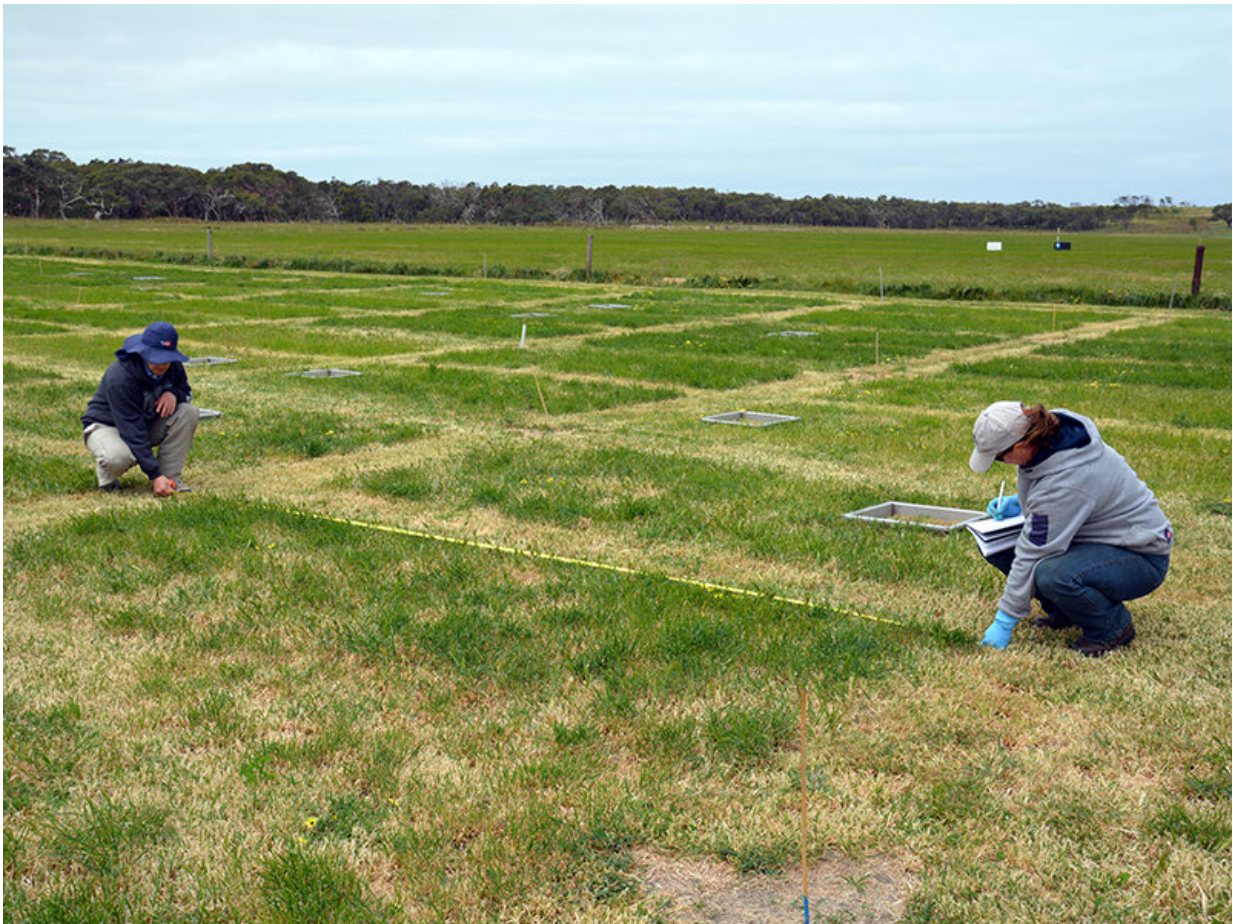


Framework sheds light on nitrogen loss of producing common food items

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Researchers measure experimental plots and collect data from a field trial to learn about nitrogen loss from different food products. Credit: Shu Kee Lam

The element nitrogen is a double-edged sword. It is essential for growing plants and feeding people, but it is also a leading cause of pollution across the world. Only by using nitrogen more sustainably can the positive and harmful effects of nitrogen be balanced.

Xia (Emma) Liang, a member of the American Society of Agronomy, studies [nitrogen](#) loss during [food](#) production.

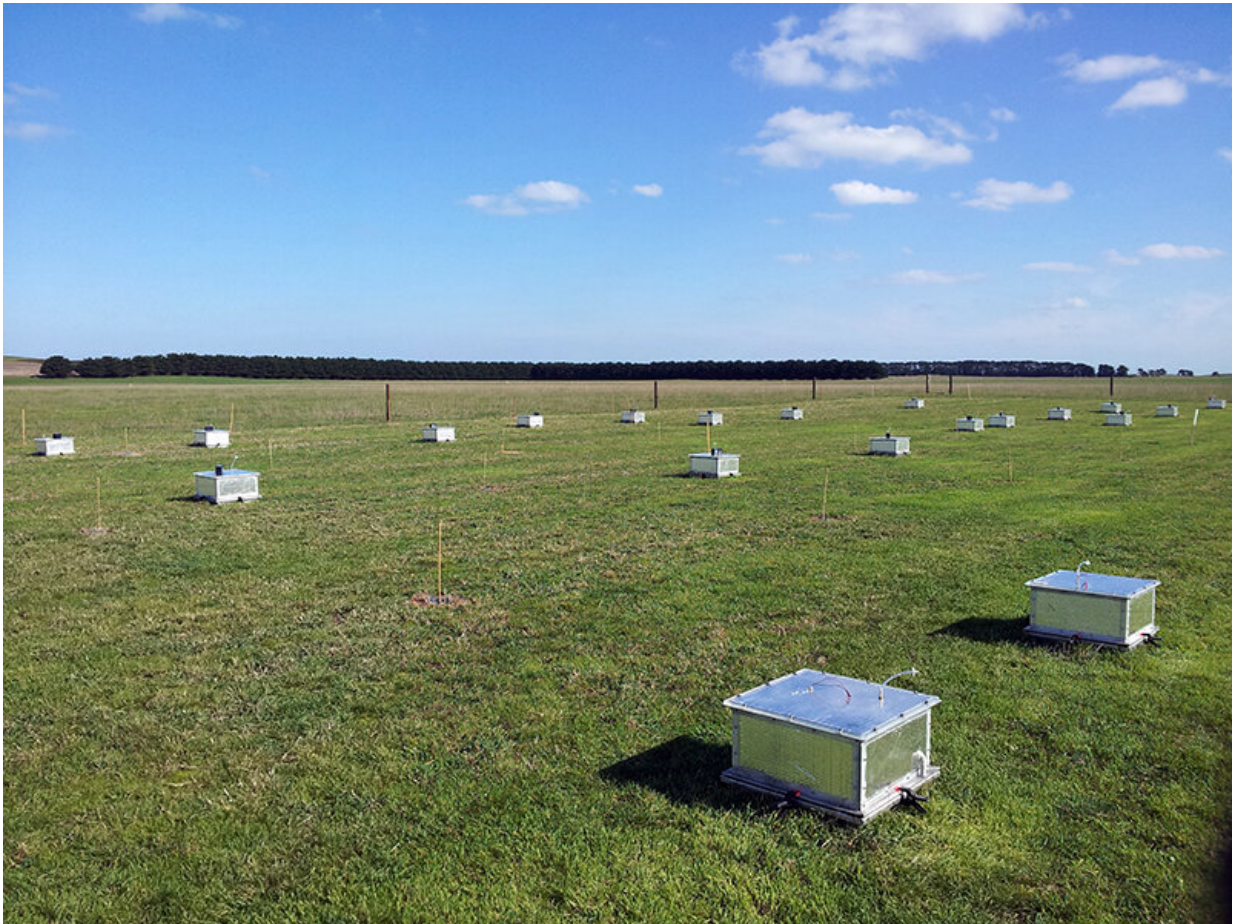
Liang and her team created a framework that accurately measures nitrogen loss across a wide variety of crops and food products. She recently presented [their research](#) at the virtual 2020 ASA-CSSA-SSSA Annual Meeting.

"This framework can capture the environmental impacts and societal costs of nitrogen losses," Liang explains. "This allows us to potentially provide information to inform consumers, producers, and policymakers."

The team hopes this research will help make major progress in making agricultural systems across the world more sustainable, less polluting, and more profitable.

Their framework measured both overall nitrogen loss and nitrogen loss intensity. The latter is the loss per unit of food or per unit of nitrogen produced. This allowed better comparisons across different crops and food items.

For example, cereal grains have a low loss intensity but a high overall loss because they are grown in such large quantities. On the other hand, an animal product like buffalo meat has a high loss intensity but a low overall loss. This is due to the small amount produced.



Static chambers are used in fields to measure greenhouse gases. This helps scientists determine the effect of fertilizers on improving nitrogen use efficiency. Credit: Shu Kee Lam

The framework reveals that the loss quantity and loss intensity vary a lot for different [food products](#), especially when compared between farmers and countries. The database includes 115 crop and 11 livestock commodities at the global scale.

Cattle contribute the most to global nitrogen pollution. They are followed by the production of rice, wheat, maize, pork, and soybeans. Beef is also the food with the highest loss intensity, followed by lamb,

pork and other livestock products. Generally, the loss intensity of livestock is much larger than the loss intensity of crop products.

"The lowest nitrogen loss for the 11 livestock products exceeds that of vegetable substitutes," Liang says. "This confirms the importance of dietary change to reduce nitrogen loss through consumption."

The nitrogen loss from fields can cause harm in multiple ways. It can cause smog and further climate change. It harms soil and water, as well as the plants and animals that live there. For humans, high levels of nitrogen in the air and water have been connected to illness.

Liang highlights that with current activities, the planet's nitrogen boundary, a "safe operating space" for humanity, is exceeded by over two-fold.

Solutions are complex. On farms themselves, there are many techniques to better manage nitrogen. These include better fertilizer technologies and practices, improved crop varieties, and following the "4 Rs." This means using the right fertilizer in the right amount at the right time in the right place. There are also ways to improve nitrogen management in livestock.



To measure greenhouse gas emissions from manure application on a celery farm, researchers covered some of the plants with chambers that would trap the gases. The metal border is the base of the chamber. Credit: Shu Kee Lam

However, Liang explains that on-the-farm solutions are only half the battle. An economic approach is also needed.

"An economic approach would provide incentives for adopting better nitrogen management practices," she says. "For instance, incentives should be given to promote sustainable measures to maintain the soil nitrogen. These include reducing the risk of soil degradation and erosion and the overuse of fertilizers."

Individuals can also adopt helpful changes, she adds. Reducing consumption of meat and reducing food waste are two options. Another is having discussions about sustainable nitrogen management.

"When we buy a washing machine or a car, we can choose a more water efficient and energy efficient product by water and energy rating," Liang says. "However, despite growing recognition of the importance of nitrogen in sustainable food production and consumption, we don't follow a similar idea for foods we eat."

Provided by American Society of Agronomy

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