The impact of the Nitrates Directive on nitrogen emissions from agriculture in the EU-27 during 2000-2008

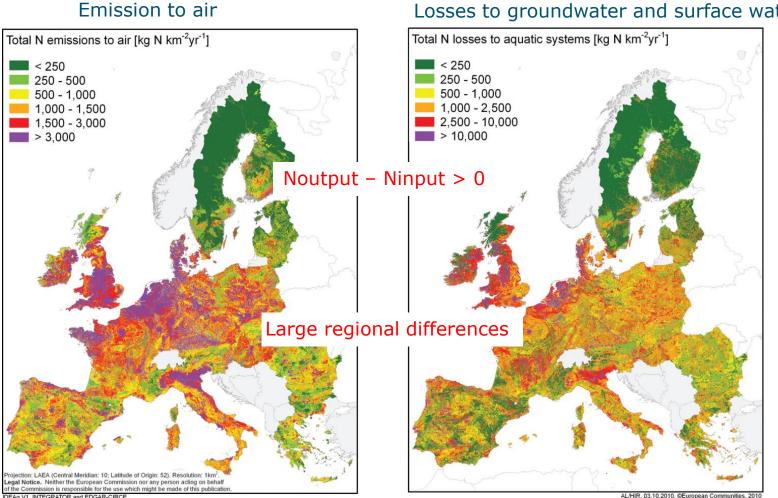
12 June 2013, Hans Kros

G.L. Velthof , Alterra, Wageningen –UR, NL J.P. Lesschen, Alterra, Wageningen –UR, NL J. Webb, AEA Technology, UK S. Pietrzak, ITP, PL Z. Miatkowski, ITP, PL M. Pinto, NEIKER, SP O. Oenema, Alterra, Wageningen –UR, NL





High N emissions and losses in EU-27, but large regional differences among countries of the EU-27



Losses to groundwater and surface water



Sutton et al. (2011)

Outline

- Background and aim
- Quantification N emissions
- Data and scenarios
- Results
 - Trend in N losses
 - Scenarios with and without Nitrates Directive
- Conclusions





Objective Nitrates Directive

- Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources
- Prevent further pollution through:
 - Nitrate leaching Vulnerable Zones (NVZs)
 - Good agricultural practices
 - Action programmes (NVZ or whole country):
 - Limited periods fertilizer application
 - Balanced N fertilization
 - Limit to manure nitrogen application
 - Limitation to N fertilizers (on sloping soils, during wet conditions, and near water courses)





Aim and approach

Quantify the effects of the implementation of the ND on:

- NO₃ leaching and runoff
- Emissions of NH_3 , N_2 , N_2O , and NO_X
- Effects of ND measures on N use were estimated
- N losses were calculated for 2000-2008:
 - With ND measures
 - Without ND measures





Miterra Europe model

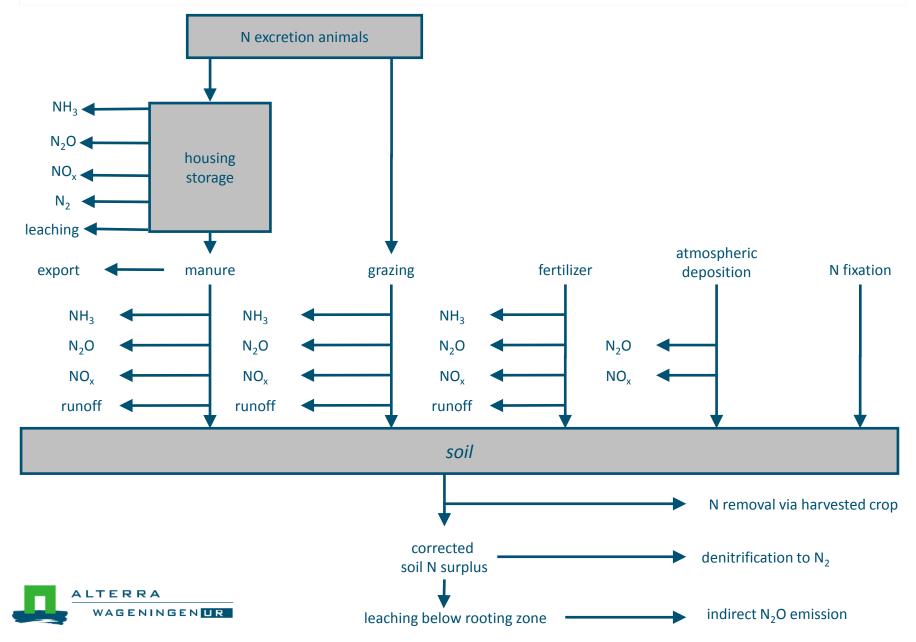
• A simple model to assess the impact of measures on:

- Leaching and runoff of N to groundwater and surface waters
- \bullet Emissions of NH3, N2O, N2, and NOx to the atmosphere
- Consisting of:
 - A database with activity data, emission factors and measures to mitigate N emissions and N leaching
 - A calculation and output module
- Calculating:
 - Annual fluxes, while assuming a steady state
 - At country level and regional level (NUTS2)



(Lesschen et al., 2011; Velthof et al., 2009).

Miterra Europe model



Nitrates Directive scenario

- Assumed that ND measures are reflected in the statistics of Eurostat and FAOstat of fertilizer use, animal numbers, crop yield etc.
- N emissions calculated using the existing statistical data include the effect of ND implementation

	1991	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU 15	ND	Е									
Ext EU25							А			Е	
Ext EU27										А	

- ND Nitrates Directive adopted
- A Accessed the EU
- E ND effective

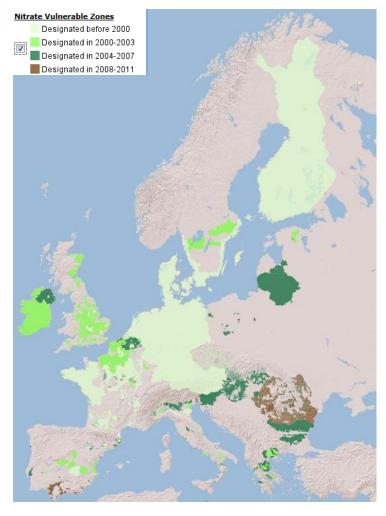






Without Nitrates Directive scenario

- Estimate the effect of ND measures on activity data
- Outside NVZ: Good Agricultural Practice affect farms outside NVZ:
 - A decrease by 2% per year in mineral N fertilizer use in EU-15 Nfe(without ND)=Nfe(FAO_stat)×1.02
- Within NVZ: corrections based on Action program
 - 'Correct' the statistics for the years in which the ND is effective



(Source: JRC)



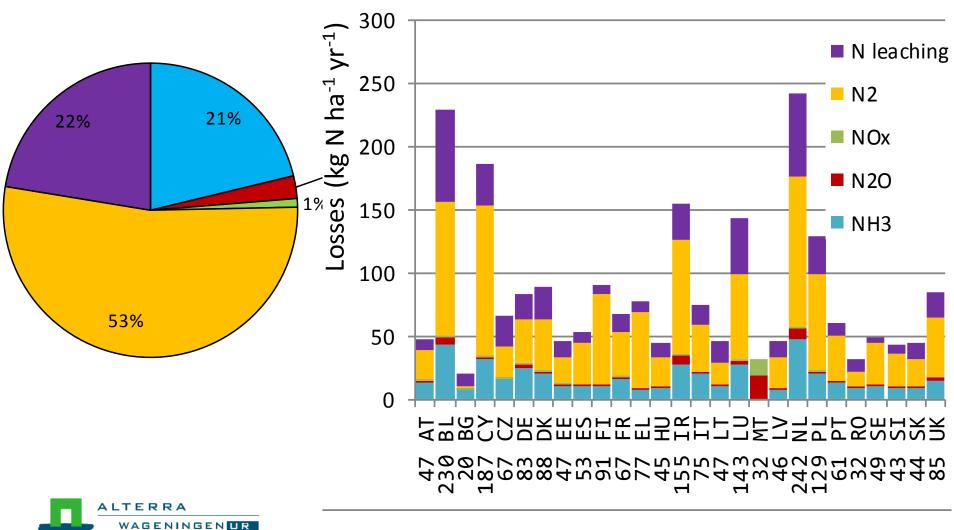
Without ND scenario: Action program corrections

ND affects	Correction without ND scenario
Chemical fertilizer inputs	N _{fe} (Stat, t) × Nfe(pre ND)/Nfe(NDeff)
N excretion	Dairy cattle = f(Ninput)
	Pigs, poultry and beef cattle: no change
Animal numbers	1% more animals for farms in NVZ with > 1.3 LSU / ha
Area of productive agricultural land:	
- buffer strips	Extend area with 20m buffer near surface waters in NVZ
- sloping soils	Allow N fertilisation/manure application on steep soils
N losses due to:	
- closed periods man/fert appl.	NH_3 emission factor: EFNH ₃ ×1.1 for slurry application N leaching: increase in leaching fraction

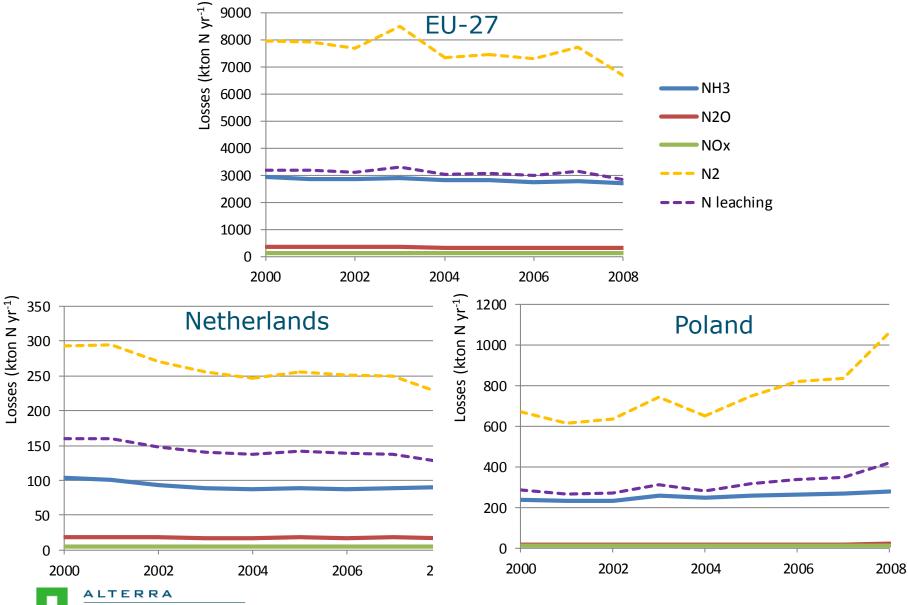


N losses in 2008 for the EU-27 and per MS

N losses for the EU 27 in 2008 (kton N yr⁻¹)

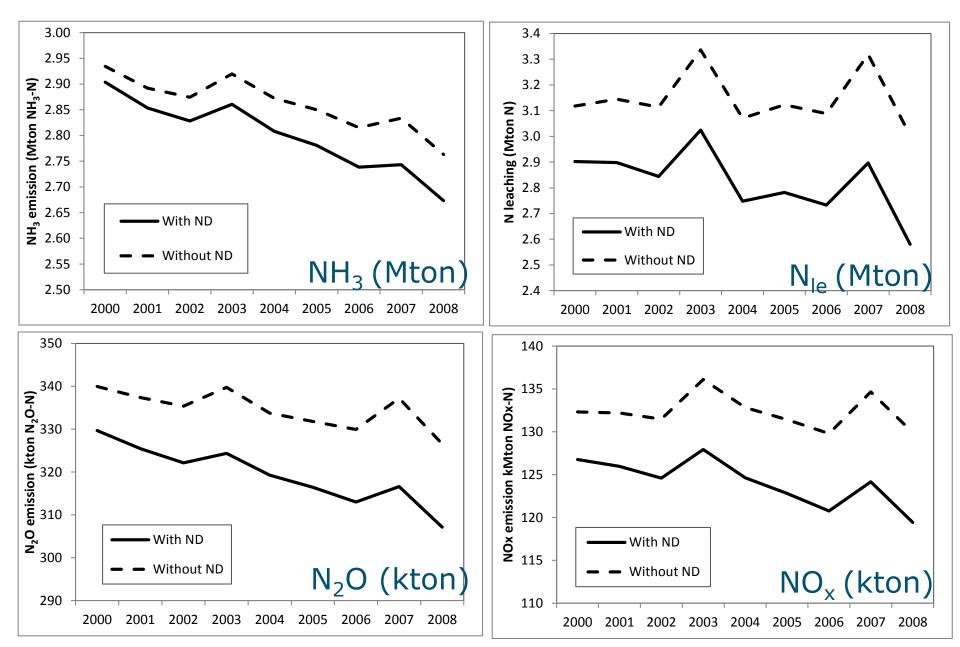


Results – trend in N losses

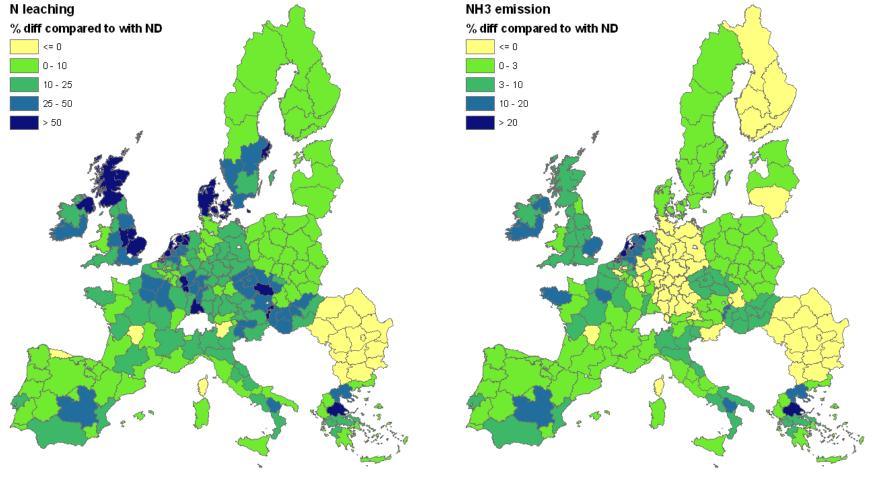


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Effect of ND on N emissions and N leaching EU-27

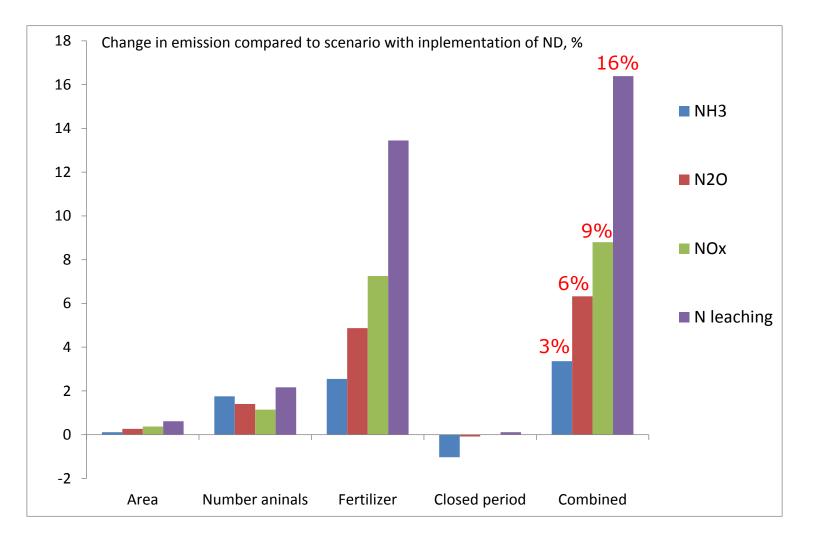


Relative change in N emissions from agricultural land due to ND implementation





Effect of ND measures on N losses in 2008





Conclusions

- Trends and level of N losses clearly differ per EU country
- ND implementation within EU-27 has decreased N losses in 2008 by: 16% for N leaching, 3% for NH₃ emission and 6% for N₂O emission
- But much larger effect in countries with intensive agricultural: N leaching: 36-60%, NH₃: 12-16%, N₂O: 12-20%
- Decrease in chemical fertilizer use has the largest effect on N losses
- A further decrease in N emissions in the near future is expected due to increase in ND implementation and stricter Action Programmes



Thank you

Further reading:

- Velthof G.L., J.P. Lesschen, J. Webb,
 S. Pietrzak, Z. Miatkowski, M. Pinto, J.
 Kros & O. Oenema, 2013. Science of
 the Total Environment,
 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.
 2013.04.058
- <u>Velthof et al. (2011).</u>

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/wat er/water-

<u>nitrates/pdf/Final</u> report impact Nitr <u>ates Directive_def.pdf</u>





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