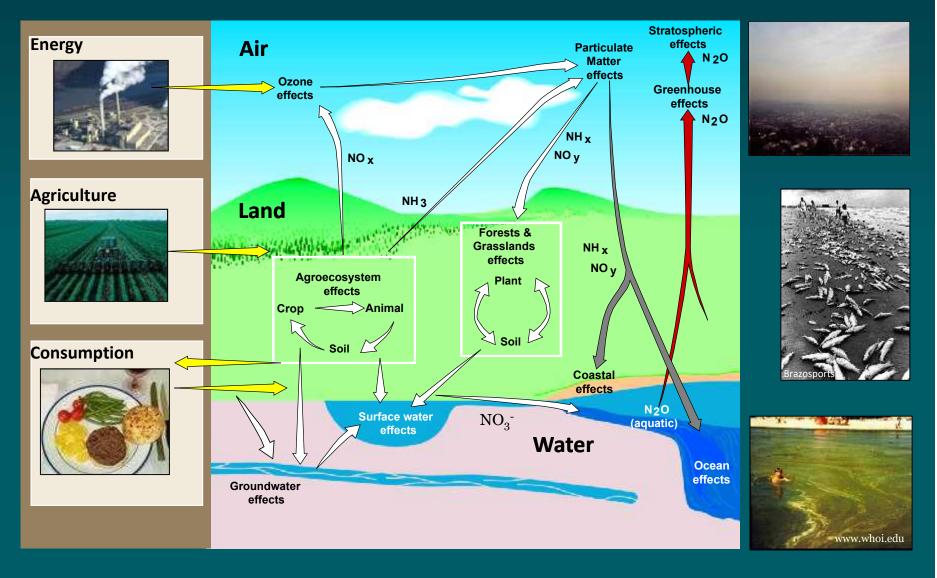
Ecosystem services impacts associated with environmental reactive nitrogen release in the US

Jana Compton, US EPA, Western Ecology Division, Corvallis, Oregon Daniel Sobota, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Jiajia Lin, National Research Council based at EPA-WED Mario Sengco, US EPA, Office of Water, Office of Science & Technology



Why N and economics? – The N cascade



Modified from Galloway et al. (2003) and Compton et al. 2011



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Water EPA 820-F-15-090

- Combine compiled c
 - \$/kg N (Con 2011; van G
 - Compilation nutrient pollu

Drinking water contamination



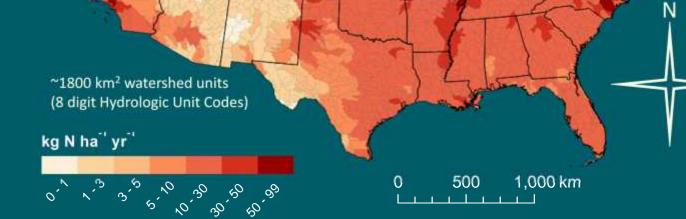
Health effects of smog

ages from eutrophication

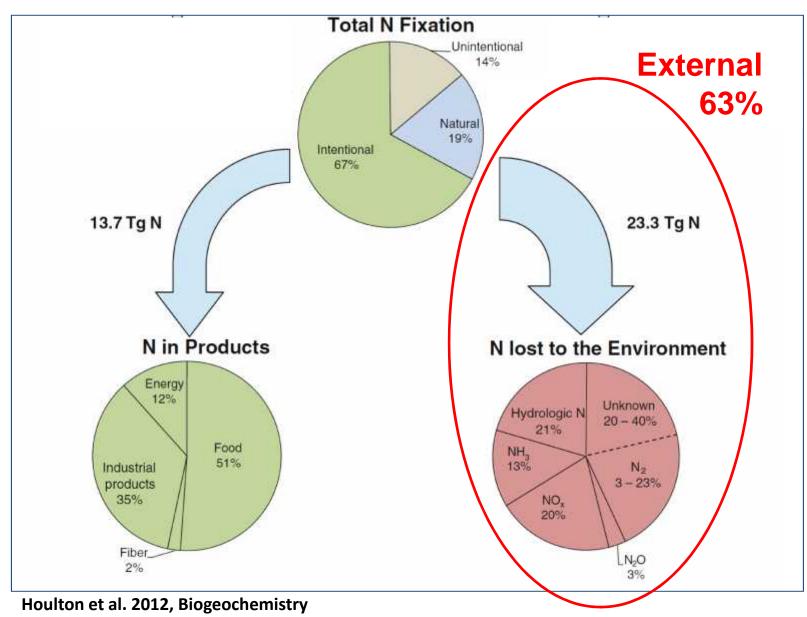
NASA

May 2015

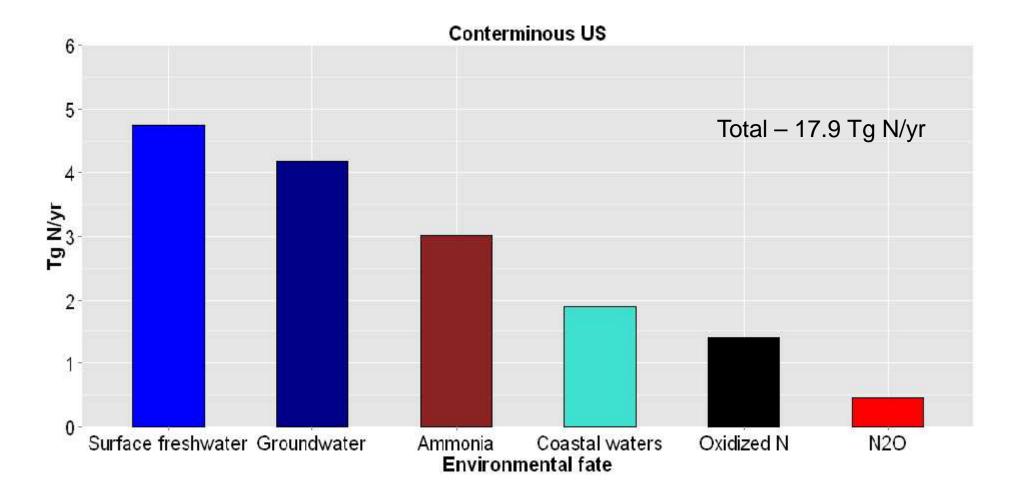
Anthropogenic N leakage to the environment, circa 2000



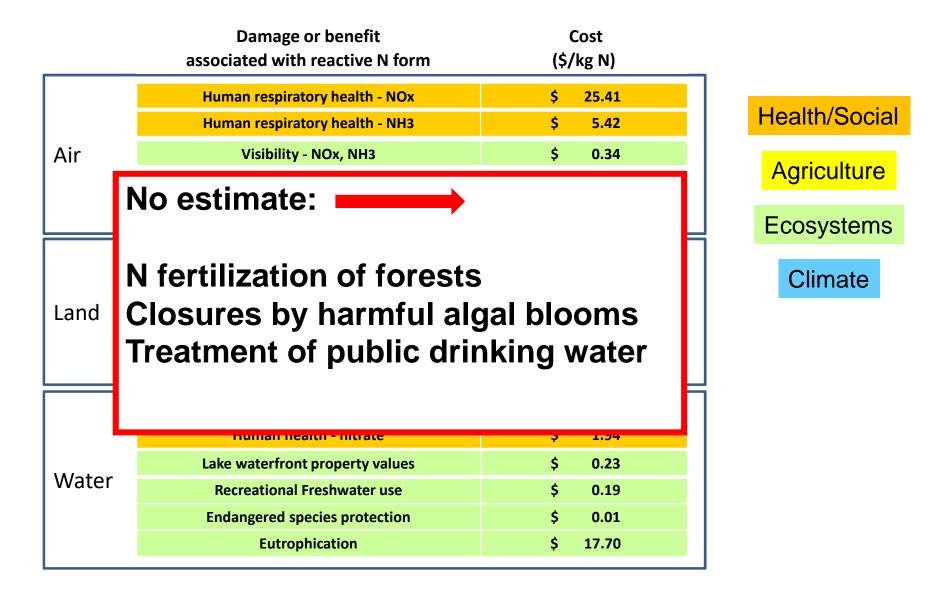
What happens to the N inputs?



By environmental fate



Costs of nitrogen pollution - US



Freshwater damage costs, US circa 2000

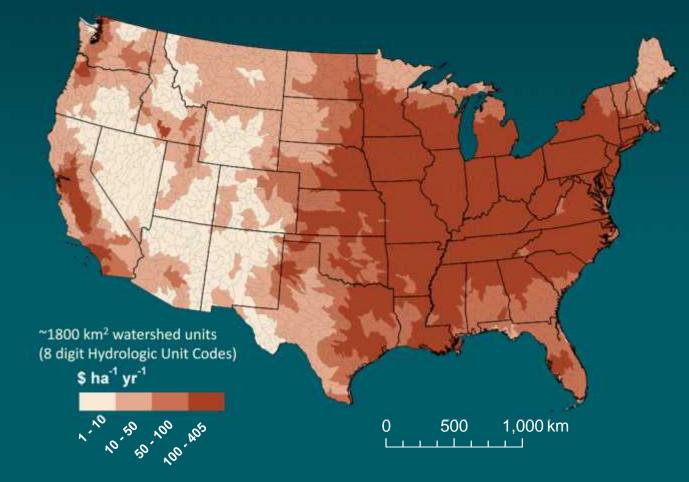
~1800 km² watershed units (8 digit Hydrologic Unit Codes) **\$ ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹**

2.10,50,100,500,100,1954

0 500 1,000 km

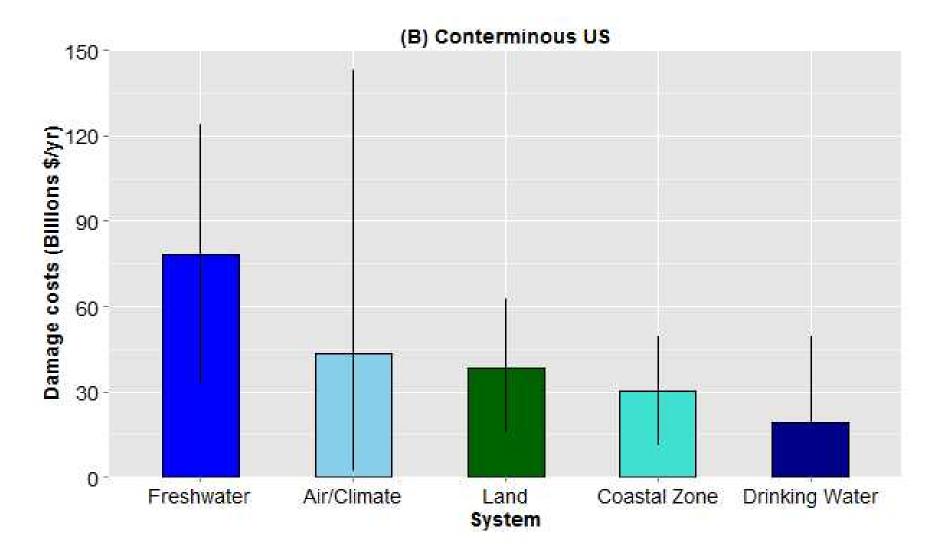
Coastal damage costs, US circa 2000

Human health costs, US circa 2000



Damages from source	
Source/Sector	Damage cost (billion USD)
Agriculture	\$157.1
Fossil fuel	\$50.2
Sewage	\$2.3
Total damages from N <i>Range</i>	\$209.6 <i>\$81-441</i>

Damages to endpoints

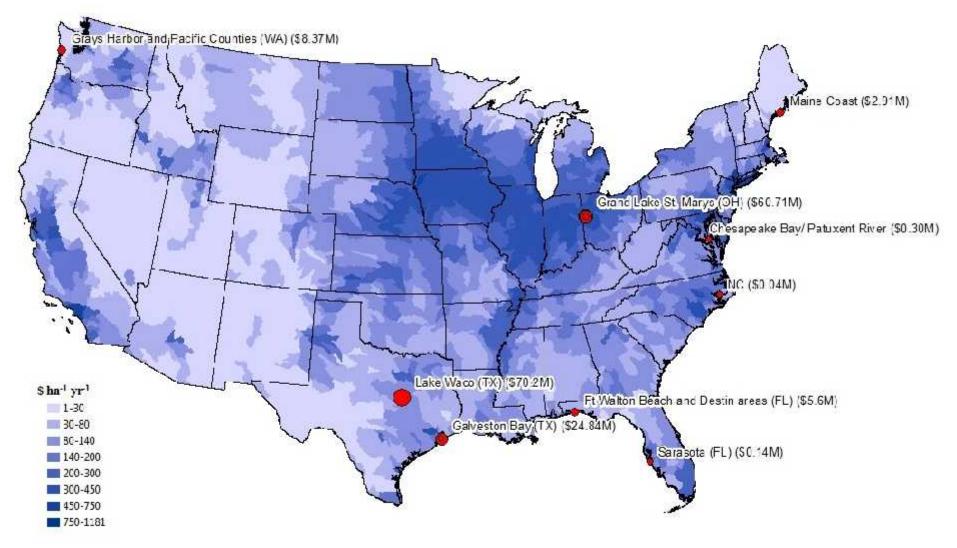


Other damage estimates

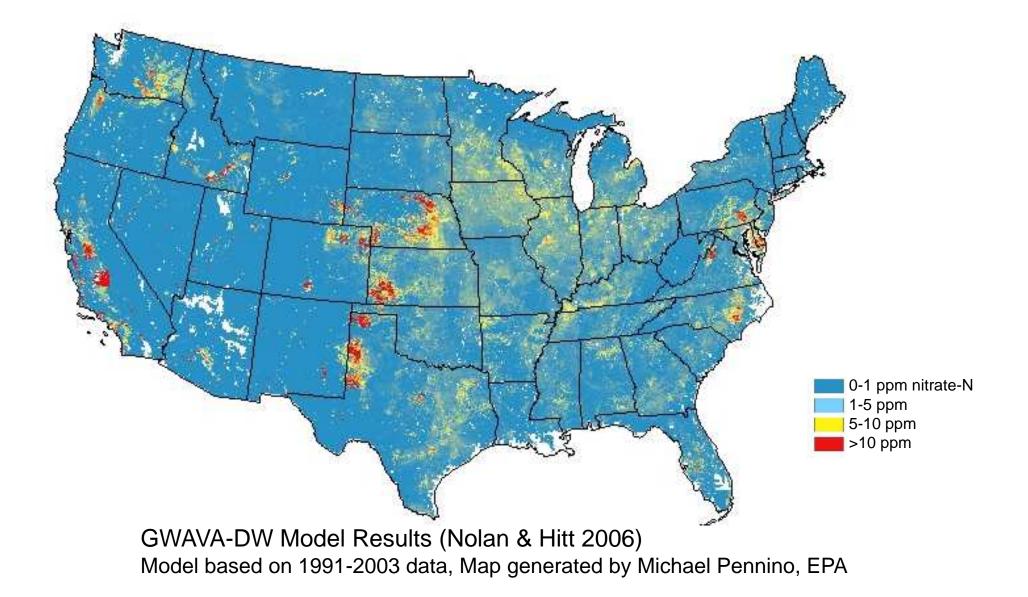
- Cost of N impacts in the EU27, 2008
 \$97-625 billion USD (Van Grinsven et al. 2013)
- Gross annual damages from NO_x and NH₃, 2002
 \$16 billion USD (Muller and Mendelsohn 2007)
- Increased mortality associated with NH₃derived PM_{2.5} from food export, 2006

- \$36 billion USD (Paulot & Jacob 2013 ES&T)

Comparison of potential freshwater costs with existing site-specific damages

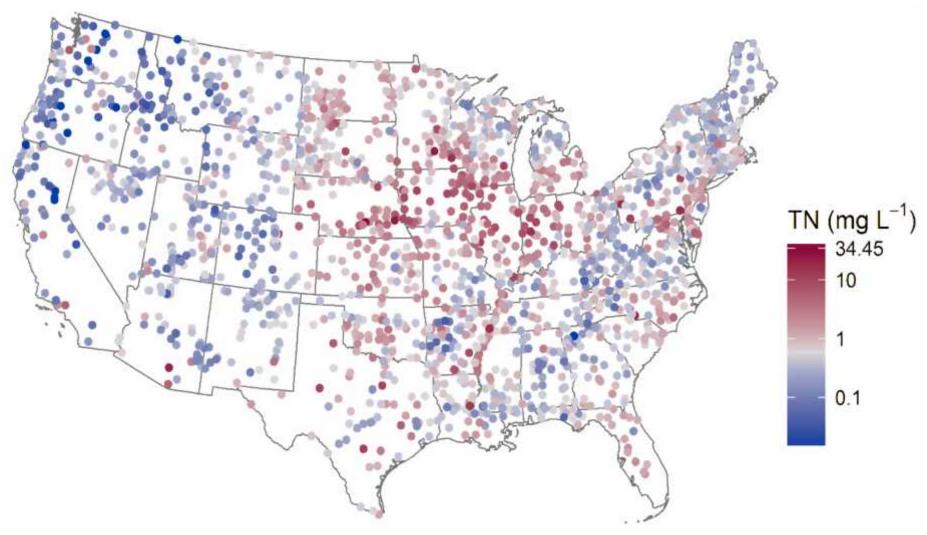


Groundwater nitrate concentrations



Stream N concentrations

2008-2009 US National Rivers & Streams Assessment



R. Bellmore et al. In review

Summary

- Human activities have increased N fixation by 5-fold in the US. 65% of N fixation is for agriculture.
- 71% of N leaked ends up in water resources.
- Nitrogen damage costs are substantial highest costs were in freshwater and coast.

Caveats and Research Needs

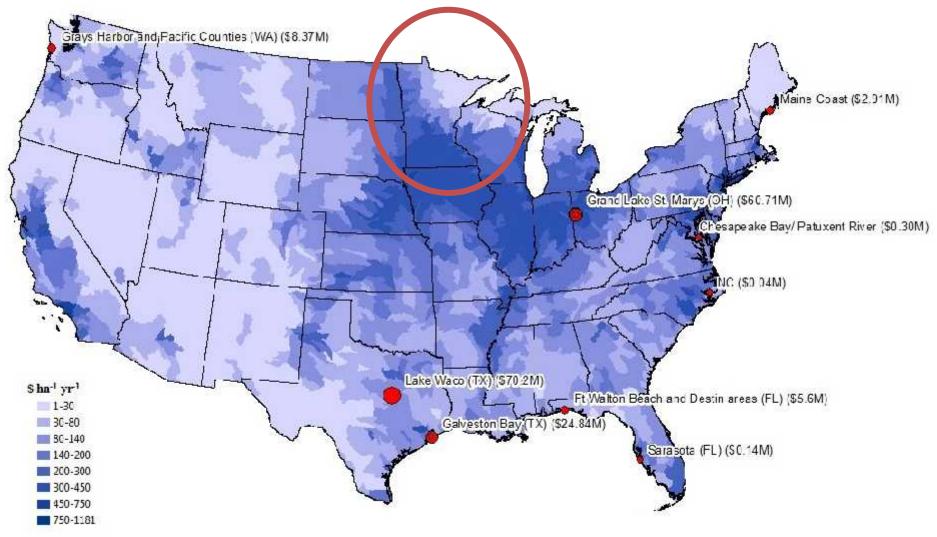
- Many missing costs in our assessment, particularly for algal blooms.
- Linear scaling of effects of a kilogram of N.
- Estimates represent potential damages for a particular location.
- Starting point for research connecting nutrients and damages to ecosystem goods and services.

For more information → Jana Compton <u>compton.jana@epa.gov</u>

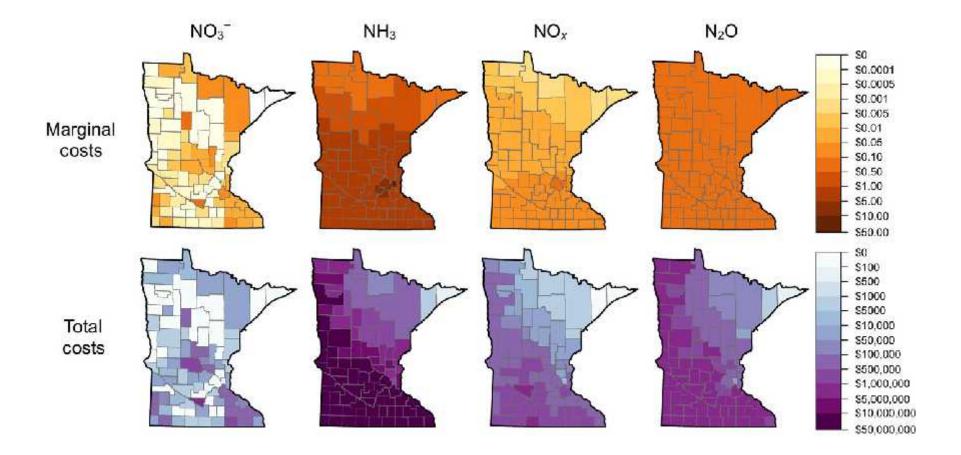
Also see: EPA SAB Integrated nitrogen committee report 2011 EU Nitrogen Assessment 2011 International Nitrogen Initiative website



Comparison of potential freshwater costs with existing site-specific damages



Next steps – including non-linear effects

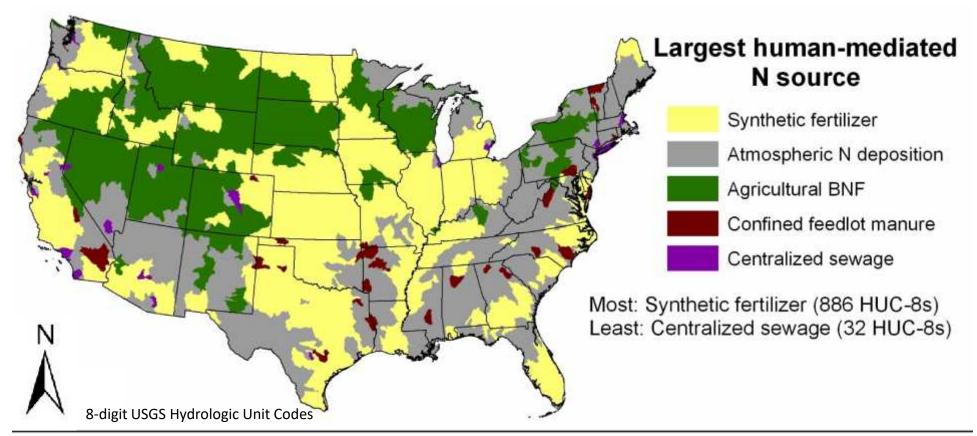


Keeler et al. 2016

Nitrogen (N) inputs to US increased 5-fold since 1900 30 25 Anthropogenic 20 lg N year⁻¹ Fertilizer Fossil fuel combustion 15 10 Lightning Legumes 5 'Natural' Biological Nitrogen Fixation 0 1900 1928 1942 1956 1984 1998 1970 1914

Compton et al. 2011 Ecology Letters

Dominant Human N Source



Sobota et al., 2013, Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment