Is the Farm-to-Fork ambition sufficient to keep nutrients (nitrogen) within EU boundaries

Wim de Vries Lena Schulte-Uebbing, Hans Kros, Jan Cees Voogd





Ambition green deal and its basis

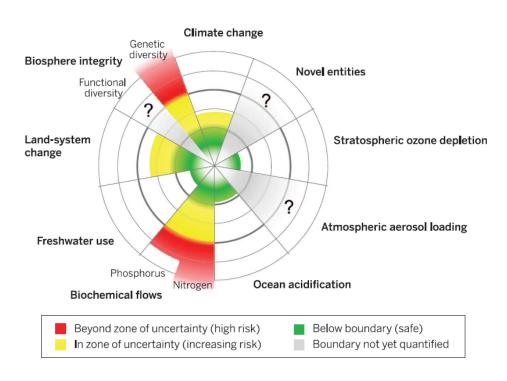
Ambition in F2F for 2030:

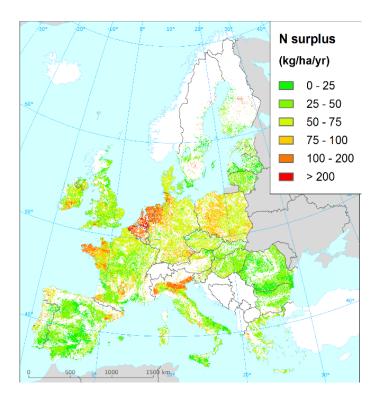
- Reduction of nutrient losses by at least 50%
- Related reduction of use of fertilisers by at least 20% while ensuring that there is no deterioration in soil fertility.

Basis is possibly planetary boundaries in EAT-Lancet Commission, although this is related to inputs

- N: Current 130 TgN/yr; Boundary 90 Tg N/yr (65–90 is high ambition surface water quality; 90–130 is lower ambition surface water quality)
- P: Current is 20 TgP/yr; Boundary is 8 Tg P/yr (6-12 long term ambition; 8-16 short term ambition)





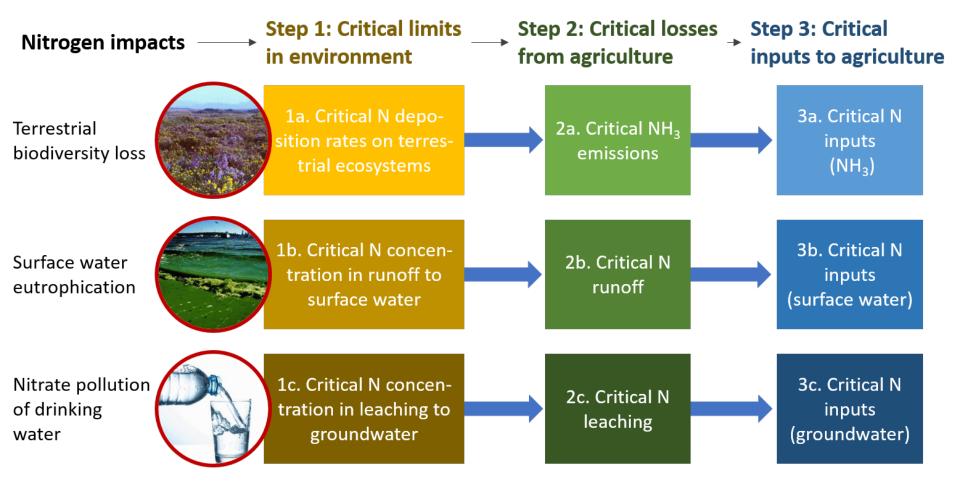


Source: Steffen et al. 2015

The N inputs and crop N output, and thus N surplus, varies Similarly, there are spatially variable 'nitrogen boundaries'

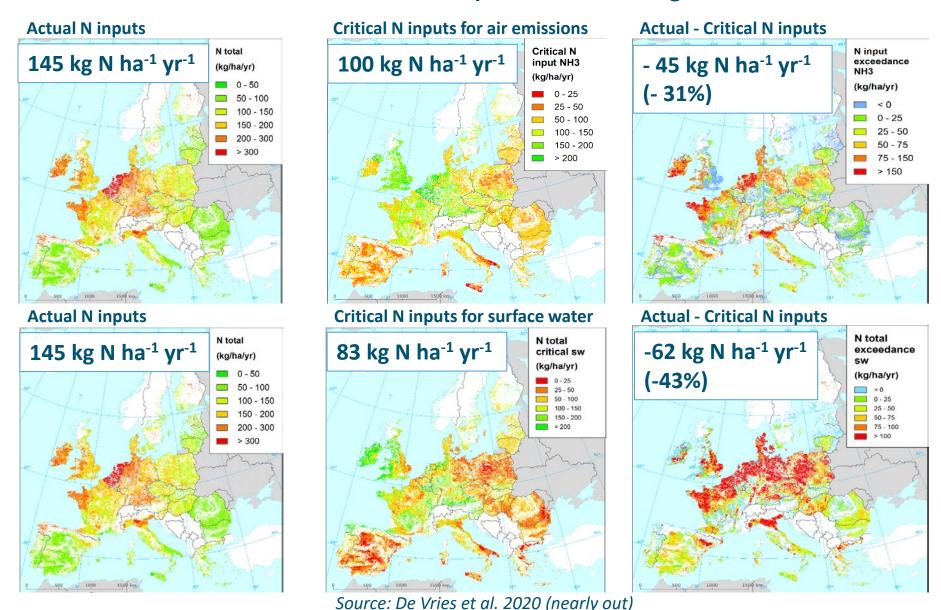


Calculate critical N losses and N inputs from environmental criteria

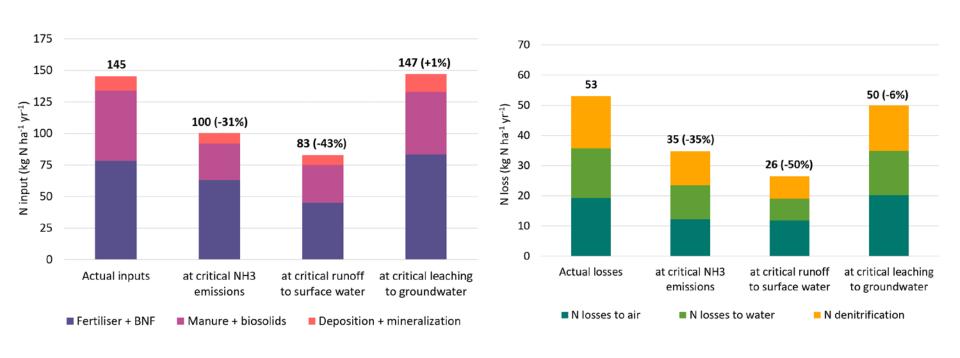




Necessary decrease in N inputs to protect terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems



Actual and critical N inputs and N losses at EU level



Source: De Vries et al. 2020 (nearly out)



Conclusions

Ambition to reduce N losses by 50%:

- Seems overall in line with needed N runoff reduction in view of surface water quality but less seems needed in view of NH₃ emission reduction
- Needs to be spatially different: higher in hot spots and (much) lower or no reduction needed in extensive regions

N loss reductions are possible by:

- Increasing the nitrogen use efficiency of fertiliser/manure application
- Reducing livestock production/crop yields when this is insufficient



Questions?

