

Atmospheric N wet deposition in China

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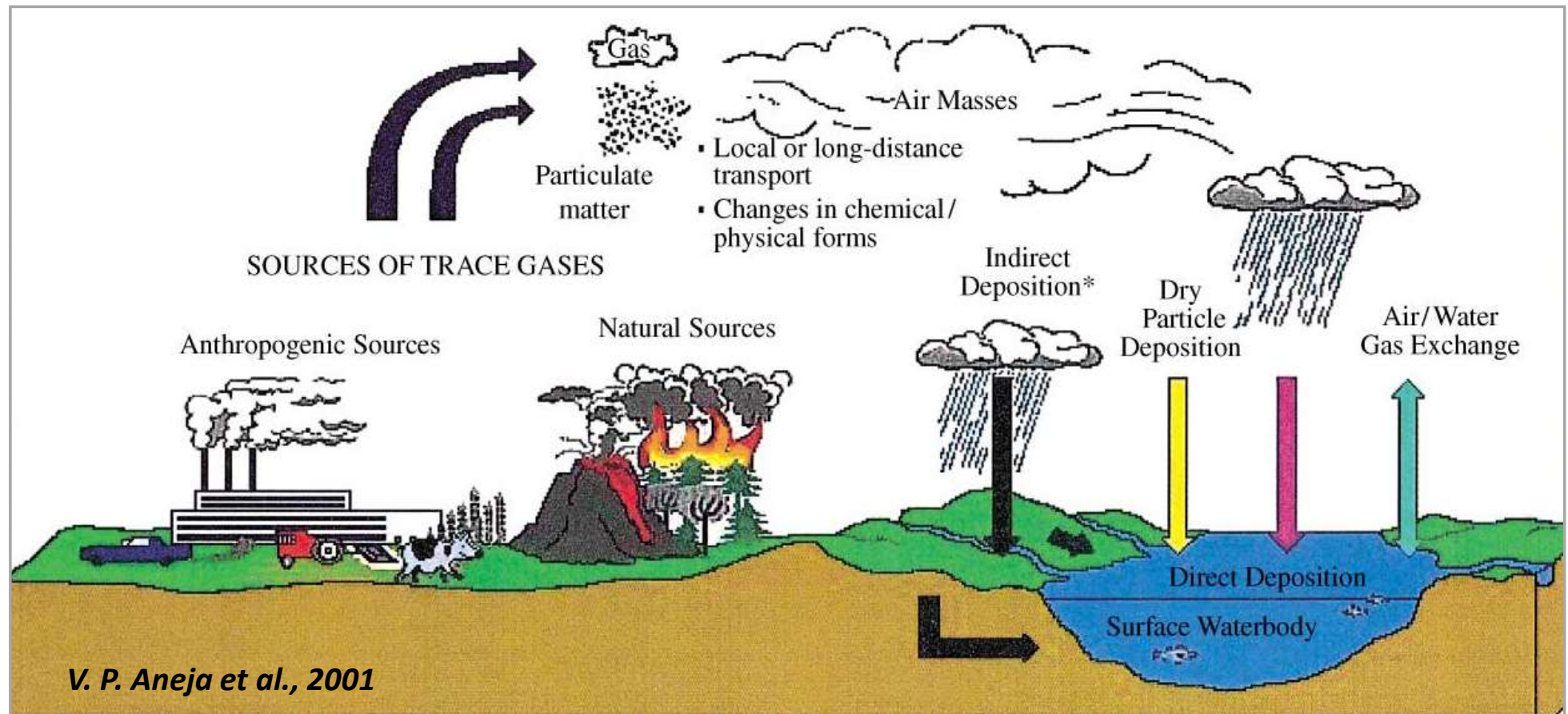


Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, CAS

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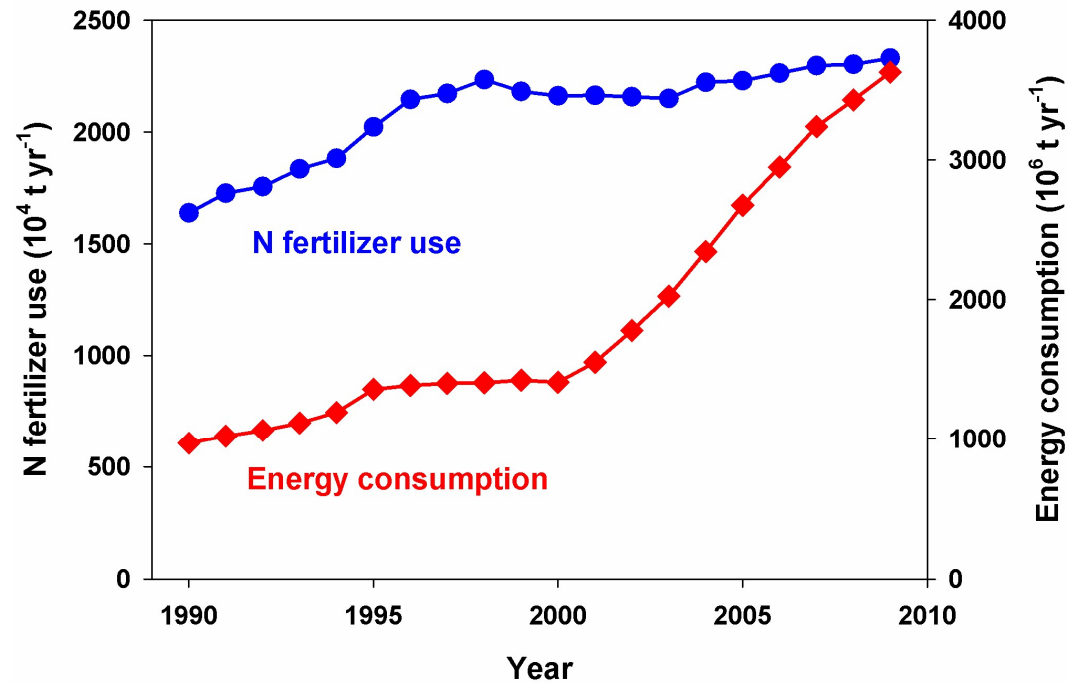
1. **Why** we do this research (**N deposition**)?
2. **What** we do in this research (**N deposition**)?

What is N deposition?



Atmospheric deposition of nitrogen to ecosystems has increased dramatically in the past few decades.

What happened in China?

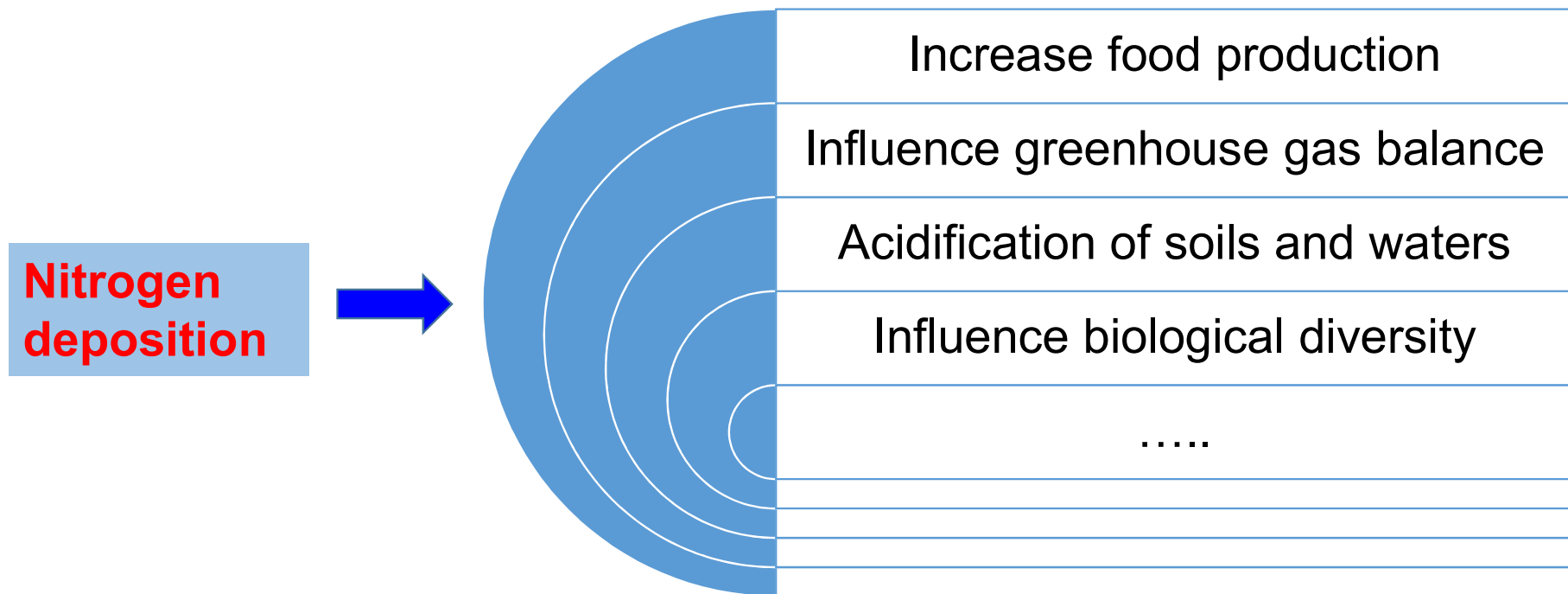


**Anthropogenic
emissions**



**Nitrogen
deposition**

Why we do this research?

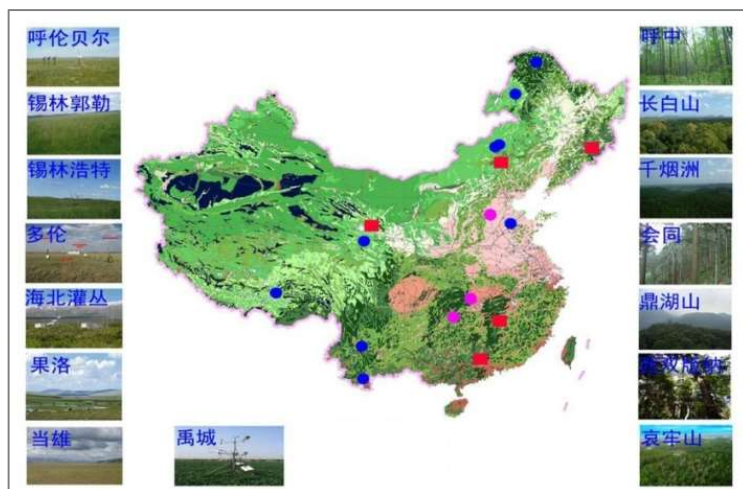


- Understanding the pattern and their controlling factors of nitrogen deposition is useful for the researches on its effects on ecosystems, and can provide scientific background for global change research.

What we do in this research?

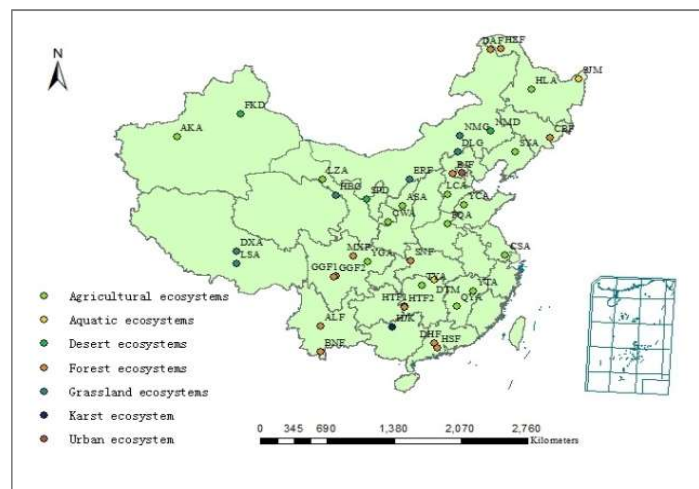
Three stages in our study

The first stage: **14 sites**



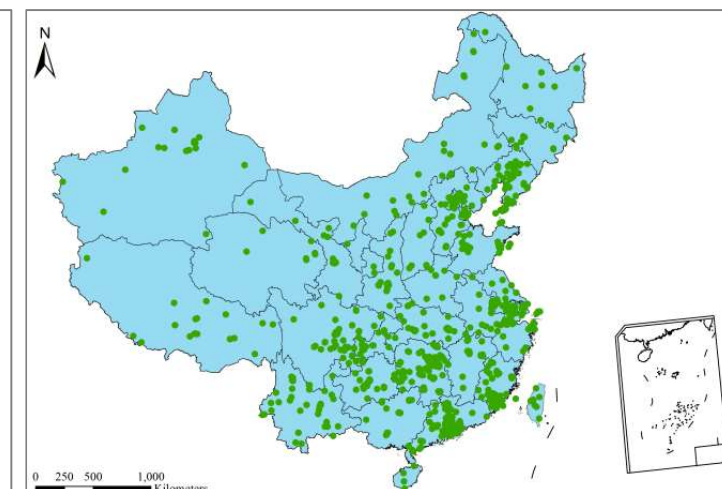
2008-2012

The second stage: **41 sites**



2013-now

The third stage: **300 sites**



1990-2015

**Research
topic**

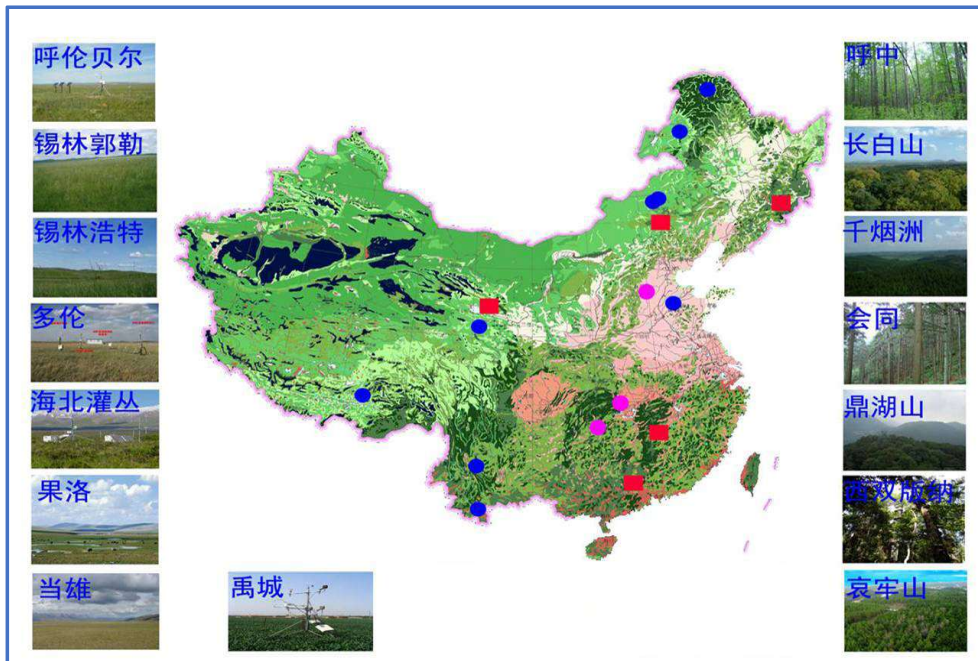
Wet N deposition in
typical forest ecosystems

Spatial pattern of wet N
deposition in China

Spatial and decadal variations
of wet N deposition in China

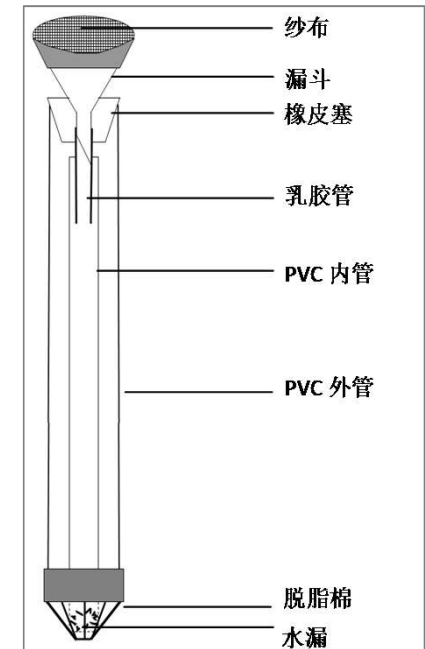
Stage 1st Wet N deposition in typical forest ecosystems

14 forest sites in China



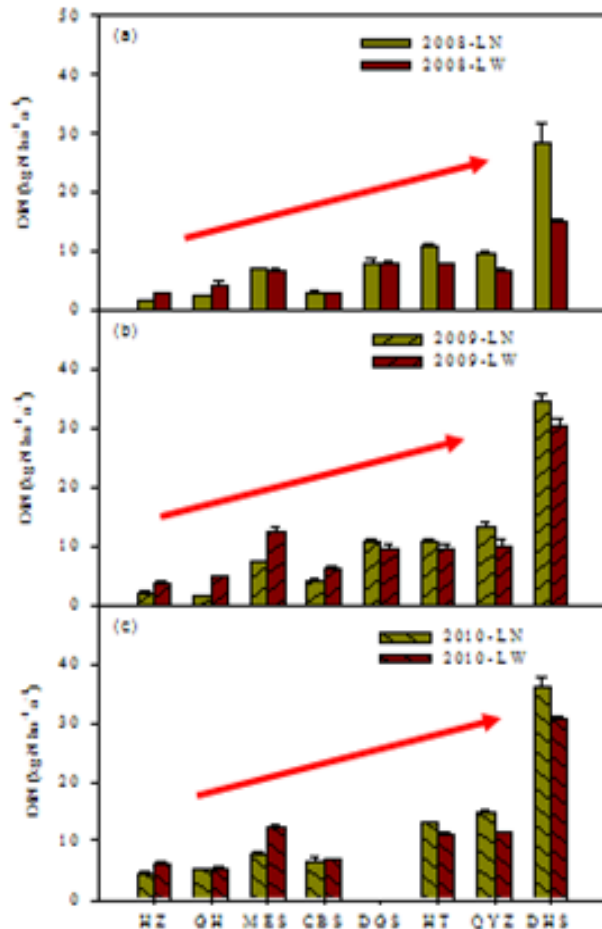
Distribution of monitoring sites

Ion-exchange resin (IER) columns



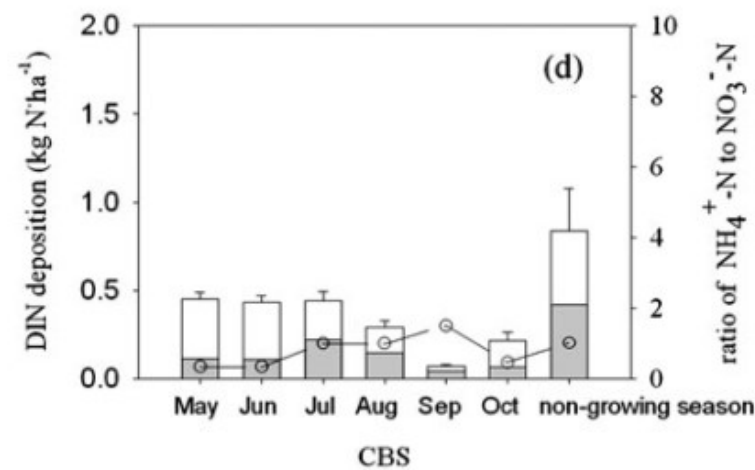
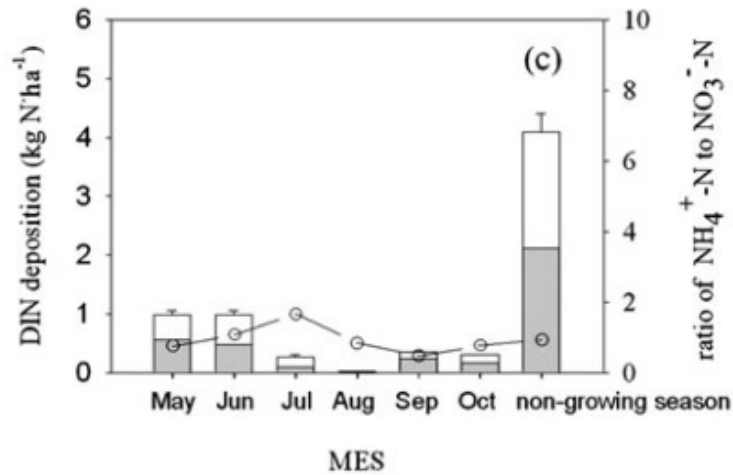
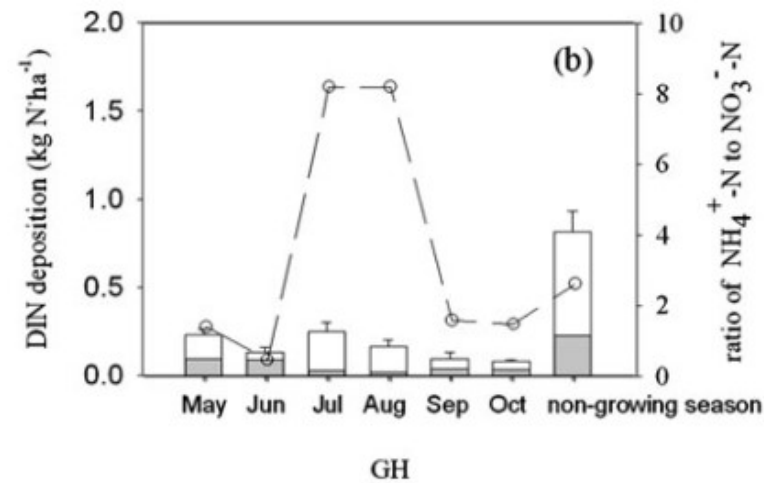
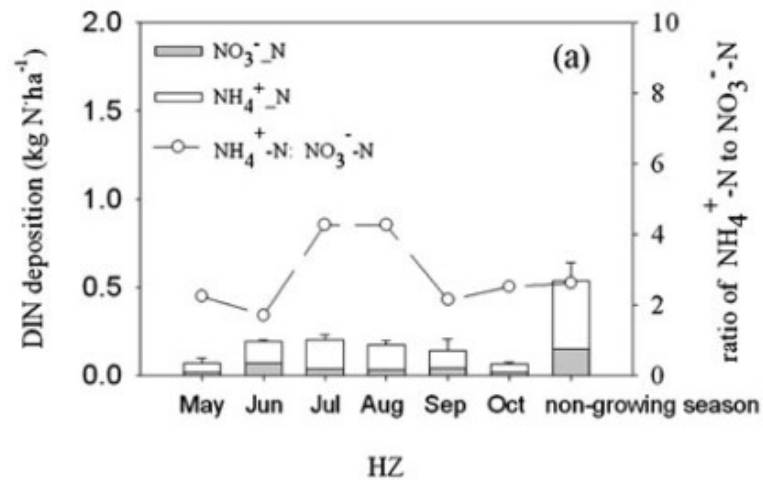
Sample collection: every month

Main results: Wet N deposition in typical forest ecosystems

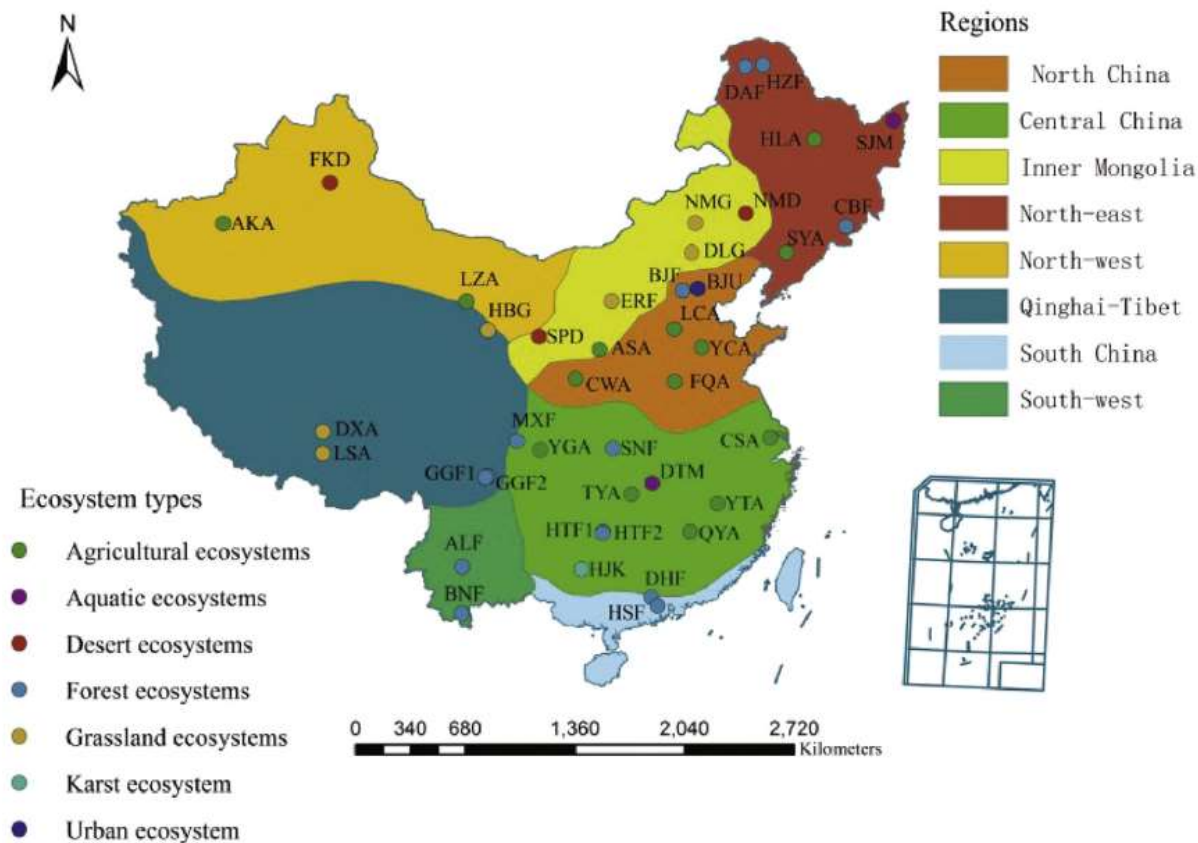


Sites	LN-DIN (kg N ha ⁻¹ a ⁻¹)			LW-DIN (kg N ha ⁻¹ a ⁻¹)		
	NH ₄ ⁺ -N	NO ₃ ⁻ -N	DIN	NH ₄ ⁺ -N	NO ₃ ⁻ -N	DIN
HZ	1.9(0.6)c	0.9(0.3)d	2.7(0.9)d	2.8(0.6)b	1.3(0.3)c	4.1(0.9)b
GH	2.0(0.6)c	1.1(0.5)d	3.1(1.0)d	3.0(0.4)b	1.8(0.5)c	4.8(0.3)b
MES	3.7(0.5)c	3.7(0.3)bc	7.4(0.3)c	6.7(1.5)b	3.8(0.3)b	10.5(1.8)b
CBS	2.8(1.1)c	1.8(0.1)cd	4.6(1.0)cd	3.0(0.8)b	2.3(0.6)bc	5.3(1.2)b
DGS	6.6(1.3)bc	2.8(0.1)c	9.3(1.4)bc	6.1(0.4)b	2.7(0.4)bc	8.8(0.8)b
HT	7.9(1.1)b	3.7(0.5)bc	11.6(0.7)b	7.3(0.7)bc	2.3(0.2)bc	9.6(0.8)b
QYZ	8.2(1.6)b	4.4(0.4)b	12.6(1.5)b	6.4(1.1)b	2.9(0.5)bc	9.4(1.3)b
DHS	22.0(2.3)a	11.0(0.4)a	33.0(2.3)a	17.9(4.0)a	7.5(1.4)a	25.4(5.1)a
Mean	6.9(1.4)	3.7(0.7)	10.6(2.0)	6.7(1.1)	3.1(0.4)	9.8(1.5)

Main results: Monthly variation of wet N deposition



Stage 2nd Spatial pattern of wet N deposition in China



Distribution of N deposition observation sites

Sites: 41

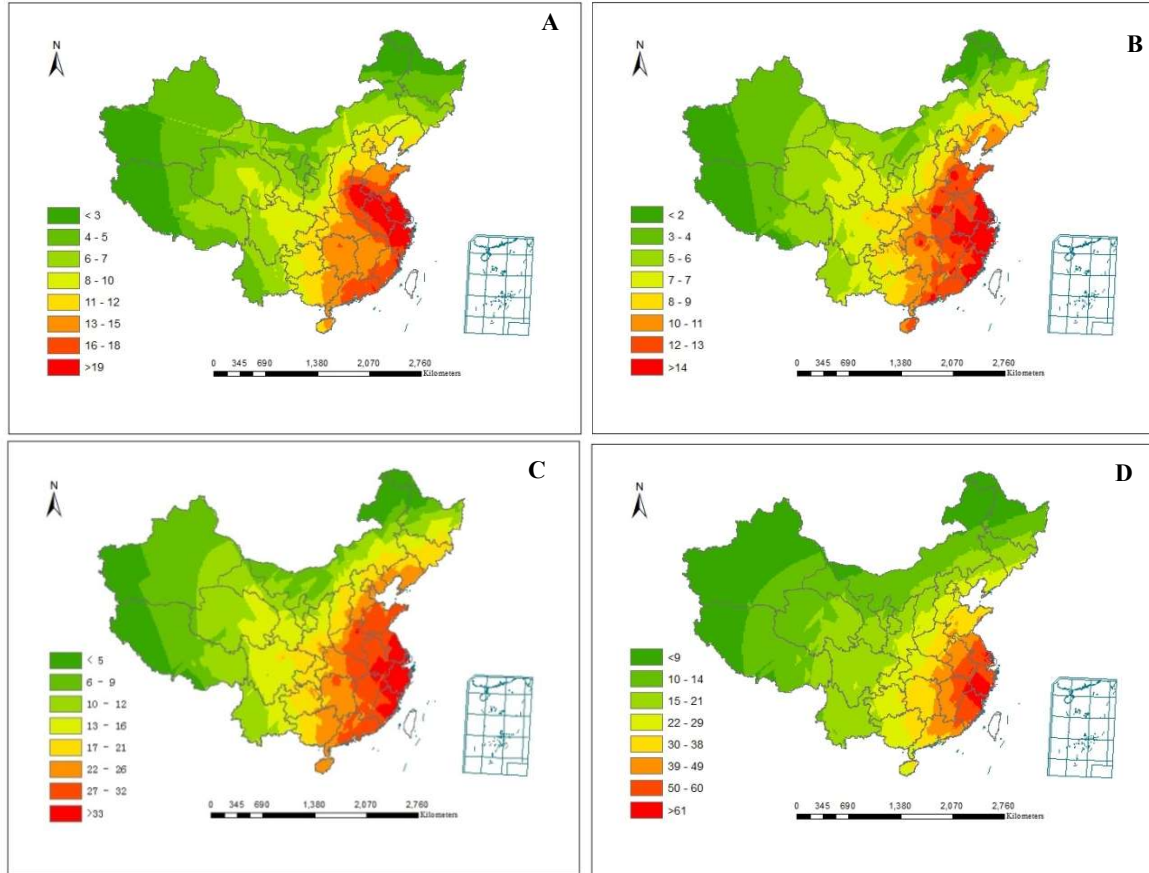
Ecosystem types:

- Forest
- Grassland
- Desert
- Lake
- Karst
- Urban

Method:

Precipitation was collected into plastic buckets each month.

Main results: Spatial pattern of wet N deposition in China



A, $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$; B, $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$; C, TDN; D, TN

Annual N input of China in 2013

- TN: $16.48 \text{ Tg N a}^{-1}$
- TDN: $12.52 \text{ Tg N a}^{-1}$
- $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$: 6.63 Tg N a^{-1}
- $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$: 5.42 Tg N a^{-1}

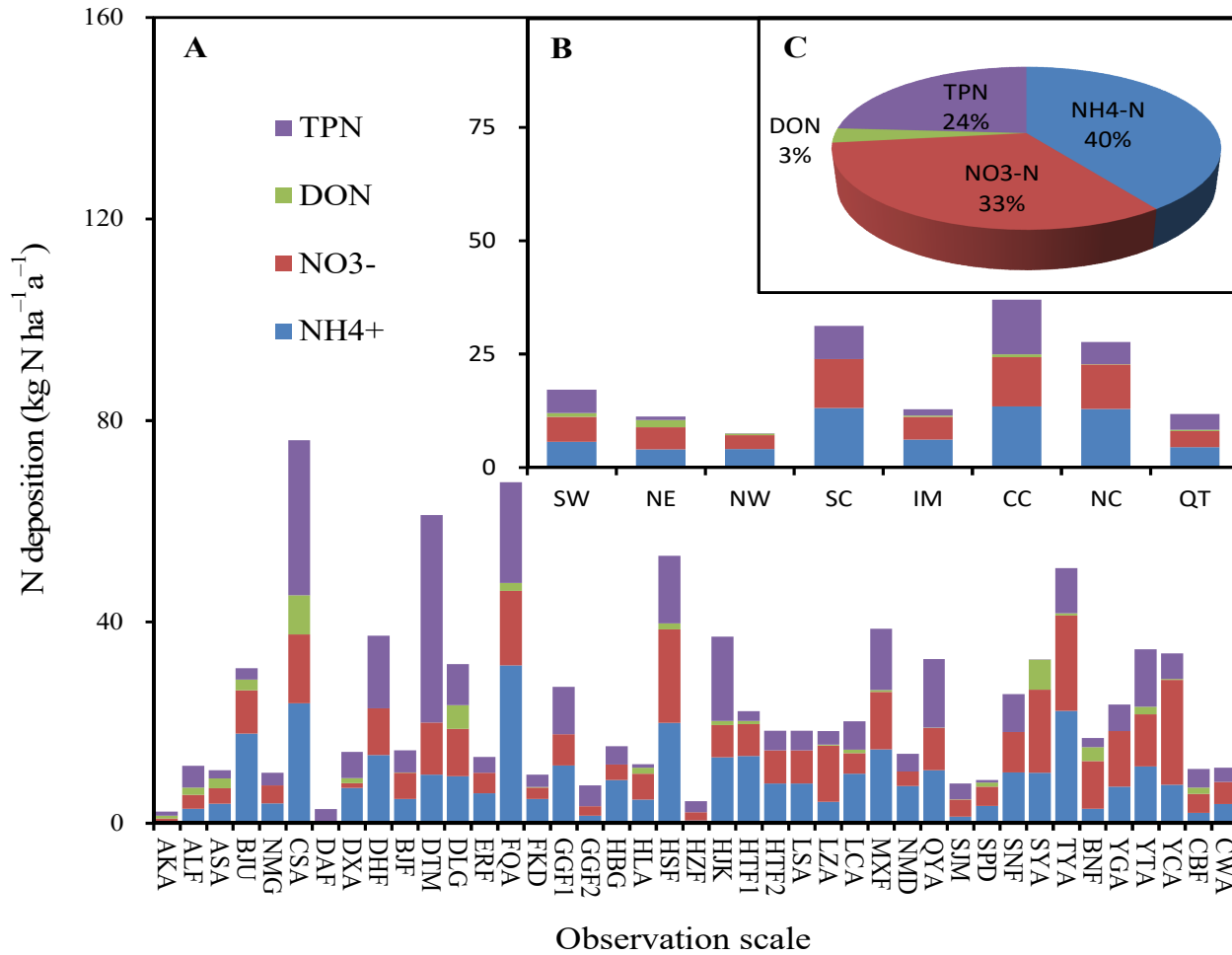
High N deposition region:

Central China and South China

Low N deposition region:

Northwest, Northeast, and Southwest

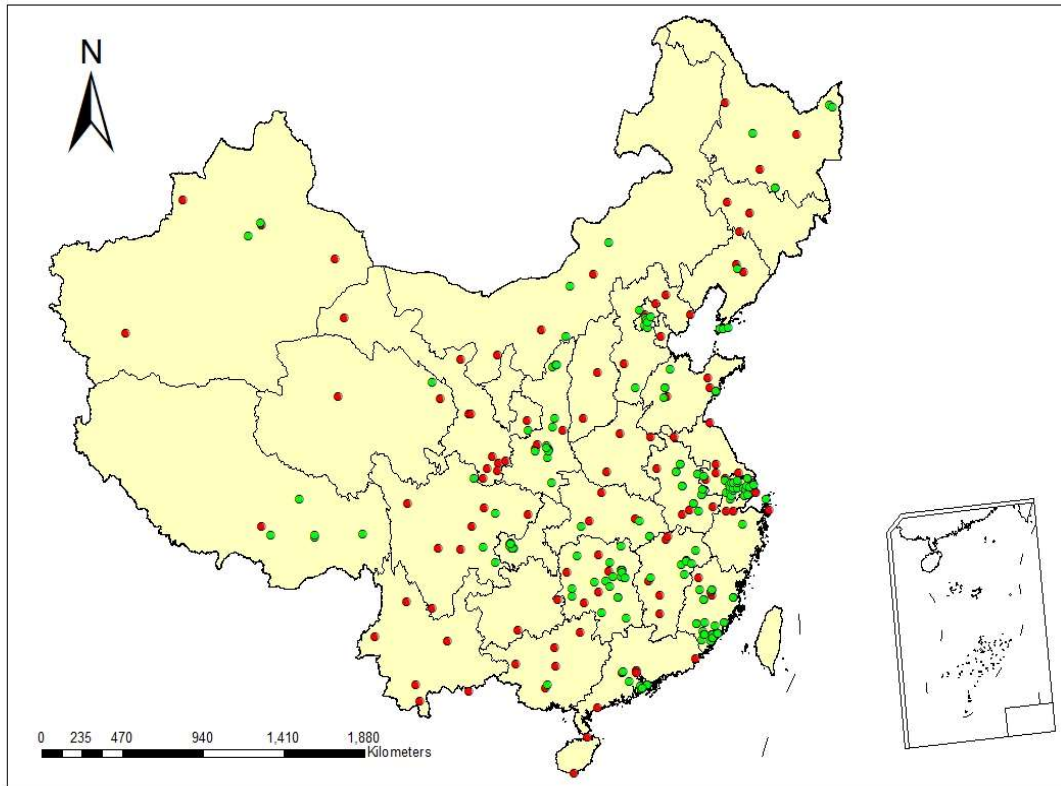
Main results: Composition of wet N deposition in China



Components:

- $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$: 40%
- $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$: 33%
- TPN: 24%
- DON: 3%
- $\text{NH}_4^+/\text{NO}_3^-$: 1.22

Stage 3rd Spatial and decadal variations of wet N deposition



Distribution of nitrogen deposition monitoring sites

● 1990s ● 2000s

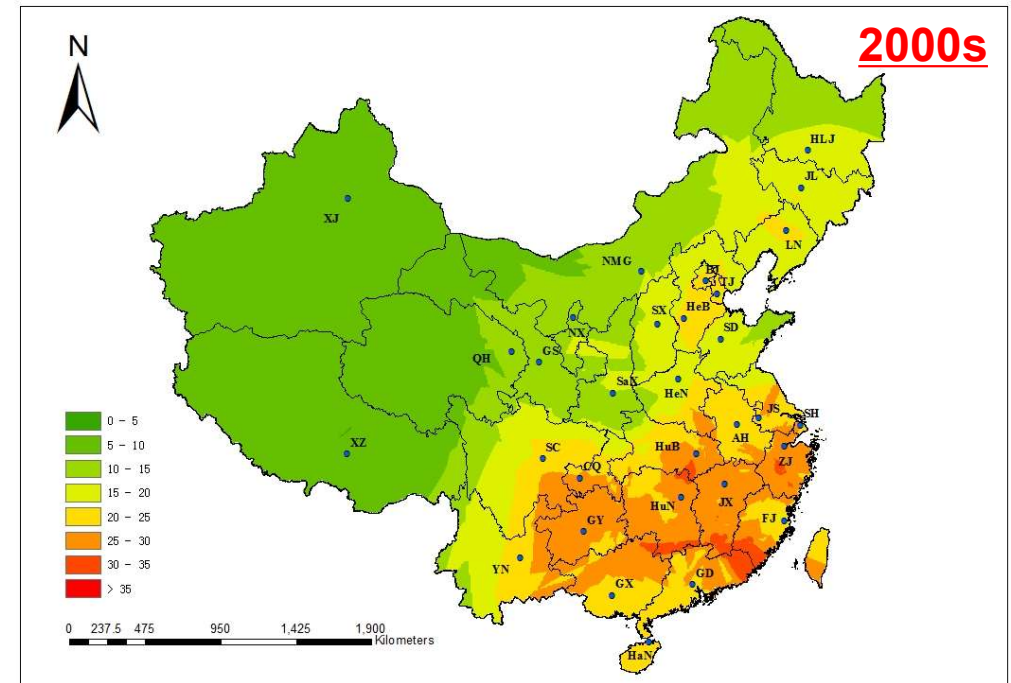
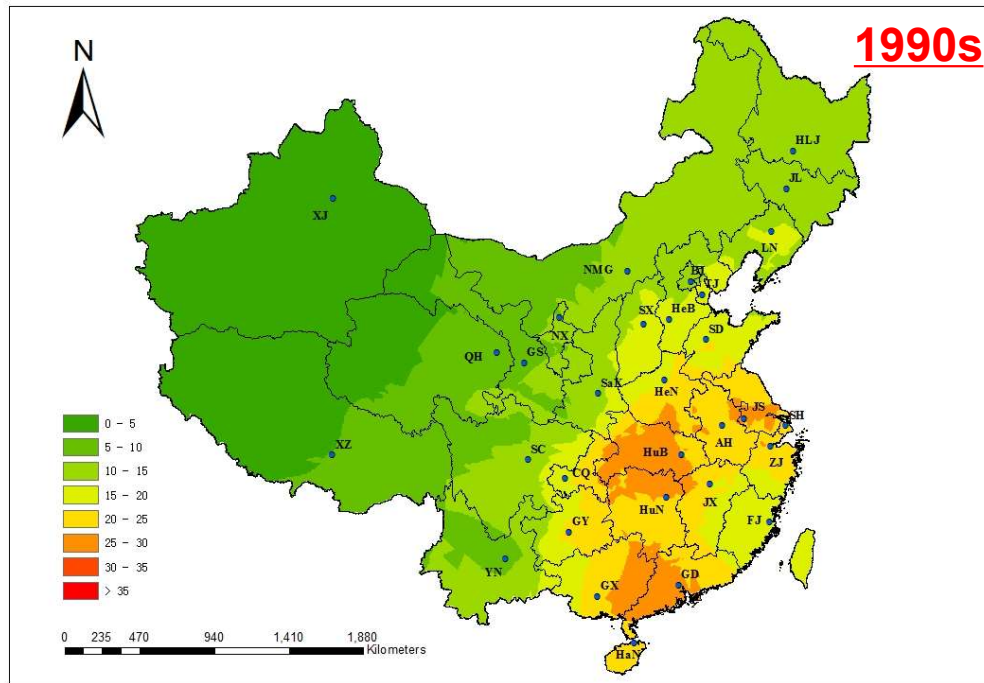
Data source:

- published papers
- Chinese Ecosystem Research Network

Method:

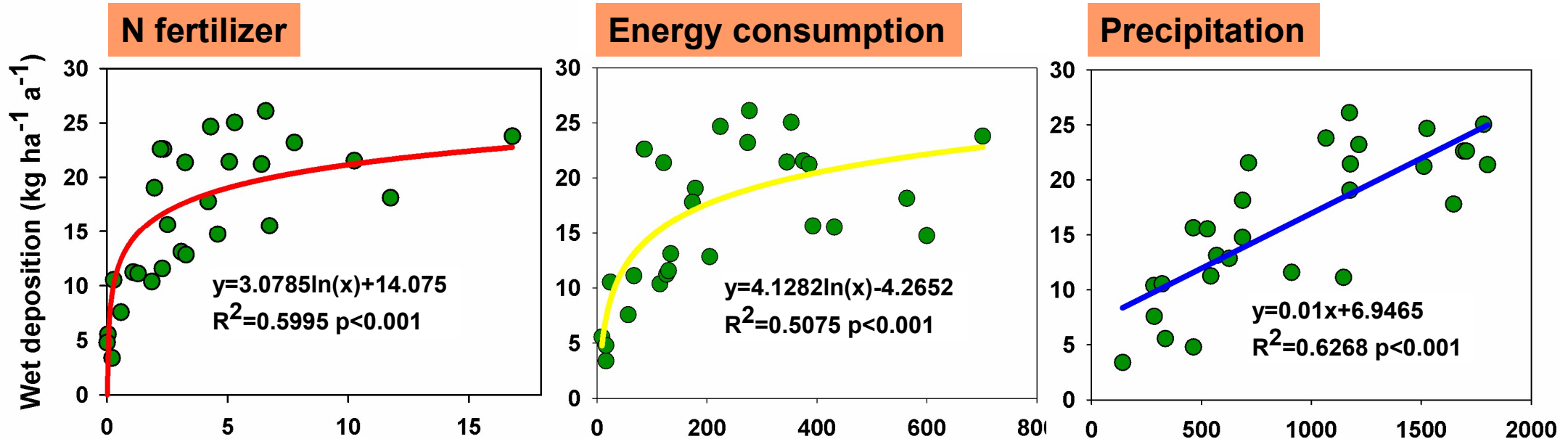
- The spatial patterns of wet nitrogen deposition were obtained from Kriging interpolation.

Main results: Spatial patterns of wet deposition in 1990s and 2000s



- Mean wet deposition over China were 11.11 and 13.87 kg ha⁻¹ a⁻¹ in the 1990s and 2000s, respectively.
- Compared to 1990s, in the 2000s wet deposition almost increased over the whole China, especially in southern China.

Main results: The controlling factors of wet N deposition



- Wet deposition respond to these factors differently.
- These factors all influence wet deposition significantly.

Conclusion

1. Wet N deposition was higher in southern forest than northern forest.
2. Ammonium N was the main component of wet N deposition in China.
3. The mean wet N deposition over China increased about 25% between 1990s and 2000s.

Publications

1. Sheng WP, Yu GR, Jiang CM, Yan JH, Liu YF, Wang SL, Wang B, Zhang JH, Wang CK, Zhou M, Jia BR. 2012. Monitoring nitrogen deposition in typical forest ecosystems along a large transect in China. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*, 185: 833-844.
2. Jia YL, Yu GR, He NP, Zhan XY, Fang HJ, Sheng WP, Zuo Y, Zhang D Y, Wang Q F. 2014. Spatial and decadal variations in inorganic nitrogen wet deposition in China induced by human activity. *Scientific Reports*, 4, 3763.
3. Zhan X, Yu G, He N, Jia B, Zhou M, Wang C, Zhao J, Zhao G, Wang S, Liu Y, Yan J. 2015. Inorganic nitrogen wet deposition: Evidence from the North-South Transect of Eastern China. *Environmental Pollution*, 204: 1-8.
4. Zhu JX, He NP, Wang QF, Yuan GF, Wen D, Jia YL, Yu GR. 2015. The composition, spatial patterns, and influencing factors of atmospheric nitrogen deposition in Chinese terrestrial ecosystems. *Science of The Total Environment*, 511: 777-785.
5. He NP, Zhu JX, Wang QF. 2015. Uncertainty and perspectives in studies of atmospheric nitrogen deposition in China: A response to Liu et al.(2015). *Science of The Total Environment*, 520: 302-304.
6. Jia YL, Yu GR, Gao YN, He NP, Wang QF, Jiao CC, Zuo Y. 2016. Global inorganic nitrogen dry deposition inferred from ground- and space-based measurements. *Scientific Reports*, 6:19810.

Thank you!

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