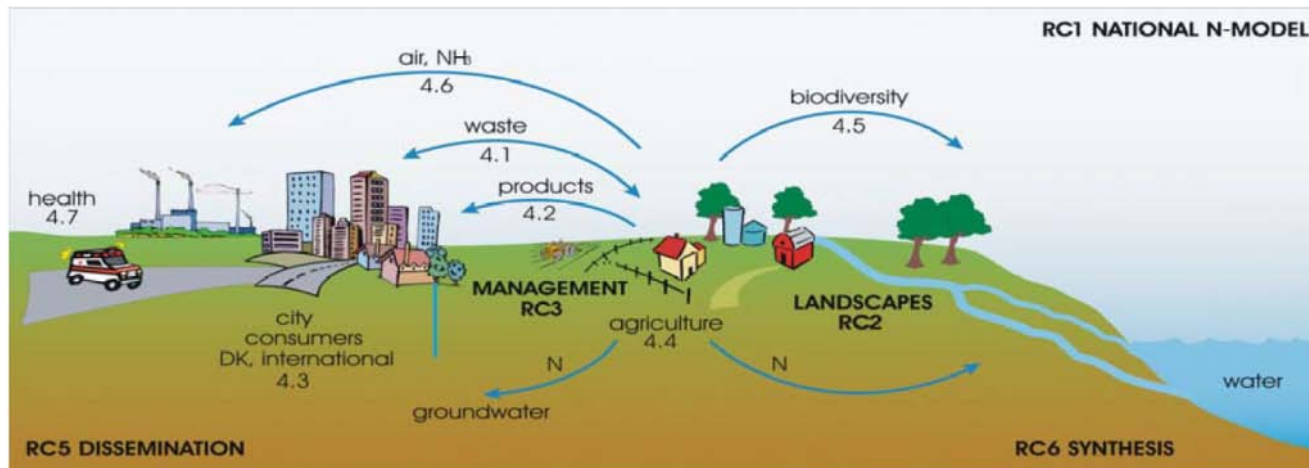




Institut for Plante- og Miljøvidenskab

Kvælstof – både ressource og miljøproblem

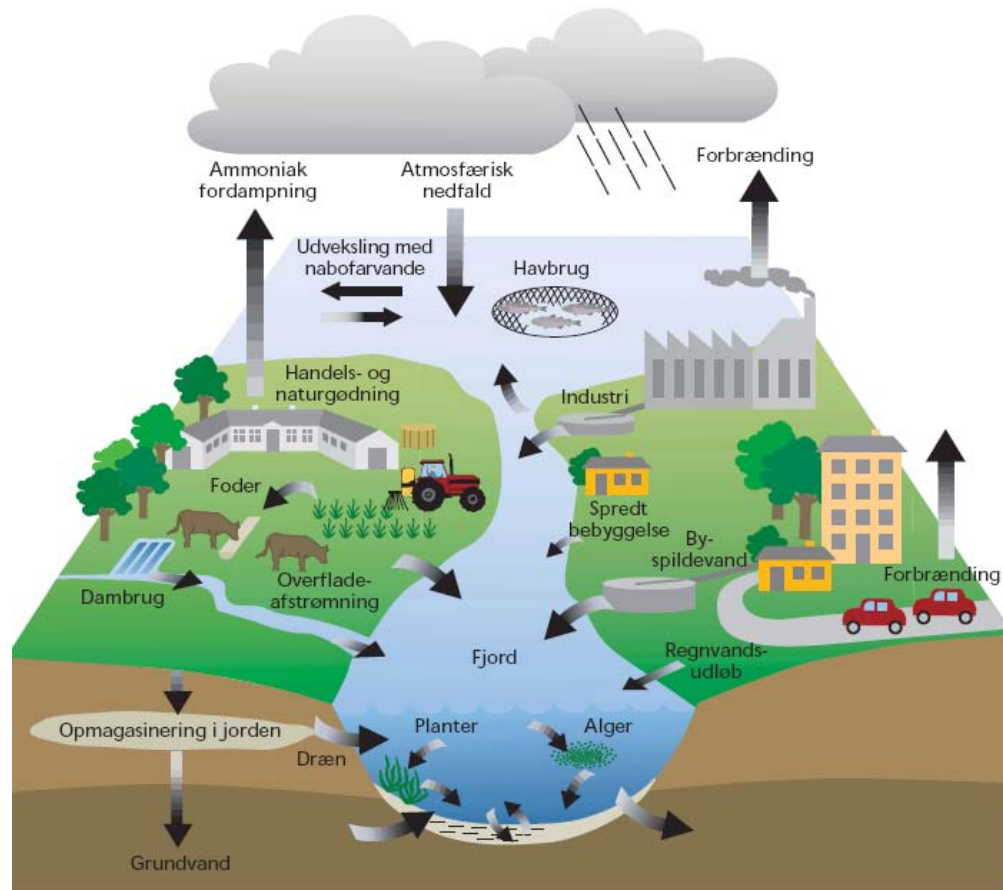


Lars Stoumann Jensen,
Professor

lsj@life.ku.dk

Kickoff 4.-5. marts 2013

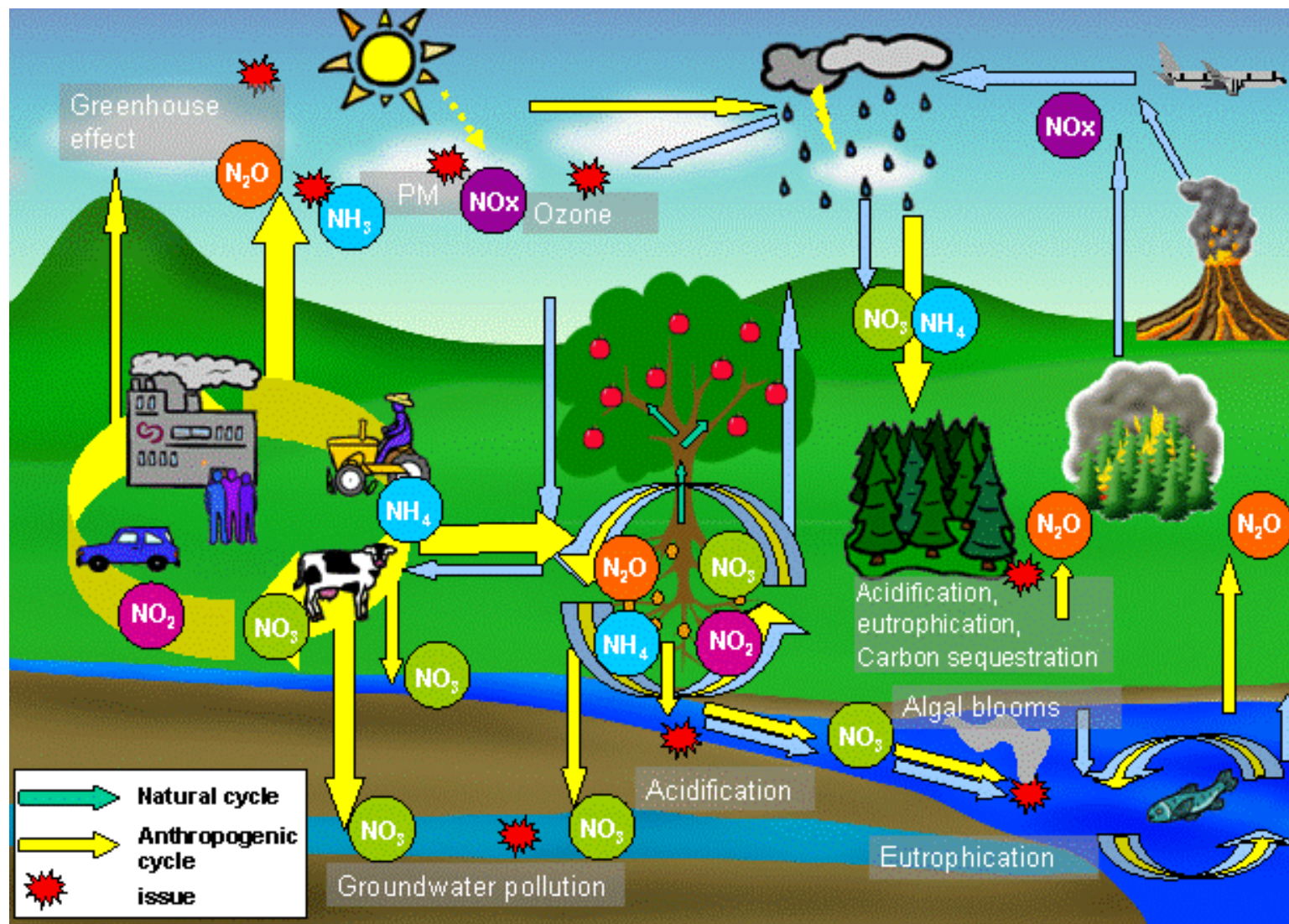
Kvælstof i landskabet



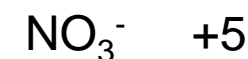
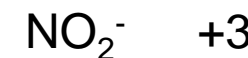
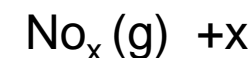
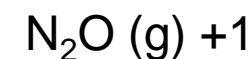
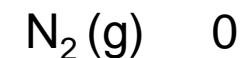
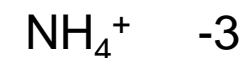
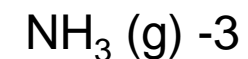
- Kvælstof er et vigtigt **næringsstof**
- Tilstrækkelig kvælstof gødsning er afgørende for udbyttes størrelse og kvalitet – dvs. **fødevarsikkerhed**
- Fremstilling af handels/ kunstgødning er meget energikrævende – dvs. påvirker **global opvarmning**
- Intensiv gødningsanvendelse (mineralsk såvel som organisk) medfører øgede **tab til det omgivende miljø** (atm. + akv.)
- Mange forskellige **virkemidler** kan anvendes til at imødegå disse udfordringer



Reaktivt kvælstof (N_r) – cyclus, hovedstrømme, effekter



Formel



(picture by Anne-Christine LeGall).



Vi er alle afhængige af N i vores føde



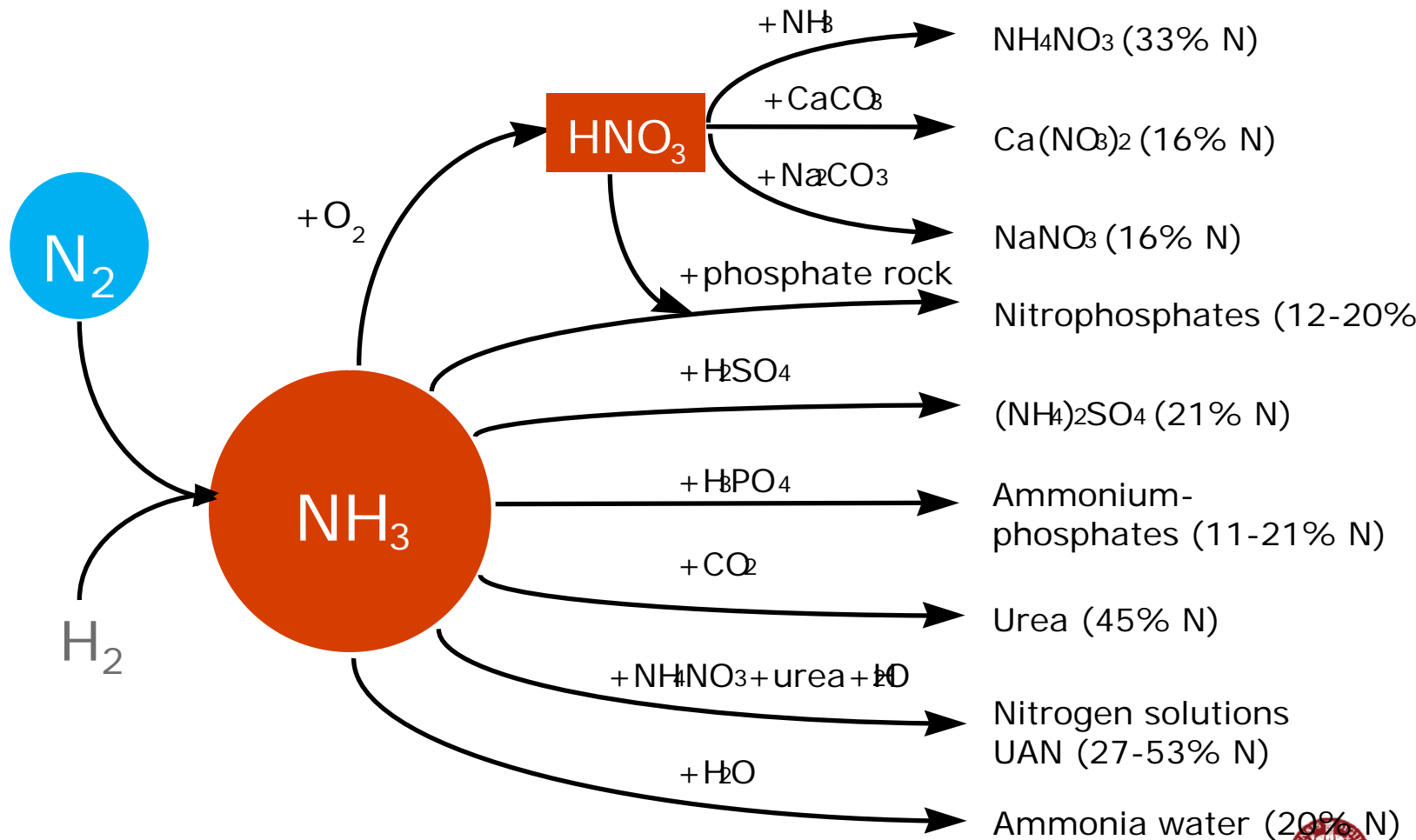
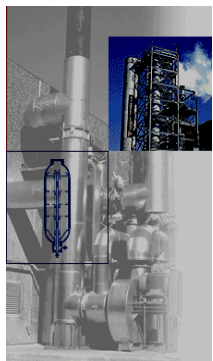
- Kvælstofgødskning er en af de væsentligste faktorer for afgrødeproduktion med højt udbytte og kvalitet, herunder protein
- Tilstrækkeligt protein i diæten er nødvendige for livsvigtige fysiologiske funktioner hos dyr og mennesker
- 48% af verdens befolkning kan brødfødes udelukkende på grund af N i industrielt fremstillet kunstgødning.



..... For lidt For meget



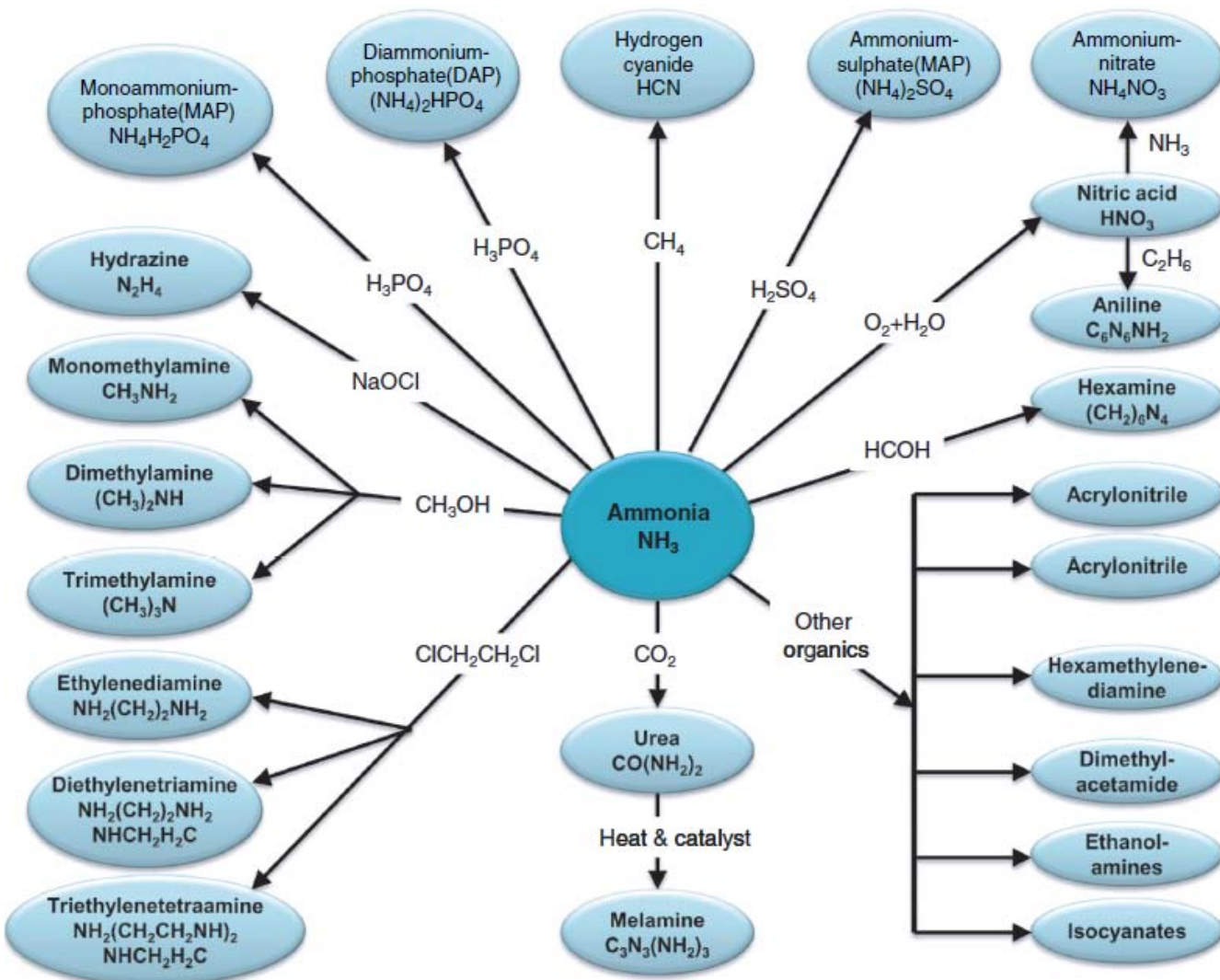
Haber Bosch syntese af ammoniak og produktion af N gødninger



- Højt tryk (>200 atm.)
- Høj temp. (1000°C)
- Katalysator



Industrielle anvendelser af NH_3

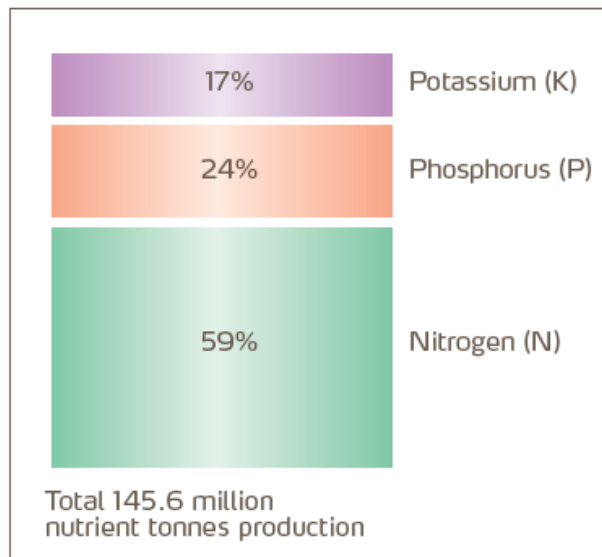


- Udgør ca 25% af forbruget i Europa
- Den kemiske industri (melamin, gummi, plastic)
- Olie- og gasudvinding
- Køling
- Sprængstof (TNT)
- Resten anvendes til gødningsproduktion



Handelsgødningers energiforbrug og klimaeffekt

Nitrogen, the most important nutrient



Source: IFA statistics season 2003/2004.

Energi-forbrug, produktion

- NH_3 ca. 35-50 MJ/kg N
- P fert. ca. 14 MJ/kg P
- K fert. ca. 9 MJ/kg K
(50 MJ = ca. 25 km i bil)

Produktion udgør > 90%

Transport og udbringning < 10%

Klimaeffekt

- Produktion af ammoniumnitrat
3,6 – 5 kg CO_2 -eq / kg N
- Anvendelse 5 – 8 kg CO_2 -eq / kg N
(hovedsaglig N_2O emission i marken)



Production
40 GJ/t N



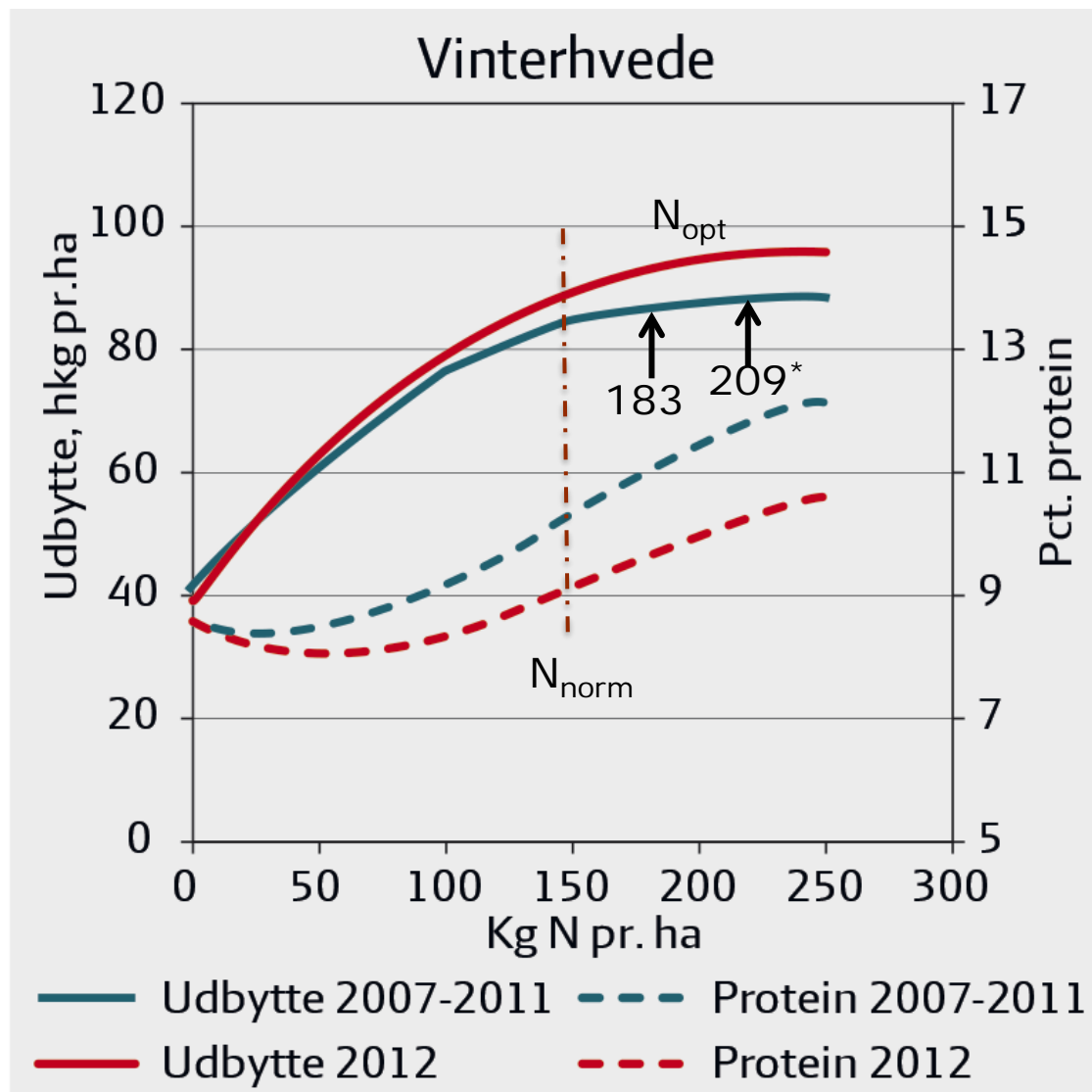
Logistics and transport
1 GJ/t N



Application
3 GJ/t N



Eks. udbytte og protein respons

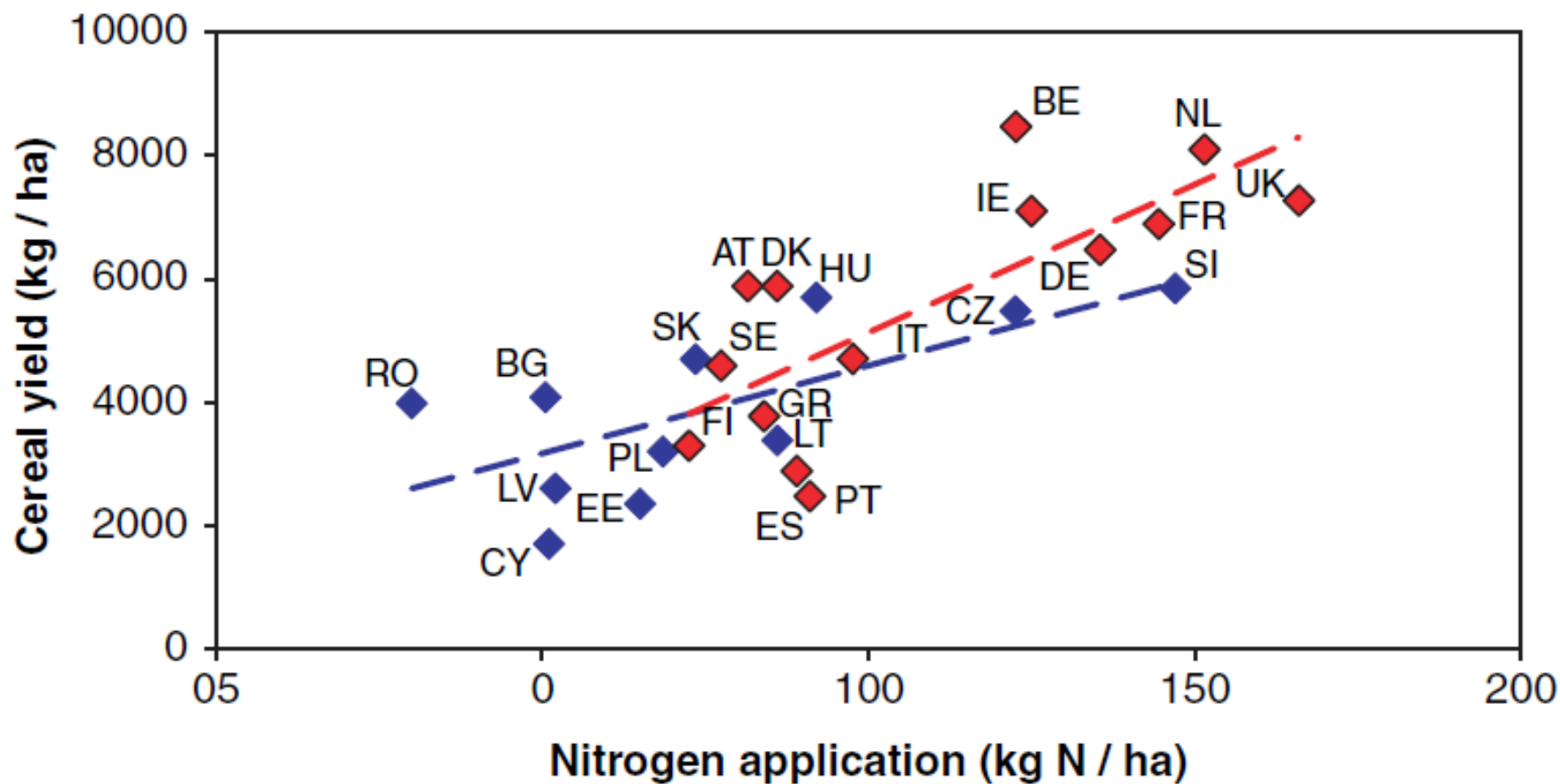


N_{opt} =
økon. optimal N
tilførsel

N_{opt}^* =
ved pristillæg for
protein (2012
proteinpris)



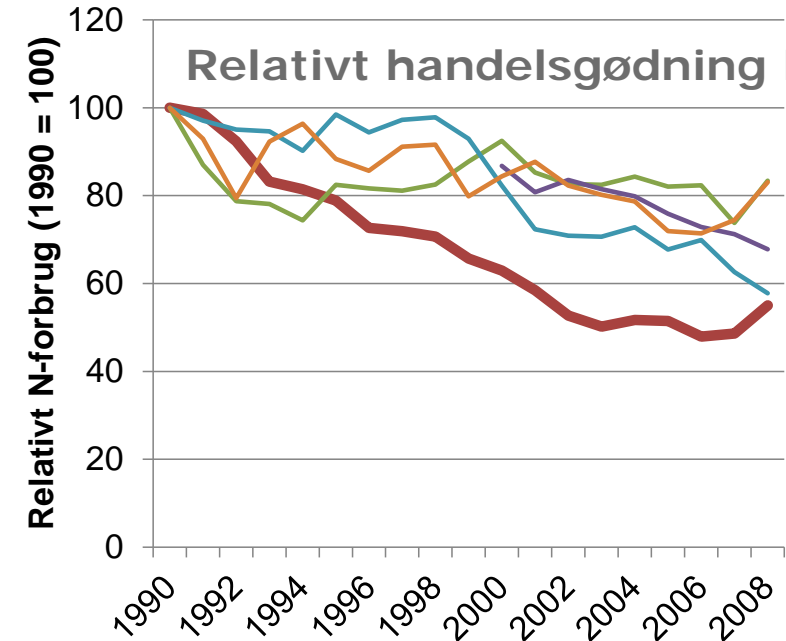
N gødskning og udbytter i EU



(Jensen et al., ENA 2011)

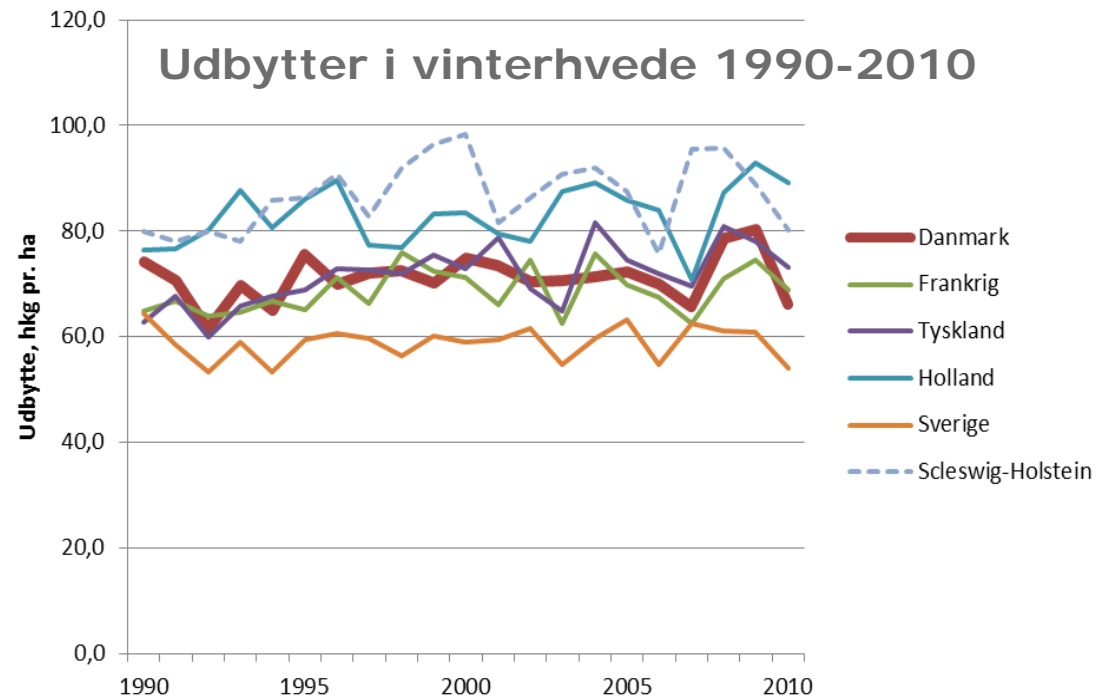


Udvikling i N forbrug og udbytter

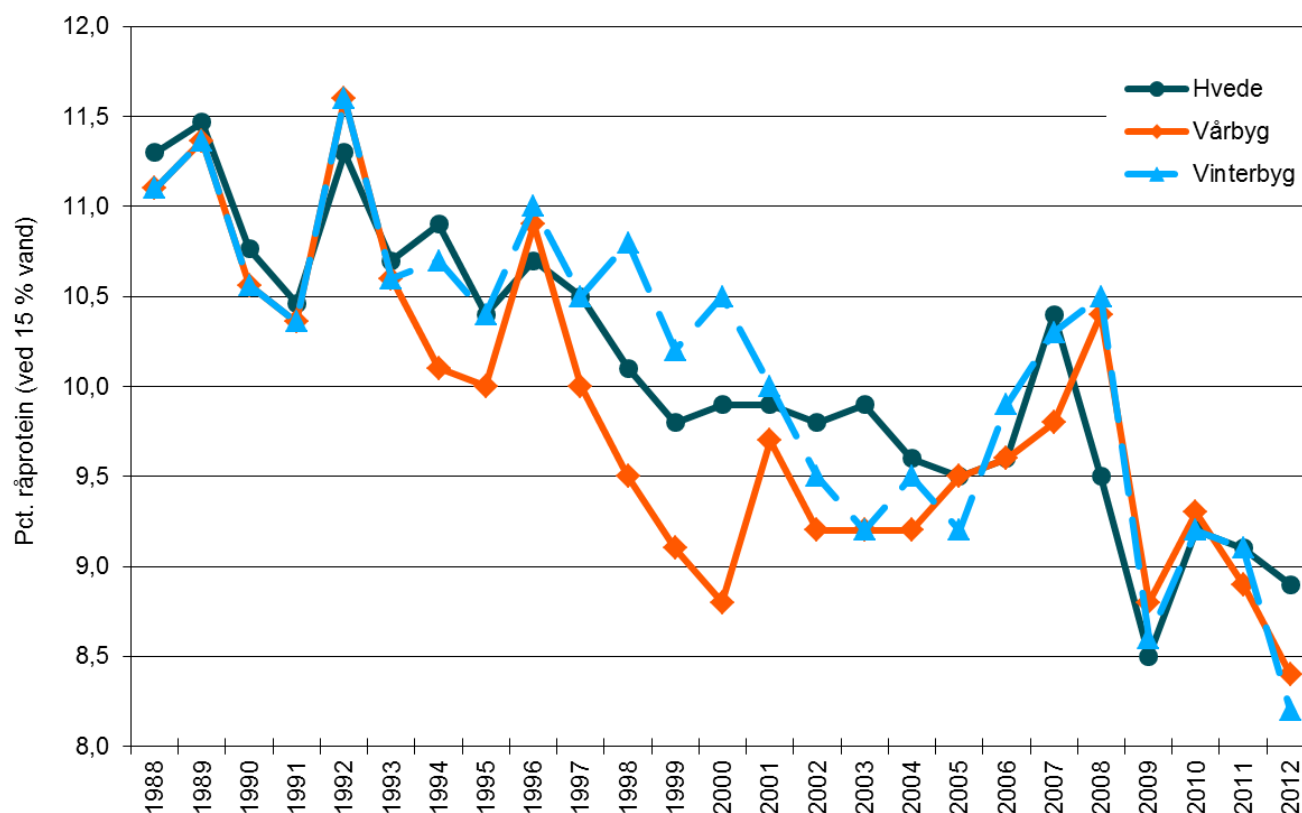


- Svagt stigende eller stagnerende udbytter
- Generelt er N effektiviteten tilsyneladende stigende, men ...

- Faldende N forbrug i de fleste EU lande
- Stærk kontrast til vækstøkonomier (BRIC) hvor forbruget er stærkt stigende



Udvikling i proteinindhold i korn

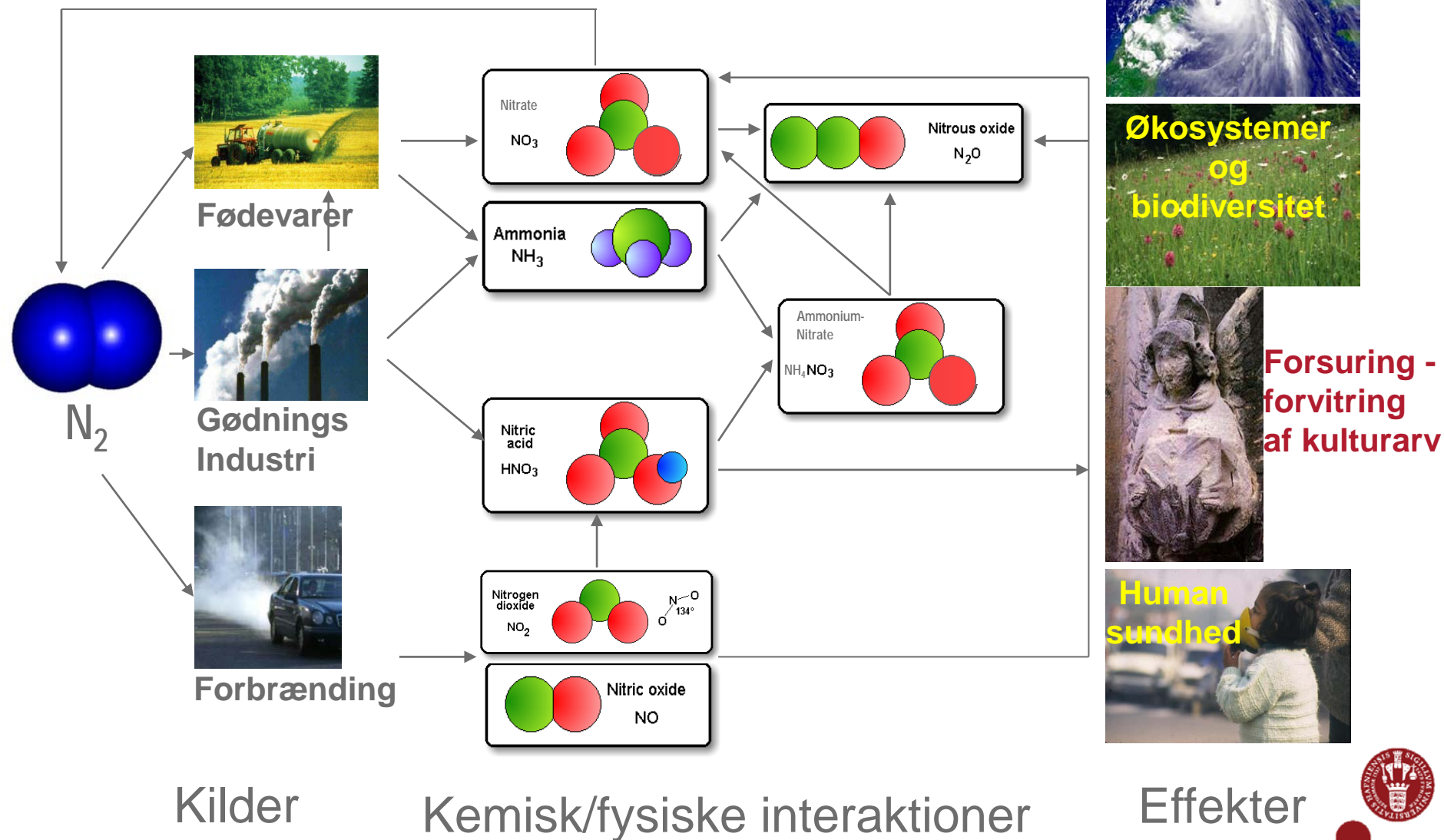


- Konsekvensen er generelt faldende protein-indhold
- Konsekvenser for afgrødekvalitet og import af proteinfoder
- Økonomisk konsekvenser – såvel drifts-, miljø- og samfundsøkonomisk – genstand for heftig debat....

(VSP, 2013)



N forurening – kilder og effekter



Kvælstof udfordringen – et komplekst problem

Multi-kilde/-aktører

- Landbrug
- Fossile brændsler(energi, industry, transport),
- Naturlige

Multi-forureningsstoffer

- N_2O , NO_x , NH_3 , NO_3^- , organisk N, aerosoler etc

Multi-problem

- Drivhusgas, biodiversitet, vandkvalitet,
- Human sundhed

Multi-receptor

- Skov og andre terrestisek økosystemer, landbrug
- Vandmiljø (fersk, kystnært, marint)
- Troposphere, stratosphere
- Byer, befolkning

Multi-effect

- Kaskade effekter

(Jan Willem Erisman, ECN, The Netherlands)

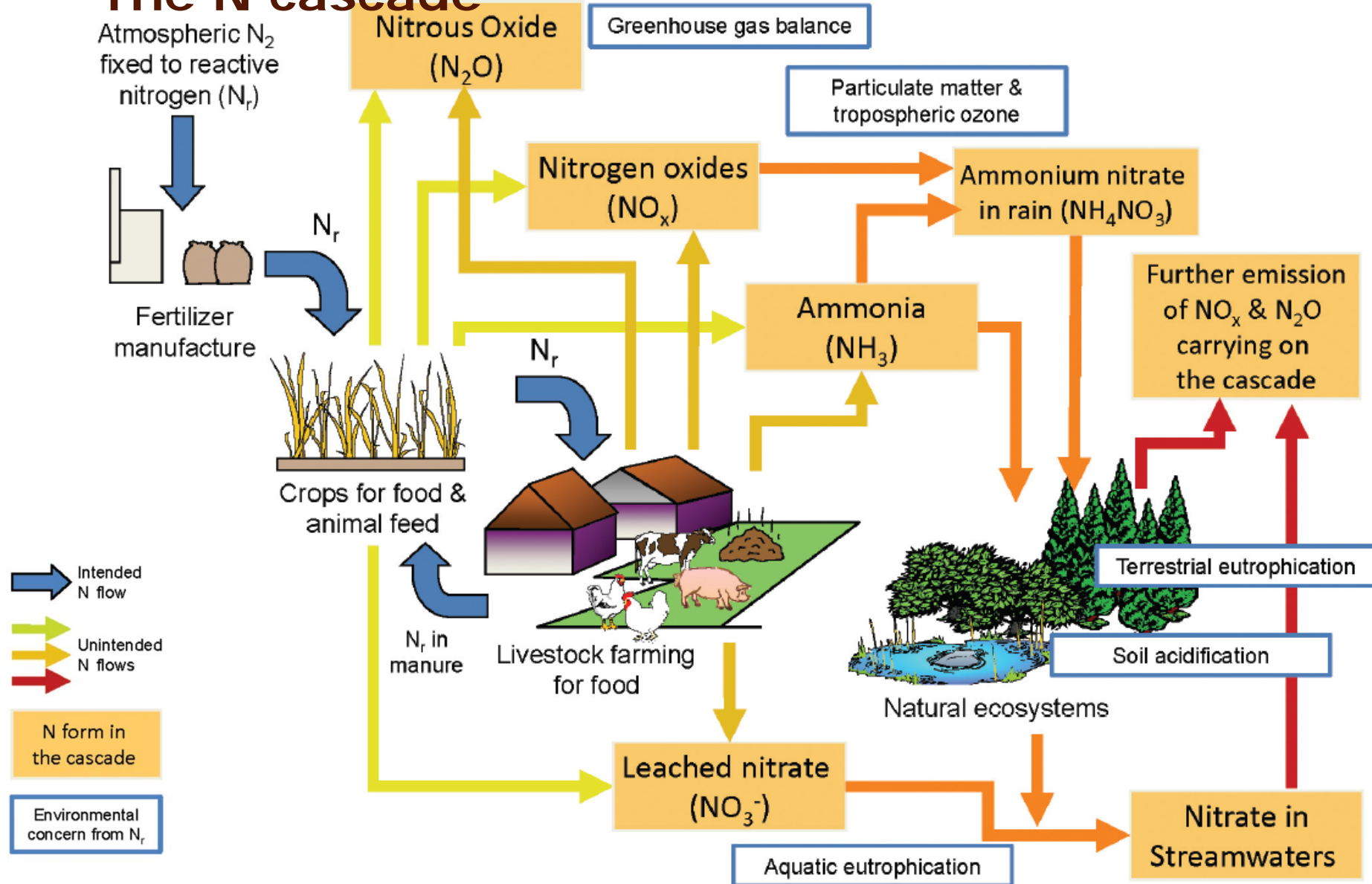




- Den hidtil mest omfattende analyse af kvælstofs positive og negative effekter
- + 650 sider
- + 175 forfattere



The N cascade



De 5 væsentligste N_r miljøeffekter – som kategoriseret i European N Assessment

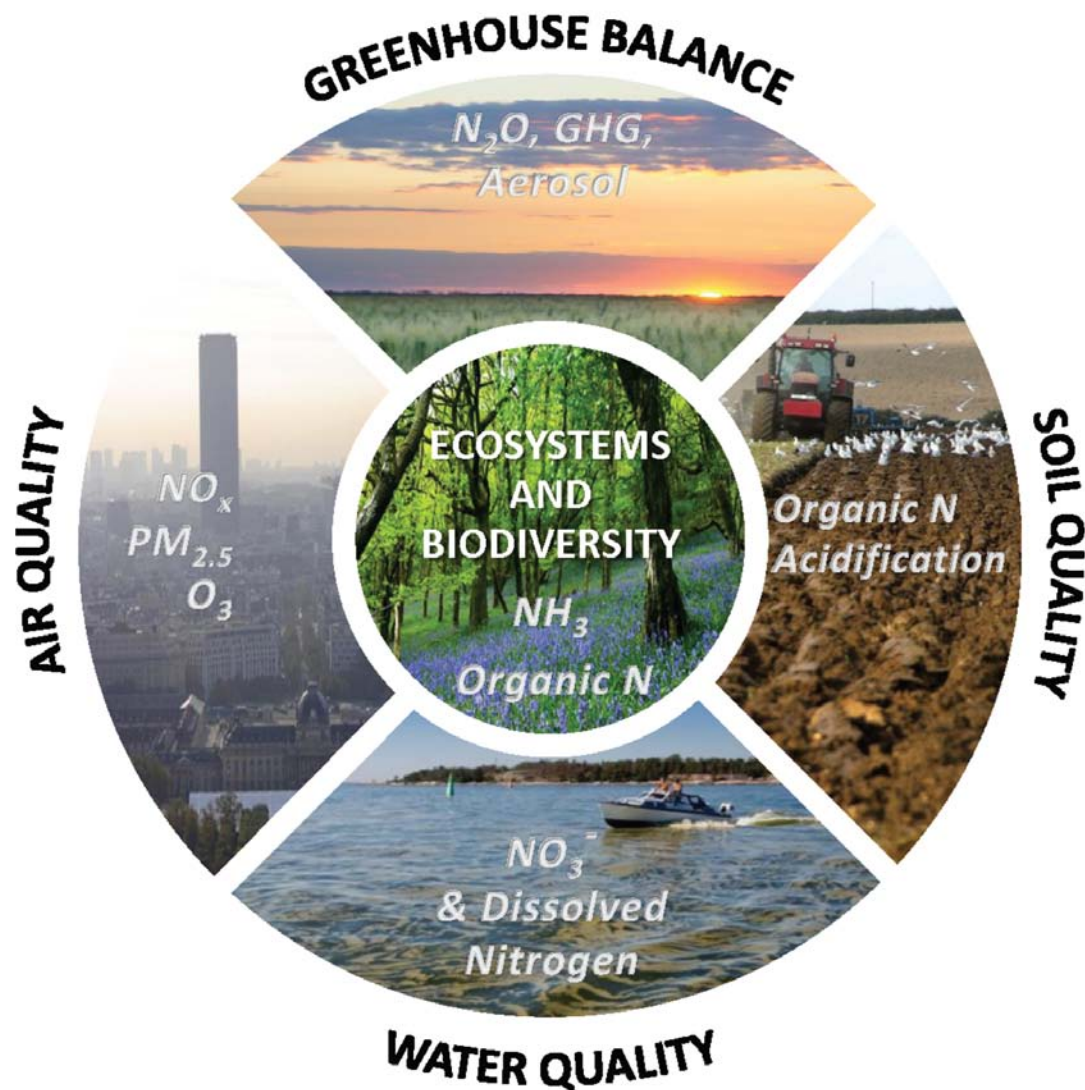
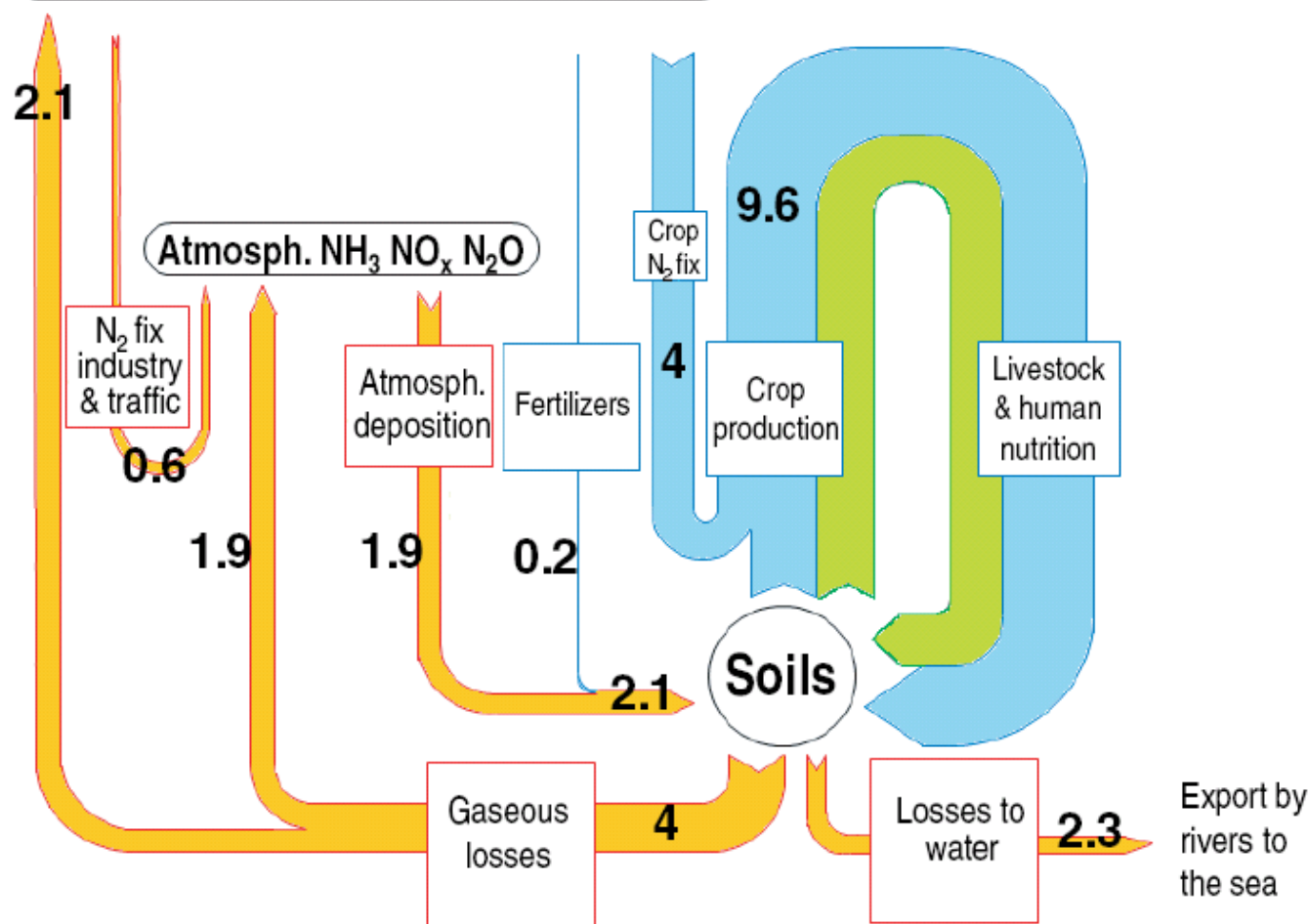


figure 3.1.7 Summary of the five key societal threats of excess reactive nitrogen, drawn in analogy to the 'elements' of classical Greek cosmology. The main chemical forms associated with each threat are shown [5.4].



N kredsløbet i Europa - 1900

Atmospheric N₂ pool

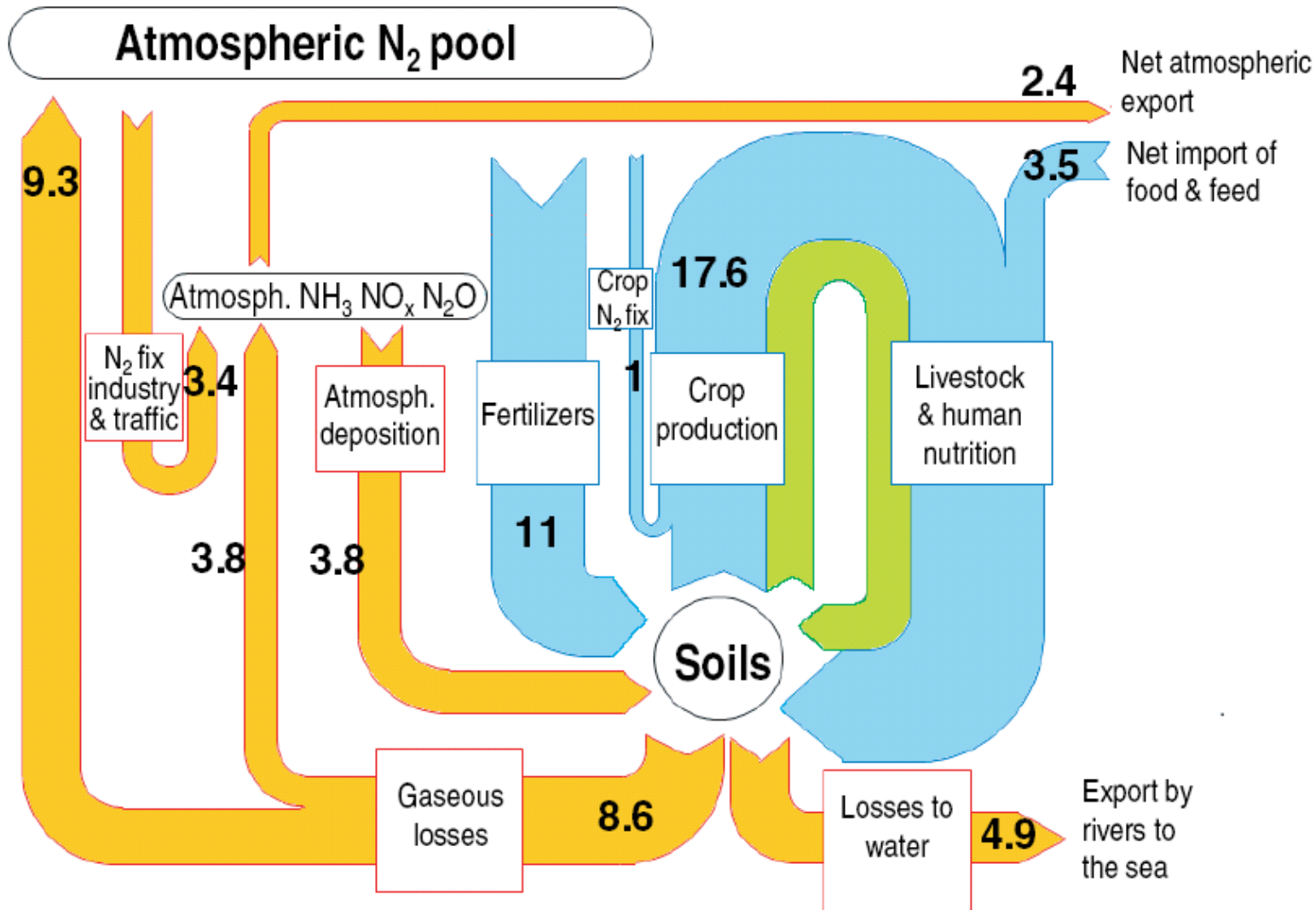


Europe (EU-27) around 1900

(ENA, 2011)



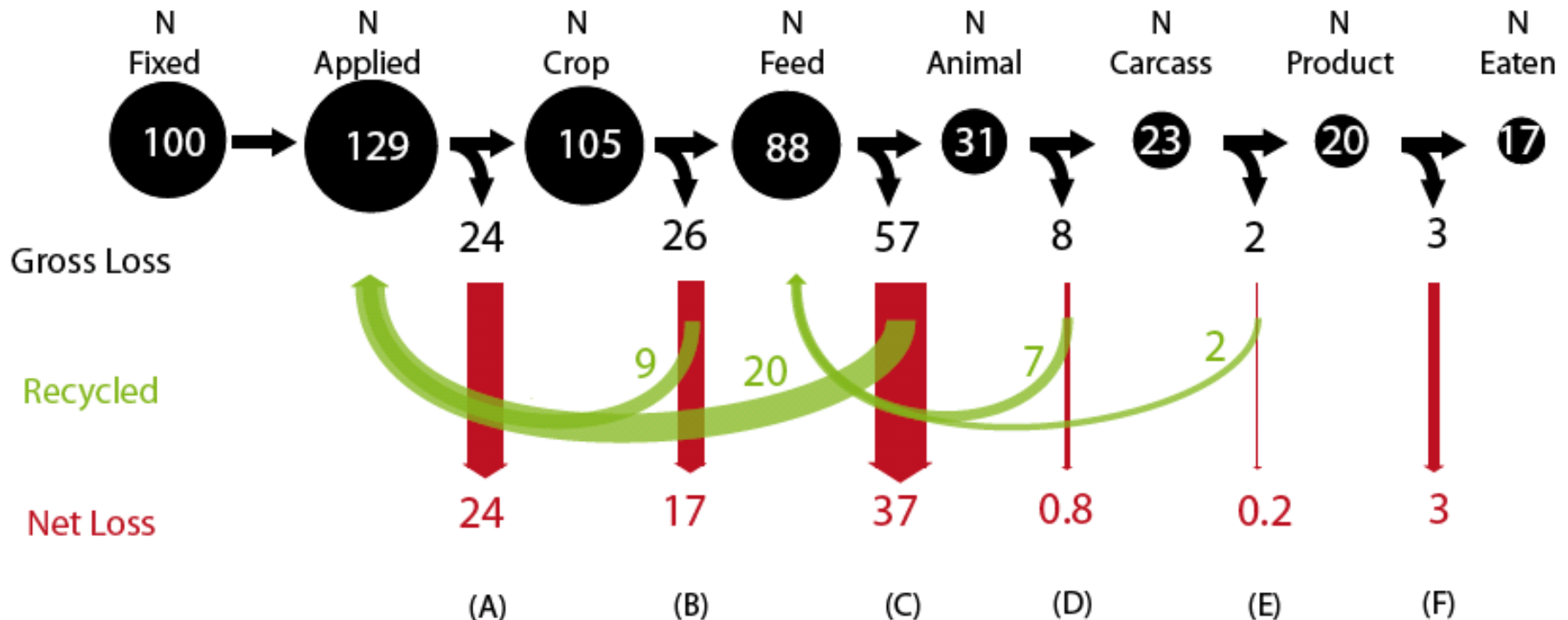
N kredsløbet i Europa – 2000



Europe (EU-27) around 2000



Skæbnen af gødnings N



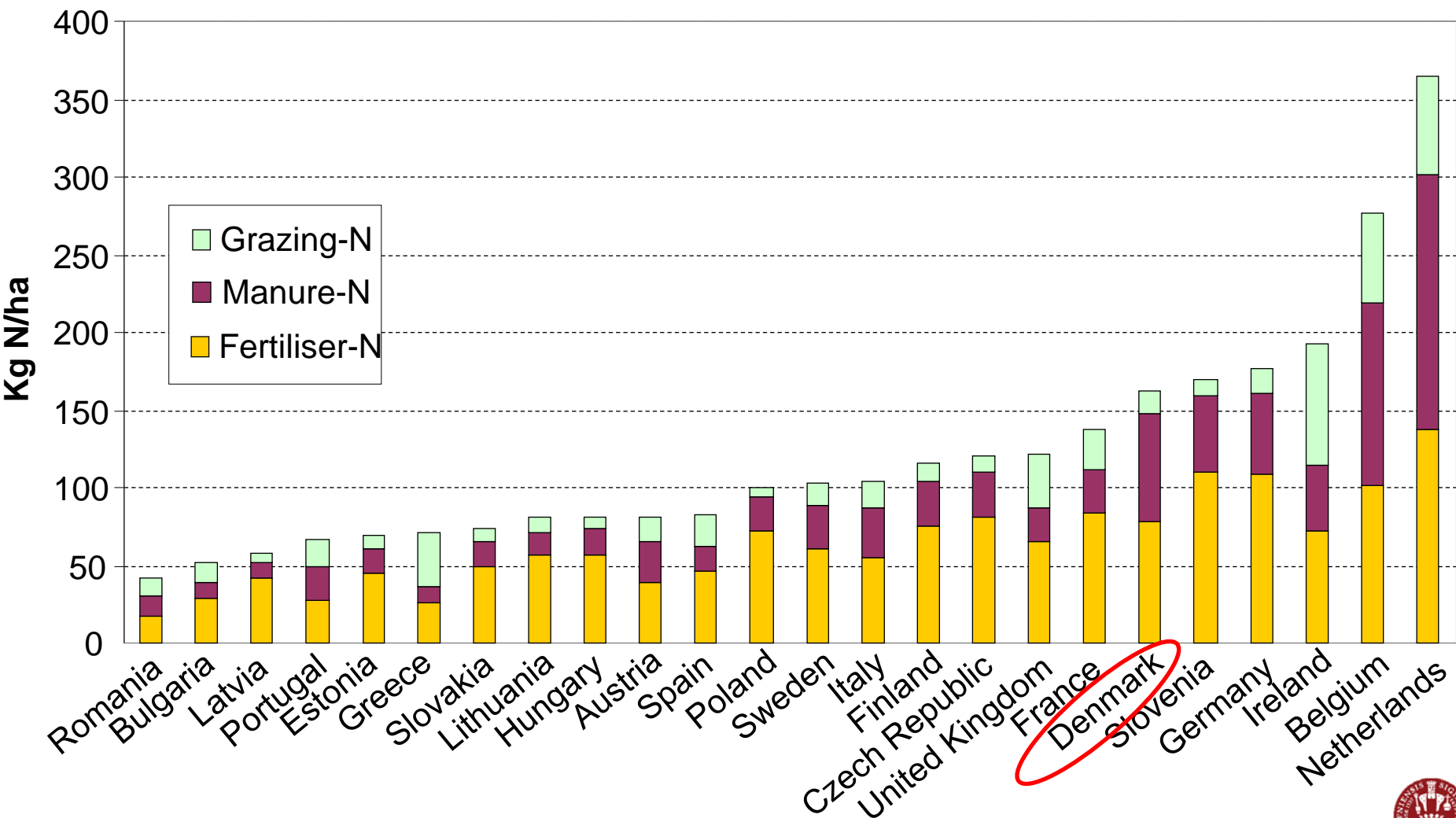
**Store tab fra
landbrugsmæssig
produktion !**

Stort behov for øget

- N udnyttelses effektivitet
- Recirkulering

(Braun/UNEP, 2007)

N input til Europas landbrugsjord

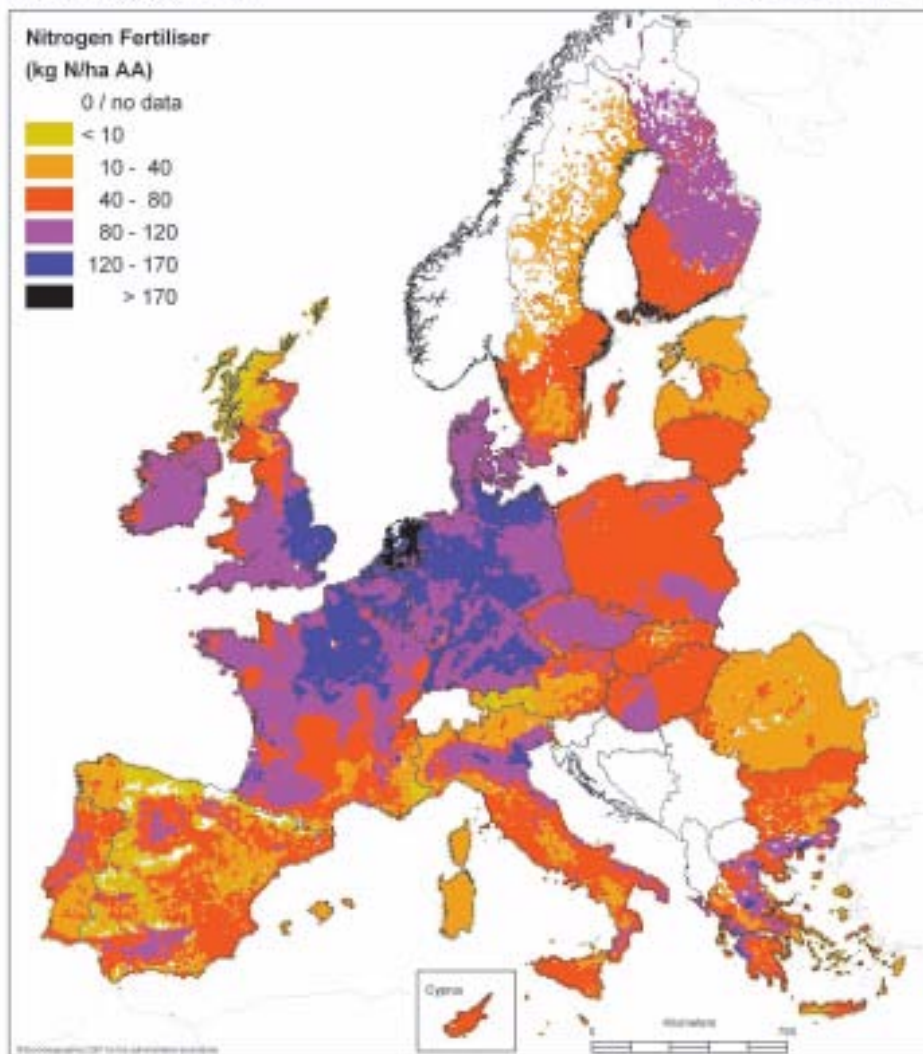


(ENA, 2011)

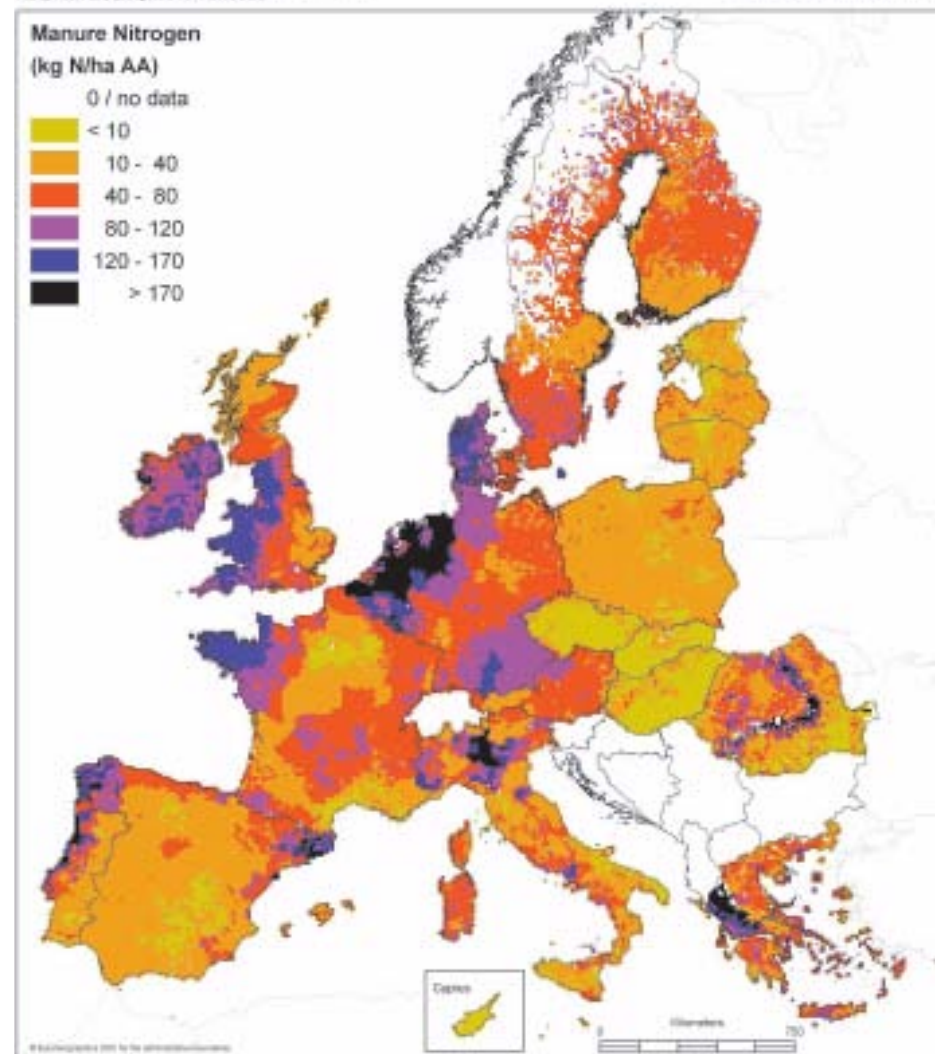


N input til Europas landbrugsjord

Kunstgødning

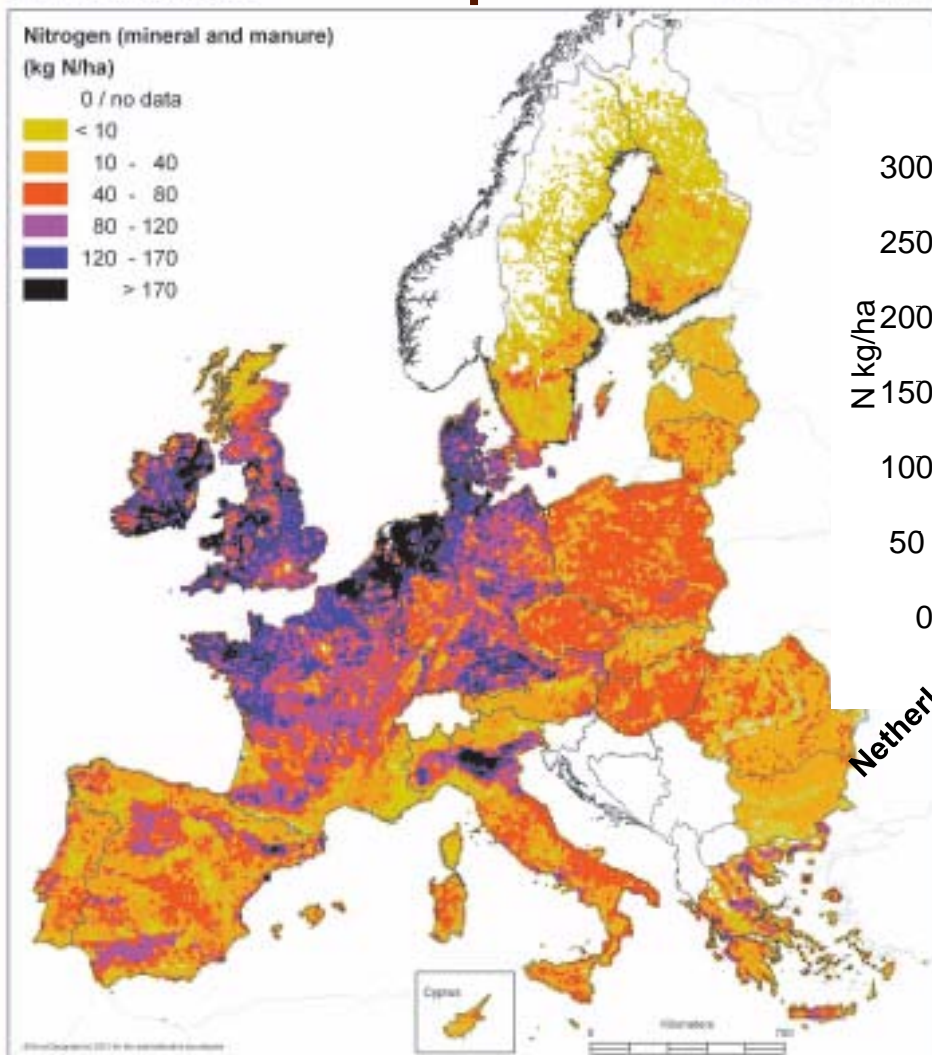


Husdyrgødning

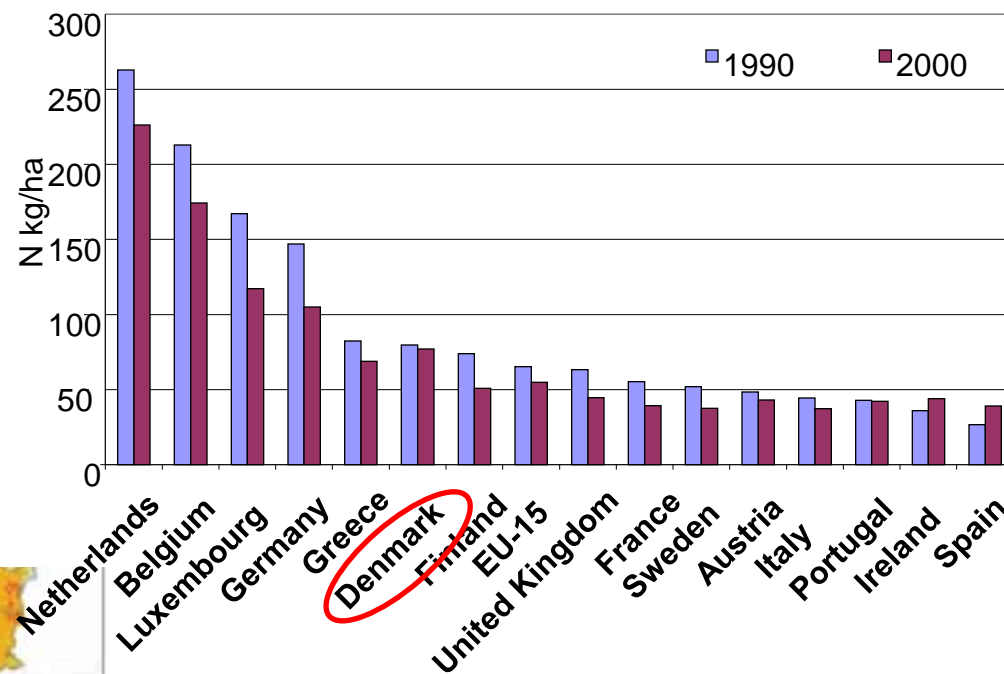


N input til Europas landbrugsjord

Total N input



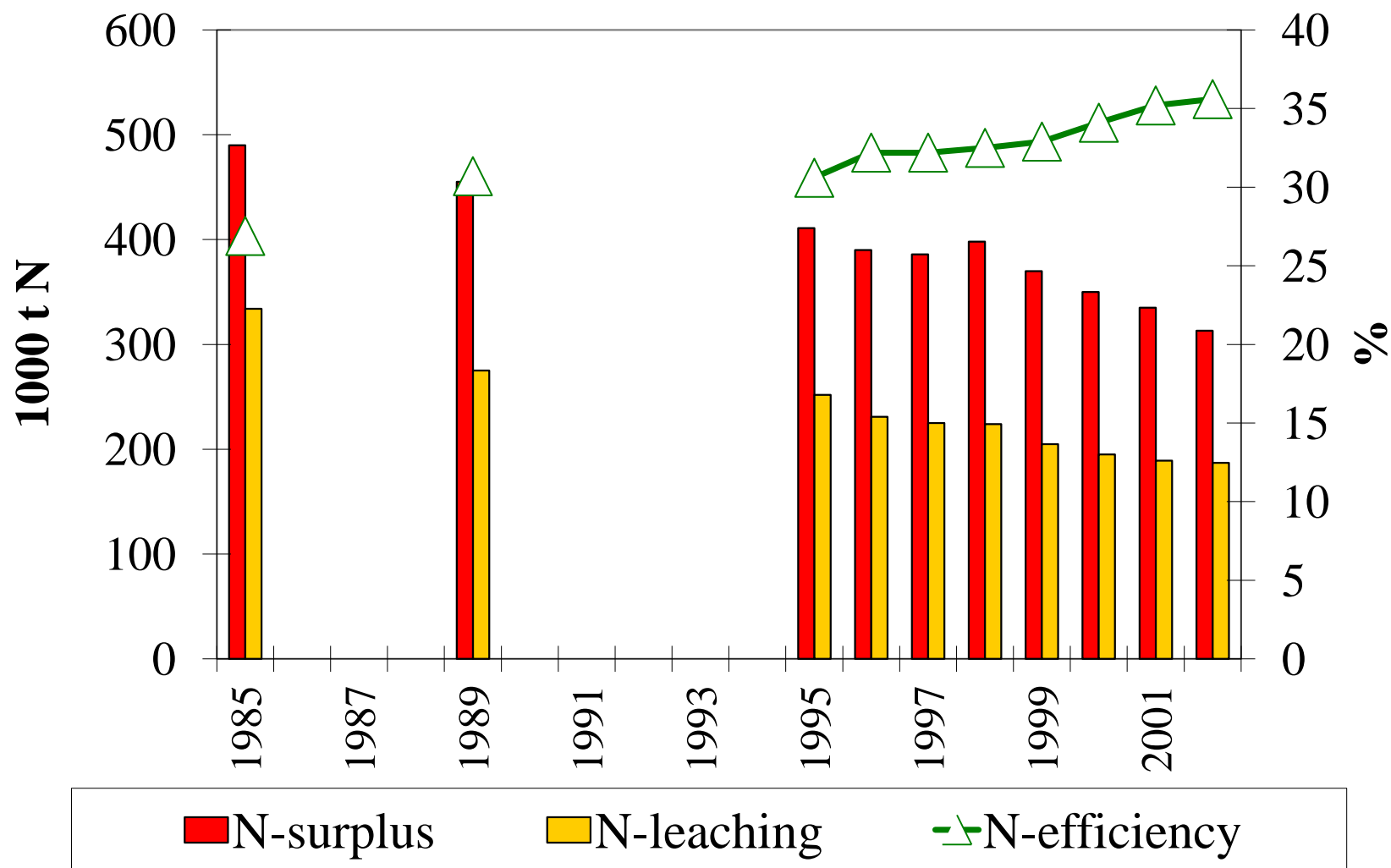
N overskud (tilført – fraført)



(ENA, 2011)



Danmarks N effektivitet væsentligt øget – men vi skal endnu længere op!



Total N_r emissioner i Europa - domineres af landbrug

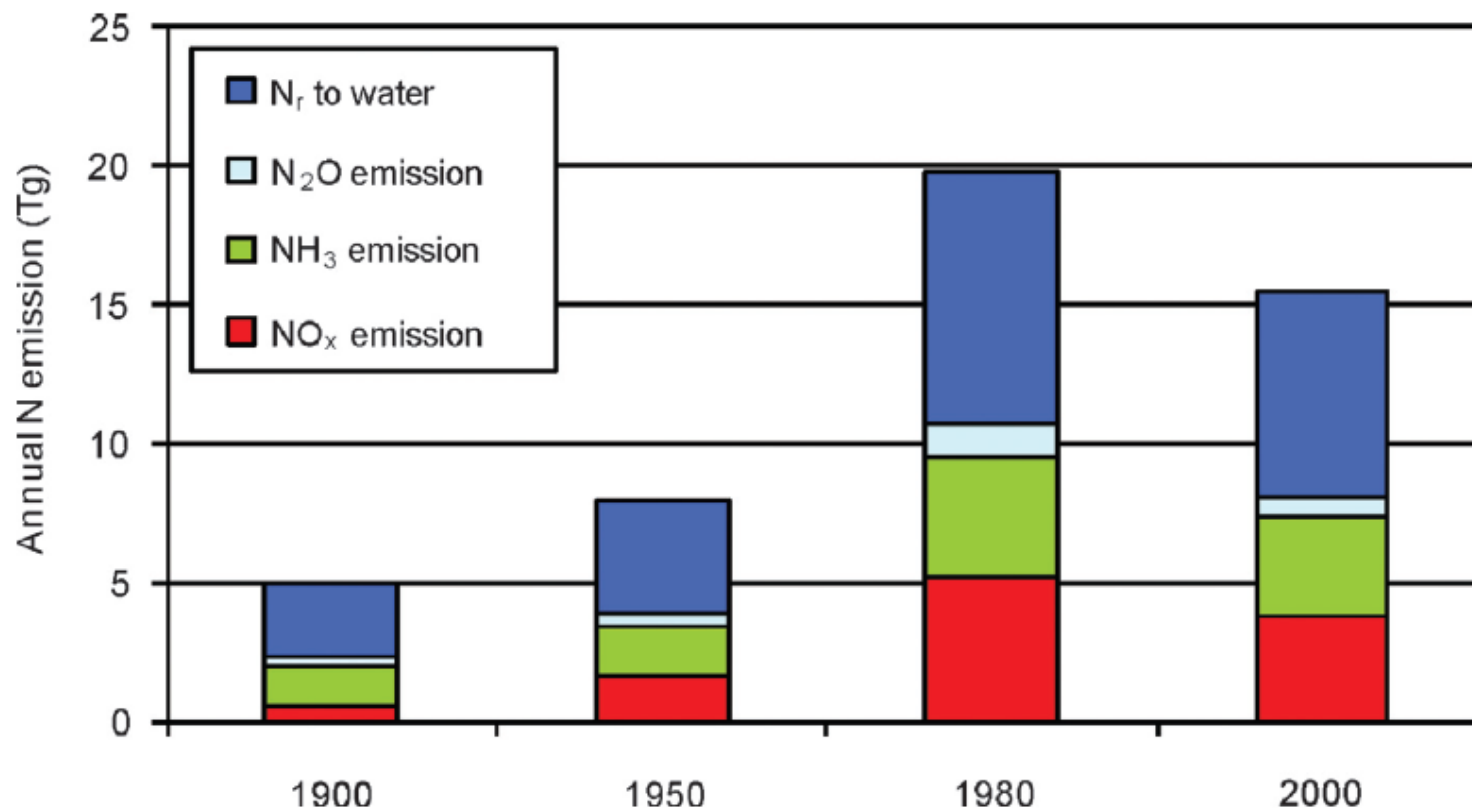


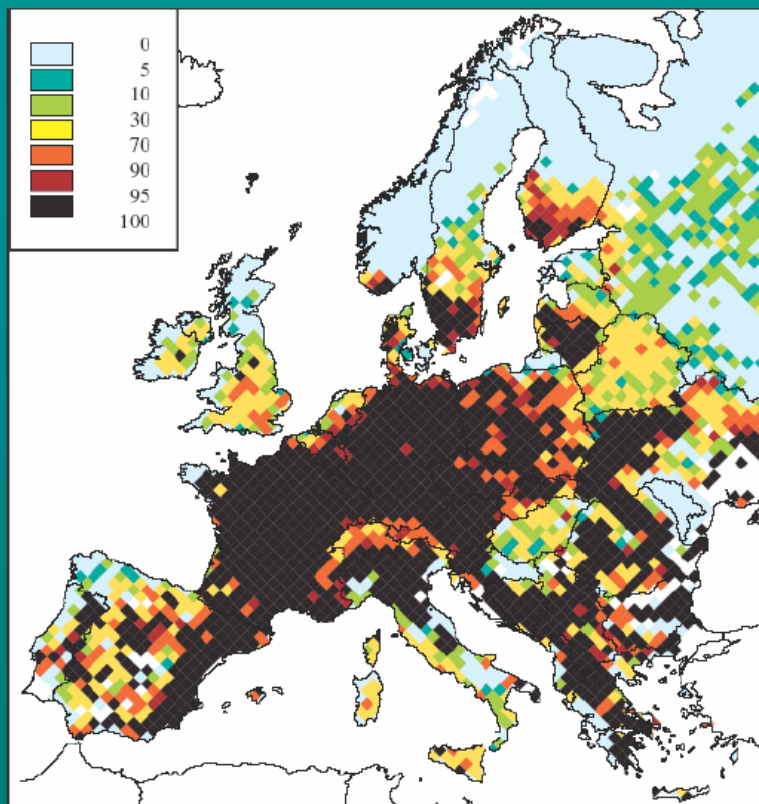
Figure SPM.4 Estimated trends in European reactive nitrogen emissions between 1900 and 2000 (EU-27) [5.1].

(ENA, 2011)



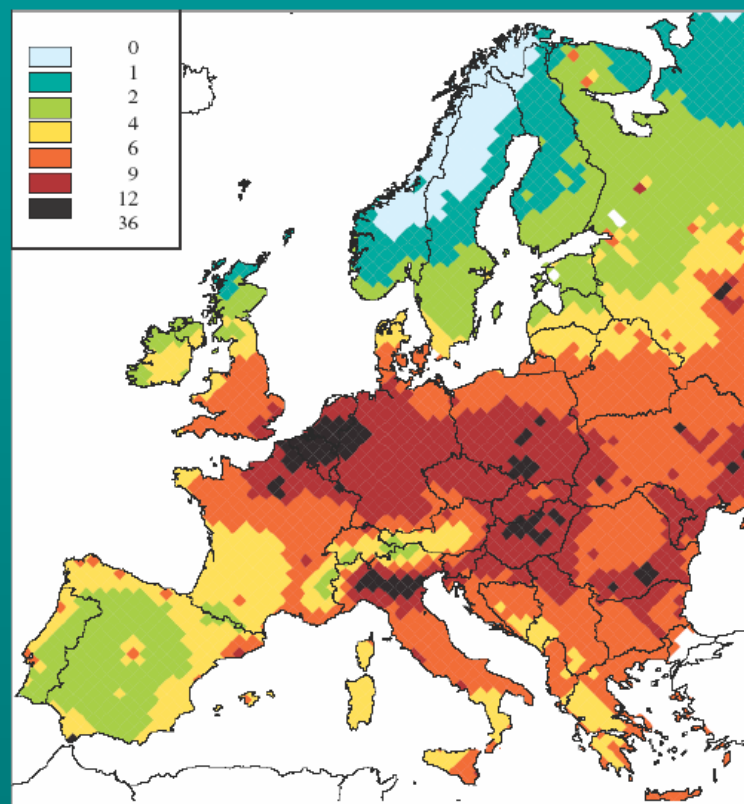
Konsekvenser af atmosfæriske emissioner

Critical load exceedance
for N effects on ecosystems



% of ecosystems area with grid average N deposition > eutrophication critical loads (for 2000)

Loss in life expectancy
attributable to $PM_{2.5}$



Loss in average life expectancy in months due to identified anthropogenic $PM_{2.5}$ (for 2000)

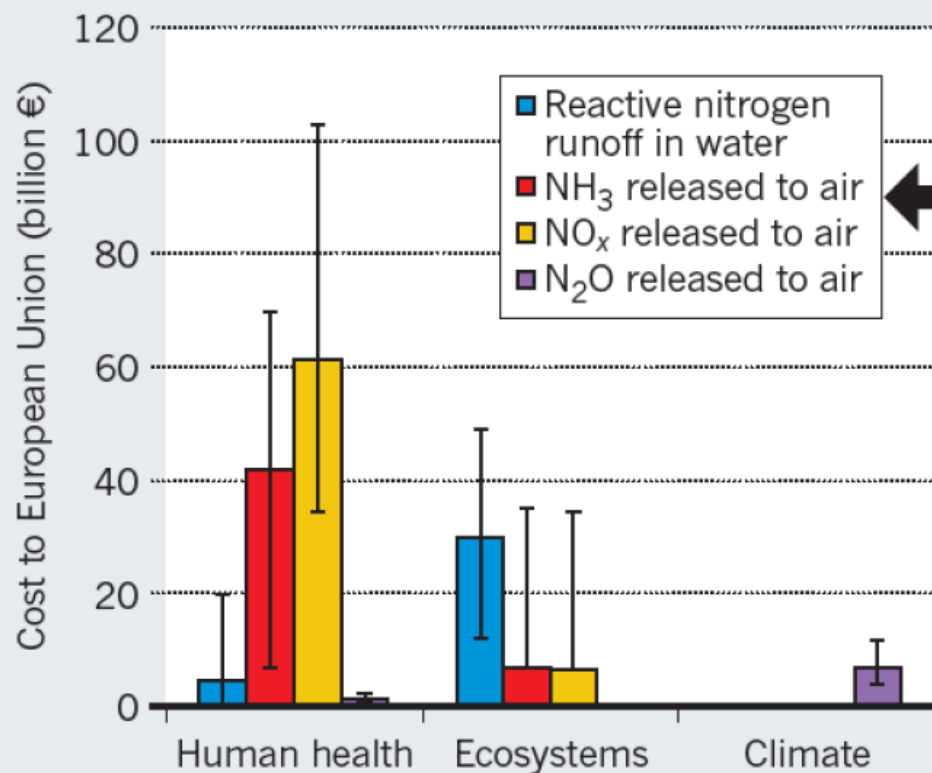
(ENA, 2011)



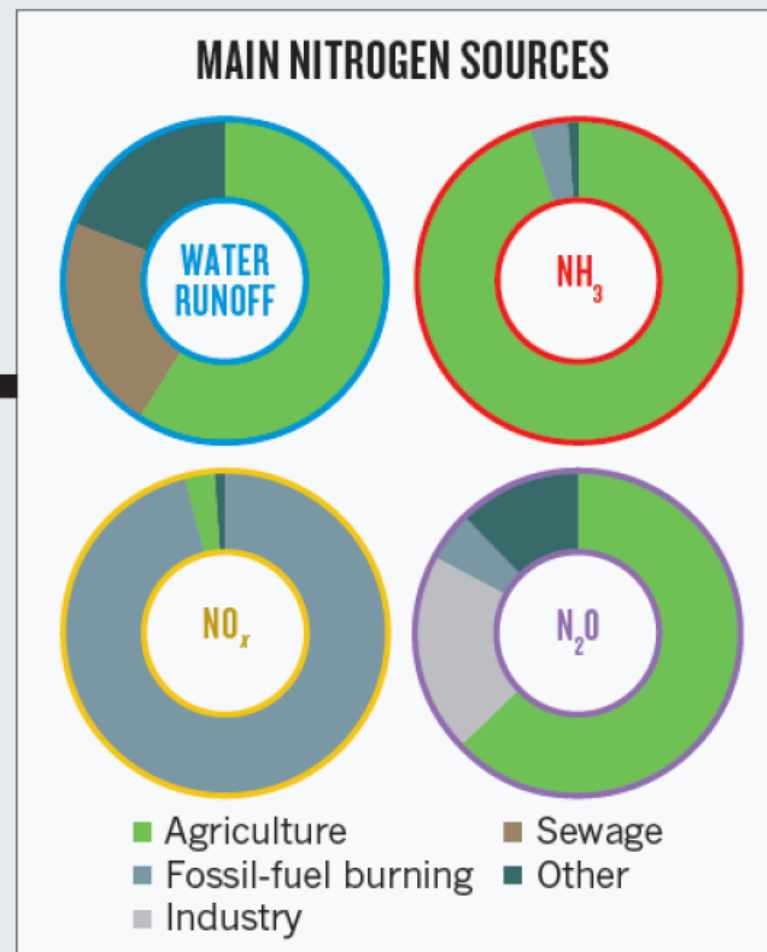
Samfundsøkonomiske omkostninger ved N_r emissioner i Europa

DAMAGE COSTS OF NITROGEN POLLUTION

Agriculture and fossil-fuel burning load the environment with reactive nitrogen, affecting water, soils and air.



Samlet 70 - 320 mia. € per år!



(ENA, 2011)



European Nitrogen Assessment - anbefalinger

ENA team proposes a package of 7 key actions:

- Agriculture
 - Improving nitrogen use efficiency in crop production
 - Improving nitrogen use efficiency in animal production
 - Increasing the fertilizer N equivalence value of animal manure
- Transport and Industry
 - Low-emission combustion and energy-efficient systems
- Waste water treatment
 - Recycling nitrogen (& phosphorus) from waste water systems
- Societal consumption patterns
 - Energy and transport savings
 - Lowering human consumption of animal protein

Disse har dannet baggrund for DNMARK aktiviteter



European Nitrogen Assessment - anbefalinger

Three strategies to reduce effects

1. Consumption shifts

- Less consumption of animal products
- Shifts within animal products

2. Producing more efficient

- Higher yields
- Higher feed efficiency
- Lower losses in food chains

Higher risks

3. Producing with lower local impacts

- Better animal welfare
- Lower local environmental pressure
- Delivery of local public goods

Lower risks

Synergies
and trade-offs

Disse har dannet baggrund for DNMARK scenarier



RC4: Critical N impact issues – in Denmark

(Lead: Lars S Jensen, Co-lead: Ole Hertel)

Focus: gaps in our current N knowledge, in-depth studies of critical N issues in relation to a sustainable agriculture and food production.

PhD and postdoc education projects:

- 4.1 Urban-rural N recycling from waste (KU-AGEC, HEDEDK, ORGREST)
- 4.2 Cost benefits of N measures to improve surface water quality (KU-FOI, MEM, MAFF, ENVS)
- 4.3 Sustainable, low N food consumption (AU-ARTS, WHO, Horsens, AU-AGRO, KU-FOI)
- 4.4 Watershed N Management (DAAS, AGRO, ARLA, ADVICE, YARA, MUNICIPAL)
- 4.5 Nitrogen mitigation, Ecosystems Services mapping and biodiversity management (AU- BIO, AGRO, EEA, ALECTIA)
- 4.6 Agricultural airborne N pollution, particle pollution and public health effects (AU-ENVS, AU-HEALTH, MEM-EPA, OfficeDoctors, ALLERGY, LUNG, DK-HEALTH)
- 4.7 Groundwater N-pollution and public health effects (GEUS, HEALTH, OfficeDoctors, MEM-Nature, WaterAalborg)

