National Critical Load Database: An Assessment of Atmospheric Deposition Effects Across the U.S.

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Critical Loads

• The <u>level</u> of an air pollutant or pollutants below which there are no adverse ecological effects



Critical Loads

•Simplify complex scientific information on exposure to air pollutants

• Effective tool for informing policy and land management decisions

• However, only limited national assessment of critical loads have been undertaken in the U.S. because of a lack of a <u>repository</u> for critical load data and lack of <u>coordination</u> between scientists and federal managers

Focal Center Utility Study (FOCUS)

- Develop and implement clear, consistent repeatable process for creating standardized, mapable CLs within the US.
- Gather and Synthesize CL data in a national database
- Unofficial Submission to the UNECE Coordinating Center on Effects (CCE)
- Inform Policy and Land Management Decisions
- Advance CL Science

Policy and management: •Support •Communication •Funding

> Ecosystem monitoring & research:

•Soil chemistry thresholds for vegetation effects;

•Water chemistry thresholds for aquatic biota effects;

•Biodiversity change thresholds

US - National Critical Loads: Ongoing Elements of Coordination

Infrastructure:

critical loads databases

•Develop and maintain U.S.

• Maintain planning processes (e.g. CLAD) to resolve issues

> Improve model input parameters
> Develop U.S. CL manuals for consistency

Modeling:

Deposition:

•Wet deposition (NADP)

•Dry deposition CASTNet)

- Throughfall collectors
- CMAQ modeling estimates

•Elevation corrected deposition

National Critical Load Database

Site and Environmental Information Values = 619,905

Modeled Critical Loads Surface Water Acidification Soil Acidification Nutrient N CLs = 254,581

Empirical Critical Load for Nitrogen

CLs = 365,054





Aquatic Critical Loads Average (CL N+S) (36x36km)





Example of Uses of the National Critical Load Database

- Reliability and Uncertainty of CLs
- National Assessment of Surface waters

Reliability and Uncertainty

- Surface Waters CLs
- Weathering Rates of Base Cations
- F-Factor vs. MAGIC
- Lakes and Streams
- Same Water Chemistry, Runoff, ANC limit





Example Uses of National Critical Load Database

• Reliability and Uncertainty of CLs

National Assessment of Surface Waters

National Assessment of Surface waters

1989-1991





2002 Adjusted CMAQ









What do the 9,500+ CLs represent?

National Lake and Stream Surveys

- Eastern Lake Survey (ELS)
- Western Lake Survey (WLS)
- EMAP Northeast Lakes
- Mid-Appalachian Highland Assessment (MAHA)
- National Stream Assessment (NSS)
- Wadeable Stream Assessment (WSA)

Surveys Represent?

- Stratified random samples
- Estimates of:
 - Number of lakes
 - Km of streams

Exceedances and Percent Difference/Improvement from 1989-1990 to 2008-2010 for Lakes

Survey	Region	No.	Percent E	Percent	
			1989-1991	2008-2010	Improvement
ELS	Adirondacks	1290	41%	20%	51%
	New England	4361	32%	14%	56%
	Poconoc/Catskills	1506	24%	12%	50%
	Southeast	286	2%	1%	50%
	Upper Midwest	8575	20%	11%	45%
WLS	Rockies	6666	20%	11%	45%
	Sierra/Cascades	4155	64%	27%	58%
EMAP	Adirondacks	1786	50%	16%	68%
	New England	6594	18%	8%	55%
	Total	<u>35,219</u>	30%	<u>13%</u>	56%

Exceedances and Percent Difference/Improvement from 1989-1990 to 2008-2010 for Streams

Survey	Region	Stream	Percent Exceeds CL		Percent
		KM	1989-1991	2008-2010	Improvement
WSA	All	1,017,299	8%	4%	50%
MAHA	All	379,667	45%	21%	53%
NSS	Poconoc/Catskills	3,505	44%	26%	41%
	N. Valley & Ridge	14,918	33%	16%	52%
	N. Appalachians	8,958	71%	48%	33%
	Piedmont	7,514	46%	25%	46%
	Ozarks & Ouachita	4,204	29%	11%	62%
	S. Appalachians	5,179	29%	19%	35%
	Total	<u>1,441,244</u>	38%	<u>21%</u>	45%

Conclusions

• NCLD slightly over represents CLs and exceedances as compared to the probabilistic surface water surveys today

 On average about 50% of lakes/streams that exceeds their CLs in 1989-1991 do not in 2008-2010

• Emission reductions Since 1990 have resulted in improved environmental conditions of surface water <u>across</u> the U.S.

•However, lakes and streams in many regions still remain at risk from current acid deposition loads

 Streams seem to have a higher exceedance rates today than lakes

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We want your Critical Load data!!!

Questions

Additional Information



Aquatic Critical Load Exceedances Average (2002)

Aquatic Critical Load Exceedances Minimum (2002)

ELS and WLS

Aquatic Critical Load Exceedances ELS & WLS (1989-1991)

Aquatic Critical Load Exceedances ELS & WLS (2008-2010)

