



A multi-year drought can alter the nitrate retention capacity of a catchment

Carolin Winter¹, Tam van Nguyen¹, Andreas Musolff¹, Stefanie R. Lutz², Michael Rode³, Rohini Kumar⁴, Jan H. Fleckenstein^{1,5}

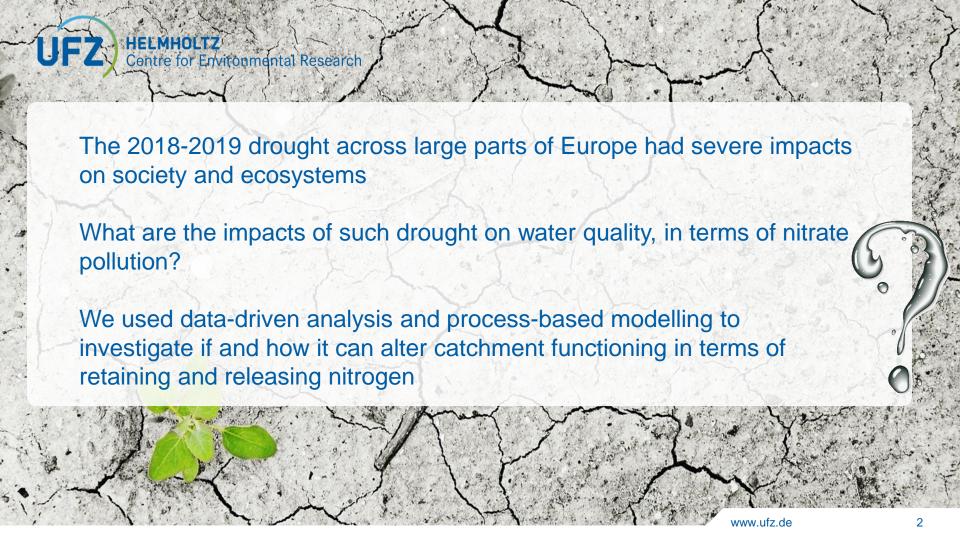
¹Department of Hydrogeology – UFZ Leipzig, Germany

²Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development – Utrecht University, Netherlands

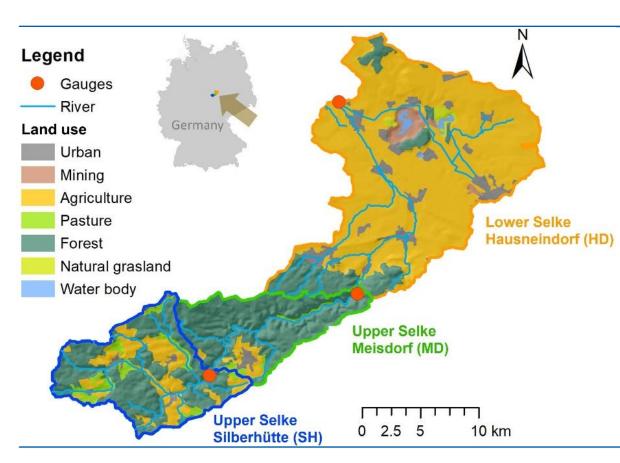
³Department Aquatic Ecosystem Analysis and Management – UFZ Leipzig, Germany

⁴Department of Computational Hydrosystems – UFZ Leipzig, Germany

⁵Hydrologic Modelling Unit, Bayreuth Center of Ecology and Environmental Research – University of Bayreuth, Germany



Study site

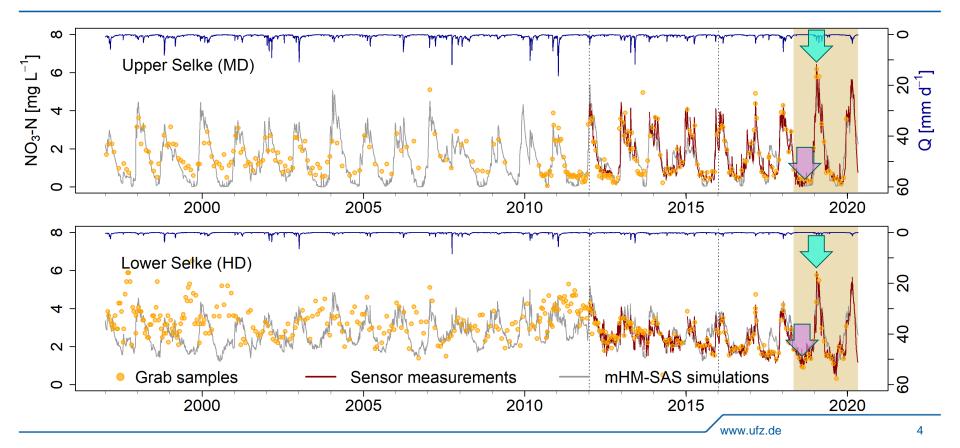




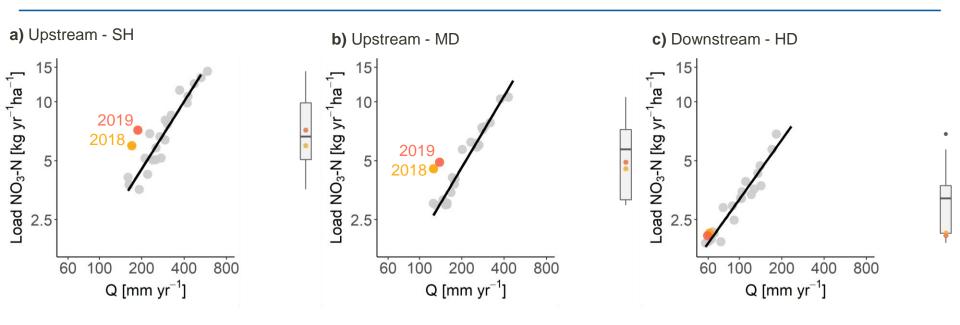
- Mesoscale heterogeneous catchment with 3 nested gauges
- Upstream (SH and MD): short transit times
- Downstream (HD): long transit times

Data

- → Very low nitrate concentrations during dry summers
- → Exceptionally high concentrations during rewetting



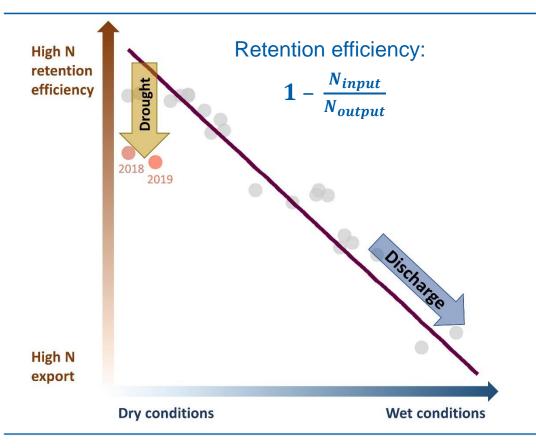
Drought impact on stream nitrate export



Upstream: Loads are close to the long-term median, but relative to discharge they are exceptionally high

Downstream: Loads are small compared to previous years, but in line with the Load-Discharge relationship

A multi-year drought can decrease N retention capacity of a catchment



- Lower N denitrification and plant uptake in dry soils cause a higher provision of N for leaching with rewetting
- Catchment specific transit times control the timing of drought impacts on stream nitrate concentrations
- Increasingly long and hot droughts pose a risk to water quality at catchment scale

