

Status 09. september 2025

I samarbejde med Aarhus Universitet og SEGES:

- Et oplandsanalysenotat
- Opsætning af oplandsmodel (SWAT+)
- Workshops og indarbejdelse af spildevandsdata i SWAT+ model
- Design og kørsel af en række virkemiddel-scenarier med SWAT+ model

	År 2025																År 2026																					
Aktiviteter	3								4								1								2													
	aug				sep				okt				nov				dec				jan				feb				mar				apr					
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP 1.1 Analyser af oplandet									M1																													
AP 1.2 Opsætning af oplandsmodel									M2								M3																					
AP 1.3 Modelscenarier - opland													M4																M5									
AP 3.1 Spildevands og dambrugsdata	M6																																					

- M1
- Notat med en beskrivelse af oplandets karakter, herunder næringsstoftransporter.
- M2
- Kort notat, som beskriver modelinputs, datatyper og kilder.
- M3
- Notat med modelbeskrivelse og -dokumentation.
- M4
- Scenarieworkshop (SEGES tovholder).
- M5
- Notat og GIS filer med scenarieresultater for op til max. 10 scenarier. Evt. udestående scenarier (ud af de max. 10) kan køres senere i 2026.
- M6
- Løbende kommunikation, hvor der præsenteres og diskuteres mulige metoder og data formater for forbedrede spildevandsdata fra de vigtigste forsyningsselskaber og dambrug. Første version af input data fra Spildevandsselskaber og dambrug forventes klar senest i start oktober 2025, hvor der afleveres kort notat, som beskriver datakilderne, og den tidlige fordeling (variationen over året) af N og P punktkildebelastning til Vejle Fjord. Punktkildedata og scenarier diskuteres også på workshop (M4).



Hvad er SWAT+



SWAT Soil & Water Assessment Tool



SWAT+ er en procesbaseret agro-øko-hydrologisk oplandsmodel



Modellen er holistisk og omfattende med mange procesinteraktioner



Open source og med et kæmpe stort netværk af forskere og brugere, som løbende tester og forbedrer modellen



Et af modellens hovedformål er at simulere mængden og kvaliteten af overfladevand, og herudfra at forudsige de miljømæssige konsekvenser af ændringer i arealanvendelser, landbrugspraksis samt effekter af klimaforandringer



Science of the Total Environment 511 (2015) 427–433

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Science of the Total Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv

Effects of changes in land use and climate on aquatic ecosystems: Coupling of models and decomposition of uncertainties

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HIGHLIGHTS

- We developed and validated the land use and climate change scenarios for the future of the aquatic ecosystem.
- We developed and validated the land use and climate change scenarios for the future of the aquatic ecosystem.
- We developed and validated the land use and climate change scenarios for the future of the aquatic ecosystem.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

- Land use change
- Climate change
- Aquatic ecosystem
- SWAT
- Land use change

1. Introduction

Human activities have led to a significant increase in the rate of change in land use and climate, which has a profound impact on the aquatic ecosystem. The purpose of this study is to assess the impact of land use and climate change on the aquatic ecosystem, and to develop a model that can be used to predict the future of the aquatic ecosystem.

Agricultural Water Management 115 (2015) 19–30

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Agricultural Water Management

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/agwat

Extended SWAT model for dissolved reactive phosphorus transport in tile-drained fields and catchments

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

- SWAT
- Phosphorus
- Land use change
- SWAT

1. Introduction

Phosphorus (P) is an important nutrient for crop production and a key concern regarding the ecological status in freshwater ecosystems (Lorenzen et al., 1998; Conner et al., 1999). P is a key nutrient for crop production and a key concern regarding the ecological status in freshwater ecosystems (Lorenzen et al., 1998; Conner et al., 1999).

Science of the Total Environment 511 (2015) 1070–1079

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Science of the Total Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv

Assessing the impacts of groundwater abstractions on flow regime and stream biota: Combining SWAT-MODFLOW with flow-biota empirical models

Wei Lu^{a,*}, Ryan T. Bailey^a, Hans Estrup Andersen^a, Erik Jørgensen^a, Sonja Park^a, Hans Thomsen^a, Anders Nielsen^a, Eugenio Molina-Narvaez^a, Dennis Trolldenier^a

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HIGHLIGHTS

- We used a stepwise approach to combine SWAT-MODFLOW with flow-biota empirical models.
- We used a stepwise approach to combine SWAT-MODFLOW with flow-biota empirical models.
- We used a stepwise approach to combine SWAT-MODFLOW with flow-biota empirical models.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

- SWAT
- MODFLOW
- Flow-biota
- SWAT

1. Introduction

Groundwater abstractions have a significant impact on the flow regime and stream biota. The purpose of this study is to assess the impact of groundwater abstractions on the flow regime and stream biota, and to develop a model that can be used to predict the future of the flow regime and stream biota.

Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Section B – Soil & Plant Science, 2015, Vol. 65, No. Supplement 2, 217–227, http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00345497.2015.1010564

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Section B – Soil & Plant Science

journal homepage: www.tandfonline.com

The combined effects of fertilizer reduction on high risk areas and increased fertilization on low risk areas, investigated using the SWAT model for a Danish catchment

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^b Department of Geomatics Engineering, Aarhus University, Højenvej 25, 8000 Ålborg, Denmark

ABSTRACT

Some agricultural areas are considered to be high risk areas for eutrophication. The purpose of this study is to assess the impact of fertilizer reduction on high risk areas and increased fertilization on low risk areas, and to develop a model that can be used to predict the future of the aquatic ecosystem.

Science of the Total Environment 511 (2015) 22–34

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Science of the Total Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv

Quantifying the combined effects of land use and climate changes on stream flow and nutrient loads: A modelling approach in the Odense Fjord catchment (Denmark)

Eugenio Molina-Narvaez^a, Hans E. Andersen^a, Anders Nielsen^a, Hans Thomsen^a, Dennis Trolldenier^a

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to assess the impact of land use and climate changes on stream flow and nutrient loads, and to develop a model that can be used to predict the future of the aquatic ecosystem.

SWAT

Soil & Water
Assessment Tool

I kystvandrådsregi arbejdes der parallelt med opsætninger af SWAT+ oplandsmodellen for:

- Vejle Fjord
- Kolding Fjord
- Holckenhavn Fjord
- Haderslev Fjord
- Roskilde Fjord
- Isefjord



Modelling of Ringkøbing Fjord to support policy-makers for compliance with the EU Water Framework Directive

DRAFT REPORT

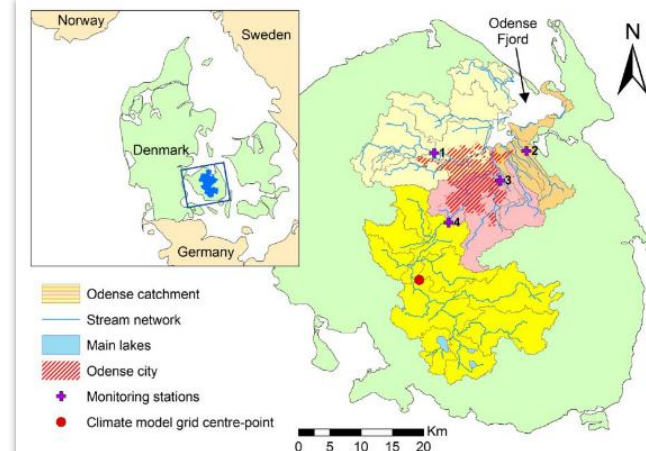
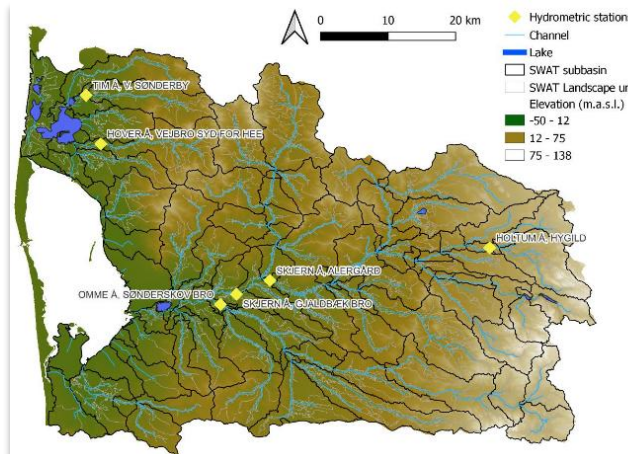
DECEMBER 2023

Leonard Bernard-Jannin, Joao G. Ferreira, Joao Lencart e Silva,
Alhambra M. Cubillo, Gerhardus Diedricks

DATE: June 2024
FOR: NORDBALT-ECOSAFE

SWAT+ model protocol for Odense Fjord Catchment, Denmark

DATE: June 29, 2024
AUTHORS: Katrin Bieger, Brian Kronvang
CITE AS: Bieger, K. and Kronvang, B. 2024. SWAT+ model protocol for Odense Fjord
Catchment, Denmark. 14 pp.



SWAT Soil & Water Assessment Tool

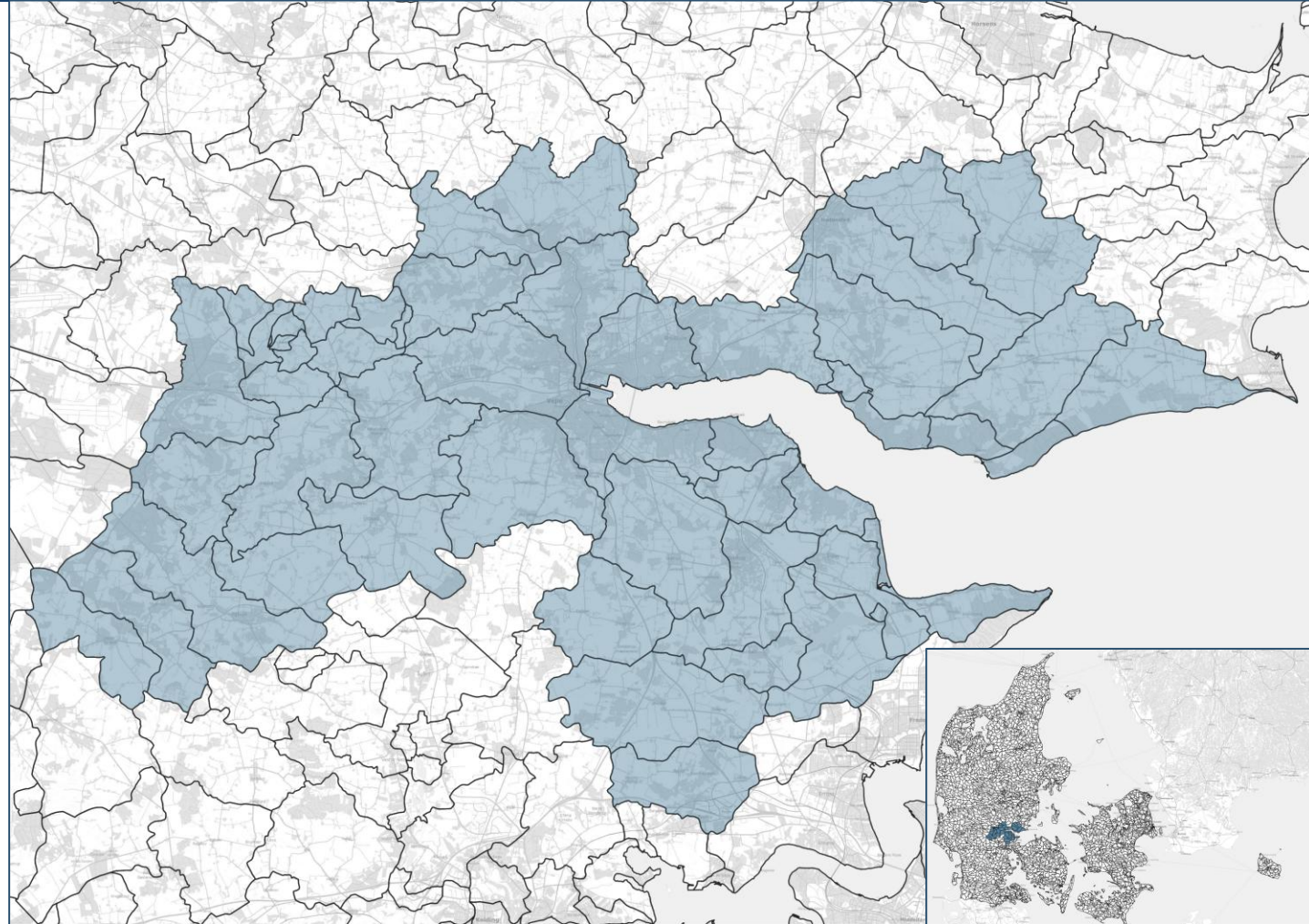
ID15 oplande til Vejle Fjord

Grundlæggende Inputs

- Arealanvendelse
- Jordtypekort
- Højdemodel
- Vejrdata

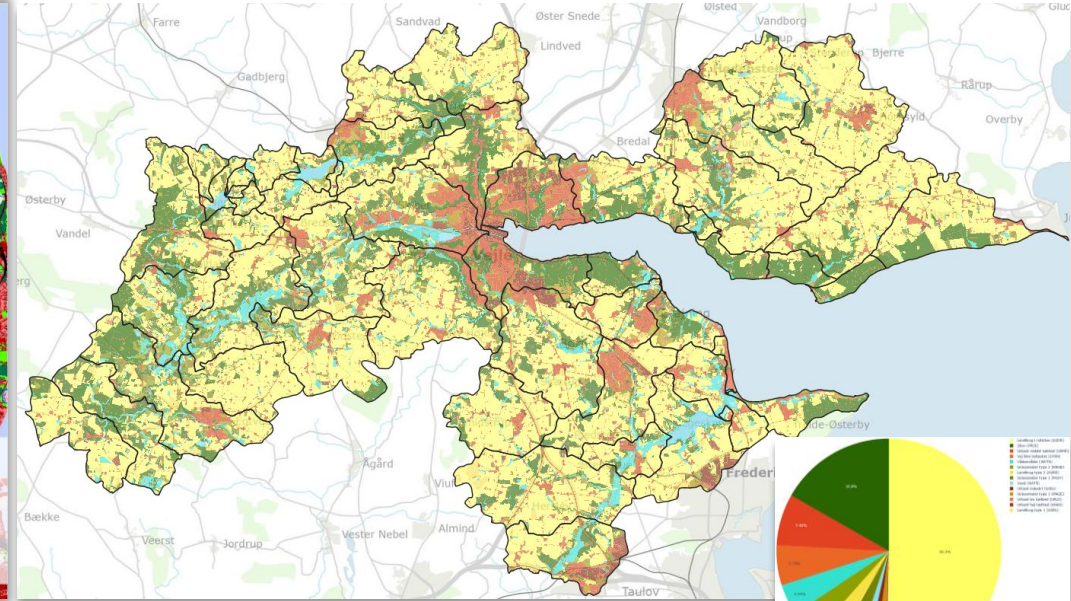
Supplerende inputs

- Punktkilder
- Stationsobservationer
- Nationale oplandsgrænser og deloplande
- Landbrugspraksis og rotationer
- Afgrødedatabase



10x10m opløsning

- +7000 marker i oplandet



Category	Percentage
unclassified	36.0%
unclassified (2.000)	24.0%
unclassified (1.000)	12.0%
unclassified (3.000)	8.0%
unclassified (4.000)	6.0%
unclassified (5.000)	4.0%
unclassified (6.000)	3.0%
unclassified (7.000)	2.0%
unclassified (8.000)	1.0%
unclassified (9.000)	1.0%
unclassified (10.000)	1.0%
unclassified (11.000)	1.0%

Jordtypekort

- Baseret på "Tekstur2024" fra Aarhus Universitet

Published March 25, 2013

Pedology

High-Resolution 3-D Mapping of Soil Texture in Denmark

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Soil texture which is spatially variable in nature, is an important soil physical property that governs most physical, chemical, biological, and hydrological processes in soils. Detailed information on soil texture variability both in vertical and lateral dimensions is crucial for proper crop and land management and environmental studies, especially in Denmark where mechanized agriculture covers two thirds of the land area. We modeled the continuous depth function of texture distribution from 1958 Danish soil profiles (up to a 2-m depth) using equal-area quadratic splines and predicted clay, silt, fine sand, and coarse sand content at six standard soil depths of GlobalSoilMap project (0–5, 5–15, 15–30, 30–60, 60–100, and 100–200 cm) via regression rules using the Cubist data mining tool. Seventeen environmental variables were used as predictors and their strength of prediction was also calculated. For example, in the prediction of silt content at 0 to 5 cm depth, factors that registered a higher level of importance included the soil map scored (90%), landscape types (54%), and landuse (27%), while factors with lower scores were direct insolation (17%) and slope aspect (14%). Model validation (20% of the data selected randomly) showed a higher prediction performance in the upper depth intervals but increasing prediction error in the lower depth intervals (e.g., $R^2 = 0.54$, $RMSE = 33.7 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ for silt 0–5 cm and $R^2 = 0.29$, $RMSE = 38.8 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ from 100–200 cm). Danish soils have a high sand content (mean values for clay, silt, fine sand, and coarse sand content for 0– to 5-cm depth were 79, 94, 124, and 116 g kg^{-1} , respectively). Northern parts of the country have a higher content of fine sand compared to the rest of the study area, whereas in the western part of the country there was little clay but a high coarse sand content at all soil depths. The eastern and central parts of the country are rich in clay, but due to leaching, surface soils are clay eluviated with subsequent accumulation at lower depths. We found equal-area quadratic splines and regression rules to be promising tools for soil profile harmonization and spatial prediction of texture properties at national extents across Denmark.

Abbreviations: AIC, akaike information criteria; C, categorical data; DEM, digital elevation model; DSM, digital soil mapping; GIS, geographic information systems; lidar, light detection and ranging; LSP, land surface parameters; ME, mean error; MTD, multiple-flow direction; MOVIE, multi-resolution index of valley bottom flatness; Q, quantitative data; RMSE, root mean square error; RNE, relative nugget effect; SAGA, system for automated geoscientific analyses; SD, standard deviation; TIN, triangular irregular network; TWI, topographic wetness index.

Soil, essentially a nonrenewable natural resource, is a dynamic and complex bi-material (Young and Crawford 2004), supports all terrestrial life on earth, and acts as a foundation for several environmental processes. Soil texture, which is spatially variable in nature (Burrough, 1993), is one of the most important physical properties, as it governs several physical, chemical, biological, and hydrological properties and processes in soils. Spatial variability in texture contributes to variations

Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J. 77:860–876
doi:10.2136/sssaj2012.0275
Received 28 Aug. 2012
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Soil Science Society of America Journal

Opdateret jordbundstypekort

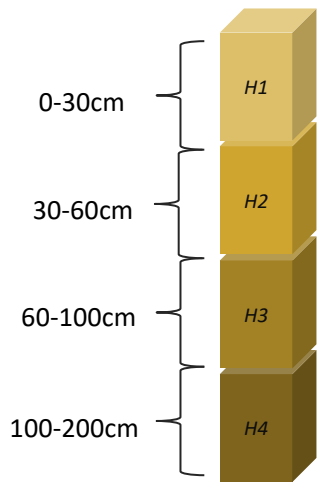
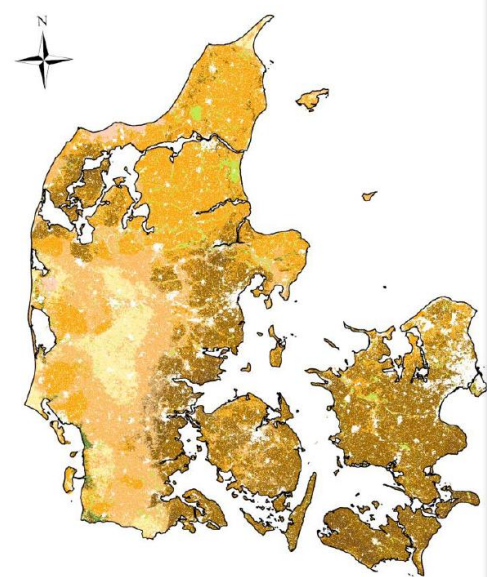
Rådgivningsnotat fra DCA – Nationalt Center for Fødevarer og Jordbrug

Anders Bjørn Møller, Mogens Humlekrog Greve og Amélie Beucher

Institut for Agroøkologi

AARHUS UNIVERSITET

DCA – NATIONALT CENTER FOR FØDEVARER OG JORDBRUG



Catena 231 (2023) 107399

Catena

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/catena

ELSEVIER

DSOLmap, a novel high-resolution global digital soil property map for the SWAT + model: Development and hydrological evaluation

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: DSOLmap; model; Digital soil property map; Soil database; High resolution

ABSTRACT

This research paper addresses the ongoing challenge of developing fine-resolution global digital soil property maps for hydrological modelling applications. Hydrological models are essential for understanding watershed dynamics and the impact of human activities on water resources. Soil data, which plays a crucial role in the hydrological cycle, is a requisite model input. Global digital soil property maps usually have coarse spatial resolution, adding considerable uncertainty to hydrological models despite calibration efforts. To address this issue, a new global digital soil property map with 250 m spatial resolution, known as Digital Soil Open Land Map (DSOLmap), was developed and evaluated in this study. The DSOLmap has a finer spatial resolution than existing global soil maps and a more detailed soil profile divided into six soil horizons. This new high-resolution global digital soil property map was tailored to the SWAT + model format. SWAT + is the latest released version of the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT), one of the most comprehensive hydrological models, and is widely used worldwide. A hydrological evaluation was conducted with the DSOLmap and its results were compared to two other global soil databases using the SWAT + model in a basin located in the north of Spain. The findings showed that using more detailed, fine-resolution soil data, such as those that the DSOLmap offers, improved the hydrological performance of the SWAT + model on a daily scale before and after calibration and validation procedures. The DSOLmap represents a global step forward in hydrological modelling, notably for regions with scarce or unavailable soil information. This new digital soil property map can help decision-makers address global challenges related to water resources and environmental issues through hydrological modelling.

1. Introduction

Hydrological modelling is essential for understanding the hydrological processes that govern a watershed, the interactions between ecology and the water cycle and the impacts of human activities on water resources in quantity and quality (Zuo et al., 2020). Hydrological models can also play a fundamental role in watershed management by assisting policymakers in handling environmental issues by providing crucial science-based insight (López-Ballesteros et al., 2023). Hydrological modelling typically requires several inputs, such as climate, topography, land use, and soil data (Voudouris et al., 2019). These input data can be obtained from local or global datasets, depending on their availability for an area of interest. Although global datasets can be useful when local data are not available, they often have relatively coarse spatial resolutions that could increase model uncertainties (Bocanegra-Rivera et al., 2022). With the recent expansion of satellite-based remote sensing systems, meteorological, topography and land use data variables have improved considerably in both temporal and spatial resolutions. Nevertheless, most variables of soil datasets are still not distinguishable from remote sensing data and must be estimated by interpolating point data measurement or by using predictive mapping approaches (Singh et al., 2019). Soil point data observations are becoming increasingly available through various national and international providers (Saha et al., 2019; Baigún et al., 2017; Oguzturk et al., 2017; Hagelius et al., 2013), allowing for the generation of new global soil databases at finer spatial resolutions. However, these soil datasets are usually found scattered among different organizations worldwide (Voudouris et al., 1999). The format in which soil data are commonly offered is also a

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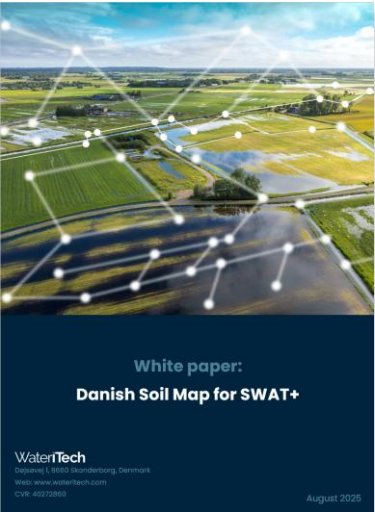
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.catena.2023.107399>

Received 2 May 2023; Received in revised form 26 June 2023; Accepted 22 June 2023

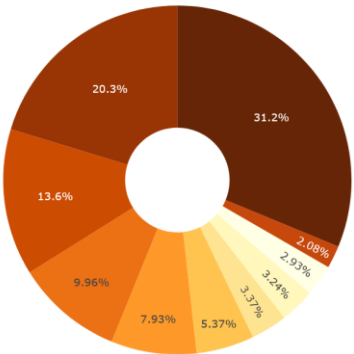
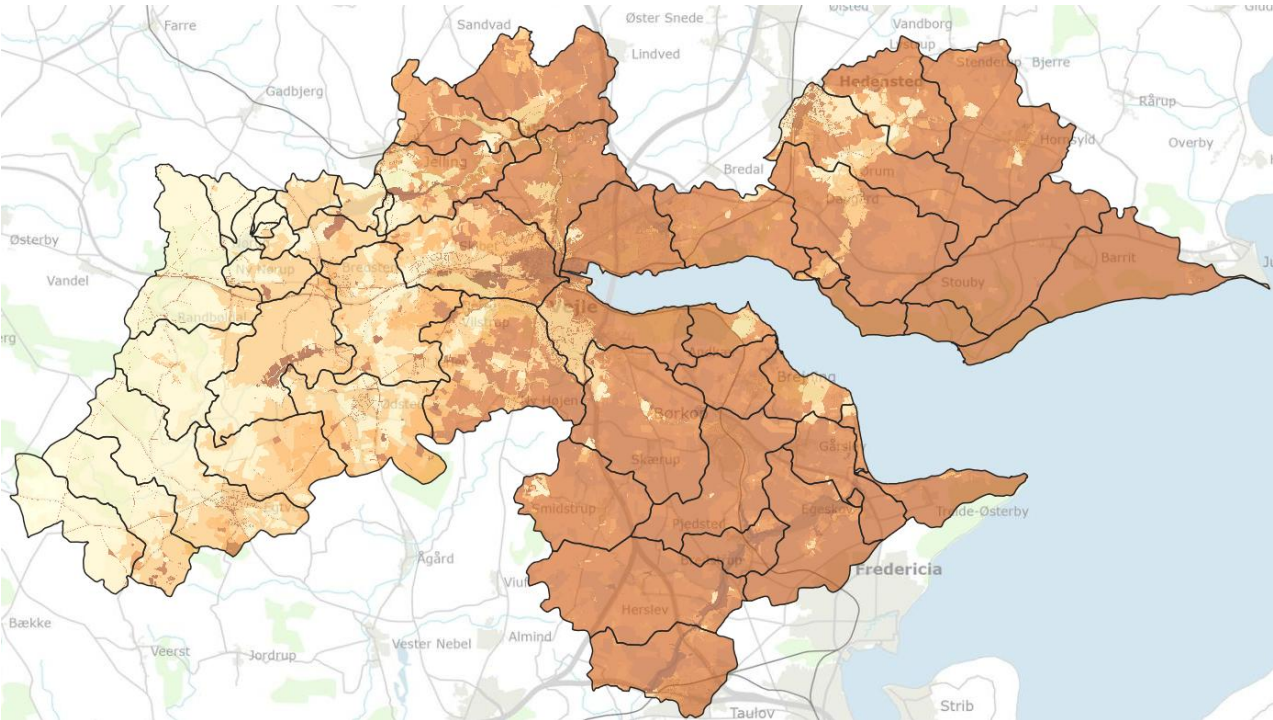
Available online 25 June 2023

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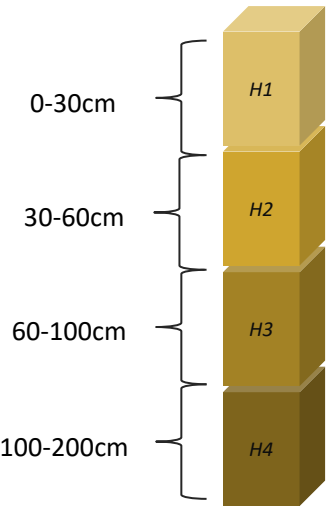
Jordtypekort



OBJECTID	HYDGRP	Hydrologic soil group	Depth	1889					2005					2013					2017/25				
				A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SOL_B01		Bulk density	0-30 cm	1.39	1.35	1.42	1.37	1.38	1.23	1.29													
SOL_AWC1		Available water content		0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16													
SOL_K1		Hydraulic conductivity		83.30	110.50	75.50	103.00	83.30	113.80	90.50													
SOL_CBN1		Organic carbon content		1.95	3.31	1.68	3.80	3.41	14.51	18.81													
CLAY1		Clay		3.47	3.02	4.25	3.27	3.86	3.57	4.85													
SLT1		Silt		4.83	3.61	5.29	3.87	5.72	4.16	5.60													
SAND1		Sand		0.100	58.20	50.94	55.00	49.72	56.10	48.66													
SOL_ALB1		Moist soil offset		0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.22													
USLE_K1		USLE erodibility factor		0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12													
SOL_B02		Bulk density	30-60 cm	1.49	1.49	1.51	1.37	1.42	0.94	1.16													
SOL_AWC2		Available water content		0.15	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16													
SOL_K2		Hydraulic conductivity		75.25	65.94	72.80	85.75	61.12	121.80	80.40													
SOL_CBN2		Organic carbon content		1.88	3.98	1.59	9.27	10.45	20.93	16.68													
CLAY2		Clay		3.14	2.24	5.31	2.79	5.45	3.07	5.91													
SLT2		Silt		4.01	2.73	4.47	3.06	4.63	3.34	4.55													
SAND2		Sand		52.78	61.16	55.88	58.66	49.80	59.30	51.84													
SOL_ALB2		Moist soil offset		0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21													
USLE_K2		USLE erodibility factor		0.14	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12													
SOL_B03		Bulk density	60-100 cm	1.56	1.51	1.44	1.49	1.53	1.09	1.31													
SOL_AWC3		Available water content		0.15	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16													
SOL_K3		Hydraulic conductivity		75.94	103.70	89.44	94.20	69.10	116.50	79.06													
SOL_CBN3		Organic carbon content		0.94	6.77	0.84	13.20	14.83	20.38	18.17													
CLAY3		Clay		3.69	2.70	4.50	3.20	6.47	3.19	6.23													
SLT3		Silt		2.99	2.64	2.74	2.42	3.68	2.96	3.56													
SAND3		Sand		56.90	65.50	58.97	62.69	55.26	63.22	56.80													
SOL_ALB3		Moist soil offset		0.23	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21													
USLE_K3		USLE erodibility factor		0.15	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11													
SOL_B04		Bulk density	100-200 cm	1.56	1.51	1.44	1.49	1.53	1.09	1.31													
SOL_AWC4		Available water content		0.15	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16													
SOL_K4		Hydraulic conductivity		73.94	98.56	87.10	91.25	58.16	100.06	79.80													
SOL_CBN4		Organic carbon content		1.84	5.61	0.60	4.50	3.63	5.72	3.27													
CLAY4		Clay		4.07	3.42	4.34	3.66	6.40	3.57	6.38													
SLT4		Silt		3.17	2.81	2.71	2.40	3.72	3.06	3.56													
SAND4		Sand		16.06	63.25	58.78	60.88	47.47	61.38	54.72													
SOL_ALB4		Moist soil offset		0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22													
USLE_K4		USLE erodibility factor		0.14	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.13													



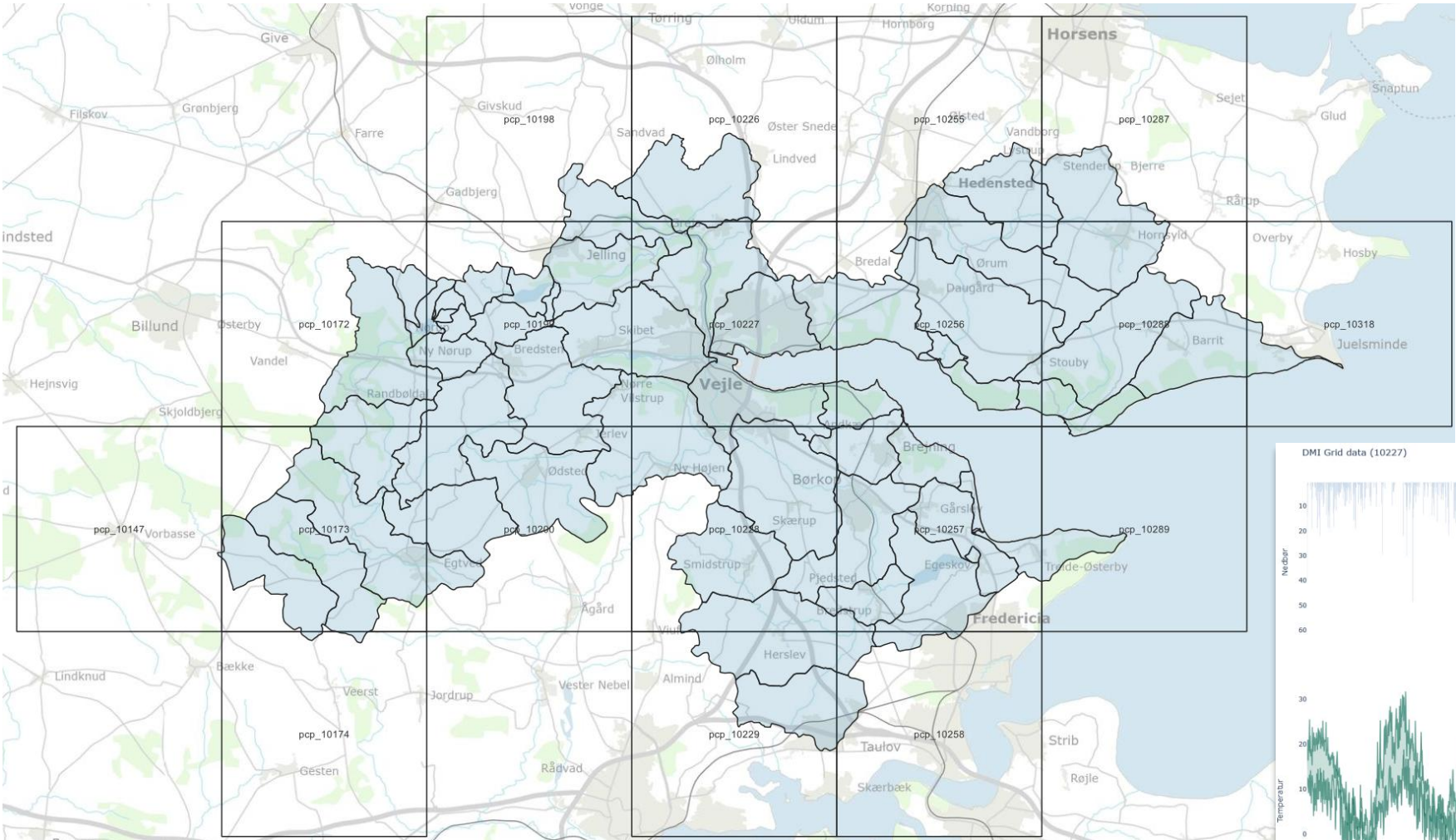
- 13195
- 11467
- 9425
- 5655
- Other
- 11323
- 9739
- 5681
- 5969
- 11310



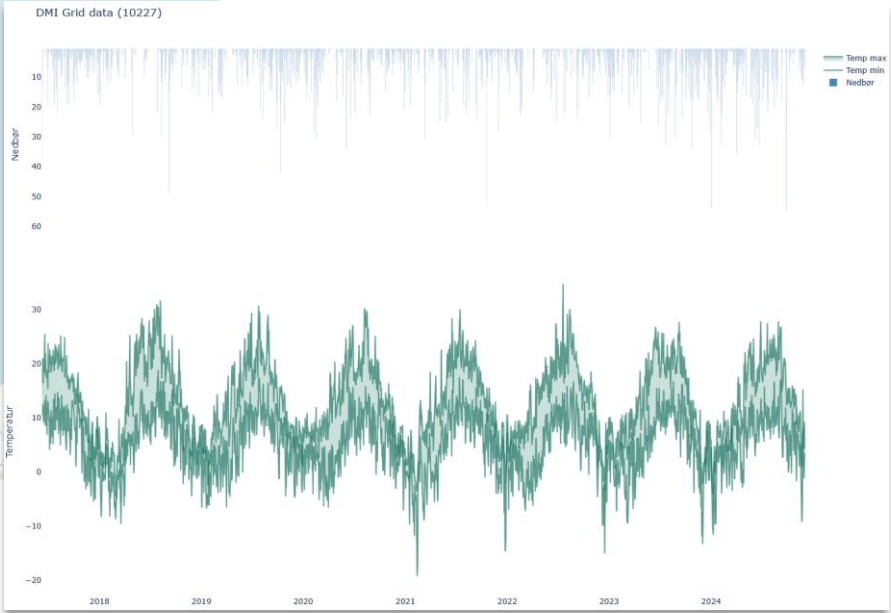
SoilID	Horizon_1	Horizon_2	Horizon_3	Horizon_4
13195	(JB-07) Lerjord	(JB-07) Lerjord	(JB-07) Lerjord	(JB-07) Lerjord
11467	(JB-06) Fin sandblandet lerjord	(JB-07) Lerjord	(JB-07) Lerjord	(JB-07) Lerjord
9425	(JB-05) Grov sandblandet lerjord	(JB-05) Grov sandblandet lerjord	(JB-05) Grov sandblandet lerjord	(JB-05) Grov sandblandet lerjord
5655	(JB-03) Grov lerblandet sandjord	(JB-03) Grov lerblandet sandjord	(JB-03) Grov lerblandet sandjord	(JB-03) Grov lerblandet sandjord
11323	(JB-06) Fin sandblandet lerjord	(JB-06) Fin sandblandet lerjord	(JB-07) Lerjord	(JB-07) Lerjord
9739	(JB-05) Grov sandblandet lerjord	(JB-07) Lerjord	(JB-07) Lerjord	(JB-07) Lerjord
5681	(JB-03) Grov lerblandet sandjord	(JB-03) Grov lerblandet sandjord	(JB-05) Grov sandblandet lerjord	(JB-05) Grov sandblandet lerjord
5969	(JB-03) Grov lerblandet sandjord	(JB-05) Grov sandblandet lerjord	(JB-05) Grov sandblandet lerjord	(JB-05) Grov sandblandet lerjord
11310	(JB-06) Fin sandblandet lerjord	(JB-06) Fin sandblandet lerjord	(JB-06) Fin sandblandet lerjord	(JB-06) Fin sandblandet lerjord
Other	blandet	blandet	blandet	blandet

Vejrdata

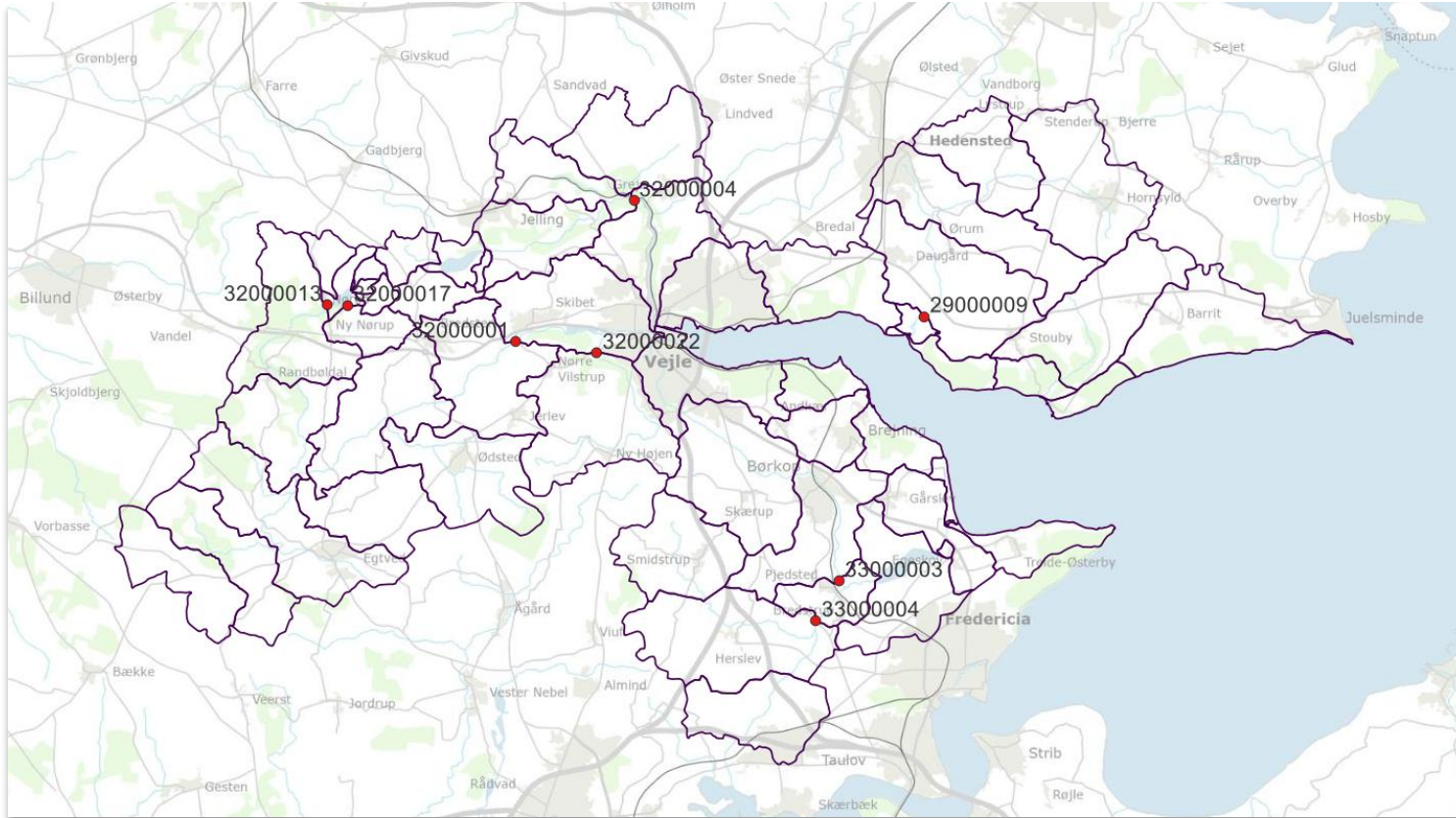
10x10km opløsning



- Nedbør
- temperatur
- Relativ fugtighed
- Vind
- Indstråling



- Observationsdata er i process



Der eksisterer 6-8 stoftransportstationer i ODA data. Der er enkelte stationer med huller i tidsserie og nærmere udvælgelse af stationsliste afventer.

- Der er afholdt møde vedr. Punktkilder (27/8)
- Der er fremsendt dataserier for nogle punktkilder
- Der er rekvireret data fra DCE/AU på punktkilder

- Fortsat indhentning og formatering af data
- Modelopsætning, kalibrering og validering
- Oplandsanalyse (ledes af SEGES)
- Forberedelse af scenarier (f.eks. punktkilder, vådområder, arealomlægning)