



Summary – Ammonia Workshop October 10, 2018

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Key Messages

1. Ammonia emissions are a problem, causing domestic and transboundary air issues, and having impacts on health, ecosystems, biodiversity and climate change

Key Messages

2. Health effects of PM are the most significant policy driver for action for most jurisdictions, although impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity are important and have been key drivers in the past.

Key Messages

3. We know a lot about ammonia sources and fate, and we undertake considerable work to further understand these issues. But we need more and better data to deepen this understanding, and support effective policy development.

Key Messages

4. Ammonia mitigation is possible, and several jurisdictions have been able to realize substantial reductions over the past 20-30 years, using a combination of voluntary and mandatory measures

Key Messages

5. Successful ammonia mitigation approaches generally target fertilizer use and manure management and they are not all expensive – cost-effective options exist and many practices can improve nitrogen use efficiency and productivity for farmers.

Key Messages

6. Many tools are available to spur ammonia mitigation, including regulations, voluntary measures (best management practices and guidelines), incentives, subsidies and education campaigns.

Key Messages

7. Choice of approach, and implementation and uptake of mitigation approaches and best practices depends on national circumstances, such as political/governance structure, structure of agricultural industry, and economics (including feasibility and availability of recommended products/approaches)

Key Messages

8. Taking an integrated approach to nitrogen management can achieve co-benefits for addressing multiple pollutants and multiple effects, while considering practicality and economics.