Nutrients in the environment
The 'International Nitrogen Management System' (INMS)

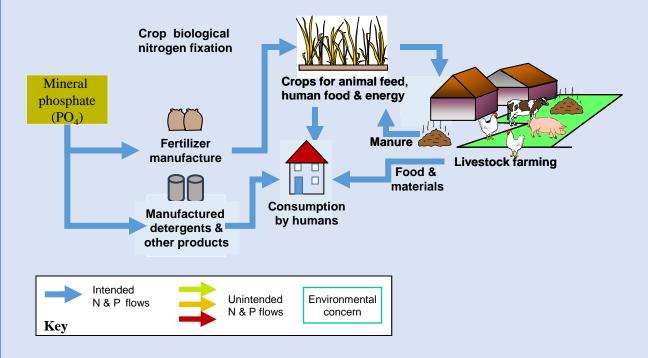
Will Brownlie NERC Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Edinburgh

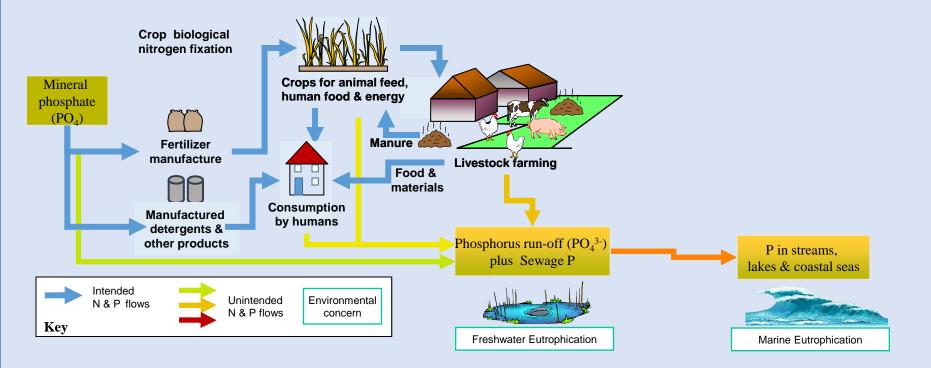


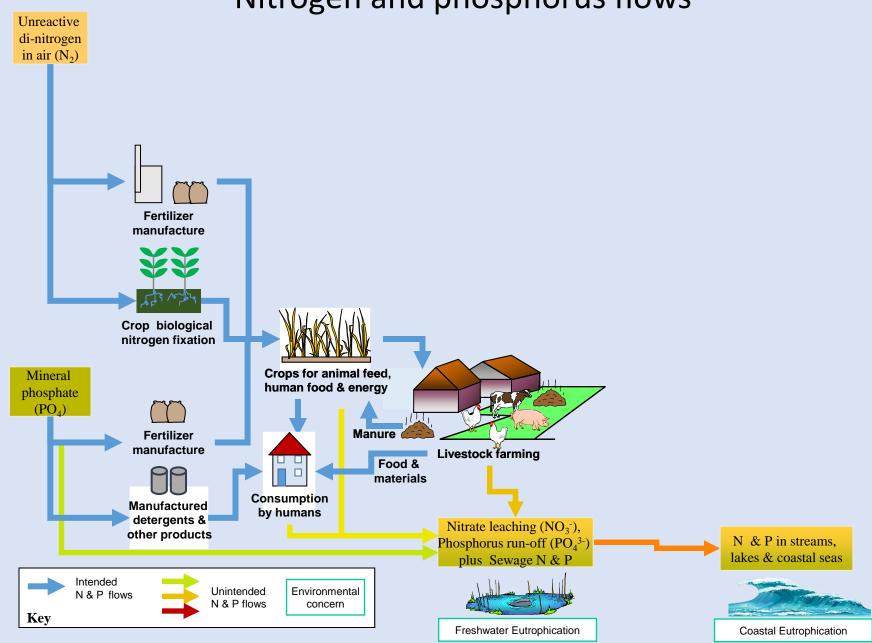


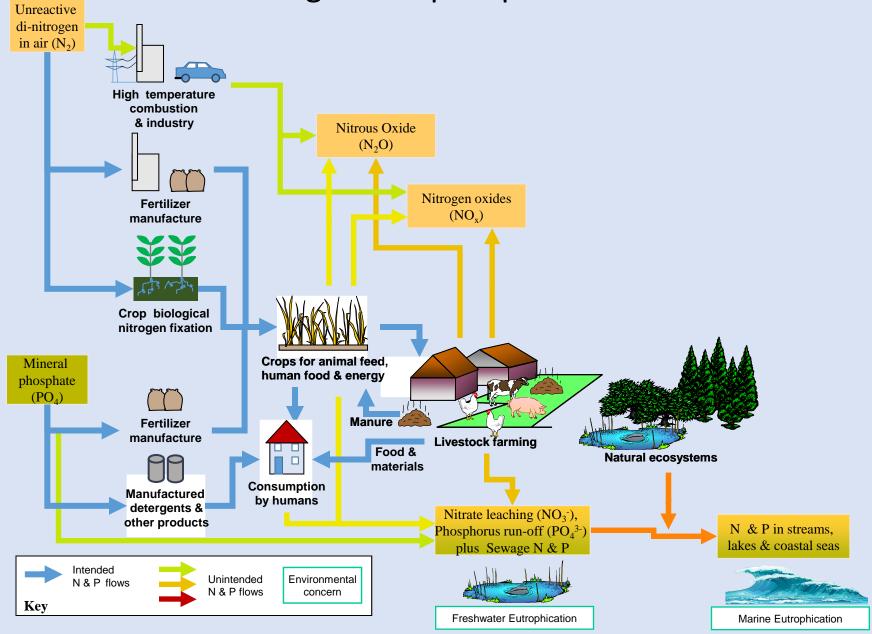


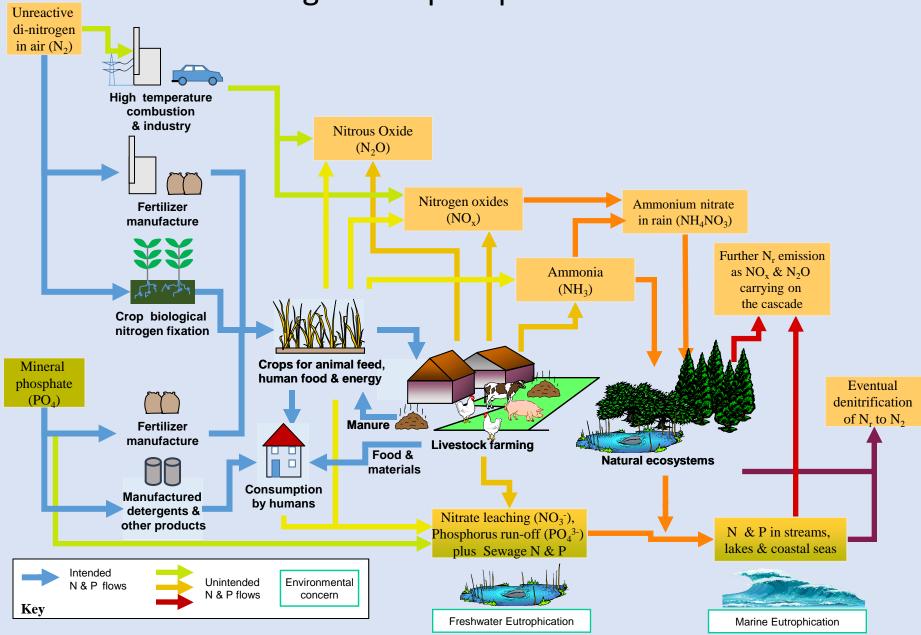


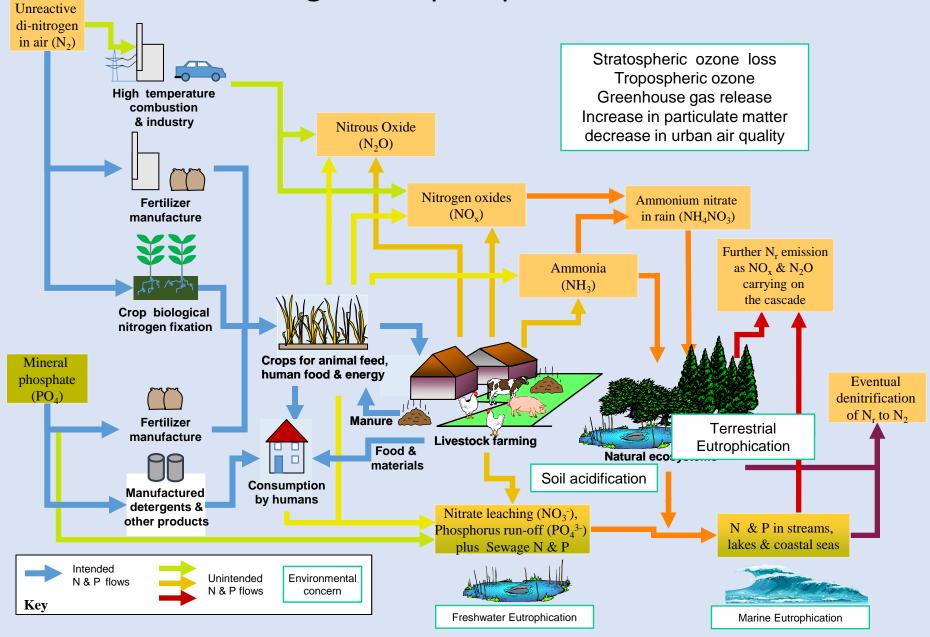




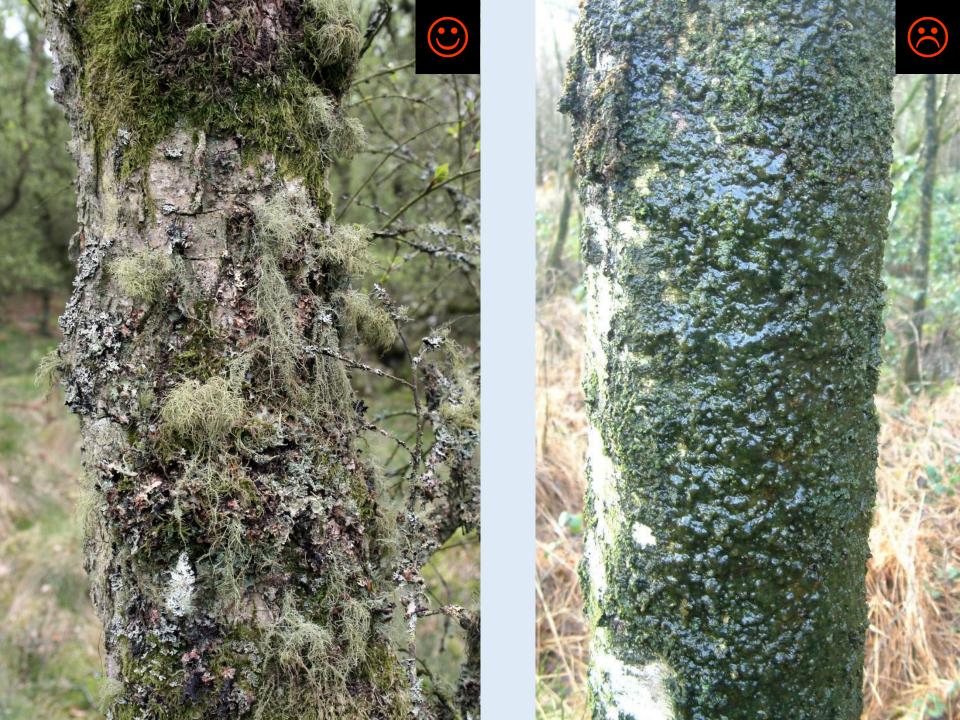












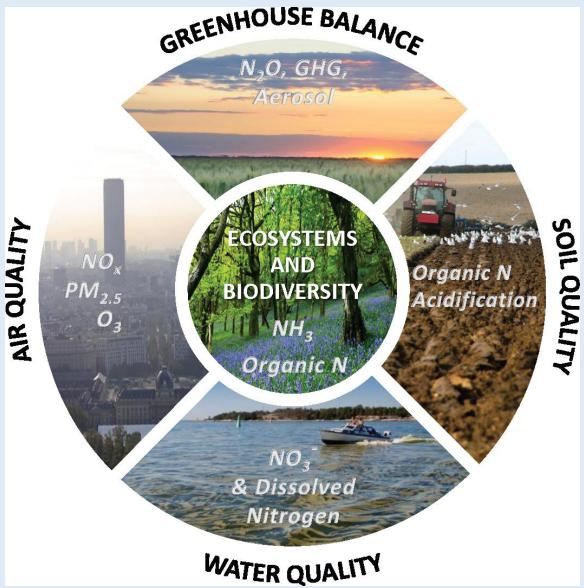


Five key threats

The WAGES of too much nitrogen

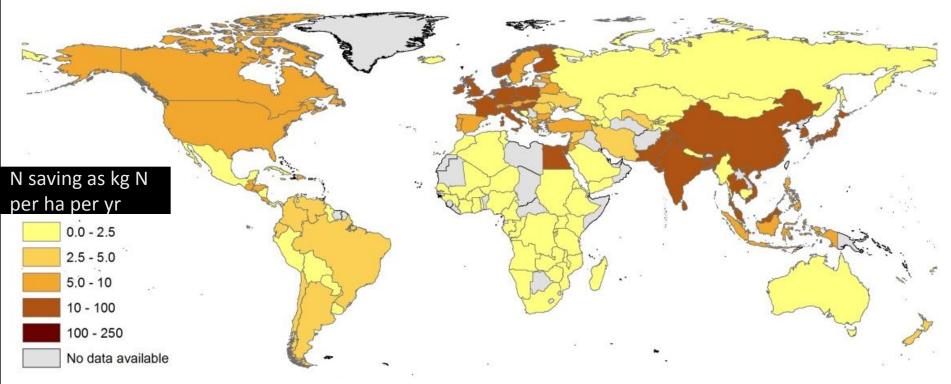
Water quality Air quality Greenhouse balance Ecosystems Soil quality

Plus better food & energy supply



European Nitrogen Assessment, 2011

"20:20 for 2020" 20% better NUE: saving 20 Mt N per yr by 2020



Benefits expressed here as N saving / ha per year (Full-chain NUE)

Bottom line for the Green Nutrient Economy (\$billion/year) Net Benefit 170= Fert Saving 23 + Env+Health 160 – Implementation 12

There are no global treaties that links the many benefits and threats of the altered N and P cycle. Where we are in developing the international nitrogen management system

International Nitrogen Management System (INMS)

The development of a better coordinated sciencepolicy support process – gathering evidence to support decision makers

\$6M core funding from GEF + \$40 M co-financing target

- INMS project preparation grant phase

The big message is to count the co-benefits of a joined-up nitrogen approach; with the believe that joined up management of the nitrogen cycle would strengthen the common cause of international waters & other global challenges:





Questions to be answered by INMS

- What would a global science policy support process for nitrogen look like?
- What are the issues to connect?
- Who are the players that need to be involved?
- What are the main, research, demonstration and communication challenges?

Opportunities of INMS

-Indicator refinement, moving to operational delivery to support countries, inc benchmarking

-Sharing and development of mitigation and management

- practices understanding barriers
- -Understanding the context specific nature of nutrient threats