



Towards joined-up nitrogen guidance for air, water and climate co-benefits.

Theme 3: Field application of organic and inorganic fertilizers

Tom Misselbrook, Shabtai Bittman, Claudia Cordovil, Bob Rees, Roger Sylvester-Bradley, Jørgen Olesen, Antonio Vallejo



N amendments to land

➤ Mineral N fertilizers

Ammonium, nitrate and urea

Straights, compounds, blends [anhydrous ammonia]

Urea (incl. UAN) accounted for 17% of N applied in EU28 in 2014

➤ Livestock manure

Predominantly cattle, pig and poultry

Slurry, FYM, solid manure, litter

Total N content, mineral N, C:N ratio

➤ Other organic amendments

Sewage sludge, green waste composts, food and industry by-products

N amendments to land

➤ Crop residues

Above- and below-ground

Cover crops

N content; C:N ratio

Have we missed anything?

How robust are our estimates?

➤ Grazing returns

Cattle, sheep [outdoor pig and poultry]

Urine, dung; spatial distribution

➤ Biological N fixation

Legume protein crops; clover in grasslands

Future increases?

How robust are our N loss estimates?

Global default 'emission factors'



Regional-specific 'emission factors'



Simple empirical models

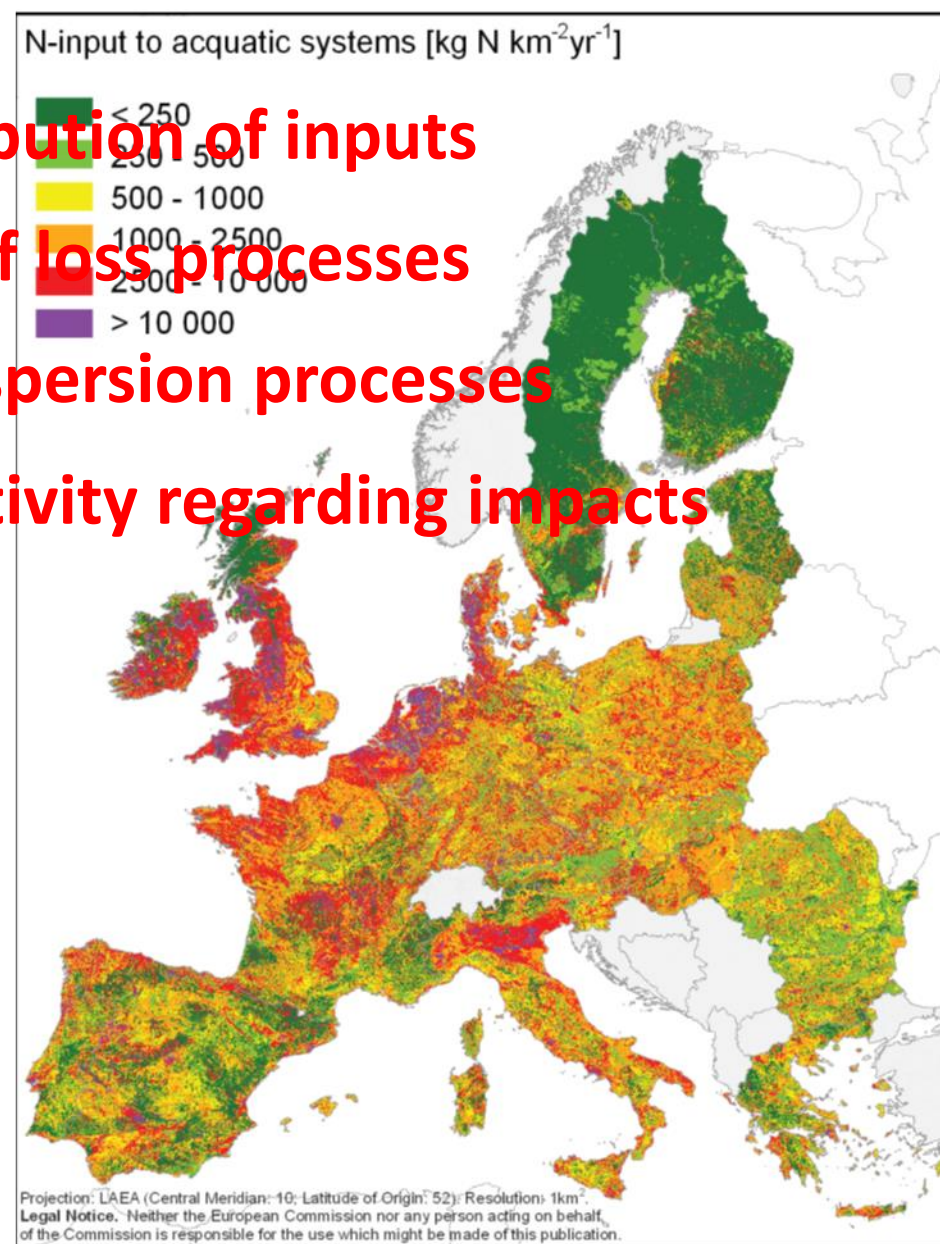
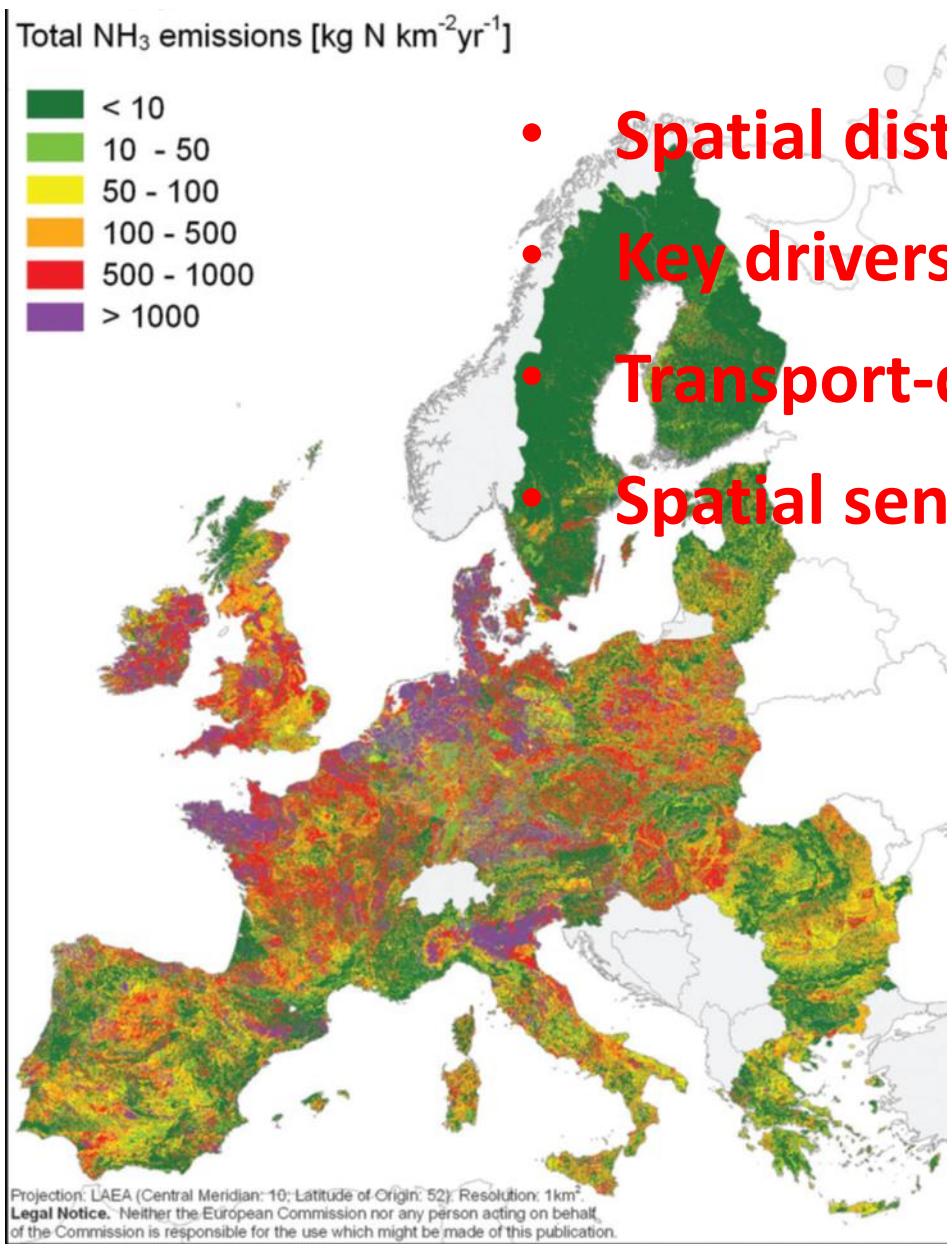


Highly mechanistic models

- **Underlying science and understanding**
- **Parameterisation and activity data**
- **Verification, validation**
- **Extrapolation**

Where are the greatest uncertainties?

Spatial importance of N inputs, losses and impacts



- Spatial distribution of inputs
- Key drivers of loss processes
- Transport-dispersion processes
- Spatial sensitivity regarding impacts

Existing guidance

TFRN Ammonia Abatement Guidance Document

HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan

EC Project report – Closing Mineral Loops



EC Report – Mainstreaming climate change into RDP

National fertilizer guidance document

National codes of good agricultural practice





Regional guidance – closing the mineral cycles at farm level



Closing the mineral cycles at farm level



Good practices to reduce nutrient loss in the **Central Denmark** region



Closing the mineral cycles at farm level



Good practices to reduce nutrient loss in the **Brittany** region (France)

Effects, benefits and costs



Closing the mineral cycles at farm level

Good practices to reduce nutrient loss in the **Lombardy** region (Italy)



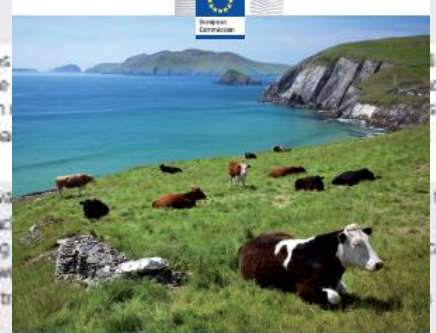

Closing the mineral cycles at farm level

Good practices to reduce nutrient loss in the **Murcia** region (Spain)





Closing the mineral cycles at farm level

Good practices to reduce nutrient loss in the **North-Brabant** region (Netherlands)



Closing the mineral cycles at farm level

Good practices to reduce nutrient loss in the **Southern and Eastern Ireland** region



Closing the mineral cycles at farm level

Good practices to reduce nutrient loss in the **Wielkopolskie** region (Poland)

Management/mitigation practices



Practice	Leaching/runoff	Ammonia volatilization	Nitrous oxide	Notes
<u>Livestock manures</u>				
Integrated N management plan	↓	↓	↓	
Apply slurries by band spreading/trailing shoe	~↑	↓	~↑	
Apply slurries by injection	~↑	↓	~↑	Shallow injection can create runoff channels
Slurry dilution for fertigation	~↑	↓	~↑	
Slurry acidification	~↑	↓	~↑	
Use nitrification inhibitors	↓	~↑	↓	
Rapid incorporation of manures after application	~↑	↓	~↑	
Anaerobic digestion	~↑	~↑	~↑	Depends on management of facility and subsequent digestate

Guidance Document structure

- Types/quantities of material being applied to land and potential N loss pathways
- Regional/spatial considerations – in terms of practices and soil-climatic influences
- Guidance on measures/practices:
 - grouped according to N input category;
 - N loss pathways; yield effect; other pollutants; key influencing drivers; costs; scope for implementation; barriers; confidence in current knowledge; ease of monitoring/verification

