

TALLINN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Interreg Estonia-Latvia European Regional Development Fund

EUROPEAN UNION

## Introduction to Model of harmonized assessment of reactive nitrogen (Nr) and its flows, pools and transformation

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## Methodology – guidance documents

- Eurostat, 2013. **Nutrient Budgets – Methodology and Handbook.** Methodology for estimating the agricultural gross nitrogen surplus.
- UN, 2013. **Guidance document on national nitrogen budgets.** For estimating emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> from anthropogenic and natural sources.
- EPNB, 2016. **Detailed annexes "Guidance document on national nitrogen budgets"**
- EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2016. Emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> from Energy, Industrial processes, Product use, Agriculture, Waste, Natural sources and others
- IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (<http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/>)  
Guidance on the quantification of anthropogenic N<sub>2</sub>O and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>) emissions.

Overall aim: quantifying the N cycle (natural)

Five main processes:

1. biological fixation
2. uptake by plants
3. mineralization
4. nitrification
5. denitrification

The diagram illustrates the natural nitrogen cycle. It starts with 'Nitrogen in atmosphere (N<sub>2</sub>)' which is taken up by plants. Plants are assimilated by animals. Decomposers (aerobic and anaerobic bacteria and fungi) break down organic matter into ammonium (NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>). This ammonium is then nitrified by nitrifying bacteria into nitrites (NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>) and finally into nitrates (NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>). Denitrifying bacteria convert nitrates back into atmospheric nitrogen. Other processes shown include nitrogen-fixing soil bacteria and nitrogen-fixing bacteria in root nodules of legumes.

## Human interventions in the N cycle

1. Agriculture and N fertilizers
2. Industries
3. Transport
4. Energy production
5. Waste production
6. Waste water
7. Aquaculture, incl. fisheries
8. Human settlements

The diagram shows human interventions in the nitrogen cycle. It includes agriculture with fertilizers, industries, transport, energy production, waste production, waste water, aquaculture, and human settlements. These activities lead to various nitrogen compounds being emitted to the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and pedosphere.

Different N compounds emitted to atmosphere, hydrosphere, pedosphere

## Why needed?

- To know more about the N sources and flows
- To provide suitable measures to decrease N load to surface water bodies and the sea
- To focus on sources that are more important
- Scientific interest – including minor flows that have not been assessed
- To inform public

## Data sources?

- National statistics
- Research results – (incl. the outcome of earlier work done by the partners)
- Specific flow coefficients (both national and from other comparable regions – e.g. Latvian coefficients applicable in Estonia and vice versa)
- N content in products (food and other)
- Expert opinion

## N budget

### National and catchment scale

**Only reactive nitrogen (Nr)** – bio-available (via biochemical processes):

- ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>),
- nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>),
- nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O),
- nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>)
- organically bound N in plants, animals, humans and soil
- etc;

**Inactive nitrogen** (inert) - molecular nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>) and other fully unreactive forms (e.g., N in mineral oil, or in polymer fibers)

**NB!** N<sub>2</sub> from denitrification and combustion, N<sub>2</sub> input to transport sector – should be accounted

**All N forms transformed into N<sub>total</sub> – sum of N in all (reactive) forms**

**N budget**

- Quantification of **all major Nr flows**
- Across sectors and media (pools)
- Within given boundaries** (Latvia, Estonia, selected catchments)
- And **flows across** these **boundaries** (imports/exports)
- Changes of nitrogen stocks** within the respective sectors and media (perhaps not part of our work?)
- In a given time frame (**one calendar year**)
- All flows in **tons (or kT) of N/year**
- A mixture of simple** (international data sources, coefficients) **and more comprehensive approach** (national/catchment data) - depending on the data availability

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**N budget**

The country total as well as each individual pool must comply with the equation:

$$\sum N_{inflow} + \sum N_{source} = \sum N_{outflow} + \sum N_{stnk} + \sum N_{stockchange}$$

**Inflow** and **outflow**: to and from the system under study (catchment, state)  
**Source**: from a pool

Ideally: left and right sides of the formula are equal

Not possible:

- imperfect and conflicting data
- unaccounted nitrogen flows
- errors
- expert opinion

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**Catchment scale Nr budget**

- The range of uncertainty of the data and quantified Nr budgets can be large
- Imperfect and conflicting data, expert opinion, etc.
- Applies also to downscaling of the national scale N flows data

Year	Agricultural statistics	Estimations by estimation tool
2002	~450	~350
2003	~650	~350
2004	~700	~300
2005	~600	~350
2006	~750	~250
2007	~600	~300

Quantities in grazed biomass estimated by estimation tool (by using coefficients suggested by Eurostat's experts) and statistical data. (Economy wide material flow account, Estonia, 2010)

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**Next steps**

- The meta-database have been compiled, incl. possible data sources
- Need for **harmonization of data**, including calculation coefficients, data quality and handling of missing data

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**Paldies!**

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