



# True Cost Accounting and the nitrogen cycle

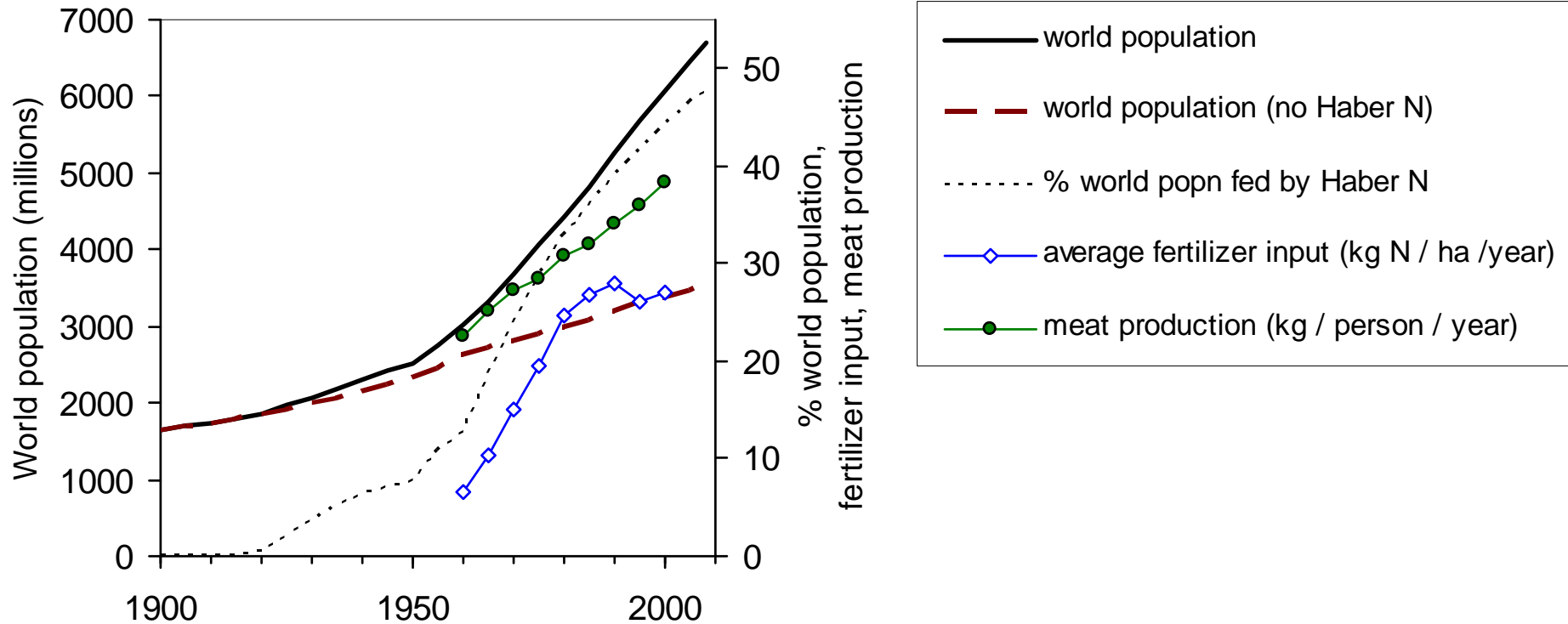
Mark Sutton  
CEH Edinburgh

Workshop at University of Edinburgh  
4 June 2014



UNEP

# Ammonia feeds the world



Erismann, Sutton, Galloway, Klimont & Winiwarter  
*Nature Geoscience* 2008

# Global N production & dispersion

**Human Nr  
Production:**  
(Tg yr<sup>-1</sup>)

1860: 15

1995: 156

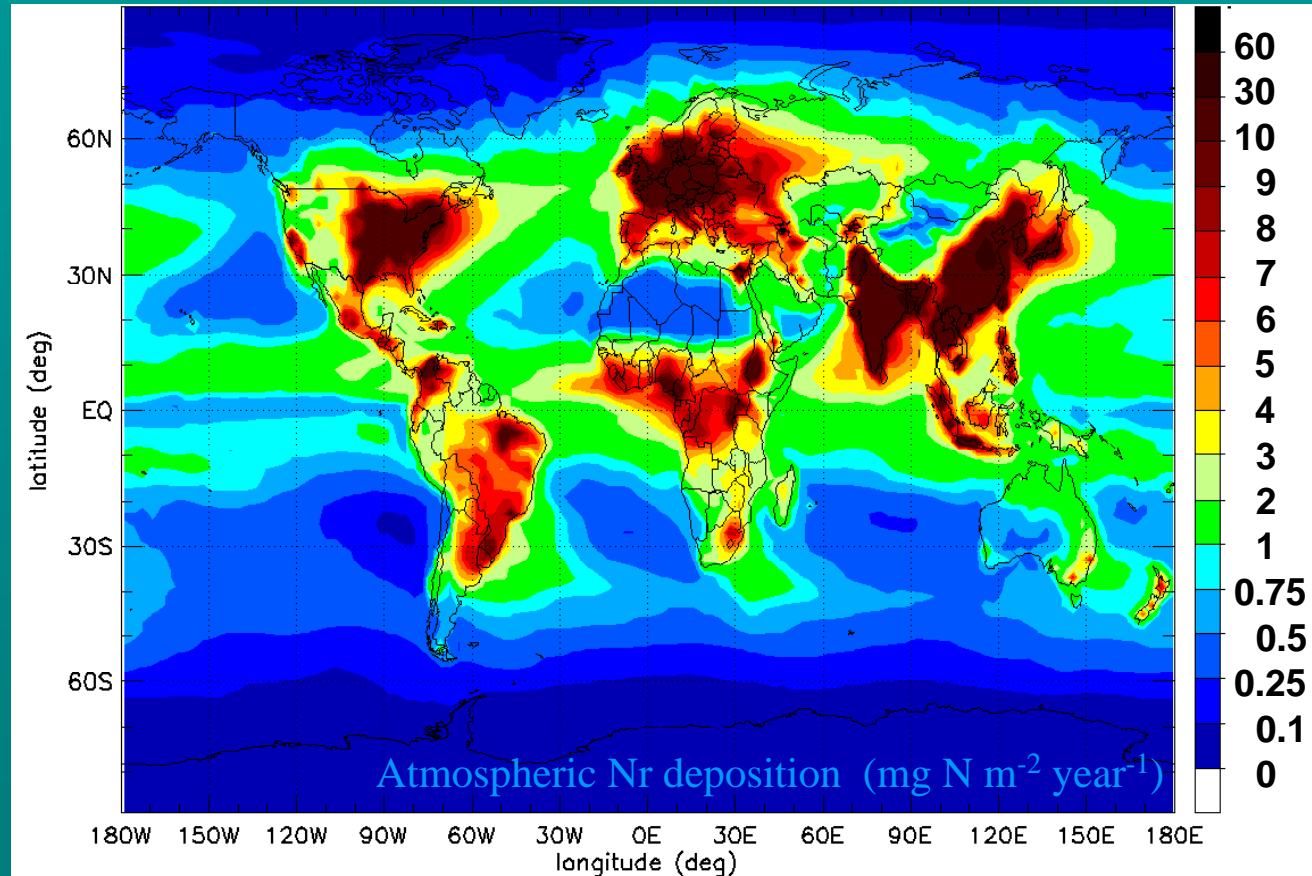
2005: 191

**2005 sources:**

Haber Bosch: 121

Biol N fixn: 45

NOx emission: 25



Galloway et al. *Science* (15 May 2008)

# The European Nitrogen Assessment

Sources, Effects  
and Policy Perspectives

Edited by

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Gilles Billen

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Hans van Grinsven

Bruna Grizzetti



CAMBRIDGE

## ENA Launch

11-15 April 2011

Edinburgh

International Conference

“Nitrogen & Global Change”

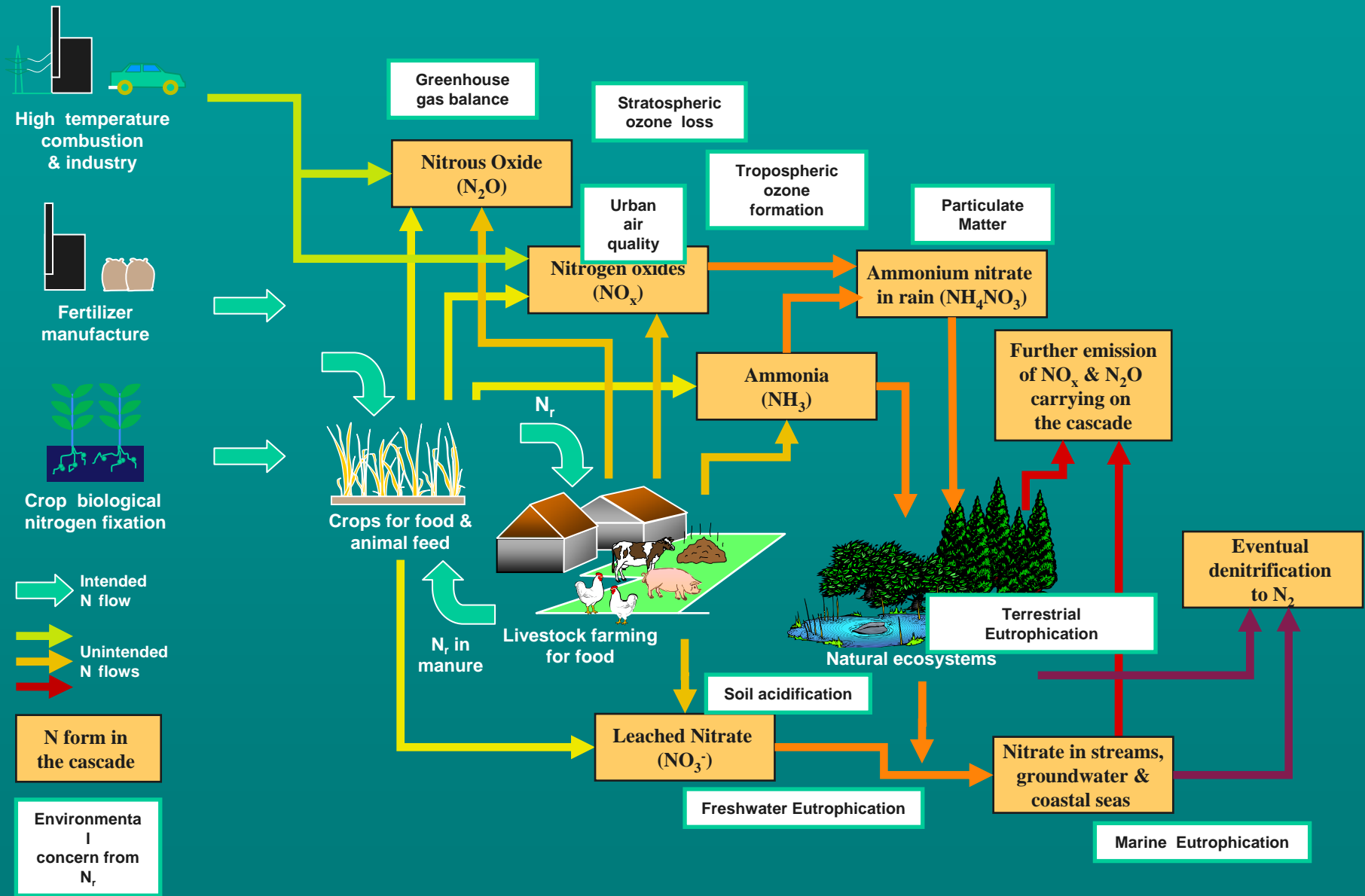
## ENA Authorship

200 experts,  
21 countries &  
89 organizations

Scientifically independent  
process

[www.nine-esf.org/ENA](http://www.nine-esf.org/ENA)

# Simplified view of the Nitrogen Cascade



# The five key threats of excess Nitrogen

The WAGES of  
too much nitrogen

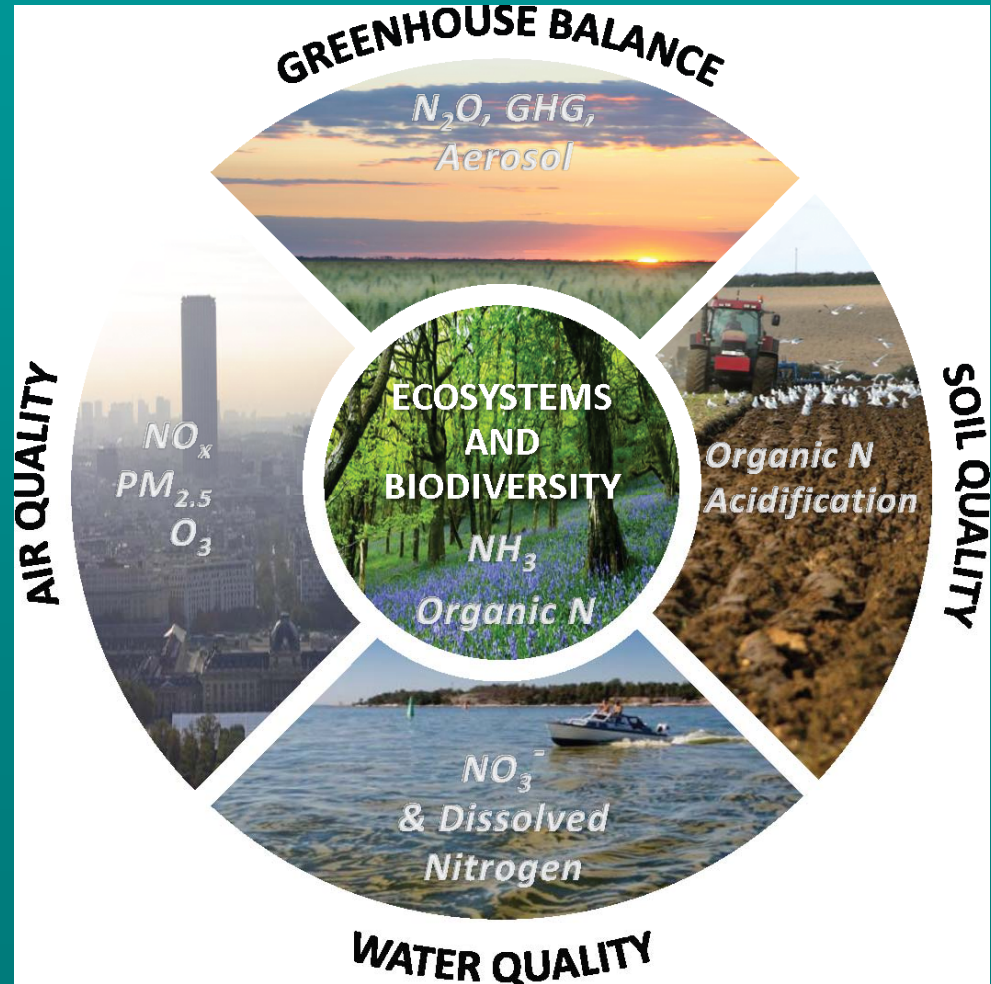
Water quality

Air quality

Greenhouse balance

Ecosystems

Soil quality

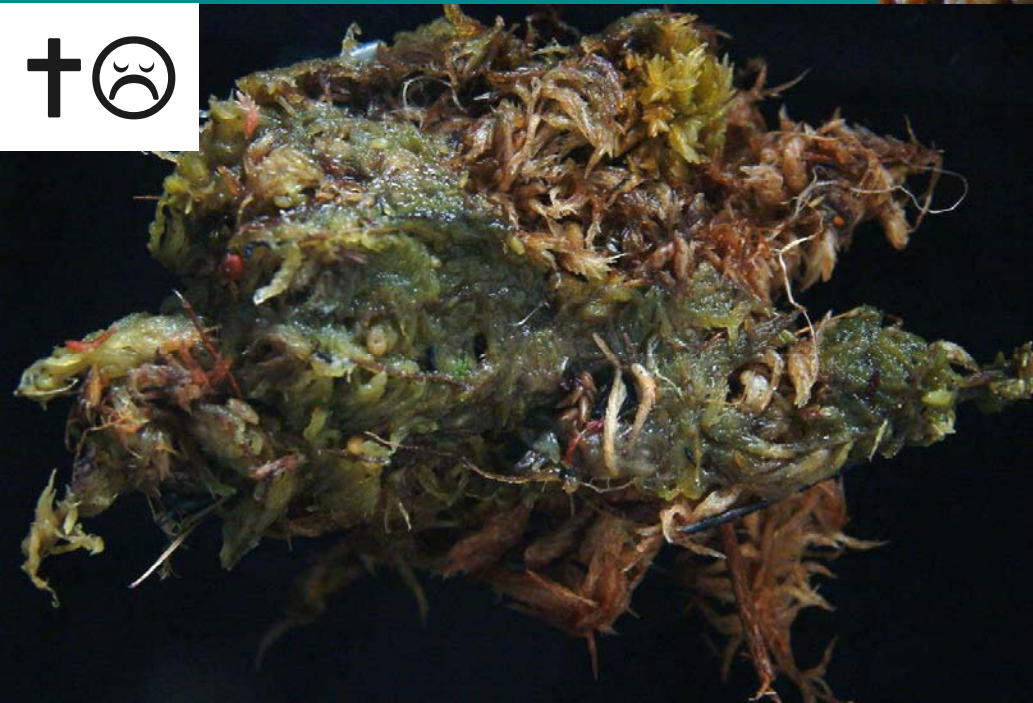
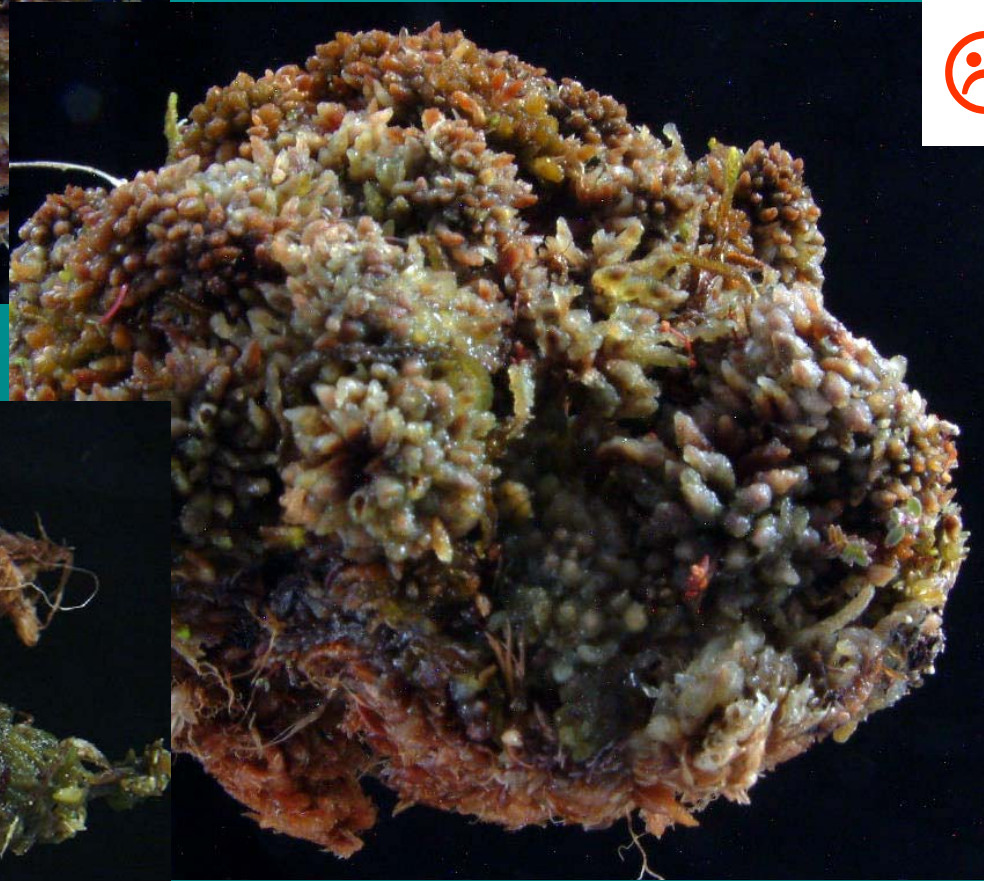


# Lichen: *Cladonia uncialis*

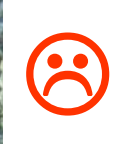




**Bog moss**  
***Sphagnum imbricatum***







Total NO<sub>x</sub> emissions [kg N km<sup>2</sup>yr<sup>-1</sup>]



Split of total NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for EU27 [Gg N year<sup>-1</sup>]



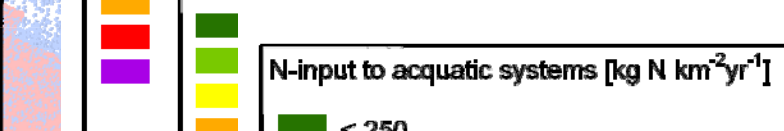
Total NH<sub>3</sub> emissions [kg N km<sup>2</sup>year<sup>-1</sup>]



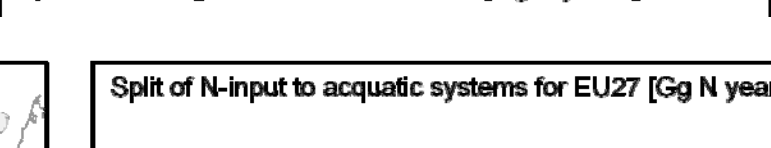
Split of total NH<sub>3</sub> emissions for EU27 [Gg N year<sup>-1</sup>]



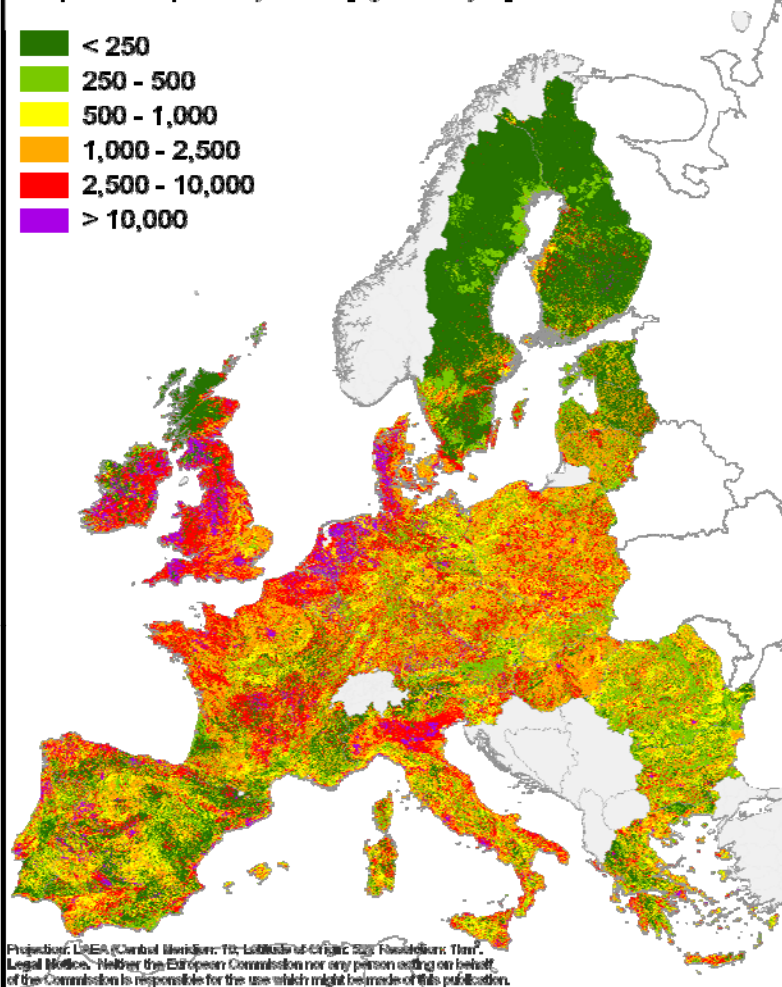
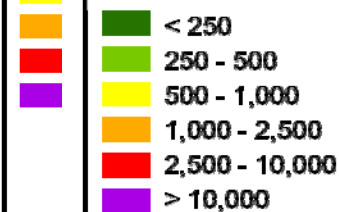
Total N<sub>2</sub>O emissions [kg N km<sup>2</sup>year<sup>-1</sup>]



Split of total N<sub>2</sub>O emissions for EU27 [Gg N year<sup>-1</sup>]

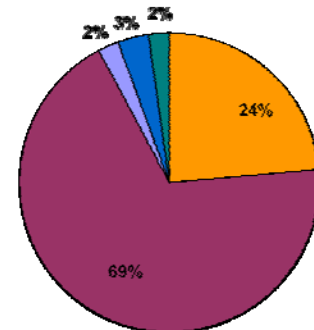


N-input to aquatic systems [kg N km<sup>2</sup>yr<sup>-1</sup>]

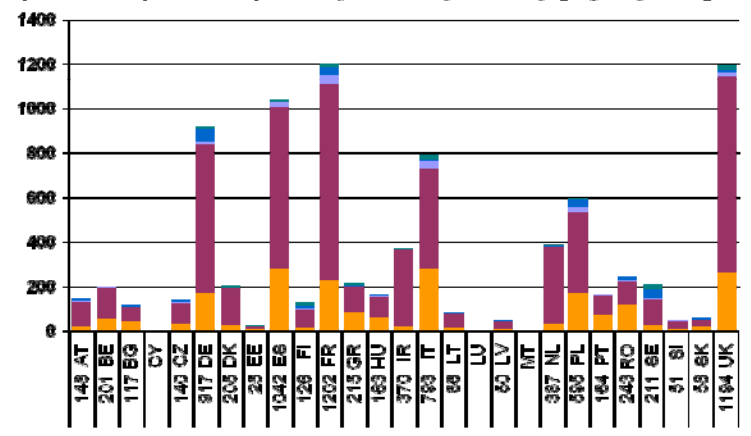


Split of N-input to aquatic systems for EU27 [Gg N year<sup>-1</sup>]

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Direct sewage            | 2050        |
| Diffuse agric. soils     | 5980        |
| Diffuse agric. livestock | 200         |
| Diffuse - forests        | 290         |
| N-deposition             | 190         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>8710</b> |

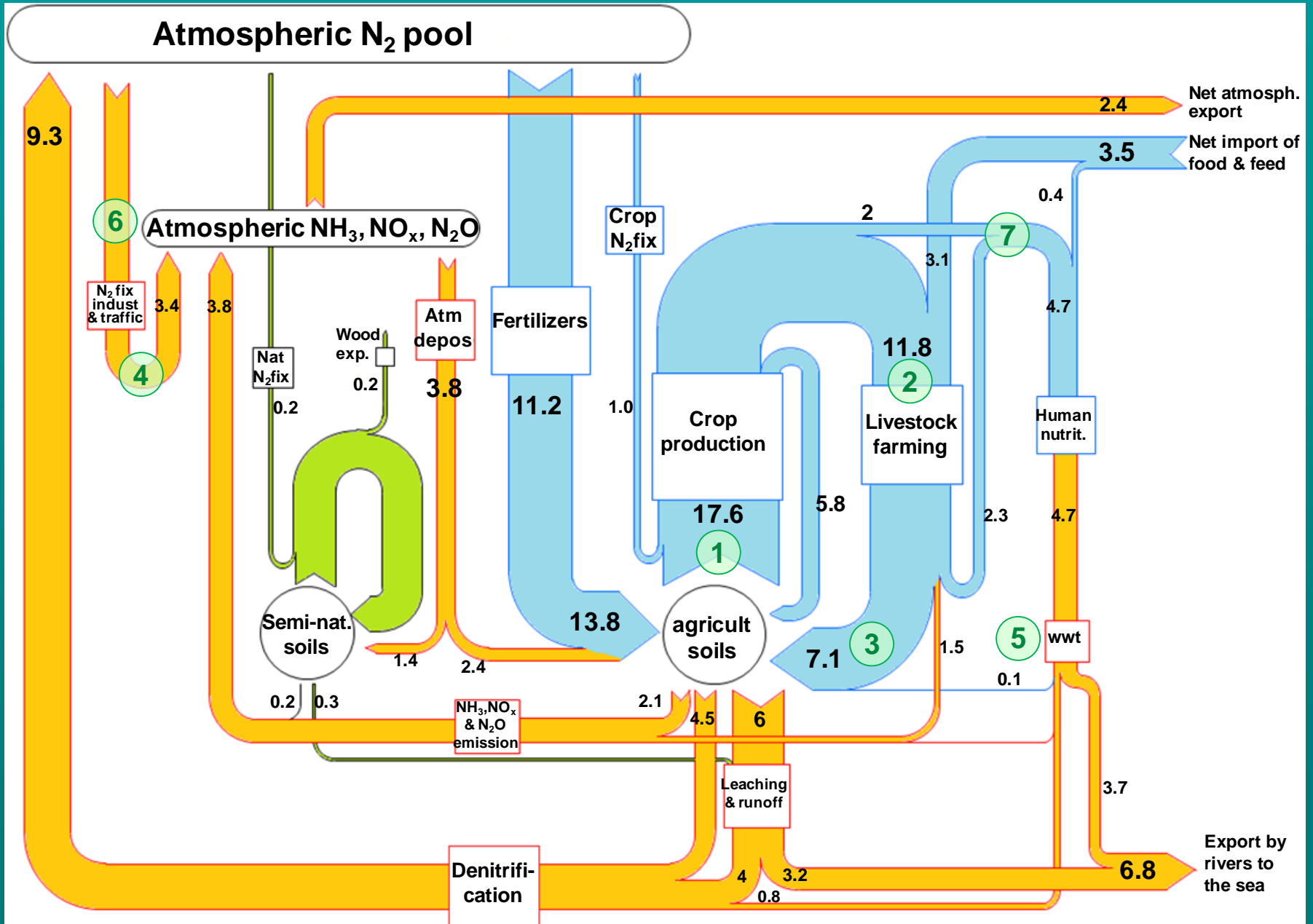


Split of N-input to aquatic systems by country [Gg N year<sup>-1</sup>]



Projection: UTM (Central Meridian: 10; Datum: UTM of Geoid; Spheroid: WGS 1984; Legal Notice: Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use which might be made of this publication. LEQ-VT, INTEGRATOR and ENEP UEGC-99 model ver. 3

# Summary of N flows in Europe



# ENA: Comparison of Organic and Conventional Farming

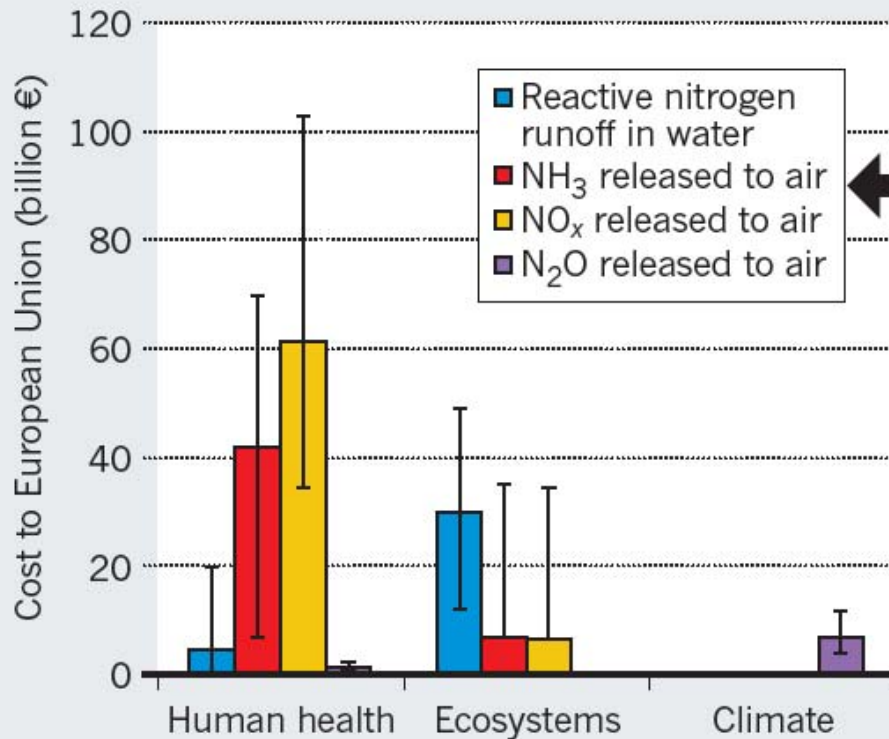
**Table 10.1** Summary of annual N in products and losses (kg/ha) derived from the typical farm nitrogen budgets (Figures 10.11–10.15), with losses also expressed per unit N in products

| Farm management      | Nitrogen in crop and animal products |  | Nitrogen losses                            |            |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|------------|
|                      | kg/ha/year N                         |  | N losses per unit N in products (as ratio) |            |
| Arable               | 99                                   |  | 84   | 0.85       |
| Pig                  | 159                                  |  | 131  | 0.82       |
| Beef                 | 40                                   |  | 108  | 2.7        |
| Dairy (conventional) | 56                                   |  | 143  | <b>200</b> |
| Dairy (organic)      | 39                                   |  | 75   | <b>90</b>  |

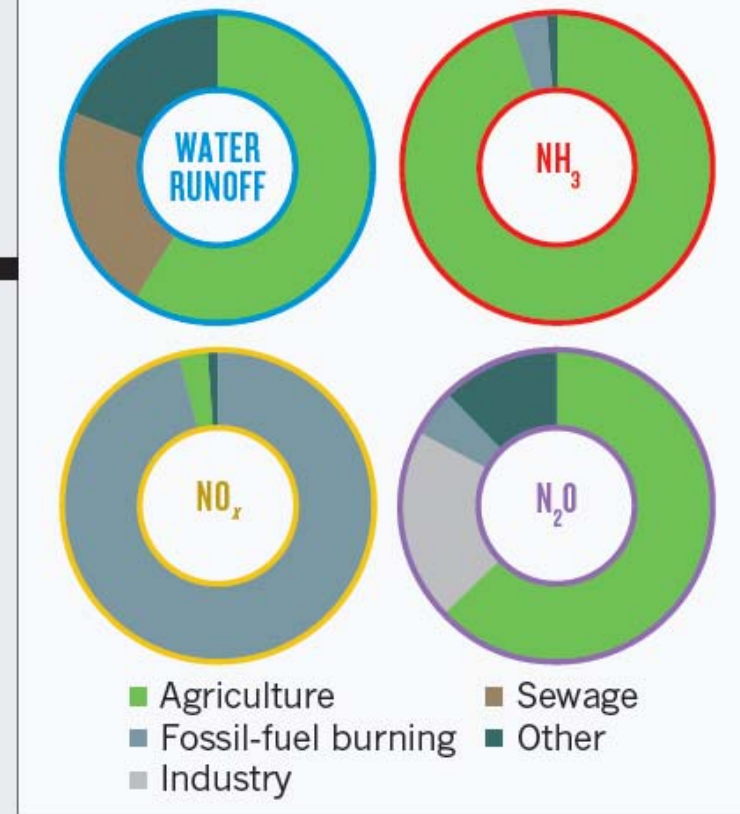
# Nitrogen Damage Costs & Sources

## DAMAGE COSTS OF NITROGEN POLLUTION

Agriculture and fossil-fuel burning load the environment with reactive nitrogen, affecting water, soils and air.



## MAIN NITROGEN SOURCES



**EU Damage cost: 70 - 320 billion €/ year**



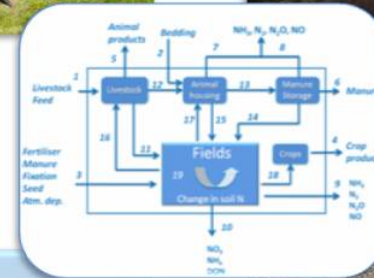
# 5 priorities for in revision UNECE Gothenburg

(1=highest priority)

1. Low emission techniques for cattle/pig/poultry manure
2. Animal feeding strategies
3. Covers on new slurry storage
4. Farm N balance on demand
5. Low emission new pig

## Options for Ammonia Mitigation

Guidance from the UNECE Task Force on  
Reactive Nitrogen



# Slurry spreading: a wide range of low-emission techniques are available



Splash Plate Spreader  
- 1950s technology



Trailing Hose



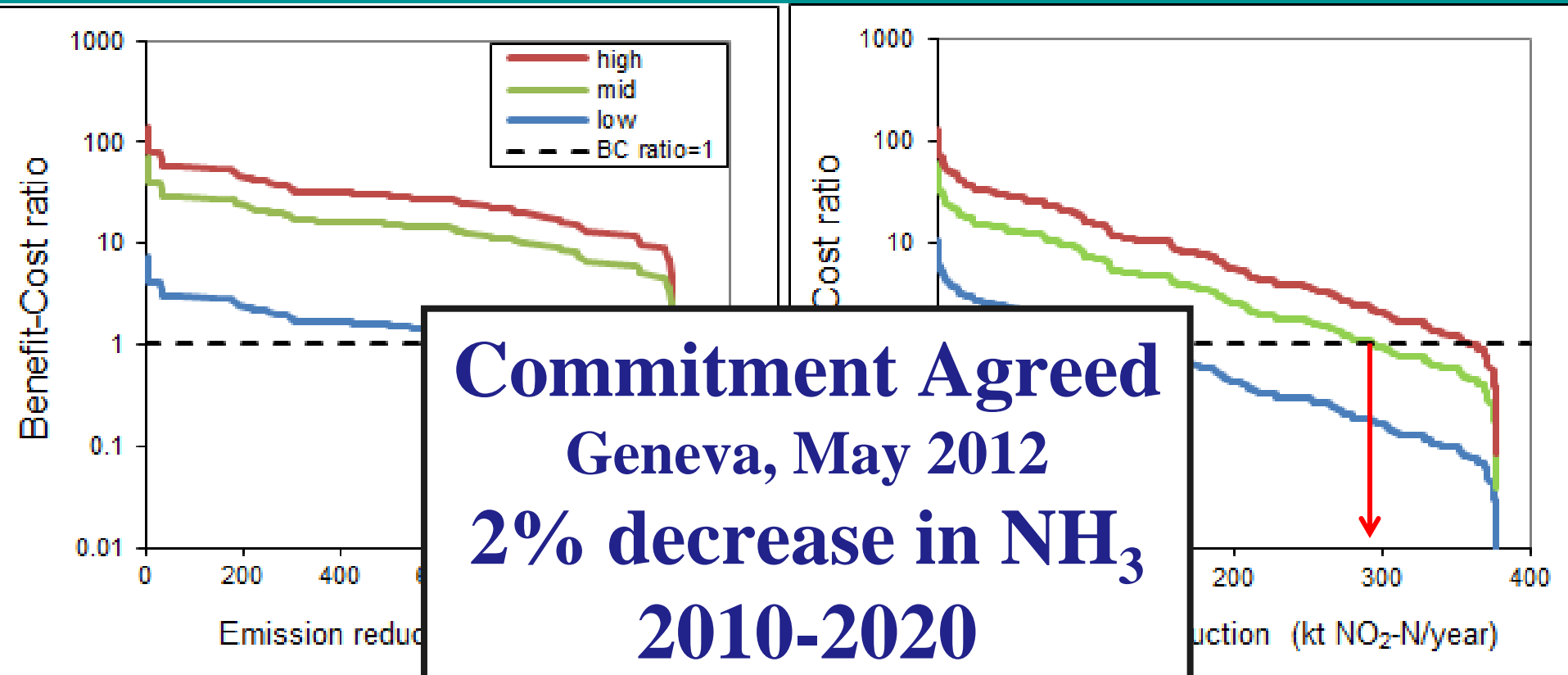
Trailing Shoe



Slot Injector

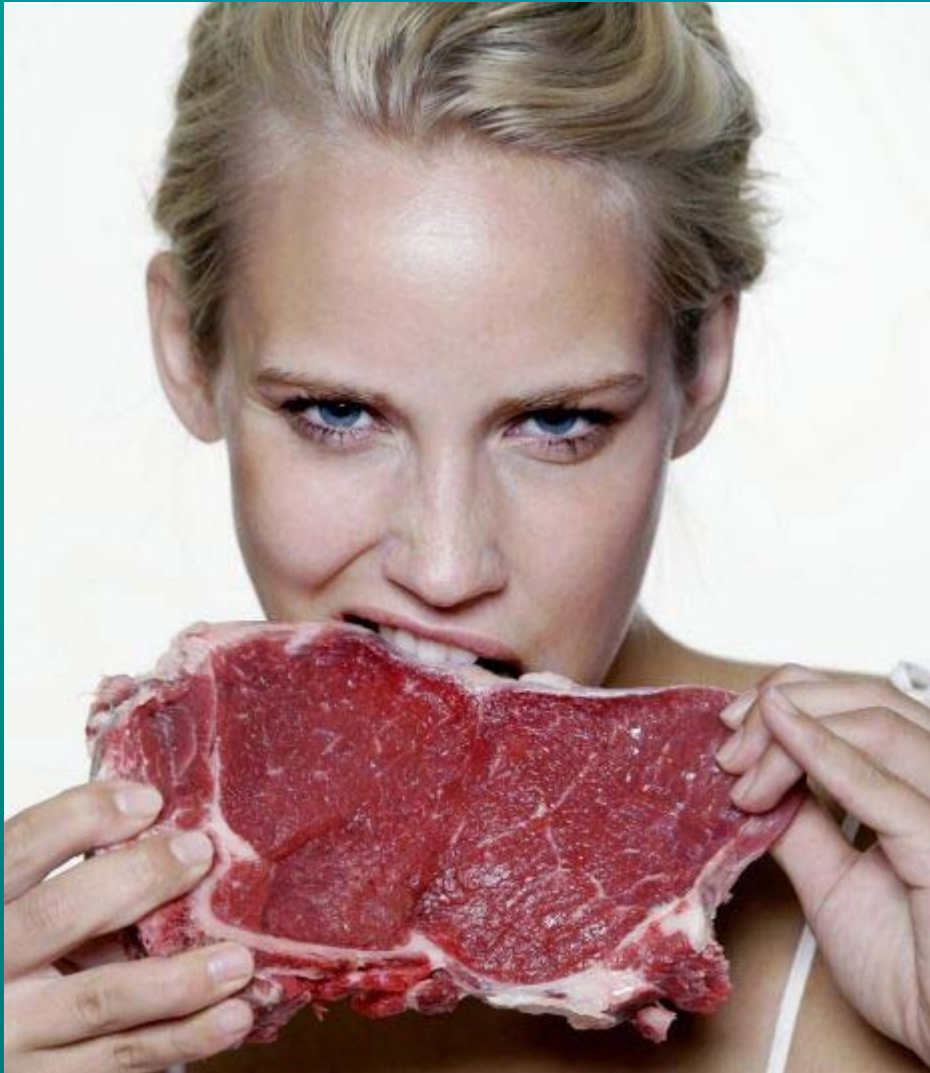
The car and the exhaust pipe...

# EU benefit-cost ratios for NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> mitigation



Van Grinsven et al.  
(*Environmental Science and Technology*, 2013)





**“£650-a-year  
nitrogen pollution  
could be reduced by  
eating less meat”**

**Press Comment on the  
*European Nitrogen  
Assessment***

***Metro* 10 April 2011**

# Nitrogen: Food security or food luxury?

- Often said: “*We need N for food security*”
- **European Nitrogen Assessment (2011)**
  - 85% of N in EU harvests goes to feed livestock
  - The average European eats 70% more protein than needed for a healthy diet
  - Europe is a net *importer* of N in feed & food
- **The reality is *Food Luxury***
  - Society wants “the security of food luxury”
  - The key challenge to optimize (reduce) meat consumption to improve our quality of life

# Nitrogen and a Demitarian Europe?

## Example scenario of 50% consumption reduction

| Aspect                      | Unit                                  | Reference | -50% meat, dairy and eggs |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| <b>Protein</b>              |                                       |           |                           |
| Average daily intake        | g cap <sup>-1</sup> day <sup>-1</sup> | 83        | 75                        |
| Proportion of animal origin | %                                     | 60%       | 36%                       |
| <b>Red meat</b>             |                                       |           |                           |
| Average daily intake        | g cap <sup>-1</sup> day <sup>-1</sup> | 88        | 47                        |
| Compared with the RMDI      | %                                     | 207%      | 107%                      |



# TFRN goes global

**UN says fertiliser crisis is damaging the planet**

**Scientists urge rich world to halve its meat consumption**

**The shape of nitrogen to come**

An analysis reveals the huge impact of human activity on the nitrogen cycle in China. With global use of Earth's resources rising per head, the findings call for a re-evaluation of the consumption patterns of developed societies.

MARK A. SUTTON & ALBERT BLEEKER

**A**lthough Earth's atmosphere consists of nearly 80% dinitrogen (nitrogen

$\text{NO}_x$  to the formation of ground-level ozone, which causes crop losses; increased emissions of nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ), a greenhouse gas; and extreme levels of water pollution by nitrates

*Nature* doi:10.1038/nature11954

Global Overview on Nutrient Management

# Our Nutrient World

The challenge to produce more food and energy with less pollution

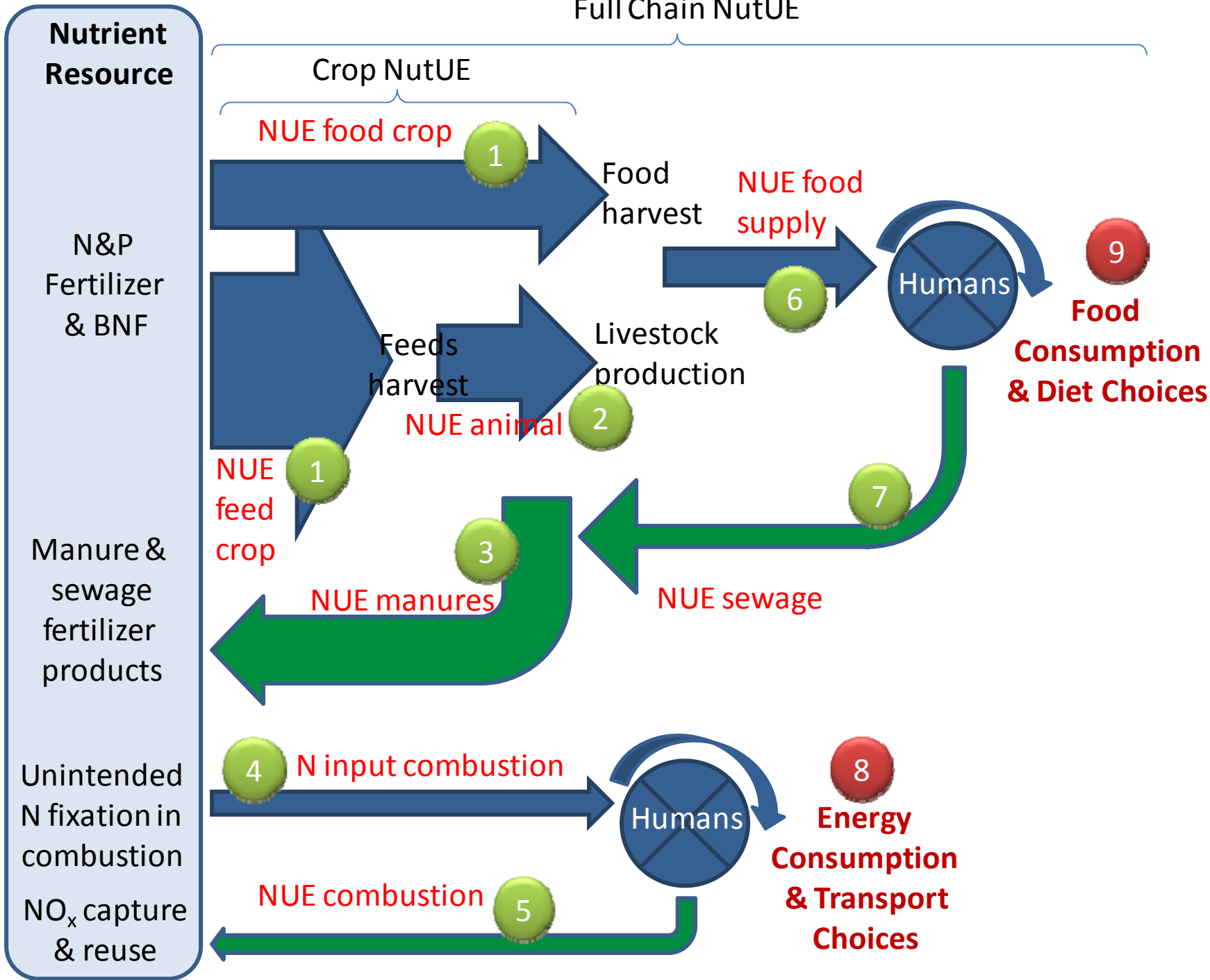


Prepared by the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management in collaboration with the International Nitrogen Initiative

18 Feb 2013: *Independent*, *Guardian*, *Herald Tribune*, *Times of India* and 300 articles worldwide

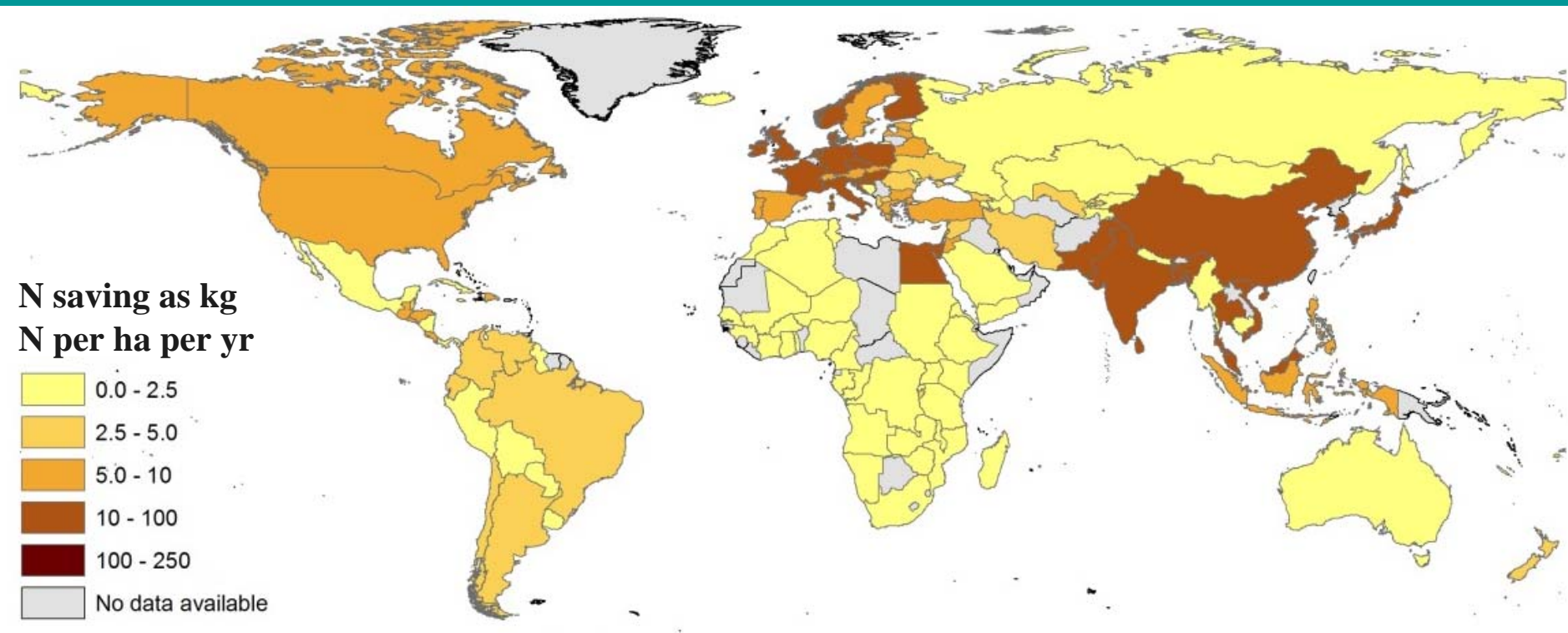


# Full Chain NutUE



# “20:20 for 2020”

## 20% better NUE: saving 20 Mt N per yr by 2020



Benefits expressed here as equivalent N saving / ha per year from the Full-chain NutUE target

Bottom line for the Green Nutrient Economy (£billion/year)

Net Benefit 110 = Fert Saving 15 + Env+Health 102 - Implementation 8



## Where to next?

# UN Global Environment Facility

- Global nitrogen cycle, toward *International Nitrogen Management System (INMS)*
- **Opportunities**
  - Sharing CLRTAP experience within GPA – linking intergovernmental processes.
  - Improving indicator development, moving to operational delivery
  - Sharing and development of mitigation and management practices – understanding barriers
  - Case studies supported, including EECCA (e.g. East Baltic, Black Sea, Central Asia).