

Vom Punkt in die Fläche – Kognition und Vision

Festkolloquium zu Ehren des 75. Geburtstags von

Dr. habil. Klaus Bellmann

Critical Loads: Von der Vision zur Strategie

Modelle für die Umweltpolitik

Heinz-Detlef Gregor & Hans-Dieter Nagel

8. Juni 2004



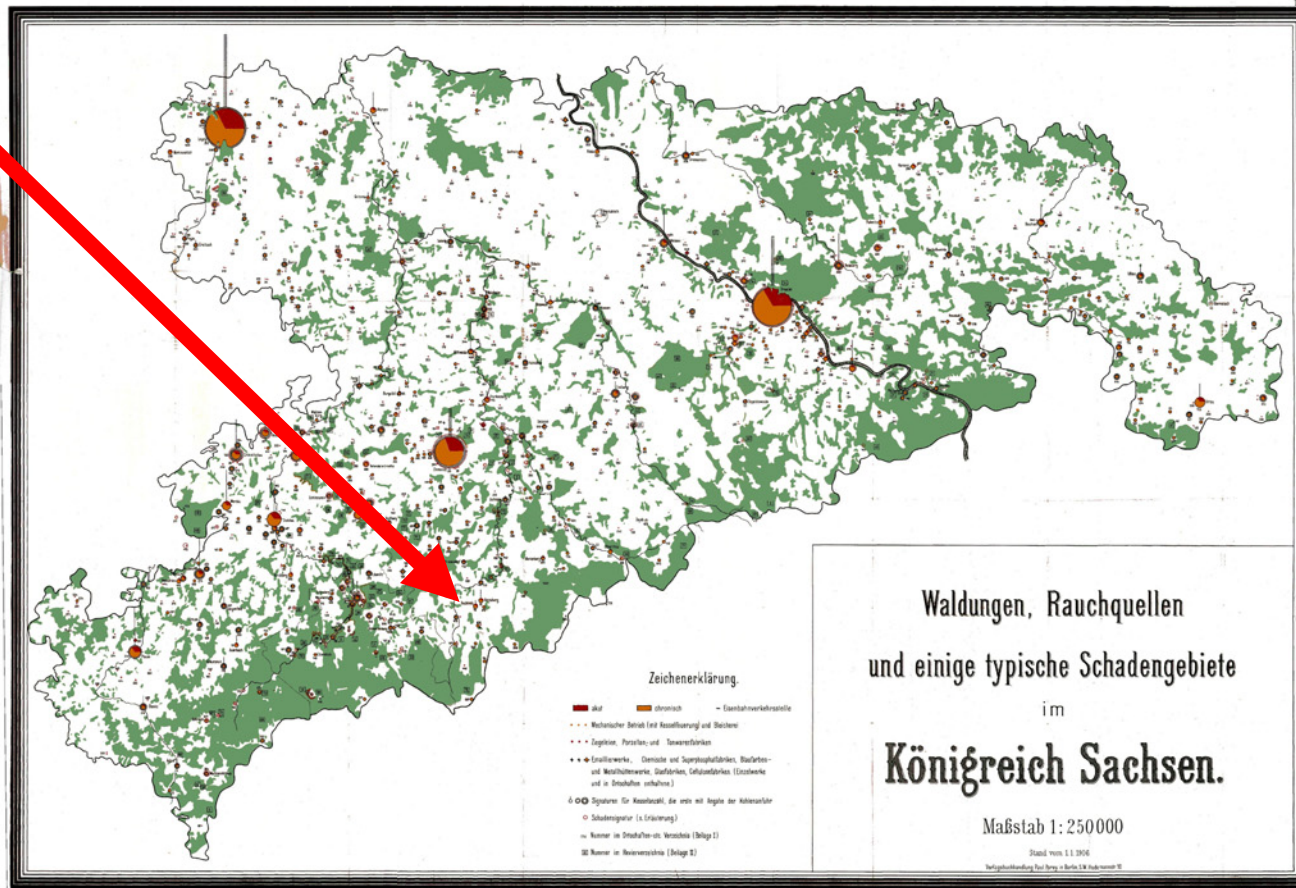
Waldungen, Rauchquellen und einige typische Schadensgebiete im Königreich Sachsen, 1906

Auftraggeber: Sächsisches Landesamt für Umwelt und Geologie
WV 0345.40

Karte 1
Erfassung und Kartierung
von ökologischen Belastungsgrenzen
im Freistaat Sachsen



ÖKO-DATA, Gesellschaft für Ökosystemanalyse und Umweltdatenmanagement mbH
Am Annafieß 4D, 15344 Strausberg



Datengrundlage:

Sammlungen von Abhandlungen über Abgase und Rauchschäden

Projektleitung: Dr H.- D. Nagel

GIS-technische Bearbeitung: H. Eitner

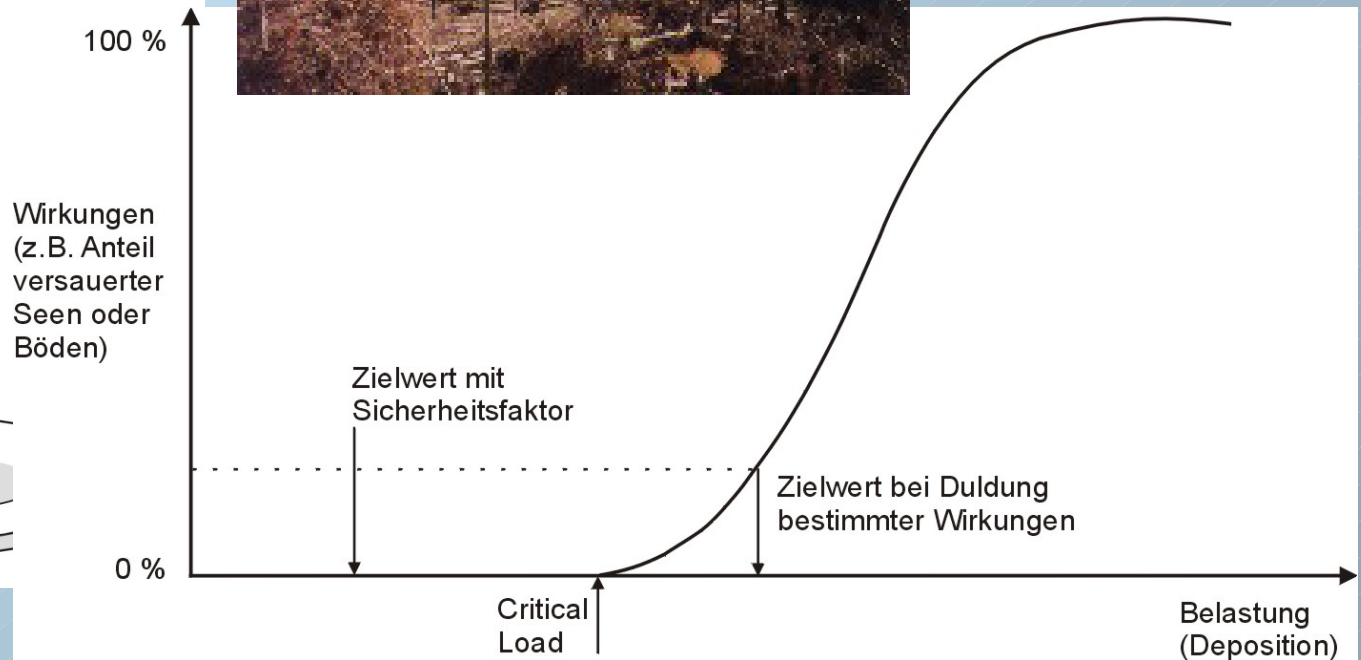
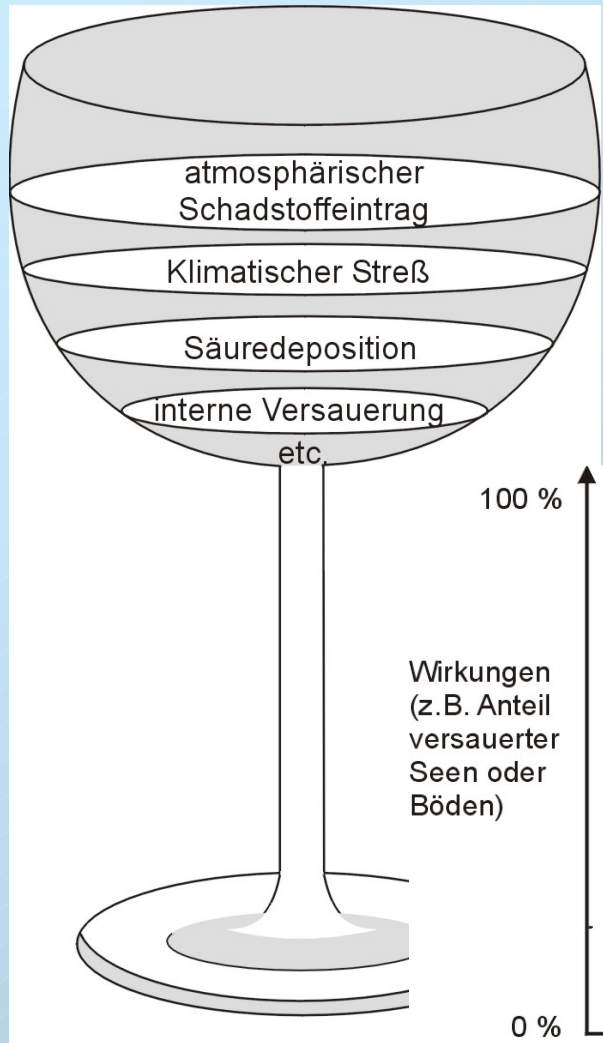


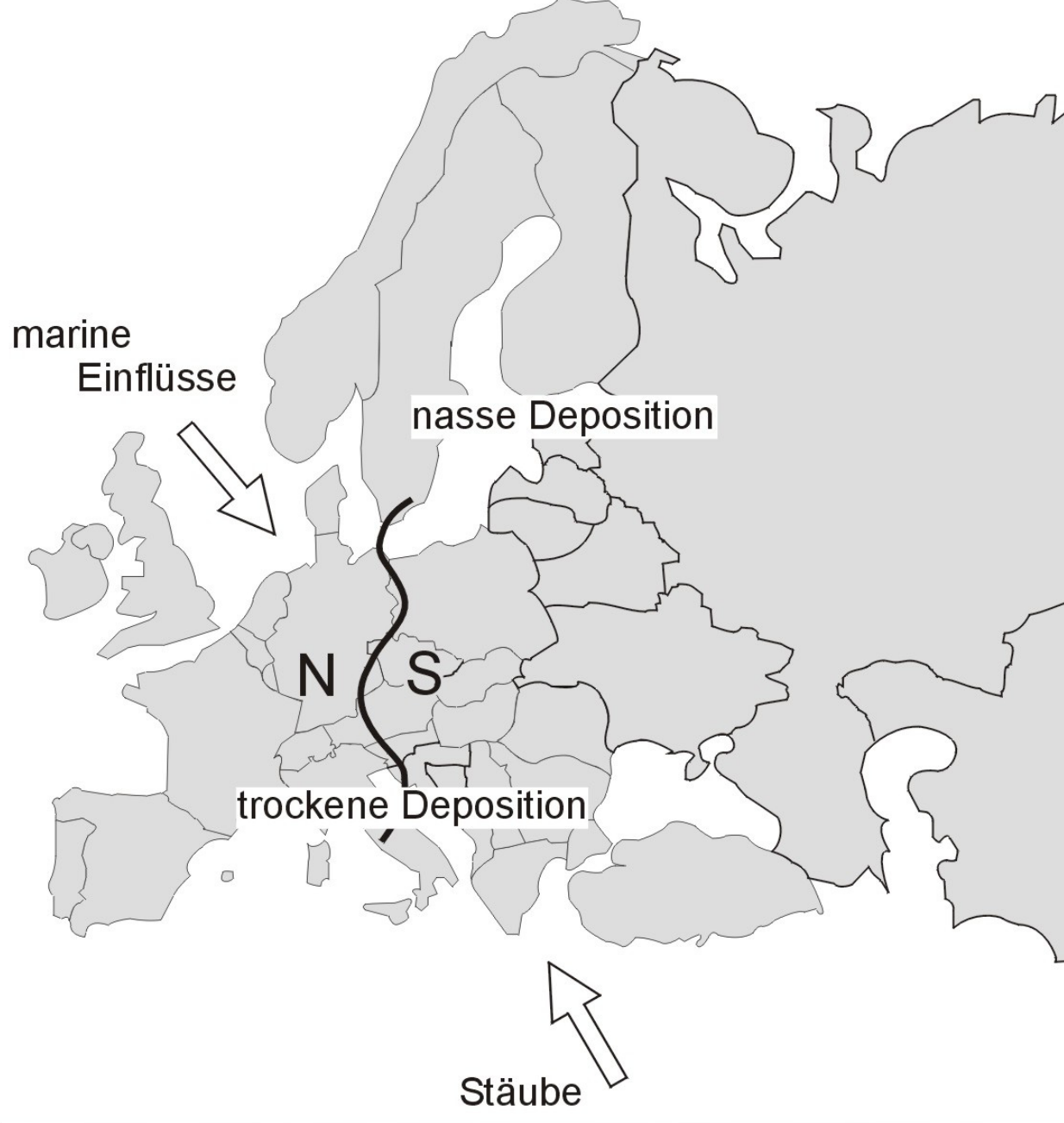
Hans-Dieter Nagel
ÖKO-DATA

Heinz-Detlef Gregor
UBA



**Umwelt
Bundes
Amt**
für Mensch und Umwelt





PEMU: Prognose und Entscheidungs-Modell Umwelt

**PEMU / Air
Protection Decision
Support System**

**An Environmental Protection Decision
Support System**

Object of Software System

PEMU is being developed as a user friendly decision support system for environmental conservation at a national level. It supplies connections between pollutant emission of point sources, emission (concentration), at receptor points or grid elements and environmental consequences. The user is provided with a tool for evaluation emission reduction strategies by scenario technique and by optimization facilities in order to calculate optimal timing of control strategies and minimal needed emission reduction to meet future goal state of environmental systems. Presently, PEMU is based on SO₂ and pine stand decline. Inclusions of dust, nitrogenous species, summer/winter emission and spruce stand impacts are being prepared.

PEMU is being developed at Central Institute of Cybernetics and Information Processes as a collaborative work mainly together with Centre of Environmental Management of the G.D.R., Meteorological Service of the G.D.R., Institute of Forest Sciences / Eberswalde, Section Forestry / Tharandt (TU Dresden). PEMU is used in designing and evaluating strategy options of pollutant control with respect to pine stand productivity and stability dynamics. Beside this, PEMU helps to identify gaps in understanding pollutant and stress driven loss of pine stand productivity in given areas.

Implemented Basis Software for Modelling and Optimization

In PEMU is included a branch specific simulation system (SONCHIES) for building validation and use of ecological models. By a hierarchy of models, the user is loaded in designing the model by an appropriate input language and aided in model validation and scenario performance by flexible facilities in sensitivity analysis, behaviour analysis, Monte Carlo studies, parameter optimization, result processing and a variety of display options. The pine stand decline model is implemented in SONCHIES. Secondly, the user is flexibly supported in preparation of decision alternatives by the multicriterial optimization system REH which yields Pareto-optimal solutions in the case of non-convex and non-connected domains of control variables, using gradient procedures or an evolution strategy based optimization package.

**PEMU
page 1**

**An Environmental Protection Decision
Support System**

PEMU

PEMU Submodels

PEMU is modular construction. It consists of the submodel "Pollutant Production and Transport" and "Forest Decline". It is open for further impact models (spruce stand decline, human impact in preparation).

Pollutant Production and Transport Model:

Inputs are:
Point source data set of emitters S; geographical position, real and effective stack height, time point of appearance of a new stack source, time point of emission reduction and its amount, actual emission of S;
Receptor point data set: geographical position, index set over i describing subregions which are intended to be considered.

For emission calculations normalized emission matrices of SO₂-conc. and dry and wet deposition (annual average) for reference emitters (diffusing in height, geographical position) are used. These matrices were computed by the Meteorological Service of the G.D.R., using a three-dimensional Euler-receptor model (see [1]).

The emission calculation can be performed by using optionally the Grid mode (10 x 10 km, 16 x 16 km) or the Receptor point mode with twenty chosen S, utilizing nonlinear spline interpolation. In order to identify the main sources being responsible for the emission at a given point P, a facility for Responsibility Analysis is implemented. After setting a threshold parameter one gets a list of mainly responsible stacks with their individual contributions to the total emission at P. For further information see [2].

Outputs are:
Pollutant concentration, wet and dry deposition for any future time point (Grid mode) or as time series (Receptor point mode), responsibility list for any point or grid element and future time point.

Pine Stand Decline Model:

Inputs are:
Receptor point data: Acidity of emission (dark analysis) and soil, soil nutrients and moisture level, approx. respective emission conc. time series for decline interval, intended future fertilization and liming.
Forest stand data: Present foliage index, age class standing volume, stem etc.
The pine decline model is based on the well established yield table equations, additional functions describing pollutant caused damage and fertilisation effects and the stand state depending mostly growth rates. All functions were provided by the Institute of Forest Sciences/Eberswalde. For further information see [3].

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**An Environmental Protection Decision
Support System**

PEMU

Outputs are:
Time series of the forest stand variables of productivity (e.g. timber growth rate, standing volume, current and sustained timber supply), stability (stem etc. density), and foliage index of needle age classes, biomass, necessity per stand or as average over a set of stands at different P.

Performances of PEMU

Scenarios yield pollutant emission inventory insights by regional classifications (risk areas) and classifications of connections between pollutant control options and forest decline dynamics.

Optimization can be performed within two frameworks: Forestry dynamics and Industrial pollutant control optimizations.

Industrial pollutant control optimization: By using REH the user is aided in solving the problem how to get the optimal control device and its optimal timing within a limited future time horizon in such a way, that for a maximal number of receptor points P, the specific necessary emission reduction due to forestry and human demands for a given future time are met, under time and budget constraints and specific abatement costs. For this task forestry based MQC-values are used which were optimized within the other optimization frame.

Forestry optimizations: The user is supported by the system in calculation of forest-MQC's. The task is to find for a given forest stand at P, the necessary emission reduction as that at a given future time point variables (e.g. foliage index, stand density, sustained timber supply) set by the user as his minimal future demands are met.

References

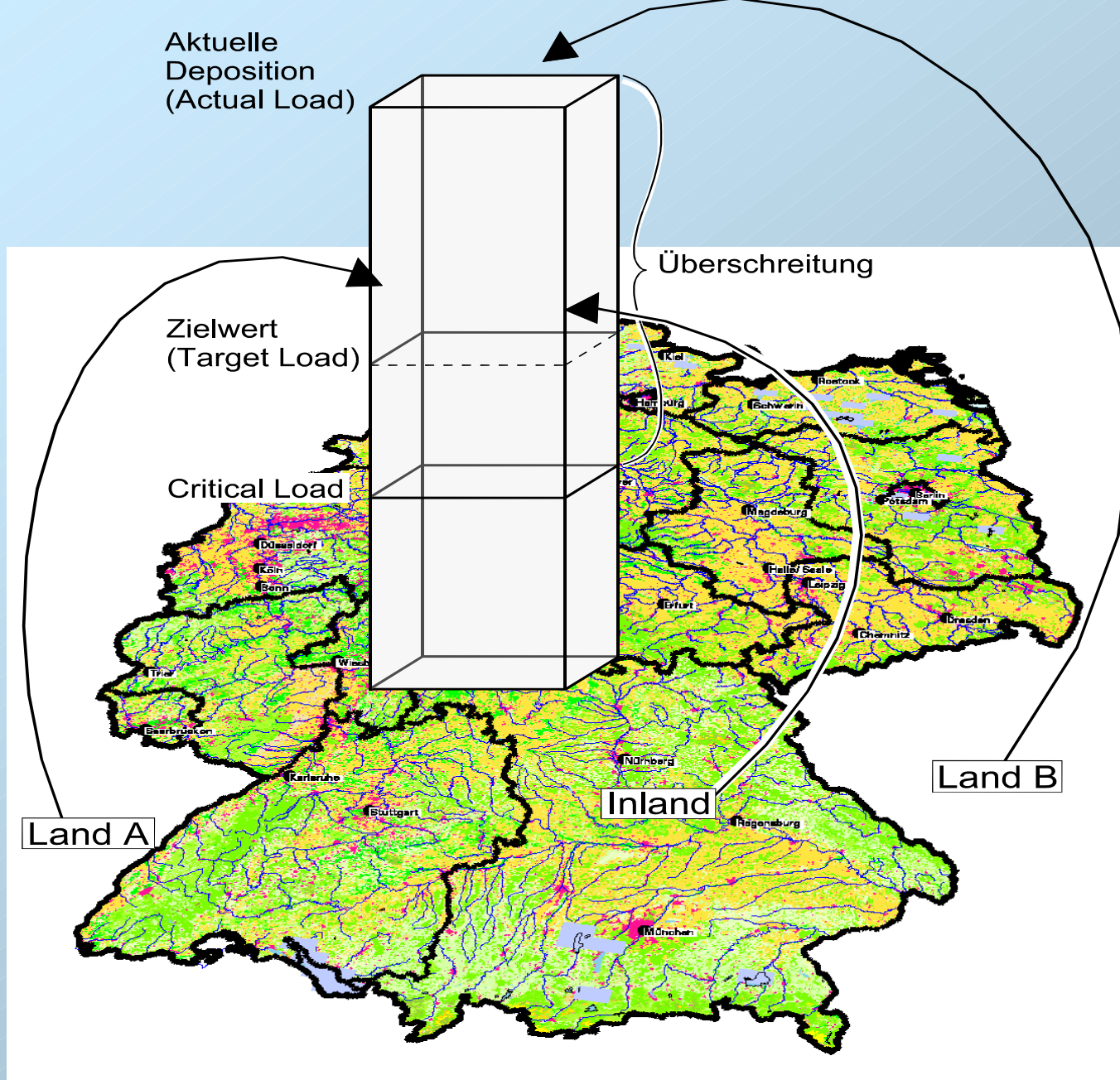
[1] Discher, H.-J., U. Damrath: Das operative regionale Ausbreitungsmodell der DDR zur Bestimmung grenzüberschreitender Schadstoffe; In: Abhandlungen des Meteorologischen Dienstes der DDR, 1986.
[2] Lasch, P., N. Model, K. Bellmann: The PEMU Transport Model Based in Emitter-Receptor Point Calculation; SAS, 1985
[3] Bellmann, K., P. Lasch, S. Anders: The PEMU Forest Impact Model FORSTK - a Pine Stand Decline and Wood Production Model; SAS, 1985

**PEMU
page 3**

References

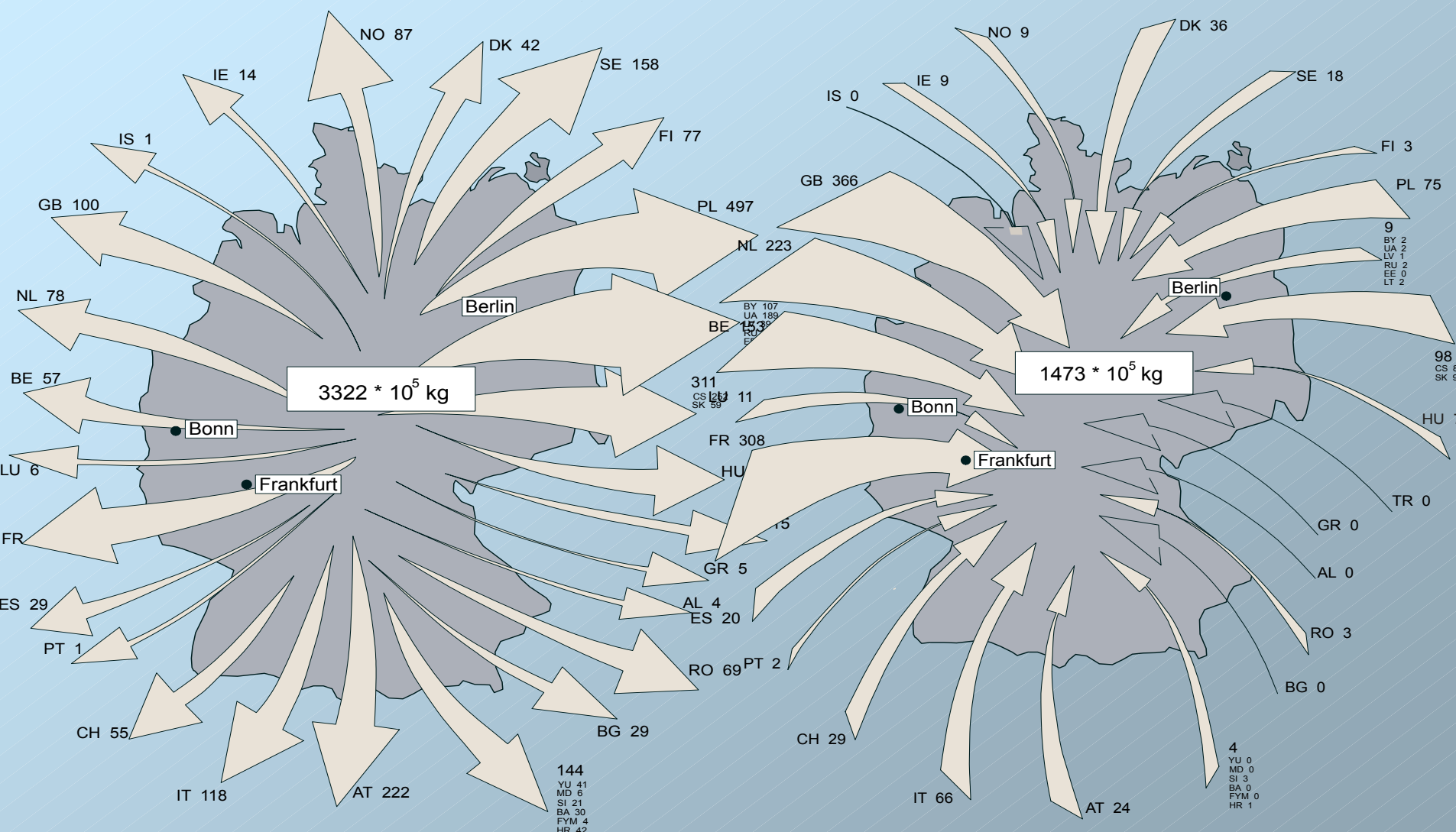
[1] Discher, H.-J., U. Damrath: Das operative regionale Ausbreitungsmodell der DDR zur Bestimmung grenzüberschreitender Schadstoffe; In: Abhandlungen des Meteorologischen Dienstes der DDR, 1986.
[2] Lasch, P., N. Model, K. Bellmann: The PEMU Transport Model Based in Emitter-Receptor Point Calculation; SAS, 1985
[3] Bellmann, K., P. Lasch, S. Anders: The PEMU Forest Impact Model FORSTK - a Pine Stand Decline and Wood Production Model; SAS, 1985



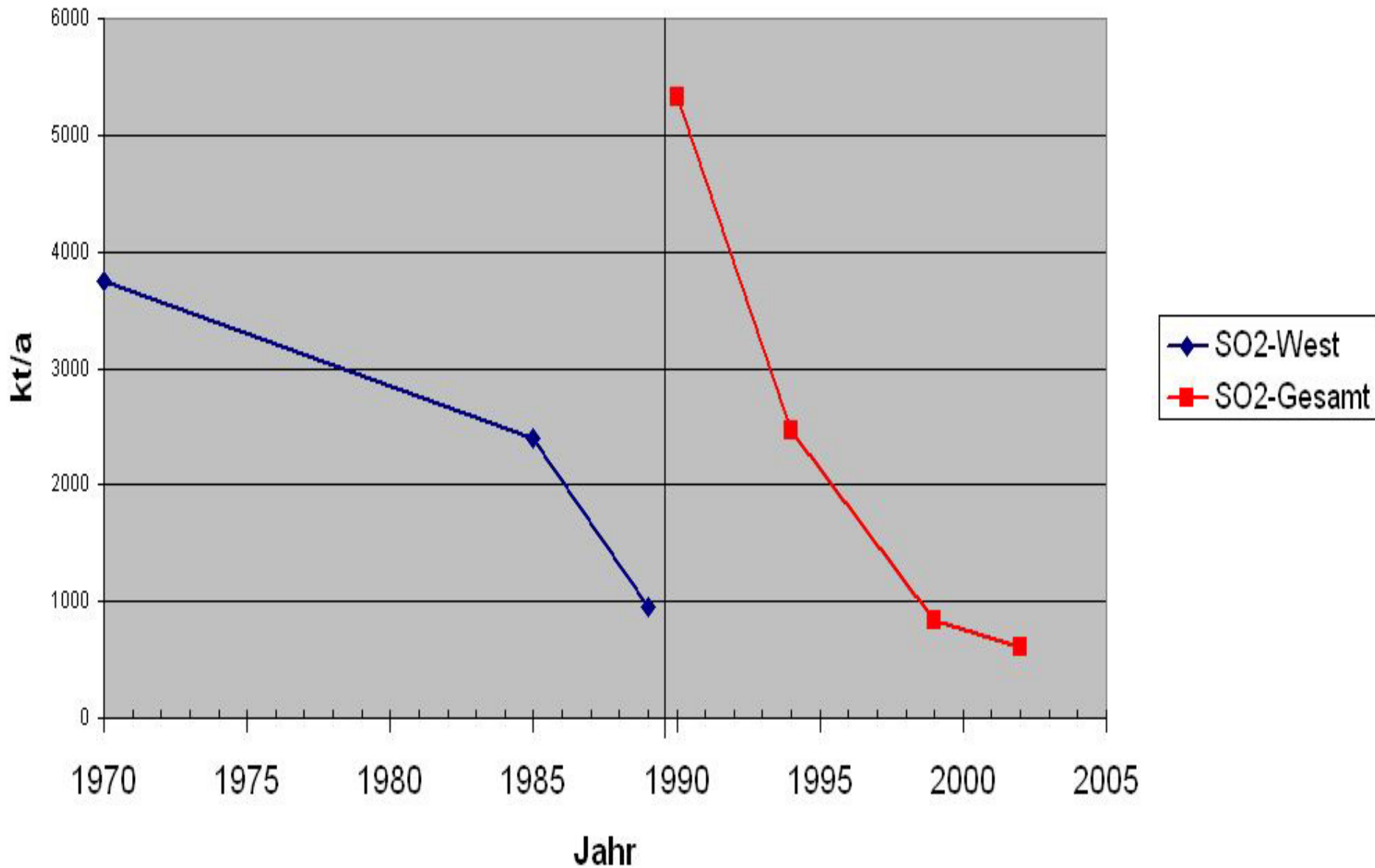


Export [10^5 kg nitrogen], i.e.
Depositions in other European
countries, caused by Germany

Import [10^5 kg nitrogen], i.e.
depositions in Germany, caused by
other European countries



SO₂-Emissionen



Institut für Ökosystemforschung

der Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR

DDR - 1130 Berlin, Magdalenenstraße 17/19

Umweltbundesamt
Bismarckplatz 1
1000 Berlin 33

Ihre Zeichen

Ihr Schreiben vom

Unsere Zeichen

Datum

A n t r a g

auf Zuwendungen des Umweltbundesamtes zur Durchführung
von Forschungsarbeiten auf dem Gebiet des Umweltschutzes

Thema des FE-Vorhabens

Zusammenführung, Vereinheitlichung und Weiterentwicklung der Forschungsansätze zur Bestimmung und Kartierung ökologischer Belastungsgrenzen unter Berücksichtigung der grenzüberschreitenden Naturraumtypen und Ökosysteme zwischen der DDR und der BRD.

Beginn und Ende des FE-Vorhabens

Beginn: sofort

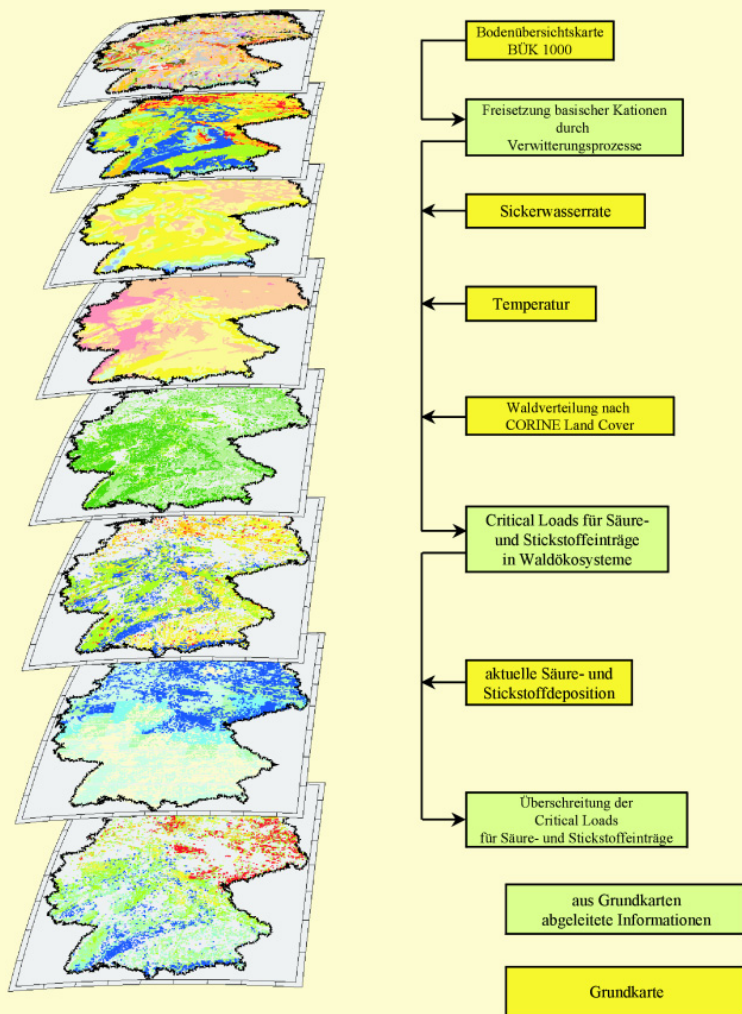
Ende : Juli 1992



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$$CL_{\max}(S) = BC_{\text{dep}}^* - Cl_{\text{dep}}^* + BC_w - BC_u - ANC_{le(crit)}$$

$$CL_{\max}(N) = N_u + N_i + \frac{CL_{\max}(S)}{(1 - f_{de})}$$

$CL_{\max}(S)$ The critical load for sulphur-based acidity

$CL_{\max}(N)$ The critical load for nitrogen-based acidity

BC_w Base cations weathering derived from soil type and parent material class

BC_{dep}^* Base cations deposition (sea salt corrected)

Cl_{dep}^* Deposition of chloride (sea salt corrected)

BC_u Base cations uptake and removal by biomass under steady state conditions

N_u Nitrogen uptake and removal by biomass under steady state conditions

N_i Long-term immobilisation of nitrogen

f_{de} Denitrification factor derived from the soil type, (between 0 and 1, lower and higher denitrification)

$ANC_{le(crit)}$ Acceptable leaching of acid neutralisation capacity

$$CL_{nut}(N) = N_u + N_i + N_{le(acc)} + N_{de}$$

$CL_{nut}(N)$ The critical load for nutrient nitrogen

N_u Nitrogen uptake and removal by biomass under steady state conditions

N_i Long-term immobilisation of nitrogen

$N_{le(acc)}$ Acceptable leaching of nitrogen

N_{de} Denitrification





Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

**UNECE Konvention über den weiträumigen
grenzüberschreitenden Transport von Luftverunreinigungen:**

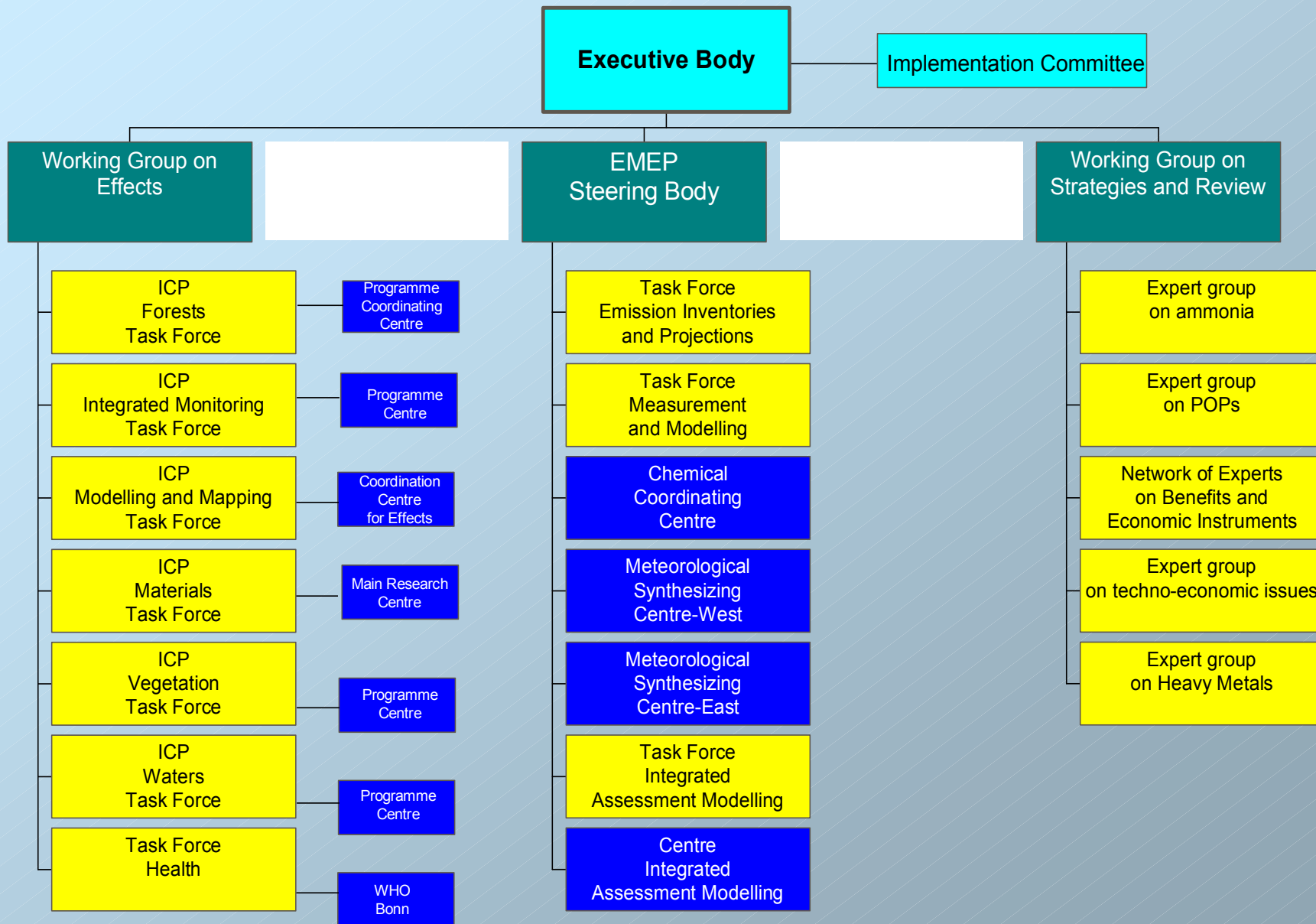
**The 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification,
Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone**

Verpflichtungen aus dem Multikomponenten-Protokoll

Protokolle im Rahmen des Übereinkommens über weiträumige grenzüberschreitende Luftverunreinigung von 1979 der UN ECE (Wirtschaftskommission der UN für Europa; BGBl. 1982 II S. 373)

Protokoll	Verpflichtungen	Stand
Finanzierungsprotokoll EMEP 1984	Leistung von Pflichtbeiträgen zur langfristigen Finanzierung der Messung und Bewertung der weiträumigen Übertragung von Luftschadstoffen	Ratifiziert (BGBl. 1989 II S. 421)
1. Schwefelprotokoll 1985	30%-Reduzierung der nationalen Schwefeldioxidemissionen (SO ₂) bis 1993, verglichen mit 1980	Ratifiziert (BGBl. 1986 II S. 1116)
Stickstoffprotokoll 1988	Einfrieren der Stickstoffemissionen (NO _x) bis 1994 auf der Basis von 1987; Deutschland verpflichtet sich zusammen mit weiteren 11 Staaten zu einer 30%-Reduzierung bis spätestens 1989, verglichen mit 1985	Ratifiziert (BGBl. 1990 II S. 1278)
VOC-Protokoll 1991	Reduzierung der Emissionen flüchtiger Kohlenwasserstoffe (VOC) um mindestens 30% bis 1999, verglichen mit 1988	Ratifiziert (BGBl. 1994 II S. 2358)
2. Schwefelprotokoll 1994	Festlegung nationaler Emissionsobergrenzen für SO ₂ für die Jahre 2000, 2005, 2010; erstmals auf der Grundlage eines wirkungsorientierten Ansatzes	Ratifiziert (BGBl. 1998 II S. 130)
Schwermetallprotokoll 1989	Regelung zur Verringerung der Emissionen der Schwermetalle Cadmium, Blei und Quecksilber	Ratifiziert 2003
POP-Protokoll 1989	Regelung zur Verringerung der Emissionen von 16 persistenten organischen Verbindungen (u.a. DDT, Dioxine, PCB, Furane)	Ratifiziert (BGBl. 2002 II S. 803)
Multikomponentenprotokoll 1999	Gleichzeitige Bekämpfung von Versauerung, Eutrophierung und bodennahem Ozon durch die Festlegung von länderspezifischen Emissionshöchstmenge für SO ₂ , NO _x , NH ₃ und VOC, die ab 2010 nicht mehr überschritten werden dürfen.	Gezeichnet 1999





Artikel 2

Ziel

Ziel dieses Protokolls ist es, die anthropogenen Emissionen von Schwefel, Stickstoffoxiden, Ammoniak und flüchtigen organischen Verbindungen, die aufgrund von Versauerung, Eutrophierung oder bodennahem Ozon infolge weiträumigen grenzüberschreitenden atmosphärischen Transports wahrscheinlich nachteilige Auswirkungen auf die menschliche Gesundheit, die natürlichen Ökosysteme, Materialien und Ernten haben, zu begrenzen und zu verringern, und soweit wie möglich zu gewährleisten, dass die atmosphärischen Depositionen oder Konzentrationen langfristig und schrittweise sowie unter Berücksichtigung des wissenschaftlichen Fortschritts folgende Werte nicht überschreiten:(...)



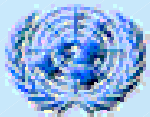
Artikel 8

Forschung, Entwicklung und Überwachung

Die Vertragsparteien fördern Forschung, Entwicklung, Überwachung und Zusammenarbeit in Bezug auf

- a) die internationale Harmonisierung von Methoden zur Berechnung und Bewertung nachteiliger Auswirkungen, mit denen die durch dieses Protokoll erfassten Stoffe in Verbindung gebracht werden, zur Verwendung bei der **Festlegung von kritischen Eintragsraten und kritischen Konzentrationen** und, sofern erforderlich, die Ausarbeitung von Verfahren für eine solche Harmonisierung;
(.....)

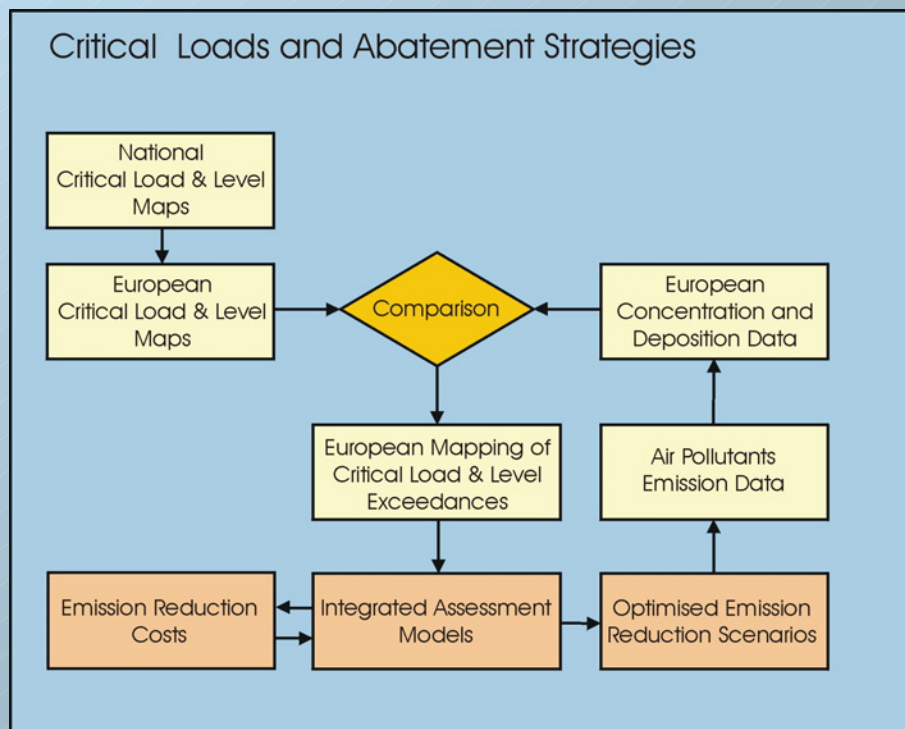
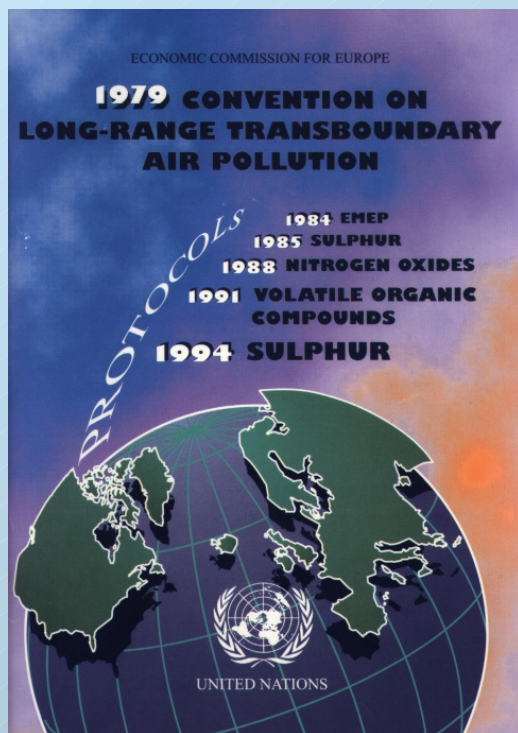




UNECE

Environment and Human Settlements Division

Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution



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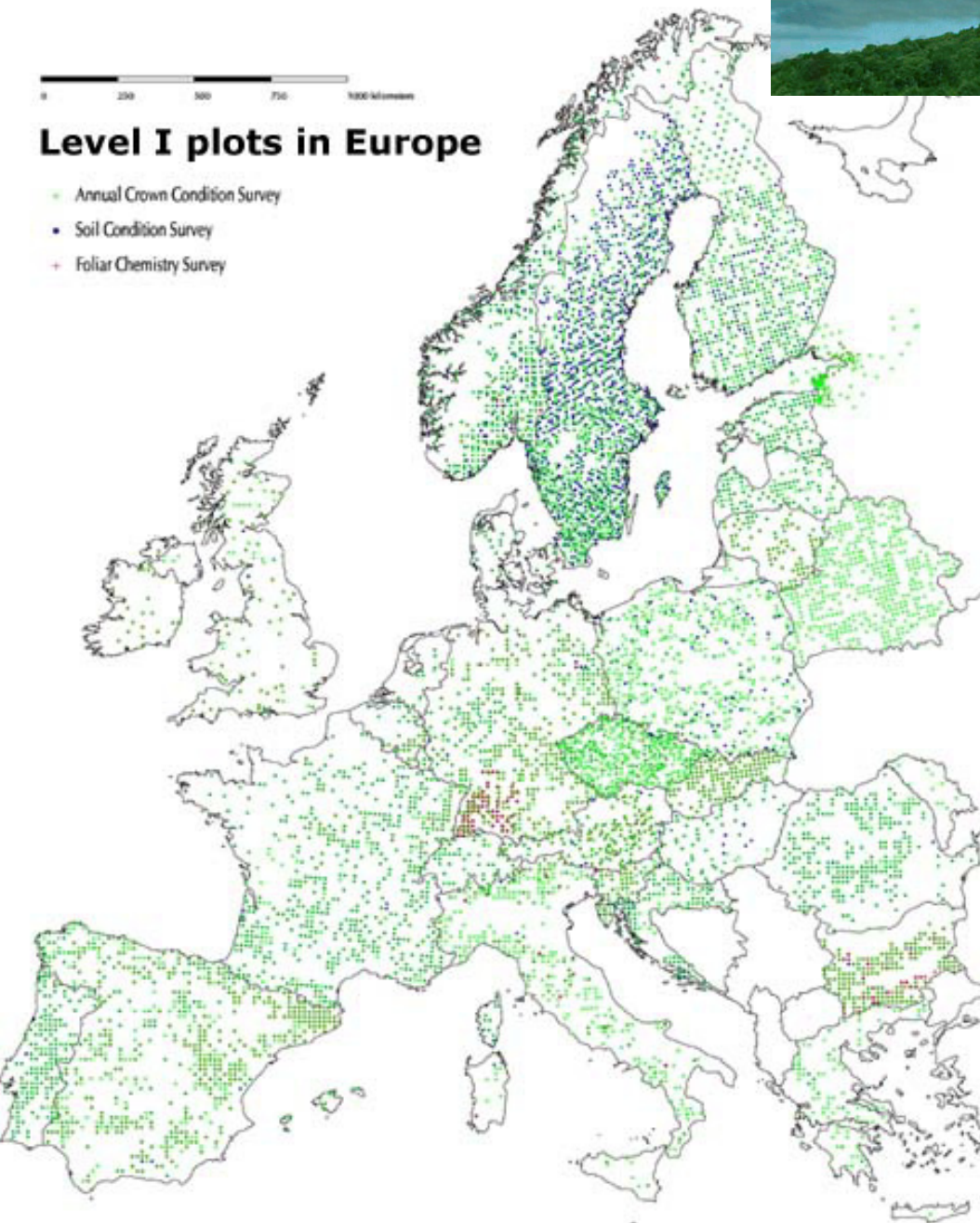
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Bundes
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für Mensch und Umwelt



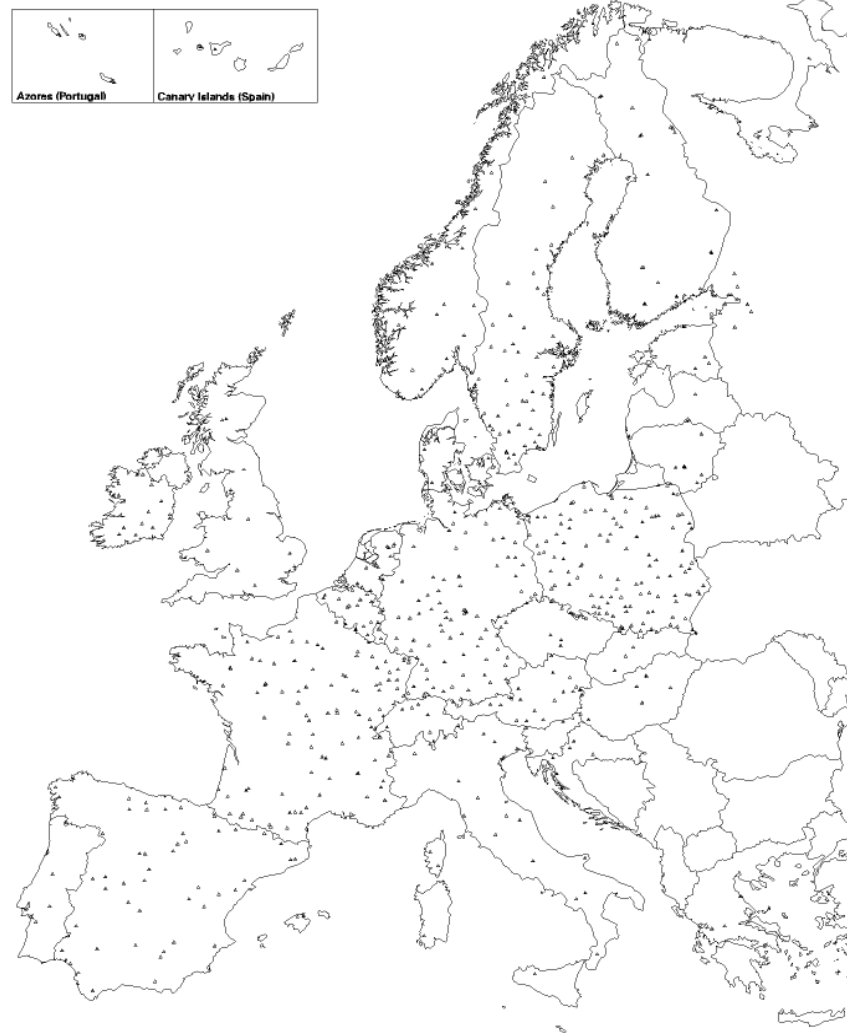
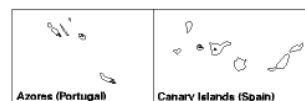
0 250 500 750 1000 Kilometers

Level I plots in Europe

- Annual Crown Condition Survey
- Soil Condition Survey
- Foliar Chemistry Survey



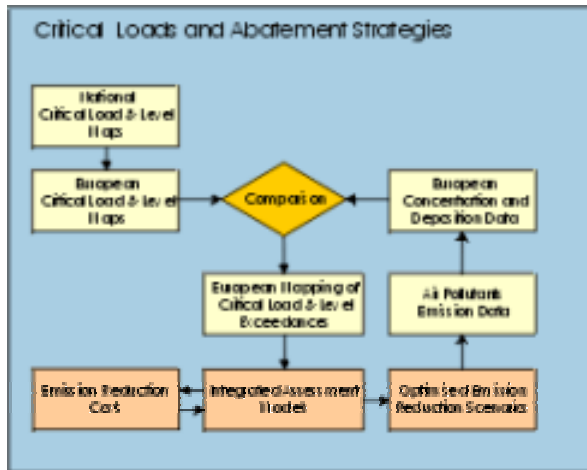
Level II plots



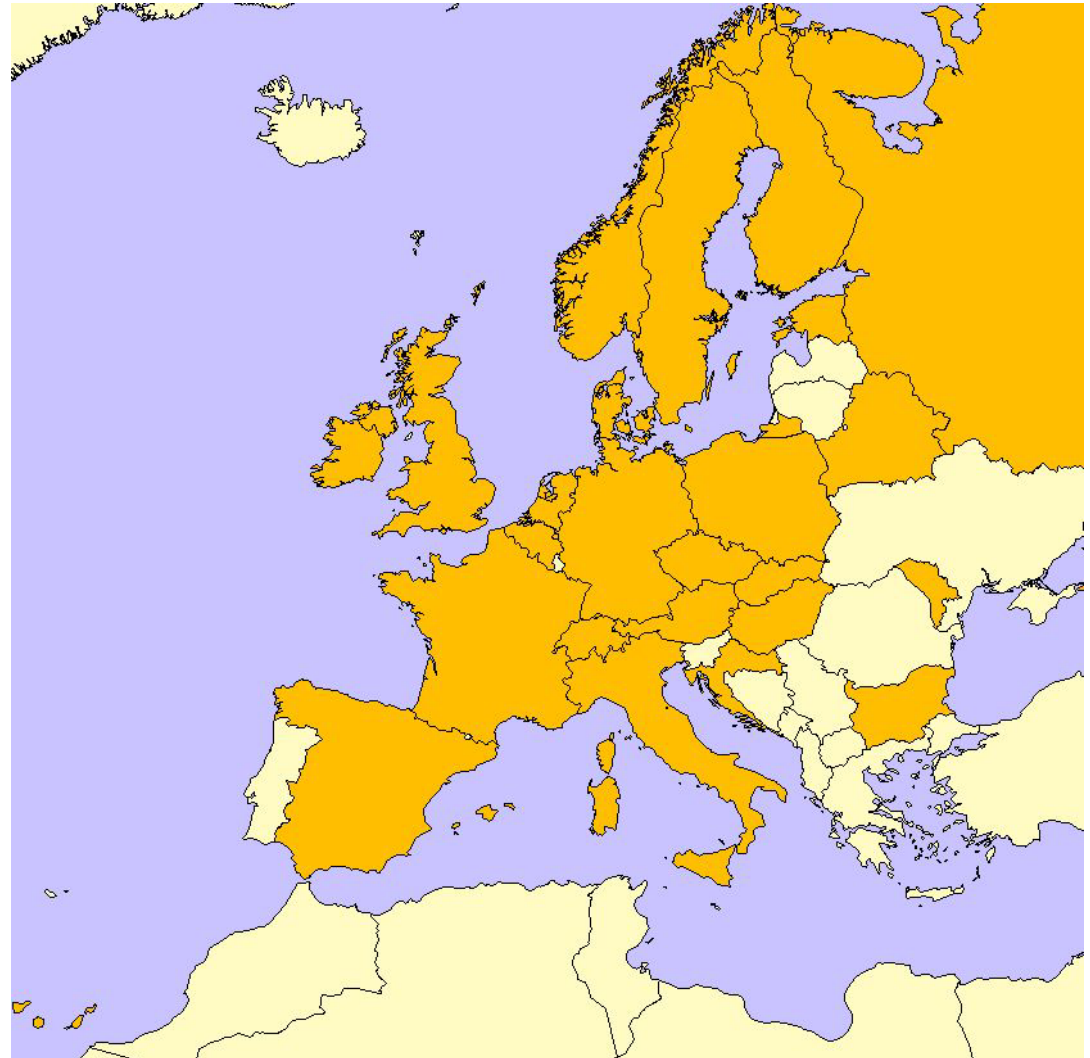
Projection: AMBERIAZIMITHAI
M. Fournier, PCC-GIS
Hamburg, 05/2007

0 250 500 750 1000 Kilometers

$$CL_{tot}(N) = N_v + N_i + \frac{N_{at(ACC)}}{1 - f_{de}}$$



International Cooperative Programme on Modelling and Mapping of Critical Loads & Levels and Air Pollution Effects, Risks and Trends



Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone

HERALDING
20 YEARS
OF INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION
TO REDUCE
AIR POLLUTION



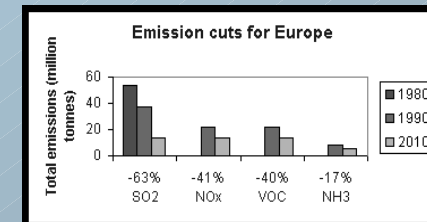
NEW AIR POLLUTION PROTOCOL

TO SAVE LIVES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

On 1 December, Environment Ministers from Europe and North America met in Gothenburg (Sweden) to sign a new Protocol to the UN/ECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. It is the Convention's second protocol since its adoption at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE) exactly 20 years ago.

The Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone aims to cut emissions of sulphur, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and ammonia from energy generation, industrial sources, motor vehicles, agriculture and products.

The Protocol sets reduction targets for all four pollutants. By 2010, sulphur emissions should be cut by 63%, nitrogen oxides by 41%, VOC emissions by 40% and its ammonia emissions by 17% compared to their 1980 levels. Each country's individual ceilings depend (a) on the impact that emissions have on public health and (b) on the vulnerability of the environment that they pollute.



Schadstoff	Emissionen		Emissionsziele		Reduktion
			Multi-schadstoffprotokoll	Entwurf NEC-Richtlinie ¹⁾	
	1980	1990	2010	2010	(Basisjahr 1990)
Schwefel [kt SO ₂]	7514	5313	550	520	- 90 %
Stickoxide [kt NO ₂]		2693	1081	1051	- 61 %
Ammonium [kt NH ₃]		764	550	550	- 28 %
Flüchtige organische Verbindungen [kt VOC]		3195	995	995	- 69 %

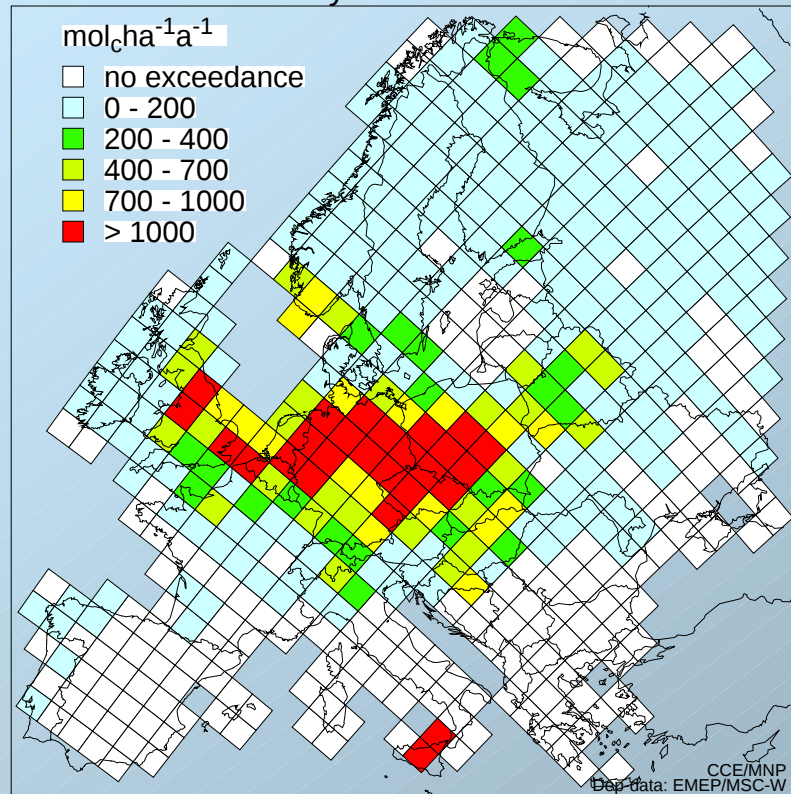
¹⁾ Stand Oktober 2001



Exceedance of critical loads of acidity due to sulphur and nitrogen depositions in 1990 (left) and 2010 (Gothenburg Protocol; right)

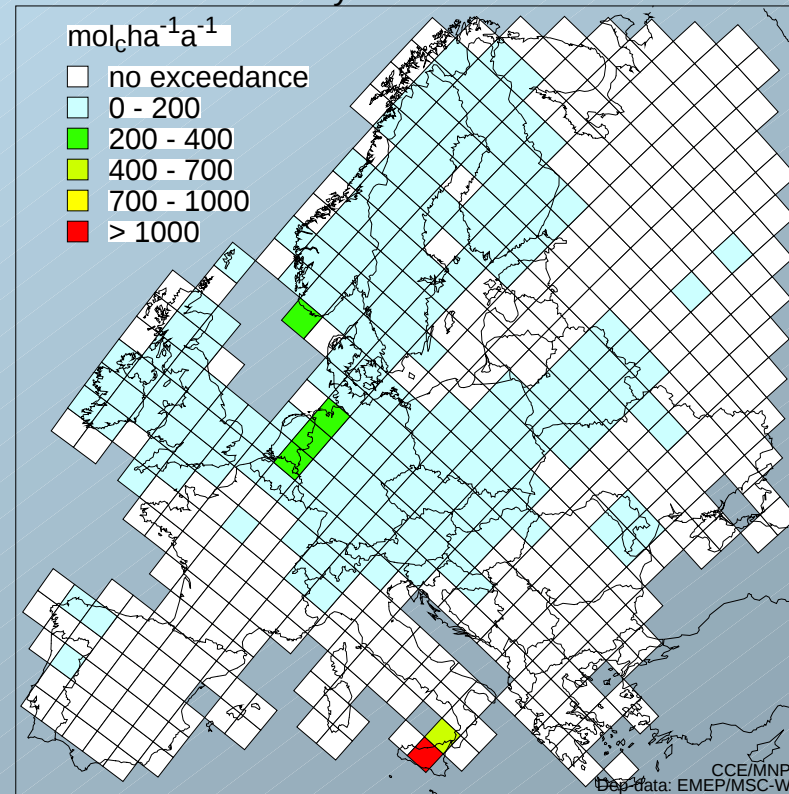
Exceedance of acidity CLs

1990



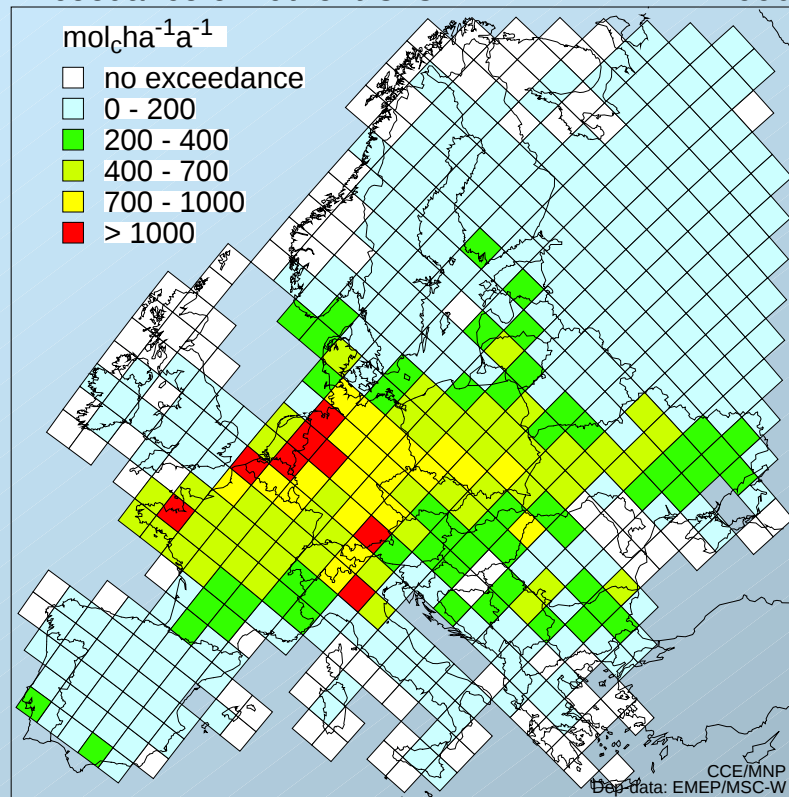
Exceedance of acidity CLs

2010

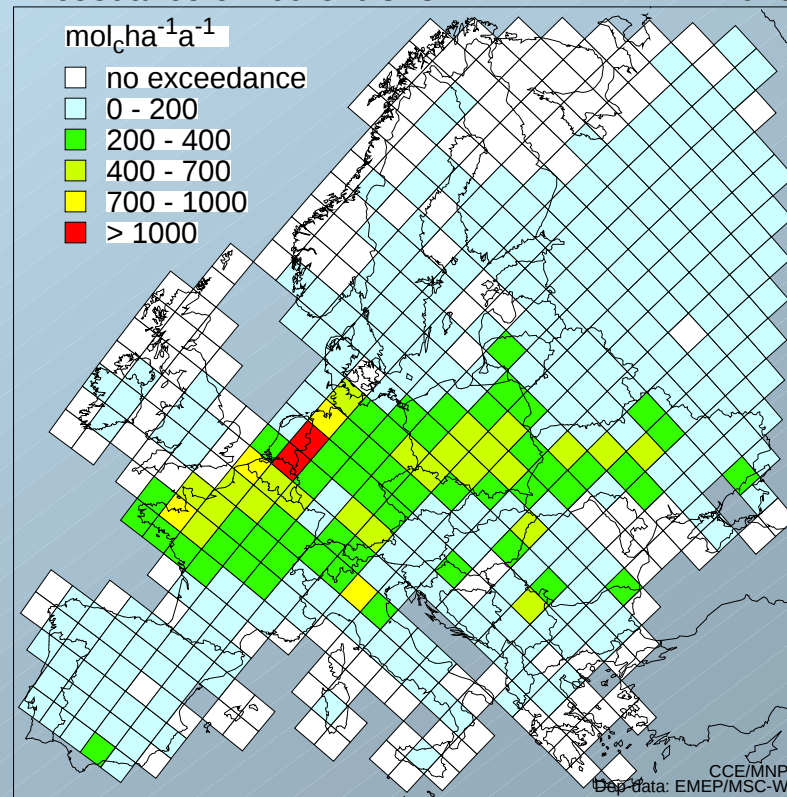


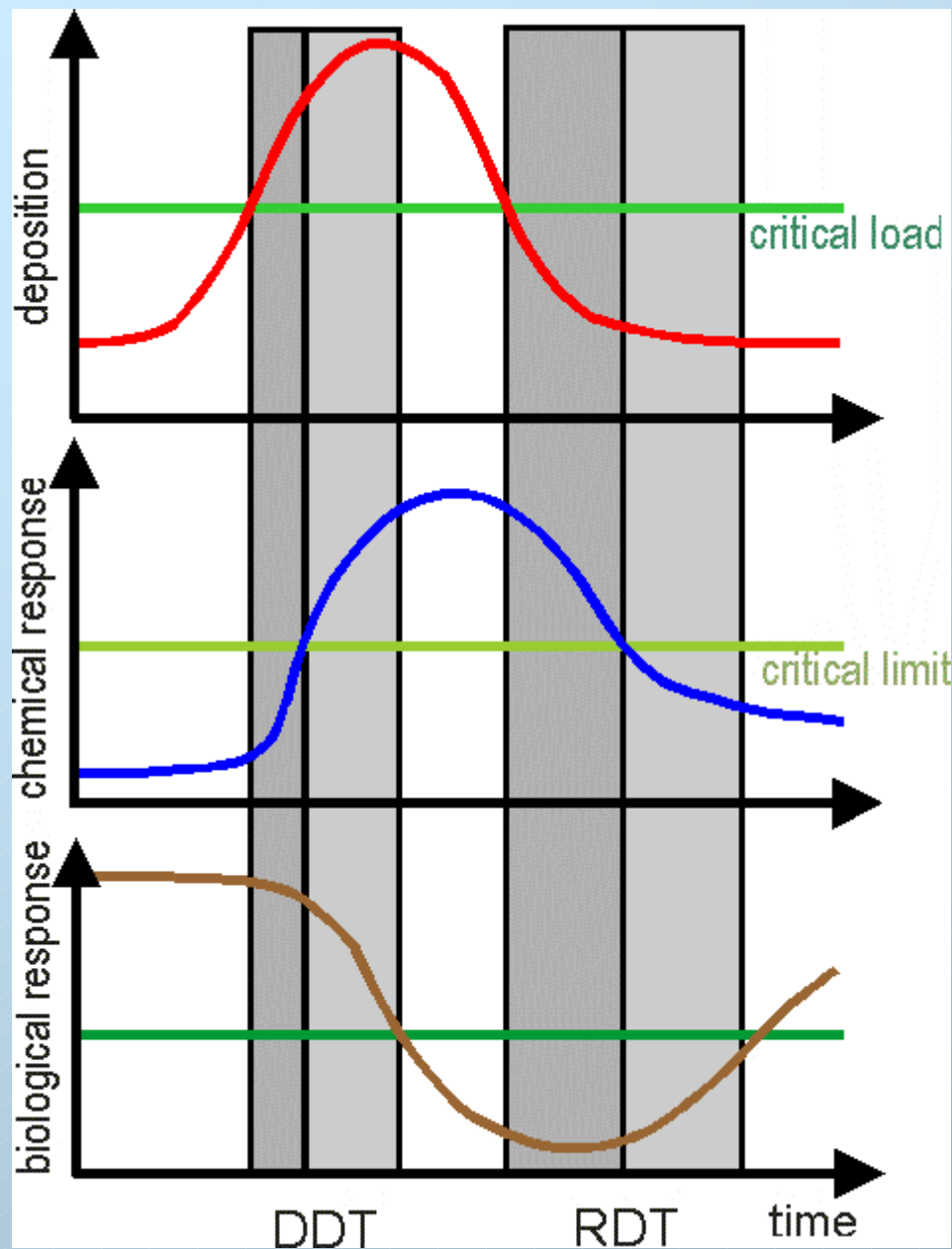
Exceedance of critical loads of nutrient nitrogen due to nitrogen depositions in 1990 (left) and 2010 (Gothenburg Protocol; right)

Exceedance of nutrient CLs 1990



Exceedance of nutrient CLs 2010

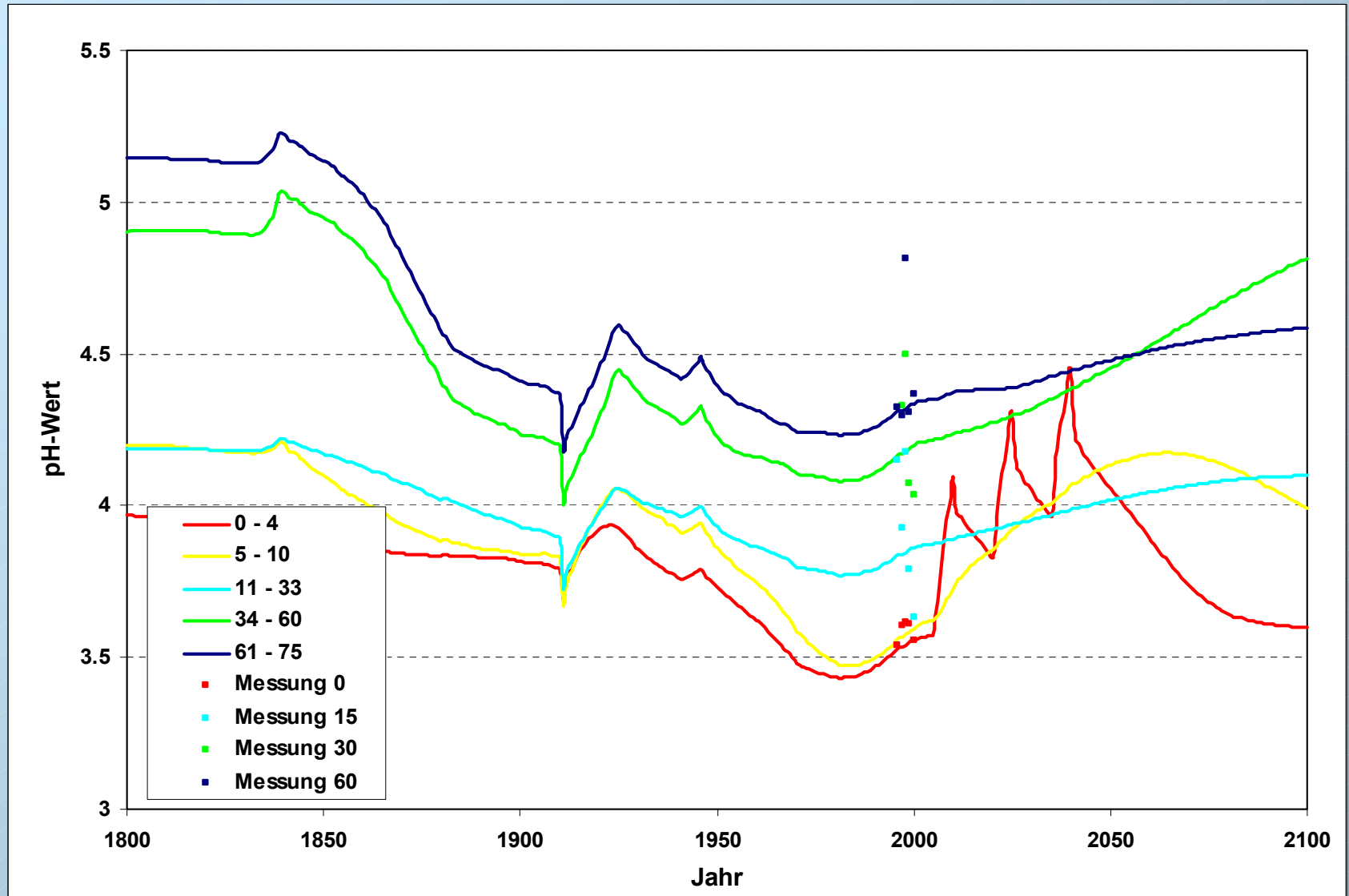




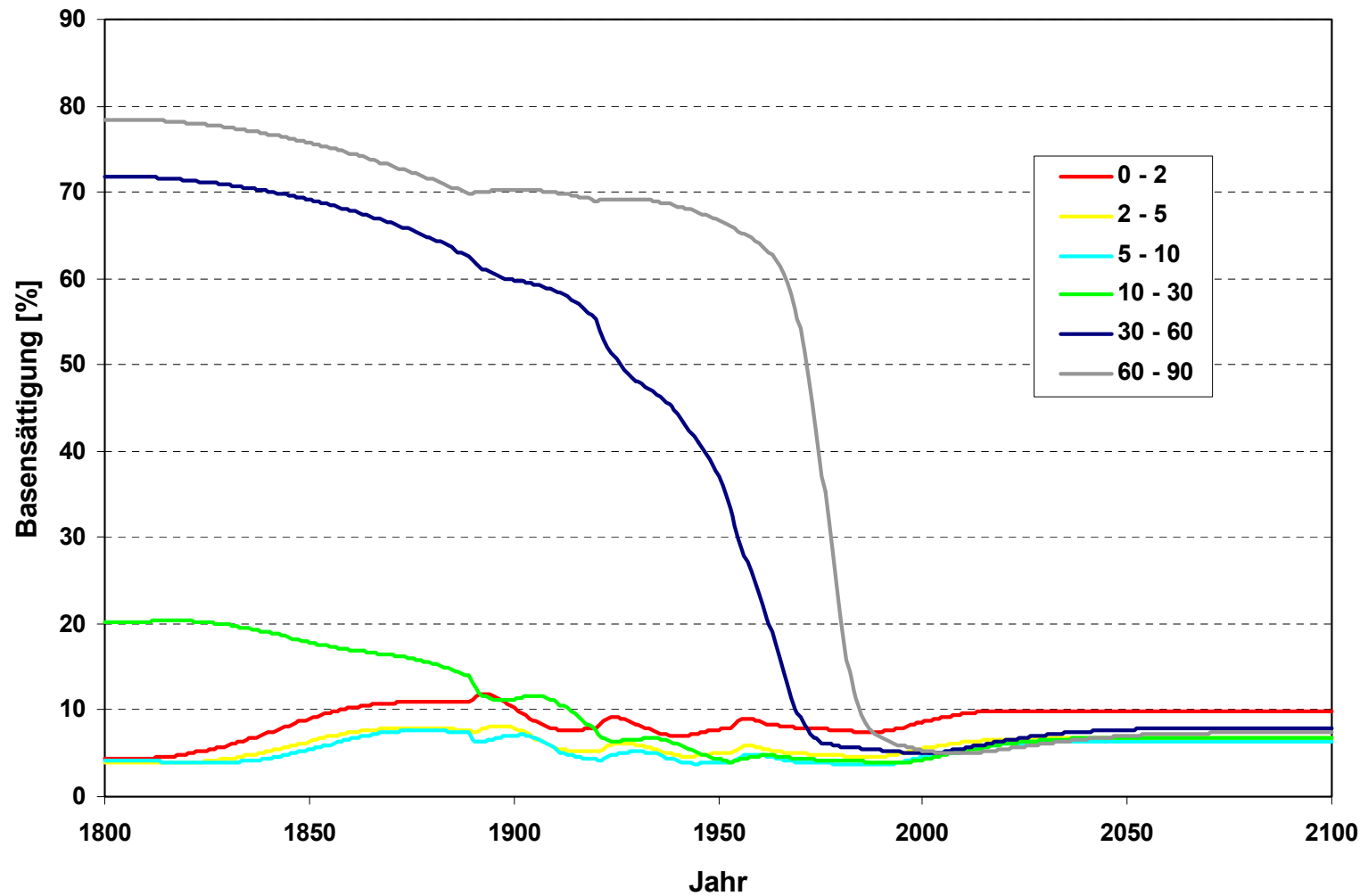
DDT =
Damage delay time

RDT =
Recovery delay time

Level II plot 802 Heidelberg: pH (with liming scenario)



Level II plot 506 Elberndorf: Base saturation



Dir, lieber Klaus Bellmann,
mit unseren Glückwünschen
und unserer Gratulation zum 75.
auch im Namen der Konvention...
herzlichen Dank für die Inspiration !



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