

Characterization of Atmospheric Reactive Nitrogen Emissions from **Global Agricultural Soils**

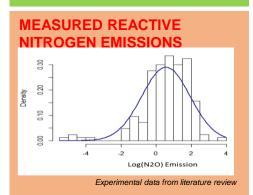
Viney P. Aneja¹, William H. Schlesinger², Qi Li¹, Alberth Nahas¹, William H. Battye¹

¹Department of Marine, Earth, and Atmospheric Sciences, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695, USA ²Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies, Millbrook, NY 12545, USA

INTRODUCTION

- Statistical models are developed for characterizing atmospheric reactive nitrogen (N2O, NH3, NO) emission from agricultural soils.
- Agriculture activities are the main source for reactive nitrogen emissions.
- With ever-growing needs of food, reactive nitrogen emissions will likely be increasing in the coming decades.
- Statistical model for reactive nitrogen emissions from agricultural soils uses physicochemical variables.

METHODOLOGY Identify important factors controlling N₂O production in soils Gather relevant data for N₂O emission and corresponding physiochemical parameters from journal articles published from 2000 onwards · Compile statistical summary of collected data Fit data with appropriate regression model with N₂O emissions as the response and other variables as the predictors Perform model diagnostic Prepare data sets Generate maps to depict N₂O emissions



STATISTICAL MODEL

 $Emission = (exp[A + B \times T_{soil} + C \times M_{soil} + D \times pH_{soil} + E \times N input + F \times N type] \times cropland cover \times N fraction)$

A, B, C, D, E, F: statistically derived coefficients

T_{soi}: soil temperature (°C) M_{soil}: soil moisture (%)

pH_{soil}: soil acidity

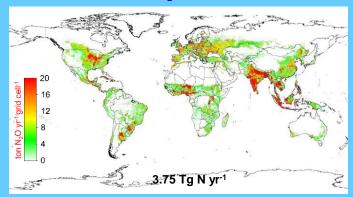
N input. N amount from fertilizer/manure applied as fertilizer (kg N yr⁻¹)

N type: binary, 0 = fertilizer, 1 = manure

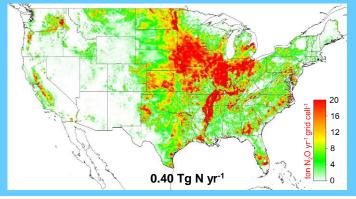
cropland cover. fraction of cropland in grid cells

N fraction: N mole fraction (NH₃ = 14/17, N₂O = 28/44, NO = 14/30)

Global N₂O Emissions



Contiguous US N2O Emissions



SUMMARY OF N₂O, NH3 **EMISSIONS**

Emission inventory	NH ₃ (Tg.N yr ⁻¹)				
	Global	US	India	China	
NH ₃ _STAT (this study)	15.1	1.7	2.2	1.7	
EDGAR*	12.6	1.3	2.0	3.7	
EPA NEI 2014	-	0.7	-	-	
Aneja et al. (2012)	-	-	3.9	-	
Cui et al. (2013)	-	-	-	10.0	
Gu et al. (2015)	-	-	-	7.7	
Excluding emissions from animal s	1 <u>Tg</u> = 10 ¹² g				

Emission inventory	N₂O (Gg N yr⁻¹)				
	Global	US	India	China	
N ₂ O_STAT (this study)	3750	400	412	300	
EDGAR	4490	432	468	832	
FAOSTAT	4070	350	440	686	
EPA/USGS	-	457	-	-	
EPA (2018)**	-	529	-	-	
Aneja et al. (2012)	-	-	344	-	
Garg et al. (2006)	-	-	181	-	
Sharma et al. (2011)	-	-	226	-	
Gao et al. (2011)	-	-	-	294	
Zhou et al. (2014)	-	-	-	414	
** Direct emissions				1 Gg = 10° g	

CONCLUSIONS

- Correlations between reactive nitrogen emissions and most physicochemical variables are at a high significance level (90%).
- This model also provides an innovative and relatively simple way to estimate global reactive nitrogen emissions from agricultural soils for use in climate models.
- The model provides an opportunity to predict future reactive nitrogen emissions in a changing world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Support for this work was provided by U.S. GFDL NOAA project NOAA CPO AC4. We thank Dr. Larry Horowitz and Dr. Fabien Paulot for their ongoing discussions on the project. We also thank Dr. Francesco Tubiello, UN Food and Agriculture Organization, for discussions of our results.

SN Applied Sciences (2019) 1:1662. https://doi.org/10.1007/s42452-019-1688-5 Contact: vpaneja@ncsu.edu / acnahas@ncsu.edu

