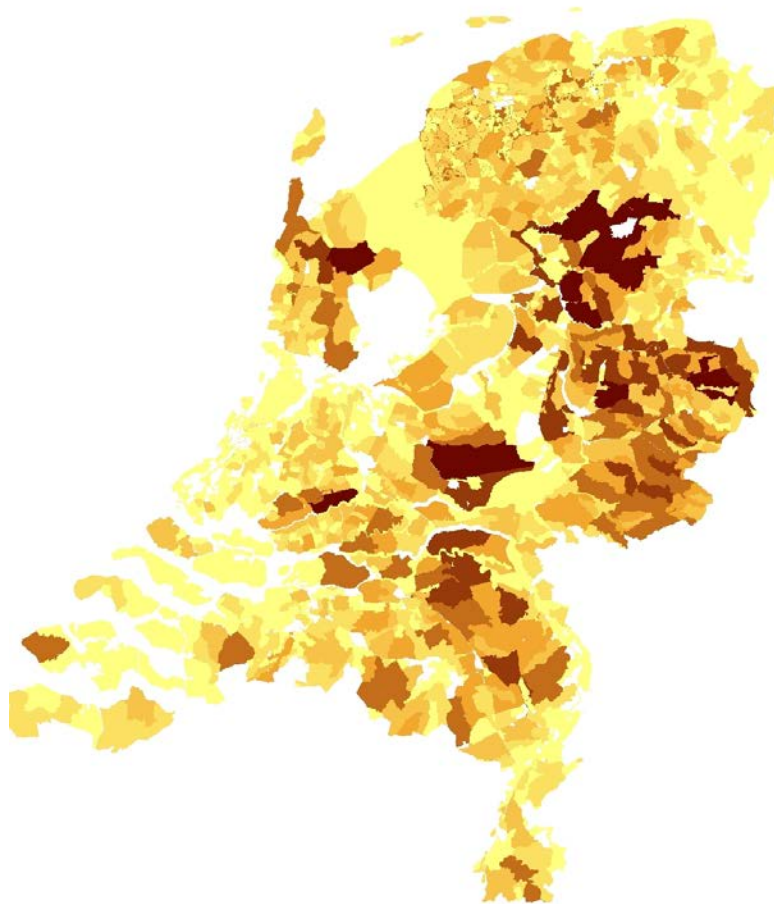


### **36) Name: allocation to site (runoff from farmyards)**

Given enough precipitation, runoff will start from farmyards. During its course, it can take up nutrients from various sources (manure, fodder, fertilizer spills) and in this way pollute surface water and soil. Potential sources are all farms that accommodate cattle on the farmyard and/or store nutrient containing substances out in the open. Spatial distribution of farmyard runoff is based on the location of cattle farms in the Netherlands, derived from the geographic farm information system GIAB. The number of farms per discharge unit determines the amount of emission allocated. A discharge unit is the smallest hydrological unit that can be distinguished within a catchment area, based on water level management or natural drainage. Because a farmyard belonging to a hundred-cow farm can be as dirty as a farmyard belonging to one having twenty-five, the ratio is the number of farms and not their livestock numbers.

#### ***Example***



*Map 36: spatial allocation farmyard runoff. Darker colors indicate more potential runoff.*

#### ***Institutes involved***

RIVM  
Deltares

#### ***Currency of data***

2012

#### ***Achtergronddocument(en)***

Emissieschattingen diffuse bronnen  
Factsheet erfafspoeling  
Rijkswaterstaat-WVL, Deltares  
Utrecht, 2014