

CRITICAL LOADS OF ATMOSPHERIC N DEPOSITION

PROTECTING PLANT BIODIVERSITY IN THE WESTERN UNITED
STATES IN THE CONTEXT OF OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT
AND A CHANGING CLIMATE

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T. Sullivan¹
T. McDonnell¹
S. Belyazid²
H. Sverdrup³
W. Bowman⁴
E. Porter⁵

¹E&S Environmental Chemistry, Inc., Corvallis, OR

²Belyazid Consulting & Communication AB, Bollebygd, Sweden

³Lund University, Lund, Sweden

⁴University of Colorado, Boulder, CO

⁵National Park Service, Air Resources Division, Denver, CO

Critical Loads Overview

- Annual rate of deposition *below which* significant harm to ecosystems is avoided
- Deposition stressors
 - S
 - N
 - Hg
- CL largely depends on the resource to be protected
 - Aquatic: fish, insects, diatoms
 - Terrestrial: ground vegetation, trees, lichens

Focus for today

	<u>Aquatic</u>	<u>Terrestrial</u>
Acidification		
N Enrichment		X
Biodiversity		X
Biogeochemistry		
Bioaccumulation and Toxicity		

Approaches to Critical and Target Loads

- Empirical (observation)
 - Experiments
 - Gradient studies
 - Observed ambient conditions
- Steady state modeling
- Dynamic modeling

Empirical CL: Pardo et al. 2011

Tabulated empirical CL from studies within each level 1 ecoregion

Empirical critical loads of nutrient N for North American Desert ecoregion. Reliability rating: # fairly reliable; (#) expert judgment

Ecosystem Component	Critical load for N deposition (kg N ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	Reliability	Response	Study
Lichens	3	(#)	Lichen community shifts, increase in thallus N concentration	Geiser et al. 2008 Porter 2007
Shrubland, woodland, and desert grassland	3-8.4	#	Vegetation response, community change. Increased biomass of invasive grasses; decrease of native forbs	Allen et al. 2009 Inouye 2006 Rao et al. 2010

Dynamic CL Modeling

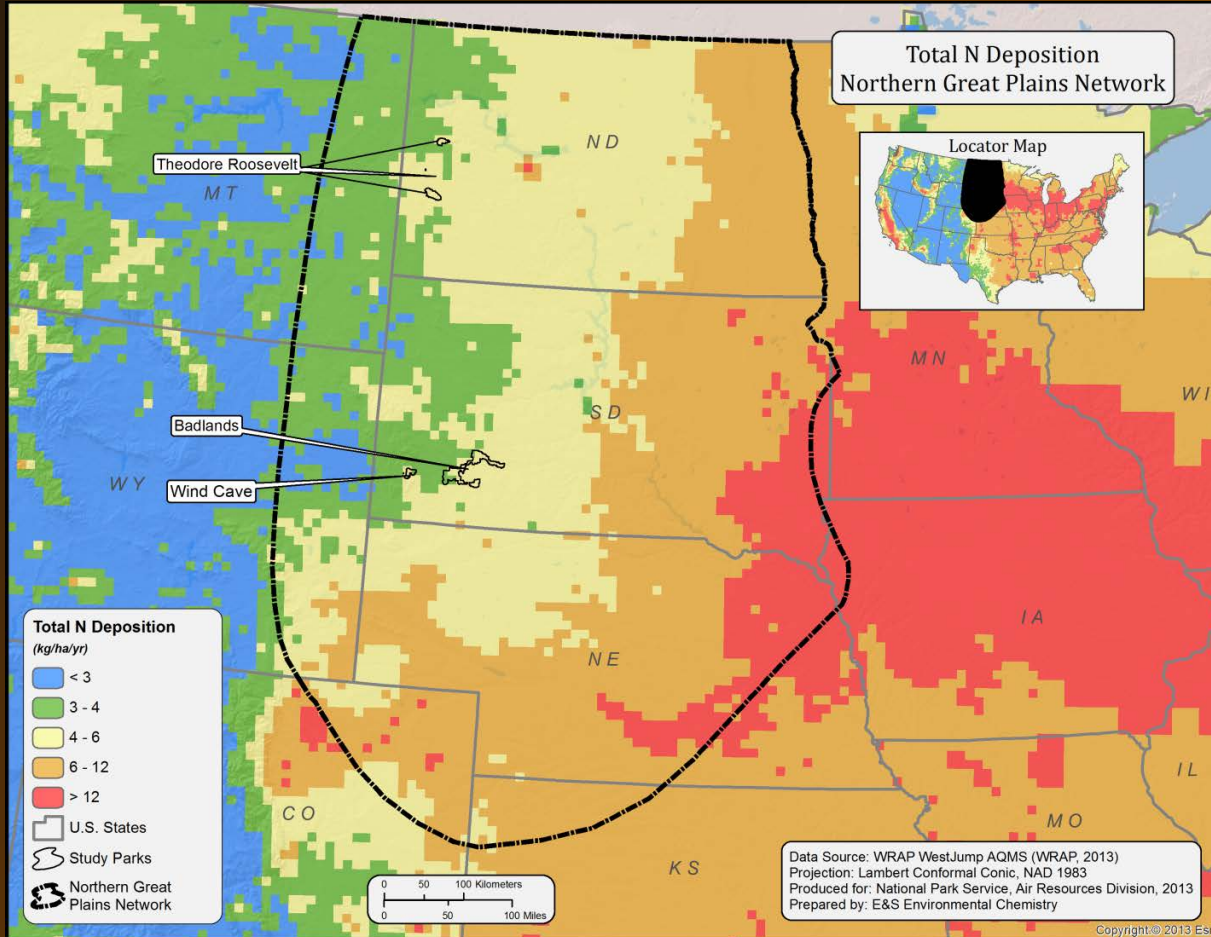
- Are often called “target loads” (TL)
 - Specific time is specified to attain desired conditions
- Process Models
 - MAGIC
 - PnET-BGC
 - ForSAFE-VEG

Exceedance:

**Ambient deposition higher than CL
or TL**

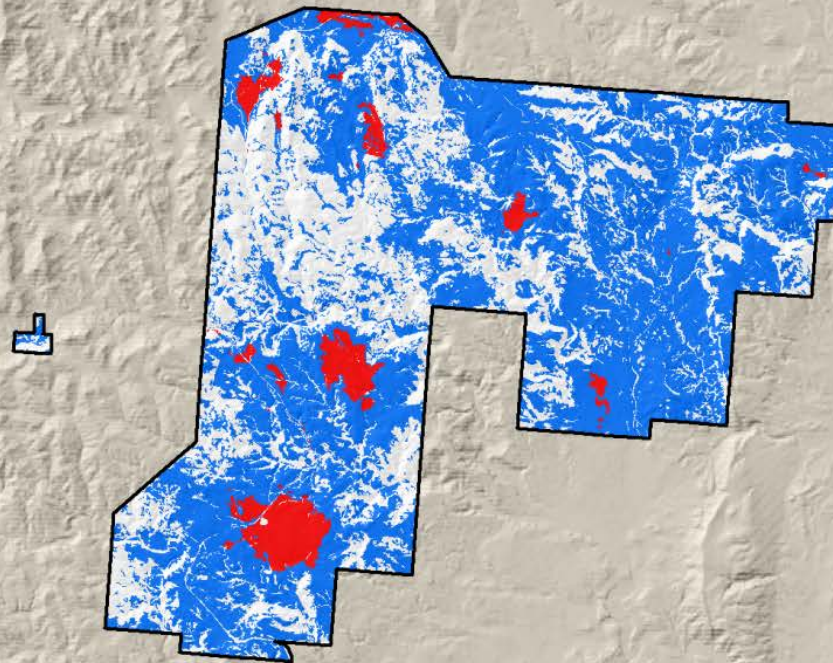
Empirical CL Application to NPS Vegetation Data








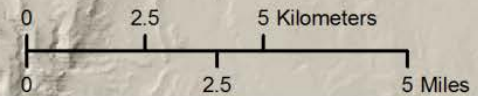
N-Sensitive Vegetation

Wind Cave National Park - Vegetation

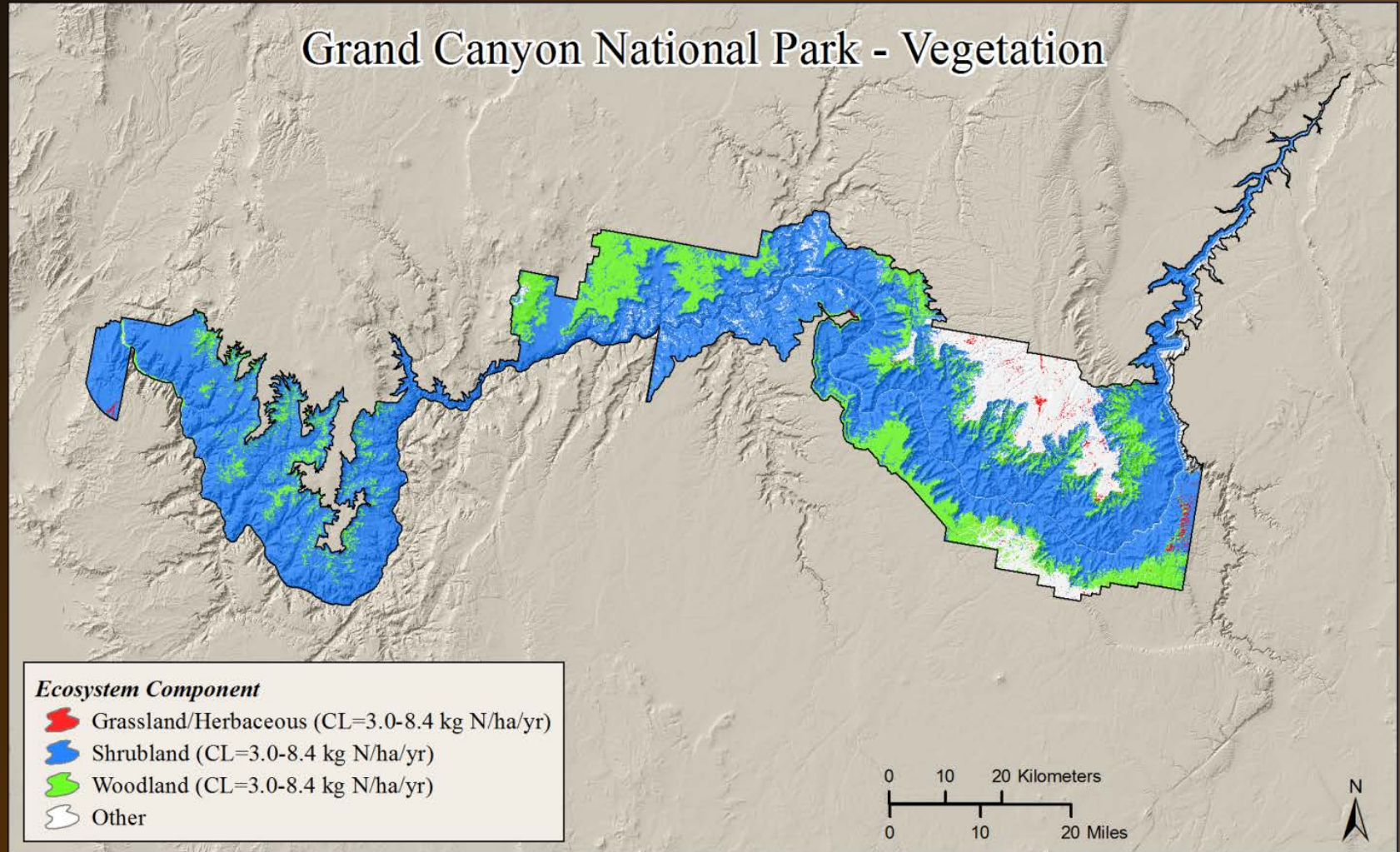


Ecosystem Component

-  Tallgrass Prairie (CL=5-15 kg N/ha/yr)
-  Mixed-grass Prairie (CL=10-25 kg N/ha/yr)
-  Other



Grand Canyon National Park - Vegetation



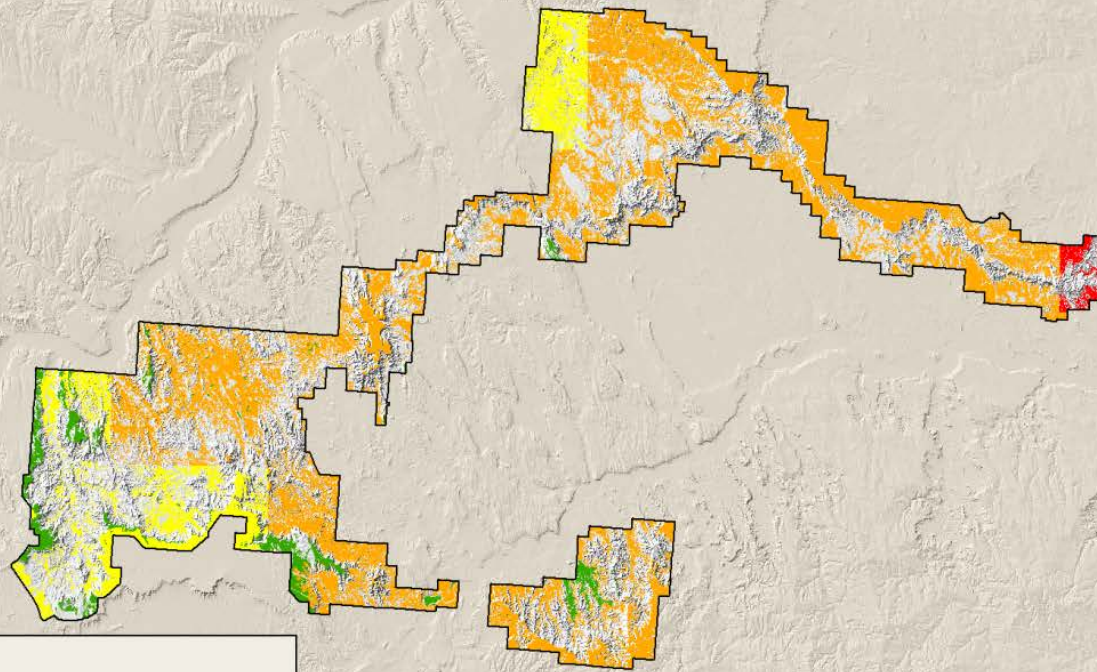
Exceedance Maps

Red – exceedance





Orange – very close

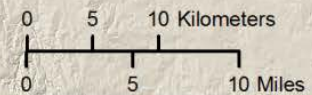
Yellow – close

Badlands National Park - CL Exceedance

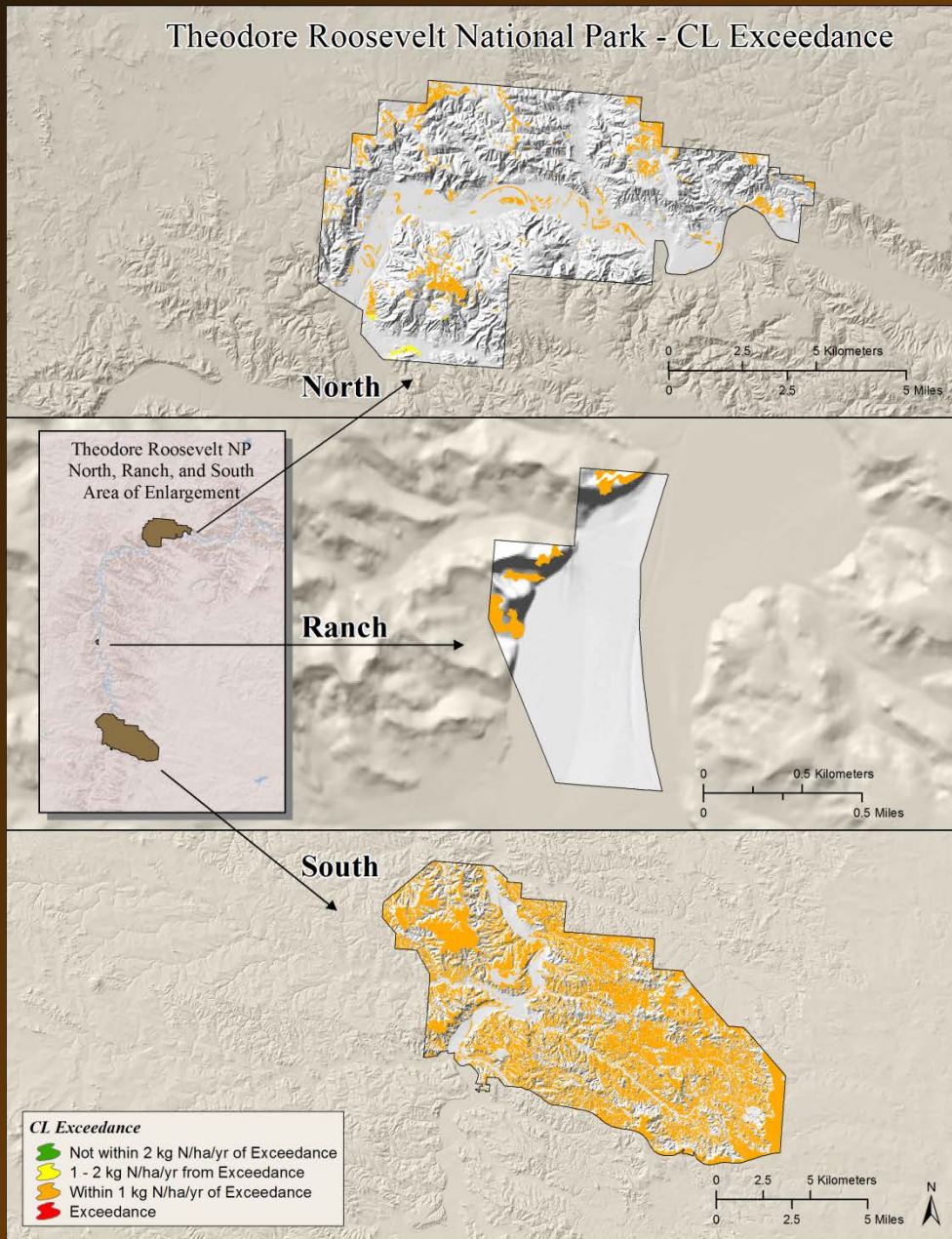


CL Exceedance

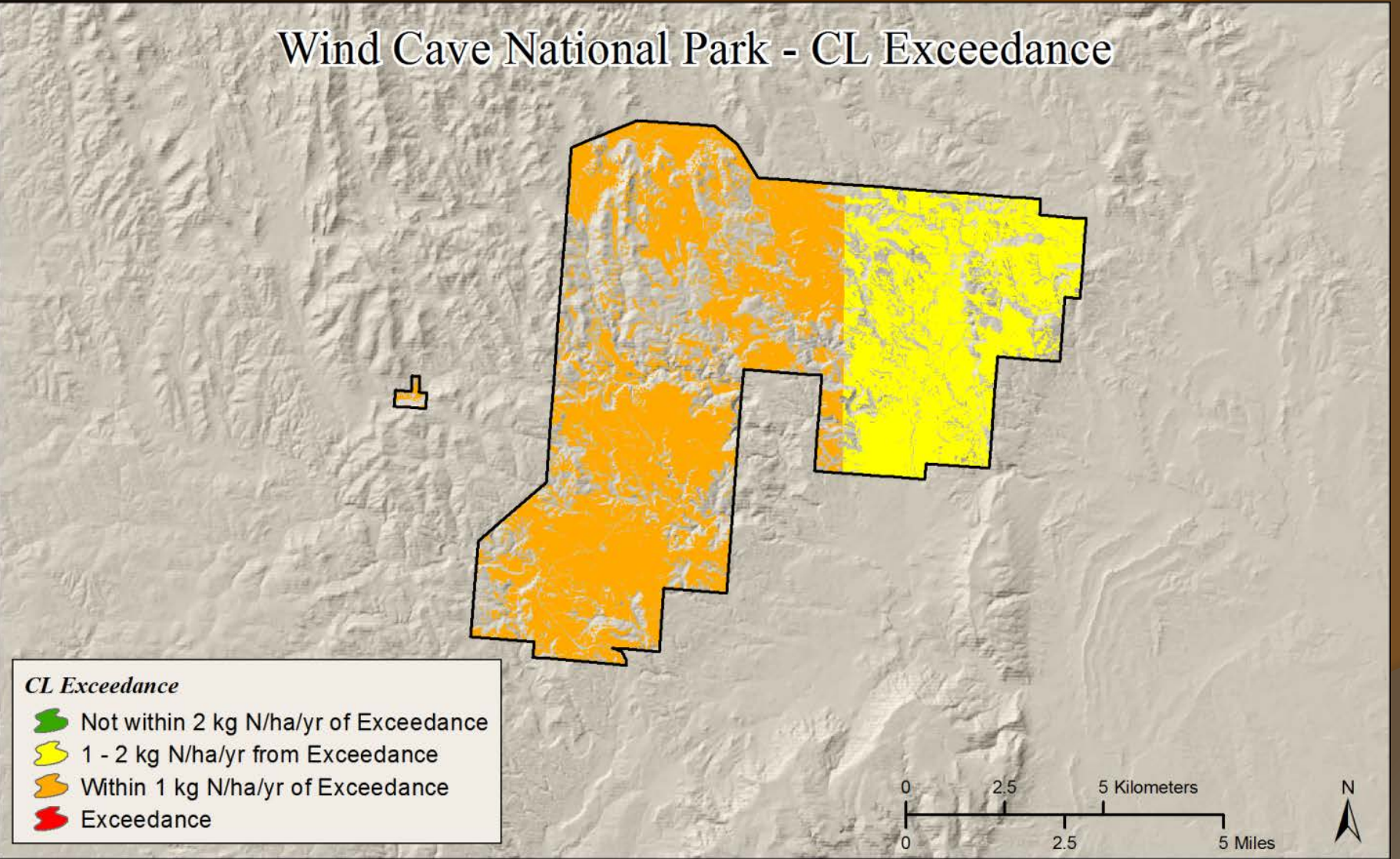
-  Not within 2 kg N/ha/yr of Exceedance
-  1 - 2 kg N/ha/yr from Exceedance
-  Within 1 kg N/ha/yr of Exceedance
-  Exceedance



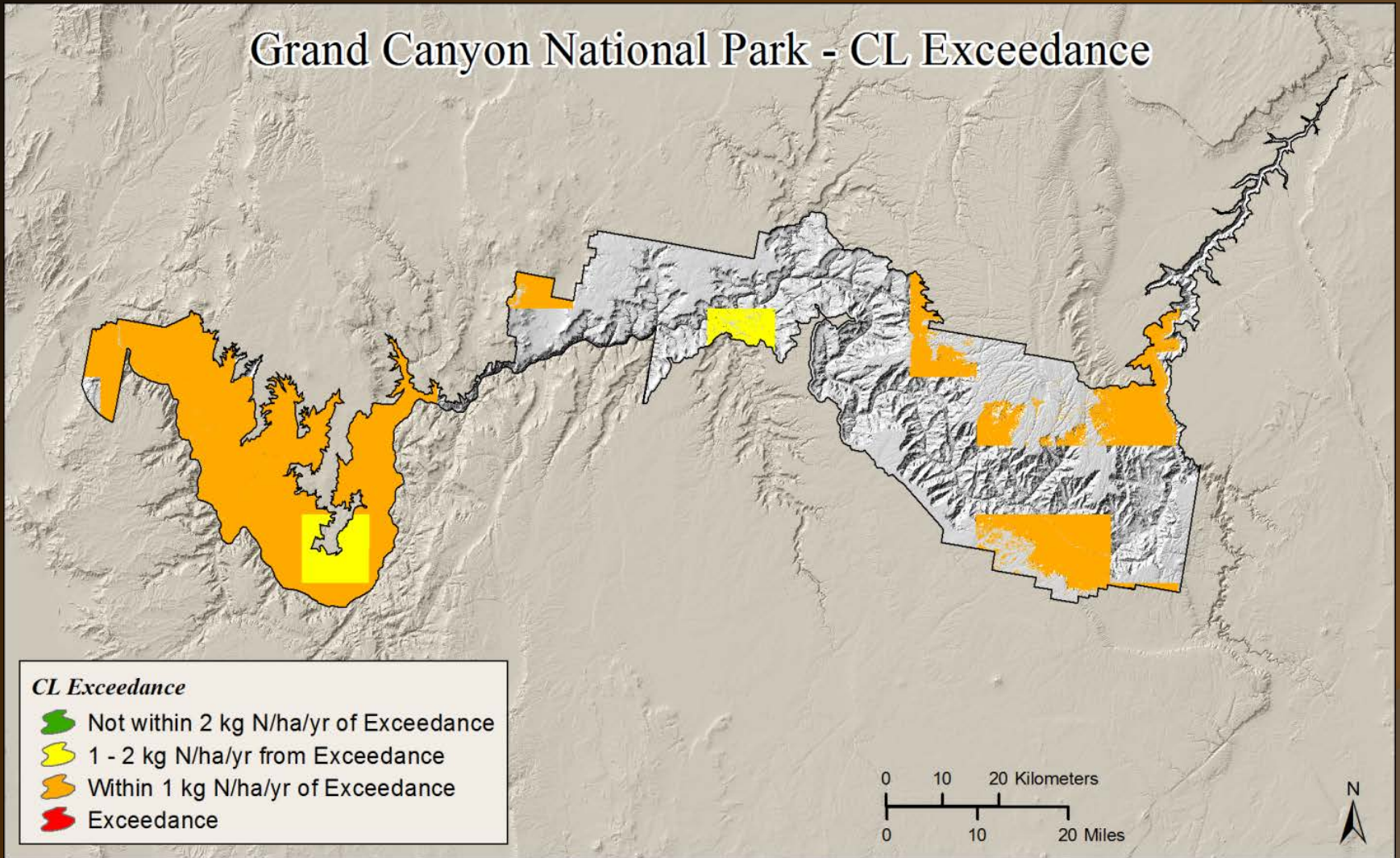
Theodore Roosevelt National Park - CL Exceedance



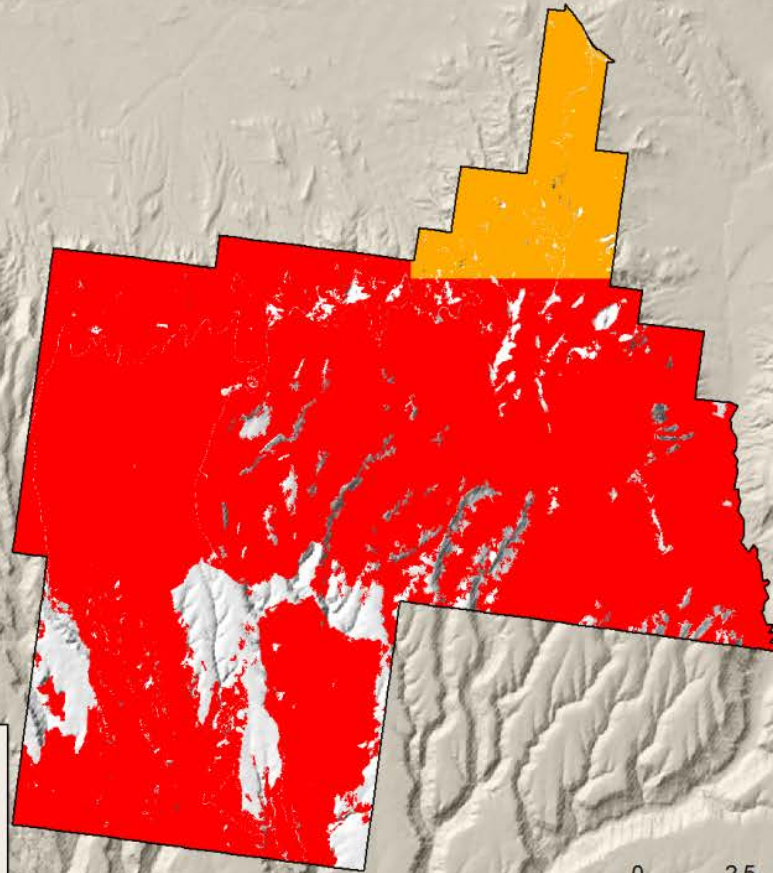
Wind Cave National Park - CL Exceedance







Grand Canyon National Park - CL Exceedance

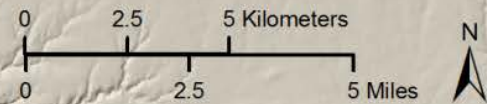


Mesa Verde National Park- CL Exceedance

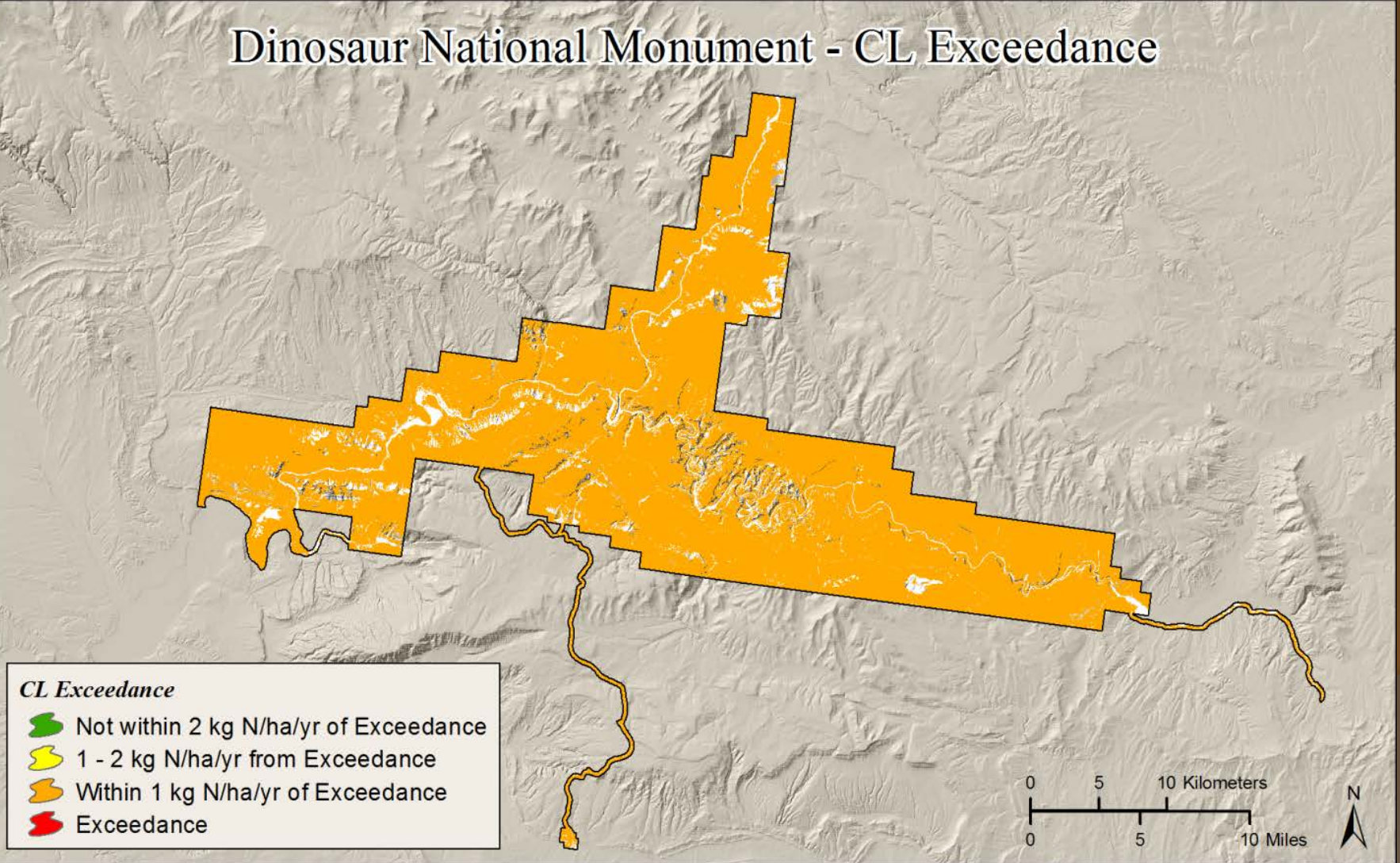


CL Exceedance

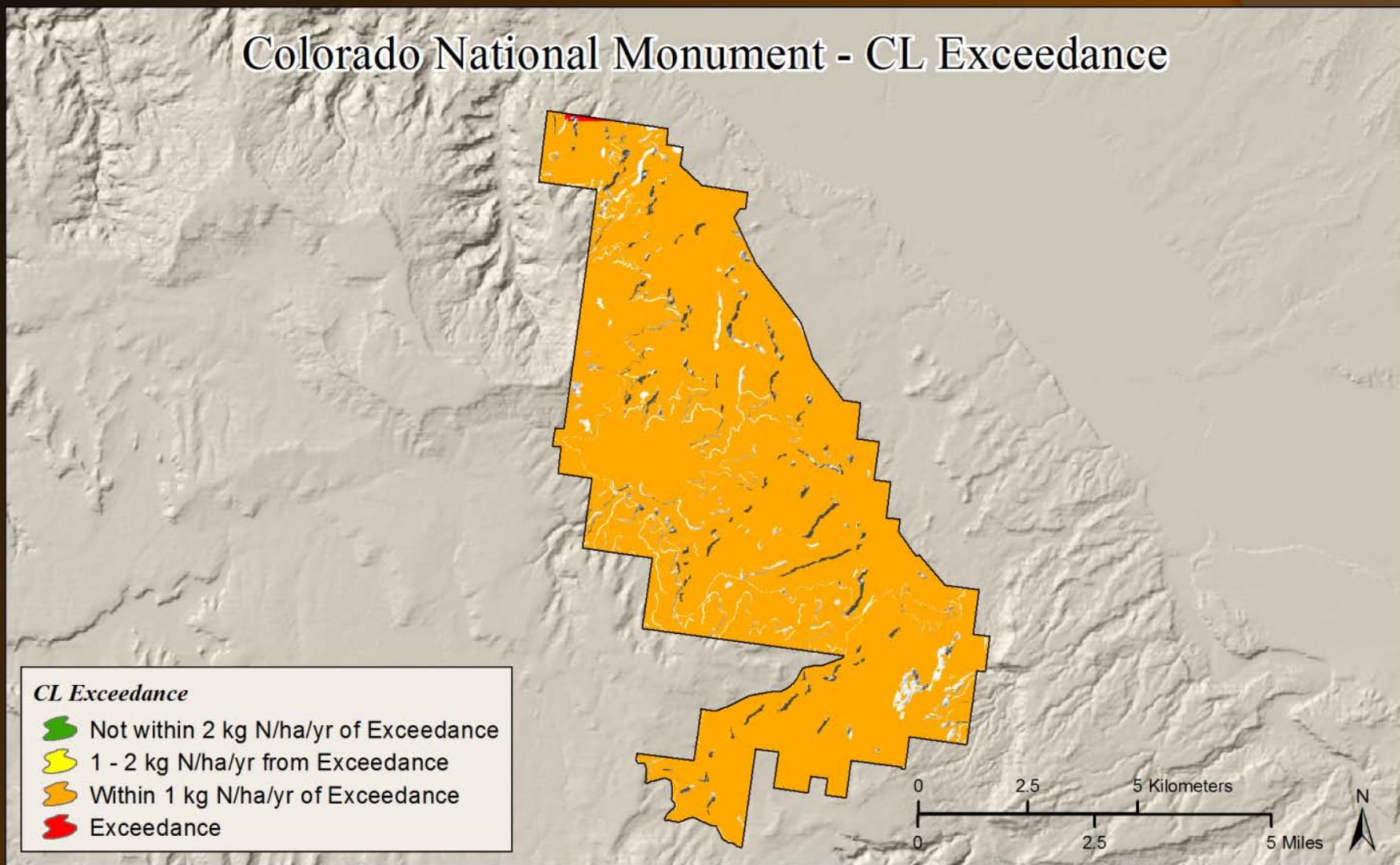
-  Not within 2 kg N/ha/yr of Exceedance
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-  Exceedance



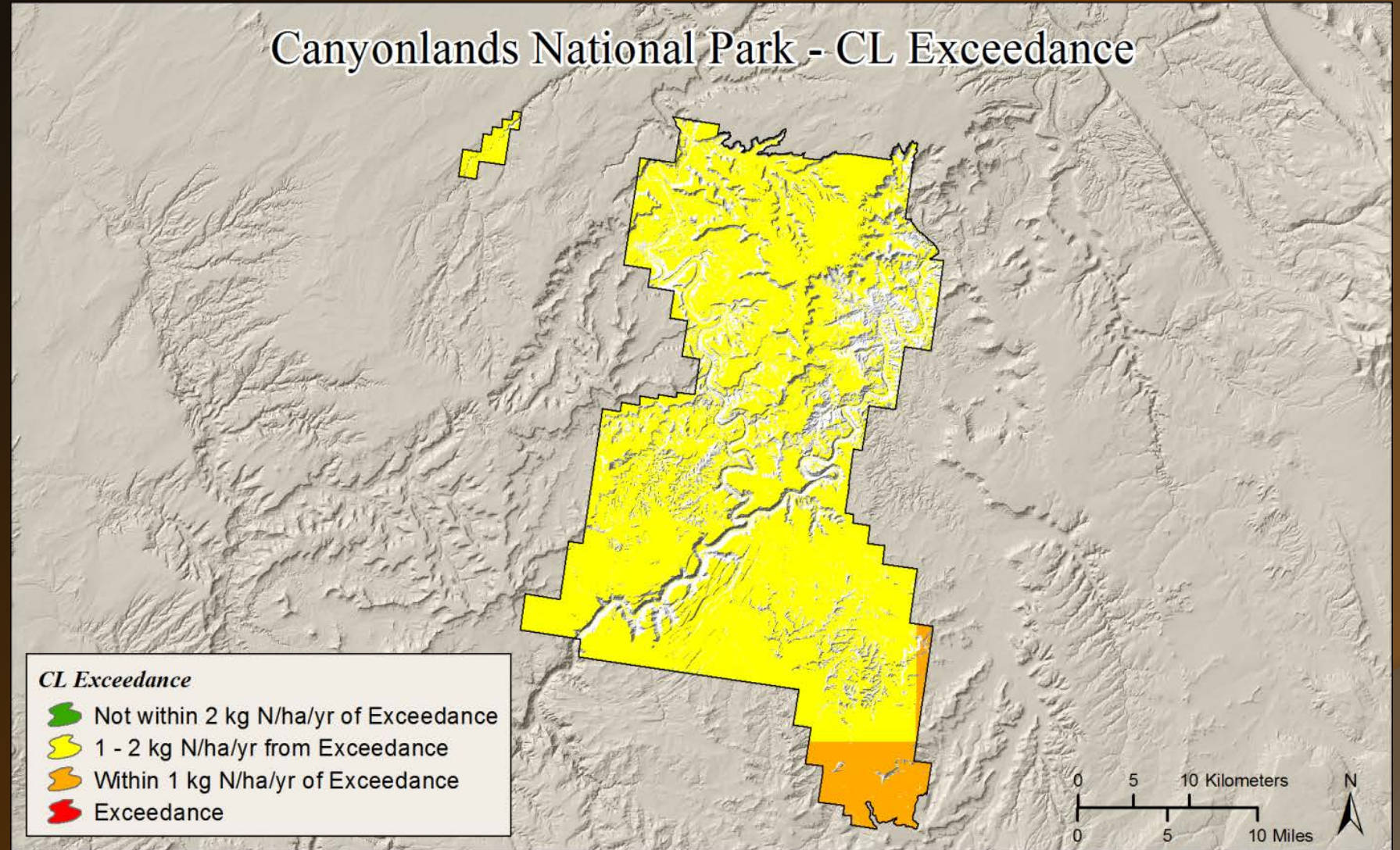
Dinosaur National Monument - CL Exceedance



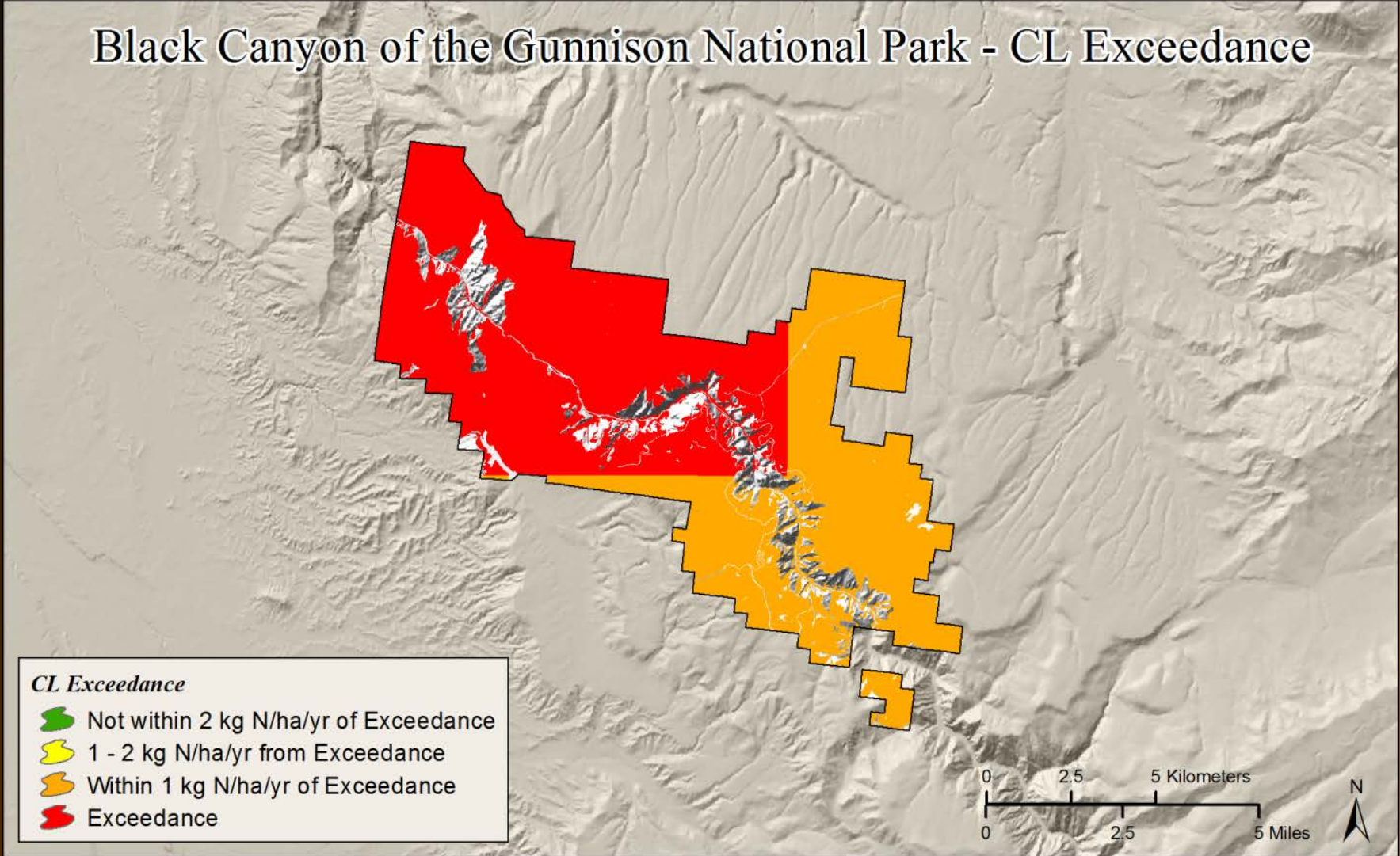
Colorado National Monument - CL Exceedance



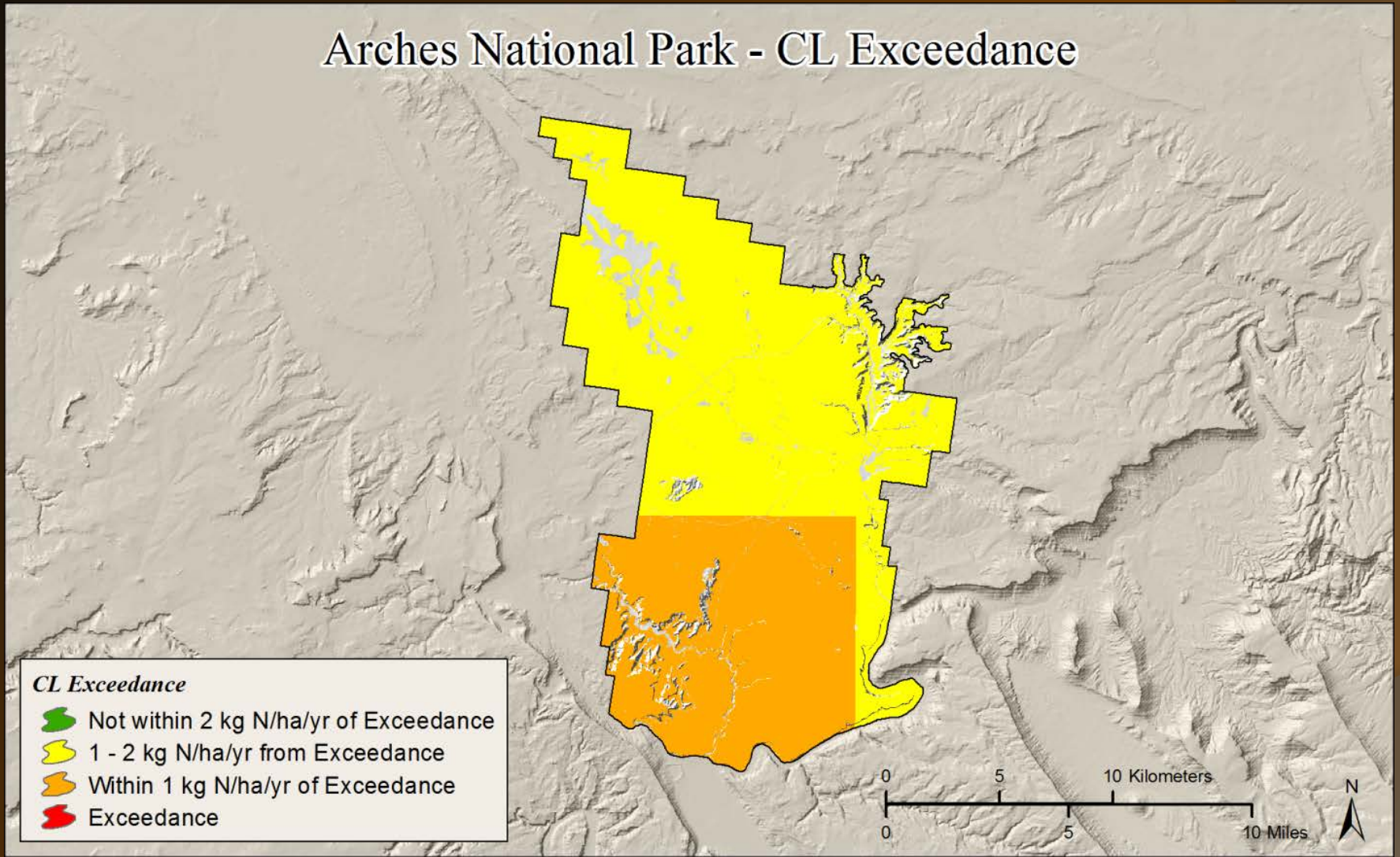
Canyonlands National Park - CL Exceedance



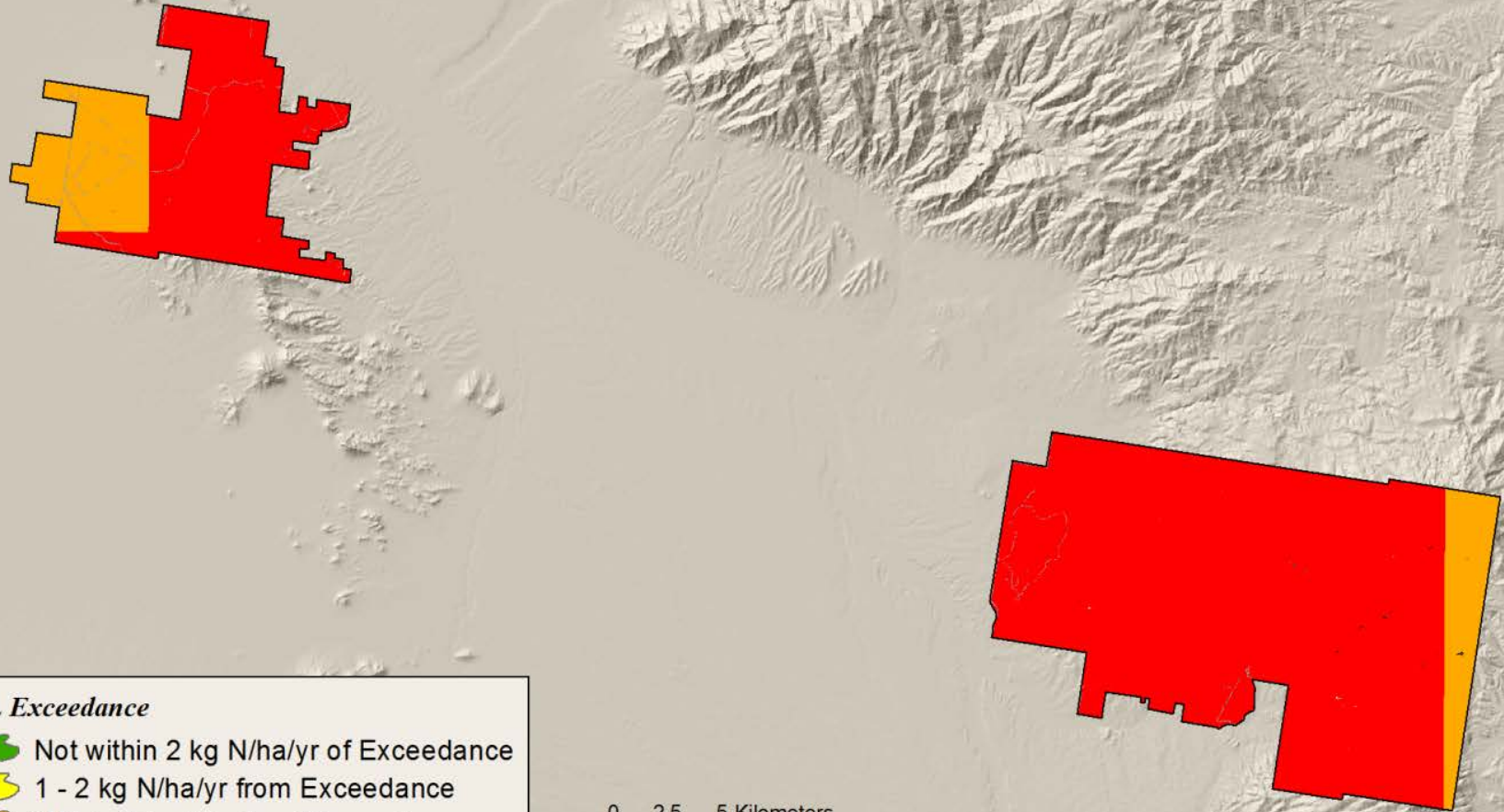
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park - CL Exceedance







Arches National Park - CL Exceedance

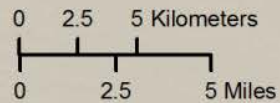


Saguaro National Park - CL Exceedance



CL Exceedance

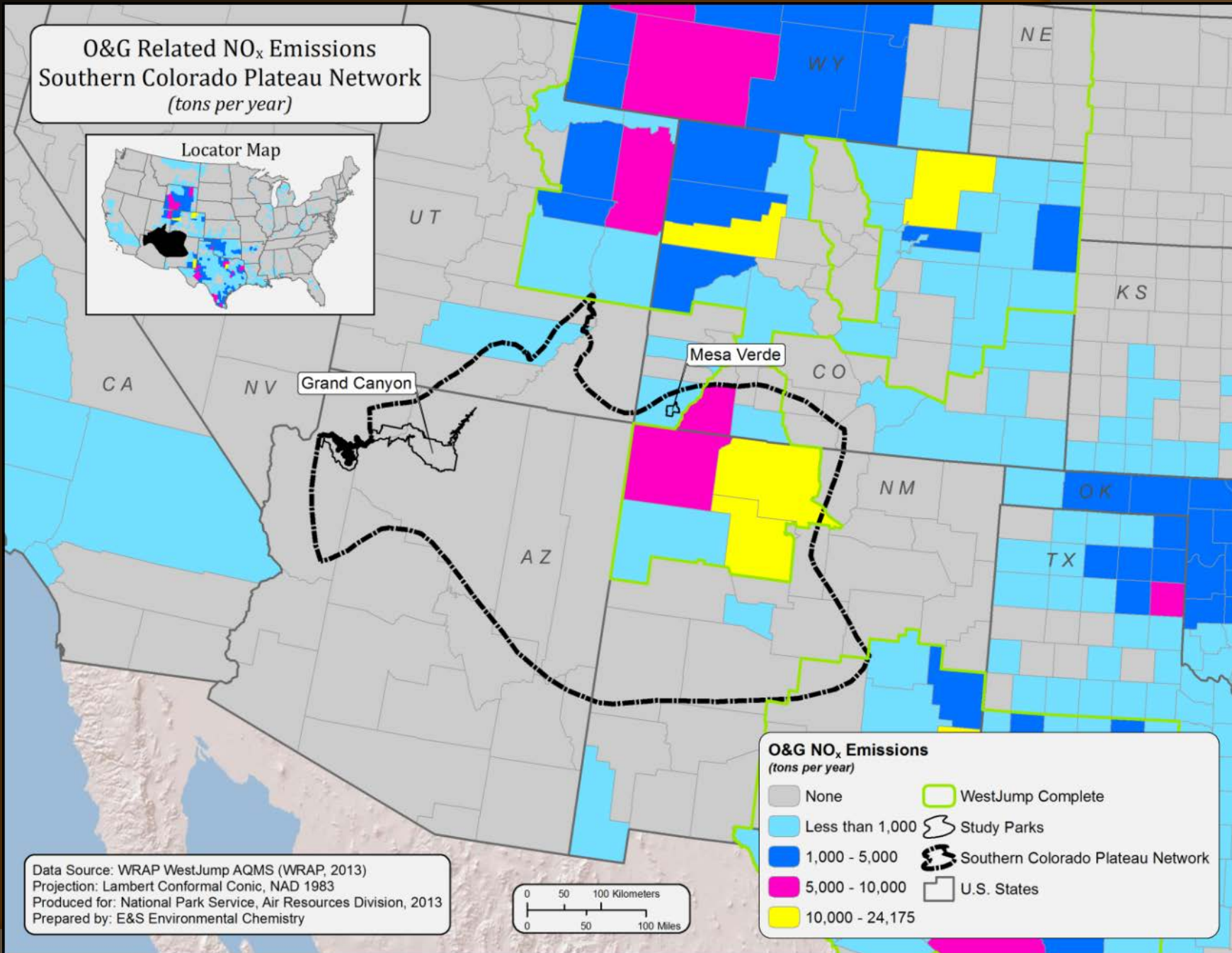
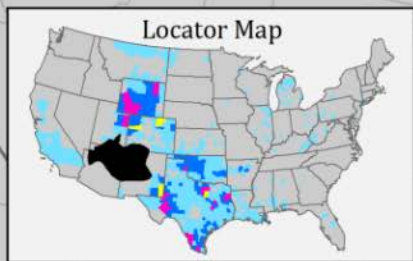
-  Not within 2 kg N/ha/yr of Exceedance
-  1 - 2 kg N/ha/yr from Exceedance
-  Within 1 kg N/ha/yr of Exceedance
-  Exceedance



O & G Emissions

Western Regional Air Partnership
(Environ)

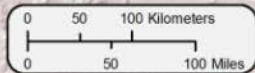
O&G Related NO_x Emissions
Southern Colorado Plateau Network
(tons per year)



O&G NO_x Emissions
(tons per year)

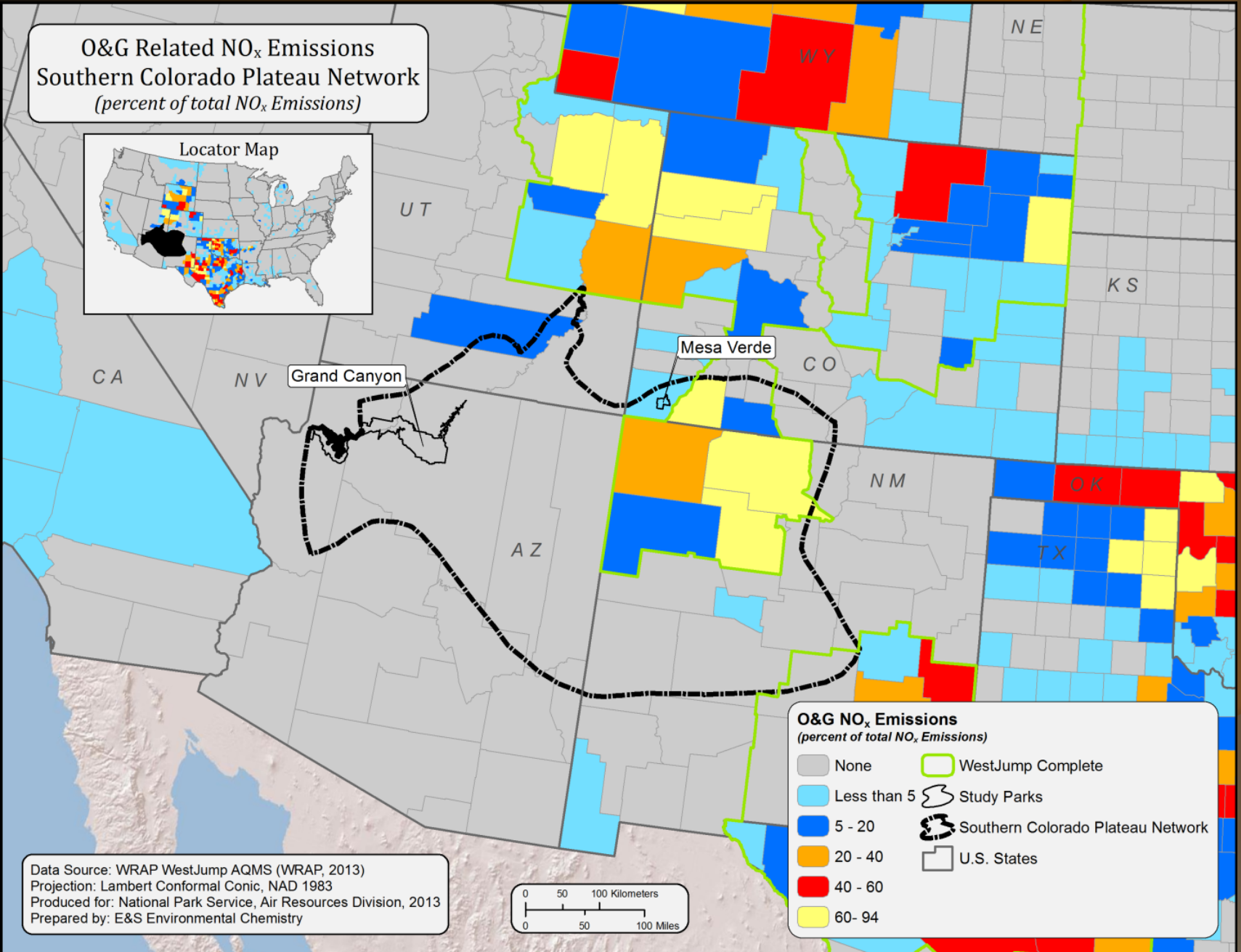
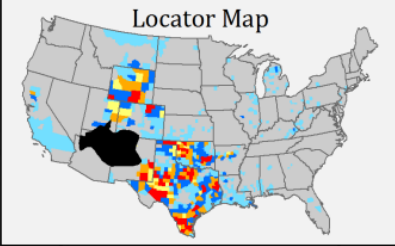
- None
- Less than 1,000
- 1,000 - 5,000
- 5,000 - 10,000
- 10,000 - 24,175
- WestJump Complete
- Study Parks
- Southern Colorado Plateau Network
- U.S. States

Data Source: WRAP WestJump AQMS (WRAP, 2013)
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic, NAD 1983
 Produced for: National Park Service, Air Resources Division, 2013
 Prepared by: E&S Environmental Chemistry



O & G Emissions (as % of Total)

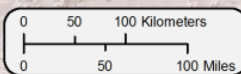
O&G Related NO_x Emissions
Southern Colorado Plateau Network
(percent of total NO_x Emissions)



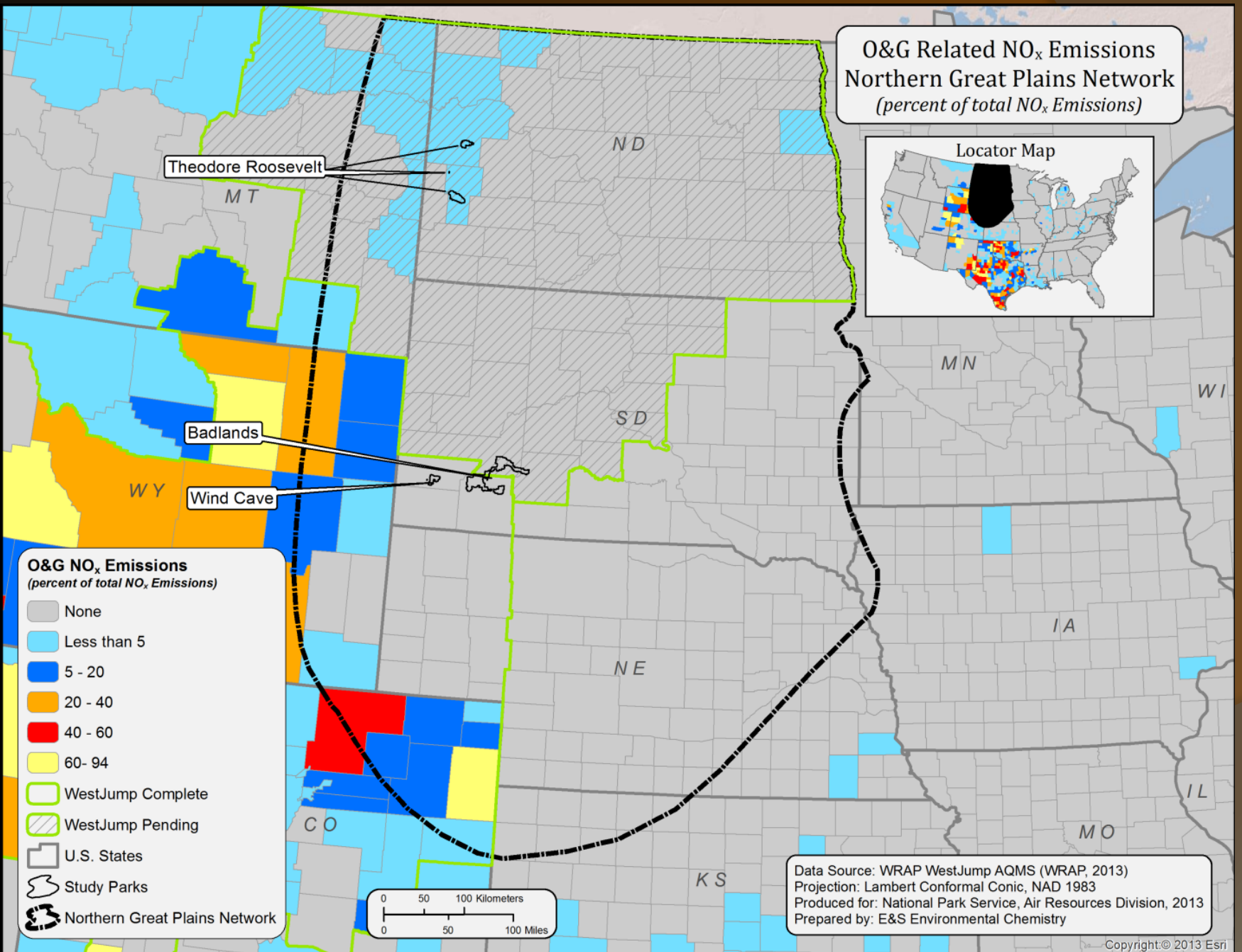
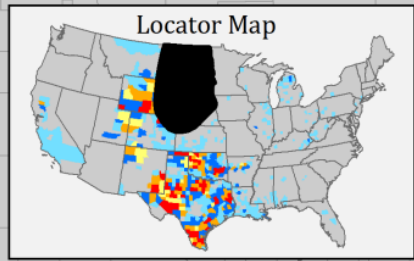
O&G NO_x Emissions
(percent of total NO_x Emissions)

- None
- Less than 5
- 5 - 20
- 20 - 40
- 40 - 60
- 60 - 94
- WestJump Complete
- Study Parks
- Southern Colorado Plateau Network
- U.S. States

Data Source: WRAP WestJump AQMS (WRAP, 2013)
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic, NAD 1983
 Produced for: National Park Service, Air Resources Division, 2013
 Prepared by: E&S Environmental Chemistry



O&G Related NO_x Emissions Northern Great Plains Network (percent of total NO_x Emissions)



O&G NO_x Emissions
(percent of total NO_x Emissions)

- None
- Less than 5
- 5 - 20
- 20 - 40
- 40 - 60
- 60 - 94
- WestJump Complete
- WestJump Pending
- U.S. States
- Study Parks
- Northern Great Plains Network

Data Source: WRAP WestJump AQMS (WRAP, 2013)
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic, NAD 1983
 Produced for: National Park Service, Air Resources Division, 2013
 Prepared by: E&S Environmental Chemistry

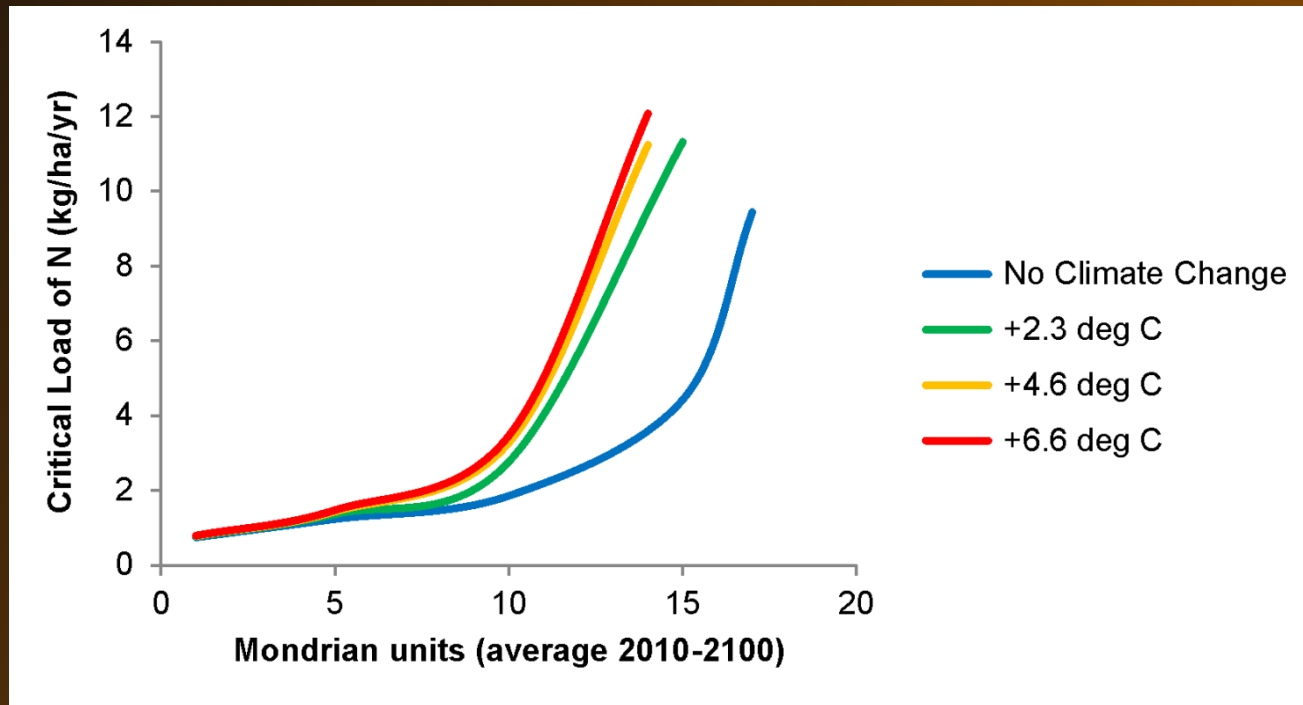
ForSAFE-Veg: Rocky Mountain NP

Loch Vale LTER site



ForSAFE-Veg: Rocky Mountain NP

Critical Load (target load) of N Deposition



Mondrian unit =
% change in the
vegetation
community

CONCLUSIONS

- Many ways to estimate CL
- Empirical data for intermountain West suggest
 - Some NPs exhibit extensive exceedance of empirical CL of N
 - Much of NP landscape in study region close to exceedance for N
- Dynamic modeling (ForSAFE-VEG) at Rocky Mt. NP supports empirical data
- New and/or increased emissions sources must be considered

- O&G appears to be substantial emissions source near some parks
- Will be important to track new and/or increased emissions sources (O&G, agri.) moving forward