



Outline

- What is Eutrophication?
 什么是富营养化?
- Impacts of eutrophication
 富营养化的影响
- Sources and pathways of nutrients
 营养污染物的来源
- Drivers 动因
- Scale of the problem
 问题的严重程度
- Future trends发展趋势





What is eutrophication? 什么是富营养化?

- Nutrient (nitrogen & phosphorus)
 pollution in aquatic systems
 营养物质(氮磷)过剩对水体造
 成污染
- Leads to increased biomass production—upsetting the balance of the systems
 造成水体生物量(藻类)的急剧增

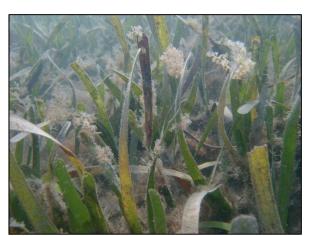
长——影响水生态系统的平衡



Impacts of Eutrophication 富营养化的影响



Nuisance/toxic algae blooms 有毒藻类爆发 Loss of SAV (nurseries) 沉水植物死亡





Dead Zones 水体死亡区



Regime Shifts 系统稳态转换

Fish Kills 鱼类死亡







"When you can't breathe nothing else matters"

American Lung Association 美国肺协会



Economic consequences 经济损失

- Loss in tourism/recreation 旅游业损失
- Increased costs to treat drinking water 自来水处理成本增加
- Loss of drinking water source
 饮用水源被破坏
- Aquaculture losses 渔业损失
- Capture fisheries losses
 捕捞渔业损失



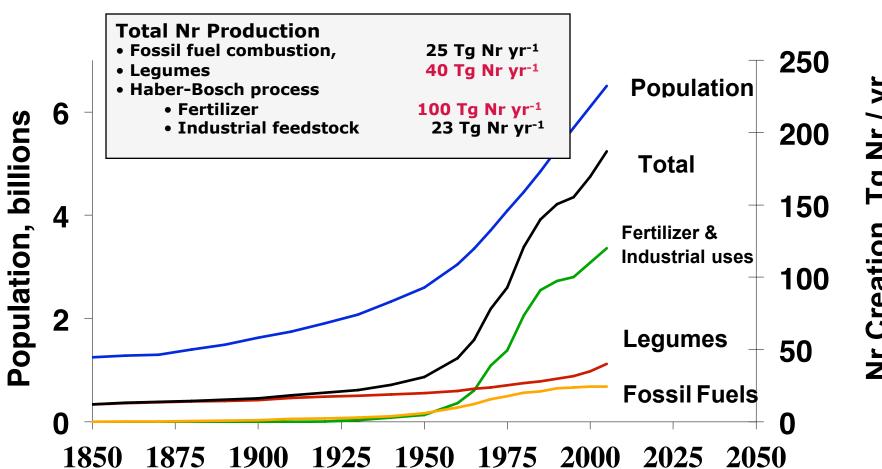


Sources and Pathways of Nutrients 营养污染物的来源和途径

- Sources 来源
 - -Agriculture 农业
 - -Sewage 城市污水
 - -Urban runoff 城市雨洪
 - -Fossil Fuels 化石燃料
- Pathways 途径
 - -Air 空气
 - -Surface Water 地表水
 - -Groundwater 地下水

74% of Nitrogen is used for Agriculture 78% of this is lost to environment

74%的氮元素被农业利用 其中78%流失进入环境



Reactive Nitrogen Creation 1850 - 2005

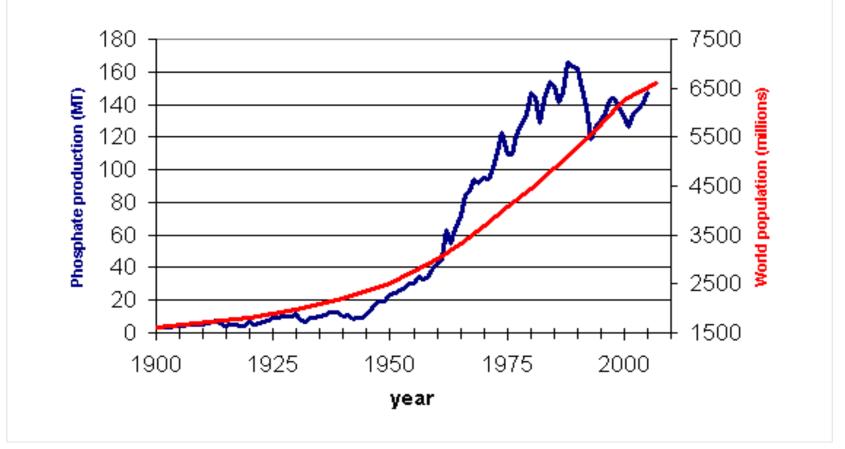
Source: Galloway et al., 2003

Nr Creation,



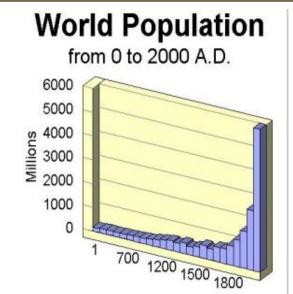
Rock phosphate production sits at 150 million metric tons/year; 90% of rock phosphate is used for fertilizer production

全球磷矿的产量为1.5亿吨/年,90%被用于肥料生产



World Rock Phosphate Production v. Population







Drivers of Nutrient Pollution 动因

- Population growth 人口增长
- How we produce our food 生产方式
 - Intensification and fertilizers 化学农业
- Dietary Choices 饮食选择
 - 1kg of meat has 5 times the N footprint of 1kg of vegetables/grains
 (visit www.n-print.org). 1公斤肉的氮
 足迹是1公斤素菜的5倍
- Land use Conversion 土地利用
 - 90% of cropland gains from forests. 约
 有90%的农地之前是森林



Eutrophic and Hypoxic Systems 1969 1969年富营养化及缺氧区





Eutrophic and Hypoxic Systems 1999 1999年富营养化及缺氧区





Eutrophic and Hypoxic Systems 2011 2011年富营养化及缺氧区

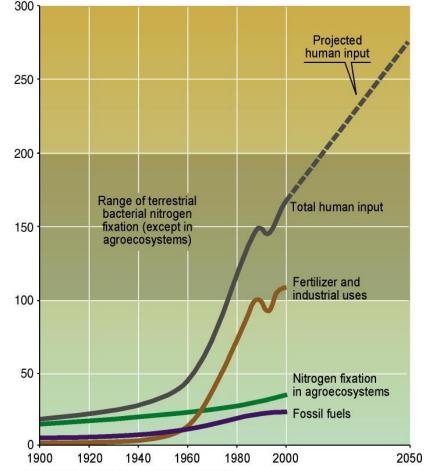




How will feeding an additional 2 Billion people impact our water quality?

Teragrams of nitrogen per year 为20亿新增人口提供食物将

对水质造成什么影响?



Human-created nitrogen expected to increase 46% by 2050 由人类活动产生的氮将在2050年增长46%。

Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment





Other factors will influence the severity of eutrophication 其他影响因素

- Climate Change 气候变化
 - Increase in severe storms=more runoff
 - Warmer temps=more stratification
 - Warmer temps=longer growing season
 - Warmer temps=upwelling
- Overfishing 过度捕鱼



Potential to impact Fisheries 对渔业的影响



Based on Pauly & Christensen 1995 Nature



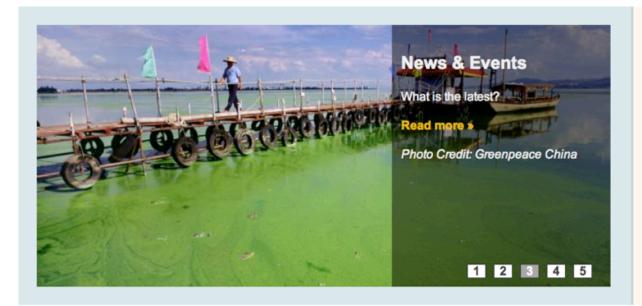
Some systems have shown improvement 有的地方出现了改善





www.wri.org/eutrophication





What Is Eutrophication?

Eutrophication—the overenrichment of water by nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus—is a leading threat to water quality around the world. Also known as "nutrient pollution," eutrophication upsets the natural balance of aquatic ecosystems, which can lead to algal blooms, red tides, hypoxic or "dead" zones, fish kills, and, eventually, ecosystem collapse.

More about eutrophication »

Stories



New Fact Sheet Helps Chesapeake Bay States Design Nutrient Trading Programs Jul 15, 2011

from WRIInsights

"Shocking" New Report Confirms Threats to World's Oceans and Reefs Jun 22, 2011

News

- » EPA Committee Completes Report on Agricultural Issues - Southeast AgNET
- » Province releases water quality standards The Daily Graphic/Central Plains Herald-Leader
- » EPA approves Montana water pollution plan | Washington Examiner

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Thank You 谢谢

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