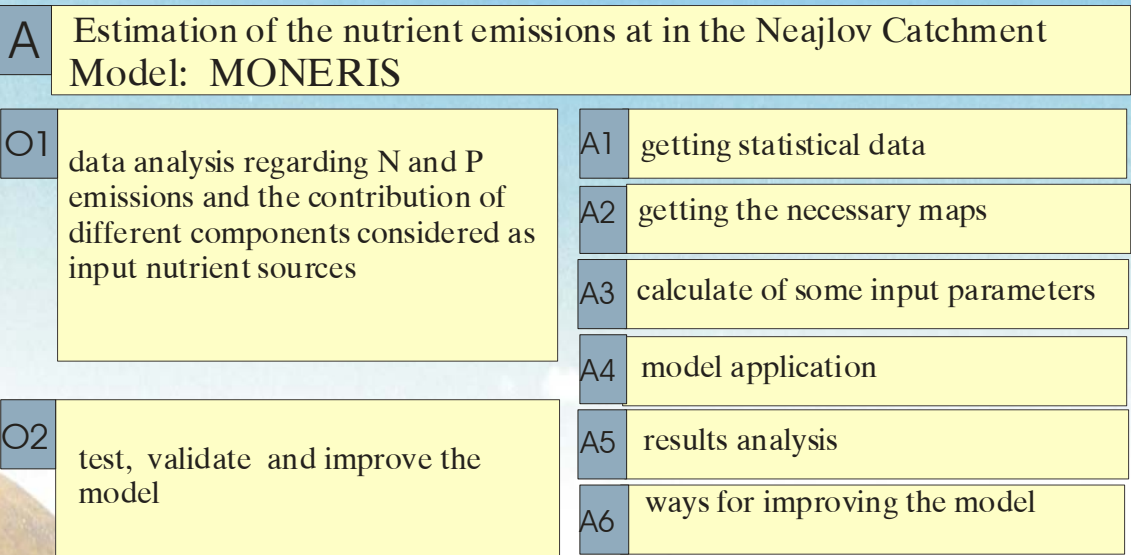
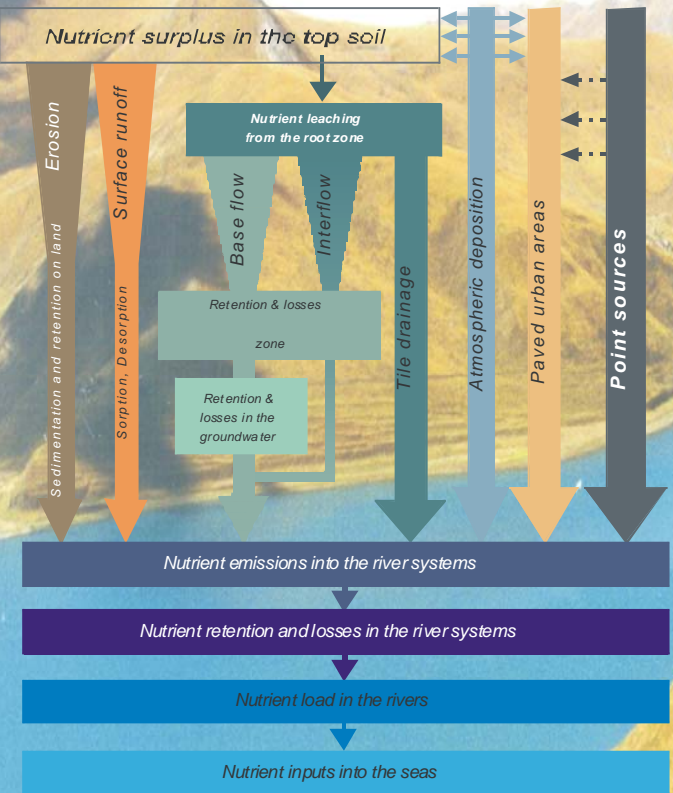


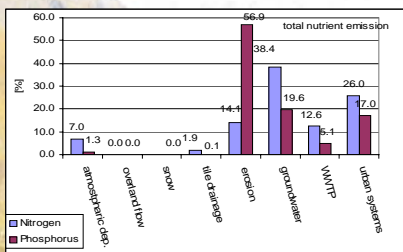
RESEARCH PROGRAM DESIGN



METHODOLOGY



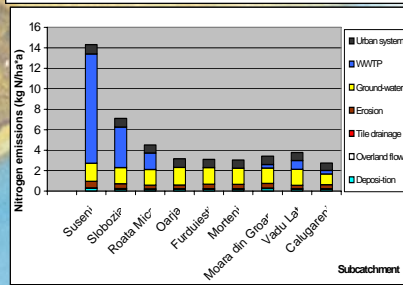
RESULTS and CONCLUSIONS



Total Emissions: 1004 t N/an and 175 t P/an

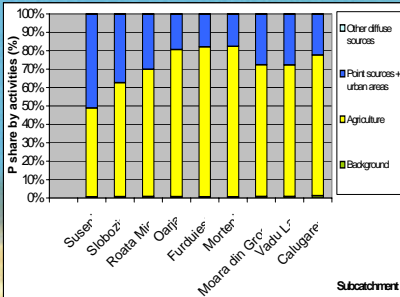
Input pathways:

- N –ground water (~ 38%), urban system (24%)
- P - erosion (57%), urban system (19%)



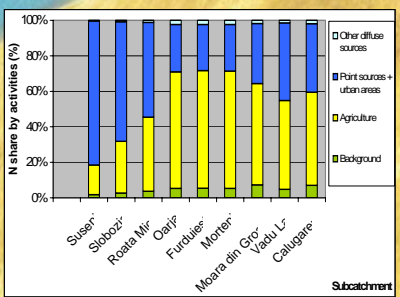
Nitrogen

- Major contribution of WWTP in the input of nutrients for the sampling points on Dambovnic
- Input from groundwater for Neajlov sub-catchments
- Human systems and erosion – almost the same contribution regarding the N input



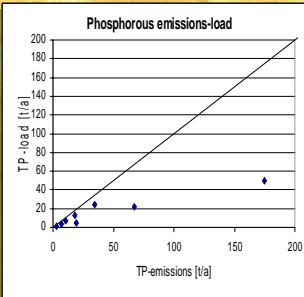
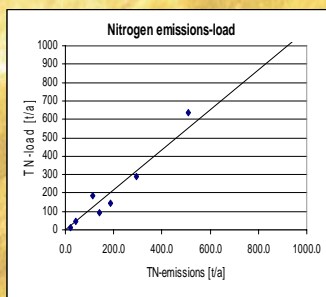
-Agriculture is the main source for P (60%)

-Suseni – equal input from agriculture and Urban areas



-Point-sources for N input in Dambovnic river

-Agriculture is the main source for N input in Neajlov sub-catchments



-Good correlation between TN/TP-load and TN/TP emissions

-Possible to be underestimated the emissions in Roata and Vadu-Lat

- retention of N in Moara din Groapa, Slobozia and Calugareni sampling points (a possible denitrification process)

- considerable deviations between the measured and the calculated values for P

- overestimation of the P values or retention of P into sediments