

2339-8

Workshop on Atmospheric Deposition: Processesand Environmental Impacts

21 - 25 May 2012

The National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) Lessons Learned from a Long-Term Continental Scale Network

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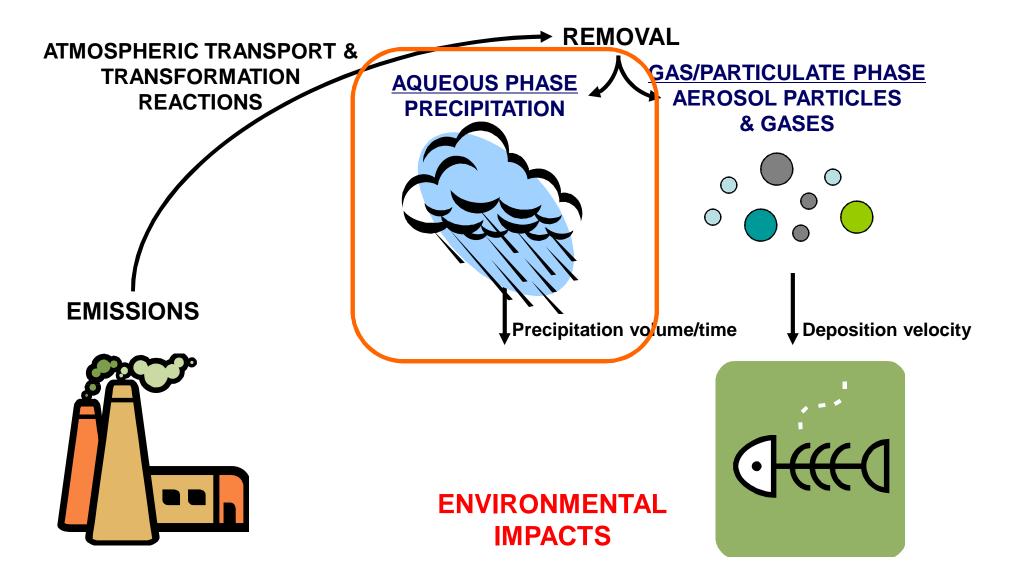
The National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) Lessons Learned from a Long-Term Continental Scale Network

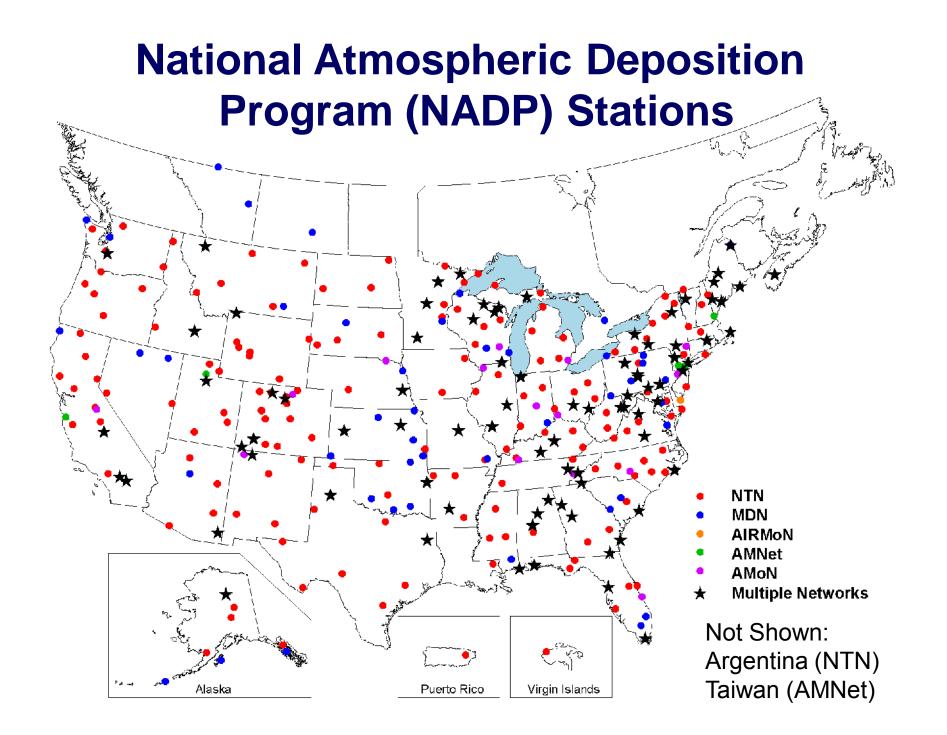
Christopher Lehmann Director, Central Analytical Laboratory National Atmospheric Deposition Program Illinois State Water Survey - Prairie Research Institute University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign





Atmospheric Deposition





Mission of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP)

- Provide data on the exposure of managed and natural ecosystems and cultural resources to acidic compounds, nutrients, mercury, and base cations in precipitation.
- Remain one of the nation's premier cooperative research support programs, serving science and education and supporting communication and informed decisions on air quality issues affecting ecosystems and human health.

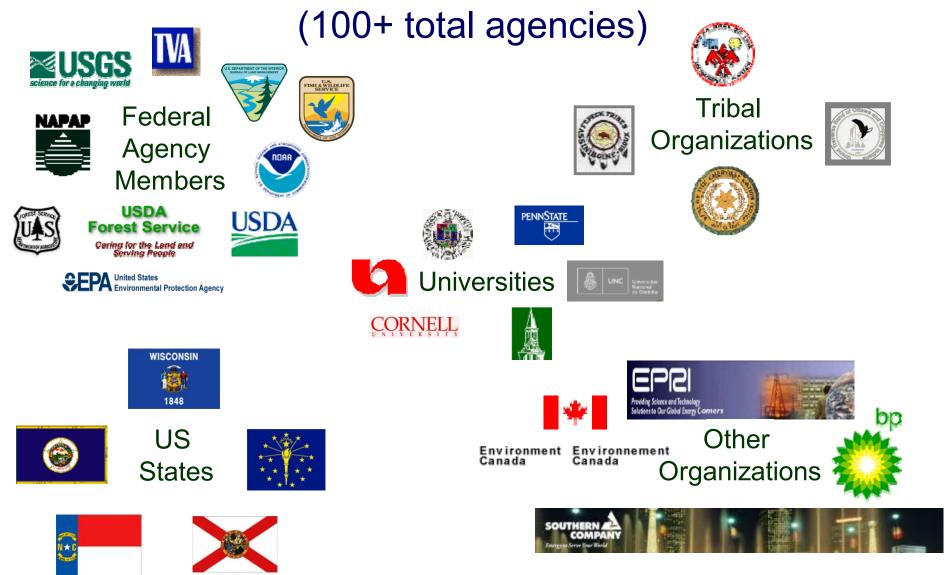
A Cooperative Research Program

All decisions made by scientific consensus of supporting agencies and individuals (equal vote, regardless of affiliation)

- Field Equipment
- Analytical Procedures
- Data Analysis



Some of our Funders



Lessons Learned...

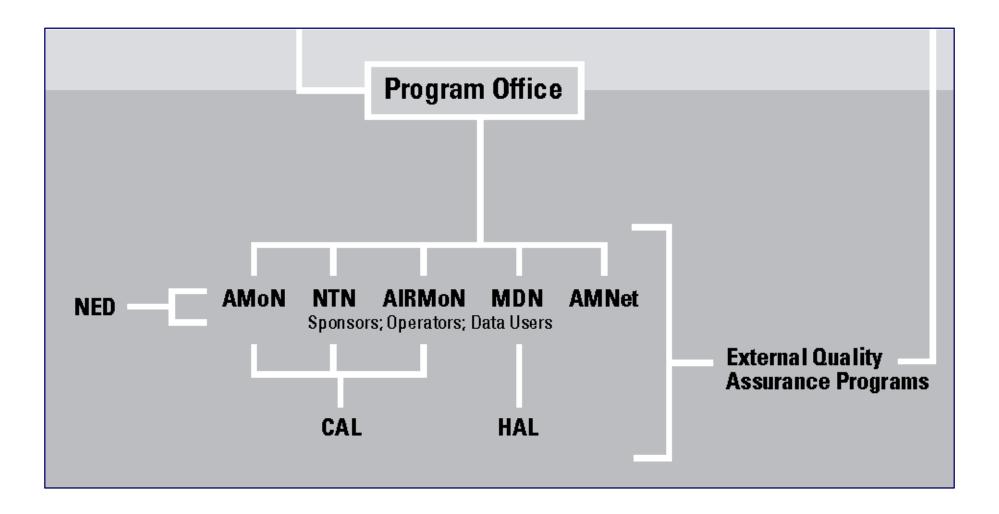
1. Have a diversity of financial support

NADP ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Technical Subcommittees • Network Operations Subcommittee (NOS) • Data Management & Analysis Subcommittee (DMAS) Ecological Response & Outreach Subcommittee (EROS) **Executive Committee Advisory Committees** • Budget Advisory Committee (BAC) • Quality Assurance Advisory Group (QAAG) **Science Committees** Critical Loads of Atmospheric Deposition (CLAD) • Total Deposition (TDEP) Ad Hoc Groups **Program Office DPERATIONS** NTN AIRMoN MDN AMNet AMON NED Sponsors; Operators; Data Users **External Quality Assurance Programs** CAL HAL

NADP Governance Handbook, 2012

Executive Committee	 Technical Subcommittees Network Operations Subcommittee (NOS) Data Management & Analysis Subcommittee (DMAS) Ecological Response & Outreach Subcommittee (EROS)
	 Advisory Committees Budget Advisory Committee (BAC) Quality Assurance Advisory Group (QAAG)
	 Science Committees Critical Loads of Atmospheric Deposition (CLAD) Total Deposition (TDEP)
	Ad Hoc Groups



Lessons Learned...

- 1. Have a diversity of financial support
- 2. Provide a means for stakeholders to contribute to (but not dominate) decision making

The NADP Networks (I)

- 1. National Trends Network (NTN)
 - Major ions (cations, anions, pH, conductivity)
 - 258 sites + 2 QA
 - ~360,000 weekly samples since 1978

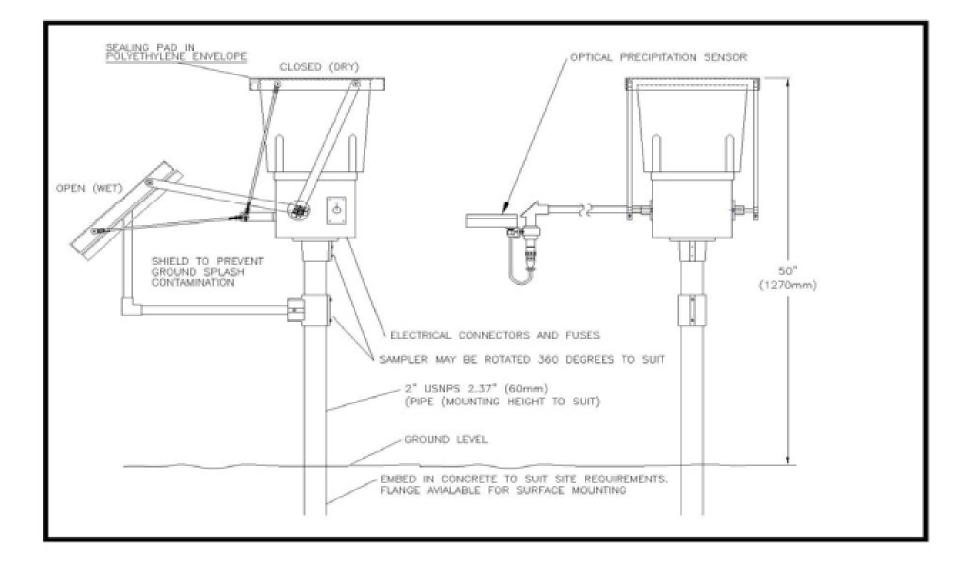
National Trends Network (NTN)

- Operators collect weekly wet deposition sample from NADP wet-dry collector
- Continuous precipitation record
- Chemical Analysis
 - Acids (SO₄²⁻, NO₃⁻, Cl⁻, Br⁻)
 - Bases (Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, K⁺, Na⁺)
 - Nutrients (NH_4^+ , PO_4^{3-})
 - pH
 - Specific Conductivity





N-CON Systems Wet Deposition Collector



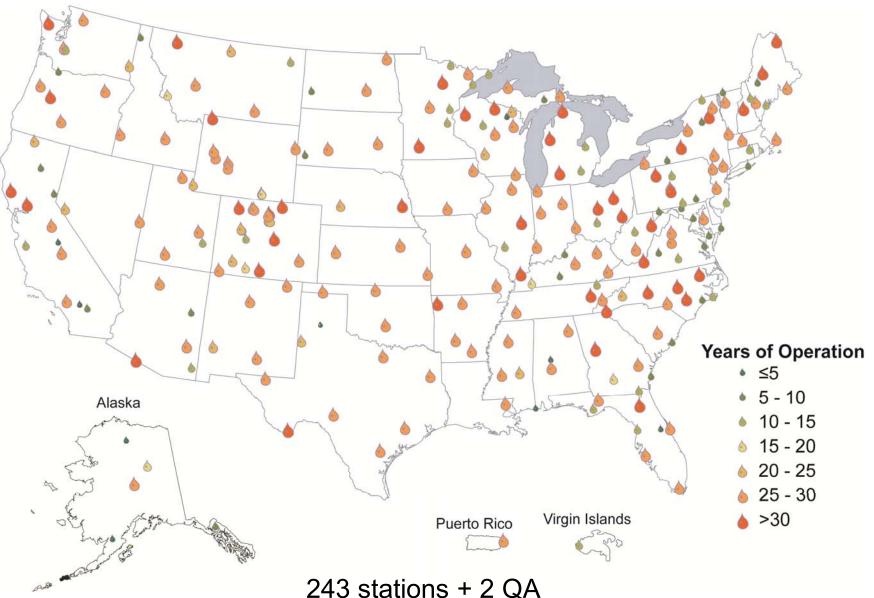
NTN NV05 Great Basin National Park

NTN IL11 Bondville, IL



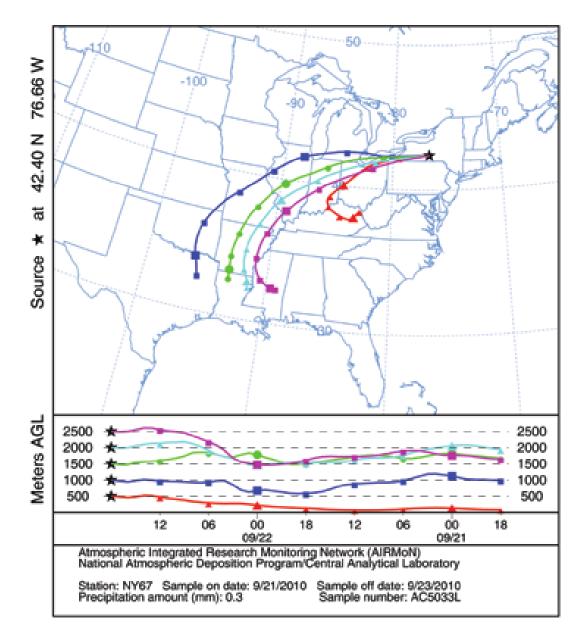


National Trends Network (NTN)



The NADP Networks (I)

- 1. National Trends Network (NTN)
 - Major ions (cations, anions, pH, conductivity)
 - 258 sites + 2 QA
 - ~360,000 weekly samples since 1978
- 2. Atmospheric Integrated Research Monitoring Network (AIRMoN)
 - Major ions (cations, anions, pH, conductivity)
 - Refrigerated event samples
 - 7 sites; ~25,000 samples since 1992



Example back trajectories from the NOAA/HYSPLIT model.

The NADP Networks (II)

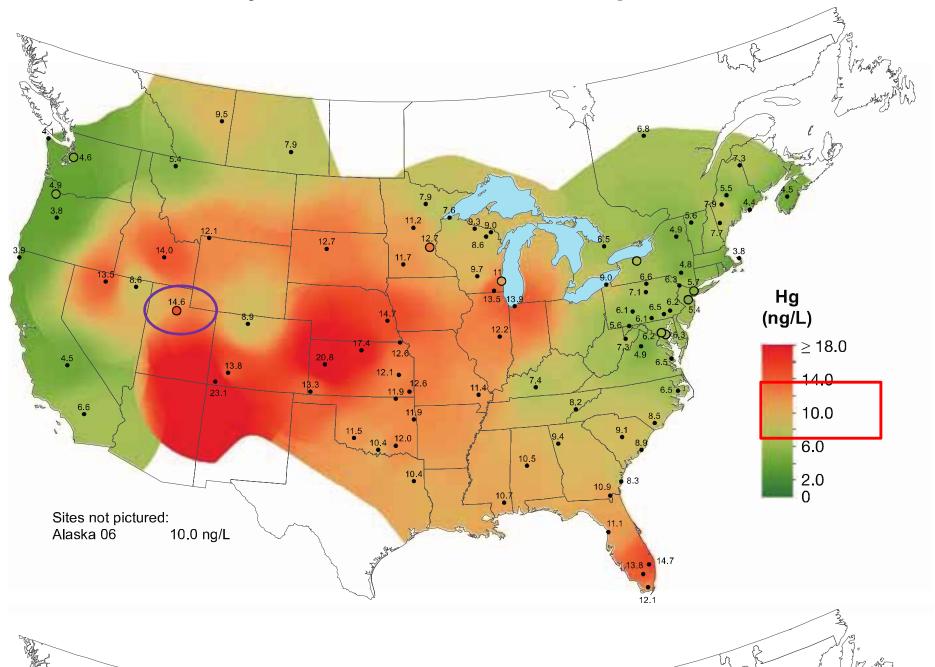
- 3. Mercury Deposition Network (MDN)
 - Mercury, methyl mercury concentrations
 - 106 sites; ~56,000 samples since 1996
- 4. Atmospheric Mercury Monitoring Network (AMNet)
 - Gas-phase speciated mercury concentrations
 - 23 sites; hourly data since 2006



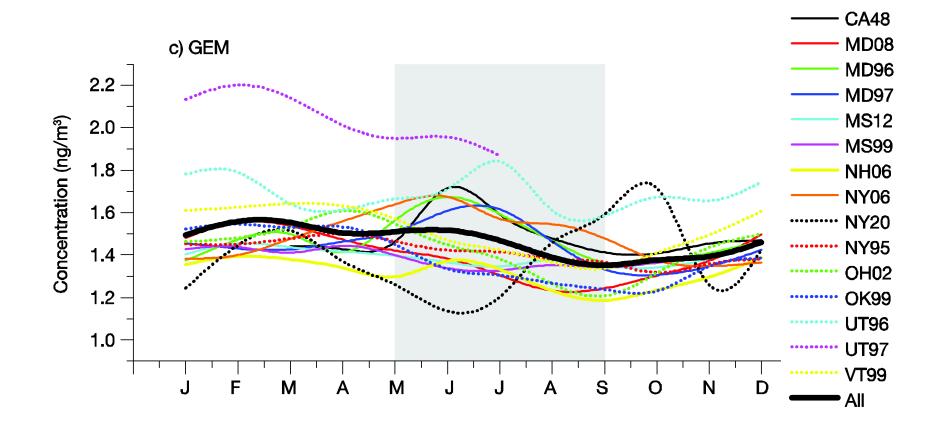
Atmospheric Mercury Monitoring Network (AMNet)



Total Mercury Concentration in Precipitation, 2010



Total Mercury Concentration in Precipitation, 2010



The NADP Networks (III)

- 5. Ammonia Monitoring Network (AMoN)
 - Atmospheric ammonia concentrations
 - 54 sites; ~3,200 samples since 2007

Ammonia Monitoring Network (AMoN)





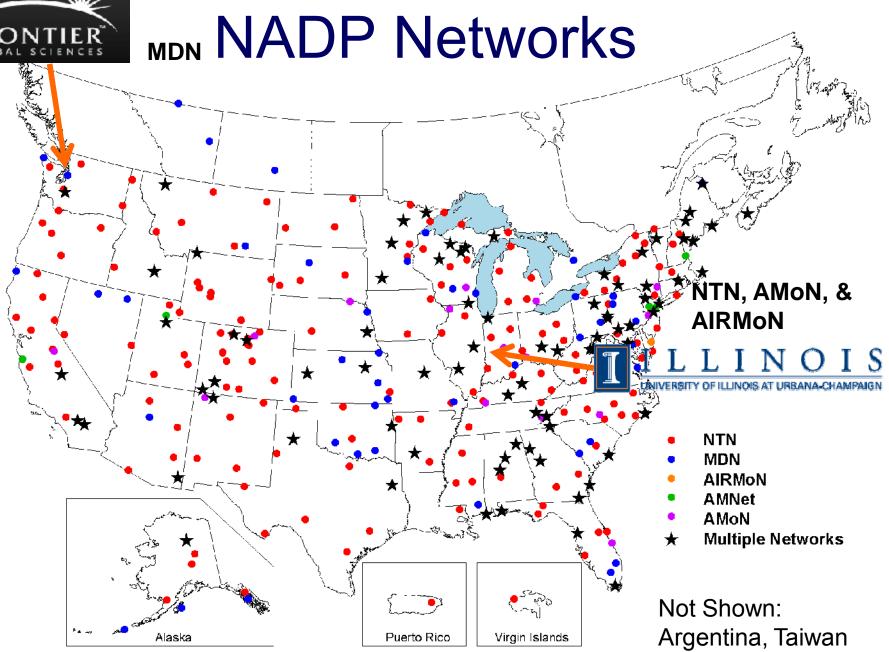


Boulder County, Colorado (3520 m)

Lessons Learned...

- 1. Have a diversity of financial support
- 2. Provide a means for stakeholders to contribute to (but not dominate) decision making
- 3. Actively engage and support field site personnel





Central Analytical Laboratory Team



Supplies



Supplies



Supplies

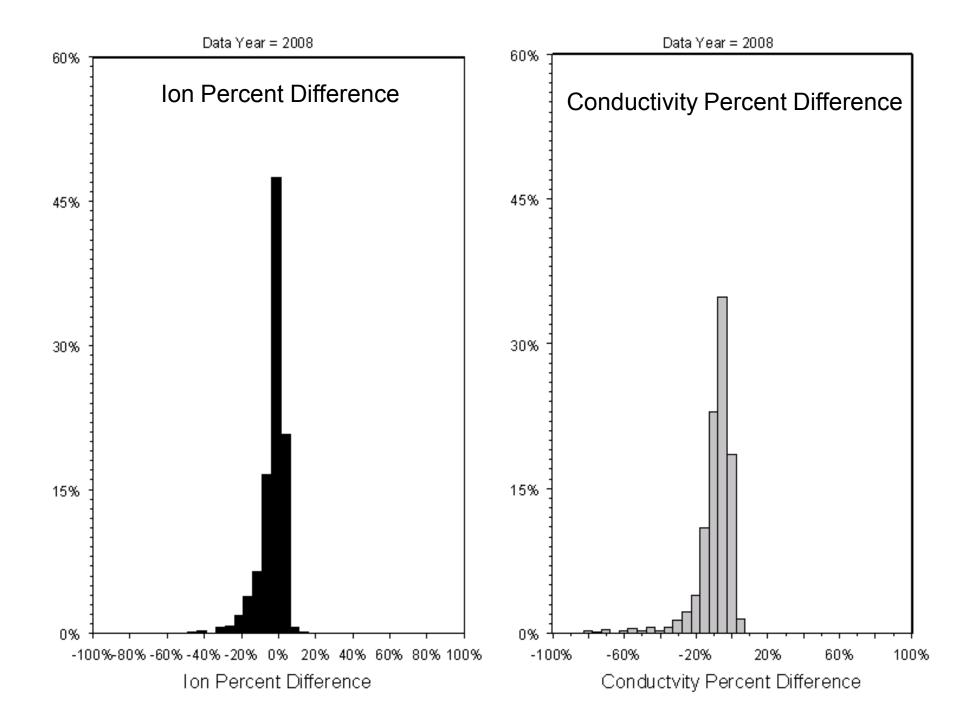


Lessons Learned...

- 1. Have a diversity of financial support
- 2. Provide a means for stakeholders to contribute to (but not dominate) decision making
- 3. Actively engage and support field site personnel
- Have one central analytical laboratory for all supplies and analyses

Quality Assurance & Site Support

Tracy Dombek Quality Assurance Chemist AIRMoN Site Support

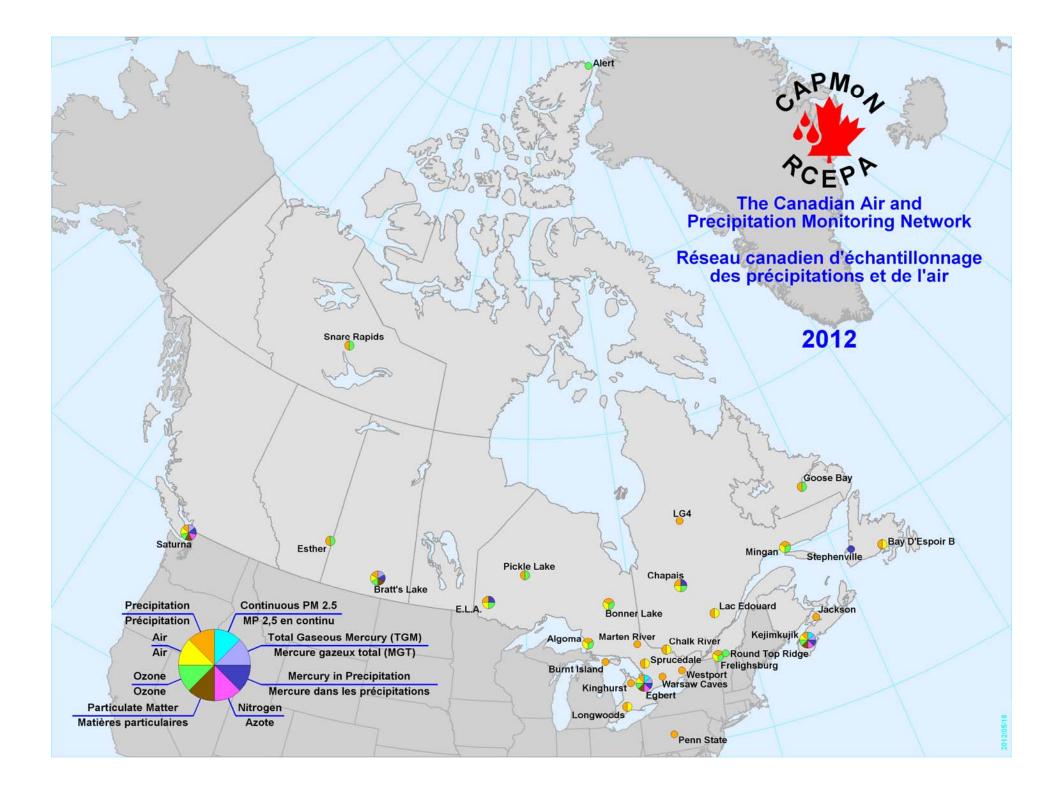


Quality Assurance & Intercomparisons

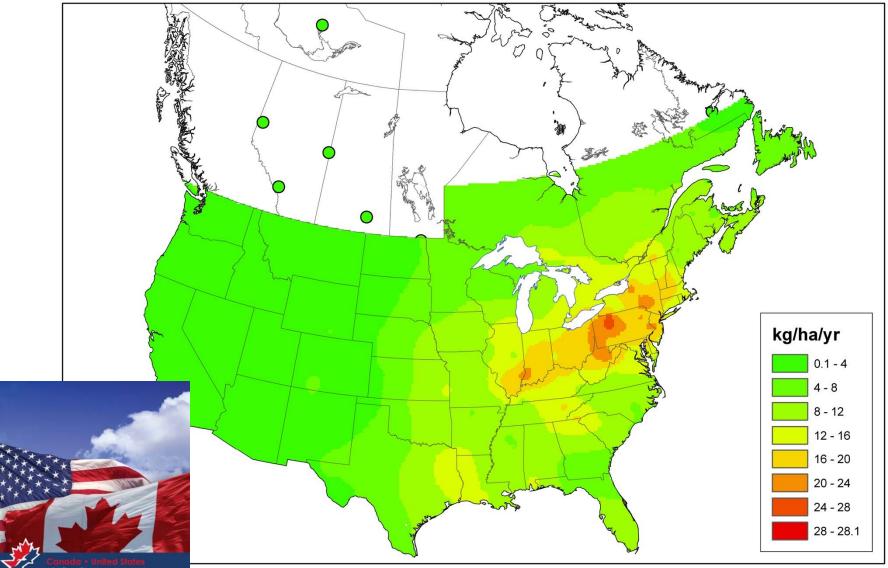
Study Identifier	Managing Agency	Details and Results
Interlaboratory Comparison Program	U.S. Geological Survey	http://bqs.usgs.gov/precip/interlab_overview.php
Study 43 and 44	World Meteorological Organization/Global Atmospheric Watch (WMO/GAW)	http://www.qasac-americas.org/
Study 96 and 97	Environment Canada Proficiency Testing Program	Available upon request
Study 27	Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU)	Available upon request

Lessons Learned...

5. Emphasize that quality results are the highest priority



2007 nssSO₄²⁻ Wet Deposition (kg/ha/yr)



Air Quality Agreement PROGRESS REPORT 2010

Canada-United States Air Quality Agreement: Progress Report, 2010

Cooperation with Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network (CAPMoN)

- Two long-term inter-comparision sites:
 - Frelighsburg, Que. (Since 2001)
 - Penn State University (Since 1986)
- NADP contributes data to the Canadian National Atmospheric Chemistry (NAtChem) database to evaluate N. American wet deposition.
- Ongoing support of NADP/Mercury Deposition Network Sites

Lessons Learned...

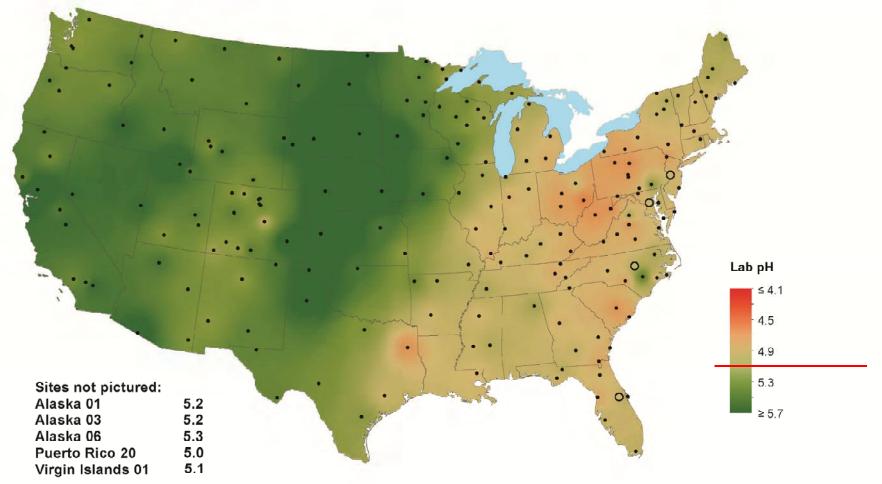
- 5. Emphasize that quality results are the highest priority
- 6. Cooperate and collaborate with neighboring regions/jurisdictions

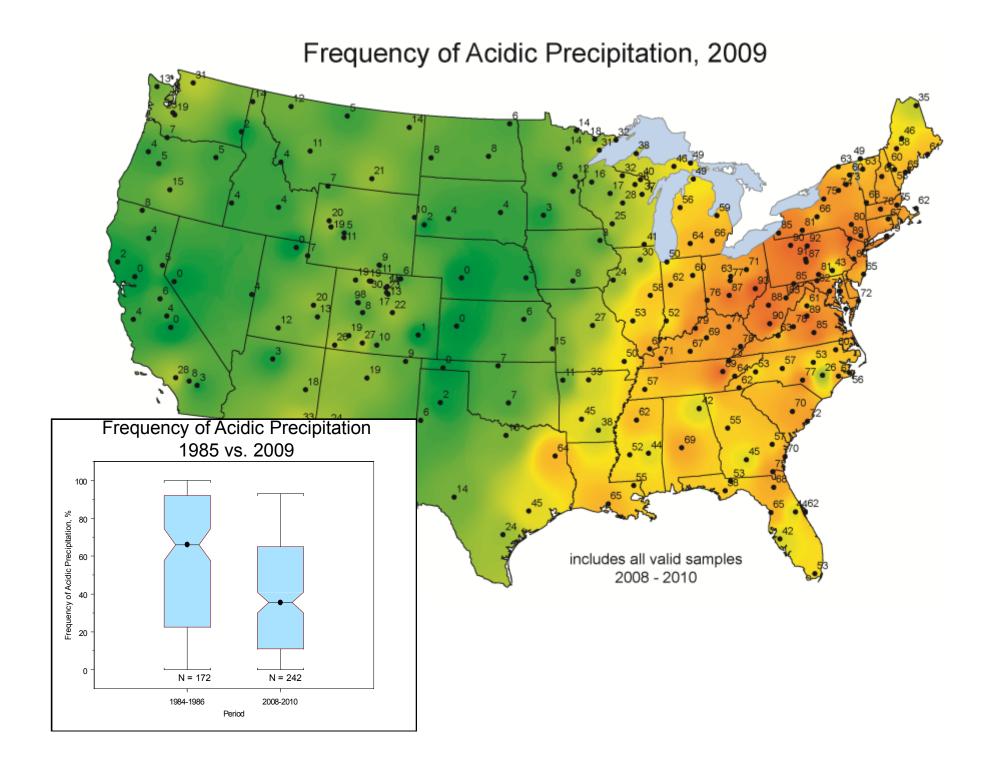
What trends do we see in our data?

NADP/National Trends Network

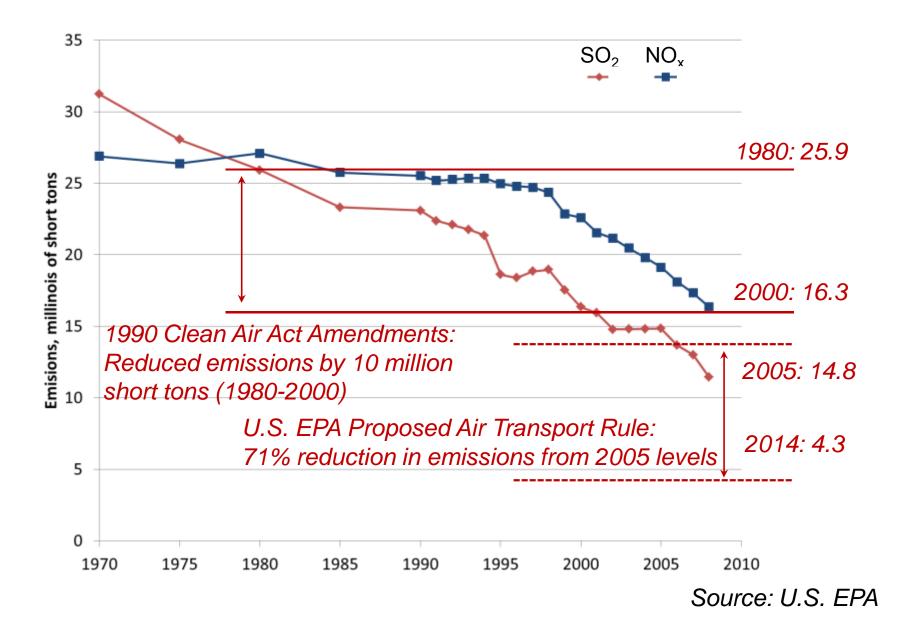
Is "Acid Rain" still an issue for the US?

Hydrogen ion concentration as pH from measurments made at the Central Analytical Laboratory, 2010

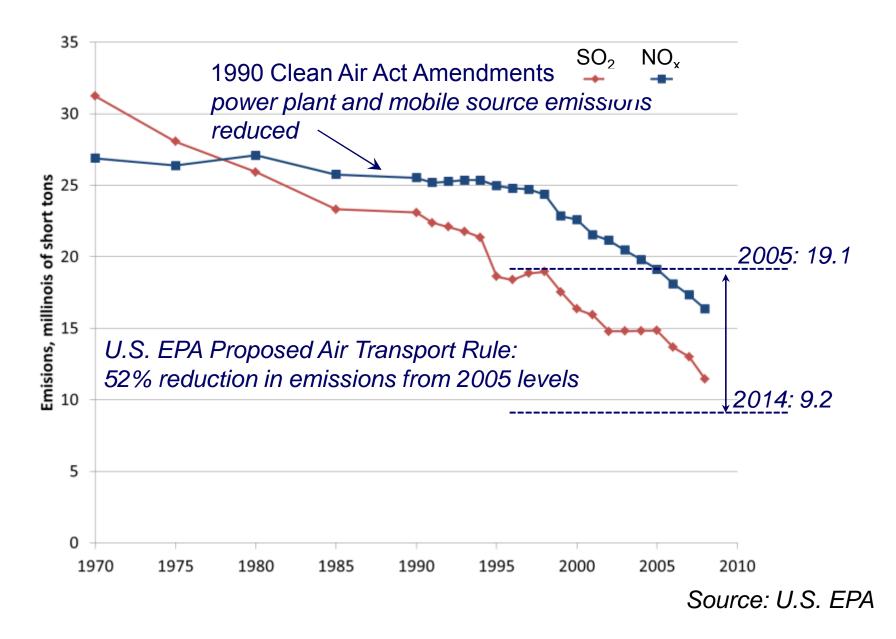




Trends in US Emissions



Trends in US Emissions

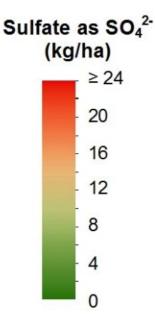


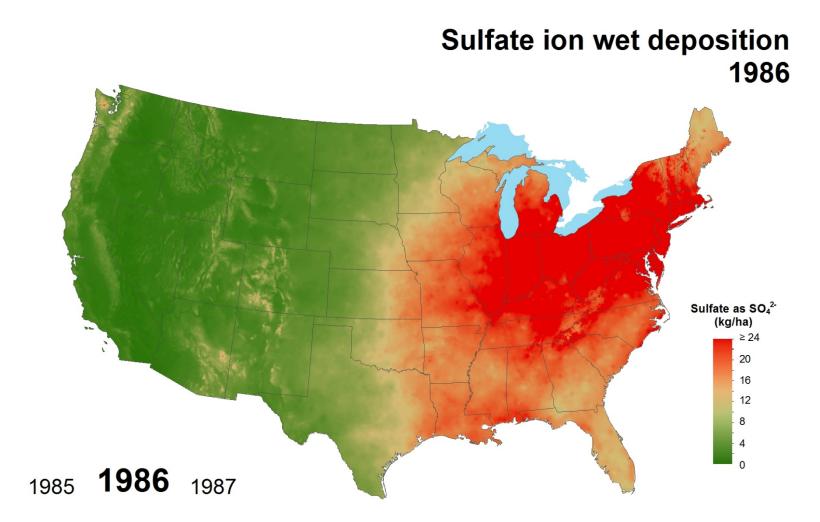
Lessons Learned...

Strive to maintain consistency to facilitate evaluation of long-term trends...

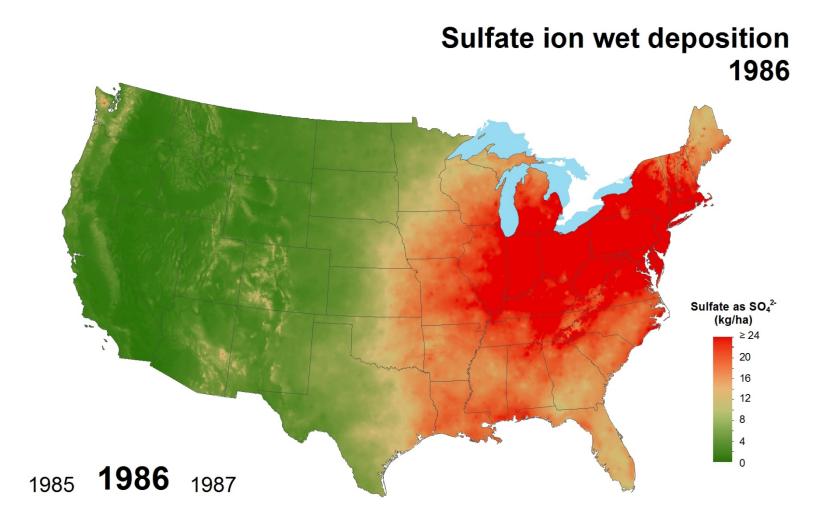
Sulfate Ion Wet Deposition Trends

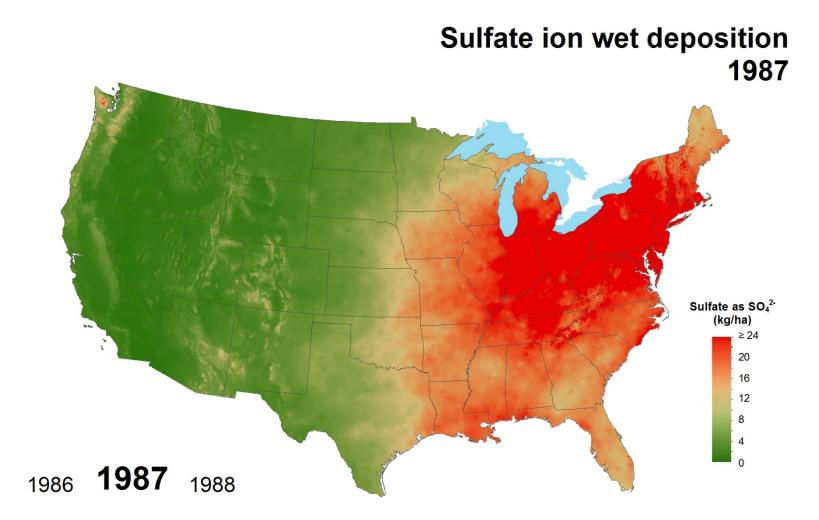
3-year running annual average (1985 – 2010)

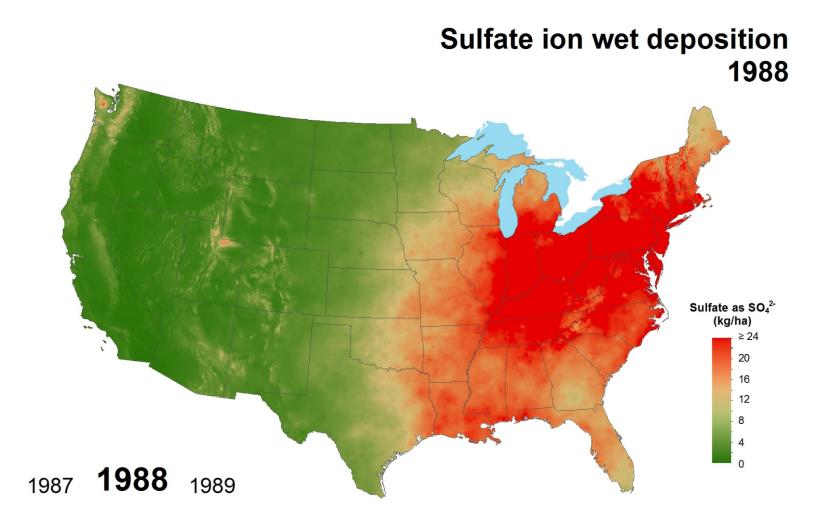


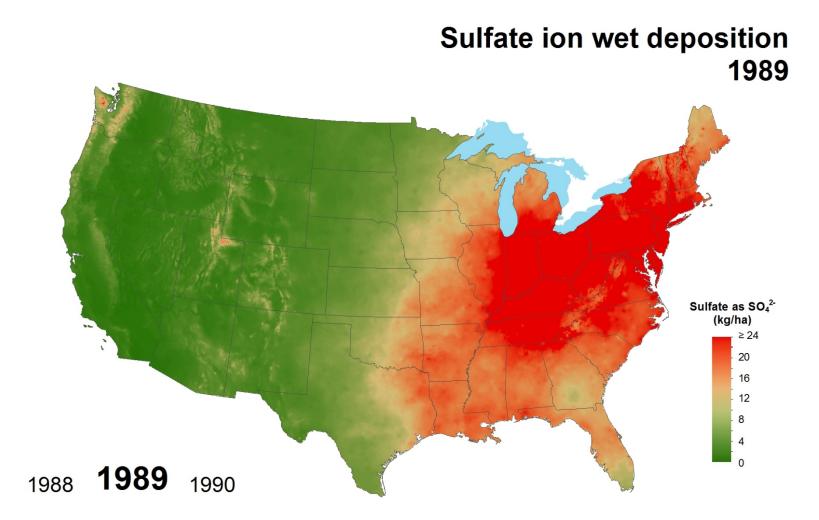


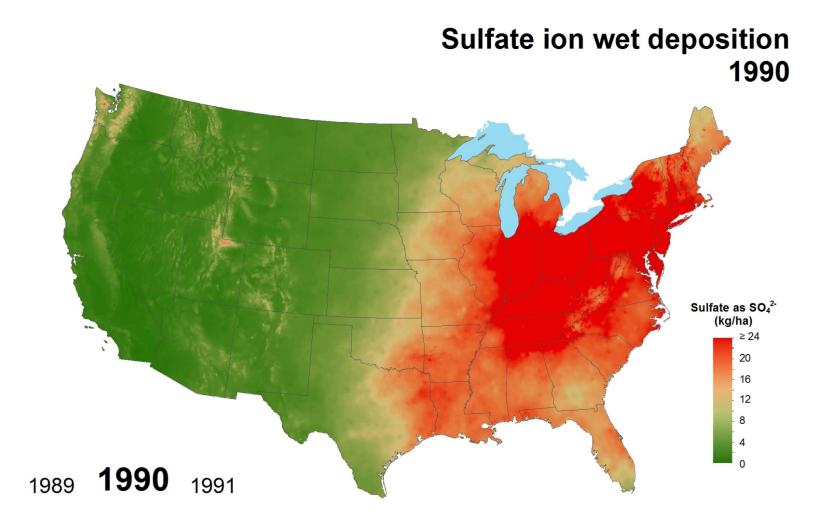
Wet deposition is calculated by augmenting NADP's precipitation data with PRISM (Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model) data set.

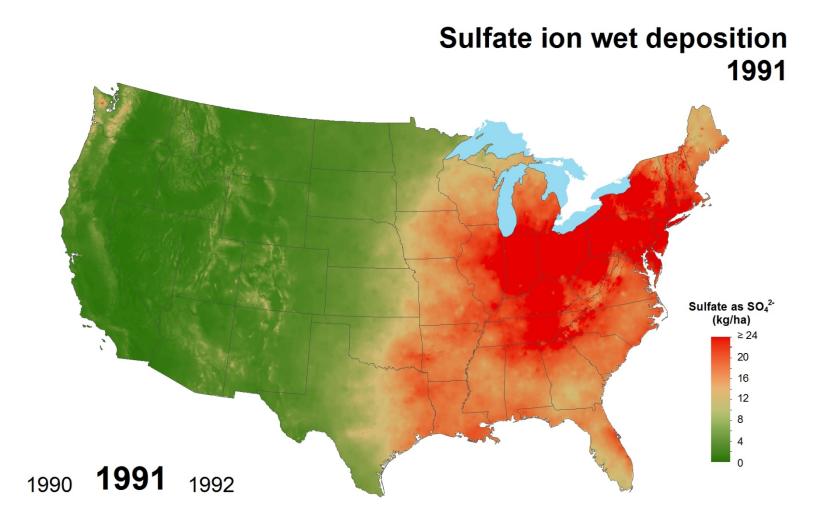


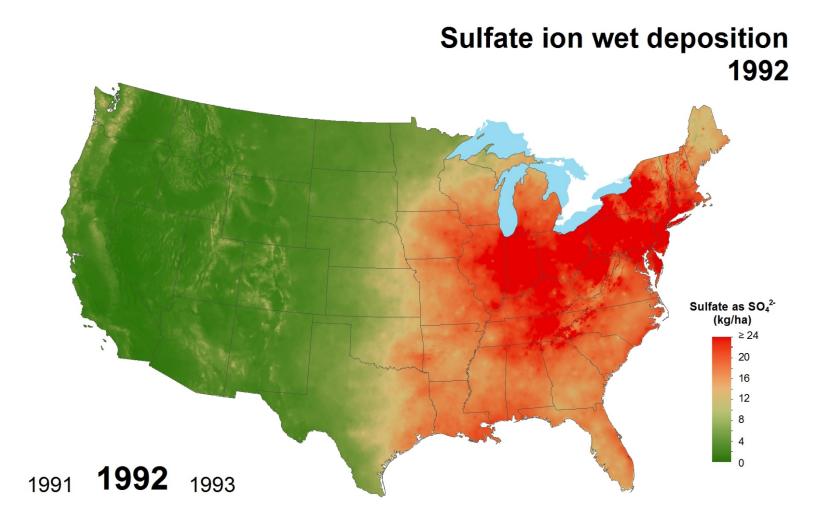


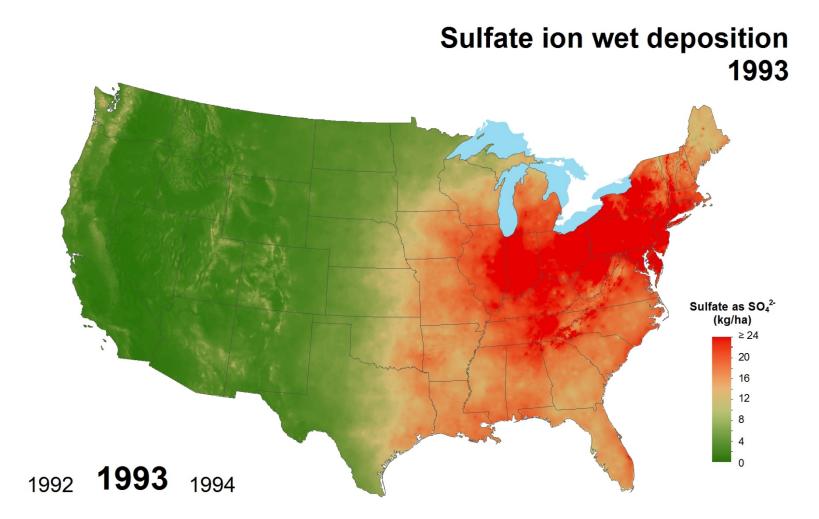


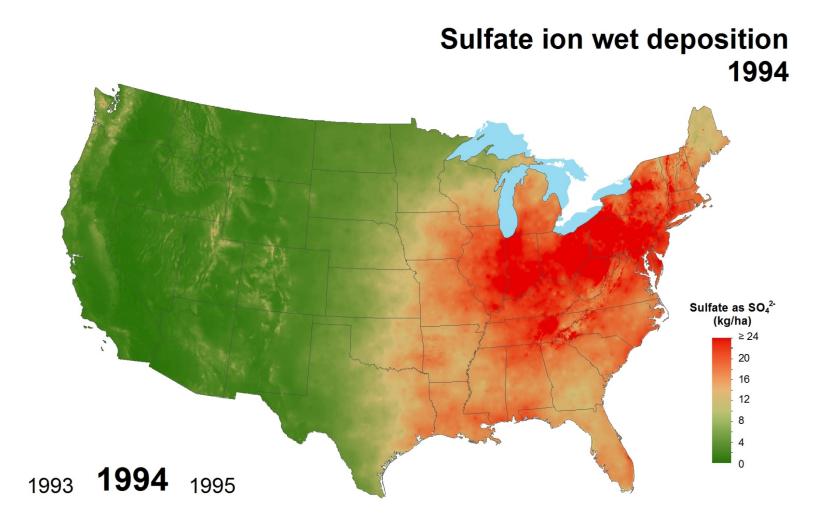


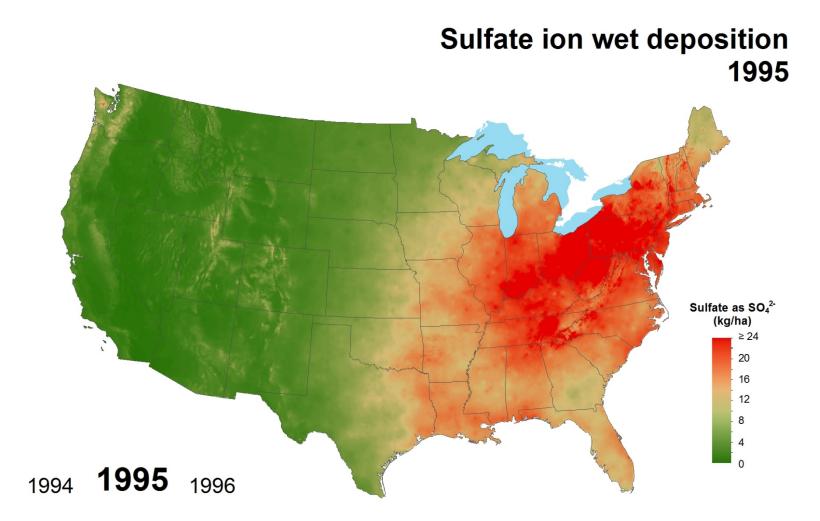


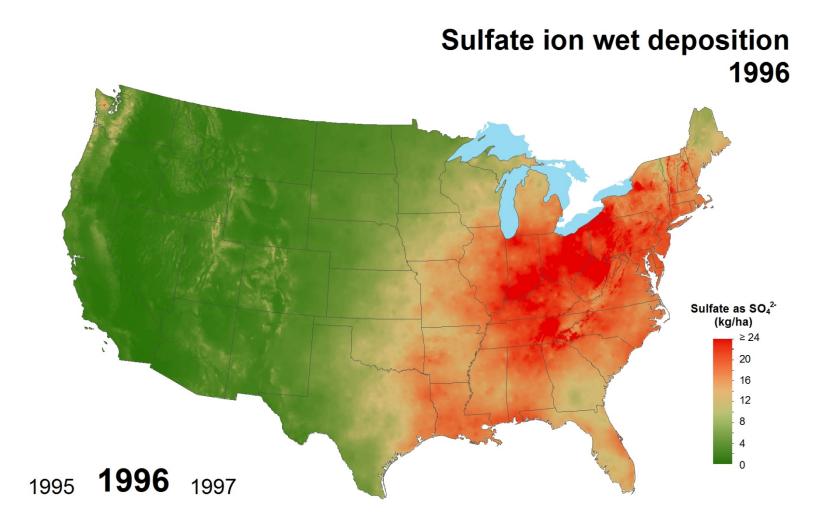


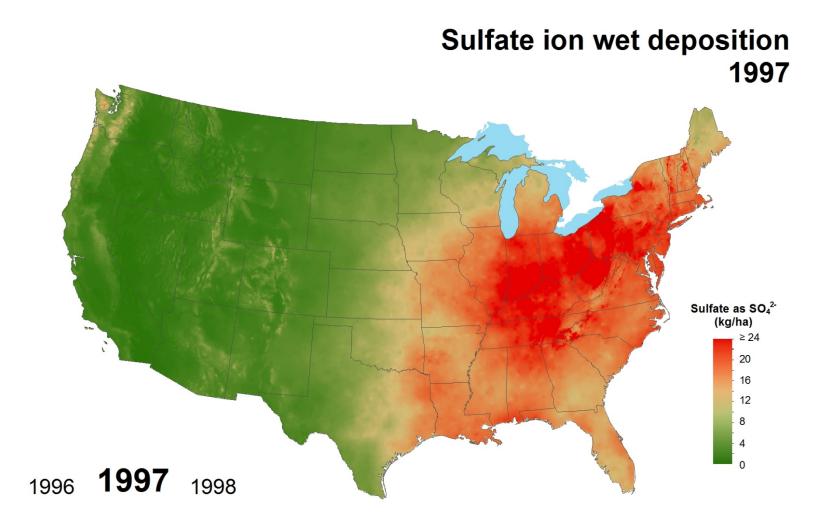


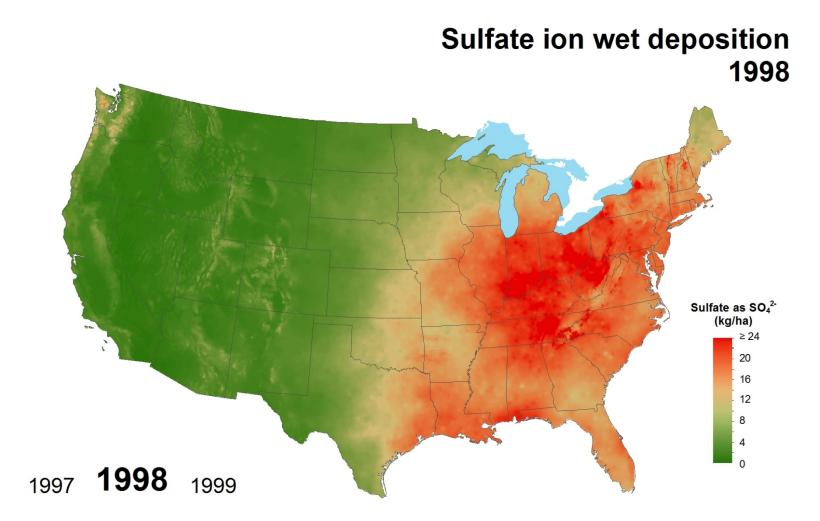


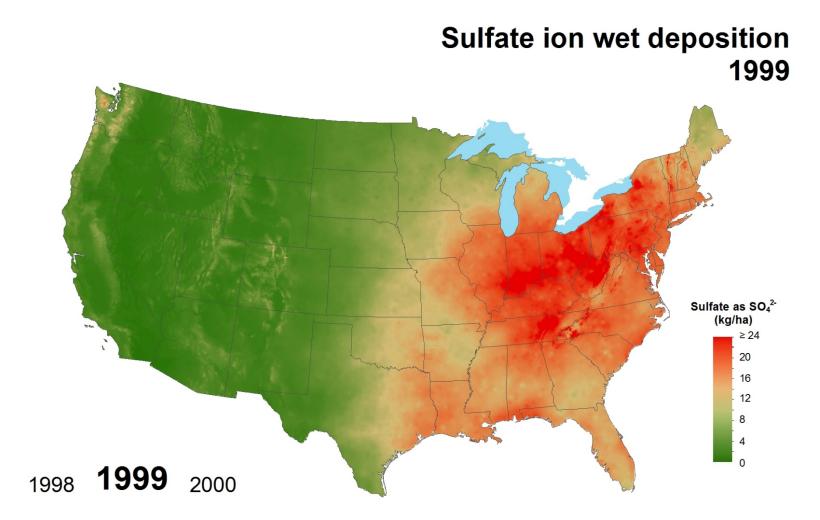


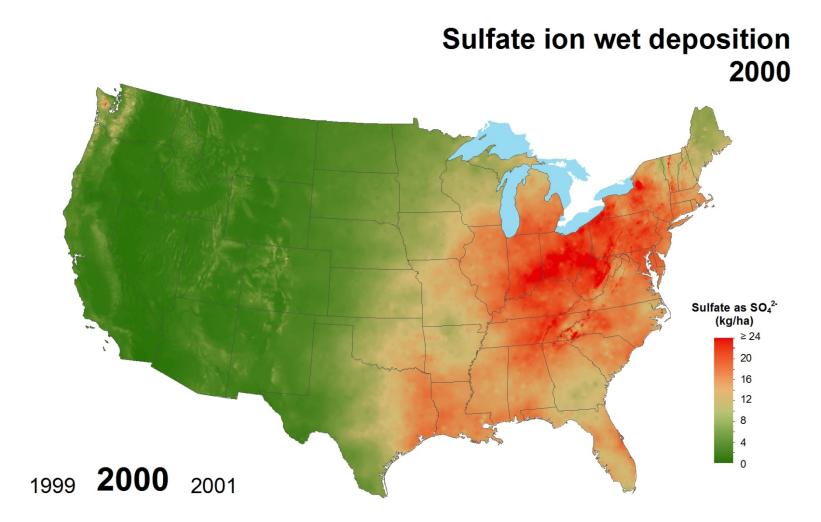


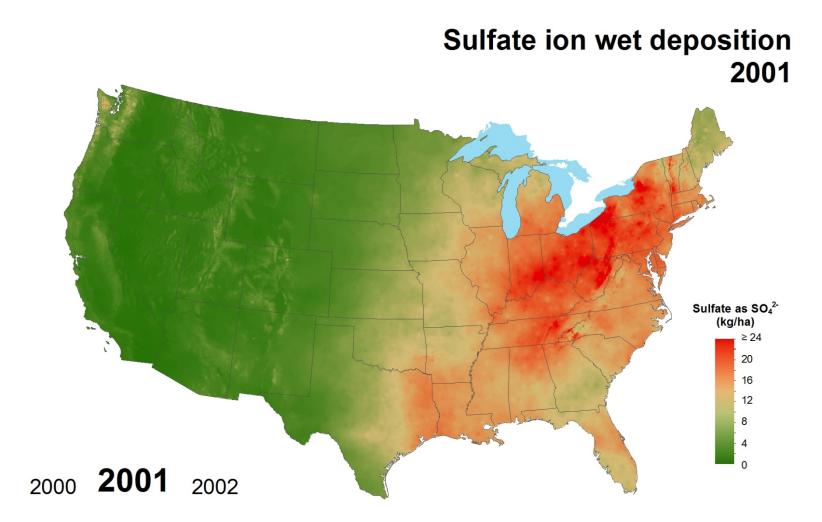


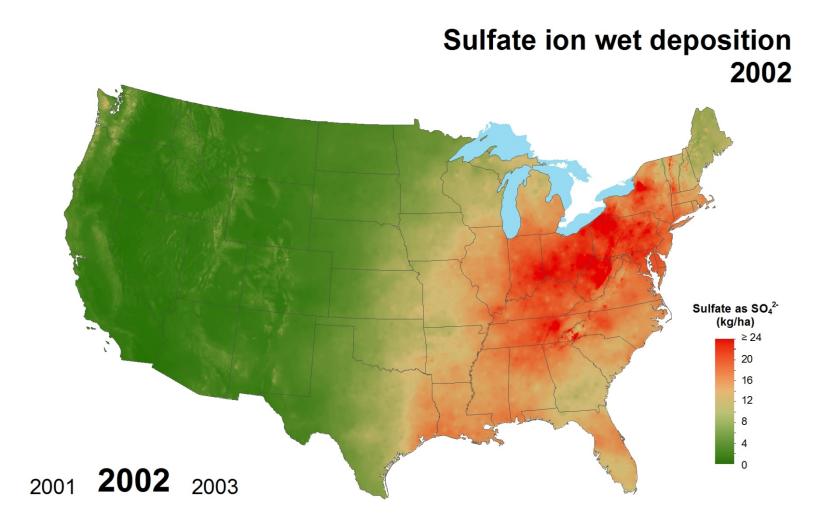


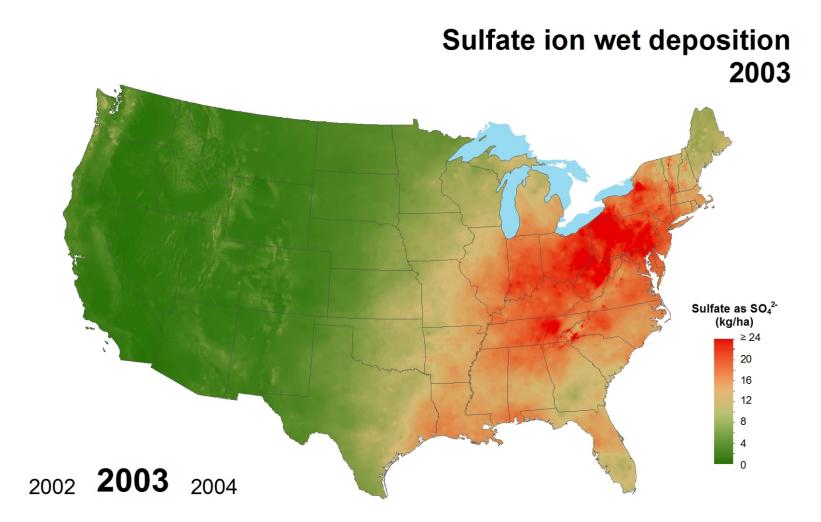


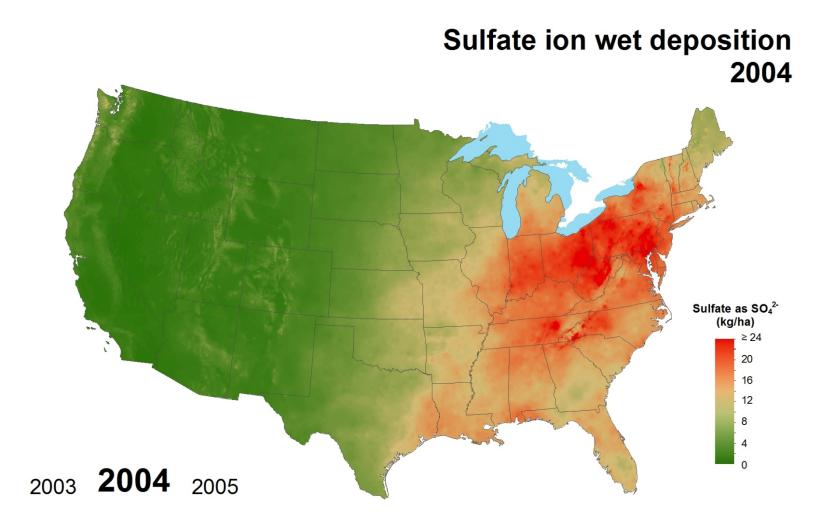


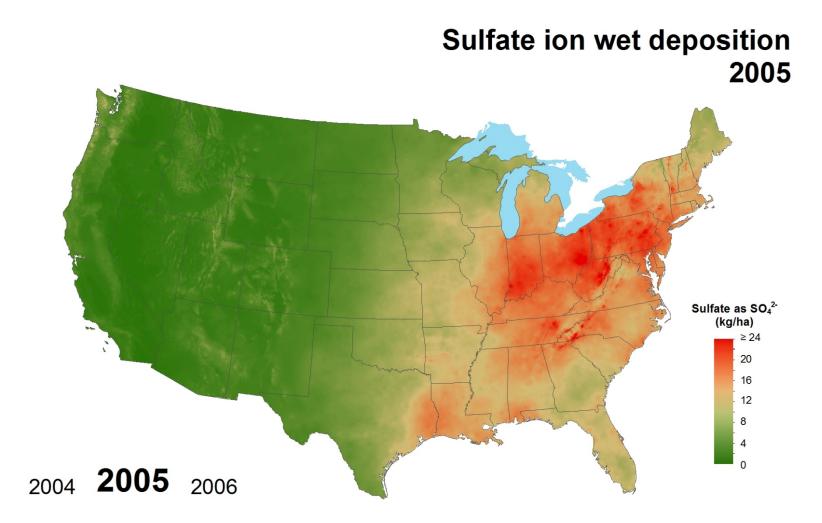


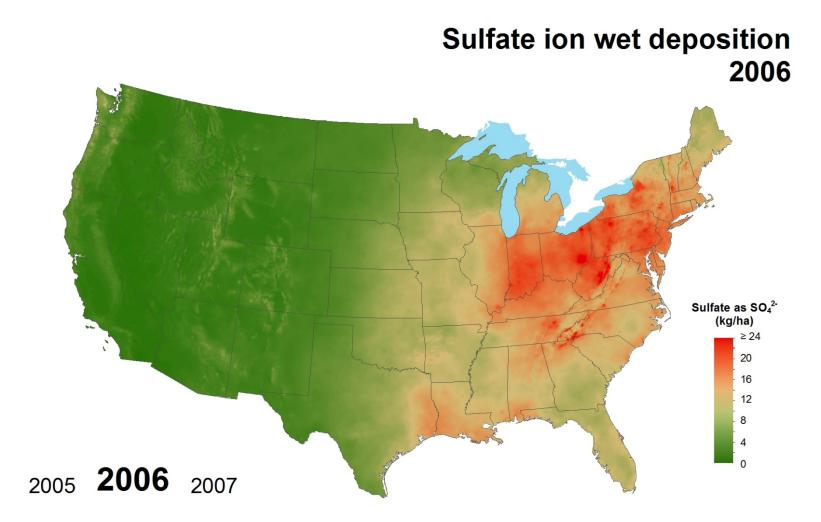


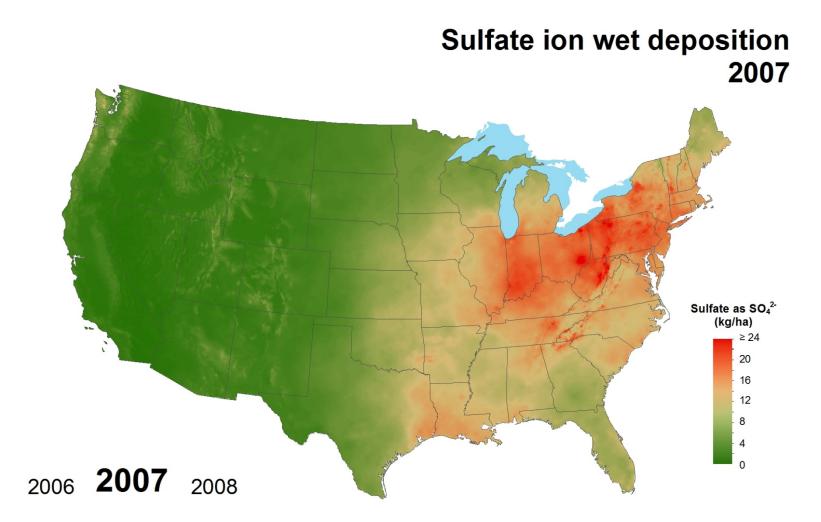


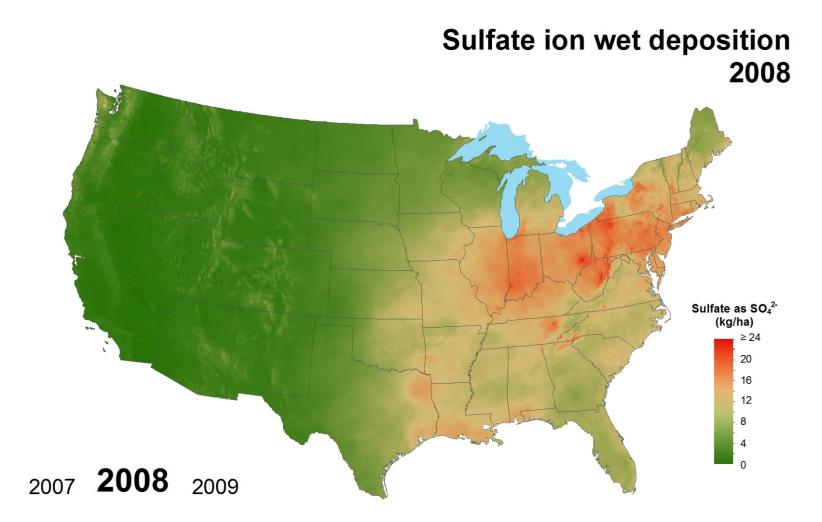


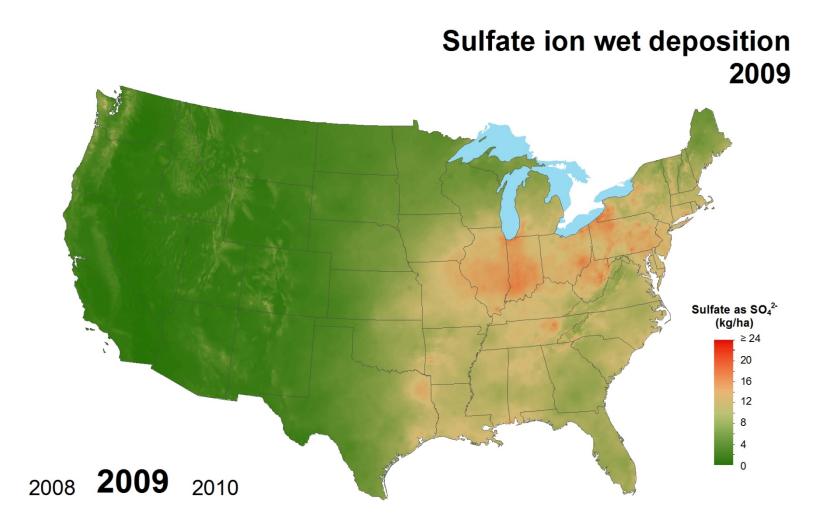


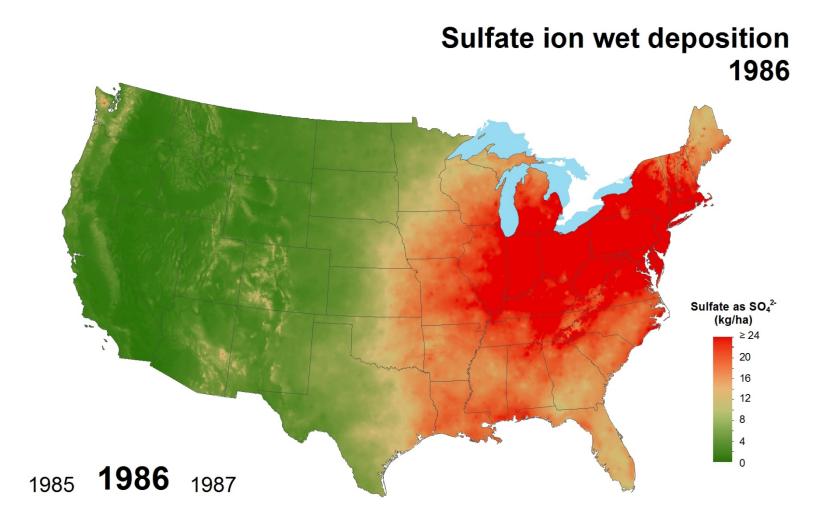






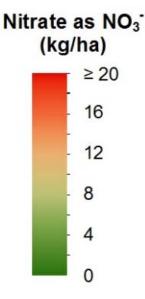


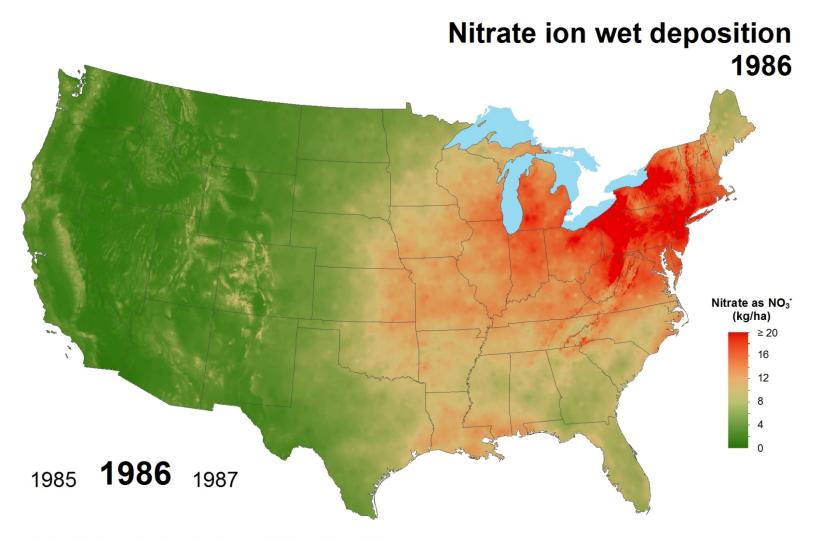


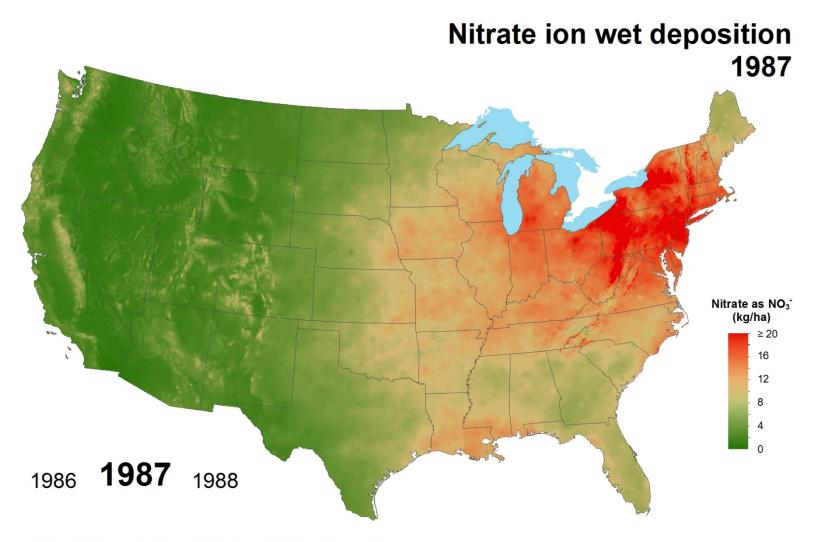


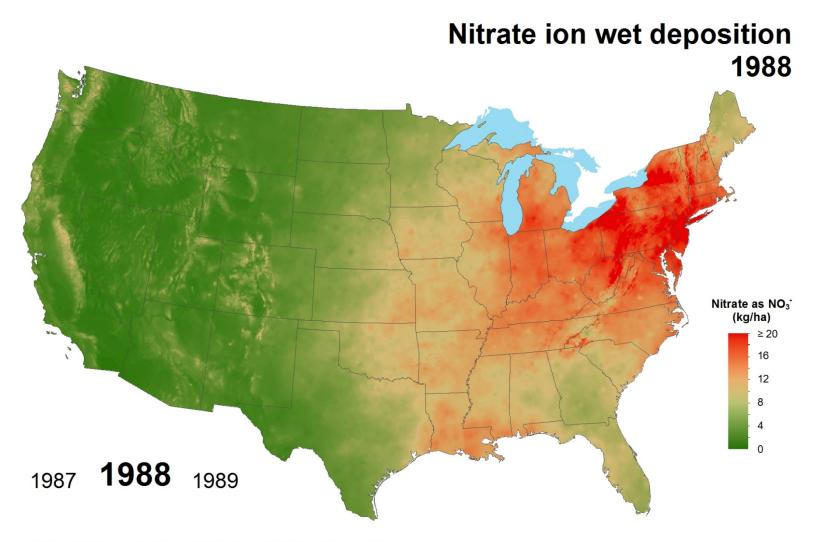
Nitrate Ion Wet Deposition Trends

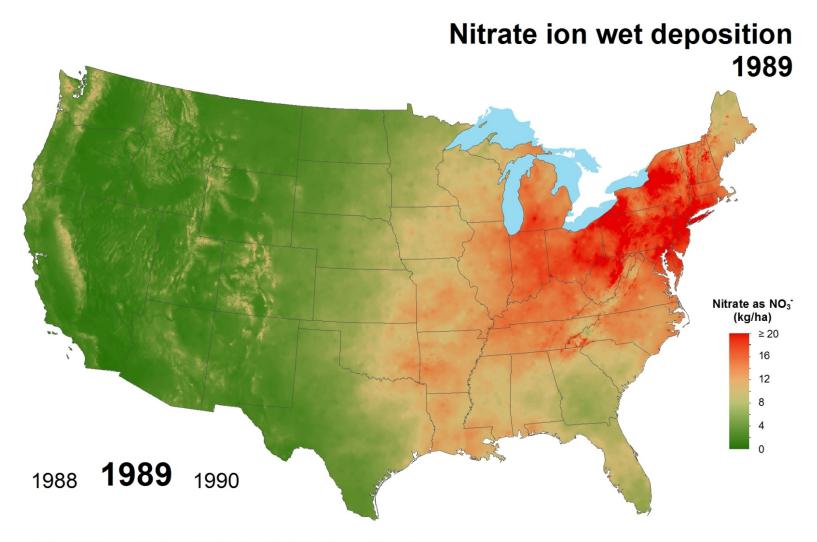
3-year running annual average (1985 – 2010)

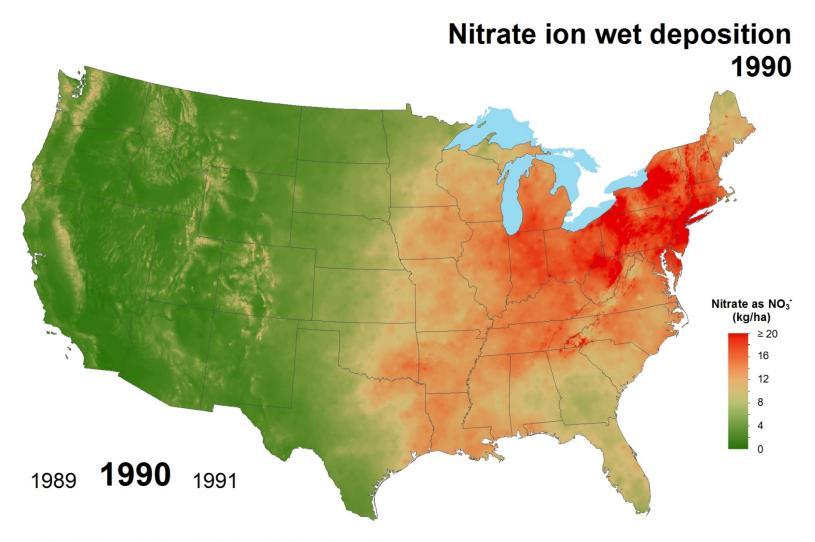


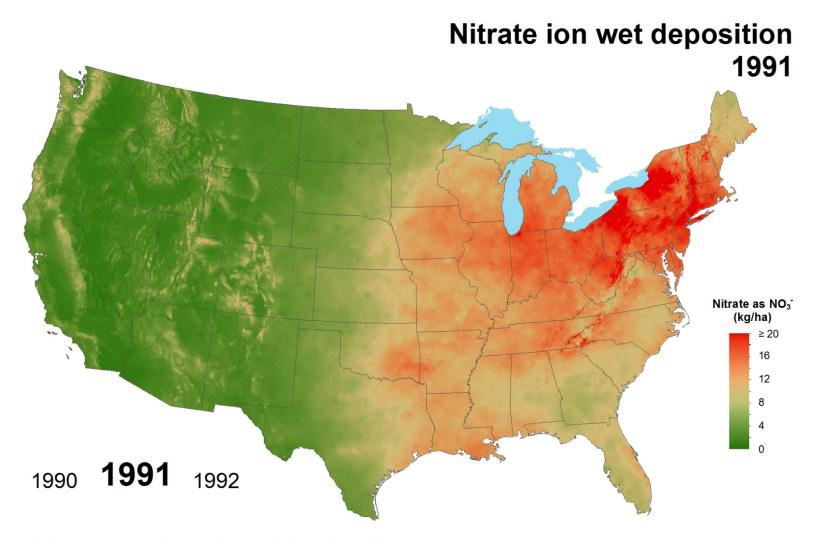


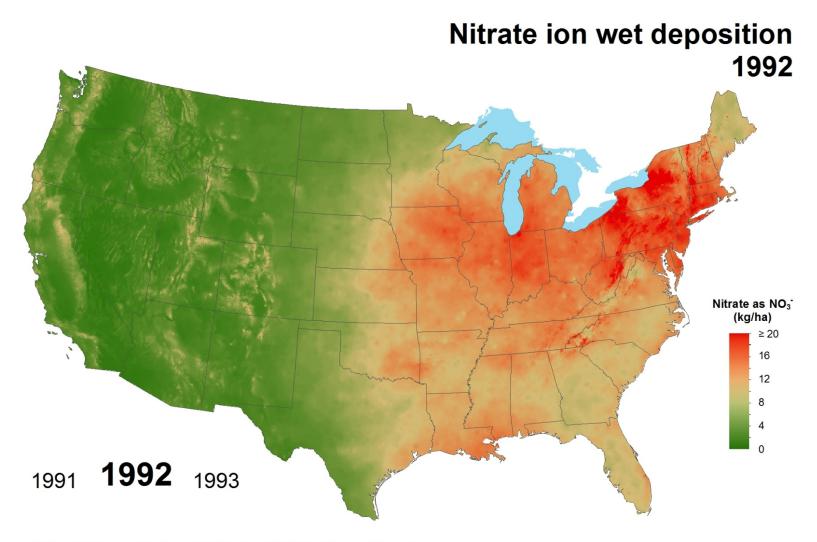


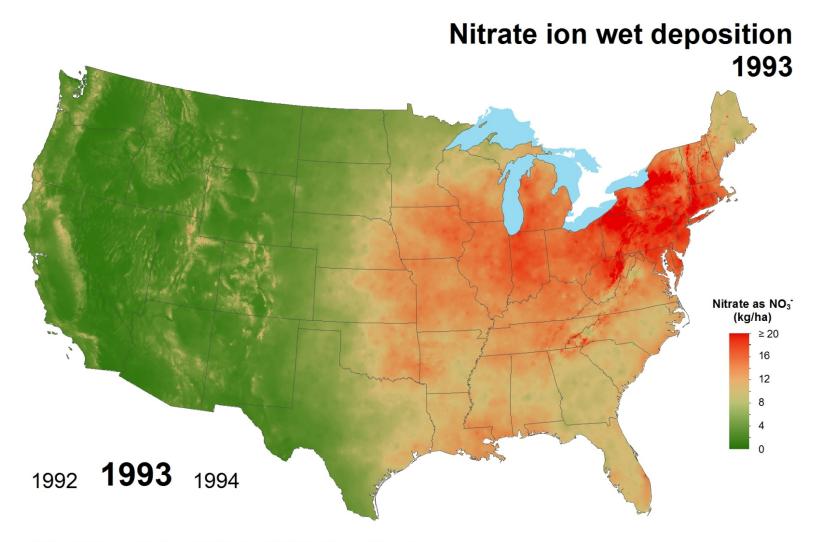


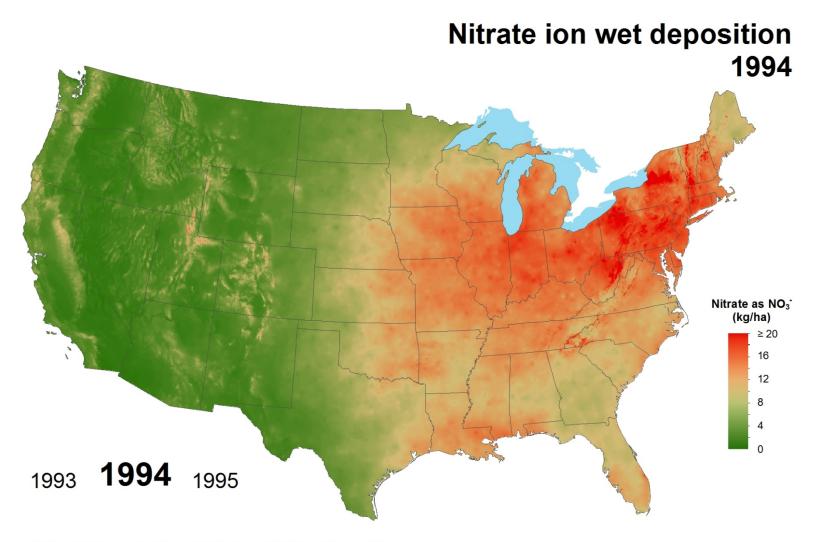


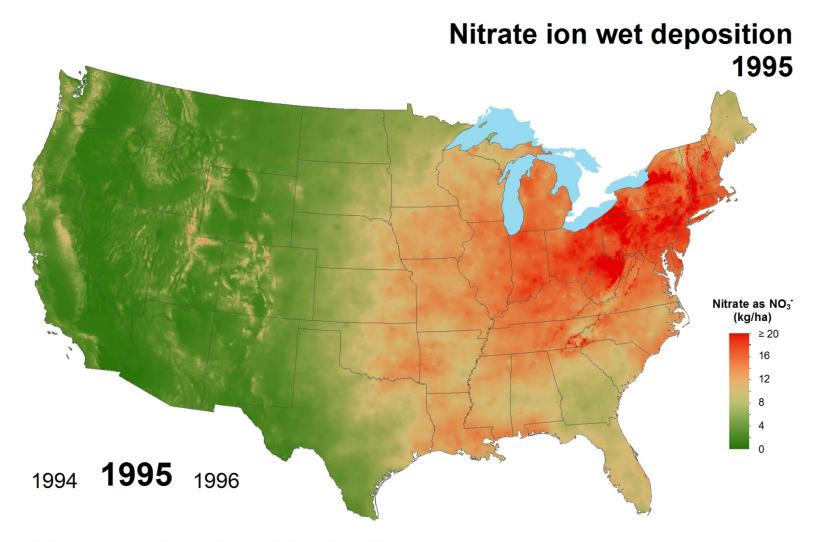


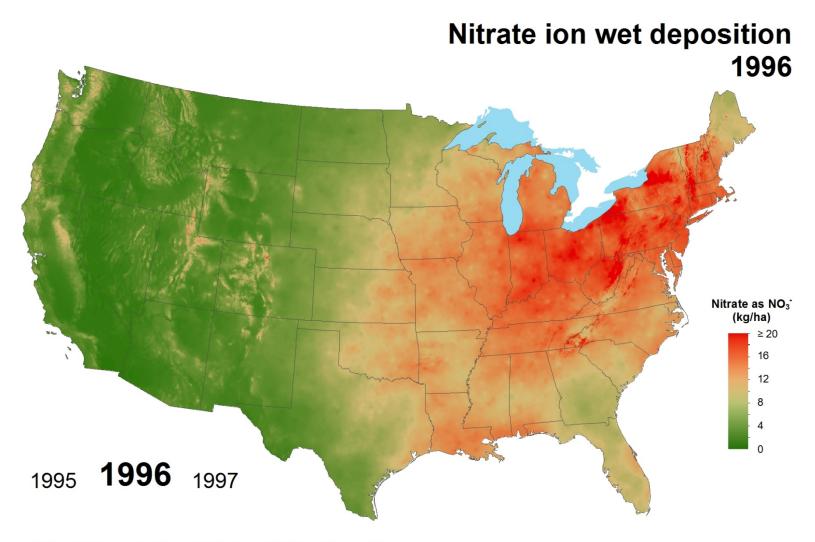


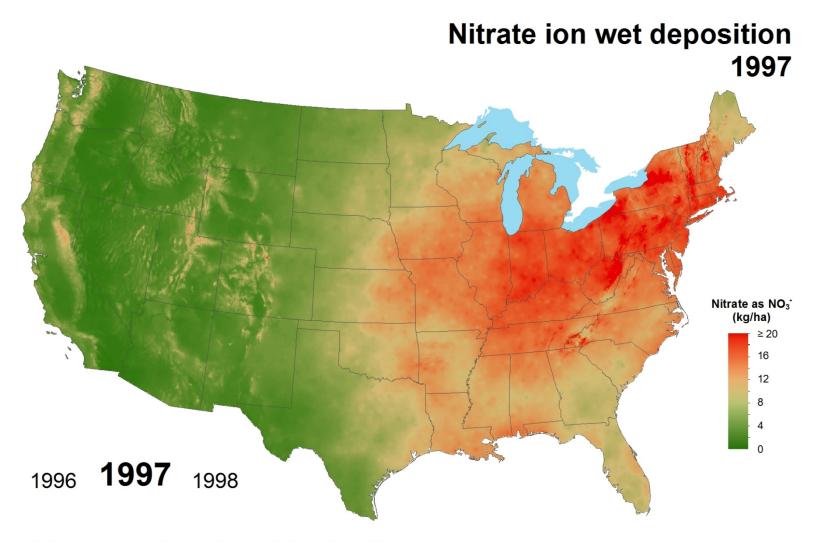


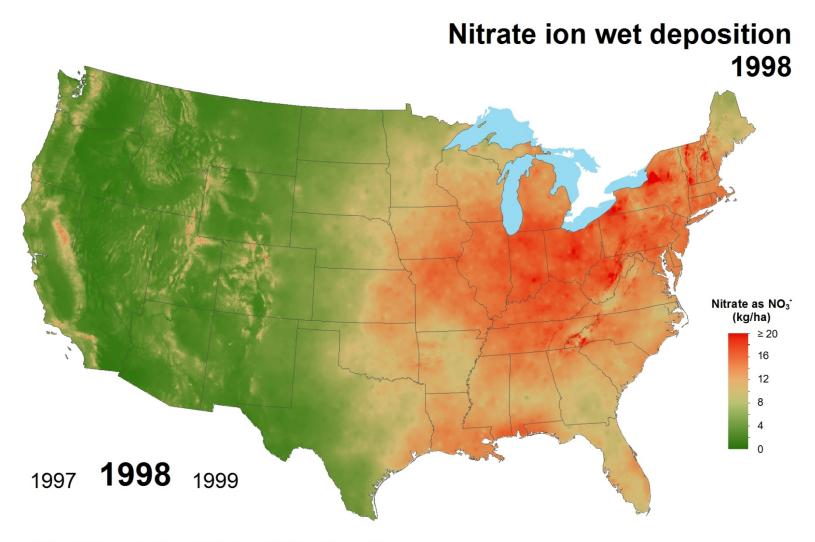


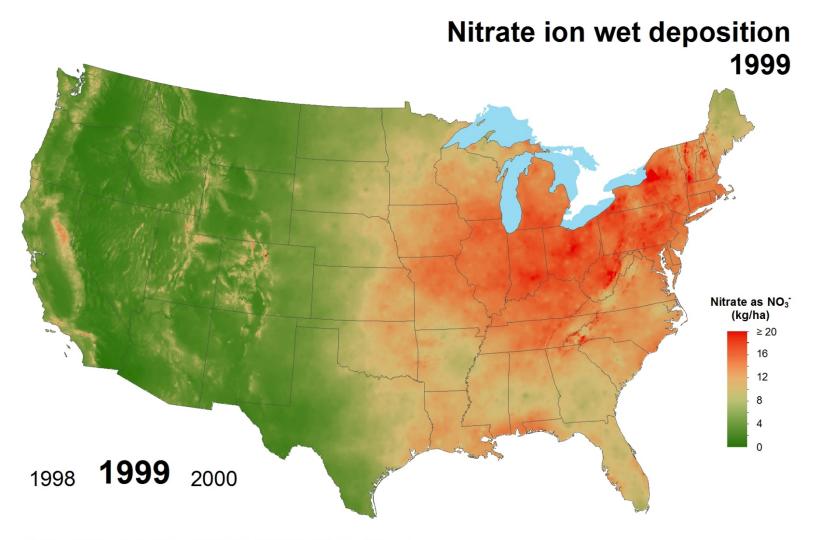


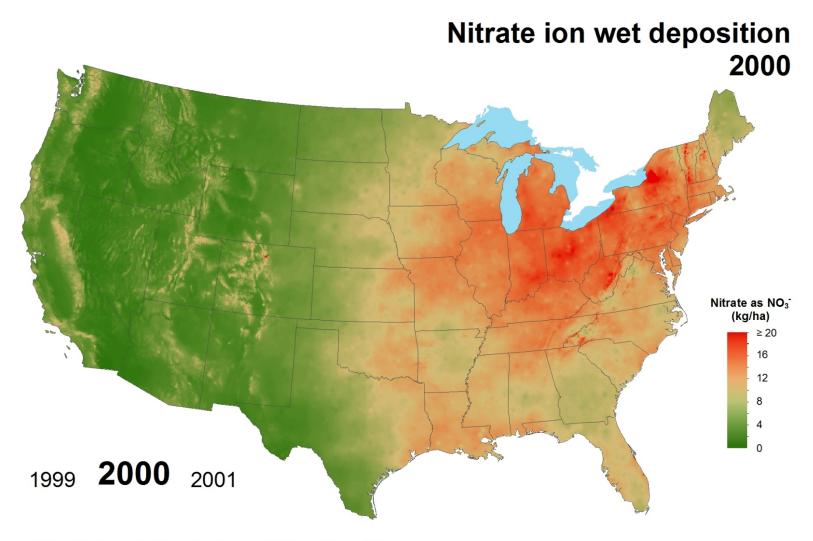


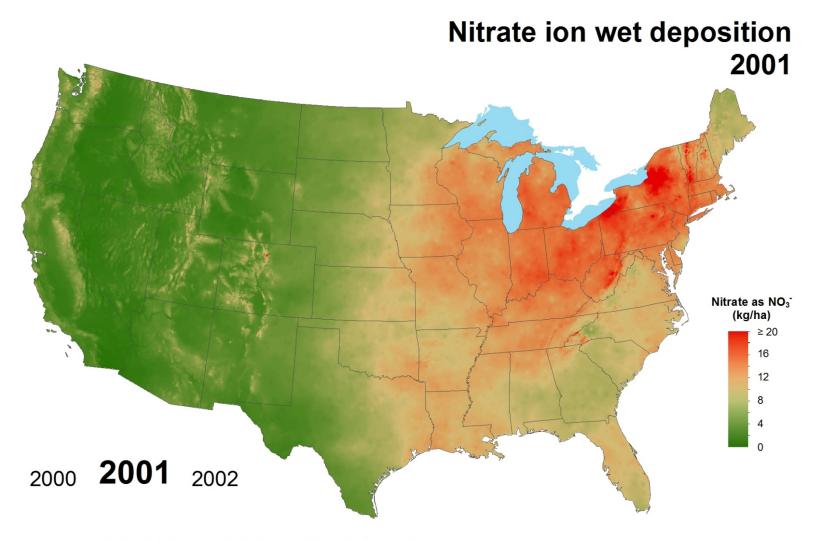


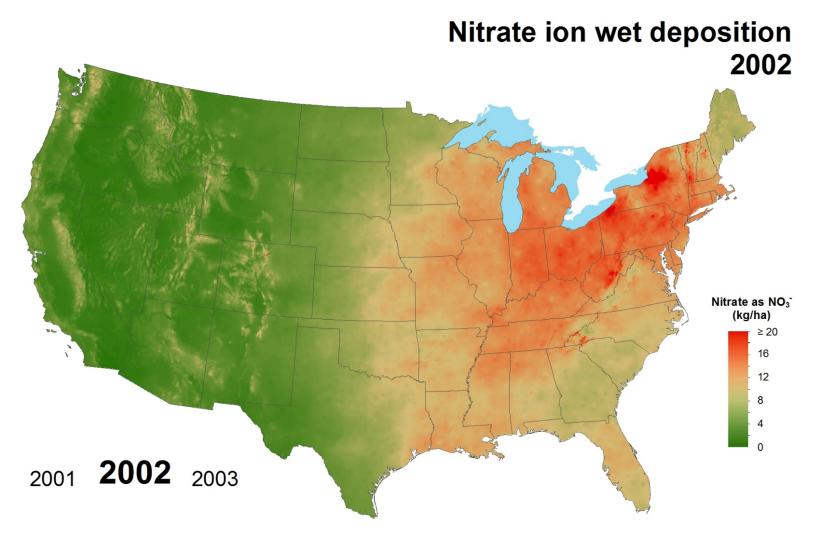


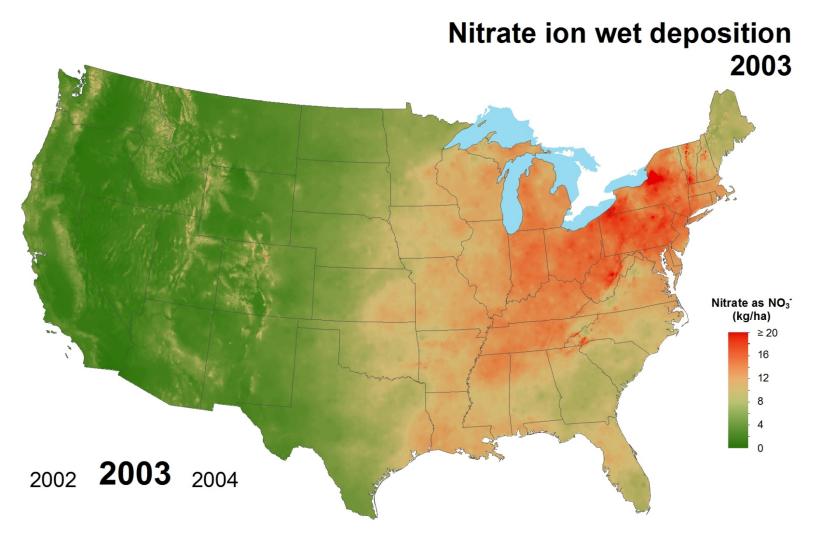


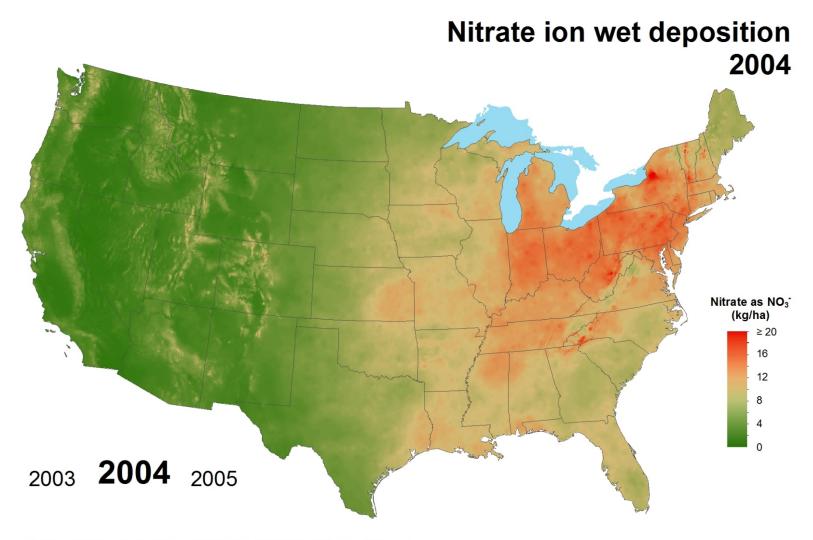


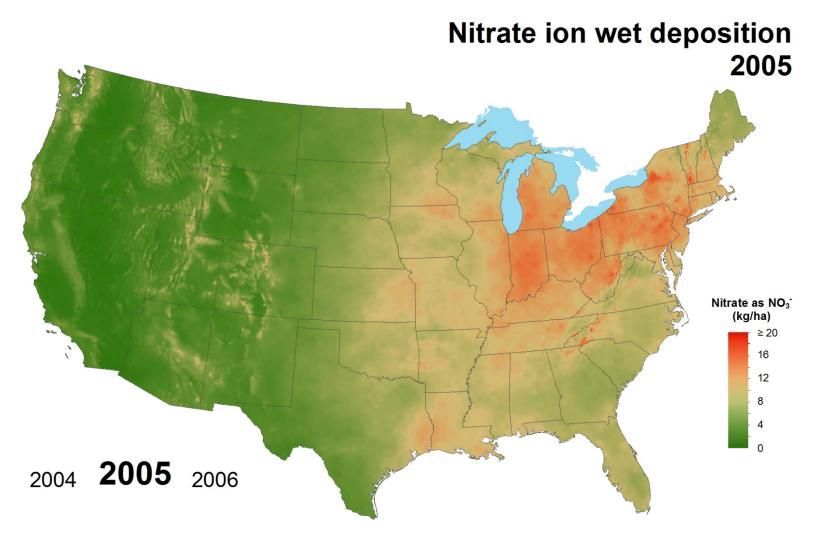


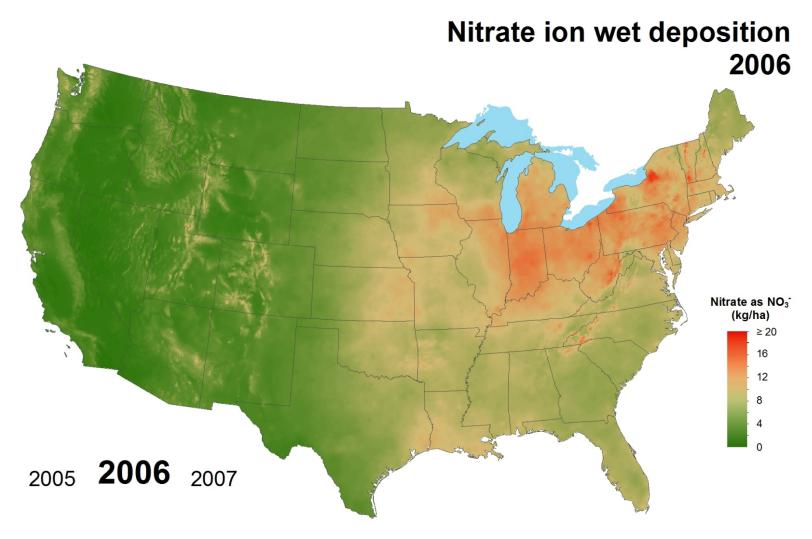


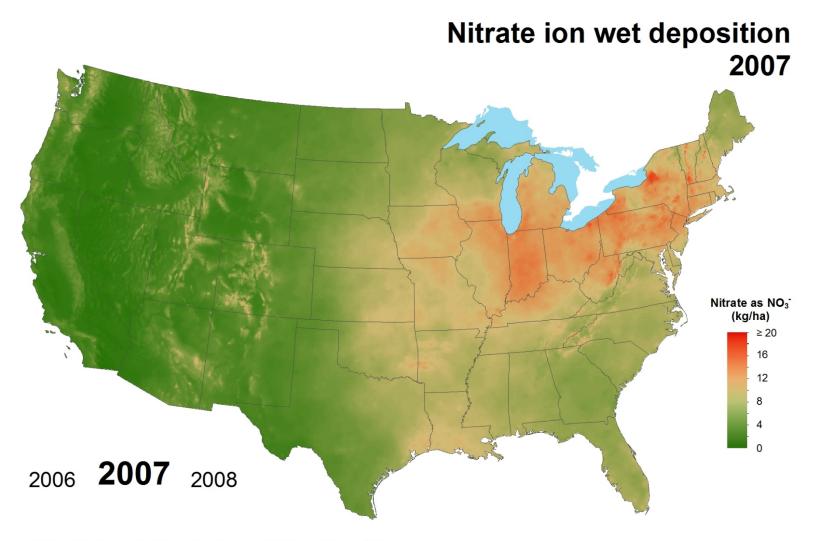


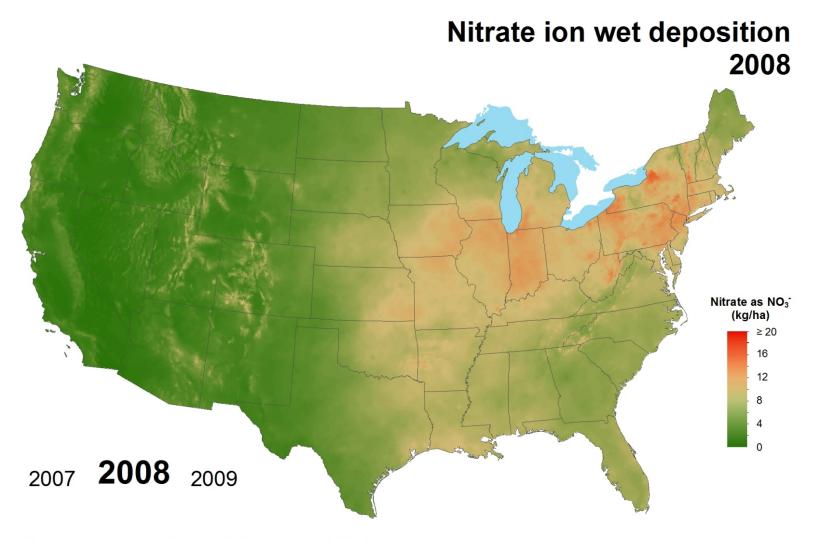


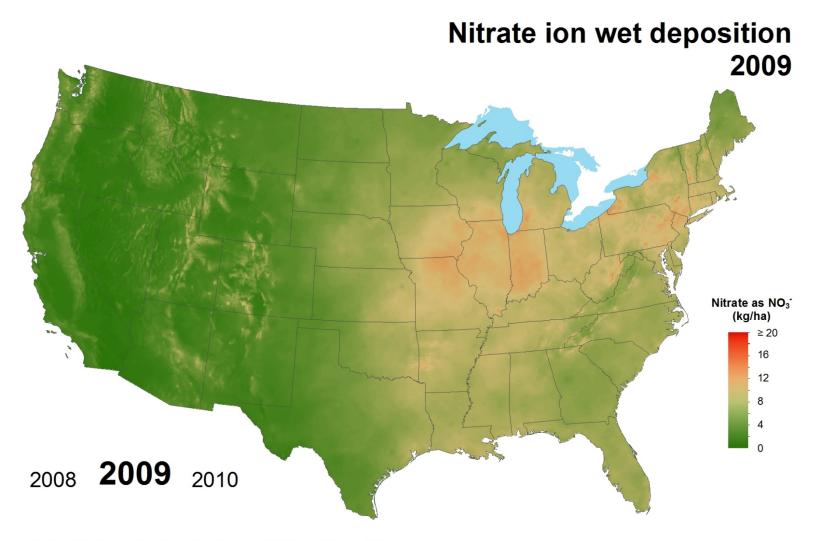


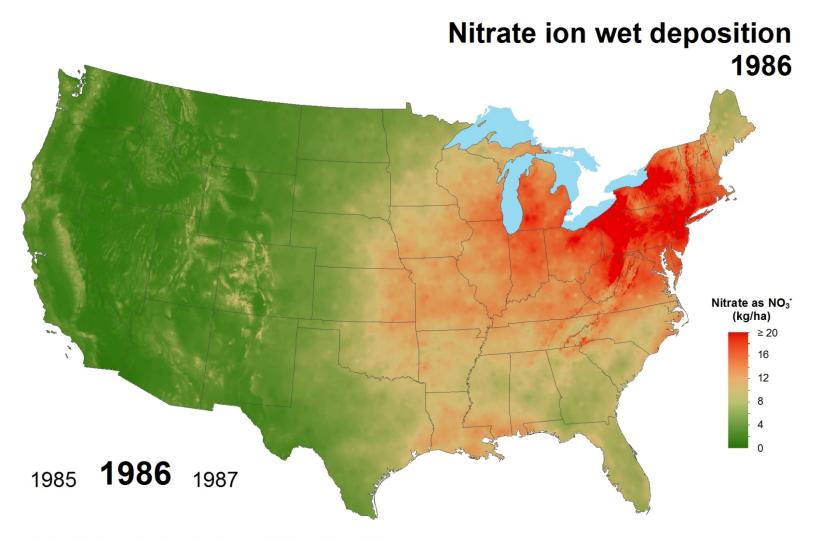






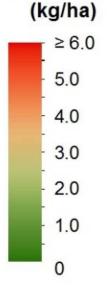




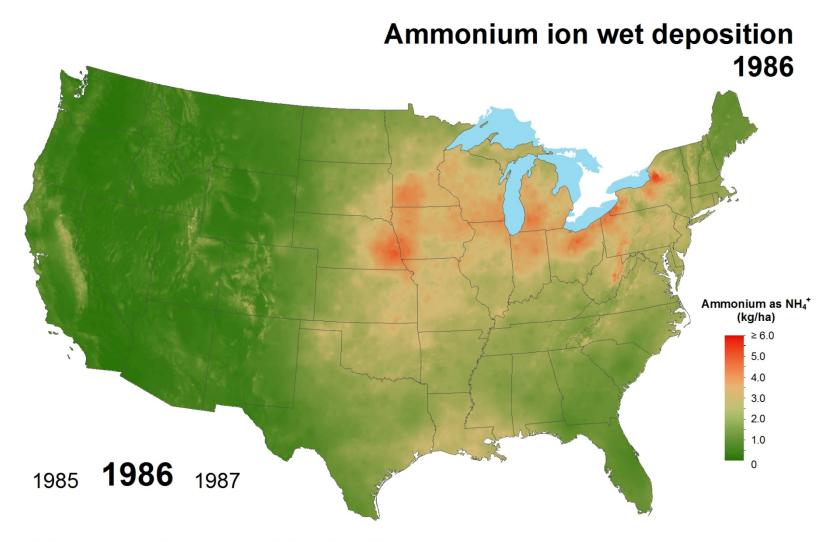


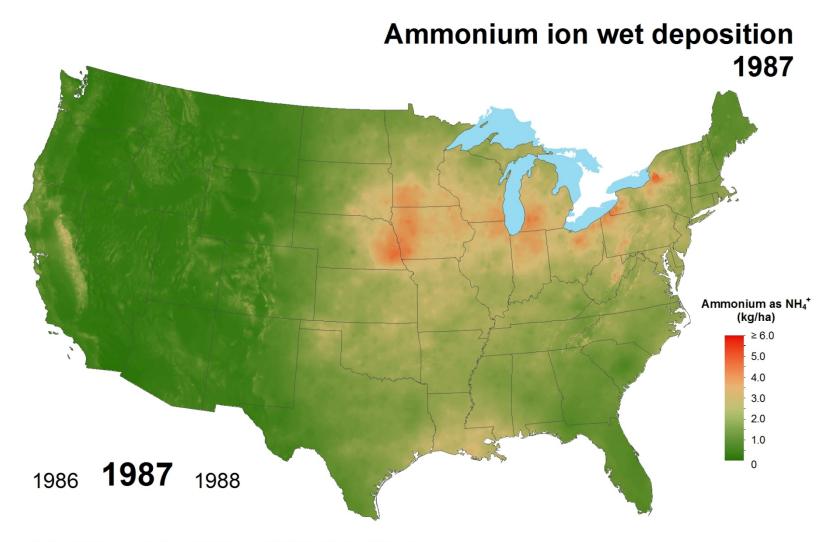
Ammonium Ion Wet Deposition Trends

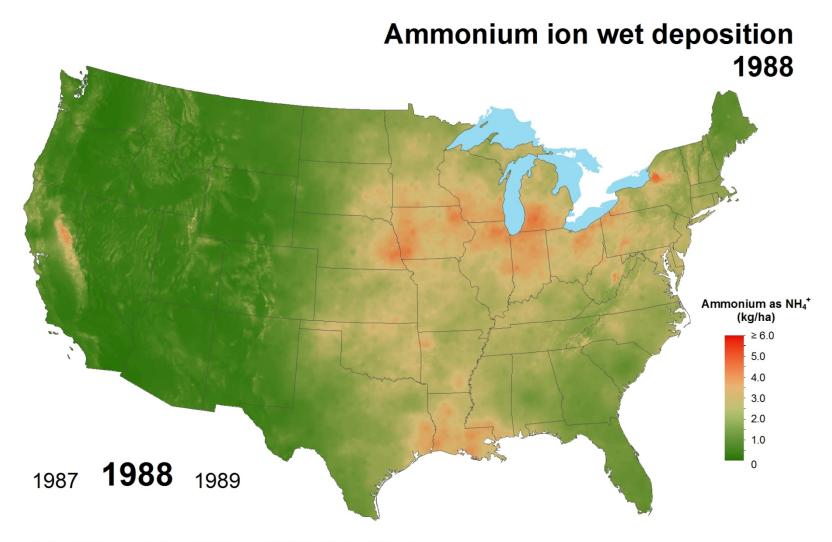
3-year running annual average (1985 – 2010)

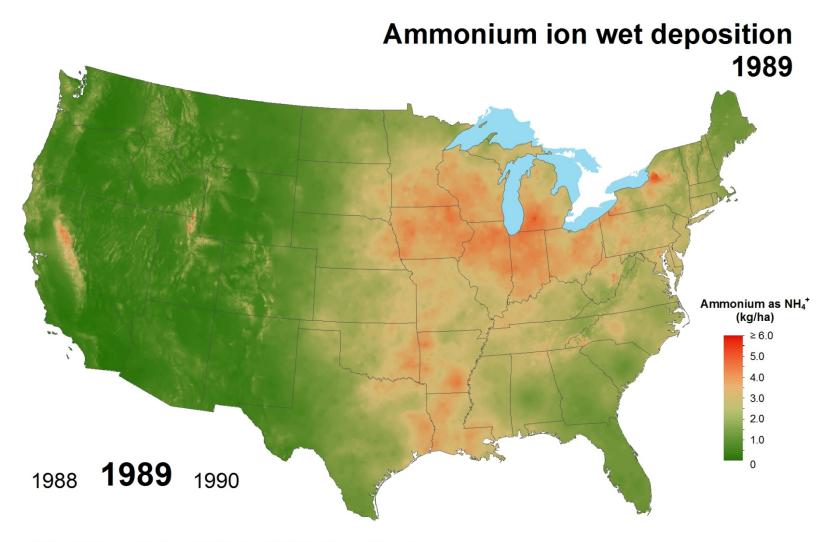


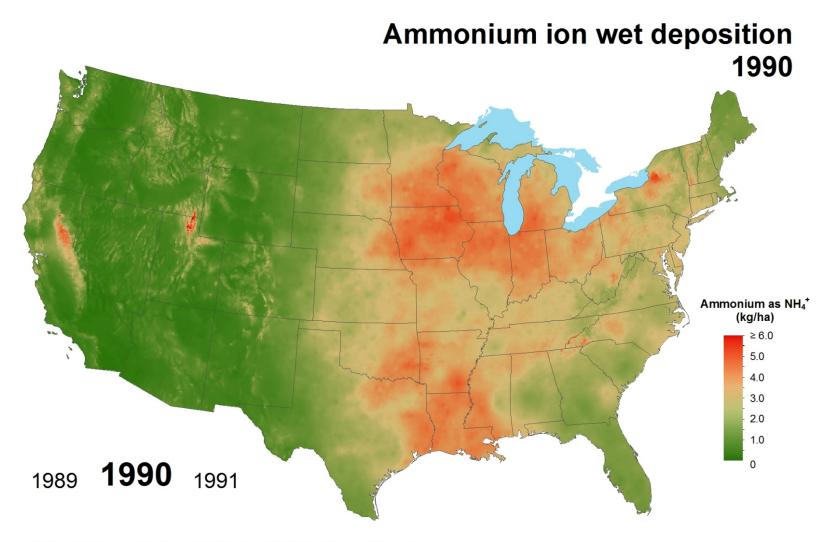
Ammonium as NH4⁺

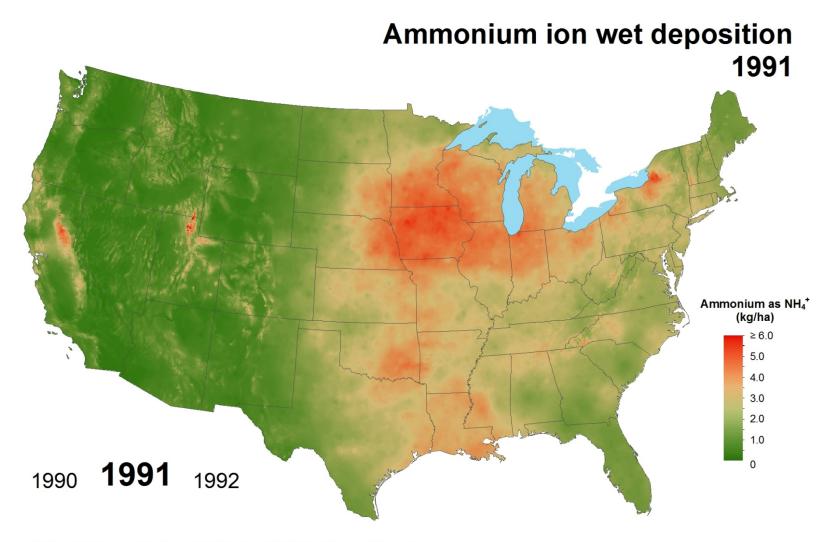


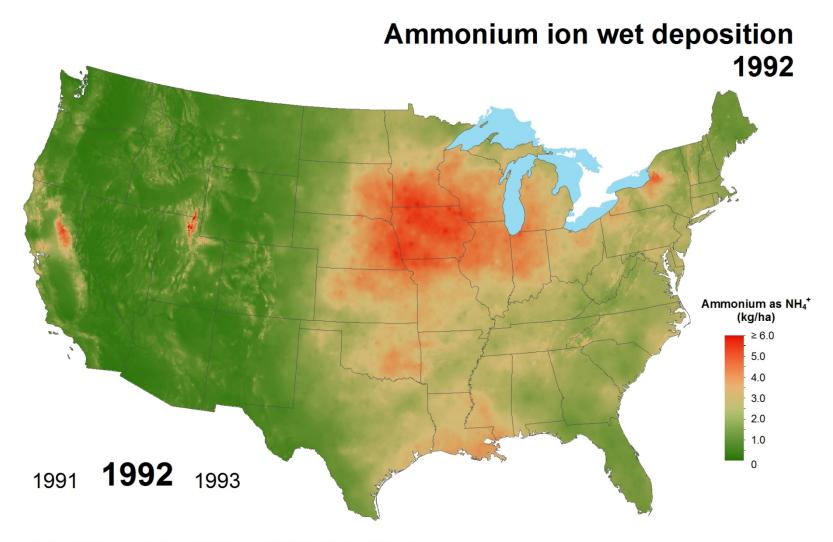


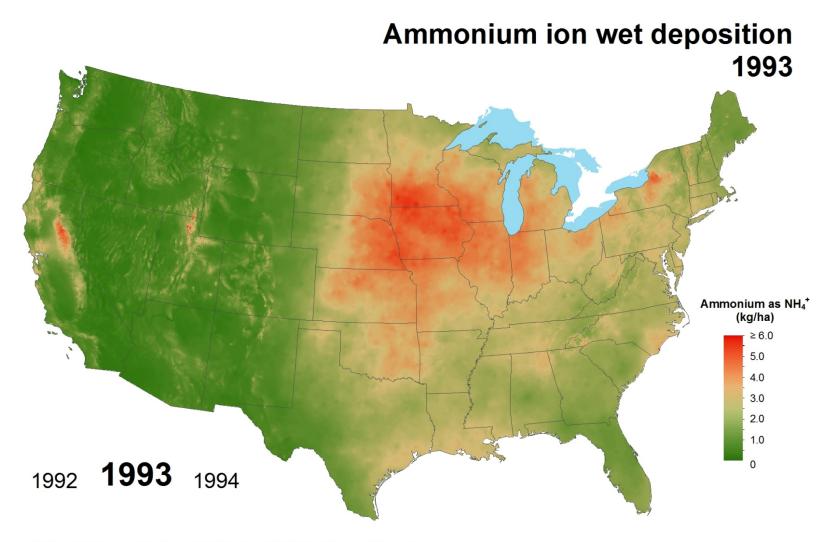


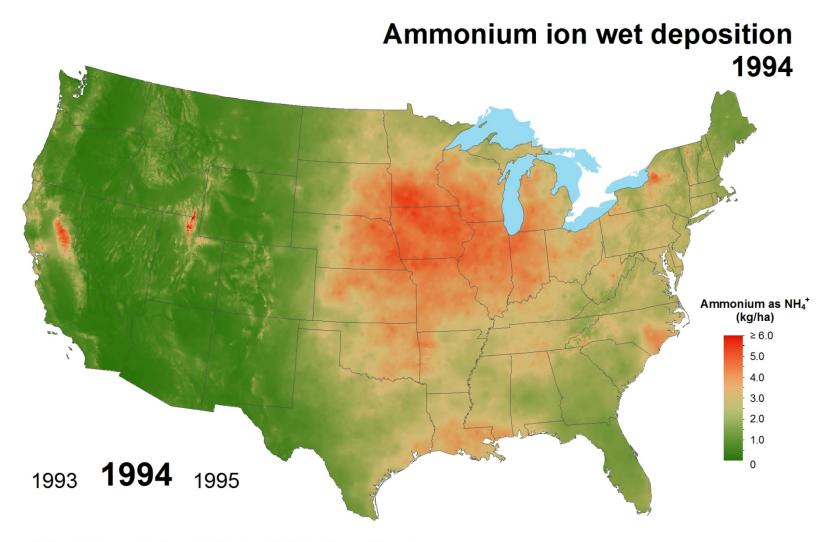


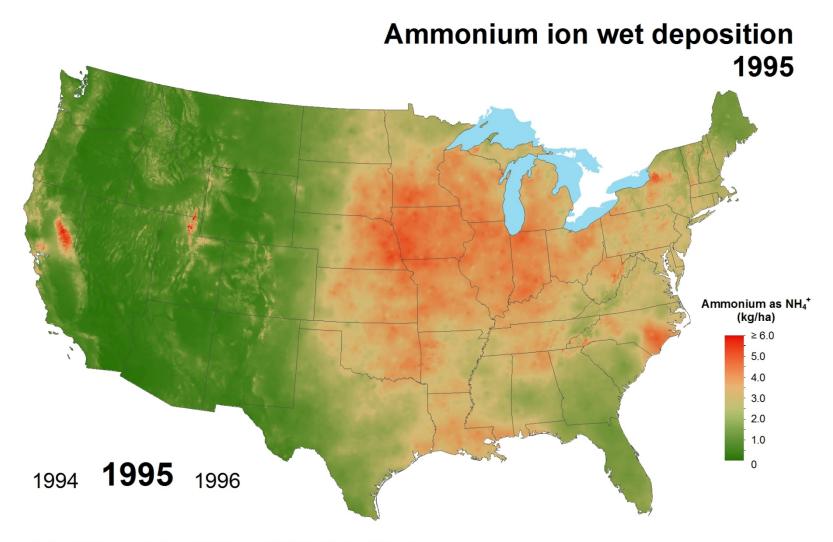


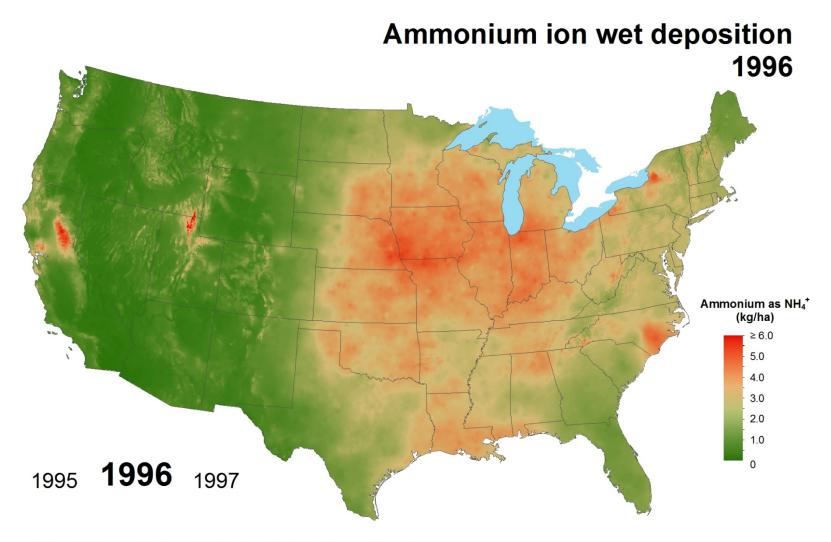


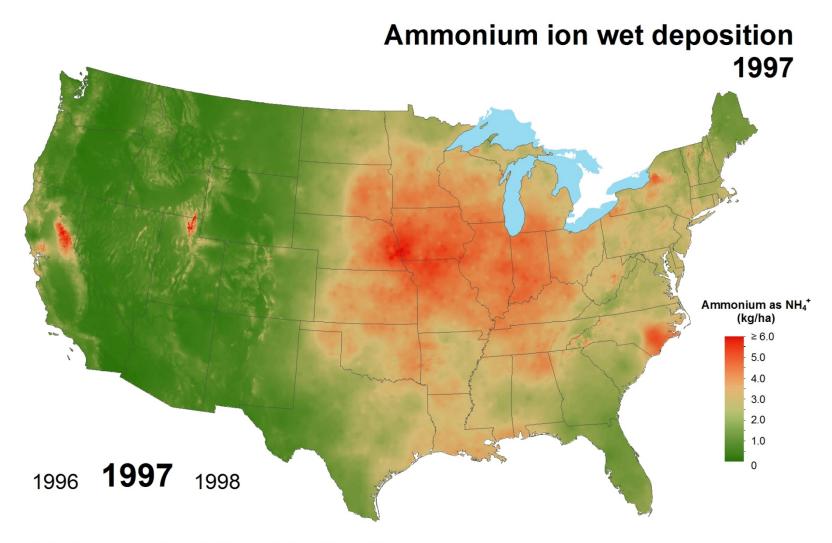


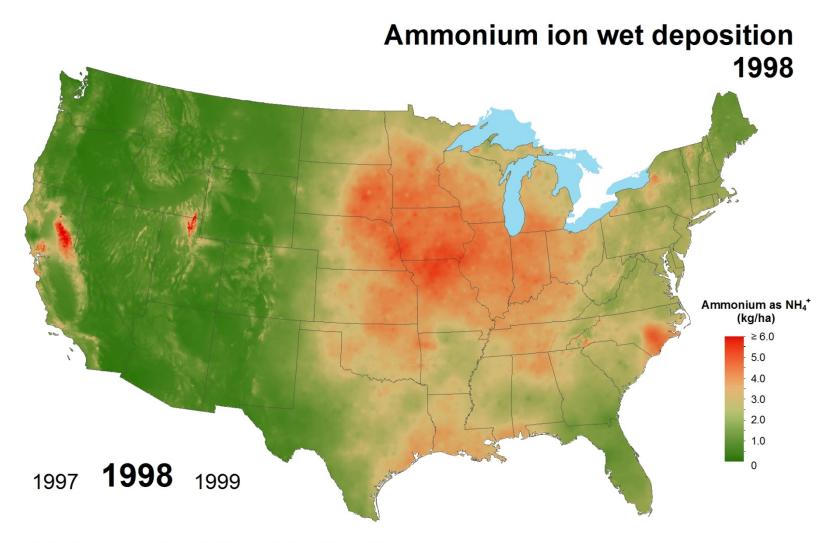


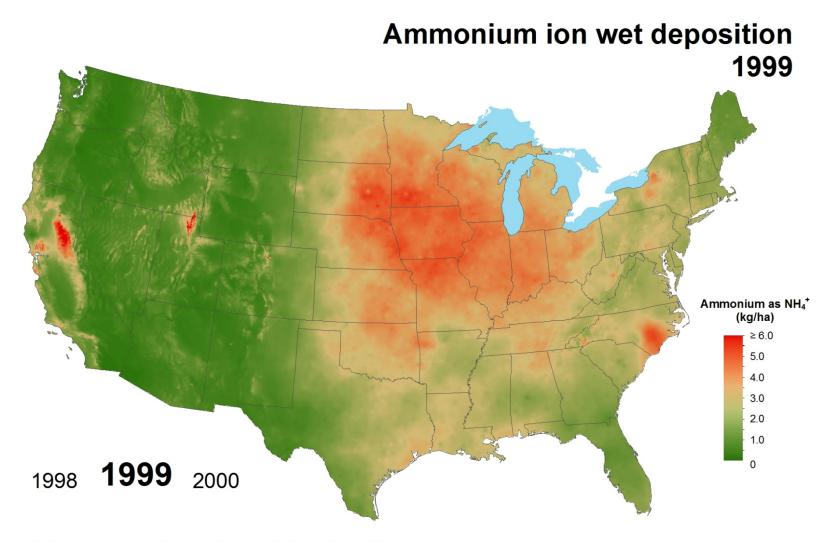


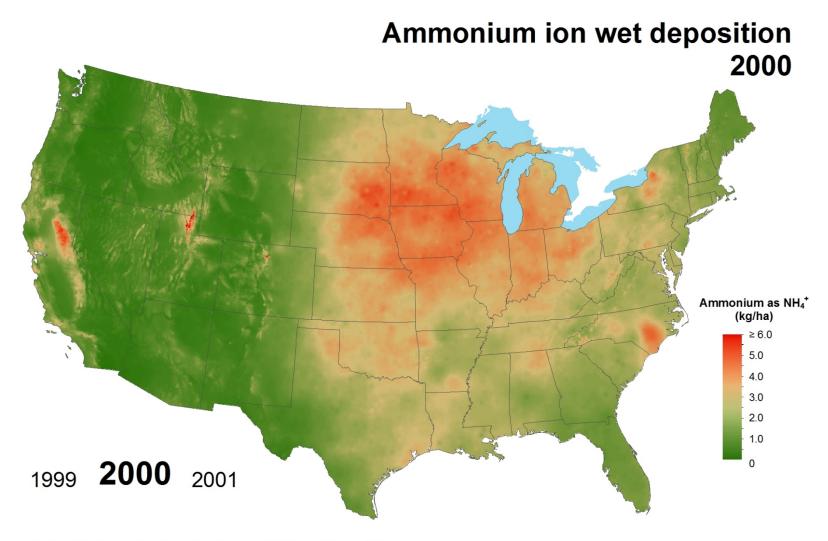


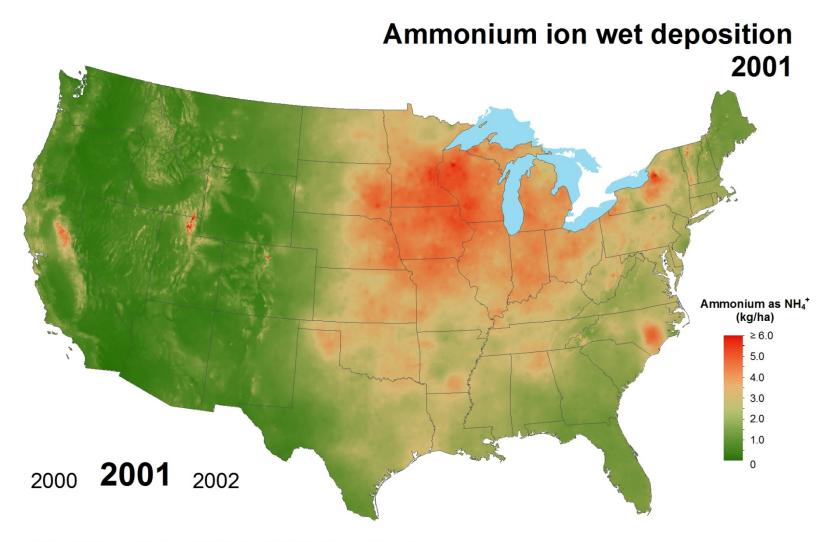


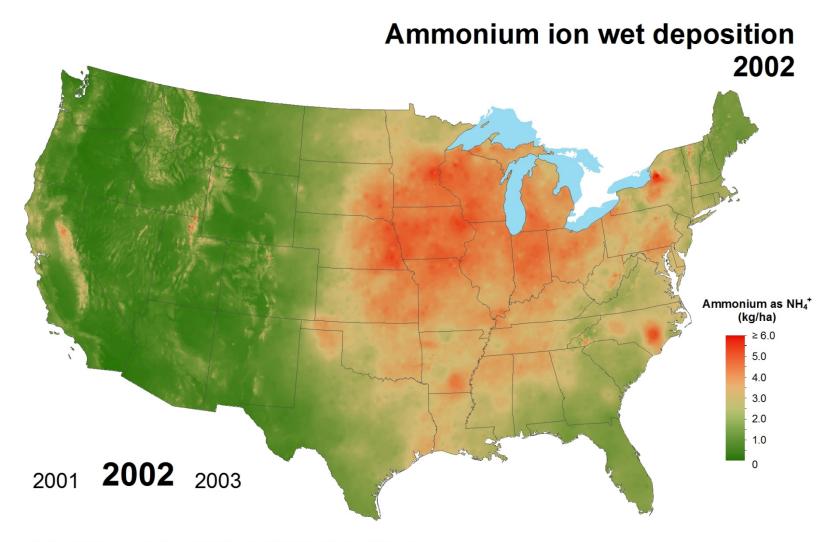


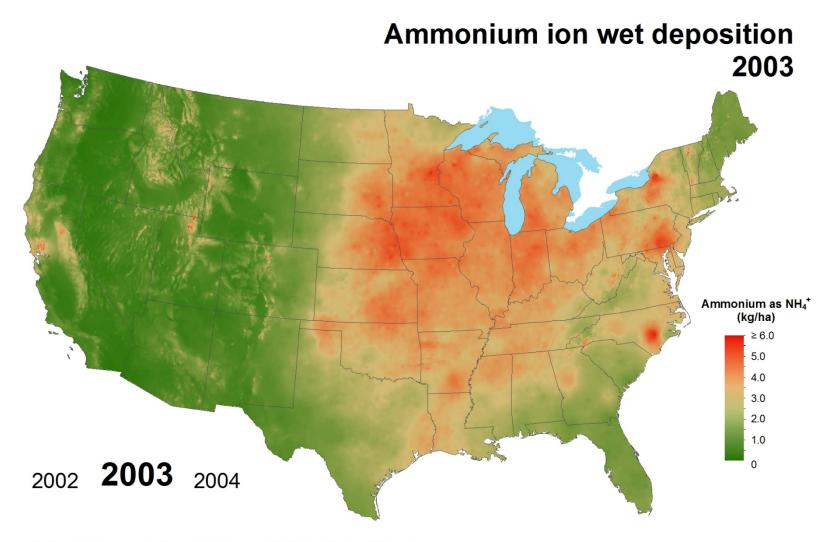


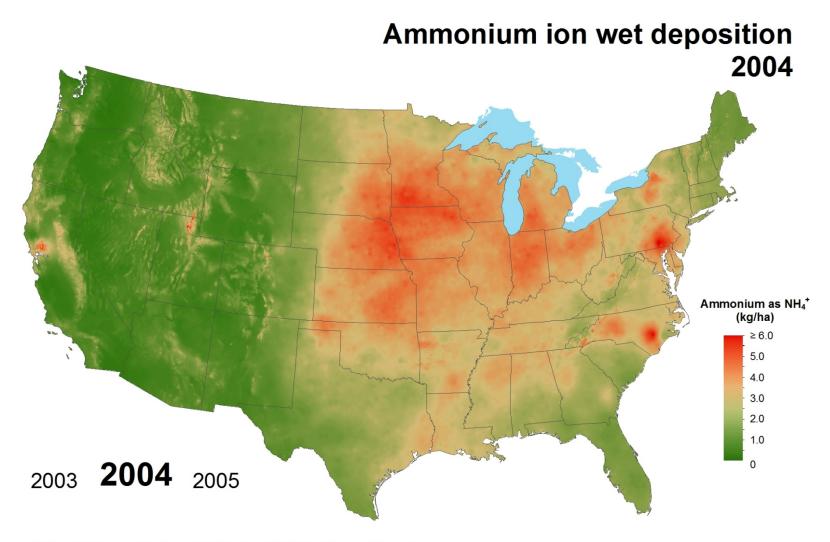


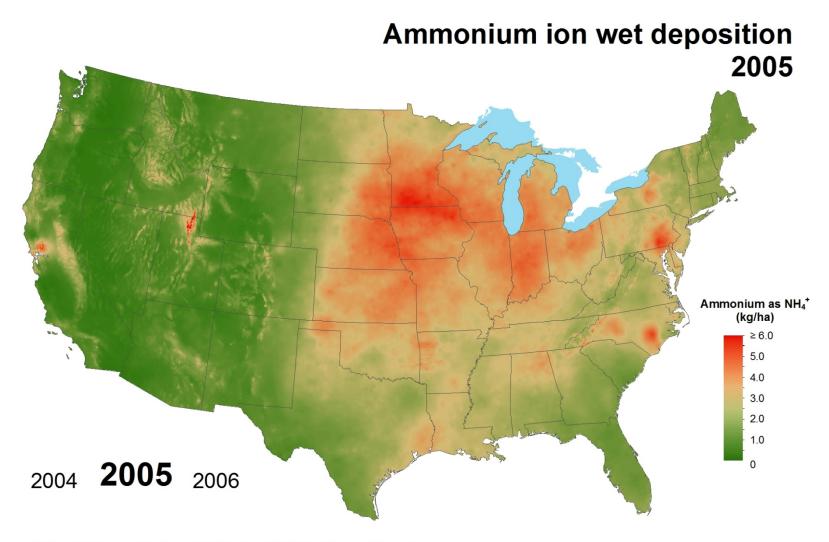


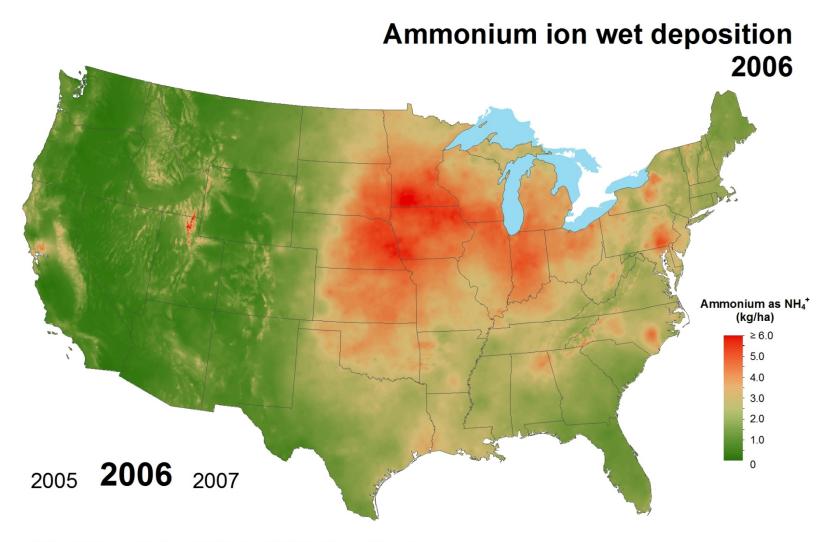


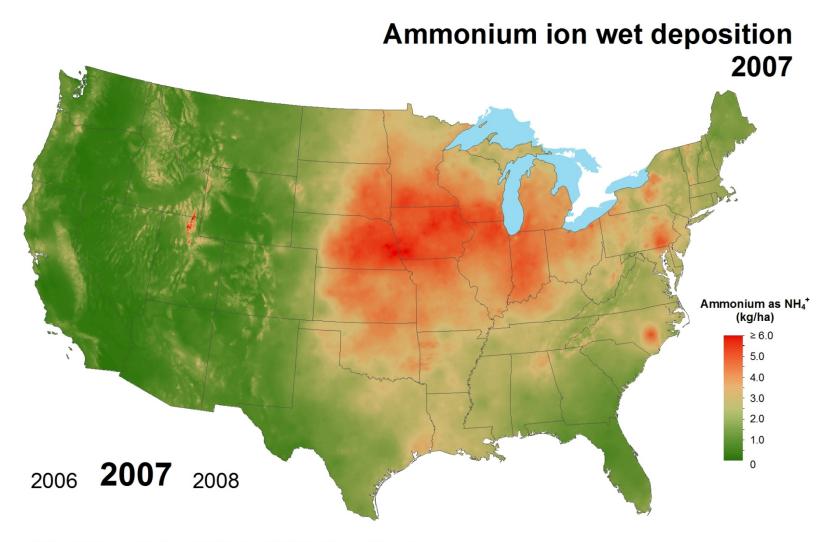


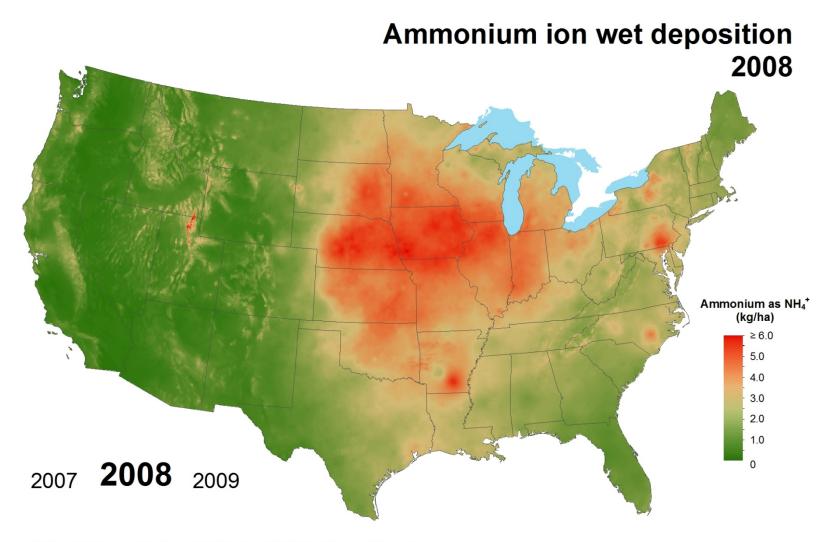


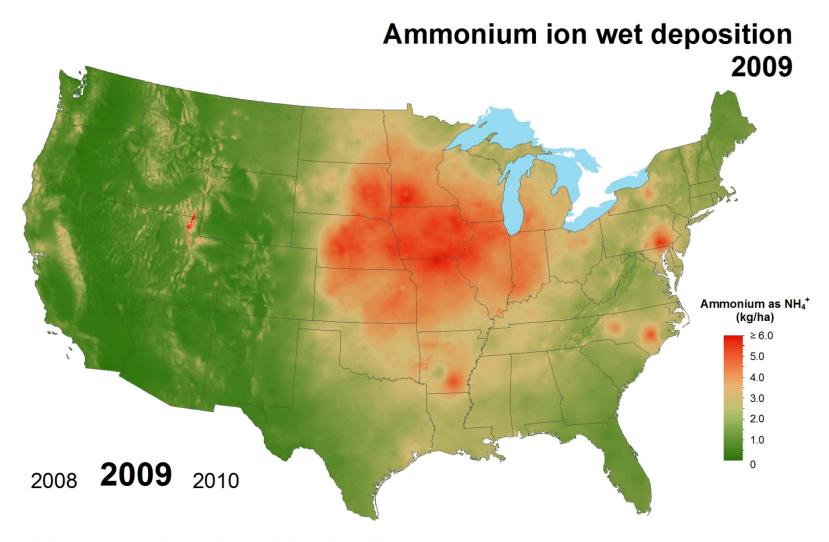


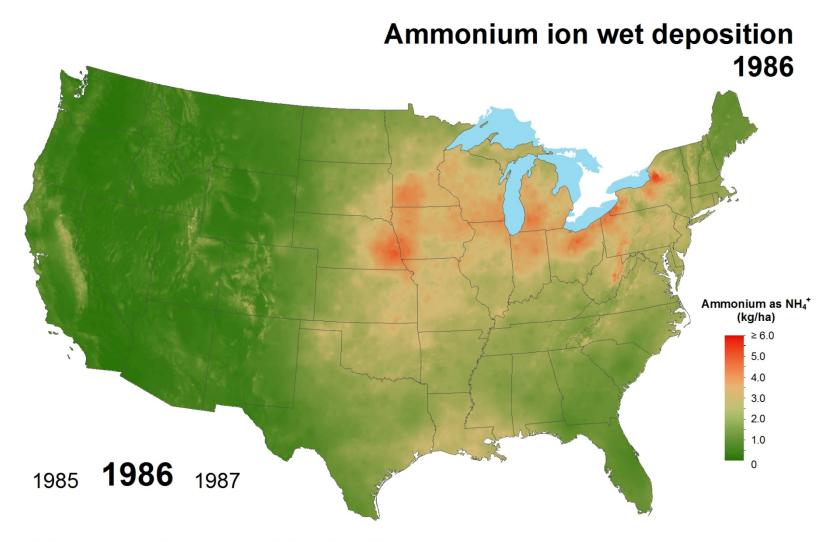






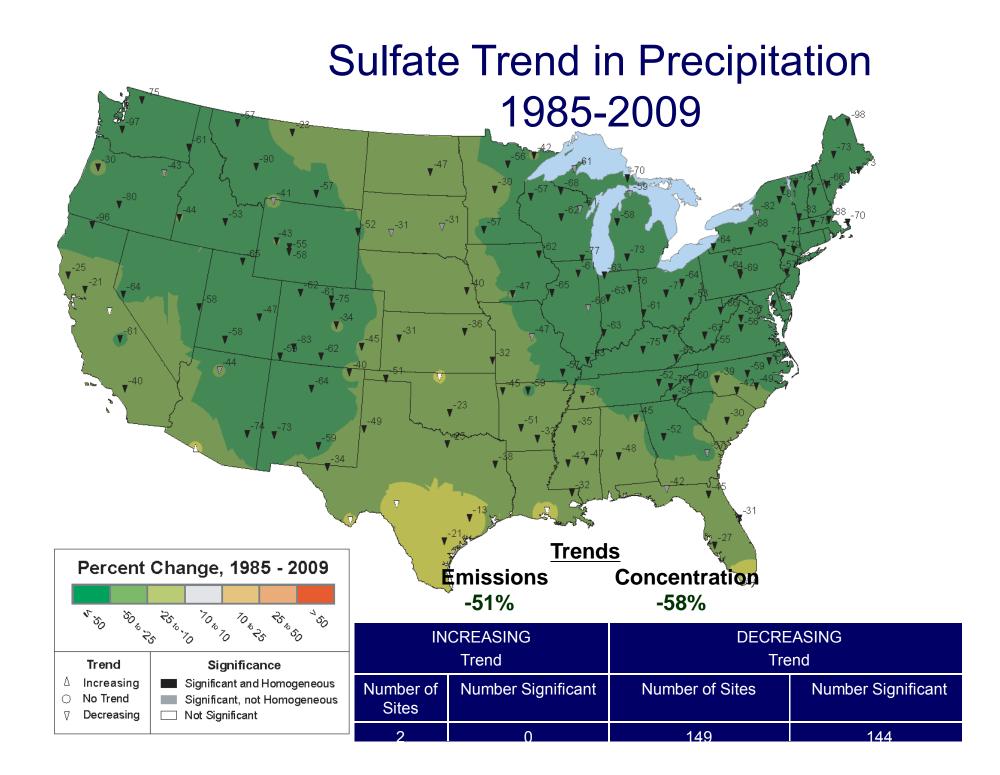


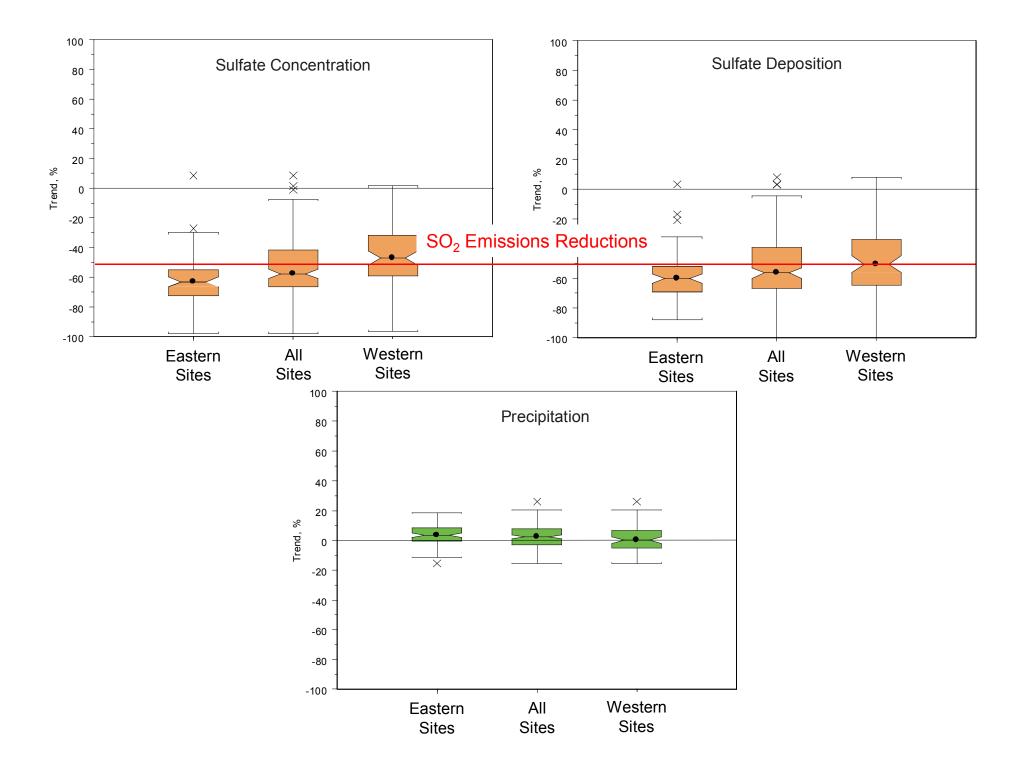


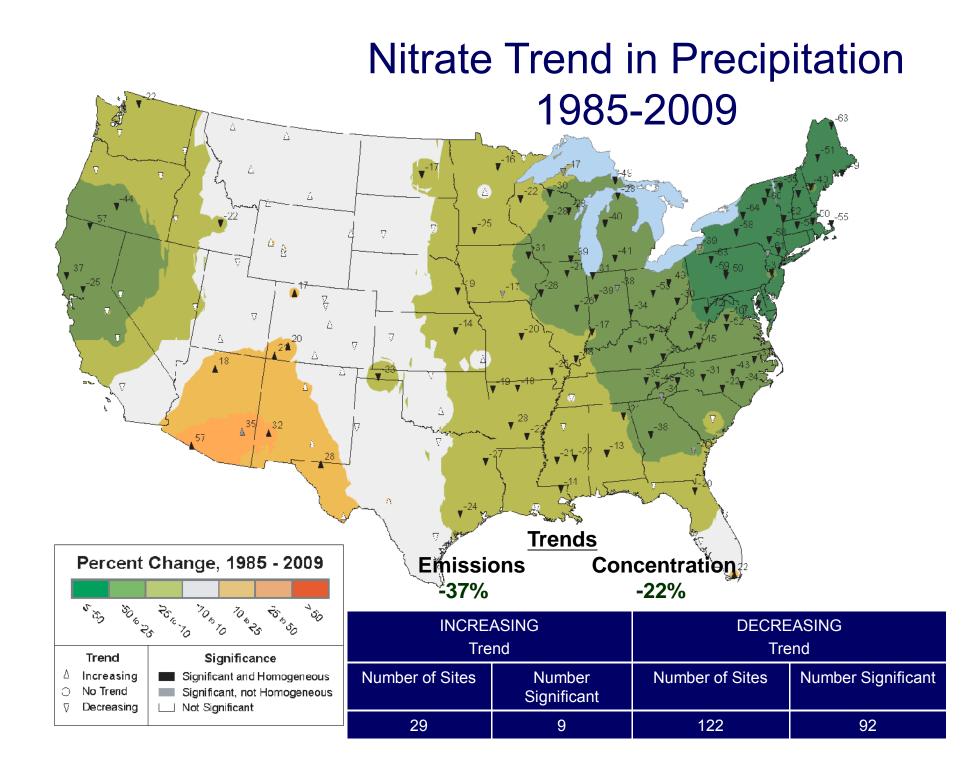


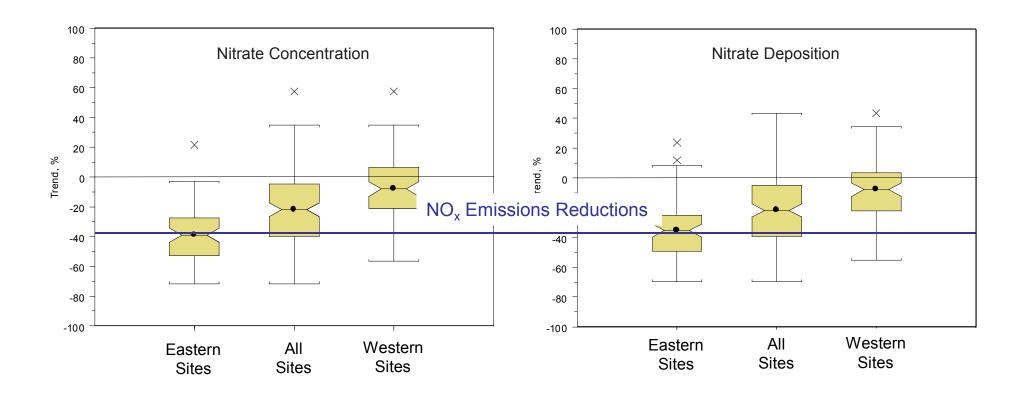
Evaluating Trends in NADP-NTN Data

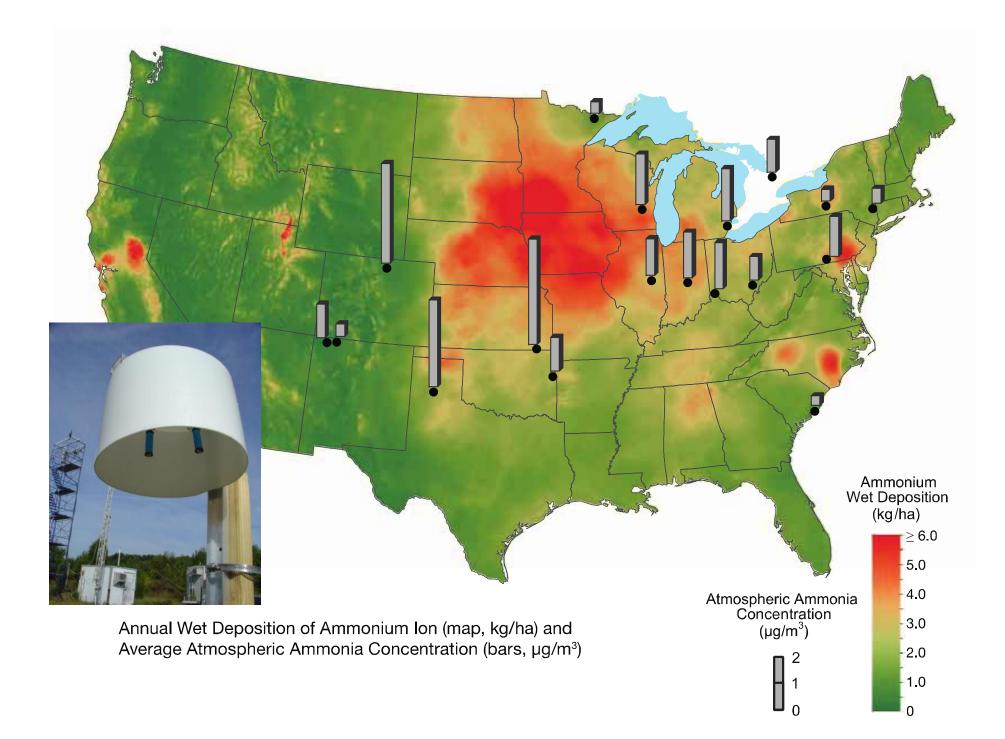
- Data from 151 sites, operational between 1985-2007 (~210,000 weekly data sets)
- Precipitation-weighted mean seasonal averages
- Seasonal Kendall Trend Test
 - Null Hypotheses:
 - Trend is zero (no trend)
 - Trends are homogeneous (same in every season)
 - Significance Level
 - $p \le 0.1$ for trend significance
 - p > 0.1 for homogeneity
 - Trend magnitude by Sen's Median Estimator









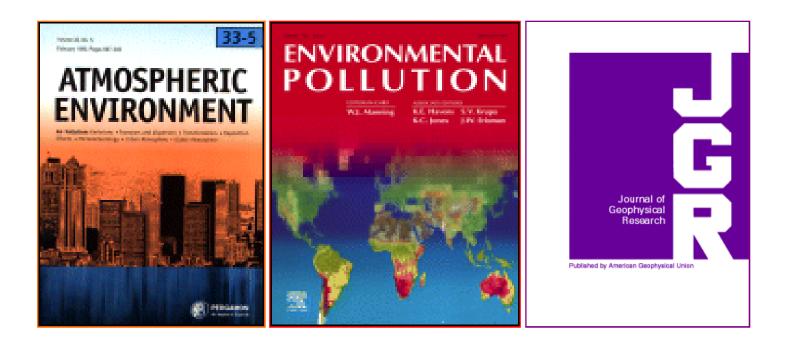


Lessons Learned...

- Strive to maintain consistency to facilitate evaluation of long-term trends...
- 8. ...but still change and adapt to the needs of research community

Publications

• For 2011, 172 researchers/groups have cited NADP data in the peer-reviewed literature



Monitoring Long-Term Trends of Acidic Wet Deposition in US Precipitation: Results from the National Atmospheric Deposition Program

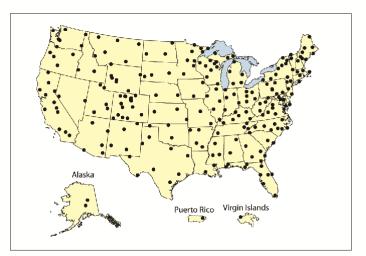
Christopher M. B. Lehmann and David A. Gay

ABSTRACT

The National Atmospheric Deposition Program has measured long-term trends in acidic wet deposition since 1978. Over the past thirty-plus years, most of the continental United States has experienced significant trends in ion species affecting acidic deposition. Some of these trends appear directly attributable to the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

INTRODUCTION

Atmospheric deposition is the process whereby airborne particles and gases are deposited on the Earth's surface. These pollutants come either from natural sources, such as forest fires, volcanoes, and oceanic salts, or from human-generated sources, such as power plants, agricultural animal waste, and motor vehicle exhaust emissions. Precipitation efficiently captures gaseous and particulate pollutants in the atmosphere so measurements of chemical concentrations in precipitation can be used to track changes and trends in the chemical balance in and pollutant removal from the Earth's atmosphere.



Lessons Learned...

 Strive to be recognized for contributions to the research community, or risk being made redundant

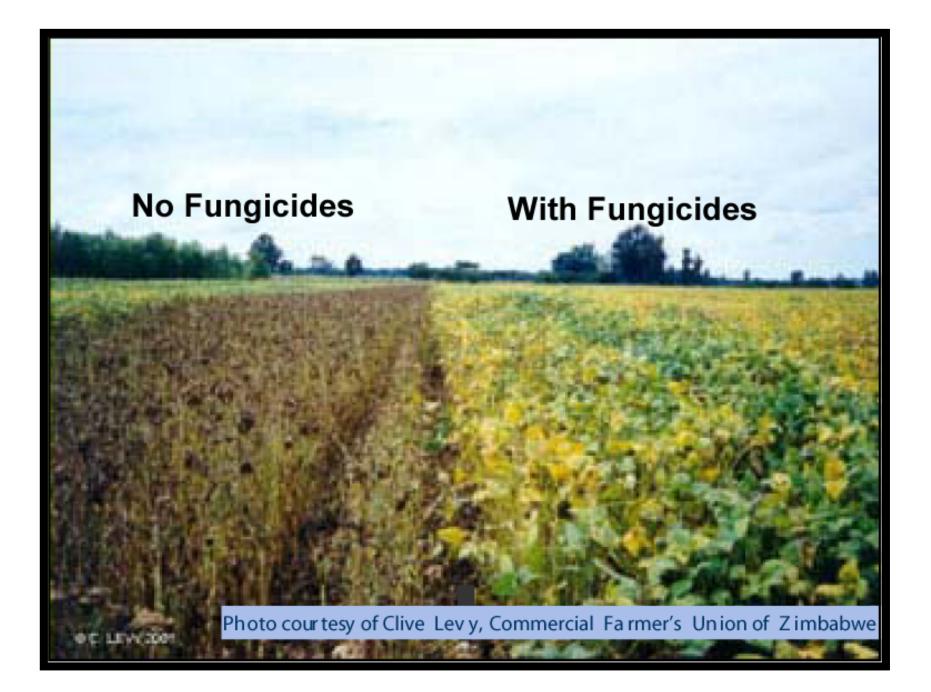
Other interesting things we do....

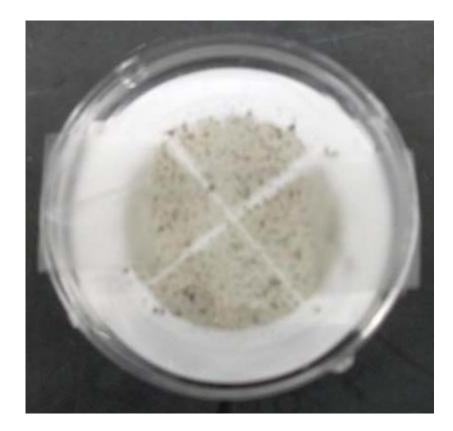
Asian Soybean Rust



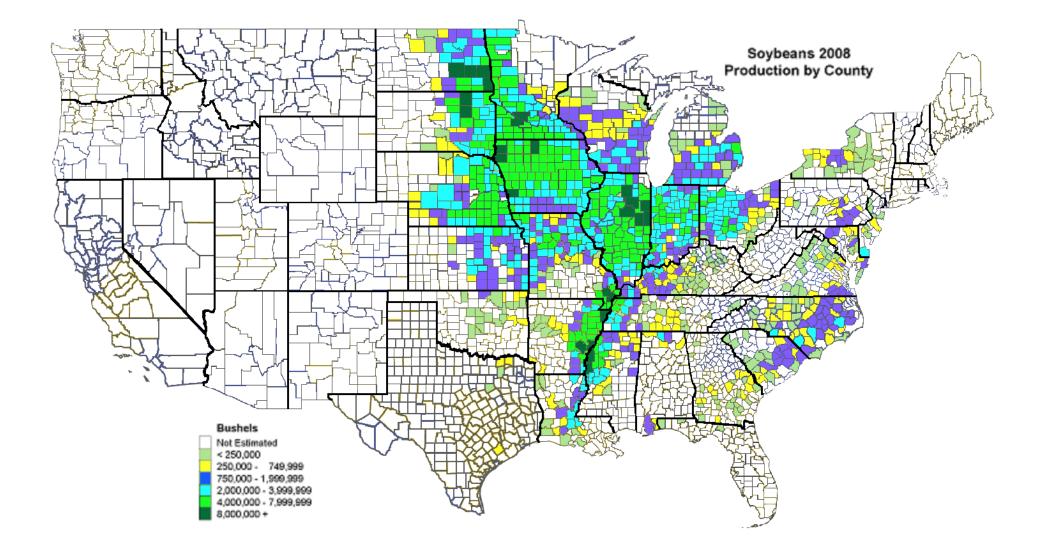


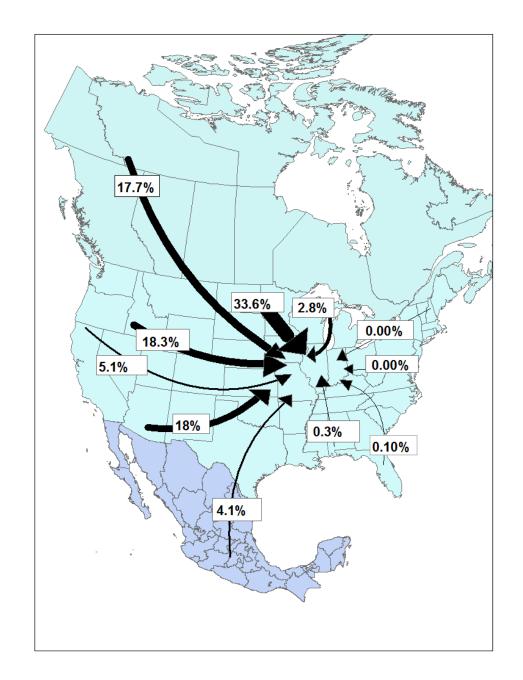
Phakopsora pachyrhizi spore Infected Soybean Leaves



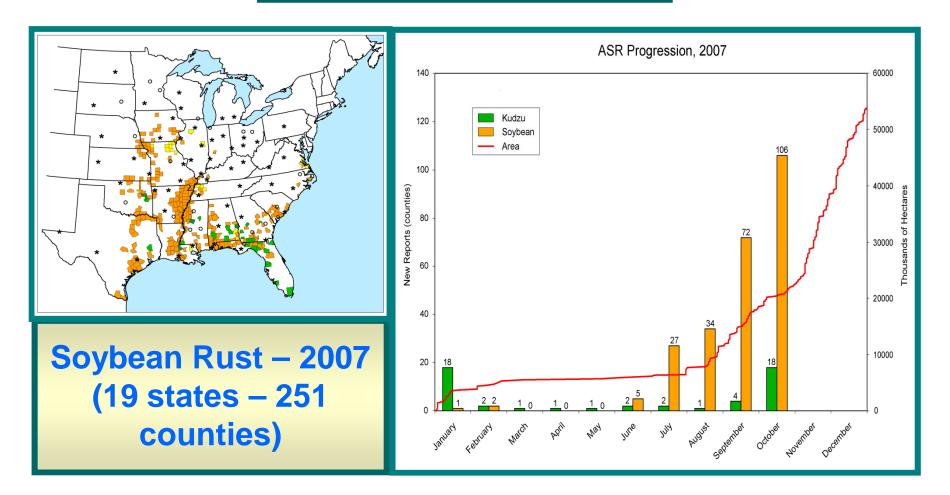


Soybean Acreage – 2008 (by county)





2007 ASR Summary



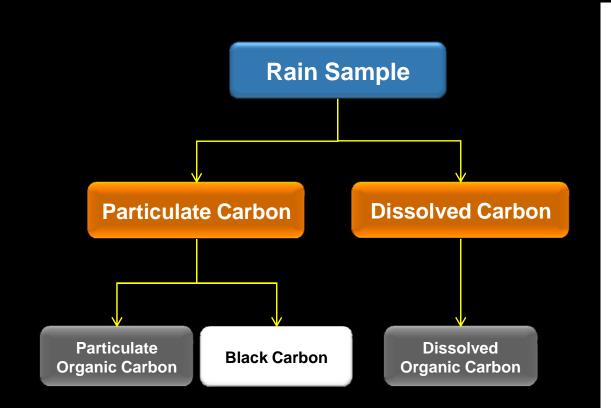
53.7 M hectares

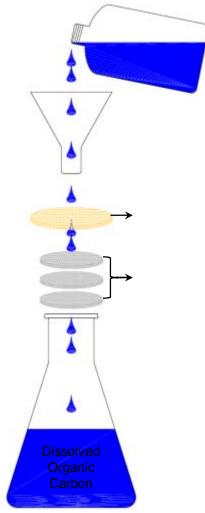
Evaluation of Methods for Measuring Carbonaceous Aerosol in Rainwater



Alexander Torres Tami Bond, Advisor Christopher Lehmann, Co-a

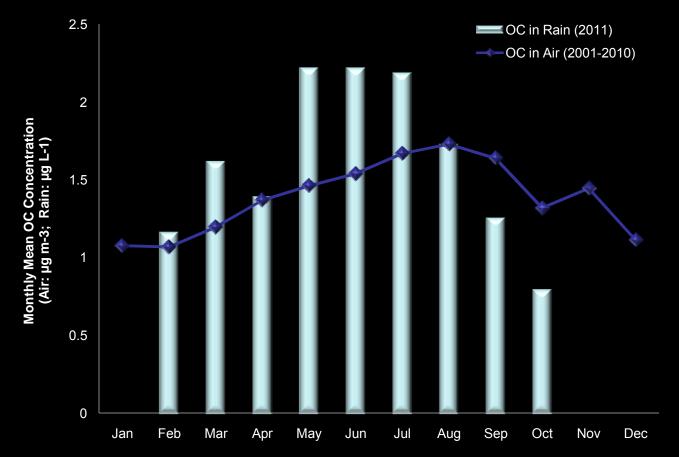
Analytical Approach





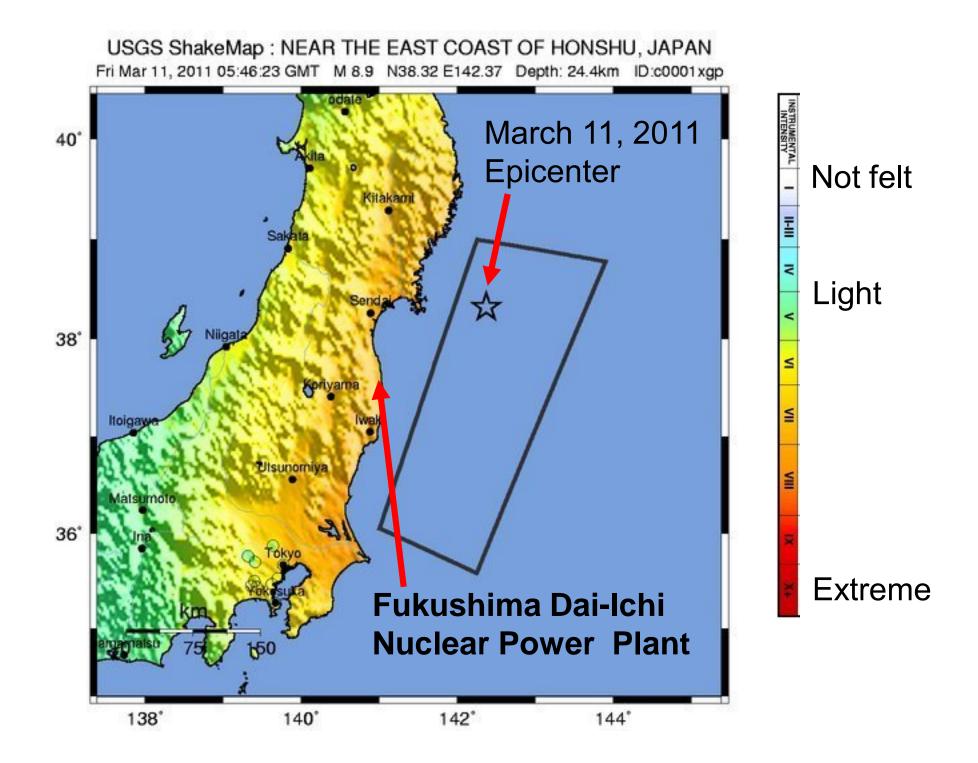
Dissolved Organic Carbon: Preliminary Results

 Comparison of the monthly mean concentration of DOC in rain vs. historical record of OC in air measured at Bondville, IL.



Active NADP/NTN Sites during the April 1986 Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant Explosion





Lessons Learned...

- Strive to be recognized for contributions to the research community, or risk being made redundant
- 10.Make all data and methods freelyavailable to the research community

For more information, see http://nadp.isws.illinois.edu or email clehmann@illinois.edu

