# Statistical data

A two-stepped approach was used to collated preprocess statistical data for Portugal due to annual heterogeneity in data available and spatial resolution. Firstly, data was collated for the agricultural census’ years – 1989, 1999 and 2009 -, at the municipality scale. This includes key statistical data such as animal population, crop areas and yields and other specific parameters useful when calculating nutrient flows in Portugal (Table XX). For the remaining years – 1987 until 2017 -, data are only available at the regional level, particularly at the agrarian region level. Moreover, because data categories and subcategories are not the same for the agricultural census years and the remaining years, a harmonization preprocess treatment was applied.

### Local data - Municipality

Data from the agricultural census years is quite more detailed than in the other years, not only in terms of spatial resolution but also due to the existence of interesting data that can be inputted to the model. Table XXX summarizes the key data collated at the municipality level, which regards livestock population, crop areas and the irrigated areas of different crops using different irrigation methods.

Table 1. Main activity data collated from the agricultural census years – 1989, 1999 and 2009.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **Parameter** | **Description** |
| **AG\_census** | **Animal population**  (heads yr-1) | Cattle:   * Male calves (<1 yr, 1-2 yr, > 2 yr); female calves (<1 yr, 1-2 yr, > 2 yr); beef calves (young); Dairy and non dairy cows   Equides:   * Horses, Other\_equidae   Goats:   * Goats (total)   Sheep:   * Ewes (total)   Rabbits:   * Rabbits (total)   Pigs:   * Sows (total); Pigs (< 20 kg, 20 – 50 kg, > 50 kg); Other swine   Poultry:   * Laying/reproductive hens (total); Broilers; Ducks, geese and turkeys |
| **Crop areas** (ha yr-1) | Cereals:   * Oat, barley, triticale, rice, maize, wheat, rye   Pulses:   * Beans, chickpea, other dried pulses   Potato:   * Potato   Industry:   * Other industry crops, sunflower   Fresh fruits:   * Apple, pears, peach, cherry, other fresh fruits   Citrus:   * Orange, tangerine, lemon   Dried nuts:   * Almond, nuts, chestnut   Olive grove:   * Olive grove   Vineyard:   * Vineyard   Forage:   * Forage maize, annual mixtures, forage oat, forage roots, forage sorghum, other forage   Horticulture:   * Intensive, extensive   Pastures:   * Intensive (temporary), extensive (permanent |
|  | **Irrigated areas** (ha yr-1) | Data are available for crops irrigated by 7 different irrigation methods: gravity (furrow, other gravity), localized (micro-sprinkler, drip) and sprinklers (sprinkler, gun and center pivot). |
|  | **Other params** | Manure:   * Fraction of manure applied to the soils, discharge to rivers, transported to other municipalities |

### Regional data – NUTS2, Agrarian Region

Data outside of the agricultural census years was mostly collated at the agrarian region level. This applies, for instance, to livestock population, crop areas and crop yields. Data for animal products such as milk was, however, only available at the NUTS2 level for the period 2003-2017. Furthermore, the availability of data for this period sometimes was limited to specific years (e.g., 1989,1993,1995,1999,2003,2005,2007,2009,2013,2015).

Table 2. Main activity data collated for the period 1987-2017 at the agrarian region scale or NUTS2 level

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **Parameter** | **Description** |
| **Outside\_**  **AG\_census** | **Animal population**  (heads yr-1) | Cattle:   * Male calves (<1 yr, 1-2 yr, > 2 yr); female calves (<1 yr, 1-2 yr, > 2 yr); beef calves (young); Dairy and non dairy cows   Equides:   * Horses, Other\_equidae   Goats:   * Goats (total)   Sheep:   * Ewes (total)   Rabbits:   * Rabbits (total)   Pigs:   * Pregnant and non-pregnant sows; Pigs (< 20 kg, 20 – 50 kg, > 50 kg); Other swine   Poultry:   * Laying and reproductive hens (total); Broilers; Ducks, geese and turkeys |
| **Crop areas** (ha yr-1)  **Crop yields** (kg dry-matter ha-1 yr-1) | Cereals:   * Oat, barley, triticale, rice, irrigated maize, rainfed maize, wheat, rye   Pulses:   * Beans, chickpea   Potato:   * Rainfed potato, irrigated potato   Industry:   * Tomato, sunflower   Fresh fruits:   * Apple, pears, peach, cherry, plum, fig   Citrus:   * Orange, tangerine, lemon   Dried nuts:   * Almond, nuts, chestnut   Olive grove:   * Olive grove   Vineyard:   * Vineyard   Forage:   * Forage maize, annual mixtures, forage oat, forage roots, forage sorghum   Horticulture:   * Intensive, extensive   Pastures:   * Intensive (temporary), extensive (permanent |
| **Animal products** | Milk:   * Dairy cow, dairy ewes and dairy goats (tonnes milk yr-1) |

### Data harmonization at the municipality scale over time

# Atmospheric deposition

Atmospheric deposition was only calculated for nitrogen, while phosphorus dust deposition was assumed negligible. Data for wet and dry deposition was collated from EMEP for the period 2000-2017. For the remaining years (i.e., 1987-1999), atmospheric N deposition was scaled according to total annual ammonia emissions and using the year 2000 as baseline. For the *i*th cell grid and respective municipality, N deposition was computed as:

Atmospheric N deposition was calculated separately for the the different fertiliser allocation mechanisms implemented (i.e., with or without manure surplus and the two different approaches employed; **currently only method 1 is implemented**), as these heavily influence total ammonia emissions. See “Gaseous Emissions – Ammonia (NH3) section” for detailed explanation of the methods behind the different approaches used.

# Biological N fixation

Biological N fixation (BNF) was computed separately for forage (Intensive and Extensive\_pasture) and grain legumes (pulses) following the methodology described in (Baddeley et al., 2014). Evidently, BNF was calculated only for nitrogen. For forage legumes, BNF was calculated as:

where BNF is the N fixed by a crop (kg N yr-1) , Nretention is the N retained within the biomass of a given crop (kg N ha-1 yr-1) and N fixation coefficient a fixed parameter (Table XX).

Table 3. Parameters used to calculate the N fixed in forage legumes in Pastures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop | N\_retention | N\_fixation | N\_fixed |
| Intensive\_pasture | 92 | 0.05 | 4.6 |
| Extensive\_pasture | 54 | 0.05 | 2.7 |

For grain legumes, the total N fixed by a crop was calculated by applying a crop-specific fraction of total N in crop biomass that was fixed from atmospheric N2 (Ndfa; %Nbiomass) to the total N in crop biomass. All the parameters collated from (Baddeley et al., 2014) are displayed in Table XX.

The total N in crop biomass (Nbiomass; kg N yr-1) was computed as:

Thus, the N fixed by grain legumes (BNF; kg N yr-1) could be estimated:

Table 4. Parameters used to calculate the biological N fixation of grain pulses

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop | DM | Grain protein content | Protein to N | Harvest index | Harvest N index | Root shoot ratio | Root N content | Rhizodeposition | Ndfa |
| % | | | | | | | | |
| Beans | 0.89 | 0.25 | 6.25 | 0.48 | 0.83 | 0.265 | 0.022 | 0.15 | 0.442 |
| faba\_bean | 0.91 | 0.29 | 6.25 | 0.49 | 0.675 | 0.23 | 0.022 | 0.185 | 0.77 |
| Chickpea | 0.91 | 0.22 | 6.25 | 0.31 | 0.805 | 0.44 | 0.014 | 0.54 | 0.5 |
| Other\_dried\_pulses | 0.91 | 0.29 | 6.25 | 0.415 | 0.65 | 0.37 | 0.014 | 0.15 | 0.7 |
| lentil | 0.91 | 0.29 | 6.25 | 0.415 | 0.65 | 0.37 | 0.014 | 0.15 | 0.7 |
| lupins | 0.91 | 0.36 | 6.25 | 0.44 | 0.84 | 0.282 | 0.012 | 0.171 | 0.82 |
| pea | 0.91 | 0.24 | 6.25 | 0.507 | 0.729 | 0.11 | 0.022 | 0.12 | 0.7 |

The total N fixed for a given municipality (or alternatively, a cell grid) was calculated as the sum of the N fixed from grain and forage legumes.

# Manure

The manure module calculates nutrient flows, from the moment nutrients are excreted until manure is applied to the soil or used elsewhere. Nutrient flows were calculated separately for N, P and C. The nutrient content of livestock excretions for P and P (Grossman; kg N-P yr-1) were calculated using the same approach. For a given animal subclass (e.g., dairy cows), Grossman can be computed as:

where Populationanimal is the population of the animal subclass (heads yr-1) and Nutexc,coeff the nutrient excretion coefficient (kg N-P head-1 yr-1). Animal population data was collected and preprocessed according to the methodologies and sources described in “Statistical data”. Country-specific for non-dairy excretion coefficients were derived from CdPBA (2018) – Table XX.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Main\_animals | Animals | Nex | Pex |
| kg N-P head-1 yr-1 | |
| Bovine | Non\_dairy | 80 | 13.09 |
| Bovine | Female\_calf-1 | 25 | 3.27 |
| Bovine | Beef\_calf | 25 | 3.27 |
| Bovine | Male\_calf\_1-2 | 40 | 5.67 |
| Bovine | Female\_calf\_1-2 | 40 | 5.67 |
| Bovine | Male\_calf\_2 | 65 | 7.86 |
| Bovine | Female\_calf\_2 | 55 | 8.73 |
| Bovine | Other\_calf | 55 | 8.73 |
| Goats | Goats | 6.52 | 1.96 |
| Poultry | Broilers | 0.45 | 0.07 |
| Poultry | Laying\_hens | 0.8 | 0.20 |
| Poultry | Rep\_hens | 0.34 | 0.09 |
| Poultry | Turkeys | 1.4 | 0.31 |
| Poultry | Ducks | 0.45 | 0.07 |
| Poultry | Geese | 0.45 | 0.07 |
| Equides | Horses | 44 | 10.04 |
| Equides | Other\_equidae | 22 | 5.02 |
| Rabbits | Rabbits | 9 | 2.62 |
| Swine | Pregnant\_sows | 6.5 | 1.53 |
| Swine | Non\_pregnant\_sows | 5.1 | 1.22 |
| Swine | Boars | 18 | 4.36 |
| Swine | Pigs\_20 | 4 | 0.87 |
| Swine | Pigs\_50 | 4 | 0.87 |
| Swine | Other\_swine | 4 | 0.87 |
| Sheep | Ewes | 12 | 1.96 |

# Crop production

The nutrient (phosphorus, nitrogen and carbon) removal through crop harvest was calculated for 33 individual crops, included Cereals (barley, rye, irrigated and rainfed maize, rice, wheat, oat and triticale), Citrus (lemon, orange and other citrus), Dried nuts (almonds, chestnut, nuts and other dried nuts), Fresh fruits (apple, pears, cherry, peach and other fresh fruits), Horticulture (extensive and intensive horticultural crops), Industry (tomato and sunflower), Potato (rainfed and irrigated potato), Pulses (beans, chickpea and other pulses), Olive groves and Vineyards. Fodder crops (Forage, Pastures) were excluded from this module (see **Fodder production**).

For the *n*th nutrient and the *i*th crop, the total amount of nutrient removed through the harvest of main crop products was calculated as:

where Nutofftake is the amount of nutrient removed (kg nutrient yr-1), Areacrop is the area of a given crop (ha yr-1), Yieldcrop is the fresh-matter crop yield (kg FM ha-1 yr-1), FRACDM is the dry-matter fraction (%FM) and Nutofftake, coeff is the average nutrient offtake parameter (kg nutrient N tonnes DM-1 yr-1). The nitrogen and phosphorus coefficients were collated from the Code of Good Agricultural Practices of Portugal (CdBPA, 2018), while C coefficients were taken from (Le Noë et al., 2017). Phosphorus coefficients were converted from kg P2O5 ha-1 yr-1 to kg P ha-1 yr-1 using a unit conversion factor of 0.4364.

Table 5. Crop-specific offtake coefficients used to calculate crop nutrient harvest

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| main\_crop | crop | P2O5\_offtake | C\_offtake | N\_offtake |
| kg P2O5-C-N tonnes DM-1 yr-1 | | |
| Cereals | Barley | 10.8 | 340 | 18 |
| Cereals | Rainfed\_maize | 10.3 | 340 | 27.68 |
| Cereals | Irrigated\_maize | 10.3 | 340 | 27.68 |
| Cereals | Oat | 10 | 340 | 23 |
| Cereals | Rice | 6 | 340 | 12.25 |
| Cereals | Rye | 10 | 340 | 33 |
| Cereals | Triticale | 10 | 340 | 19.25 |
| Cereals | Wheat | 8.6 | 340 | 20.64 |
| Citrus | Lemon | 0.4 | 60 | 1.9 |
| Citrus | Orange | 0.4 | 60 | 1.9 |
| Citrus | Other\_citrus | 0.4 | 60 | 1.9 |
| Citrus | Tangerine | 0.4 | 60 | 1.9 |
| Dried\_nuts | Almond | 12 | 400 | 32 |
| Dried\_nuts | Chestnut | 1.7 | 400 | 5 |
| Dried\_nuts | Locust | 12 | 400 | 32 |
| Dried\_nuts | Nuuts | 7.2 | 400 | 22.75 |
| Dried\_nuts | Other\_dried\_nuts | 32 | 400 | 32 |
| Fresh\_fruits | Apple | 0.2 | 60 | 0.4 |
| Fresh\_fruits | Cherry | 0.4 | 60 | 2 |
| Fresh\_fruits | other\_fresh | 0.6 | 60 | 1 |
| Fresh\_fruits | Peach | 0.6 | 60 | 1 |
| Fresh\_fruits | Pear | 0.2 | 60 | 0.5 |
| Horticulture | Horticulture\_extensive | 1 | 32 | 3 |
| Horticulture | Horticulture\_intensive | 1 | 32 | 3 |
| Industry\_crops | Sunflower | 17 | 420 | 27 |
| Industry\_crops | Tomato | 0.9 | 32 | 3.14 |
| Olive\_grove | Olive\_grove | 1 | 60 | 3.5 |
| Potato | Rainfed\_potato | 2.4 | 88.8 | 5 |
| Potato | Irrigated\_potato | 2.4 | 88.8 | 5 |
| Vineyard | Vineyard | 0.6 | 60 | 1 |
| Pulses | Beans | 7.6 | 36 | 30 |
| Pulses | Chickpea | 7.6 | 36 | 30 |
| Pulses | Other\_dried\_pulses | 7.6 | 36 | 30 |
| Pastures | Intensive\_pasture | 1.06 | 400 | 4.38 |
| Pastures | Extensive\_pasture | 6.67 | 200 |  |
| Forage | forage\_roots | 6.67 | 32 | 16.3 |
| Forage | Annual\_mixtures | 6.67 | 340 | 16.3 |
| Forage | forage\_sorghum | 6.67 | 340 | 16.3 |
| Forage | forage\_oat | 2.35 | 340 | 9 |
| Forage | forage\_maize | 1 | 430 | 2.45 |
| Forage | other\_forage | 6.67 | 340 | 16.3 |

# Fertilization

Fertiliser data is often only available at the national level for most countries in Europe, which is the case for Portugal. (Serra et al., 2019) developed a downscaling mechanism to calculate fertiliser N at the municipality scale for 1989, 1999 and 2009. The underlying assumption used by these authors was balanced fertilization practices which imply that farmers first use the available farm resources to supply crops with nitrogen in order to fulfill their requirements; synthetic fertilisers are applied only if these are unable to meet crop nutrient requirements. That is, it is assumed that farmers apply manure first, sewage sludge secondly and lastly synthetic fertilisers. The approach used here was an adapted version of this approach, described below. Only P and N were considered.

### Crop nutrient requirements

Crop nutrient requirements (Nutreq; kg N-P yr-1) for a given crop was calculated according to the country-specific recommended fertiliser rates (Nutrec,fert ; kg N-P ha-1 yr-1), which are updated according to difference of annual crop yields (Yieldcrop; kg FM ha-1 yr-1) and standard crop yields (Yieldscrop, standard; kg FM ha-1 yr-1), and crop-specific fertiliser modifiers (Nutfert, mod; kg N-P ha-1 yr-1. The updated crop fertiliser rates (Nutupdated,fert ; kg N-P ha-1 yr-1) were calculated at the agrarian region level, for which crop yield data was available:

Examples of crop-specific standard yields and fertiliser modifiers are given below for cereal crops. Fertiliser modifiers are indicative of the difference of fertiliser that is required per difference in crop yields.

Table 6. Crop-specific fertiliser modifiers for nitrogen used to update crop fertiliser rates

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agrarian  region id | Agrarian  region | Wheat | Rye | Oat | Barley | Triticale | Rainfed maize | Irrigated  maize | Rice |
| *kg N ha-1 yr-1* | | | | | | | |
| Entre Douro e Minho | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Trás-os-Montes | 2 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Beira Litoral | 3 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Beira Interior | 4 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Ribatejo e Oeste | 5 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Alentejo | 6 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Algarve | 7 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 20 |

Table 7. Crop-specific standard yields (CdBPA, 2018)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agrarian  region id | Agrarian  region | Wheat | Rye | Oat | Barley | Triticale | Rainfed maize | Irrigated  maize | Rice |
| kg FM ha-1 yr-1 | | | | | | | |
| Entre Douro e Minho | 1 | 4,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 7,500 | 1,0000 | 7,000 |
| Trás-os-Montes | 2 | 4,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 7,500 | 1,0000 | 7,000 |
| Beira Litoral | 3 | 4,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 7,500 | 1,0000 | 7,000 |
| Beira Interior | 4 | 4,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 7,500 | 1,0000 | 7,000 |
| Ribatejo e Oeste | 5 | 4,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 7,500 | 1,0000 | 7,000 |
| Alentejo | 6 | 4,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 7,500 | 1,0000 | 7,000 |
| Algarve | 7 | 4000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 7,500 | 1,0000 | 7,000 |

The updated crop fertiliser rates (Nutupdated,fert) correspond to the crop nutrient requirements on an area basis. Total nutrient requirements for a given crop were calculated as the product of its area and Nutupdated,fert.

# Fodder production

### Getting other animal population for sheep and goat

The remaining sub-modules calculate sheep and goat nutrient flows based on the total population as the N excretion already includes for younglings and the N excretion rate is the same for these categories. In order to properly calculate the energy requirement for growth and lactation, these populations were disaggregated according to Statistics Portugal data. Data was collected at the agrarian region level. Fractions of these subclasses’ populations were calculated at this spatial resolution and “downscaled” to the municipality scale, followed by its computation based on downscaled-and-interpolated total animal populations at the municipality scale.

Similarly, sheep and goat milk production were collated from Statistics Portugal. The same procedure was used as in dairy cows’.

Because goat population data does not account for milking goats, it was assumed that 10% of the goats (var\_id = ‘11’) are lactating. When interpolating milk produced per head, a minimum of 500 milk head-1 was assumed. Furthermore, for wool production, it was assumed that 5% of each Sheep subclass are younglings and do not produce wool.

### Nitrogen feed intake

Nitrogen feed intake here is estimated as the sum of the N retention and N excretion. Total N excreted per the different animals was calculated in the manure module; the N retained in the body was estimated according to the GLEAMS model for the three different main classes: ruminants (large and small; dairy and non-dairy), pigs and poultry.

For large ruminants, GLEAMS distinguishes three different cohorts: adult females (dairy cows), adult males (>2 years and Non\_dairy) and the remaining. For dairy animals, N retention (kg N head-1 yr-1) was calculated as follows:

where:

Milk – Daily milk production (kg milk head-1 day-1)

Milkprot – the protein content of the milk ( protein/100)

Ckg – younglings’ weight (calves, goat and lamb kids) (kg head-1 day-1)

NEgro – the net energy for growth of replacement animals (i.e., calves , goat and lamb kids) (Mj head-1 day-1)

DWGrf – daily weight gain (kg head-1 day-1)

For dairy cows, the protein content was collated from Statistics Portugal for the period 2003-2017 and linearly interpolated to the remaining years; for sheep and goat it was set to 5.4 and 3.1%, respectively. The same procedure was applied to annual milk production for sheep and goats, though a minimum threshold of 50 and 500 kg head-1 year-1 was applied. The remaining parameters were collated from the national inventory reports and GLEAMS. Furthermore, NEgro was computed also according to GLEAMS for large and small ruminants.

For large ruminants:

,

Where LW is the live weight of growing animals (kg head-1), Cgro a GLEAMS parameter (Table 3.27 in GLEAMS documentation) and AFkg is the live weight of an adult animal (>2 years) (kg head-1).

For small ruminants:

,

Where a, b and c are GLEAMS parameters (Tablel 3.28 in GLEAMS documentation) and Ckg is the weight of lambs/kids at birth (kg head-1).

# Gaseous emissions

### Ammonia (NH3)

Ammonia emissions were calculated for manure management systems (housing including yards, storage), the field application of organic and inorganic fertilisers (biosolids, manure, synthetic fertilisers and grazing) and crop residues burnt *in situ*. Emissions from manure spreading were calculated for slurry and solid manure. The methodology used follows **EMEP (2016)**.

### Nitrous oxide (N2O)

### Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Nitrogen oxides emission were calculated

# Runoff module

Runoff losses are calculated for the **recent application of nutrients to the soil from grazing and the field application of fertilisers** (sludge, manure and synthetic fertilisers) and for the “**memory effect**” over time (Beusen et al., 2015). The former applies the MITERRA-EUROPE approach to first estimate the runoff fraction (frunoff; %N-input) based on environmental parameters (Velthof et al., 2009). Runoff parameters receive as input static data (slope, soil texture and depth to rock) and dynamic data calculated on a yearly basis (land use, precipitation surplus). Land use classes were derived from the land use module.

Two different methodologies were applied to calculate frunoff: one based on **the potential land use allocation to different crops and management practices**, the other calculated by accounting **for spatial explicit crop areas** (*to be implemented*). The first approach was implemented by firstly separating management practices (fertilisers and grazing) and by defining allowed land use classes to allocate different crop nutrient flows. Land use classes were crop nutrient flows are not allowed were masked out and set to NA, while the authorized land uses were set to 1 and multiplied by the annual runoff fraction. The following crop classes were aggregated and further allocated: AnnualCrops (cereals, vegetables, potatoes, pulses), FruitTrees (citrus, fresh fruits, dried nuts), IntensivePasture, OliveGrove, Vineyards and Rice. For grazing, it was assumed that this practice only occurs in certain LU classes.

The second approach was calculated by masking spatially explicit crop areas from the runoff fraction mask.

Table 8. Allowed land use (allocation) classes for AnnualCrops (Activity\_data/General\_params/LULCC/Runoff/LU\_allocation)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| clc\_id | label | LULCC\_label | allow\_runoff |
| 1 | urban | urban | 0 |
| 2 | forest | forest | 0 |
| 3 | wetlands | wetlands | 0 |
| 211 | Non-irrigated arable land | Non\_irrigated | 1 |
| 212 | Permanently irrigated land | Permanently\_irrigated | 1 |
| 213 | Rice fields | Rice | 0 |
| 221 | Vineyards | Vineyards | 0 |
| 222 | Fruit trees and berry plantations | Fruit\_trees | 0 |
| 223 | Olive groves | Olive\_groves | 0 |
| 231 | Pastures | Pastures | 0 |
| 241 | Annual crops associated with permanent crops | Annuals\_permanents | 1 |
| 242 | Complex cultivation patterns | Complex\_patterns | 1 |
| 243 | Land principally occupied by agriculture with significant areas of natural vegetation | Agriculture\_naturalVeg | 0 |
| 244 | Agro-forestry areas | AgroForestry | 0 |
| 321 | Natural grasslands | Natural\_grasslands | 0 |
| 512 | Water bodies | Water\_bodies | 0 |

Nutrient runoff losses from recent application (NutRes, rf) were calculated as the product of runoff fractions and the net nutrient returned to the soil (NutRes, net). For nitrogen, ammonia (NH3) emissions were subtracted from the field application of fertilisers and grazing.It is implied that that the total Nutres, rf is the sum of the runoff losses from all crop classes **and** for grazing and field application.

For instance, for the nitrogen losses of Irrigated\_maize (an annual crop) from manure application, frunoff was calculated by allocating the net nutrient losses to the allowed land use classes (i.e., gross manure spreading minus the NH3 emissions following application (Table 1).

## Summary of operations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Implemented** | * NITROGEN: Runoff losses from recent application of fertilisers (biosolids, manure, synthetic fertilisers) for all crops and for grazing * frunoff calculated using the first approach (land use allocation approach) |
| **Not implemented yet** | * NITROGEN, PHOSPHORUS: “Memory effect” of runoff losses * NITROGEN, PHOSPHORUS: frunoff using spatially explicit crop areas * PHOSPHORUS: runoff losses |