (c''). Reduced efficiency due to overlapping measures may also imply that even more measures are required. Thus, interactions of the measures need to be understood for defining the set of cost-efficient measures.

All these concerns can be related to cost-efficient nutrient abatement in agriculture. Ranking the measures similar to Figure 1A requires a considerable amount of empirical information which is usually not available for all production conditions or abatement levels even for a single measure due to heterogeneity. Many of the conceived measures do not have fixed effects, but depend on heterogeneous production conditions such as soil structure or climate. Increasing marginal costs for a measure can stem from heterogeneity too; extending the measure from the most effective environment (for example, a crop area with the largest loads) to less suitable environment decreases the achieved abatement but not the cost. The effectiveness of measures can also be limited to a subset of environmental conditions, such as steep slopes, and the reduction potential of a single measure can be exhausted before reaching the tar-

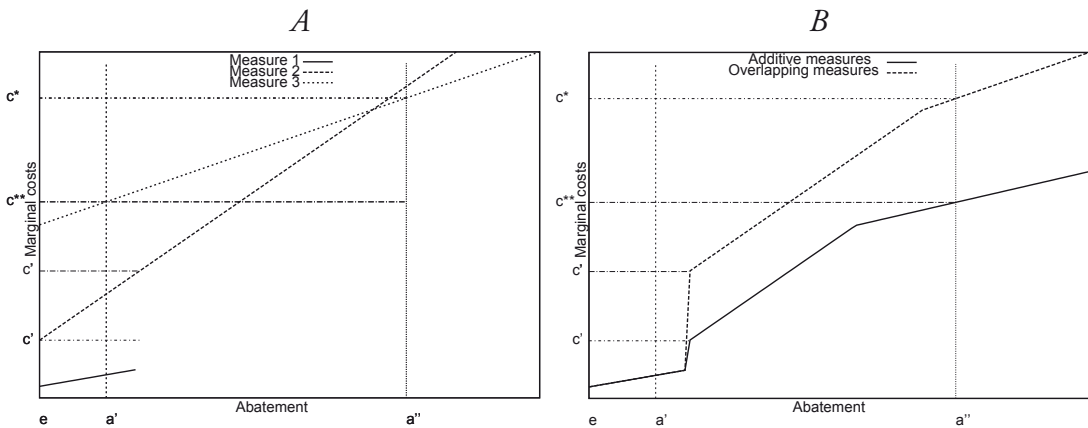


Figure 1: Three types of different abatement methods (A) and their cost-efficient combinations under different assumptions on the mutual exclusiveness of the measures (B). In figure A, the solid line illustrates a low-cost/low-potential measure, while the high-cost/high-potential and medium-cost/high-potential are represented with dotted and dashed lines, respectively. Vertical lines depict the two different abatement targets a' and a'' . Baseline load is marked with e . The first abatement unit for measure 2 costs c' when there is no interaction between the effectiveness of measures 1 and 2 and c'' when the measures are overlapping. The abatement target a'' is more costly to reach when the measures are overlapping (c^*) than when they are additive (c^{**}).

get. The reduction targets are not fixed and are influenced by political decisions. Opportunity costs in foregone crop production are variable due to the stochasticity of weather and the related fluctuations in output prices. Concurring with Shortle and Horan (2001), there seems to be no universal "easy" solution for reducing nonpoint source pollution.

Shortle and Horan (2001) point out that reducing the input tax/subsidy base to a subset of choices that are both relatively easy to observe and highly correlate with ambient impacts could address problems related with the moral hazard. So are there some more general factors that affect the farmers' abatement sets and that could be monitored? In previous nonpoint pollution literature, animal densities have been employed as convenient indica-

tors of nonpoint source pollution (for example Letson et al. (1998) and Saam et al. (2005)). Farm production characteristics such as animal production densities will affect the feasible set of abatement choices (Schnitkey and Miranda, 1993; Innes, 2000; Feinerman, Bosch, and Pease, 2004; Bosch, Wolfe, and Knowlton, 2006). As environmental production conditions are heterogeneous, abatement can be achieved by relocating more nutrient-intensive land use to environmental conditions less prone to nonpoint source pollution (Braden et al., 1989). However, when fixed capital investments, such as animal housing, are part of production, relocation could be costly compared to other measures. Consequently, the nonpoint production function and the abatement set in animal farming cover more or at least different possibilities than mere crop farming. Ignoring

animal production could lead to considering only a subset of the management practices, and thus incentivising inferior abatement measures (i.e. similar to leaving out one of the measures in Figure 1 when target is a''). However, without an empirical analysis of the abatement sets, the cost-efficiency of measures not-involving animals (similar to measure 1 and target a' in Figure 1) cannot be ruled out either.

2.1.3 The Model

To formally compare the optimal abatement on a farm with and without animals, suppose that there exists a watershed for which the social planner considers a nutrient load target level \hat{E} for agriculture. The current load is composed of contributions of i farms, which the planner cannot monitor without prohibitive expenses, but can estimate the load e_i from each farm based on some normal weather conditions and known farm characteristics including nutrient $N_{i,j,s}$ and land $X_{i,j,s}$ use. Let j be an index of the crop type and s the index of land characteristics and management practices¹.

$$E = \sum_i e_i(N_{i,j,s}, X_{i,j,s}) \quad (2.1)$$

The load from the farms adds to the total load E , and to have a social problem $E > \hat{E}$. Defining the difference $E - \hat{E} \equiv A$, there is a total social abatement target A .

¹It may be helpful to think of variables in terms of annual sums i.e. total load \hat{E} kilos per year, area $X_{i,j,s}$ in hectares, and fertilisation $N_{i,j,s}$ in kilos per hectare.

For cost-efficient A , the necessary condition is that those farms that abate, do so cost-efficiently. This is equal to reaching the abatement target with the combination of measures having the lowest costs (as in Figure 1). For farm i , the cost-efficient abatement is $a_i \equiv e_i - \hat{e}_i$, which maximises the constrained farm profits denoted by $\hat{\pi}_i^*$. Thus, the abatement costs $C(\hat{a}_i)$ for the farm are defined by

$$C_i(\hat{a}_i) = \pi_i^*(N_{i,j,s}, X_{i,j,s}) - \hat{\pi}_i^*(\hat{N}_{i,j,s}, \hat{X}_{i,j,s}) \quad (2.2)$$

where π_i^* is the optimal profit without the load constraint². Reaching A cost-efficiently requires marginal abatement costs, $\partial C_i(a_i)/\partial a_i$, for farms to be equal³. Otherwise, reallocating abatement between the farms could be used to decrease the total costs, $\sum_i C_i(\hat{a}_i)$. This condition for the socially optimal solution assumes that the units of nutrient load from different sources are perfect substitutes⁴.

²It is also possible to formulate the problem as a cost-minimisation problem (the dual of constrained profit-maximisation problem), but the maximisation formulation follows the approach taken in the studies I-IV

³For proof (not including existence of equilibrium), see Baumol and Oates (1989).

⁴A theoretically precise formulation would require establishing transport functions for capturing the effect of various hydrological processes, since the fate of nutrients from different sources is not identical between the farms. However, this would unnecessarily complicate this pedagogical presentation with elements that could be accounted in e_i by defining the set s to contain the required information such as location of the farms. Generally, the freshwater systems use and lose some of the nutrients, and only part of the total load from land flows to estuaries. This share could be based on location i.e.

Given competitive input and output markets, farmers are not able to influence prices. It is assumed that farmers aim at maximising the profits and are not motivated by other factors when taking decisions affecting the expected nutrient loads. Under these assumptions, the economic abatement problem of single farmer can be generalised to a nonpoint production problem of the whole watershed by specifying the yield and load functions according to the watershed's properties.

Crop production

Consider farm i which produces only crops. Notwithstanding any prior regulation, the private profit maximising level for the representative farmer (dropping subscript i from arguments)

$$\hat{\pi}_i^*(\hat{N}_{j,s}, \hat{X}_{j,s}) = \sum_j \sum_s (p_j y_{j,s}(N_{j,s}) - p_N N_{j,s} - c_{j,s}) X_{j,s} \quad (2.3)$$

s.t.

$$\sum_j X_{j,s} r_{j,s,l} \leq \bar{X}_{s,l} \quad \forall s, l \quad (2.4)$$

$$\sum_j \sum_s z_{j,s}(N_{j,s}) X_{j,s} \leq \hat{e} \quad (2.5)$$

the distance from the river outlet. However, eutrophication of both fresh water bodies and seas represents an externality. Therefore, the effect of load on both fresh and coastal water nutrient concentrations should be traced.

$$N_{j,s}, X_{j,s} \geq 0 \quad (2.6)$$

For the farmer, nutrient vector $N_{j,s}$ (consists of both synthetic fertiliser and manure) and $X_{j,s}$, the land use vector, are endogenous variables which determine the expected nutrient load $z_{j,s}$ and yield $y_{j,s}$ per area unit. Output prices are given by p_j . Manure and the price of its nutrients, as well as the synthetic fertilisation, are exogenous (price vector p_N). Costs of farming per area unit, $c_{j,s}$, depend on the crop type, land characteristics and management practices. The distribution of fixed land characteristics at the watershed defines $\bar{X}_{s,l}$ for the representative farm. Set l consists of limits to land use, including the total area constraint. Parameter $r_{j,s,l}$ defines the limitations in production technology and land characteristics. For example, certain crops might be suitable only for a part of the field area due to different soil types. The target nutrient load \hat{e} for the representative farm is determined by the social planner and is proportional to \hat{E} so that $\hat{E} / \sum_{i,j,s} X_{i,j,s} = \hat{e} / \sum_s \bar{X}_{s,l}$. Thus, the expected load (and abatement costs) of the representative farm can be scaled up to the watershed level. Solving for $N_{j,s}$ and $X_{j,s}$ without the (binding) constraint in Equation 2.5 will give the baseline private optimal profit π_i^* .

Karush-Kuhn-Tucker conditions (KKT) for the optimal solution are

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial X_{j,s}} &= p_j y(N_{j,s}) - p_N N_{j,s} - c_{j,s} \\ &\quad - \lambda_1 z_{j,s}(N_{j,s}) - \mu_l r_{j,l,s} \leq 0 \\ &\quad (= 0 \text{ if } X_{j,s} > 0) \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial N_{j,s}} &= p_j \frac{\partial y_{j,s}}{\partial N_{j,s}} X_{j,s} - p_N \\ &\quad - \lambda_1 \frac{\partial z_{j,s}(N_{j,s})}{\partial N_{j,s}} X_{j,s} \leq 0 \quad (2.8) \\ & \quad (= 0 \text{ if } N_{j,s} > 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_l} &= \bar{X}_{s,l} - \sum_j X_{j,s} r_{j,s,l} \geq 0 \quad (2.9) \\ & \quad (= 0 \text{ if } \mu_l > 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_1} &= \hat{e} - \sum_j \sum_s z_{j,s}(N_{j,s}) X_{j,s} \geq 0 \\ & \quad (= 0 \text{ if } \lambda_1 > 0) \quad (2.10) \end{aligned}$$

which have to hold for all j, s and l . The marginal benefits from the optimal land allocation equal the marginal costs. The productivity of land is influenced by nutrient use. The constraint in Equation 2.4 forms a shadow price (μ_l) for the short run land availability and technical farming limitations for each binding limitation. Without production heterogeneity in $X_{j,s}$, a single crop/technology combination dominates until a binding resource limit $r_{j,s,l}$ is reached. Hence, the shadow price is determined by the difference between the most profitable and the next most profitable combination. Under production heterogeneity, the yield response function is conditional on set s . For example, one might define $s = 1$ as sandy soil and $s = 2$ as clay soil and give different parameters in $y_{j,s}(N_{j,s})$.

Without government intervention there are no limitations on the nutrient load, e ,

and no effect on the farmer's profits. Capping the load to \hat{e} creates a shadow price ($\lambda_1 \neq 0$) for the difference between socially allowed and privately expected nutrient load. Private optimal fertilisation maximises the profit from a hectare of land. Assuming concave yield leads to decreasing marginal returns to nutrient use. Besides the shape of the yield function, the optimal solution is determined by the crop output and nutrient input prices. Without further assumptions, only the lowest cost nutrient source is used, and the mixed use of synthetic fertilisers and manure at the watershed level is not optimal. Considering the external effect of the nutrient load would decrease the optimal fertilisation.

Within this frame, the abatement set consists of (joint) production choices influencing e . When e is an increasing function of nutrient use, ($N_{j,s}$), decreasing the nutrient input quantities leads to abatement. Decreasing the amount of farm land decreases agricultural load, but since land does not truly vanish from the watershed, this option is better represented by a "back stop" land use class such as fallow or forestry for j and holding the total land area constant. Furthermore, it can be postulated that some crop j and farming conditions and technologies in s are leading to a larger expected load than others. Choosing $X_{j,s}$ within the constraints can be used for abatement. Thus, it is possible to model measures such as a direct tillage or an extended vegetation cover period.

Livestock production

For a simple representation considering livestock in addition to crops, assume that

the k farmer has animals and decides the stock size Q based on the fixed exogenous net return p_q from each animal (similar to Schnitkey and Miranda (1993)). In the short run, farmer's capital such as animal sheds and machinery are limited to a fixed capacity \bar{Q} . Furthermore, assume that as a byproduct of animals ϵ of manure nutrients is excreted and needs to be disposed of annually. Compared to synthetic fertilisation, the nutrients in manure (a subset of N identified with superscript Q in Equation 2.13) are not in a compact form and would normally cost more to haul and apply. Hence, the distance between the animal shelter and fields becomes a significant factor in the nutrient allocation problem. Separating this distance from other field characteristics and denoting it by d helps to illustrate how the optimal nutrient allocation changes. The private profit maximising problem of a representative farm with animals:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\pi}_k^*(N_{j,s,d}, X_{j,s,d}, Q) &= p_q Q \\ + \sum_j \sum_s \sum_d (p_y y_{j,s,d}(N_{j,s,d}) & \quad (2.11) \\ - p_{N,d} N_{j,s,d} - c_{j,s,d}) X_{j,s,d} \end{aligned}$$

s.t.

$$Q \leq \bar{Q} \quad (2.12)$$

$$\sum_j \sum_s \sum_d (N_{j,s,d}^Q) X_{j,s,d} = \epsilon Q \quad (2.13)$$

$$\sum_j X_{j,s,d} r_{j,s,l,d} \leq \bar{X}_{s,l,d} \quad (2.14)$$

$$\sum_j \sum_s \sum_d z_{j,s,d}(N_{j,s,d}) X_{j,s,d} \leq \hat{\epsilon} \quad (2.15)$$

$$N_{j,s,d}, X_{j,s,d}, Q \geq 0 \quad (2.16)$$

The prices for synthetic fertilisation and crops are as above. The price of manure nutrients is determined by the cost of transporting them and depends on the fixed distance between the farm and its fields. Thus, the price parameter $p_{N,d}$ depends on the nutrient origin. For nutrients from animal production ($N_{s,l,d}^Q$), their price is increasing with the transport distance. The field area is distributed to $\bar{X}_{s,l,d}$. KKT-conditions for the optimal solution are:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial X_{j,s,d}} &= p_j y_{j,s,d}(N_{j,s,d}) - p_{N,d}(N_{j,s,d}) - c_{j,s,d} \\ &\quad - \lambda_1 z_{j,s,d}(N_{j,s,d}) - \mu l r_{j,s,l,d} - \lambda_3 N_{j,s,d}^Q \leq 0 \\ &\quad (= 0 \text{ if } X_{j,s,d} > 0) \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial N_{j,s,d}} &= p_j \frac{\partial y_{j,s,d}}{\partial N_{j,s,d}} X_{j,s,d} - p_{N,d} \\ &\quad - \lambda_3 X_{j,s,d} - \lambda_1 \frac{\partial z_{j,s,d}(N_{j,s,d})}{\partial N_{j,s,d}} X_{j,s,d} \leq 0 \\ &\quad (= 0 \text{ if } N_{j,s,d} > 0) \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q} &= p_q - \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 \epsilon \leq 0 \\ &\quad (= 0 \text{ if } Q > 0) \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_l} = \bar{X}_{s,l,d} - \sum_j X_{j,s,d} r_{j,s,l,d} \geq 0$$

$$(\text{= } 0 \text{ if } \mu_l > 0)$$

(2.20)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_2} = \bar{Q} - Q \geq 0$$

$$(\text{= } 0 \text{ if } \lambda_2 > 0)$$

(2.21)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_3} = \epsilon Q - \sum_j \sum_s \sum_d (N_{j,s,d}^Q) X_{j,s,d} = 0$$

(2.22)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_1} = \hat{\epsilon} - \sum_j \sum_s \sum_d z_{j,s,d} (N_{k,j,d}) X_{j,s,d}$$

$$\geq 0 (\text{= } 0 \text{ if } \lambda_1 > 0)$$

(2.23)

For a holding to classify as an animal farm, $Q > 0$. Thus, Equation 2.19 holds as an equality. In a case in which animal capacity is not constraining production, $\lambda_2 = 0$ (Equation 2.21), both increasing the price of the animal product and its contribution to nutrients increase the optimal quantity of animals. Furthermore, the shadow price of manure is determined by profits gained in animal production $\lambda_3 = -p_q/\epsilon$.

The optimal fertilisation in Equation 2.18 is affected by the distances and the animals (through λ_3). The cost of manure nutrient application, $p_{N,d}$, is increasing in d , but synthetic fertiliser use is still determined by solely the market price. The relative prices of transport for manure and

the market price for synthetic fertiliser per kilogramme of nutrient determine which one will be used. It is theoretically possible that transport costs are lower than fertiliser prices for each d and thus manure would be used at every distance. Given the limited animal capacity of the farm, the simultaneous use of synthetic fertiliser on the fields further away can still be optimal, since manure nutrients would not be sufficient to reach the optimal fertilisation levels. In the opposite case, where the fertiliser prices are lower than the transport prices per nutrient, manure needs to be disposed of following Equation 2.13, even though profits are decreased. The lowest costs are given by the smallest distance, so for a strictly non-decreasing $y_{j,s,d}$, all manure would end up to the closest field. Between these two limiting cases regarding $p_{N,d}$, manure hauling costs increase with the distance until the fertiliser price (or animal capacity) is reached. At this distance, manure nutrient use equals the quantities that would be used on a crop farm without manure. On the fields beyond this distance, optimal fertilisation is similar to the solution on the crop farm. Within this distance, the optimal manure use can exceed the optimal nutrient quantities from the perspective of the yield response. For a yield function with negative marginal yield (e.g. the commonly used quadratic yield), a marginal reduction in the yield revenue increases the profitable manure transport distance.

As can be seen from Equation 2.17, the optimal land use is influenced by nutrient application costs, which now depend on the distance from the farm to the fields. Since this distance is fixed, there is a shadow price for the inability to relocate the fields closer to the farm. When

the constraint in Equation 2.13 is binding, the limited manure supply can reduce the profits from farming the land, if, for that distance, it would have been cheaper to use manure instead of synthetic fertiliser. It is possible that also other farming costs increase with the distance, and $c_{j,s,d}$ can affect not only the overall profit from more remote fields, but also the optimal crop or farming technology choices.

For the abatement set, reduction in Q is a measure not available at the crop farm. Relative efficiency compared to other abatement measures requires further assumptions or empirical knowledge. Given the nutrient load functions suggested by some studies (Simmelsgaard and Djurhuus, 1998; Koopmans et al., 2002), exceeding the biological uptake norms of the crop leads to a rapid increase in the load. Thus, the circumstances leading to excess nutrients at close fields would provide a potential reduction target, which can be obtained at the costs of manure transport. On the other hand, marginal transport costs can still be higher than the value of the yield loss from an equivalent load reduction by other means. Further abatement options at the animal farm stem from the different load propensity of manure and synthetic fertilisation. Generally, manure nutrients are regarded as prone to runoff compared to synthetic fertilisers, but technologies to reduce manure losses are implemented world-wide.

Synthesis at the watershed

From the necessary condition for the cost-efficient optimal solution, the marginal cost of the farms need to be equal,

$$\frac{\partial C_i(a_i)}{\partial a_i} = \frac{\partial C_k(a_k)}{\partial a_k} \forall i \quad (2.24)$$

When $C_i \neq C_k$, the social planner's abatement problem is not characterised completely by the solution to the single representative farm (either i or k). Without stronger assumptions, it cannot be concluded that more abatement should be targeted towards either of the farms. In the special case where the socially pursued levels of abatement can be reached with the least-cost at $C_k(a_k) = 0$, less complicated models in terms of the farm production economy would be required, allowing research efforts to focus on many of the other problematic issues in the nonpoint source pollution control problem. Since farms with both animals and fields share farming management technology with farms growing only crops, satisfying conditions for only the crop farms to abate in a cost-efficient solution, seems unlikely.

In the mixed case (both i and k farms abate), animal density becomes a factor affecting the abatement decisions. In case of homogeneous land, the inter-farm manure transport could be expected to occur only if crop farms have some fields closer to animals farms than some fields owned by animal farms. To capture such interaction, a representative single farm nonpoint pollution function is inadequate from theoretical grounds.

If animal related measures are superior to measures available for all farms (in the sense of measure a' in Figure 1), single representative animal farm contains the elements for a nonpoint production func-

tion of the whole watershed. However, for many conceivable abatement options specific to animal farms, the distance to fields and animal capacity, which are farm specific parameters, would need to be accounted. For example reducing surface loading risk of manure by injecting it, would increase the cost and thus reduce the optimal transport distance. So while one farm can theoretically represent the nonpoint production of a watershed, the information required from each farm for the cost-efficient solution increases. Thus, the formulation of the nonpoint production function approaches the level of complexity of modeling the watershed farm-by-farm.

Even with a very simple illustration of animal farming, it is possible to see that the definition of cost-efficiency at watershed level is more complex to derive than the nonpoint source pollution problem based on single representative farm. Given these basic analytical models of representative farms, the abatement at joint animal and field operations could be more or less effective than abatement at farms without animals. More analysis based on empirical data is necessary. Furthermore, the simple formulation of models above disregards several issues potentially affecting cost-efficient abatement.

Innes (2000) shows that in animal production, the density of animals is a factor influencing the nutrient abatement. From the social point of view, animal production operations can be excessively concentrated and lead to larger damages from externalities than from a less dense production structure. While Innes (2000) emphasizes both leakages and spills from manure storage facility, the model presented

as part of this dissertation extends the simple model presented above with a choice of covering the manure storage. Compared to Innes (2000) the links between feeding and fields are emphasized. For example, the feeding of animals affects the optimal field allocation. Endogenous feeding is covered in study III, which simultaneously analyses manure nutrient ratios from the perspective of crop growth. Farmers are able to choose from different synthetic fertiliser N:P ratios suitable for a variety of crop needs, but the N:P ratio of manure is determined by feeding and volatilisation and hence not typically matching the optimum ratio for crop growth. In short-run nitrogen has a more immediate impact on yield than phosphorus, thus in contrast to Schnitkey and Miranda (1993), nitrogen content in manure could play a larger role in the manure allocation problem. In contrast to both Innes (2000) and Schnitkey and Miranda (1993) manure nutrient content is determined by an endogenous diet. In addition to the diet several nutrient interactions are modeled for the other abatement methods covered in studies I-IV.

2.2 Empirical literature

2.2.1 Effectiveness of agricultural measures

Empirical information on the relative impacts of different abatement measures is needed for defining nonpoint source abatement sets. This section aims to provide a short summary of potential measures for nutrient abatement in Northern-Europe. Cherry et al. (2008) identify potential diffuse pollution control measures

for UK, of which the following 15 (Table 2.2.1) are studied in this dissertation.

Land use and soil management

Transport of the nutrients from the fields depends not only on their concentration in arable land, but also on the structure of the land and field surface. These variables in turn are affected by the crop type and cultivation.

Ekholm et al. (2005) compare grassland with cereal farming. Irrespective of the soil type, total algae available P load⁵ from grassland is higher than the load from cereals, although the difference is more evident on fine sand soils. Puustinen, Koskiaho, and Peltonen (2005) measure the load from grass ley compared to cereal cultivation. According to Uusi-Kämppe and Jauhiainen (2010), the dissolved reactive phosphorus (DRP) load is higher and particulate phosphorus (PP) lower for pasture than for autumn ploughed spring wheat. Kutra and Aksomaitiene (2003) measure the drainage nutrient concentrations of different crop rotations including winter and spring grain crops, sugar beet and perennial grasses in Norway. The nitrogen load from cereals and sugar beet is several times higher than from the perennial grasses, but the grasses have the highest P leaching.

⁵Phosphorus load can stem from different processes. Typically water transports phosphorus to water with eroded land particles or dissolves it from the soil. Part of the eroded material will be sedimented before the phosphorus has time to react and to be utilised by algae. Therefore this particle phosphorus share is regarded less bioavailable than the phosphorus already dissolved. McDowell (2012)

Koskiaho, Kivisaari, et al. (2002) show that harrowing reduces erosion and nitrogen load compared to ploughing, while only a minor difference in total P (TP) load are observed at clayey fields in Southern-Finland. In Puustinen, Koskiaho, and Peltonen (2005), ploughing and cultivation treatments in Autumn produce the highest particle P concentrations at slope clayey fields, whereas P concentration is 31% lower for no till treatment. According to Turtola, Alakukku, et al. (2007) even on flat clay soil, adopting no tillage reduces erosion by 48-12 %. Shallow autumn stubble cultivation does not reduce erosion significantly compared to mouldboard ploughing. Puustinen, Koskiaho, and Peltonen (2005) report higher DRP concentrations for conservation tillage treatment than for autumn ploughed winter wheat.

The reduction of erosion by changing tillage (timing and method) has been studied widely also elsewhere (Cannell, 1985; Holland, 2004; Soane et al., 2012). According to a study in US by Zeimen et al. (2006) the chisel/disk cultivation results in sediment losses two times higher compared with the no-till, but the soluble P losses are 3.0 and 2.1 times higher for the no-till technology. In Scandinavia, the erosion and leaching of nitrogen seems to increase with more intensive cultivation (Rasmussen, 1999).

Establishing perennial grass cover at the edge of non-cultivated field seems to carry some potential for reducing the nutrient load from the rest of field. Puustinen, Koskiaho, and Peltonen (2005) find that a 14-meter timothy grass buffer zone reduces the flow-weighted PP concentration by 74 % and increases the DRP

Measure	Study
Convert arable land to extensive grassland	I,II,III,IV
Cultivate land for crop establishment in spring rather than in autumn	I,II,III,IV
Adopt minimal cultivation systems	I,II,III
Establish in-field grass buffer strips	II,IV
Reduce overall stocking rates on livestock farms	III
Reduce dietary N and P intakes	III
Use a fertilizer recommendation system	I,II,III,IV
Integrate fertiliser and manure nutrient supply	III
Reduce fertiliser application rates	I,II,III,IV
Do not apply P fertilisers to high P index soils or other high-risk areas	II,IV
Increase the capacity of farm manure (slurry) stores	III
Minimise the volume of dirty water produced	III
Do not apply manure to high-risk areas	III
Incorporate manure into the soil	III
Establish riparian buffer strips	I,II,III,IV
Establish cover crops in the autumn	
Allow field drainage systems to deteriorate	
Cultivate compacted tillage soils	
Cultivate and drill across the slope	
Leave autumn seedbeds rough	
Avoid tramlines over winter	
Loosen compacted soil layers in grassland fields	
Maintain and enhance soil organic matter levels	
Reduce the length of the grazing day or grazing season	
Adopt phase feeding of livestock	
Adopt batch storage of manure	
Compost solid manure	
Change from slurry to a solid manure handling system	
Site solid manure heaps away from watercourses and field drains	
Site solid manure heaps on concrete and collect the effluent	
Do not spread manure to fields at high-risk times	
Transport manure to neighbouring farms	
Manure treatment including incineration of poultry litter	
Fence off rivers and streams from livestock	
Construct bridges for livestock crossing rivers and streams	
Re-site gateways away from high-risk areas	
Establish new hedges	
Establish and maintain artificial (constructed) wetlands	

Adopted from Cherry et al. (2008)

only marginally. In Uusi-Kämpä (2005), the mean annual TP loss from 10-meter wide grass buffer and natural vegetation buffer plots is 40% lower than the TP loss from non-buffer plots. However, the loss of DRP was 70% higher from the natural vegetation buffer plot than from the other plots. Uusi-Kämpä and Jauhiainen (2010) show that buffer zones can reduce the TP and DRP loads also from grazing and direct till field areas.

Mander, Hayakawa, and Kuusemets (2005) summarize several vegetated filter strips studies and present equations for nutrient removal. In US, Daniels and Gilliam (1996) observe that a 6-meter wide vegetated filter strip reduces the total phosphorus and nitrogen loads approximately by 50%, but also notes an increase in the soluble P concentration. In Norway, Syversen (2005) report average removal efficiencies of 60–89%, 37–81% and 81–91% for phosphorus, nitrogen and particles, respectively

Empirical evidence on nutrient load reduction by tramline direction is scarce. In Finland, cross-plowing results in halving the flow-weighted nutrient concentration on a sloped clayey winter wheat field (Pustinen, Koskiahho, and Peltonen, 2005). According to Withers et al. (2006), tramlines aligned with slope increase runoff and phosphorus load on ploughed fields, but not on fields with less intensive cultivation.

Nutrient management

Turtola and Kemppainen (1998) compare nutrient loads from non-fertilised grass

with manure-fertilised grass or synthetic fertilized grass. For nitrogen, the loads are 1.8 to 14.7 times higher and for phosphorus 5.4 to 74 times higher than on non-fertilised grass, depending on the source, timing and method of nutrient input. Simmelsgaard and Djurhuus (1998) estimate the relationship between nitrogen fertilisation and load from Danish empirical data. In Finland, Salo and Turtola (2006) show that the nitrogen balance can be used to predict the nitrogen load of poorly managed farmland, but that on fields under good agricultural practice, nitrogen balance alone is not sufficient to explain the load variation. In Norway, Kutra and Aksomaitiene (2003) demonstrate that high nitrogen fertilisation leads to high load. Ekholm et al. (2005) estimate phosphorus reduction from decreasing the phosphorus balance through the effect of the balance on soil test phosphorus.

Animal management

Around 70% of world's agricultural area is used for producing animal fodder (Steinfeld, 2006). Thus, the nonpoint source loads are very much influenced by the production decisions of animal farms. However, some abatement measures are specific to animal husbandry. The most direct of these is limiting the excretion straight to water bodies, which can occur when grazing of cattle is free. Also on land, grazing leaves manure susceptible to runoff, so limiting grazing in specific vulnerable areas or in general has been considered as an abatement measure (McGechan and Topp, 2004; Kurz, O'Reilly, and Tunney, 2006; Butler et al., 2008). However, the

nutrient load of manure is not limited to grazing. Confining animals to enclosed areas makes it necessary to manage and in most cases store the manure in one way or the other. Moreover, such a manure management chain is prone to depositing nutrients to water bodies. Hence, manure management is generally legislated to ban practices that would lead to the most severe nutrient loads. For example, manure cannot be disposed of by dumping it to the nearby ditch or lake. Other high load risk areas are also regarded as unsuitable for manure application, although the impact of this kind of abatement measure has not been extensively studied.

A more substantial body of research can be found on the load impact of timing and methods of manure dispersal on agricultural land, since manure has to be disposed of somewhere, and in agriculture it can substitute for other inputs. In Finland, Ekholm et al. (2005) compare grassland with no surface manure application with broadcasting of manure to surface. The surface broadcasting of manure doubles the total algae available P load. This impact follows from the DRP component, while the PP share is virtually unaffected. However, the Finnish law regulates the surface broadcasting to be consequently followed by incorporation within 24 hours. Also the manure application periods are limited to the snow free period between 15.4.-15.10. No peer-reviewed sources are available to quantify the average abatement pursued with this legislation. A load reduction can be achieved by drilling the manure into the soil or by hose trailer application. Ball Coelho, Roy, and Bruin (2006) find that the injection of slurry improves the N efficiency, whereas excess surface application leads to

elevated N load. According to Daverede et al. (2004), the injection of swine slurry reduces the total phosphorus by 94% compared to the surface application. Another US study shows that liquid swine manure increases the NO₃-N losses with tile flows by 53% compared to urea ammonium nitrate fertilisation (Bakhsh, Kanwar, and Karlen, 2005).

The manure storages themselves can form significant nutrient load sources. Containing heaps of manure in exposed conditions can lead to nutrient losses. For this reason, the manure storage conditions are regulated in Europe by the Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC). Lack of data on the impacts of the existing regulation hinders evaluations on manure storage guidelines, which require a standard manure storage capacity per cattle, composting or other treatments.

Nutrient abatement by changing the diet of animals is widely supported by the literature, although the efforts have rather focused on the modeling and nutrient balances than on trials with load monitoring. Rotz et al. (1999) demonstrate with the DAFOSYM model used in the US that shifting away from feeding the dairy cow herd solely on soybean protein to less rumen degradable protein diet leads to a reduction in N leaching by 1kg/ha. The same model shows the effect of reducing the dietary P supplement on farm P balance (Ghebremichael and Watzin, 2011). In Finland, Huhtanen, Nousiainen, and Turtola (2011) show that switching to sugar-beet pulp soybean meal supplements from least-cost ration formulation improves P efficiency in milk production and decreases the modeled nutrient balance. With addition of phytase to

the pig diet, the manure phosphorus content can be decreased (Cromwell et al., 1993).

A majority of the identified measures that are not modeled in this dissertation relate to animal husbandry farms. While Study III considers animal husbandry, many of the potential measures lack empirical data to quantify their impact on the load or, in some cases, the costs. For example, a recent review by Kay, Edwards, and Foulger (2009) did not report studies on the effectiveness of nutrient-specific measures available for implementation in the UK, such as preventing runoff from in-field manure heaps or not applying organic fertilisers when the soil is saturated. There is generally very little data on the efficiency of some specific measures, such as preventing manure application within 10 m of a surface water or within 50 m of a borehole under Finnish conditions.

Limiting the animal contact or proximity to the water reduces the phosphorus load (Rao et al., 2009). In North Carolina, fencing off streams from livestock reduces organic nitrogen, Kjeldahl nitrogen⁶ and TP by 33%, 78%, and 76%, respectively. Similarly, arranging cattle to not to drink from streams can reduce total phosphorus concentrations by 54%, whilst total nitrogen concentrations can be reduced by 81% (Sheffield et al., 1997). The effect of constructing bridges for livestock to cross rivers and streams seems smaller since the time to excrete directly to water body is likely smaller in cattle transport than grazing. Reducing grazing decreases the time animals excrete on pastures, and

⁶(Total) Kjeldahl nitrogen is the sum of organic nitrogen, ammonia (NH_3), and ammonium (NH_4^+)

hence reduces the nutrient load potential (Kurz, O'Reilly, and Tunney (2006). However, for nitrogen, the more significant nitrate load can occur from the renovation of pastures (Saarijärvi et al., 2004). In Uusi-Kämpä and Jauhiainen (2010), it is shown that the DRP load can be greater from grazing than from ploughed cereals. An experiment by Turtola and Kempainen (1998) shows that manure application in autumn and winter increases the nutrient loads from grass ley.

Wetlands and catch-crops

Catch crops have been shown to reduce average nitrogen load compared to autumn ploughing (Gustafson, Fleischer, and Joelsson, 2000). In the UK, catch crops reduce nitrate leaching by 53 % compared to leaving the field bare (Shepherd, 1999). Empirical studies on catch crops' effects on nutrient loads in Finland are still scarce. The autumn growing season after the main harvest is short due to the colder winter conditions in Finland compared to the UK or southern Sweden. Thus, establishing a sufficient capacity for winter hardening, and reducing overwintering damage has only a small time window (Peltonen-Sainio, 2012). Indeed, catch crops are not as common as in warmer climates.

Wetlands are not, as such, an abatement measure limited to agricultural nonpoint sources, but since they can be constructed on fields and are often established to control nonpoint pollution from agriculture, they have been frequently evaluated as an abatement measure (Cherry et al., 2008; Kay, Edwards, and Foulger, 2009). In

a recent review, Kumar and Zhao (2011) conclude that the future direction of constructed wetland modeling work should be focused to quantify the rates of individual processes happening inside the wetland, and that process-based modeling of constructed wetlands is still in its infancy. Empirical studies suggest that wetlands can be very effective at removing nutrients from runoff (Koskiaho, Ekholm, et al., 2003). However, the operational efficiencies vary seasonally and with time, and some wetlands perform poorly in nutrient retention (Braskerud, 2002a; Braskerud, 2002b; Braskerud et al., 2005). Generally, the efficiency of wetland systems is reduced during high flow periods when retention times are shorter (Koskiaho, Ekholm, et al., 2003).

2.2.2 Abatement cost models

Difficulties in establishing empirical evidence on the effectiveness of abatement measures lead to the use of modeling in policy-oriented studies. Gustafson, Fleischer, and Joelsson (2000) discuss potentially effective measures, including fertiliser reduction, constructed wetlands and catch crops but do not attempt to quantify the costs. In practice, all applied economics on abatement relies on one or more environmental modeling tools used for establishing the nutrient load reduction for a combination of measures and environmental conditions not covered directly by empirical data.

Braden et al. (1989) develop an economic model to study sediment transport in a spatially explicit model setting. While their work is not directly quantify-

ing nutrient loads, the results on sediments provide insight particularly on PP abatement.

The state-of-the-art nutrient load models and recent nonpoint pollution control literature consider a wide range of joint production choices influencing the loads and thus, ultimately, the optimal control policies.

A variety of agricultural abatement measures including reductions in the use of fertilizer and the number of animals, cover crop changes, buffer zones and wetland, have been analysed in the economic context in Sweden (Gren, Elofsson, and Jannke, 1997). Yiridoe and Weersink (1998) study the abatement costs of groundwater N pollution. Byström (1998) and Turner et al. (2000) consider only wetlands for abatement. More recently in Sweden, Brady (2003) include more non-linear abatement options relating to crop choices and regional differences. Johansson (2004) develops a meta-model of agricultural drainage and pesticide transport model (ADAPT) and includes reduced fertiliser treatments, incorporated and broadcast fertiliser treatments, cropping choices, and residue management practices as abatement measures in the US. Goetz and Keusch (2005) combine economic and biophysical models to evaluate the dynamic efficiency of soil erosion and phosphorus reduction policies. Schou et al. (2006) examine several nonpoint source abatement measures including wetland restoration, reduced fertiliser use, the introduction of catch crops into agriculture and livestock reduction in agriculture. Cools et al. (2011) derive nitrogen abatement costs for a Belgian watershed with a SWAT model

combined with mixed integer programming in GAMS. Their results, based on constant abatement efficiency of measures, recommend using more productive dairy cattle, implementing basic measures as defined in the WFD, winter cover crops, improving the efficiency of waste water treatment plants, enhancing fodder efficiency for pigs, further treatment of industrial waste water and tuned fertilization. As for Kling (2011), who combines a SWAT model with an evolutionary algorithm to estimate the simultaneous abatement costs for N and P at the Boone River Watershed in the US. Using the MONERIS model, Mewes (2012) points out that improving the farm advisory service could provide cost-effective abatement measure compared to land use changes. Doole (2012) studied nitrate abatement on dairy farms in New Zealand. Abatement measures cover grazing, N fertiliser application, reducing the number of the cows, a change in total milk production, and using maize silage.

2.3 The Case of Finland

Finland is internationally renown as the country of thousands of lakes. The catchment areas of Finnish rivers and lakes are characterised by a wide variety of hydrological and geological features and land-use patterns. The population density is the third lowest in Europe. Climatological variation is high, and the freezing and break-up of ice on rivers and lakes varies considerably. Due to Finland's northern location, lakes are covered by ice for approximately 4 months in the south and up to 8 months in the north. The average rainfall (between 1961-1990) in Finland

was 660 mm/year. Spring thaw discharges as much as 40 % of the annual water into the Baltic Sea. Both the sea (23m) and lakes (7m) are shallow, and hence sensitive to eutrophication. The water nutrient concentrations have been increasing in the coastal waters between 1965-1995 (Bonsdorff et al., 1997), whereas inland water bodies are showing mixed trends (Räike et al., 2003). In southern and western Finland, especially in rivers flowing through agricultural areas, there are still increasing trends in nutrient concentrations (Räike et al., 2003).

The political process to control eutrophication in Finland has been long. The problem was observed in Helsinki, the current capital, already at the very beginning of last century, but the national policies for waste water treatment were formulated later, from 1960s (Laakkonen and Parpola, 2010). The national concerns propelled an international process for the protection of the Baltic Sea. In 1974, Finland and the other countries surrounding the Baltic Sea signed a convention to abate pollution to avoid harmful eutrophication. The current objectives set by the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) call for Finland to reduce 1,200 tonnes of nitrogen and 150 tonnes of phosphorus from land-based sources.

The eutrophication of Baltic Sea is further legislated by the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC (MSFD), which aims at reaching a good environmental status of the marine areas. While the MSFD introduced in 2008 points out to eutrophication, more progress has so far been pushed by the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC

(WFD). Following WFD, the EU member states committed to ensuring the good ecological quality of surface and ground waters and to report to the Commission on the measures taken to the attainment and progress towards the goal. In their reports to the Commission, the member states incorporate a "Programme of measures", which, for the diffuse sources, should include abatement measures and legislative control, as well as the judgement about the cost-efficient combination of the measures along with the estimated costs in general. These controls are to be periodically reviewed and, where necessary, updated. WFD was nationally implemented in Finland in the Act on Water Resources Management (1299/2004).

The Decree on River Basin Districts (2004) divides Finland into 8 river basin districts of which 2 are international. Currently, the water protection act is at the implementation stage. The programme of measures will last until 2021. Relatively fast abatement methods would be needed in order to achieve a positive water quality impact by 2021 and the government adoption of water management plans in 2015 should be preceded by policy advice.

Already in 1998, the Finnish Government issued a Decision-in-Principle on the water protection targets to 2005. The decision states that by the year 2005, annual P and N loads from field cultivation should be reduced by 50 % from the estimated levels in the beginning of the 1990s. Granlund et al. (2005) suggest that water protection measures for agricultural production need to be further intensified, since their results showed that little or no reduction of loads was achieved. In 2006, the Finnish Government issued new tar-

gets for 2015 (MoE, 2006), setting load reductions of one third from the average level of 2001-2005. The decision also calls for considerations on the economic profitability, research on cost-efficiency in water protection, and the targeting of environmental support measures. Furthermore, erosion control by developing farming technology and establishing vegetated buffer zones and wetlands, as well as reduced fertilisation and improved manure use are emphasised.

Agriculture is a significant source of nutrients to surface waters. Mitikka and Ekholm (2003) report that lakes with agriculture-dominated catchments were the most eutrophied of the Finnish lake types. Based on data from small Finnish catchments, the mean annual nutrient loss from agricultural land was estimated to be on average 110 kg km^{-2} annually for total phosphorus and 1500 kg km^{-2} for total nitrogen (Vuorenmaa et al., 2002). Agriculture has been estimated to represent 63 % of phosphorus and 51 % of nitrogen loads in Finland (MoE, 2006). Fields cover 2.3 million hectares of land, which is only 6.8 % of Finland's surface area. Thus, the characteristics of agricultural land are important determinants of the loading processes. The dominant soil type for agricultural land is clay, but also sandy and organic soils are cultivated. Finnish soils are geologically young and high in organic matter content (Lilja et al., 2006). The median slope of Finnish fields is 0.77 % and half of the fields are closer than one kilometer from the nearest waterway (Puustinen, Merilä, et al., 1994).

The share of grasslands has been decreasing from total Finnish farm land from the beginning of the 20th century (TIKE,

2012). The share of silage of the total farmland has increased steadily at the expense of hay for the last 15 years and now accounts for 478 600 hectares, making its share of the farmland the largest. Barley has been the dominant cereal in Finnish agriculture. Other popular crops include oats and wheat, whereas oilseeds are less cultivated. Fallows (non-productive fields) cover 10-13 % of total agricultural land. Silage production in Finland is mainly explained by the dairy sector, since specialised beef production farms account for only 6 % of farms. Dairy farms account for approximately half of the market value of agricultural production (Niemi and Ahlstedt, 2010).

As part of the European Union, Finnish agriculture is supported by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). While single farm payments per hectare are lower than in some older EU member states, the subsidies including the least favoured area payments, form a considerable share of the farm income (Niemi and Ahlstedt, 2010). Since the MacSharry reform, environmental protection has progressively received more attention in CAP. Some would argue that this interest in environment is legitimising the continuation of policy entitlements to farmers (Clark et al., 1997; Potter and Goodwin, 1998; Winter, 2000), but the ongoing reforms towards a "greener" CAP demonstrate that concrete changes away from direct production subsidies are happening. The Agenda2000 reform, the "Midterm Review of 2003" and the "Health Check" 2009 have led to a more decoupled "single farm payment" system, which for most parts levels the playing field for crops and fallow and contains environmental cross-compliance requirements. Cross-compliance require-

ments make single farm payments conditional on following the EU directives and "good agricultural practice and environmental condition", which is specified at the national level.

In Finland, the single farm payment (168-249 €/ha) and the least favoured area payment (150-210 €/ha) require the farmers to maintain good farming practices and environmental conditions on their fields. Common crop farms are required to cultivate at least two types of crops every year. Fallow has to be mowed and cannot be fertilised. Straw burning is allowed only under special circumstances, and heavy machinery on wet soils should be avoided. More relevantly for nutrient abatement, water bodies and main ditches require 0.6 m wide non-farmed zones, and the maximum nitrogen application is between 120 and 250 kg/ha following the Nitrate Directive which is applied in the whole country. Manure storages are required to have capacity for 12 months, and nutrient leaks from the farms should be prevented. Manure cannot be surface applied on fields steeper than 10 %, and nitrogen in general cannot be applied to water saturated, frozen or snow covered fields. Also, nitrogen cannot be applied within 5 meters of water bodies (if the field is steeper than 2 %, then surface application has 10 meter limit).

The Agenda 2000 reforms to CAP gave Finland a significant opportunity to redirect up to 20 % of the subsidy into the CAP's accompanying measures, including agri-environment schemes. While the CAP income component has stayed approximately the same since 2006, especially the national funding of the environmental subsidy system has increased

(from 192 to 265 M/€ between 2006 and 2011) (Niemi and Ahlstedt, 2010). Together with the EU share, the Finnish agri-environmental scheme, including animal welfare and non-production investments, currently pays out approximately 365 M/€ every year.

Compared to the other European Union member states, the adoption rate of the environmental subsidy system is high (circa 95 % of total field area) in Finland (Niemi and Ahlstedt, 2010). The voluntary scheme is divided to three categories of measures, of which the first receives the largest share. This first category consists of several measures such as nutrient standards and environmental education, which are all required for a farm to qualify for a hectare-based compensation. Generally, some second category measures are compulsory for the farmers in the scheme, but they can choose which measures to implement and which not from a broader set. The exact number required/allowed depends on the region. Measures in the third category require participation in the scheme, but are completely optional for the farmers. One of the main stated objectives of the system is water protection (MAF, 2009). The evaluation of the programme period 2000-2006 points out that while the environmental subsidy scheme has flattened the increasing nutrient load trends, it did not, and cannot, stop the trend of increasing nutrient balances at animal-intensive regions, which was considered one of the major threats to nutrient load abatement (Turtola and Lemola, 2004).

Despite the fact that the agri-environmental system has been in place for several programme periods, the

costs to farmers for implementing the measures has not been studied widely, at least partly due to farmer's reluctance to provide data. Hence, the costs used for subsidy levels are based on estimates of costs approved in national committees influenced by political stakeholders such as the agricultural producer's union. Nevertheless, the subsidy calculations have been approved by the European commission and been used as proxies for estimating the cost-effectiveness of some of the abatement measures introduced in the previous chapter (Väisänen and Puustinen, 2010).

To avoid mixing cost-efficient nutrient abatement measures with the effects of the current agri-environmental policies, the subsidies in the agri-environmental system are not included in the baseline solutions in this dissertation.

3 Summaries of the studies

3.1 Study I. Abatement costs for agricultural nitrogen and phosphorus loads: a case study of crop farming in south-western Finland

The first study develops an empirical framework for estimating the abatement costs for nutrient loading from agricultural land using the typical measures advocated in Finland. These include the reduction in fertilisation, changes in tillage technologies, change of crop type, and the establishment of green fallow and vegetated buffer zones. A nonpoint production function is formulated based on crop production. Since both the yield response of crop fertilisation and the load response are non-linear, a mathematical model is developed accordingly. A representative farmer decides the fertilisation quantities based on the nitrogen content to maximise the profits. The phosphorus quantity is determined by the nitrogen input and the N:P ratio in compound fertiliser.

Crop allocation is constrained to account for production limitations associated especially with marginal crops. In addition to conventional ploughing, cultivation and no-tillage are considered. The nitrogen load potential is based on a relationship

between the load and the ratio of the applied N quantity to the agronomic N recommendation in Finland. The phosphorus load is divided into a dissolved reactive component and a particulate component, which are determined respectively by the average runoff and erosion in addition to an average phosphorus stock and an annual phosphorus input.

Quadratic cost functions are fitted for simulation results of two Common Agricultural Policy regimes. The results indicate that an efficiently designed policy aimed at a 50 % reduction in agricultural nitrogen load of 2003 would cost 99 €/ha. According to the results, decoupling would decrease the abatement costs by 23 %. These nitrogen load reductions would only decrease algae available phosphorus loads by 2 %. Cost-efficient abatement requires multiple modeled measures. A reduction in fertilisation quantities is cost-effective for the first abated units, but a decreasing marginal load and an increasing marginal yield loss from reduction of fertilisation lead to the consequent adoption of buffer zones and eventually increasing the share of fallow of the total arable area. Buffer zones and fallow are established on the fields of the crop with the lowest marginal net revenue.

3.2 Study II. How much can be gained by optimising nutrient abatement spatially - A cost-efficiency comparison of nonpoint arable loads from different Finnish watersheds

The model developed in the second study aims to demonstrate how the environmental heterogeneity of the agricultural nutrient load potential can affect cost-efficient abatement policies. We construct a metamodel of dynamic nutrient load model (ICECREAM) to establish load parameters for non-linear economic optimisation, and derive abatement cost functions for the nutrient loads from two Finnish catchments. Our nonpoint production function includes the geographical variation of nitrogen and phosphorus loads following from topography, soil types and the phosphorus stock in arable land. The abatement choice set includes the change and relocation of crop types, reductions in fertilisation, changing tillage from conventional ploughing to cultivation or direct-tillage, and establishing green fallow or vegetated buffer zones.

Digital elevation models, soil maps, crop cover and municipal statistics of soil phosphorus are processed, classified to discrete categories for River Aurajoki and River Kalajoki catchments. Linear nitrogen load functions for all parameter class combinations are estimated from ICECREAM simulation results of ten years. Nitrogen load is calculated using an exponential function for annually fertilised quantity for each combination of slope, crop, soil and tillage. The total phosphorus load

is a sum of particulate and dissolved reactive phosphorus, for which the geographical variation is determined by erosion and runoff, as well as by the phosphorus stock. Erosion parameters are estimated with exponential functions and runoff parameters as linear functions of slope from the ICECREAM results. These results are benchmarked with the land use data from 2009 to the results of other nutrient load models. The metamodel predicts the ICECREAM results accurately, but the inconsistency of the model in the flat Kalajoki fields distorts erosion and the consequent particulate phosphorus load compared to other established load models.

Abatement costs are calculated for each nutrient separately and the reduction target of 30 % set by the Finnish Government is used to illustrate the results. Given the heterogeneous model specification, the nitrogen abatement costs for this target are 2.8 €/ha for Aurajoki and 3.3 €/ha for Kalajoki. For phosphorus, the costs at Aurajoki were 21.8 €/ha, but for Kalajoki this reduction target was not feasible. We calculate the difference in costs of the spatially optimal allocation of reduction measures and compare it with the costs of average non-targeted measures. For the feasible abatement target of 16 % P (N) abatement costs of the heterogeneous model were only 2 % (43 %) of homogeneous costs at Aurajoki and 5 % (20 %) at Kalajoki.

The cost-efficient abatement set includes multiple measures for both nutrients. For nitrogen, the main method is reducing fertilisation, while for phosphorus abatement, establishing grass cover for erosion prone areas is the most economically viable option. Overall reductions in phos-

phorus loads are challenging, since once the more erosion prone areas are covered, the modeled measures achieve diminutive abatement

3.3 Study III. How to reduce nutrient loads from Dairy farms? - An analytical framework with endogenous feeding and land use

The third study presents a theoretical framework that covers both animal and crop operations at farms. It describes the farmers' decision-making problem with non-linear functions, which capture the economic and biological aspects of the nutrient abatement problem. The representative farmer chooses the land allocation, tillage, the fertilisation of N (and P), the animal head count and feeding, as well as the manure storage and dispersal technologies. Farm land is divided to below and above median distance classes, but otherwise it is treated as homogeneous. Manure and synthetic nutrients are treated equally for yield and load effects.

The representative Finnish dairy farm model is applied at the Kalajoki watershed using data from 2003, and the abatement cost functions are derived separately for nitrogen and total phosphorus. Reaching the national abatement target (1/3 of 2000-2005 load levels) would cost 88 €/ha for N and 354 €/ha for P. Reducing the nitrogen load by 50 % would cost 433 €/ha. Reaching the reduction targets cost-efficiently requires multiple measures at the fields, such as reductions in the fertiliser quantities purchased, changes in

tillage, increasing the share of silage production in crops, and setting aside land as green fallow. Dietary changes are utilised for non-lactating cattle, while the optimal milk production is not compromised.

The synergy between cost-efficient N and P abatement is strongest for establishing grass ley fallow. A sensitivity analysis with respect to fertiliser, fodder and milk prices shows that both private optimal nutrient loads and abatement costs are influenced by price changes.

3.4 Study IV. Model for quantifying the synergies between farmland biodiversity conservation and water protection at catchment scale

The fourth study combines farmland biodiversity conservation with water protection at catchment scale and provides an optimising tool for analysing the effect of spatial dependencies on multifunctional agriculture. We use a nonpoint production function based on a profit maximising representative farm with a choice of nitrogen fertilisation and land use allocation. Phosphorus fertilisation is determined by nitrogen fertilisation. The total nutrient load is a sum of the nitrogen and phosphorus loads, which consists of the algae available share of particulate P and DRP, both multiplied by Redfield ratio. Furthermore, the total nutrient load is influenced by a fixed soil phosphorus stock, slope and soil type, which are spatially heterogeneous. Biodiversity is estimated by a habitat suitability index for pollinator insects and is determined by the crop choice,

slope, aspect and distance to the closest forest edge from the fields.

The numerical model is applied at the sub-catchment of River Lepsämäenjoki in Southern-Finland using data from 2009. For land use choices, we consider barley, conventional timothy grass ley and more diverse meadow plant ley. We depict the trade-off curves of nutrient loads and habitat indices, and illustrate the spatial distribution of cost-efficient allocation, as well as the distribution of loads and habitat using maps. Cutting down the total nutrient load by 50 % would cost 249 €/ha.

We show that significant efficiency gains can be achieved by coordinating the spatial allocation and the type of grass covered ley at the catchment level. An initial least-cost abatement is achieved by reducing fertilisation. Further reductions are reached by establishing grass leys, starting with the most erosion and runoff prone areas of the parcels. When an extended vegetation cover is justified by water protection targets, higher farmland diversity benefits can be gained by including meadow nectar plants in the founding grass seed mixture. The most favourable locations for joint water protection and farmland biodiversity conservation measures are identified at the catchment scale. Targeting the erosion control measures on steep slopes is supported by provision of improved habitats for pollinators.

4 Discussion and conclusions

This dissertation presents an overview of nutrient abatement measures and their costs and effectiveness in Finland. Besides gathering the empirical data and deriving the abatement cost functions, this study contributes to the scientific literature on nonpoint source pollution abatement. This study suggests that in the short-run, the farmers' abatement potential is limited; despite a wide range of available measures, farmers do not possess a solution that would dramatically reduce eutrophication in the short-run. The lack of effective abatement measures stipulates more geospatial information such as topography and relative distances of farms and fields, to identify the cost-efficient environmental policies. It is shown that the cost-efficient abatement of phosphorus and nitrogen are inter-dependent problems under a variety of agricultural production conditions. Given the Finnish data, the main synergy in the nutrient abatement occurs at high reduction targets and costs, when green fallow is endorsed. The adoption of green fallow is further justified by its biodiversity benefits at spatially defined hot spots, but this potential has not yet been fully exploited. The simultaneous solution of animal feeding and crop production demonstrates that in achieving short run

abatement, field measures precede feeding changes.

It is argued that reaching the national abatement targets set by the government for 2015 is unlikely, using the measures currently common in Finland. Despite using baselines which do not capture the nutrient reduction of the existing measures, the modeled abatement costs increase rapidly when the national targets are proximated. The exponential abatement costs illustrate that we are approaching, and in some cases reaching, the boundary of the feasible reduction set. Irrespective of the model chosen, even the joint effects of all the measures studied are not able to reduce the phosphorus load sufficiently in the short run. It seems that in the Finnish conditions, erosion control has too small an effect on the total P load for achieving major reductions. The load function for each of the models is derived from studies of (Uusitalo, Turtola, et al., 2001; Uusitalo and Jansson, 2002). However, similar conclusion can be drawn by using ICE-CREAM model results directly for the total phosphorus load.

The models described in this dissertation do not explicitly deal with weather variation, which introduces an important stochastic element to the decision-making

problem. This dissertation uses an approach in which the efficiency of abatement measures is estimated using a simulation model of nutrient loads with ten-year weather data. Like any modeling choice, this limits describing some real life situations. Abnormal years are supported by scarce weather data and the effects of abatement measures are averaged out. However, as climate is changing, the data of the past years should not be extrapolated into the future without due concern of the assumptions made in the model. The uncertainty of abatement decisions is by no means limited to climate or environmental change. The effects of farmers risk aversion and management strategies are important research topics as such for the economics of nutrient abatement. For example, if farmers could predict with more certainty which years will be problematic for crop production, they could reduce the nutrient inputs accordingly and hence save in fertilisation costs and reduce loads. Thus, the abatement costs would be lower than suggested by the deterministic models.

Following the theoretical framework, the least-cost analyses in this dissertation do not include the impacts or costs of the environmental subsidy system. The non-point production functions contain the income subsidy elements, but at the level of a representative farmer, the decisions can be characterised as a private profit-maximisation problem i.e. the income policies are given. Some nutrient load effects of the environmental regulation within CAP, such as abatement related to the maximum nitrogen application regulated in the Nitrate Directive, or the minimum distance of field edges from water ways, are not considered in the disserta-

tion. Moreover, leaving out the subsidy effects on the entry/exit from the sector means that the nutrient load from purely private land allocation might be smaller than the currently observed load. According to Lankoski and Ollikainen (2011) the Finnish agriculture shifted towards more nitrogen-intensive land uses during the CAP period.

Eliminating farm subsidies would surely have implications on cost-efficient nutrient abatement, but the projected consequences are dependent on the scale of market liberalisation. Retaining the income subsidies of agriculture in the analysis represents the current institutional framework for the environmental policies better than assuming open markets. This assumption has been commonly used in an empirical economic setting. However, a more detailed interpretation of abatement cost results requires separating the model baseline from the current status quo in Finland, which includes both market distortions and the nutrient reduction effects of subsidies. If some cost-efficient measures have already been implemented, the remaining reduction potential is smaller and the costs will be higher. Since the modeled measures are mainly based on the options already existing in the national environmental subsidy system, and since they are generally not very effective relative to the magnitude of the abatement targets, it is evident that there is some overlap between the existing and cost-efficient measures. Similarly, the environmental gains of CAP, including the effects of cross compliance are not decreasing the model baseline loads. Thus, achieving reductions from the current load levels will be more expensive than indicated by the results derived from the private profit maximisation

baselines. Furthermore, as a part of the limited abatement potential is already utilized, reaching the policy targets with the modeled abatement measures seems not only more expensive, but also infeasible. While the focus of this dissertation was not in the environmental policy analysis, the developed models offer a reasonable starting point for such efforts.

The choice of baseline has other effects. Even when retaining the behavioural assumption of a profit maximising farmer, it is possible to question if agricultural producers are perfectly informed. The existence of other market failures could play a role in attaining nutrient abatement. For example, if the farmers are overestimating the marginal yield gains from fertilisation, some nutrient abatement could be achieved with profit. This direction for future research would be interesting since such win-win situations have not been generally identified in the nonpoint source abatement literature.

Another more prominent direction of research is dynamic modeling. The time dimension allows more thorough representation of crop rotations, manure accumulation, as well as phosphorus stocks and loads. Thus, dynamic modeling could provide understanding on efficient long-run abatement, but with a computational cost.

Establishing the abatement cost functions for nonpoint source loads is a complex modeling task. Academic literature on the topic contains the basic descriptions of the models, but generally leaves the researchers, wishing to replicate or improve the existing models, to programme their own numerical models. This disser-

tation includes an electronic supplement containing the mathematical programmes that could save considerable time from future researchers wishing to study the topic.

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Appendices

Appendix: Mathematical programming

The nonpoint production functions in this study have been programmed with General Algebraic Modeling System (GAMS). GAMS is a modeling tool designed for solving large complex optimisation problems independent from computing hardware and with easily approachable syntax. All optimisation problems were solved with a nonlinear CONOPT3 solver which is based on the generalised reduced gradient approach (Drud, 1985). CONOPT3 was chosen since according to its developers it is well suited for models with very nonlinear constraints (Drud, 2004). Furthermore, CONOPT3 performed better in solving the models than MINOS.

CONOPT3 algorithm contains several procedures for finding an optimal solution. In the pre-processing stage constraints-variable pairs that can be solved a priori are assigned the final values and constraints always satisfied are excluded. Algorithm moves as many nonlinearities as possible to the objective function, but is affected by user defined bounds on intermediate variables leading to non-binding constraints potentially affecting the optimisation results. Then model is scaled by the algorithm. A feasible start-

ing point for CONOPT3 is formulated in GAMS and CONOPT3 tries to remain feasible and follow a path of improving feasible points until it reaches a local optimum. This is started with Phase 0, which uses Newtonian methods for sub set of variables and identifies "difficult" nonlinear or large infeasibility equations. In Phase 1 artificial variables are added to the infeasible equations and the sum of these artificial variables is minimised (subject to the feasible constraints remaining feasible). The optimisation consists of generalised reduced gradient algorithm with procedures for sequential linear programming, steepest edge, and sequential quadratic programming. The selected method depends on memory availability and performance statistics. (Drud, 2004)

All reported results are based on local optima reached by the solver. The model code follows the good practice recommended in the solver manual. Initial values have been provided to give the solver algorithm a feasible starting point. The crash procedure of the preprocessing state was not used to enforce the initial values. The decision and intermediate variables have algorithmic upper and lower bounds. These are required since CONOPT3, and GRG algorithms in general, struggle with

maintaining feasibility far from the optimum. Many of the equations in the models contain divisions, so nonlinearity from small arguments is present and solving has been facilitated by the use of intermediate variables. Assuming constant land quantity in short run allows representing some of the constraints as equalities instead of inequalities and hence should be facilitating solver challenges in determining which constraints are binding. The models have not been written to the most convenient model solving scale, but rely on CONOPT3 auto-scaling features. While some of the modeled processes could be described naturally by discontinuous functions, the solver capacity is not sufficient to reliably deal with dynamic linear program type of problems. Following from use of intermediate variables and algorithmic bounds, finding feasible solutions is large part of the model optimisation problem. Generally, the abatement cost problems in studies I-IV have a considerable share of nonlinear equations. Of the 450 dairy model equations circa one-third are "difficult".

To keep the mathematical notation in the study compact, some of the equations and intermediate variables in the GAMS code have been condensed for the article versions. In CONOPT3 the intermediate variables only used to define objective terms are eliminated from the models and the constraints are moved into the objective functions. For crops and tillage only a single index is used in the GAMS code. The code of the models is divided to several files. Each of the studies (I-IV) has a file for the economic abatement model. Sensitivity analyses and ordinary least-square estimations of the various functions are performed in separate files

called in or by the economic abatement model files. Data is scattered in Microsoft outlook database (.mdb files), excel-sheets and GAMS files. Thus, the code for models as such is not sufficient for replicating the results. Graphs are produced with Gnuplot 4.6 and gnuplotxyz.

Appendix: Code

Title Finnish Agricultural Nutrient Abatement Model

\$Title Finnish Agricultural Nutrient Abatement Model

\$ontext

This model describes the nutrient abatement problem of nitrogen (and phosphorus) for agriculture of South-West Finland. Abatement problem is described with a constrained profit maximation problem of a representative farm. The nutrient load parameters are from ICECREAM model for phosphorus and Swedish/Danish studies for nitrogen.

\$offtext

* SETS

SETS

 j crop types and tillage

/

 wwhe1 winterwheat conventional

 wwhe2 winterwheat chisel plough

 wwhe3 winterwheat no till

 swhe1 springwheat conventional

 swhe2 springwheat chisel plough

 swhe3 springwheat no till

 sbar1 spring barley conventional

 sbar2 spring barley chisel plough

 sbar3 spring barley no till

 trap1 spring turnip rape conventional

 trap2 spring turnip rape chisel plough

 trap3 spring turnip rape no till

 oats1 oats conventional

 oats2 oats chisel plough

 oats3 oats no till

 silag conventional

 sbeet sugarbeet conventional

 fall fallow

/

*Crop subsets

 sb(j) spring barleys

/ sbar1*sbar3 /

 oa(j) oats

/ oats1*oats3 /

 wh(j) wheats

/ wwhe1*wwhe3, swhe1*swhe3 /

 tr(j) turnip rapes

/ trap1*trap3 /

*Yield function subsets

 i(j) Mitscherlich crops

 /

 wwhe1, wwhe2, wwhe3

 swhe1, swhe2, swhe3

 sbar1, sbar2, sbar3

 oats1, oats2, oats3

 /

 h(j) Quadratic crops

 /

```

        trap1, trap2, trap3
        silag
        sbeet
    /
MACON max resource constraints
/
maxtr    maximum rape
maxfa    maximum EU fallow
maxsb    maximum sugarbeet (quota)
maxwhe   maximum wheat under new acreage subsidy 2006
maxbar   maximum barley under new acreage subsidy 2006
maxoat   maximum oats under new acreage subsidy 2006
/
EQCON equalised constraints
/
ha       arable land available for model farm
/
MIC      min resource constraints
/
minfall  minimum EU fallow
/
Y        yield function coefficients for Mitscherlich and quadratic
/
a        intercept or yield when no chemical fertilization occurs
b        positive slope as yield increases with N application
c        curvature implies diminishing productivity
m        Mitscherlich parameter m
k        Mitscherlich parameter k
d        Mitscherlich parameter b
/
lea      leaching and load parameters
/
drp      phosphorus runoff and technology
pp       phosphoruserosion and technology
nic      nitrogen leaching based on icecream
/
;
* POLICY PARAMETERS
SCALARS
N_TAX    nitrogen tax euro per kg N    / 0 /
RETENTION retention coefficient        /1/
REDUCTION dummy reduction              /-10/
RED_L    abatement rate                /-10/
B_NLOADt0 baseline prof max N load    /120/
B_PLOADt0 dummy baseline prof max P load /700/
STP0     average initial soil P mg per l from Sami Myyrä /10.6/
SF       the share of P surface flow Puustinen(SYKE) /0.4/
DF       the share of P drainage flow    / 0.6/
fallreq06 fallow requirement of 2006 for A area / 0.088/
fallreq03 fallow requirement of 2006 for A area / 0.1/
farmsize average farm size of the region /38/
studreg  size of the study region       /481500/

```



```

;
* Revenue and cost

PARAMETERS
  N_PRICE(j) cost of mineral fertilizer euro per kg
/
  wwhe1*wwhe3  1.1
  swhe1*swhe3  1.2
  sbar1*sbar3  1.2
  trap1*trap3  1.2
  oats1*oats3  1.2
  silag      1.2
  sbeet     1.56

/
  D_PRICE(j) cost of drying euro per kg
/
  wwhe1*wwhe3  0.01
  swhe1*swhe3  0.01
  sbar1*sbar3  0.01
  oats1*oats3  0.01

/
  C_PRICE(j) Year 2003 commodity price euro per kg
/
  wwhe1*wwhe3  0.127
  swhe1*swhe3  0.127
*   barley from malt barley price 80\% and fodder barley price 20\%
  sbar1*sbar3  0.130
  trap1*trap3  0.260
  oats1*oats3  0.099
  silag      0.149
  sbeet     0.054

/
  SUBS(j) Year 2003 sum of subsidies euro per ha
/
  wwhe1*wwhe3  534
  swhe1*swhe3  534
  sbar1*sbar3  513
  trap1*trap3  572
  oats1*oats3  438
  silag      364
  sbeet     352
  fall      364

/
  SUBS06(j) Year 2006 sum of subsidies euroa per ha
/
  wwhe1*wwhe3  565
  swhe1*swhe3  565
  sbar1*sbar3  454
  trap1*trap3  589
  oats1*oats3  416
  silag      410

```

```

sbeet      539
fall       410
/
CAP2003(j) Only CAP subsidy for 2003 euro per ha
/
wwhe1*wwhe3  279
swhe1*swhe3  279
sbar1*sbar3  279
trap1*trap3  279
oats1*oats3  279
silag       214
fall        214
/
NATSUB2003(j) Only national subsidies for 2003
/
wwhe1*wwhe3  105
swhe1*swhe3  105
sbar1*sbar3   84
trap1*trap3  279
oats1*oats3   9
sbeet        202
silag        247
fall         214
/
LFA(j) Least favoured area subsidies for 2003
/
wwhe1*wwhe3  150
swhe1*swhe3  150
sbar1*sbar3  150
trap1*trap3  150
oats1*oats3  150
sbeet        150
silag        150
fall         150
/
LFA06(j) Least favoured area subsidies for 2006
/
wwhe1*wwhe3  170
swhe1*swhe3  170
sbar1*sbar3  170
trap1*trap3  170
oats1*oats3  170
sbeet        170
silag        170
fall         170
/
ESUBS(j) Environmental subsidies (not in the model) euro per ha
/
wwhe1*wwhe3  94
swhe1*swhe3  94
sbar1*sbar3  94
trap1*trap3  94

```

```

oats1*oats3  94
silag        94
sbeet       94
fall        94
/
FIX_C(j) fixed costs euro per ha from Koikkalainen (unpublished)
/
wwhe1  436
wwhe2  433
wwhe3  423
swhe1  436
swhe2  433
swhe3  423
sbar1  436
sbar2  433
sbar3  423
trap1  436
trap2  433
trap3  423
oats1  436
oats2  433
oats3  423
silag  382.75
sbeet  711
fall  166.47
/
BUFZ_C(j) buffer costs euro per ha from Koikkalainen (unpublished)
/
wwhe1*wwhe3  231.47
swhe1*swhe3  231.47
sbar1*sbar3  231.47
trap1*trap3  231.47
oats1*oats3  231.47
silag        221.47
sbeet        244.47
fall        231.47
/
P_RATIO(j) Fixed ratio between P and N (Kg of P per kg of N )
/
wwhe1*wwhe3  0.12
swhe1*swhe3  0.15
sbar1*sbar3  0.15
trap1*trap3  0.15
oats1*oats3  0.15
silag        0.14
sbeet        0.11
fall         1
/
;
* Resource Limits -----
PARAMETERS
    VALCON(MACON) resource endowment and technology constraints

```

```

/
  maxtr      9.5
  maxfa      19
  maxsb      0.5
  maxwhe     19
  maxbar     19
  maxoat     19
/
HACON(EQCON) Total land (equality constraint)
/
ha          38
/
MCON(MIC)   Minimum constraints (minimum fallow required by EU)
/
minfall     3.8
/
;
* Yield function parameters (Lehtonen 2001 and other sources)
TABLE YC(j,Y) yield function coefficients for both mitscherlich and quadratic
      m      k      d      a      b      c
wwhe1  4871.0  0.7623  0.0104
wwhe2  4747.2  0.7623  0.0104
wwhe3  3937.3  0.7623  0.0104
swhe1  4871.0  0.7623  0.0104
swhe2  4747.2  0.7623  0.0104
swhe3  3937.3  0.7623  0.0104
sbar1  5309.6  0.8280  0.0168
sbar2  5421.2  0.8280  0.0168
sbar3  5105.1  0.8280  0.0168
oats1  5659.1  0.7075  0.0197
oats2  5677.0  0.7075  0.0197
oats3  5368.4  0.7075  0.0197
trap1          1096.1  9.82  -0.0354
trap2          1052.26  9.82  -0.0354
trap3          986.49  9.82  -0.0354
silag          1182.9  24.24  -0.0394
sbeet          23630  53.21  -0.083
;
* LEACHING PARAMETERS
table leach(j,lea) N and P load coefficients
$set cmdfile leach.txt
$onecho > "%cmdfile%"
I="C:\gamsdir\crop_farm\parametrit113.xls"
O="C:\gamsdir\crop_farm\leach.inc"
R="LEACH!F2:I20"
$offecho
$call =xls2gms \at"%cmdfile%"
$include leach.inc
;
PARAMETERS
  N_N(j) Normal N-dose from Tuottopehtori(compaire with INIT(j))
/
  wwhe1*wwhe3  120

```

```

swhe1*swhe3 100
sbar1*sbar3 90
trap1*trap3 100
oats1*oats3 90
silag      180
sbeet     120
fall      0.00001
/
*CONSTRAINT PARAMETERS
TABLE BACON(j, EQCON) Total farm land balance
    ha
    wwhe1 1
    wwhe2 1
    wwhe3 1
    swhe1 1
    swhe2 1
    swhe3 1
    sbar1 1
    sbar2 1
    sbar3 1
    trap1 1
    trap2 1
    trap3 1
    oats1 1
    oats2 1
    oats3 1
    silag 1
    sbeet 1
    fall 1
;
TABLE TECON(j, MACON) Technological constraints
    maxfa maxtr maxsb maxwhe maxbar maxoat
    wwhe1
    wwhe2
    wwhe3
    swhe1
    swhe2
    swhe3
    sbar1
    sbar2
    sbar3
    trap1      1
    trap2      1
    trap3      1
    oats1
    oats2
    oats3
    silag
    sbeet      1
    fall
*FALLOW DISABLED
    fall 0
;

```

TABLE MICON(j, MIC) Minimum constraints

minfall

wwhe1
wwhe2
wwhe3
swhe1
swhe2
swhe3
sbar1
sbar2
sbar3
trap1
trap2
trap3
oats1
oats2
oats3
silag
sbeet
fall 1

;

* VARIABLE INITIAL VALUES

PARAMETERS

N1(j) normal or prof max N dose for individual quad crops without constr

N2(j) normal or prof max N dose for individual mitsch crops without constr

Y1(j) prof max yield levels for quadratic crops

Y2(j) prof max yield levels for mitscherlich crops

INIT(j) unconstrained optimal N fertilizer dose

YIELD(j) unconstrained optimal yield levels ;

;

* Calculating unconstrained optimal N manually for solver initial values

N1(j) \$(YC(j,"a") AND YC(j,"b") AND YC(j,"c") NE 0)
= [N_PRICE(j)/(C_PRICE(j)) - YC(j,"b")] / [2 * YC(j,"c")] ;

N2(j) \$(YC(j,"m") AND YC(j,"k") AND YC(j,"d") NE 0)
= log[(C_PRICE(j) * YC(j,"m") * YC(j,"k") * YC(j,"d"))
/ N_PRICE(j)] / YC(j,"d") ;

Y1(j) \$(YC(j,"a") AND YC(j,"b") AND YC(j,"c") NE 0)
= YC(j,"a") + YC(j,"b") * N1(j) + YC(j,"c") * POWER(N1(j),2) ;

Y2(j) \$(YC(j,"m") AND YC(j,"k") AND YC(j,"d") NE 0)
= YC(j,"m") * {1 - YC(j,"k") * exp[-(YC(j,"d") * N2(j))]} ;

* To prevent fallow from being evaluated at 0

N1("fall") = 1 ;

* Summing up over different yield function specifications

INIT(j) = N1(j) + N2(j);

YIELD(j) = Y1(j) + Y2(j) ;

* initial levels based on average allocation (2003-2001) in the area
PARAMETER X_INIT(j) calculating the N-BaseLoad from unconstrained

```
/
  wwhe1 0.5
  wwhe2 0.5
  wwhe3 0.5
  swhe1 3.7
  swhe2 3.7
  swhe3 3.7
  sbar1 3.2
  sbar2 3.2
  sbar3 3.2
  trap1 0.7
  trap2 0.7
  trap3 0.7
  oats1 2
  oats2 2
  oats3 2
  silag 2.7
  sbeet 0.6
  fall 5.1
```

```
/
* area between different farming techniques is allocated equally
```

```
;
```

```
* SOME SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS-----
```

```
*C_PRICE(j) = C_PRICE(j)* 0.9 ;
*C_PRICE(j) = C_PRICE(j)*2 ;
*X_INIT(j) = 0
*N_PRICE(j)= N_PRICE(j)* 1.5 ;
```

```
* ENDOGENEOUS VARIABLES -----
```

```
VARIABLES
```

```
  Z   Total annual producer surplus for modelling period euro
  X(j) Activity level (ha)
  N(j) N dose to crop j (kg per ha)
  B(j) Buffer
```

```
*Based on the region's water ways required for env subsidies and allowed for CAP
```

```
*So 3 types of buffer area based on subsidy eligibility
```

```
  B1(j) Buffer area
  B2(j) Buffer area \% of 38ha when losing CAP
  B3(j) Buffer area \% of 38ha classified as buffer zone
  cropsubsidy(j) crop specific subsidies
  MAX
```

```
;
```

```
FREE VARIABLE Z ;
```

```
POSITIVE VARIABLES X, N, B, B1, B2, B3, cropsubsidy ;
```

```
* VARIABLE INITIALIZATION AND BOUNDS -----
```

```
* Initial activity level is set to profit maximising level
```

```
* N cannot exceed profit max level +10\% (limit for solver performance purpose)
```

```
*COMMON BOUNDS & INTIAL VALUES
```

```

N.L(j)      = INIT(j)      ;
N.up(j)     = 1.1 * INIT(j) ;
*N.lo(j)    = 0.2 * INIT(j) ;
N.fx("fall") = 0.0000001   ;
*X.L(j)     = X_INIT(j)    ;
X.up("fall") = 38          ;
X.up(j)     = 38          ;
*Silage limit as the current land share
X.up("silag") = 2.7        ;
*Buffer zone bound depend on the subsidy system, below different options
*-----
* FREE MARKET
*B.up(j)     = 0.1          ;
*B1.up("fall") = 0.000001  ;
*B3.up("fall") = 0.000001  ;
*B1.lo(j)    = 0.000001   ;
*B2.fx(j)    = 0           ;
*B3.lo(j)    = 0.000001   ;
*-----
* INCOME SUBSIDIES 2003
*B.lo(j)     = 0.000001   ;
*B.up(j)     = 0.005829969 ;
*B3.up(j)    = 0.03       ;
*B1.up("fall") = 0.000001 ;
*B3.up("fall") = 0.000001 ;
*B2.fx(j)    = 0         ;
*B2.L(j)     = 0         ;
*-----
* INCOME & ENVIRONMENT SUBSIDIES 2003
*B.lo(j)     = 0.004688474 ;
*B1.lo(j)    = 0.000001   ;
*B1.up(j)    = 0.005829969 ;
*B1.up("fall") = 0.000001 ;
*B3.up("fall") = 0.000001 ;
*B2.fx(j)    = 0         ;
*B3.up(j)    = 0.03       ;
*CONSIDER *B3.lo(j) = 0.024333213 ;
*-----
* CAP REFORM 2006 (NO ENVIRONMENTAL SUBSIDIES)
*0.6m * main ditch and water ways
B1.lo(j)     = 0.001752897 ;
B.up(j)      = 0.5         ;
* 1m * main ditch and 3m * water ways
B1.up(j)     = 0.005829969 ;
B1.up("fall") = 0.001752897 ;
B3.up(j)     = 0.5         ;
B3.up("fall") = 0.000001   ;
B2.fx(j)     = 0         ;
B2.L(j)      = 0         ;
*-----
* Minumum is required for base measure environmental subsidies,
*any more loses subsidies

```



```

*B1.up(j)    = 0.005829969    ;
*B1.lo(j)    = 0.004688474    ;
* FREE MARKET & NO ENVIRONMENTAL SUBSIDIES
*B1.lo(j)    = 0.000001      ;
*B2.lo(j)    = 0.005829969    ;
*B2.up(j)    = 0.024333213    ;
*B2.up(j)    = 0              ;
* Mininum is required for buffer subsidies
*B3.lo(j)    = 0.000001      ;
* ENVIRONMENTAL SUBSIDY REQUIREMENT
*B.up("fall") = 0.004688474    ;

* EQUATION DECLARATION -----
*Different versions of the objective function to compare model performance
EQUATIONS
SIMPLE      objfunc for max profits (only one buffer type)
BASE       objfunc for max profits (baseline subsidies)
CAPREF     objfunc for max profits (CAP reform)
EBSUBS    objfunc for max profits (no environmental subs)
NOSUBS     objfunc for max profits (no subsidies)
TECH(MACON) max (technological & political) constraints
LAND(EQCON) equality constraints (amount of land stays constant)
MINFAL(MIC) minimum constraints
LOADN      the restricted N load
LOADP      the restricted P load
BUFUP1     buffer constraint balance for buffer strip
BUFUP2     buffer constraint balance for limits
BUFUP3     buffer constraint balance for buffer zone
BUFLO1     buffer constraint balance for buffer strip
BUFLO2     buffer constraint balance for limits
BUFLO3     buffer constraint balance for buffer zone
BUFCOM(j)  combining buffers to one variable
*Diversifying constraints
CROCO1     binding as long as less than 50\% of the total field
CROCO2     binding when more than 50\% is used.
CROCO3     binding as long as less than 50\% of the total field
CROCO4     binding when more than 50\% is used.
CROCO5     binding as long as less than 50\% of the total field
CROCO6     binding when more than 50\% is used.
TSMAX      test on smax
;
*OBJECTIVE FUNCTIONS-----
*only one these is maximised (different specifications)

* BASE YEAR 2003 reported-----
*REMEMBER sugar price, buffer constraints, fallow requirement, output lines

NOESUBS .. Z=E= SUM{j, [ SUBS(j) - FIX_C(j) +
(C_PRICE(j) - D_PRICE(j)) *
[(YC(j, "a") + YC(j, "b") * N(j) + YC(j, "c") * POWER(N(j),2))
+ YC(j, "m") * [1 - YC(j, "k") * exp(-(YC(j, "d") * N(j)))] ]
- N_PRICE(j) * N(j) ] * X(j) * (1 - [B1(j)+ B3(j)]) }

```

$$+ \text{SUM}\{j, X(j) * B1(j) * (\text{SUBS}(j) - \text{BUFZ_C}(j)) \}$$

$$+ \text{SUM}\{j, X(j) * B3(j) * (\text{LFA}(j) - \text{BUFZ_C}(j))\} \ ;$$

* Buffer strip and zone decrease costt from field cultivation, but have their own costs

*-----

*THE REPORTED CAP scenario-----

*REMEMBER:*sugar price, buffer constraints, fallow requirement, output lines

$$\text{CAPREF .. Z =E= SUM}\{j, [\text{SUBS06}(j) - \text{FIX_C}(j) +$$

$$(\text{C_PRICE}(j) - \text{D_PRICE}(j)) *$$

$$[(\text{YC}(j, "a") + \text{YC}(j, "b") * \text{N}(j) + \text{YC}(j, "c") * \text{POWER}(\text{N}(j), 2))$$

$$+ \text{YC}(j, "m") * [1 - \text{YC}(j, "k") * \exp(-(\text{YC}(j, "d") * \text{N}(j)))]]$$

$$- \text{N_PRICE}(j) * \text{N}(j)] * X(j) * (1 - [\text{B1}(j) + \text{B3}(j)]) \}$$

$$+ \text{SUM}\{j, X(j) * B1(j) * (\text{SUBS06}(j) - \text{BUFZ_C}(j))\}$$

$$+ \text{SUM}\{j, X(j) * B3(j) * (\text{LFA06}(j) - \text{BUFZ_C}(j))\}$$

* Constraints for cereal and oil seed plant subsidy with diversification 2006

$$\text{TSMAX.. MAX =E= SMAX}\{j, [X(j) - 19] \text{or } 0\} * 50 \ ;$$

$$\text{CROCO1.. SUM}\{\text{sb}, \text{cropsubsidy}(\text{sb})\} = \text{L= SUM}\{\text{sb}, 50 * X(\text{sb})\} \ ;$$

$$\text{CROCO2.. SUM}\{\text{sb}, \text{cropsubsidy}(\text{sb})\} = \text{L= } 50 * 0.5 * \text{farmsize} \ ;$$

$$\text{CROCO3.. SUM}\{\text{wh}, \text{cropsubsidy}(\text{wh})\} = \text{L= SUM}\{\text{wh}, 50 * X(\text{wh})\} \ ;$$

$$\text{CROCO4.. SUM}\{\text{wh}, \text{cropsubsidy}(\text{wh})\} = \text{L= } 50 * 0.5 * \text{farmsize} \ ;$$

$$\text{CROCO5.. SUM}\{\text{tr}, \text{cropsubsidy}(\text{tr})\} = \text{L= SUM}\{\text{tr}, 50 * X(\text{tr})\} \ ;$$

$$\text{CROCO6.. SUM}\{\text{tr}, \text{cropsubsidy}(\text{tr})\} = \text{L= } 50 * 0.5 * \text{farmsize} \ ;$$

*-----

*Alternative objective functions

$$\text{EBSUBS .. Z =E= SUM}\{j, [$$

$$(\text{C_PRICE}(j) - \text{D_PRICE}(j)) *$$

$$[(\text{YC}(j, "a") + \text{YC}(j, "b") * \text{N}(j) + \text{YC}(j, "c") * \text{POWER}(\text{N}(j), 2))$$

$$+ \text{YC}(j, "m") * [1 - \text{YC}(j, "k") * \exp(-(\text{YC}(j, "d") * \text{N}(j)))]]$$

$$- \text{N_PRICE}(j) * \text{N}(j)] * X(j) * (1 - [\text{B1}(j) + \text{B3}(j)]) \} +$$

$$\text{SUM}\{j, X(j) * (\text{ESUBS}(j) + \text{SUBS}(j))\} - \text{SUM}\{j, X(j) * \text{FIX_C}(j)\} \ ;$$

$$\text{NOSUBS .. Z =E= SUM}\{j, [- \text{FIX_C}(j) +$$

$$(\text{C_PRICE}(j) - \text{D_PRICE}(j)) *$$

$$[(\text{YC}(j, "a") + \text{YC}(j, "b") * \text{N}(j)$$

$$+ \text{YC}(j, "c") * \text{POWER}(\text{N}(j), 2))$$

$$+ \text{YC}(j, "m") * [1 - \text{YC}(j, "k") * \exp(-(\text{YC}(j, "d") * \text{N}(j)))]]$$

$$- \text{N_PRICE}(j) * \text{N}(j)] * X(j) * (1 - [\text{B1}(j) + \text{B3}(j)]) \}$$

$$\ ;$$

$$\text{SIMPLE .. Z =E= SUM}\{j, [\text{SUBS}(j) - \text{FIX_C}(j) +$$

$$(\text{C_PRICE}(j) - \text{D_PRICE}(j)) *$$

$$[(\text{YC}(j, "a") + \text{YC}(j, "b") * \text{N}(j)$$

$$+ \text{YC}(j, "c") * \text{POWER}(\text{N}(j), 2))$$

$$+ \text{YC}(j, "m") * [1 - \text{YC}(j, "k") * \exp(-(\text{YC}(j, "d") * \text{N}(j)))]]$$

$$- \text{N_PRICE}(j) * \text{N}(j)] * (1 - \text{B}(j)) * X(j) \}$$

$$\ ;$$

*RESOURCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONSTRAINTS -----

TECH(MACON) .. SUM{j, TECON(j, MACON) * X(j) } =L= VALCON(MACON) ;
 LAND(EQCON) .. SUM{j, BACON(j, EQCON) * X(j) } =E= HACON(EQCON) ;
 MINFAL(MIC) .. SUM{j, MICON(j, MIC) * X(j) } =G=

*fallow for 2003
 farmsize * fallreq03
 *fallow for 2006
 *farmsize * fallreq06
 ;

*BUFFER CONSTRAINTS-----

* Right hand side already divided by hundred
 * Upper limit to strips still valid for CAP subsidies, parametrit113:BUFFER:O4
 BUFUP1.. SUM{j, B1(j)* X(j)} =L= 0.005829969 * farmsize ;
 BUFUP2.. SUM{j, B2(j) X(j)} =L= 0.024333213 * farmsize ;
 *upper limit of (from regional environmental centres)
 * buffer zone constraint parametrit113:BUFFER:Q8
 BUFUP3.. SUM{j, B3(j)* X(j)} =L= 0.024170031 * farmsize ;

*minimum buffer strip (required for CAP subsidy compliance)
 BUFLO1.. SUM{j, B1(j)* X(j)} =G= 0.001752897 * farmsize ;
 *BUFLO2.. SUM{j, B2(j)} =G= 0.00 ;
 *BUFLO3.. SUM{j, B3(j)} =G= 0.00 ;
 *BUFLO3.. SUM{j, B3(j)} =G= 0.024333213 ;

*upper constraint for total buffer capacity of strips and zones
 BUFCOM(j).. B(j) =E= B1(j) + B3(j) ;

* Load constraints -----

LOADN .. SUM{j,
 [
 [(1 - B(j)**0.2)* SF + DF] * LEACH(j, "NIC") *
 EXP[0.71 * ((1 - B(j)) * N(j) / N_N(j) - 1)]
] * X(j) } * RETENTION
 =L= B_NLOADt0 * (1 - RED_L) ;

LOADP.. SUM{j,
 [
 * DRP
 [(1 - B(j)**1.3)* SF + DF] * LEACH(j, "DRP") *
 [0.021*(STPO + 0.01 * (1 - B(j)) * (P_RATIO(j) * N(j))) - 0.015] /100
 +
 * PP
 [(1 - B(j)**0.3) * SF + DF] * LEACH(j, "PP") *
 (250 * log[STPO + 0.01 * (1 - B(j)) * (P_RATIO(j) * N(j))]- 150) *
 POWER(10, -6)
] * X(j) }
 =L= B_PLOADt0 * (1 - RED_L) ;

* MODEL -----

*Choose which functions to include based on the subsidy regime

MODEL PROFMAX /

*BASE,
*TEST,
*CAPREF,
*TSMAX,
NOESUBS,
*NOSUBS,
*LOADP,
BUFCOM,
BUFLO1,
BUFUP1,
BUFUP3,
MINFAL,
*CROCO1, CROCO2, CROCO3, CROCO4, CROCO5, CROCO6,
TECH, LAND, LOADN /;

SOLVE PROFMAX using NLP maximising Z ;

* ECOSYSTEM INDICATORS -----

PARAMETER BASENLOAD amount of N leaching from fields ;

PARAMETER BASEPLOAD amount of P leaching from fields ;

PARAMETER NETNLOAD share of N-load reaching waterways ;

PARAMETER NETPLOAD share of P-load reaching waterways ;

BASENLOAD = SUM{j,

[
[(1 - B.L(j)**0.2)* SF + DF] * LEACH(j, "NIC") *
EXP[0.71 * ((1 - B.L(j)) * N.L(j) / N_N(j) - 1)]
] * X.L(j) } ;

BASEPLOAD = SUM{j,

[
[(1 - B.L(j)**1.3) * SF + DF] * LEACH(j, "DRP") *
[0.021*(STP0 + 0.01 * (1 - B.L(j))*
(P_RATIO(j) * N.L(j))) - 0.015]/100
+
[(1 - B.L(j)**0.3) * SF + DF] * LEACH(j, "PP") *
(250 * log[STP0 + 0.01 * (1 - B.L(j))*
(P_RATIO(j) * N.L(j))]- 150) *
POWER(10, -6)
] * X.L(j) } ;

NETNLOAD = BASENLOAD * RETENTION ;

NETPLOAD = BASEPLOAD * RETENTION ;

* Initially assumed that all of the N contributes to the N stock in water

* Initialise Baseload for iterations

B_NLOADt0 = NETNLOAD ;

B_PLOADt0 = NETPLOAD ;

* Implementation of N-reduction policy-----

\$!bininclude xlexport

SET COUNT iterative increases in N load restriction / 1-1 * 1-32 / ;

SCALAR c ;

c = 1 ;

* Report writer parameters-----

PARAMETER REDPRO(COUNT) Abatement percentage reduction from Pmax ;
PARAMETER PROFIT(COUNT) Profits ;
PARAMETER redcost(COUNT) Reduction cost ;
PARAMETER loadred(COUNT) Load reduction ;
PARAMETER redcostha(COUNT) Reduction cost per ha ;
PARAMETER loadredha(COUNT) Load reduction per ha ;
PARAMETER redcostreg(COUNT) Reduction cost for the study region ;
PARAMETER loadredreg(COUNT) Load reduction for the study region ;
PARAMETER BUFFER(COUNT, j) Buffer width (proportion of every ha ;
PARAMETER BUFFER1(COUNT, j) Buffer width (proportion of every ha ;
PARAMETER BUFFER2(COUNT, j) Buffer width (proportion of every ha ;
PARAMETER BUFFER3(COUNT, j) Buffer width (proportion of every ha ;
PARAMETER TBUFFER(COUNT, j) Total buffer proportion ;
PARAMETER NFERT(COUNT) Amount of N fertilizer used ;
PARAMETER PFERT(COUNT) Amount of P fertilizer used ;
PARAMETER NLOAD(COUNT) Amount of N leached ;
PARAMETER PLOAD(COUNT) Amount of P leached ;
PARAMETER NDOSE(COUNT, j) N dose kg per ha ;
PARAMETER PDOSE(COUNT, j) P dose kg per ha ;
PARAMETER RELNDOSE(COUNT, j) N dose as percentage of the normal N use ;
PARAMETER TYIELD(COUNT, j) Yield for each plant ;
PARAMETER RELYIELD(COUNT, j) Yield as percentage of normal yield ;
PARAMETER LAND_SP(COUNT) Shadow price of agricultural land ;
PARAMETER NLOAD_SP(COUNT) Shadow price of N emission restrictions ;
PARAMETER PLOAD_SP(COUNT) Shadow price of P emission restrictions ;
PARAMETER HACUL(COUNT) Cultivated area ;
PARAMETER HAALL(COUNT, j) Allocation of hectares for crops and fall ;
PARAMETER HAYIELD(COUNT, j) Yield per ha ;
PARAMETER B_NLOAD(COUNT) Baseload N (check no change) ;
PARAMETER YIELDREV(COUNT) Revenue from yield ;
PARAMETER SUBSREV(COUNT) Revenue from ha subsidies ;
PARAMETER BUFFREV(COUNT) Revenue from buffer subsidies ;
PARAMETER FERTCOST(COUNT) Cost of fertilisers ;
PARAMETER FIXCOST(COUNT) Fixed Costs ;
PARAMETER DRYCOST(COUNT) Drying costs ;
PARAMETER MONOHA(COUNT) Hectares of monoculture over half ;
PARAMETER MONOPEN(COUNT) Subsidy loss due monoculture ;
PARAMETER crosubs(COUNT,j) Crop specific subsidies ;
PARAMETER crosubsha(COUNT,j) Crop specific subsidies per ha ;

* Note that parameters cannot be declared in a loop-----

*The loop for abatement reduction iterations

LOOP (COUNT,

*X.L(j) = 1 ;

SOLVE PROFMAX using NLP maximising Z ;

*Recording the solved parameters for the current member of the set "COUNT"

```

REDPRO(COUNT) = REDUCTION          ;
PROFIT(COUNT) = Z.L                ;
HACUL(COUNT) = SUM {j, X.L(j)}    ;
HAALL(COUNT, j) = X.L(j)          ;
BUFFER(COUNT, j) = B.L(j)         ;
BUFFER1(COUNT, j) = B1.L(j)       ;
BUFFER2(COUNT, j) = B2.L(j)       ;
BUFFER3(COUNT, j) = B3.L(j)       ;
TBUFFER(COUNT, j)$(X.L(j) gt 0) = B1.L(j)+ B2.L(j) + B3.L(j)      ;
B_NLOAD(COUNT)= B_NLOADt0         ;
NLOAD(COUNT) = SUM {j,
    [
        [(1 - B.L(j)**0.2) * SF + DF] *
        LEACH(j, "NIC") *
        EXP[0.71 * ((1 - B.L(j))*
        N.L(j) / N_N(j) - 1 ) ]
    ] * X.L(j)} ;
PLOAD(COUNT) = SUM{j,
    [
        [(1 - B.L(j)**1.3) * SF + DF] * LEACH(j, "DRP") *
        [0.021*(STPO + 0.01 *(1 - B.L(j))*(P_RATIO(j) * N.L(j))) - 0.015] /100
        +
        [(1 - B.L(j)**0.3) * SF + DF]* LEACH(j, "PP") *
        (250 * log[STPO + 0.01 * (1 - B.L(j))*(P_RATIO(j) * N.L(j))]- 150) *
        POWER(10, -6)
    ] * X.L(j) } ;
TYIELD(COUNT, j)
= [YC(j, "a") + YC(j, "b") * N.L(j) + YC(j, "c") * POWER(N.L(j),2)
+ YC(j,"m")*(1 - YC(j,"k") * exp(-(YC(j,"d")* N.L(j))))]
* X.L(j) * (1 - B.L(j))          ;

HAYIELD(COUNT, j)$(X.L(j) gt 0)
= {[YC(j, "a") + YC(j, "b") * N.L(j) + YC(j, "c") * POWER(N.L(j),2)
+ YC(j,"m")*(1 - YC(j,"k") * exp(-(YC(j,"d")* N.L(j))))]
}
* (1 - B.L(j))/X.L(j)          ;
RELYIELD(COUNT, j)$(YIELD(j) gt 0) = [HAYIELD(COUNT, j)/YIELD(j)]*100      ;
YIELDREV(COUNT) = SUM{j, C_PRICE(j) * [
YC(j, "a") + YC(j, "b") * N.L(j) + YC(j, "c") * POWER(N.L(j),2)+
YC(j,"m")*(1 - YC(j,"k") * exp(-(YC(j,"d")* N.L(j))))]
* X.L(j) * (1 - B.L(j))}          ;
*REMEMBER TO CHANCE FOR DIFFERENT SCENARIOS!
SUBSREV(COUNT) = SUM{j, X.L(j) * (SUBS(j)+ ESUBS(j))}          ;
BUFFREV(COUNT) = SUM{j, [450*0.2 -(CAP2003(j)+ NATSUB2003(j))] * 38 * B3.L(j)};
NDOSE(COUNT, j)$(X.L(j) gt 0) = N.L(j)          ;
NFERT(COUNT) = SUM{j, NDOSE(COUNT, j) * X.L(j) * (1-[B1.L(j)+ B3.L(j)]) }    ;
FERTCOST(COUNT) = SUM{j, N_PRICE(j) * N.L(j) * X.L(j) * (1-[B1.L(j)+ B3.L(j)])};
FIXCOST(COUNT) = SUM{j, FIX_C(j)* X.L(j)}          ;
DRYCOST(COUNT) = SUM{j, D_PRICE(j) * [
YC(j, "a") + YC(j, "b") * N.L(j) + YC(j, "c") * POWER(N.L(j),2)+
YC(j,"m")*(1 - YC(j,"k") * exp(-(YC(j,"d")* N.L(j))))]
* X.L(j) * (1 - B.L(j)) } ;

```

```

PDOSE(COUNT, j)$(X.L(j) gt 0) = (P_RATIO(j) * N.L(j)) ;
PFERT(COUNT) = SUM {j, P_RATIO(j) * NDOSE(COUNT, j) * X.L(j)} ;
RELNDOSE(COUNT, j) $(X.L(j) gt 0) = [N.L(j)/N_N(j)] ;
LAND_SP(COUNT) = LAND.M("ha") ;
NLOAD_SP(COUNT) = LOADN.M ;
*PLOAD_SP(COUNT) = LOADP.M ;
REDUCTION = 1 - c ;
* Implement policy reduction requirements
*Making the N reduction constraint tighter
RED_L = REDUCTION ;
c = c - .02 ;
);
* Resolving until all members of set COUNT have been covered

```

*Some basic results

```

redcost(COUNT)= PROFIT("1-1") - PROFIT(COUNT) ;
loadred(COUNT)= NLOAD("1-1") - NLOAD(COUNT) ;
redcostha(COUNT) = redcost(COUNT)/HACUL(COUNT) ;
loadredha(COUNT) = loadred(COUNT)/HACUL(COUNT) ;
redcostreg(COUNT)= redcostha(COUNT) * studreg ;
loadredreg(COUNT)= loadredha(COUNT) * studreg ;

```

*OPTIONAL TO REPORT PARAMETERS IN EXCEL-----

```

REDPRO(COUNT)$(NOT REDPRO(COUNT)) = EPS ;
*$libinclude xlexport REDPRO ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b1:ag2
*$libinclude xlexport PROFIT ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b3:ag4
*$libinclude xlexport HACUL ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b5:ag6
LAND_SP(COUNT)$(NOT LAND_SP(COUNT)) = EPS ;
*$libinclude xlexport LAND_SP ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b7:ag8
NLOAD_SP(COUNT)$(NOT NLOAD_SP(COUNT)) = EPS ;
*$libinclude xlexport NLOAD_SP ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b9:ag10
NLOAD(COUNT)$(NOT NLOAD(COUNT)) = EPS ;
*$libinclude xlexport NLOAD ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b11:ag12
NFERT(COUNT)$(NOT NFERT(COUNT)) = EPS ;
*$libinclude xlexport NFERT ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b13:ag14
TYIELD(COUNT, j)$(NOT TYIELD(COUNT, j)) = EPS ;
*$libinclude xlexport TYIELD ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!a18:r50 ;
RELYIELD(COUNT, j)$(NOT RELYIELD(COUNT, j)) = EPS ;
*$libinclude xlexport RELYIELD ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!a58:r90 ;
NDOSE(COUNT, j)$(NOT NDOSE(COUNT, j)) = EPS ;
*$libinclude xlexport NDOSE ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!a95:r127 ;
PDOSE(COUNT, j)$(NOT PDOSE(COUNT, j)) = EPS ;
*$libinclude xlexport PDOSE ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!a136:r168
*PLOAD_SP(COUNT)$(NOT PLOAD_SP(COUNT)) = EPS ;
*$libinclude xlexport PLOAD_SP ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b130:ag131
PLOAD(COUNT)$(NOT PLOAD(COUNT)) = EPS ;
*$libinclude xlexport PLOAD ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b132:ag133
HAALL(COUNT, j)$(NOT HAALL(COUNT, j)) = EPS ;
*$libinclude xlexport HAALL ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!a171:s203
TBUFFER(COUNT, j)$(NOT TBUFFER(COUNT, j)) = EPS ;
*$libinclude xlexport TBUFFER ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!a206:s238
BUFFER(COUNT, j)$(NOT BUFFER(COUNT, j)) = EPS ;

```

*\$libinclude xlexport BUFFER ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!a206:s238
 BUFFER1(COUNT, j)\$ (NOT BUFFER1(COUNT, j)) = EPS ;
 *\$libinclude xlexport BUFFER1 ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!a276:s308
 *\$libinclude xlexport YIELDREV ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b310:ag311
 *\$libinclude xlexport SUBSREV ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b312:ag313
 *\$libinclude xlexport BUFFREV ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b314:ag315
 *\$libinclude xlexport FERTCOST ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b319:ag320
 *\$libinclude xlexport FIXCOST ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b321:ag322
 *\$libinclude xlexport DRYCOST ResultsNP_B_2.xls OUTPUT!b323:ag324

* SCENARIO SUMMARY REPORTING-----

* BASE 2003

\$libinclude xlexport REDPRO NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls PROFITS!b1:ag2
 \$libinclude xlexport PROFIT NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls PROFITS!b4:ag5
 \$libinclude xlexport NLOAD NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls LOAD!b2:ag3
 \$libinclude xlexport PLOAD NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls LOAD!b11:ag12
 \$libinclude xlexport TYIELD NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls YIELD!a3:s35
 \$libinclude xlexport HAALL NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls HA!a3:s35
 \$libinclude xlexport NDOSE NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls FERTILIZATION!a3:s35
 \$libinclude xlexport BUFFER NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls BUFFER!a3:s35
 \$libinclude xlexport RELYIELD NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls YIELD!a110:s142

*-----

* FREE MARKET 2003

*\$libinclude xlexport REDPRO NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls PROFITS!b1:ag2
 *\$libinclude xlexport PROFIT NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls PROFITS!b6:ag7
 *\$libinclude xlexport NLOAD NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls LOAD!b5:ag6
 *\$libinclude xlexport PLOAD NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls LOAD!b14:ag15
 *\$libinclude xlexport TYIELD NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls YIELD!a38:s70
 *\$libinclude xlexport HAALL NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls HA!a38:s70
 *\$libinclude xlexport NDOSE NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls FERTILIZATION!a38:s70
 *\$libinclude xlexport BUFFER NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls BUFFER!a38:s70

*-----

* CAP REFORM 2006

*\$libinclude xlexport REDPRO NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls PROFITS!b1:ag2
 *\$libinclude xlexport PROFIT NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls PROFITS!b8:ag9
 *\$libinclude xlexport NLOAD NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls LOAD!b8:ag9
 *\$libinclude xlexport PLOAD NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls LOAD!b17:ag18
 *\$libinclude xlexport TYIELD NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls YIELD!a73:s105
 *\$libinclude xlexport HAALL NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls HA!a73:s105
 *\$libinclude xlexport NDOSE NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls FERTILIZATION!a73:s105
 *\$libinclude xlexport BUFFER NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls BUFFER!a73:s105
 *\$libinclude xlexport RELYIELD NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls YIELD!t110:a1142

*-----

* INCOME & ENVIRONMENT SUBSIDIES 2003

*\$libinclude xlexport PROFIT NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls PROFITS!b10:ag11

* SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OUTPUT-----

* BASE

\$libinclude xlexport redcostreg NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls RESULTS!b3:ag4
 \$libinclude xlexport loadredreg NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls RESULTS!b25:ag26
 *BASE cprice*0.9
 *\$libinclude xlexport redcostreg NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls RESULTS!b5:ag6


```
*$libinclude xlexport loadredreg NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls RESULTS!b27:ag28
*BASE nprice*1.5
*$libinclude xlexport redcostreg NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls RESULTS!b7:ag8
*$libinclude xlexport loadredreg NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls RESULTS!b29:ag30
```

```
*CAP
```

```
*$libinclude xlexport redcostreg NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls RESULTS!b13:ag14
*$libinclude xlexport loadredreg NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls RESULTS!b35:ag36
*CAP cprice*0.9
*$libinclude xlexport redcostreg NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls RESULTS!b15:ag16
*$libinclude xlexport loadredreg NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls RESULTS!b37:ag38
*CAP nprice*1.5
*$libinclude xlexport redcostreg NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls RESULTS!b17:ag18
*$libinclude xlexport loadredreg NP_RESULT_COMPARISON.xls RESULTS!b39:ag40
```

```
;
```

```
*For result listing
```

```
DISPLAY REDPRO, PROFIT, HACUL, LAND_SP, NLOAD_SP, YIELD ;
DISPLAY BASENLOAD, NFERT, INIT, NLOAD ;
DISPLAY BASEPLOAD, PDOSE, PFERT, PLOAD ;
DISPLAY HAALL, RELYIELD ;
*DISPLAY BUFFER ;
DISPLAY TBUFFER, BUFFER1, BUFFER2, BUFFER3, B_NLOAD, NLOAD, B_NLOADt0, NETNLOAD ;
DISPLAY YIELD, Y1, Y2, N1, N2, INIT, RELNDOSE ;
*DISPLAY MAX.L, MONOPEN, HAALL, MONOHA ;
*DISPLAY crosbs, crosbssha ;
DISPLAY redcost, loadred, redcostha, loadredha, redcostreg, loadredreg ;
```

Finnish nutrient abatement model for crop farm (heterogeneous load parameters)

\$Title Finnish nutrient abatement model for crop farm (heterogeneous load parameters)

\$ontext

This file imports some general land use and distribution data from Access/GIS and load parameters from GDX file produced in Sum_Aura_load .gms File. Yield parameters are imported from Aurajoki_yields_45param.gdx. Some of the parameter data is given in scalars and parameters before the variable declarations in GAMS

The subset of non cereal functions, as well as some of the constraints for crops/fallow, are defined in GAMS. Initial values and upper limits of nitrogen fertilisation are based on an analytical solution with given prices.

Objective functions of the model maximise the profits of the representative farmer of the watershed. Crop yield (per ha) is defined in a separate function. Nitrogen fertilisation (which determines fixed phosphorus fertilisation) and the allocation of farm land (including crop type and tillage) are the decision variables. The objective is subject to constraint keeping the slope, soil and Pst of the fields fixed, while allowing change of tillage and crops. Load functions are based on ICECREAM model results and determine soil and slope dependent erosion and runoff, which are combined to PP and DRP predicting equations of R.Uusitalo. Nitrogen is predicted directly from the ICECREAM model.

First solve calculates the optimal results without the load constraints. Then, load constraints are made binding by tightening the constraint in a loop with 2\% iterations. Then, the unconstrained base line is resolved and loop is calculated for phosphorus.

OLS estimates for abatement cost functions are done in a separate file.

The main results from this file are:

- Aura_N_redcost(count) (abatement costs for 2-60\% reduction)
- baseTP and baseN loads (profit maximizing unconstrained load levels)
- Optimal levels for decision variables

This file should have GDX= Aura_results_het.gdx for OLS estimates of the cost functions.

\$offtext

*Some solver options:

\$eolcom //

option iterlim=999999999; // avoid limit on it

option reslim=600; // timelimit for sol

*option optcr=0.0; // gap tolerance

*option solprint=ON; // include solution

*option limrow=100; // limit number of r

*option limcol=100; // limit number of c

*option decimals = 2;

*Switch default solution printing off.

*option solprint = off;

//-

*DATA IMPORT FROM ACCESS/GIS-----

* Requires mdb2gms (<http://www.gams.com/dd/docs/tools/mdb2gms.pdf>)

* This is multiquery batch version

* Set correct file path for the database location I="????"

\$onecho > cmd.txt

I="D:\GIS\SAMA_database2003_INPUT.mdb"

X=Aura_data_param.gdx

Q1=select j from setj order by id
 s1=j
 Q2=select flw from setflw
 s2=flw
 Q3=select slp from 6slopes
 s3=slp
 Q4=select sltclass from soil4set
 s4=slt
 Q6=select Pst from set_Aura_Pst
 s6=Pst
 Q7=select crop_id from crop
 s7=croptype
 Q8=select con from setcon
 s8=con
 Q9=select fcon from setfcon
 s9=fcon
 Q10=select Pfert from setPfert
 s10=pfert
 Q11=select Nfert from setNfert
 s11=nfert
 Q12=select fn from Aura_cropfarm_area
 s12=fn
 Q20=select j, price2009 from crop_price2009
 p20=c_price
 Q21=select j, FixedCost2008 from FixedCost2008
 p21=fix_c
 Q19=select flw, FixedCostFallow2008 from FixedCostFallow2008
 p19=fallow_cost
 Q22=select flw, fcon, facon from FACON
 p22=facon
 Q24=select j, Aura_mingrass from setj
 p24=mingrass
 Q26=select slp, sltclass, Pst, Area from GROUPBY_AuraCropFarmDataDistr
 p26=land_distr
 Q28=select j, slp, sltclass, Pst, Area from AuraCropFarmCropDistr
 p28=crop_distr
 Q29=select flw, slp, sltclass, Pst, Area from AuraCropFarmFallowDistr
 p29=fallow_distr
 Q27=select Pst, Pst_no from set_Aura_Pst
 p27=Pst_no
 Q30=select j, national_subsidy from crop_farm_subsidies_2009_A
 p30=ntlsubs
 Q31=select j, cap_subsidy from crop_farm_subsidies_2009_A
 p31=capsubs
 Q32=select j, env from crop_farm_subsidies_2009_A
 p32=envsubs
 Q33=select j, lfa from crop_farm_subsidies_2009_A
 p33=lfasubs
 Q34=select flw, capfallow from crop_farm_fallow_subsidies_2009_A
 p34=capfallsubs
 Q35=select flw, envfallow from crop_farm_fallow_subsidies_2009_A
 p35=envfallsubs

Q36=select flw, lfafallow from crop_farm_fallow_subsidies_2009_A
 p36=lfafallsubs
 Q40=select fn, m2 from Aura_cropfarm_area
 p40=Aura_cropfarm_areas
 Q41=select j, con, tecon from tecon
 p41=tecon
 Q42=select SUM_F_AREA from AuraBuffer15m
 p42=AuraBufferArea15m
 Q43=select SUM_F_AREA from AuraBuffer3m
 p43=AuraBufferArea3m
 Q44=select SUM_F_AREA from AuraBuffer1m
 p44=AuraBufferArea1m
 Q48=select SUM_F_AREA from AuraBuffer160m
 p48=AuraBufferArea160m
 Q49=select SUM_F_AREA from AuraBuffer500m
 p49=AuraBufferArea500m
 Q45=select ReductionCoefficient from wetlandNutrientReductionP
 p45=wtldCoefficientP
 Q46=select ReductionCoefficient from wetlandNutrientReductionN
 p46=wtldCoefficientN
 Q47=select F_AREA from AuraCatchmentTotalArea
 p47=CatchmentTotalArea
 \$offecho
 \$call =mdb2gms \atcmd.txt
 * SETS -----
 SETS

flw fallow types gfs1 gfs2 gfs3 gf1n gfn2 gfn3 bfs1 bfs2 bfs3 bf1n bfn2 bfn3 ffn g=green b=bare
 s=subsidy eligible n=no subsidies ff=forest
 slp slope classes 1=0-0.5 2=0.5-1 3=1-2 4=2-3 5=3-6 6=>6
 slt soil types 1=HsS 2=HtS 3=HHt 4=Kht
 j farmed crops f1-6=wheat f7-12=rye f13-18=barley f19-21=oats f25-27=peas f28-33=potato f34-
 36=sugar beet f37-42=rape f43-45=silage
 fn farms
 count iterative increases in P load restriction / 1-1 * 1-32 /
 feas(count) feasible solution subset of count has not been defined here / 1-1 * 1-32 /
 y yield function coefficients

/
 a Quadratic parameter a intercept
 d Quadratic parameter b positive slope
 c Quadratic parameter c for diminishing marginal
 m Mitscherlich parameter m
 k Mitscherlich parameter k
 b Mitscherlich parameter b
 pyc1 yield coefficient for P fertilisers
 pyc2 yield coefficient for P fertilisers
 pyc3 negative yield coefficient of P stock
 pyc4 positive yield coefficient of P stock
 pcon constant increase in P yield
 pcoe crop type yield coefficient for P
 sry saarelas fodder unit
 tillfac tillage yield factor

```

/
lc load coefficients for P and N
/
r runoff
e erosion
o omega leaching based on different technology
v delta leaching based on different technology
nic nitrogen load coefficient
psini initial phosphorus level
PStm1 dummy for last period P level
/
con max an min crop resource constraints
fcon various fallow maximum subsidy constraints
eqcon equalised constraints
ha arable land available for model farm
/
Pst Soil Phosphorus levels
pfert P fertilisation levels in ICECREAM data
nfert N fertilisation levels in ICECREAM data
;
* soil
alias (soil, slt) ;
parameters
*LAND PARAMETERS-----
    Aura_cropfarm_areas(fn)    Field areas of farms within Aurajoki watershed with no production
    animals
    crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)  Crop types on different soil slope and P status land (different from
    calibration file classes)
    fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst) Crop types on different soil slope and P status land (different from
    calibration file classes)
    land_distr(slp,slt,Pst)    Land distribution in m2 to ha different soil and slope classes on farm scale
    land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) Land distribution percent share to different soil and slope classes on farm
    scale
    land_distr_farm(slp,slt,Pst) Land distribution in ha to different soil and slope classes on farm scale
    initCropShare(j,slp,slt,Pst) Share of crops from total CROP land 2003
    N_cropdistr_hom(count,j,slp,slt,Pst) Crop distribution (for homogeneous parameter values)
    initFallowShare(flw,slp,slt,Pst) Share of fallow from total FALLOW land 2003
*Coefficient for the constraint matrix
    facon(flw, fcon)          Constraint matrix left-hand side (fallow)
    tecon(j, con)             Constraint matrix left-hand side
    minfall(flw)             Constraint matrix right-hand side (minimum fallow)
    maxfall(flw)             Constraint matrix right-hand side (maximum fallow)
*LOAD PARAMETERS-----
    runoff(j,slp,slt)        Runoff in mm per ha
    sloss(j,slp,slt)         Soil loss in kg ha-1 from crop area
    runoff_flw(flw,slp,slt)  Runoff in mm per ha from fallow
    sloss_flw(flw,slp,slt)   Soil loss in kg ha-1 from fallow
    TPloadIC_flw(flw,slp,slt,Pst,pfert) Total P load ha-1 from fallow (according icecream)
    NloadIC(j,slp,slt,nfert) N load ha-1 from crop area (according icecream)
    NloadIC_flw(flw,slp,slt) N load ha-1 from fallow (according icecream)
    loadCoeffN(j,slp,slt)   Constant for crop nitrogen load
    loadCoeffN_flw(flw,slp,slt) Constant for fallow nitrogen load
    Ncoeff_frt_b(j,slp,slt) Coefficient b for  $y = b * \exp(x*c)$  in nitrogen load function

```

Ncoeff_frt_c(j,slp,slt) Coefficient c for $y = b * \exp(x*c)$ in nitrogen load function
 leach(j,lc) Load coefficients (from previous model versions)
 * loadCoeff_N(j,slp,soil) Constant for crop nitrogen load (obsolete 20 soil type set)
 * loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,soil) Constant for fallow nitrogen load (obsolete 20 soil type set)
 * rnoff(j,slp,slt) Runoff in mm per ha (obsolete 20 soil type set)
 * erosion(j,slp,soil) Erosion from crops (in kg ha⁻¹) (obsolete 20 soil type set)
 * rnoff_flw(flw,slp,soil) Runoff from fallow (obsolete 20 soil type set)
 * erosion_flw(flw,slp,soil) Erosion from fallow (in kg ha⁻¹) (obsolete 20 soil type set)
 sloss_m(j) Mean erosion in kg from each crop
 runoff_m(j) Runoff of mean slope and soil (HTS)
 runoff_flw_m(flw) Mean runoff from fallow
 sloss_flw_m(flw) Mean soil loss in kg ha⁻¹ from fallow
 pmax(Pst,j,slt) Maximum base fertilisation level as initial P level
 nmax(j,slt) Maximum base fertilisation level as initial N level
 Pst_no(Pst) soil P status mg per l
 *FOR BETTER INITIAL ALLOCATION WHEN P IS CONSTRAINED, TAKEN FROM 1-5 ITERATION ->
 CONSEQUETIVE RUNS WONT WORK
 best_P_profit_land(j,slp,slt,Pst) Land allocation of 1-5 iteration of P load which was the best when
 equal initial values were given
 best10_P_profit_land(j,slp,slt,Pst) Land allocation of 1-10 iteration of P load which was the best
 when equal initial values were given
 *ECONOMIC PARAMETERS
 c_price(j) Product prices
 fix_c(j) Fixed costs euro per ha of field
 fall_cost(flw) Fixed costs of fallow
 ntlsubs(j) National ha subsidies for crops
 capsubs(j) EU ha subsidies for crops
 envsubs(j) Environmental subsidy for crop
 lfasubs(j) LFA subsidy for crop
 mingrass(j) Demand of grass modeled as minimum land constraint
 capfallsubs(flw) CAP subsidy for fallow
 envfallsubs(flw) Environmental subsidy for fallow
 lfafallsubs(flw) LFA subsidy for fallow
 ;
 scalars
 CatchmentTotalArea
 farm_size Average crop farm size for Aurajoki
 Aura_farm_no Number of farms with
 grass_land_share Share of grass land of total modeled area
 reduction Dummy reduction /-10/
 red_l Abatement rate /0/
 tpinit Check tp in the beginning
 bio_coef Conversion factor from PP to algae available
 retention No retention is assumed (included in the ICECREAM parameters) /1/
 PsAvg Average initial soil P stock mg per l
 PStm Initial soil P stock mg per l if variable
 baseN_load N load which is scaled down to VEPS levels
 baseP_load P load which is scaled down to VEPS levels
 veps_N_2002 28 total N load (kg) for 2002
 veps_TP_2002 28 total P load (kg) for 2002
 TotalNrevised Total nitrogen load from the representative farm (ICECREAM N load functions)

TotalN_MYTVAS_Hi Total nitrogen load from the representative farm (given high N use of MYTVAS study and ICECREAM N load functions)
 TotalN_MYTVAS_Lo Total nitrogen load from the representative farm (given low N use of MYTVAS study and ICECREAM N load functions)
 MYTVASmodTP Total phosphorus load from the representative farm (given low P use of MYTVAS study and ICECREAM erosion and runoff functions)
 drp_load Dissolved reactive phosphorus load from the representative farm
 pp_load Particle phosphorus load from the representative farm
 DRP_TP_share Share of drp of total p
 *Scaling was given up, so these would not be needed
 baseTPload TP load which is NOT scaled down to VEPS levels and the basis for first non-restricted model solution
 baseNload N load which is NOT scaled down to VEPS levels and the basis for first non-restricted model solution
 *Model runs sensitive to these, should be implemented in the homogeneous version too
 baseTPmulti Multiplier for base TP load to ensure that the initial constraint is not a binding one
 / 2 /
 baseNmulti Multiplier for base N load to ensure that the initial constraint is not a binding one
 / 3 /
 modTP Modeled Total Phosphorus
 veps_ha Area of modeled land
 model_ha Land area covered by the model
 fallow_ha Total fallow area
 fallow_ha_rev Total fallow area of the watershed directly from Access with smaller sets
 crop_ha Total crop area of the watershed
 crop_ha_rev Total crop area of the watershed directly from Access with smaller sets
 model_ha_rev Total model area of the watershed directly from Access with smaller sets
 *BELOW NOT CURRENTLY USED IN THE MODEL
 AuraBufferArea500m Area within 500 m of the river (could be used for buffer zone or separate load (flooding) functions)
 AuraBufferArea160m Area within 160 m of the river (could be used for buffer zone or separate load (flooding) functions)
 AuraBufferArea15m Area within 15 m of the river (could be used for buffer zone or separate load (flooding) functions)
 AuraBufferArea3m Area within 3 m of the river (could be used for buffer zone or separate load (flooding) functions)
 AuraBufferArea1m Area within 1 m of the river (could be used for buffer zone or separate load (flooding) functions)
 AuraBufferArea500mShare Share of Area500m of total field area
 AuraBufferArea160mShare Share of Area160m of total field area
 AuraBufferArea15mShare Share of field within 15 meters of total modeled watershed farm area
 AuraBufferArea3mShare Share of field within 3 meters of total modeled watershed farm area
 AuraBufferArea1mShare Share of field within 1 meters of total modeled watershed farm area
 wetlandInvestCostkgP Investment cost for wetland (test version) / 411 /
 wetlandInvestCostkggha Investment costs per ha of wetland regional_inputdata.xls (regional farms)
 Majoinen 2005 Tuusula / 30611 /
 wtldCoefficientP Reduction coefficient of wetland for P (constant for wetland share of total watershed area)
 wtldCoefficientN Reduction coefficient of wetland for N (constant for wetland share of total watershed area)
 catchmentFieldShare Share of fields from the catchment total area
 ;

*GET THE DATA FROM THE GDX FILE CREATED FROM ACCESS DATABASE

*SPECIFY THE CORRECT PATH!

\$gdxin D:\gamsdir\crop_farm_2009\Aura_data_param.gdx

\$load fn j flw slp slt Pst pfert nfert land_distr Pst_no

\$load crop_distr fallow_distr CatchmentTotalArea

\$load ntlsubs capsubs envsubs lfasubs c_price fix_c mingrass Aura_cropfarm_areas fall_cost

\$load con fcon tecon facon capfallsubs envfallsubs lfallsubs

\$load AuraBufferArea500m AuraBufferArea160m AuraBufferArea15m AuraBufferArea3m

AuraBufferArea1m wtldCoefficientP wtldCoefficientN

*GET THE DATA FROM THE GDX FILE CREATE BY Load_Sum_Aura.gms

*SPECIFY THE CORRECT PATH AND REMEMBER TO CHECK THAT GDX WAS CREATED!

\$gdxin D:\gamsdir\load_calibration_Aurajoki\Aura_load_parameters.gdx

*PARAMETER DATA FOR THE 20 SOIL TYPE SET (NOT USED ANYMORE)

*\$load sloss rnoff runoff_flw sloss_flw loadCoeffN_flw baseN_load modTP

*PARAMETER DATA FOR THE 4 SOIL TYPE SET

\$load rnoff erosion rnoff_flw erosion_flw loadCoeff_N_flw baseN_load

\$load Ncoeff_frt_b Ncoeff_frt_c

\$load veps_ha model_ha fallow_ha crop_ha grass_land_share

\$load veps_N_2002 veps_TP_2002 PsAvg pmax nmax

\$load modTP bio_coef

\$load TotalNrevised TotalN_MYTVAS_Hi TotalN_MYTVAS_Lo MYTVASmodTP

;

*USING THE BASELINE CROP LAND ALLOCATION OF HOMOGENEOUS VERSION AS THE INITIAL VALUES FOR CROP DISTRIBUTION

*SPECIFY THE CORRECT PATH AND REMEMBER TO CHECK THAT GDX WAS CREATED! (NEED RUNNING OF HOMOGENEOUS LOAD OPTIMIZATION VERSION)

\$gdxin D:\gamsdir\crop_farm_2009\Aura_results_hom.gdx

\$load N_cropdistr_hom

*CROP TYPE SUBSETS

sets potato(j) /f28,f29,f30,f31,f32,f33 / , peas(j) /f25, f26, f27 / , oilseed(j) / f37, f38, f39, f40, f41, f42 / ,
grass(j) / f43, f44, f45 / , subeet(j) / f34, f35, f36 /

;

*TO IMPROVE THE BASELINE SOLUTION READ THE BEST SOLUTION FROM THE P LOOP

*\$gdxin C:\gamsdir\crop_farm_2009\Aura_results.gdx

*\$load best_P_profit_land best10_P_profit_land

*TRANSFER PARAMETERS TO THE SMALLER SOIL SET-----

loadCoeffN_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') = loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') ;

loadCoeffN_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') = loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') ;

loadCoeffN_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') = loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') ;

loadCoeffN_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') = loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') ;

runoff(j,slp,'slt1') = rnoff(j,slp,'slt1') ;

runoff(j,slp,'slt2') = rnoff(j,slp,'slt2') ;

runoff(j,slp,'slt3') = rnoff(j,slp,'slt3') ;

runoff(j,slp,'slt4') = rnoff(j,slp,'slt4') ;

sloss(j,slp,'slt1') = erosion(j,slp,'slt1') ;

sloss(j,slp,'slt2') = erosion(j,slp,'slt2') ;

sloss(j,slp,'slt3') = erosion(j,slp,'slt3') ;


```

sloss(j,slp,'slt4') = erosion(j,slp,'slt4') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') = runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') = runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') = runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') = runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') ;
sloss_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') = erosion_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') ;
sloss_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') = erosion_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') ;
sloss_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') = erosion_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') ;
sloss_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') = erosion_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') ;

```

```
display loadCoeffN_flw, runoff, sloss, runoff_flw, sloss_flw ;
```

*LAND PARAMETERS-----

```

* calculate number of farms from GIS data
Aura_farm_no = CARD(fn)
* calculate farm mean size in ha ;
farm_size = SUM{fn, Aura_cropfarm_areas(fn)} / Aura_farm_no / 10000 ;
* convert land distribution parameters from m2 to ha
land_distr(slp,slt,Pst) = land_distr(slp,slt,Pst) /10000 ;
crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst) = crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst) /10000 ;
fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst) = fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst) /10000 ;
*Field along streams with different buffer widths (in ha)
AuraBufferArea15m = AuraBufferArea15m / 10000 ;
AuraBufferArea3m = AuraBufferArea3m / 10000 ;
AuraBufferArea1m = AuraBufferArea1m / 10000 ;
AuraBufferArea500m = AuraBufferArea500m / 10000 ;
AuraBufferArea160m = AuraBufferArea160m / 10000 ;

```

*WATERSHED AREA-----

```

* calculate total watershed area covered by the model
model_ha = SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), land_distr(slp,slt,Pst)} ;
* calculate share of land distribution classes from the total modeled area
land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) = land_distr(slp,slt,Pst)/model_ha ;
* scale the land distribution to representative farm size
land_distr_farm(slp,slt,Pst) = land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) * farm_size ;
* calculate share of total modeled farm land from the total catchment area
catchmentFieldShare = model_ha / CatchmentTotalArea/10000 ;
* calculate shares of buffer areas from the modeled area
AuraBufferArea500mShare = AuraBufferArea500m / model_ha ;
AuraBufferArea160mShare = AuraBufferArea160m / model_ha ;
AuraBufferArea15mShare = AuraBufferArea15m / model_ha ;
AuraBufferArea3mShare = AuraBufferArea3m / model_ha ;
AuraBufferArea1mShare = AuraBufferArea1m / model_ha ;

```

*LAND USE IN 2003 SUBSIDY STATISTICS-----

```

* calculate the total subsidized crop area at the watershed (2003)
crop_ha_rev = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
* calculate the total subsidized fallow area at the watershed (2003)
fallow_ha_rev = SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
* calculate the total modeled field area (should match with land_distr)
model_ha_rev = crop_ha_rev + fallow_ha_rev ;
* calculate initial land distribution for crops and fallow

```

```

initCropShare(j,slp,slt,Pst) = crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst) / crop_ha_rev ;
initFallowShare(flw,slp,slt,Pst) = fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst) / fallow_ha_rev ;

```

*EXPECTED LOAD FOR HA MULTIPLIED BY THE FARM SIZE AND COEFFICIENT TO MAKE IT NOT BINDING IN INITIAL MODEL SOLUTION

* setting too large non binding initial values can affect the solver performance and worsen the solution

```
baseTPload = modTP/model_ha*farm_size*baseTPmulti ;
```

```
*basepload = 40 ;
```

```
baseNload = baseN_load ;
```

```
baseNload = baseNload/model_ha*farm_size*baseNmulti ;
```

```
tpinit = baseTPload/model_ha*farm_size ;
```

```
display crop_ha_rev, crop_ha, model_ha, model_ha_rev ;
```

*RESOURCE LIMITS -----

parameters

```
valcon(con) resource endowment and technology constraints right side
```

```
hacon(eqcon) right hand side for all ha
```

```
fallimits(fcon) right hand side for fallow constraints (both min and max)
```

```
;
```

*SETTING LIMIT CONDITIONS FOR CROPS

```
hacon("ha") = farm_size ;
```

```
valcon("maxtr") = farm_size/3 ;
```

```
valcon("maxsub") = farm_size * SUM{{(subeet,slp,slt,Pst),initCropShare(subeet,slp,slt,Pst)}} ;
```

```
valcon("maxpot") = farm_size * SUM{{(potato,slp,slt,Pst),initCropShare(potato,slp,slt,Pst)}} ;
```

```
valcon("maxgr") = farm_size * 0.9 ;
```

```
valcon("maxpea") = farm_size * SUM{{(peas,slp,slt,Pst),initCropShare(peas,slp,slt,Pst)}} ;
```

```
valcon("mingr") = (farm_size * grass_land_share) * (-1) ;
```

* AND FALLOW

```
fallimits("maxsubfall") = farm_size * 0.5 ;
```

```
fallimits("maxbarefall") = farm_size * 0.3 ;
```

```
fallimits("maxwtld") = farm_size * 0.5 ;
```

*NO MIN REQUIREMENT FOR FALLOW ANYMORE

```
fallimits("mingrfall") = farm_size ;
```

```
fallimits("mincapfall") = farm_size ;
```

*Making the ffn as wetland (NOT USED CURRENTLY)

```
*fall_cost('ffn') = 30611 ;
```

```
sloss_flw('ffn',slp,slt) = 0 ;
```

```
runoff_flw('ffn',slp,slt) = 0 ;
```

```
display farm_size, tecon, valcon, facon, fall_cost, fallimits ;
```

*YIELD PARAMETERS-----

parameters

```
yc(j,y) Old experimental coefficients and P-coefficients
```

```
yieldA(j,y) Yield function coefficients for both mitscherlich and quadratic for Ostrobothnia C2
```

```
qyieldA N yield parameters for quadratic specification
```

```
myieldA N yield parameters for mitscherlich specification
```

```
;
```

*CHECK PATH FOR YIELD FUNCTION PARAMETERS (FROM LEHTONEN 2001)

```
$GDXIN D:\gamsdir\yield_parameters\Aurajoki_yields_45param.gdx
```

```
$load yc qyieldA myieldA yieldA
```

```
;
display yc, qyieldA, myieldA, yieldA ;
```

```
* PRICE DATA-----
```

```
parameters
```

```
*Ravinteiden arvot tammikuussa 2009 Hyötylanta_ohry slides (Koikkailainen?)
```

```
  k_price kalium / 1.22 /
  p_price cost of mineral fertilizer euro per kg / 1.09 /
  n_price cost of mineral fertilizer euro per kg / 1.43 /
```

```
;
```

```
* COSTS-----
```

```
*Price of land (discounted with 5%), can be included to compare farm profits with other sources, not affecting the optimal solution
```

```
scalar land_p / 350 /
```

```
;
```

```
*FOR NITROGEN INITIAL VALUES (OPTIMAL)-----
```

```
parameters
```

```
n1(j) Profit max N dose for individual quad crops without constr
n2(j) Profit max N dose for individual mitsch crops without constr
ninit(j) unconstrained profit max N fertilizer dose irrespective of crop yield function
Y1(j) Profit max yield levels for quadratic crops
Y2(j) Profit max yield levels for mitscherlich crops
```

```
;
```

```
n1(j) $(qyieldA(j,"a") AND qyieldA(j, "d") AND qyieldA(j, "c") NE 0)
      = [n_price/(c_price(j)) - qyieldA(j,"d")] / [2 * qyieldA(j,"c")] ;
```

```
n2(j) $(myieldA(j,"m") AND myieldA(j, "k") AND myieldA(j, "b") NE 0)
      = log[(c_price(j) * myieldA(j, "m")* myieldA(j, "k") * myieldA(j, "b"))
            / n_price] / myieldA(j, "b") ;
```

```
Y1(j) = yieldA(j, "a") + yieldA(j, "d") * n1(j) + yieldA(j, "c") * POWER(n1(j),2) ;
```

```
* calculate all initial N levels to same paramter
```

```
  ninit(j) = n1(j) + n2(j);
```

```
*Grass, hay and silage prices are very low -> optimal N very low
```

```
* -> use more realistic one for initial values
```

```
*n1("f43") = 180 ;
```

```
*n1("f44") = 180 ;
```

```
*n1("f45") = 180 ;
```

```
VARIABLES
```

```
  Z Total annual producer surplus for modelling period euro
  X(j,slp,slt,Pst) Activity level ha
  Xfa(flw,slp,slt,Pst) Fallow (ha)
  PF(j,slp,slt,Pst) phosphorus fertiliser applied on the field kg per ha
  PS(j,slp,slt,Pst) phosphorus stock mg per litre
  DRP(j,slp,slt,Pst) Dissolved reactive phosphorus
  PP(j,slp,slt,Pst) Particle phosphorus
  FDRP(flw,slp,slt,Pst) Dissolved reactive phosphorus from fallow land
  FPP(flw,slp,slt,Pst) Particle phosphorus from fallow land
  FAN(flw,slp,slt) Nitrogen loss from fallow land
  NC(j,slp,slt) Nitrogen load from all possible combinations of soil slope and crop
  PU(j,slp,slt,Pst) Phosphorus removal by plants kg for plant
  CY(j,slp,slt,Pst) Crop yield per ha kg DM in year
* B(j,slp,slt,Pst) Buffer
```

```

    NF(j,slp,slt)      Nitrogen fertiliser kg per ha of plant j
    wetlandEffectPred  Reduction \% of wetland calculated from its area share of drainage area
    wetlandEffectNred  Reduction \% of wetland calculated from its area share of drainage area
;
FREE VARIABLE Z ;
POSITIVE VARIABLES X, Xfa, PF, PS, DRP, PP, PU, FDRP, FPP, FAN, NF ;

* VARIABLE INITIALIZATION AND BOUNDS -----
PF.up(j,slp,slt,Pst) = 30      ;
PF.L(j,slp,slt,Pst) = 0.1    ;
PF.lo(j,slp,slt,Pst) = 0.001  ;
*analytical optimum as the maximum level (note grass, silage and hay)
NF.up(j,slp,slt) = ninit(j)   ;
NF.L(j,slp,slt) = ninit(j)    ;
** 0.8
NF.lo(j,slp,slt) = 0.001     ;
*HOW TO MODEL THE VARIANCE IN P STOCK CORRECTLY
PS.fx(j,slp,slt,Pst) = Pst_no(Pst)  ;
*CY.up(j,slp,slt) = 15000    ;
X.up(j,slp,slt,Pst) = land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) * farm_size      ;
* farm_size * 0.9 WORKED FOR EQUALING N and P baselines before grass minimum levels were introduced
-after grass limit no feasible solutions
*X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst) = land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) * farm_size * 0.5 ;
X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst) = N_cropdistr_hom('1-1',j,slp,slt,Pst) ;
*X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst) = initCropShare(j,slp,slt,Pst) * farm_size      ;
*Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst) = land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) * farm_size * 0.5      ;
Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst) = 0 ;
Xfa.up(flw,slp,slt,Pst) = land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) * farm_size      ;

* WETLANDS (NOT CURRENTLY USED)
Xfa.L('ffn',slp,slt,Pst) = 0      ;
Xfa.fx('ffn',slp,slt,Pst) = 0      ;
*Wetland reduction effect now fixed to 0
wetlandEffectNred.fx = 1 ;
wetlandEffectPred.fx = 1 ;

*Xfa.L("ffn",slp,slt,Pst) = 0      ;
*Xfa.up("ffn",slp,slt,Pst) = farm_size * 0.05 ;
*-----

* EQUATIONS -----
EQUATIONS
    MAXAFARM      Objective function to maximise farmers profits
    tech(con)     Technological and political constraints
    land          Amount of land (currently reduction allowed)
    landistr(slp,slt,Pst)  Keeping the soil and slope combinations fixed
    fallowConstraint(fcon)  Area constraints concerning fallow
    phobal(j,slp,slt,Pst)  Phosphorus balance
    Pupptake(j,slp,slt,Pst)  Definition of phosphorus uptake by plants
    DRPload(j,slp,slt,Pst)  Definition of dissolved phosphorus loss
    PPlload(j,slp,slt,Pst)  Definition of particle phosphorus loss
    DRPfall(flw,slp,slt,Pst)  Definition of dissolved phosphorus loss for fallow

```

PPfall(flw,slp,slt,Pst) Definition of particle phosphorus loss for fallow
 Nfall(flw,slp,slt) Definition of N load for fallow(currently just a constant)
 Ncrop(j,slp,slt) Definition of N load for crops (Simmelsgaard 1998)
 NcropREV(j,slp,slt) Definition of N load for crops (metamodel from ICECREAM)
 loadP P load constraint
 loadN N load constraint
 cropyield(j,slp,slt,Pst) Total crop yield for year in kgs DM
 minimumgrass Test for different formulation of grass minimum requirement constraint
 wetlandP Defining wetland as part of the fallow set
 wetlandN Defining wetland as part of the fallow set

;

*YIELD FUNCTIONS-----

cropyield(j,slp,slt,Pst).. CY(j,slp,slt,Pst) =E=

{

* quadratic base yield

yieldA(j, "a")

* positive slope for nitrogen

+ yieldA(j, "d") * (NF(j,slp,slt))

*negative term for nitrogen

+ yieldA(j, "c") * POWER((NF(j,slp,slt)),2)

* mitscherlich base yield

+ yieldA(j,"m")* [

1 - yieldA(j,"k") *

* mitscherlich nitrogen curve

exp(-(yieldA(j,"b")*(NF(j,slp,slt))))

] +

[

* Saari 1995 p68 for P-fertiliser and manure effect (ry/ha)

+ yc(j,"pcon")

+ yc(j,"pyc1") * (PF(j,slp,slt,Pst))**0.5

- yc(j,"pyc2") * PS(j,slp,slt,Pst) * (PF(j,slp,slt,Pst))**0.5

- yc(j,"pyc3") * (SQR[PF(j,slp,slt,Pst)]/Pst_no(Pst)) * yc(j,"pcoe")

+ yc(j,"pyc4") * (PF(j,slp,slt,Pst))/Pst_no(Pst) * yc(j,"pcoe")

*muunnos ry ha

] / yc(j, "sry")

}

;

*RESOURCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONSTRAINTS -----

* Crop production constraints and balances

land.. SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), X(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), Xfa(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} =E= farm_size ;

*FIX FOR PST

tech(con) .. SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), tecon(j, con) * X(j,slp,slt,Pst) } =L= valcon(con) ;

landistr(slp,slt,Pst).. SUM{j, X(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{flw, Xfa(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} =E=

land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst)* farm_size ;

fallowConstraint(fcon).. SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), facon(flw, fcon) * Xfa(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} =L= fallLimits(fcon) ;

* Only phosphorus uptake in seeds is removed (THIS IS JUST A RESULT PARAMETER SINCE THE MODEL IS STATIC)

Puptake(j,slp,slt,Pst).. PU(j,slp,slt,Pst) =E= nuval(j, "pho")/1000 * CY(j,slp,slt,Pst) * X(j,slp,slt,Pst)

;

```

*LOAD FUNCTIONS (Uusitalo and ICECREAM for P and Simmelsgaard and ICECREAM for N)
DRPload(j,slp,slt,Pst).. DRP(j,slp,slt,Pst) =E= runoff(j,slp,slt)* [2*(PS(j,slp,slt,Pst) + 0.01*[PF(j,slp,slt,Pst) ] -
1.5) * 0.0001 ;
PPload(j,slp,slt,Pst).. PP(j,slp,slt,Pst) =E= sloss(j,slp,slt) * [250 * log(PS(j,slp,slt,Pst) + 0.01 * PF(j,slp,slt,Pst)
)- 150] * 0.000001 ;
DRPfall(flw,slp,slt,Pst).. FDRP(flw,slp,slt,Pst) =E= runoff_flw(flw,slp,slt) * [2*Pst_no(Pst) - 1.5] * 0.0001
;
PPfall(flw,slp,slt,Pst).. FPP(flw,slp,slt,Pst) =E= sloss_flw(flw,slp,slt) * [250 * log[Pst_no(Pst)] - 150] *
0.000001 ;
Ncrop(j,slp,slt).. NC(j,slp,slt) =E= loadCoeffN(j,slp,slt) * EXP[0.71 * ((NF(j,slp,slt) ) / nmax(j,slt) - 1) ] ;
NcropREV(j,slp,slt).. NC(j,slp,slt) =E= Ncoeff_frt_b(j,slp,slt) * exp[NF(j,slp,slt) * Ncoeff_frt_c(j,slp,slt) ] ;
Nfall(flw,slp,slt).. FAN(flw,slp,slt) =E= loadCoeffN_flw(flw,slp,slt) ;

```

*WETLAND RETENTION FUNCTIONS (CURRENTLY DISABLED)

```

wetlandP.. wetlandEffectPred =E= 1 -(wtldCoefficientP * [SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), Xfa('ffn', slp,slt,Pst) } /
farm_size ] ) ;
wetlandN.. wetlandEffectNred =E= 1 -(wtldCoefficientN * [SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), Xfa('ffn', slp,slt,Pst) } /
farm_size ] ) ;

```

* CONSTRAINT FOR ABATEMENT COST PURPOSES-----

```

* summing up DRP and PP load (PP load transformed from bioavailable share to the total particle bound)
loadP.. (SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), DRP(j,slp,slt,Pst)* X(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), FDRP(flw,slp,slt,Pst)*
Xfa(flw,slp,slt,Pst)}
+ (SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), PP(j,slp,slt,Pst) * X(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), FPP(flw,slp,slt,Pst) *
Xfa(flw,slp,slt,Pst) })/bio_coef
) * wetlandEffectPred
=L= baseTPload * (1 - red_l) ;

```

```

loadN .. [ SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), NC(j,slp,slt) * X(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), FAN(flw,slp,slt) *
Xfa(flw,slp,slt,Pst)}
] * retention * wetlandEffectNred
=L= baseNload * (1 - red_l) ;

```

*OBJECTIVE FUNCTION-----

```

* MAX CROP PROFIT - FIXED COSTS
MAXAFARM.. Z =E= SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst),
[ ntlsubs(j) + capsubs(j) + lfasubs(j) - fix_c(j) +
c_price(j) * CY(j,slp,slt,Pst)
- [n_price* NF(j,slp,slt) + p_price * PF(j,slp,slt,Pst)]
]* X(j,slp,slt,Pst)
}
* Revenue/cost from fallow 2009
+ SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), Xfa(flw,slp,slt,Pst) * (capfallsubs(flw)
+ lfafallsubs(flw) - fall_cost(flw) ) }
;

```

* MODELS -----

```

MODEL BASELINE / MAXAFARM, cropyield
landistr
tech
DRPload, PPload, DRPfall, PPfall
NcropREV

```

Nfall

/ ;

MODEL PROFMAXP / MAXAFARM, cropyield

*land

* minimumgrass

landistr

tech

* fallowConstraint

DRPload, PPlow, DRPfall, PPfall

NcropREV

Nfall

loadP

* wetlandP

* wetlandN

/ ;

*WORKS WITH EITHER LAND DISTR OR LAND NOT WITH BOTH

MODEL PROFMAXN / MAXAFARM, cropyield

tech

*minimumgrass

*land

landistr

* fallowConstraint

DRPload, PPlow

DRPfall

PPfall

NcropREV

Nfall

loadN

* wetlandP

* wetlandN

/ ;

SOLVE BASELINE using NLP maximising Z ;

*Result parameters for baseline solution

parameters cropsonDifferentslpslt(slp,slt)

 fallonDifferentslpslt(slp,slt)

 farm_land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst)

 total_land to check that the land area stays constant as there is no upper bound specified for total land

;

*calculate total representative farm area from solved variable levels

total_land = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;

* land result distribution without split to soil P classes

cropsonDifferentslpslt(slp,slt) = SUM{(j, Pst),X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;

fallonDifferentslpslt(slp,slt) = SUM{(flw, Pst), Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;

farm_land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) = land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) * farm_size ;

display cropsonDifferentslpslt, fallonDifferentslpslt, farm_land_distr_share, ninit, total_land ;

* Adjusting the base load values-----

$$\text{drp_load} = \text{SUM}\{(j,\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst}), \text{DRP.L}(j,\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst}) * \text{X.L}(j,\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst})\} + \text{SUM}\{(f,\text{w},\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst}), \text{FDRP.L}(f,\text{w},\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst}) * \text{Xfa.L}(f,\text{w},\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst})\} ;$$

$$\text{pp_load} = \text{SUM}\{(j,\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst}), \text{PP.L}(j,\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst}) * \text{X.L}(j,\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst})\} + \text{SUM}\{(f,\text{w},\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst}), \text{FPP.L}(f,\text{w},\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst}) * \text{Xfa.L}(f,\text{w},\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst})\} ;$$

$$\text{basetload} = (\text{drp_load} + \text{pp_load}/\text{bio_coef}) * \text{wetlandEffectPred.L} ;$$

$$\text{basenload} = \text{SUM}\{(j,\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst}), \text{NC.L}(j,\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst}) * \text{X.L}(j,\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst})\} + \text{SUM}\{(f,\text{w},\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst}), \text{FAN.L}(f,\text{w},\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst}) * \text{Xfa.L}(f,\text{w},\text{slp},\text{slt},\text{Pst})\} * \text{wetlandEffectNred.L} ;$$

* PHOSPHORUS & NITROGEN ABATEMENT ITERATIONS-----
 scalar ite iteration (between 0 and 1) starting from 1 /1/ ;

*PARAMETERS FOR LOOP RESULTS

* (storing the value for each member of count)
 * N parameters are N reduction results, P for P reduction parameters

*PROFITS & COSTS

N_profit(count), P_profit(count) Profit parameter for NP version
 N_redcost(count), P_redcost(count) Reduction costs when NP is constrained
 Aura_N_redcost(count), Aura_P_redcost(count) Reduction costs when NP is constrained (for watershed comparison)
 Aura_N_Nload_het(count), Aura_P_TPload_het(count) NP load (NP constraint and heterogeneous parameters)

*LOAD PARAMETERS

redpro(count) Reduction percent
 VEPSvsSAMA_N, VEPSvsSAMA_TP parameters for comparing with VEPS model results
 N_basetload(count), P_basetload(count) TP baseload (needs to remain constant)
 N_tpload(count), P_tpload(count) TP load for the farm (needs to change for P constraint)
 N_bioTP(count), P_bioTP(count) Algae available P
 N_nload(count), P_nload(count) N load for iterations
 N_drpload(count), P_drpload(count) DRP load for iterations
 N_ppload(count), P_ppload(count) PP load for iterations
 N_nloadred(count), P_nloadred(count) N reduction for iterations
 N_tploadred(count), P_tploadred(count) TP reduction
 N_nloadred_f(count), P_tploadred_f(count) NP load reduction for feasible iterations
 watershedBaseTPload The economic optimum base load for P
 watershedBaseNload The economic optimum base load for N
 N_meanErosion(count), P_meanErosion(count)
 N_totalErosion(count), P_totalErosion(count)
 watershed_tpload(count) TP load scaled up for the watershed
 watershed_nload(count) N load scaled up for the watershed

*Parameters for comparison of watersheds

P_cropLoadDRP_Aura_het(count, j,slp,slt,Pst), N_cropLoadDRP_Aura_het(count, j,slp,slt,Pst)
 P_cropLoadPP_Aura_het(count, j,slp,slt,Pst), N_cropLoadPP_Aura_het(count, j,slp,slt,Pst)
 P_cropLoadN_Aura_het(count, j,slp,slt,Pst), N_cropLoadN_Aura_het(count, j,slp,slt,Pst)
 P_fallLoadDRP_Aura_het(count, flw,slp,slt,Pst), N_fallLoadDRP_Aura_het(count, flw,slp,slt,Pst)
 P_fallLoadPP_Aura_het(count, flw,slp,slt,Pst), N_fallLoadPP_Aura_het(count, flw,slp,slt,Pst)
 P_fallLoadN_Aura_het(count, flw,slp,slt,Pst), N_fallLoadN_Aura_het(count, flw,slp,slt,Pst)

*LAND USE

N_totland(count), P_totland(count) Should stay constant all the time (when NP is constrained)
 N_land(count, j), P_land(count, j) Land allocation of crop land (when NP is constrained)

N_cropdistr(count,j,slp,slt,Pst), P_cropdistr(count,j,slp,slt,Pst) Distribution of crop land (NP constraint)
 N_fallDistr(count,flw,slp,slt,Pst), P_fallDistr(count,flw,slp,slt,Pst) Distribution of fallow land (NP constraint)
 N_cropshare(count,j), P_cropshare(count,j) Share of land for each cultivated crop (NP constraint)
 N_landtotal(count), P_landtotal(count) Land allocation of crop land (when NP is constrained)
 N_fallow(count, flw), P_fallow(count, flw) Fallow land of different types (when NP is constrained)
 N_totfallow(count), P_totfallow(count) Total amount of fallow (when NP is constrained)

*yields

N_totallyield(count, j), P_totallyield(count, j) Total yield for each crop in kg DM (N constraint)

*wetland

N_wetlandShare(count), P_wetlandShare(count) Share of wetland of total farm area (NP)
 wtlandRedN(count), wtlandRedP(count) Wetland reduction efficiency \% of Puustinen 2007 formula
 wtIndRedPrN(count), wtIndRedPrP(count) Wetland reduction \% of NP

*NUTRIENT BALANCE PARAMETERS-----

N_Nuse(count, j,slp,slt) N for each crop slope and soil combination
 N_Puse(count, j,slp,slt,Pst) Total P for farmed crops
 N_NuseFarmed(count,j,slp,slt,Pst)N fertilisation (N constraint)
 N_NuseCrop(count, j) N fertilisation (N constraint)
 N_PuseCrop(count, j) P fertilisation (N constraint)
 N_PuseFarmed(count,j,slp,slt,Pst)P fertilisation (N constraint)
 P_NuseCrop(count, j) Total N for crops (P constraint)
 P_NuseFarmed(count,j,slp,slt,Pst) N fertilisation (P constraint)
 P_Nuse(count, j) Total N for each farmed crops
 P_Puse(count, j) Total P for each farmed crops
 N_fertNsum(count) Total Fert N
 N_fertPsum(count) Total Fert P
 P_fertNsum(count) Total Fert N
 P_fertPsum(count) Total Fert P
 P_fertPmean_ha(count) Average Fert P on average
 N_fertNmean_ha(count) Average Fert N on average
 N_fert(j,slp,slt) N fertilisation
 P_fert(j,slp,slt,Pst) P fertilisation
 allfieldP(count) Sum of applied P
 allfieldN(count) Sum of applied N
 allfieldNperha(count) Sum of applied N per ha
 seedP_in_c(count) P in seeds
 fertP_in_c(count) P in fertiliser
 yieldP_out_c(count) P out in yield
 manureP_out_c(count) P out in manure
 gateP_in_c(count) P gate in
 gateP_out_c(count) P gate out
 gatePbalance_c(count) P gate in - out
 fieldPbalance_c(count) P field balance
 P_Pstock(count,j,slp,slt,Pst) P stock variable (should remain constant in the static model)
 N_Pstock(count,j,slp,slt,Pst) P stock variable (should remain constant in the static model)

*COST PARAMETERS-----

fallowcost_c(count) Costs of fallow maintenance
 fertcost_c(count) Costs of chemical fertilising
 fieldcost_c(count) Costs of outsourced field work
 landcost_c(count) Costs of land capital
 all_c(count) All costs in euro per farm annually

*EFFECTS WITH SLOPE AND SOIL-----

$N_{\text{fallowSharebySlopeClass}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{fallowSharebySlopeClass}}(\text{count}, \text{slp})$ Share of fallow from total field area divided in slope classes under NP constraint

$N_{\text{fallowSharebySoilType}}(\text{count}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{fallowSharebySoilType}}(\text{count}, \text{slt})$ Share of fallow from total field area divided in soil classes under NP constraint

$N_{\text{fallowSLP_SLT_PST}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}), P_{\text{fallowSLP_SLT_PST}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst})$ Total fallow over different slopes and soils

$N_{\text{fallowShare_SLP_SLT_PST}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{fallowShare_SLP_SLT_PST}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}, \text{slt})$ Total fallow share over different slopes and soils

$N_{\text{fallow_SLP_SLT}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{fallow_SLP_SLT}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}, \text{slt})$ Total fallow over different slopes and soils and pst

$N_{\text{fallowSharebySLPandSLT}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{fallowSharebySLPandSLT}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}, \text{slt})$ Total fallow share over different slopes and soils

$N_{\text{fallowShareSLP_SLT_PST}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}), P_{\text{fallowShareSLP_SLT_PST}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst})$ Share of total fallow over different slopes and soils from total of that combination

$\text{totalFarmLandbySoil}(\text{slt})$ total farm land between soil types

$\text{totalFarmLandbySlope}(\text{slp})$ total farm land between slope classes

$\text{totalFarmLandbyPST}(\text{Pst})$ total farm land between soil P classes

$N_{\text{landbySlopeClass}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{landbySlopeClass}}(\text{count}, \text{slp})$ Farm land in slope classes (should stay constant)

$N_{\text{landbySoilType}}(\text{count}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{landbySoilType}}(\text{count}, \text{slt})$ Farm land in soil classes (should stay constant)

$N_{\text{Nfertbyslopeclass}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{Nfertbyslopeclass}}(\text{count}, \text{slp})$ N fertilization divided between slope classes

$N_{\text{Nfertbysoiltype}}(\text{count}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{Nfertbysoiltype}}(\text{count}, \text{slt})$ N fertilization divided between soil classes

$N_{\text{Pfertbyslopeclass}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{Pfertbyslopeclass}}(\text{count}, \text{slp})$ P fertilization divided between slope classes

$N_{\text{Pfertbysoiltype}}(\text{count}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{Pfertbysoiltype}}(\text{count}, \text{slt})$ P fertilization divided between soil classes

$N_{\text{fallowbyslopeclass}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{fallowbyslopeclass}}(\text{count}, \text{slp})$ Fallow area by slope classes (ha)

$N_{\text{fallowbysoiltype}}(\text{count}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{fallowbysoiltype}}(\text{count}, \text{slt})$ Fallow area by soil classes (ha)

$N_{\text{croplibyslopetype}}(\text{count}, \text{j}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{croplibyslopetype}}(\text{count}, \text{j}, \text{slp})$ Crop area by slope classes (ha)

$N_{\text{croplibysoiltype}}(\text{count}, \text{j}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{croplibysoiltype}}(\text{count}, \text{j}, \text{slt})$ Crop area by soil classes (ha)

$N_{\text{croplibyPst}}(\text{count}, \text{j}, \text{pst}), P_{\text{croplibyPst}}(\text{count}, \text{j}, \text{pst})$ Crop area by soil P classes (ha)

$N_{\text{DRPbySlope}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{DRPbySlope}}(\text{count}, \text{slp})$ DRP kg a-1 from each slope

$N_{\text{PPbySlope}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{PPbySlope}}(\text{count}, \text{slp})$ PP kg a-1 from each slope

$N_{\text{TPbySlope}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{TPbySlope}}(\text{count}, \text{slp})$ TP kg a-1 from each slope

$N_{\text{NbySlope}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{NbySlope}}(\text{count}, \text{slp})$ N kg a-1 from each slope

$N_{\text{DRPbySoil}}(\text{count}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{DRPbySoil}}(\text{count}, \text{slt})$ DRP kg a-1 from each slope

$N_{\text{PPbySoil}}(\text{count}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{PPbySoil}}(\text{count}, \text{slt})$ PP kg a-1 from each slope

$N_{\text{TPbySoil}}(\text{count}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{TPbySoil}}(\text{count}, \text{slt})$ TPkg a-1 from each slope

$N_{\text{NbySoil}}(\text{count}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{NbySoil}}(\text{count}, \text{slt})$ N kg a-1 from each slope

$N_{\text{DRPbySlopeShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{DRPbySlopeShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slp})$ Share of DRP from each slope of total DRP load

$N_{\text{PPbySlopeShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{PPbySlopeShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slp})$ Share of PP from each slope of total PP load

$N_{\text{TPbySlopeShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{TPbySlopeShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slp})$ Share of TP from each slope of total TP load

$N_{\text{NbySlopeShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slp}), P_{\text{NbySlopeShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slp})$ Share of N from each slope of total N load

$N_{\text{DRPbySoilShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{DRPbySoilShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slt})$ Share DRP from each soil class of total DRP load

$N_{\text{PPbySoilShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{PPbySoilShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slt})$ Share PP from each soil class of total PP load

$N_{\text{TPbySoilShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{TPbySoilShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slt})$ Share TP from each soil class of total TP load

$N_{\text{NbySoilShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slt}), P_{\text{NbySoilShare}}(\text{count}, \text{slt})$ Share N from each soil class of total N load

$N_{\text{DRPbyPst}}(\text{count}, \text{Pst}), P_{\text{DRPbyPst}}(\text{count}, \text{Pst})$ DRP kg a-1 from each soil P class

$N_PPbyPst(count,Pst)$, $P_PPbyPst(count,Pst)$ PP kg a-1 from each soil P class
 $N_TPbyPst(count,Pst)$, $P_TPbyPst(count,Pst)$ TP kg a-1 from each soil P class
 $N_NbyPst(count,Pst)$, $P_NbyPst(count,Pst)$ N kg a-1 from each soil P class
 $N_DRPbyPstShare(count,Pst)$, $P_DRPbyPstShare(count,Pst)$ Share of each soil P class from total load
 $N_PPbyPsSharet(count,Pst)$, $P_PPbyPstShare(count,Pst)$ Share of each soil P class from total load
 $N_TPbyPstShare(count,Pst)$, $P_TPbyPstShare(count,Pst)$ Share of each soil P class from total load
 $N_NbyPstShare(count,Pst)$, $P_NbyPstShare(count,Pst)$ Share of each soil P class from total load
;

*THE ACTUAL ABATEMENT LOOP STARTS HERE (FIRST FOR NITROGEN)
LOOP (count,

SOLVE PROFMAXN using NLP maximising Z ;

*BASIC PARAMETERS-----

$N_totland(count) = \text{SUM}\{(j,slp,slt,Pst), X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)\} + \text{SUM}\{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)\}$;
 $N_profit(count) = Z.L$;
 $N_cropDistr(count,j,slp,slt,Pst) = X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)$;
 $N_fallDistr(count,flw,slp,slt,Pst) = Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)$;
 $N_land(count, j) = \text{SUM}\{(slp,slt,Pst), X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)\}$;
 $N_fallow(count, flw) = \text{SUM}\{(slp,slt,Pst), Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)\}$;
 $N_totfallow(count) = \text{SUM}\{(flw), N_fallow(count, flw)\}$;
 $N_landtotal(count) = \text{SUM}\{(j,slp,slt,Pst),X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)\} + N_totfallow(count)$;
 $N_Pstock(count,j,slp,slt,Pst) = PS.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)$;
 $N_wetlandShare(count) = \text{SUM}\{(slp,slt,Pst), Xfa.L('ffn',slp,slt,Pst)\} / farm_size$;
 $wtlandRedN(count) = 10.47 * \text{SUM}\{(slp,slt,Pst), Xfa.L('ffn', slp,slt,Pst)\} / farm_size$;
 $wtlnRedPrP(count) = wetlandEffectPred.L$;
 $wtlnRedPrN(count) = wetlandEffectNred.L$;

*LOAD PARAMETERS-----

$N_drpload(count) = \text{SUM}\{(j,slp,slt,Pst), DRP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)\} + \text{SUM}\{(flw,slp,slt,Pst),$
 $FDRP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst) * Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)\}$;
 $N_ppload(count) = \text{SUM}\{(j,slp,slt,Pst), PP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst) * X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)\} + \text{SUM}\{(flw,slp,slt,Pst),$
 $FPP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst) * Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)\}$;
 $N_basetpload(count) = basetpload$;
 $N_tpload(count) = (N_drpload(count) + N_ppload(count) / bio_coef) * wetlandEffectPred.L$;
 $N_bioTP(count) = (N_drpload(count) + N_ppload(count)) * wetlandEffectPred.L$;
 $N_nload(count) = (\text{SUM}\{(j,slp,slt,Pst), NC.L(j,slp,slt)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)\} + \text{SUM}\{(flw,slp,slt,Pst),$
 $FAN.L(flw,slp,slt) * Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)\}) * wetlandEffectNred.L$;
 $N_redcost(count) = N_profit("1-2") - N_profit(count)$;
 $N_nloadred(count) = N_nload("1-2") - N_nload(count)$;
 $N_tploadred(count) = N_tpload("1-2") - N_tpload(count)$;
 $N_cropLoadDRP_Aura_het(count, j,slp,slt,Pst) = DRP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)$;
 $N_cropLoadPP_Aura_het(count, j,slp,slt,Pst) = PP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)$;
 $N_cropLoadN_Aura_het(count, j,slp,slt,Pst) = NC.L(j,slp,slt)$;
 $N_fallLoadDRP_Aura_het(count, flw,slp,slt,Pst) = FDRP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)$;
 $N_fallLoadPP_Aura_het(count, flw,slp,slt,Pst) = FPP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)$;
 $N_fallLoadN_Aura_het(count, flw,slp,slt,Pst) = FAN.L(flw,slp,slt)$;
 $N_totalerosion(count) = \text{SUM}\{(j,slp,slt,Pst), sloss(j,slp,slt) * X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)\} + \text{SUM}\{(flw,slp,slt,Pst),$
 $sloss_flw(flw,slp,slt) * Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)\}$;
 $N_meanErosion(count) = N_totalerosion(count) / farm_size$;

*FERTILISATION-----

$N_Nuse(count, j, slp, slt) = NF.L(j, slp, slt) ;$
 $N_NuseFarmed(count, j, slp, slt, Pst) = NF.L(j, slp, slt) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) ;$
 $N_NuseCrop(count, j) = SUM\{(slp, slt, Pst), N_NuseFarmed(count, j, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $N_Puse(count, j, slp, slt, Pst) \$(X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) \ge 0) = PF.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) ;$
 $N_PuseFarmed(count, j, slp, slt, Pst) = PF.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) ;$
 $N_PuseCrop(count, j) = SUM\{(slp, slt, Pst), N_PuseFarmed(count, j, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $*N_fert(j, slp, slt) \$(X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) \ge 0) = NF.L(j, slp, slt) ;$
 $*N_fertNsum(count) = SUM\{(j, slp, slt), N_fert(j, slp, slt)\} ;$
 $P_fert(j, slp, slt, Pst) = 0 ;$
 $P_fert(j, slp, slt, Pst) \$(X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) \ge 0) = PF.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) ;$
 $N_fertNsum(count) = SUM\{j, N_NuseCrop(count, j)\} ;$
 $N_fertNmean_ha(count) = N_fertNsum(count) / farm_size ;$

*REVENUE PARAMETERS-----

$N_totalyield(count, j) = SUM\{(slp, slt, Pst), CY.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$

*COST PARAMETERS -----

* the land costs not here at the moment

$fallowcost_c(count) = SUM\{(flw, slp, slt, Pst), Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst) * (fall_cost(flw) + land_p)\} ;$
 $fertcost_c(count) = SUM\{(j, slp, slt, Pst), n_price * NF.L(j, slp, slt) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} + SUM\{(j, slp, slt, Pst),$
 $p_price * PF.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $fieldcost_c(count) = SUM\{(j, slp, slt, Pst), X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) * fix_c(j)\} ;$
 $landcost_c(count) = land_p * N_landtotal(count) ;$

*EFFECTS WITH SLOPE AND SOIL-----

$N_Nuse(count, j, slp, slt) = NF.L(j, slp, slt) ;$
 $N_NuseFarmed(count, j, slp, slt, Pst) = NF.L(j, slp, slt) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) ;$
 $N_NuseCrop(count, j) = SUM\{(slp, slt, Pst), N_NuseFarmed(count, j, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $*N_fert(j, slp, slt) \$(X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) \ge 0) = NF.L(j, slp, slt) ;$
 $*N_fertNsum(count) = SUM\{(j, slp, slt), N_fert(j, slp, slt)\} ;$
 $P_fert(j, slp, slt, Pst) \$(X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) \ge 0) = PF.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) ;$
 $*N_Nfertbyslopeclass(count, slp) = SUM\{(j, slt), N_fert(j, slp, slt)\} ;$
 $*N_Nfertbysoiltype(count, slt) = SUM\{(j, slp), N_fert(j, slp, slt)\} ;$
 $N_Pfertbyslopeclass(count, slp) = SUM\{(j, slt, Pst), P_fert(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $N_Pfertbysoiltype(count, slt) = SUM\{(j, slp, Pst), P_fert(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $N_fallowSLP_SLT_PST(count, slp, slt, Pst) = SUM\{(flw), Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $N_fallow_SLP_SLT(count, slp, slt) = SUM\{(flw, Pst), Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $N_fallowbyslopeclass(count, slp) = SUM\{(flw, slt, Pst), Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $N_fallowbysoiltype(count, slt) = SUM\{(flw, slp, Pst), Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $N_cropbysoiltype(count, j, slt) = SUM\{(slp, Pst), X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $N_cropbyslopetype(count, j, slp) = SUM\{(slt, Pst), X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $N_cropbyPst(count, j, pst) = SUM\{(slt, slp), X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$

*THESE SHOULD NOT CHANGE-----

$N_landbySlopeClass(count, slp) = SUM\{(j, slt, Pst), X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $N_landbySoilType(count, slt) = SUM\{(j, slp, Pst), X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$

*LOAD WITH SLOPE AND SOIL

 $N_DRPbySlope(count, slp) = SUM\{(j, slt, Pst), DRP.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} + SUM\{(flw, slt, Pst),$
 $FDRP.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst) * Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$
 $N_PPbySlope(count, slp) = SUM\{(j, slt, Pst), PP.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} + SUM\{(flw, slt, Pst),$
 $FPP.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst) * Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst)\} ;$

```

N_TPbySlope(count,slp) = N_DRPbySlope(count,slp) + N_PPbySlope(count,slp)/bio_coef
;
N_NbySlope(count,slp) = SUM{(j,slt,Pst), NC.L(j,slp,slt)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slt,Pst),
FAN.L(flw,slp,slt) * Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
N_DRPbySoil(count,slt) = SUM{(j,slp,Pst), DRP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,Pst),
FDRP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)* Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
N_PPbySoil(count,slt) = SUM{(j,slp,Pst), PP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,Pst),
FPP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)* Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
N_TPbySoil(count,slt) = N_DRPbySoil(count,slt) + N_PPbySoil(count,slt)/bio_coef ;
N_NbySoil(count,slt) = SUM{(j,slp,Pst), NC.L(j,slp,slt)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,Pst),
FAN.L(flw,slp,slt) * Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
N_DRPbySlopeShare(count,slp) = N_DRPbySlope(count,slp) / N_drpload(count) ;
N_PPbySlopeShare(count,slp) = N_PPbySlope(count,slp) / N_ppload(count) ;
N_TPbySlopeShare(count,slp) = N_TPbySlope(count,slp) / N_tpload(count) ;
N_NbySlopeShare(count,slp) = N_NbySlope(count,slp) / N_nload(count) ;
N_DRPbySoilShare(count,slt) = N_DRPbySoil(count,slt) / N_drpload(count) ;
N_PPbySoilShare(count,slt) = N_PPbySoil(count,slt) / N_ppload(count) ;
N_TPbySoilShare(count,slt) = N_TPbySoil(count,slt) / N_tpload(count) ;
N_NbySoilShare(count,slt) = N_NbySoil(count,slt) / N_nload(count) ;
N_DRPbyPst(count,Pst) = SUM{(j,slt,slp), DRP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slt,slp),
FDRP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)* Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
N_PPbyPst(count,Pst) = SUM{(j,slt,slp), PP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slt,slp),
FPP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)* Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
N_TPbyPst(count,Pst) = N_DRPbyPst(count,Pst) + N_PPbyPst(count,Pst)/bio_coef ;
N_NbyPst(count,Pst) = SUM{(j,slt,slp), NC.L(j,slp,slt)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slt,slp),
FAN.L(flw,slp,slt) * Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
N_DRPbyPstShare(count,Pst) = N_DRPbyPst(count,Pst) / N_drpload(count) ;
N_PPbyPsShare(count,Pst) = N_PPbyPst(count,Pst) / N_ppload(count) ;
N_TPbyPstShare(count,Pst) = N_TPbyPst(count,Pst) / N_tpload(count) ;
N_NbyPstShare(count,Pst) = N_NbyPst(count,Pst) / N_nload(count) ;

```

*Storing the reduction \% of previous solve

```
redpro(count) = reduction * 100 ;
```

*calculate reduction \% for next iteration (in the loop)

```
reduction = 1 - ite ;
```

```
red_l = reduction ;
```

*Increase the reduction by 2\% (number of iterations given by the set "count")

```
ite = ite - .02 ;
```

```
);
```

*USE THESE PARAMETERS IF LOOP SOLUTIONS ARE FEASIBLE

```
Aura_N_redcost(count) = N_redcost(count) ;
```

```
Aura_N_Nload_het(count) = N_nload(count) ;
```

```
N_nloadred_f(count) = N_nloadred(count) ;
```

*LOOP FOR P-----

* VARIABLE INITIALIZATION AND BOUNDS -----

```
PF.up(j,slp,slt,Pst) = 30 ;
```

```
PF.L(j,slp,slt,Pst) = 0.1 ;
```

```
PF.lo(j,slp,slt,Pst) = 0.001 ;
```

```
NF.up(j,slp,slt) = ninit(j) ;
```

```

NF.L(j,slp,slt) = ninit(j) * 0.8 ;
NF.lo(j,slp,slt) = 0.001 ;
PS.fx(j,slp,slt,Pst) = Pst_no(Pst) ;
X.up(j,slp,slt,Pst) = land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) * farm_size ;
X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst) = N_cropdistr_hom('1-1',j,slp,slt,Pst) ;

*X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst) = best_P_profit_land(j,slp,slt,Pst) ;
*X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst) = best10_P_profit_land(j,slp,slt,Pst) ;

Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst) = land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) * farm_size * 0.5 ;
Xfa.up(flw,slp,slt,Pst) = land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) * farm_size ;

*NO WETLAND
*Xfa.L("ffn",slp,slt,Pst) = 0 ;
Xfa.fx("ffn",slp,slt,Pst) = 0 ;
wetlandEffectNred.fx = 1 ;
wetlandEffectPred.fx = 1 ;

*-----

*Re-init also the base scalars
reduction = -10 ;
red_l = 0 ;
ite = 1 ;

*Readjust so that load constraints are again not binding
baseTPload = modTP/model_ha*farm_size*baseTPmulti ;
*basetpload = 40 ;
baseNload = baseN_load ;
baseNload = baseNload/model_ha*farm_size*baseNmulti ;
tpinit = baseTPload/model_ha*farm_size ;

BASELINE.OPTFILE = 0;
* Profit maximisation without load constraints
SOLVE BASELINE using NLP maximising Z ;

* Adjusting the base load values back to profit maximising level
drp_load = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), DRP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst),
FDRP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst) * Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
pp_load = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), PP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst) * X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst),
FPP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst) * Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
basetpload = (drp_load + pp_load/bio_coef) * wetlandEffectPred.L ;
basenload = (SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), NC.L(j,slp,slt)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), FAN.L(flw,slp,slt) *
Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)}) * wetlandEffectNred.L ;

*New loop, this time for P reductions
LOOP (count,

SOLVE PROFMAXP using NLP maximising Z ;
*BASIC PARAMETERS-----
P_totland(count) = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_profit(count) = Z.L ;

```

$P_cropdistr(count, j, slp, slt, Pst) = X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) \quad ;$
 $P_falldistr(count, flw, slp, slt, Pst) = Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst) \quad ;$
 $P_land(count, j) = SUM\{(slp, slt, Pst), X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} \quad ;$
 $P_fallow(count, flw) = SUM\{(slp, slt, Pst), Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst)\} \quad ;$
 $P_totfallow(count) = SUM\{flw, P_fallow(count, flw)\} \quad ;$
 $P_landtotal(count) = SUM\{(j, slp, slt, Pst), X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} + P_totfallow(count) \quad ;$
 $P_Pstock(count, j, slp, slt, Pst) = PS.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) \quad ;$
 $P_wetlandShare(count) = SUM\{(slp, slt, Pst), Xfa.L('ffn', slp, slt, Pst)\} / farm_size \quad ;$
 $wtlandRedP(count) = POWER[3.2, ROUND(SUM\{(slp, slt, Pst), Xfa.L('ffn', slp, slt, Pst)\} / farm_size * 0.57)] \quad ;$
 $wtIndRedPrP(count) = wetlandEffectPred.L \quad ;$

***LOAD PARAMETERS**

$P_drpload(count) = SUM\{(j, slp, slt, Pst), DRP.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} + SUM\{(flw, slp, slt, Pst), FDRP.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst) * Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst)\} \quad ;$
 $P_ppload(count) = SUM\{(j, slp, slt, Pst), PP.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} + SUM\{(flw, slp, slt, Pst), FPP.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst) * Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst)\} \quad ;$
 $P_basetpload(count) = basetpload \quad ;$
 $P_tpload(count) = (P_drpload(count) + P_ppload(count) / bio_coef) * wetlandEffectPred.L \quad ;$
 $P_bioTP(count) = (P_drpload(count) + P_ppload(count)) * wetlandEffectPred.L \quad ;$
 $P_nload(count) = SUM\{(j, slp, slt, Pst), NC.L(j, slp, slt) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} + SUM\{(flw, slp, slt, Pst), FAN.L(flw, slp, slt) * Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst)\} * wetlandEffectNred.L \quad ;$
 $P_redcost(count) = P_profit("1-2") - P_profit(count) \quad ;$
 $P_nloadred(count) = P_nload("1-2") - P_nload(count) \quad ;$
 $P_tploadred(count) = P_tpload("1-2") - P_tpload(count) \quad ;$
 $P_cropLoadDRP_Aura_het(count, j, slp, slt, Pst) = DRP.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) \quad ;$
 $P_cropLoadPP_Aura_het(count, j, slp, slt, Pst) = PP.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) \quad ;$
 $P_cropLoadN_Aura_het(count, j, slp, slt, Pst) = NC.L(j, slp, slt) \quad ;$
 $P_fallLoadDRP_Aura_het(count, flw, slp, slt, Pst) = FDRP.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst) \quad ;$
 $P_fallLoadPP_Aura_het(count, flw, slp, slt, Pst) = FPP.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst) \quad ;$
 $P_fallLoadN_Aura_het(count, flw, slp, slt, Pst) = FAN.L(flw, slp, slt) \quad ;$
 $P_totalerosion(count) = SUM\{(j, slp, slt, Pst), sloss(j, slp, slt) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} + SUM\{(flw, slp, slt, Pst), sloss_flw(flw, slp, slt) * Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst)\} \quad ;$
 $P_meanErosion(count) = P_totalerosion(count) / farm_size \quad ;$

***FERTILISATION-----**

$P_fert(j, slp, slt, Pst) = 0 \quad ;$
 $P_fert(j, slp, slt, Pst) \$(X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) \ge 0) = PF.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) \quad ;$
 $P_Puse(count, j) = SUM\{(slp, slt, Pst), P_fert(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} \quad ;$
 $P_fertPsum(count) = SUM\{j, P_Puse(count, j)\} \quad ;$
 $* P_Nuse(count, j, slp, slt) = NF.L(j, slp, slt) \quad ;$
 $P_NuseFarmed(count, j, slp, slt, Pst) = NF.L(j, slp, slt) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) \quad ;$
 $P_NuseCrop(count, j) = SUM\{(slp, slt, Pst), P_NuseFarmed(count, j, slp, slt, Pst)\} \quad ;$
 $P_fertNsum(count) = SUM\{j, P_NuseCrop(count, j)\} \quad ;$
 $P_fertPmean_ha(count) = P_fertPsum(count) / farm_size \quad ;$

***REVENUE PARAMETERS-----**

$P_totalyield(count, j) = SUM\{(slp, slt, Pst), CY.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} \quad ;$

***COST PARAMETERS -----**

$fallowcost_c(count) = SUM\{(flw, slp, slt, Pst), Xfa.L(flw, slp, slt, Pst) * (fall_cost(flw) + land_p)\} \quad ;$
 $fertcost_c(count) = SUM\{(j, slp, slt, Pst), n_price * NF.L(j, slp, slt) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} + SUM\{(j, slp, slt, Pst), p_price * PF.L(j, slp, slt, Pst) * X.L(j, slp, slt, Pst)\} \quad ;$

fieldcost_c(count) = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst) * fix_c(j)} ;
landcost_c(count) = land_p * P_landtotal(count) ;

*EFFECTS WITH SLOPE AND SOIL-----

*P_Nfertbyslopeclass(count,slp) = SUM{(j,slt,Pst), N_fert(j,slp,slt)} ;
*P_Nfertbysoiltype(count,slt) = SUM{(j,slp,Pst), N_fert(j,slp,slt)} ;
P_Pfertbyslopeclass(count,slp) = SUM{(j,slt,Pst), P_fert(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_Pfertbysoiltype(count,slt) = SUM{(j,slp,Pst), P_fert(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_followSLP_SLT_PST(count,slp,slt,Pst) = SUM{(flw), Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_follow_SLP_SLT(count,slp,slt) = SUM{(flw,Pst), Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_followbyslopeclass(count,slp) = SUM{(flw,slt,Pst), Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_followbysoiltype(count,slt) = SUM{(flw,slp,Pst), Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_cropbysoiltype(count,j,slt) = SUM{(slp,Pst), X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_cropbyslopetype(count,j,slp) = SUM{(slt,Pst), X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_cropbyPst(count,j,pst) = SUM{(slt,slp), X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_landbySlopeClass(count, slp) = SUM{(j,slt,Pst), X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_landbySoilType(count, slt) = SUM{(j,slp,Pst), X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;

*LOAD WITH SLOPE AND SOIL-----

P_DRPbySlope(count,slp) = SUM{(j,slt,Pst), DRP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slt,Pst),
FDRP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)* Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_PPbySlope(count,slp) = SUM{(j,slt,Pst), PP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slt,Pst),
FPP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)* Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_TPbySlope(count,slp) = N_DRPbySlope(count,slp) + N_PPbySlope(count,slp)/bio_coef ;
P_NbySlope(count,slp) = SUM{(j,slt,Pst), NC.L(j,slp,slt)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slt,Pst),
FAN.L(flw,slp,slt) * Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_DRPbySoil(count,slt) = SUM{(j,slp,Pst), DRP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,Pst),
FDRP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)* Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_PPbySoil(count,slt) = SUM{(j,slp,Pst), PP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,Pst),
FPP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)* Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_TPbySoil(count,slt) = N_DRPbySoil(count,slt) + N_PPbySoil(count,slt)/bio_coef ;
P_NbySoil(count,slt) = SUM{(j,slp,Pst), NC.L(j,slp,slt)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,Pst),
FAN.L(flw,slp,slt) * Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_DRPbySlopeShare(count,slp) = P_DRPbySlope(count,slp) / P_drpload(count) ;
P_PPbySlopeShare(count,slp) = P_PPbySlope(count,slp) / P_ppload(count) ;
P_TPbySlopeShare(count,slp) = P_TPbySlope(count,slp) / P_tpload(count) ;
P_NbySlopeShare(count,slp) = P_NbySlope(count,slp) / P_nload(count) ;
P_DRPbySoilShare(count,slt) = P_DRPbySoil(count,slt) / P_drpload(count) ;
P_PPbySoilShare(count,slt) = P_PPbySoil(count,slt) / P_ppload(count) ;
P_TPbySoilShare(count,slt) = P_TPbySoil(count,slt) / P_tpload(count) ;
P_NbySoilShare(count,slt) = P_NbySoil(count,slt) / P_nload(count) ;
P_DRPbyPst(count,Pst) = SUM{(j,slt,slp), DRP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slt,slp),
FDRP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)* Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_PPbyPst(count,Pst) = SUM{(j,slt,slp), PP.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slt,slp),
FPP.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)* Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_TPbyPst(count,Pst) = P_DRPbyPst(count,Pst) + P_PPbyPst(count,Pst)/bio_coef ;
P_NbyPst(count,Pst) = SUM{(j,slp,slt), NC.L(j,slp,slt)* X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt),
FAN.L(flw,slp,slt) * Xfa.L(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
P_DRPbyPstShare(count,Pst) = P_DRPbyPst(count,Pst) / P_drpload(count) ;
P_PPbyPstShare(count,Pst) = P_PPbyPst(count,Pst) / P_ppload(count) ;
P_TPbyPstShare(count,Pst) = P_TPbyPst(count,Pst) / P_tpload(count) ;
P_NbyPstShare(count,Pst) = P_NbyPst(count,Pst) / P_nload(count) ;


```

*Parameter for storing the reduction percent
redpro(count) = reduction * 100 ;
*Setting reduction percent for next solution in the loop
reduction = 1 - ite          ;
red_l = reduction          ;
*Reducing the allowed load by two percent from the previous iteration
ite = ite - .02          ;
*Closing the loop
);

*USE THESE PARAMETERS IF SOLUTIONS ARE FEASIBLE
Aura_P_redcost(count) = P_redcost(count) ;
P_tploadred_f(count) = P_tploadred(count) ;
best_P_profit_land(j,slp,slt,Pst) = P_cropdistr('1-5',j,slp,slt,Pst) ;
best10_P_profit_land(j,slp,slt,Pst) = P_cropdistr('1-10',j,slp,slt,Pst) ;

*EXPORT THESE SHARES TO MDB FOR MAP REPRESENTATION OF RESULTS
totalFarmLandbySoil(slt) = SUM{(slp,Pst), land_distr_farm(slp,slt,Pst)} ;
totalFarmLandbySlope(slp) = SUM{(slt,Pst), land_distr_farm(slp,slt,Pst)} ;
totalFarmLandbyPST(Pst) = SUM{(slp,slt), land_distr_farm(slp,slt,Pst)} ;
N_followShareSLP_SLT_PST(count,slp,slt,Pst)$ (land_distr_farm(slp,slt,Pst) > 0) =
N_followSLP_SLT_PST(count,slp,slt,Pst) / land_distr_farm(slp,slt,Pst) ;
P_followShareSLP_SLT_PST(count,slp,slt,Pst)$ (land_distr_farm(slp,slt,Pst) > 0) =
P_followSLP_SLT_PST(count,slp,slt,Pst) / land_distr_farm(slp,slt,Pst) ;
N_followSharebySlopeClass(count, slp)$ (totalFarmLandbySlope(slp) > 0) = N_followbyslopeclass(count,
slp) / totalFarmLandbySlope(slp) ;
N_followSharebySoilType(count, slt)$ (totalFarmLandbySoil(slt) > 0) = N_followbysoiltype(count, slt) /
totalFarmLandbySoil(slt) ;
P_followSharebySlopeClass(count, slp)$ (totalFarmLandbySlope(slp) > 0) = P_followbySlopeClass(count, slp)
/ totalFarmLandbySlope(slp) ;
P_followSharebySoilType(count, slt)$ (totalFarmLandbySoil(slt) > 0) = P_followbySoilType(count, slt) /
totalFarmLandbySoil(slt) ;

*UP-SCALING THE REPRESENTATIVE FARM RESULTS TO WHOLE WATERSHED
watershed_tpload(count) = P_tpload(count)/farm_size * model_ha          ;
watershed_nload(count) = N_nload(count)/farm_size * model_ha          ;
watershedbaseTPload = watershed_tpload('1-2')          ;
watershedbaseNload = watershed_nload('1-2')          ;
VEPSvsSAMA_TP = (P_tpload("1-2")/farm_size * model_ha )/ veps_TP_2002  ;
VEPSvsSAMA_N = (N_nload("1-2")/farm_size * model_ha )/ veps_N_2002  ;
*CROP SHARE UNDER DIFFERENT CONSTRAINTS
N_cropshare(count,j) = N_land(count, j) / N_landtotal(count) ;
P_cropshare(count,j) = P_land(count, j) / P_landtotal(count) ;

* FOR MAPS AND OLS (watershedResultsComparison.gms)-----
parameters P_cropDistr_Aura_het(count,j,slp,slt,Pst), N_cropDistr_Aura_het(count,j,slp,slt,Pst) crop
distributions with "Aura" to separate from other watersheds
P_fallDistr_Aura_het(count,flw,slp,slt,Pst), N_fallDistr_Aura_het(count,flw,slp,slt,Pst) fallow
distributions with "Aura" to separate from other watersheds
Aura_land_distr(slp,slt,Pst) farm land distribution
Aura_farm_size Representative farm size (ha)

```

```

;
Aura_farm_size = farm_size ;
Aura_land_distr(slp,slt,Pst)$(land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) > 0 ) = land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst)* farm_size ;
P_cropDistr_Aura_het(count,j,slp,slt,Pst) = P_cropdistr(count,j,slp,slt,Pst) ;
N_cropDistr_Aura_het(count,j,slp,slt,Pst) = N_cropdistr(count,j,slp,slt,Pst) ;
P_fallDistr_Aura_het(count,flw,slp,slt,Pst) = P_fallDistr(count,flw,slp,slt,Pst) ;
N_fallDistr_Aura_het(count,flw,slp,slt,Pst) = N_fallDistr(count,flw,slp,slt,Pst) ;

*DISPLAY PARAMETER VALUES
display farm_size, P_totland, N_totland , Aura_cropfarm_areas, Aura_farm_no ;
display land_distr_share, land_distr, model_ha, yieldA, ninit ;
display P_cropshare, N_cropshare ;
display N_NuseFarmed, N_NuseCrop ;
display ntlsubs, capsubs, lfsubs, capfallsubs, lfafallsubs, c_price ;
display tecon, valcon ;
display Aura_land_distr, P_tpload, P_nload, N_tpload, N_nload ;
display P_bioTP, N_bioTP ;
display P_fallowbyslopeclass, P_fallowbysoiltype, P_cropbysoiltype, P_cropbyslopetype,
P_fallowSharebySoilType ;
display P_profit, N_profit ;
display P_fallow_SLP_SLT, P_totfallow, P_fallow, P_land, N_fallow_SLP_SLT, N_land, N_totfallow,
N_fallow ;
display PS.L, sloss_flw, total_land ;
display P_totalErosion, N_totalErosion, P_meanErosion, N_meanErosion ;
display N_land, N_totfallow, N_fallowSLP_SLT_PST, N_fallowbyslopeclass, N_fallowbysoiltype,
N_cropbysoiltype, N_cropbyslopetype ;
display
P_DRPbySlope,P_PPbySlope,P_TPbySlope,P_NbySlope,P_DRPbySoil,P_PPbySoil,P_TPbySoil,P_NbySoil ;
display
P_DRPbySlopeShare,P_PPbySlopeShare,P_TPbySlopeShare,P_NbySlopeShare,P_DRPbySoilShare,P_PPbySoil
Share,P_TPbySoilShare,P_NbySoilShare ;
display
N_DRPbySlope,N_PPbySlope,N_TPbySlope,N_NbySlope,N_DRPbySoil,N_PPbySoil,N_TPbySoil,N_NbySoil ;
display
N_DRPbySlopeShare,N_PPbySlopeShare,N_TPbySlopeShare,N_NbySlopeShare,N_DRPbySoilShare,N_PPbyS
oilShare,N_TPbySoilShare,N_NbySoilShare ;
display N_DRPbyPst,N_PPbyPst,N_TPbyPst,N_NbyPst ;
display P_DRPbyPst,P_PPbyPst,P_TPbyPst,P_NbyPst ;
display N_DRPbyPstShare, N_PPbyPsShare,N_TPbyPstShare, N_NbyPstShare ;
display P_DRPbyPstShare,P_PPbyPstShare,P_TPbyPstShare, P_NbyPstShare ;
display N_cropbyPst, P_cropbyPst ;
display Ncoeff_frt_b, Ncoeff_frt_c ;
display N_NuseFarmed, N_NuseCrop, P_fertPsum, N_fertNsum, N_Puse, P_Puse, N_PuseFarmed,
P_fertPmean_ha, N_fertNmean_ha ;
* These comparison between the models runs should be updated (if used)
display best_P_profit_land, best10_P_profit_land ;
*Wetland should be disabled
display wtlandRedP, wtlnRedPrP, N_wetlandShare, P_wetlandShare ;

```

OLS estimation of load function from ICECREAM parameters of Aurajoki

\$Title OLS estimation of load function from ICECREAM parameters of Aurajoki

\$ontext

ESTIMATING THE METAMODEL FOR N AND P LOAD

Since ICECREAM results have not been calculated for all land use data types, some data classes in economic abatement model would not have load parameters.

This file is the first step in creating load functions that cover all data types specified in the economic model. As result all load results are based on the functions estimated here instead of the original ICECREAM results.

This model contains the code for importing ICECREAM results from a mdb database to GAMS, specifying erosion, runoff and nitrogen as functions of field slope & some other factors, minimizing the error terms and drawing result graphs.

The main results from this file are the coefficients for calculating erosion and runoff as functions of slope (best fits were for exponential and linear, respectively) and the coefficient as nitrogen load as function os slope (linear). In later stages erosion is used to calculate particulate phosphorus and runoff the dissolved reactive phosphorus, which sum to total phosphorus.

The operation is split between the 2 files because, the slope set between the ICECREAM results and the model slope categories is different. In this file the slope classes are defined by the ICECREAM results and in the extrapolate file by the GIS data and the economic abatement problem. Similarly, the soil class are defined separately.

This load can be compared with directly obtained ICECREAM total P results. These are also used to estimate direct load functions as a function of slope and soil P. The soil P function could be compared with the function that the model uses (byUusitalo)

For comparison, the file also includes the other functional forms for erosion.

\$offtext

*IMPORT FROM MDB database-----

* Requires mdb2gms (<http://www.gams.com/dd/docs/tools/mdb2gms.pdf>)

* This is multiquery batch version

\$onecho > cmd.txt

I="D:\GIS\SAMA_database2003_INPUT.mdb"

X=Aurajoki_load_param.gdx

Q1=select j from setj order by id

s1=j

Q2=select flw from setflw

s2=flw

Q3=select slp from ICECREAM_slope_set

s3=slp

Q4=select slt from soil_set

s4=soil

Q5=select Nfert from SetNfert order by Nf

s5=nfert

Q6=select Pfert from setPfert

s6=pfert

Q7=select PAC from setPAC

s7=pac

Q14=select Pst from setPstatus

s14=Pst

Q8=select slp, slopepoint_REV from ICECREAM_slope_set

p8=slopepoint
 Q18=select slp, slopepoint_REV from ICECREAM_slope_set
 p18=slopedata
 Q15=select Pst, Pst_no from setPstatus
 p15=Pst_no
 Q9=select j, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, RunoffP from ICECREAM_Aura_P_crop_param
 p9=runoff_P
 Q10=select j, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, PercP from ICECREAM_Aura_P_crop_param
 p10=perc_P
 Q11=select j, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, soilP from ICECREAM_Aura_P_crop_param
 p11=soilP
 Q12=select j, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, Pf from ICECREAM_Aura_P_crop_param
 p12=fertP
 Q13=select j, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, Runoff from ICECREAM_Aura_P_crop_param
 p13=runoff
 Q16=select j, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, Erosion from ICECREAM_Aura_P_crop_param
 p16=sloss
 Q17=select flw, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, SumP from ICECREAM_Aura_P_fall_param
 p17=TP_load_flw
 Q19=select flw, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, RunoffP from ICECREAM_Aura_P_fall_param
 p19=runoff_P_flw
 Q20=select flw, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, PercP from ICECREAM_Aura_P_fall_param
 p20=perc_P_flw
 Q21=select flw, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, soilP from ICECREAM_Aura_P_fall_param
 p21=soilP_flw
 Q22=select flw, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, Pf from ICECREAM_Aura_P_fall_param
 p22=fertP_flw
 Q23=select flw, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, Runoff from ICECREAM_Aura_P_fall_param
 p23=runoff_flw
 Q24=select flw, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, Erosion from ICECREAM_Aura_P_fall_param
 p24=sloss_flw
 Q25=select flw, slp, soil, Soil_loss from bareVSgreen
 p25=OLD_sloss_flw
 Q29=select flw, slp, soil, Runoff from bareVSgreen
 p29=OLD_runoff_flw
 Q26=select j, slp, soil, nfert, TotN from ICECREAM_Aura_N_crop_param
 p26=N_load
 Q27=select flw, slp, soil, nfert, TotN from ICECREAM_Aura_N_fall_param
 p27=N_load_flw
 *Q28=select j, slp, soil, nfert, Runoffmm from ICECREAM_Aura_N_crop_param
 *p28=runoffN
 Q30=select j, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, SumP from ICECREAM_Aura_P_crop_param
 p30=TP_load
 Q31=select j, slp, soil, nfert, Nf from ICECREAM_Aura_N_crop_param order by Nf
 p31=N_fert
 \$offecho

\$call =mdb2gms \atcmd.txt

*The members of these set are defined in the database
 sets j farmed crops
 soil soil types

flw fallow types
 slp slope classes
 pac different P content in soil
 pfert annual P application classes (kg per ha)
 nfert annual N application classes (kg per ha)
 Pst P soil status classes (mg in l of soil)

;

* parameters for imported data and intermediate results

PARAMETERS

Pst_no(Pst) P-status (P in mg l-1 in soil)
 slopepoint(slp) Field slopes in ICECREAM results (point estimates)
 slopedata(slp) Slopes of which point estimates exist
 TP_load(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) P load from a crop parcel (kg per ha) (sum of runoff and percolating P)
 runoff_P(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Runoff P from a crop parcel
 perc_P(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Percolating P from a crop parcel
 fertP(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Crop P fert quantity (in ICECREAM load estimate data)
 soilP(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Crop P soil status (point estimates)
 runoff(j,slp,soil,PAC,pfert) Crop Runoff (mm per ha)
 runoffdata(j,slp,soil) Crop Runoff (mm per ha) in right dimensions
 sloss(j,slp,soil,PAC,pfert) Crop Soil loss due erosion (kg per ha)
 erosiondata(j,slp,soil) Erosion in kg per ha (right dimensions)
 erosiondata_original(j,slp,soil) Erosion in kg per ha in right dimensions (original icecream results without recalibration)
 erosionHtsSlope1(j) Crop erosion for only Hts soil class and slope class 1

*Load parameters for fallow

TP_load_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Fallow P load from a parcel
 runoff_P_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Fallow runoff
 perc_P_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Fallow
 fertP_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) P fertilisation amounts with load estimate data
 soilP_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) P soil status of which point estimates exist
 runoff_flw(flw,slp,soil,PAC,pfert) Fallow Runoff (mm per ha)
 sloss_flw(flw,slp,soil,PAC,pfert) Fallow soil loss due erosion (kg per ha)

* Load parameters reduced to right dimensions (no effect from pfert or soil P)

runoff__flw(flw,slp,soil) Fallow Runoff in (mm per ha)
 sloss__flw(flw,slp,soil) Fallow soil loss due erosion (kg per ha)

Aura_flw_runoff_coeff(flw,slp,soil)
 Aura_flw_sloss_coeff(flw,slp,soil)
 Aura_flw_TP_coeff(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert)

*Nitrogen

runoffN(j,slp,soil,nfert) Crop Runoff for N
 N_load(j,slp,soil,nfert) N load per crop ha of land annually
 Nloaddata(j,slp,soil,nfert) ICECREAM N load data
 N_fert(j,slp,soil,nfert) N fertilisation per crop ha of land
 N_load_flw(flw,slp,soil,nfert) N load per fallow ha of land (kg per ha per a)
 NloadData_flw(flw,slp,soil) N load per fallow ha of land (reduced dimensions)
 slopepointN(j,slp,soil) Slope values for N parameters from ICECREAM

* Some parameters to check if there is missing data (NODATA parameter = 1)

slopeNODATA(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) point estimates DO NOT exist
 soilNODATA(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) point estimates NO NOT exist
 soilNODATA_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) point estimates NO NOT exist

*Mean parameter values (average of mean values of slope classes)

```

meanErosion          Crop mean erosion
meanErosion_flw      Fallow mean erosion
meanRunoff           Crop mean runoff
meanRunoff_flw       Fallow mean runoff

```

```
;
```

```
*Loading the above declared sets and parameters from the gdx file created by the database import
$gdxin 'Aurajoki_load_param.gdx'
```

```
$load j slp flw soil pac Pst pfert nfert TP_load runoff_P perc_P fertP runoff sloss soilP Pst_no slopedata
slopepoint TP_load_flw runoff_P_flw perc_P_flw fertP_flw runoff_flw soilP_flw sloss_flw N_load
N_load_flw N_fert OLD_sloss_flw OLD_runoff_flw
```

```
*for checking that no data is missing
```

```
display slp, soil, pac, slopedata, soilp, soilP_flw, nfert ;
soilNODATA(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)$soilP(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) EQ 0) = 1 ;
slopeNODATA(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)$soilP(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) EQ 0) = 1 ;
soilNODATA_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert)$soilP_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) EQ 0) = 1 ;
display soilNODATA, slopeNODATA, soilNODATA_flw, N_load_flw ;
```

```
*FIXING SOME MISTAKES IN THE ICECREAM RESULTS-----
```

```
*CORRECTION FOR GRASS LOAD
```

```
* Exceptionally high N load for grass/silage resulted (probably) from double the fertilisation compared to
given values
```

```
* Since the relationship is not linear, the parameter calculation is only an estimate for those classes were
no
```

```
* exact match can be found from ICECREAM
```

```
N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer200') = N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer100') ;
N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer200') = N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer100') ;
N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer200') = N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer100') ;
```

```
* Not exact approximation
```

```
N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer150') = N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer80') ;
N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer150') = N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer80') ;
N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer150') = N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer80') ;
```

```
*NOT EXACT
```

```
N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer120') = [N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer50') + N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer80')] / 2 ;
N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer120') = [N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer50') + N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer80')] / 2 ;
N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer120') = [N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer50') + N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer80')] / 2 ;
```

```
N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer100') = N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer50') ;
N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer100') = N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer50') ;
N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer100') = N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer50') ;
```

```
* Not exact approximation
```

```
N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer80') = [N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer50') + N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer20')] / 2 ;
N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer80') = [N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer50') + N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer20')] / 2 ;
N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer80') = [N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer50') + N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer20')] / 2 ;
```

```
* Not exact approximation
```

```
N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer50') = N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer20') ;
N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer50') = N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer20') ;
N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer50') = N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer20') ;
```

* Not exact approximation

```
N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer30') = [N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer0') + N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer20')] / 2 ;  
N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer30') = [N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer0') + N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer20')] / 2 ;  
N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer30') = [N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer0') + N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer20')] / 2 ;
```

```
N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer20') = N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer10') ;  
N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer20') = N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer10') ;  
N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer20') = N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer10') ;
```

*NOT EXACT -MAYBE REMOVE

```
N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer10') = [N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer0') + N_load('f43',slp,soil,'nfer10')] / 2 ;  
N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer10') = [N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer0') + N_load('f44',slp,soil,'nfer10')] / 2 ;  
N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer10') = [N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer0') + N_load('f45',slp,soil,'nfer10')] / 2 ;
```

*Saving the modified nitrogen load parameters to a separate load parameter

```
NloadData(j,slp,soil,nfert) = N_load(j,slp,soil,nfert) ;  
NloadData_flw(flw,slp,soil) = N_load_flw(flw,slp,soil,'nfer0') ;
```

*REDUCING ADDITIONAL DIMENSION FROM THE FALLOW RUNOFF AND EROSION DATA

* since P fertilisation and soil P status do not effect runoff or erosion in ICECREAM results

```
sloss_flw(flw,slp,soil) = sloss_flw(flw,slp,soil,'pac12','pfer15') ;  
runoff_flw(flw,slp,soil) = runoff_flw(flw,slp,soil,'pac12','pfer15') ;  
runoffData(j,slp,soil) = runoff(j,slp,soil,'pac12','pfer15') ;  
erosionData(j,slp,soil) = sloss(j,slp,soil,'pac12','pfer15') ;
```

*BARE FALLOW FROM GREEN FALLOW (SINCE THE FINAL ICECREAM RESULTS EXCLUDED BARE FALLOW)

*subsets of the fallow class

```
set bare(flw) / bf1s, bf2s, bf3s, bf1n, bf2n, bf3n /  
grsc(flw) / gf1s, gf2s, gf3s, gf1n, gf2n, gf3n /  
subFal(flw) / bf1s, bf2s, bf3s, gf1s, gf2s, gf3s /  
nsbFal(flw) / bf1n, bf2n, bf3n, gf1n, gf2n, gf3n /
```

;

```
parameter gr2brErat(flw,slp,soil), gr2brRrat(flw,slp,soil) ;
```

*Missing HsS bare fallow (assume same relative effect as for HtS)

```
OLD_sloss_flw(bare,slp,'HsS') = OLD_sloss_flw(bare,slp,'HtS') ;  
gr2brErat('bf1n',slp,soil) = OLD_sloss_flw('gf1n',slp,soil) / OLD_sloss_flw('bf1n',slp,soil) ;  
gr2brErat('bf2n',slp,soil) = OLD_sloss_flw('gf2n',slp,soil) / OLD_sloss_flw('bf2n',slp,soil) ;  
gr2brErat('bf3n',slp,soil) = OLD_sloss_flw('gf3n',slp,soil) / OLD_sloss_flw('bf3n',slp,soil) ;  
gr2brErat(bare,slp,'HsS') = gr2brErat(bare,slp,'HtS') ;
```

* No difference between subsidy vs no subsidy

```
gr2brErat('bf1s',slp,soil) = gr2brErat('bf1n',slp,soil) ;  
gr2brErat('bf2s',slp,soil) = gr2brErat('bf2n',slp,soil) ;  
gr2brErat('bf3s',slp,soil) = gr2brErat('bf3n',slp,soil) ;
```

*Missing HsS bare fallow (assume same relative effect as for HtS)

```
OLD_runoff_flw(bare,slp,'HsS') = OLD_runoff_flw(bare,slp,'HtS') ;  
gr2brRrat('bf1n',slp,soil) = OLD_runoff_flw('gf1n',slp,soil) / OLD_runoff_flw('bf1n',slp,soil) ;  
gr2brRrat('bf2n',slp,soil) = OLD_runoff_flw('gf2n',slp,soil) / OLD_runoff_flw('bf2n',slp,soil) ;  
gr2brRrat('bf3n',slp,soil) = OLD_runoff_flw('gf3n',slp,soil) / OLD_runoff_flw('bf3n',slp,soil) ;  
gr2brRrat('bf1s',slp,soil) = gr2brRrat('bf1n',slp,soil) ;  
gr2brRrat('bf2s',slp,soil) = gr2brRrat('bf2n',slp,soil) ;  
gr2brRrat('bf3s',slp,soil) = gr2brRrat('bf3n',slp,soil) ;  
gr2brRrat(bare,slp,'HsS') = gr2brRrat(bare,slp,'HtS') ;
```

```
sloss__flw(bare,slp,soil) = sloss__flw(bare,slp,soil) / gr2brErat(bare,slp,soil) ;
runoff__flw(bare,slp,soil) = runoff__flw(bare,slp,soil) / gr2brRrat(bare,slp,soil) ;
```

```
display OLD_sloss__flw, OLD_runoff__flw, gr2brErat, gr2brRrat ;
```

*Parameters for comparing mean values (mean of the value of each class) with distributed ones
parameters

```
meanNitrogenLoad      Crop mean N load (average of class means)
meanNitrogenLoad__flw  Fallow mean N load (average of class means)
```

* Total sums of squares between the class mean and the parameter

```
totalSumSquaresErosion
totalSumSquaresRunoff
totalSumSquaresNload
totalSumSquaresErosion__flw
totalSumSquaresRunoff__flw
totalSumSquaresNload__flw
```

```
;
```

```
meanErosion      = 1 / [card(j) * card(slp)* card(soil)] * SUM{(j,slp,soil), erosionData(j,slp,soil) } ;
meanErosion__flw = 1 / [card(flw) * card(slp)* card(soil)] * SUM{(flw,slp,soil), sloss__flw(flw,slp,soil) } ;
meanRunoff       = 1 / [card(j) * card(slp)* card(soil)] * SUM{(j,slp,soil), runoffData(j,slp,soil) } ;
meanRunoff__flw  = 1 / [card(flw) * card(slp)* card(soil)] * SUM{(flw,slp,soil), runoff__flw(flw,slp,soil) } ;
```

```
meanNitrogenLoad = 1 / [card(j) * card(slp)* card(soil)* card(nfert)] * SUM{(j,slp,soil,nfert),
NloadData(j,slp,soil,nfert) } ;
```

```
meanNitrogenLoad__flw = 1 / [card(j) * card(slp)* card(soil)] * SUM{(flw,slp,soil),
NloadData__flw(flw,slp,soil) } ;
```

```
totalSumSquaresErosion = SUM{(j,slp,soil), SQR(erosionData(j,slp,soil) - meanErosion) } ;
totalSumSquaresRunoff  = SUM{(j,slp,soil), SQR(runoffData(j,slp,soil) - meanRunoff) } ;
totalSumSquaresNload   = SUM{(j,slp,soil,nfert), SQR(NloadData(j,slp,soil,nfert) - meanNitrogenLoad) } ;
```

```
totalSumSquaresErosion__flw = SUM{(flw,slp,soil), SQR(sloss__flw(flw,slp,soil) - meanErosion__flw) } ;
totalSumSquaresRunoff__flw  = SUM{(flw,slp,soil), SQR(runoff__flw(flw,slp,soil) - meanRunoff__flw) } ;
totalSumSquaresNload__flw   = SUM{(flw,slp,soil), SQR(Nloaddata__flw(flw,slp,soil) -
meanNitrogenLoad__flw) } ;
```

*TESTED SCALING THE RESULTS BASED ON LOAD PARAMETER VALUES BY PUUSTINEN

*parameters

```
*      sloss__flw__relf13slp0HsS(flw,slp,soil)  Erosion of fallow as share of conventional barley HsS slp1
*      erosion__brl__slp0__HsS                Erosion of barley on slope 1 and HsS soil
*      erosiondata__rel__f13slp0HsS(j,slp,soil)  Erosion as share of conventional barley HsS slp1
*      erosiondata__rel__gf1slp0HsS(flw,slp,soil) Erosion as share of grass ley HsS slp1
*      sloss__flw__noscaling(flw,slp,soil)      Erosion before scaling with liperi results
```

```
*erosion__brl__slp0__HsS = erosiondata('f13','slp0','HsS') ;
```

```
*erosiondata__rel__f13slp0HsS(j,slp,soil) = erosiondata(j,slp,soil)/ erosion__brl__slp0__HsS ;
```

```
* SET BASELINE AS LIPERI CONVENTIONAL PLOUGH EROSION 125 (TABLE FROM PUUSTINEN)
```

```
*Keeping the original erosion data for comparison
```

```
*erosiondata__original(j,slp,soil) = erosiondata(j,slp,soil) ;
```

```
*erosiondata(j,slp,soil) = 125 * erosiondata__rel__f13slp0HsS(j,slp,soil) ;
```

```
*TEST SCALE ALSO FOLLOW TO BARLEY
```

```
*sloss__flw__relf13slp0HsS(flw,slp,soil)= sloss__flw(flw,slp,soil) / erosion__brl__slp0__HsS ;
```



```

*sloss__flw_noscaling(flw,slp,soil) = sloss__flw(flw,slp,soil) ;
*display erosion_brl_slp0_HsS, erosiondata_rel_f13slp0HsS, erosiondata_original ;
*display sloss__flw_noscaling, sloss__flw, sloss__flw_relf13slp0HsS ;

display runoff, runoffdata, sloss, erosiondata ;

```

VARIABLES

*Coefficients to be estimated for crops

```

P_coeff_slp_b(j,soil,pac,pfert)    Coefficient b (P load as linear function of slope)
P_coeff_slp_c(j,soil,pac,pfert)    Coefficient c (P load as linear function of slope)
P_coeff_soilP_a(j,soil,slp,pfert)  Coefficient a (P load as function of soil P)
P_coeff_soilP_b(j,soil,slp,pfert)  Coefficient b (P load as function of soil P)
P_coeff_fertP_a(j,soil,slp,pac)    Coefficient a (P load as function of fertilisation P)
P_coeff_fertP_b(j,soil,slp,pac)    Coefficient b (P load as function of fertilisation P)
E_coeff_slp_b_lin(j,soil)          Erosion coefficient b for lin func form
E_coeff_slp_c_lin(j,soil)          Erosion coefficient c for lin func form
E_coeff_slp_b_exp(j,soil)          Erosion coefficient b for exp func form
E_coeff_slp_c_exp(j,soil)          Erosion coefficient c for exp func form
E_coeff_slp_b_sqr(j,soil)          Erosion coefficient b for squared func form
E_coeff_slp_c_sqr(j,soil)          Erosion coefficient c for squared func form
R_coeff_slp_b(j,soil)              Runoff coefficient b (as a function of slope)
R_coeff_slp_c(j,soil)              Runoff coefficient c (as a function of slope)

```

*Coefficients to be estimated for fallow

```

P_coeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,pac,pfert)  Linear slope func coefficient b (as a function of slope)
P_coeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil,pac,pfert)  Linear slope func coefficient c (as a function of slope)
E_coeff_slp_b_flw_lin(flw,soil)        Erosion coefficient b (as a function of slope)
E_coeff_slp_c_flw_lin(flw,soil)        Erosion coefficient c (as a function of slope)
E_coeff_slp_b_flw_exp(flw,soil)        Erosion coefficient b (as a function of slope)
E_coeff_slp_c_flw_exp(flw,soil)        Erosion coefficient c (as a function of slope)
E_coeff_slp_b_flw_sqr(flw,soil)        Erosion coefficient b (as a function of slope)
E_coeff_slp_c_flw_sqr(flw,soil)        Erosion coefficient c (as a function of slope)
R_coeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil)            Runoff coefficient b (as a function of slope)
R_coeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil)            Runoff coefficient c (as a function of slope)
P_coeff_soilP_a_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) P load coefficient a (as a function of soil P ) fallow
P_coeff_soilP_b_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) P load coefficient b (as a function of soil P ) fallow

```

*For Nitrogen load coefficients

```

N_coeff_slp_b(j,soil,nfert)           Coefficient (for N as function of slope)
N_coeff_slp_c(j,soil,nfert)           Coefficient (for N as function of slope)
N_coeff_frt_b(j,soil,slp)             Coefficient (for N as function of fertilisation)
N_coeff_frt_c(j,soil,slp)             Coefficient (for N as function of fertilisation)
N_coeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,nfert)     Coefficient (fallow for N as function of slope)
N_coeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil,nfert)     Coefficient (fallow for N as function of slope)

```

* Residuals (variables to be minimised)

```

residualtermN(j,slp,soil,nfert)       N residuals crops
residualtermN_flw(flw,slp,soil,nfert)  N residuals fallow
residual(slp)                          residual

```

*Separate variables for residuals for avoiding giving bad initial values between solves

```

Eresidualterm(j,slp,soil)             erosion residual term
Rresidualterm(j,slp,soil)             runoff residual term
residualterm(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)    residual term for crops
residualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) residual term for fallow
Eresidualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil)       erosion residual term for fallow

```

```

Rresidualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil)    runoff residual term for fallow
OLS_N                               ordinary sum of least squares (objective to be minimised)
OLS_N_flw                           ordinary sum of least squares (objective to be minimised)
OLS_P                               ordinary sum of least squares (objective to be minimised)
OLS_P_flw                           ordinary sum of least squares (objective to be minimised)
;

Positive variables P_coeff_soilP_a,E_coeff_slp_b_lin,E_coeff_slp_c_lin
E_coeff_slp_b_exp,E_coeff_slp_c_exp,E_coeff_slp_b_exp2,E_coeff_slp_c_exp2
E_coeff_slp_b_sqr,E_coeff_slp_c_sqr,E_coeff_slp_b_flw_lin,E_coeff_slp_c_flw_lin
E_coeff_slp_b_flw_exp,E_coeff_slp_c_flw_exp,E_coeff_slp_b_flw_exp2,E_coeff_slp_c_flw_exp2
E_coeff_slp_b_flw_sqr,E_coeff_slp_c_flw_sqr,N_coeff_frt_b(j,soil,slp),N_coeff_frt_c(j,soil,slp)
;
Free variable OLS_P, OLS_N, OLS_N_flw, OLS_P_flw  ;

```

*Equation declarations

EQUATIONS

```

OBJF_P12    the objective function of least squares to be minimised
OBJF_P      the objective function of least squares to be minimised (for P load)
OBJF_R      the objective function of least squares to be minimised (for runoff)
OBJF_E      the objective function of least squares to be minimised (for erosion)
OBJF_P_flw  the objective function of least squares to be minimised (for P load) fallow
OBJF_E_flw  the objective function of least squares to be minimised (for runoff) fallow
OBJF_R_flw  the objective function of least squares to be minimised (for erosion) fallow
OBJF_N      the objective function of least squares to be minimised
OBJF_N_flw  the objective function of least squares to be minimised fallow
TPA_P12(slp)      effect of tillage as slopes vary
P_slope_lin(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)    effect of slope on P load
runoff_slope_lin(j,slp,soil)          effect of slope on runoff
erosion_slope_lin(j,slp,soil)         effect of slope on erosion
erosion_slope_exp(j,slp,soil)         effect of slope on erosion exp
erosion_slope_exp2(j,slp,soil)        effect of slope on erosion exp (a(x) = c1*exp(x*d1))
erosion_slope_sqr(j,slp,soil)         effect of slope on erosion squared
P_soilP_exp(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)    effect of soil P status on P load
P_fertP_lin(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)    effect of soil P status on P load
flw_P_slope_lin(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) effect of slope on P load
flw_erosion_slope_exp(flw,slp,soil)  effect of slope on erosion exp
flw_erosion_slope_exp2(flw,slp,soil) effect of slope on erosion exp (a(x) = c1*exp(x*d1))
flw_erosion_slope_sqr(flw,slp,soil)  effect of slope on erosion squared
flw_erosion_slope_lin(flw,slp,soil)  effect of slope on erosion linear
flw_runoff_slope_lin(flw,slp,soil)   effect of slope on runoff linear
flw_P_soilP_exp(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert)

```

*Nitrogen load equations

```

N_slope_lin(j,slp,soil,nfert)    Nitrogen load as function of slope
flw_N_slope_lin(flw,slp,soil,nfert) Nitrogen load as function of slope (fallow)
N_fert_exp(j,slp,soil,nfert)     Nitrogen load as function of fertilisation -> next file
;

```

*EQUATIONS-----

*Objective functions

```

OBJF_P..    OLS_P =E= SUM{(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert), SQR[residualterm(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)]} ;
OBJF_R..    OLS_P =E= SUM{(j,slp,soil), SQR[Rresidualterm(j,slp,soil)]} ;
OBJF_E..    OLS_P =E= SUM{(j,slp,soil), SQR[Eresidualterm(j,slp,soil)]} ;

```

OBJF_N.. OLS_N =E= SUM{(j,slp,soil,nfert), SQR[residualtermN(j,slp,soil,nfert)]} ;
 OBJF_N_flw.. OLS_N_flw =E= SUM{(flw,slp,soil,nfert), SQR[residualtermN_flw(flw,slp,soil,nfert)]} ;
 OBJF_P_flw.. OLS_P_flw =E= SUM{(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert), SQR[residualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert)]} ;
 OBJF_E_flw.. OLS_P_flw =E= SUM{(flw,slp,soil), SQR[Eresidualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil)]} ;
 OBJF_R_flw.. OLS_P_flw =E= SUM{(flw,slp,soil), SQR[Rresidualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil)]} ;
 *OBJF_P.. OLS_P =E= SUM{(j,slp,soilfinn,PAC), SQR[TP_load(j,slp,soilfinn,PAC) - Pload(j,slp,soilfinn,PAC)]} ;
 ;

*Load functions to be estimated-----

N_fert_exp(j,slp,soil,nfert).. N_load(j,slp,soil,nfert) =E= N_coeff_frt_b(j,soil,slp) *
 exp[N_fert(j,slp,soil,nfert) * N_coeff_frt_c(j,soil,slp)] + residualtermN(j,slp,soil,nfert) ;
 *flw_N_fert_exp(flw,slp,soil,nfert).. N_load_flw(flw,slp,soil,nfert) =E= N_coeff_frt_b_flw(flw,soil,nfert) *
 exp[slopedata(slp) + N_coeff_frt_c_flw(flw,soil,nfert)] + residualtermN_flw(flw,slp,soil,nfert) ;
 N_slope_lin(j,slp,soil,nfert).. N_load(j,slp,soil,nfert) =E= N_coeff_slp_b(j,soil,nfert) * slopedata(slp) +
 N_coeff_slp_c(j,soil,nfert) + residualtermN(j,slp,soil,nfert) ;
 *TPA_P(j,slp,soilfinn,PAC).. Pload(j,slp,soilfinn,PAC) =E= P_coeff_a(j,soilfinn,PAC) *
 SQR[slopepoint(j,slp,soilfinn,PAC)] + P_coeff_b(j,soilfinn,PAC) * slopepoint(j,slp,soilfinn,PAC) +
 P_coeff_c(j,soilfinn,PAC) ;
 P_slope_lin(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert).. TP_load(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) =E= P_coeff_slp_b(j,soil,pac,pfert) *
 slopedata(slp) + P_coeff_slp_c(j,soil,pac,pfert) + residualterm(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) ;
 P_soilP_exp(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert).. TP_load(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) =E= P_coeff_soilP_a(j,soil,slp,pfert) *
 log(soilP(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)) + P_coeff_soilP_b(j,soil,slp,pfert) + residualterm(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) ;
 P_fertP_lin(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert).. TP_load(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) =E= P_coeff_fertP_a(j,soil,slp,pac) *
 fertP(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) + P_coeff_fertP_b(j,soil,slp,pac) + residualterm(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) ;
 * Crop runoff and erosion
 runoff_slope_lin(j,slp,soil).. runoffdata(j,slp,soil) =E= R_coeff_slp_b(j,soil) * slopedata(slp) +
 R_coeff_slp_c(j,soil) + Residualterm(j,slp,soil) ;
 erosion_slope_lin(j,slp,soil).. erosiondata(j,slp,soil) =E= E_coeff_slp_b_lin(j,soil) * slopedata(slp) +
 E_coeff_slp_c_lin(j,soil) + Eresidualterm(j,slp,soil) ;
 erosion_slope_exp(j,slp,soil).. erosiondata(j,slp,soil) =E= E_coeff_slp_b_exp(j,soil) * exp[slopedata(slp)] +
 E_coeff_slp_c_exp(j,soil) + Eresidualterm(j,slp,soil) ;
 erosion_slope_exp2(j,slp,soil).. erosiondata(j,slp,soil) =E= E_coeff_slp_b_exp2(j,soil) * exp[slopedata(slp)] *
 E_coeff_slp_c_exp2(j,soil) + Eresidualterm(j,slp,soil) ;
 erosion_slope_sqr(j,slp,soil).. erosiondata(j,slp,soil) =E= E_coeff_slp_b_sqr(j,soil) * sqr[slopedata(slp)] +
 E_coeff_slp_c_sqr(j,soil) + Eresidualterm(j,slp,soil) ;
 * Fallow nitrogen load, runoff and erosion and TP load
 flw_N_slope_lin(flw,slp,soil,nfert).. N_load_flw(flw,slp,soil,nfert) =E= N_coeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,nfert) *
 slopedata(slp) + N_coeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil,nfert) + residualtermN_flw(flw,slp,soil,nfert) ;
 flw_P_slope_lin(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert).. TP_load_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) =E=
 P_coeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,pac,pfert) * slopedata(slp) + P_coeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil,pac,pfert) +
 residualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) ;
 flw_erosion_slope_exp(flw,slp,soil).. sloss__flw(flw,slp,soil) =E= E_coeff_slp_b_flw_exp(flw,soil) *
 exp[slopedata(slp)] + E_coeff_slp_c_flw_exp(flw,soil) + Eresidualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil) ;
 flw_erosion_slope_exp2(flw,slp,soil).. sloss__flw(flw,slp,soil) =E= E_coeff_slp_b_flw_exp2(flw,soil) *
 exp[slopedata(slp)] * E_coeff_slp_c_flw_exp2(flw,soil) + Eresidualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil) ;
 flw_erosion_slope_sqr(flw,slp,soil).. sloss__flw(flw,slp,soil) =E= E_coeff_slp_b_flw_sqr(flw,soil) *
 sqr[slopedata(slp)] + E_coeff_slp_c_flw_sqr(flw,soil) + Eresidualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil) ;
 flw_erosion_slope_lin(flw,slp,soil).. sloss__flw(flw,slp,soil) =E= E_coeff_slp_b_flw_lin(flw,soil) *
 slopedata(slp) + E_coeff_slp_c_flw_lin(flw,soil) + Eresidualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil) ;
 flw_runoff_slope_lin(flw,slp,soil).. runoff__flw(flw,slp,soil) =E= R_coeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil) * slopedata(slp)
 + R_coeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil) + Residualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil) ;

flw_P_soilP_exp(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert).. TP_load_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) =E=
P_coeff_soilP_a_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) * log(soilP_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert)) +
P_coeff_soilP_b_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) + residualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) ;

*Different model specifications

*CROP P

MODEI P_OLS_SLOPE_LIN / OBJF_P, P_slope_lin / ;
MODEI P_OLS_SOILP_EXP / OBJF_P, P_soilP_exp / ;
MODEI P_OLS_FERTP_LIN / OBJF_P, P_fertP_lin / ;
MODEI RUN_OLS_SLOPE_LIN / OBJF_R, runoff_slope_lin / ;
MODEI ERO_OLS_SLOPE_LIN / OBJF_E, erosion_slope_lin / ;
MODEI ERO_OLS_SLOPE_EXP / OBJF_E, erosion_slope_exp / ;
MODEI ERO_OLS_SLOPE_EXP2 / OBJF_E, erosion_slope_exp2 / ;
MODEI ERO_OLS_SLOPE_SQR / OBJF_E, erosion_slope_sqr / ;

*FALLOW P

MODEI P_OLS_SLOPE_LIN_FLW / OBJF_P_flw, flw_P_slope_lin / ;
MODEI P_OLS_SOILP_EXP_FLW / OBJF_P_flw, flw_P_soilP_exp / ;
MODEI RUN_OLS_SLOPE_LIN_FLW / OBJF_R_flw, flw_runoff_slope_lin / ;
MODEI ERO_OLS_SLOPE_EXP_FLW / OBJF_E_flw, flw_erosion_slope_exp / ;
MODEI ERO_OLS_SLOPE_LIN_FLW / OBJF_E_flw, flw_erosion_slope_lin / ;
MODEI ERO_OLS_SLOPE_SQR_FLW / OBJF_E_flw, flw_erosion_slope_sqr / ;

*CROP N

MODEI N_OLS_FERT_EXP / OBJF_N, N_fert_exp / ;
MODEI ERO_OLS_SLOPE_EXP2_FLW / OBJF_E_flw, flw_erosion_slope_exp2 / ;
MODEI N_OLS_SLOPE_LIN / OBJF_N, N_slope_lin / ;

*FALLOW N

MODEI N_OLS_SLOPE_LIN_FLW / OBJF_N_flw, flw_N_slope_lin / ;

*Parameters for results and reports -values predicted by the estimated functions
parameters

P_load_slp(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)	predicted P load
P_load_fert(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)	predicted P load
TPloadPredDifference(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)	difference in predicted P loads (slope - fert)
Prunoff(j,slp,soil)	predicted runoff from the parcel
Perosion(j,slp,soil)	predicted erosion from the parcel
Perosion_lin(j,slp,soil)	predicted erosion from the parcel
Perosion_exp(j,slp,soil)	predicted erosion from the parcel
Perosion_exp2(j,slp,soil)	predicted erosion from the parcel
Perosion_sqr(j,slp,soil)	predicted erosion from the parcel
P_load_slp_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert)	predicted P load
Prunoff_flw(flw,slp,soil)	predicted runoff from the parcel of fallow
Perosion_flw(flw,slp,soil)	predicted erosion from the parcel of fallow
Perosion_flw_lin(flw,slp,soil)	predicted erosion from the parcel of fallow
Perosion_flw_exp(flw,slp,soil)	predicted erosion from the parcel of fallow
Perosion_flw_exp2(flw,slp,soil)	predicted erosion from the parcel of fallow
Perosion_flw_sqr(flw,slp,soil)	predicted erosion from the parcel of fallow
Nload(j,slp,soil,nfert)	predicted N load
sse_erosio_exp2	
sse_runoff_lin	
sse_nitron_exp2	
* R2_erosio_exp2	R2 values (not calculated)
* R2_runoff_lin	R2 values (not calculated)

* R2_nitron_exp2 R2 values (not calculated)

;

*VARIABLE INITIAL VALUES-----

P_coeff_soilP_a_flw.L(flw,soil,slp,pfert) = 1 ;
P_coeff_soilP_b_flw.L(flw,soil,slp,pfert) = 1 ;
P_coeff_soilP_a_flw.lo(flw,soil,slp,pfert) = 0.0001 ;
P_coeff_soilP_b_flw.lo(flw,soil,slp,pfert) = 0.0001 ;
P_coeff_soilP_a.L(j,soil,slp,pfert) = 1 ;
P_coeff_soilP_b.L(j,soil,slp,pfert) = 1 ;
P_coeff_soilP_a.lo(j,soil,slp,pfert) = 0.0001 ;
P_coeff_soilP_b.lo(j,soil,slp,pfert) = 0.0001 ;

*For the exponential functional form

*(estimation for exp currently fails)

E_coeff_slp_b_exp.L(j,soil) = 0.5 ;
E_coeff_slp_c_exp.L(j,soil) = 10 ;
E_coeff_slp_b_exp.lo(j,soil) = 0.0001 ;
E_coeff_slp_c_exp.lo(j,soil) = 0.0001 ;

E_coeff_slp_b_exp2.L(j,soil) = 10 ;
E_coeff_slp_c_exp2.L(j,soil) = 0.05 ;
E_coeff_slp_b_exp2.lo(j,soil) = 0.000001 ;
E_coeff_slp_c_exp2.lo(j,soil) = 0.000001 ;

E_coeff_slp_b_sqr.L(j,soil) = 10 ;
*E_coeff_slp_c_sqr.L(j,soil) = 5 ;
*E_coeff_slp_b_sqr.lo(j,soil) = 0.0001 ;
*E_coeff_slp_c_sqr.lo(j,soil) = 0.0001 ;

E_coeff_slp_b_lin.L(j,soil) = 10 ;
*E_coeff_slp_c_lin.L(j,soil) = 5 ;
*E_coeff_slp_b_lin.lo(j,soil) = 0.0001 ;
*E_coeff_slp_c_lin.lo(j,soil) = 0.0001 ;

*option Rmaxv=1.5e+11 ;

*SOLVING THE LEAST SQUARE MINIMISATION PROBLEMS

*TOT P ;
SOLVE P_OLS_SLOPE_LIN_FLW using NLP minimizing OLS_P_flw ;
*SOLVE P_OLS_SOILP_EXP_FLW using NLP minimizing OLS_P_flw ;
SOLVE P_OLS_SLOPE_LIN using NLP minimizing OLS_P ;
SOLVE P_OLS_SOILP_EXP using NLP minimizing OLS_P ;
SOLVE P_OLS_FERTP_LIN using NLP minimizing OLS_P ;
*RUNOFF
SOLVE RUN_OLS_SLOPE_LIN using NLP minimizing OLS_P ;
sse_runoff_lin = OLS_P.L ;
R2_runoff_lin = 1 - sse_runoff_lin / totalSumSquaresRunoff ;

SOLVE RUN_OLS_SLOPE_LIN_FLW using NLP minimizing OLS_P_flw ;

```

*EROSION
SOLVE ERO_OLS_SLOPE_EXP using NLP minimizing OLS_P          ;
SOLVE ERO_OLS_SLOPE_EXP2 using NLP minimizing OLS_P         ;
sse_erosio_exp2 = OLS_P.L                                   ;
R2_erosio_exp2 = 1 - sse_erosio_exp2 / totalSumSquaresErosion ;

*Residualterm.L(j,slp,soil) = 1000 ;
SOLVE ERO_OLS_SLOPE_LIN using NLP minimizing OLS_P          ;
*Residualterm.L(j,slp,soil) = 1000 ;
SOLVE ERO_OLS_SLOPE_SQR using NLP minimizing OLS_P          ;
SOLVE ERO_OLS_SLOPE_EXP_FLW using NLP minimizing OLS_P_flw  ;
SOLVE ERO_OLS_SLOPE_EXP2_FLW using NLP minimizing OLS_P_flw ;
SOLVE ERO_OLS_SLOPE_LIN_FLW using NLP minimizing OLS_P_flw  ;
SOLVE ERO_OLS_SLOPE_SQR_FLW using NLP minimizing OLS_P_flw  ;

*NITROGEN
SOLVE N_OLS_FERT_EXP using NLP minimizing OLS_N              ;

sse_nitron_exp2 = OLS_N.L                                   ;
R2_nitron_exp2 = 1 - sse_nitron_exp2 / totalSumSquaresNload ;

SOLVE N_OLS_SLOPE_LIN using NLP minimizing OLS_N              ;
SOLVE N_OLS_SLOPE_LIN_FLW using NLP minimizing OLS_N_flw     ;

*CALCULATE LOAD PARAMETERS BASES ON ESTIMATED EQUATIONS (COEFFICIENTS)-----
P_load_slp_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) = P_coeff_slp_b_flw.L(flw,soil,pac,pfert) * slopedata(slp) +
P_coeff_slp_c_flw.L(flw,soil,pac,pfert) ;

*Predicted erosion for crop (for different function form estimates)
Perosion_lin(j,slp,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_lin.L(j,soil) * slopedata(slp) + E_coeff_slp_c_lin.L(j,soil) ;
Perosion_exp(j,slp,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_exp.L(j,soil) * exp[slopedata(slp)] + E_coeff_slp_c_exp.L(j,soil) ;
Perosion_exp2(j,slp,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_exp2.L(j,soil) * exp[slopedata(slp)] * E_coeff_slp_c_exp2.L(j,soil) ;
Perosion_sqr(j,slp,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_sqr.L(j,soil) * sqr[slopedata(slp)] + E_coeff_slp_c_sqr.L(j,soil) ;
*Predicted erosion for fallow (for different function form estimates)
Perosion_flw_exp(flw,slp,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_flw_exp.L(flw,soil) * exp[slopedata(slp)] +
E_coeff_slp_c_flw_exp.L(flw,soil) ;
Perosion_flw_exp2(flw,slp,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_flw_exp2.L(flw,soil) * exp[slopedata(slp)] *
E_coeff_slp_c_flw_exp2.L(flw,soil) ;
Perosion_flw_lin(flw,slp,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_flw_lin.L(flw,soil) * slopedata(slp) +
E_coeff_slp_c_flw_lin.L(flw,soil) ;
Perosion_flw_sqr(flw,slp,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_flw_sqr.L(flw,soil) * sqr[slopedata(slp)] +
E_coeff_slp_c_flw_sqr.L(flw,soil) ;
*Predicted runoff for crop (as linear function of slope)
Prunoff(j,slp,soil) = R_coeff_slp_b.L(j,soil) * slopedata(slp) + R_coeff_slp_c.L(j,soil) ;
*Predicted runoff for fallow (as linear function of slope)
Prunoff_flw(flw,slp,soil) = R_coeff_slp_b_flw.L(flw,soil) * slopedata(slp) + R_coeff_slp_c_flw.L(flw,soil) ;

*Predicted P load (as linear function of slope) NOTE THAT THIS PREDICTION IS NOT USED IN THE ACTUAL
LOAD CALCULATION
* It is for comparing with the results based on erosion and runoff derived P-load

```

$P_load_slp(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) = P_coeff_slp_b.L(j,soil,pac,pfert) * slopedata(slp) + P_coeff_slp_c.L(j,soil,pac,pfert) ;$
 $P_load_fert(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) = P_coeff_fertP_a.L(j,soil,slp,pac) * fertP(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) + P_coeff_fertP_b.L(j,soil,slp,pac) ;$
 $TPloadPredDifference(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) = P_load_slp(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) - P_load_fert(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)$
 ;

*Predicted N load (as linear function of slope) This load estimate is used in extrapolate file to calculate
 $Nload = b * exp(Nfert * c)$
 $Nload(j,slp,soil,nfert) = N_coeff_slp_b.L(j,soil,nfert) * slopedata(slp) + N_coeff_slp_c.L(j,soil,nfert)$

*PASSING LOAD COEFFICIENTS FROM VARIABLES TO PARAMETERS (which will be passed to the extrapolation file)
 parameters

*P-load coefficients (for comparison purposes)

$Pcoeff_slp_b(j,soil,pac,pfert)$ Coefficient b (for $TP = b * slope + c$)
 $Pcoeff_slp_c(j,soil,pac,pfert)$ Coefficient c (for $TP = b * slope + c$)
 $Pcoeff_fertP_a(j,soil,slp,pac)$ Coefficient a (for $TP = a * Pfert + b$)
 $Pcoeff_fertP_b(j,soil,slp,pac)$ Coefficient b (for $TP = a * Pfert + b$)
 $Pcoeff_soilP_a(j,soil,slp,pfert)$ Coefficient a (for $TP = a * log(soilP) + b$)
 $Pcoeff_soilP_b(j,soil,slp,pfert)$ Coefficient b (for $TP = a * log(soilP) + b$)
 $Pcoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,pac,pfert)$ Coefficient b (for $TP = b * slope + c$) (fallow)
 $Pcoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil,pac,pfert)$ Coefficient c (for $TP = b * slope + c$) (fallow)
 $Pcoeff_soilP_a_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert)$ Coefficient a (for $TP = a * log(soilP) + b$) (fallow)
 $Pcoeff_soilP_b_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert)$ Coefficient b (for $TP = a * log(soilP) + b$) (fallow)

*Coefficients for erosion with alternative functional forms

$Ecoeff_slp_b_lin(j,soil)$ Coefficient b (for erosion(y) = $b * slope + c$)
 $Ecoeff_slp_c_lin(j,soil)$ Coefficient c (for erosion(y) = $b * slope + c$)
 $Ecoeff_slp_b_exp(j,soil)$ Coefficient b (for erosion(y) = $b * exp(x) + c$)
 $Ecoeff_slp_c_exp(j,soil)$ Coefficient c (for erosion(y) = $b * exp(x) + c$)
 $Ecoeff_slp_b_exp2(j,soil)$ Coefficient b (for erosion(y) = $b * exp(x^*c)$)
 $Ecoeff_slp_c_exp2(j,soil)$ Coefficient c (for erosion(y) = $b * exp(x^*c)$)
 $Ecoeff_slp_b_sqr(j,soil)$ Coefficient b (for erosion(y) = $b * sqrt(x) + c$)
 $Ecoeff_slp_c_sqr(j,soil)$ Coefficient c (for erosion(y) = $b * sqrt(x) + c$)
 $Ecoeff_slp_b_flw_lin(flw,soil)$ Coefficient b (for erosion(y) = $b * x + c$ (fallow))
 $Ecoeff_slp_c_flw_lin(flw,soil)$ Coefficient c (for erosion(y) = $b * x + c$ (fallow))
 $Ecoeff_slp_b_flw_exp(flw,soil)$ Coefficient b (for erosion(y) = $b * exp(x) + c$ (fallow))
 $Ecoeff_slp_c_flw_exp(flw,soil)$ Coefficient c (for erosion(y) = $b * exp(x) + c$ (fallow))
 $Ecoeff_slp_b_flw_exp2(flw,soil)$ Coefficient b (for erosion(y) = $b * exp(x^*c)$ (fallow))
 $Ecoeff_slp_c_flw_exp2(flw,soil)$ Coefficient c (for erosion(y) = $b * exp(x^*c)$ (fallow))
 $Ecoeff_slp_b_flw_sqr(flw,soil)$ Coefficient b (for erosion(y) = $b * sqrt(x) + c$ (fallow))
 $Ecoeff_slp_c_flw_sqr(flw,soil)$ Coefficient c (for erosion(y) = $b * sqrt(x) + c$ (fallow))

*Erosion (to be passes to the extrapolate file)

$Ecoeff_slp_b(j,soil)$ The chosen erosion coefficient b (between different functional forms)
 $Ecoeff_slp_c(j,soil)$ The chosen erosion coefficient c (between different functional forms)
 $Ecoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil)$ The chosen erosion coefficient b (between different functional

forms) fallow

$Ecoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil)$ The chosen erosion coefficient c (between different functional forms)

fallow

*Runoff (used in the extrapolation file)

$Rcoeff_slp_b(j,soil)$ Coefficient b (for runoff(y) = $b * slope + c$)

$R_{coeff_slp_c}(j,soil)$ Coefficient c (for runoff(y) = b * slope + c)
 $R_{coeff_slp_b_flw}(flw,soil)$ Coefficient b (for runoff(y) = b * slope + c (fallow))
 $R_{coeff_slp_c_flw}(flw,soil)$ Coefficient b (for runoff(y) = b * slope + c (fallow))
 *Nitrogen coefficients to parameters
 $N_{coeff_frt_b}(j,soil,slp)$ Coefficient b (for Nload(y) = b*exp(Nfert*c)) This estimation is redone
 in extrapolation file
 $N_{coeff_frt_c}(j,soil,slp)$ Coefficient c (for Nload(y) = b*exp(Nfert*c)) This estimation is redone
 in extrapolation file
 $N_{coeff_slp_b}(j,soil,nfert)$ Coefficient b (for Nload(y) = b * slope + c) These estimates are used
 $N_{coeff_slp_c}(j,soil,nfert)$ Coefficient c (for Nload(y) = b * slope + c) These estimates are used
 $N_{coeff_slp_b_flw}(flw,soil,nfert)$ Coefficient b (for Nload(y) = b * slope + c) (fallow)
 $N_{coeff_slp_c_flw}(flw,soil,nfert)$ Coefficient c (for Nload(y) = b * slope + c) (fallow)
 * Parameters for some result checks
 $TPL_soilP(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)$ total P load when calculated from the soilP regression param
 $NegTPlloads(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)$ check for negative load values from the soil P estimate
 $sumNegTPlloads$
 $P_load_slp_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert)$ predicted P load from slope function (fallow)
 $P_load_fert_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert)$ predicted P load from Pfert function (fallow)

;

*crop coefficient results to parameters
 $P_{coeff_slp_b}(j,soil,pac,pfert) = P_coeff_slp_b.L(j,soil,pac,pfert)$;
 $P_{coeff_slp_c}(j,soil,pac,pfert) = P_coeff_slp_c.L(j,soil,pac,pfert)$;
 $P_{coeff_fertP_a}(j,soil,slp,pac) = P_coeff_fertP_a.L(j,soil,slp,pac)$;
 $P_{coeff_fertP_b}(j,soil,slp,pac) = P_coeff_fertP_b.L(j,soil,slp,pac)$;
 $P_{coeff_soilP_a}(j,soil,slp,pfert) = P_coeff_soilP_a.L(j,soil,slp,pfert)$;
 $P_{coeff_soilP_b}(j,soil,slp,pfert) = P_coeff_soilP_b.L(j,soil,slp,pfert)$;
 $TPL_soilP(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) = P_{coeff_soilP_a}(j,soil,slp,pfert) * \log(soilP(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)) +$
 $P_{coeff_soilP_b}.L(j,soil,slp,pfert)$;
 $R_{coeff_slp_b}(j,soil) = R_coeff_slp_b.L(j,soil)$;
 $R_{coeff_slp_c}(j,soil) = R_coeff_slp_c.L(j,soil)$;

*Erosion coefficients - crops

$E_{coeff_slp_b_lin}(j,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_lin.L(j,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_c_lin}(j,soil) = E_coeff_slp_c_lin.L(j,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_b_exp}(j,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_exp.L(j,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_c_exp}(j,soil) = E_coeff_slp_c_exp.L(j,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_b_exp2}(j,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_exp2.L(j,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_c_exp2}(j,soil) = E_coeff_slp_c_exp2.L(j,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_b_sqr}(j,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_sqr.L(j,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_c_sqr}(j,soil) = E_coeff_slp_c_sqr.L(j,soil)$;

*Erosion coefficients - fallow

$E_{coeff_slp_b_flw_lin}(flw,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_flw_lin.L(flw,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_c_flw_lin}(flw,soil) = E_coeff_slp_c_flw_lin.L(flw,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_b_flw_sqr}(flw,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_flw_sqr.L(flw,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_c_flw_sqr}(flw,soil) = E_coeff_slp_c_flw_sqr.L(flw,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_b_flw_exp}(flw,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_flw_exp.L(flw,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_c_flw_exp}(flw,soil) = E_coeff_slp_c_flw_exp.L(flw,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_b_flw_exp2}(flw,soil) = E_coeff_slp_b_flw_exp2.L(flw,soil)$;
 $E_{coeff_slp_c_flw_exp2}(flw,soil) = E_coeff_slp_c_flw_exp2.L(flw,soil)$;

*Choose according to the best functional form (exp2) NOTE! This specifies the functional form to be used in all the model files


```

Ecoeff_slp_b(j,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_b_exp2(j,soil) ;
Ecoeff_slp_c(j,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_c_exp2(j,soil) ;
Ecoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_b_flw_exp2.L(flw,soil) ;
Ecoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_c_flw_exp2.L(flw,soil) ;

```

```

*Check that none of estimated coefficients do not produce negative load values
NegTLoads(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)$(TLP_soilP(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) \textless 0) = 1 ;
sumNegTLoads = SUM{(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert), NegTLoads(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) } ;

```

```

*Nitrogen load function coefficients

```

```

Ncoeff_frt_b(j,soil,slp) = Ncoeff_frt_b.L(j,soil,slp);
Ncoeff_frt_c(j,soil,slp) = Ncoeff_frt_c.L(j,soil,slp) ;
Ncoeff_slp_b(j,soil,nfert) = Ncoeff_slp_b.L(j,soil,nfert) ;
Ncoeff_slp_c(j,soil,nfert) = Ncoeff_slp_c.L(j,soil,nfert) ;

```

```

*Fallow results to runoff and P load parameters

```

```

Pcoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,pac,pfert) = Pcoeff_slp_b_flw.L(flw,soil,pac,pfert) ;
Pcoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil,pac,pfert) = Pcoeff_slp_c_flw.L(flw,soil,pac,pfert) ;
Rcoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil) = Rcoeff_slp_b_flw.L(flw,soil) ;
Rcoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil) = Rcoeff_slp_c_flw.L(flw,soil) ;

```

```

*total P (for comparison)

```

```

Pcoeff_soilP_a_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) = Pcoeff_soilP_a_flw.L(flw,soil,slp,pfert) ;
Pcoeff_soilP_b_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) = Pcoeff_soilP_b_flw.L(flw,soil,slp,pfert) ;

```

```

*N for fallow

```

```

Ncoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,nfert) = Ncoeff_slp_b_flw.L(flw,soil,nfert) ;
Ncoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil,nfert) = Ncoeff_slp_c_flw.L(flw,soil,nfert) ;

```

```

*CODE FOR DRAWING FIGURES-----

```

```

*Set declaration for figure purposes

```

```

set

```

```

lines1

```

```

/ line1*line6 /

```

```

lines3

```

```

/ ds_data, ds_pred, cc_data, cc_pred, cu_data, cu_pred /

```

```

datvspred

```

```

/ data, linear, square, exponent /

```

```

lines

```

```

/ brl_cc_finesand, brl_cc_fineclay, brl_cc_coursesand, brl_cc_courseclay, brl_cu_finesand, brl_cu_fineclay,
brl_cu_coursesand, brl_cu_courseclay, brl_ds_finesand, brl_ds_fineclay, brl_ds_coursesand,
brl_ds_courseclay

```

```

/

```

```

linesallcrop

```

```

/

```

```

brl_cc_finesand, brl_cc_fineclay, brl_cc_coursesand, brl_cc_courseclay, brl_cu_finesand, brl_cu_fineclay,
brl_cu_coursesand, brl_cu_courseclay, brl_ds_finesand, brl_ds_fineclay, brl_ds_coursesand,
brl_ds_courseclay

```

wwh_cc_finesand, wwh_cc_fineclay, wwh_cc_coursesand, wwh_cc_courseclay, wwh_cu_finesand,
 wwh_cu_fineclay, wwh_cu_coursesand, wwh_cu_courseclay, wwh_ds_finesand, wwh_ds_fineclay,
 wwh_ds_coursesand, wwh_ds_courseclay
 sbt_cc_finesand, sbt_cc_fineclay, sbt_cc_coursesand, sbt_cc_courseclay, sbt_cu_finesand, sbt_cu_fineclay,
 sbt_cu_coursesand, sbt_cu_courseclay, sbt_ds_finesand, sbt_ds_fineclay, sbt_ds_coursesand,
 sbt_ds_courseclay
 ols_cc_finesand, ols_cc_fineclay, ols_cc_coursesand, ols_cc_courseclay, ols_cu_finesand, ols_cu_fineclay,
 ols_cu_coursesand, ols_cu_courseclay, ols_ds_finesand, ols_ds_fineclay, ols_ds_coursesand,
 ols_ds_courseclay
 grs_cc_finesand, grs_cc_fineclay, grs_cc_coursesand, grs_cc_courseclay, grs_cu_finesand, grs_cu_fineclay,
 grs_cu_coursesand, grs_cu_courseclay, grs_ds_finesand, grs_ds_fineclay, grs_ds_coursesand,
 grs_ds_courseclay
 pot_cc_finesand, pot_cc_fineclay, pot_cc_coursesand, pot_cc_courseclay, pot_cu_finesand,
 pot_cu_fineclay, pot_cu_coursesand, pot_cu_courseclay, pot_ds_finesand, pot_ds_fineclay,
 pot_ds_coursesand, pot_ds_courseclay
 /
 linesallcrop2
 /
 brl_cc_fs, brl_cc_fc, brl_cc_cs, brl_cc_cl, brl_cu_fs, brl_cu_fc, brl_cu_cs, brl_cu_cl, brl_ds_fs, brl_ds_fc,
 brl_ds_cs, brl_ds_cl
 wwh_cc_fs, wwh_cc_fc, wwh_cc_cs, wwh_cc_cl, wwh_cu_fs, wwh_cu_fc, wwh_cu_cs, wwh_cu_cl,
 wwh_ds_fs, wwh_ds_fc, wwh_ds_cs, wwh_ds_cl
 sbt_cc_fs, sbt_cc_fc, sbt_cc_cs, sbt_cc_cl, sbt_cu_fs, sbt_cu_fc, sbt_cu_cs, sbt_cu_cl, sbt_ds_fs, sbt_ds_fc,
 sbt_ds_cs, sbt_ds_cl
 ols_cc_fs, ols_cc_fc, ols_cc_cs, ols_cc_cl, ols_cu_fs, ols_cu_fc, ols_cu_cs, ols_cu_cl, ols_ds_fs, ols_ds_fc,
 ols_ds_cs, ols_ds_cl
 grs_cc_fs, grs_cc_fc, grs_cc_cs, grs_cc_cl, grs_cu_fs, grs_cu_fc, grs_cu_cs, grs_cu_cl, grs_ds_fs, grs_ds_fc,
 grs_ds_cs, grs_ds_cl
 pot_cc_fs, pot_cc_fc, pot_cc_cs, pot_cc_cl, pot_cu_fs, pot_cu_fc, pot_cu_cs, pot_cu_cl, pot_ds_fs,
 pot_ds_fc, pot_ds_cs, pot_ds_cl
 /
 singleCrop
 /
 pred_cc_fs, pred_cc_fc, pred_cc_cs, pred_cc_cl, pred_cu_fs, pred_cu_fc, pred_cu_cs, pred_cu_cl,
 pred_ds_fs, pred_ds_fc, pred_ds_cs, pred_ds_cl
 IC_cc_fs, IC_cc_fc, IC_cc_cs, IC_cc_cl, IC_cu_fs, IC_cu_fc, IC_cu_cs, IC_cu_cl, IC_ds_fs, IC_ds_fc, IC_ds_cs,
 IC_ds_cl
 /
 predLines
 /
 pred_cc_fs, pred_cc_fc, pred_cc_cs, pred_cc_cl, pred_cu_fs, pred_cu_fc, pred_cu_cs, pred_cu_cl,
 pred_ds_fs, pred_ds_fc, pred_ds_cs, pred_ds_cl
 /
 ICreamLines
 /
 IC_cc_fs, IC_cc_fc, IC_cc_cs, IC_cc_cl, IC_cu_fs, IC_cu_fc, IC_cu_cs, IC_cu_cl, IC_ds_fs, IC_ds_fc, IC_ds_cs,
 IC_ds_cl
 /
 ICreamLinesN
 /
 IC_cc_fs_s0, IC_cc_fc_s0, IC_cc_cs_s0, IC_cc_cl_s0, IC_cu_fs_s0, IC_cu_fc_s0, IC_cu_cs_s0, IC_cu_cl_s0,
 IC_ds_fs_s0, IC_ds_fc_s0, IC_ds_cs_s0, IC_ds_cl_s0

```

IC_cc_fs_s1, IC_cc_fc_s1, IC_cc_cs_s1, IC_cc_cl_s1, IC_cu_fs_s1, IC_cu_fc_s1, IC_cu_cs_s1, IC_cu_cl_s1,
IC_ds_fs_s1, IC_ds_fc_s1, IC_ds_cs_s1, IC_ds_cl_s1
IC_cc_fs_s3, IC_cc_fc_s3, IC_cc_cs_s3, IC_cc_cl_s3, IC_cu_fs_s3, IC_cu_fc_s3, IC_cu_cs_s3, IC_cu_cl_s3,
IC_ds_fs_s3, IC_ds_fc_s3, IC_ds_cs_s3, IC_ds_cl_s3
IC_cc_fs_s7, IC_cc_fc_s7, IC_cc_cs_s7, IC_cc_cl_s7, IC_cu_fs_s7, IC_cu_fc_s7, IC_cu_cs_s7, IC_cu_cl_s7,
IC_ds_fs_s7, IC_ds_fc_s7, IC_ds_cs_s7, IC_ds_cl_s7
/
subeet_line
/sbt_cc_finesand, sbt_cc_fineclay, sbt_cc_coursesand, sbt_cc_courseclay, sbt_cu_finesand,
sbt_cu_fineclay, sbt_cu_coursesand, sbt_cu_courseclay, sbt_ds_finesand, sbt_ds_fineclay,
sbt_ds_coursesand, sbt_ds_courseclay /
grass_line
/ grs_cc_finesand, grs_cc_fineclay, grs_cc_coursesand, grs_cc_courseclay, grs_cu_finesand,
grs_cu_fineclay, grs_cu_coursesand, grs_cu_courseclay, grs_ds_finesand, grs_ds_fineclay,
grs_ds_coursesand, grs_ds_courseclay /
convcult
/
brl_cc_finesand, brl_cc_fineclay, brl_cc_coursesand, brl_cc_courseclay
wwh_cc_finesand, wwh_cc_fineclay, wwh_cc_coursesand, wwh_cc_courseclay
sbt_cc_finesand, sbt_cc_fineclay, sbt_cc_coursesand, sbt_cc_courseclay
ols_cc_finesand, ols_cc_fineclay, ols_cc_coursesand, ols_cc_courseclay
grs_cc_finesand, grs_cc_fineclay, grs_cc_coursesand, grs_cc_courseclay
pot_cc_finesand, pot_cc_fineclay, pot_cc_coursesand, pot_cc_courseclay
/
convcultHtS
/ brl_cc_courseclay, wwh_cc_courseclay, sbt_cc_courseclay, ols_cc_courseclay, grs_cc_courseclay,
pot_cc_courseclay /
plines
/
brl_cc_finesand_lin, brl_cc_fineclay_lin, brl_cc_coursesand_lin, brl_cc_courseclay_lin, brl_cu_finesand_lin,
brl_cu_fineclay_lin, brl_cu_coursesand_lin, brl_cu_courseclay_lin, brl_ds_finesand_lin, brl_ds_fineclay_lin,
brl_ds_coursesand_lin, brl_ds_courseclay_lin
brl_cc_finesand_exp, brl_cc_fineclay_exp, brl_cc_coursesand_exp, brl_cc_courseclay_exp,
brl_cu_finesand_exp, brl_cu_fineclay_exp, brl_cu_coursesand_exp, brl_cu_courseclay_exp,
brl_ds_finesand_exp, brl_ds_fineclay_exp, brl_ds_coursesand_exp, brl_ds_courseclay_exp
brl_cc_finesand_sqr, brl_cc_fineclay_sqr, brl_cc_coursesand_sqr, brl_cc_courseclay_sqr,
brl_cu_finesand_sqr, brl_cu_fineclay_sqr, brl_cu_coursesand_sqr, brl_cu_courseclay_sqr,
brl_ds_finesand_sqr, brl_ds_fineclay_sqr, brl_ds_coursesand_sqr, brl_ds_courseclay_sqr
/

scen    Scenarios of which each is a line
/
    brl_cc_slt1, brl_cc_slt4, brl_cc_slt9, brl_cc_slt16, brl_cu_slt1, brl_cu_slt4, brl_cu_slt9, brl_cu_slt16,
brl_ds_slt1, brl_ds_slt4, brl_ds_slt9, brl_ds_slt16
cultivation_data, cultivation_pred, ds_data, ds_pred, cc_data, cu_data, cu_pred, cc_pred,
ds_data1, ds_pred1, cc_data1, cu_data1, cu_pred1, cc_pred1, ds_data2, ds_pred2, cc_data2, cu_data2,
cu_pred2, cc_pred2, ds_data3, ds_pred3, cc_data3, cu_data3, cu_pred3, cc_pred3
/
bscen
/
predicted_cc_finesand, predicted_cc_fineclay, predicted_cc_coursesand, predicted_cc_courseclay
predicted_cu_finesand, predicted_cu_fineclay, predicted_cu_coursesand, predicted_cu_courseclay

```

```

predicted_ds_finesand, predicted_ds_fineclay, predicted_ds_coursesand, predicted_ds_courseclay
data_cc_finesand, data_cc_fineclay, data_cc_coursesand, data_cc_courseclay
data_cu_finesand, data_cu_fineclay, data_cu_coursesand, data_cu_courseclay
data_ds_finesand, data_ds_fineclay, data_ds_coursesand, data_ds_courseclay
/
bscen2
/
predicted_cc_finesand, predicted_cc_fineclay, predicted_cc_coursesand, predicted_cc_courseclay
data_cc_finesand, data_cc_fineclay, data_cc_coursesand, data_cc_courseclay
/

```

```

bICdata
/
cc_finesand, cc_fineclay, cc_coursesand, cc_courseclay
cu_finesand, cu_fineclay, cu_coursesand, cu_courseclay
ds_finesand, ds_fineclay, ds_coursesand, ds_courseclay
/

```

```

item      y and x axis items      /Pred, CDataP, slopepoints, totP, soilP, P_level, runoff, erosion, totalN,
Nfert, Pfert, slope /
Naxisitems          / N_fertilization, ICdata, totalNload /
;

```

*Parameters for different graphs (need to be 3 dimensional)

```

parameters
NloadBrISlp1HtS(lines3, nfert, item)      N load as a function N fert for HtS soil slope class 1
NloadBrISlp3HtS(lines3, nfert, item)      N load as a function N fert for HtS soil slope class 3
NloadBrISlp3HsS(lines3, nfert, item)      N load as a function N fert for HsS soil slope class 3
NloadBrISlp3KHt(lines1, nfert, Naxisitems)  N load as a function N fert for KHt soil slope class 3
N_dataGraphBrI_slp1
P_12_HsS_15F_barley(scen, slp, item)      The graph of TP load of barley as P stock is 12 and P
fertilisation is 15
P_12_HsS_barley(scen, pfert, item)        The graph of TP load of barley as P stock is 12 and P fertilisation
varies
runoff_12_HsS_15F_barley(scen, slp, item)  The graph of runoff of barley as P stock is 12 and P
fertilisation is 15
runoff_barley_cc(bscen2, slp, item)        Runoff data and OLS predicted values for barley (conventional
cultivation)
runoff_barley(singleCrop, slp, item)       Runoff data and OLS predicted values for barley (all cultivation)
NloadBrISlp3(bICdata, nfert, item)        Barley N load for slope class3
N_dataGraphBrI_slp1(bICdata, nfert, item)  N load as function of fertilization (IC data) for SLP1
N_barley_slp_data(bscen, slp, item)        N load of barley as function of slope when N fertilisation is 80
(data)
N_barley_data(ICreamLinesN, nfert, item)   N load of barley as function of fertilization (IC data)
N_dataGraph_slp1(linesallcrop, nfert, item) Nitrogen load plotted for fert levels
N_data_CC_SLP1(convcult, nfert, item)      Nitrogen load of conventionally cultivated crops plotted for
different fertilization levels
N_load_HtS_CC_SLP1(convcultHtS, nfert, item) Nitrogen load of conventionally cultivated crops plotted
for different fertilization levels
N_subeet_slp1(subeet_line, nfert, item)    Nitrogen load for sugarbeet plotted for fert levels
N_grass_slp1(grass_line, nfert, item)      Nitrogen load for sugarbeet plotted for fert levels

```

erosion_12_HsS_15F_barley(scen, slp, item) The graph of NON-SCALED erosion of barley as P stock is 12 and P fertilisation is 15

erosion_all_crops(linesallcrop, slp, item) The rescaled erosion data

erosion_all_crops2(linesallcrop2, slp, item) The rescaled erosion data

erosion_predicted(plines, slp, item) Preditedcted erosion using OLS estimated functions

ErosionBrl_cc_HtS(datvspred, slp, item) IC-data and preditedcted erosion using OLS estimated functions for barley cc Hts

ErosionBrl_cu_HtS(datvspred, slp, item) IC-data and preditedcted erosion using OLS estimated functions for barley cu Hts

ErosionBrl_ds_HtS(datvspred, slp, item) IC-data and preditedcted erosion using OLS estimated functions for barley ds Hts

ErosionGrS_cc_HtS(datvspred, slp, item) IC-data and preditedcted erosion using OLS estimated functions for grass cc Hts

erosion_barley(bscen, slp, item) Barley average erosion as function of slope

erosion_ICbarley(bICdata, slp, item) ICECREMA-data for barley

totPfert_barley(bscen, pfert, item) Total P-loas as a function of P fertilisation for barley (all tillage and soil and slope) OLS and data

;

*GRAPH DATA VALUES

*X-axis

totPfert_barley(bscen, pfert, "Pfert") = fertP('f13','slp1','Hht','pac12',pfert) ;

*Y-axis

totPfert_barley("data_cc_finesand", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f13",slp1,'Hht','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("data_cc_fineclay", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f13",slp1,'HsS','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("data_cc_coursesand", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f13",slp1,'KHt','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("data_cc_courseclay", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f13",slp1,'HtS','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("predicted_cc_finesand", pfert, "totP") = P_load_fert("f13",slp1,'Hht','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("predicted_cc_fineclay", pfert, "totP") = P_load_fert("f13",slp1,'HsS','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("predicted_cc_coursesand", pfert, "totP") = P_load_fert("f13",slp1,'KHt','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("predicted_cc_courseclay", pfert, "totP") = P_load_fert("f13",slp1,'HtS','pac12',pfert) ;

totPfert_barley("data_cu_finesand", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f14",slp1,'Hht','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("data_cu_fineclay", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f14",slp1,'HsS','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("data_cu_coursesand", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f14",slp1,'KHt','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("data_cu_courseclay", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f14",slp1,'HtS','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("predicted_cu_finesand", pfert, "totP") = P_load_fert("f14",slp1,'Hht','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("predicted_cu_fineclay", pfert, "totP") = P_load_fert("f14",slp1,'HsS','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("predicted_cu_coursesand", pfert, "totP") = P_load_fert("f14",slp1,'KHt','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("predicted_cu_courseclay", pfert, "totP") = P_load_fert("f14",slp1,'HtS','pac12',pfert) ;

totPfert_barley("data_ds_finesand", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f15",slp1,'Hht','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("data_ds_fineclay", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f15",slp1,'HsS','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("data_ds_coursesand", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f15",slp1,'KHt','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("data_ds_courseclay", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f15",slp1,'HtS','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("predicted_ds_finesand", pfert, "totP") = P_load_fert("f15",slp1,'Hht','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("predicted_ds_fineclay", pfert, "totP") = P_load_fert("f15",slp1,'HsS','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("predicted_ds_coursesand", pfert, "totP") = P_load_fert("f15",slp1,'KHt','pac12',pfert) ;
 totPfert_barley("predicted_ds_courseclay", pfert, "totP") = P_load_fert("f15",slp1,'HtS','pac12',pfert) ;

*X-axis

NloadBrlSlp3(bICdata, nfert, "Nfert") = N_fert('f34','slp1','Hht',nfert) ;

*Y-axis

```
NloadBrlSlp3("cc_finesand", nfert, "totalN") = Nloaddata("f13", "slp3", 'HHT', nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3("cc_fineclay", nfert, "totalN") = Nloaddata("f13", "slp3", 'HsS', nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3("cc_coursesand", nfert, "totalN") = Nloaddata("f13", "slp3", 'KHT', nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3("cc_courseclay", nfert, "totalN") = Nloaddata("f13", "slp3", 'HtS', nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3("cu_finesand", nfert, "totalN") = Nloaddata("f14", "slp3", 'HHT', nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3("cu_fineclay", nfert, "totalN") = Nloaddata("f14", "slp3", 'HsS', nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3("cu_coursesand", nfert, "totalN") = Nloaddata("f14", "slp3", 'KHT', nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3("cu_courseclay", nfert, "totalN") = Nloaddata("f14", "slp3", 'HtS', nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3("ds_finesand", nfert, "totalN") = Nloaddata("f15", "slp3", 'HHT', nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3("ds_fineclay", nfert, "totalN") = Nloaddata("f15", "slp3", 'HsS', nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3("ds_coursesand", nfert, "totalN") = Nloaddata("f15", "slp3", 'KHT', nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3("ds_courseclay", nfert, "totalN") = Nloaddata("f15", "slp3", 'HtS', nfert) ;
```

```
erosion_ICbarley(bICdata, slp, "slope") = slopepoint(slp) ;
erosion_ICbarley("cc_finesand", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f13", slp, 'HHT') ;
erosion_ICbarley("cc_fineclay", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f13", slp, 'HsS') ;
erosion_ICbarley("cc_coursesand", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f13", slp, 'KHT') ;
erosion_ICbarley("cc_courseclay", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f13", slp, 'HtS') ;
erosion_ICbarley("cu_finesand", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f14", slp, 'HHT') ;
erosion_ICbarley("cu_fineclay", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f14", slp, 'HsS') ;
erosion_ICbarley("cu_coursesand", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f14", slp, 'KHT') ;
erosion_ICbarley("cu_courseclay", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f14", slp, 'HtS') ;
erosion_ICbarley("ds_finesand", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f15", slp, 'HHT') ;
erosion_ICbarley("ds_fineclay", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f15", slp, 'HsS') ;
erosion_ICbarley("ds_coursesand", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f15", slp, 'KHT') ;
erosion_ICbarley("ds_courseclay", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f15", slp, 'HtS') ;
```

*EROSION FOR BARLEY DATA VS OLS MODEL (TILLAGE AND SOIL)

```
erosion_barley(bscen, slp, "slope") = slopepoint(slp) ;
erosion_barley("data_cc_finesand", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f13", slp, 'HHT') ;
erosion_barley("data_cc_fineclay", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f13", slp, 'HsS') ;
erosion_barley("data_cc_coursesand", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f13", slp, 'KHT') ;
erosion_barley("data_cc_courseclay", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f13", slp, 'HtS') ;
erosion_barley("predicted_cc_finesand", slp, "erosion") = Perosion_exp("f13", slp, 'HHT') ;
erosion_barley("predicted_cc_fineclay", slp, "erosion") = Perosion_exp("f13", slp, 'HsS') ;
erosion_barley("predicted_cc_coursesand", slp, "erosion") = Perosion_exp("f13", slp, 'KHT') ;
erosion_barley("predicted_cc_courseclay", slp, "erosion") = Perosion_exp("f13", slp, 'HtS') ;
```

```
erosion_barley("data_cu_finesand", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f14", slp, 'HHT') ;
erosion_barley("data_cu_fineclay", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f14", slp, 'HsS') ;
erosion_barley("data_cu_coursesand", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f14", slp, 'KHT') ;
erosion_barley("data_cu_courseclay", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f14", slp, 'HtS') ;
erosion_barley("predicted_cu_finesand", slp, "erosion") = Perosion_exp("f14", slp, 'HHT') ;
erosion_barley("predicted_cu_fineclay", slp, "erosion") = Perosion_exp("f14", slp, 'HsS') ;
erosion_barley("predicted_cu_coursesand", slp, "erosion") = Perosion_exp("f14", slp, 'KHT') ;
erosion_barley("predicted_cu_courseclay", slp, "erosion") = Perosion_exp("f14", slp, 'HtS') ;
```

```
erosion_barley("data_ds_finesand", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f15", slp, 'HHT') ;
erosion_barley("data_ds_fineclay", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f15", slp, 'HsS') ;
erosion_barley("data_ds_coursesand", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f15", slp, 'KHT') ;
```

```

erosion_barley("data_ds_courseclay", slp, "erosion") = erosiondata("f15",slp,'HtS') ;
erosion_barley("predicted_ds_finesand", slp, "erosion") = Perosion_exp("f15",slp,'HHt') ;
erosion_barley("predicted_ds_fineclay", slp, "erosion") = Perosion_exp("f15",slp,'HsS') ;
erosion_barley("predicted_ds_coursesand", slp, "erosion") = Perosion_exp("f15",slp,'KHT') ;
erosion_barley("predicted_ds_courseclay", slp, "erosion") = Perosion_exp("f15",slp,'HtS') ;

```

*X-AXIS

```
ErosionBrl_cc_HtS(datvspred, slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
```

*Y-AXIS

```

ErosionBrl_cc_HtS('data', slp, 'erosion') = Erosiondata('f13',slp,'HtS') ;
ErosionBrl_cc_HtS('linear', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin('f13',slp,'HtS') ;
ErosionBrl_cc_HtS('square', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr('f13',slp,'HtS') ;
ErosionBrl_cc_HtS('exponent', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp('f13',slp,'HtS') ;

```

\$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'

\$setglobal gp_title 'Barley erosion conventionally cultivated IC-data vs predictions'

*\$libinclude gnuplotxyz ErosionBrl_cc_HtS slope erosion

*X-AXIS

```
ErosionBrl_cu_HtS(datvspred, slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
```

*Y-AXIS

```

ErosionBrl_cu_HtS('data', slp, 'erosion') = Erosiondata('f14',slp,'HtS') ;
ErosionBrl_cu_HtS('linear', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin('f14',slp,'HtS') ;
ErosionBrl_cu_HtS('square', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr('f14',slp,'HtS') ;
ErosionBrl_cu_HtS('exponent', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp('f14',slp,'HtS') ;

```

\$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'

\$setglobal gp_title 'Barley erosion cultivated IC-data vs predictions'

*\$libinclude gnuplotxyz ErosionBrl_cu_HtS slope erosion

*X-AXIS

```
ErosionBrl_ds_HtS(datvspred, slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
```

*Y-AXIS

```

ErosionBrl_ds_HtS('data', slp, 'erosion') = Erosiondata('f15',slp,'HtS') ;
ErosionBrl_ds_HtS('linear', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin('f15',slp,'HtS') ;
ErosionBrl_ds_HtS('square', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr('f15',slp,'HtS') ;
ErosionBrl_ds_HtS('exponent', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp('f15',slp,'HtS') ;

```

\$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'

\$setglobal gp_title 'Barley erosion direct till IC-data vs predictions'

*\$libinclude gnuplotxyz ErosionBrl_ds_HtS slope erosion

*X-AXIS

```
ErosionGrs_cc_HtS(datvspred, slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
```

*Y-AXIS

```

ErosionGrs_cc_HtS('data', slp, 'erosion') = Erosiondata('f43',slp,'HtS') ;
ErosionGrs_cc_HtS('linear', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin('f43',slp,'HtS') ;
ErosionGrs_cc_HtS('square', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr('f43',slp,'HtS') ;
ErosionGrs_cc_HtS('exponent', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp('f43',slp,'HtS') ;

```

\$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'

\$setglobal gp_title 'Grass erosion conventionally cultivated IC-data vs predictions'

*\$libinclude gnuplotxyz ErosionGrs_cc_HtS slope erosion

*erosion_all_crops_soils(scen, slp, item) As function of slope

*EROSION DATA

*Conventional tillage

erosion_all_crops(linesallcrop, slp, 'slopepoints') = slopedata(slp) ;

erosion_all_crops('brl_cc_finesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('brl_cc_fineclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HsS") ;

erosion_all_crops('brl_cc_coursesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"KHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('brl_cc_courseclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HtS") ;

*Cultivation on different soils

erosion_all_crops('brl_cu_finesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"HHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('brl_cu_fineclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"HsS") ;

erosion_all_crops('brl_cu_coursesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"KHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('brl_cu_courseclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"HtS") ;

*Direct sowing on different soils

erosion_all_crops('brl_ds_finesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"HHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('brl_ds_fineclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"HsS") ;

erosion_all_crops('brl_ds_coursesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"KHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('brl_ds_courseclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"HtS") ;

*Conventional tillage

erosion_all_crops('wwh_cc_finesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f1",slp,"HHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('wwh_cc_fineclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f1",slp,"HsS") ;

erosion_all_crops('wwh_cc_coursesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f1",slp,"KHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('wwh_cc_courseclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f1",slp,"HtS") ;

*Cultivation on different soils

erosion_all_crops('wwh_cu_finesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f2",slp,"HHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('wwh_cu_fineclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f2",slp,"HsS") ;

erosion_all_crops('wwh_cu_coursesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f2",slp,"KHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('wwh_cu_courseclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f2",slp,"HtS") ;

*Direct sowing on different soils

erosion_all_crops('wwh_ds_finesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f3",slp,"HHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('wwh_ds_fineclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f3",slp,"HsS") ;

erosion_all_crops('wwh_ds_coursesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f3",slp,"KHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('wwh_ds_courseclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f3",slp,"HtS") ;

*Grass

erosion_all_crops('grs_cc_finesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f43",slp,"HHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('grs_cc_fineclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f43",slp,"HsS") ;

erosion_all_crops('grs_cc_coursesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f43",slp,"KHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('grs_cc_courseclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f43",slp,"HtS") ;

*Sugarbeet

erosion_all_crops('sbt_cc_finesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f34",slp,"HHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('sbt_cc_fineclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f34",slp,"HsS") ;

erosion_all_crops('sbt_cc_coursesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f34",slp,"KHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('sbt_cc_courseclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f34",slp,"HtS") ;

*Oilseed

erosion_all_crops('ols_cc_finesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f37",slp,"HHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('ols_cc_fineclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f37",slp,"HsS") ;

erosion_all_crops('ols_cc_coursesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f37",slp,"KHT") ;

erosion_all_crops('ols_cc_courseclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f37",slp,"HtS") ;

*Potato

erosion_all_crops('pot_cc_finesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f28",slp,"HHT") ;


```

erosion_all_crops('pot_cc_fineclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f28",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_all_crops('pot_cc_coursesand', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f28",slp,"KHt") ;
erosion_all_crops('pot_cc_courseclay', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f28",slp,"HtS") ;

```

***EROSION DATA2**

***Conventional tillage**

```

erosion_all_crops2(linesallcrop2, slp, 'slopepoints') = slopedata(slp) ;
erosion_all_crops2('brl_cc_fs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('brl_cc_fc', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_all_crops2('brl_cc_cs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"KHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('brl_cc_cl', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HtS") ;

```

***Cultivation on different soils**

```

erosion_all_crops2('brl_cu_fs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"HHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('brl_cu_fc', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_all_crops2('brl_cu_cs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"KHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('brl_cu_cl', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"HtS") ;

```

***Direct sowing on different soils**

```

erosion_all_crops2('brl_ds_fs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"HHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('brl_ds_fc', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_all_crops2('brl_ds_cs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"KHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('brl_ds_cl', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"HtS") ;

```

***Conventional tillage**

```

erosion_all_crops2('wwh_cc_fs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f1",slp,"HHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('wwh_cc_fc', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f1",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_all_crops2('wwh_cc_cs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f1",slp,"KHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('wwh_cc_cl', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f1",slp,"HtS") ;

```

***Cultivation on different soils**

```

erosion_all_crops2('wwh_cu_fs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f2",slp,"HHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('wwh_cu_fc', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f2",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_all_crops2('wwh_cu_cs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f2",slp,"KHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('wwh_cu_cl', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f2",slp,"HtS") ;

```

***Direct sowing on different soils**

```

erosion_all_crops2('wwh_ds_fs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f3",slp,"HHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('wwh_ds_fc', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f3",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_all_crops2('wwh_ds_cs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f3",slp,"KHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('wwh_ds_cl', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f3",slp,"HtS") ;

```

***Grass**

```

erosion_all_crops2('grs_cc_fs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f43",slp,"HHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('grs_cc_fc', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f43",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_all_crops2('grs_cc_cs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f43",slp,"KHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('grs_cc_cl', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f43",slp,"HtS") ;

```

***Sugarbeet**

```

erosion_all_crops2('sbt_cc_fs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f34",slp,"HHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('sbt_cc_fc', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f34",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_all_crops2('sbt_cc_cs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f34",slp,"KHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('sbt_cc_cl', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f34",slp,"HtS") ;

```

***Oilseed**

```

erosion_all_crops2('ols_cc_fs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f37",slp,"HHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('ols_cc_fc', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f37",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_all_crops2('ols_cc_cs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f37",slp,"KHt") ;
erosion_all_crops2('ols_cc_cl', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f37",slp,"HtS") ;

```

***Potato**

```
erosion_all_crops2('pot_cc_fs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata('f28',slp,'HHT') ;
erosion_all_crops2('pot_cc_fc', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f28",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_all_crops2('pot_cc_cs', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f28",slp,"KHT") ;
erosion_all_crops2('pot_cc_cl', slp, 'erosion') = erosiondata("f28",slp,"HtS") ;
```

*EROSION PREDICTIONS

*LINEAR

*Conventional tillage

```
erosion_predicted(plines, slp, 'slopepoints') = slopedata(slp) ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cc_finesand_lin', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin('f13',slp,'HHT') ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cc_fineclay_lin', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin("f13",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cc_coursesand_lin', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin("f13",slp,"KHT") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cc_courseclay_lin', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin("f13",slp,"HtS") ;
```

*Cultivation on different soils

```
erosion_predicted('brl_cu_finesand_lin', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin("f14",slp,"HHT") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cu_fineclay_lin', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin("f14",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cu_coursesand_lin', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin("f14",slp,"KHT") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cu_courseclay_lin', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin("f14",slp,"HtS") ;
```

*Direct sowing on different soils

```
erosion_predicted('brl_ds_finesand_lin', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin("f15",slp,"HHT") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_ds_fineclay_lin', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin("f15",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_ds_coursesand_lin', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin("f15",slp,"KHT") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_ds_courseclay_lin', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_lin("f15",slp,"HtS") ;
```

*QUADRATIC

*Conventional tillage

```
erosion_predicted('brl_cc_finesand_sqr', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr('f13',slp,'HHT') ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cc_fineclay_sqr', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr("f13",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cc_coursesand_sqr', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr("f13",slp,"KHT") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cc_courseclay_sqr', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr("f13",slp,"HtS") ;
```

*Cultivation on different soils

```
erosion_predicted('brl_cu_finesand_sqr', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr("f14",slp,"HHT") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cu_fineclay_sqr', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr("f14",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cu_coursesand_sqr', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr("f14",slp,"KHT") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cu_courseclay_sqr', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr("f14",slp,"HtS") ;
```

*Direct sowing on different soils

```
erosion_predicted('brl_ds_finesand_sqr', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr("f15",slp,"HHT") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_ds_fineclay_sqr', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr("f15",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_ds_coursesand_sqr', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr("f15",slp,"KHT") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_ds_courseclay_sqr', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_sqr("f15",slp,"HtS") ;
```

*EXP

*Conventional tillage

```
erosion_predicted('brl_cc_finesand_exp', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp('f13',slp,'HHT') ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cc_fineclay_exp', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp("f13",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cc_coursesand_exp', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp("f13",slp,"KHT") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cc_courseclay_exp', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp("f13",slp,"HtS") ;
```

*Cultivation on different soils

```
erosion_predicted('brl_cu_finesand_exp', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp("f14",slp,"HHT") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cu_fineclay_exp', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp("f14",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cu_coursesand_exp', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp("f14",slp,"KHT") ;
erosion_predicted('brl_cu_courseclay_exp', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp("f14",slp,"HtS") ;
```

*Direct sowing on different soils

```
erosion_predicted('brl_ds_finesand_exp', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp("f15",slp,"HHT") ;  
erosion_predicted('brl_ds_fineclay_exp', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp("f15",slp,"HsS") ;  
erosion_predicted('brl_ds_coursesand_exp', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp("f15",slp,"KHt") ;  
erosion_predicted('brl_ds_courseclay_exp', slp, 'erosion') = Perosion_exp("f15",slp,"HtS") ;
```

*Data on the effect of slopes on P load under different tillage methods

```
P_12_HsS_15F_barley("ds_data", slp, "totP") = TP_load("f15",slp,"HsS","PAC12","pfer15") ;  
P_12_HsS_15F_barley("ds_data", slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;  
P_12_HsS_15F_barley("cu_data", slp, "totP") = TP_load("f14",slp,"HsS","PAC12","pfer15") ;  
P_12_HsS_15F_barley("cu_data", slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;  
P_12_HsS_15F_barley("cc_data", slp, "totP") = TP_load("f13",slp,"HsS","PAC12","pfer15") ;  
P_12_HsS_15F_barley("cc_data", slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;
```

*OLS linear model on the effect of slopes on P load under different tillage methods

```
P_12_HsS_15F_barley("ds_pred", slp, "totP") = P_load_slp("f15",slp,"HsS","PAC12","pfer15") ;  
P_12_HsS_15F_barley("ds_pred", slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;  
P_12_HsS_15F_barley("cu_pred", slp, "totP") = P_load_slp("f14",slp,"HsS","PAC12","pfer15") ;  
P_12_HsS_15F_barley("cu_pred", slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;  
P_12_HsS_15F_barley("cc_pred", slp, "totP") = P_load_slp("f13",slp,"HsS","PAC12","pfer15") ;  
P_12_HsS_15F_barley("cc_pred", slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;
```

*Data on the effect of slopes on P load under different tillage methods AS P FERTILISATION CHANGES slp 1

```
P_12_HsS_barley("ds_data1", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f15","slp1","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
P_12_HsS_barley("ds_data1", pfert, "P_level") = fertP("f15","slp1","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
P_12_HsS_barley("cu_data1", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f14","slp1","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
P_12_HsS_barley("cu_data1", pfert, "P_level") = fertP("f14","slp1","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
P_12_HsS_barley("cc_data1", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f13","slp1","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
P_12_HsS_barley("cc_data1", pfert, "P_level") = fertP("f13","slp1","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;
```

*Data on the effect of slopes on P load under different tillage methods AS P FERTILISATION CHANGES slp 2

```
*P_12_HsS_barley("ds_data2", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f15","slp2","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
*P_12_HsS_barley("ds_data2", pfert, "P_level") = fertP("f15","slp2","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
*P_12_HsS_barley("cu_data2", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f14","slp2","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
*P_12_HsS_barley("cu_data2", pfert, "P_level") = fertP("f14","slp2","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
*P_12_HsS_barley("cc_data2", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f13","slp2","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
*P_12_HsS_barley("cc_data2", pfert, "P_level") = fertP("f13","slp2","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;
```

*Data on the effect of slopes on P load under different tillage methods AS P FERTILISATION CHANGES slp 3

```
P_12_HsS_barley("ds_data3", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f15","slp3","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
P_12_HsS_barley("ds_data3", pfert, "P_level") = fertP("f15","slp3","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
P_12_HsS_barley("cu_data3", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f14","slp3","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
P_12_HsS_barley("cu_data3", pfert, "P_level") = fertP("f14","slp3","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
P_12_HsS_barley("cc_data3", pfert, "totP") = TP_load("f13","slp3","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;  
P_12_HsS_barley("cc_data3", pfert, "P_level") = fertP("f13","slp3","HsS","PAC12", pfert) ;
```

*Data on the effect of slopes on runoff under different tillage methods

```
runoff_12_HsS_15F_barley("ds_data", slp, "runoff") = runoff("f15",slp,"HsS","PAC12","pfer15") ;  
runoff_12_HsS_15F_barley("ds_data", slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;  
runoff_12_HsS_15F_barley("cu_data", slp, "runoff") = runoff("f14",slp,"HsS","PAC12","pfer15") ;
```

```
runoff_12_HsS_15F_barley("cu_data", slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;
runoff_12_HsS_15F_barley("cc_data", slp, "runoff") = runoff("f13",slp,"HsS","PAC12","pfer15") ;
runoff_12_HsS_15F_barley("cc_data", slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;
```

*X-axis

```
runoff_barley_cc(bscen2, slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;
```

*Y-axis

```
runoff_barley_cc("data_cc_finesand", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f13",slp,'HHT') ;
runoff_barley_cc("data_cc_fineclay", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f13",slp,'HsS') ;
runoff_barley_cc("data_cc_coursesand", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f13",slp,'KHT') ;
runoff_barley_cc("data_cc_courseclay", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f13",slp,'HtS') ;
```

```
runoff_barley_cc("predicted_cc_finesand", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f13",slp,'HHT') ;
runoff_barley_cc("predicted_cc_fineclay", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f13",slp,'HsS') ;
runoff_barley_cc("predicted_cc_coursesand", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f13",slp,'KHT') ;
runoff_barley_cc("predicted_cc_courseclay", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f13",slp,'HtS') ;
```

*X-axis

```
runoff_barley(singleCrop, slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;
```

*Y-axis

*Conventional cultivation data

```
runoff_barley("IC_cc_fs", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f13",slp,'HHT') ;
runoff_barley("IC_cc_fc", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f13",slp,'HsS') ;
runoff_barley("IC_cc_cs", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f13",slp,'KHT') ;
runoff_barley("IC_cc_cl", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f13",slp,'HtS') ;
```

*Conventional cultivation prediction

```
runoff_barley("pred_cc_fs", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f13",slp,'HHT') ;
runoff_barley("pred_cc_fc", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f13",slp,'HsS') ;
runoff_barley("pred_cc_cs", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f13",slp,'KHT') ;
runoff_barley("pred_cc_cl", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f13",slp,'HtS') ;
```

*Cultivation data

```
runoff_barley("IC_cu_fs", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f14",slp,'HHT') ;
runoff_barley("IC_cu_fc", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f14",slp,'HsS') ;
runoff_barley("IC_cu_cs", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f14",slp,'KHT') ;
runoff_barley("IC_cu_cl", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f14",slp,'HtS') ;
```

*Conventional cultivation prediction

```
runoff_barley("pred_cu_fs", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f14",slp,'HHT') ;
runoff_barley("pred_cu_fc", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f14",slp,'HsS') ;
runoff_barley("pred_cu_cs", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f14",slp,'KHT') ;
runoff_barley("pred_cu_cl", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f14",slp,'HtS') ;
```

*Direct till data

```
runoff_barley("IC_ds_fs", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f15",slp,'HHT') ;
runoff_barley("IC_ds_fc", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f15",slp,'HsS') ;
runoff_barley("IC_ds_cs", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f15",slp,'KHT') ;
runoff_barley("IC_ds_cl", slp, "runoff") = runoffdata("f15",slp,'HtS') ;
```

*Conventional cultivation prediction

```
runoff_barley("pred_ds_fs", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f15",slp,'HHT') ;
runoff_barley("pred_ds_fc", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f15",slp,'HsS') ;
runoff_barley("pred_ds_cs", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f15",slp,'KHT') ;
runoff_barley("pred_ds_cl", slp, "runoff") = Prunoff("f15",slp,'HtS') ;
```

```

*NON-SCALED Data on the effect of slopes on erosion under different tillage methods
erosion_12_HsS_15F_barley("ds_data", slp, "erosion") = sloss("f15",slp,"HsS","PAC12","pfer15") ;
erosion_12_HsS_15F_barley("ds_data", slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;
erosion_12_HsS_15F_barley("cu_data", slp, "erosion") = sloss("f14",slp,"HsS","PAC12","pfer15") ;
erosion_12_HsS_15F_barley("cu_data", slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;
erosion_12_HsS_15F_barley("cc_data", slp, "erosion") = sloss("f13",slp,"HsS","PAC12","pfer15") ;
erosion_12_HsS_15F_barley("cc_data", slp, "slopepoints") = slopepoint(slp) ;

```

```

*NITROGEN GRAPHS-----

```

```

*N DATA BARLEY ONLY ALL SOILS, ALL TILL, SLP1

```

```

*X-axis

```

```

N_dataGraphBrl_slp1(bICdata , nfert, 'Nfert') = N_fert('f15',slp1,'HHT',nfert) ;

```

```

*Y-AXIS

```

```

N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13',slp1,'HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cu_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14',slp1,'HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('ds_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15',slp1,'HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13',slp1,'HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cu_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14',slp1,'HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('ds_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15',slp1,'HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13',slp1,'HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cu_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14',slp1,'HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('ds_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15',slp1,'HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13',slp1,'KHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cu_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14',slp1,'KHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('ds_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15',slp1,'KHT',nfert) ;

```

```

*COMPARISON OF 100 kg fert effect on load for different slopes

```

```

*X-axis

```

```

N_barley_slp_data(bscen, slp, 'slopepoints') = slopedata(slp) ;

```

```

*Conventional cultivation on different soils

```

```

N_barley_slp_data('data_cc_finesand', slp, 'totalN') = N_load('f13',slp,'HHT','nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('data_cc_fineclay', slp, 'totalN') = N_load("f13",slp,"HsS",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('data_cc_coursesand', slp, 'totalN') = N_load("f13",slp,"KHT",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('data_cc_courseclay', slp, 'totalN') = N_load("f13",slp,"HtS",'nfer100') ;

```

```

*Cultivation on different soils

```

```

N_barley_slp_data('data_cu_finesand', slp, 'totalN') = N_load("f14",slp,"HHT",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('data_cu_fineclay', slp, 'totalN') = N_load("f14",slp,"HsS",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('data_cu_coursesand', slp, 'totalN') = N_load("f14",slp,"KHT",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('data_cu_courseclay', slp, 'totalN') = N_load("f14",slp,"HtS",'nfer100') ;

```

```

*Direct sowing on different soils

```

```

N_barley_slp_data('data_ds_finesand', slp, 'totalN') = N_load("f15",slp,"HHT",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('data_ds_fineclay', slp, 'totalN') = N_load("f15",slp,"HsS",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('data_ds_coursesand', slp, 'totalN') = N_load("f15",slp,"KHT",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('data_ds_courseclay', slp, 'totalN') = N_load("f15",slp,"HtS",'nfer100') ;

```

```

*Conventional cultivation on different soils

```

```

N_barley_slp_data('predicted_cc_finesand', slp, 'totalN') = Nload('f13',slp,'HHT','nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('predicted_cc_fineclay', slp, 'totalN') = Nload("f13",slp,"HsS",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('predicted_cc_coursesand', slp, 'totalN') = Nload("f13",slp,"KHT",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('predicted_cc_courseclay', slp, 'totalN') = Nload("f13",slp,"HtS",'nfer100') ;

```

```

*Cultivation on different soils

```

```

N_barley_slp_data('predicted_cu_finesand', slp, 'totalN') = Nload("f14",slp,"HHT",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('predicted_cu_fineclay', slp, 'totalN') = Nload("f14",slp,"HsS",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('predicted_cu_coursesand', slp, 'totalN') = Nload("f14",slp,"KHT",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('predicted_cu_courseclay', slp, 'totalN') = Nload("f14",slp,"HtS",'nfer100') ;
*Direct sowing on different soils
N_barley_slp_data('predicted_ds_finesand', slp, 'totalN') = Nload("f15",slp,"HHT",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('predicted_ds_fineclay', slp, 'totalN') = Nload("f15",slp,"HsS",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('predicted_ds_coursesand', slp, 'totalN') = Nload("f15",slp,"KHT",'nfer100') ;
N_barley_slp_data('predicted_ds_courseclay', slp, 'totalN') = Nload("f15",slp,"HtS",'nfer100') ;

```

*COMPARISON BETWEEN CROPS AND TILLAGE ON SLP1-----

*X-axis

```
N_dataGraph_slp1(linesallcrop, nfert, 'Nfert') = N_fert('f34','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
```

*Y-AXIS

*sugarbeet

```

N_dataGraph_slp1('sbt_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f34','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('sbt_cu_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f35','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('sbt_ds_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f36','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('sbt_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f34','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('sbt_cu_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f35','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('sbt_ds_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f36','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('sbt_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f34','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('sbt_cu_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f35','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('sbt_ds_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f36','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('sbt_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f34','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('sbt_cu_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f35','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('sbt_ds_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f36','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;

```

*barley

```

N_dataGraph_slp1('brl_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('brl_cu_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('brl_ds_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('brl_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('brl_cu_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('brl_ds_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('brl_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('brl_cu_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('brl_ds_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('brl_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('brl_cu_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('brl_ds_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;

```

*grass

```

N_dataGraph_slp1('grs_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f43','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('grs_cu_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f44','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('grs_ds_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f45','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('grs_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f43','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('grs_cu_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f44','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('grs_ds_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f45','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('grs_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f43','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('grs_cu_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f44','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('grs_ds_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f45','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('grs_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f43','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('grs_cu_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f44','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;

```

```

N_dataGraph_slp1('grs_ds_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f45','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
*oilseed
N_dataGraph_slp1('ols_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f37','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('ols_cu_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f38','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('ols_ds_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f39','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('ols_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f37','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('ols_cu_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f38','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('ols_ds_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f39','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('ols_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f37','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('ols_cu_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f38','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('ols_ds_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f39','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('ols_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f37','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('ols_cu_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f38','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('ols_ds_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f39','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
*potato
N_dataGraph_slp1('pot_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f31','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('pot_cu_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f32','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('pot_ds_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f33','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('pot_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f31','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('pot_cu_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f32','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('pot_ds_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f33','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('pot_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f31','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('pot_cu_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f32','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('pot_ds_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f33','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('pot_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f31','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('pot_cu_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f32','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('pot_ds_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f33','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
*winter wheat
N_dataGraph_slp1('wwh_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f1','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('wwh_cu_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f2','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('wwh_ds_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f3','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('wwh_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f1','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('wwh_cu_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f2','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('wwh_ds_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f3','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('wwh_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f1','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('wwh_cu_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f2','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('wwh_ds_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f3','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('wwh_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f1','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('wwh_cu_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f2','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraph_slp1('wwh_ds_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f3','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
*sugar beet
*X-axis
N_subeet_slp1(subeet_line, nfert, 'Nfert') = N_fert('f34','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
*Y-axis
N_subeet_slp1('sbt_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f34','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_subeet_slp1('sbt_cu_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f35','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_subeet_slp1('sbt_ds_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f36','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_subeet_slp1('sbt_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f34','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_subeet_slp1('sbt_cu_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f35','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_subeet_slp1('sbt_ds_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f36','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_subeet_slp1('sbt_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f34','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_subeet_slp1('sbt_cu_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f35','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;

```

```
N_subeet_slp1('sbt_ds_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f36','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_subeet_slp1('sbt_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f34','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
N_subeet_slp1('sbt_cu_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f35','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
N_subeet_slp1('sbt_ds_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f36','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
```

*X-axis

```
N_grass_slp1(grass_line, nfert, 'Nfert') = N_fert('f43','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
```

*Y-axis

```
N_grass_slp1('grs_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f43','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_grass_slp1('grs_cu_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f44','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_grass_slp1('grs_ds_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f45','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_grass_slp1('grs_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f43','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_grass_slp1('grs_cu_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f44','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_grass_slp1('grs_ds_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f45','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_grass_slp1('grs_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f43','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_grass_slp1('grs_cu_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f44','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_grass_slp1('grs_ds_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f45','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_grass_slp1('grs_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f43','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
N_grass_slp1('grs_cu_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f44','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
N_grass_slp1('grs_ds_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f45','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
```

*COMPARISON BETWEEN CROPS AT CONVENTIONAL CULTIVATION

*X-AXIS

```
N_data_CC_SLP1(convcult, nfert, 'Nfert') = N_fert('f43','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
```

*Y-AXIS

*sugarbeet

```
N_data_CC_SLP1('sbt_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f34','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('sbt_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f34','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('sbt_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f34','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('sbt_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f34','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
```

*barley

```
N_data_CC_SLP1('brl_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('brl_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('brl_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('brl_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
```

*grass

```
N_data_CC_SLP1('grs_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f43','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('grs_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f43','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('grs_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f43','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('grs_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f43','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
```

*wheat

```
N_data_CC_SLP1('wwh_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f1','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('wwh_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f1','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('wwh_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f1','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('wwh_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f1','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
```

*potato

```
N_data_CC_SLP1('pot_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f28','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('pot_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f28','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('pot_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f28','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('pot_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f28','slp1','KHT',nfert) ;
```

*oilseed

```
N_data_CC_SLP1('ols_cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f37','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
```



```

N_data_CC_SLP1('ols_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f37','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('ols_cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f37','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_data_CC_SLP1('ols_cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f37','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;

```

*COMPARISON OF ICECREAM DATA OF BARLEY NFERT EFFECT ON NLOAD ON ALL SOILS, SLOPES AND TILLAGE

```

N_barley_data(ICreamLinesN, nfert, 'Nfert') = N_fert('f13','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
*SLP1 ( 1 \%)
*cc
N_barley_data('IC_cc_fc_s1', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cc_cl_s1', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cc_fs_s1', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cc_cs_s1', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
*cu
N_barley_data('IC_cu_fc_s1', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cu_cl_s1', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cu_fs_s1', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cu_cs_s1', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
*ds
N_barley_data('IC_ds_fc_s1', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_ds_cl_s1', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_ds_fs_s1', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_ds_cs_s1', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
*SLP0 ( 0.5 \%)
*cc
N_barley_data('IC_cc_fc_s0', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp0','HsS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cc_cl_s0', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp0','HtS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cc_fs_s0', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp0','HHt',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cc_cs_s0', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp0','KHt',nfert) ;
*cu
N_barley_data('IC_cu_fc_s0', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp0','HsS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cu_cl_s0', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp0','HtS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cu_fs_s0', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp0','HHt',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cu_cs_s0', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp0','KHt',nfert) ;
*ds
N_barley_data('IC_ds_fc_s0', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp0','HsS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_ds_cl_s0', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp0','HtS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_ds_fs_s0', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp0','HHt',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_ds_cs_s0', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp0','KHt',nfert) ;
*SLP3 ( 3 \%)
*cc
N_barley_data('IC_cc_fc_s3', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp3','HsS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cc_cl_s3', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp3','HtS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cc_fs_s3', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp3','HHt',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cc_cs_s3', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp3','KHt',nfert) ;
*cu
N_barley_data('IC_cu_fc_s3', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp3','HsS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cu_cl_s3', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp3','HtS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cu_fs_s3', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp3','HHt',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cu_cs_s3', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp3','KHt',nfert) ;
*ds
N_barley_data('IC_ds_fc_s3', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp3','HsS',nfert) ;

```

```

N_barley_data('IC_ds_cl_s3', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp3','HtS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_ds_fs_s3', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp3','HHt',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_ds_cs_s3', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp3','KHt',nfert) ;
*SLP3 ( 7 \%)
*cc
N_barley_data('IC_cc_fc_s7', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp7','HsS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cc_cl_s7', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp7','HtS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cc_fs_s7', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp7','HHt',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cc_cs_s7', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp7','KHt',nfert) ;
*cu
N_barley_data('IC_cu_fc_s7', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp7','HsS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cu_cl_s7', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp7','HtS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cu_fs_s7', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp7','HHt',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_cu_cs_s7', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp7','KHt',nfert) ;
*ds
N_barley_data('IC_ds_fc_s7', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp7','HsS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_ds_cl_s7', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp7','HtS',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_ds_fs_s7', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp7','HHt',nfert) ;
N_barley_data('IC_ds_cs_s7', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp7','KHt',nfert) ;

*X-AXIS
N_load_HtS_CC_SLP1(convcultHtS, nfert, 'Nfert') = N_fert('f43','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
*Y-AXIS
*sugarbeet
N_load_HtS_CC_SLP1('sbt_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f34','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
*barley
N_load_HtS_CC_SLP1('brl_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
*grass
N_load_HtS_CC_SLP1('grs_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f43','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
*wwheat
N_load_HtS_CC_SLP1('wwh_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f1','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
*potato
N_load_HtS_CC_SLP1('pot_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f28','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
*oil seed
N_load_HtS_CC_SLP1('ols_cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f37','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;

*X-axis
NloadBriSlp1HtS(lines3, nfert, 'Nfert') = N_fert('f13','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
*Y-axis
NloadBriSlp1HtS('cc_data', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
NloadBriSlp1HtS('cc_pred', nfert, 'totalN') = Nload('f13','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
NloadBriSlp1HtS('cu_data', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
NloadBriSlp1HtS('cu_pred', nfert, 'totalN') = Nload('f14','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
NloadBriSlp1HtS('ds_data', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
NloadBriSlp1HtS('ds_pred', nfert, 'totalN') = Nload('f15','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;

*X-axis
NloadBriSlp3HtS(lines3, nfert, 'Nfert') = N_fert('f13','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
*Y-axis
NloadBriSlp3HtS('cc_data', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp3','HtS',nfert) ;
NloadBriSlp3HtS('cc_pred', nfert, 'totalN') = Nload('f13','slp3','HtS',nfert) ;
NloadBriSlp3HtS('cu_data', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp3','HtS',nfert) ;

```

```

NloadBrlSlp3HtS('cu_pred', nfert, 'totalN') = Nload('f14','slp3','HtS',nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3HtS('ds_data', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp3','HtS',nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3HtS('ds_pred', nfert, 'totalN') = Nload('f15','slp3','HtS',nfert) ;

*X-AXIS
NloadBrlSlp3KHt('lines1, nfert, 'N_fertilization') = N_fert('f13','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
*Y-axis
* data
NloadBrlSlp3KHt('line1', nfert, 'ICdata') = Nloaddata('f13','slp3','KHt',nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3KHt('line2', nfert, 'ICdata') = Nloaddata('f14','slp3','KHt',nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3KHt('line3', nfert, 'ICdata') = Nloaddata('f15','slp3','KHt',nfert) ;
* prediction
NloadBrlSlp3KHt('line4', nfert, 'totalNload') = Nload('f13','slp3','KHt',nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3KHt('line5', nfert, 'totalNload') = Nload('f14','slp3','KHt',nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3KHt('line6', nfert, 'totalNload') = Nload('f15','slp3','KHt',nfert) ;

*X-axis
NloadBrlSlp3HsS('lines3, nfert, 'Nfert') = N_fert('f13','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
*Y-axis
NloadBrlSlp3HsS('cc_data', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp3','HsS',nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3HsS('cc_pred', nfert, 'totalN') = Nload('f13','slp3','HsS',nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3HsS('cu_data', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp3','HtS',nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3HsS('cu_pred', nfert, 'totalN') = Nload('f14','slp3','HsS',nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3HsS('ds_data', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp3','HsS',nfert) ;
NloadBrlSlp3HsS('ds_pred', nfert, 'totalN') = Nload('f15','slp3','HsS',nfert) ;

*barley
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cc_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cu_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('ds_fineclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cc_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cu_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('ds_courseclay', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cc_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cu_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('ds_finesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cc_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f13','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('cu_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f14','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
N_dataGraphBrl_slp1('ds_coursesand', nfert, 'totalN') = Nloaddata('f15','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;

*$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
$setglobal gp_title 'Barley X: Nitrogen load plotted against N fertilisation data and OLS prediction HtS SLP1'
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz NloadBrlSlp1HtS Nfert totalN

*$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
$setglobal gp_title 'Barley X: Nitrogen load plotted against N fertilisation data and OLS prediction SLP3'
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz NloadBrlSlp3HtS Nfert totalN

*$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
$setglobal gp_title 'Barley: Nitrogen load plotted against N fertilisation data and OLS prediction KHT SLP3'
$setglobal gp_ylabel "Nitrogen load (kg per ha)"

```

```

$setglobal gp_xlabel "Nitrogen fertilisation (kg per ha)"
$setglobal gp_style 'lines'
$setglobal gp_l1style 'points'
$setglobal gp_l2style 'points'
$setglobal gp_l3style 'points'
$setglobal gp_l4style 'lines'
$setglobal gp_l5style 'lines'
$setglobal gp_l6style 'lines'
$libinclude gnuplotxyz NloadBrlSlp3KHt N_fertilization ICdata totalNload
display NloadBrlSlp3KHt ;
*$setglobal gp_title 'Figure 1: Effect of slope on cultivation as P reducer'
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz P_12_cult_slope_graph slopepoints Pred
*$setglobal gp_title 'Barley: The effect of slope on P load under different tillage methods on HsS Pst12
PF15'
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz P_12_HsS_15F_barley slopepoints totP
$setglobal gp_title 'Barley: The effect of tillage on P load as P fertilisation is altered on HsS Pst12'
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz P_12_HsS_barley P_level totP
$setglobal gp_title 'Barley: The effect of slope on runoff under different tillage methods on HsS Pst12 PF15
'
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz runoff_12_HsS_15F_barley slopepoints runoff
$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
$setglobal gp_title 'Barley: The effect of slope, soil and tillage on erosion'
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz erosion_barley slope erosion
$setglobal gp_style 'points'
*$setglobal gp_title 'Barley: The effect of slope on soil erosion original ICECREAM on HsS Pst12 PF15'
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz erosion_12_HsS_15F_barley slopepoints erosion

$setglobal gp_style 'points'
$setglobal gp_title 'Re-scaled erosiond data: The effect of slope on soil erosion under different tillage
methods'
$setglobal gp_ylabel "Erosion (kg per ha) "
$setglobal gp_xlabel "Slope (\%) "
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz erosion_all_crops slopepoints erosion
$setglobal gp_style 'points'
$setglobal gp_title 'Erosiond data: The effect of slope on soil erosion under different tillage methods'
$setglobal gp_ylabel "Erosion (kg per ha) "
$setglobal gp_xlabel "Slope (\%) "
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz erosion_all_crops2 slopepoints erosion
$setglobal gp_style 'lines'
$setglobal gp_title 'The effect of slope on soil erosion of barley (different functional forms)'
$setglobal gp_ylabel "Erosion (kg per ha) "
$setglobal gp_xlabel "Slope (\%) "
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz erosion_predicted slopepoints erosion
$setglobal gp_style 'dots'
$setglobal gp_title 'Nitrogen load for all IC crop types on all soils and tillage plotted against N fertilisation'
$setglobal gp_ylabel "Total N load (kg per ha) "
$setglobal gp_xlabel "N fertilization (kg per ha) "
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz N_dataGraph_slp1 Nfert totalN
$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
$setglobal gp_title 'Sugarbeet nitrogen load plotted against N fertilisation on slp1'
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz N_subeet_slp1 Nfert totalN
$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'

```

```

$setglobal gp_title 'Grass nitrogen load plotted against N fertilisation on slp1'
*$libinclud gnuplotxyz N_grass_slp1 Nfert totalN
$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
$setglobal gp_title 'N load for all different conventionally cultivated crops and soils on slp1'
*$libinclud gnuplotxyz N_data_CC_SLP1 Nfert totalN
$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
$setglobal gp_title 'N load for all different conventionally cultivated crops on Hts and slp1'
*$libinclud gnuplotxyz N_load_HtS_CC_SLP1 Nfert totalN

$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
$setglobal gp_title 'Barley: ICECREAM model data on the effect of slope on N load on main soil types
under 100kg N fert'
*$libinclud gnuplotxyz N_barley_slp_data slopepoints totalN

$setglobal gp_style 'points'
$setglobal gp_title 'Barley: ICECREAM model data on the effect of slope on erosion'
$setglobal gp_ylabel "Erosion (kg per ha) "
$setglobal gp_xlabel "Slope (\%) "
$libinclud gnuplotxyz erosion_ICbarley slope erosion

$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
$setglobal gp_title 'Barley: ICECREAM model data on the effect of fertilisation on Nitrogen load'
$libinclud gnuplotxyz NloadBrISlp3 Nfert totalN

$setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
$setglobal gp_title 'Barley: ICECREAM model data on the effect of fertilisation on Phosphorus load'
$libinclud gnuplotxyz totPfert_barley Pfert totP

$setglobal gp_style 'points'
$setglobal gp_title 'Barley N load ICECREAM data -Aurajoki'
$setglobal gp_ylabel "N load (kg per ha)"
$setglobal gp_xlabel "N fertilization (kg per ha)"
$setglobal gp_yrange 0:200
$setglobal gp_xrange 0:250
$libinclud gnuplotxyz N_barley_data Nfert totalN

$setglobal gp_style 'points'
$setglobal gp_title 'Barley -Nitrogen load plotted against N fertilisation data for SLP1)'
$setglobal gp_yrange 0:200
$setglobal gp_xrange 0:250
$libinclud gnuplotxyz N_dataGraphBrI_slp1 Nfert totalN

$ontext
set term postscript eps enhanced
set output 'C:\Documents and Settings\ttl207\Omat tiedostot\EAAE\Chania\article\Fig4.eps'
set title 'Aurajoki'
replot
exit
$offtext
$setglobal gp_title 'RUNOFF The effect of slope and soil on runoff for barley '
$setglobal gp_ylabel "Runoff (mm per year)"

```

```
$setglobal gp_xlabel "Slope (\%)"
$setglobal gp_yrange 0:250
$setglobal gp_xrange 0:8
```

```
$setglobal gp_style 'lines'
$setglobal gp_l1style 'lines'
$setglobal gp_l2style 'lines'
$setglobal gp_l3style 'lines'
$setglobal gp_l4style 'lines'
$setglobal gp_l5style 'points'
$setglobal gp_l6style 'points'
$setglobal gp_l7style 'points'
$setglobal gp_l8style 'points'
$setglobal gp_key 'bottom left'
*$setglobal gp_label_1 'pred cc fs'
*$setglobal gp_label_1 'pred cc fs'
*$setglobal gp_label_2 'pred cc fc'
*$setglobal gp_label_3 'pred cc cs'
*$setglobal gp_label_4 'pred cc cl'
*$setglobal gp_label_5 'IC cc fs'
*$setglobal gp_label_6 'IC cc fc'
*$setglobal gp_label_7 'IC cc cs'
*$setglobal gp_label_8 'IC cc cl'
```

```
$libinclude gnuplotxyz runoff_barley_cc slopepoints runoff
```

```
display runoff_barley_cc, N_dataGraph_slp1, N_load_HtS_CC_SLP1, N_data_CC_SLP1 ;
display Ncoeff_frt_b, Ncoeff_frt_c ;
```

```
*PARAMETERS EXPORTED TO EXTRAPOLATE_LOAD_PARAM_Aura
display j, pac, pfert, nfert, soil, slopepoint, soilP, soilP_flw, flw, slopedata, runoffdata, erosiondata,
erosion_predicted, Nloaddata, N_fert ;
display Pcoeff_slp_b, Pcoeff_slp_c, Rcoeff_slp_b, Rcoeff_slp_c, Ecoeff_slp_b, Ecoeff_slp_c, Pcoeff_soilP_a,
Pcoeff_soilP_b, Ecoeff_slp_b_lin, Ecoeff_slp_c_lin, Ecoeff_slp_b_exp, Ecoeff_slp_c_exp, Ecoeff_slp_b_sqr,
Ecoeff_slp_c_sqr ;
display Pcoeff_slp_b_flw, Pcoeff_slp_c_flw, Rcoeff_slp_b_flw, Rcoeff_slp_c_flw, Ecoeff_slp_b_flw,
Ecoeff_slp_c_flw, Pcoeff_soilP_a_flw, Pcoeff_soilP_b_flw ;
display Ncoeff_slp_b, Ncoeff_slp_c, Ncoeff_frt_b, Ncoeff_frt_c, Ncoeff_slp_b_flw, Ncoeff_slp_c_flw ;
display TP_load, TP_load_flw ;
display N_barley_slp_data ;
display runoffdata, runoff_barley, erosion_barley ;
*display runoff_12_HsS_15F_barley, ErosionBrl_cc_HtS, ErosionBrl_cu_HtS, ErosionBrl_ds_HtS,
ErosionGrs_cc_HtS, NloadBrlSlp3HsS ;
```

```
*statistical validation - not implemented
*display sse_erosio_exp2, sse_runoff_lin, sse_nitron_exp2 ;
*display R2_erosio_exp2, R2_runoff_lin, R2_nitron_exp2 ;
```

```
*GNUPLOT SCRIPTING-----
```

```
$ontext
```

The figures for functions are easier to produce in GNUPLOT if the OLS is redone in the gnuplot application. The coefficients used for graphs should be double

checked with the one estimated in GAMS.

EROSION

OLS in gnuplot (since functions look better when plotting the function in gnuplot)

CREATE gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat WITH \$libinclude gnuplotxyz erosion_ICbarley slope erosion (needs to be the last output from gams xyz)

*set key 'top left vertical inside'

set terminal postscript eps enhanced

set output 'D:\Documents\EAAE\Chania\article\Fig2.eps'

```
f1(x) = n1*exp(x*m1)
f2(x) = n2*exp(x*m2)
f3(x) = n3*exp(x*m3)
f4(x) = n4*exp(x*m4)
f5(x) = n5*exp(x*m5)
f6(x) = n6*exp(x*m6)
f7(x) = n7*exp(x*m7)
f8(x) = n8*exp(x*m8)
f9(x) = n1*exp(x*m9)
f10(x) = n10*exp(x*m10)
f11(x) = n11*exp(x*m11)
f12(x) = n12*exp(x*m12)
```

```
fit f1(x) "gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 0:0 using 1:2 via n1, m1
fit f2(x) "gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 1:1 using 1:2 via n2, m2
fit f3(x) "gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 2:2 using 1:2 via n3, m3
fit f4(x) "gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 3:3 using 1:2 via n4, m4
fit f5(x) "gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 4:4 using 1:2 via n5, m5
fit f6(x) "gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 5:5 using 1:2 via n6, m6
fit f7(x) "gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 6:6 using 1:2 via n7, m7
fit f8(x) "gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 7:7 using 1:2 via n8, m8
fit f9(x) "gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 8:8 using 1:2 via n9, m9
fit f10(x) "gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 9:9 using 1:2 via n10, m10
fit f11(x) "gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 10:10 using 1:2 via n11, m11
fit f12(x) "gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 11:11 using 1:2 via n12, m12
set title "Aurajoki"
set size 0.7,0.7
set yrange [0:6000]
set xrange [0:8]
set key 0,5900
set xlabel "Slope (\%)\"
set ylabel "Erosion (kg per ha)\"
plot f1(x) title "pred cc fs" with line ls 1, \
f2(x) title "pred cc fc" with line ls 2, \
f3(x) title "pred cc cs" with line ls 3, \
f4(x) title "pred cc cl" with line ls 4, \
f5(x) title "pred cu fs" with line ls 5, \
f6(x) title "pred cu fc" with line ls 6, \
f7(x) title "pred cu cs" with line ls 7, \
f8(x) title "pred cu cl" with line ls 8, \
f9(x) title "pred ds fs" with line ls 9, \
```

```

f10(x) title "pred ds fc" with line ls 10 ,\
f11(x) title "pred ds cs" with line ls 11 ,\
f12(x) title "pred ds cl" with line ls 12 ,\
"gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 0:0 using 1:2 title "IC cc fs" with points 1 ,\
"gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 1:1 using 1:2 title "IC cc fc" with points 2 ,\
"gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 2:2 using 1:2 title "IC cc cs" with points 3 ,\
"gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 3:3 using 1:2 title "IC cc cl" with points 4 ,\
"gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 4:4 using 1:2 title "IC cu fs" with points 5 ,\
"gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 5:5 using 1:2 title "IC cu fc" with points 6 ,\
"gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 6:6 using 1:2 title "IC cu cs" with points 7 ,\
"gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 7:7 using 1:2 title "IC cu cl" with points 8 ,\
"gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 8:8 using 1:2 title "IC ds fs" with points 9 ,\
"gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 9:9 using 1:2 title "IC ds fc" with points 10 ,\
"gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 10:10 using 1:2 title "IC ds cs" with points 11 ,\
"gnuplot_erosion_Aura.dat" index 11:11 using 1:2 title "IC ds cl" with points 12 ;
exit

```

RUNOFF

-linear plots directly from gnuplot xyz utility for gams, code in the previous section
-replotted since changing labels did not work with the gp_label option

```

set terminal postscript eps enhanced
set output 'D:\Documents\EAAE\Chania\article\Fig4.eps'
set title "Aurajoki"
set key 0,140
set key height 10
set size 0.7,0.7
set yrange [0:250]
set xrange [0:8]
set xlabel "Slope (\%)"
set ylabel "Runoff (ml per ha)"
plot "gnuplot_runoff_Aura.dat" index 0:0 using 1:2 title "pred fs" with line 1 ,\
"gnuplot_runoff_Aura.dat" index 1:1 using 1:2 title "pred fc" with line 2 ,\
"gnuplot_runoff_Aura.dat" index 2:2 using 1:2 title "pred cs" with line 3 ,\
"gnuplot_runoff_Aura.dat" index 3:3 using 1:2 title "pred cl" with line 4 ,\
"gnuplot_runoff_Aura.dat" index 4:4 using 1:2 title "IC fs" with points 5 ,\
"gnuplot_runoff_Aura.dat" index 5:5 using 1:2 title "IC fc" with points 6 ,\
"gnuplot_runoff_Aura.dat" index 6:6 using 1:2 title "IC cs" with points 7 ,\
"gnuplot_runoff_Aura.dat" index 7:7 using 1:2 title "IC cl" with points 8
exit

```

NITROGEN

CREATE gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat WITH \$!include gnuplotxyz N_dataGraphBrl_slp1 Nfert totN (needs to be the last output from gams xyz)

```

set terminal postscript eps enhanced
set output 'D:\Documents\EAAE\Chania\article\Fig6.eps'

```

$$g1(x) = k1 * \exp(x * I1)$$

$$g2(x) = k2 * \exp(x * I2)$$

$$g3(x) = k3 * \exp(x * I3)$$


```
g4(x) = k4*exp(x*I4)
g5(x) = k5*exp(x*I5)
g6(x) = k6*exp(x*I6)
g7(x) = k7*exp(x*I7)
g8(x) = k8*exp(x*I8)
g9(x) = k1*exp(x*I9)
g10(x) = k10*exp(x*I10)
g11(x) = k11*exp(x*I11)
g12(x) = k12*exp(x*I12)
```

```
k1 = 3
l1 = 0.01
k2 = 3
l2 = 0.01
k3 = 3
l3 = 0.01
k4 = 3
l4 = 0.01
k5 = 3
l5 = 0.01
k6 = 3
l6 = 0.01
k7 = 3
l7 = 0.01
k8 = 3
l8 = 0.01
k9 = 3
l9 = 0.01
k10 = 3
l10 = 0.01
k11 = 3
l11 = 0.01
k12 = 3
l12 = 0.01
```

```
set yrange [0:150]
set xrange [0:250]
```

```
fit g1(x) "gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 0:0 using 1:2 via k1, l1
fit g2(x) "gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 1:1 using 1:2 via k2, l2
fit g3(x) "gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 2:2 using 1:2 via k3, l3
fit g4(x) "gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 3:3 using 1:2 via k4, l4
fit g5(x) "gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 4:4 using 1:2 via k5, l5
fit g6(x) "gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 5:5 using 1:2 via k6, l6
fit g7(x) "gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 6:6 using 1:2 via k7, l7
fit g8(x) "gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 7:7 using 1:2 via k8, l8
fit g9(x) "gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 8:8 using 1:2 via k9, l9
fit g10(x) "gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 9:9 using 1:2 via k10, l10
fit g11(x) "gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 10:10 using 1:2 via k11, l11
fit g12(x) "gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 11:11 using 1:2 via k12, l12
set title "Aurajoki"
set size 0.7,0.7
set key 0,140
set xlabel "Nitrogen fertilization (kg per ha)"
```

```

set ylabel "Nitrogen load (kg per ha)"
plot g1(x) title "pred cc fs" with line ls 1 ,\
g2(x) title "pred cc fc" with line ls 2 ,\
g3(x) title "pred cc cs" with line ls 3 ,\
g4(x) title "pred cc cl" with line ls 4 ,\
g5(x) title "pred cu fs" with line ls 5 ,\
g6(x) title "pred cu fc" with line ls 6 ,\
g7(x) title "pred cu cs" with line ls 7 ,\
g8(x) title "pred cu cl" with line ls 8 ,\
g9(x) title "pred ds fs" with line ls 9 ,\
g10(x) title "pred ds fc" with line ls 10 ,\
g11(x) title "pred ds cs" with line ls 11 ,\
g12(x) title "pred ds cl" with line ls 12 ,\
"gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 0:0 using 1:2 title "IC cc fs" with points 1 ,\
"gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 1:1 using 1:2 title "IC cc fc" with points 2 ,\
"gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 2:2 using 1:2 title "IC cc cs" with points 3 ,\
"gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 3:3 using 1:2 title "IC cc cl" with points 4 ,\
"gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 4:4 using 1:2 title "IC cu fs" with points 5 ,\
"gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 5:5 using 1:2 title "IC cu fc" with points 6 ,\
"gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 6:6 using 1:2 title "IC cu cs" with points 7 ,\
"gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 7:7 using 1:2 title "IC cu cl" with points 8 ,\
"gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 8:8 using 1:2 title "IC ds fs" with points 9 ,\
"gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 9:9 using 1:2 title "IC ds fc" with points 10 ,\
"gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 10:10 using 1:2 title "IC ds cs" with points 11 ,\
"gnuplot_Nload_Aura.dat" index 11:11 using 1:2 title "IC ds cl" with points 12 ;
exit
$offtext

```

Load parameters from OLS estimated functions to the model slope classes

\$title Load parameters from OLS estimated functions to the model slope classes

\$ontext

* SOLVING THE SLOPE PROBLEM: FIVE CLASSES IN THE IC, 6 CLASSES IN THE DATA

-> EXTRA/INTERPOLATE FOR 6 CLASSES IN DATA

Since ICECREAM results have not been calculated for all land use data types, some data classes in economic abatement model would not have load parameters.

This file is the second step in creating load functions that cover all data types specified in the economic model. It contains the code for estimating the load parameter for the new slope classes based on the equations in the previous step. First coefficients are imported, then the new sets defined by the GIS are imported. Then coefficients are used to calculate erosion and runoff parameters for the new slope classes. Similarly, total P and N loads are calculated for each slope class. These will be then used for estimating direct TP and N load functions. (However TP load is used just for comparison and loads are later calculated from erosion and runoff.)

The ICECREAM results are for four (Finnish) soil types. Data is based on FAO classes, which will be all given one of the ICECREAM soil types.

slp -> new slp from GIS

soil -> slt (20 FAO classes)

The main results from this file are P load function parameters: runoff and loss as well as nitrogen load function coefficients Ncoeff_frtREV_b, Ncoeff_frtREV_c

\$offtext

*SETS

sets

j farmed crops

flw fallow classes

soil Finnish soil types of ICECREAM parameters

pac different P content in soil of ICECREAM parameters

pfert different levels of P fertilisation of ICECREAM parameters

nfert different levels of N fertilisation of ICECREAM parameters

;

*Coefficient parameters from Load_OLS_Aura.gms file

parameters

Pcoeff_slp_b(j,soil,pac,pfert) Coefficient P load

Pcoeff_slp_c(j,soil,pac,pfert) Coefficient P load

Rcoeff_slp_b(j,soil) Coefficient runoff

Rcoeff_slp_c(j,soil) Coefficient runoff

Ecoeff_slp_b(j,soil) Coefficient erosion

Ecoeff_slp_c(j,soil) Coefficient erosion

Ecoeff_slp_b_exp(j,soil) Coefficient erosion

Ecoeff_slp_c_exp(j,soil) Coefficient erosion

Ecoeff_slp_b_exp2(j,soil) Coefficient erosion

Ecoeff_slp_c_exp2(j,soil) Coefficient erosion

Ecoeff_slp_b_lin(j,soil) Coefficient erosion

Ecoeff_slp_c_lin(j,soil) Coefficient erosion

Ecoeff_slp_b_sqr(j,soil) Coefficient erosion

Ecoeff_slp_c_sqr(j,soil) Coefficient erosion

Pcoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,pac,pfert) Coefficient P load

Pcoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil,pac,pfert) Coefficient P load

Rcoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil) Coefficient runoff

Rcoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil)	Coefficient runoff
Ecoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil)	Coefficient erosion
Ecoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil)	Coefficient erosion
Ncoeff_slp_b(j,soil,nfert)	Coefficient nitrogen
Ncoeff_slp_c(j,soil,nfert)	Coefficient nitrogen

*REDEFINING THE SLOPE SET TO MATCH LAND DATA INSTEAD OF LOAD PARAMETERS

* Requires mdb2gms (<http://www.gams.com/dd/docs/tools/mdb2gms.pdf>)

* This is multiquery batch version

\$onecho > cmd.txt

I="D:\GIS\SAMA_database2003_INPUT.mdb"

X=Aurajoki_load_param2.gdx

Q1=select slp from 6slopes

s1=slp

Q2=select soil from setsoil

s2=slt

Q3=select Pst from setPstatus

s3=Pst

Q5=select slp, slopeclassmean from setslp_Aura_6class

p5=slopeclassmean

Q4=select Pst, Pst_no from setPstatus

p4=soil_P

\$offecho

set slp slope classes in GIS data (6 slope classes define in GIS and Access)

slt soil types of GIS data (based on FAO classification)

Pst Phosphorus status of GIS data (average municipal soil P rounded to integers)

;

scalar meanSlope from ArcGIS zonal statistics / 1.42 / ;

*Parameters for the data import from GIS and some of the results

parameters

slopeclassmean(slp) Value of the slope class in the GIS DATA

slopepoint(slp) Slope of ICECREAM point estimates

slopedata(slp) Value of the slope class data point

slopeClassUpLim(slp) Slope class upper bound values of GIS data

soilP(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Soil P status for the ICECREAM data points

soil_P(Pst) Soil P status for all integers in the GIS data

soilPs(pac) Soil P status for the ICECREAM data points

*Total P, erosion and runoff parameters for crops

TPload(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Predicted total P load

TPL_soilP(j,slp,soil,Pst,pfert) Predicted total P load as soil P status varies

TPload_IC(j,slp,soil,Pst,pfert) Predicted total P load on different soil types (from ICECREAM instead of Uusitalo)

TPloadIC(j,slp,slt,Pst,pfert) Predicted total P load on different soil types (from ICECREAM instead of Uusitalo)

TP_load(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Data on total P load (directly from ICECREAM but note that the slope classes are not from GIS)

Prunoff(j,slp,soil) Predicted runoff (ICECREAM soil types)

runoff(j,slp,slt) Predicted runoff (GIS data soil types)

Perosion(j,slp,soil) Predicted erosion (ICECREAM soil types)

sloss(j,slp,slt) Predicted erosion (GIS data soil types)

runoffdata(j,slp,soil) Runoff data with ICECREAM slope classes (not calculated by the estimated functions)

erosiondata(j,slp,soil) Erosion data with ICECREAM slope classes (not calculated by the estimated functions)

*The mean loads are not calculated in this file

meanPrunoff(j) Mean runoff for each crop

meanPerosion(j) Mean erosion for each crop

*Total P, erosion and runoff parameters for fallow

TP_load_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Data on total P load from ICECREAM

TPload_IC_flw(flw,slp,soil,Pst,pfert) Predicted total P load on different soil types on fallow

TPloadIC_flw(flw,slp,slt,Pst,pfert) Predicted total P load on different soil types on fallow corrected for 20 soil classes

Prunoff_flw(flw,slp,soil) Predicted runoff

runoff_flw(flw,slp,slt) Generalised runoff for all soil types and different soil P levels

Perosion_flw(flw,slp,soil) Predicted erosion

sloss_flw(flw,slp,slt) Generalised runoff for all soil types and different soil P levels

OLD_sloss_flw(flw,slp,soil) Old model version soil loss

OLD_runoff_flw(flw,slp,soil) Old model version runoff

soilP_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Soil P values for fallow

* Coefficients for direct P loads (as function of soil P and slope/soil)

Pcoeff_soilP_a(j,soil,slp,pfert) Coefficient a P load as soil P function

Pcoeff_soilP_b(j,soil,slp,pfert) Coefficient b P load as soil P function

Pcoeff_sltp_slp_a(j,soil,slp,pfert) Coefficient for log function of soil P status effect on TP load calculated from linear OLS for slope results

Pcoeff_sltp_slp_b(j,soil,slp,pfert) Coefficient for log function of soil P status effect on TP load calculated from linear OLS for slope results (constant)

*Fallow

Pcoeff_sltp_slp_a_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) Coefficient for log function of soil P status effect on TP load calculated from linear OLS for slope results

Pcoeff_sltp_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) Coefficient for log function of soil P status effect on TP load calculated from linear OLS for slope results (constant)

Pcoeff_soilP_a_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) Coefficient a P load as soil P function

Pcoeff_soilP_b_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) Coefficient a P load as soil P function

*Parameters for checking for missing and inconsistent data

soilNODATA(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Data with NO SOIL CLASS

TPload_nodata(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Combinations without any load (no data)

diffTPL(j,slp,soil,Pst,pfert) Difference between the total P load predictions of linear estimation and original model data (not valid for slope 5 and 6)

diffTPL4(j,soil,Pst,pfert) Difference between the total P load predictions of linear estimation and original model data for 4 slope class

sumNegTPloads SUM of count of TP loads that have negative value

NegTPloads(j,slp,soil,Pst,pfert) Count of TP loads that have negative value

sloss_test(j,slp,slt) Checking new soil loss values

*Nitrogen parameters

Ncoeff_slp_b(j,soil,nfert) N load coefficients as function of slope (to estimate N load in this file as function of fertilisation)

Ncoeff_slp_c(j,soil,nfert) N load coefficients as function of slope (to estimate N load in this file as function of fertilisation)

Ncoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,nfert) N load coefficients as function of slope fallow

Ncoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil,nfert) N load coefficients as function of slope fallow

Nload(j,slp,soil,nfert) Estimated nitrogen load from crops

Nloaddata(j,slp,soil,nfert)	Nitrogen load with grass correction (not calculated by the estimated functions)
NloadIC(j,slp,slt,nfert)	Estimated nitrogen load from crops (ICECREAM)
NloadIC_flw(flw,slp,slt,nfert)	Estimated nitrogen load from fallow (ICECREAM)
Nload_flw(flw,slp,soil,nfert)	Estimated nitrogen load from fallow
Ncoeff_frt_b(j,soil,slp)	Estimated nitrogen load function param b (from previous results as N load as function of slope)
Ncoeff_frt_c(j,soil,slp)	Estimated nitrogen load function param c (from previous results as N load as function of slope)
N_fert(j,slp,soil,nfert)	Nitrogen fertiliser quantities in the N load function
N_frtlzn(nfert)	Nitrogen fertiliser quantities in the N load function (reduced extra dimensions away)
Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt)	Revised coefficients for N load estimated from ICECREAM parameters directly (to load_Aurajoki -calculations)
Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt)	Revised coefficients for N load estimated from ICECREAM parameters directly (to load_Aurajoki -calculations)
NloadICestm(j,slp,soil,nfert)	Revised Nitrogen load based solely on ICECREAM parameters (no simmelsgaard etc)
meanNload(j,soil,nfert)	Mean nitrogen slope for crops (over the slope classes)
meanNload_flw(flw,soil)	Mean nitrogen slope for fallow (over the slope classes)
mean_N_coeff_frt_b(j,soil)	Coefficient b for N load (mean over slope)
mean_N_coeff_frt_c(j,soil)	Coefficient c for N load (mean over slope)

;

*Code for getting GIS data classes from MDB database

\$call =mdb2gms \atcmd.txt

*\$call =gdxviewer Aurajoki_load_param2.gdx

\$gdxin 'Aurajoki_load_param2.gdx'

\$load slp slt Pst slopeclassmean soil_P

*Code for getting data from gdx produced by Load_OLS_Aura

\$GDXIN Aura_load_OLS.gdx

\$load j pac pfert soil Pcoeff_slp_b Pcoeff_slp_c TP_load slopepoint Rcoeff_slp_b Rcoeff_slp_c Ecoeff_slp_b Ecoeff_slp_c Pcoeff_soilP_a Pcoeff_soilP_b soilP Ecoeff_slp_b_lin Ecoeff_slp_c_lin Ecoeff_slp_b_exp Ecoeff_slp_c_exp Ecoeff_slp_b_sqr Ecoeff_slp_c_sqr Ecoeff_slp_b_exp2 Ecoeff_slp_c_exp2

\$load flw slopedata Pcoeff_slp_b_flw Pcoeff_slp_c_flw Rcoeff_slp_b_flw Rcoeff_slp_c_flw

Ecoeff_slp_b_flw Ecoeff_slp_c_flw Pcoeff_soilP_a_flw Pcoeff_soilP_b_flw TP_load_flw soilP_flw

\$load nfert Ncoeff_slp_b Ncoeff_slp_c Ncoeff_frt_b Ncoeff_frt_c Ncoeff_slp_b_flw Ncoeff_slp_c_flw

runoffdata erosiondata Nloaddata N_fert

*Simplyfy the soil P dimensions

soilPs(pac) = soilP('f13','slp1','HHT',pac,'pfer15') ;

*Simplyfy the soil N_fert dimensions (ALL crop soil slope combinations should have the same fertilization quantities

N_frtlzn(nfert) = N_fert('f1','slp1','HHT',nfert) ;

*CALCULATE THE EROSION AND RUNOFF PARAMETERS FROM THE ESTIMATED FUNCTIONS - CHOOSE WHICH FUNCTIONAL FORM TO USE

*(note that slope classes here correspond with data, not the previous file)

*crop

Prunoff(j,slp,soil) = Rcoeff_slp_b(j,soil) * slopeclassmean(slp) + Rcoeff_slp_c(j,soil) ;

*Perosion(j,slp,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_b_lin(j,soil) * slopeclassmean(slp) + Ecoeff_slp_c_lin(j,soil) ;

*Perosion(j,slp,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_b_sqr(j,soil) * sqr[slopeclassmean(slp)] + Ecoeff_slp_c_sqr(j,soil) ;

*Perosion(j,slp,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_b_exp(j,soil) * exp[slopeclassmean(slp)] + Ecoeff_slp_c_exp(j,soil) ;

```

Perosion(j,slp,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_b_exp2(j,soil) * exp[slopeclassmean(slp)* Ecoeff_slp_c_exp2(j,soil) ] ;
*fallow
Prunoff_flw(flw,slp,soil) = Rcoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil) * slopeclassmean(slp) + Rcoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil)
;
*Perosion_flw(flw,slp,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil) * slopeclassmean(slp) + Ecoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil)
;
*Perosion_flw(flw,slp,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil) * sqrt[slopeclassmean(slp)] +
Ecoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil) ;
*Perosion_flw(flw,slp,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil) * exp[slopeclassmean(slp)] +
Ecoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil) ;
Perosion_flw(flw,slp,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil) * exp[slopeclassmean(slp) *
Ecoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil)] ;

*EROSION SCALING-----
*scalars Perosion_brl_slp01_HsS ;
*parameter RelPrErosion_f13slp01HsS(j,slp,soil) Predicted erosion relative to the barley on HsS slope less
than 0.2
* Perosion_noscale(j,slp,soil) Non scaled predicted erosions for crops
* RelPrEro_f13slp01HsS_flw(flw,slp,soil) Predicted erosion of fallow relative to the erosion of barley
on HsS slope less than 0.2
* Perosion_noscale_flw(flw,slp,soil) Non scaled predicted erosions for fallow
*,
* Perosion_brl_slp01_HsS = Ecoeff_slp_b_exp('f13','HsS') * exp[0.1] + Ecoeff_slp_c_exp('f13','HsS') ;
*Perosion_brl_slp01_HsS = Ecoeff_slp_b_sqrt('f13','HsS') * exp[0.1] + Ecoeff_slp_c_sqrt('f13','HsS') ;
* RelPrErosion_f13slp01HsS(j,slp,soil) = Perosion(j,slp,soil)/ Perosion_brl_slp01_HsS ;
* SET BASELINE AS LIPERI CONVENTIONAL PLOUGH EROSION 125 (TABLE FROM PUUSTINEN)
* Perosion_noscale(j,slp,soil) = Perosion(j,slp,soil) ;
*Perosion(j,slp,soil) = 125 * RelPrErosion_f13slp01HsS(j,slp,soil) ;
*SCALE ALSO FALLOW TO BARLEY
* RelPrEro_f13slp01HsS_flw(flw,slp,soil) = Perosion_flw(flw,slp,soil) / Perosion_brl_slp01_HsS ;
* Perosion_noscale_flw(flw,slp,soil) = Perosion_flw(flw,slp,soil) ;
*Perosion_flw(flw,slp,soil) = 125 * RelPrEro_f13slp01HsS_flw(flw,slp,soil) ;

*CALCULATE THE TOTAL P LOAD PARAMETERS PREDICTED BY THE OLS ESTIMATED FUNCTIONS-----
-----
TPload(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) = Pcoeff_slp_b(j,soil,pac,pfert) * slopeclassmean(slp) +
Pcoeff_slp_c(j,soil,pac,pfert) ;
TPL_soilP(j,slp,soil,Pst,pfert) = Pcoeff_soilP_a(j,soil,slp,pfert) * log[soil_P(Pst)] +
Pcoeff_soilP_b(j,soil,slp,pfert) ;
*CALCULATE THE (TOTAL) N LOAD PARAMETERS PREDICTED BY THE OLS ESTIMATED SLOPE FUNCTIONS-----
-----
Nload(j,slp,soil,nfert) = Ncoeff_slp_b(j,soil,nfert) * slopeclassmean(slp) + Ncoeff_slp_c(j,soil,nfert) ;
Nload_flw(flw,slp,soil,nfert) = Ncoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,nfert) * slopeclassmean(slp) +
Ncoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil,nfert) ;
*calculate the N load parameters for mean slope
meanNload(j,soil,nfert) = Ncoeff_slp_b(j,soil,nfert) * meanSlope + Ncoeff_slp_c(j,soil,nfert) ;
meanNload_flw(flw,soil) = Ncoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,'nfer0') * meanSlope +
Ncoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil,'nfer0') ;
*Identifying missing data (if any)
soilNODATA(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)$(soilP(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) EQ 0) = 1 ;
TPload_nodata(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)$(TPload(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) EQ 0) = 1 ;
display TPload_nodata, Perosion, Perosion_noscale, Perosion_flw ;

```

*display Perosion_noscale_flw, RelPrErosion_f13slp01HsS, Perosion_brl_slp01_HsS ;

*ESTIMATE A TP LOAD FUNCTION BASED ON SOIL P (SIMILAR TO UUSITALO) SO ALL SOIL P CLASSES IN DATA CAN BE REPRESENTED

*IS BASED ON METAMODEL PARAMETERS OF SLOPE FUNCTION

*RECALIBRATION OF THE SOIL P STATUS LOAD COEFFICIENTS FROM THE TP LOAD OF HIGHER SLOPE CLASSES

Variables

P_coeff_soilP_a(j,soil,slp,pfert) Coefficient a $a \cdot \log(\text{soilP}) + b$
P_coeff_soilP_b(j,soil,slp,pfert) Coefficient b (constant)
residualterm(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Residual
P_coeff_soilP_a_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) Coefficient a $a \cdot \log(\text{soilP}) + b$
P_coeff_soilP_b_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) Coefficient b (constant)
residualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) Residual

;

*Positive variables P_coeff_soilP_a

Free variable OLS_P, OLS_P_flw

;

*Variable initiation

P_coeff_soilP_a.L(j,soil,slp,pfert) = Pcoeff_soilP_a(j,soil,slp,pfert) ;
P_coeff_soilP_b.L(j,soil,slp,pfert) = Pcoeff_soilP_b(j,soil,slp,pfert) ;
P_coeff_soilP_a.lo(j,soil,slp,pfert) = 0.0001 ;
P_coeff_soilP_b.lo(j,soil,slp,pfert) = 0.0001 ;
P_coeff_soilP_a_flw.L(flw,soil,slp,pfert) = Pcoeff_soilP_a_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) ;
P_coeff_soilP_b_flw.L(flw,soil,slp,pfert) = Pcoeff_soilP_b_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) ;
P_coeff_soilP_a_flw.lo(flw,soil,slp,pfert) = 0.0001 ;
P_coeff_soilP_b_flw.lo(flw,soil,slp,pfert) = 0.0001 ;

Equations

P_soilP_exp(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) re-estimating the soil P effect on loads for all slope classes based on prediction of slope effect

OBJF_P the objective function of least squares to be minimised

flw_P_soilP_exp(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) re-estimating the soil P effect on loads for all slope classes based on the linear prediction of slope effect

OBJF_P_flw the objective function of least squares to be minimised (fallow)

;

*Defining the equations

P_soilP_exp(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert).. TPload(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) =E= P_coeff_soilP_a(j,soil,slp,pfert) * log[soilPs(pac)] + P_coeff_soilP_b(j,soil,slp,pfert) + residualterm(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert) ;

OBJF_P.. OLS_P =E= SUM{(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert), SQR[residualterm(j,slp,soil,pac,pfert)]} ;

flw_P_soilP_exp(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert).. TP_load_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) =E= P_coeff_soilP_a_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) * log[soilPs(pac)] + P_coeff_soilP_b_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) + residualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert) ;

OBJF_P_flw.. OLS_P_flw =E= SUM{(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert), SQR[residualterm_flw(flw,slp,soil,pac,pfert)]} ;

*Models and solves

Model P_OLS_SOILP_EXP / OBJF_P, P_soilP_exp / ;

Solve P_OLS_SOILP_EXP using NLP minimizing OLS_P ;

Model P_OLS_SOILP_EXP_FLW / OBJF_P_flw, flw_P_soilP_exp / ;

Solve P_OLS_SOILP_EXP_FLW using NLP minimizing OLS_P_flw ;

*TP coefficients to parameters (TP as a function of soil P)


```

Pcoeff_slt_slp_a(j,soil,slp,pfert) = P_coeff_soilP_a.L(j,soil,slp,pfert) ;
Pcoeff_slt_slp_b(j,soil,slp,pfert) = P_coeff_soilP_b.L(j,soil,slp,pfert) ;
Pcoeff_slt_slp_a_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) = P_coeff_soilP_a_flw.L(flw,soil,slp,pfert) ;
Pcoeff_slt_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) = P_coeff_soilP_b_flw.L(flw,soil,slp,pfert) ;

```

*CALCULATING THE TP LOAD FOR ALL SOIL P BETWEEN 1 and 50

*(in contrast to the ICECREAM data which only for the set "pac")

```

TPload_IC(j,slp,soil,Pst,pfert) = Pcoeff_slt_slp_a(j,soil,slp,pfert) * log[soil_P(Pst)] +
Pcoeff_slt_slp_b(j,soil,slp,pfert) ;
TPload_IC_flw(flw,slp,soil,Pst,pfert) = Pcoeff_slt_slp_a_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) * log[soil_P(Pst)] +
Pcoeff_slt_slp_b_flw(flw,soil,slp,pfert) ;

```

*Any negative loads from "poorly estimated functions"

```

NegTPloads(j,slp,soil,Pst,pfert)$(TPload_IC(j,slp,soil,Pst,pfert) \textless 0) = 1 ;
sumNegTPloads = SUM{(j,slp,soil,Pst,pfert), NegTPloads(j,slp,soil,Pst,pfert) } ;
diffTPL(j,slp,soil,Pst,pfert) = TPL_soilP(j,slp,soil,Pst,pfert) - TPload_IC(j,slp,soil,Pst,pfert) ;
diffTPL4(j,soil,Pst,pfert) = TPL_soilP(j,'slp4',soil,Pst,pfert) - TPload_IC(j,'slp4',soil,Pst,pfert) ;

```

*ESTIMATING THE NITROGEN LOAD AS FUNCTION OF FERTILISATION-----

*(by using the nitrogen loads calculated earlier for each slope class)

Variables

```

N_coeff_frt_b(j,slp,soil)    Coefficient b ((x) = b1*exp(x*c1))
N_coeff_frt_c(j,slp,soil)    Coefficient c ((x) = b1*exp(x*c1))
meanN_coeff_frt_b(j,soil)    Coefficient b ((x) = b1*exp(x*c1)) (mean over slopes)
meanN_coeff_frt_c(j,soil)    Coefficient c ((x) = b1*exp(x*c1)) (mean over slopes)
residualtermN(j,slp,soil,nfert) Residual
meanResidualtermN(j,soil,nfert) Residual

```

```

;
Free variable OLS_N ;

```

Equations

```

OBJF_N          Objective function (sum of residuals)
meanOBJF_N      Objective function for mean version (sum of residuals)
N_fert_exp(j,slp,soil,nfert)  N load as function of N fertilisation
meanN_fert_exp(j,soil,nfert)  N load as function of N fertilisation (mean over slopes)
;
OBJF_N..        OLS_N =E= SUM{(j,slp,soil,nfert), SQR[residualtermN(j,slp,soil,nfert)]} ;
meanOBJF_N..    OLS_N =E= SUM{(j,slp,soil,nfert), SQR[meanResidualtermN(j,soil,nfert)]} ;
N_fert_exp(j,slp,soil,nfert).. Nload(j,slp,soil,nfert) =E= N_coeff_frt_b(j,slp,soil) * exp[N_frtlzn(nfert) *
N_coeff_frt_c(j,slp,soil)] + residualtermN(j,slp,soil,nfert) ;
meanN_fert_exp(j,soil,nfert).. meanNload(j,soil,nfert) =E= meanN_coeff_frt_b(j,soil) * exp[N_frtlzn(nfert)
* meanN_coeff_frt_c(j,soil)] + meanResidualtermN(j,soil,nfert) ;

```

*MODELS AND SOLVES

```

MODEL N_LOAD_FUNCTION_OLS / OBJF_N, N_fert_exp / ;
MODEL meanLoadFunctionN_OLS / meanOBJF_N, meanN_fert_exp / ;

```

```

SOLVE N_LOAD_FUNCTION_OLS using NLP minimizing OLS_N ;
SOLVE meanLoadFunctionN_OLS using NLP minimizing OLS_N ;

```

*Storing the solved coefficient values to parameters

```

mean_N_coeff_frt_b(j,soil) = meanN_coeff_frt_b.L(j,soil) ;
mean_N_coeff_frt_c(j,soil) = meanN_coeff_frt_c.L(j,soil) ;

```

*N load calculated with estimated parameters (for the original fertilisation levels, but new slope classes)
 $NloadICestm(j,slp,soil,nfert) = N_coeff_frt_b.L(j,slp,soil) * exp[N_frtlzn(nfert) * N_coeff_frt_c.L(j,slp,soil)]$
 ;

display NloadICestm, N_frtlzn ;

*PARAMETER CONVERSION FROM FINNISH SOIL TYPE TO SLT CLASSES-----

\$ontext

This step would not be needed in the current model specification since the soil types in the economic model were reduced to 4 due feasibility problems. Thus, the data could be directly divided between the Finnish soil types. However, the economic model code is written in for slt soil classes and the soil type sets should be changed to simplify the model.

\$offtext

*subset of soils which are assigned with Finnish ICECREAM parameters

sets HsS_soils(slt) /slt3, slt4, slt5, slt6 /

HtS_soils(slt) /slt8, slt16, slt17, slt18, slt19, slt20 /

HHt_soils(slt) /slt1, slt2, slt7 /

KHt_soils(slt) /slt9, slt10, slt11, slt12, slt13, slt14, slt15 /

;

sloss(j,slp,HsS_soils) = Perosion(j,slp,'HsS') ;

sloss(j,slp,HtS_soils) = Perosion(j,slp,'HtS') ;

sloss(j,slp,HHt_soils) = Perosion(j,slp,'HHt') ;

sloss(j,slp,KHt_soils) = Perosion(j,slp,'KHt') ;

runoff(j,slp,HsS_soils) = Prunoff(j,slp,'HsS') ;

runoff(j,slp,HtS_soils) = Prunoff(j,slp,'HtS') ;

runoff(j,slp,HHt_soils) = Prunoff(j,slp,'HHt') ;

runoff(j,slp,KHt_soils) = Prunoff(j,slp,'KHt') ;

TPloadIC(j,slp,HsS_soils,Pst,pfert) = TPload_IC(j,slp,'HsS',Pst,pfert) ;

TPloadIC(j,slp,HtS_soils,Pst,pfert) = TPload_IC(j,slp,'HtS',Pst,pfert) ;

TPloadIC(j,slp,HHt_soils,Pst,pfert) = TPload_IC(j,slp,'HHt',Pst,pfert) ;

TPloadIC(j,slp,KHt_soils,Pst,pfert) = TPload_IC(j,slp,'KHt',Pst,pfert) ;

NloadIC(j,slp,HsS_soils,nfert) = Nload(j,slp,'HsS',nfert) ;

NloadIC(j,slp,HtS_soils,nfert) = Nload(j,slp,'HtS',nfert) ;

NloadIC(j,slp,HHt_soils,nfert) = Nload(j,slp,'HHt',nfert) ;

NloadIC(j,slp,KHt_soils,nfert) = Nload(j,slp,'KHt',nfert) ;

Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,HsS_soils) = N_coeff_frt_b.L(j,slp,'HsS') ;

Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,HtS_soils) = N_coeff_frt_b.L(j,slp,'HtS') ;

Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,HHt_soils) = N_coeff_frt_b.L(j,slp,'HHt') ;

Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,KHt_soils) = N_coeff_frt_b.L(j,slp,'KHt') ;

Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,HsS_soils) = N_coeff_frt_c.L(j,slp,'HsS') ;

Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,HtS_soils) = N_coeff_frt_c.L(j,slp,'HtS') ;

Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,HHt_soils) = N_coeff_frt_c.L(j,slp,'HHt') ;

Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,KHt_soils) = N_coeff_frt_c.L(j,slp,'KHt') ;

```

sloss_flw(flw,slp,HsS_soils) = Perosion_flw(flw,slp,'HsS') ;
sloss_flw(flw,slp,HtS_soils) = Perosion_flw(flw,slp,'HtS') ;
sloss_flw(flw,slp,HHT_soils) = Perosion_flw(flw,slp,'HHT') ;
sloss_flw(flw,slp,KHT_soils) = Perosion_flw(flw,slp,'KHT') ;

```

```

runoff_flw(flw,slp,HsS_soils) = Prunoff_flw(flw,slp,'HsS') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,HtS_soils) = Prunoff_flw(flw,slp,'HtS') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,HHT_soils) = Prunoff_flw(flw,slp,'HHT') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,KHT_soils) = Prunoff_flw(flw,slp,'KHT') ;

```

```

TPloadIC_flw(flw,slp,HsS_soils,Pst,pfert) = TPload_IC_flw(flw,slp,'HsS',Pst,pfert) ;
TPloadIC_flw(flw,slp,HtS_soils,Pst,pfert) = TPload_IC_flw(flw,slp,'HtS',Pst,pfert) ;
TPloadIC_flw(flw,slp,HHT_soils,Pst,pfert) = TPload_IC_flw(flw,slp,'HHT',Pst,pfert) ;
TPloadIC_flw(flw,slp,KHT_soils,Pst,pfert) = TPload_IC_flw(flw,slp,'KHT',Pst,pfert) ;

```

```

NloadIC_flw(flw,slp,HsS_soils,nfert) = Nload_flw(flw,slp,'HsS',nfert) ;
NloadIC_flw(flw,slp,HtS_soils,nfert) = Nload_flw(flw,slp,'HtS',nfert) ;
NloadIC_flw(flw,slp,HHT_soils,nfert) = Nload_flw(flw,slp,'HHT',nfert) ;
NloadIC_flw(flw,slp,KHT_soils,nfert) = Nload_flw(flw,slp,'KHT',nfert) ;

```

```

*DISPLAY slp, slt, Pcoeff_slp_b, Pcoeff_slp_c, Ecoeff_slp_b, Ecoeff_slp_c, Perosion, slopeclassmean, TPload,
runoff, sloss, TPL_soilP, diffTPL4, diffTPL ;
DISPLAY TPload_IC, sumNegTPloads ;

```

```

*Figure DRAWING-----

```

```

*barley on eutric cambisol2, eutric regosol,haplic podsol1, fibric-terric histosol1 (98\% coverage)

```

```

set

```

```

scen Scenarios of which each is a line /

```

```

    brl_cc_HHT, brl_cc_HsS, brl_cc_KHT, brl_cc_HtS, brl_cu_HHT, brl_cu_HsS, brl_cu_KHT, brl_cu_HtS,
brl_ds_HHT, brl_ds_HsS, brl_ds_KHT, brl_ds_HtS

```

```

    brl_cc_HHT_data, brl_cc_HsS_data, brl_cc_KHT_data, brl_cc_HtS_data, brl_cu_HHT_data,
brl_cu_HsS_data, brl_cu_KHT_data, brl_cu_HtS_data, brl_ds_HHT_data, brl_ds_HsS_data, brl_ds_KHT_data,
brl_ds_HtS_data
/

```

```

brlscen2 / cc_fine_sand_estmt, cc_fine_clay_estmt, cc_coarse_sand_estmt, cc_coarse_clay_estmt,
cu_fine_sand_estmt, cu_fine_clay_estmt, cu_coarse_sand_estmt, cu_coarse_clay_estmt,
ds_fine_sand_estmt, ds_fine_clay_estmt, ds_coarse_sand_estmt, ds_coarse_clay_estmt
    cc_fine_sand_data, cc_fine_clay_data, cc_coarse_sand_data, cc_coarse_clay_data,
cu_fine_sand_data, cu_fine_clay_data, cu_coarse_sand_data, cu_coarse_clay_data, ds_fine_sand_data,
ds_fine_clay_data, ds_coarse_sand_data, ds_coarse_clay_data /

```

```

brlscen / cc_HHT, cc_HsS, cc_KHT,cc_HtS, cu_HHT, cu_HsS, cu_KHT, cu_HtS, ds_HHT, ds_HsS, ds_KHT,
ds_HtS
    cc_HHT_data, cc_HsS_data, cc_KHT_data, cc_HtS_data, cu_HHT_data, cu_HsS_data, cu_KHT_data,
cu_HtS_data, ds_HHT_data, ds_HsS_data, ds_KHT_data, ds_HtS_data /

```

```

brldata / cc_HHT_data, cc_HsS_data, cc_KHT_data, cc_HtS_data, cu_HHT_data, cu_HsS_data, cu_KHT_data,
cu_HtS_data, ds_HHT_data, ds_HsS_data, ds_KHT_data, ds_HtS_data /

```

```

brlscencc / HHT, HsS, KHT, HtS, HHT_data, HsS_data, KHT_data, HtS_data /

```

brlNscen / cc_HHt, cc_HsS, cc_KHt,cc_HtS, cu_HHt, cu_HsS, cu_KHt, cu_HtS, ds_HHt, ds_HsS, ds_KHt, ds_HtS /

p12scen / cu_data, cu_pred, ds_data, ds_pred, cc_pred, cc_data /

greenflw / HHt, HsS, KHt, HtS /

item y and x axis items /slope, totP, soil_loss, soilPst, totN, run_off, Nfertilisation, N_load_per_ha, soilP /

;

parameters

P_barley_soils_pred(scen, slp, item) P load from normal P stock level fields on main soil types

N_barley_soils_pred(brlscen, slp, item) N load from 80kg per ha fertilisation on main soil types

P_barley_psoils_pred(scen, pac, item) P load from normal variable soil P level fields on main soil types

P_barley_soils_pred_slp(scen, slp, item) P load from normal P stock level fields on main soil types where different Pst levels are estimated from the linear OLS regression results of slope

P_12_HsS_barley(p12scen, slp, item) P load from normal P stock level fields on clay soil

P_12_KHt_barley(p12scen, slp, item) P load from normal P stock level fields on sandy soil

runoff_barley(scen, slp, item) P load from normal P stock level fields on sandy soil

erosion_barley(brlscen, slp, item) P load from normal P stock level fields on sandy soil

erosion_barley_cc(brlscencc, slp, item) P load from normal P stock level fields on sandy soil

erosion_barley_data(brldata, slp, item) P load from normal P stock level fields on sandy soil

nload_barley_flat(brlscen2, nfert, item) N load from conventionally cultivated barley on different soils and 1\% slope

TPload_barley_cc_slp1(brlscencc, pac, item) TP load from conventionally cultivated barley on different soils and 1\% slope as a function of soil P

erosion_fallow(greenflw, slp, item) Fallow erosion on different soils

;

*Fallow erosion

*X-axis

erosion_fallow(greenflw, slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;

*Y-axis

erosion_fallow('HHt', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss_flw('gf1s',slp, 'slt1') ;

erosion_fallow('HsS', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss_flw('gf1s',slp, 'slt3') ;

erosion_fallow('KHt', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss_flw('gf1s',slp, 'slt9') ;

erosion_fallow('HtS', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss_flw('gf1s',slp, 'slt8') ;

*Total P load from conventionally cultivated barley graph for different soil P status and soils

*X-axis

TPload_barley_cc_slp1(brlscencc, pac, 'soilP') = soilPs(pac) ;

*Y-axis

TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HHt_data', pac, 'totP') = TPload('f13', 'slp1', 'HHt', pac, 'pfer15') ;

TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HsS_data', pac, 'totP') = TPload('f13', 'slp1', 'HsS', pac, 'pfer15') ;

TPload_barley_cc_slp1('KHt_data', pac, 'totP') = TPload('f13', 'slp1', 'KHt', pac, 'pfer15') ;

TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HtS_data', pac, 'totP') = TPload('f13', 'slp1', 'HtS', pac, 'pfer15') ;

*Y-axis

TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HHt', 'pac5', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13', 'slp1', 'HHt', 'pst5', 'pfer15') ;

TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HsS', 'pac5', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13', 'slp1', 'HsS', 'pst5', 'pfer15') ;

TPload_barley_cc_slp1('KHt', 'pac5', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','KHt','pst5','pfer15') ;
 TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HtS', 'pac5', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','HtS','pst5','pfer15') ;
 TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HHt', 'pac12', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','HHt','pst12','pfer15') ;
 TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HsS', 'pac12', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','HsS','pst12','pfer15') ;
 TPload_barley_cc_slp1('KHt', 'pac12', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','KHt','pst12','pfer15') ;
 TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HtS', 'pac12', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','HtS','pst12','pfer15') ;
 TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HHt', 'pac30', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','HHt','pst30','pfer15') ;
 TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HsS', 'pac30', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','HsS','pst30','pfer15') ;
 TPload_barley_cc_slp1('KHt', 'pac30', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','KHt','pst30','pfer15') ;
 TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HtS', 'pac30', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','HtS','pst30','pfer15') ;
 TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HHt', 'pac50', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','HHt','pst50','pfer15') ;
 TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HsS', 'pac50', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','HsS','pst50','pfer15') ;
 TPload_barley_cc_slp1('KHt', 'pac50', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','KHt','pst50','pfer15') ;
 TPload_barley_cc_slp1('HtS', 'pac50', 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13','slp1','HtS','pst50','pfer15') ;

*PHOSPHORUS LOAD PREDICTION FROM THE LINEAR OLS REGRESSION - TP LOAD AS FUNCTION OF SLOPE-
 *X-AXIS

P_barley_soils_pred(scen, slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;

*Y-AXIS

*Conventional cultivation on different soils

P_barley_soils_pred('brl_cc_HHt', slp, 'totP') = TPload('f13',slp,'HHt','pac12','pfer15') ;
 P_barley_soils_pred('brl_cc_HsS', slp, 'totP') = TPload('f13',slp,'HsS','pac12','pfer15') ;
 P_barley_soils_pred('brl_cc_KHt', slp, 'totP') = TPload('f13',slp,'KHt','pac12','pfer15') ;
 P_barley_soils_pred('brl_cc_HtS', slp, 'totP') = TPload('f13',slp,'HtS','pac12','pfer15') ;

*Cultivation on different soils

P_barley_soils_pred('brl_cu_HHt', slp, 'totP') = TPload('f14',slp,'HHt','pac12','pfer15') ;
 P_barley_soils_pred('brl_cu_HsS', slp, 'totP') = TPload('f14',slp,'HsS','pac12','pfer15') ;
 P_barley_soils_pred('brl_cu_KHt', slp, 'totP') = TPload('f14',slp,'KHt','pac12','pfer15') ;
 P_barley_soils_pred('brl_cu_HtS', slp, 'totP') = TPload('f14',slp,'HtS','pac12','pfer15') ;

*Cultivation on different soils

P_barley_soils_pred('brl_ds_HHt', slp, 'totP') = TPload('f15',slp,'HHt','pac12','pfer15') ;
 P_barley_soils_pred('brl_ds_HsS', slp, 'totP') = TPload('f15',slp,'HsS','pac12','pfer15') ;
 P_barley_soils_pred('brl_ds_KHt', slp, 'totP') = TPload('f15',slp,'KHt','pac12','pfer15') ;
 P_barley_soils_pred('brl_ds_HtS', slp, 'totP') = TPload('f15',slp,'HtS','pac12','pfer15') ;

*PHOSPHORUS LOAD PREDICTION FROM THE LINEAR OLS REGRESSION - TP LOAD AS FUNCTION OF SOIL P-

*Conventional cultivation on different soils

P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cc_HHt', pac, 'totP') = TPload('f13','slp4','HHt',pac,'pfer15') ;
 P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cc_HHt', pac, 'soilPst') = soilPs(pac) ;
 P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cc_HsS', pac, 'totP') = TPload('f13','slp4','HsS',pac,'pfer15') ;
 P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cc_HsS', pac, 'soilPst') = soilPs(pac) ;
 P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cc_KHt', pac, 'totP') = TPload('f13','slp4','KHt',pac,'pfer15') ;
 P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cc_KHt', pac, 'soilPst') = soilPs(pac) ;
 P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cc_HtS', pac, 'totP') = TPload('f13','slp4','HtS',pac,'pfer15') ;
 P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cc_HtS', pac, 'soilPst') = soilPs(pac) ;

*Cultivation on different soils

P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cu_HHt', pac, 'totP') = TPload('f14','slp4','HHt',pac,'pfer15') ;
 P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cu_HHt', pac, 'soilPst') = soilPs(pac) ;
 P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cu_HsS', pac, 'totP') = TPload('f14','slp4','HsS',pac,'pfer15') ;
 P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cu_HsS', pac, 'soilPst') = soilPs(pac) ;
 P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cu_KHt', pac, 'totP') = TPload('f14','slp4','KHt',pac,'pfer15') ;

```
P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cu_KHt', pac, 'soilPst') = soilPs(pac) ;
P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cu_HtS', pac, 'totP') = TPload("f14", 'slp4', 'HtS', pac, 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_cu_HtS', pac, 'soilPst') = soilPs(pac) ;
```

*Direct sowing on different soils

```
P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_ds_HHt', pac, 'totP') = TPload("f15", 'slp4', 'HHt', pac, 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_ds_HHt', pac, 'soilPst') = soilPs(pac) ;
P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_ds_HsS', pac, 'totP') = TPload("f15", 'slp4', 'HsS', pac, 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_ds_HsS', pac, 'soilPst') = soilPs(pac) ;
P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_ds_KHt', pac, 'totP') = TPload("f15", 'slp4', 'KHt', pac, 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_ds_KHt', pac, 'soilPst') = soilPs(pac) ;
P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_ds_HtS', pac, 'totP') = TPload("f15", 'slp4', 'HtS', pac, 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_psoils_pred('brl_ds_HtS', pac, 'soilPst') = soilPs(pac) ;
```

*PREDICTION FROM THE LINEAR OLS REGRESSION AND FROM THAT LN FUNCTION OF PAC for different Pst levels-----

*Conventional cultivation on different soils

```
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cc_HHt', slp, 'totP') = TPload_IC('f13', slp, 'HHt', 'pst12', 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cc_HHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cc_HsS', slp, 'totP') = TPload_IC("f13", slp, "HsS", 'pst12', 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cc_HsS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cc_KHt', slp, 'totP') = TPload_IC("f13", slp, "KHt", 'pst12', 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cc_KHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cc_HtS', slp, 'totP') = TPload_IC("f13", slp, "HtS", 'pst12', 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cc_HtS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
```

*Cultivation on different soils

```
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cu_HHt', slp, 'totP') = TPload_IC("f14", slp, "HHt", 'pst12', 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cu_HHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cu_HsS', slp, 'totP') = TPload_IC("f14", slp, "HsS", 'pst12', 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cu_HsS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cu_KHt', slp, 'totP') = TPload_IC("f14", slp, "KHt", 'pst12', 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cu_KHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cu_HtS', slp, 'totP') = TPload_IC("f14", slp, "HtS", 'pst12', 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_cu_HtS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
```

*Direct sowing on different soils

```
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_ds_HHt', slp, 'totP') = TPload_IC("f15", slp, "HHt", 'pst12', 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_ds_HHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_ds_HsS', slp, 'totP') = TPload_IC("f15", slp, "HsS", 'pst12', 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_ds_HsS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_ds_KHt', slp, 'totP') = TPload_IC("f15", slp, "KHt", 'pst12', 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_ds_KHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_ds_HtS', slp, 'totP') = TPload_IC("f15", slp, "HtS", 'pst12', 'pfer15') ;
P_barley_soils_pred_slp('brl_ds_HtS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
```

*PREDICTION OF TP LOAD BASED ON LINEAR OLS REGRESSION OF SLOPE

*Clay soil

```
P_12_HsS_barley("ds_pred", slp, "totP") = TPload("f15", slp, "HsS", "PAC12", "pfer15") ;
P_12_HsS_barley("ds_pred", slp, "slope") = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
P_12_HsS_barley("cu_pred", slp, "totP") = TPload("f14", slp, "HsS", "PAC12", "pfer15") ;
P_12_HsS_barley("cu_pred", slp, "slope") = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
```

```
P_12_HsS_barley("cc_pred", slp, "totP") = Tpload("f13",slp,"HsS","PAC12","pfer15") ;
P_12_HsS_barley("cc_pred", slp, "slope") = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
```

*Sandy soil

```
P_12_KHt_barley("ds_pred", slp, "totP") = Tpload("f15",slp,"KHt","PAC12","pfer15") ;
P_12_KHt_barley("ds_pred", slp, "slope") = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
P_12_KHt_barley("cu_pred", slp, "totP") = Tpload("f14",slp,"KHt","PAC12","pfer15") ;
P_12_KHt_barley("cu_pred", slp, "slope") = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
P_12_KHt_barley("cc_pred", slp, "totP") = Tpload("f13",slp,"KHt","PAC12","pfer15") ;
P_12_KHt_barley("cc_pred", slp, "slope") = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
```

*EROSION BARLEY-----

*Conventional cultivation on different soils

```
erosion_barley('cc_HHt', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f13",slp,"slt1") ;
erosion_barley('cc_HHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
erosion_barley('cc_HsS', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f13",slp,"slt4") ;
erosion_barley('cc_HsS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
erosion_barley('cc_KHt', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f13",slp,"slt9") ;
erosion_barley('cc_KHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
erosion_barley('cc_HtS', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f13",slp,"slt16") ;
erosion_barley('cc_HtS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
```

*Cultivation on different soils

```
erosion_barley('cu_HHt', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f14",slp,"slt1") ;
erosion_barley('cu_HHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
erosion_barley('cu_HsS', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f14",slp,"slt4") ;
erosion_barley('cu_HsS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
erosion_barley('cu_KHt', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f14",slp,"slt9") ;
erosion_barley('cu_KHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
erosion_barley('cu_HtS', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f14",slp,"slt16") ;
erosion_barley('cu_HtS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
```

*Direct sowing on different soils

```
erosion_barley('ds_HHt', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f15",slp,"slt1") ;
erosion_barley('ds_HHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
erosion_barley('ds_HsS', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f15",slp,"slt4") ;
erosion_barley('ds_HsS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
erosion_barley('ds_KHt', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f15",slp,"slt9") ;
erosion_barley('ds_KHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
erosion_barley('ds_HtS', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f15",slp,"slt16") ;
erosion_barley('ds_HtS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
```

*EROSION BARLEY -DATA-----

```
erosion_barley('cc_HHt_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HHt") ;
erosion_barley('cc_HHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
erosion_barley('cc_HsS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HsS") ;
erosion_barley('cc_HsS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
erosion_barley('cc_KHt_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"KHt") ;
erosion_barley('cc_KHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
erosion_barley('cc_HtS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HtS") ;
erosion_barley('cc_HtS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
```

*Cultivation on different soils

```
erosion_barley('cu_HHT_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"HHT") ;  
erosion_barley('cu_HHT_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley('cu_HsS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"HsS") ;  
erosion_barley('cu_HsS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley('cu_KHt_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"KHt") ;  
erosion_barley('cu_KHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley('cu_HtS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"HtS") ;  
erosion_barley('cu_HtS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
```

*Direct sowing on different soils

```
erosion_barley('ds_HHT_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"HHT") ;  
erosion_barley('ds_HHT_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley('ds_HsS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"HsS") ;  
erosion_barley('ds_HsS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley('ds_KHt_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"KHt") ;  
erosion_barley('ds_KHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley('ds_HtS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"HtS") ;  
erosion_barley('ds_HtS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
```

*EROSION BARLEY CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE ONLY-----

*prediction

```
erosion_barley_cc('HHT', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f13",slp,"slt1") ;  
erosion_barley_cc('HHT', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_cc('HsS', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f13",slp,"slt4") ;  
erosion_barley_cc('HsS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_cc('KHt', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f13",slp,"slt9") ;  
erosion_barley_cc('KHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_cc('HtS', slp, 'soil_loss') = sloss("f13",slp,"slt16") ;  
erosion_barley_cc('HtS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
```

*ICECREAM data

```
erosion_barley_cc('HHT_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HHT") ;  
erosion_barley_cc('HHT_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_cc('HsS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HsS") ;  
erosion_barley_cc('HsS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_cc('KHt_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"KHt") ;  
erosion_barley_cc('KHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_cc('HtS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HtS") ;  
erosion_barley_cc('HtS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
```

*RUNOFF BARLEY-----

*Conventional cultivation on different soils

```
runoff_barley('brl_cc_HHT', slp, 'run_off') = runoff("f13",slp,"slt1") ;  
runoff_barley('brl_cc_HHT', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;  
runoff_barley('brl_cc_HsS', slp, 'run_off') = runoff("f13",slp,"slt4") ;  
runoff_barley('brl_cc_HsS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;  
runoff_barley('brl_cc_KHt', slp, 'run_off') = runoff("f13",slp,"slt9") ;  
runoff_barley('brl_cc_KHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;  
runoff_barley('brl_cc_HtS', slp, 'run_off') = runoff("f13",slp,"slt16") ;  
runoff_barley('brl_cc_HtS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
```


*Cultivation on different soils

```
runoff_barley('brl_cu_HHt', slp, 'run_off') = runoff("f14",slp,"slt1") ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_HHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_HsS', slp, 'run_off') = runoff("f14",slp,"slt4") ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_HsS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_KHt', slp, 'run_off') = runoff("f14",slp,"slt9") ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_KHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_HtS', slp, 'run_off') = runoff("f14",slp,"slt16") ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_HtS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
```

*Direct sowing on different soils

```
runoff_barley('brl_ds_HHt', slp, 'run_off') = runoff("f15",slp,"slt1") ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_HHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_HsS', slp, 'run_off') = runoff("f15",slp,"slt4") ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_HsS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_KHt', slp, 'run_off') = runoff("f15",slp,"slt9") ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_KHt', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_HtS', slp, 'run_off') = runoff("f15",slp,"slt16") ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_HtS', slp, 'slope') = slopeclassmean(slp) ;
```

*RUNOFF BARLEY -DATA POINTS-----

*Conventional cultivation on different soils

```
runoff_barley('brl_cc_HHt_data', slp, 'run_off') = runoffdata("f13",slp,"HHt") ;
runoff_barley('brl_cc_HHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_cc_HsS_data', slp, 'run_off') = runoffdata("f13",slp,"HsS") ;
runoff_barley('brl_cc_HsS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_cc_KHt_data', slp, 'run_off') = runoffdata("f13",slp,"KHt") ;
runoff_barley('brl_cc_KHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_cc_HtS_data', slp, 'run_off') = runoffdata("f13",slp,"HtS") ;
runoff_barley('brl_cc_HtS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
```

*Cultivation on different soils

```
runoff_barley('brl_cu_HHt_data', slp, 'run_off') = runoffdata("f14",slp,"HHt") ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_HHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_HsS_data', slp, 'run_off') = runoffdata("f14",slp,"HsS") ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_HsS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_KHt_data', slp, 'run_off') = runoffdata("f14",slp,"KHt") ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_KHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_HtS_data', slp, 'run_off') = runoffdata("f14",slp,"HtS") ;
runoff_barley('brl_cu_HtS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
```

*Direct sowing on different soils

```
runoff_barley('brl_ds_HHt_data', slp, 'run_off') = runoffdata("f15",slp,"HHt") ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_HHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_HsS_data', slp, 'run_off') = runoffdata("f15",slp,"HsS") ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_HsS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_KHt_data', slp, 'run_off') = runoffdata("f15",slp,"KHt") ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_KHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_HtS_data', slp, 'run_off') = runoffdata("f15",slp,"HtS") ;
runoff_barley('brl_ds_HtS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
```

*EROSION BARLEY -DATA POINTS-----

*Conventional cultivation on different soils

```
erosion_barley_data('cc_HHt_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HHt") ;  
erosion_barley_data('cc_HHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_data('cc_HsS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HsS") ;  
erosion_barley_data('cc_HsS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_data('cc_KHt_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"KHt") ;  
erosion_barley_data('cc_KHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_data('cc_HtS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f13",slp,"HtS") ;  
erosion_barley_data('cc_HtS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
```

*Cultivation on different soils

```
erosion_barley_data('cu_HHt_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"HHt") ;  
erosion_barley_data('cu_HHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_data('cu_HsS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"HsS") ;  
erosion_barley_data('cu_HsS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_data('cu_KHt_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"KHt") ;  
erosion_barley_data('cu_KHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_data('cu_HtS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f14",slp,"HtS") ;  
erosion_barley_data('cu_HtS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;
```

*Direct sowing on different soils

```
erosion_barley_data('ds_HHt_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"HHt") ;  
erosion_barley_data('ds_HHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_data('ds_HsS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"HsS") ;  
erosion_barley_data('ds_HsS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_data('ds_KHt_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"KHt") ;  
erosion_barley_data('ds_KHt_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
erosion_barley_data('ds_HtS_data', slp, 'soil_loss') = erosiondata("f15",slp,"HtS") ;  
erosion_barley_data('ds_HtS_data', slp, 'slope') = slopedata(slp) ;  
DISPLAY runoffdata, runoff, erosiondata, sloss ;
```

parameters

Nbarley_slp5_est(brINscen, nfert, item) barley nitrogen load graph for steepest slopes

Nbarley_slp1_est(brINscen, nfert, item) barley nitrogen load graph for flattest slopes

;

*X-axis

Nbarley_slp5_est(brINscen, nfert, 'Nfertilisation') = N_frtlzn(nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp1_est(brINscen, nfert, item) = N_frtlzn(nfert) ;

*Y-axis

Nbarley_slp5_est('cc_HHt', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f13','slp5','HHt',nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp5_est('cu_HHt', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f14','slp5','HHt',nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp5_est('ds_HHt', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f15','slp5','HHt',nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp5_est('cc_HsS', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f13','slp5','HsS',nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp5_est('cu_HsS', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f14','slp5','HsS',nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp5_est('ds_HsS', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f15','slp5','HsS',nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp5_est('cc_KHt', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f13','slp5','KHt',nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp5_est('cu_KHt', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f14','slp5','KHt',nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp5_est('ds_KHt', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f15','slp5','KHt',nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp5_est('cc_HtS', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f13','slp5','HtS',nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp5_est('cu_HtS', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f14','slp5','HtS',nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp5_est('ds_HtS', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f15','slp5','HtS',nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp1_est('cc_HHt', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f13','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;

Nbarley_slp1_est('cu_HHt', nfert, 'totN') = NloadICestm('f14','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;

```

Nbarley_slp1_est('ds_HHt', nfert, 'totN') = NloadlCestm('f15','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
Nbarley_slp1_est('cc_HsS', nfert, 'totN') = NloadlCestm('f13','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
Nbarley_slp1_est('cu_HsS', nfert, 'totN') = NloadlCestm('f14','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
Nbarley_slp1_est('ds_HsS', nfert, 'totN') = NloadlCestm('f15','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
Nbarley_slp1_est('cc_KHt', nfert, 'totN') = NloadlCestm('f13','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
Nbarley_slp1_est('cu_KHt', nfert, 'totN') = NloadlCestm('f14','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
Nbarley_slp1_est('ds_KHt', nfert, 'totN') = NloadlCestm('f15','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
Nbarley_slp1_est('cc_HtS', nfert, 'totN') = NloadlCestm('f13','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
Nbarley_slp1_est('cu_HtS', nfert, 'totN') = NloadlCestm('f14','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
Nbarley_slp1_est('ds_HtS', nfert, 'totN') = NloadlCestm('f15','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;

```

*X-axis

```
nload_barley_flat(brlscen2, nfert, 'Nfertilisation') = N_frtlzn(nfert) ;
```

*Y-axis

```

nload_barley_flat('cc_fine_sand_estmt', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlCestm('f13','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('cu_fine_sand_estmt', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlCestm('f14','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('ds_fine_sand_estmt', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlCestm('f15','slp1','HHt',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('cc_fine_clay_estmt', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlCestm('f13','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('cu_fine_clay_estmt', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlCestm('f14','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('ds_fine_clay_estmt', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlCestm('f15','slp1','HsS',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('cc_coarse_sand_estmt', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlCestm('f13','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
;
nload_barley_flat('cu_coarse_sand_estmt', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlCestm('f14','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
;
nload_barley_flat('ds_coarse_sand_estmt', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlCestm('f15','slp1','KHt',nfert) ;
;
nload_barley_flat('cc_coarse_clay_estmt', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlCestm('f13','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
;
nload_barley_flat('cu_coarse_clay_estmt', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlCestm('f14','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
;
nload_barley_flat('ds_coarse_clay_estmt', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlCestm('f15','slp1','HtS',nfert) ;
;

```

* ICECREAM Data points

```

nload_barley_flat('cc_fine_sand_data', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlC('f13','slp1','slt1',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('cu_fine_sand_data', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlC('f14','slp1','slt1',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('ds_fine_sand_data', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlC('f15','slp1','slt1',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('cc_fine_clay_data', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlC('f13','slp1','slt4',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('cu_fine_clay_data', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlC('f14','slp1','slt4',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('ds_fine_clay_data', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlC('f15','slp1','slt4',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('cc_coarse_sand_data', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlC('f13','slp1','slt9',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('cu_coarse_sand_data', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlC('f14','slp1','slt9',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('ds_coarse_sand_data', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlC('f15','slp1','slt9',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('cc_coarse_clay_data', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlC('f13','slp1','slt16',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('cu_coarse_clay_data', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlC('f14','slp1','slt16',nfert) ;
nload_barley_flat('ds_coarse_clay_data', nfert, 'N_load_per_ha') = NloadlC('f15','slp1','slt16',nfert) ;

```

*COMMANDS FOR ACTUALLY DRAWING THE GRAPHS IN GNUPLOT

*and setting the graphs with titles-----

```
*$setglobal gp_title 'Figure 1: Effect of slope and tillage measures on total P load on claye soils'
```

```

*$\libinclud gnuplotxyz P_12_HsS_barley slope totP

*$\setglobal gp_title 'Figure 2: Effect of slope and tillage measures on total P load on sandy soils'
*$\libinclud gnuplotxyz P_12_KHt_barley slope totP

*$\setglobal gp_style 'lines'
*$\setglobal gp_title 'Figure 6: Predicted effect of slope, soil and tillage on TP load on main soil types with PAC12 and 15kg P fert'
*$\libinclud gnuplotxyz P_barley_soils_pred slope totP

*$\setglobal gp_title 'Figure 7: Predicted effect of slope, soil and tillage on TP load on main soil types with Pst12 and 15kg P fert'
*$\libinclud gnuplotxyz P_barley_soils_pred_slp slope totP

*$\setglobal gp_title 'Figure 8: Predicted effect of slope, soil and tillage on TP load on main soil types under 15kg P fert'
*$\libinclud gnuplotxyz P_barley_psoils_pred soilPst totP

*$\setglobal gp_title 'Figure 6: Predicted effect of fertilisation on the total nitrogen load of barley cultivation on steep slopes'
*$\libinclud gnuplotxyz Nbarley_slp5_est Nfertilisation totN

*$\setglobal gp_title 'Figure 7: Predicted effect of fertilisation on the total nitrogen load of barley cultivation on flat slopes'
*$\libinclud gnuplotxyz Nbarley_slp1_est Nfertilisation totN

*$\setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
*$\setglobal gp_title 'Barley: Predicted effect of slope and tillage on runoff on different soils'
*$\libinclud gnuplotxyz runoff_barley slope run_off

*$\setglobal gp_title 'Barley: Predicted effect of slope and tillage on erosion on different soils'
*$\libinclud gnuplotxyz erosion_barley slope soil_loss

*$\setglobal gp_title 'Figure 9: Predicted effect of slope on erosion on different soils under barley cultivation'
*$\libinclud gnuplotxyz erosion_barley_cc slope soil_loss

*$\setglobal gp_style 'points'
*$\setglobal gp_title 'Barley: Data of slope and tillage on erosion on different soils'
*$\libinclud gnuplotxyz erosion_barley_data slope soil_loss

*$\setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
*$\setglobal gp_title 'Figure 6: Predicted effect of fertilization and tillage on annual nitrogen load for barley'
*$\libinclud gnuplotxyz nload_barley_flat Nfertilisation N_load_per_ha

*$\setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
*$\setglobal gp_title 'Figure 2: Predicted effect of slope, soil and tillage on TP load on main soil types '
*$\libinclud gnuplotxyz TPload_barley_cc_slp1 soilP totP

*$\setglobal gp_style 'linespoints'
*$\setglobal gp_title 'Erosion from fallow on the main soil classes'

```

```
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz erosion_fallow slope soil_loss
```

```
*Parameters exported to load_Aurajoki_heterogen
```

```
display slopeclassmean, slopedata, slopepoint, runoff, sloss, TploadIC, NloadIC, runoff_flw, sloss_flw,  
TploadIC_flw, NloadIC_flw, Ncoeff_frtrEV_b, Ncoeff_frtrEV_c, NloadICestm ;
```

```
display N_barley_soils_pred ;
```

```
display erosiondata ;
```

```
*display Nbarley_slp1_est, Nbarley_slp5_est, Tpload_barley_cc_slp1 ;
```

Nutrient load parameters –summary and comparisons

\$Title Nutrient load parameters III

\$ontext

METAMODEL FOR N AND P LOAD -combining land use data with load parameters Since ICECREAM results have not been calculated for all land use data types, some data classes in economic abatement model would not have load parameters.

PARAMETERS DO NOT COVER ALL THE

A) SLOPES (LOAD AS A FUNCTION OF SLOPE, USING THIS LOAD FUNCTION SO THAT CLASSIFICATION CAN DIFFER FROM THE ORIGINAL ICECREAM CLASSES)

B) SOILS (USE THE CLOSEST SOIL TYPE OP ICEREAM)

C) CROPS (USE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CROP TYPES, BUT MODIFY SO THAT CEREALS DO NOT HAVE WEIRD LOAD DIFFERENCES)

This file is the third step in creating load functions that cover all data types specified in the economic model.

This file imports the land use, slope, soil and soilP distribution data of the study watershed and combines it with previously estimated load parameters. Then the outcome is compared with the other model results for the watershed and graphs are drawn.

Economic abatement model should import the load parameters from this file, NOT the previous two files. --

> THIS FILE SHOULD HAVE GDX=Aura_load_parameters

Land use data is result of ArcGIS analyses which have been exported to Access database.

\$offtext

* Data import MS-ACCESS MDB database-----

* Requires mdb2gms (<http://www.gams.com/dd/docs/tools/mdb2gms.pdf>)

* This is multiquery batch version

\$onecho > cmd.txt

I="D:\GIS\SAMA_database2003_INPUT.mdb"

X=Aurajoki_load.gdx

Q1=select j from setj order by ID

s1=j

Q2=select flw from setflw

s2=flw

Q3=select slp from 6slopes

s3=slp

Q4=select soil from setsoil

s4=soil

Q6=select Pst from set_Aura_Pst

s6=Pst

Q7=select crop_id from crop

s7=croptype

Q8=select PAC from setPAC

s8=pac

Q9=select crop_cat from land_cat_distinct

s9=cropcode

Q10=select Pfert from setPfert

s10=pfert

Q11=select Nfert from setNfert

s11=nfert

Q16=select slt from soil_set

s16=soil

```

Q17=select setPclass from setPf
s17=pfclass
Q5=select j from setj where k=1 order by ID
s5=k1
Q18=select j from setj where k=2 order by ID
s18=k2
Q19=select j from setj where k=3 order by ID
s19=k3
*Q20=select j, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, Runoff from Aura_Pload_param
*p20=runoffdata
*Q21=select j, slp, soil, PAC, Pfert, Soil_loss from Aura_Pload_param
*p21=slossdata
Q25=select Pst, Pst_no from set_Aura_Pst
p25=Pst_no
Q28=select j, slp, sltclass, Pst, Area from AuraCropFarmCropDistr
p28=crop_distr
Q29=select flw, slp, sltclass, Pst, Area from AuraCropFarmFallowDistr
p29=fallow_distr
Q30=select j, slt, nmax from Nsublimits
p30=nmax
Q31=select j, pfclass, upperPlimit2007 from Prec2007
p31=upperPlimit2007
Q32=select slt, pfclass, Class_lower_limit from Pfertility
p32=PfclassLow
$offecho
*$call =gdxviewer Aurajoki_load.gdx
$call =mdb2gms \atcmd.txt

```

sets

*These sets defined in Access

```

j    potentially farmed crops
flw  fallow types
slp  slopes classes 1 to 6 (mean of each class in GIS)
slt  soil types 1 to 20 (GIS data)
soil  back to 4 soil classes (HsS HtS HHT Kht) (ICECREAM results)
Pst  phosphorus soil status set (GIS data)
pfclass phosphorus fertility class set
PAC  phosphorus soil status (ICECREAM results)
pfert P fertilisation levels
nfert P fertilisation levels

```

```

lc  load parameter set

```

/

```

r runoff
e erosion
o omega leaching based on different technology
v delta leaching based on different technology
nic nitrogen load coefficient
psini initial phosphorus level
PStm1 dummy for last period P level

```

/

*subsets for tillage types

k1(j) conventional tillage crops
k2(j) cultivator tillage crops
k3(j) direct tillage crops

cropcode crop types including fallow codes with TIKE numbers

;

parameters

Pst_no(Pst) Variable soil P mg per l
N_frtlzn(nfert) Fertilisation quantities in ICECREAM results
crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst) Crop types on different soil slope and P status land
crop_distr_no0(j,slp,slt) Land distribution between crops and slopes and soil types (no soil P class)
fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst) Fallow types on different soil slope and P status land
runoff(j,slp,slt) Crop Runoff in mm ha-1 (OLS results from ICECREAM)
sloss(j,slp,slt) Crop Soil loss in kg ha-1 (OLS results from ICECREAM)
runoff_flw(flw,slp,slt) Fallow Runoff in mm ha-1 (OLS results from ICECREAM)
sloss_flw(flw,slp,slt) Fallow Soil loss in kg ha-1 (OLS results from ICECREAM)
runoffdata(j,slp,soil) Runoff in mm ha-1 (original ICECREAM values with different slp classes)
erosiondata(j,slp,soil) Soil loss in kg ha-1 (original ICECREAM values with different slp classes)
runoff__flw(flw,slp,soil) Fallow Runoff mm ha-1 (original ICECREAM values with different slp

classes)

sloss__flw (flw,slp,soil) Fallow Erosion kg ha-1 (original ICECREAM values with different slp classes)
Nloaddata(j,slp,soil,nfert) Original ICECREAM values with different slp classes
TPloadIC(j,slp,slt,Pst,pfert) P load for crops (original ICECREAM data classes)
TPloadIC_flw(flw,slp,slt,Pst,pfert) P load for fallow (original ICECREAM data classes)
NloadIC(j,slp,slt,nfert) N load for crops (original ICECREAM data classes)
NloadIC_flw(flw,slp,slt,nfert) N load for fallow (original ICECREAM data classes)

*Mean values calculated over the slope class for Hts soil and all crops (Original IC or OLS???)

meanRunoffCrops(j) Mean runoff for different crop types
meanErosionCrops(j) Mean erosion for different crop types
meanRunoffFall(flw) Mean runoff for different fallow types
meanErosionFall(flw) Mean erosion for different fallow types
meanHtSRunoffCrops(j) Mean runoff from each crop at Hts soil (average soil) 1\% slope
meanHtSErosionCrops(j) Mean erosion from each crop at Hts soil (average soil) 1\% slope
meanHtSErosion Mean erosion at Hts soil (average soil) 1\% slope
meanHtSRunoff Mean runoff at Hts soil (average soil) 1\% slope
meanHtSRunoffFall(flw) Mean erosion from each fallow type at Hts soil (average soil) 1\% slope
meanHtSErosionFall(flw) Mean erosion from each fallow type at Hts soil (average soil) 1\% slope
finsoilshare(soil) Share of each Finnish soil class (4) of total watershed area
soilshare(slt) Share of each soil type of total arable land given original 20 FAO soil types
slopeClassMean(slp) Mean of the slope class (in GIS data)
slopeClassUpLim(slp) Upper boundary of the slope class (in GIS data)
Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt) Exp2 load function coefficient b for N
Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt) Exp2 load function coefficient c for N
meanNcoeff_frt_b(j) Nitrogen load function coefficient estimated directly from ICECREAM

(mean slope and soil)

meanNcoeff_frt_c(j) Nitrogen load function coefficient estimated directly from ICECREAM

(mean slope and soil)

NloadICestm(j,slp,slt,nfert) Nitrogen load estimated from ICECREAM (for all ICECREAM fertilisation levels)

nmax(j,slt) Recommended base fertilisation level as baseline N-load level

upperPlimit2007(j, pfclass) Upper limit for allowed P fertilisation for given P-fertility class

PfclassLow(slt, pfclass) Lower bound for Pst status of given P-fertility class
 pmax(Pst,j,slt) Recommended base fertilisation level as baseline P-load level
 upperPlimit2007slt(j, pfclass, slt) Soil class dependent upper limit for allowed P fertilisation for given P-fertility class
 Pfcropmax(j, slt, pfclass) Maximum P fertilisation
 totalCropPk1(k1,slp,slt,Pst) Crop area for conventional tillage
 totalCropPk2(k2,slp,slt,Pst) Crop area for cultivation tillage
 totalCropPk3(k3,slp,slt,Pst) Crop area for direct tillage
 totalCropP_k1(cropcode,slp,slt,Pst) Baseline total P load that can be updated to GIS crop data given conventional tillage
 totalCropP_k2(cropcode,slp,slt,Pst) given cultivation tillage
 totalCropP_k3(cropcode,slp,slt,Pst) given no-till
 pmaxTPperha(cropcode,slp,slt,Pst) Max P fert P load with conventional cultivated crops and existing fallow dist
 *Scaling test parameters
 erosiondata_rel_f13slp0HsS(j,slp,soil)
 erosion_brl_slp0_HsS
 *For mean
 Ecoeff_slp_b(j,soil) Coefficient b for mean erosion (over slope classes) for each soil type (crops)
 Ecoeff_slp_c(j,soil) Coefficient c for mean erosion (over slope classes) for each soil type (crops)
 Rcoeff_slp_b(j,soil) Coefficient b for mean runoff (over slope classes) for each soil type (crops)
 Rcoeff_slp_c(j,soil) Coefficient c for mean runoff (over slope classes) for each soil type (crops)
 Ecoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil) Coefficient b for mean erosion (over slope classes) for each soil type (fallow)
 Ecoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil) Coefficient c for mean erosion (over slope classes) for each soil type (fallow)
 Rcoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil) Coefficient b for mean runoff (over slope classes) for each soil type (fallow)
 Rcoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil) Coefficient c for mean runoff (over slope classes) for each soil type (fallow)
 meanNload_flw(flw,soil) Mean N load (over slope classes) from each soil type (fallow)
 mean_N_coeff_frt_b(j,soil) Coefficient b for mean Nload (over slope classes) for each soil type (crop)
 mean_N_coeff_frt_c(j,soil) Coefficient c for mean Nload (over slope classes) for each soil type (crop)
 ;
 *GET THE DATA FROM THE GDX FILE CREATED FROM ACCESS DATABASE
 \$gdxin Aurajoki_load.gdx
 \$load j k1 k2 k3 cropcode flw slp slt Pst pfert nfert crop_distr fallow_distr Pst_no soil nmax
 \$load pfclass upperPlimit2007 PfclassLow
 *GET THE EXTRAPOLATED PARAMETER DATA
 \$gdxin Aura_load_prams.gdx
 \$load runoff sloss TPloadIC NloadIC slopeclassmean
 \$load runoff_flw sloss_flw TPloadIC_flw NloadIC_flw
 \$load Ecoeff_slp_b Ecoeff_slp_c Rcoeff_slp_b Rcoeff_slp_c Ecoeff_slp_b_flw Ecoeff_slp_c_flw
 Rcoeff_slp_b_flw Rcoeff_slp_c_flw
 \$load Ncoeff_frtREV_b, Ncoeff_frtREV_c NloadICestm N_frtIzn
 \$load mean_N_coeff_frt_b mean_N_coeff_frt_c meanNload_flw

*crop_distr_no0(j,slp,slt)\$(crop_distr(j,slp,slt,"Pst18") = 0 AND crop_distr(j,slp,slt,"Pst12") = 0 AND
 *crop_distr(j,slp,slt,"Pst11") = 0 AND crop_distr(j,slp,slt,"Pst9") = 0) = 1 ;

*GET THE ORIGINAL LOAD PARAMETERS - NOTE THAT THESE ARE IN DIFFERENT SLOPE DIMENSIONS
 \$gdxin Aura_load_OLS
 \$load runoffdata erosiondata Nloaddata runoff__flw loss__flw erosiondata_rel_f13slp0HsS
 erosion_brl_slp0_HsS

*BARE FALLOW TAKEN FROM THE RELATIVE DIFFERENCE IN THE OLDER ICECREAM RUNS
 set bare(flw) / bf1s, bf2s, bf3s, bf1n, bf2n, bf3n / ;

parameters

*Land distribution

land_share(j,slp,slt)	Share of land area for each crop on each soil with given slope
cropLandbySlope(slp)	Crop land in each slope category
cropLandbySoil(slt)	Crop land in each soil category
cropLandbyPst(Pst)	Crop land in each soil P category
crop_distr18(j, slp, slt)	Crop distribution soil P = 18 class
crop_distr_f13(slp, slt, Pst)	Distribution of conventionally cultivated barley between slope and soil and soil P classes
crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt)	Distribution of crop land with no soil P status
crop_dist_no_slp(j, slt)	Distribution of crop land with no soil P status or slope
fall_dist_noP(flw, slp, slt)	Distribution of fallow land with no soil P status
fallowLandbySlope(slp)	Fallow land in each slope category
fallowLandbySoil(slt)	Fallow land in each soil category
fallowLandbyPst(Pst)	Fallow land in each soil P category
arableLandbySlope(slp)	Crop + Fallow land in each slope category
arableLandbySoil(slt)	Crop + Fallow land in each soil category
arableLandbyPst(Pst)	Crop + Fallow land in each soil P category
cropLandbySlopeShare(slp)	Share of crop land of total land of each slope class
cropLandbySoilShare(slt)	Share of crop land of total land of each soil class
fallowLandbySlopeShare(slp)	Share of fallow land of total land of each slope class
fallowLandbySoilShare(slt)	Share of fallow land of total land of each soil class
slopeShare(slp)	Share of different slope classes of total modeled area
slopeAreaCrop(slp)	Ha of different slope classes of crop area
slopeAreaFallow(slp)	Ha of different slope classes of fallow area
slopeShareCrop(slp)	Share of different slope classes of crop area
slopeShareFallow(slp)	Share of different slope classes of fallow area
grassLandSharebySlope(slp)	Share of grass land (for production) of each slope class
grassLandSharebySoil(slt)	Share of grass land (for production) of each soil class
grassLandSharebyPst(Pst)	Share of grass land (for production) of each soil P class
fallsoilshare(slt)	Share of fallow over different soils of total fallow area
cropshare(j)	Share of each crop from the total arable area summed over soil and slope categories
cropshare_cropland(j)	Share of each crop from the total CROP area summed over soil and slope categories
fallowshare(flw)	Share of each fallow from the total area summed over soil and slope categories
soilPstShareCrop(pst)	Share of each pst class from the total area summed over crop and soil and slope categories
soilPstShareFall(pst)	Share of pst class from the total area (crop land)
soilPstShare(pst)	Share of pst class from the total area (fallow land)

*Other load parameters

ICECREAM_PP(j,slp,slt,Pst)	PP load of ICECREAM for all the
ICECREAM_DRP(j,slp,slt,Pst)	DRP load factors from ICECREAMC
Nload_share1to1(j)	Share of N load assuming equal proportion as area
Pload_share1to1(j)	Share of P load assuming equal proportion as area
landout_share	Share of land which is not modeled
rel_N(j)	Relative N coefficients (if fallow equals 1)
loadcoef_N(j,slp,slt)	N kg per ha for each plant
loadcoeff_N	N kg per ha for fallow
loadcoef_DRP(j,slp,slt)	DRP kg for each plant
loadcoeff_DRP	DRP kg for fallow
loadcoef_PP(j,slp,slt)	PP each plant (kg per ha)
loadcoeff_PP	PP for fallow (kg per ha)
runoff6(j,slt,Pst)	Runoff parameters from the steepest slope class
PStm(j,slp,slt,Pst)	P soil status (ammonium acetate soluble)
DRP_loadparam(j,slp,slt,Pst)	DRP load parameters to be estimated
PP_loadparam(j,slp,slt,Pst)	PP load parameters to be estimated
DRP_loadparam_flw(flw,slp,slt,Pst)	DRP load parameters to be estimated
PP_loadparam_flw(flw,slp,slt,Pst)	PP load parameters to be estimated
DRP_loadMYTVAS(j,slp,slt,Pst)	DRP load parameters to be estimated
PP_loadMYTVAS(j,slp,slt,Pst)	PP load parameters to be estimated
runofftest(j,slp,slt)	Test version of runoff
DRP_test(j,slp,slt,Pst)	Test version DRP load
DRPSUMtest	Test version DRP load
sumDRPbyslopes(slp)	Sum of DRP for each slope class
pmaxtest(j,slt)	Parameter for testing load from max P fertilisation
testrunoffsum(j)	SUM of runoff for crops
TcropP_test(j,slp,slt,Pst)	Check if matches with the TP load
NloadIC80(j,slp,slt)	Nitrogen load if 80kg ha ⁻¹ for plants
DRP_HtS_pram(j)	Test parameter for DRP load from HtS soil
PP_HtS_pram(j)	Test parameter for PP load from HtS soil
cropNeach(j,slp,slt)	N load from each crop (given soil and slope class)
cropNeachperha(j,slp,slt)	N load per crop ha given the maximum env.sub fertilization
fallNrevised(flw)	N load from fallow (revised version)
cropN_soils(slt)	N load from crop area between different soils
cropN_slopes(slp)	N load from crop area between different slopes
cropN_crops(j)	N load from crop area between different crops
DRP_meanload(j)	Average DRP load from crop types
DRP_meanload_flw(flw)	Average DRP load from crop types
PP_meanload(j)	Average PP load from crop types
PP_meanload_flw(flw)	Average PP load from fallow types
mytvasPfertAvg(j)	Average P fertilisation to each crop according to the MYTVAS study for the watershed
mytvasNfertAvg(j)	Average N fertilisation to each crop according to the MYTVAS study for the watershed
meanNloadIC_flw(flw)	Mean N load from different fallow types (ICECREAM based)
N_LoadbySlpMYTVAS(slp)	N load from each slope given MYTVAS fertilisation
N_LoadbySlpMYTVAS(slt)	N load from each soil given MYTVAS fertilisation
totalCropP(j,slp,slt,Pst)	DRP + PP for crops
totalFallP(flw,slp,slt,Pst)	DRP + PP for fallow
PP_load15kg(j,slp,slt,Pst)	PP load when using 15kg of P fertilisation
DRP_load15kg(j,slp,slt,Pst)	DRP load when using 15kg of P fertilisation

MeanSlope_CropErosion(j,soil) Crop erosion for mean slope
MeanSlope_CropRunoff(j,soil) Crop runoff for mean slope
MeanSlope_FallErosion(flw,soil) Fallow erosion for mean slope
MeanSlope_FallRunoff(flw,soil) Fallow runoff for mean slope
meanNcoeff_frt_b2(j) Mean N load function coefficient b (over slope and soil)
meanNcoeff_frt_c2(j) Mean N load function coefficient c (over slope and soil)
MeanSlope_Ncoeff_b(j,slt) Mean N load function coefficient b (over slope)
MeanSlope_Ncoeff_c(j,slt) Mean N load function coefficient c (over slope)
mean_Ncoeff_b1(j) Mean N load function coefficient b (over slope and soil)
mean_Ncoeff_c1(j) Mean N load function coefficient c (over slope and soil)
loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,slt) Nitrogen load function parameter for fallow
Ncoeff_frt_b(j,slp,slt) Nitrogen load function coefficient estimated directly from ICECREAM
Ncoeff_frt_c(j,slp,slt) Nitrogen load function coefficient estimated directly from ICECREAM
rnof(j,slp,slt) Runoff in mm ha-1
erosion(j,slp,slt) Soil loss in kg ha-1
rnof_flw(flw,slp,slt) Runoff of fallow (4 soil classes)
erosion_flw(flw,slp,slt) Erosion of fallow (4 soil classes)
loadFSCoeff_N(j,slp,soil) N coeff crops
loadFSCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,soil) N coeff fallow
meanNcoeff(j) Mean N coeff
meanNcoeff_flw(flw) Mean N coeff (fallow)
meanNcoeff_old(j) The N-load values for older smaller crop set
meanRunoffCrops_old(j) The Runoff values for older smaller crop set
meanErosionCrops_old(j) The Erosion values for older smaller crop set
* loadCoeff_N(j,slp,slt)
* meanNcoeff_frt_b(j,slp,slt) Nitrogen load function coefficient estimated directly from ICECREAM
* meanNcoeff_frt_c(j,slp,slt) Nitrogen load function coefficient estimated directly from ICECREAM
;
scalars
* land_ha total agricultural land (IN VEPS) / /
veps_ha Total agricultural land in VEPS 2002 / 32784 /
model_ha Total modeled area including fallow
totX Total modeled crop area calculated from the crop_dist_noP
crop_ha Total modeled crop land
fallow_ha Total modeled fallow land
totalCropShare Share of crop land of total modeled land
grass_land_share Share of grass (for production) of total modeled crop land
totalFallowShare Share of fallow land of total modeled land
noLoadLand Area not covered by the model
noLoadLand_pr Area not covered by the model as percent of total arable land
meanWatershedSlope Calculated from arcgis slope map with zonal statistics mean
meanSlope Mean slope of the farm land
meanSlopeCrop Mean slope for the arable land calculated from the slope classes and their shares
meanSlopeFallow Mean slope for the arable land calculated from the slope classes and their shares
meanSlopeArable Mean slope for the arable land calculated from the slope classes and their shares
from total crop and fallow area
meanErosion Mean erosion
meanRunoff Mean runoff
cropMeanErosion Mean erosion ha-1 for the watershed crops (average over the years)
fallowMeanErosion Mean erosion ha-1 for the watershed fallow (average over the years)
arableMeanErosion Mean erosion ha-1 for the watershed arable area (including both fallow and crops)
(average over the years)

cropMeanRunoff Mean runoff from crops
 fallowMeanRunoff Mean runoff from fallow
 arableMeanRunoff Mean runoff of all farm land
 totalErosion Total erosion from the watershed farmland (average over the years)
 totalErosion_perha Average erosion from the watershed farmland (average over the years and land)

*Other modelled loads for the watershed (VEPS,VEMALA, VIHMA)
 veps_N_2002 Kg N in VEPS 2002 average weather /415135 /
 veps_Nperha_2002 Kg N per ha from VEPS
 veps_TP_2002 Kg TP VEPS 2002 average weather / 31119 /
 veps_TPperha_2002 Kg TP per ha
 VEMALA_TP_2003 TP load for watershed 2003 VEMALA simulation result excel sheet
 Kuormituslukuja_eri_malleista / 18670 /
 VEMALA_TP_2002 TP load for watershed 2002 VEMALA simulation result excel sheet
 Kuormituslukuja_eri_malleista / 21751 /
 VEMALA_TP_2008 TP load for watershed 2008 VEMALA simulation result excel sheet
 Kuormituslukuja_eri_malleista / 62121 /
 VEMALA_TP_2009 TP load for watershed 2009 VEMALA simulation result excel sheet
 Kuormituslukuja_eri_malleista / 14811 /
 VEMALA_N_2003 N load for watershed 2003 all sources excel sheet Kuormituslukuja_eri_malleista
 / 329000 /
 VEMALA_N_2002 N load for watershed 2002 all sources excel sheet Kuormituslukuja_eri_malleista
 / 389000 /
 VEMALA_N_2004 N load for watershed 2004 all sources excel sheet Kuormituslukuja_eri_malleista
 / 661000 /
 VEMALA_N_2009 N load for watershed 2009 all sources excel sheet Kuormituslukuja_eri_malleista
 / 273000 /
 VEMALA_N_AVG N load for watershed mean load between 1997-2006 email from S Tattari
 / 622600 /
 VEMALA_P_AVG P load for watershed mean load between 1997-2006 email from S Tattari
 / 37408 /
 VIHMA_N N load for watershed in VIHMA model / 514700 /
 VIHMA_P P load for watershed in VIHMA model / 40925 /

*Nitrogen
 TotalN_MYTVAS_Hi Total N load given functions estimated from ICECREAM and fertilisation given
 by upper end of MYTVAS study
 TotalN_MYTVAS_Lo Total N load given functions estimated from ICECREAM and fertilisation given
 by lower end of MYTVAS study
 cropN Nitrogen load from crop land
 fallN Nitrogen load from fallow land
 baseN_load Total Nitrogen load of area
 TotalN_old Total nitrogen load of modeled arable area
 TotalNperha_old Total nitrogen load per ha of modeled arable area
 TotalNrevised Total annual N load kg given the maximum allowed fertilisation use and ICECREAM
 estimated functions
 TotalNrevisedPerHa Total annual N load kg per ha
 cropNrevised Total annual N load kg ha-1 for all crop area (revised from ICECREAM) MAX ENV
 SUB fertilization
 cropNamx Total annual N load kg ha-1 for all crop area (revised from ICECREAM) MYVASS
 average N fertilization
 cropNmeanBase Total annual N load kg ha-1 for all crop area (calculated from mean ICECREAM
 soil and slope parameters)

cropNmeanBase2	Total annual N load kg ha-1 for all crop area (calculated from mean ICECREAM soil and slope parameters estimated with same OLS as hetgen)
cropN_sensitivity	Total annual N load kg ha-1 sensitivity with half N fertilisation
cropN_mytvasHi	Total annual N load kg ha-1 given MYTVAS P fertilisation
cropN_mytvasLo	Total annual N load kg ha-1 given MYTVAS P fertilisation
fallmeanN	Total annual N load kg
fallmeanN_perha	Total annual N load kg ha-1
TotalN_mean	Total N load per ha from mean parameters and MYTVAS fertilization and 2003 crop distribution
TotalN_mean2	Total N load per ha from mean parameters (b1 and c1) and MYTVAS fertilization and 2003 crop distribution
cropNsum	Sum of annual N load from crop land given revised nload functions
cropNsumperha	Average annual N load from crop land
cctbarleyNload	N load from conventionally cultivated barley
cctbarleyNload_ha	N load from conventionally cultivated barley per ha
TotNPerHa_Aura	N load per ha
*Phosphorus	
cropP_mytvasHi	Total annual TP load kg ha-1 given MYTVAS P fertilisation
bio_coef	share of PP available for algae / 0.16 /
Fall_DRP	ICECREAM coefficient for fallow DRP / 0.60 /
Fall_PP	ICECREAM coefficient for fallow PP / 0.04 /
DRP_TP_share	Share of DRP from TP / 0.33 /
basePP	The old shares applied to VEPS loads to produce baseline PP
baseDRP	The old shares applied to VEPS loads to produce baseline DRP
modTP	Modeled TP (PP converted back to non algae available form by coefficient)
modTPperha	Modeled TP (PP converted back to non algae available form by coefficient)
mod_DRP_TP_share	Modeled share of DRP from TP
DRP_VEPS	share of the DRP in VEPS
TotalDRP	Total DRP load from modelled area (extrapolation of ICECREAM runoff)
TotalPP	Total PP load from modelled area (extrapolation of ICECREAM erosion)
DRPtoPPratio	Ratio of DRP and PP at the model area
TotalP_IC	Total P load of arable area (extrapolation of ICECREAM TP values constant P fert 15kg per ha)
TotalPperhaIC	Total P load of arable area (per ha)
TcropP	Total P load of modeled crop land
TfallP	Total P load of modeled fallow land
TcropPperha	Total P load per ha of modeled crop land
cropDRP	SAMA modeled amount of DRP from crop land
cropDRPmeanland	SAMA modeled amount of DRP from crop land
cropDRPperha	SAMA modeled amount of DRP from crop land (per ha)
fallDRP	SAMA modeled amount of DRP from fallow land
fallDRPmeanland	SAMA modeled amount of DRP from fallow land
sumDRPt	SAMA modeled amount of DRP in tonnes of P
cropPP	SAMA modeled amount of PP annually from the research area
cropPPmeanland	SAMA modeled amount of PP annually from the research area
fallPP	SAMA modeled amount of PP annually from the research area
fallPPmeanland	SAMA modeled amount of PP annually from the research area
modBioP	modeled total algae available P of the research area
MYTVASmodBioP	modeled algae available P of the research area (MYTVAS fertilisation)
MYTVASmodTP	modeled TP (PP converted back to non algae available form by coefficient)
MYTVAScropPP	PP from crop (MYTVAS fertilisation)
MYTVAScropDRP	DRP from crop (MYTVAS fertilisation)

MYTVAStotalDRP DRPP from total farm land (MYTVAS fertilisation)
 MYTVAStotalPP PP from total farm land (MYTVAS fertilisation)
 PsAvg Average soil P mg per l
 PsAvgcrop Average soil P mg per l of the crop area given the reference year
 PsAvgfall Average soil P mg per l of the fallow area given the reference year
 cropPPmeanland Total PP from crop with mean land
 fallPPmeanland Total PP from fallow with mean land
 meanlandTotDRP Total DRP from mean farm land
 meanlandTotPP Total PP from mean farm land
 meanlandmodTP Total TP model with mean land
 cropDRPmeanload Crop DRP from mean land
 fallDRPmeanload Fallow DRP from mean land
 Nout1to1 N load which is not modeled when assuming 1:1
 Pout1to1 N load which is not modeled when assuming 1:1
 baseN_load N load which is modeled
 baseP_load P load which is modeled
 check15kgModTP Total TP when 15 kg P fertilisation
 check15kgTotalDRP Total DRP when 15 kg P fertilisation
 check15kgTotalPP Total PP when 15 kg P fertilisation
 check15kgCropDRP Crop DRP when 15 kg P fertilisation
 check15kgCropPP Crop PP when 15 kg P fertilisation
 metaOverIC_TP check15kgModTP divided by TotalP_IC

;

*meanwatershed slope from arcgis zonal statistics (use the watershed polygon ID as single zone) NOTE NOT THE MEAN FIELD SLOPE

meanWatershedSlope = 1.055143 ;

*ArcGIS zonal statistics AuraMeanFieldSlope (parcel data model builder script)

meanSlope = 1.42 ;

parameters

mytvasPfertHi(j) P fertilization based on interviews of Savijoki farmers (highest amounts)

/

*winter wheat (SAME USED AS FOR SPRING WHEAT)

f1*f3 15

*spring wheat

f4*f6 15

*other cereal

f7*f15 15

f16*f18 17

*oats

f19*f21 21

*NO MYTVAS VALUE FOR PEAS, use same as limit for cereals

f25*f27 15

f28*f33 27

*sugarbeet MYTVAS value for Löytäneenoja p.45

f34*f36 14

*NO MYTVAS VALUE FOR RAPE AT SAVIJOKI, USE YLÄNEENJOKI INSTEAD

f37*f42 21

*FROM YLÄNEENJOKI INSTEAD

f43*f45 14

/

mytvasPfertLo(j) P fertilization based on interviews of Savijoki farmers (lowest amounts)

/

*winter wheat (SAME USED AS FOR SPRING WHEAT)

f1*f3 12

*spring wheat

f4*f6 12

f7*f15 12

*malt barley

f16*f18 14

*oats

f19*f21 16

*NO MYTVAS VALUE FOR PEAS, use same as limit for cereals

f25*f27 12

f28*f33 27

*sugarbeet MYTVAS value for Löytäneenoja p.45

f34*f36 9

*NO MYTVAS VALUE FOR RAPE AT SAVIJOKI, USE YLÄNEENJOKI INSTEAD

f37*f42 14

*FROM YLÄNEENJOKI INSTEAD

f43*f45 14

/

mytvasNfertHi(j) N fertilization based on interviews of Savijoki farmers (highest amounts)

/

*syysvehnä (SAME USES AS FOR SPRING WHEAT)

f1*f3 140

*kevätevehnä

f4*f6 110

f7*f24 110

*NO MYTVAS VALUE FOR PEAS, use nmax level

f25*f27 110

*potato

f28*f33 80

*Sugarbeet

f34*f36 125

*rapeseed

f37*f42 120

f43*f45 170

/

mytvasNfertLo(j) N fertilization based on interviews of Savijoki farmers (lowest amounts)

/

* MYTVA2 p.43

f1*f24 80

*NO MYTVAS VALUE FOR PEAS, use nmax level

f25*f27 50

*potato MYTVA2 p.43

f28*f33 60

*Sugarbeet MYTVA2 p.43

f34*f36 100

*rapeseed MYTVA2 p.43

f37*f42 80

f43*f45 80

/

;

```
*mytvasPfertAvg(j) = mytvasPfertHi(j) + mytvasPfertLo(j) ;  
mytvasNfertAvg(j) = (mytvasNfertHi(j) + mytvasNfertLo(j))/2 ;
```

*ALLOCATE THE BASELINE FERTILISATION USE BY THE MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVELS FOR EACH P-STATUS, SOIL AND CROP COMBINATION

```
LOOP (pst,  
pmax(pst,j,slt)$ ( Pst_no(pst) \textless PfclassLow(slt, 'pfcls2') ) = upperPlimit2007(j, 'pfcls1') ;  
pmax(pst,j,slt)$ ( Pst_no(pst) ge PfclassLow(slt, 'pfcls2') ) = upperPlimit2007(j, 'pfcls2') ;  
pmax(pst,j,slt)$ ( Pst_no(pst) ge PfclassLow(slt, 'pfcls3') ) = upperPlimit2007(j, 'pfcls3') ;  
pmax(pst,j,slt)$ ( Pst_no(pst) ge PfclassLow(slt, 'pfcls4') ) = upperPlimit2007(j, 'pfcls4') ;  
pmax(pst,j,slt)$ ( Pst_no(pst) ge PfclassLow(slt, 'pfcls5') ) = upperPlimit2007(j, 'pfcls5') ;  
pmax(pst,j,slt)$ ( Pst_no(pst) ge PfclassLow(slt, 'pfcls6') ) = upperPlimit2007(j, 'pfcls6') ;  
pmax(pst,j,slt)$ ( Pst_no(pst) ge PfclassLow(slt, 'pfcls7') ) = upperPlimit2007(j, 'pfcls7') ;  
);
```

*Hence use 1\% for slope class which from the data is slp3, use HtS soil as proxy because between extremes

```
*meanHtSErosionCrops(j) = erosiondata(j,'slp1','HtS') ;  
*meanHtSRunoffCrops(j) = runoffdata(j,'slp1','HtS') ;  
*meanHtSRunoffFall(flw) = runoff__flw(flw,"slp1","HtS") ;  
*meanHtSErosionFall(flw) = sloss__flw(flw,"slp1","HtS") ;
```

```
display crop_distr, fallow_distr, runoff_flw, sloss_flw, TploadIC_flw, runoff, sloss, TploadIC, NloadIC,  
NloadIC_flw ;
```

*Using VEPS results as a bench mark

```
baseN_load = veps_N_2002 ;  
veps_Nperha_2002 = veps_N_2002/veps_ha ;
```

*CONVERTING CROP AREA DATA FROM M2 TO HA

```
crop_distr(j, slp, slt, Pst) = crop_distr(j, slp, slt, Pst) /10000 ;  
fallow_distr(flw, slp, slt, Pst) = fallow_distr(flw, slp, slt, Pst)/10000 ;
```

* Summing up the different combinations to total area of crop and fallow land

```
fallow_ha = SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), fallow_distr(flw, slp, slt, Pst) } ;
```

```
crop_ha = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), crop_distr(j, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
```

```
DRP_VEPS = veps_TP_2002 * DRP_TP_share ;
```

*vepsTPperha = veps_TP_2002/land_ha ;

*vepsNperha = veps_N_2002/land_ha ;

*Comparing watershed GIS total field area with VEPS area

```
model_ha = crop_ha + fallow_ha ;
```

```
noLoadLand = veps_ha - model_ha ;
```

```
noLoadLand_pr = noLoadLand / veps_ha * 100 ;
```

*Calculating the shares for each attribute combination (from the total modeled farm land)

```
cropshare(j) = SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} /model_ha ;
```

*Calculating the shares for each attribute combination (from the total modeled crop land)

```
cropshare_cropland(j) = SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} /crop_ha ;
```

*Calculating land shares of different land classes of crops, fallow and total farm land

```
croplandbySlope(slp) = SUM{(j,slt,Pst), crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
```

```

cropLandbySoil(slt) = SUM{(j,slp,Pst), crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
cropLandbyPst(Pst) = SUM{(j,slt,slp), crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
fallowLandbySlope(slp) = SUM{(flw,slt,Pst), fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
fallowLandbySoil(slt) = SUM{(flw,slp,Pst), fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
fallowLandbyPst(Pst) = SUM{(flw,slt,slp), fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
arableLandbySlope(slp) = cropLandbySlope(slp) + fallowLandbySlope(slp) ;
arableLandbySoil(slt) = cropLandbySoil(slt) + fallowLandbySoil(slt) ;
arableLandbyPst(Pst) = cropLandbyPst(Pst) + fallowLandbyPst(Pst) ;
*Calculating land shares of different land classes of crops, fallow and total farm land
cropLandbySlopeShare(slp) = cropLandbySlope(slp) / model_ha ;
cropLandbySoilShare(slt) = cropLandbySoil(slt) / model_ha ;
fallowLandbySlopeShare(slp) = fallowLandbySlope(slp) / model_ha ;
fallowLandbySoilShare(slt) = fallowLandbySoil(slt) / model_ha ;
fallowshare(flw) = SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} / model_ha ;
grass_land_share = SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), crop_distr('f43',slp,slt,Pst)} / model_ha ;
grassLandSharebySlope(slp) = SUM{(slt,Pst), crop_distr('f43',slp,slt,Pst)} / arableLandbySlope(slp) ;
grassLandSharebySoil(slt)$(arableLandbySoil(slt) > 0) = SUM{(slp,Pst), crop_distr('f43',slp,slt,Pst)} /
arableLandbySoil(slt) ;
grassLandSharebyPst(Pst)$(arableLandbyPst(Pst) > 0) = SUM{(slt,slp), crop_distr('f43',slp,slt,Pst)} /
arableLandbyPst(Pst) ;
totalCropShare = crop_ha / model_ha ;
totalFallowShare = fallow_ha / model_ha ;

* meanrunoffcrops(j) = SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), runoff(j,slp,slt,Pst) * crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} / SUM{(slp,slt,Pst),
crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)};
* meanerosiocrops(j) = SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), sloss(j,slp,slt) * crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} / SUM{(slp,slt,Pst),
crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;

*Slope shares
slopeshare(slp) = [SUM{(j,slt,Pst), crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slt,Pst),fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst)}]
/ model_ha ;
slopeAreaCrop(slp) = SUM{(j,slt,Pst), crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
slopeAreaFallow(slp) = SUM{(flw,slt,Pst), fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
slopeShareCrop(slp) = slopeAreaCrop(slp) / crop_ha ;
slopeShareFallow(slp) = slopeAreaFallow(slp) / fallow_ha ;
meanSlopeCrop = SUM{slp, slopeclassmean(slp) * slopeShareCrop(slp)} ;
meanSlopeFallow = SUM{slp, slopeclassmean(slp) * slopeShareFallow(slp)} ;
meanSlopeArable = meanSlopeCrop * totalCropShare + meanSlopeFallow * totalFallowShare ;
*Soil shares (FAO classes)
soilshare(slt) = [SUM{(j,slp,Pst),crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,Pst),fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst)}]
/ model_ha ;
fallsoilshare(slt) = SUM{(flw,slp,Pst),fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} / fallow_ha ;
*Soil shares (FAO classes grouped to 4 ICECREAM result classes)
finnsoilshare('HsS') = soilshare('slt5') + soilshare('slt3') + soilshare('slt4') + soilshare('slt6') ;
finnsoilshare('HtS') = soilshare('slt16') + soilshare('slt8') + soilshare('slt17') + soilshare('slt18') +
soilshare('slt19') + soilshare('slt20') ;
finnsoilshare('HHT') = soilshare('slt1') + soilshare('slt2') + soilshare('slt7') ;
finnsoilshare('KHT') = soilshare('slt9') + soilshare('slt10') + soilshare('slt11') + soilshare('slt12') +
soilshare('slt13') + soilshare('slt14') + soilshare('slt15') ;
* Erosion and Runoff for all crops and fallow (and 4 soil types) given the mean slope of field area
MeanSlope_CropErosion(j,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_b(j,soil) * exp[meanSlope * Ecoeff_slp_c(j,soil)] ;
MeanSlope_CropRunoff(j,soil) = Rcoeff_slp_b(j,soil) * meanSlope + Rcoeff_slp_c(j,soil) ;

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MeanSlope_FallErosion(flw,soil) = Ecoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil) * exp[meanSlope *
Ecoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil)] ;
MeanSlope_FallRunoff(flw,soil) = Rcoeff_slp_b_flw(flw,soil) * meanSlope + Rcoeff_slp_c_flw(flw,soil)
;
* Nitrogen load function coefficients given the slope of field area in each slope class (and soil class)
MeanSlope_Ncoeff_b(j,slt) = SUM{slp, Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt) * slopeshare(slp) } ;
MeanSlope_Ncoeff_c(j,slt) = SUM{slp, Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt) * slopeshare(slp) } ;
mean_Ncoeff_b1(j) = SUM{slt, MeanSlope_Ncoeff_b(j,slt) * soilshare(slt) } ;
mean_Ncoeff_c1(j) = SUM{slt, MeanSlope_Ncoeff_c(j,slt) * soilshare(slt) } ;

*Average erosion, runoff and nitrogen parameters (weighted average over soil distribution)
meanErosionCrops(j) = SUM{soil, finsoilshare(soil) * MeanSlope_CropErosion(j,soil)} ;
meanRunoffCrops(j) = SUM{soil, finsoilshare(soil) * MeanSlope_CropRunoff(j,soil)} ;
meanRunoffFall(flw) = SUM{soil, finsoilshare(soil) * MeanSlope_FallErosion(flw,soil)} ;
meanErosionFall(flw) = SUM{soil, finsoilshare(soil) * MeanSlope_FallRunoff(flw,soil)} ;
meanNcoeff_frt_b2(j) = SUM{soil, finsoilshare(soil) * mean_Ncoeff_frt_b(j,soil)} ;
meanNcoeff_frt_c2(j) = SUM{soil, finsoilshare(soil) * mean_Ncoeff_frt_c(j,soil)} ;
meanNloadIC_flw(flw) = SUM{soil, finsoilshare(soil) * meanNload_flw(flw,soil)} ;
display mean_Ncoeff_b1, meanNcoeff_frt_b2, mean_Ncoeff_c1, meanNcoeff_frt_c2, meanNloadIC_flw ;

*SHARE OF P STATUS OF TOTAL MODELED AREA
soilPstShareCrop(pst) = SUM{(j,slt,slp), crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} / crop_ha ;
soilPstShareFall(pst) = SUM{(flw,slt,slp), fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} / fallow_ha ;
soilPstShare(pst) = [SUM{(j,slt,slp), crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} +
SUM{(flw,slt,slp), fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst)}] / model_ha ;
* Somewhere in code still references to soil P as PStm, so the parameter is given values from soil P GIS
integers
PStm(j,slp,slt,Pst) = Pst_no(Pst) ;
*AVERAGE P status of soil (given GIS data distribution)
PsAvgcrop = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)* Pst_no(Pst)} / SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst),
crop_distr(j,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
PsAvgfall = SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst)* Pst_no(Pst)} / SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst),
fallow_distr(flw,slp,slt,Pst)} ;
PsAvg = (PsAvgcrop * crop_ha + PsAvgfall * fallow_ha) / model_ha ;
*Checking the distribution of barley land to different data classes
crop_distr_f13(slp, slt, Pst) = crop_distr('f13', slp, slt, Pst) ;
*Checking nitrogen loads when "normal" 80 kg is used
NloadIC80(j,slp,slt)= NloadIC(j,slp,slt,'nfer80') ;
*crop_distr18(j, slp, slt) = crop_distr(j, slp, slt, 'Pst18') ;

*Reducing P dimension from the crop and fallow distributions (not needed for Nitrogen load calculations)
crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) = SUM{Pst, crop_distr(j, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
fall_dist_noP(flw, slp, slt) = SUM{Pst, fallow_distr(flw, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
*Checking that the total land area still matches the earlier distributions
totX = SUM{(j, slp, slt), crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt)} ;
*Reducing the slope dimension from crop distribution (in earlier model specifications it was not used for N
load)
crop_dist_no_slp(j, slt) = SUM{slp, crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt)} ;

*NITROGEN LOAD-----
* ( calculating different compositions of the nitrogen load for the watershed )
cropN = SUM{(j,slp,slt), NloadIC(j,slp,slt,'nfer80') * crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt)} ;

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fallN = SUM{(flw,slp,slt), NloadIC_flw(flw,slp,slt,'nfer0') * fall_dist_noP(flw, slp, slt)} ;
fallmeanN = SUM{flw, meanNloadIC_flw(flw) * SUM{(slp,slt), fall_dist_noP(flw,slp,slt) } } ;
TotalN_old = cropN + fallN ;
TotalNperha_old = TotalN_old/model_ha ;
fallmeanN_perha = fallmeanN / SUM{(flw,slp,slt), fall_dist_noP(flw,slp,slt) } ;
cropNamx = SUM{(j,slp,slt), (Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt) * exp[nmax(j,slt) * Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt)])*
crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) } ;
cropNrevised = SUM{(j,slp,slt), (Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt) * exp[mytvasNfertAvg(j) *
Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt)])* crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) } ;
cropNmeanBase = SUM{j, (meanNcoeff_frt_b2(j) * exp[mytvasNfertAvg(j) * meanNcoeff_frt_c2(j)])*
(cropshare(j)* model_ha) } ;
cropNmeanBase2 = SUM{j, (mean_Ncoeff_b1(j) * exp[mytvasNfertAvg(j) * mean_Ncoeff_c1(j)])*
(cropshare(j)* model_ha) } ;
cropN_sensitivity = SUM{(j,slp,slt), (Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt) * exp[nmax(j,slt)/2 *
Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt)])* crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) } ;
cropN_mytvasHi = SUM{(j,slp,slt), (Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt) * exp[mytvasNfertHi(j) *
Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt)])* crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) } ;
cropN_mytvasLo = SUM{(j,slp,slt), (Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt) * exp[mytvasNfertLo(j) *
Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt)])* crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) } ;
cbarleyNload = SUM{(slp,slt), (Ncoeff_frtREV_b('f13',slp,slt) * exp[mytvasNfertHi('f13') *
Ncoeff_frtREV_c('f13',slp,slt)])* crop_dist_noP('f13', slp, slt) } ;
cbarleyNload_ha = cbarleyNload / SUM{(slp,slt), crop_dist_noP('f13', slp, slt)} ;
cropNeach(j,slp,slt) = (Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt) * exp[nmax(j,slt) * Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt)])*
crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) ;
cropNeachperha(j,slp,slt)$( crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) gt 0 ) = cropNeach(j,slp,slt) / crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt)
;
cropNsum = SUM{(j,slp,slt), cropNeach(j,slp,slt) } ;
cropNsumperha = cropNsum / SUM{(j, slp, slt), crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) } ;
cropN_soils(slt) = SUM{(j,slp), (Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt) * exp[nmax(j,slt) * Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt)])*
crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) } ;
cropN_slopes(slp) = SUM{(j,slt), (Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt) * exp[nmax(j,slt) * Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt)])*
crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) } ;
cropN_crops(j) = SUM{(slp,slt), (Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt) * exp[nmax(j,slt) * Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt)])*
crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) } ;
TotalNrevised = cropNrevised + fallN ;
TotalN_MYTVAS_Hi = cropN_mytvasHi + fallN ;
TotalN_MYTVAS_Lo = cropN_mytvasLo + fallN ;
TotalN_mean = cropNmeanBase + fallmeanN ;
TotalN_mean2 = cropNmeanBase2 + fallmeanN ;
TotalNrevisedPerHa = TotalNrevised /model_ha ;
N_LoadbySlpMYTVAS(slp) = SUM{(j,slt), (Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt) * exp[mytvasNfertHi(j) *
Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt)])* crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) } ;
N_LoadbySlitMYTVAS(slt) = SUM{(j,slp), (Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,slt) * exp[mytvasNfertHi(j) *
Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,slt)])* crop_dist_noP(j, slp, slt) } ;
TotNPerHa_Aura = TotalNrevisedPerHa ;

* MEAN EROSION AND RUNOFF-----
* ( calculating mean erosion and runoff )
cropMeanErosion = SUM{(j,slp,slt), sloss(j,slp,slt) * crop_dist_noP(j,slp,slt)/crop_ha } ;
fallowMeanErosion = SUM{(flw,slp,slt), sloss_flw(flw,slp,slt) * fall_dist_noP(flw,slp,slt)/fallow_ha } ;

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arableMeanErosion = cropMeanErosion * crop_ha/model_ha + fallowMeanErosion *
fallow_ha/model_ha ;
cropMeanRunoff = SUM{(j,slp,slt), runoff(j,slp,slt) * crop_dist_noP(j,slp,slt)/crop_ha } ;
fallowMeanRunoff = SUM{(flw,slp,slt), runoff_flw(flw,slp,slt) * fall_dist_noP(flw,slp,slt)/fallow_ha }
;
arableMeanRunoff = cropMeanRunoff * crop_ha/model_ha + fallowMeanRunoff *
fallow_ha/model_ha ;

```

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*PHOSPHORUS LOAD-----
* ( calculating P loads from erosion and runoff )

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*Dissolved reactive P for the region (DRP)
DRP_loadparam(j,slp,slt,Pst) = runoff(j,slp,slt) * [2*(Pst_no(Pst) + 0.01*pmax(Pst,j,slt)) - 1.5] * POWER(10,
-4) ;
DRP_loadMYTVAS(j,slp,slt,Pst) = runoff(j,slp,slt) * [2*(Pst_no(Pst) + 0.01*mytvasPfertHi(j)) - 1.5] *
POWER(10, -4) ;
DRP_load15kg(j,slp,slt,Pst) = runoff(j,slp,slt) * [2*(Pst_no(Pst) + 0.01*15) - 1.5] * POWER(10, -4) ;
cropDRP = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), DRP_loadparam(j,slp,slt,Pst) * crop_distr(j, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
MYTVAScropDRP = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), DRP_loadMYTVAS(j,slp,slt,Pst) * crop_distr(j, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
check15kgCropDRP = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), DRP_load15kg(j,slp,slt,Pst) * crop_distr(j, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
*Assume no fertilisation on fallow
DRP_loadparam_flw(flw,slp,slt,Pst) = runoff_flw(flw,slp,slt) * [2*Pst_no(Pst) - 1.5] * POWER(10, -4) ;
fallDRP = SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), DRP_loadparam_flw(flw,slp,slt,Pst) * fallow_distr(flw, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
*Version calculated with mean slope and soil
DRP_meanload(j) = meanRunoffCrops(j) * [2*(PsAvgcrop + 0.01*mytvasPfertHi(j)) - 1.5] * POWER(10, -4)
;
DRP_meanload_flw(flw) = meanRunoffFall(flw) * [2*PsAvgfall - 1.5] * POWER(10, -4) ;
cropDRPmeanland = SUM{j, DRP_meanload(j) * cropshare(j)* model_ha} ;
fallDRPmeanland = SUM{flw, DRP_meanload_flw(flw) * fallowshare(flw)* model_ha} ;

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*Particulate P for the region (PP)
PP_loadparam(j,slp,slt,Pst) = sloss(j,slp,slt) * [250 * log(Pst_no(Pst) + 0.01 * pmax(Pst,j,slt))- 150] *
POWER(10, -6) ;
PP_loadMYTVAS(j,slp,slt,Pst) = sloss(j,slp,slt) * [250 * log(Pst_no(Pst) + 0.01 * mytvasPfertHi(j))- 150] *
POWER(10, -6) ;
PP_load15kg(j,slp,slt,Pst) = sloss(j,slp,slt) * [250 * log(Pst_no(Pst) + 0.01 * 15)- 150] * POWER(10, -6) ;
cropPP = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), PP_loadparam(j,slp,slt,Pst) * crop_distr(j, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
MYTVAScropPP = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), PP_loadMYTVAS(j,slp,slt,Pst) * crop_distr(j, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
check15kgCropPP = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), PP_load15kg(j,slp,slt,Pst) * crop_distr(j, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
* PP_HtS_pram(j) = sloss(j,"slp1","slt16") * [250 * log(Pst_no("Pst15") + 0.01 * pmax('pst14',j,"slt16"))- 150]
* POWER(10, -6) ;
PP_loadparam_flw(flw,slp,slt,Pst) = sloss_flw(flw,slp,slt) * [250 * log(Pst_no(Pst))- 150] * POWER(10, -6) ;
fallPP = SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), PP_loadparam_flw(flw,slp,slt,Pst) * fallow_distr(flw, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
*Version calculated with mean slope and soil
PP_meanload(j) = meanErosionCrops(j) * [250 * log(PsAvgcrop + 0.01 * mytvasPfertHi(j))- 150] *
POWER(10, -6) ;
PP_meanload_flw(flw) = meanErosionFall(flw) * [250 * log(PsAvgfall)- 150] * POWER(10, -6) ;
cropPPmeanland = SUM{j, PP_meanload(j) * cropshare(j)* model_ha} ;
fallPPmeanland = SUM{flw, PP_meanload_flw(flw) * fallowshare(flw)* model_ha} ;

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* TP for each combination (for map export of the baseline)
totalCropP(j,slp,slt,Pst) = DRP_loadparam(j,slp,slt,Pst) + PP_loadparam(j,slp,slt,Pst) / bio_coef ;

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totalFallP(flw,slp,slt,Pst) = DRP_loadparam_flw(flw,slp,slt,Pst) + PP_loadparam_flw(flw,slp,slt,Pst) /
bio_coef ;

*Adding up total loads

MYTVAStotalDRP = MYTVAScropDRP + fallDRP ;
MYTVAStotalPP = MYTVAScropPP + fallPP ;
check15kgTotalDRP = check15kgCropDRP + fallDRP ;
check15kgTotalPP = check15kgCropPP + fallPP ;
TotalDRP = cropDRP + fallDRP ;
TotalPP = cropPP + fallPP ;
meanlandTotDRP = cropDRPmeanland + fallDRPmeanland ;
meanlandTotPP = cropPPmeanland + fallPPmeanland ;
DRPtoPPratio = TotalDRP/(TotalPP/bio_coef) ;
MYTVASmodBioP = MYTVAStotalDRP + MYTVAStotalPP ;
modBioP = cropPP + cropDRP + fallPP + fallDRP ;
modTP = TotalDRP + TotalPP/bio_coef ;
MYTVASmodTP = MYTVAStotalDRP + MYTVAStotalPP/bio_coef ;
check15kgModTP = check15kgTotalDRP + check15kgTotalPP/bio_coef ;
meanlandmodTP = meanlandTotDRP + meanlandTotPP/bio_coef ;
modTPperha = modTP/model_ha ;
mod_DRP_TP_share = TotalDRP / modTP ;
baseDRP = veps_TP_2002 * mod_DRP_TP_share ;
basePP = veps_TP_2002 - baseDRP ;

*An alternative way to model WITHOUT Uusitalo functions, ICECREAM Total P -Assuming uniform 15 kg ha-
1 P-fert

TcropP = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), TploadIC(j,slp,slt,Pst,'pfer15') * crop_distr(j, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
TfallP = SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), TploadIC_flw(flw,slp,slt,Pst,'pfer15') * fallow_distr(flw, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
TotalP_IC = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst), TploadIC(j,slp,slt,Pst,'pfer15') * crop_distr(j, slp, slt, Pst)} +
SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst), TploadIC_flw(flw,slp,slt,Pst,'pfer15') * fallow_distr(flw, slp, slt, Pst)} ;
TotalPperhaIC = TotalP_IC / model_ha ;
TcropP_test(j,slp,slt,Pst) = TploadIC(j,slp,slt,Pst,'pfer15') * crop_distr(j, slp, slt, Pst) ;
TcropPperha = TcropP/crop_ha ;
cropDRPperha = cropDRP/crop_ha ;
metaOverIC_TP = check15kgModTP / TotalP_IC ;

*CONVERTING THE MODEL TO ORIGINAL PARAMETRIZED SOIL CLASSES-----

*(Directly) ICECREAM estimated nitrogen loads

Ncoeff_frt_b(j,slp,'slt1') = Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,'slt5') ;
Ncoeff_frt_b(j,slp,'slt2') = Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,'slt16') ;
Ncoeff_frt_b(j,slp,'slt3') = Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,'slt1') ;
Ncoeff_frt_b(j,slp,'slt4') = Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slp,'slt9') ;

Ncoeff_frt_c(j,slp,'slt1') = Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,'slt5') ;
Ncoeff_frt_c(j,slp,'slt2') = Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,'slt16') ;
Ncoeff_frt_c(j,slp,'slt3') = Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,'slt1') ;
Ncoeff_frt_c(j,slp,'slt4') = Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slp,'slt9') ;

meanNcoeff_frt_b(j) = mean_Ncoeff_b1(j) ;
meanNcoeff_frt_c(j) = mean_Ncoeff_c1(j) ;

loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') = NloadIC_flw(flw,slp,'slt5', 'nfer0') ;

```

loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') = NloadIC_flw(flw,slp,'slt16', 'nfer0');
loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') = NloadIC_flw(flw,slp,'slt1', 'nfer0') ;
loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') = NloadIC_flw(flw,slp,'slt9', 'nfer0') ;

```

```

meanNcoeff_flw(flw) = meanNloadIC_flw(flw) ;

```

```

runoff(j,slp,'slt1') = runoff(j,slp,'slt5') ;
runoff(j,slp,'slt2') = runoff(j,slp,'slt16') ;
runoff(j,slp,'slt3') = runoff(j,slp,'slt1') ;
runoff(j,slp,'slt4') = runoff(j,slp,'slt9') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') = runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt5') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') = runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt16') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') = runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') = runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt9') ;

```

```

erosion(j,slp,'slt1') = sloss(j,slp,'slt5') ;
erosion(j,slp,'slt2') = sloss(j,slp,'slt16') ;
erosion(j,slp,'slt3') = sloss(j,slp,'slt1') ;
erosion(j,slp,'slt4') = sloss(j,slp,'slt9') ;
erosion_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') = sloss_flw(flw,slp,'slt5') ;
erosion_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') = sloss_flw(flw,slp,'slt16') ;
erosion_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') = sloss_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') ;
erosion_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') = sloss_flw(flw,slp,'slt9') ;

```

*REASSIGN FOR THE OLDER CROP SET (smaller crop set defintion in the economic abatement model)

```

meanRunoffCrops_old('f1') = meanRunoffCrops('f1') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f2') = meanRunoffCrops('f2') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f3') = meanRunoffCrops('f3') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f4') = meanRunoffCrops('f4') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f5') = meanRunoffCrops('f5') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f6') = meanRunoffCrops('f6') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f7') = meanRunoffCrops('f13') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f8') = meanRunoffCrops('f14') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f9') = meanRunoffCrops('f15') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f10') = meanRunoffCrops('f19') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f11') = meanRunoffCrops('f20') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f12') = meanRunoffCrops('f21') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f13') = meanRunoffCrops('f37') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f14') = meanRunoffCrops('f38') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f15') = meanRunoffCrops('f39') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f16') = meanRunoffCrops('f43') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f17') = meanRunoffCrops('f43') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f18') = meanRunoffCrops('f43') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f19') = meanRunoffCrops('f28') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f20') = meanRunoffCrops('f25') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f21') = meanRunoffCrops('f34') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f22') = meanRunoffCrops('f22') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f23') = meanRunoffCrops('f23') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f24') = meanRunoffCrops('f24') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f25') = meanRunoffCrops('f16') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f26') = meanRunoffCrops('f17') ;
meanRunoffCrops_old('f27') = meanRunoffCrops('f18') ;

```

```
meanErosionCrops_old('f1') = meanErosionCrops('f1') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f2') = meanErosionCrops('f2') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f3') = meanErosionCrops('f3') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f4') = meanErosionCrops('f4') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f5') = meanErosionCrops('f5') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f6') = meanErosionCrops('f6') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f7') = meanErosionCrops('f13') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f8') = meanErosionCrops('f14') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f9') = meanErosionCrops('f15') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f10') = meanErosionCrops('f19') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f11') = meanErosionCrops('f20') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f12') = meanErosionCrops('f21') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f13') = meanErosionCrops('f37') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f14') = meanErosionCrops('f38') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f15') = meanErosionCrops('f39') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f16') = meanErosionCrops('f43') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f17') = meanErosionCrops('f43') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f18') = meanErosionCrops('f43') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f19') = meanErosionCrops('f28') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f20') = meanErosionCrops('f25') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f21') = meanErosionCrops('f34') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f22') = meanErosionCrops('f22') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f23') = meanErosionCrops('f23') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f24') = meanErosionCrops('f24') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f25') = meanErosionCrops('f16') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f26') = meanErosionCrops('f17') ;
meanErosionCrops_old('f27') = meanErosionCrops('f18') ;
```

Şontext

```
meanNcoeff_old('f1') = meanNcoeff('f1') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f2') = meanNcoeff('f2') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f3') = meanNcoeff('f3') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f4') = meanNcoeff('f4') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f5') = meanNcoeff('f5') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f6') = meanNcoeff('f6') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f7') = meanNcoeff('f13') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f8') = meanNcoeff('f14') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f9') = meanNcoeff('f15') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f10') = meanNcoeff('f19') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f11') = meanNcoeff('f20') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f12') = meanNcoeff('f21') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f13') = meanNcoeff('f37') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f14') = meanNcoeff('f38') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f15') = meanNcoeff('f39') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f16') = meanNcoeff('f43') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f17') = meanNcoeff('f43') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f18') = meanNcoeff('f43') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f19') = meanNcoeff('f28') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f20') = meanNcoeff('f25') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f21') = meanNcoeff('f34') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f22') = meanNcoeff('f22') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f23') = meanNcoeff('f23') ;
```



```

meanNcoeff_old('f24') = meanNcoeff('f24') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f25') = meanNcoeff('f16') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f26') = meanNcoeff('f17') ;
meanNcoeff_old('f27') = meanNcoeff('f18') ;
$offtext

```

```
*GRAPHS-----
```

```

set
scen      Scenarios of which each is a line /crop_N_data, crop_N_est, crop_P_data, crop_P_est,
cropfarm_N_data, cropfarm_P_data, crop_N_hom_data, crop_N_hom_est, crop_P_hom_data,
crop_P_hom_est, cropfarm_N_hom_data, cropfarm_P_hom_data /
item      y and x axis items /Nredcost_f, nloadred_f, Predcost_f, tploadred_f, NredCost,
NloadAbatement, PredCost, PloadAbatement, share_of_fallow_land, abatement_percent, kg_a/
litems    y and x axis items /n_load, tp_load, N_land, P_land, P_fallow, N_fallow, abatement_percent,
landShareDat, landshare_model, landshare_2003, landshare, kg_a /
rescen / N_reduction, P_reduction /
litem / landshare /
landallo

```

```
* Mean_CN_A, Mean_CP_A, Heter_CN_A, Heter_CP_A, simu_mean_P, simu_mean_N
```

```
* / NTF, PTF, abat_percent /
```

```

*fitems y and x axis items / n_load, tp_load, P_fallow, N_fallow /
loadestmt / VEMALA_AVG, VEPS, SAMA_MYTVAS_Hi, SAMA_MYTVAS_Lo, SAMA_ENVSU,
SAMA_RESCALED, SAMA_IC_TP, VEMALA_2002, VEMALA_2003, VEMALA_2009 /
loadestmt2 / VEPS_avg_weather, metamodel_baseline, VEMALA_2002, VEMALA_2003, VEMALA_2008,
VEMALA_AVG, VEMALA_2009, VIHMA /
box / xdummy, crop_types/
coord / landuse /
;
alias (j, crops) ;

```

```
*NITROGEN RESPONSE
```

```
parameter meanNloadResponseGraph(j, nfert, litems) ;
```

```
*BAR CHART FOR LOAD COMPARISON
```

```

parameter Pload_graph(loadestmt, item, box) ;
parameter Pload_graph2(loadestmt2, item, box) ;
parameter Nload_graph(loadestmt, item, box) ;

```

```

Pload_graph2('VEPS_avg_weather', 'kg_a', box)      = veps_TP_2002      ;
Pload_graph2('VEMALA_2003', 'kg_a', box)           = VEMALA_TP_2003      ;
Pload_graph2('VEMALA_2002', 'kg_a', box)           = VEMALA_TP_2002      ;
Pload_graph2('VEMALA_2009', 'kg_a', box)           = VEMALA_TP_2009      ;
Pload_graph2('VEMALA_AVG', 'kg_a', box)            = VEMALA_P_AVG        ;
Pload_graph2('VIHMA', 'kg_a', box)                 = VIHMA_P              ;

```

```
Pload_graph2('metamodel_baseline', 'kg_a', box)    = modTP                ;
```

```

Pload_graph('VEPS', 'kg_a', box) = veps_TP_2002 ;
Pload_graph('SAMA_MYTVAS_Hi', 'kg_a', box) = MYTVASmodTP ;
Pload_graph('SAMA_ENVSU', 'kg_a', box) = modTP ;
*Pload_graph('SAMA_RESCALED', 'kg_a', box) = modTP_rescal ;
Pload_graph('SAMA_IC_TP', 'kg_a', box) = TotalP_IC ;

```

```

$setglobal gp_title 'Comparison of P load results'
$setglobal gp_style "histogram"
$setglobal gp_yrange "0:60000"
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz Pload_graph xdummy

```

```

$setglobal gp_title 'Comparison of P load results'
$setglobal gp_style "histogram"
$setglobal gp_yrange "0:100000"
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz Pload_graph2 xdummy

```

```

*Nitrogen load comparison histogram
Nload_graph('VEPS', 'kg_a', box) = veps_N_2002 ;
Nload_graph('VEMALA_2002', 'kg_a', box) = VEMALA_N_2002 ;
Nload_graph('VEMALA_2003', 'kg_a', box) = VEMALA_N_2003 ;
Nload_graph('VEMALA_AVG', 'kg_a', box) = VEMALA_N_AVG ;
Nload_graph('SAMA_MYTVAS_Hi', 'kg_a', box) = TotalN_MYTVAS_Hi ;
Nload_graph('SAMA_MYTVAS_Lo', 'kg_a', box) = TotalN_MYTVAS_Lo ;
Nload_graph('SAMA_ENVSU', 'kg_a', box) = TotalNrevised ;

```

```

$setglobal gp_title 'Comparison of N load results'
$setglobal gp_style "histogram"
$setglobal gp_yrange "0:1000000"
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz Nload_graph xdummy

```

*FOR MAP EXPORTS-----

```

*NEED FOLLOW WITH CROP CODE (totalFallP)
totalCropPk1(k1,slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropP(k1,slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropPk2(k2,slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropP(k2,slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropPk3(k3,slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropP(k3,slp,slt,Pst) ;

* totalCropP_k1(cropcode,slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1(k1,slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropP_k1('1110',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f1',slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropP_k1('1120',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f4',slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropP_k1('1220',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f7',slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropP_k1('1230',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f10',slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropP_k1('1310',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f13',slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropP_k1('1320',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f16',slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropP_k1('1400',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f19',slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropP_k1('1510',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f22',slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropP_k1('2110',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f25',slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropP_k1('3110',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f28',slp,slt,Pst) ;
* totalCropP_k1('3130',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f31',slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropP_k1('3210',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f34',slp,slt,Pst) ;
totalCropP_k1('4110',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f37',slp,slt,Pst) ;
* totalCropP_k1('4120',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f40',slp,slt,Pst) ;

```

```

totalCropP_k1('6121',slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk1('f43',slp,slt,Pst) ;

pmaxTPperha(cropcode,slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropP_k1(cropcode,slp,slt,Pst) ;
pmaxTPperha('9300',slp,slt,Pst) = totalFallIP('ffn',slp,slt,Pst) ;
pmaxTPperha('9400',slp,slt,Pst) = totalFallIP('gf1n',slp,slt,Pst) ;
pmaxTPperha('9620',slp,slt,Pst) = totalFallIP('bf1n',slp,slt,Pst) ;

* totalCropP_k2(cropcode,slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk2(k2,slp,slt,Pst) ;
* totalCropP_k3(cropcode,slp,slt,Pst) = totalCropPk3(k3,slp,slt,Pst) ;

display slopeclassmean, slopeshare, Pst_no, pst ;
display crop_ha, totX, fallow_ha, noLoadLand, cropshare, fallowshare, fallsoilshare ;
display Ncoeff_frtREV_b, Ncoeff_frtREV_c, Ncoeff_frt_b, Ncoeff_frt_c, meanNcoeff_frt_b2,
meanNcoeff_frt_c2 ;
display cropN_soils, cropN_slopes, cropN_crops ;
display TotalN_old, TotalN_mean, TotalN_mean2, TotalNrevised, veps_N_2002 ;
display cropN, cropNmeanBase, cropNmeanBase2, cropNrevised, cropN_sensitivity, cropN_mytvasHi,
cropN_mytvasLo, fallN, fallmeanN ;
display cropNsum, cropNeach, cropNeachperha, cropNsumperha, veps_Nperha_2002, TotalNrevisedPerHa,
TotalNperha_old ;
display DRP_VEPS, crop_distr_f13, cropDRP, fallDRP, cropPP, fallPP ;
display modBioP, modTP, meanlandmodTP, TotalP_IC, check15kgModTP, metaOverIC_TP, veps_TP_2002,
MYTVASmodTP, TcropP, TfallIP, TcropPperha, cropDRPperha, baseDRP, basePP, DRPtoPPratio,
mod_DRP_TP_share ;
display noLoadLand_pr, modTPperha, TotalPperhaIC, TotalNperha_old, noLoadLand_pr, PsAvgcrop,
PsAvgfall, PsAvg ;
display erosion, runoff, rnoff ;
display soilshare, finnsoilshare, runoff__flw, sloss__flw, erosion_flw ;
display runoffdata, erosiondata, meanRunoffCrops, meanRunoffFall, meanErosionCrops, meanErosionFall
;
display pfclass, upperPlimit2007, PfclassLow, pmax ;
display cropshare, fallowshare, slopeAreaCrop, slopeAreaFallow, meanSlopeCrop, meanSlopeFallow,
meanSlopeArable ;
display cropMeanErosion, fallowMeanErosion, arableMeanErosion, cropMeanRunoff, fallowMeanRunoff,
arableMeanRunoff ;
display cropLandbySlope, cropLandbySoil, cropLandbyPst, fallowLandbySlope, fallowLandbySoil,
fallowLandbyPst, crop_distr ;
display arableLandbySlope,arableLandbySoil, arableLandbyPst, cropLandbySlopeShare,
cropLandbySoilShare, fallowLandbySlopeShare, fallowLandbySoilShare ;
display grassLandSharebySlope, grassLandSharebySoil, grassLandSharebyPst ;
display DRP_loadparam, PP_loadparam ;
display soilPstShareCrop, soilPstShareFall, soilPstShare ;
display Ncoeff_frtREV_b, N_LoadbySlpMYTVAS, N_LoadbySlitMYTVAS, mytvasNfertHi, ccbarleyNload,
ccbarleyNload_ha, TotNPerHa_Aura ;
display k1, k2, k3, totalCropPk1, totalCropP_k1, fallmeanN_perha, pmaxTPperha ;

*PARAMETERS IN OPTIMIZATION IMPORTED FROM Aura_load_parameters.gdx
display erosion, rnoff, erosion_flw, rnoff_flw, Ncoeff_frt_b, Ncoeff_frt_c, loadCoeff_N_flw, fallmeanN,
meanNloadResponseGraph ;

```

*EXPORT RESULT GDX TO ACCESS-----

```

*EXPORT TO MDB = add the script from below to the gdx viewer options
*ODBC SCRIPT
*ODBC DSN-less MS Access Driver
*Driver={Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb)};Dbq= C:\GIS\SAMA_databaseGIS2003.mdb;

*OLE DB Provider for ODBC Access (Jet)
*Provider=MSDASQL; Driver={Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb)};Dbq= C:\GIS\SAMA_databaseGIS2003.mdb;

*execute_unload 'C:\gamsdir\load_calibration_Aurajoki\Aura_load_parameters.gdx', pmaxTPperha ;
*execute_unload 'C:\gamsdir\load_calibration_Aurajoki\Aura_load_parameters.gdx', totalCropP_k1 ;
*execute_unload 'C:\gamsdir\load_calibration_Aurajoki\Aura_load_parameters.gdx', landTPload ;
*execute_unload 'C:\gamsdir\load_calibration_Aurajoki\Aura_load_parameters.gdx', totalCropPk2 ;
*execute_unload 'C:\gamsdir\load_calibration_Aurajoki\Aura_load_parameters.gdx', totalCropPk3 ;
*execute_unload 'C:\gamsdir\load_calibration_Aurajoki\Aura_load_parameters.gdx', totalFallP ;
*execute_unload 'C:\gamsdir\load_calibration_Aurajoki\Aura_load_parameters.gdx', erosion ;
*execute_unload 'C:\gamsdir\load_calibration_Aurajoki\Aura_load_parameters.gdx', erosion_flw ;
*execute_unload 'C:\gamsdir\crop_farm_IIASArev\Aura_cropfarm_results.gdx', Ploadred_ha53 ;

```

*View GDX

```

*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=C:\gamsdir\load_calibration_Aurajoki\Aura_load_parameters.gdx sql
id=totalCropP_k1'
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=C:\gamsdir\load_calibration_Aurajoki\Aura_load_parameters.gdx sql
id=totalFallP'
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=C:\gamsdir\load_calibration_Aurajoki\Aura_load_parameters.gdx sql
id=pmaxTPperha'

```

\$ontext

STEPS following the export from GAMS:

1. Creating long integer ID-field to the GIS source data (in results_Aura -ArcGIS model, add field, calculate field operations)
 - check results_Aurajoki model from SAMA datamanagement toolbox
2. Creating text field to the GIS source field and it giving crop category values (text version needed to join the GAMS result table)
3. Creating a new table with sql multijoin query (load table and GIS source data) matching the sets and returning ID and load

```

SELECT LepsLandData.IDfield, LoadSW.level AS nutrientLoad INTO loadSW_to_map
FROM LoadSW INNER JOIN LepsLandData ON (LoadSW.dim5 = LepsLandData.dst) AND (LoadSW.dim4 =
LepsLandData.aspct) AND (LoadSW.dim3 = LepsLandData.slp) AND (LoadSW.dim2 = LepsLandData.Pst) AND
(LoadSW.dim1 = LepsLandData.sltclass);

```

4. In ArcGIS joining the new table with GIS source data based on the ID field

- requires copying the both of the data to .gdb

\$offtext

Finnish dairy nutrient abatement model

\$Title Finnish dairy nutrient abatement model

*\$sysinclude gams-f

\$ontext

This file contains the profit maximisation problem of dairy farm with both field and cattle. The choice variables are number of milking cows, fodder given to cattle type (milking, dry, heifer), land use (what crops to grow on which field area at given distances), nitrogen fertilisation per hectare (determining also the phosphorus quantity), volume of manure to be stored with different technology, volume of manure dispersed with different technology and manure dispersal location.

First some farm data is imported from Access/GIS. Load parameters from GDX file are produced in XXXXX.gms file. Yield parameters are imported from XXXXXX.gdx. Some of the parameter data is given in scalars and parameters of this file.

The subset of non cereal functions, as well as some of the constraints for crops/fallow, are defined in GAMS. Initial values and upper limits of nitrogen fertilisation are based on an analytical solution with given prices.

Objective functions of the model maximise the profits of the representative farmer of the watershed. Crop yield (per ha) is defined in a separate function. Nitrogen fertilisation (which determines fixed phosphorus fertilisation) and the allocation of farm land (including crop type and tillage) are the decision variables.

The objective is subject to constraint keeping the slope, soil and Pst of the fields fixed, while allowing change of tillage and crops. Load functions are based on ICECREAM model results and determine soil and slope dependent erosion and runoff, which are combined to PP and DRP predicting equations of R. Uusitalo. Nitrogen is predicted directly from the ICECREAM model.

First solve calculates the optimal results without the load constraints. Then, load constraints are made binding by tightening the constraint in a loop with 2\% iterations. Then, the unconstrained base line is resolved and loop is calculated for phosphorus.

OLS estimates for abatement cost functions are done in a separate file.

The main results from this file are:

- Aura_N_redcost(count) (abatement costs for 2-60\% reduction)
- baseTP and baseN loads (profit maximising unconstrained load levels)
- Optimal levels for decision variables

This file should have GDX= Aura_results_het.gdx for OLS estimates of the cost functions.

Options:

Malt barley share has been fixed to zero.

Uses the baseline land allocation of homogeneous load parameter version as the initial values for crop distribution. Minimum and maximum values for grass

\$offtext

\$onecho > cmd.txt

I="D:\GIS\SAMA_database2003.mdb"

X=KalaDairyData.gdx

Q1=select SUM_dairyDistances_Area from KalaDairyTotalFieldArea

p1=KalaDairyTotalFieldArea

Q2=select SUM_dairyDistances_Area from KalaDairyBelowMedianFieldArea

p2=KalaDairyBelowMedianFieldArea

Q3=select MED_DAIRY from KalaDairyMedianDistance

p3=KalaDairyMedianDistance

Q4=select MEAN_dairyDistances_Total_meters from BelowMedianFarmMeanDistance

p4=DairyBelowMedianDistance

Q5=select MEAN_dairyDistances_Total_meters from AboveMedianFarmMeanDistance

p5=DairyAboveMedianDistance
 Q6=select MEAN_SUM_dairyDistances_Area from MeanDairyFarmSize
 p6=MeanDairyFarmSize
 \$offecho
 \$call =mdb2gms \atcmd.txt

* SETS -----

SETS

* t time

*/ 0*30 /

*GATHERING ALL INPUT ITEMS FOR SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

alli / milk, Nfertiliser, Pfertiliser, f0*f303, Total, gfs, gfn, bfs, bfn, ffn, sp, bs, is, cc, nc, fc, dstBM, dstAM, meat, NPfertiliser, fuel, lubricant, labour, harvesting, calf, heifer, dry, milking, ALA, ADR, AHE, ACA, ALA_DMI, bandSpreadVol,manVolperAU,manurePcont,manureNcont, manurePcomp,manureNcomp / measures / cropIncome, NetNutLoad, TotFallowShare, Profit, cropYield, dailyMilkYield, Dairy_cows, manureN, manureP, manureVol, baseCropArea, baseFallowArea, AU, manStorSurface, rainWaterPercent, lostManureNpercent, CostPerLitre, ShareOfSubsidyRevenue, ShareOfMilkRevenue, TotalForageShare, DMI, DMY, transportCost, spreadCost, DispersalTechNetValue,dispCapitalShare

PurchasedDM, FarmedDM, Nload, Pload, loadDRP, loadPP, PfieldBalance, NfieldBalance, abvMedDistManureVolume, purchasedNitrogen, purchasedPhosphorus, annualIMY, Nfertiliser, Pfertiliser, ProfitDistance, ALA, ADR, AHE, ACA,ALA_DMI, bandSpreadVol,manVolperAU,manurePcont,manureNcont, manurePcomp,manureNcomp, intakePcomp,intakeNcomp, lostManN

/

primary(alli) primary products and inputs / f0*f303, gfs,gfn,bfs,bfn,ffn, milk, meat, Nfertiliser, Pfertiliser, NPfertiliser, fuel, lubricant, labour, harvesting, calf, ALA, ADR, AHE, ACA, sp, bs, is /

dst distance classes

/

dstBM

dstAM

/

f(primary) fodder types

/

f1*f15, f16 silage, f17*f30, f31 rape seed, f32*f237, f238 mash, f239 mash (dry), f240*f303

/

j(f) farmed crops

/

*f0 green fodder (silage parameters)

f1 winterwheat conventional

f2 winterwheat chisel plough

f3 winterwheat no till

f4 springwheat conventional

f5 springwheat chisel plough

f6 springwheat no till

f7 spring barley conventional

f8 spring barley chisel plough

f9 spring barley no till

f10 oats conventional

f11 oats chisel plough

f12 oats no till

f13 spring turnip rape conventional

f14 spring turnip rape chisel plough
 f15 spring turnip rape no till
 f16 silage
 f17 hay
 f18 grass
 f19 potato
 f20 peas
 f21 sugarbeet (nut. values for "pressed")
 f22 mixed grain conventional
 f23 mixed grain chisel plough
 f24 mixed grain no till
 f25 malting barley conventional
 f26 malting barley chisel plough
 f27 malting barley no till
 /
 conv(j)
 /f1, f5, f7, f10, f13, f16, f17, f18, f19, f20, f21, f22, f25 /
 notill(j) no tillage crops
 /f3, f6, f9, f12, f15, f24, f27 /
 chplo(j) chisel plough crops
 /f2, f5, f8, f11, f14, f23, f26 /

 *short version of purchased
 l(f) purchased fodder types
 /
 f28*f303
 /
 conc(f) concentrates
 /
 f1*f15,
 f19*f303
 /

 coars(j) coarsefodder
 /f16*f18/

 cereals(j) / f1*f12, f22*f27 /
 rapeseed(j) / f13*f15 /
 tubers(j) / f19, f21/
 harvester(j) / f1*f12, f22*f27, f13*f15, f20 /

 mitch(j) mitcherlich yield function crops / f1*f12, f20, f22*f27 /
 quad(j) quadratic yield function crops / f13*f19, f21 /

 flw(primary) fallow types
 /
 gfs green fallow entitled to subsidies
 gfn green fallow not entitled to subsidies
 bfs bare fallow entitled to subsidies
 bfn bare fallow not entitled to subsidies
 ffn from fallow to forest with no subsidies
 /

/ i(primary) animal types
 / ALA lactating cow
 ADR dry cow
 AHE heifer
 ACA calf
 /
 / n fodder characteristics
 / ka dry matter percentage
 ry energy unit
 ryg ry per kilogram
 oiv protein units g per kg KA
 ndf non digestive fiber g per kg KA
 pho phosphorus content
 me MJ per kg KA
 pvt g per kg KA
 hvo \%
 rv g per kg KA
 rr g per kg KA
 rk g per kg KA
 tua g per kg KA
 tu g per kg KA
 p € per kg KA
 dv d-value (\% of digestible organic matter)
 /
 / y yield function coefficients
 / a Quadratic parameter a intercept
 d Quadratic parameter b positive slope
 c Quadratic parameter c for diminishing marginal
 m Mitscherlich parameter m
 k Mitscherlich parameter k
 b Mitscherlich parameter b
 pyc1 yield coefficient for P fertilisers
 pyc2 yield coefficient for P fertilisers
 pyc3 negative yield coefficient of P stock
 pyc4 positive yield coefficient of P stock
 pcon constant increase in P yield
 pcoe crop type yield coefficient for P
 sry saarelas fodder unit
 tillfac tillage yield factor
 /
 / lc load coefficients for P and N
 / r runoff
 e erosion
 o omega leaching based on different technology
 v delta leaching based on different technology
 nic nitrogen load coefficient
 psini initial phosphorus level


```

PStm1 dummy for last period P level
/
macon max resource constraints
/
maxtr    maximum rape
maxfa    maximum EU fallow
maxsub   maximum sugar beet for subsidy
maxgr    maximum grass with out preservation
maxpot
/
eqcon equalised constraints
/
ha       arable land available for model farm
/
micon   min resource constraints
/
minfall  minimum EU fallow
/

fcon fallow resource constraints
/
maxsubfall
maxbarefall
*   mingrfall
mincapfall
/
spt(primary) spreading technologies
/
sp   splash plate
bs   band slurry spreader
is   injector slurry spreader
/
splte(spt) subset of tech / sp, bs, is /

stt storage technologies
/
cc   concrete cover
fc   flexible cover
nc   no cover
/
sttte(stt) subset of storage tech / cc /

set   count iterative increases in P load restriction / 1-1 * 1-32, N1-1 * N1-32, P1-1 * P1-32 /
countN(count) / N1-1 * N1-32 /
countP(count) / P1-1 * P1-32 / ;

scalar ite iteration count /1/ ;

;

SCALARS
farm_size average farm size for 5304 / 0 /

```

- dairy_share / 0.5 /
- * 5 \% rate used in the excel calculations
- discountr Discount rate / 0.05 /
- * LYP SYLEHMIEN_RUOKINNAN PERUSTEET.PDF - Juha Nousiainen, slides
- dim Days in milk / 300 /
- diy Days in year / 365 /
- heifer_oiv Protein requirement per day per heifer / 438.9 /
- heifer_ry Energy requirement per day per heifer / 5.2 /
- *included in the purchased fodder prices
- trc Transport and transaction cost /0.01/
- * Check numbers below (some of these just dummies)
- exp_coeff the average difference between experiment and field /0.8/
- fodloss loss of silage in storage /0.7/
- cow_w cow weight in kilograms /600 /
- drycow_w
- heifer_w heifer weight in kilograms
- * Pro Agria 5.9.2003
- cowmeat Kg of cow sold as meat / 240 /
- p_meat constant in article = cow meat * meat_p
- * Cow renewal every fifth year
- calf_f Renewal rate of cows from heifers / 0.4 /
- * From Kauko personal communication
- calfmilk Amount of milk per calf in kg / 140 /
- * P\% from Antikainen, 2005, inputdata.xls:Pcont
- calf_pho / 0.71 /
- * P\% from Antikainen, 2005, inputdata.xls:Pcont
- cow_pho / 0.71 /
- * meat_s Subsidy of meat / 80 /
- *Fuel consumption 51-60 kwh tractor from Maidontuotanto30.xls:Konetyö (Koikkalainen)
- fuel_c Fuel consumption litre per hour /7/
- loil_c Lubricant consumption litre per hour /0.09/
- harvester_fuel_c Fuel consumption litre per hour /11/
- harvester_loil_c Lubricant consumption litre per hour /0.12/
- avspeed average speed of transport km per hour / 20 /
- container_vol volume of manure transport m3 / 10 /
- * Coefficient from Bosch et al. 2006.Reducing Phosphorus Runoff from Dairy Farms
- cowdigcoeff digestibility coefficient(for manure dm) / 0.65 /
- *Cleaning water regional_inputdata.xls/dairycosts small sample obtained from other study
- cleaningwat litre per day per cow / 20 /
- *Kaukolta katsottu laiduntutkimus jossa sontaa ja virtsaa suunnilleen sama määrä eli sonnan paino kerrotaan kahdella
- *HUOM! Rotz et al 1999. wet-fecal to urea ratio 2.2 mature, 1.2 for heifers
- ureamultiplier dry manure to urine / 2 /
- heiferman Manure from heifers m3 per year / 15 /
- heiferdm Max drymatter intake for heifers kg per day / 15 /
- * manstor Manure storage capacity / 50 /
- * PMTm1 Initial manure amount (t-1) / 5000 /
- *LOAD PARAMETERS FROM load_paramters.gms - this for declaration
- PStm average initial soil P stock mg per l
- * Abatement iterations
- reduction dummy reduction /-10/
- red_l abatement rate /0/

basetpload initial for base p load
 tpinit check tp in the beginning
 basenload initial for base n load
 sufllow is the share of P surface flow Puustinen(SYKE) /0.4/
 draflow is the share of P drainage flow / 0.6/
 retention no retention is assumed /1/

*Source for average rainfall ...

*" Ohje kotieläintalouden ympäristönsuojelusta 1998, Ympäristöministeriö, page 11"

dc_stor_req manure storage size requirement for 12 months per dairy cow /24/
 h_stor_req manure storage size requirement for 12 months per heifer /15/
 cowman Manure from cows m3 per year / 24 /
 storageheight Height (m) of manure storage / 4 /
 storagem2 storage surface area m2 / 225 /

*Viljavuuspalvelu lantatilastot 2009 (2000-2004) (also from "Lannan käsittely ja käyttö", 2009 p. 19)

viljavuus_pcont fosfori / 0.5 /
 viljavuus_ncont kokonaistyyppi / 3 /
 mload_t time (minutes) taken to load the manure per m3 / 0.3 /
 redfield redfield ratio (mass to mass) / 7.2 /

*<http://www.mtt.fi/mtts/pdf/mtts74.pdf>

meanMilkYield2003 Pohjanmaan keskimaituotos 40 lehmää 2003 / 8200 /
 belowMedianFieldShare
 HartBradyNcost 50 % N reduction approximately 10 % from Hart and Brady 2002 JEM / 0.1 /
 HartBradyNcostComparison applying Hart and Brady 2002 JEM to these results
 Helin2006NcostPerHa 50 % N reduction / 99 /
 Turner1999NcostPerKg Finland 57–220 SEK per kg N / 14 /

;

parameters KalaDairyTotalFieldArea, KalaDairyBelowMedianFieldArea, KalaDairyMedianDistance,
 DairyAboveMedianDistance, DairyBelowMedianDistance, MeanDairyFarmSize,
 dairyFields(dst), distance(dst) average distance of fields in km ;

*GET THE DATA FROM THE GDX FILE CREATED FROM ACCESS DATABASE

\$gdxin D:\gamsdir\dairyfarm2011distance\KalaDairyData.gdx
 \$load KalaDairyTotalFieldArea KalaDairyBelowMedianFieldArea KalaDairyMedianDistance
 DairyAboveMedianDistance DairyBelowMedianDistance MeanDairyFarmSize

belowMedianFieldShare = KalaDairyBelowMedianFieldArea/KalaDairyTotalFieldArea ;
 farm_size = MeanDairyFarmSize / 10000 ;
 dairyFields('dstBM') = (farm_size * KalaDairyBelowMedianFieldArea/KalaDairyTotalFieldArea) ;
 dairyFields('dstAM') = (farm_size * [1 - KalaDairyBelowMedianFieldArea/KalaDairyTotalFieldArea]) ;

*Assigning values from data to the model

distance('dstBM') = DairyBelowMedianDistance /1000 ;
 distance('dstAM') = DairyAboveMedianDistance /1000;

*Assume heifers on average same as Nennich 2005 thinner than cows

heifer_w = cow_w * 437/630 ;
 drycow_w = cow_w * 755/630 ;

*CONSTRAINT PARAMETERS-----

\$set cmdfile nuval.txt
 \$onecho > "%cmdfile%"

```

I="D:\gamsdir\dairyandcrop5304\inputdata.xls"
R1="nuval3!d3:t306"
O1="D:\gamsdir\dairyfarm2011distance\nuval.inc"
R2="tecon!d3:i30"
O2="D:\gamsdir\dairyfarm2011distance\tecon.inc"
R4="bacon!d3:e30"
O4="D:\gamsdir\dairyfarm2011distance\bacon.inc"
$offecho
$call =xls2gms \at"\%cmdfile%"

```

```

table nuval(f,n) Nutritional characteristics of fodder and crops and price of fodder
$include nuval.inc
;
table tecon(j, macon) Technological constraints
$include tecon.inc
;
*table facon(j, micon) Minimum fallow criteria
*$include facon.inc
*;
table bacon(j, eqcon) Maximum fallow criteria
$include bacon.inc
;

```

*LOAD PARAMETERS-----

```

parameters
leach(j,lc)      Load coefficients
loadcoef_N(j)   N kg per ha for each plant
loadcoeff_N(flw) N kg per ha for fallow
loadcoef_DRP(j)  DRP kg per ha for each plant
loadcoeff_DRP(flw) DRP kg per ha for fallow
loadcoef_PP(j)  PP kg per ha for each plant
loadcoeff_PP(flw) PP kg per ha for fallow
veps_N_2002     5304 total N load (kg) for 2002
veps_TP_2002    5304 total P load (kg) for 2002
land_ha         area of modeled land
drp_load        dissolved reactive phosphorus load
pp_load         particle phosphorus load
DRP_TP_share    share of drp of total p
bio_coef
;
$GDXIN load_param.gdx
$load loadcoef_N loadcoeff_N loadcoef_DRP loadcoeff_DRP loadcoef_PP loadcoeff_PP veps_N_2002
veps_TP_2002 land_ha DRP_TP_share PStm bio_coef
;
*Fixed in the load parameter file
*Weighted average based on municipal mean P values
*Pstm = 10.32113976 ;

*EXPECTED LOAD FOR HA MULTIPLIED BY THE FARM SIZE AND COEFFICIENT TO MAKE IT NOT BINDING
leach(j,"nic") = loadcoef_N(j) ;
*This initial value gives good profit results -SENSITIVE!
basetpload = veps_TP_2002/land_ha*farm_size*1.5 ;

```

```

*basetpload = 40 ;
basenload = veps_N_2002/land_ha*farm_size*2 ;
tpinit = veps_TP_2002/land_ha*farm_size*1.5 ;

*YIELD PARAMETERS-----
parameters
yc(j,y) Old experimental coefficients and P-coefficients
yieldC2(j,y) Yield function coefficients for both mitscherlich and quadratic for Ostrobothnia C2
qyieldC2 N yield parameters for quadratic specification
myieldC2 N yield parameters for mitscherlich specification
quality_table(j)
quality_constraints(j) mininum nitrogen fertilisation levels
;
$GDXIN D:\gammdir\yield_parameters\ostrobothnia_yields_param.gdx
$load yc qyieldC2 myieldC2 yieldC2 quality_constraints quality_table
;
quality_constraints(j) = quality_constraints(j) ;

* PRICE DATA-----
scalars
* Maataloustilastollinen vuosikirja 2004, average with standard milk 33.48, quality 1.39, adjustment
payment 1.81
*SHOULD BE CONVERTED TO KILO PRICE ?
    milk_p    Price of milk litre          /0.3668 /

*MORE detailed milk pricing Jokela_1998, Heikkilä_2006 p. 30 (need to divide by 100?)
    fat_p    price in cents for tenth of fat \%          /2.4 /
    prot_p   price in cents for tenth of protein \%       /6.5/
    milkq_p  price in cents for milk quality per litre    /1.447 /
    milks_p  price in cents for season per litre          /1.225 /
* price from Niemi & Ahlsted 2005, p. 34, producer price 2003
    meat_p   Price of meat kg                      / 1.8565 /
*Lehmänlihan ennakoitu keskimääräinen tuottajahinta noin vuonna 2007 noin 1,47 euroa/kg
tuottopehtori
*   meat_p   Price of meat kg                      / 1.47 /
* Calf sale price 2003, 60kg calf sale price, Pro Agria 5.9.2003 - the calf price has not changed in the new
2007 tuottopehtori calculations
    calf_p   Calf price per 60 kg calf              / 110 /
*   mill_cost  milling costs for grain              /0.02/
*Mill costs bias the crop vs dairy comparison
    mill_cost  milling costs for grain              /0/
PARAMETERS
*Suomen Maatalous 2004, p31 & Maatilatilastollinen vuosikirja 2006, p 167
    c_price(j) 2003 commodity price euro per kg (converted to price per DM later)
/
*   f0        0.00001
    f1*f6     0.12566
    f7*f9     0.10557
    f10*f12   0.09221
    f13*f15   0.237
* pienet hinnat annettu nollan sijaan, jottei tulisi nolllalla jako virhettä
* decimaalinkin siirto saattaa tosin vaikuttaa tuloksiin

```

```

f16      0.0001
f17      0.0001
f18      0.0001
*More recent data (2006) not accurate as combines two estimates 75\% for starch and 0.22 price per starch
kilo
f19      0.0357
*Fodder peas MTK 2007
f20      0.180
f21      0.054
*Price calculated as 1:1 barley to oats
f22      0.0995
f23      0.0995
f24      0.0995
f25      0.1347
f26      0.1347
f27      0.1347
/
;
parameter transport_cost(j) Maatilatilastollinen vuosikirja 2004 mallasohran keskihinnasta vähennetty 0.01
kuljetuskustannuksiin ;
transport_cost(cereals) = 0.01 ;
c_price(j) = c_price(j) - mill_cost ;
c_price(cereals) = c_price(cereals) - transport_cost(cereals) ;
c_price(j) = c_price(j)/(nuval(j, "ka")*0.01) ;
*Fixing the prices of grass, silage and hay on equal levels again
*c_price("f0") = 0.00001 ;
c_price("f16") = 0.001 ;
c_price("f17") = 0.001 ;
c_price("f18") = 0.001 ;

display c_price ;

scalars
grass_NP_ratio combined from 2 different tuottopehtori fertilisation types weighted average
nk1_fert_ratio
y3_2003_n_content / 0.2 /
nk1_2003_n_content / 0.2 /
y1peruna_2003_n_content / 0.08 /
yjuurikas_2003_n_content / 0.15 /
p_y3_2003 spring cereal "y3-lannoite" 20-3-8 NPK\% price per t / 206.84 /
p_y1peruna_2003 spring cereal "y3-lannoite" 8-5-19 NPK\% maatalouden mallilaskelma price per t /
340 /
p_yjuurikas_2003 sugar beet "y-lannoite" 15-4-8 price per t / 260 /
p_nk1_2003 grass fertiliser 20-0-7 / 200.96 /
p_price cost of mineral fertilizer euro per kg / 1.22 /
n_price cost of mineral fertilizer euro per kg / 0.75 /
np_priceBarley ;

nk1_fert_ratio = 395 / (490 + 395) ;

parameter np_price(j) price for kg of compound fertilisers 2003
*/

```

```

*   f0  pasture
*   f1*f6 wheat    y3
*   f7*f9 barley   y3
*   f10*f12 oats   y3
*   f13*f15 turnip rape y3
*   f16  silage    nk1 and y3
*   f17  hay       nk1 and y3
*   f18  grass     nk1 and y3
*   f19  potato    peruna y1
*   f20  peas      y3
*   f21  sugarbeet juurikkaan y
*   f22*f24 mixed cereal y3
*   f25*f27 malt barley y3
*/
;
np_price(j) = (p_y3_2003 / y3_2003_n_content) / 1000 ;
np_price("f16") = nk1_fert_ratio * p_nk1_2003 / nk1_2003_n_content / 1000 + (1 - nk1_fert_ratio) *
p_y3_2003 / y3_2003_n_content / 1000 ;
np_price("f17") = nk1_fert_ratio * p_nk1_2003 / nk1_2003_n_content / 1000 + (1 - nk1_fert_ratio) *
p_y3_2003 / y3_2003_n_content / 1000 ;
np_price("f18") = nk1_fert_ratio * p_nk1_2003 / nk1_2003_n_content / 1000 + (1 - nk1_fert_ratio) *
p_y3_2003 / y3_2003_n_content / 1000 ;
np_price("f19") = (p_y1peruna_2003 / y1peruna_2003_n_content) / 1000 ;
np_price("f21") = (p_yjuurikas_2003 / yjuurikas_2003_n_content) / 1000 ;

np_priceBarley = np_price('f7') ;

p_meat = cowmeat * meat_p ;

*SUBSIDIES-----
*SUBSIDIES FOR 2003
scalars
* From the "sitoutumus ehdot 2003"
  env_subs  basic environmental subsidy for animal farm / 116.89 /
  mod_fert_subs  / 13.46/
* plant cover subsidies not available for animal farms
  plant_cover_subs  /23.55/
* Subsidy € per ha of field for covering the manure storage with concrete or lighter means
  man_cover_subs  /23.55 /
* price subsidy C2 region 2003
* SHOULD BE CONVERTED TO KILO SUBSIDY
  milk_s  Subsidy of milk litre 2003 C2  /0.094 /

parameters
* Fallow subsidy for C2-region 2003, Niemi & Ahlsted 2005 (CAP, LFA, LFA sup, youngfarmer, general C2)
  fall_subs(flw)  subsidy for fallow
/
gfs 389
gfn 0
bfs 145
bfn 0
ffn 0

```

/

* tuet C2 alueelta (inputdata.xls:SUBSC) not including environmental subsidies
 subsc(j) crop subsidies per ha (2003)C2 region

/

*f0 0

f1 608.7

f2 608.7

f3 608.7

f4 608.7

f5 608.7

f6 608.7

f7 512.7

f8 512.7

f9 512.7

f10 512.7

f11 512.7

f12 512.7

f13 570.7

f14 570.7

f15 570.7

f16 511

f17 366

f18 366

f19 439

f20 483

f21 638

f22 521

f23 512.7

f24 512.7

f25 587.7

f26 587.7

f27 587.7

/

;

*COSTS-----

scalars

* Capital cost of animal operation for 30 cow farm (capital, electricity, general expense, 60kw tracktor)
 fix_a Animal shelter and milk machinery costs + tracktor capital cost per year /15692 /

* Labour costs per dairy cow (assuming that costs decrease as number of animals does)
 labour_c Labour costs of animal feeding & care and general management /1274 /

* From Maidontuotanto_30:Työkooste G213
 labour_h Hours assumed to be needed for animal care in year (including planning / 3121.1 /
 lab_h_pc Estimate of labour hours per dairy cow on 30 cow farm / 100 /

*Labour price from Tuottopehtori 2003
 lab_p Labour price / 11.9 /

* lab_p Labour price / 13.05 /

*Price of land from regional_inputdata.xls:dairy_farms C1 region discounted with 5%
 land_p / 150 /

*Fuel prices from Maidontuotanto30.xls:Lähtötiedot (Koikkalainen) taken from 2005
 fuel_p Fuel price € per l 80% summer type 20% winter type / 0.66 /
 loil_p Lubricant oil price / 1.23 /

* Kasvitila mallin kesannonhoitokustannus


```

;
lab_h_pc = labour_h/30 ;
labour_c = lab_h_pc * lab_p ;
parameter fix_c(j,dst) fixed costs euro per ha of field ;

fix_c('f1',dst) = 436 ;
fix_c('f2',dst) = 433 ;
fix_c('f3',dst) = 423 ;
fix_c('f4',dst) = 436 ;
fix_c('f5',dst) = 433 ;
fix_c('f6',dst) = 423 ;
fix_c('f7',dst) = 436 ;
fix_c('f8',dst) = 433 ;
fix_c('f9',dst) = 423 ;
fix_c('f10',dst) = 436 ;
fix_c('f11',dst) = 433 ;
fix_c('f12',dst) = 423 ;
fix_c('f13',dst) = 436 ;
fix_c('f14',dst) = 433 ;
fix_c('f15',dst) = 423 ;
fix_c('f16',dst) = 382 ;
*Grass ley and hay should be bit cheaper than silage
fix_c('f17',dst) = 382 ;
fix_c('f18',dst) = 382 ;
*assumed to be same as sugar beet
fix_c('f19',dst) = 711 ;
* assumed to be same as barley
fix_c('f20',dst) = 436 ;
fix_c('f21',dst) = 711 ;
*assumed to be the as for barley
fix_c('f22',dst) = 436 ;
fix_c('f23',dst) = 433 ;
fix_c('f24',dst) = 423 ;
fix_c('f25',dst) = 436 ;
fix_c('f26',dst) = 433 ;
fix_c('f27',dst) = 423 ;

fix_c(coars,dst) = fix_c(coars,dst) + (fuel_p*fuel_c+loil_p*loil_c+lab_p) * (distance(dst)*10/avspeed) +
(fuel_p*harvester_fuel_c+loil_p*harvester_loil_c+lab_p) * (distance(dst)*2/avspeed) ;
fix_c(harvester,dst) = fix_c(harvester,dst) + (fuel_p*fuel_c+loil_p*loil_c+lab_p) * (distance(dst)*2/avspeed)
+ (fuel_p*harvester_fuel_c+loil_p*harvester_loil_c+lab_p) * (distance(dst)*2/avspeed) ;
fix_c(tubers,dst) = fix_c(tubers,dst) + (fuel_p*harvester_fuel_c+loil_p*harvester_loil_c+lab_p) *
(distance(dst)*2/avspeed) + (fuel_p*fuel_c+loil_p*loil_c+lab_p) * (distance(dst)*10/avspeed) ;

*Test if can force the silage to closer area by increasing operating costs at fields further away
*fix_c(coars,'dstAM') = fix_c(coars,'dstAM') * 2 ;

parameter fall_cost(flw) cost of green fallow per ha
/
gfs 166
gfn 166
bfs 50

```

```

bfm 50
ffn 300
/
;
*Prices for the sensitivity analysis
parameter prices(primary) ;
prices('Nfertiliser') = n_price ;
prices('Pfertiliser') = p_price ;
prices('NPfertiliser') = np_priceBarley ;
prices('milk') = milk_p ;
prices('meat') = meat_p ;
prices('fuel') = fuel_p ;
prices('lubricant') = loil_p ;
prices('labour') = lab_p ;
prices(f) = nuval(f,'p') ;
prices(j) = c_price(j) ;

*Cost increases from 2003 to 2007-----
*Fert price increase from Suomen Maatalous 2007 p. 88, 2000 as a base year, 2003 = 104.2, 2006 = 116.1
scalar pindex2006 increase of price index compare 2003 and 2006 /1.12/
pindex2007 increase of price index compare 2003 and 2007 /1.156/
*From http://www.agronet.fi/cgi-bin/mkl/julk/malli.cgi?taulu=maito2007&alue=C2
;
*fix_c(j) * pindex2007 ;
*
*-----
Parameters
*From inputdata.xls:FIX_A, based on calculations done in regional data and Koikkalainen model
maidontuotanto30
*From regional_inputdata.xls:dairy_costs, calculated from required volume in the
ohje_kotieläintalouden_ympäristönsuojelusta_1998
*MMM-RMO E2.1- 1(5) neliökustannukset
m_stor_cover_m2(stt) Cost of cover only (do not use on top of storage costs below as already included)
/
cc 28.9
fc 14.45
nc 0
/
m_stor_A(stt) Cost of manure storage per dairy cow
/
cc 56
fc 64
nc 68
/
m_stor_m3(stt) Cost of manure storage per m3
/
cc 1.7
fc 1.6
nc 1.5
/
m_stor_P(stt) Cost of manure storage per kg P given constant P content
/

```

```

cc 3.5
fc 3.2
nc 3
/
;
*From Haataja 1998, p. 94
table spread_t(spt, j) time in minutes required to apply m3 manure for each spreading tech
    f1*f27
sp 0.5
bs 0.5
is 1.5
;
PARAMETERS
*From regional_inputdata.xls:dairy_costs
spread_cap(spt) capital costs of spreading manure (tractor included in the fixed_c)
/
sp 2930
bs 4270
is 4610
/
*FOR ONLY comparison with the endogenous costs
*m_cost(spt) Cost of manure spreading tight to P content of 0.56 per m3
*/
*sp 6.8
*bs 7.9
*is 8.2
*/

*m_app from excel
*f_app(j) Costs of fertiliser application per kg
*/
*f1*f27 0
*/

*THESE ONLY FOR DYNAMIC ANALYSIS WHICH IS NOT DONE YET
parameter PSt0(j) To contain P level t+1 ;
PSt0(j) = PStm ;
parameter PStm1(j) dummy values for last period p ;
PStm1(j) = PSt0(j) ;
*-----

PARAMETER pmax(j) Maximum base fertilisation level as intial p level
*note that pmax is 30 for silage, but for this parameter 15 for all more suitable
/
f1*f27 15
/
*Environmental subsidy guidelines http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/1995/19950768
*Grass plants set to equal though (f17 & f18 were 150 originally)
PARAMETER nmax(j) Recommended base fertilisation level as baseline N-load level
/
*f0 90
f1*f3 120

```

```

f4*f6 100
f7*f12 90
f13*f15 100
f16 180
*heinälle jos odelma korjataan muuten 90
f17 180
f18 180
f19 120
*for Karita peas
f20 50
f21 80
f22*f27 90
/
    P_ratio(j) Kg of P per kg of N
/
*f0 0.1
f1*f3 0.15
f4*f6 0.15
f7*f12 0.15
f13*f15 0.15
f16 0.14
f17 0.14
f18 0.14
f19 0.625
f20 0.15
f21 0.27
f22*f27 0.15
/ ;

```

*DOES NOT MAKE SENSE TO CALCULATE THE GRASS P FROM Y, SINCE THE MANURE P AT ANIMAL FARM IS A FACTOR DETERMINING THE P RATIO IN Y
 $grass_NP_ratio = nk1_fert_ratio * 0 + (1 - nk1_fert_ratio) * (3 / 20) ;$

```

* Seed parameters-----
PARAMETERS
*input_data.xlc:Pcont parameters from REGGAE balance calculations
    seedN(j) seed nitrogen kg per kg seed (wet weight)
/
*    f0 0.005
    f1*f12 0.02
    f13*f15 0.03
    f16 0.007
    f17 0.008
    f18 0.008
    f19 0.003
    f20 0.03
*assume same as potato
    f21 0.002
    f22*f27 0.02
/

```

*input_data.xlc:Pcont parameters from REGGAE p -balance calculations, also Saarela 1995, p. 22

```

seedP(j) seed phosphorus g per kg seed
/
*   f0    5
    f1*f12 3.5
    f13*f15 8
    f16*f18 5
    f19    2.3
    f20    4
*assume same as potato
    f21    2.3
    f22*f27 3.5
/
;
*USE SEED NP RATIO FOR GRASS
*Using the seed ratio would lead to very high P fertilisation level
*grass_NP_ratio = seedP('f16')/ (seedN('f16') * 1000) ;
*P_ratio('f16') = grass_NP_ratio ;
*P_ratio('f17') = grass_NP_ratio ;
*P_ratio('f18') = grass_NP_ratio ;

```

parameters

```

seeduse(j) amount of seed used in kg per ha
/
*   f0      9
    f1*f3   217
    f4*f6   205
    f7*f9   201
    f10*f12 182
    f13*f15 10
    f16     9
    f17     9
    f18     9
*Tuomisto Jussi phone call 20.8.2006 range 2000-2500
    f19    2250
*Herneen viljelyn uusi opas kansiossa yield
    f20    396
*Dummy for sugar beet 500
    f21    10
*Same as barley
    f22    201
    f23    201
    f24    201
    f25    201
    f26    201
    f27    201
/
;
*Conversion to N content in kg DM
seedN(j) = seedN(j) / (nuval(j, "ka" ) / 100) ;

```

```

* Resource Limits -----
PARAMETERS

```

```

    valcon(macon)      right hand side for resource endowment and technology constraints
    hacon(eqcon)
    mini(micon)       minimum amount of fallow required by EU
    fallLimits(fcon)  right hand side for fallow constraints
    facon(flw, fcon)  left hand side for fallow constraints
;
hacon("ha") = farm_size ;
mini("minfall") = farm_size/10 ;
valcon("maxfa") = farm_size/2 ;
valcon("maxtr") = farm_size/3 ;
valcon("maxgr") = farm_size/2 ;
valcon("maxsub") = 1 ;
mini("minfall") = farm_size/10 ;
fallLimits("maxsubfall") = farm_size * 0.5 ;
fallLimits("maxbarefall") = farm_size * 0.3 ;
*fallLimits("maxwtld") = farm_size * 0.5 ;
*fallLimits("mingrfall") = farm_size ;
fallLimits("mincapfall") = farm_size * (-0.1) ;
facon('gfs', 'maxsubfall') = 1 ;
facon('bfs', 'maxsubfall') = 1 ;
facon('gfn', 'maxsubfall') = 0 ;
facon('bfm', 'maxsubfall') = 0 ;
facon('bfs', 'maxbarefall') = 1 ;
facon('bfm', 'maxbarefall') = 1 ;
*facon(flw, 'mingrfall')
facon(flw, 'mincapfall') = -1 ;

```

* Manure Storage: Nutrient losses

*Manure storage volume parameters

parameters

avrainfall(stt) average rainfall mm per year

/

```

    cc 1
    nc 650
    fc 600

```

/

evapor(stt) evaporation fraction from uncovered manure storage

/

```

    cc 0.5
    nc 0.15
    fc 0.10

```

/

*THESE VALUES APPROXIAMATES BASED ON AMMONIUM STORAGE LOSSES in PALVA ET AL 2009

parameters

storlossNU(stt) storage loss coefficient of NU

/

```

    cc 0.95
    fc 0.9
    nc 0.6

```

/

```

storlossNM(stt) storage loss coefficient of NM
/
cc 0.95
fc 0.9
nc 0.6
/

storlossPM(stt) no storage loss coefficient of PM
/
cc 1
fc 1
nc 1
/

* storinvest(stt) capital costs of storage
*/
* cc 500
* fc 50
* nc 0
*/

parameters
*NOTE! Loss coefficients for testing purposes
apPMLoss(spt) No phosphorus is lost on transport & application
/
sp 1
bs 1
is 1
/

* Assume that 50% of manure N in non-soluable form
*Kemppainen, 1989 p.177 in Mattila 2006 p.10 slurry non-soluable 56%
* Some of the remaining 50% might be converted back to soluable form by land microbes
apNMLoss(spt) Loss of nitrogen (manure) in application & transport
/
sp 0.5
bs 0.5
is 0.5
/

* On assumption that all N is soluable(ammoniacal) in urea and based on Haataja, 1998 (Mattila, 1997b)
* This is lost as ammonium, what should one assume for the fate of this lost N
apNULoss(spt) Loss of nitrogen (urine) in application & transport
/
sp 0.79
bs 0.87
is 0.99
/

depthFactor(spt)

/
sp 1
bs 1
is 0
/

```

foddet(j) Difference between eaten and grown amount of forage

* Silage based on presentation by Huhtanen (did not specify which)

/

f1*f15 0.9

f16 0.7

f17 0.7

f18 0.7

/

*ENVIRONMENTAL SUBSIDY REQUIREMENTS-----

scalar nitrateLimit Limit set to manure N in the EU ditrate directive /170 / ;

parameters

volumeRequirement(i) required slurry capacity per animal in Nitraattiasetus 931 2000 (nitrate directive)

/

ALA 24

AHE 15

ACA 4

/

Nenvbasic2003(j) Limits nitrogen per ha in the basic subsidy scheme 2003

/

* f0 150

f1*f3 120

f4*f6 100

f7*f12 90

f13*f15 100

f16 180

f17 180

f18 180

f19 80

f20 90

f21 120

f22*f24 90

f25*f27 90

/

Penvbasic2003(j) Limits phosphorus per ha in the basic subsidy scheme 2003

/

*f0 put decreased from original 20

* f0 15

f1*f3 15

f4*f6 15

f7*f9 15

f10*f12 15

f13*f15 15

f16 30

f17 15

f18 20

f19 40

*assumed 15

f20 15

f21 30

f22*f24 15

f25*f27 15

/

Nenvmod2003(j) Limits nitrogen per ha in the basic subsidy scheme 2003

* Limits for max yield levels, Keski-Suomi, eloperäiset maat

* heinäkasveille jako etelä-pohjoinen, valittu pohjoinen

/

* f0 150

f1*f3 90

f4*f6 100

f7*f9 90

f10*f12 90

f13*f15 100

*multiyear grass 100+100+40

f16 240

f17 180

f18 240

*for starch potato yield of 40 tonnes, 30 tonnes would mean 90

f19 120

*karita pea

f20 50

* For subeet if "naatteja ei kylvetä maahan"

f21 140

*oletettu 90

f22*f24 90

f25*f27 80

/

*"Tarkennettu fosforilannoitus 4000 tn hehtaari sadoille, fosfori luokka hyvä"

Penvmod2003(j) Limits phosphorus per ha in the basic subsidy scheme 2003

/

* f0 15

f1*f3 10

f4*f6 10

f7*f9 13

f10*f12 5

f13*f15 10

f16 30

f17 15

f18 20

f19 35

f20 10

f21 40

f22*f24 9

f25*f27 13

/

Pmanure2007(j) Limits for manure phosphorus per ha in the basic subsidy scheme 2007

/

* f0 15

f1*f15 15

f16*f18 20

f19*f27 15

/

Nenvbasic2007(j) Limits nitrogen per ha in the basic subsidy scheme 2007 karkeat kivennäismaat Etelä- ja Keski-Suomi

/

* f0 200
f1*f3 110
f4*f6 110
f7*f12 90
f13*f15 100
f16 200
f17 100
f18 200

*satotaso 35 tn per ha

f19 105
f20 100
f21 140
f22*f24 90
f25*f27 90

/

Nenvred2007(j) Limits nitrogen per ha in the measure: reduced fertilisation 2007 karkeat kivennäismaat
Etelä- ja Keski-Suomi

/

* f0 150
f1*f3 100
f4*f6 100
f7*f9 80
f10*f12 70
f13*f15 90
f16 180
f17 150
f18 90

*satotaso 35 tn per ha

f19 80
f20 40
f21 120
f22*f24 80
f25*f27 80

/

Penvbasic2007(j) Limits phosphorus per ha in the basic subsidy scheme 2007 phosphorus class good

/

* f0 0
f1*f3 8
f4*f6 8
f7*f9 10
f10*f12 5
f13*f15 8
f16 30
f17 15
f18 12
f19 35
f20 10
f21 26
f22*f24 7
f25*f27 10

/

;

*fallow 5 kg when established

* ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES -----

VARIABLES

Z	Total annual producer surplus for modelling period euro
X(j,dst)	Activity level ha
Xfa(flw,dst)	Fallow (ha)
A	Number of animals
FF(l)	Fodder kg DM per day per cow during lactation cycle (purchased)
OFF(l)	Fodder kg DM per day per cow outside lactation cycle (purchased)
EF(j)	Fodder kg DM per day per cow during lactation cycle (farmed)
OEF(j)	Fodder kg DM per day per cow outside lactation cycle (farmed)
HEF(j)	Fodder kg DM per day per heifer (farmed)
HFF(l)	Fodder kg DM per day per heifer (purchased)
PF(j,dst)	phosphorus fertiliser applied on the field kg per ha
PM(j,dst)	Phosphorus from manure to plant j
PMT(stt)	Phosphorus manure in storage total kg per t
NUT(stt)	Nitrogen in urea in storage
NMT(stt)	Nitrogen in manure in storage
PMS(spt,dst)	Phosphorus in manure before dispersal losses (dispersed with tech spt at distance dst)
NMS(spt,dst)	Nitrogen in manure before dispersal losses (dispersed with tech spt at distance dst)
NUS(spt,dst)	Nitrogen in urea before dispersal losses (dispersed with tech spt at distance dst)
PS(dst)	phosphorus stock mg per litre
DRP(j,dst)	Dissolved reactive phosphorus
PP(j,dst)	Particle phosphorus
NC(j,dst)	Nitrogen loss from crop land
FDRP(flw,dst)	Dissolved reactive phosphorus from fallow land
FPP(flw,dst)	Particle phosphorus from fallow land
FAN(flw,dst)	Nitrogen loss from fallow land
PU(j,dst)	phosphorus removal by plants kg for plant
CY(j,dst)	crop yield per ha kg DM in year
MY	milk yield kg per day per cow
MF	milk fat yield g per day per cow
MP	milk protein yield g per day per cow
PSt1(j,dst)	Phosphorus stock for next period
B(j)	Buffer
NF(j,dst)	Nitrogen fertiliser kg per ha of plant j
NM(j,dst)	Nitrogen from manure kg per ha of plant j
NU(j,dst)	Nitrogen from urea kg per ha of plant j
RM	Ratio of N to P
UM	Ratio of manure over urea N
UoM	Ratio of urea over manure N
PoN	P over N in manure
PCT	Ratio of P per m ³
NCT	Ratio of N per m ³
NUCT	Ratio of N per m ³ of urea
MVS(stt)	Manure volume in m ³ for each storage type
MVP(spt,dst)	Manure volume in m ³ for each spreading tech for each distance
MVS1	Manure volume in m ³ for single storage technology
MVP1	Manure volume in m ³ for single dispersal technology
MSA(stt)	Surface area of manure storage

```

RVM(stt)    Rain volume
*   M3(j,dst)    Manure volume dispersed on each distance
;
FREE VARIABLES Z ;
POSITIVE VARIABLES X, Xfa, A, FF, EF, OFF, OEF, HEF, HFF,
PF, PM, PMT, PS, DRP, PP, PU, FDRP, FPP, FAN, CY, MY, MF, MP,
NM, NF, NU, NMT, NUT, PMS, NMS, NUS, RM, UM, MVP, MVS, PCT, NCT, NUCT, MSA, RVM, M3, PoN ;

*INITIAL VALUES
parameters
ninit(j) unconstrained profit max N fertilizer dose, X_init(j,dst) for initial land use, MVP_init(spt,dst) initial
manurevolume, A_init initial animals,
n1(j) normal or prof max N dose for individual quad crops without constr
n2(j) normal or prof max N dose for individual mitsch crops without constr
optimalNitYields(j)
;
* n1(j) $(qyieldC2(j,"a") AND qyieldC2(j,"d") AND qyieldC2(j,"c") NE 0)
*      = [prices('NPFertiliser')/(prices(j) - qyieldC2(j,"d"))] / [2 * qyieldC2(j,"c")] ;
* n2(j) $(myieldC2(j,"m") AND myieldC2(j,"k") AND myieldC2(j,"b") NE 0)
*      = log[(prices(j) * myieldC2(j,"m") * myieldC2(j,"k") * myieldC2(j,"b"))
*          / prices('NPFertiliser')] / myieldC2(j,"b") ;
*As price of silage, grass and hay set to very low use environmental subsidy levels instead
*n1("f0") = 90 ;
*n1("f17") = 150 ;
*n1("f18") = 180 ;
*n1("f16") = 180 ;

* VARIABLE INITIALIZATION-----
A_init = 20 ;
MVP_init(splte,dst) = A_init * 20 ;
*Revoked for each scenario
$include variable_init.gms

*AND BOUNDS -----
*29.8.2007 tested with 3 instead 2 -> seems to solve the domain error problem of ninit
NF.up(j,dst) = ninit(j) * 3 ;
NF.up(coars,dst) = 250 ;
NM.up(j,dst) = 500 ;
NU.up(j,dst) = 1000 ;
PS.up(dst) = 100 ;
PS.lo(dst) = PStm ;
*PM.L("f17") = 500 ;
PM.up(j,dst) = 250 ;
PF.up(j,dst) = 250 ;
*PM.L(j,dst) = pmax(j) ;

*Upper limits based on environemntal subsidy system -----
*Nf.up(j) = Nenvbasic2003(j) ;
*NM.up(j) = Nenvbasic2003(j) ;
*NU.up(j) = Nenvbasic2003(j) ;
*PM.up(j) = Penvbasic2003(j) ;
*PF.up(j) = Penvbasic2003(j) ;

```

```

*Manual scaling for fertiliser variables (added 14.8.2007)-----
*PM.lo(j,dst) = 0.3 ;
*PF.lo(j) = 0.3 ;
*NМ.lo(j,dst) = 1 ;
*NU.lo(j,dst) = 0.002 ;
*NU.lo(j,dst) = 0.002 ;
*-----
X.up(j,dst) = dairyFields(dst) ;
Xfa.up(flw,dst) = dairyFields(dst) ;
* WORKED FOR EQUALING N and P baselines
*X.fx("f0",dst) = 0 ;
*PM.fx("f0",dst) = 1 ;
*29.8.2007 Grass fix to see p and n constraints would share the common baseline -27.5.2011 Removed the
grass fix
*29.8.2007 Hay fix to see p and n constraints would share the common baseline -> DOMAIN ERROR IN
NON-LINEAR
*X.up("f16",'dstAM') = 0 ;
X.fx("f17",dst) = 0 ;
X.fx("f18",dst) = 0 ;
X.fx('f21',dst) = 0 ;
* Potato constraint added after energy constraint for dairy cow makes potato farming most profitable
under P load (but not under N load)
X.fx("f19",dst) = 0 ;
*A.fx = 40 ;
* 28.8.2008 tested if would work with above 20 values -> DOMAIN ERROR FOR SOME REASON
A.up = 30 ;
A.lo = 5 ;
* Removal of two mash based products (added in 27.8.2007) -CAUSE DOMAIN ERROR try increasing price
instead
*20.2. attempt without price increases successfull
*nuval("f238","p") = nuval("f239","p")* 10 ;
*nuval("f239","p") = nuval("f238","p")* 10 ;
*Upper limits for fodder (added in 14.8.2007, while removing scaling in option file)
EF.up(j) = 20 ;
OEF.up(j) = 20 ;
HEF.up(j) = 20 ;
FF.up(l) = 20 ;
OFF.up(l) = 20 ;
HFF.up(l) = 20 ;
EF.fx("f17") = 0 ;
OEF.fx("f17") = 0 ;
HEF.fx("f17") = 0 ;
EF.fx("f18") = 0 ;
OEF.fx("f18") = 0 ;
HEF.fx("f18") = 0 ;
*-----
*PM.fx("f0") = 0.0000001 ;
*PF.fx("f0") = 0.0000001 ;
*PS.fx("f0") = 5 ;
B.fx(j) = 0 ;
*NU.fx("f0") = 0.0000001 ;
*NM.fx("f0") = 2 ;

```

```

*RM AND UM WERE 15          ;
RM.up = 10                 ;
RM.lo = 0.001              ;
*NLOAD WORKS NOW BETTER WITHOUT UM.L(OR UPDATE THESE CLOSER TO THE SOLUTION VALUES, P
VERY SENSITIVE TO CHANGE!)
*UM.L = 0.2                ;
*UM.up = 10                ;
*UM.lo = 0.001             ;
*PoN.lo = 0.001           ;
*PoN.up = 20               ;
*UoM.lo = 1                ;
*UoM.up = 20               ;
* Test to increase .lo values to avoid boundary errors in the last fodder price scenario
*UM.up = 15                ;
*UM.lo = 0.1               ;
PoN.lo = 0.1               ;
PoN.up = 20                ;
UoM.lo = 1                 ;
UoM.up = 20                ;
*STORAGE TECH-----
* was 2000 before 10.5.2011
MVS.up(sttte) = 2000       ;
MVS.lo(sttte) = 1          ;
PMT.up(sttte) = 2000       ;
NMT.up(sttte) = 2000       ;
NUT.up(sttte) = 5000       ;

PMT.lo(sttte) = 10         ;
NMT.lo(sttte) = 40         ;
NUT.lo(sttte) = 80         ;

RVM.up(sttte) = 5000       ;
*RVM.up("cc") = 10         ;
*RVM.up("nc") = 150        ;
*RVM.up("fc") = 150        ;

MSA.up(sttte) = MVS.up(sttte)/storageheight ;
MSA.lo(sttte) = 0.1        ;
RVM.lo(sttte) = 0.0001     ;

*DISPERSAL TECH-----

MVP.up(splte,dst) = 2000   ;

*WITHOUT LOWISH UPPER LIMITS -> DOMAIN ERROR
PMS.up(splte,dst) = 2000   ;
NMS.up(splte,dst) = 4000   ;
NUS.up(splte,dst) = 6000   ;

PMS.lo(splte,dst) = 0.01   ;
NMS.lo(splte,dst) = 0.01   ;
NUS.lo(splte,dst) = 0.02   ;

```

MVP.lo(splte,dst) = 1 ;

PCT.up = 10 ;

*prev 0.01

*NCT.lo = 0.001 ;

*prev 10

NCT.up = 10 ;

*NUCT.lo = 0.0001 ;

NUCT.up = 100 ;

MF.up = 5000 ;

*MP.up = 5000 ;

*MP.lo = 1 ;

*MF.lo = 1 ;

MY.lo = 5 ;

MY.up = 50 ;

* Added 1.4.2012 as giving infeasible solution for too large free variable

NC.up(j,dst) = 250 ;

* EQUATIONS -----

EQUATIONS

MAXAFARM objective function to maximise farmers profits

TECH(macon) technological and political constraints

LAND(eqcon) amount of land (currently reduction allowed)

fallowConstraint(fcon)

* MINFAL(micon) minimum crop constraints

* MAXFAL maximum of cap allowed fallow

PHOBAL(j,dst) phosphorus balance

PMANURE definition of manure phosphorus content

NPRATIO ratio of P and N in manure

UMRATIO ratio of N in manure and urea

PNFIELD(j,dst) ratio of P and N in manure (on field)

UMFIELD(j,dst) ratio of N in manure and urea (on field)

PCONTENT(stt) P in m3 (of manure after dispersal losses)

NCONTENT(stt) N in m3 (of manure after dispersal losses)

NUCONTENT(stt) N in m3 (of urea after dispersal losses)

SPREADP P content of applied manure must be same as that of stored

SPREADN N content of applied manure must be same as that of stored

SPREADNU N content of applied (urea) must be same as that of stored

NTECH(spt,dst) N in manure m3 (for each dispersal technology and distance) (with storage loss)

NUTECH(spt,dst) N in urine per m3 (for each dispersal technology and distance)(with storage loss)

PTECH(spt,dst) P in manure m3 for each dispersal technology and distance)(with storage loss)

NMANURE definition of manure N content from feeding equations

NUREA definition of urea N content from feeding equations

PMSTOR P in storage for various tech given the storage losses

NMSTOR N in storage for various tech given the storage losses

NUSTOR N (from urea) in storage for various tech given the storage losses

NMANBAL(dst) total (over all tech and distance) nitrogen from dispersed manure equals plant available manure nitrogen

NUREABAL(dst) total (over all tech and distance) nitrogen from dispersed urea equals plant available urea nitrogen
 PMANBAL(dst) total (over all tech and distance) nitrogen from dispersed manure equals plant available manure nitrogen
 MAVOL volume of total manure calculated from number of animals with constant coefficient
 MANWGHT volume of manure (kg dm per day)
 PUPPTAKE(j,dst) definition of phosphorus uptake by plants
 PdynConst steady state P for private optimal
 DRPload(j,dst) definition of dissolved phosphorus loss
 PPlload(j,dst) definition of particle phosphorus loss
 DRPFALL(flw,dst) definition of dissolved phosphorus loss for fallow
 NCROP(j,dst) nitrogen loss from crop land (simmelsgaard)
 PPFALL(flw,dst) definition of particle phosphorus loss for fallow
 NFALL(flw,dst) definition of N leaching for fallow
 LOADP the restricted P load
 LOADN the restricted N load
 NDF Neutral detergent fiber requirements
 OIV minimum requirement for protein for lactating cows
 APHO minimum animal phosphorus needs
 PVT minimum animal protein balance needs
 ENERGY minimum dairy cow energy requirement
 DMMAX maximum of cow daily fodder intake kg dry matter
 GFMAXDA maximum of fodder that can be supplied from grass not made silage for dairy
 GFMAXDR maximum of fodder that can be supplied from grass not made silage for dry
 GFMAXHE maximum of fodder that can be supplied from grass not made silage for he
 DMRY cow daily fodder intake kg of DM
 DRY_NDF Neutral detergent fiber requirements for dry period
 DRY_OIV minimum requirement for protein for dry period
 DRY_APHO minimum animal phosphorus needs for dry period
 DRY_PVT minimum animal protein balance needs for dry period
 DRY_ENERGY Energy requirements for dairy cattle dry period
 DRY_DMAX Maximum of cow daily fodder intake kg dry matter
 H_DMAX maximum of heifer daily fodder intake kg dry matter
 H_PROT Recommended protein intake for heifer per day (oiv)
 H_ENER Recommended energy intake for heifer per day (ry)
 H_NDF Neutral detergent fiber requirements for heifer per day (g)
 H_APHO Minimum animal phosphorus needs for phosphorus
 MILKYIELD Definition of milk yield per cow per day in kg or litre ???
 FATYIELD Milk fat yield per cow per day in g per day
 PROTYIELD Milk protein yield per cow per day in g per day
 PROTCONST Minimum requirement for protein in milk for I-class milk
 cropYield(j,dst) Crop yield for each distance year in kgs DM
 CYEFBAL(j) fodder from crop cannot be bigger than grown
 PREQ(j,dst) prevents phosphorus deficit in the static model
 MASPR from manure storage to fields volume does not change
 AU Animal units cannot fall below 0.4 else the farm loses animal husbandry status
 AREA(stt) Surface area for manure storage assuming fixed height for each storage technology
 RAINVOLUME(stt) Volume of rain water allowed to the storage
 PINOUT p input must equal output
 ESNFERT(j,dst) Environmental subsidy scheme fertilisation maximum
 ESPFERT(j,dst) Environmental subsidy scheme fertilisation maximum

ESMNFERT(j,dst) Environmental subsidy scheme fertilisation maximum modified by the special measures
 ESMPFERT(j,dst) Environmental subsidy scheme fertilisation maximum modified by the special measures
 Measured_Pman2007(j,dst) Env subsidy constraint for manure P if no chemical P used and voluntary P-analysis taken
 Norm_Pman2007(j,dst) Env subsidy constraint for manure P if no chemical P used and voluntary P-analysis NOT taken
 ESMAN Environmental subsidy scheme manure maximum
 ESPLOT Environmental buffer requirements
 NormNITDIR(j,dst) Limitations by the EU ditrate directive if voluntary N norm of env subsidy
 MeasuredNITDIR(j,dst) Limitations by the EU ditrate directive if measured
 quality(j,dst) Quality recommendations of crops related to fertilisation
 phosphorusFert(j,dst) Phosphorus fertilisation determined by N fertilisation
 manureTransport total transported volume must equal total stored volume (including rainwater)
 distanceConst(dst) fields exist in different distances from the farm
 PNRATIO P over in N in manure
 manureBalanceP(dst) soil surface layer P stock given by manure application

;
 *YIELD FUNCTIONS-----

cropYield(j,dst).. CY(j,dst) =E=
 {
 * quadratic base yield
 yieldC2(j, "a")
 * positive slope for nitrogen
 + yieldC2(j, "d") * (NF(j,dst) + NM(j,dst)+ NU(j,dst))
 *negative term for nitrogen
 + yieldC2(j, "c") * POWER((NF(j,dst) + NM(j,dst) + NU(j,dst)),2)
 * mitserlich base yield
 + yieldC2(j, "m")* [
 1 - yieldC2(j, "k") *
 * mitserlich nitrogen curve
 exp(-(yieldC2(j, "b")*(NF(j,dst)+ NM(j,dst)+ NU(j,dst))))
]
 }
 *Transform to dry matter (DM) yield
 * (nuval(j, "ka")*0.01)
 ;

quality(j,dst).. (NM(j,dst) + NU(j,dst) + NF(j,dst)) * quality_table(j) =G= quality_constraints(j) ;
 *P requirement instead of yield effect which depends on the Y fertiliser ratio
 phosphorusFert(j,dst).. PF(j,dst) + PM(j,dst) =E= [NF(j,dst)+ NU(j,dst) + NM(j,dst)] * P_ratio(j) ;

* MILK KG PER DAY PER COW

\$ontext

*Old milk yield

MILKYIELD.. MY =E=

0.174 * [SUM{j,nuval(j, "ry")* EF(j)} + SUM{l, nuval(l, "ry") * FF(l)}] -
 0.00037 * [SUM{j,nuval(j, "ry")* EF(j)} + SUM{l, nuval(l, "ry") * FF(l)}] +
 0.009049 * [SUM{j,nuval(j, "oiv")* EF(j)} + SUM{l, nuval(l, "oiv") * FF(l)}]
 *- 202.16 * [EF("f16") + EF("f17") + EF("f18")] /

```

*      [SUM{j,EF(j)} + SUM{l,FF(l)} - [EF("f16") + EF("f17") + EF("f18")]]
- 8.82 ;
$offtext
*Milk function (3 parameters) for milk quantity
MILKYIELD.. MY =E=
*First term (B)
0.174 *
* Alla tulkintani "mediest"
[10.95 * [SUM{j,nuval(j,"ry")* EF(j)} + SUM{l, nuval(l,"ry") * FF(l)}]
+ 13.6 - 29.5*(1-[EF("f16") + EF("f17") + EF("f18")]*POWER[SUM{j,EF(j)} + SUM{l,FF(l)}, -1] )
]
*Second term (C)
- 0.00037 *
* "mediest2" 2 = squared
SQR[10.95 * [SUM{j,nuval(j,"ry")* EF(j)} + SUM{l, nuval(l,"ry") * FF(l)}]
+ 13.6 - 29.5*(1-[EF("f16") + EF("f17") + EF("f18")]*POWER[SUM{j,EF(j)} + SUM{l,FF(l)}, -1] )
]
*Third term (D)
+ 0.009049 * [SUM{j,nuval(j,"oiv")* EF(j)} + SUM{l, nuval(l,"oiv") * FF(l)}]
* Negative constant term (A)
- 8.82
;
FATYIELD.. MF =E=
*First term (B)
9.58 *
* Alla tulkintani "mediest" väkirehu prosentin käyttö ei onnistu sillä jako lasku ei toimi, pitäisi alustaa?
[10.95237
* [SUM{j,nuval(j,"ry")* EF(j)} + SUM{l, nuval(l,"ry") * FF(l)}]
+ 13.6 - 29.5*(1-[EF("f16") + EF("f17") + EF("f18")]/[SUM{j,EF(j)} + SUM{l,FF(l)}])
]
*Second term (C)
- 0.01405 *
* "mediest2" 2 = squared
SQR[10.95237
* [SUM{j,nuval(j,"ry")* EF.L(j)} + SUM{l, nuval(l,"ry") * FF.L(l)}]
+ 13.6 - 29.5*(1-[EF.L("f16") + EF.L("f17") + EF.L("f18")]/[SUM{j,EF.L(j)} + SUM{l,FF.L(l)}])
]
+
*OIV term (D)
0.1471 * [SUM{j,nuval(j,"oiv")* EF.L(j)} + SUM{l, nuval(l,"oiv") * FF.L(l)}]
* Negative constant term (A)
- 449 ;
PROTYIELD.. MP =G=
*First term (B)
4.70 *
* Alla tulkintani "mediest" väkirehu prosentin käyttö ei onnistu sillä jako lasku ei toimi, pitäisi alustaa?
[10.95237
* [SUM{j,nuval(j,"ry")* EF.L(j)} + SUM{l, nuval(l,"ry") * FF.L(l)}]
+ 13.6 - 29.5*(1-[EF.L("f16") + EF.L("f17") + EF.L("f18")]/[SUM{j,EF.L(j)} + SUM{l,FF.L(l)}])
]
*Second term (C)
- 0.00897 *

```

```

* "mediest2" 2 = squared
SQR[10.95237
* [SUM{j,nuval(j,"ry")* EF.L(j)} + SUM{l, nuval(l,"ry") * FF.L(l)}]
+ 13.6 - 29.5*(1-[EF.L("f16") + EF.L("f17") + EF.L("f18")]/[SUM{j,EF.L(j)} + SUM{l,FF.L(l)}] )
]
+
*OIV term (D)
0.3554 * [SUM{j,nuval(j,"oiv")* EF.L(j)} + SUM{l, nuval(l,"oiv") * FF.L(l)}]
* Negative constant term (A)
-338;

*RESOURCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONSTRAINTS -----
* Crop production constraints and balances
TECH(macon).. SUM{(j,dst), tecon(j, macon) * X(j,dst) } =L= valcon(macon) ;
LAND(eqcon).. SUM{(j,dst), bacon(j, eqcon) * X(j,dst) } + SUM{(flw,dst), Xfa(flw,dst)} =E= hacon(eqcon) ;
distanceConst(dst).. SUM{(j), X(j,dst)} + SUM{(flw), Xfa(flw,dst)} =E= dairyFields(dst) ;
fallowConstraint(fcon).. SUM{(flw,dst), facon(flw, fcon) * Xfa(flw,dst)} =L= fallLimits(fcon) ;
*MINFAL(micon) .. SUM{flw,Xfa(flw,dst)} =G= mini(micon) ;
*MAXFAL.. SUM{flw,Xfa(flw,dst)} =L= farm_size * 0.5 ;
* The animal units per hectare cannot fall below 0.4 or 10
AU.. A/[SUM{(j,dst), X(j,dst)}+ SUM{(flw,dst),Xfa(flw,dst)}] =G= 0.4 ;
* The amount of self grown crops fed must be smaller than the amount grown
CYEFBAL(j).. A * [dim * EF(j) + (diy - dim) * OEF(j) + diy * calf_f * HEF(j)] =L= SUM{dst, CY(j,dst) * X(j,dst)} ;
* The amount of fresh grass must be smaller than silage
*GFMAX.. A * [dim * EF("f18") + (diy - dim) * OEF("f18") + diy * (1 - calf_f) * HEF("f18")]
* =L= A * [dim * EF("f16") + (diy - dim) * OEF("f16") + diy * (1 - calf_f) * HEF("f16")];
GFMAXDA.. EF("f18") =L= EF("f16") *0.5 ;
GFMAXDR.. OEF("f18") =L= OEF("f16")*0.5 ;
GFMAXHE.. HEF("f18") =L= HEF("f16")*0.5 ;

* CATTLE NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS (including milk production)-----
PROTCONST.. MP/10/MY =G= 3.3 ;
*Maximum capacity to digest fodder for both lactating...
DMMAX.. SUM{j, EF(j)} + SUM{l, FF(l)} =L= 20 ;
* HUOM KA syönti on RY-tarve / 0.98
*DMRY.. SUM{j, EF(j)} + SUM{l, FF(l)} =E= [MY * 0.47 + (0.71 + 0.0083 * cow_w)]/
* + 0.0269*[(FF("f23") + FF("f24") + FF("f25"))/(SUM{j, EF(j)} + SUM{l, FF(l)} * 100]
* - 0.481
* 0.98 ;

*Nousiainen et al in Press
* ECM = energy corrected milk yield, SDMI = relative intake potential of silages compared with standard
high quality primary growth grass silage
* CDMI = The effects of the amount and composition of concentrate feeds on total DM intake
* DMlmax =E= 3.26 + 0.011 * cow_w + 0.33 * ECM * 0.1 * (SDMI index + CDMI index - 100)

* and dry periods
DRY_DMAX.. SUM{j, OEF(j)} + SUM{l, OFF(l)} =L= 20 ;
* NDF minimum 25\% of dry matter ingestion from grass, hay, silage
* 1000 yksikkömuunnos kiloista grammoihin, joilloin ndf-pitoisuus ja rehumäärä samassa yksikössä
NDF.. EF("f16")* 573 + EF("f17")* 635 + EF("f18") * 567
=G= 0.25 * [SUM{j, EF(j)} + SUM{l, FF(l)}] * 1000 ;

```

DRY_NDF.. OEF("f16")* 573 + OEF("f17")* 635 + OEF("f18") * 567
=G= 0.25 * [SUM{j, OEF(j)} + SUM{l, OFF(l)}] * 1000 ;

*Cattle phosphorus requirements inputdata.xls:Pcont linear regression from fodder recommendations
APHO.. SUM{j, EF(j)* nuval(j,"pho")} + SUM{l, FF(l)* nuval(l, "pho") }
=G= (1.8214 * MY + 14.357) ;

DRY_APHO.. SUM{j, OEF(j)* nuval(j,"pho")} + SUM{l, OFF(l)* nuval(l, "pho") }
=G= 14.357 ;

* PVT Rumen protein balance minimum of -15g/kg DM
* Or SUM in a day -400g if cow eats 20 kg DM (or -15g on average)
PVT.. SUM{j, EF(j)* nuval(j,"pvt")} + SUM{l, FF(l)* nuval(l, "pvt") }
*/[SUM{j, EF(j)} + SUM{l, FF(l)}]
=G= -400 ;
DRY_PVT.. SUM{j, OEF(j)* nuval(j,"pvt")} + SUM{l, OFF(l)* nuval(l, "pvt") }
=G= -15 * [SUM{j, OEF(j)} + SUM{l, OFF(l)}] ;

ENERGY.. SUM{j, EF(j)* nuval(j,"ry")} + SUM{l, FF(l)* nuval(l, "ry")}
=G= [(0.71 + 0.0083 * cow_w)] + MY * 0.47 ;
*Upkeep 0.71 + 0.0078 * live weight + 0.44RY * EKM
*Only upkeep in the version below
* Energy requirements during the dry period
DRY_ENERGY.. SUM{j, OEF(j)* nuval(j,"ry")} + SUM{l, OFF(l)* nuval(l, "ry")}
=G= [(0.71 + 0.0083 * drycow_w)] ;

*Ylläpito Elopaino potenssiin 0.75+ 19.0 x KA-syönti (kg KA/pv)
*Maidontuotanto (g/pv) 1.45 x valkuaistuotos (g/pv)
*<https://portal.mtt.fi/portal/page/portal/AGRONET/REHUTAULUKOT/t3>
OIV.. SUM{j, EF(j)* nuval(j,"oiv")} + SUM{l, FF(l)* nuval(l, "oiv") }
=G= cow_w**0.75 + 19 * [SUM{j, EF(j)} + SUM{l, FF(l)}] ;

DRY_OIV.. SUM{j, OEF(j)* nuval(j,"oiv")} + SUM{l, OFF(l)* nuval(l, "oiv") }
=G= drycow_w**0.75 + 19 * [SUM{j, OEF(j)} + SUM{l, OFF(l)}] ;

* Feeding requirements for heifers
H_DMAX.. SUM{j, HEF(j)} + SUM{l, HFF(l)} =L= heiferdm ;
H_PROT.. SUM{j, HEF(j)* nuval(j,"oiv")} + SUM{l, HFF(l)* nuval(l, "oiv")}
=G= heifer_oiv ;
H_ENER.. SUM{j, HEF(j)* nuval(j,"ry")} + SUM{l, HFF(l)* nuval(l, "ry")}
=G= heifer_ry ;
H_NDF.. HEF("f16")* 573 + HEF("f17")* 635 + HEF("f18") * 567
=G= 0.25 * [SUM{j, HEF(j)} + SUM{l, HFF(l)}] * 1000 ;
* From inputdata.xls:Pcont based on the linear regression from Finnish dairy mineral requirements
H_APHO.. SUM{j, HEF(j)* nuval(j,"pho")} + SUM{l, HFF(l)* nuval(l, "pho") }
=G= 14.357 ;

* Limits set by the environmental subsidies-----
*Fertilisation 1:1
ESNFERT(j,dst).. NF(j,dst)+ NM(j,dst)+ NU(j,dst) =L= Nenvbasic2003(j) ;
ESPFERT(j,dst).. PF(j,dst)+ PM(j,dst) =L= Penvbasic2003(j) ;

Measured_Pman2007(j,dst).. $PM(j,dst) * 0.85 =L= Pmanure2007(j)$;
 *Norm_Pman2007(j).. $MSA(stt) * 0.5 * 0.85 =L= Pmanure2007(j)$;
 ESMNFERT(j,dst).. $NF(j,dst)+ NM(j,dst)+ NU(j,dst) =L= Nenvmod2003(j)$;
 ESMPFERT(j,dst).. $PF(j,dst)+ PM(j,dst) =L= Penvmod2003(j)$;
 MeasuredNITDIR(j,dst).. $NM(j,dst) + NU(j,dst) =L= nitratelimit$;
 *NormNITDIR(j).. $(MSA * 1.8)/X(j,dst) =L= nitratelimit$;

\$ontext

*Manure content from ministry guides 2003

*ESNFERT.. $NM(j,dst)+ MSA * 1.9 =L= Nenvbasic2003(j)$;

*ESPFERT.. $PM(j,dst)+ MSA * 0.6 =L= Penvbasic2003(j)$;

* Mietipä intuitiivisesti, tässä annetaan levittää noin tuplasti, koska malli pitoisuus on puolet enemmän

* Laimentaminen vedellä kannattaa vain jos pääsee alle tämän pitoisuuden ja ottaa lanta P testin

* Näihin sovelletaan vielä 50% - 75% käyttökelpoisuus lukua, jos haluaa levittää paljon levittää syksyllä

*Manure content from ministry guides 2003

*ESNFERT(j).. $NM(j,dst)+ MSA * 1.9 * 0.5 =L= Nenvbasic2003(j)$;

*ESPFERT(j).. $PM(j,dst)+ MSA * 0.6 * 0.75 =L= Penvbasic2003(j)$;

*Manure content from ministry guides with the autumn 50% calculability

\$offtext

* MANURE-----

* PMT = Total Phosporus in Manure for year

* Pekka Huhtanen 2004 slides MRINNE_REHUTAULUKKOUUDISTUS 2004, p8

* Assume that heifers and calves can be calculated by the same formula

PMANURE.. $SUM\{sttte, PMT(sttte)\} =E= ($

$0.6277 * [$
 $dim * (SUM\{j, nuval(j, "pho") * EF(j)\} + SUM\{l, nuval(l, "pho") * FF(l)\})$
 $+ (diy-dim) * (SUM\{j, nuval(j, "pho") * OEF(j)\} + SUM\{l, nuval(l, "pho") * OFF(l)\})$
 $+ (calf_f) * diy * (SUM\{j, nuval(j, "pho") * HEF(j)\} + SUM\{l, nuval(l, "pho") * HFF(l)\})$
 $]$
 $+ 2.0961$
 $)/ 1000 * A ;$

*Uusi-Kämpä MET25 Lypsykarjataloudesta tulevan ympäristökuormituksen vähentäminen, s. 36,

Nousiainen ym: Methods of improving N utilisation through feeding strategies on dairy farms

* inputdata:Ncontent

NMANURE.. $SUM\{sttte, NMT(sttte)\} =E= ($

$0.0315 * [$
 $dim * (SUM\{j, nuval(j, "pvt") * EF(j)\} + SUM\{l, nuval(l, "pvt") * FF(l)\})$
 $+ (diy-dim) * (SUM\{j, nuval(j, "pvt") * OEF(j)\} + SUM\{l, nuval(l, "pvt") * OFF(l)\})$
 $+ (calf_f) * diy * (SUM\{j, nuval(j, "pvt") * HEF(j)\} + SUM\{l, nuval(l, "pvt") * HFF(l)\})$
 $]$
 $+ 151.24) / 1000 * A ;$

NUREA.. $SUM\{sttte, NUT(sttte)\} =E= ($

$0.1772 * [$
 $dim * (SUM\{j, nuval(j, "pvt") * EF(j)\} + SUM\{l, nuval(l, "pvt") * FF(l)\})$
 $+ (diy-dim) * (SUM\{j, nuval(j, "pvt") * OEF(j)\} + SUM\{l, nuval(l, "pvt") * OFF(l)\})$
 $+ (calf_f) * diy * (SUM\{j, nuval(j, "pvt") * HEF(j)\} + SUM\{l, nuval(l, "pvt") * HFF(l)\})$
 $+ 184.94]$
 $)/ 1000 * A ;$

*REMOVED CONSTANT FOR TEST PURPOSES) / 1000 * A

*Storage loss for storage types times the amount from cattle equals the amount of nutrients to be spread (without storage loss)

PMSTOR.. $\text{SUM}\{\{\text{splte,dst}\}, \text{PMS}\{\text{splte,dst}\}\} = \text{E} = \text{SUM}\{\text{sttte}, \text{storlossPM}(\text{sttte}) * \text{PMT}(\text{sttte})\}$;
 NMSTOR.. $\text{SUM}\{\{\text{splte,dst}\}, \text{NMS}\{\text{splte,dst}\}\} = \text{E} = \text{SUM}\{\text{sttte}, \text{storlossNM}(\text{sttte}) * \text{NMT}(\text{sttte})\}$;
 NUSTOR.. $\text{SUM}\{\{\text{splte,dst}\}, \text{NUS}\{\text{splte,dst}\}\} = \text{E} = \text{SUM}\{\text{sttte}, \text{storlossNU}(\text{sttte}) * \text{NUT}(\text{sttte})\}$;

*Nennich 2005

*<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022030205730587>

*Best predictor was linear

* for lactating cows (ME = manure excrement kg/day)

*ME = $[\text{DMI} \times 2.63 (\pm 0.10)] + 9.4 (\pm 2.8)$

*for dry cows Wilkerson 1997 in Nennich

* $[\text{ME} = (0.00711 \times \text{BW}) + (32.4 \times \text{Dietary CP, g/g of DM}) + (25.9 \times \text{Dietary NDF, g/g of DM}) + 8.05$

*heifer

*ME = $[\text{DMI} \times 4.158 (\pm 0.536)] - [\text{BW} \times 0.0246 (\pm 0.0103)]$

MANWGHT.. $\text{SUM}\{\text{sttte}, \text{MVS}(\text{sttte})\} = \text{E} =$

[

*during lactation

[$\text{dim} * (2.63 * [\text{SUM}\{\text{j}, \text{EF}(\text{j})\} + \text{SUM}\{\text{l}, \text{FF}(\text{l})\}] + 9.4)$

* dry

+ $(\text{diy-dim}) * [(0.00711 * \text{drycow_w}) + 32.4 * [\text{SUM}\{\text{j}, \text{OEF}(\text{j}) * \text{nuval}(\text{j}, "rv")/1000\} + \text{SUM}\{\text{l}, \text{OFF}(\text{l}) * \text{nuval}(\text{l}, "rv")/1000\}] / [\text{SUM}\{\text{j}, \text{OEF}(\text{j}) + \text{SUM}\{\text{l}, \text{OFF}(\text{l})\}]$

+ $25.9 * [\text{SUM}\{\text{j}, \text{OEF}(\text{j}) * \text{nuval}(\text{j}, "ndf")/1000\} + \text{SUM}\{\text{l}, \text{OFF}(\text{l}) * \text{nuval}(\text{l}, "ndf")/1000\}] / [\text{SUM}\{\text{j}, \text{OEF}(\text{j}) + \text{SUM}\{\text{l}, \text{OFF}(\text{l})\}] + 8.05$

]

*heifer

+ $\text{diy} * (\text{calf_f}) * [4.158 * [\text{SUM}\{\text{j}, \text{HEF}(\text{j})\} + \text{SUM}\{\text{l}, \text{HFF}(\text{l})\}] - \text{heifer_w} * 0.0246]$

*calf (approx. half as heifer per day for 14 days)

+ $14 * 6.5$

] * A

*cleaning

+ $\text{cleaningwat} * \text{A} * \text{diy}$

]/1000 ;

*Wilkerson 1997 non linear model param for dry (table 6)

*CP \% of DM 1.497

*CP² -0.0372

*NDF \% OF DM -0.124

*BW (in kg) -0.0179

*Days in pregnant (DOP) 0.00586

*BW * NDF 0.000384

*DMI, kg 2.603

*DMI * CP -0.0132

*Weight of manure (kg/dm) calculated from digestibility of dry matter in diet

*What is not digested ends up in manure, amount of urea assumed equal

*DIGESTIVE ORGANIC (D-value) \% OF PURCHASED FODDER UNCLEAR, ASSUMED 95\%

*Assume same density for manure, urea and water (1kg equals 1 litre), further: litre = 0.001 m3

* Including the cleaning water (from Tuhkanen)

*MANWGHT.. $\text{SUM}\{\text{sttte}, \text{MVS}(\text{sttte})\} = \text{E} =$

*[

* [$\text{dim} * [\text{SUM}\{\text{j}, \text{EF}(\text{j}) * (1 - \text{nuval}(\text{j}, "dv")/100)\} + \text{SUM}\{\text{l}, \text{FF}(\text{l}) * (1 - \text{nuval}(\text{l}, "dv")/100)\}]$

* + $\text{diy} * (1 - \text{calf_f}) * [\text{SUM}\{\text{j}, \text{HEF}(\text{j}) * (1 - \text{nuval}(\text{j}, "dv")/100)\} + \text{SUM}\{\text{l}, \text{HFF}(\text{l}) * (1 - \text{nuval}(\text{l}, "dv")/100)\}]$

* + (diy-dim) * [SUM{j, OEF(j)*(1-nuval(j,"dv")/100)} + SUM{l, OFF(l)*(1-nuval(l,"dv")/100)}]
 *] * A * ureamultiplier + cleaningwat * A * diy
 */1000 ;

*Kattamattoman lietesäiliön sademäärän laskenta

*WIKI:Yksi milli sadetta on litra neliömetrille.

*keskisadanta 650mm eli 650 litraa per neliö

*säiliön pinta-alan oletusarvo 30 lypsylehmän tilalle 225

* sadanta 146 m3 vuodessa

*onko evaporaatio merkittävää sikäli mikäli lantasaäiliön pinnalle muodostuu kuorikerros

*oletaan vaikka 15% haihtuvaksi

*RADIUS..(dc_stor_req * A.L + h_stor_req * (1 - calf_f) * A.L) = 3.14159265 * POWER(RAD,2) *
 storageheight ;

*AREA.. MSA =E= (dc_stor_req * A.L + h_stor_req * (1 - calf_f) * A.L) / storageheight ;

*AREA.. SUM{sttte, MSA(sttte)} =E= SUM{sttte, MVS(sttte)} / storageheight ;

AREA(sttte).. MSA(sttte) =E= MVS(sttte) / storageheight ;

RAINVOLUME(sttte).. RVM(sttte) =E= MSA(sttte) * avrainfall(sttte) / 1000 * (1 - evapor(sttte))
 ;

*Katteen kustannus riippuu pinta-alasta, jos käytetään MMM-RMO E2.1- 1(5) MAA- JA
 METSÄTALOUSMINISTERIÖ -kustannuksia 2005

*taulukossa regional_inputdata.xls:dairy_costs

*MSA * m_stor_cover_m2(stt)

* All manure (and the rainwater) must be spread also in volume terms

*MASPR.. SUM{sttte, MVS(sttte) + RVM(sttte) } =E= SUM{(splte,dst), MVP(splte,dst) } ;

* All manure (and the rainwater) must be transported in volume terms

manureTransport.. SUM{sttte, MVS(sttte) + RVM(sttte) } =E= SUM{(splte, dst), MVP(splte,dst) } ;

*Common nitrogen to phosphorus ratio in manure for each dispersal technology

NPRATIO.. RM =E= SUM{(splte,dst), NMS(splte,dst) * apNMloss(splte)} / SUM{(splte,dst), PMS(splte,dst) *
 apPMloss(splte) } ;

PNRATIO.. PoN =E= SUM{(splte,dst), PMS(splte,dst) * apPMloss(splte)} / SUM{(splte,dst), NMS(splte,dst) *
 apNMloss(splte) } ;

*NPRATIO(dst).. RM(dst) =E= SUM{(j,splte), NMS(j,splte,dst) * apNMloss(splte)} / SUM{(j,splte),
 PMS(j,splte,dst) * apPMloss(splte) } ;

*urea to manure ratio of N

*UMRATIO.. UM =E= SUM{(j,splte,dst), NMS(j,splte,dst) * apNMloss(splte)} / SUM{(j,splte,dst),
 NUS(j,splte,dst) * apNUloss(splte) } ;

UMRATIO.. UoM =E= SUM{(splte,dst), NUS(splte,dst) * apNUloss(splte) } / SUM{(splte,dst), NMS(splte,dst) *
 apNMloss(splte) } ;

*UMRATIO(dst).. UM(dst) =E= SUM{(j,splte), NMS(j,splte,dst) * apNMloss(splte)} / SUM{(j,splte),
 NUS(j,splte,dst) * apNUloss(splte) } ;

*NPRATIO.. RM =E= SUM{(j,splte,dst), NMS(j,splte,dst) } / SUM{(j,splte,dst), PMS(j,splte,dst) } ;

*urea to manure ratio of N

*UMRATIO.. UM =E= SUM{(j,splte,dst), NMS(j,splte,dst) } / SUM{(j,splte,dst), NUS(j,splte,dst) } ;

* Ratio of NP must be same on field as in manure after storage and during spreading

*NOT WORKING WITH DISTANCES

*PNFIELD(j,dst).. NM(j,dst) / PM(j,dst) =E= RM ;

*UMFIELD(j,dst).. NM(j,dst) / NU(j,dst) =E= UM ;

* For each storage technology there is a common total concentration of nutrients per unit of volume
 PCONTENT(sttte).. $PCT = E = \text{storlossPM}(sttte) * PMT(sttte) / (MVS(sttte) + RVM(sttte))$;
 NCONTENT(sttte).. $NCT = E = \text{storlossNM}(sttte) * NMT(sttte) / (MVS(sttte) + RVM(sttte))$;
 NUCONTENT(sttte).. $NUCT = E = \text{storlossNU}(sttte) * NUT(sttte) / (MVS(sttte) + RVM(sttte))$;

*not working - with no lower bound for MVP -> domain error, with lower bound -> infeasible
 *Content (PCT,NCT) needs to be positive, if MPV is positive for every crop PMS,NMS should be positive, if that is true also PM,NM * X needs to positive -> not working model

*PTECH(j,splte,dst).. $PCT = E = PMS(j,splte,dst) / MVP(j,splte,dst)$;
 *NTECH(j,splte,dst).. $NCT = E = NMS(j,splte,dst) / MVP(j,splte,dst)$;
 *NUTECH(j,splte,dst).. $NUCT = E = NUS(j,splte,dst) / MVP(j,splte,dst)$;

*not working - with no lower bound for MVP -> domain error, with lower bound -> infeasible

*PTECH(j,splte,dst).. $PCT = E = PMS(j,splte,dst) / MVP(j,splte,dst)$;
 *NTECH(j,splte,dst).. $NCT = E = NMS(j,splte,dst) / MVP(j,splte,dst)$;
 *NUTECH(j,splte,dst).. $NUCT = E = NUS(j,splte,dst) / MVP(j,splte,dst)$;

*For each tech and distance class, the ratio of SUM of nutrients and SUM of manure volume must be EQUAL to CONTENT IN STORED MANURE

*NOT WORKING NICELY, since if the sum for longer distance class approached zero (as is should since the costs are higher),,

* -> PCT becomes huge and was only working for PMS with strictly binding upper limit (which forces the nutrients to both distance classes, and is not very large for any crop)

PTECH(splte,dst).. $PCT = E = PMS(splte,dst) / MVP(splte,dst)$;
 NTECH(splte,dst).. $NCT = E = NMS(splte,dst) / MVP(splte,dst)$;
 NUTECH(splte,dst).. $NUCT = E = NUS(splte,dst) / MVP(splte,dst)$;

*FORCES TO TO HAVE POSITIVE X FOR ALL POSITIVE PMS/NMS/NUS, WHICH CANNOT BE NEGATIVE DUE THE MIX CONSTRAINTS

*For each distance the total of applied manure nutrients on fields cannot be greater than the amount of nutrients in manure after storage and dispersal losses

*PMANBAL(dst).. $SUM\{j, PM(j,dst) * X(j,dst)\} = E = SUM\{(j,splte), PMS(j,splte,dst) * apPMLoss(splte)\}$;
 *NMANBAL(dst).. $SUM\{j, NM(j,dst) * X(j,dst)\} = E = SUM\{(j,splte), NMS(j,splte,dst) * apNMLoss(splte)\}$;
 *NUREABAL(dst).. $SUM\{j, NU(j,dst) * X(j,dst)\} = E = SUM\{(j,splte), NUS(j,splte,dst) * apNULoss(splte)\}$;

*SHOULD WORK AS EQUALITY CONSTRAINT BUT:

* requires possibility for PMS/NMS/NUS = 0 WHICH CANNOT BE TRUE FOR NUTRIENT RATIO CONSTRAINTS (DIVISION BY 0 ERROR)

*For each distance the total of applied manure nutrients on fields cannot be greater than the amount of nutrients in manure after storage and dispersal losses

PMANBAL(dst).. $SUM\{j, PM(j,dst) * X(j,dst)\} = E = SUM\{(splte), PMS(splte,dst) * apPMLoss(splte)\}$;
 NMANBAL(dst).. $SUM\{j, NM(j,dst) * X(j,dst)\} = E = SUM\{(splte), NMS(splte,dst) * apNMLoss(splte)\}$;
 NUREABAL(dst).. $SUM\{j, NU(j,dst) * X(j,dst)\} = E = SUM\{(splte), NUS(splte,dst) * apNULoss(splte)\}$;

* For balanced P stock all spread manure must be greater than Iho's estimate of steady state

PdynConst.. $[SUM\{(j,dst), PM(j,dst) * X(j,dst)\} + SUM\{(j,dst), PF(j,dst) * X(j,dst)\}] / SUM\{(j,dst), X(j,dst)\} = G = 25.7$;

* phosphorus contained in seeds is removed - what about planted seeds, husks etc.

PUPPTAKE(j,dst).. $PU(j,dst) = E = \text{nuval}(j, "pho") / 1000 * CY(j,dst) * X(j,dst)$;

* now assumed that PM and PF have similar leaching properties

DRPload(j,dst).. $DRP(j,dst) = E = \text{loadcoef_DRP}(j) * [2 * (PS(dst) + 0.01 * [PF(j,dst) + PM(j,dst)]) - 1.5] * 0.0001 * X(j,dst)$;


```

PPload(j,dst).. PP(j,dst) =E= loadcoef_PP(j) * [250 * log(PS(dst) + 0.01 * [PF(j,dst)+PM(j,dst)])- 150] *
0.000001 * X(j,dst) ;
*Phosphorus loads for fallow
DRPfall(flw,dst).. FDRP(flw,dst) =E= loadcoeff_DRP(flw) * [2*PS(dst) - 1.5] * 0.0001 * Xfa(flw,dst) ;
PPfall(flw,dst).. FPP(flw,dst) =E= loadcoeff_PP(flw) * [250 * log(PS(dst)) - 150] * 0.000001 * Xfa(flw,dst) ;
*Nitrogen loads for crops
NCrop(j,dst).. NC(j,dst) =E= leach(j, "NIC") * EXP[0.71 * ((NF(j,dst) + NM(j,dst)+ NU(j,dst)) / nmax(j) - 1)]
;
Nfall(flw,dst).. FAN(flw,dst) =E= loadcoeff_N(flw) * 0.367879441 ;
* removed the buffer strip [(1 - B(j)**0.2)* suflow + draflow ] *

*manureBalanceP(dst).. PS(dst) =E= SUM{splte, depthFactor(splte) * PMS(splte,dst)} / (SUM{j, X(j,dst)} +
SUM{flw, Xfa(flw,dst)}) + Pstm ;
manureBalanceP(dst).. PS(dst) =E= Pstm ;
* phosphorus balance in land for each hectare the stock is different (POISTA - DRP(j) - PP(j,dst))
PHOBAL(j,dst).. PSt1(j,dst) =E=
PStm1(j) + (0.00084 * PStm1(j) + 0.0032) *
[PF(j,dst) + PM(j,dst) - PU(j,dst) - DRP(j,dst) - PP(j,dst)] - 0.0184*PStm1(j) ;
*The P balance is non-negative (optional)
PINOUT.. SUM{(j,dst),(PM(j,dst) + PF(j,dst))* X(j,dst)} =G= SUM{(j,dst),PU(j,dst) + DRP(j,dst) + PP(j,dst)}
;

* CONSTRAINT FOR ABATEMENT COST PURPOSES-----
LOADP.. SUM{(j,dst), DRP(j,dst)} + SUM{(flw,dst), FDRP(flw,dst)} + (SUM{(j,dst), PP(j,dst)}+ SUM{(flw,dst),
FPP(flw,dst)})/bio_coef =L= basetpload * (1 - red_l) ;
LOADN.. [ SUM{(j,dst), NC(j,dst) * X(j,dst)} + SUM{(flw,dst), FAN(flw,dst)*Xfa(flw,dst)} ] * retention =L=
baseload * (1 - red_l) ;

* Uudistus hiehot heifer = A/5
* Hiehojen ruokinta = heifer * syöntivakio * rehuyksikkö säilörehusta EF("f16")
* Hiehojen lanta voluumi = h_man_m3 = heifer * 10
* Hiehojen lanta ravinteet = pitäisi tulla ruokinnan kautta suoraan pmanure yms funktioihin
* Kaikkien syntyvien lemmujen juotto maidolla, eli yks jälkikasvu per vuosi per lehmä = MY - A*juontivakio
* Väilitys vasikkojen myynti = A*välitysvasikan hinta

*OBJECTIVE FUNCTION-----

* MAX CROP PROFIT + ANIMAL PROFIT - CROP SALES * ANIMAL_NEED - FIXED COSTS
MAXAFARM.. Z =E=
*MILK PROFITS
*Milk yield revenue and price subsidies
* Quality pricing did not work
* Divide by 1000 to get kilos from grams multiply by 100 to get \% -> divide by 10
* Divide by hundred to get euros from cent price
*milk_p + milk_s/100) * (dim * MY - calfmilk)
*[(milkq_p + milks_p+ milk_s) * (dim * MY - calfmilk)
* +( fat_p * MF/10/MY
* + prot_p * MP/10/MY)* dim ]/100
[ (prices('milk') + milk_s) * (dim * MY - calfmilk)

* Feeding costs for lactation period
- [ dim *

```

```

(
    SUM{j, EF(j) * prices(j)} +
    SUM{l, FF(l) * prices(l) }
)
* Feeding costs during dry period
+ (diy - dim) *
(
    SUM{j, OEF(j) * prices(j)} +
    SUM{l, OFF(l) * prices(l) }
)
* Heifer fodder cost
+ (calf_f) * diy *
(
    SUM{j, HEF(j) * prices(j)} +
    SUM{l, HFF(l) * prices(l) }
)
]
* labour
- labour_c
* One fifth of the cows are sold each year
+ prices('meat') * cowmeat * calf_f
* Frome each cow one gets single calf per year of which some are kept for renewal purposes while other are
sold
+ (1-calf_f) * calf_p
] * A
* Capital, electricity, general expense from inputdata.xls:FIX_A
- fix_a
+
SUM{(j,dst),
* CROP FARMING PROFITS
* crop subsidies and fixed costs and capital costs of land
[ subsc(j) - fix_c(j,dst) - land_p +
*crop price euro per kg DM, yield function for crops for wet weight (Saarela fodder units) in CY conversion
to DM based on NUAL DM
prices(j) * CY(j,dst)
* Cost of fertiliser and its application (now f_app=0, but included in the fixed costs)
- [
prices('NPfertiliser') * NF(j,dst)
]
]* X(j,dst)
}
* Revenue/cost from fallow 2003
+ SUM{(flw,dst), Xfa(flw,dst) * (fall_subs(flw) - fall_cost(flw) - land_p) }
* Revenue/cost from fallow 2007
* + Xfa * (fall_subs + capsab + lfasub + youngsub - fall_cost - land_p)
*Storage cost of manure
*(based on the modeled volume without legislative requirements of minimum storage capacity per cow)
- (m_stor_m3("nc") * SUM{sttte, MVS(sttte) + RVM(sttte)} + SUM{sttte, MSA(sttte) *
m_stor_cover_m2(sttte) * discountr} )
* Loading cost
- mload_t * lab_p/60 * SUM{sttte,MVS(sttte) + RVM(sttte)}
*Transport costs

```

```

- SUM{(splte, dst), [(fuel_p*fuel_c+loil_p*loil_c+lab_p) * (distance(dst)*2/avspeed) * MVP(splte,dst) /
container_vol ] }
* Spreading costs
- SUM{(splte,dst), spread_t(splte,"f1") * MVP(splte,dst) * (fuel_p*fuel_c+loil_p*loil_c + lab_p)/60 }
;
* MODELS -----
MODEL PROFMAX / MAXAFARM, MILKYIELD, CROPYIELD, CYEFBAL, APHO, NDF, PVT, DMMAX, ENERGY
PROTYIELD, TECH, fallowConstraint, distanceConst
*LAND
* Dry period & Heifer feeding
  DRY_ENERGY, DRY_DMAX, DRY_APHO, DRY_PVT, DRY_NDF, DRY_OIV, H_DMAX, H_PROT, H_ENER, H_NDF,
  H_APHO,
* Manure constraints
* NPRATIO
UMRATIO, PNRATIO
PMSTOR, NMSTOR, NUSTOR, PMANURE, NMANURE, NUREA, NUREABAL, PMANBAL, NMANBAL,
MANWGHT, RAINVOLUME, AREA, PUPPTAKE
* PNFIELD,
*UMFIELD
PCONTENT , NCONTENT, NUCONTENT
PTECH, NTECH, NUTECH, manureTransport
DRPload, PPlload, DRPfall, PPfall, Nfall, NCrop
* LOADP
* LOADN
* Environmental subsidy related
* ESNFERT
* ESPFERT
* MeasuredNITDIR
*quality
*PdynConst
phosphorusFert
manureBalanceP
*MASPR
/ ;

MODEL PROFMAXP / MAXAFARM, MILKYIELD, CROPYIELD, CYEFBAL, APHO, NDF, PVT, DMMAX, ENERGY
PROTYIELD,
* Dry period & Heifer feeding
  DRY_ENERGY, DRY_DMAX, DRY_APHO, DRY_PVT, DRY_NDF, DRY_OIV, H_DMAX, H_PROT, H_ENER, H_NDF,
  H_APHO,
  TECH, fallowConstraint, distanceConst
*LAND
*MINFAL, MAXFAL,
* Manure constraints
* NPRATIO
UMRATIO, PNRATIO, PMSTOR, NMSTOR, NUSTOR, PMANURE, NMANURE, NUREA, NUREABAL, PMANBAL,
NMANBAL,
MANWGHT, RAINVOLUME, AREA, PUPPTAKE
* PNFIELD,UMFIELD
PCONTENT , NCONTENT, NUCONTENT
PTECH, NTECH, NUTECH, manureTransport
* SPREADP, SPREADN, SPREADNU, NUCONTENT

```

DRPload, Ppload, DRPfall, PPfall, Nfall, NCrop
LOADP
* LOADN
* Environmental subsidy related
* ESNFERT
* ESPFERT
* MeasuredNITDIR
*quality
*PdynConst
*MASPR
phosphorusFert
manureBalanceP
/ ;

MODEL PROFMAXN / MAXAFARM, MILKYIELD, CROPYIELD, CYEFBAL, APHO, NDF, PVT, DMMAX, ENERGY
PROTYIELD,
* Dry period & Heifer feeding
DRY_ENERGY, DRY_DMAX, DRY_APHO, DRY_PVT, DRY_NDF, DRY_OIV, H_DMAX, H_PROT, H_ENER, H_NDF,
H_APHO,
TECH, fallowConstraint, distanceConst
*LAND
* MINFAL, MAXFAL,
* Manure constraints
* NPRATIO
UMRATIO, PNRATIO, PMSTOR, NMSTOR, NUSTOR, PMANURE, NMANURE, NUREA, NUREABAL, PMANBAL,
NMANBAL,
MANWGHT, RAINVOLUME, AREA, PUPPTAKE
*PNFIELD, UMFIELD,
PCONTENT, NCONTENT, NUCONTENT
PTECH, NTECH, NUTECH, manureTransport
* SPREADP, SPREADN, NUCONTENT, SPREADNU
DRPload, Ppload, DRPfall, PPfall, Nfall, NCrop
LOADN
* LOADP
* Environmental subsidy related
* ESNFERT
* ESPFERT
*MeasuredNITDIR
*quality
*PdynConst
*MASPR
phosphorusFert
manureBalanceP
/ ;
*removed from the option file
*lsscal = f ;

PROFMAX.OPTFILE = 1;
SOLVE PROFMAX using NLP maximising Z ;

display UoM.L, RM.L, PoN.L ;

*****RESULT PARAMETERS***** - CHECK DairyResultReport and dairy_results_OLS_2012

files

parameters

*LOAD PARAMETERS-----

redpro(count) reduction percent

dairy_drpload_2003_noenv total farm drp load

dairy_ppload_2003_noenv total farm pp load

dairy_tpload_crops(j,dst) tp load per ha

dairy_tpload_fallw(flw,dst) tp load per ha

dairy_tpload_2003_noenv total farm to load

dairy_nload_2003_noenv total farm n load

dairy_nload_crops_farm(j,dst) farm level n load by crops and distance

dairy_nload_fallw_farm(flw,dst) farm level n load by fallow type and distance

dairy_nload_crops(j,dst) n load per ha

dairy_nload_fallw(flw,dst)

dairyTPperHa2003noEnv average tp load per ha

dairyNperHa2003noEnv average n load per ha

FallTP_load

FallTP_loadperha

dairy_DRP_TP

*LAND PARAMETERS-----

landtotal

dairy_fallow_2003_noenv(flw,dst)

dairy_fallowTot_2003_noenv

crops_Dairy_2003_noenv(j)

fallow_Dairy_2003_noenv(flw)

Dairy2003_noenv_landTotal

Pstock(dst)

dairy2003TotalYield(j,dst)

totalYield(j)

totalDMyield

Pyield(j)

*CATTLE & FODDER USE-----

auperha

dcowperha

milkyield_2003_noenv

MYPC

totalmilk

N_milkYieldIFCNcomp

N_milkProteinYield

ffodder(l)

efodder(j)

heiferfod_purch(l)

heiferfod_farm(j)

nonmilkfodder_purch(l)

nonmilkfodder_farm(j)

totfarmfod

totpurchfod

purchfod(l)

totfodder

farmfodcons(j)

forageShareLact2003noenv
 OIV_demand
 OIV_eaten
 lactationExcessOIV
 lactationEatenP
 lactationExcessP
 milkYieldIFCNcomp
 milkProteinYield
 intakePcontComparison eaten P over recommended
 intakeNcontComparison eaten OIV over recommended

*MANURE PARAMETERS-----

*storage
 manure_volume
 heiferManVolPerDay
 ManureVolumePerAU
 storedManureNM
 storedManureNU
 storedManureP(sttte)
 storedManureN(sttte)
 totalStoredManureP
 totalStoredManureN
 storagem3_req
 storagetechn(sttte)
 totalMStorSurface
 manPMTsum
 manureCoverCost
 storManNcontent
 storManPcontent
 * rainWaterPercent
 *dispersed
 transportedManureVolume(dst)
 transportedManureP(dst)
 transportedManureN(dst)
 lostManureN total N received by plants over total N from animals
 manurevolMVP
 dispersedM3(splte)
 spreadingDistance(dst)
 manPsum
 dispersedPMSSum
 dispersedNMSsum
 dispersedNUSsum
 totalManureNsum
 manNsum
 ureNsum
 * sumManures = N_manNsum(count) + N_ureNsum(count) ;
 storcont
 dispManNcontent
 dispManPcontent
 manureP_plants(j)
 manureN_plants(j)
 ureamanure_ratio

NP_ratio
dispersedNU(splte)
dispersedNM(splte)
dispersedPM(splte)
notDispersedNM
notDispersedNU
notDispersedPM
DispersalTechBenefit
DispTechBenefitBase(splte)
manureVolPerHa(dst) manure volume per ha
manurePcontComparison manure P cont over farm data 2000-2003
manureNcontComparison manure N cont over farm data 2000-2003

*REVENUE PARAMETERS-----

cropsales(j)
croprevenues(j)
profitpercow
TotalRevenues
MilkRevenueShare
SubsidyRevenueShare

*COST PARAMETERS -----

costownfodder(j)
purchfodcost(l)
totfarmfodcost
totpurchfodcost
totfoddercost
fertcost
fieldcost
landcost
animcapital
labourcost
yearlywage
monthlywage
fallowcost
*Storage
totalStorageCost
stor_c_m3_req
stor_c_m3
stor_c_A
*Spreading
spreadCost
spread_var
spread_var2
spread_m3
spread_var_m3
dispM3tech(splte)
dispCapCost
dispCapCostM3
dispersalCostM3
spreading_cc
spread_per_P

*Transport
transportCost
transportTrips
tripCost(dst)
trans_m3
trans_m3_per_km
Profit_distance
variableDispersalCost
*For CP comparison with the endogenous costs
spread_cP
all_cost
costpercow
costPerMilkLitre

*Gate balance parameters-----

fertNdistances(dst)
fertPdistances(dst)
fertNsum
fertPsum
Dairy2003_noenv_Nfert(j,dst)
Dairy2003_noenv_Pfert(j,dst)
allfieldP
allfieldN
allfieldNperha
inputN_dairy_2003_noenv(j,dst)
inputP_dairy_2003_noenv(j,dst)
seedP_in
fodderP_in
fertP_in
yieldP_out
milkP_out
calfP_out
cowP_out
manureP_out
gateP_in
gateP_out
gatePbalance

*Field balance parameters-----

Dairy2003_noenv_Nmanu(j,dst)
Dairy2003_noenv_Pmanu(j,dst)
fertPsum
yieldP_tot
yieldN_tot
yieldP_tot2
fieldPbalance
fieldPbalancePerHa
fieldNbalance
fieldNbalancePerHa
fieldPbalancePerCropHa(j)
fieldNbalancePerCropHa(j)
dispCapCostM3Base(splte)
DispTechBenefitBase(splte)


```

DispersalTechNetValue
DispTechValueComparison(splte)
dispCapitalShare
averagelInputN(j)
averagelInputP(j)
;
* Checkin the baseline optimality analytically for crops
parameters initCropRevenue(j), initCropProfitTest(j), initCropProfitTest2(j), initCropProfit(j),
initCropProfitSubs(j), shouldBePositive(j), ninitTest(j), ninitTest2(j) To check that Dm conversion did not
affect optimal fertilization ;

optimalNinitYields(j) =
{
    yieldC2(j, "a") + yieldC2(j, "d") * ninit(j) + yieldC2(j, "c") * POWER(ninit(j),2)
* mitserlich base yield
    + yieldC2(j, "m") * [ 1 - yieldC2(j, "k") * exp(-(yieldC2(j, "b") * ninit(j))) ]
}
*Transform to dry matter (DM) yield
* (nuval(j, "ka")*0.01)
;
initCropRevenue(j) = optimalNinitYields(j) * prices(j) ;
initCropProfit(j) = initCropRevenue(j) - fix_c(j, 'dstBM') - prices('NPfertiliser') * ninit(j) ;
initCropProfitSubs(j) = initCropProfit(j) + subsc(j) ;
ninitTest(j) = ninit(j) - 1 ;
initCropProfitTest(j) = {
* quadratic base yield
    yieldC2(j, "a")
* positive slope for nitrogen
    + yieldC2(j, "d") * ninitTest(j)
* negative term for nitrogen
    + yieldC2(j, "c") * POWER(ninitTest(j),2)
* mitserlich base yield
    + yieldC2(j, "m") * [
        1 - yieldC2(j, "k") *
* mitserlich nitrogen curve
        exp(-(yieldC2(j, "b") * ninitTest(j)))
    ]
}
*Transform to dry matter (DM) yield
* (nuval(j, "ka")*0.01) * prices(j) - fix_c(j, 'dstBM') - prices('NPfertiliser') * ninitTest(j) ;

shouldBePositive(j) = (initCropProfit(j) + subsc(j)) - (initCropProfitTest(j) + subsc(j)) ;

$ontext
c_price(j) = c_price(j) * (nuval(j, "ka")*0.01) ;

n1(j) $(qyieldC2(j, "a") AND qyieldC2(j, "d") AND qyieldC2(j, "c") NE 0)
    = [prices('NPfertiliser')/[c_price(j)] - qyieldC2(j, "d")] / [2 * qyieldC2(j, "c")] ;
n2(j) $(myieldC2(j, "m") AND myieldC2(j, "k") AND myieldC2(j, "b") NE 0)
    = log[(c_price(j) * myieldC2(j, "m") * myieldC2(j, "k") * myieldC2(j, "b"))
        / prices('NPfertiliser')] / myieldC2(j, "b") ;
ninitTest2(j) = n1(j) + n2(j) ;

```

```

c_price(j) = c_price(j) / (nuval(j, "ka")*0.01) ;
display ninitTest2 ;
$offtext
display ninit, ninitTest, optimalInitYields, initCropRevenue, initCropProfit, initCropProfitSubs,
initCropProfitTest, shouldBePositive ;
display dairyFields, fix_c, quality_table, quality_constraints, yieldC2, np_priceBarley, prices ;
parameter heifers ;
display DairyBelowMedianDistance, DairyAboveMedianDistance ;

* SOLVE PROFMAX using NLP maximising Z ;

*heifers = A.I * calf_f ;
*display heifers ;

```

Nutrient abatement and biodiversity model for crop farm

\$Title Nutrient abatement and biodiversity model for crop farm

```
$onsymlist offsymxref
OPTION LIMROW = 0
OPTION LIMCOL = 0 ;
```

```
$eolcom //
option iterlim=999999999; // avoid limit on it
option reslim=600; // timelimit for sol
*option optcr=0.0; // gap tolerance
*option solprint=ON; // include solution
*option limrow=100; // limit number of r
*option limcol=100; // limit number of c

*option decimals = 2;
*Switch default solution printing off.
*option solprint = off;
//-----
```

```
$onecho > cmd.txt
I="C:\GIS\SAMA_databaseGIS2003.mdb"
X=Leps_data_param.gdx
```

```
Q1=select crop from set_j_Leps
s1=crop
Q2=select flw from setflw_Leps
s2=fallw
Q3=select slp from 6slopes
s3=slope
Q4=select sltclass from soil4set
s4=soilt
Q6=select Pstat from setPst_Leps
s6=Pstat
Q7=select crop_id from crop
s7=croptype
Q9=select aspct from setAspct
s9=aspct
Q10=select dst from setDstnc
s10=dstnc
Q8=select con from setcon
s8=con
*Q9=select fcon from setfcon
*s9=fcon
Q12=select Pfert from setPfert
s12=pfert
Q11=select Nfert from setNfert
s11=nfert
*Q13=select fn from Leps_cropfarm_area
```

*s13=fn
 Q20=select crop, price2009 from set_j_Leps
 p20=c_price
 Q21=select crop, FixedCost2008 from set_j_Leps
 p21=fix_c
 Q19=select fallw, FixedCost2008 from setflw_Leps
 p19=fall_cost
 *Q22=select fallw, fcon, facon from FACON
 *p22=facon
 *Q24=select crop, Leps_mingrass from setj
 *p24=mingrass
 Q26=select soilt, Pstat, slope, aspct, dstnc, Area from LepsArableDistr
 p26=land_distr
 Q28=select crop, soilt, Pstat, slope, aspct, dstnc, Area from LepsCropDistr
 p28=crop_distr
 Q29=select fallw, soilt, Pstat, slope, aspct, dstnc, Area from LepsFallowDistr
 p29=fallow_distr
 Q27=select Pstat, Pst_no from setPst_Leps
 p27=Pst_no
 *Q30=select crop, national_subsidy from crop_farm_subsidies_2009_A
 *p30=ntlsubs
 *Q31=select crop, cap_subsidy from crop_farm_subsidies_2009_A
 *p31=capsubs
 *Q32=select crop, env from crop_farm_subsidies_2009_A
 *p32=envsubs
 *Q33=select crop, lfa from crop_farm_subsidies_2009_A
 *p33=lfasubs
 *Q34=select fallw, capfallow from crop_farm_fallow_subsidies_2009_A
 *p34=capfallsubs
 *Q35=select fallw, envfallow from crop_farm_fallow_subsidies_2009_A
 *p35=envfallsubs
 *Q36=select fallw, lfafallow from crop_farm_fallow_subsidies_2009_A
 *p36=lfafallsubs
 *Q40=select fn, m2 from Leps_cropfarm_area
 *p40=Leps_cropfarm_areas
 *Q41=select crop, con, tecon from tecon
 *p41=tecon
 *Q42=select SUM_F_AREA from LepsBuffer15m
 *p42=LepsBufferArea15m
 *Q43=select SUM_F_AREA from LepsBuffer3m
 *p43=LepsBufferArea3m
 *Q44=select SUM_F_AREA from LepsBuffer1m
 *p44=LepsBufferArea1m
 *Q48=select SUM_F_AREA from LepsBuffer160m
 *p48=LepsBufferArea160m
 *Q49=select SUM_F_AREA from LepsBuffer500m
 *p49=LepsBufferArea500m
 *Q45=select ReductionCoefficient from wetlandNutrientReductionP
 *p45=wtldCoefficientP
 *Q46=select ReductionCoefficient from wetlandNutrientReductionN
 *p46=wtldCoefficientN
 Q47=select F_AREA from LepsCatchmentTotalArea

p47=CatchmentTotalArea
 Q48=select fallw, bdfallow from setflw_Leps
 p48=bdfallow
 \$offecho
 \$call =mdb2gms \atcmd.txt

* SETS -----

* subsets for tweaking the optimization problem without touching the data dimensions

SETS

fn farms
 crop crops
 fallw fallow crops
 slope slopes
 soil soil types
 aspct aspect
 dstnc distance
 Pstat P status

flw(fallw) fallow types gs1 gs2 gn1 gn2 g=green s=subsidy eligible n=no subsidies ff=forest 1= biodiv
 2=normal 3= game cereal 4=buffer strip
 bdfall(fallw) biodiversity fallow types
 slp(slope) slope classes 1=0-0.5 2=0.5-1 3=1-2 4=2-3 5=3-6 6=>6
 slt(soil) soil types 1=HsS 2=HTS 3=HHT 4=KHT
 asp(aspct) aspect classes asp1 asp2 asp3
 dst(dstnc) distance classes dst25 dst50 dst750
 j(crop) farmed crops f13 spring barley
 Pst(Pstat) P status
 count iterative increases in P load restriction / 1-1 * 1-32 /
 feas(count) feasible solution subset of count has not been defined here / 1-1 * 1-32 /
 pfert P fertilisation levels in ICECREAM data
 nfert N fertilisation levels in ICECREAM data

y yield function coefficients

/
 a Quadratic parameter a intercept
 d Quadratic parameter b positive slope
 c Quadratic parameter c for diminishing marginal
 m Mitscherlich parameter m
 k Mitscherlich parameter k
 b Mitscherlich parameter b
 pyc1 yield coefficient for P fertilisers
 pyc2 yield coefficient for P fertilisers
 pyc3 negative yield coefficient of P stock
 pyc4 positive yield coefficient of P stock
 pcon constant increase in P yield
 pcoe crop type yield coefficient for P
 sry saarelas fodder unit
 tillfac tillage yield factor

/
 lc load coefficients for P and N

/
 r runoff
 e erosion

```

o omega leaching based on different technology
v delta leaching based on different technology
nic nitrogen load coefficient
psini initial phosphorus level
PStm1 dummy for last period P level
/
con max an min crop resource constraints

fcon various fallow maximum subsidy constraints

eqcon equalised constraints
/
ha arable land available for model farm
/
primary price set for habitats and nutrient loads
/
habitat
nutrient
/
;
* soil
alias (soil, slt) ;
parameters
*LAND PARAMETERS-----
Leps_cropfarm_areas(fn) Field areas of farms within Lepsjoki watershed with no
production animals
crop_distr(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Crop types on different soil slope and P status land
(different from calibration file classes)
fallow_distr(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Crop types on different soil slope and P status land
(different from calibration file classes)
land_distr(soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Land distribution in m2 to ha different soil and slope
classes on farm scale
land_distr_share(soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Land distribution percent share to different soil and
slope classes on farm scale
* land_distr_farm(slope,soilt,Pstat,aspct,dstnc) land distribution in ha to different soil and slope
classes on farm scale
initCropShare(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Share of crops from total CROP land 2009
* N_cropdistr_hom(count,j,slp,slt,Pst)
initFallowShare(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Share of fallow from total FALLOW land 2009
TotalNitCropArea
TotalNitFallArea
veps_ha area of modeled land in VEPS
model_ha arable land area covered by the model
fallow_ha total fallow area
fallow_ha_rev total fallow area of the watershed directly from Access with smaller sets
crop_ha total crop area of the watershed
crop_ha_rev total crop area of the watershed directly from Access with smaller sets
model_ha_rev total model area of the watershed directly from Access with smaller sets
CatchmentTotalArea Total area of the catchment
catchmentFieldShare Share of arable land of the catchment total land
grass_land_share Share of grass land of total modeled area (all non fallow assumed barley)

```

*LOAD PARAMETERS-----

runoff(crop,slope,soilt)	Runoff in mm per ha
rnoff(crop,slope,soilt)	Runoff in mm per ha for the different soil type set
runoff_m(crop)	Runoff of mean slope and soil (HtS)
sloss(crop,slope,soilt)	Soil loss in kg ha-1 from crop area
Pst_no(Pstat)	Soil P status mg per l
runoff_flw(fallw,slope,soilt)	Runoff in mm per ha from fallow
sloss_flw(fallw,slope,soilt)	Soil loss in kg ha-1 from fallow
TPloadIC_flw(fallw,slope,soilt,Pstat,pfert)	Total P load ha-1 from fallow according icecream
NloadIC(crop,slope,soilt,nfert)	N load ha-1 from crop area according icecream
NloadIC_flw(fallw,slope,soilt)	N load ha-1 from fallow according icecream
leach(crop,lc)	Load coefficients from previous model versions
loadCoeffN(crop,slope,soilt)	Load coefficients from previous model versions
loadCoeffN_flw(fallw,slope,soilt)	Load coefficients for fallow from previous model versions

*reduced soil dimesion

loadCoeff_N(crop,slope,soilt)
loadCoeff_N_flw(fallw,slope,soilt)
Ncoeff_frt_b(crop,slope,soilt)
Ncoeff_frt_c(crop,slope,soilt)

* rnoff(j,slp,soil) Runoff in mm per ha

erosion(crop,slope,soilt)	Soil loss in kg ha-1
rnoff_flw(fallw,slope,soilt)	
erosion_flw(fallw,slope,soilt)	
sloss_m(crop)	
runoff_flw_m(fallw)	
sloss_flw_m(fallw)	
pmax(Pstat,crop,soilt)	Maximum base fertilisation level as intial P level
nmax(crop,soilt)	Maximum base fertilisation level as intial N level
facon(fallw, fcon)	Constraint matrix left-hand side for fallow
tecon(crop, con)	Constraint matrix left-hand side

*ECONOMIC PARAMETERS-----

minfall(fallw)	
maxfall(fallw)	
c_price(crop)	product producer prices
prices(primary)	
fix_c(crop)	fixed costs euro per ha of field
fall_cost(fallw)	Fixed costs of fallow euro per ha
ntlsubs(crop)	national ha subsidies for crops
capsubs(crop)	EU ha subsidies for crops
envsubs(crop)	env subsidy for crop
lfasubs(crop)	lfa subsidy for crop
mingrass(crop)	demand of grass modeled as minimum land constraint
capfallsubs(fallw)	
envfallsubs(fallw)	
lfafallsubs(fallw)	

*BIODIVERSITY PARAMETERS-----

fallBD(fallw,dstnc,aspct,slope)	Biodiversity index for fallow (from Kari)
cropBD(crop,dstnc,aspct,slope)	Biodiversity index for crops (from Kari)

TotalMaxBD Sum over the BD index with existing land distribution but best possible
 land use
 TotalBaselineBD Sum over the BD index with existing land distribution and current land
 use
 bdfallow(fallow) Dummy for biodiversity fallow
 ;
 scalars
 farm_size Average crop farm size for Lepsjoki
 Leps_farm_no Number of farms with
 TotalMaxProfit Maximum private profit
 * Abatement iterations
 reduction dummy reduction /-10/
 red_l abatement rate /0/
 * baseload initial for base p load
 tpinit check tp in the beginning
 bio_coef conversion factor from PP to algae available
 redfield redfield ratio (mass to mass) / 7.2 /
 retention no retention is assumed (included in the ICECREAM parameters) /1/
 PsAvg average initial soil P stock mg per l
 PStm initial soil P stock mg per l if variable
 baseN_load N load (given land distribution 2009 and MYTVAS average fertilization)
 * baseP_load P load which is scaled down to VEPS levels
 * veps_N_2002 28 total N load (kg) for 2002
 * veps_TP_2002 28 total P load (kg) for 2002
 TotalNrevised
 TotalN_MYTVAS_Hi
 TotalN_MYTVAS_Lo
 MYTVASmodTP
 drp_load dissolved reactive phosphorus load
 pp_load particle phosphorus load
 DRP_TP_share share of drp of total p
 baseTPload TP load which is NOT scaled down to VEPS levels and the basis for first non-
 restricted model solution
 baseNload N load which is NOT scaled down to VEPS levels and the basis for first non-
 restricted model solution
 *Model runs sensitive to these, should be implemented in the homogeneous version too
 baseTPmulti Multiplier for base TP load to ensure that the initial constraint is not a binding one
 / 2 /
 baseNmulti Multiplier for base N load to ensure that the initial constraint is not a binding one
 / 3 /
 modTP modeled Total Phosphorus
 MYTVASmodBioP
 TotalMinLoad Minimum load given land distribution and all fallow when N+P*redfield
 TotalBaseLoadRedfield Base load given land distribution and all fallow when N+P*redfield

 LepsBufferArea500m
 LepsBufferArea160m
 LepsBufferArea15m
 LepsBufferArea3m
 LepsBufferArea1m
 LepsBufferArea500mShare
 LepsBufferArea160mShare


```

LepsBufferArea15mShare share of field within 15 meters of total modeled watershed farm area
LepsBufferArea3mShare share of field within 3 meters of total modeled watershed farm area
LepsBufferArea1mShare share of field within 1 meters of total modeled watershed farm area
wetlandInvestCostkgP investment costs per kg P of wetland regional_inputdata.xls / 411 /
wetlandInvestCostkggha investment costs per ha of wetland regional_inputdata.xls (regional farms)
Majoinen 2005 Tuusula / 30611 /
wtldCoefficientP P reduction coefficient of wetland
wtldCoefficientN N reduction coefficient of wetland
;
*GET THE DATA FROM THE GDX FILE CREATED FROM ACCESS DATABASE
$gdxin C:\gamsdir\biodiversity\Leps_data_param.gdx
$load crop fallw slope soilt Pstat asptc dstnc Pst_no
$load land_distr crop_distr fallw_distr CatchmentTotalArea bdfallow
$load c_price fix_c fall_cost
*$load pfert nfert
*$load capfallsubs envfallsubs lfafallsubs ntlsubs capsubs envsubs lfsubs
*$load LepsBufferArea500m LepsBufferArea160m LepsBufferArea15m LepsBufferArea3m
LepsBufferArea1m wtldCoefficientP wtldCoefficientN
*$load fn Leps_cropfarm_areas
$load con
* $load facon fcon tecon mingrass
*Assigning subsets
slp(slope) = yes ;
j(crop) = yes ;
flw(fallw) = yes ;
slt(soilt) = yes ;
dst(dstnc) = yes ;
Pst(Pstat) = yes ;
asp(asptc) = yes ;
bdfall(fallw)$(bdfallow(fallw)= 1) = yes ;

*Nutrient load parameters
$gdxin C:\gamsdir\load_calibration_Lepsjoki\Leps_load_parameters.gdx
*PARAMETER DATA FOR THE 20 SOIL TYPE SET
*$load sloss rnoff runoff_flw sloss_flw loadCoeffN_flw baseN_load modTP
*PARAMETER DATA FOR THE 4 SOIL TYPE SET
$load rnoff erosion rnoff_flw erosion_flw loadCoeff_N loadCoeff_N_flw
$load Ncoeff_frt_b Ncoeff_frt_c baseN_load
$load model_ha fallow_ha crop_ha
*$load veps_ha grass_land_share veps_N_2002 veps_TP_2002
$load PsAvg pmax nmax
$load modTP bio_coef MYTVASmodBioP
$load TotalNrevised TotalN_MYTVAS_Hi TotalN_MYTVAS_Lo MYTVASmodTP
;
*Biodiversity parameters
$gdxin C:\gamsdir\biodiversity\biodiversityIndex.gdx
$load fallBD cropBD
display fallBD, cropBD ;

*MODEL DIMENSIONS
scalar model_size ;
model_size = card(j) * card(slp) * card(slt) * card(Pst) * card(asp) * card(dst) ;

```

display model_size ;

*(Ncoeff_frtREV_b(j,slt,slp) * exp[nmax(j,slt) * Ncoeff_frtREV_c(j,slt,slp)])

*TRANSFER PARAMETERS TO THE SMALLER SOIL SET-----

loadCoeffN(j,slp,'slt1') = loadCoeff_N(j,slp,'slt1') ;
loadCoeffN(j,slp,'slt2') = loadCoeff_N(j,slp,'slt2') ;
loadCoeffN(j,slp,'slt3') = loadCoeff_N(j,slp,'slt3') ;
loadCoeffN(j,slp,'slt4') = loadCoeff_N(j,slp,'slt4') ;

loadCoeffN_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') = loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') ;
loadCoeffN_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') = loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') ;
loadCoeffN_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') = loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') ;
loadCoeffN_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') = loadCoeff_N_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') ;

runoff(j,slp,'slt1') = rnoff(j,slp,'slt1') ;
runoff(j,slp,'slt2') = rnoff(j,slp,'slt2') ;
runoff(j,slp,'slt3') = rnoff(j,slp,'slt3') ;
runoff(j,slp,'slt4') = rnoff(j,slp,'slt4') ;

sloss(j,slp,'slt1') = erosion(j,slp,'slt1') ;
sloss(j,slp,'slt2') = erosion(j,slp,'slt2') ;
sloss(j,slp,'slt3') = erosion(j,slp,'slt3') ;
sloss(j,slp,'slt4') = erosion(j,slp,'slt4') ;

runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') = rnoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') = rnoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') = rnoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') ;
runoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') = rnoff_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') ;

sloss_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') = erosion_flw(flw,slp,'slt1') ;
sloss_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') = erosion_flw(flw,slp,'slt2') ;
sloss_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') = erosion_flw(flw,slp,'slt3') ;
sloss_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') = erosion_flw(flw,slp,'slt4') ;

runoff_m(j) = runoff(j,"slp3","slt2") ;
sloss_m(j) = sloss(j,"slp3","slt2") ;
runoff_flw_m(flw) = runoff_flw(flw,"slp3","slt2") ;
sloss_flw_m(flw) = sloss_flw(flw,"slp3","slt2") ;

DISPLAY loadCoeffN, runoff, sloss, runoff_flw, sloss_flw ;

*LAND PARAMETERS-----

*Leps_farm_no = CARD(fn) ;
*farm_size = SUM{fn, Leps_cropfarm_areas(fn)} / Leps_farm_no / 10000 ;
*farm_size = 27 ;
*runoff(j,slp,slt) = rnoff(j,slp,slt) ;

*CONVERSION TO HA

land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) /10000 ;
crop_distr(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = crop_distr(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) /10000 ;
fallow_distr(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = fallow_distr(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) /10000 ;

*Total areas

TotalInitCropArea = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), crop_distr(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;
TotalInitFallArea = SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), fallow_distr(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;

*land_distr(slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst)

*Field along streams with different buffer width

* LepsBufferArea15m = LepsBufferArea15m / 10000 ;
* LepsBufferArea3m = LepsBufferArea3m / 10000 ;
* LepsBufferArea1m = LepsBufferArea1m / 10000 ;
* LepsBufferArea500m = LepsBufferArea500m / 10000 ;
* LepsBufferArea160m = LepsBufferArea160m / 10000 ;

*WATERSHED AREA-----

model_ha = SUM{(slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;
land_distr_share(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)/model_ha ;
* land_distr_farm(slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst) = land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst) * farm_size ;
catchmentFieldShare = model_ha / (CatchmentTotalArea/10000) ;

* LepsBufferArea500mShare = LepsBufferArea500m / model_ha ;
* LepsBufferArea160mShare = LepsBufferArea160m / model_ha ;
* LepsBufferArea15mShare = LepsBufferArea15m / model_ha ;
* LepsBufferArea3mShare = LepsBufferArea3m / model_ha ;
* LepsBufferArea1mShare = LepsBufferArea1m / model_ha ;

*LAND USE IN 2003 SUBSIDY STATISTICS-----

*crop_ha_rev = SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), crop_distr(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;
*fallow_ha_rev = SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), fallow_distr(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;
*model_ha_rev = crop_ha_rev + fallow_ha_rev ;
*initCropShare(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = crop_distr(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) / crop_ha_rev ;
*initFallowShare(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = fallow_distr(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) / fallow_ha_rev ;

*EXPECTED LOAD FOR HA MULTIPLIED BY THE FARM SIZE AND COEFFICIENT TO MAKE IT NOT BINDING IN INITIAL MODEL SOLUTION

*THE MODEL AT WATERSHED LEVEL

*baseTPload = modTP/model_ha*farm_size*baseTPmulti ;
baseTPload = modTP * baseTPmulti ;
*basetpload = 40 ;
baseNload = baseN_load ;
*baseNload = baseNload/model_ha*farm_size*baseNmulti ;
*baseNload = baseNload ;
*tpinit = baseTPload/model_ha*farm_size ;
tpinit = baseTPload ;

TotalMaxBD = SUM{(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), fallBD("gf1s",dst,asp,slp) * land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} ;
TotalBaselineBD = SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp) * fallow_distr(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} + SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp) * crop_distr(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} ;
TotalMinLoad = SUM{(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), loadCoeffN_flw("gf1s",slp,slt) * land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} + SUM{(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), ([runoff_flw("gf1s",slp,slt) * [2*Pst_no("pst10") - 1.5] * 0.0001] + [sloss_flw("gf1s",slp,slt) * [250 * log[Pst_no("pst10")] - 150] * 0.000001]) * land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } * redfield ;

TotalBaseLoadRedfield = baseN_load + MYTVASmodBioP * redfield ;

display crop_distr, fallow_distr, TotalInitCropArea, TotalInitFallArea, model_ha, TotalMaxBD,
TotalBaselineBD, TotalMinLoad, TotalBaseLoadRedfield ;

*RESOURCE LIMITS-----

*parameters

* valcon(con) resource endowment and technology constraints right side

* hacon(eqcon) right hand side for all ha

* fallLimits(fcon) right hand side for fallow constraints

*;

* display farm_size, fall_cost, fallLimits ;

* displaytecon, valcon, facon ;

*YIELD PARAMETERS-----

parameters

yc(crop,y) Old experimental coefficients and P-coefficients

yieldA(crop,y) Yield function coefficients for both mitscherlich and quadratic for A region

qyieldA N yield parameters for quadratic specification

myieldA N yield parameters for mitscherlich specification

;

\$GDXIN C:\gamsdir\yield_parameters\Lepsjoki_yields_2param.gdx

\$load yc qyieldA myieldA yieldA

;

DISPLAY yc, qyieldA, myieldA, yieldA ;

* PRICE DATA-----

parameters

*Ravinteiden arvot tammikuussa 2009 Hyötylanta_ohry slides (Koikkailainen?)

k_price kalium / 1.22 /

p_price cost of mineral fertilizer euro per kg / 1.09 /

n_price cost of mineral fertilizer euro per kg / 1.43 /

bd_price / 10 /

wr_price / 1 /

*COSTS-----

*Price of land from regional_inputdata.xls:dairy_farms region discounted with 5%

land_p / 350 /

;

parameter prices(primary)

/

habitat 10

nutrient 1

/

*FOR NITROGEN INITIAL VALUES-----

PARAMETERS

n1(crop) normal or prof max N dose for individual quad crops without constr

n2(crop) normal or prof max N dose for individual mitsch crops without constr

Y1(crop) prof max yield levels for quadratic crops

Y2(crop) prof max yield levels for mitscherlich crops
ninit(crop) unconstrained profit max N fertilizer dose
;
n1(j) \$(qyieldA(j,"a") AND qyieldA(j,"d") AND qyieldA(j,"c") NE 0)
= [n_price/(c_price(j)) - qyieldA(j,"d")] / [2 * qyieldA(j,"c")] ;
n2(j) \$(myieldA(j,"m") AND myieldA(j,"k") AND myieldA(j,"b") NE 0)
= log[(c_price(j) * myieldA(j,"m") * myieldA(j,"k") * myieldA(j,"b"))
/ n_price] / myieldA(j,"b") ;
Y1(j) = yieldA(j,"a") + yieldA(j,"d") * n1(j) + yieldA(j,"c") * POWER(n1(j),2) ;
*n1("f43") = 180 ;
*n1("f44") = 180 ;
*n1("f45") = 180 ;
ninit(j) = n1(j) + n2(j);

VARIABLES

Z Total annual producer surplus for modelling period euro
X(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Activity level ha
Xfa(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Fallow (ha)
PF(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope) phosphorus fertiliser applied on the field kg per ha
PS(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) phosphorus stock mg per litre
DRP(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Dissolved reactive phosphorus
PP(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Particle phosphorus
FDRP(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Dissolved reactive phosphorus from fallow land
FPP(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Particle phosphorus from fallow land
FAN(fallw,soilt,slope) Nitrogen loss from fallow land
NC(crop,soilt,slope) Nitrogen load from all possible combinations of soil slope and crop
PU(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Phosphorus removal by plants kg for plant
CY(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc) Crop yield per ha kg DM in year
* B(j,slp,slt,Pst) Buffer
NF(crop,soilt,slope) Nitrogen fertiliser kg per ha of plant j
;
FREE VARIABLE Z ;
POSITIVE VARIABLES X, Xfa, PF, PS, DRP, PP, PU, FDRP, FPP, FAN, NF ;

* VARIABLE INITIALIZATION AND BOUNDS -----

PF.up(j,slt,Pst,slp) = 30 ;
PF.L(j,slt,Pst,slp) = 0.1 ;
PF.lo(j,slt,Pst,slp) = 0.001 ;
NF.up(j,slt,slp) = ninit(j) ;
NF.L(j,slt,slp) = ninit(j) ;
** 0.8
NF.lo(j,slt,slp) = 0.001 ;
*HOW TO MODEL THE VARIANCE IN P STOCK CORRECTLY
PS.fx(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = Pst_no(Pst) ;
*CY.up(j,slp,slt) = 15000 ;
X.up(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
* farm_size * 0.9 WORKED FOR EQUALING N and P baselines before grass minimum levels were introduced
-after grass limit no feasible solutions
*X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst) = land_distr_share(slp,slt,Pst) * farm_size * 0.5 ;
*X.L(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst) = N_cropdistr_hom('1-1',j,slp,slt,Pst) ;

```
X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) / 2 ;
Xfa.up(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
```

```
* WETLANDS!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
*Xfa.L('ffn',slp,slt,Pst) = 0 ;
*Xfa.fx('ffn',slp,slt,Pst) = 0 ;
```

```
*wetlandEffectNred.fx = 1 ;
*wetlandEffectPred.fx = 1 ;
```

```
*Xfa.L("ffn",slp,slt,Pst) = 0 ;
*Xfa.up("ffn",slp,slt,Pst) = farm_size * 0.05 ;
```

```
*-----
```

```
* EQUATIONS -----
```

```
EQUATIONS
```

```
MaxBenefits          objective function to maximise social welfare
MaxBenConst         objective function to maximise social welfare (no bd or nutrient
price)
PrivateProfit       objective function to maximise crop yield private profit
MaxBiodiversity     objective function to maximise biodiversity
MinNutrientLoad     objective function to minimise nutrient load
```

```
tech(con)           technological and political constraints
land                amount of land (currently reduction allowed)
landistr(slope,soilt,Pstat,aspct,dstnc)  trying to keep the soil and slope combinations fixed
* fallowConstraint(fcon)
phobal(crop,slope,soilt,Pstat,aspct,dstnc)  phosphorus balance
* Pupptake(j,slp,slt,Pst)  definition of phosphorus uptake by plants
DRPload(crop,slope,soilt,Pstat,aspct,dstnc)  definition of dissolved phosphorus loss
PPload(crop,slope,soilt,Pstat,aspct,dstnc)  definition of particle phosphorus loss
DRPfall(fallw,slope,soilt,Pstat,aspct,dstnc)  definition of dissolved phosphorus loss for fallow
PPfall(fallw,slope,soilt,Pstat,aspct,dstnc)  definition of particle phosphorus loss for fallow
Nfall(fallw,slope,soilt)  definition of N leaching for fallow
* Ncrop(j,slope,soilt,Pstat,aspct,dstce)  definition of N leaching for crops
NcropREV(crop,slope,soilt)  REVISED directly from ICECREAM definition of N leaching for
crops
```

```
loadP              P load
loadN              N load
loadNP             constraint for N and P
cropyield(crop,slope,soilt,Pstat,aspct,dstnc)  Total crop yield for year in kgs DM
DRPMeanSlopeSoil(crop)
PPMeanSlopeSoil(crop)
DRPfall_mean(fallw)  definition of dissolved phosphorus loss for fallow
PPfall_mean(fallw)  definition of particle phosphorus loss for fallow
meanloadP          the restricted P load
minimumgrass      test for different formulation of grass minimum requirement
constraint
wetlandP
wetlandN
```

```
;
```

*YIELD FUNCTIONS-----

```

copyyield(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst).. CY(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) =E=
{
* quadratic base yield
  yieldA(j, "a")
* positive slope for nitrogen
  + yieldA(j, "d") * (NF(j,slt,slp) )
* negative term for nitrogen
  + yieldA(j, "c") * POWER((NF(j,slt,slp) ),2)
* mitserlich base yield
  + yieldA(j,"m")* [
    1 - yieldA(j,"k") *
* mitserlich nitrogen curve
    exp(-(yieldA(j,"b")*(NF(j,slt,slp))))
  ] +
  [
* Saari 1995 p68 for P-fertiliser and manure effect (ry/ha)
  + yc(j,"pcon")
  + yc(j,"pyc1") * (PF(j,slt,Pst,slp) )**0.5
  - yc(j,"pyc2") * PS(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) * (PF(j,slt,Pst,slp) )**0.5
  - yc(j,"pyc3") * (SQR[PF(j,slt,Pst,slp) ]/Pst_no(Pst) ) * yc(j,"pcoe")
  + yc(j,"pyc4") * (PF(j,slt,Pst,slp) )/Pst_no(Pst) * yc(j,"pcoe")
* muunnos ry ha
  ] / yc(j, "sry")
}
*Transform to dry matter (DM) yield
* * (nuval(j, "ka")*0.01)

```

;

\$ontext

```

[
* Myyra Mitscherlich for P-stock effect (kg/ha?)
  yc(j,"m") * [1 - yc(j,"k") * exp(-(yc(j,"b")* PS(j,slp,slt) ))]

```

\$offtext

*RESOURCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONSTRAINTS -----

* Crop production constraints and balances

```

land.. SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst),
Xfa(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} =E= model_ha ;

```

* FIX FOR PST

```

*tech(con) .. SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), tecon(j, con) * X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } =L= valcon(con) ;

```

```

landistr(slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst).. SUM{j, X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} + SUM{flw, Xfa(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} =E=
land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;

```

```

*fallowConstraint(fcon).. SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), facon(flw, fcon) * Xfa(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst)} =L=
fallLimits(fcon) ;

```

```

*minimumgrass.. SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), X('f43',slp,slt,Pst)} =G= farm_size * grass_land_share ;
*+ SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), X('f44',slp,slt,Pst)} + SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), X('f45',slp,slt,Pst)}
* phosphorus contained in seeds is removed - what about planted seeds, husks etc.
*Puptake(j,slp,slt,Pst) .. PU(j,slp,slt,Pst) =E= nuval(j,"pho")/1000 * CY(j,slp,slt,Pst) * X(j,slp,slt,Pst)
;

DRPload(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst).. DRP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) =E= runoff(j,slp,slt) * [2*(PS(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) +
0.01 * [PF(j,slt,Pst,slp) ]) - 1.5] * 0.0001 ;

PPload(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst).. PP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) =E= sloss(j,slp,slt) * [250 * log(PS(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)
+ 0.01 * PF(j,slt,Pst,slp) ) - 150] * 0.000001 ;

DRPfall(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst).. FDRP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) =E= runoff_flw(flw,slp,slt) * [2*Pst_no(Pst) -
1.5] * 0.0001 ;

PPfall(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst).. FPP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) =E= sloss_flw(flw,slp,slt) * [250 *
log[Pst_no(Pst)] - 150] * 0.000001 ;

*Ncrop(j,slp,slt).. NC(j,slt,slp) =E= loadCoeffN(j,slp,slt) * EXP[0.71 * ((NF(j,slt,slp) ) / nmax(j,slt) - 1 ) ] ;

NcropREV(j,slp,slt).. NC(j,slt,slp) =E= Ncoeff_frt_b(j,slp,slt) * exp[NF(j,slt,slp) * Ncoeff_frt_c(j,slp,slt)] ;

Nfall(flw,slp,slt).. FAN(flw,slt,slp) =E= loadCoeffN_flw(flw,slp,slt) ;

*wetlandP.. wetlandEffectPred =E= 1 -(wtldCoefficientP * [SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), Xfa('ffn', slp,slt,Pst) } /
farm_size ]) ;
*wetlandN.. wetlandEffectNred =E= 1 -(wtldCoefficientN * [SUM{(slp,slt,Pst), Xfa('ffn', slp,slt,Pst) } /
farm_size ]) ;

* CONSTRAINT FOR ABATEMENT COST PURPOSES-----
*NOTE PP PARAMETERS MIGHT BE WRONG SOMEWHERE
loadP.. (SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), DRP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)* X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} +
SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), FDRP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)* Xfa(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)}
+ (SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), PP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) * X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} +
SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), FPP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) * Xfa(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)})/bio_coef
* ) * wetlandEffectPred
) =L= baseTPload * (1 - red_l) ;
*LOADP.. SUM{j, loadcoef_DRP(j,slp,slt) * [2*(PS(j,slp,slt) + 0.01*[PF(j,slp,slt)+PM(j,slp,slt) ]) - 1.5] *
POWER(10, -4) * X(j,slp,slt) } + (loadcoef_DRP * [2*PStm - 1.5] * POWER(10, -4) * Xfa ) + (SUM{j,
(loadcoef_PP(j,slp,slt) * [250 * log(PS(j,slp,slt) + 0.01 * [PF(j,slp,slt)+PM(j,slp,slt) ])- 150] * POWER(10, -6)*
X(j,slp,slt) ))+(loadcoef_PP * [250 * log(PStm) - 150] * POWER(10, -6) * Xfa))/0.16 =L= basetpload * (1 -
red_l) ;
loadN .. [ SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), NC(j,slt,slp) * X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst),
FAN(flw,slt,slp) * Xfa(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)}
* ] * retention * wetlandEffectNred
] =L= baseload * (1 - red_l)
;

loadNP.. [ SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), NC(j,slt,slp) * X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst),
FAN(flw,slt,slp) * Xfa(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)}
]
* ] * retention * wetlandEffectNred

```



```

+ redfield * [ SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), DRP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)* X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} +
SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), FDRP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)* Xfa(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)}
+ SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), PP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) * X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst),
FPP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) * Xfa(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)}
]
=L= [redfield * basetpload + basenload] * (1 - red_l) ;

```

*MEAN VERSIONS OF LOAD CONSTRAINTS

```

*meanloadP.. SUM{(j,slp,slt), DRP_m(j,slp,slt)* X(j,slp,slt)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt), FDRP_m(flw,slp,slt)*
Xfa(flw,slp,slt)}
* + (SUM{(j,slp,slt), PP_m(j,slp,slt) * X(j,slp,slt)} + SUM{(flw,slp,slt), FPP_m(flw,slp,slt) * Xfa(flw,slp,slt)}
)/0.16
* =L= basetpload * (1 - red_l) ;

```

*OBJECTIVE FUNCTIONS-----

* MAX CROP PROFIT - FIXED COSTS

```

PrivateProfit.. Z =E= SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst),
* [ ntlsubs(j) + capsubs(j) + lfasubs(j)
[
c_price(j) * CY(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)
- [n_price* NF(j,slt,slp) + p_price * PF(j,slt,Pst,slp)] - fix_c(j)
]* X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)
]
* Revenue/cost from fallow 2009
+ SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst), - fall_cost(flw) * Xfa(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) }
* * (capfallsubs(flw) + lfafallsubs(flw) ) }
;

```

* MAX BIODIVERSITY - FIXED COSTS

```

MaxBiodiversity.. Z =E= SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst),
* [ ntlsubs(j) + capsubs(j) + lfasubs(j)
[
* c_price(j) * CY(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)
prices("habitat") * cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp)
* - wr_price * [(DRP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + PP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + NC(j,slt,slp) ]
* - [n_price* NF(j,slt,slp) + p_price * PF(j,slt,Pst,slp)]
- fix_c(j)
]* X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)
]
+ SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst),
[ bd_price * fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp)
* - wr_price * [(FDRP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + FPP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst))* redfield + FAN(flw,slt,slp) ]
* +(capfallsubs(flw) + lfafallsubs(flw)
- fall_cost(flw)
]* Xfa(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) }
;

```

* MIN NUTRIENT LOSS - FIXED COSTS

```

MinNutrientLoad.. Z =E= SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst),
* [ ntlsubs(j) + capsubs(j) + lfasubs(j) +

```

```

[
*   c_price(j) * CY(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)
*   + bd_price * cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp)
*   - prices("nutrient") * [(DRP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + PP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + NC(j,slt,slp) ]
*   - [n_price* NF(j,slt,slp) + p_price * PF(j,slt,Pst,slp)]
- fix_c(j)
]* X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)
}
* Revenue/cost from fallow 2009
+ SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst),
[
*bd_price * fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp)
- wr_price * [(FDRP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + FPP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst))* redfield + FAN(flw,slt,slp) ]
* + (capfallsubs(flw) + lfafallsubs(flw)
- fall_cost(flw)
] * Xfa(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)   }
;

* MAX "SOCIAL BENEFITS"
MaxBenefits.. Z =E= SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst),
* [ ntlsubs(j) + capsubs(j) + lfsubs(j) +
[
c_price(j) * CY(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)
+ prices("habitat") * cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp)
- prices("nutrient") * [(DRP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + PP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + NC(j,slt,slp) ]
- [n_price* NF(j,slt,slp) + p_price * PF(j,slt,Pst,slp)] - fix_c(j)
]* X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)
}
* Revenue/cost from fallow 2009
+ SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst),
[ prices("habitat") * fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp)
- prices("nutrient") * [(FDRP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + FPP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst))* redfield + FAN(flw,slt,slp)
]
* + (capfallsubs(flw) + lfafallsubs(flw)
- fall_cost(flw)
] * Xfa(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)   }
;

* MAX "SOCIAL BENEFITS"
MaxBenConst.. Z =E= SUM{(j,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst),
* [ ntlsubs(j) + capsubs(j) + lfsubs(j) +
[
c_price(j) * CY(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)
* + prices("habitat") * cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp)
* - prices("nutrient") * [(DRP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + PP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + NC(j,slt,slp) ]
- [n_price* NF(j,slt,slp) + p_price * PF(j,slt,Pst,slp)] - fix_c(j)
]* X(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)
}
* Revenue/cost from fallow 2009
+ SUM{(flw,slp,slt,Pst,asp,dst),
[
* prices("habitat") * fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp)

```

```

* - prices("nutrient") * [(FDRP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + FPP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst))* redfield +
FAN(flw,slt,slp) ]
* + (capfallsubs(flw) + lfafallsubs(flw)
- fall_cost(flw)
] * Xfa(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)    }
;

```

*RESULT PARAMETERS

parameters

* Privat Profit (PP), Biodiversity (BD), Nutrient Load (NL), Social Welfare (SW)

TotalYieldValuePP

TotalBdValuePP

TotalLoadValuePP

TotalYieldValuePerHaPP

TotalBdValuePerHaPP

TotalLoadValuePerHaPP

TotalLoadPP

TotalBiodiversityPP

CropLoadPP(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

CropBiodiversityPP(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

FallLoadPP(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

FallBiodiversityPP(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

YieldValuePP(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

CropBdValuePP(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

CropLoadValuePP(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

FallBdValuePP(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

FallLoadValuePP(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

cropSharePP(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

fallSharePP(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

BiodiversityPP(soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

LoadPP(soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

*BD

TotalYieldValueBD

TotalBdValueBD

TotalLoadValueBD

TotalYieldValuePerHaBD

TotalBdValuePerHaBD

TotalLoadValuePerHaBD

TotalLoadBD

TotalBiodiversityBD

CropLoadBD(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

CropBiodiversityBD(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

FallLoadBD(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

FallBiodiversityBD(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

YieldValueBD(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

CropBdValueBD (crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

CropLoadValueBD(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

FallBdValueBD(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

FallLoadValueBD(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

cropShareBD(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

fallShareBD(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

BiodiversityBD(soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)

LoadBD(soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 *NL
 TotalYieldValueNL
 TotalBdValueNL
 TotalLoadValueNL
 TotalYieldValuePerHaNL
 TotalBdValuePerHaNL
 TotalLoadValuePerHaNL
 TotalLoadNL
 TotalBiodiversityNL
 CropLoadNL(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 CropBiodiversityNL(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 FallLoadNL(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 FallBiodiversityNL(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 YieldValueNL(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 CropBdValueNL(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 CropLoadValueNL(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 FallBdValueNL(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 FallLoadValueNL(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 cropShareNL(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 fallShareNL(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 BiodiversityNL(soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 LoadNL(soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 *SW
 TotalYieldValueSW
 TotalBdValueSW
 TotalLoadValueSW
 TotalYieldValuePerHaSW
 TotalBdValuePerHaSW
 TotalLoadValuePerHaSW
 TotalLoadSW
 TotalBiodiversitySW
 CropLoadSW(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 CropBiodiversitySW(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 FallLoadSW(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 FallBiodiversitySW(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 YieldValueSW(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 CropBdValueSW(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 CropLoadValueSW(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 FallBdValueSW(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 FallLoadValueSW(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 cropShareSW(crop,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 fallShareSW(fallw,soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 BiodiversitySW(soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 LoadSW(soilt,Pstat,slope,aspct,dstnc)
 TotFallShareSW
 TotBdvFallShareSW
 ;

* MODELS -----
 MODEL PROFMAX / PrivateProfit, cropyield

```

*land
* minimumgrass
landistr
* tech
* fallowConstraint
DRPload, PPlload, DRPfall, PPfall
NcropREV
Nfall
* loadP
* wetlandP
* wetlandN
/ ;
SOLVE PROFMAX using NLP maximising Z ;

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*RESULTS FOR PRIVATE PROFIT

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CropLoadPP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)$ (X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) > 0 ) = [(DRP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) +
PP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + NC.L(j,slt,slp) ] ;
FallLoadPP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)$ (Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) > 0 ) = [(FDRP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) +
FPP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + FAN.L(flw,slt,slp) ] ;
CropBiodiversityPP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)$ (X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) > 0 ) = cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp) ;
FallBiodiversityPP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)$ (Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) > 0 ) = fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp) ;

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```

YieldValuePP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = c_price(j) * CY.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
CropBdValuePP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = bd_price * cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp) * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
FallBdValuePP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = bd_price * fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp) * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
CropLoadValuePP(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = wr_price * [(DRP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + PP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst))
* redfield + NC.L(j,slt,slp) ] * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
FallLoadValuePP(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = wr_price * [(FDRP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) +
FPP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + FAN.L(flw,slt,slp) ] * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;

```

```

TotalYieldValuePP = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), c_price(j) * CY.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) *
X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;
TotalBdValuePP = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), bd_price * cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp) * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) }
+ SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), bd_price * fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp) * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;
TotalLoadValuePP = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), wr_price * [(DRP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) +
PP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + NC.L(j,slt,slp) ] * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } +
SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), wr_price * [(FDRP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + FPP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) *
redfield + FAN.L(flw,slt,slp) ] * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;

```

```

TotalYieldValuePerHaPP = TotalYieldValuePP / model_ha ;
TotalBdValuePerHaPP = TotalBdValuePP / model_ha ;
TotalLoadValuePerHaPP = TotalLoadValuePP / model_ha ;

```

```

TotalLoadPP = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), [(DRP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + PP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) *
redfield + NC.L(j,slt,slp) ] * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } + SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst),
[(FDRP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + FPP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + FAN.L(flw,slt,slp) ] *
Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;
TotalBiodiversityPP = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp) * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } +
SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp) * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;

```

$\text{cropSharePP}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) \$(X.L(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) > 0) = X.L(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) /$
 $\text{land_distr}(\text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) ;$
 $\text{fallSharePP}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) \$(Xfa.L(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) > 0) = Xfa.L(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) /$
 $\text{land_distr}(\text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) ;$

$\text{BiodiversityPP}(\text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) = \text{SUM}\{j, \text{cropSharePP}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) * \text{CropBiodiversityPP}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst})\} + \text{SUM}\{\text{flw}, \text{fallSharePP}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) * \text{FallBiodiversityPP}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst})\} ;$
 $\text{LoadPP}(\text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) = \text{SUM}\{j, \text{cropSharePP}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) * \text{CropLoadPP}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst})\} + \text{SUM}\{\text{flw}, \text{fallSharePP}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) * \text{FallLoadPP}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst})\} ;$

*Setting the individual environmental aspects equal to value of max profit

$\text{TotalMaxProfit} = Z.L ;$
 $\text{prices}(\text{"habitat"}) = Z.L / \text{TotalMaxBD} ;$
 $\text{prices}(\text{"nutrient"}) = Z.L / \text{TotalMinLoad} ;$

display bd_price, wr_price ;

MODEL BDMAX / MaxBiodiversity, cropyield

*tech
 *minimumgrass
 *land
 landistr
 * fallowConstraint
 DRPload, PPlload
 DRPfall
 PPfall
 NcropREV
 Nfall
 * loadN
 * wetlandP
 * wetlandN
 / ;

SOLVE BDMAX using NLP maximising Z ;

$\text{CropLoadBD}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) \$(X.L(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) > 0) = [(\text{DRP.L}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) + \text{PP.L}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst})) * \text{redfield} + \text{NC.L}(j, \text{slt}, \text{slp})] ;$
 $\text{FallLoadBD}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) \$(Xfa.L(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) > 0) = [(\text{FDRP.L}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) + \text{FPP.L}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst})) * \text{redfield} + \text{FAN.L}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{slp})] ;$
 $\text{CropBiodiversityBD}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) \$(X.L(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) > 0) = \text{cropBD}(j, \text{dst}, \text{asp}, \text{slp}) ;$
 $\text{FallBiodiversityBD}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) \$(Xfa.L(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) > 0) = \text{fallBD}(\text{flw}, \text{dst}, \text{asp}, \text{slp}) ;$

$\text{YieldValueBD}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) = \text{c_price}(j) * \text{CY.L}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) * X.L(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) ;$
 $\text{CropBdValueBD}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) = \text{bd_price} * \text{cropBD}(j, \text{dst}, \text{asp}, \text{slp}) * X.L(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) ;$
 $\text{FallBdValueBD}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) = \text{bd_price} * \text{fallBD}(\text{flw}, \text{dst}, \text{asp}, \text{slp}) * Xfa.L(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) ;$
 $\text{CropLoadValueBD}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) = \text{wr_price} * [(\text{DRP.L}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) + \text{PP.L}(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst})) * \text{redfield} + \text{NC.L}(j, \text{slt}, \text{slp})] * X.L(j, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) ;$
 $\text{FallLoadValueBD}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) = \text{wr_price} * [(\text{FDRP.L}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) + \text{FPP.L}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst})) * \text{redfield} + \text{FAN.L}(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{slp})] * Xfa.L(\text{flw}, \text{slt}, \text{Pst}, \text{slp}, \text{asp}, \text{dst}) ;$

$$\text{TotalYieldValueBD} = \text{SUM}\{(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}), \text{c_price}(j) * \text{CY.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) * \text{X.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\};$$

$$\text{TotalBdValueBD} = \text{SUM}\{(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}), \text{bd_price} * \text{cropBD}(j,\text{dst},\text{asp},\text{slp}) * \text{X.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\} + \text{SUM}\{(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}), \text{bd_price} * \text{fallBD}(\text{flw},\text{dst},\text{asp},\text{slp}) * \text{Xfa.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\};$$

$$\text{TotalLoadValueBD} = \text{SUM}\{(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}), \text{wr_price} * [(\text{DRP.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) + \text{PP.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})) * \text{redfield} + \text{NC.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{slp})] * \text{X.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\} + \text{SUM}\{(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}), \text{wr_price} * [(\text{FDRP.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) + \text{FPP.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})) * \text{redfield} + \text{FAN.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{slp})] * \text{Xfa.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\};$$

$$\text{TotalYieldValuePerHaBD} = \text{TotalYieldValueBD} / \text{model_ha};$$

$$\text{TotalBdValuePerHaBD} = \text{TotalBdValueBD} / \text{model_ha};$$

$$\text{TotalLoadValuePerHaBD} = \text{TotalLoadValueBD} / \text{model_ha};$$

$$\text{TotalLoadBD} = \text{SUM}\{(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}), [(\text{DRP.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) + \text{PP.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})) * \text{redfield} + \text{NC.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{slp})] * \text{X.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\} + \text{SUM}\{(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}), [(\text{FDRP.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) + \text{FPP.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})) * \text{redfield} + \text{FAN.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{slp})] * \text{Xfa.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\};$$

$$\text{TotalBiodiversityBD} = \text{SUM}\{(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}), \text{cropBD}(j,\text{dst},\text{asp},\text{slp}) * \text{X.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\} + \text{SUM}\{(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}), \text{fallBD}(\text{flw},\text{dst},\text{asp},\text{slp}) * \text{Xfa.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\};$$

$$\text{cropShareBD}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\$(\text{X.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) > 0) = \text{X.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) / \text{land_distr}(\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst});$$

$$\text{fallShareBD}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\$(\text{Xfa.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) > 0) = \text{Xfa.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) / \text{land_distr}(\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst});$$

$$\text{BiodiversityBD}(\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) = \text{SUM}\{j, \text{cropSharePP}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) * \text{CropBiodiversityBD}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\} + \text{SUM}\{\text{flw}, \text{fallShareBD}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) * \text{FallBiodiversityBD}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\};$$

$$\text{LoadBD}(\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) = \text{SUM}\{j, \text{cropSharePP}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) * \text{CropLoadBD}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\} + \text{SUM}\{\text{flw}, \text{fallShareBD}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) * \text{FallLoadBD}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\};$$

MODEL NLOADMIN / MinNutrientLoad, cropyield

*tech
 *minimumgrass
 *land
 landistr
 * fallowConstraint
 DRPload, PPload
 DRPfall
 PPfall
 NcropREV
 Nfall
 * loadN
 / ;

SOLVE NLOADMIN using NLP maximising Z ;

$$\text{CropLoadNL}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\$(\text{X.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) > 0) = [(\text{DRP.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) + \text{PP.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})) * \text{redfield} + \text{NC.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{slp})];$$

$$\text{FallLoadNL}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\$(\text{Xfa.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) > 0) = [(\text{FDRP.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) + \text{FPP.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})) * \text{redfield} + \text{FAN.L}(\text{flw},\text{slt},\text{slp})];$$

$$\text{CropBiodiversityNL}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst})\$(\text{X.L}(j,\text{slt},\text{Pst},\text{slp},\text{asp},\text{dst}) > 0) = \text{cropBD}(j,\text{dst},\text{asp},\text{slp});$$

FallBiodiversityNL(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) $\$(Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) > 0) = fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp) ;$

YieldValueNL(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = c_price(j) * CY.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
CropBdValueNL(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = bd_price * cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp) * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
FallBdValueNL(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = bd_price * fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp) * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
CropLoadValueNL(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = wr_price * [(DRP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + PP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + NC.L(j,slt,slp)] * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
FallLoadValueNL(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = wr_price * [(FDRP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + FPP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + FAN.L(flw,slt,slp)] * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;

TotalYieldValueNL = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), c_price(j) * CY.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;
TotalBdValueNL = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), bd_price * cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp) * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } + SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), bd_price * fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp) * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;
TotalLoadValueNL = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), wr_price * [(DRP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + PP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + NC.L(j,slt,slp)] * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } + SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), wr_price * [(FDRP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + FPP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + FAN.L(flw,slt,slp)] * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;

TotalYieldValuePerHaNL = TotalYieldValueNL /model_ha ;
TotalBdValuePerHaNL = TotalBdValueNL /model_ha ;
TotalLoadValuePerHaNL = TotalLoadValueNL /model_ha ;

TotalLoadNL = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), [(DRP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + PP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + NC.L(j,slt,slp)] * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } + SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), [(FDRP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + FPP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + FAN.L(flw,slt,slp)] * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;
TotalBiodiversityNL = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp) * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } + SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp) * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;

cropShareNL(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) $\$(X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) > 0) = X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)/land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;$
fallShareNL(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) $\$(Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) > 0) = Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)/land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;$

BiodiversityNL(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = [SUM{j,cropShareNL(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) * CropBiodiversityNL(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + SUM{flw,fallShareNL(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) * FallBiodiversityNL(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)}}] / 2 ;
LoadNL(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = [SUM{j,cropShareNL(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) * CropLoadNL(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + SUM{flw,fallShareNL(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) * FallLoadNL(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)}}] / 2 ;

MODEL WELFAREMAX / MaxBenefits, cropyield

*tech
*land
landistr
* fallowConstraint
DRPload, PPload
DRPfall
PPfall
NcropREV
Nfall


```

/ ;
SOLVE WELFAREMAX using NLP maximising Z ;

MODEL ConstrainedMax / MaxBenConst, cropyield
*tech
*land
landistr
* fallowConstraint
DRPload, Ppload
DRPfall
PPfall
NcropREV
Nfall
loadNP

/ ;
SOLVE ConstrainedMax using NLP maximising Z ;

*display TotalYieldValuePerHaPP, TotalBdValuePerHaPP, TotalLoadValuePerHaPP ;
*display TotalLoadPP, TotalBiodiversityPP ;

display c_price, bd_price, wr_price, fall_cost, fix_c ;

*FOR SCENARIO COMPARISON AND REPORT WRITING
sets  alli all items in the scenario comparison / habitat, nutrient, Total /
      measures / NetIncome, NetHabitat, NetNutLoad, TotFallowShare, TotBdvFallShare /
      plotmsrs(measures) / NetIncome, NetHabitat, NetNutLoad /
;
Parameter summary(alli,measures)  Farm Summary ;

display prices, alli, primary ;

```

Loop and sensitivity analysis

*SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS LOOPS

\$onsymlist offsymxref

option limrow=0;

option solprint=off;

option limcol=0;

\$include LepsCrop_6_2011.gms

*\$include LepsCropReport_3_2011.gms

*step 1 - setup scenarios

sets ordr /ScenarioSetup, ScenarioResults/

scenarios / base, zerozero, pScen1*pScen100, hab1*hab10, habZ1*habZ10, habH1*habH10,
habHZ1*habHZ10, pScenH1*pScenH100, pScenB1*pScenB100, pScenN1*pScenN100 /
priceScen(scenarios) / zerozero, pScen1*pScen100, hab1*hab10, habZ1*habZ10, habH1*habH10,
habHZ1*habHZ10, pScenH1*pScenH100, pScenB1*pScenB100, pScenN1*pScenN100 /
priceScen1(priceScen) low price (except when nutrient price is constant) /
pScen1*pScen100 /
priceScen2(priceScen) high price (except when nutrient price is constant) /
pScenH1*pScenH100 /
priceScen3(priceScen) high bd price low nutrient (except when nutrient price is constant) /
pScenB1*pScenB100 /
priceScen4(priceScen) high nutrient price low bd price (except when nutrient price is constant) /
pScenN1*pScenN100 /
habPchange(scenarios) only habitat price changes / hab1*hab10 /
habPHchange(scenarios) only habitat price changes / habH1*habH10 /
habZeroP1(scenarios) / habZ1*habZ10 /
habZeroP2(scenarios) / habHZ1*habHZ10 /

;

*alias(priceScen, priceScen1)

*display Newscenarios ;

parameter summary(alli,measures) Farm Summary ;
parameter savsumm(ordr,*alli,scenarios) Comparative Farm Summary ;
parameter scenPrice(primary,scenarios) Price alterations by scenario ;
parameter scen1(primary,scenarios) Price alterations by scenario ;
parameter recPrice(primary,scenarios) Price recorded within loop ;
parameter ite1 iterations /1/ ;

*FOR CHECKING THE SCENARIO LOGIC

LOOP(priceScen1,
scen1("habitat",priceScen1) = mod(priceScen1.ord,10)/10 ;
scen1("nutrient",priceScen1) = ceil(priceScen1.ord/10)/10 ;
);

scenprice(primary,scenarios) = prices(primary) ;

*step 2 save data

parameter savprice(primary) saved non-market commodity prices;
savprice(primary)=prices(primary) ;

```

*DECREASING LOOP FROM THE BASE PRICE DOWN TO 0\% AT 10\% INTERVAL
* habitat = 0.1*baseline-baseline, nutrient = 0-0.9*baseline
LOOP(priceScen1,
  scenPrice("habitat",priceScen1) = prices("habitat") * (1 - mod(priceScen1.ord,10)/10) ;
  scenPrice("nutrient",priceScen1) = prices("nutrient") * (1 - ceil(priceScen1.ord/10)/10) ;
);
* habitat = 0.1baseline-baseline, nutrient = baseline
LOOP(habPchange,
  scenPrice("habitat",habPchange) = prices("habitat") * (1 - mod(habPchange.ord,10)/10) ;
);
* habitat = 0, nutrient = 0.1*baseline-baseline
LOOP(habZeroP1,
  scenPrice("nutrient",habZeroP1) = prices("nutrient") * (1 - mod(habZeroP1.ord,10)/10) ;
  scenPrice("habitat",habZeroP1) = 0 ;
);

*setting the initial prices higher so that there will be no barley solution in the scenarios
prices(primary) = prices(primary) * 10 ;

LOOP(priceScen2,
  scenPrice("habitat",priceScen2) = prices("habitat") * (1 - mod(priceScen2.ord,10)/10) ;
  scenPrice("nutrient",priceScen2) = prices("nutrient") * (1 - ceil(priceScen2.ord/10)/10) ;
);
LOOP(habPHchange,
  scenPrice("habitat",habPHchange) = prices("habitat") * (1 - mod(habPHchange.ord,10)/10) ;
);

prices(primary) = savprice(primary) ;
prices("habitat") = prices("habitat") * 10 ;

LOOP(priceScen3,
  scenPrice("habitat",priceScen3) = prices("habitat") * (1 - mod(priceScen3.ord,10)/10) ;
  scenPrice("nutrient",priceScen3) = prices("nutrient") * (1 - ceil(priceScen3.ord/10)/10) ;
);

prices(primary) = savprice(primary) ;
prices("nutrient") = prices("nutrient") * 10 ;

LOOP(priceScen4,
  scenPrice("habitat",priceScen4) = prices("habitat") * (1 - mod(priceScen4.ord,10)/10) ;
  scenPrice("nutrient",priceScen4) = prices("nutrient") * (1 - ceil(priceScen4.ord/10)/10) ;
);

LOOP(habZeroP2,
  scenPrice("nutrient",habZeroP2) = prices("nutrient") * (1 - mod(habZeroP2.ord,10)/10) ;
  scenPrice("habitat",habZeroP2) = 0 ;
);
scenPrice(primary,"zerozero") = 0 ;

display scen1, prices, scenPrice, savprice, priceScen ;
*$ontext

```

```

loop(scenarios,

*step 3 reestablish data to base level
*   prices(primary) = savprice(primary)           ;

*step 4 change data to levels needed in scenario
*   prices(primary)$scenprice(primary,scenarios) = scenPrice(primary,scenarios) ;
   prices(primary) = scenPrice(primary,scenarios) ;
   recPrice(primary,scenarios) = prices(primary) ;
*   display prices;

*step 5 -- solve model
   SOLVE WELFAREMAX using NLP maximising Z ;

*step 6 single scenario report writing
$include LepsCropReport_3_2011.gms

*step 7 cross scenario report writing
*   savsumm("ScenarioSetup", "prices", primary, scenarios) = prices(primary)   ;
   savsumm("ScenarioResults", measures, alli, scenarios) = summary(alli, measures) ;

*step 8 end of loop
);

*step 9 compute and display final results
option savsumm:2:3:1; display savsumm;

parameter savsummp(ordr, *, alli, scenarios) Comparative Farm Summary (percent chg) ;

savsummp(ordr, measures, alli, scenarios)$savsumm(ordr, measures, alli, "base")=
  round( (savsumm(ordr, measures, alli, scenarios)
    -savsumm(ordr, measures, alli, "base"))*100
    /savsumm(ordr, measures, alli, "base"), 1);
savsummp(ordr, measures, alli, scenarios)
  $(savsumm(ordr, measures, alli, "base") eq 0
  and savsumm(ordr, measures, alli, scenarios) ne 0)=na;
savsummp(ordr, "prices", alli, scenarios)$savsumm(ordr, "prices", alli, "base")=
  round( (savsumm(ordr, "prices", alli, scenarios)
    -savsumm(ordr, "prices", alli, "base"))*100
    /savsumm(ordr, "prices", alli, "base"), 1);
savsummp(ordr, "prices", alli, scenarios)
  $(savsumm(ordr, "prices", alli, "base") eq 0
  and savsumm(ordr, "prices", alli, scenarios) ne 0)=na;
option savsummp:1:3:1; display savsummp;
display scenprice, recPrice ;
*$offtext

sets
NL_PO(priceScen) set with nutrient load price equal to 0
BD_PO(priceScen) sets with nutrient load price equal to 0
axisitem / NetIncome, NetHabitat, NetNutLoad, BDprice, NLprice /

```

```

graph Scenarios / Results /
* priceScen(scenarios) / pScen1*pScen100 /
;

NL_P0(priceScen)$scenPrice('nutrient',priceScen) = 0 = yes ;
BD_P0(priceScen)$scenPrice('habitat',priceScen) = 0 = yes ;

parameter plot3D(graph, priceScen, priceScen, axisitem) ;
parameter DataPlot3D(graph, priceScen, priceScen, axisitem) ;
parameter habitatOnly(graph, priceScen, axisitem) ;
parameter nutrientOnly(graph, priceScen, axisitem) ;

habitatOnly(graph, NL_P0, "NetIncome") = savsumm("ScenarioResults","NetIncome","Total",NL_P0) ;
habitatOnly(graph, NL_P0, "NetHabitat") = savsumm("ScenarioResults","NetHabitat","Total",NL_P0) ;

nutrientOnly(graph, BD_P0, "NetIncome") = savsumm("ScenarioResults","NetIncome","Total",BD_P0) ;
nutrientOnly(graph, BD_P0, "NetNutLoad") = savsumm("ScenarioResults","NetNutLoad","Total",BD_P0) ;

plot3D(graph, priceScen, priceScen, "NetIncome") =
savsumm("ScenarioResults","NetIncome","Total",priceScen) ;
plot3D(graph, priceScen, priceScen, "NetHabitat") =
savsumm("ScenarioResults","NetHabitat","Total",priceScen) ;
plot3D(graph, priceScen, priceScen, "NetNutLoad") =
savsumm("ScenarioResults","NetNutLoad","Total",priceScen) ;

DataPlot3D(graph, priceScen, priceScen, "NetIncome") =
savsumm("ScenarioResults","NetIncome","Total",priceScen) ;
DataPlot3D(graph, priceScen, priceScen, "NetHabitat") =
savsumm("ScenarioResults","NetHabitat","Total",priceScen) ;
DataPlot3D(graph, priceScen, priceScen, "NetNutLoad") =
savsumm("ScenarioResults","NetNutLoad","Total",priceScen) ;
DataPlot3D(graph, priceScen, priceScen, "BDprice") = scenPrice("habitat",priceScen) ;
DataPlot3D(graph, priceScen, priceScen, "NLprice") = scenPrice("nutrient",priceScen) ;

display NL_P0, BD_P0, plot3D, habitatOnly, nutrientOnly ;
*plot3D,
*plotmsrs(measures) / NetIncome, NetHabitat, NetNutLoad /
*plotmsrs = axis items

*The data to be graphed as 3D-plot must be contained in a four dimensional parameter (a parameter which
has four sets/indexes/dimensions).
*The number of elements in the first argument determines the number of different planes in a plot.
*The number of elements in the second argument determines the number of x-axis values.
*The number of elements in the third argument determines the number of y-axis values.
*The order of the elements in the second and third index determines how the different data points
pertaining to one plane are connected.
*The remaining argument (fourth index) must contain at least three set elements of which one represents
the x-axis, another one the y-axis coordinate, and a third one the z-axis coordinate.

*$setglobal gp_style "lines"
*$libinclude gnuplotxyz plot3D NetHabitat NetNutLoad NetIncome

```

```
$libinclude gnuplotxyz habitatOnly NetIncome NetHabitat
$libinclude gnuplotxyz nutrientOnly NetIncome NetNutLoad
```

```
*file wtex /"D:\Documents\Econtools\article\abatmentCostTable.tex"/; put wtex;
*$setglobal title "Abatement costs for N and P. Optimisation and OLS results for 16 \% and 32 \%
reduction targets "
*$setglobal format tex
*parameter decimals(columns) /a 0,b 4 ,c 1/ ;
*$setglobal row_label rows4
*$setglobal col_label columns4
```

```
*THESE PARAMETERS ARE ONLY ONE DIMENSIONAL AND HENCE THE TABLES DO NOT WORK
$setglobal format tex
```

```
*file wtex /"D:\Documents\Econtools\article\example.tex"/; put wtex;
*$setglobal texlabel "tab:example"
*$libinclude GAMS2tbl slope_share
```

```
*display LepsArableDistr ;
```

```
*EXPORT TO MDB = add the script from below to the gdx viewer options
```

```
*ODBC DSN-less MS Access Driver
```

```
*Driver={Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb)};Dbq= D:\GIS\SAMA_databaseGIS2003.mdb;
```

```
*OLE DB Provider for ODBC Access (Jet)
```

```
*Provider =MSDASQL; Driver={Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb)};Dbq= D:\GIS\SAMA_databaseGIS2003.mdb;
```

```
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=D:\gamsdir\biodiversity\BdNIOpimizationResults.gdx sql id=CropLoadSW'
```

```
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=D:\gamsdir\biodiversity\BdNIOpimizationResults.gdx sql id=FallLoadSW'
```

```
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=D:\gamsdir\biodiversity\BdNIOpimizationResults.gdx sql id=CropLoadNL'
```

```
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=D:\gamsdir\biodiversity\BdNIOpimizationResults.gdx sql id=FallLoadNL'
```

```
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=D:\gamsdir\biodiversity\BdNIOpimizationResults.gdx sql id=CropBiodiversityBD'
```

```
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=D:\gamsdir\biodiversity\BdNIOpimizationResults.gdx sql id=FallBiodiversityBD'
```

```
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=D:\gamsdir\biodiversity\BdNIOpimizationResults.gdx sql id=fallBD'
```

```
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=D:\gamsdir\biodiversity\BdNIOpimizationResults.gdx sql id=CropBiodiversitySW'
```

```
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=D:\gamsdir\biodiversity\BdNIOpimizationResults.gdx sql id=FallBiodiversitySW'
```

```
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=D:\gamsdir\biodiversity\BdNIOpimizationResults.gdx sql id=CropLoadSW'
```

```
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=D:\gamsdir\biodiversity\BdNIOpimizationResults.gdx sql id=FallLoadSW'
```

```
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=D:\gamsdir\biodiversity\BdNIOpimizationResults.gdx sql id=BiodiversitySW'
```

```
*execute 'gdxviewer.exe i=D:\gamsdir\biodiversity\BdNIOpimizationResults.gdx sql id=LoadSW'
```

```
*$offtext
```

Loop parameter file

```

CropLoadSW(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)$ (X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) > 0 )      = [(DRP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) +
PP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + NC.L(j,slt,slp) ] ;
FallLoadSW(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)$ (Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) > 0 )      = [(FDRP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)
+ FPP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + FAN.L(flw,slt,slp) ] ;
CropBiodiversitySW(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)$ (X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) > 0 ) = cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp) ;
FallBiodiversitySW(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)$ (Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) > 0 ) = fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp) ;

YieldValueSW(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = c_price(j) * CY.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
CropBdValueSW(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = prices("habitat") * cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp) * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)
;
FallBdValueSW(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = prices("habitat") * fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp) *
Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
CropLoadValueSW(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = prices("nutrient") * [(DRP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) +
PP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + NC.L(j,slt,slp) ] * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
FallLoadValueSW(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = prices("nutrient") * [(FDRP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) +
FPP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + FAN.L(flw,slt,slp) ] * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;

TotalYieldValueSW = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), c_price(j) * CY.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) *
X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;
TotalBdValueSW = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), bd_price * cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp) * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) }
+ SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), bd_price * fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp) * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;
TotalLoadValueSW = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), wr_price * [(DRP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) +
PP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + NC.L(j,slt,slp) ] * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } +
SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), wr_price * [(FDRP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + FPP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) *
redfield + FAN.L(flw,slt,slp) ] * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;

TotalYieldValuePerHaSW = TotalYieldValueSW /model_ha ;
TotalBdValuePerHaSW = TotalBdValueSW /model_ha ;
TotalLoadValuePerHaSW = TotalLoadValueSW /model_ha ;

TotalLoadSW = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), [(DRP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + PP.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) *
redfield + NC.L(j,slt,slp) ] * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } + SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst),
[(FDRP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) + FPP.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)) * redfield + FAN.L(flw,slt,slp) ] *
Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;
TotalBiodiversitySW = SUM{(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), cropBD(j,dst,asp,slp) * X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } +
SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst), fallBD(flw,dst,asp,slp) * Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) } ;

cropShareSW(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)$ (X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) > 0 )      = X.L(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)/
land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;
fallShareSW(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)$ (Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) > 0 ) = Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)/
land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) ;

TotFallShareSW = SUM{(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst),Xfa.L(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} /
SUM{(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst),land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} ;
TotBdvFallShareSW = SUM{(bdfall,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst),Xfa.L(bdfall,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} /
SUM{(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst),land_distr(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} ;

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BiodiversitySW(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = SUM{j,cropShareSW(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) *
CropBiodiversitySW(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} + SUM{flw,fallShareSW(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) *
FallBiodiversitySW(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} ;
LoadSW(slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) = SUM{j,cropShareSW(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) *
CropLoadSW(j,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} + SUM{flw,fallShareSW(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst) *
FallLoadSW(flw,slt,Pst,slp,asp,dst)} ;

```

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*display model_ha, model_size, catchmentFieldShare, baseTPload, baseNload, TotalMinLoad, TotalMaxBD
;
*display TotalYieldValuePP, TotalYieldValueBD,TotalYieldValueNL, TotalYieldValueSW ;
*display TotalBiodiversityPP, TotalBiodiversityBD, TotalBiodiversityNL, TotalBiodiversitySW ;
*display TotalLoadPP, TotalLoadBD, TotalLoadNL, TotalLoadSW ;
*display CropBiodiversityBD, FallBiodiversityBD ;
*display FallBiodiversitySW, FallBiodiversityPP, FallBiodiversityBD, FallBiodiversityNL ;
*display BiodiversitySW, LoadSW ;
summary("Total","netIncome") = TotalYieldValueSW ;
summary("Total","NetHabitat") = TotalBiodiversitySW ;
summary("Total","NetNutLoad") = TotalLoadSW ;
summary("Total","TotFallowShare") = TotFallShareSW ;
summary("Total","TotBdvFallShare") = TotBdvFallShareSW ;

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MTT, FI-31600 Jokioinen, Finland.

Tel. +358 29 5300 700, email julkaisut@mtt.fi