

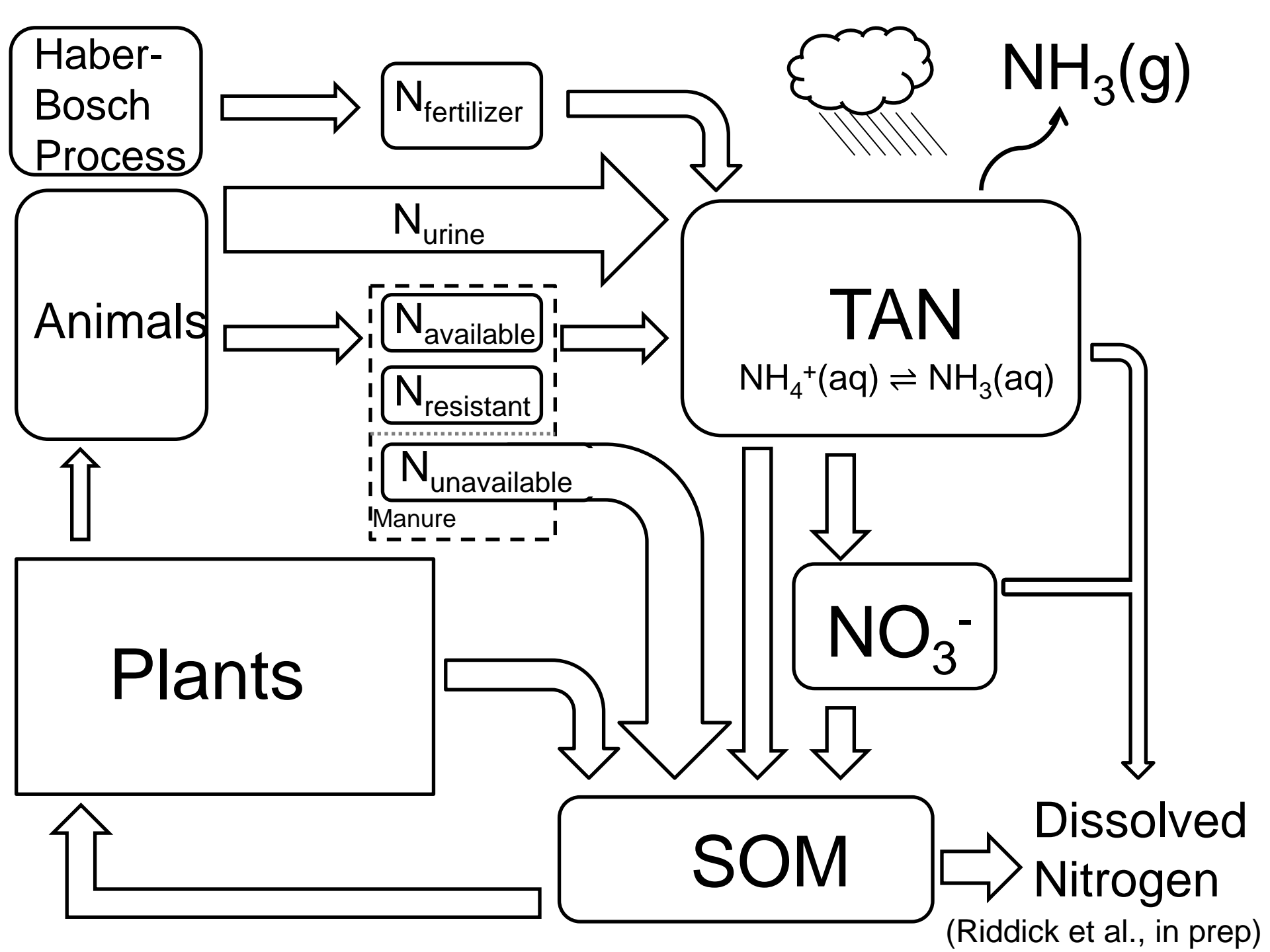
Shifting nitrogen pathways in response to changing agricultural practices

Stuart Riddick

Biological and Environmental Engineering Department
Cornell University

Aim – Create a 0th order model to quantify the size of N_r pathways

Rationale - Environmentally important when trying to understand the current impact of fertilizer and manure

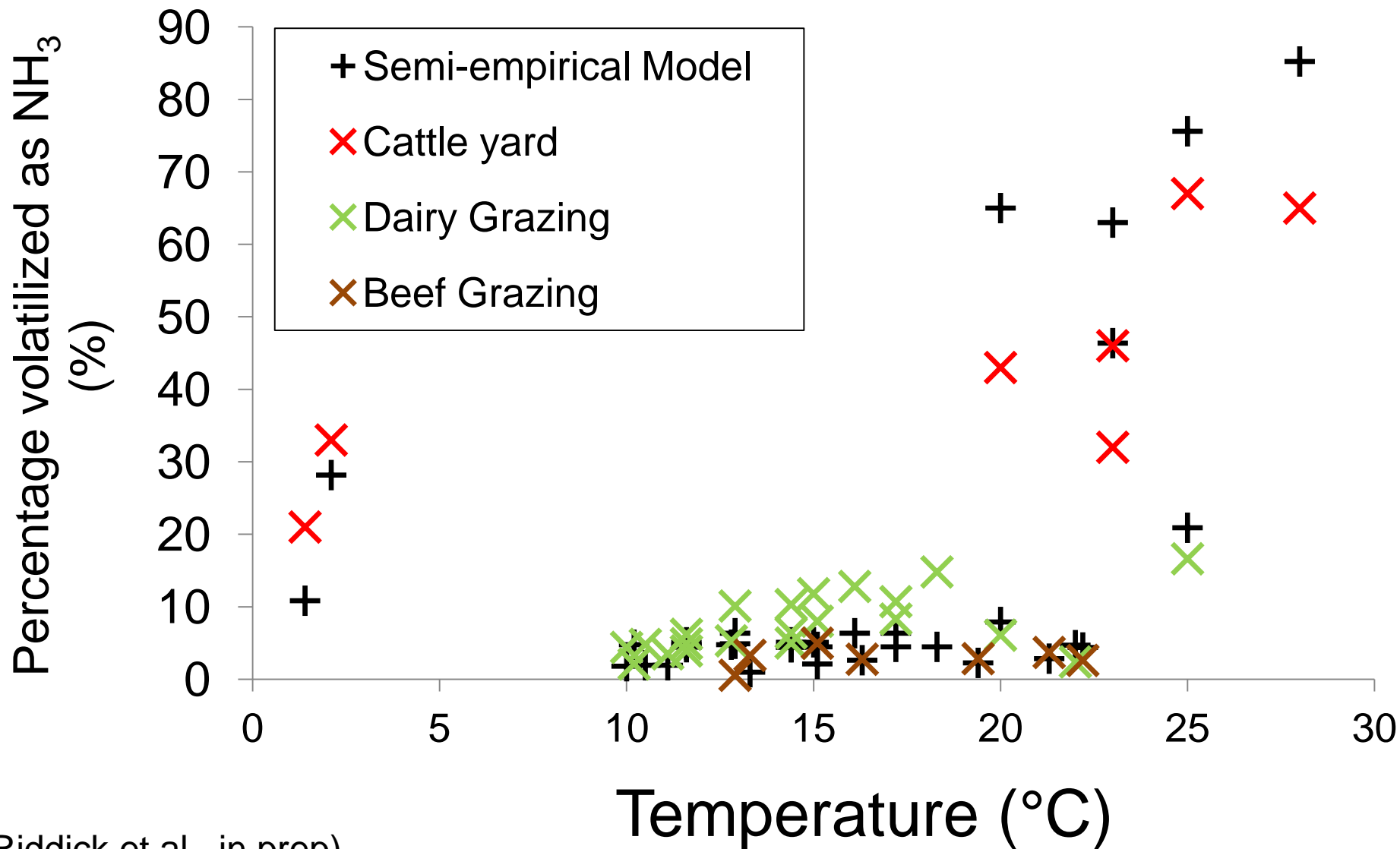


Major Assumptions

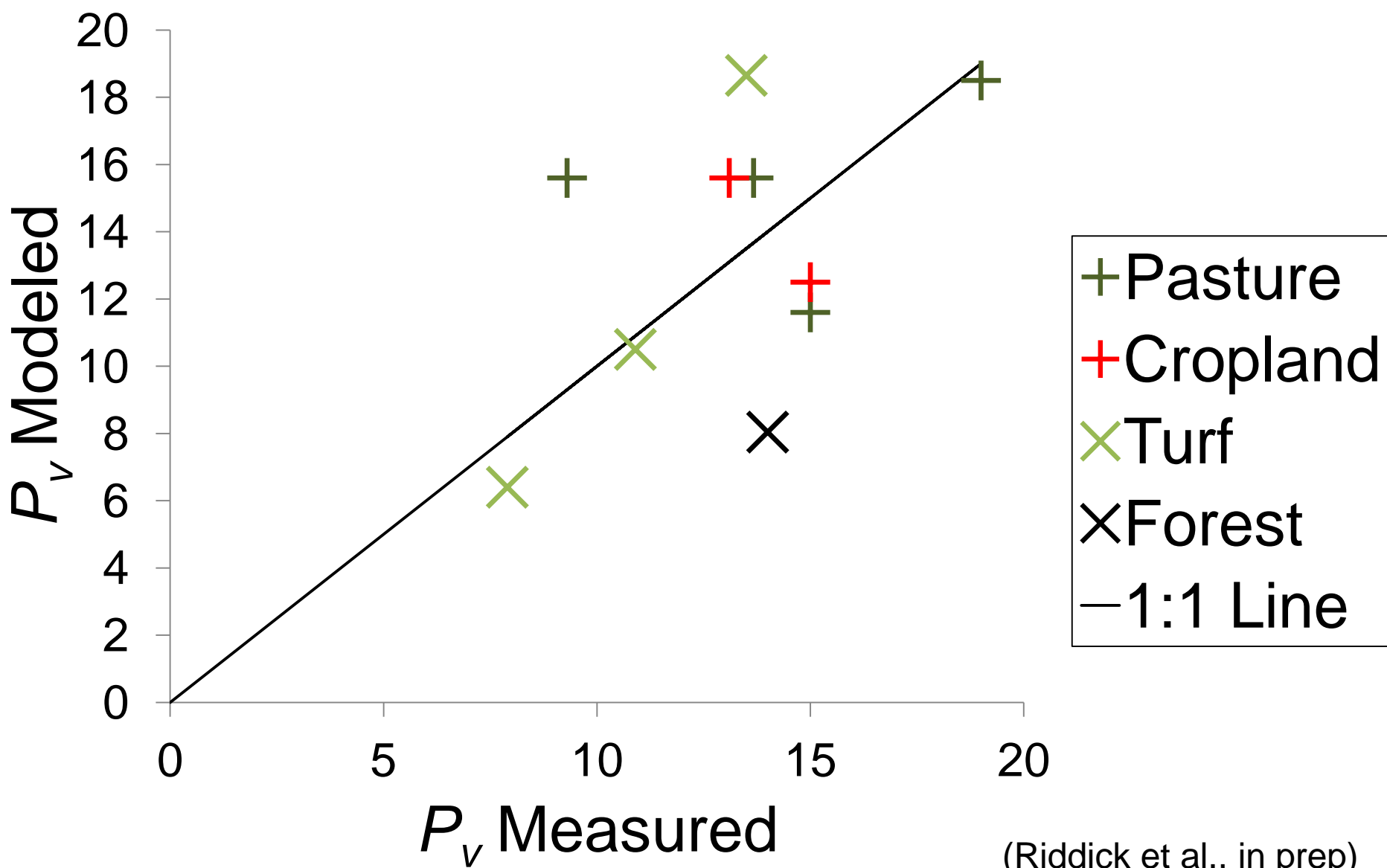
- Animals graze on short semi-natural grassland
- All artificial fertilizer is urea fertilizer
- Nitrogen is uniformly spread over the grid cell
- Fertilizer is applied once in spring
- Does not account of agricultural practices

MODEL OUTPUT

Validating NH_3 emissions from manure at the local scale



Validating NH₃ emissions from fertilizer at the local scale



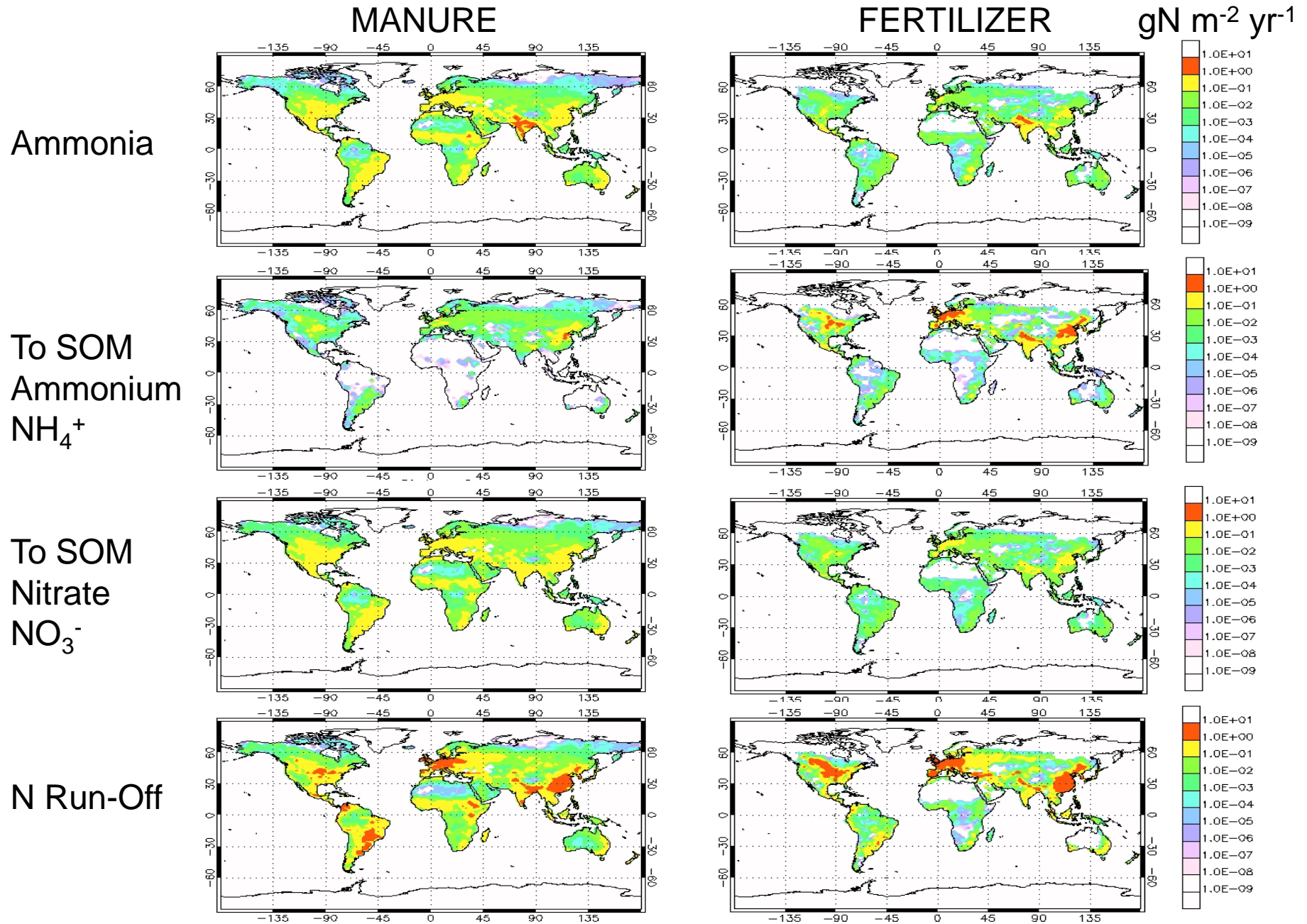
(Riddick et al., in prep)

Global Nitrogen Pathways

Data Source	Source	N Input (Tg)	NH ₃ (Tg)	Dissolved N (Tg)	SOM (Tg)	Remains in N pools (Tg)
Semi-Empirical	Manure	138	22	56	29	31
Galloway (2004)	Manure		24			
EDGAR	Manure		16			
Semi-Empirical	Fertilizer	86	8	51	26	0
Galloway (2004)	Fertilizer		10			
EDGAR	Fertilizer		20			

(Riddick et al., in prep)

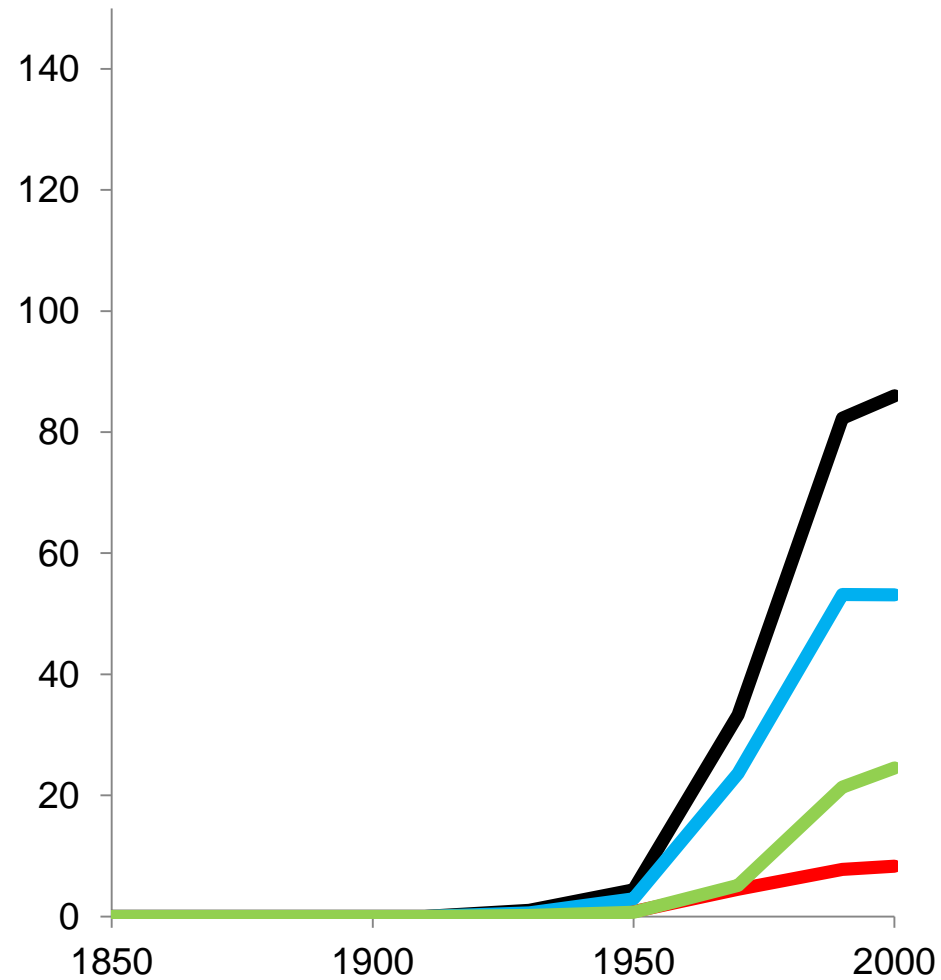
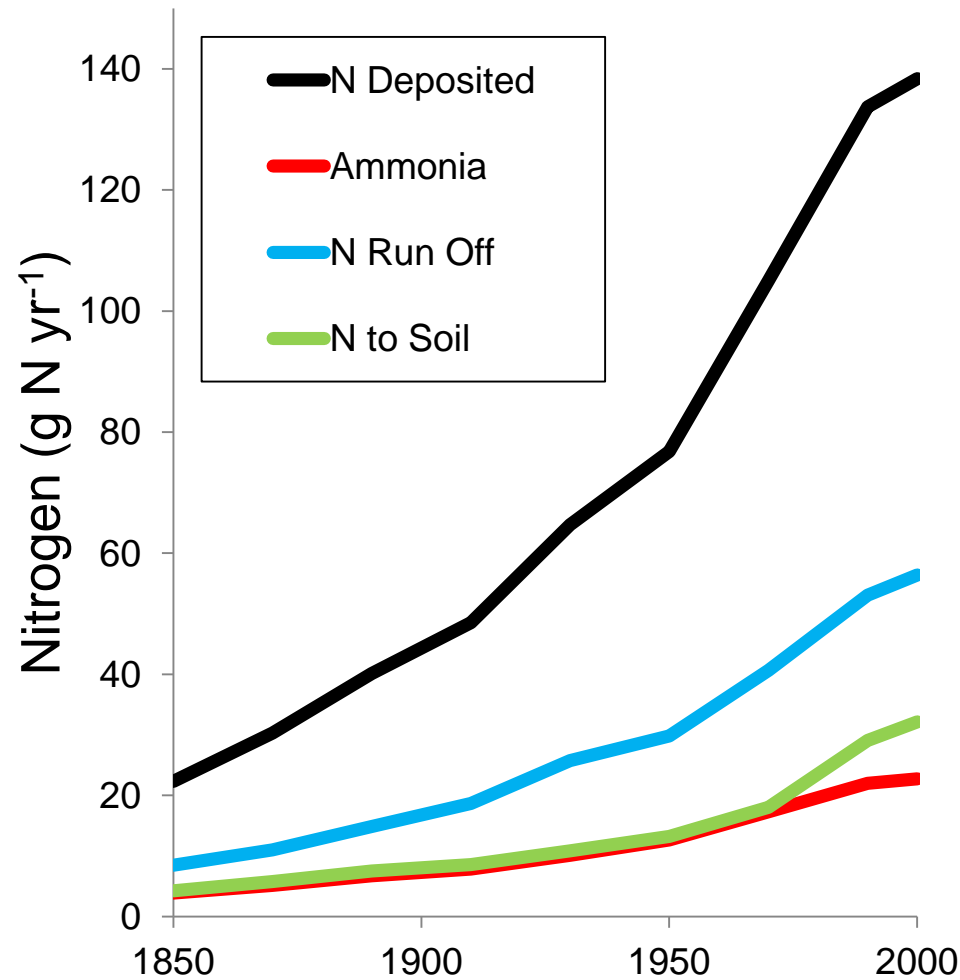
Global Heterogeneity in Nitrogen Pathways 2000



Hind-casting nitrogen pathways 1850 - present

Manure

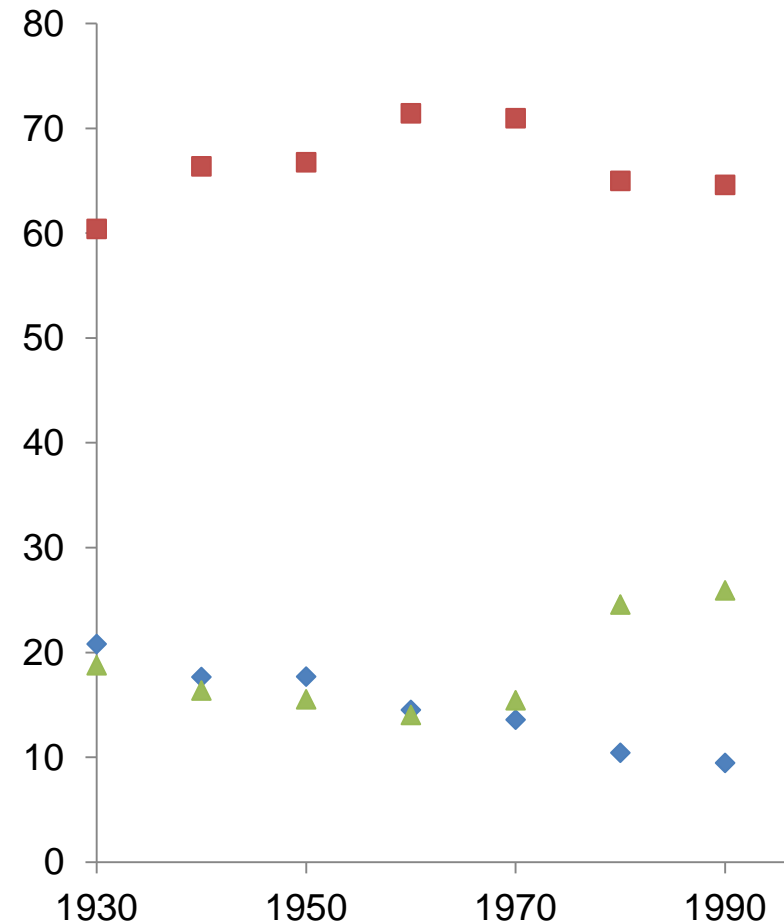
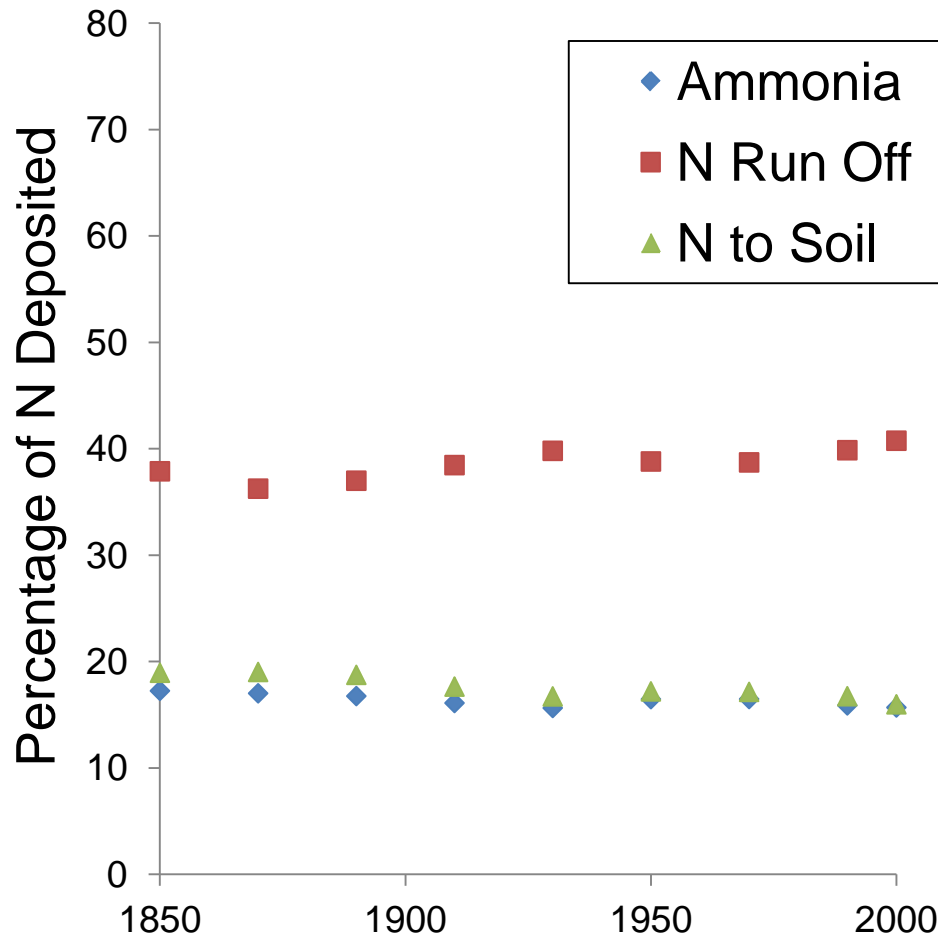
Fertilizer



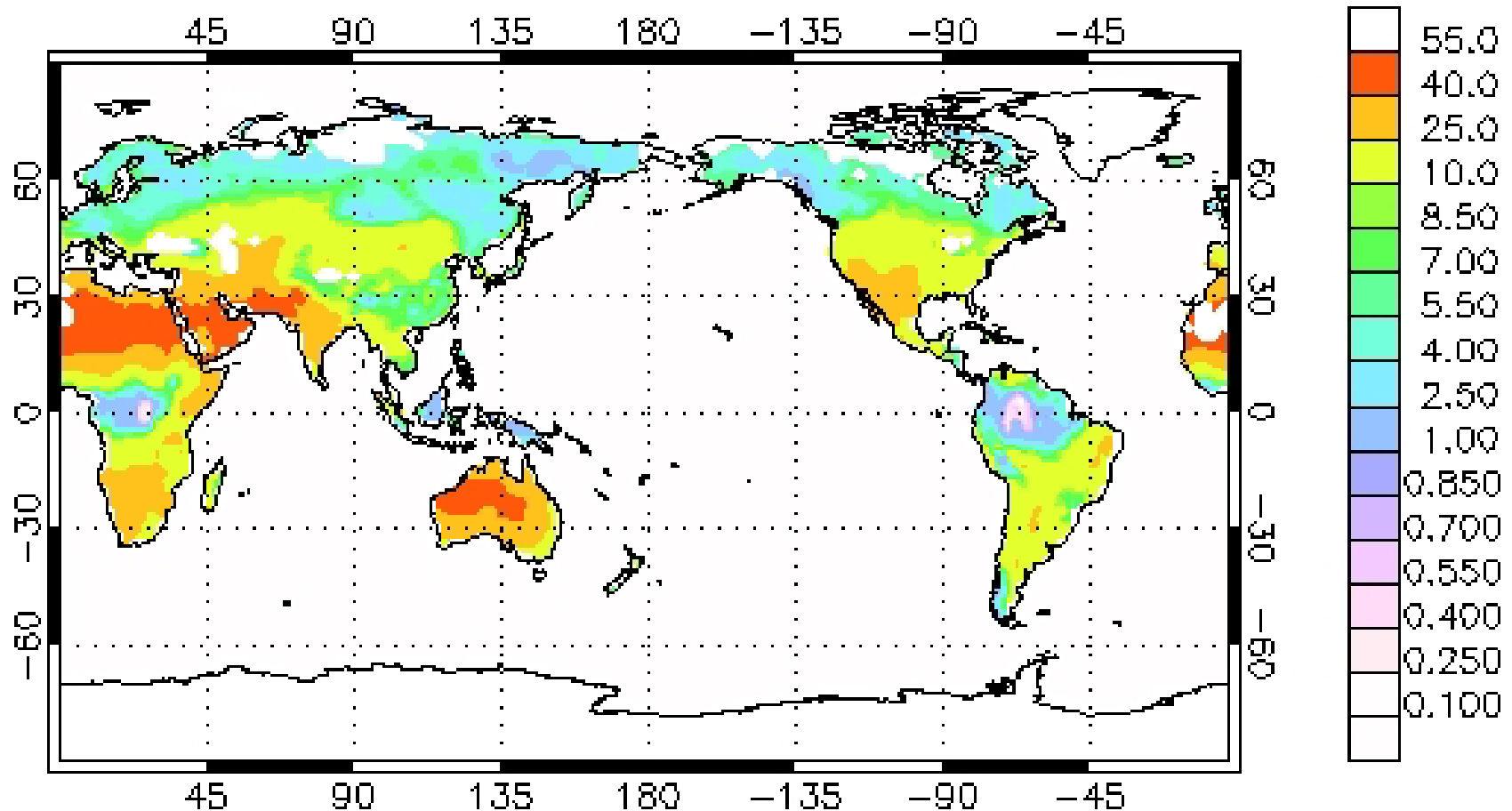
Partitioning of nitrogen pathways 1850 - present

Manure

Fertilizer



Global variation in annual P_v of NH_3 from manure calculated by the CESM



(Riddick et al., in prep)

Conclusions

- N pathways from fertilizer & manure have increased from pre-industrial
- From manure in 2000:
 - 21.7 Tg N year⁻¹ NH₃ emission
 - 56.4 Tg N year⁻¹ run-off
- From fertilizer in 2000:
 - 8.4 Tg N year⁻¹ NH₃ emission
 - 51.1 Tg N year⁻¹ run-off
- Range of deposited manure N that volatilizes as NH₃ is:
 - Maximum 49.8 % (Iran)
 - Minimum 0.16 % (Venezuela)
 - Average 15.7 %
- Fertilizer N partitioning of is dependent on at amount of nitrogen applied to the surface.