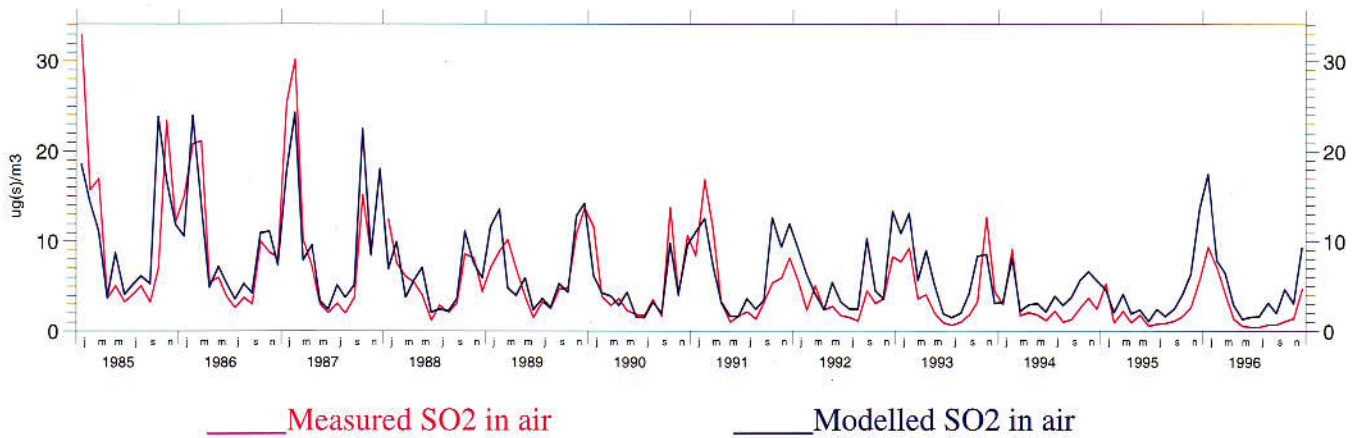


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Transboundary Acidifying Air Pollution in Europe

Langenbrügge, Germany



MSC-W Status Report 1998
Part 2: Numerical Addendum

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Appendix A1

Description of the Lagrangian Acid Deposition Model

Svetlana G. Tsyro

The EMEP Lagrangian Acid Deposition Model (LADM) is a receptor-oriented one layer trajectory model with the spatial resolution of 150x150 km. It includes the chemistry for 10 compounds: NO, NO₂, PAN, HNO₃, NO₃⁻, NH₄NO₃, NH₃, SO₂, SO₄⁻ and [(NH₄)₂SO₄ + NH₄HSO₄]/2. Since 1985 the model has been employed at the EMEP/MSC-W to calculate concentrations and depositions of acidifying compounds in Europe, as well as transboundary fluxes and budget matrices.

A1.1 Mass-balance formulation

The two dimensional mass balance equation for mass concentration q may be seen consisting basically of two parts: one part includes term describing the transport processes, and the other one, S_i , accounts for the temporal change of chemical concentration due to all sources and sinks, so that for the component i

$$\frac{\partial q_i}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial y} = S_i \quad \text{A1.1}$$

where u and v represent the horizontal components of wind velocities. In the Lagrangian framework the transport term describes the motion of an air parcel with the wind flow along the prescribed macroscale trajectory. The parcel is assumed to have a height characteristic for the daytime mixing layer and to conserve its volume. Budget equation for the chemistry of an air parcel following the air motions in the boundary layer includes emissions from the underlying grid, chemical depletion and production of the species in the air, and physical removal:

$$\frac{Dq_i}{dt} = F_i - R_i \quad \text{A1.2}$$

here q_i is the volume average mass concentration of the component i ; F_i represents the concentration production rate, and R_i is the removal term. Production is defined so that

$$F_i = \frac{Q_i}{h} + \sum k_j q_j \quad \text{A1.3}$$

here Q is the emission flux density, h is the air parcel height, k_i is the chemical production rate of q_i from other than i components q_j .

The removal term comprises dry and wet removal processes, such that

$$R_i = k_{di} q_i + k_{wi} q_i \quad \text{A1.4}$$

The dry decay coefficient k_{di} describes surface layer micrometeorology and chemical change:

$$k_{di} = \frac{v_{di}}{h} + k_i \quad \text{A1.5}$$

where v_{di} is the dry deposition velocity and k_i is the chemical depletion coefficient.

The wet depletion coefficient is expressed as

$$k_{wi} = \frac{\Lambda P}{h} \quad \text{A1.6}$$

with Λ being the scavenging ratio and P the precipitation intensity.

It is assumed in the model that during wet periods dry removal occurs concurrently. For a sufficiently small chemical time step (15 minutes step is employed in the model) F and R terms can be considered constants (see Table A1.1).

A1.2 Transport/trajectory definition

Calculation of advection, i.e. the trajectory path, follows the methodology described by Pettersen (1956), and that used in the OECD programme on Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants (OECD, 1977, Eliassen 1978). Backward trajectories are calculated at each transport time step on the basis of interpolated wind velocities. From a position, \mathbf{r} , at time, t , the initial estimated change in position, $D\mathbf{r}_0$, is defined as

$$\Delta\mathbf{r}_0 = \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{r}, t) \Delta t \quad \text{A1.7}$$

The wind vector, \mathbf{v} , is interpolated in space between the u and v components in adjacent grid points, and linearly in time between consecutive 6-hourly meteorological input fields. The first guess is corrected as

$$\Delta\mathbf{r}_i = \frac{\Delta\mathbf{r}_0 + \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{r} + \Delta\mathbf{r}_{i-1}, t + \Delta t) \Delta t}{2} \quad \text{A1.8}$$

Five iterations are deemed sufficient for convergence to the position $\mathbf{r} + D\mathbf{r}_5$.

The advection time step length along each trajectory is 2 hours. A total of 49 positions, therefore, are used to define the trajectory path over four days including the start and finish points. Trajectories are defined to arrive four times a day (1200, 1800, 2400 and 0600 UTC) to a set of regularly spaced grid points and to a set of EMEP monitoring stations. In 1997 the calculation domain was extended in the x -direction (see Section A.3.1) so that the entire

Table A1.1 Depletion and production terms for calculated components.

Component	F_i	k_{di}	k_{wi}
Nitrogen Monoxide: NO	$\frac{(1-\varepsilon) \cdot Q_{NO_x}}{h} + J[NO_2]$	$k_{11} = [O_3]$	not wet scavenged
Nitrogen Dioxide: NO ₂	$\varepsilon \cdot \frac{(1-\gamma) \cdot Q_{NO_x}}{h} + k_{11}[O_3][NO_2] + k_{11}[PAN]$	$J + k_{21}[OH] + k_{77}[CH_3COO_2] + 2k_{12}[O_3] + \frac{v_{dNO_2}}{h}$	not wet scavenged
Nitric Acid: HNO ₃	$k_{21}[OH_3][NO_2] + \frac{q_a}{2}[NO_3^-]$	$q_a + \frac{v_{dHNO_3}}{h}$	$k_d + \frac{\Lambda_{HNO_3} \cdot P}{\Phi \cdot h}$
Peroxyacetyl Nitrate: PAN	$k_{77}[CH_3COO_2][NO_2]$	$k_{11} + \frac{v_{dPAN}}{h}$	not wet scavenged
Particulate Nitrate: NO ₃ ⁻	$2k_{12}[NO_2] + q_a[HNO_3]$	$\frac{q_a}{2} + \frac{v_{dNO_3}}{h}$	$k_d + \frac{\Lambda_{NO_3} \cdot P}{\Phi \cdot h}$
Sulphur Dioxide: SO ₂	$\frac{(1-\alpha-\beta) \cdot Q_{SO_x}}{h}$	$k_i + \frac{v_{dSO_2}}{h}$	$k_d + \frac{\Lambda_{SO_2} \cdot P}{\Phi \cdot h}$
Particulate Sulphate: SO ₄	$\frac{\beta \cdot Q_{SO_2}}{h} + k_i[SO_x]$	$\frac{v_{dSO_4}}{h}$	$k + \frac{\Lambda_{SO_4} \cdot P}{\Phi \cdot h}$
Ammonia: NH ₃	$\frac{(1-\omega) \cdot Q_{NH_3}}{h}$	$\frac{v_{dNH_3}}{h}$	$k_d + \frac{\Lambda_{NH_3} \cdot P}{\Phi \cdot h}$
Ammonium Nitrate: NH ₄ NO ₃	Non-linear transformations (see A1.4.2)	$\frac{v_{dNO_3}}{h}$	$k_d + \frac{\Lambda_{NO_3} \cdot P}{\Phi \cdot h}$
Ammonium Sulphate: (NH ₄) _{1.5} SO ₄	Non-linear transformations (see A1.4.2)	$\frac{v_{dO_4}}{h}$	$k_d + \frac{\Lambda_{SO_4} \cdot P}{\Phi \cdot h}$

The terms in the Table A1.1 are explained in the text (see A1.1, A1.5.1) and Tables A1.2 and A1.4

Turkey, Cyprus and the Mediterranean Sea are covered by the model (Figure A.3.1). Thus, 1260 grid points and 122 measurement sites serve as arrival point in the present LADM version. When the model day is so defined (1200-0600), it corresponds closely to the 24-hour

sampling period employed in the EMEP monitoring network, facilitating in this way comparison of the model results with measurement data.

A1.3 Input information required to the LADM.

A1.3.1 Emission data

Emission input to the LADM are gridded annual officially reported totals of sulphur (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions splitted to high and low level ones, and ammonia (NH₃) emissions (see Part I, Chapter 2). For SO₂ and NO_x emissions the seasonal variation is country dependent. The GENEMIS country-specific database is used to derive the expected monthly proportion of the totals. The monthly emission factors are applied at the first of each month and interpolated with the factors for subsequent months to provide daily input values. For NH₃ emissions the same seasonal variation described by a sine function is applied for all countries at the present. Ammonia release is assumed to peak in summer with a factor of 1.3 and fall off in winter by a factor of 0.7.

Table A1.2 Emission data to the LADM

Symbol	Definition	Value
Q _{SOx}	Emission of sulphur oxides (SO _x) per unit area and time	Country-specific seasonal variation
α	Fraction of SO _x emissions deposited locally in emission grid square	Dependent on emission height and meteorology
β	Fraction of SO _x emissions emitted directly as particulate sulphate SO ₄	0.05
Q _{NOx}	Emission of nitrogen oxides (NO _x) per unit area and time	Country-specific seasonal variation
γ	Fraction of NO _x emissions deposited locally in emission grid square	0.04
ε	Fraction of NO _x emissions emitted directly as NO ₂	0.05
Q _{NH3}	Emission of ammonia NH ₃ unit area and time	Seasonal sine-variation max=1.3 (June), min=0.70 (January)
ω	Fraction of NH ₃ emissions deposited locally in emission grid square	$\omega = \omega_w + \omega_d$ $\omega_d = 0.19$ $\omega_w = \omega_d \cdot P / (P + v_{dNH3} / \Lambda_{NH3})$ $\omega_{max} = 2\omega_d$

Recent communications with EMEP-CCC imply that this seasonal pattern may not be quite adequate the reality and, therefore, will be a subject of further studies. For emissions from sea areas (international shipping, installations etc.) no seasonal variation is assumed. Marine biogenic sulphur emissions vary with season and latitude with a maximum rate in spring/summer and a minimum in winter. A local deposition correction is applied to emissions as described in Section A1.5.4. Emission notation in Figure A1.1 is defined in Table A1.2.

A1.3.2 Meteorological input

Calculation of trajectories requires knowledge of horizontal wind as a function of space and time. Variation of the height of the air parcel along the trajectory depends on the vertical wind velocity. A number of meteorological parameters must be known along the trajectories in order to determine some chemical coefficients, wet and dry deposition. The meteorological data requirements are summarised in Table A1.3. All the data is given as the grid square averages in the EMEP grid (see also Appendix A3).

Table A1.3 The meteorological input data to the EMEP/MSC-W Lagrangian Acid Deposition Model.

Physical parameter	Level of output	Purpose
From the NWP model		
Horizontal wind velocity (x and y direction)	$\sigma = 0.925$ $z \approx 550$ m	horizontal transport, eddy diffusivity
Vertical wind velocity	$\sigma = 0.850$ $z \approx 1100$ m	exchange with free troposphere
Temperature at the ground	$z \approx 2$ m	aerodynamic resistance
Temperature in the mixed layer	$\sigma = 0.925$ $z \approx 550$ m	chemical reactions rates
Relative humidity	$\sigma = 0.925$ $z \approx 550$ m	ammonium nitrate equilibrium, deposition resistance
Cloud cover	free troposphere	photolysis rate of NO_2
Precipitation rate	ground level	wet deposition, surface wetness
Surface pressure	$\sigma = 1.$ $z = 0$ m	air density
Turbulent heat flux density	surface layer	aerodynamic resistance
Turbulent stress	surface layer	aerodynamic resistance
Analysed observations:		
Mixed layer height	200m-2500m	initial dilution of emissions
Precipitation	ground level	wet deposition

Further information on surface properties is required to calculate the dry deposition velocity. Land use data at the resolution of $1/6 \times 1/6$ degrees was provided by the RIVM (National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection, the Netherlands), and subsequently aggregated to the EMEP 50 and 150 km grid at the MSC-W. For dry deposition purposes the classification finally used is divided into 10 different categories: Grass (1), Arable (2), Permanent crops (3), Coniferous forest (4), Deciduous forest (5), Water (6), Urban (7), Other (8), Desert (9) and Ice (10). The two land use classes, "desert" and "ice", were constructed from the NWP-model data (LAM50E). Furthermore, the RIVM class "water" which consists of inland water alone has been revised to include sea areas according to surface area in each grid square. Information concerning snow cover is also employed, with monthly averaged snow cover fields constructed from the NWP-model (LAM50E). The details on the land-use data can be found in Sandnes (1995) and Seland et al. (1995).

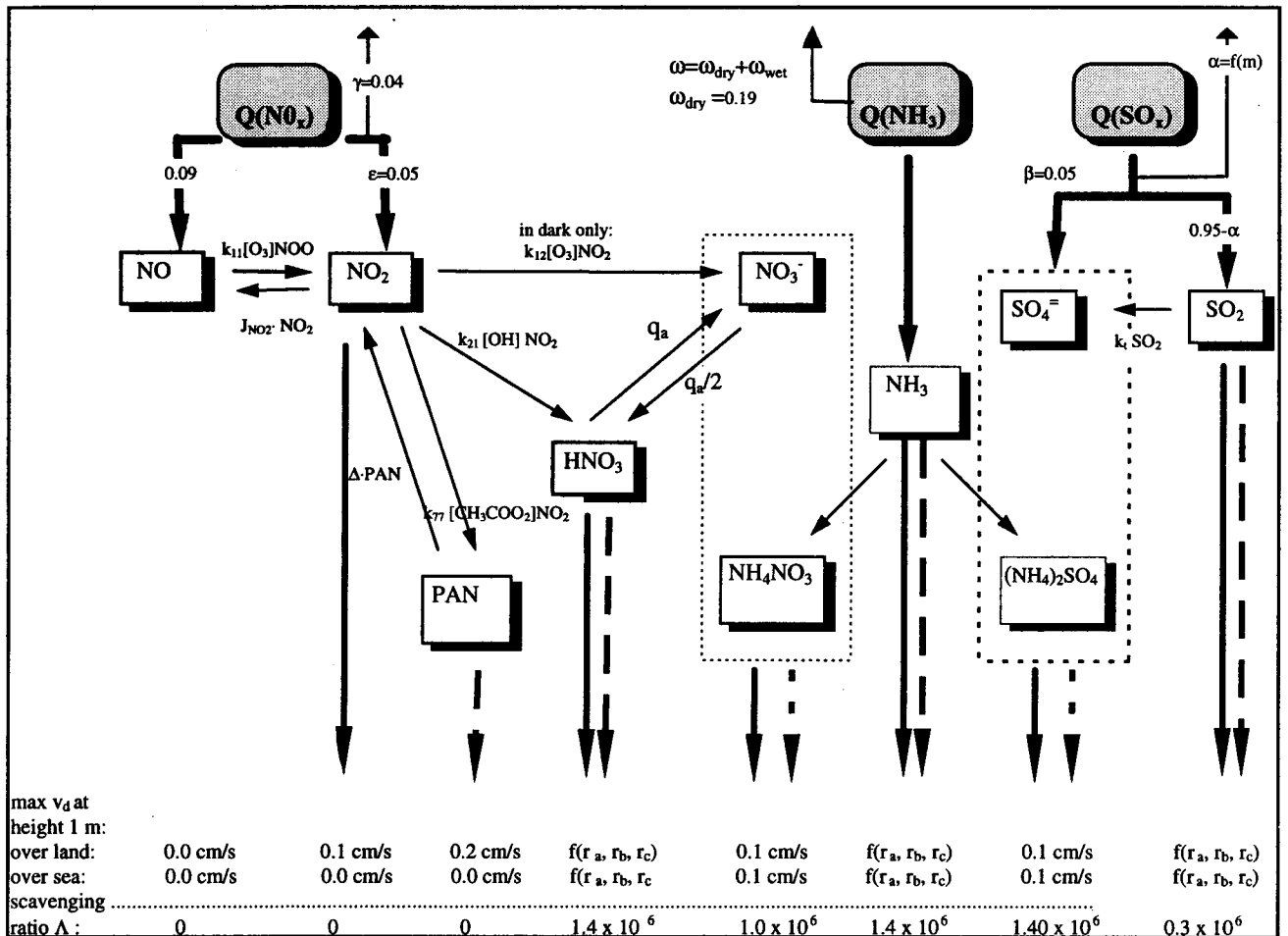


Figure A1.1 Overview of the chemical scheme implemented in the EMEP/MSC-W Lagrangian Acid Deposition Model. Q designates the emissions. The calculated components are inside solid boxes. Thin arrows show the chemical pathways; thick solid and dashed arrows are dry and wet deposition respectively. For other notations see Tables A1.2 and A1.4.

A1.4 Parameterization of chemical processes in the LADM.

A1.4.1 Linear chemical transformations

Most of the chemical scheme (Hov et al., 1988) is represented in the model by a linear description of transformations. Following equation A1.2, chemical evolution is calculated at each 15 minute time step for ten species, these being NO, NO₂, PAN, HNO₃, NO₃⁻, NH₄NO₃, NH₃, SO₂, SO₄⁼ and [(NH₄)₂SO₄ + NH₄HSO₄]/2 (Table A1.4). In addition to these calculated components, estimated concentrations of ozone (O₃) and hydroxyl (OH) and peroxyacetyl (CH₃COO₂) radicals are also required for the chemical scheme. These are prescribed values described along with other boundary conditions in Section A1.6.3.

Table A1.4 Linear chemical coefficients.

Symbol	Definition	Value
Dt	time step for chemical processes	15 min.
J _{NO2}	dissociation rate for the reaction: NO ₂ + hn → NO + O function of latitude, time of year, local time, and cloud cover (100% cloud cover reduces J _{NO2} by 50%);	J _{NO2} = a(1-C/2) exp(-b secq); a 0.01 s ⁻¹ , b = 0.39, C - fractional cloud-cover, q - sun zenit angle
k ₁₁	speed of reaction NO + O ₃ → NO ₂ + O ₂	k ₁₁ = a ₁₁ exp(-b/T); a ₁₁ = 2.1×10 ⁻¹² cm ³ s ⁻¹ molecule ⁻¹ , b ₁₁ = 1450 K
k ₁₂	speed of net model reaction 2 NO ₂ + O ₃ + H ₂ O → 2 NO ₃ + 2 H ⁺ + O ₂ which takes place in darkness according to: NO ₂ +O ₃ → NO ₃ +O ₂ NO ₃ +NO ₂ ↔ N ₂ O ₅ N ₂ O ₅ + H ₂ O → 2NO ₃ + 2H ⁺ The first step is assumed rate determining.	k ₁₂ = a ₁₂ exp(-b ₁₂ /T); a ₁₂ = 1.2×10 ⁻¹³ cm ³ s ⁻¹ molecule ⁻¹ , b ₁₂ = 2450 K
k ₂₁	speed of model reaction NO ₂ + OH → HNO ₃	k ₂₁ = 1.1×10 ⁻¹¹ cm ³ s ⁻¹ molecule ⁻¹
k ₇₇	speed of model reaction NO ₂ + CH ₃ COO ₂ → PAN	k ₇₇ = 3.2×10 ⁻¹² cm ³ s ⁻¹ molecule ⁻¹
k _t	speed of model reaction SO ₂ (+ oxidant) → SO ₄ ⁼ , oxidant is OH in gas phase or H ₂ O ₂ and O ₃ in liquid phase; this model reaction represents all possible oxidation pathways of SO ₂ , indirectly accounting for photochemical activity creating oxidants, and occurrence of cloud droplets in which liquid phase oxidation is efficient.	k _t = a _t + b _t sin[2p (t - t ₀)/ ta]; a _t = 3×10 ⁻⁶ s ⁻¹ , b _t = 2×10 ⁻⁶ s ⁻¹ , t = time of year, t ₀ = 80 days, ta = 1 year;
k _p	speed of thermal decomposition of PAN	k _p = a _p exp(-b _p /T); a _p = 7.94×10 ¹⁴ s ⁻¹ , b _p = 12530 K
q _a	speed of gas-to-particle conversion HNO ₃ → NO ₃ ⁻ ; speed of the reverse conversion is q _a /2	q _a = 10 ⁻⁵ s ⁻¹

A1.4.2 Non-linear chemical transformations

Non-linear equations are included in the model formulation to describe the formation of ammonium particles dependent in part on precursor concentrations, both in sulphate and nitrate form (Hov et al., 1988).

Ammonium sulphate is modelled as the chemical equivalent of two forms, (NH₄)₂SO₄ and NH₄HSO₄, giving a sum of (NH₄)_{1.5}SO₄, (assuming that the two forms are equal). The production of this is assumed to take place instantaneously and irreversibly after each time

step. Concentrations of NH_3 and $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ are combined in the molecular ratio 3/2 to form two molecules of $(\text{NH}_4)_{1.5}\text{SO}_4$ until all ammonia or all sulphate is exhausted.

Should any ammonia remain after production of ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate is a potential product occurring in equilibrium with nitric acid dependent on temperature and humidity. Conserving the nitrogen mass in the non-equilibrium concentrations, the equilibrium values satisfy the assumption that :

$$[\text{NH}_3]_e + [\text{NH}_4\text{NH}_3]_e = [\text{NH}_3]_{ne} + [\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3]_{ne}$$

and similarly

A1.9

$$[\text{HNO}_3]_e + [\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3]_e = [\text{HNO}_3]_{ne} + [\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3]_{ne}$$

in which []_{ne} indicates non-equilibrium and []_e equilibrium concentrations. The production of ammonium nitrate particles, or their evaporation into constituent gases, is determined in the model through estimation of the equilibrium coefficient K:

$$K = [\text{NH}_3]_e [\text{HNO}_3]_e. \quad \text{A1.10}$$

If non-equilibrium gas concentrations give a product greater than K, ammonium nitrate is created, whilst if the product is less than K the particles evaporate. A quadratic equation defines the equilibrium ammonia concentration, resulting in

$$[\text{NH}_3]_e = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]_{ne} - [\text{HNO}_3]_{ne}}{2} + \left[\frac{([\text{NH}_3]_{ne} - [\text{HNO}_3]_{ne})^2}{4} + K \right]^{0.5} \quad \text{A1.11}$$

with ammonium nitrate and nitric acid concentrations derived from the previous equations. If the ammonium nitrate concentration becomes negative the assumption is of insufficient precursors to reach equilibrium, and remaining constituents are converted to gaseous concentrations. The temperature and humidity dependence of the equilibrium coefficient K is defined according to Stelson and Seinfeld (1982) by comparison between actual humidity and the calculated humidity at the point of deliquescence which marks the point of phase transition. At dry weather conditions, $rh < rh_d$, Stelson and Seinfeld (1982) presented a semiempirical expression for K for solid particulates, in unit of ppm^2 , in a form

$$\ln K_{rh < rh_d} = 70.78 - \frac{24220}{T} - 6.1 \ln \frac{T}{298} \quad \text{A1.12}$$

When the ambient humidity becomes larger than the relative humidity of deliquescence ($rh > rh_d$), Hov et al. (1988) formulated a parameterization of the equilibrium constant for liquid aerosols as

$$\ln K_{rh > rh_d} = \ln K_{rh > rh_d} - \frac{20.75 + \ln K_{rh > rh_d}}{101 - rh} \left(\frac{rh - rh_d}{101 - rh_d} \right) \quad \text{A1.13}$$

where the relative humidity of deliquescence, rh_d , is calculated using an expression derived for the saturated solution by Stelson and Seinfeld (1982) :

$$\ln(rh_d) = \frac{856.23}{T} + 1.2306 \quad \text{A1.14}$$

The non-linear part of the chemistry asks for a special treatment of country allocation of sulphur and nitrogen that is in the form of ammonium sulphate or ammonium nitrate, whilst for the other components the procedure is straightforward. It should be stressed that production of ammonium is always calculated from the total concentrations of the precursors and not from individual countries contributions. Country allocation of the particulate ammonium compounds is then performed in two ways: in the first, the allocation is based on the countries' contribution to N from NH₃ emissions, while in the second, the origin of S from SO₂ emissions and N from NO_x emissions determines the allocation.

A1.5 Parameterization of dry and wet deposition.

The depletion term in the continuity equation A1.1 includes wet deposition and dry removal. Both require treatment of the processes which occur at scales below the grid area/air parcel resolution of the model. Wet removal is described by a scavenging coefficient plus statistical treatment of precipitation intensity. Dry deposition follows the resistance analogy including resistance against the turbulent transport down to the surface, against the diffusive transport through a thin layer adjacent to the surface, and finally, a surface resistance accounting for uptake or destruction of the species at the surface.

A1.5.1 Wet removal and sub-grid scale precipitation

Scavenging ratios, Λ , are used to reflect the propensity of a component to be removed by precipitation, including all possible below-cloud and in-cloud processes. The values of Λ used are given in Table A1.5, and explicitly reflect differential removal of different compounds by precipitation. Differential spatial removal within a grid, however, is a sub-grid process due to the non-uniformity of precipitation throughout the grid area which cannot be explicitly described (Eliassen and Saltbones, 1983; Iversen et al., 1990). Discrete precipitation will lead to lower grid square deposition, and leave more of the pollutant mass available for transport. Some inaccuracy could be anticipated from direct application of the gridded 6-hour precipitation fields as these represent area averaged quantities. Greater geographical resolution for precipitation is not physically realistic with the remaining model formulation, and hence the process is represented statistically.

In the LADM the probability of precipitation at any given point within a grid square is taken to be a function of the grid averaged precipitation amount, P , over the 6-hours input period (and hence a function of rainfall intensity). This probability is assumed to be equal to the fraction of the grid square receiving precipitation, F , and precipitation in the wet fraction is taken as spatially uniform with intensity P/F . The probability function $F(P)$ was derived from comparison of continuous precipitation records and spot data at 24 Norwegian meteorological stations with 6-hour averaged data (Haga, 1991). Values of F for grid averaged precipitation intensities up to 150 mm per six hours are given in Table A1.5. This study was made specially for 150 km grid resolution, and, in general, this probability function is dependent on the grid size.

Wet deposition is finally redefined from equation A1.6 as $k_{wi} = \frac{\Lambda P}{\Phi h}$.

Table A1.5 Wet scavenging ratios.

Symbol	Definition	Value
(i) gases		
Λ_{HNO_3}	wet scavenging ratio for HNO_3	1.4×10^6
Λ_{NH_3}	wet scavenging ratio for NH_3	1.4×10^6
Λ_{SO_2}	wet scavenging ratio for SO_2	varies seasonally to reflect variation in H_2O_2 ; $\Lambda_{\text{SO}_2} = 3 \times 10^5 + 1 \times 10^5 \sin[2p(t - t_0)/t_a]$, see note on k_t in Table A.3
(ii) particles		
Λ_{NO_3}	wet scavenging ratio for NO_3^- and NH_4NO_3	1.0×10^6
Λ_{SO_4}	scavenging ratio for SO_4^{2-} and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	1.0×10^6

Table A1.6 Fraction of a grid square receiving precipitation as a function of grid average precipitation intensity (in a 150 km grid).

P (mm (6h) ⁻¹)	0	3	6	9	12	20	50	90	150
F (%)	0	31	48	60	66	72	80	85	91

A1.5.2 Dry deposition

The rate of dry removal of components is a function of sub-air-parcel scale transfer through the surface layer, or constant-flux layer, between the well mixed layer and the ground surface. Turbulent transfer through the surface layer is followed by molecular diffusion through a laminar sublayer adjacent to the surface, and deposition finally depends on the biological or chemical affinity of the surface for the pollutant. This sequence is traditionally described by a resistance analogy approach, such that total resistance to dry deposition, r_t , comprises aerodynamic, sublayer, and surface resistances, $r_a + r_b + r_s$, respectively. Final deposition velocity is the inverse of total resistance, i.e. $v_d = r_t^{-1}$ remembering that r_a , and hence v_d is a function of height z . Measurement of the separate resistances is difficult, so that near-surface reported values usually represent $r_b + r_s \cong 1/v_{d(1m)}$.

In the LADM, two methods are employed to estimate v_d . Reflecting greater scientific understanding of SO_2 , NH_3 , HNO_3 and NO_2 , the resistance analogy has been introduced for these, with resistances r_a , r_b and r_s parameterised according to sub-grid land use. For PAN and particulates, r_b and r_s are in effect generalised, and r_a calculated accordingly. Application of the resistance method in the model is described in detail in Jakobsen et al., (1996).

Aerodynamic Resistances, r_a .

Aerodynamic resistance, r_a , is described in the standard way (Garland, 1978) by

$$r_a(z) = \frac{1}{\kappa u_*} \left[\ln \left(\frac{z-d}{z_0} \right) - \Psi \left(\frac{z-d}{L} \right) + \Psi \left(\frac{z_0}{L} \right) \right] \quad \text{A1.15}$$

Here z_0 is the roughness length; L is the Monin-Obukhov length defined as standard (e.g. Stull, 1988), using values for turbulent stress, t , heat flux density, surface air temperature and pressure, r , from the Numerical Weather Prediction model; κ is von Karman's constant using a value of 0.37, and $u_* = (t/r)^{0.5}$ is the grid averaged friction velocity, and d is the displacement height taken as 70% of vegetation height. The roughness heights are assumed to be 10% of vegetation height (Table A1.7). For PAN and particulates the sub-grid surface resistance is not parametrised explicitly and r_a given by Equation A1.15 is used.

For the others (SO_2 , NH_3 , HNO_3 and NO_2), roughness length varies with sub-grid land use, and hence typical friction velocity must be redefined. From the NWP model only grid square averaged values of u_* , T_* , L and z_0 are available. These parameters are then converted to land use type specific values $u_{*,lu}$, $T_{*,lu}$ and L_{lu} within each grid square applying the land use type specific values of $z_{0,lu}$ from RIVM (Table A1.7). Finally, the land use specific aerodynamic resistance $r_{a,lu}$ is derived :

$$r_{a,lu}(z) = \frac{1}{\kappa u_{*,lu}} \left[\ln \left(\frac{z-d}{z_{0,lu}} \right) - \Psi_h \left(\frac{z-d}{L_{lu}} \right) + \Psi_h \left(\frac{z_{0,lu}}{L_{lu}} \right) \right] \quad \text{A1.16}$$

Here Ψ is the stability function accounting for diabatic corrections to the logarithmic profiles of momentum and heat. The algorithm converting the grid square average values to land use type specific values within each grid square is further described and discussed in Jakobsen *et al.*, (1996).

Table A1.7 Values for roughness lengths for each surface type (m).

	Season	Grass	Arable	Perm. crops	C. Forest	D. Forest	Urban	Other	Desert	Ice
z_0 (m)	April	0.03	0.005	0.2	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.01	0.001	0.001
	May-August	0.03	0.1	0.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.02	0.001	0.001
	September	0.03	0.1	0.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.02	0.001	0.001
	October-March	0.03	0.005	0.2	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.01	0.001	0.001

Over water surfaces the roughness length is given by Charnock relation :

$$z_{0,water} = 0.032 \cdot \frac{u_*^2}{g} \quad \text{A1.17}$$

The value of Charnocks constant is taken from the NWP model as described by Nordeng (1986) and Nordeng (1991).

SO_2 , HNO_3 , NH_3 and NO_2 quasi-laminar boundary layer resistance, r_b .

Over land surfaces, the resistance of the quasi-laminar layer to transfer, r_b , is determined by scaling of the friction velocity according to the diffusivity characteristics of the gas. Following Hicks *et al.* (1987), the resistance above land is given as:

$$r_{b,lu} = \frac{2}{\kappa u_{*,lu}} \left(\frac{Sc}{Pr} \right)^{3/5} \quad A1.18$$

in which Sc is the Schmidt number (defined as n/D_i with n being the kinematic viscosity of air ($0.15 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$) and D_i the molecular diffusivity of gas i), and $Pr=0.72$ is the Prandtl number.

Over water surfaces (i.e. sea) the quasi-laminar resistance r_b is approximated by the procedure presented by Hicks and Liss (1976):

$$r_{b,lu} = \frac{1}{\kappa u_{*,lu}} \ln \left(\frac{z_{0,lu}}{D_i} \cdot \kappa u_{*,lu} \right) \quad A1.19$$

The problem that r_b may become as negative that very large and also negative deposition velocities appear has to be prevented. Based on physical considerations, the limitation $0 \text{ ms}^{-1} \leq v_d \leq 0.1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ is imposed to avoid occurrence of large and negative deposition velocities..

SO_2 , HNO_3 , NH_3 and NO_2 Surface Resistances, r_s .

The resistance to uptake or destruction at the surface, r_s , depends on a combination of the biological and physico-chemical properties of the absorbing surface (such as pH, stomata, surface characteristics, etc.) and the properties of the component. The surface resistances used here are mainly derived from Erisman *et al.*, (1994).

For SO_2 , NH_3 and NO_2 on vegetation not covered with snow the surface resistance can be expressed as

$$r_s = [(r_{inc} + r_{soil})^{-1} + r_{ext}^{-1} + (r_m + r_{stom})^{-1}]^{-1} \quad A1.20$$

Where r_{inc} is the in-canopy aerodynamic resistance, r_{soil} is the soil resistance, r_{ext} is the external surface resistance, r_m is the mesophyll resistance and r_{stom} is the stomata resistance. Each of this terms is defined in the following Tables. A grid is defined wet if precipitation occurred in the last six hours.

For non-vegetative surfaces and any surfaces covered by ice and snow $r_s = r_{soil}$ and prescribed in Table A1.11.

For HNO_3 resistance is considered essentially aerodynamic, and r_s is set to 10 s m^{-1} (50 s m^{-1} when both -5°C and snow covered).

Table A1.8 Values and equations for the different dry deposition resistance terms (s/m) used for SO₂, NH₃ and NO₂ on vegetation not covered by snow.

resistance [s/m]	Sulphur Dioxide	Nitrogen Dioxide	Ammonia
In-Canopy Resistance r_{inc}	$(14 \cdot LAI \cdot h)/u^*$ where LAI = Leaf Area Index: min=0.5 (November-April), max=5 (July-August) h = vegetation height (m)		0
Soil Resistance r_{soil}	1000 (dry and T ≥ 0) 500 (dry and T < 0) 10 (wet)	1000 (dry and T ≥ 0) 2000 (dry and T < 0) 2000 (wet)	
External vegetation surface resistance r_{ext}	When T > -1C° and rh < 81.3% : $25000 \cdot \exp(-0.0693 \cdot rh)$ When T > -1C° and rh ≥ 81.3% : $0.58 \cdot 1012 \exp(-0.278 \cdot rh)$ 10 (wet. i.e. after prec.) When -5C° < T ≤ -1C° : 200 When T ≤ -5 C° : 500	2000	When T > -1C° : see Table A8 When -5C° < T ≤ -1C° : 200 When T ≤ -5 C° : 500
Mesophyll Resistance r_m	0 (no better information available)		
Stomatal Resistance r_{stom}	$r_{i,lu} (1 + (200/Q + 0.1)^2) (400/T_s (40 - T_s)) (D_{H_2O}/D_i)$ where Q = Wm ⁻² global radiation, T _s = surface temperature (°C) D _{H₂O} diffusion coefficient for water D _i diffusion coefficient for component i $r_{i,lu}$ = see Table A9 (Wesley, 1989)		0

Table A1.9 Values for stomata resistance scaling $r_{i,lu}$ (s/m), Wesley (1989). 9999 indicates that there is no air-surface exchange via stomata.

	Season	Grass	Arable	Perm. crops	Other	C. Forest	D. Forest
r_i (s m ⁻¹)	spring			120		250	140
	summer			60		130	70
	autumn			9999		250	9999
	winter			9999		400	9999

Table A1.10 Net $r_s = r_{ext}$ for ammonia when $T > -1$ °C on uncovered vegetative surfaces.

	Season	Grass	Arable	Perm. crops	Other	C. Forest	D. Forest
$r(\text{nh}_3)$	summer	10 (wet) 2000 (day , dry and radiation > 300 W/m ²) 20 (day, dry and radiation ≤300 W/m ²) 19257 · exp[-0.094·rh] + 5 (at night)				10 (wet) 2000 (dry and radiation > 300 W/m ²) 19257 · exp[-0.094·rh] + 5 (dry and radiation ≤ 300 W/m ²)	
	winter	10 (wet) 2000 (day , dry and radiation >300W/m2) 20 (day, dry and radiation ≤ 300W/m2) 19257 · exp[-0.094·rh] + 5 (at night)					

For non-vegetative surfaces, r_s is more simple and the values are given in Table A1.11.

Table A1.11 Values for surface resistance over nonvegetative surfaces and vegetative surfaces covered with snow (s/m).

surface resistance r_s [s/m]	Sulphur Dioxide	Ammonia	Nitrogen Dioxide
Water surfaces	10	10	2000
Urban	1000 (dry) 10 (wet)	1000 (T ≥ 0 °C) 10 (T < 0 °C) 10 (wet)	1000 (T ≥ 0 °C) 2000 (wet or T < 0)
Desert	1000 (dry) 10 (wet)	100 (T ≥ 0 °C) 10 (T < 0 °C) 10 (wet)	1000 (dry) 2000 (wet)
Ice	500	500	5000
Snow covered surfaces	500 (T < -1 °C) 70·(2-T) (-1 < T ≤ 1 °C) 70 (T > 1 °C)		2000

Remaining Chemical Species (PAN and particulates)

For PAN and particulates for which detailed resistance data is less available a dry deposition velocity comparing with reported measured values is determined for 1 m. First, the maximum deposition velocity, v_{dmax} , is selected (Table A1.12). Then the v_{dmax} is adjusted in a regular way to reflect seasonal surface affinity change such as observed reductions in deposition rates over snow and expected higher vegetation uptake in summer (e.g. Whelpdale and Shaw, 1974). This seasonal/latitude adjustment is applied so that the actual dry deposition velocity at 1 m, $v_{dl} < v_{dmax}$ on land through

$$v_{d1}(B, \tau, t) = a_1(\tau) \cdot \Delta t \cdot v_{dmax} + a_2(\tau) \cdot f(B) \cdot v_{dmax} \equiv f_d(B, \tau, t) \cdot v_{dmax} \quad A1.21$$

Here B represents latitude, t is the time of year, and t is the time of day. The latitudinal adjustment is produced by the function $f(B) = r/R$ where r is the distance from current position to the North Pole and R is the distance between equator and North Pole. The multipliers a_1 and a_2 are the trigonometric functions

$$a_1(t) = \sin^2[p (t-t_0)/t_a] ; \quad a_2(t) = \cos^2[p (t-t_0)/t_a] \quad A1.22$$

in which t_0 is February 1st, and t_a represents one year. The daily variation of vegetation uptake is applied simply with the multiplier D set to 1 between 0400 and 2200 local time, and to 0.25 for the remaining 6 hours. No variations are applied to sea deposition, although the current formulation better reflects summer conditions when relative contributions from dry deposition may be at their most important (Barrett, 1994). Particulates dry deposition is assumed to be much slower, given typically small particle sizes. A constant of 0.1 cm s^{-1} is applied to sulphate and nitrate aerosols, approximating a size of 0.1-1 μm (e.g. Sehmel, 1980).

Dry depletion is applied above the surface layer, and so the appropriate 1 m value is transformed to a 50 m (typical surface layer depth) value by application of similarity theory, thereby reflecting the effect of aerodynamic resistance between 1 m and 50 m (Eliassen and Saltbones, 1983):

$$v_{d50} = \frac{v_{d1}}{1 + v_{d1} \cdot [r_a(z_{50}) - r_a(z_1)]} \equiv f_a(v_{d1}, r_a) \quad A1.23$$

No profile adjustment is made to the v_{d1} set for aerosols, i.e. $v_{d50} = v_{d1}$.

Table A1.12 Dry deposition velocities (m s^{-1})

Symbol	Definition	Value		
		$v_d(1 \text{ m})$ over sea over sea	$v_d(1 \text{ m})$ over land	$v_d(50 \text{ m})$
(i) gases				
v_{dNO_2}	dry dep. velocity of NO_2	not pre-defined	not pre-defined	$(r_a + r_b + r_s)^{-1}$
v_{dPAN}	dry dep. velocity of PAN	0 cm s^{-1}	$f_d(B, t) \times 0.2 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$	$f_a(v_{d1}, r_a)$
v_{dHNO_3}	dry dep. velocity of HNO_3	not pre-defined	not pre-defined	$(r_a + r_b + r_s)^{-1}$
v_{dNH_3}	dry dep. velocity of NH_3	not pre-defined	not pre-defined	$(r_a + r_b + r_s)^{-1}$
v_{dSO_2}	dry dep. velocity of SO_2	not pre-defined	not pre-defined	$(r_a + r_b + r_s)^{-1}$
(ii) particles				
v_{dNO_3}	dry dep. velocity of NO_3^- NH_4NO_3	0.1 cm s^{-1}	0.1 cm s^{-1}	0.1 cm s^{-1}
v_{dSO_4}	dry dep. velocity of SO_4^{2-} $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	0.1 cm s^{-1}	0.1 cm s^{-1}	0.1 cm s^{-1}

The determined deposition velocity assigned to a grid square is an area average, reflecting the percentage occurrence of various sub-grid landuse types within the square. Hence:

$$\bar{v}_d = \Phi \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \cdot v_{d,n(wet)} + (1 - \Phi) \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \cdot v_{d,n(dry)} \quad A1.24$$

where $v_{d,n(wet)}$ and $v_{d,n(dry)}$ are dry deposition velocities for wet and dry parts respectively of land use n ; a_n is the fraction of land use n in the grid square; and Φ is the fraction of wet part.

A1.5.3 Combined effect of wet and dry depletion

The continuity equation is then applied at each time step by allowing for a possibility of not to encounter precipitation even if the total grid square averaged precipitation intensity $P > 0$ (Iversen et al., 1990). It is assumed that the continuity equation can be solved separately for the wet and dry fractions and the results then combined in proportion to probabilities F and $1 - F$, respectively. The probability of meeting precipitation, F , was described in Section A1.5.1. In combination the solution becomes:

$$q_i(t + \Delta t) = \Phi \left(\frac{A_i}{\kappa_{wi}} + \left(q_i(t) - \frac{A_i}{\kappa_{wi}} \right) e^{(-\kappa_{wi} \cdot \Delta t)} \right) + (1 - \Phi) \left(\frac{A_i}{\kappa_{di}} + \left(q_i(t) - \frac{A_i}{\kappa_{di}} \right) e^{(-\kappa_{di} \cdot \Delta t)} \right) \quad A1.25$$

A1.5.4 Local deposition of emissions.

The assumption of instantaneous mixing of emissions throughout the air parcel is not realistic. If no correction is made, the model will very often underestimate near-ground concentrations before complete mixing is achieved, particularly close to emission sources, and with this will underestimate the dry deposition flux. To compensate that a fraction of emissions is assumed to dry deposit directly within the emitting grid square in addition to what is calculated in a normal way, with the remainder available for mixing, transport and further depletion. The height of emission source is critical to the local deposition fraction. An approximation is necessitated, by which the proportion of NH_3 emissions additionally locally deposited is taken as 0.19, and of NO_2 as 0.04. As gradients from ground level sources of ammonia emissions may be very strong, and NH_3 is highly soluble, a correction on wet local deposition is also made to NH_3 on the basis of the scavenging ratio and precipitation (Iversen et al., 1990), to a maximum of a factor of 0.19. As a first guide to current model estimates, Janssen and Asman (1988) have suggested that similar values under neutral conditions may be appropriate for NH_3 and NO_2 emissions from heights of 0 m and 100 m respectively. A more detailed approximation is made for SO_2 derived from the work of Tuovinen and Krüger (1994).

The local deposition factor is calculated for each grid square on the basis of vertical emission distribution and meteorology. With a 'low/high' division of emission sources defined as

100m, the local deposition factor is determined separately for each fraction, so that the overall factor, a_{total} , may be described by:

$$\alpha_{total} = \frac{[(emissions_{high} \cdot \alpha_{high}) + (emissions_{low} \cdot \alpha_{low})]}{emissions_{high+low}} \quad A1.26$$

The derivation of the separate α factors is taken from look-up tables quoted in Lehman (1991). These were calculated assuming a 1m deposition velocity of $8 \text{ mm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, and so must be scaled according to actual conditions, thus:

$$\alpha_{high/low} = \frac{v_{d50}}{v_{dREF}} \cdot \alpha_{LEHMAN} \quad A1.27$$

in which v_{dREF} represents a scaling factor. Starting from the deposition velocities already calculated for SO_2 and equation (17) in which $v_{d(1m)}$ is set to $0.008 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$:

$$v_{dREF} = \frac{0.008 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}}{1 + 0.008(r_{d50} - r_{d1})} \quad A1.28$$

Higher 1m deposition velocities than the $0.008 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ assumed by Lehman (1991) are now possible, so that the a_{LEHMAN} values are extrapolated when necessary, to an artificial six-hour upper limit of 0.50.

Finally, emission data available to the MSC-W is as annual totals, which is then scaled with a monthly cycle. The a values are, therefore, calculated as monthly mean high and low values from the six-hour meteorology. The local deposition defined from (23) is allocated in each square according to the emission country, i.e. each of the countries in a square receives the whole additional deposition originating from emissions from that country within the grid.. This procedure affects only the pollutant budgets, not the geographical fields.

A1.6 Boundary Conditions.

The EMEP model is a single-layer model representing the mixed layer over Europe and the eastern North Atlantic. However, there is no physical isolation of this layer from the remaining atmosphere, therefore, mass exchange both with the free troposphere and areas beyond the model domain should be accounted for. Regarding boundary layer meteorological parameters, the EMEP model is a sub-domain of the Numerical Weather Prediction Model of DNMI, so that meteorological estimates, especially over sea areas where observations are scarce, are fully developed before encountering the EMEP domain. For chemical characteristics, three types of data must be pre-determined. These are: a) free tropospheric conditions, b) background concentrations of non-calculated components, and c) initial concentrations for calculated components. Since the origins of these concentrations cannot be traced by the model, they are attributed to concentrations and depositions of indeterminate origins.

A1.6.1 Exchange with the free troposphere

Even though most transport in the model is expected within the mixed layer, intermixing with the tropospheric concentrations above the modelled layer may be of a significant importance, particularly under transport to long distances. Therefore, the interaction with the free troposphere is included necessarily to the LADM as described by Eliassen and Saltbones (1983). As the height of the air column changes it is compared with the analysed maximal mixing layer height: if the box is higher than the local mixing height, the upper part of the box is assumed to be injected into the free troposphere and is not followed further in the model; if the opposite is true, tropospheric background concentrations are mixed down into box. The free troposphere is approximated, thus, by an infinite reservoir with constant low concentrations.

Mixing heights are calculated from the observed temperature vertical profiles. Estimated thus mixing heights across Europe at 1200 UTC are interpolated across the domain to define the initial mixed layer height at t_1 . The height of the advecting air parcel is assumed to change along its trajectory according to vertical motion due to horizontal divergence/convergence so that its volume remains conserved. At $t_2 = t_1 + 24$ h the height is

$$h(\mathbf{r}(t_2), t_2) = H_m(\mathbf{r}(t_1), t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} w_r(\mathbf{r}(t), t) dt \quad \text{A1.29}$$

where w_r is the vertical velocity on top of the mixed layer, interpolated in time from the 6-hourly input fields, and reduced linearly for heights below 1000 m.

At t_2 the height of the air parcel is redefined to equal the local mixing height $H_m(\mathbf{r}(t_2), t_2)$. The difference ($H_m - h$) represents an exchange volume, so that the revised parcel concentrations q become

$$q' = \begin{cases} q & \text{for } H_m \leq h \\ q_a + (q - q_a) \cdot \frac{h}{H_m} & \text{for } H_m > h \end{cases} \quad \text{A1.30}$$

in which q_a is the concentration in the free troposphere.

Contributions arising from free troposphere exchange contribute in the model to the concentrations of indeterminate origin. The total indeterminate contribution to deposition ranges between 5 and >20% (Sandnes, 1993), of which about 80% is estimated to come from the free troposphere.

A1.6.2 Initial and boundary concentrations for calculated components

The chemical characteristics of the boundary layer air mass must be described at the start of the trajectory. For start positions within the calculation domain (36x35 points), the initial values can be obtained either from the previously calculated fields through assimilation of these values, or by prescribing them in case of initialising the start of a run period. Outside the calculation domain, boundary layer and free troposphere concentrations are to be given at

any time. The initial and boundary concentrations of sulphur compounds (SO_2 and SO_4) are given based on calculations from the 3-D hemispheric model (Iversen and Tarrason, 1990) with adjustment to reflect measurements from a variety of sources, although such measurements are generally sparse and discrete.

For the sum of the three nitrate forms, the total number density within the boundary layer is assumed to equal that for total sulphate, reasoned by the fact that both are secondary species originating from emission sources of similar patterns. However, nitrate is deposited faster than sulphate, such that with ageing nitrate concentrations should be lower than those of sulphate. Therefore, nitrate concentrations in the free troposphere is assumed to equal half the total sulphate concentrations. The speciation of nitrate and sulphate is determined by immediate turnover and equilibrium as described in A1.3.2.

Furthermore, the review of measurement data by Fehsenfeld et al. (1988) for boundary layer NO_x and PAN has been used to assign the initial and boundary concentrations.

Finally, for ammonia the concentration pattern earlier estimated by the LADM is adopted as a guideline. It is used together with the assumption that ammonia concentrations must closely reflect emission distribution due to its rapid depletion. Above the mixing height concentrations are assumed to be 10% of the boundary layer values.

The standard chemical scheme provides the speciation. As for tropospheric concentrations, Sandnes (1993) has previously illustrated some so-called background values used in this procedure. In general the relationship between concentrations and temporal emission pattern is much stronger within the boundary layer for both nitrogen and sulphur compounds.

These background values were estimated on a monthly basis for generalised regions of similar pollutant loading. For sulphur compounds Central Europe, Fennoscandia, North Africa, remote European Commonwealth of Independent States, and the North Atlantic Ocean are so defined, whilst with respect to NO_x where the estimates are less certain only three regions are defined: Central Europe, remote continental Europe & North Africa, and the North Atlantic. Through the year the NO_x concentrations mirror the assumed general temporal variations in emissions, whilst for SO_2 and total sulphate very little seasonal variation is evident.

A1.6.3 Background concentrations of non-calculated components

Three components which are not calculated in the model, but required to estimate reaction speeds are taken from prescribed fields, these being ozone O_3 , and the hydroxyl OH and peroxyacetyl CH_3COO_2 radicals. The values have originally been obtained from the 2-D global model of Isaksen and Hov (1987). Comparison has then been made with reviewed measurement data which indicates some model overprediction, in particular winter and spring ozone levels at high altitude mountain sites representative of the background atmosphere (Logan, 1985). A latitude dependent correction has, therefore, been applied to the seasonally varying ozone concentrations in order to ensure better coincidence with the observations. Additionally, the minimum ozone mixing ratio of 25 ppb was imposed. Furthermore, the two radicals have been adjusted with a diurnal cycle parallel with sunlight. Some examples of values are given in Table A7 below.

Table A1.13 Examples of ozone mixing ratios (ppb), and hydroxyl and peroxyacetyl radical number densities (10^4 molec. cm^{-3}). The table assumes no cloud cover.

Month	January					July				
	ozone	hydroxyl		peroxyacetyl		ozone	hydroxyl		peroxyacetyl	
lat.UTC		0000	1200	0000	1200		0000	1200	0000	1200
80 ⁰ N	25	0.01	0.01	120.	120.	38	5.38	18.3	14.0	39.8
70 ⁰ N	25	0.05	0.05	31.0	31.0	35	0.29	28.8	5.34	58.7
60 ⁰ N	25	0.68	68.2	29.0	320.	41	0.82	82.6	9.01	99.2
50 ⁰ N	25	1.21	122.	32.2	354.	46	1.41	142.	19.3	212.
40 ⁰ N	26	1.38	139.	36.5	402.	46	1.58	160.	26.2	288.

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Appendix A2

Description of the Eulerian Acid Deposition Model

Jerzy Bartnicki, Krzysztof Olendrzyński, Jan Eiof Jonson and Steffen Unger⁺

The Eulerian acid deposition model - MADE50 has been developed at MSC-W as a multi-layer model for simulating atmospheric transport and deposition of nitrogen and sulphur compounds in Europe. The first version of the EMEP Eulerian model was developed by Berge (1993a) and then modified and further improved by Jakobsen *et al.* (1995). At this stage, the model was called MADE50 - Multi-level Acid Deposition model for Europe with 50 km resolution. Nitrogen chemistry was introduced into the model by Jonson and Berge (1995) and a new dry deposition module for SO₂, NO₂, HNO₃ and NH₃ was implemented by Jakobsen *et al.*, (1996). The MADE50 model was run for 1992 and the results compared with measurements available from the EMEP stations in Europe (Jakobsen *et al.*, 1995; Jonson *et al.*, 1998a, 1998b). Model validation for 1996 data is described in the main part of this report.

The development of the MADE50 model has been documented in many publications (e.g. Berge, 1993; Jakobsen *et al.*, 1995; Jonson and Berge, 1995; Jakobsen *et al.*, 1996; Jakobsen *et al.*, 1997; Berge, 1997; Berge and Jakobsen, 1998). In these publications, each parameterization of physical or chemical process was not only presented but also discussed in detail. In the description of the MADE50 model given below a comprehensive picture of the latest model version is presented.

A2.1 Basic model equations

Concentrations of nine chemical components are computed in the latest version of the MADE50 model: NO, NO₂, PAN, HNO₃, NH₄NO₃, SO₄, SO₂ and [(NH₄)₂SO₄+NH₄HSO₄]/2 further referred as (NH₄)_{1,5}SO₄. Derivation of the basic model equation describing: emission, atmospheric transport, diffusion, chemical transformations and deposition of one of the selected compounds in the σ -coordinate system can be found in Jakobsen *et al.* (1995). This equation, formulated in the Polar Stereographic Projection at 60°N has the following form:

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(\psi p^*)}{\partial t} + m^2 \frac{\partial\left(\frac{u}{m} \psi p^*\right)}{\partial x} + m^2 \frac{\partial\left(\frac{v}{m} \psi p^*\right)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\sigma \psi p^*)}{\partial \sigma} = \\ = \left[\frac{g}{p^*}\right]^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \left[\rho^2 K_z \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} (\psi p^*) \right] + \frac{p^*}{\rho} S \end{aligned} \quad \text{A2.1}$$

where ψ is the mixing ratio of pollutant mass to air mass; (u, v) are horizontal components of the velocity field; m - is the map factor for the Polar Stereographic Projection at 60°N ; g is the gravitational acceleration; ρ is the air density; K_z is the coefficient of vertical diffusion and S represents all source and sink terms, including chemical transformation. The vertical coordinate σ is defined as:

$$\sigma = \frac{p - p_T}{p^*} \quad \text{A2.2}$$

where $p^* = p_s - p_T$; p is the pressure at σ level; p_s is the surface pressure and $p_T = 100$ hPa represents the pressure at the top of the model domain. In Equation (A2.1), $\dot{\sigma} = \frac{d\sigma}{dt}$, is the vertical velocity.

A2.2 Advection and diffusion

Second, third and fourth term in the Equation (A2.1) represent advection of every pollutant in the horizontal, and vertical direction.

Horizontal diffusion is not calculated in the model because a small amount of the numerical diffusion is already introduced by the advection algorithm. Parameterization of vertical diffusion is the same as in the numerical weather prediction model LAM50E (see Appendix A1), which was used to produce input meteorological data for the MADE50 model. The vertical diffusion coefficient, K_z , is derived from the surface drag coefficient (Luis, 1979) in the surface layer but is only used for computing dry deposition fluxes. Above the surface layer this coefficient is calculated based on an empirical formula suggested by Blackadar (1979) where the mixing length and the local bulk Richardson Number are the most important parameters:

$$K_z = l^2 \cdot \left| \frac{\partial \vec{V}_H}{\partial z} \right| \cdot F(Ri) \quad \text{A2.3}$$

where $\vec{V}_H = (u, v)$ is the horizontal velocity and the turbulent mixing length, l , is parameterized according to Nordeng (1986):

$$l = \begin{cases} \kappa \cdot z & z \leq z_m \\ \kappa \cdot z_m & z > z_m \end{cases} \quad \text{A2.4}$$

In Equation (A2.4) κ is von Karman constant ($\kappa=0.35$), z is the height above the ground and $z_m=200$ m. The local bulk Richardson Number in the layer of thickness, Δz , is defined as:

$$Ri = \frac{g}{\theta} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta z}\right)}{\left(\frac{\Delta\vec{V}_H}{\Delta z}\right)^2} = \frac{g \cdot \Delta z \cdot \Delta\theta}{\theta \cdot (\Delta\vec{V}_H)^2} \quad \text{A2.5}$$

where $(\Delta\vec{V}_H)^2 = (\Delta u)^2 + (\Delta v)^2$ and for an arbitrary state variable q , $\Delta q = q(z + \Delta z) - q(z)$. Following Nordeng (1986), critical Richardson Number is defined as

$$Ri_c = A \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta z}{\Delta z_0}\right)^B \quad \text{A2.6}$$

where $A = 0.115$, $B = 0.175$ and $\Delta z_0 = 0.01$ m. Atmosphere is turbulent when $Ri < Ri_c$. The local eddy diffusivity coefficient is calculated in the model using the following formula:

$$K_z = l^2 \cdot \left| \frac{\Delta\vec{V}_H}{\Delta z} \right| \cdot F(Ri) \quad \text{A2.7}$$

where:

$$F(Ri) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1.1 - 87 \cdot Ri} & Ri \leq 0 \\ 1.1 - 1.2 \cdot Ri/Ri_c & 0 < Ri \leq 0.5 \cdot Ri_c \\ 1.0 - Ri/Ri_c & 0.5 \cdot Ri_c < Ri \leq Ri_c \end{cases} \quad \text{A2.8}$$

In the sigma coordinates, diffusion coefficient has the following form:

$$K_\sigma = K_z \cdot \rho^2 \cdot \left(\frac{g}{p^*}\right) \quad \text{A2.9}$$

A2.3 Emissions

Emissions are the most important component on the right-hand side of Equation (A2.1) representing source and sink terms for the pollutants. The 1996 emission input to the Eulerian acid deposition model consists of gridded annual totals of high and low-level SO₂, NO_x and NH₃. Low-level emissions (below 100 m) are injected into the lowest model layer (below approximately 90 m) and high-level emissions are split between the second, third and fourth model layer above the surface, in proportions 25%, 50% and 25%, respectively. For most of the European countries emission inventories in the 50 km grid are based on data officially reported to EMEP by individual countries, however, expert estimates are also used for certain regions in Europe. Seasonal variability of the emissions is parameterized in the model. For SO₂ and NO_x the GENEMIS country-specific database was used to define proportions of the total annual emissions in each month (Barret and Berge, 1996). For ammonia, emissions are distributed throughout the year with a sine function with 30% amplitude, and an assumed peak in summer. Marine biogenic sulphur emissions vary with season and latitude with a maximum rate in the North Sea in spring and a minimum in winter (Tarrason and Iversen, 1996). Full description of the EMEP emission inventories for 1996 can be found in the main report.

A2.4 Dry deposition

Dry and wet depositions are the most important processes in removing pollutants from the atmosphere. A detailed description of the dry deposition parameterization used in the present version of the model is given in the EMEP reports (Jonson and Berge, 1995; Jakobsen *et. al.* 1996, 1997).

In the surface boundary layer (SBL), the dry deposition flux, F , can be described by the following expression:

$$F = V_d(z) \cdot [c(z) - c_s] \quad \text{A2.10}$$

where $c(z)$ is the concentration of pollutant at height z ; c_s is the concentration of pollutant at the surface and $V_d(z)$ is the dry deposition velocity at height z . If the surface is covered by vegetation, a zero-plane displacement, d , is included into Equation (A2.10): $z \rightarrow z - d$. For the absorbing surface, the $c_s=0$.

For particles: NH₄NO₃, (NH₄)_{1.5}SO₄ and SO₄ the dry deposition velocity is constant in the MADE50 model and equal to 0.1 cm s⁻¹. For gases: NO₂, PAN, HNO₃, NH₃ and SO₂, the resistance analogy is used in the parameterization of the dry deposition velocity in Equation (A2.10):

$$V_d = (r_a + r_b + r_s)^{-1} \quad \text{A2.11}$$

where r_a is the surface layer aerodynamic resistance; r_b is quasi-laminar or viscous-sublayer resistance and r_s is the surface resistance. The units of all these resistances are s m⁻¹.

A2.4.1 Aerodynamic resistance

The SBL resistance to turbulent transport of heat and trace gas is given by the following equation:

$$r_a(z) = \frac{1}{\kappa u_*} \left[\ln\left(\frac{z-d}{z_0}\right) - \Psi_m\left(\frac{z-d}{L}\right) + \Psi_h\left(\frac{z_0}{L}\right) \right] \quad \text{A2.12}$$

Here u_* is the friction velocity, z_0 is the roughness length, L is the Monin-Obukhov length and κ is von Karman's constant. The roughness length and the displacement height are assumed to be 10% and 70% of the vegetation height, respectively. In all the calculations, Ψ_m and Ψ_h are the similarity functions for momentum and heat, respectively:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_m(\xi) &= \ln \left[\left(\frac{1 + (1 - 15\xi)^{0.5}}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1 + (1 - 15\xi)^{0.25}}{2} \right)^2 \right] - 2 \operatorname{atan}(1 + (1 - 15\xi)^{0.25}) + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \Psi_h(\xi) &= 2 \ln \left[\frac{1 + (1 - 15\xi)^{0.5}}{2} \right] \quad \text{for } L < 0 \\ \Psi_h(\xi) &= \Psi_m(\xi) = -5\xi \quad \text{for } L \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{A2.13}$$

in which $\xi = (z-d)/L$ or $\xi = z_0/L$.

From the weather prediction model LAM50E only average grid cell values of u_* , T_* , L and z_0 are available for the dry deposition module. However, in the dry deposition module atmospheric resistances in each EMEP grid cell are calculated first for every land use type. Therefore, a special algorithm (Jakobsen *et al.*, 1996) was developed to convert grid averaged values of the key variables to land use specific variables. This algorithm is described by the set of equations given below:

$$\tilde{u}_* = \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{\tilde{\rho}_s}} \quad \text{A2.14}$$

where \tilde{u}_* is the friction velocity calculated from the LAM50E model, τ is the turbulent stress and $\tilde{\rho}_s$ is the density of dry air at the surface.

$$\tilde{T}_* = \frac{-\tilde{H}_d}{c_p \cdot \tilde{\rho}_s \cdot \tilde{u}_*} \quad \text{A2.15}$$

$$\tilde{L} = \frac{\tilde{u}_*^2 \cdot \tilde{\theta}_s}{\kappa \cdot g \cdot \tilde{\theta}_*} = \frac{\tilde{u}_*^2 \cdot \tilde{T}_s}{\kappa \cdot g \cdot \tilde{T}_*} \quad \text{A2.16}$$

In Equations (A2.15) and (A2.16), \tilde{T}_* and \tilde{L}_* are respectively, scaling temperature and Monin-

Obukhov length from the LAM50E model; \tilde{H}_d is the turbulent heat flux, $\tilde{\theta}_s$ and \tilde{T}_s a potential temperature and temperature at the surface, respectively, from the LAM50E model; c_p is the specific heat at constant pressure for dry air.

The land use type specific friction velocities u_* , specific scaling temperatures T_* and specific Monin-Obukhov lengths L are calculated as follows:

$$u_* = \tilde{u}_* \cdot \frac{\ln\left(\frac{z-d}{\tilde{z}_0}\right) - \Psi_m\left(\frac{z-d}{\tilde{L}}\right) + \Psi_h\left(\frac{\tilde{z}_0}{\tilde{L}}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{z-d}{z_0}\right) - \Psi_m\left(\frac{z-d}{L}\right) + \Psi_h\left(\frac{z_0}{L}\right)} \quad \text{A2.17}$$

$$T_* = \frac{-\tilde{H}_d}{c_p \cdot \tilde{\rho}_s \cdot u_*} \quad \text{A2.18}$$

$$L = \frac{u_*^2 \cdot \tilde{T}_s}{\kappa \cdot g \cdot T_*} \quad \text{A2.19}$$

Finally, aerodynamic resistance for each land use type has the following expression:

$$r_a(z) = \frac{1}{\kappa u_*} \left[\ln\left(\frac{z-d}{z_0}\right) - \Psi_m\left(\frac{z-d}{L}\right) + \Psi_h\left(\frac{z_0}{L}\right) \right] \quad \text{A2.20}$$

The roughness length z_0 and is given in Table A2.1 for each land cover and two different periods of the year.

Table A2.1: Roughness lengths for each surface cover over the land. Units: m.

Surface type	Period of the year	
	October-May	May-September
Grass	0.03	0.03
Arable	0.005	0.1
Permanent crops	0.2	0.2
Coniferous forest	2.0	2.0
Deciduous forest	0.1	2.0
Urban	2.0	2.0
Desert	0.001	0.001
Ice	0.001	0.001
Other	0.01	0.02

For water surface the roughness length z_0 is calculated using Charnock's formula:

$$z_0 = 0.032 \cdot \frac{u_*^2}{g} \quad \text{A2.21}$$

A2.4.2 The quasi-laminar boundary layer resistance

The formula from Hicks *et al.* (1987) is used for calculating the quasi-laminar boundary layer resistance, r_b :

$$r_b = \frac{2}{\kappa u_*} \cdot \left(\frac{Sc}{Pr} \right)^{2/3} \quad \text{A2.22}$$

where Sc and $Pr = 0.72$ are Schmidt and Prandtl Numbers, respectively. The Schmidt Number is defined as: $Sc = \nu/D_i$, with ν being kinematic viscosity of air ($0.15 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$) and D_i the molecular viscosity of pollutant i . The Schmidt and Prandtl Number corrections for four gases in the MADE50 model are shown in Table A2.2.

Over sea surface, the quasi-laminar boundary layer resistance, r_b is calculated according to Hicks and Liss (1976):

$$r_b = \frac{1}{\kappa u_*} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{z_0}{D_i} \cdot \kappa u_* \right) \quad \text{A2.23}$$

The quasi-laminar boundary layer resistance, r_b in Equation (A2.23) can be very large or even negative on the other side. Therefore, limits are imposed on the calculated dry deposition velocity, so that its minimum is 0 m s^{-1} and maximum 0.1 m s^{-1} .

Table A2.2: Schmidt/Prandtl number correction and diffusion ratio for gases in the MADE50 model ($D_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}=0.21 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$).

Compound	$D_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}/D_i$	$(Sc/Pr)^{2/3}$
SO ₂	1.9	1.34
NO ₂	1.6	1.19
NH ₃	1.0	0.87
HNO ₃	1.9	1.34

A2.4.3 Surface resistance

Surface resistance, r_s , in the MADE50 model is calculated for each land cover type according to the so called RIVM formula (Erismann *et al.*, 1994; Seland *et al.* 1995; Jakobsen *et al.*, 1996):

$$r_s = [(r_{inc} + r_{soil})^{-1} + r_{ext}^{-1} + (r_m + r_{stom})^{-1}]^{-1} \quad \text{A2.24}$$

where different soil resistance parameterizations are used for the individual compounds. For the surface covered by vegetation:

- The stomata resistance - r_{stom} is the resistance against the transport through the stomata of leaves and needles.
- The mesophyll resistance - r_m is the resistance of the internal plant tissues against uptake or destruction (in terms of chemical reactions).
- The external surface resistance - r_{ext} is the resistance to the exterior plant parts against the uptake or destruction of the compound.
- The in-canopy aerodynamic resistance - r_{inc} is the resistance against transport of air through vegetation towards the soil and lower plant parts.
- The soil resistance - r_{soil} is the resistance against the destruction or absorption at the soil surface.

The original parameterization of the external surface resistance in Equation (A2.24) has been further modified (Jakobsen *et al.*, 1996) so that the Wesley's approach is now used for calculating this term (Wesley, 1989). For surfaces not covered by vegetation or those which are covered by snow the total surface resistance is set equal to the soil resistance of the selected surface type.

Because of limited space we can not present a complete parameterization of each term in Equation (A2.24) for all compounds. The full description of the surface resistance parameterization, as well as the discussion of different terms in Equation (A2.24) can be found in (Jakobsen *et al.*, 1996; 1997).

A2.4.4 Calculation of the average dry deposition velocity

For each compound, the average dry deposition is calculated separately for the dry and wet part of the model grid cell. The average dry deposition velocity, v_d over the entire grid cell is a weighted sum of the dry deposition velocities for the wet and dry part of the grid:

$$\overline{v_d} = \phi \cdot \sum_{l=1}^N a_l \cdot v_{d,l}^{wet} + (1 - \phi) \cdot \sum_{l=1}^N a_l \cdot v_{d,l}^{dry} \quad \text{A2.25}$$

where N is the number of land cover classes in the grid cell, a_l is the fraction of the land cover in the grid cell, $v_{d,l}^{wet}$ and $v_{d,l}^{dry}$ are the dry deposition velocities in the wet and dry part of the grid cell. The wet fraction of the grid - ϕ is equal to zero when the grid cell has not been affected by

precipitation in the last six hours. Otherwise, ϕ is equal to the maximum cloud cover fraction aggregated over the vertical column.

A2.5 Parameterization of wet deposition

Parameterization of the wet deposition processes in the MADE50 model includes both in-cloud and sub-cloud scavenging of gases and particles.

Following Berge (1993b), in-cloud scavenging coefficient for gases and particles is calculated according to the following formula:

$$S = \frac{P}{W \cdot \Delta z} \quad \text{A2.26}$$

where Δz is the height of the grid cell, W is cloud water (in kg of water m^{-3}) and P is precipitation released from the individual grid cell. The concentration change caused by wet deposition is expressed as:

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = -S \cdot f_{aq} \cdot c \quad \text{A2.27}$$

where c is the total concentration (gas, particle in the aqueous phase) of the pollutant and f_{aq} is the fraction of the pollutant dissolved in the droplets. For SO_2 , the f_{aq} can be calculated from the following relation:

$$f_{aq} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{K_N \cdot R \cdot T \cdot L}} \quad \text{A2.28}$$

where K_N is the efficient Henry's law constant, R is the gas constant, T is temperature in K and L is the volume fraction of liquid water in the total volume of air. For all other soluble compounds, $f_{aq} = 1$ (Jakobsen *et al.*, 1996).

The sub-cloud deposition of gases is calculated as described in Jonson and Berge (1995):

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = -c \cdot \frac{\Lambda \cdot P}{\Delta z} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho_w} \quad \text{A2.29}$$

where Λ is the sub-cloud scavenging coefficient for each gas as given in Table A2.3. In this Table, function $f(t) = \sin\{2\pi((t-80)/366)\}$ describes seasonal variation of the variable part of the scavenging ratio for SO_2 and t is expressed in Julian days.

Table A2.3: Sub-cloud scavenging coefficients for gases.

Gas	Scavenging coefficient - Λ
SO ₂	$1.5 \cdot 10^5 + 5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot f(t)$
HNO ₃	$7 \cdot 10^5$
NH ₃	$7 \cdot 10^5$

Wet deposition rate for particles is described by the following relation (Berge, 1993a):

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = -A \cdot M \cdot E \cdot c \quad \text{A2.30}$$

where $A = 5.2 \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, M is the mass of precipitation and E is the mean collection efficiency ($E = 0.1$). Precipitation mass M is calculated assuming a fall speed for the droplets equal to 5 m s^{-1} .

A2.6 Chemical reactions for nitrogen and sulphur

A schematic illustration of the nitrogen and sulphur chemistry in the MADE50 model is shown in Figure A2.1.

The main part of the chemical reaction scheme in the model follows the scheme originally applied in Hov *et al.* (1988). A thorough description of the original scheme is also supplied in Barrett *et al.* (1995). Compared to the original scheme, applied in the Lagrangian EMEP model (see Appendix A1) several changes have been made. The number of chemical components have been reduced from 10 to 9, as the 'unspecified' NO₃⁻ particle (particulate nitrate not in the form of ammonium nitrate i.e. sea salt particles) is no longer included. Furthermore, the oxidation of SO₂ to sulphate is parametrized as a function of cloud cover and water content. In addition, all reaction rates are updated according to more recent references (Atkinson *et al.*, 1996).

Chemical evolution is calculated every 200 sec. for NO, NO₂, PAN, HNO₃, NH₄NO₃, SO₄⁼ and (NH₄)_{1.5}SO₄. In addition to these, concentrations of ozone (O₃), hydroxyl (OH), peroxyacetol (CH₃COO₂) radicals and hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) are required for the chemical scheme. These are prescribed values described along with the boundary conditions in section A2.7.

Following Jakobsen *et al.*, (1997), all chemical reactions and reaction rates with references, are listed in Tables A2.4 and A2.5.

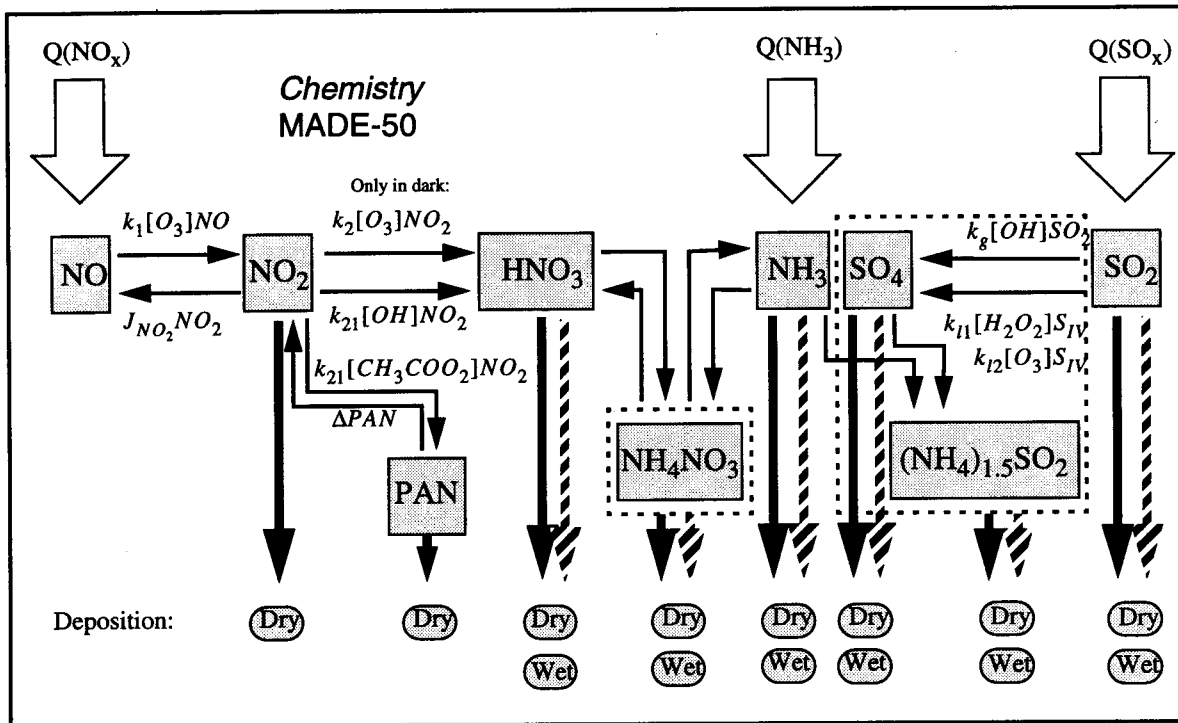


Figure A2.1. Schematic illustration of the MADE50 model chemical scheme. Dashed boxes denote nitrate and sulphate particles occurring in two forms. Solid and dashed thick arrows represent dry and wet deposition, respectively.

Table A2.4: Two-body reactions.

Reaction	k_0	E_a/R	ref/note
R1 $\text{NO}_2 + h\nu \rightarrow \text{NO} + \text{O}$			note ^a
R2 $\text{NO} + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$	1.8×10^{-12}	1370	C/note ^b
R3 $2\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_3^- + 2\text{H}^+ + \text{O}_2$	1.2×10^{-13}	2450	C/see text
R4 $\text{NH}_4 + \text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$			see text
R5 $\text{SO}_2 + \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{----- sulphate}$	2.0×10^{-12}		C
R6 $3\text{NH}_4 + 2\text{SO}_4^{2-} \rightarrow 2(\text{NH}_4)_{1.5}\text{SO}_4^{2-}$			see text

a. Dissociation rate for NO_2 : $J = 0.01 \times \exp(-0.39 \sec \theta)$, where θ is the solar zenith angle. Below clouds the dissociation rate is reduced by a factor of 0.5 times the fractional cloud cover.

b. Ozone concentrations from Berntsen (1994), see text.

For two-body reactions the temperature dependent rate constant ($\text{cm}^3 \text{molecules}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$) given by:
 $k = k_0 \exp(-E_a / (RT))$ and T is temperature in Kelvins. C is Atkinson et al. (1996).

Table A2.5: Three-body reactions.

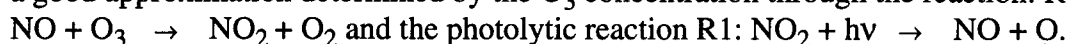
	Reaction	k_0	k_∞	ref.
R7	OH + NO ₂ + M → HNO ₃ + M	2.6E-30(T/300) ^{-2.9} N ₂	6.7E-11(T/300) ^{-0.6}	A
R8	NO ₂ + CH ₃ COO ₂ + M → PAN + M	2.7E-28(T/300) ^{7.1} N ₂	1.2E-11(T/300) ^{-0.9}	A
R9	PAN + M → CH ₃ COO ₂ + NO ₂ + M	4.9E-3 e ^(-12100/T) N ₂	4.0E+16 e ^(-13600/T)	A

For 3-body reactions temperature and pressure dependant rate constants ($\text{cm}^3 \text{ molecules}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$) are given by

$$k = \left(\frac{k_0(T)M}{1 + k_0(T)M/(k_\infty(T))} \right)^{F_c} \left(1 + (\log((k_0(T)M)/(k_\infty(T))))^2 \right)^{-1} \quad \text{where } M \text{ is the molecule density of}$$

air and T is temperature in Kelvins. F_c is 0.3 for R11, else 0.6, A is Atkinson et al. (1996).

Provided that the concentration of peroxy radicals is low, the ratio between NO and NO₂ is to a good approximation determined by the O₃ concentration through the reaction: R2:



Under clear sky conditions the dissociation rate for NO₂ (R7) is assumed constant in the vertical. Below clouds the dissociation rate is reduced by a factor of 0.5 times the fractional cloud cover. In particular over polluted areas in summer, the concentration of peroxy radicals can be significant. If so, the NO to NO₂ ratio is likely to be overestimated by the model.

PAN (peroxyacetyl nitrate) is formed when NO₂ reacts with the peroxyacetyl radical (R8). In addition to dry deposition, PAN is thermally decomposed. The thermal decomposition is highly temperature dependent. In high latitudes in winter or in the upper troposphere, where temperatures are low, PAN is stable. As it is advected south (or down) it is thermally decomposed, acting as a reservoir for NO₂.

HNO₃ is produced from NO₂. The most important production term (especially in summer) is the reaction with OH (R7), giving HNO₃. The night time production of HNO₃ is assumed to be limited by the reaction NO₂ + O₃ → NO₃ + O₂. This assumption only holds in the presence of a sufficient number of aerosols, and provided that the humidity is above the deliquescence point. (Platt, 1986; Dentener and Crutzen, 1993). The number of particles will usually decrease rapidly with height above the planetary boundary layer. Thus this reaction is assumed to take place in the lowest 8 layers of the model only (below approximately 1500 meters). This process is previously described in Jonson and Berge (1995), and the parameterization of this reaction will not be discussed further here. There are however large uncertainties related to this part of the chemistry scheme.

The formation of ammonium sulphate is assumed to occur instantaneously, only limited by the availability of NH₄ and SO₄²⁻. Ammonium sulphate may exist in two forms, (NH₄)₂SO₄ or NH₄HSO₄. It is assumed that the concentrations of the two forms are equal.

Provided that NH_4 is in excess of sulphate, ammonium nitrate is formed. The formation of ammonium nitrate is dependant on temperature and relative humidity. This process is described in more detail in Hov *et al.* (1988). We first calculate the equilibrium concentration of NH_3 :

$$NH_3eq = \frac{NH_3 - HNO_3}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{NH_3 - HNO_3}{2}\right)^2 + k_{eq}} \quad A2.31$$

The equilibrium concentration of NH_4HNO_3 is derived from NH_3 :

$$NH_4NO_3eq = NH_4NO_3 + (NH_3 - NH_3eq) \quad A2.32$$

Provided that the difference between the equilibrium concentration and the former concentration is smaller than the former concentration, the equilibrium concentration becomes the new concentration for ammonium nitrate. Ammonia and nitric oxide are adjusted accordingly. The equilibrium constant k_{eq} is determined as described below.

The Equilibrium reaction between HNO_3 and NH_4 (R6) is calculated according to the recommendations by Mozurkewich (1993). Below the point of deliquescence the equilibrium constant, K_p , is given by the equation:

$$\ln K_p = 118.87 + \frac{24084}{T} - 6.025 \ln(T) \quad A2.33$$

where T is the temperature in Kelvins. Above the point of deliquescence the equilibrium constant, now denoted K_{paq} is given by:

$$K_{paq} = \left[P_1 - P_2 \left(1 - \frac{RH}{100}\right) + P_3 \left(1 - \frac{RH}{100}\right)^2 \right] \cdot \left(1 - \frac{RH}{100}\right)^{1.75} K_p \quad A2.34$$

Both K_p and K_{paq} are in units of $(molecules\ cm^{-3})^2$. RH is the relative humidity in percent, and P_1 , P_2 and P_3 are defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln P_1 &= -135.94 + \frac{8763}{T} + 19.12 \ln(T) \\ \ln P_2 &= -122.65 + \frac{9969}{T} + 16.22 \ln(T) \\ \ln P_3 &= -182.61 + \frac{13875}{T} + 2446 \ln(T) \end{aligned} \quad A2.35$$

A2.6.1 Oxidation of SO₂

Within the clouds we assume that Henry's law applies:

$$[C] = H_c P_c \quad \text{A2.36}$$

where $[C]$ is the concentration of any soluble gas C (in mol l^{-1}) in the aqueous phase, H_c its Henry's law coefficient and P_c the partial pressure of C in the gas phase. Within the aqueous phase many soluble gases undergo rapid reversible reactions such as acid-base ionization. It is therefore convenient to extend the definition above to an efficient Henry's law coefficient H^{eff} , referring to the total amount dissolved (Schwartz, 1986). Equilibrium reactions and solubility constants for these reactions are given in Table A2.6.

Table A2.6: Equilibrium reactions and solubility constants.

	Reaction	K_{298}	$\Delta H/R$	ref.
H_{SO_2}	$SO_2 \text{ g} \leftrightarrow SO_2 \text{ aq}$	1.23	3020	1
K_1	$SO_2 \text{ aq} \leftrightarrow HSO_3^- + H^+$	$1.23 \cdot 10^{-2}$	2010	1
$H_{H_2O_2}$	$H_2O_2 \text{ g} \leftrightarrow H_2O_2 \text{ aq}$	$7.1 \cdot 10^4$	6800	2
H_{O_3}	$O_3 \text{ g} \leftrightarrow O_3 \text{ aq}$	$1.13 \cdot 10^{-2}$	2300	3

K_{298} in $\text{mol l}^{-1} \text{ atm}^{-1}$ for Henry's law constants, and mol l^{-1} for aqueous phase equilibrium (K_1). The temperature dependant rate is calculated by: $K = K_{298} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{\Delta H}{R}\right) \cdot (1/T - 1/298)\right)$

1) is Smith and Martell (1976), 2) is Martin and Damschen (1981) and 3) is Kozak-Channing and Helz (1983).

In the case of SO₂ the efficient Henry's law coefficient is defined as:

$$H_{SO_2}^{eff} = \frac{S_{IV}}{P_{SO_2}} = H_{SO_2} \left(1 + \frac{K_1}{[H^+]} + \frac{K_1 K_2}{[H^+]^2} \right) \quad \text{A2.37}$$

where S_{IV} is the total amount of dissolved SO₂.

In order to find an expression for the total concentration $[C_T]$ (gas and liquid - mol l_{air}^{-1}) we make use of the ideal gas law, $P_c = [C_g]RT$, where $[C_g]$ is the gas phase concentration of C (mol l_{air}^{-1}), R is the universal gas constant and T is temperature. Within the cloud the total concentration can be expressed as:

$$[C_T] = [C_{aq}] \left(1 + (H_c^{eff} \cdot R \cdot T \cdot clw)^{-1} \right) \quad \text{A2.38}$$

and thus the fraction of the total mass remaining in the interstitial cloud air f_g and the fraction absorbed by the droplets can be calculated:

$$f_{aq} = \frac{[C_{aq}]}{[C_T]} = \frac{1}{1 + (H_c^{eff} \cdot R \cdot T \cdot clw)^{-1}} \quad \text{and} \quad f_g = 1 - f_{aq} \quad \text{A2.39}$$

A2.6.1.1 Gas phase oxidation of SO₂

Within a grid cell the gas phase oxidation of SO₂ to sulphate (R5, Table A2.4) takes place both in the clouds and in the cloud free fraction of the grid cells. In cloudy air only the fraction of total SO₂ remaining in the gas phase is oxidized. We have found it convenient to define a pseudo reaction rate k_{12}^l , where the reaction rate is reduced instead of the concentration:

$$k_{12}^l = k_{12}(f_{g(so_2)}cl + 1 - cl) \quad \text{A2.40}$$

Thus the production of sulphate in the gas phase can be written $P_{SO_2} = k_{12}^l \times SO_2(tot) \times OH$, where SO₂(tot) is the total (gas- and liquid-phase) concentration of SO₂.

A2.6.1.2 Aqueous phase oxidation of SO₂

In the aqueous phase we assume that SO₂ is oxidized to sulphuric acid by dissolved H₂O₂ and O₃ with the rate expression:

$$P_{cl} = k_{cl1}[H_2O_2][SO_2] + k_{cl2}[H^+][O_3]([SO_2] + [HSO_3^-]) \quad \text{A2.41}$$

where the reaction rate for oxidation by H₂O₂, $k_{cl1} = 8.3 \times 10^5 \text{ mol}^{-1}l$ (Martin and Damschen, 1981) and the reaction rate for the oxidation by O₃, $k_{cl2} = 1.8 \times 10^4 [H^+]^{-0.4} \text{ mol}^{-1}l$ (Moller, 1980).

As we did for the gas phase production described above, we define pseudo reaction rates, taking into account the solubility of SO₂, H₂O₂ and O₃, the liquid water content and the fractional cloud cover.

$$k_{cl1}^l = \frac{k_{cl1} \times 10^3}{A_0 \cdot clw} \cdot \frac{H_{SO_2}}{H_{SO_2}^{eff}} \cdot f_S \cdot f_H \cdot cl \quad \text{A2.42}$$

$$k_{cl2}^l = \frac{k_{cl2} \times 10^3}{A_0 \cdot clw} \cdot f_S \cdot f_{O3} \cdot cl \quad A2.43$$

where f_S , f_H and f_{O3} are the fraction of SO_2 , H_2O_2 and O_3 dissolved in the droplets. Concentrations of ozone and hydrogen peroxide are prescribed. Ozone concentrations are prescribed (Jonson and Berge, 1995). Ozone concentrations are about 30 ppb_v in the boundary layer, increasing gradually with height to about 100 ppb_v in the upper troposphere.

In the aqueous phase the reaction between H_2O_2 and SO_2 is very fast, so that the least abundant of the two is depleted within a few minutes after the air enters the cloud. In order to simulate a reduction in the in-cloud hydrogen peroxide concentrations when SO_2 concentrations are high, hydrogen peroxide is reduced according to the expression:

$$H_2O_2^l = \frac{H_2O_2 \times H_2O_2}{H_2O_2 + SO_2} \quad A2.44$$

where $H_2O_2^l$ denotes the total (gas and liquid) concentration of hydrogen peroxide in the cloud. Thus, whenever SO_2 is in excess of H_2O_2 , the oxidation is reduced. The above formulations are likely to underestimate the rapid oxidation in newly formed clouds, and in parts of the clouds where dry air is entrained into the cloud. At the same time the oxidation can be overestimated in aged cloud environments with virtually no H_2O_2 left.

With the definitions above, the oxidation of SO_2 to sulphate in both gas- and aqueous phase can be expressed as:

$$P = (k_{12}^l \times OH + k_{cl1}^l \times H_2O_2 + k_{cl2}^l \times O_3) SO_2(tot) \quad A2.45$$

with total concentrations (gas and liquid) of $SO_2(tot)$, H_2O_2 , O_3 and OH given as *molecules cm⁻³ air*.

A2.7 Initial and boundary conditions

Initial boundary conditions for the model run assume zero concentrations of NO , NO_2 , PAN , NH_3 , HNO_3 , NH_4NO_3 , SO_4 , SO_2 and $(NH_4)_{1.5}SO_4$ in each grid cell of the model domain.

There are three types of the boundary conditions in the MADE50 model. Closed boundary conditions are used at the top of the model domain (100 hPa - at approximately 15 km). At the surface, the flux of pollutants to the ground is determined by dry deposition, wet deposition and emissions of SO_2 , NO_x and NH_3 . Open boundary conditions are used at lateral boundaries of the model domain. For sulphur, the lateral boundary concentrations are based on seasonally averaged concentrations from a hemispheric model (Tarrason and Iversen, 1996), and for NO , NO_2 , HNO_3 and PAN on monthly averaged concentrations from the global Chemical Tracer

Model - CTM (Berntsen, 1994). Ozone concentrations, used in the chemistry calculations, are also taken from the global CTM. No inflow of ammonia concentrations is assumed through the lateral boundaries.

Concentrations of OH and CH₃COO₂ are prescribed by simple functions of the solar zenith angle, θ , as described in Table A2.7.

Table A2.7: Prescribed concentrations of OH and CH₃COO₂ in *molecules cm⁻³*.

Compound	Night	Day
OH	10^4	$10^4 + 4 \times 10^6 \exp(-0.25/\cos\theta)$
CH ₃ COO ₂	10^5	$0.5 (105 + 4 \times 10^6 \exp(-0.25/\cos\theta))$

Also hydrogen peroxide concentrations have to be prescribed for the chemical part of the MADE50 model. These concentrations are highly variable both in space and time. H₂O₂ is produced by the reaction: HO₂ + HO₂ → H₂O₂ + O₂. As the abundance of HO₂ depends on the photodissociation of ozone, hydrogen peroxide concentrations have a marked seasonal variation. In polluted areas (with high NO_x) HO₂ readily reacts with NO, reducing the production of hydrogen peroxide. In the model calculations we assume an annual average concentration of H₂O₂ of 0.35 ppb_v, with sinusoidal variation of 0.3 ppb_v and a maximum concentration in summer.

A2.8 Numerical grid system and meteorological input data

The model domain has been selected to cover area large enough to avoid the influence of boundary conditions on the meteorological parameters. This area covers not only Europe, which is of the main interest, but also a large part of the Atlantic Ocean from where air masses are very often coming to Europe.

The basic model Equation (A2.1) is solved in the numerical grid system which is shown together with the model domain in Figure A2.2. The EMEP area, where emissions are reported by European countries under the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, is also shown in Figure A2.2. For each grid cell, emissions are computed as the annual sum from the entire grid cell. The vertical model structure is shown in Figure A2.3. Concentrations at each time step are computed in 20 sigma layers, in the centre of each three-dimensional grid cell. Usually 10 layers are placed below 2 km to obtain high resolution of the boundary layer where the most of the long range transport takes place. Three-dimensional grid system of the MADE50 model domain consists of 401 660 three-dimensional grid cells.

The MADE50 model requires very large amount of meteorological input data. To fulfil this requirement a special version of the Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) model of the Norwegian Meteorological Institute LAM50E (Grønås and Midtbø, 1984; Nordeng, 1986) was run for the entire 1996. A more detailed information about the NWP models available at the Nor-

wegian Meteorological Institute for the EMEP purposes is given in Appendix A1.

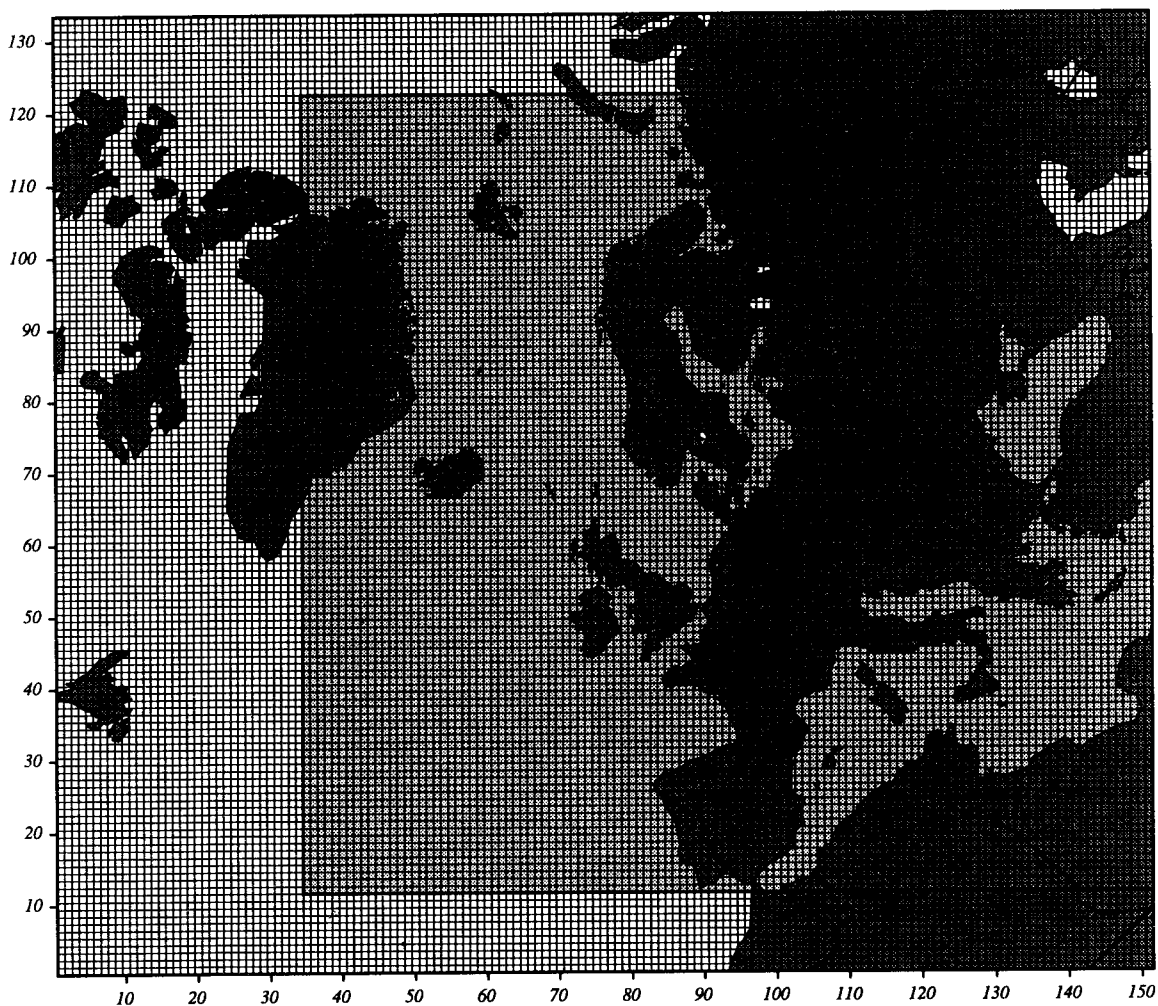


Figure A2.2. Horizontal domain and numerical grid of the MADE50 model. Grid size is 50 km at 60°N. Emissions and meteorological input data are assigned to the centre of each 50 km x 50 km grid cell. Model output is computed in the same nodes. The EMEP region, in Figure A2.2, is marked with thick lines at the borders and shaded area inside.

Table A2.8: The most important meteorological input fields for the MADE50 model.

Field	Level	Field	Level
U - x-component of the wind	all levels	P - rate of precipitation release	all levels
V - y-component of the wind	all levels	p_s - surface pressure	surface
σ - vertical velocity in σ -coordinates	all levels	H_s - surface flux of sensible heat	surface
θ - potential temperature	all levels	H_l - surface flux of latent heat	surface
q - specific humidity	all levels	τ - surface stress	surface
c_w - cloud water	all levels	T_{2m} - temperature at 2 m	surface

For generating meteorological data, the LAM50E model was run for 12 hourly intervals, producing meteorological data for the last six hours of the forecast. The most important meteorological input fields for the MADE50 model are listed in Table A2.4. Meteorological input data for all 3-D grid cells of the MADE50 model are updated every six hour and linearly interpolated in time during the model run.

Sigma levels in the MADE-50 model

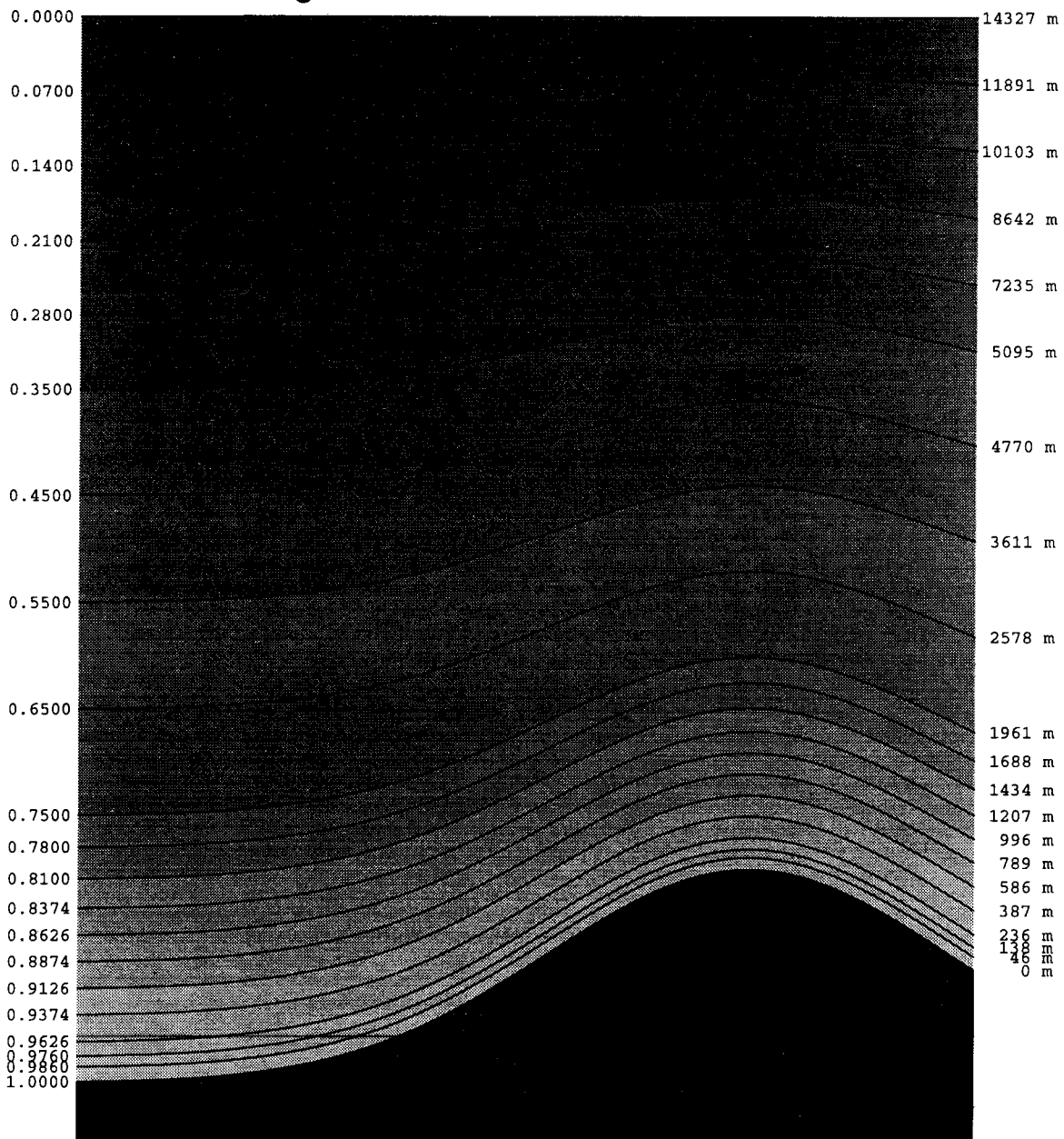


Figure A2.3. Vertical structure of the MADE-50 model. The troposphere is represented in the model by 20 sigma layers. Sigma values for each level are shown on the left hand side of the figure. The corresponding height above the ground, computed for the standard atmosphere, is given on the right hand side.

A2.9 Numerical solution of the model equations

Main model Equation A2.1 is solved numerically by using fractional time step method (McRae *et al.*, 1982). In this approach, different physical and chemical processes are represented by separate numerical operators which are successively applied by intermediate time integrations. A central-difference scheme is applied for space discretization of the vertical diffusion and Bott's method for the numerical approximation of horizontal and vertical advection.

From the numerical point of view, solution of the advection part of Equation A2.1 is the most difficult and requires an efficient and well tested algorithm. The chosen algorithm, developed by Bott (1989a, 1989b), is mass conserving, positive definite and fast in application. A fourth order version of this algorithm is used for the horizontal components of the velocity field and the second order, irregular grid version for the vertical component. The version of Bott's algorithm applied for the vertical advection has been developed at MSC-W in collaboration with Bott.

Time step in the model computations is equal to 10 minutes and is mainly limited by the vertical advection. The Courant Number is checked every time step during the model run and when it exceeds one, the time step for the vertical advection and diffusion is reduced to five minutes. For the 1996 meteorology it was found to be a sufficient solution.

A2.10 Computer implementation and performance of the model

One year simulation with the latest version of the MADE50 model would require weeks of CPU time on traditional sequential supercomputers. Therefore, the model was implemented on the parallel CRAY T3E computer in Trondheim - Norway. Theoretical and practical details about the parallelization and computer implementation of the model can be found in Skålin *et al.*, (1995). Below, we present some results from the model performance analysis.

Computational efficiency of the model was analysed introducing time measurements for the main segments of the code by means of `irtc()`-calls. Test runs have been done for a real time period of 1 day, i.e. `nterm=5` was set and consequently 4 steps of 6 hours were done. Runs were performed on 4, 8, 16, 24 and 32 processors, assuming a fixed decomposition into 4 parts in the y-direction and a decomposition into 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 parts respectively in the x-direction. The higher number of processors in the x direction was chosen, since the total number of points in this direction (151 grid points) better fits a division into 8 parts than the number of points in the y-direction (133 grid points).

From the measured time characteristics of the model one comes to the following conclusions:

1. There is a super linear speed-up of the whole model for up to 32 processors relative to the 4 processors run.
2. This super linear speed-up comes mostly from the vertical advection/diffusion part (speed-up of 9.92 of 32 processors with respect to 4 processors) and from the chemistry solver (speed-up of 14.45 of 32 processors with respect to 4 processors).
3. These two parts of the program require the largest part of the CPU-time of the model (about 60% for a 4 processor run and 41% for a 32 processor run). The two other parts requiring large fraction of the CPU-time (horizontal advection and preparation of the rates and coefficients for the chemistry solver (together 34% for 4 processors and 35.5% for 32 processors) have a nearly linear scaling

factor. Consequently, to shorten the computation time of the model one has to look a little bit closer at the advection modules and the chemistry solver.

The advection is done by a fourth order Bott-scheme in the horizontal and a second order Bott-scheme in the vertical. A considerable part of the calculations in these schemes is independent of the actual species to be transported. This part of computations had been done separately for each species in the previous version of the model. These subroutines were reformulated to perform as much as possible calculations only once for all species. The computed direction dependent fluxes were subsequently applied to all species in one pass. Here arises another problem: In the original formulation the concentration array had the structure of indices (i,j,k,n), consequently, the species dependent coordinate 'n' was the slowest varying index. To avoid introduction of large additional 3D arrays for the fluxes, etc. and to hold the structure of the advection routines as it is (with local 1D or 2D arrays - one geometric dimension + species dimension) the order of indices in the concentration array has been changed to (n,i,j,k). Since now the species dependent index is the fastest varying, the loop over the species can be the inner most, the inflow/outflow tests in the advection routine can be moved out of this loop and the code can be highly optimized by the compiler. The resulting horizontal advection code is about 5 times faster than the old one, the vertical advection/diffusion code, which allowed, in addition, other optimization steps, became more than 10 times faster in the 4 processors case and more than 8 times faster in the 32 processors case. Of course, the high super linear speed-up now disappeared, it remains only small super linear speed-up in the advection in the y-direction (second geometric coordinate) and vertical advection (third geometric coordinate) coming from the fact, that the program has to access data in the memory, which are separated by smaller strides for higher processor numbers.

The same reordering of indices in the concentration array improves performance of the chemistry solver and of the preparation phase, too, since now concentration values for one point of the domain lay in the memory one after another and are much faster to access. The super linear speed up came mainly from the following: The solver solves at once the chemical equations for one horizontal line. If this line is too long, the arrays do not fit into cache leading to cache conflicts. A length of about 20 for 32 processors gives a performance improvement of nearly a factor of 2 compared with the length 150 for a 4 processor run.

In addition, chemistry system has to be solved in the inner part of the domain only, leading to the fact, that the lower/upper bounds of the arrays are not known at compile time avoiding the compiler from doing maximum possible optimization. Here following change has been done: computation line is now a vertical line. This may lead to a little bit decreasing performance in the copying phase of concentrations to working arrays, but it is more than repaid by the fact, that now lower and upper bounds of the arrays are known at compile time (and are independent of the number of processors). In the preparation of coefficients for the solver large time is spent in computing power functions. Since the corresponding powers and bases are clearly away from zero, the power function $x**y$ can be replaced by $exp(y*log(x))$ which is much faster. This all together results in 3 times faster execution of the chemistry in the new model.

The resulting computation time for the new version of the whole model is more than 4 times shorter for the 4 processors case and more than 3 times shorter in the 32 processors case. The high super linear speed-ups disappear indicating that the new program makes better use of the cache already for smaller processor numbers. The speed-up characteristics of the program, consequently, are smaller now, nevertheless remaining quite high: For the part executed at each time step speed-up for 32 processors with respect to 4 processors is 7.4, the advection shows

slight super linear speed-up of 8.08. The results of the computational model performance analysis are illustrated in Figure A2.4.

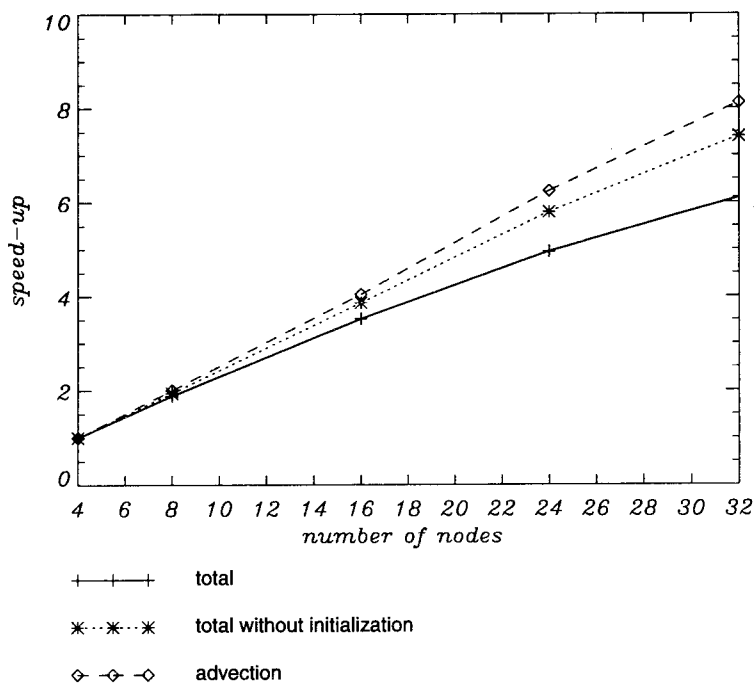


Figure A2.4. Speed-up factor for the MADE50 model parallel computations as a function of a number of processors involved in the computations.

From a practical point of view the main conclusion is the following: A computation, which required in the past the use of 32 processors can now be done on 8 processors in even somewhat shorter time. A one months run can be performed in 90 minutes on 8 processors.

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Appendix A3:

Meteorological data

A3.1 Status of the EMEP meteorological data base	1
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References	3

Appendix A3

Meteorological data.

Svetlana G. Tsyro and Egil Storen

The transport models operating at the EMEP/MSW-W use as a basic input actual meteorological data.

A3.1 Status of the EMEP meteorological data base.

The meteorological input data was up to 1 January 1996 taken routinely from the Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) model at the Norwegian Meteorological Institute (DNMI). The algorithms used solving the model equations are described in Bratseth (1983) and Grønås et al. (1987). The parameterization of the physical processes is given in Nordeng (1992). A description of the initialisation method and the analysis method can be found in Bratseth (1987) and Grønås and Midtbø (1987) respectively.

From 1985 through 1991 a NWP model version with 150 km horizontal resolution and 10 vertical layers was employed. Between May 1991 and December 1995 a special 50 km version (LAM50E - Limited Area Model 50 km, Europe) was the basic tool for deriving meteorological data for the MSC-W modelling. The LAM50E model is formulated in Cartesian co-ordinates on a polar stereographic projection with a terrain following vertical co-ordinate (σ). It has 20 layers in vertical direction of which 9 layers are below ca. 2 km allowing a good vertical resolution of the boundary layer. The geographical area covered by the LAM50E model is presented in Figure A3.1. The vertical model domain extends approximately up to the tropopause.

In 1996 DNMI introduced the HIRLAM model operationally. The HIRLAM forecasting system (High Resolution Limited Area Model) is a Nordic/Dutch/French/Irish/Spanish co-operation on short-range numerical weather prediction. The model uses a rotated latitude-longitude grid with a terrain following hybrid p- σ vertical co-ordinate. A great advantage of moving to the HIRLAM system is that the collaboration between the European countries is aimed at an efficient and comprehensive research, update and development of the model. A

documentation of the HIRLAM modelling system is found in Gustavsson (1993) and HIRLAM Documentation Manual (1996). From 1 January 1996 a special version of the HIRLAM model, EUROLAM, forms the basis for the meteorological data of the MSC-W. It has 31 levels in the vertical direction with 10 levels within the boundary layer and a horizontal resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 degrees. The larger model domain (see Figure A3.1) and especially its extension toward the east and south-east allowed an extension of the EMEP calculation domain. The EMEP calculation grid was extended in 1996 to include Cyprus, the entire Turkey and the Mediterranean Sea.

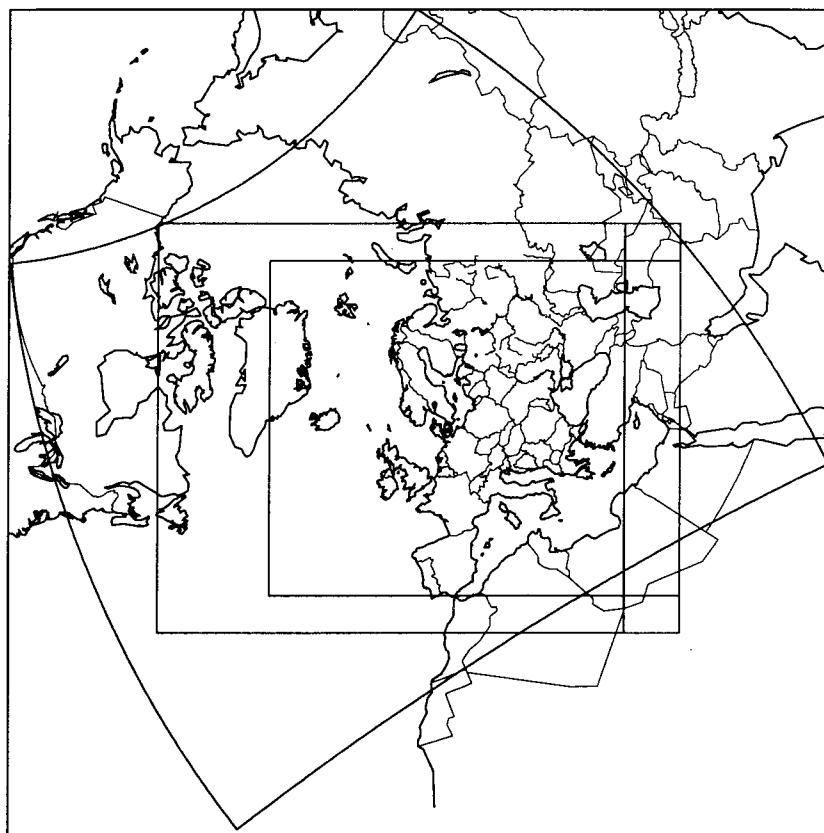


Figure A1.1. A sketch of the various calculation domains: 1. The HIRLAM basic calculation domain in a spherical projection (the largest area within the figure frame). 2. The LAM50E calculation domain (second largest domain without the south-easterly extension). 3. The conventional EMEP domain (smallest area on the figure without the south-easterly extension, previously used for the 150 km models up to 1995). 4. The extended EMEP-150 km modelling domain used for the 1996-97 calculations (area 3 with the south-eastern extension). 5. The new EMEP/PARLAM calculation domain (as for area 2, but with an extension in the south-easterly direction).

A complete meteorological data set is 6-hourly prognoses for all the model levels and the surface level. The three-dimensional fields are wind (horizontal and vertical components), temperature, humidity, cloudiness, cloud liquid water, and precipitation intensities. The two-dimensional, ground level, fields include turbulent fluxes, surface temperature, pressure, humidity and precipitation.

Part of these data is interpolated to 150 km grid and employed in the Lagrangian model. In addition to the information from the NWP model, the Lagrangian model utilises analysed observed fields of the height of the Planetary Boundary Layer (PBL) based on radiosonde data, and analysed observed precipitation fields over most land areas combined with modelled precipitation used over sea (see for more information Appendix A1). The preparation of the meteorological input from the radiosondes and observed precipitation has been updated and documented by Jakobsen (1996).

The meteorological input parameters to the multi-layer Eulerian model are presented in details in Appendix A2.

A3.2 Further development of the meteorological data base.

As it was described above, the HIRLAM/EUROLAM model employs a different horizontal projection than the EMEP models. Therefore, the meteorological data from the HIRLAM needs to be interpolated from a spherical to a polar stereographic projection to be used in the EMEP models. The vertical resolution is also different as HIRLAM is formulated in a hybrid σ -p vertical coordinates, whilst the EMEP Eulerian model uses σ -coordinates. Spatial interpolation of the meteorological fields may give rise to mass conservation errors (Trenberg, K.E.,1991) which can be an important drawback in the Eulerian formulation of EMEP models.

The need for a high quality meteorological input to the transport models initiated this year a new project aimed at creating a new EMEP meteorological data base. In the first phase, the work was carried out in a valuable cooperation with our colleagues at the Atmospheric Section at the DNMI. The parallelized version of the HIRLAM model (PARLAM) has been reformulated to the same polar stereographic projection and vertical σ -coordinates as the Eulerian model uses. The new PARLAM version covers the domain of 170x133 grid squares with 50 km resolution (area 5 in Figure C.1) and has 20 vertical layers with 9 layers being below 850 hPa in order to achieve a higher resolution of boundary layer processes which play an essential role for the air pollution transport.

During the second phase, the model will be tested for some shorter periods against the original HIRLAM version. Finally, the new «EMEP» PARLAM is planned to be re-run for all past years of interest (from 1985 through 1997), and starting from 1999 it will be routinely used at the MSC-W for preparing meteorological data for the EMEP pollution transport models.

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APPENDIX B:
**COMPARISON BETWEEN MODELLED AND MEASURED
CONCENTRATIONS FOR 12 YEARS OF DATA
1985-1996**

**Overview of EMEP measurement stations
used in the comparison with model calculations**

**Scatter plots for modelled and observed concentrations
averaged for 1985-1996**

Time series of monthly data for the 12 year period 1985-1996

B1. Overview of EMEP measurement stations used in the comparison with model calculations

The evaluation of the EMEP models is to a large degree depends on the availability of measured data provided through the EMEP monitoring network coordinated by the Chemical Coordinating Centre (CCC) of EMEP (A.-G. Hjellbrekke, J.Schaug, J.E.Hanssen and J.E.Skjelmoen, 1997). The geographical distribution, of the measurement stations are shown in Figure B1.1. The stations codes, names and elevation above sea level is given in Table B1.1.

Although quite a large amount of measured data is available, there is also a number of limitations on application these data to model evaluation. The quality of the measurements and laboratory analysis are essential factors to be considered when selecting stations. Another important characteristic of the measurement sites is their representativeness of the region (e.g. a grid square) of interest. Strong influence of local emission sources, local meteorology, small scale topography may be reasons for excluding a station from statistical comparison. As far as the EMEP Lagrangian model concerned, a number of stations were removed due to their high elevation above sea level (above 1500 m) when calculating the statistical parameters. They are HR 4 (1549 m), IT 5 (2030 m), PL 3 (1604 m), SK 2 (2006 m), CH 1 (3572 m).

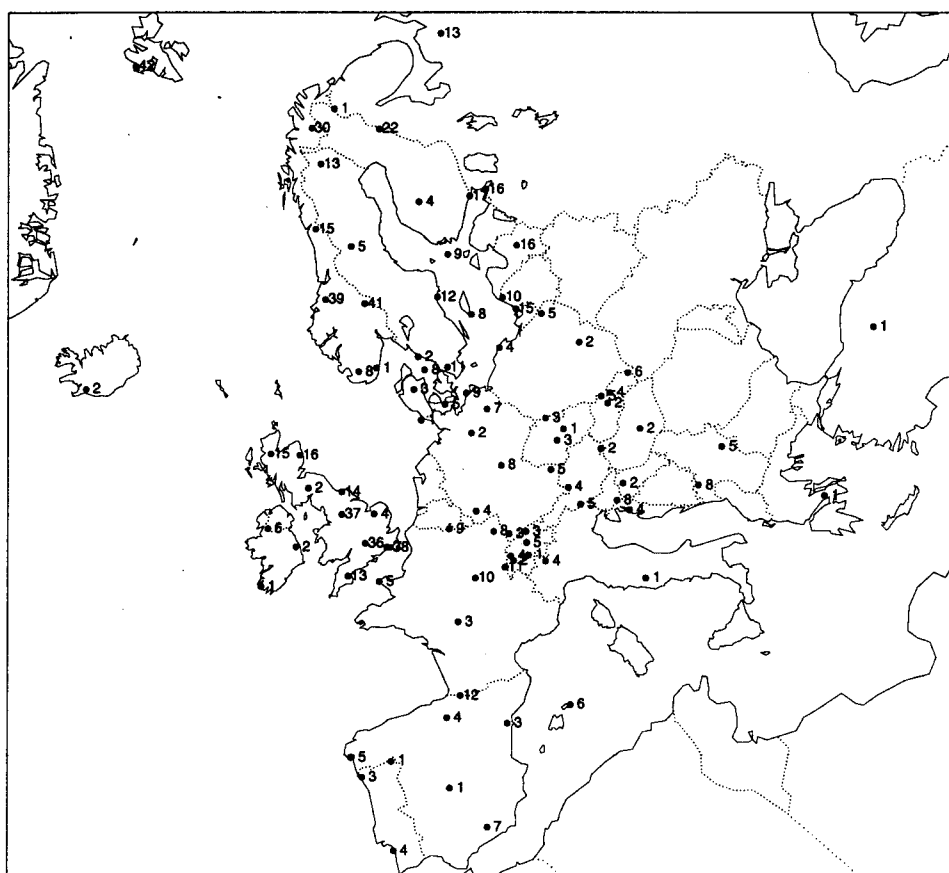


Figure B1. Spatial distribution of the EMEP measurement stations in 1996.

Table B1. The EMEP measurement stations used in the statistical calculations.

Code	Name	Height above sea (m)	Code	Name	Height above sea (m)
Austria			Norway		
AT 2	Illmitz	117	NO 1	Birkenes	190
AT 4	St.Koloman	851	NO 8	Skreaadalen	475
Croatia			NO 15	Tustervatn	439
HR 2	Puntijarka	988	NO 30	Jergul	255
Czech Republic			NO 39	Kaarvatn	210
CS 1	Svratouch	737	Poland		
Denmark			PL 2	Jarczew	180
DK 3	Tange	13	Portugal		
DK 5	Keldsnor	9	PT 1	Braganca	691
Finland			Russia		
FI 4	Ähtäri	162	RU 1	Janiskoski	118
FI 7	Vriolahti	8	Slovakia		
FI 9	Ûtö	7	SK 2	Chopok	2008
France			SK 6	Starina	345
FR 5	La Hague	133	Slovenia		
Germany			SI 1	Masun	1026
DE 1	Westerland	12	Spain		
DE 2	Langenbrügge	74	ES 1	Toledo	917
DE 3	Schaunisland	1205	Sweden		
DE 4	Deuselbach	480	SE 2	Rörvik	10
DE 5	Brotjackriegel	1016	SE 5	Bredkälén	404
DE 7	Neuglobsow	62	SE 8	Hoburg	58
Hungary			SE 11	Vavihill	172
HU 2	K-pusztá	125	SE 12	Aspvre	20
Iceland			Switzerland		
IS 2	Irafoss	61	CH 2	Payerne	510
Ireland			Ukraine		
IE 1	Valentina Obs.	9	UA 5	Svityaz	164
IE 2	Turlough Hill	420	UA 6	Rava- Russkaya	249
Italy			United Kingdom		
IT 4	Ispra	209	GB 2	Eskdalemuir	243
Latvia			GB 4	Stoke Ferry	15
LV 10	Rucava	18	GB 6	Lough Navar	126
LV 16	Zoseni	183	GB 7	Barcombe Mills	8
			Yugoslavia		
			YU 5	Kamenicki vis	813

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B2. Scatter plots for modelled and observed concentrations.

Scatter plots for the components regularly measured at the EMEP stations through the whole 12 year period of 1985-96 are presented here.

Only measurement sites that fulfil the requirement of data coverage are included in the plots. The requirements adopted were:

- at least 75% days with measurements out of the total number of days for components in air,
- at least 25% days with measured concentration in precipitation out of the total number of days when the model had precipitation in the station grid square for components in precipitation.

Measured values under the detection limit were excluded.

The stations depicted as triangles are those excluded from the statistical calculations due to their either high elevation (above 1500m), or not being duly representative for the comparisons, e.g. influence of sea spray, local sources etc.(see also Appendix C1 and Status Report 98/1, Part I). The stations shown as empty circles (e.g. Scandinavia, Iceland) may be seen as affected by long range pollution.

The calculated mean values are averaged over days with observations. The statistical characteristics are calculated from daily concentrations in air averaged arithmetically and weighted by precipitation amount for concentrations in precipitation.

Scatter plots for concentrations of the following species are presented here:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| • Sulphur Dioxide in air | Figure B1.1 |
| • Particulate Sulphate in air | Figure B1.2 |
| • Nitrogen Dioxide in air | Figure B1.3 |
| • Total Nitrate in air | Figure B1.4 |
| • Ammonia + Ammonium in air | Figure B1.5 |
| • Accumulated precipitation | Figure B1.6 |
| • Sulphate in precipitation | Figure B1.7 |
| • Nitrate in precipitation | Figure B1.8 |
| • Ammonium in precipitation | Figure B1.9 |

Accumulated depositions in precipitation:

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| • Sulphate | Figure B1.10 |
| • Nitrate | Figure B1.11 |
| • Ammonium | Figure B1.12 |

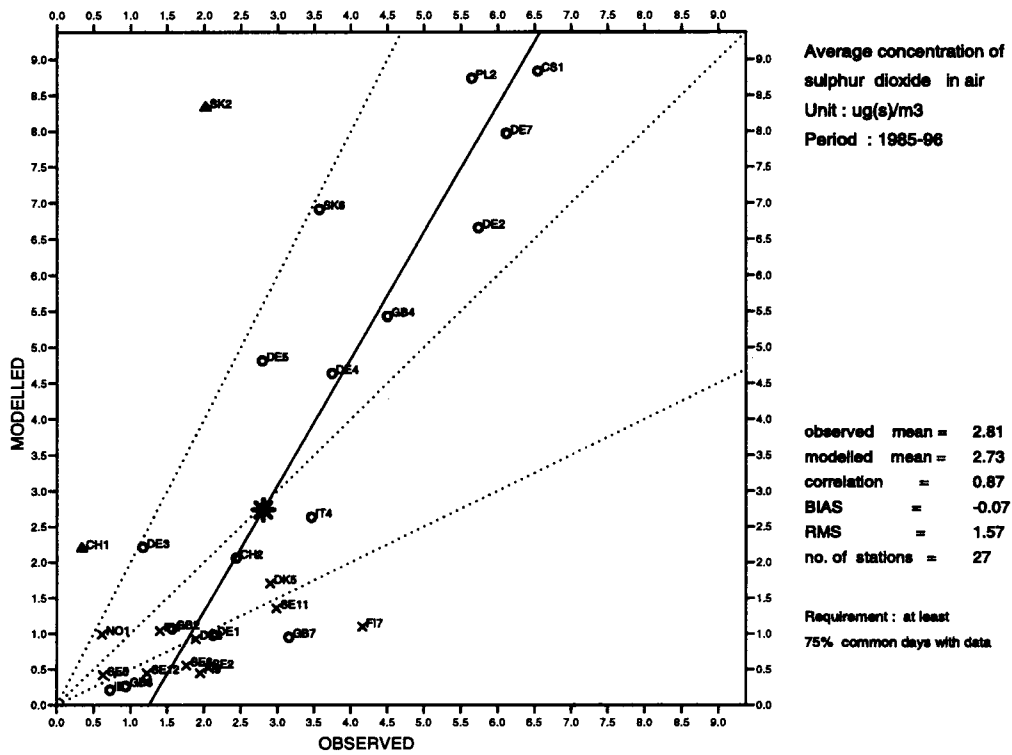


Figure B1.1. Scatter plot for modelled and observed concentrations of sulphur dioxide in air averaged over 1985-96. Dashed lines indicate perfect agreement (middle line), and factor of 2 disagreement. The full line represents optimal linear regression. The star denotes the mean.

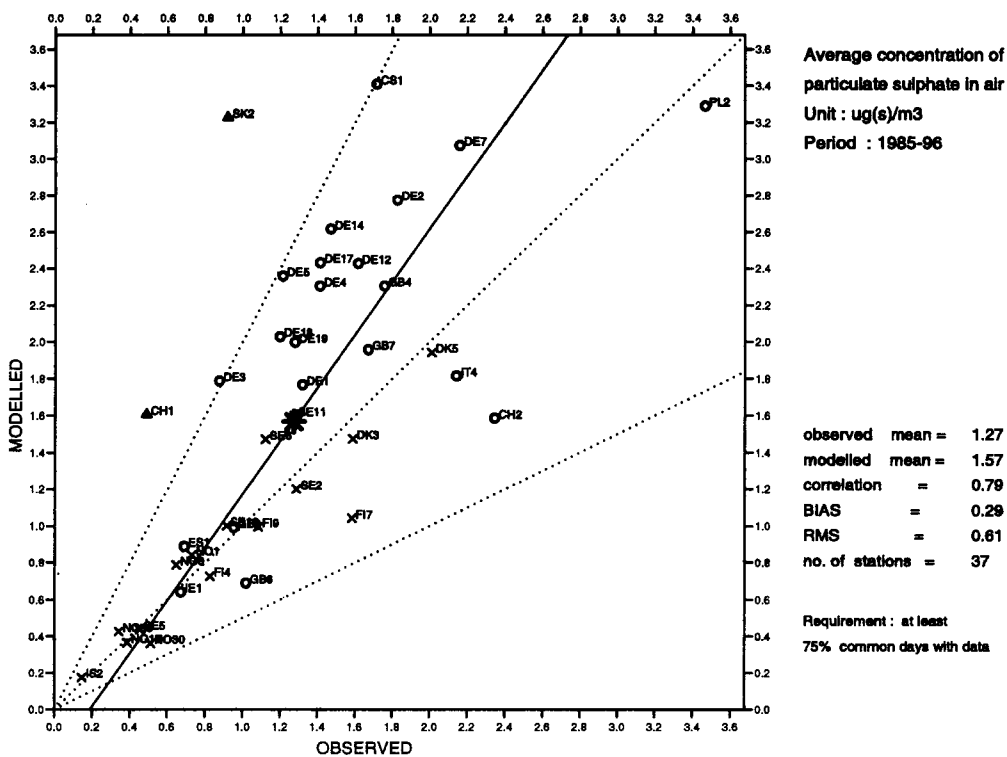


Figure B1.2. Scatter plot for modelled and observed concentrations of particulate sulphate in air averaged over 1985-96. Dashed lines indicate perfect agreement (middle line), and factor of 2 disagreement. The full line represents optimal linear regression. The star denotes the mean.

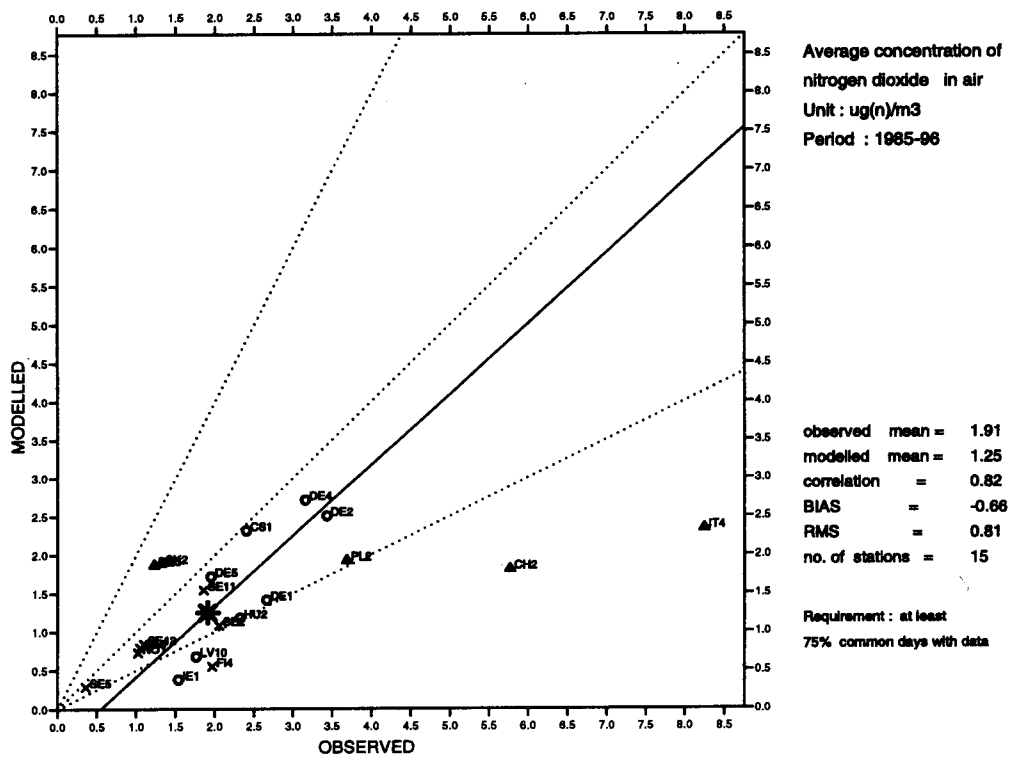


Figure B1.3. Scatter plot for modelled and observed concentrations of nitrogen dioxide in air averaged over 1985-96. Dashed lines indicate perfect agreement (middle line), and factor of 2 disagreement. The full line represents optimal linear regression. The star denotes the mean.

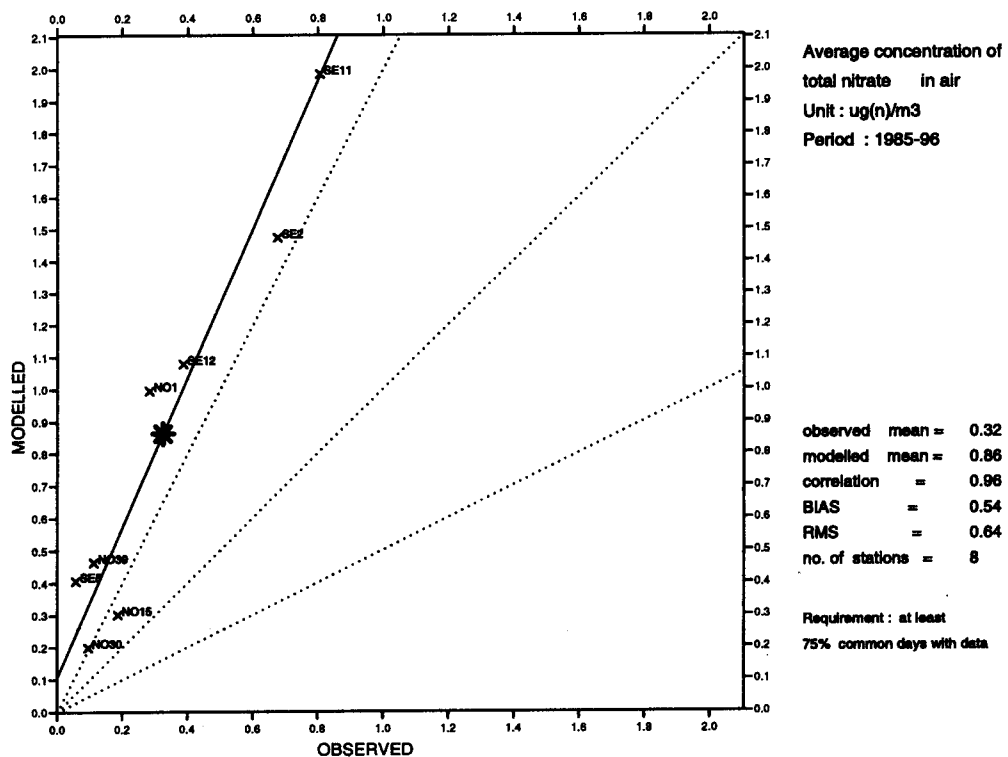


Figure B1.4. Scatter plot for modelled and observed concentrations of total nitrate in air averaged over 1985-96. Dashed lines indicate perfect agreement (middle line), and factor of 2 disagreement. The full line represents optimal linear regression. The star denotes the mean.

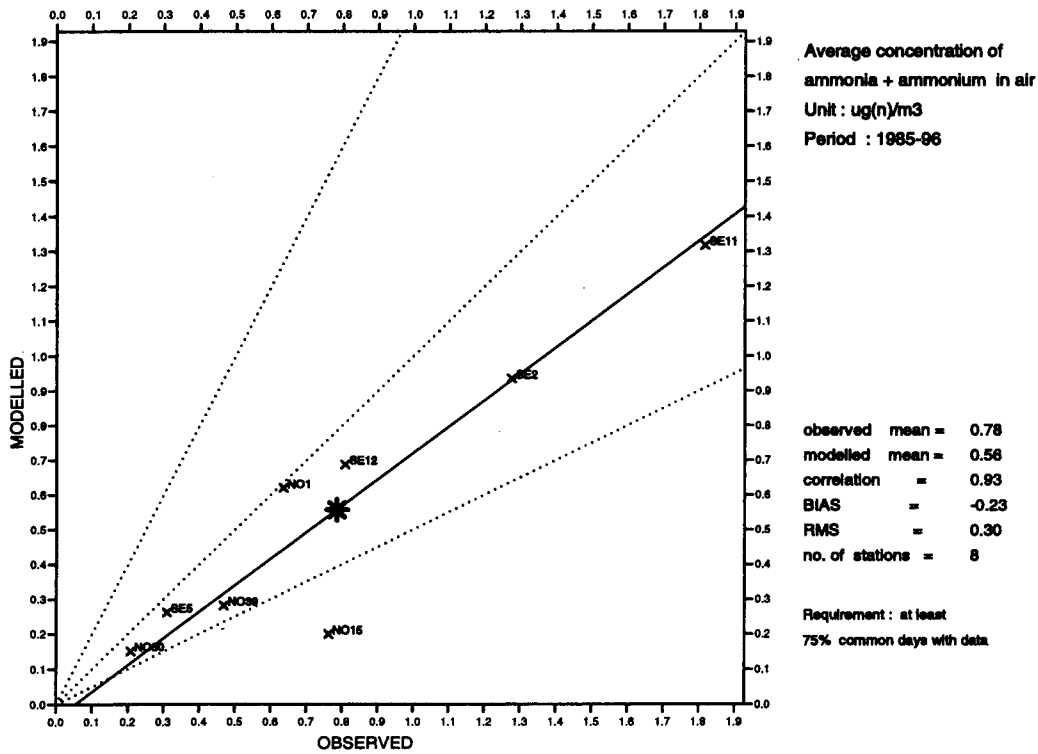


Figure B1.5. Scatter plot for modelled and observed concentrations of ammonia&ammonium in air averaged over 1985-96. Dashed lines indicate perfect agreement (middle line), and factor of 2 disagreement. The full line represents optimal linear regression. The star denotes the mean.

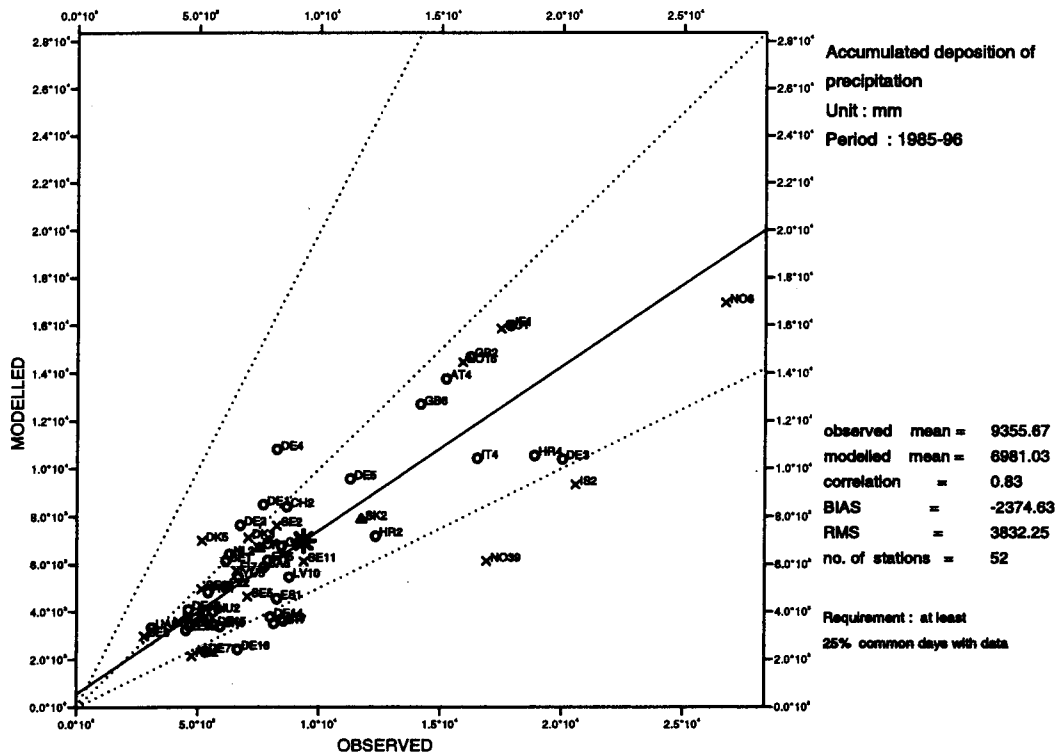


Figure B1.6. Scatter plot for modelled and observed concentrations of precipitation averaged over 1985-96. Dashed lines indicate perfect agreement (middle line), and factor of 2 disagreement. The full line represents optimal linear regression. The star denotes the mean.

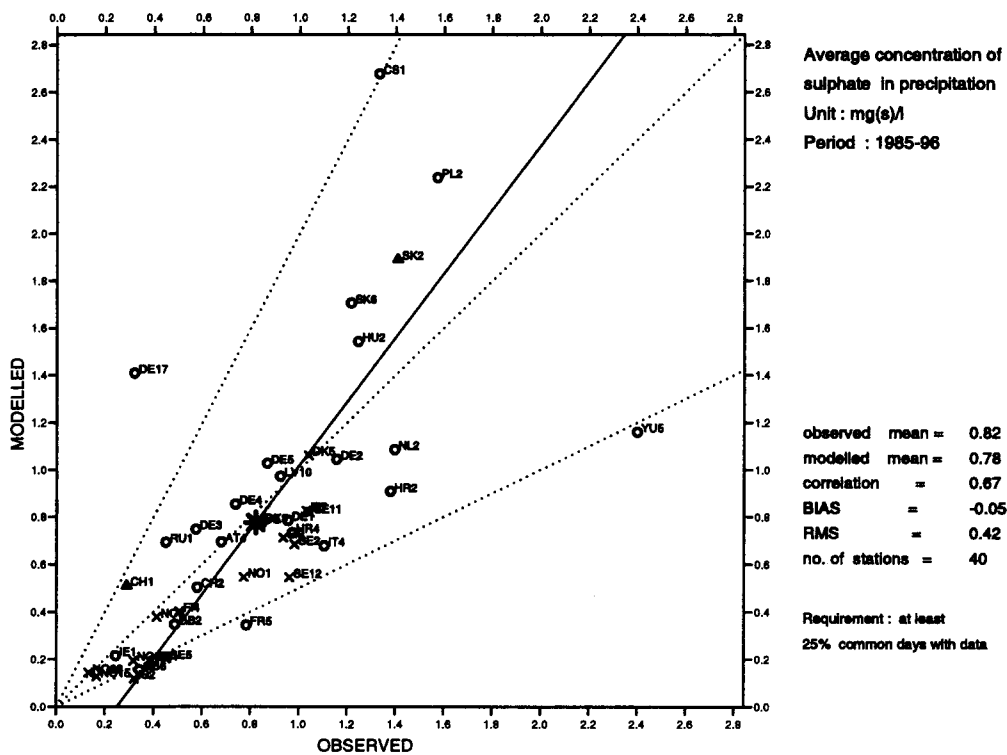


Figure B1.7. Scatter plot for modelled and observed concentrations of sulphate in precipitation averaged over 1985-96. Dashed lines indicate perfect agreement (middle line), and factor of 2 disagreement. The full line represents optimal linear regression. The star denotes the mean.

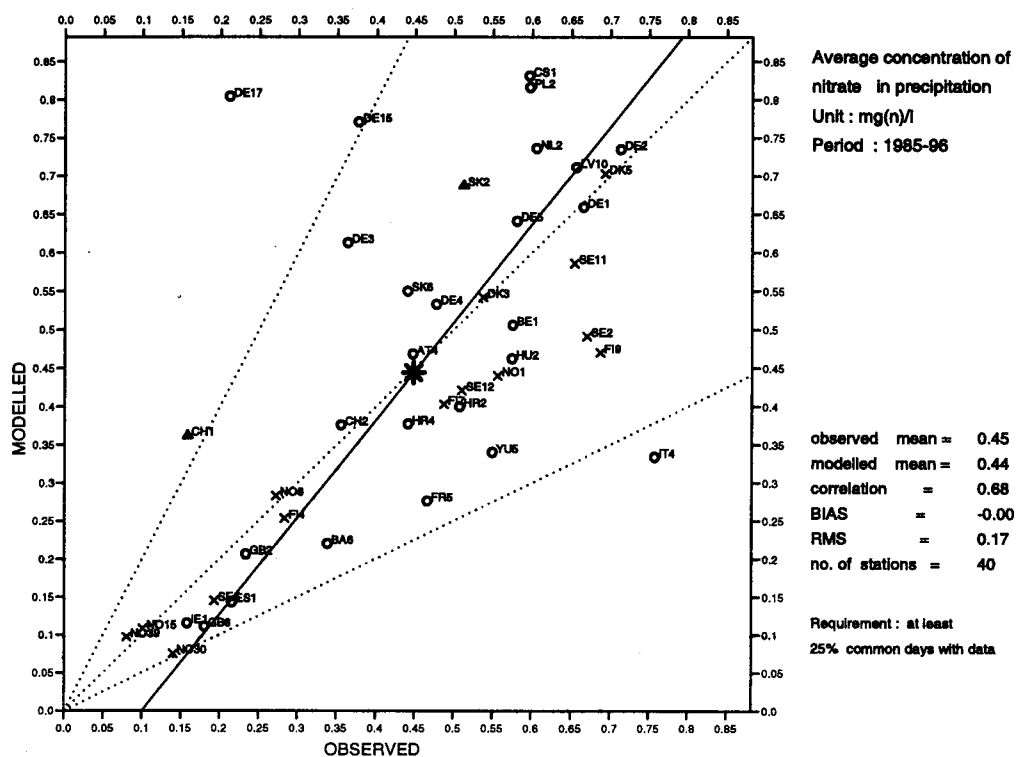


Figure B1.8. Scatter plot for modelled and observed concentrations of nitrate in precipitation averaged over 1985-96. Dashed lines indicate perfect agreement (middle line), and factor of 2 disagreement. The full line represents optimal linear regression. The star denotes the mean.

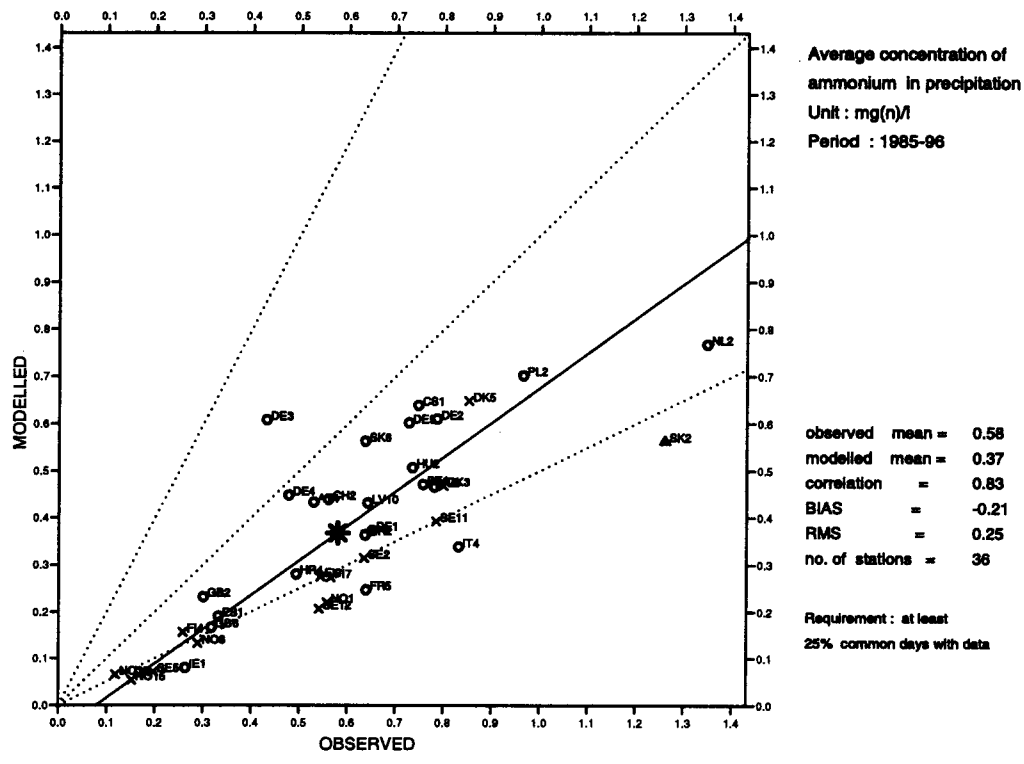


Figure B1.9. Scatter plot for modelled and observed concentrations of ammonium in precipitation averaged over 1985-96. Dashed lines indicate perfect agreement (middle line), and factor of 2 disagreement. The full line represents optimal linear regression. The star denotes the mean.

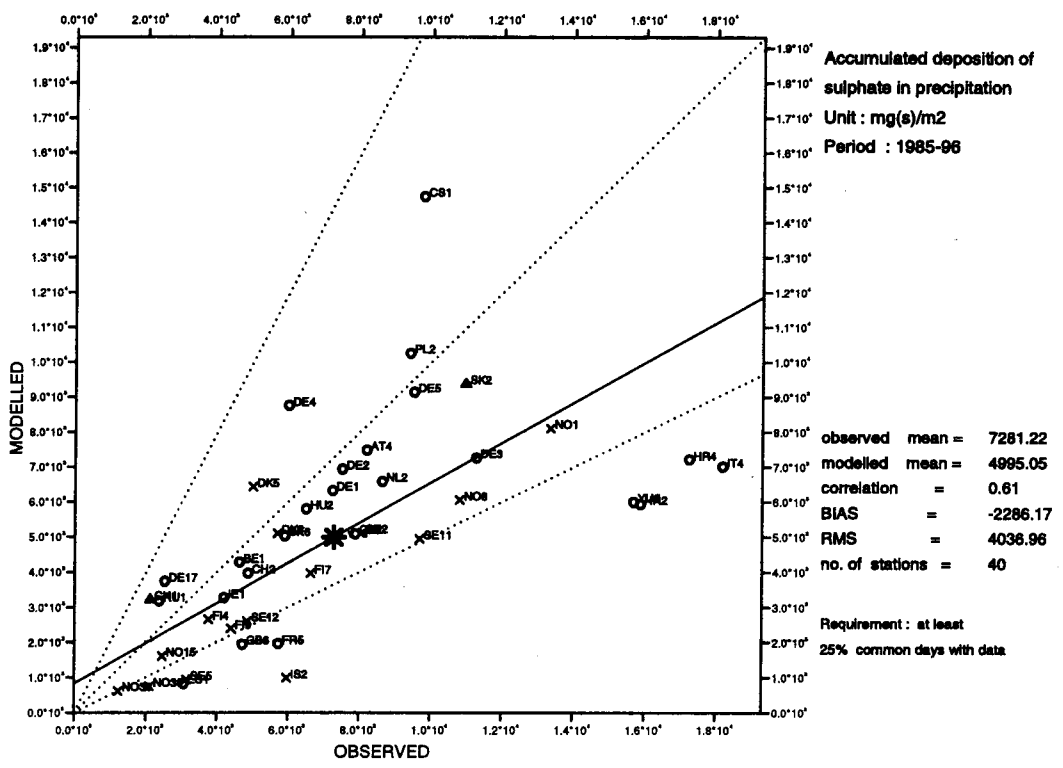


Figure B1.10. Scatter plot for modelled and observed accumulated deposition of sulphate in precipitation averaged over 1985-96. Dashed lines indicate perfect agreement (middle line), and factor of 2 disagreement. The full line represents optimal linear regression. The star denotes the mean.

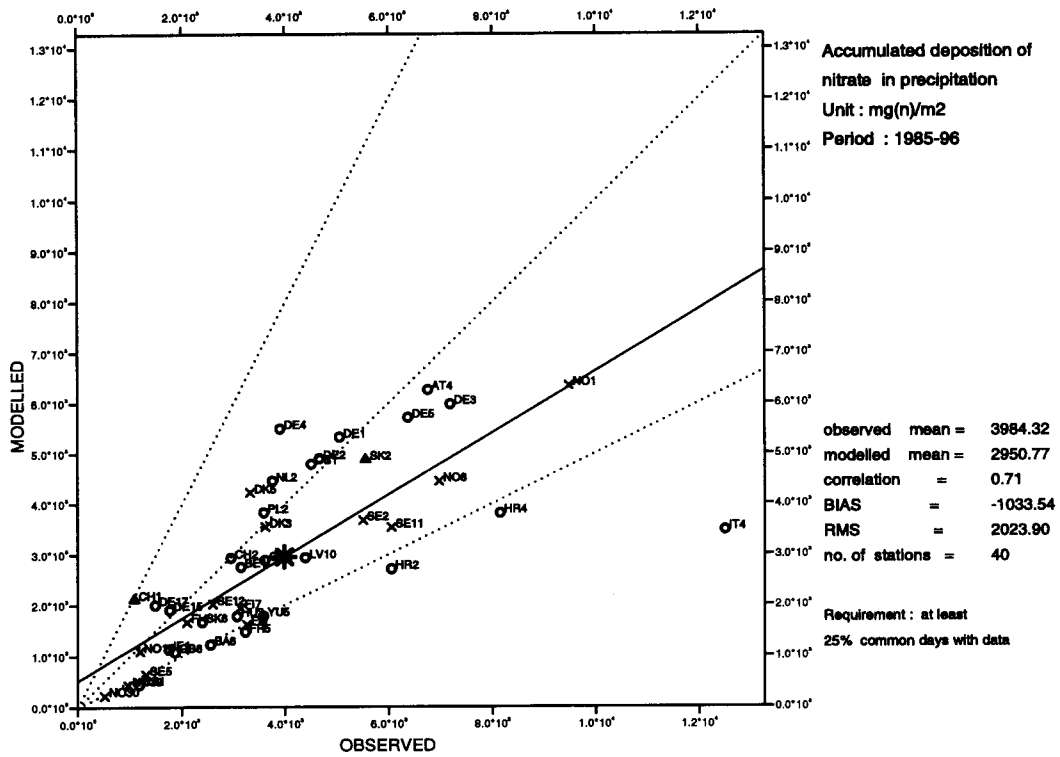


Figure B1.11. Scatter plot for modelled and observed accumulated deposition of nitrate in precipitation averaged over 1985-96. Dashed lines indicate perfect agreement (middle line), and factor of 2 disagreement. The full line represents optimal linear regression. The star denotes the mean.

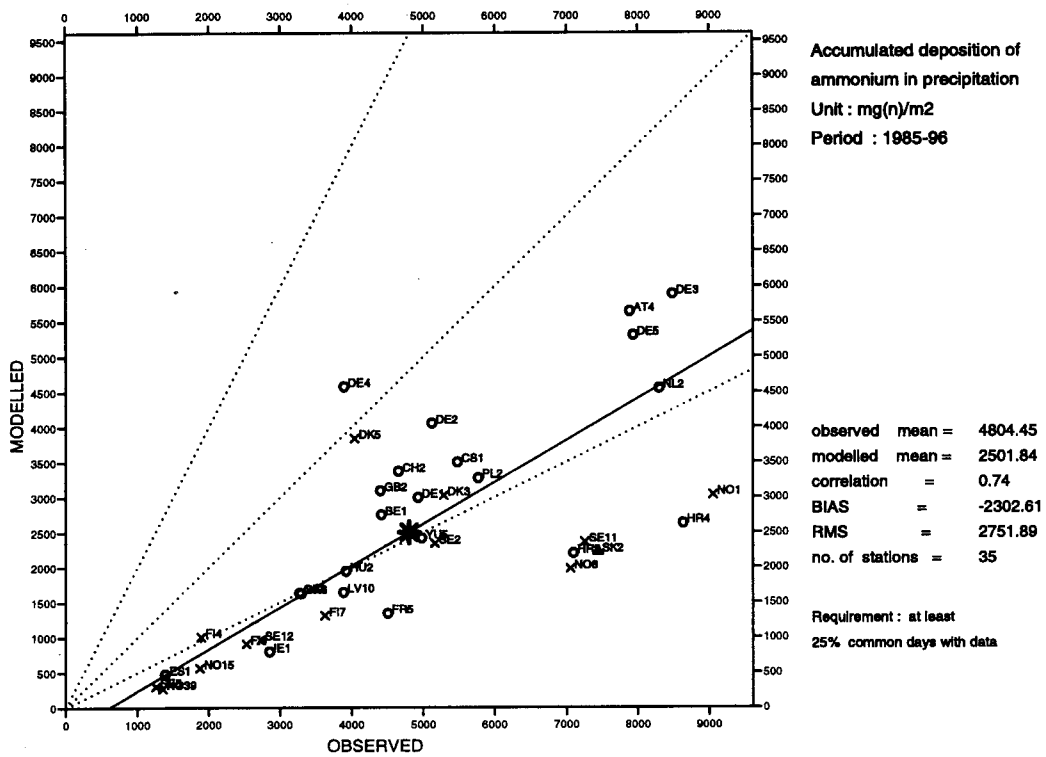


Figure B1.12. Scatter plot for modelled and observed accumulated deposition of ammonium in precipitation averaged over 1985-96. Dashed lines indicate perfect agreement (middle line), and factor of 2 disagreement. The full line represents optimal linear regression. The star denotes the mean.

B3. Time series of monthly data for the 12 year period 1985-96.

Time series are based on the monthly averaged concentrations for all EMEP stations which were in operation for at least 6 months during the 12 year period 1985-96. However, only representative months, i.e. when the requirement of 75 % days with measurements for air concentrations and 25 % for precipitation concentrations is fulfilled, were plotted in the time series and included in the statistical calculations.

The present Appendix presents the time series for the following concentrations:

- sulphur dioxide in air
- particulate sulphate in air
- nitrogen dioxide in air
- total nitrate in air
- ammonia & ammonium in air

- sulphate in precipitation
- nitrate in precipitation
- ammonium in precipitation

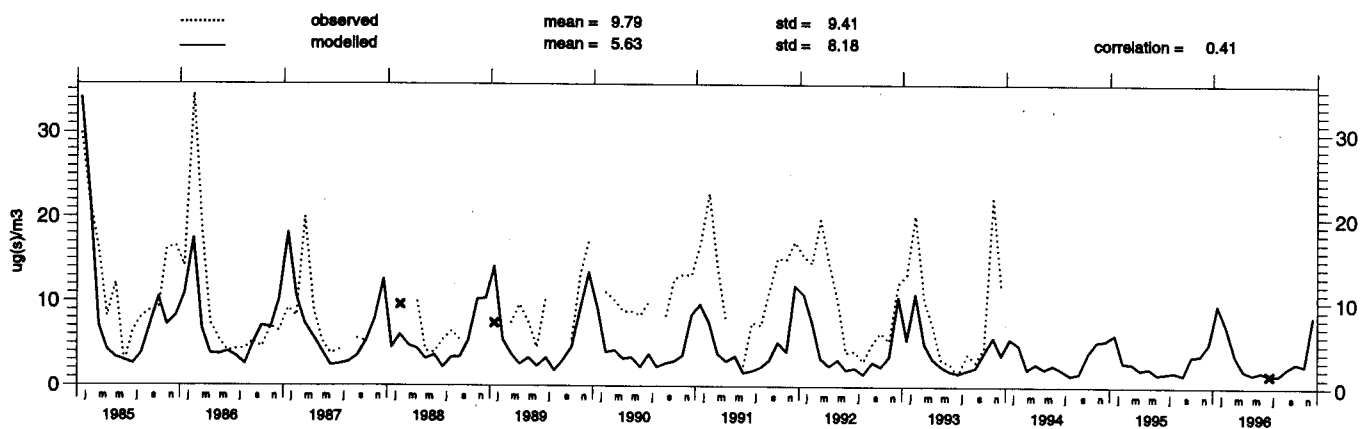
Prepared by Egil Støren and Svetlana Tsyro

Time series for concentration of Sulphur Dioxide in air

Period: 1985-96

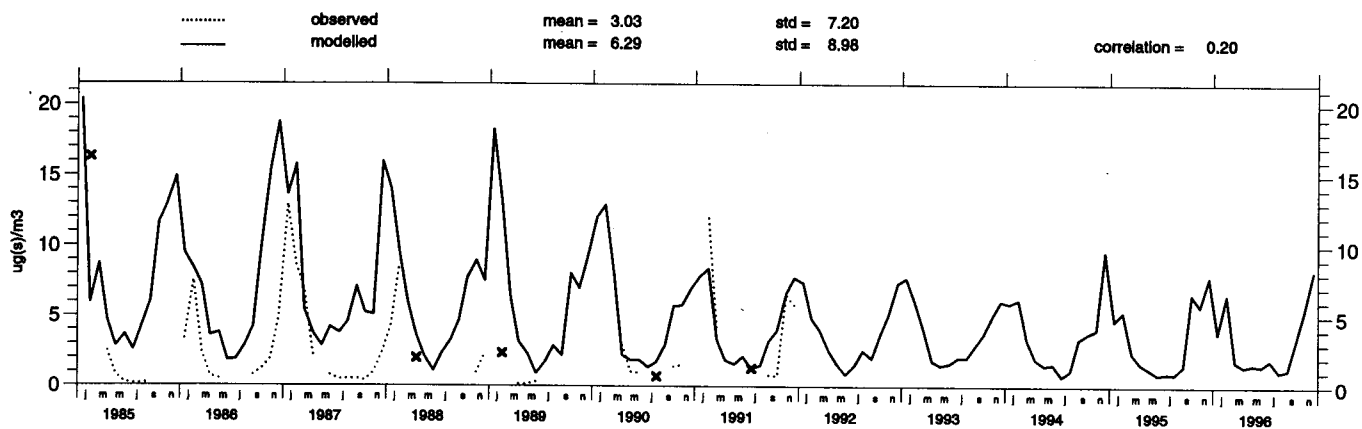
Illmitz (AT 2)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



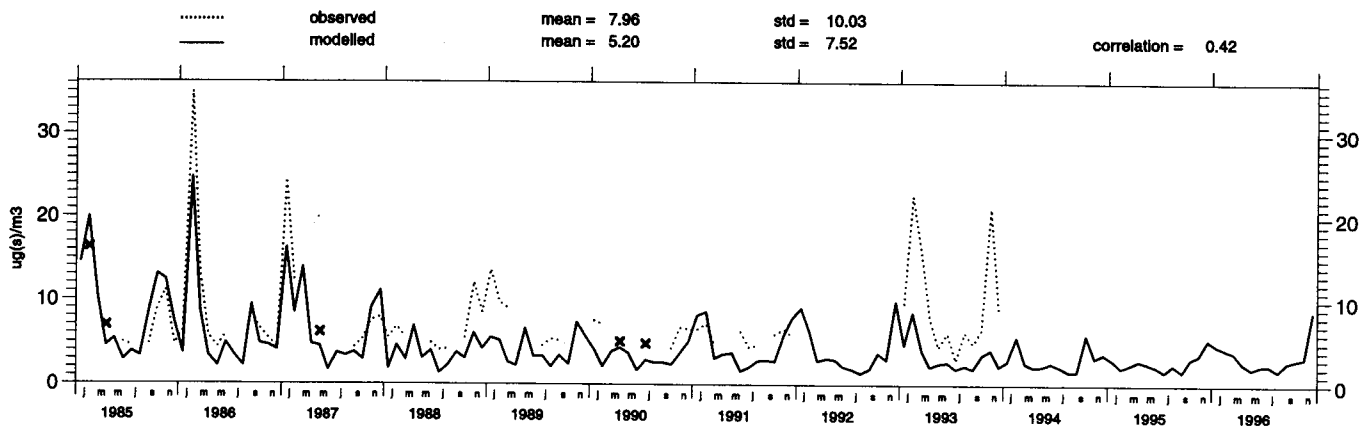
Vysokoe (BY 4)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



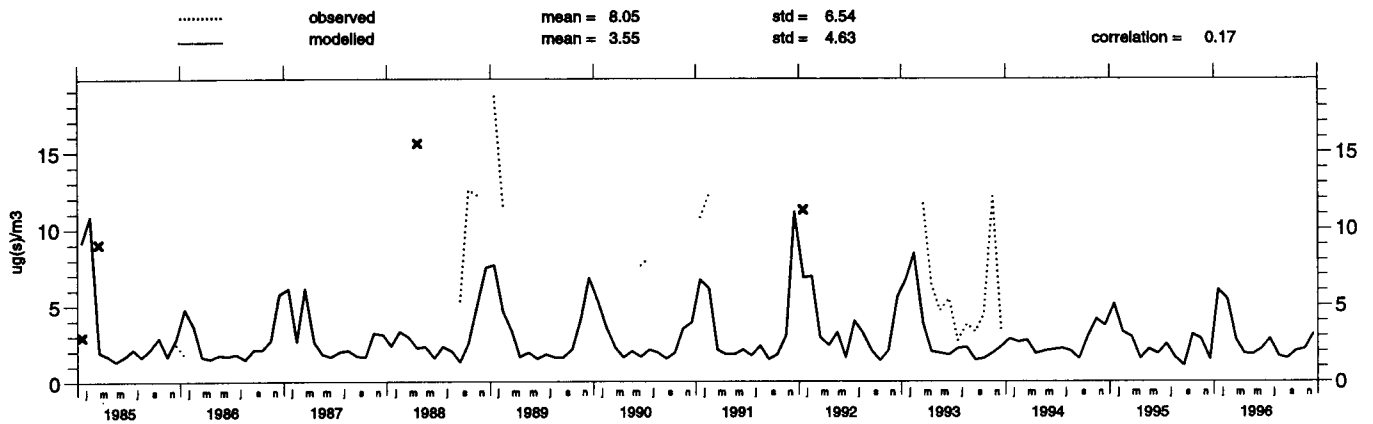
Offagne (BE 1)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



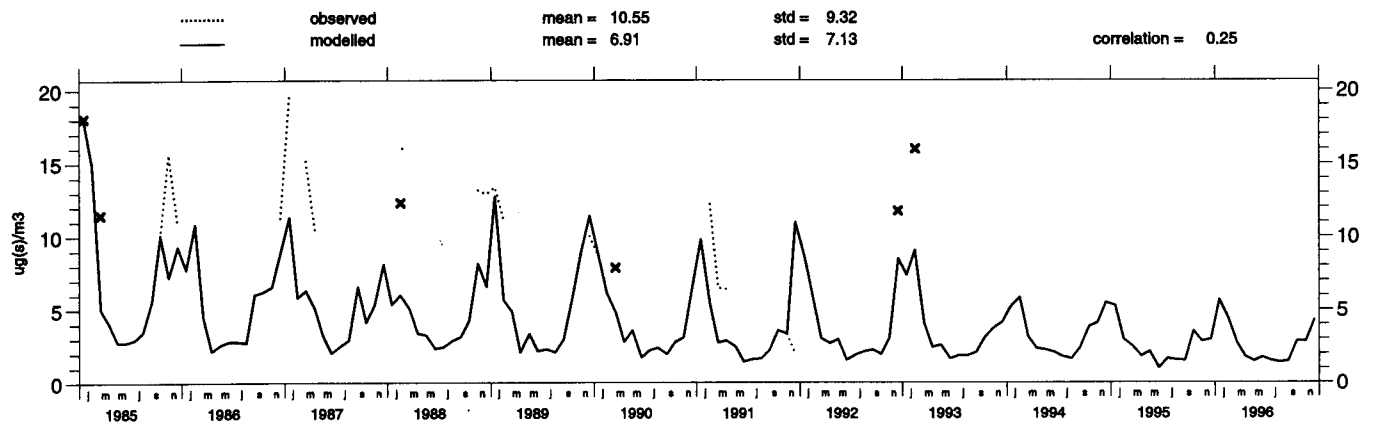
Ivan_Sedlo (BA 6)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



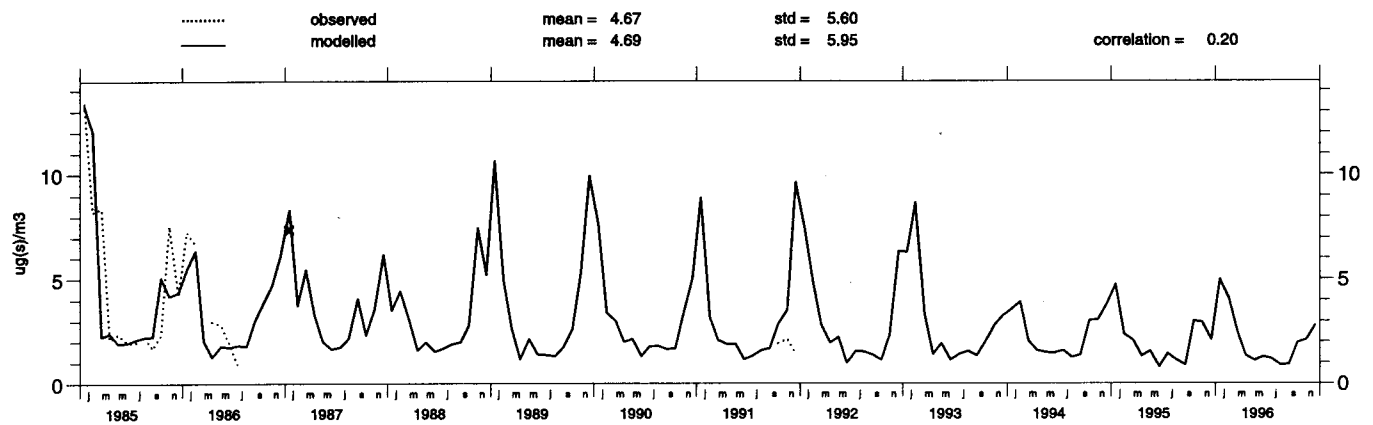
Puntijarka (HR 2)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



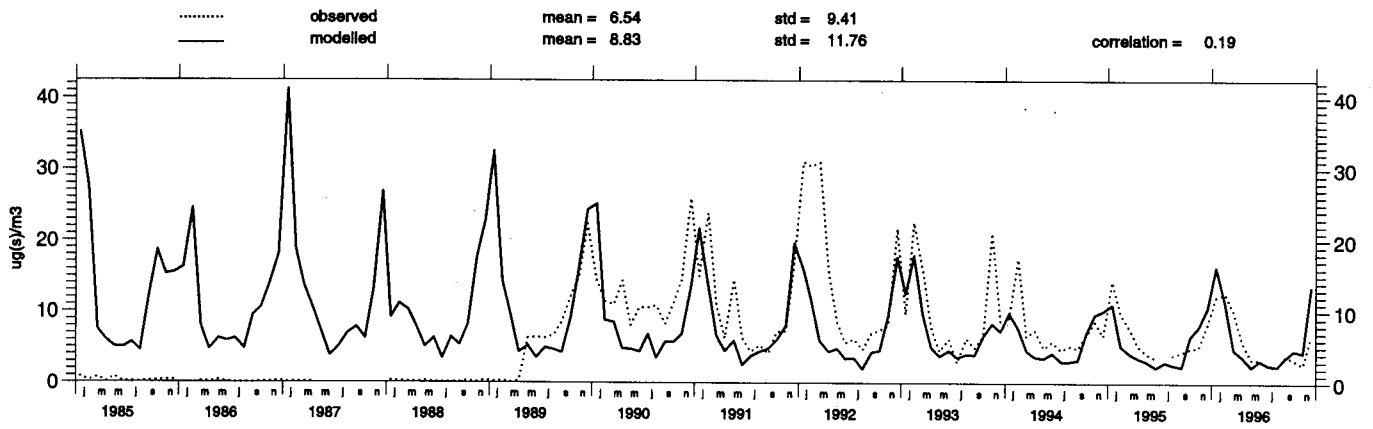
Zavizan (HR 4)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



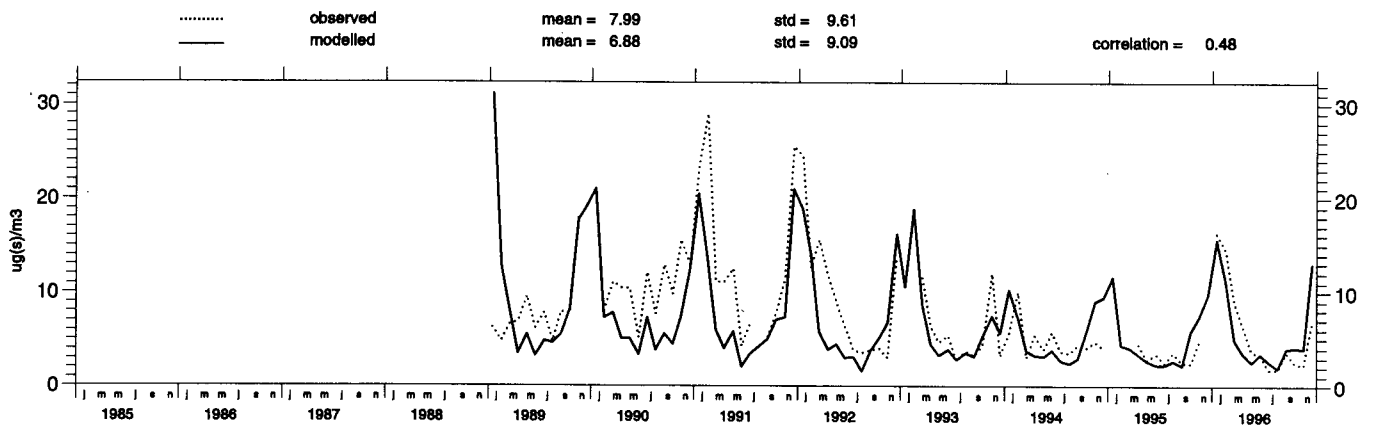
Svratouch (CS 1)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



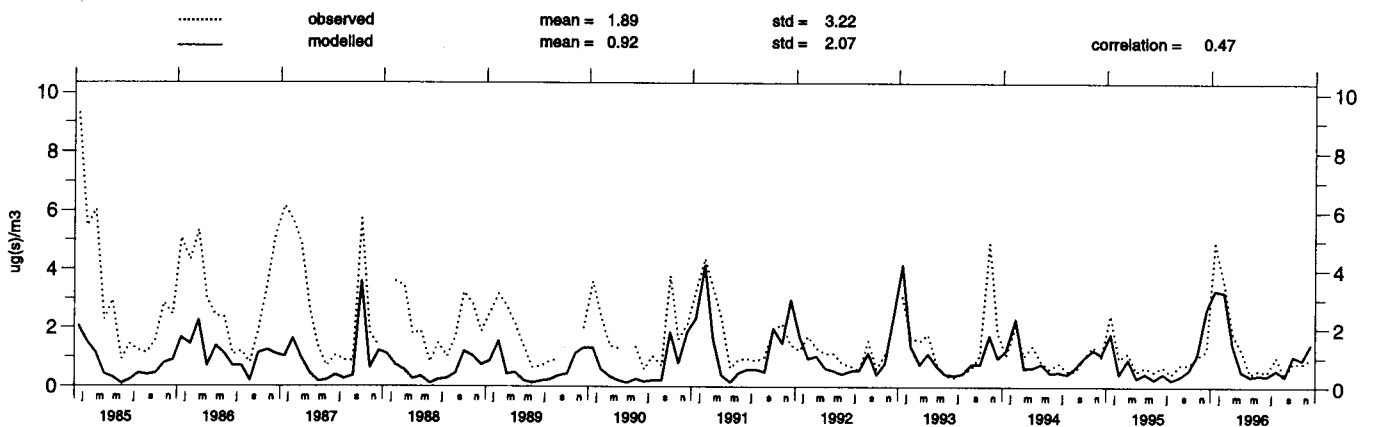
Kosetice (CS 3)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



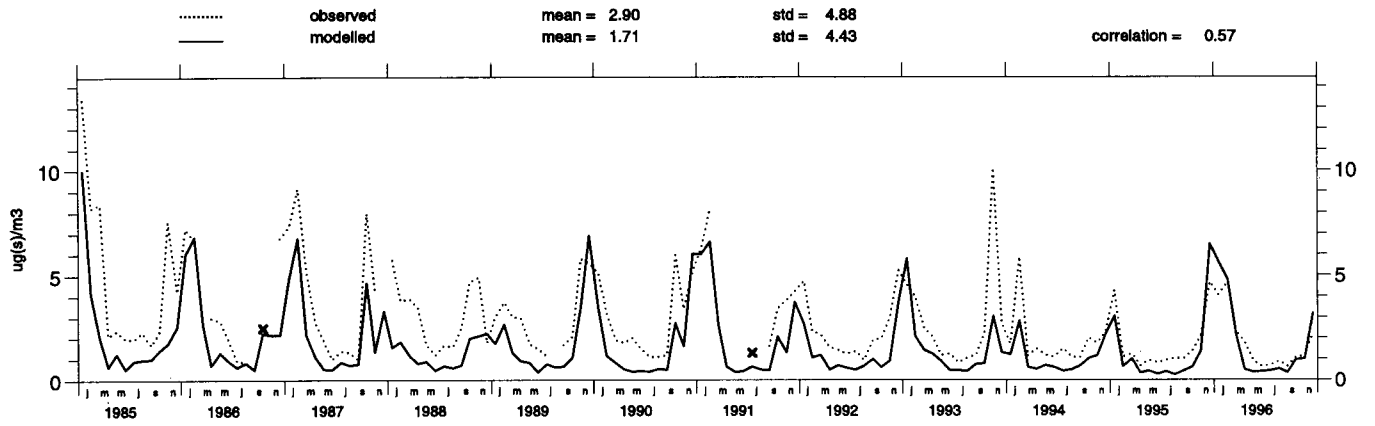
Tange (DK 3)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



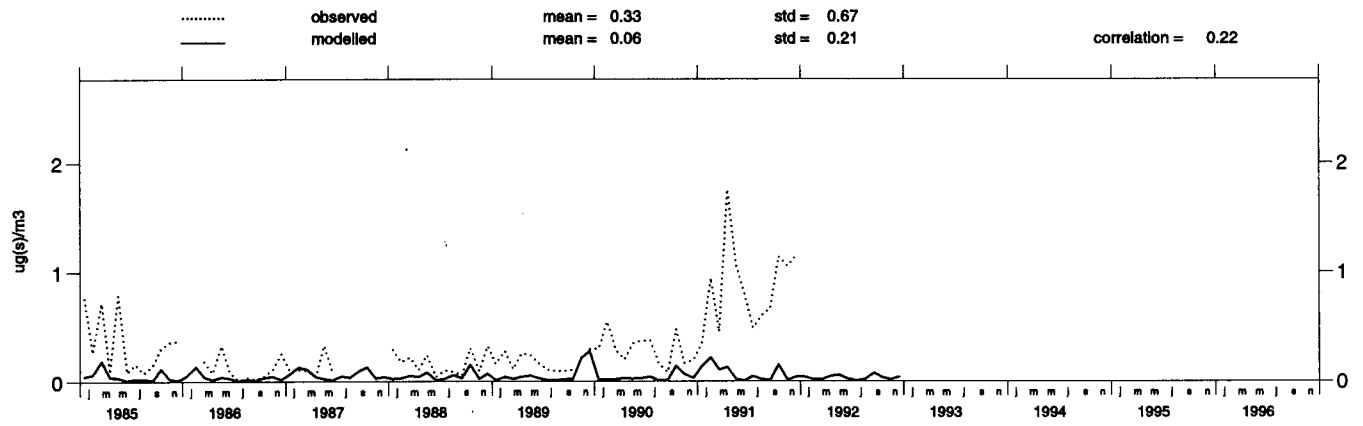
Køldsnor (DK 5)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



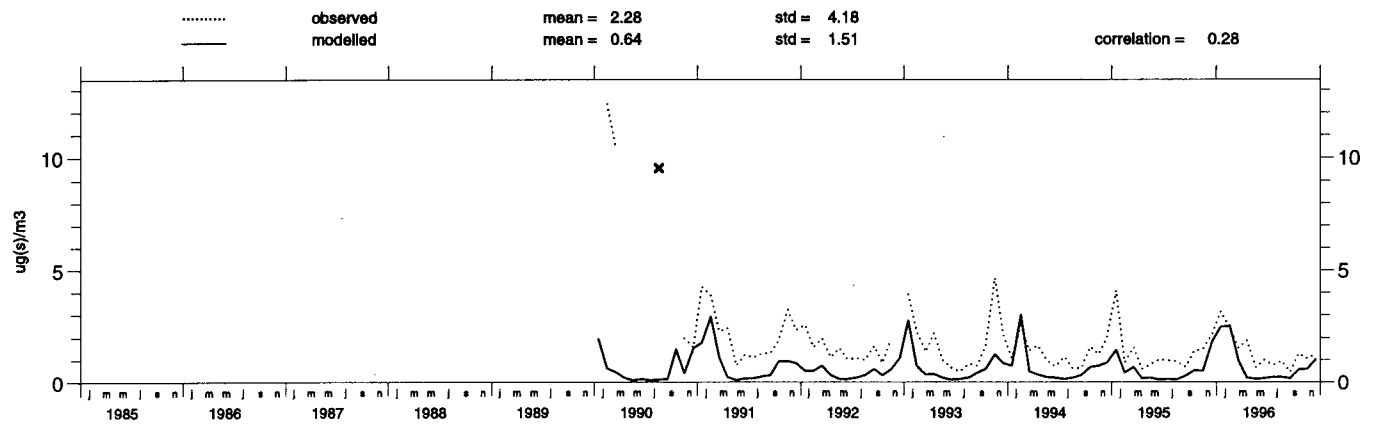
Fær.-Akraberg (DK 7)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



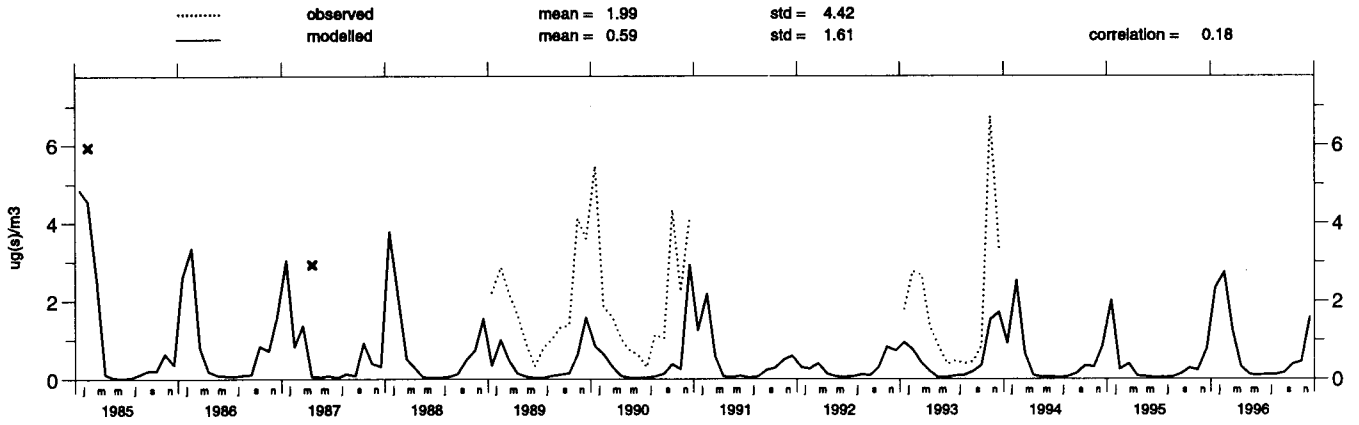
Anholt (DK 8)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



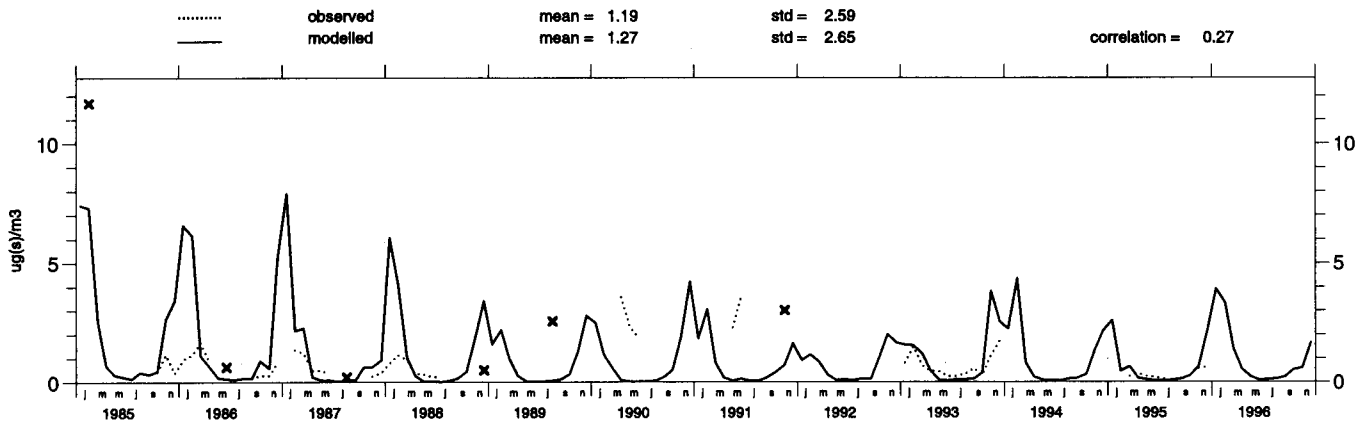
Syrve (EE 2)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



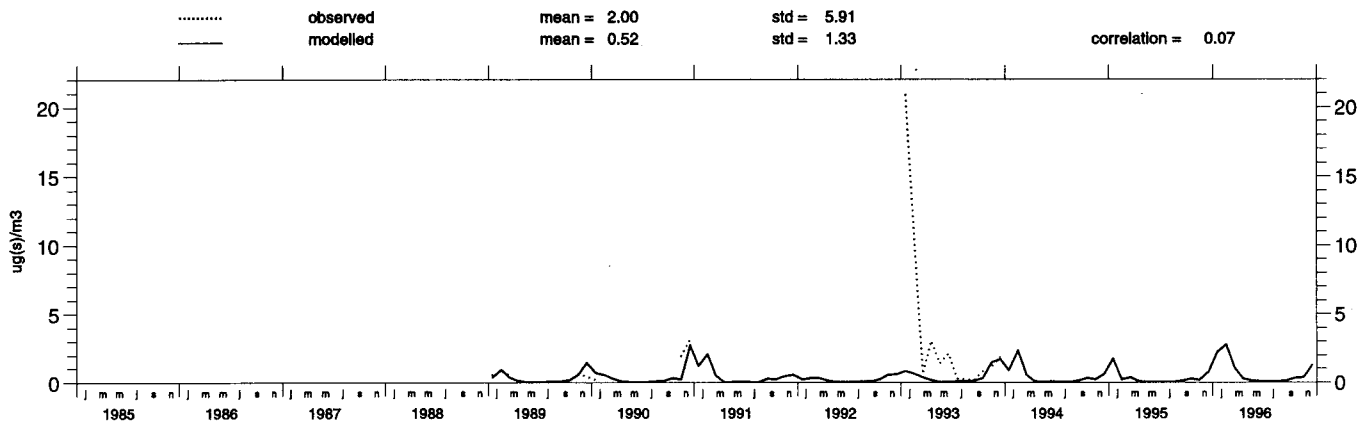
Lahemaa (EE 9)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



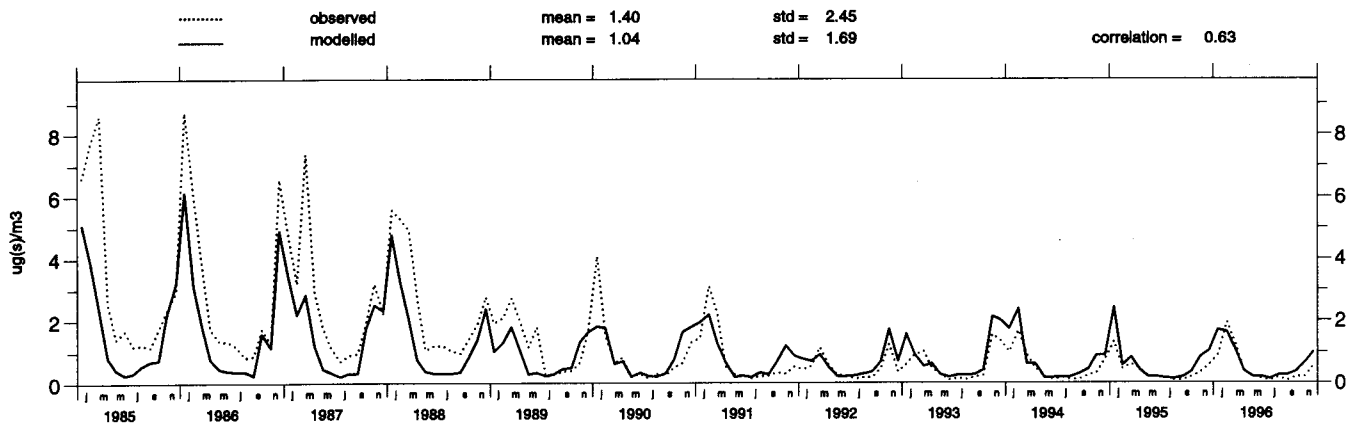
Vilsandy (EE 11)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



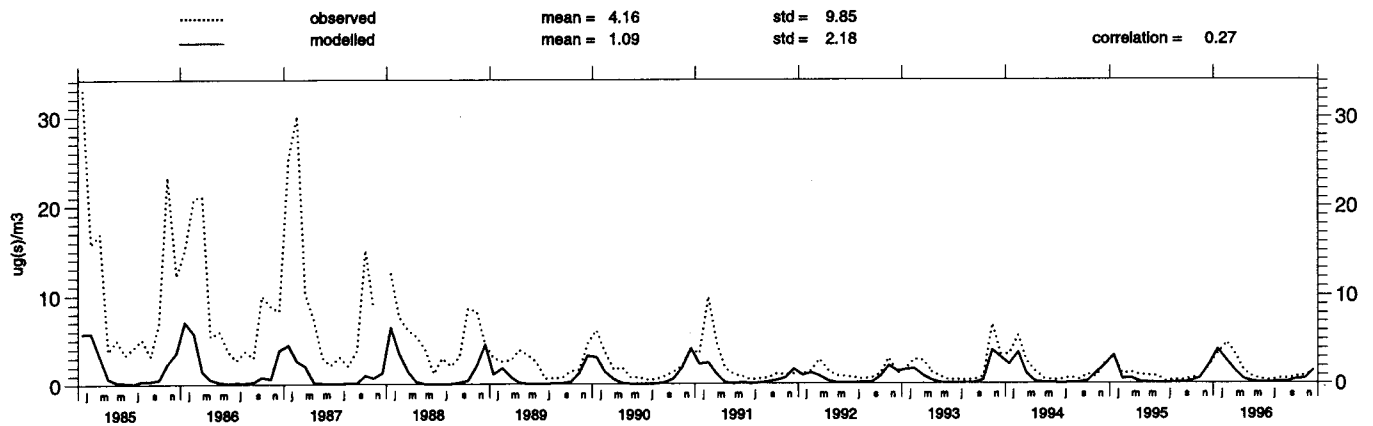
Athari (FI 4)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



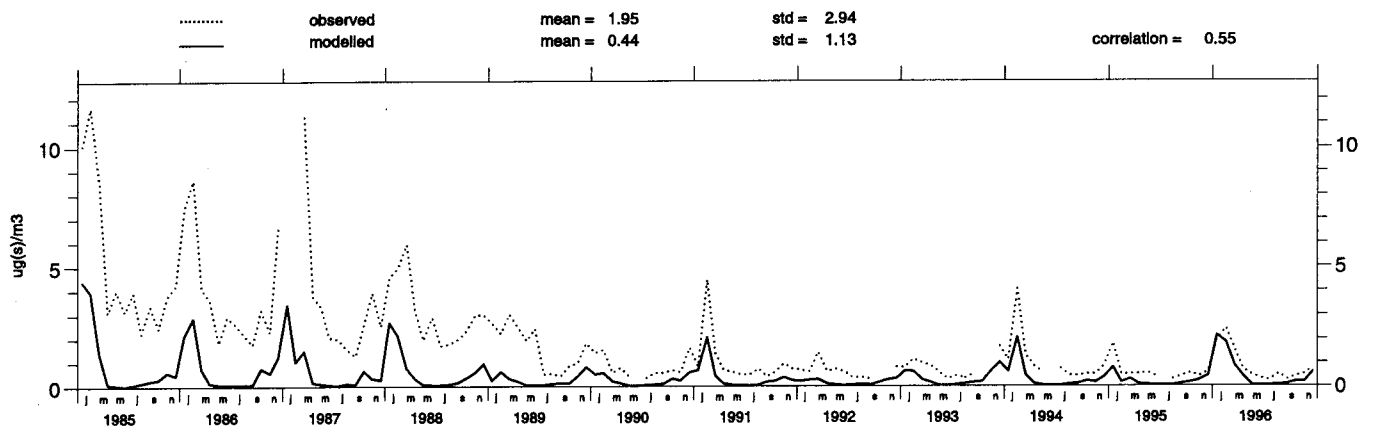
Virolahti_II (FI 17)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



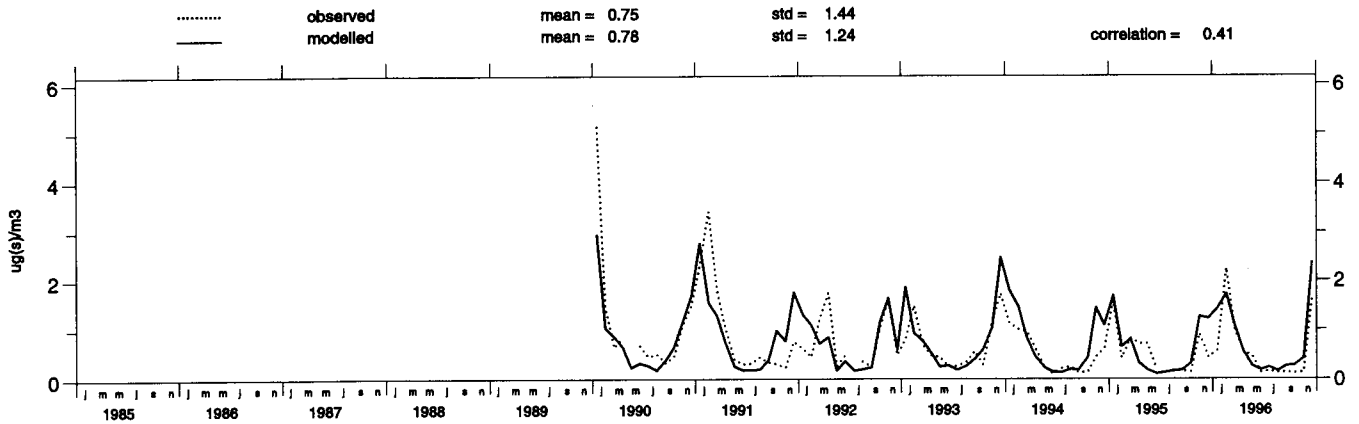
Utoe (FI 9)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



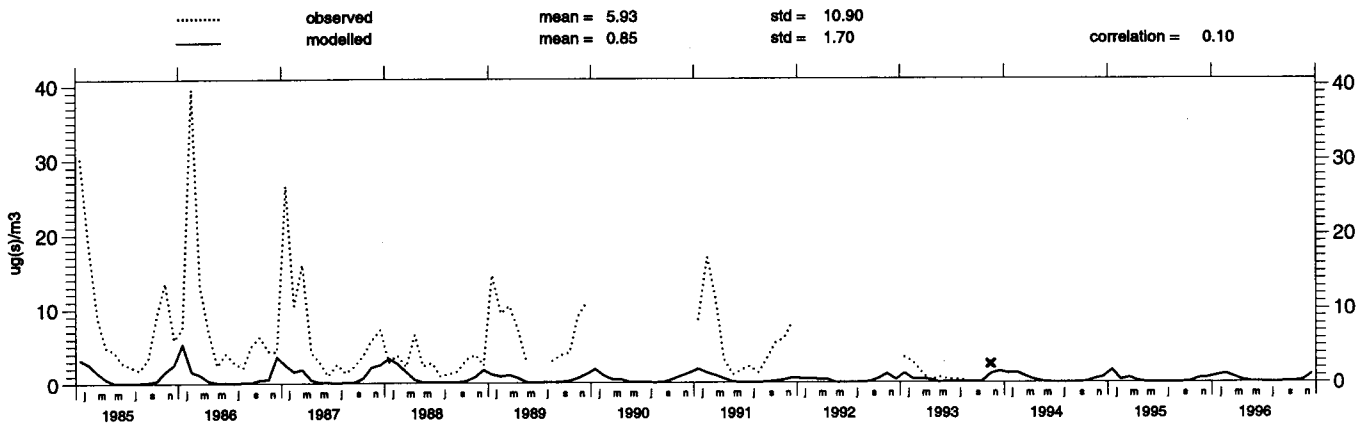
Oulanka (FI 22)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



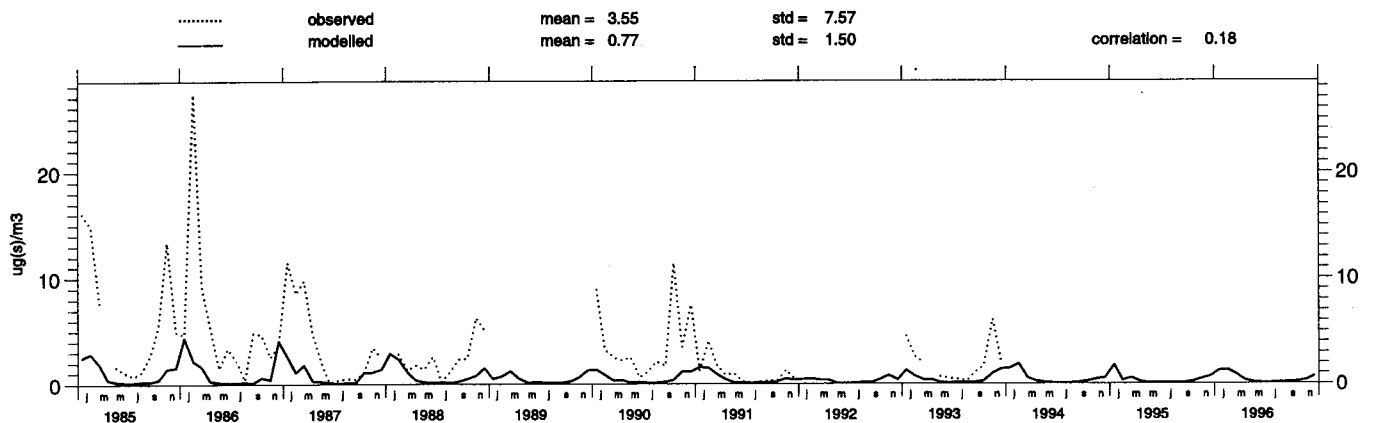
Haluoto (FI 50)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



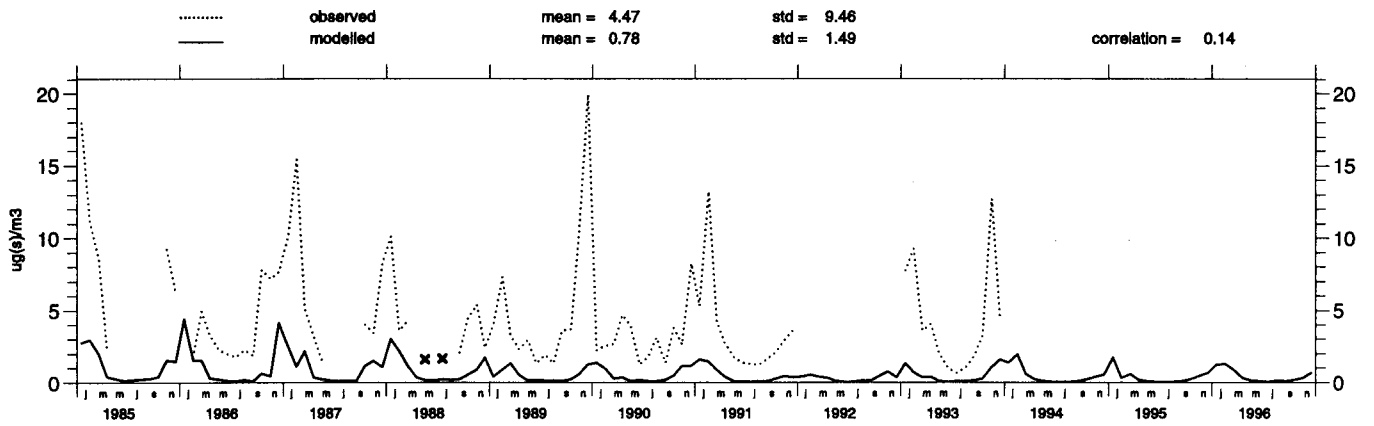
Sulva (FI 52)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



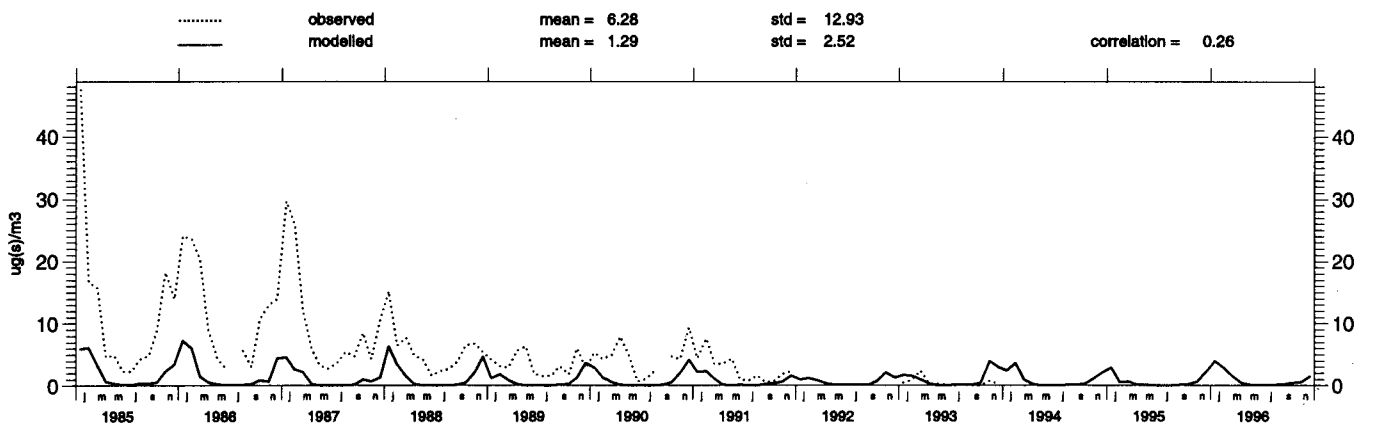
Ylimarkku (FI 53)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



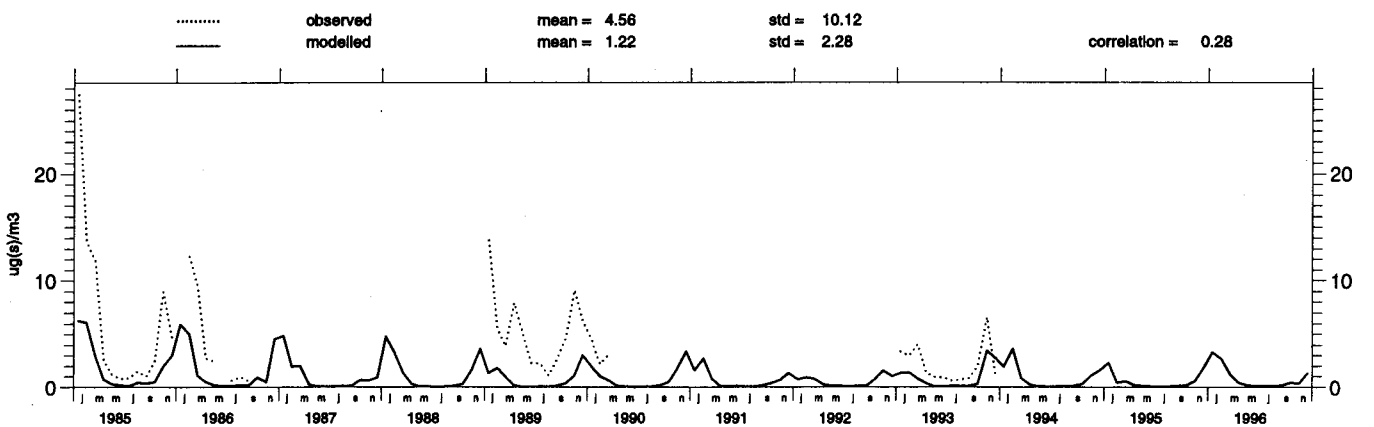
Haapasaari (FI 55)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



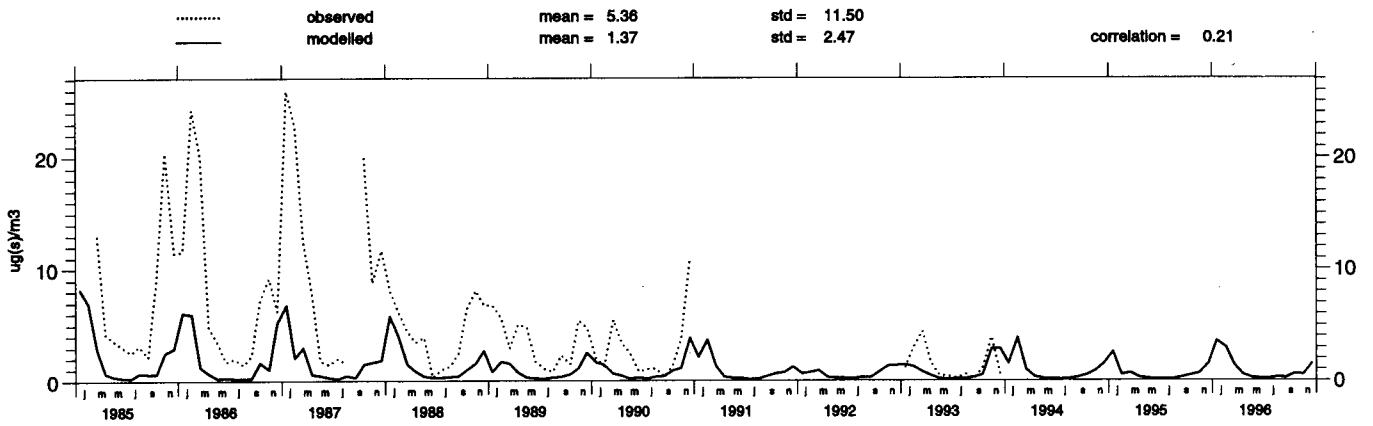
Sipo (FI 56)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



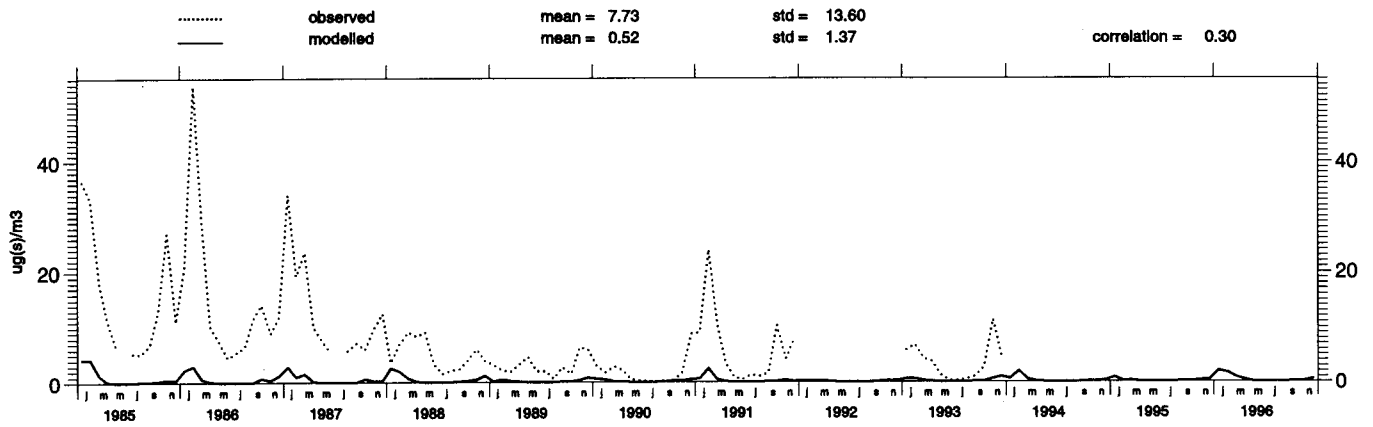
Tvarminne (FI 57)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



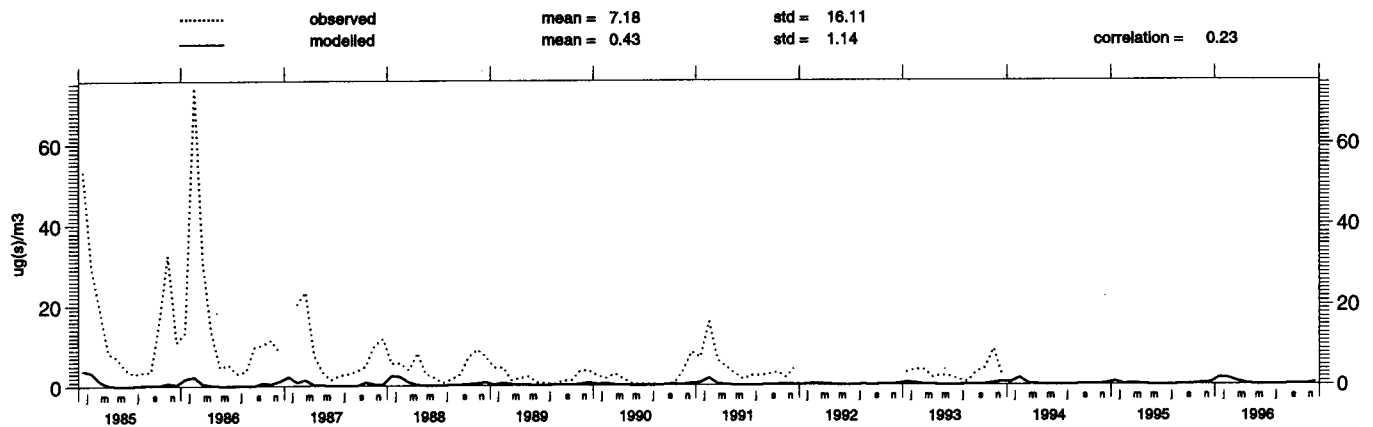
Korpoo (FI 58)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



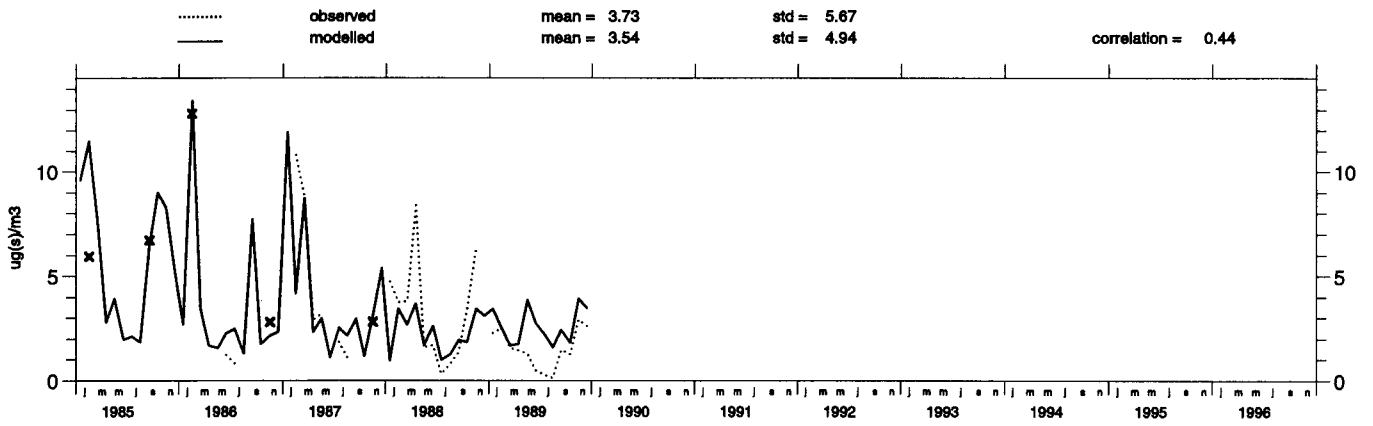
Jomala (FI 59)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



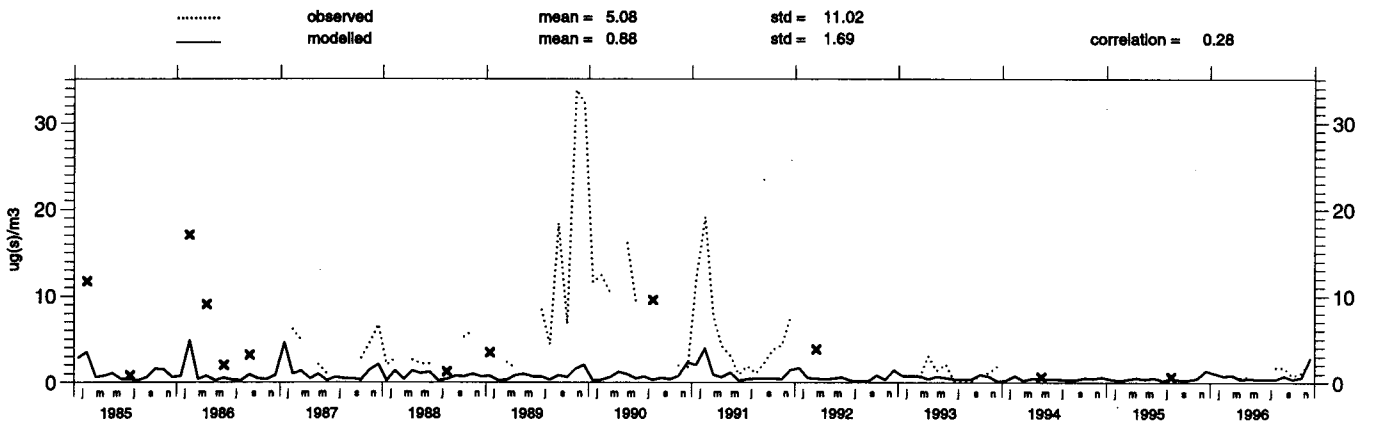
Vert-le-Petit (FR 1)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



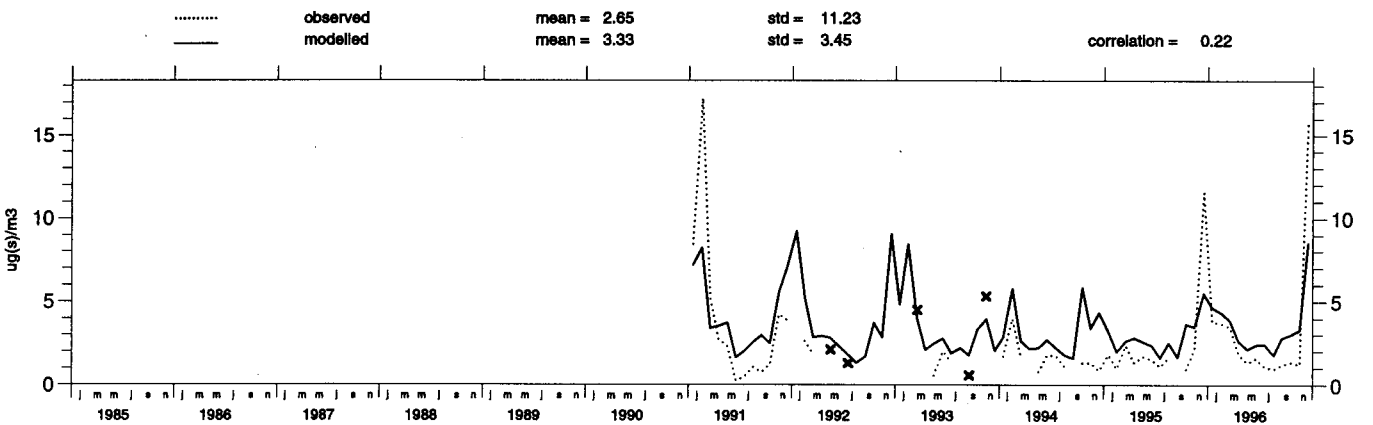
La_Hague (FR 5)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



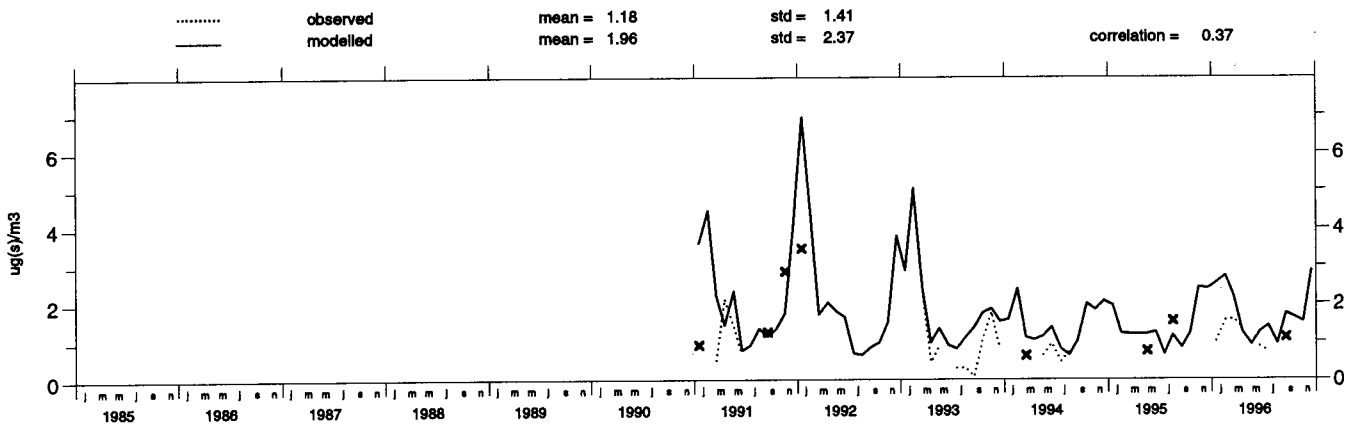
Revin (FR 9)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



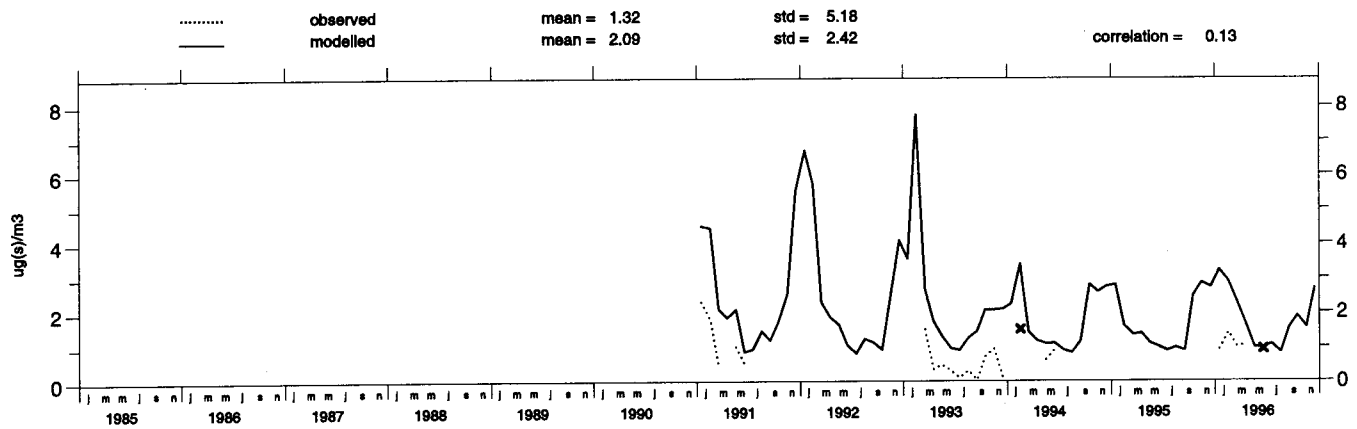
Morvan (FR 10)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



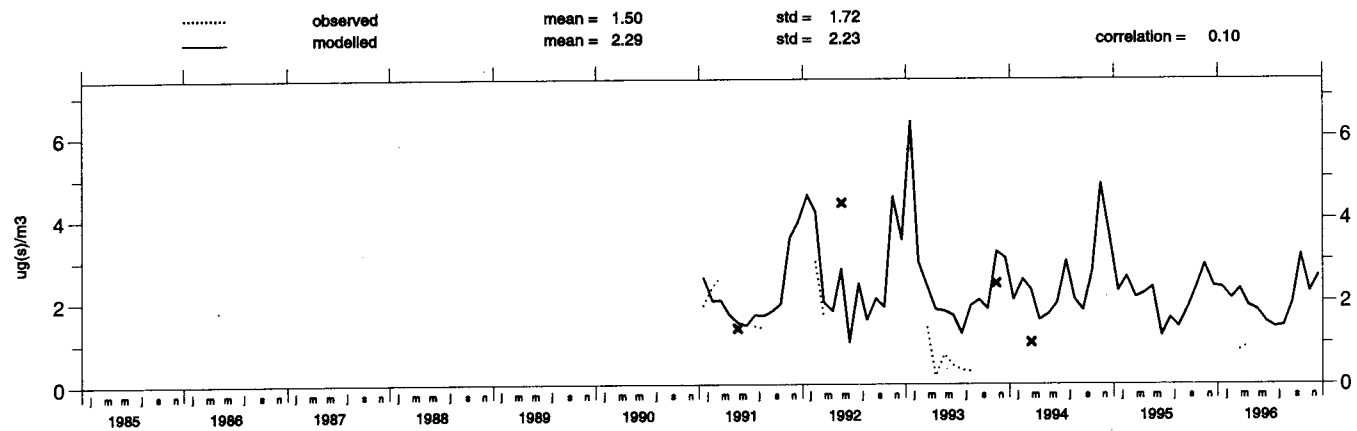
Bonnevaux (FR 11)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



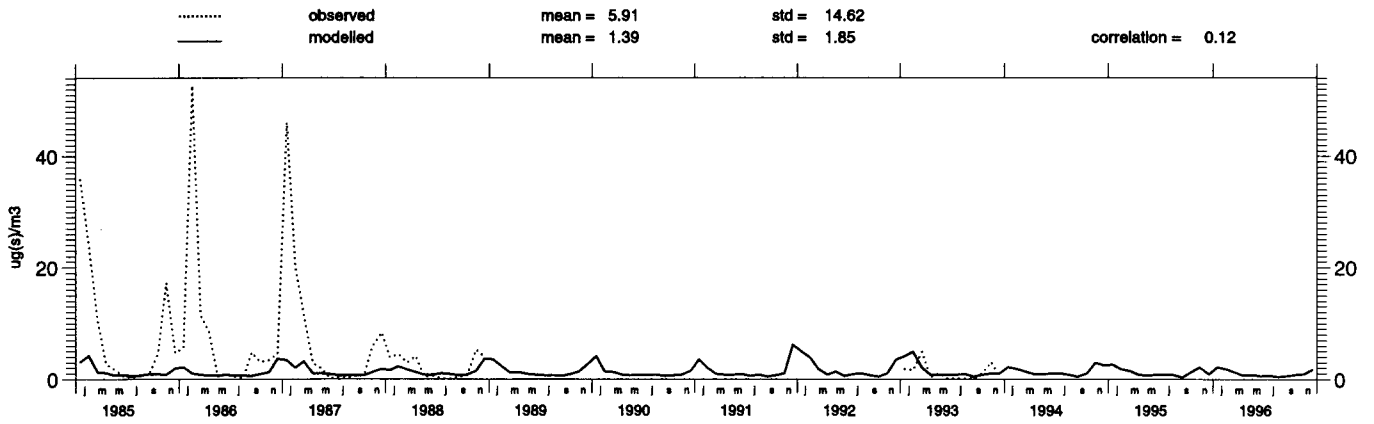
Iraty (FR 12)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



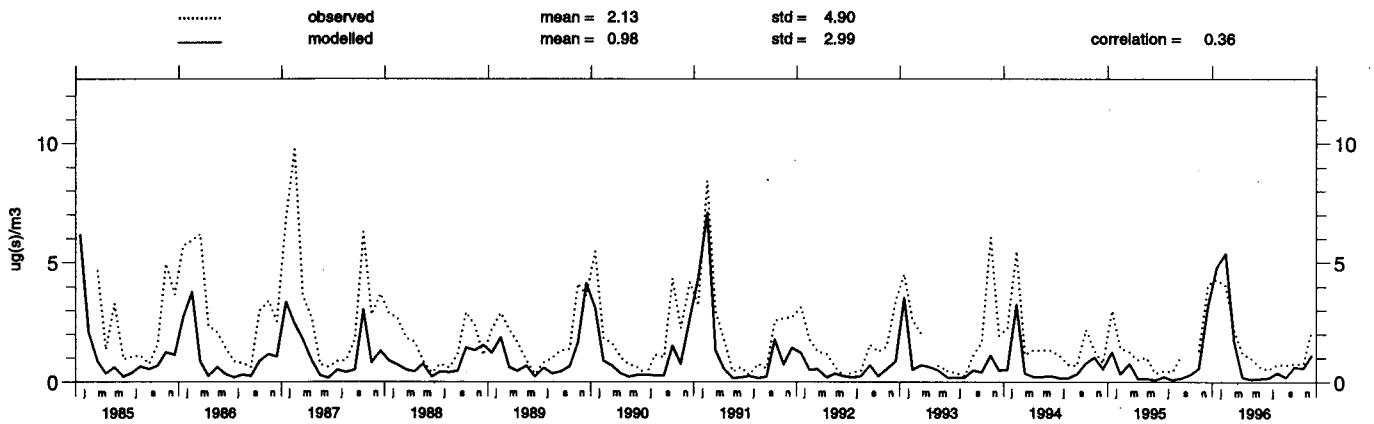
Lazaropole (FY 7)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



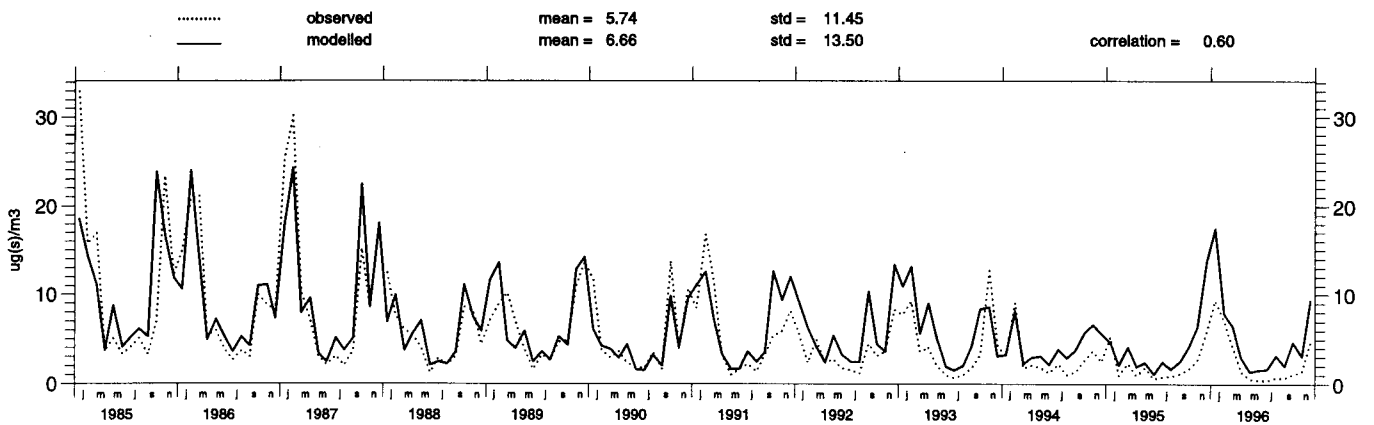
Westerland (DE 1)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



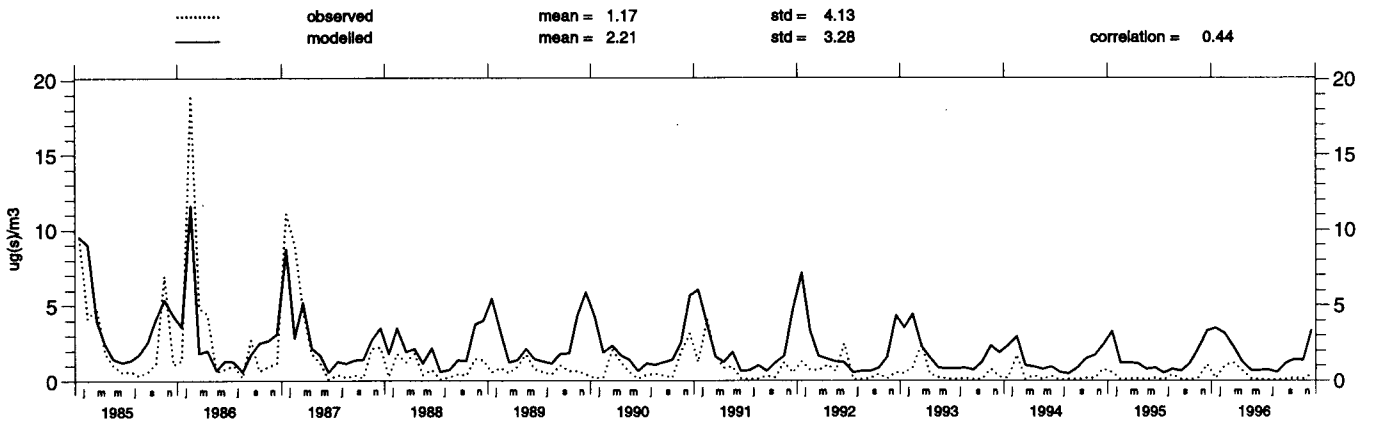
Langenbrugge (DE 2)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



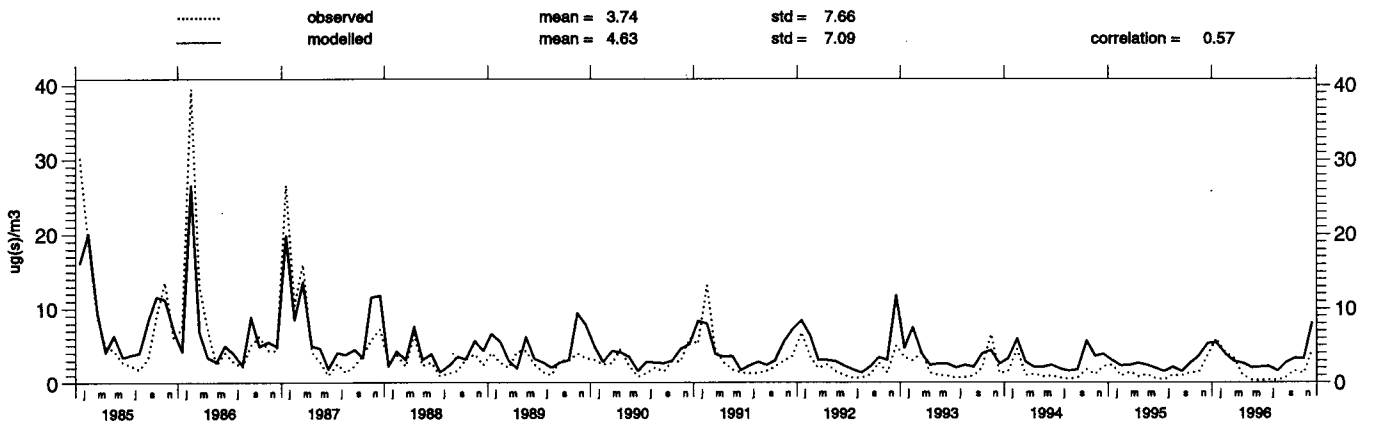
Schauinsland (DE 3)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



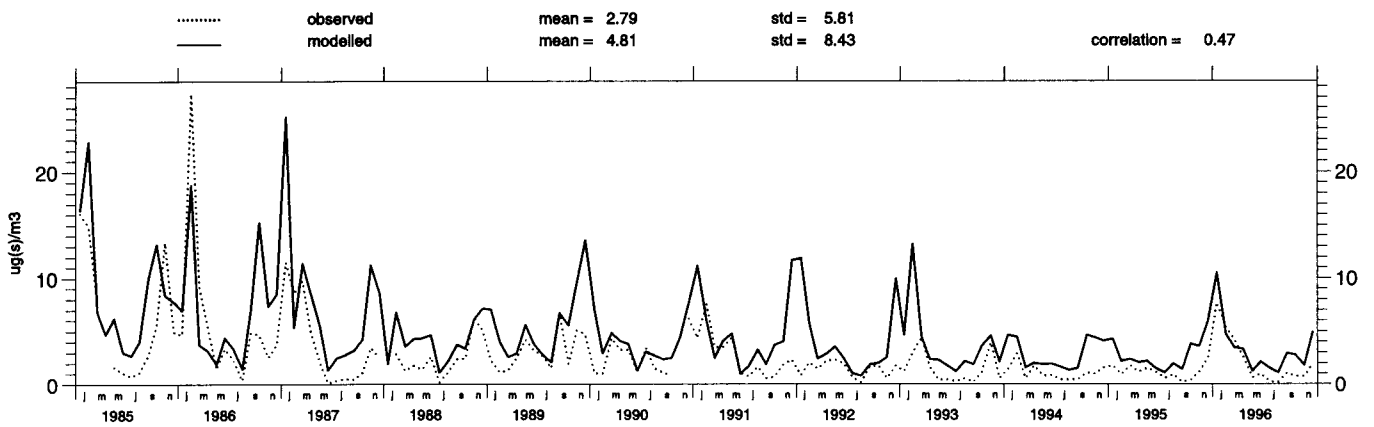
Deuselbach (DE 4)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

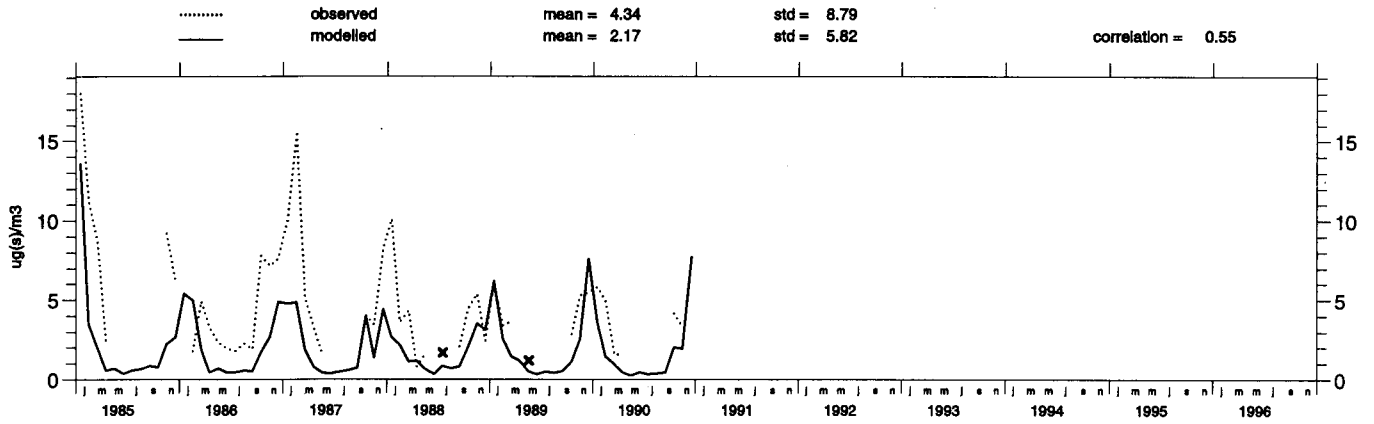


Brotjacklr. (DE 5)

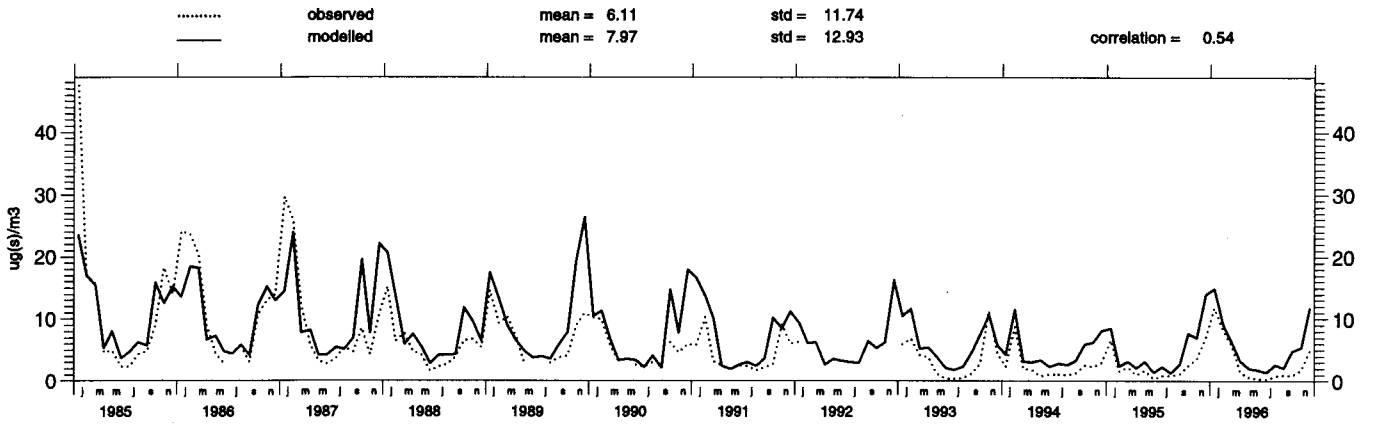
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



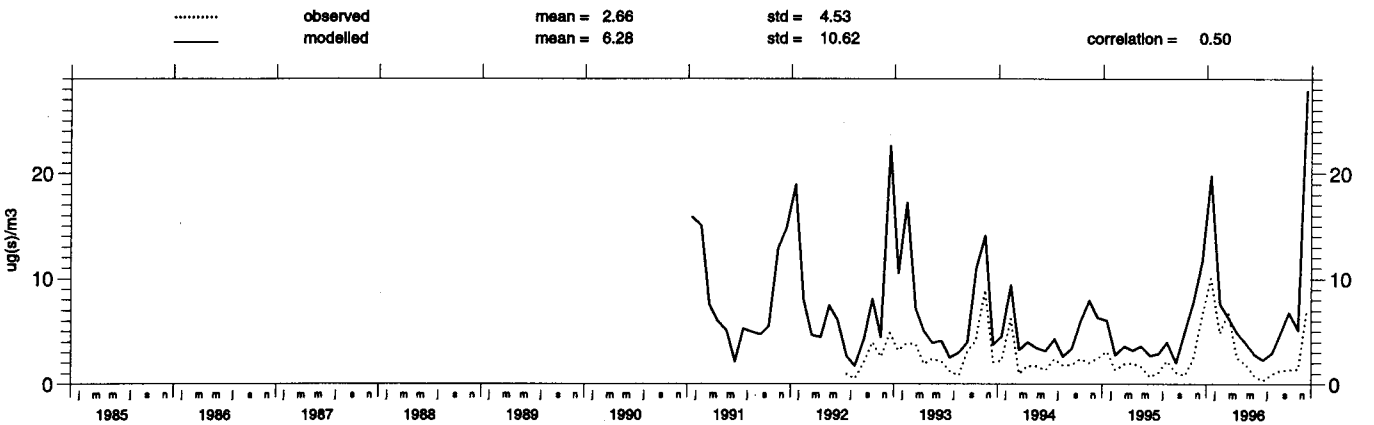
Arkona (DE 6)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



Neuglobsow (DE 7)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

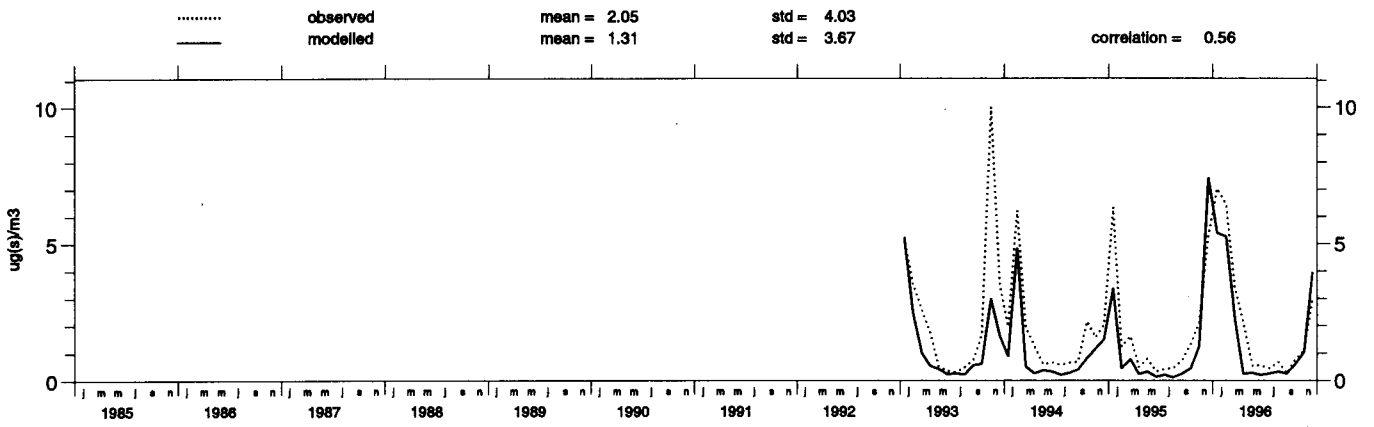


Schmucke (DE 8)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



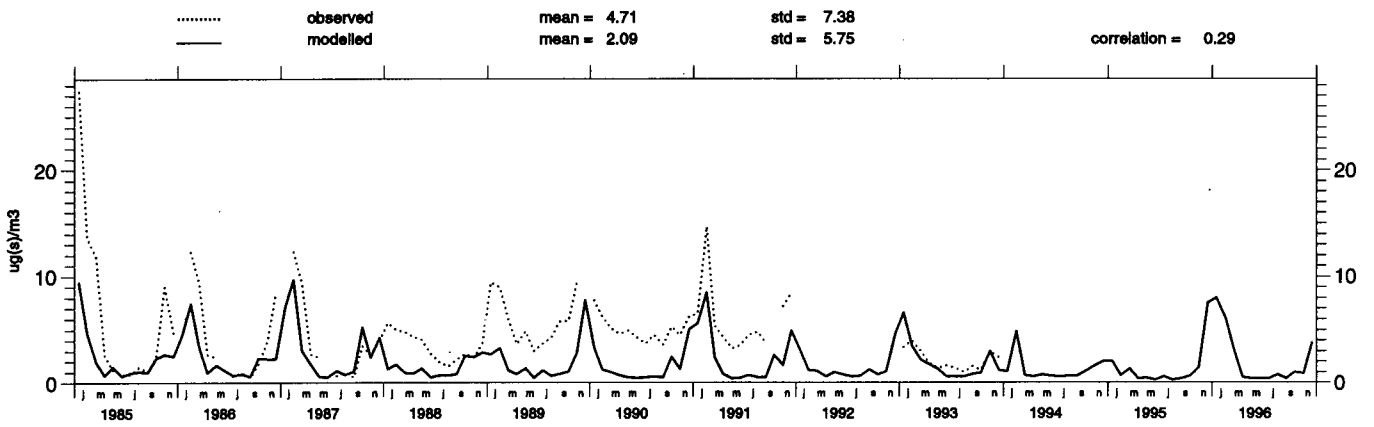
Zingst (DE 9)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



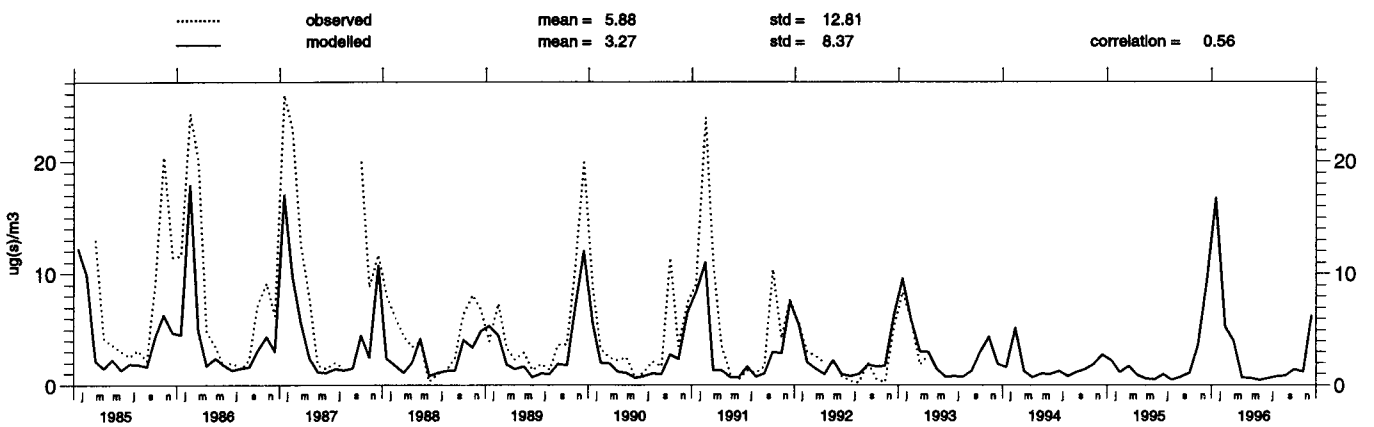
Hohenwestedt (DE 11)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

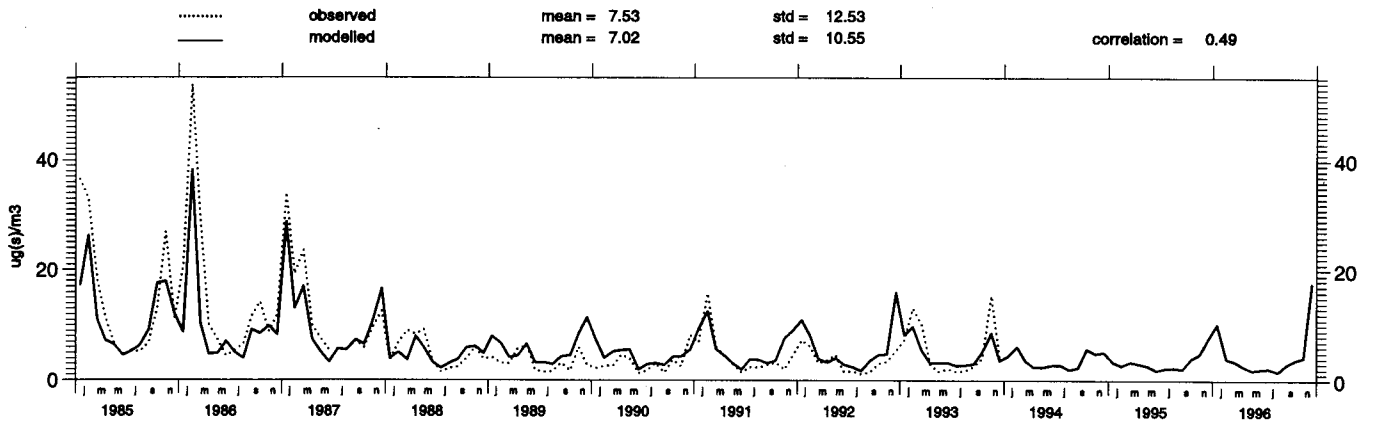


Bassum (DE 12)

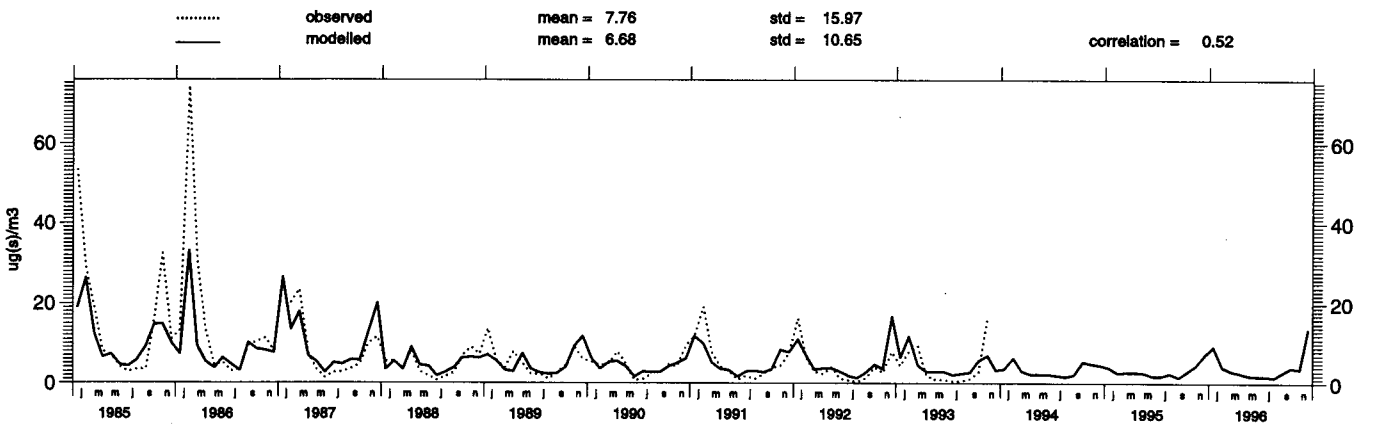
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



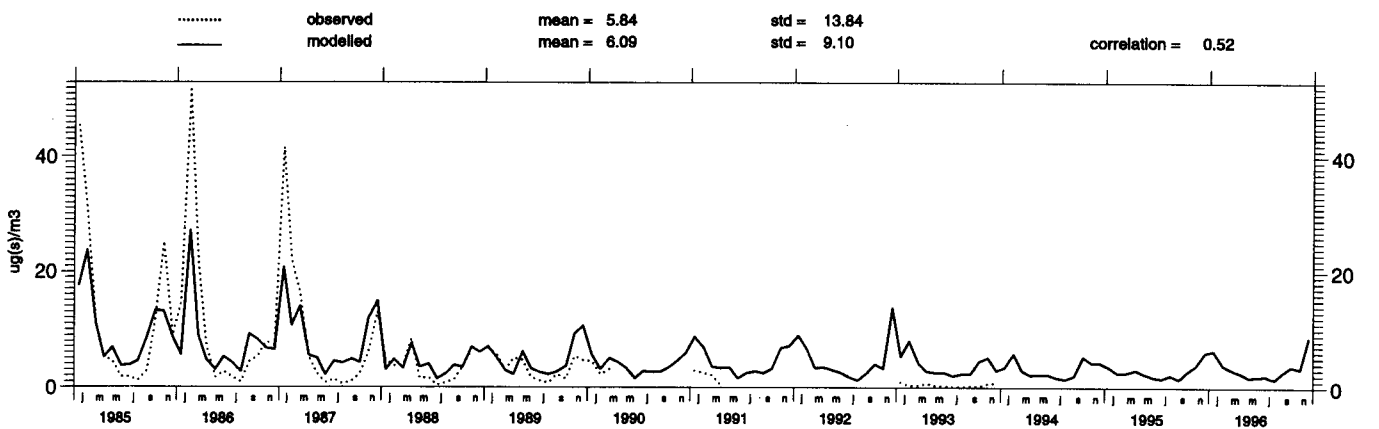
Meinerzhagen (DE 14)
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



Usingen (DE 15)
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

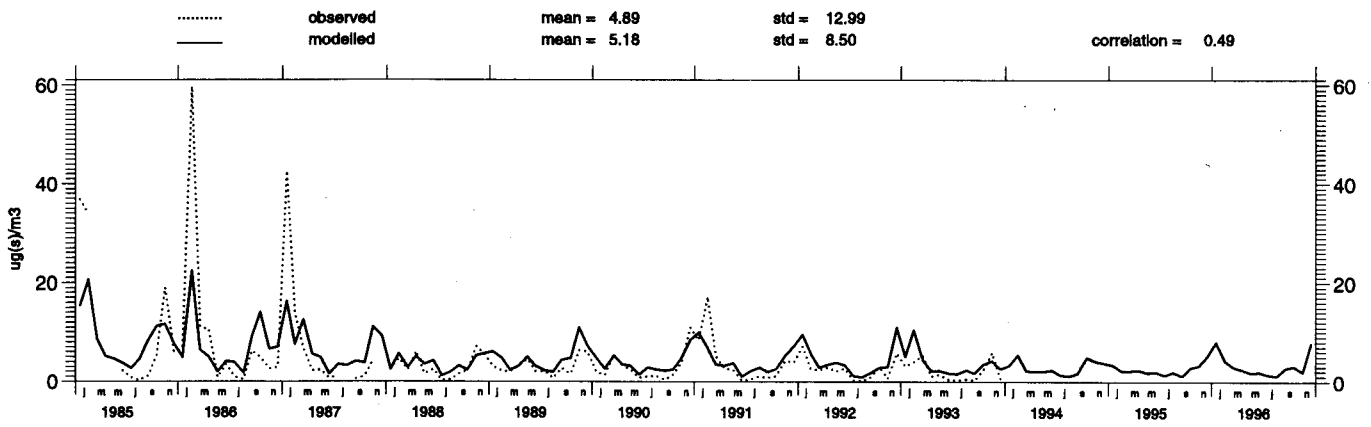


Bad_Kreuznach (DE 16)
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



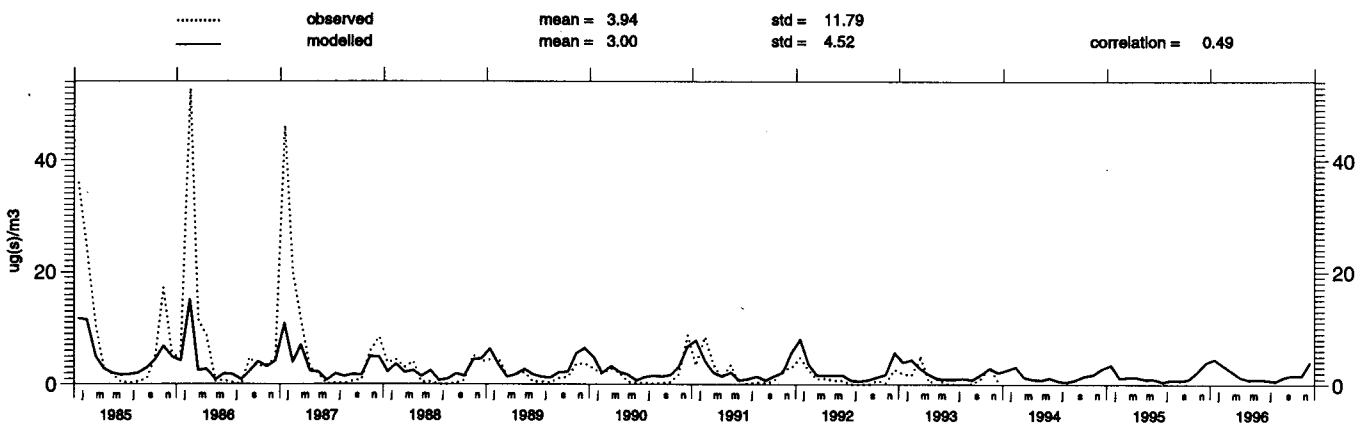
Ansbach (DE 17)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



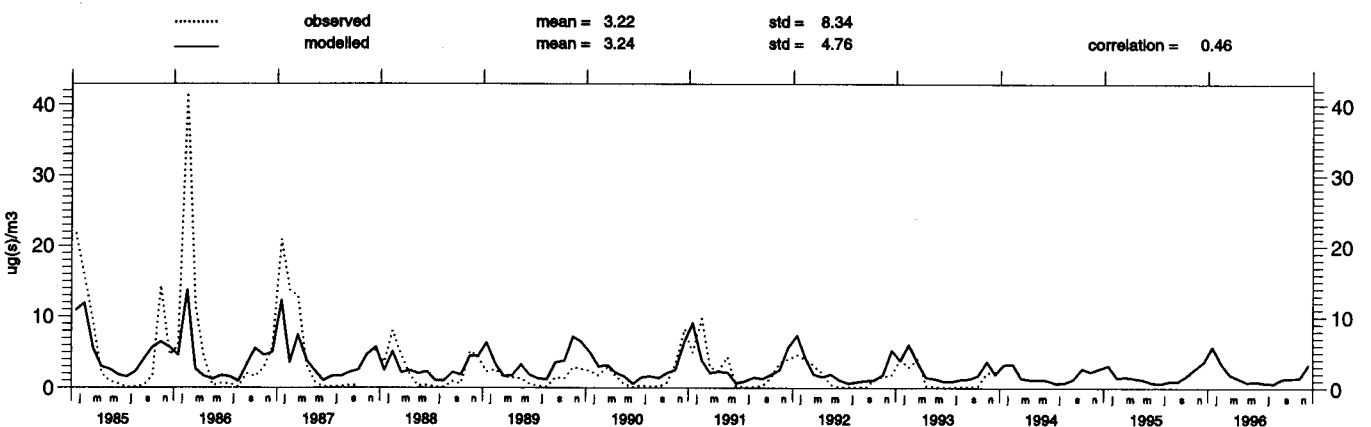
Rottenburg (DE 18)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



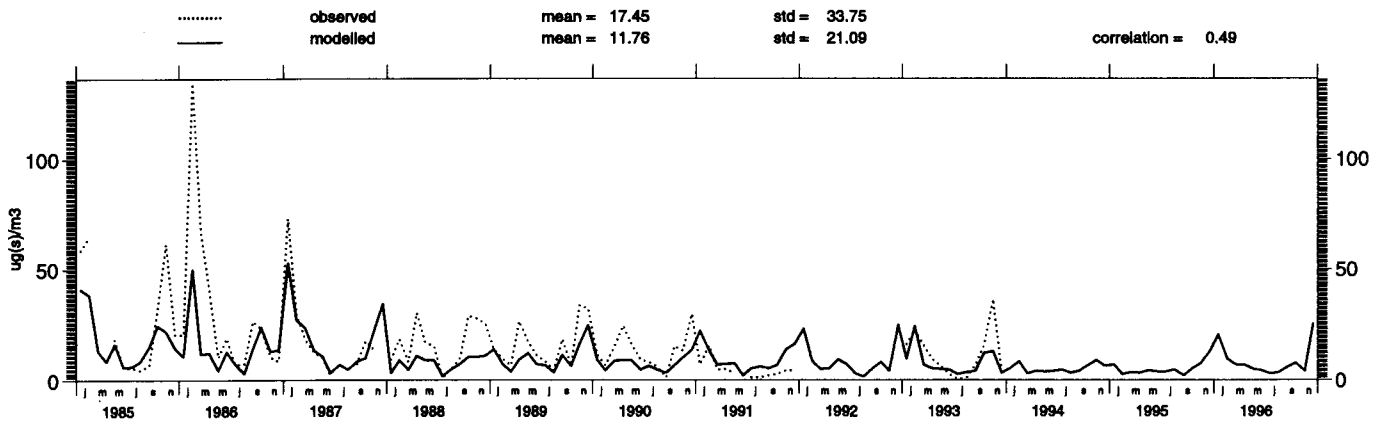
Stamberg (DE 19)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



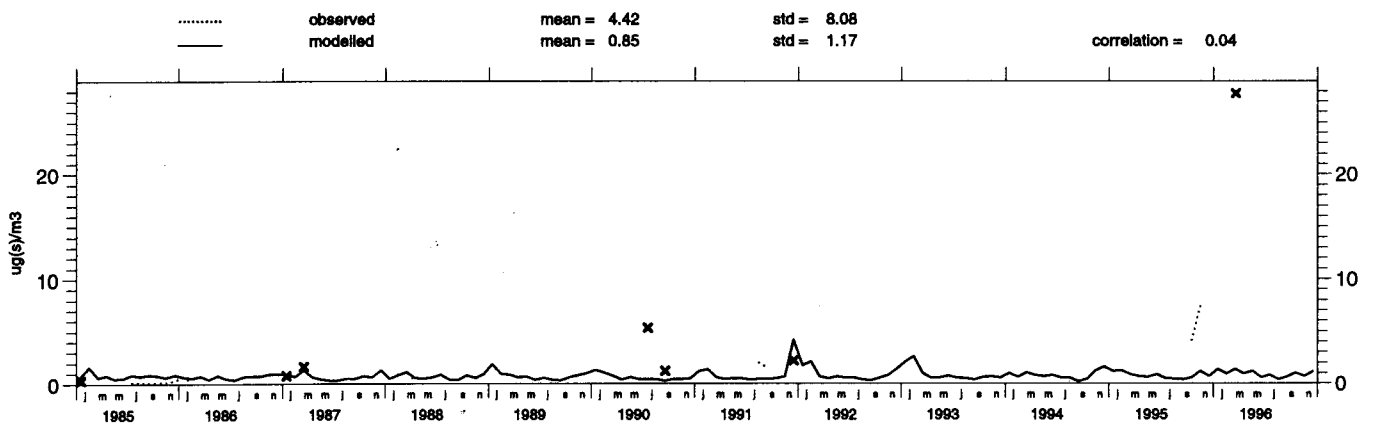
Hof (DE 20)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



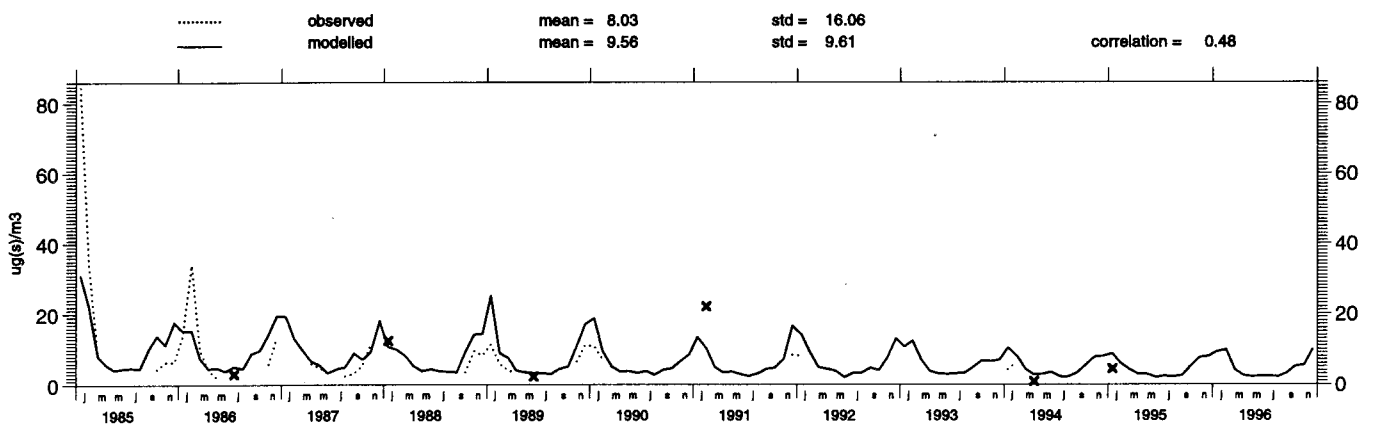
Aliartos (GR 1)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



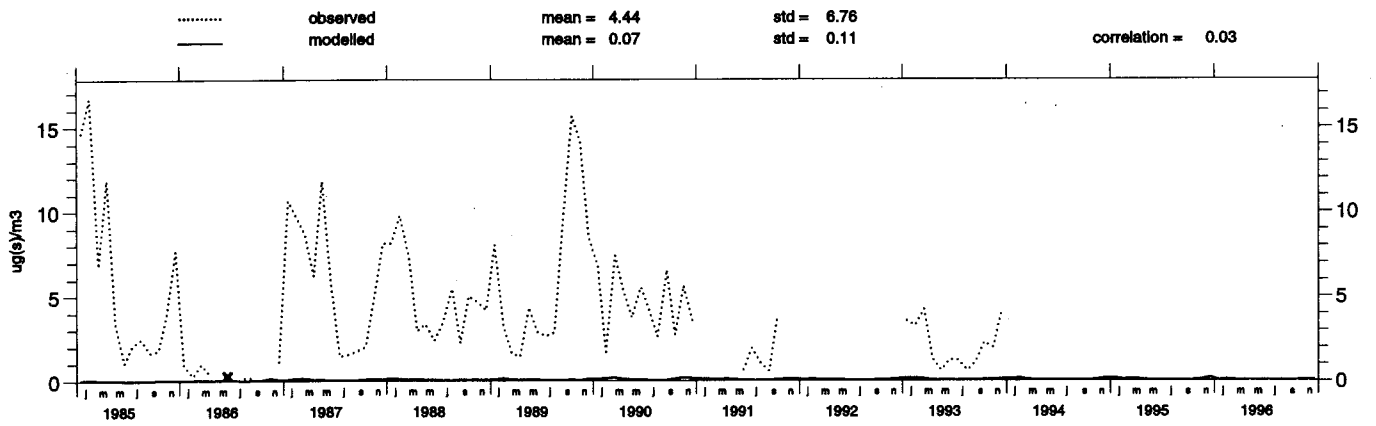
K-pusztá (HU 2)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



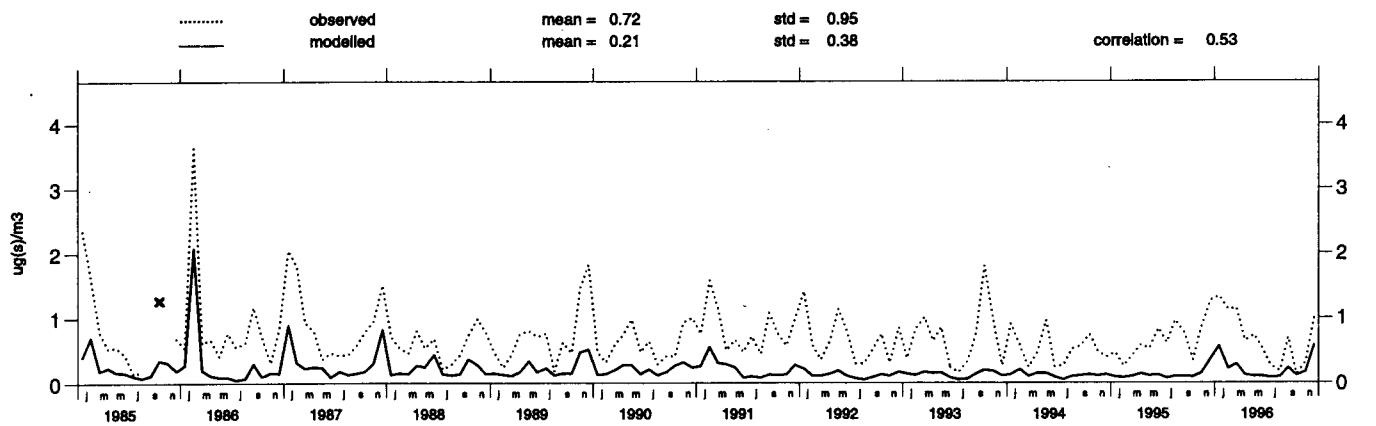
Irafoss (IS 2)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



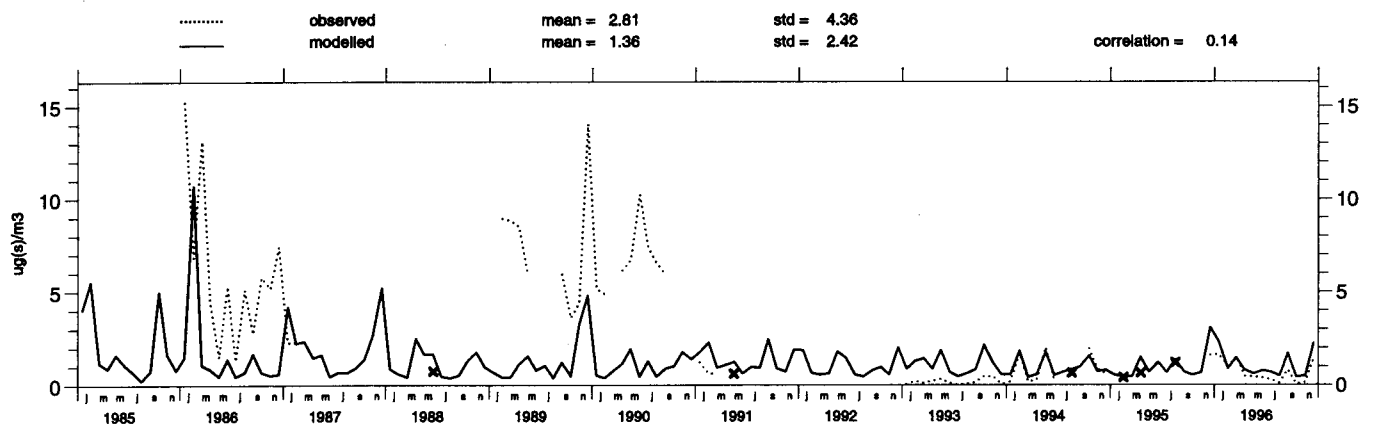
Valentia_Obs. (IE 1)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



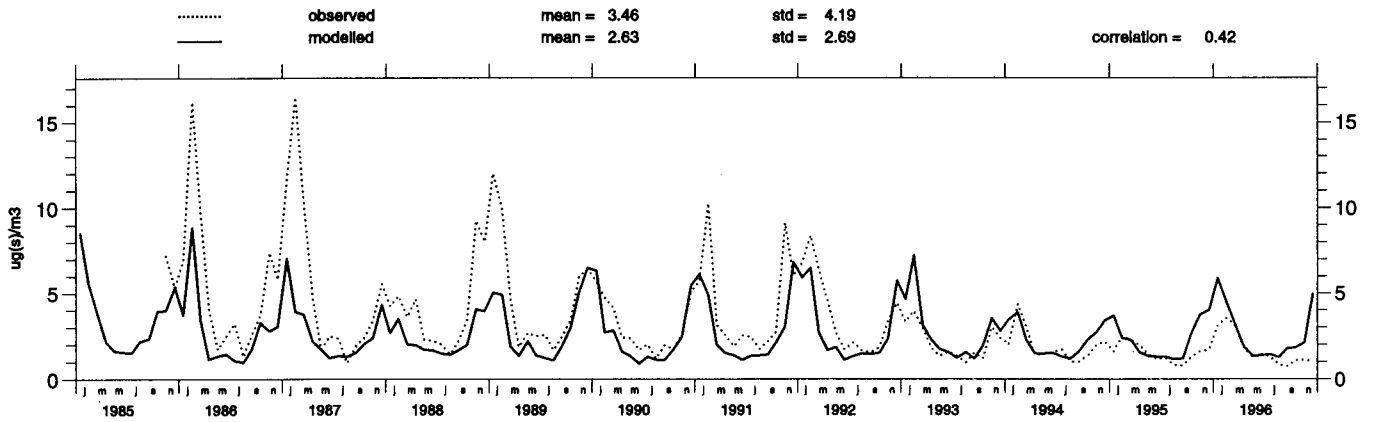
Turlough Hill (IE 2)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



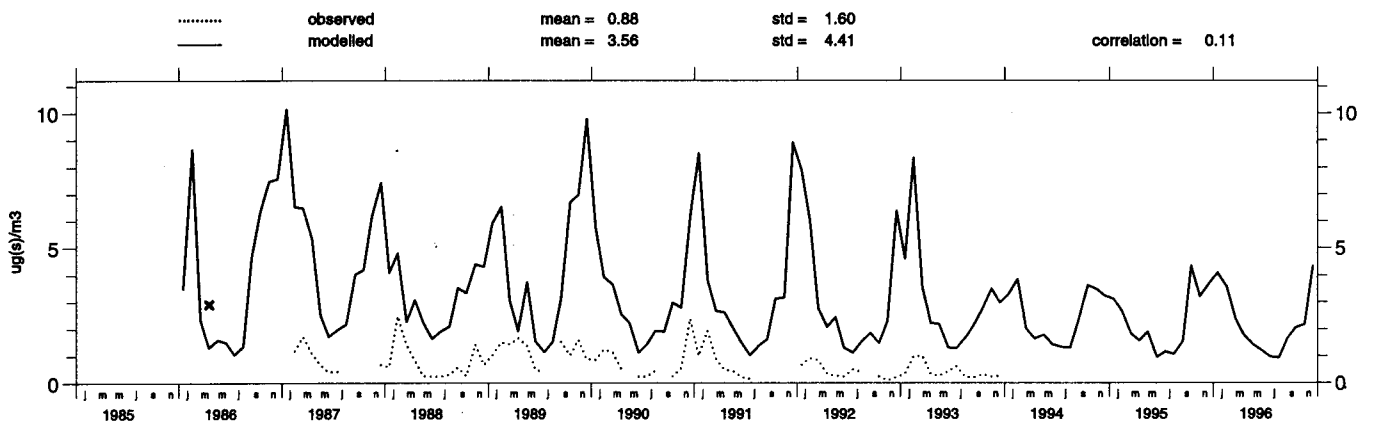
Ispra (IT 4)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



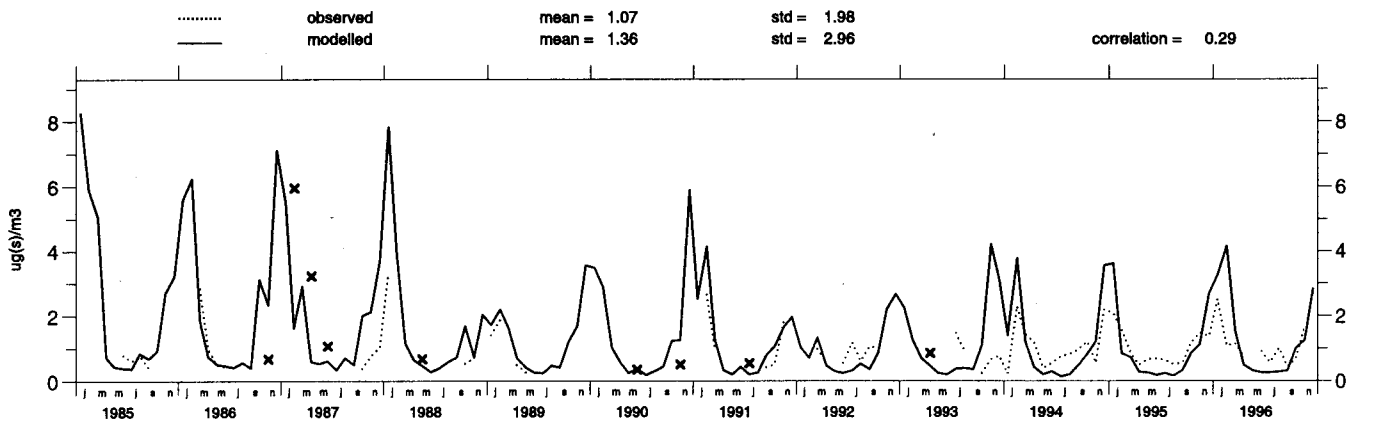
Arabba (IT 5)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



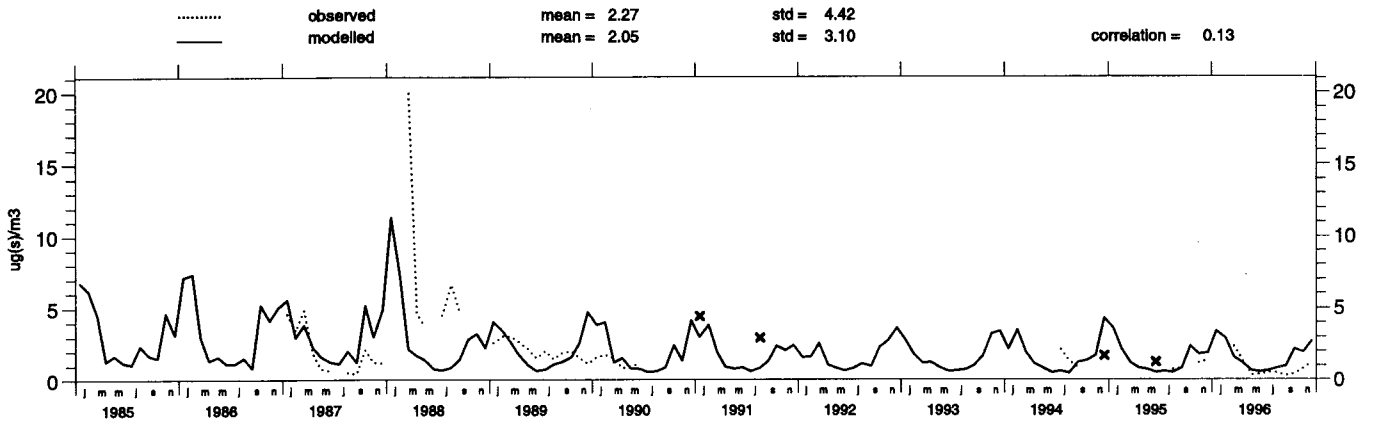
Rucava (LV 10)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



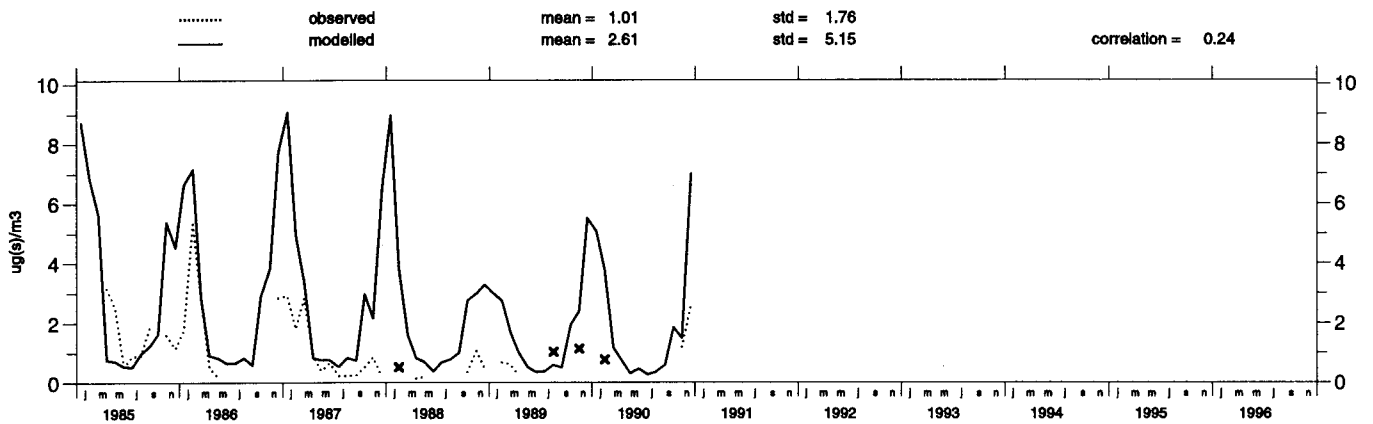
Zoseni (LV 16)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



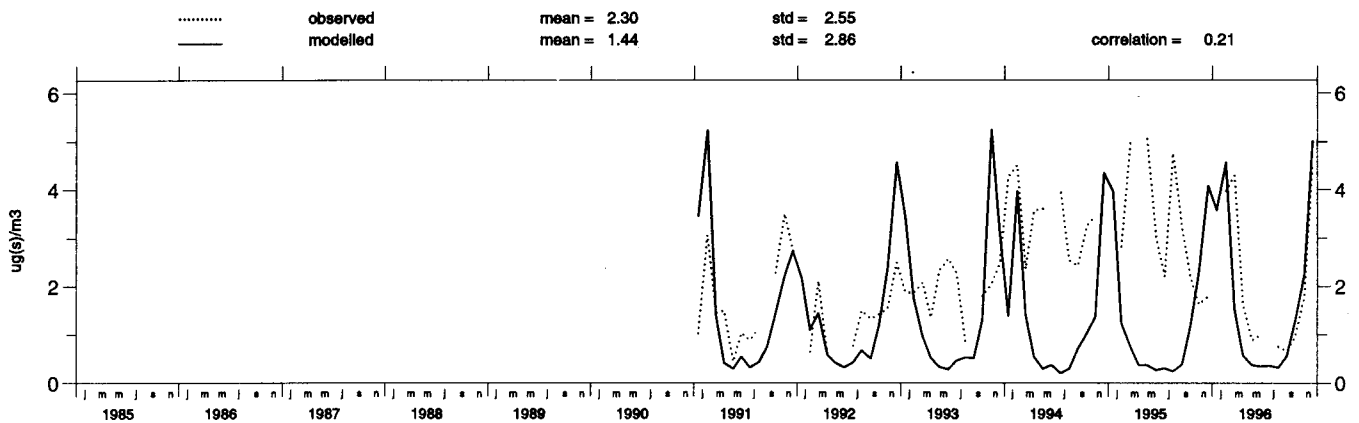
Nida (LT 3)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

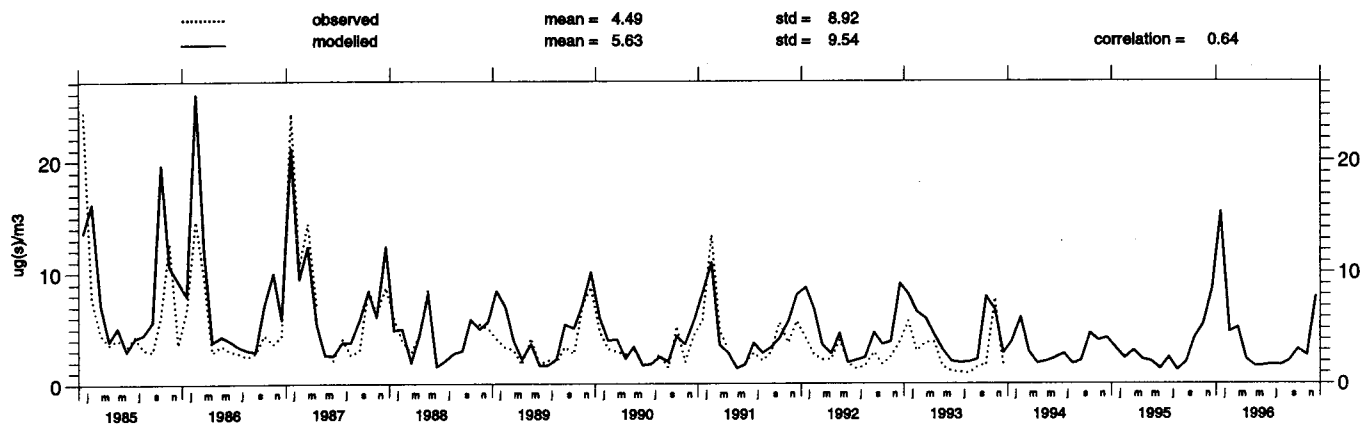


Preila (LT 15)

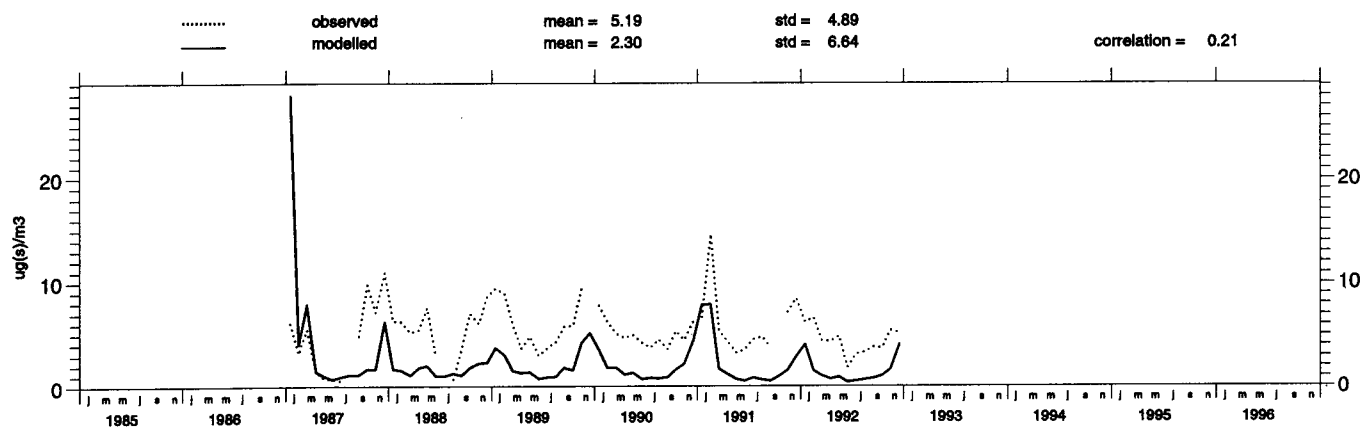
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



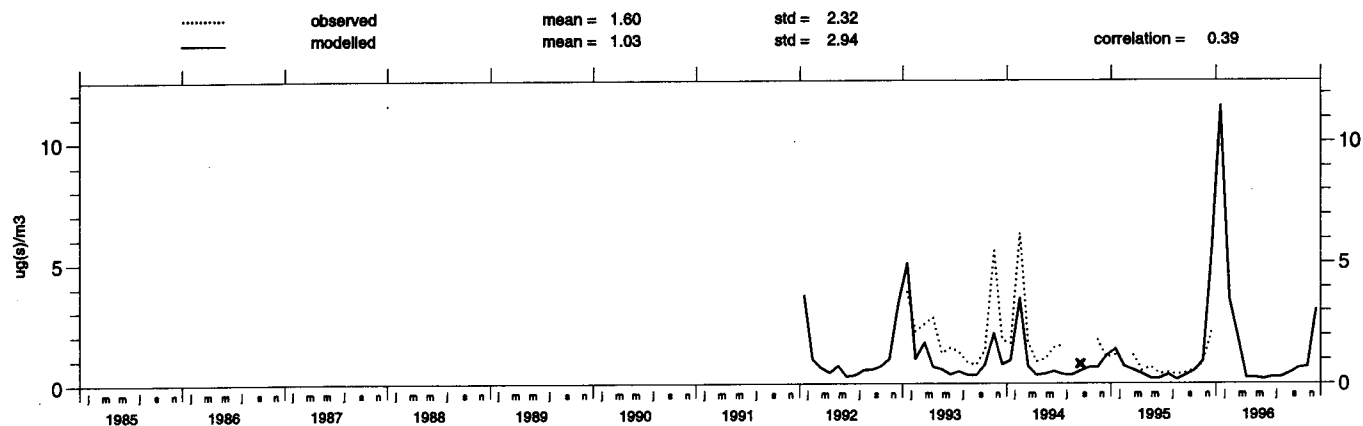
Wittenveen (NL 2)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



Bilthoven (NL 8)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

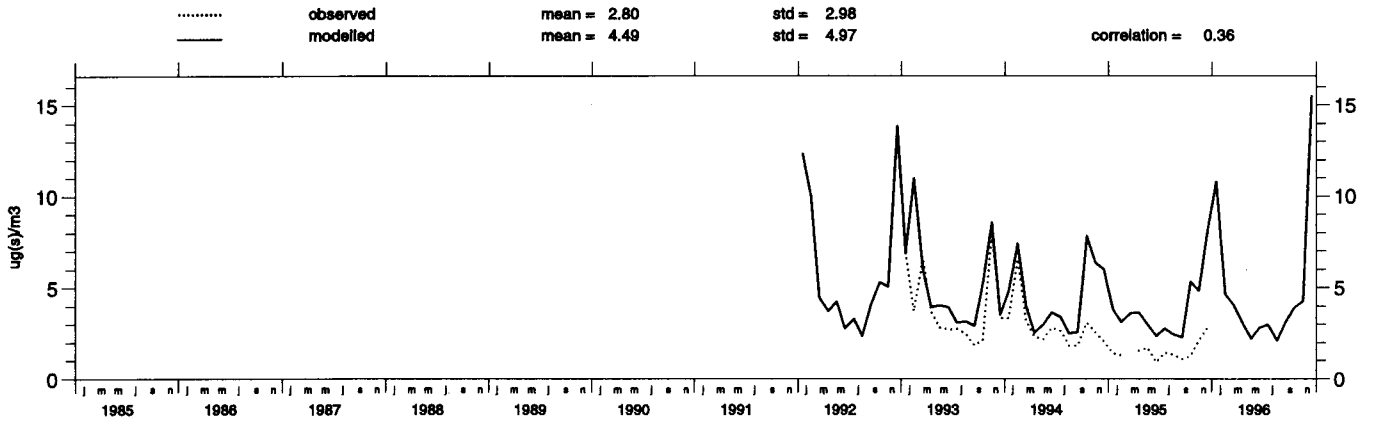


Kollumerwaard (NL 9)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



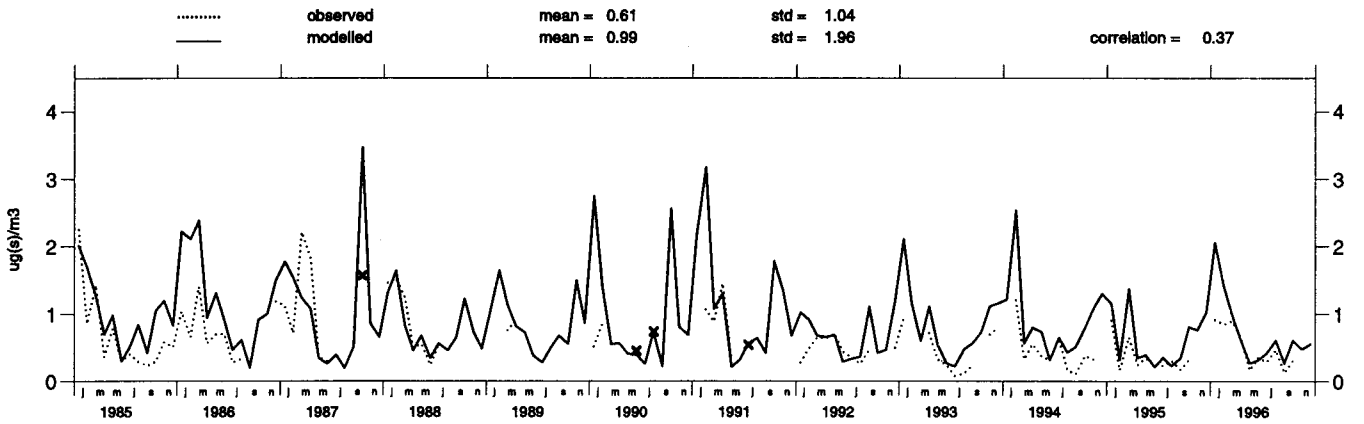
Vreedepeel (NL 10)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



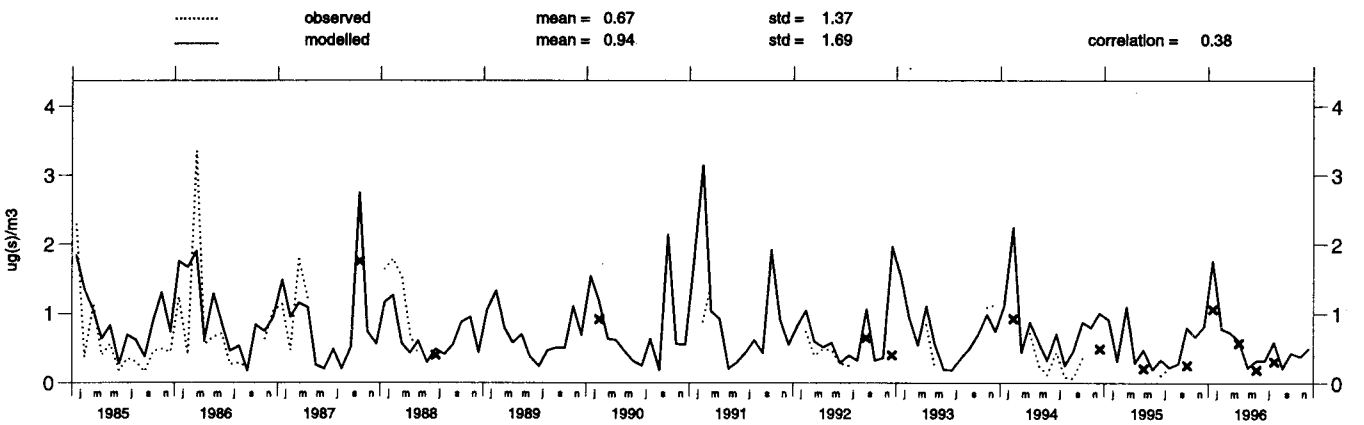
Birkenes (NO 1)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

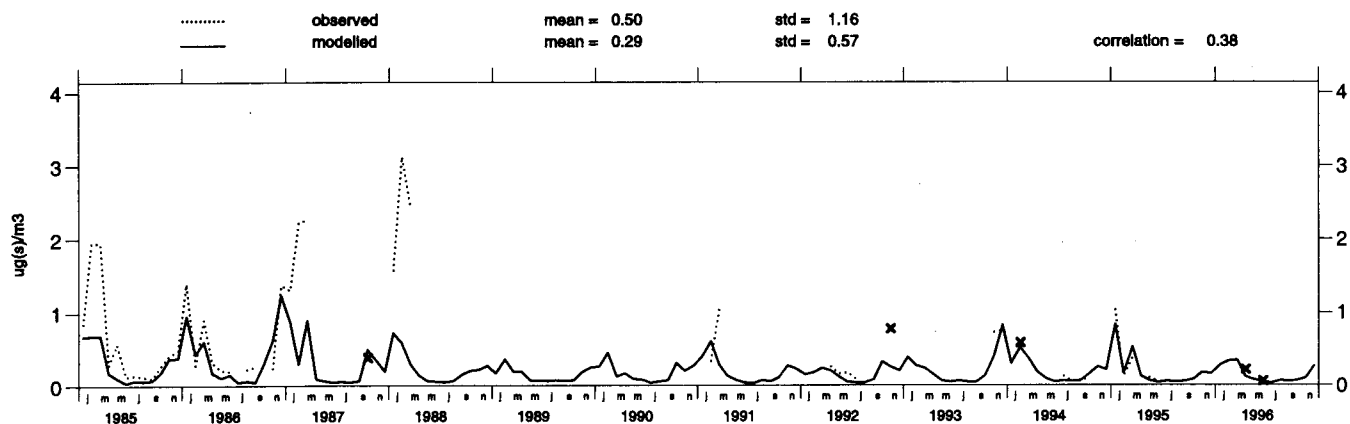


Skre Aadalen (NO 8)

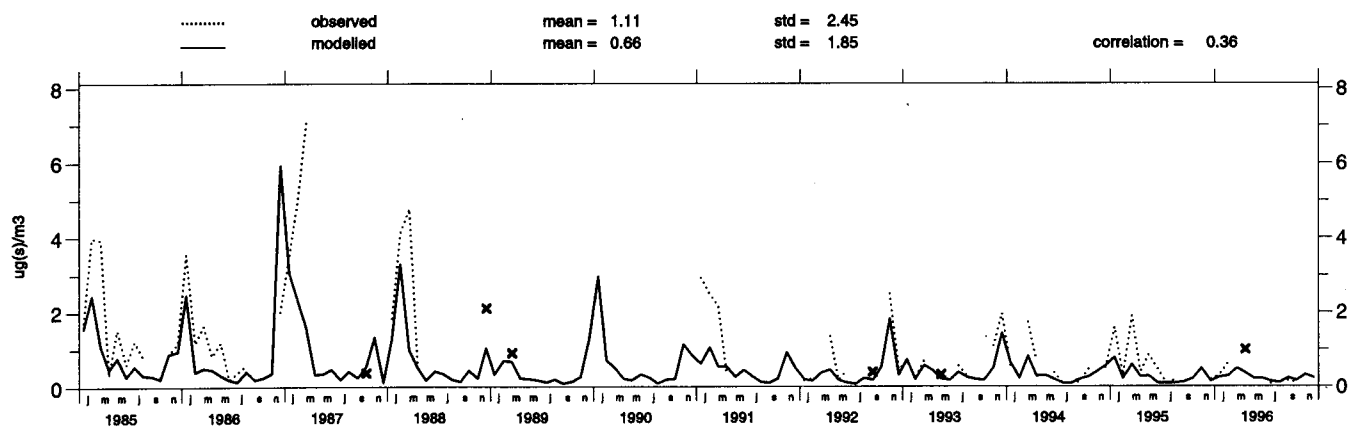
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



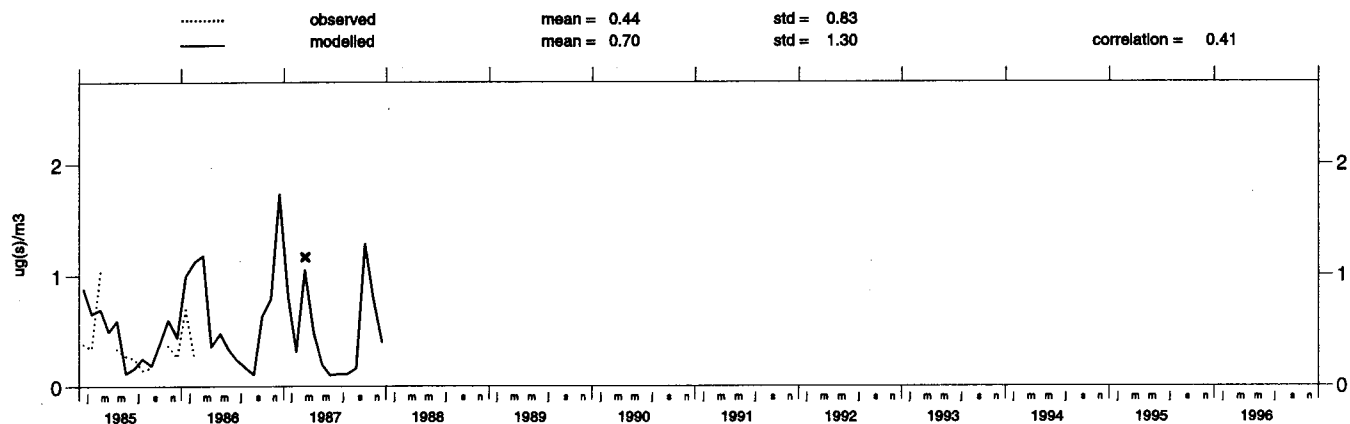
Tustervatn (NO 15)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



Jergul (NO 30)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

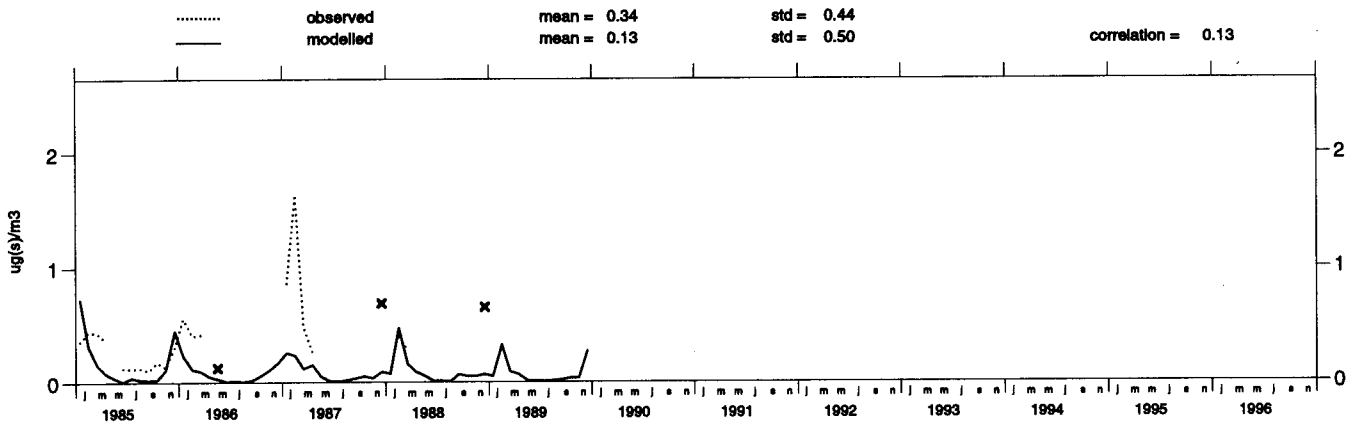


Hummelfjell (NO 36)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



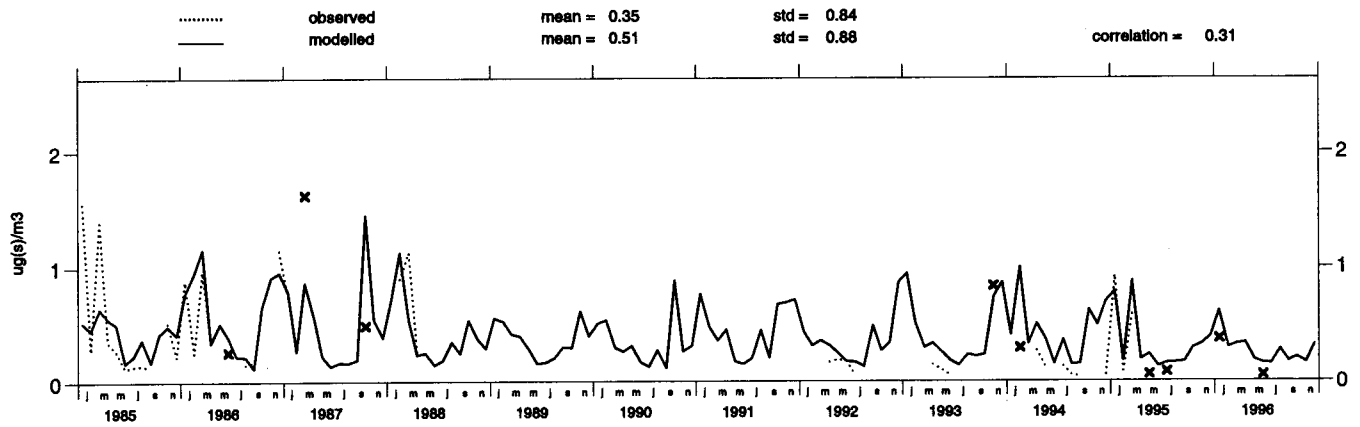
Bjoernoeya (NO 37)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



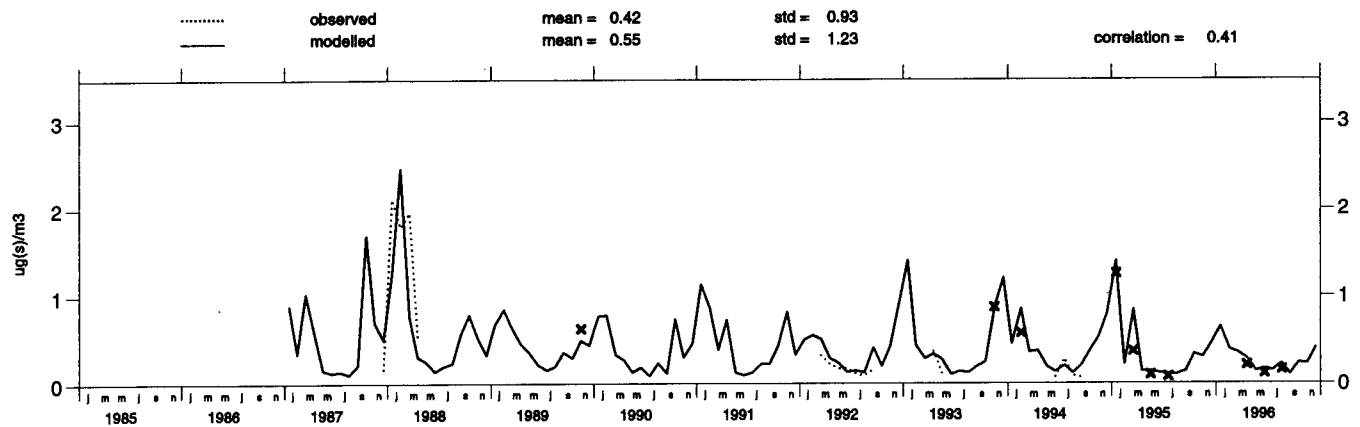
Kaarvatn (NO 39)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

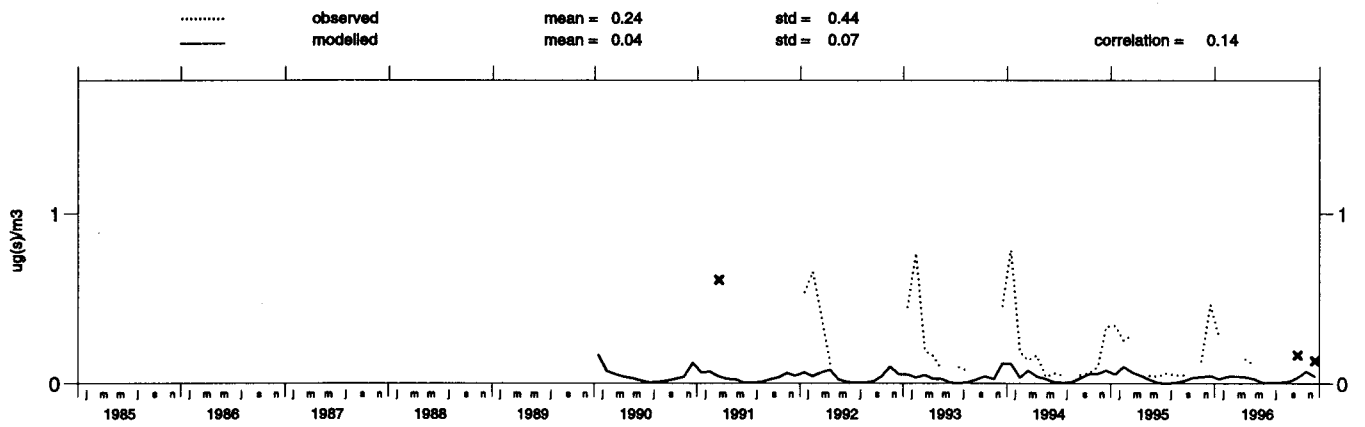


Osen (NO 41)

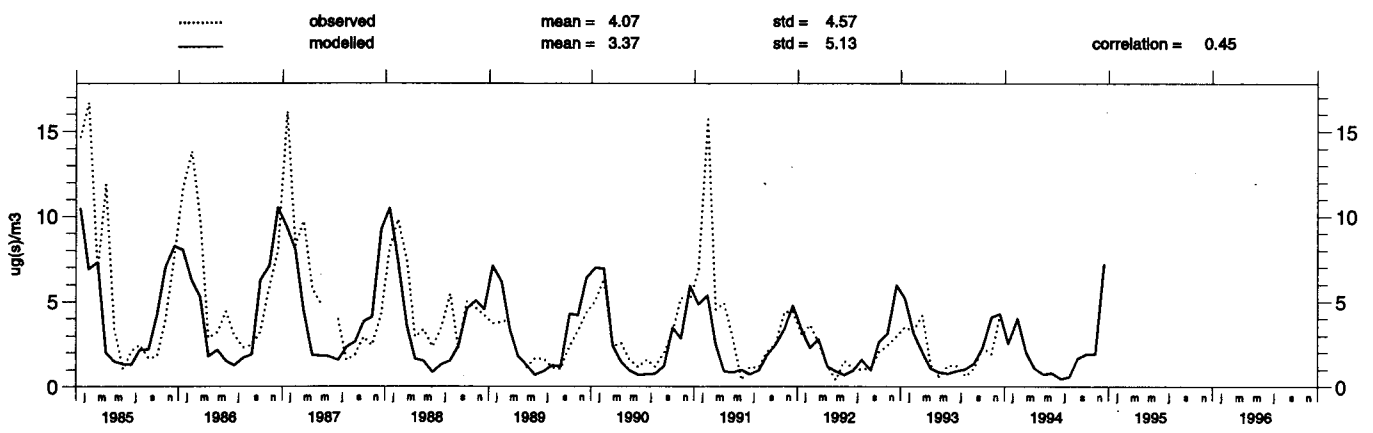
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



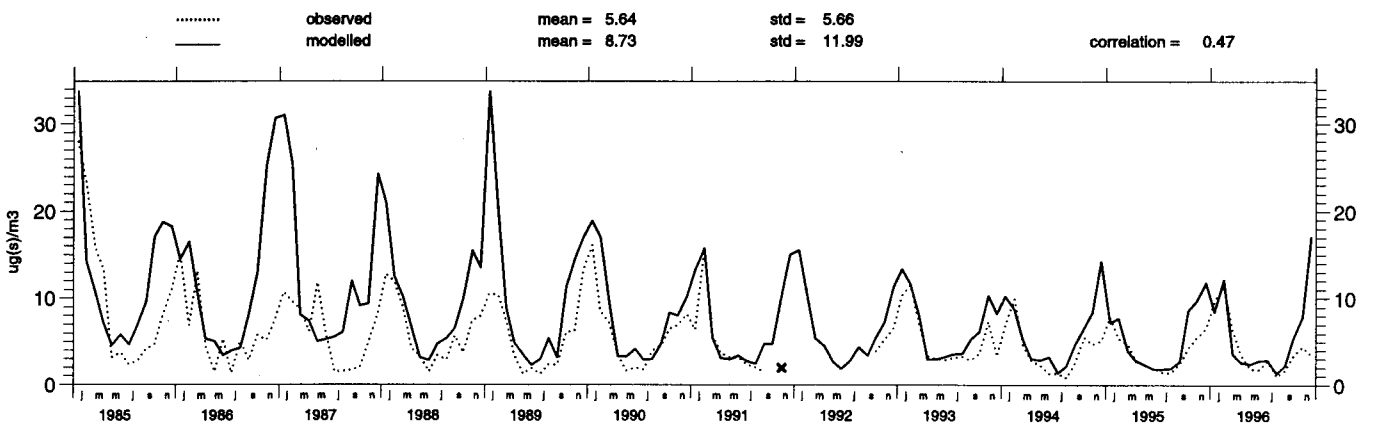
Spitzbergen,Z (NO 42)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



Suwalki (PL 1)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

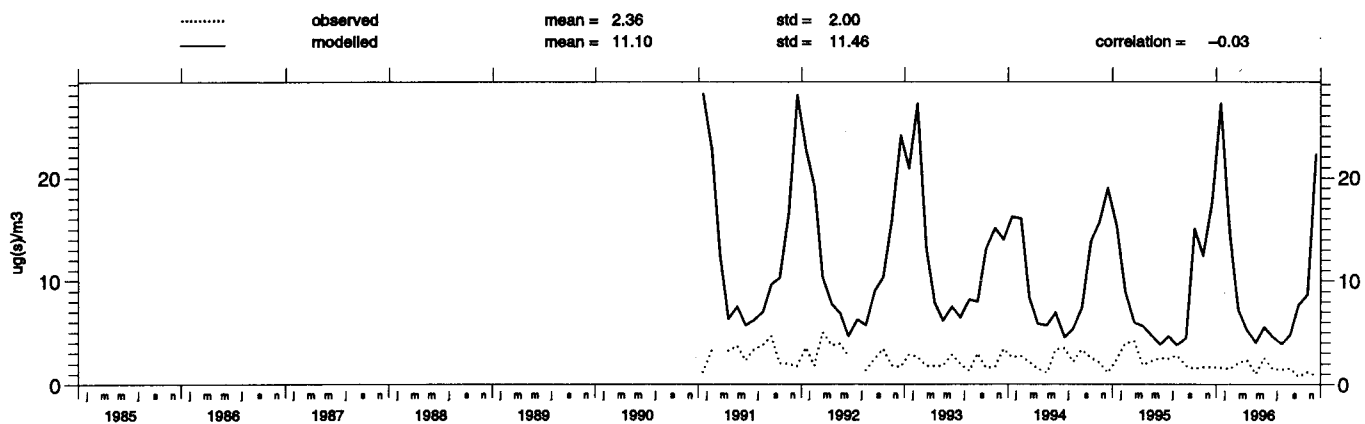


Jarczew (PL 2)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



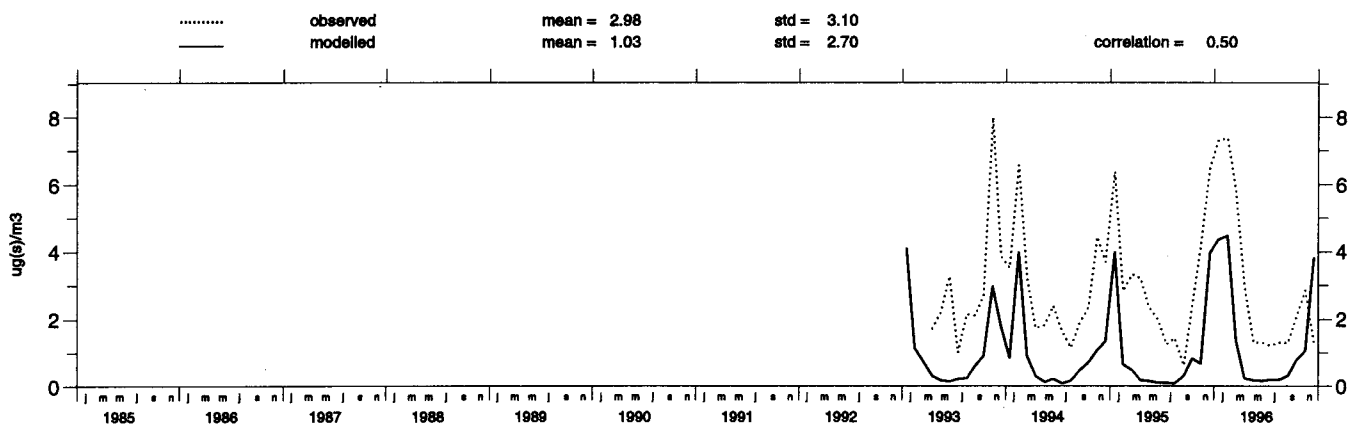
Sniezka (PL 3)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



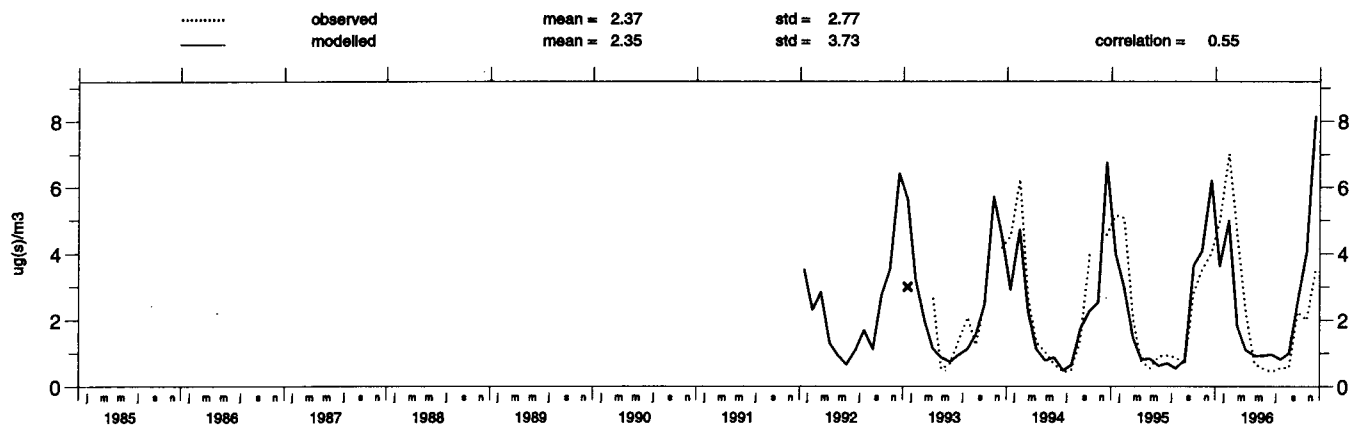
Leba (PL 4)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

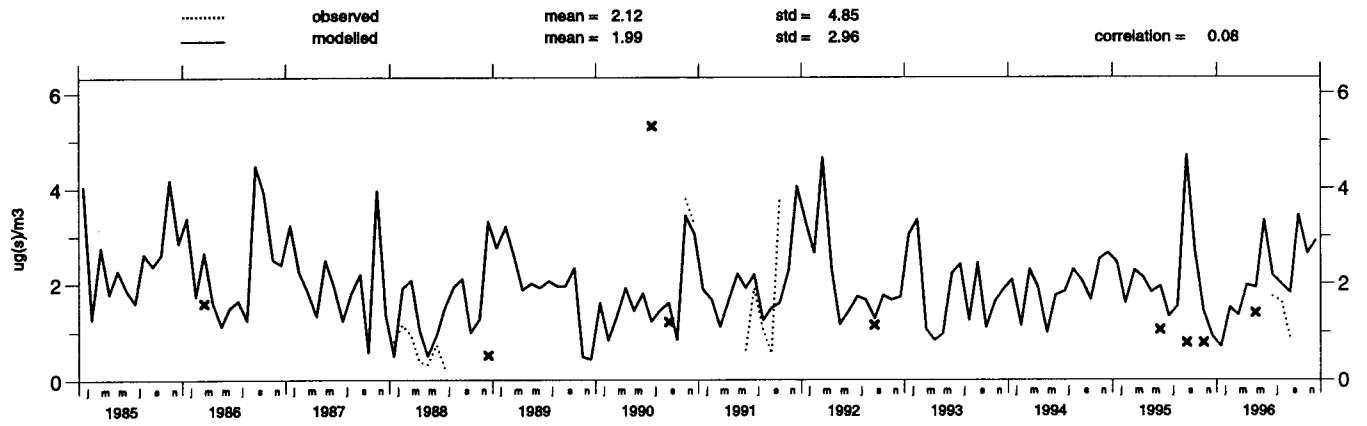


Diabla Gora (PL 5)

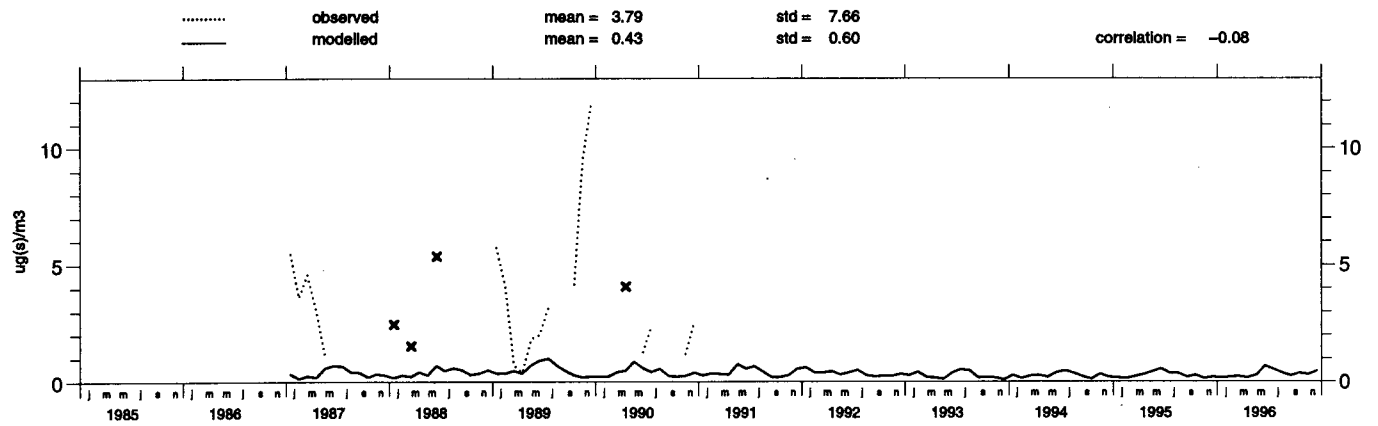
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



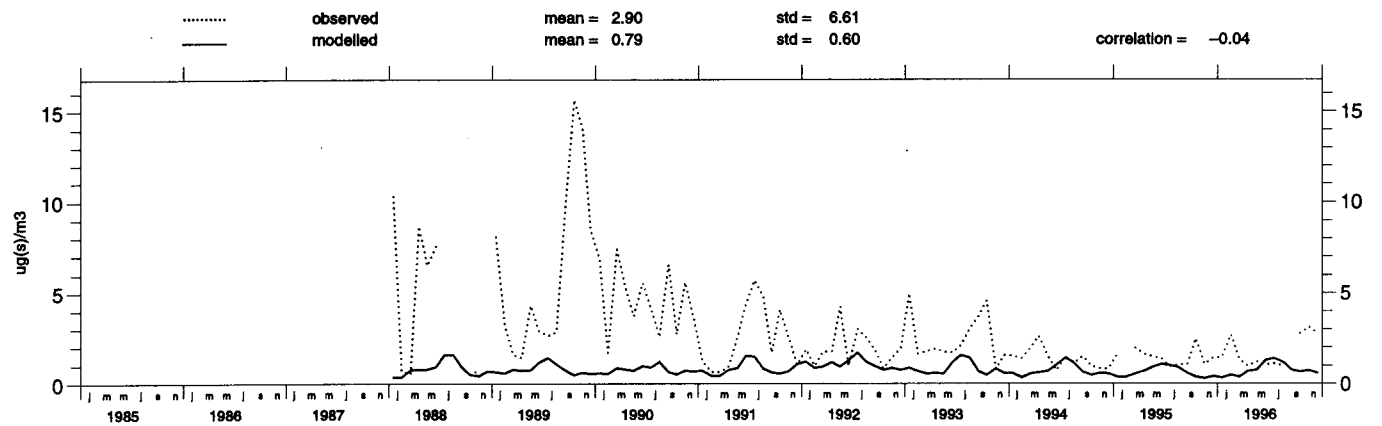
Braganca (PT 1)
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



V.d.Castelo (PT 3)
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

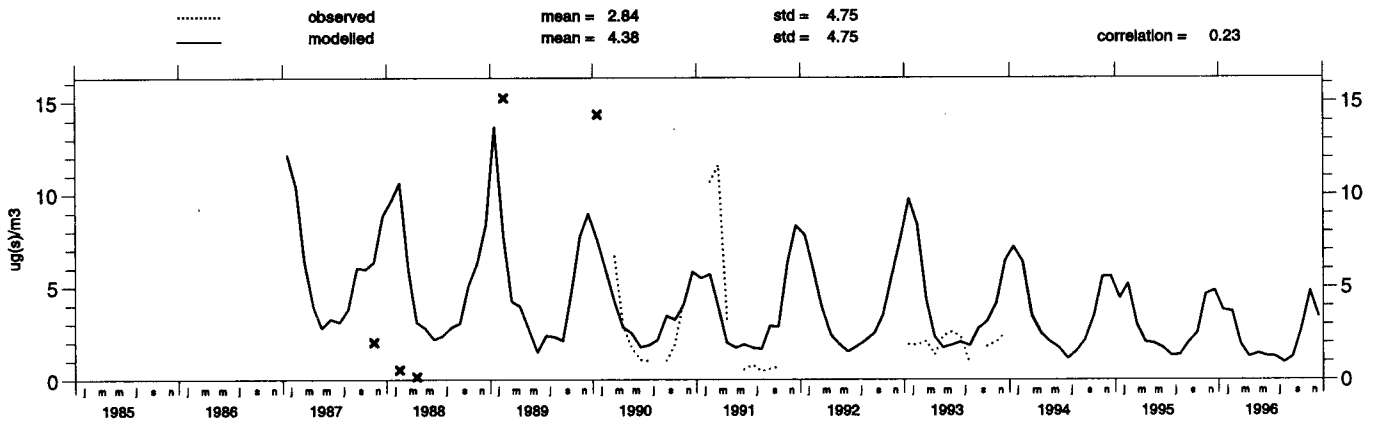


Monte_Velho (PT 4)
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



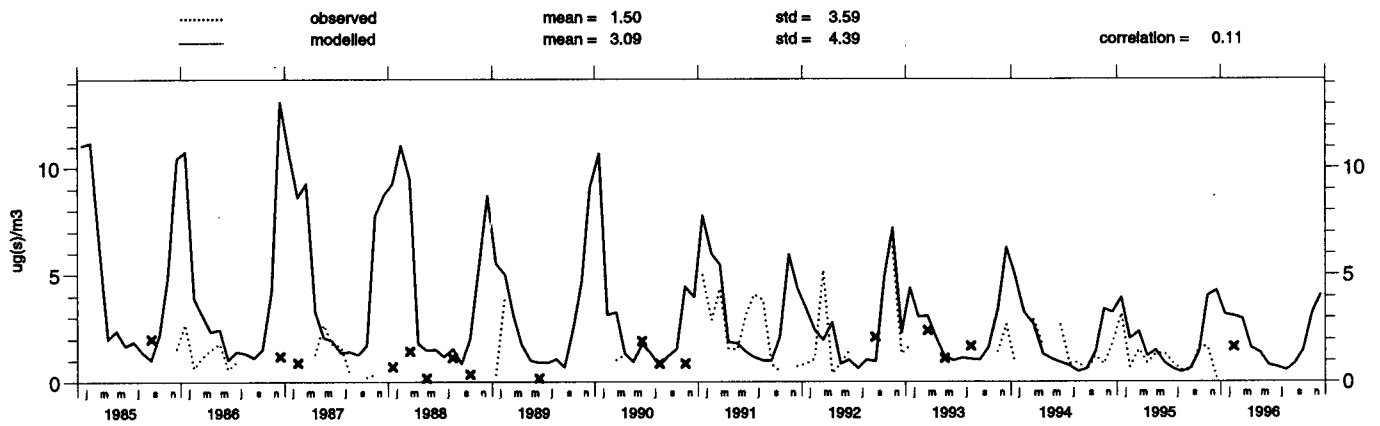
Leovo (MD 12)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



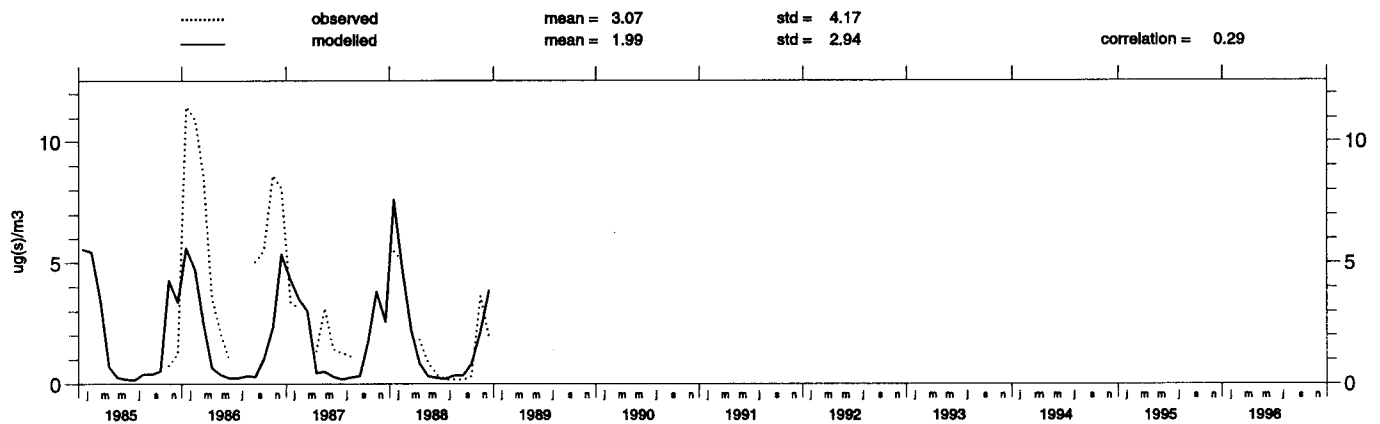
Janiskoski (RU 1)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



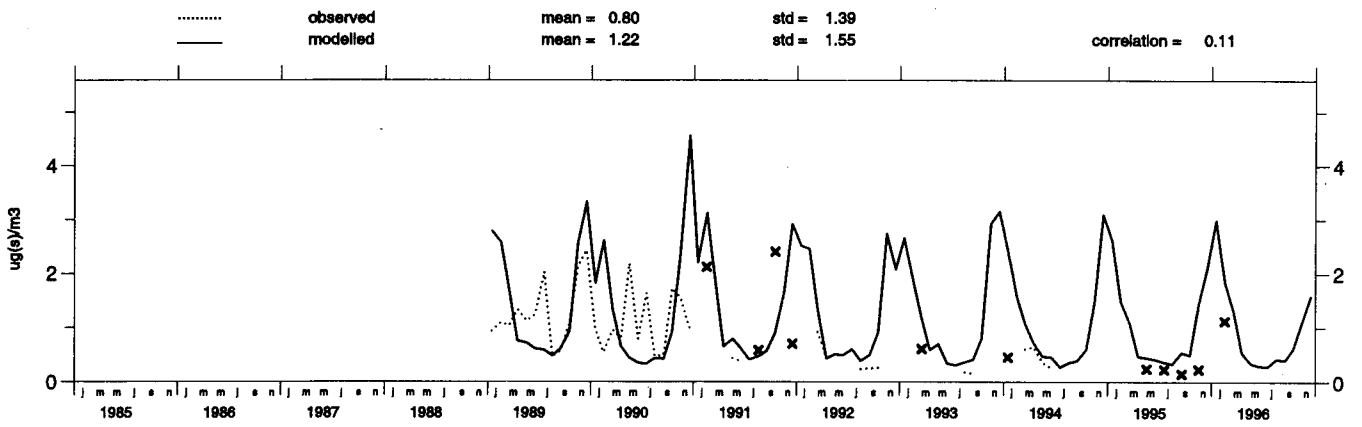
Lesogorsky (RU 8)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



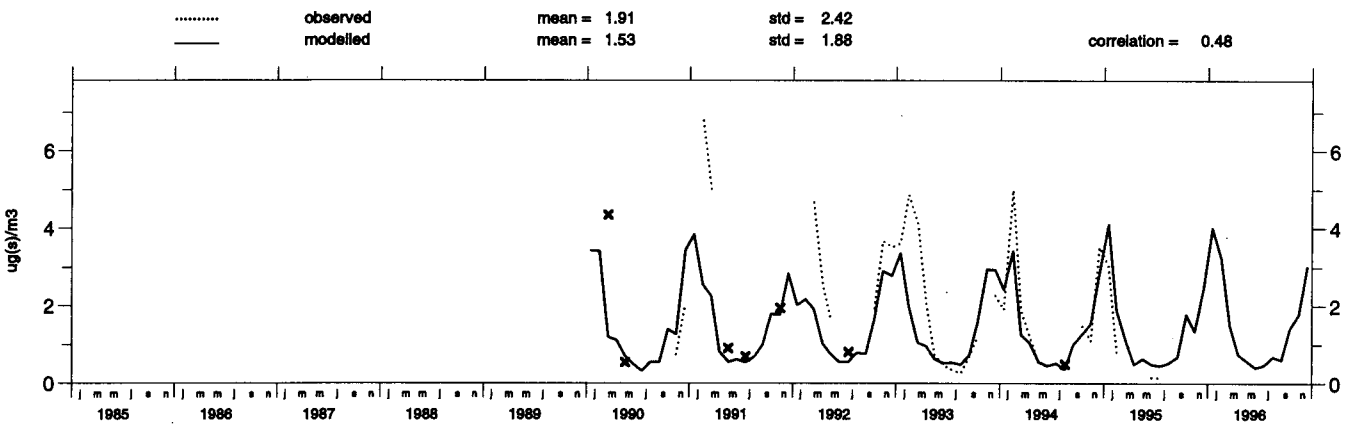
Pinega (RU 13)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



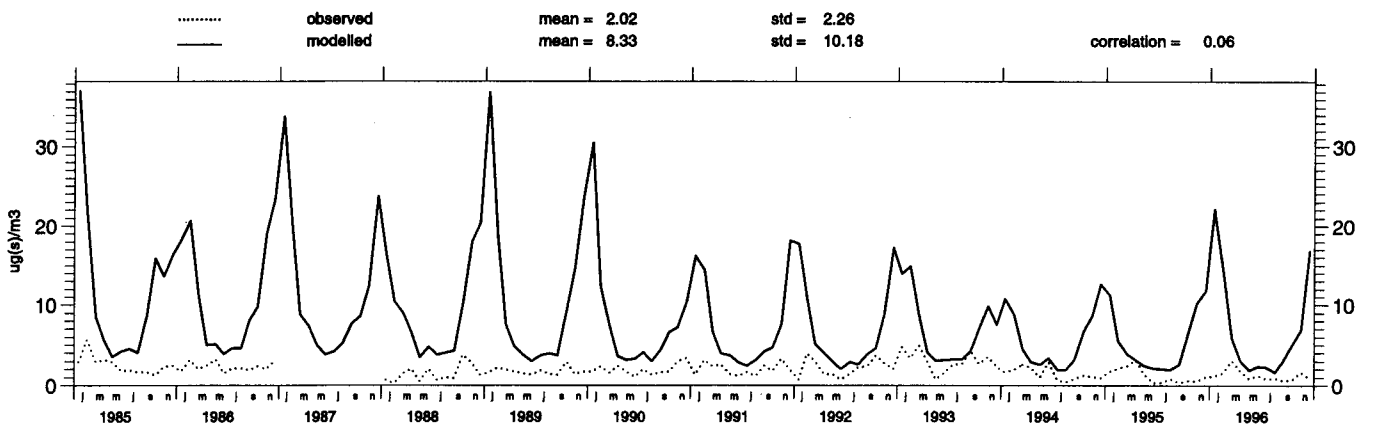
Pushkinsk_Gory (RU 14)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

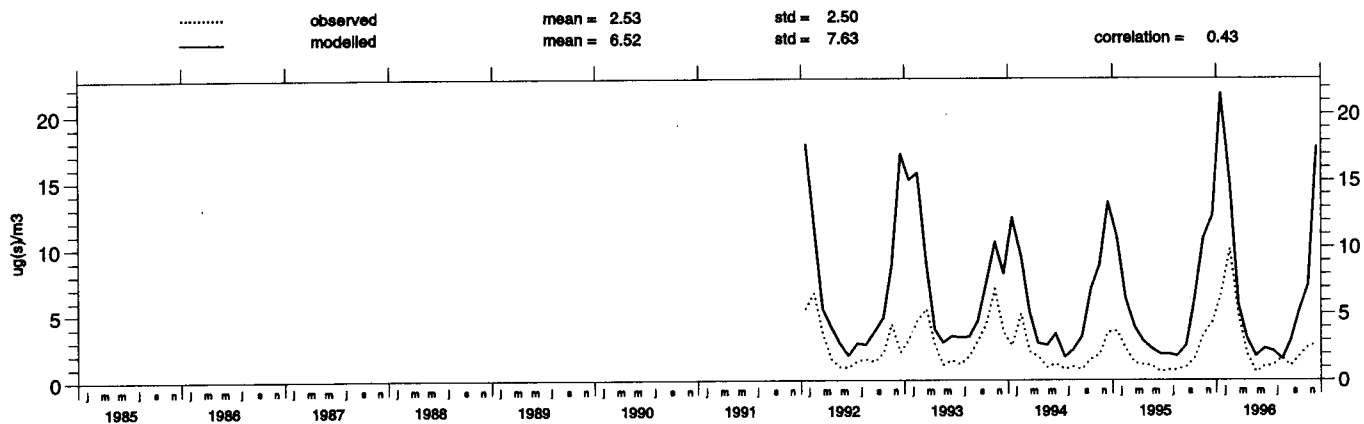


Chopok (SK 2)

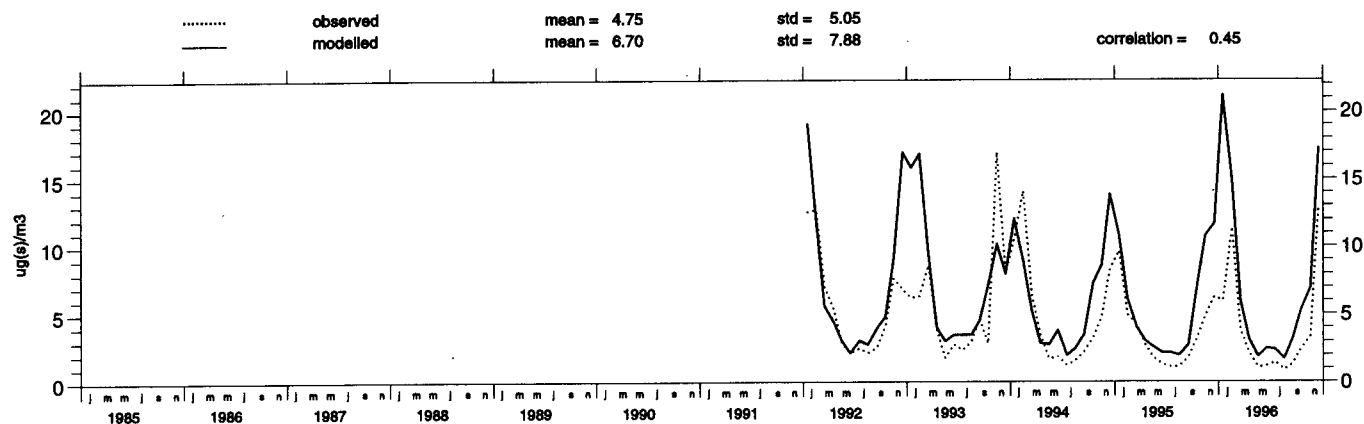
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



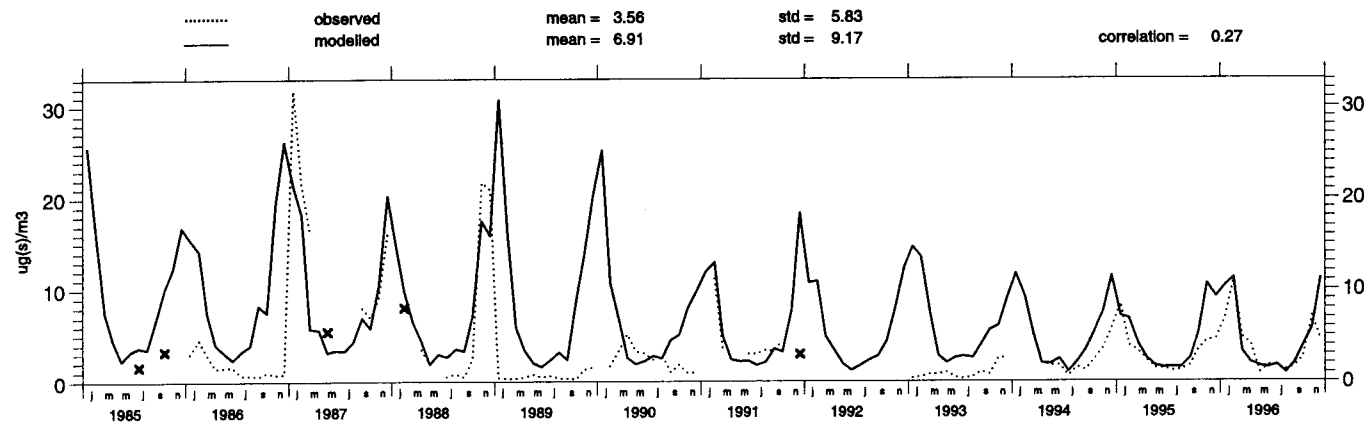
Stara Lesna (SK 4)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



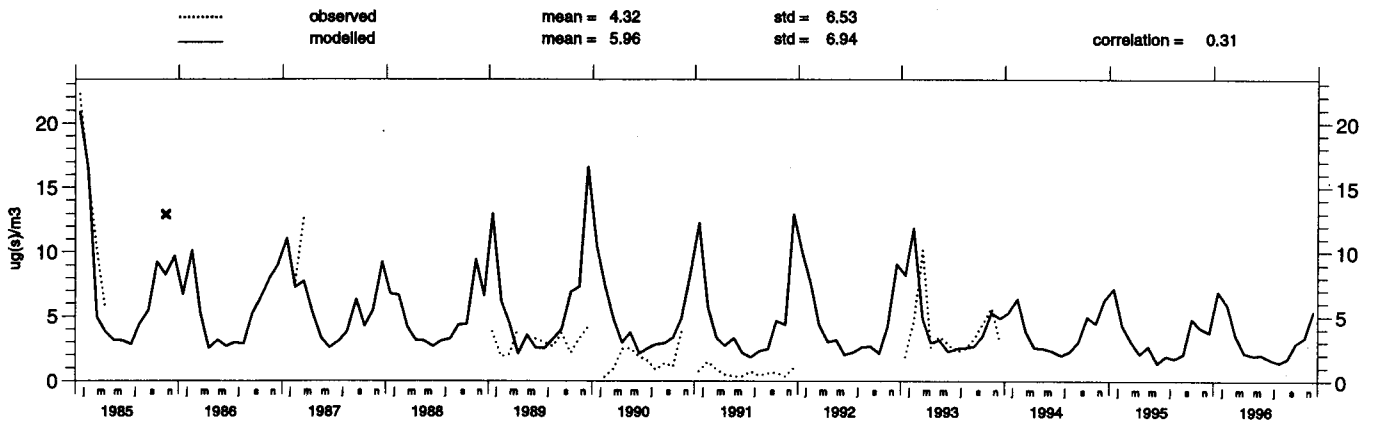
Liesek (SK 5)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



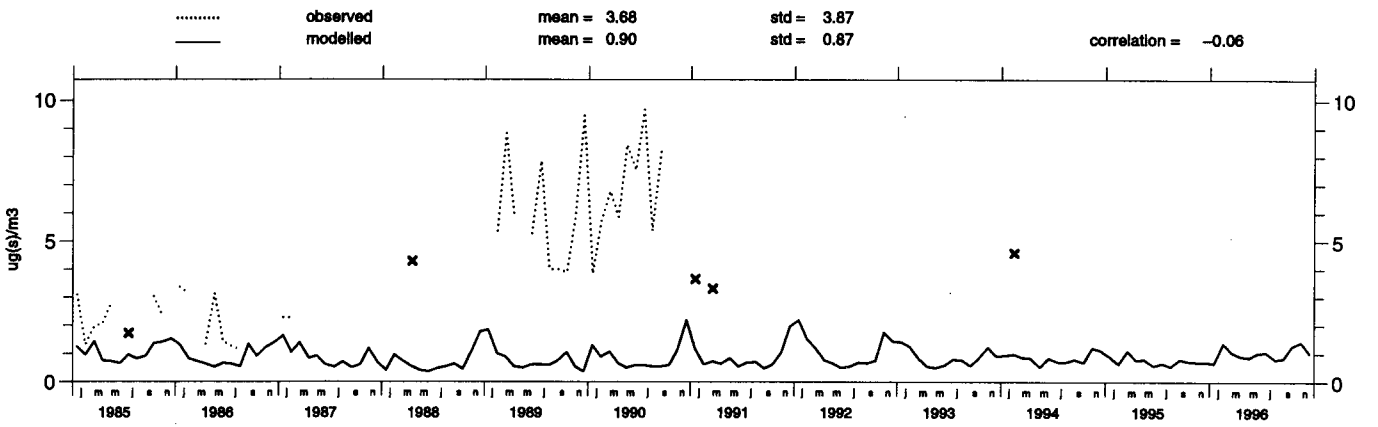
Starina (SK 6)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



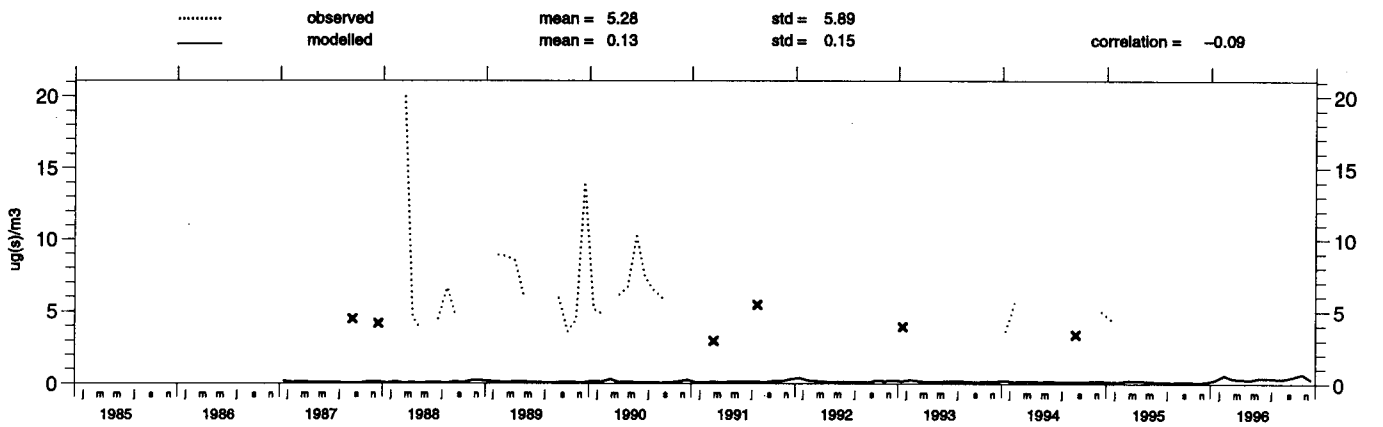
Masun (SI 1)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



Toledo (ES 1)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

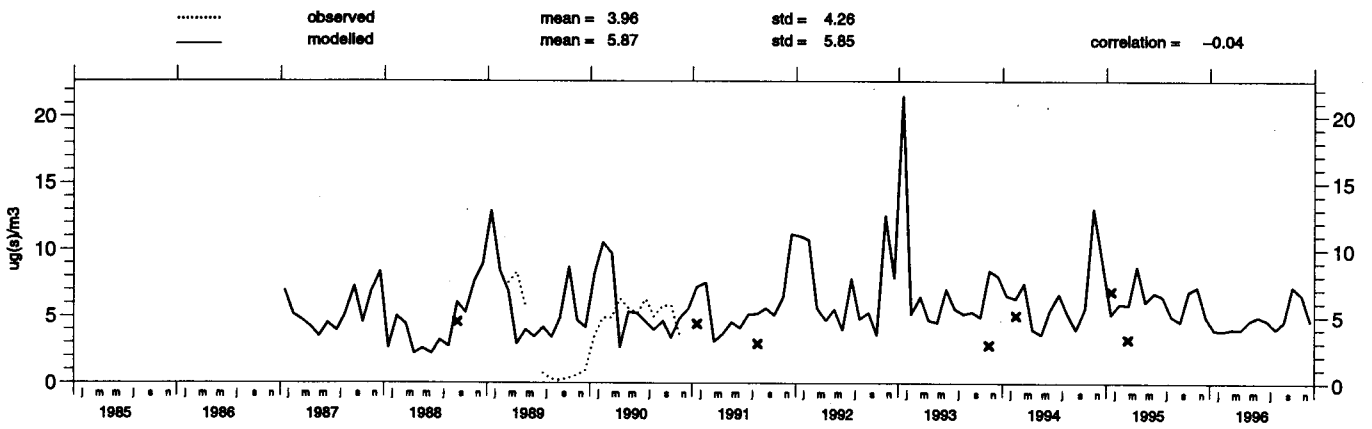


La_Cartuja (ES 2)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



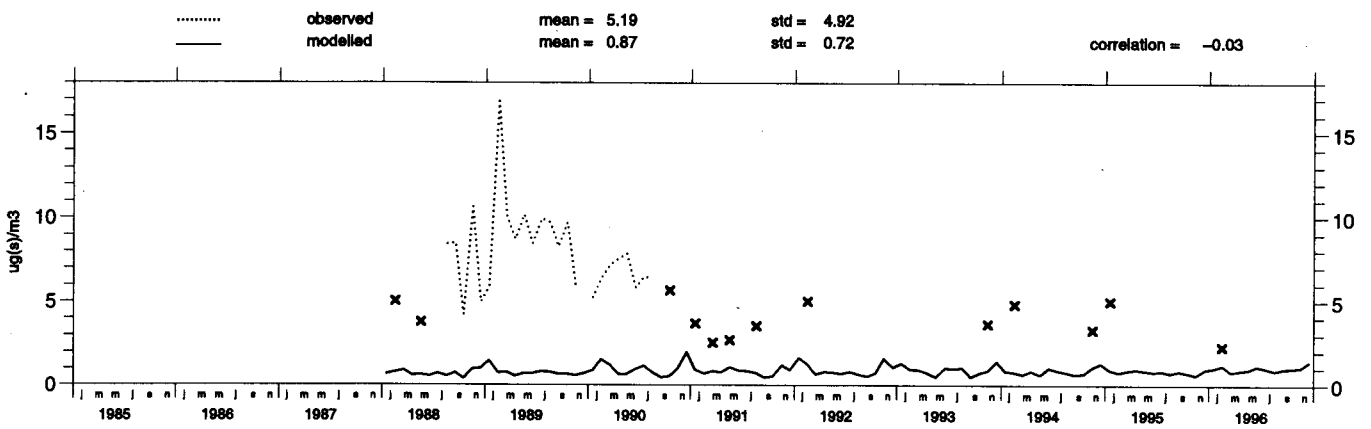
Roquetas (ES 3)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



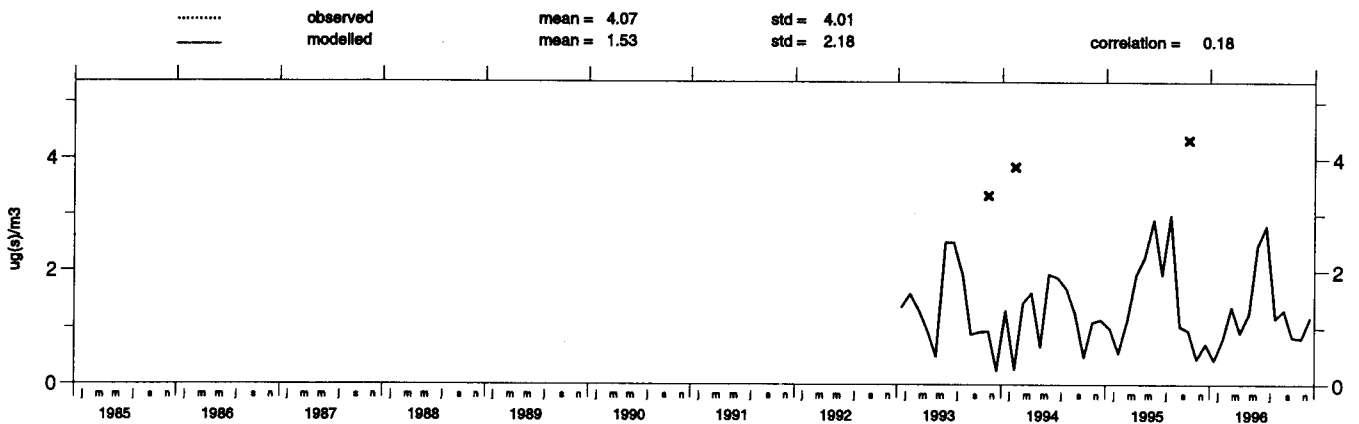
Logrono (ES 4)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



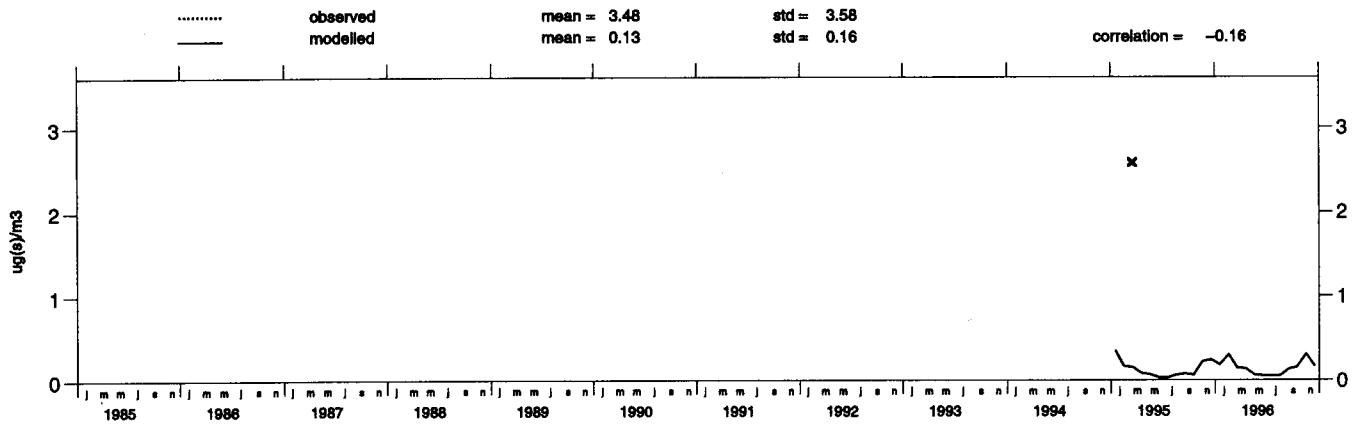
Noio (ES 5)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



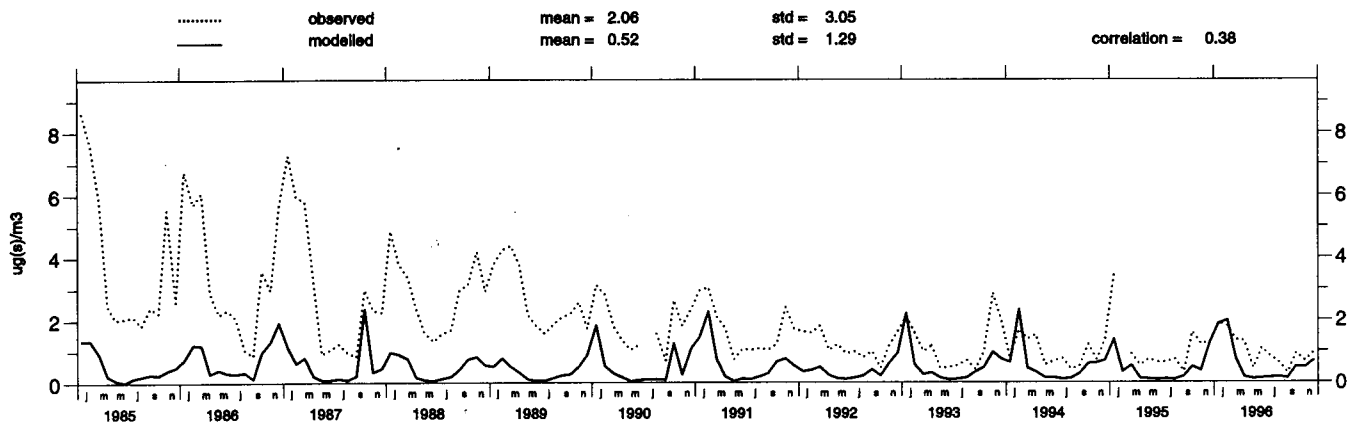
Mahon (ES 6)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



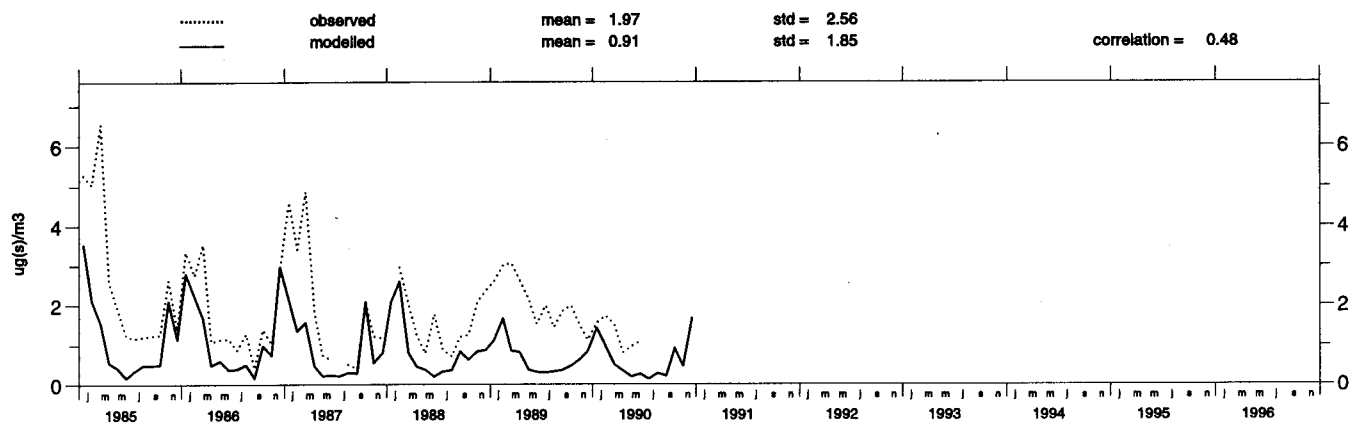
Roervik (SE 2)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



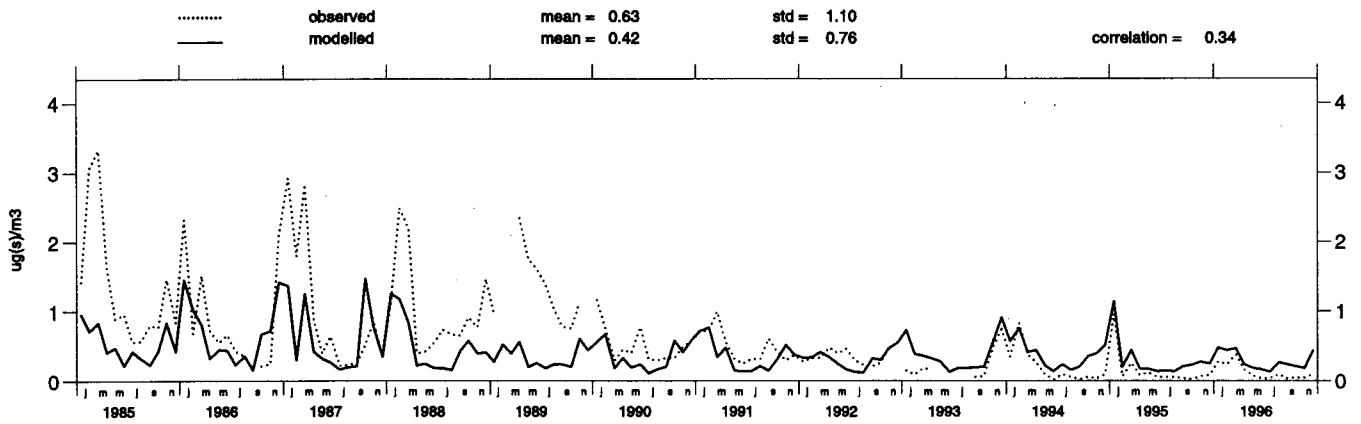
Velen (SE 3)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



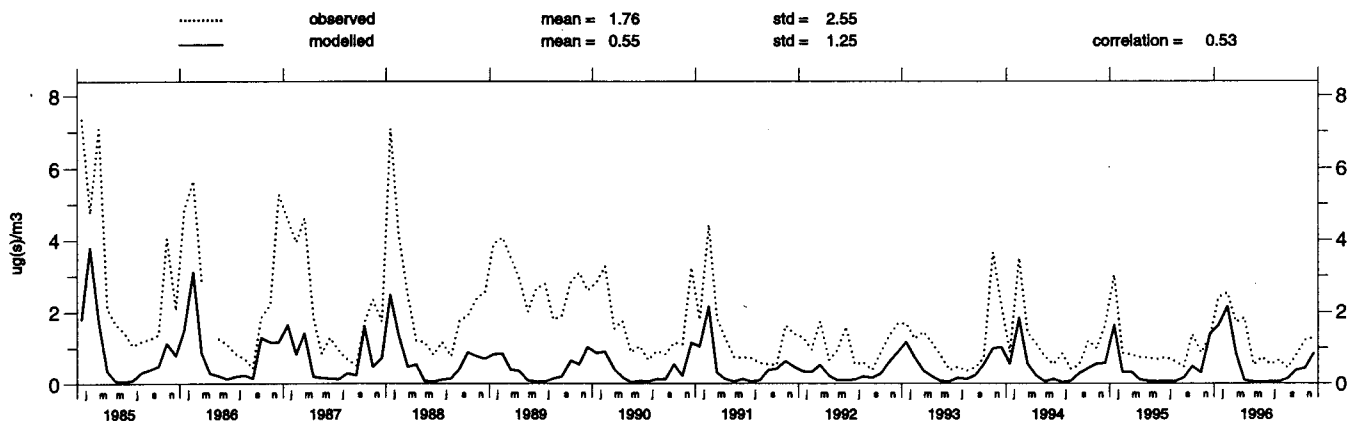
Bredkelen (SE 5)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



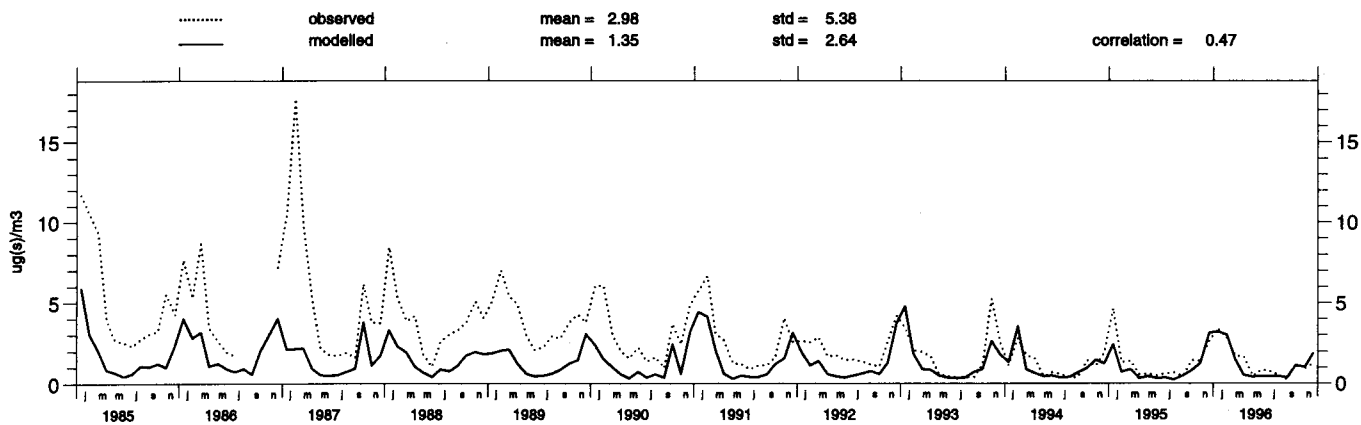
Hoburg (SE 8)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



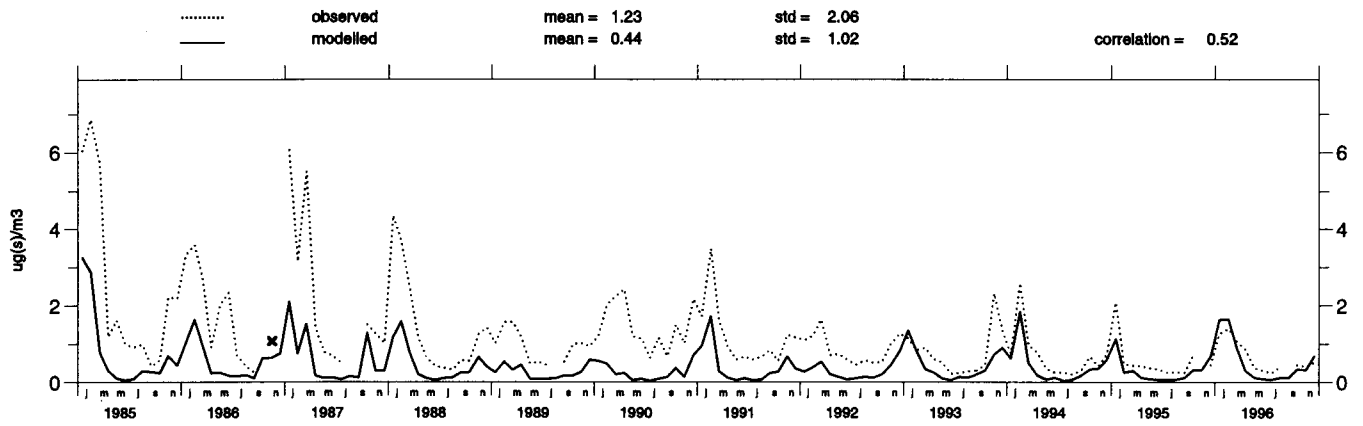
Vavihill (SE 11)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



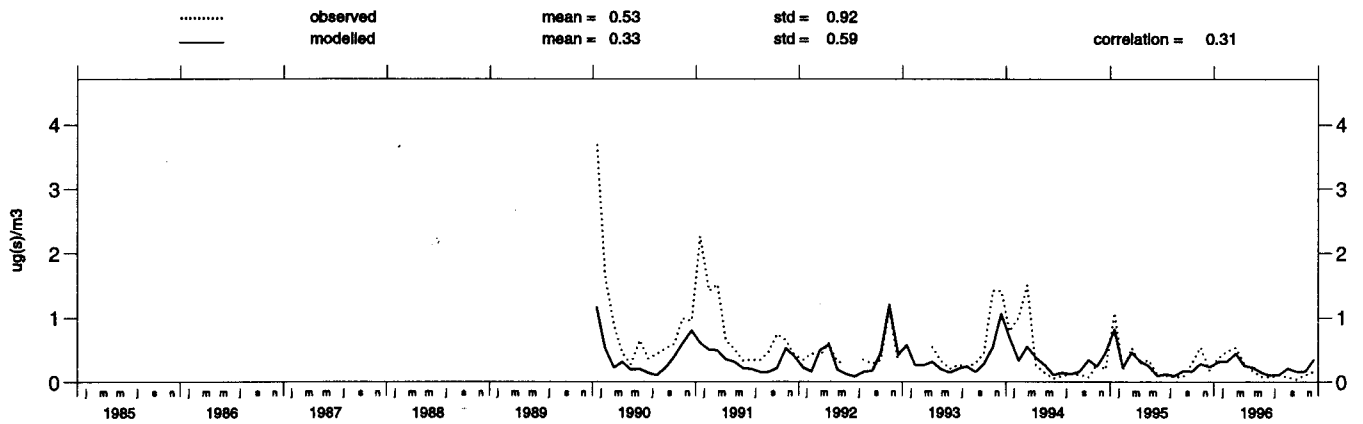
Aspvreten (SE 12)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



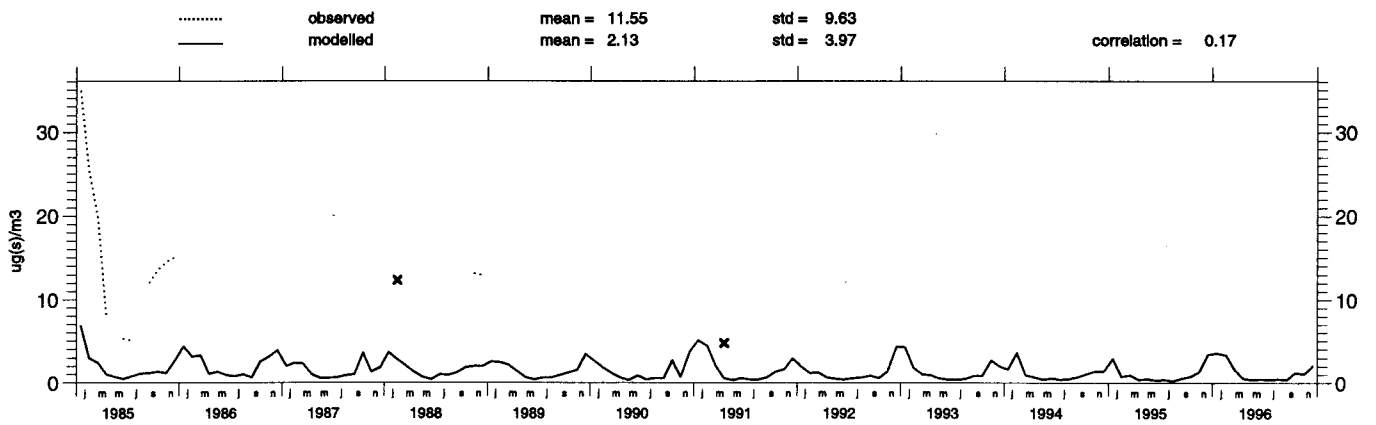
Esrang (SE 13)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



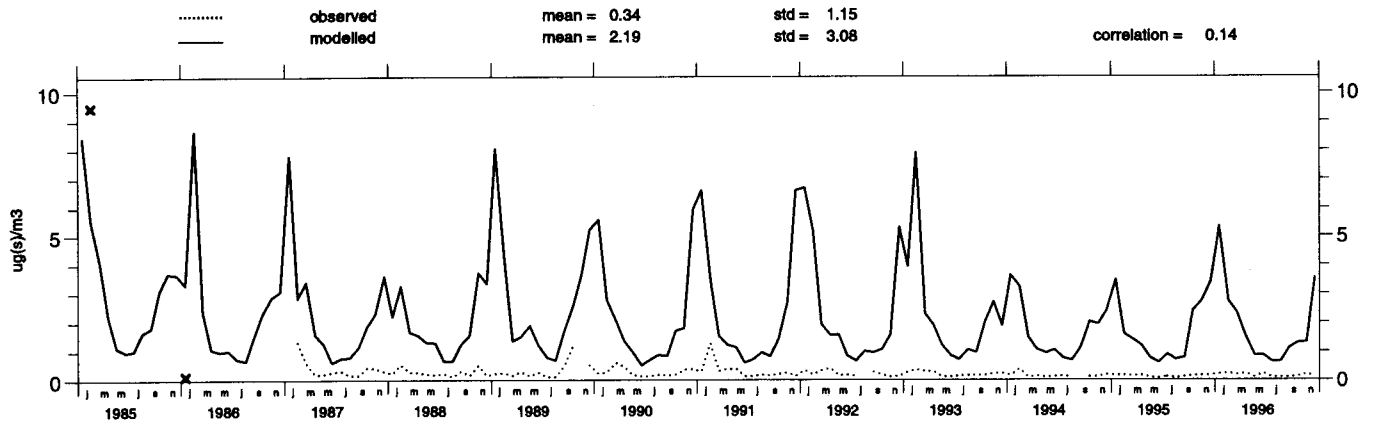
Arup (SE 50)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



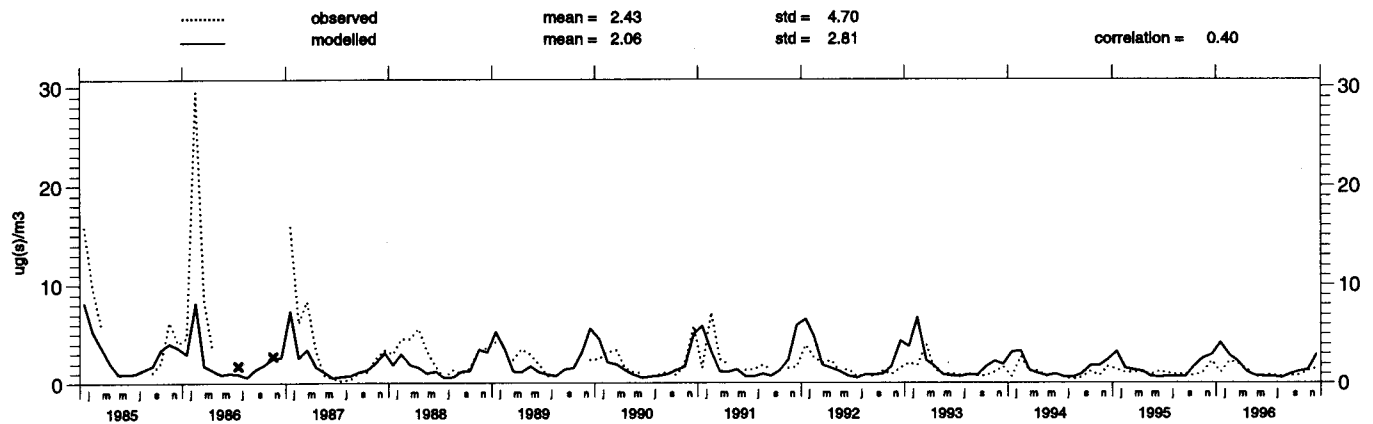
Jungfraujoch (CH 1)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



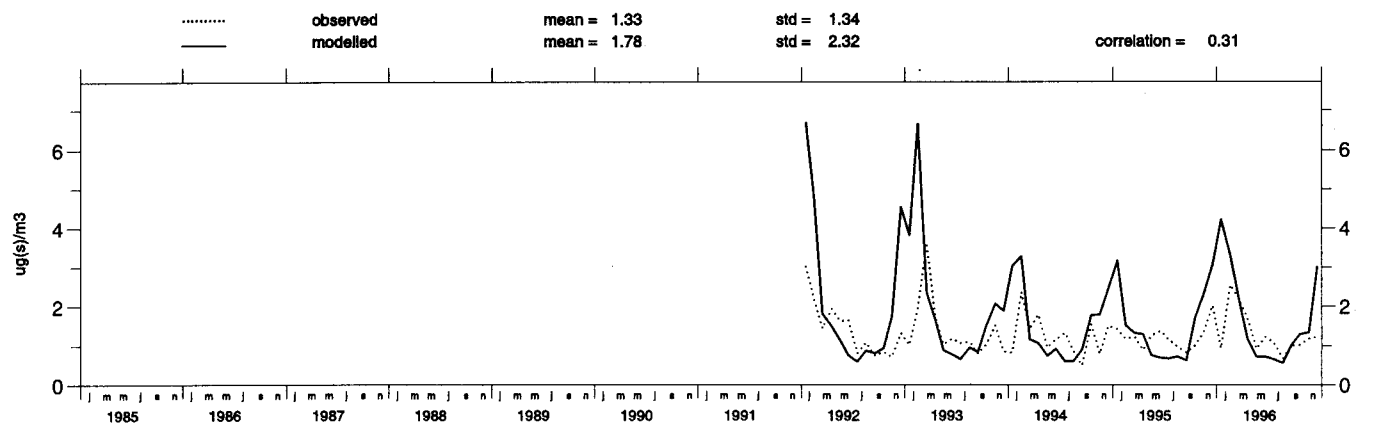
Payerne (CH 2)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



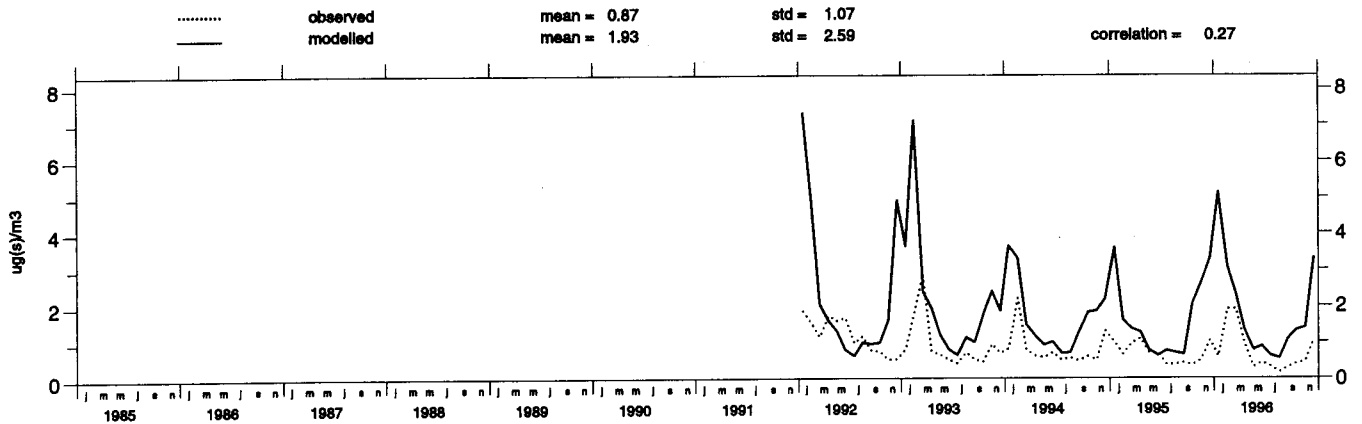
Chaumont (CH 4)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



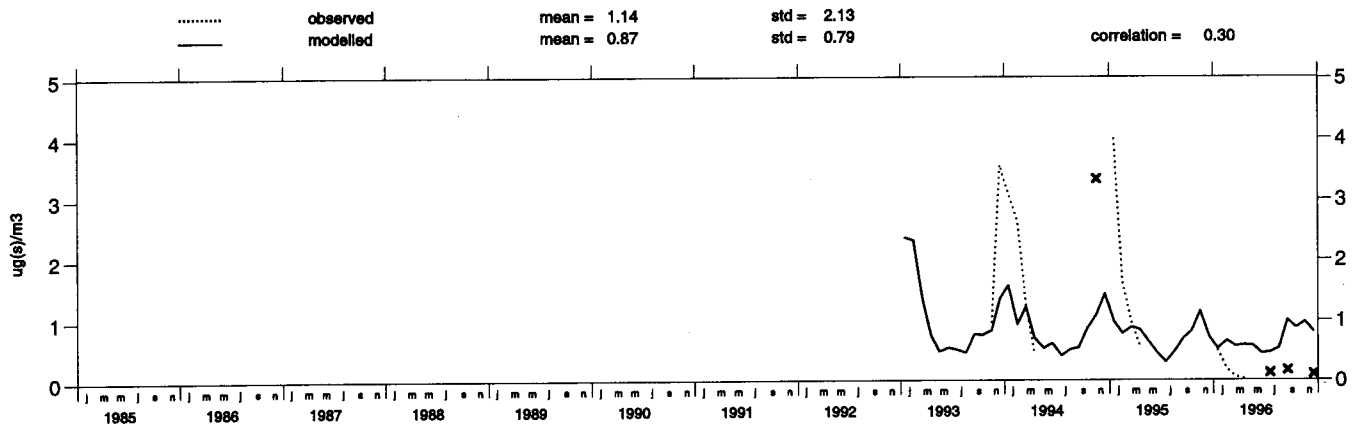
Rigi (CH 5)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



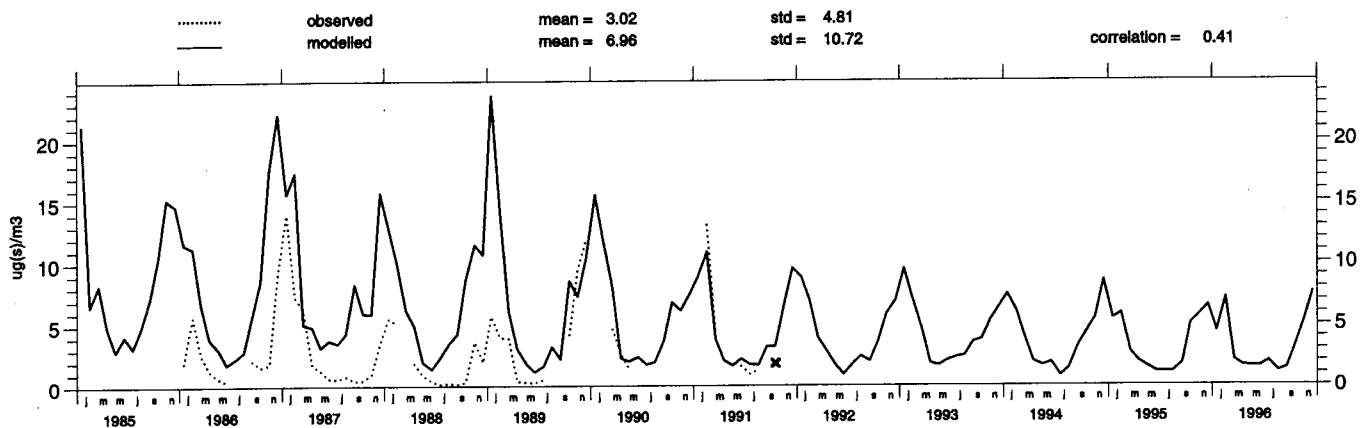
Cubuk11 (TR 1)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

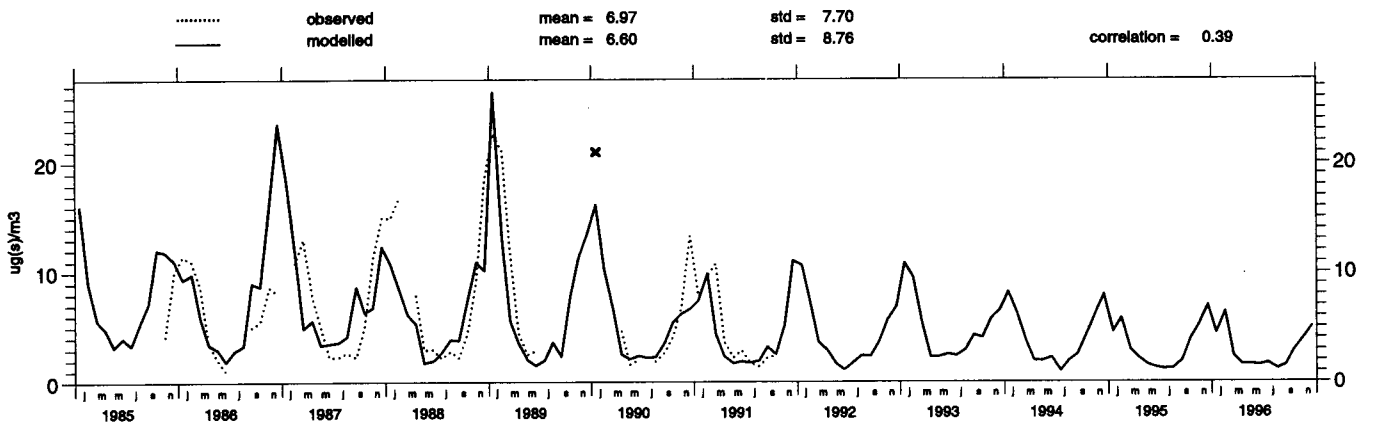


Svityatz (UA 5)

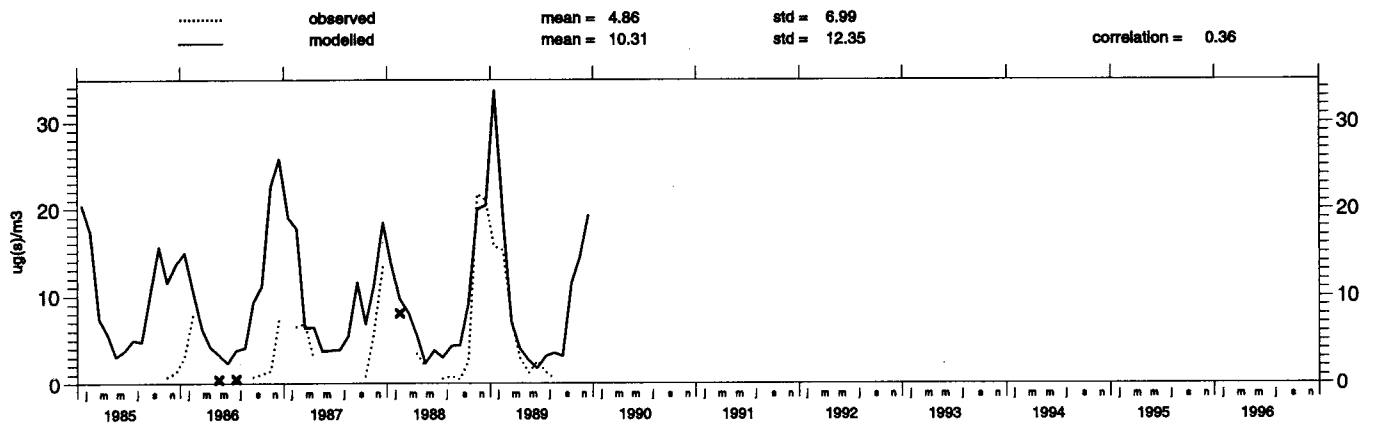
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



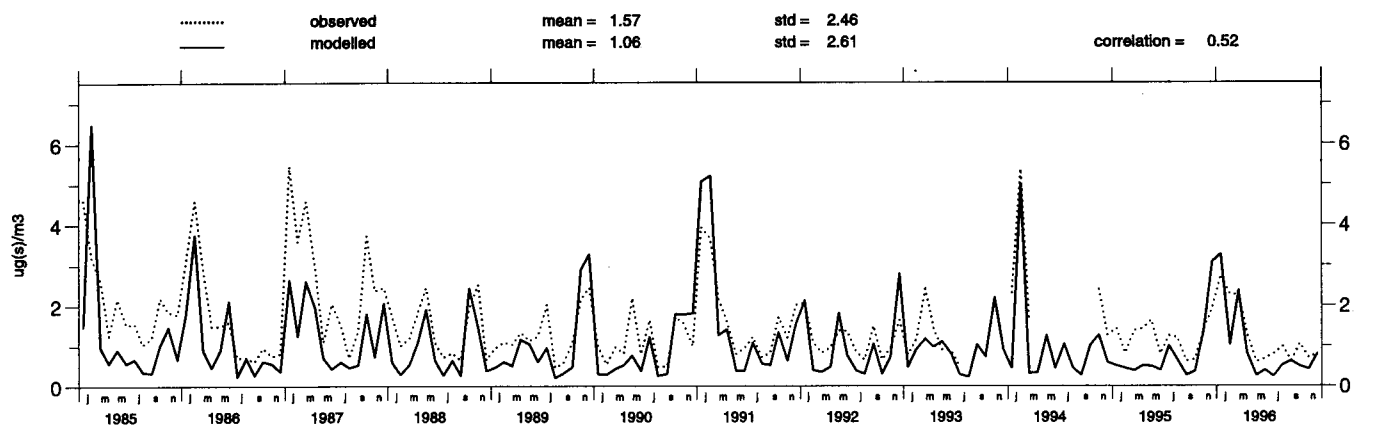
Rava-Russkaya (UA 6)
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



Beregovo (UA 7)
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

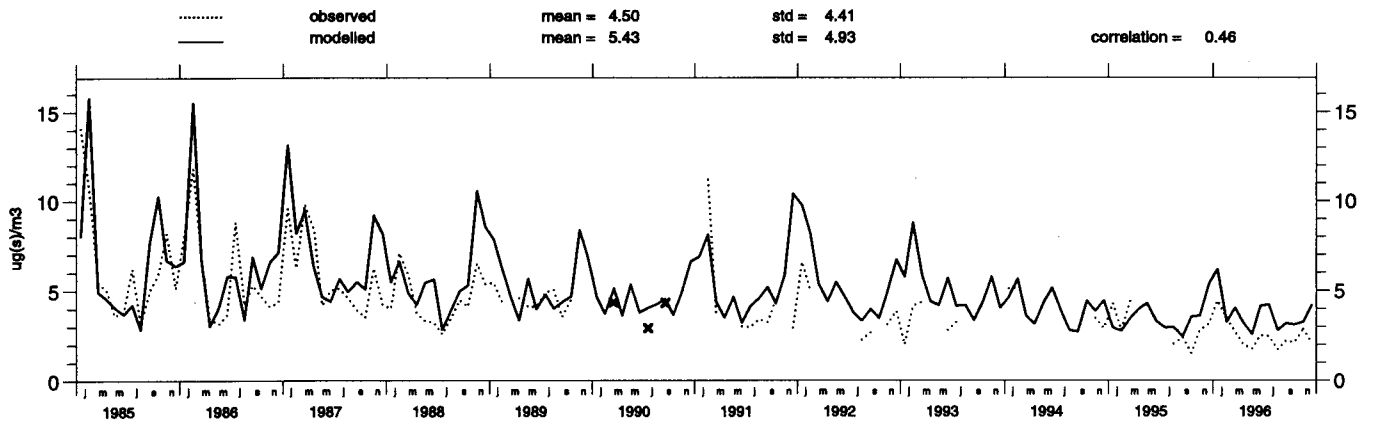


Eskdalemuir (GB 2)
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



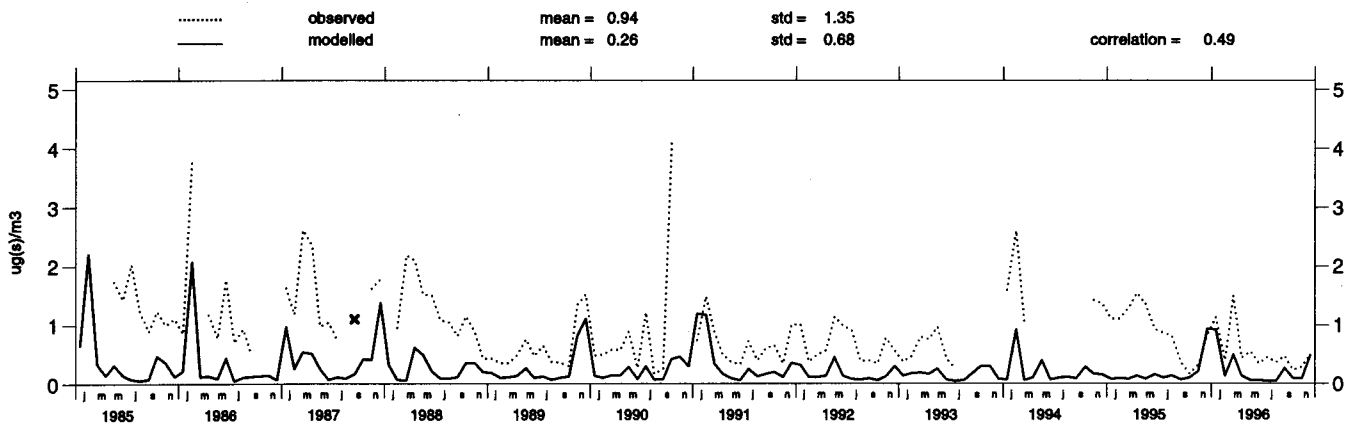
Stoke_Ferry (GB 4)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



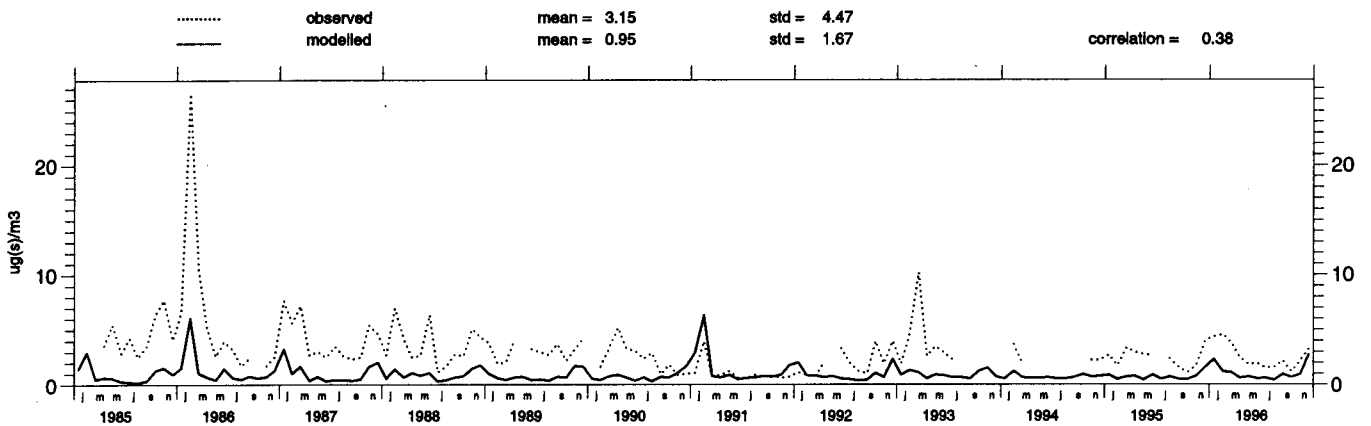
Lough_Navar (GB 6)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



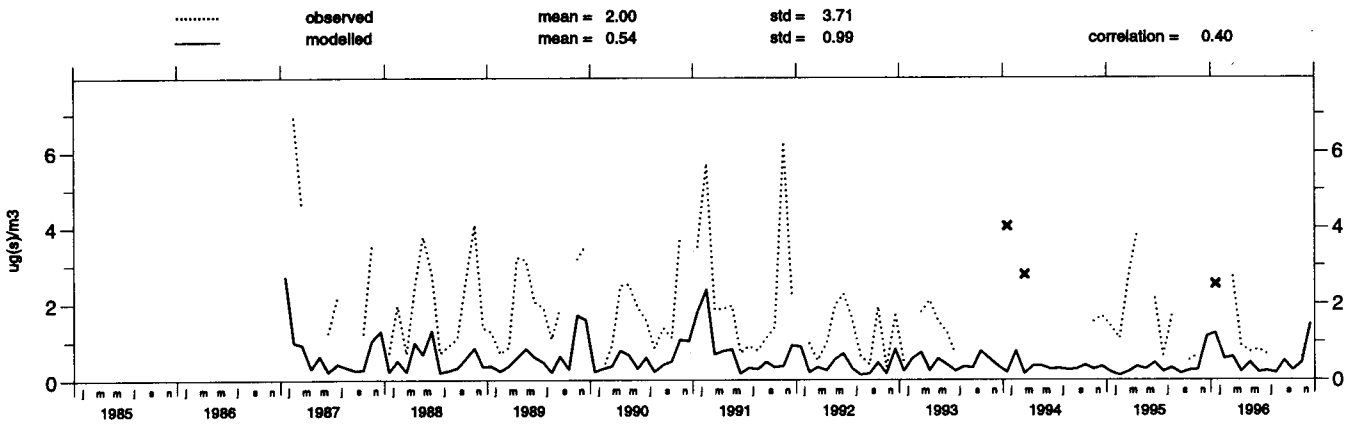
Barcombe_Mills (GB 7)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



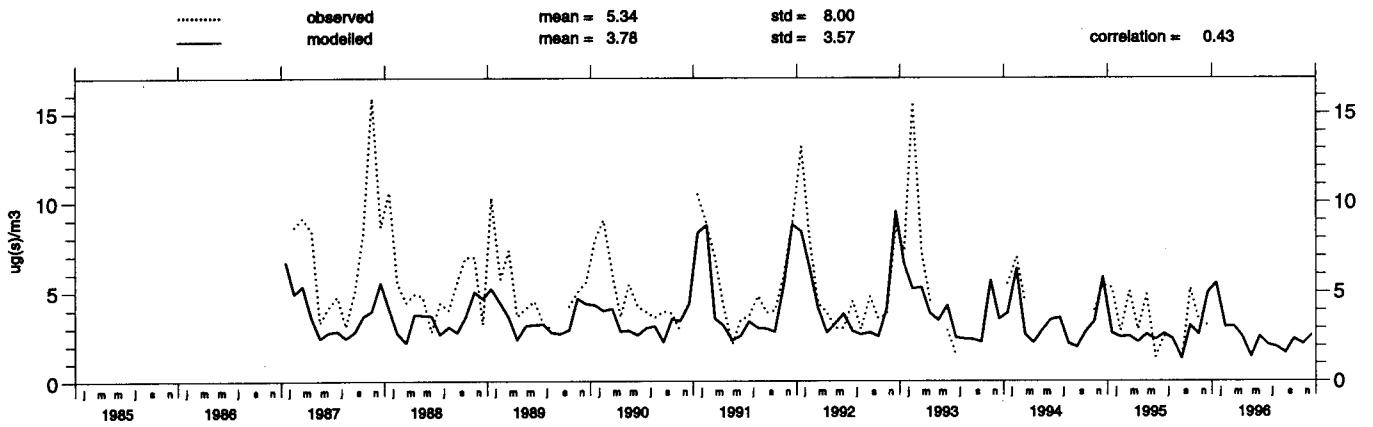
Yarner_Wood (GB 13)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



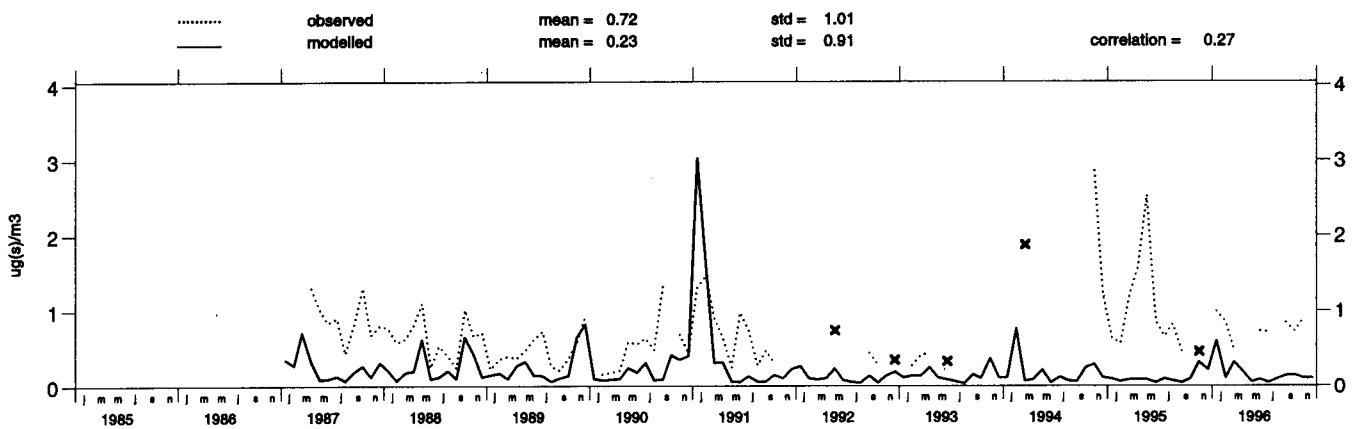
High_Muffles (GB 14)

Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

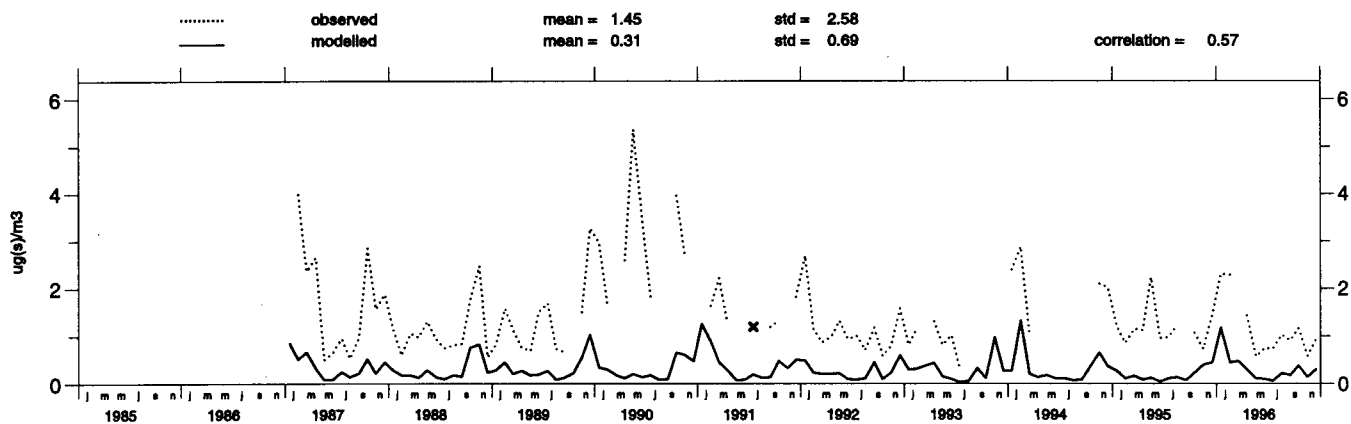


Strath_Vaich_D. (GB 15)

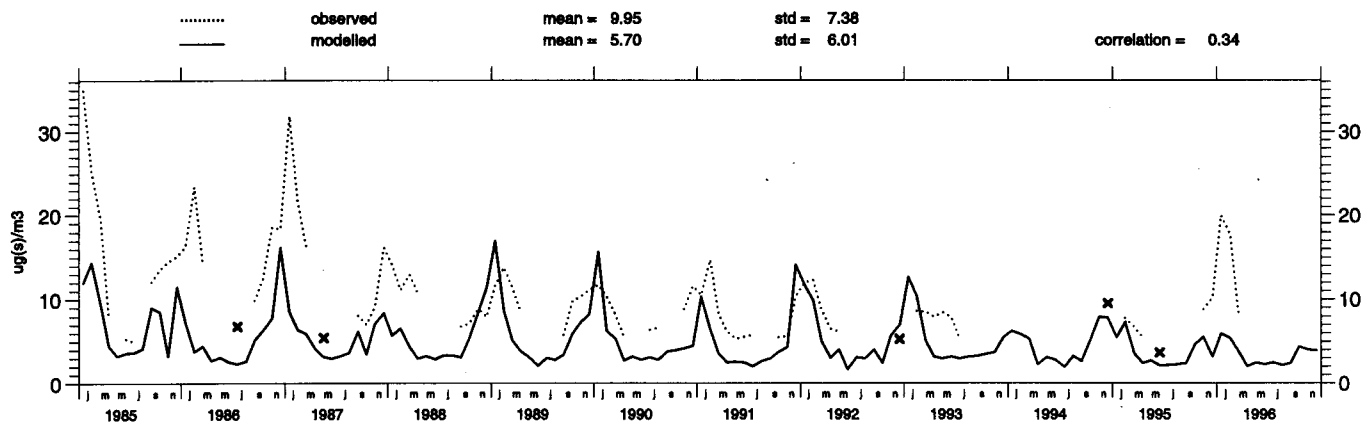
Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



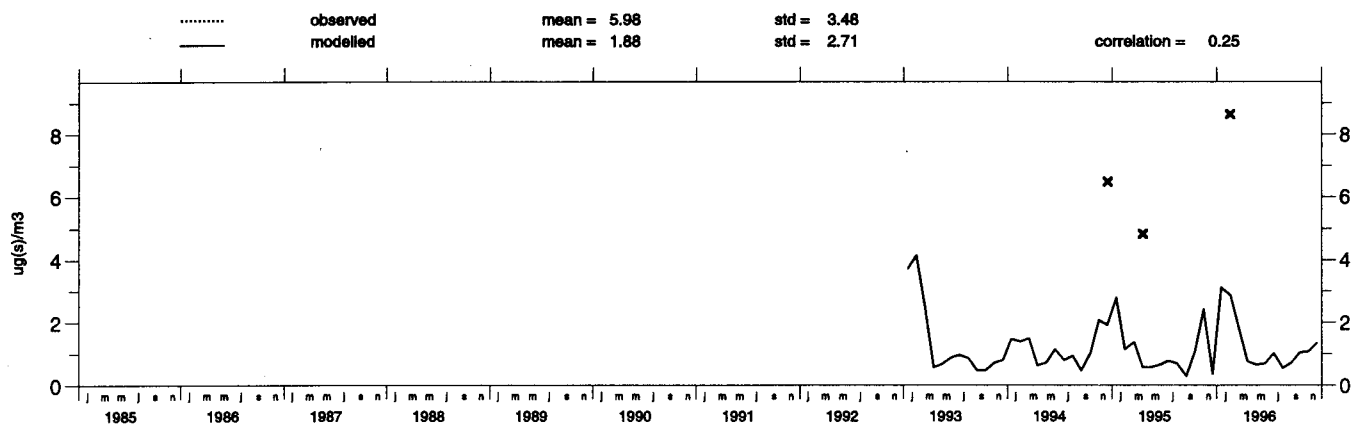
Glen_Dye (GB 16)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



Kamenicki_vis (YU 5)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air



Zabljak (YU 8)
 Concentration of sulphur dioxide in air

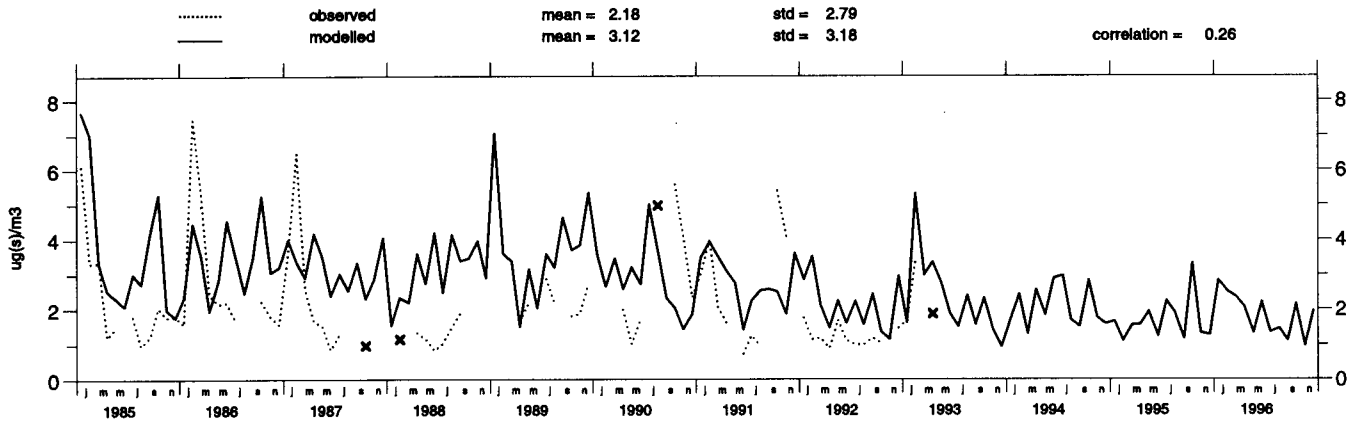


Time series for concentration of Particulate Sulphate in air

Period: 1985-96

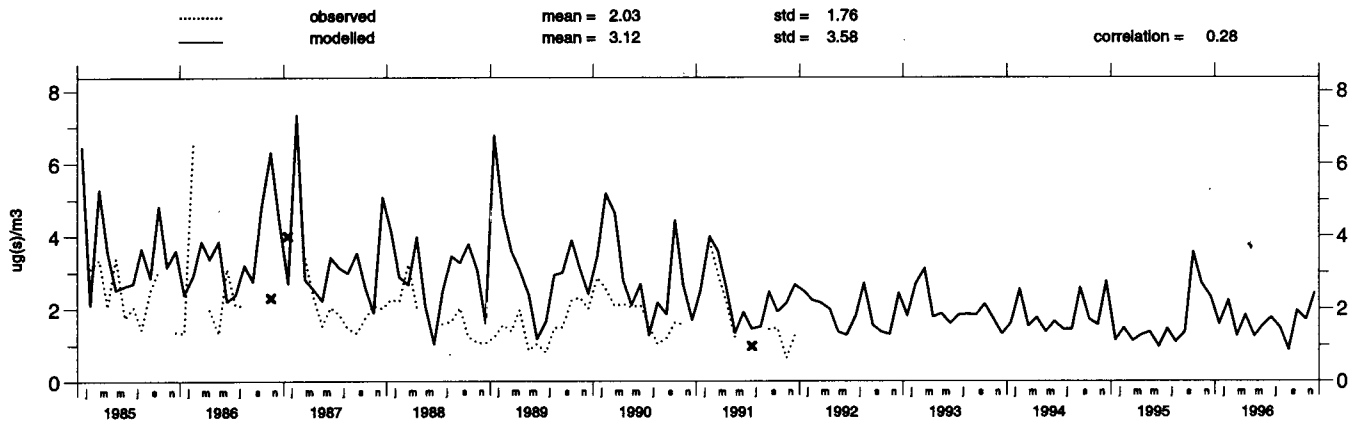
Illmitz (AT 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



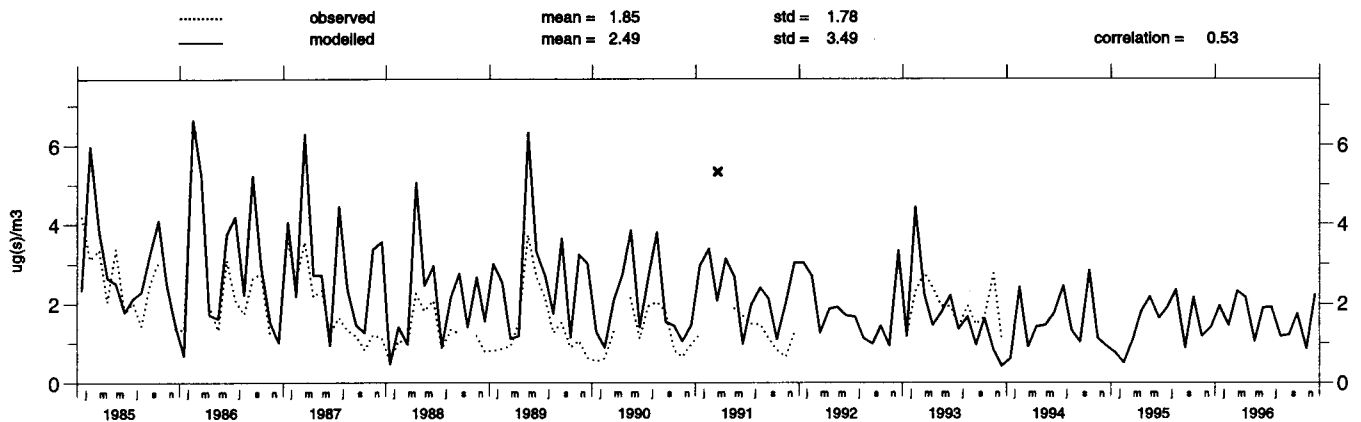
Vysokoe (BY 4)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



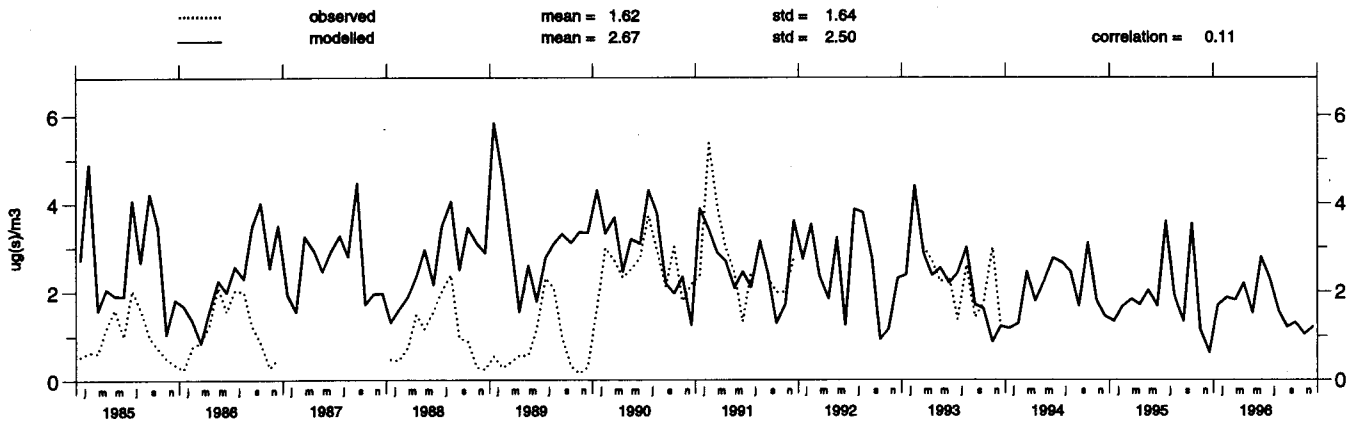
Offagne (BE 1)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



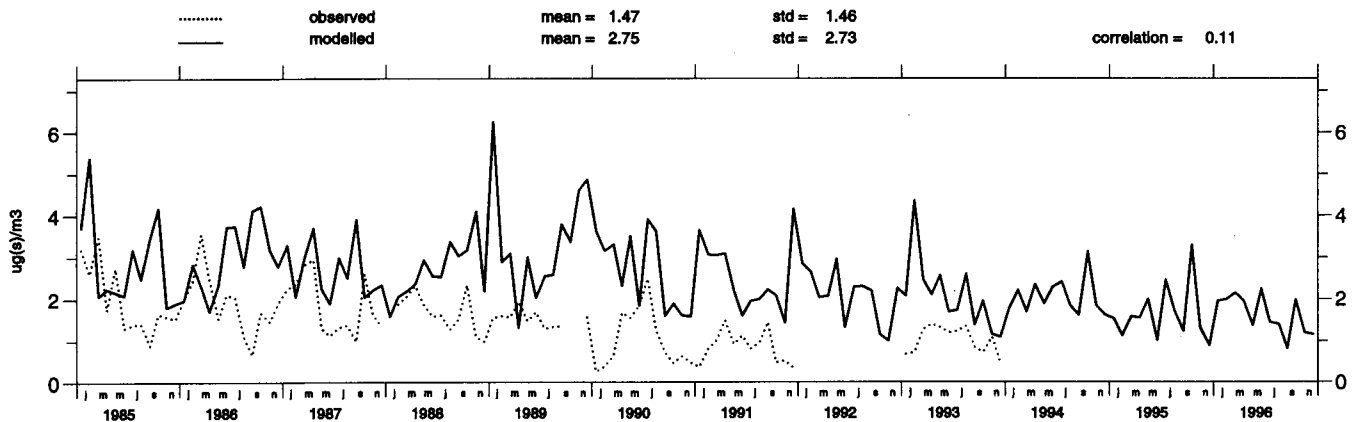
Ivan_Sedio (BA 6)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



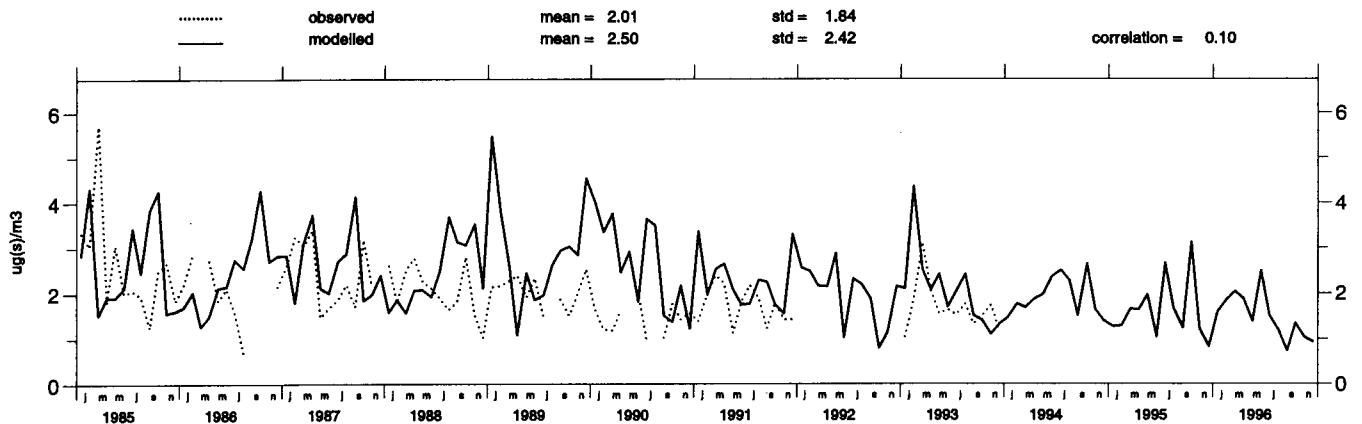
Puntijarka (HR 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



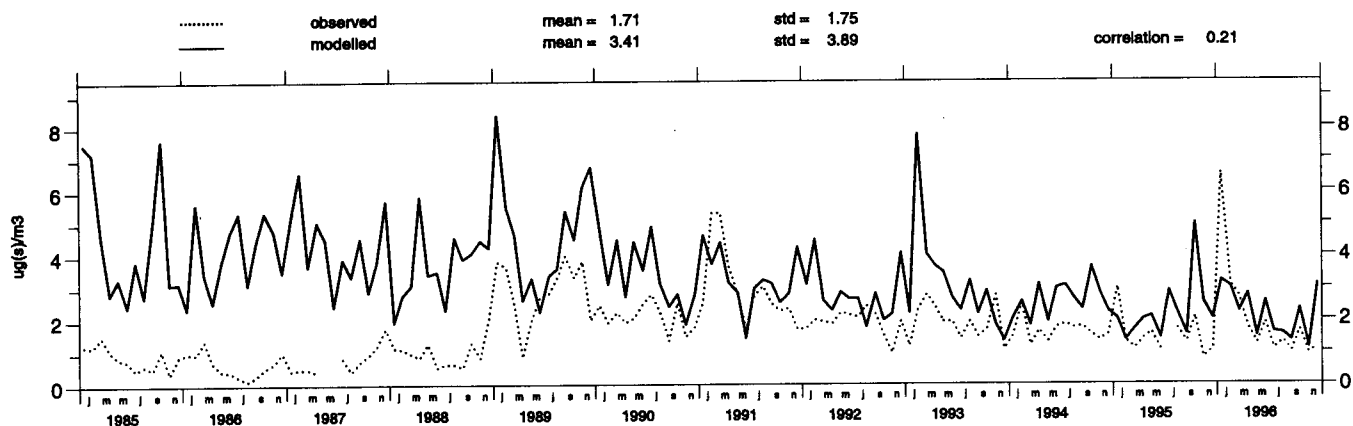
Zavizan (HR 4)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



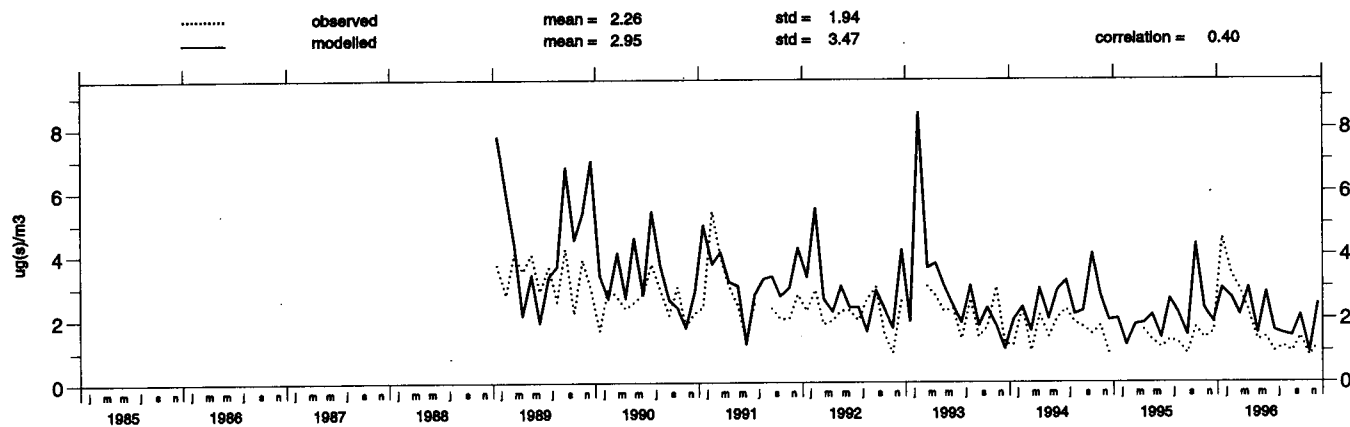
Svratouch (CS 1)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



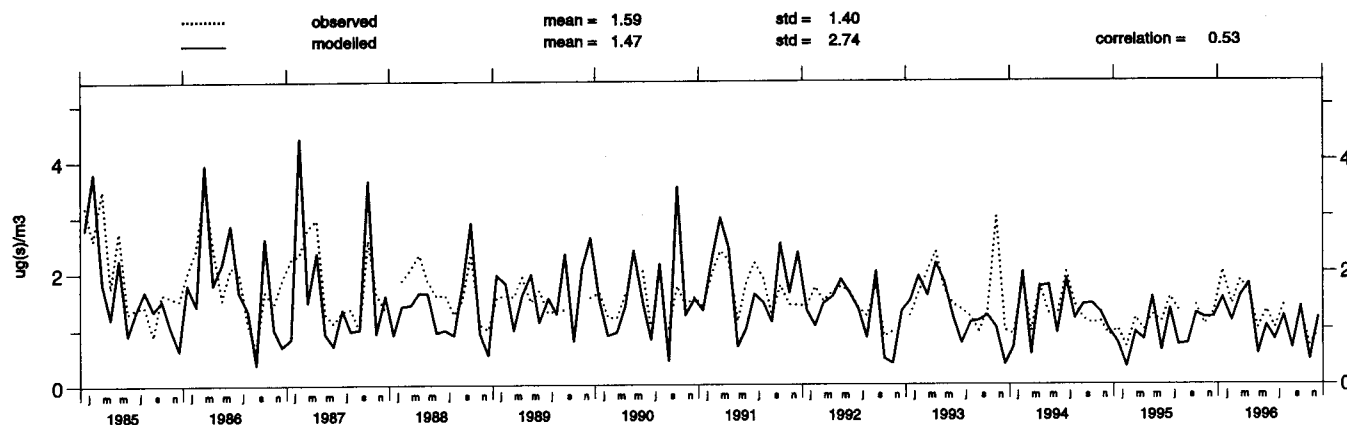
Kosetice (CS 3)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



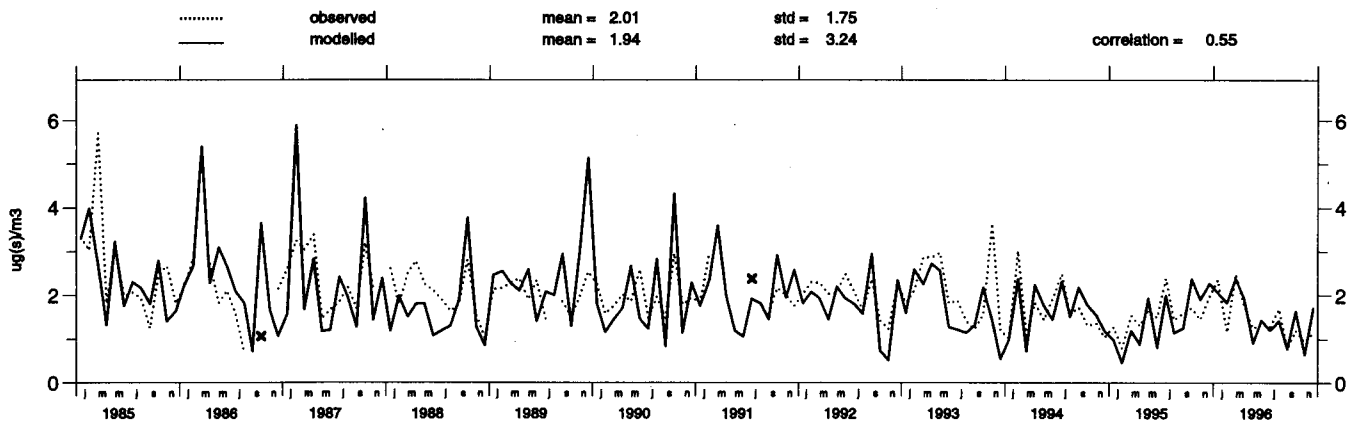
Tange (DK 3)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



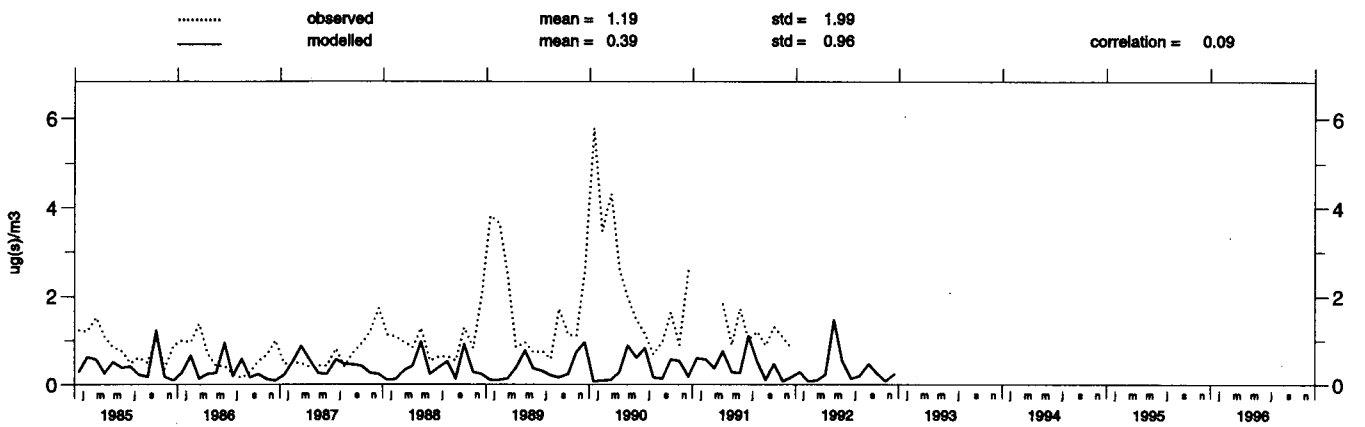
Keldsnor (DK 5)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



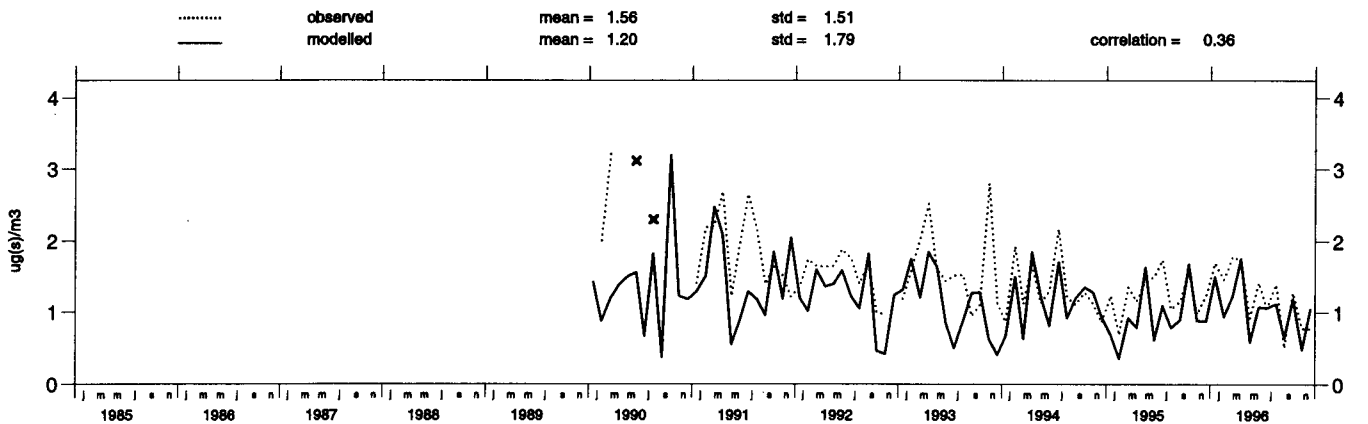
Faer.-Akkraberg (DK 7)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



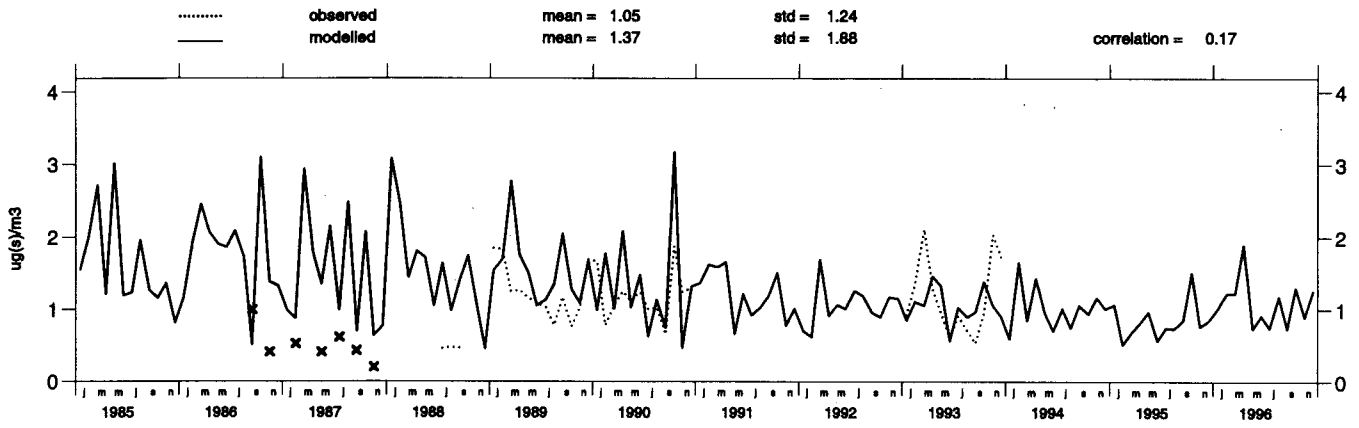
Anholt (DK 8)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



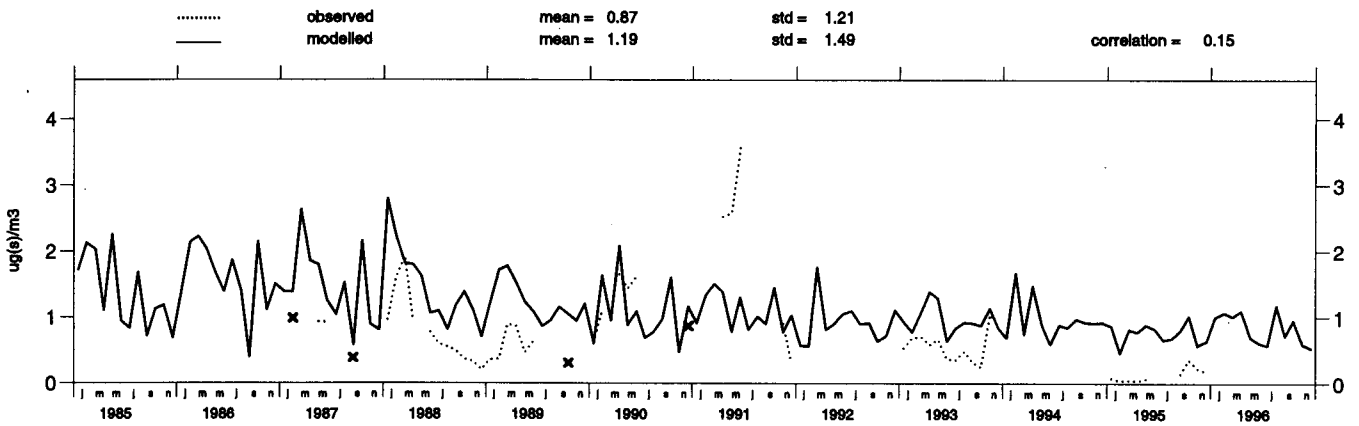
Syrve (EE 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



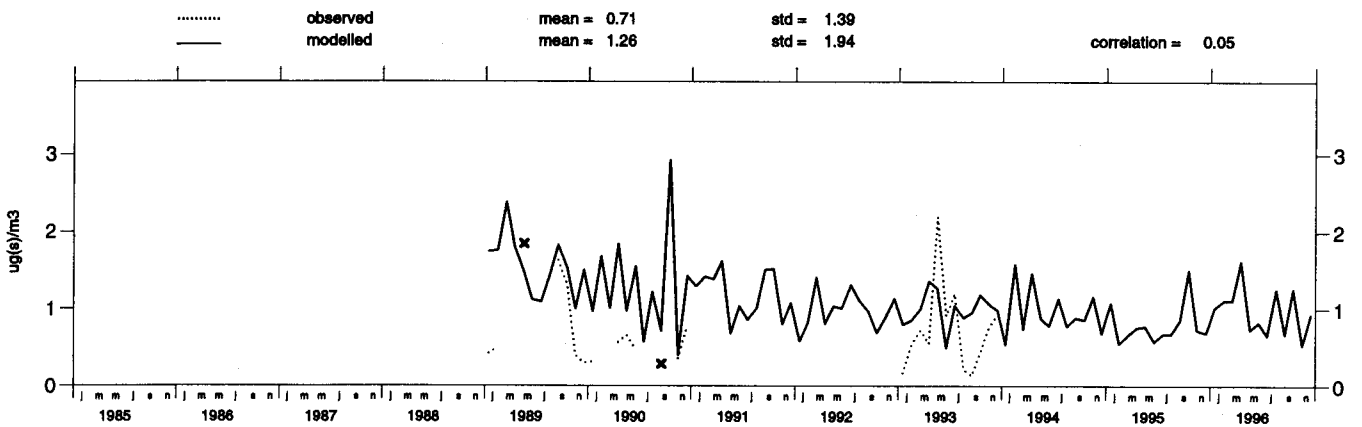
Lahemaa (EE 9)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



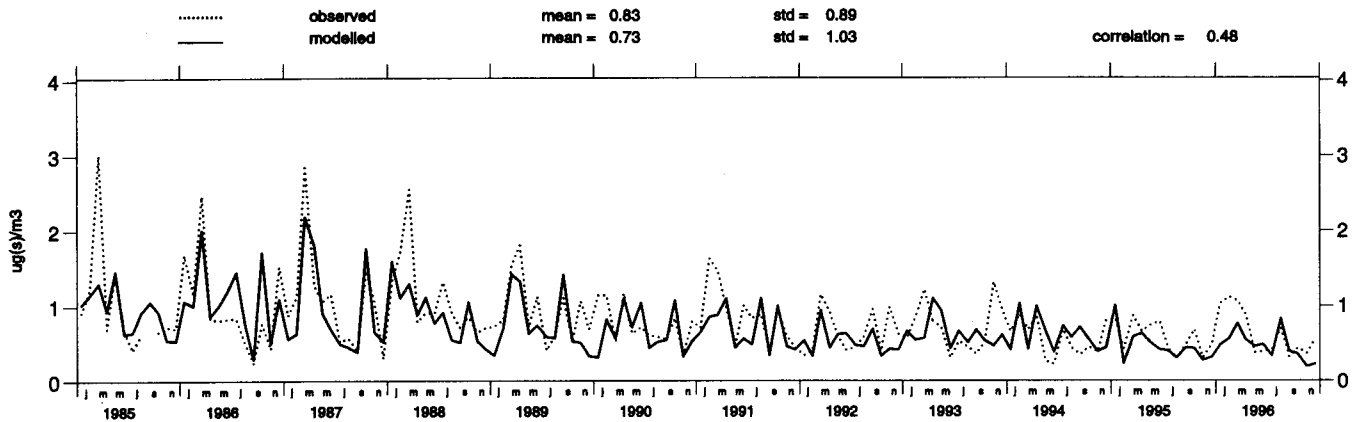
Vilsandy (EE 11)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



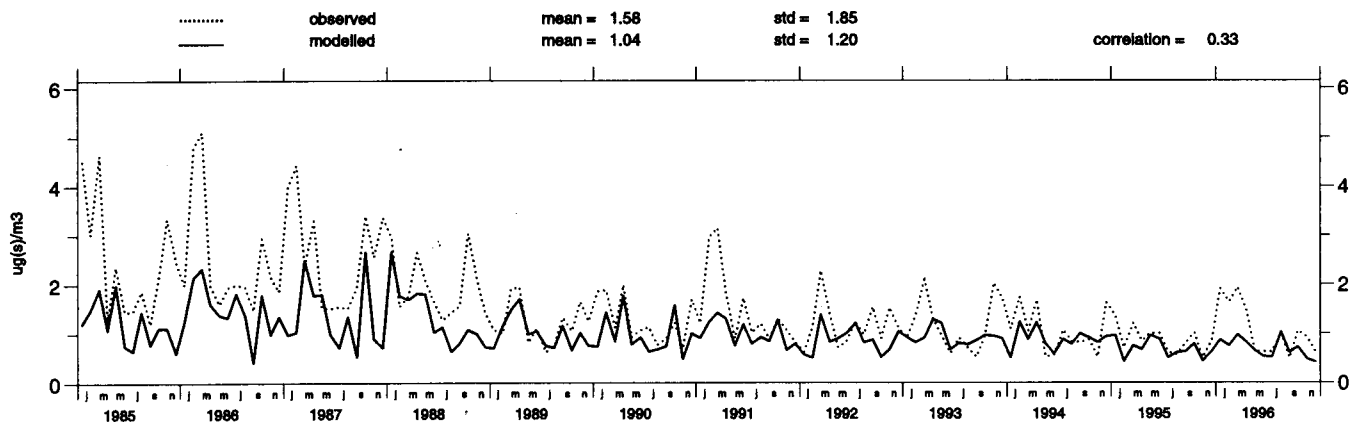
Athari (FI 4)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



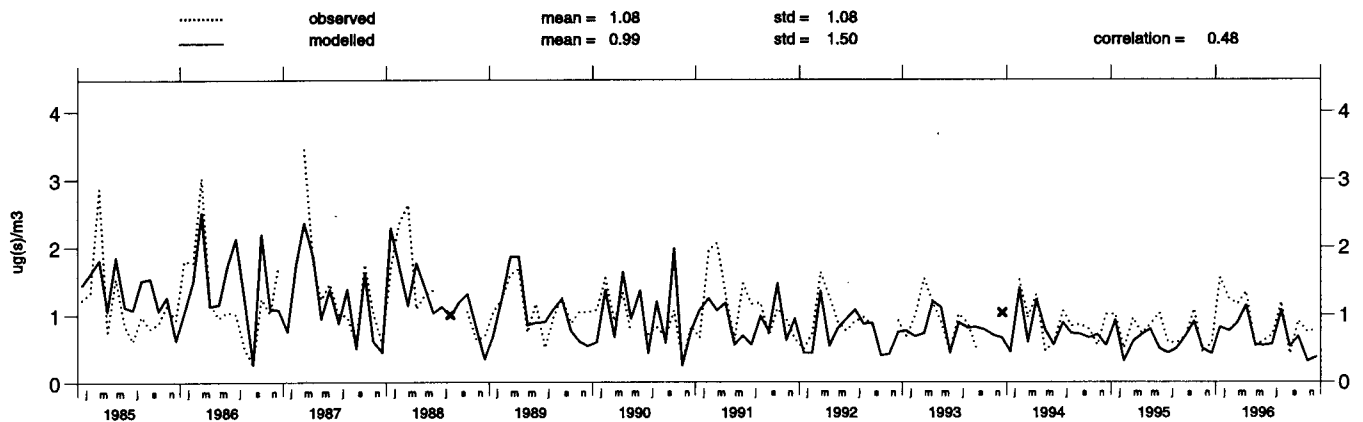
Viroiahti_II (FI 17)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



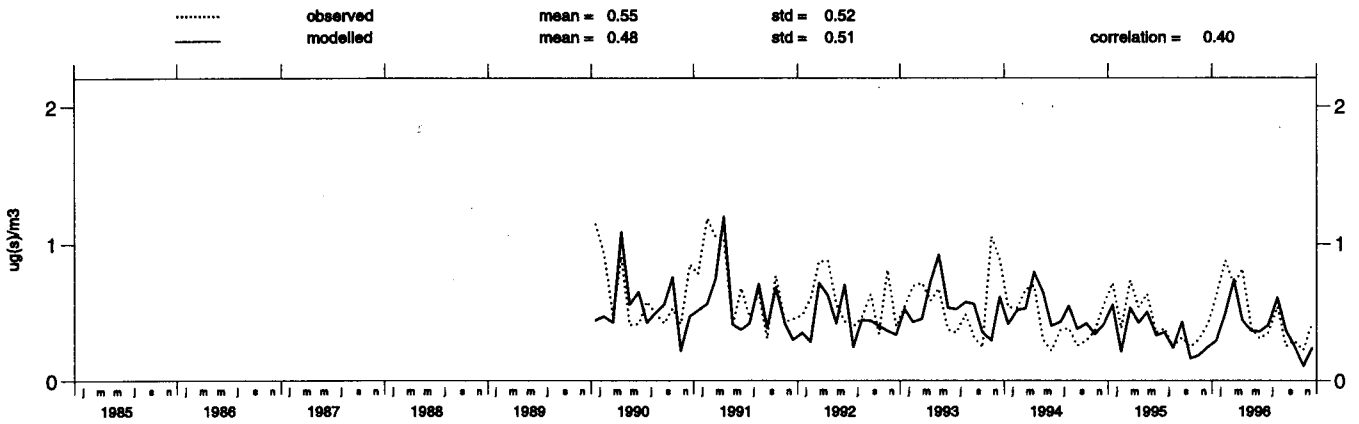
Utoe (FI 9)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



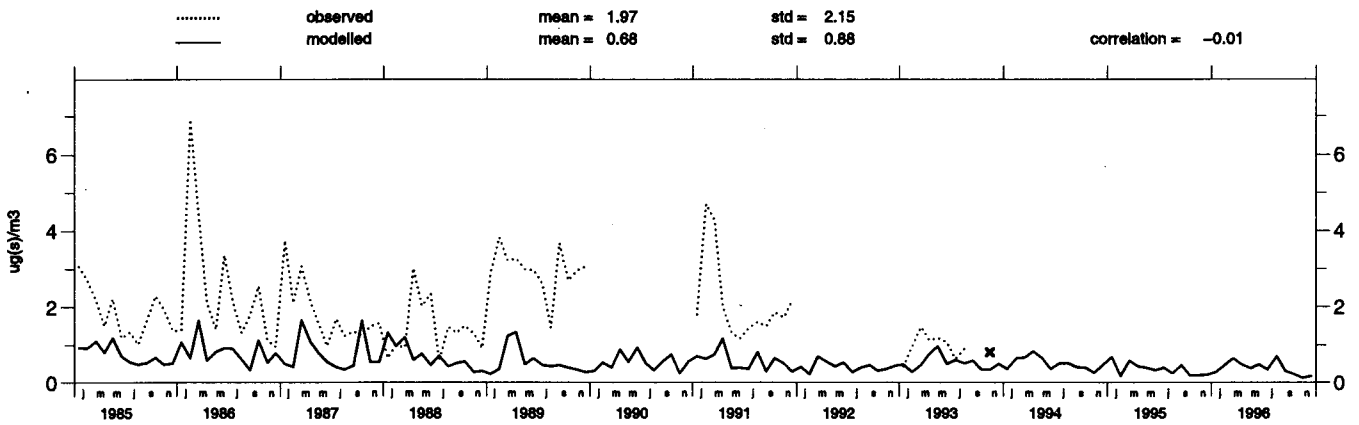
Oulanka (FI 22)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



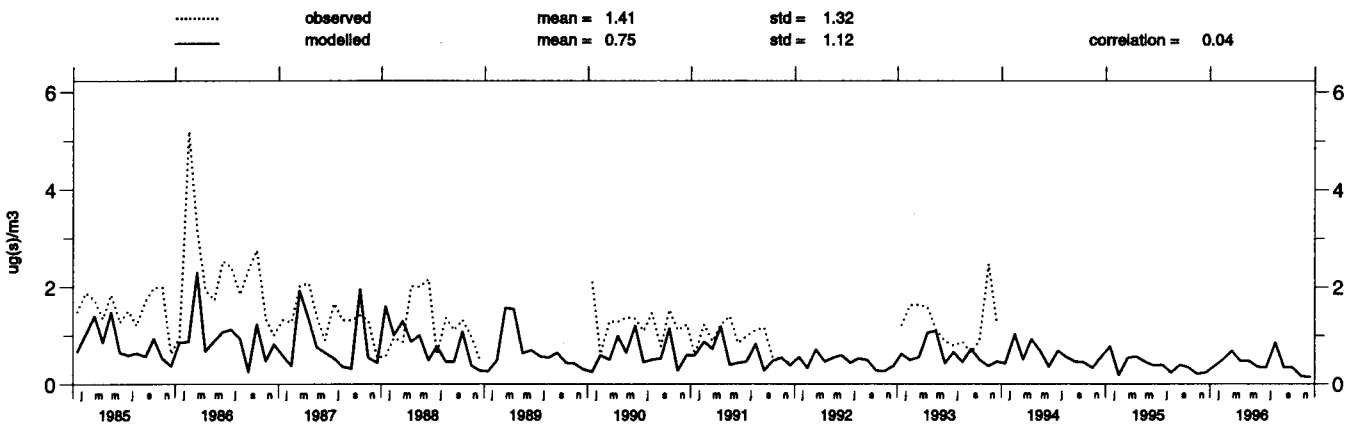
Haiuoto (FI 50)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



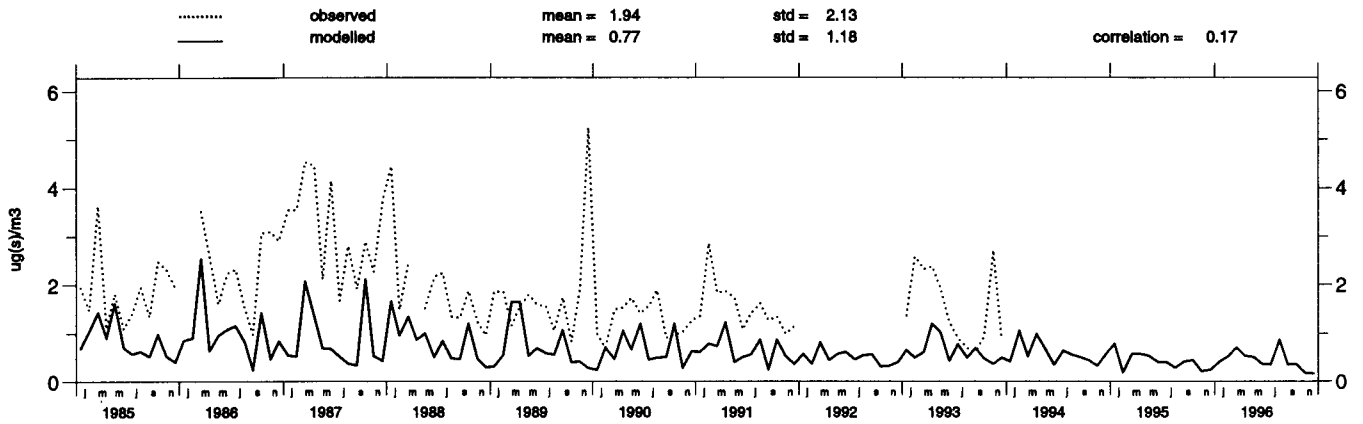
Sulva (FI 52)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



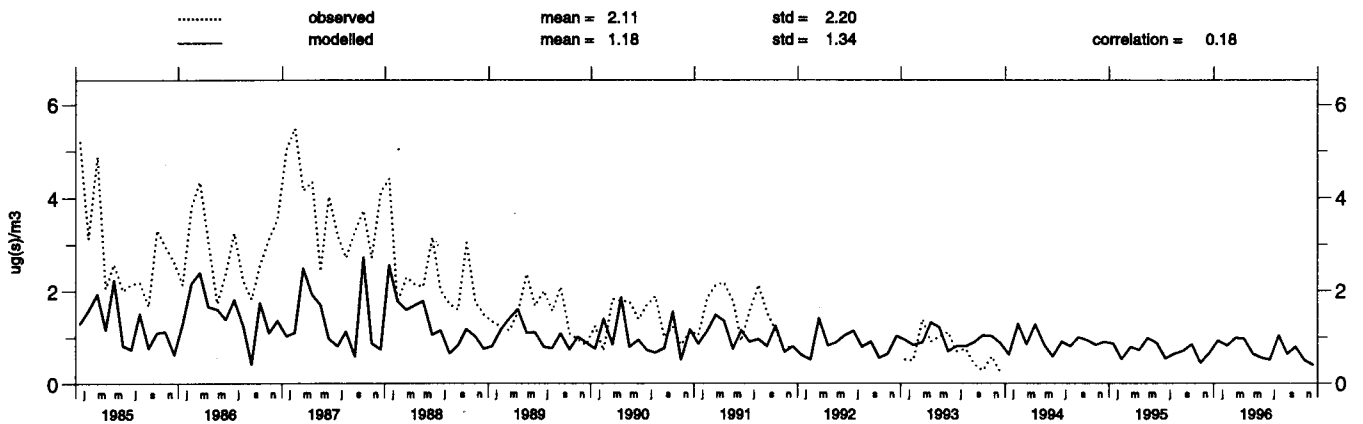
Ylimarkku (FI 53)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



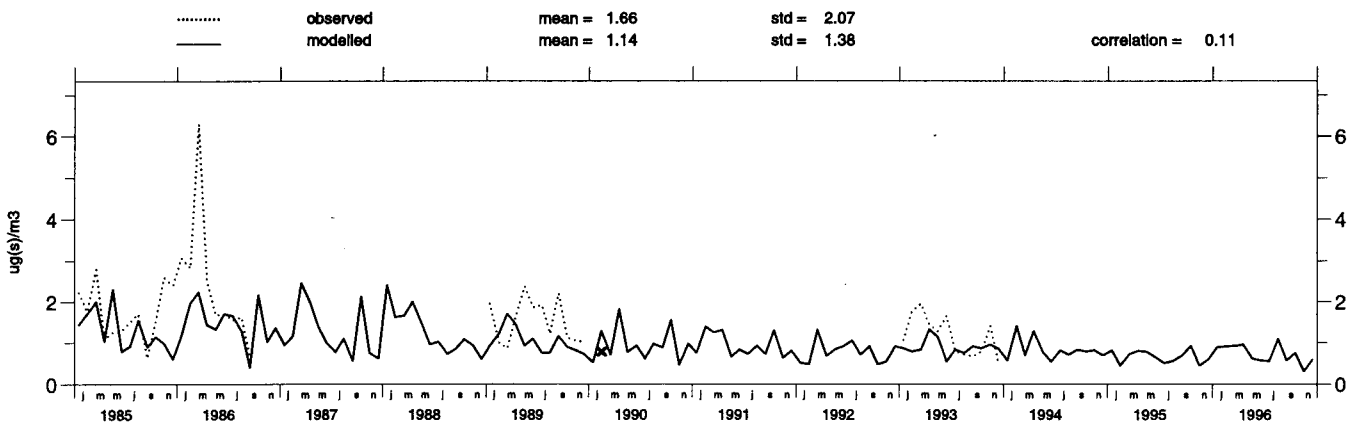
Haapasaari (FI 55)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



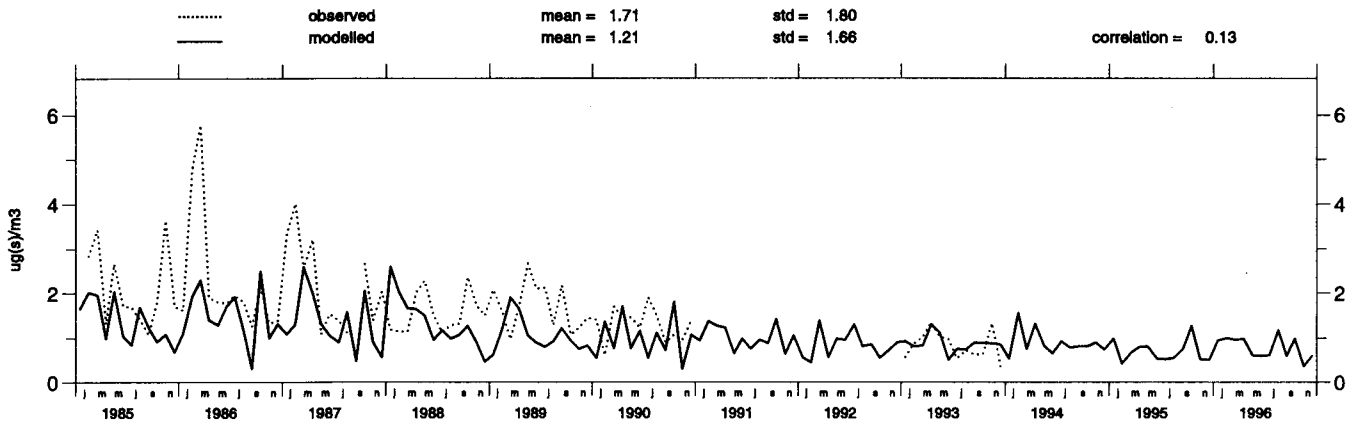
Sipo (FI 56)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



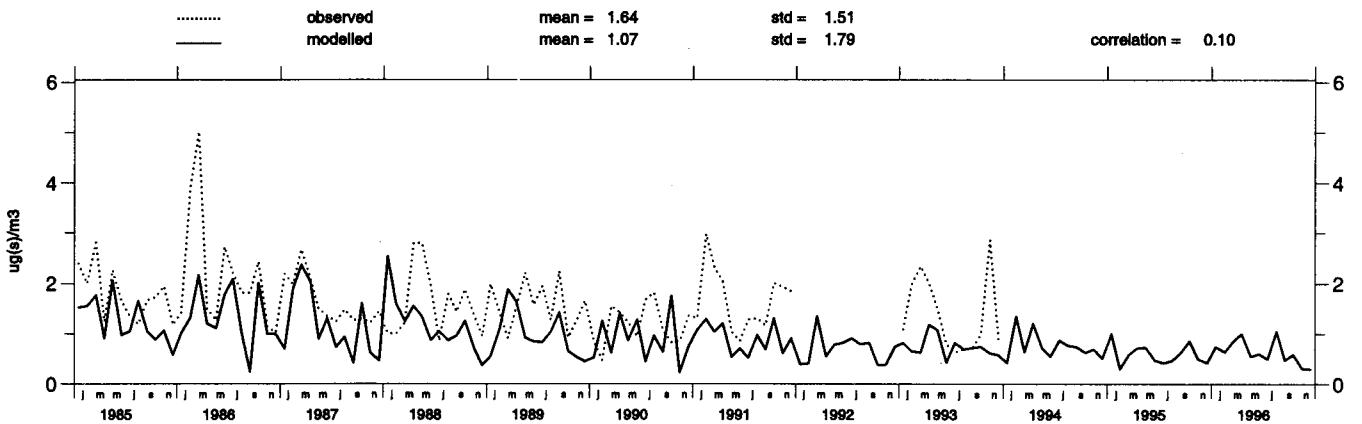
Tvarminne (FI 57)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



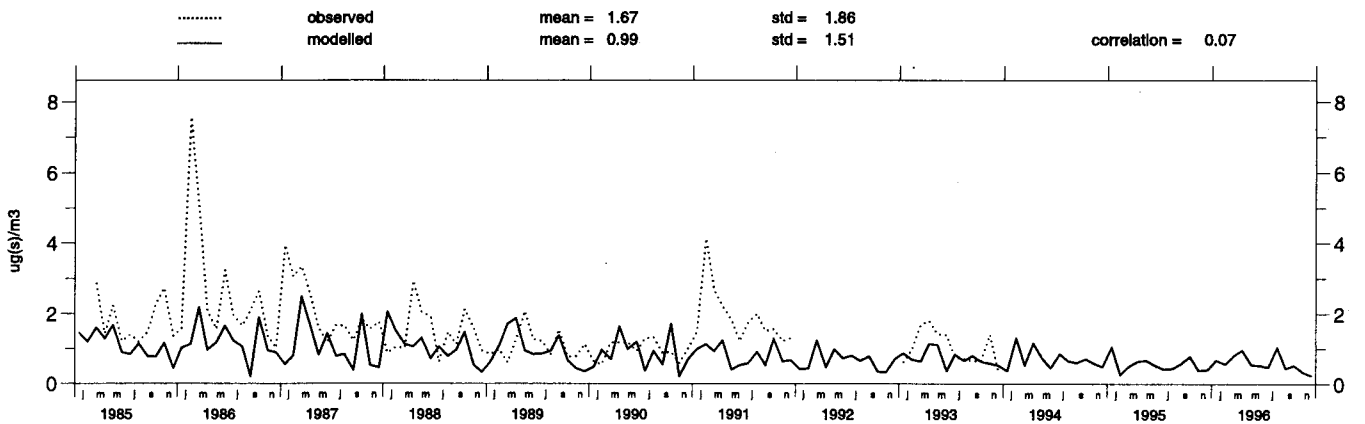
Korpoo (FI 58)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air

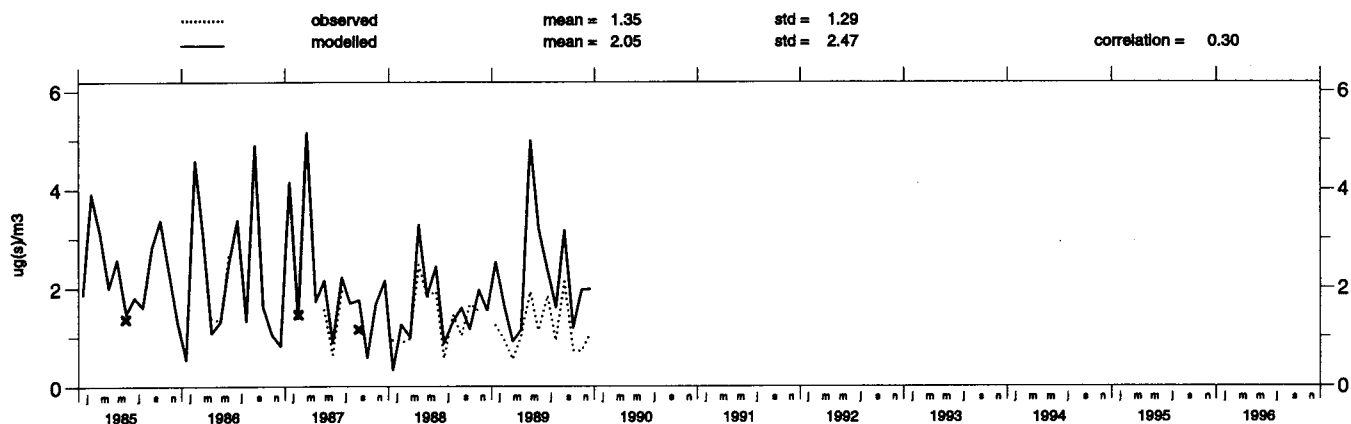


Jomala (FI 59)

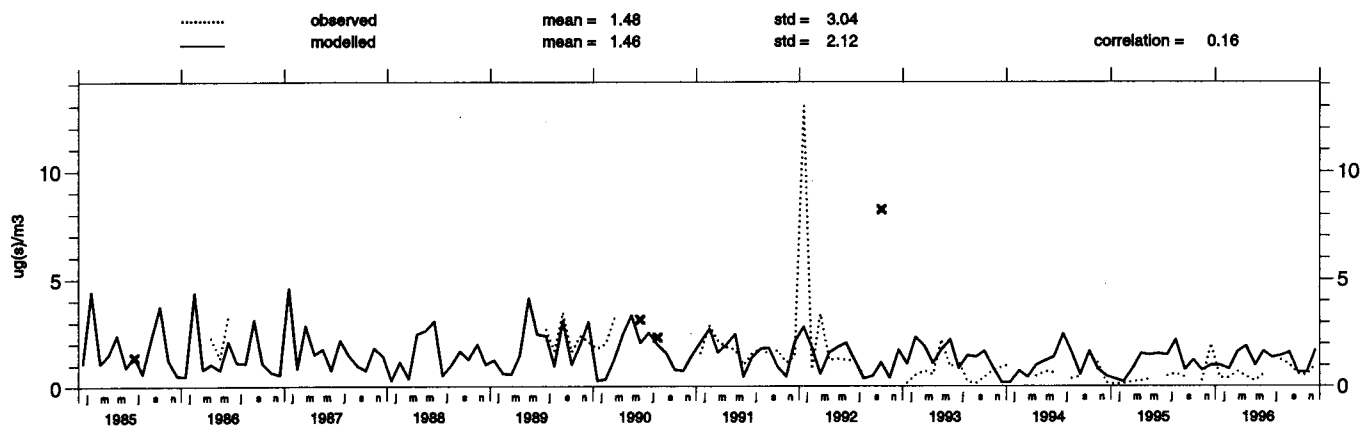
Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



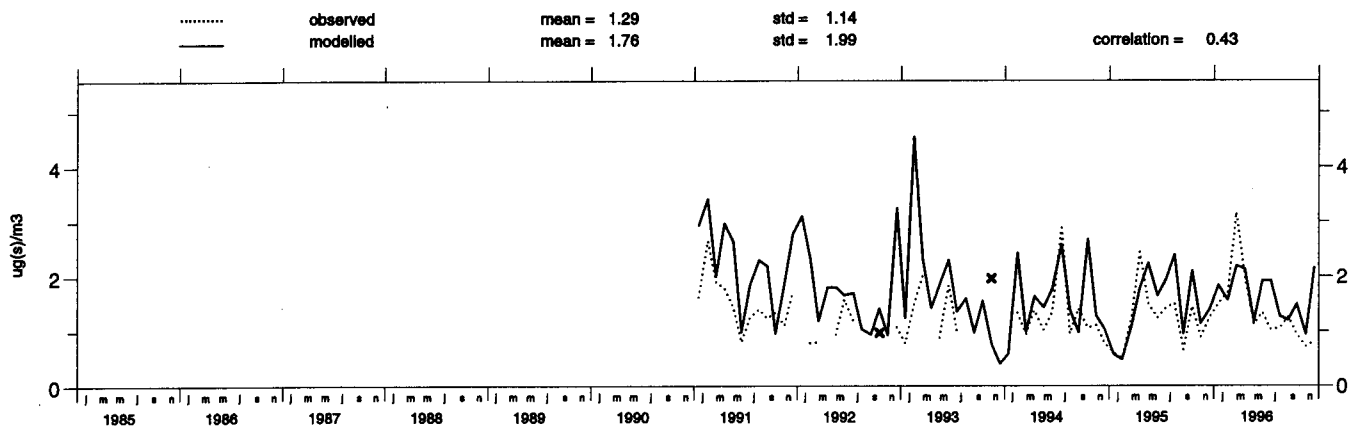
Vert-le-Petit (FR 1)
Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



La_Hague (FR 5)
Concentration of particulate sulphate in air

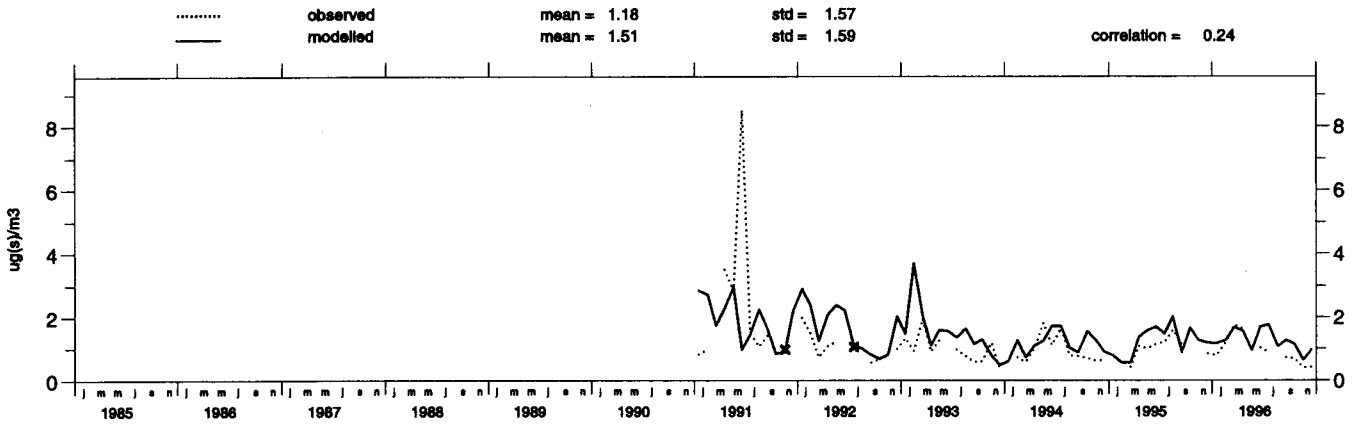


Revin (FR 9)
Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



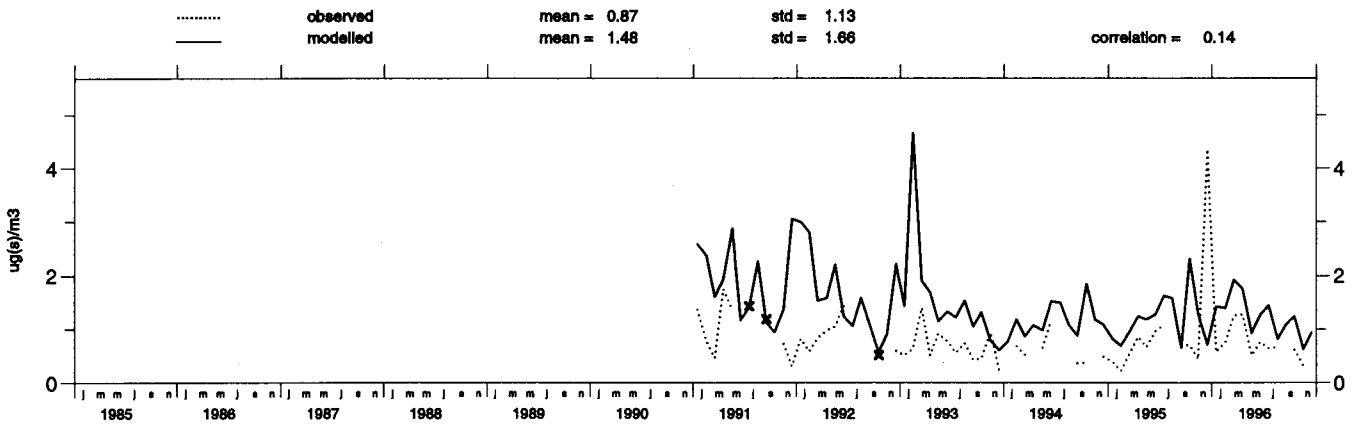
Morvan (FR 10)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



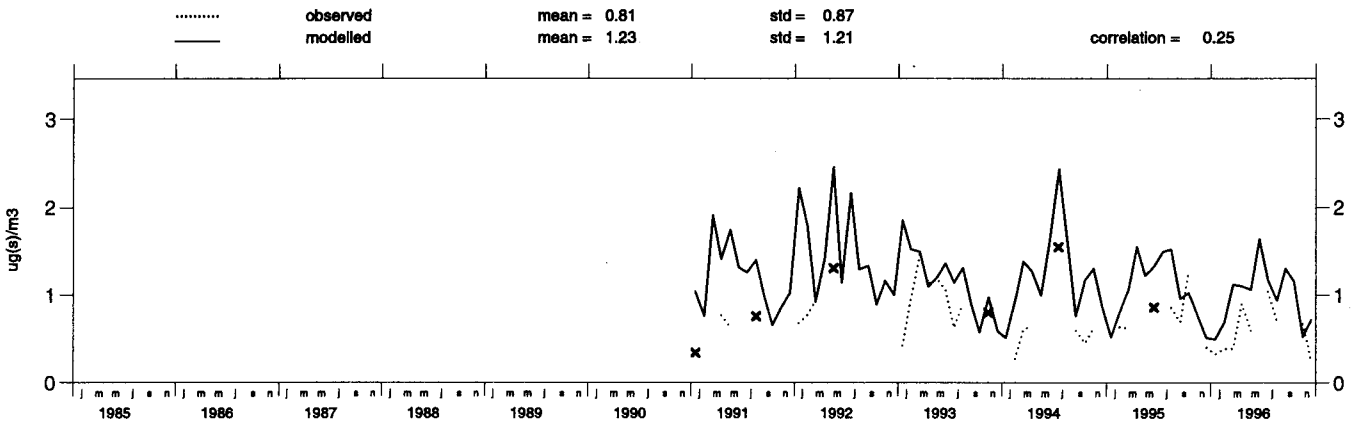
Bonnevaux (FR 11)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



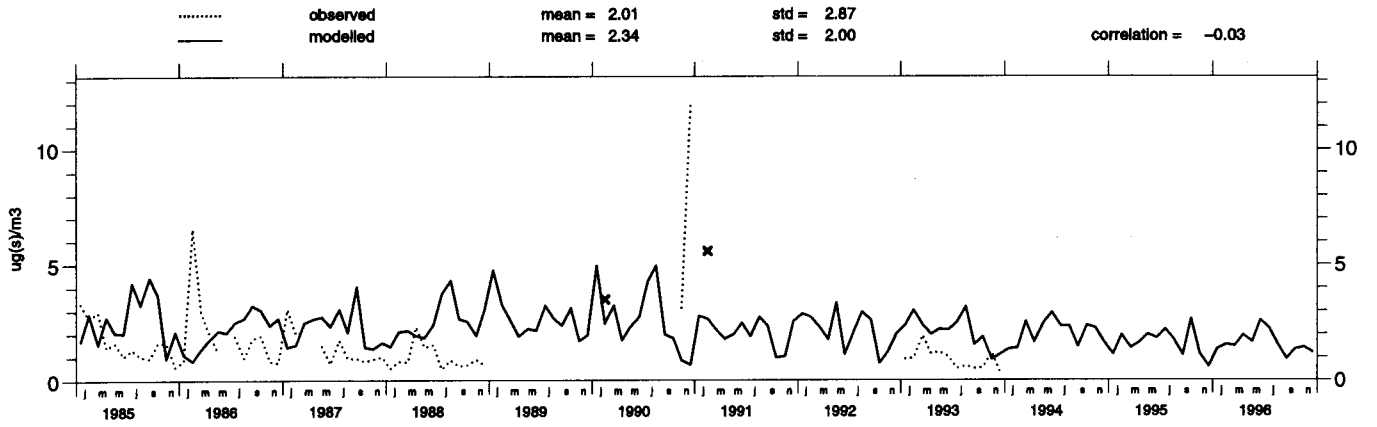
Iraty (FR 12)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



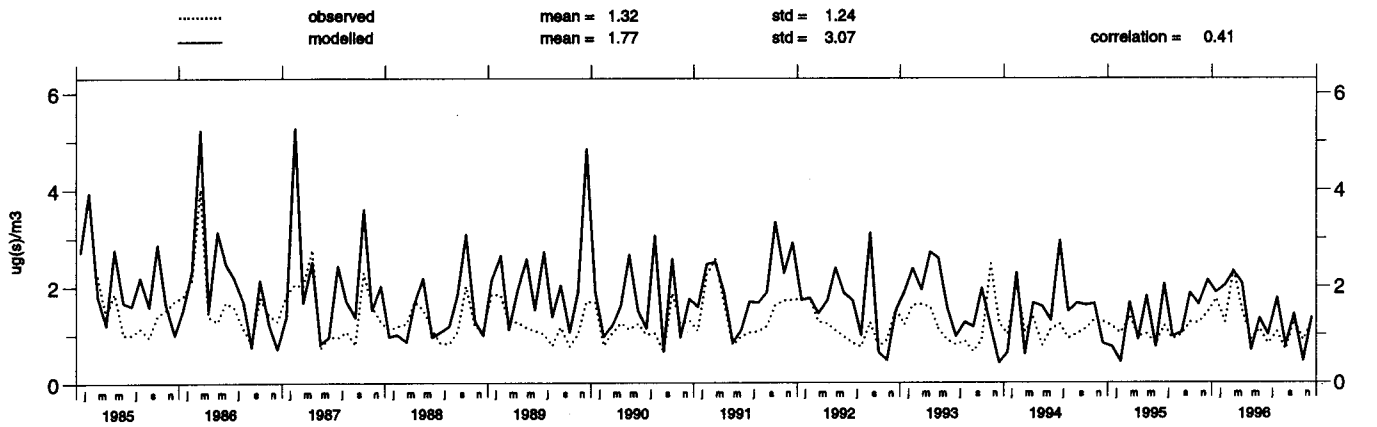
Lazaropole (FY 7)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



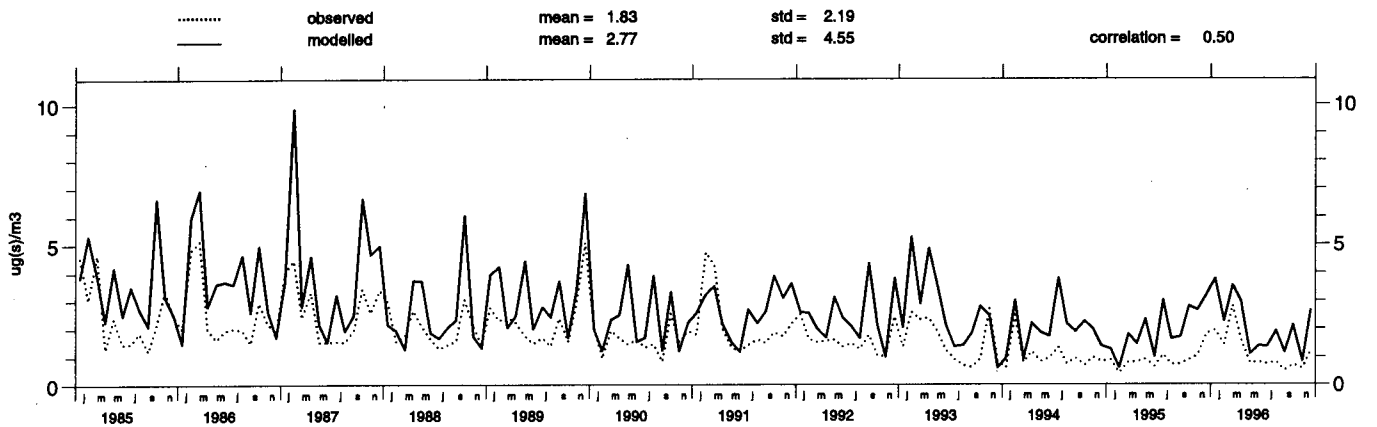
Westerland (DE 1)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



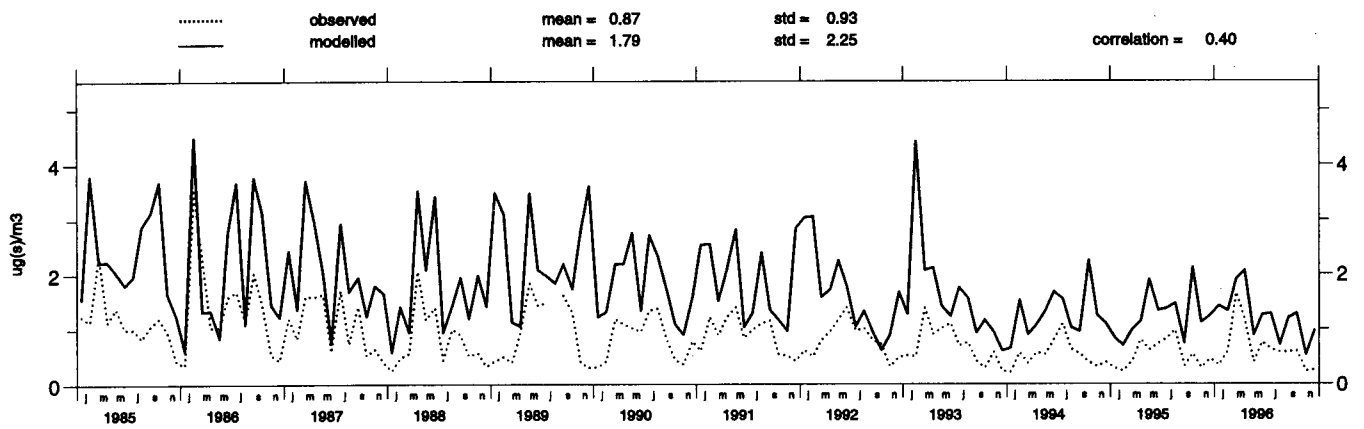
Langenbrugge (DE 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



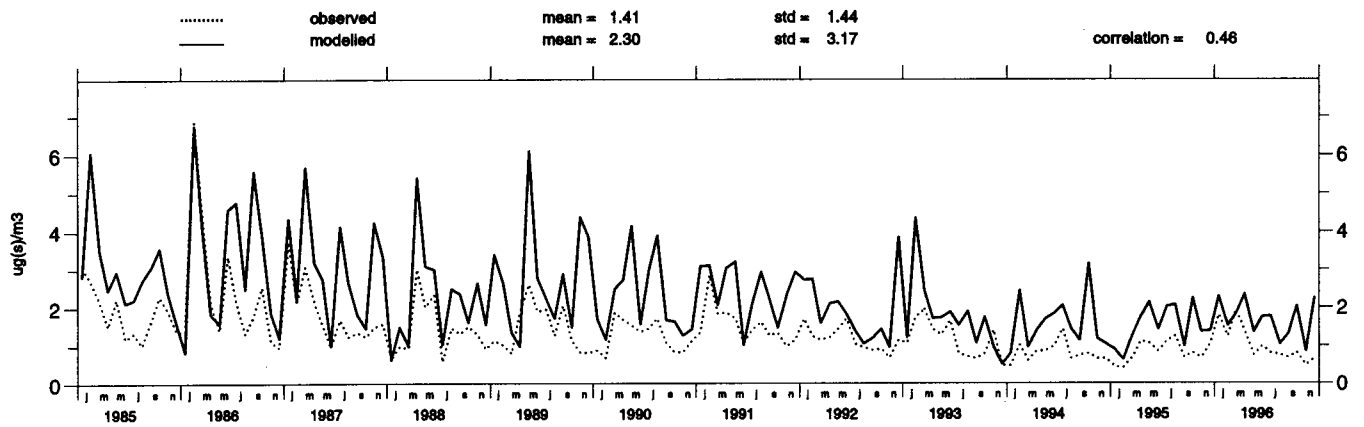
Schauinsland (DE 3)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



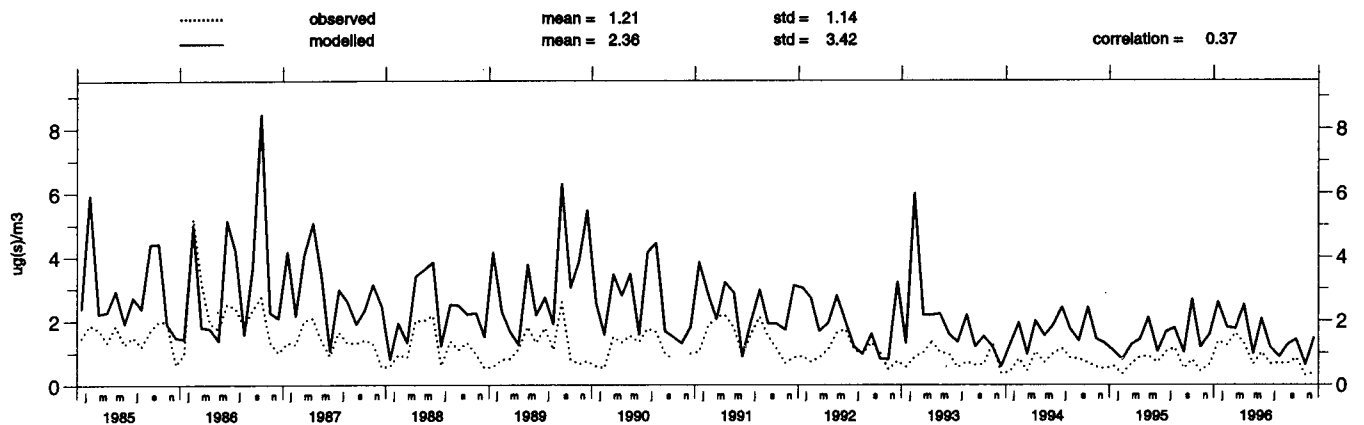
Deuselbach (DE 4)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



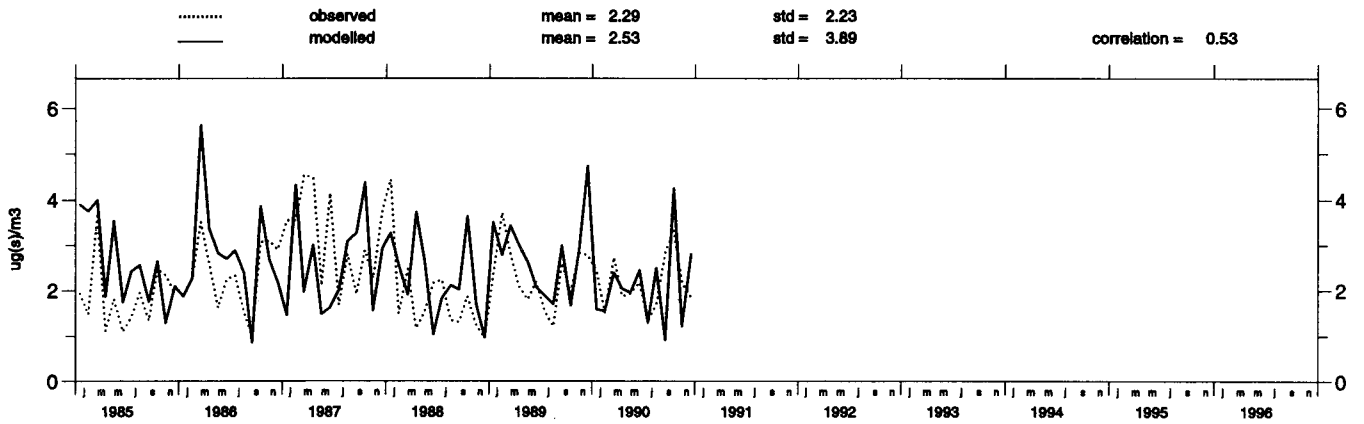
Brotjacklr. (DE 5)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



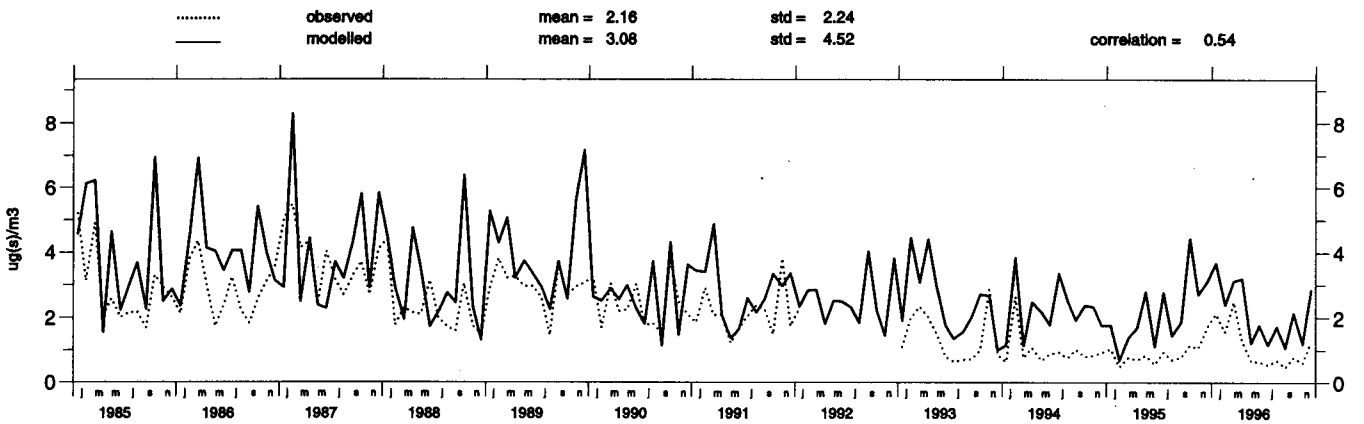
Arkona (DE 6)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



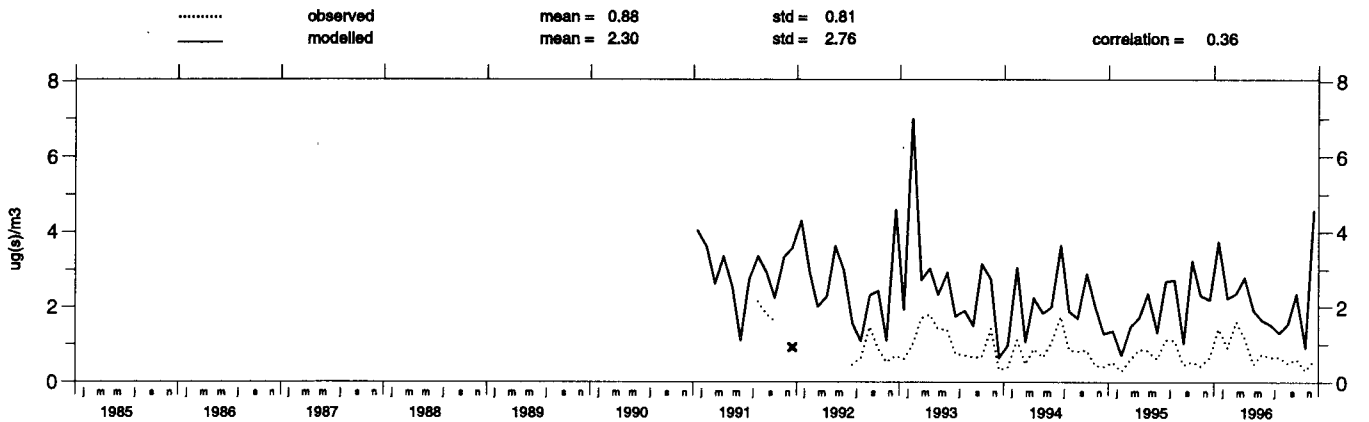
Neuglobsow (DE 7)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



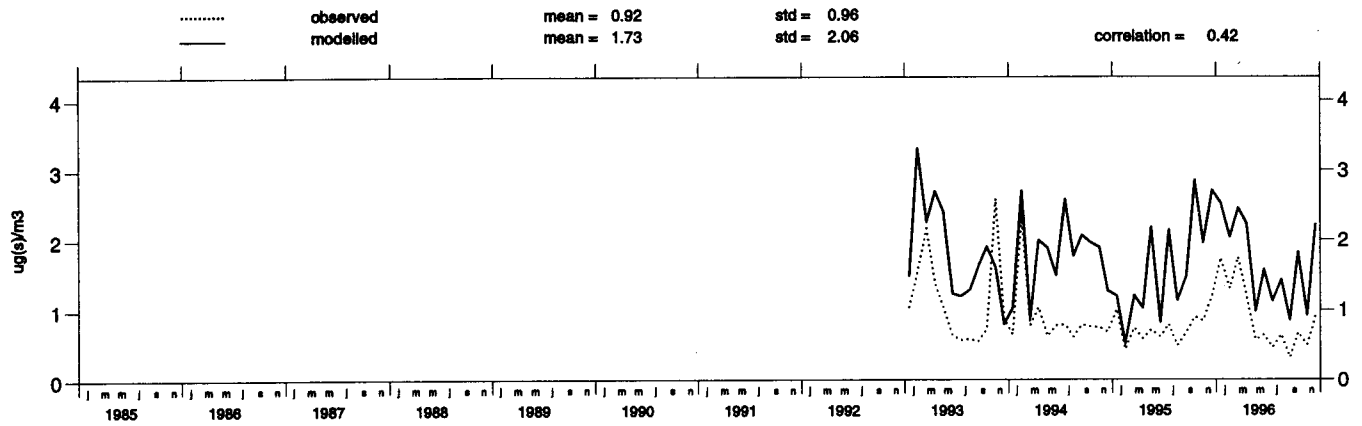
Schmucke (DE 8)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



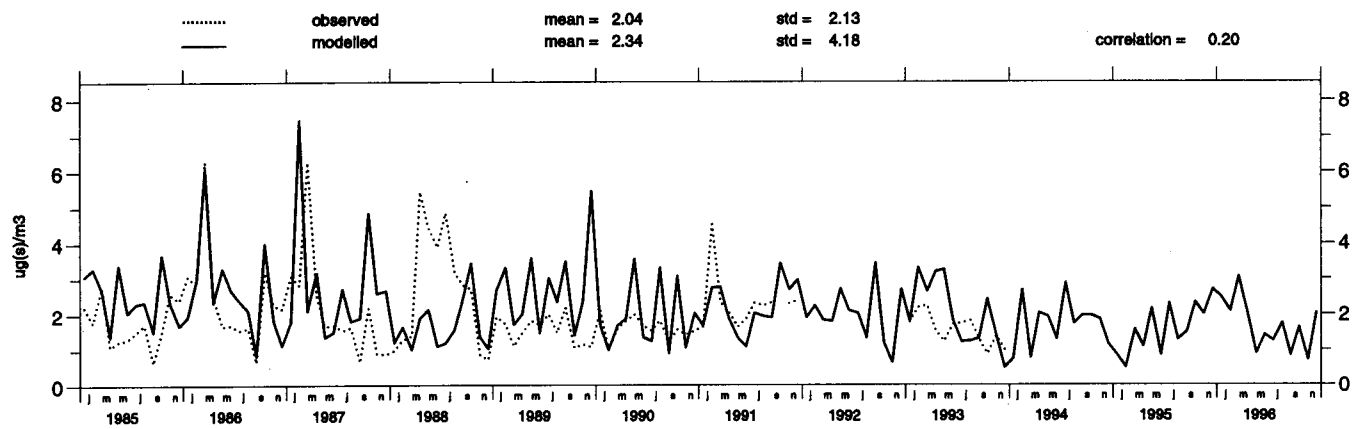
Zingst (DE 9)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



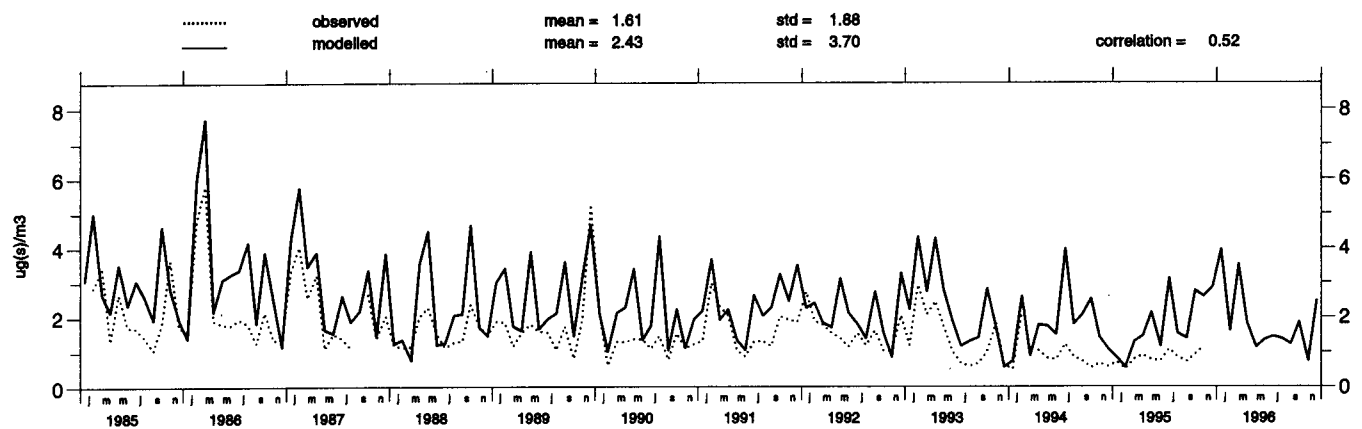
Hohenwestedt (DE 11)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air

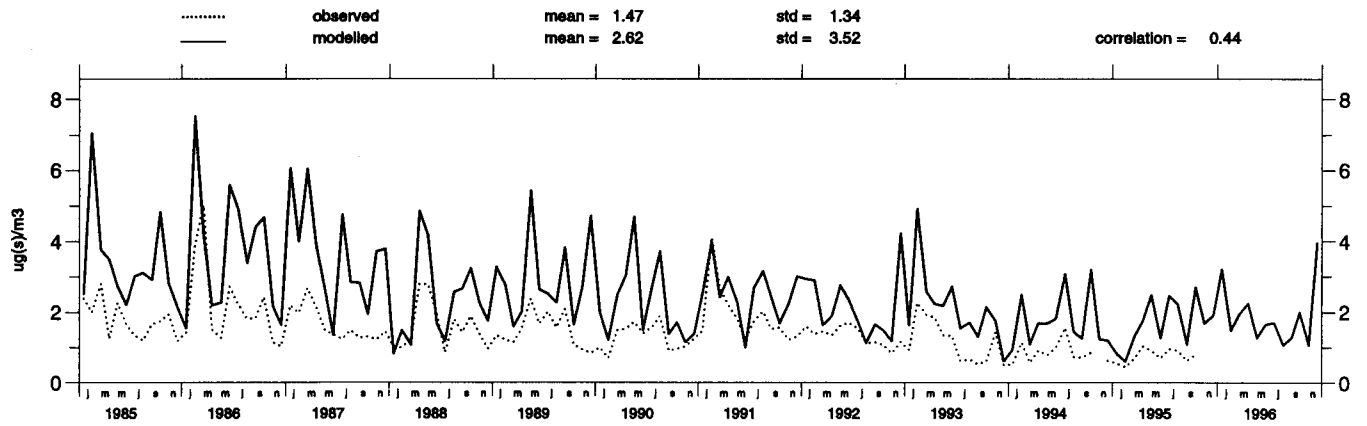


Bassum (DE 12)

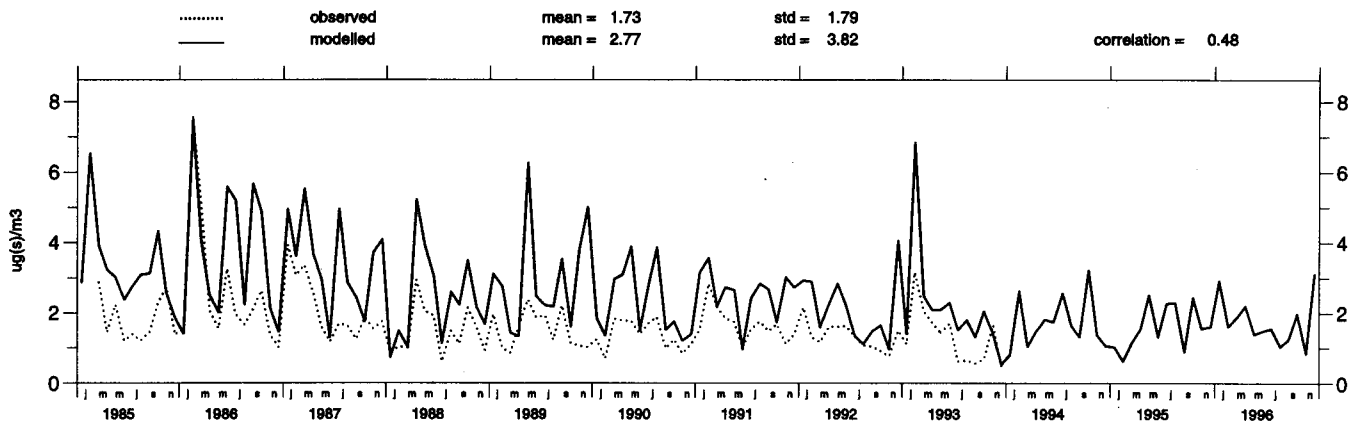
Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



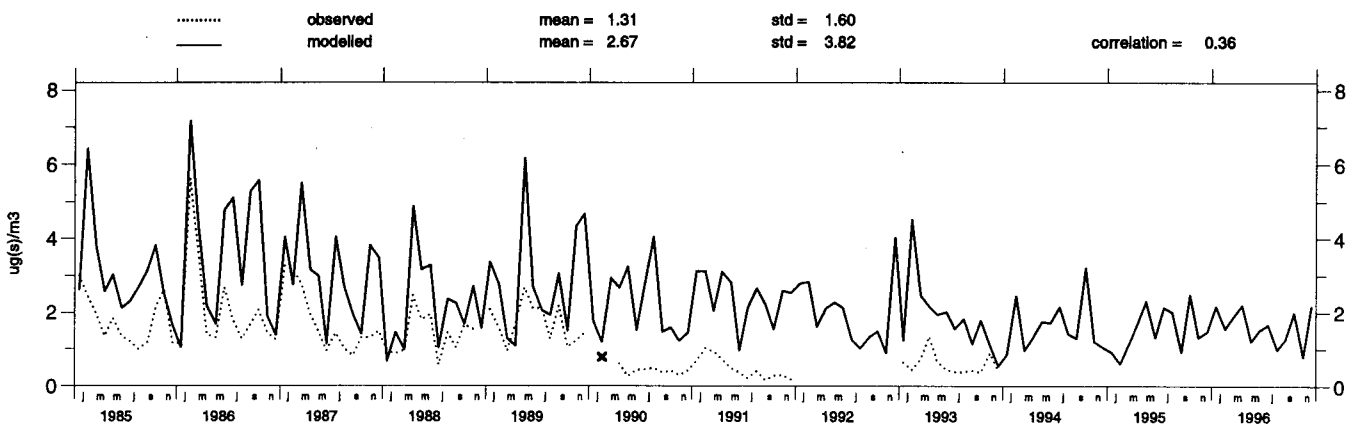
Meinerzhagen (DE 14)
Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



Usingen (DE 15)
Concentration of particulate sulphate in air

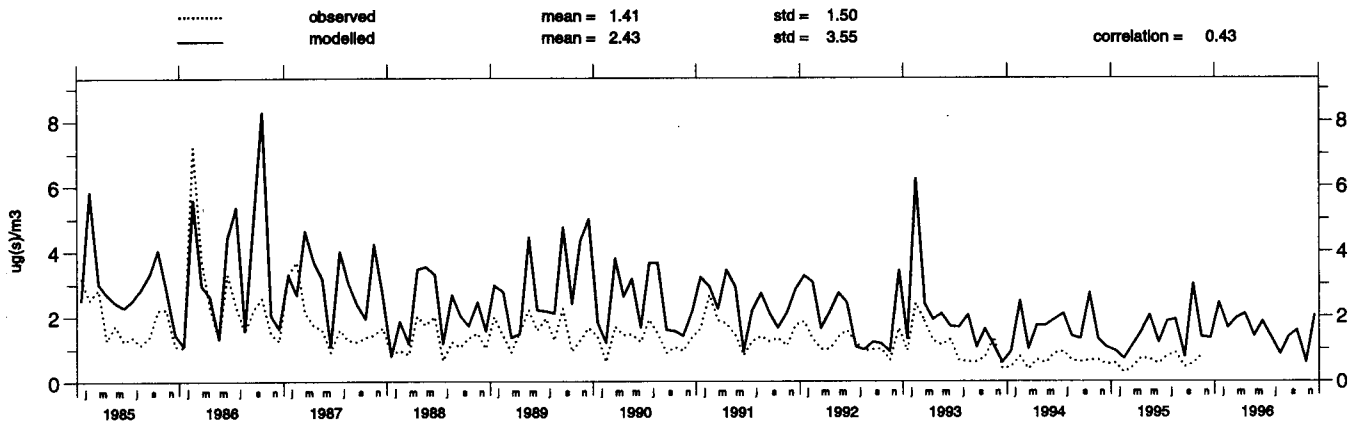


Bad_Kreuznach (DE 16)
Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



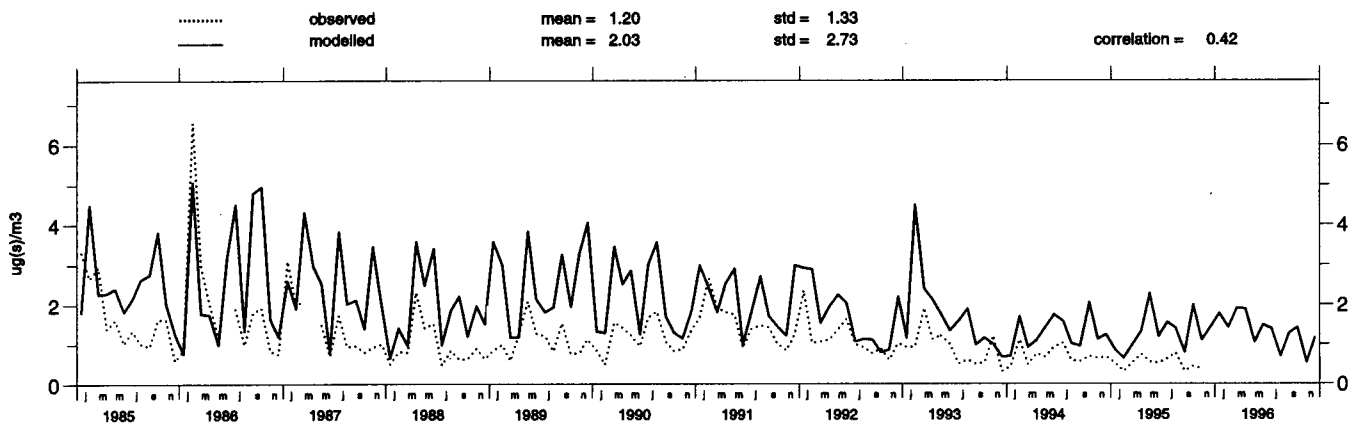
Ansbach (DE 17)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



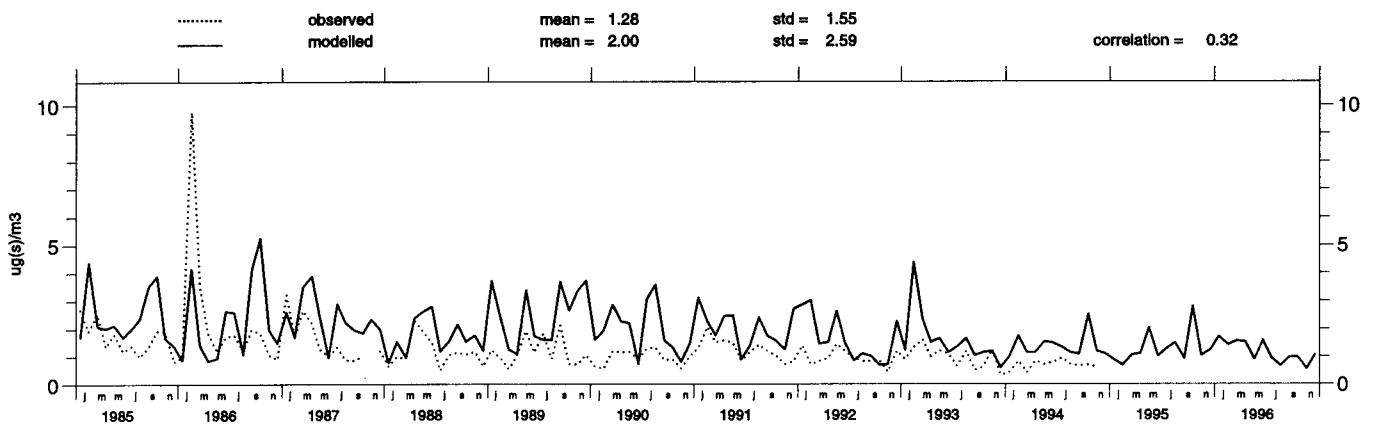
Rottenburg (DE 18)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



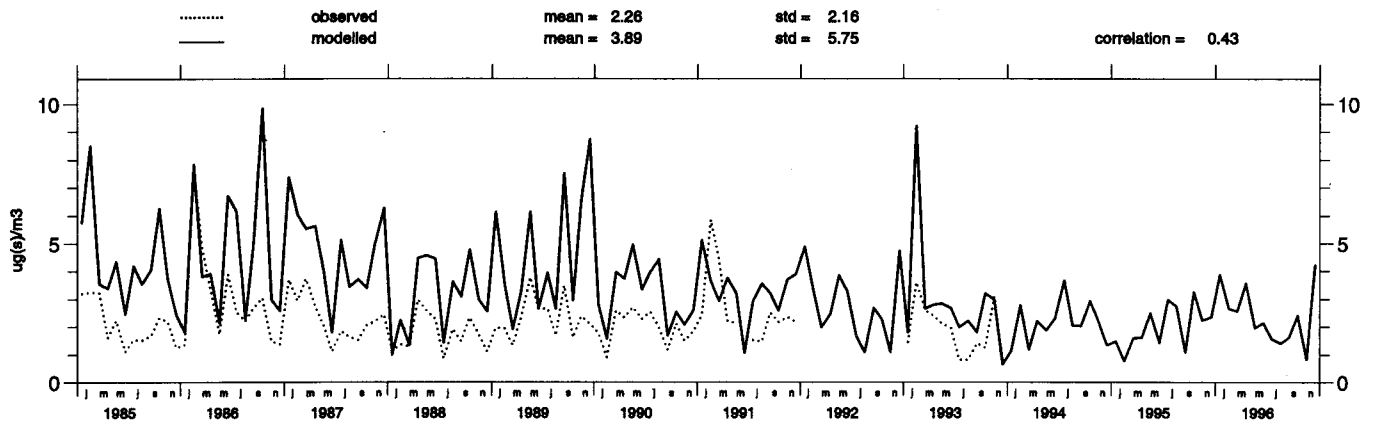
Starnberg (DE 19)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



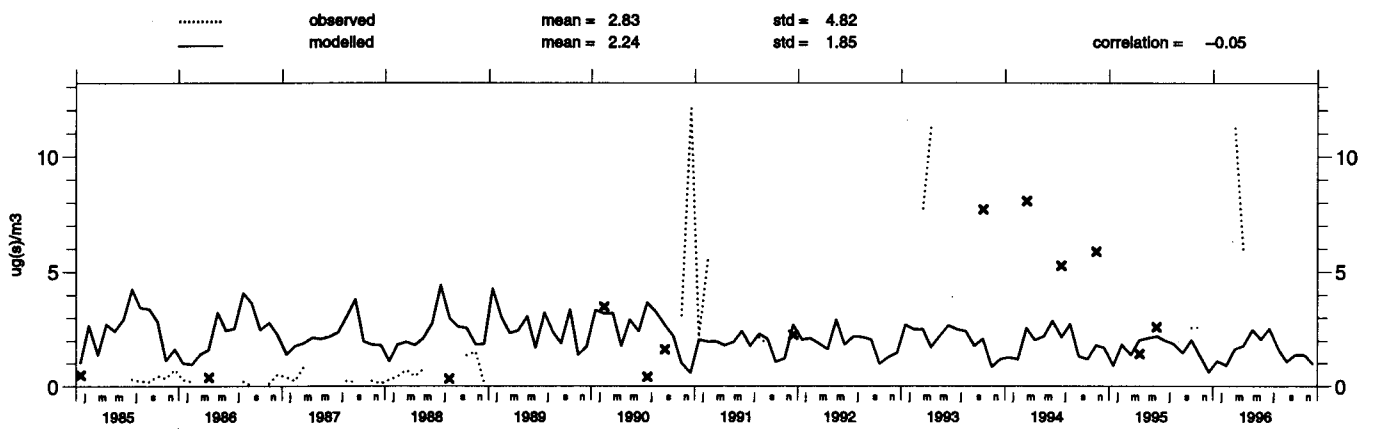
Hof (DE 20)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



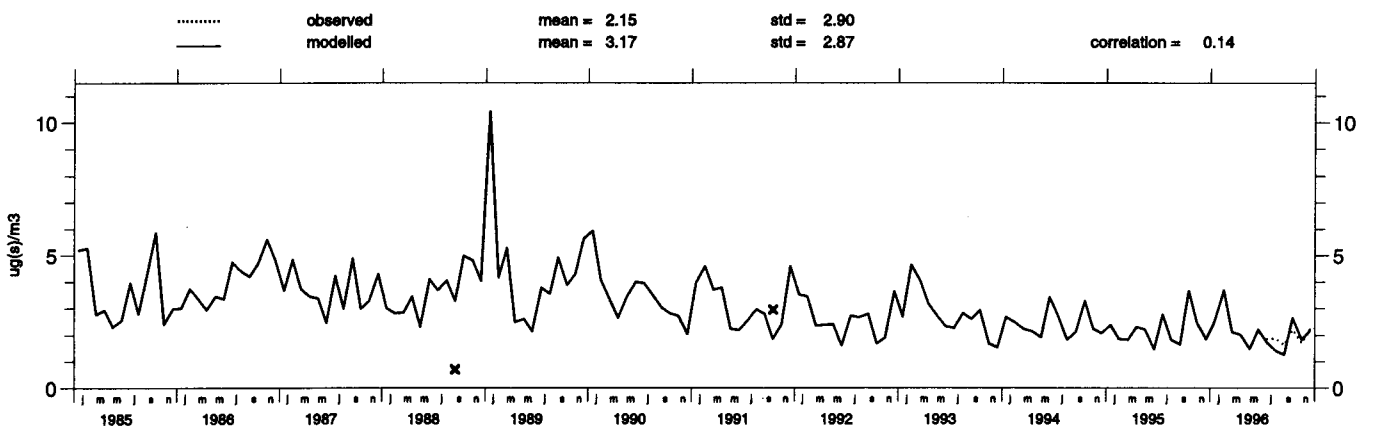
Aliartos (GR 1)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



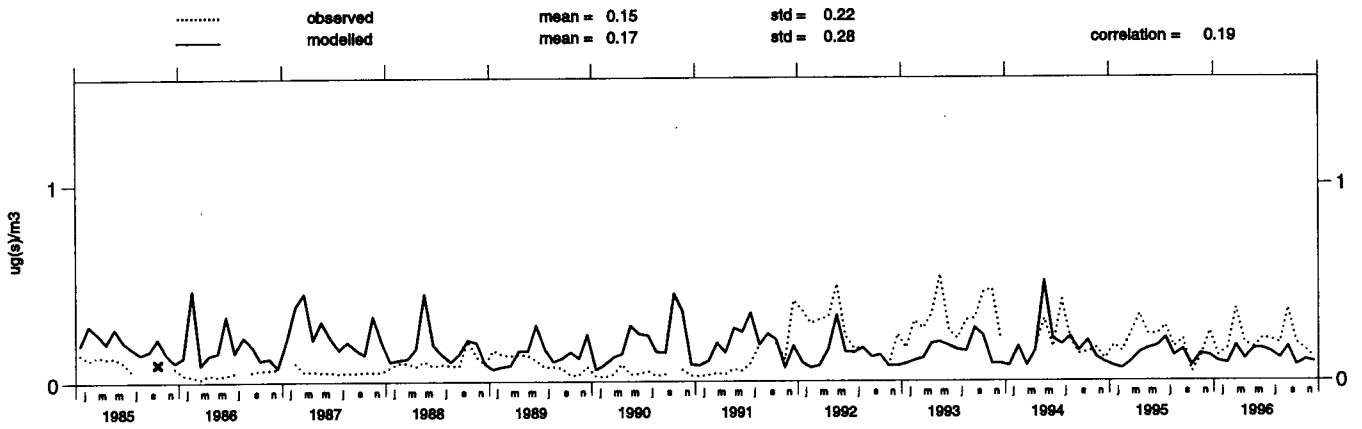
K-pusza (HU 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



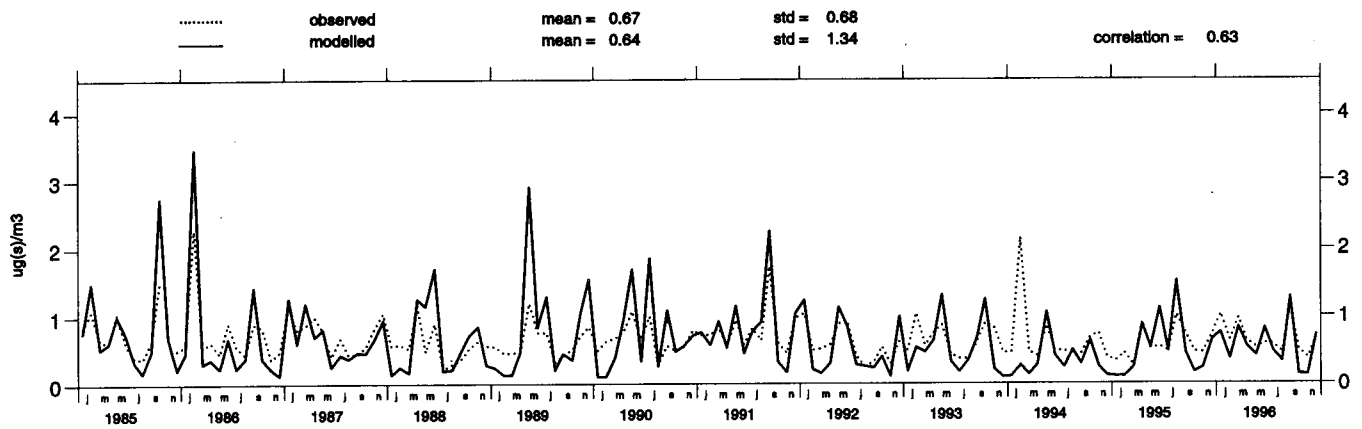
Irafoss (IS 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



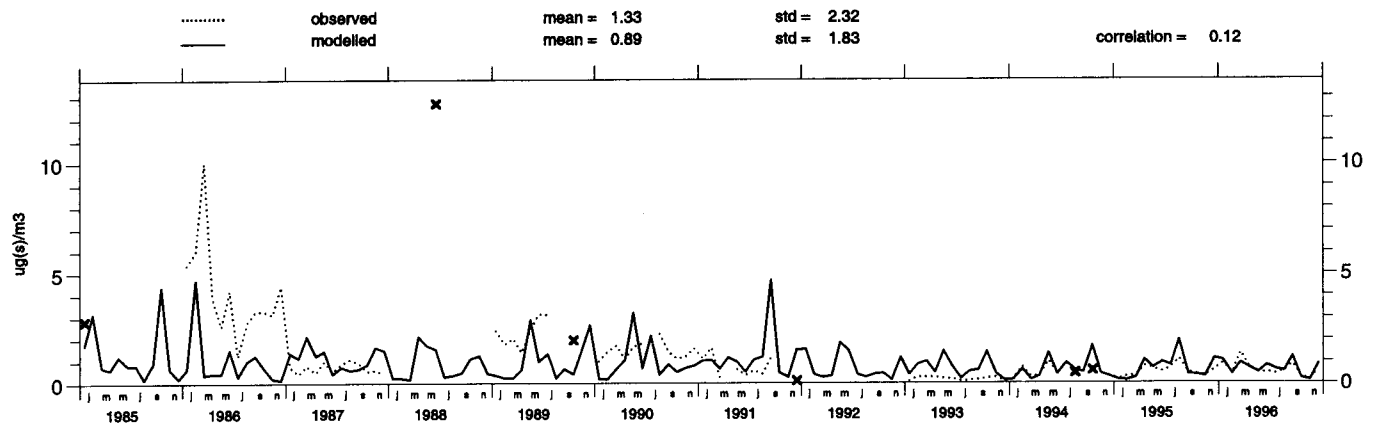
Valentia_Obs. (IE 1)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



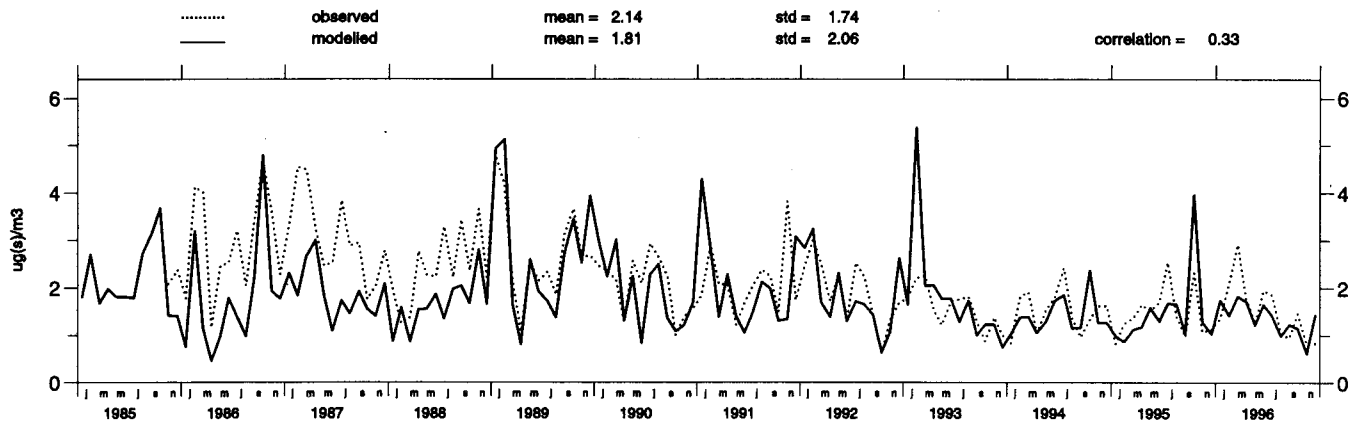
Turlough Hill (IE 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



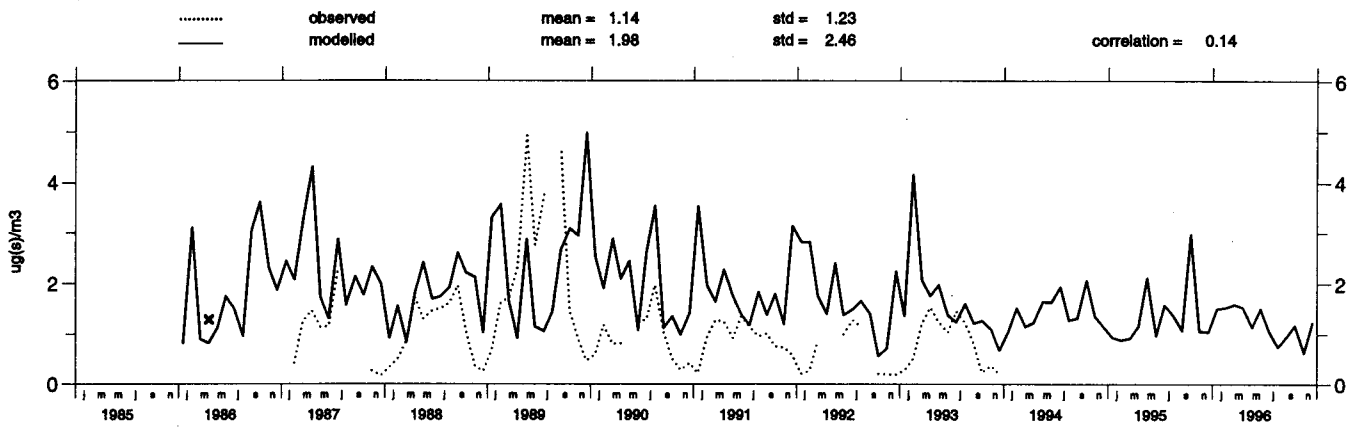
Ispra (IT 4)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



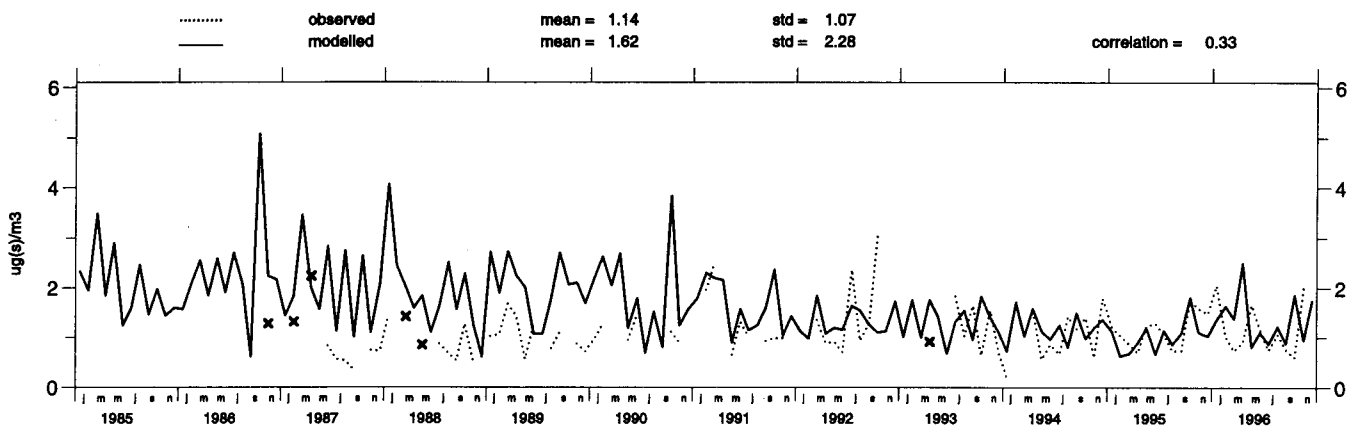
Arabba (IT 5)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



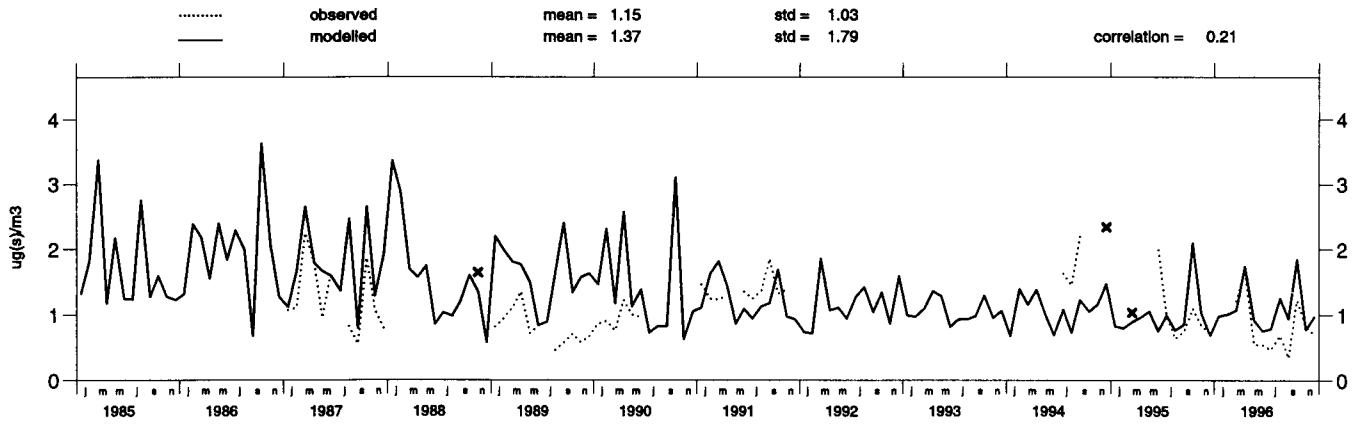
Rucava (LV 10)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



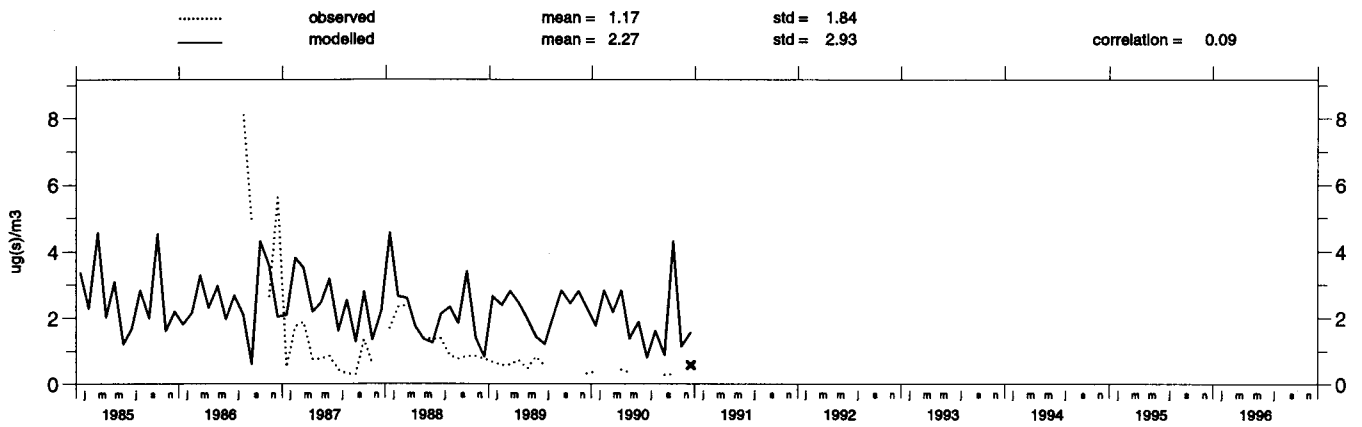
Zoseni (LV 16)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



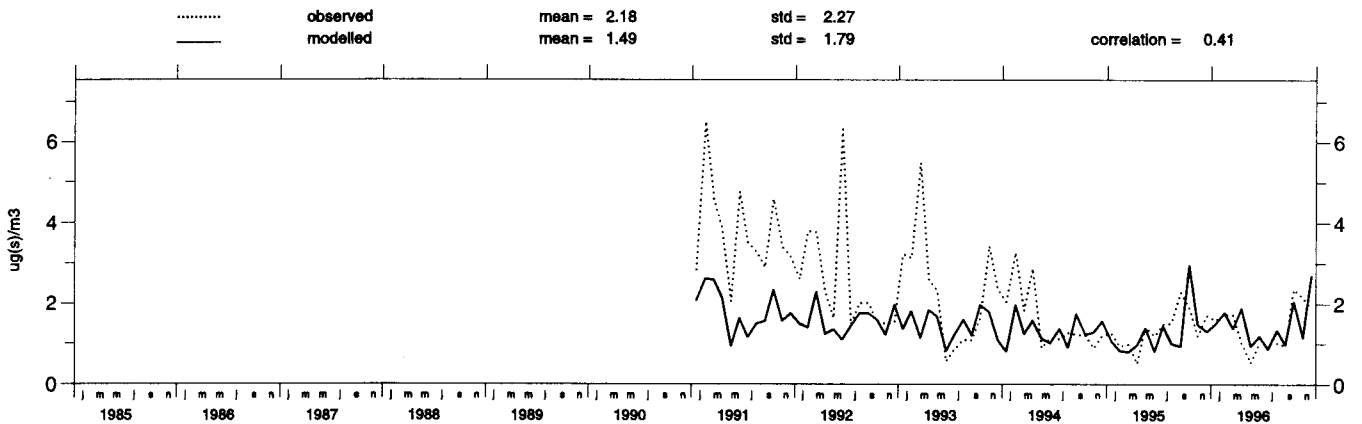
Nida (LT 3)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



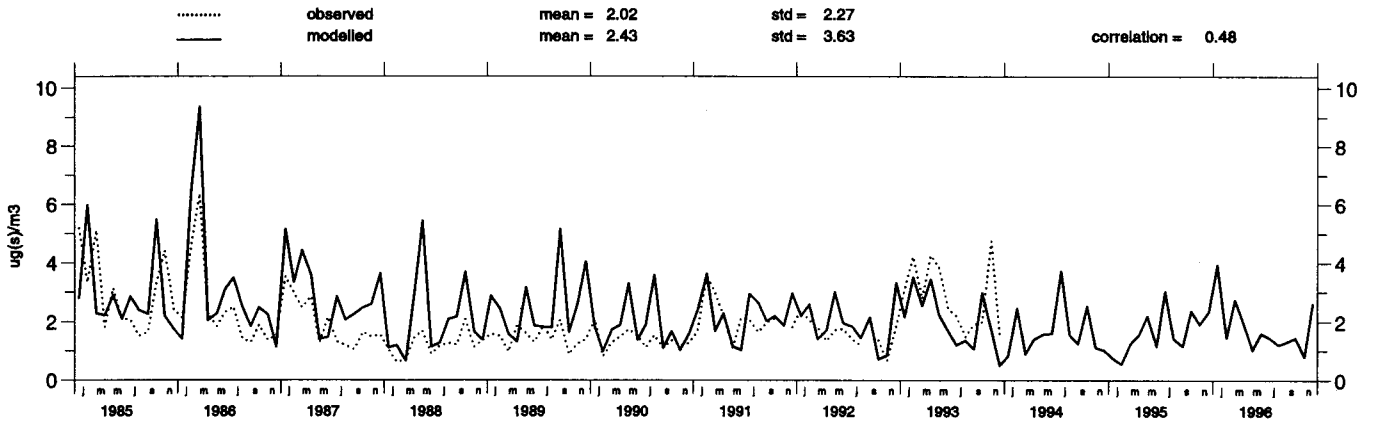
Preila (LT 15)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



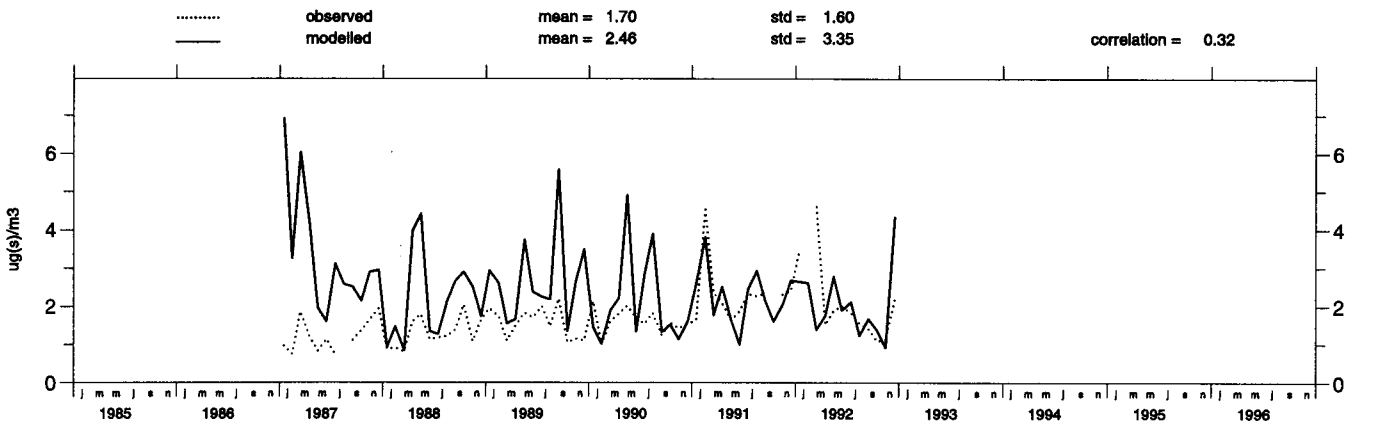
Wittenveen (NL 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



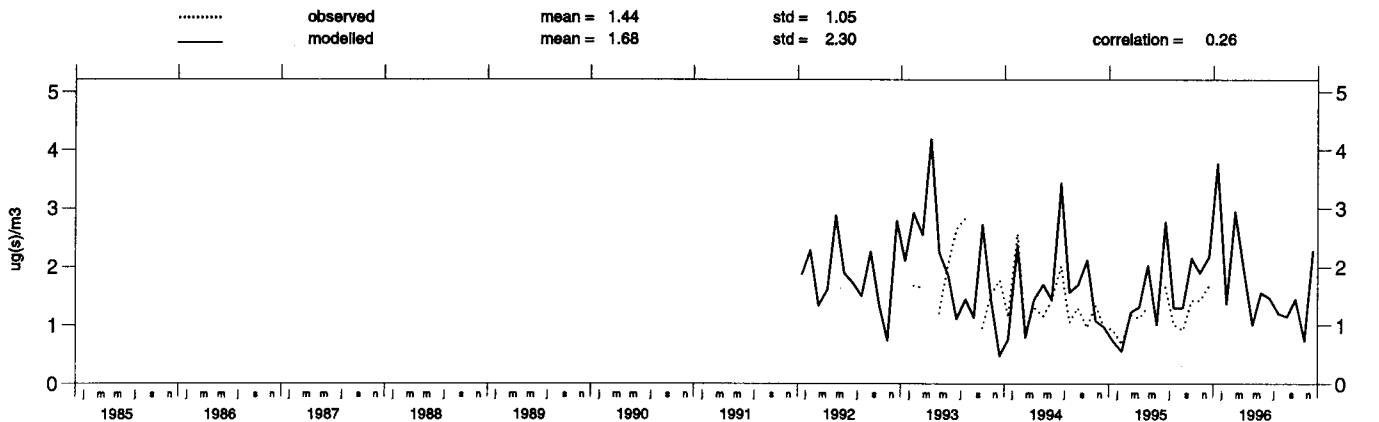
Bilthoven (NL 8)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



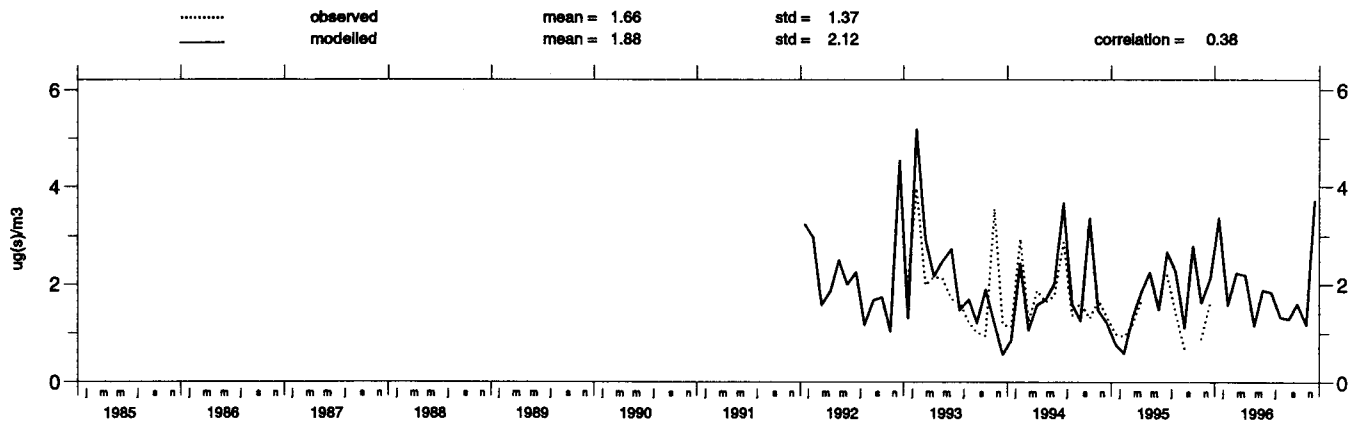
Kollumerwaard (NL 9)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



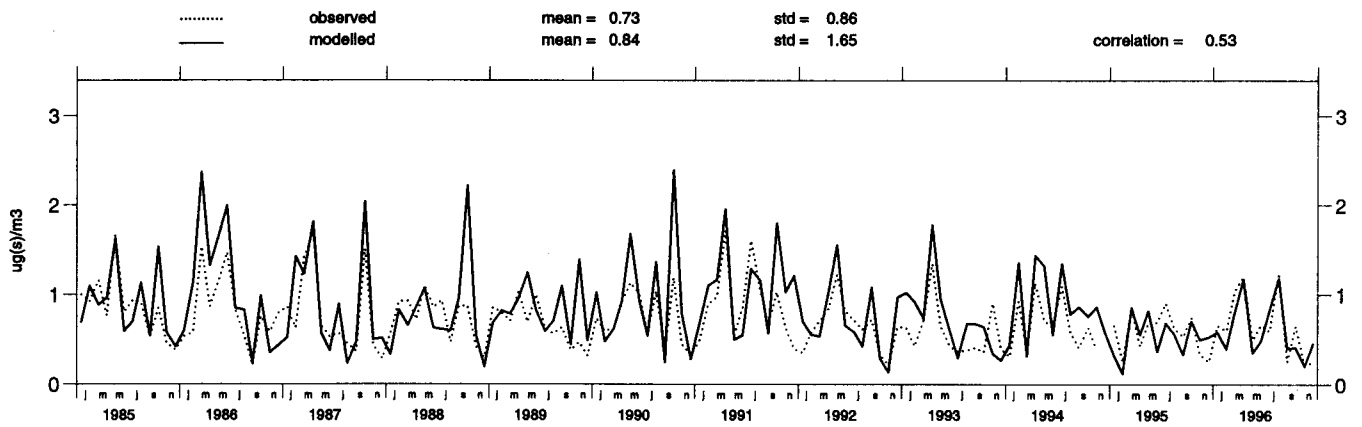
Vreedepeel (NL 10)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



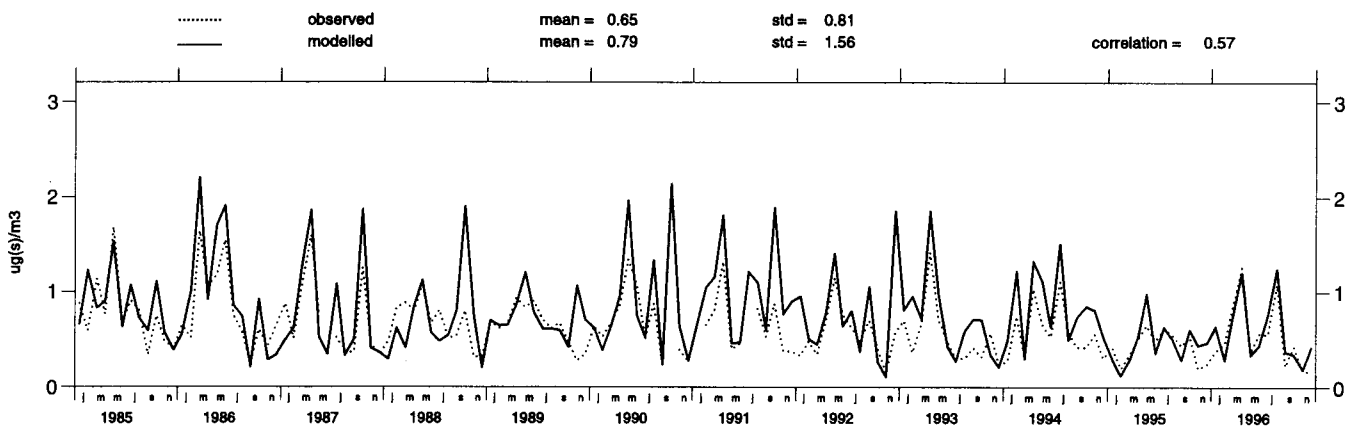
Birkenes (NO 1)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air

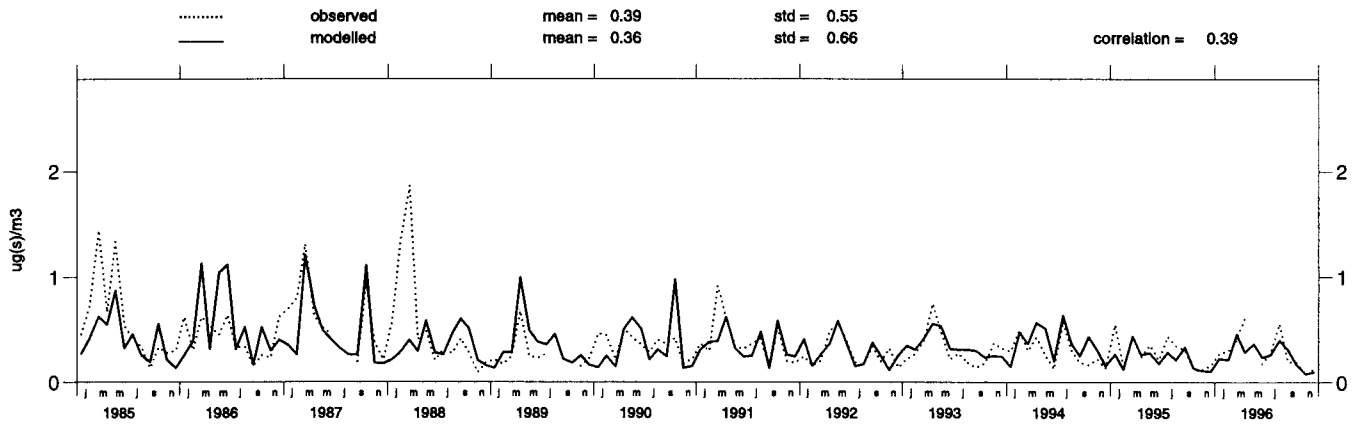


Skreaadalen (NO 8)

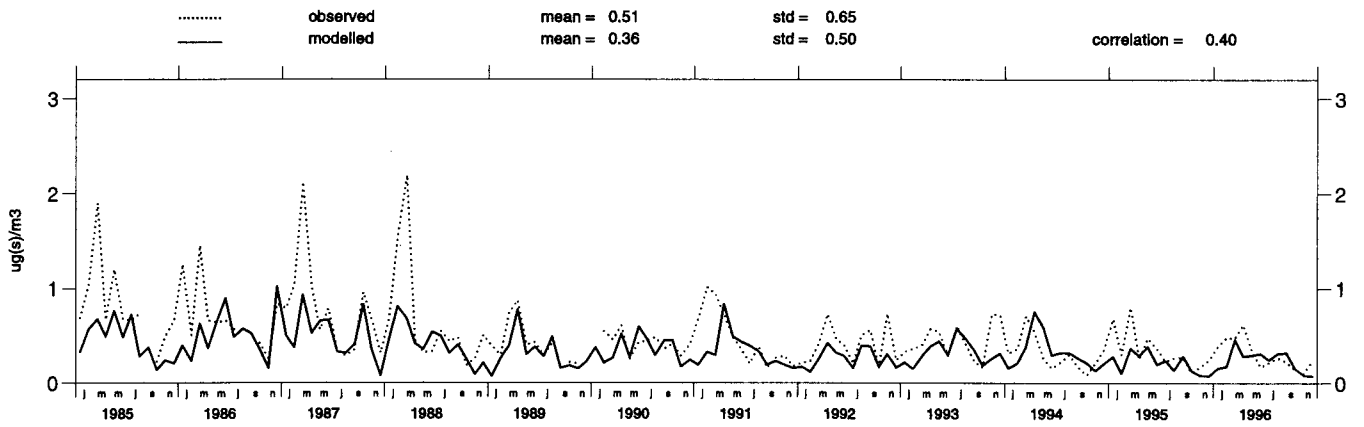
Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



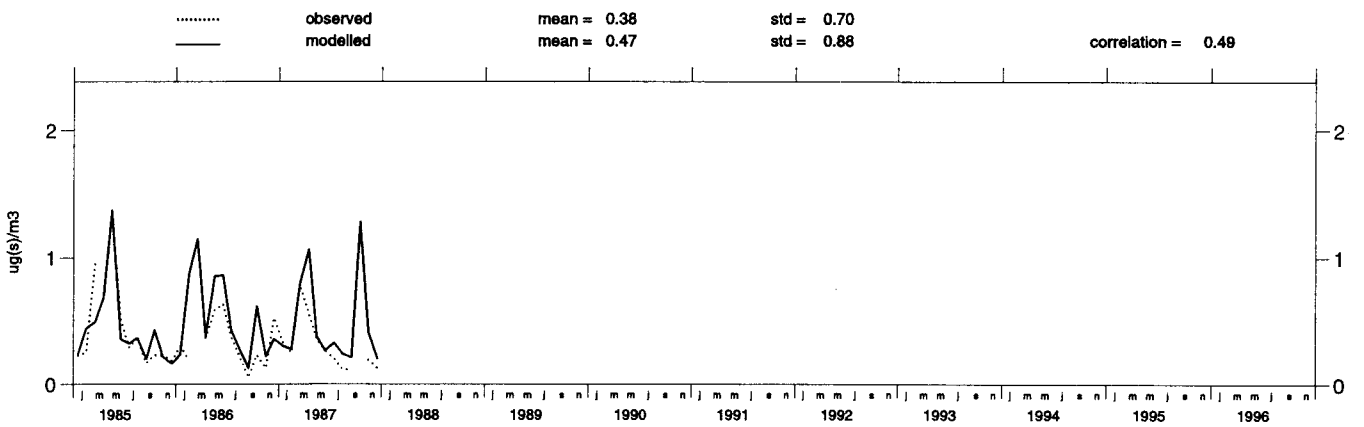
Tustervatn (NO 15)
Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



Jergul (NO 30)
Concentration of particulate sulphate in air

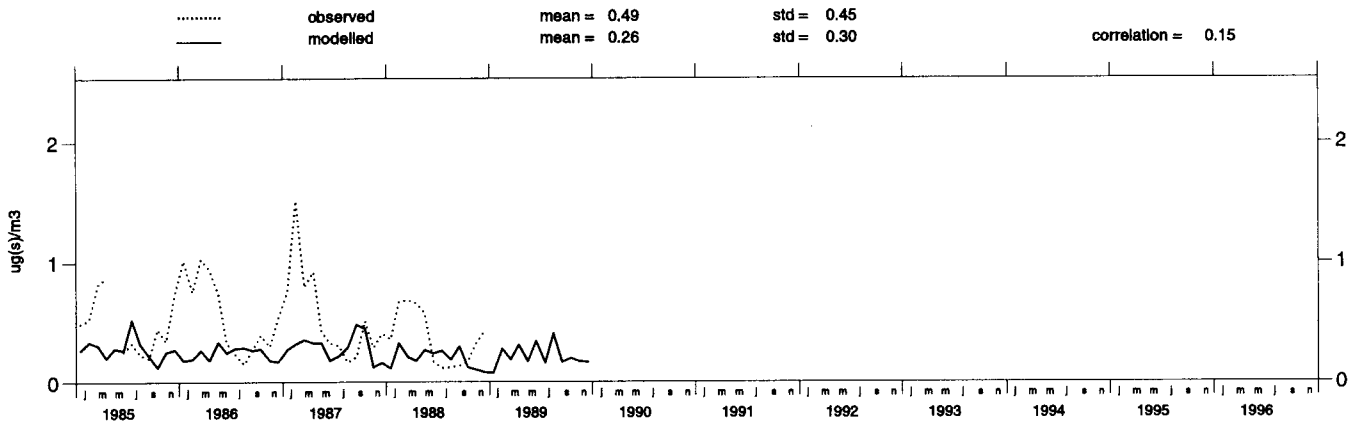


Hummelfjell (NO 36)
Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



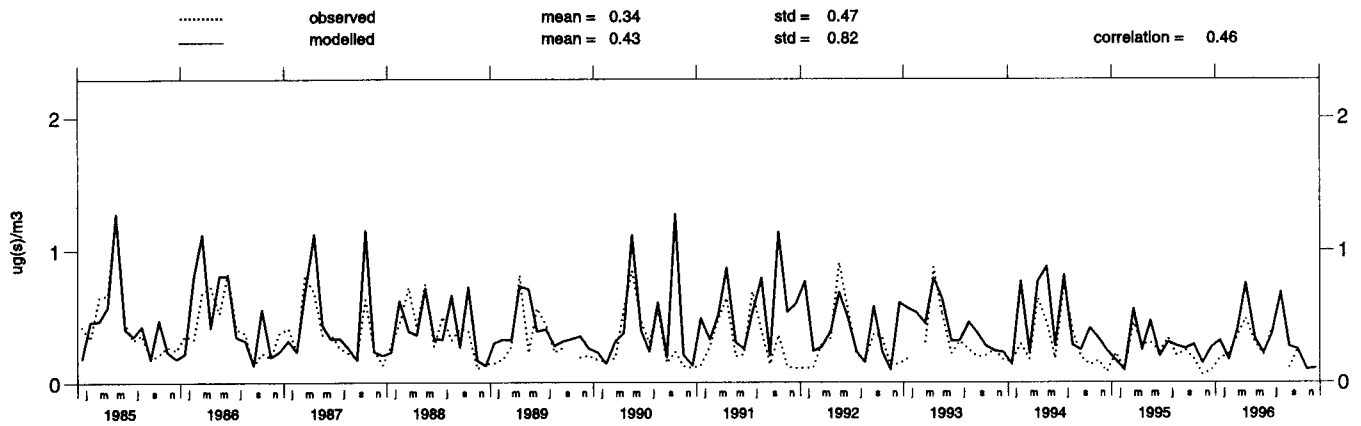
Bjoemoeya (NO 37)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



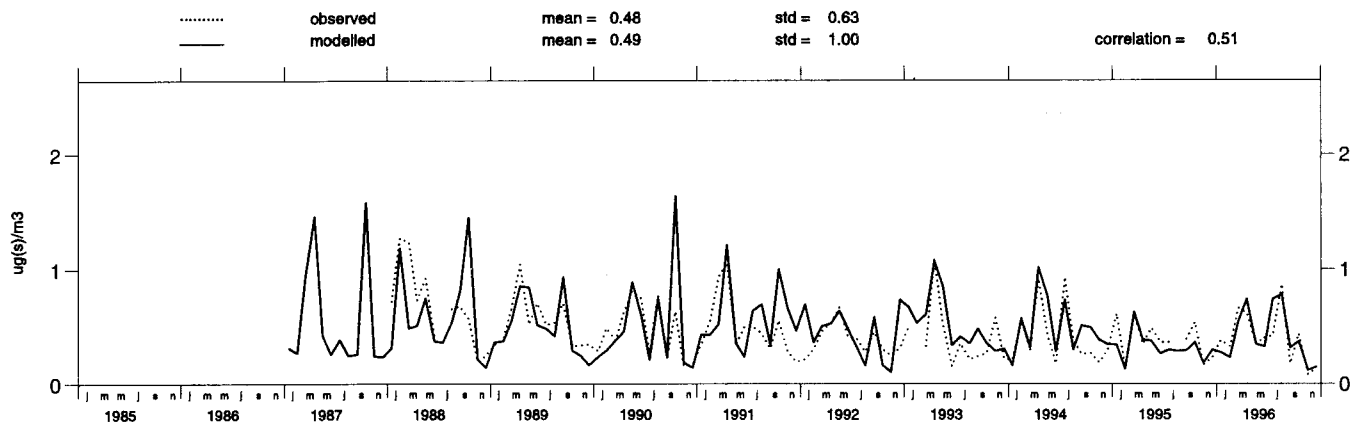
Kaarvatn (NO 39)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



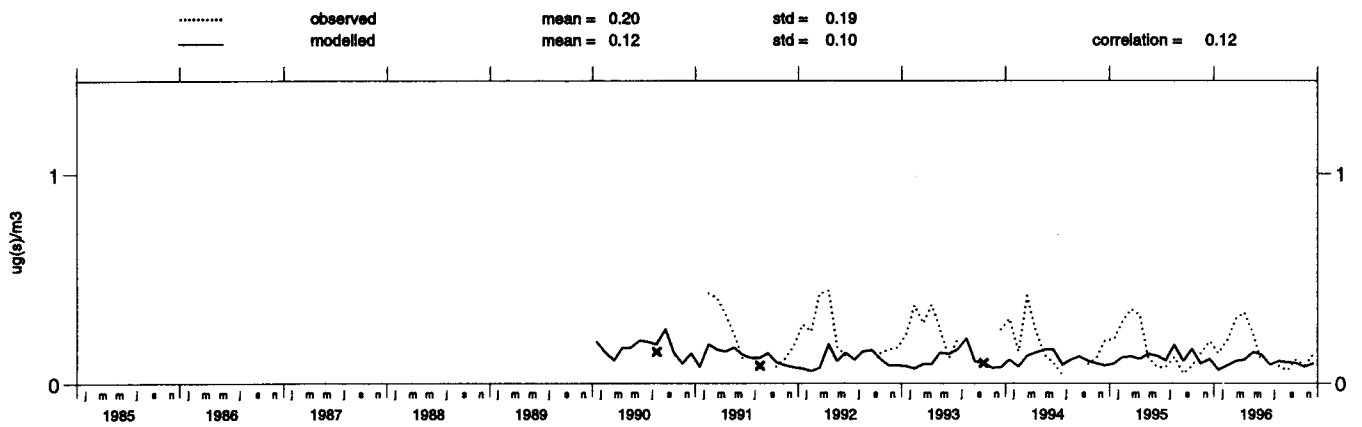
Osen (NO 41)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



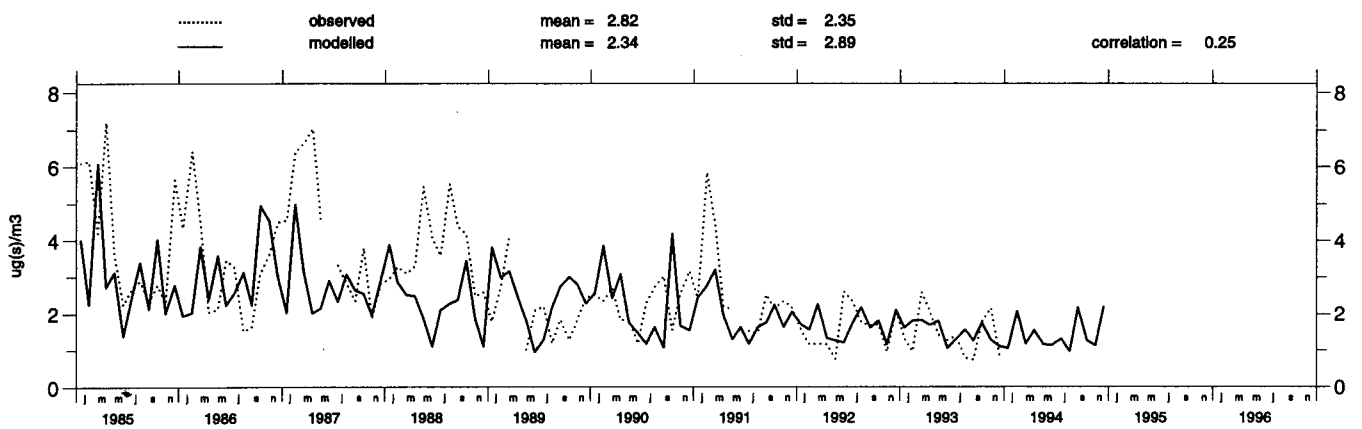
Spitzbergen,Z (NO 42)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



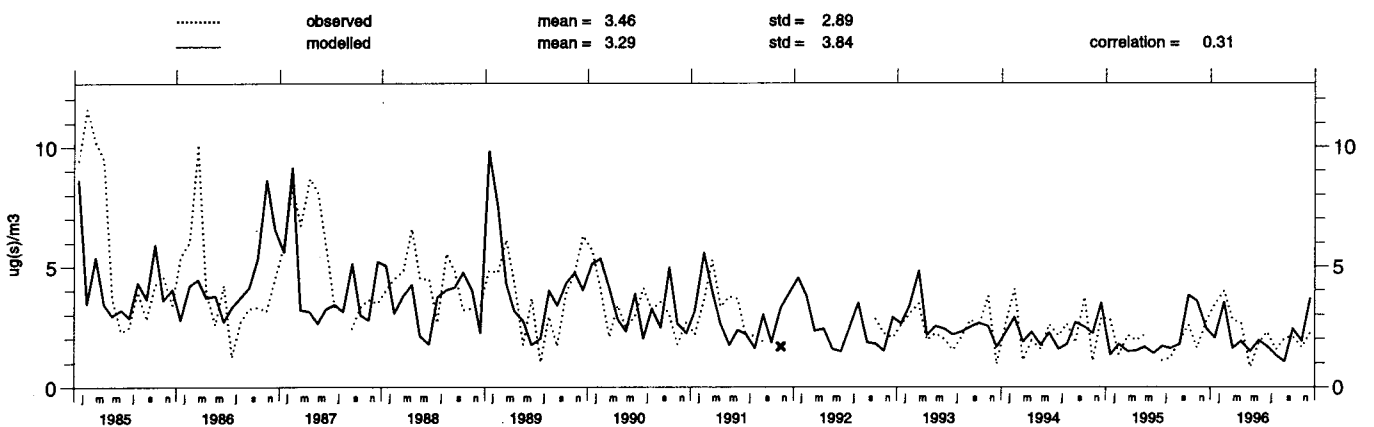
Suwalki (PL 1)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



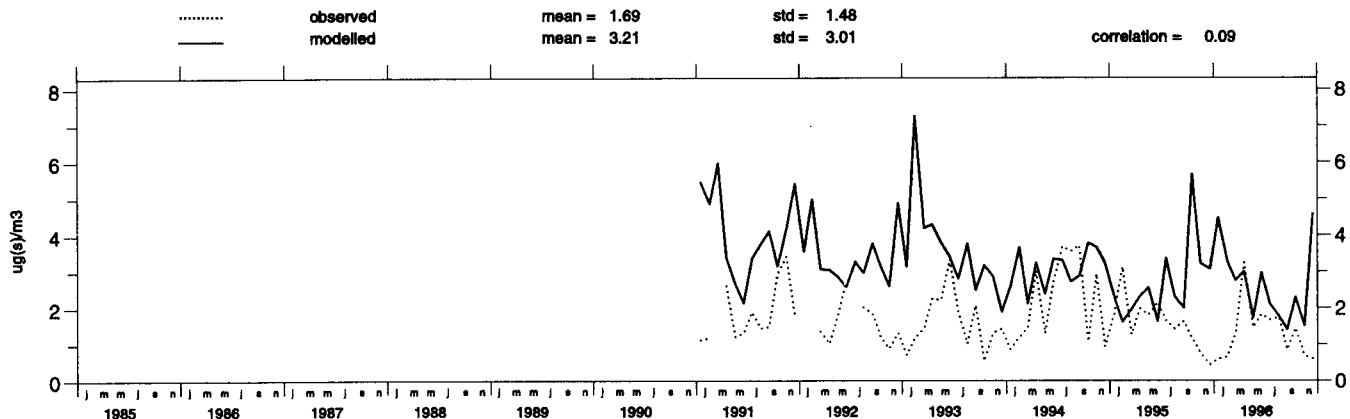
Jarczew (PL 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



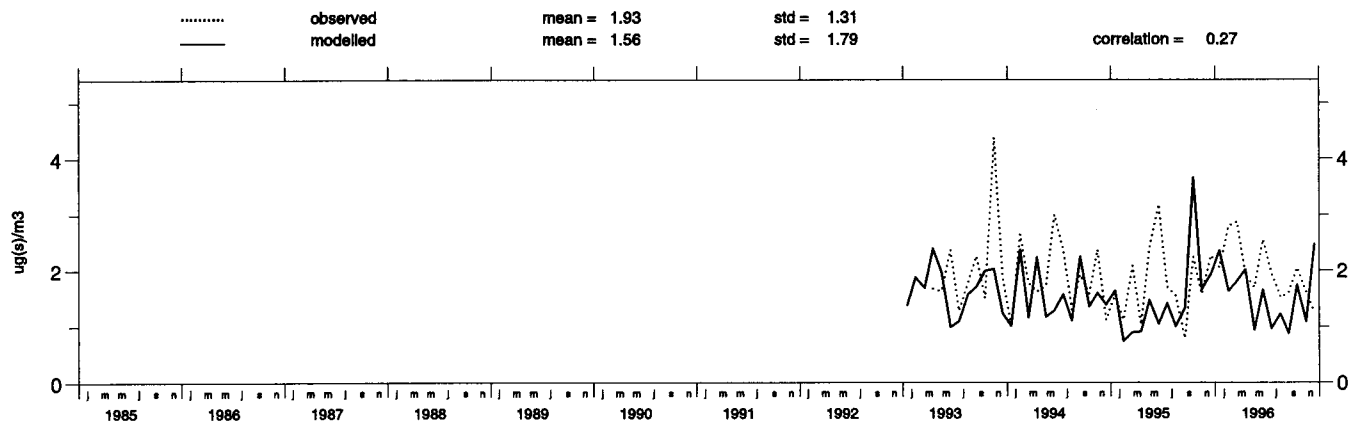
Sniezka (PL 3)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



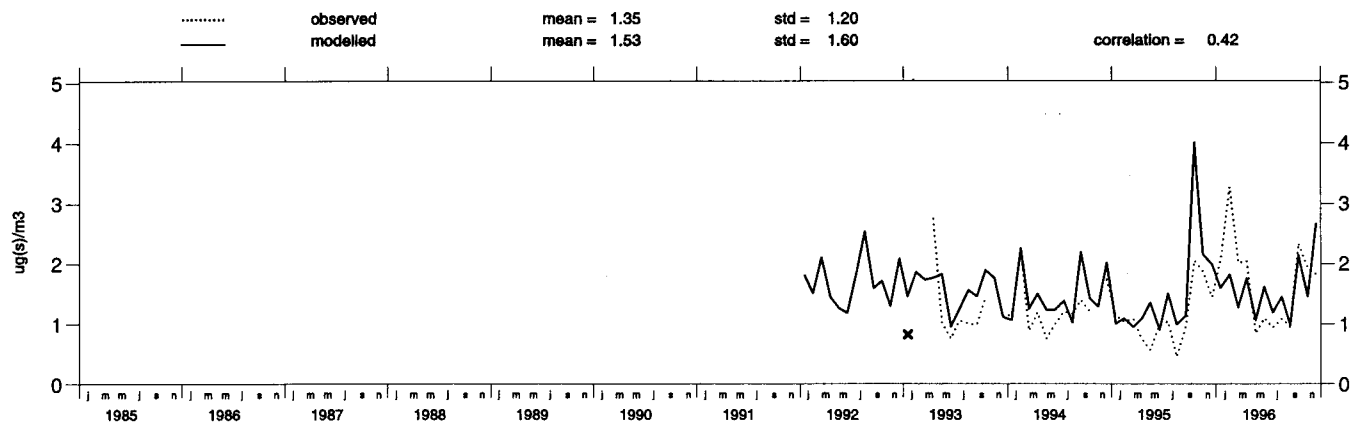
Leba (PL 4)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



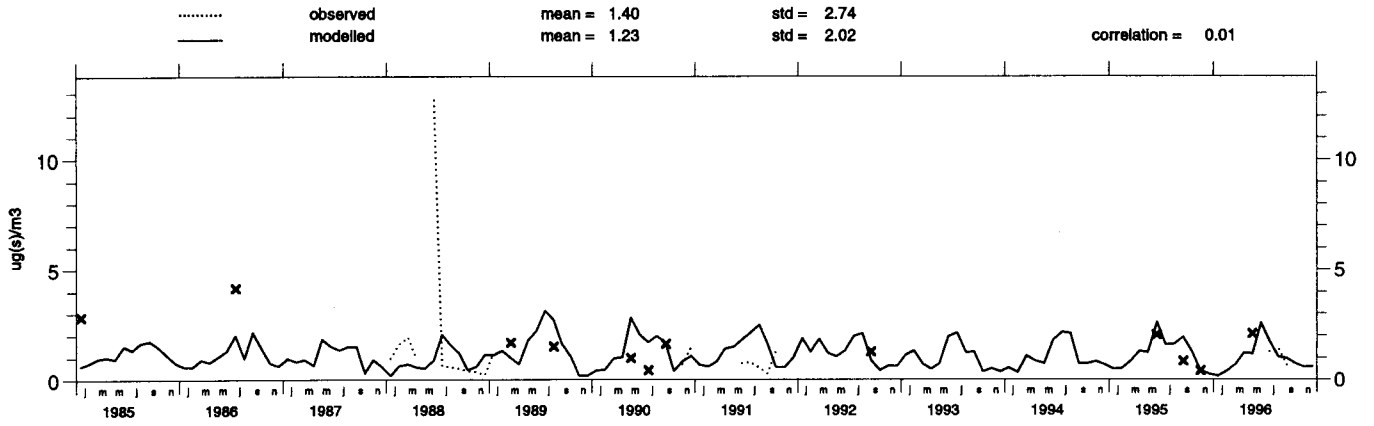
Diabla Gora (PL 5)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



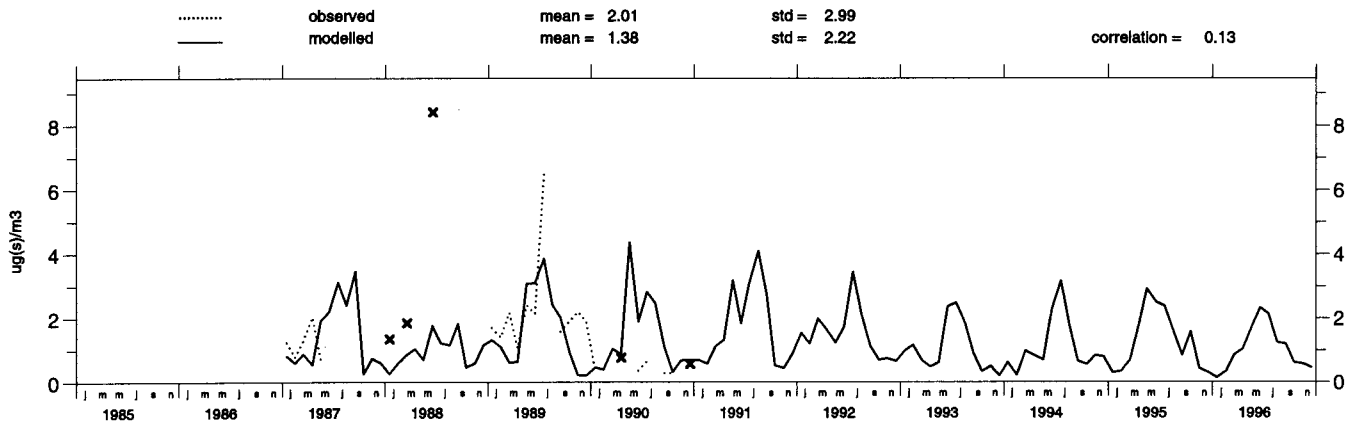
Braganca (PT 1)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



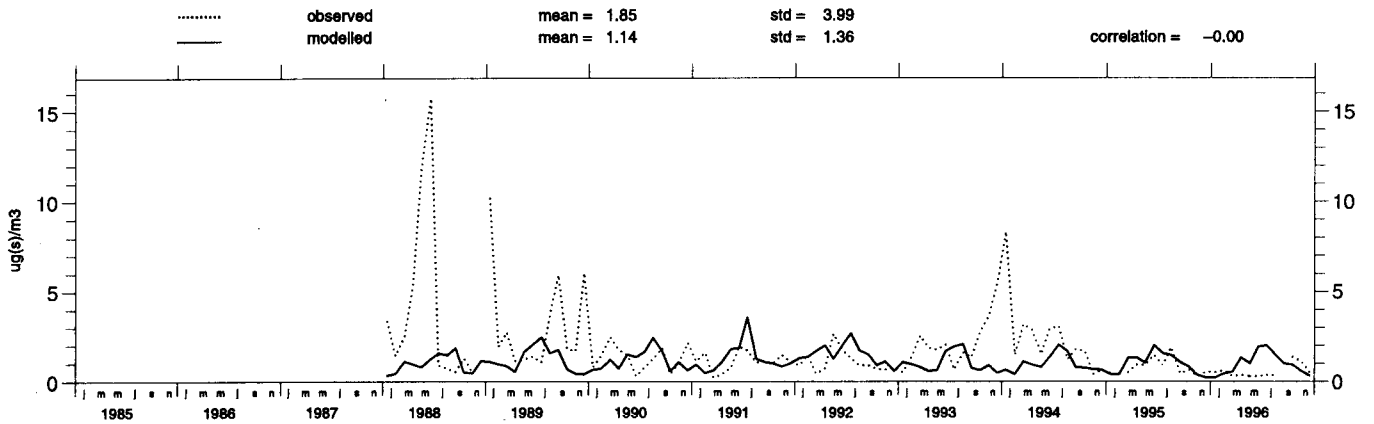
V.d.Castelo (PT 3)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



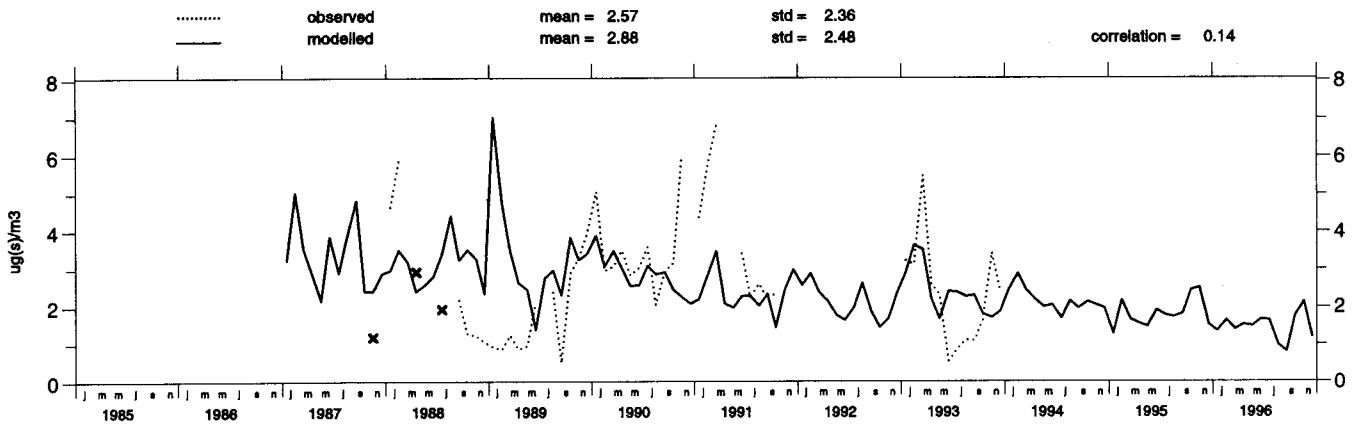
Monte_Velho (PT 4)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



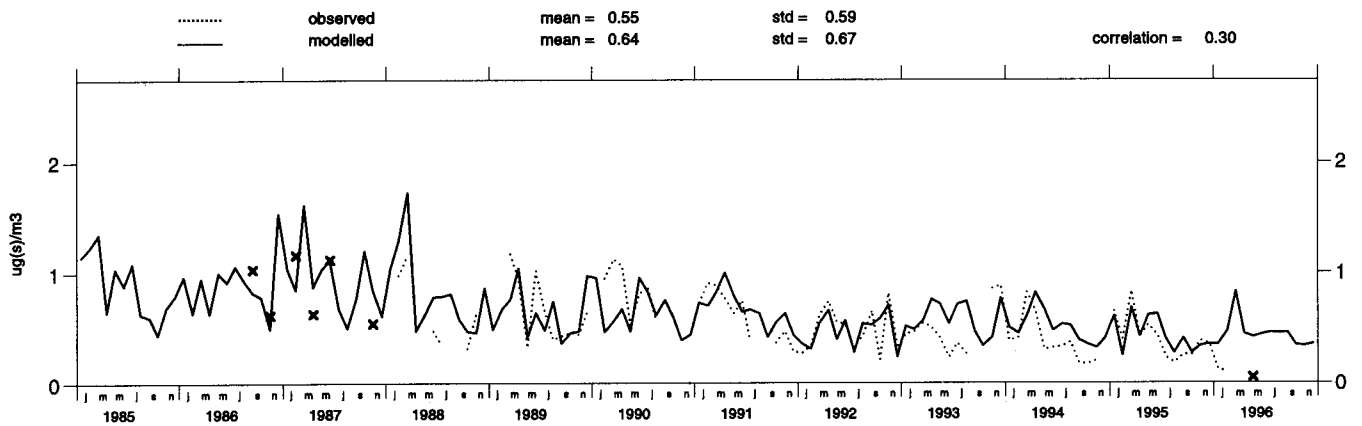
Leovo (MD 12)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



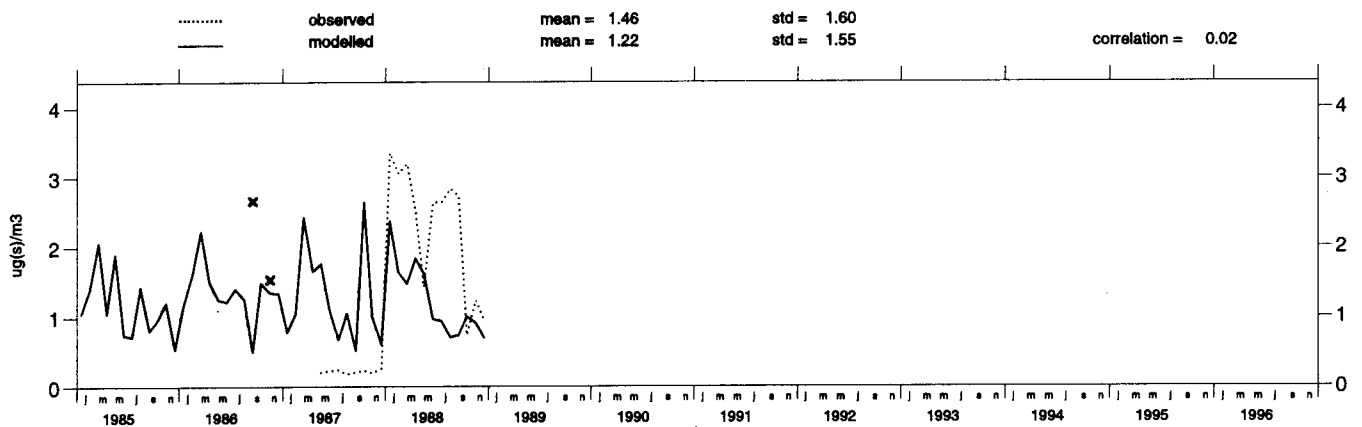
Janiskoski (RU 1)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



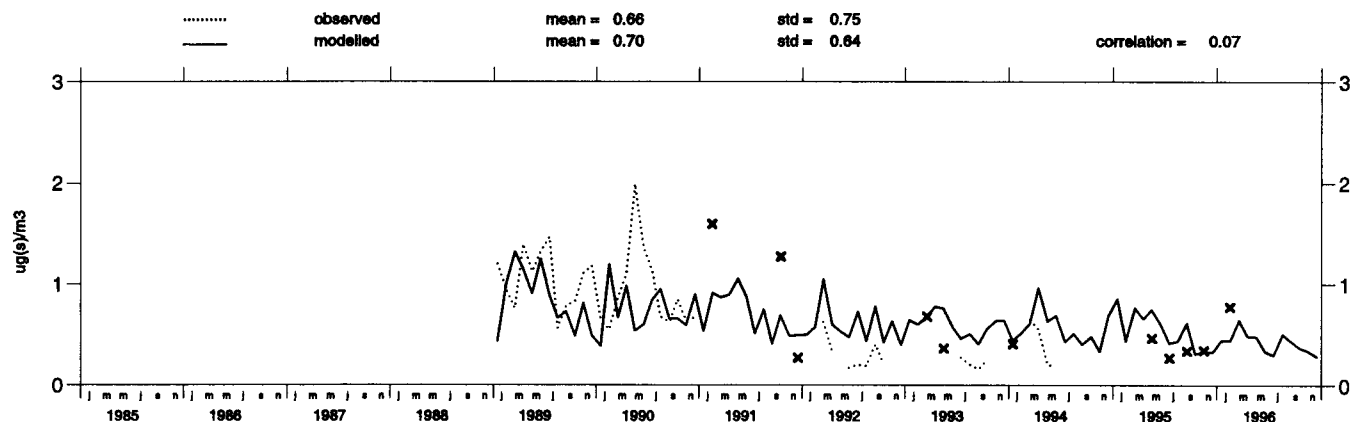
Lesogorsky (RU 8)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



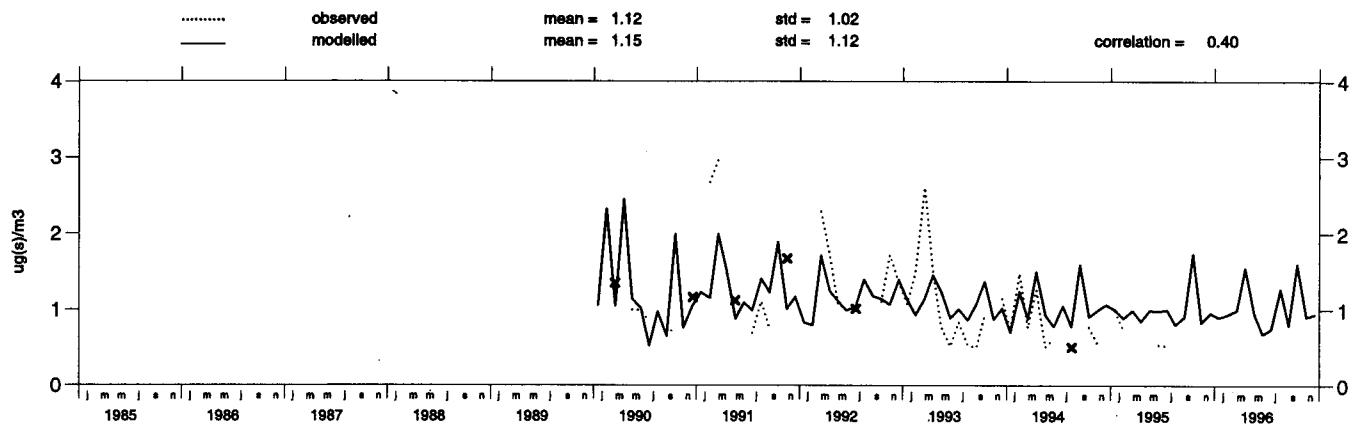
Pinega (RU 13)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



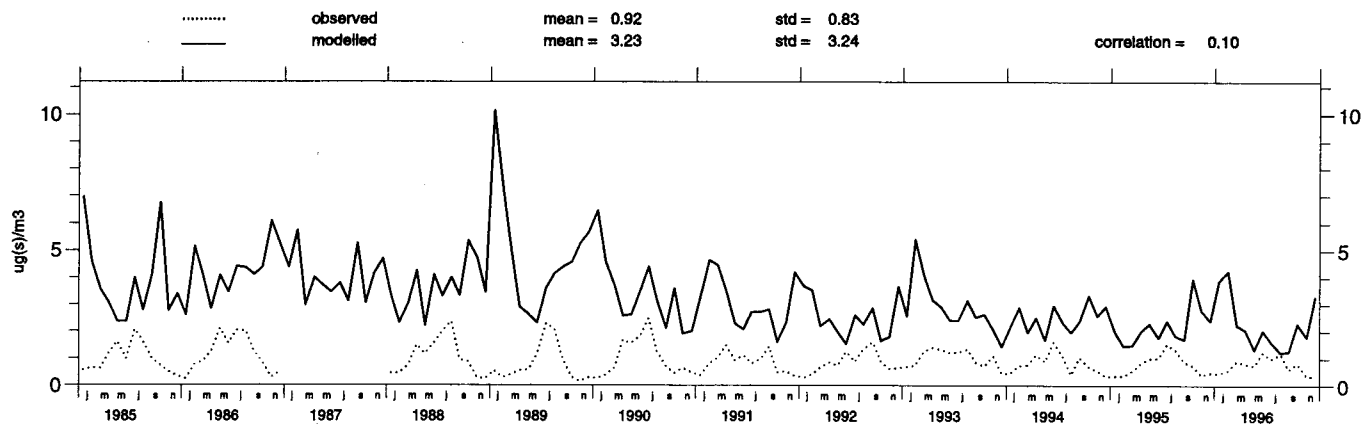
Pushkinsk_Gory (RU 14)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



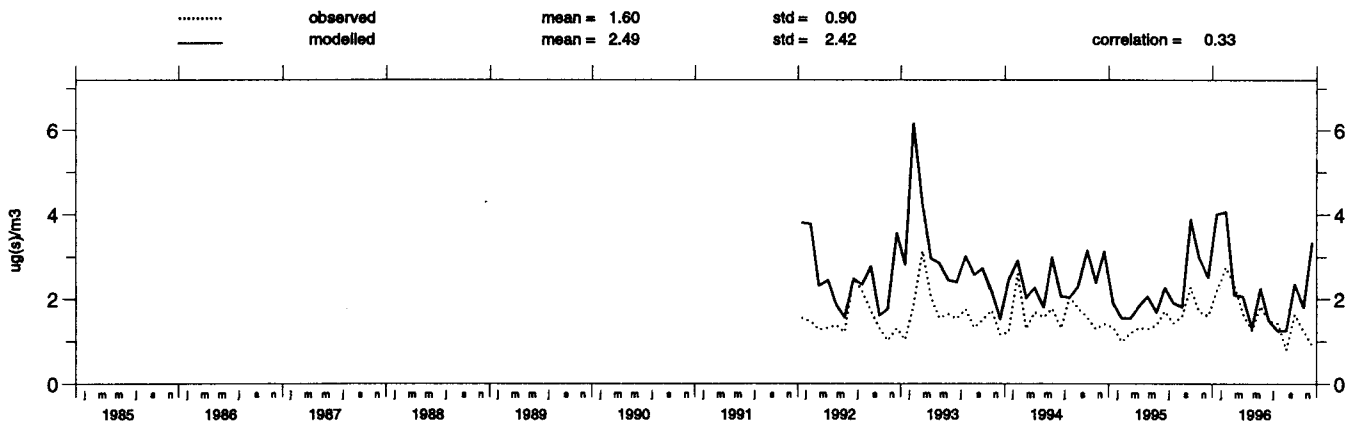
Chopok (SK 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



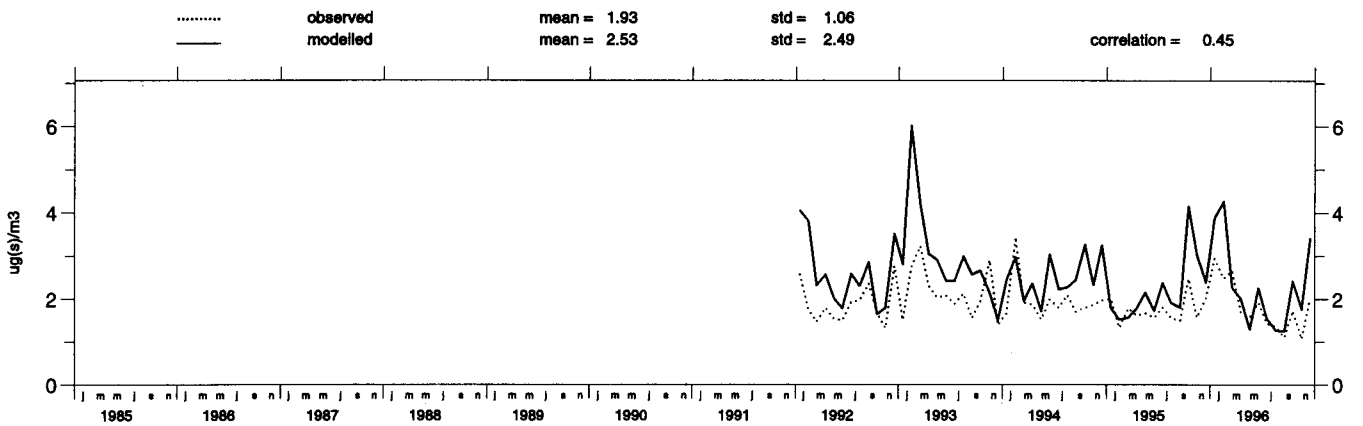
Stara Lesna (SK 4)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



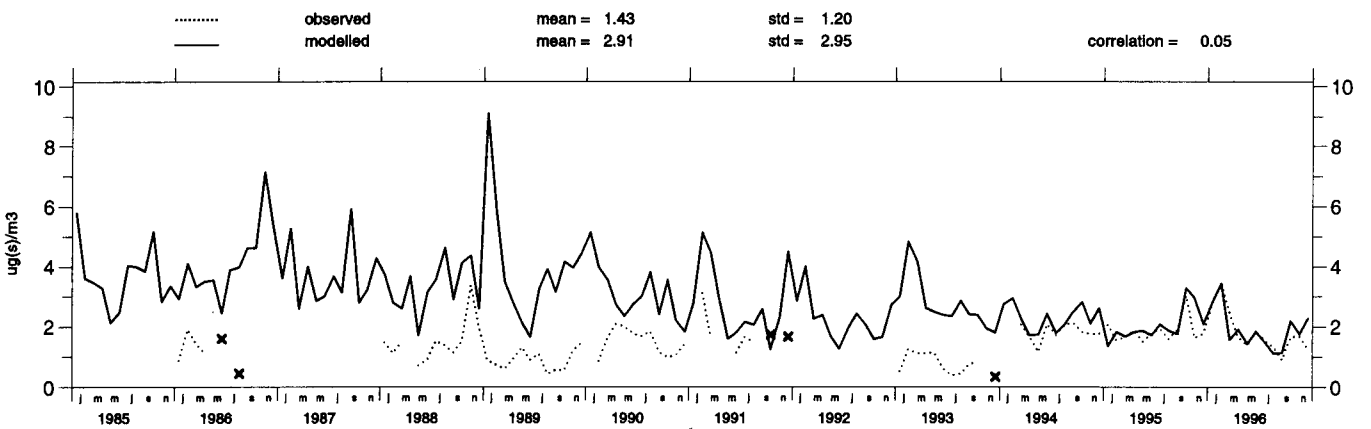
Lieseck (SK 5)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



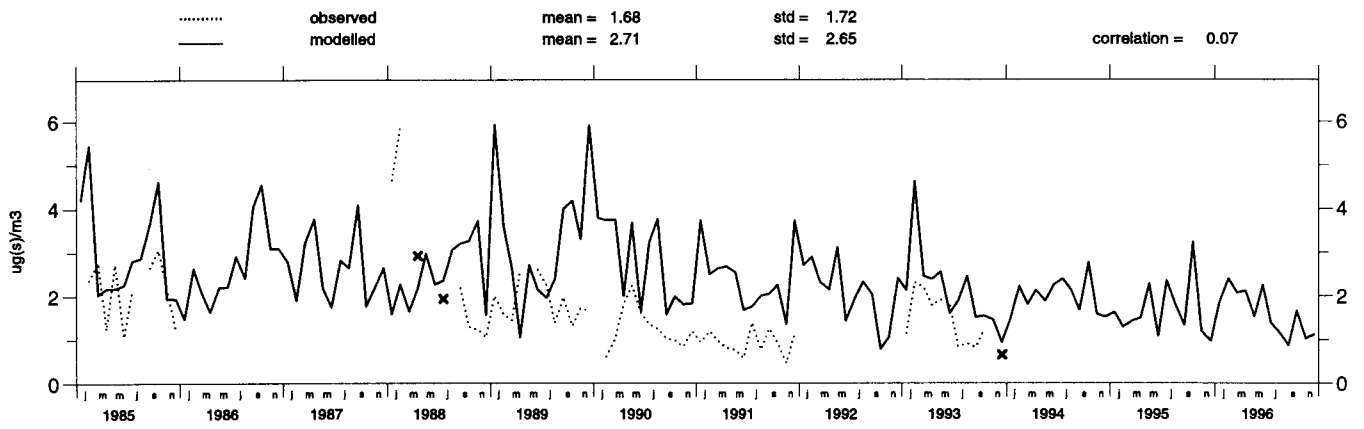
Starina (SK 6)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



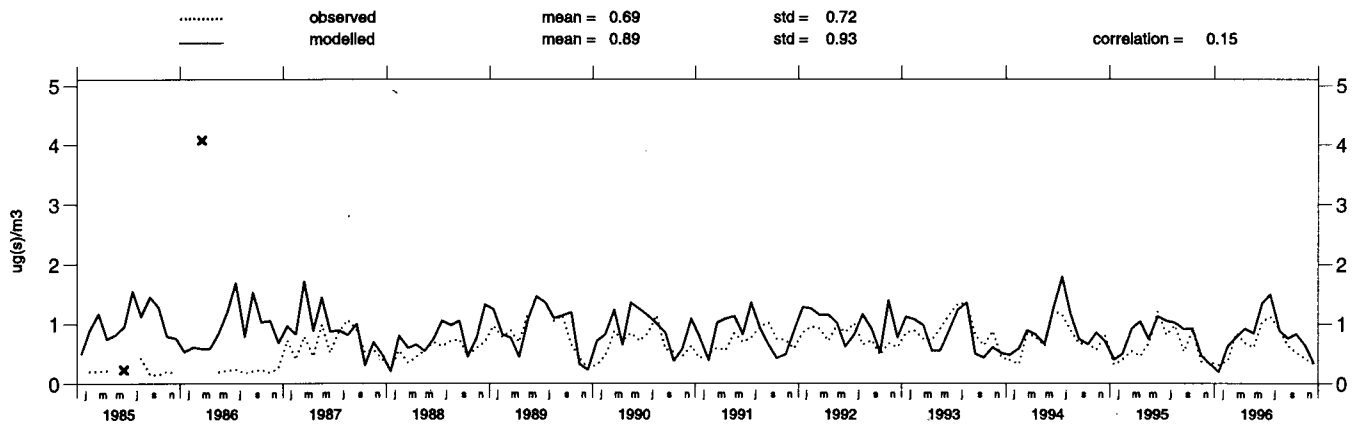
Masun (SI 1)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



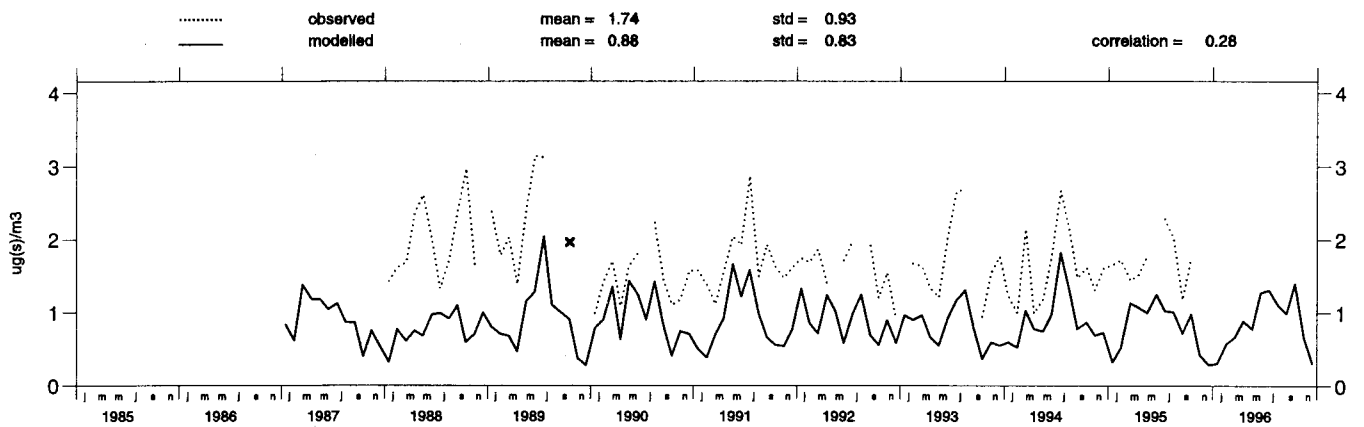
Toledo (ES 1)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



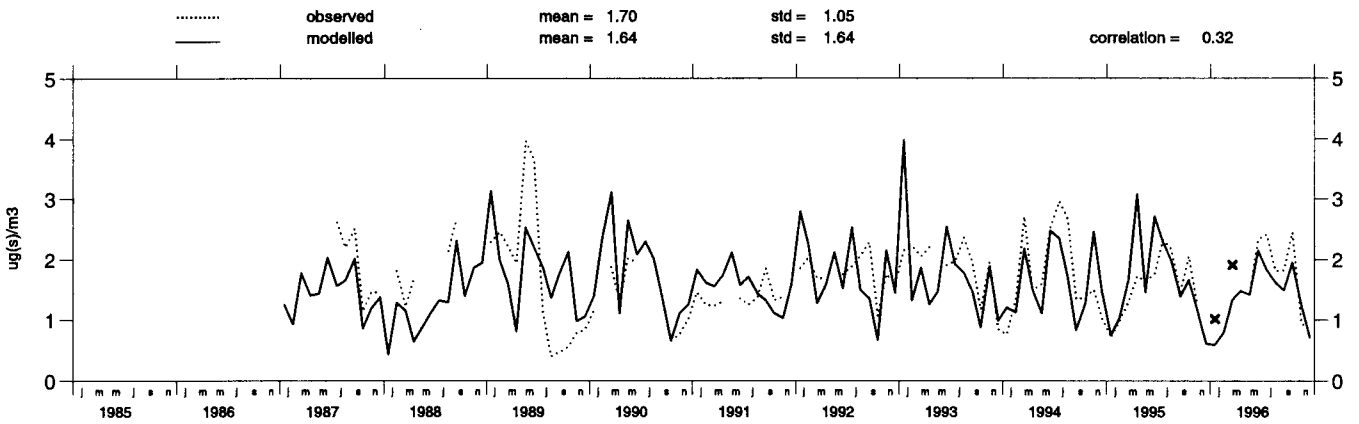
La_Cartuja (ES 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



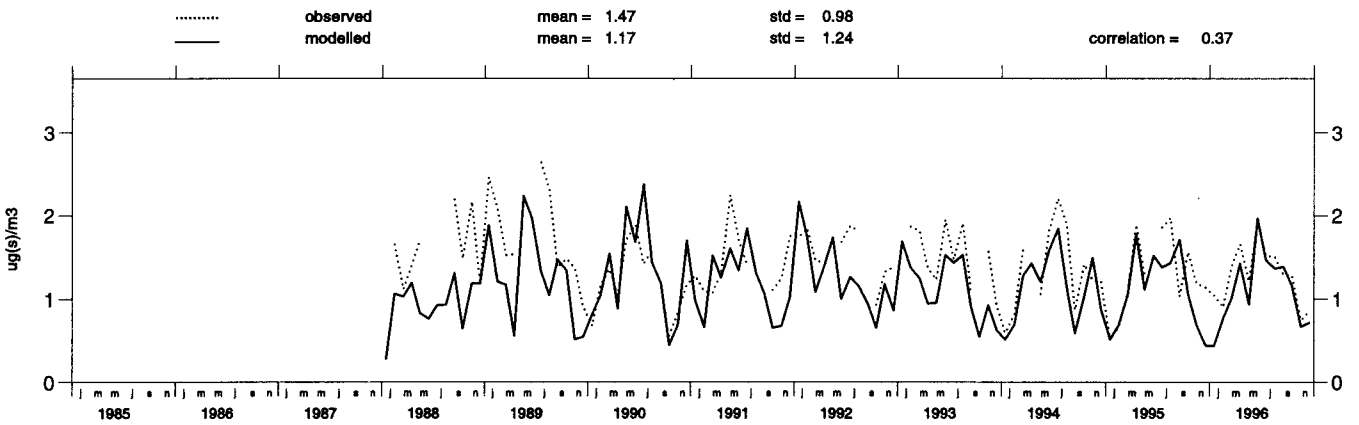
Roquetas (ES 3)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



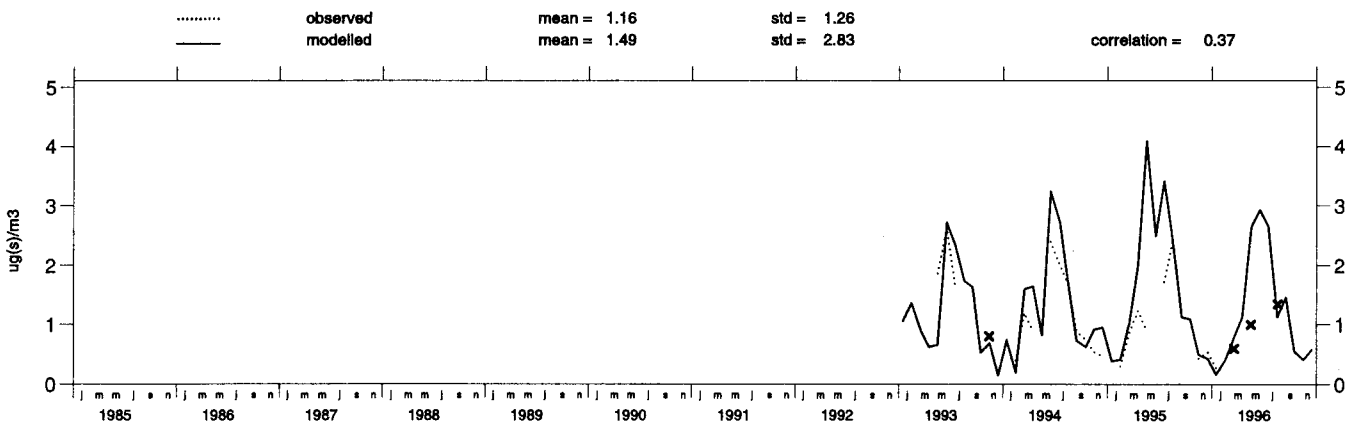
Logrono (ES 4)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



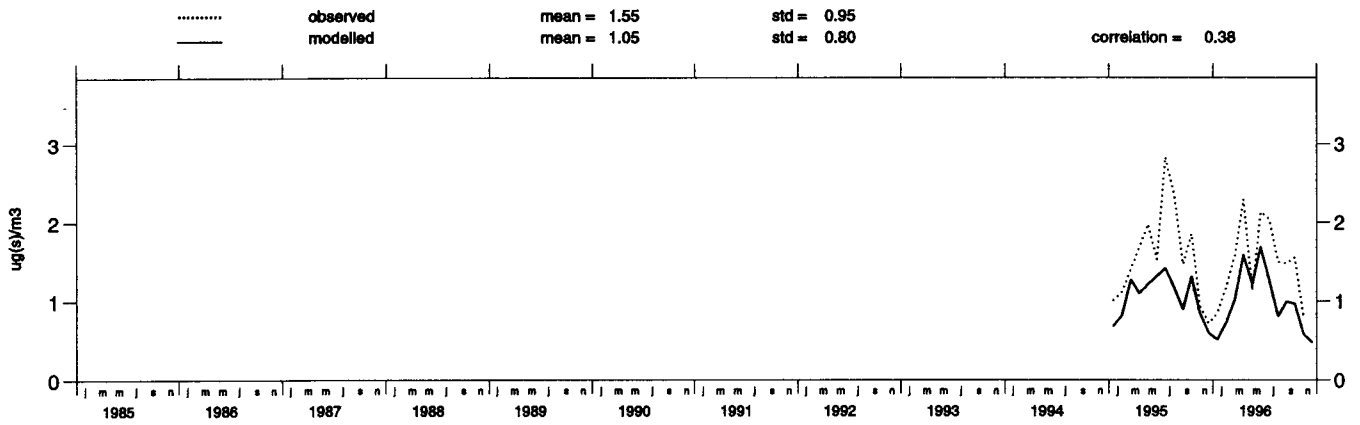
Noio (ES 5)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



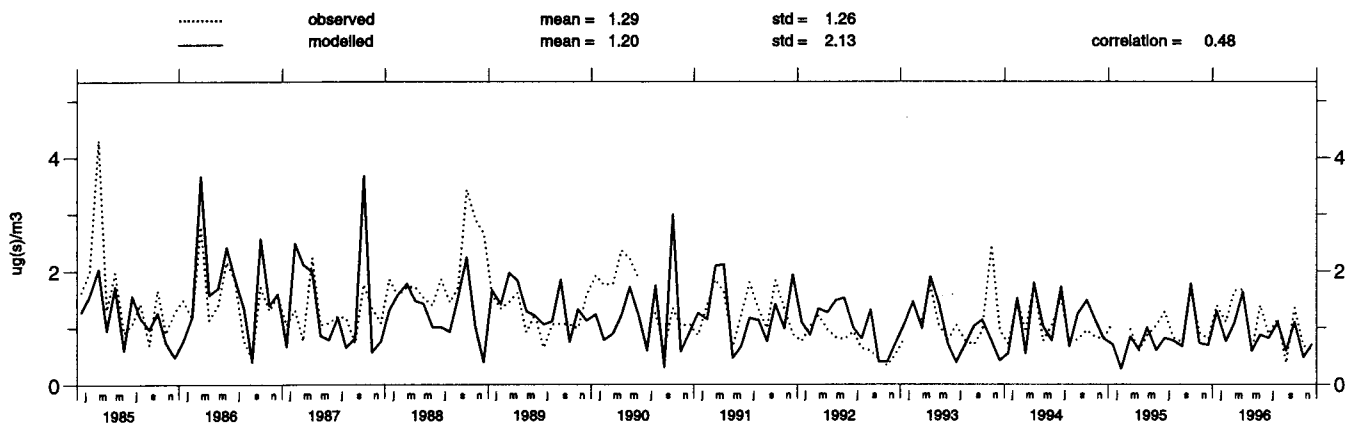
Mahon (ES 6)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



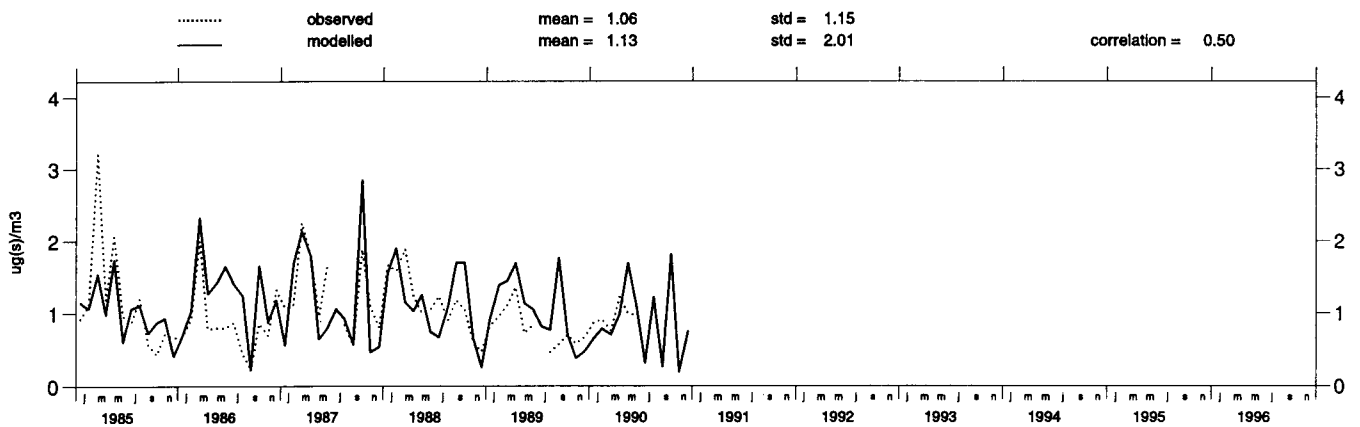
Roervik (SE 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



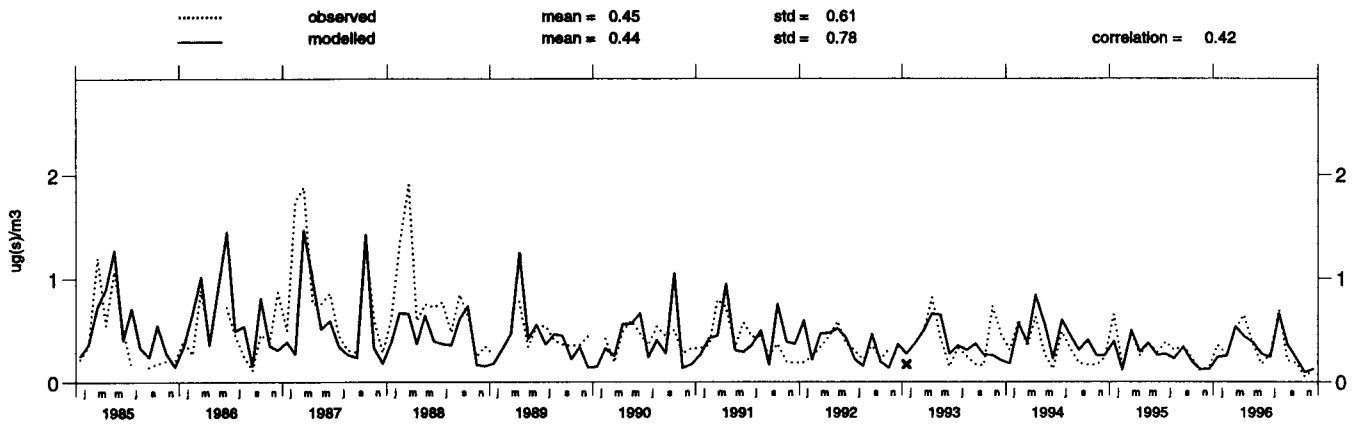
Velen (SE 3)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



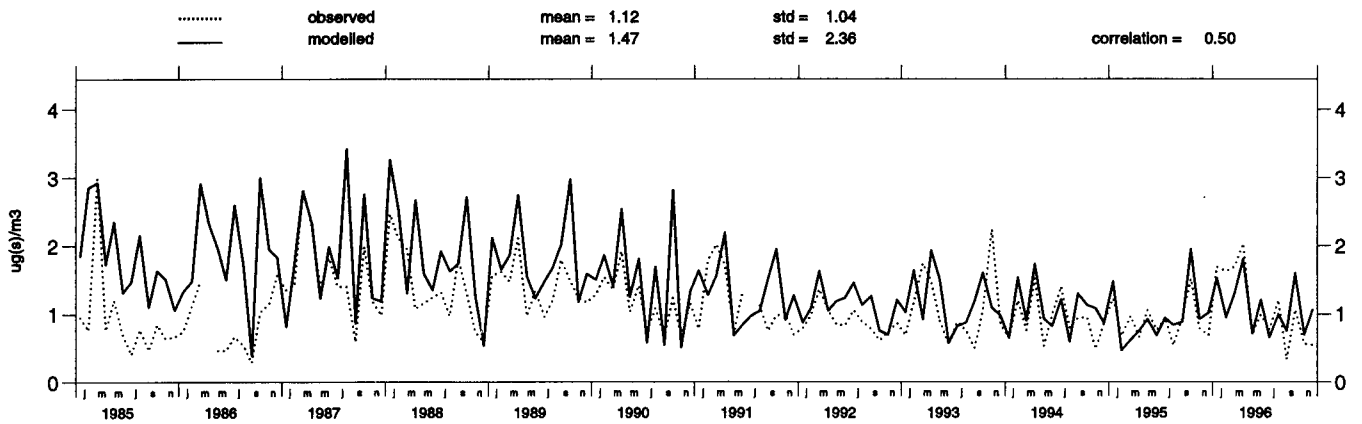
Bredkeien (SE 5)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



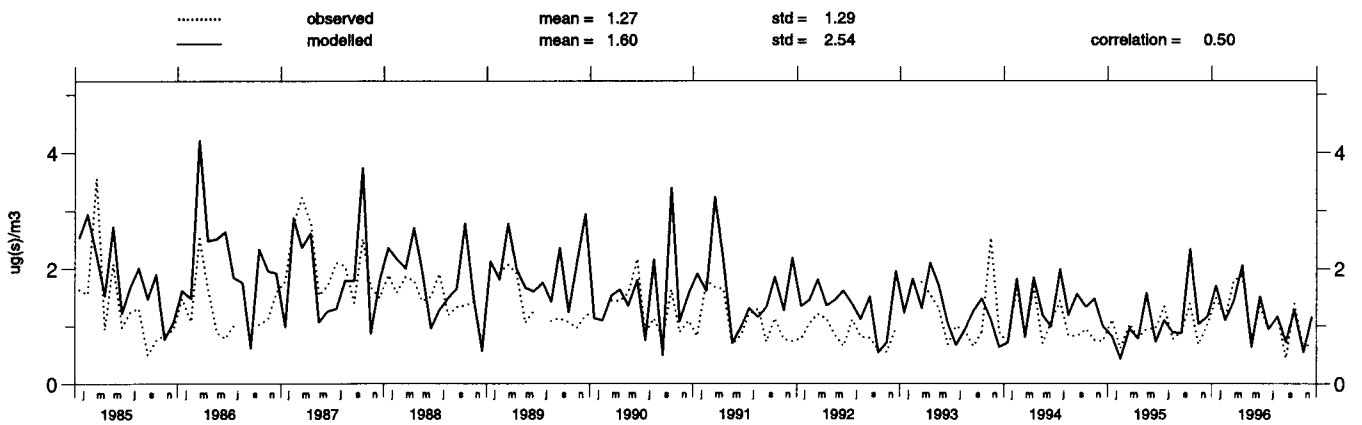
Hoburg (SE 8)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



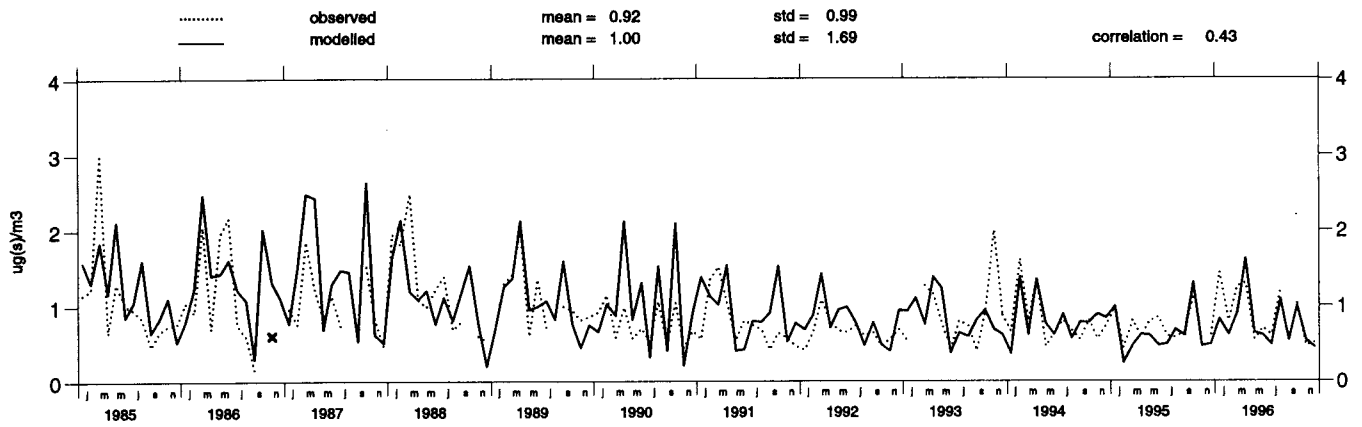
Vavihill (SE 11)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



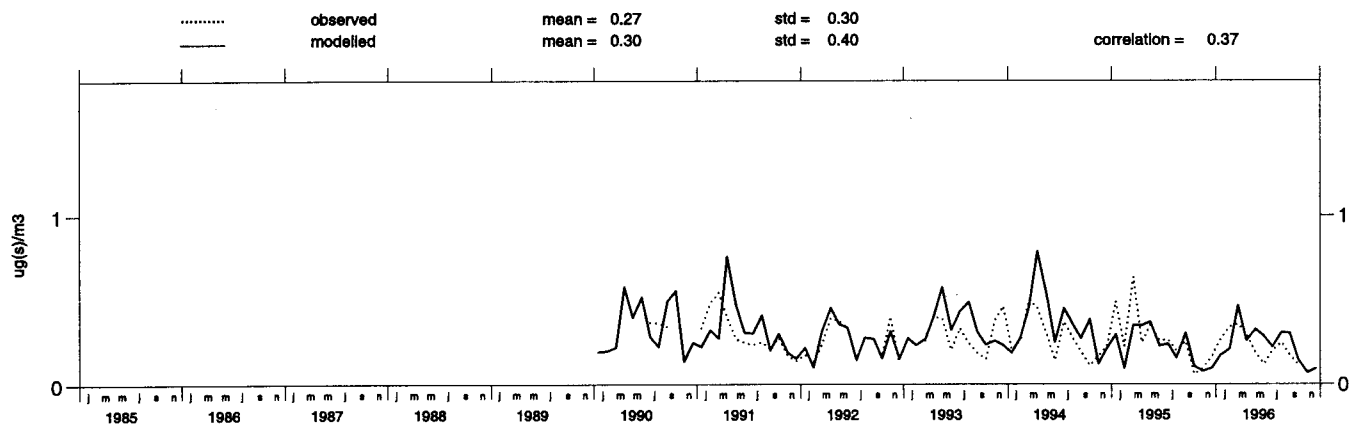
Aspvreten (SE 12)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



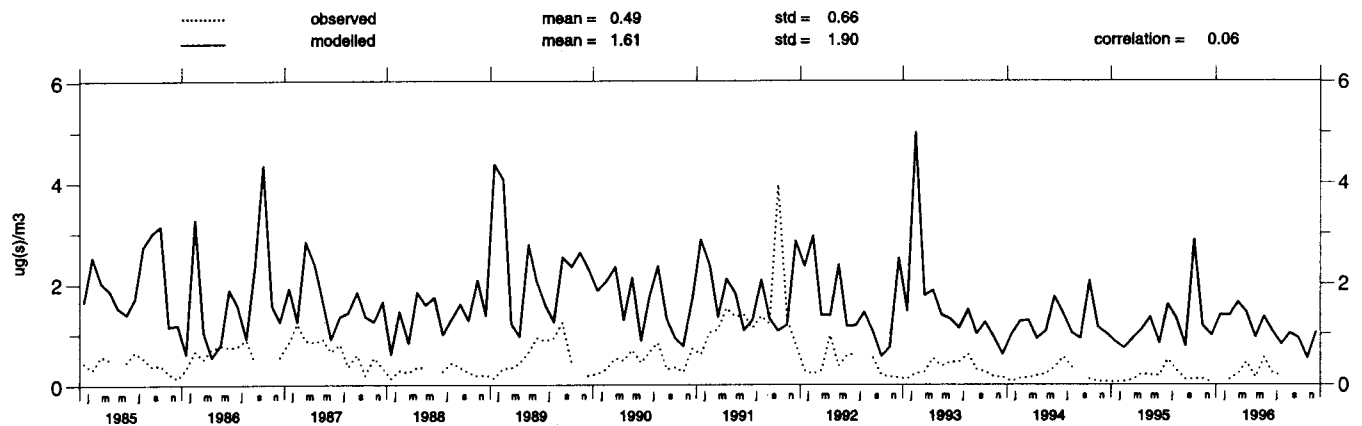
Estrange (SE 13)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



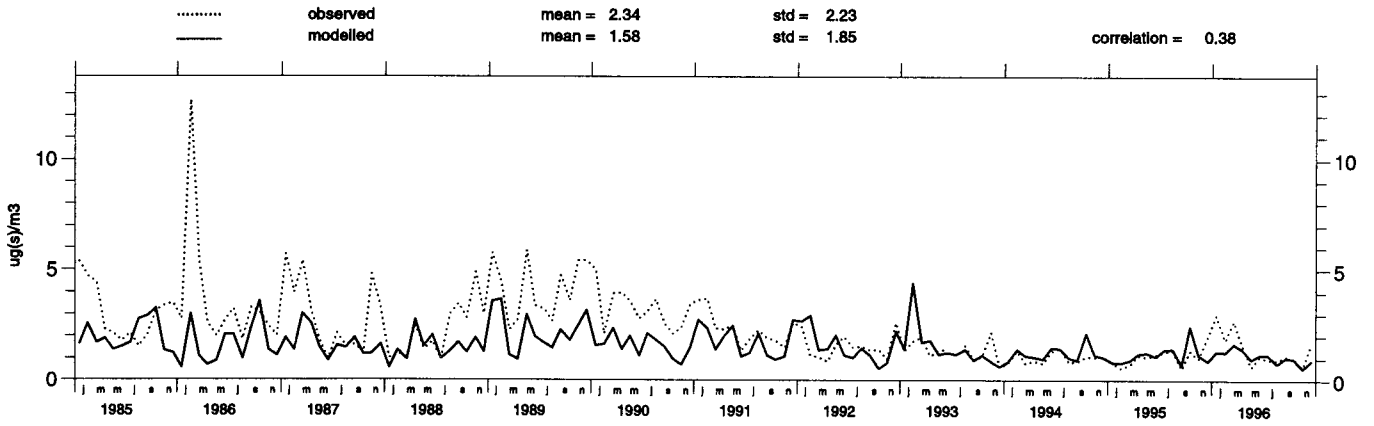
Jungfraujoch (CH 1)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



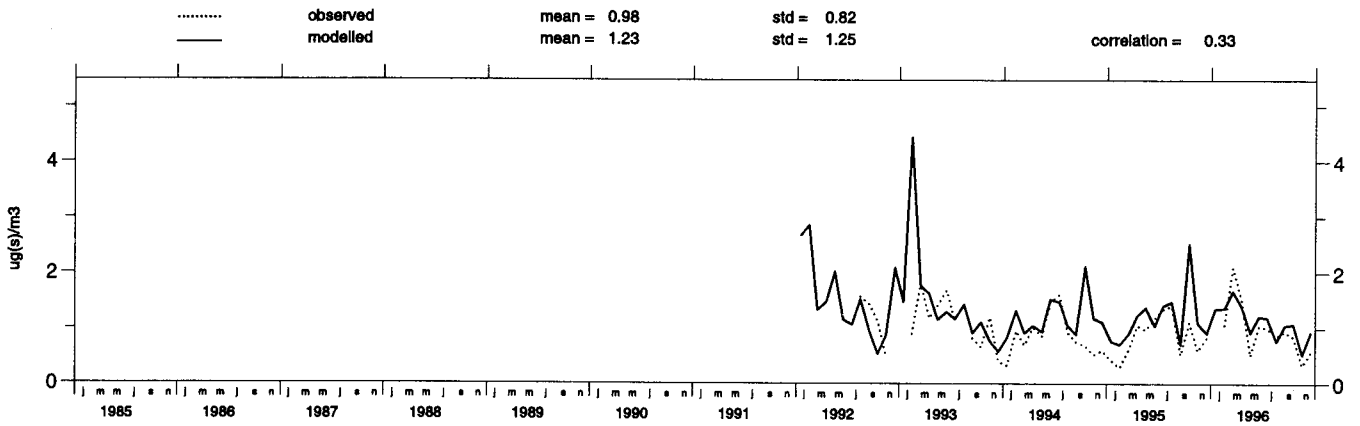
Payerne (CH 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



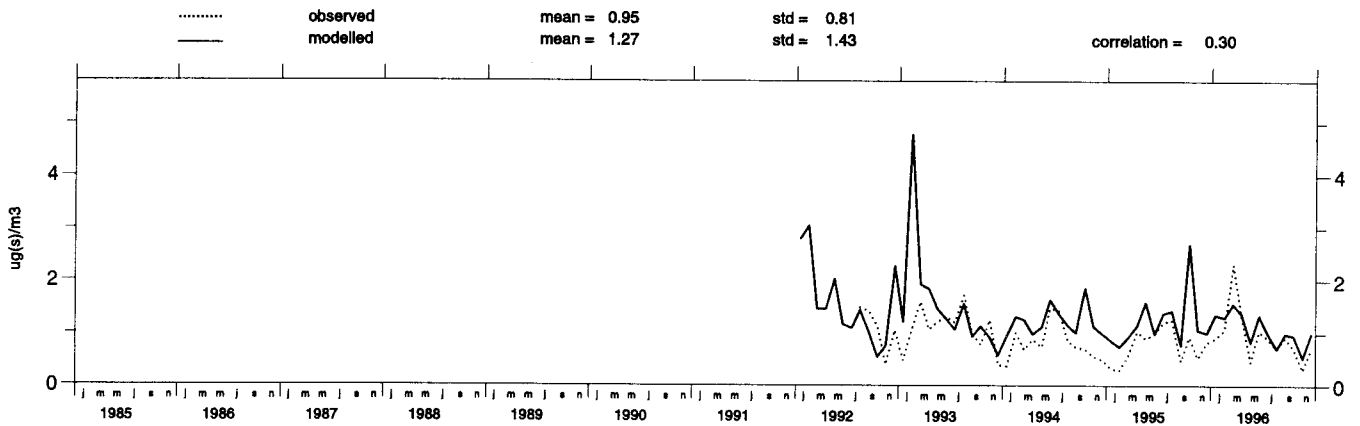
Chaumont (CH 4)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



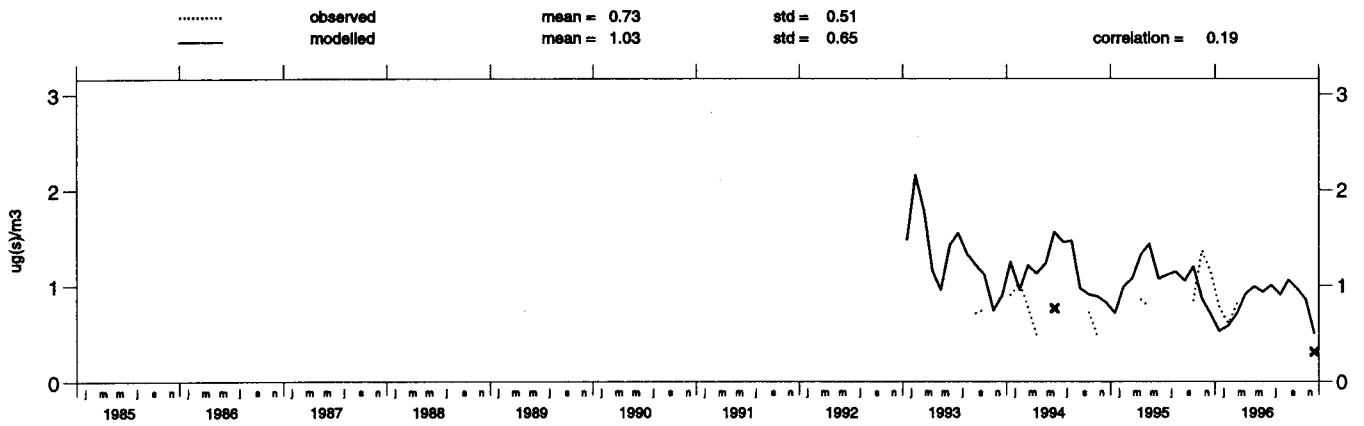
Rigi (CH 5)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



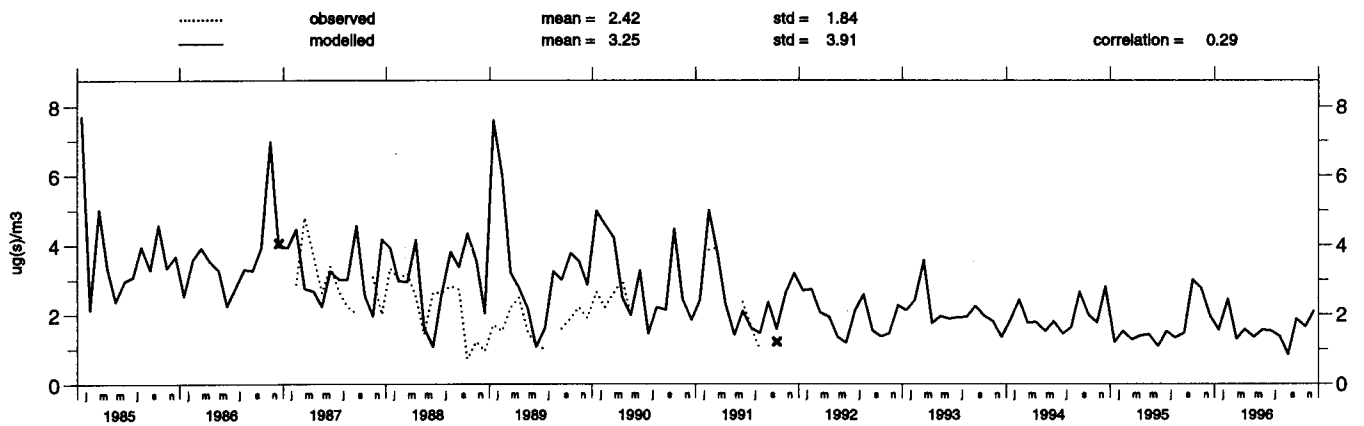
Cubuk11 (TR 1)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



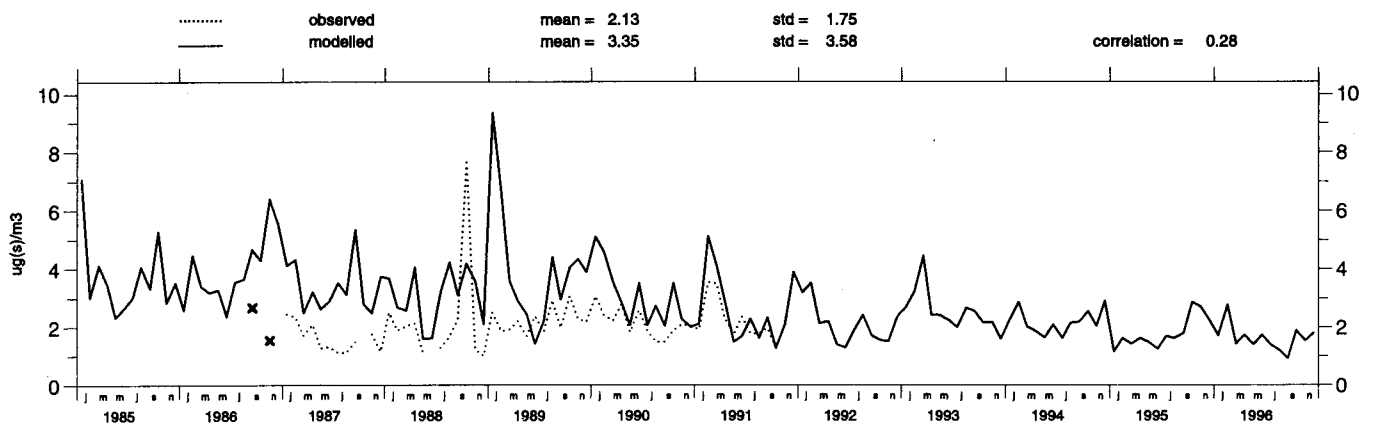
Svityatz (UA 5)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



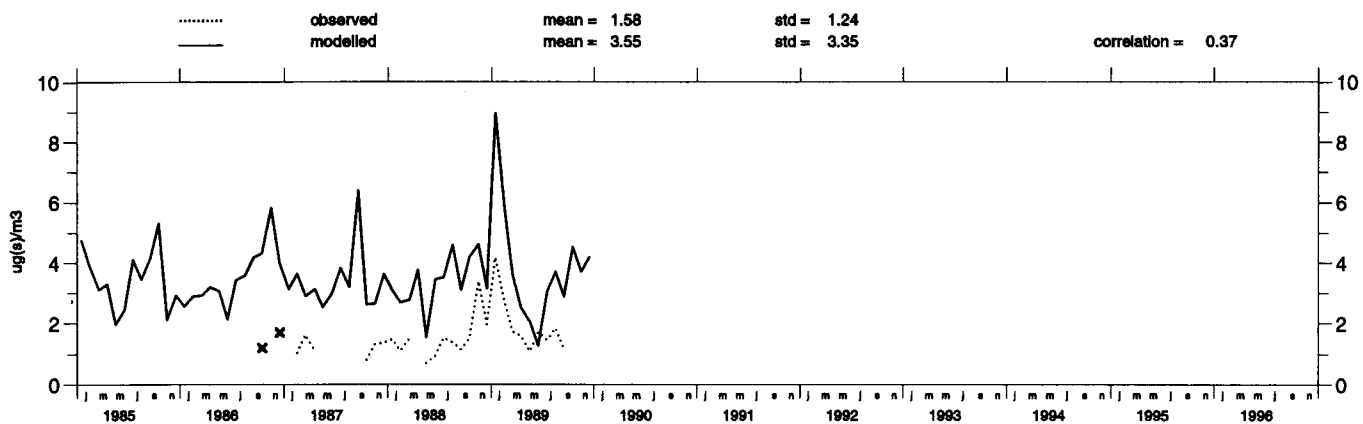
Rava-Russkaya (UA 6)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



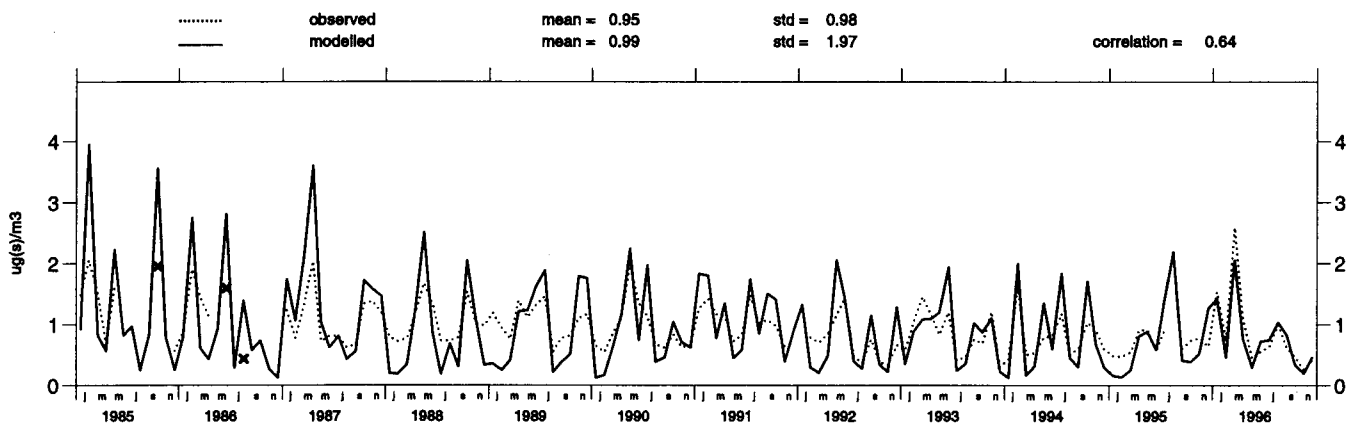
Beregovo (UA 7)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



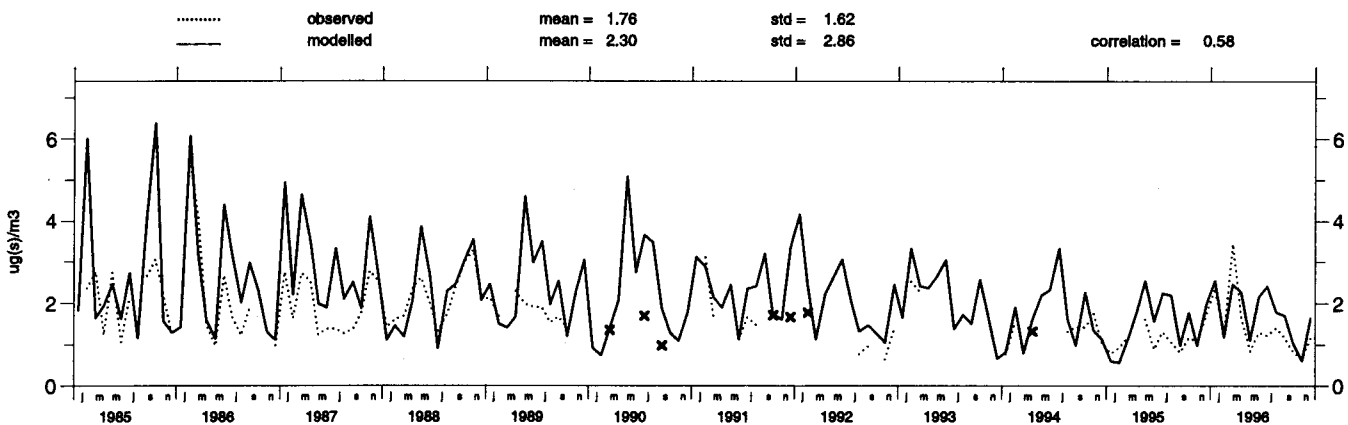
Eskdalemuir (GB 2)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



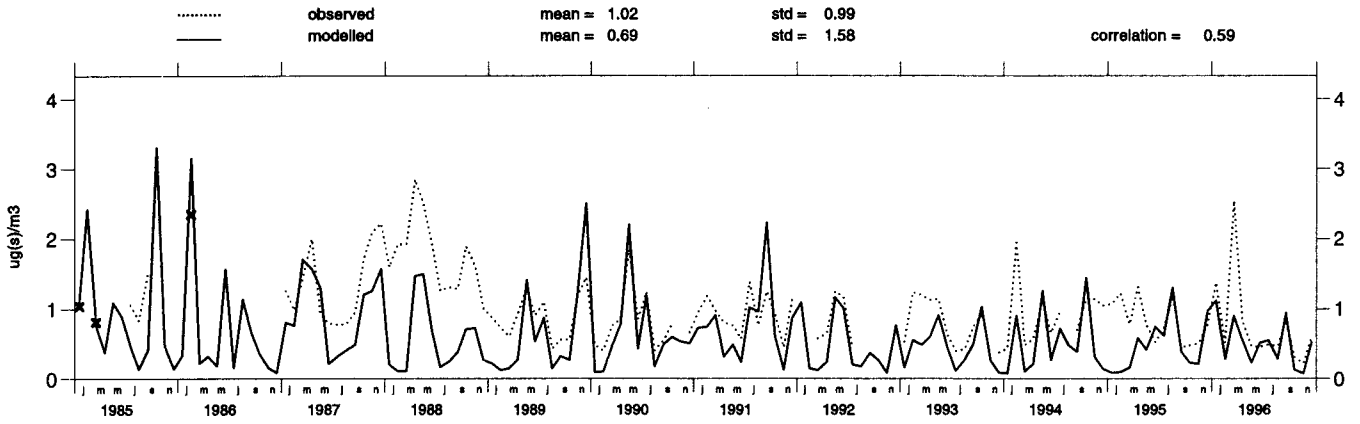
Stoke_Ferry (GB 4)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



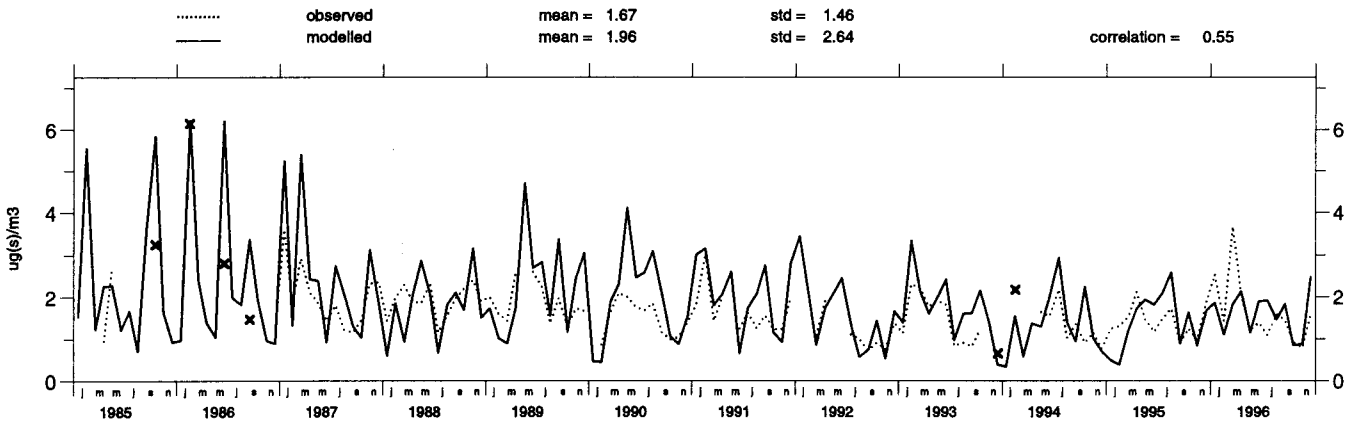
Lough_Navar (GB 6)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



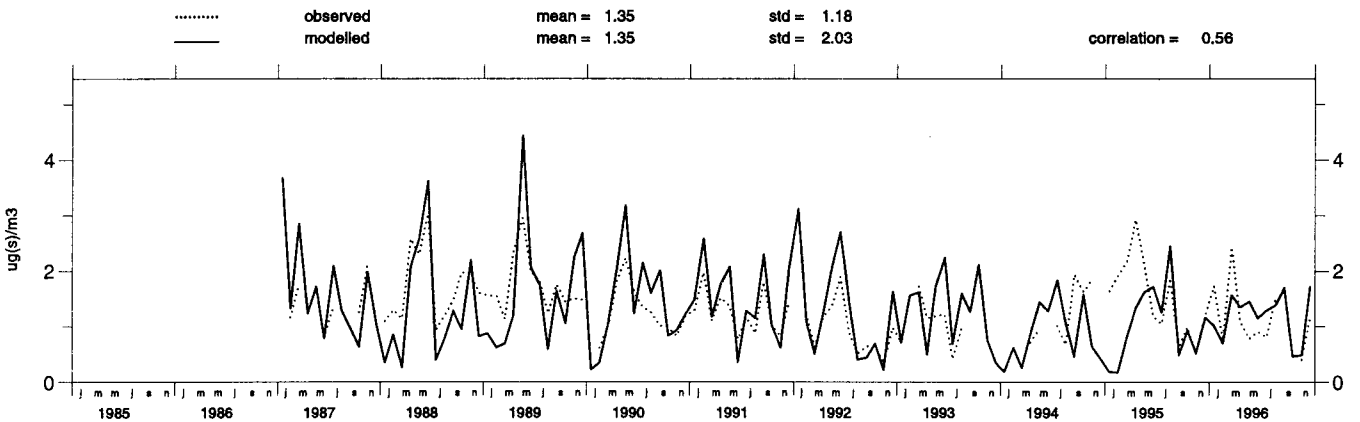
Barcombe_Mills (GB 7)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



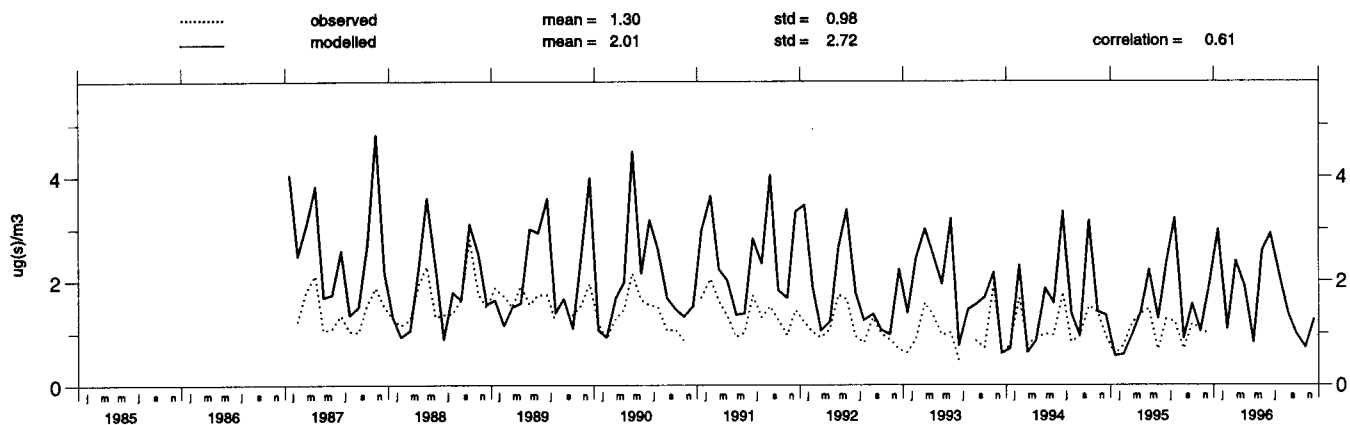
Yarner_Wood (GB 13)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



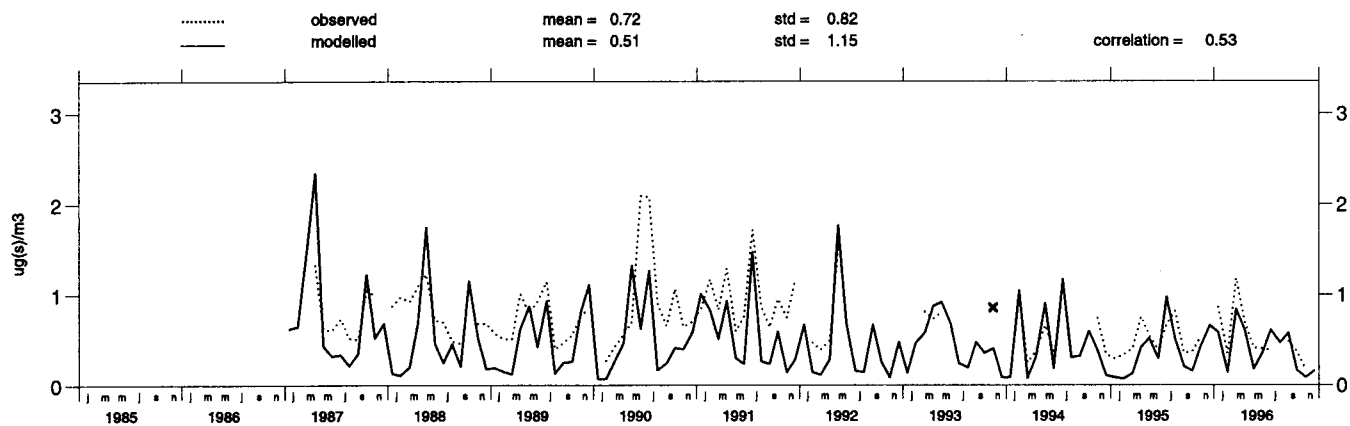
High_Muffles (GB 14)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



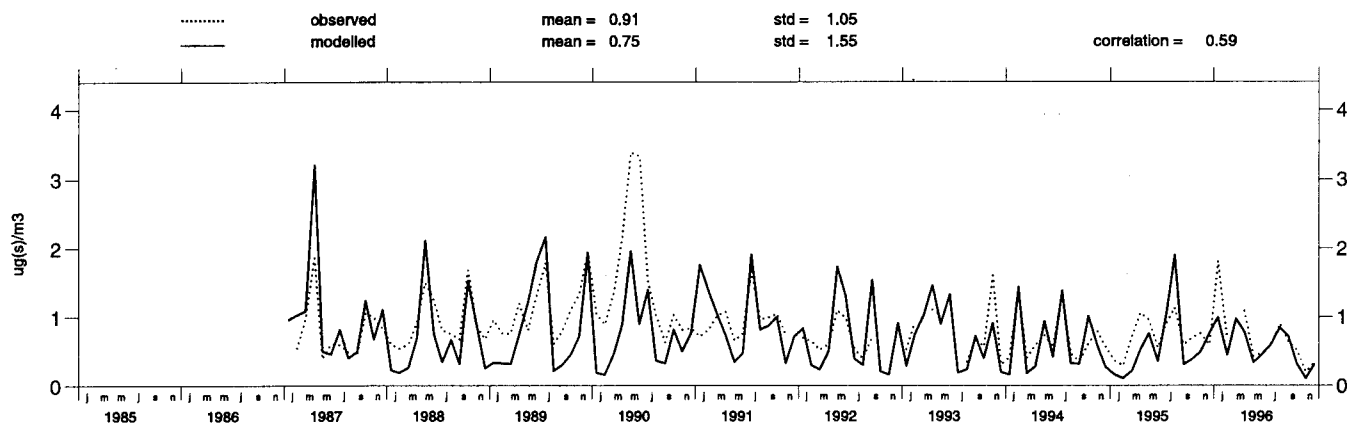
Strath_Vaich_D. (GB 15)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air



Glen_Dye (GB 16)

Concentration of particulate sulphate in air

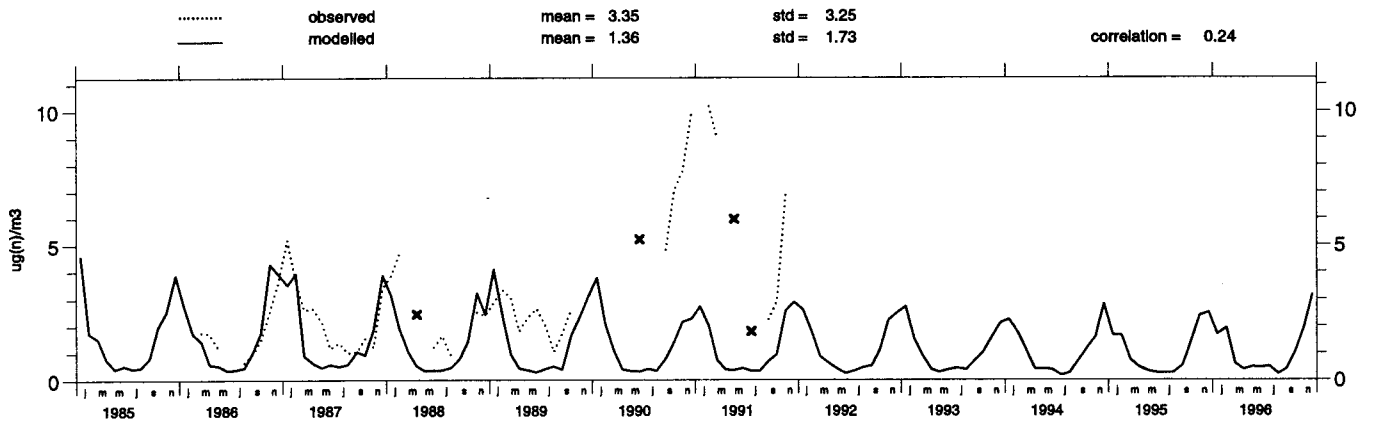


Time series for concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide in air

Period: 1985-96

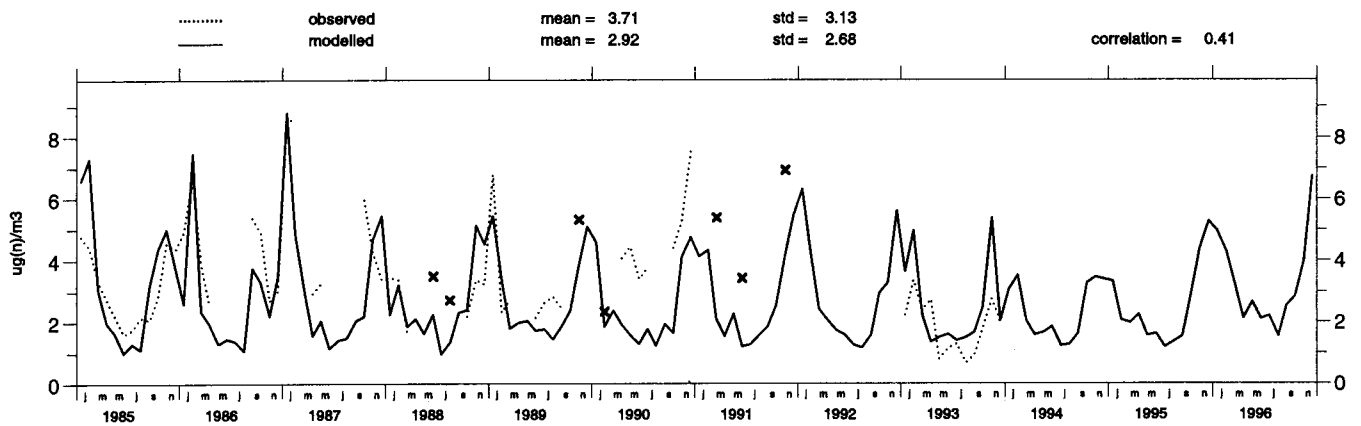
Vysokoe (BY 4)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



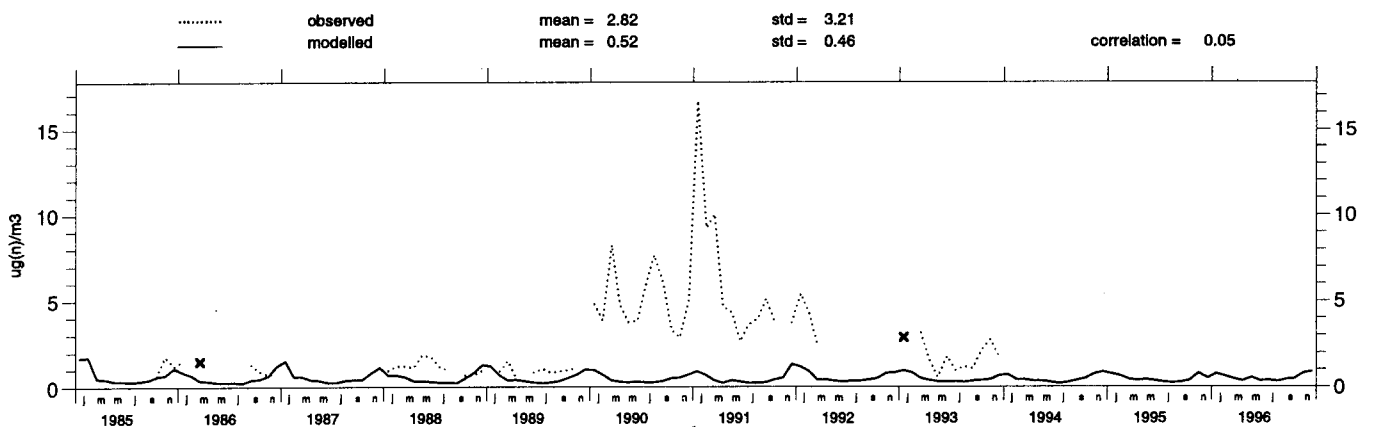
Offagne (BE 1)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

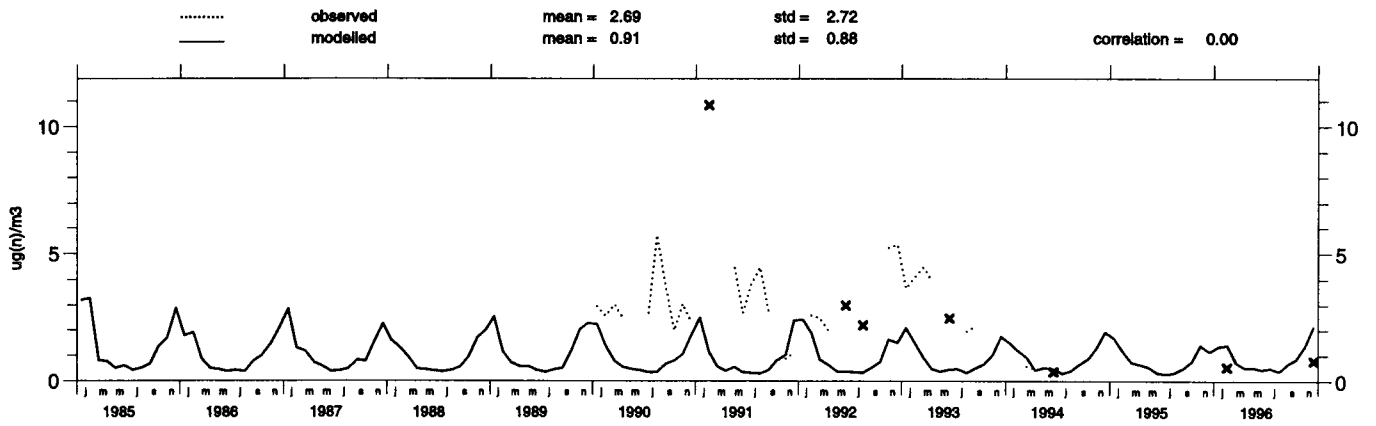


Ivan_Sedio (BA 6)

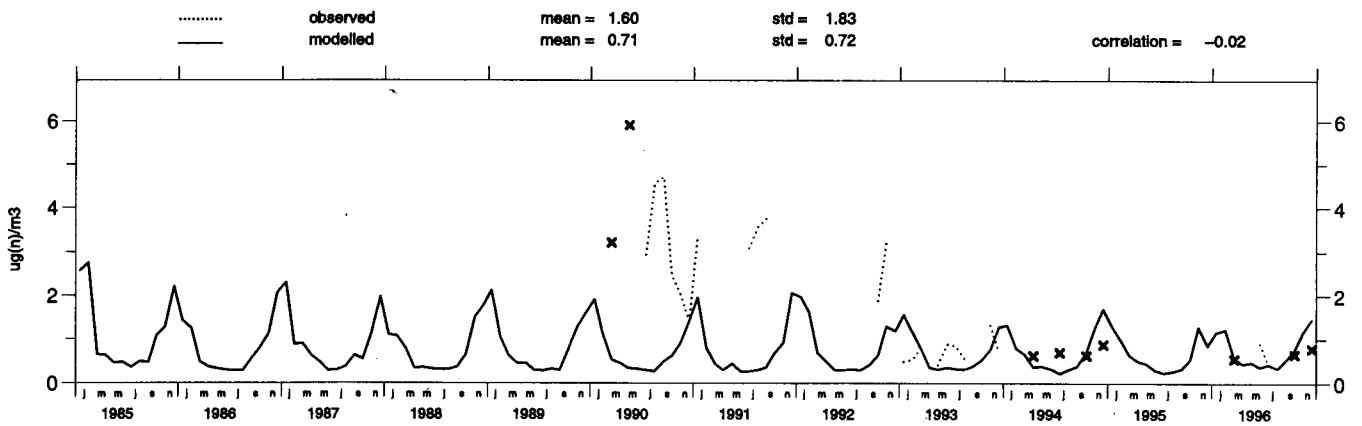
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



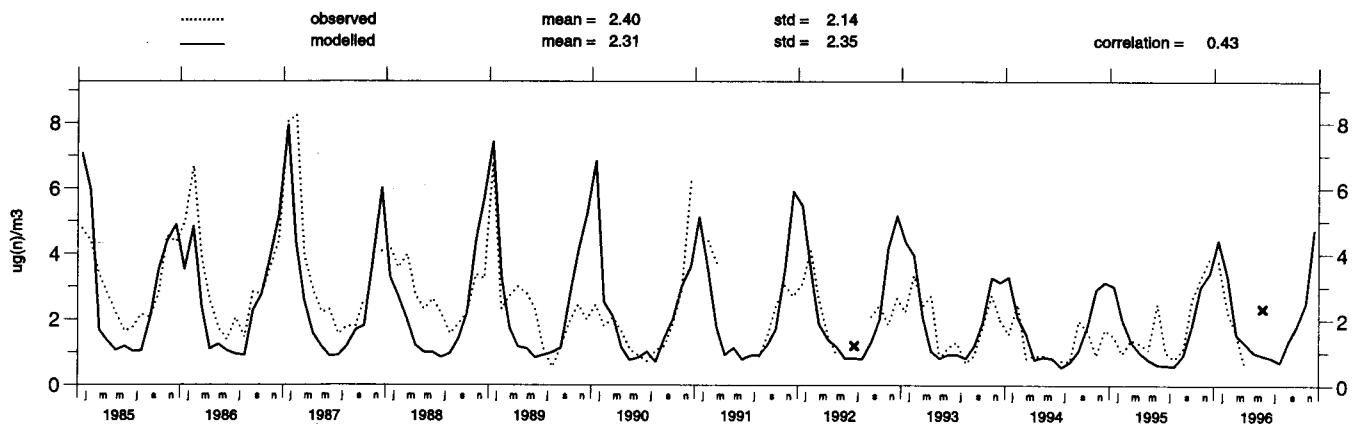
Puntijarka (HR 2)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



Zavizan (HR 4)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

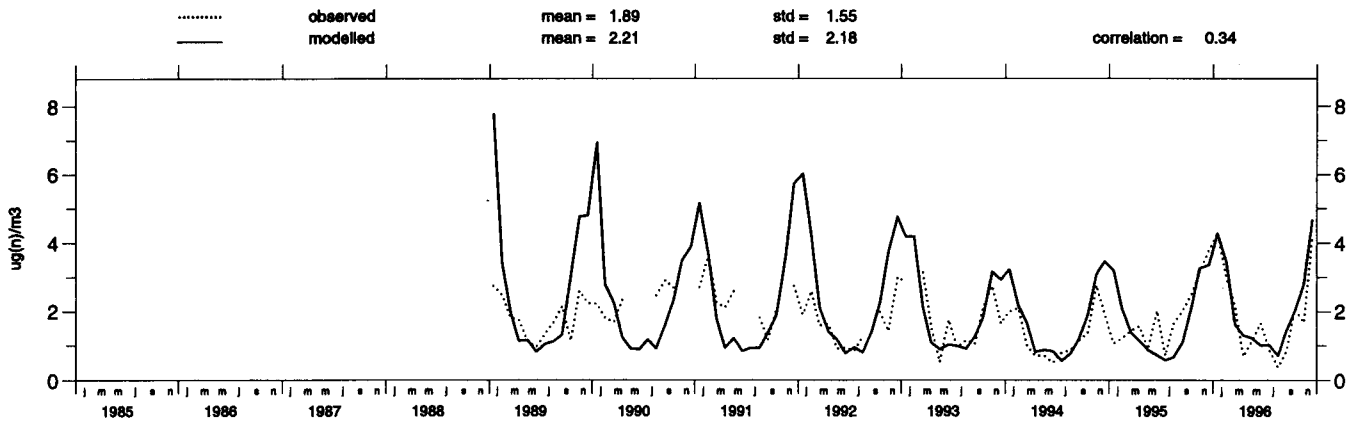


Svratouch (CS 1)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



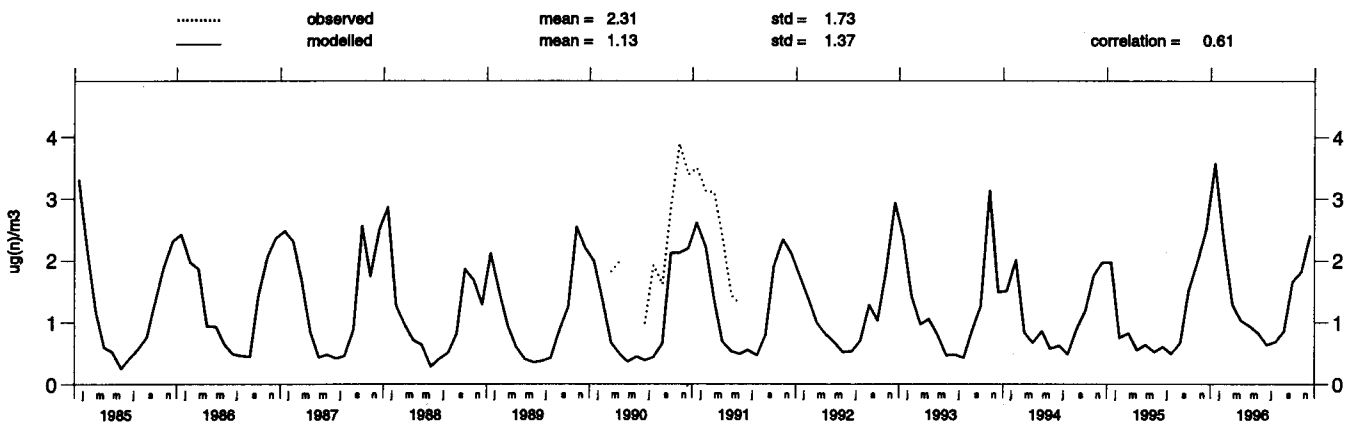
Kosetice (CS 3)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



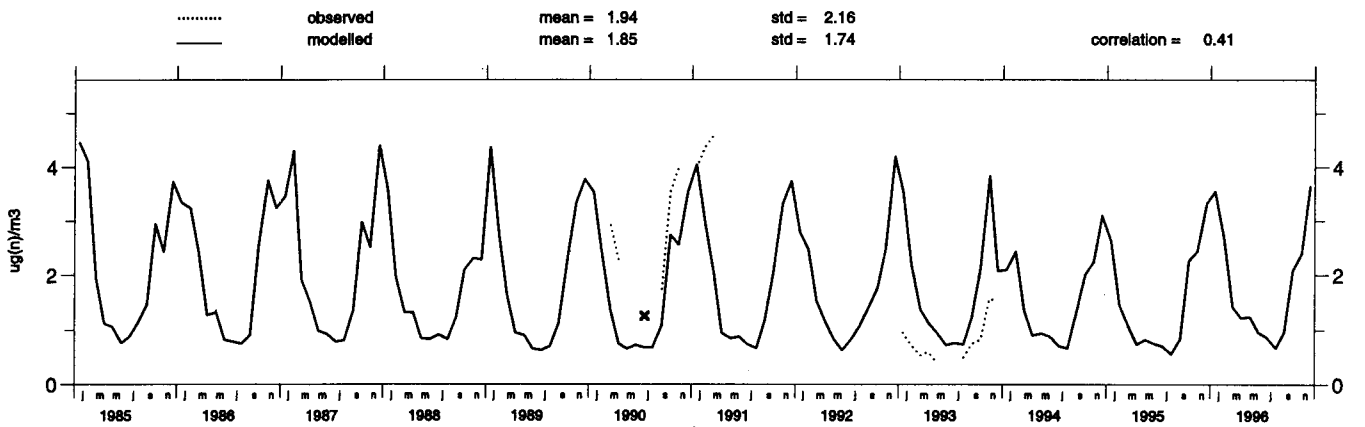
Tange (DK 3)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



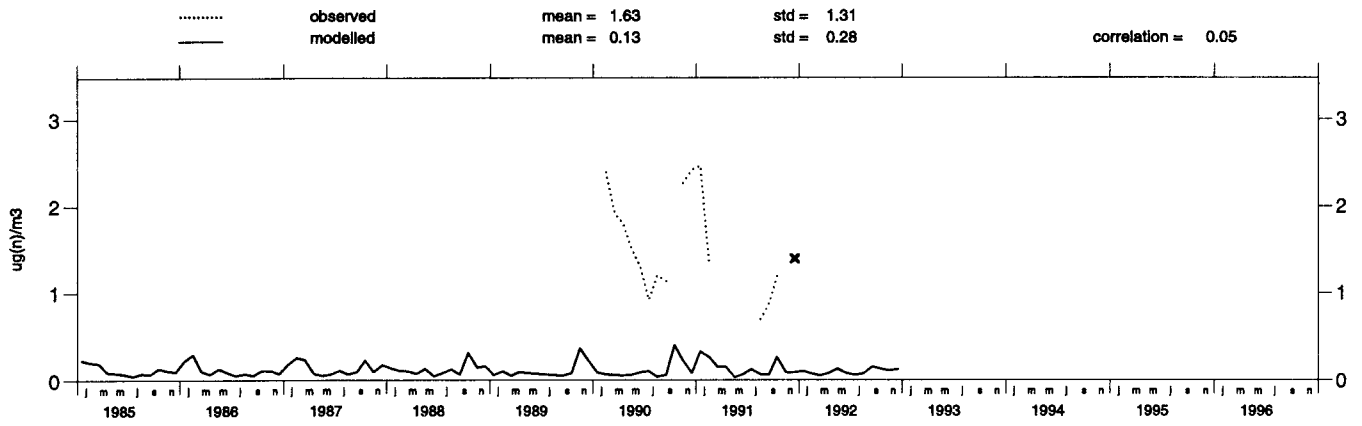
Keldsnoer (DK 5)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



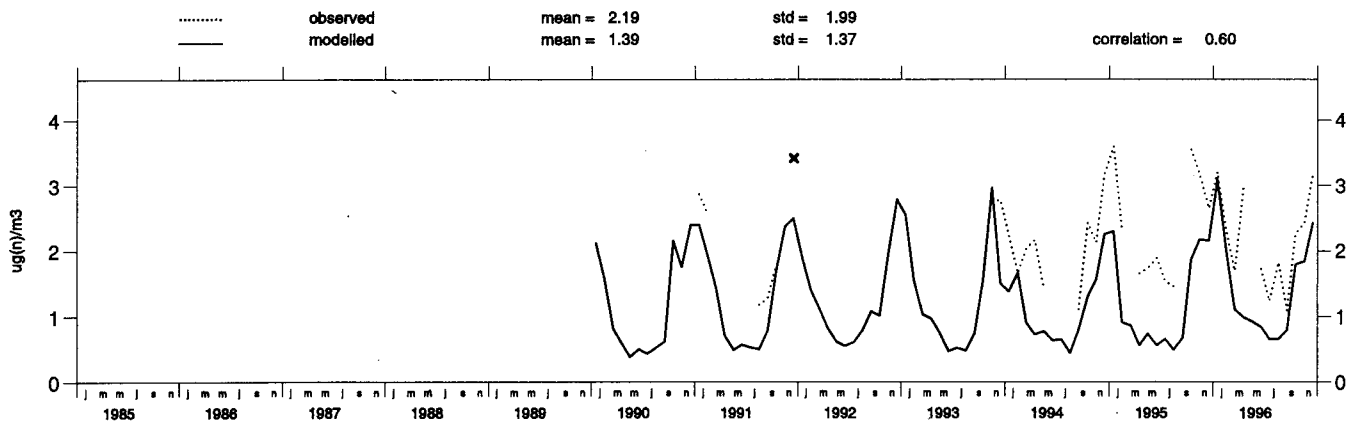
Fær.-Akkraberg (DK 7)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



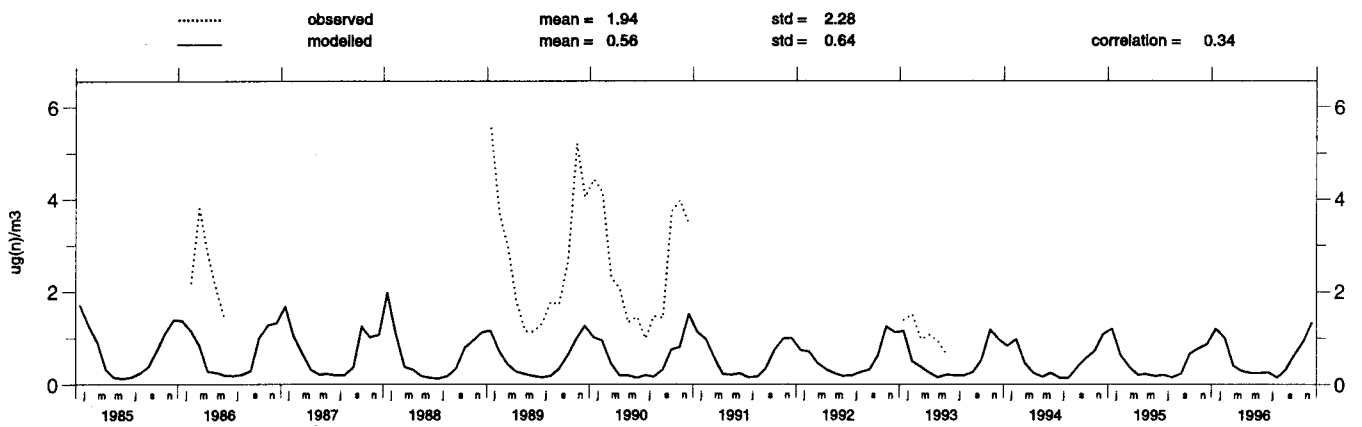
Anholt (DK 8)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



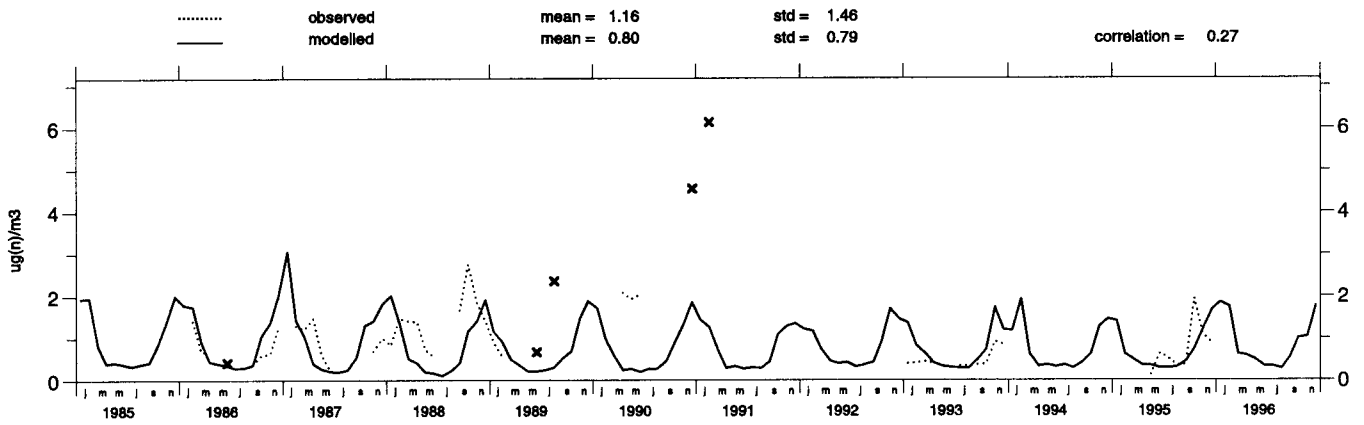
Syrve (EE 2)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



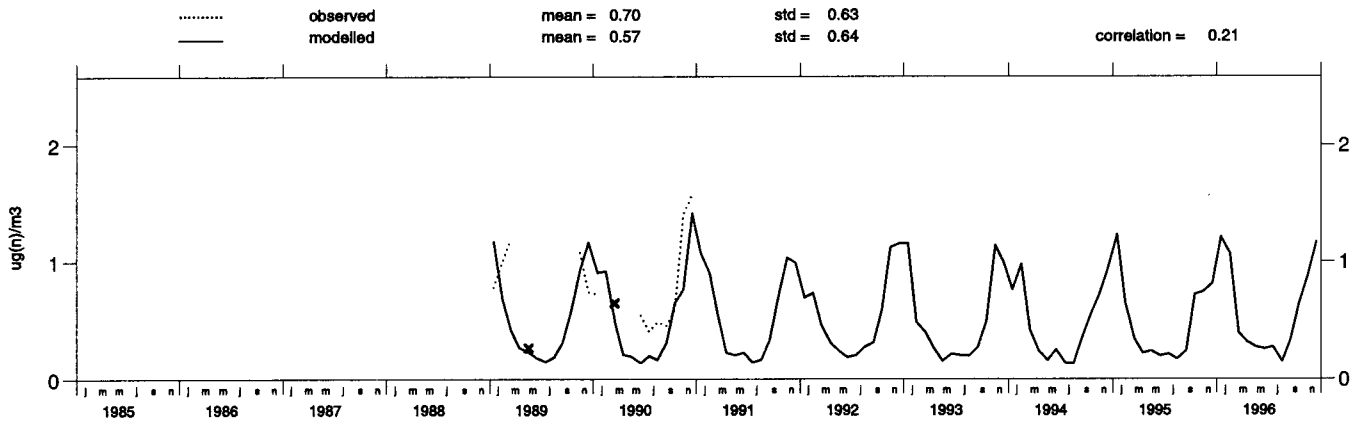
Lahemaa (EE 9)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



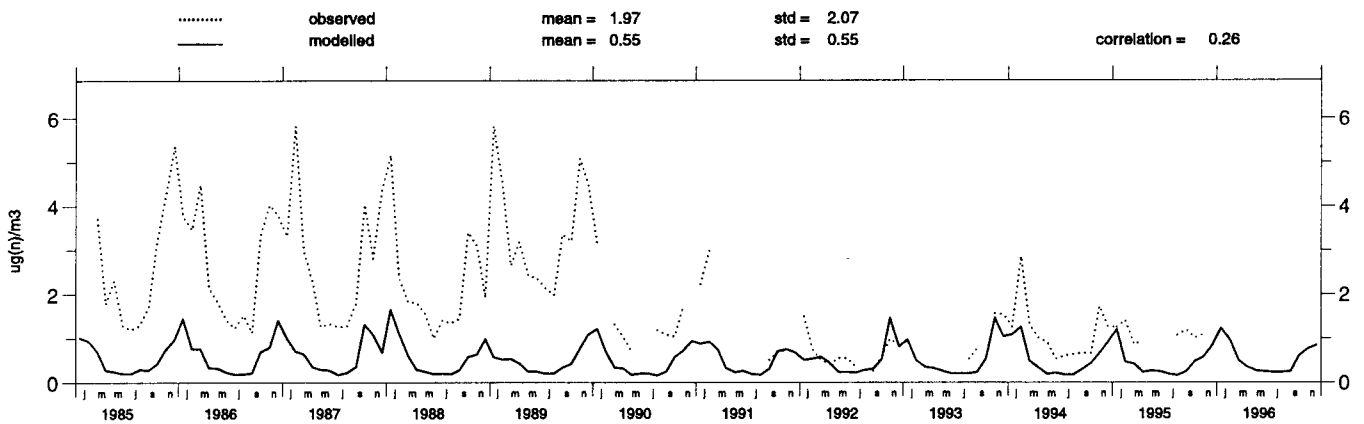
Vilsandy (EE 11)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



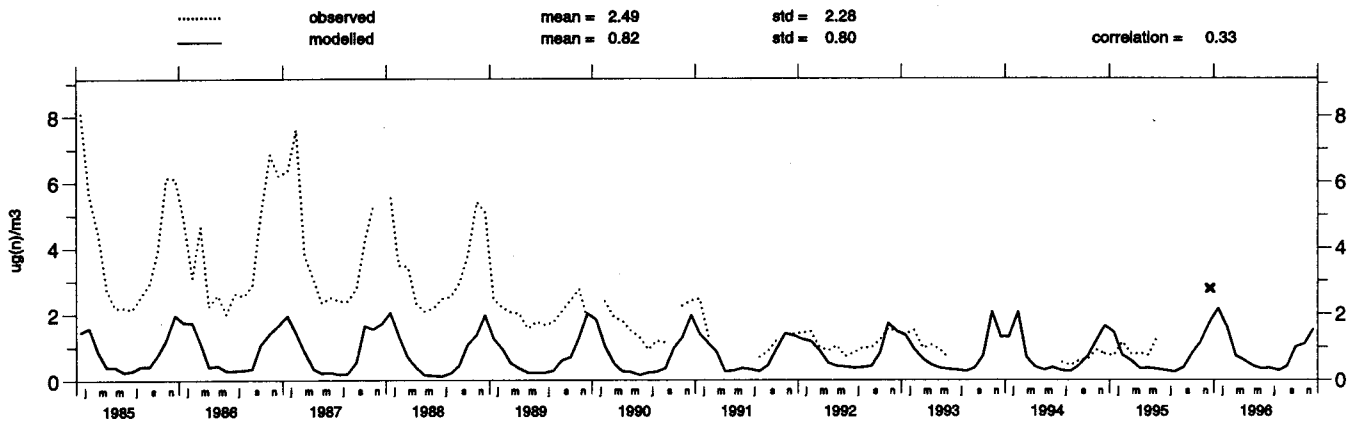
Athari (FI 4)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



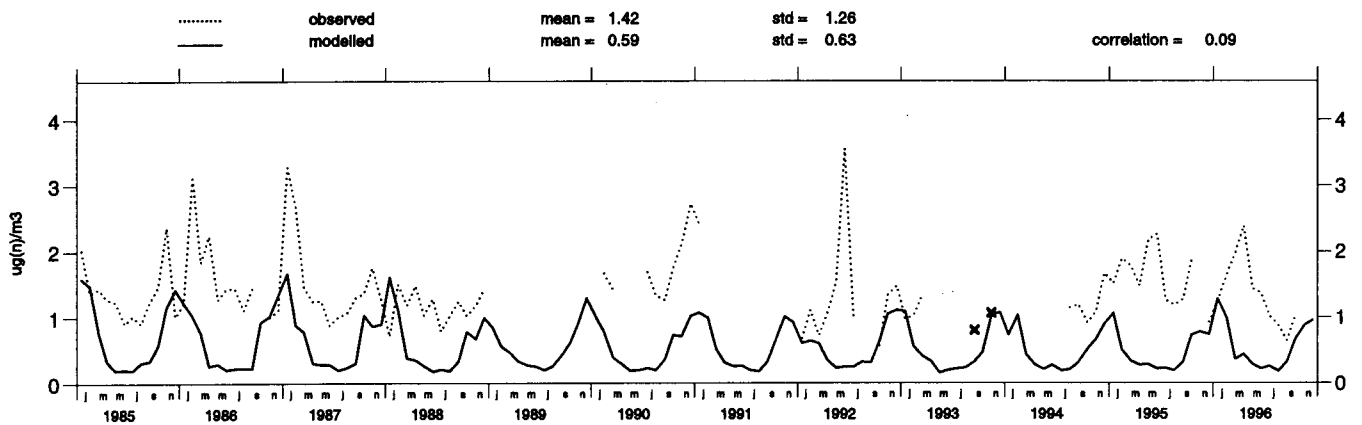
Virolahti_II (FI 17)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



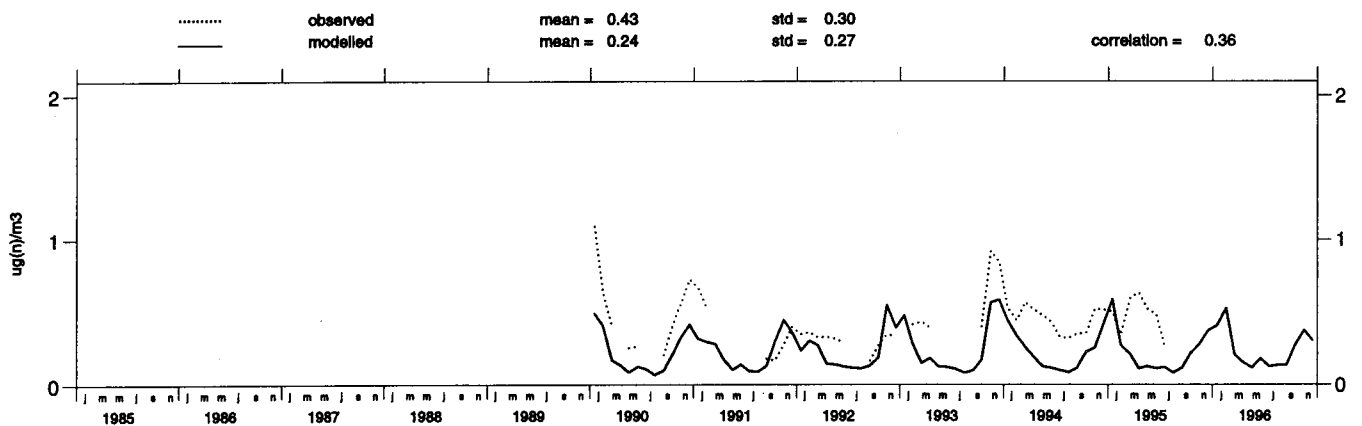
Utoe (FI 9)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



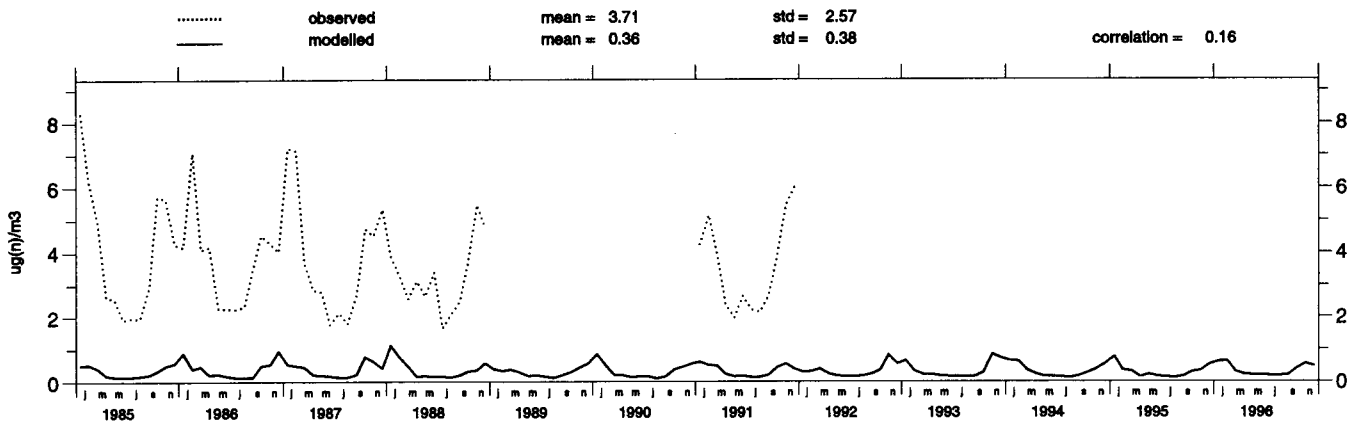
Oulanka (FI 22)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



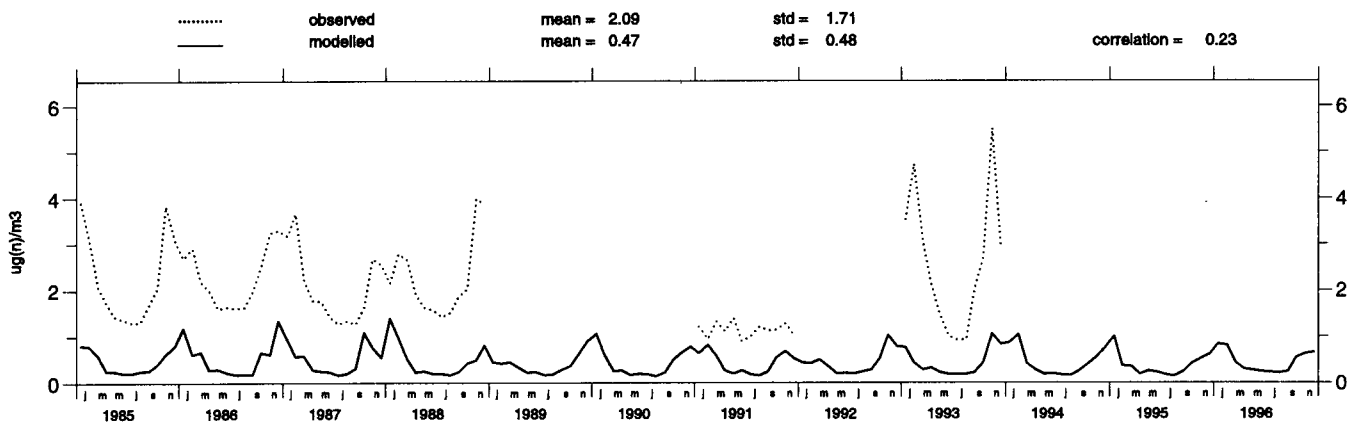
Haiuoto (FI 50)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



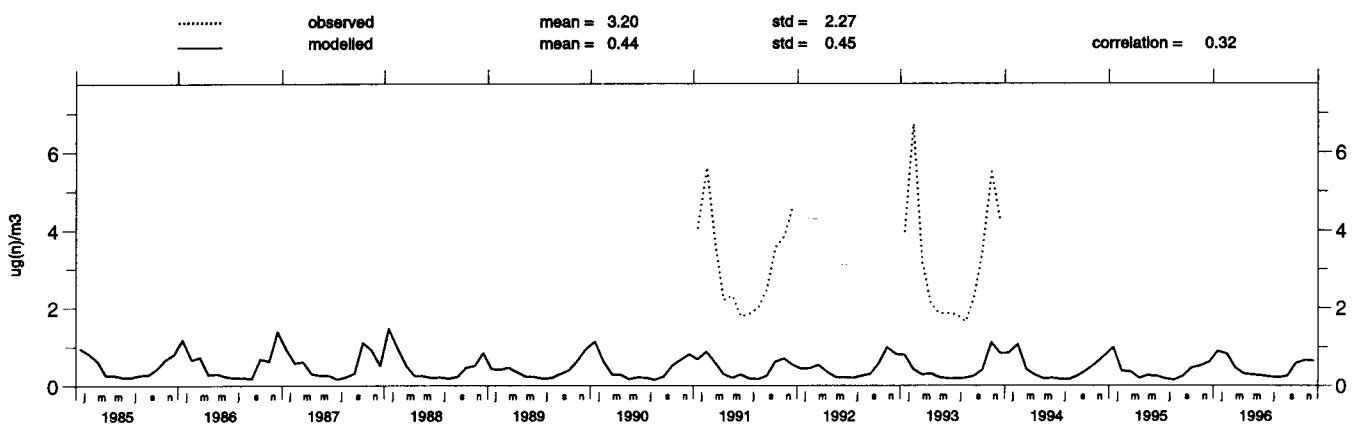
Sulva (FI 52)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



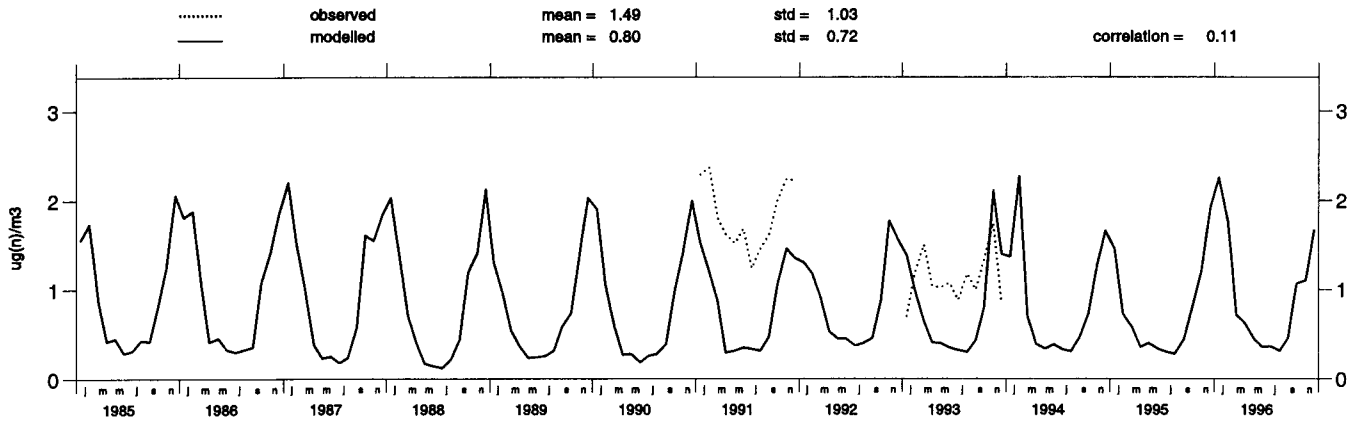
Ylimarkku (FI 53)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



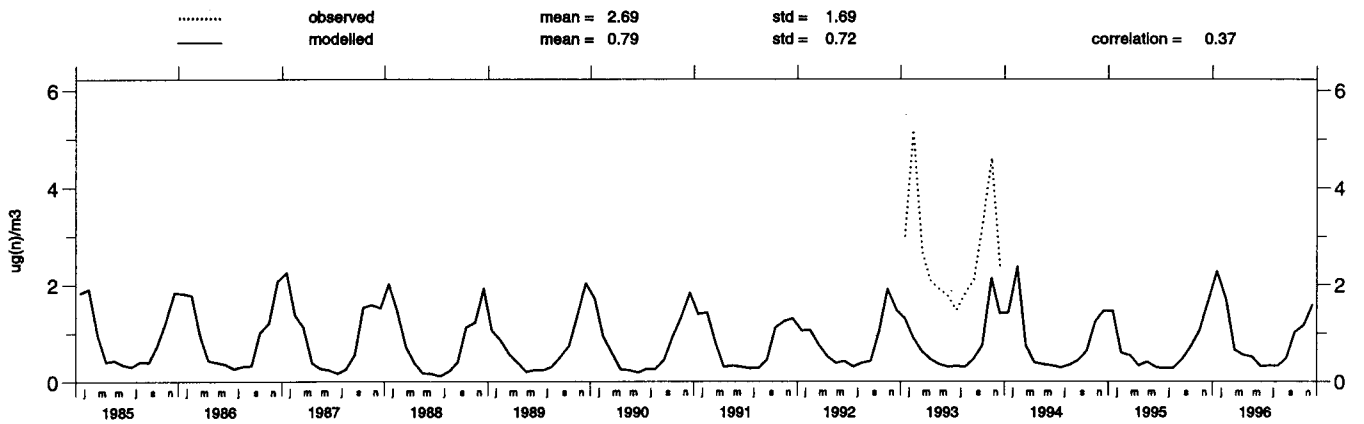
Haapasaari (FI 55)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



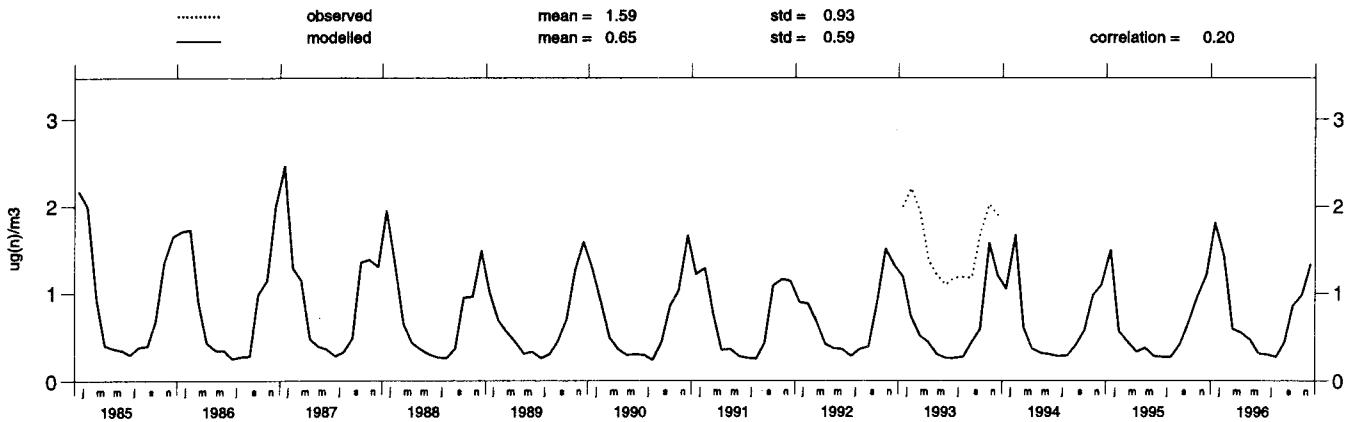
Sipo (FI 56)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



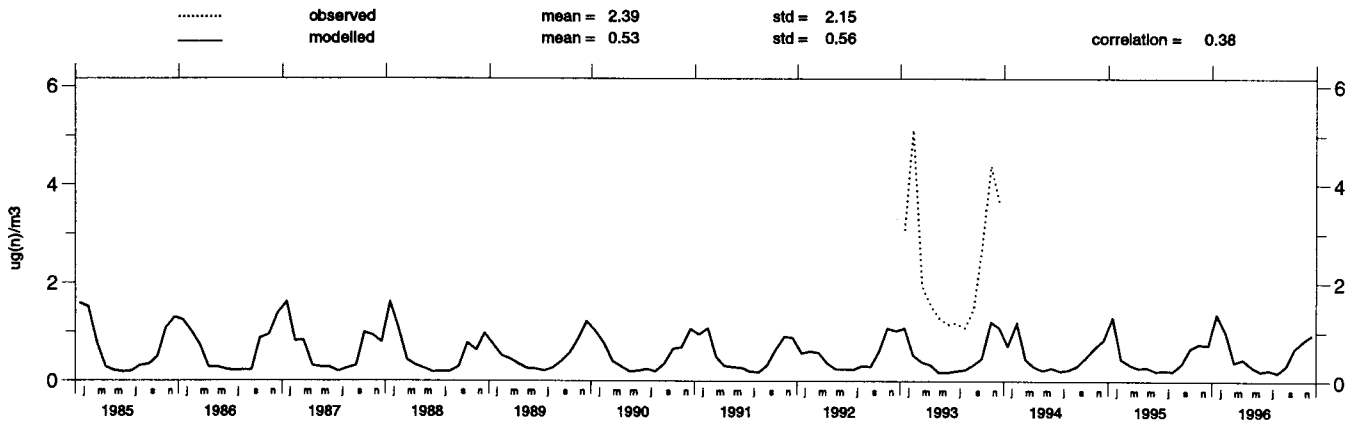
Tvarminne (FI 57)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



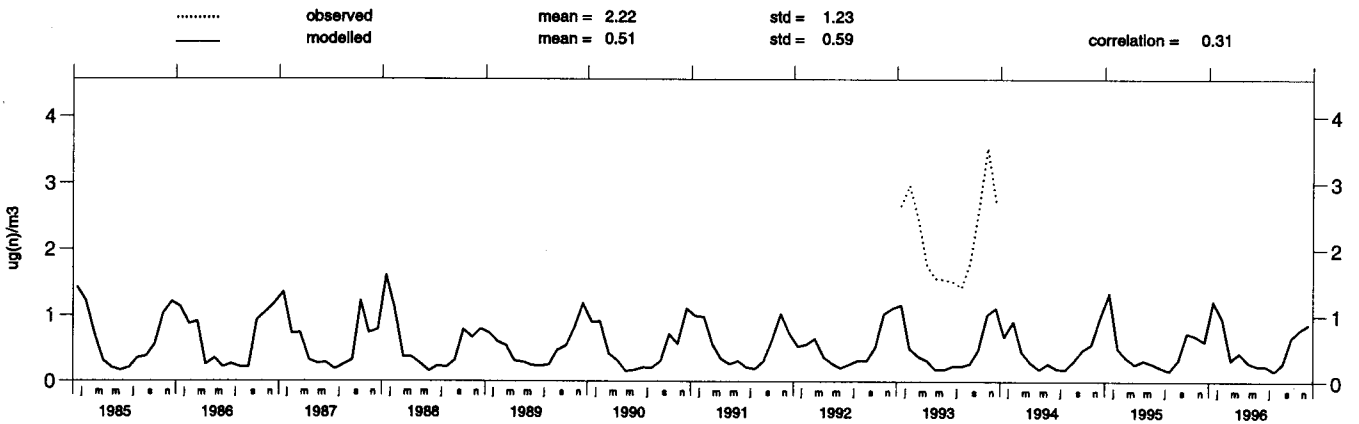
Korpoo (FI 58)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



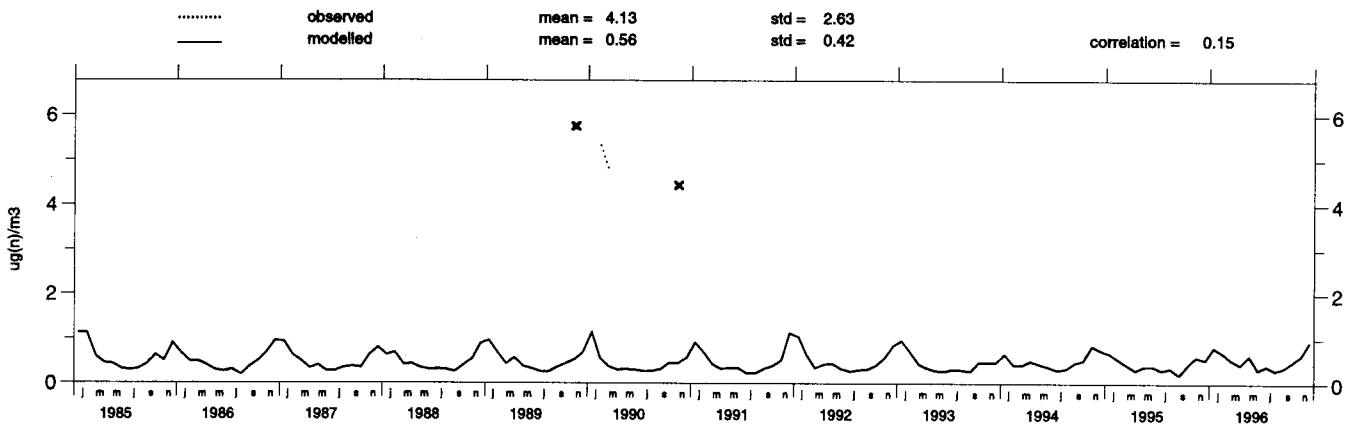
Jomala (FI 59)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

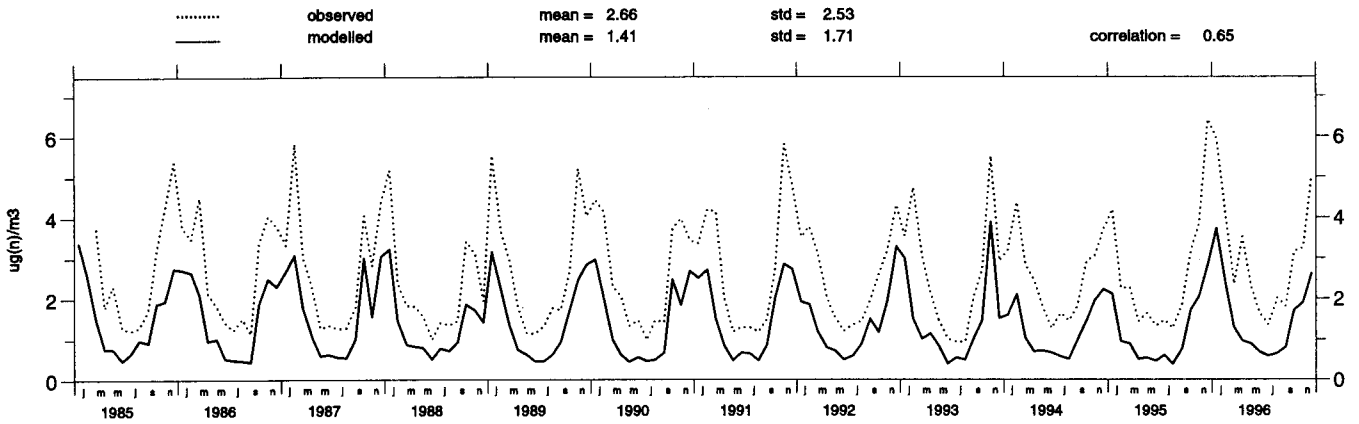


Lazaropole (FY 7)

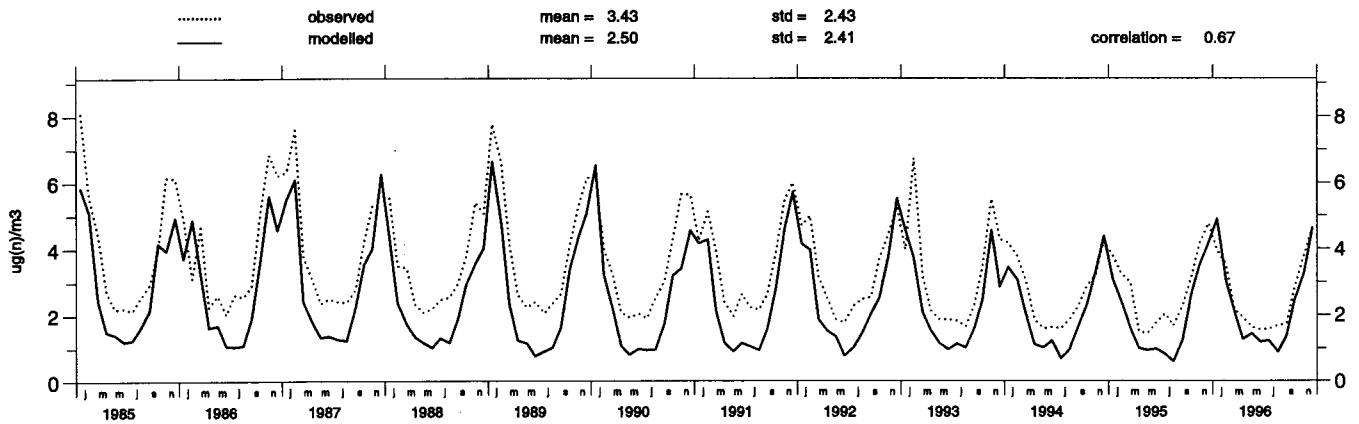
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



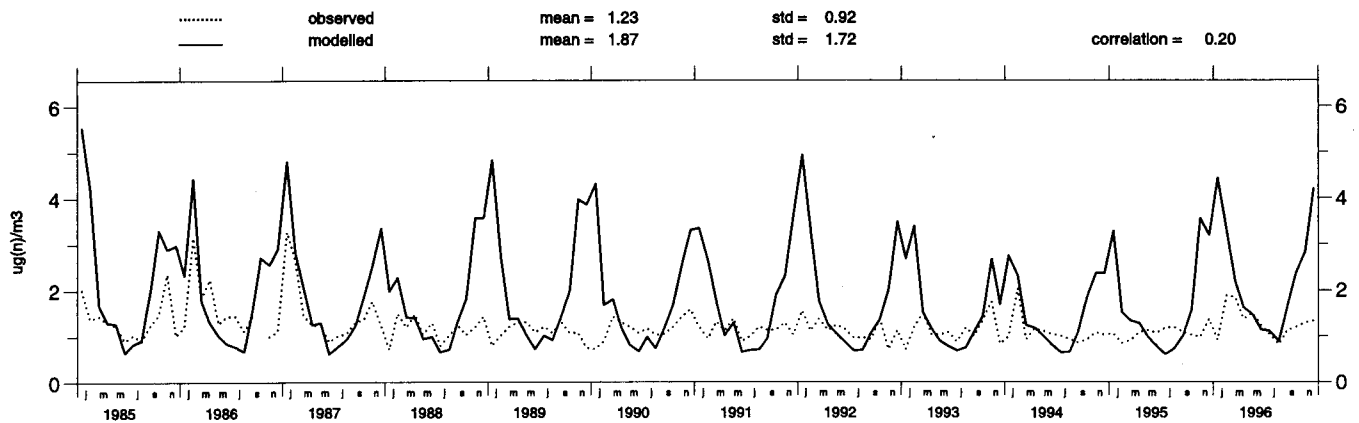
Westerland (DE 1)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



Langenbrugge (DE 2)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

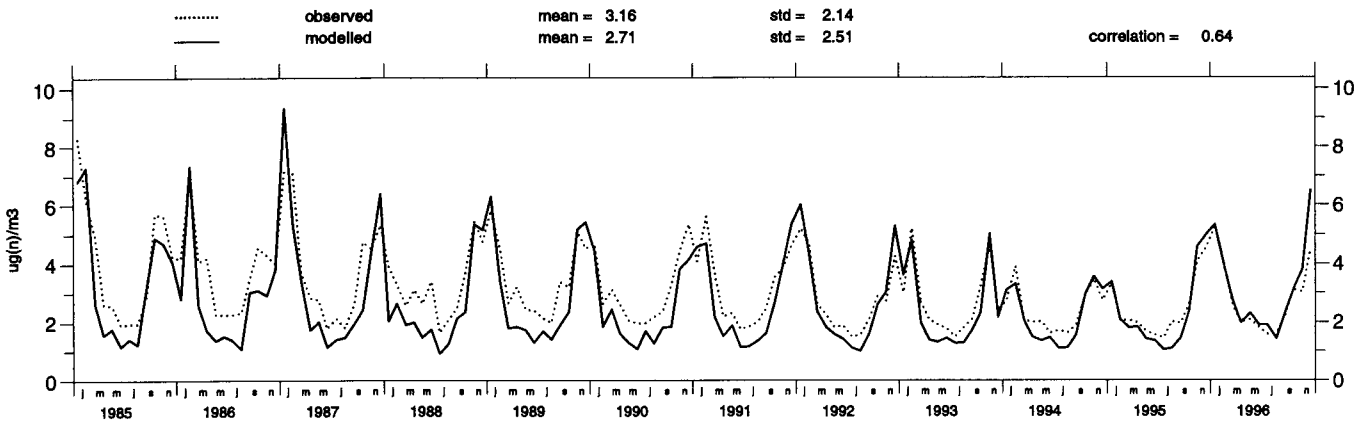


Schauinsland (DE 3)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



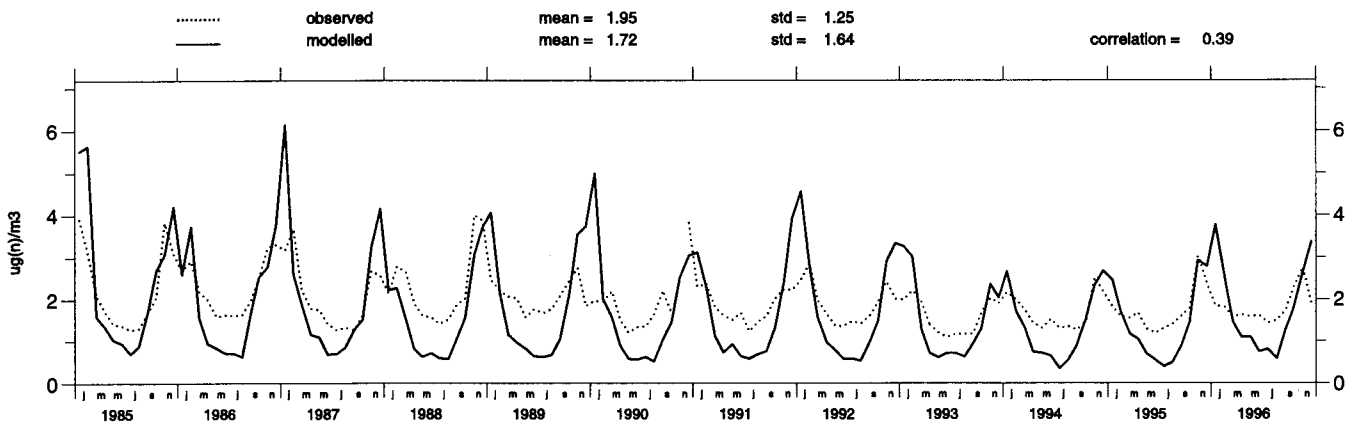
Deuselbach (DE 4)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



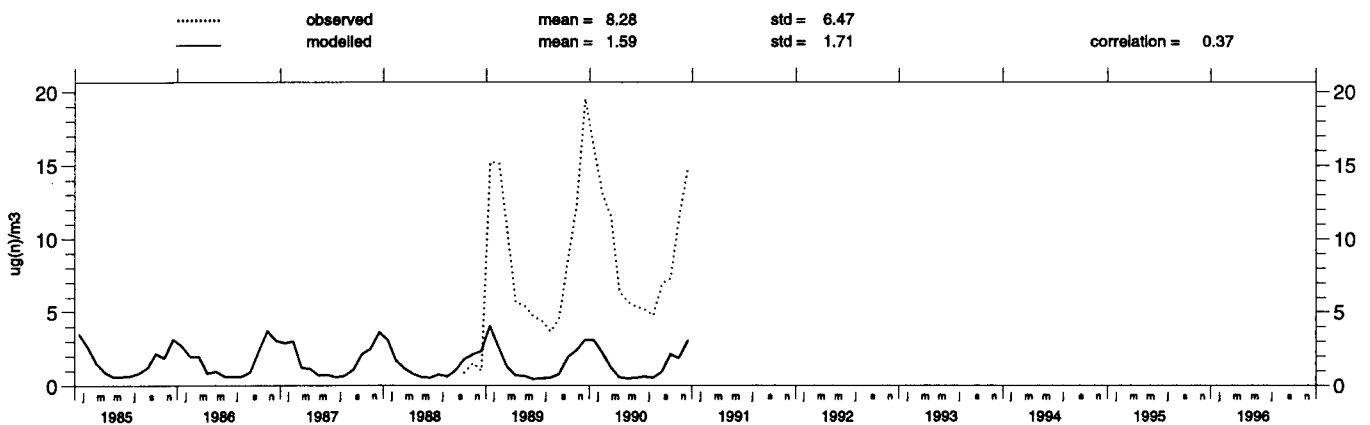
Brotjacklr. (DE 5)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

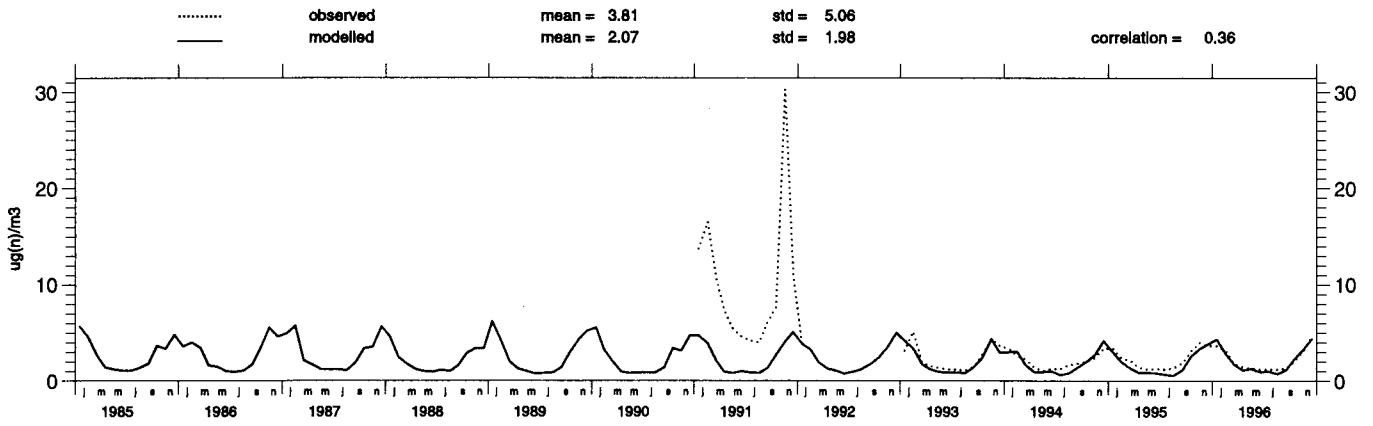


Arkona (DE 6)

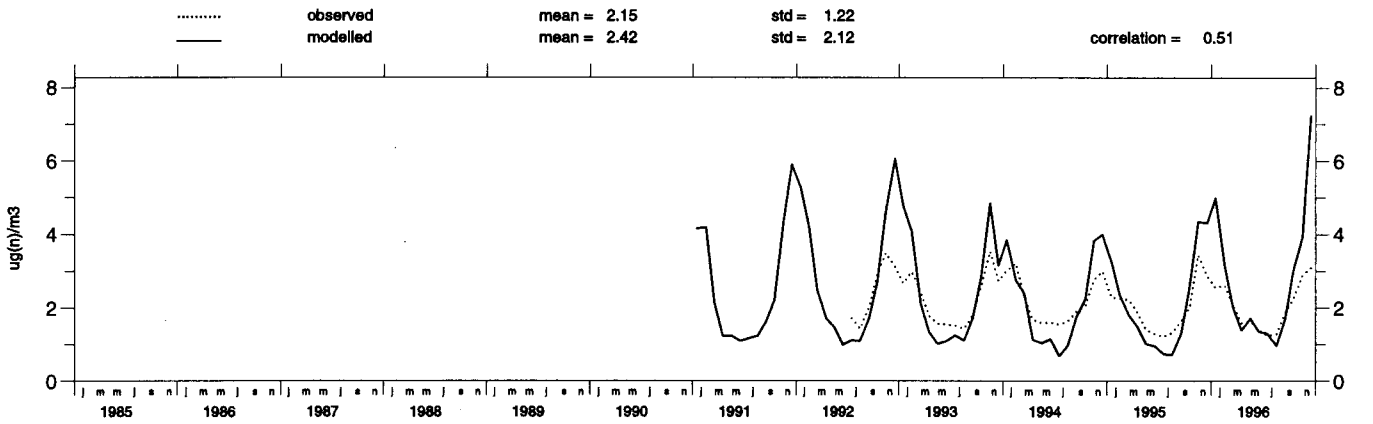
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



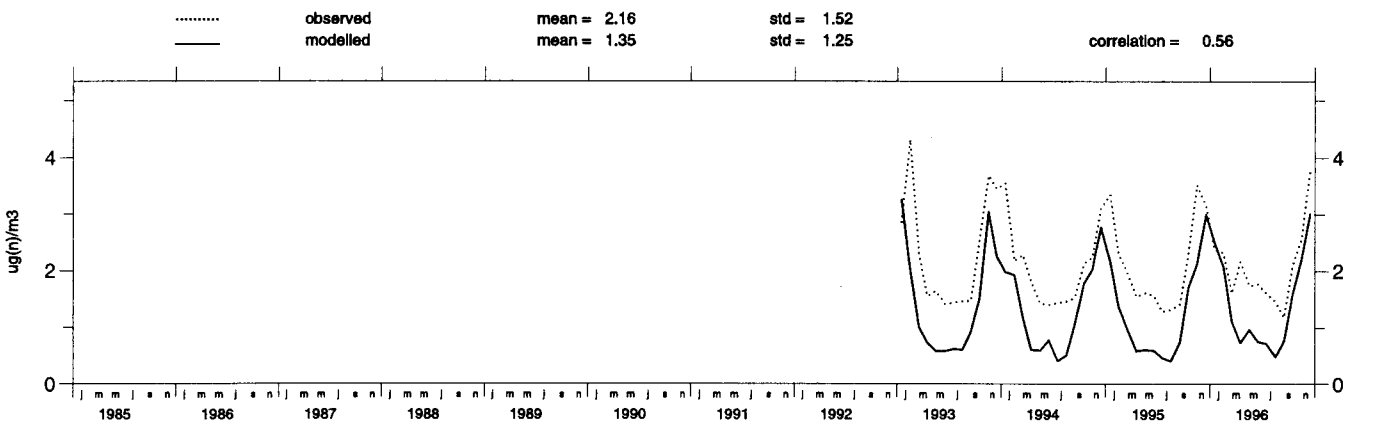
Neuglobsow (DE 7)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



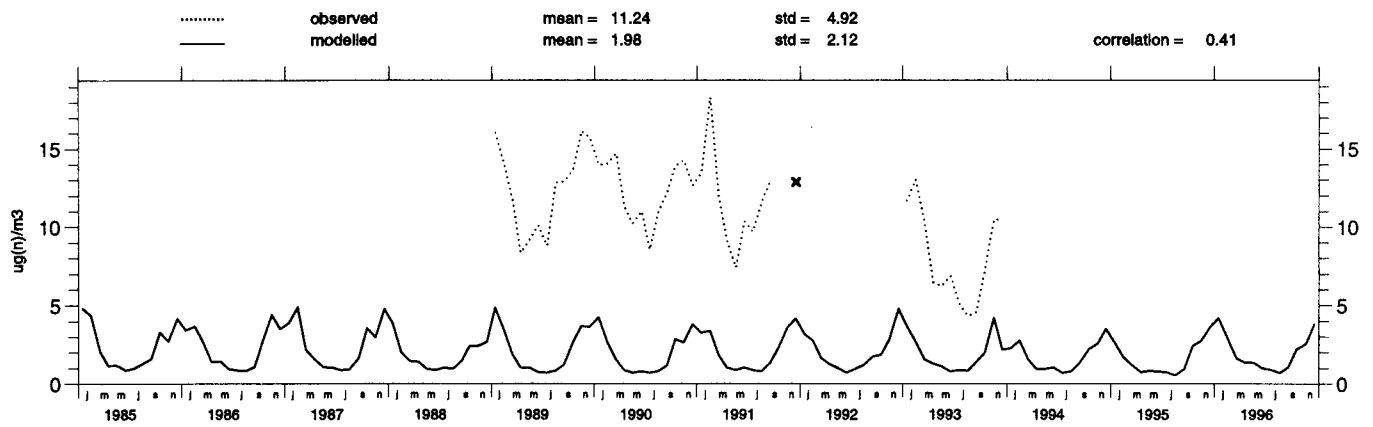
Schmucke (DE 8)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



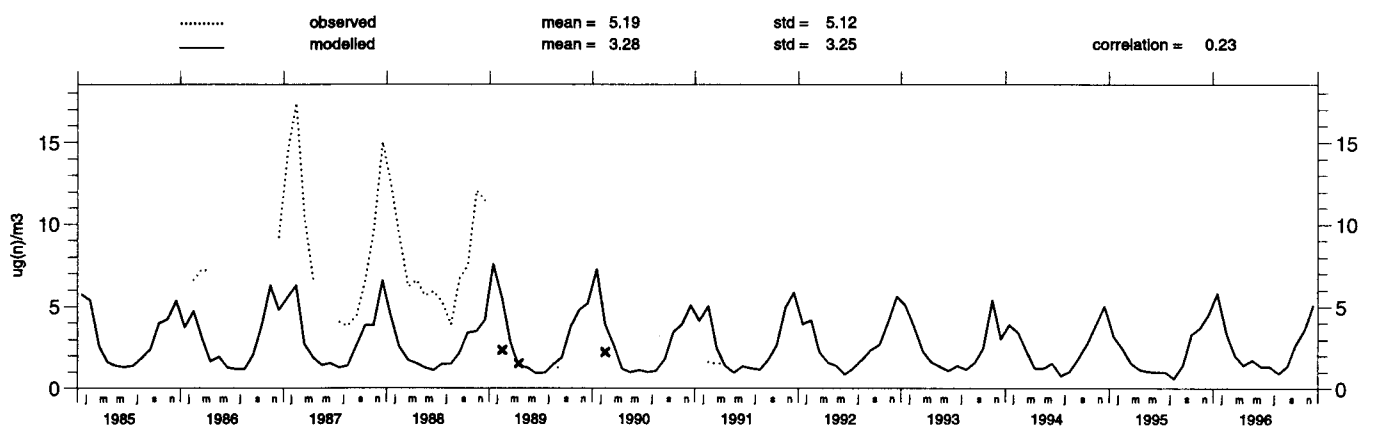
Zingst (DE 9)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



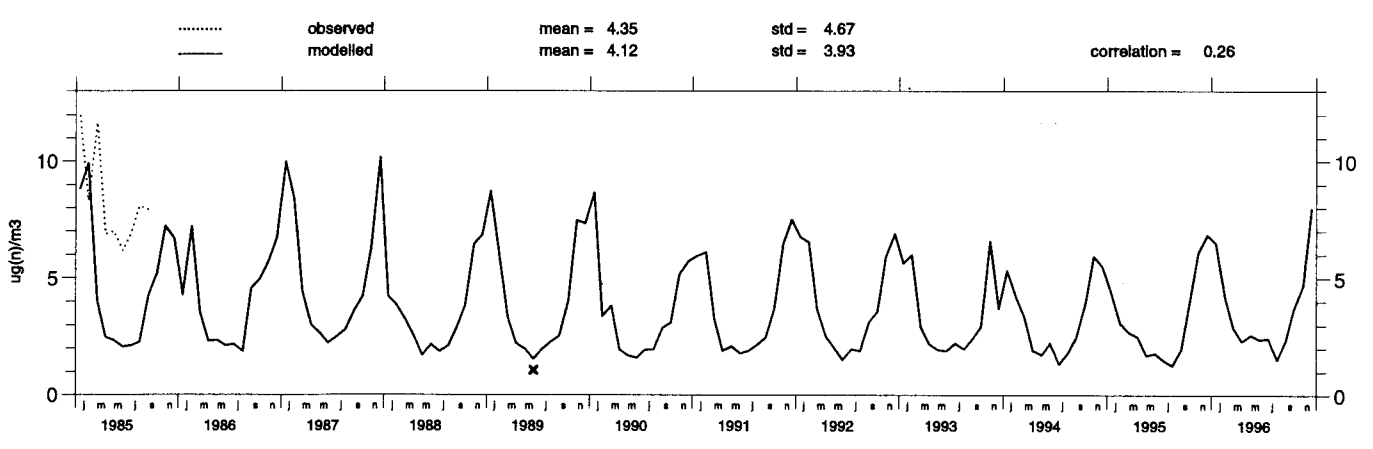
Hohenwestedt (DE 11)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



Bassum (DE 12)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

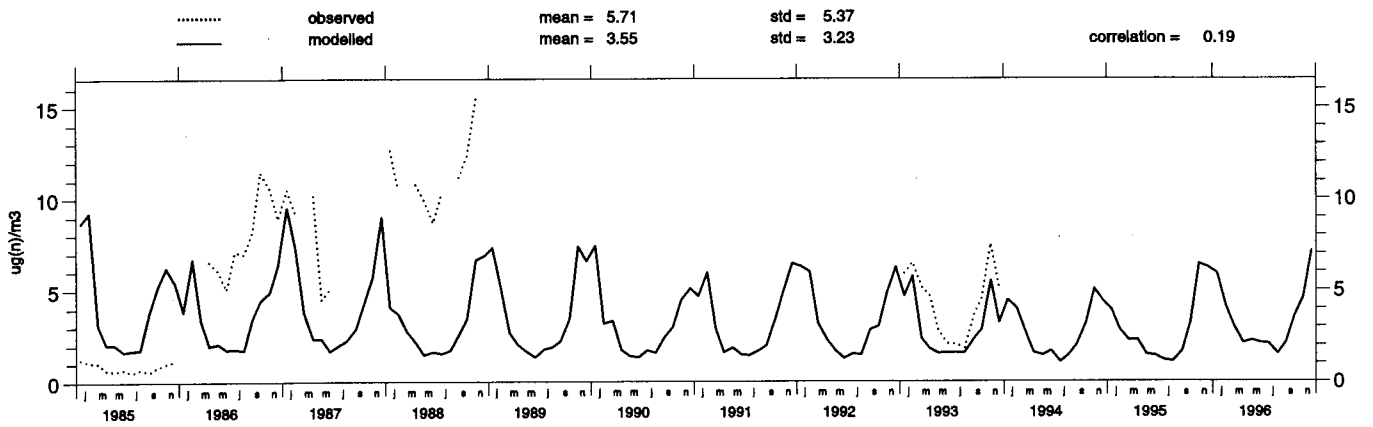


Meinerzhagen (DE 14)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



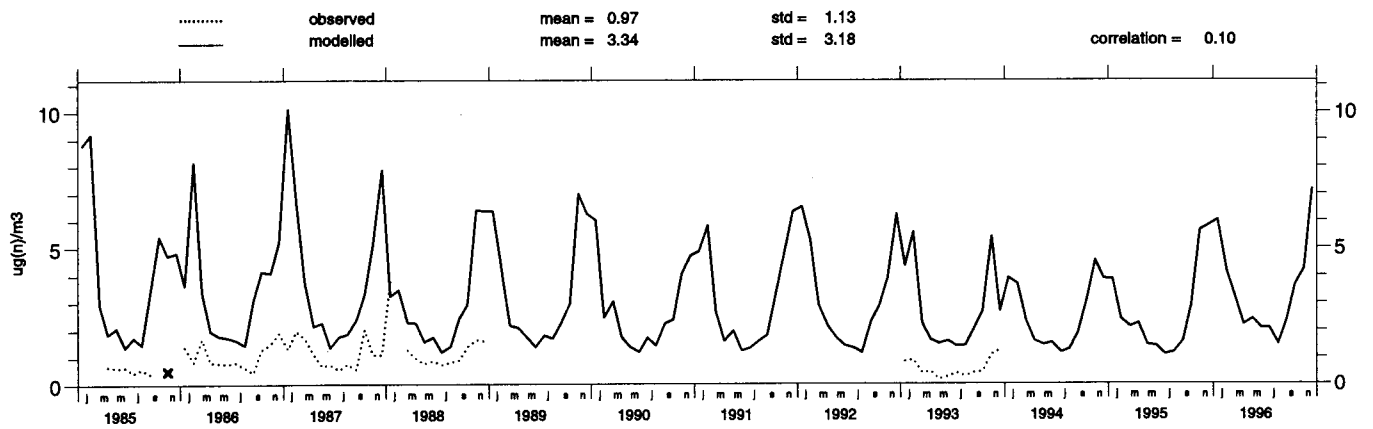
Usingen (DE 15)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



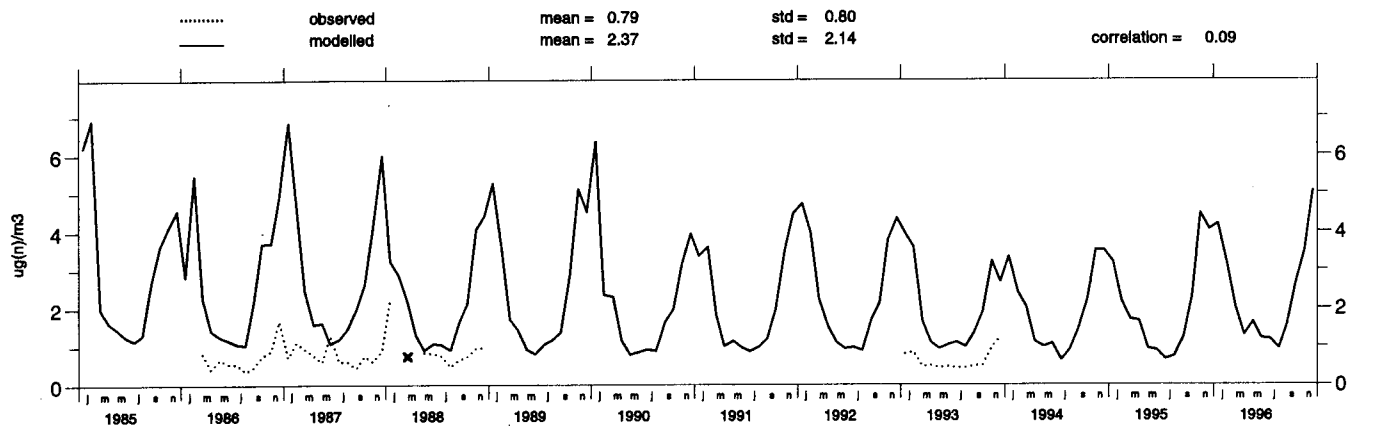
Bad_Kreuznach (DE 16)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

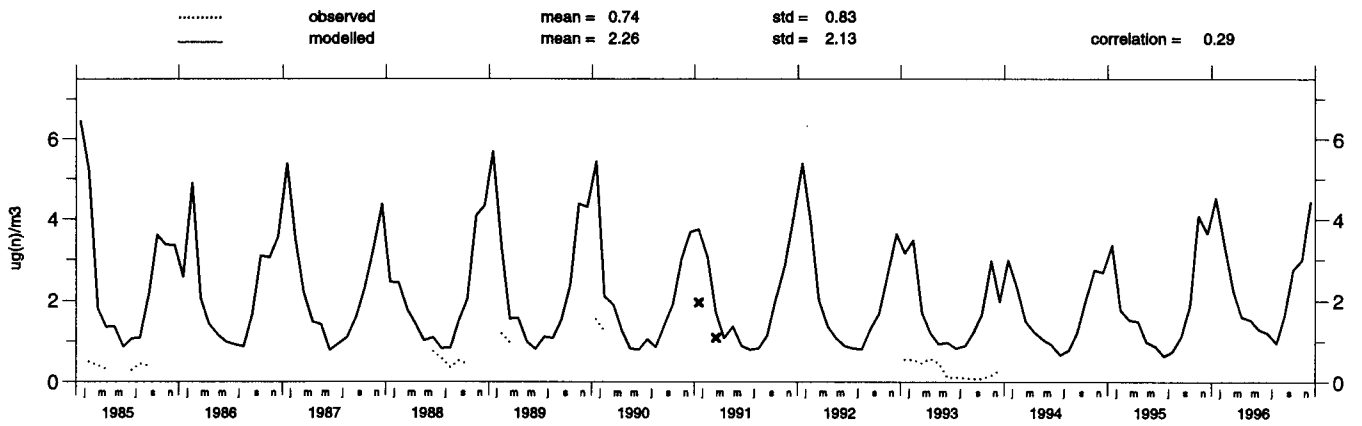


Ansbach (DE 17)

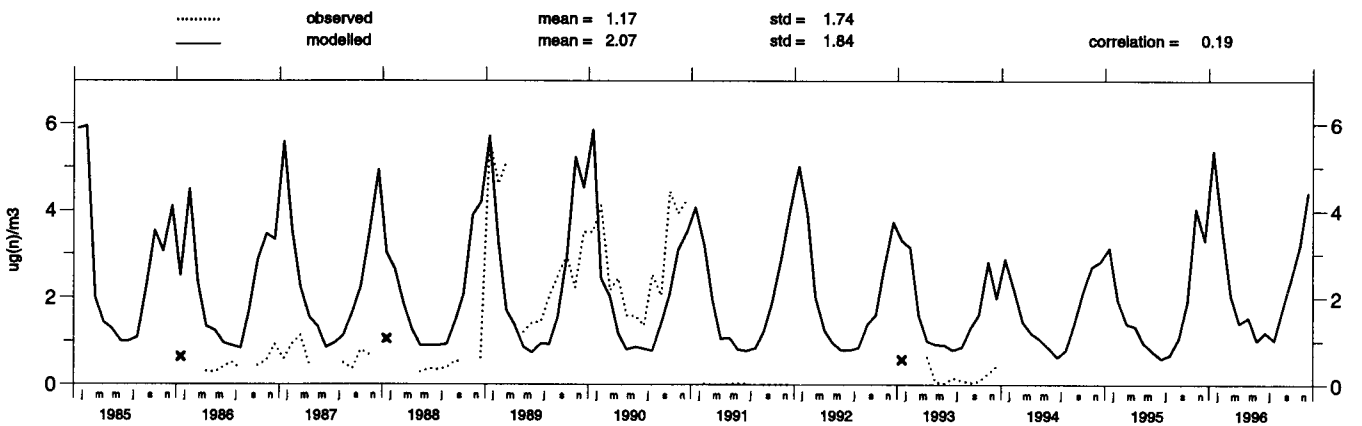
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



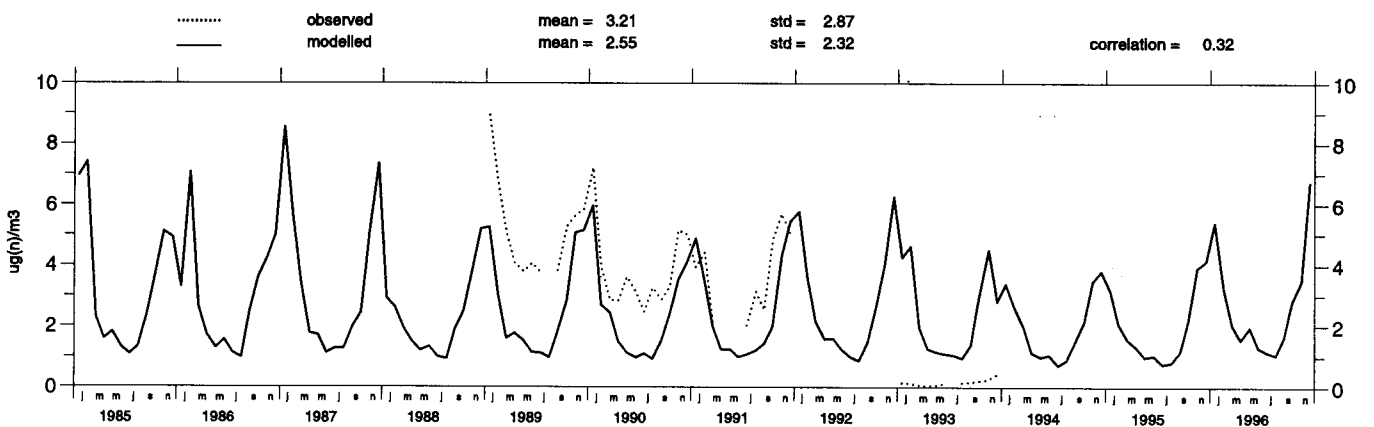
Rottenburg (DE 18)
 Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



Starnberg (DE 19)
 Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

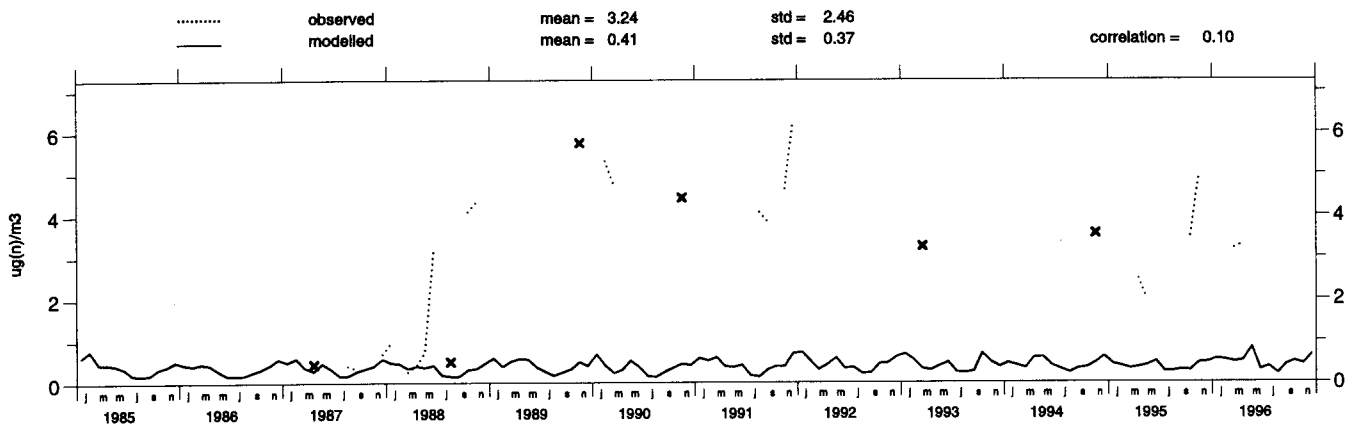


Hof (DE 20)
 Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



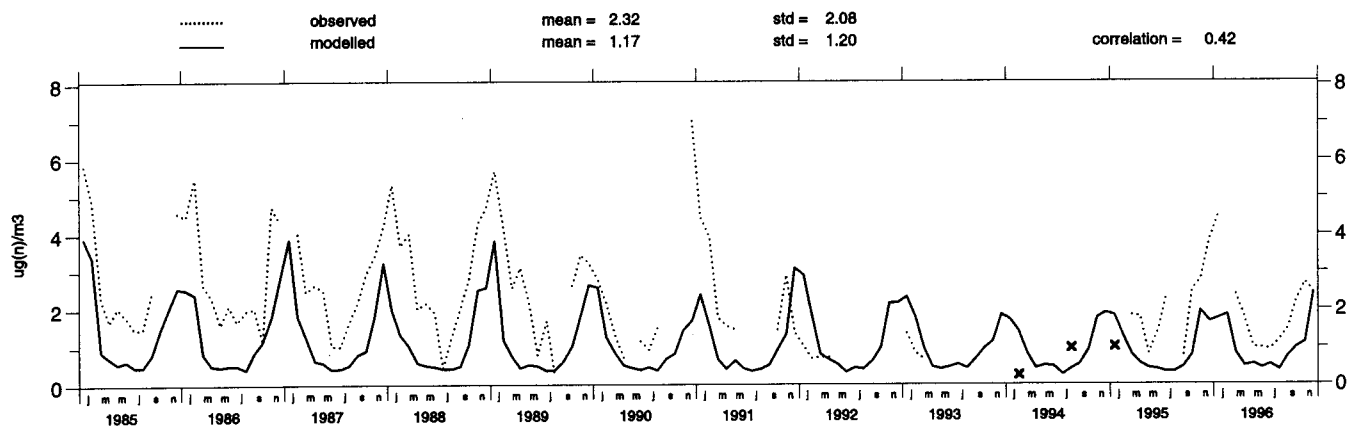
Aliartos (GR 1)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



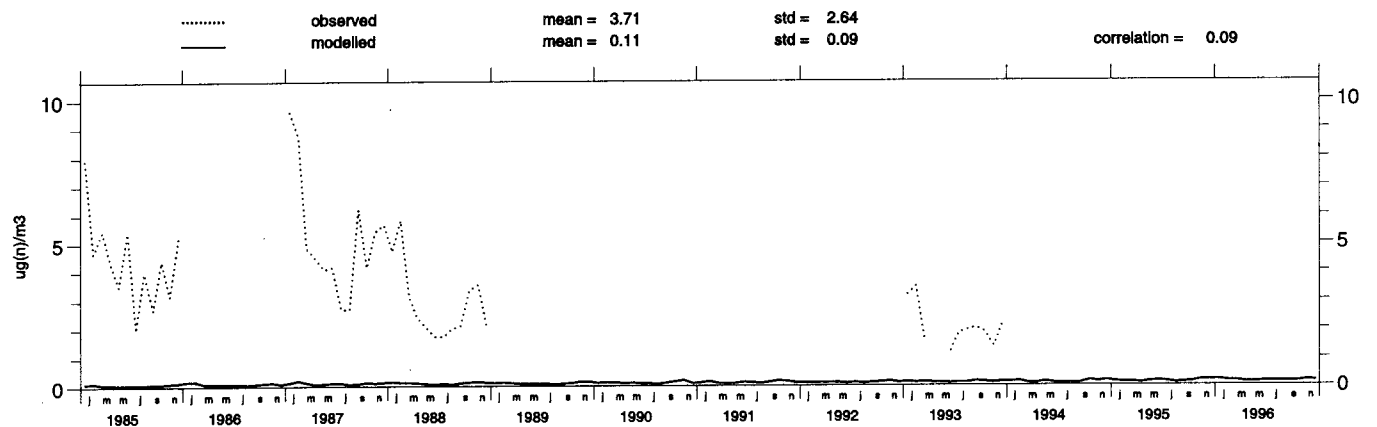
K-pusztá (HU 2)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



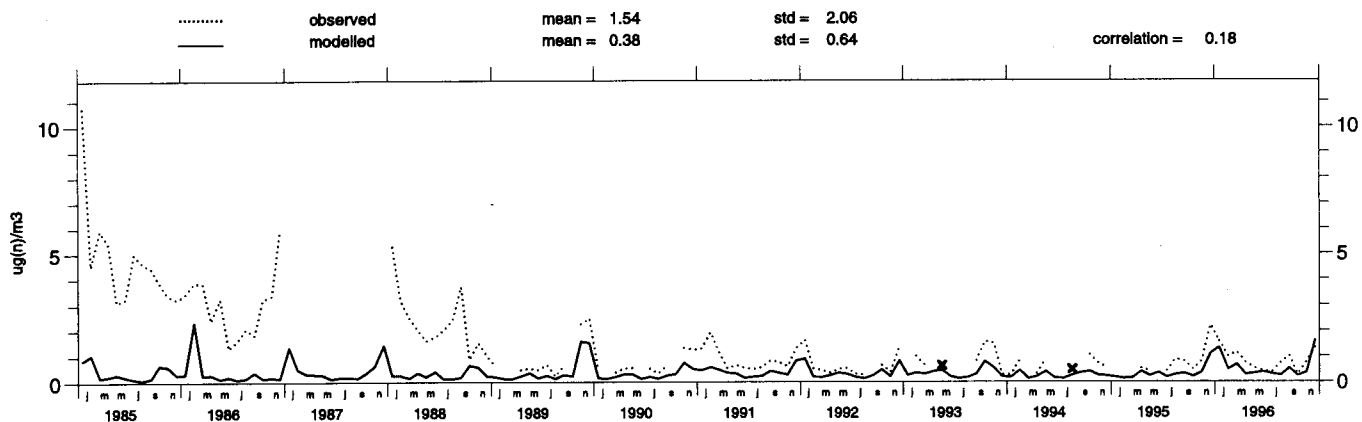
Irafoss (IS 2)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



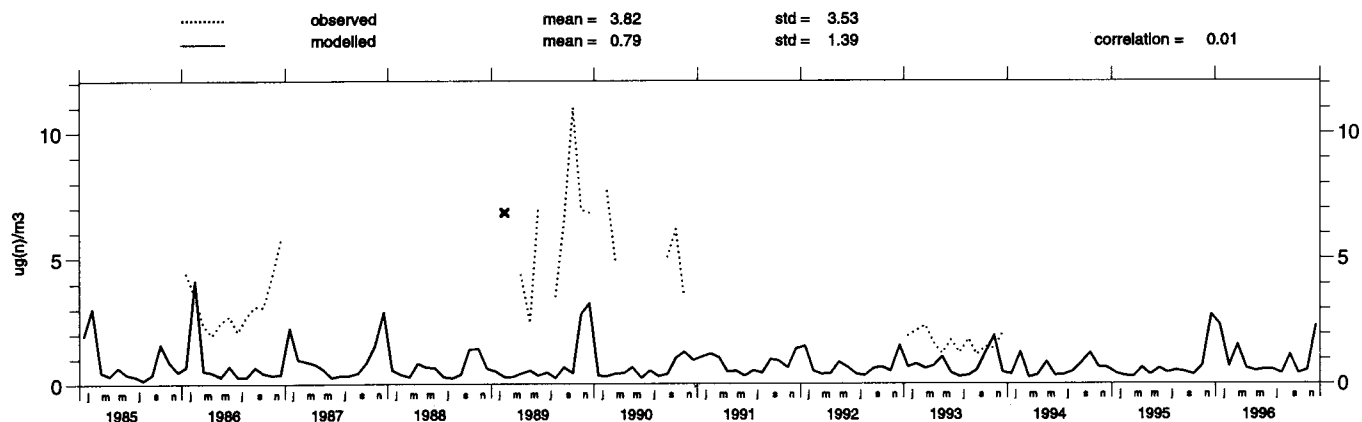
Valentia_Obs. (IE 1)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



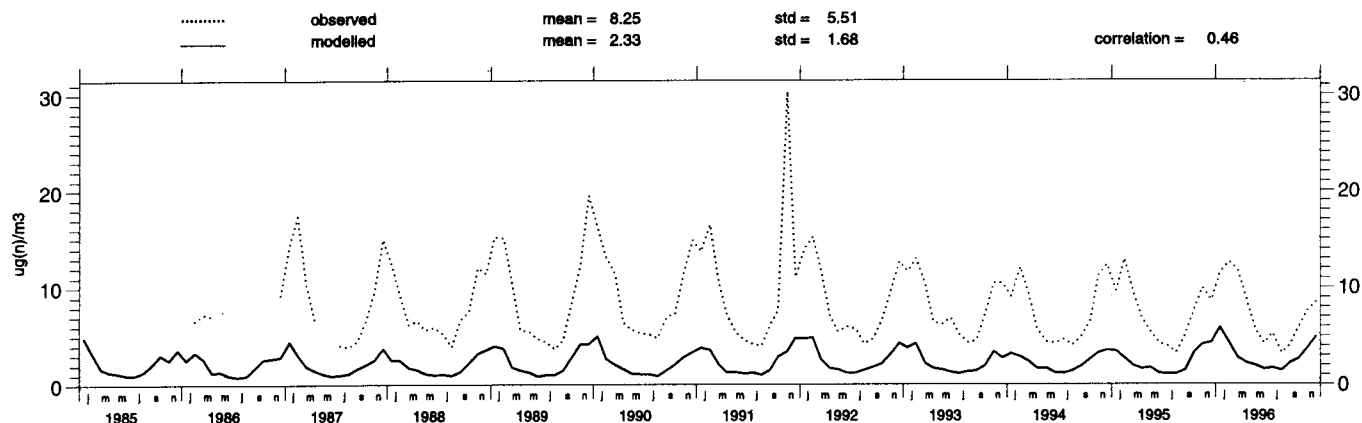
Turlough Hill (IE 2)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



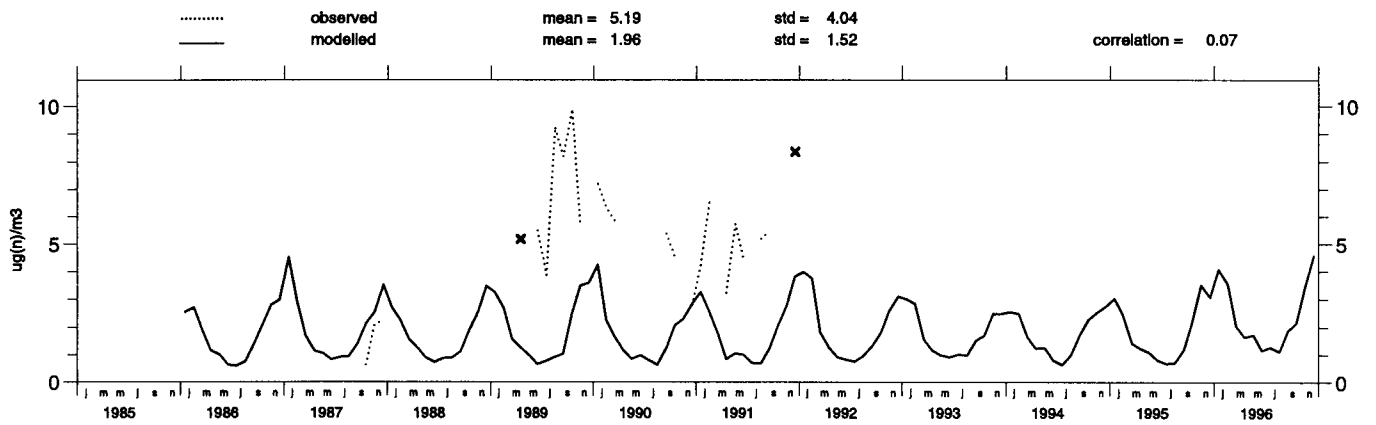
Ispra (IT 4)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



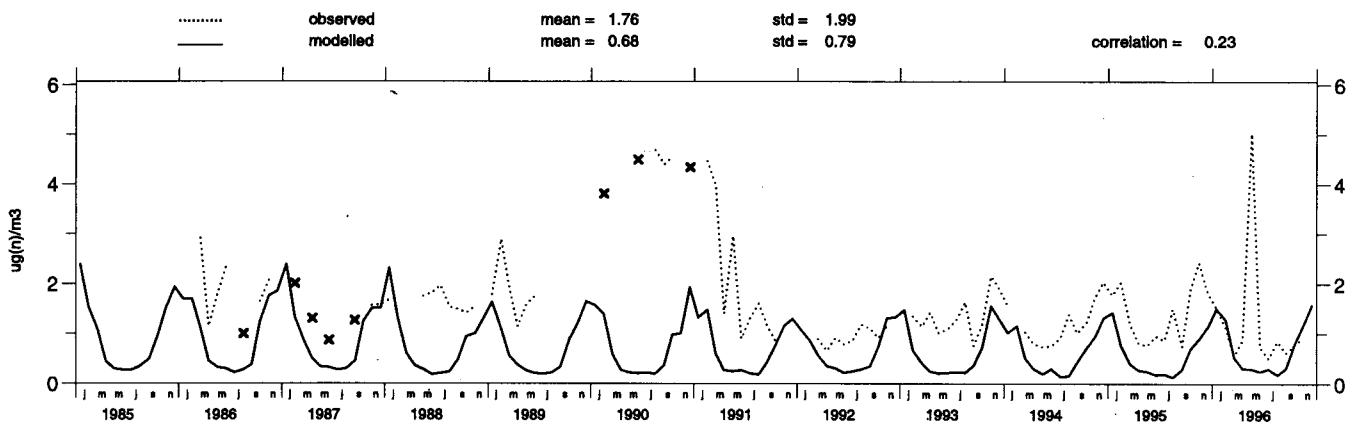
Arabba (IT 5)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



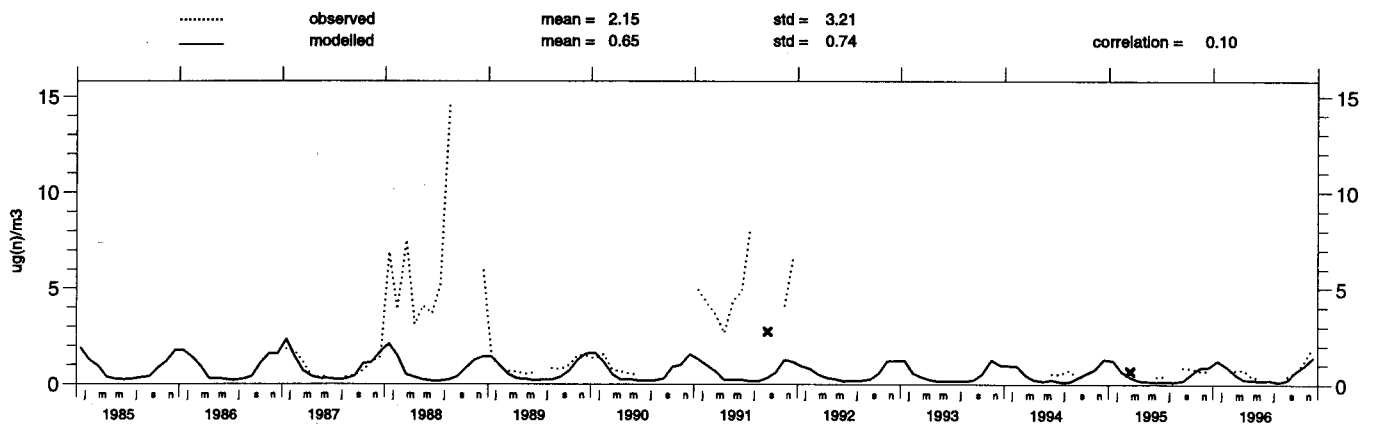
Rucava (LV 10)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



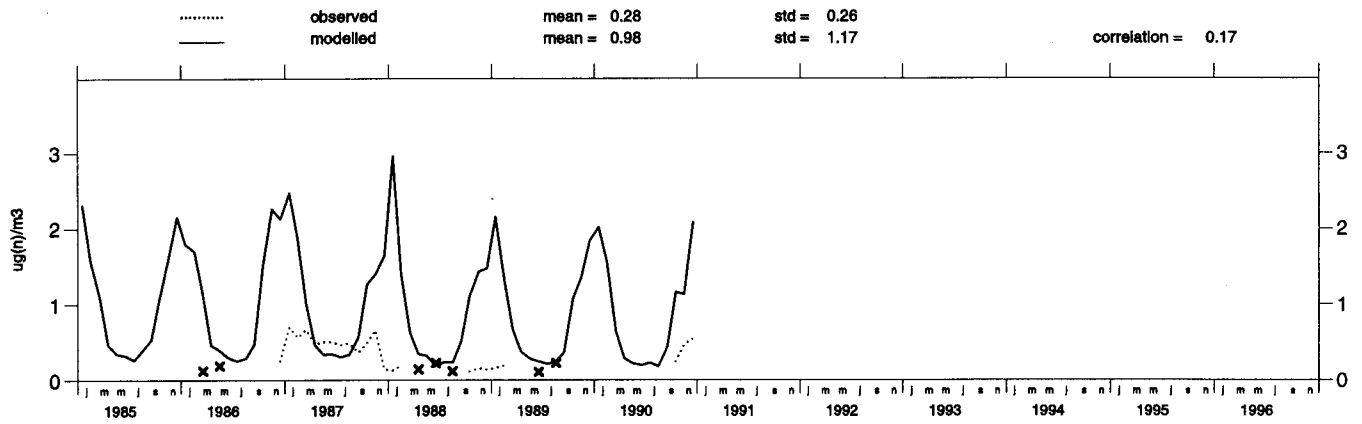
Zoseni (LV 16)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



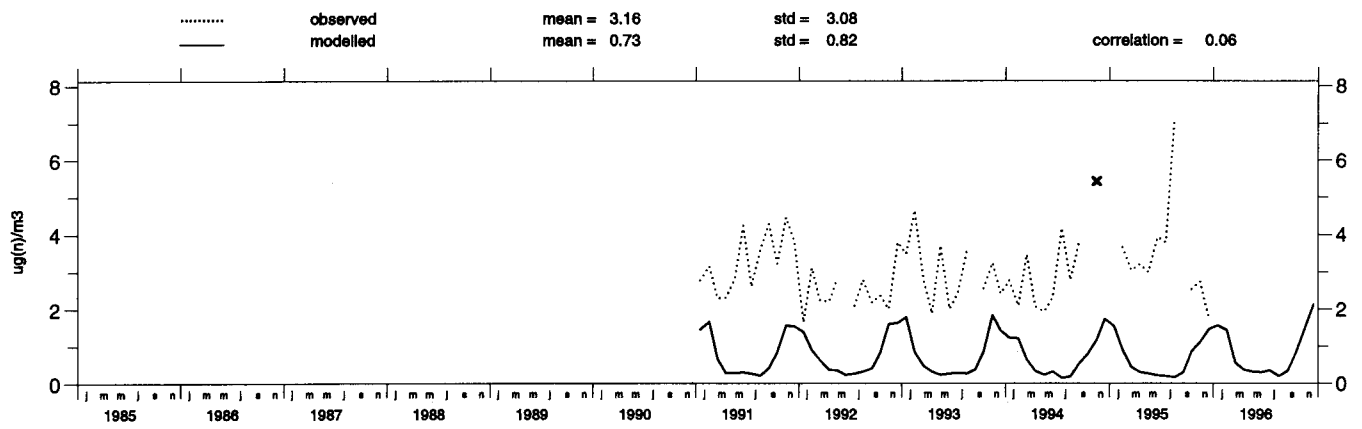
Nida (LT 3)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



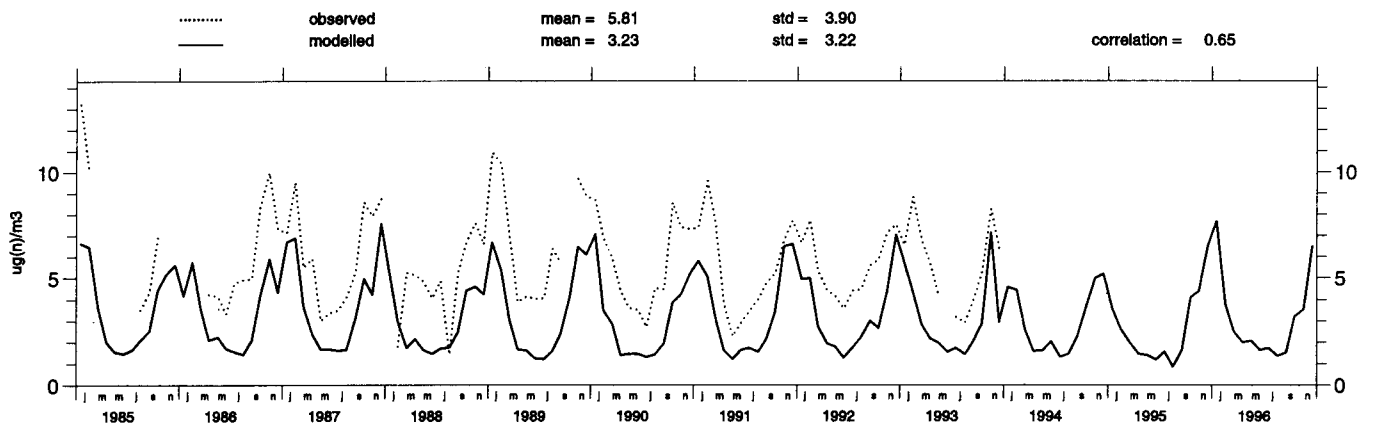
Preila (LT 15)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

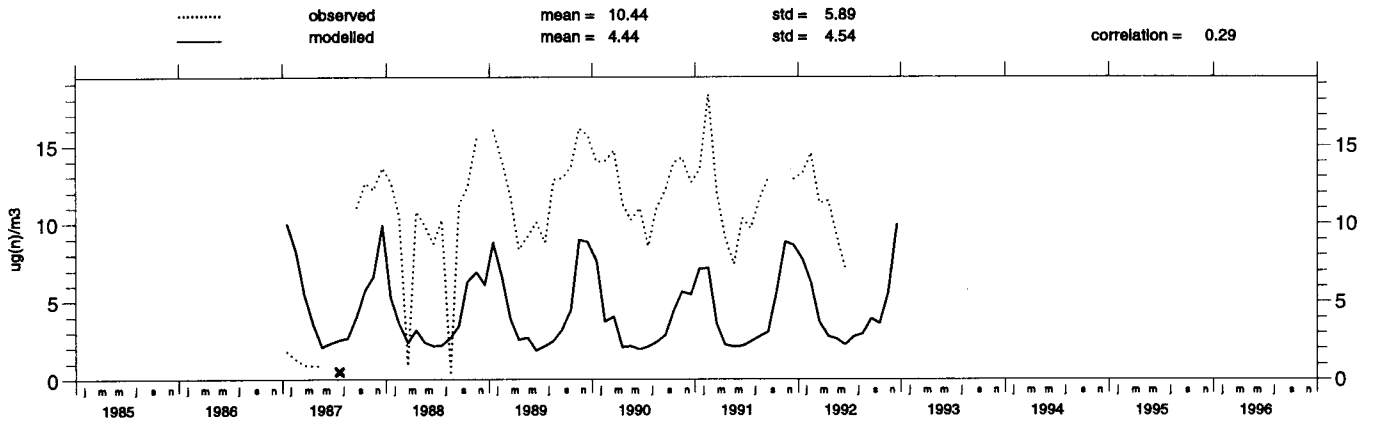


Wittenveen (NL 2)

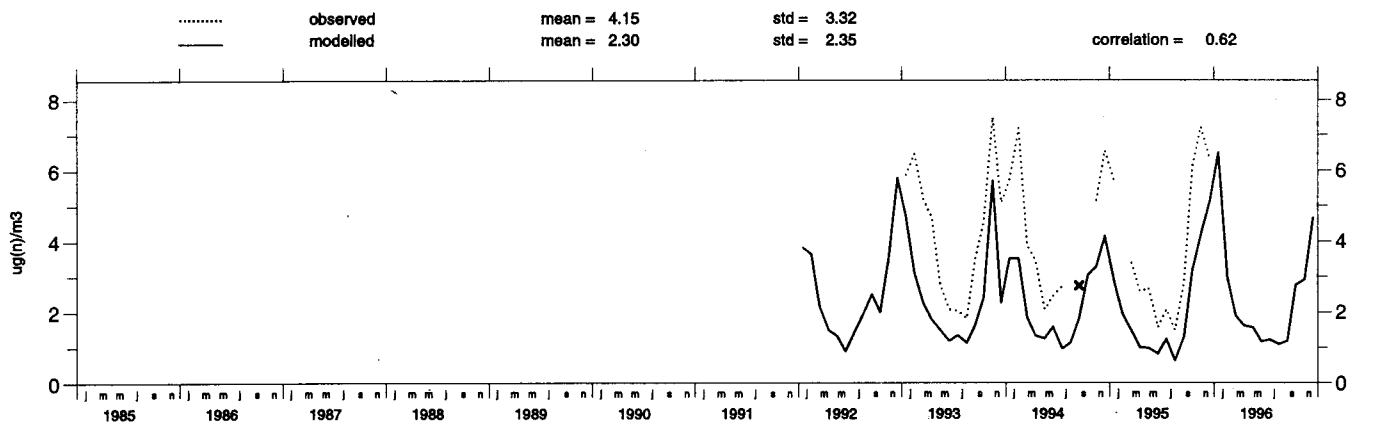
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



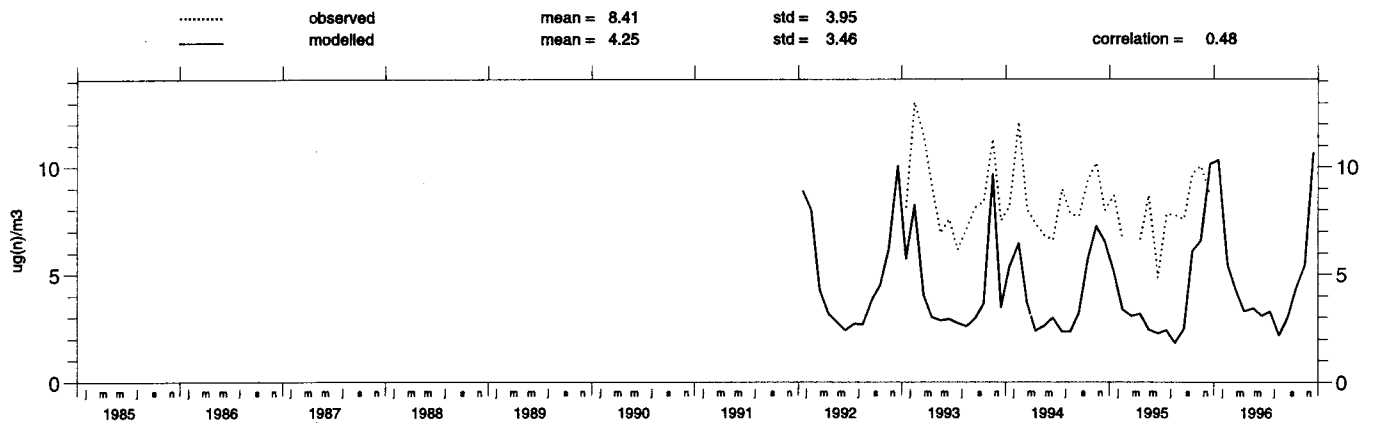
Bilthoven (NL 8)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



Kollumerwaard (NL 9)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

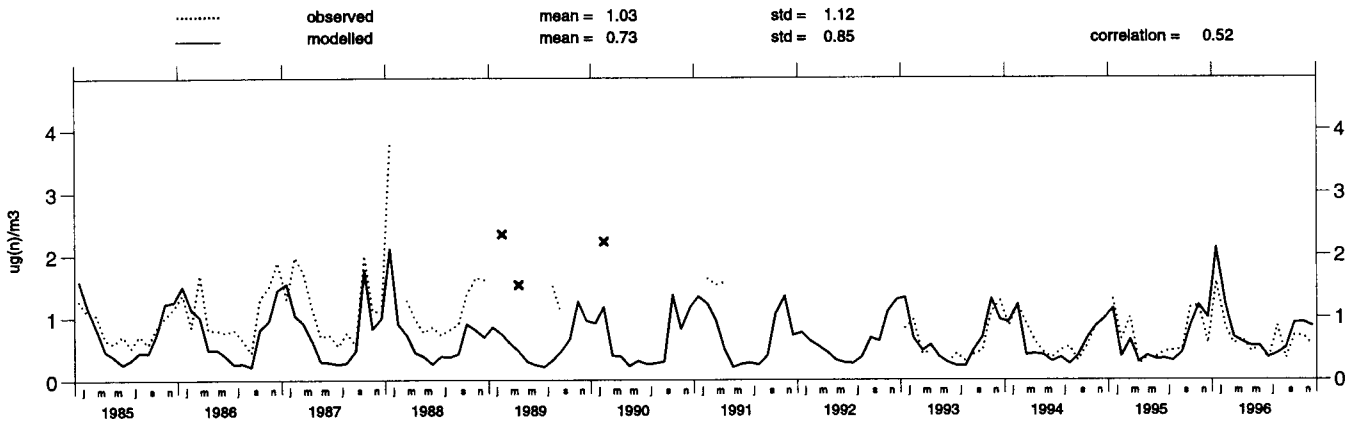


Vreedepeel (NL 10)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



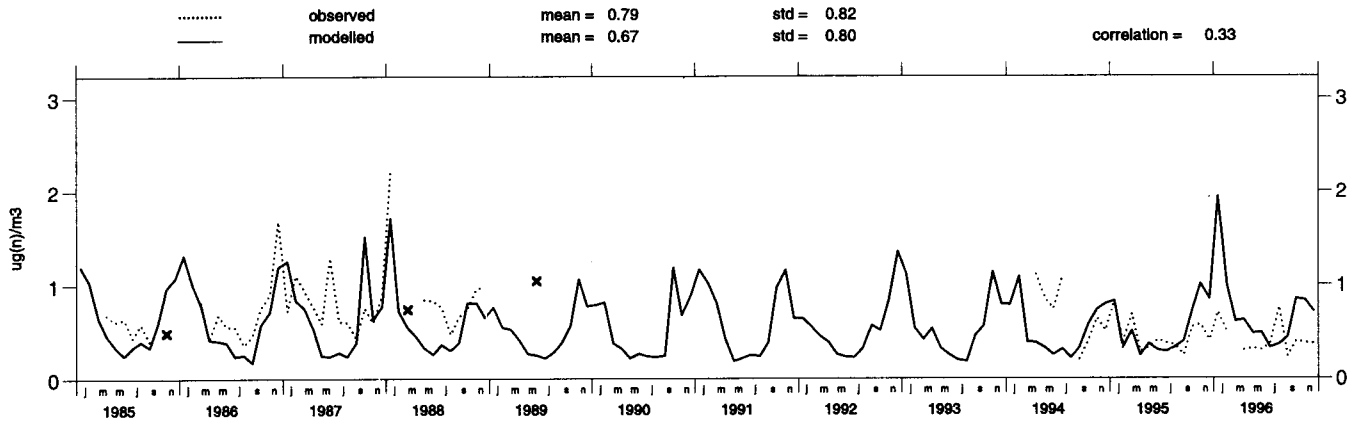
Birkenes (NO 1)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



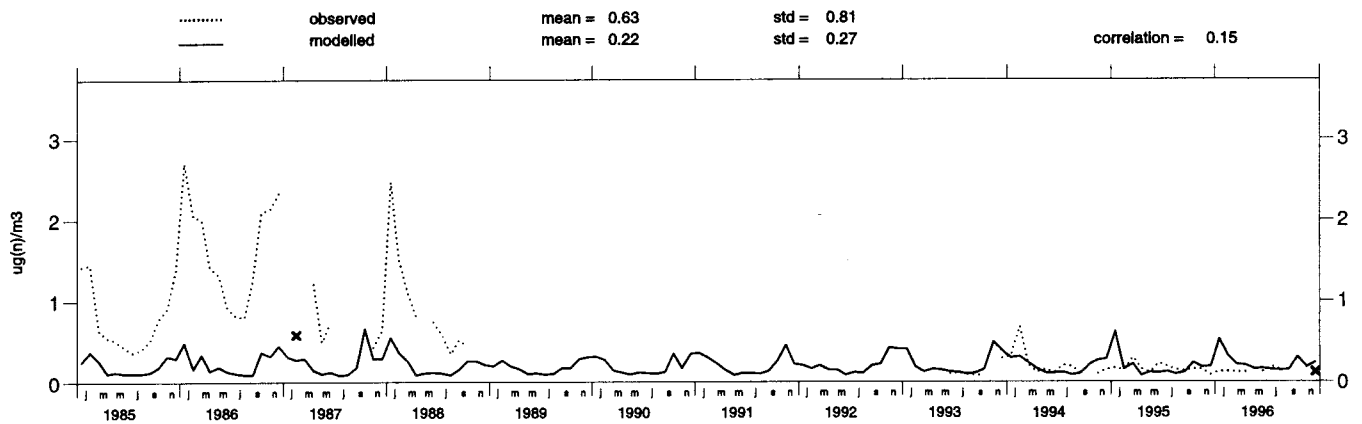
Skreaadalen (NO 8)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



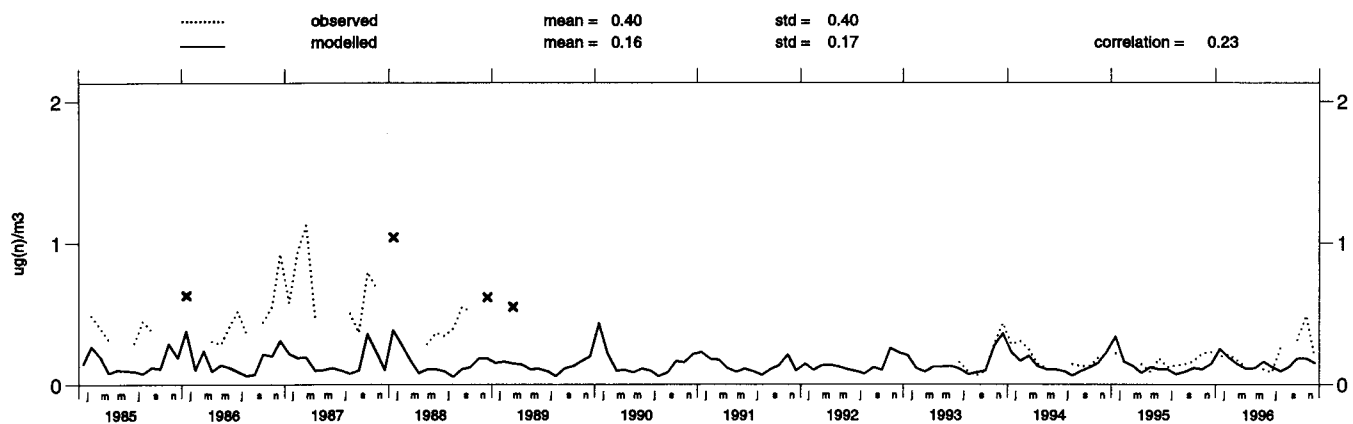
Tustervatn (NO 15)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



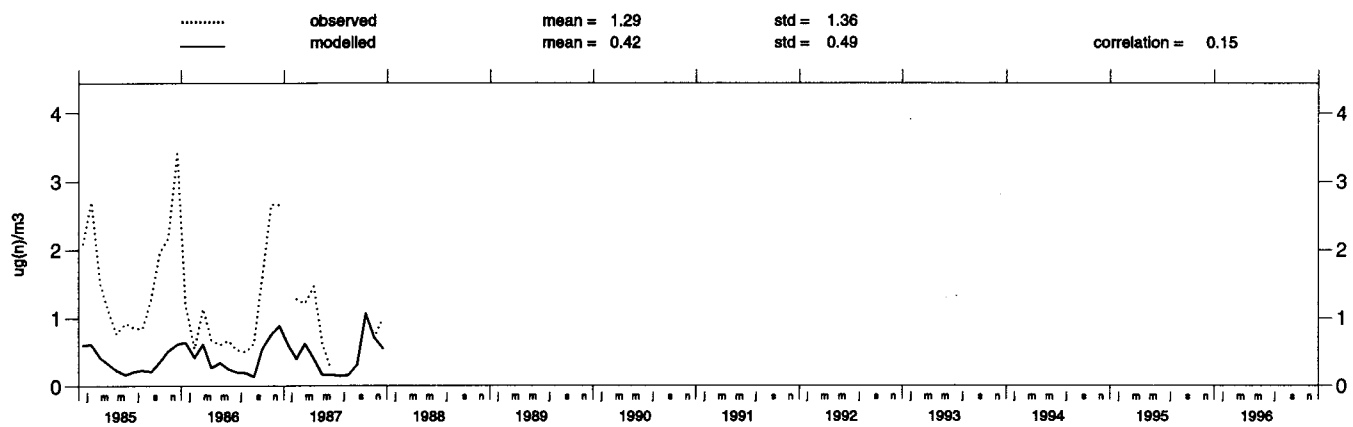
Jergul (NO 30)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



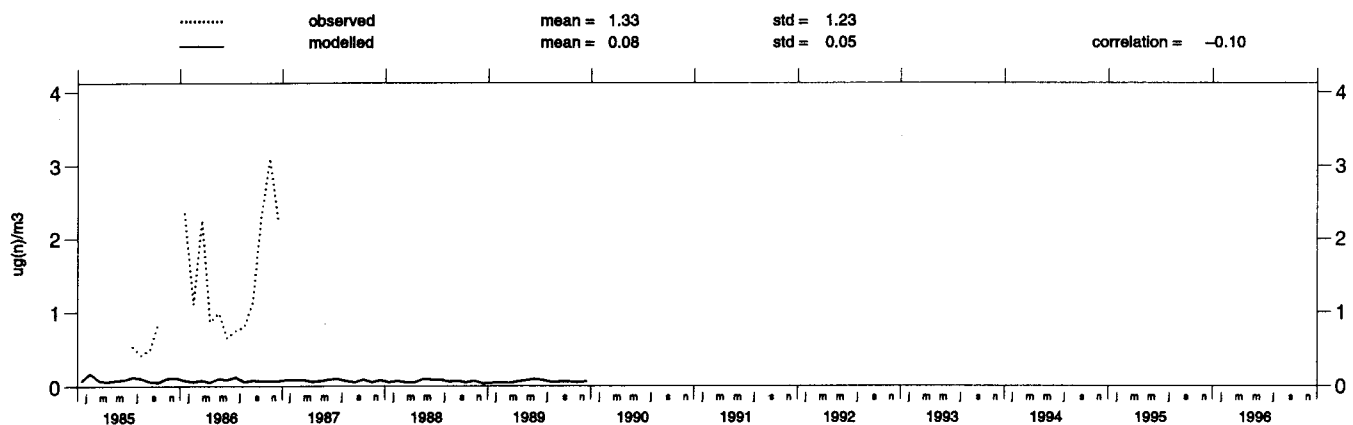
Hummelfjell (NO 36)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



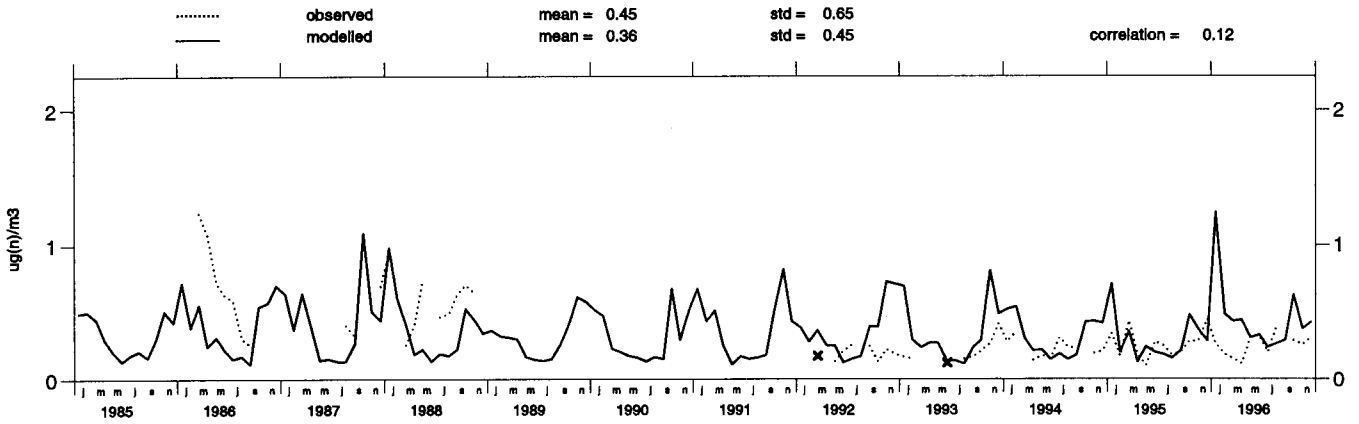
Bjoemoeya (NO 37)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



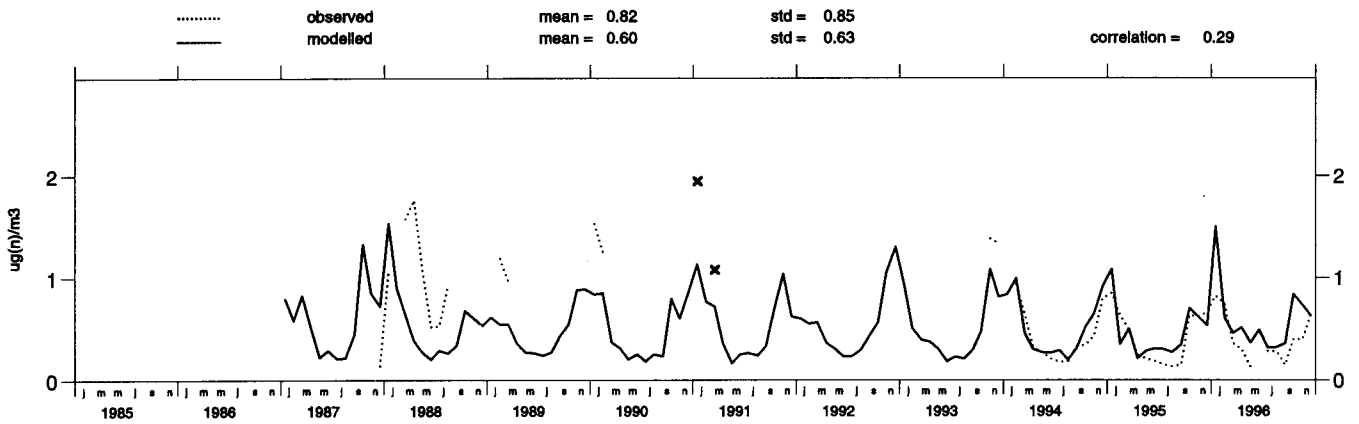
Kaarvatn (NO 39)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



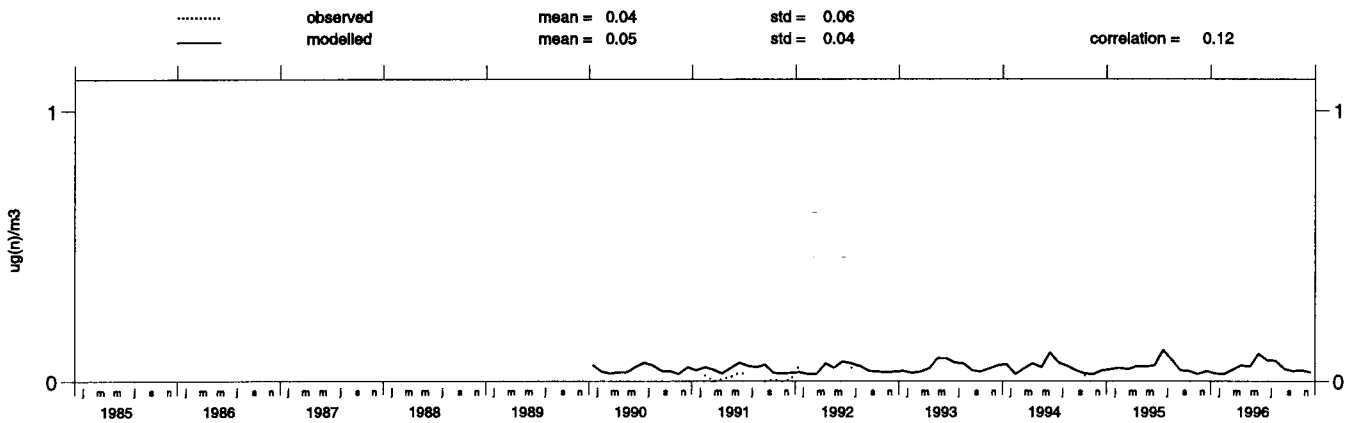
Osen (NO 41)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



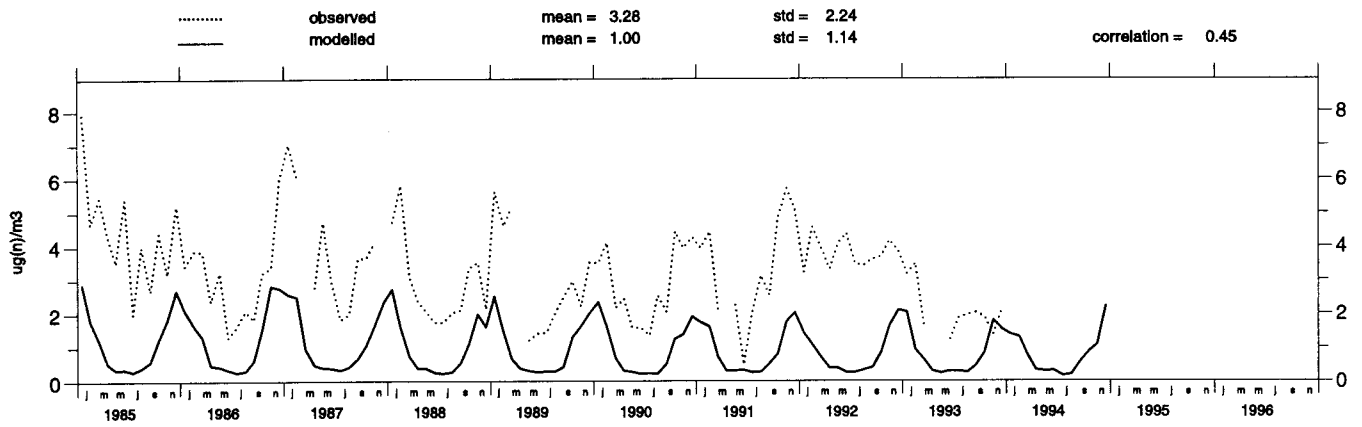
Spitzbergen,Z (NO 42)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



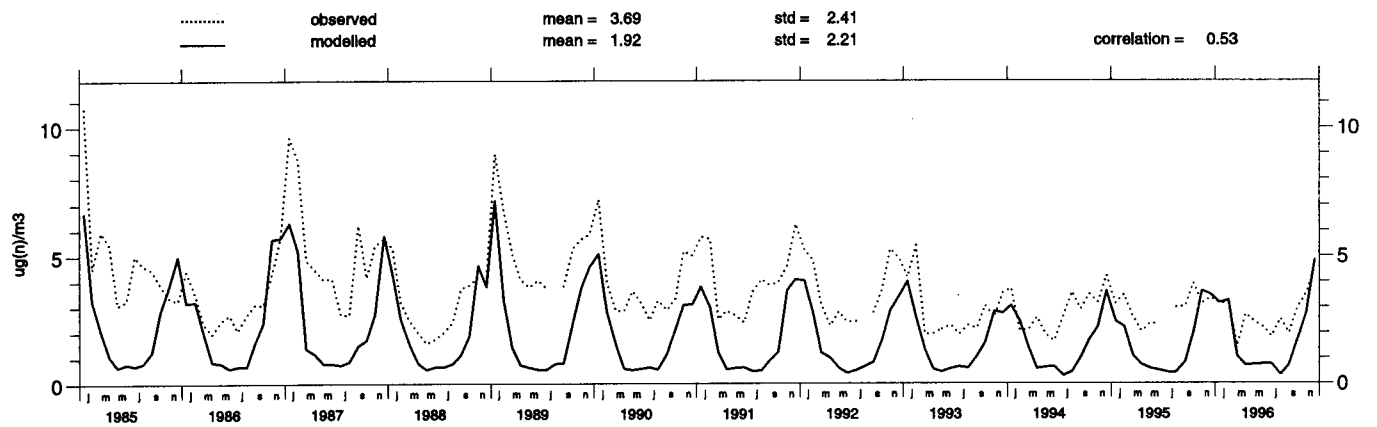
Suwalki (PL 1)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



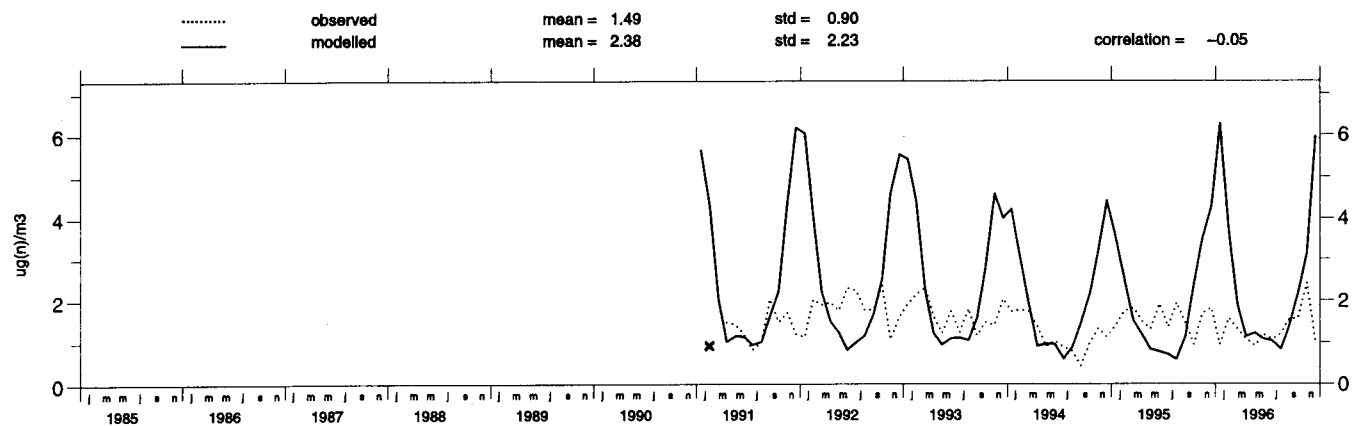
Jarczew (PL 2)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



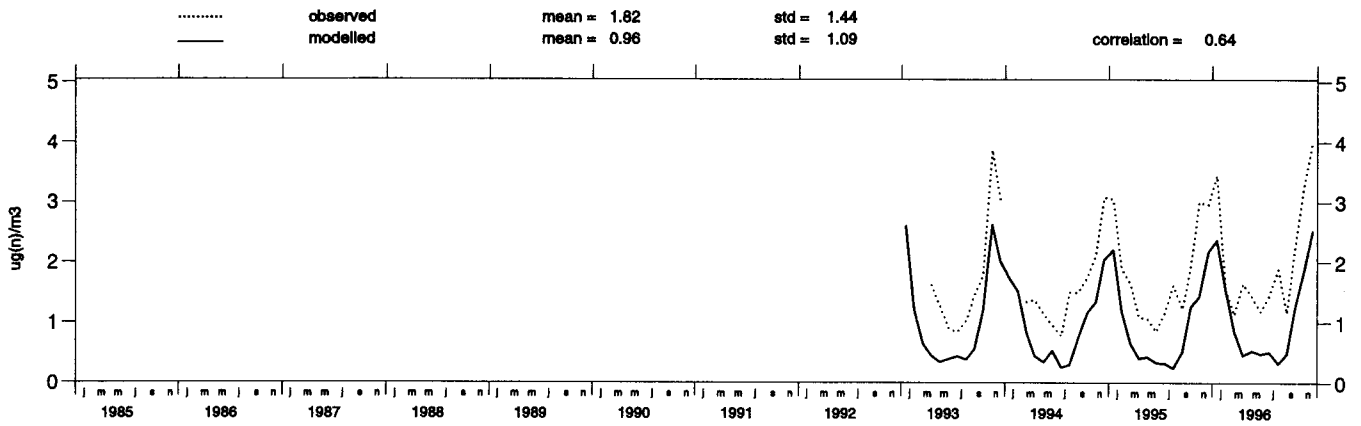
Snieszka (PL 3)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



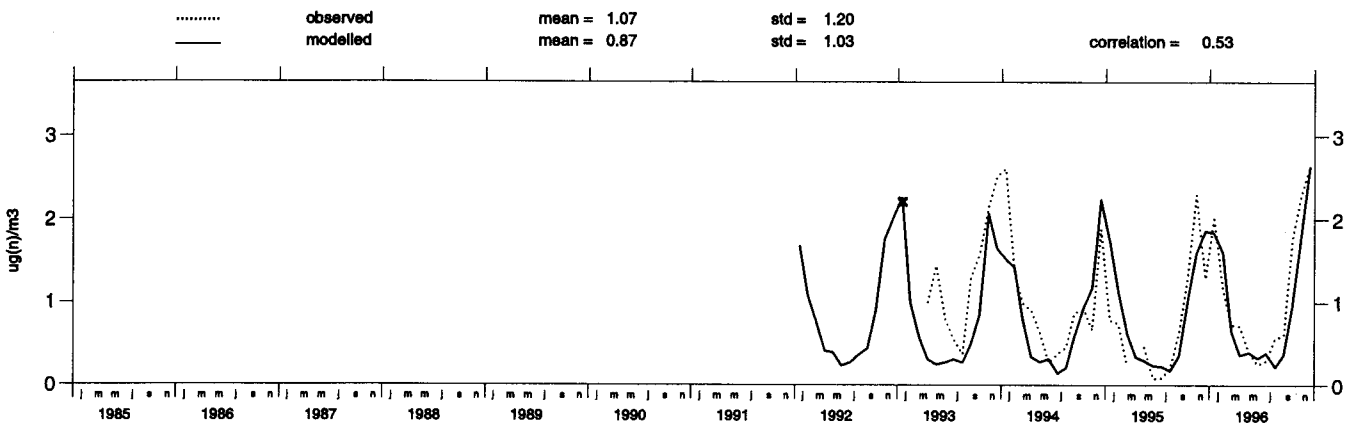
Leba (PL 4)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



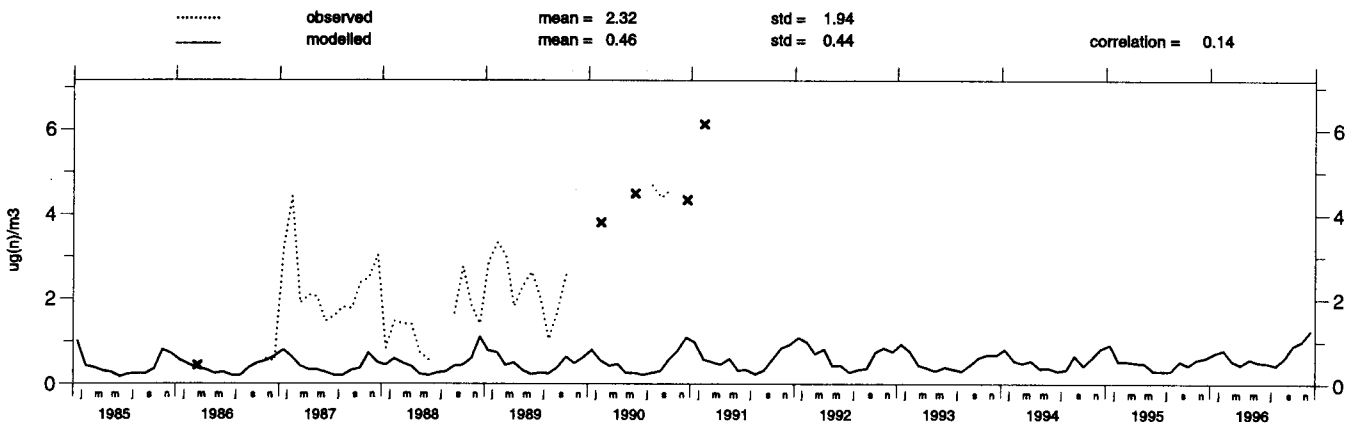
Diabla Gora (PL 5)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



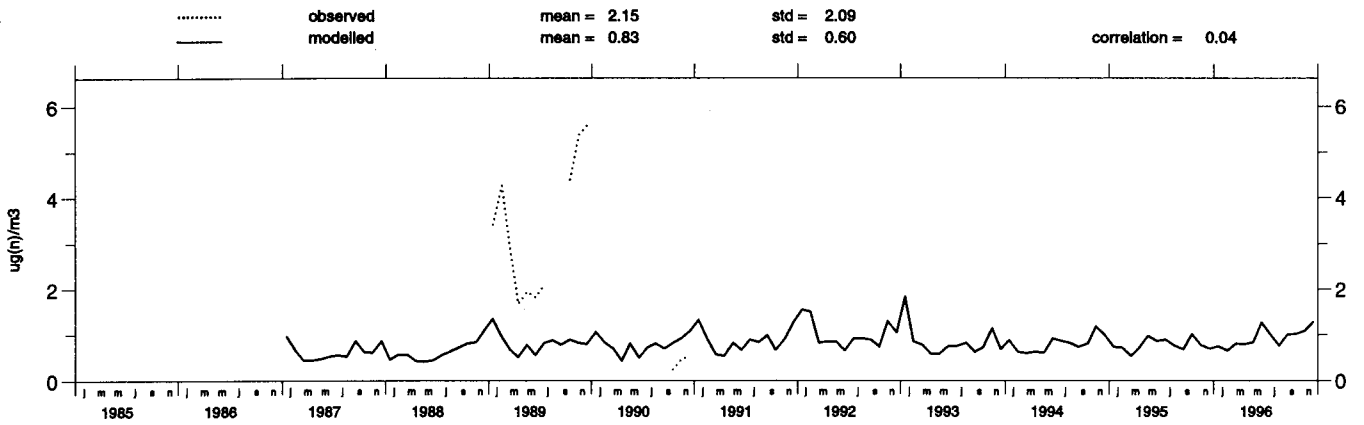
Braganca (PT 1)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



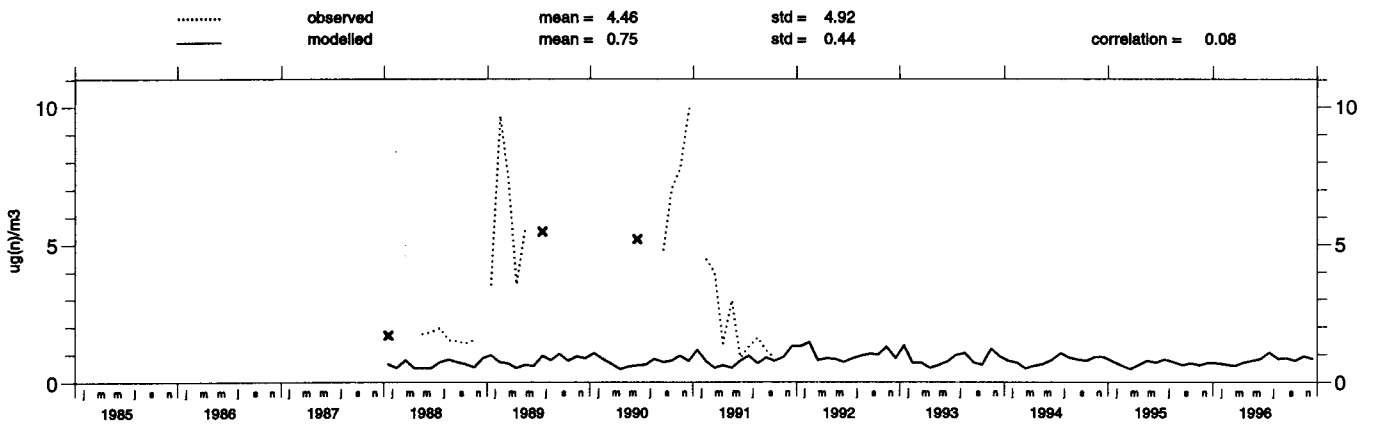
V.d.Castelo (PT 3)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



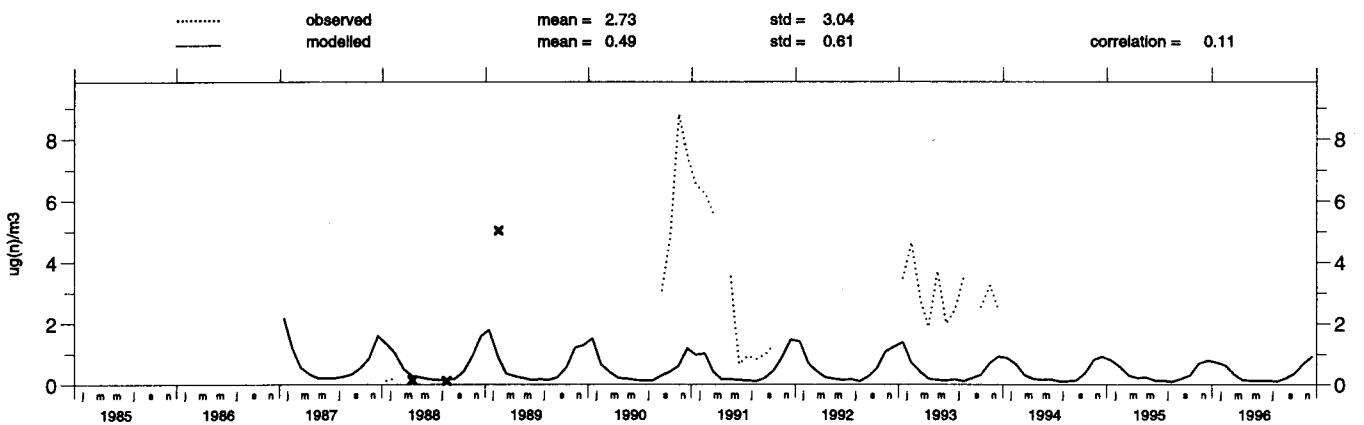
Monte_Velho (PT 4)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



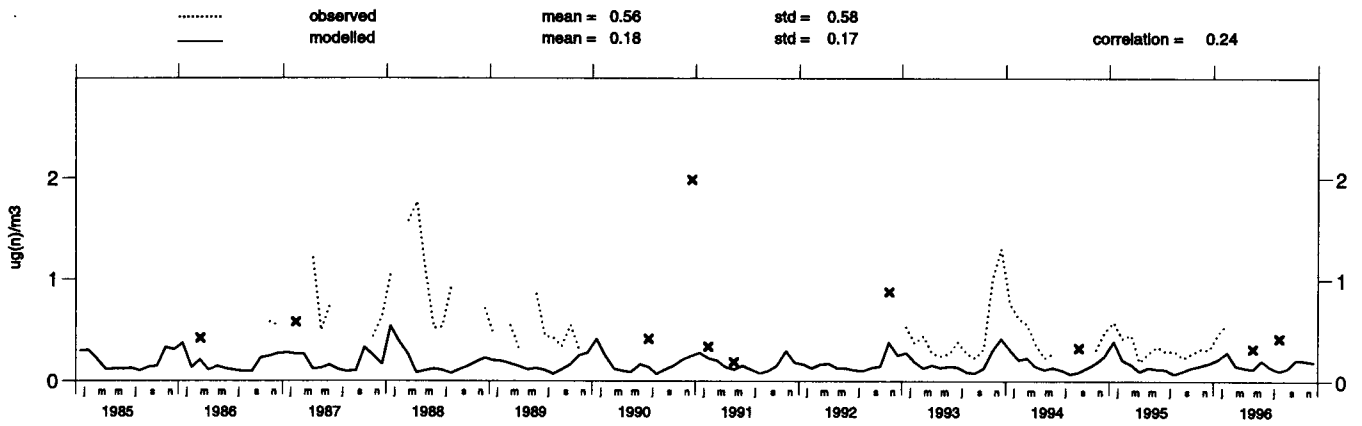
Leovo (MD 12)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



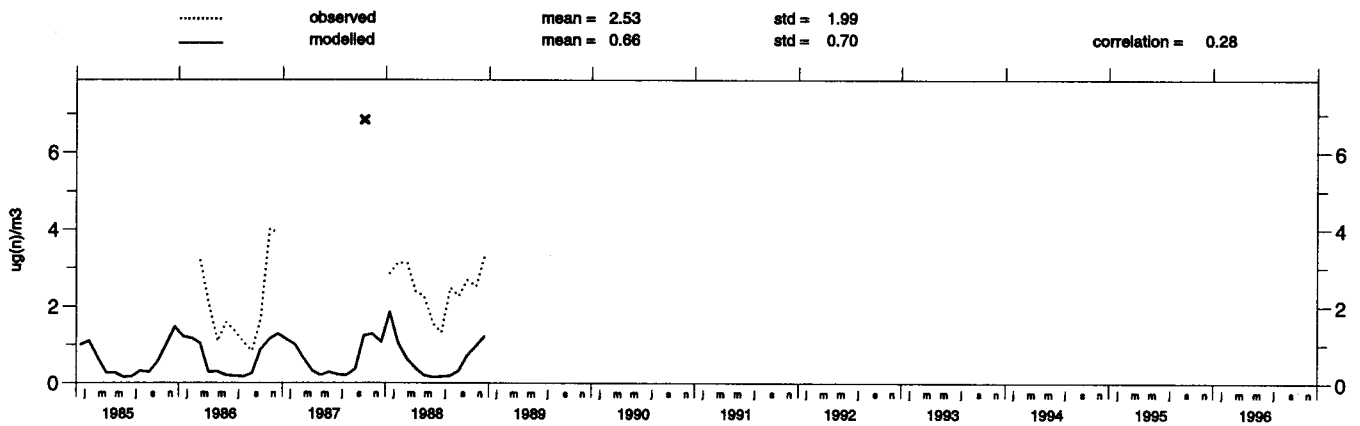
Janiskoski (RU 1)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



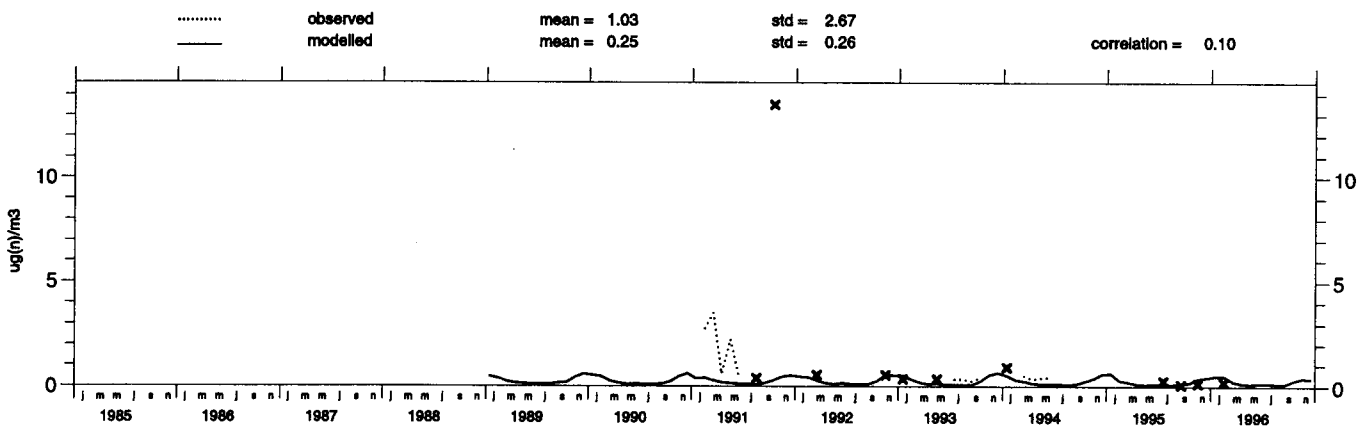
Lesogorsky (RU 8)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

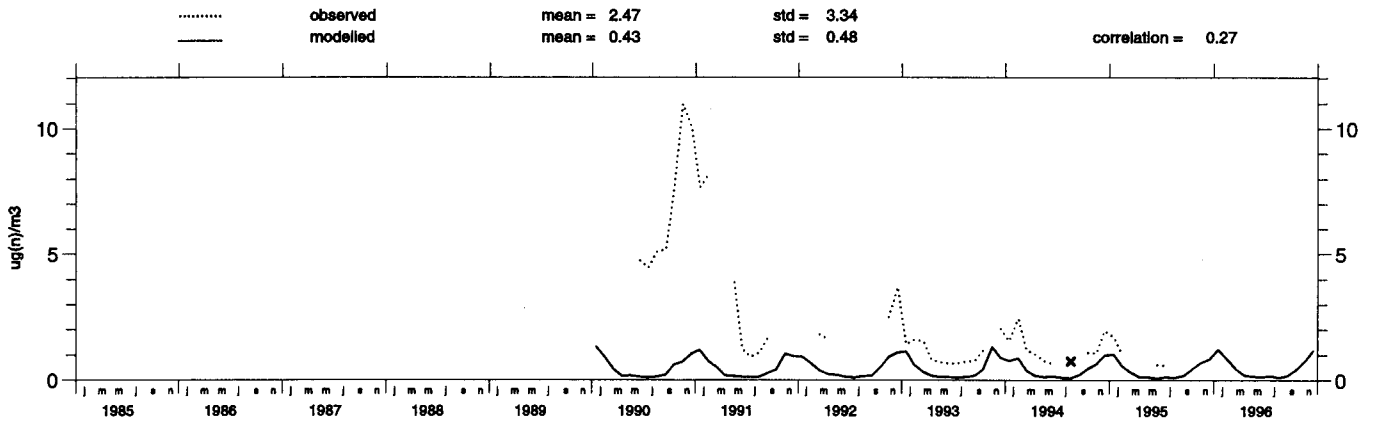


Pinega (RU 13)

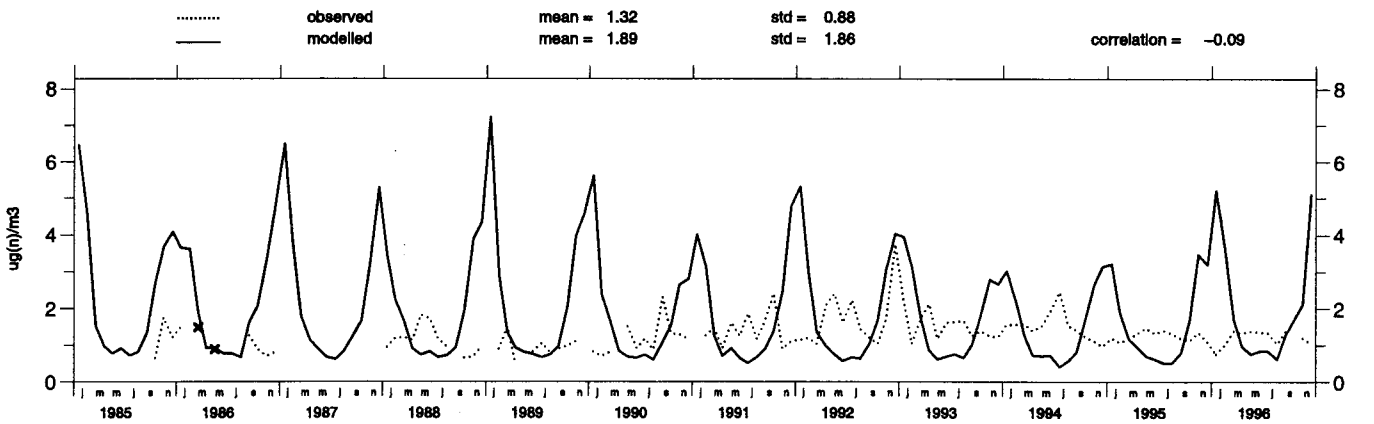
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



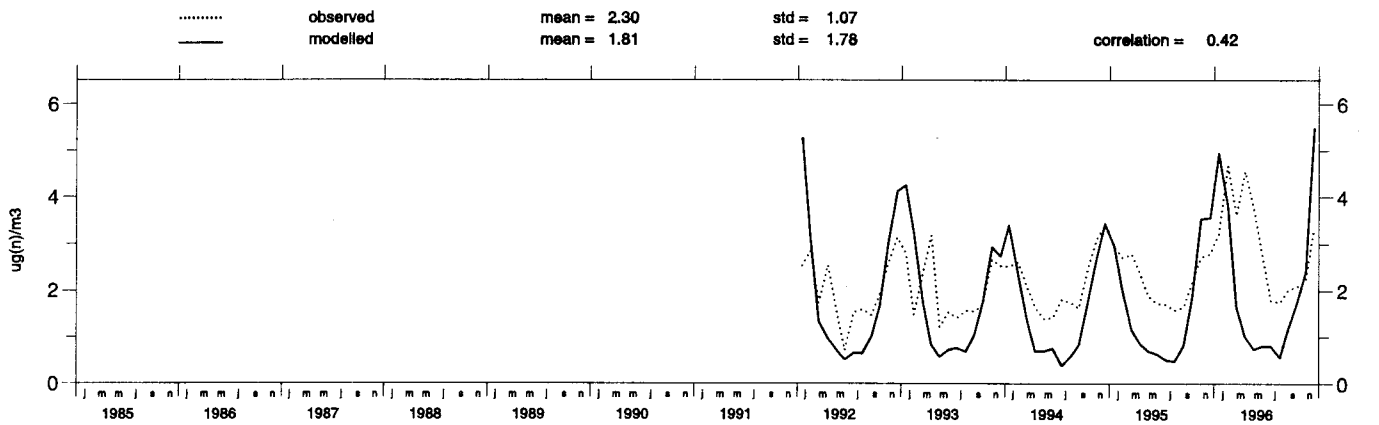
Pushkinsk_Gory (RU 14)
 Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



Chopok (SK 2)
 Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

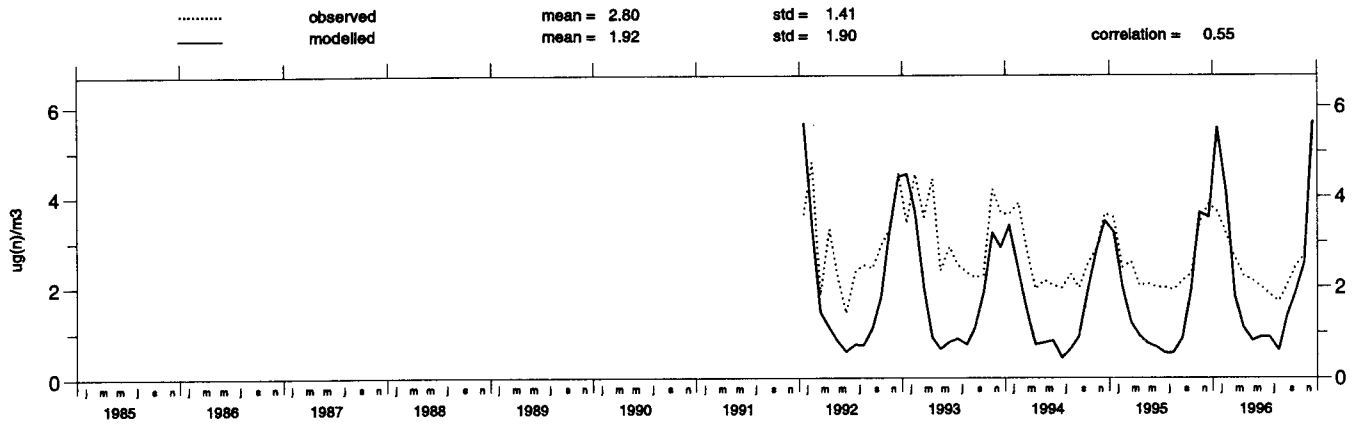


Stara Lesna (SK 4)
 Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



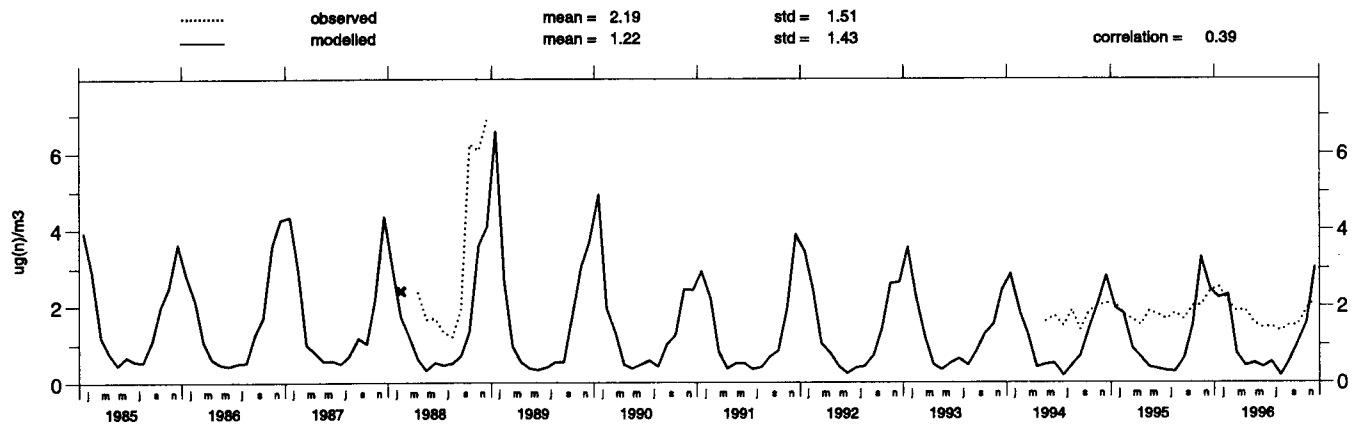
Liesek (SK 5)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



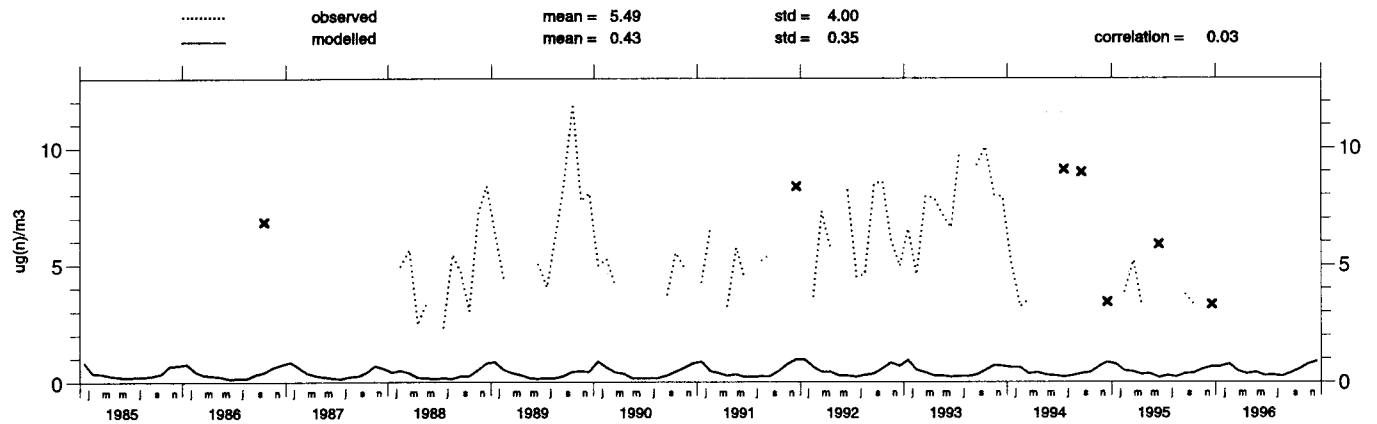
Starina (SK 6)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



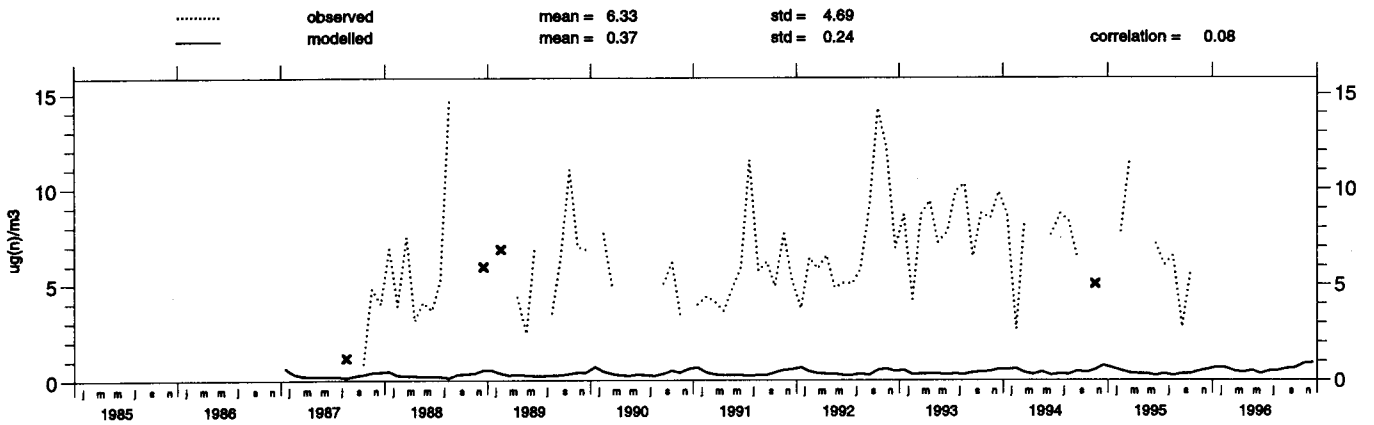
Toledo (ES 1)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



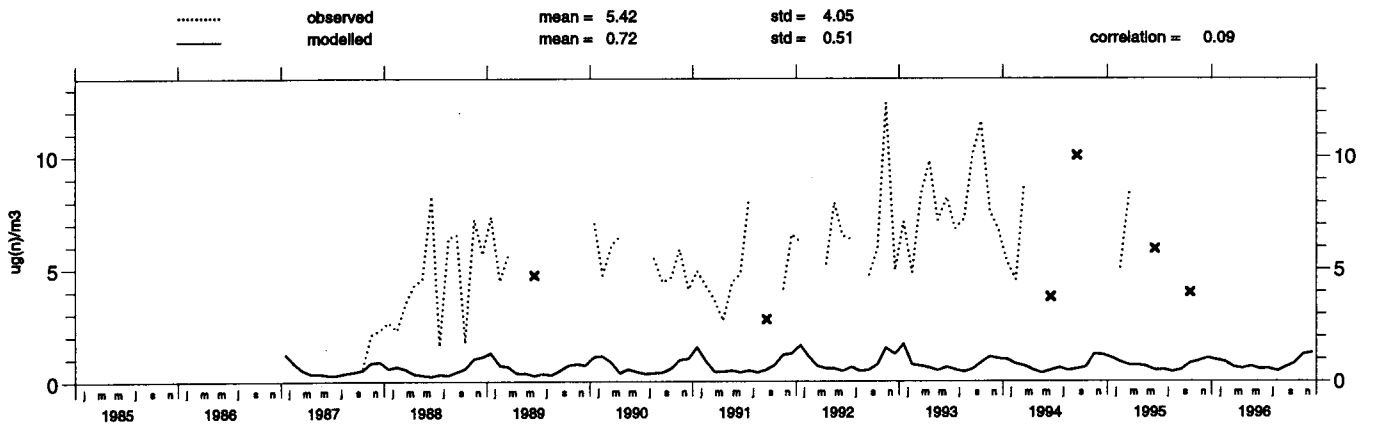
La_Cartuja (ES 2)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



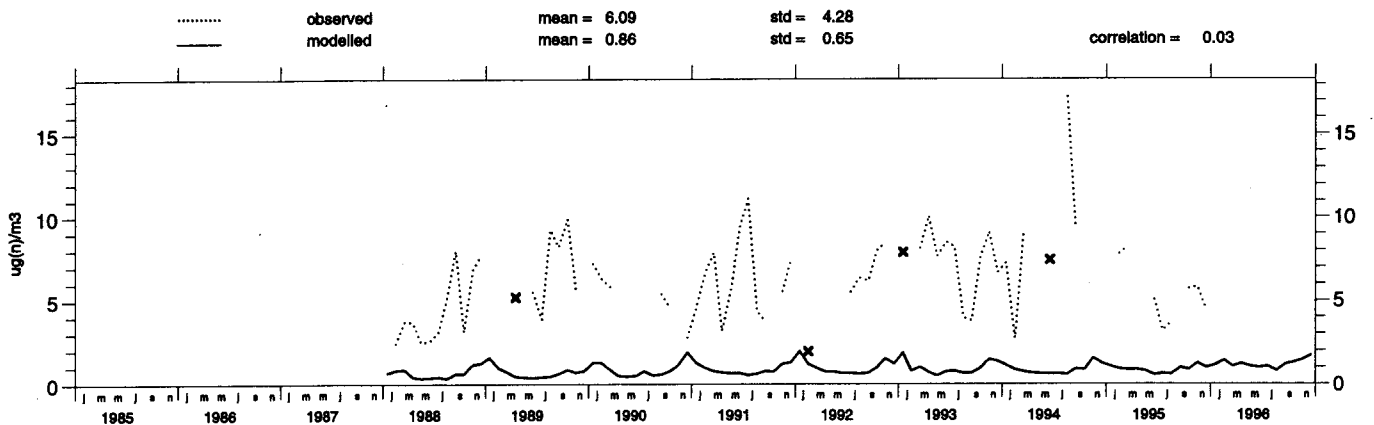
Roquetas (ES 3)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



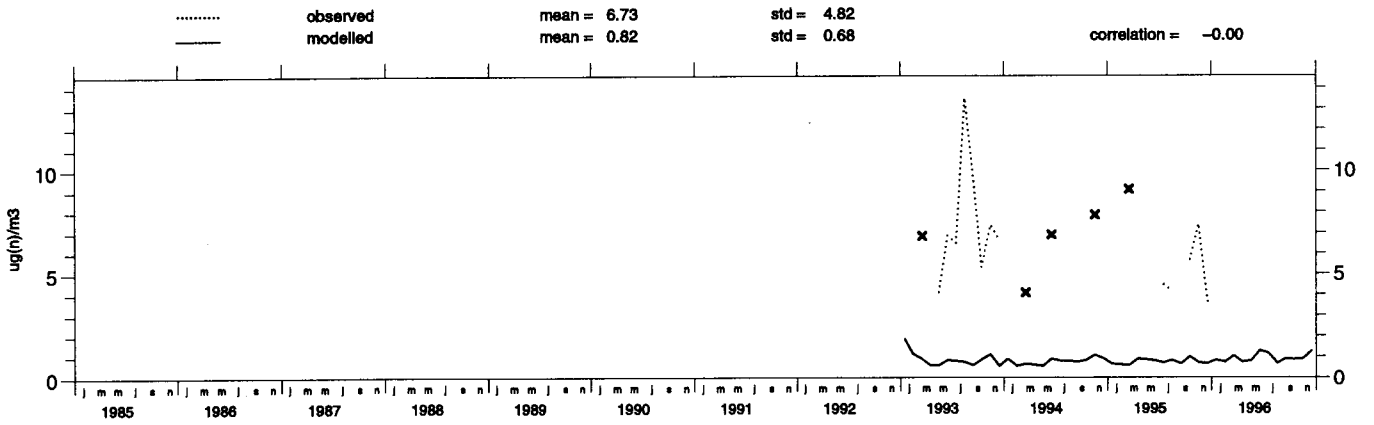
Logrono (ES 4)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



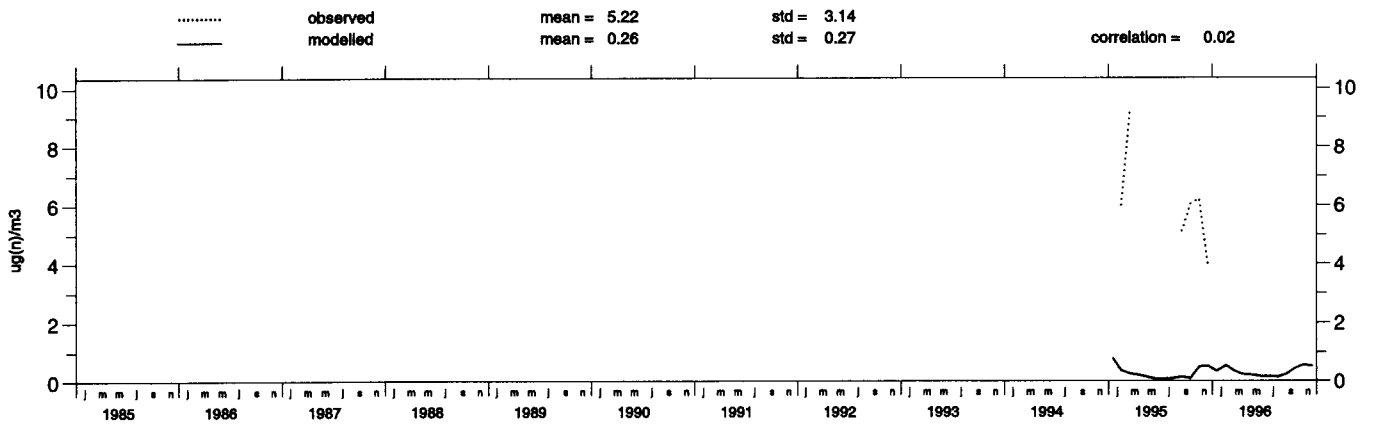
Noio (ES 5)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



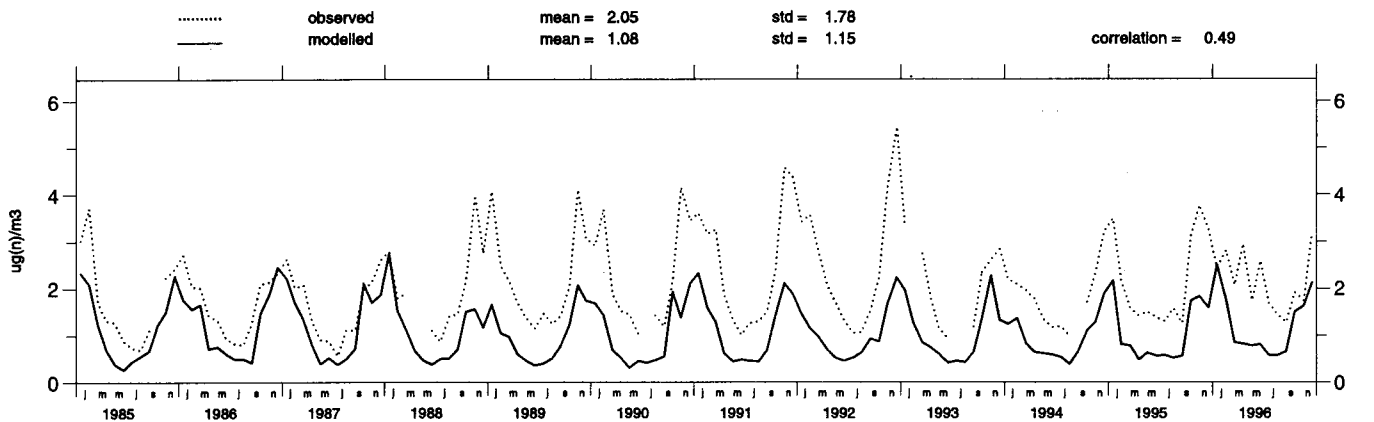
Mahon (ES 6)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



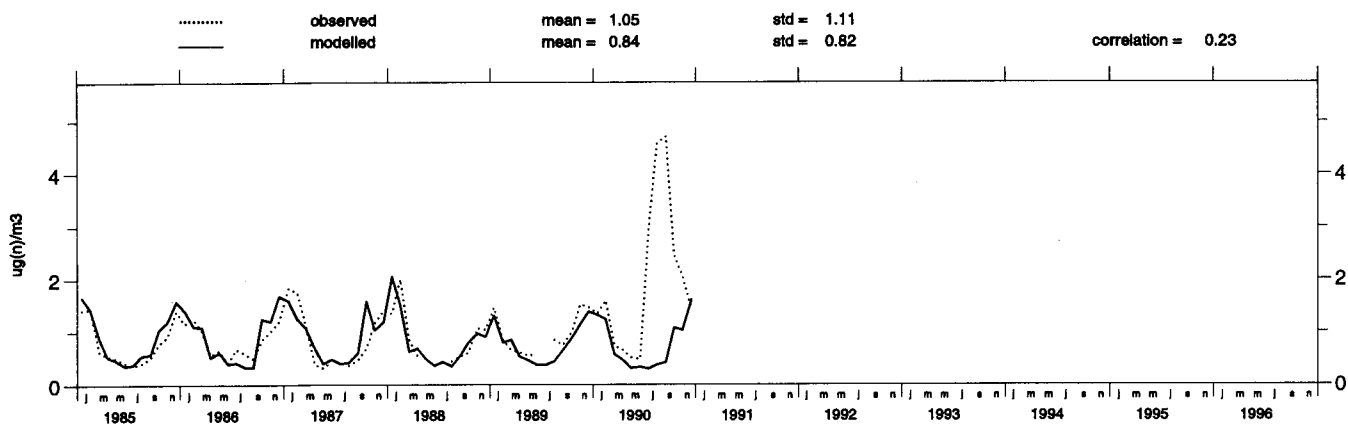
Roervik (SE 2)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



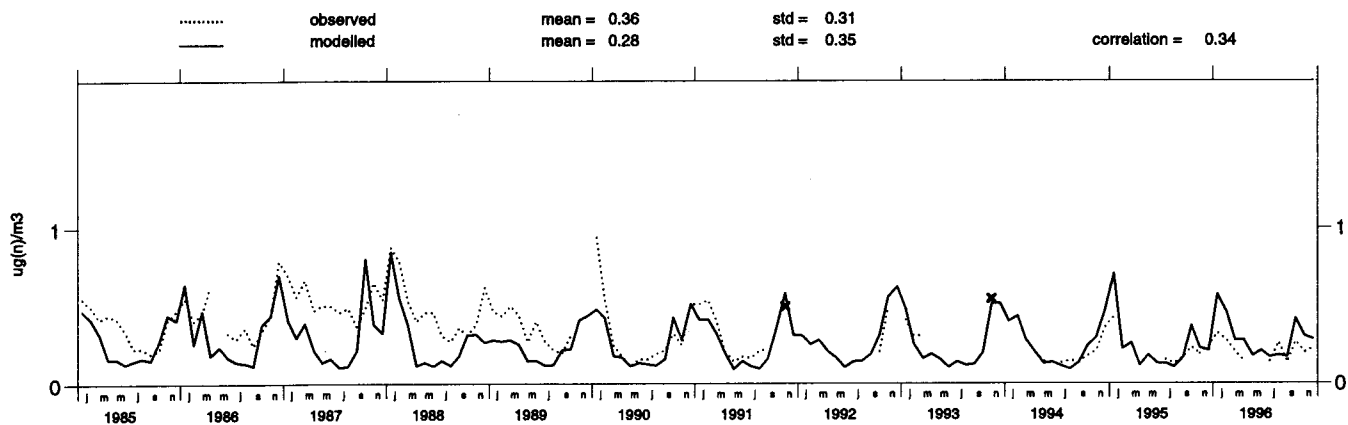
Velen (SE 3)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



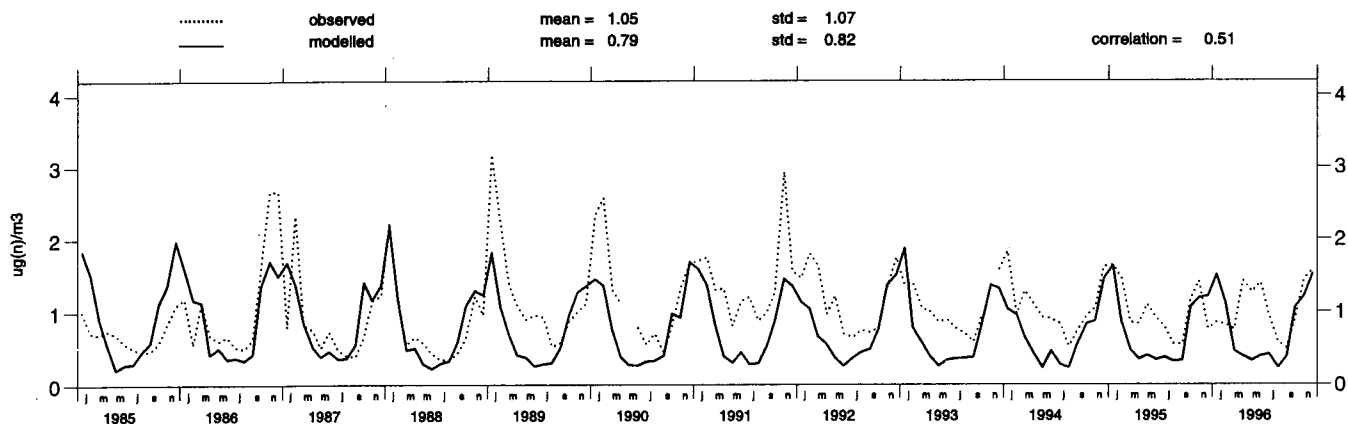
Bredkelen (SE 5)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



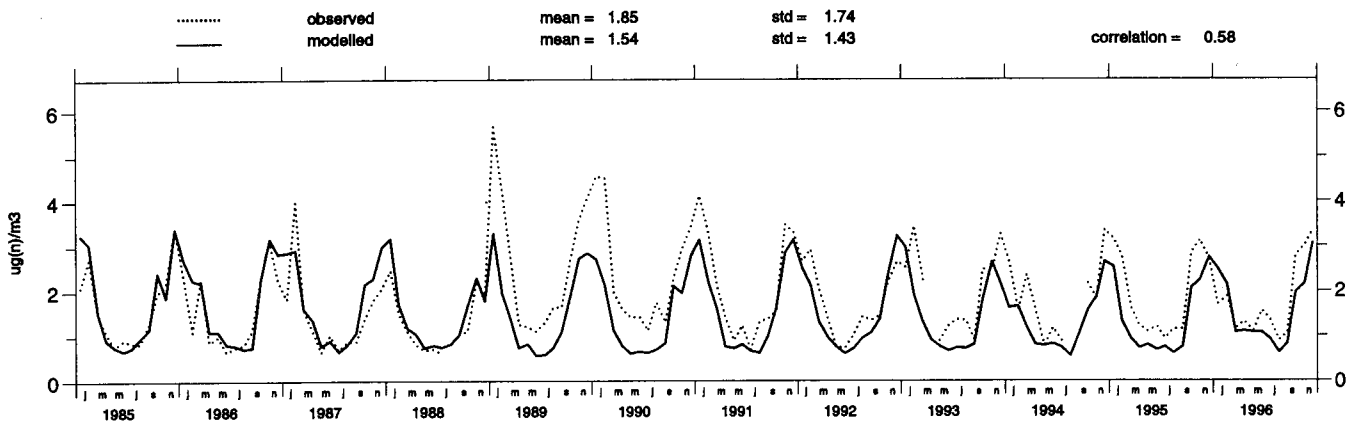
Hoburg (SE 8)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



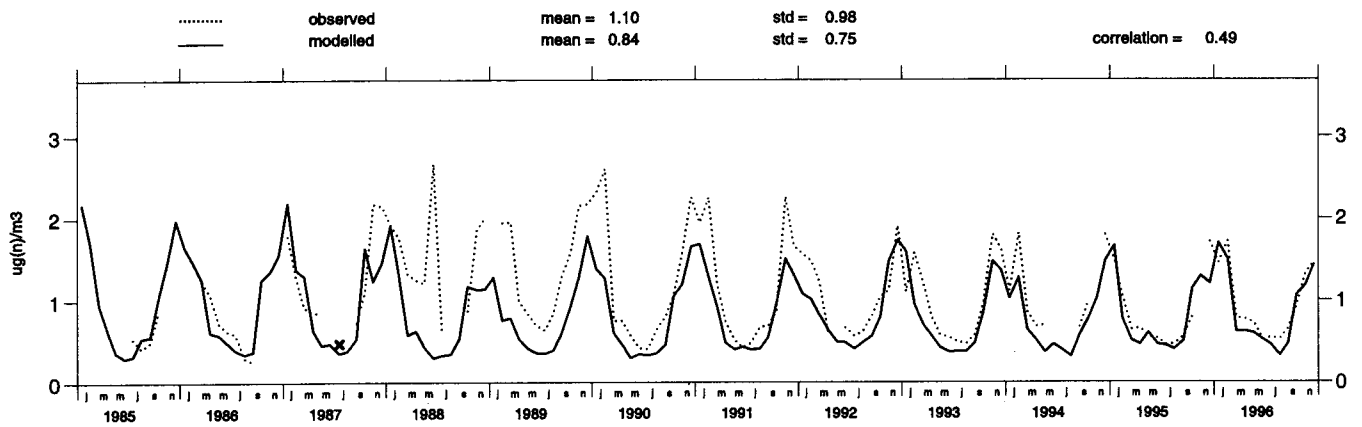
Vavihill (SE 11)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



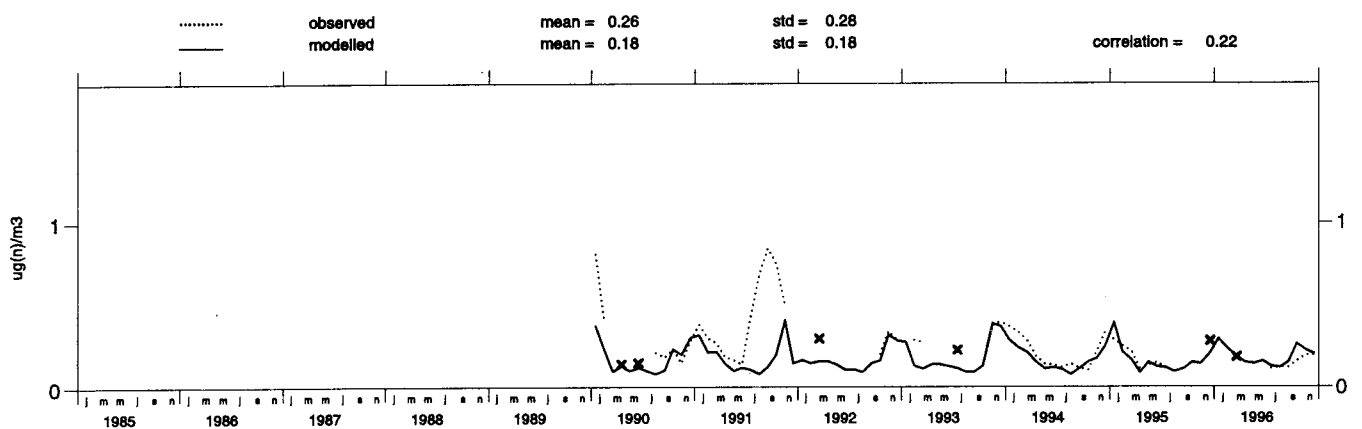
Aspvreten (SE 12)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



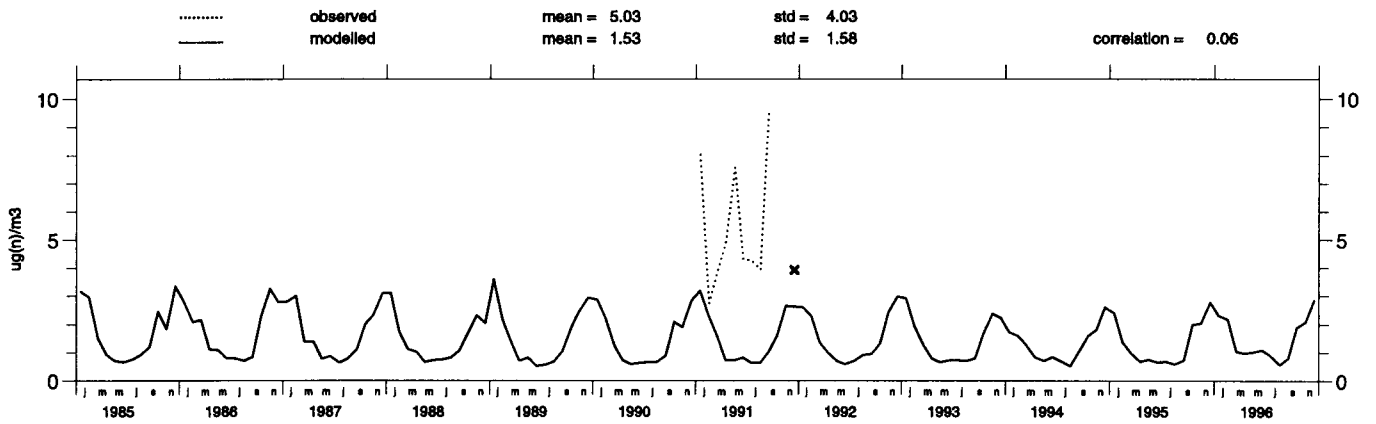
Esrangle (SE 13)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



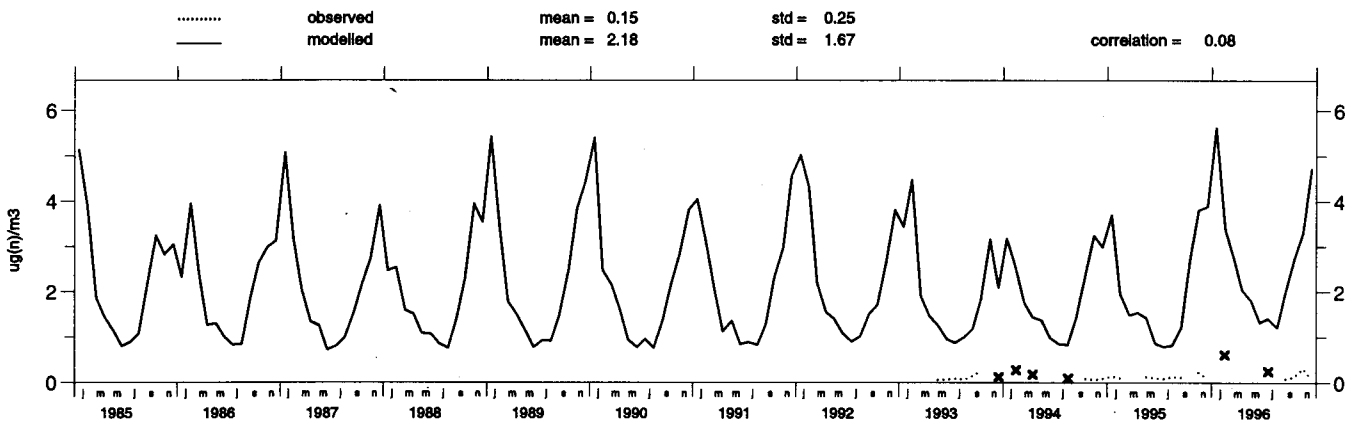
Arup (SE 50)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



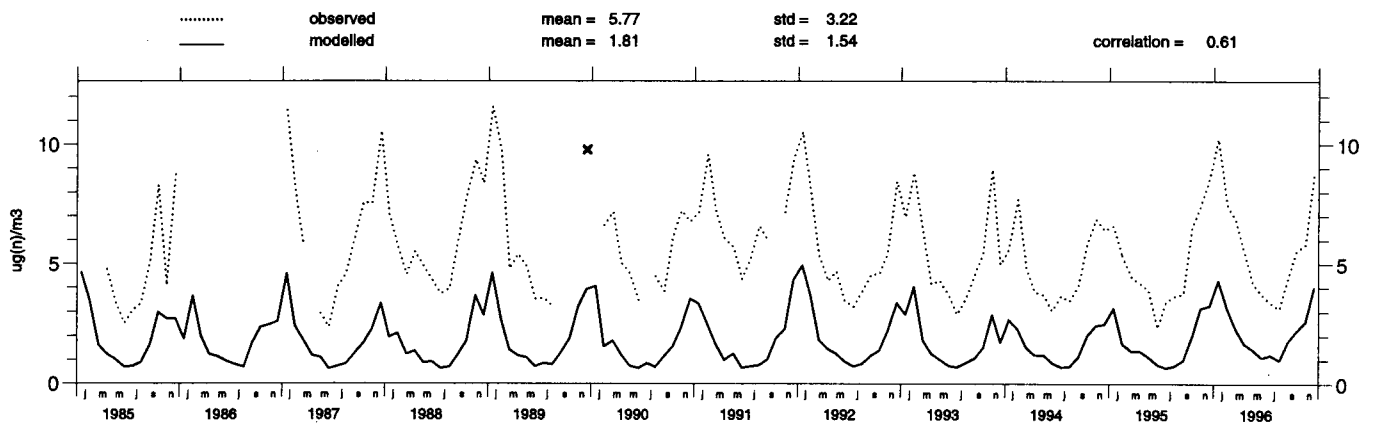
Jungfrauoch (CH 1)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



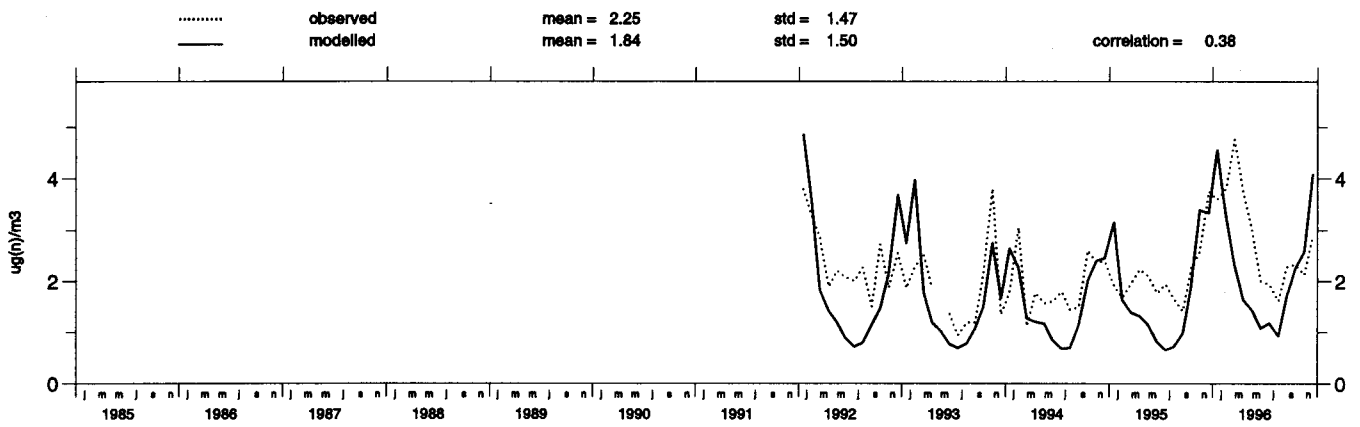
Payere (CH 2)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



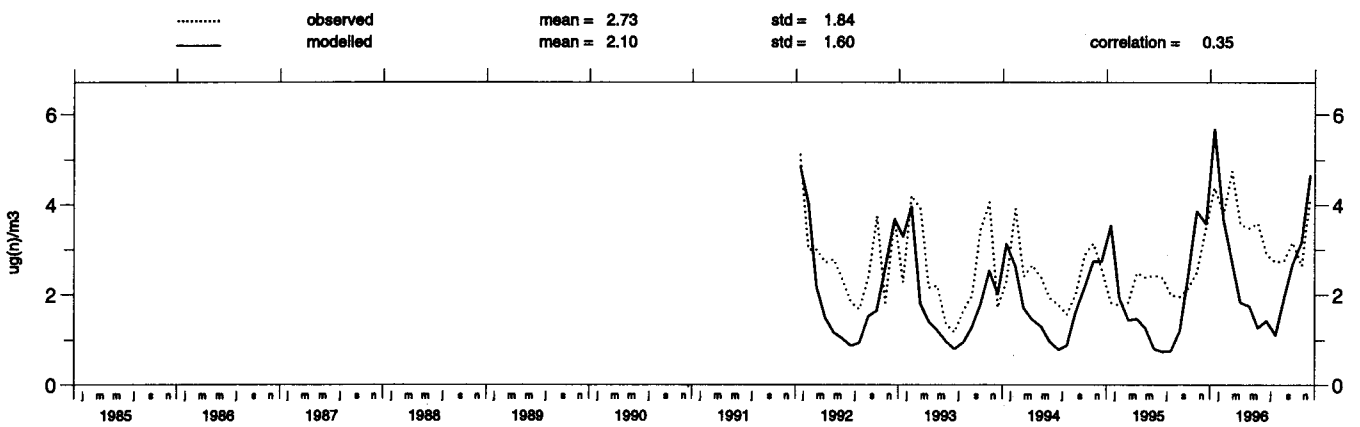
Chaumont (CH 4)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



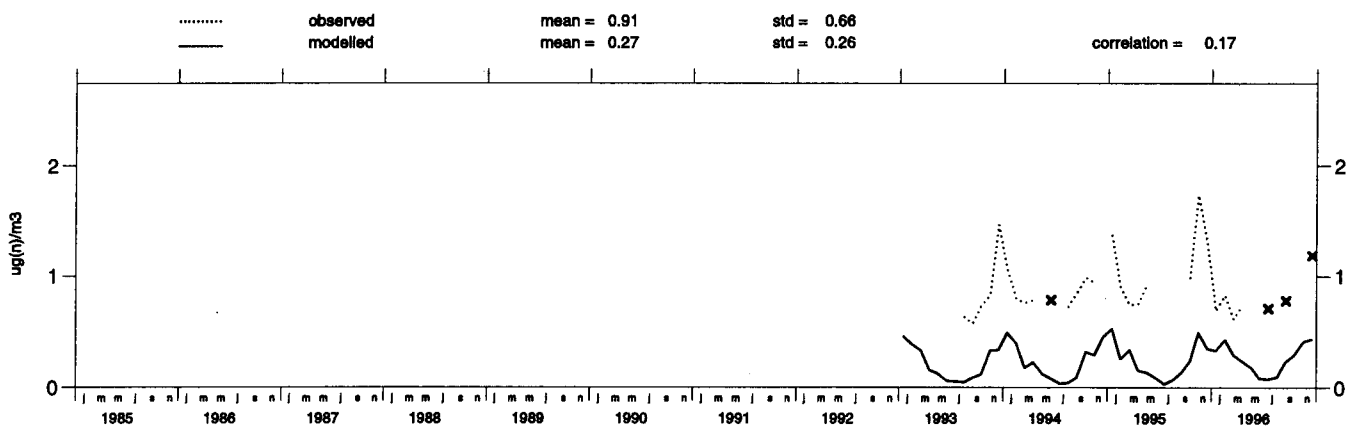
Rigi (CH 5)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

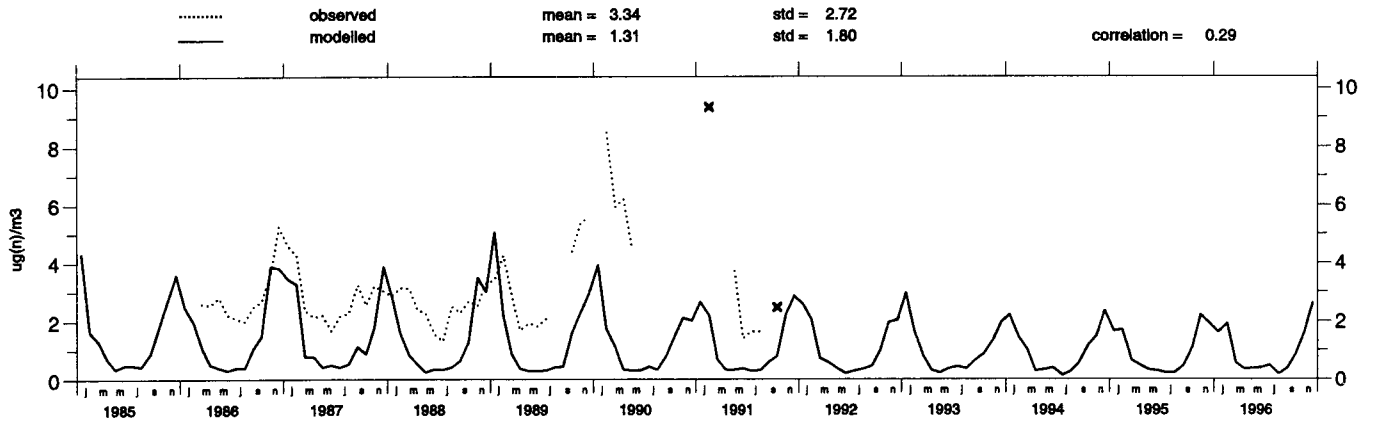


Cubuk11 (TR 1)

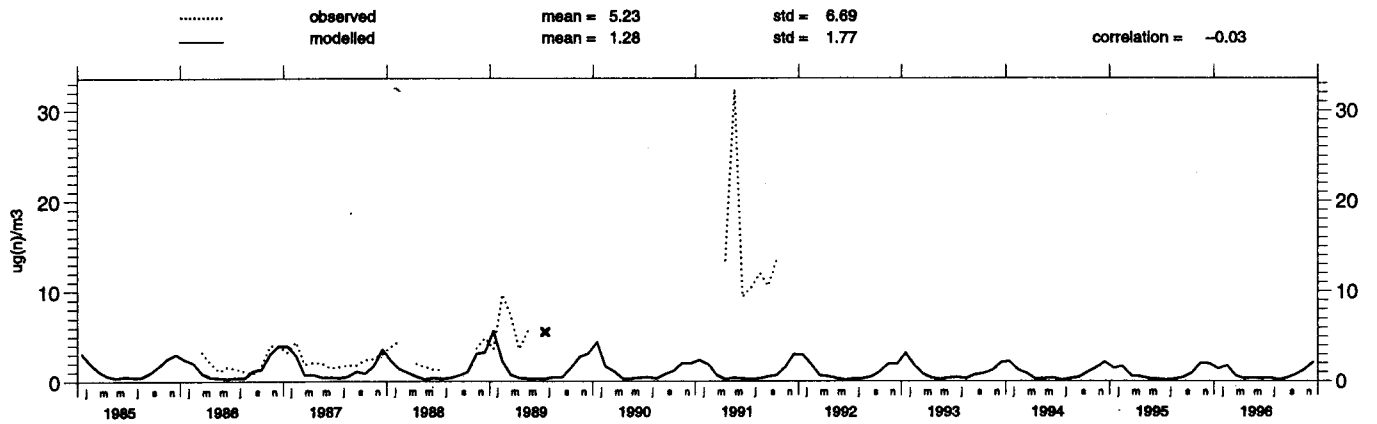
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



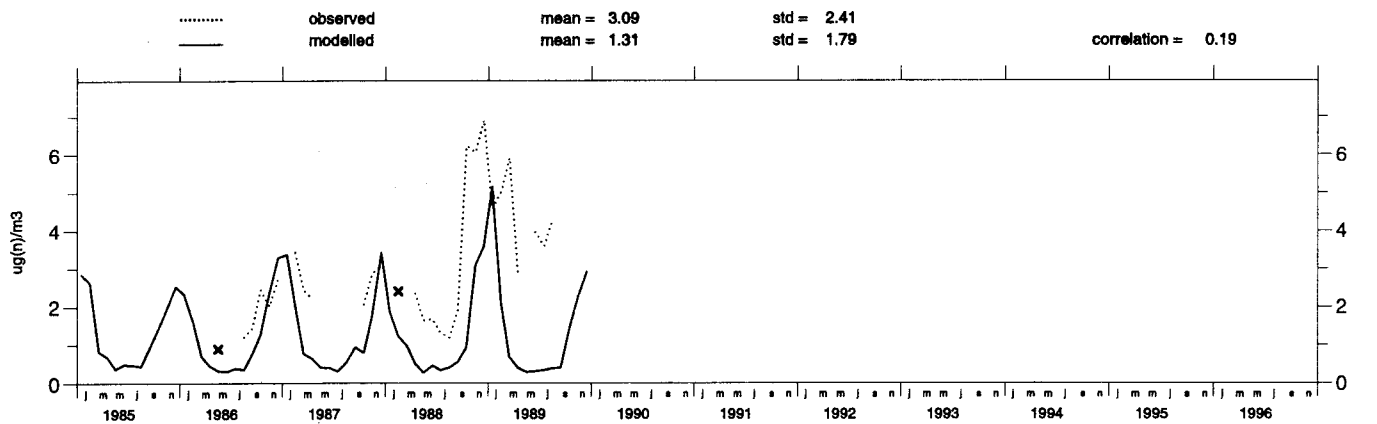
Svityatz (UA 5)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



Rava-Russkaya (UA 6)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

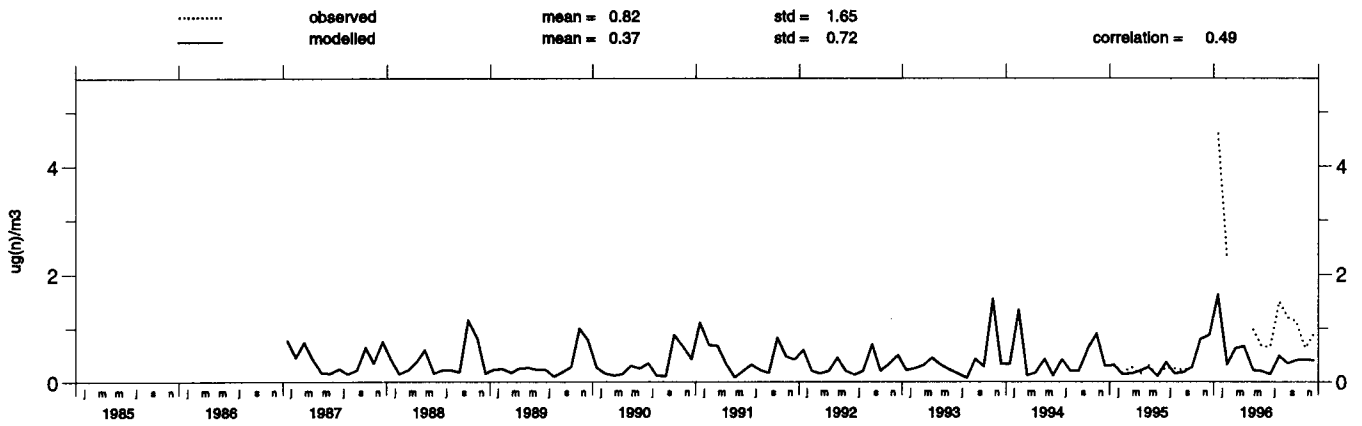


Beregovo (UA 7)
Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



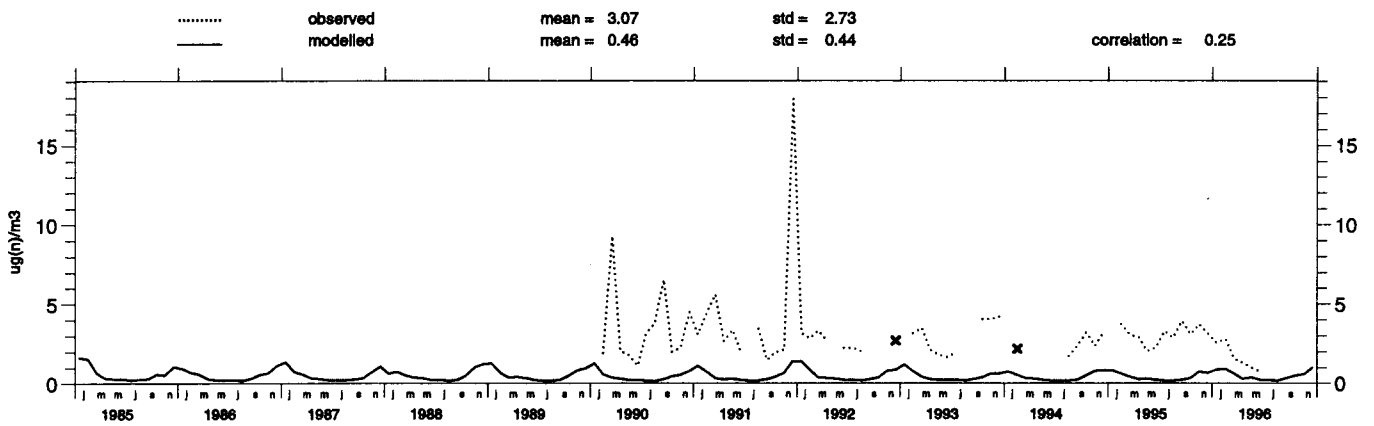
Strath_Vaich_D. (GB 15)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



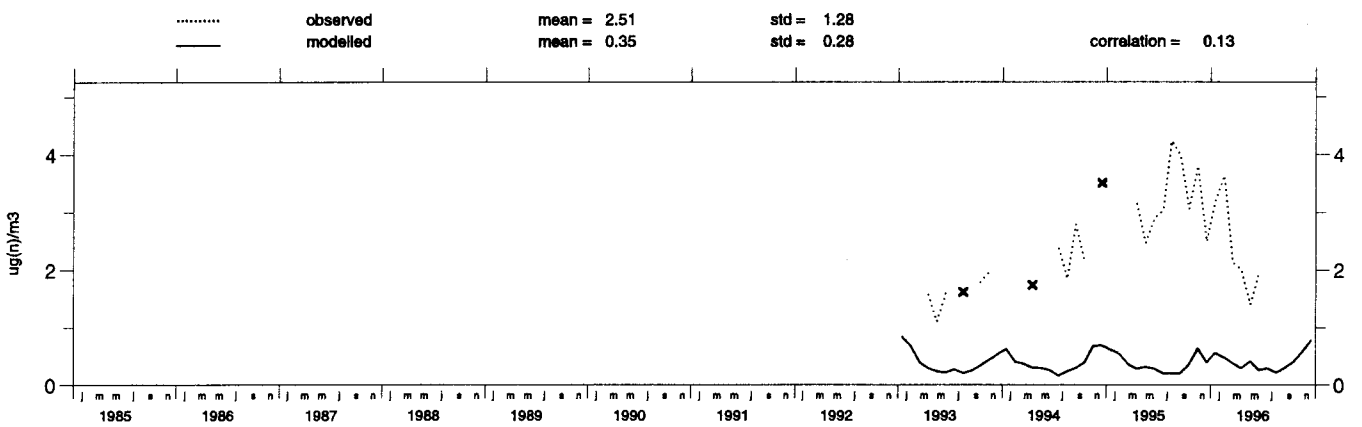
Kamenicki_vis (YU 5)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air



Zabljak (YU 8)

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in air

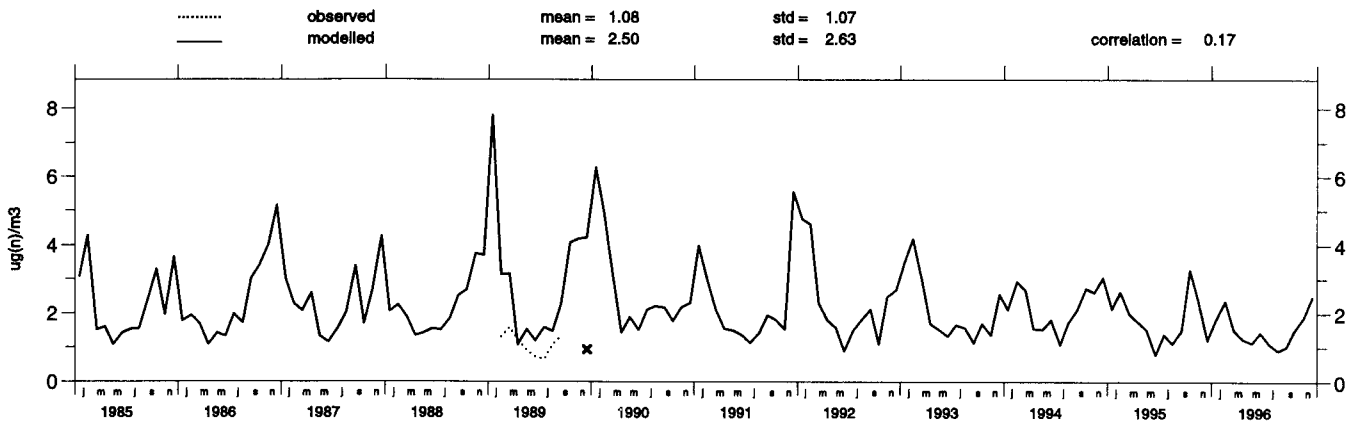


Time series for concentration of Total Nitrate in air

Period: 1985-96

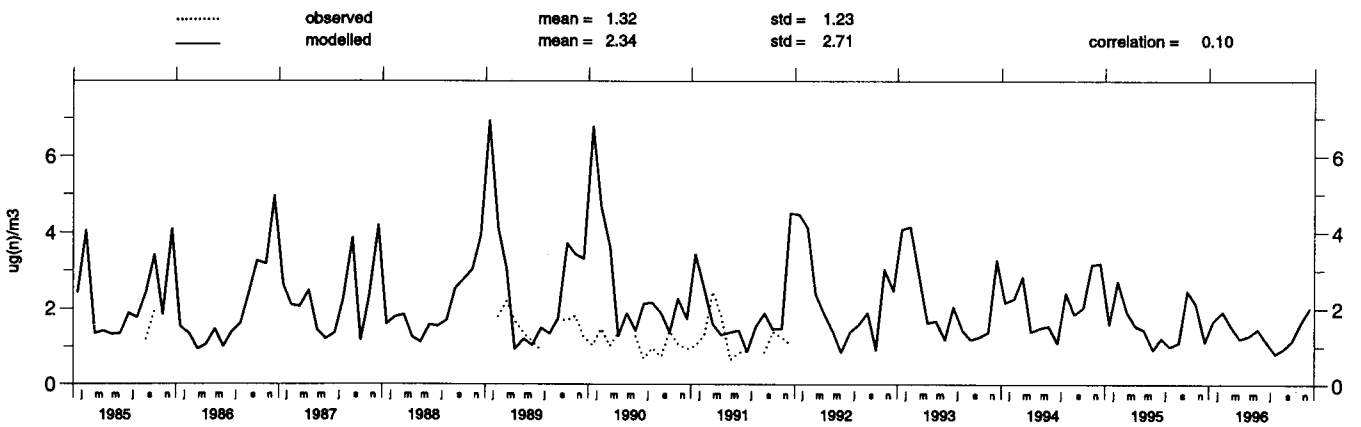
Puntijarka (HR 2)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



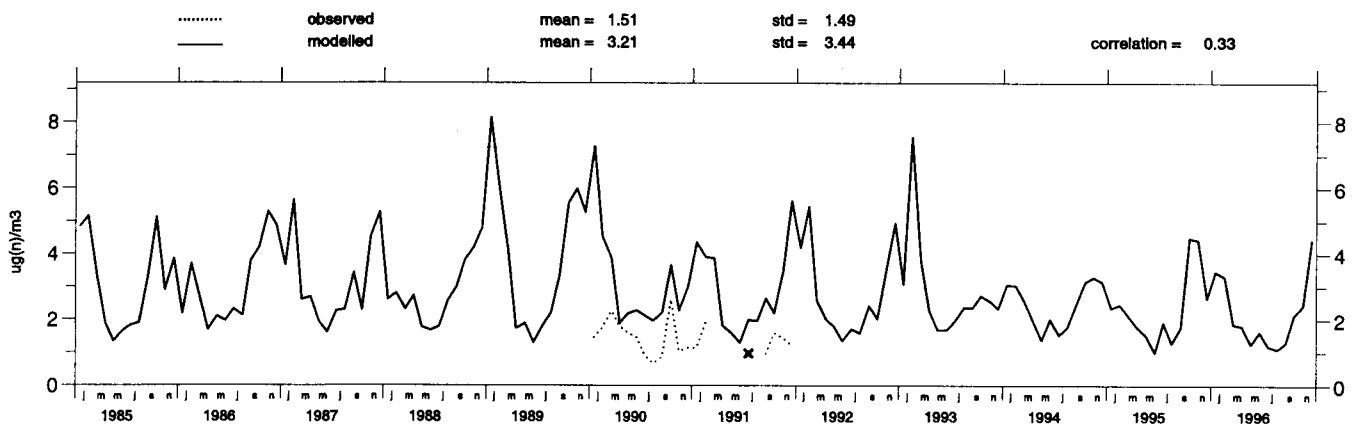
Zavizan (HR 4)

Concentration of total nitrate in air

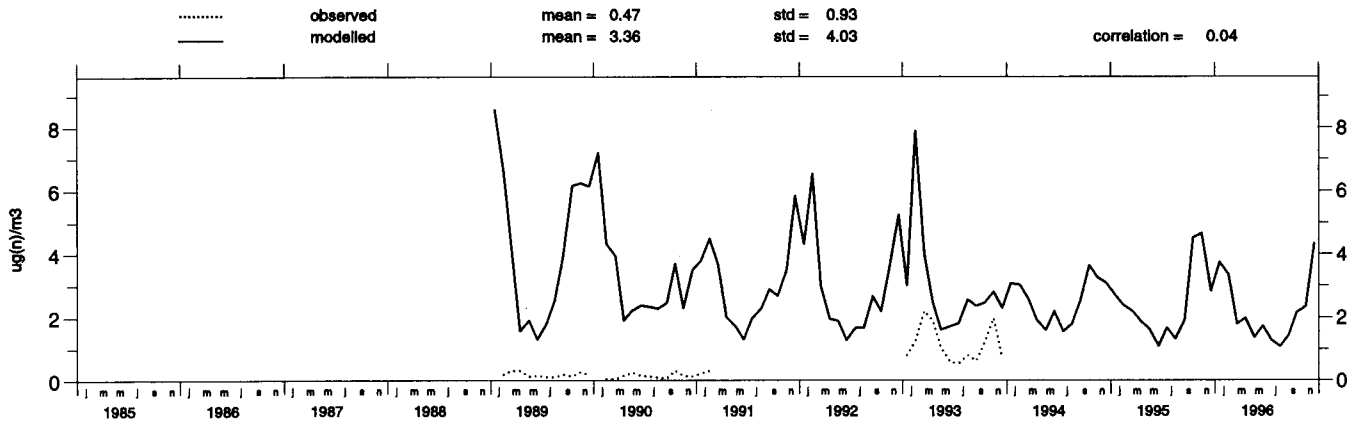


Svratouch (CS 1)

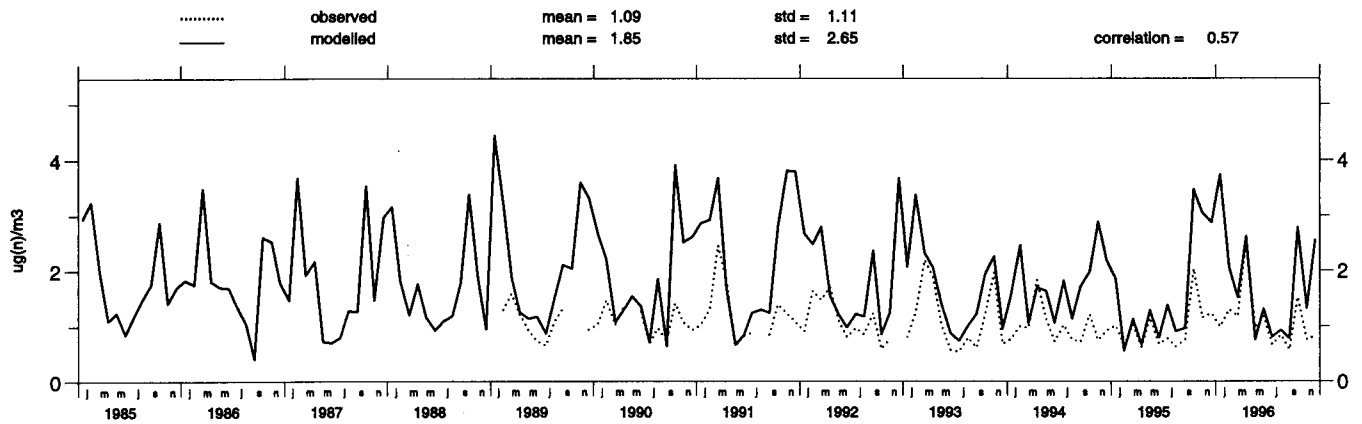
Concentration of total nitrate in air



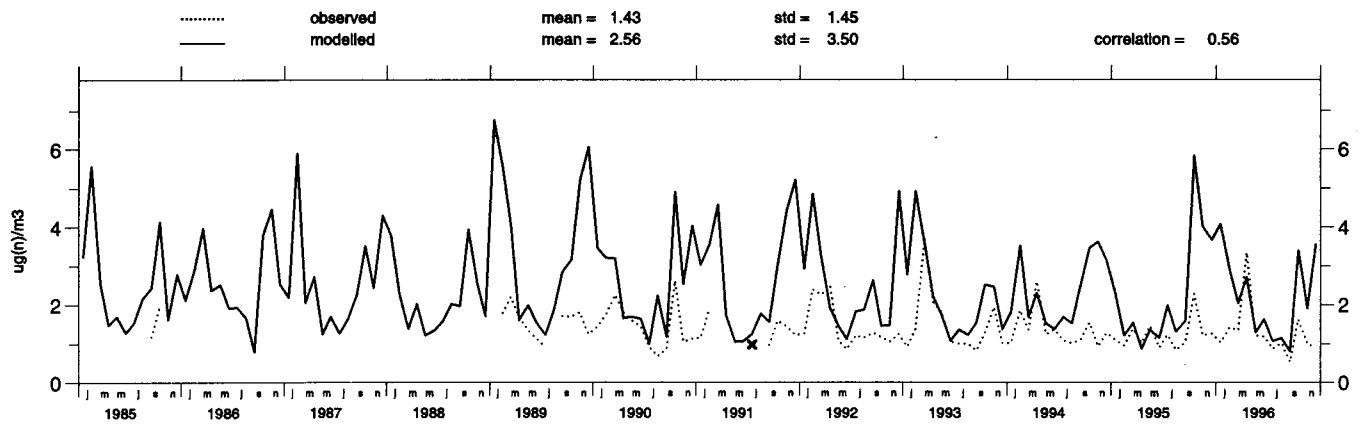
Kosetice (CS 3)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



Tange (DK 3)
Concentration of total nitrate in air

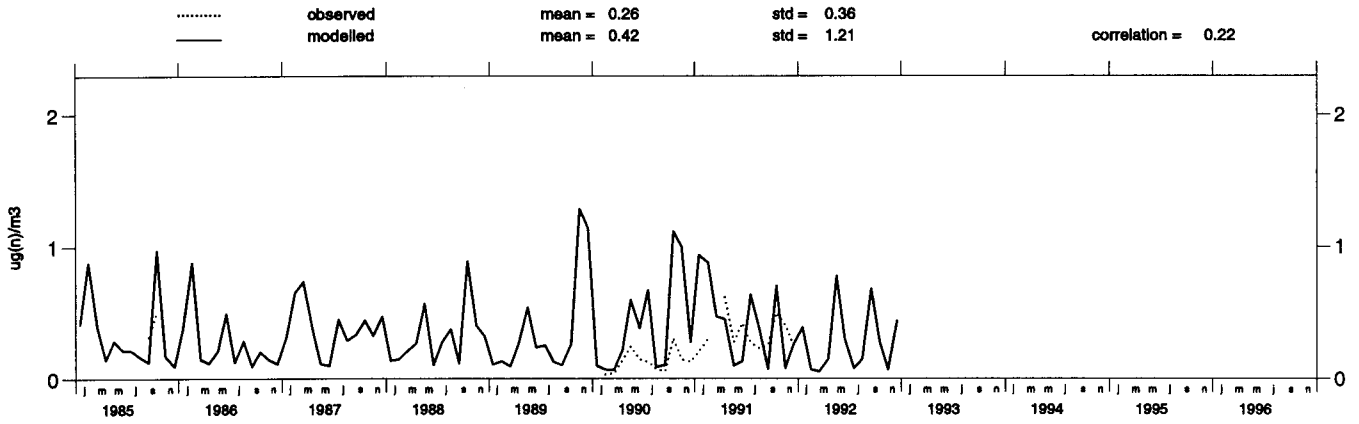


Køldsnor (DK 5)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



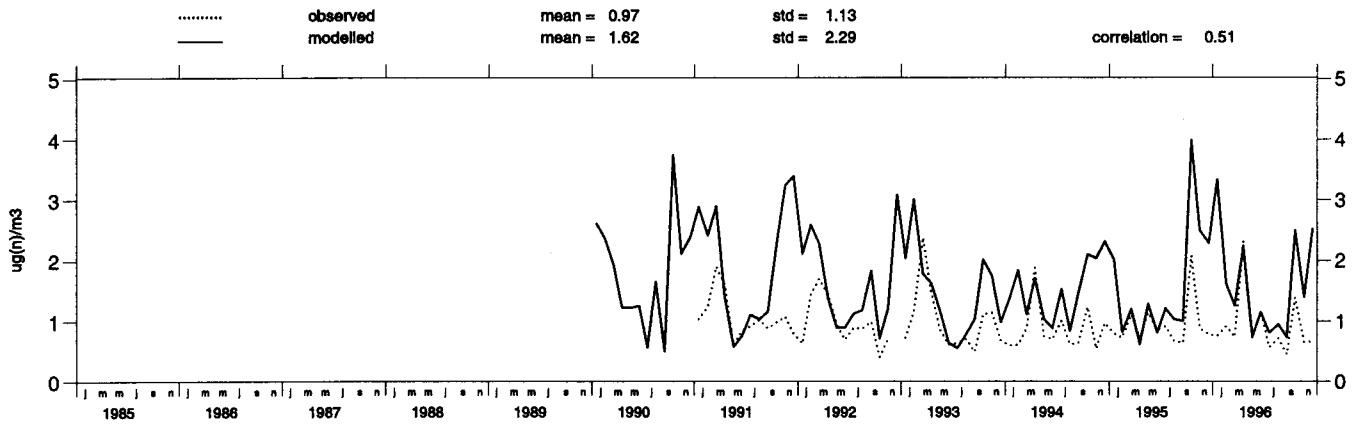
Faer.-Akkraberg (DK 7)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



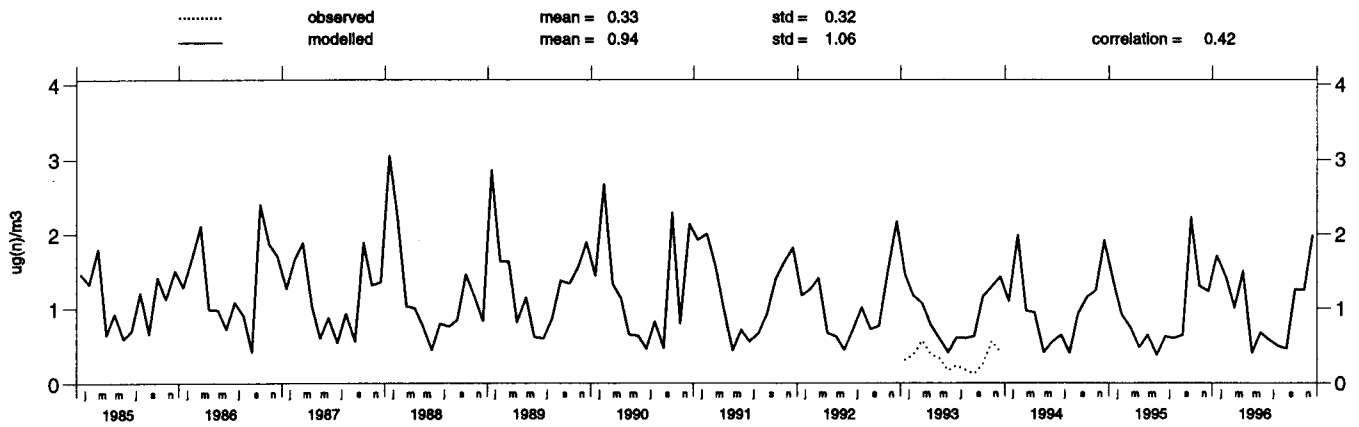
Anholt (DK 8)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



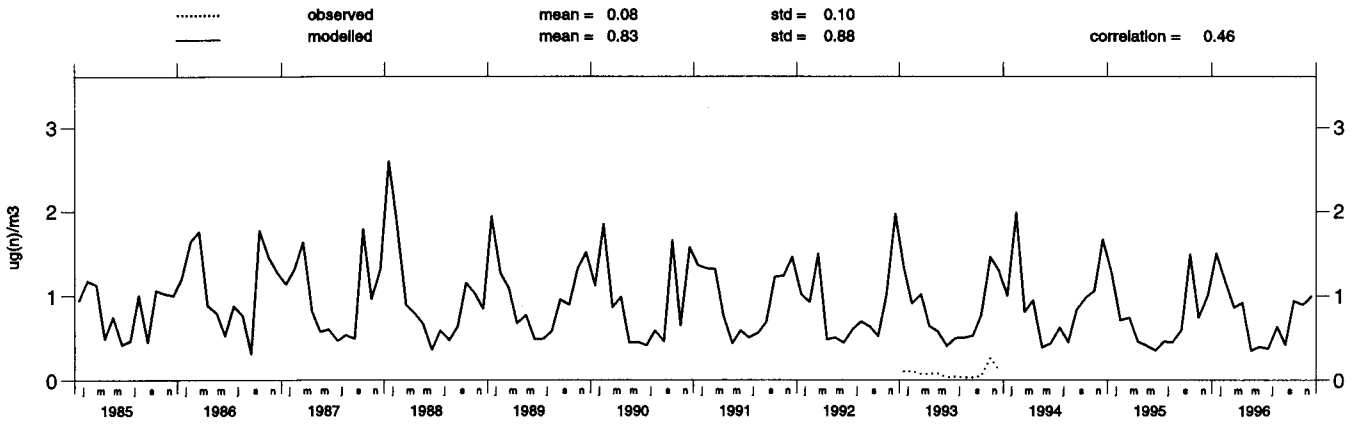
Syrve (EE 2)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



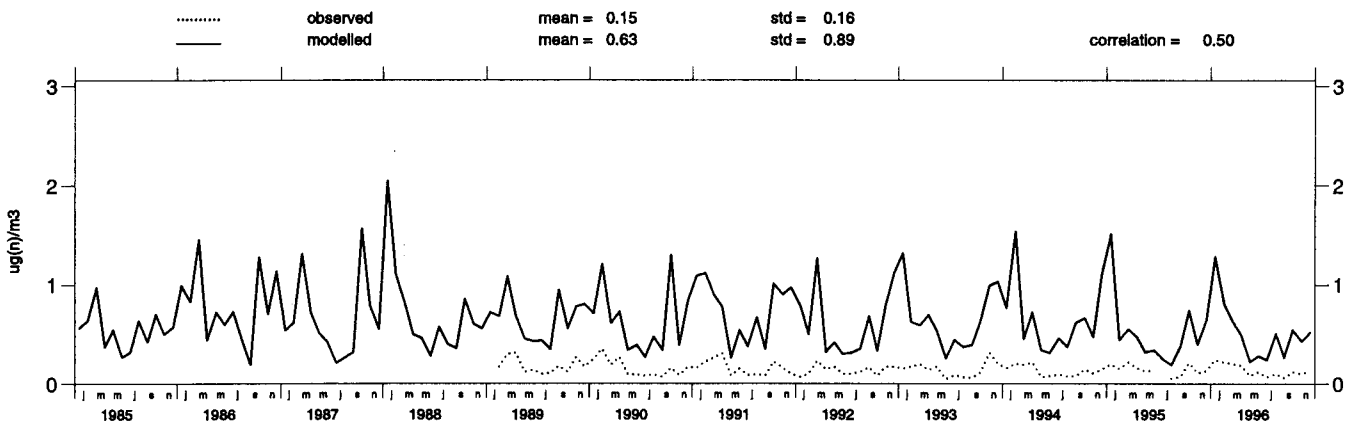
Lahemaa (EE 9)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



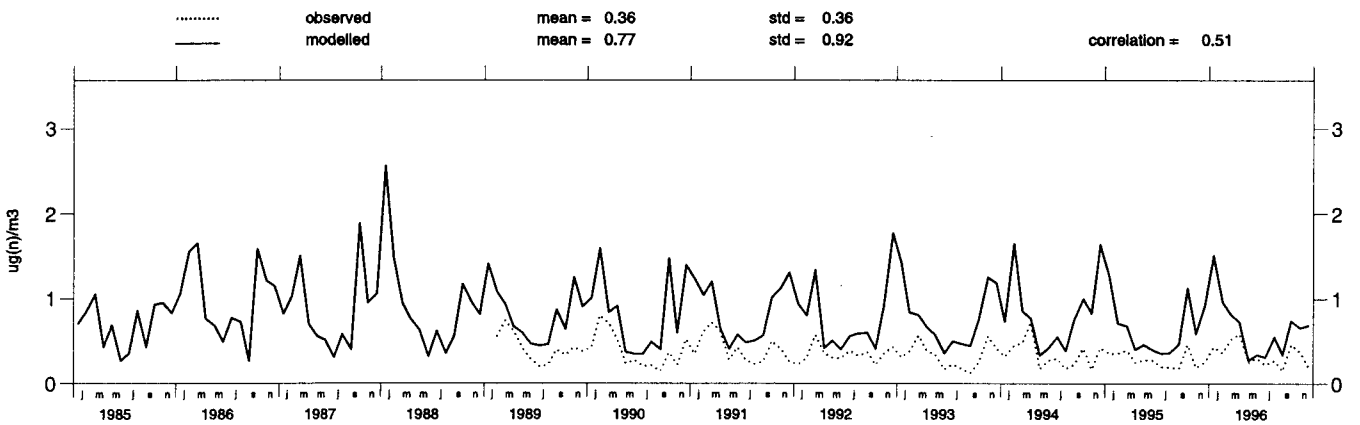
Athari (FI 4)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



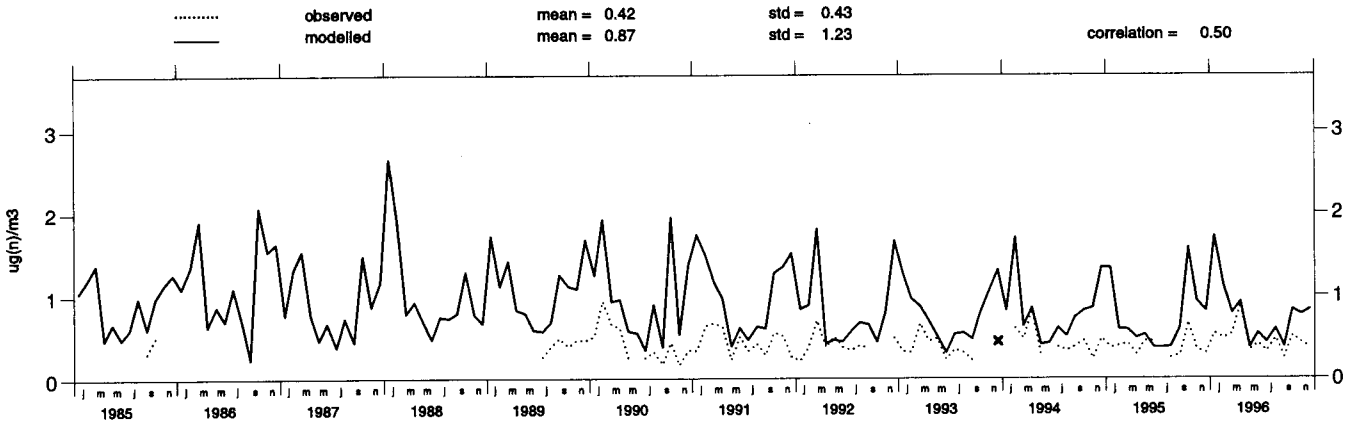
Virolahti_II (FI 17)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



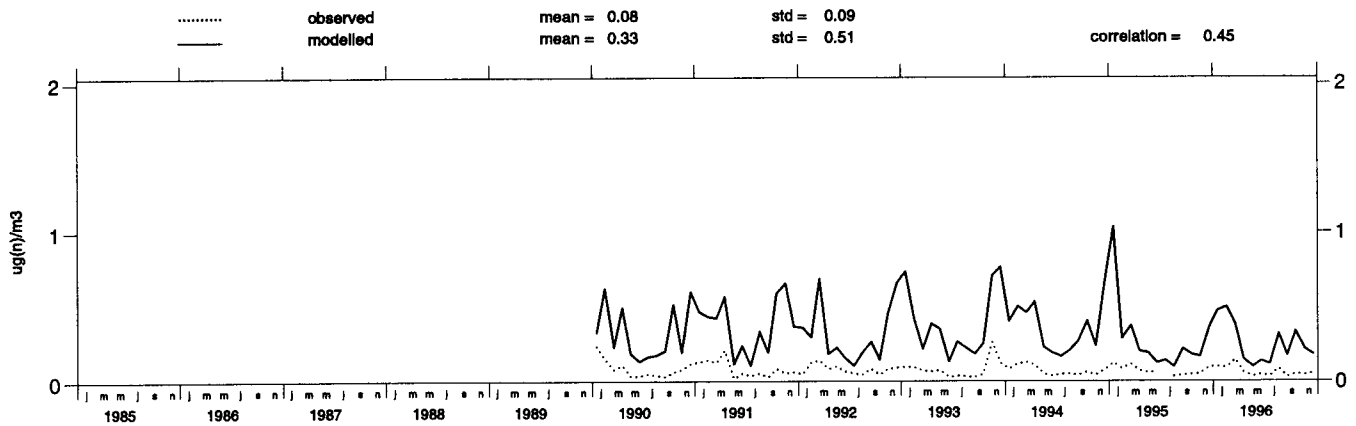
Utoe (FI 9)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



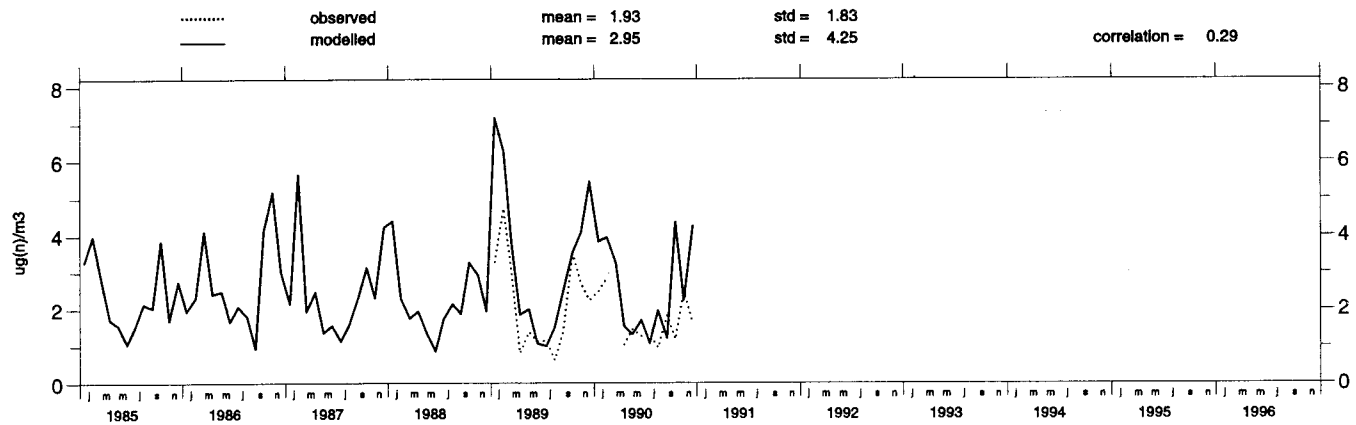
Oulanka (FI 22)

Concentration of total nitrate in air

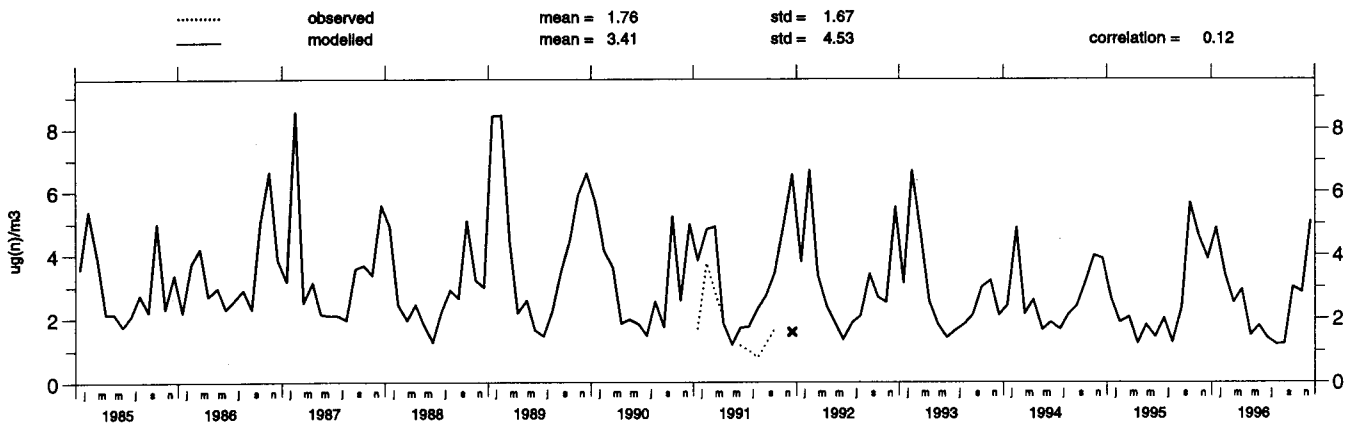


Arkona (DE 6)

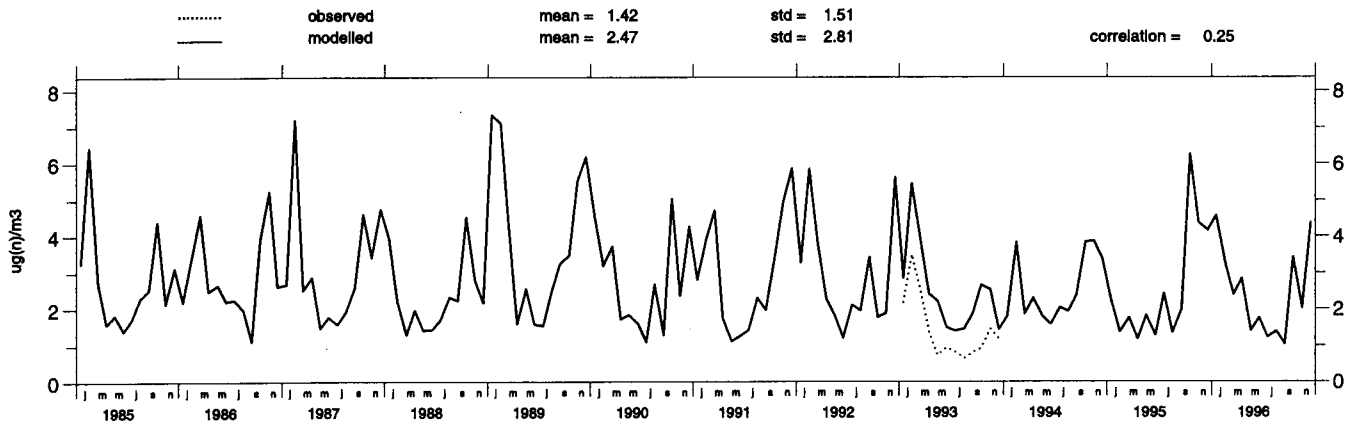
Concentration of total nitrate in air



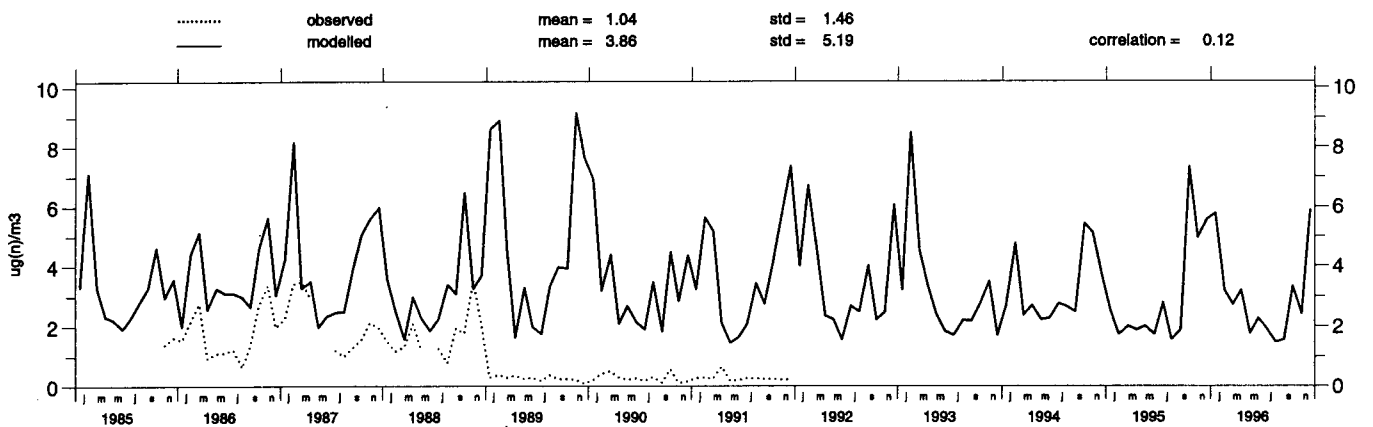
Neuglobsow (DE 7)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



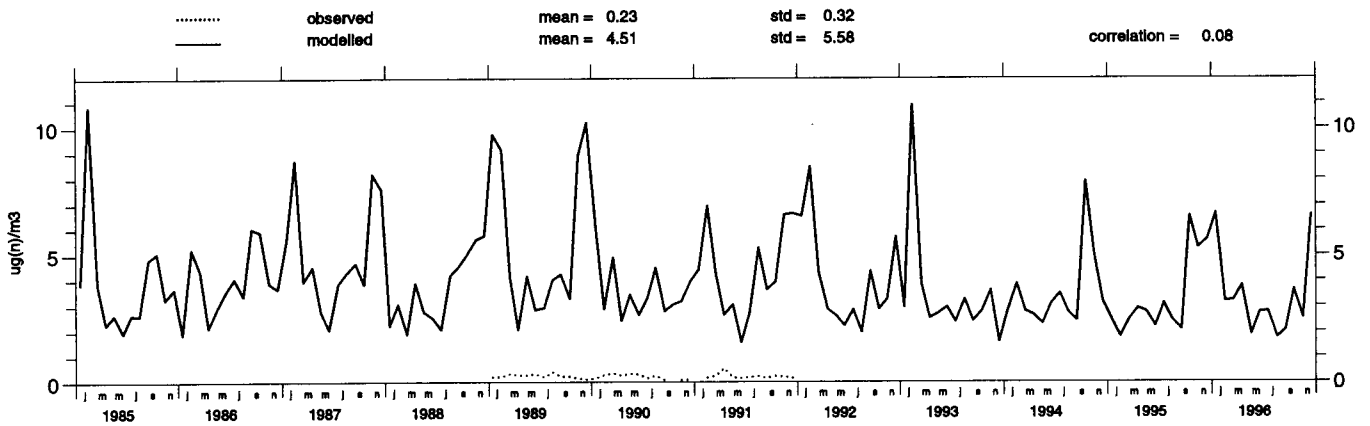
Hohenwestedt (DE 11)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



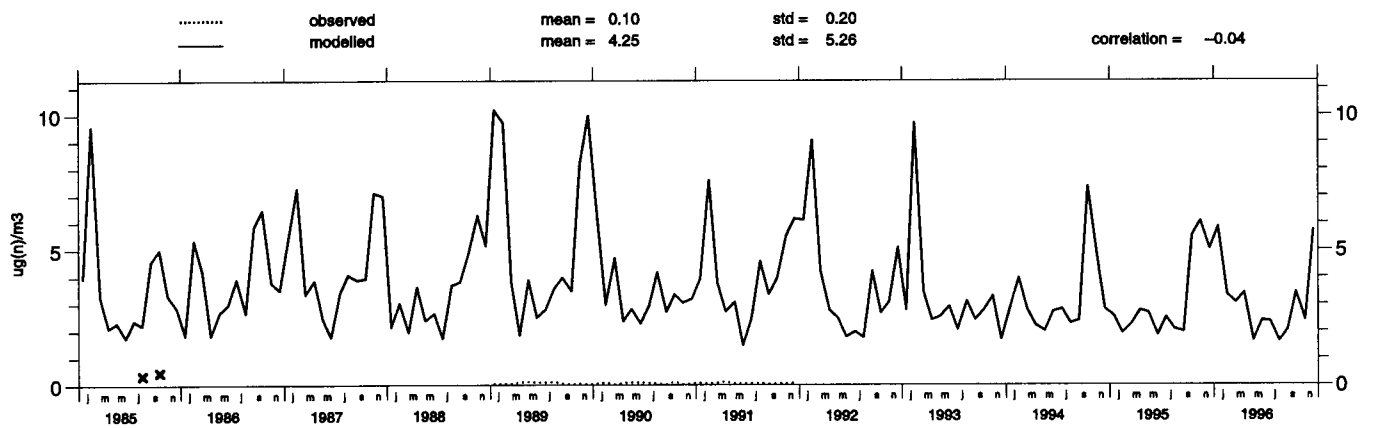
Bassum (DE 12)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



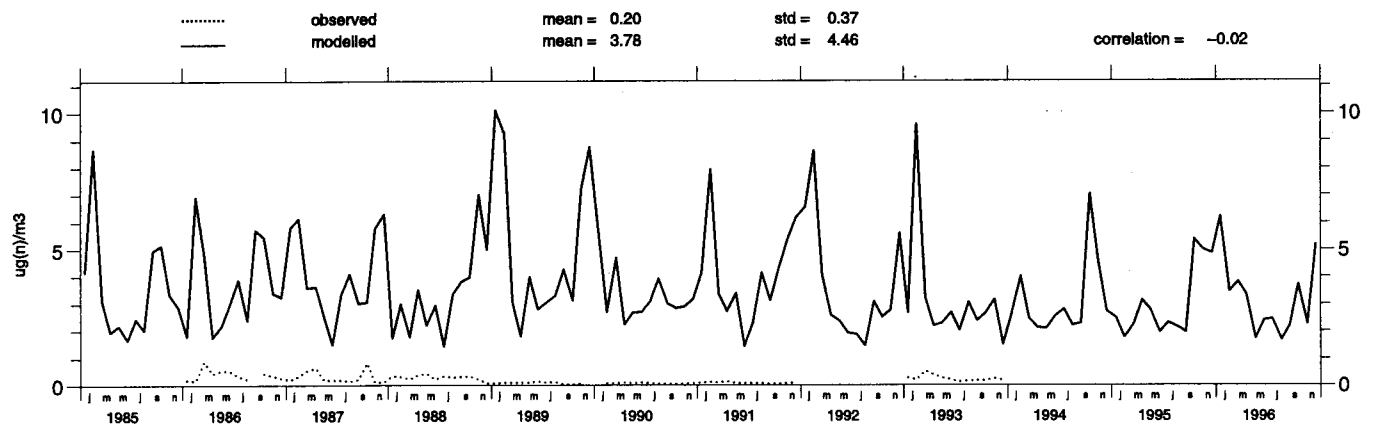
Meinerzhagen (DE 14)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



Usingen (DE 15)
Concentration of total nitrate in air

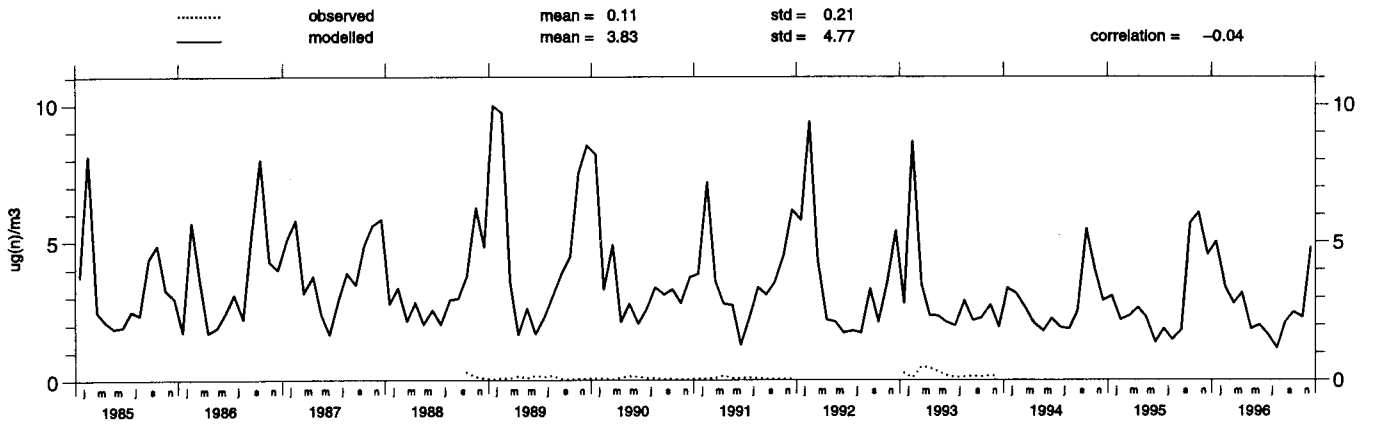


Bad_Kreuznach (DE 16)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



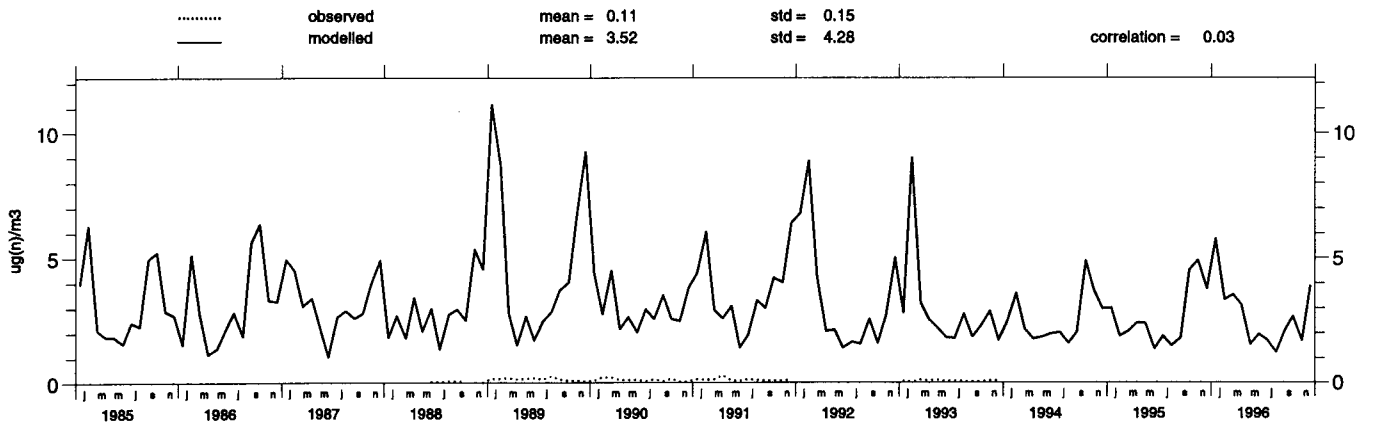
Ansbach (DE 17)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



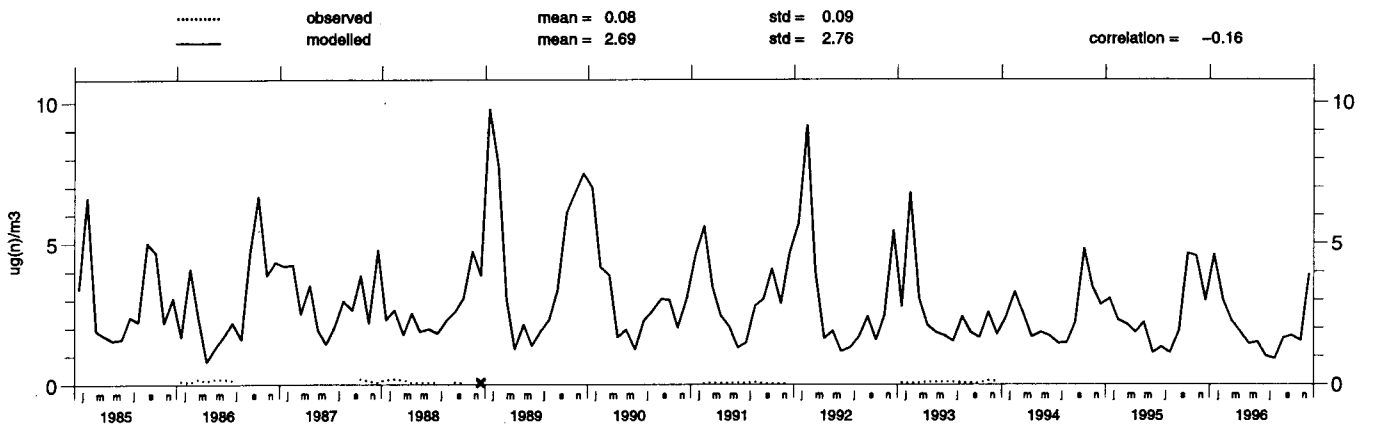
Rottenburg (DE 18)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



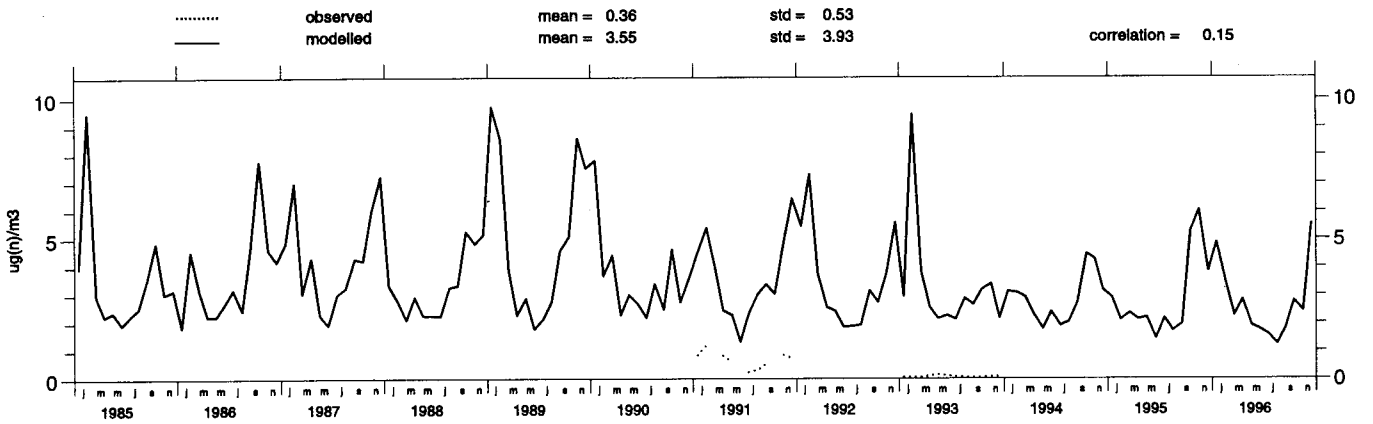
Starnberg (DE 19)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



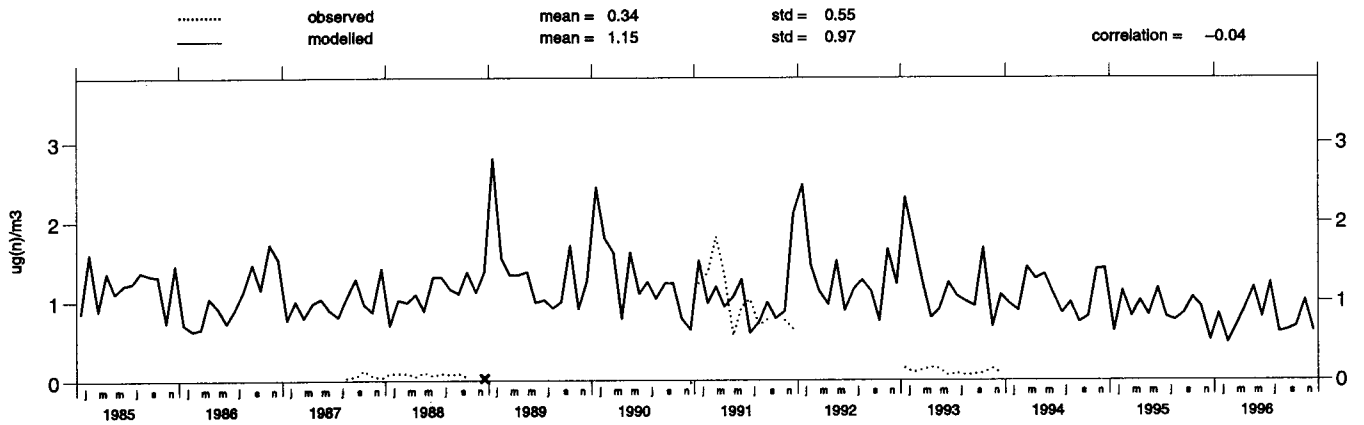
Hof (DE 20)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



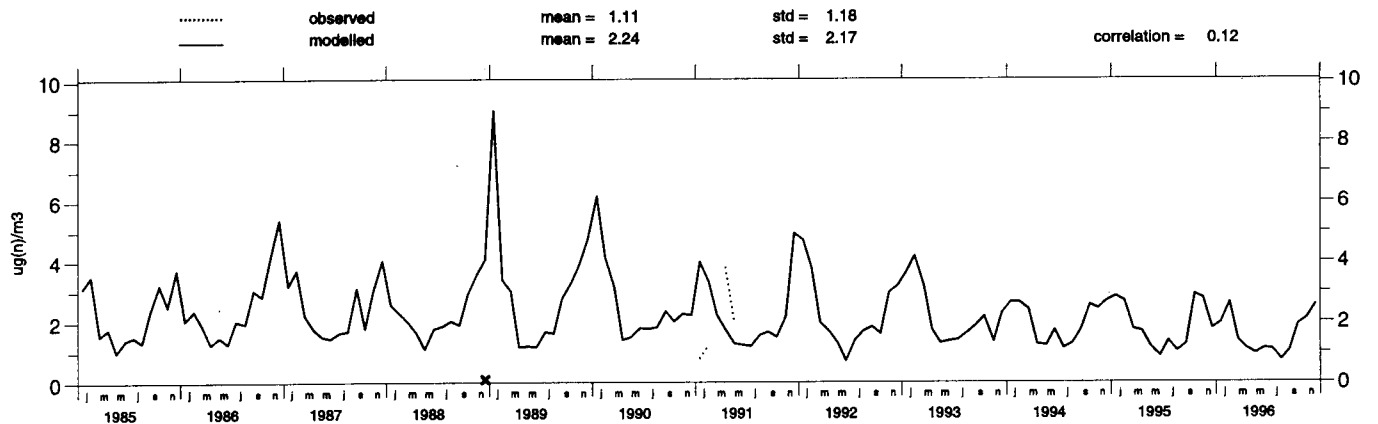
Aliartos (GR 1)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



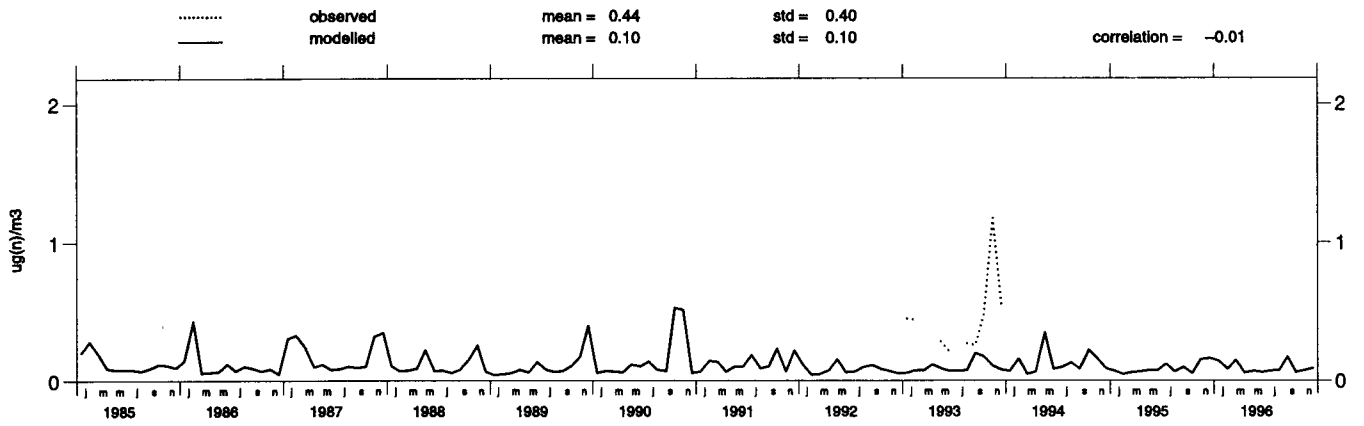
K-pusztá (HU 2)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



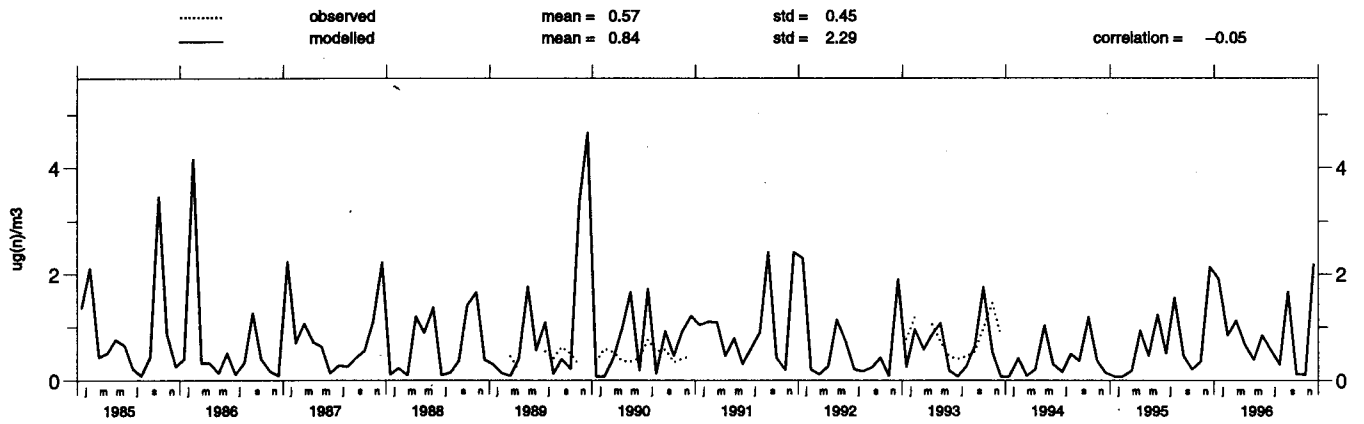
Irafoss (IS 2)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



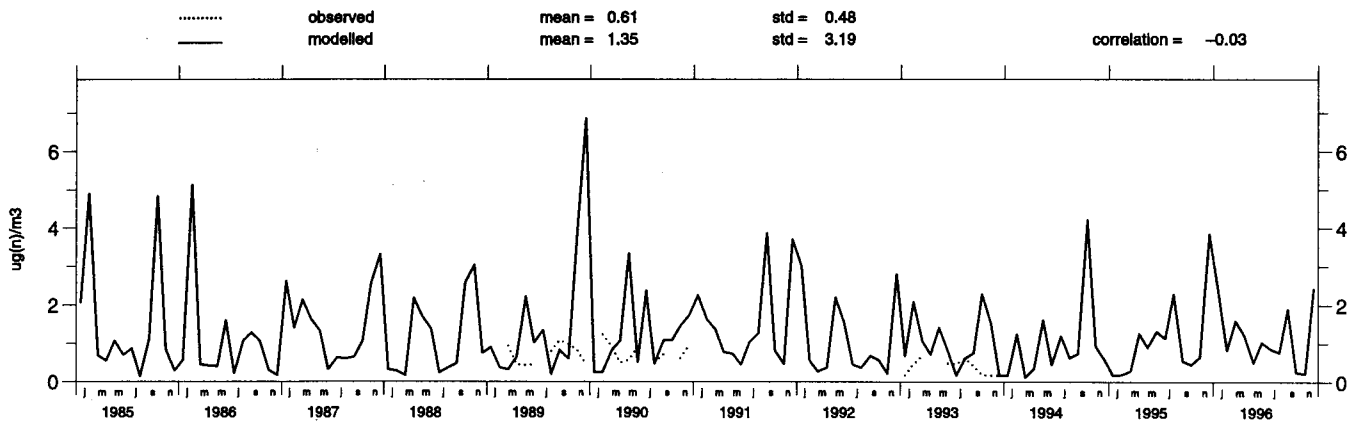
Valentia_Obs. (IE 1)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



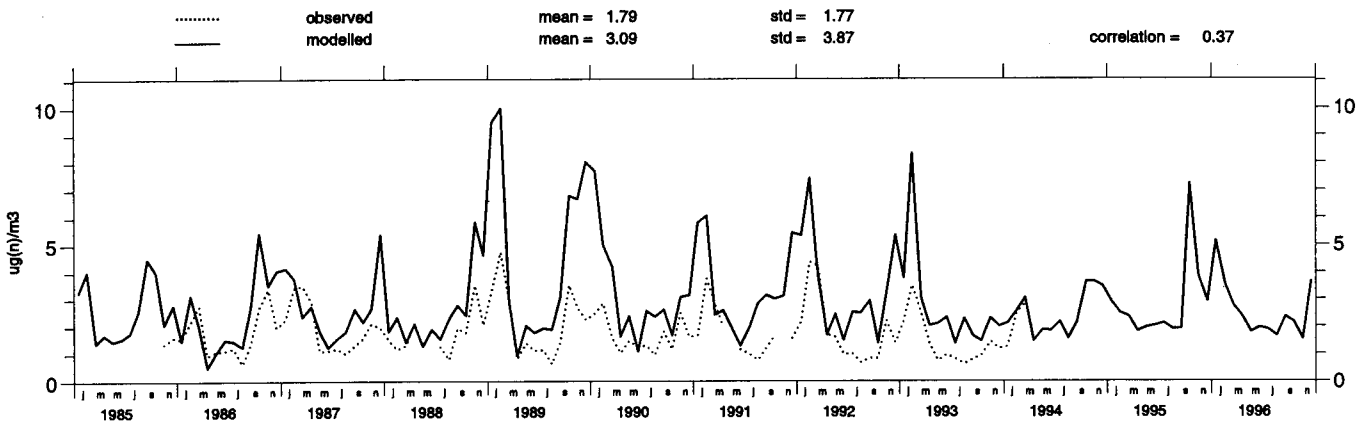
Turlough Hill (IE 2)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



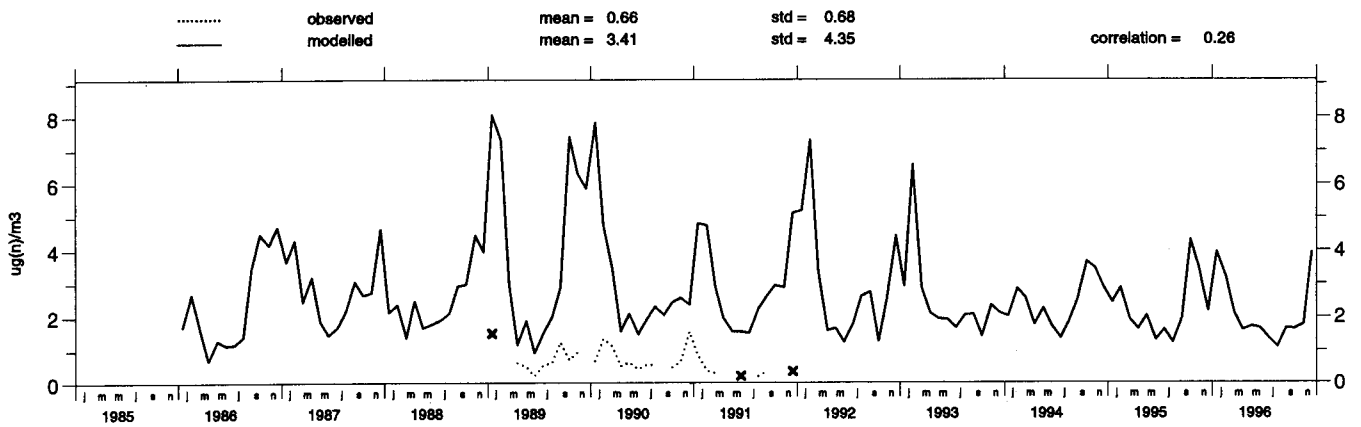
Ispra (IT 4)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



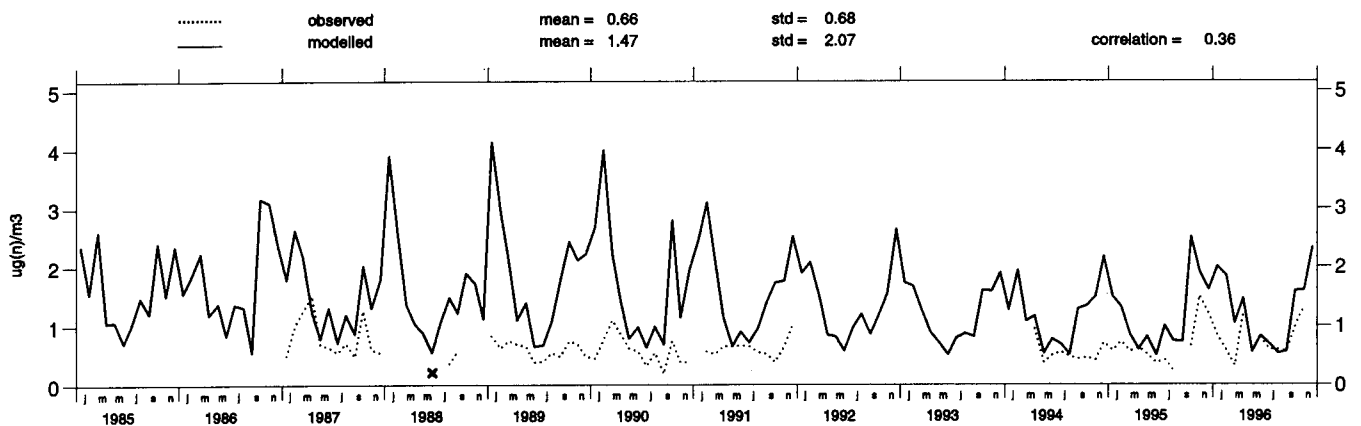
Arabba (IT 5)

Concentration of total nitrate in air

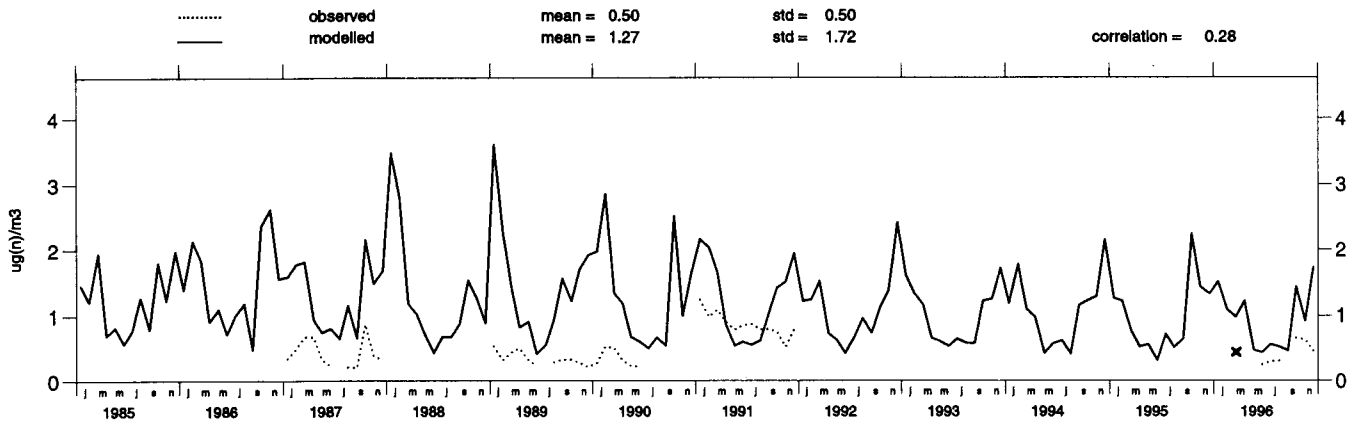


Rucava (LV 10)

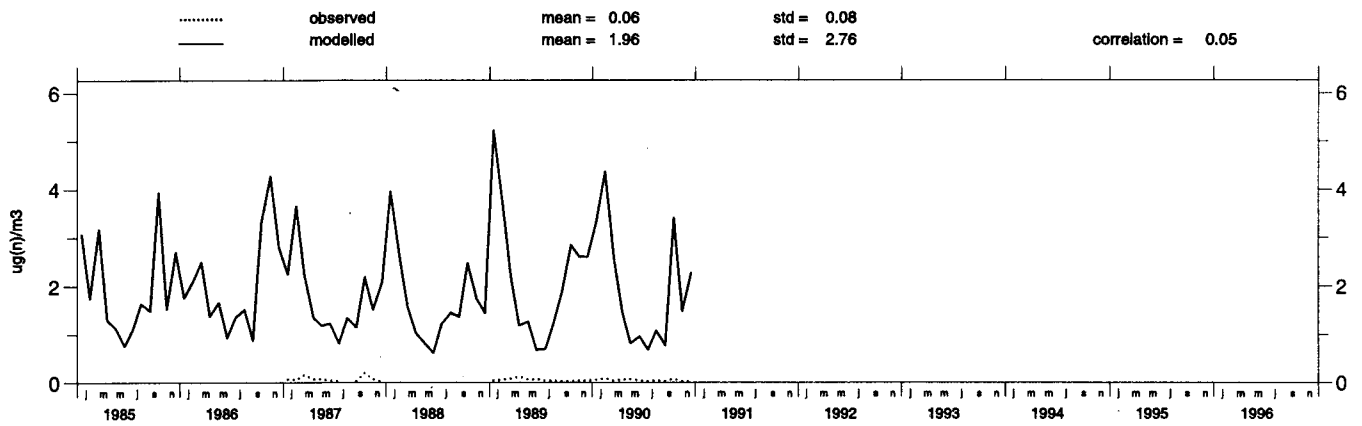
Concentration of total nitrate in air



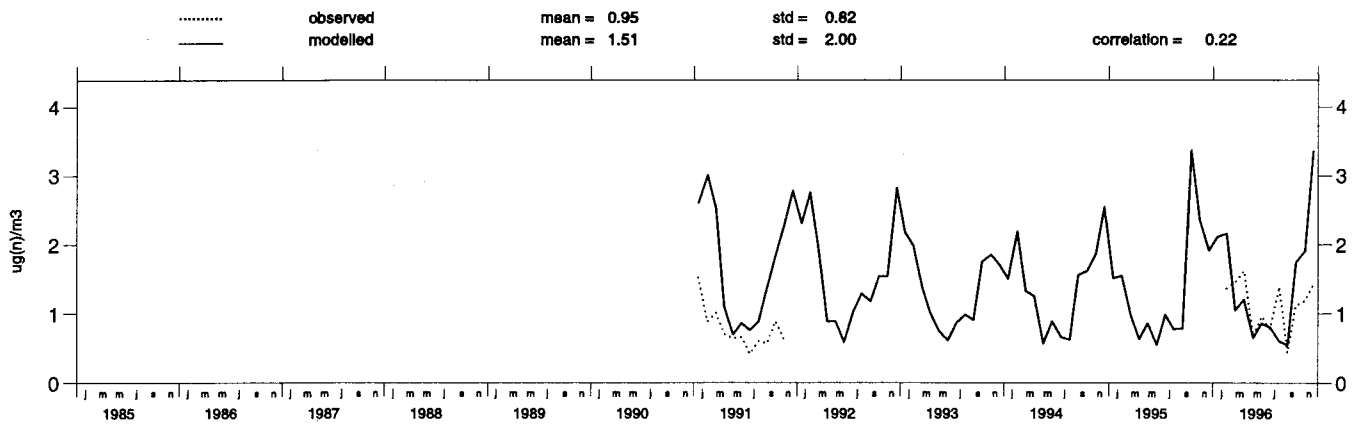
Zoseni (LV 16)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



Nida (LT 3)
Concentration of total nitrate in air

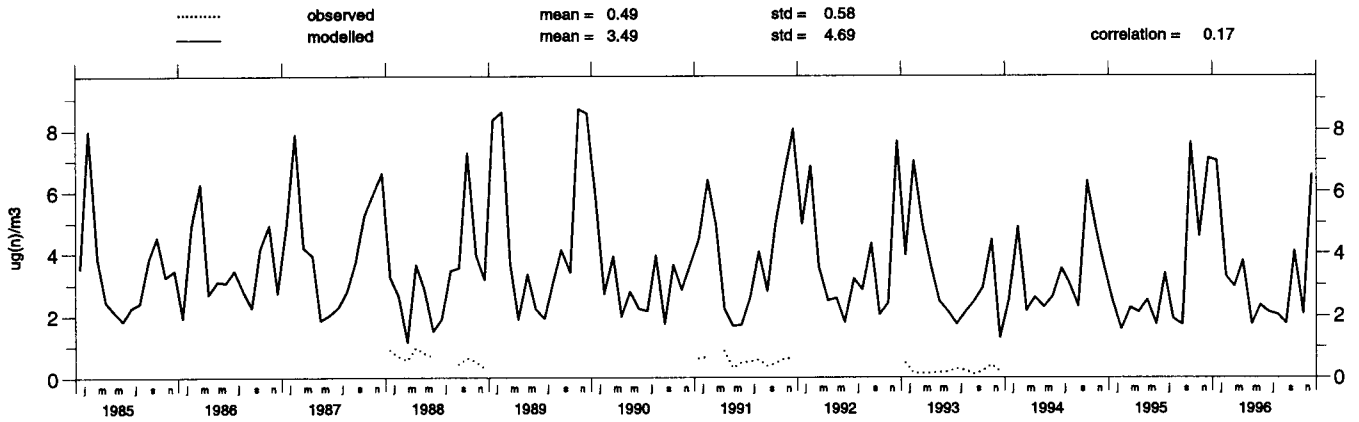


Preila (LT 15)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



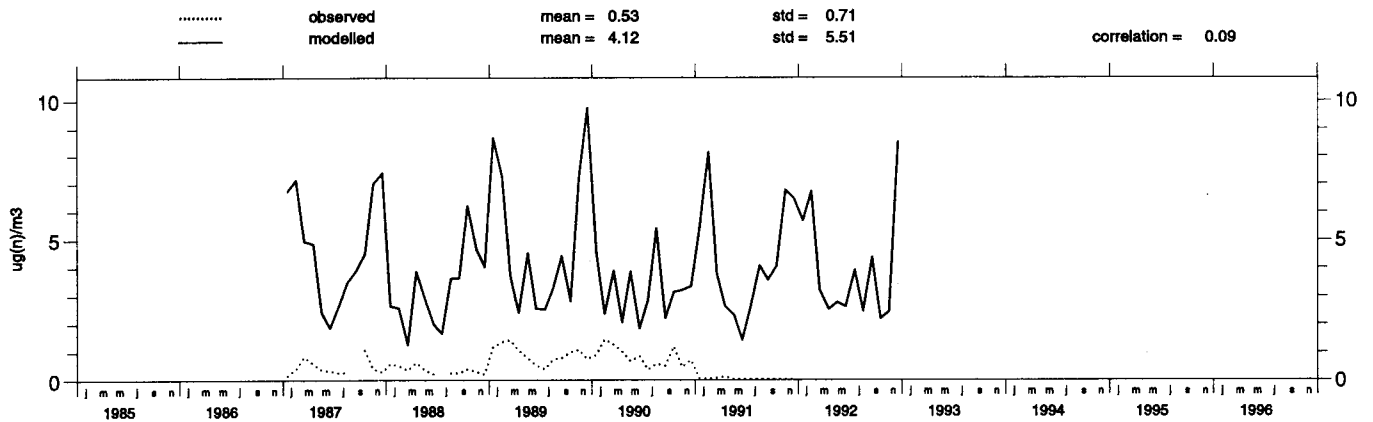
Wittenveen (NL 2)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



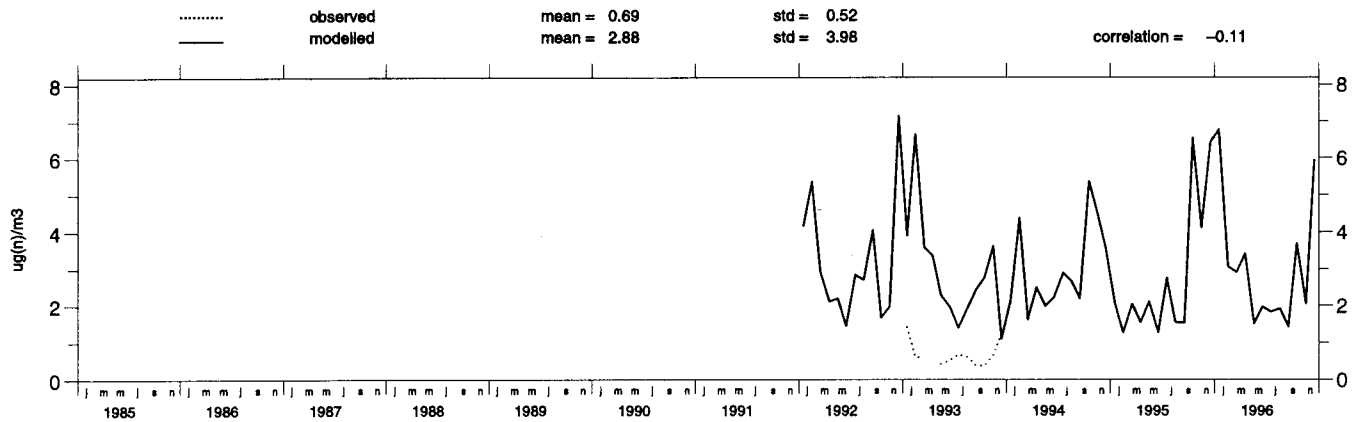
Bilthoven (NL 8)

Concentration of total nitrate in air

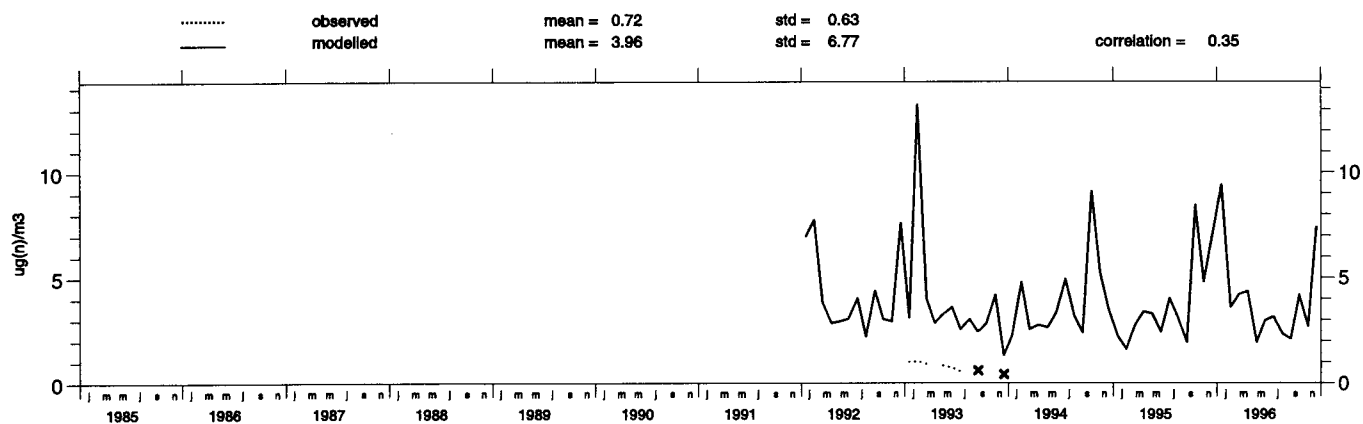


Kollumerwaard (NL 9)

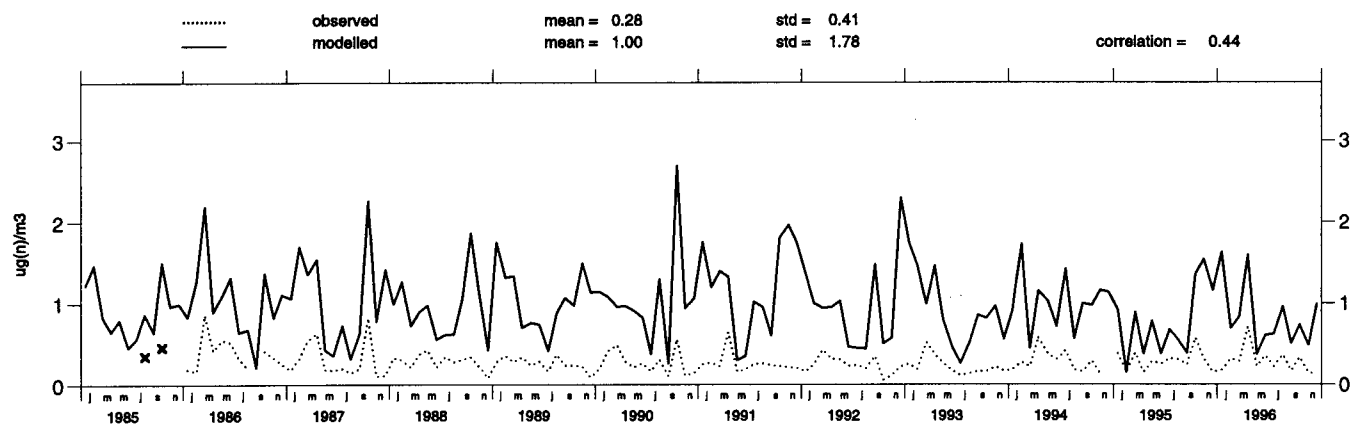
Concentration of total nitrate in air



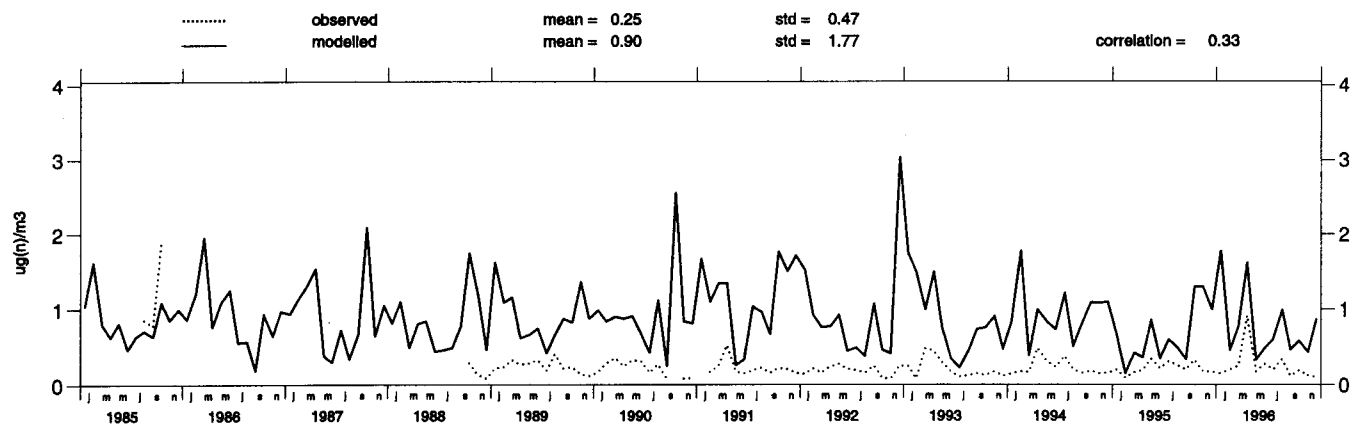
Vreedepeel (NL 10)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



Birkenes (NO 1)
Concentration of total nitrate in air

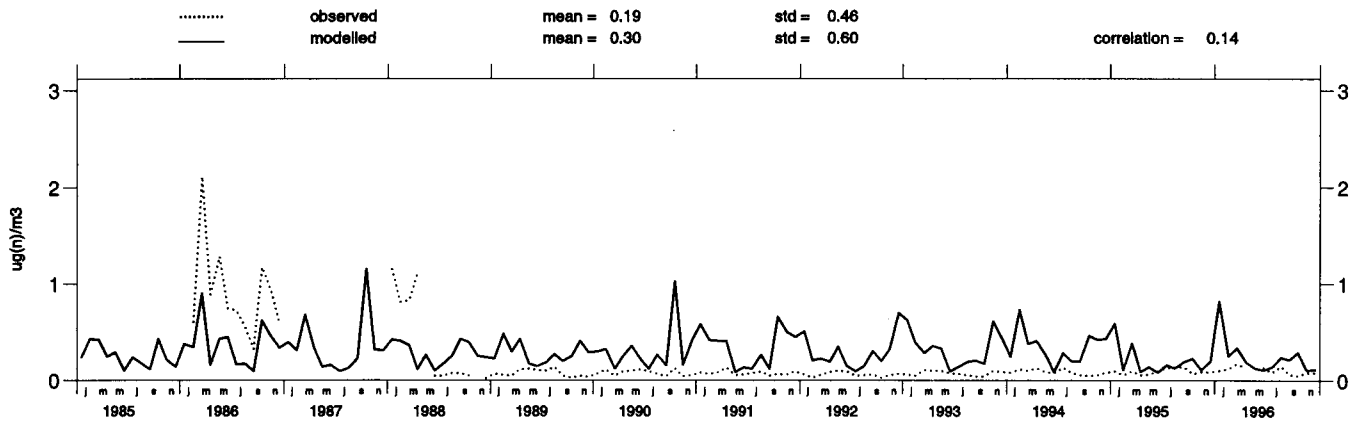


Skreaadalen (NO 8)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



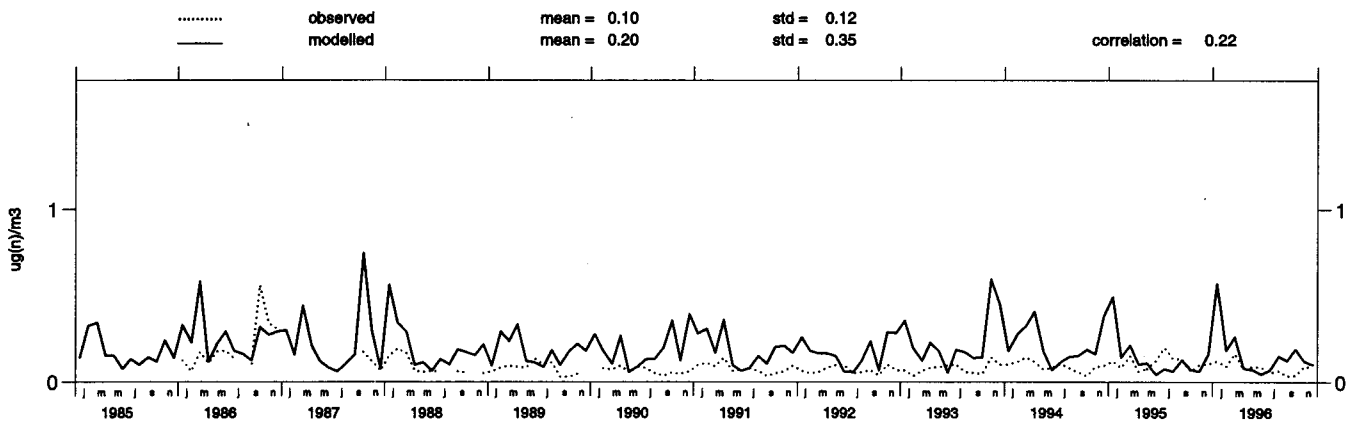
Tustervatn (NO 15)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



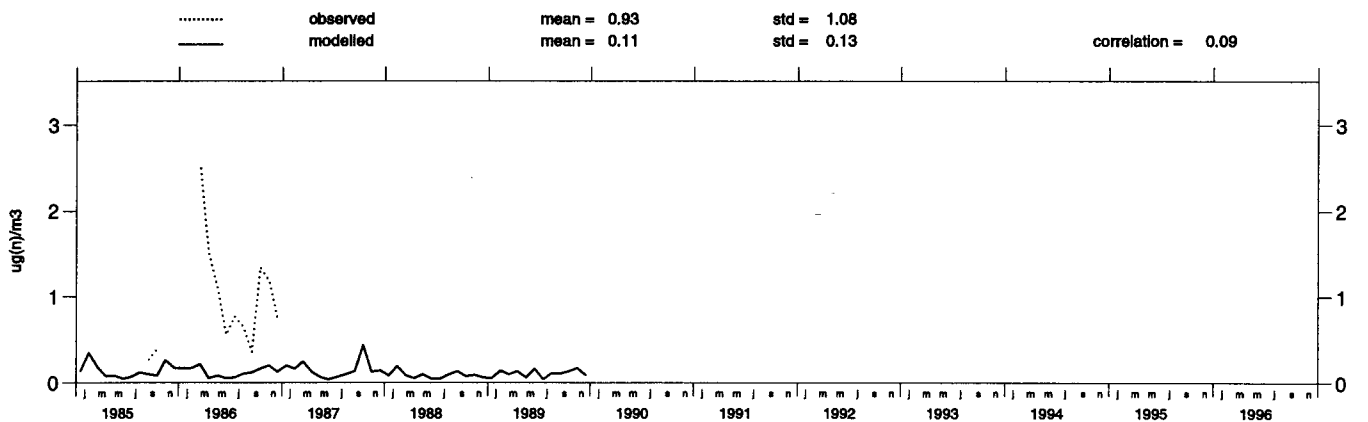
Jergul (NO 30)

Concentration of total nitrate in air

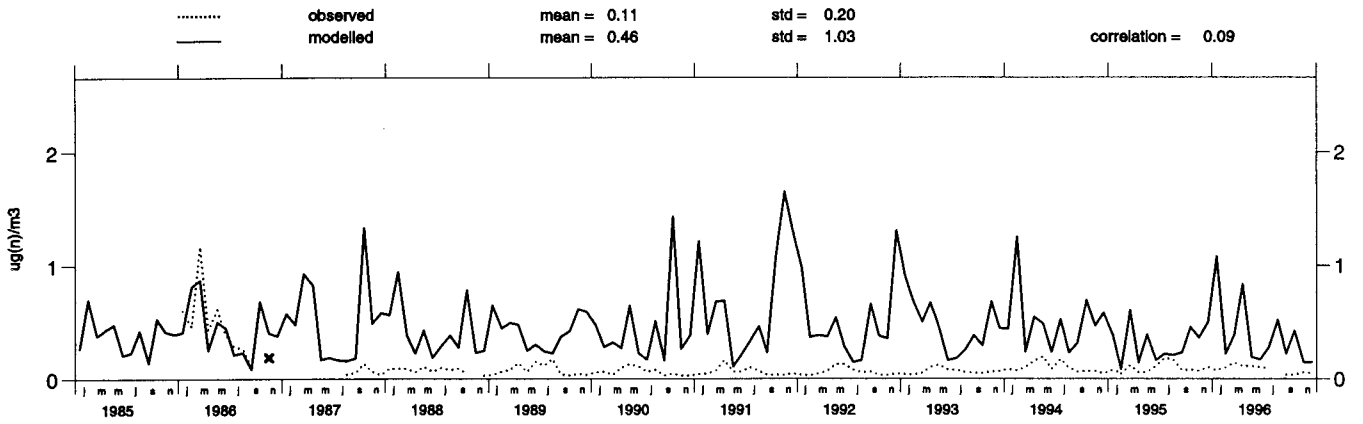


Bjoemoeya (NO 37)

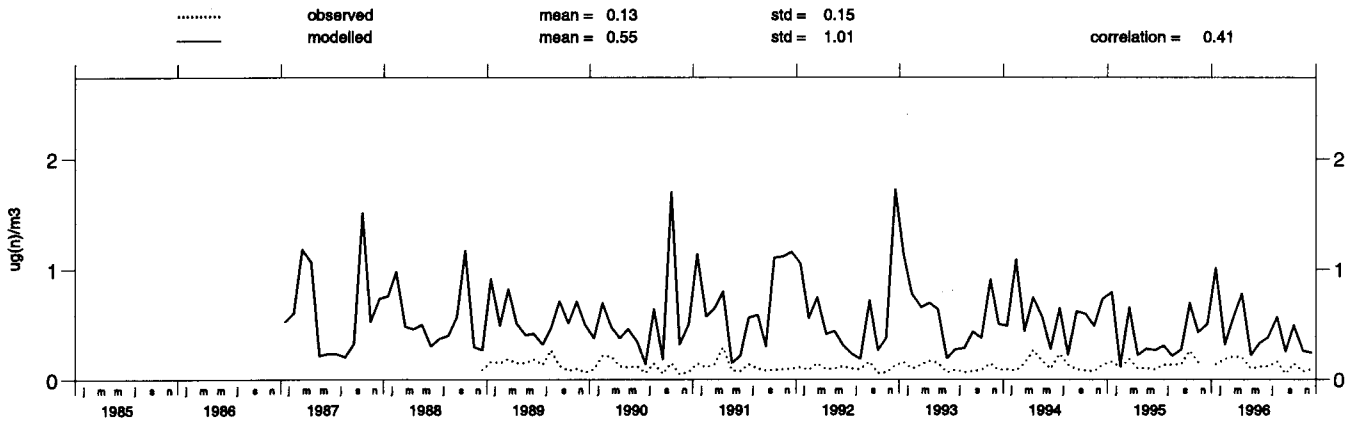
Concentration of total nitrate in air



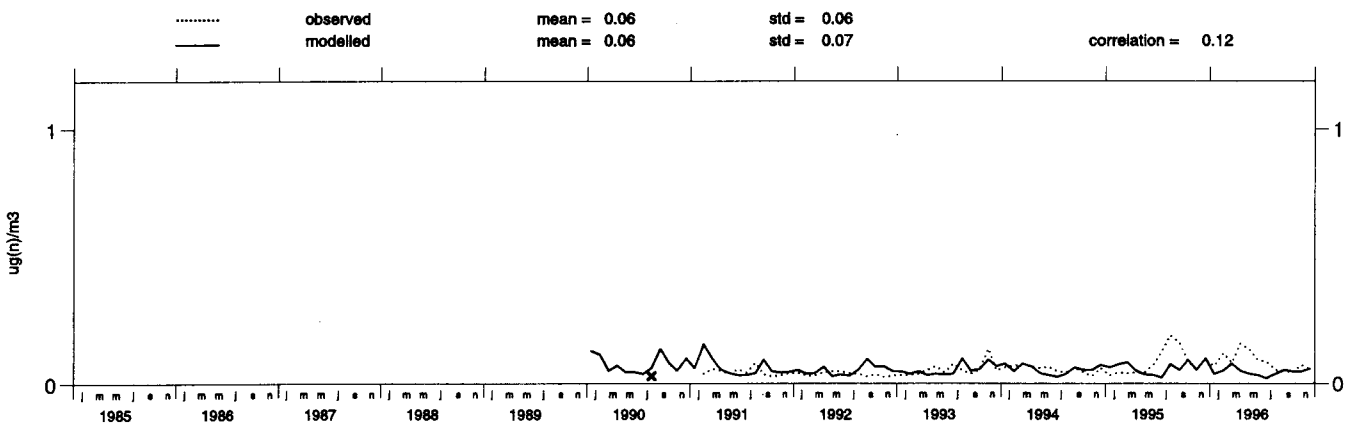
Kaarvatn (NO 39)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



Osen (NO 41)
Concentration of total nitrate in air

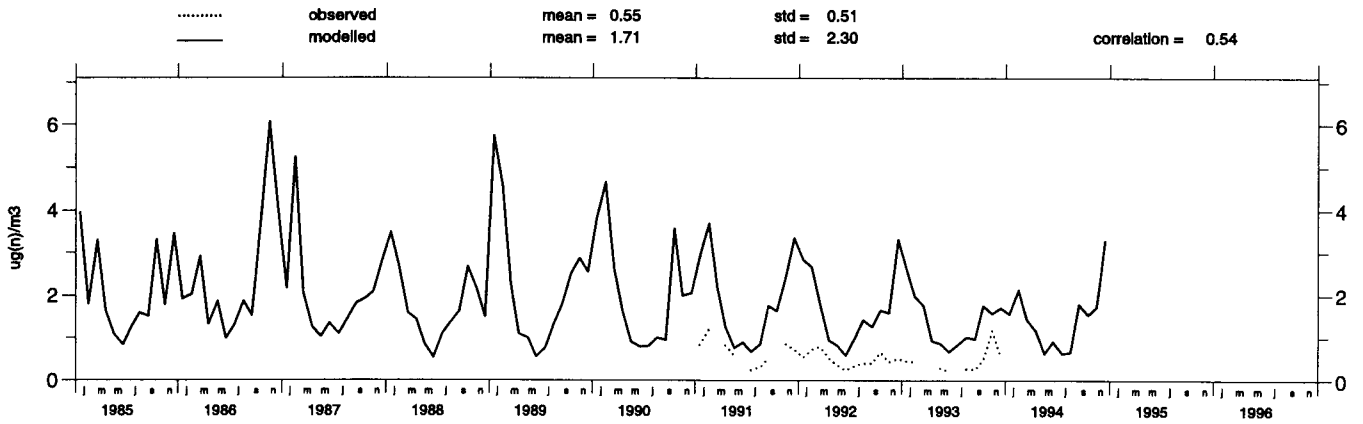


Spitzbergen,Z (NO 42)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



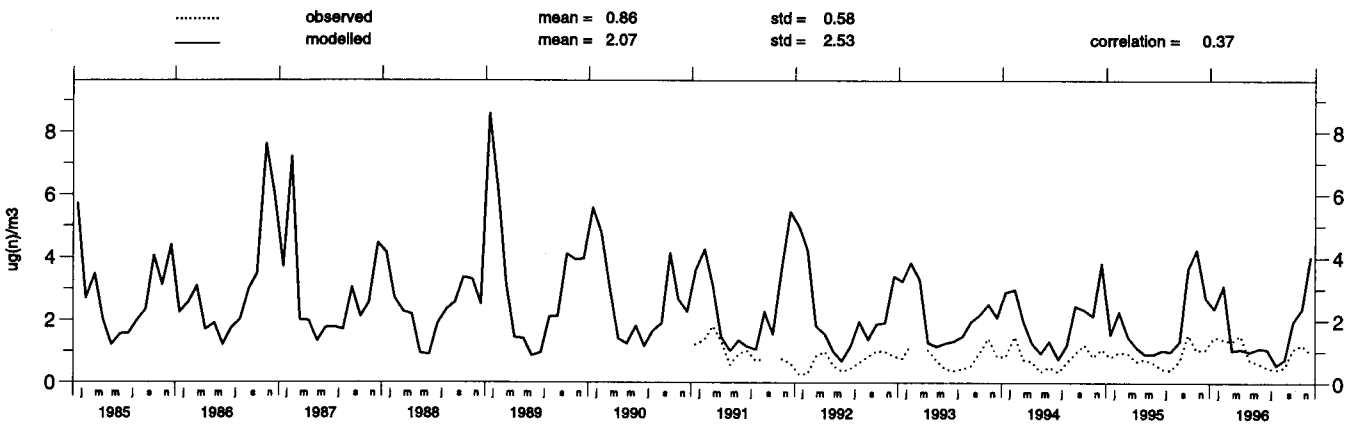
Suwalki (PL 1)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



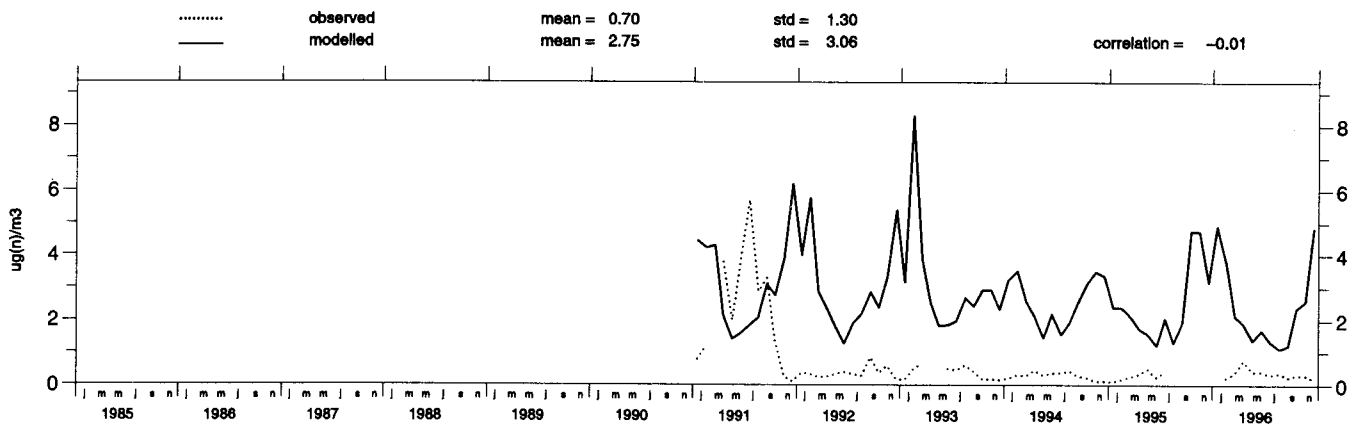
Jarczew (PL 2)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



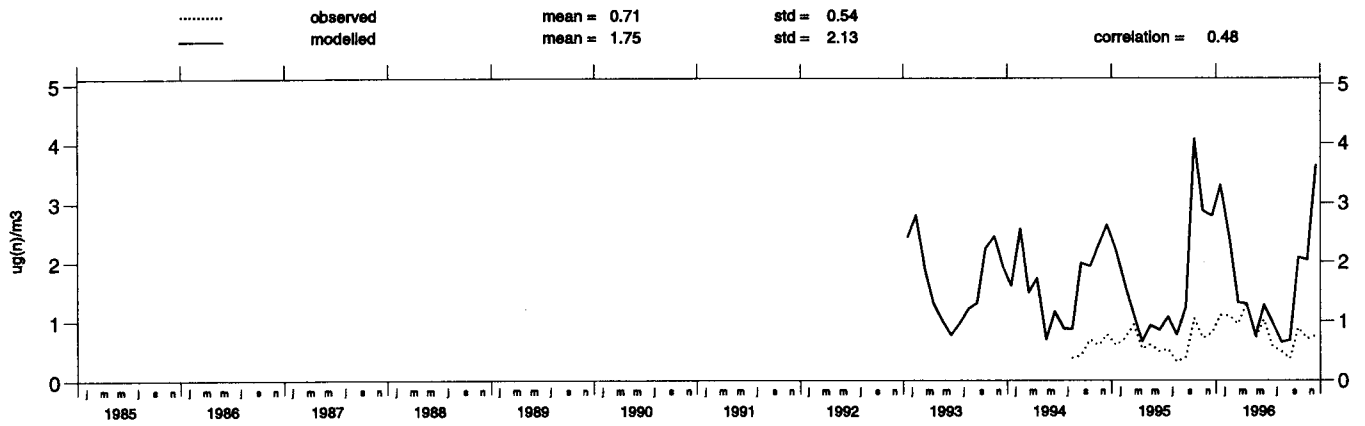
Snieszka (PL 3)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



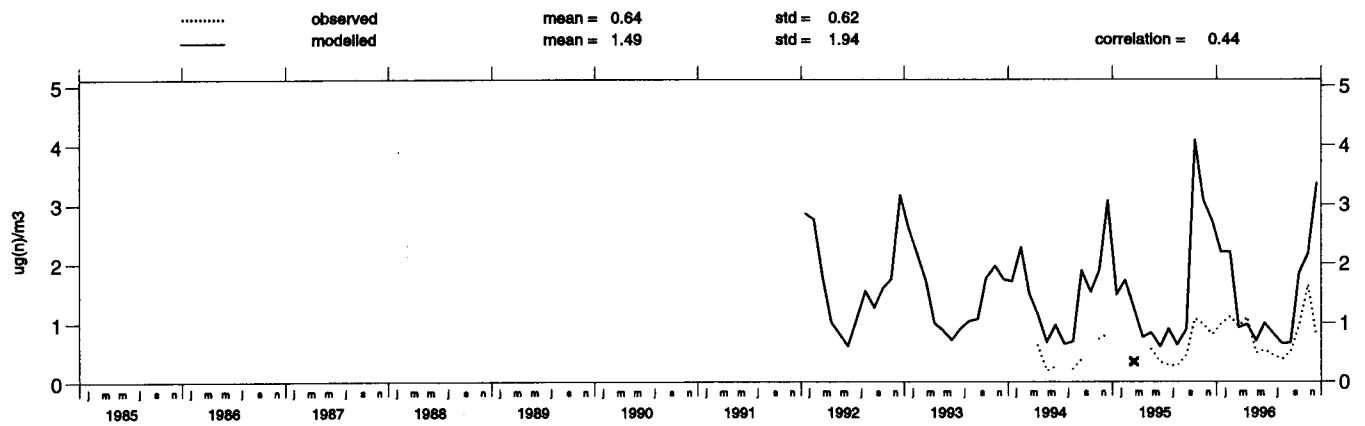
Leba (PL 4)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



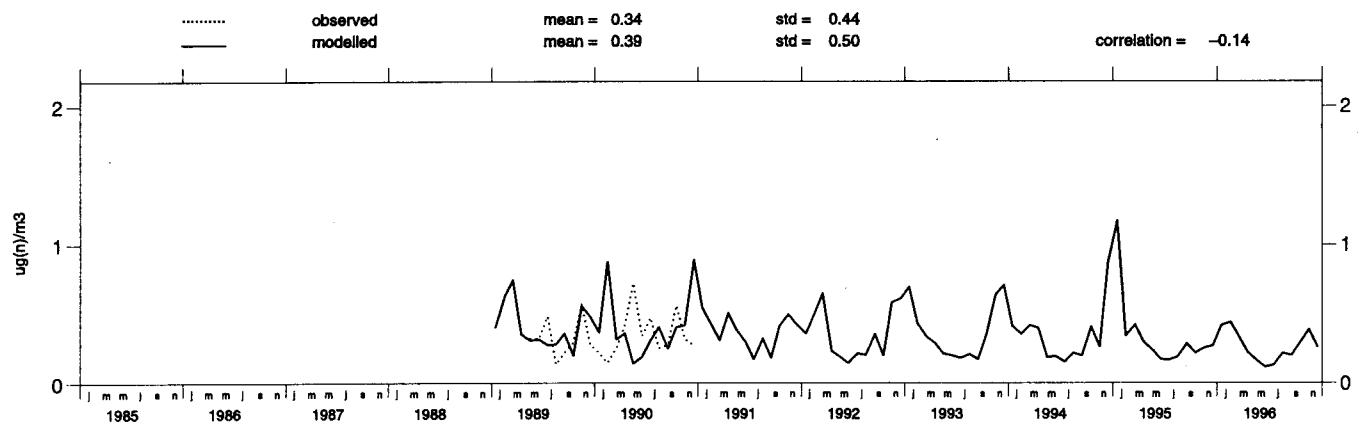
Diabia Gora (PL 5)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



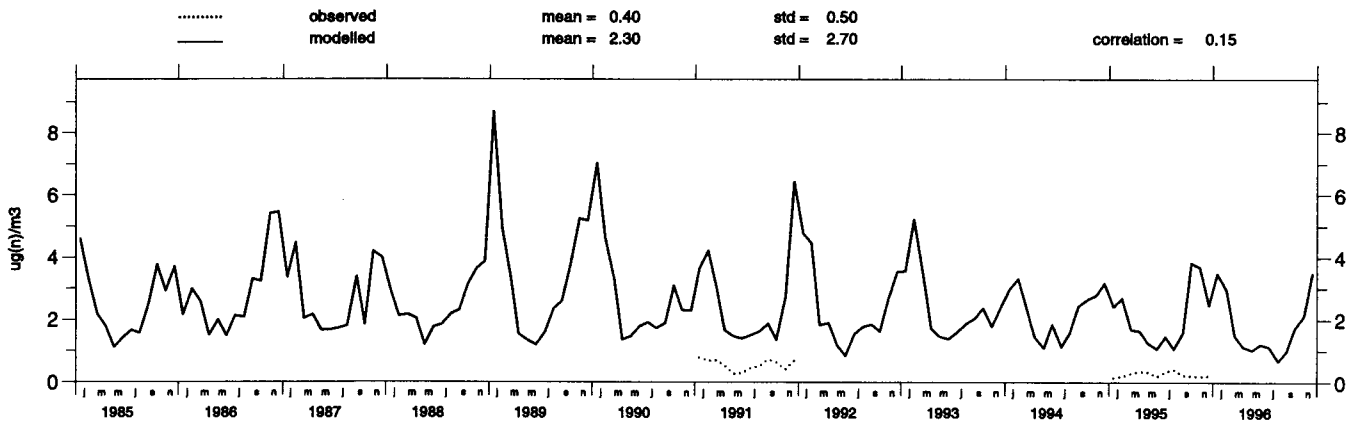
Pinega (RU 13)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



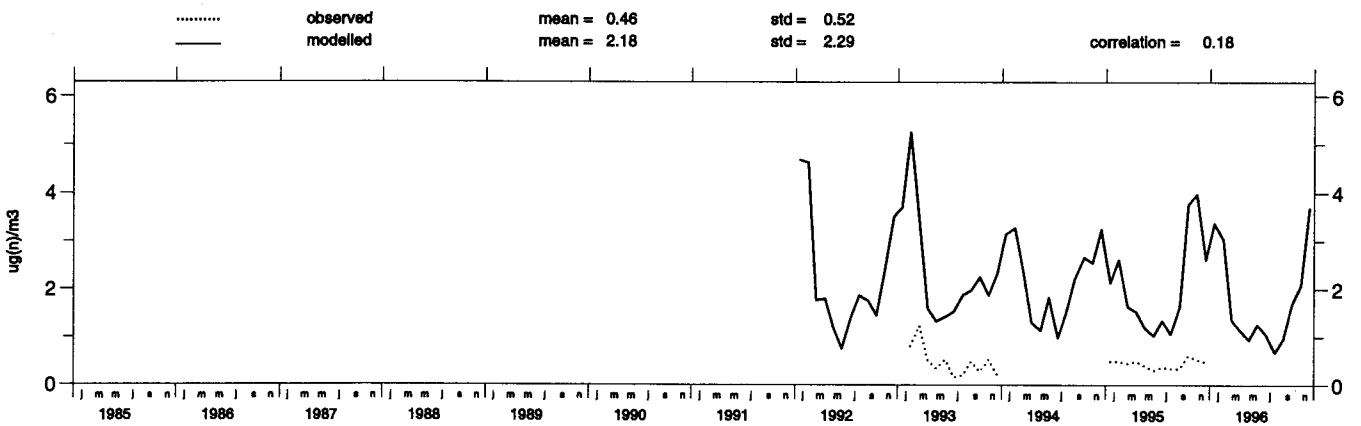
Chopok (SK 2)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



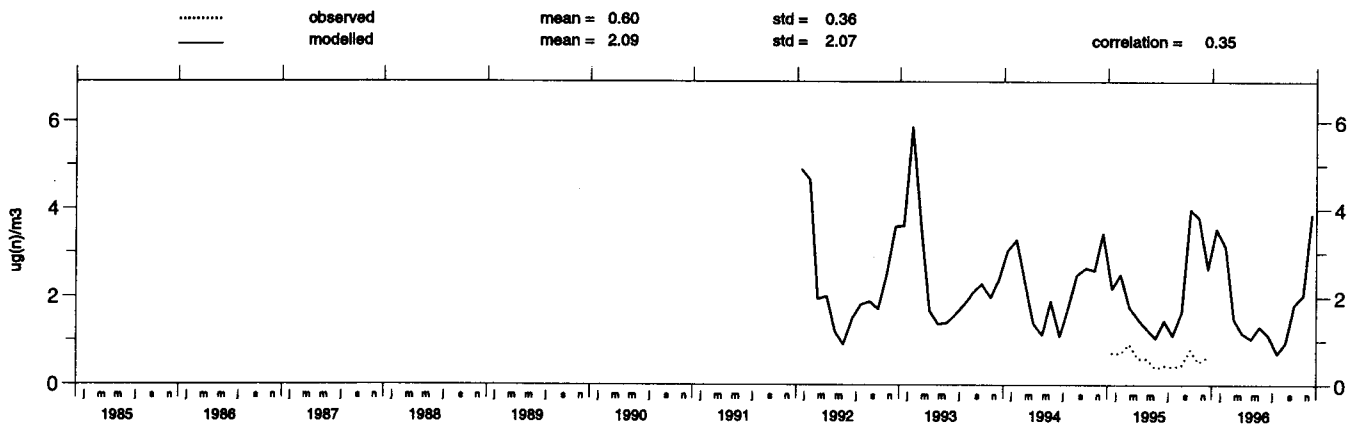
Stara Lesna (SK 4)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



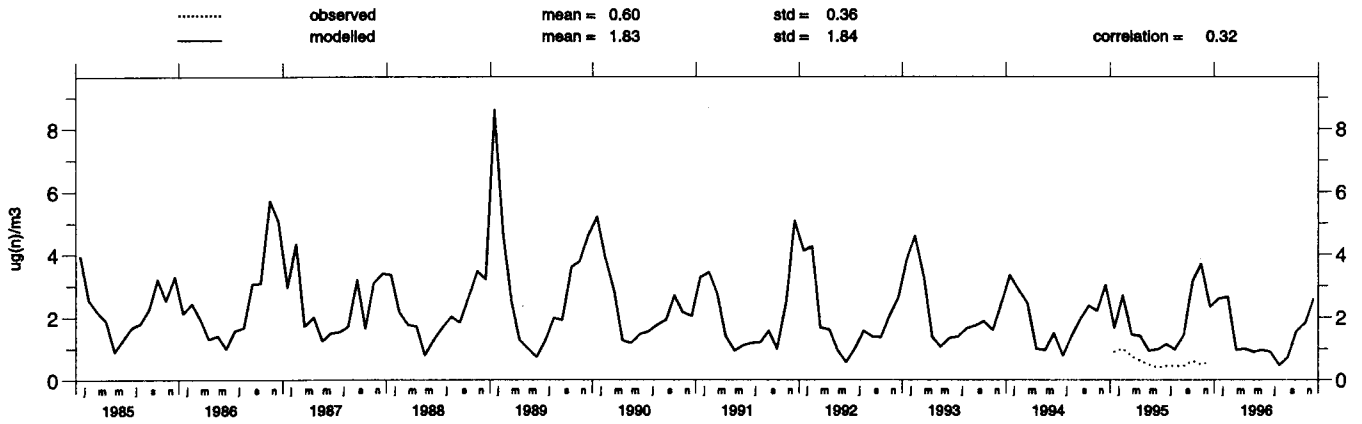
Liesek (SK 5)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



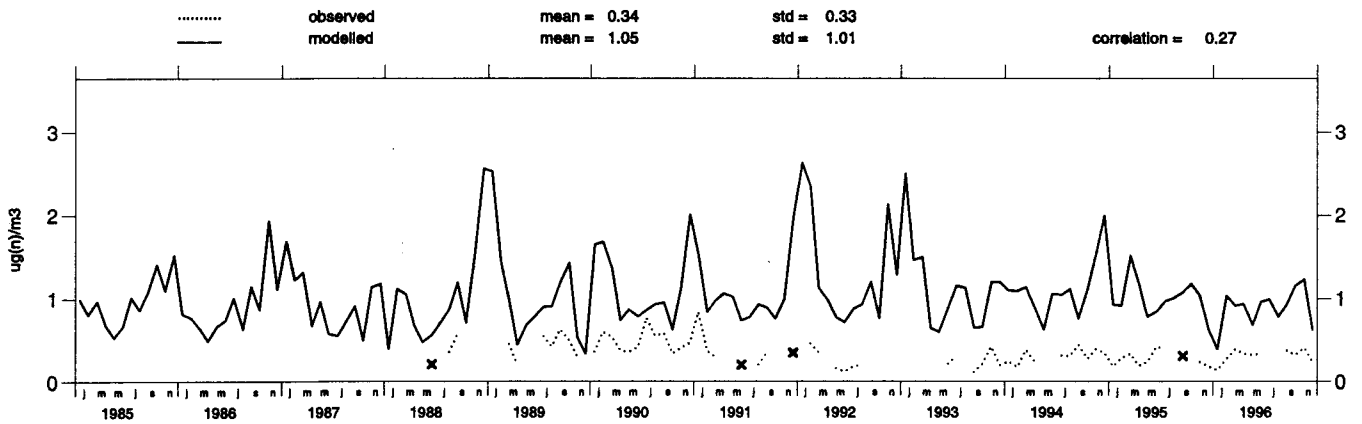
Starina (SK 6)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



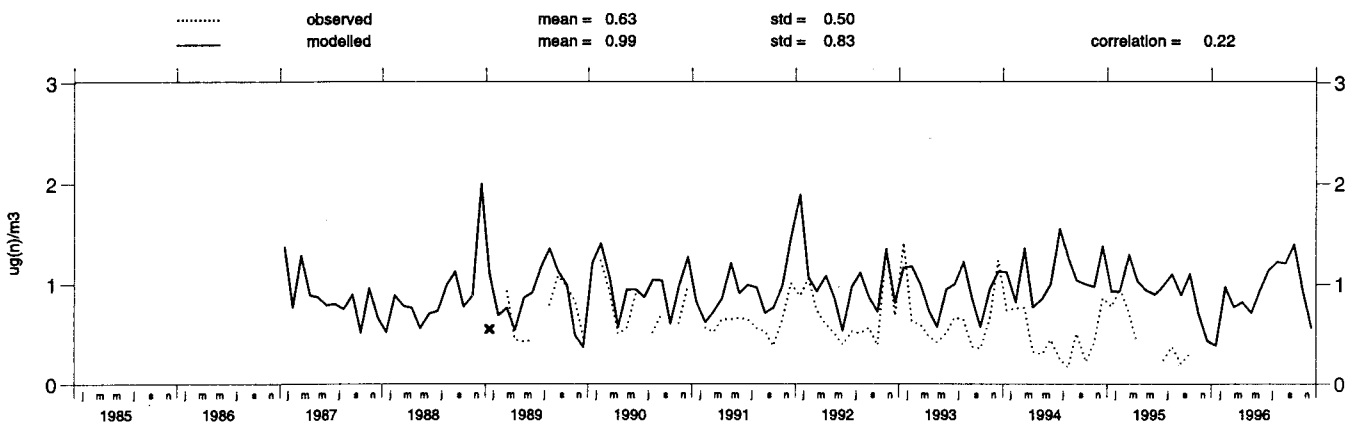
Toledo (ES 1)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



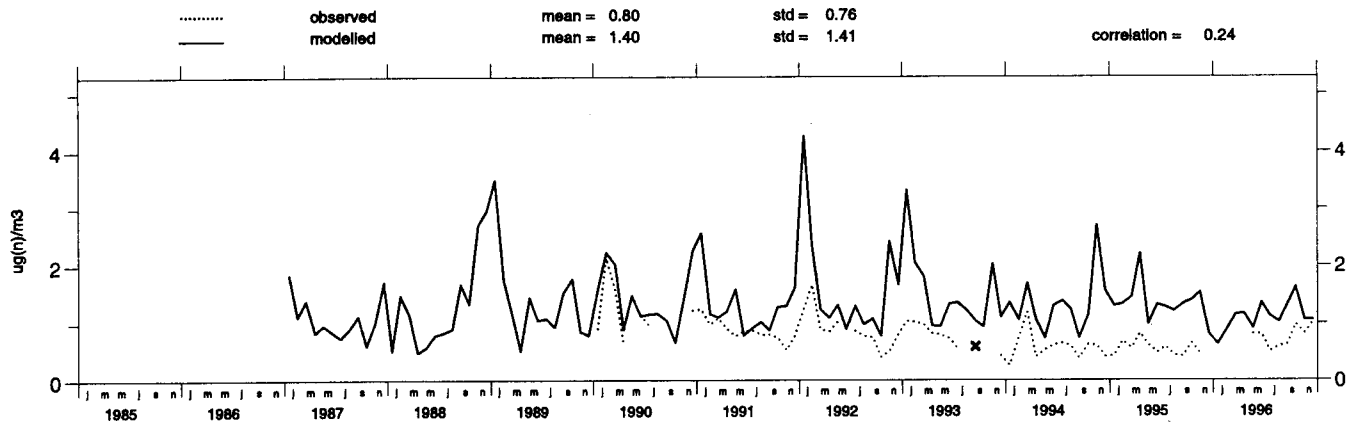
La_Cartuja (ES 2)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



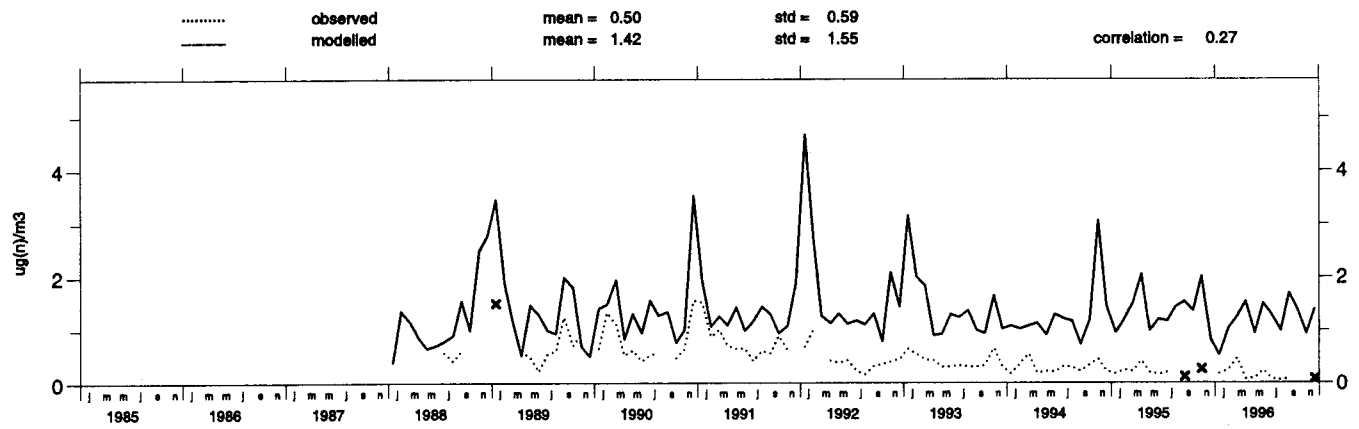
Roquetas (ES 3)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



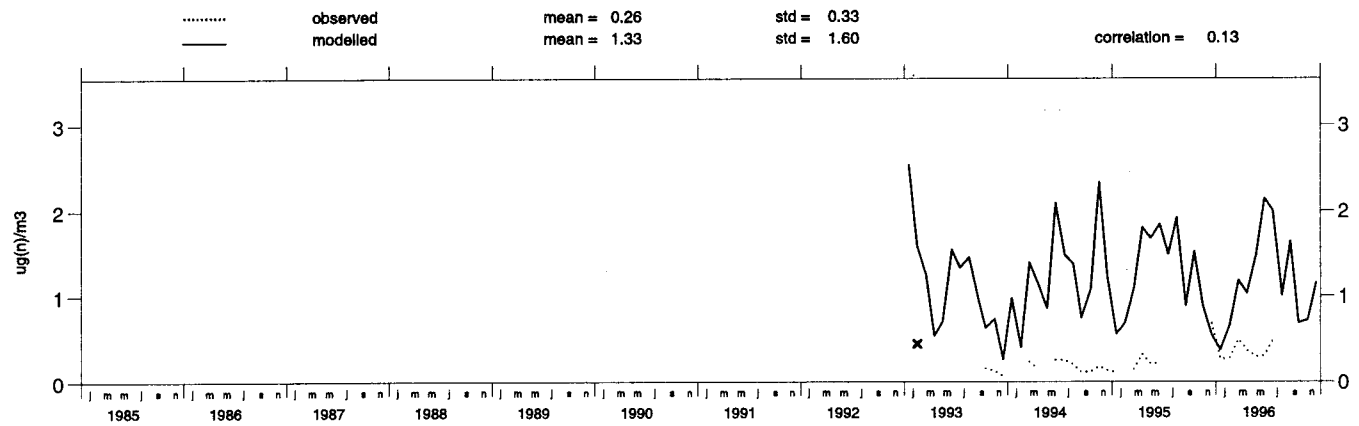
Logrono (ES 4)

Concentration of total nitrate in air

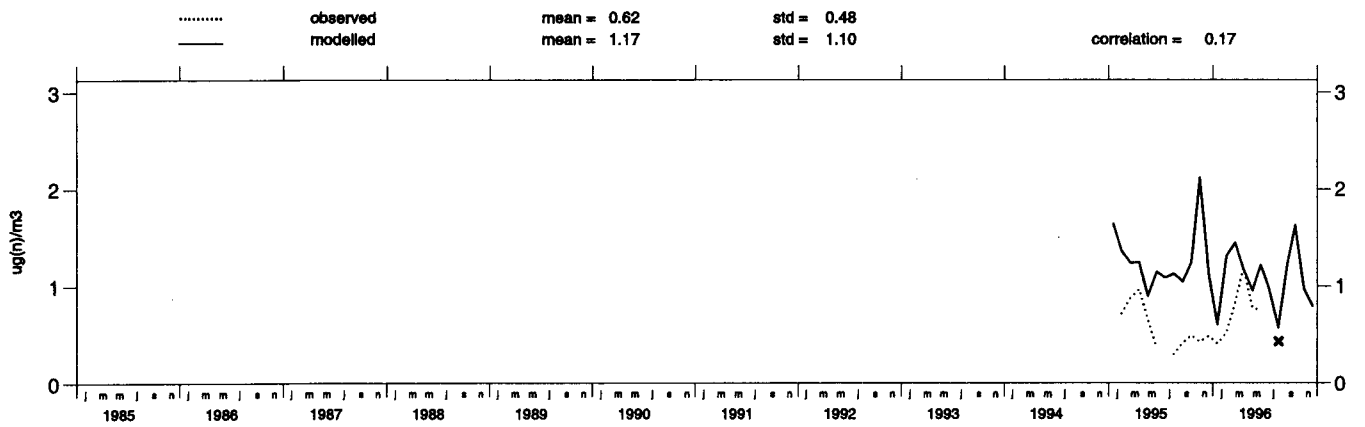


Noio (ES 5)

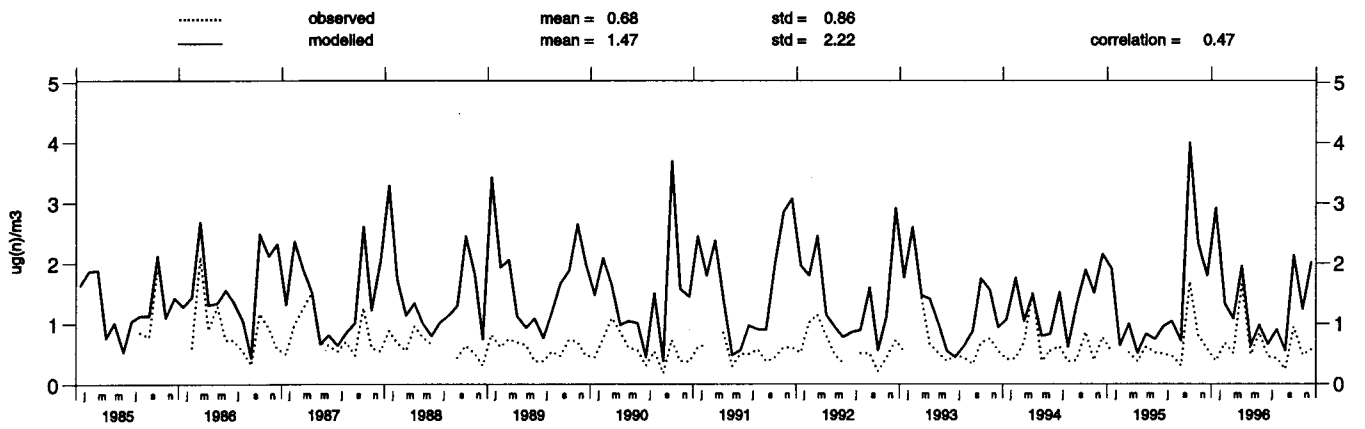
Concentration of total nitrate in air



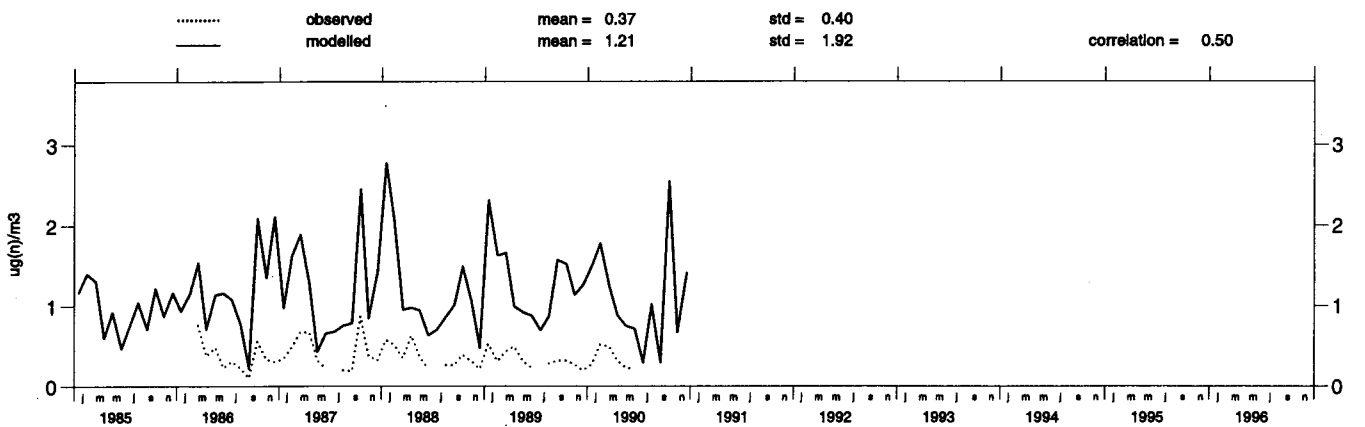
Mahon (ES 6)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



Roervik (SE 2)
Concentration of total nitrate in air

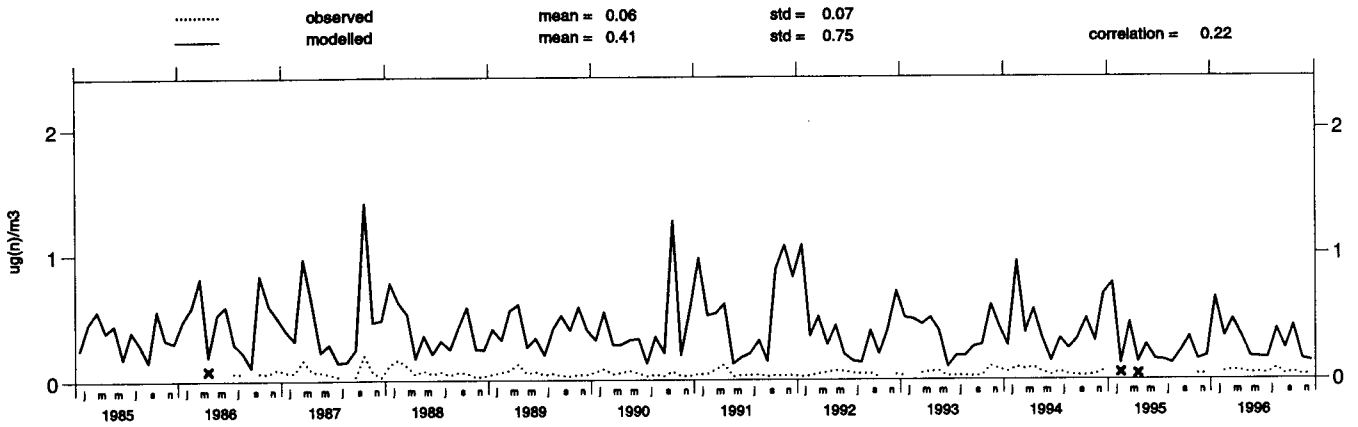


Velen (SE 3)
Concentration of total nitrate in air



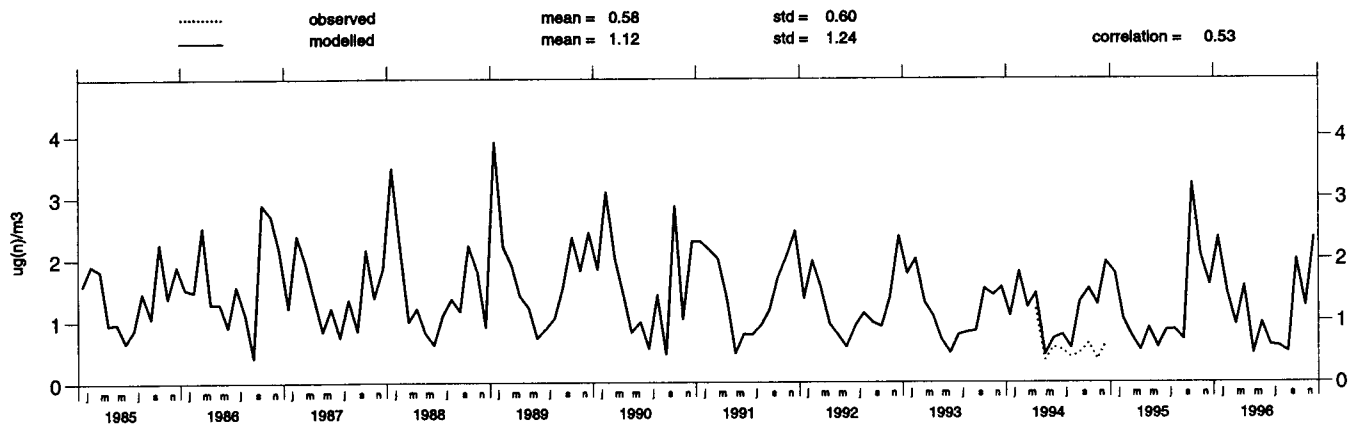
Bredkelen (SE 5)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



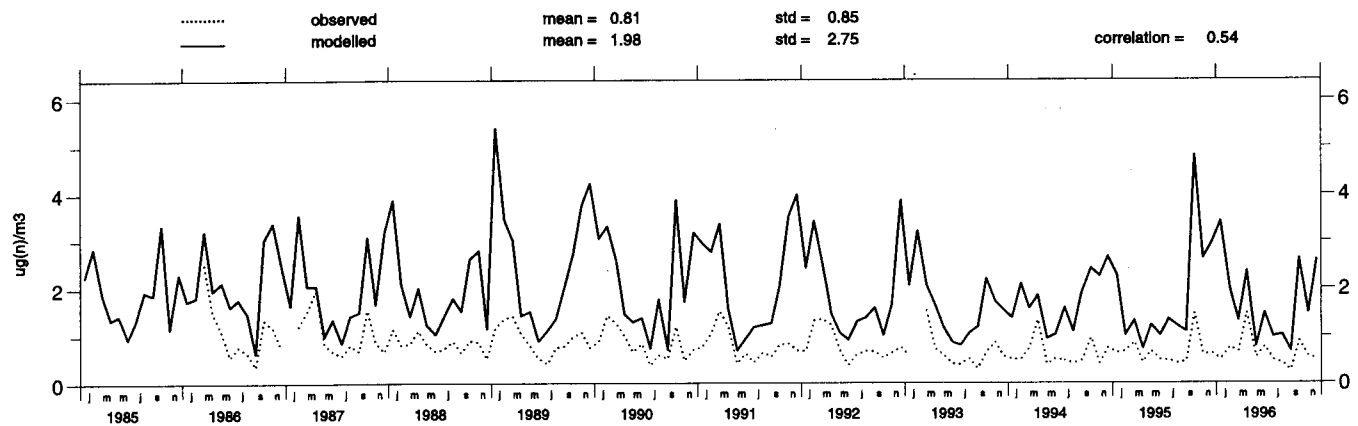
Hoburg (SE 8)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



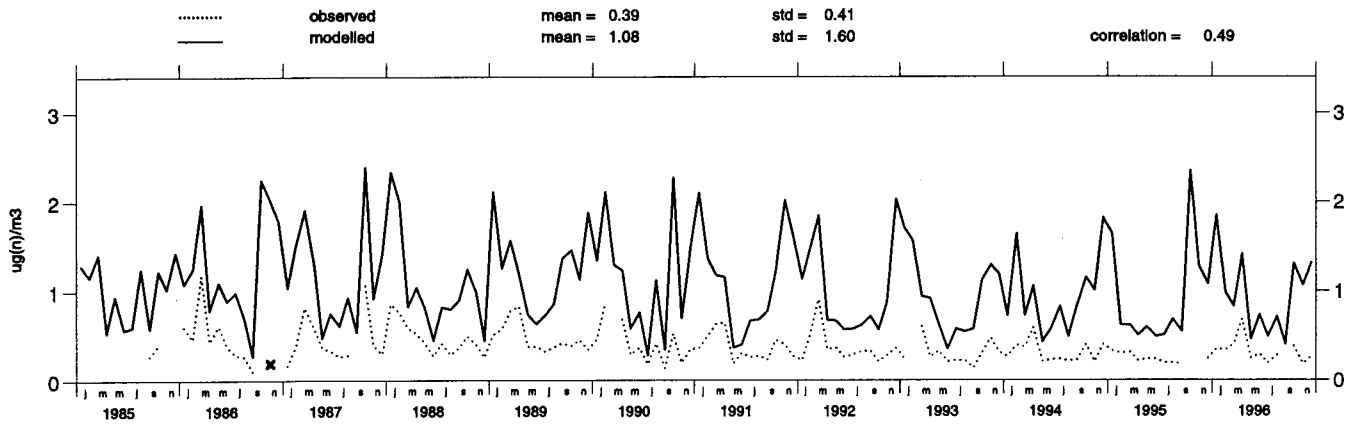
Vavihill (SE 11)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



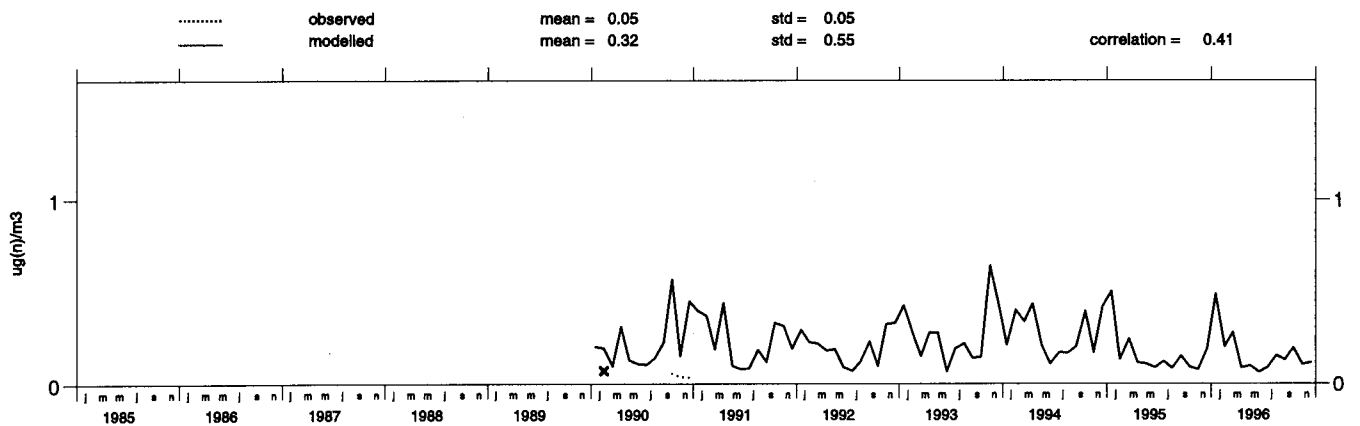
Aspvreten (SE 12)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



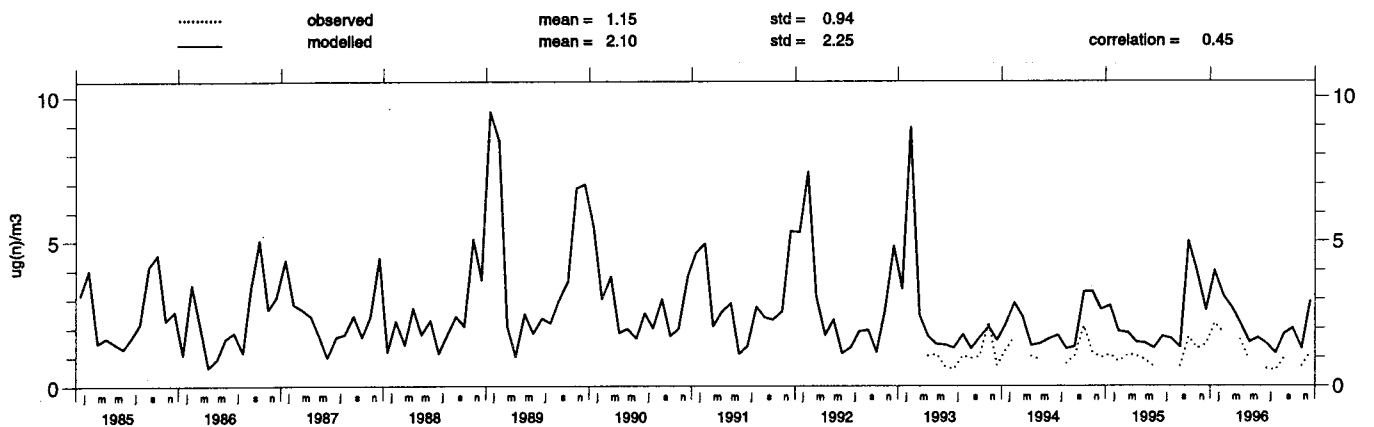
Estrange (SE 13)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



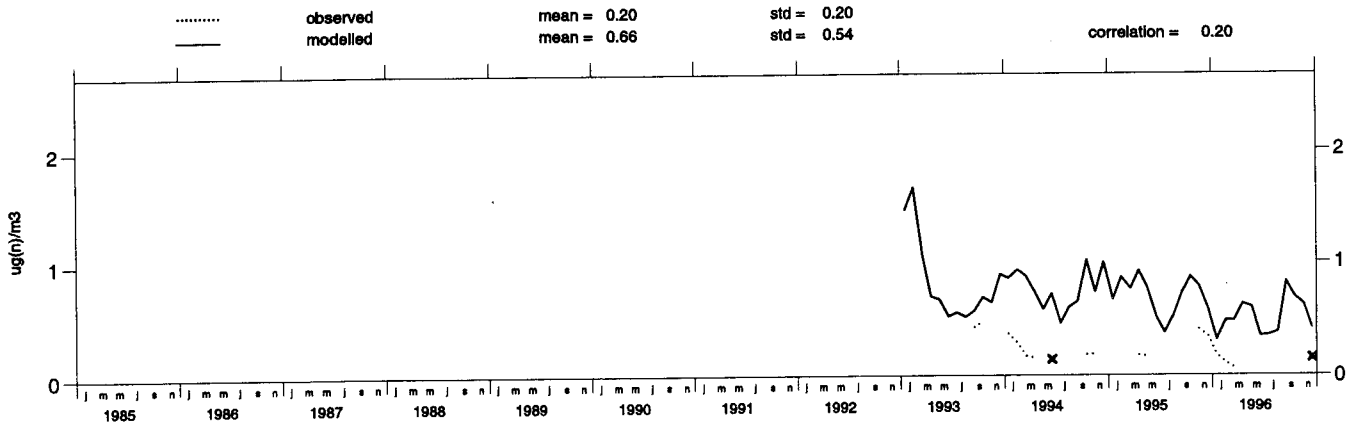
Payerne (CH 2)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



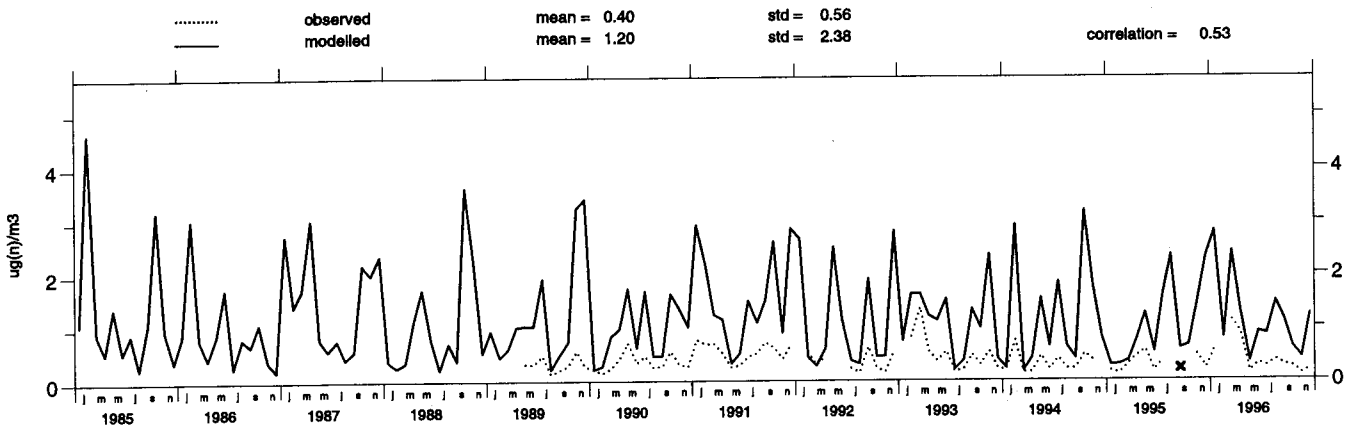
Cubuk11 (TR 1)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



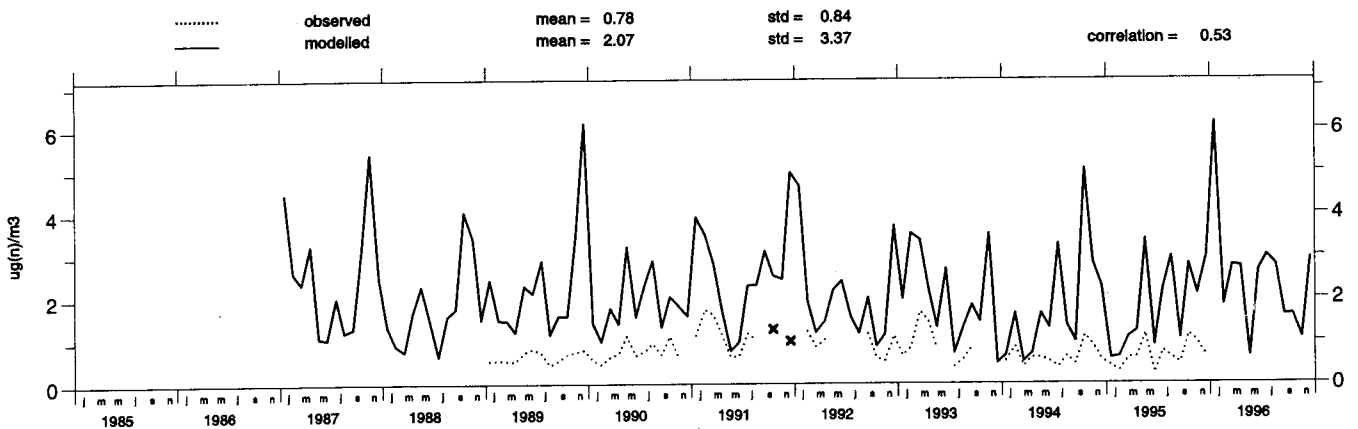
Eskdalemuir (GB 2)

Concentration of total nitrate in air



High_Muffies (GB 14)

Concentration of total nitrate in air

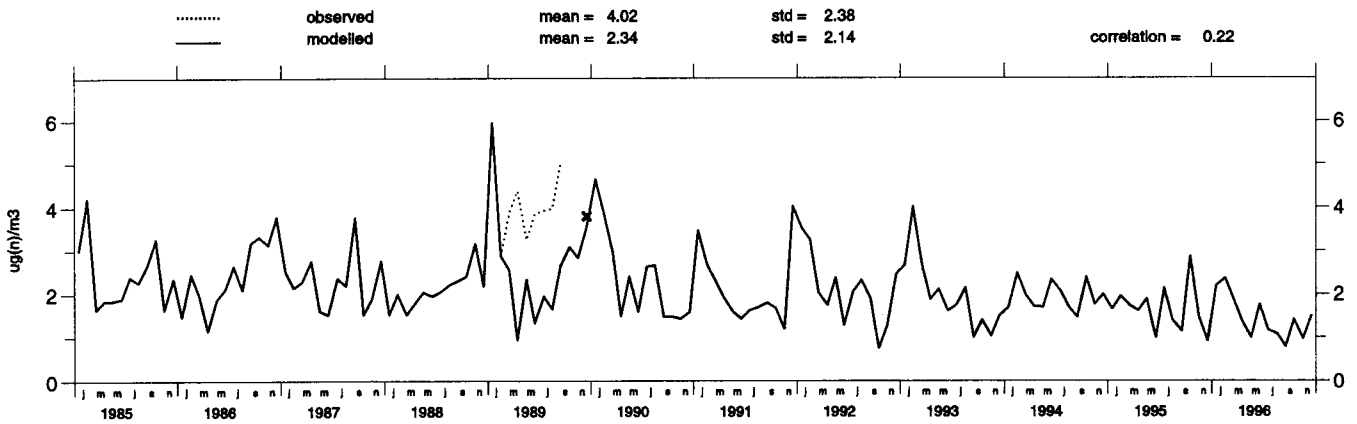


Time series for concentration of Ammonia+Ammonium in air

Period: 1985-96

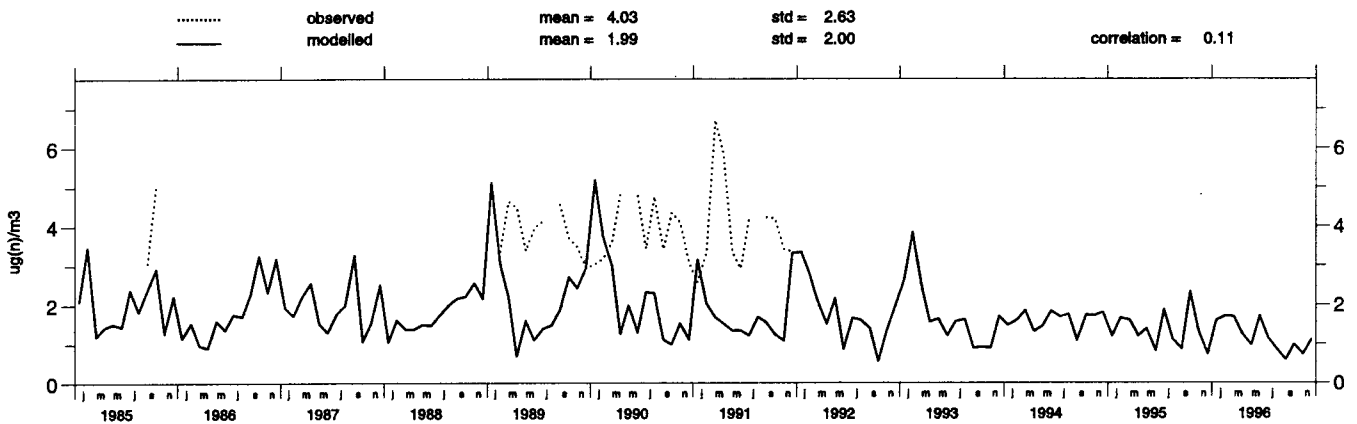
Puntijarka (HR 2)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



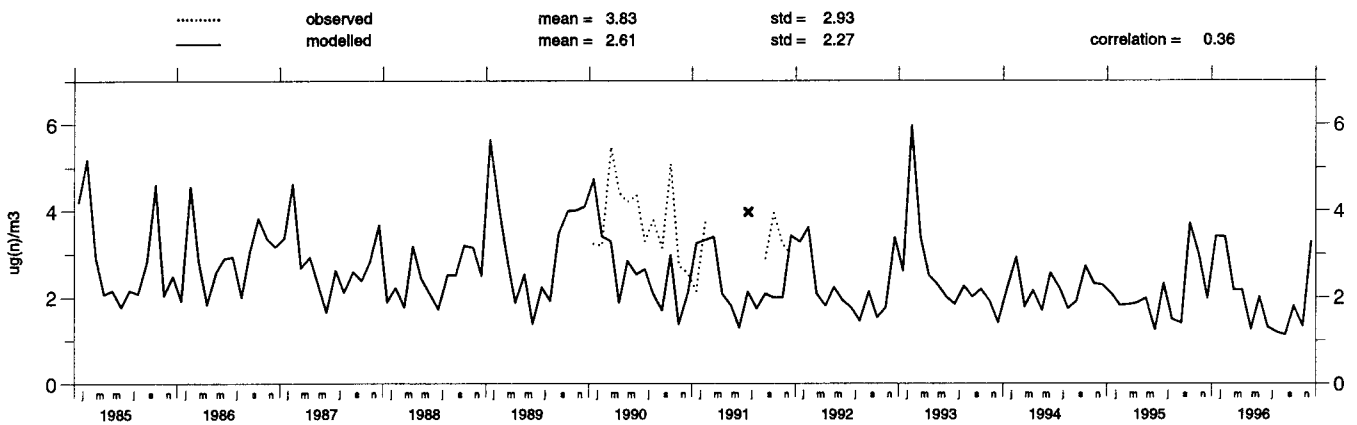
Zavizan (HR 4)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air

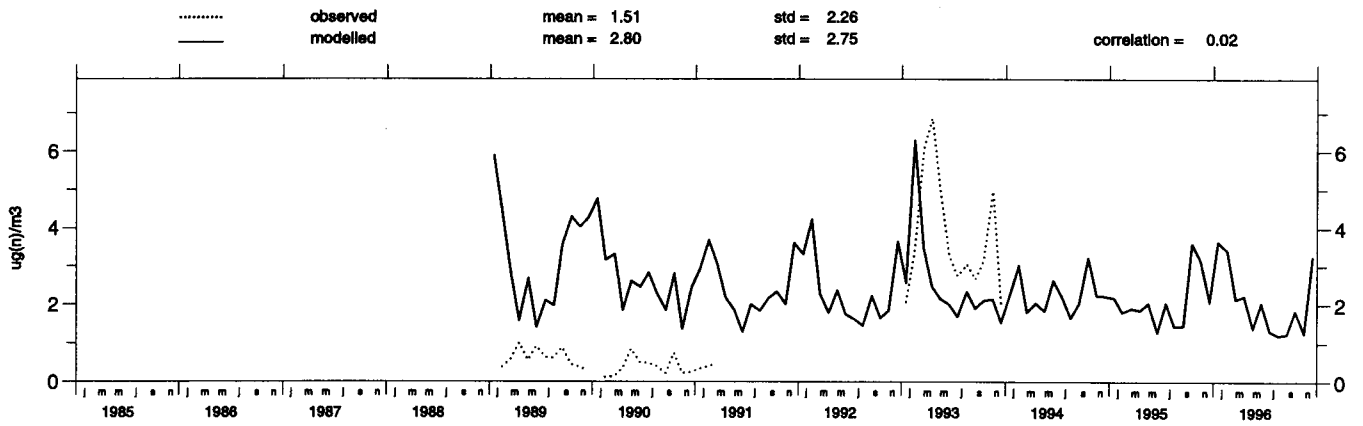


Svratouch (CS 1)

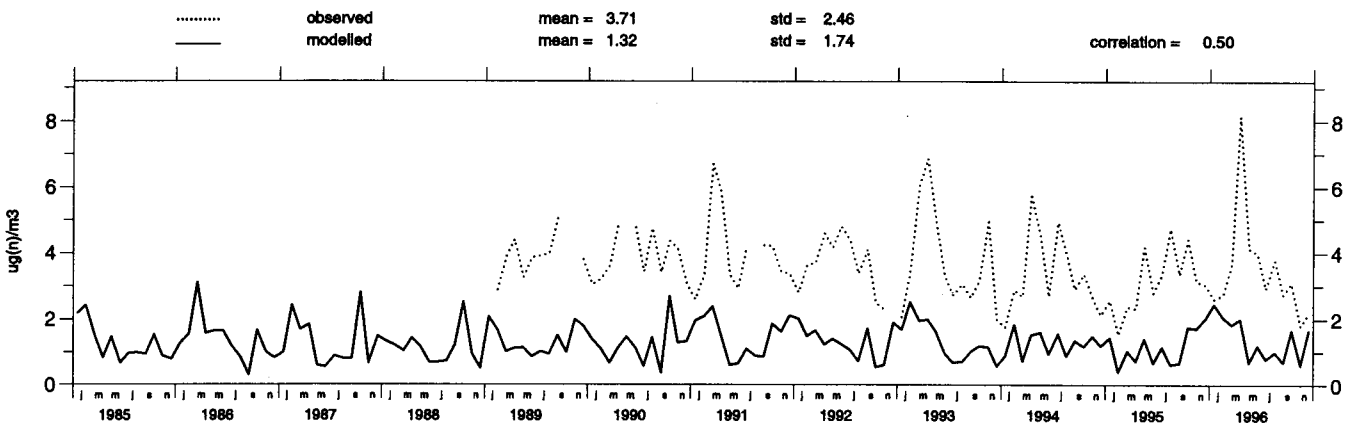
Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



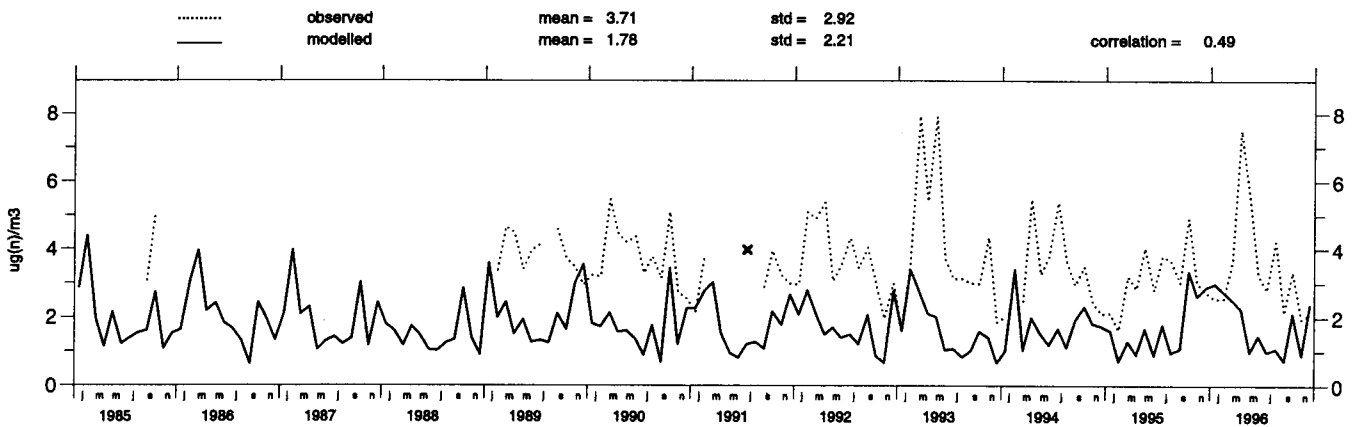
Kosetice (CS 3)
Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



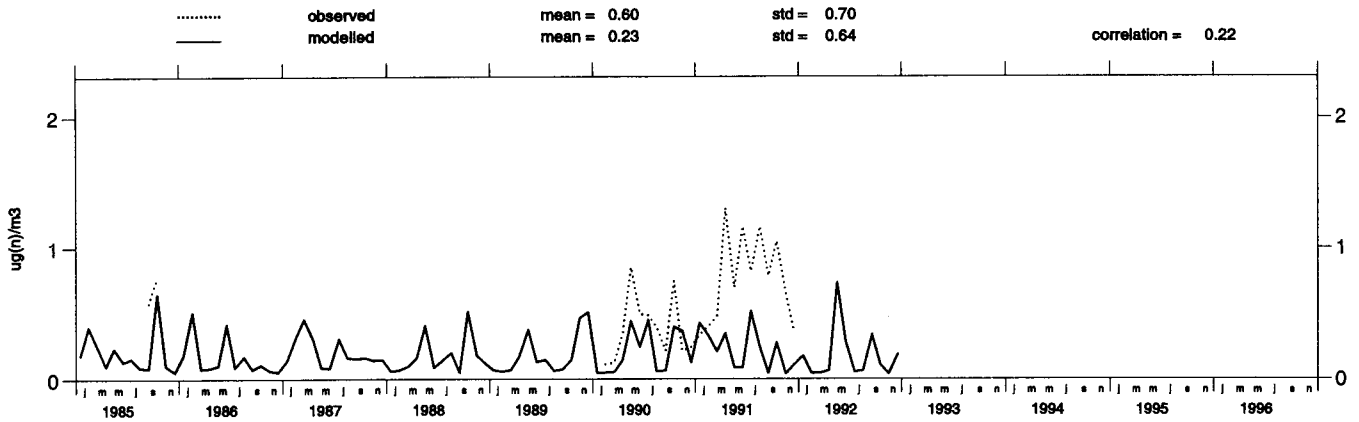
Tange (DK 3)
Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



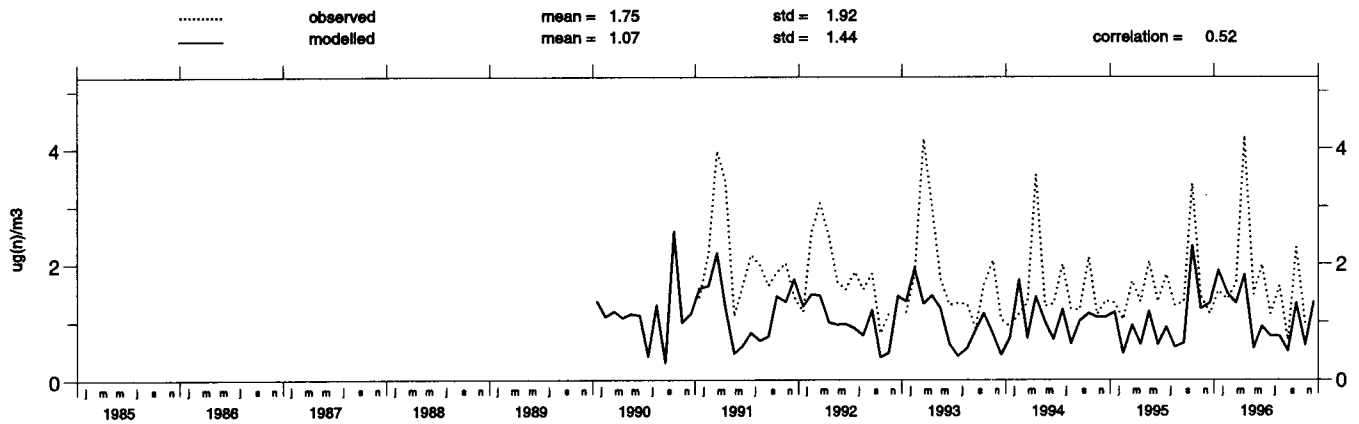
Keldsnoer (DK 5)
Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



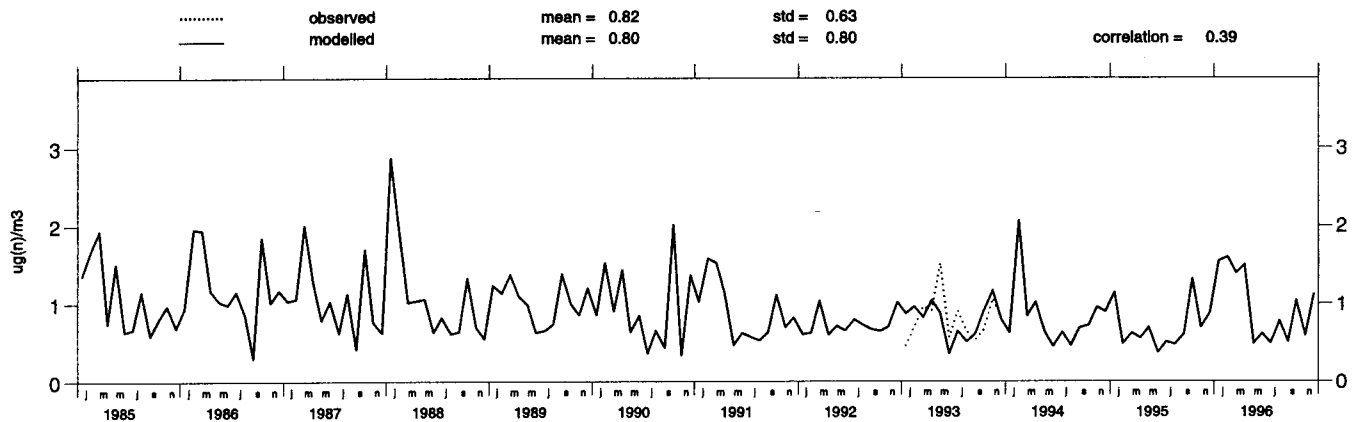
Faer.-Akraberg (DK 7)
Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



Anholt (DK 8)
Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air

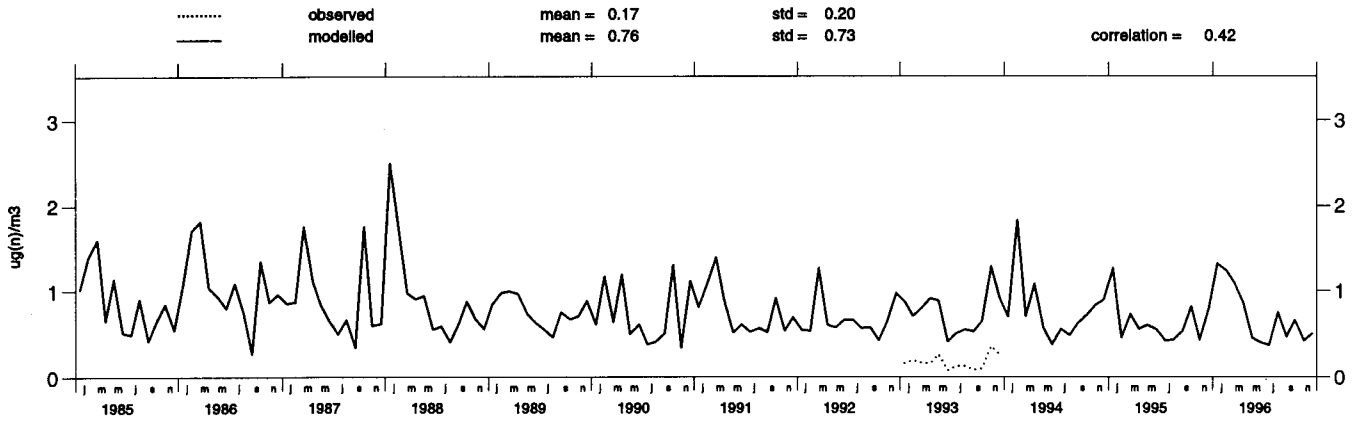


Syrve (EE 2)
Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



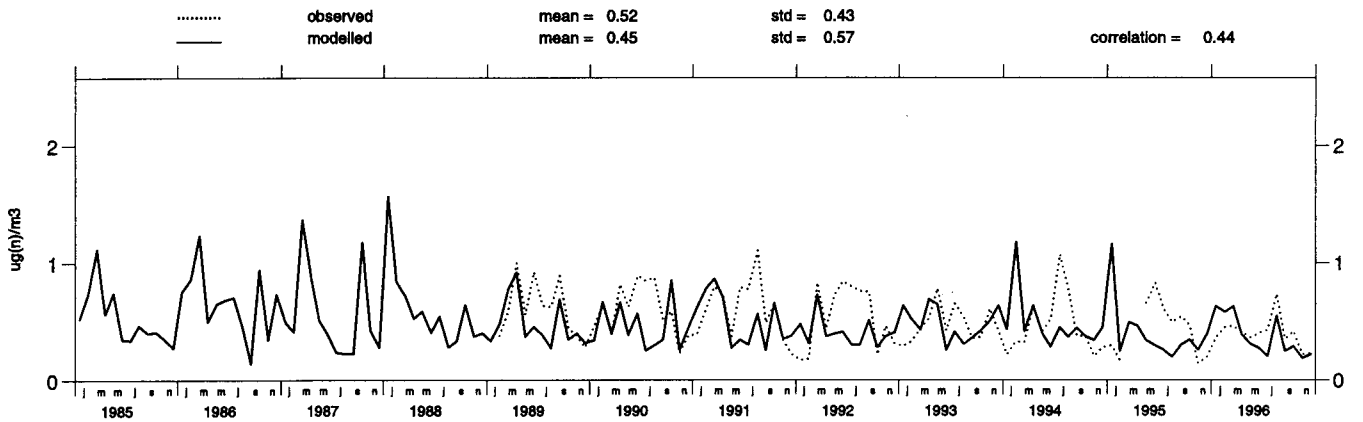
Lahemaa (EE 9)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



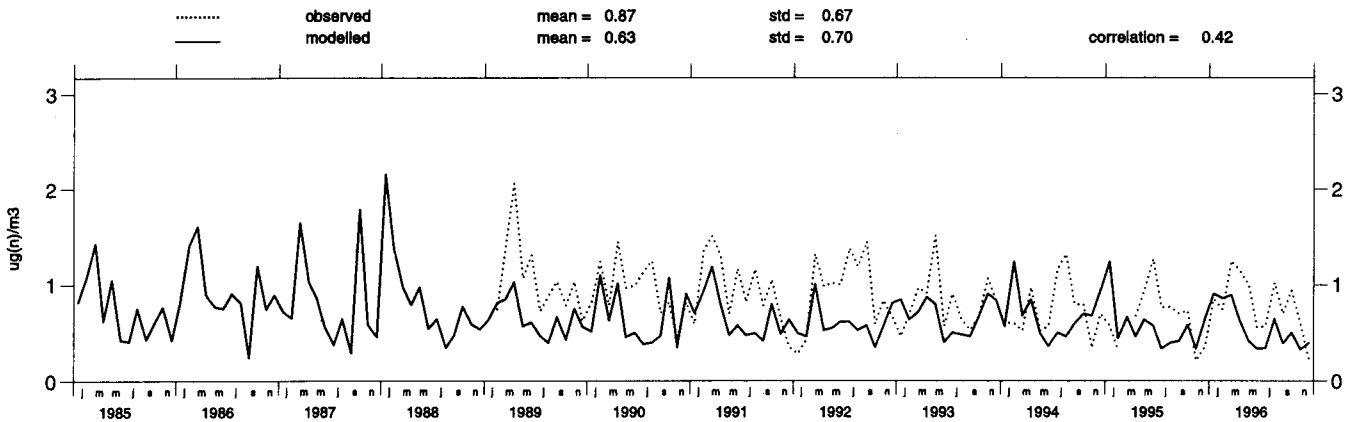
Athari (FI 4)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



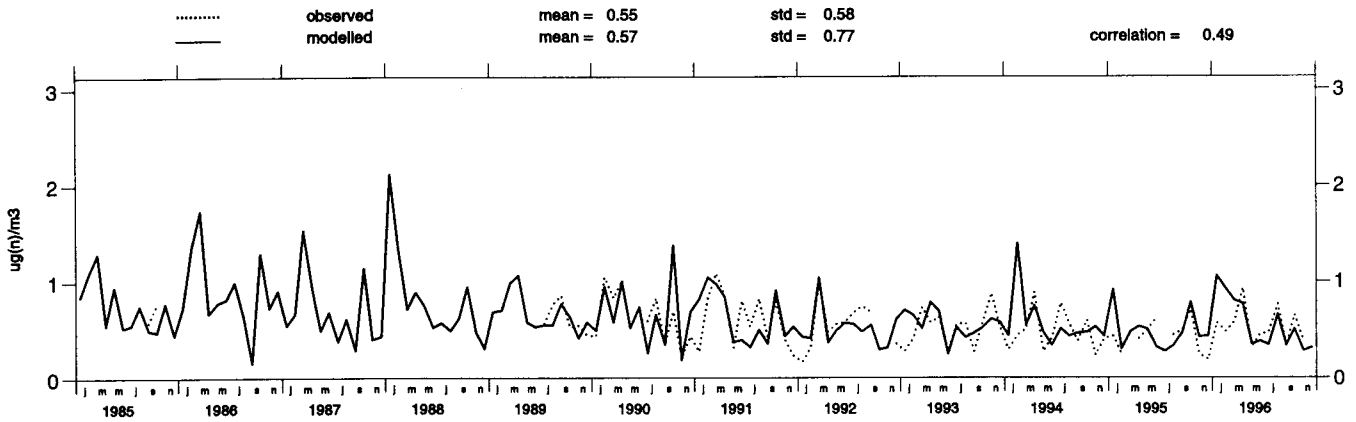
Virolahti_II (FI 17)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



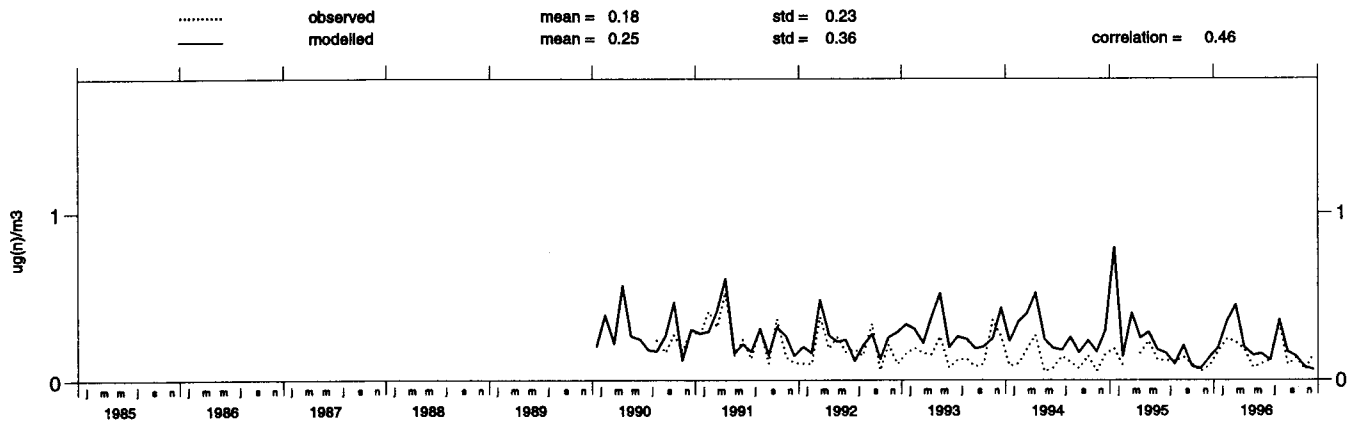
Utoe (FI 9)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



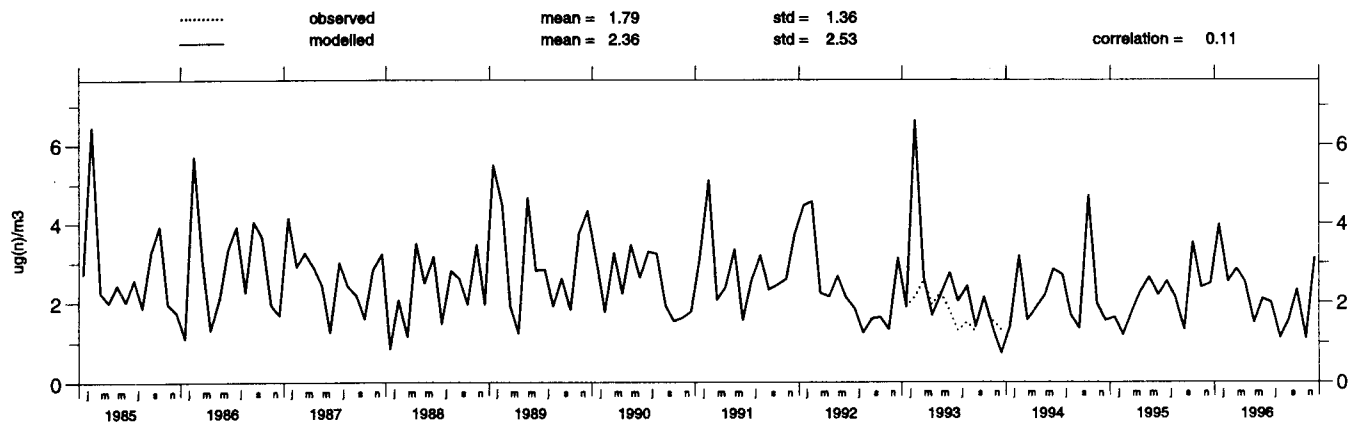
Oulanka (FI 22)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



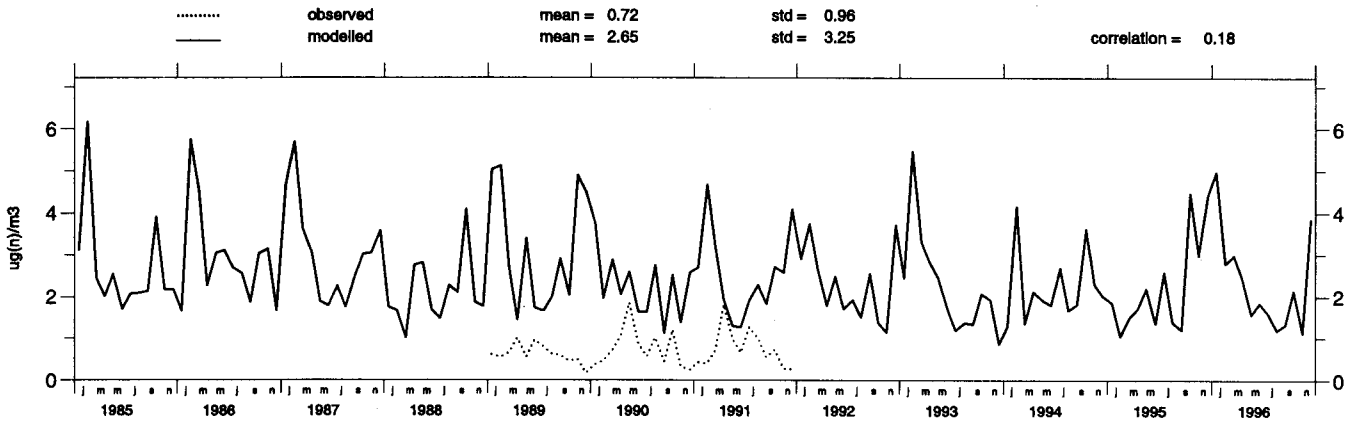
Deuselbach (DE 4)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



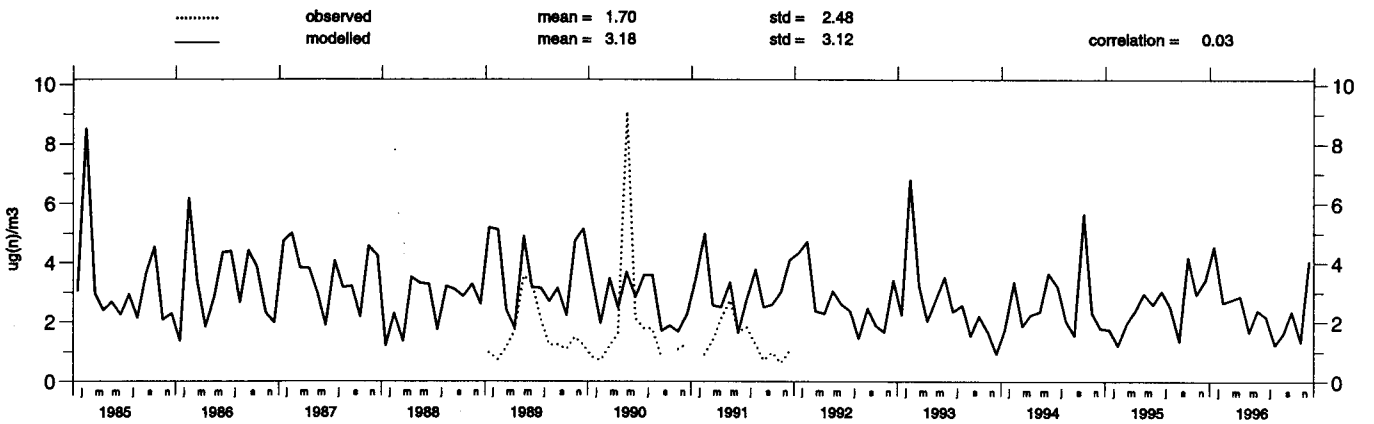
Bassum (DE 12)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



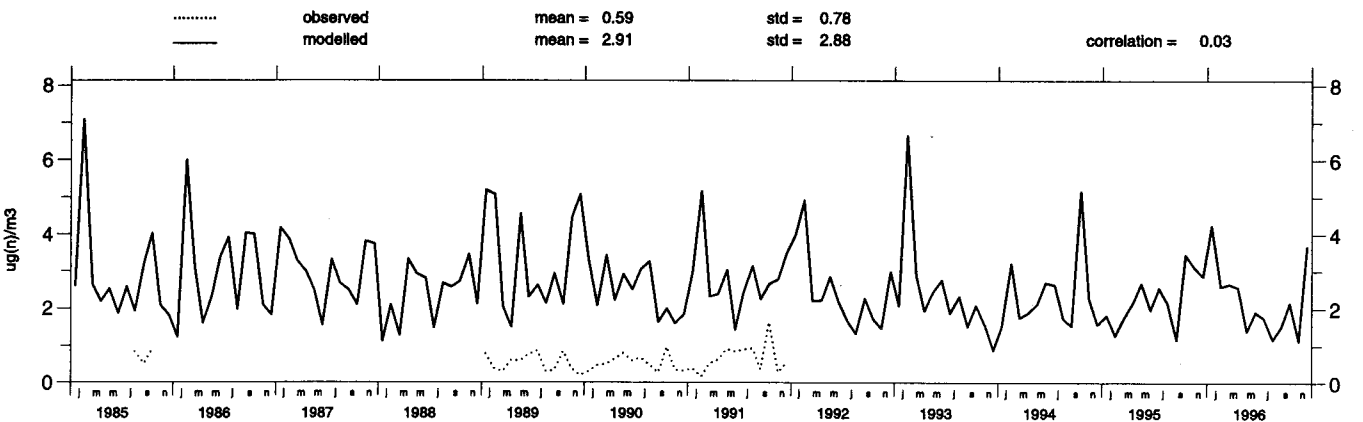
Meinerzhagen (DE 14)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



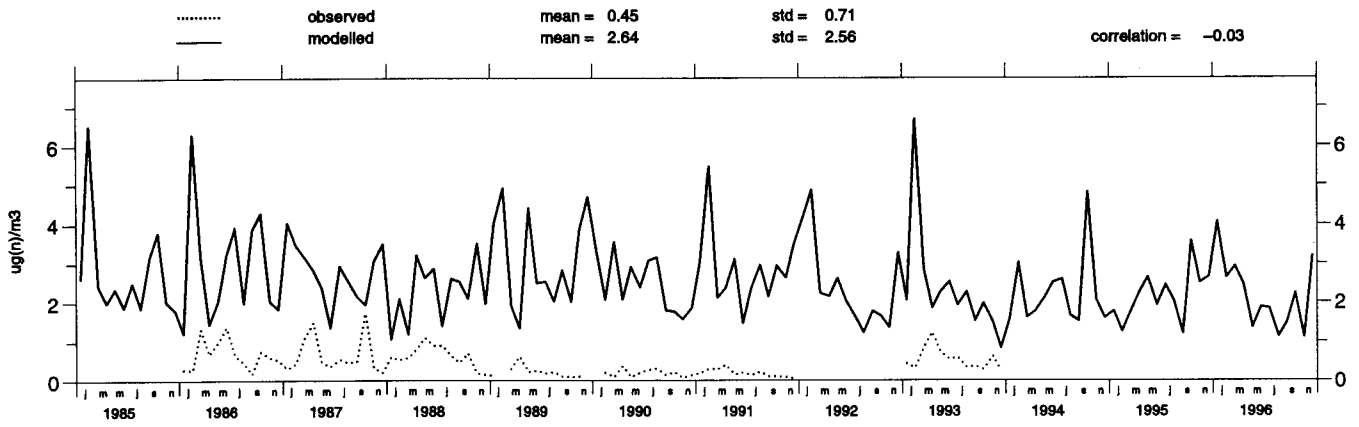
Usingen (DE 15)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



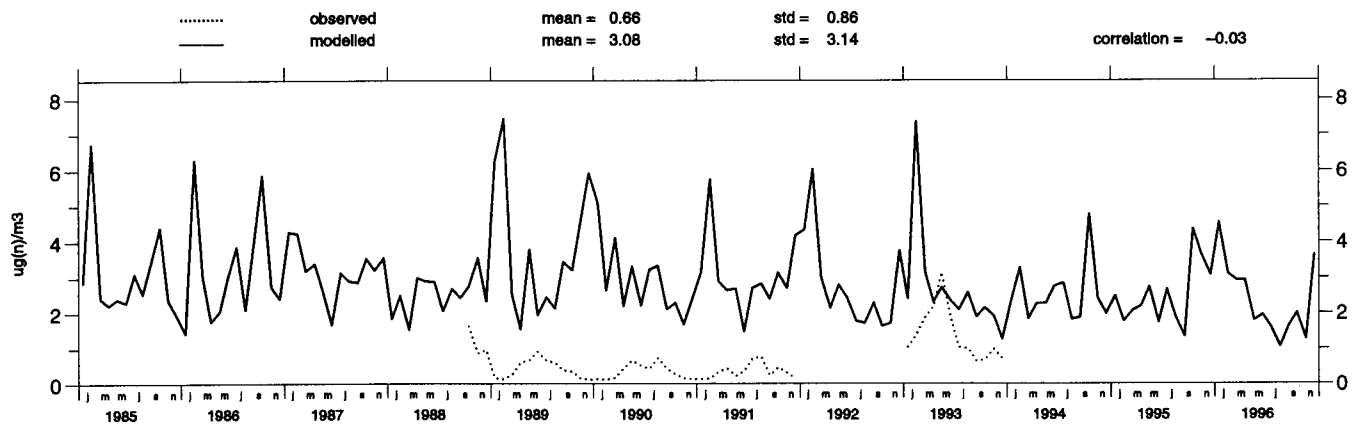
Bad_Kreuznach (DE 16)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



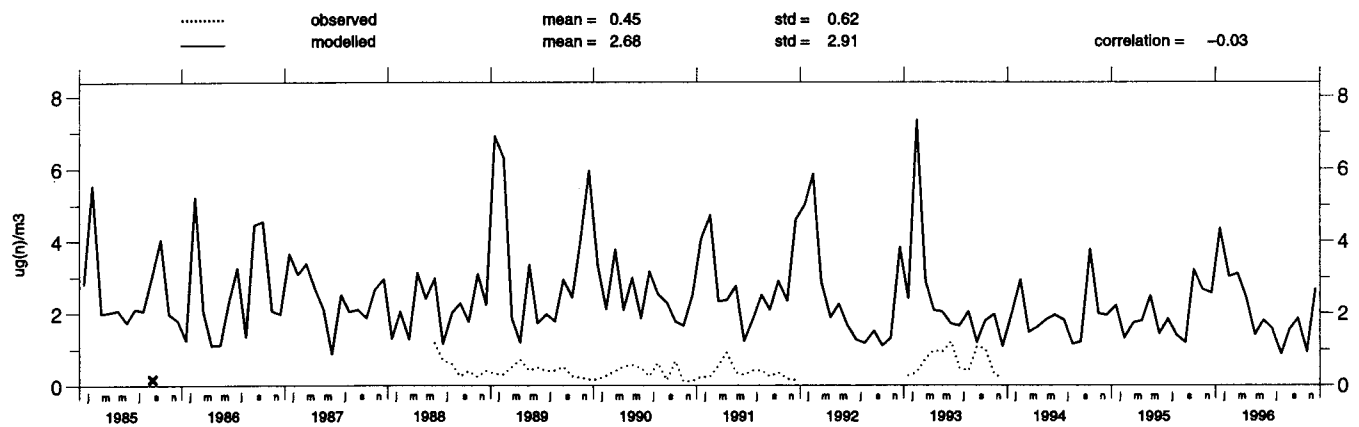
Ansbach (DE 17)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



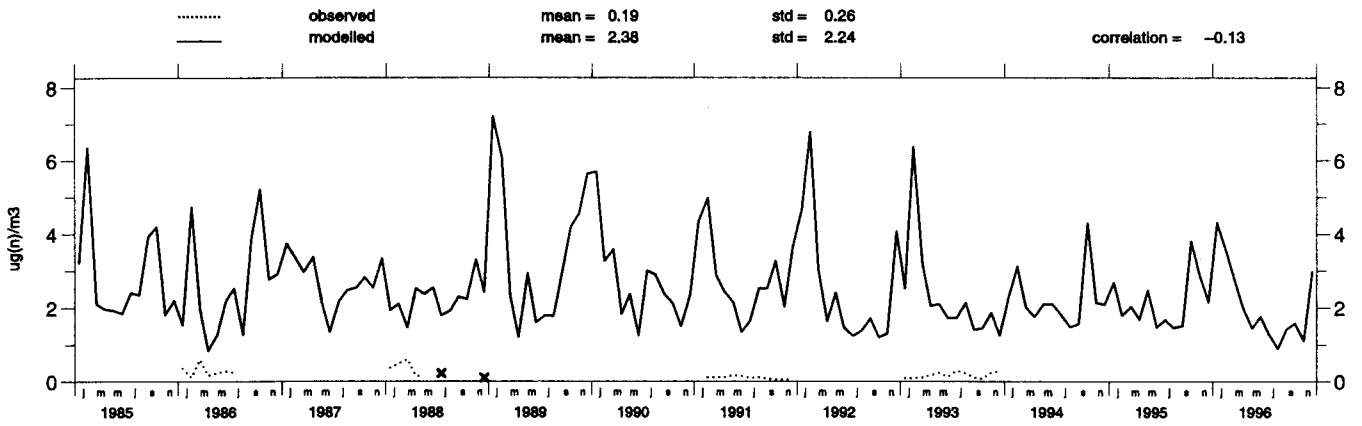
Rottenburg (DE 18)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



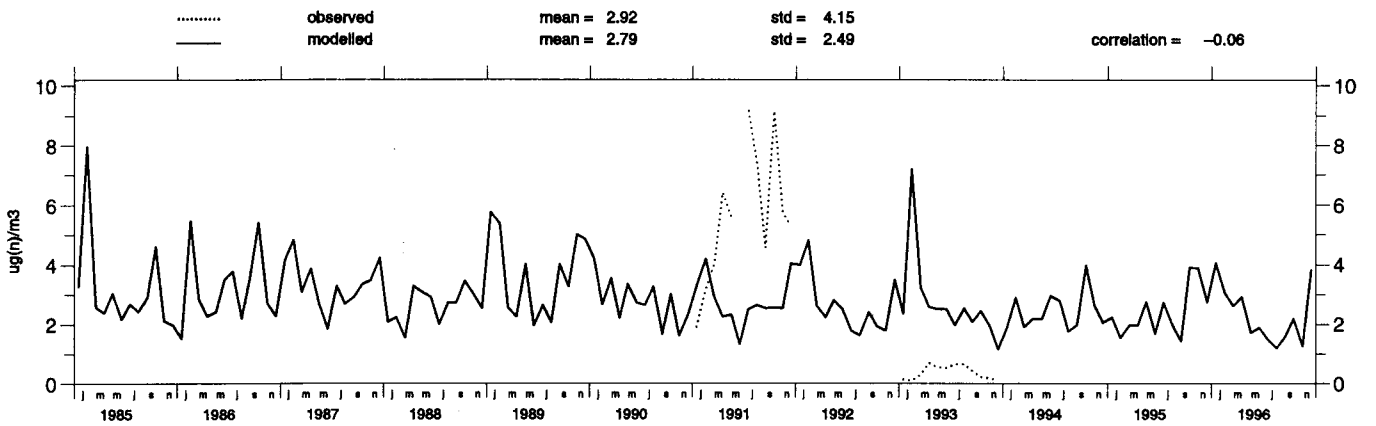
Stamberg (DE 19)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



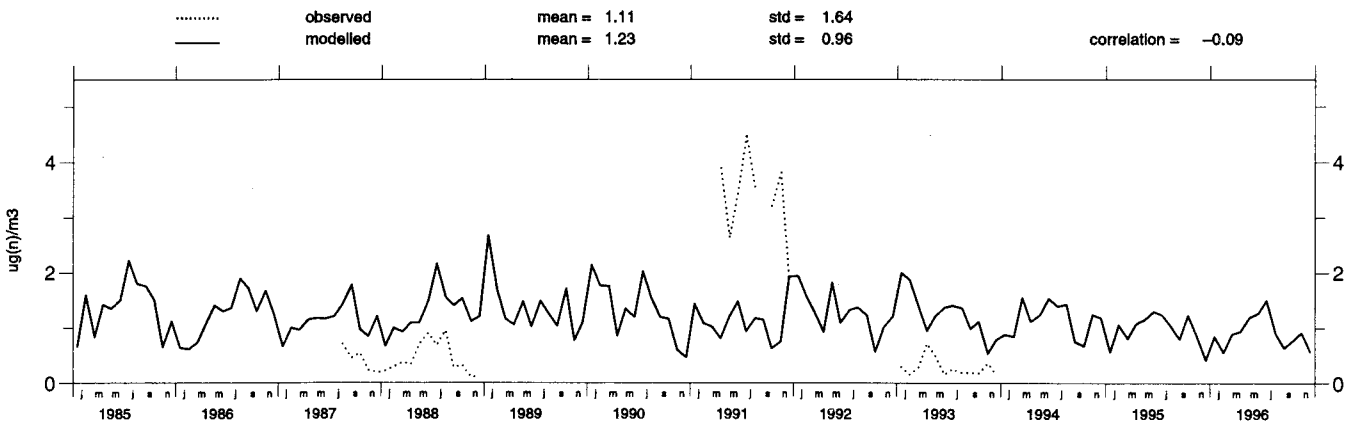
Hof (DE 20)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



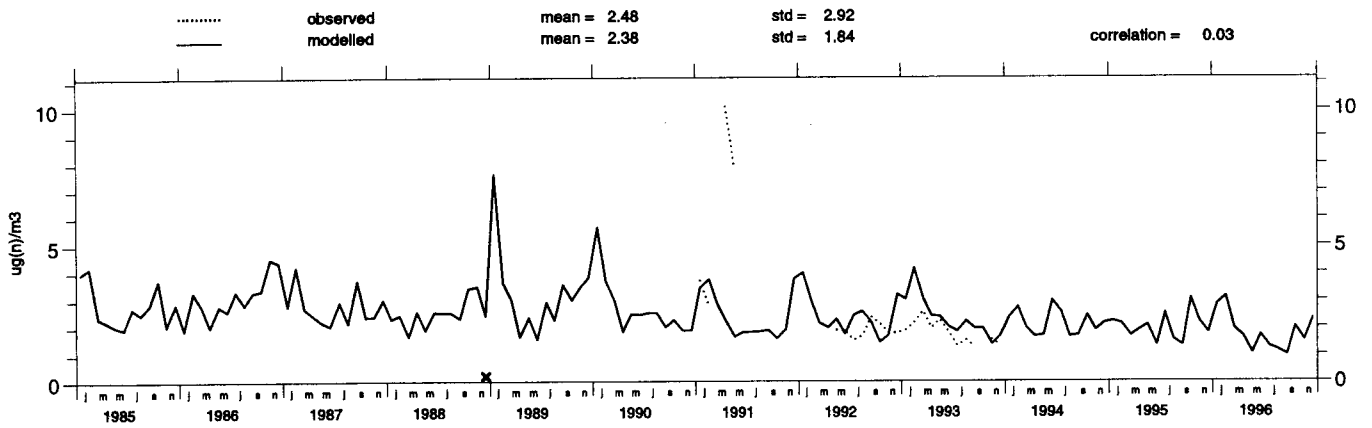
Aliartos (GR 1)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



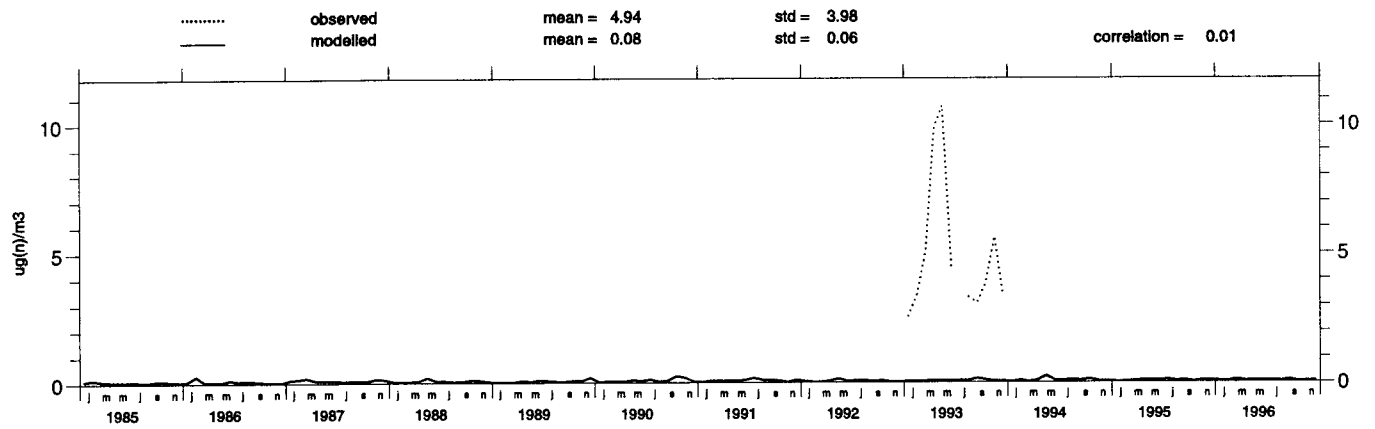
K-pusztá (HU 2)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



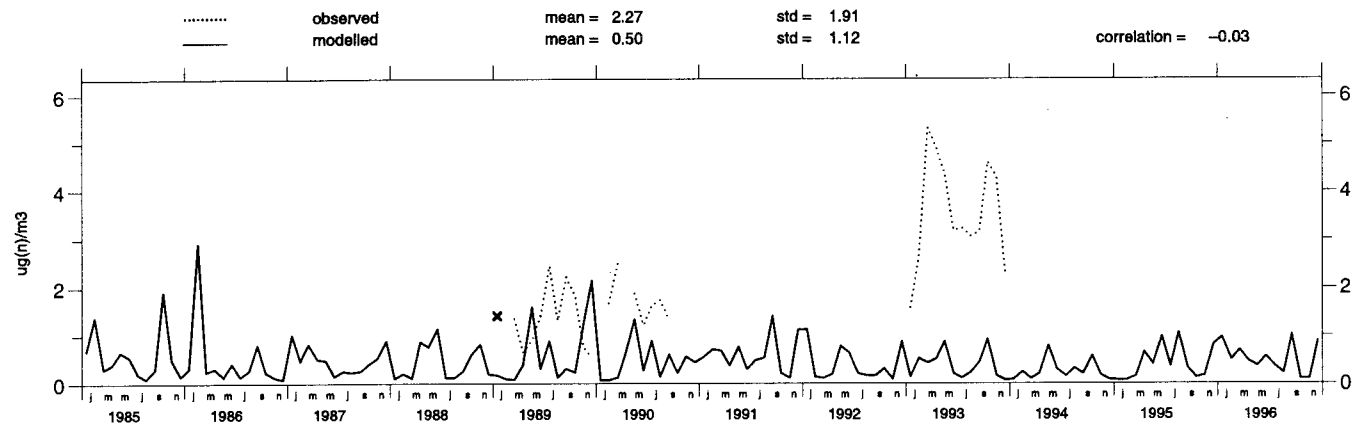
Irafoss (IS 2)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



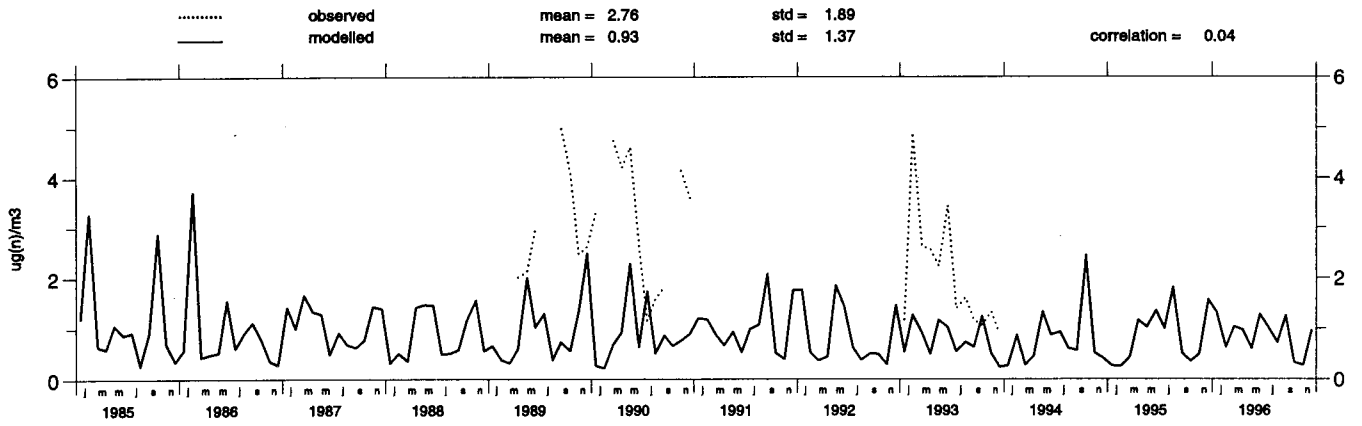
Valentia_Obs. (IE 1)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



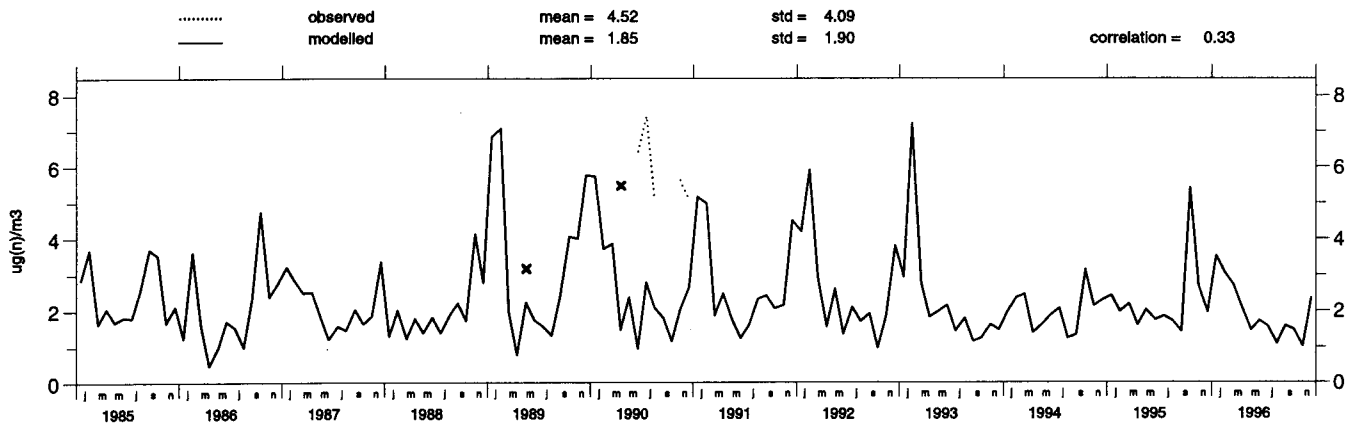
Turlough Hill (IE 2)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



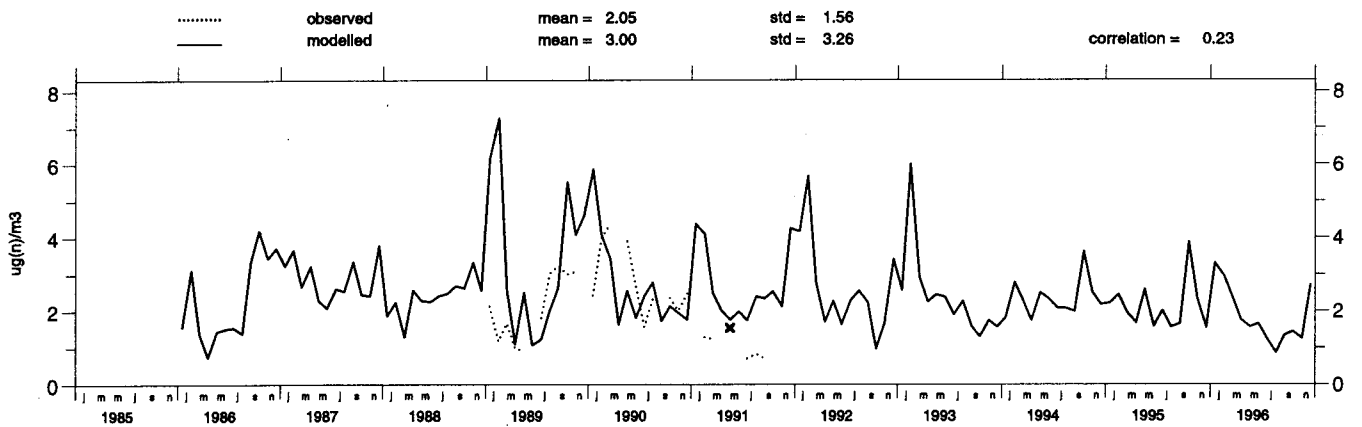
Ispra (IT 4)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



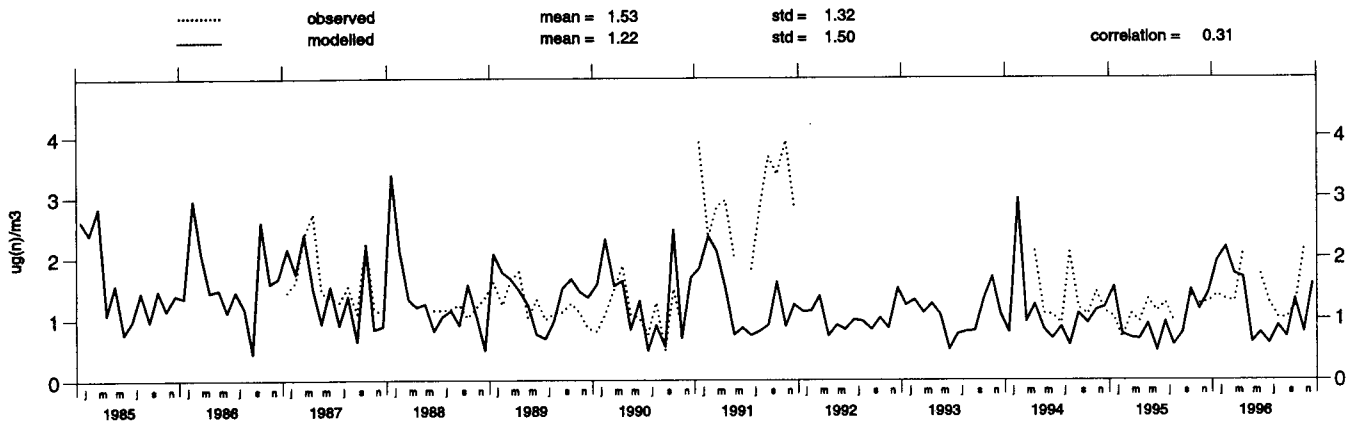
Arabba (IT 5)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



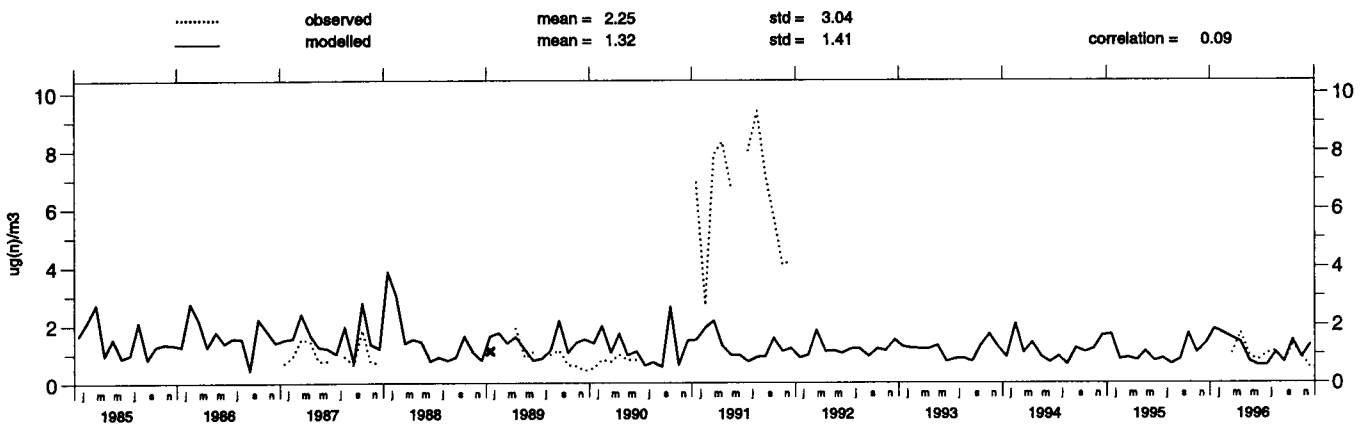
Rucava (LV 10)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



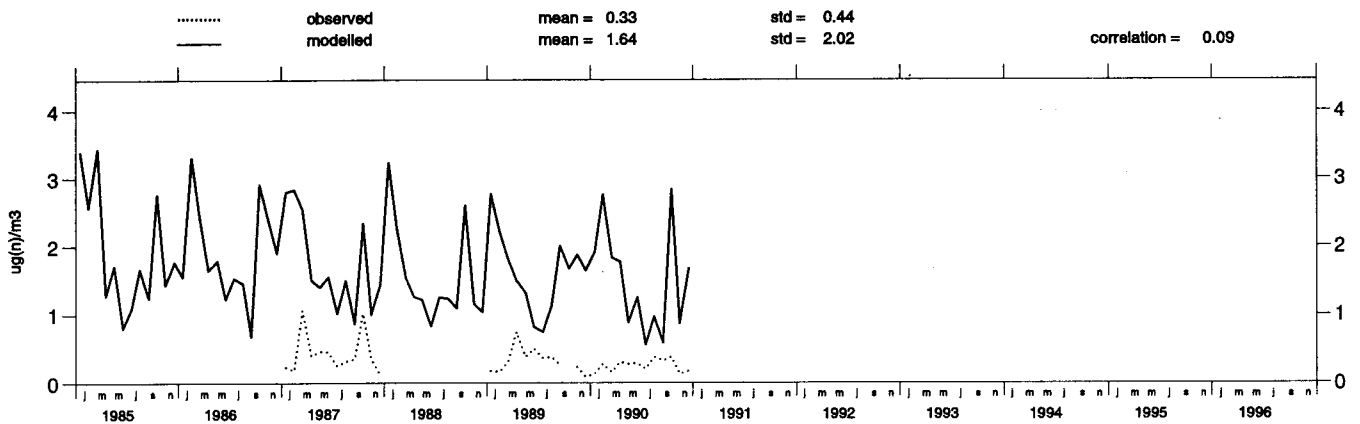
Zoseni (LV 16)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



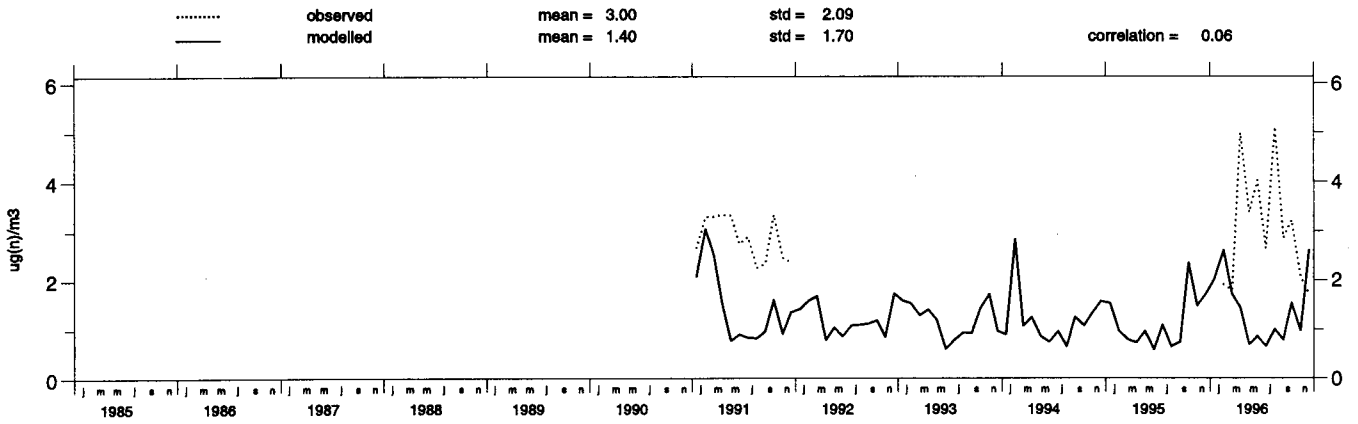
Nida (LT 3)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



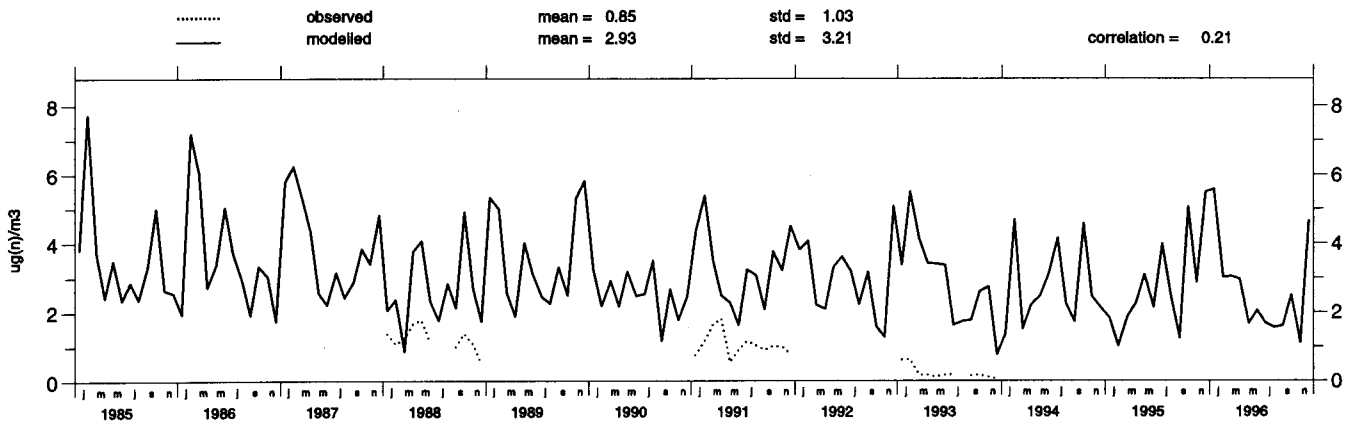
Preila (LT 15)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



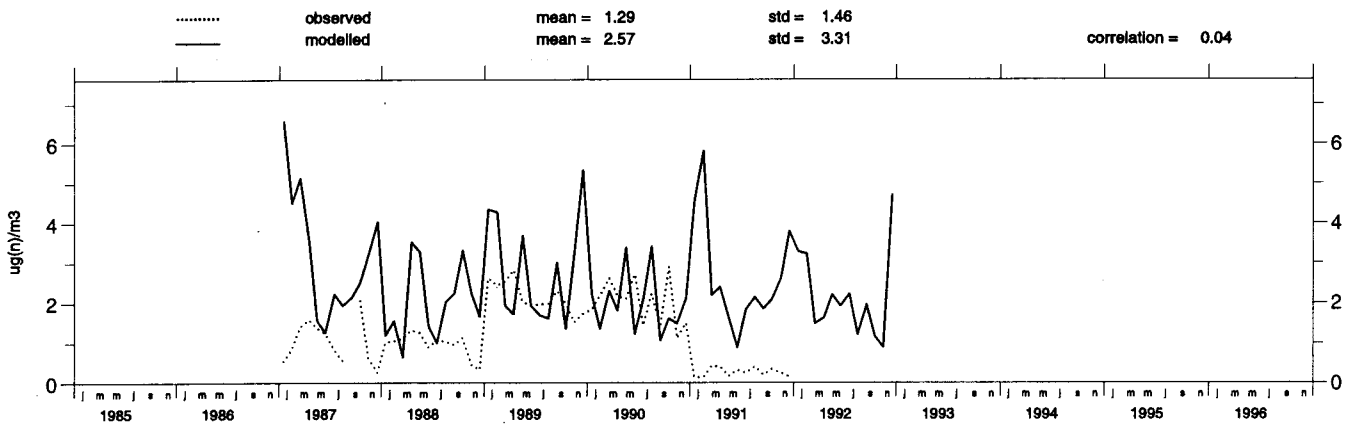
Wittenveen (NL 2)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



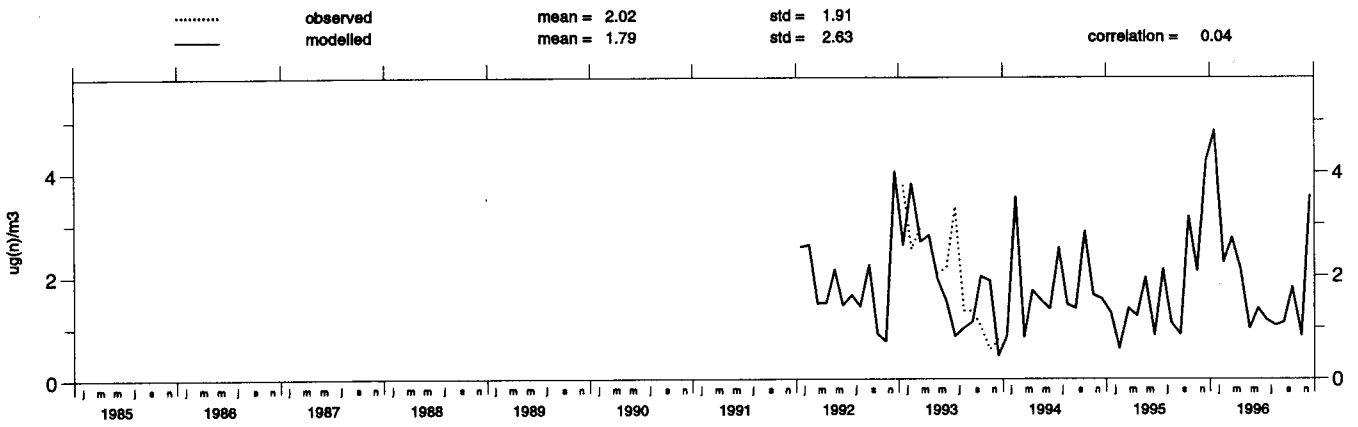
Bilthoven (NL 8)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



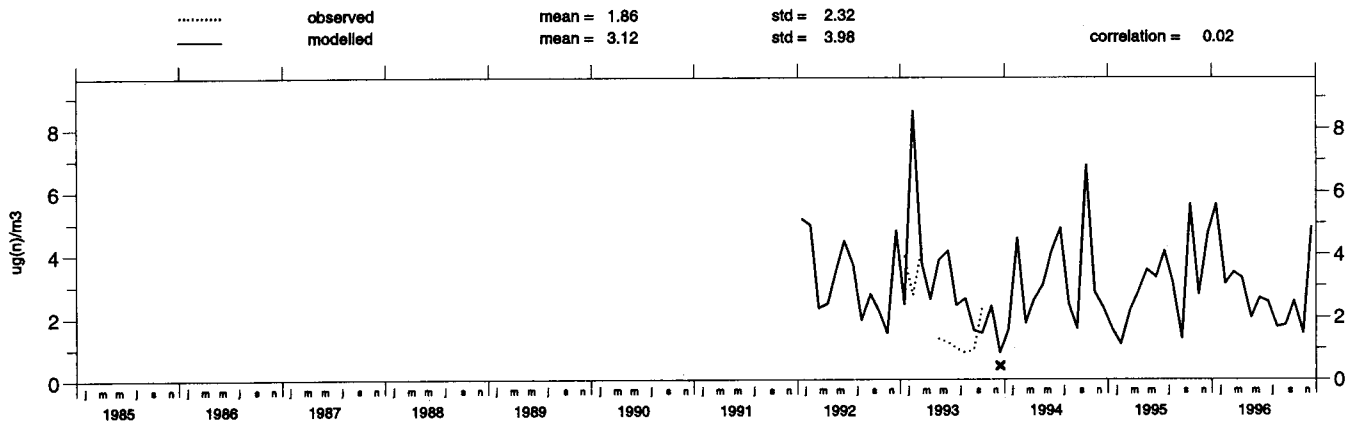
Kollumerwaard (NL 9)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



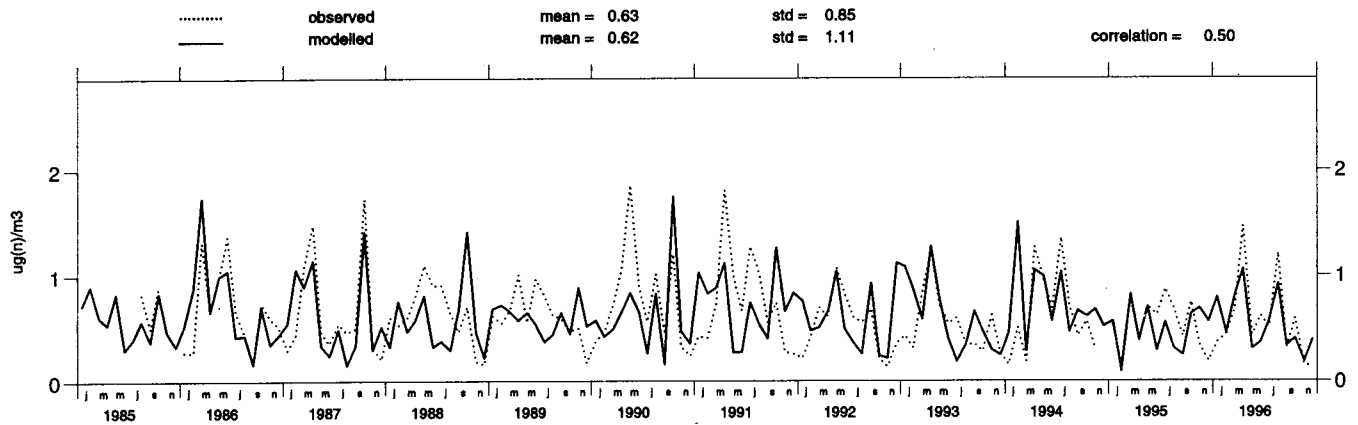
Vreedepeel (NL 10)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air

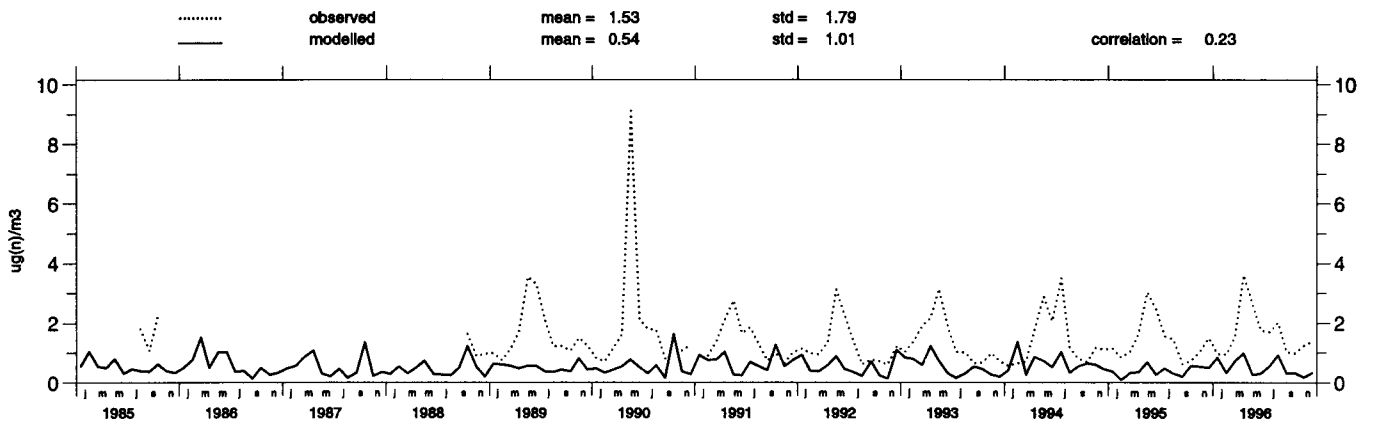


Birkenes (NO 1)

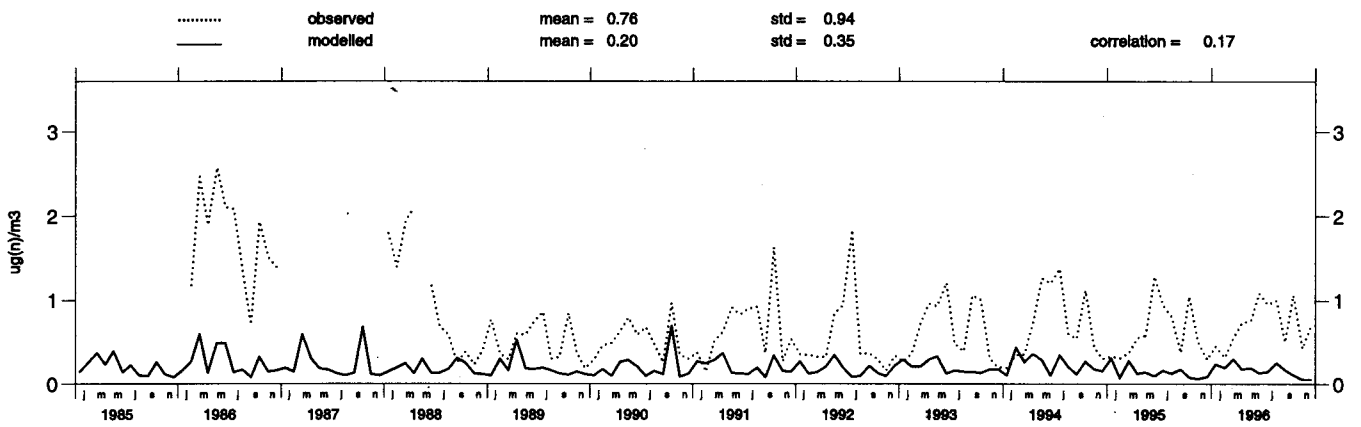
Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



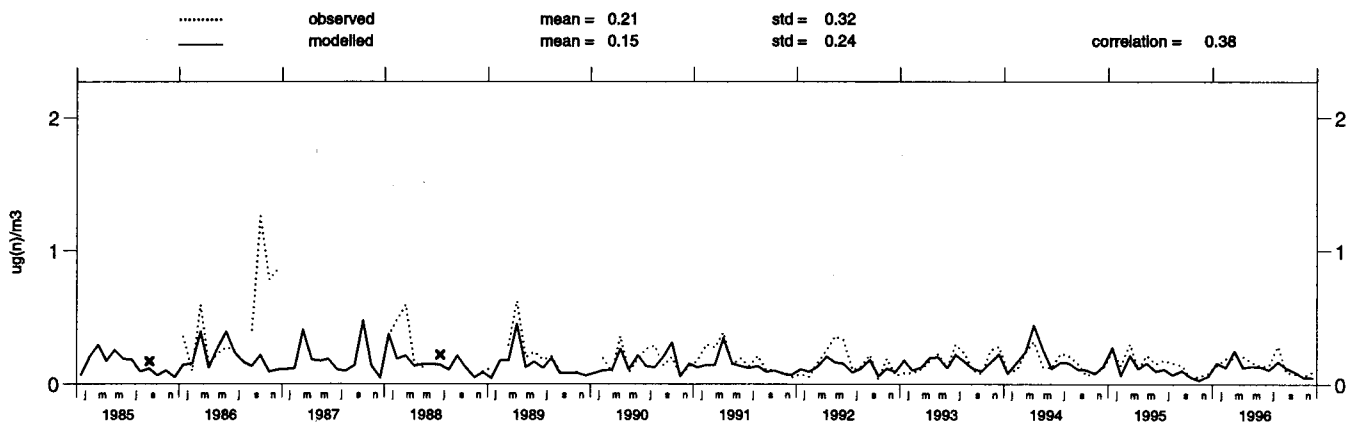
Skreådalen (NO 8)
 Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



Tustervatn (NO 15)
 Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air

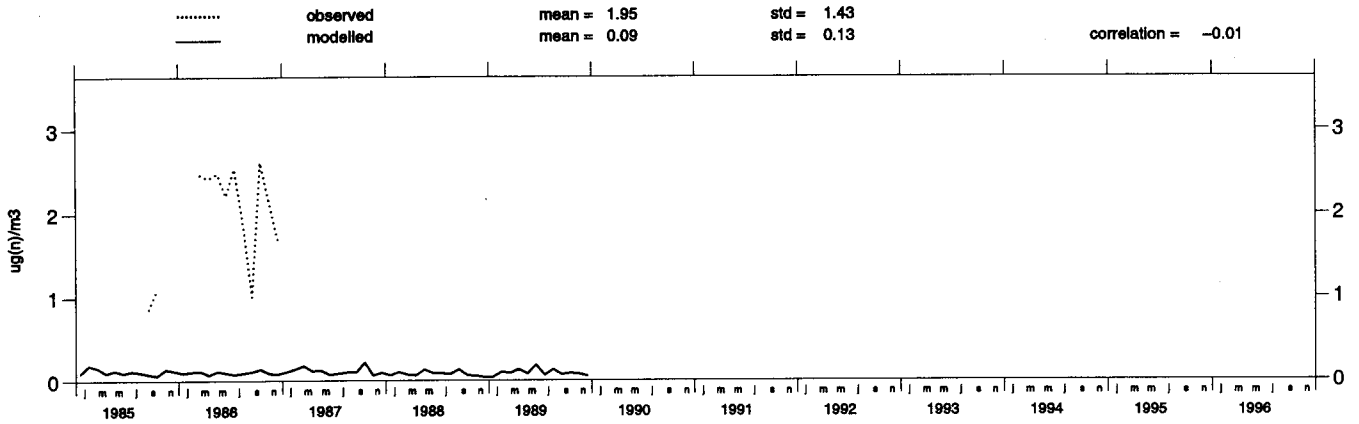


Jergul (NO 30)
 Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



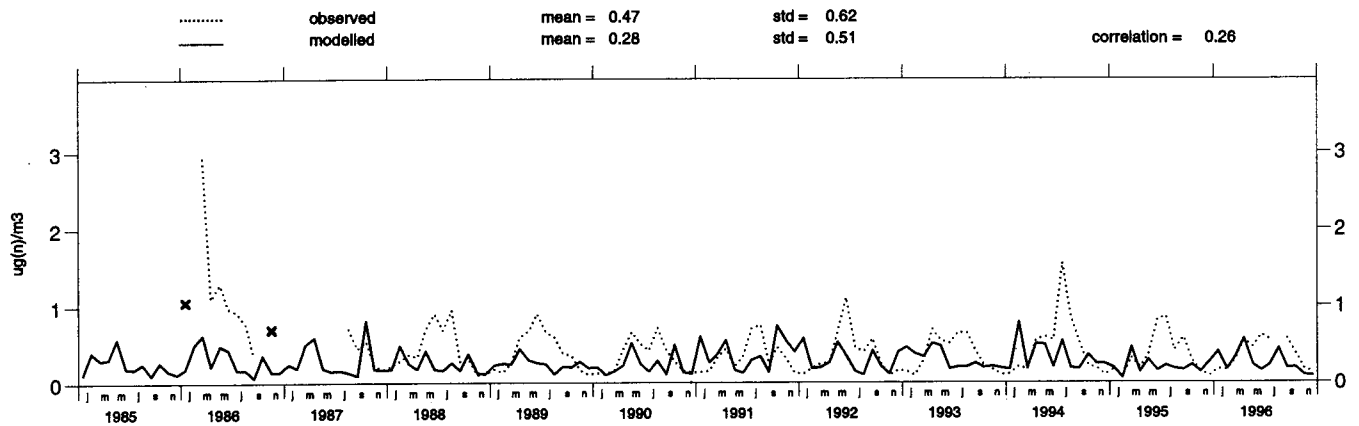
Bjoemoeya (NO 37)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



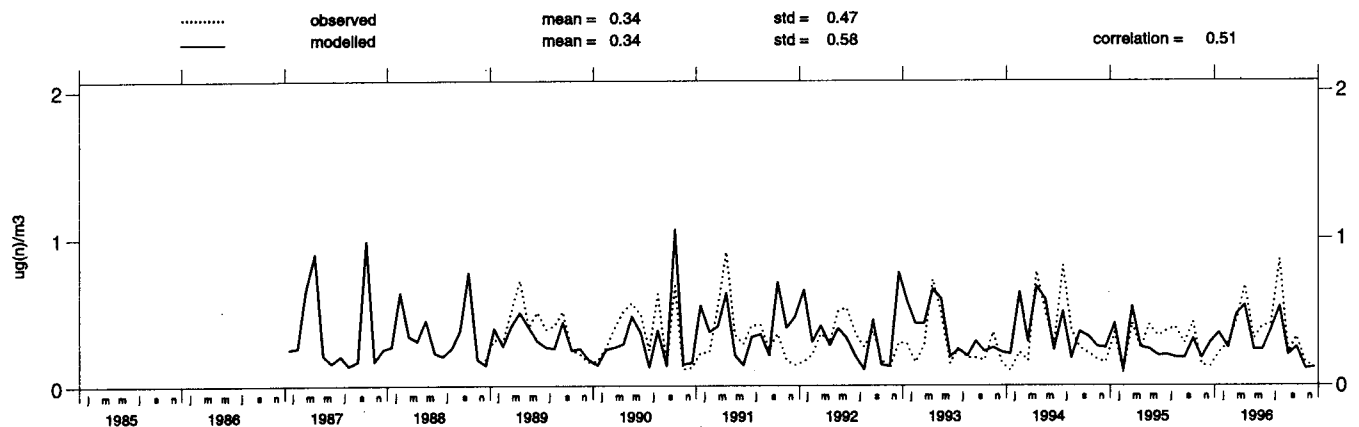
Kaarvatn (NO 39)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



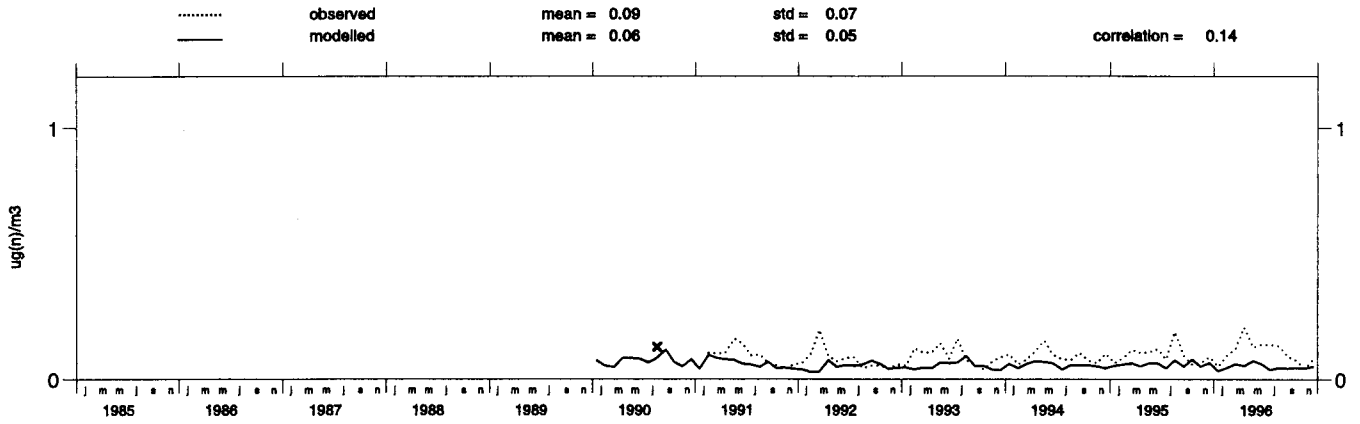
Osen (NO 41)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



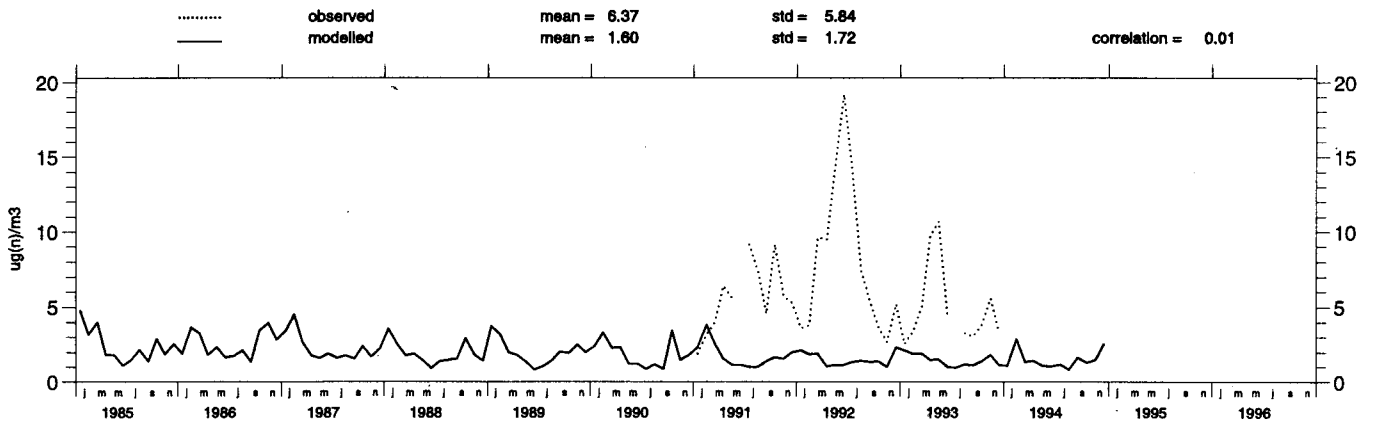
Spitzbergen,Z (NO 42)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



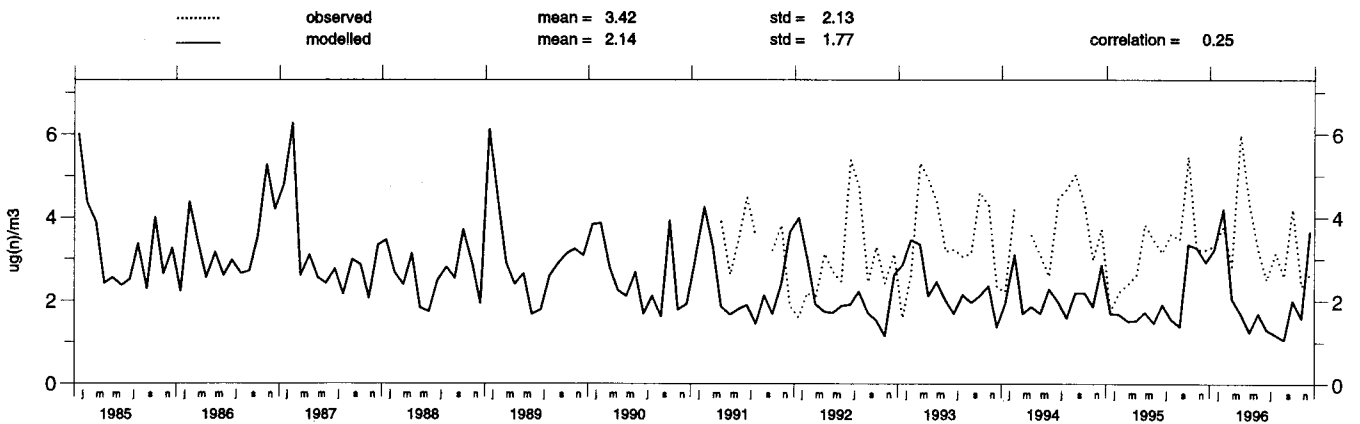
Suwalki (PL 1)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



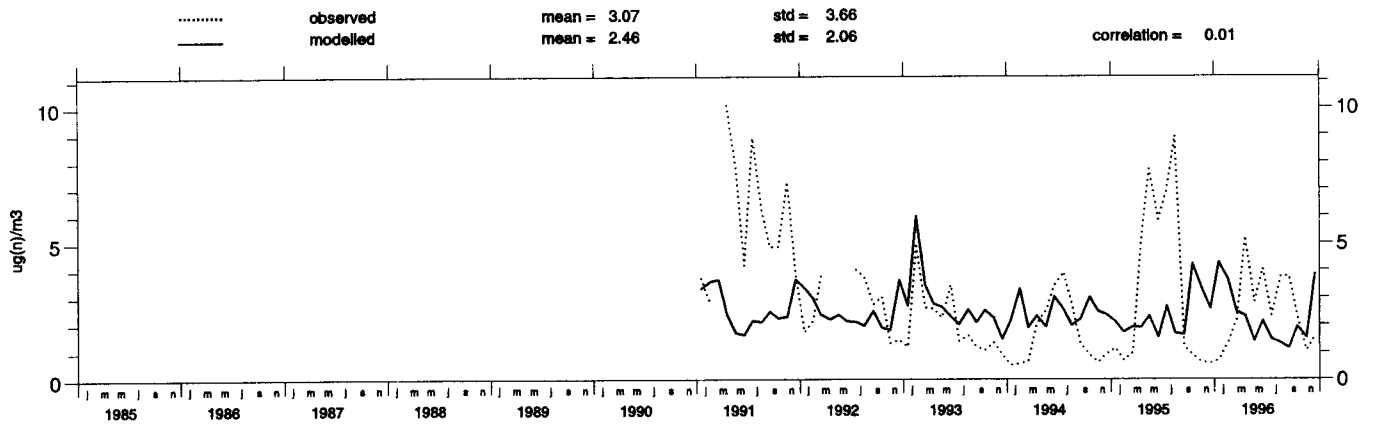
Jarczew (PL 2)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



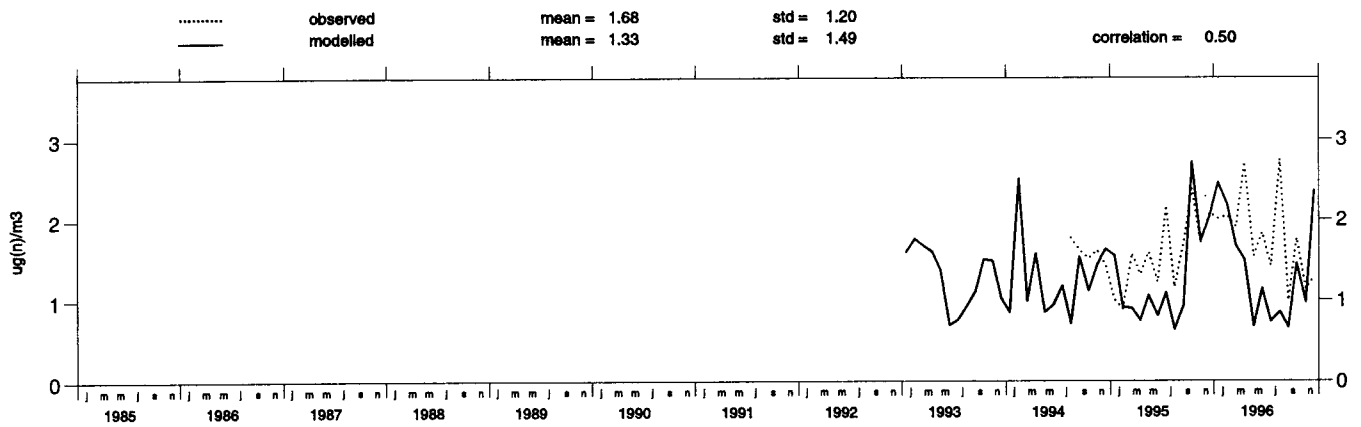
Sniezka (PL 3)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



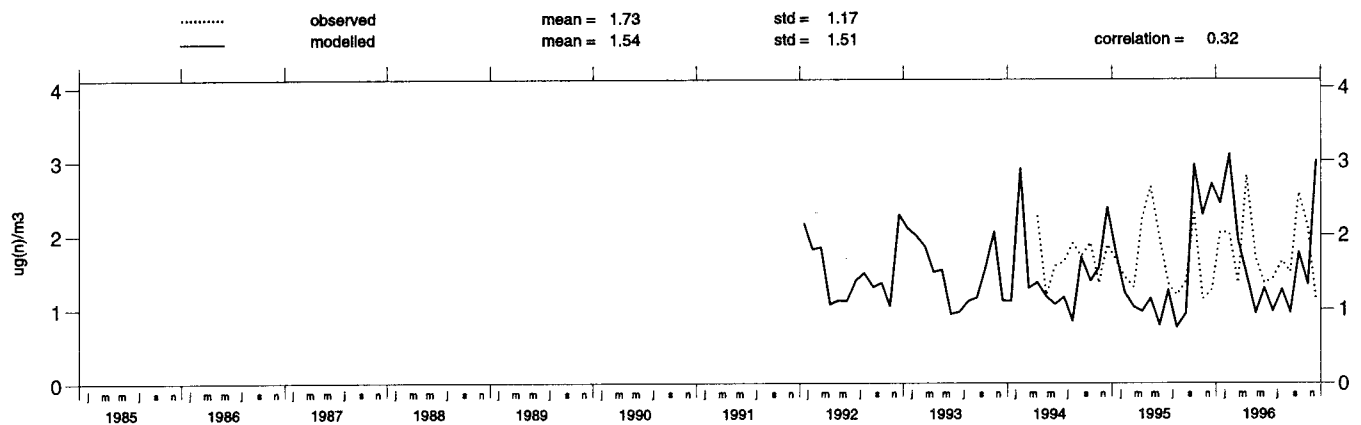
Leba (PL 4)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



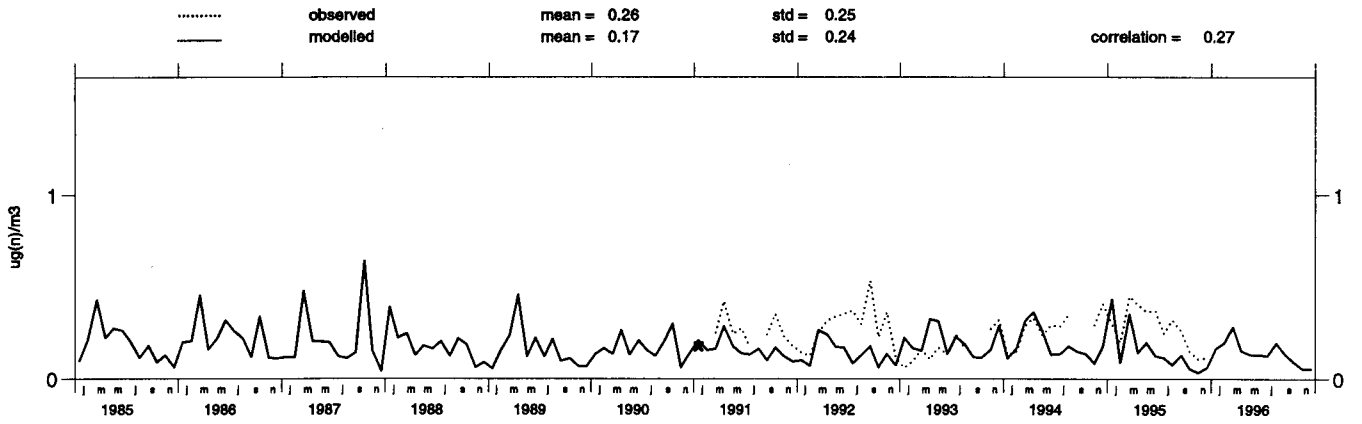
Diabla Gora (PL 5)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



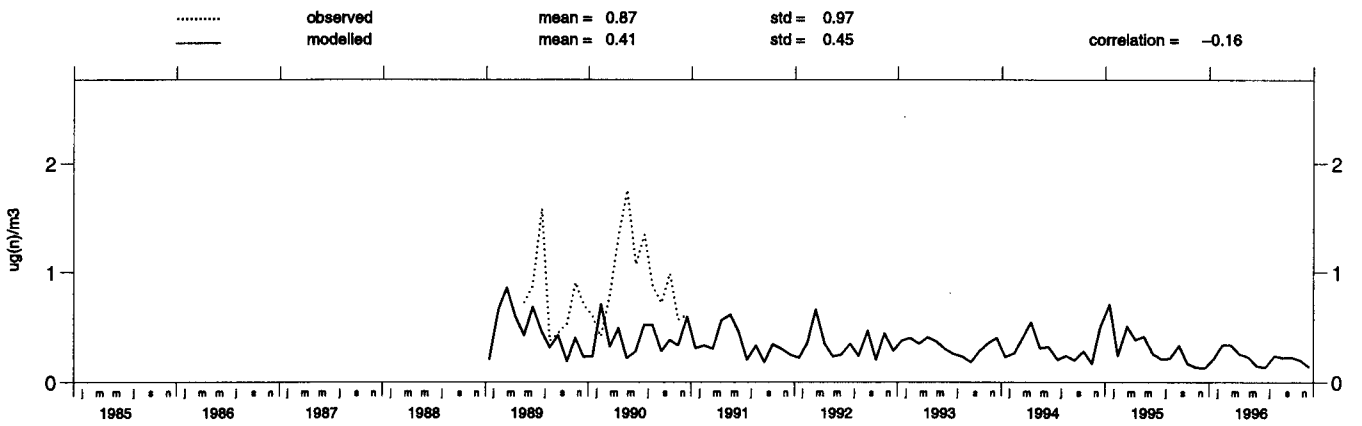
Janiskoski (RU 1)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



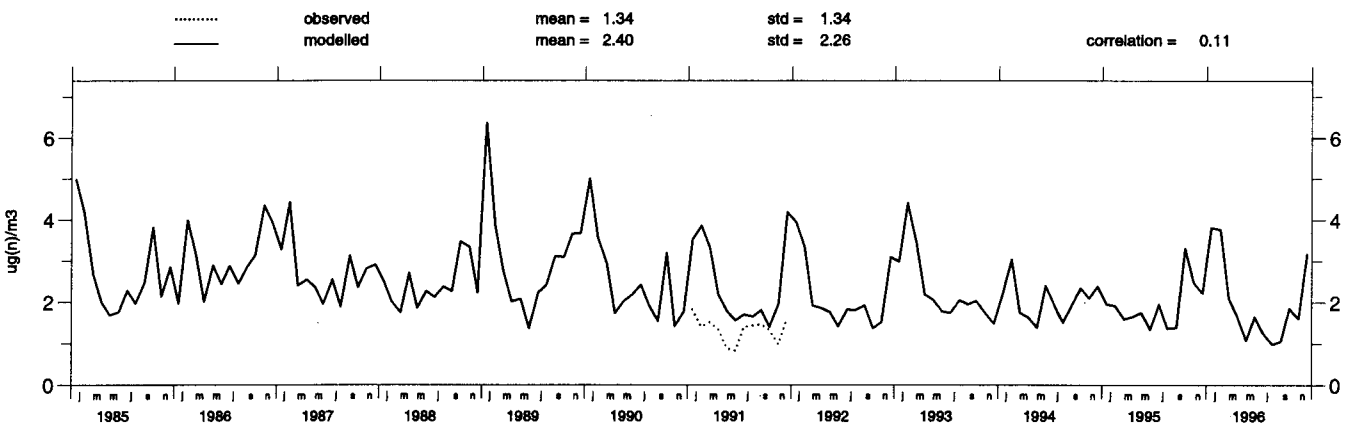
Pinega (RU 13)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



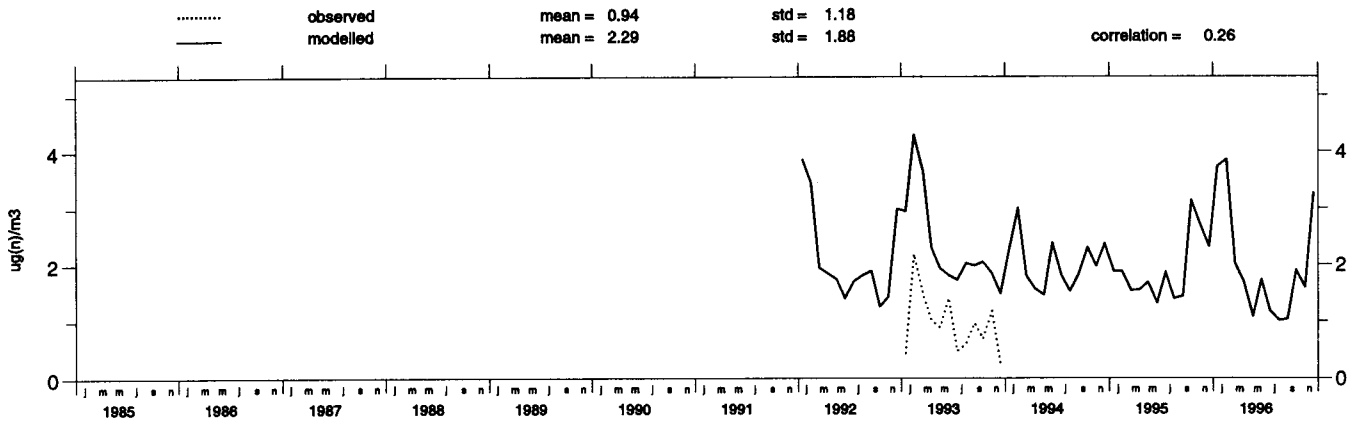
Chopok (SK 2)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



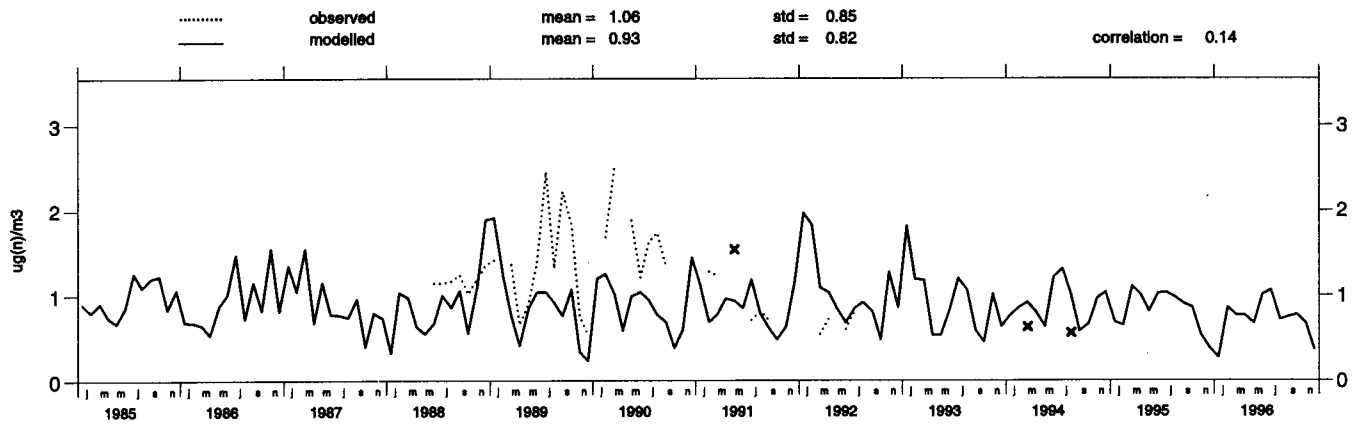
Stara Lesna (SK 4)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



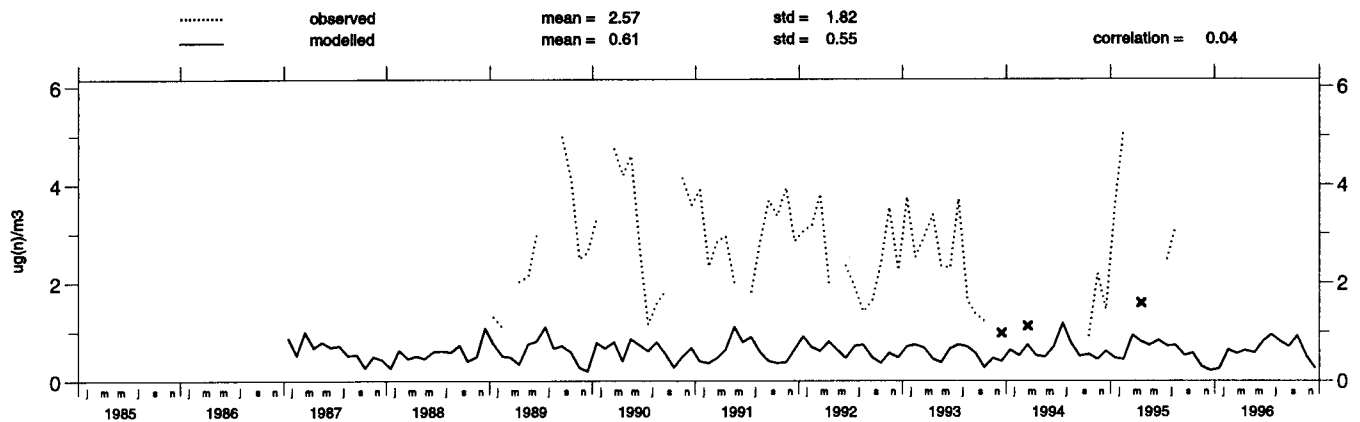
Toledo (ES 1)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



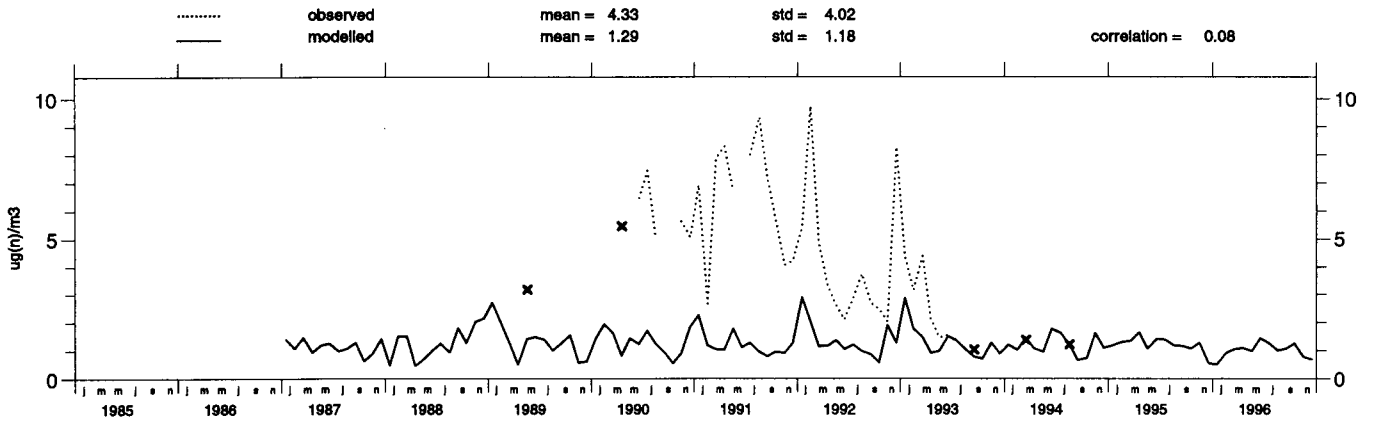
La_Cartuja (ES 2)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



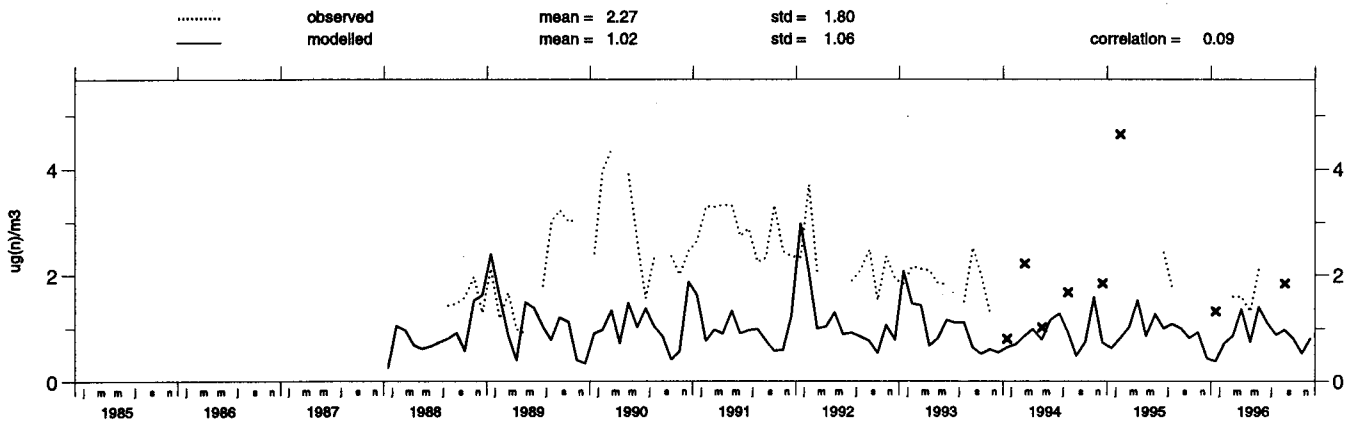
Roquetas (ES 3)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



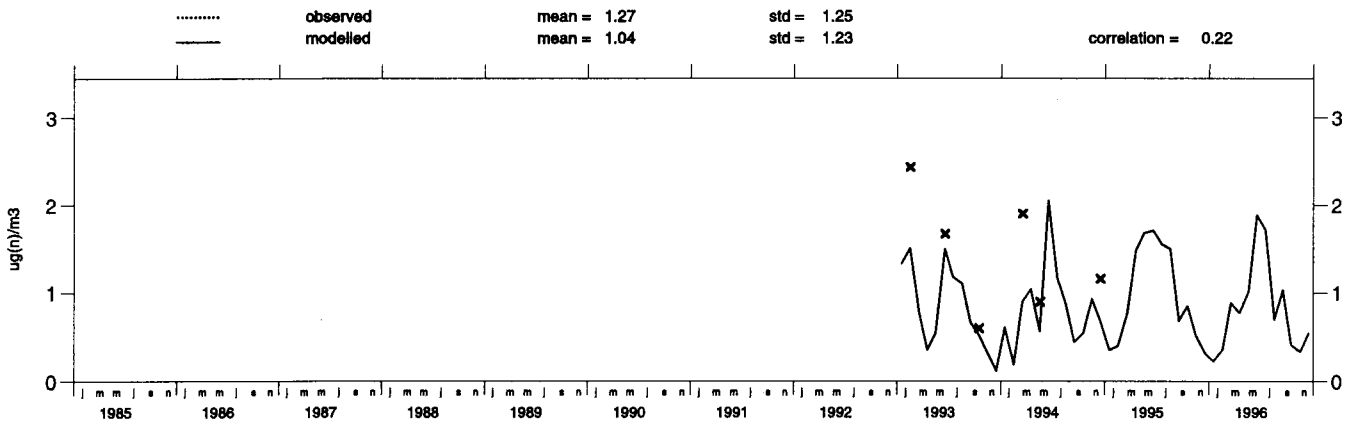
Logrono (ES 4)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



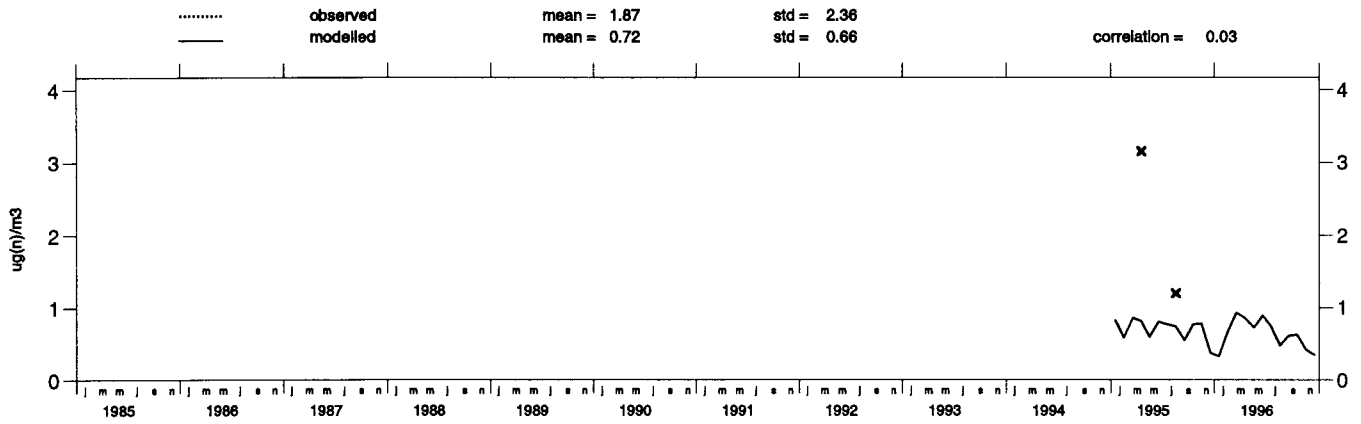
Noio (ES 5)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



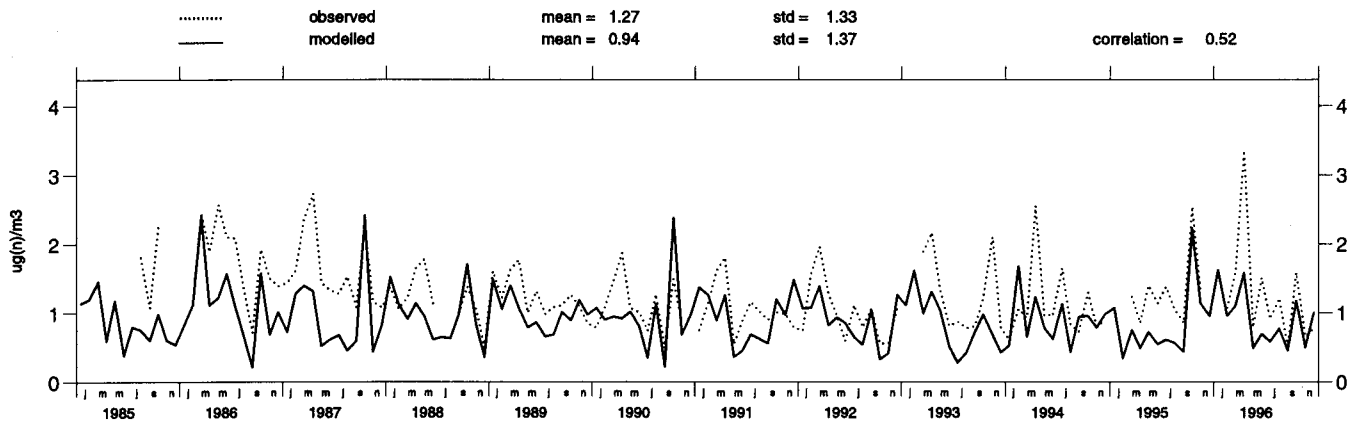
Mahon (ES 6)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



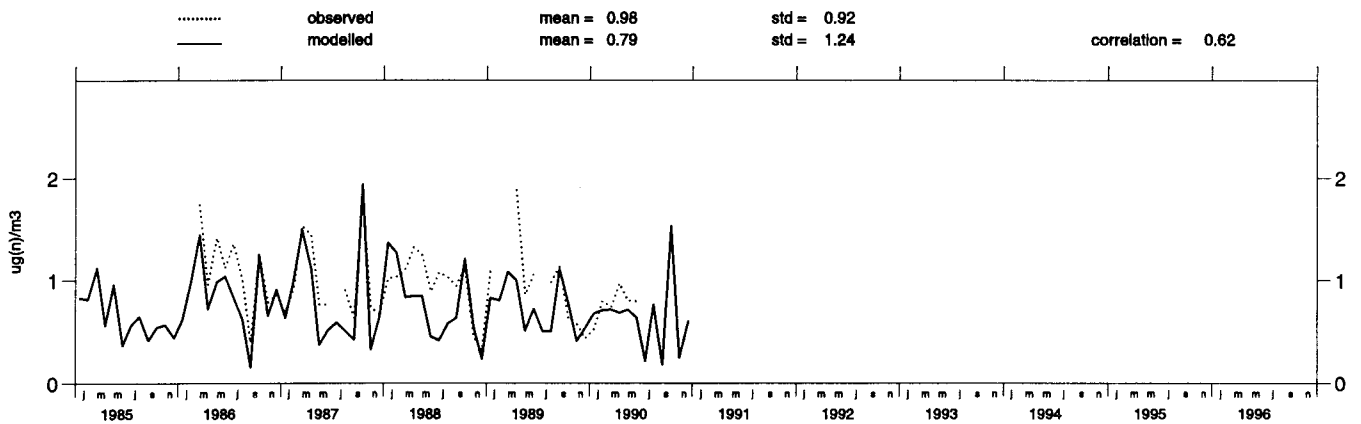
Roervik (SE 2)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air

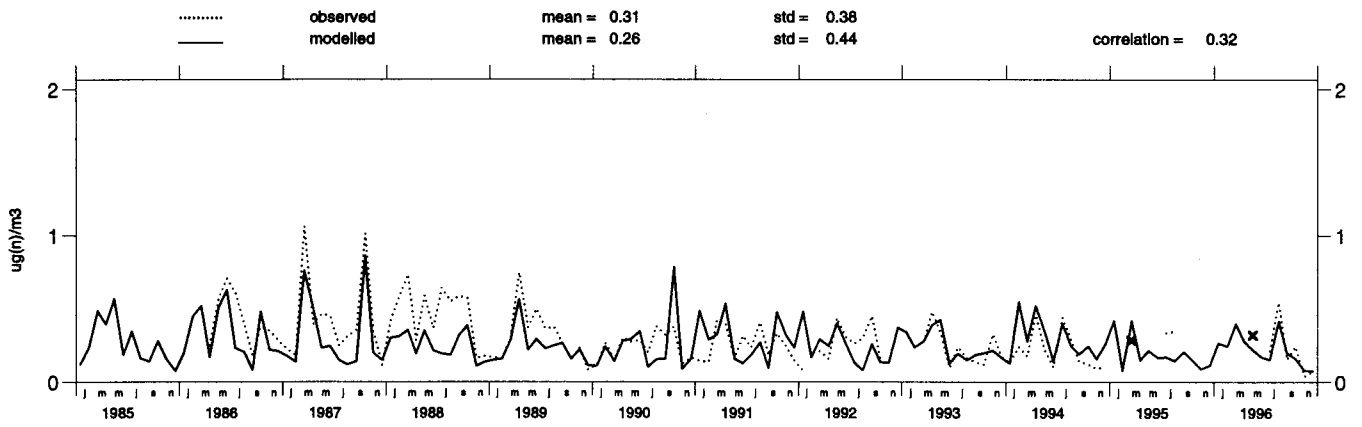


Velen (SE 3)

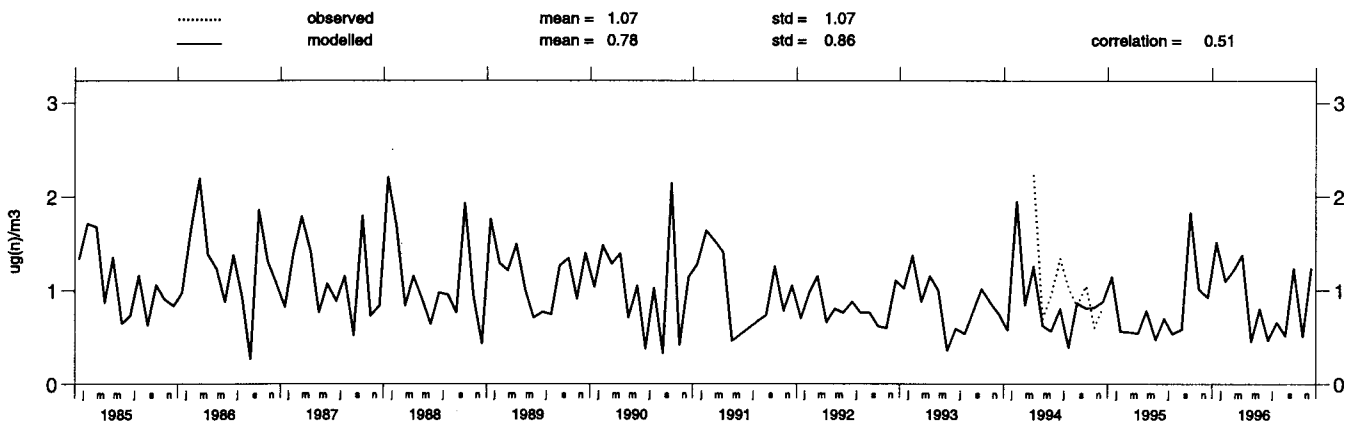
Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



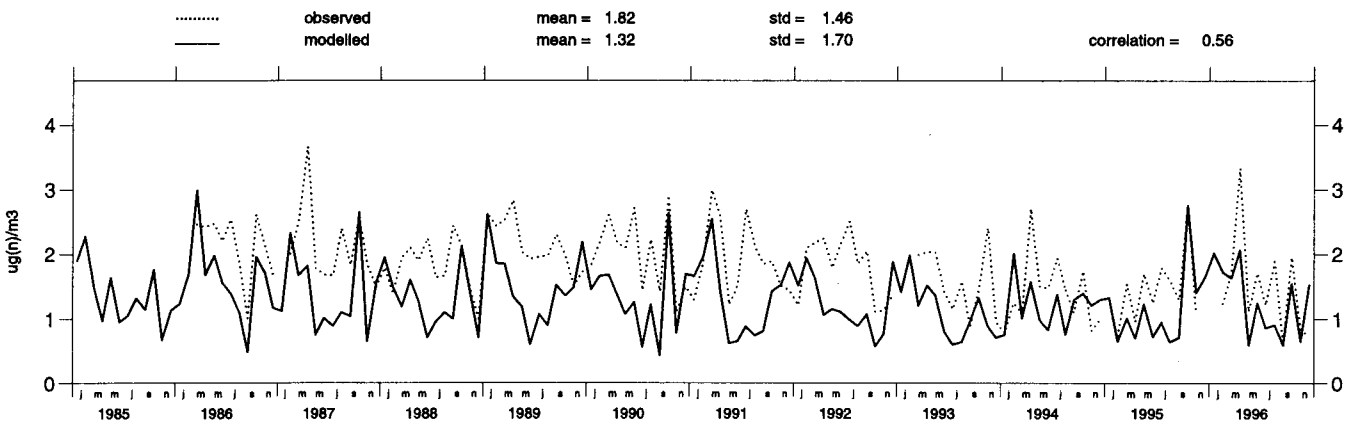
Bredkelen (SE 5)
Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



Hoburg (SE 8)
Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air

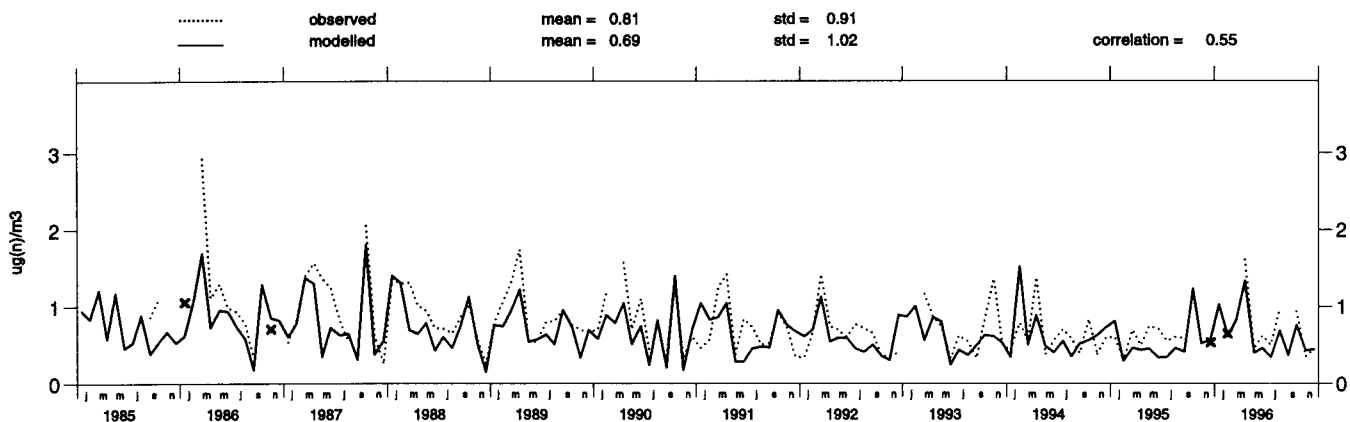


Vavihill (SE 11)
Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



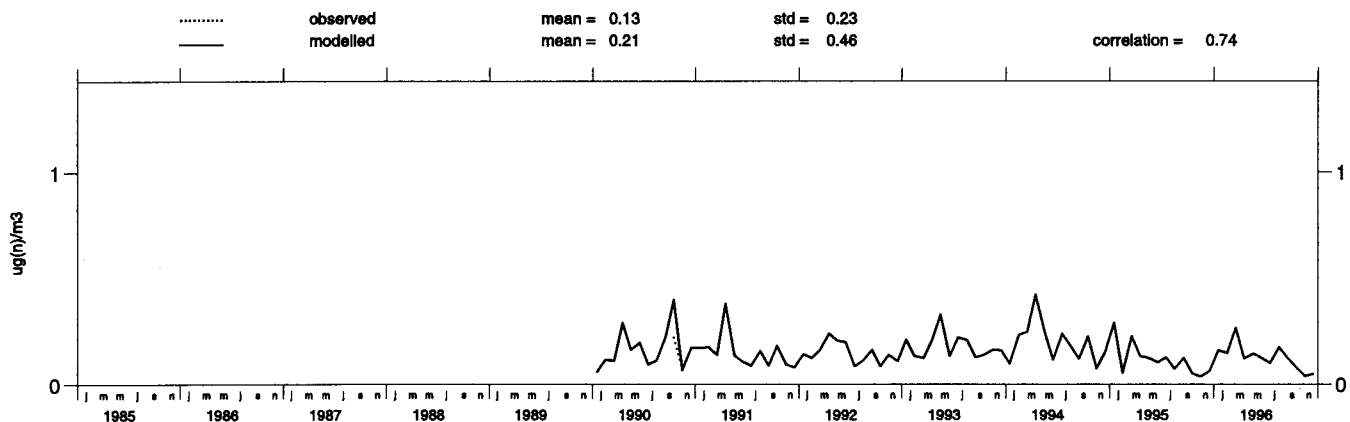
Aspvreten (SE 12)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



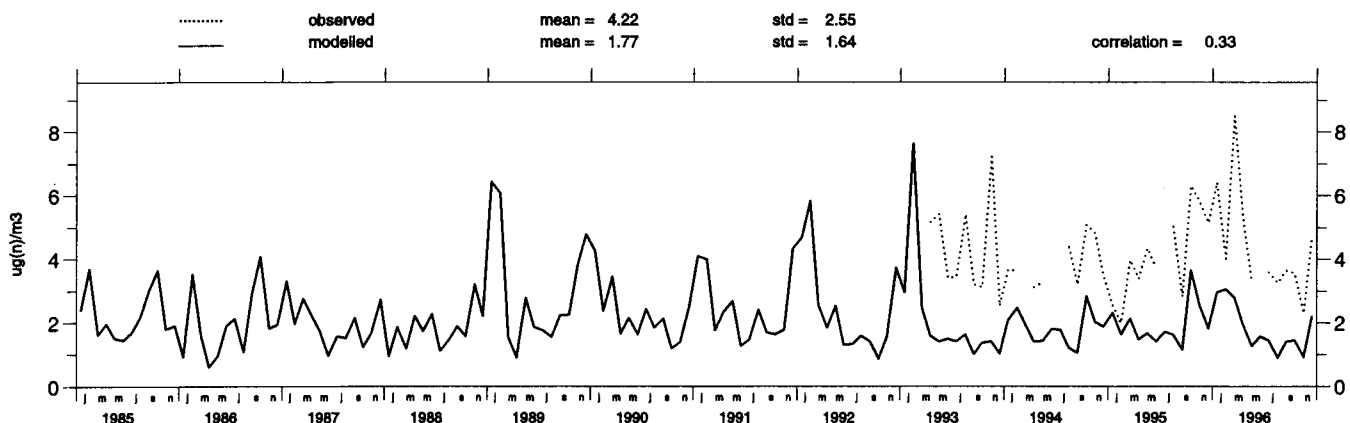
Estrange (SE 13)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



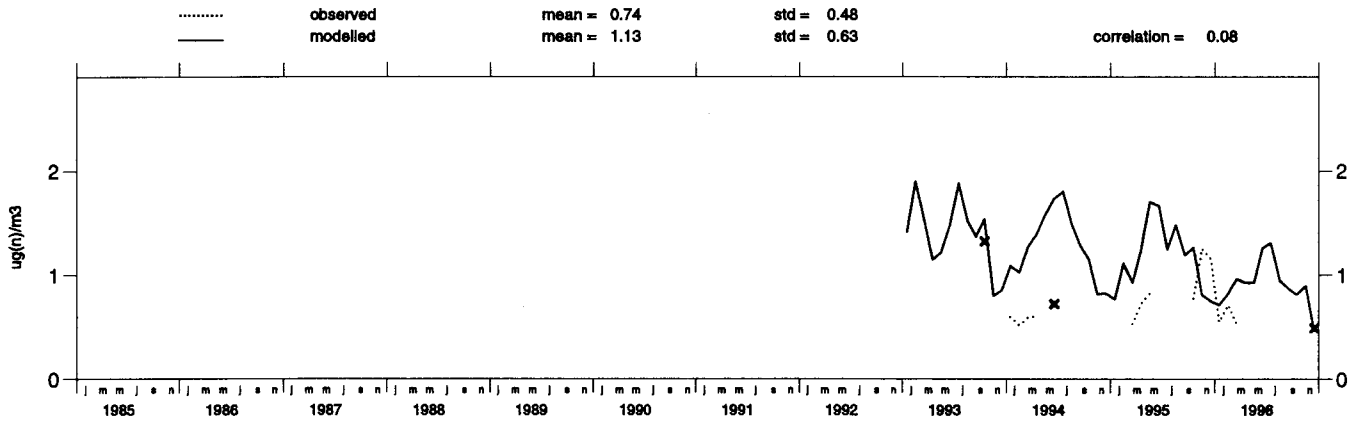
Payerne (CH 2)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



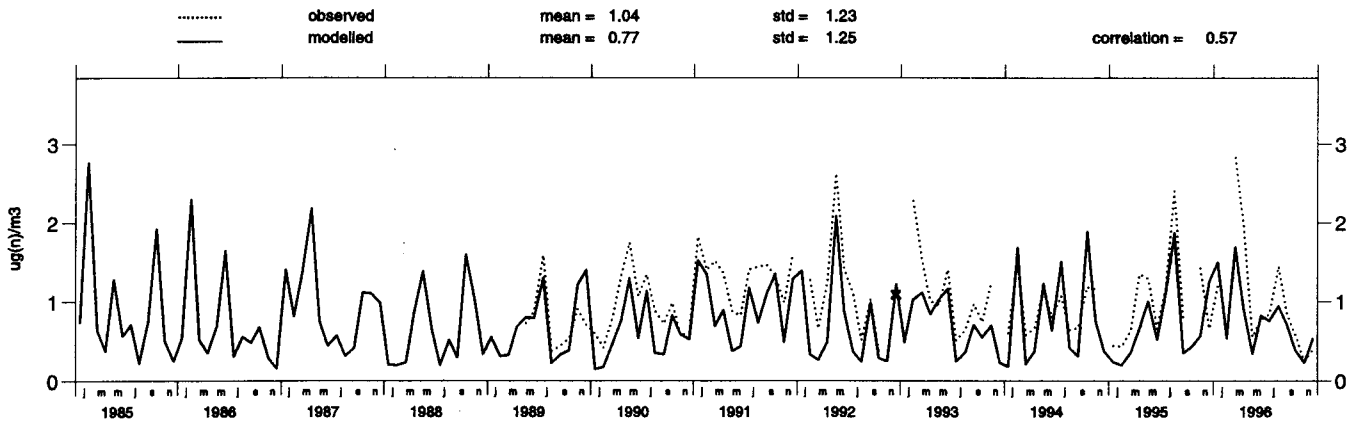
Cubuk11 (TR 1)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



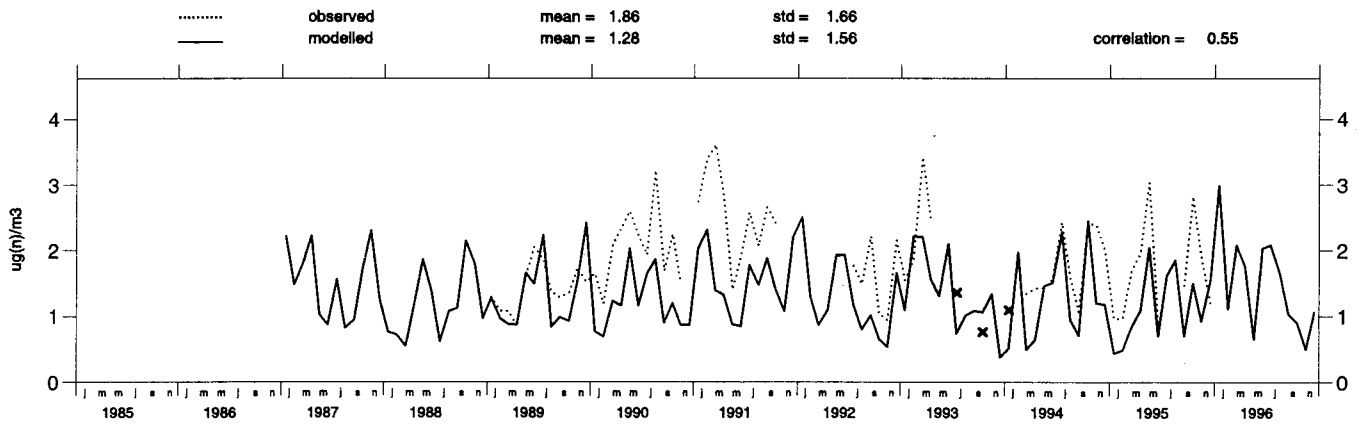
Eskdalemuir (GB 2)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air



High_Muffles (GB 14)

Concentration of ammonia + ammonium in air

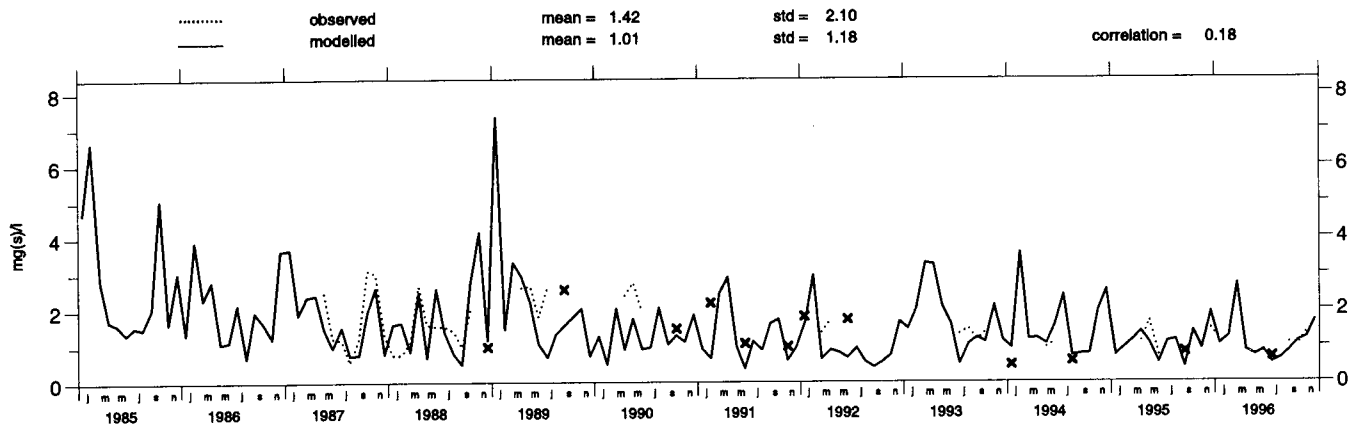


Time series for concentration of Sulphate in precipitation

Period: 1985-96

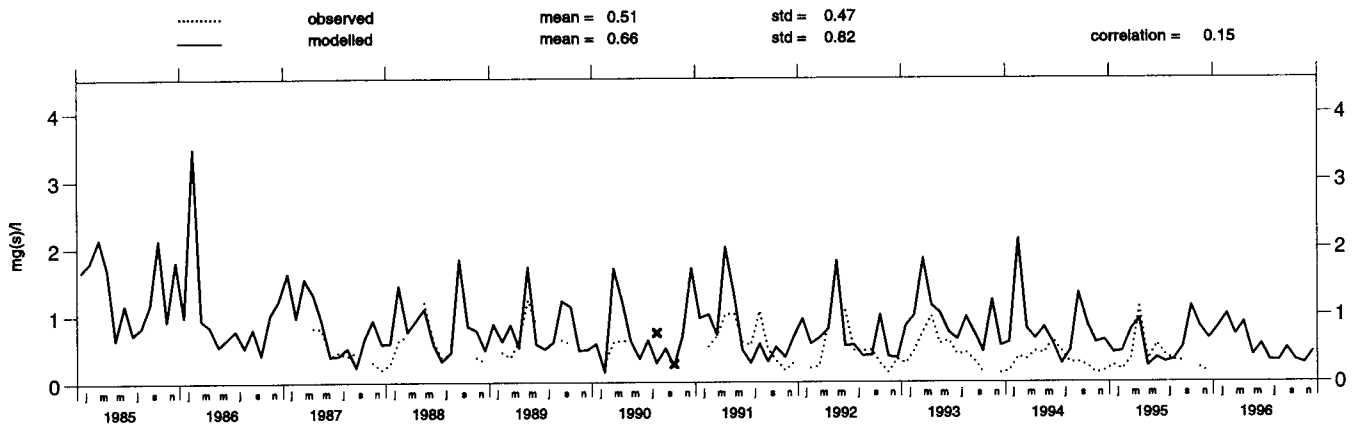
Illmitz (AT 2)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



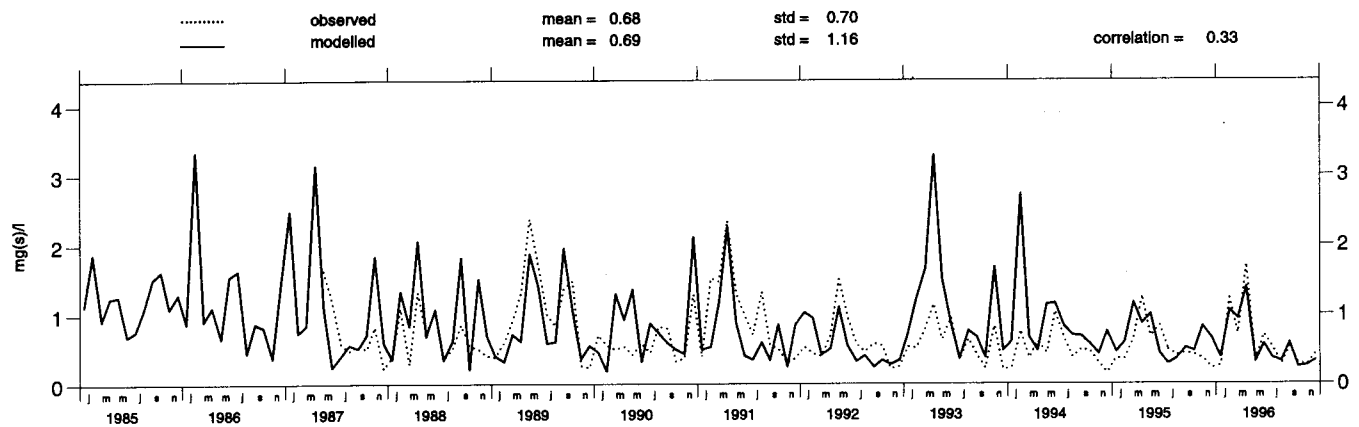
Achenkirch (AT 3)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



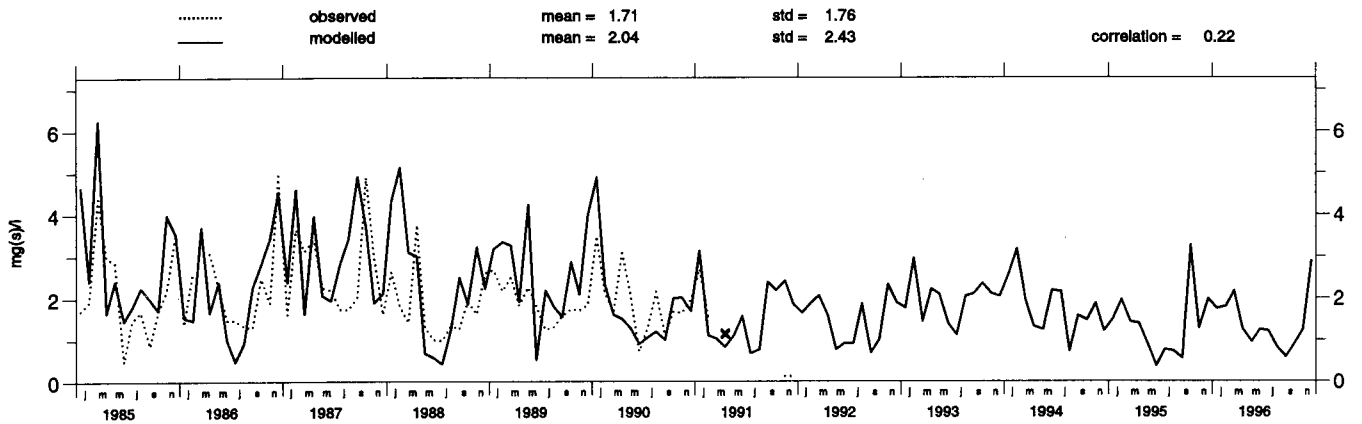
St.Koloman (AT 4)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



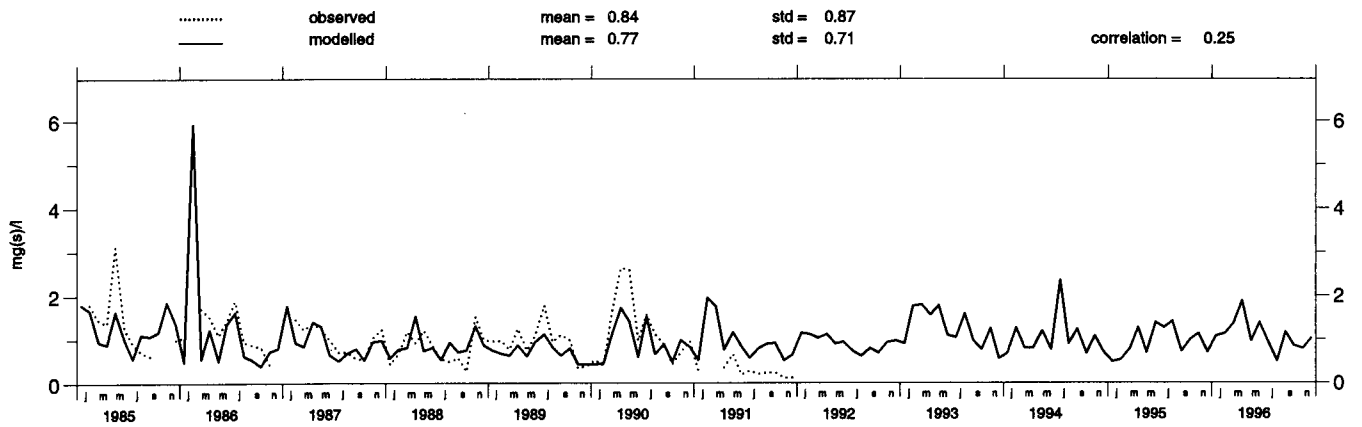
Vysokoe (BY 4)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



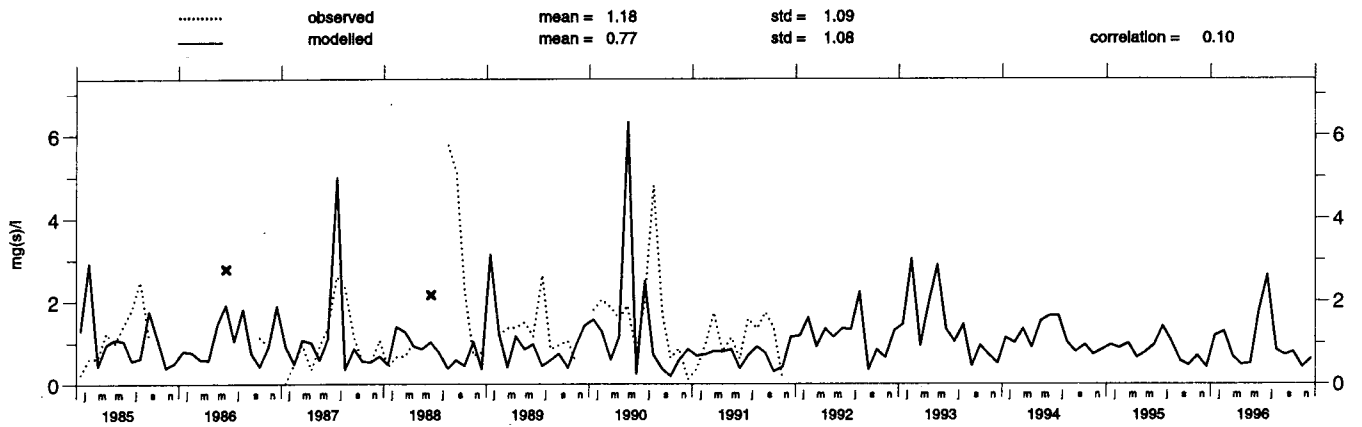
Offagne (BE 1)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



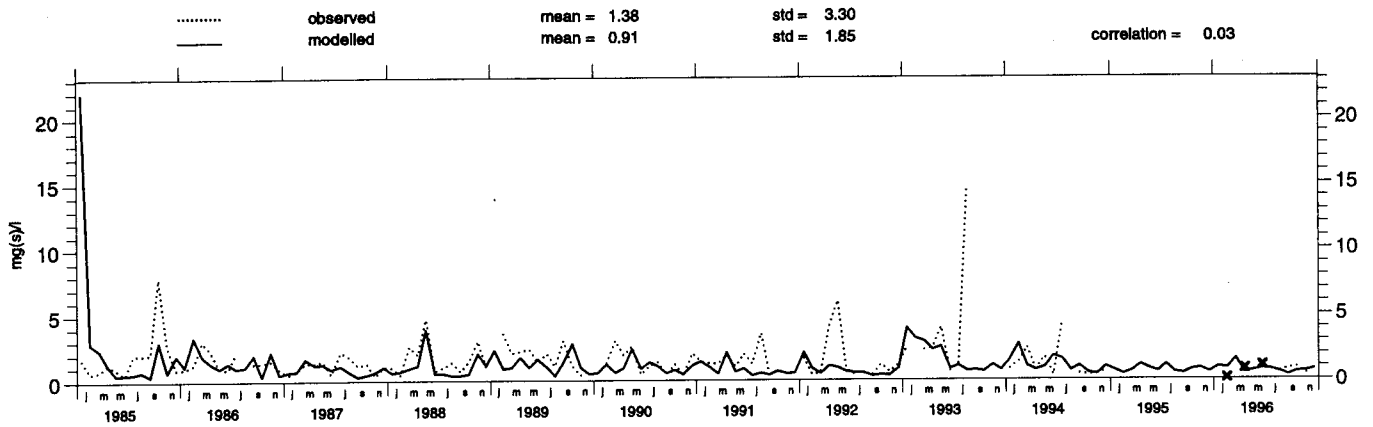
Ivan_Sedlo (BA 6)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



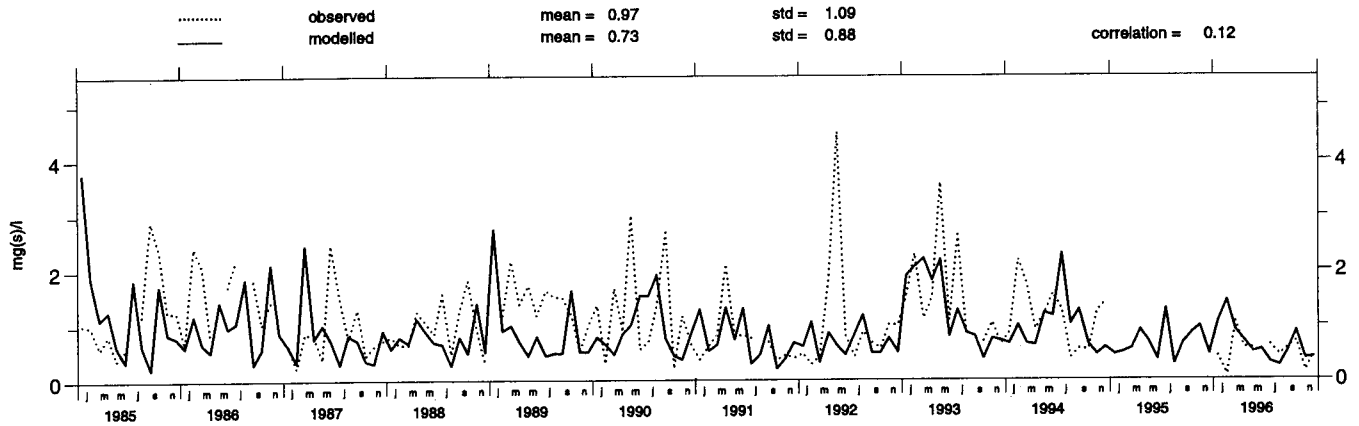
Puntijarka (HR 2)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



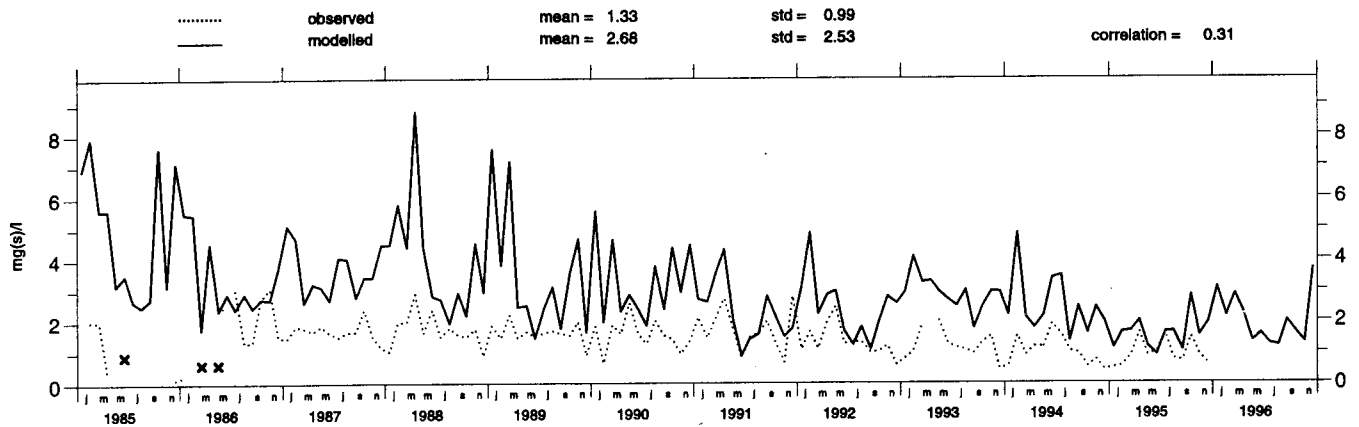
Zavizan (HR 4)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

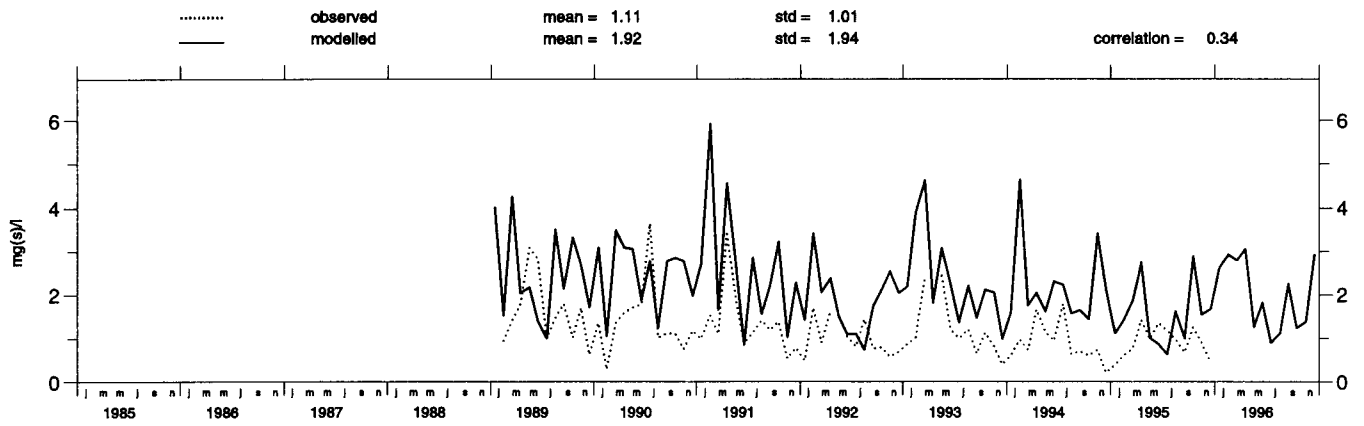


Svratouch (CS 1)

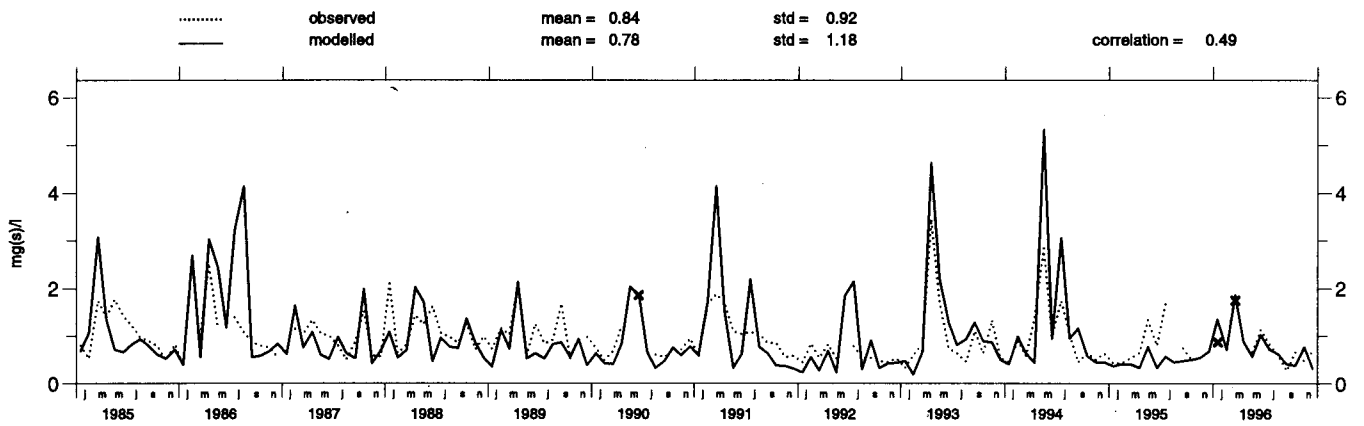
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



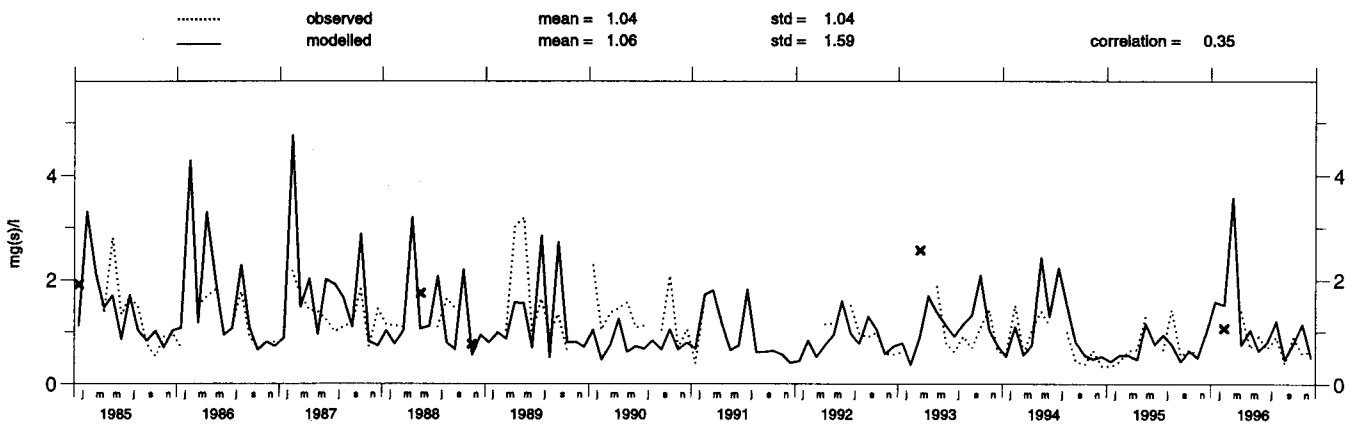
Kosetice (CS 3)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



Tange (DK 3)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

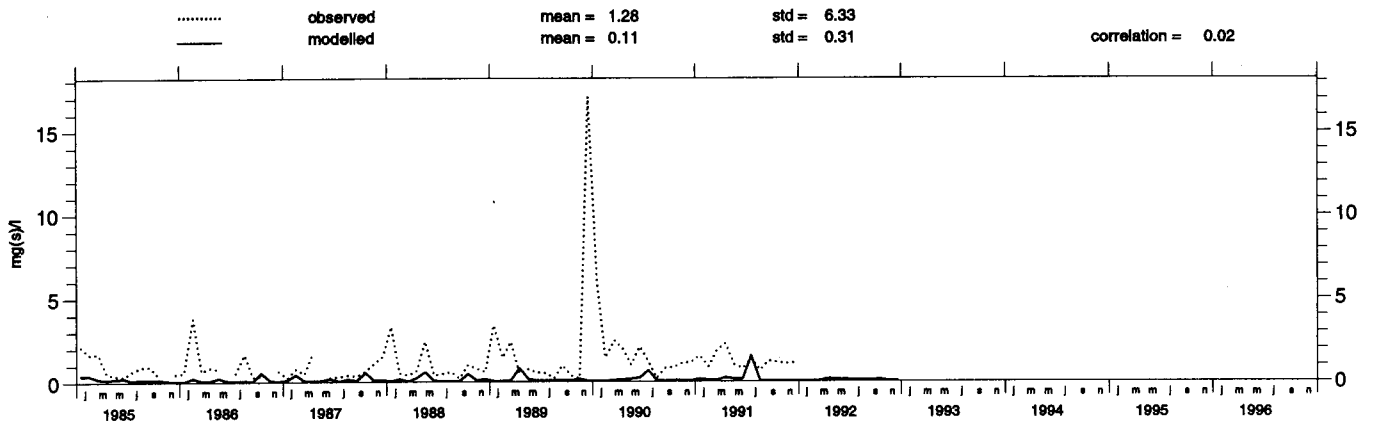


Keldsnor (DK 5)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



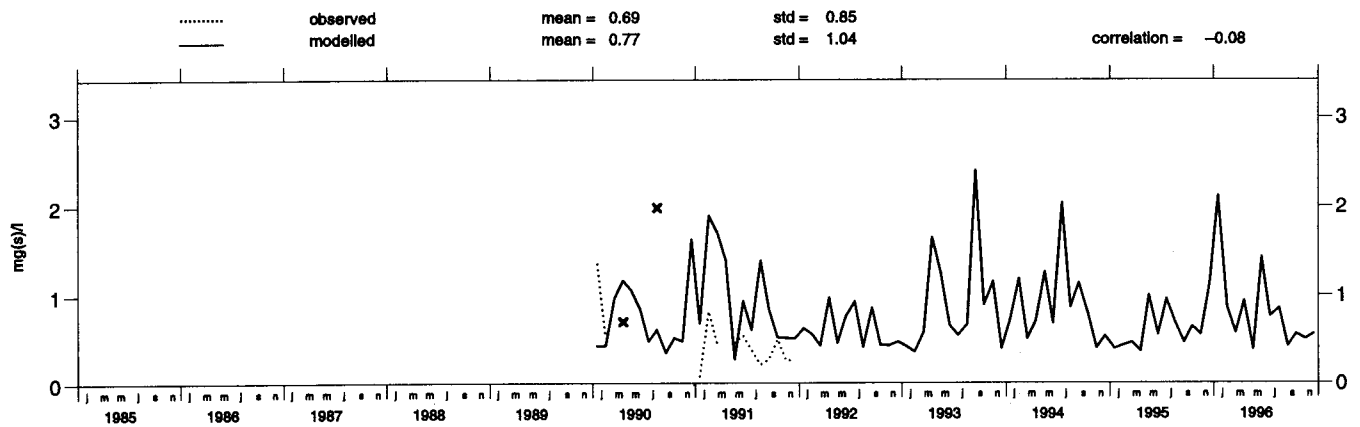
Faer.-Akkraberg (DK 7)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



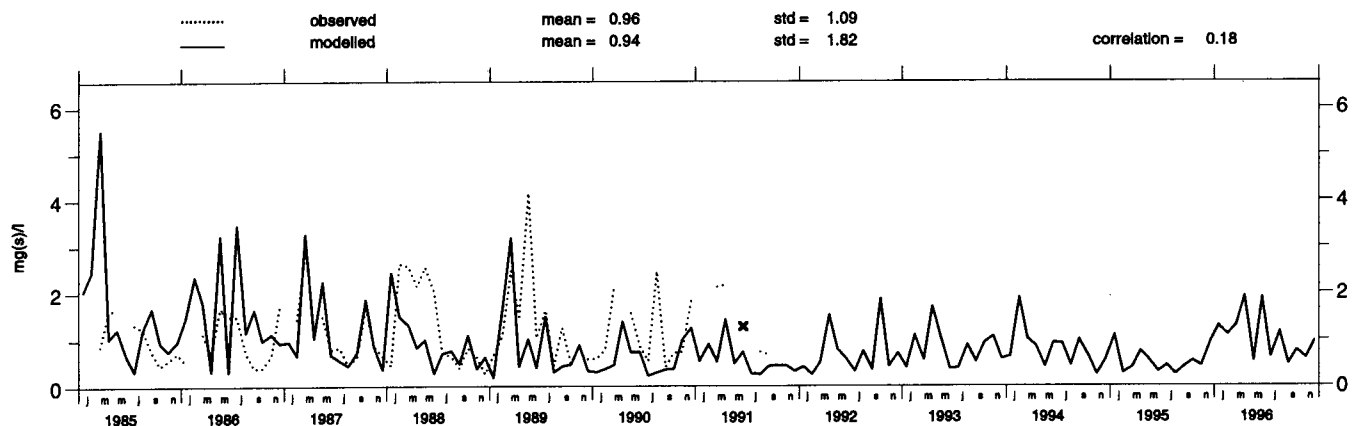
Anholt (DK 8)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



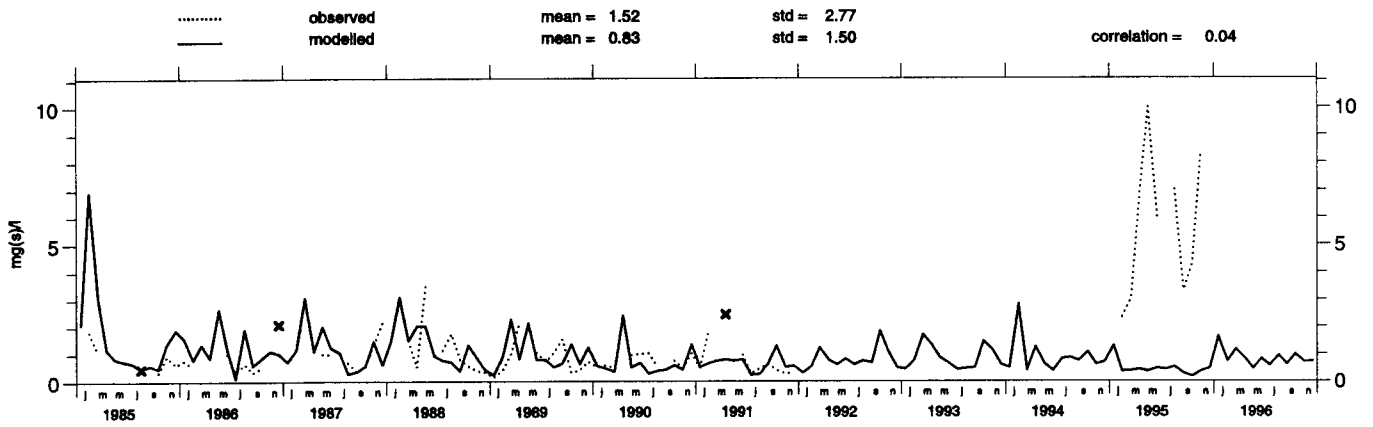
Syrve (EE 2)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



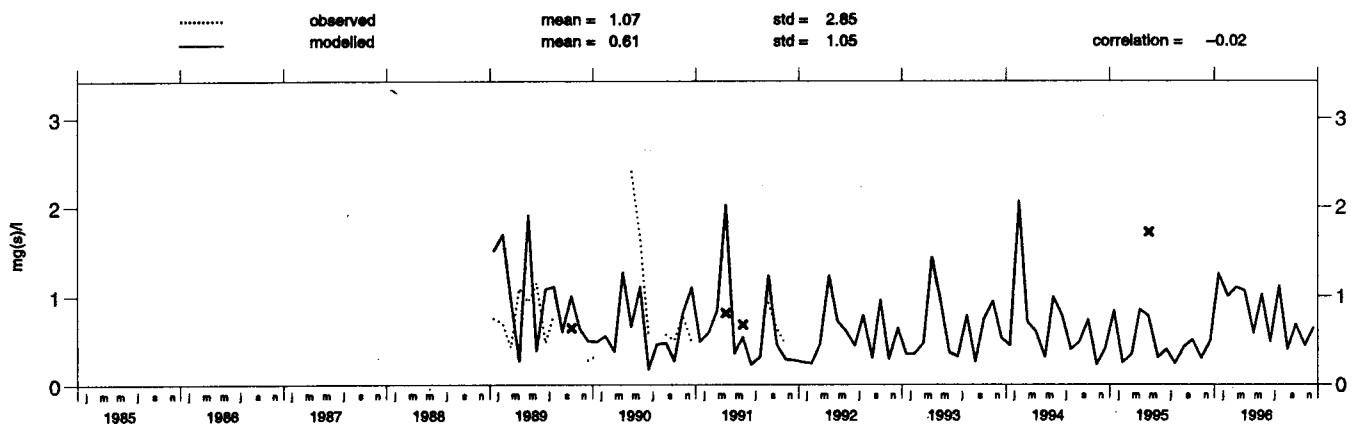
Lahemaa (EE 9)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



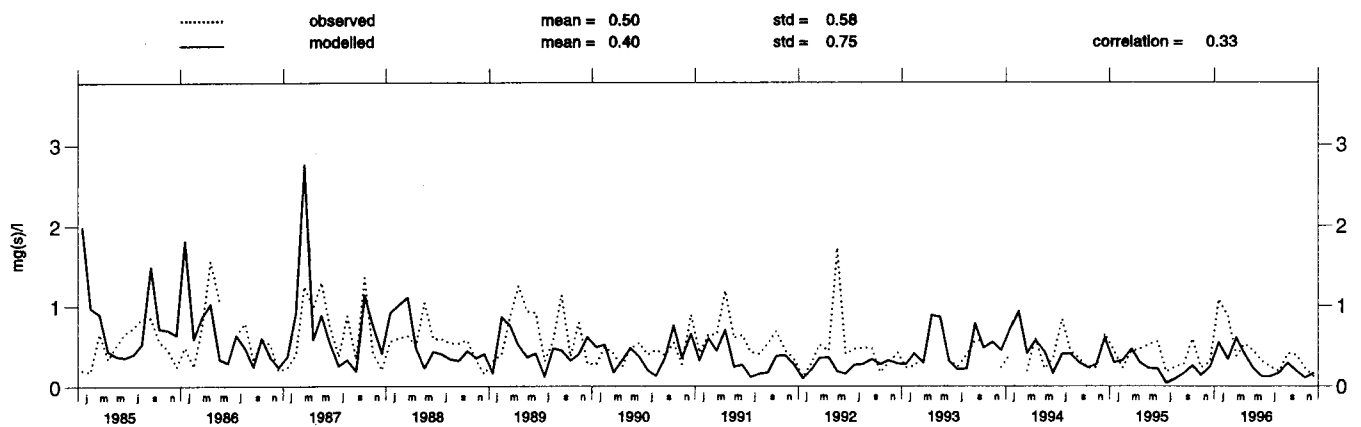
Vilsandy (EE 11)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



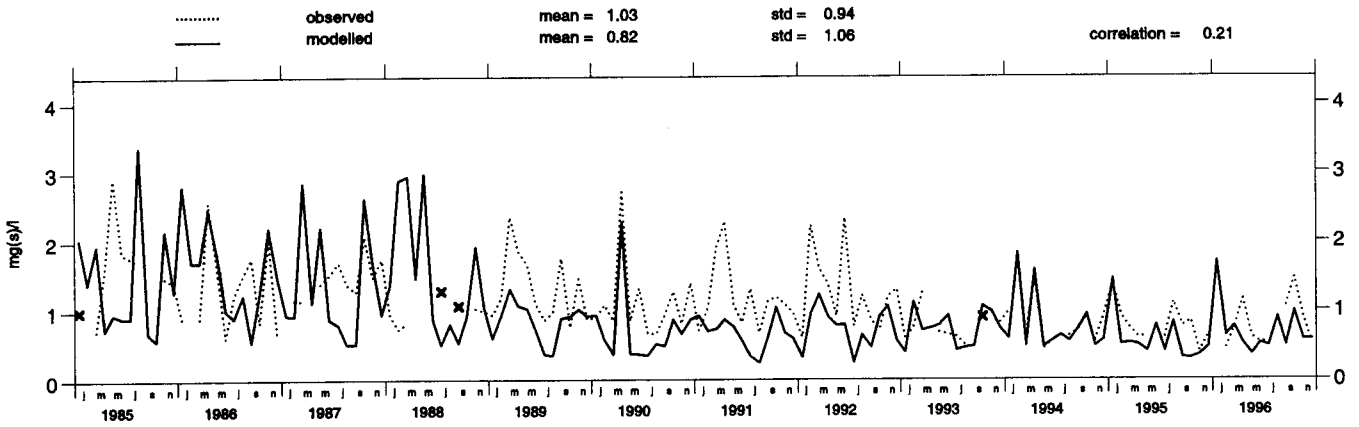
Athari (FI 4)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



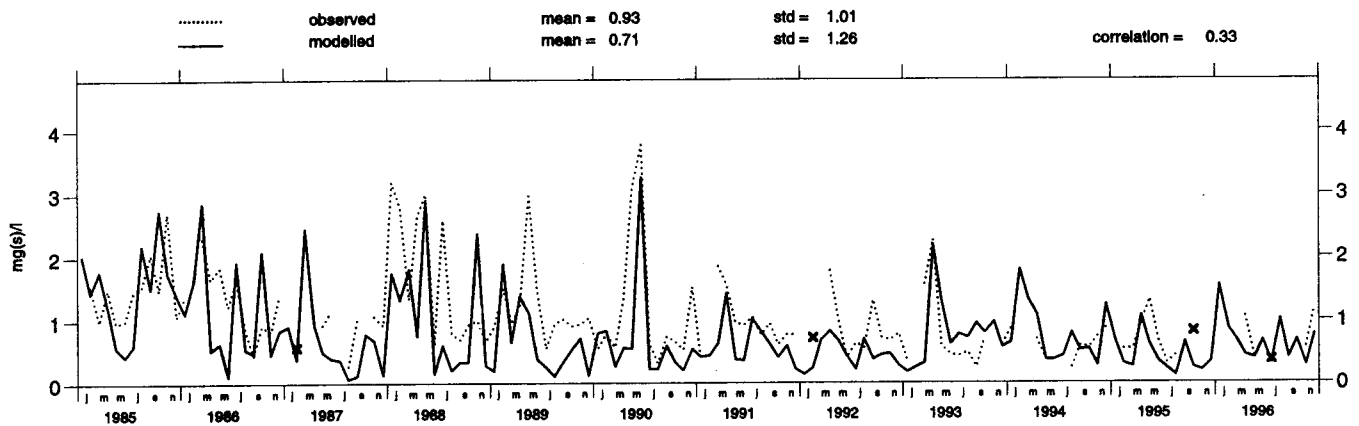
Virolahti_II (FI 17)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



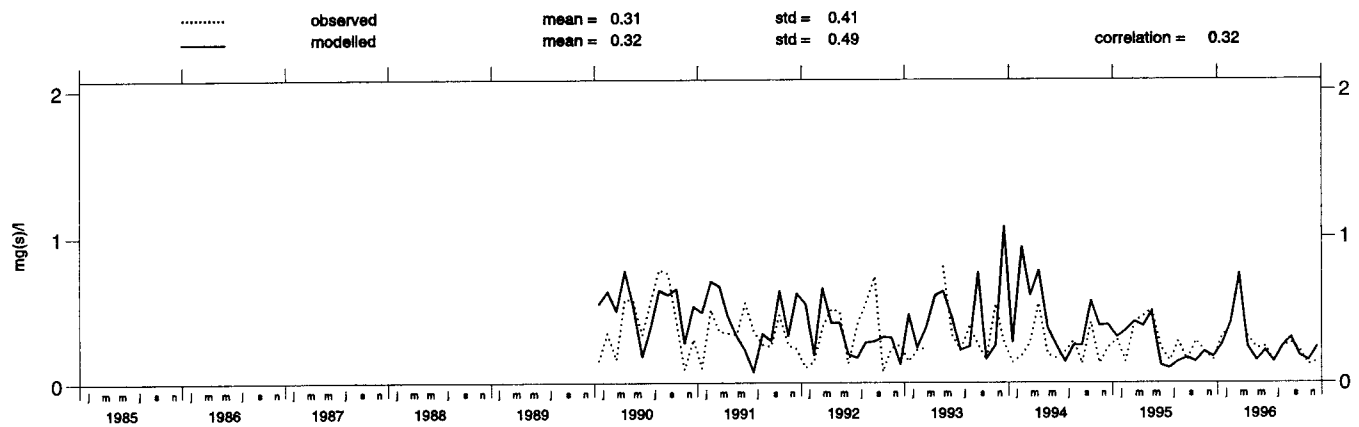
Utoe (FI 9)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



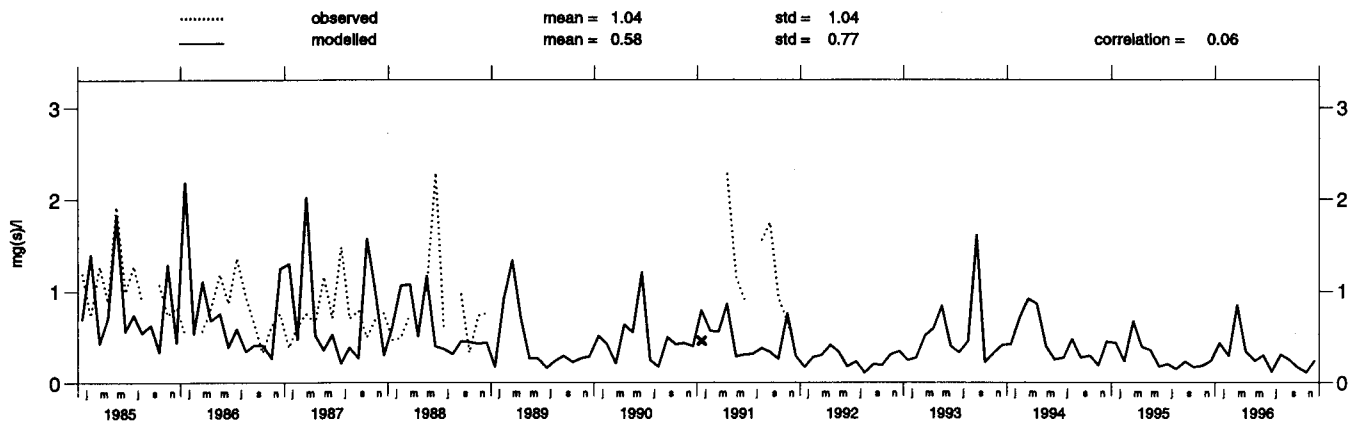
Oulanka (FI 22)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



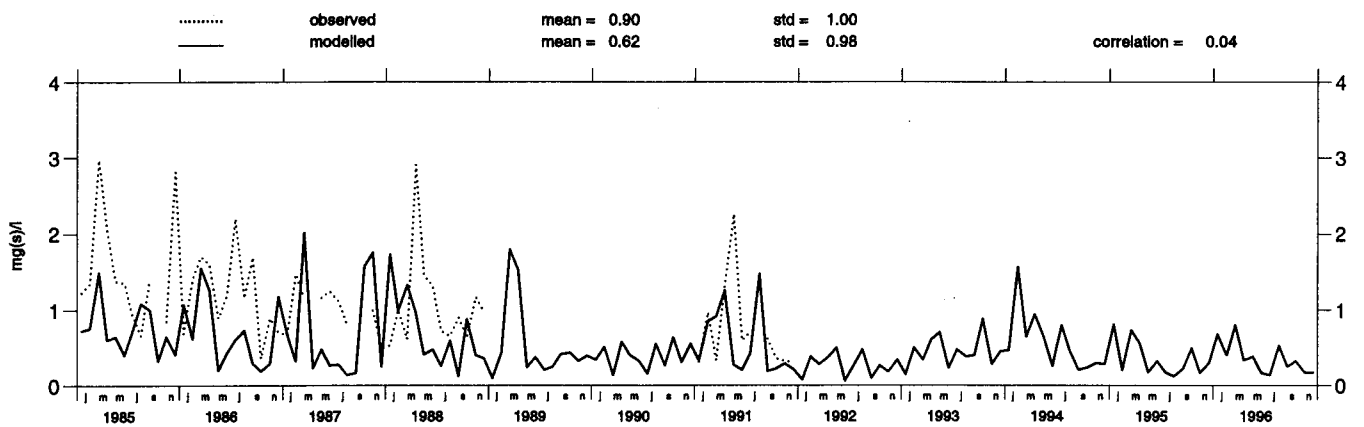
Haiuoto (FI 50)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



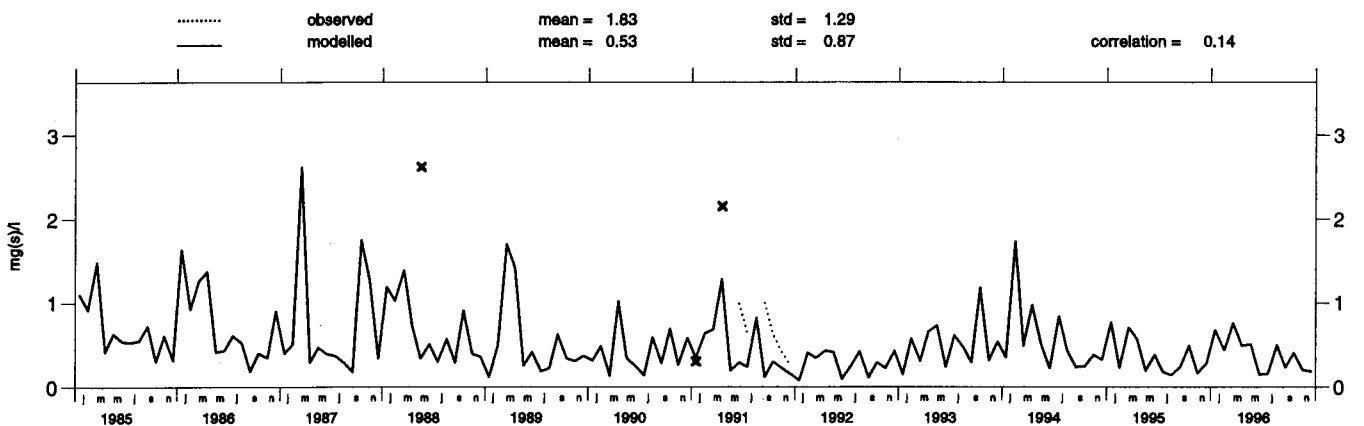
Sulva (FI 52)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



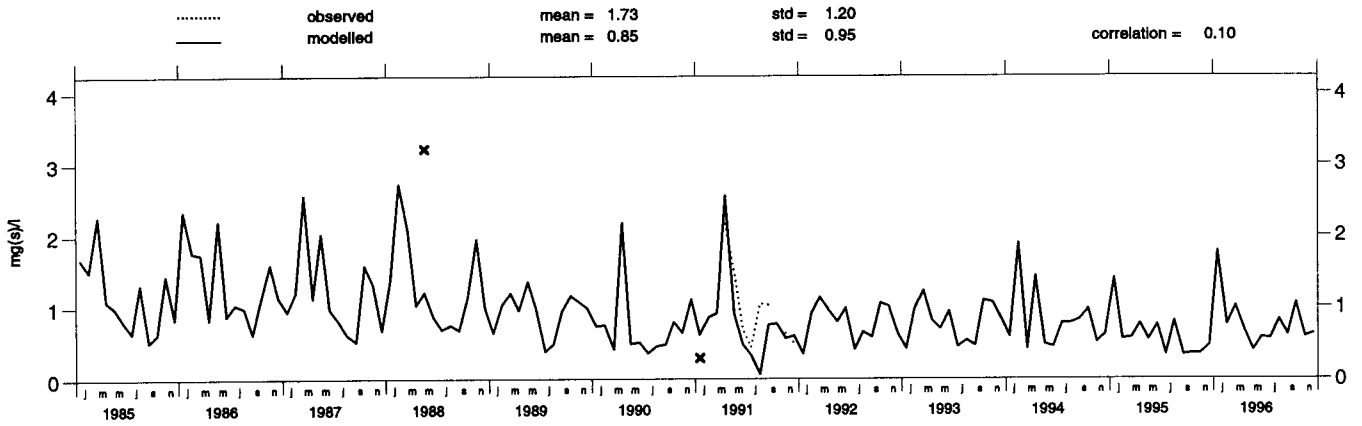
Ylimarkku (FI 53)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



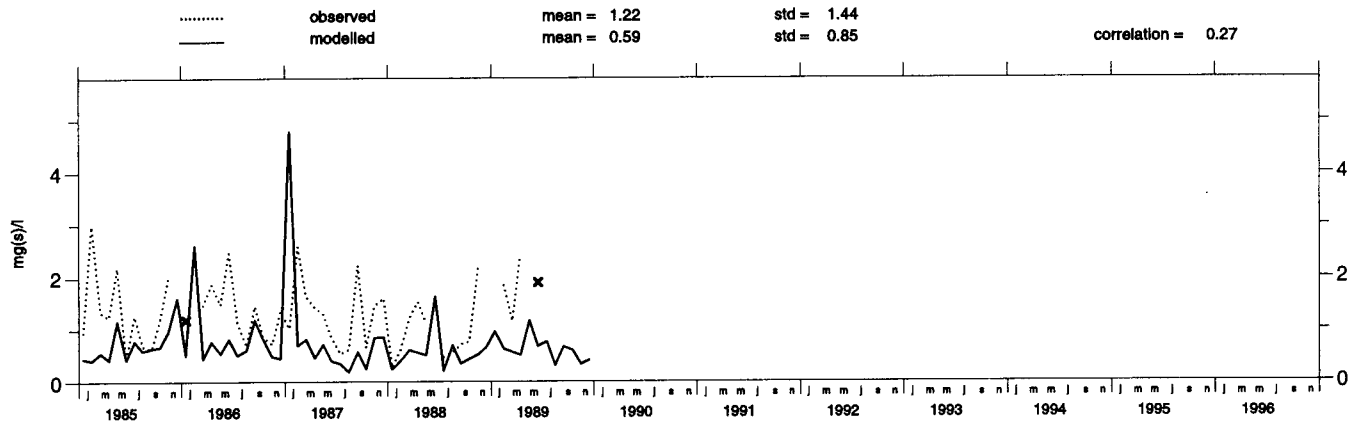
Haapasaari (FI 55)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



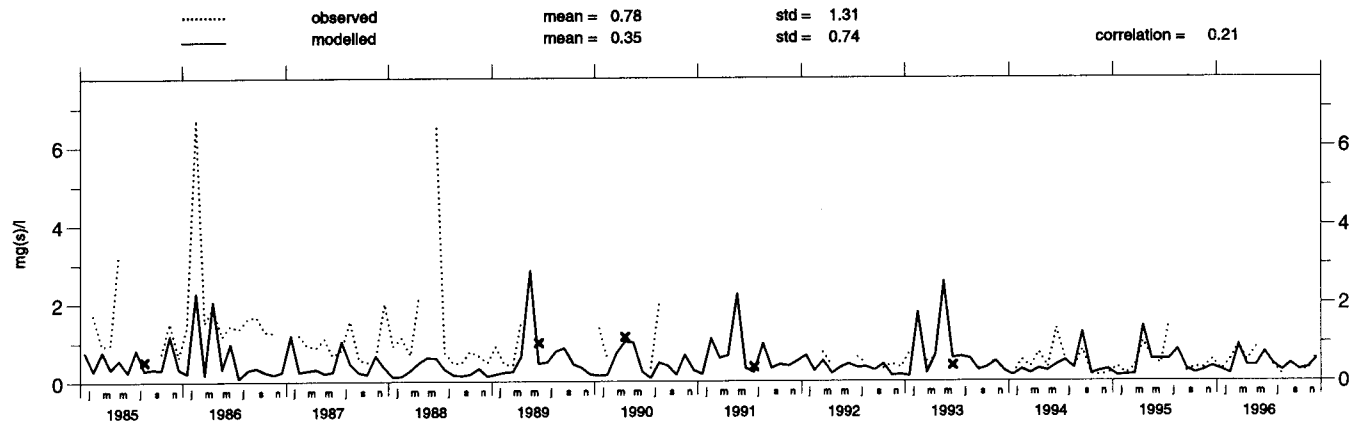
Vert-le-Petit (FR 1)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



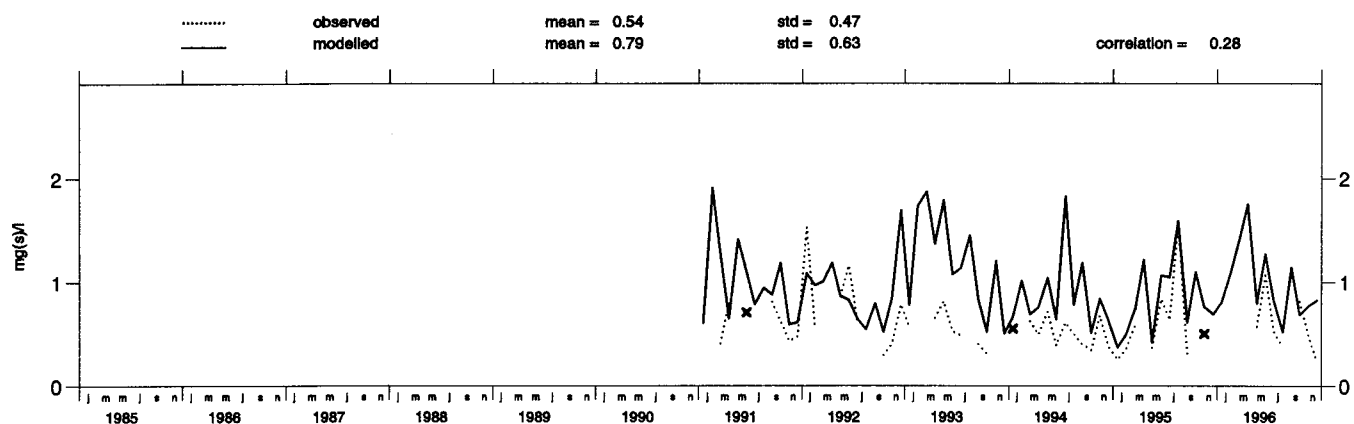
La_Hague (FR 5)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



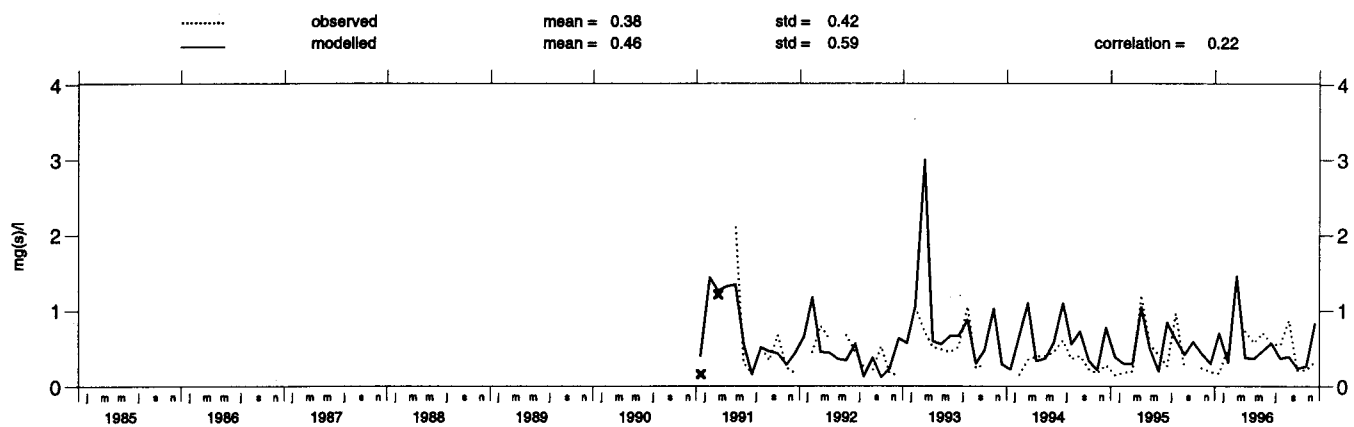
Revin (FR 9)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



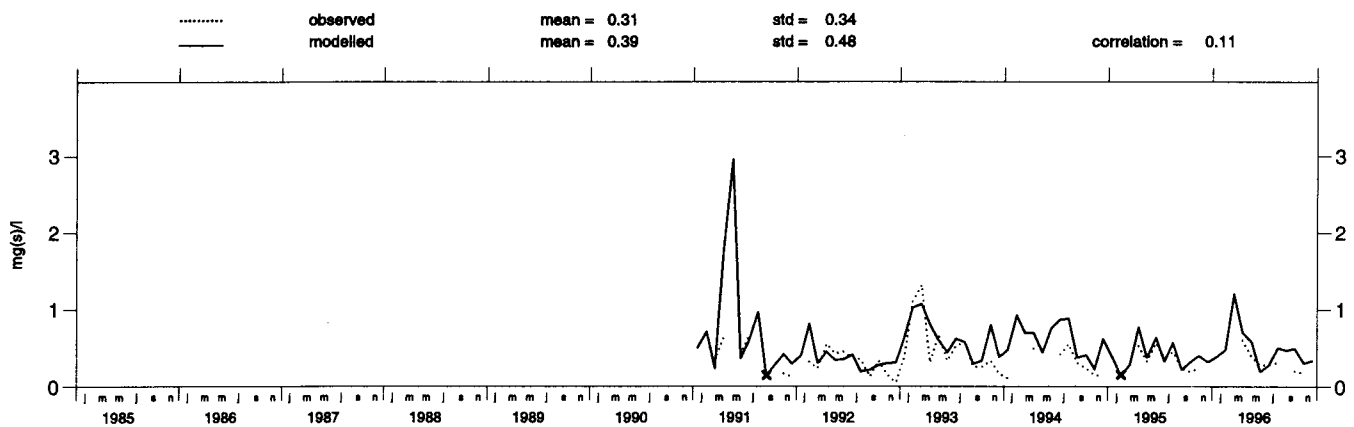
Morvan (FR 10)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



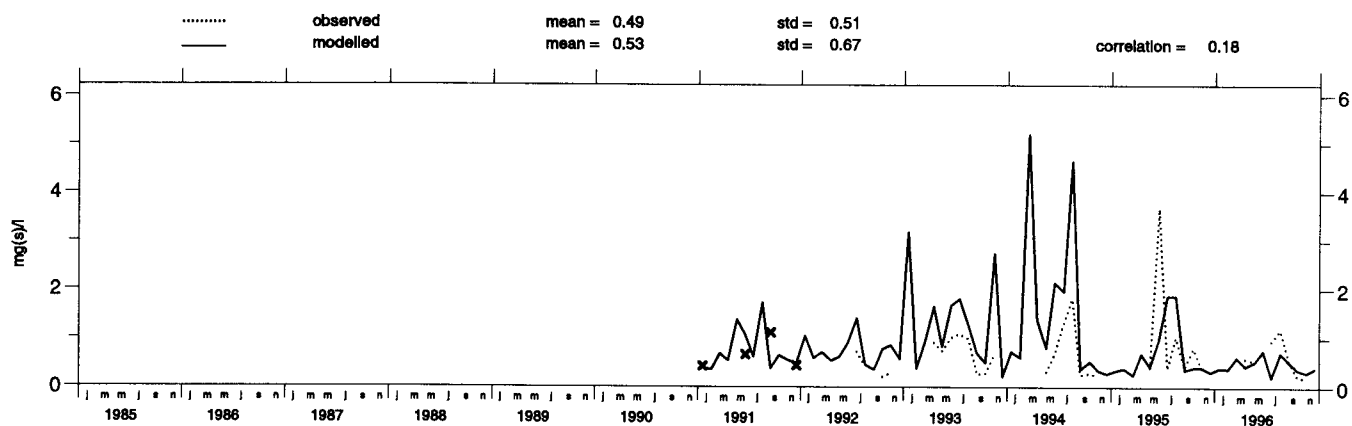
Bonnevaux (FR 11)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



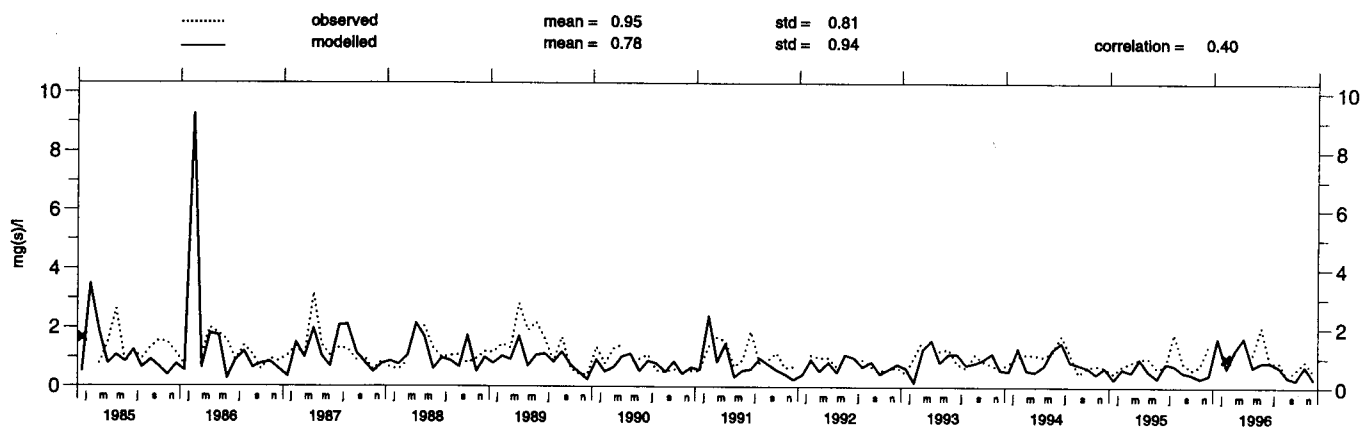
Iraty (FR 12)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



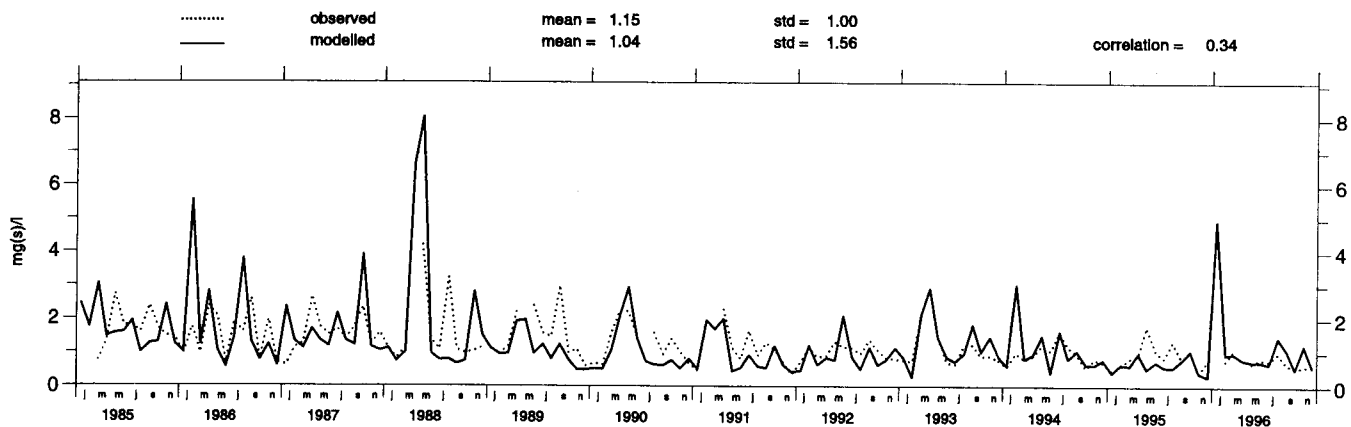
Westerland (DE 1)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

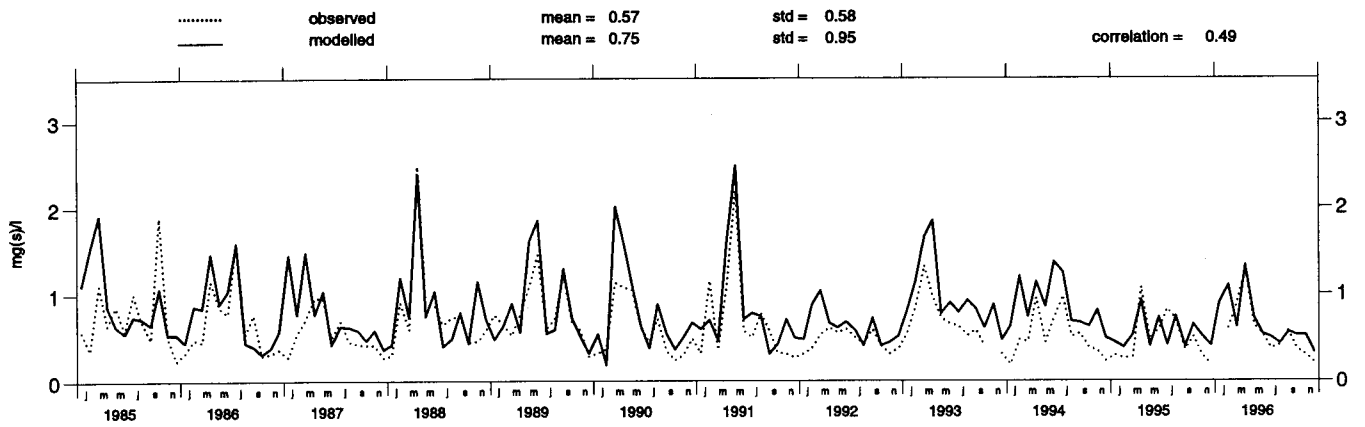


Langenbrugge (DE 2)

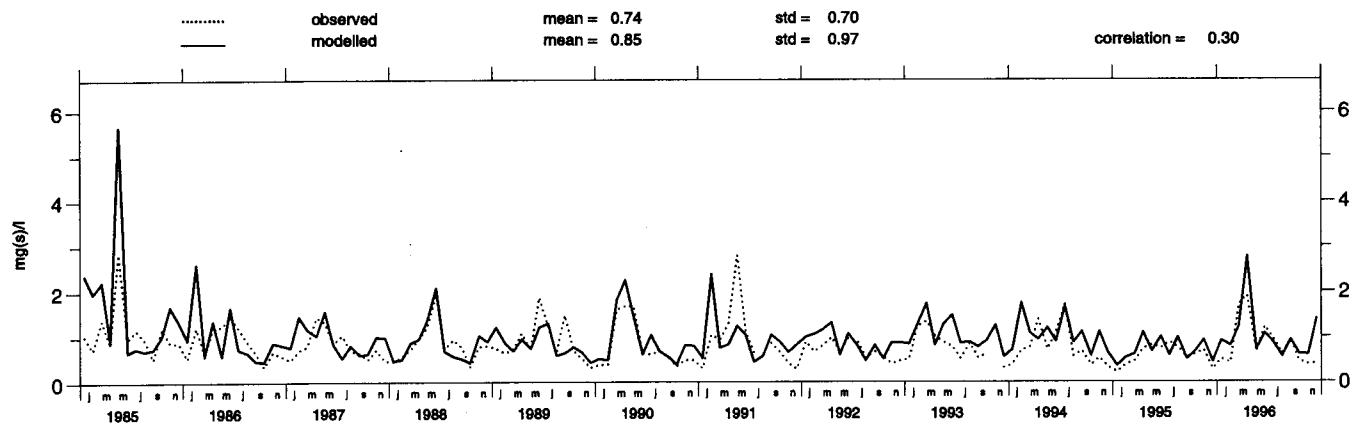
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



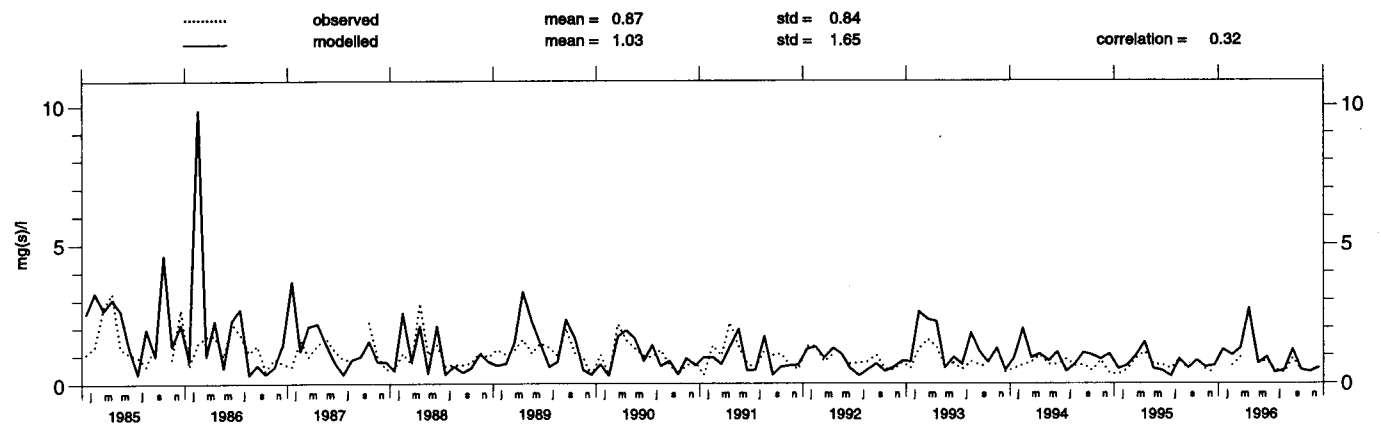
Schauinsland (DE 3)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



Deuselbach (DE 4)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

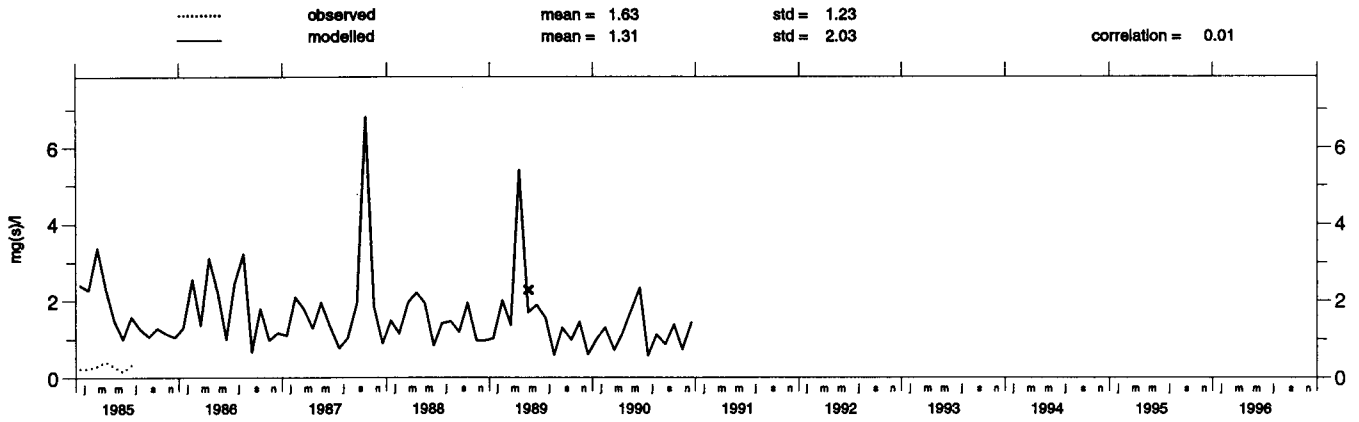


Brotjacklr. (DE 5)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



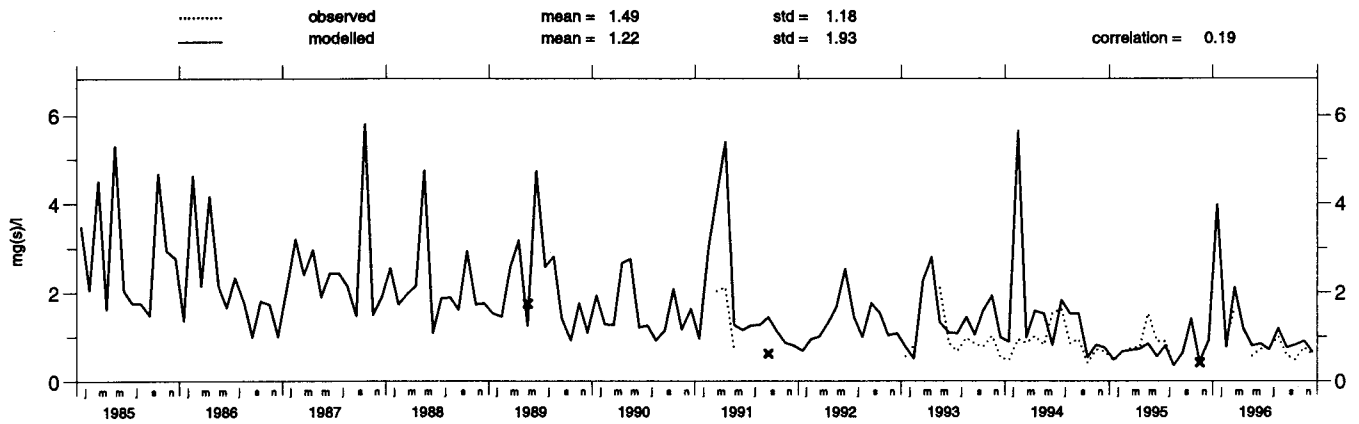
Arkona (DE 6)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



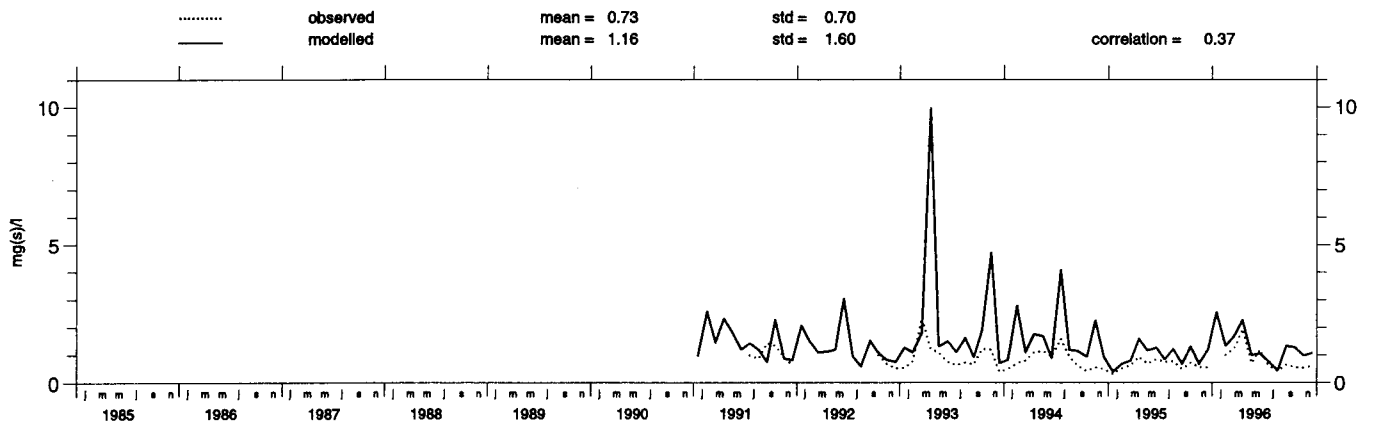
Neuglobsow (DE 7)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



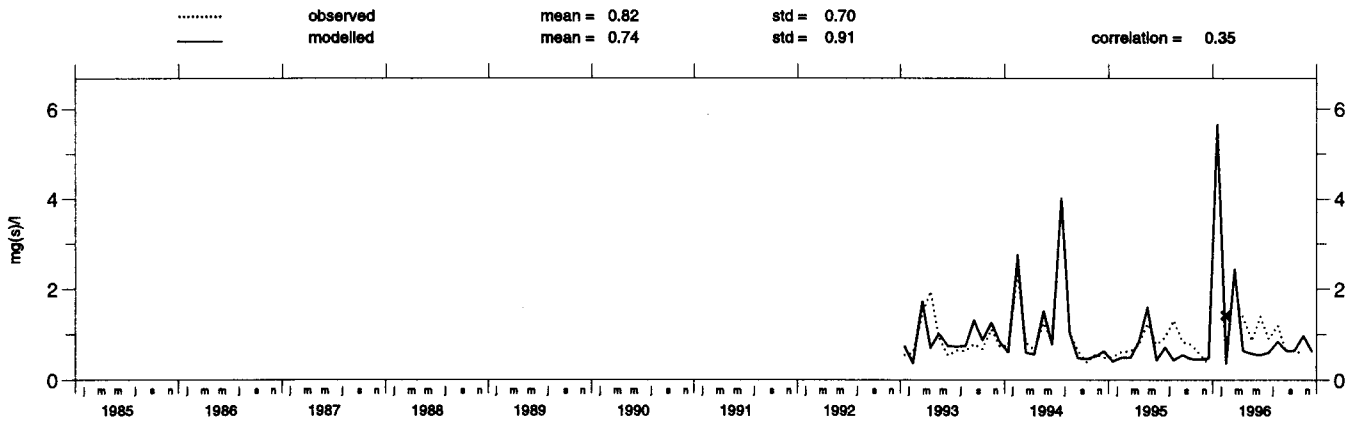
Schmucke (DE 8)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



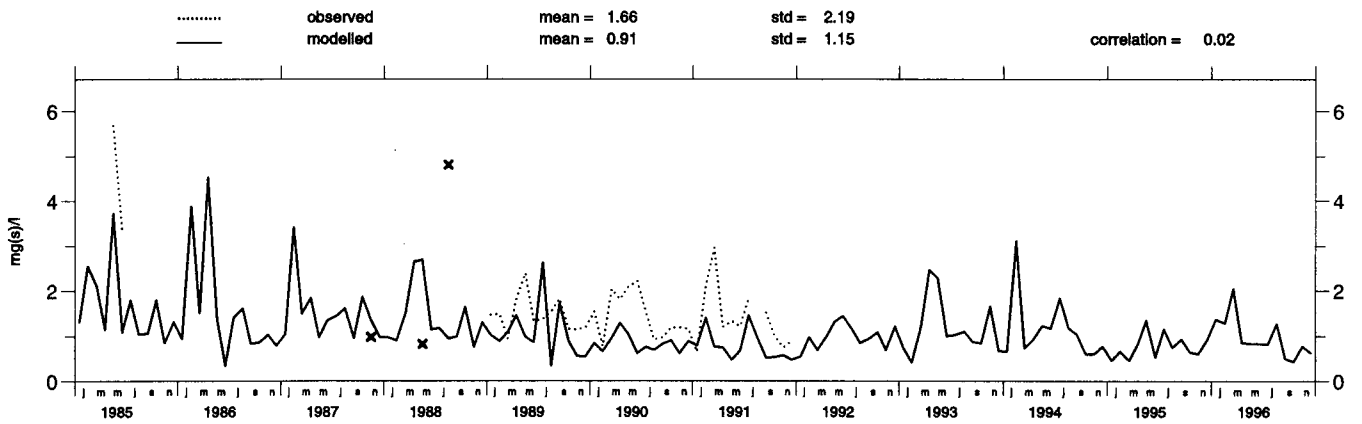
Zingst (DE 9)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



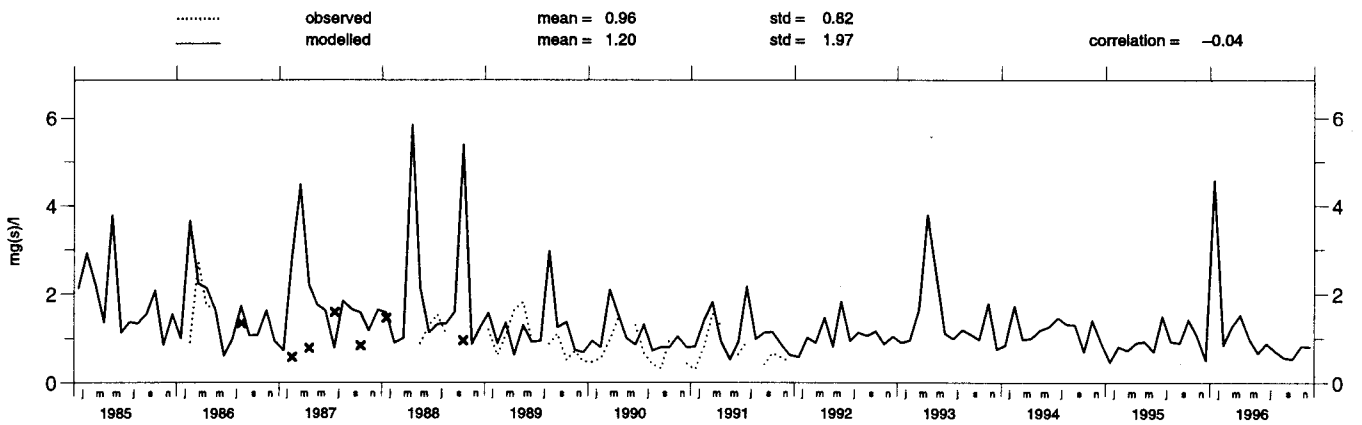
Hohenwestedt (DE 11)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



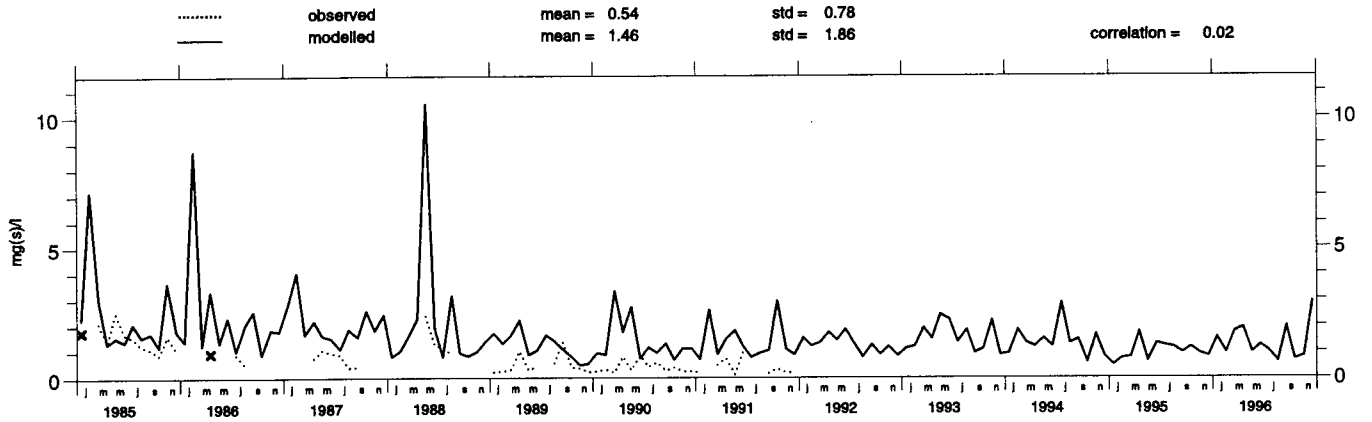
Bassum (DE 12)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



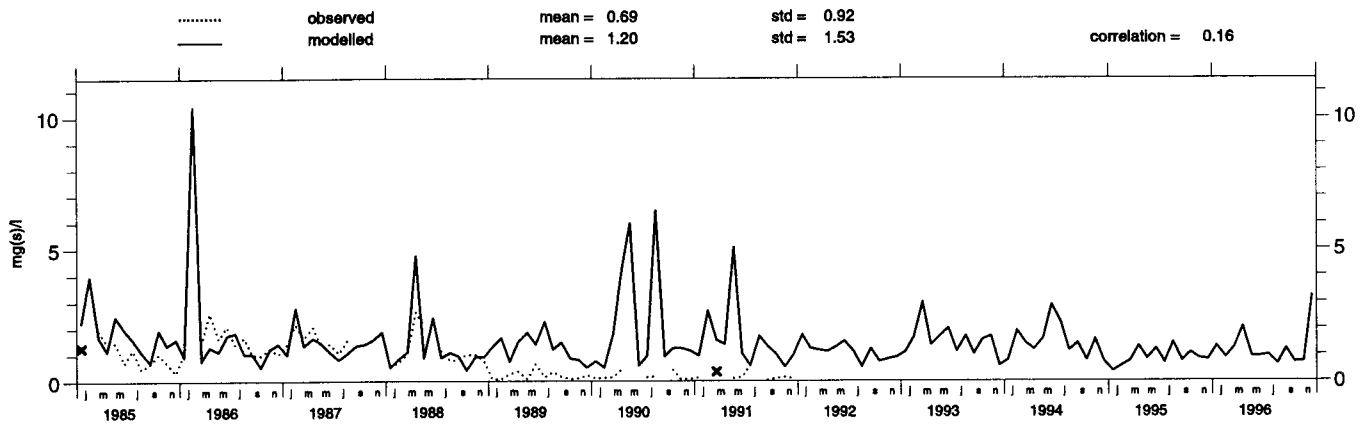
Meinerzhagen (DE 14)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



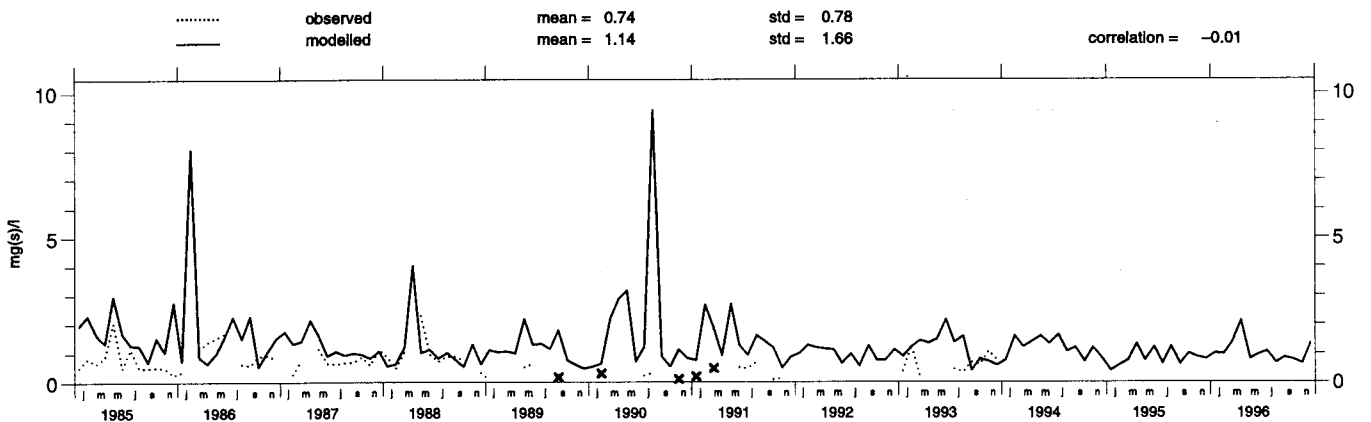
Usingen (DE 15)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

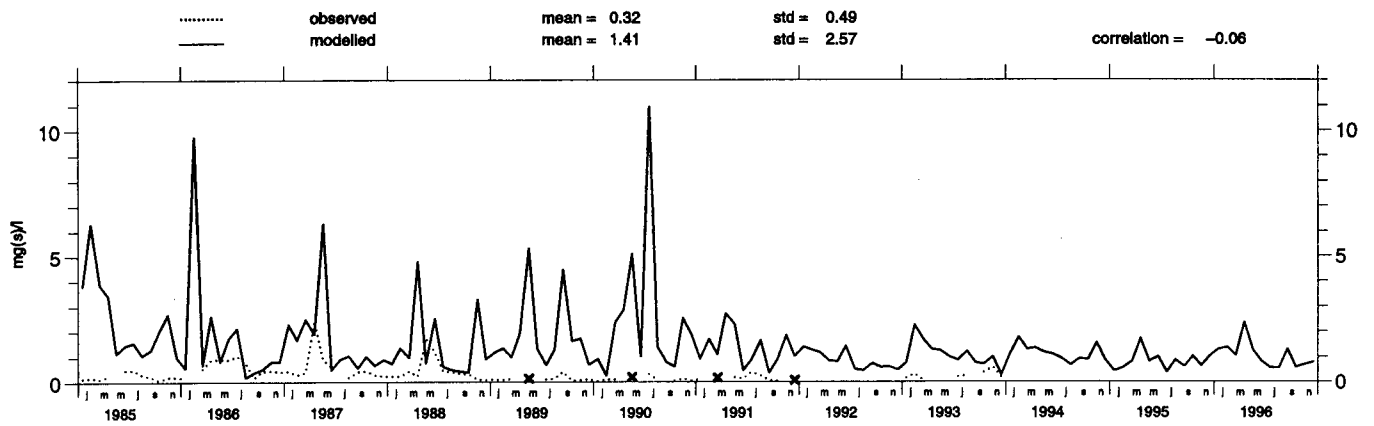


Bad_Kreuznach (DE 16)

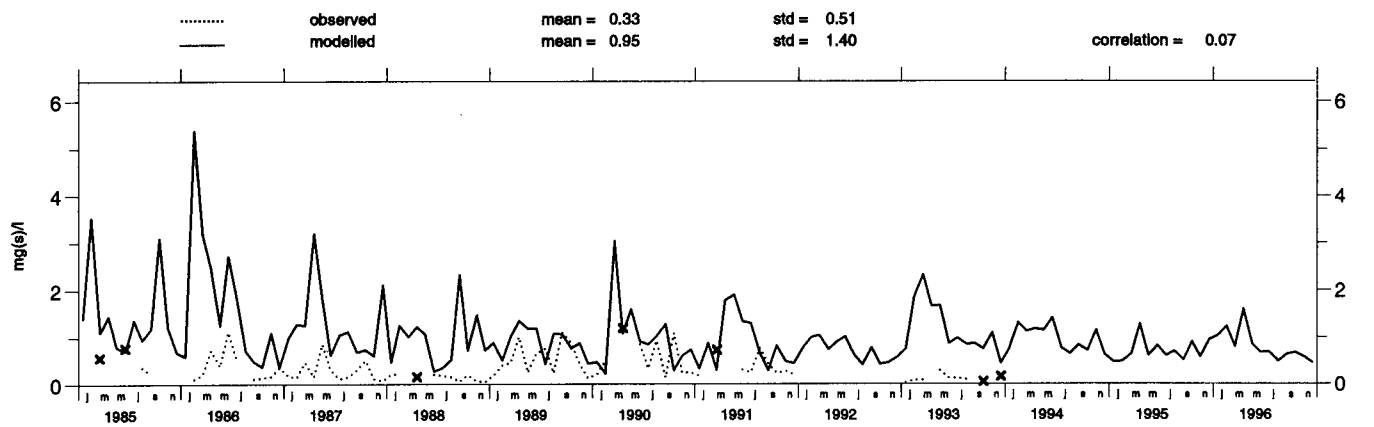
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



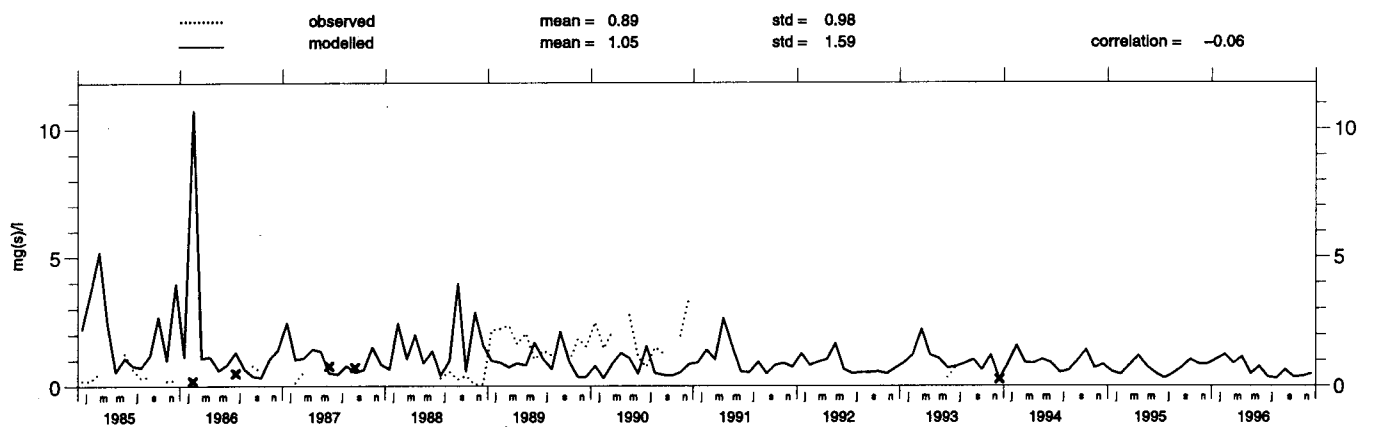
Ansbach (DE 17)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



Rottenburg (DE 18)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

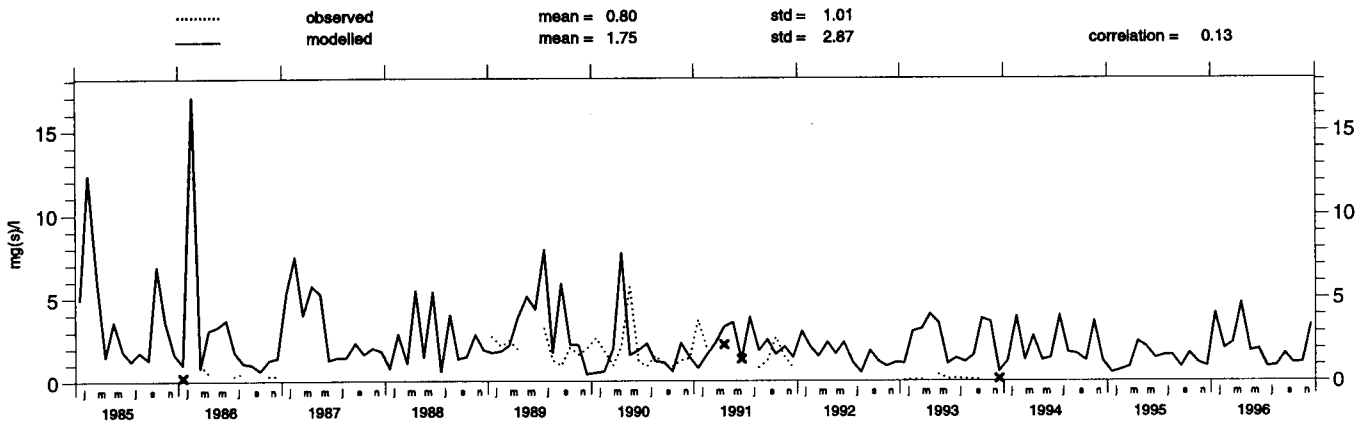


Stamberg (DE 19)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



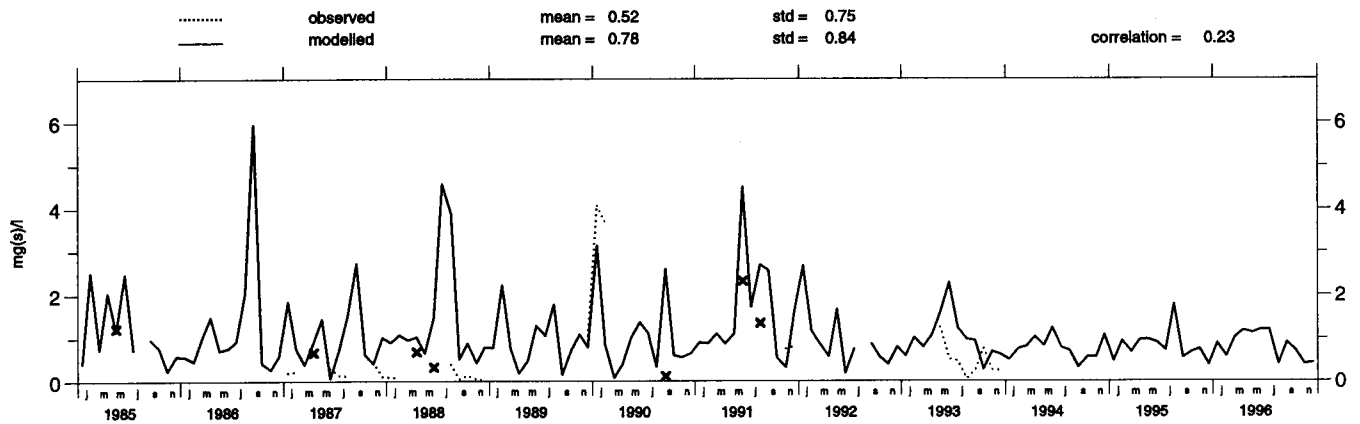
Hof (DE 20)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



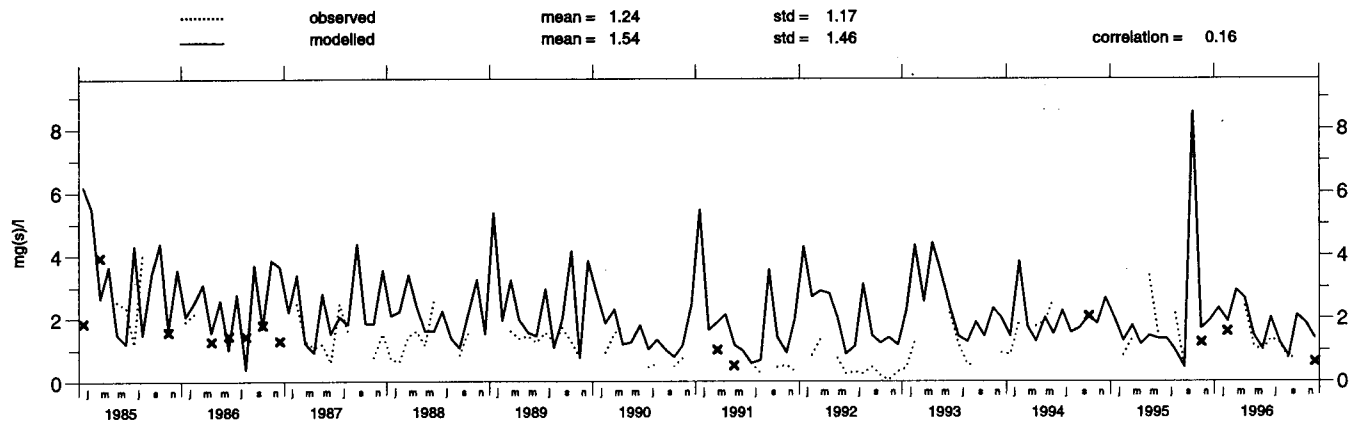
Aliartos (GR 1)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



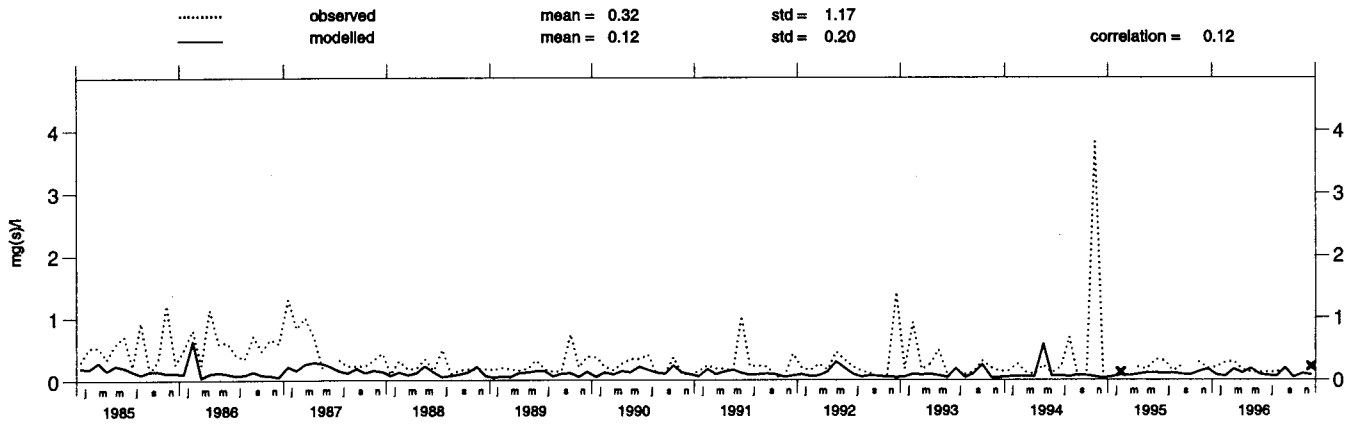
K-pusztá (HU 2)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



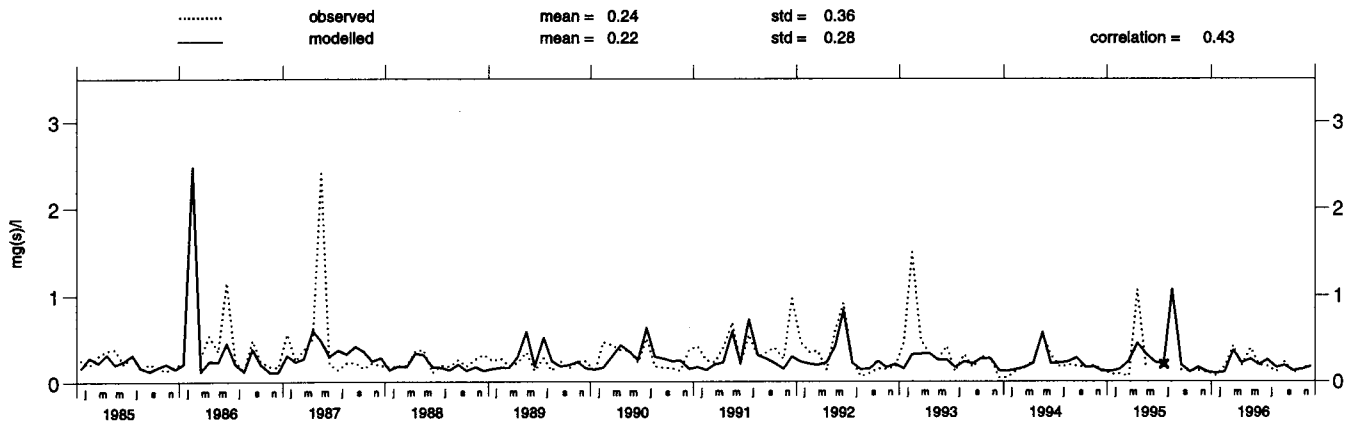
Irafoss (IS 2)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



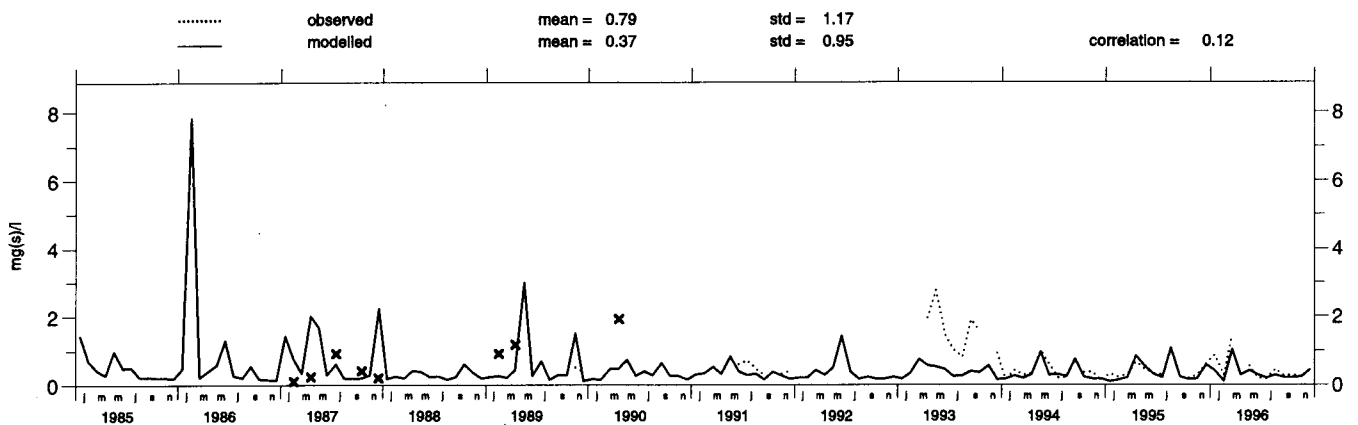
Valentia_Obs. (IE 1)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



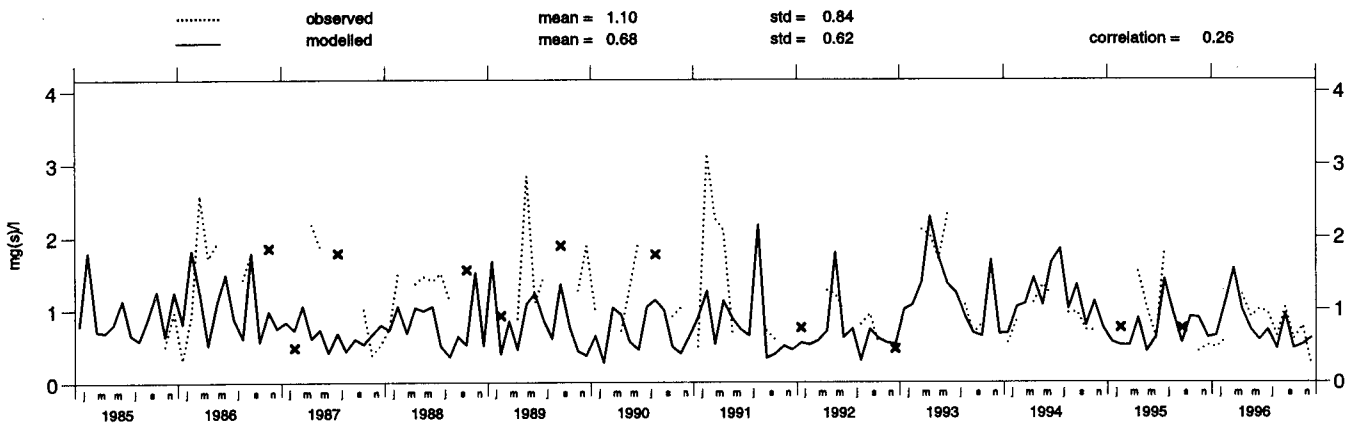
Turlough Hill (IE 2)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



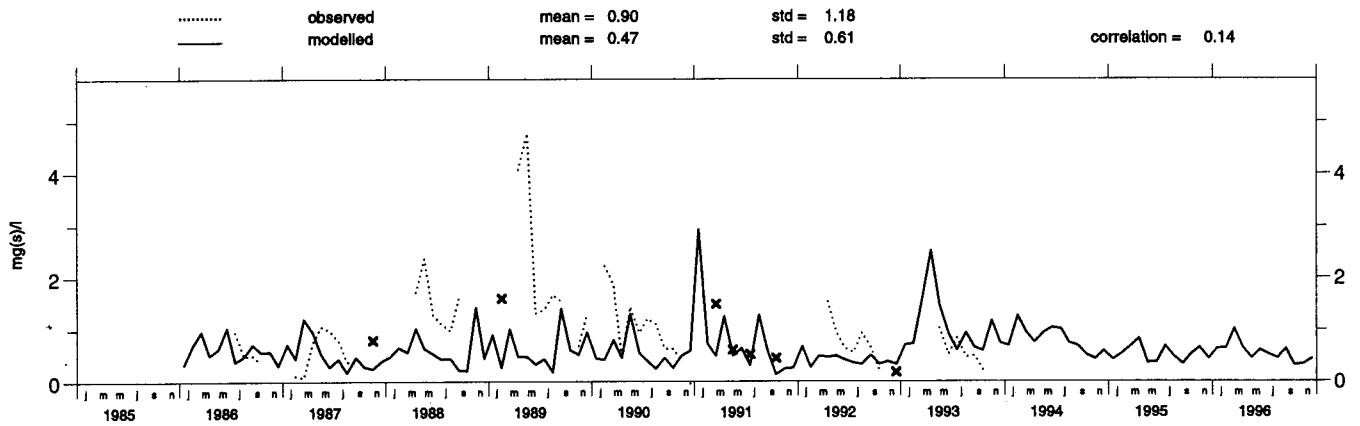
Ispra (IT 4)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



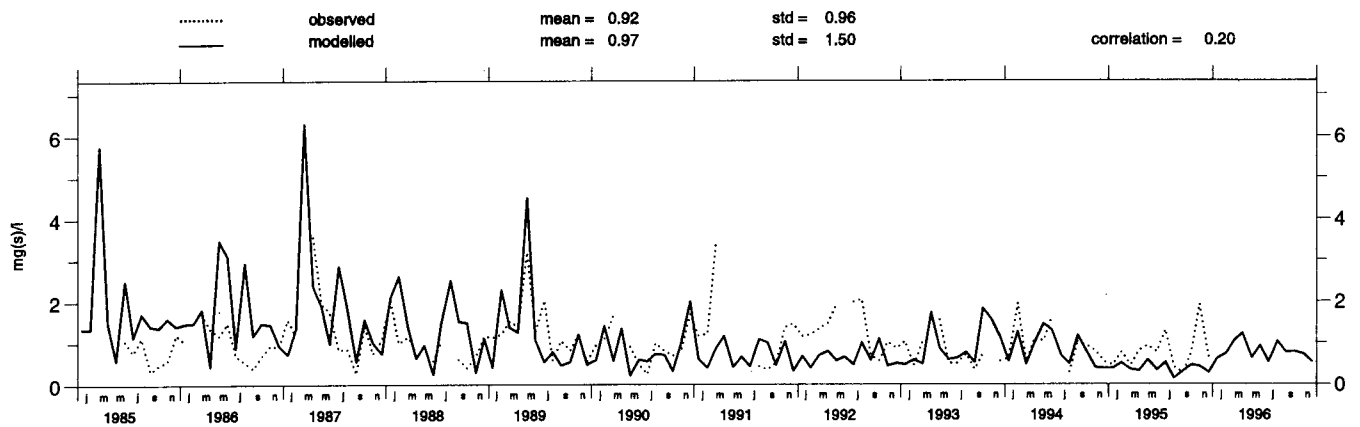
Arabba (IT 5)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

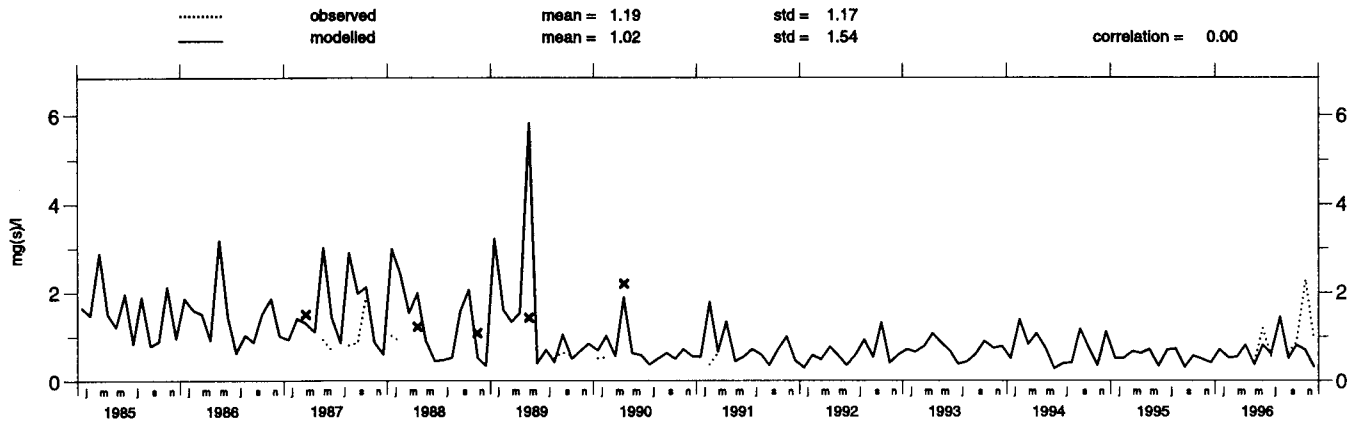


Rucava (LV 10)

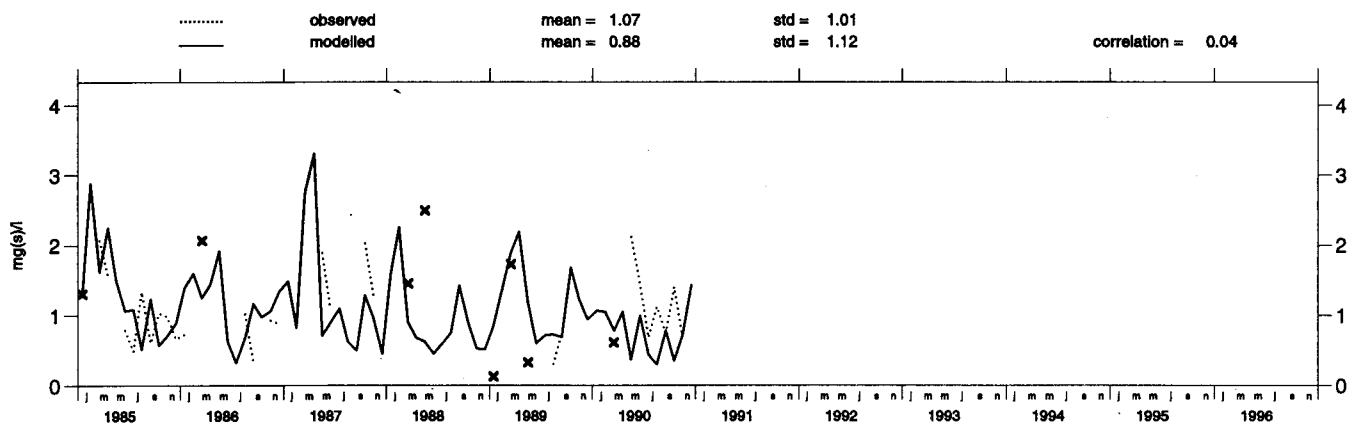
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



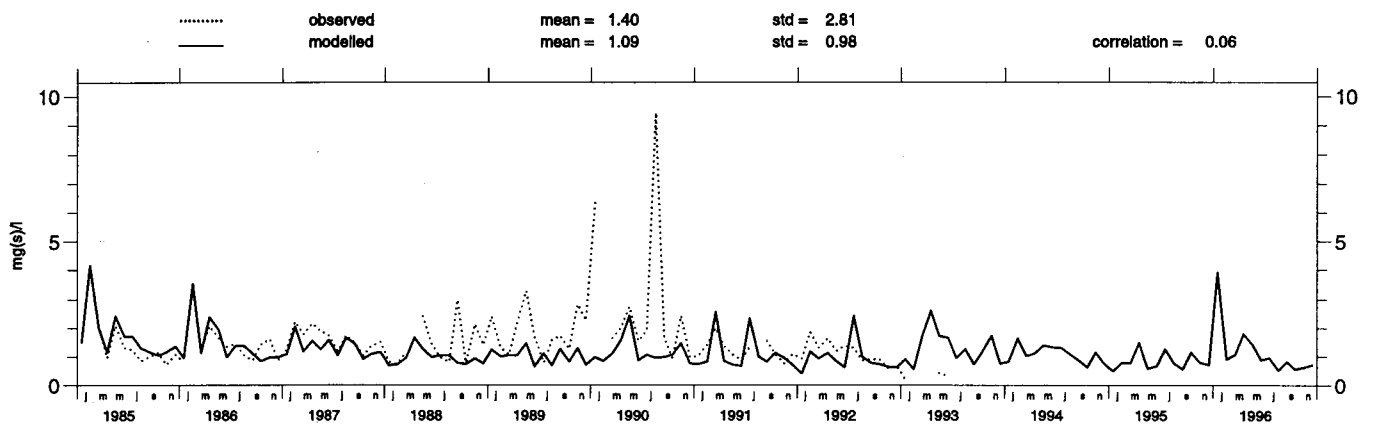
Zoseni (LV 16)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



Nida (LT 3)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

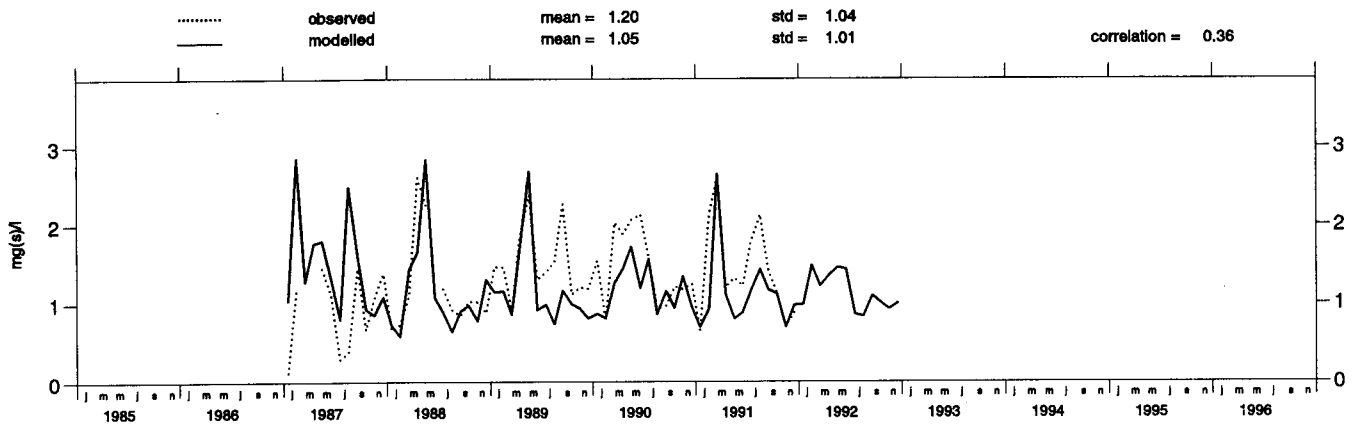


Wittenveen (NL 2)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



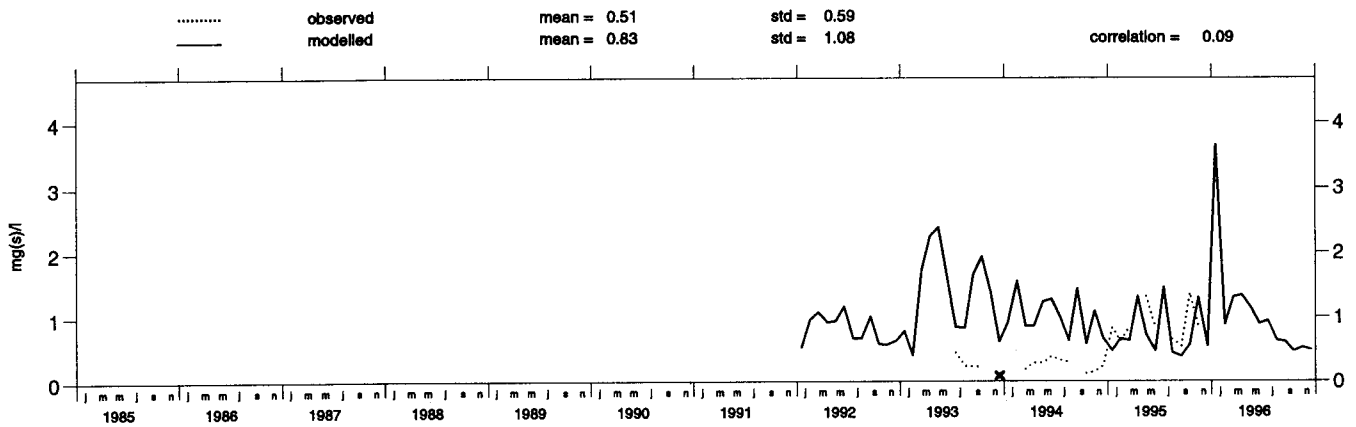
Bilthoven (NL 8)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



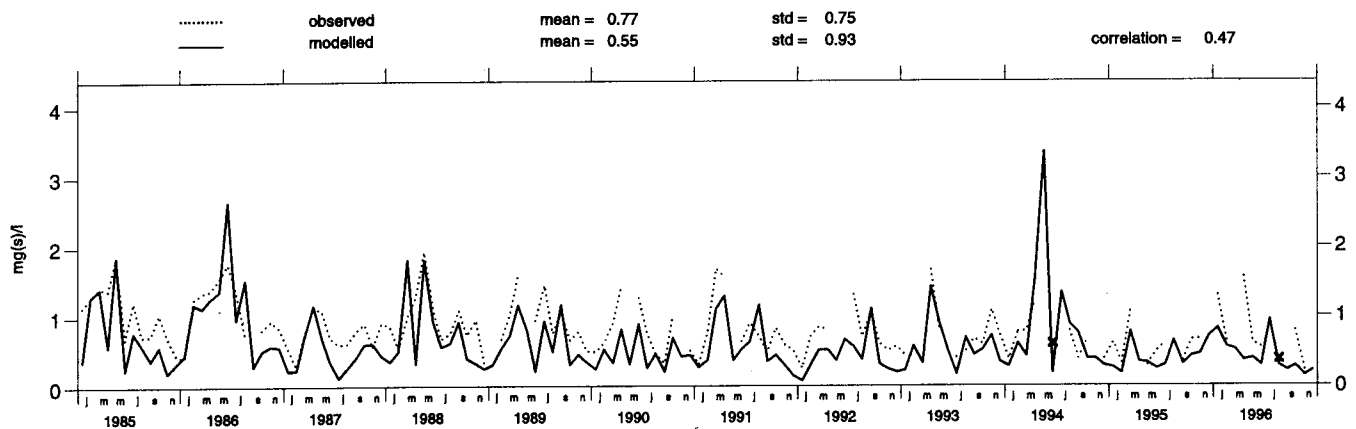
Kollumerwaard (NL 9)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

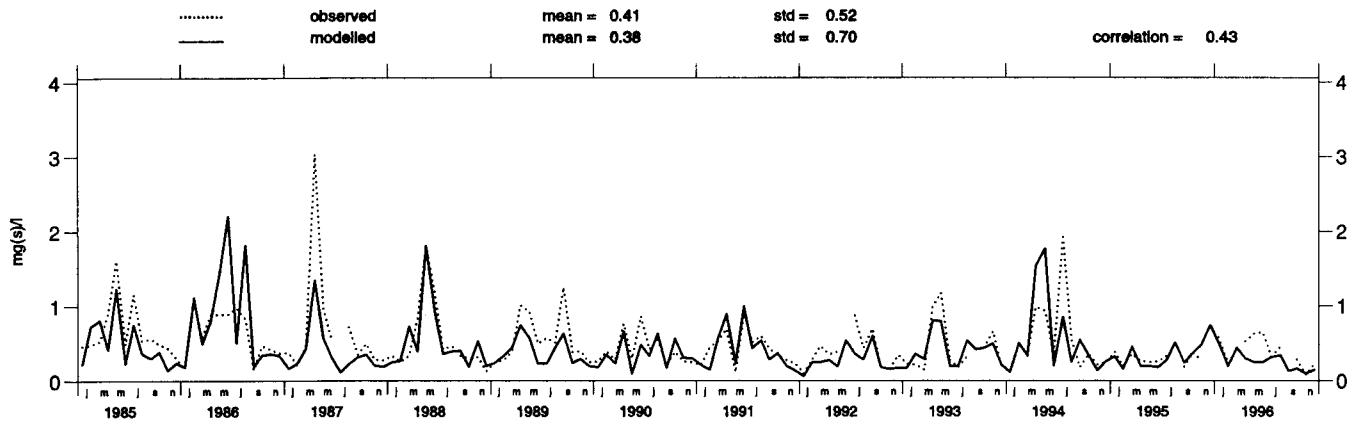


Birkenes (NO 1)

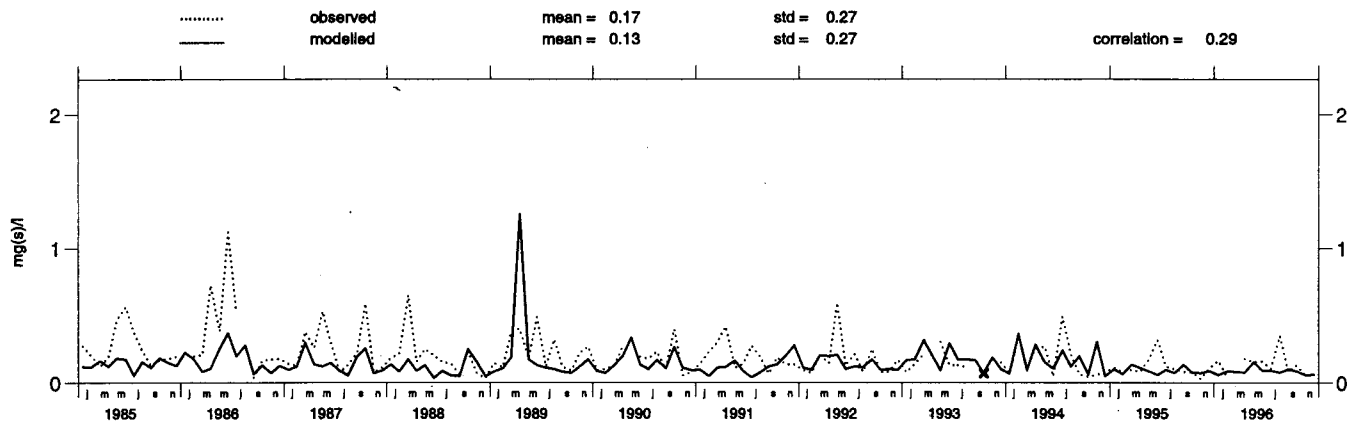
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



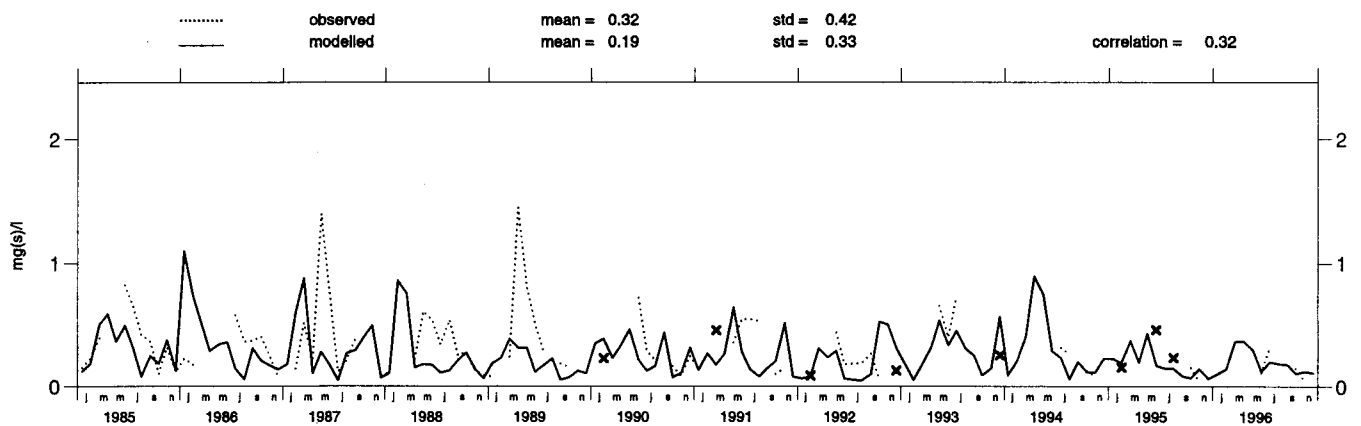
Skre Aadalen (NO 8)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



Tustervatn (NO 15)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

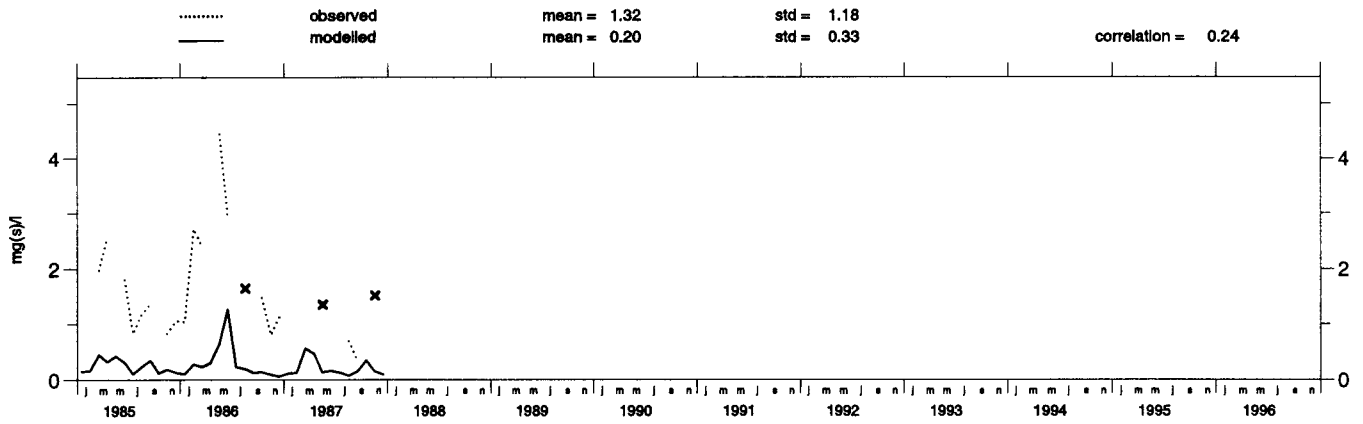


Jergul (NO 30)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



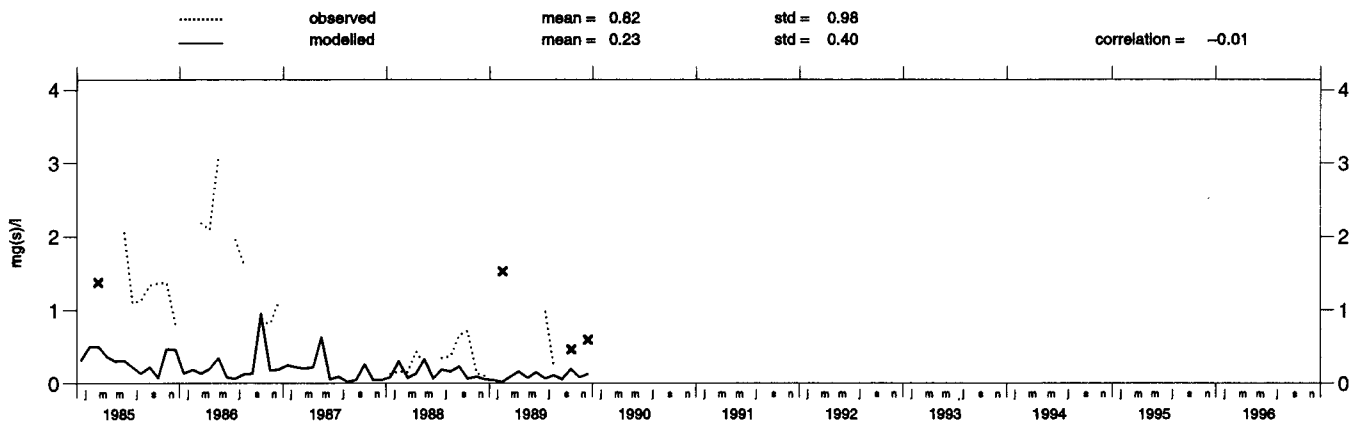
Hummelfjell (NO 36)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



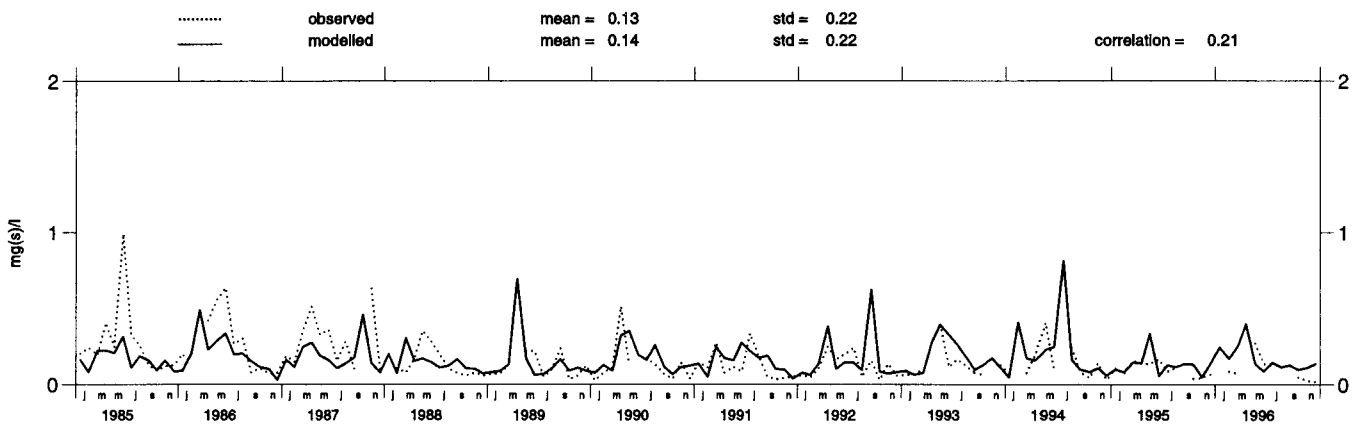
Bjoemoeya (NO 37)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



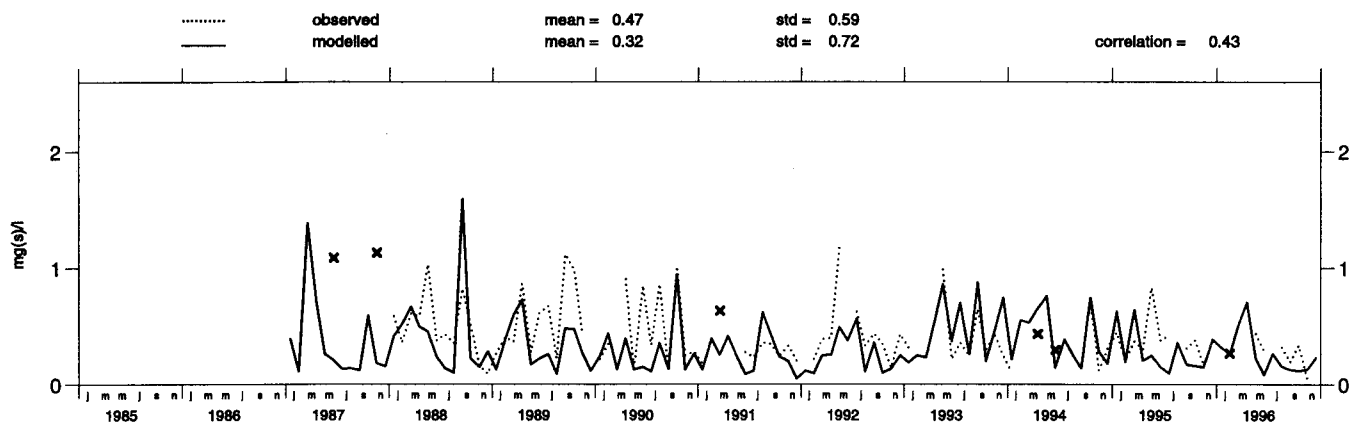
Kaarvatn (NO 39)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



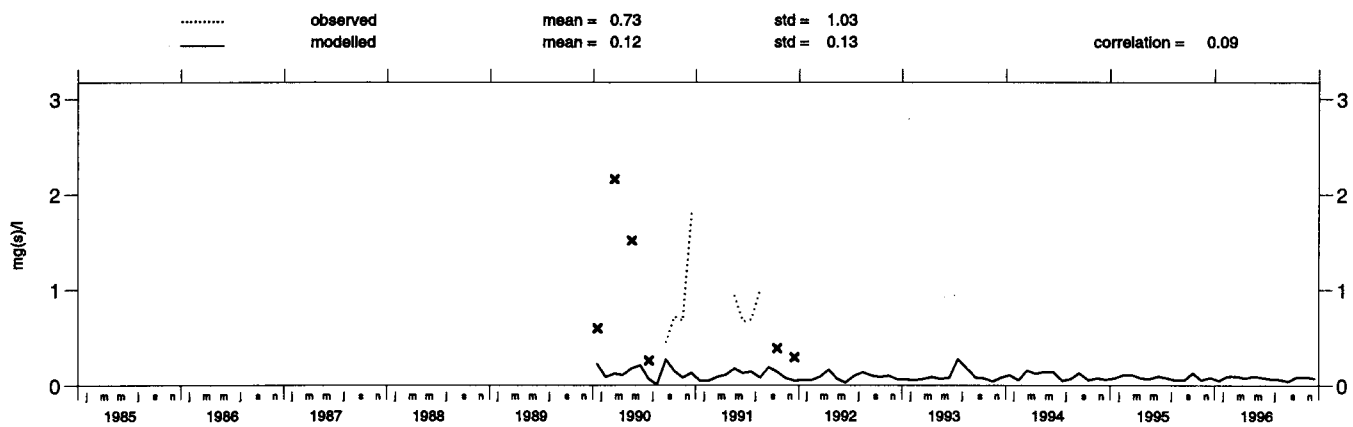
Osen (NO 41)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



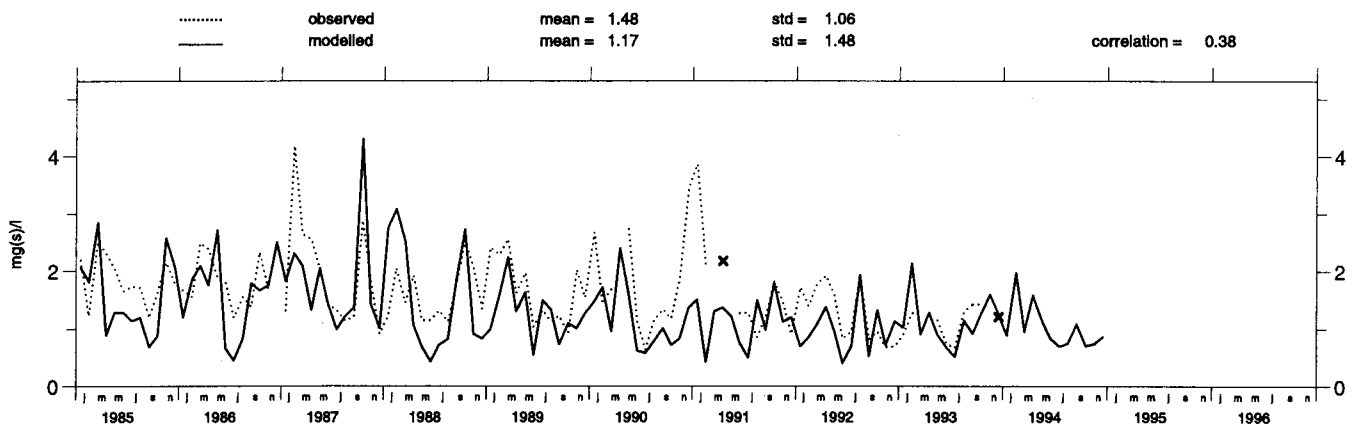
Spitzbergen,Z (NO 42)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



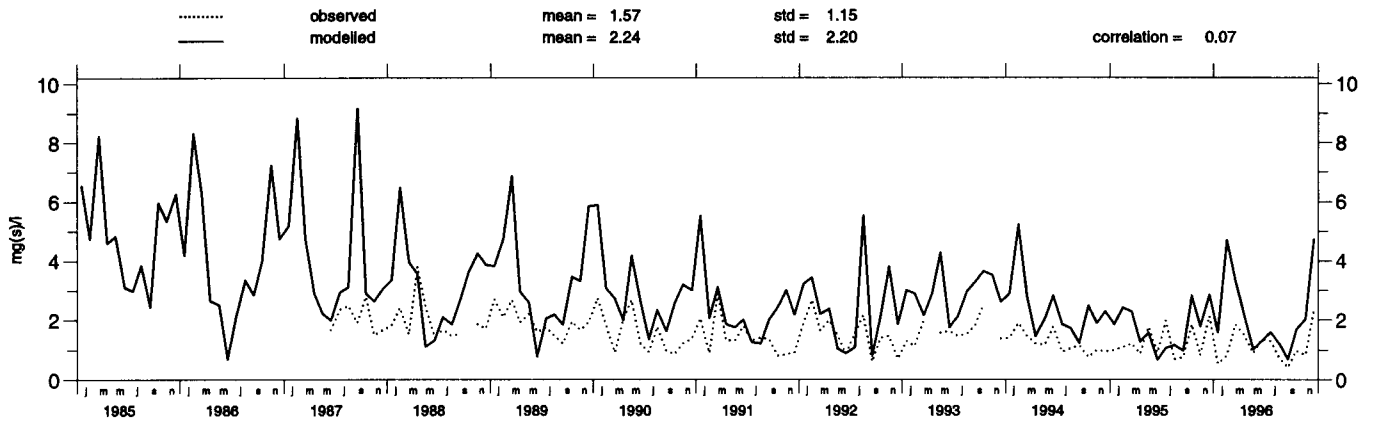
Suwalki (PL 1)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



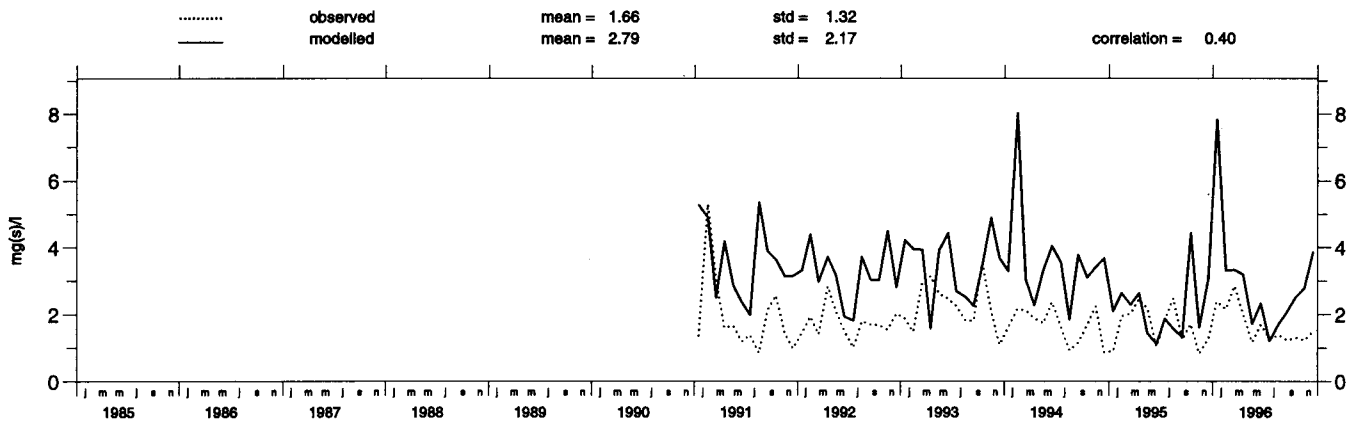
Jarczew (PL 2)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



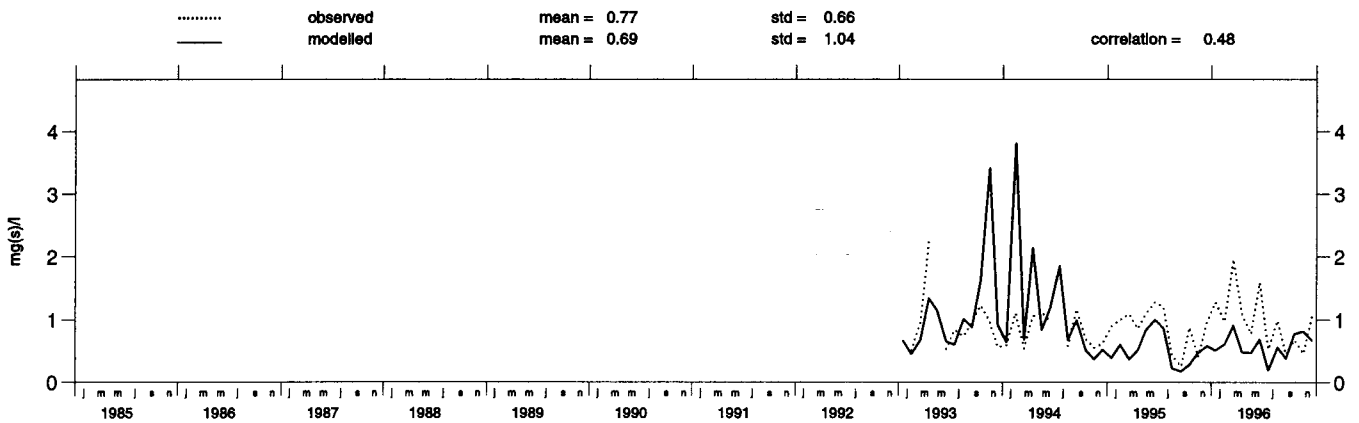
Snieszka (PL 3)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



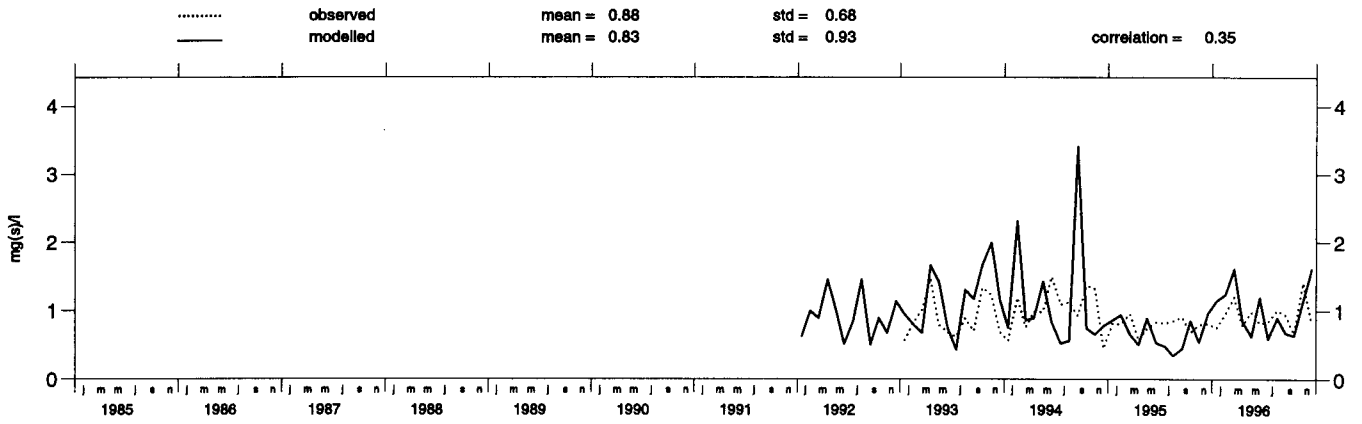
Leba (PL 4)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



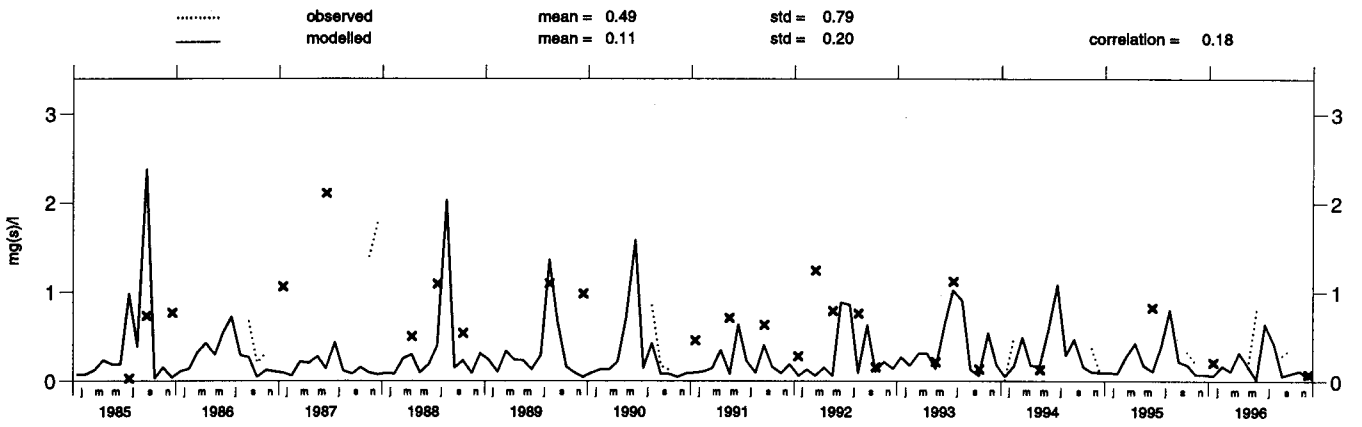
Diabla Gora (PL 5)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



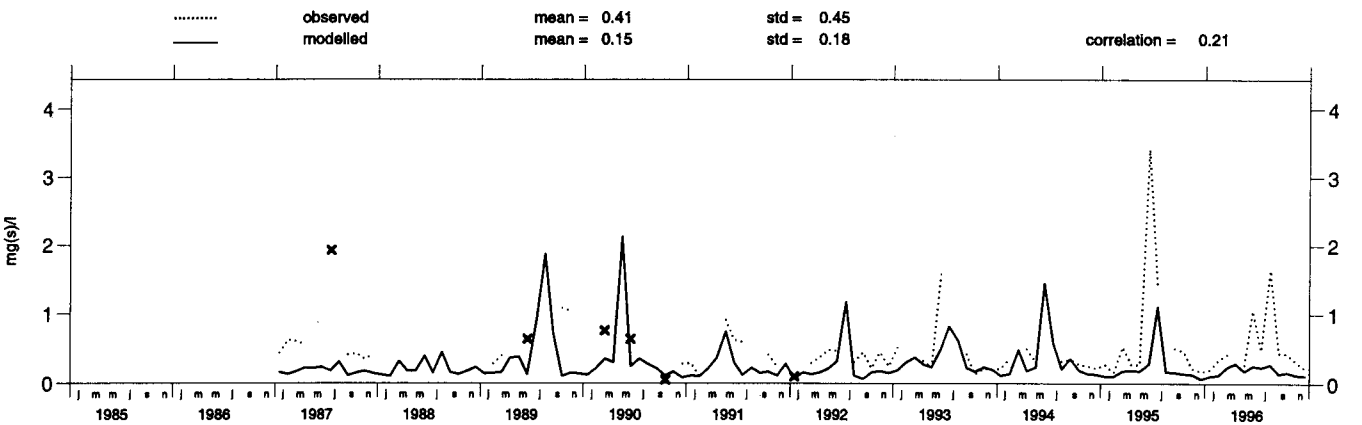
Braganca (PT 1)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



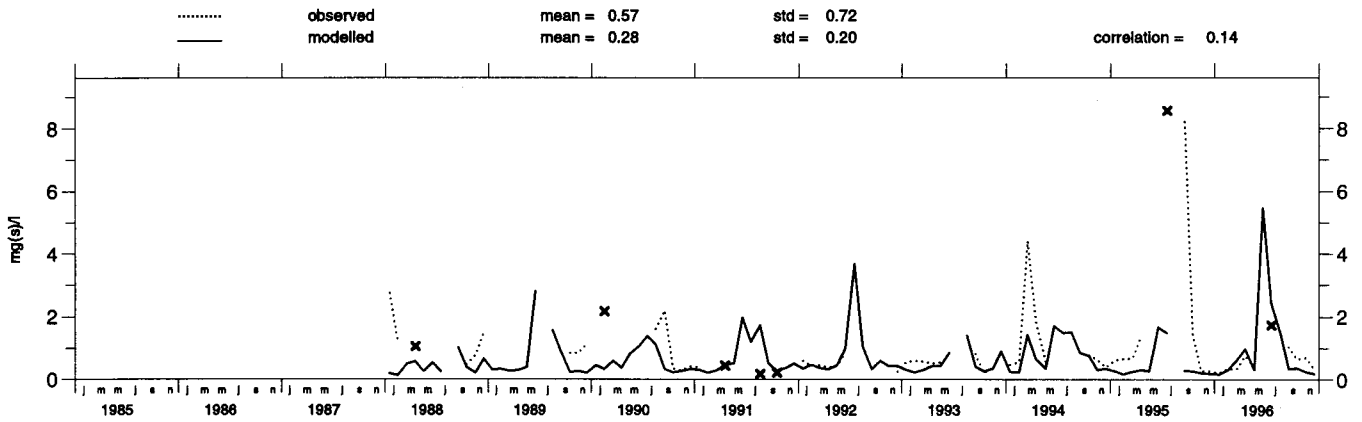
V.d.Castelo (PT 3)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



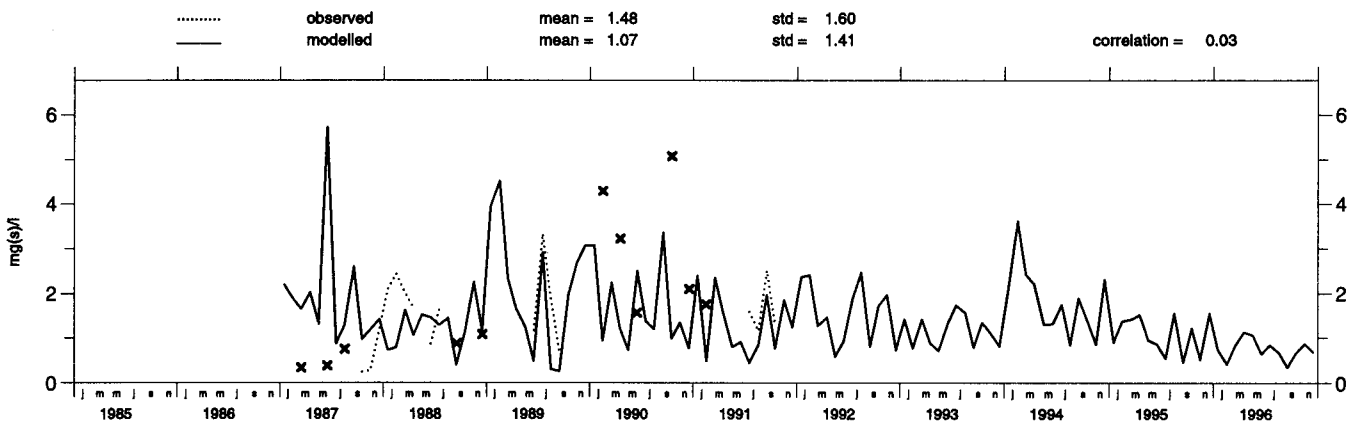
Monte_Velho (PT 4)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



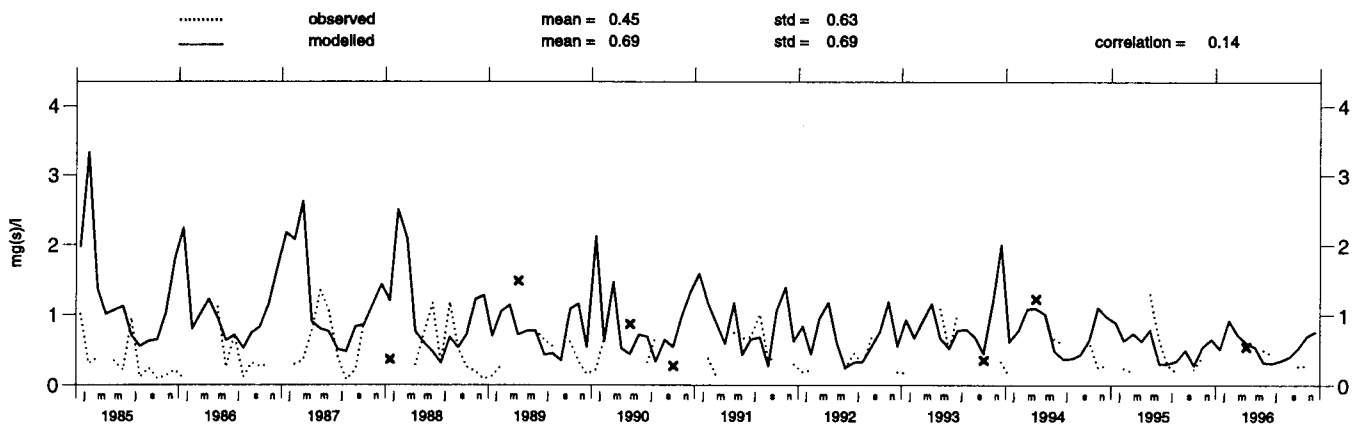
Leovo (MD 12)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



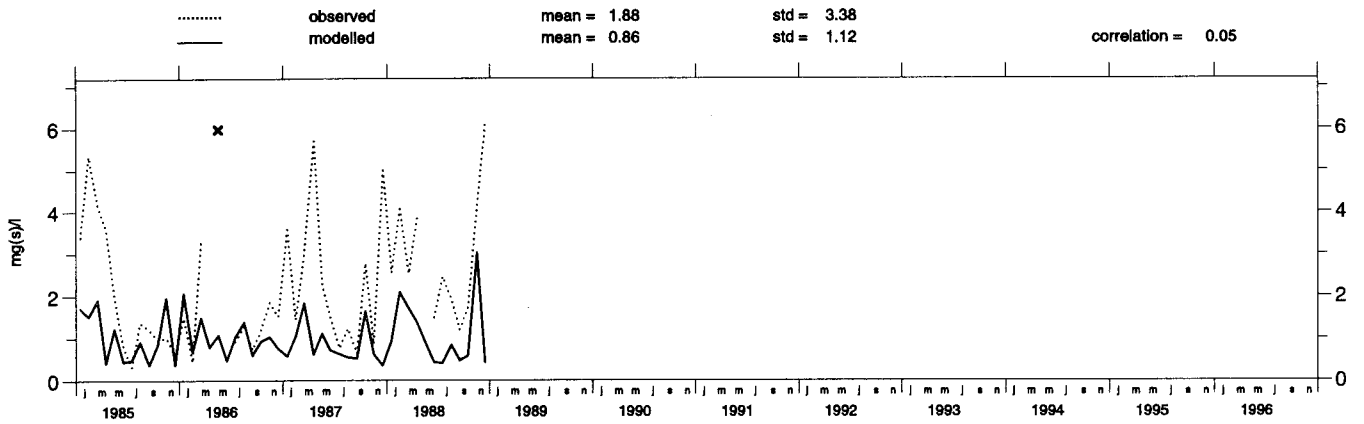
Janiskoski (RU 1)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



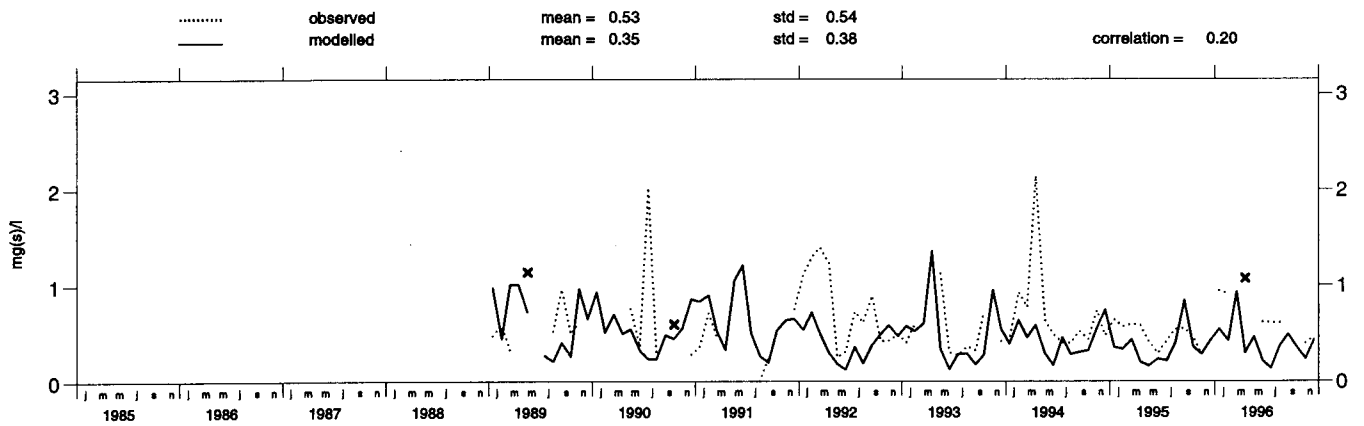
Lesogorsky (RU 8)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



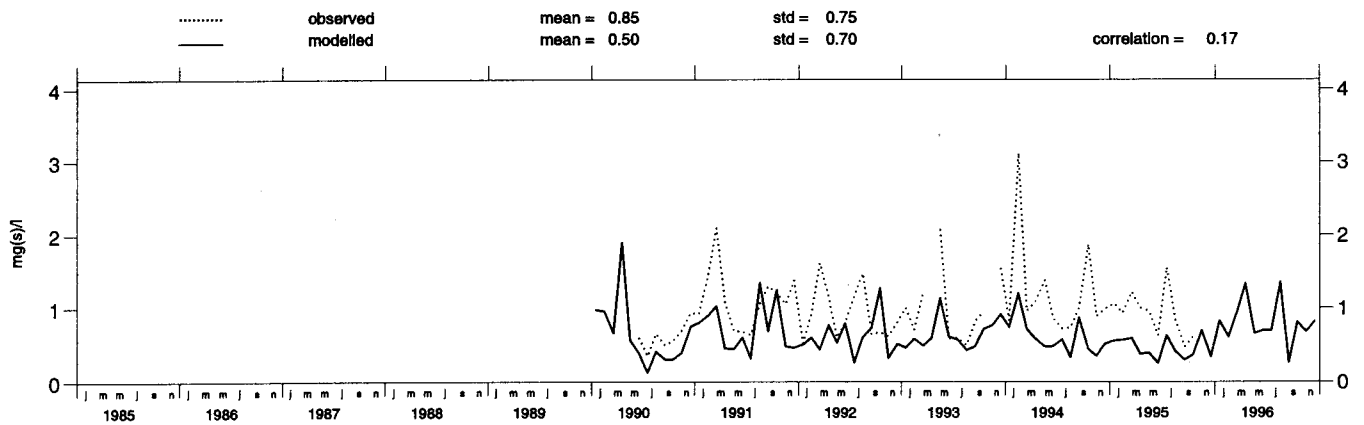
Pinega (RU 13)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



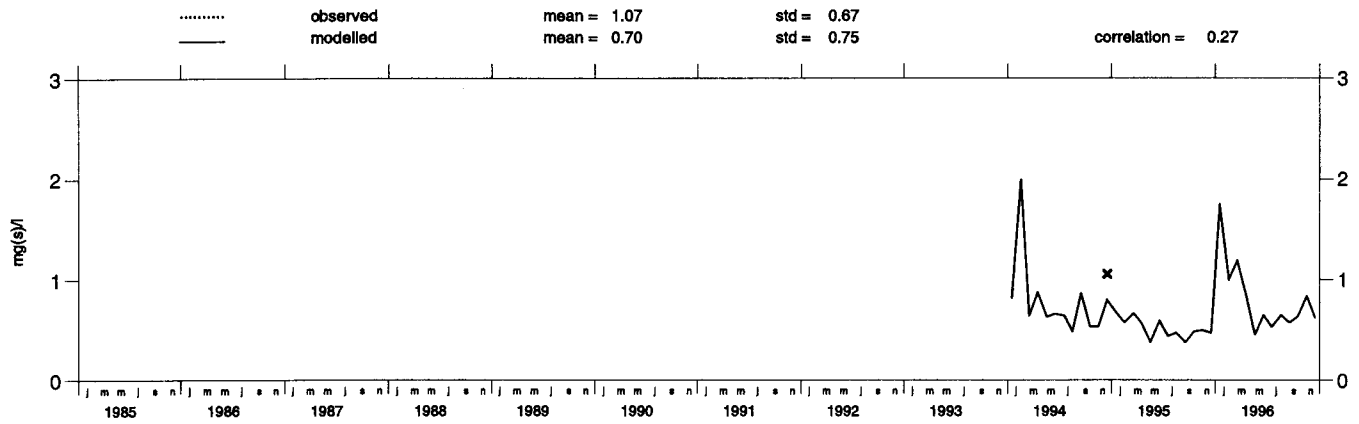
Pushkinsk_Gory (RU 14)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



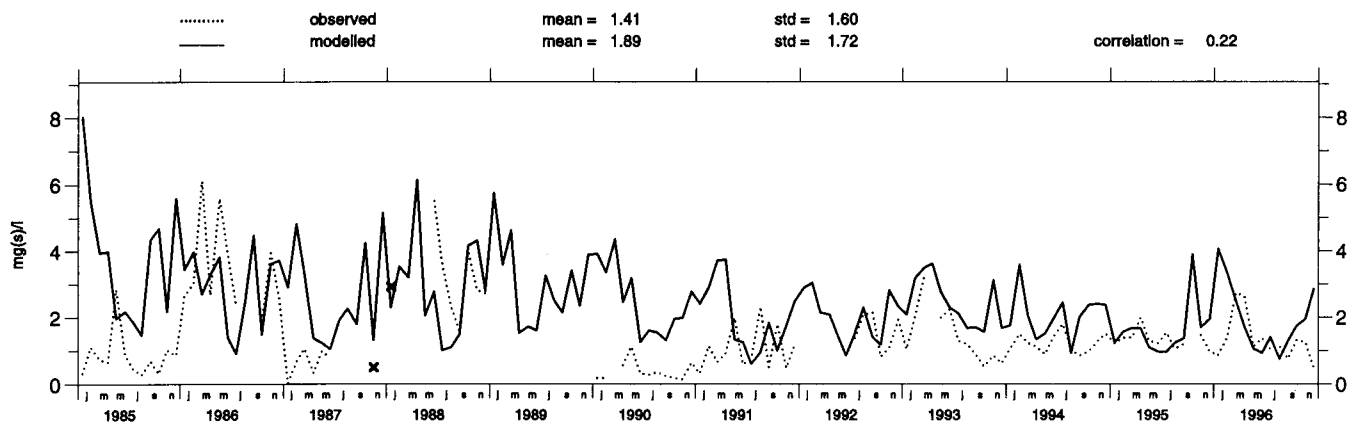
Shepeljovo (RU 15)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



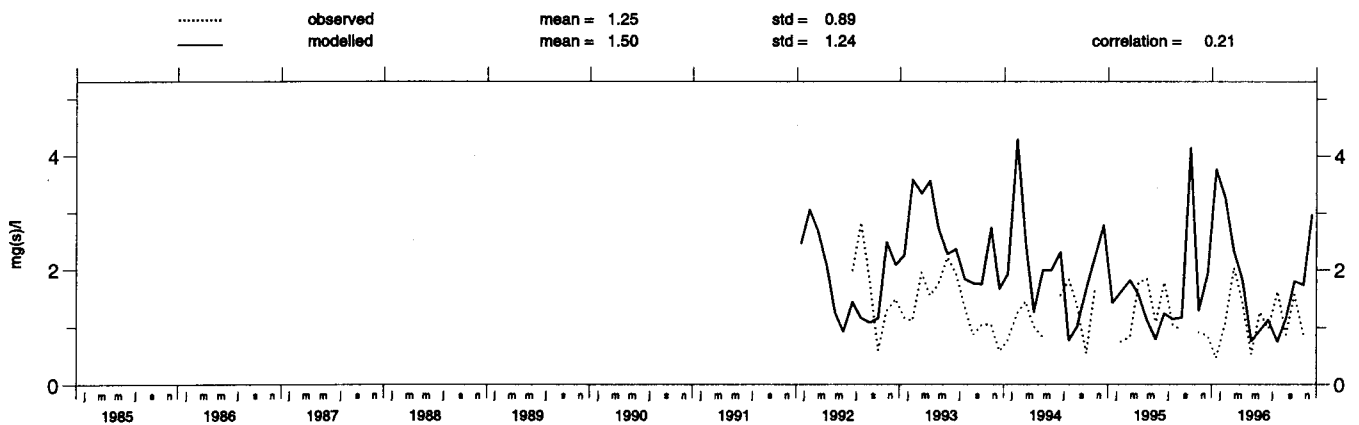
Chopok (SK 2)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



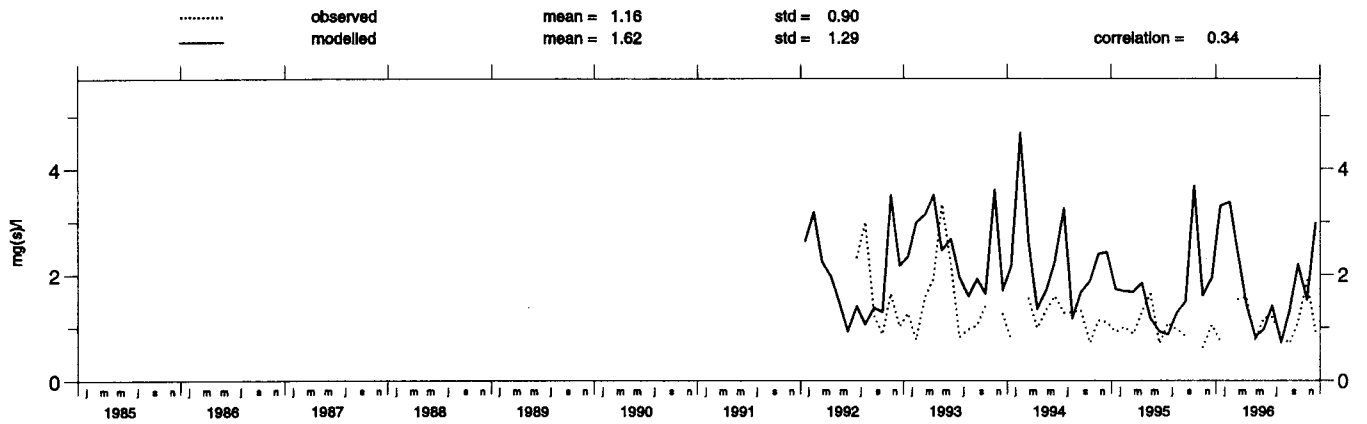
Stara Lesna (SK 4)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



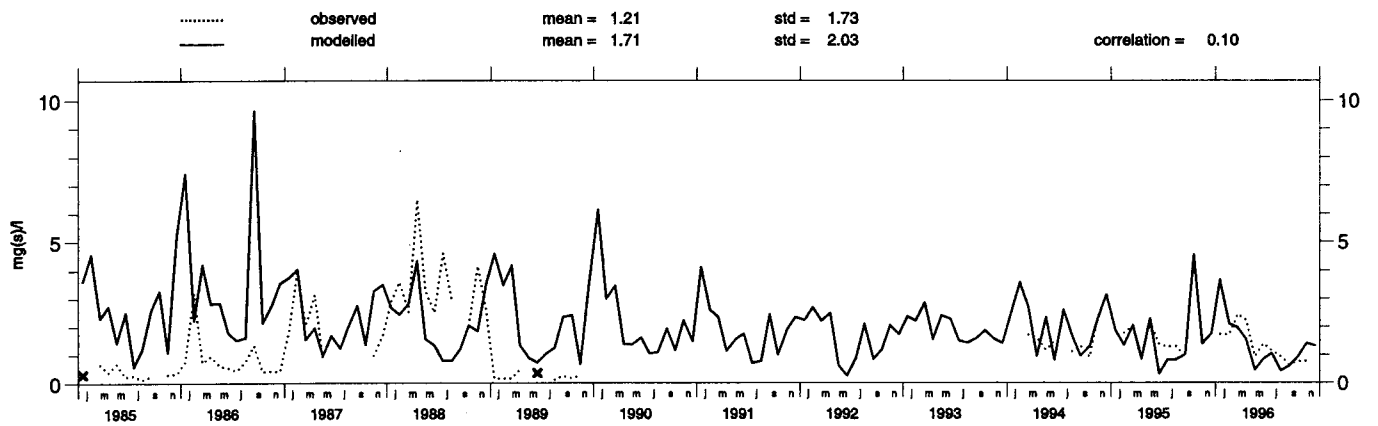
Liesek (SK 5)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



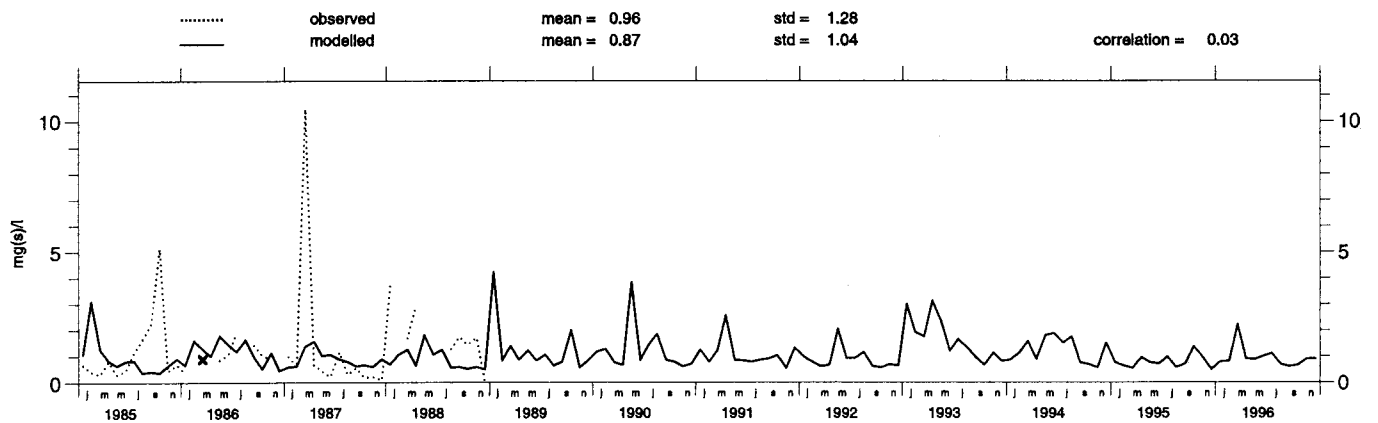
Starina (SK 6)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



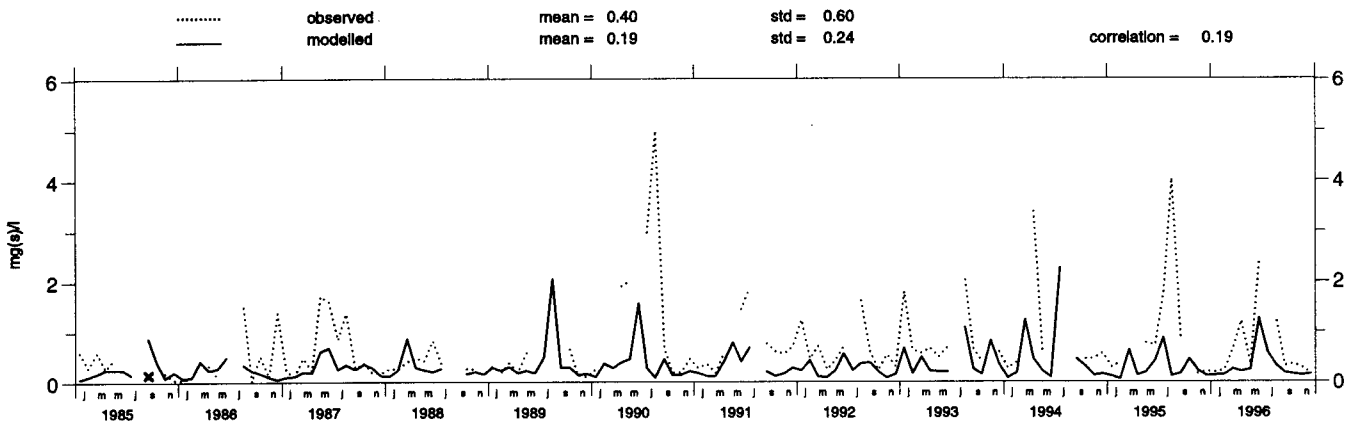
Masun (SI 1)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



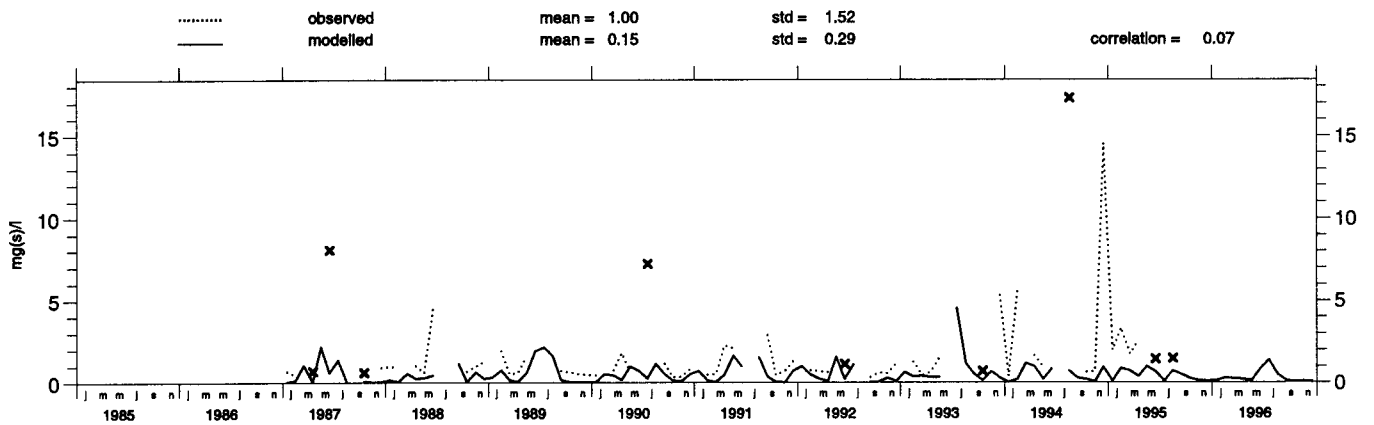
Toledo (ES 1)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



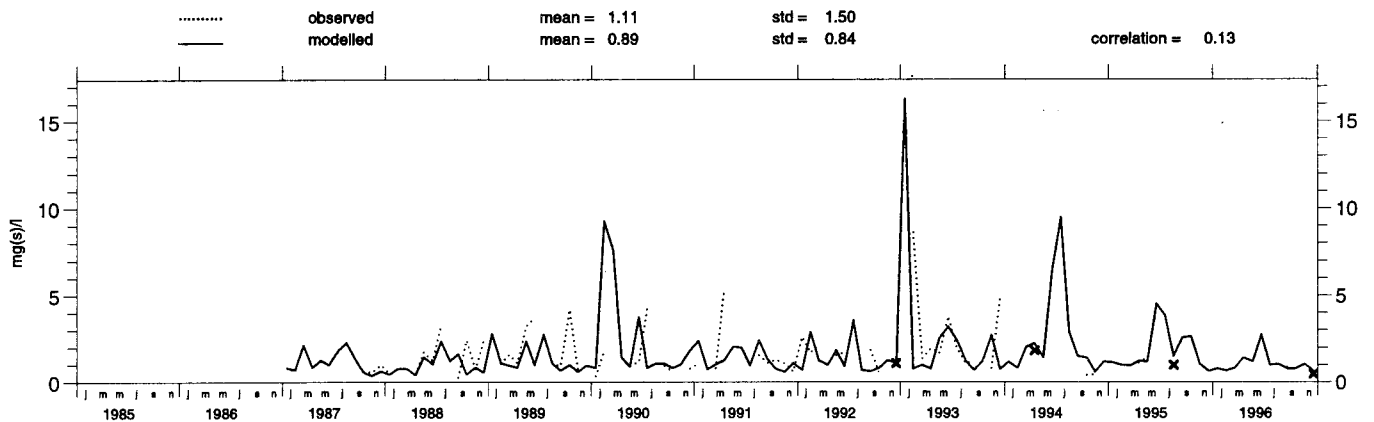
La_Cartuja (ES 2)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



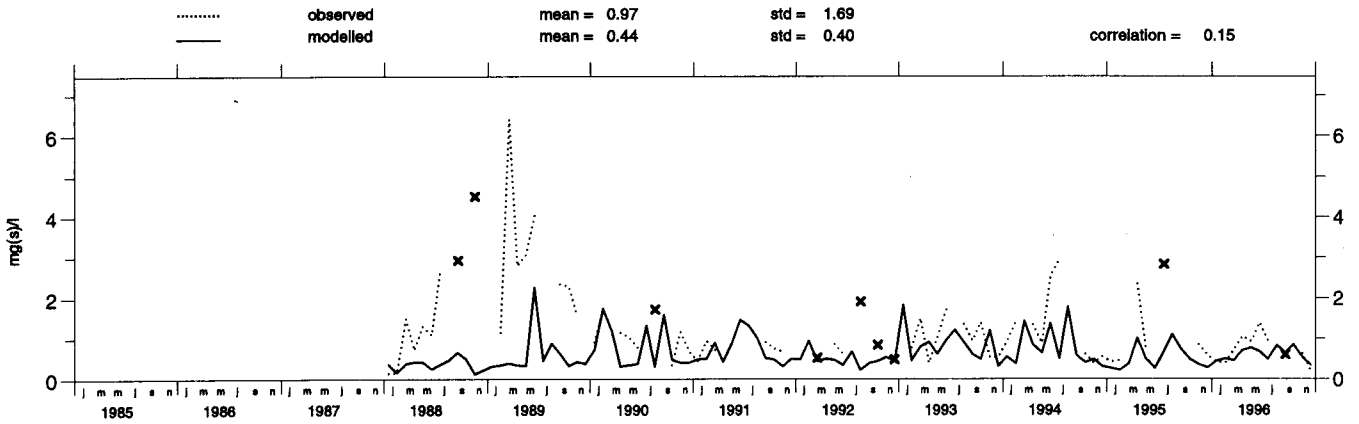
Roquetas (ES 3)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



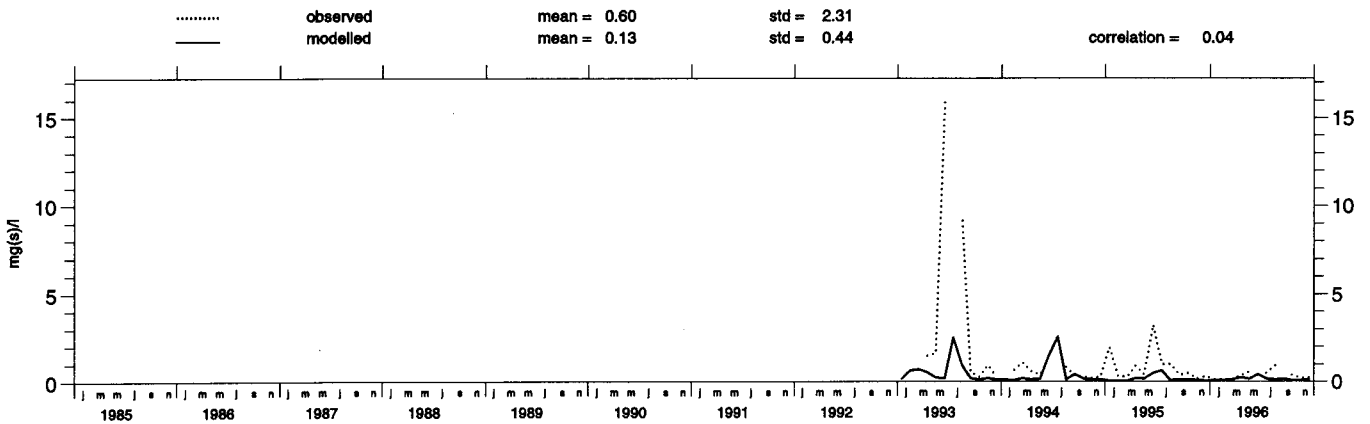
Logrono (ES 4)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



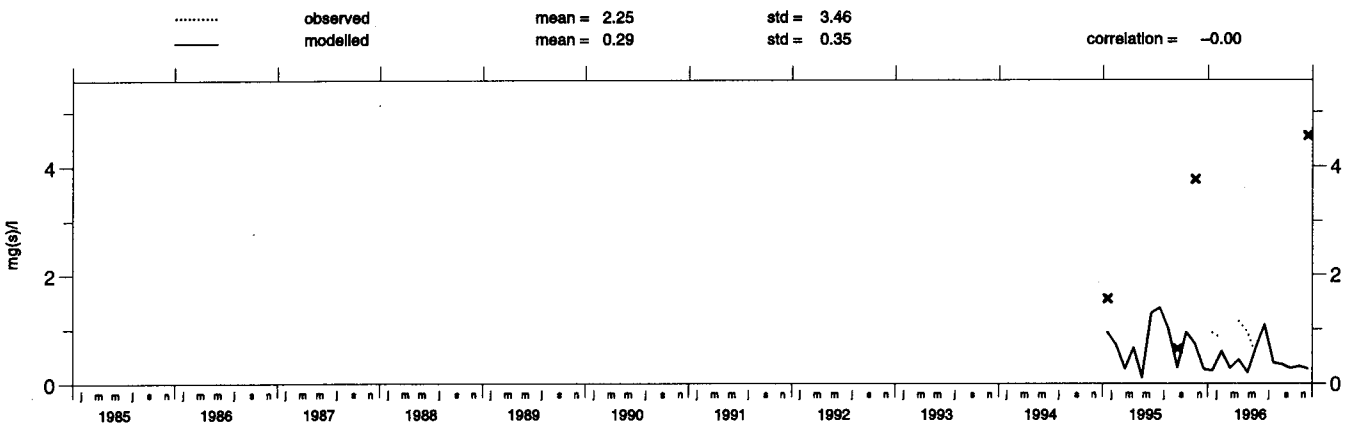
Noio (ES 5)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



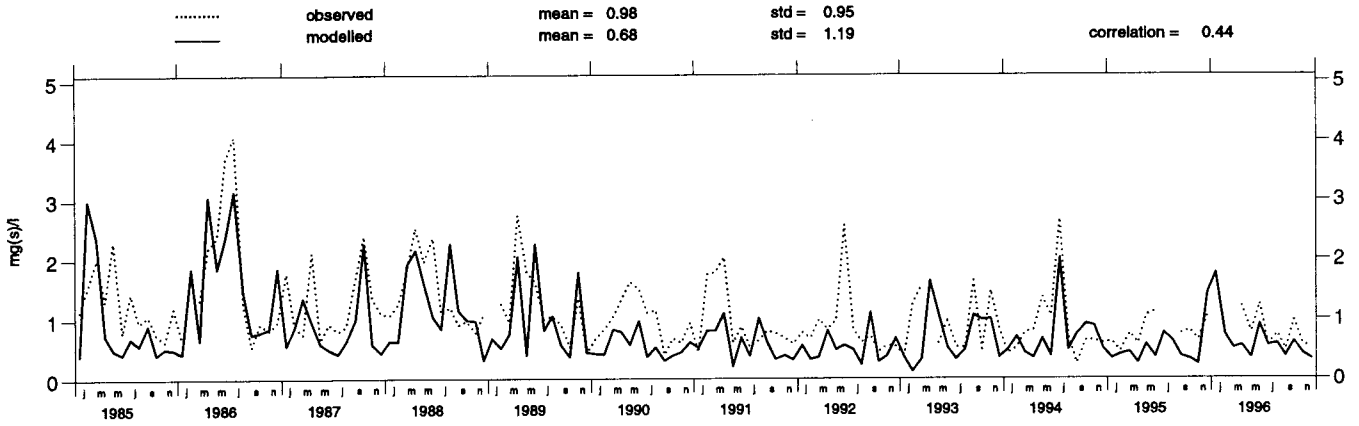
Mahon (ES 6)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



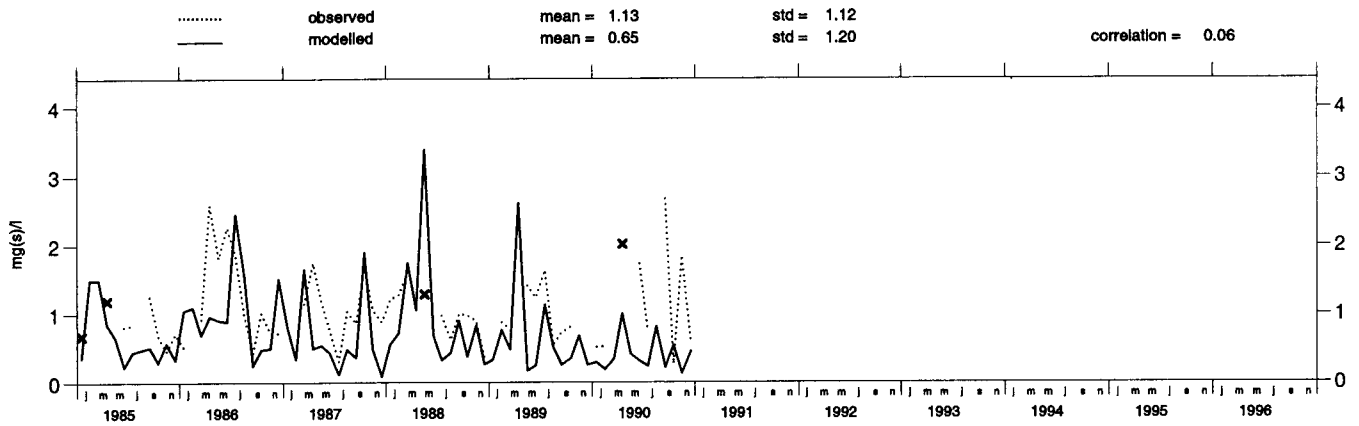
Roervik (SE 2)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



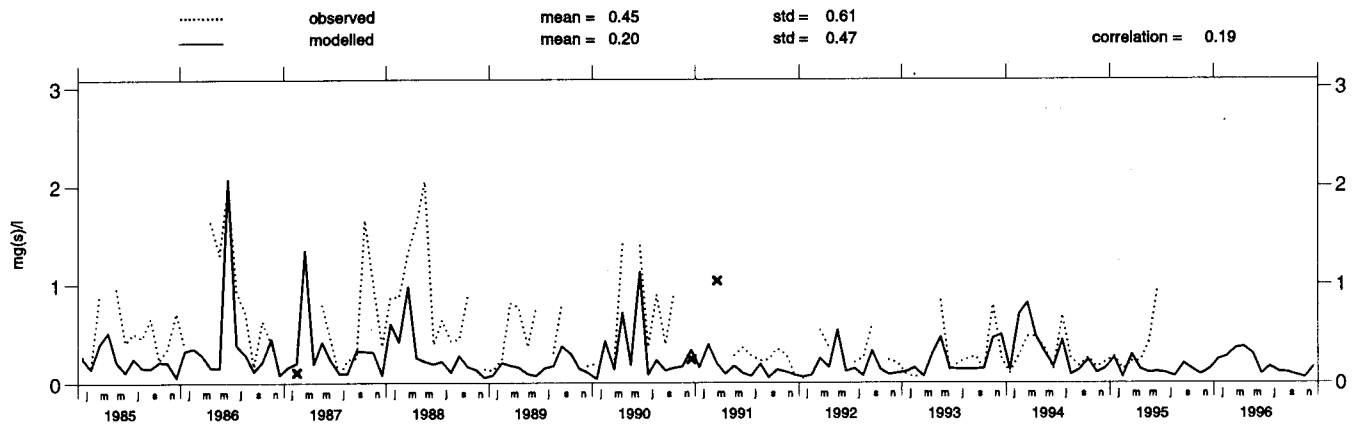
Velen (SE 3)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



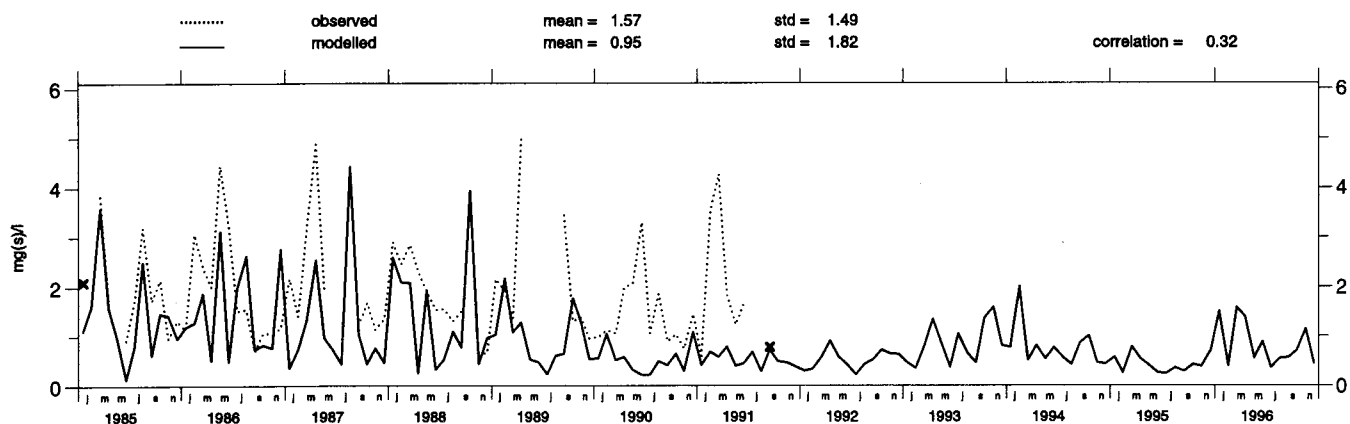
Bredkelen (SE 5)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



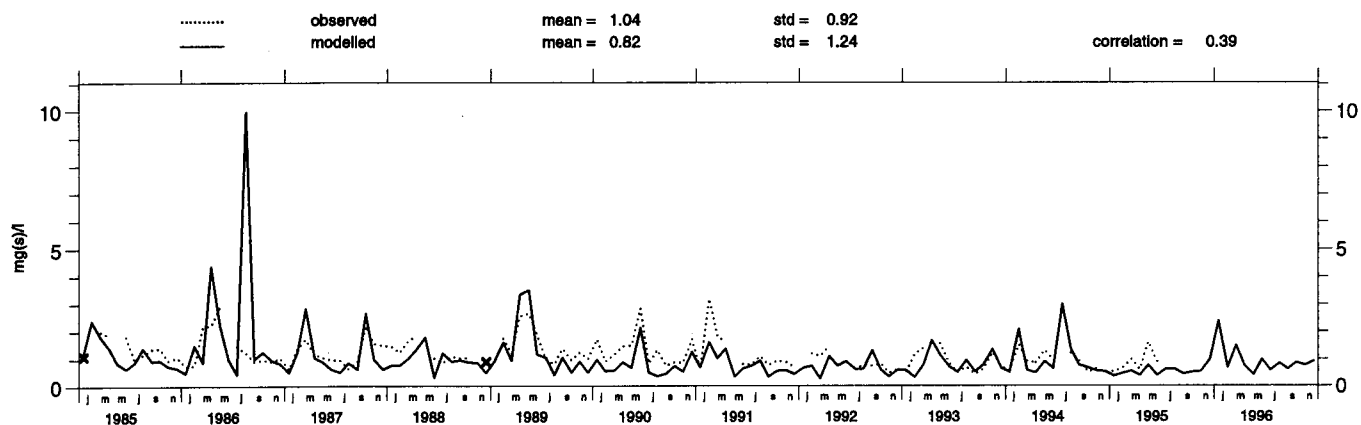
Hoburg (SE 8)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



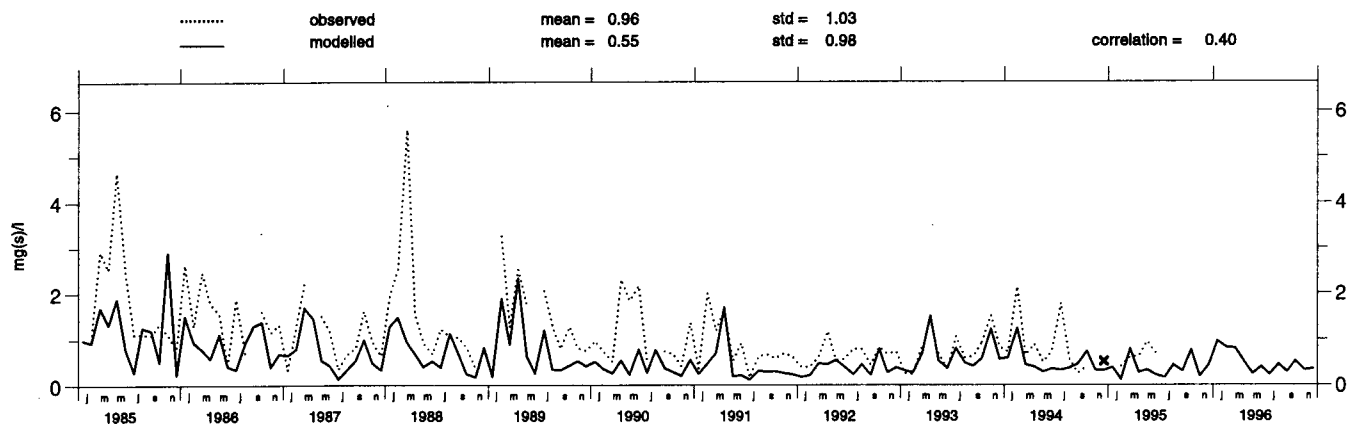
Vavihill (SE 11)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



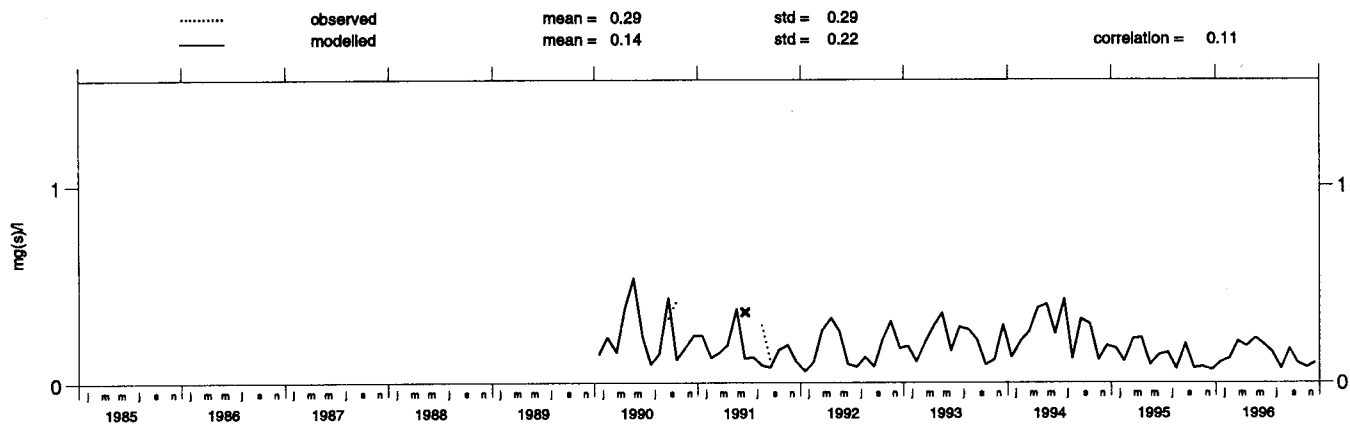
Aspvreten (SE 12)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



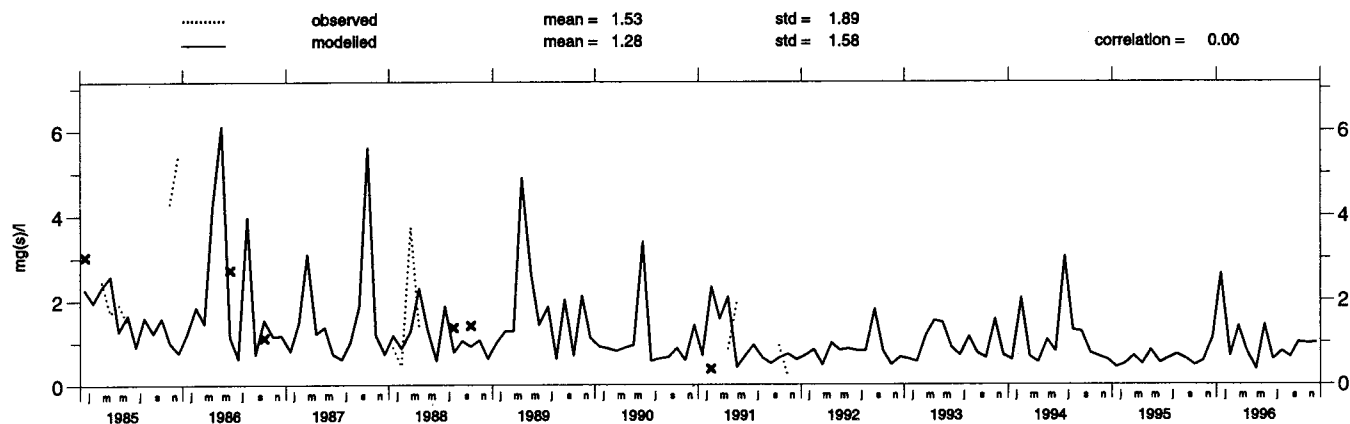
Estrange (SE 13)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



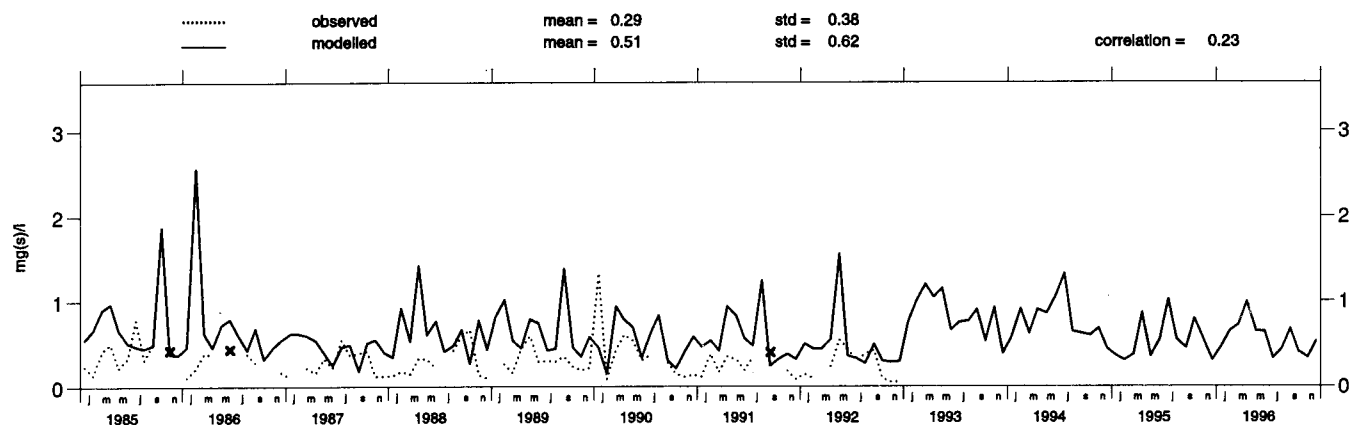
Arup (SE 50)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



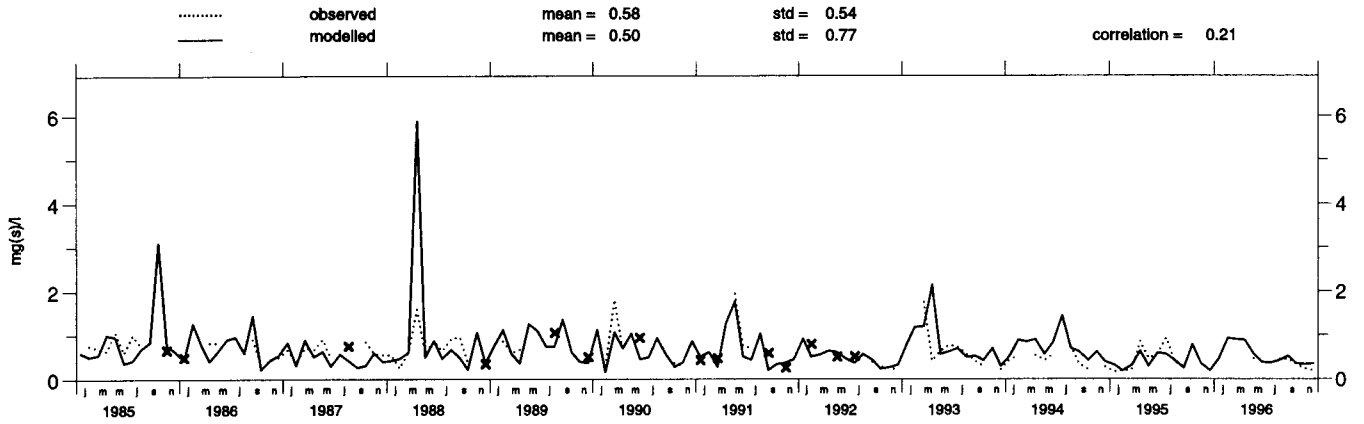
Jungfraujoch (CH 1)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



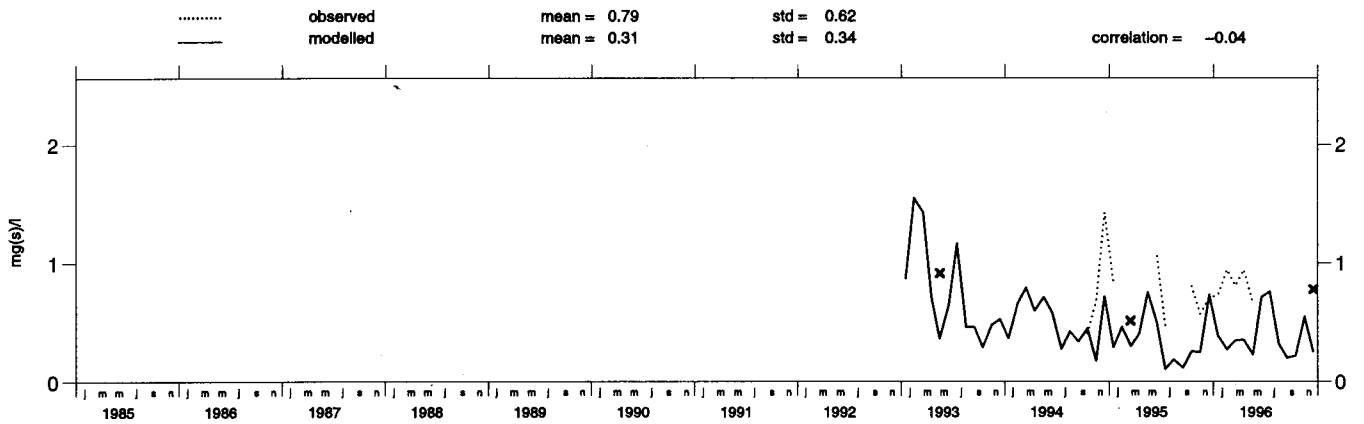
Payerne (CH 2)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



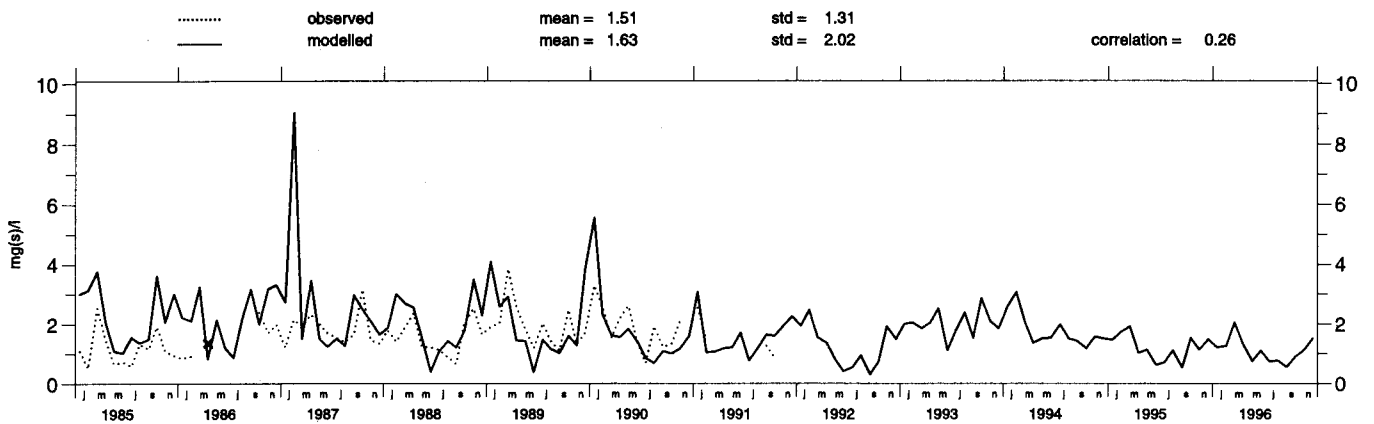
Cubuk11 (TR 1)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

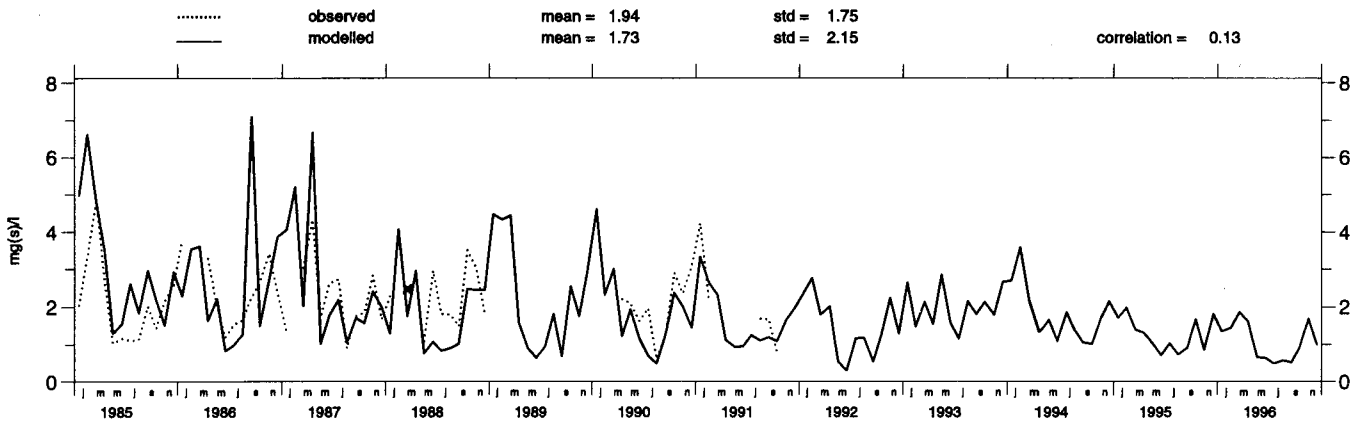


Svityatz (UA 5)

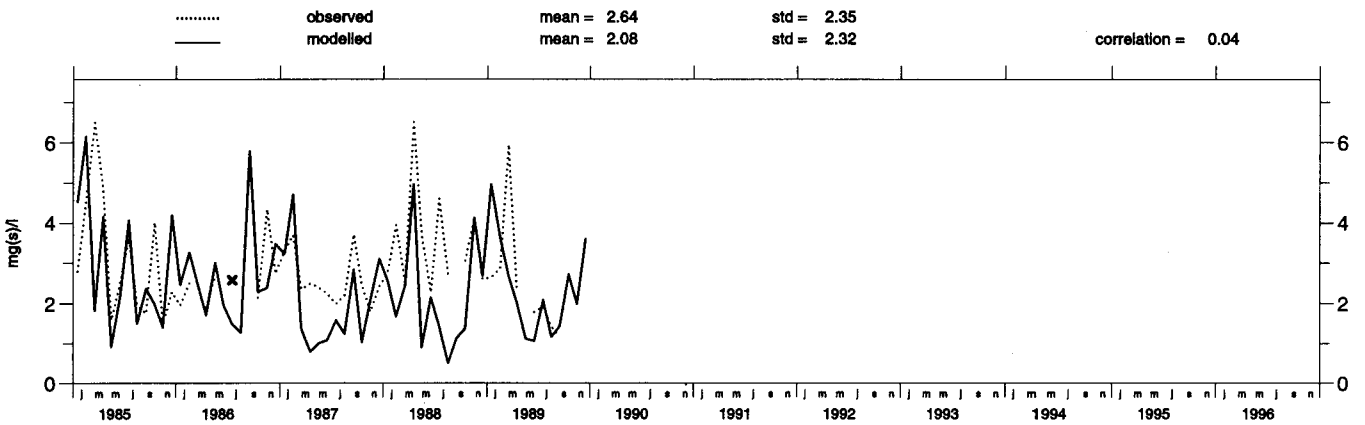
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



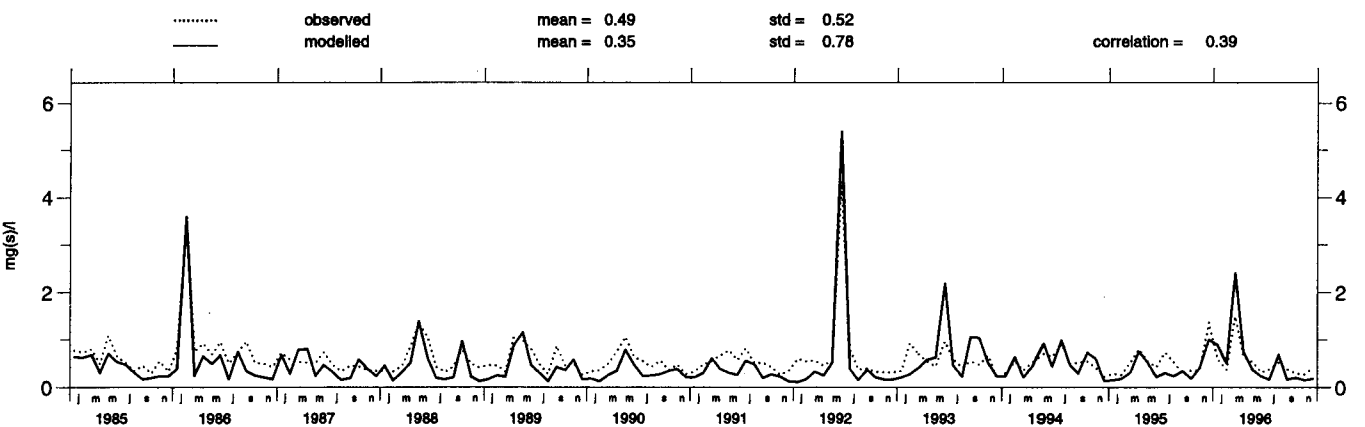
Rava-Russkaya (UA 6)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



Beregovo (UA 7)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

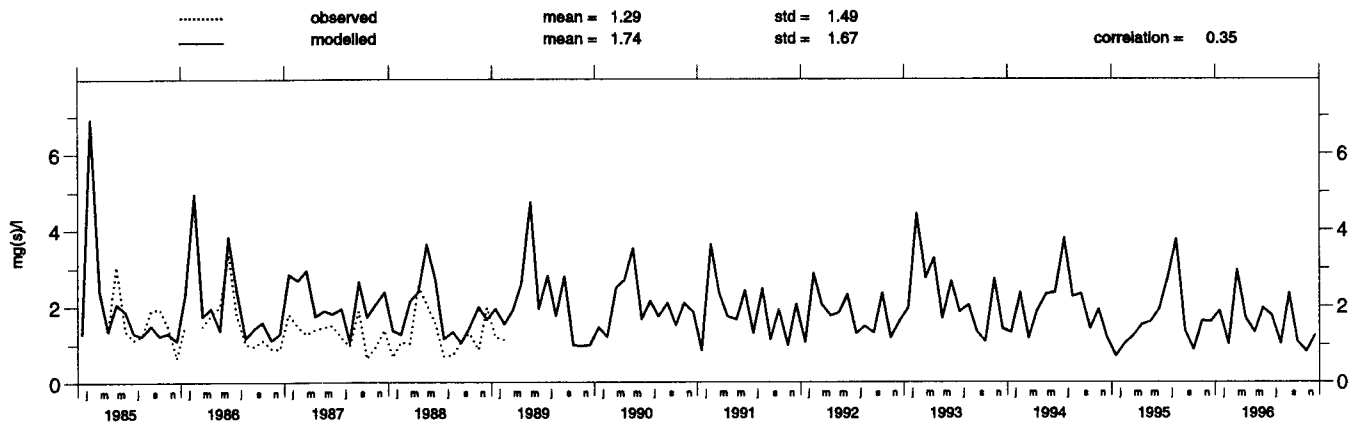


Eskdalemuir (GB 2)
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



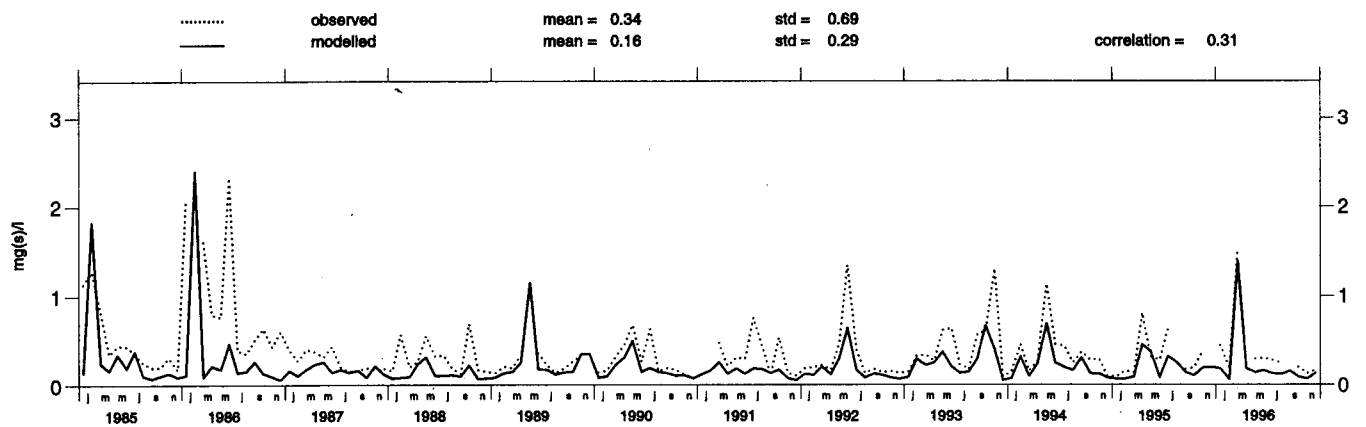
Stoke_Ferry (GB 4)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



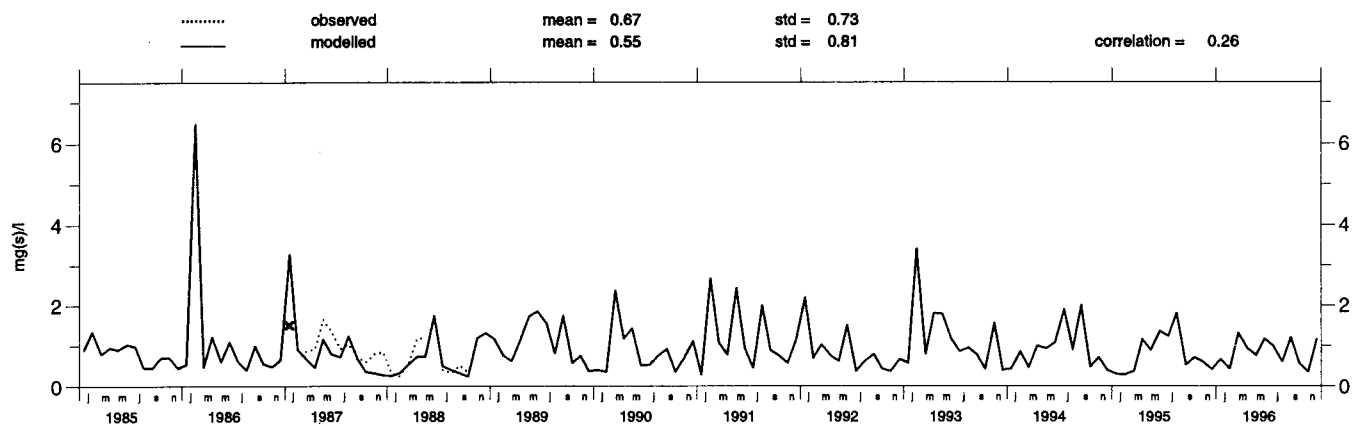
Lough_Navar (GB 6)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



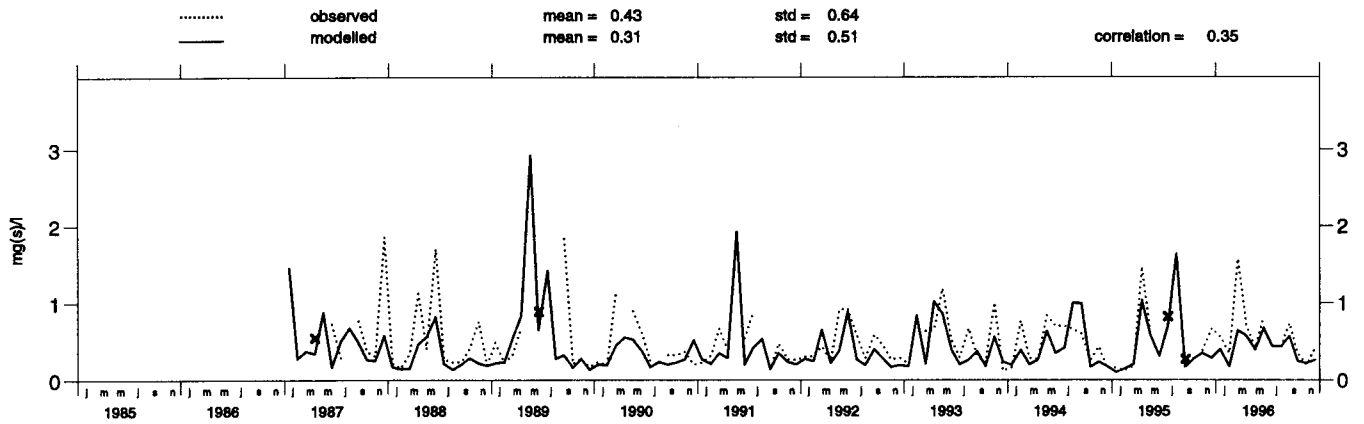
Barcombe_Mills (GB 7)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



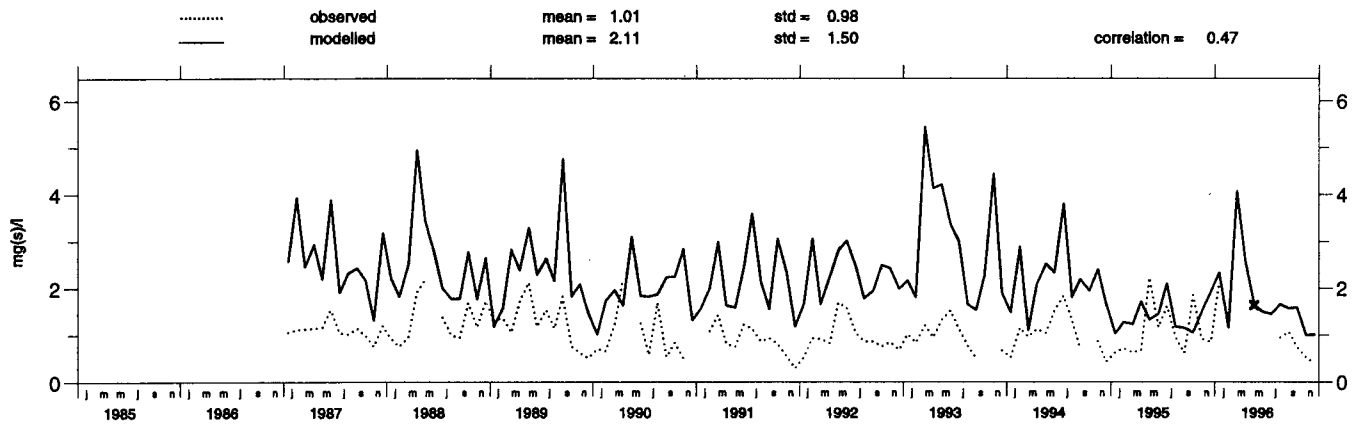
Yarner_Wood (GB 13)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



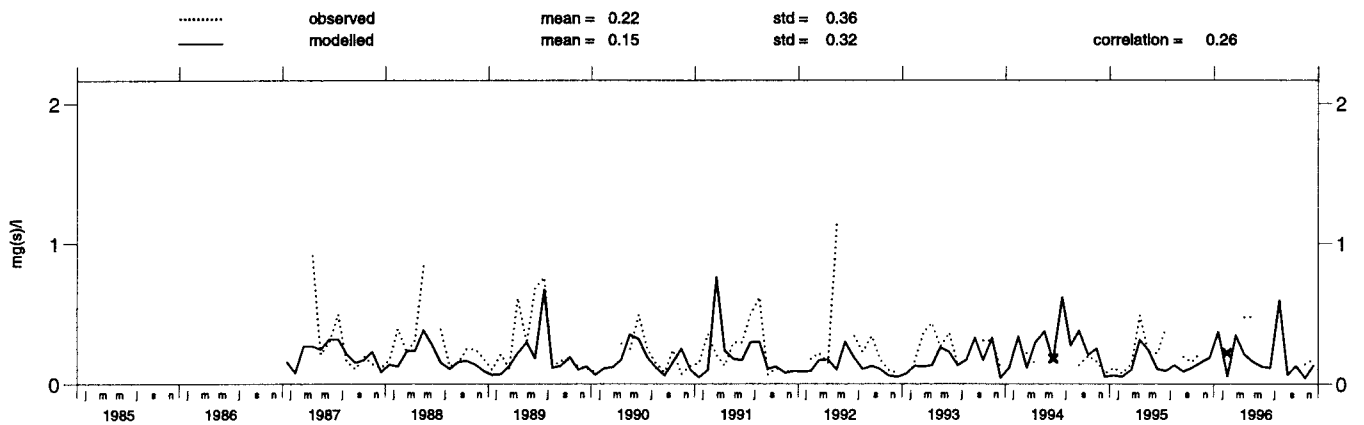
High_Muffles (GB 14)

Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

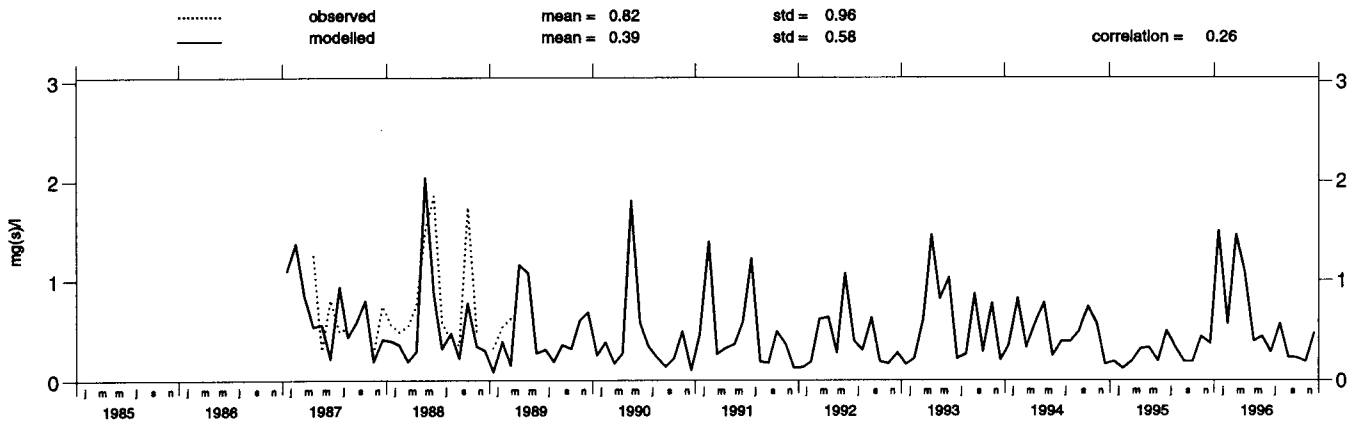


Strath_Vaich_D. (GB 15)

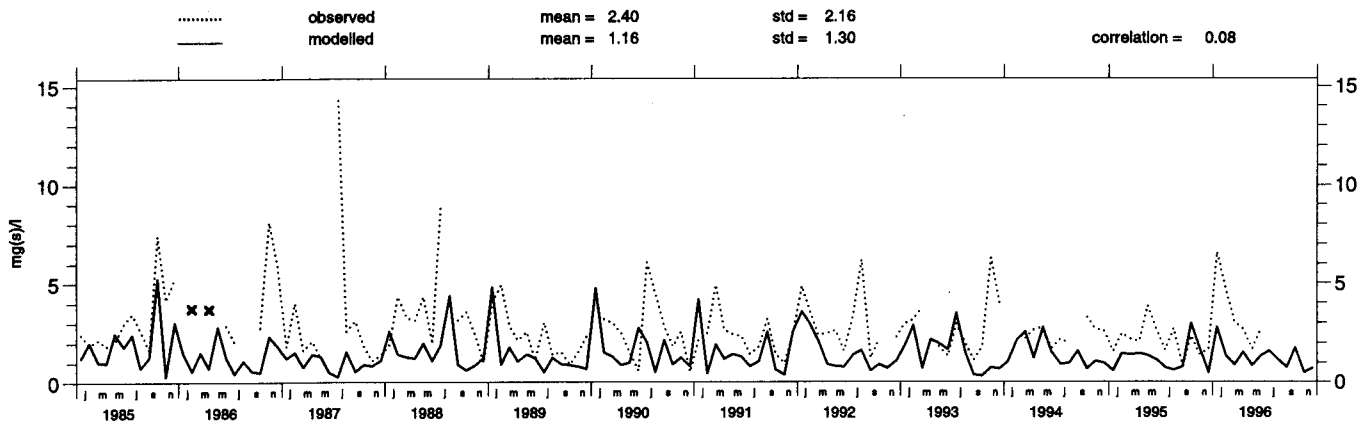
Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



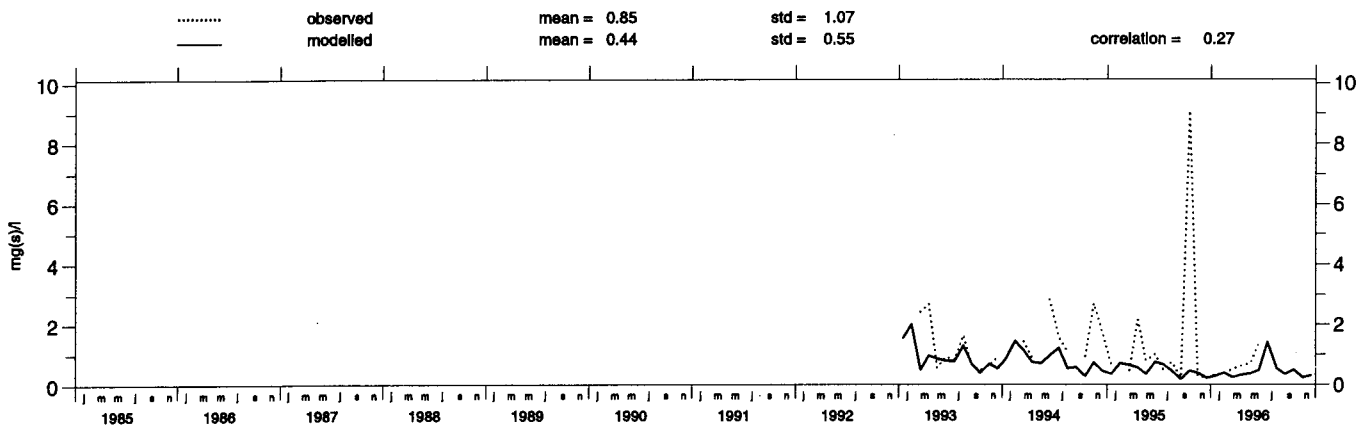
Glen_Dye (GB 16)
 Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



Kamenicki_vis (YU 5)
 Concentration of sulphate in precipitation



Zabljak (YU 8)
 Concentration of sulphate in precipitation

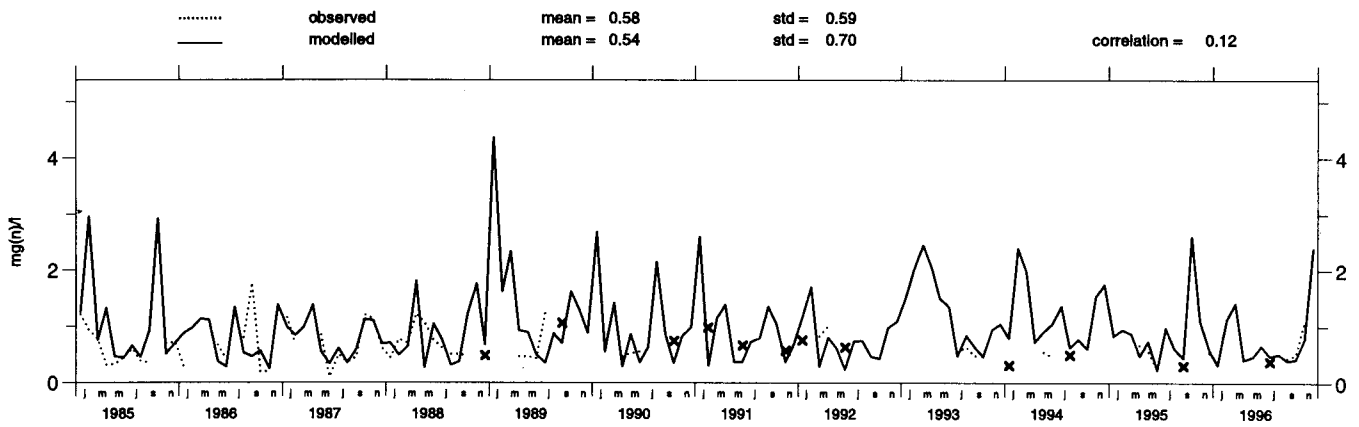


Time series for concentration of Nitrate in precipitation

Period: 1985-96

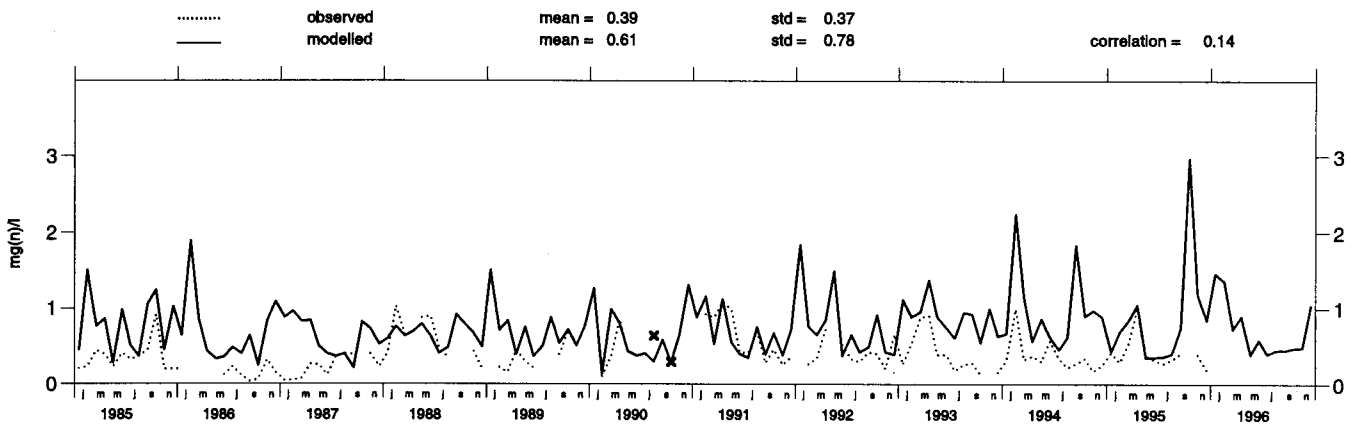
Illmitz (AT 2)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



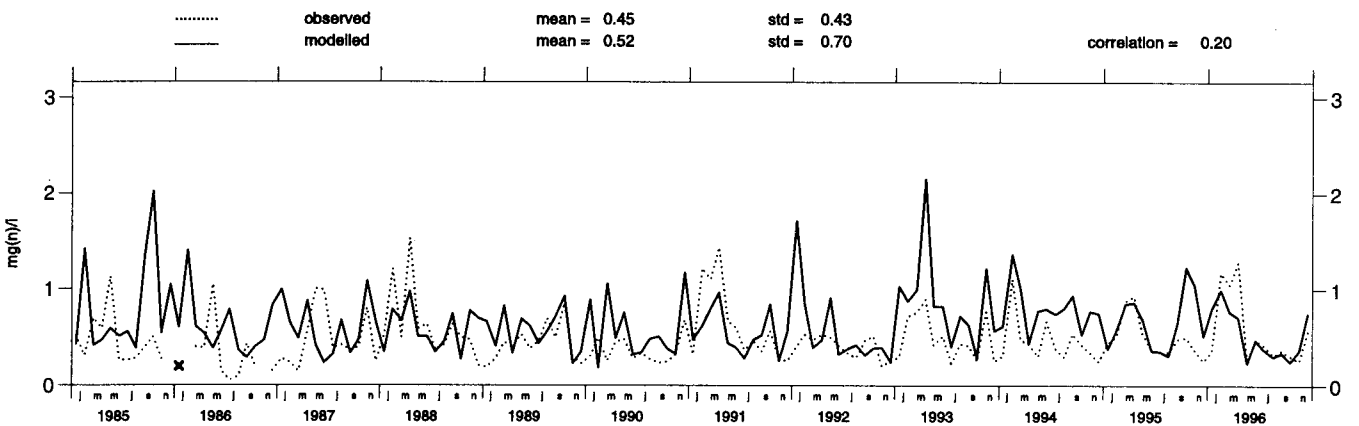
Achenkirch (AT 3)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



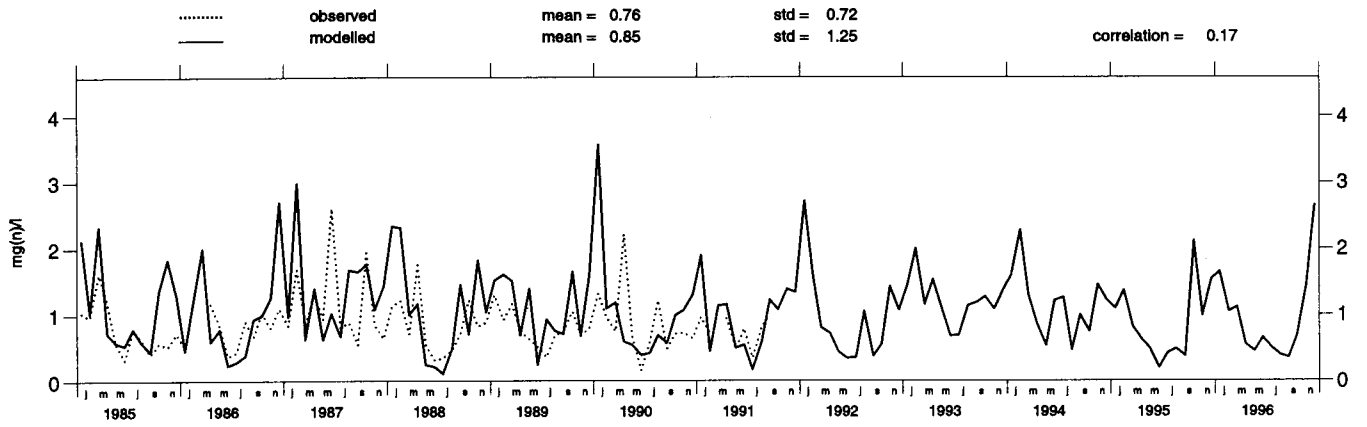
St.Koloman (AT 4)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



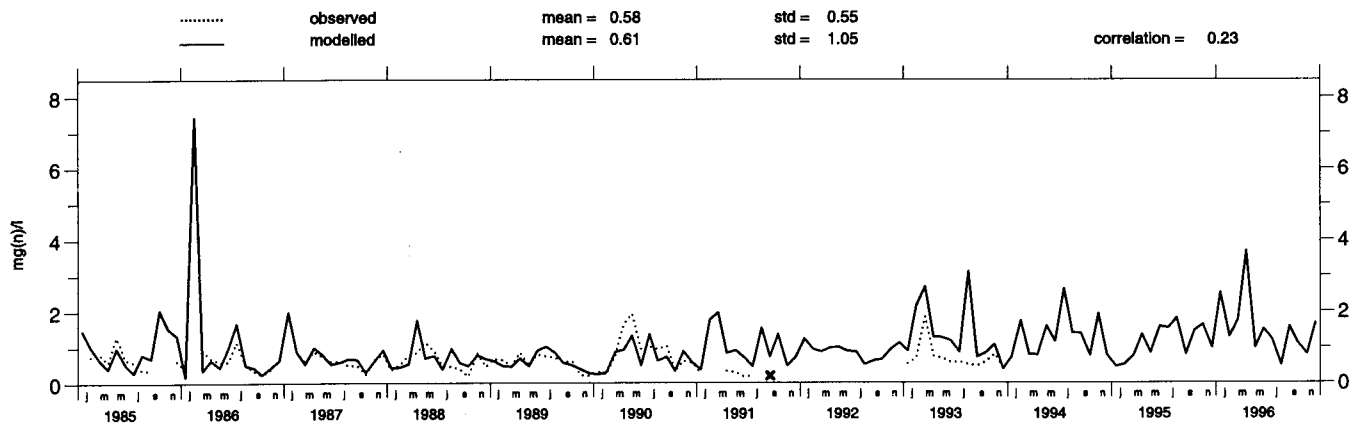
Vysokoe (BY 4)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



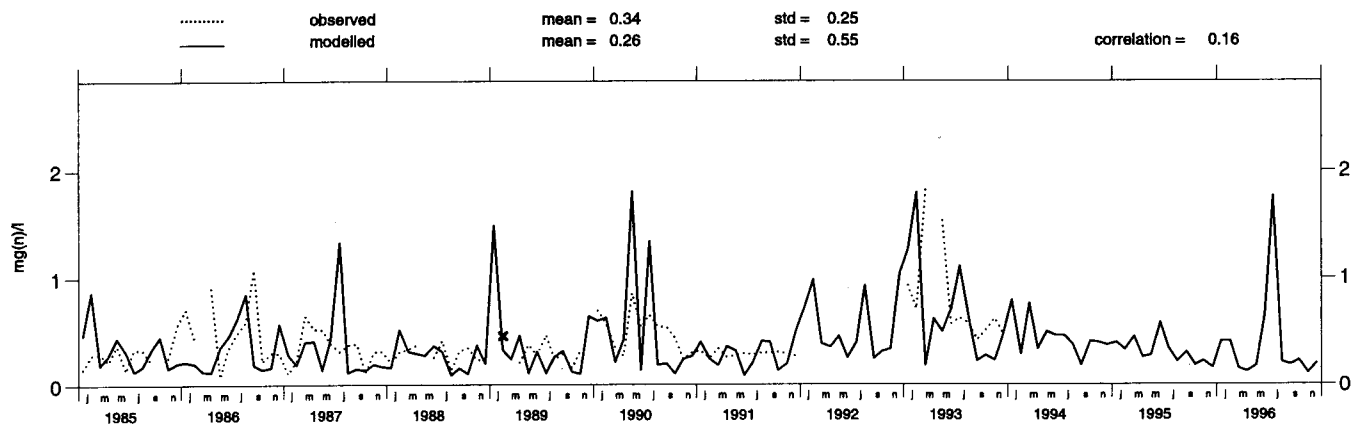
Offagne (BE 1)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



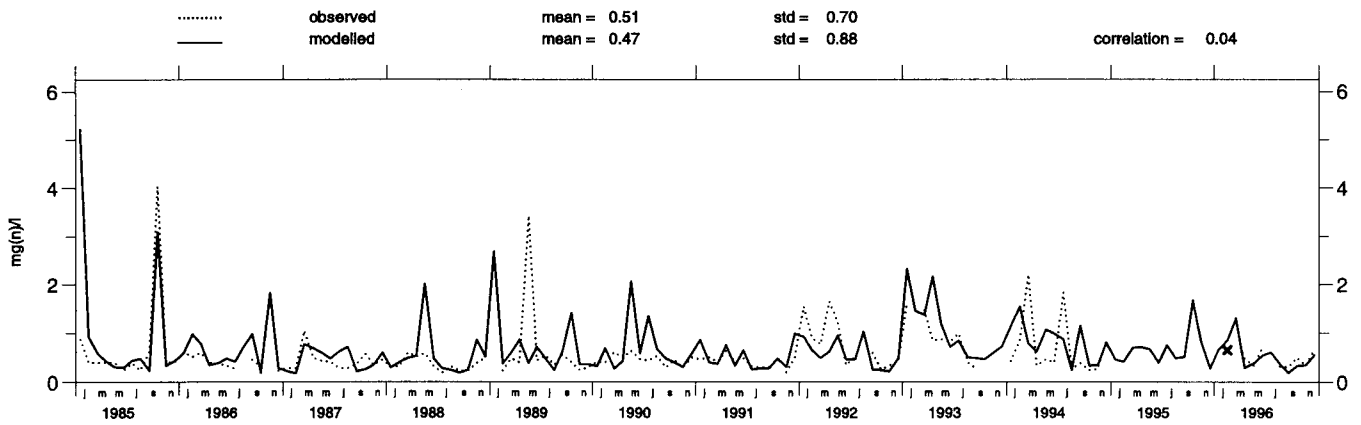
Ivan_Sedlo (BA 6)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



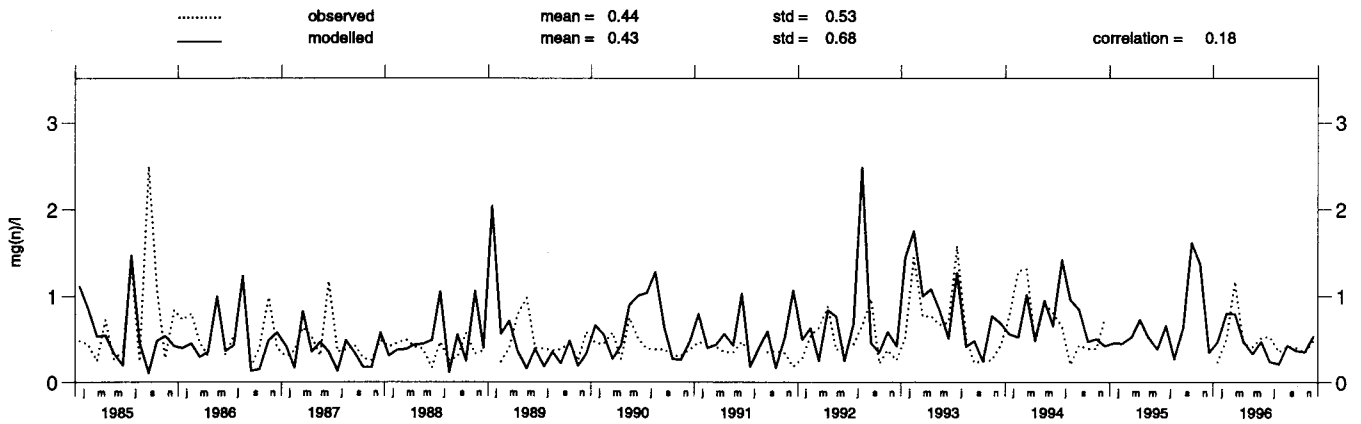
Puntijarka (HR 2)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



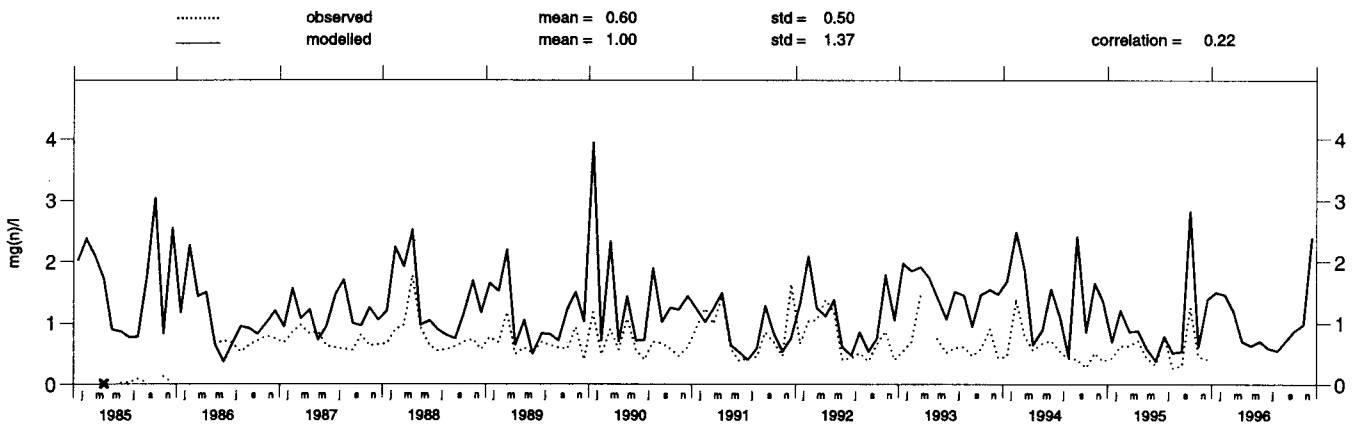
Zavizan (HR 4)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



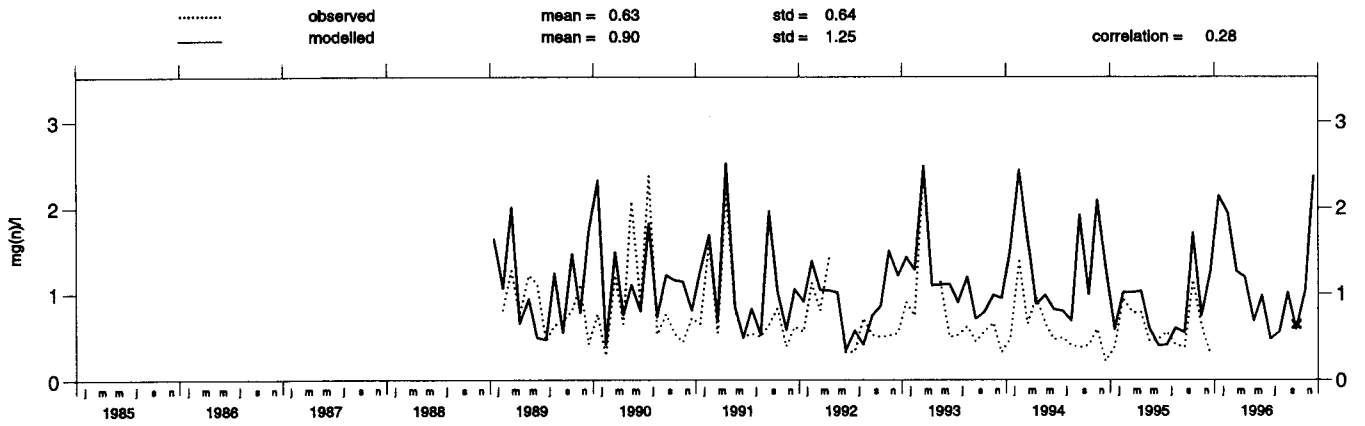
Svratouch (CS 1)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



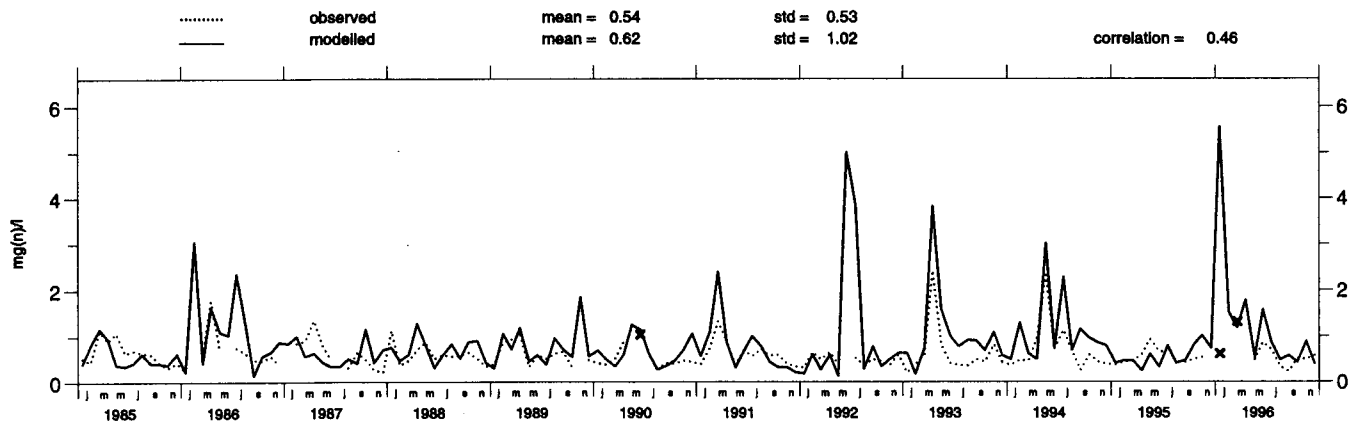
Kosetice (CS 3)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



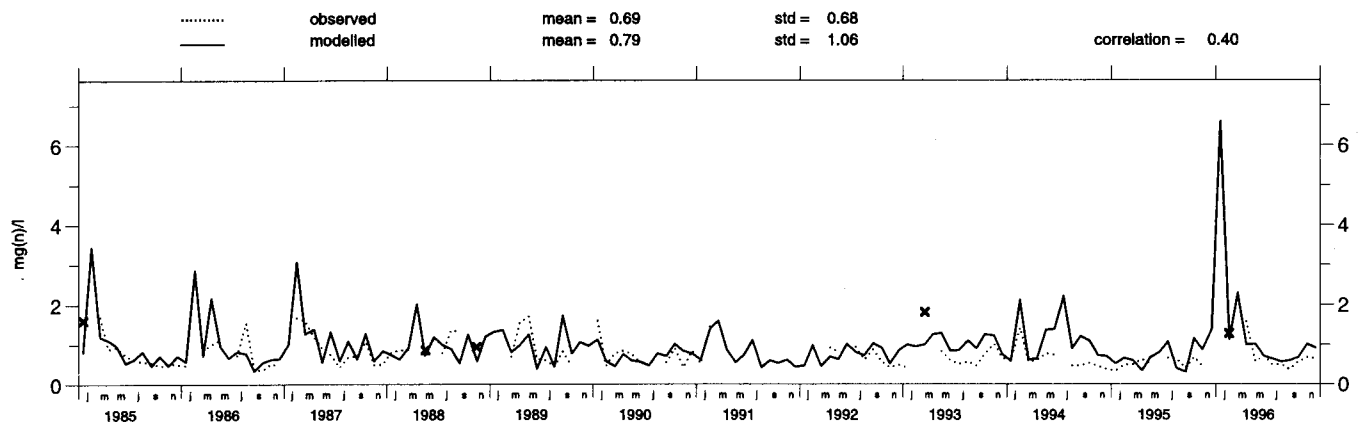
Tange (DK 3)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation

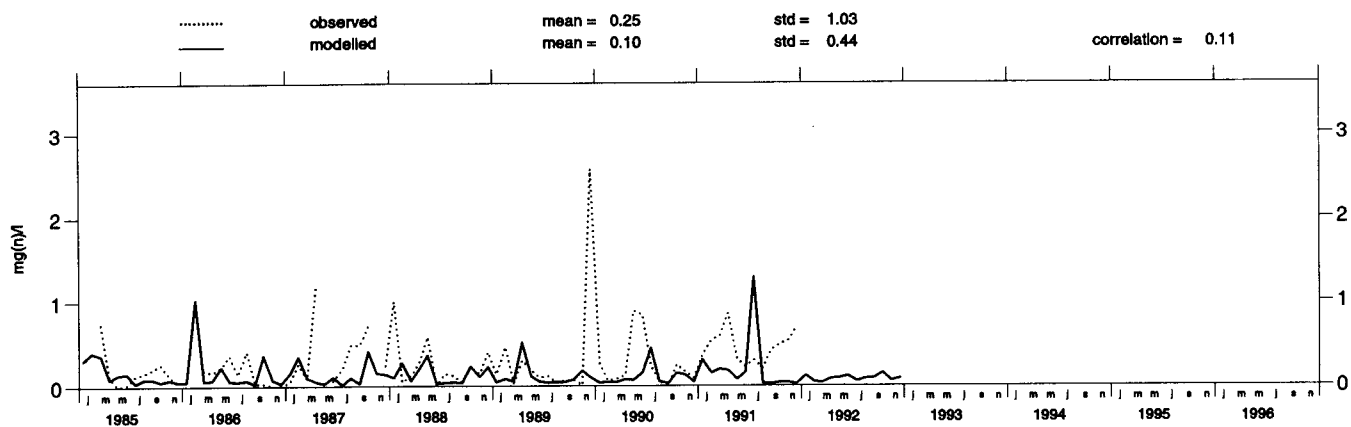


Keldsnoer (DK 5)

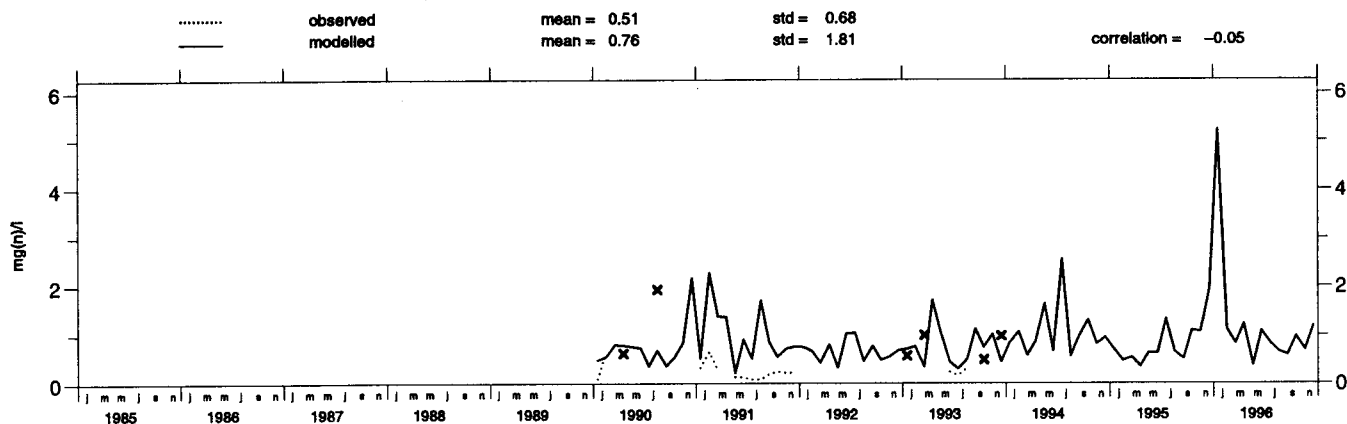
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



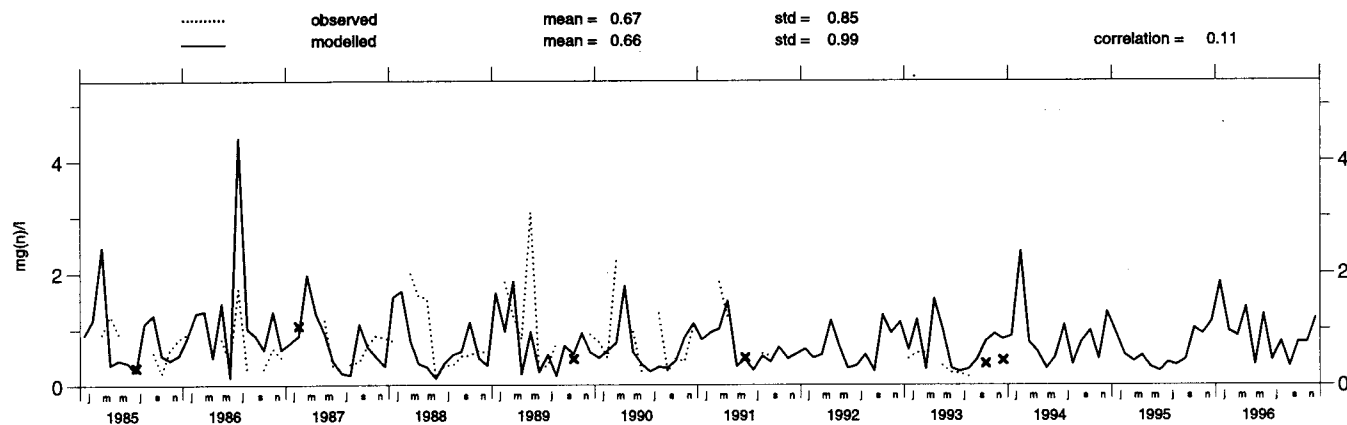
Faer.-Akraberg (DK 7)
 Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



Anholt (DK 8)
 Concentration of nitrate in precipitation

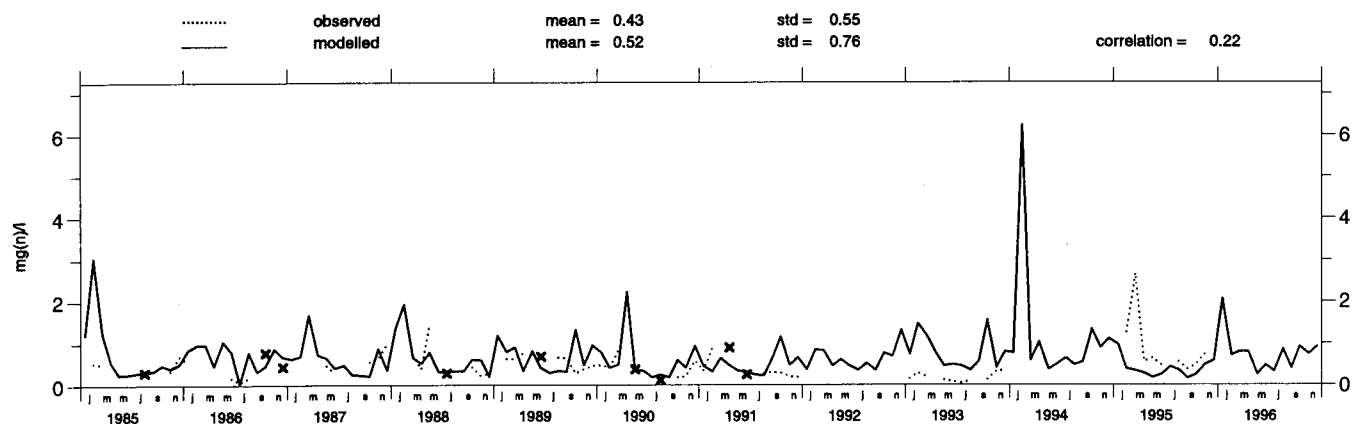


Syrve (EE 2)
 Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



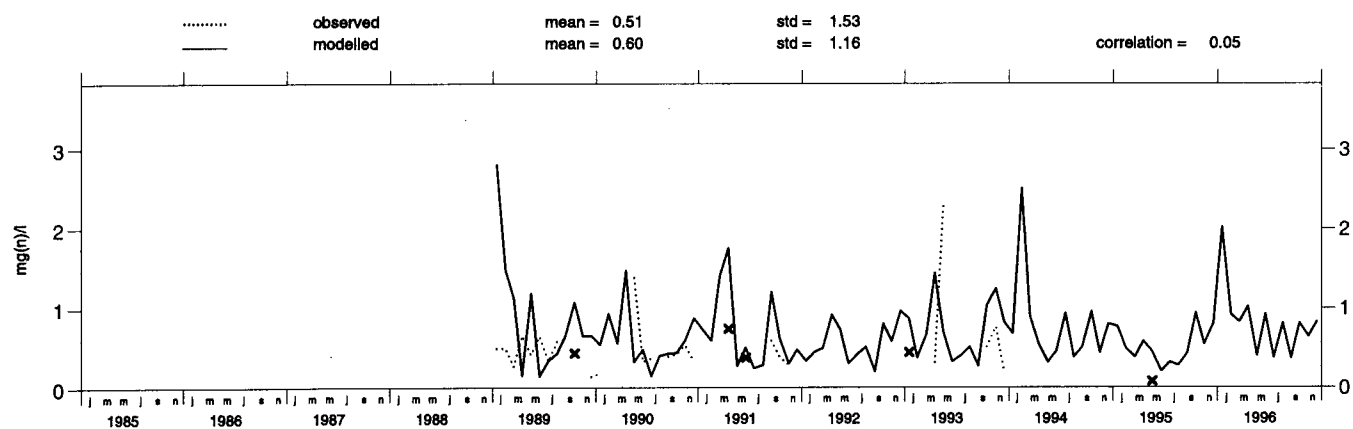
Lahemaa (EE 9)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



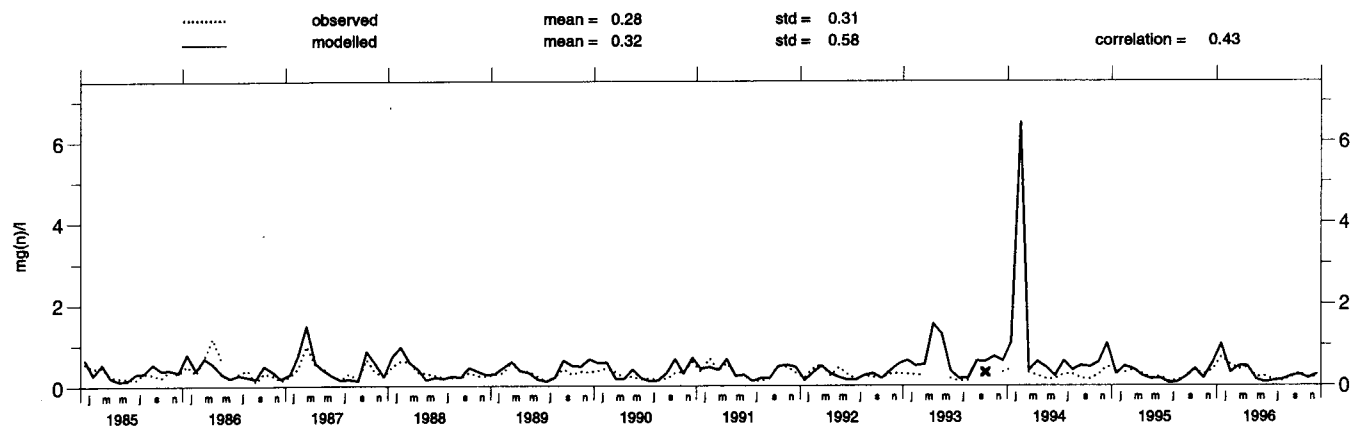
Vilsandy (EE 11)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



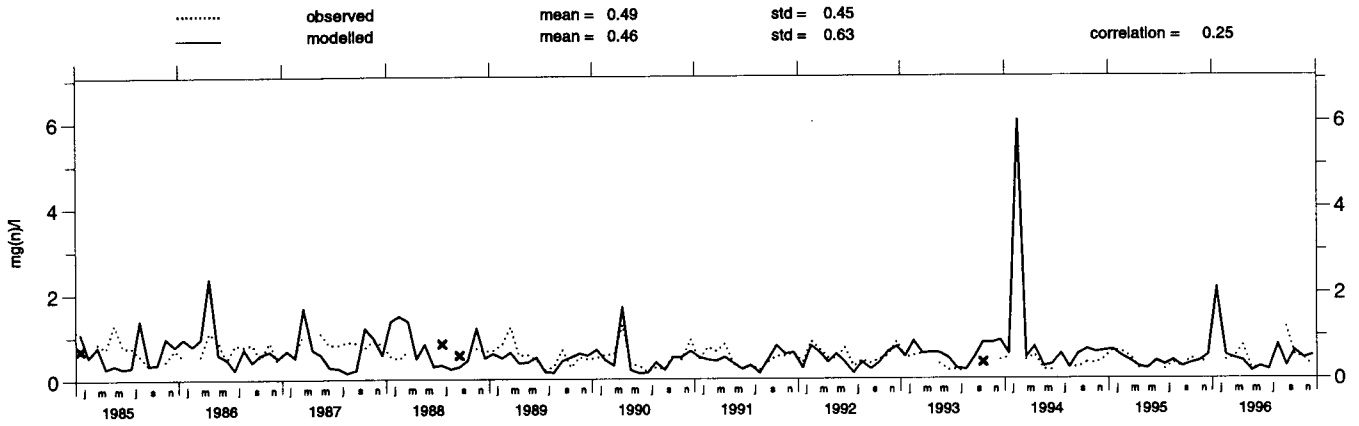
Athari (FI 4)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



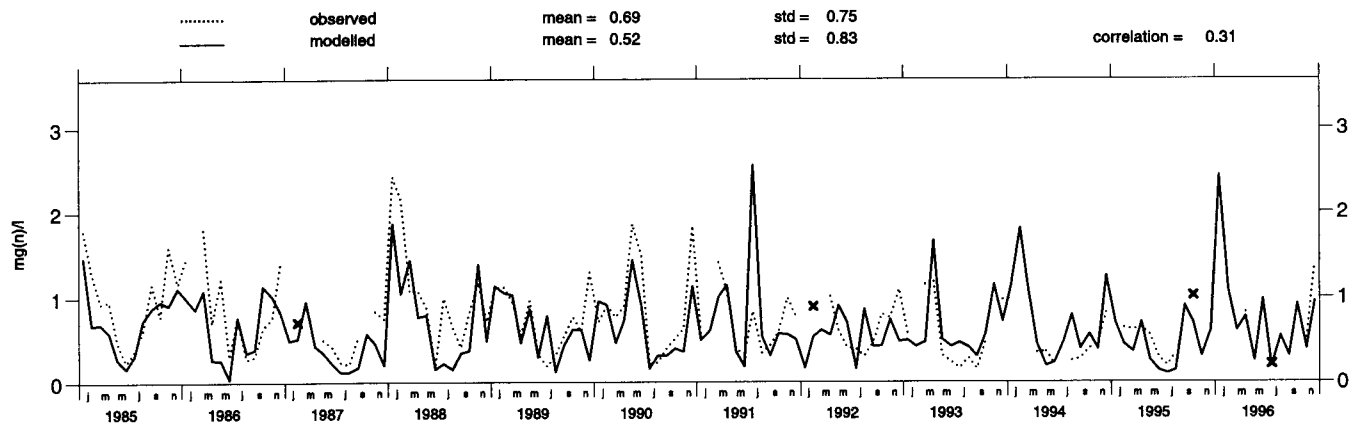
Virolahti_II (FI 17)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



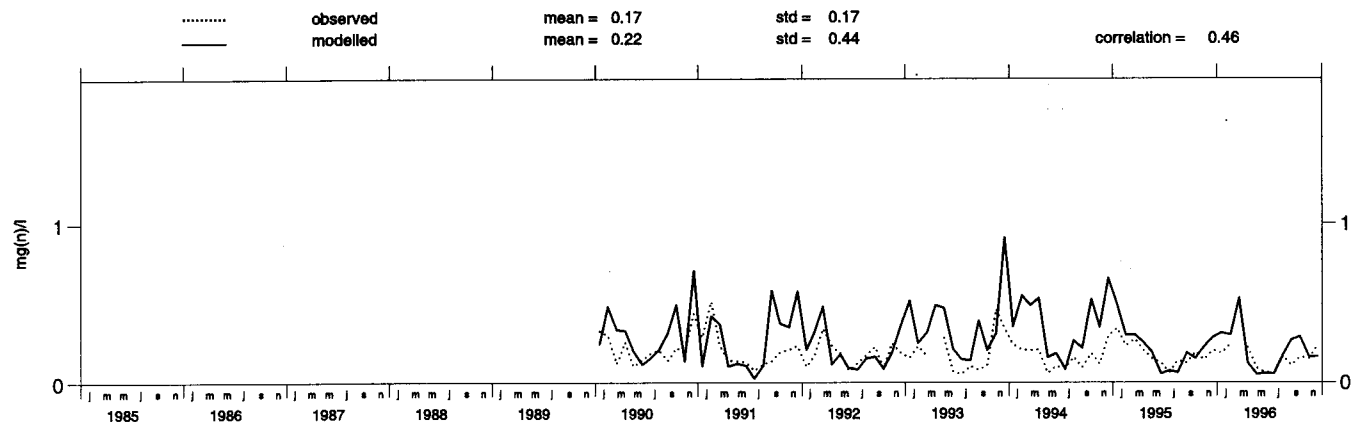
Utoe (FI 9)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



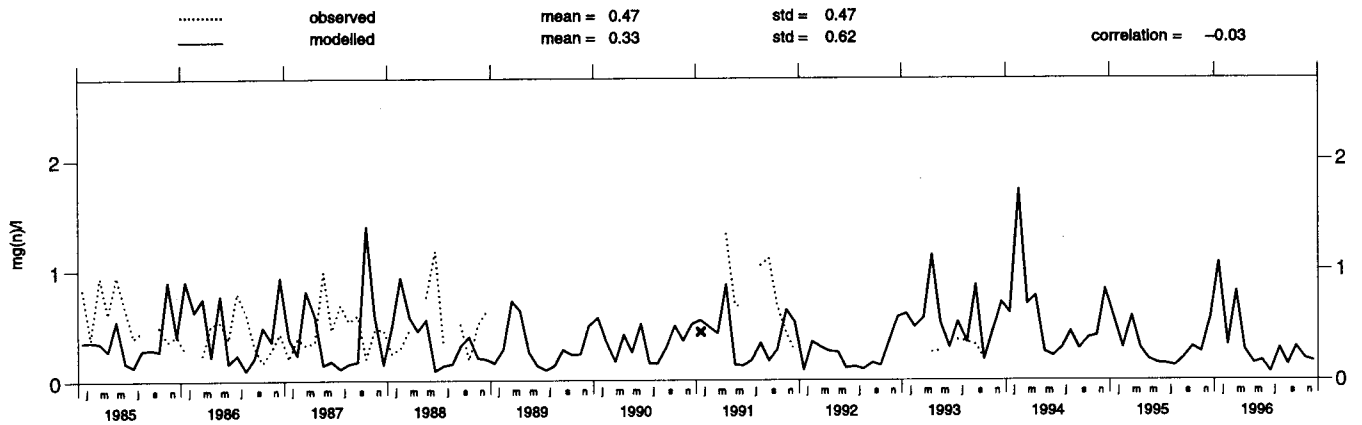
Oulanka (FI 22)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



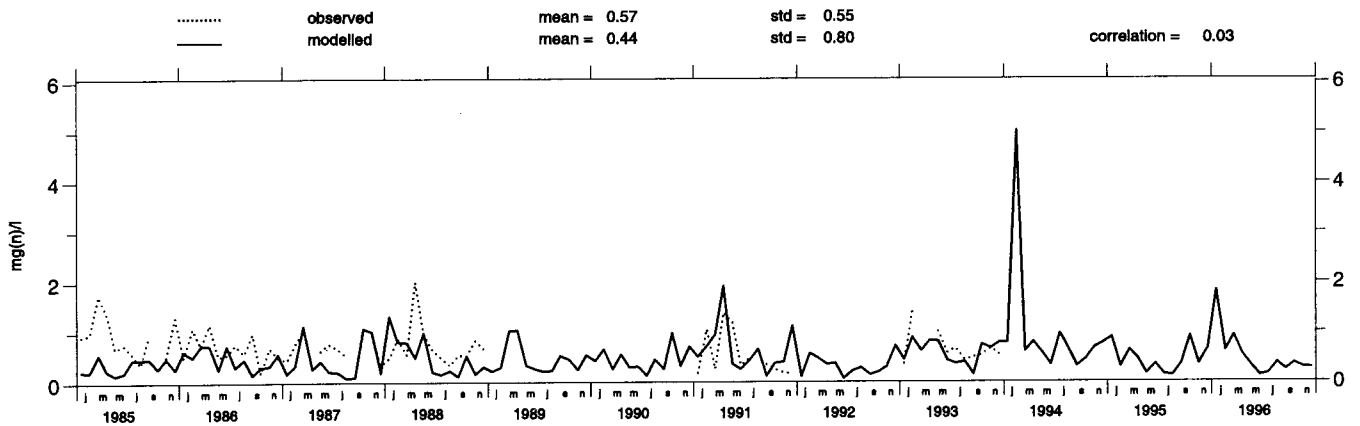
Haiuoto (FI 50)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



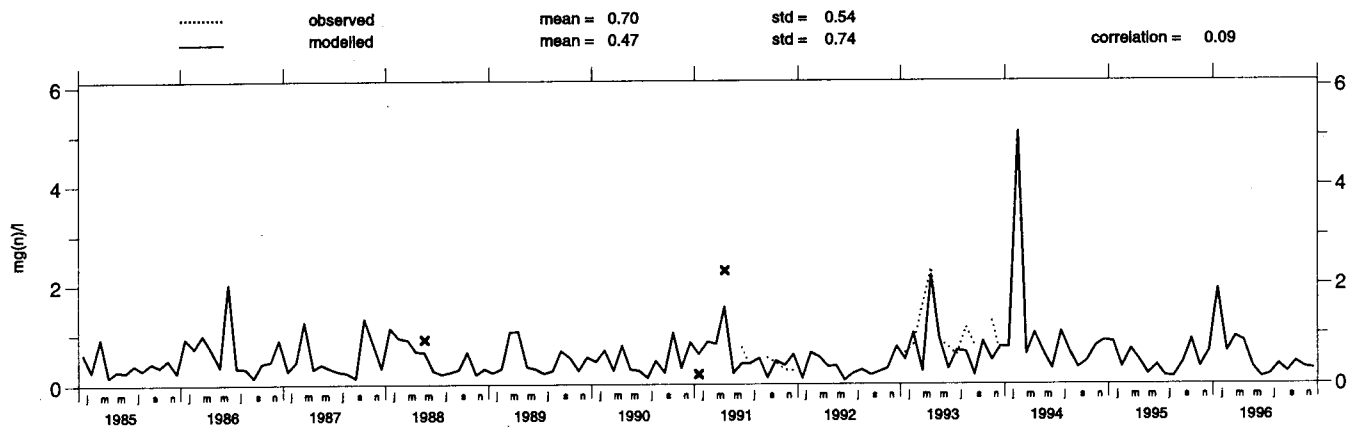
Sulva (FI 52)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



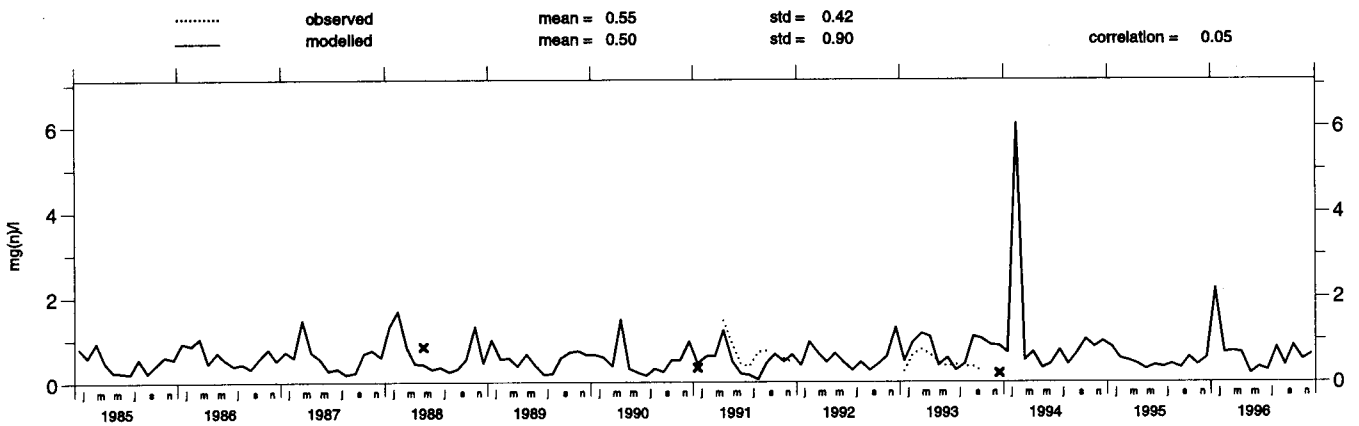
Ylimarkku (FI 53)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



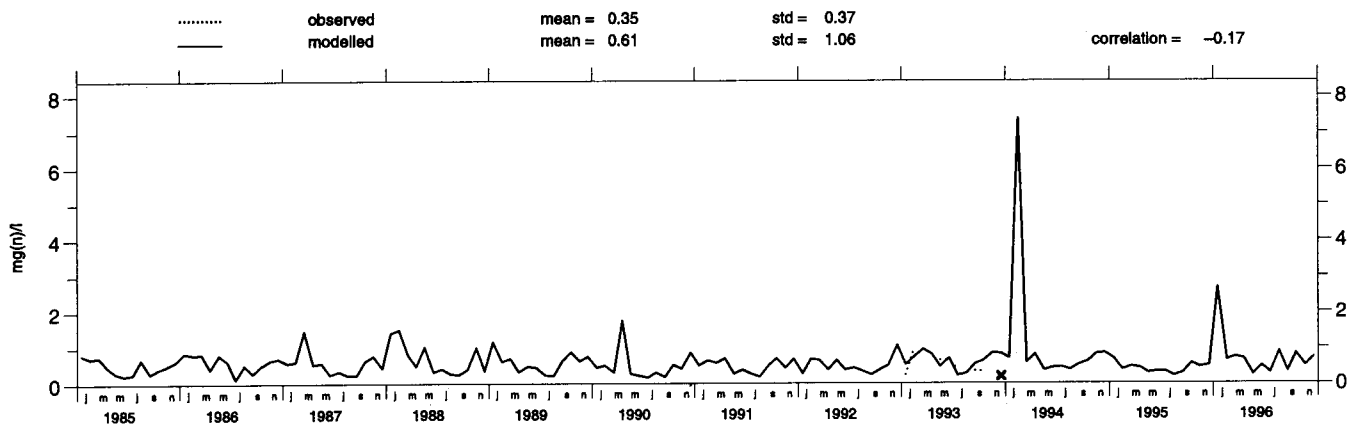
Haapasaari (FI 55)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



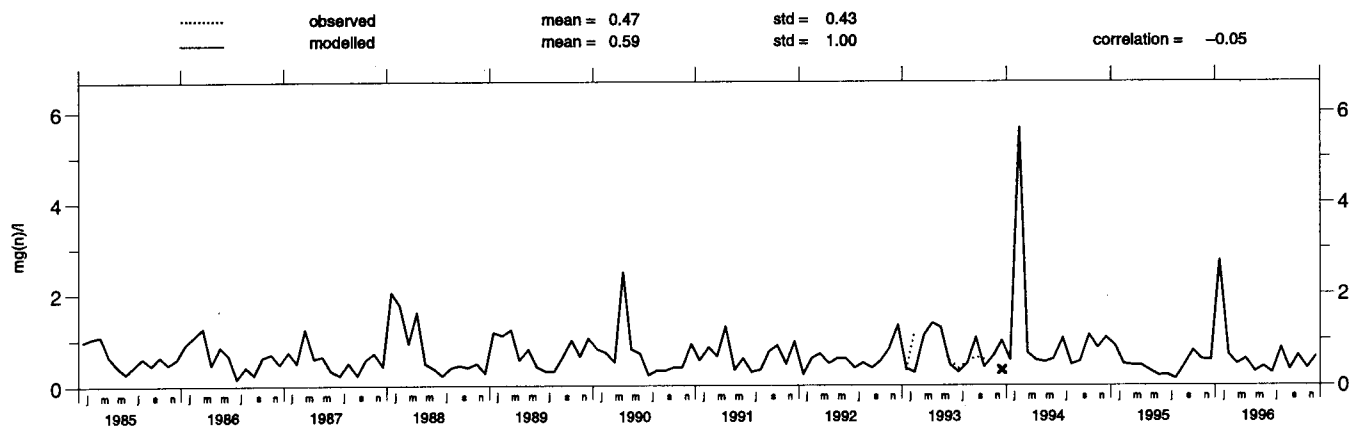
Sipo (FI 56)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



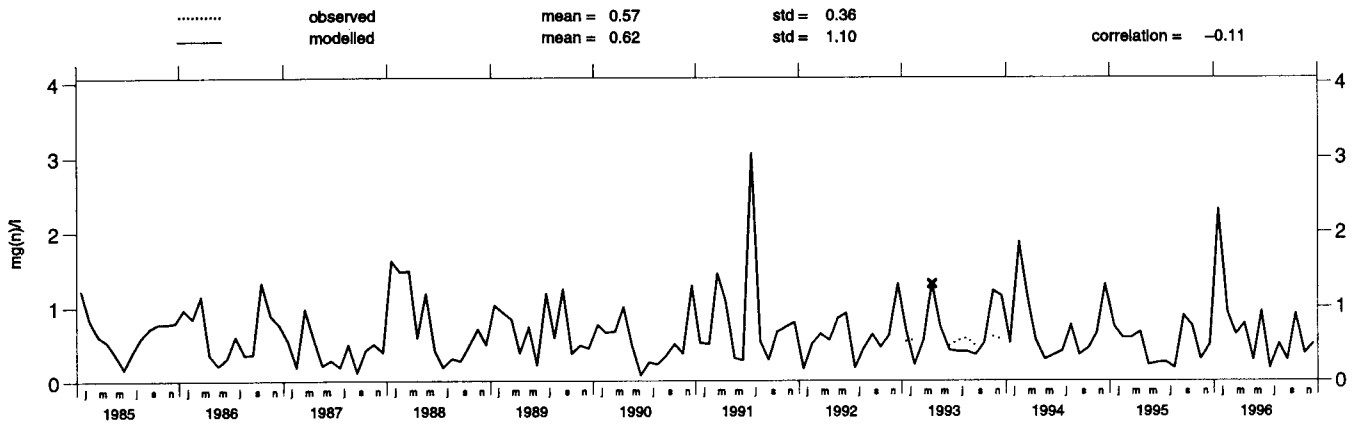
Tvarminne (FI 57)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



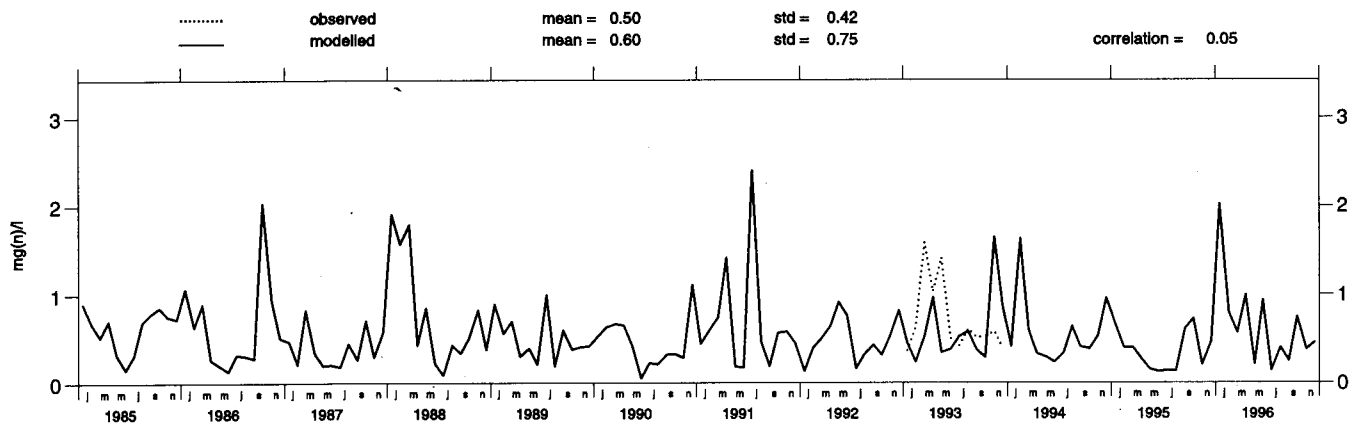
Korpoo (FI 58)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



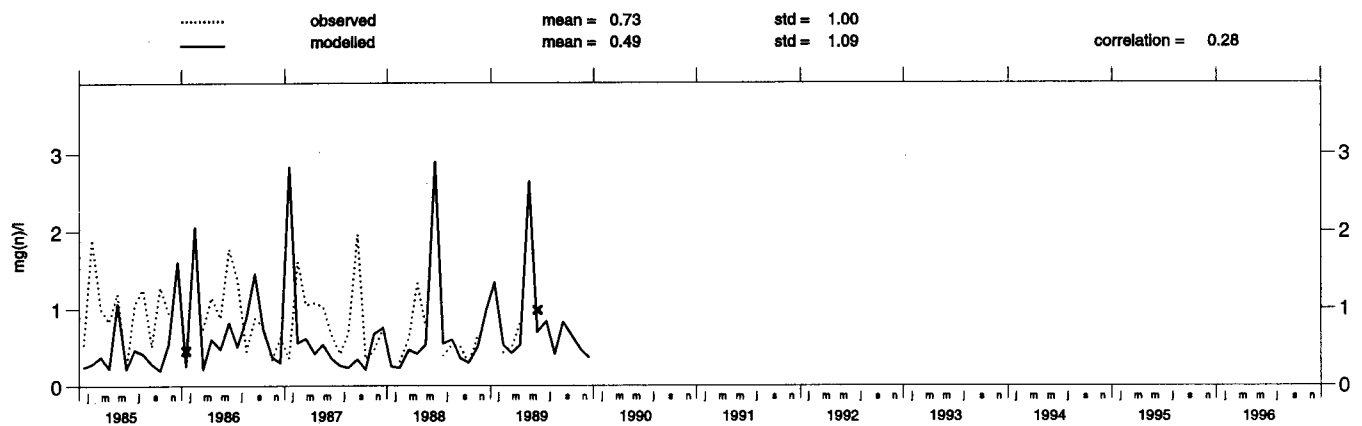
Jomala (FI 59)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



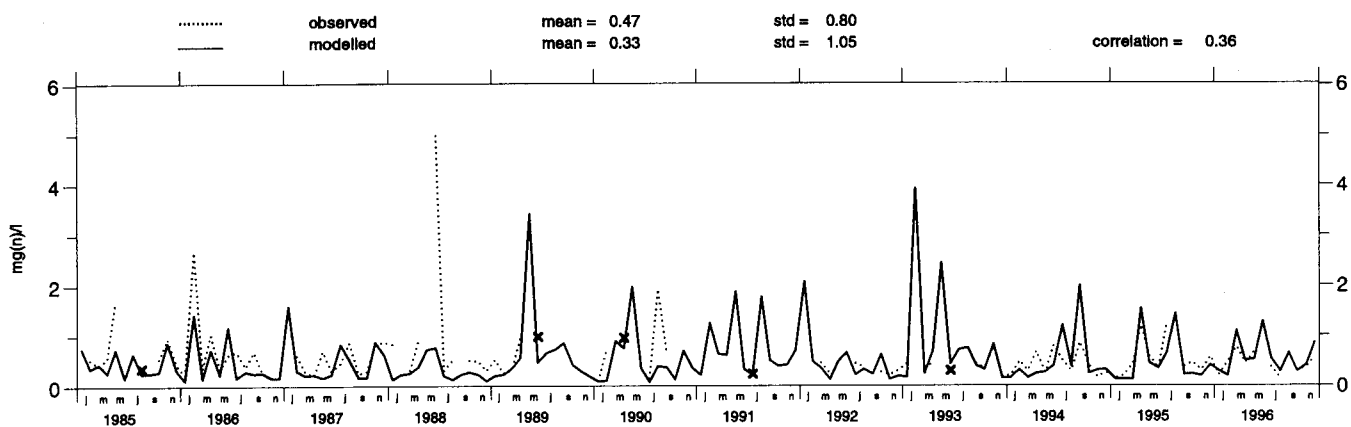
Vert-le-Petit (FR 1)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



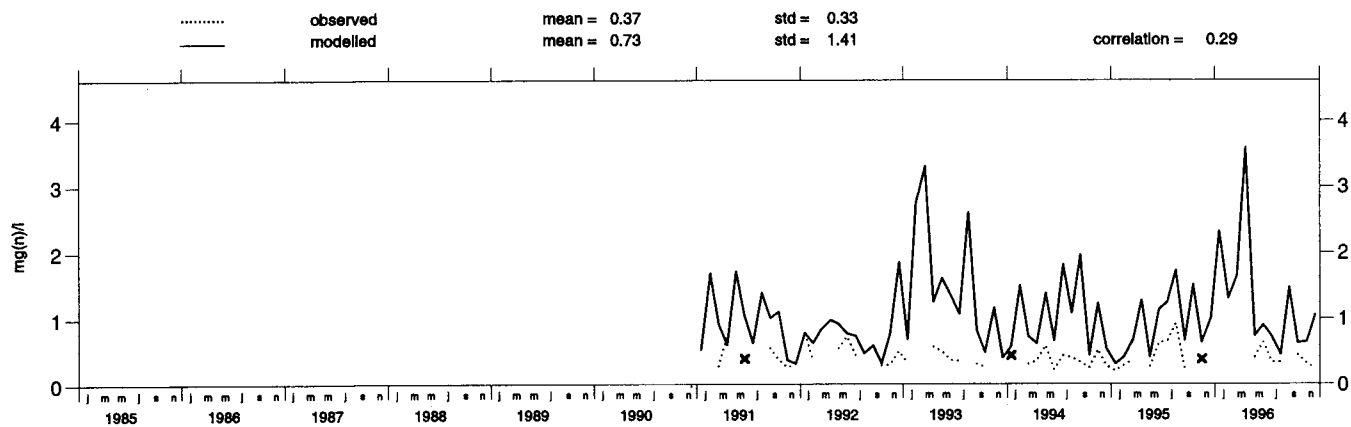
La_Hague (FR 5)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



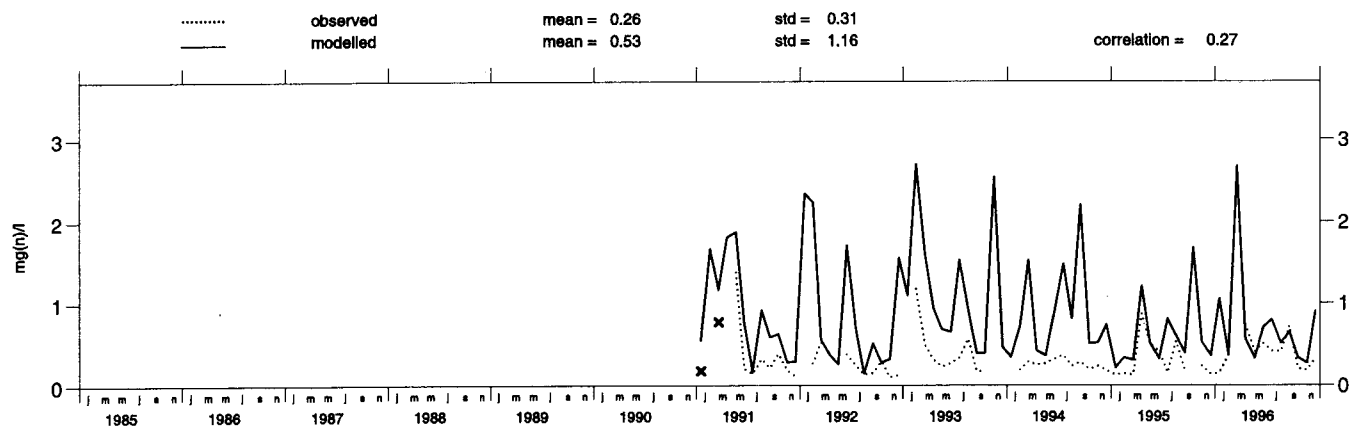
Revin (FR 9)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation

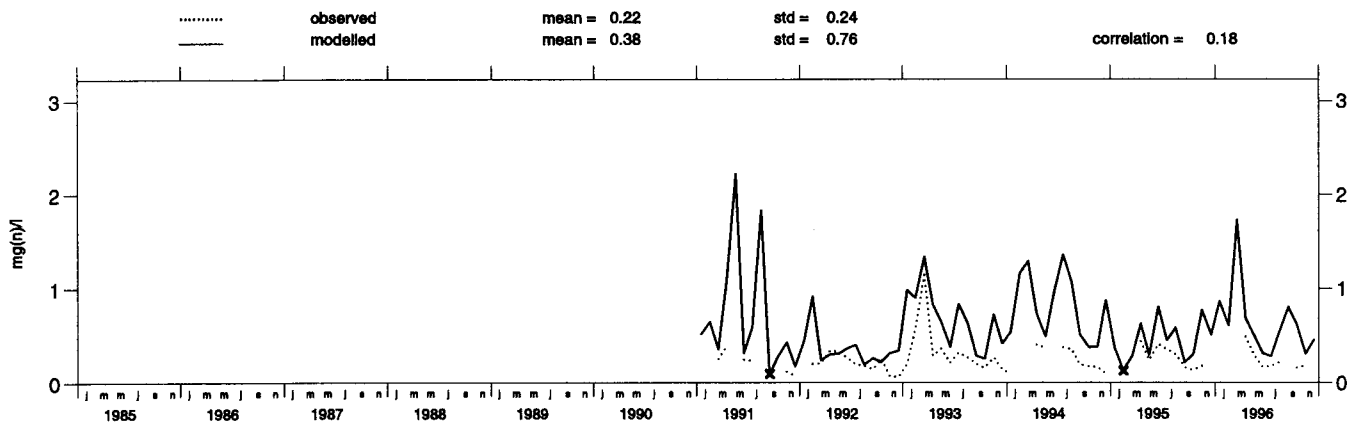


Morvan (FR 10)

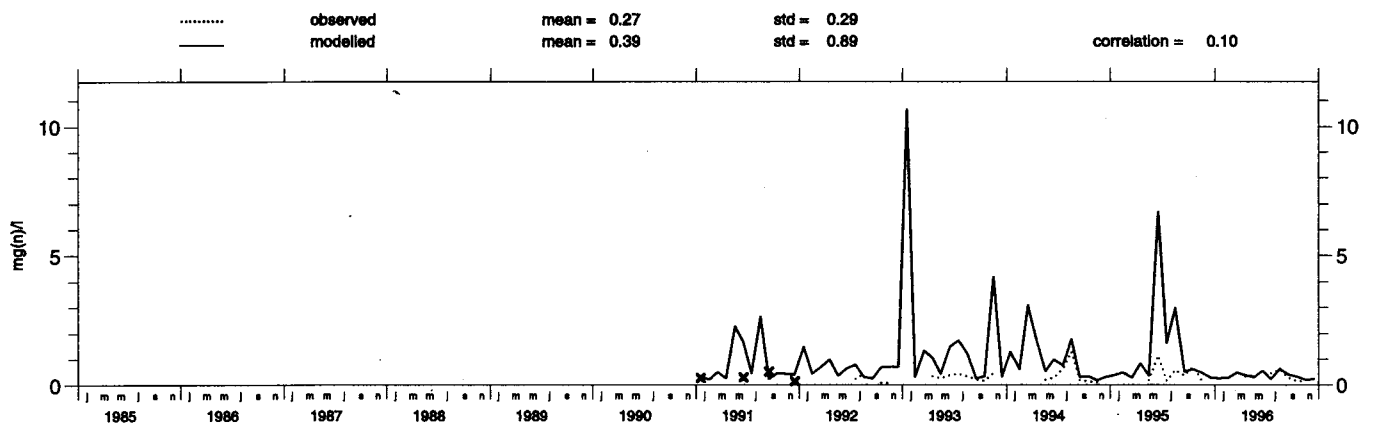
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



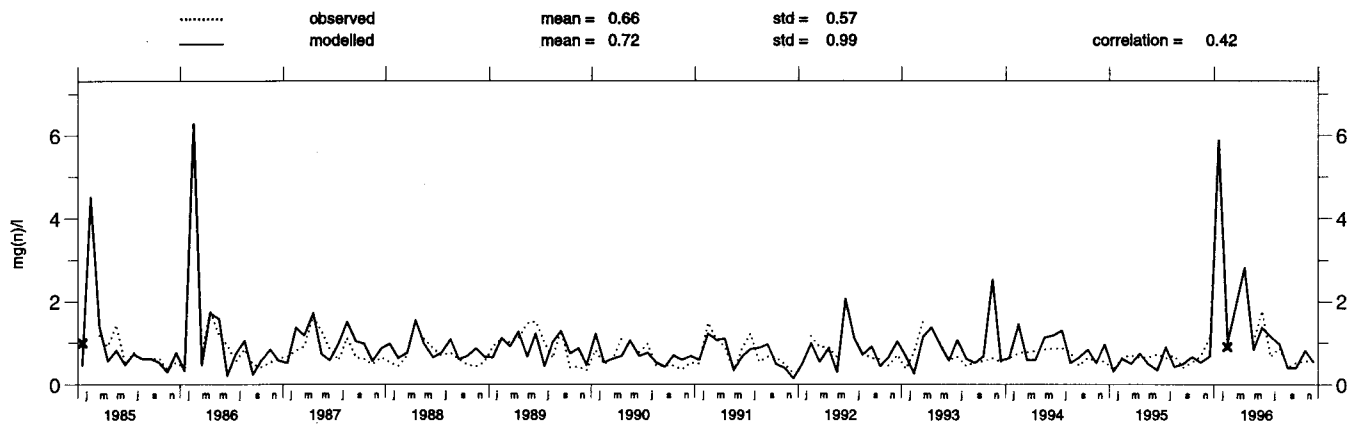
Bonnevaux (FR 11)
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



Iraty (FR 12)
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation

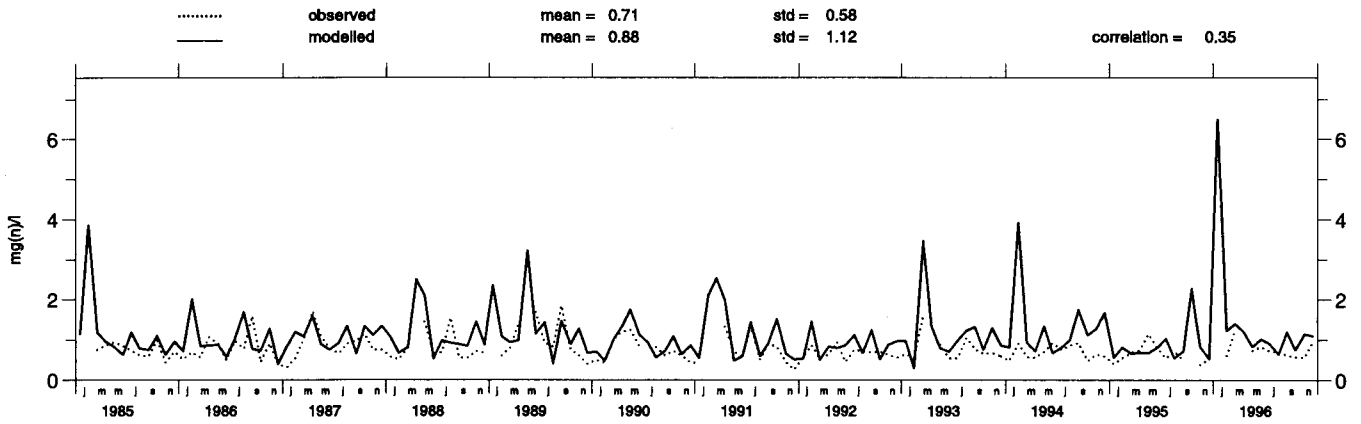


Westerland (DE 1)
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



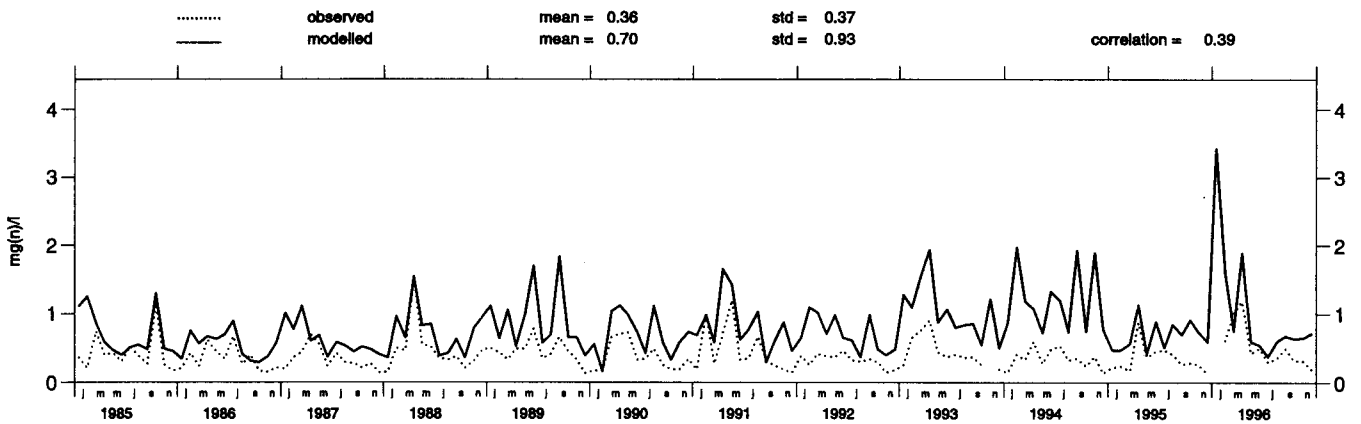
Langenbrugge (DE 2)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



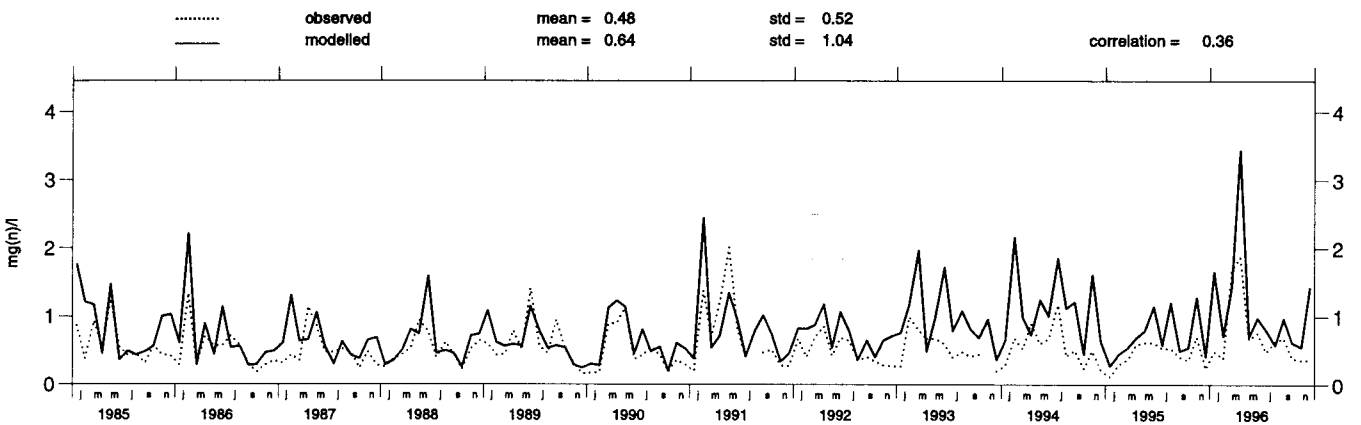
Schauinsland (DE 3)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



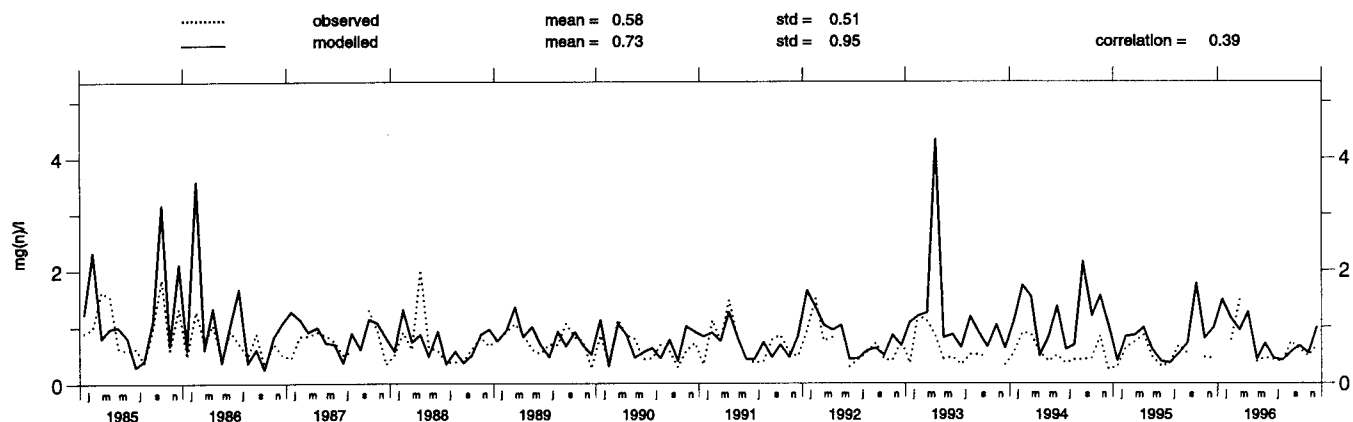
Deuselbach (DE 4)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



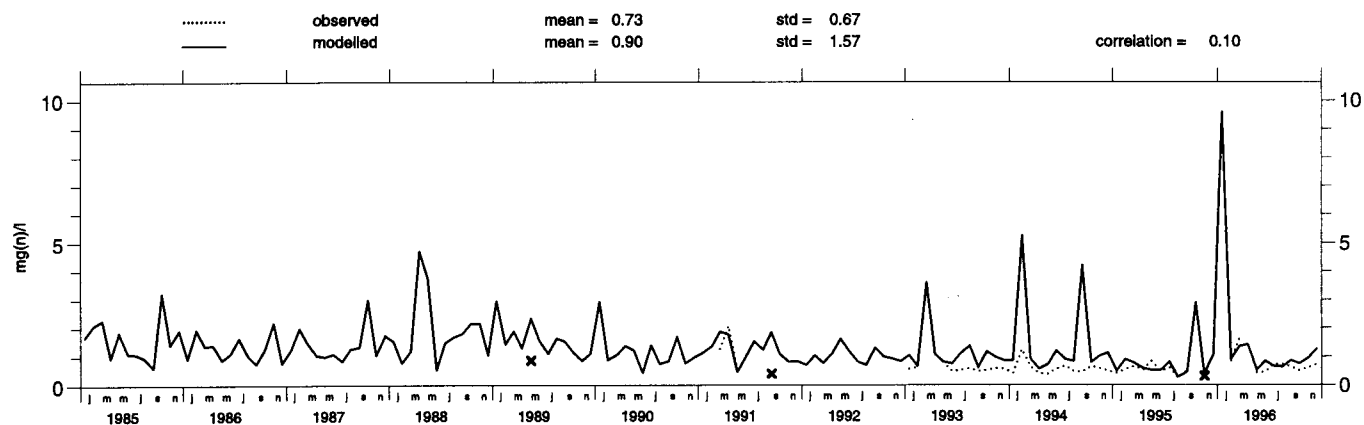
Brotjacklr. (DE 5)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



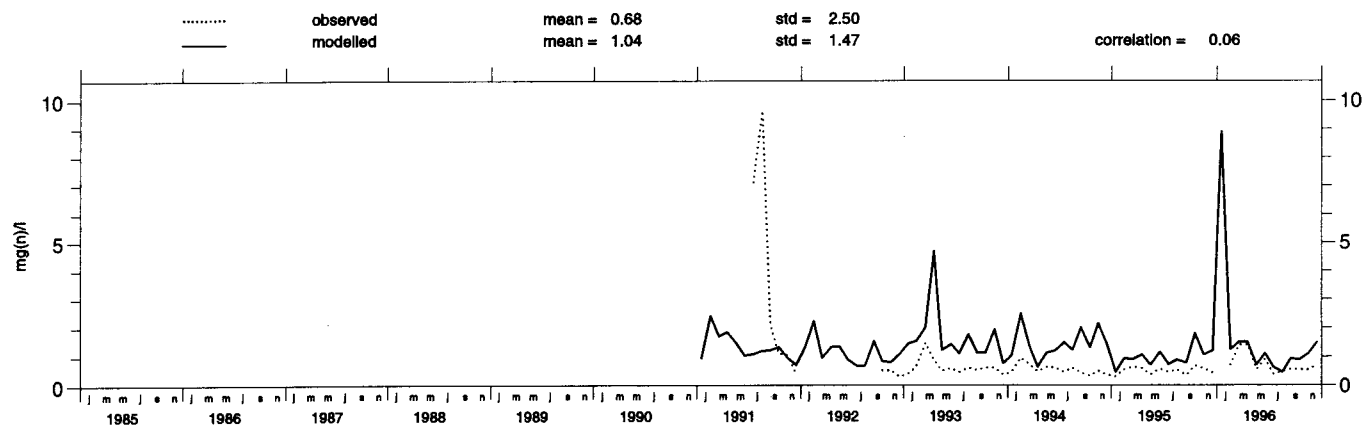
Neuglobsow (DE 7)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



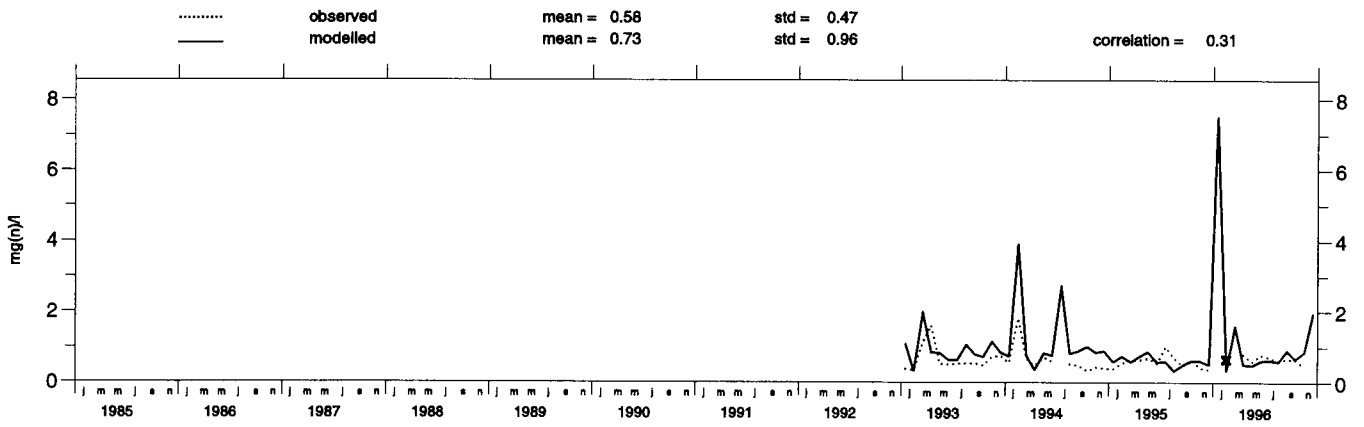
Schmucke (DE 8)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



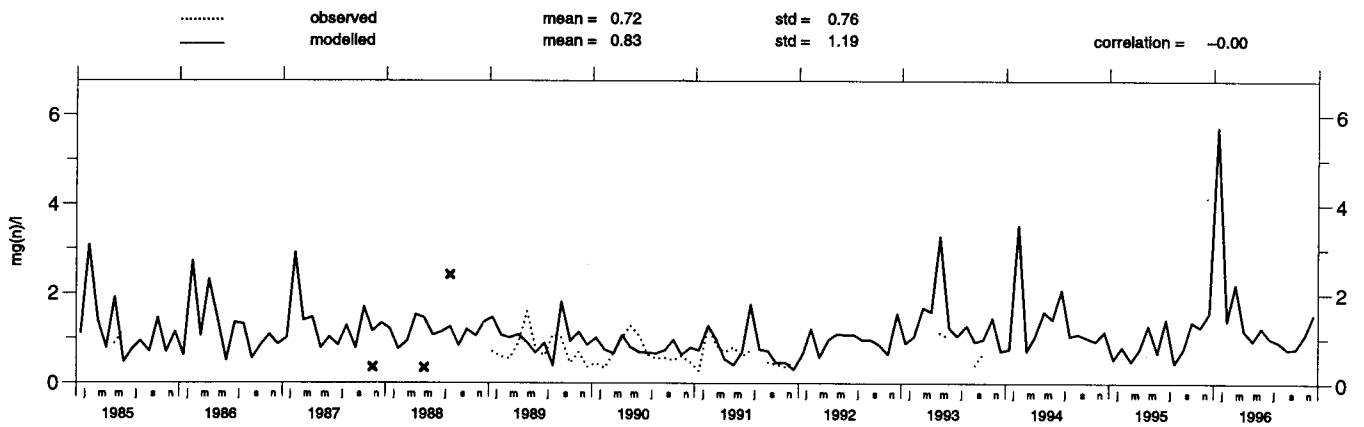
Zingst (DE 9)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



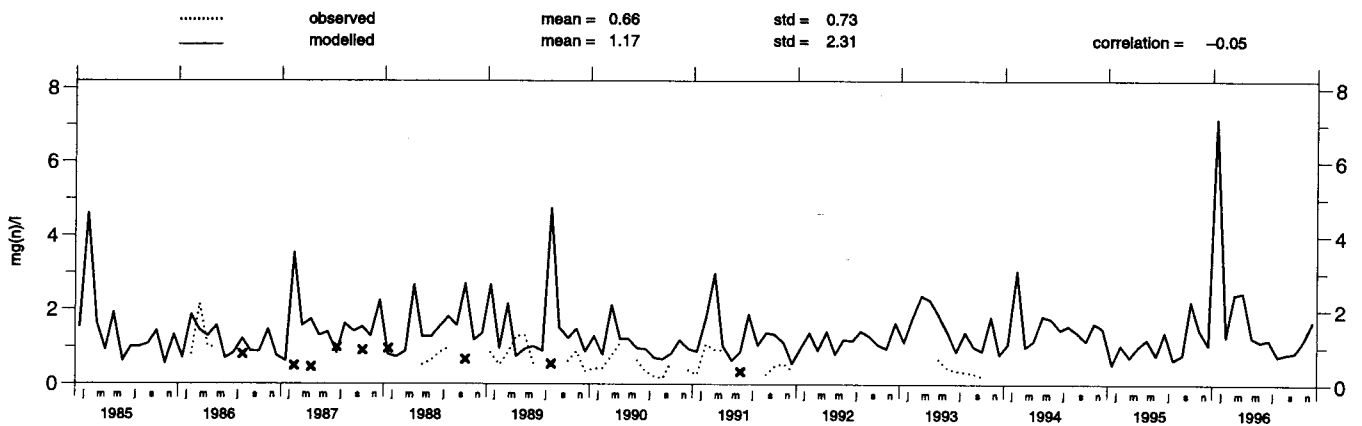
Hohenwestedt (DE 11)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



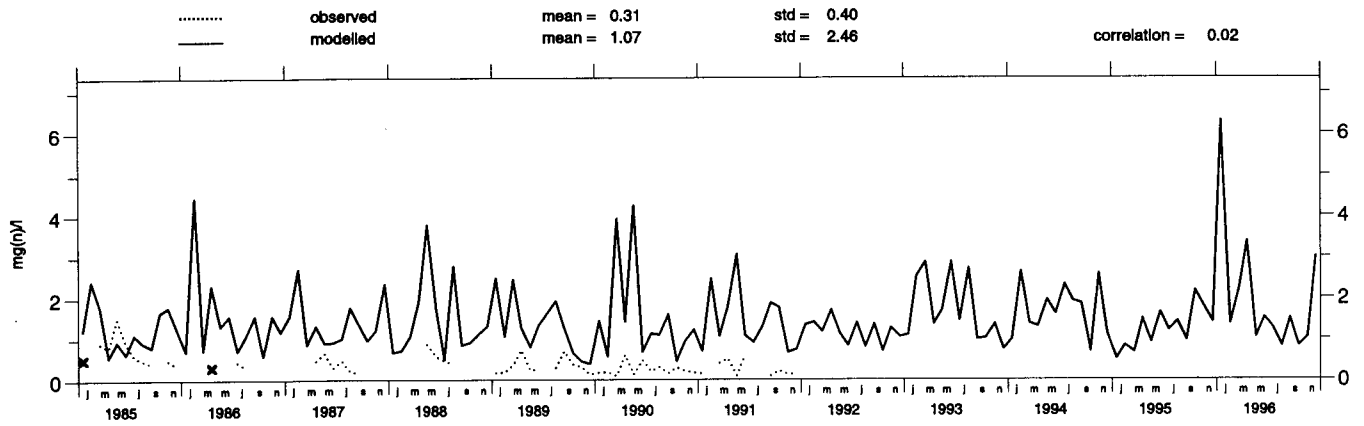
Bassum (DE 12)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



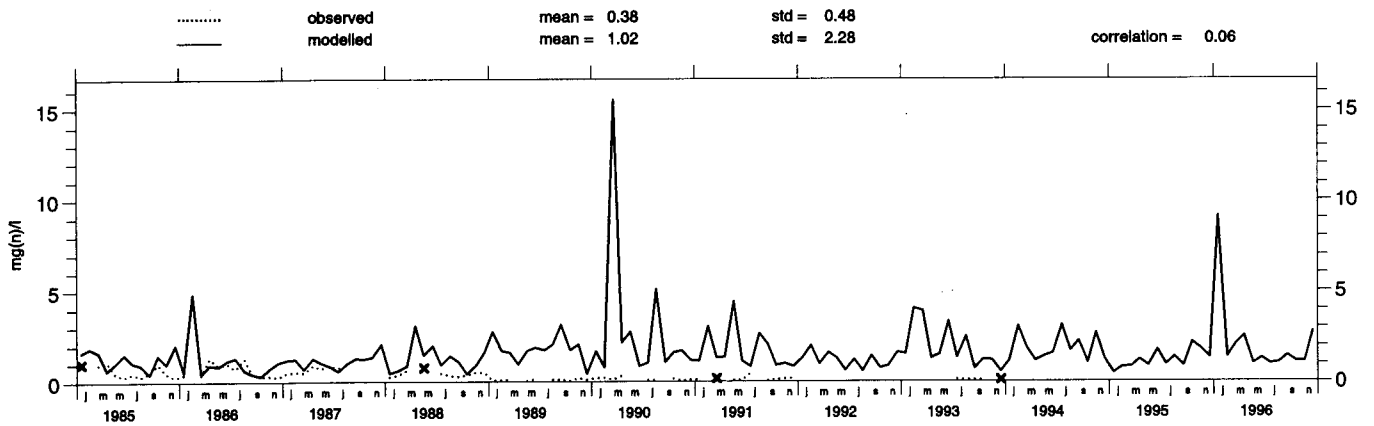
Meinerzhagen (DE 14)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



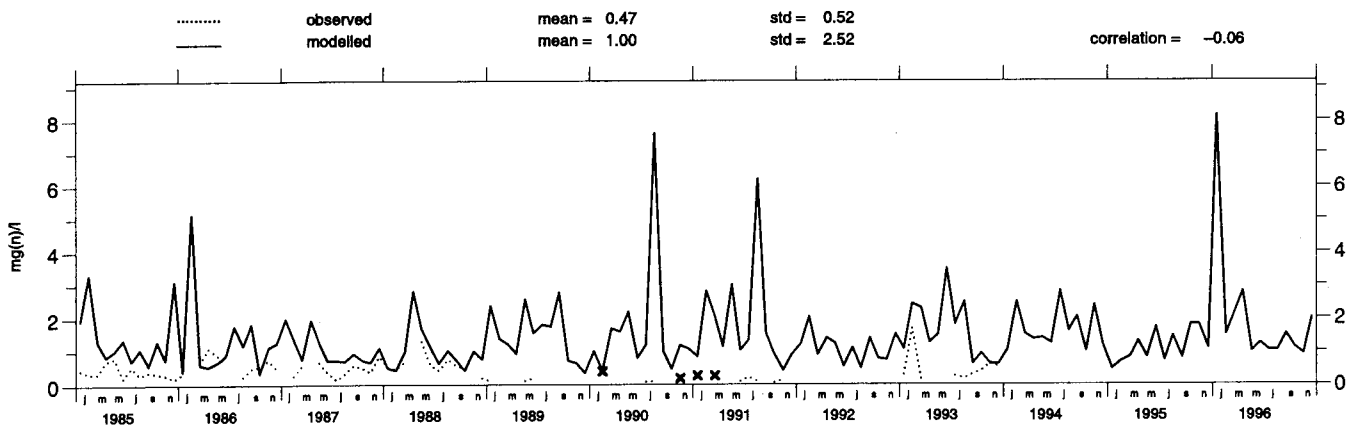
Usingen (DE 15)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



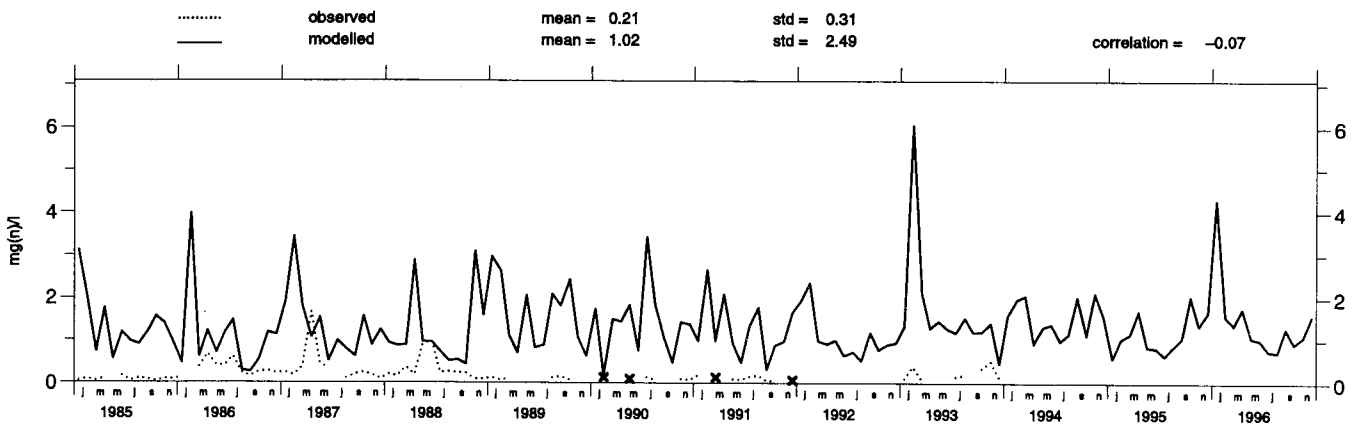
Bad_Kreuznach (DE 16)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



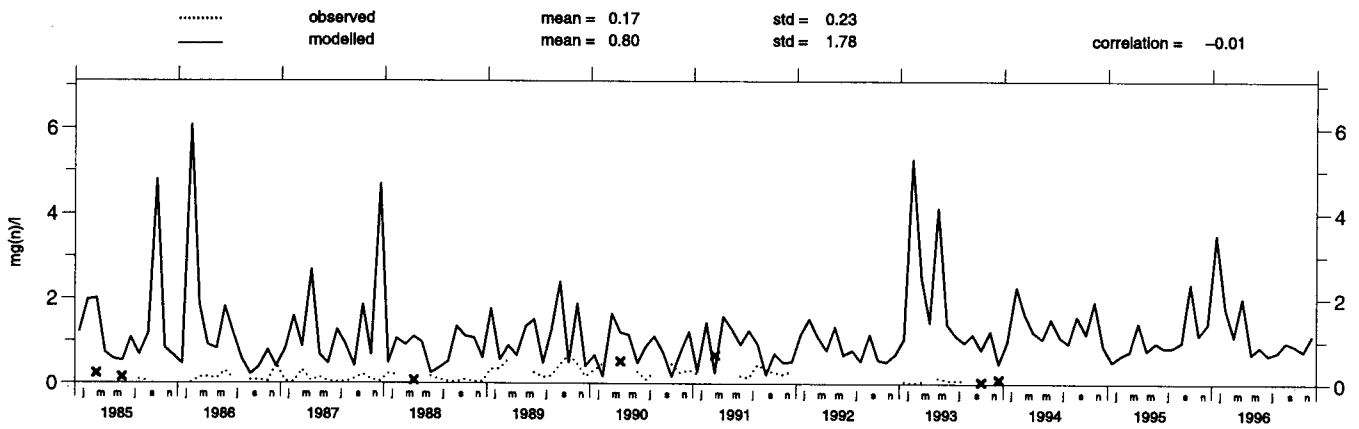
Ansbach (DE 17)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



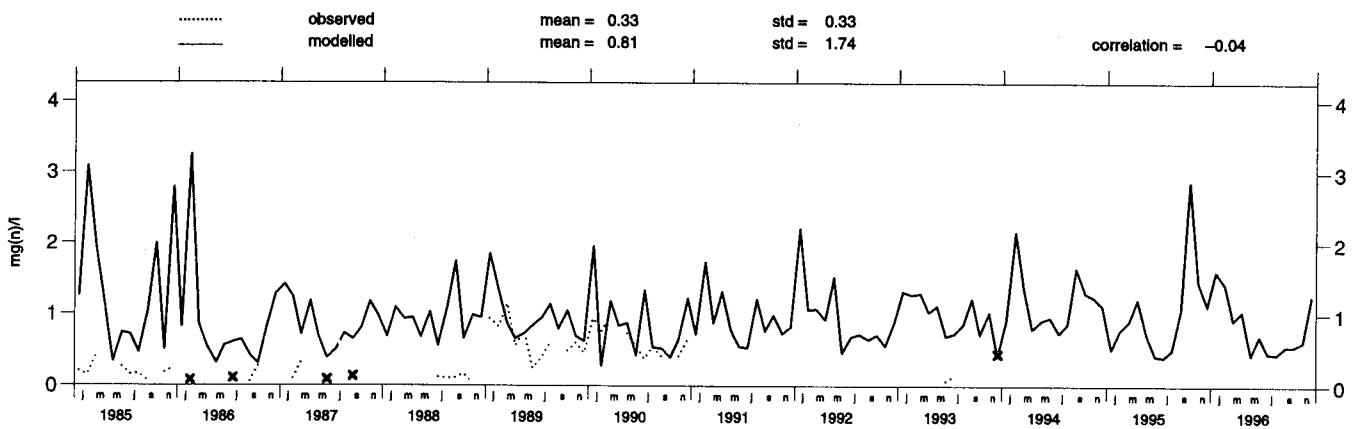
Rottenburg (DE 18)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



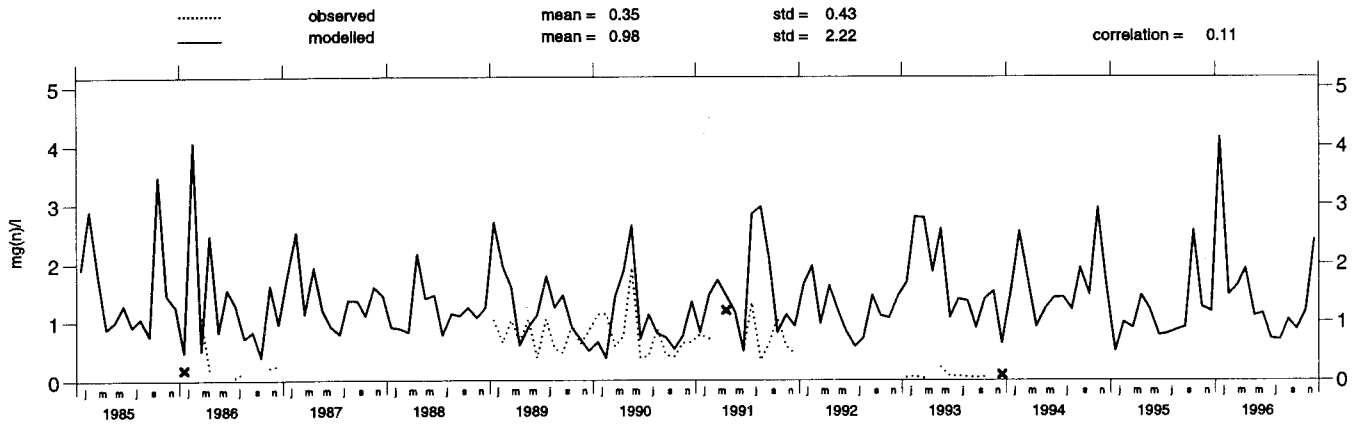
Stamberg (DE 19)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



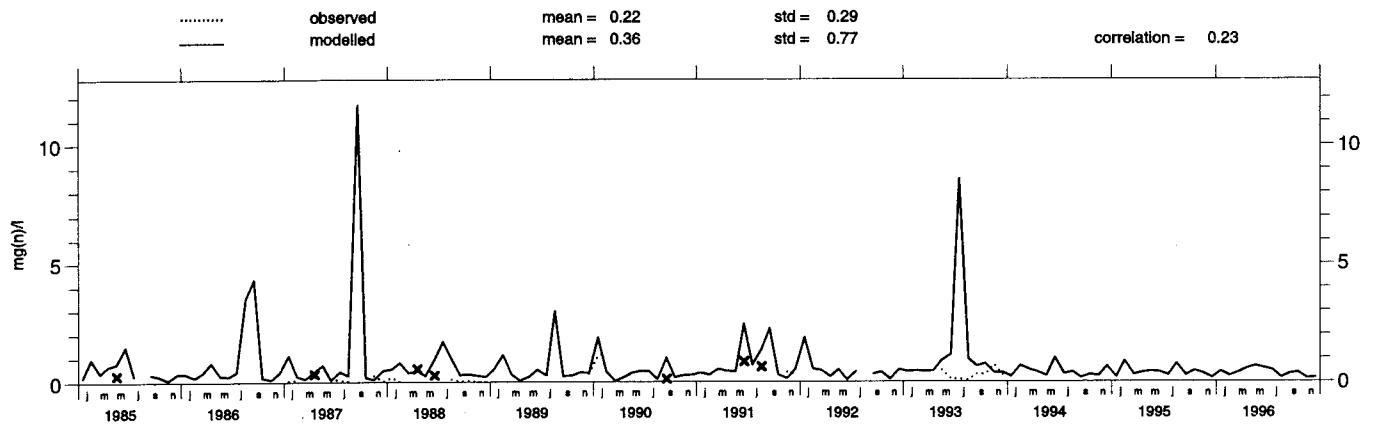
Hof (DE 20)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



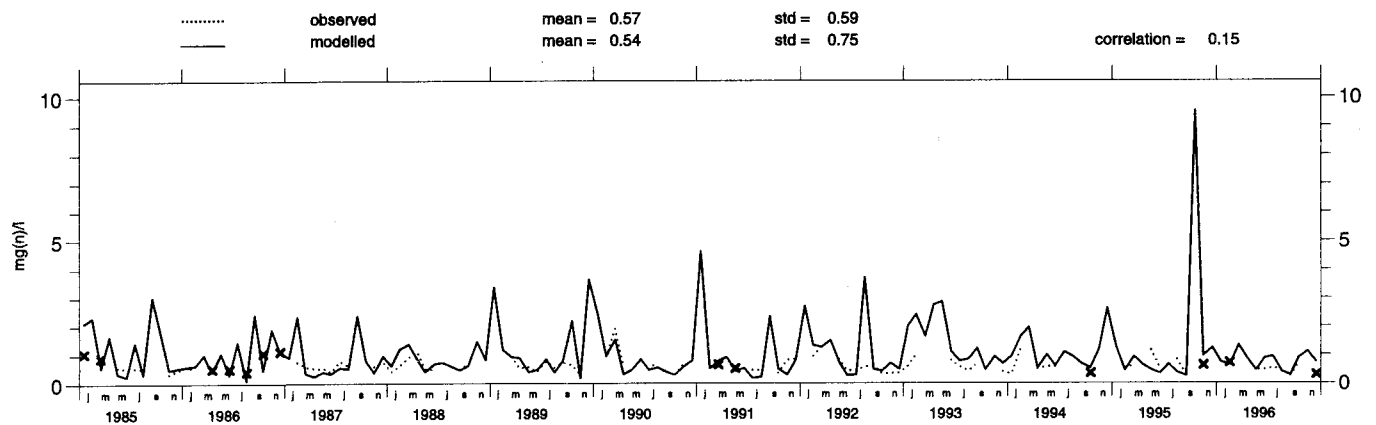
Aliartos (GR 1)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



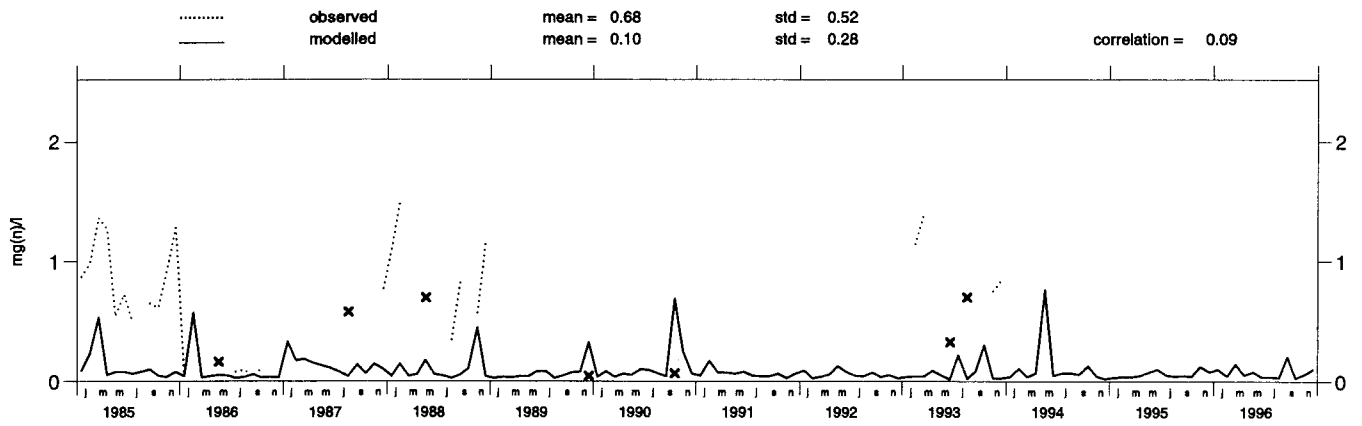
K-pusztá (HU 2)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



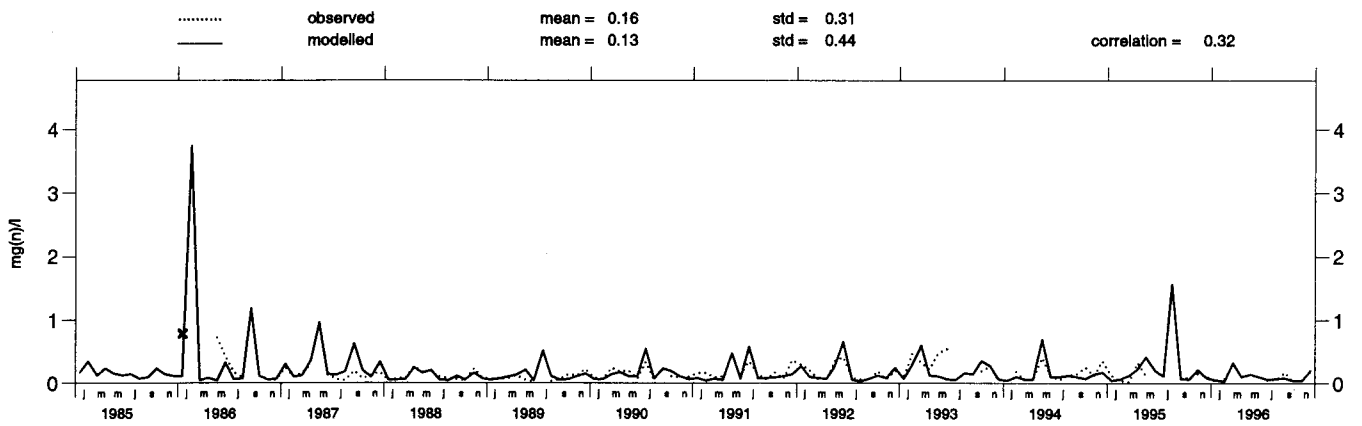
Irafoss (IS 2)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



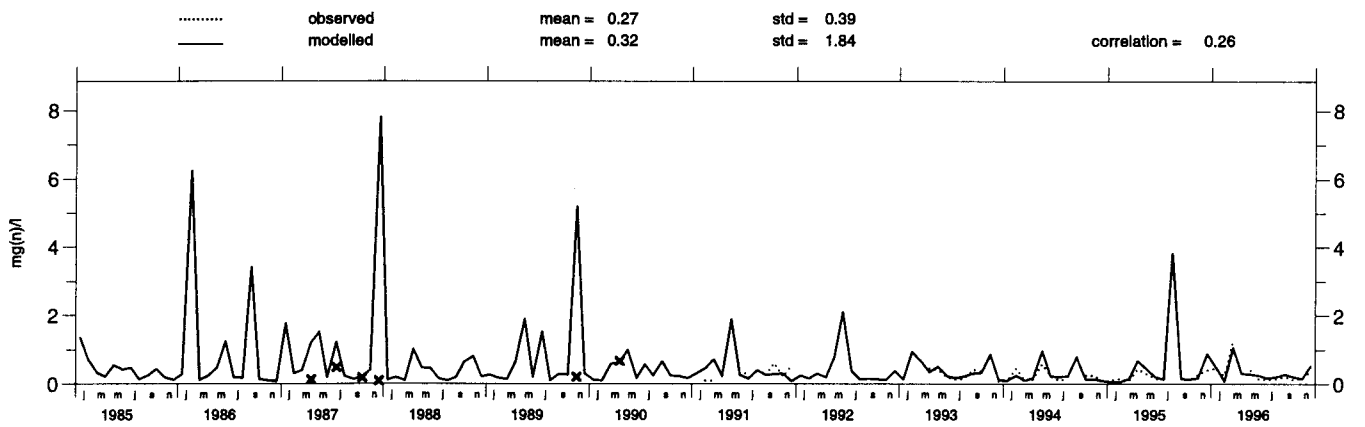
Valentia_Obs. (IE 1)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



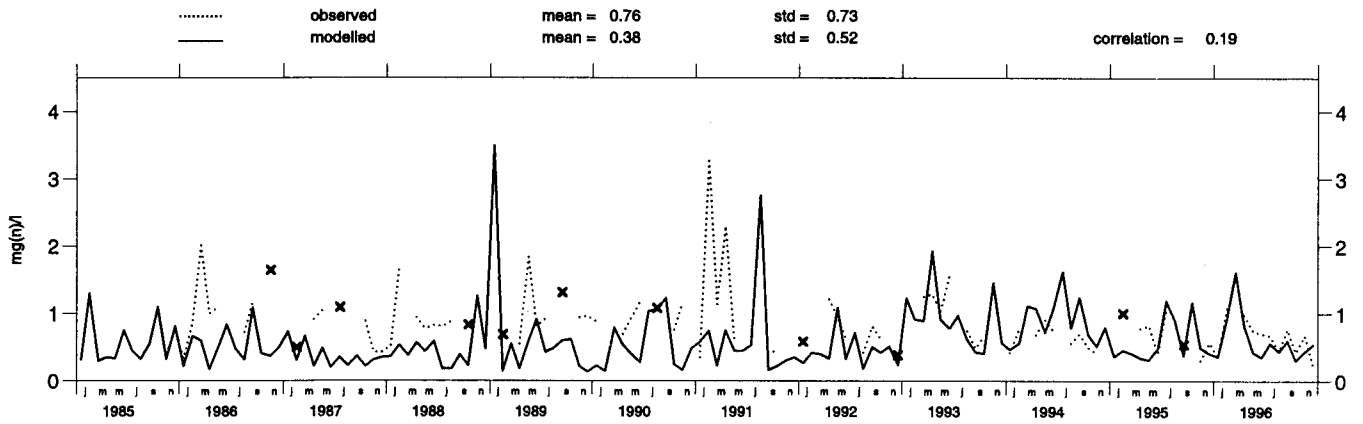
Turlough Hill (IE 2)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



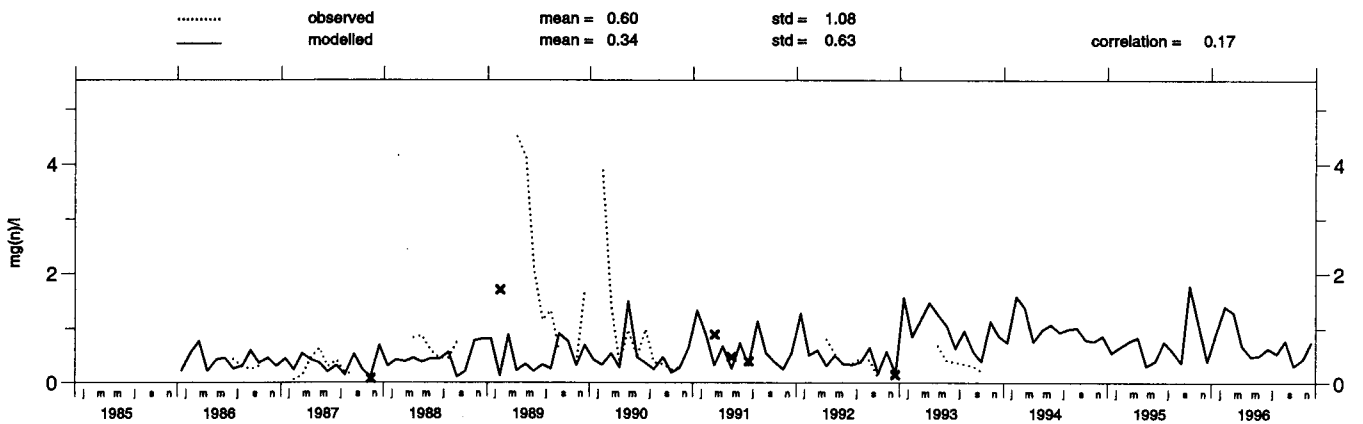
Ispra (IT 4)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



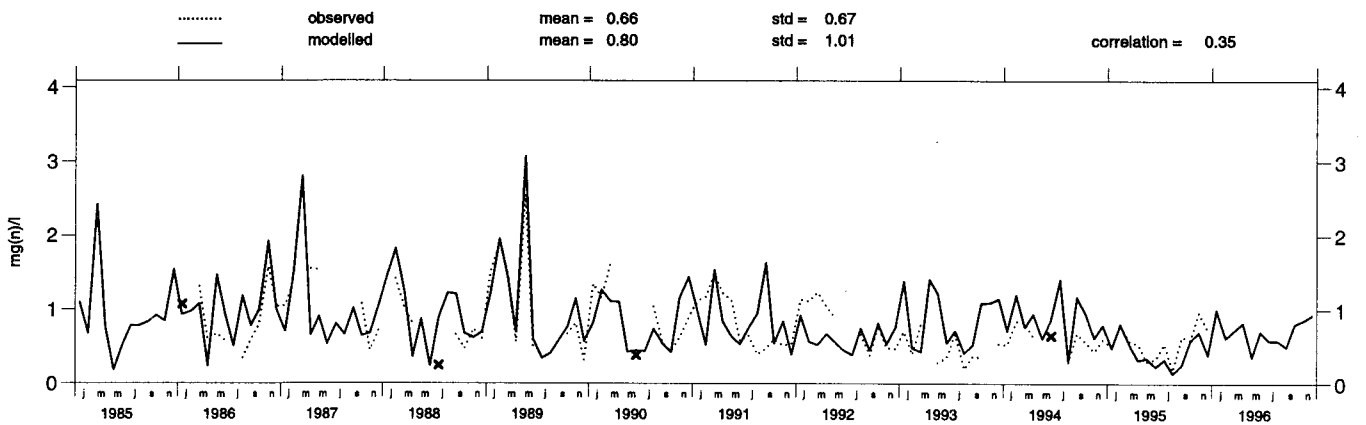
Arabba (IT 5)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



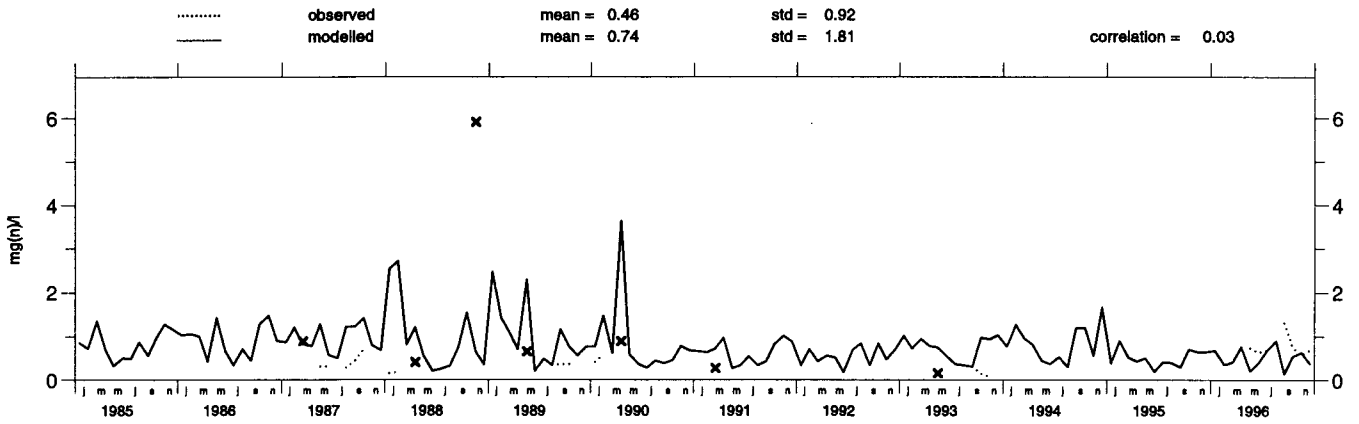
Rucava (LV 10)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



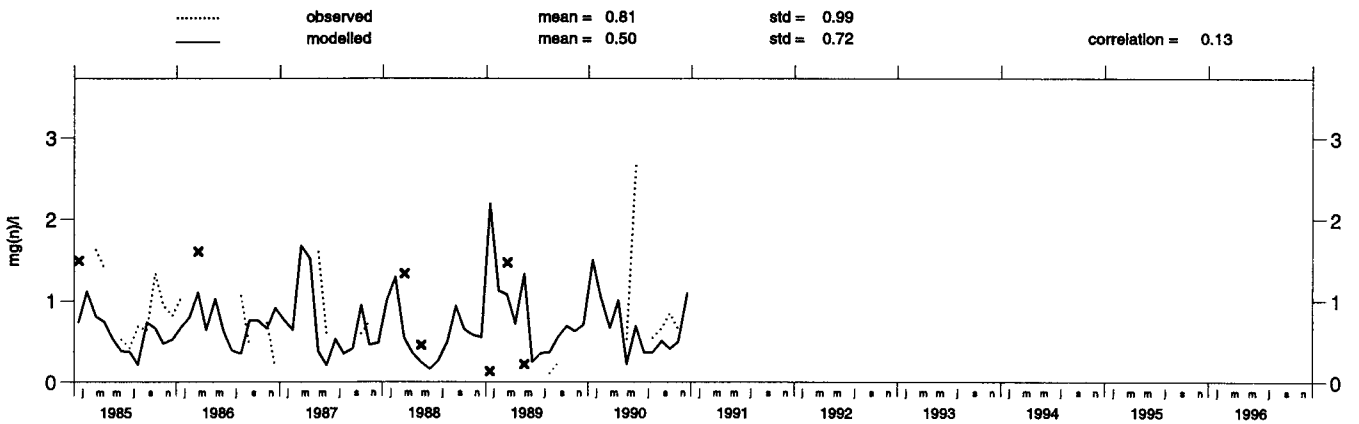
Zoseni (LV 16)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



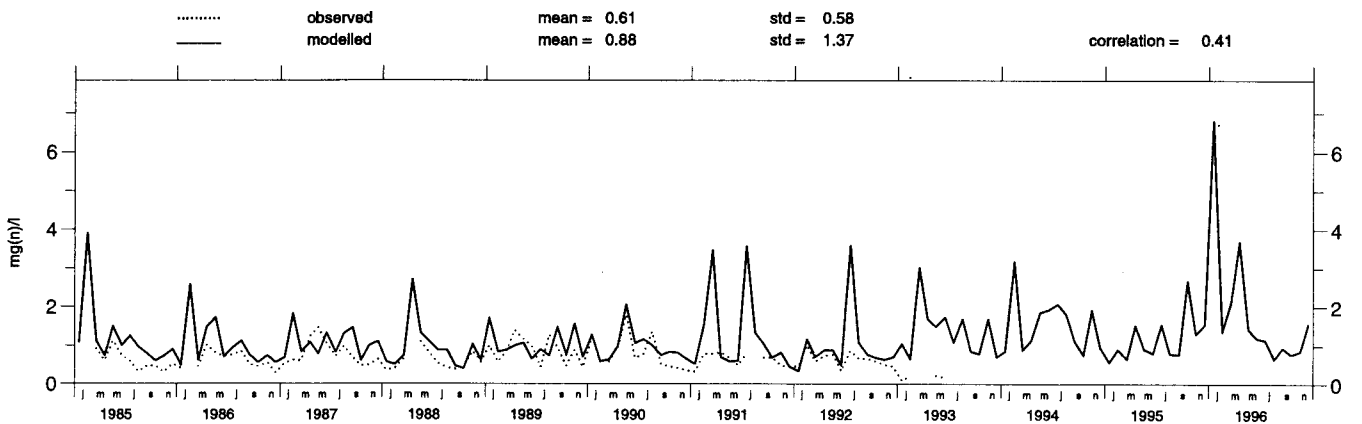
Nida (LT 3)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation

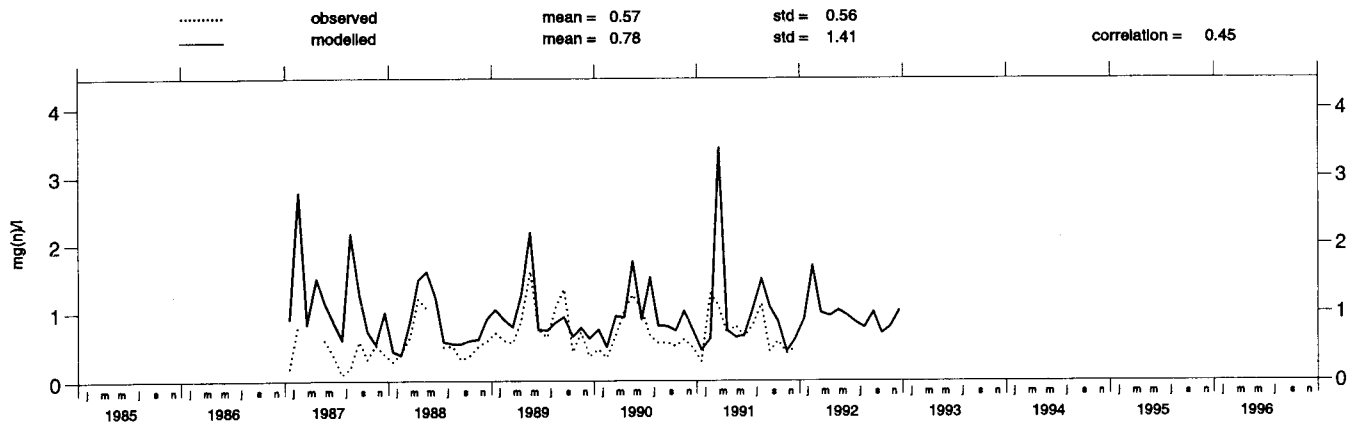


Wittenveen (NL 2)

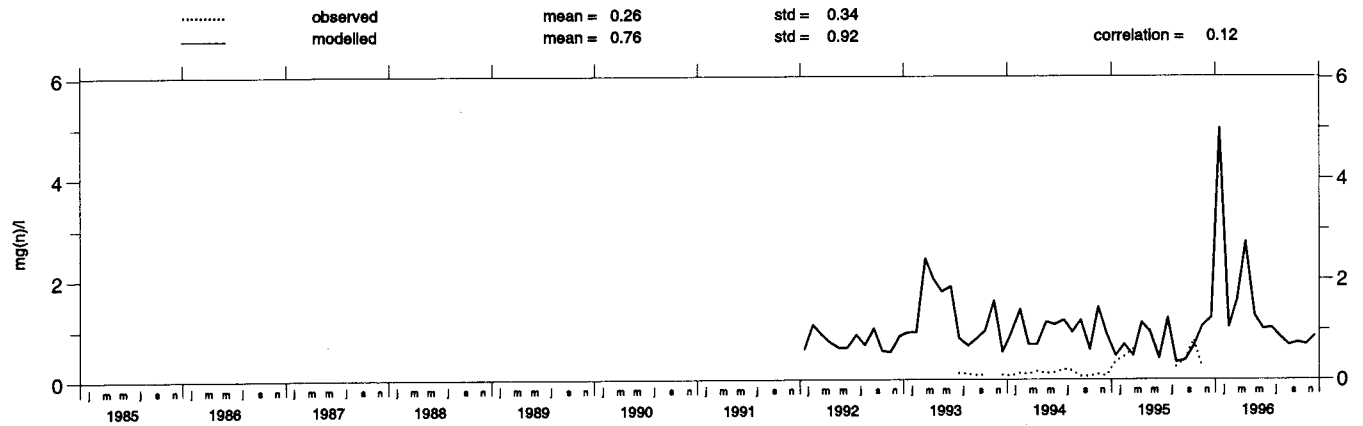
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



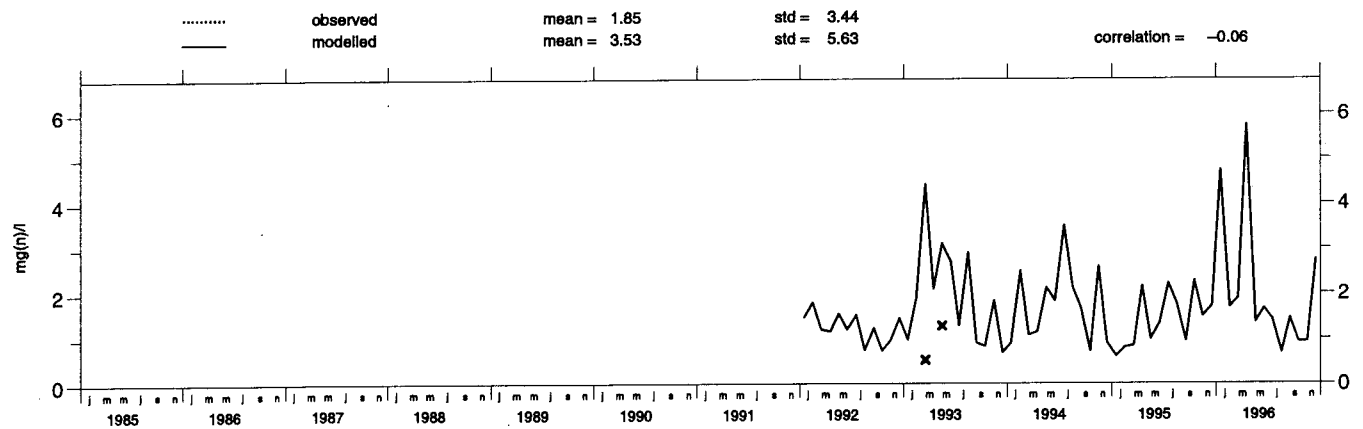
Bilthoven (NL 8)
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



Kollumerwaard (NL 9)
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation

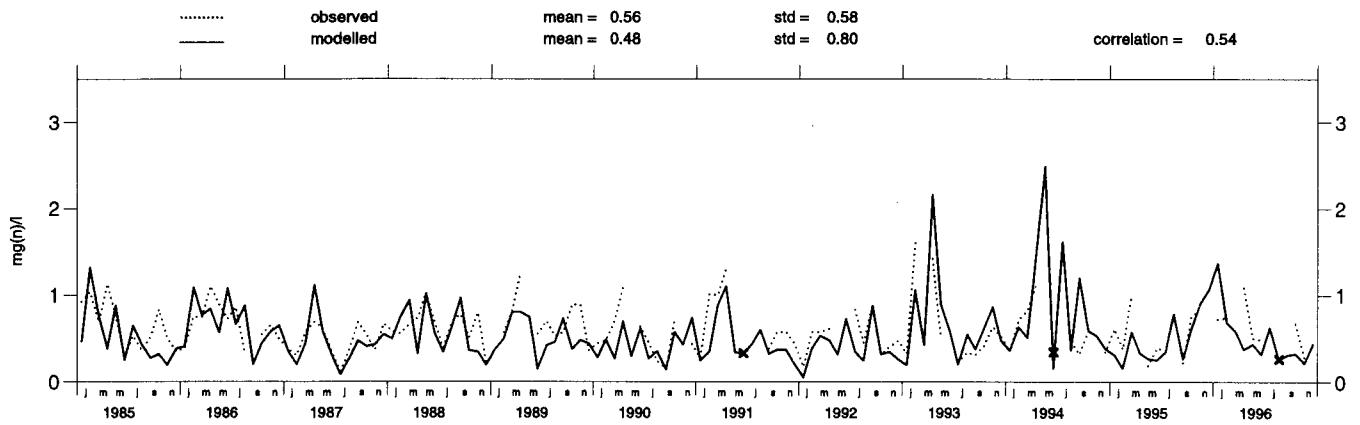


Vreedepeel (NL 10)
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



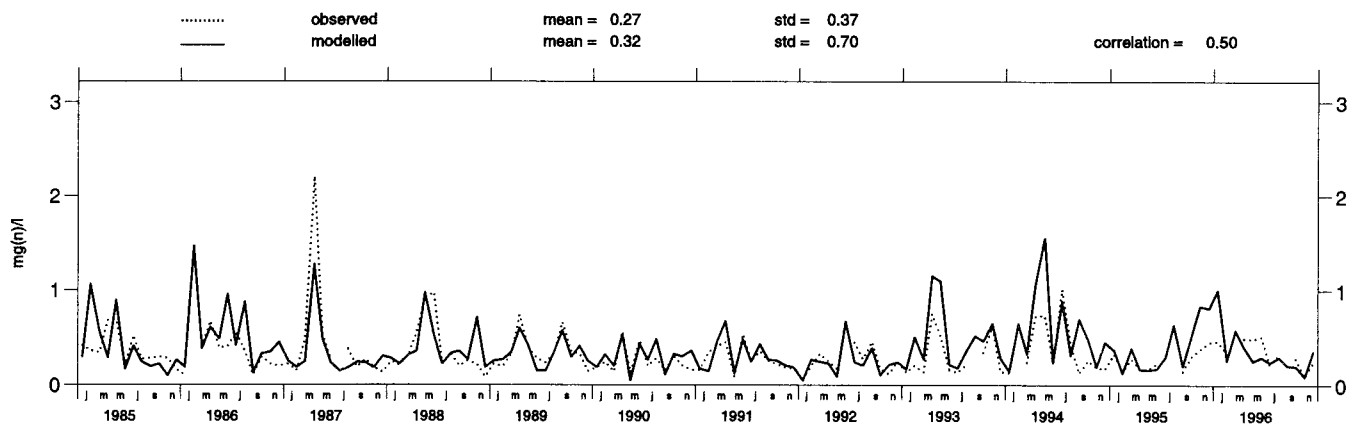
Birkenes (NO 1)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



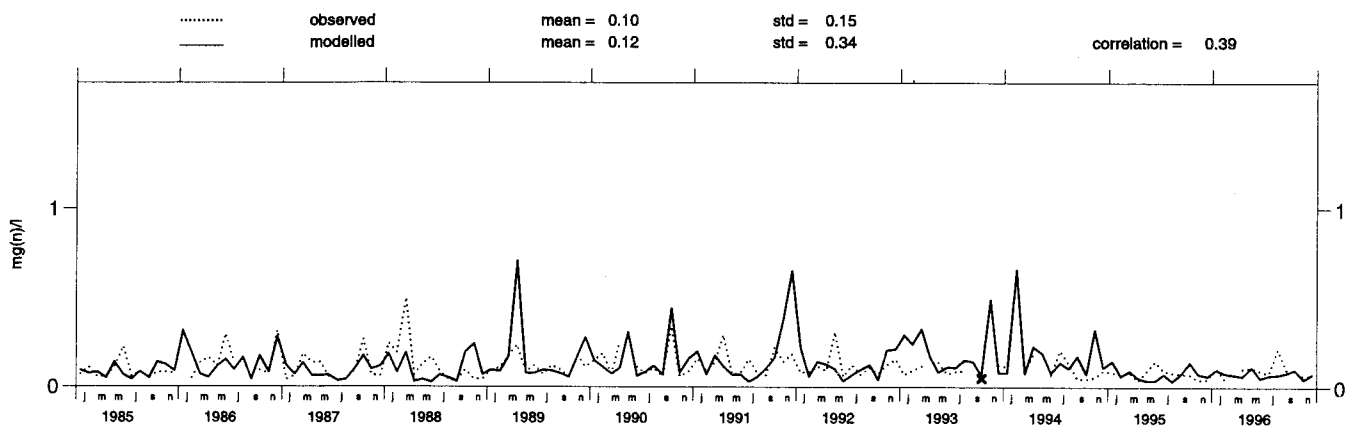
Skreaddalen (NO 8)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



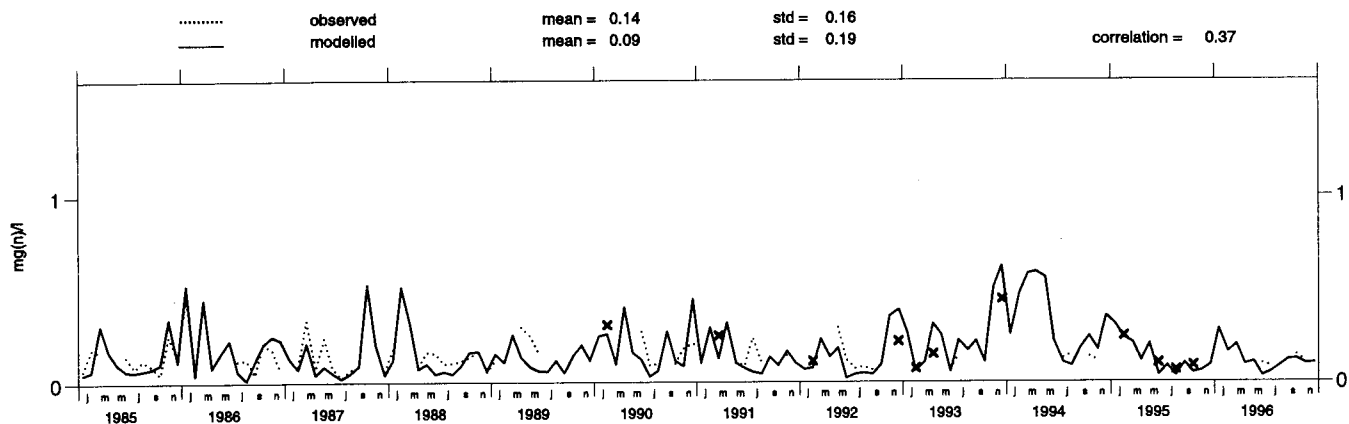
Tustervatn (NO 15)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



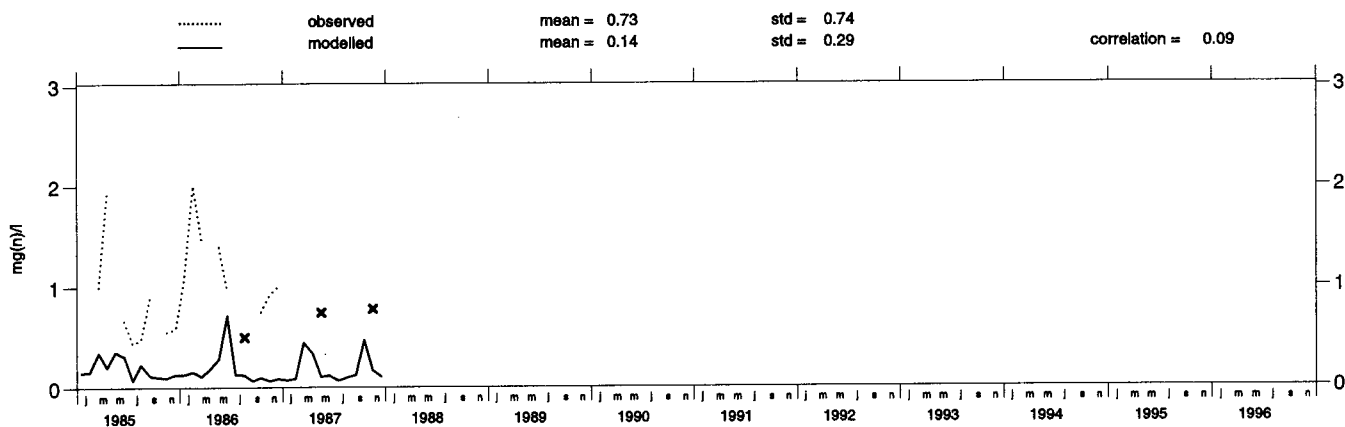
Jergul (NO 30)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



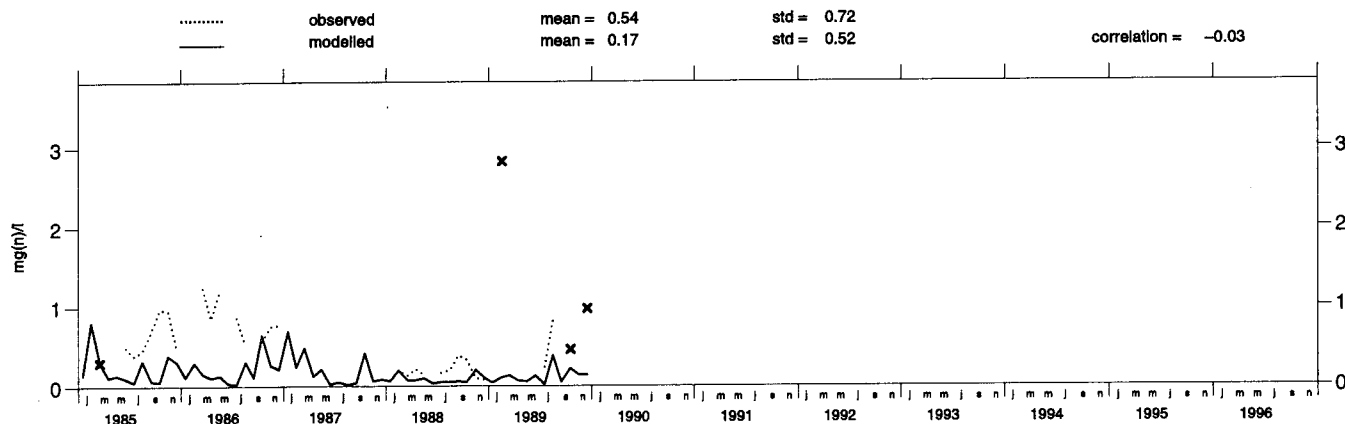
Hummelfjell (NO 36)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



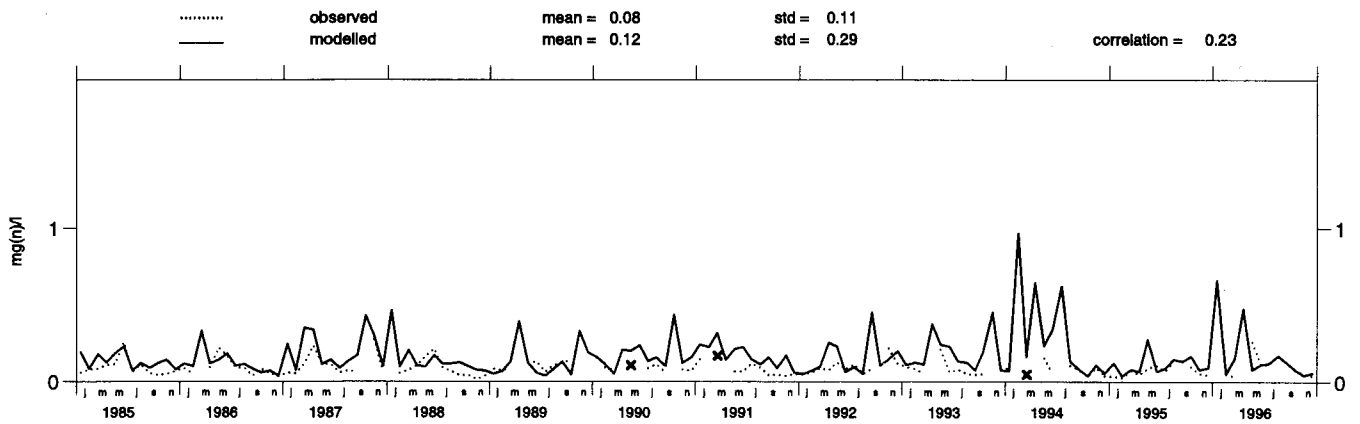
Bjoemoeya (NO 37)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



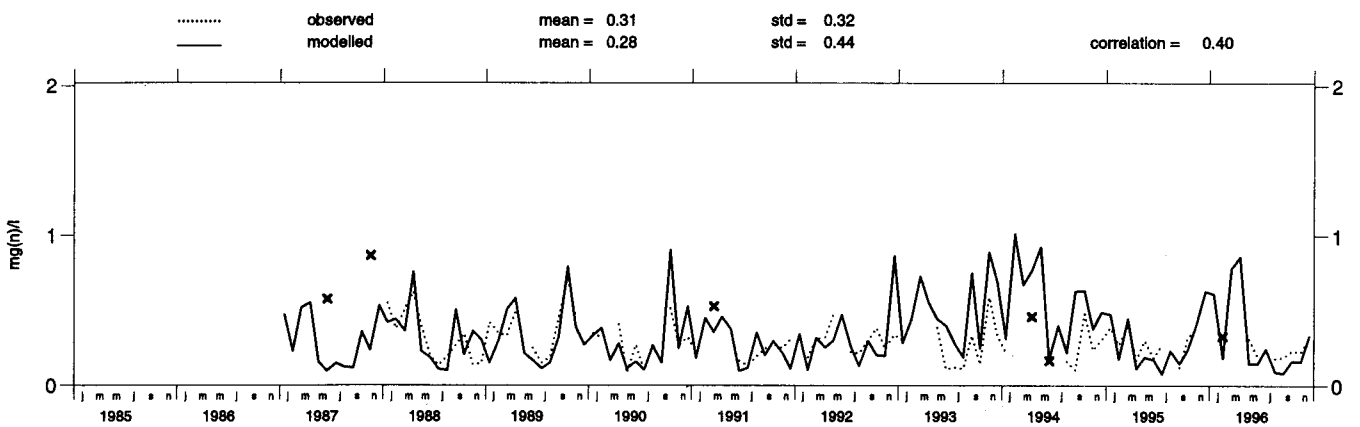
Kaarvatn (NO 39)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



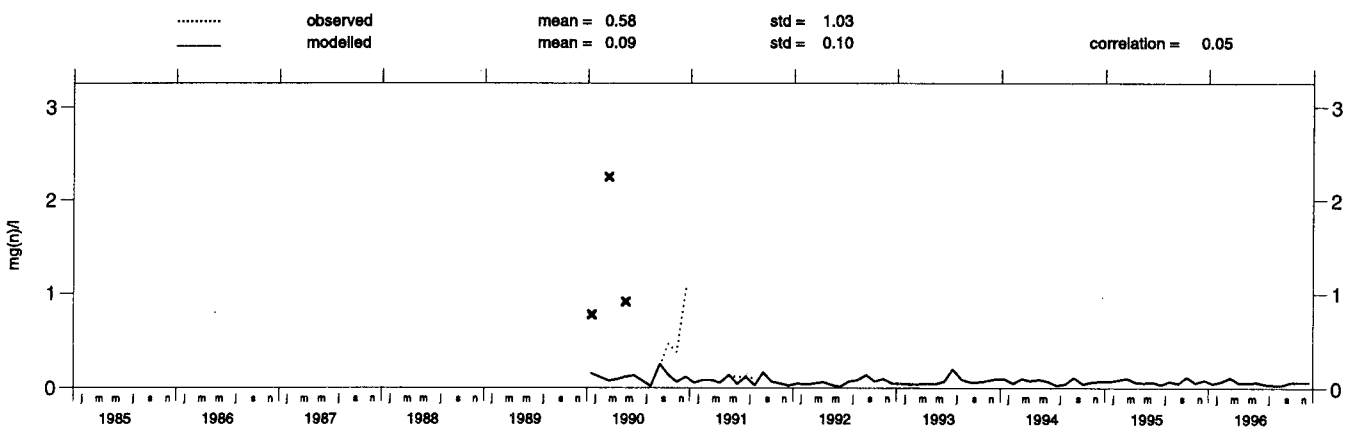
Osen (NO 41)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



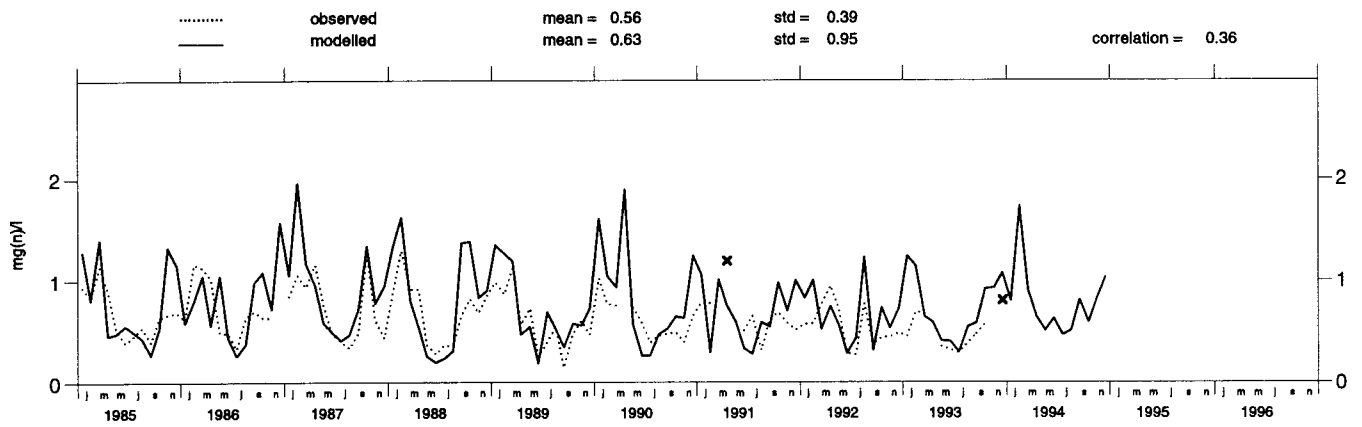
Spitzbergen,Z (NO 42)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



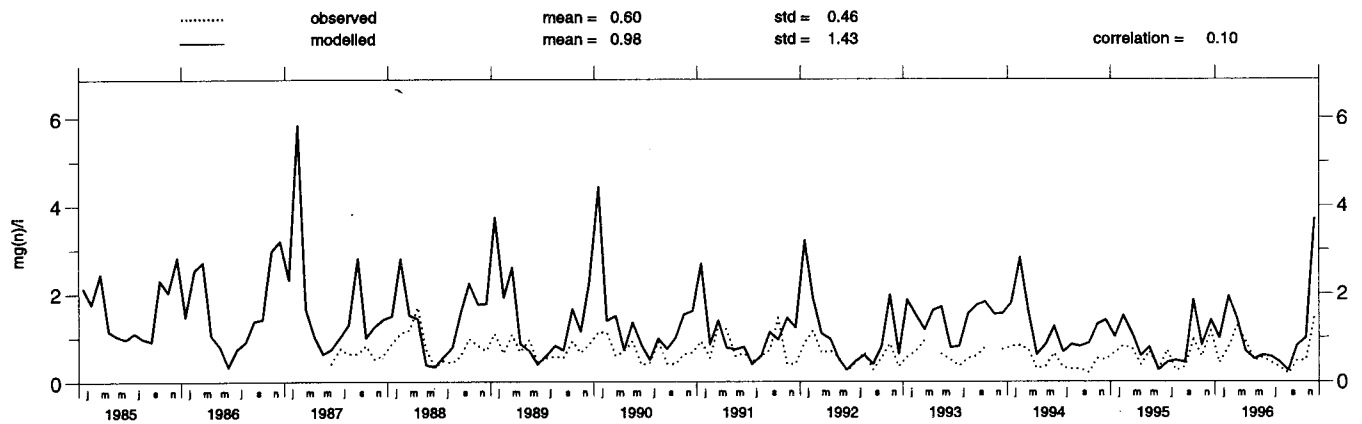
Suwalki (PL 1)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



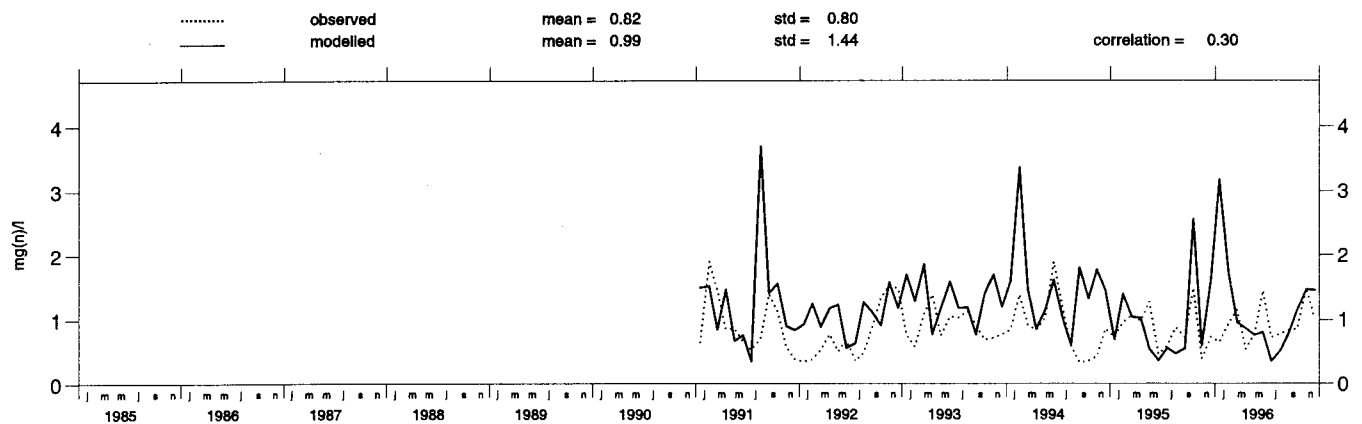
Jarczew (PL 2)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



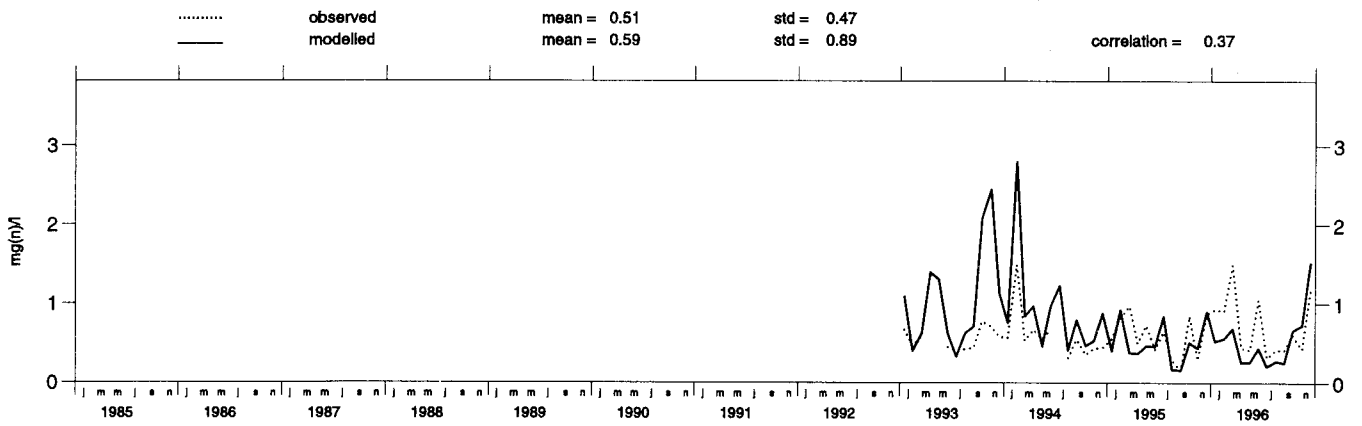
Sniezka (PL 3)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



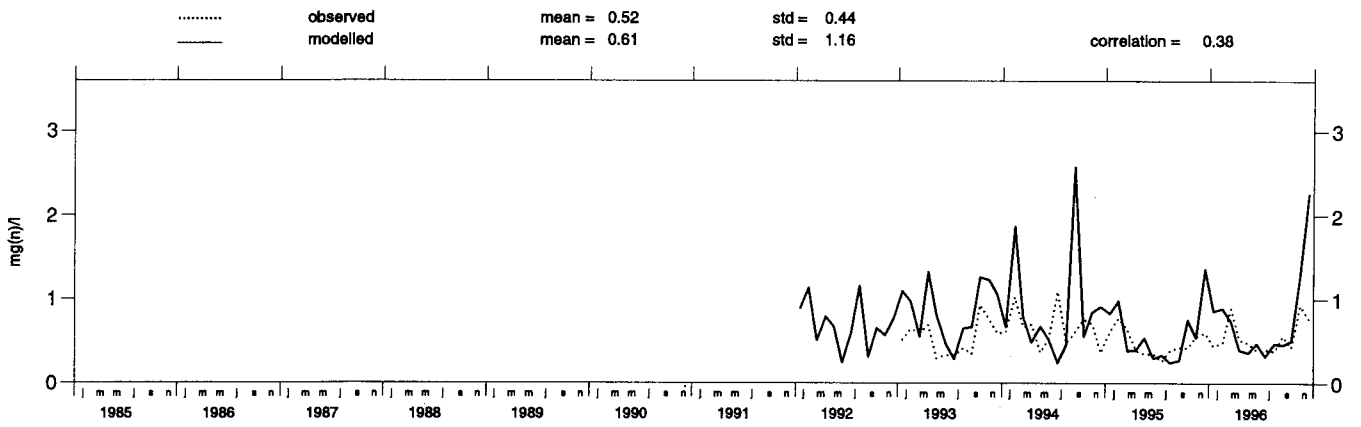
Leba (PL 4)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



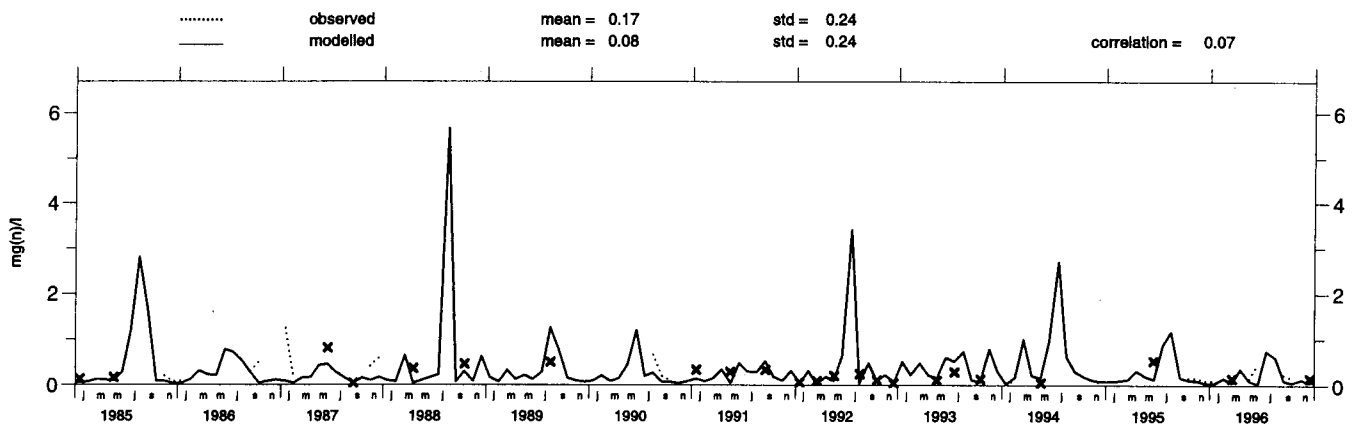
Diabla Gora (PL 5)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



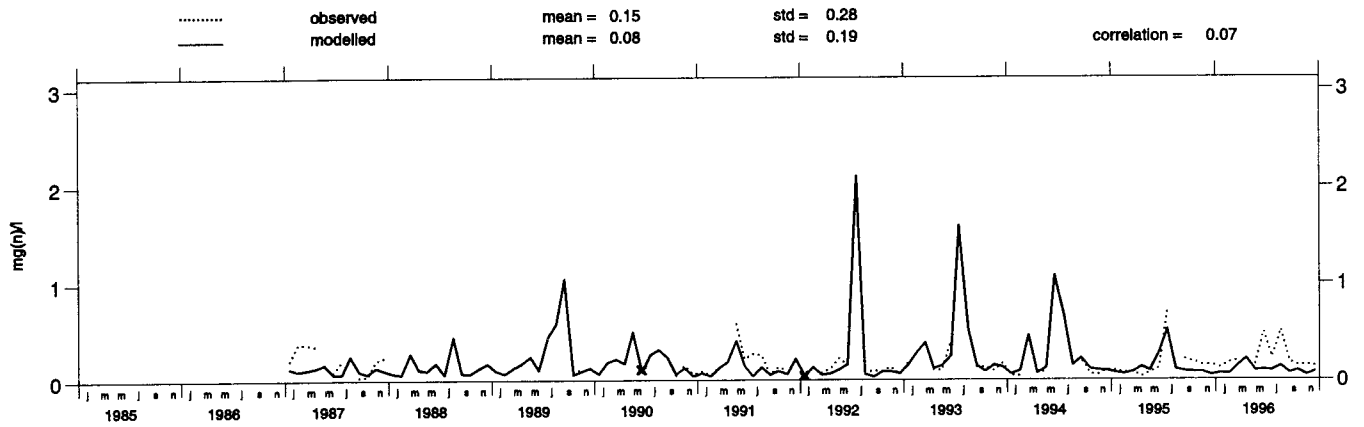
Braganca (PT 1)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



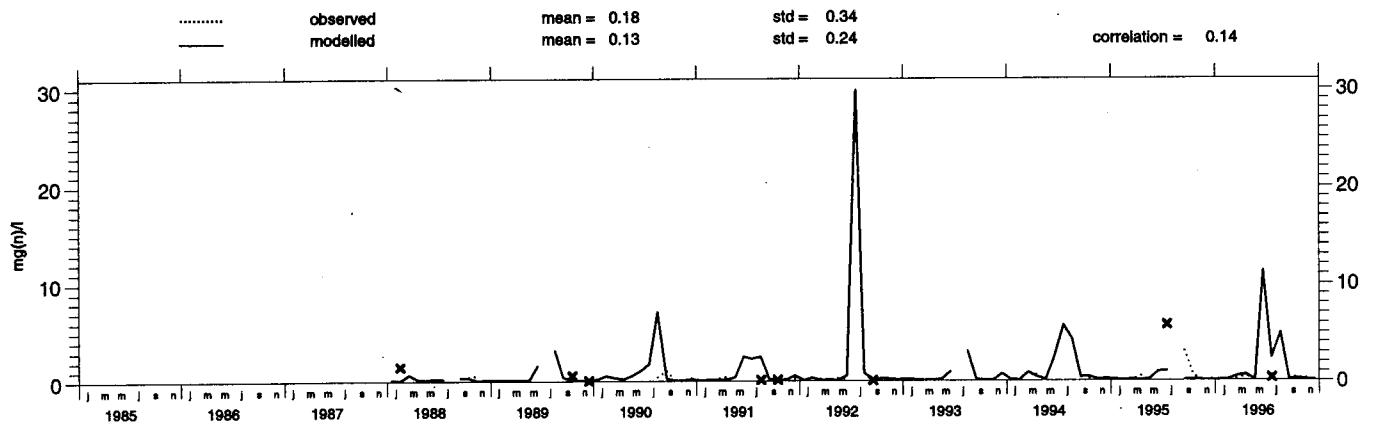
V.d.Castelo (PT 3)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



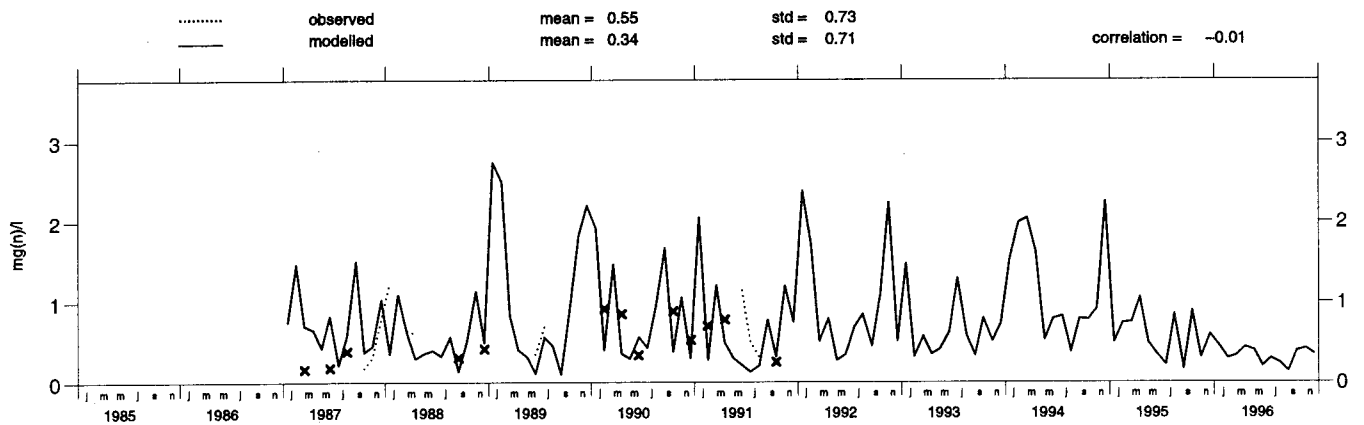
Monte_Velho (PT 4)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



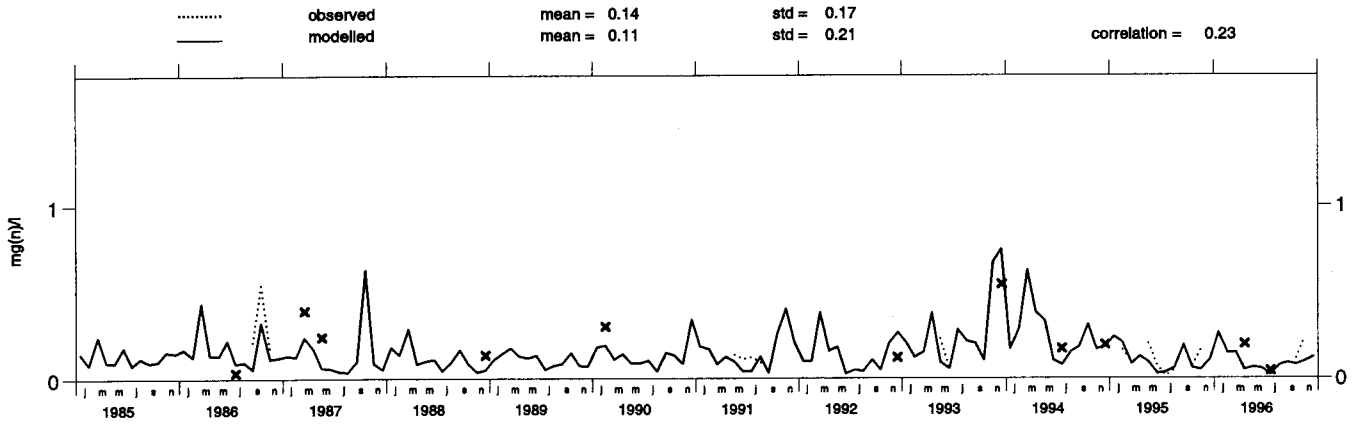
Leovo (MD 12)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



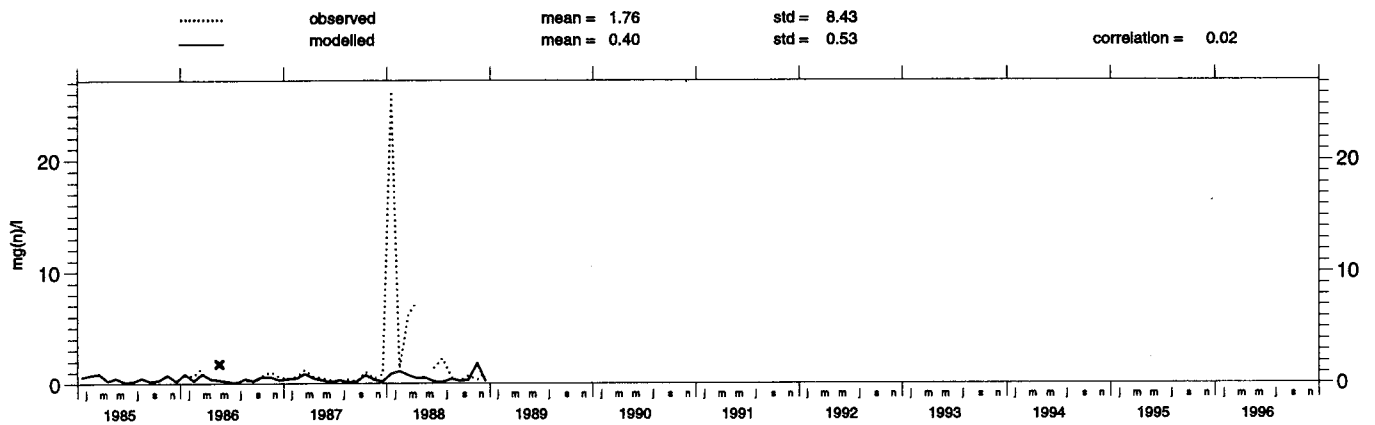
Janiskoski (RU 1)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



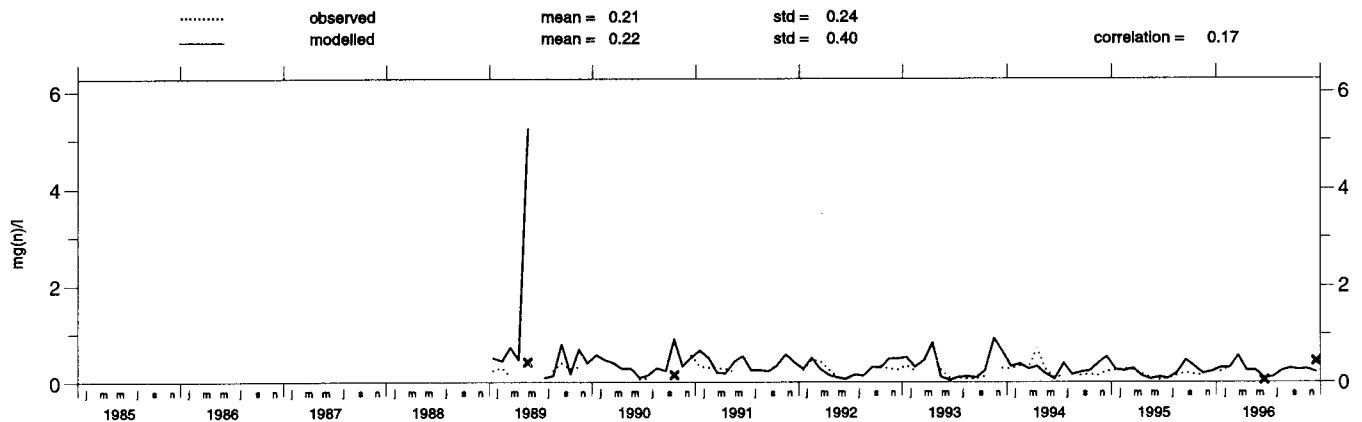
Lesogorsky (RU 8)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation

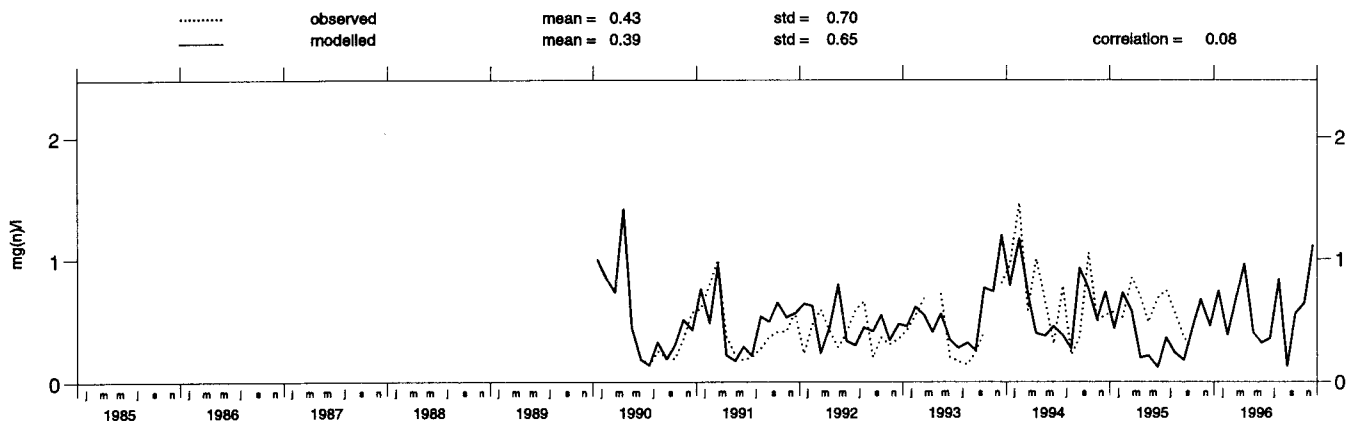


Pinega (RU 13)

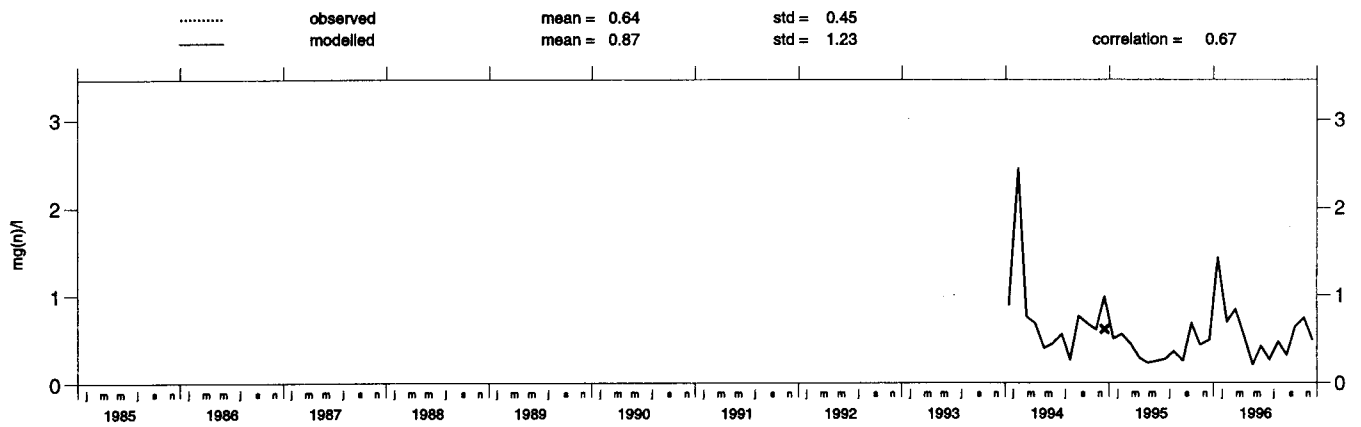
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



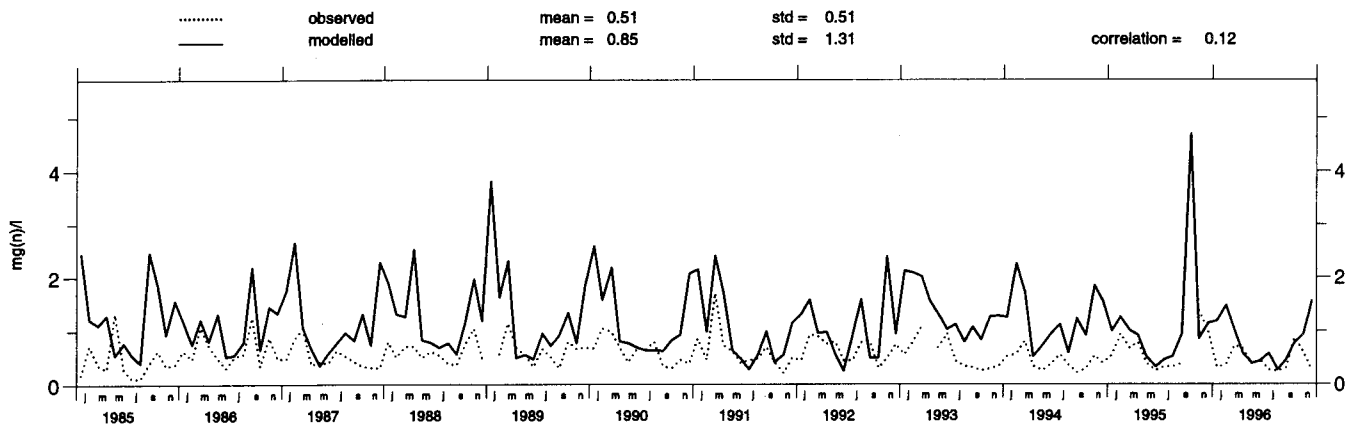
Pushkinsk_Gory (RU 14)
 Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



Shepeljovo (RU 15)
 Concentration of nitrate in precipitation

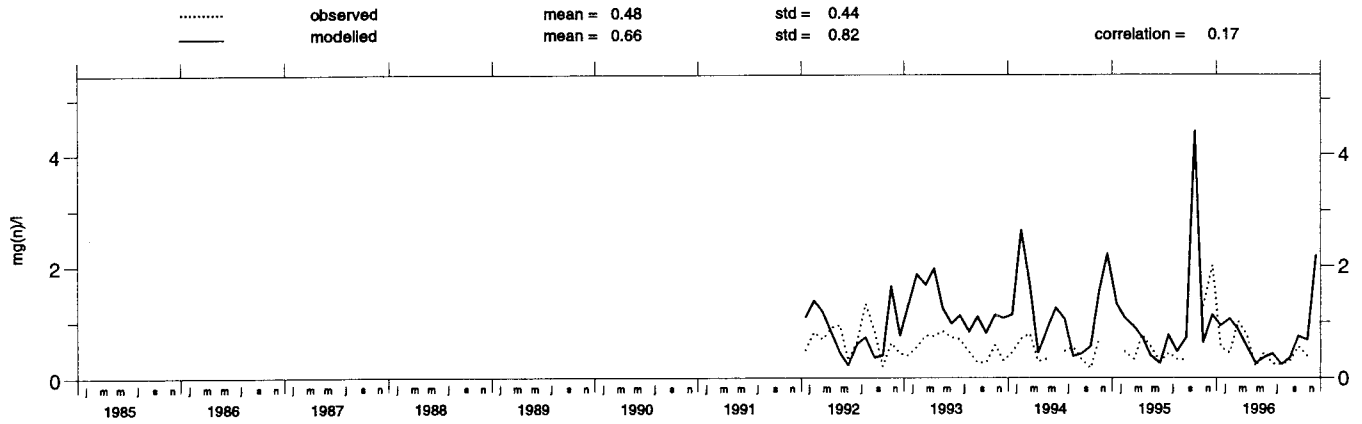


Chopok (SK 2)
 Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



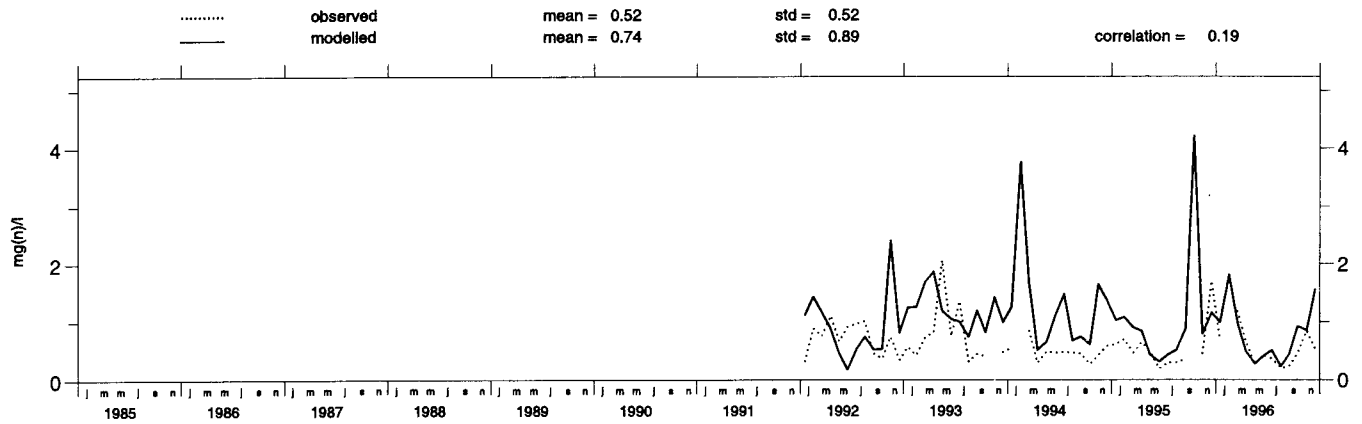
Stara Lesna (SK 4)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



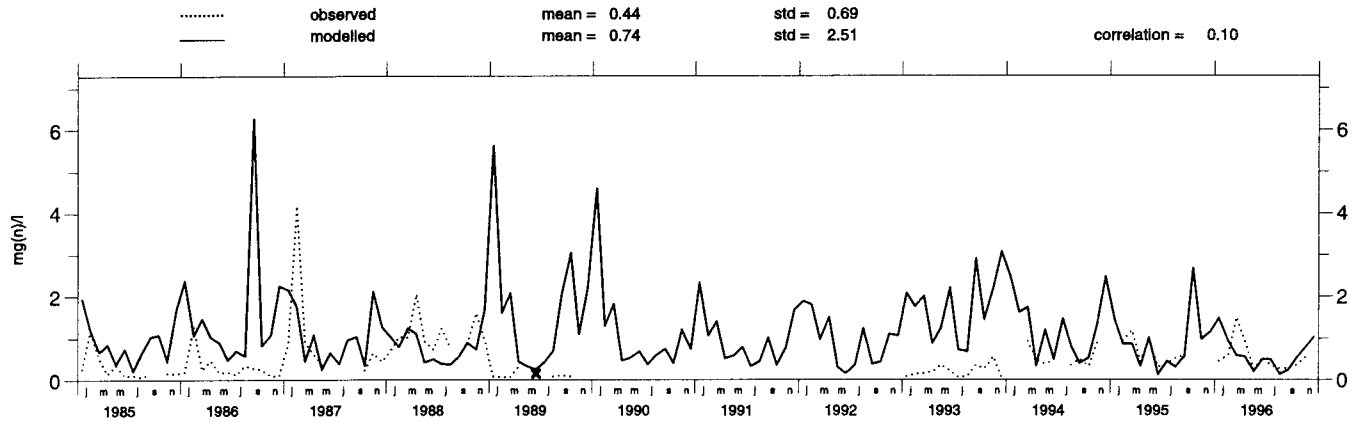
Liesek (SK 5)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



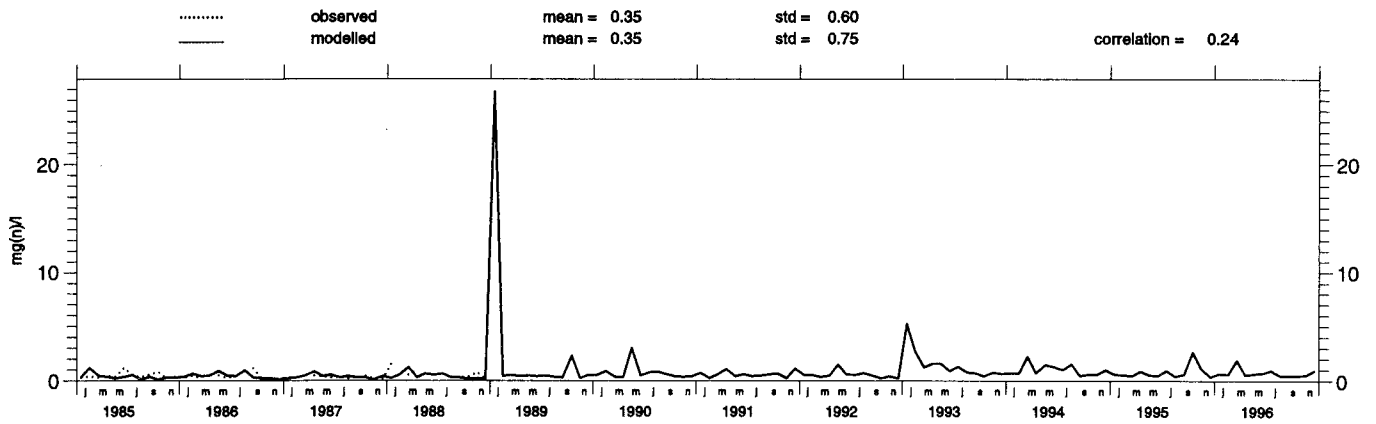
Starina (SK 6)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



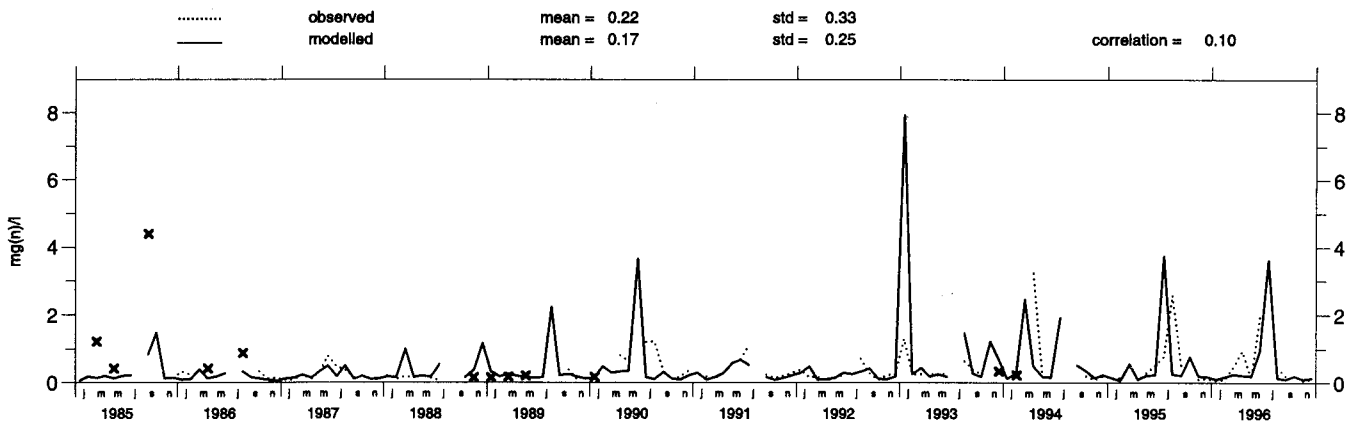
Masun (SI 1)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



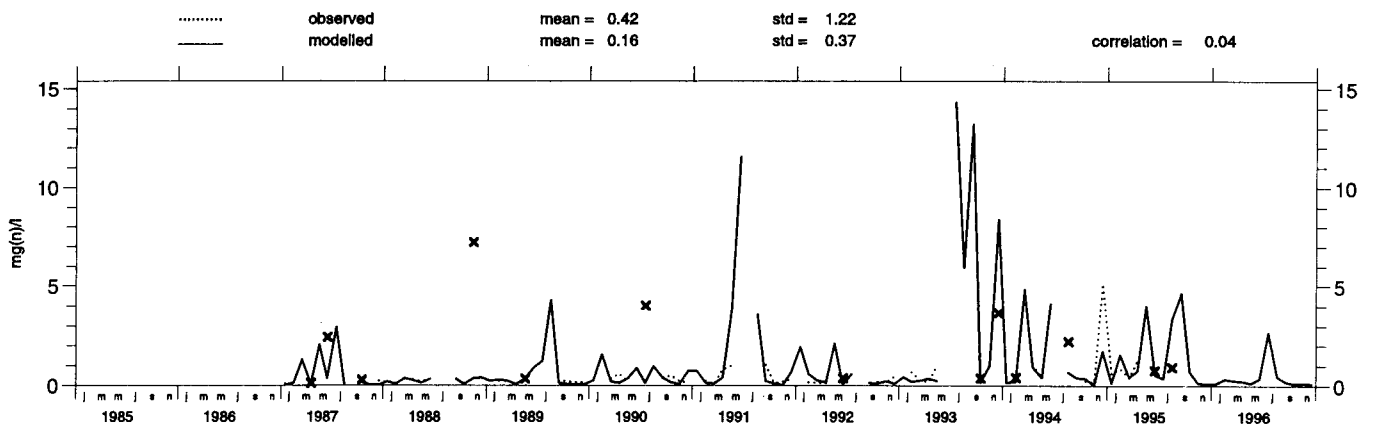
Toledo (ES 1)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



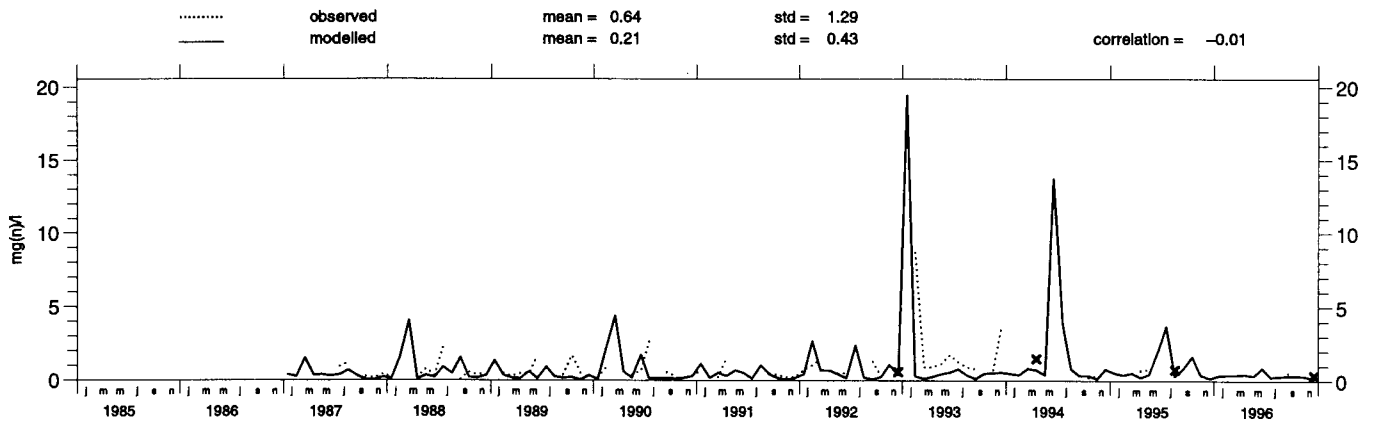
La_Cartuja (ES 2)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



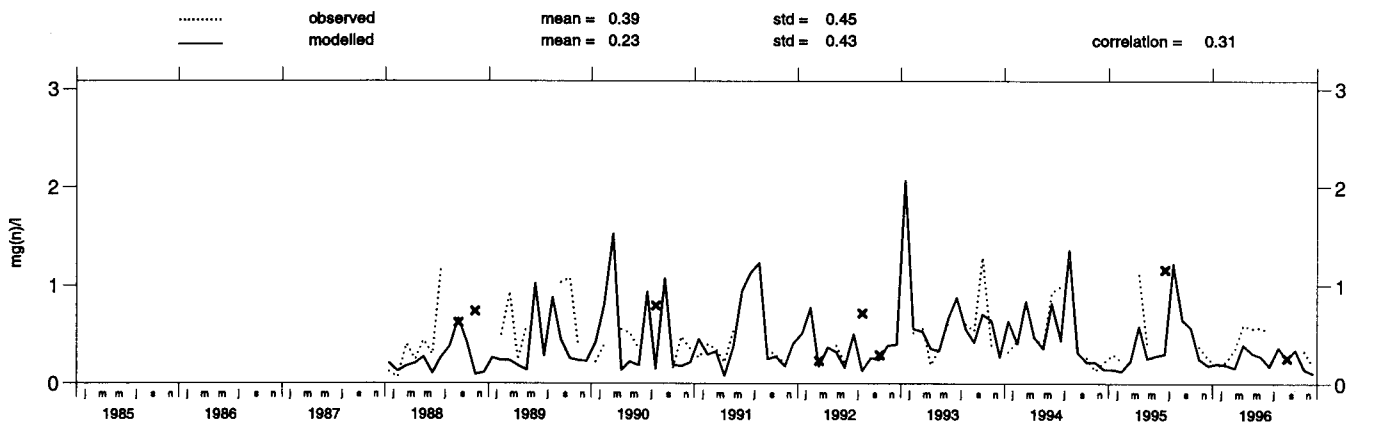
Roquetas (ES 3)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



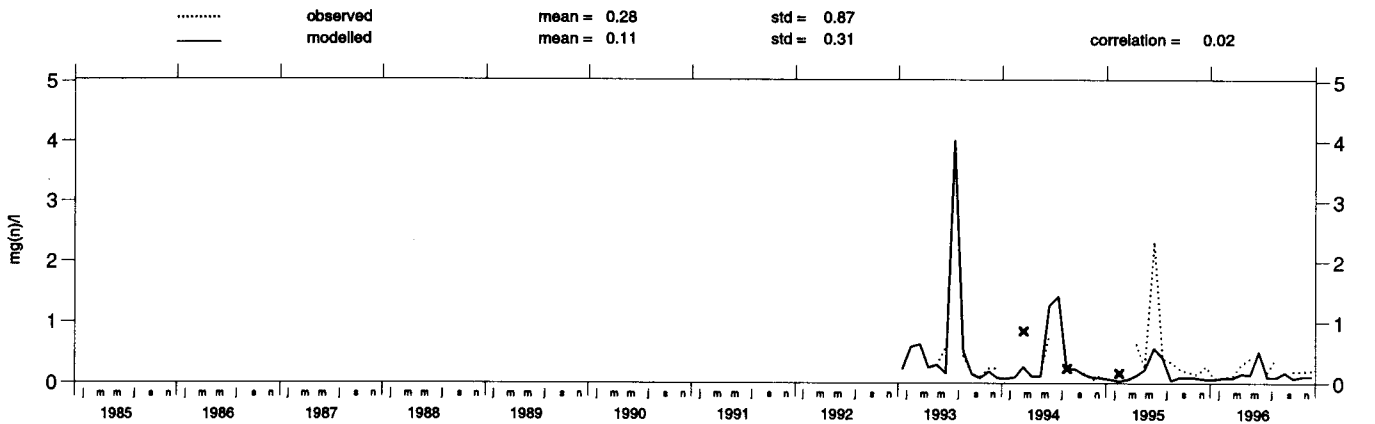
Logrono (ES 4)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



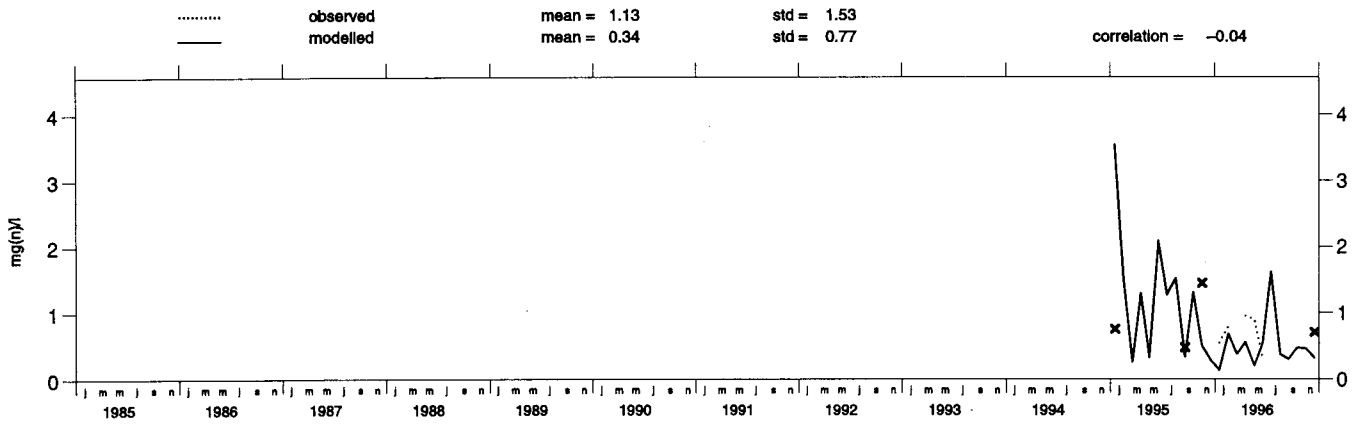
Noio (ES 5)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



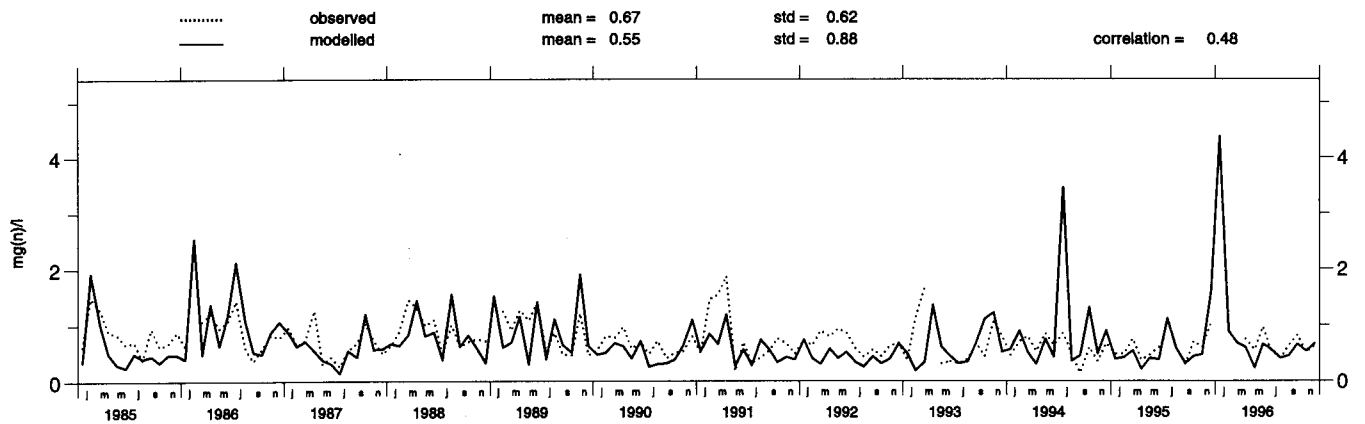
Mahon (ES 6)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



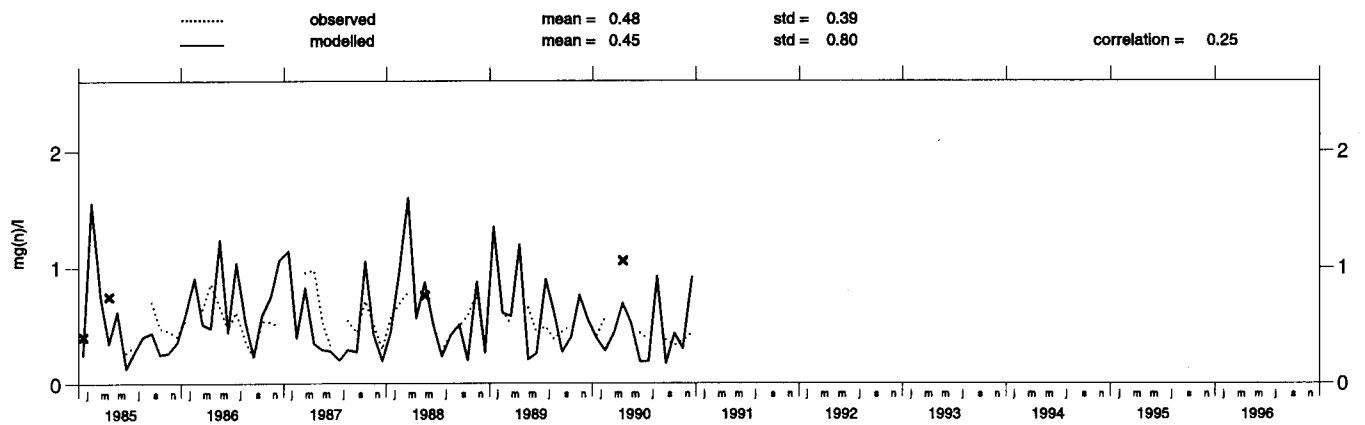
Roervik (SE 2)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



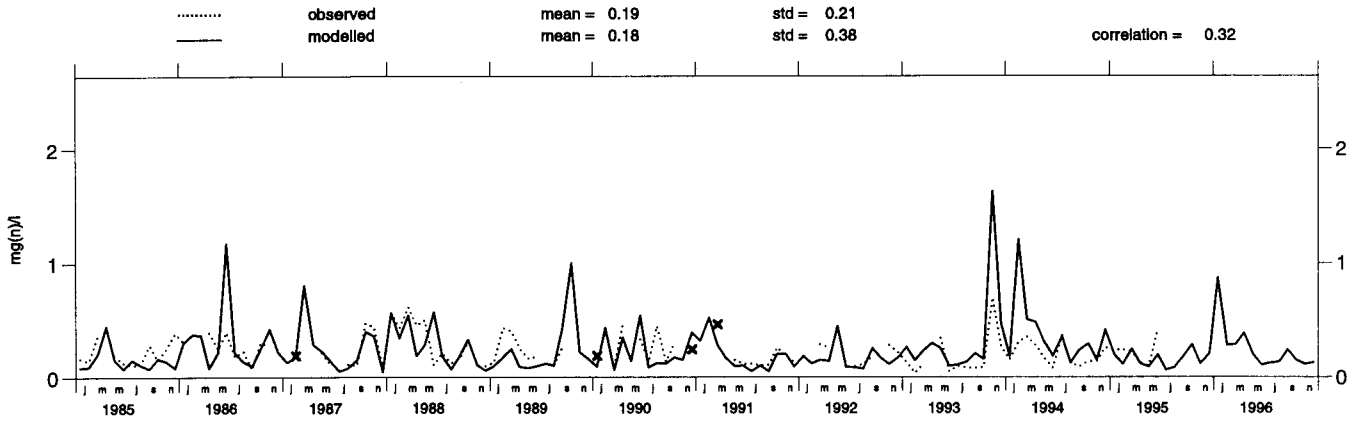
Velen (SE 3)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



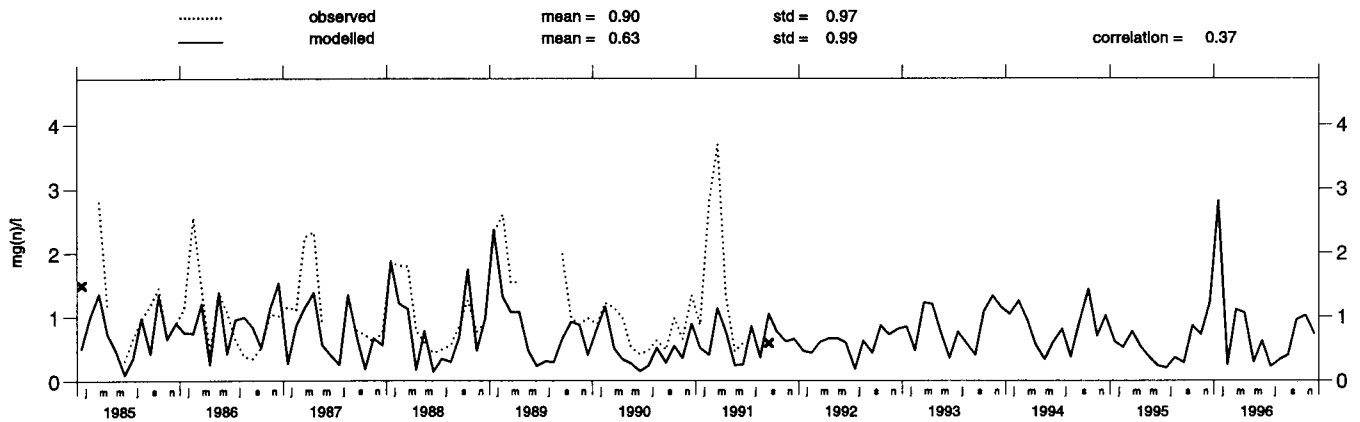
Bredkelen (SE 5)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



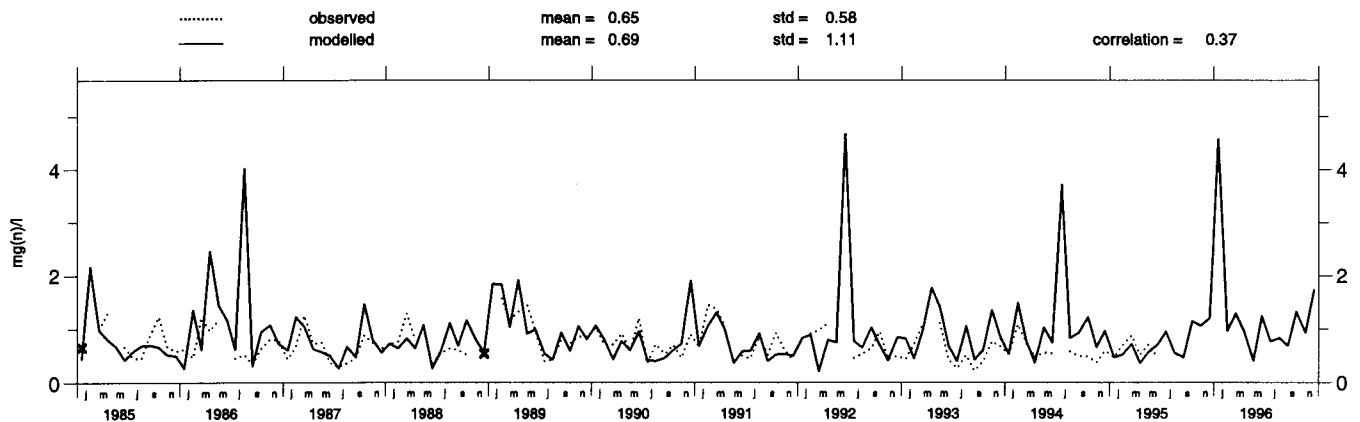
Hoburg (SE 8)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation

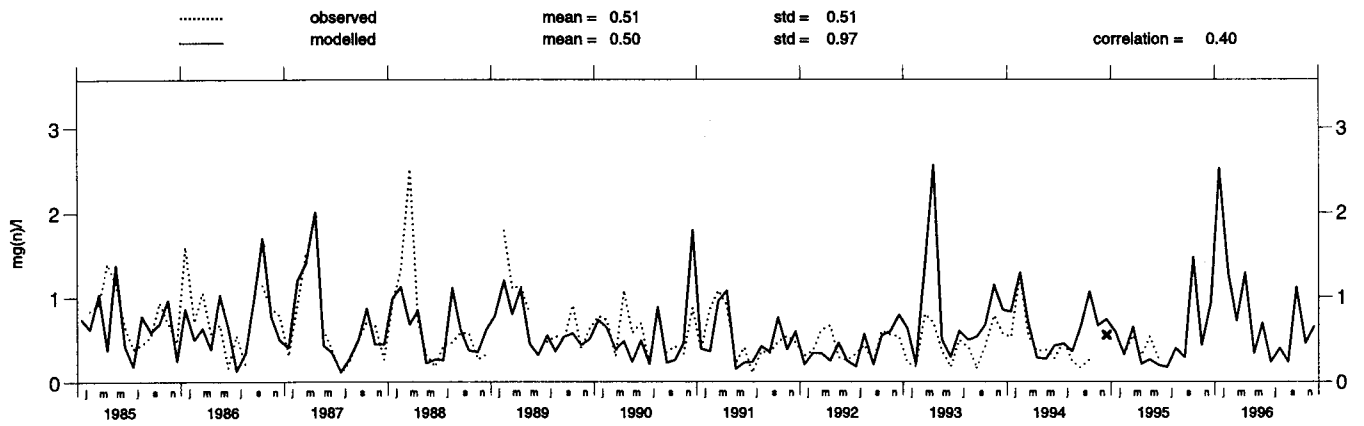


Vavihill (SE 11)

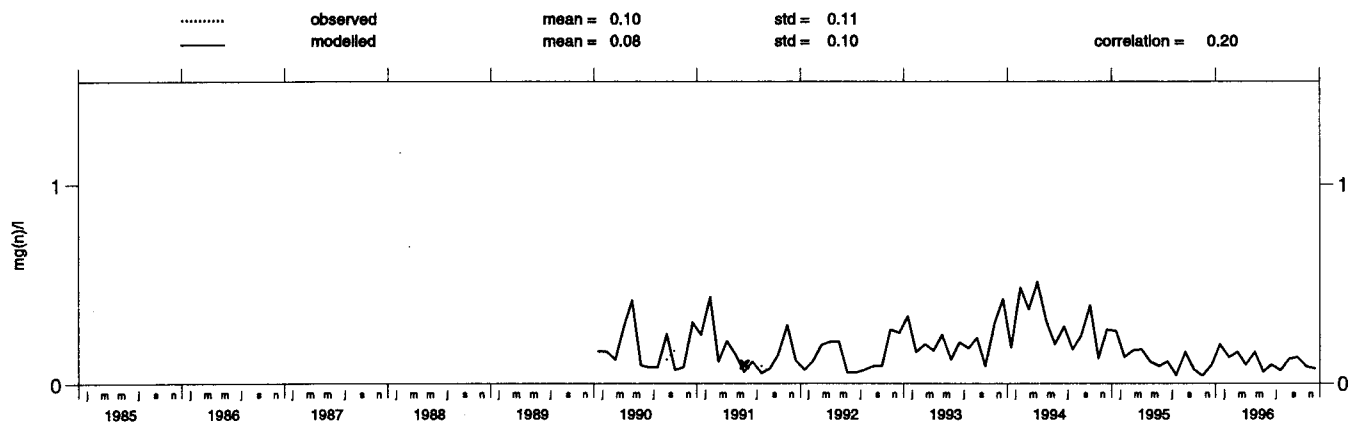
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



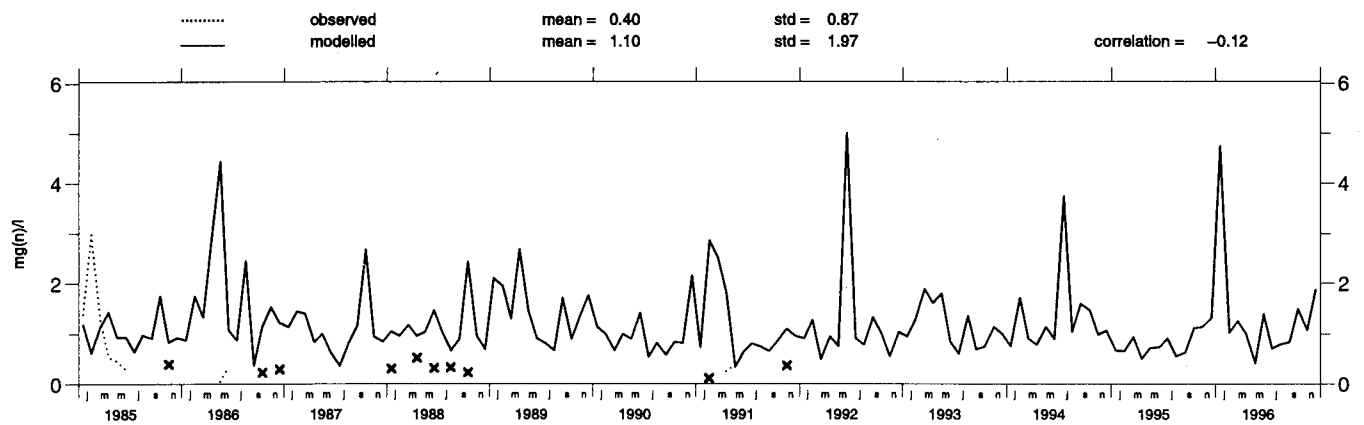
Aspvreten (SE 12)
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



Estrange (SE 13)
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation

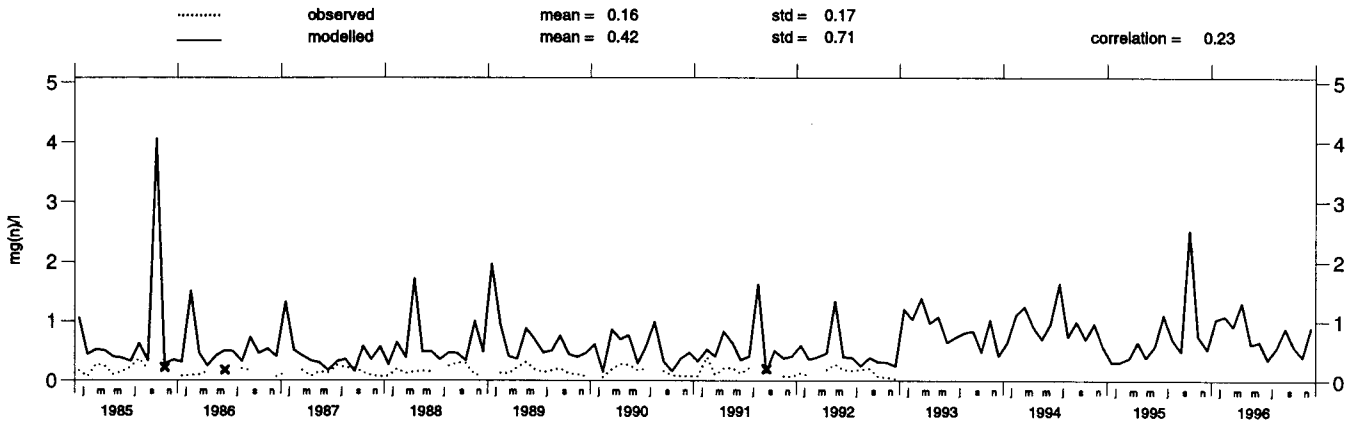


Arup (SE 50)
Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



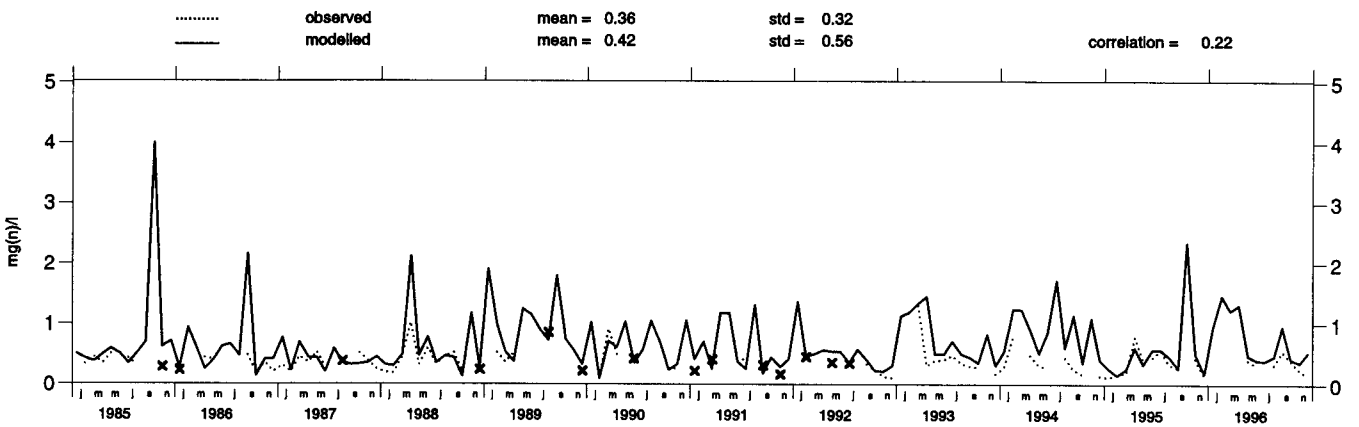
Jungfrauojoch (CH 1)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



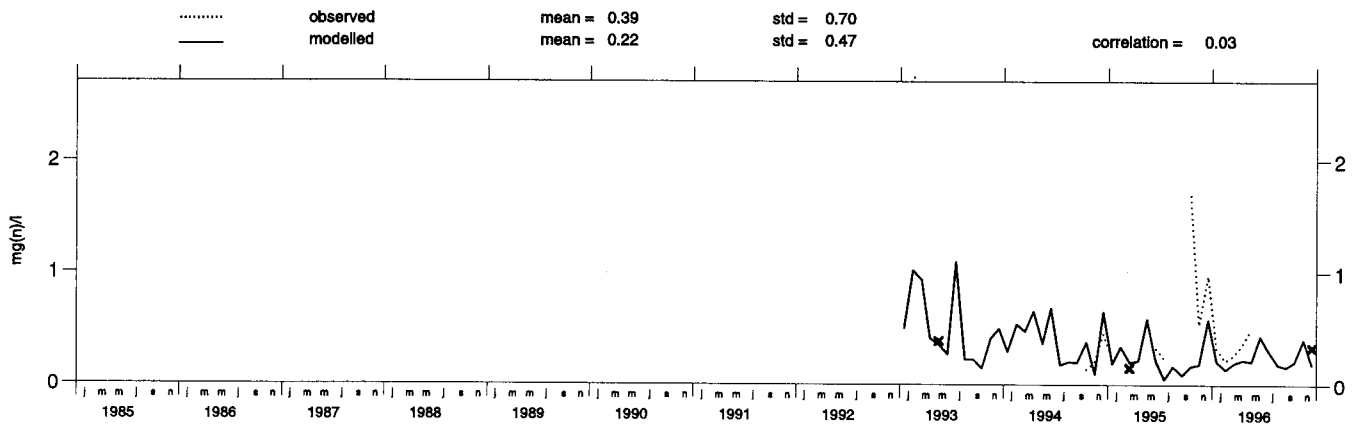
Payerne (CH 2)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



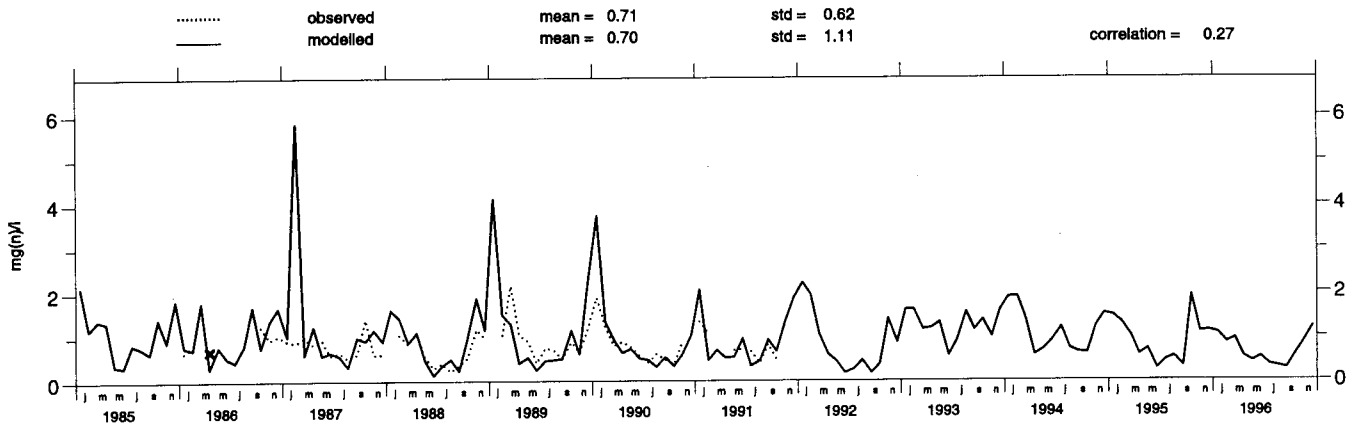
Cubuk11 (TR 1)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



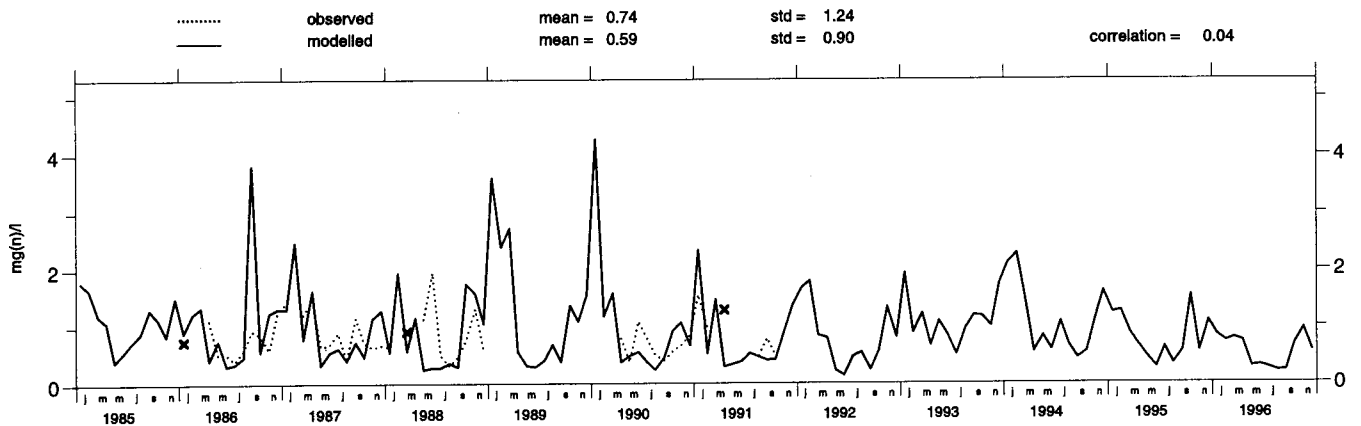
Svityatz (UA 5)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



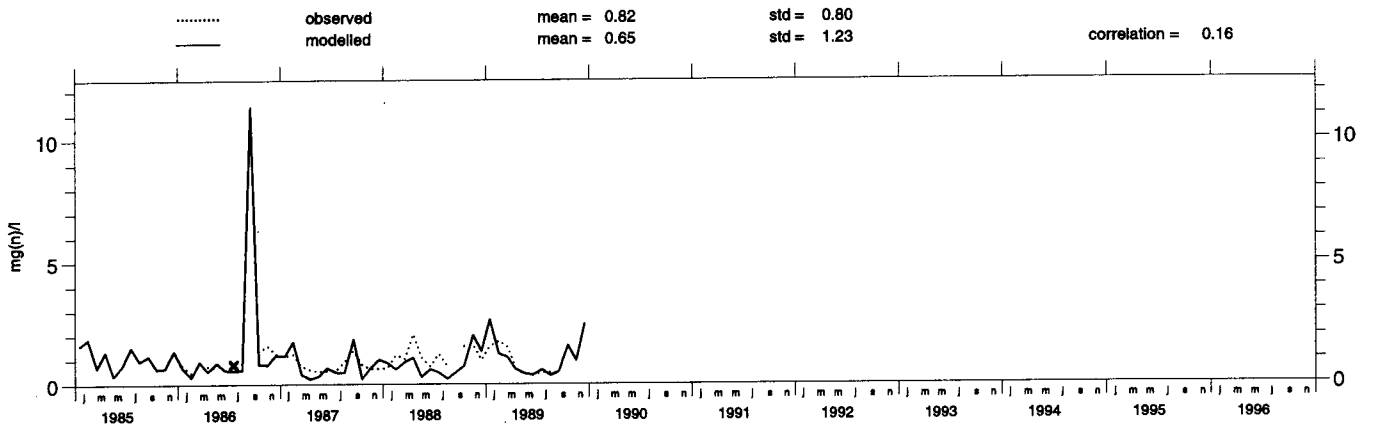
Rava-Russkaya (UA 6)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



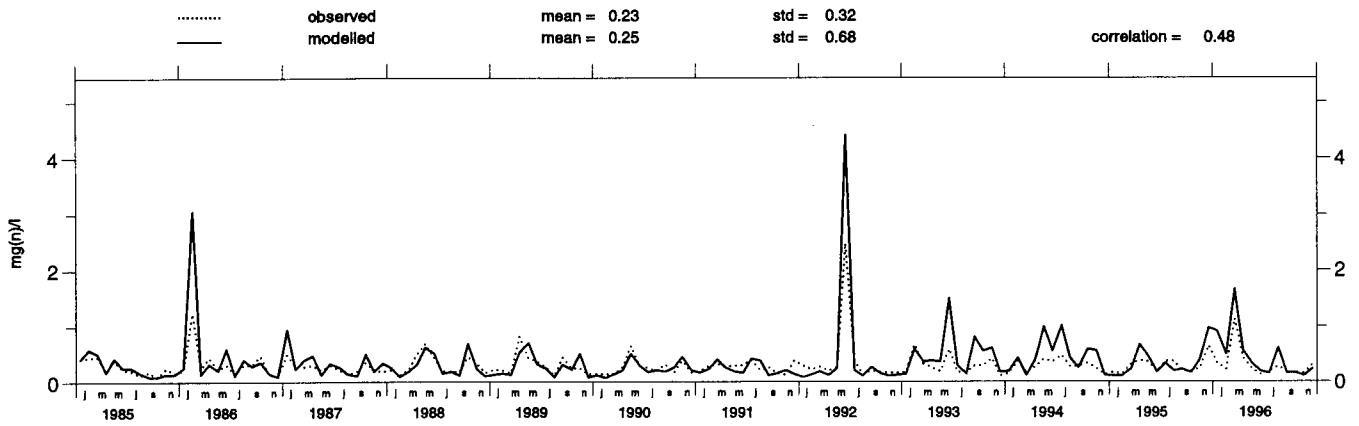
Beregovo (UA 7)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



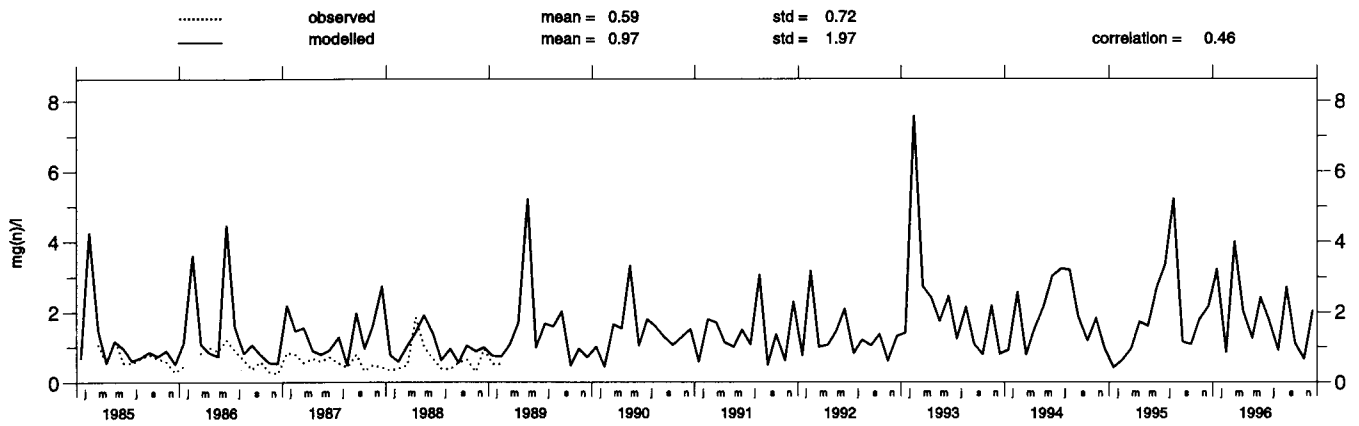
Eskdalemuir (GB 2)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



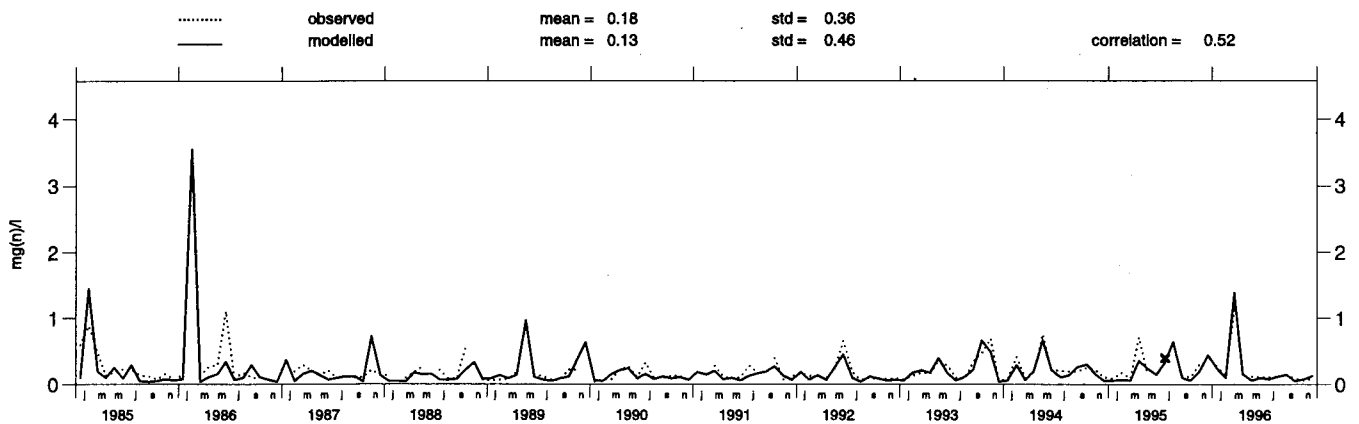
Stoke_Ferry (GB 4)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



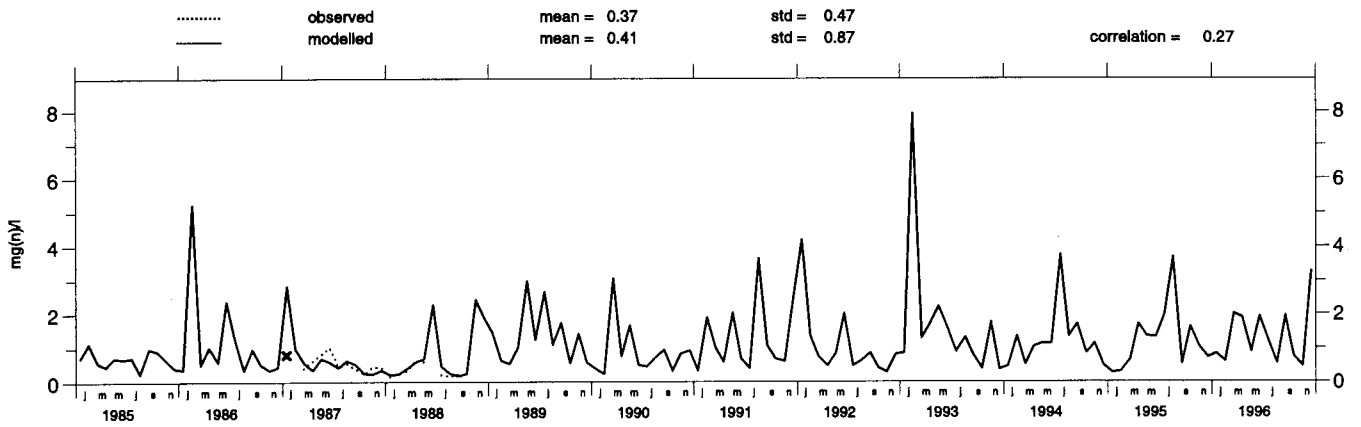
Lough_Navar (GB 6)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



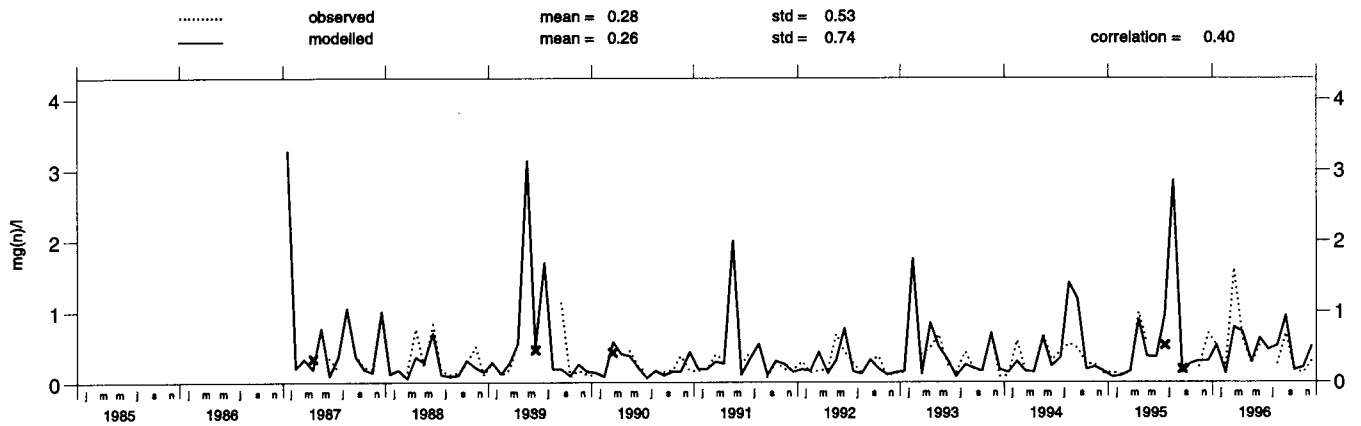
Barcombe_Mills (GB 7)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



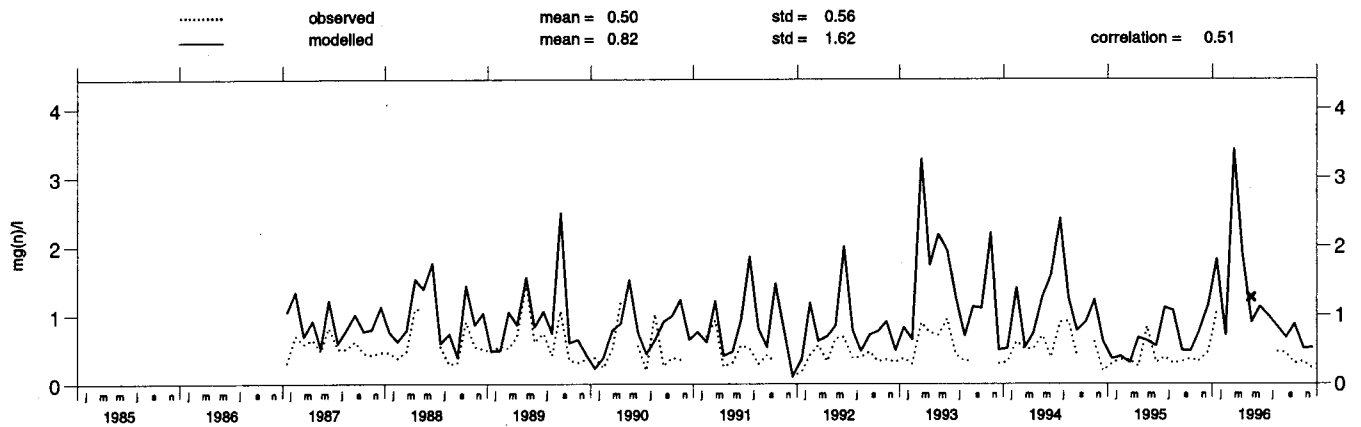
Yarner_Wood (GB 13)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



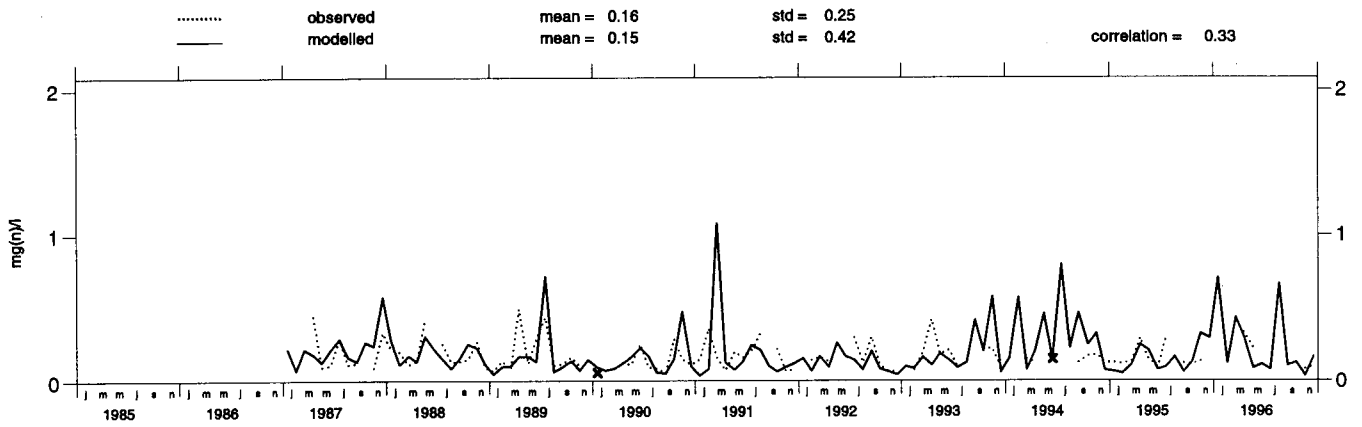
High_Muffles (GB 14)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



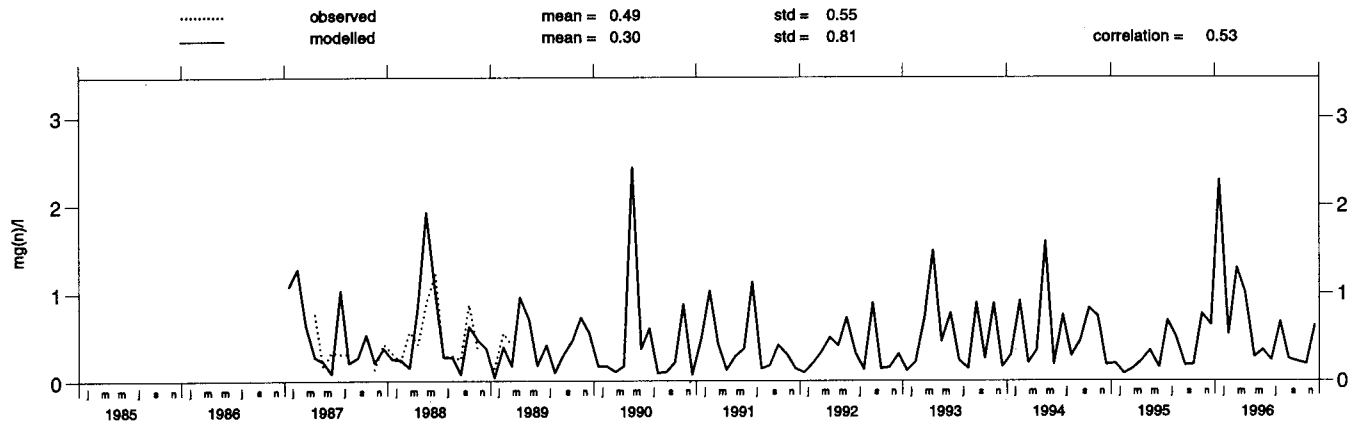
Strath_Vaich_D. (GB 15)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



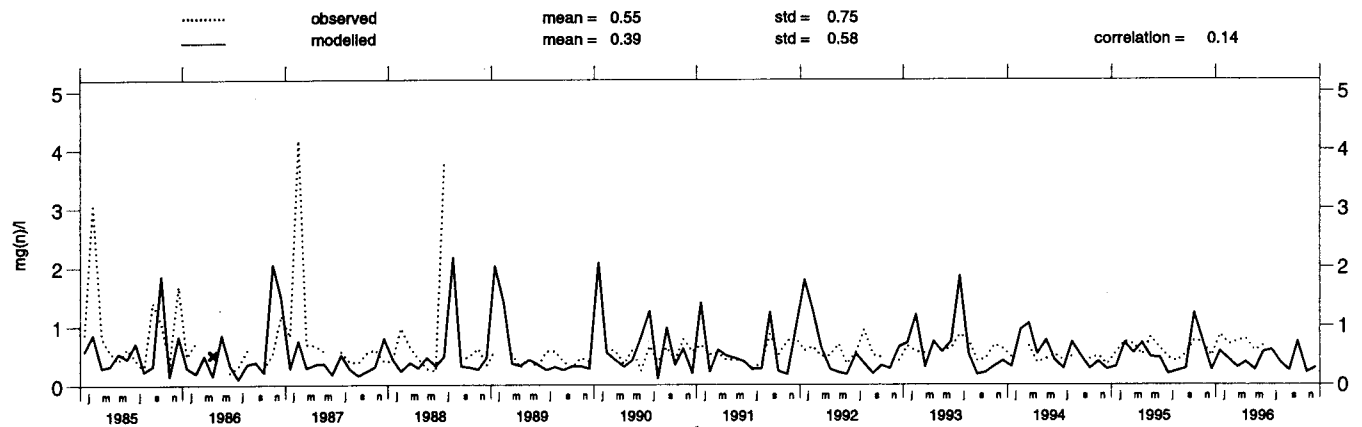
Glen_Dye (GB 16)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



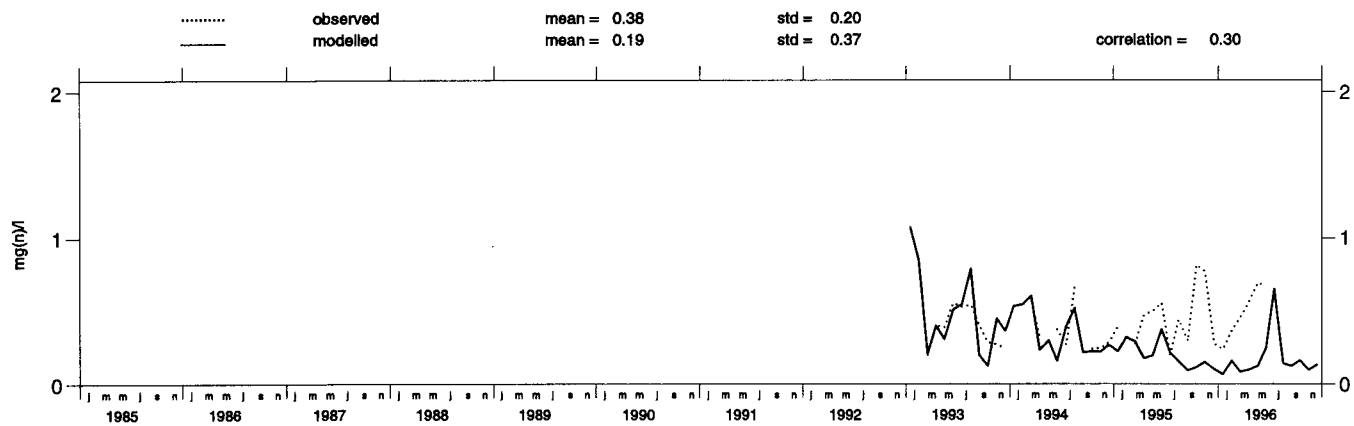
Kamenicki_vis (YU 5)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation



Zabljak (YU 8)

Concentration of nitrate in precipitation

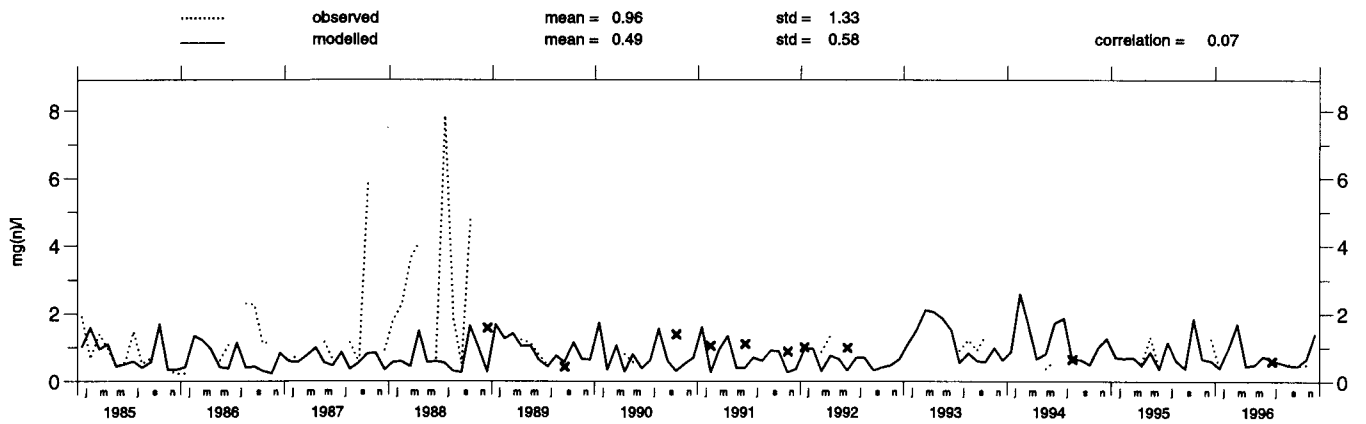


Time series for concentration of Ammonium in precipitation

Period: 1985-96

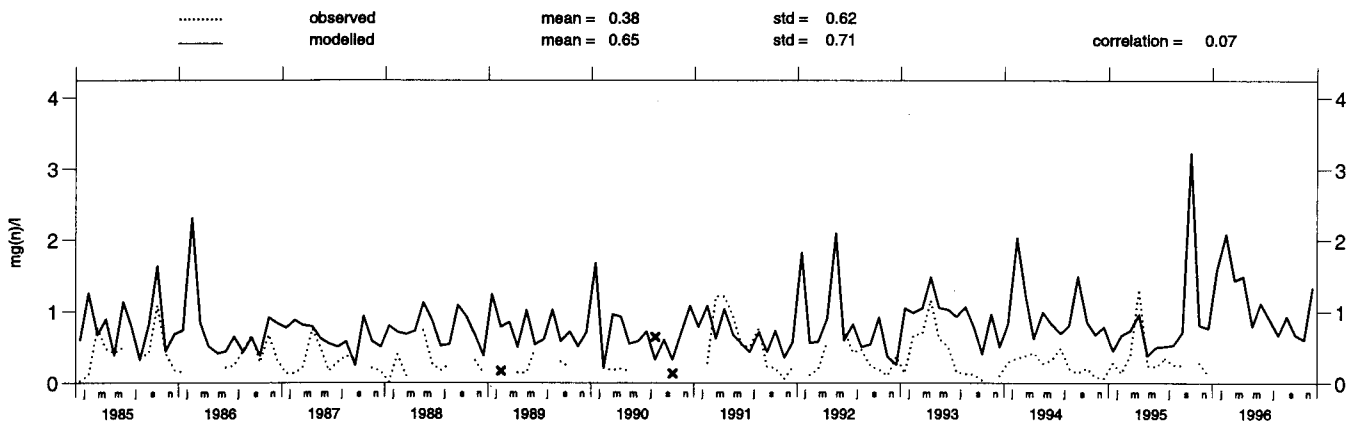
Illmitz (AT 2)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



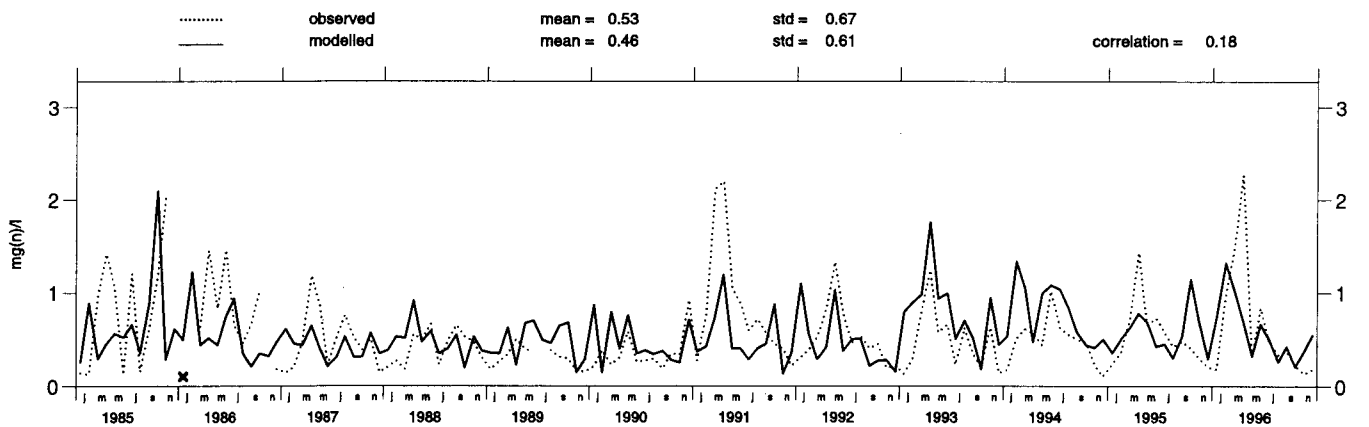
Achenkirch (AT 3)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



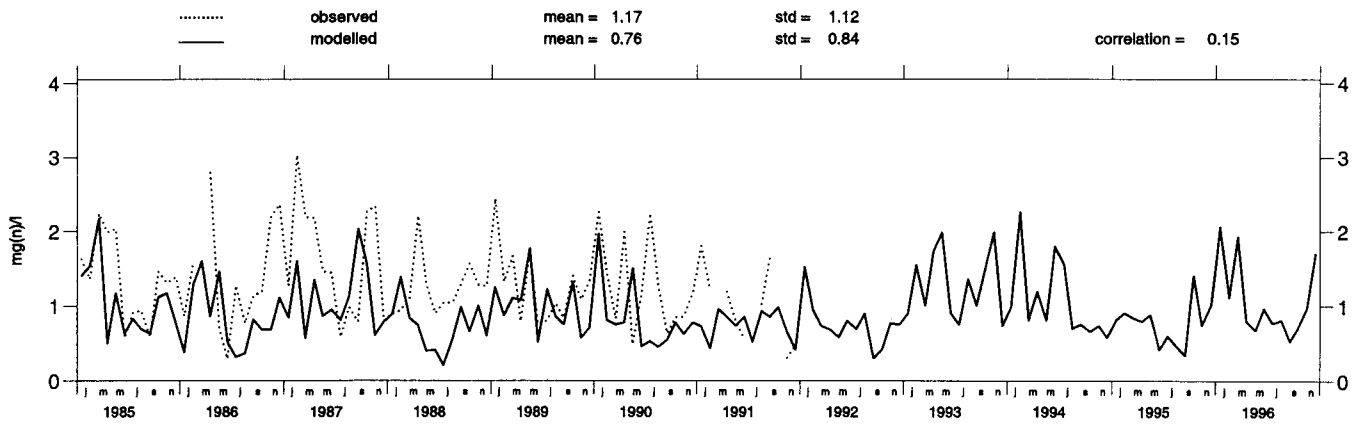
St.Koloman (AT 4)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



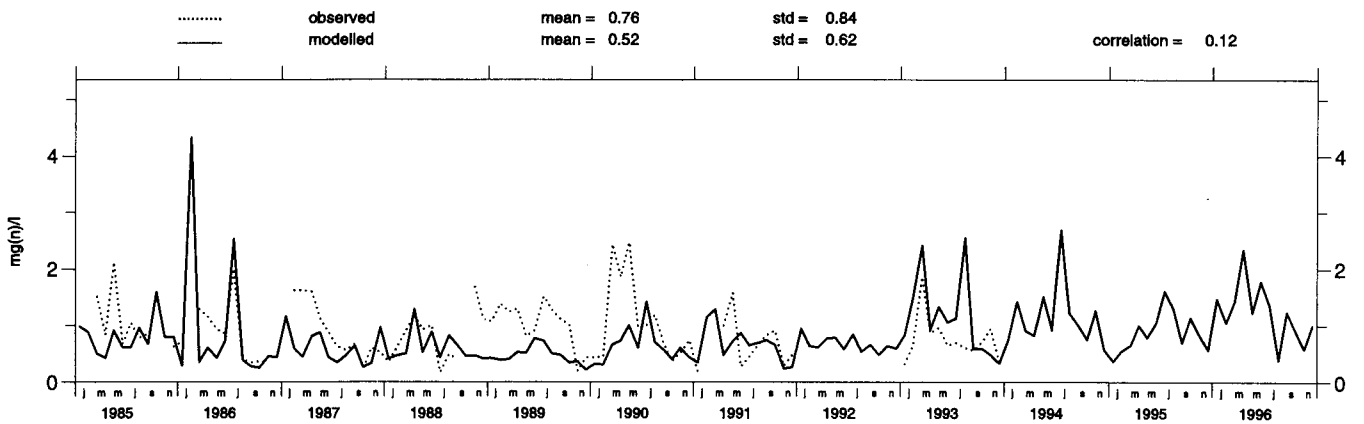
Vysokoe (BY 4)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



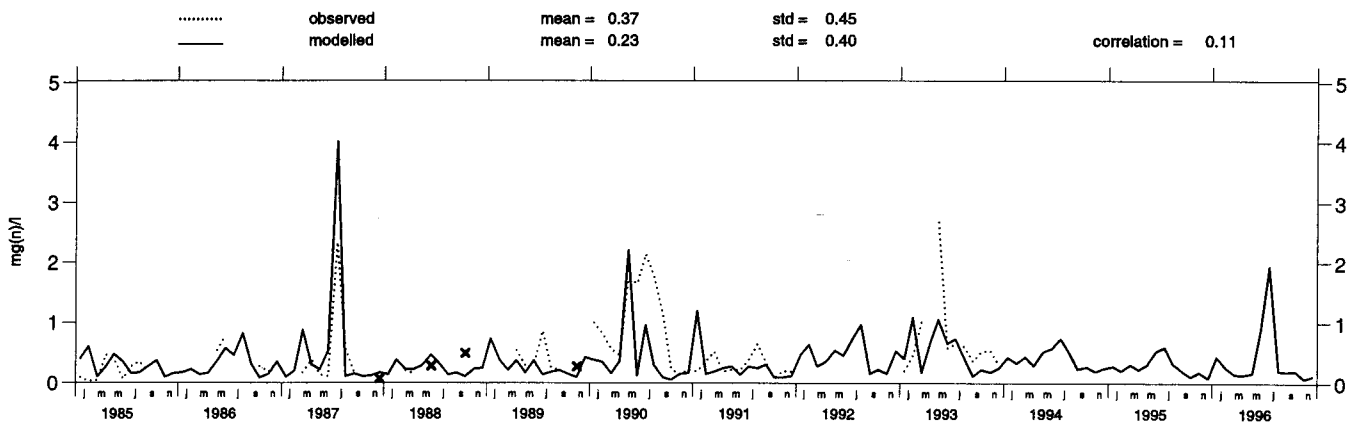
Offagne (BE 1)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



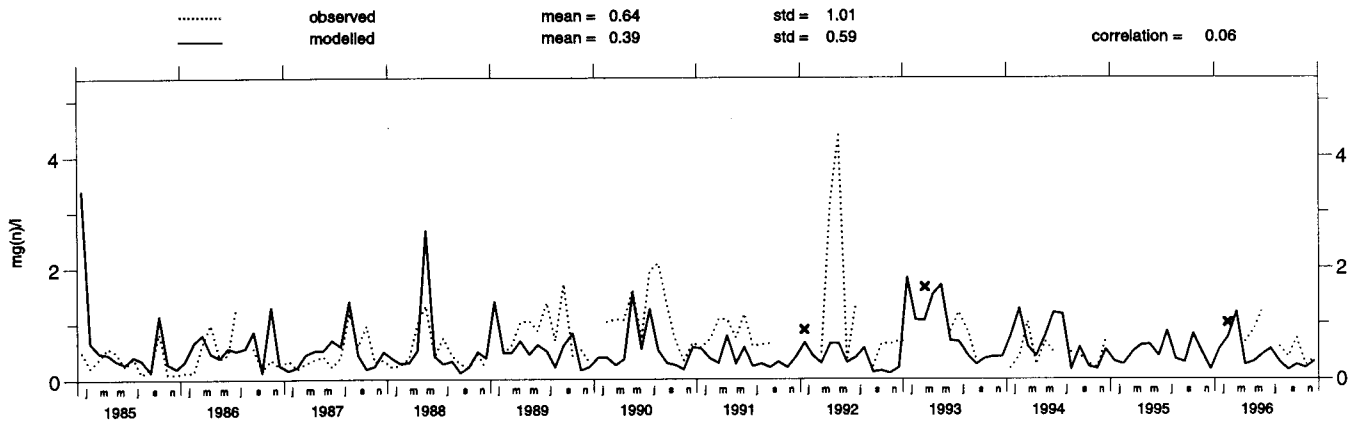
Ivan_Sedlo (BA 6)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



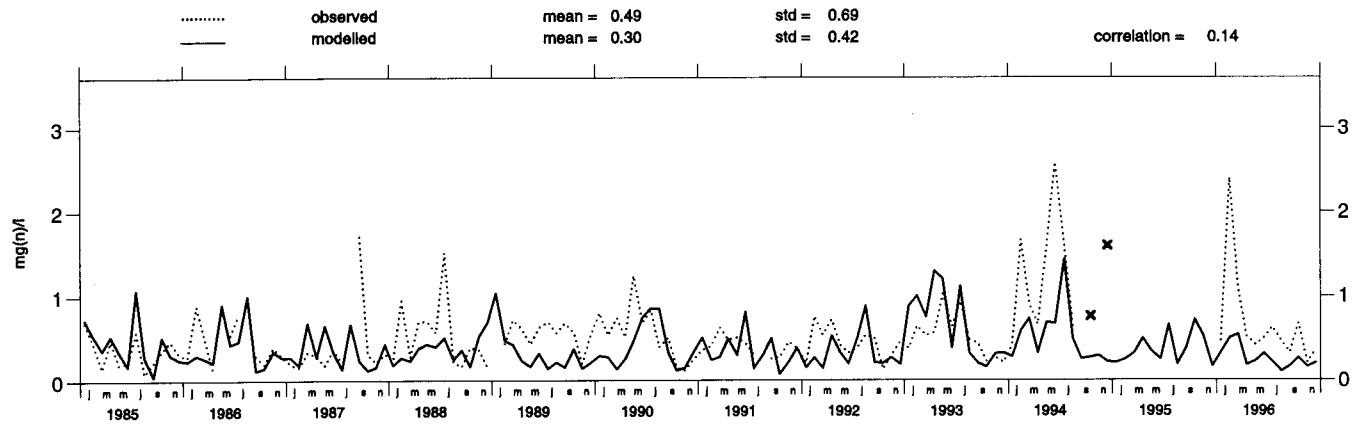
Puntijarka (HR 2)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



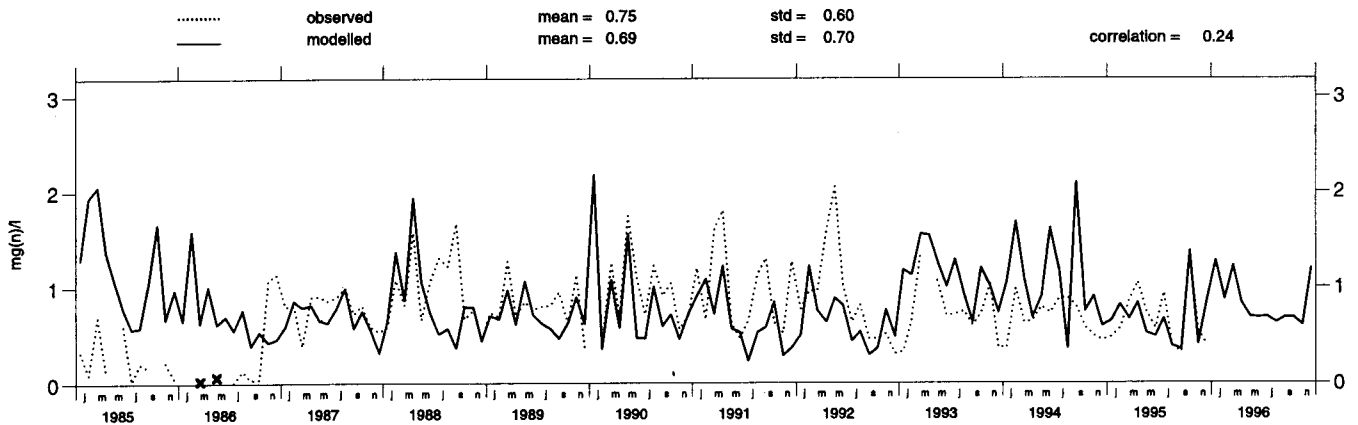
Zavizan (HR 4)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



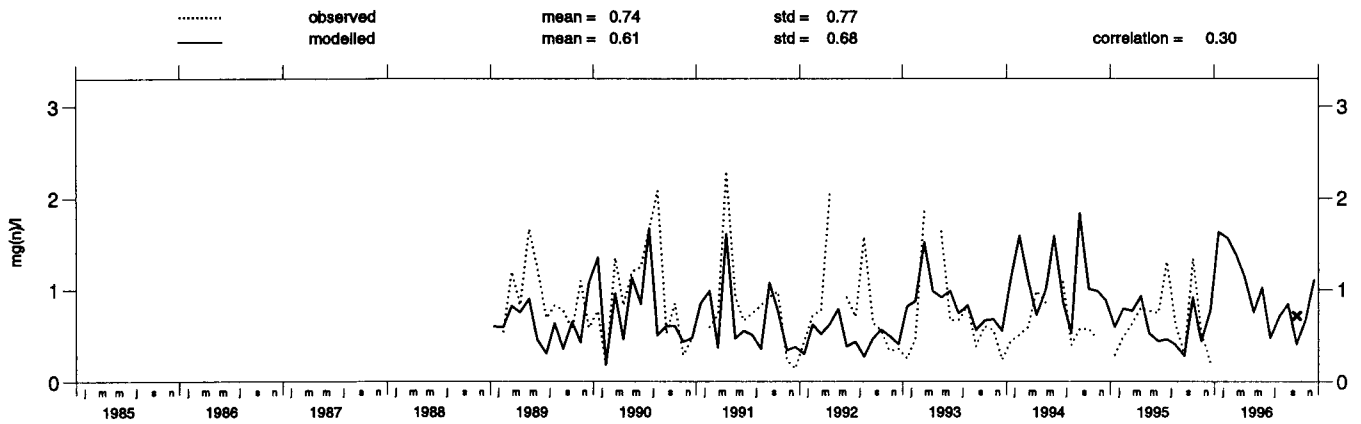
Svratouch (CS 1)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



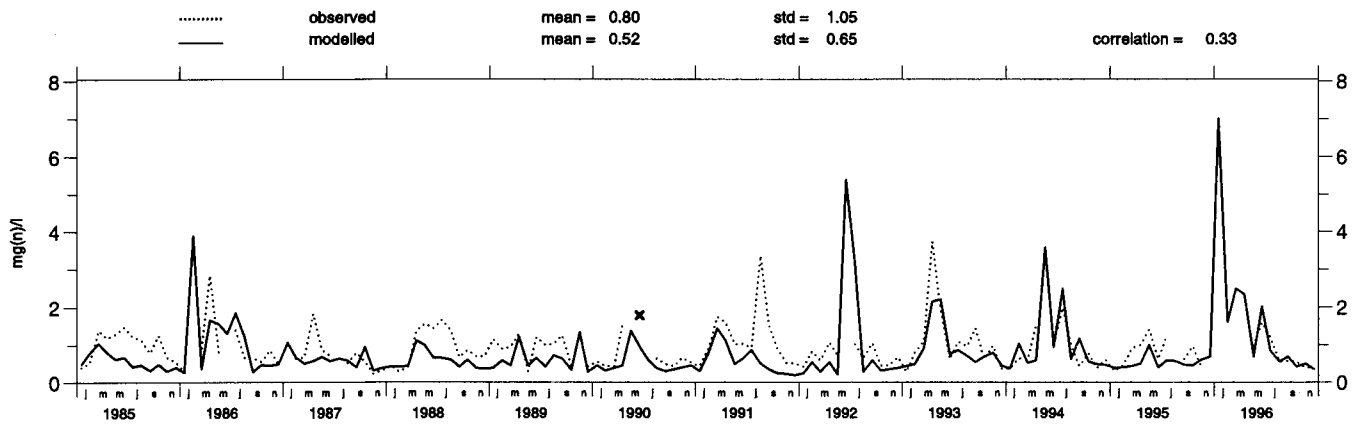
Kosetice (CS 3)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



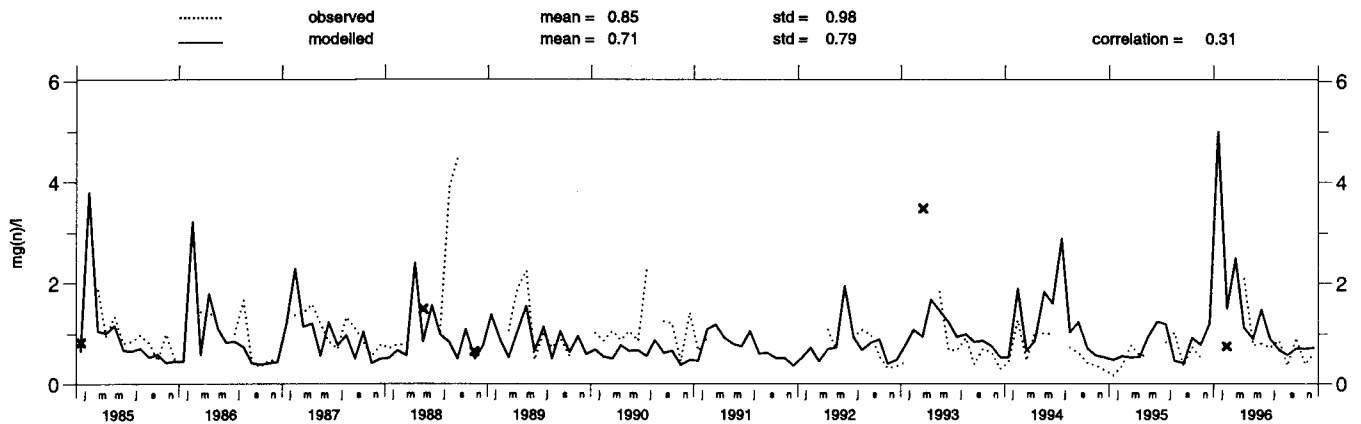
Tange (DK 3)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation

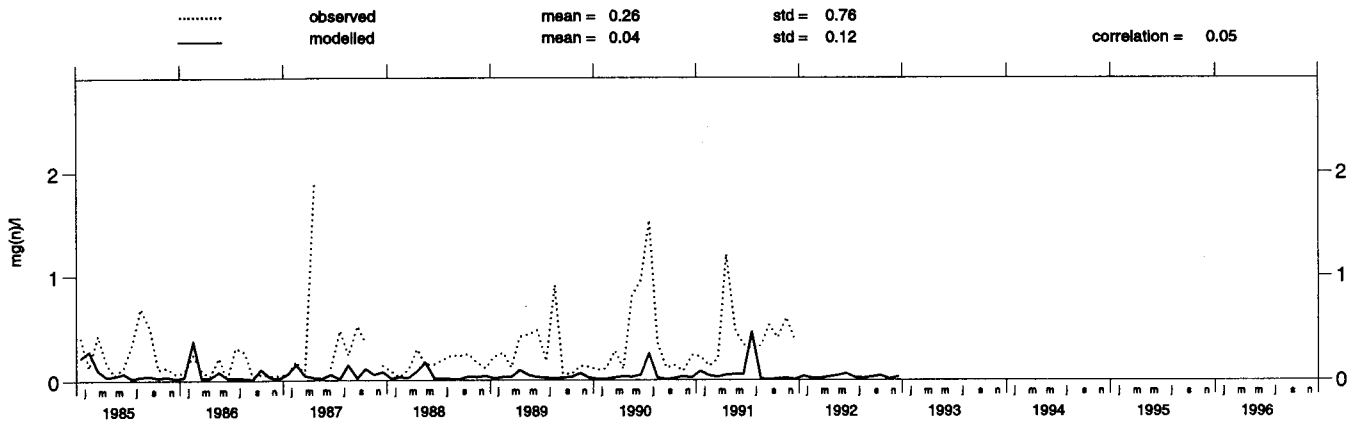


Keldsnor (DK 5)

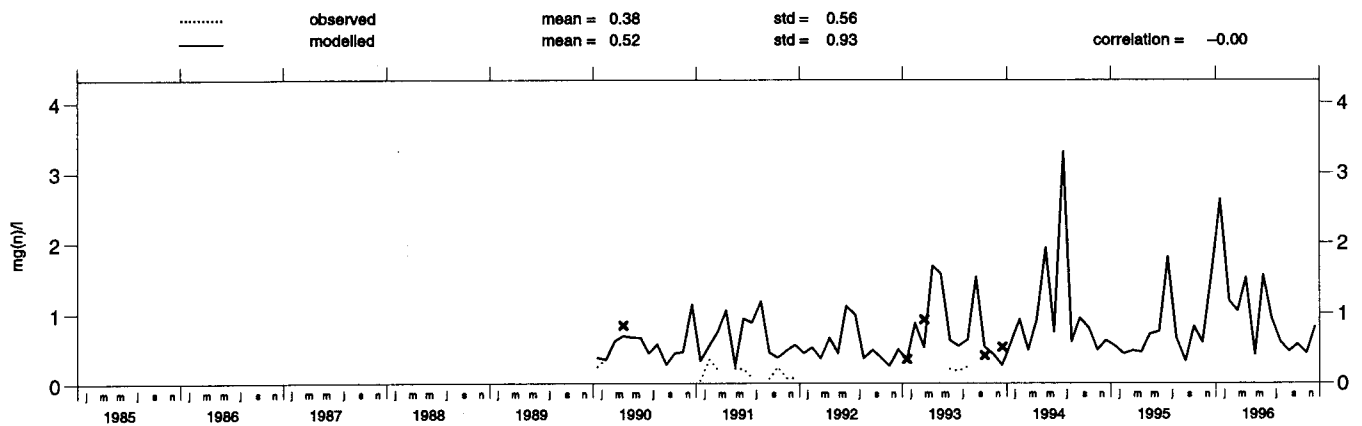
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



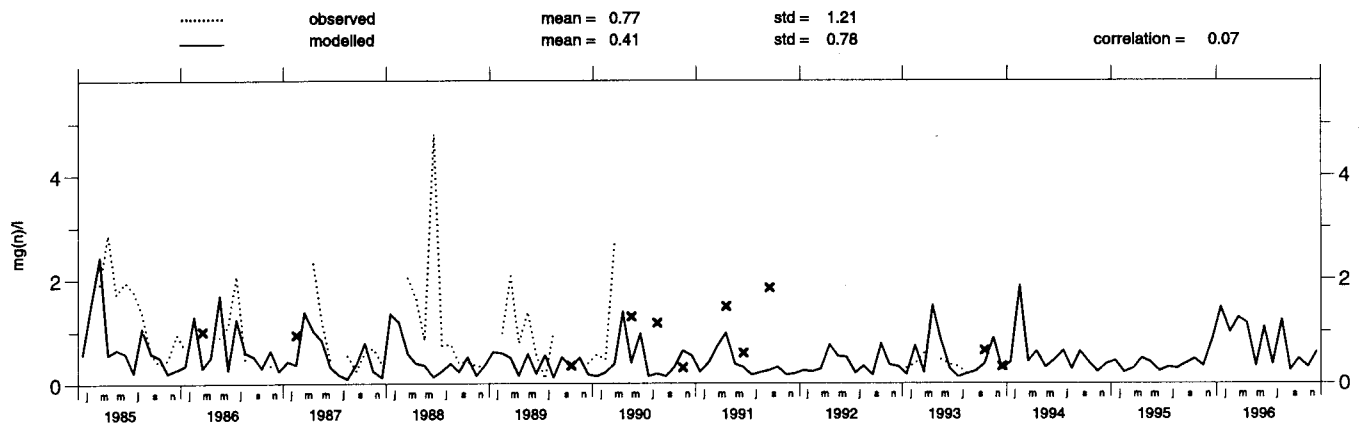
Faer.-Akkraberg (DK 7)
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



Anholt (DK 8)
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation

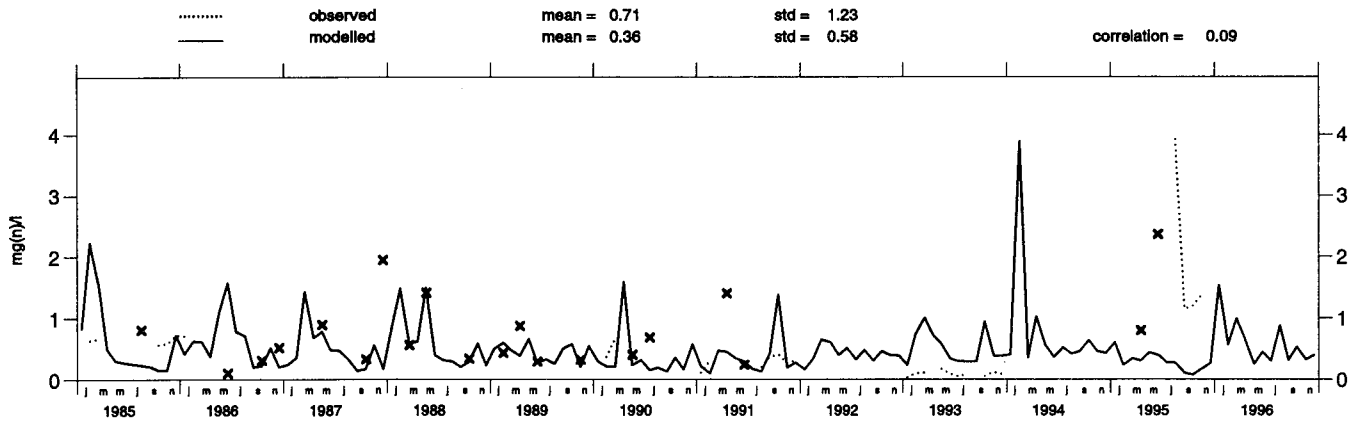


Syrve (EE 2)
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



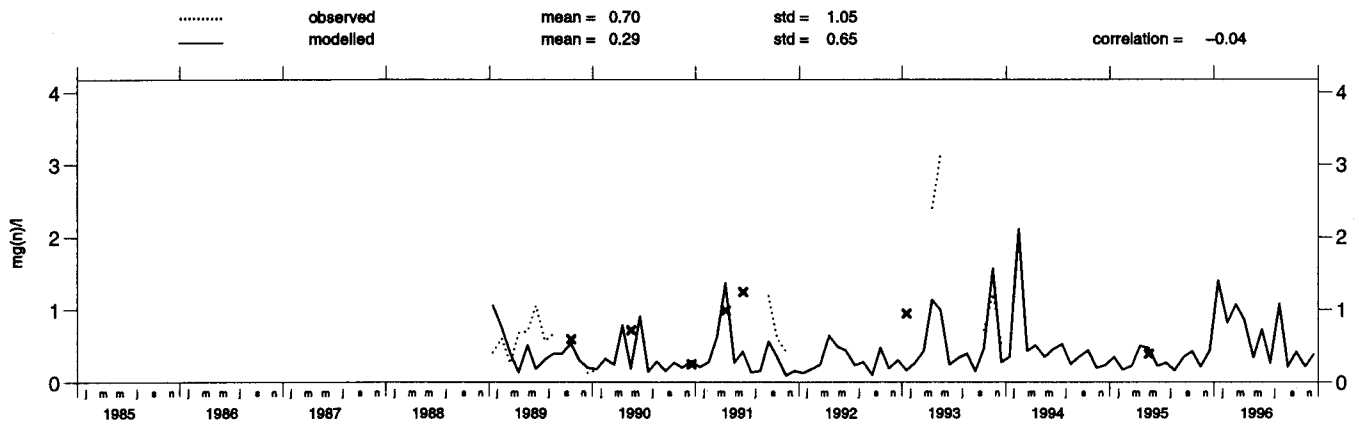
Lahemaa (EE 9)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



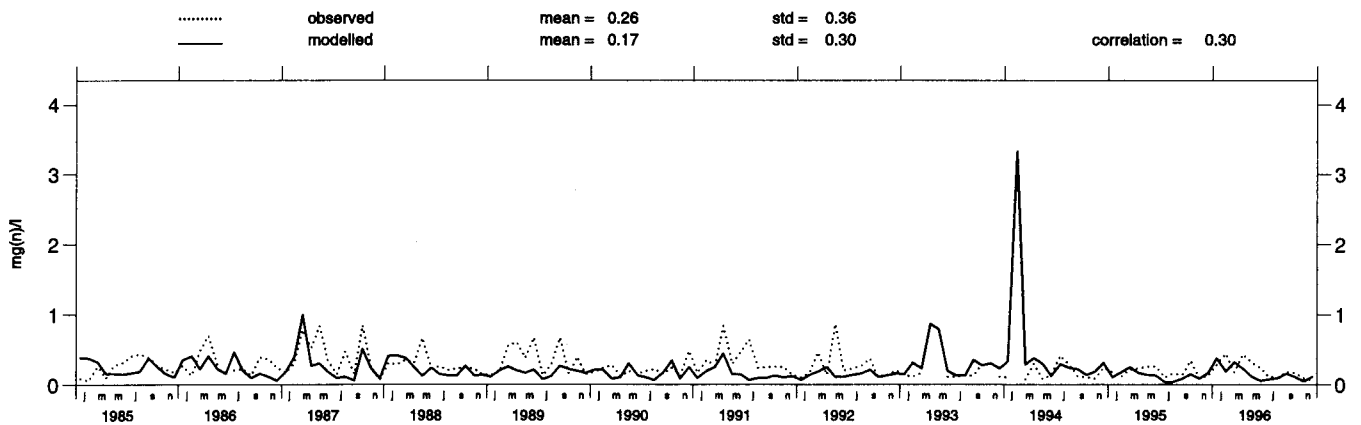
Vilsandy (EE 11)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



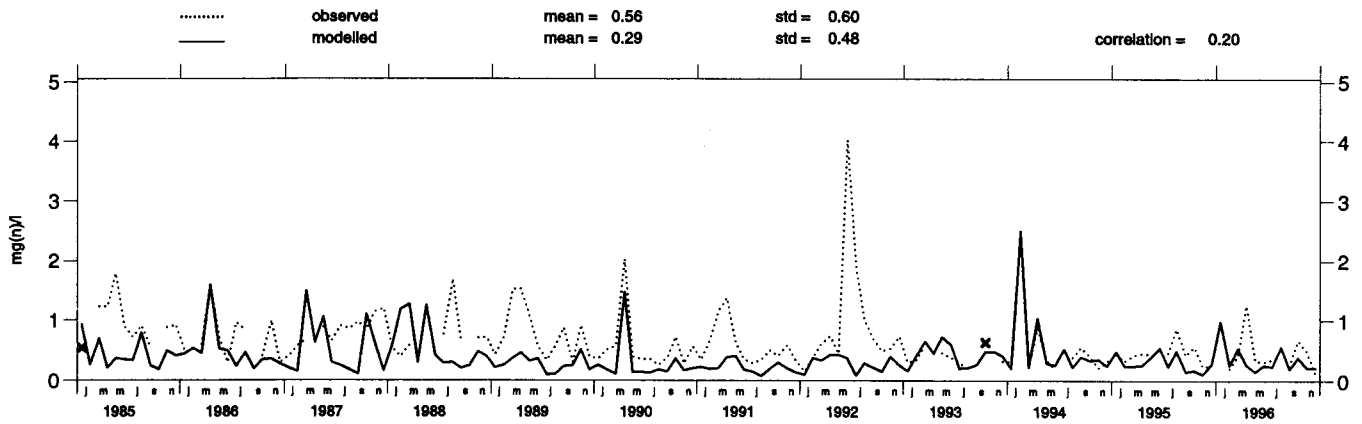
Athari (FI 4)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



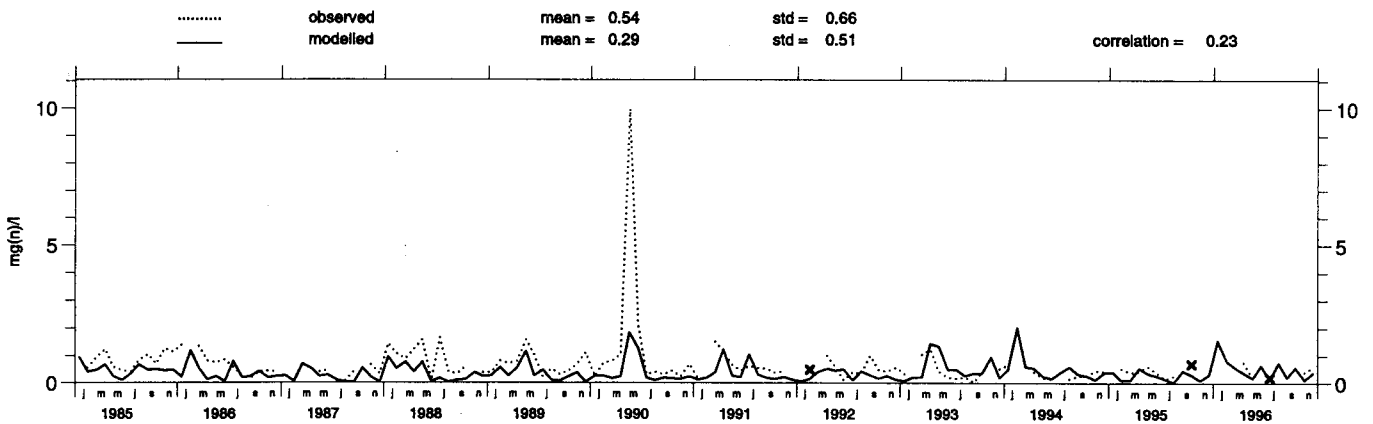
Virolahti_II (FI 17)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



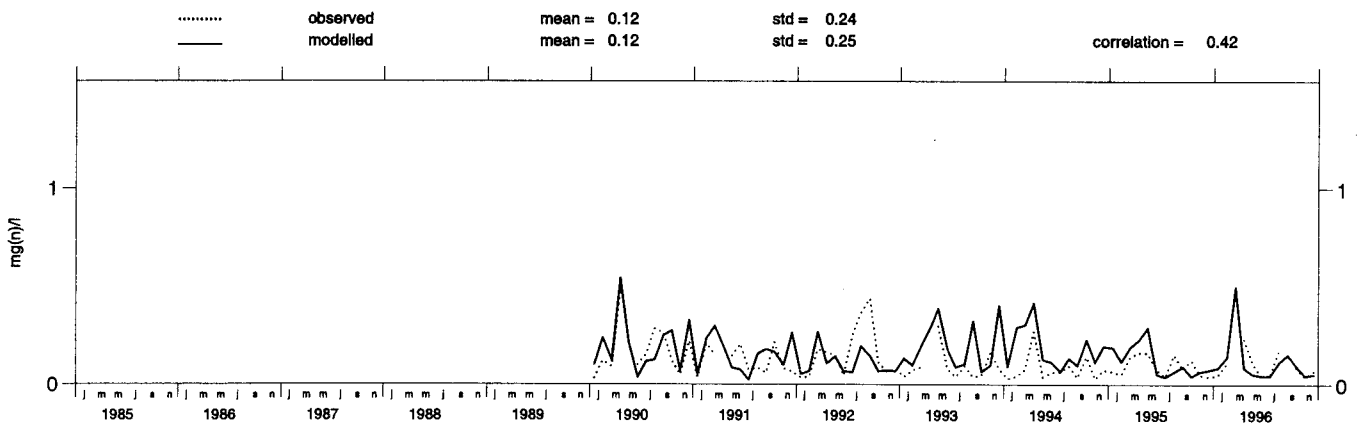
Utoe (FI 9)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



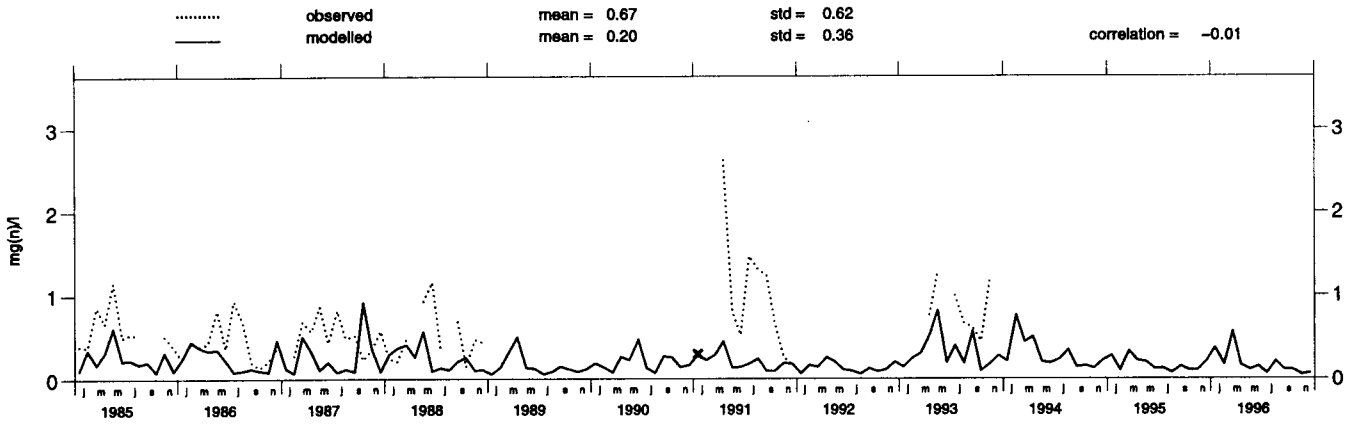
Oulanka (FI 22)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



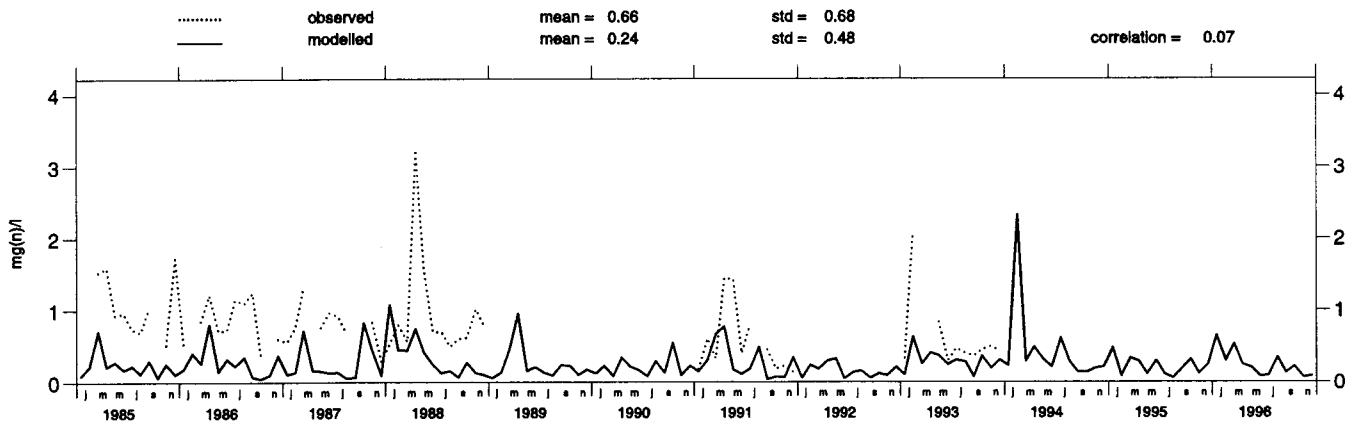
Haiuoto (FI 50)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



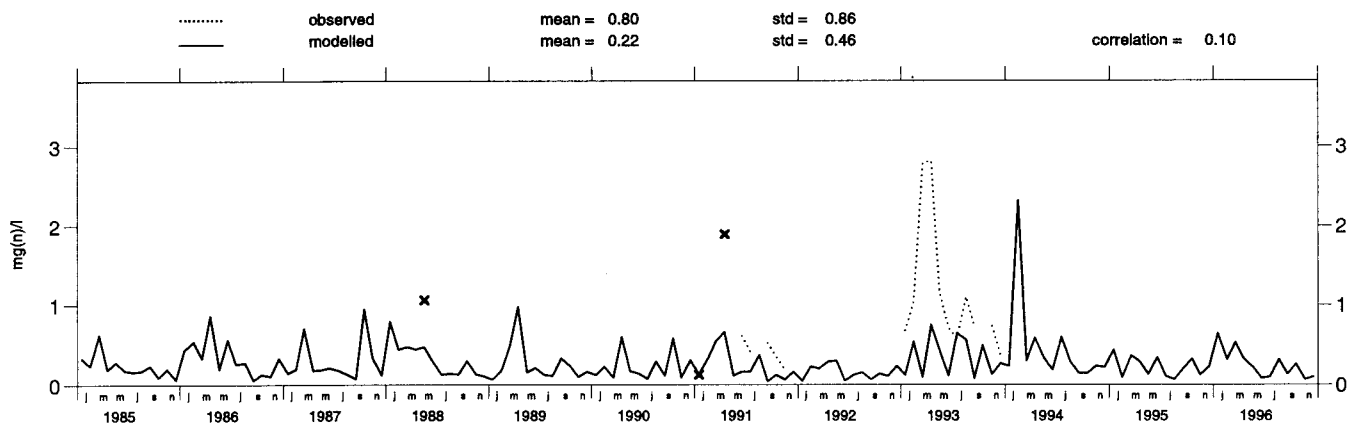
Sulva (FI 52)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



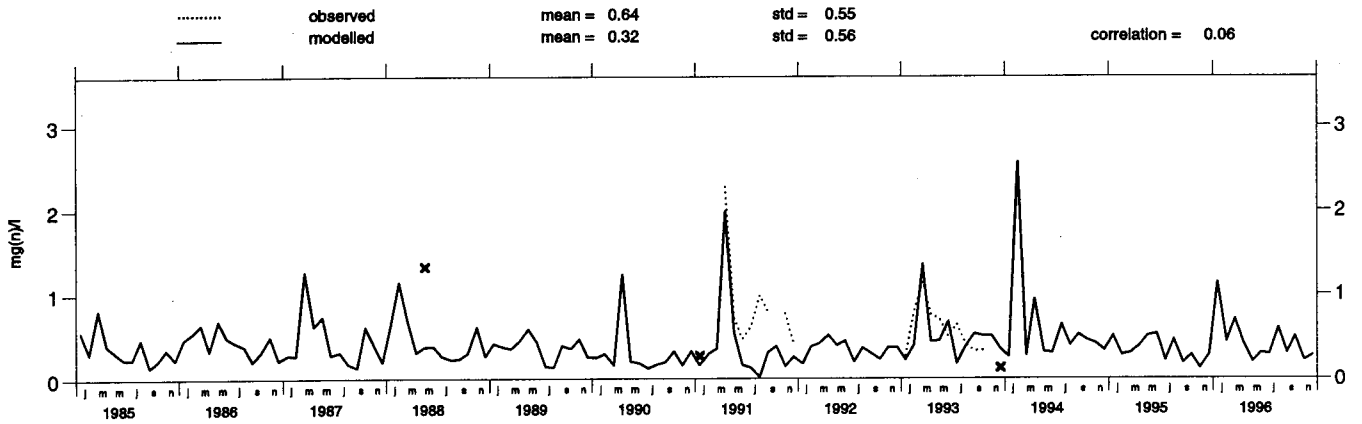
Ylimarkku (FI 53)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



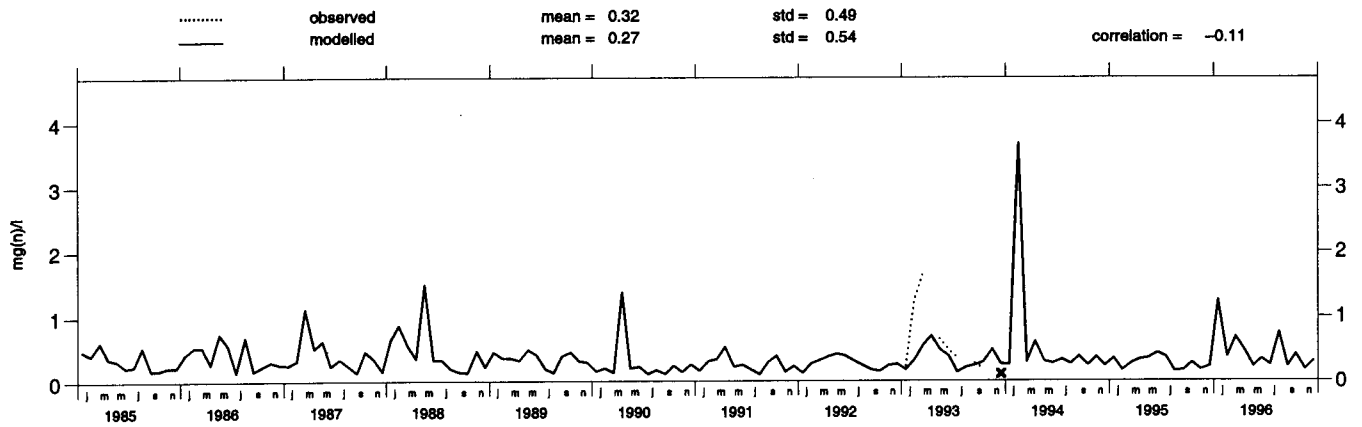
Haapasaari (FI 55)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



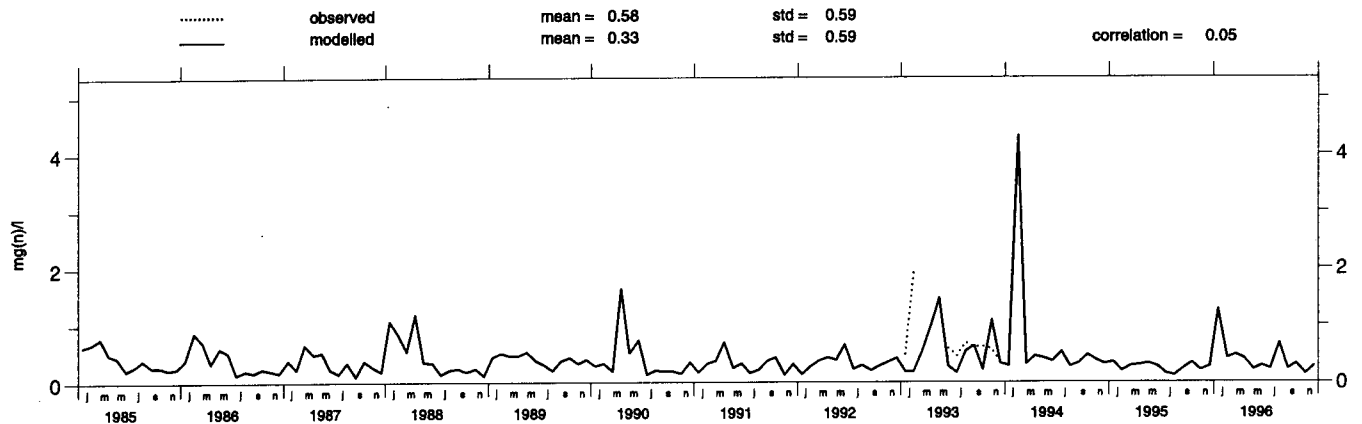
Sipo (FI 56)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



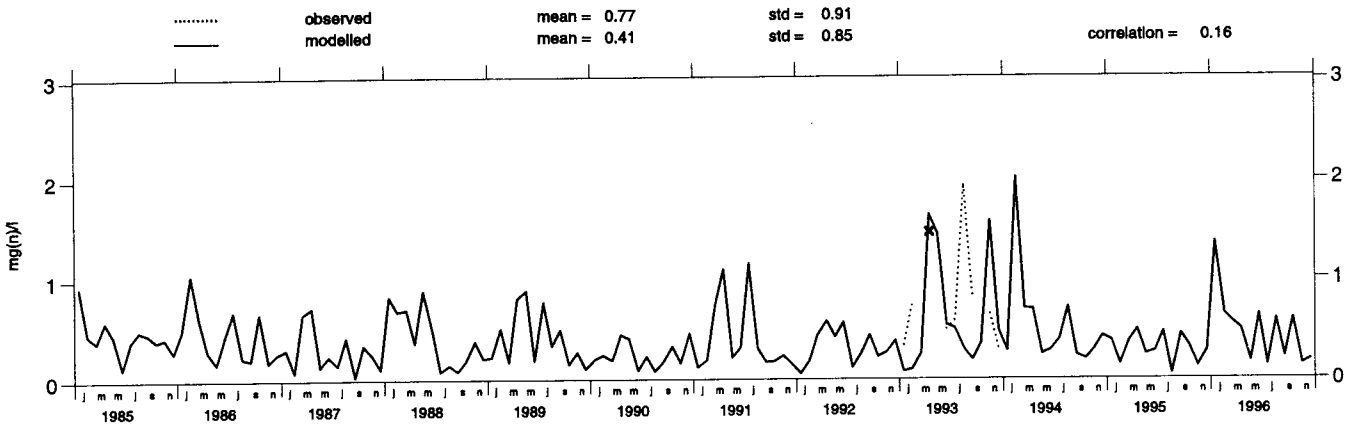
Tvarminne (FI 57)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



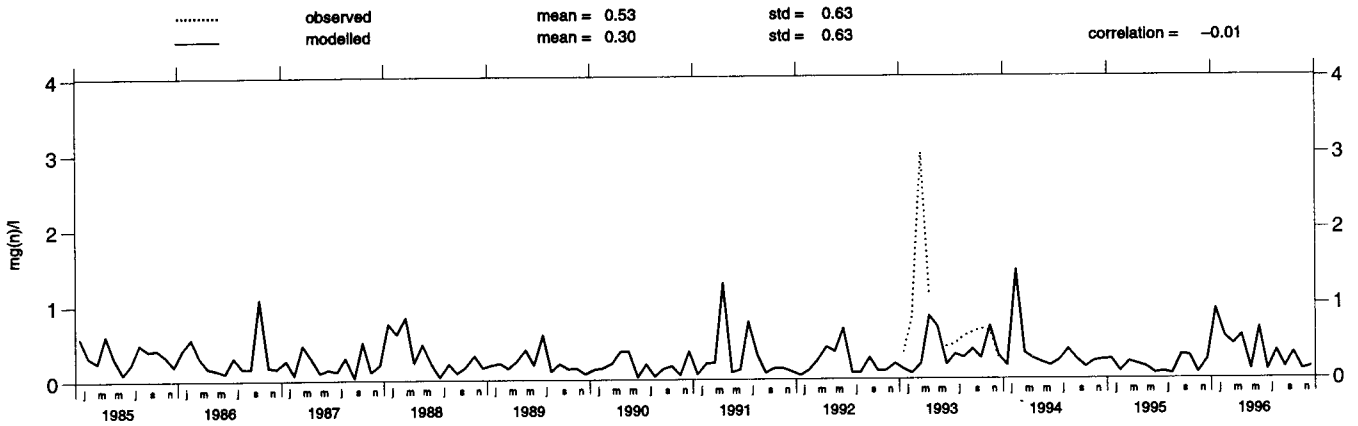
Korpoo (FI 58)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



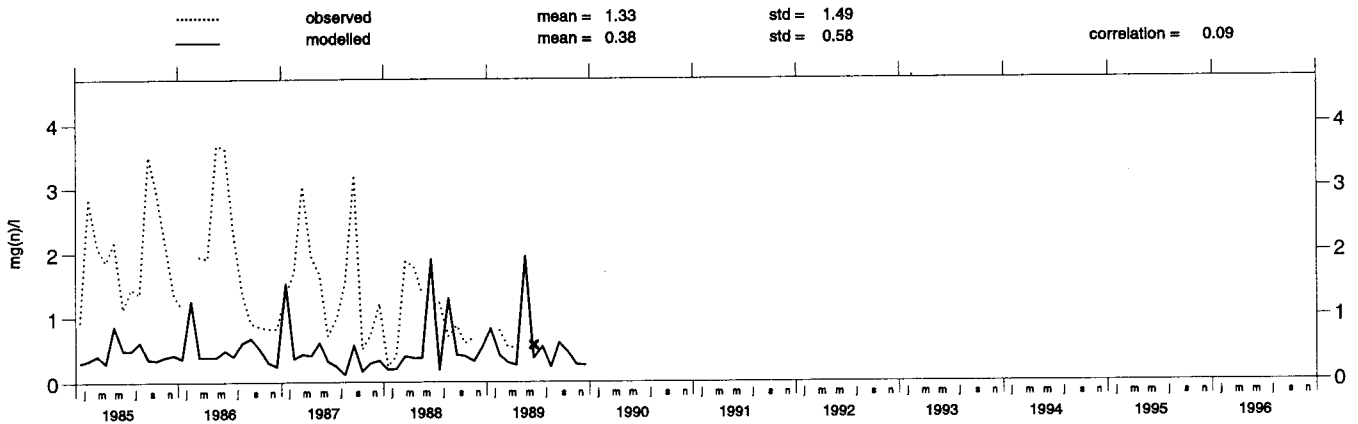
Jomala (FI 59)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



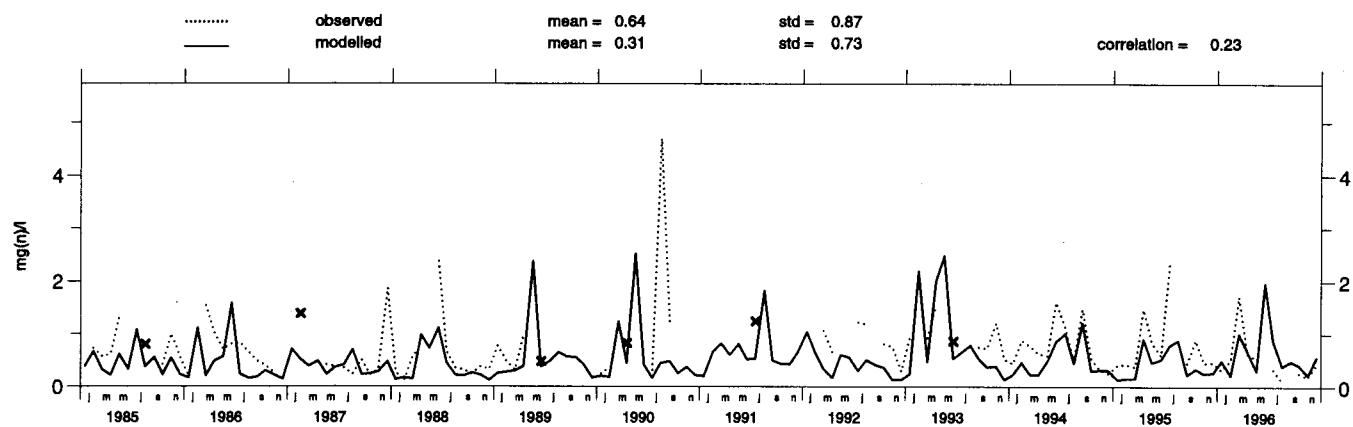
Vert-le-Petit (FR 1)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



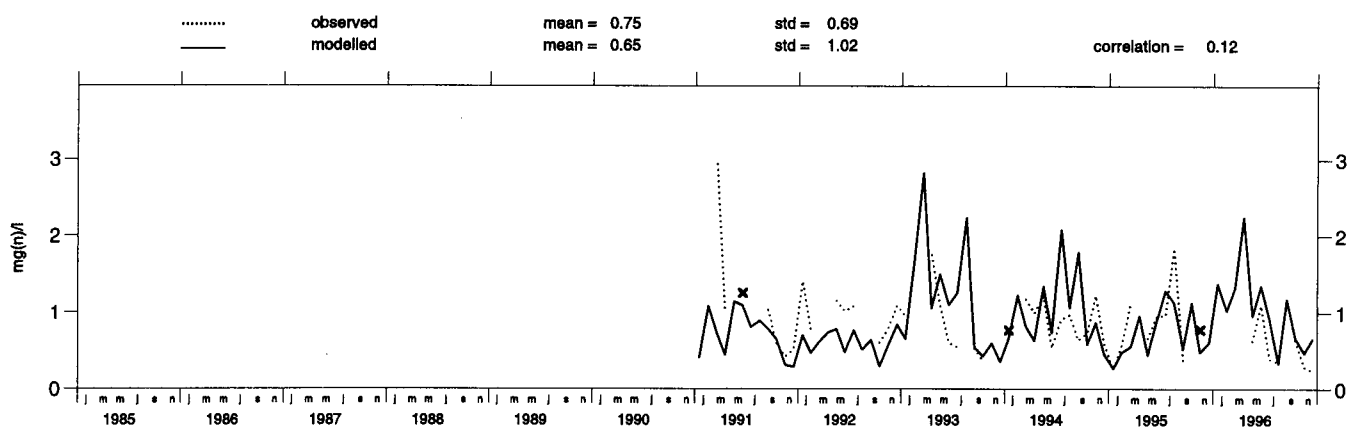
La_Hague (FR 5)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



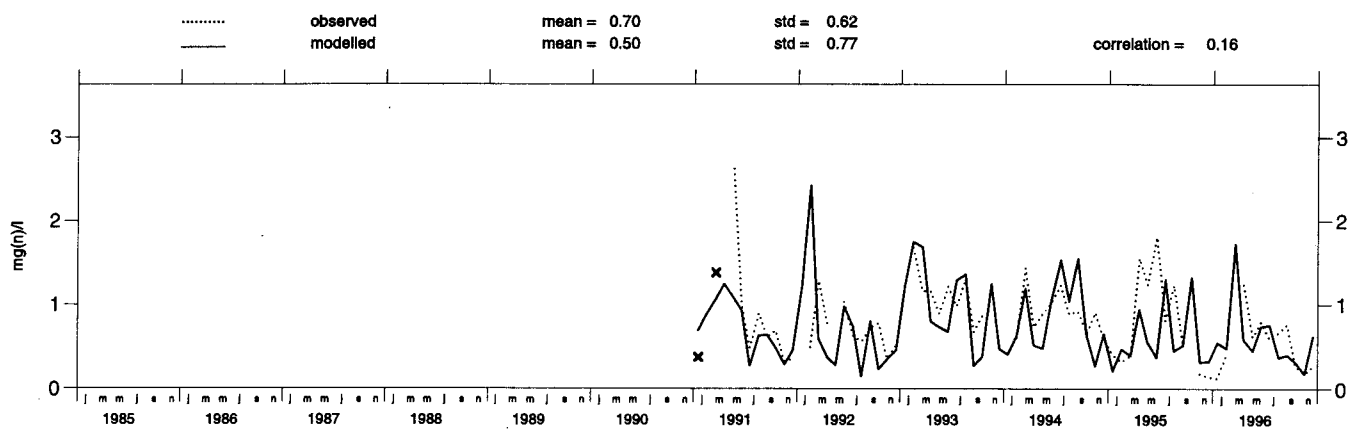
Revin (FR 9)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



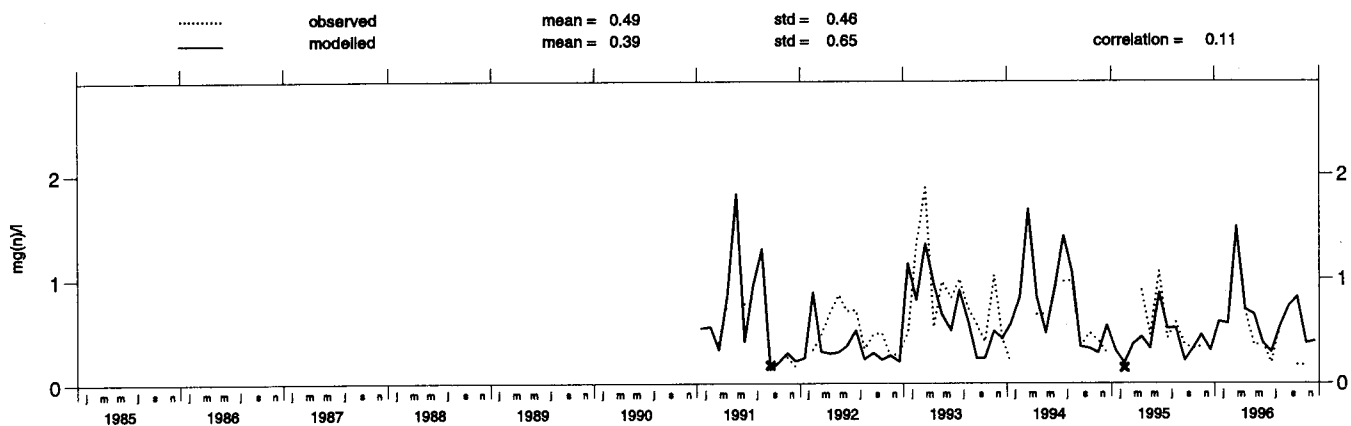
Morvan (FR 10)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



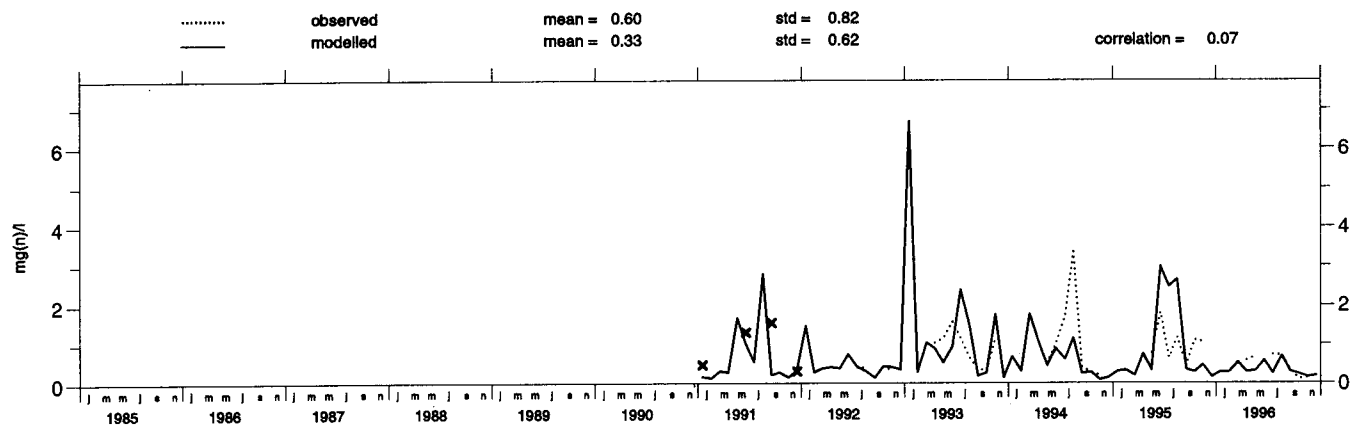
Bonnevaux (FR 11)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



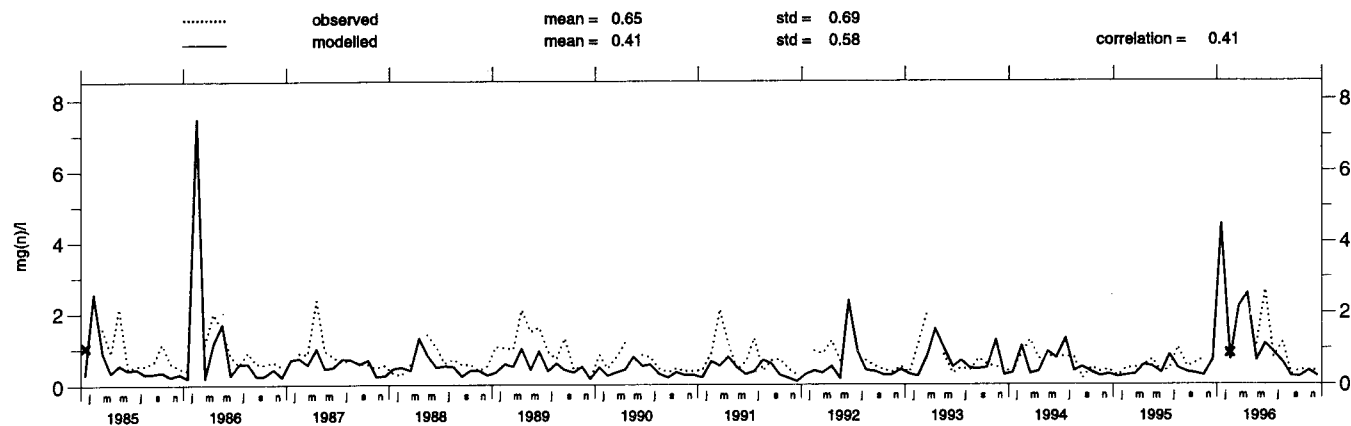
Iraty (FR 12)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation

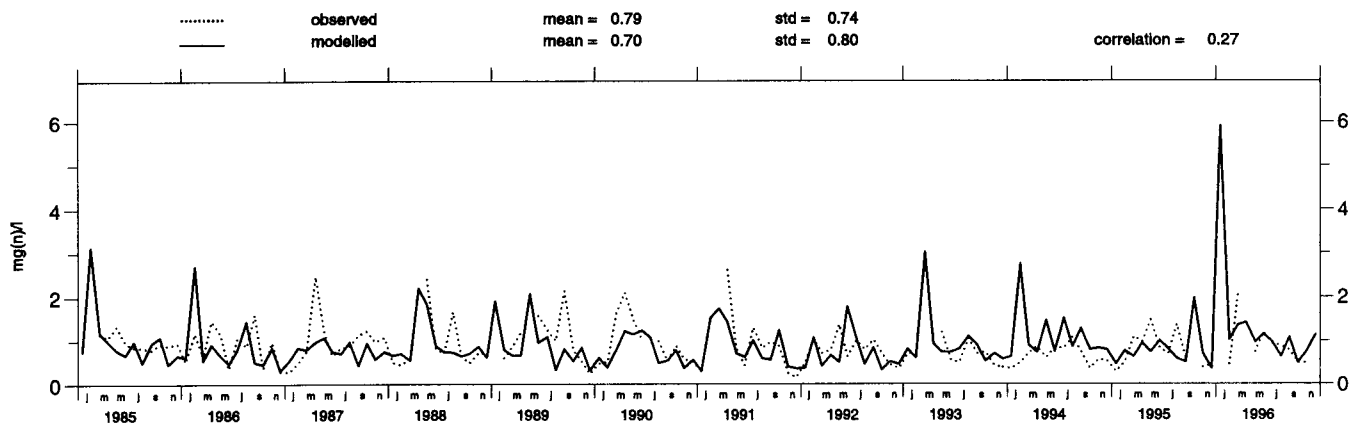


Westerland (DE 1)

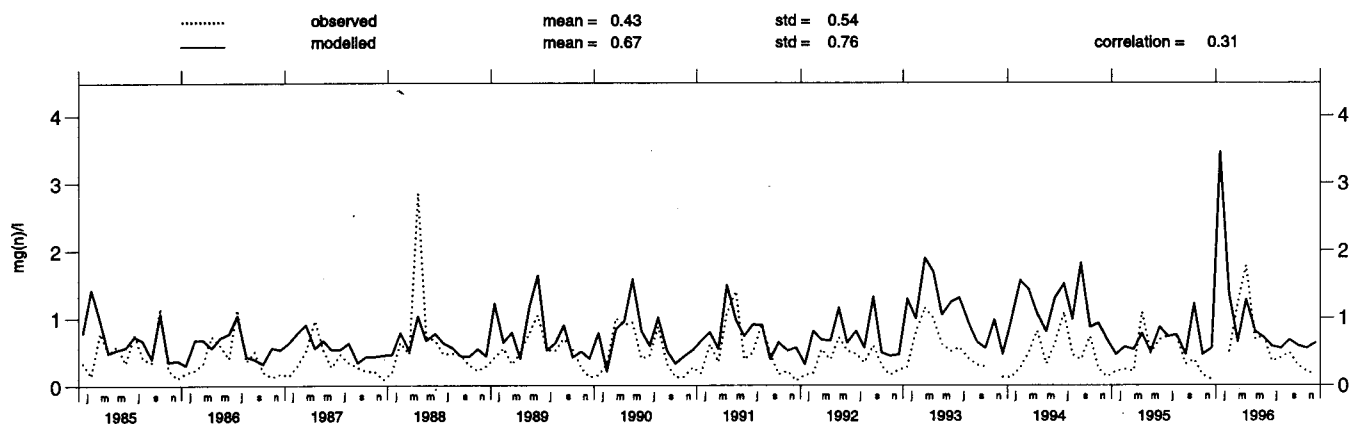
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



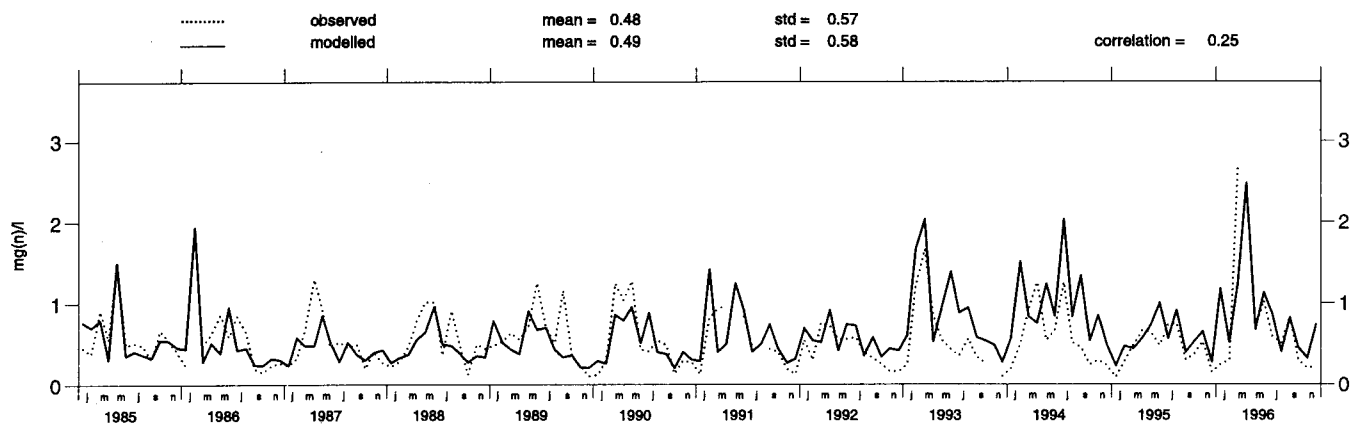
Langenbrugge (DE 2)
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



Schauinsland (DE 3)
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation

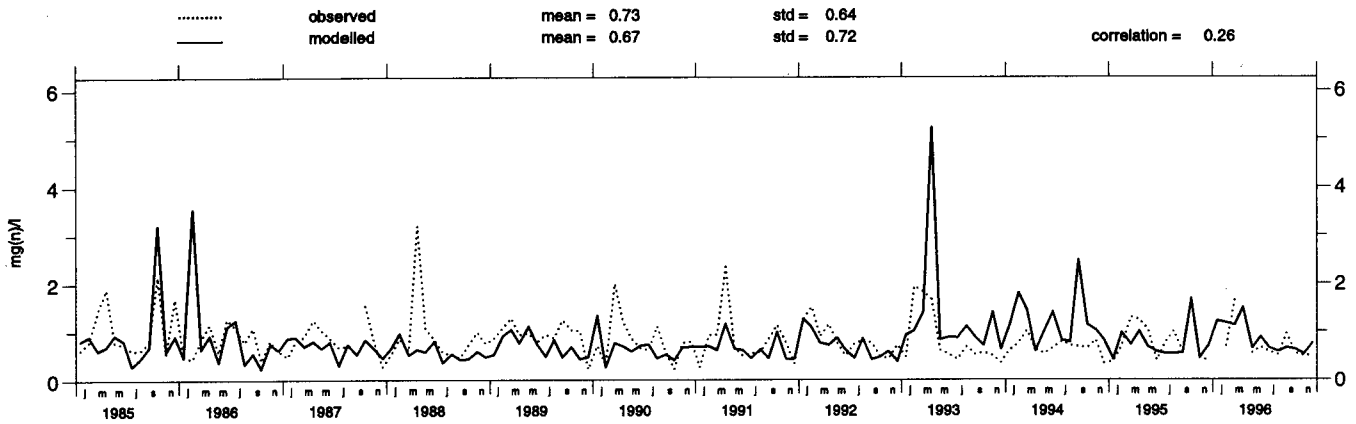


Deuselbach (DE 4)
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



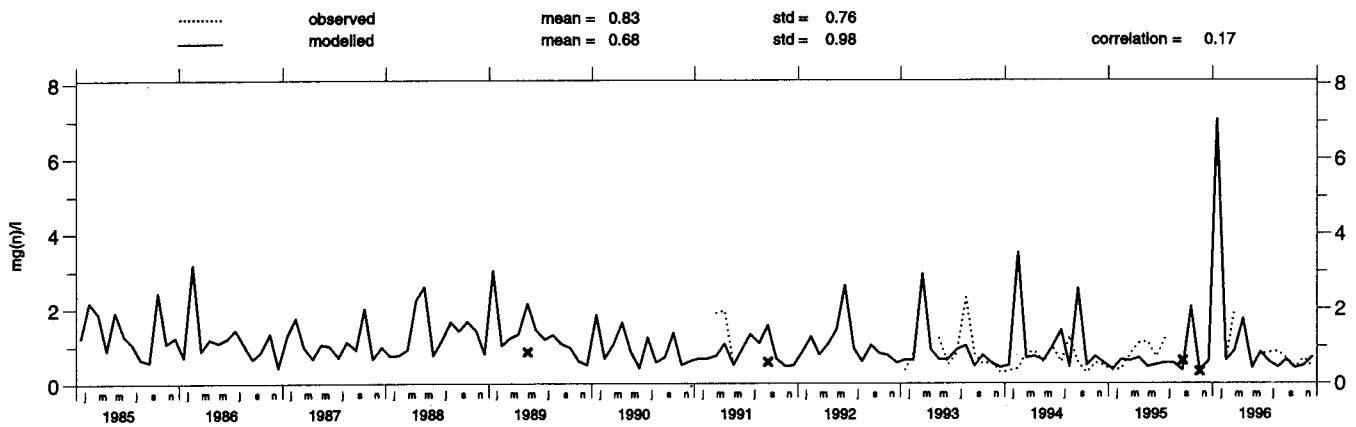
Brotjacklr. (DE 5)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



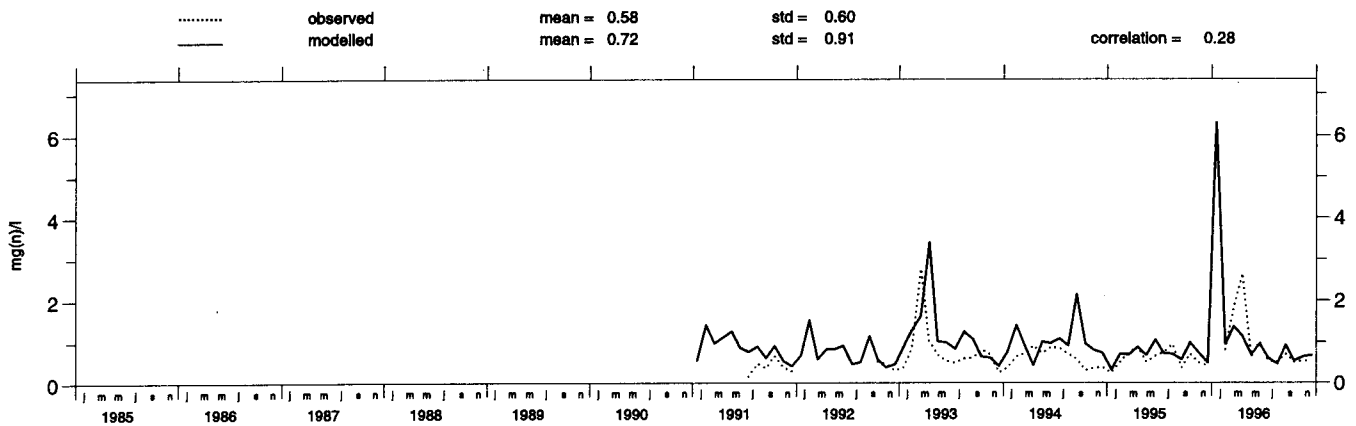
Neuglobsow (DE 7)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation

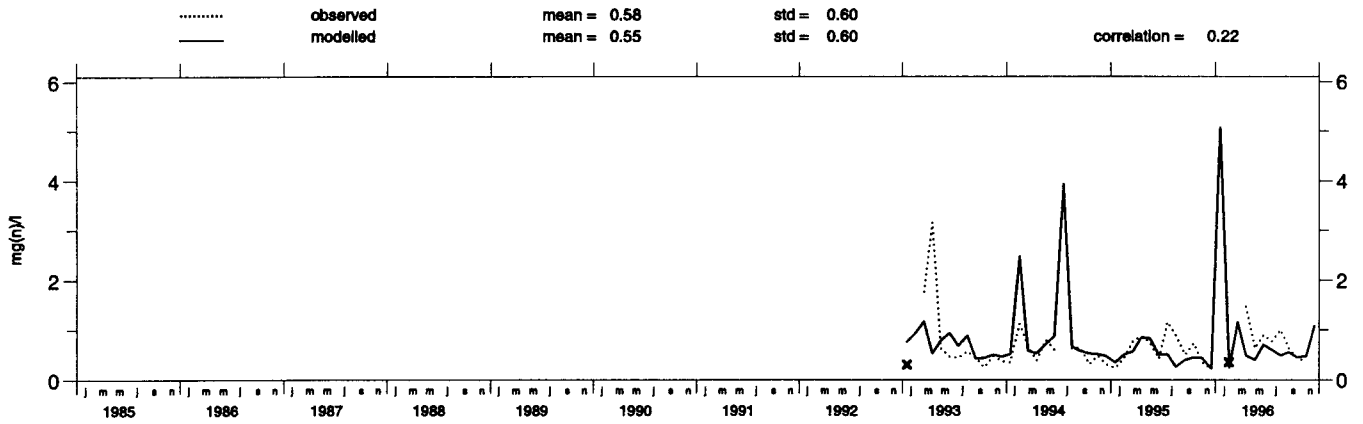


Schmucke (DE 8)

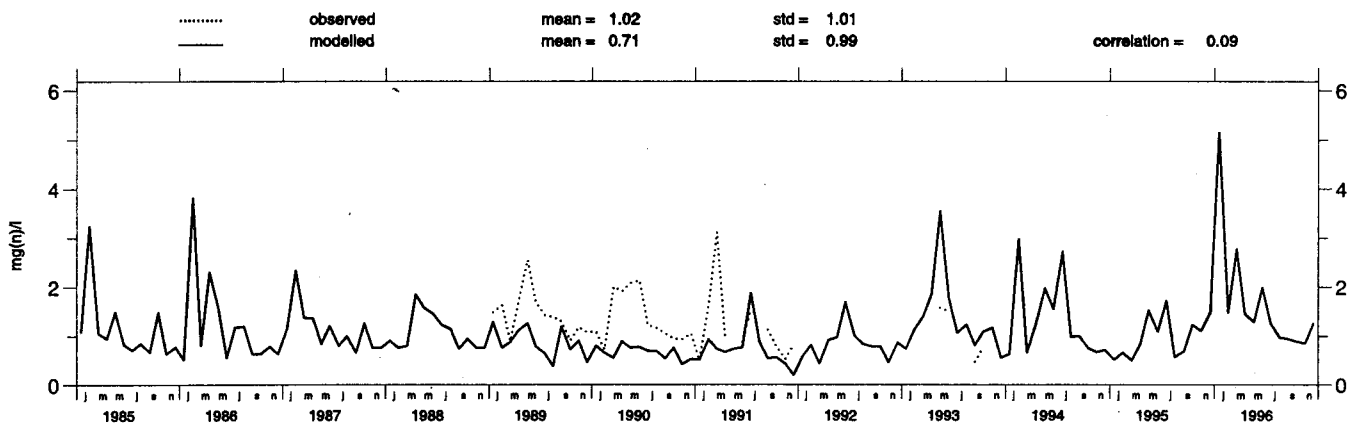
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



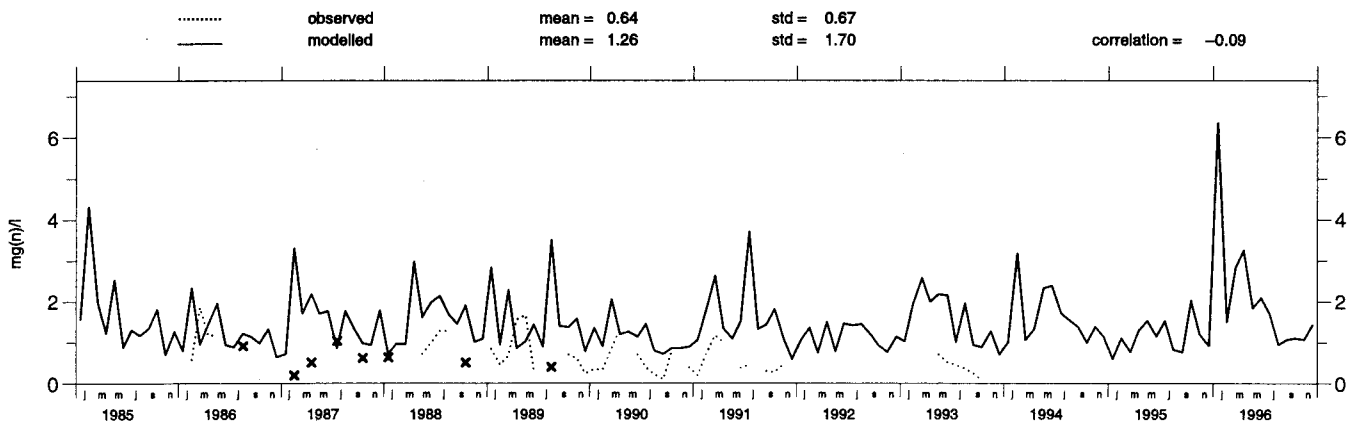
Zingst (DE 9)
 Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



Hohenwestedt (DE 11)
 Concentration of ammonium in precipitation

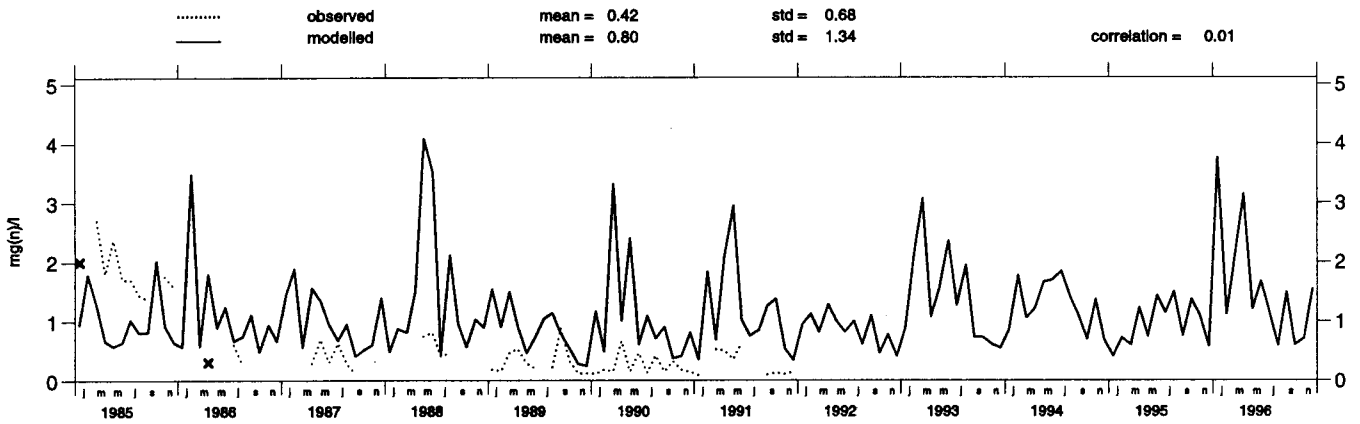


Bassum (DE 12)
 Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



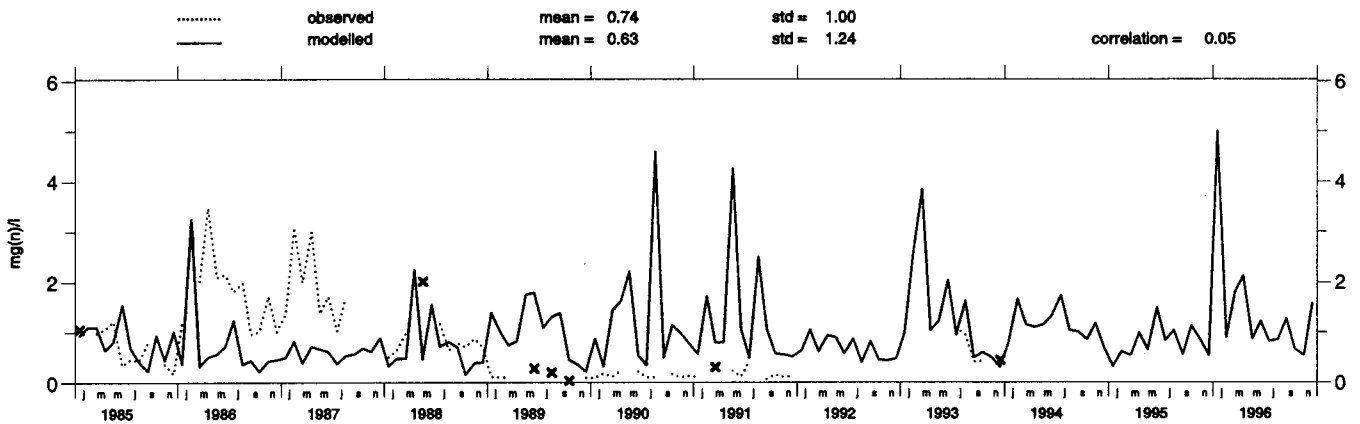
Meinerzhagen (DE 14)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



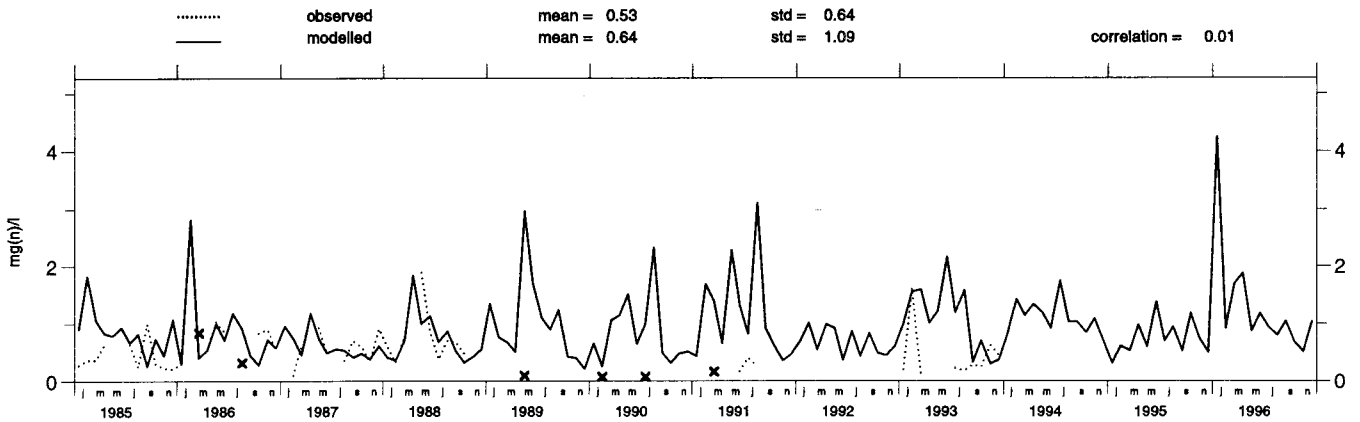
Usingen (DE 15)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



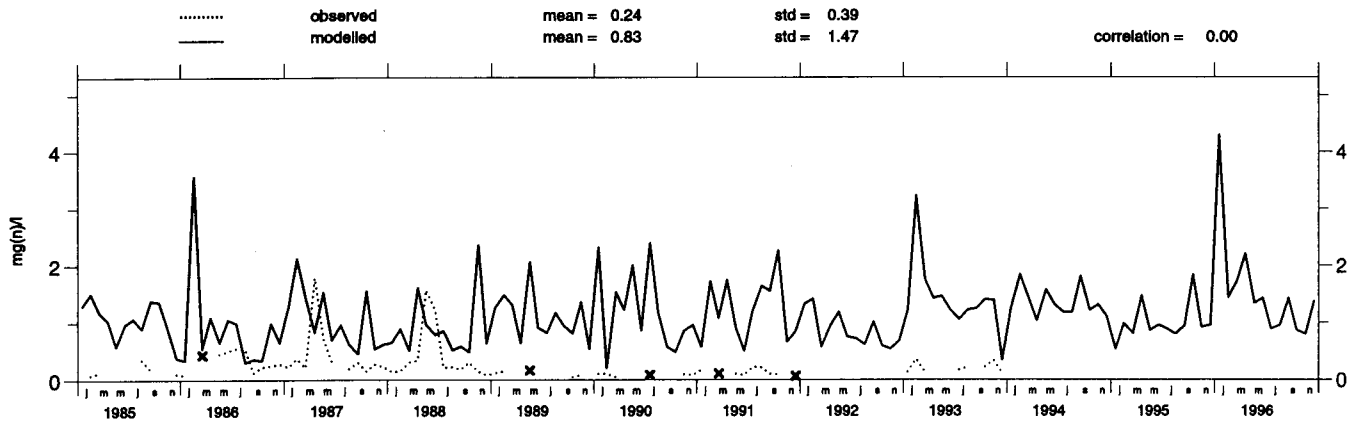
Bad_Kreuznach (DE 16)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



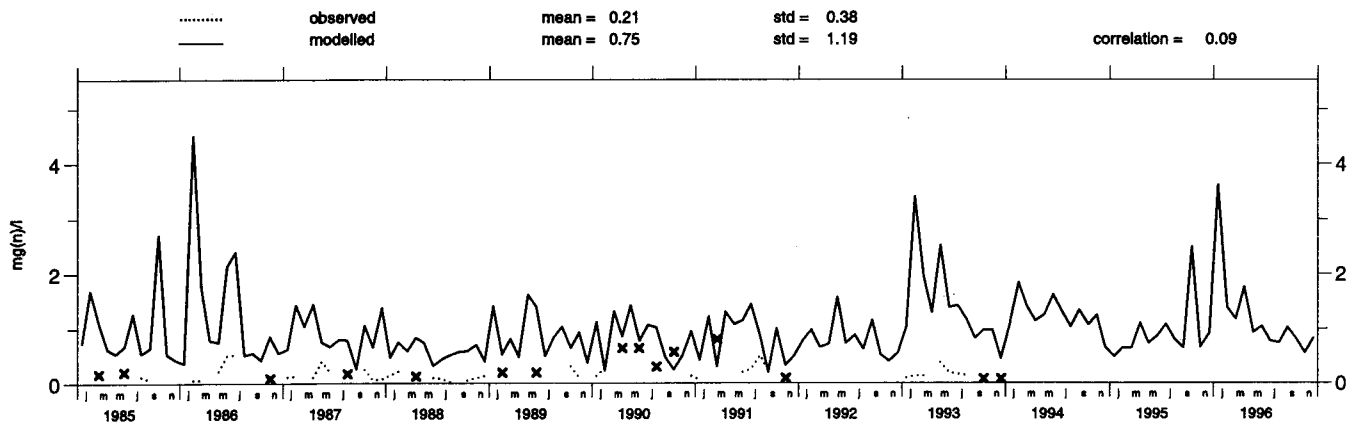
Ansbach (DE 17)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



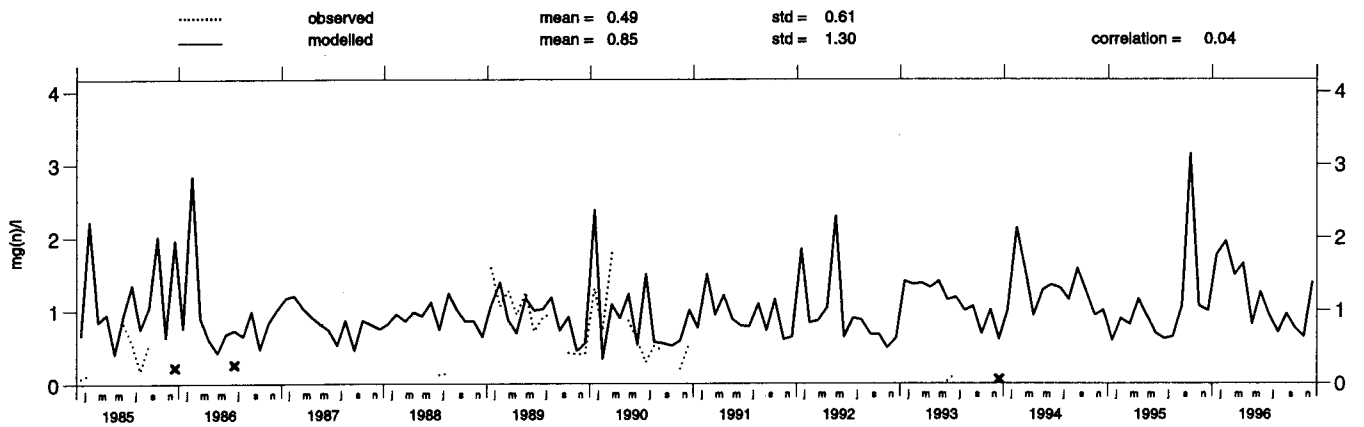
Rottenburg (DE 18)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



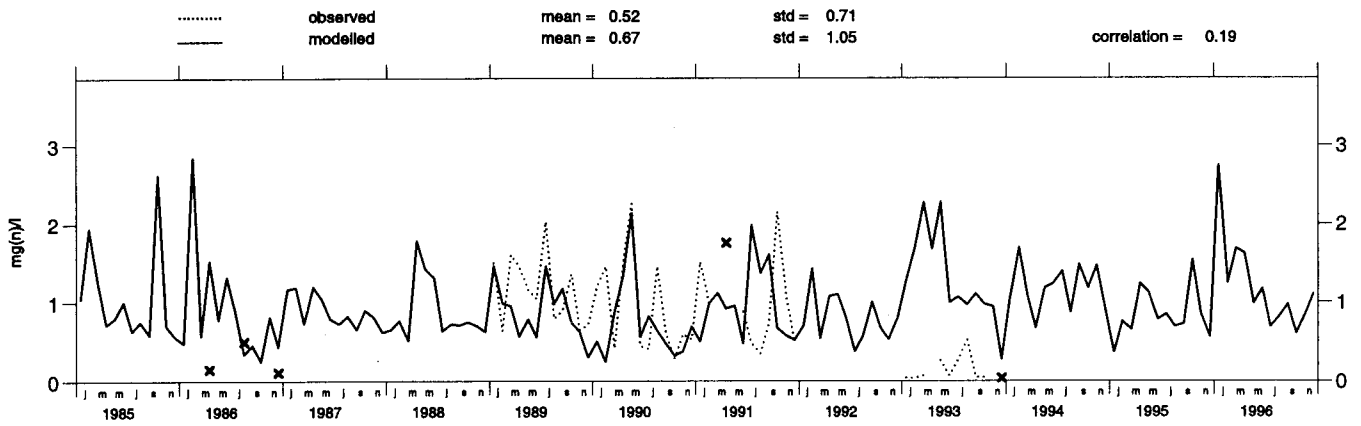
Starnberg (DE 19)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



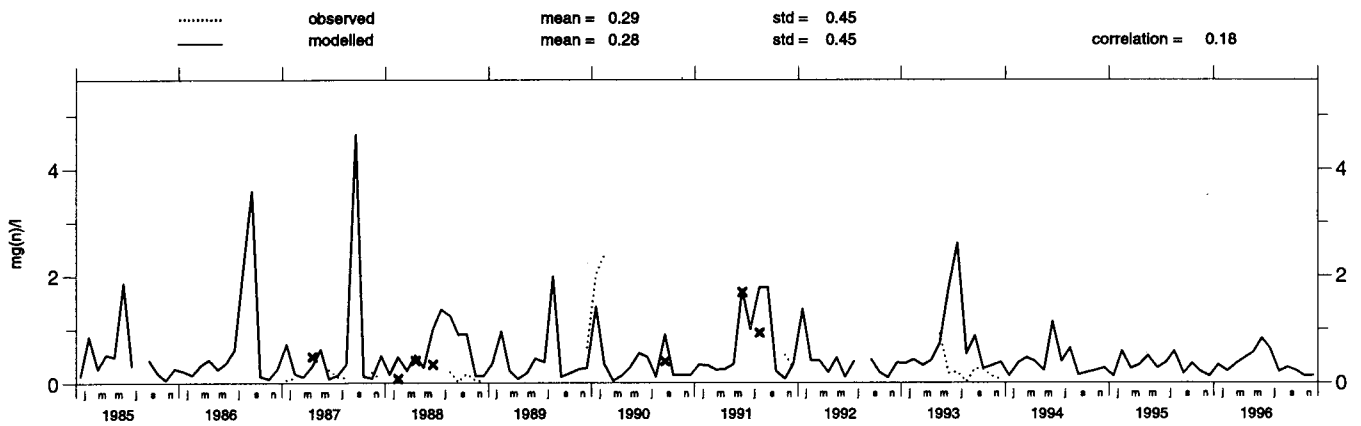
Hof (DE 20)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



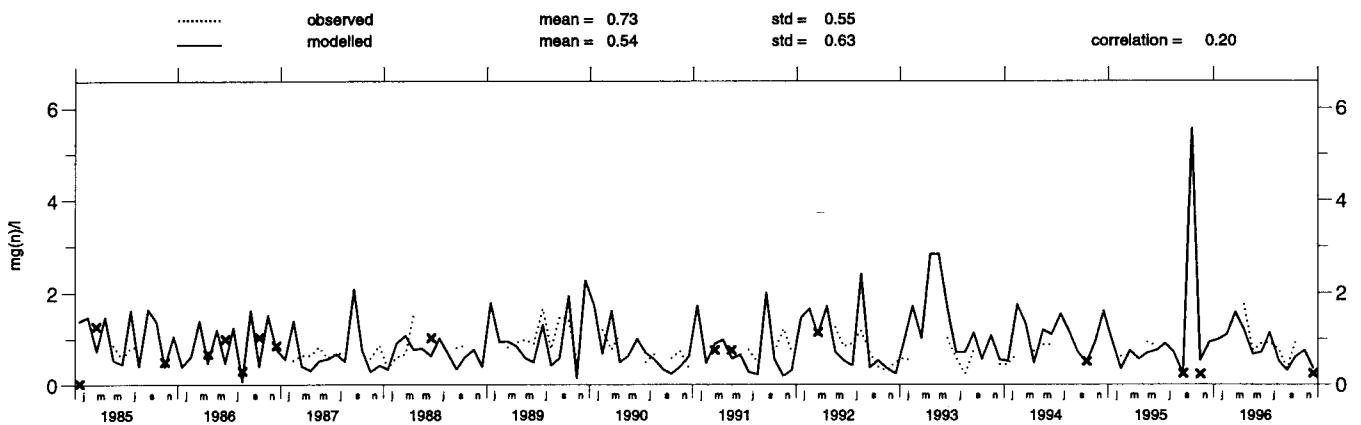
Aliartos (GR 1)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



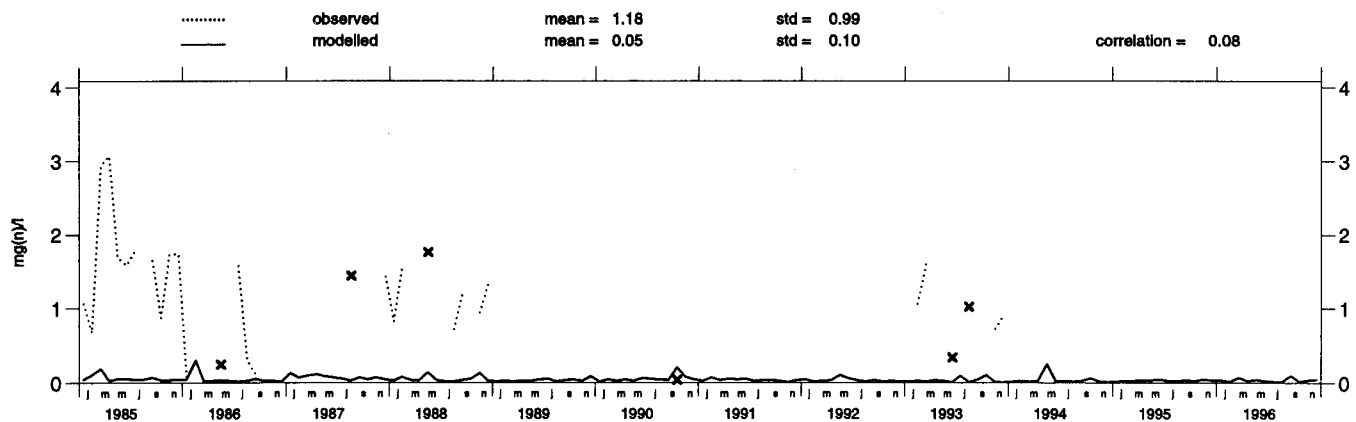
K-pusztá (HU 2)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



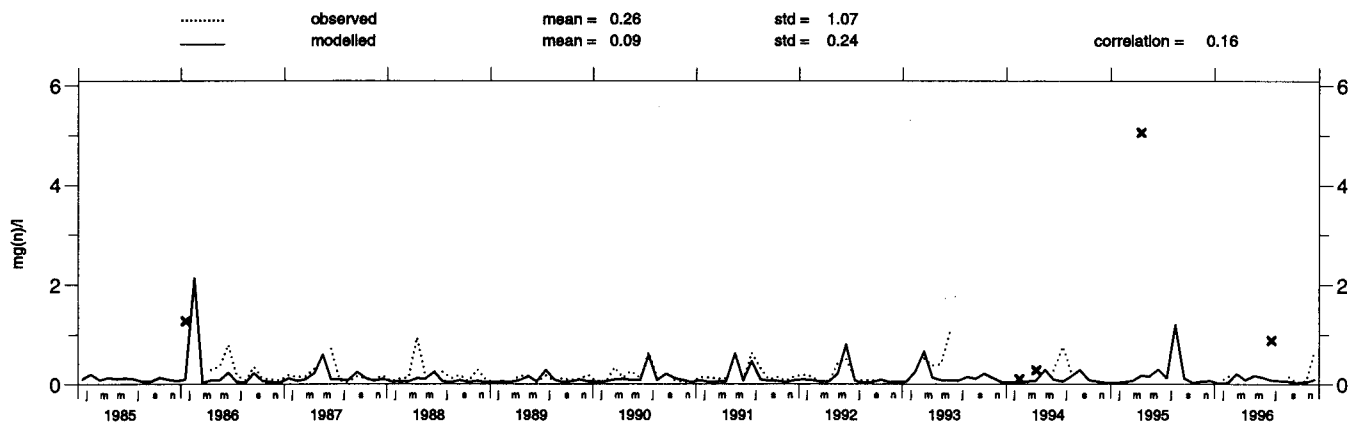
Irafoss (IS 2)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



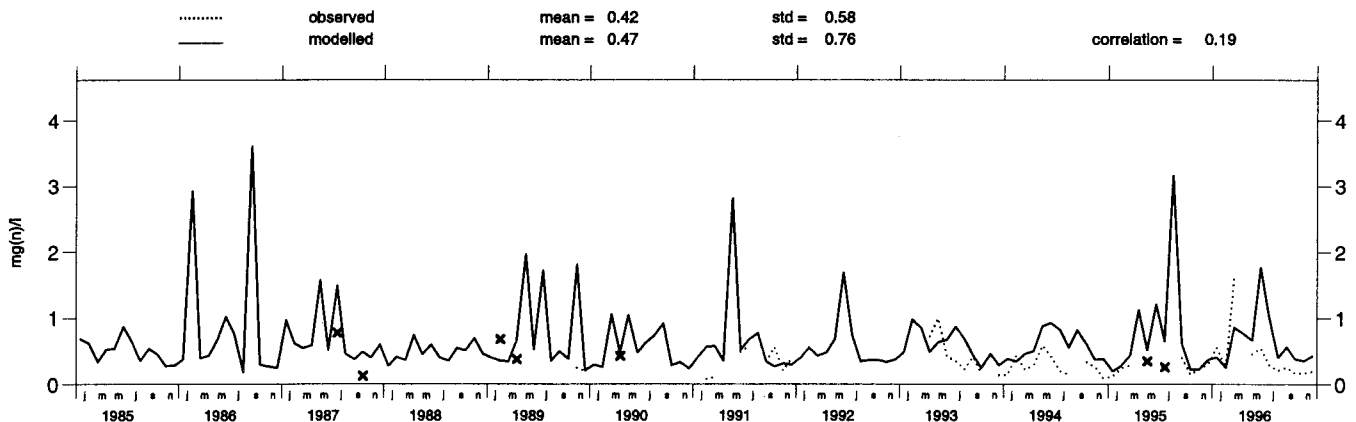
Valentia_Obs. (IE 1)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



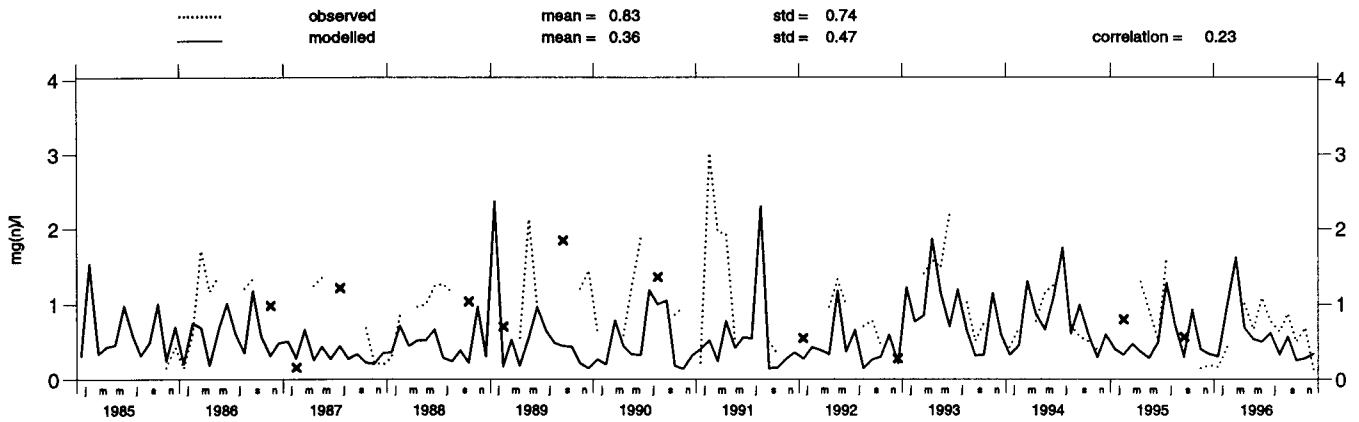
Turlough Hill (IE 2)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



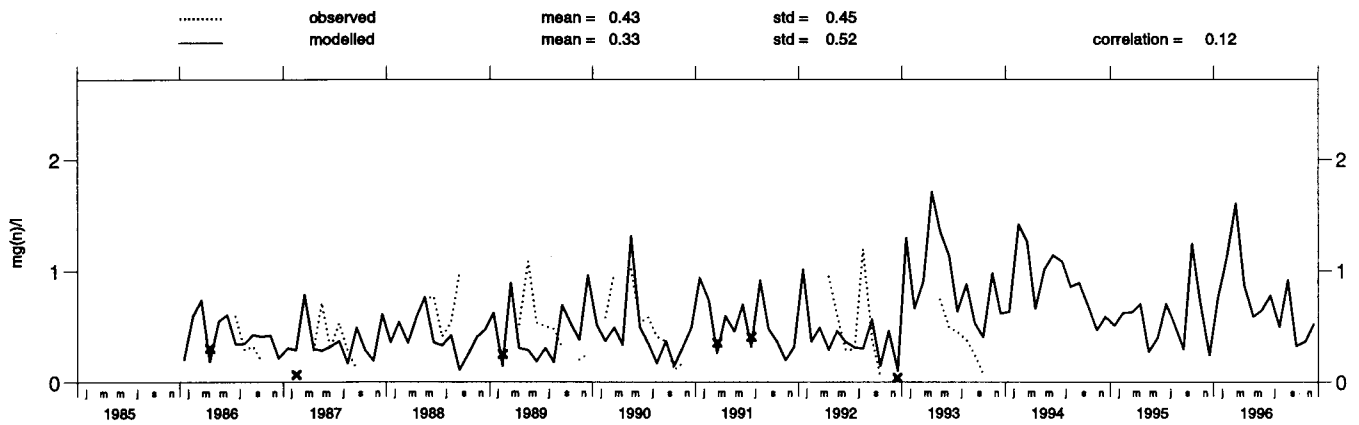
Ispra (IT 4)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



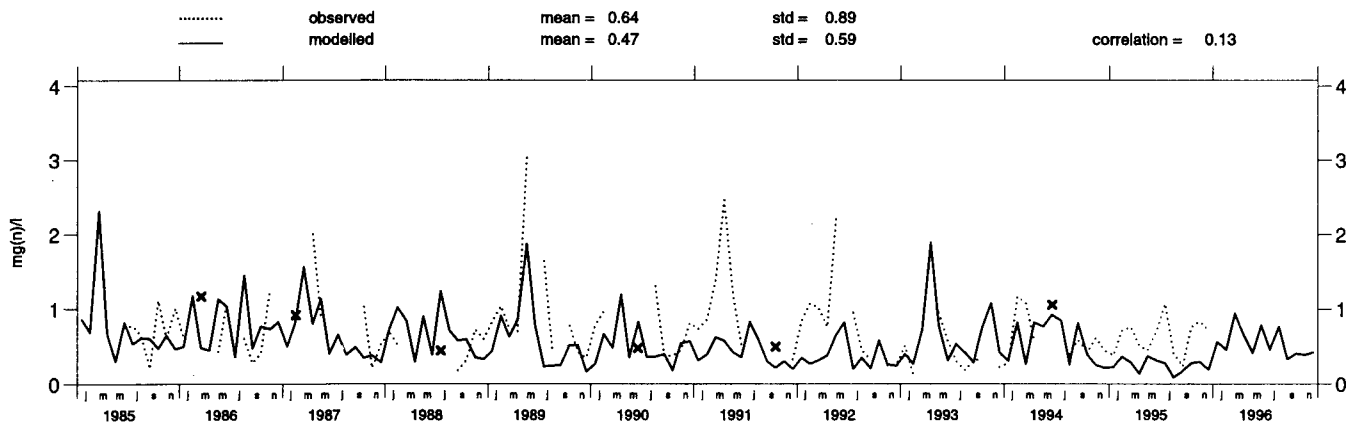
Arabba (IT 5)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation

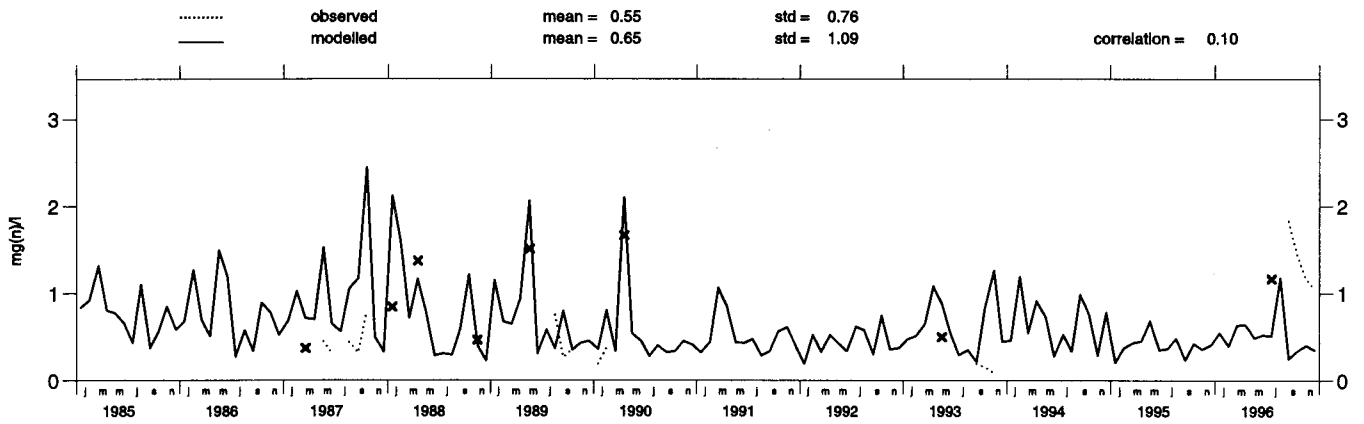


Rucava (LV 10)

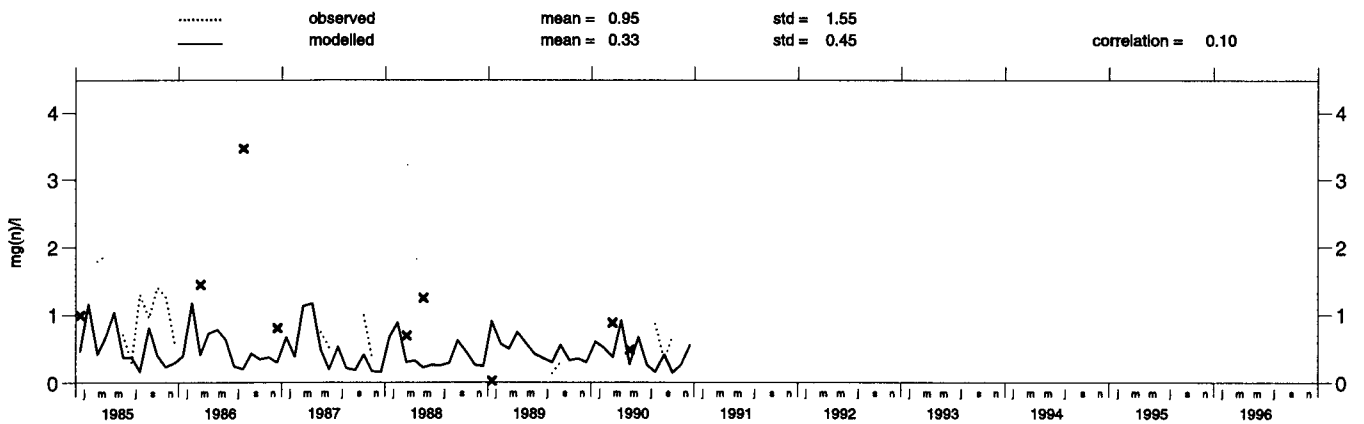
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



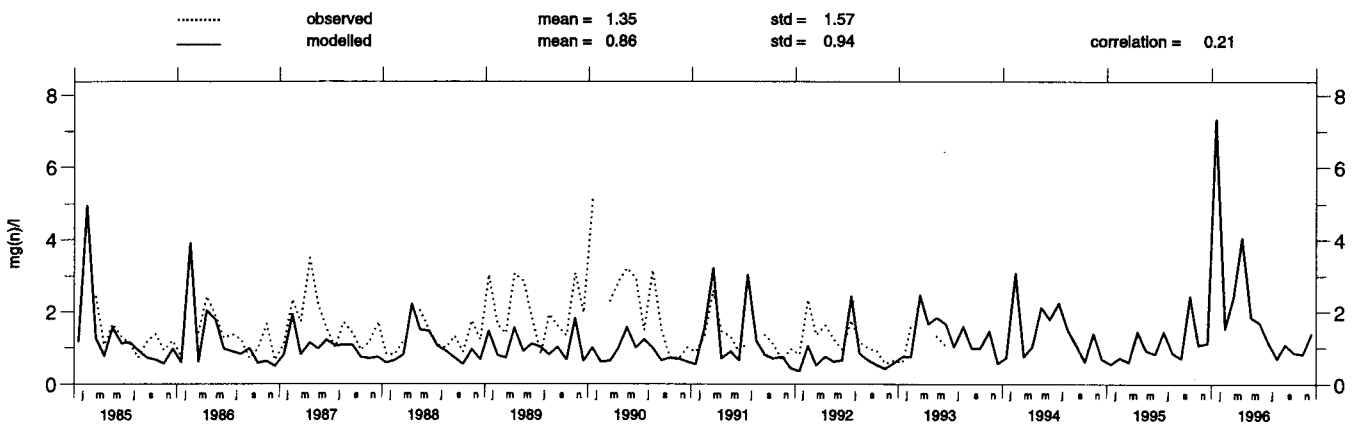
Zoseni (LV 16)
 Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



Nida (LT 3)
 Concentration of ammonium in precipitation

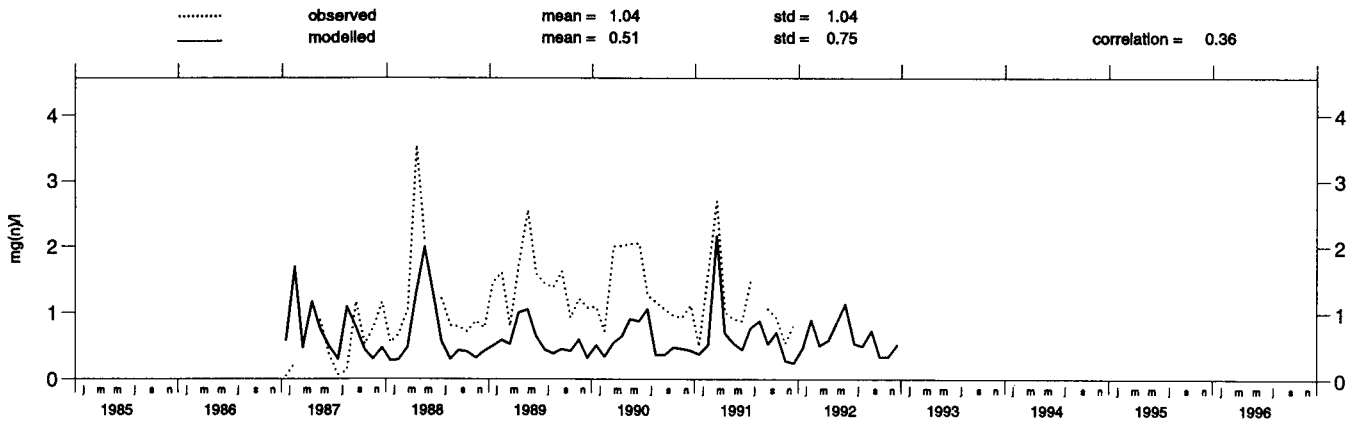


Wittenveen (NL 2)
 Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



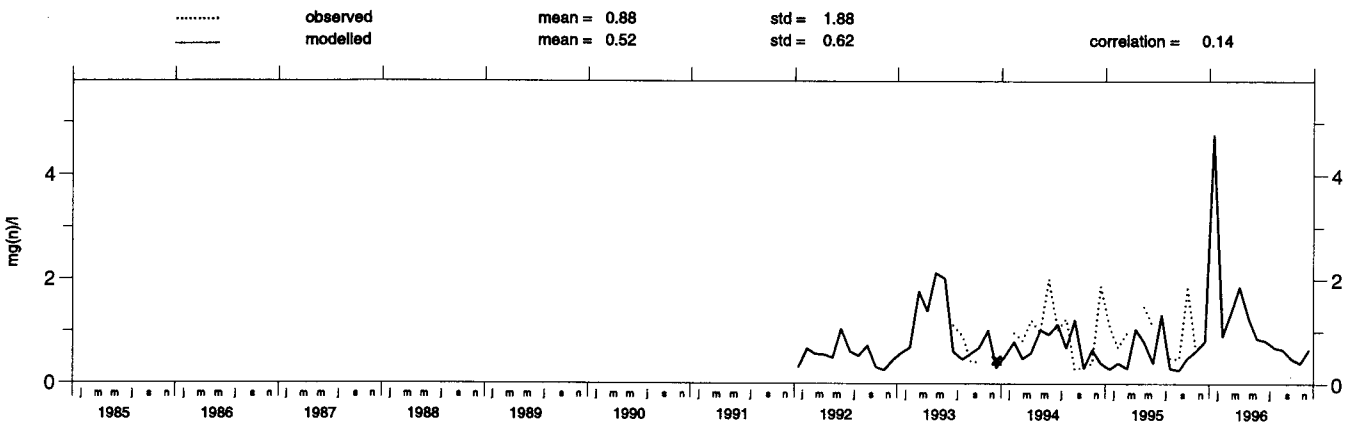
Bilthoven (NL 8)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



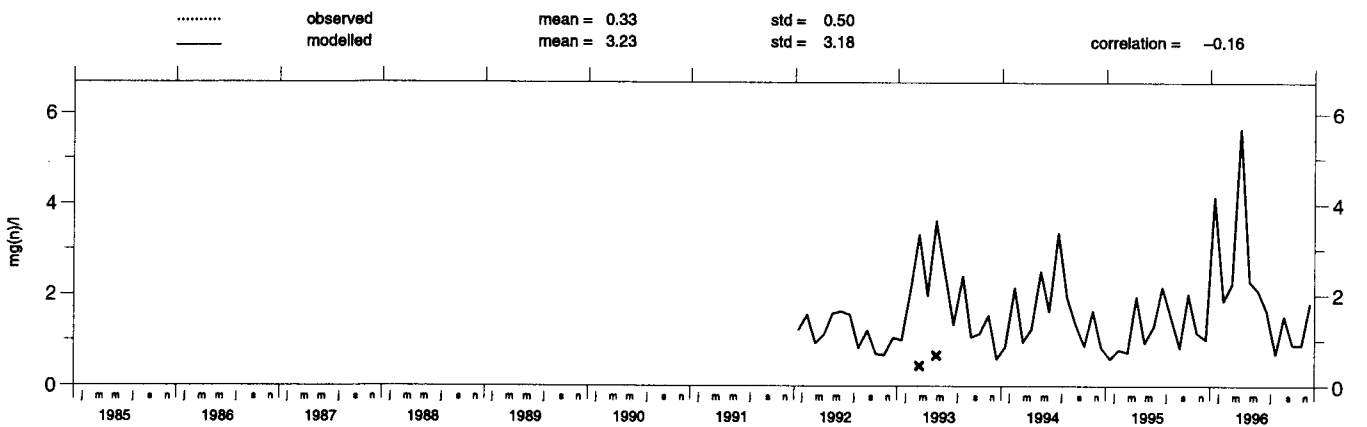
Kollumerwaard (NL 9)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



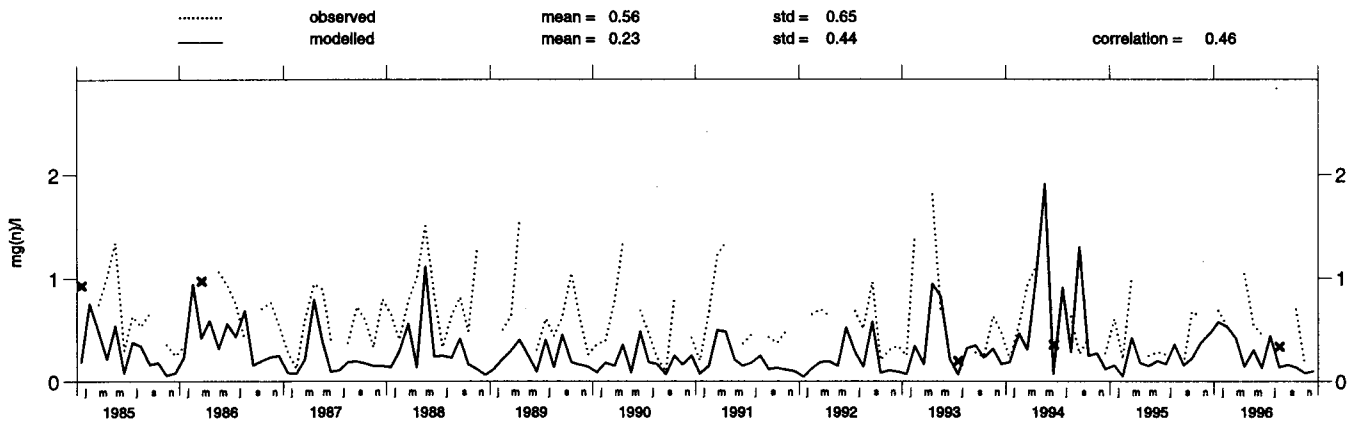
Vreedepel (NL 10)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



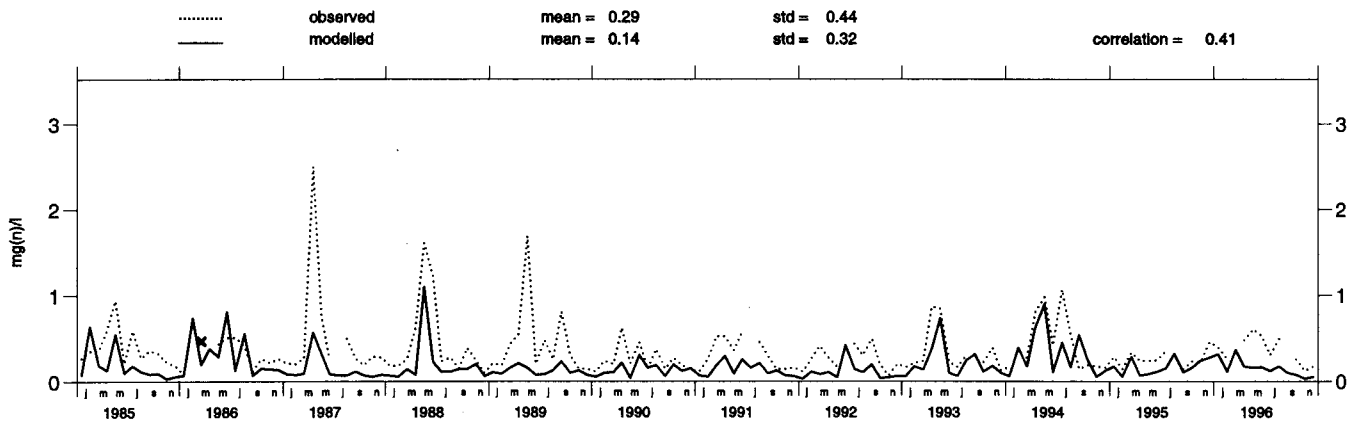
Birkenes (NO 1)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



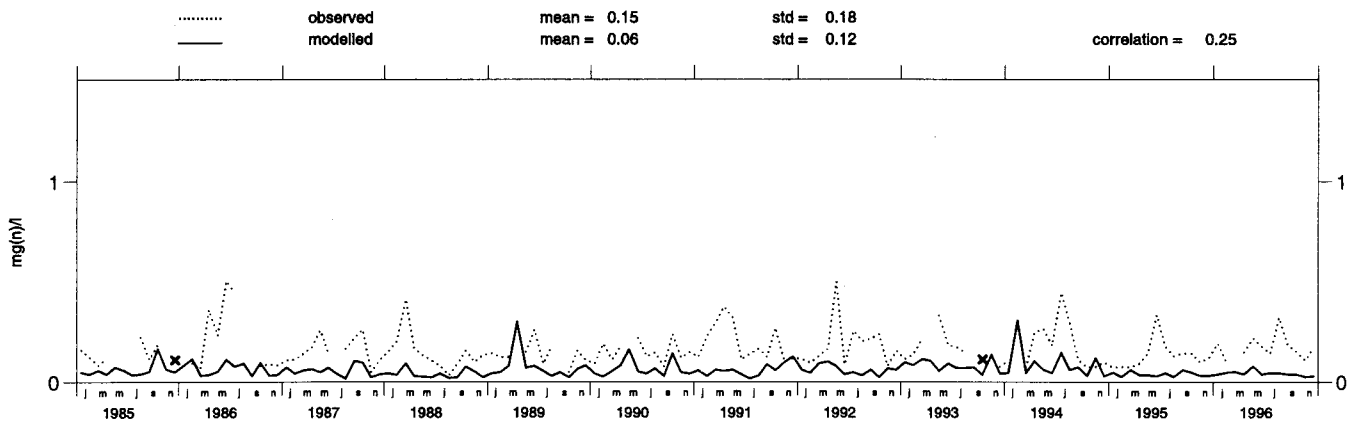
Skreaddalen (NO 8)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



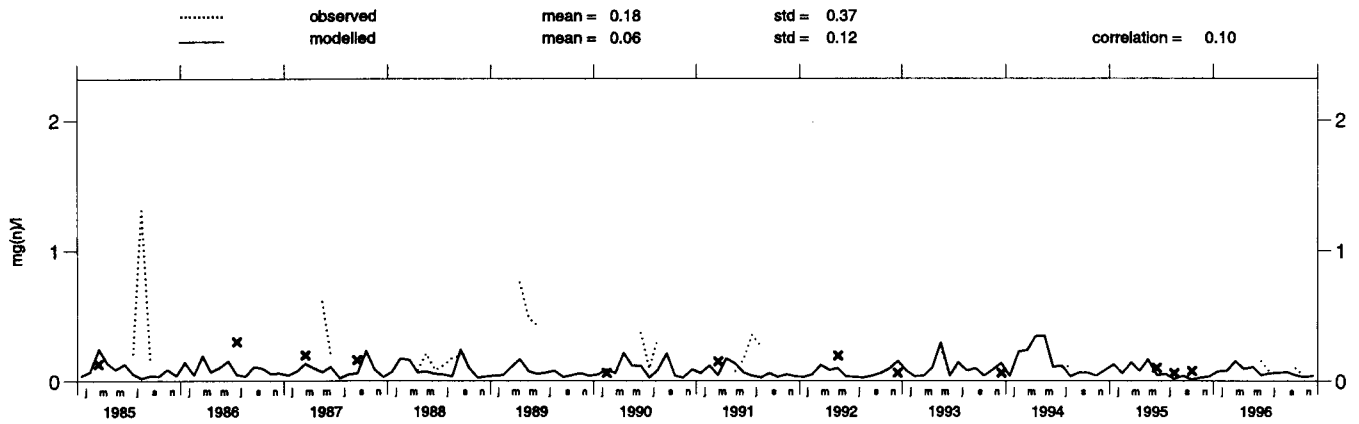
Tustervatn (NO 15)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



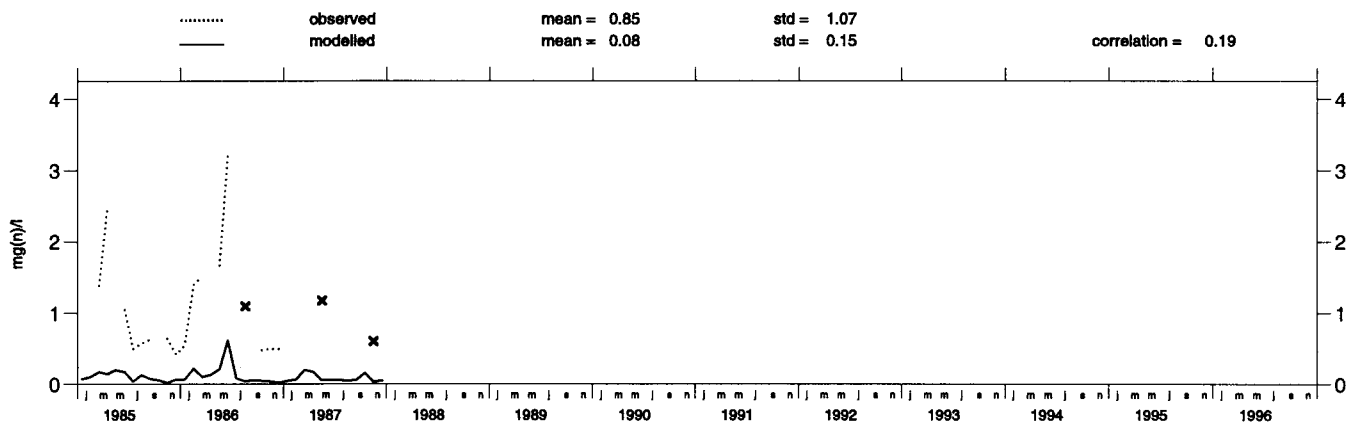
Jørgul (NO 30)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



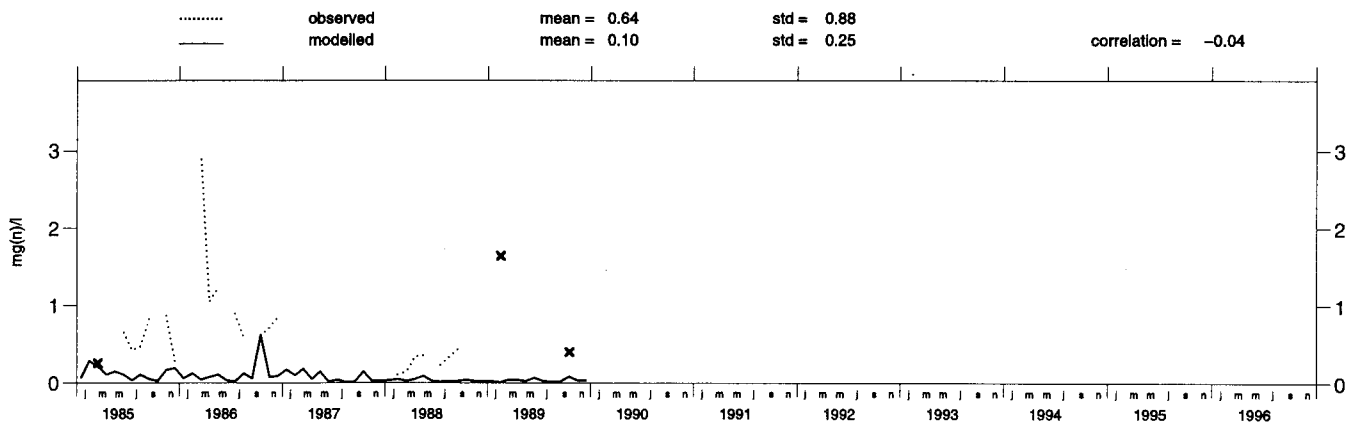
Hummelfjell (NO 36)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



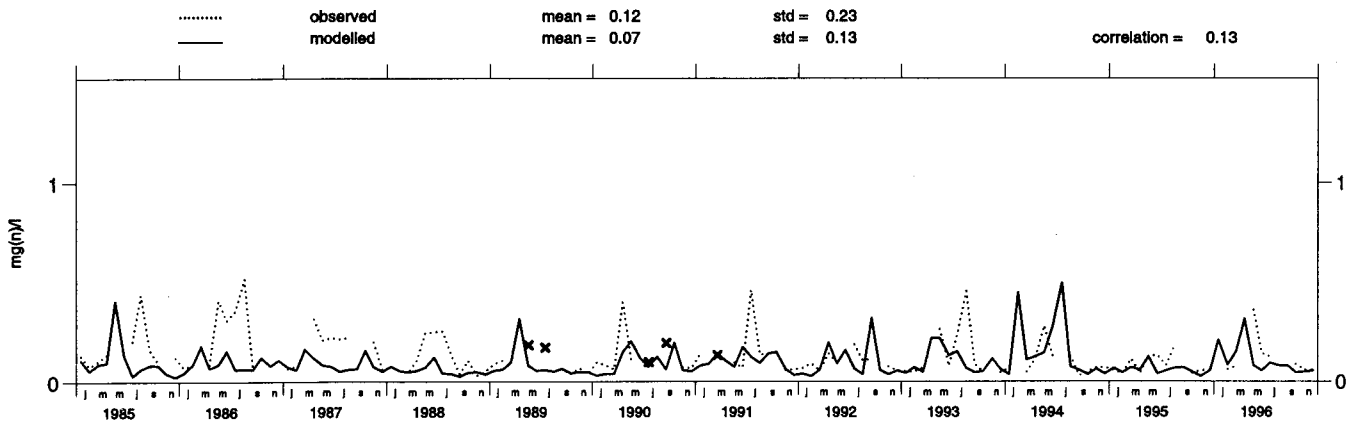
Bjøemoeya (NO 37)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



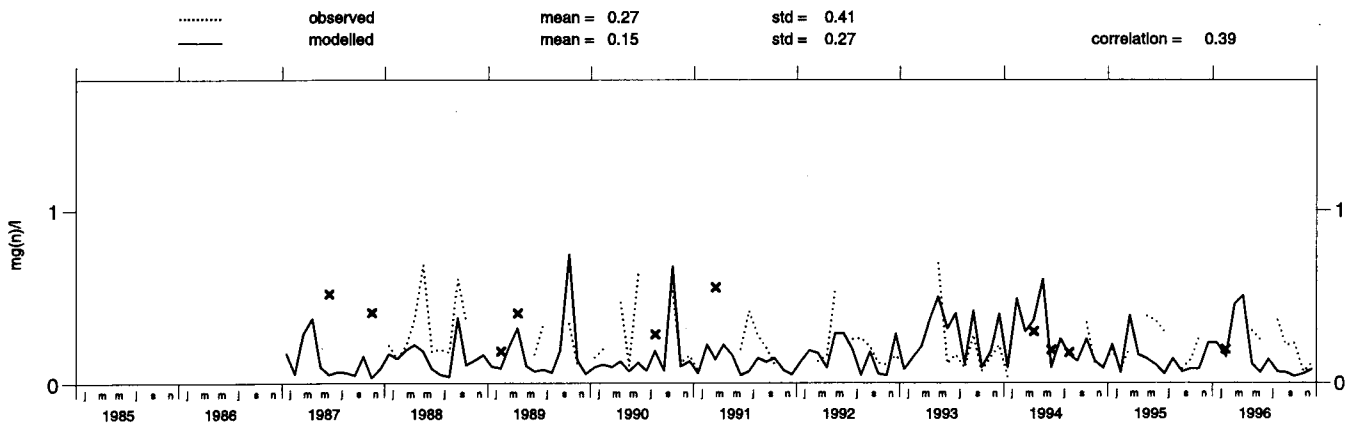
Kaarvatn (NO 39)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



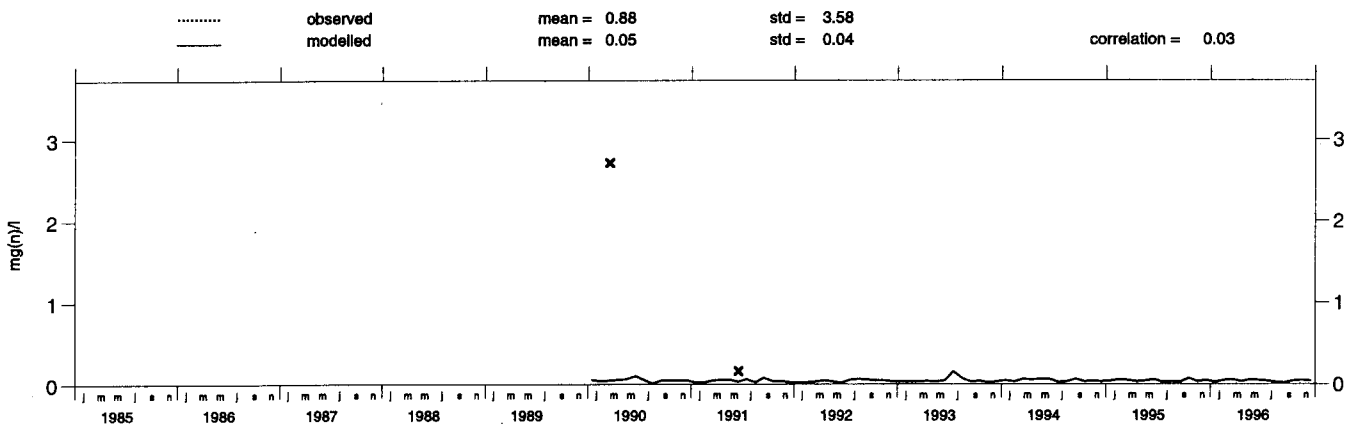
Osen (NO 41)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



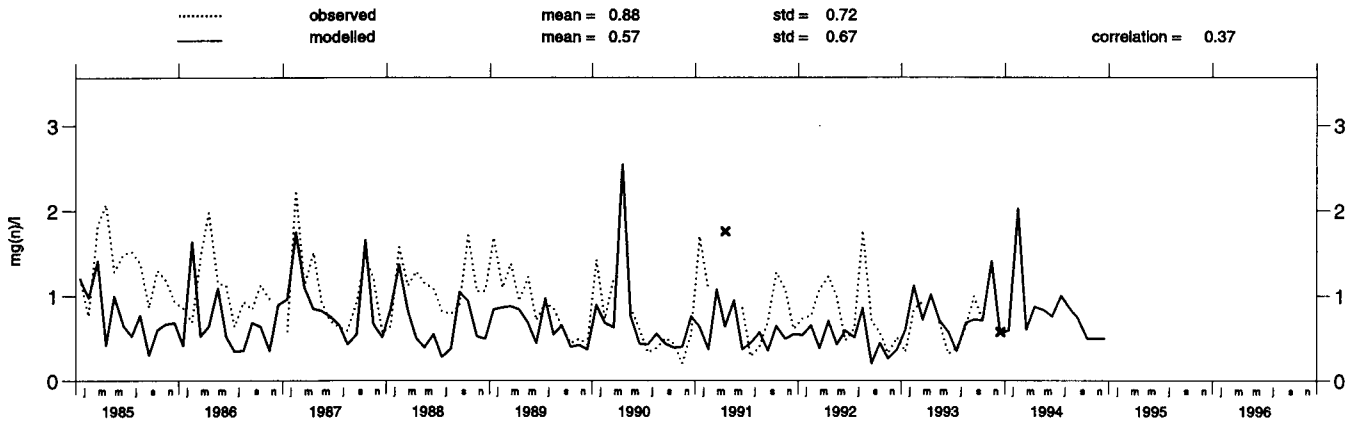
Spitzbergen,Z (NO 42)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



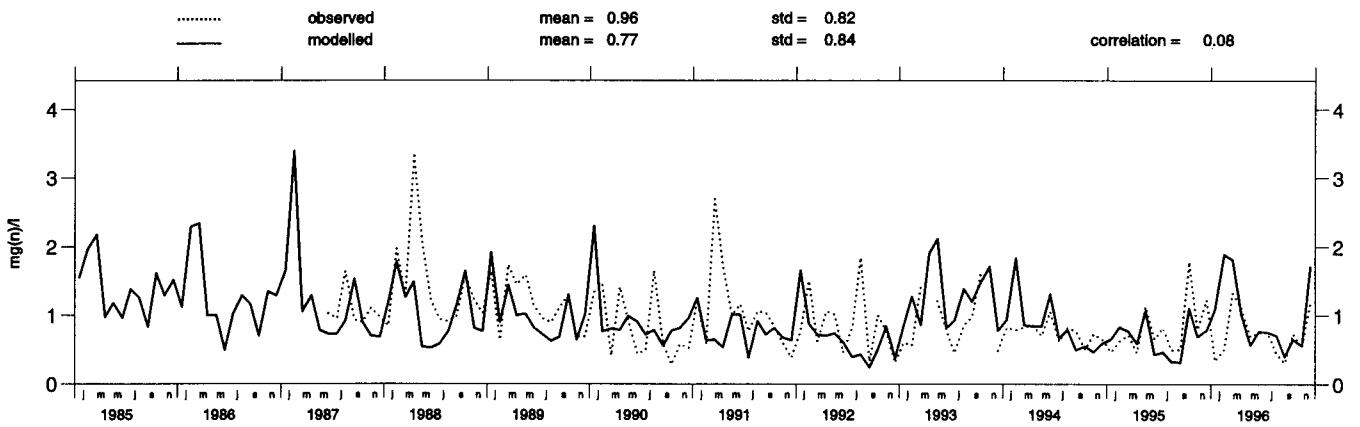
Suwalki (PL 1)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



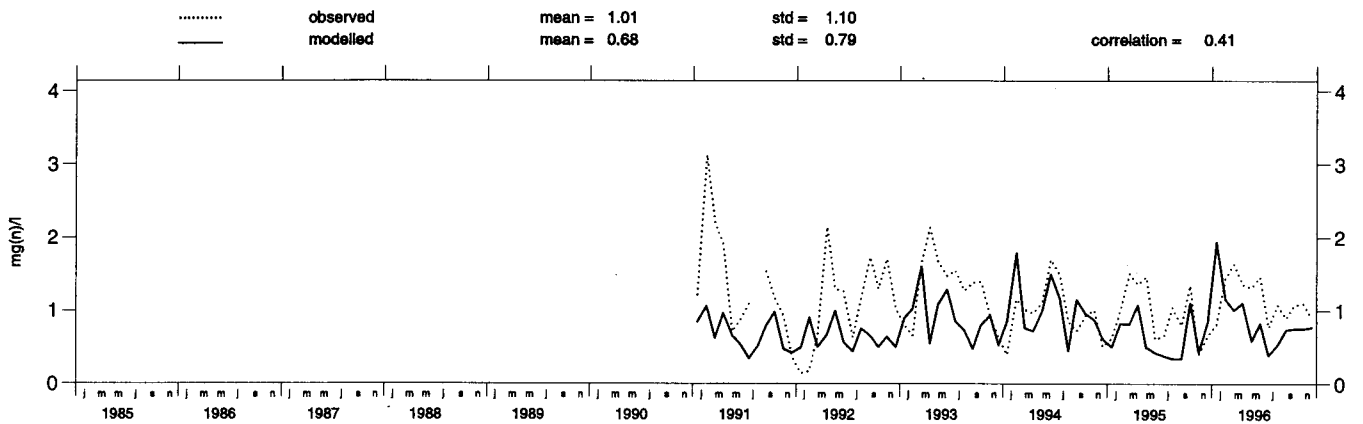
Jarczew (PL 2)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



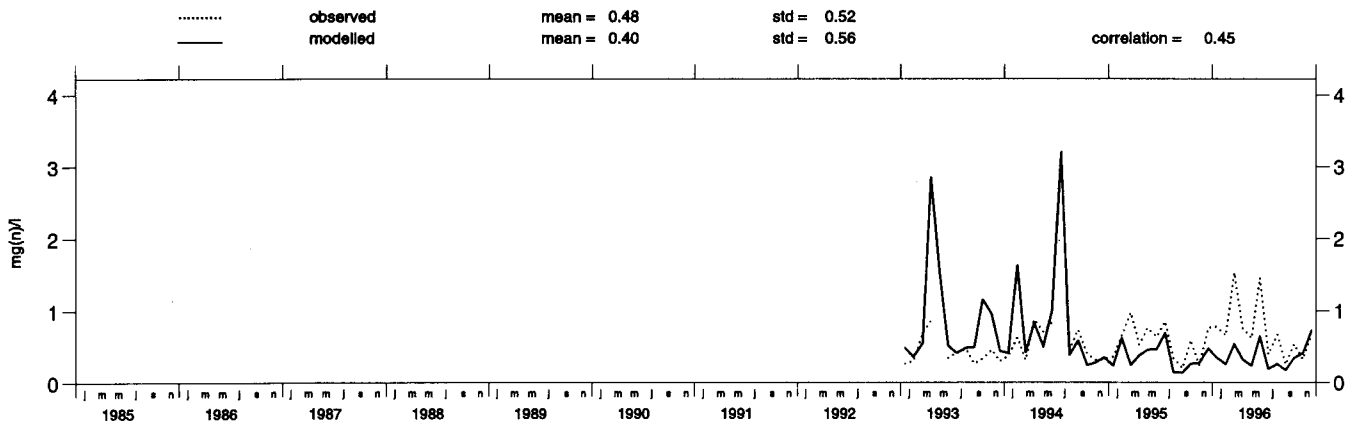
Snieszka (PL 3)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



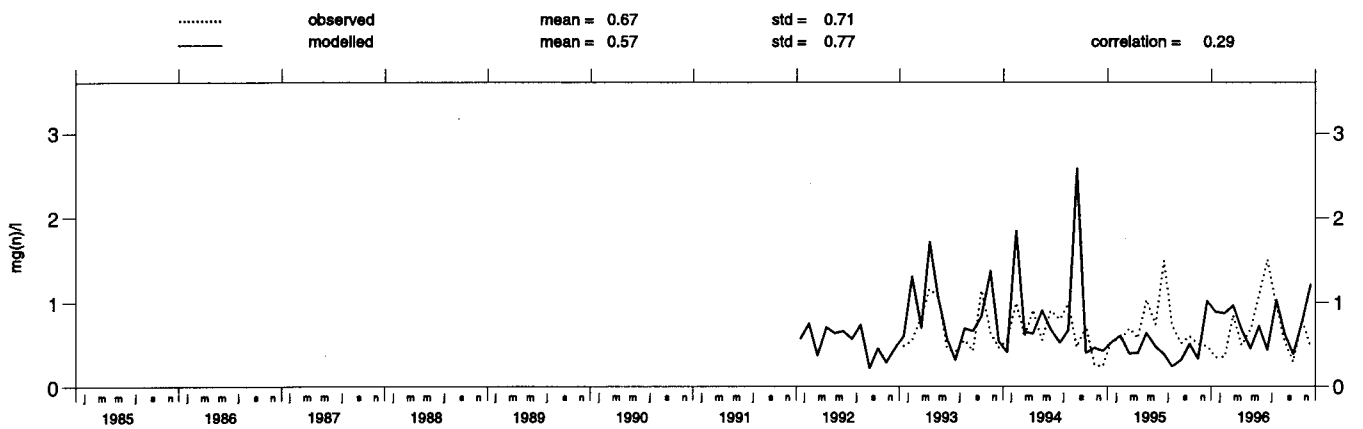
Leba (PL 4)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



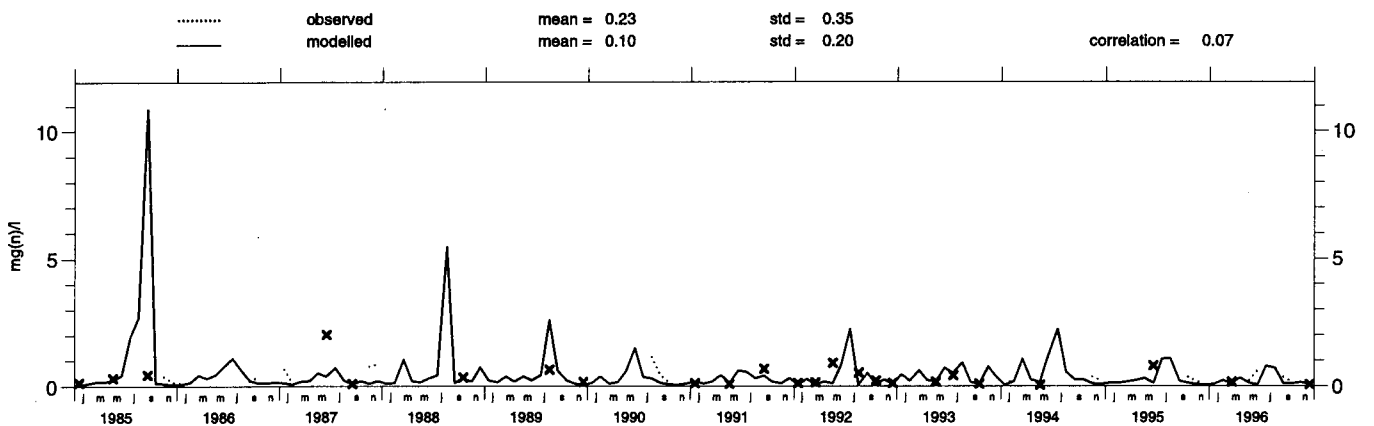
Diabla Gora (PL 5)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



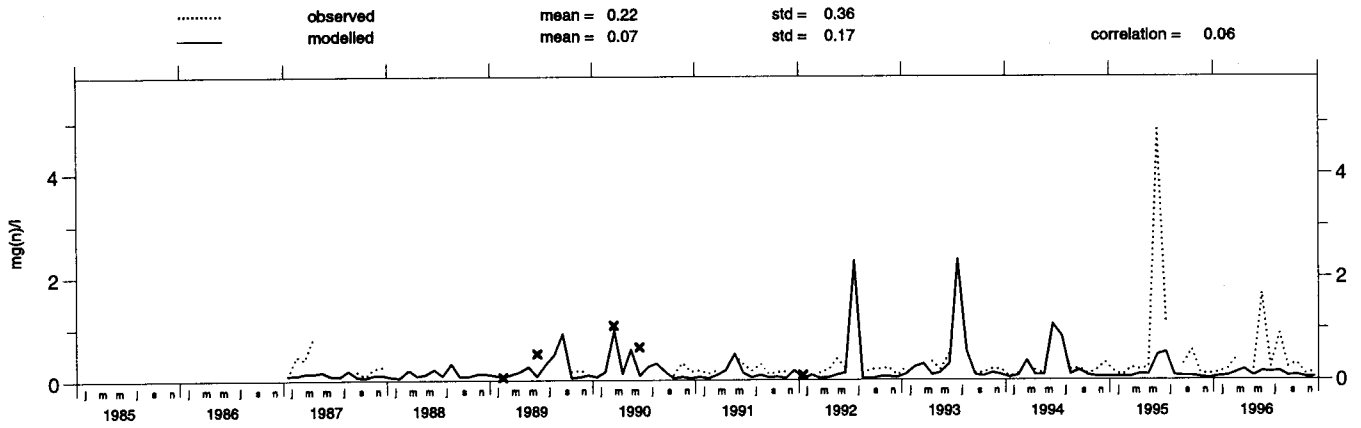
Braganca (PT 1)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



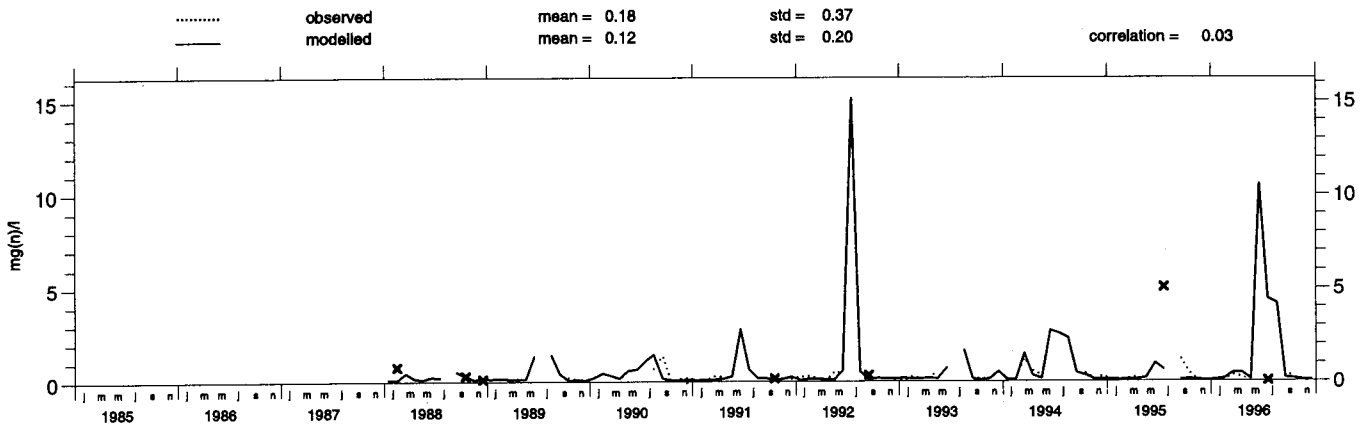
V.d.Castelo (PT 3)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



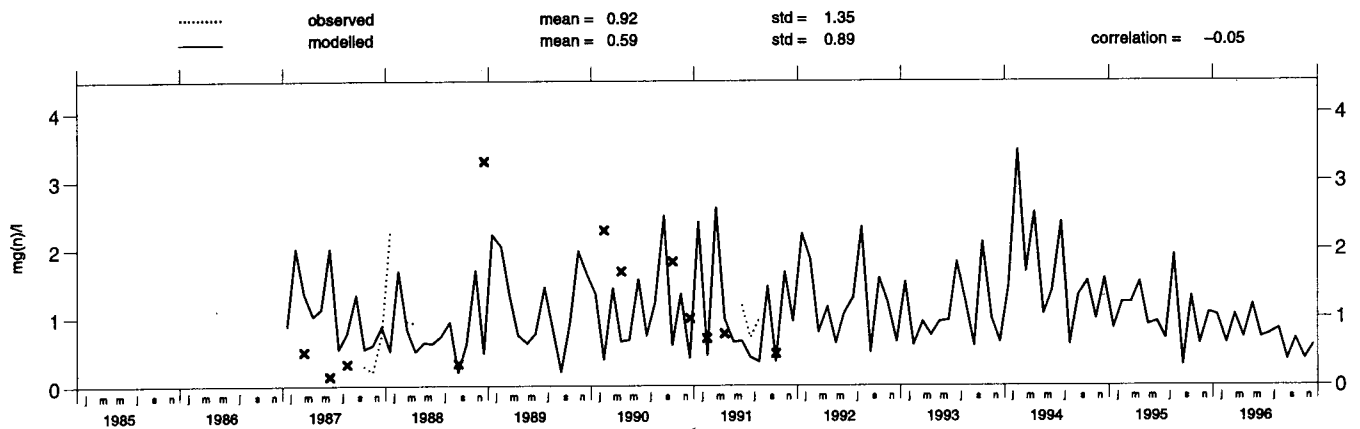
Monte_Velho (PT 4)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



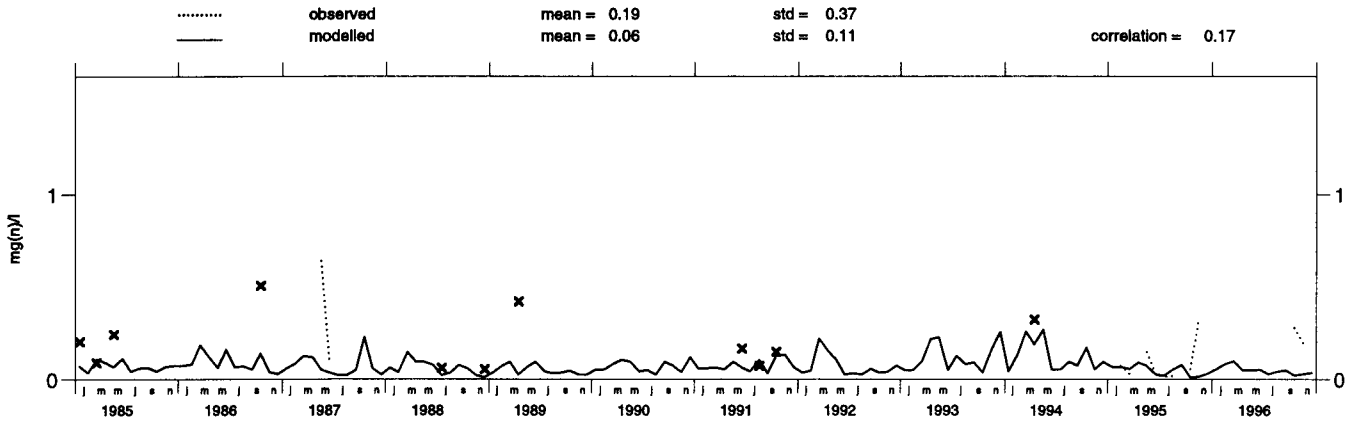
Leovo (MD 12)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



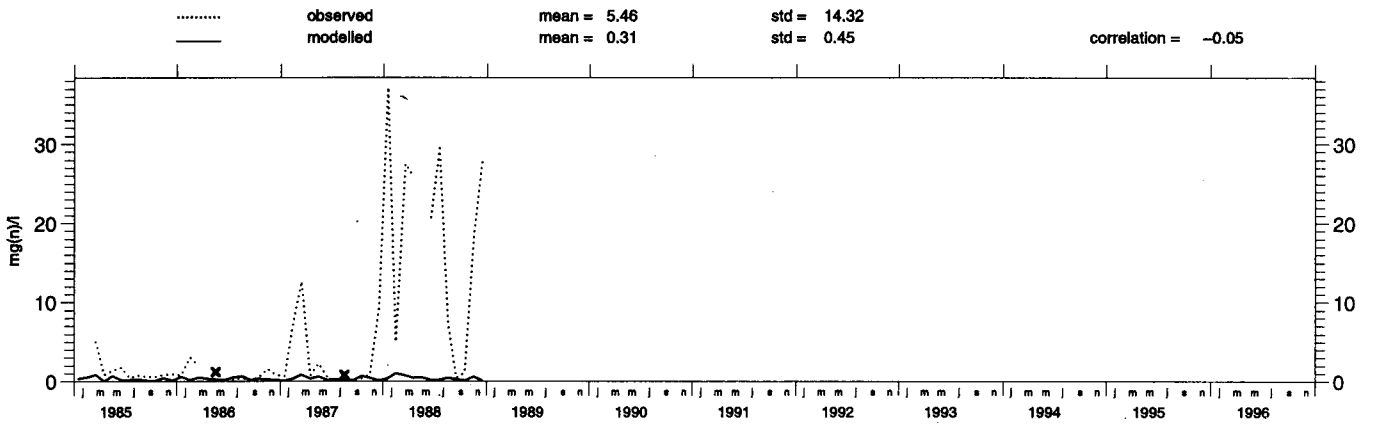
Janiskoski (RU 1)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



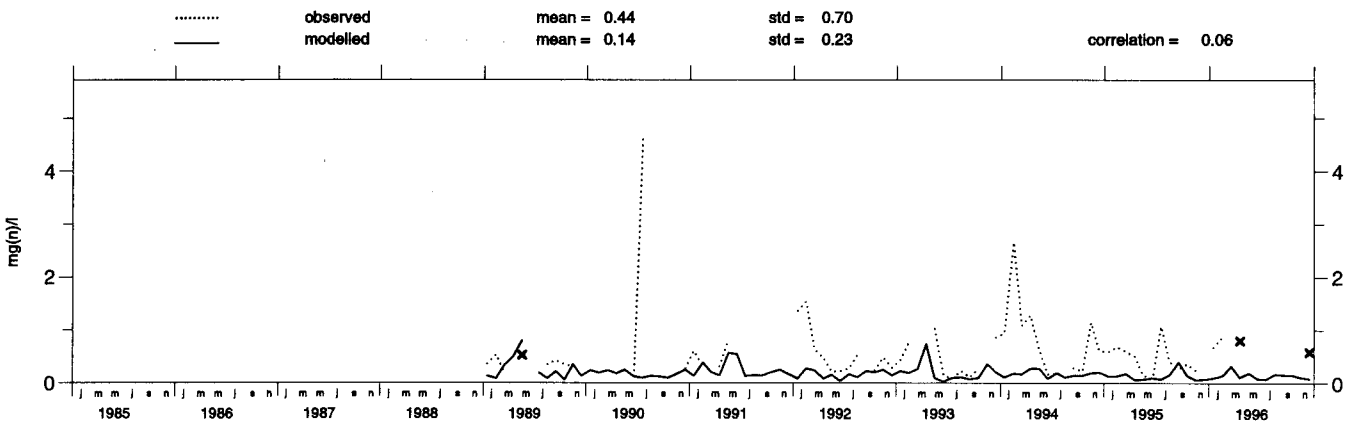
Lesogorsky (RU 8)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation

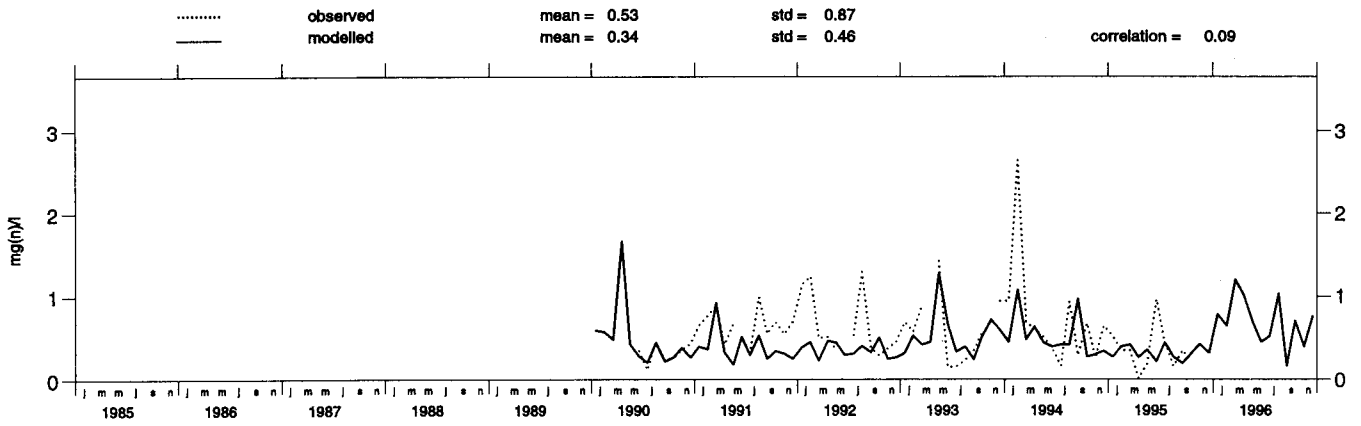


Pinega (RU 13)

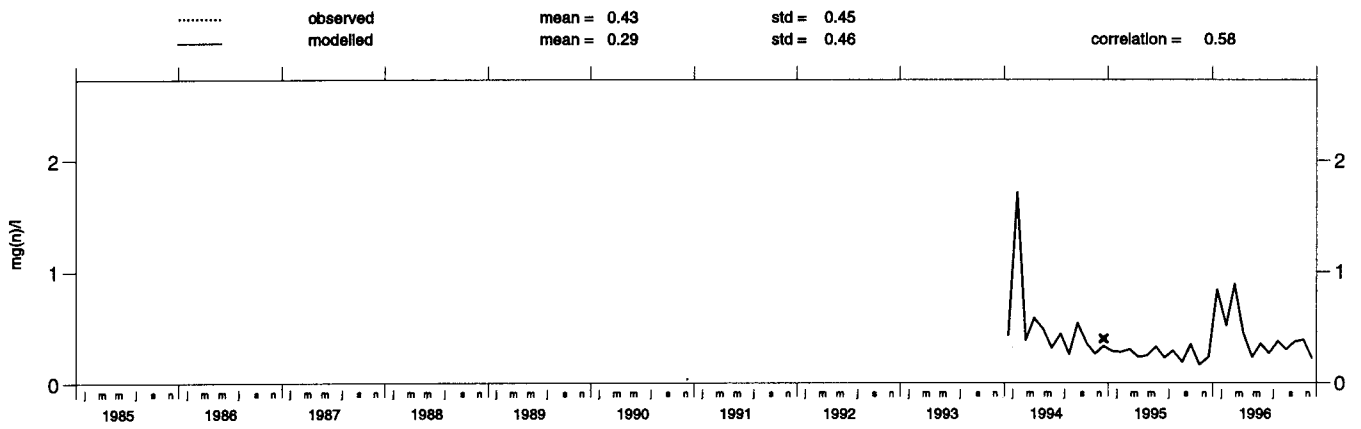
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



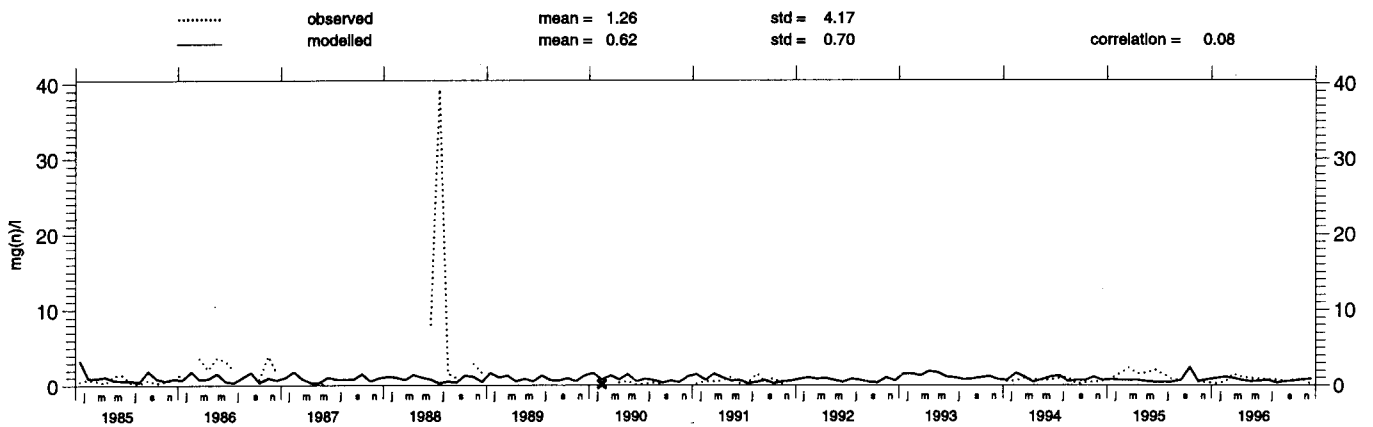
Pushkinsk_Gory (RU 14)
 Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



Shepeljovo (RU 15)
 Concentration of ammonium in precipitation

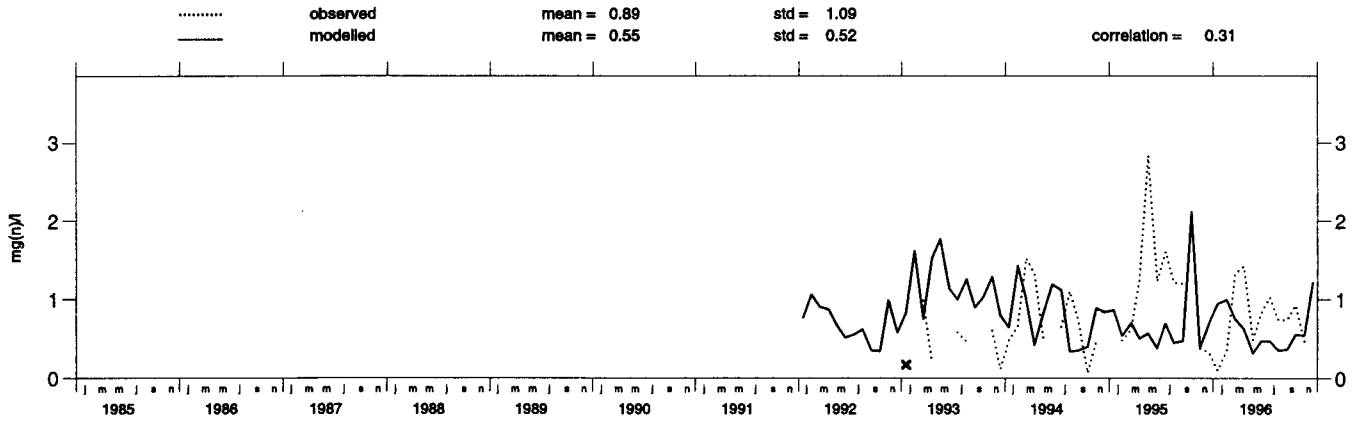


Chopok (SK 2)
 Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



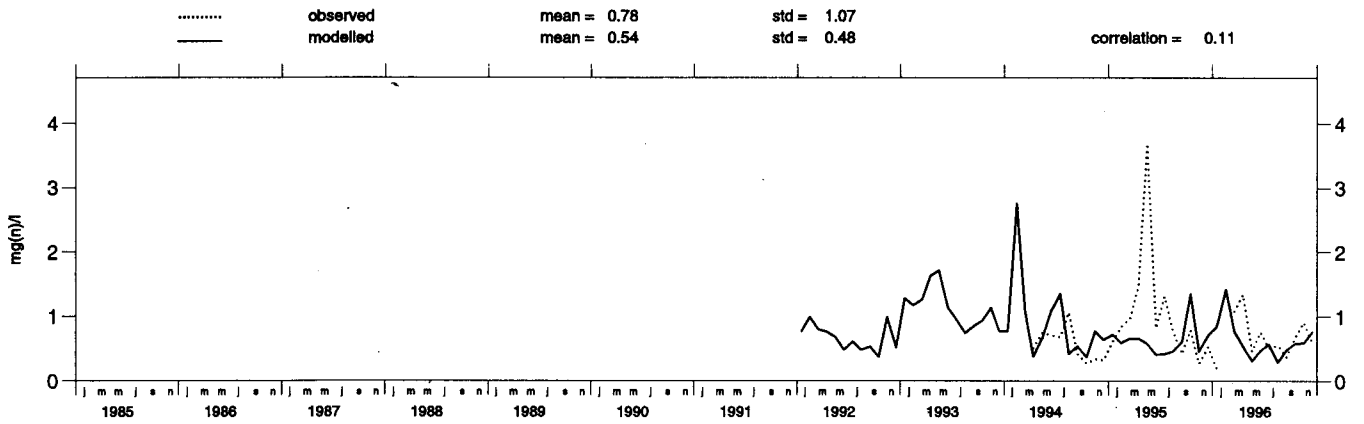
Stara Lesna (SK 4)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



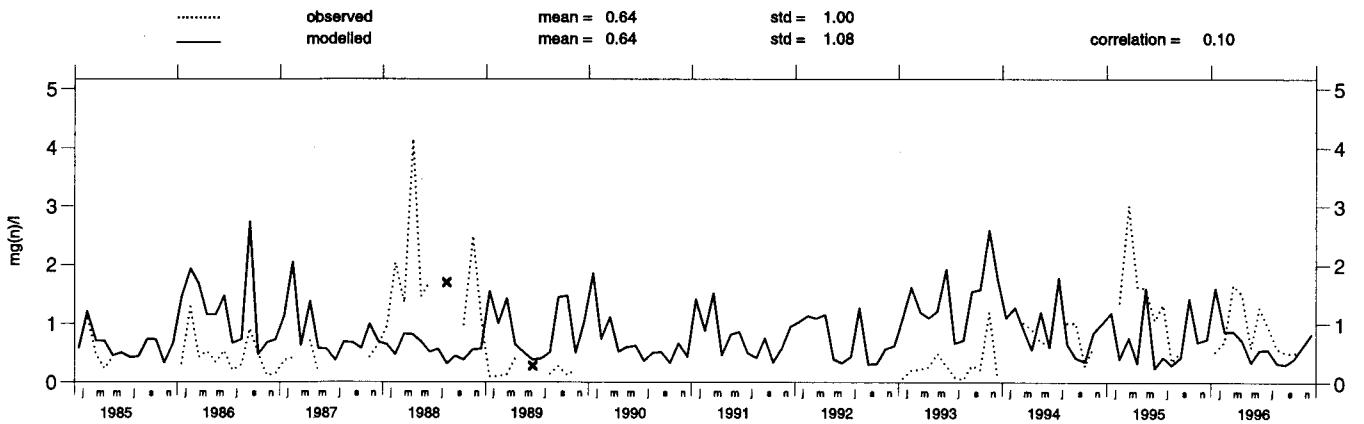
Liesek (SK 5)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



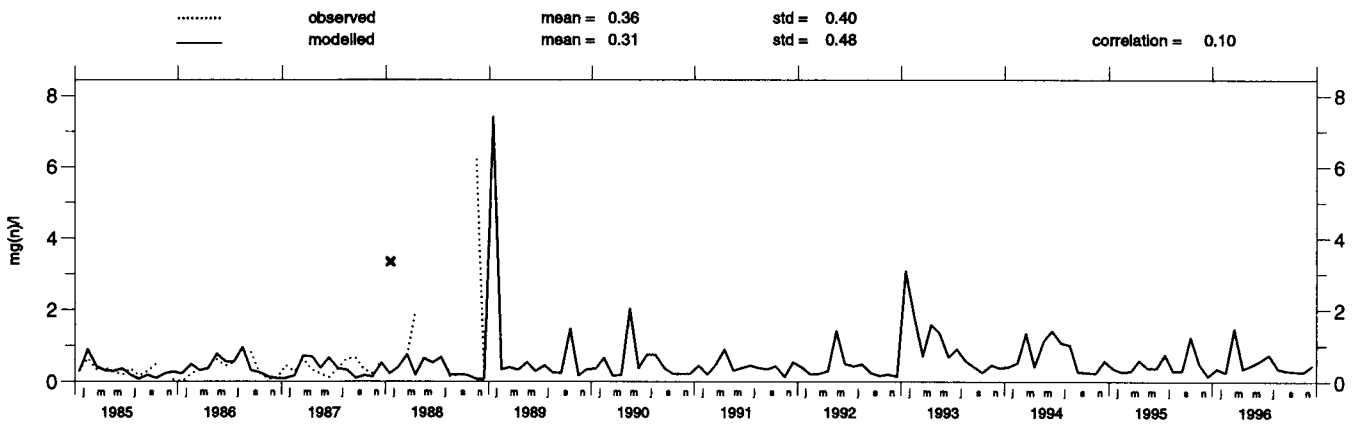
Starina (SK 6)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



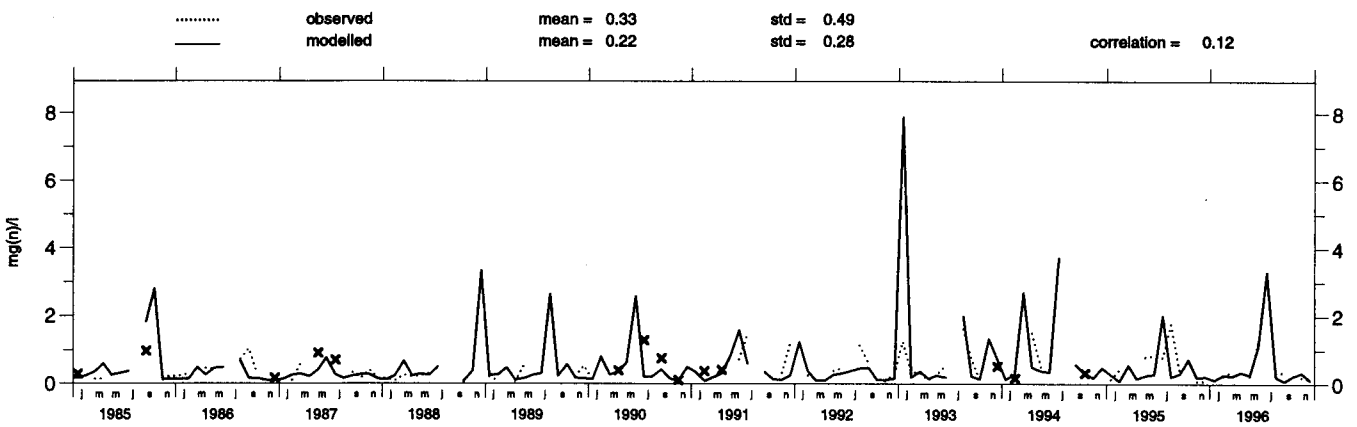
Masun (SI 1)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



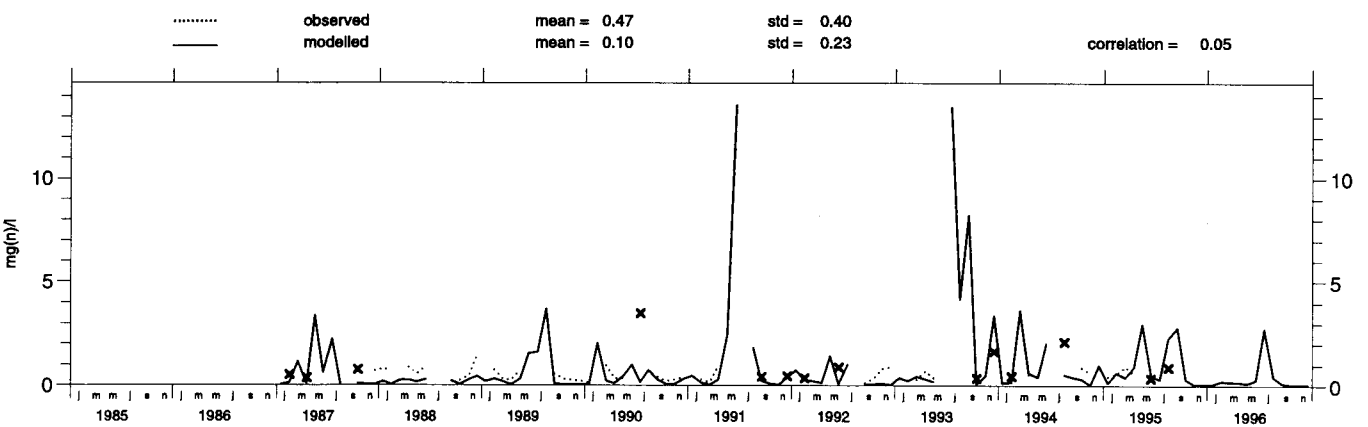
Toledo (ES 1)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



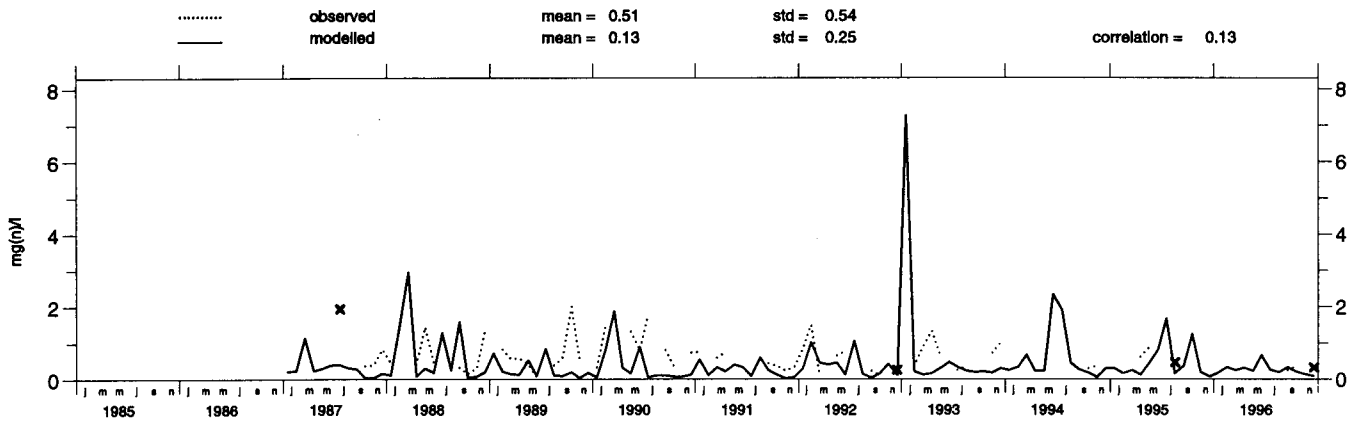
La_Cartuja (ES 2)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



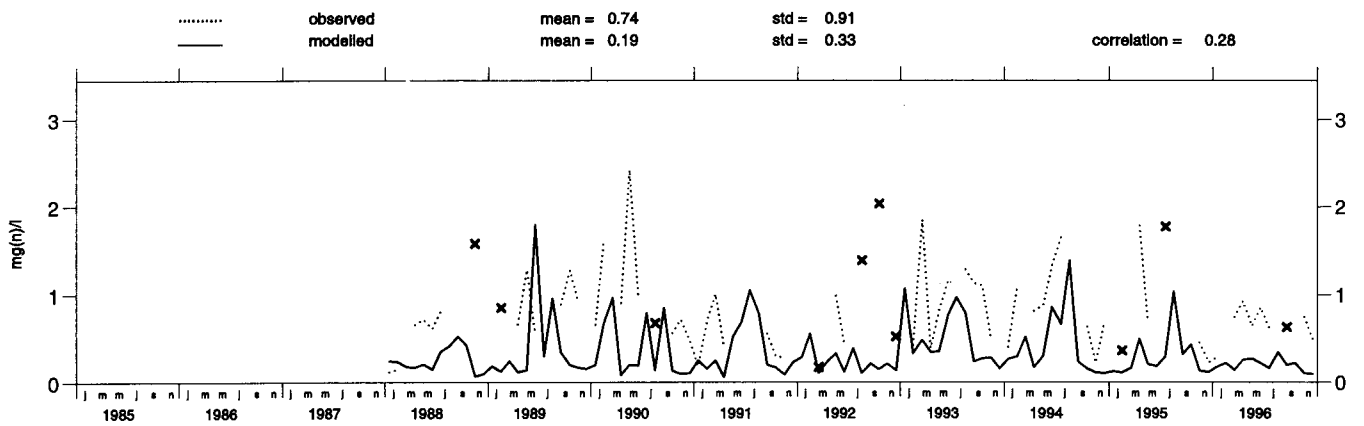
Roquetas (ES 3)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



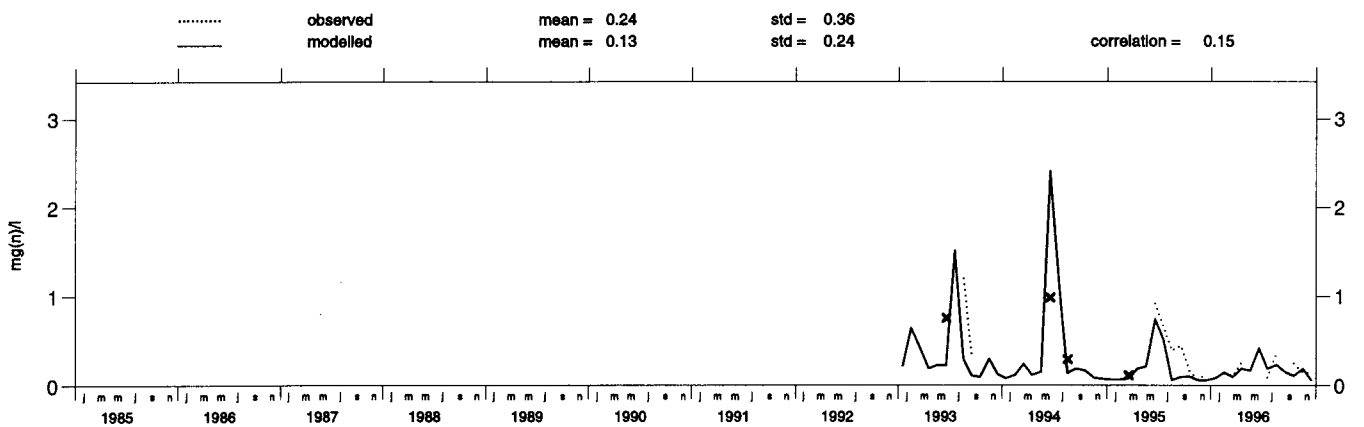
Logrono (ES 4)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



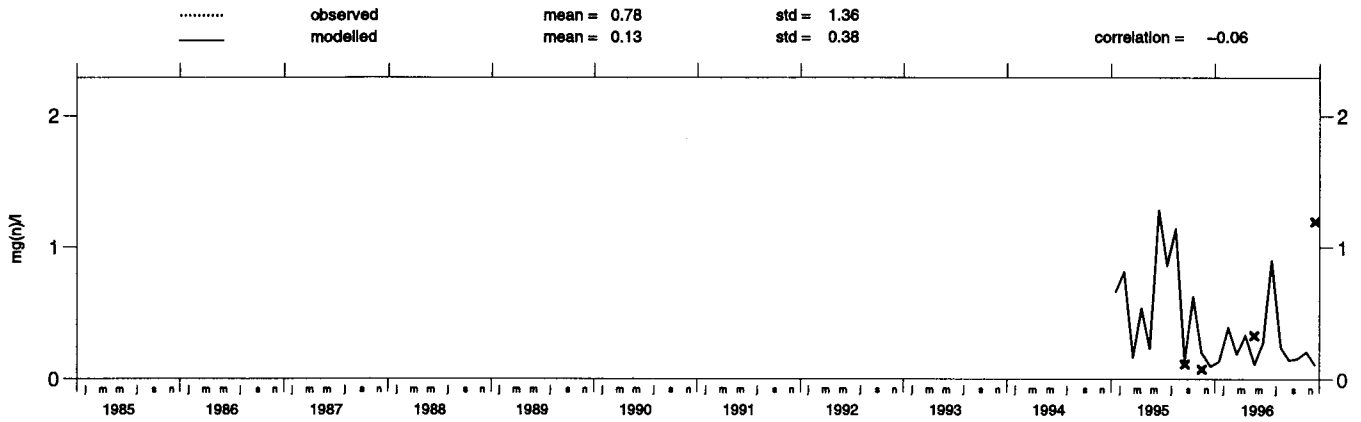
Noio (ES 5)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



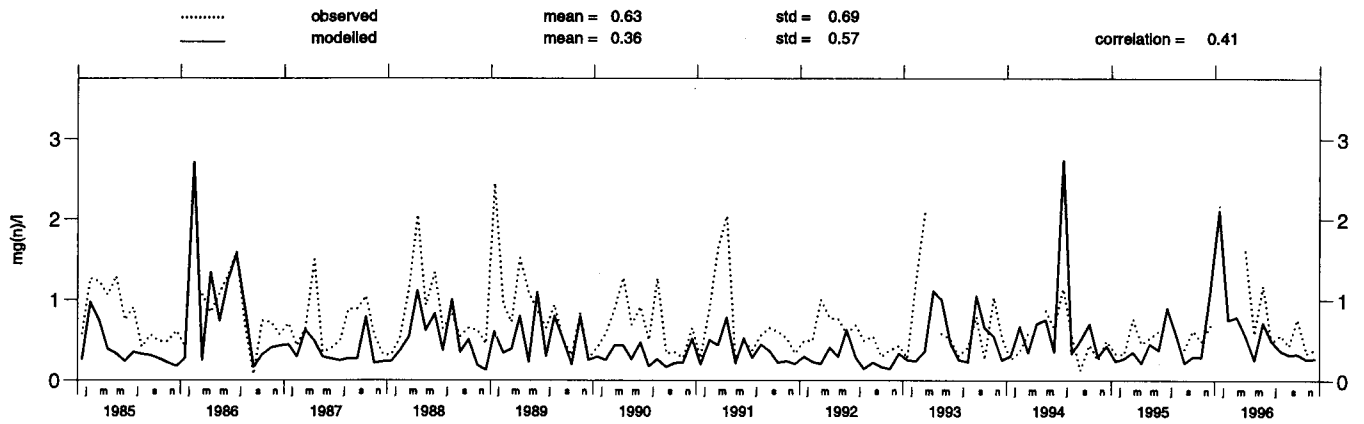
Mahon (ES 6)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



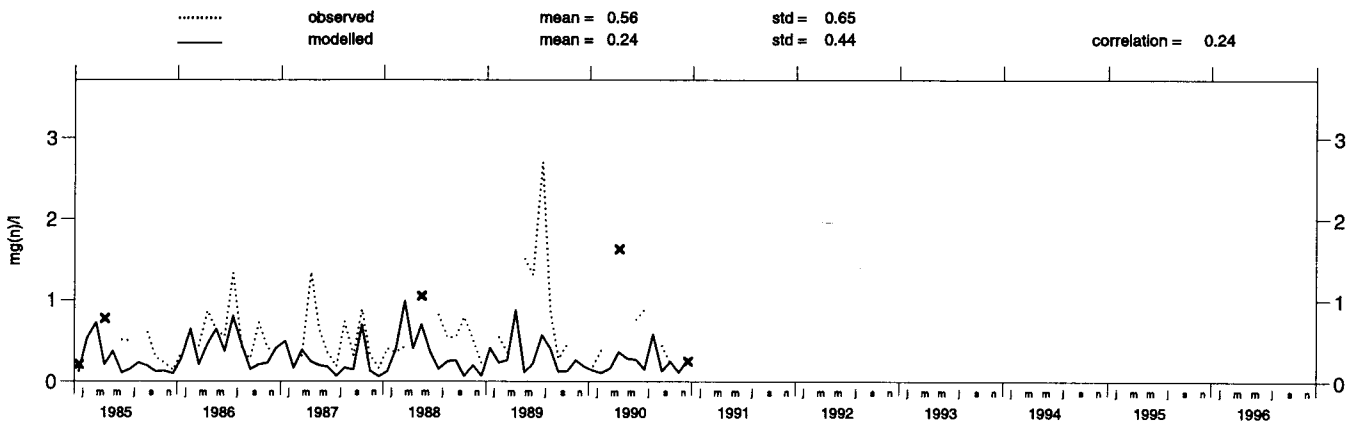
Roervik (SE 2)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation

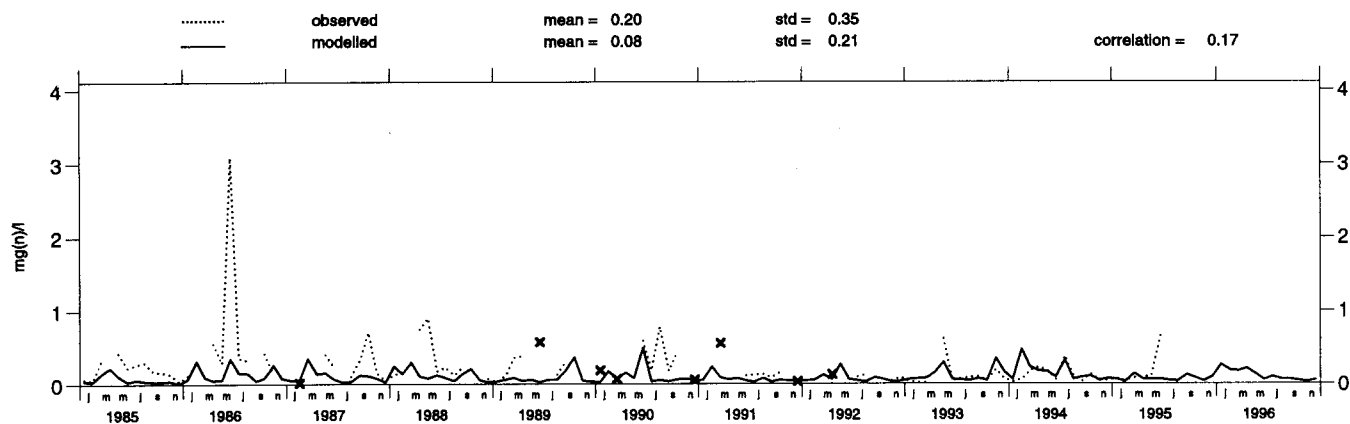


Velen (SE 3)

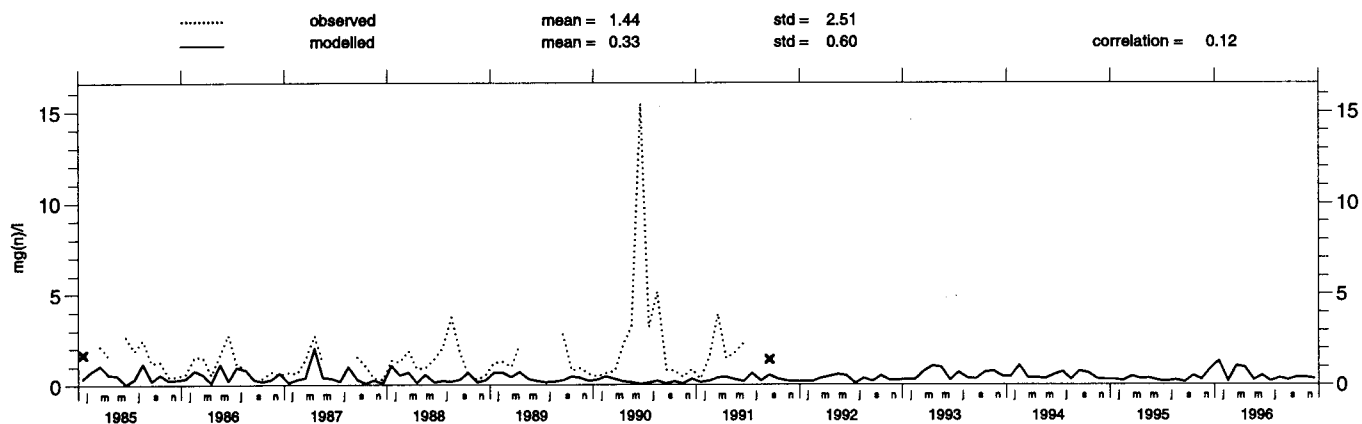
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



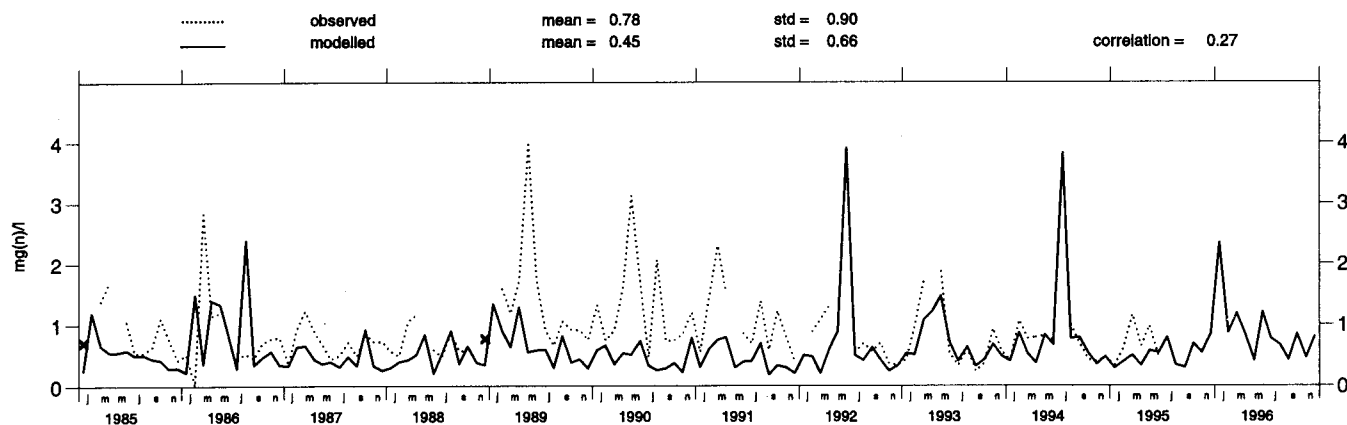
Bredkelen (SE 5)
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



Hoburg (SE 8)
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation

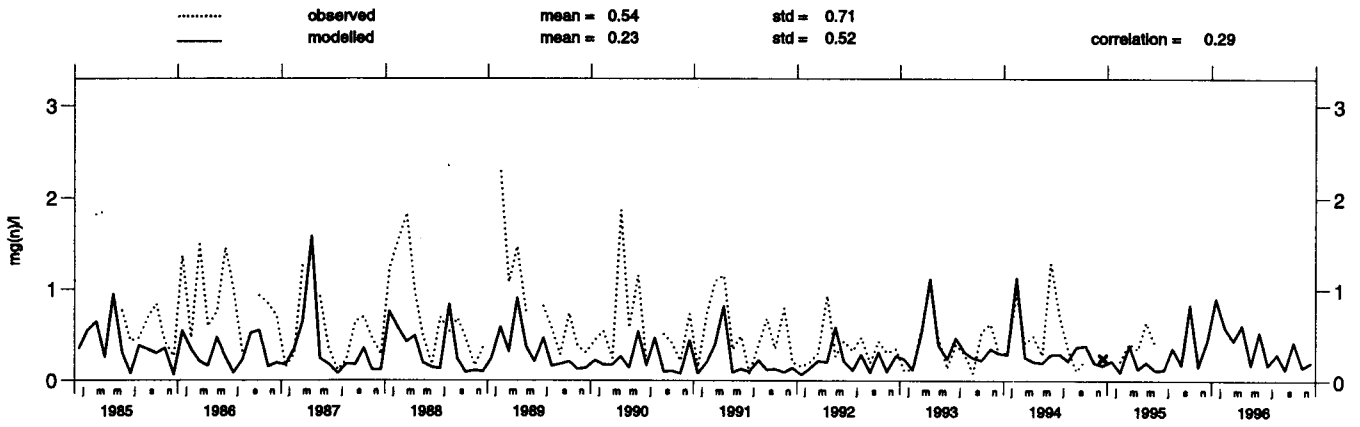


Vavihill (SE 11)
Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



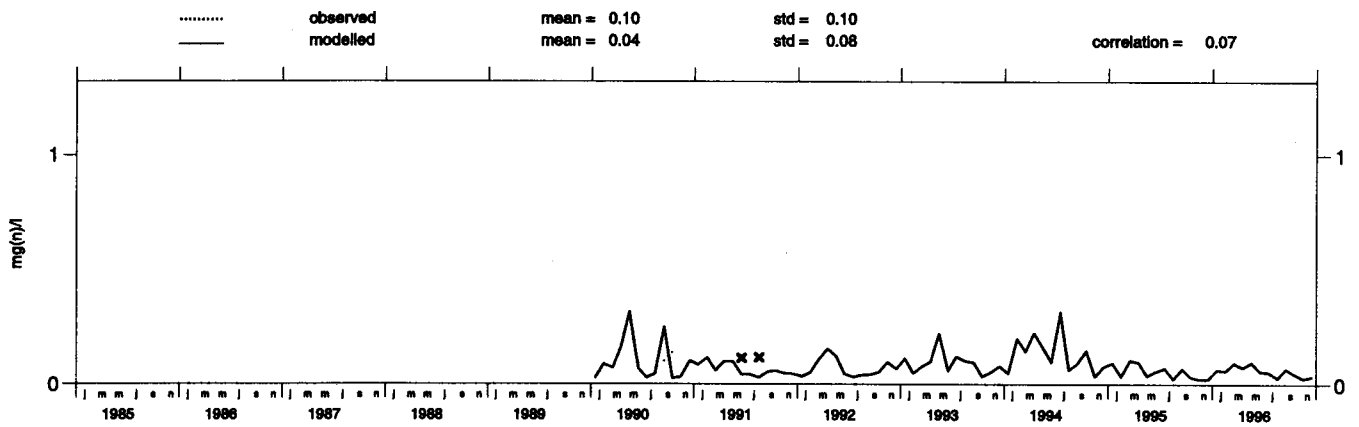
Aspvreten (SE 12)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



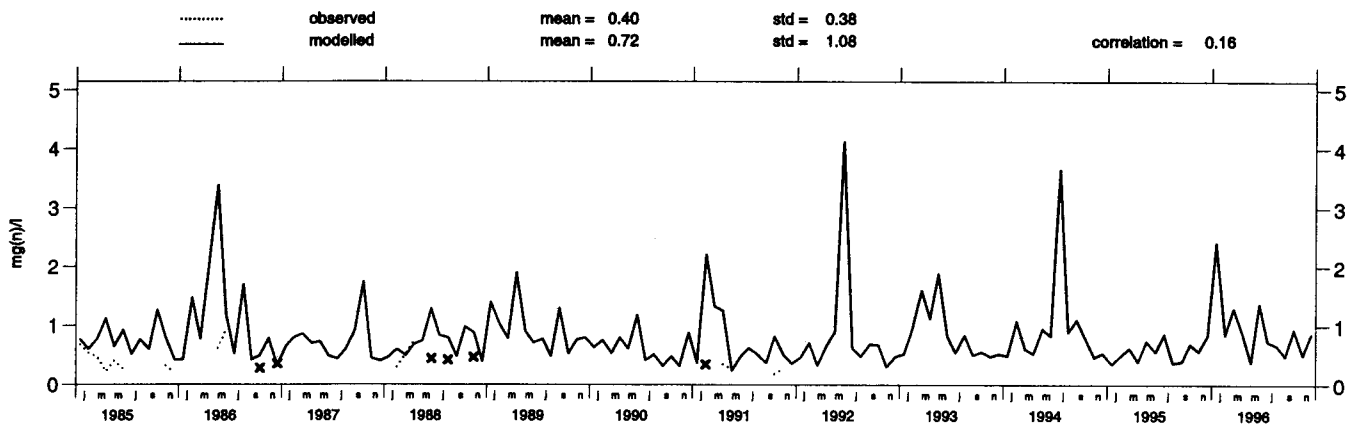
Estrange (SE 13)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



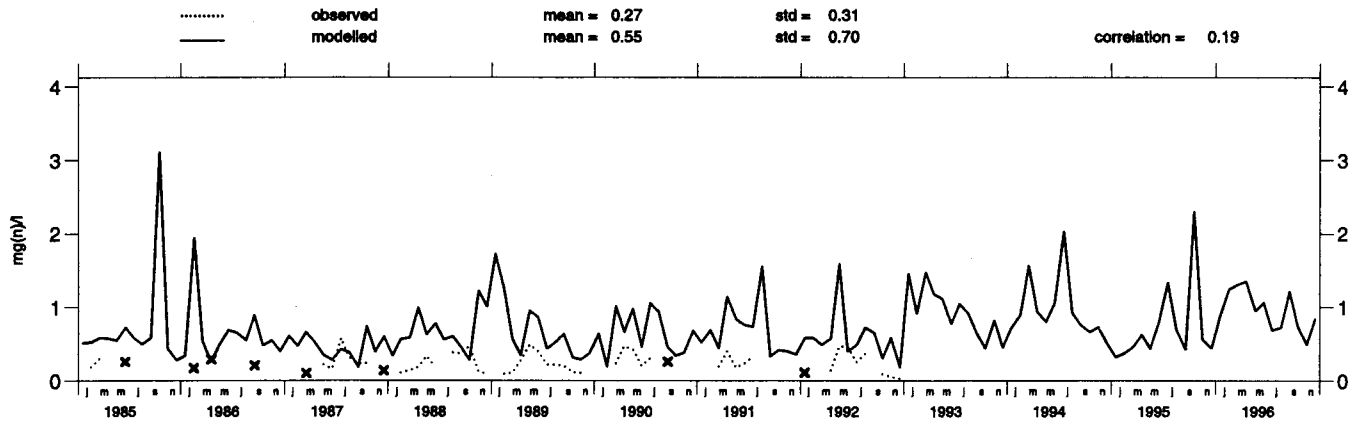
Arup (SE 50)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



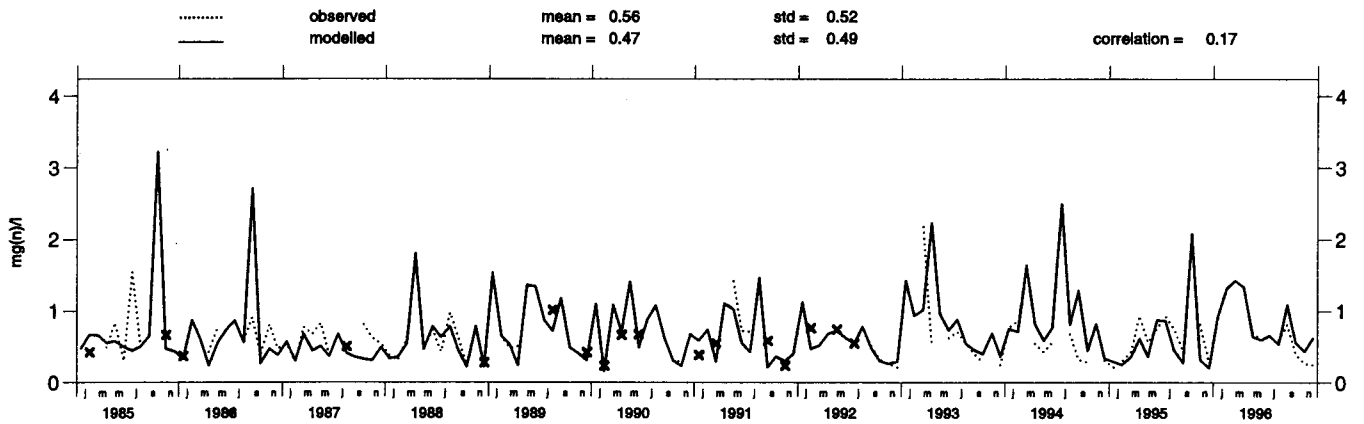
Jungfrauoch (CH 1)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



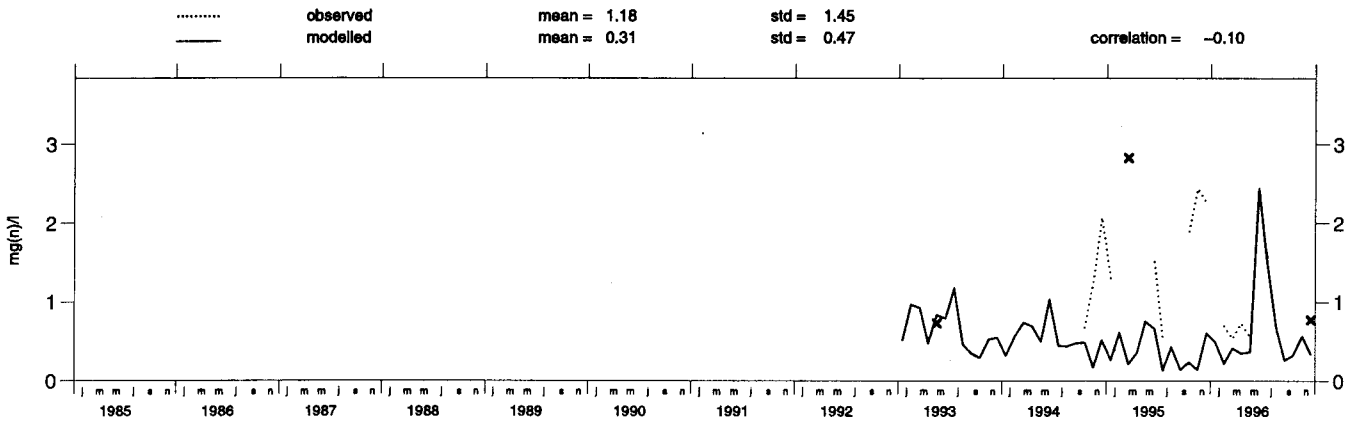
Payerne (CH 2)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



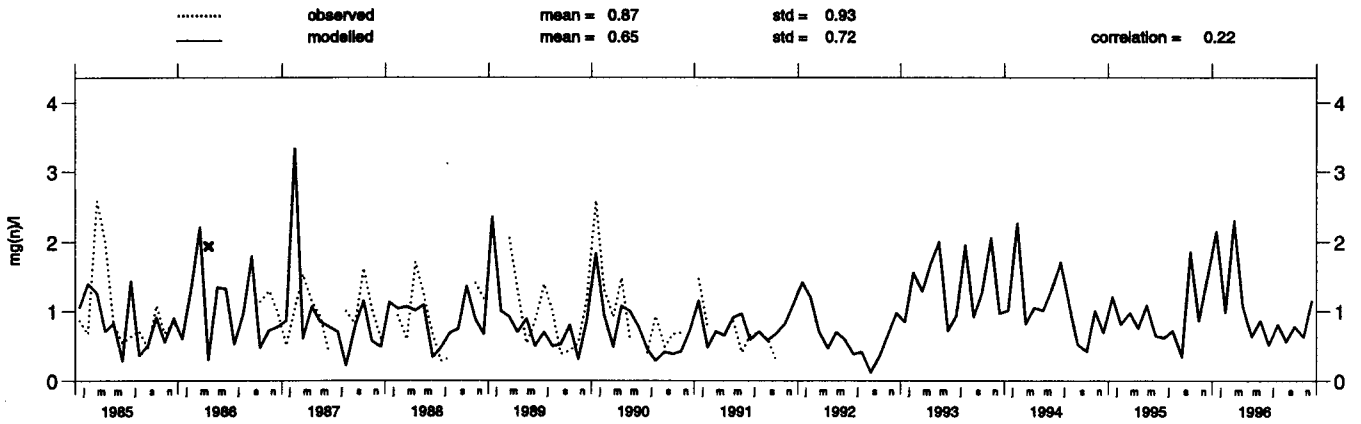
Cubuk11 (TR 1)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



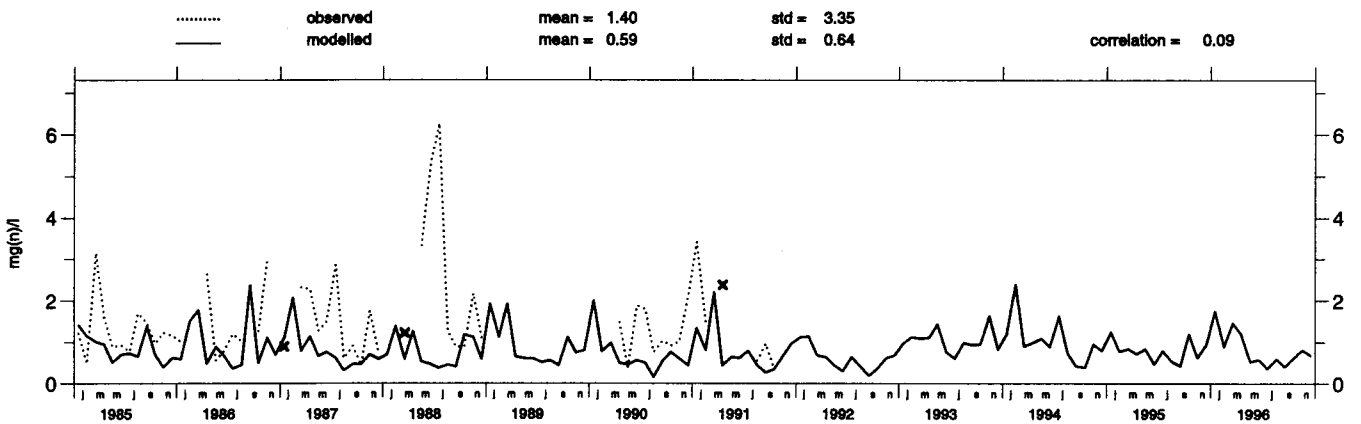
Svityatz (UA 5)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



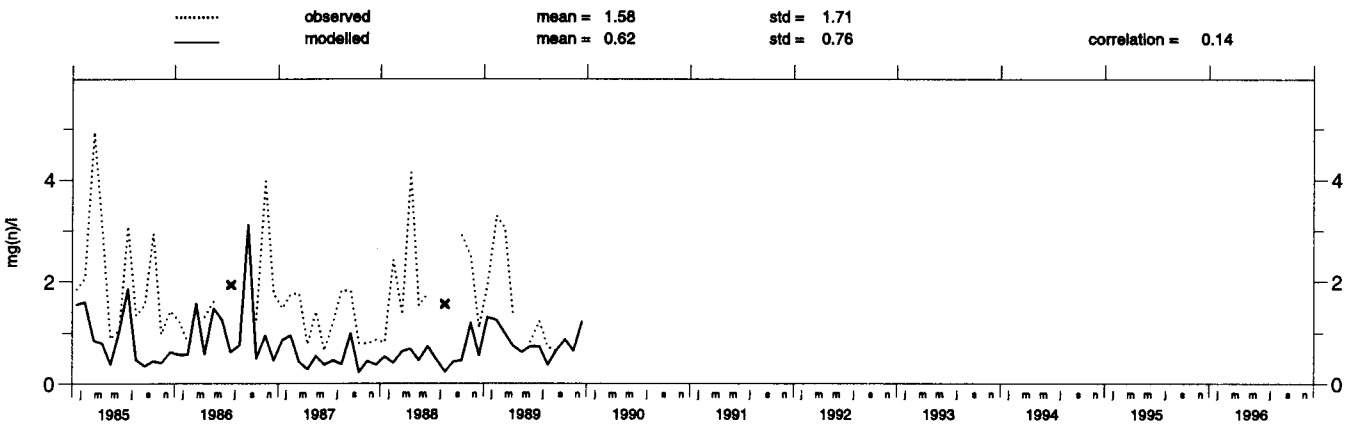
Rava-Russkaya (UA 6)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



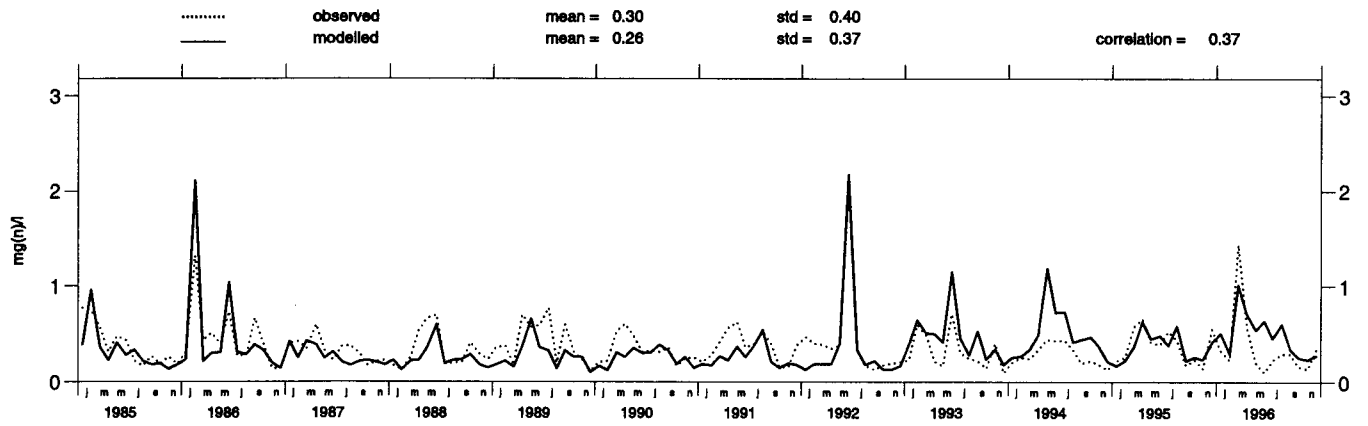
Beregovo (UA 7)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



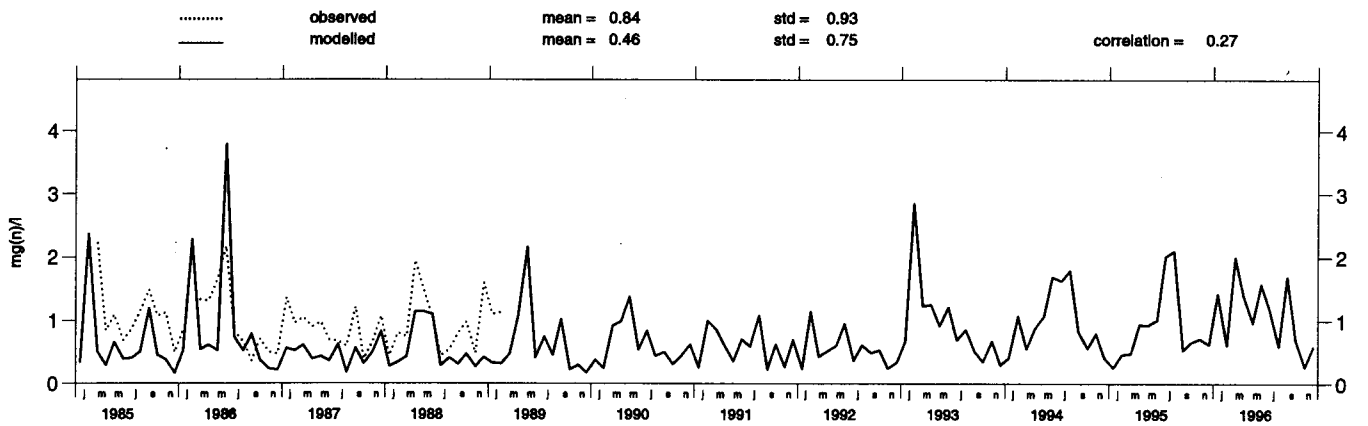
Eskdalemuir (GB 2)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



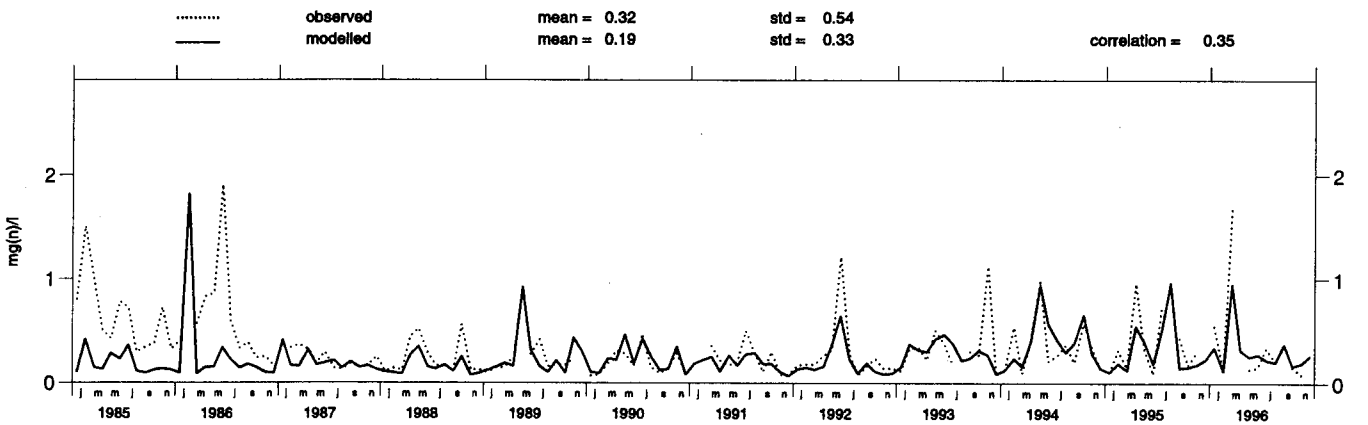
Stoke_Ferry (GB 4)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



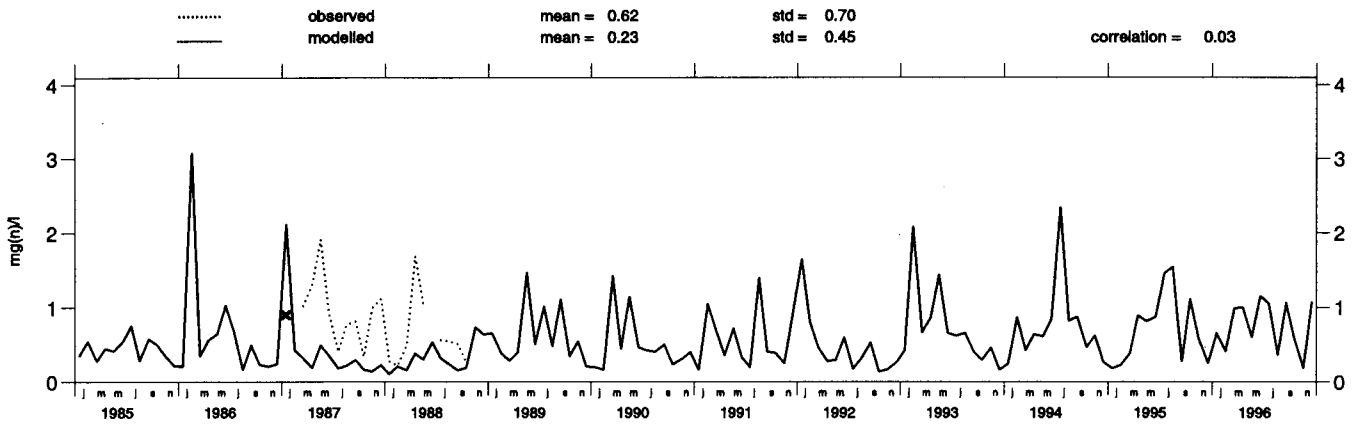
Lough_Navar (GB 6)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



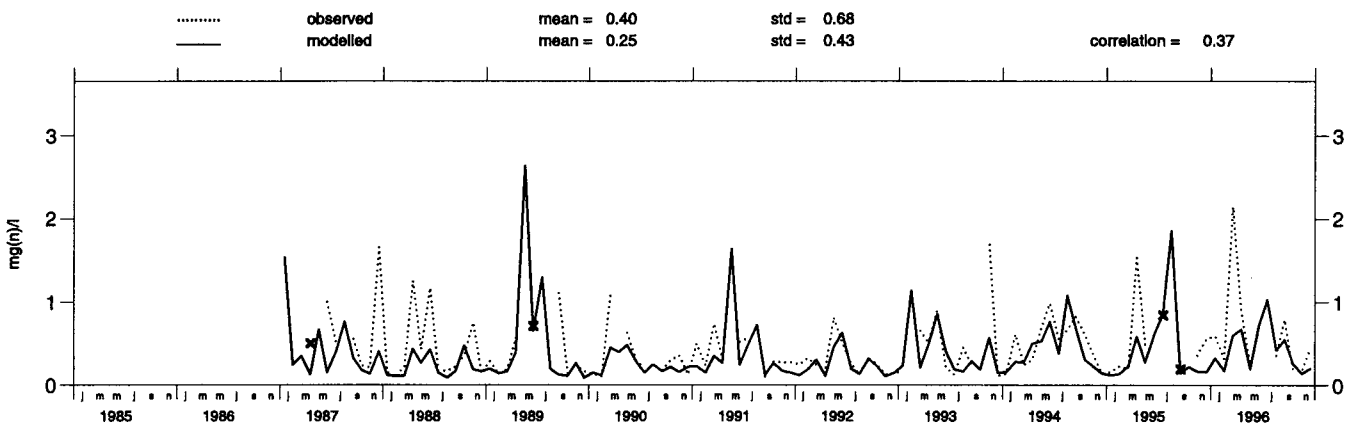
Barcombe_Mills (GB 7)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



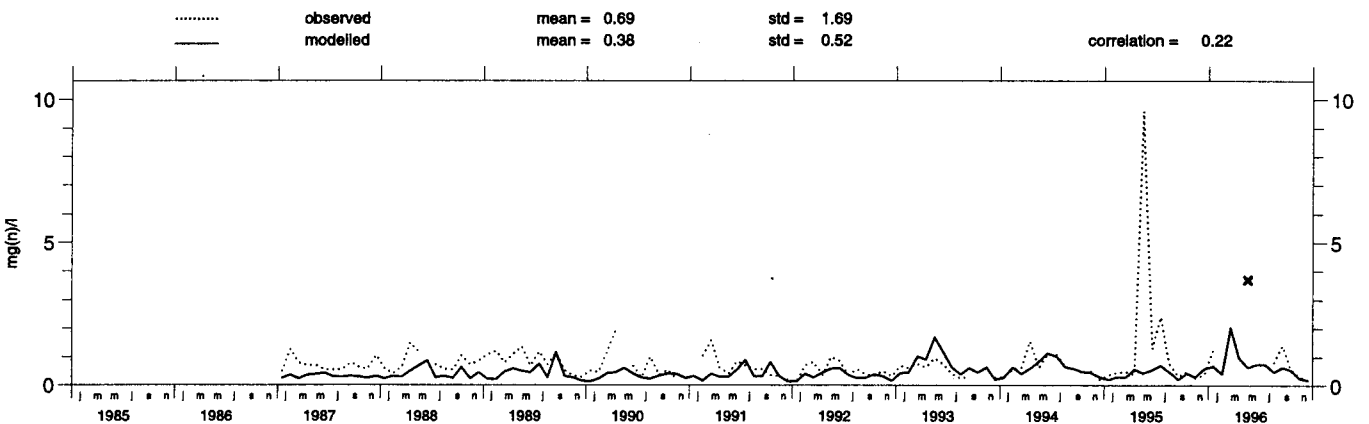
Yarner_Wood (GB 13)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



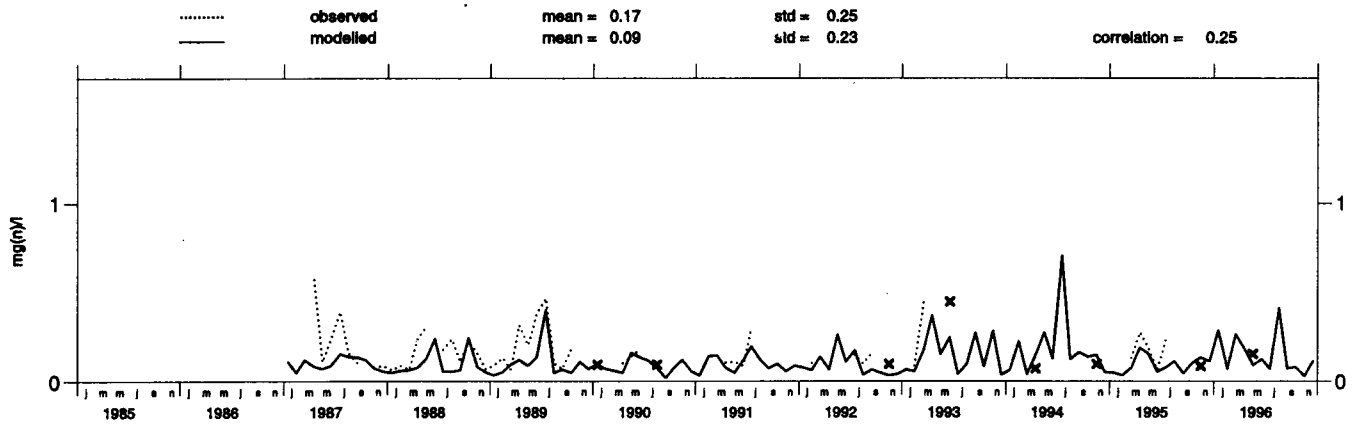
High_Muffles (GB 14)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



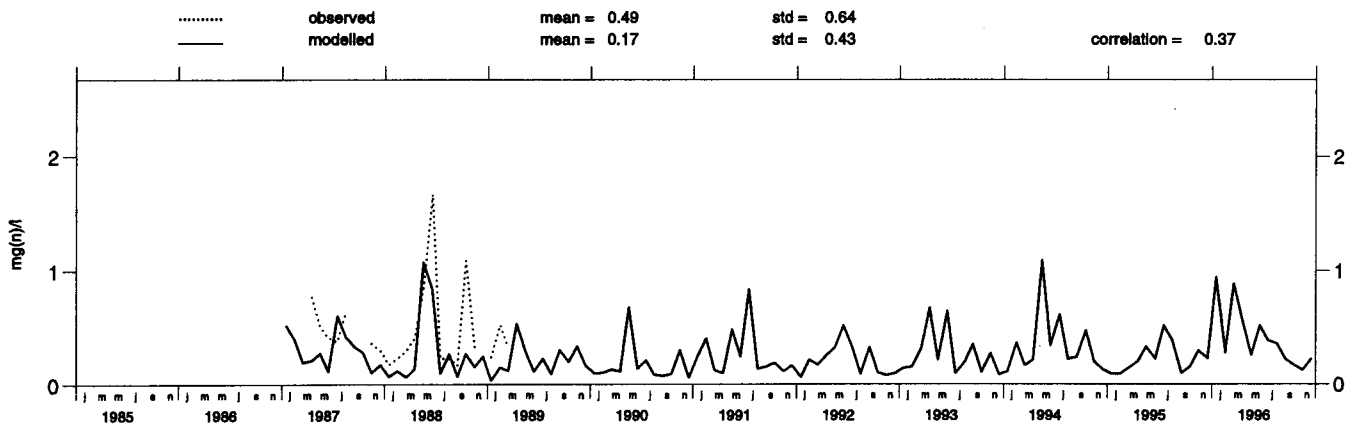
Strath_Vaich_D. (GB 15)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



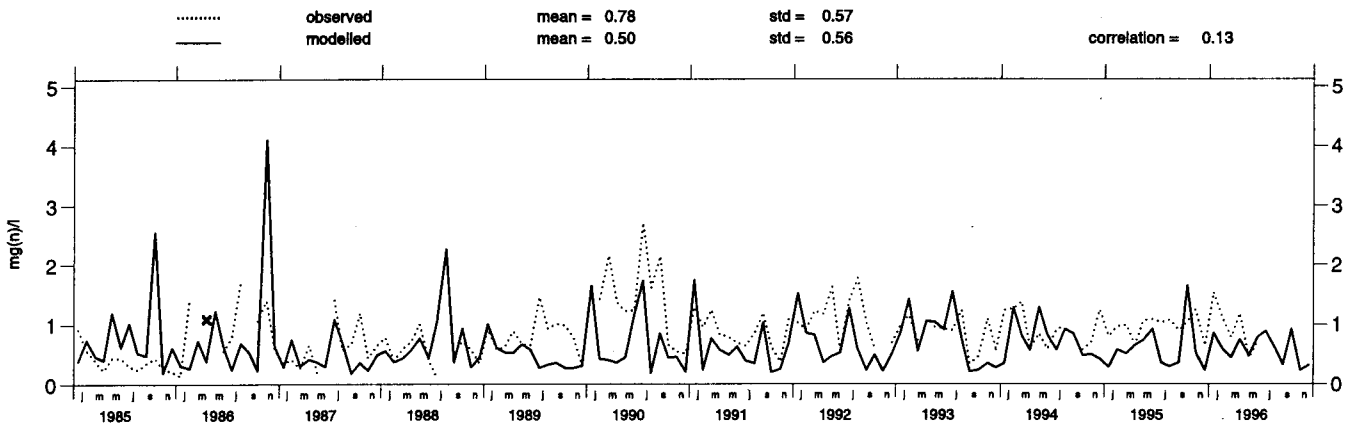
Glen_Dye (GB 16)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



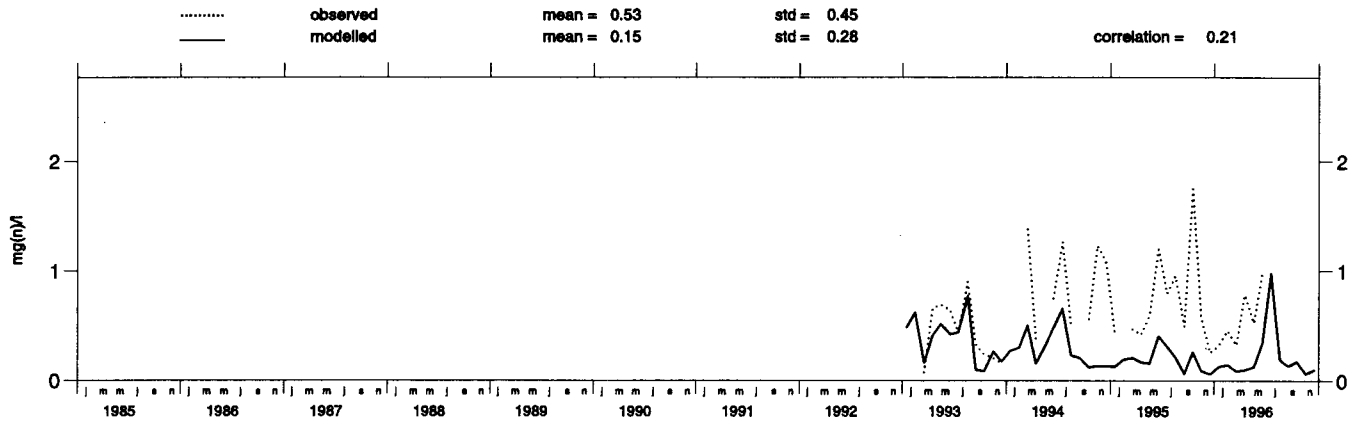
Kamenicki_vis (YU 5)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



Zabljak (YU 8)

Concentration of ammonium in precipitation



APPENDIX C:

**MAPS OF ANNUALLY AVERAGED
AIR CONCENTRATIONS FOR 1996**

This Appendix contains the modelled concentration fields of species in air. Estimated fields average for 1996 are presented, the latest year for which official emission data has been received from Governments (for more details of the emission data see Status Report 98/1 Part I, Section 2).

Appendix C presents the following air concentration fields:

Compounds of Oxidised Sulphur:

Sulphur Dioxide
Particulate Sulphate (excluding ammonium sulphate)
Ammonium Sulphate (sulphate part)
Total Particulate Sulphate

Compounds of Oxidised Nitrogen:

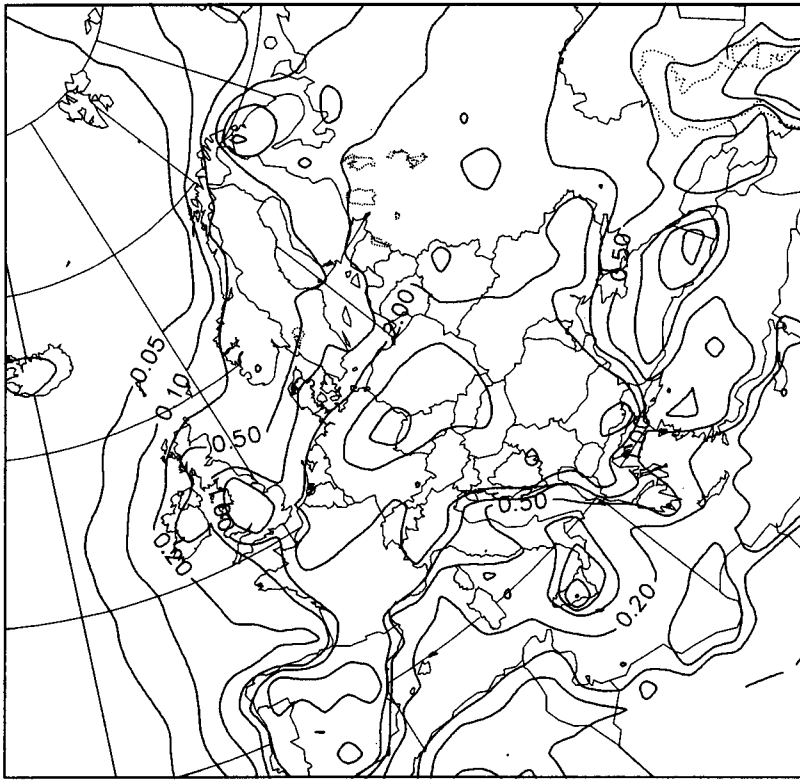
Nitrogen Monoxide
Nitrogen Dioxide
Sum of Nitrogen Oxidies
Peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN)
Nitric Acid
Particulate Nitrate (excluding ammonium nitrate)
Ammonium Nitrate (nitrate part)
Total Nitrate (gaseous + particulate)
Oxidising Products of Nitrogen ($\text{HNO}_3 + \text{NO}_3 + \text{PAN}$)

Compounds of Reduced Nitrogen:

Ammonia
Total Particulate Ammonium

Prepared by Svetlana Tsyro

Mean Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide

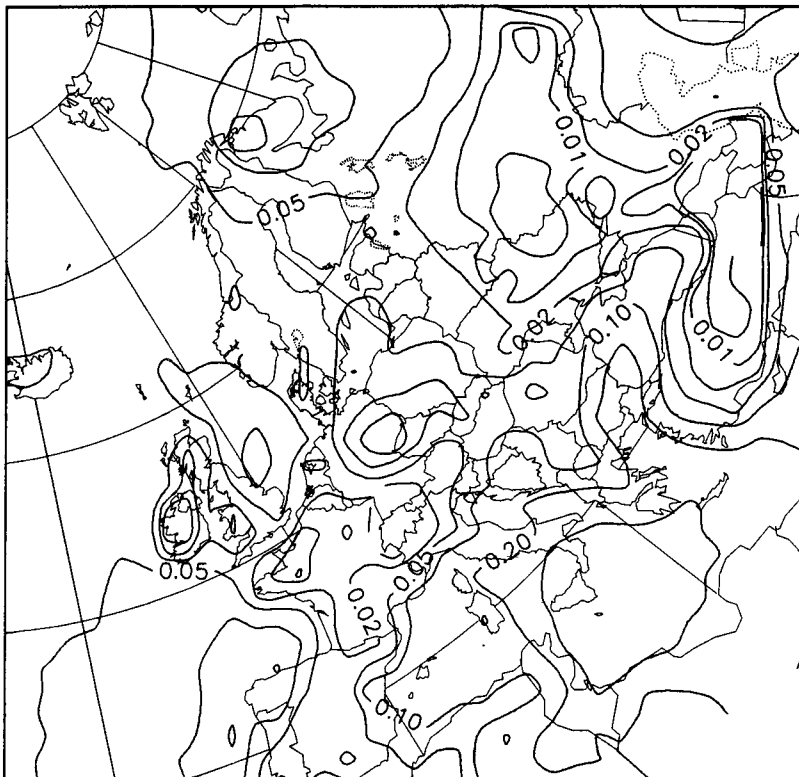


Year: 1996

Isolines ($\mu\text{g(S)}/\text{m}^3$):

- 0.05
- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5
- 1
- 2
- 5
- 10

Mean Concentration of Particulate Sulphate (excluding ammonium sulphate)

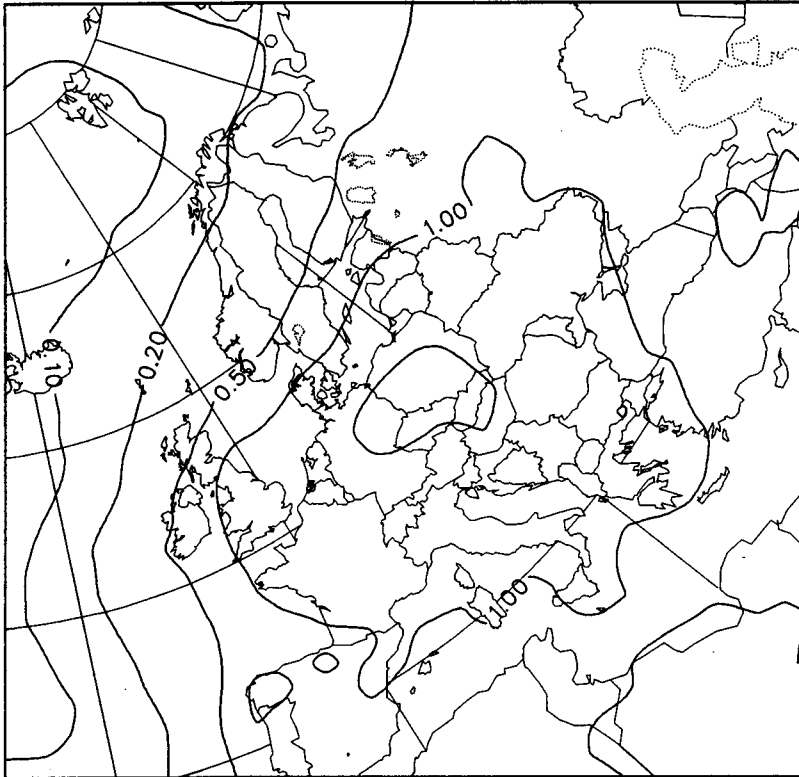


Year: 1996

Isolines ($\mu\text{g(S)}/\text{m}^3$):

- 0.005
- 0.01
- 0.02
- 0.05
- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5

**Mean concentration of Ammononium Sulphate
(sulphate part)**

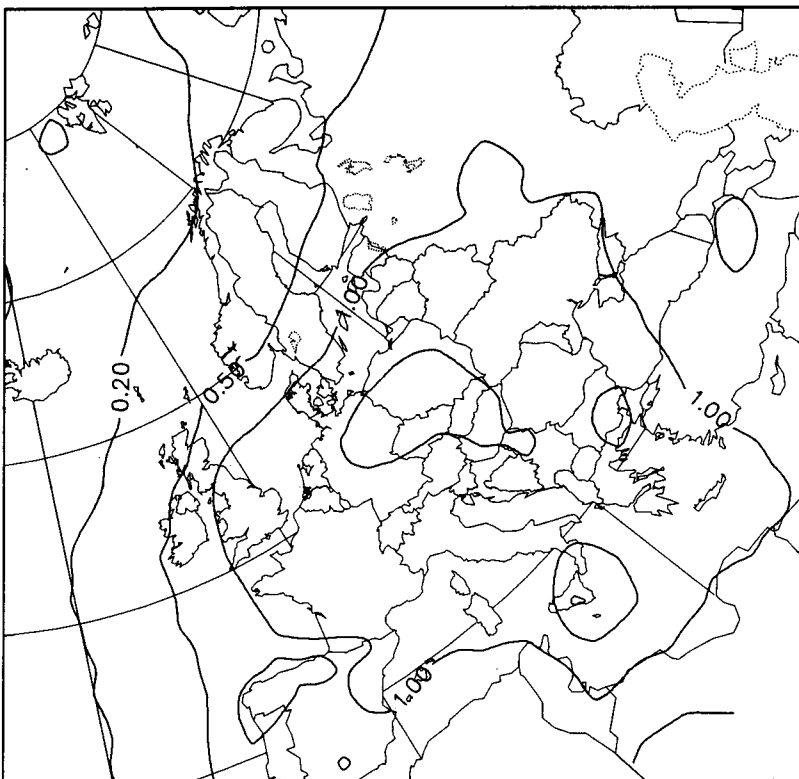


Year: 1996

Isolines (ug(S)/m3):

- 0.05
- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5
- 1
- 2
- 5

Mean Concentration of Total Particulate Sulphate

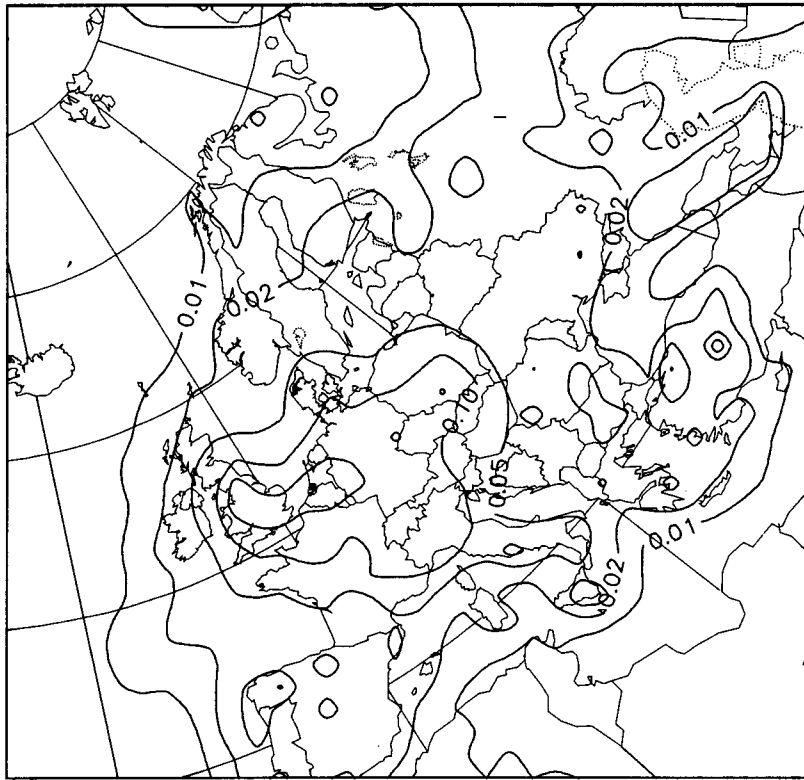


Year: 1996

Isolines (ug(S)/m3):

- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5
- 1
- 2
- 5

Mean Concentration of Nitrogen Monoxide

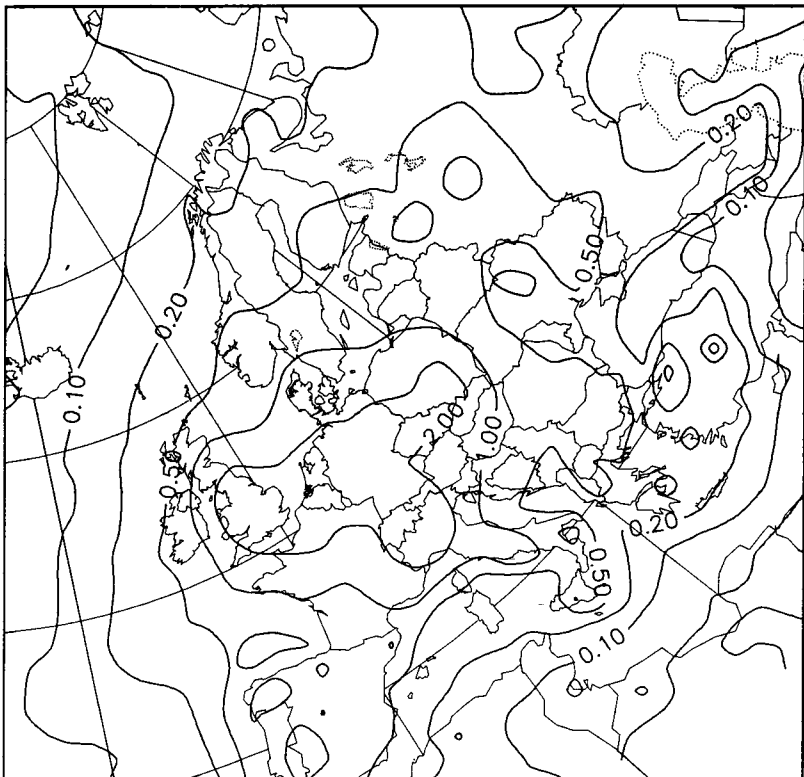


Year: 1996

Isolines (ug(N)/m3):

- 0.01
- 0.02
- 0.05
- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5

Mean Concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide

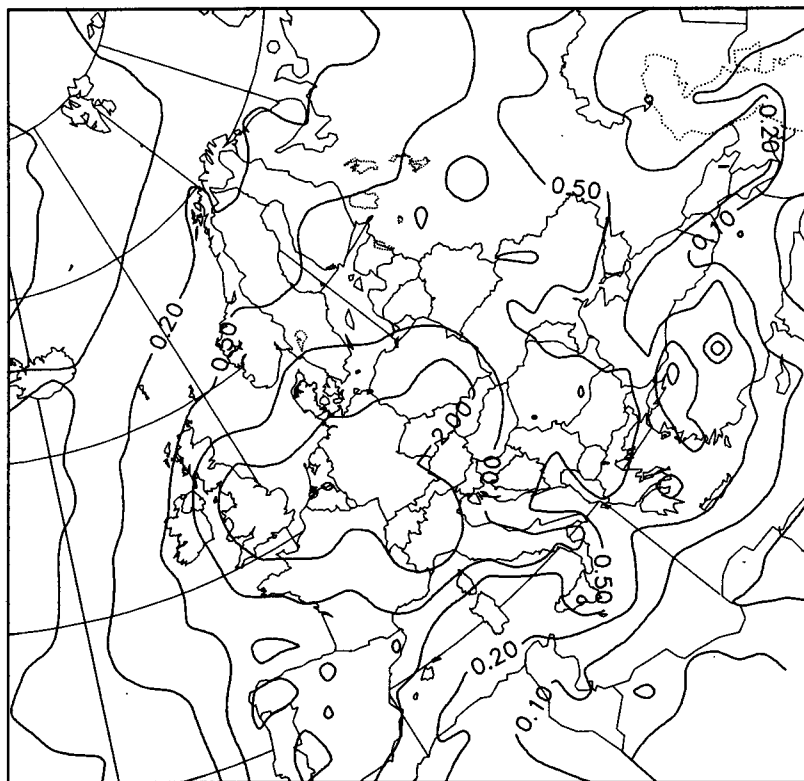


Year: 1996

Isolines (ug(N)/m3):

- 0.05
- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5
- 1
- 2
- 5

Mean Concentration of Nitrogen Oxides

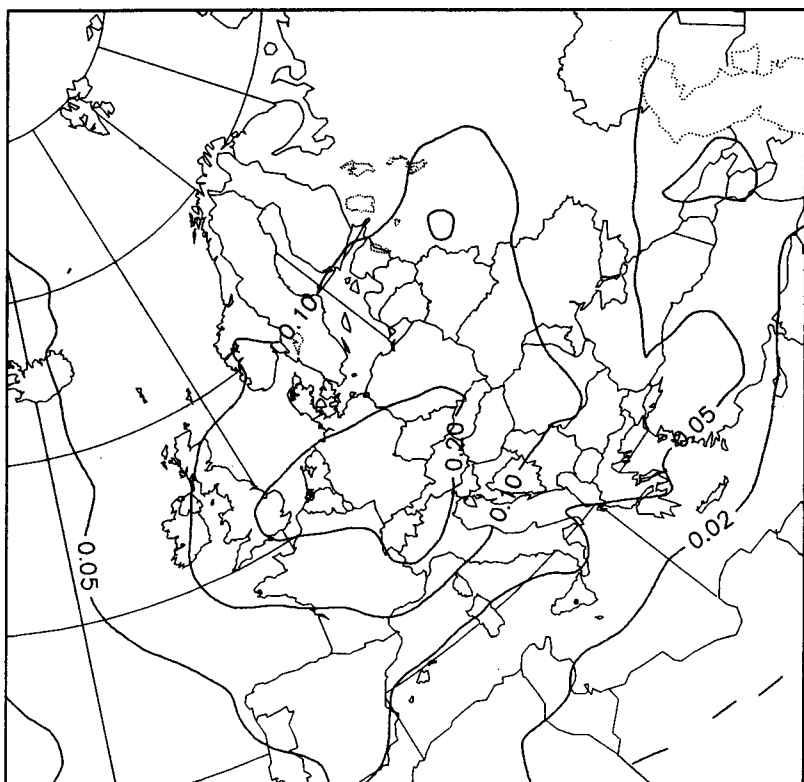


Year: 1996

Isolines (ug(N)/m3):

- 0.05
- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5
- 1
- 2
- 5

Mean Concentration of Pan

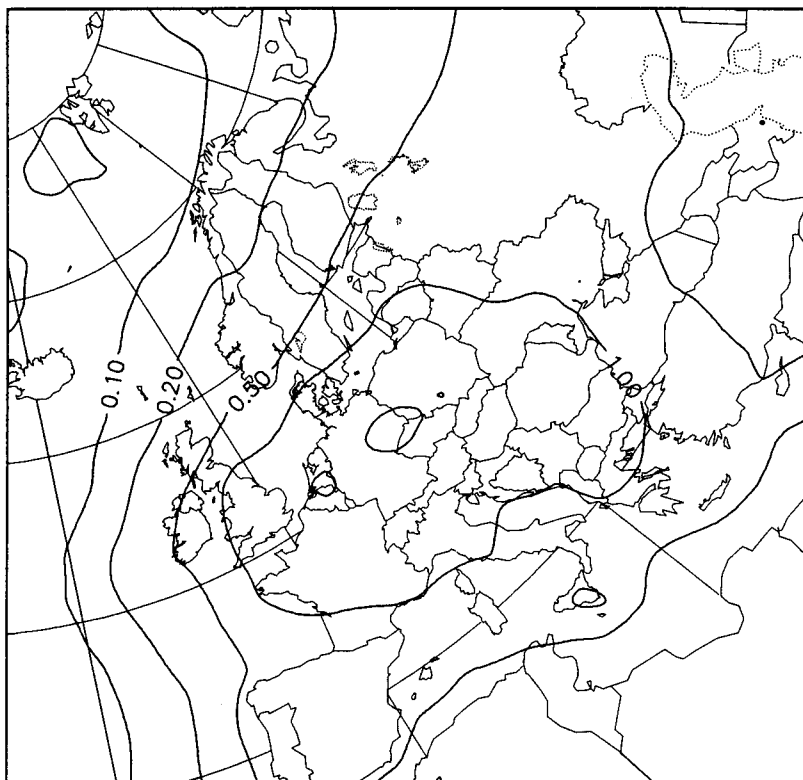


Year: 1996

Isolines (ug(N)/m3):

- 0.005
- 0.01
- 0.02
- 0.05
- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5

Mean Concentration of Total Particulate Ammonium

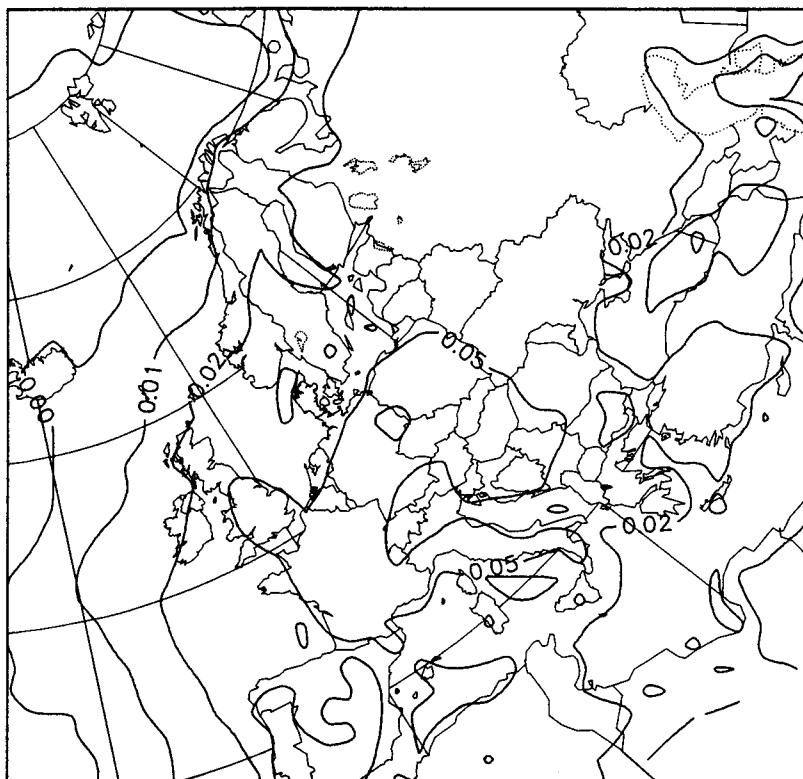


Year: 1996

Isolines ($\mu\text{g(N)}/\text{m}^3$):

- 0.05
- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5
- 1
- 2
- 5

Mean Concentration of Gaseous Nitric Acid

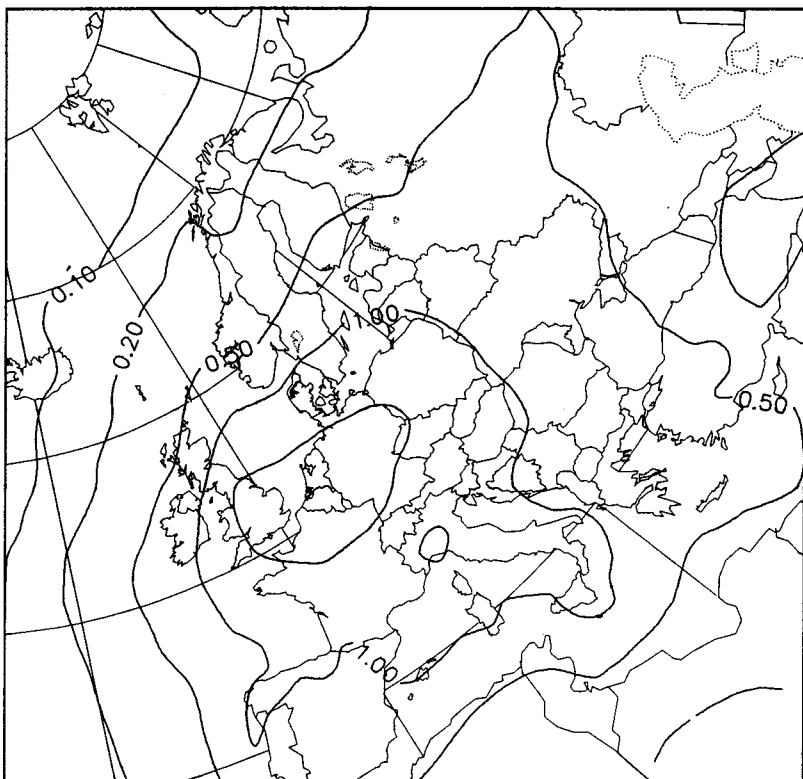


Year: 1996

Isolines (ug(N)/m3):

- 0.005
- 0.01
- 0.02
- 0.05
- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5

Mean Concentration of Particulate Nitrate (excluding ammonium nitrate)

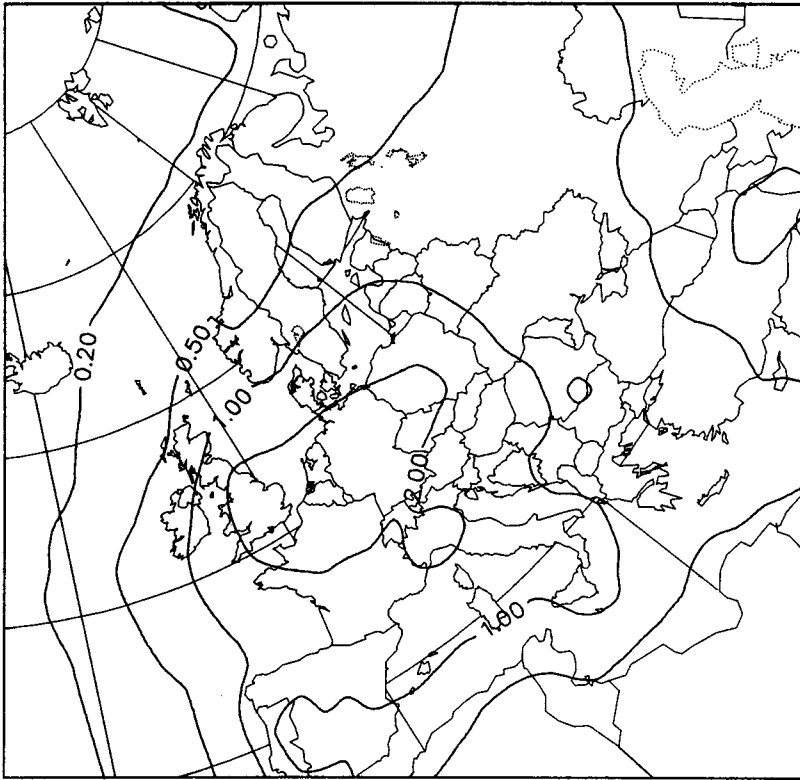


Year: 1996

Isolines (ug(N)/m3):

- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5
- 1
- 2
- 5

**Mean Concentration of Oxidising Products of NO_x
(NO₃ + HNO₃ + PAN)**

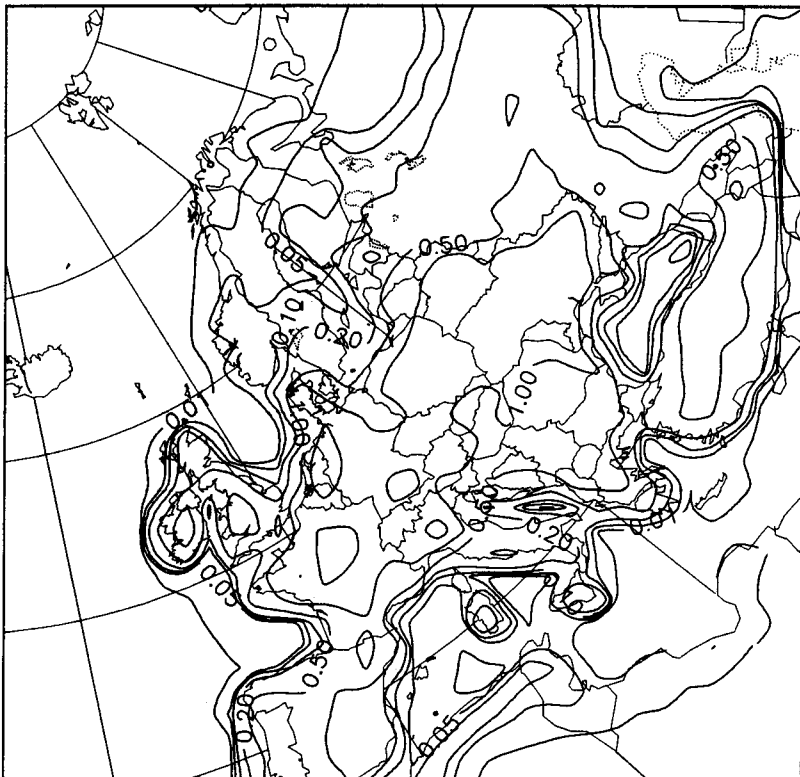


Year: 1996

Isolines ($\mu\text{g(N)}/\text{m}^3$):

- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5
- 1
- 2
- 5

Mean Concentration of Ammonia

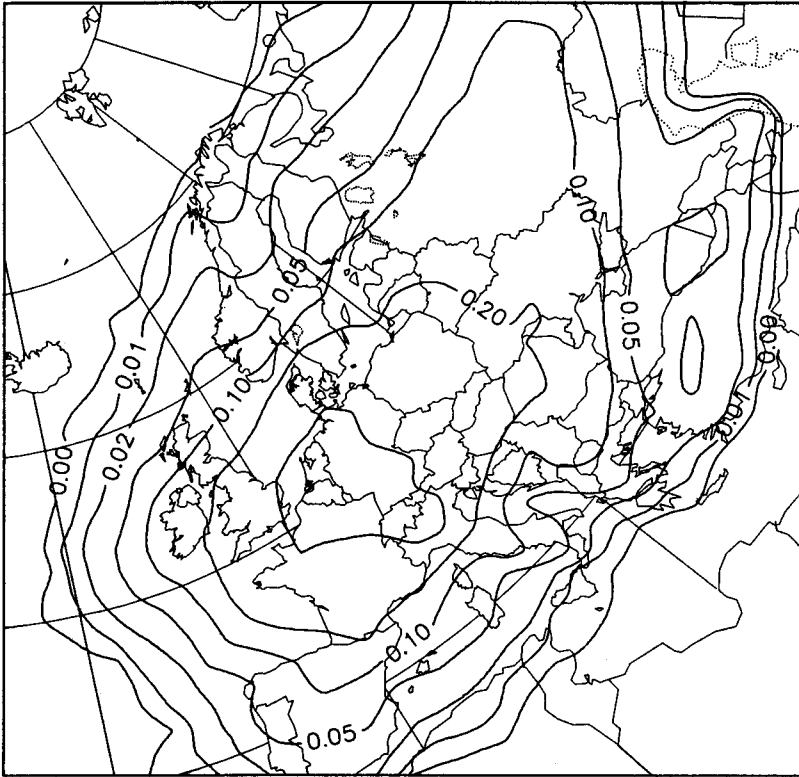


Year: 1996

Isolines ($\mu\text{g(N)}/\text{m}^3$):

- 0.01
- 0.05
- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5
- 1
- 2

**Mean Concentration of Ammonium Nitrate
(nitrate part)**

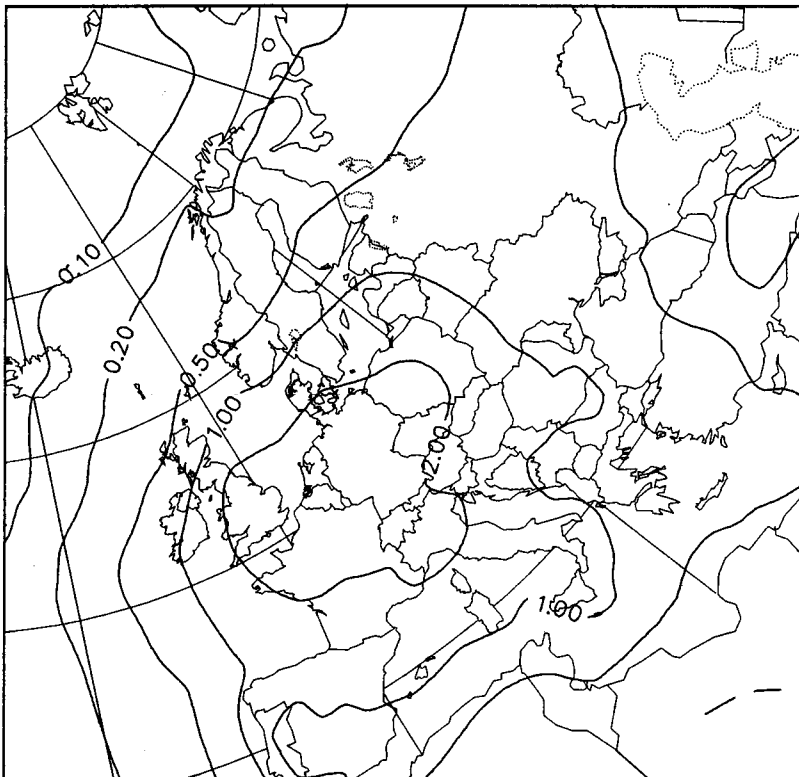


Year: 1996

Isolines (ug(N)/m3):

- 0.005
- 0.01
- 0.02
- 0.05
- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5

**Mean Concentration of Total Nitrate
(gaseous & particulate)**



Year: 1996

Isolines (ug(N)/m3):

- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.5
- 1
- 2
- 5

APPENDIX D:
GRID SQUARE DEPOSITIONS:
COUNTRY ALLOCATED AND TOTALS AVERAGED FOR
THE PERIOD 1985-1996

D1. 12 years averaged depositions

Country allocated grid square depositions of Oxidised Sulphur (average 1985-96)

Total grid square deposition of Oxidised Sulphur (average 1985-96)

Country allocated grid square depositions of Oxidised Nitrogen (average 1985-96)

Total grid square deposition of Oxidised Nitrogen (average 1985-96)

Country allocated grid square depositions of Reduced Nitrogen (average 1985-96)

Total grid square deposition of Reduced Nitrogen (average 1985-96)

D2. Deposition from Cyprus in 1996

Grid square deposition of Oxidised Sulphur from Cyprus (1996)

Grid square deposition of Oxidised Nitrogen from Cyprus (1996)

The emitting regions and their codes are displayed in the following:

Albania	AL	Netherlands	NL
Austria	AT	Norway	NO
Belarus	BY	Poland	PL
Belgium	BE	Portugal	PT
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Romania	RO
Bulgaria	BG	Russian Federation (European Part)	RU
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Czech Republic	CS*	Slovenia	SI
former Czechoslovakia	CS	Spain	ES
Cyprus	CY	Sweden	SE
Denmark	DK	Switzerland	CH
Estonia	EE	Turkey	TR
Finland	FI	Ukraine	UA
France	FR	United Kingdom	GB
Germany	DD	former USSR (European part)	SU
Greece	GR	Yugoslavia	YU
Hungary	HU	remaining Land Areas&volcanoes	REM
Iceland	IS	Baltic Sea	BAS
Ireland	IE	Black Sea	BLS
Italy	IT	Mediterranean Sea	MED
Latvia	LV	North Sea	NS
Lithuania	LT	NE Atlantic Ocean	ATL
Luxembourg	LU	Natural marine sources	NAT
Former Republic of Macedonia	FYM	Total inattributable sources	IND
Republic of Moldova	MD	Total attributable sources	SUM

Prepared by Egil Støren and Svetlana Tsyro

**Grid square deposition of Oxidised Sulphur:
country allocated and total**

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Albania**

	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
23	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	23
22	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	22
21	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	21
20	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	20
19	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	0	19
18	1	2	2	3	5	5	7	5	3	1	1	1	0	18
17	1	2	2	4	8	14	14	8	5	3	1	1	1	17
16	1	2	3	5	18	37	30	12	7	4	2	1	1	16
15	1	2	3	6	25	170	108	17	8	3	2	2	1	15
14	1	2	2	6	9	26	67	13	6	3	3	2	1	14
13	1	1	1	2	3	8	11	9	6	4	2	2	1	13
12	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	12
11	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	11
10	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	10
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Austria**

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
28	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	
27	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	
26	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	
25	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	25	
24	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	24	
23	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	23	
22	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	22	
21	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	21	
20	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	6	8	8	6	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	20	
19	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	9	13	9	7	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	19	
18	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	19	26	13	7	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	18	
17	1	1	2	1	2	4	6	15	52	120	23	10	7	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	17	
16	1	1	1	1	2	4	7	31	105	123	26	12	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	16	
15	1	1	1	1	2	4	8	35	62	54	18	7	4	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	15	
14	0	1	1	1	2	3	13	28	14	22	15	8	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	14	
13	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9	9	6	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	13	
12	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	12	
11	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	6	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	11	
10	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	
9	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Belgium**

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
26	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
25	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2
24	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	5	6	5	3	3	2	2
23	1	1	3	2	1	2	4	4	7	6	7	7	7	6	5	4	3	2
22	1	2	3	2	2	5	7	7	7	9	10	10	9	8	6	4	3	2
21	1	3	3	5	5	7	11	13	15	13	13	11	10	8	8	6	3	2
20	2	3	4	7	9	14	17	18	18	20	25	16	12	11	8	6	4	3
19	2	3	5	7	11	20	25	18	18	27	27	22	14	12	9	5	3	3
18	2	3	5	9	11	14	21	28	35	45	38	32	24	13	9	4	3	3
17	2	2	5	8	12	16	28	49	68	74	46	33	21	15	9	5	3	3
16	2	4	4	8	12	22	38	75	164	141	69	39	29	24	11	5	4	3
15	4	5	4	5	9	24	54	208	551	174	56	31	31	13	5	5	3	2
14	3	3	5	11	11	18	55	367	595	119	37	24	20	5	4	4	3	2
13	3	3	5	12	13	17	57	67	69	37	21	16	8	3	3	3	2	1
12	3	4	5	10	12	25	49	34	30	23	13	6	4	3	3	2	2	2
11	2	4	6	10	15	23	48	19	19	15	10	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
10	3	4	5	8	12	16	11	12	12	11	8	3	2	3	1	2	2	2
9	2	3	4	6	8	9	10	12	7	7	6	5	6	3	3	3	2	2
8	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	5	4	6	4	3	2	2	3
7	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	5	4	3	3	4	5	4	3	2	2	2
6	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	4	2	1
5	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	0	0
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Bosnia & Hercegovina**

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
23	4	6	8	6	7	6	5	8	7	4	6	2	1
22	6	8	8	10	8	8	7	9	7	5	3	3	1
21	7	9	12	13	12	11	9	8	10	7	3	2	1
20	8	11	21	26	27	17	14	12	14	10	5	2	1
19	8	19	31	35	35	29	21	20	12	8	4	3	1
18	8	19	40	47	78	55	41	29	17	7	4	2	2
17	8	18	41	90	190	134	74	37	17	11	7	3	2
16	5	19	48	304	1328	227	80	38	19	14	8	5	3
15	6	24	73	260	615	141	62	34	17	11	8	6	4
14	8	27	89	116	173	126	86	33	18	11	7	7	7
13	11	18	25	53	53	48	69	37	25	16	10	6	5
12	11	11	12	17	21	24	28	27	19	14	10	8	6
11	10	9	13	16	20	22	28	24	14	11	8	7	6
10	7	5	7	8	10	14	10	10	10	8	6	5	4
9	4	4	4	4	6	14	8	7	6	5	5	4	3
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from Bulgaria

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
28	3	8	15	10	12	12	13	19	15	11	11	7	5	3
27	4	6	13	14	22	20	16	23	19	15	17	16	12	4
26	8	14	11	22	23	30	31	41	33	19	20	20	14	4
25	9	12	22	20	27	36	38	33	46	31	24	24	21	5
24	13	11	21	25	36	39	55	53	51	39	36	39	20	6
23	17	18	30	36	42	56	61	100	122	68	80	45	22	9
22	10	18	22	40	55	75	100	139	158	118	64	43	15	7
21	9	14	26	25	42	85	116	184	344	181	68	37	18	7
20	10	13	27	38	50	106	179	393	1866	347	116	51	20	8
19	10	16	28	46	57	127	223	854	1131	410	137	48	20	8
18	10	17	31	38	83	214	438	874	2762	330	90	40	20	10
17	8	19	33	35	63	110	255	1001	785	489	173	52	29	23
16	7	18	31	34	40	66	107	251	388	410	197	90	50	32
15	5	10	24	21	29	43	68	136	205	184	96	95	78	34
14	5	10	20	16	29	43	72	91	106	81	83	82	57	38
13	8	5	6	17	14	24	67	85	81	64	64	55	43	34
12	3	4	3	5	8	15	38	51	44	36	37	40	32	39
11	5	3	4	8	8	15	24	26	26	24	23	24	29	14
10	3	2	3	5	7	11	10	21	16	17	15	15	14	9

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from Byelorussia

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
36	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
35	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	4	4	3	2	1	1	1
34	3	3	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	2	1
33	3	3	5	5	7	8	9	10	10	11	12	10	9	7	6	5	4	3	3	1
32	2	4	7	9	8	10	12	12	13	14	13	12	11	9	7	6	4	3	3	2
31	2	7	6	6	11	13	15	17	19	17	17	15	12	12	8	6	5	3	2	2
30	4	7	6	9	16	19	21	25	25	24	22	20	16	12	10	7	6	4	2	2
29	5	7	10	13	16	20	29	31	36	37	25	19	16	15	12	9	6	4	2	2
28	6	8	10	17	27	25	42	45	56	62	55	31	23	17	13	9	7	4	2	1
27	6	6	11	17	24	29	53	82	100	113	84	57	37	24	16	9	6	4	2	2
26	5	9	10	15	23	34	64	122	263	243	149	78	42	27	18	10	8	4	2	2
25	4	11	9	15	27	36	66	161	702	453	228	95	44	27	17	11	11	6	4	2
24	4	8	11	14	16	31	44	95	273	328	251	86	43	23	17	12	9	7	4	4
23	2	4	6	11	18	16	26	47	93	192	110	54	35	22	14	15	13	7	11	5
22	2	4	5	8	12	17	16	24	47	54	40	29	25	20	15	16	10	8	8	3
21	3	3	4	6	10	10	12	12	15	19	20	19	17	12	11	8	11	8	3	1
20	3	5	4	4	8	7	7	8	8	12	10	8	9	10	8	8	10	11	6	3
19	3	3	4	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	5	4	4	6	9	6	6	6	5	2
18	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	5	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	3	2	1
17	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	3	1

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Croatia**

	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
25	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
24	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
23	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	23
22	1	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	22
21	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	21
20	1	1	2	4	7	10	11	8	5	3	3	3	2	1	20
19	1	2	3	5	10	14	14	9	7	4	4	3	2	1	19
18	1	2	3	6	13	20	18	14	9	6	5	3	1	1	18
17	1	1	3	6	16	34	47	21	12	8	4	3	2	1	17
16	1	1	2	5	23	181	68	24	12	7	4	2	2	1	16
15	1	1	3	7	34	214	62	25	14	7	4	2	2	1	15
14	1	2	3	8	45	282	60	28	14	10	5	3	2	1	14
13	1	2	5	12	25	34	28	15	9	10	5	3	2	1	13
12	1	2	6	10	11	10	10	9	6	5	5	3	2	2	12
11	2	3	4	13	8	10	8	7	7	6	4	3	2	1	11
10	1	2	4	7	4	4	5	4	5	3	2	2	1	1	10
9	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	9
8	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Czech Republic**

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
28	4	10	9	10	11	18	14	20	16	19	16	16	13	11	10	8	6	6	4	28
27	5	8	8	11	15	21	19	23	23	23	23	23	20	20	15	11	8	9	5	27
26	4	9	13	12	23	25	23	30	31	36	36	34	30	25	18	13	11	10	7	26
25	7	10	16	18	25	47	36	42	44	41	40	40	36	36	24	17	12	12	9	25
24	6	11	16	20	30	57	58	55	65	65	44	53	41	39	22	21	15	12	10	24
23	5	15	22	22	40	53	61	63	84	91	80	81	55	38	30	19	26	25	16	23
22	7	19	31	36	39	75	91	88	106	128	127	89	80	50	34	22	26	20	15	22
21	12	22	40	40	48	83	110	113	152	174	175	129	95	51	39	24	18	23	16	21
20	18	40	60	54	61	106	149	159	222	309	283	185	118	72	41	31	23	28	18	20
19	23	37	55	49	58	96	154	276	461	806	405	168	98	68	54	34	28	22	20	19
18	19	31	56	54	77	125	234	802	1409	1262	454	143	87	67	46	39	29	20	13	18
17	18	27	51	81	75	134	330	3514	1563	747	293	130	90	80	53	43	22	14	15	17
16	19	35	64	55	70	114	237	327	351	300	192	119	102	69	36	23	15	11	16	16
15	12	28	45	53	59	79	113	132	140	109	91	103	59	44	24	17	13	10	9	15
14	13	21	37	38	44	48	63	64	55	41	86	95	57	46	32	24	15	14	8	14
13	9	15	33	24	27	34	36	30	24	39	47	41	47	27	18	23	16	12	10	13
12	12	23	29	22	22	24	21	16	20	27	21	19	18	17	15	15	17	10	8	12
11	12	19	15	17	15	17	14	12	15	37	20	26	21	19	22	28	14	9	7	11
10	10	9	10	10	13	15	12	9	14	23	12	14	14	14	20	14	7	6	6	10
9	9	9	11	12	9	10	9	12	16	15	15	11	8	9	19	8	6	5	4	9
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from Czechoslovakia

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
30	2	1	4	4	6	5	6	13	9	10	15	13	13	13	14	11	10	8	8	6	3	3	30
29	1	2	4	7	6	10	12	14	18	17	15	16	18	9	8	10	13	11	10	6	5	4	29
28	2	2	5	12	10	11	13	21	17	25	20	25	23	23	17	15	14	12	8	8	6	4	28
27	6	3	7	10	9	13	18	25	23	29	31	31	31	32	29	27	21	15	11	12	7	5	27
26	5	5	6	10	16	15	26	29	29	36	40	48	47	47	43	34	26	20	17	14	9	8	26
25	4	4	8	11	19	21	29	55	44	53	57	55	56	57	50	50	34	24	17	17	13	10	25
24	5	4	6	13	21	25	36	44	69	68	81	84	63	75	59	56	32	31	22	18	14	12	24
23	6	5	6	17	25	26	47	61	72	77	103	117	110	118	83	58	45	29	38	37	22	24	23
22	10	6	9	22	35	41	44	85	105	103	129	180	174	132	125	78	54	36	41	30	24	20	22
21	8	12	14	25	44	44	55	94	125	132	179	213	240	209	167	91	66	40	29	37	25	11	21
20	12	18	19	43	66	60	67	118	165	178	254	368	399	424	251	140	76	53	38	45	28	20	20
19	13	18	25	39	60	54	64	103	164	295	494	725	653	676	216	129	94	60	47	35	29	17	19
18	9	13	21	34	61	58	82	133	246	794	1423	1516	920	548	169	117	78	64	47	32	20	11	18
17	9	16	20	29	55	86	80	142	340	2513	1332	721	506	233	153	125	83	66	35	22	24	19	17
16	5	16	21	37	68	56	74	119	245	332	343	328	259	190	156	104	55	36	23	17	25	17	16
15	8	10	13	30	48	56	63	82	119	139	149	124	121	169	89	62	34	25	19	14	14	10	15
14	7	12	14	23	39	40	46	51	67	69	62	51	112	134	81	66	46	35	21	19	12	12	14
13	6	11	9	16	35	26	29	38	38	33	29	48	63	55	64	36	25	53	23	17	14	12	13
12	7	14	13	24	30	23	24	26	23	18	25	35	28	26	25	24	21	22	23	14	11	9	12
11	7	9	12	20	16	18	16	20	17	15	19	47	27	34	29	25	29	36	20	12	10	9	11
10	6	7	11	9	10	11	14	17	14	12	18	29	16	18	18	17	25	18	9	9	8	6	10
9	5	7	10	10	12	12	10	11	11	15	20	18	19	14	11	12	22	10	8	6	6	4	9
8	4	5	4	5	6	8	6	7	6	12	18	12	13	11	10	14	8	7	6	5	4	4	8
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from Denmark

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
31	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
30	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
29	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
28	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	28
27	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	27
26	1	1	2	2	3	4	6	7	8	7	7	6	5	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	26
25	1	2	3	2	3	5	8	9	13	16	11	9	7	5	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	25
24	2	2	3	3	4	5	7	11	14	14	19	13	10	7	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	24
23	2	2	4	4	3	7	12	15	21	23	22	17	12	8	5	5	3	2	1	1	1	23
22	2	3	6	4	6	13	22	27	26	37	35	25	13	9	7	5	3	2	2	1	1	22
21	2	4	6	6	7	19	39	62	92	73	50	24	13	9	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	21
20	2	3	6	11	11	28	80	199	273	114	62	22	12	8	7	4	2	2	1	1	1	20
19	2	2	5	9	19	32	81	238	232	73	33	17	11	8	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	19
18	1	2	4	6	11	22	44	80	94	33	17	13	10	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	18
17	1	2	3	6	8	13	21	25	15	12	9	8	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
16	1	2	2	5	6	9	11	8	7	7	5	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
15	1	1	1	2	4	7	8	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	15
14	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	14
13	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	13
12	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
11	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Estonia**

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
36	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	36
35	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	1	35
34	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	34
33	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	3	2	1	33
32	2	2	4	5	6	7	7	7	6	5	4	3	2	2	32
31	3	3	5	6	5	9	10	9	8	6	5	4	3	2	31
30	3	4	6	7	10	16	16	15	11	9	6	4	4	3	30
29	3	6	9	12	18	23	27	25	15	10	8	5	3	2	29
28	5	9	12	15	27	41	52	49	24	14	10	6	3	3	28
27	5	10	9	18	33	76	133	74	31	15	10	7	5	3	27
26	4	6	11	15	38	111	157	84	31	18	10	7	4	3	26
25	2	5	10	11	27	160	197	40	20	11	8	7	4	2	25
24	1	4	7	10	17	23	27	20	14	8	5	4	3	2	24
23	1	3	5	7	13	16	10	8	7	6	4	4	3	2	23
22	1	2	4	4	8	10	6	5	4	4	4	4	2	2	22
21	1	2	2	3	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	21
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Finland**

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
36	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
35	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
34	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
33	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
32	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
31	1	2	4	5	7	7	11	11	9	10	9	7	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1
30	1	3	4	5	9	12	15	14	15	16	12	9	6	4	3	2	2	2	1	1
29	1	2	3	5	13	27	30	30	30	24	19	12	7	5	4	3	1	1	1	1
28	1	2	2	6	19	56	63	63	64	38	30	18	10	7	5	3	2	1	1	1
27	1	2	2	5	16	34	79	127	87	80	37	19	12	7	5	3	3	2	1	1
26	1	2	3	4	12	25	94	107	135	212	48	18	11	7	5	4	2	2	1	1
25	1	2	3	3	8	16	41	130	136	132	28	15	9	5	4	3	2	1	1	1
24	1	1	2	2	4	11	22	38	32	25	18	11	7	4	3	2	2	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	2	6	10	14	19	14	9	6	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
22	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	11	10	6	6	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
21	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1
20	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
19	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
18	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from Federal Republic of Germany

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
29	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	29	
28	1	1	1	2	2	3	6	6	8	9	9	9	9	7	8	7	7	5	4	4	2	2	2	1	28	
27	2	1	2	8	3	4	5	5	7	10	13	11	12	11	10	10	9	8	6	4	3	2	4	2	1	27
26	2	2	3	7	4	5	6	10	11	15	14	14	13	16	16	14	13	11	8	6	4	4	3	2	1	26
25	2	2	3	5	5	6	7	13	14	22	30	21	21	20	20	17	16	14	11	7	5	4	5	3	2	25
24	2	3	4	6	6	6	7	12	17	22	26	31	27	32	30	18	19	15	12	7	6	4	3	3	2	24
23	2	4	5	7	7	5	11	18	20	35	33	41	36	39	35	27	26	16	12	8	5	7	8	3	5	23
22	3	4	5	11	8	9	23	30	32	34	48	56	54	48	44	39	27	22	13	9	7	7	5	5	6	22
21	2	4	9	11	15	16	32	50	48	67	71	77	67	62	53	46	32	21	13	9	6	5	6	5	3	21
20	3	4	8	13	21	26	51	75	82	85	111	146	97	78	67	55	37	26	19	11	7	6	7	6	4	20
19	3	5	7	14	20	31	58	84	71	103	160	178	157	103	79	59	32	24	18	13	9	7	6	5	4	19
18	3	5	8	12	24	31	46	72	102	126	295	383	254	158	99	62	29	21	20	12	10	8	6	4	3	18
17	5	5	6	13	21	27	43	87	154	380	544	440	268	172	125	70	34	24	23	14	11	7	5	5	5	17
16	4	5	9	9	21	33	52	96	131	689	815	467	420	296	204	81	41	29	18	11	7	4	3	4	3	16
15	5	7	13	11	14	19	52	96	149	906	800	690	376	410	138	43	34	19	13	8	7	4	3	3	2	15
14	4	7	8	11	22	21	32	77	119	179	272	318	223	147	47	34	29	18	14	11	8	5	5	3	3	14
13	3	6	7	10	26	23	30	73	66	90	97	82	72	44	26	18	15	13	8	6	8	5	4	3	3	13
12	3	6	7	11	22	22	45	73	53	57	58	49	26	24	16	10	8	8	10	8	6	5	4	3	2	12
11	3	5	8	11	18	26	43	32	39	41	43	33	18	14	21	10	10	9	8	9	11	7	3	2	2	11
10	3	6	9	10	16	24	26	23	25	27	29	21	12	11	16	8	8	7	6	11	7	3	3	2	1	10
9	4	5	7	8	12	16	19	23	27	18	20	18	17	23	14	11	10	5	7	10	4	3	2	2	1	9
8	2	3	5	6	8	10	10	13	17	14	15	12	11	21	14	11	8	6	9	5	3	2	2	1	1	8
7	2	3	3	4	6	7	8	13	10	8	6	7	9	15	12	8	7	6	7	3	2	2	2	1	0	7
6	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	12	10	8	7	10	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	6
5	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	1	2	2	2	3	6	6	5	8	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from Greece

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
27	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	0	27	
26	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	2	1	26	
25	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	5	3	4	3	1	25
24	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	5	5	5	6	4	1	24
23	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	7	10	6	11	6	5	3	23
22	1	1	1	3	3	3	5	5	7	10	9	9	5	2	22
21	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	6	9	13	10	10	7	3	21
20	1	1	3	4	4	6	8	10	16	19	20	19	11	6	20
19	1	2	4	4	4	7	8	16	24	31	33	29	15	9	19
18	2	3	4	4	7	12	15	25	45	49	46	36	26	17	18
17	1	3	4	5	8	14	25	46	94	66	115	75	49	78	17
16	1	3	4	6	9	20	40	87	178	98	239	128	65	42	16
15	1	3	4	7	13	29	60	268	115	150	417	164	145	54	15
14	1	3	5	6	13	24	44	78	91	135	442	193	83	54	14
13	2	2	2	5	6	10	23	38	52	67	98	83	58	39	13
12	1	1	1	2	3	5	16	27	29	32	36	39	35	46	12
11	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	13	16	17	18	20	30	15	11
10	1	1	1	2	4	6	6	11	9	10	10	12	13	9	10
9	1	1	1	2	2	5	4	6	6	6	7	7	8	7	9
8	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	7	4	8
7	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	7
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from Hungary

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
30	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	6	8	7	8	9	7	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	0
29	3	2	3	4	4	4	8	7	10	10	6	5	5	8	6	5	4	4	3	2	1	1
28	3	2	3	4	6	7	8	8	11	14	13	10	8	7	7	7	5	5	3	3	2	1
27	3	2	3	5	8	7	11	13	14	17	19	18	17	13	10	8	8	5	4	6	5	1
26	2	5	5	8	8	9	11	17	25	26	29	26	18	17	13	13	9	7	6	7	6	1
25	3	5	4	7	12	15	20	22	27	32	34	30	29	22	18	11	13	11	9	8	9	1
24	2	5	8	9	13	17	23	28	34	37	48	39	34	22	21	18	13	11	11	10	5	1
23	3	4	6	8	14	20	24	33	42	52	73	56	44	33	21	30	27	17	22	11	5	2
22	5	7	9	8	17	25	26	38	54	79	80	93	60	44	33	39	28	25	16	12	3	2
21	5	7	7	9	17	23	27	44	65	102	138	146	91	63	40	32	40	28	13	6	3	1
20	7	12	11	10	18	23	29	42	81	158	401	325	199	95	59	45	53	35	20	9	4	2
19	4	8	8	9	13	16	26	43	86	252	1043	488	207	132	82	64	44	29	18	9	5	2
18	4	8	5	7	12	19	29	48	100	274	635	568	219	125	90	65	40	23	12	7	5	2
17	4	5	8	6	12	16	21	42	81	386	1196	543	232	125	87	49	28	32	22	9	7	6
16	3	7	5	6	9	14	17	25	45	157	310	251	142	76	51	33	22	30	21	13	7	5
15	3	6	5	6	7	10	12	16	29	83	161	105	66	39	29	22	16	14	10	11	11	5
14	3	4	4	4	5	9	10	14	24	83	124	81	72	52	38	19	16	12	11	13	9	6
13	2	3	3	3	6	5	7	13	27	41	39	55	33	24	34	24	18	12	10	7	6	5
12	2	3	3	3	5	5	7	15	23	17	17	20	20	20	20	20	14	10	10	8	7	7
11	2	1	2	3	5	6	7	10	30	18	25	23	24	21	24	16	12	9	8	7	7	3
10	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	20	11	11	13	11	17	15	8	8	7	6	6	4	2
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	9	14	11	10	8	8	8	12	7	6	6	4	4	4	3	2
8	1	0	1	1	1	1	5	9	6	7	4	7	6	5	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	1

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from Iceland

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
22	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
21	4	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
20	17	8	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
19	85	9	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
18	11	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
16	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from the Republic of Ireland

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
23	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
22	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
21	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	6	4	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	21
20	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	5	4	3	3	2	3	1	1	20
19	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	9	8	4	3	2	2	2	1	19
18	1	2	3	3	5	7	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	3	2	2	1	18
17	1	2	3	4	7	10	11	11	10	9	8	6	6	6	4	2	2	1	17
16	1	2	3	4	9	14	31	21	19	11	10	8	8	7	5	3	2	2	16
15	2	2	3	5	10	18	39	42	46	16	14	11	9	6	4	2	2	2	15
14	2	3	4	6	11	28	54	80	63	26	12	10	7	6	4	2	2	2	14
13	1	2	4	7	12	39	132	219	79	28	11	9	6	4	3	2	2	1	13
12	1	2	3	5	12	39	33	112	39	20	13	10	4	3	2	2	1	0	12
11	1	2	3	5	9	16	34	28	19	16	11	5	3	2	2	1	1	0	11
10	1	2	3	4	6	9	13	13	10	8	6	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	10
9	1	1	2	3	4	6	7	7	7	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	9
8	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	8
7	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	7
6	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from Italy

	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
24	1	2	3	4	6	6	7	10	5	6	5	5	5	4	3	2	3	1	0	24
23	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	9	7	7	4	6	7	3	4	3	2	1	23
22	2	3	3	5	7	9	13	11	14	9	8	7	7	6	5	4	4	2	1	22
21	3	3	4	7	9	12	14	16	18	13	10	8	6	8	7	4	3	2	1	21
20	3	5	7	7	10	15	21	28	32	24	15	12	10	12	9	6	5	2	1	20
19	3	5	6	9	14	18	32	37	38	26	22	15	16	13	10	8	7	3	2	19
18	5	5	7	13	18	28	44	50	44	39	27	22	18	14	11	8	7	6	4	18
17	5	7	11	15	28	37	52	71	67	51	41	37	23	17	12	14	11	9	7	17
16	5	8	14	20	37	73	120	136	99	71	62	48	29	17	17	12	9	7	5	16
15	5	10	17	37	97	220	368	233	131	108	162	146	50	29	21	12	13	13	8	15
14	8	14	28	71	266	475	1199	309	197	154	153	317	104	68	43	26	23	14	10	14
13	9	18	36	124	406	995	547	351	194	157	181	475	131	70	46	33	24	19	13	13
12	9	18	43	132	802	1043	662	562	273	331	199	242	159	85	57	37	27	20	19	12
11	9	19	41	96	222	384	190	205	142	126	162	475	231	106	67	41	28	29	10	11
10	7	17	36	72	111	159	102	120	117	104	158	311	237	129	64	39	28	21	9	10
9	4	9	20	52	85	86	194	219	198	116	119	105	93	72	46	33	25	18	12	9
8	3	4	10	33	53	59	80	233	111	83	50	52	49	40	32	23	19	18	7	8
7	2	5	12	22	33	35	42	45	47	36	24	25	32	28	21	11	8	6	5	7
6	2	4	9	19	24	21	23	33	18	15	15	15	15	18	12	7	5	4	4	6
5	2	4	8	15	13	13	19	13	7	8	8	8	9	6	4	3	3	2	2	5
4	3	4	6	12	9	10	6	5	4	5	5	6	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	4
3	2	3	4	7	6	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Latvia**

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
27	1	1	1	2	3	6	7	8	8	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
26	1	1	2	3	4	7	13	17	13	8	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	1	3	2	5	13	32	57	25	7	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	1	2	3	5	10	79	63	23	7	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	1	1	2	5	9	39	11	7	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
22	0	1	1	2	3	6	6	5	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
21	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Lithuania**

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
35	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
34	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
33	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
32	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
30	1	2	2	2	4	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
29	2	3	3	4	5	7	8	8	8	8	7	5	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
28	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	15	12	12	11	8	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
27	2	4	4	7	10	13	15	20	20	17	14	11	8	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
26	3	4	7	8	11	17	22	29	34	31	21	15	10	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	1
25	2	5	9	7	13	28	39	65	65	42	25	17	10	7	5	4	2	2	1	1	1
24	1	4	8	12	17	25	68	179	169	68	24	14	10	7	4	3	2	2	2	1	1
23	1	3	6	8	16	31	67	377	316	64	24	16	9	6	4	3	4	3	2	2	2
22	1	3	4	7	10	23	39	104	49	27	19	13	8	5	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
21	1	2	4	5	8	16	19	15	15	13	11	9	7	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
20	1	2	5	4	6	9	9	7	7	7	7	6	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
19	2	2	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	7	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1
18	1	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Luxembourg**

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
19	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
17	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	0	0
16	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	6	4	3	2	1	0	0
15	0	0	0	1	1	2	13	11	5	3	1	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	1	1	3	50	8	3	2	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Macedonia (part of former YU)**

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
24	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
23	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
21	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	0
20	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	0	0
19	1	1	3	3	3	5	5	8	6	3	2	1	1	0
18	1	1	3	3	5	10	14	22	10	3	2	1	1	0
17	1	1	2	3	6	16	41	112	18	6	4	2	1	1
16	0	1	2	3	5	19	170	123	20	9	4	2	1	1
15	0	1	2	3	4	10	27	106	16	7	3	2	2	1
14	0	1	2	2	4	7	12	11	6	4	2	2	1	1
13	0	0	1	1	2	2	5	6	5	3	2	2	1	1
12	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
11	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from the Republic of Moldova

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
32	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
31	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
30	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0
29	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	0
28	1	2	3	3	4	5	7	7	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	1	1	0
27	2	1	3	4	5	6	8	10	11	8	7	6	5	3	2	3	2	1
26	2	2	3	4	6	9	10	15	12	11	11	10	8	5	3	3	2	1
25	1	2	3	5	7	10	15	15	19	20	16	11	12	8	4	3	3	1
24	1	2	3	4	8	9	14	23	31	29	30	20	13	10	6	5	2	1
23	2	2	3	5	8	11	21	30	53	72	49	43	30	13	15	6	2	1
22	2	2	3	4	6	10	15	34	152	289	278	65	27	15	12	5	1	1
21	1	2	2	3	4	6	8	16	45	58	98	45	31	17	7	3	2	1
20	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	8	13	25	39	34	31	21	12	5	2	1
19	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	7	13	21	19	18	16	11	4	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	8	10	12	12	10	5	3	1	1
17	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	7	15	7	3	1	2
16	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	9	7	4	3	2
15	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	3	4	3	1
14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from the Netherlands

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	2	2	2
24	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	4	4	3	2
23	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	3
22	1	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	5	5	4
21	2	2	4	4	5	8	9	11	9	9	8	6	5	4
20	3	3	5	7	11	13	14	14	14	17	10	7	6	5
19	2	4	6	9	17	19	15	15	20	18	13	8	6	5
18	2	4	6	9	11	18	28	35	34	23	18	11	7	4
17	2	4	6	8	14	26	55	72	50	26	17	10	7	4
16	3	3	6	9	17	40	147	163	75	31	16	12	10	5
15	4	3	4	6	19	56	644	295	55	18	12	13	6	2
14	2	3	7	7	14	42	145	54	21	11	9	9	2	2
13	2	3	8	8	10	30	25	17	11	7	6	4	1	1
12	3	3	6	7	14	25	14	10	7	5	2	1	1	1
11	3	4	6	8	11	8	7	7	6	4	2	1	1	1
10	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	1	1	1	1
9	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	2	2	1	1
8	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	1

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Portugal**

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
12	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	12
11	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	11
10	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	5	2	2	2	1	1	10
9	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	2	2	1	9
8	1	2	3	6	6	6	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	8
7	2	3	6	11	14	9	9	6	4	3	3	3	2	7
6	3	5	13	21	24	19	15	9	6	5	4	4	3	6
5	3	7	25	76	55	32	17	11	7	4	5	6	4	5
4	4	9	27	284	92	35	23	16	9	6	9	8	3	4
3	4	10	27	160	169	66	32	16	8	7	11	3	2	3
2	4	9	27	154	561	102	37	20	12	14	5	2	1	2
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Romania**

	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
32	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	32
31	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	7	7	6	6	6	5	4	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	31
30	1	1	2	3	4	3	4	4	8	10	9	10	8	7	6	7	4	4	3	2	1	30	
29	1	1	2	3	3	6	5	6	10	6	7	7	10	12	9	7	7	4	3	3	1	29	
28	2	2	2	3	4	7	7	9	12	21	16	12	11	13	13	12	8	6	4	3	1	28	
27	1	2	3	5	5	7	11	14	15	21	24	28	19	19	18	15	10	10	10	6	2	27	
26	2	2	4	7	6	8	10	17	23	26	34	29	29	27	31	23	14	10	11	8	2	26	
25	3	2	4	7	7	11	16	19	27	38	36	40	44	37	27	32	20	16	13	13	2	25	
24	2	3	4	4	9	14	19	27	26	44	45	55	48	56	46	33	26	21	20	10	3	24	
23	2	3	5	7	6	9	18	31	38	61	62	76	82	67	93	78	38	47	22	10	3	23	
22	3	4	4	7	10	11	17	31	47	57	92	112	131	130	135	85	58	37	24	6	3	22	
21	5	4	4	7	9	12	18	26	44	73	126	296	357	467	220	135	75	29	13	7	3	21	
20	5	5	5	7	8	10	15	26	44	101	268	632	550	831	397	199	95	46	19	8	4	20	
19	2	2	3	4	6	10	16	23	48	100	392	463	447	923	358	161	85	41	16	8	3	19	
18	2	2	3	4	6	9	12	20	39	79	178	694	536	374	194	122	62	22	12	7	4	18	
17	2	3	2	3	5	7	11	20	39	58	72	97	110	101	82	73	83	46	18	9	9	17	
16	3	1	2	3	5	5	8	13	35	41	42	46	44	42	43	53	67	46	25	16	10	16	
15	2	1	2	3	4	4	5	8	23	24	22	20	18	18	24	31	33	22	24	22	9	15	
14	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	13	20	16	20	18	20	20	20	17	19	22	15	11	14	14	
13	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	7	8	11	9	9	18	19	18	15	15	15	12	9	13	13	
12	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	3	4	4	5	7	14	12	13	10	11	11	9	10	12	12	
11	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	5	3	4	4	4	7	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	11	11	
10	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	5	5	5	6	5	4	4	4	10	10	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Serbia/Kosovo/Montenegro/Vojv.**

	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
27	2	2	3	2	4	4	4	5	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	0
26	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5	5	5	6	4	2	3	3	3	1
25	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	1
24	5	6	4	5	5	11	8	9	7	8	7	6	5	4	5	3	1
23	3	4	6	6	8	12	10	10	12	8	12	13	6	8	4	3	1
22	3	4	6	11	13	12	16	13	13	14	15	13	10	6	5	2	1
21	4	5	6	9	15	19	24	20	20	16	14	19	13	7	4	2	1
20	3	4	7	11	20	39	47	45	36	27	24	28	18	12	7	2	1
19	3	4	6	10	24	51	57	66	69	50	48	32	17	11	5	3	1
18	2	3	6	12	25	58	93	194	159	121	84	41	17	7	4	4	1
17	1	2	4	9	22	47	162	774	718	282	93	41	28	14	6	4	3
16	1	2	3	7	22	45	94	191	298	150	70	36	29	16	8	5	3
15	1	2	3	7	19	39	46	62	135	59	39	23	16	8	8	9	3
14	1	1	3	7	21	39	32	47	51	52	25	17	11	8	10	11	4
13	1	1	4	8	11	12	20	17	17	34	23	19	13	10	7	5	4
12	1	2	5	6	5	6	6	8	9	16	18	13	11	7	6	5	5
11	1	2	3	8	6	6	6	7	10	14	11	9	7	7	5	5	3
10	1	2	3	5	3	3	5	4	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	3	2
9	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996
Units: mg(S)/m²

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Slovakia**

	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
30	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
29	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	4	5	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	1	1	1
28	1	1	2	3	4	6	4	6	7	6	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
27	1	2	3	4	4	6	8	8	8	9	9	7	6	4	3	3	2	2	2
26	3	3	4	4	6	7	9	12	11	13	13	9	8	6	6	4	3	2	2
25	3	3	5	8	7	11	12	14	16	17	14	14	10	7	5	5	4	3	2
24	4	4	6	6	11	13	15	20	19	22	19	16	10	9	7	5	5	4	3
23	3	4	7	8	11	14	20	26	29	36	28	20	15	9	12	11	6	8	3
22	4	5	5	10	14	15	24	32	46	43	46	29	20	14	15	10	8	7	4
21	4	4	6	11	15	19	27	40	64	80	72	41	27	15	11	13	9	4	2
20	6	6	6	12	16	20	32	58	116	259	133	68	35	22	15	17	10	6	3
19	4	4	5	7	11	19	33	77	307	560	118	61	41	26	19	13	9	5	3
18	4	4	5	8	12	20	36	92	740	257	82	50	32	25	18	12	6	3	2
17	3	5	4	7	10	13	28	58	223	104	63	46	30	22	13	8	9	7	3
16	4	3	4	5	9	11	14	29	66	71	54	35	19	13	9	6	9	6	4
15	3	3	4	4	6	7	9	15	30	56	30	18	10	8	6	5	4	3	3
14	2	3	2	3	4	5	7	10	26	40	23	19	14	11	6	5	3	4	3
13	2	2	2	4	3	3	5	10	16	14	17	11	7	10	7	5	4	3	2
12	1	1	2	3	2	3	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	6	4	3	3	2
11	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	10	7	8	7	6	7	8	5	4	3	3	3
10	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	7	4	4	4	4	5	4	2	2	2	2	2
9	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996
Units: mg(S)/m²

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Slovenia**

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
22	2	2	3	5	3	4	2	2	1	22
21	3	3	5	6	5	4	3	3	1	21
20	3	4	6	9	9	7	6	3	2	20
19	4	5	8	14	12	9	5	4	3	19
18	4	7	13	20	16	10	7	5	3	18
17	4	11	19	35	31	15	9	6	3	17
16	4	8	27	176	57	18	9	5	2	16
15	5	11	43	832	78	14	7	5	3	15
14	5	11	35	127	44	16	10	6	4	14
13	5	12	34	30	16	10	6	4	5	13
12	5	13	15	10	6	5	4	3	3	12
11	5	8	15	7	7	6	4	4	3	11
10	3	5	8	4	3	4	3	3	2	10
9	3	5	4	4	2	1	2	3	1	9
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Spain**

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
17	2	2	3	4	5	5	7	11	14	10	10	9	8	8	5	5	4	4	2	2	1	17
16	3	4	4	6	6	9	11	14	17	16	18	19	16	12	7	7	6	4	4	3	2	16
15	2	4	7	12	7	10	15	17	23	25	29	23	20	13	15	14	9	10	10	8	4	15
14	2	3	7	10	9	11	16	25	35	46	48	33	17	12	15	16	12	10	8	6	7	14
13	3	5	7	14	12	16	29	27	33	57	54	42	22	17	13	12	9	6	6	7	5	13
12	4	5	9	13	22	36	48	32	44	58	84	45	24	27	32	25	20	26	21	10	8	12
11	5	7	15	14	26	37	41	48	63	75	72	63	39	40	24	21	18	16	17	16	10	11
10	8	9	12	17	27	41	57	84	94	115	105	64	39	40	28	28	17	16	20	16	7	10
9	7	12	14	21	36	62	99	129	139	137	123	85	74	51	44	42	22	20	26	15	12	9
8	9	18	23	31	50	98	181	236	207	199	179	377	138	75	53	42	35	26	15	14	10	8
7	10	15	27	55	114	400	899	482	702	388	361	466	230	112	67	56	48	20	12	9	13	7
6	11	25	43	105	497	2397	1588	568	310	288	1000	394	221	112	80	71	23	16	11	7	6	6
5	17	28	66	159	516	486	250	192	389	247	307	280	156	108	96	37	14	12	7	5	4	5
4	15	31	62	142	245	205	140	123	178	202	178	254	134	109	41	20	10	8	6	5	4	4
3	19	35	54	98	153	206	95	108	155	314	132	148	114	36	21	8	6	4	3	2	2	3
2	17	28	43	73	98	137	80	94	158	165	119	110	41	18	13	7	4	4	3	2	2	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Sweden**

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	5	7	6	5	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	13	12	14	9	8	7	6	5	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	11	16	30	12	10	8	8	6	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	15	46	27	17	13	10	9	6	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	4	11	23	44	23	22	23	13	9	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	18	45	42	35	25	21	10	7	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	15	43	78	102	40	20	10	7	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
22	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	19	60	72	75	62	24	14	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
21	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	16	47	82	60	69	23	10	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	4	11	23	50	80	54	14	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	6	7	11	8	8	7	5	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6	4	4	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Switzerland**

	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
21	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
17	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	0
16	0	0	1	1	2	4	7	8	5	2	1	1	0	0
15	0	1	1	1	3	10	21	13	4	2	1	1	1	0
14	0	1	1	2	5	57	50	11	5	2	1	1	1	0
13	1	1	1	2	7	138	55	7	2	1	1	1	0	1
12	1	1	1	2	7	48	18	5	2	2	1	1	1	0
11	0	1	1	2	4	8	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1
10	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	0	1	1	3	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from Ukraine

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38

36	4	6	10	11	12	16	22	26	29	25	29	30	28	26	21	16	12	9	7	4	36
35	5	6	11	14	14	19	27	29	36	38	38	33	33	31	30	20	16	13	9	6	35
34	6	8	12	16	19	24	29	38	38	47	49	44	41	38	34	27	30	16	12	11	34
33	6	8	12	19	23	26	31	42	47	54	57	55	51	52	43	29	40	26	17	14	33
32	8	10	12	20	23	28	39	46	58	63	69	63	66	69	58	42	46	36	26	15	32
31	8	7	12	19	24	35	45	57	70	77	78	88	88	89	86	48	36	34	24	9	31
30	6	10	20	22	29	34	47	66	86	95	117	124	141	124	120	75	51	33	20	8	30
29	9	13	18	25	37	42	65	96	68	87	122	204	243	220	145	86	50	30	14	6	29
28	10	15	21	27	40	48	70	97	136	155	174	266	457	382	180	93	50	28	14	5	28
27	10	16	22	27	42	59	72	114	157	210	335	535	1860	893	196	82	47	33	23	6	27
26	9	14	20	25	47	50	84	122	173	303	375	803	1004	654	289	90	49	40	30	8	26
25	8	14	22	29	41	57	80	125	207	343	426	743	1613	476	380	138	76	48	48	10	25
24	12	15	17	33	41	59	90	101	171	341	801	639	1339	509	259	154	84	67	31	11	24
23	8	18	23	24	33	54	81	121	242	328	611	413	497	407	304	140	178	74	34	11	23
22	9	14	19	29	27	38	65	125	233	316	331	273	300	306	206	131	106	51	16	9	22
21	8	10	18	20	20	33	46	99	274	883	295	173	182	148	178	126	51	28	16	9	21
20	8	7	15	14	18	23	34	55	96	123	100	114	136	133	155	138	90	39	15	9	20
19	5	6	8	10	12	18	27	35	36	42	41	66	94	83	82	93	66	30	13	7	19
18	4	6	7	8	11	11	15	22	29	28	35	41	49	56	57	51	28	21	11	7	18
17	4	4	5	7	7	7	13	19	18	21	25	22	26	25	32	62	44	19	11	10	17
16	3	3	4	4	4	6	9	13	16	20	18	16	14	16	24	48	42	28	19	12	16
15	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	7	15	11	9	8	9	13	19	25	18	26	25	11	15
14	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	7	6	7	8	9	9	12	12	16	20	18	12	14	14
13	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	9	11	12	10	11	13	12	9	13

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from the United Kingdom

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

27	3	4	7	9	9	13	20	12	11	12	12	14	16	19	16	18	13	10	9	8	27
26	4	6	10	13	14	17	27	20	17	15	20	20	22	22	22	19	18	15	14	11	26
25	7	8	12	14	15	23	28	36	22	19	24	26	31	45	34	28	22	15	15	14	25
24	8	9	15	20	23	31	37	46	30	20	24	27	32	37	53	36	32	27	18	14	24
23	8	14	17	23	29	44	57	54	31	35	41	41	46	49	61	44	40	29	21	19	23
22	9	19	21	29	37	57	77	59	37	56	74	73	51	62	71	67	45	36	30	18	22
21	18	16	22	38	53	69	109	168	122	78	115	133	129	93	85	60	47	40	30	20	21
20	24	21	29	41	63	94	127	207	336	243	199	198	172	134	133	73	50	46	34	21	20
19	23	30	33	46	70	129	189	226	291	491	402	220	153	143	115	84	51	45	31	16	19
18	21	25	40	54	79	138	233	317	366	374	368	378	307	190	126	103	68	40	28	14	18
17	18	27	41	56	91	124	327	639	582	596	519	442	365	219	116	95	55	44	27	14	17
16	19	29	41	63	106	253	444	964	1402	1104	785	613	386	234	129	87	69	63	28	16	16
15	18	25	35	62	104	223	468	728	1131	2864	1250	756	355	184	87	68	76	35	15	17	15
14	19	25	35	57	97	171	494	804	1101	2070	2745	544	276	124	77	57	59	13	11	14	14
13	12	21	33	49	92	100	179	522	1055	1224	883	283	144	88	67	58	29	11	9	11	13
12	11	18	29	44	79	82	135	330	432	435	343	143	79	65	43	25	14	10	14	8	12
11	13	17	28	37	57	85	131	175	216	210	113	78	60	48	40	22	10	13	7	9	11
10	12	17	26	31	43	64	87	104	112	88	60	49	45	41	25	13	9	12	7	9	10
9	13	16	20	24	34	46	62	66	76	71	64	56	34	33	28	18	22	14	12	12	9
8	9	13	16	21	26	37	44	46	52	48	49	49	34	29	21	21	23	16	13	11	8
7	9	9	12	16	20	30	34	36	39	44	78	47	25	16	13	17	16	14	12	11	7
6	7	8	11	13	17	21	24	25	28	28	26	18	9	8	8	13	19	11	11	18	6
5	7	7	8	10	15	16	18	19	28	10	5	4	6	6	7	15	9	9	16	11	5

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
28	3	3	4	3	3	6	7	6	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	2	1	1
27	3	3	4	5	5	8	11	8	11	7	5	6	5	3	6	6	6	1
26	5	3	5	6	10	10	12	15	13	10	11	12	8	4	7	5	5	1
25	6	6	8	9	10	12	14	14	14	15	12	10	11	7	7	8	5	1
24	4	9	11	11	13	13	23	16	19	14	16	15	11	9	9	10	6	1
23	5	8	9	13	15	20	28	22	22	22	16	24	24	12	18	8	5	2
22	6	7	10	14	24	30	28	35	27	26	25	29	24	19	12	10	3	2
21	6	9	13	16	24	35	42	48	39	39	31	28	36	25	12	7	3	1
20	8	9	12	18	30	46	81	93	88	64	50	44	51	35	21	11	4	2
19	5	7	13	20	32	68	111	118	118	114	83	83	56	30	19	11	5	2
18	4	7	12	20	41	79	136	171	299	238	186	142	72	29	14	9	7	3
17	4	6	9	22	43	94	155	305	947	730	392	215	81	47	27	12	7	6
16	3	5	9	16	45	219	353	426	1207	526	356	205	78	55	30	16	11	7
15	4	5	10	20	62	762	341	365	601	304	157	151	59	37	20	18	16	7
14	3	6	9	21	59	216	345	221	261	203	164	76	45	28	19	21	21	9
13	4	5	10	27	66	85	88	113	92	80	123	74	54	35	24	16	13	9
12	4	7	11	30	43	37	35	38	44	43	54	56	40	30	21	17	14	13
11	4	7	12	20	45	30	37	36	38	43	53	44	29	23	18	14	13	7
10	4	7	10	17	28	16	17	21	21	28	22	19	20	17	14	11	9	5
9	2	4	11	14	13	13	11	10	14	26	16	14	13	10	10	9	7	5
8	2	2	6	9	8	8	8	9	12	10	10	10	9	7	8	6	6	2
7	1	3	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	7	8	6	4	2	2	2	1

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from remaining land areas

	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
36	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	15	29	66	46	41	30	16	8	6	4
35	1	2	3	4	7	9	13	22	41	38	31	23	14	10	9	7	
34	1	2	2	4	6	8	12	18	31	28	28	49	28	14	17	18	
33	1	2	2	3	5	6	7	9	14	23	26	29	26	33	31	95	28
32	1	2	2	3	4	4	6	9	11	16	21	37	93	32	32	34	23
31	1	2	2	2	3	4	6	7	10	12	15	25	24	20	27	34	32
30	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	10	14	18	19	23	36	77	73
29	1	2	2	2	4	3	4	6	8	9	13	15	19	29	67	74	192
28	1	1	2	2	3	4	6	5	7	9	14	15	20	35	111	139	46
27	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	12	14	17	31	100	78	14
26	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	16	14	19	21	18	9
25	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	4	6	7	9	13	12	11	12	13	6
24	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	9	8	10	6	4
23	1	1	2	3	3	4	2	4	6	5	9	9	8	11	7	5	3
22	1	2	2	3	3	5	4	4	5	7	7	7	7	8	4	2	2
21	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	5	7	8	6	7	10	7	6	4	2
20	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	8	7	8	9	11	13	12	7	4	
19	1	1	1	3	2	12	9	8	12	8	12	15	19	21	9	7	
18	1	2	3	3	7	11	11	12	14	13	15	20	24	22	21	19	14
17	2	1	2	4	8	13	17	18	21	23	25	27	27	35	31	26	23
16	2	2	3	5	12	21	28	27	49	42	33	27	31	26	25	22	17
15	2	3	4	11	31	50	82	163	147	69	52	45	23	31	36	23	
14	3	5	10	17	41	56	72	98	132	164	198	175	112	67	85	40	28
13	4	9	32	40	38	38	58	75	100	99	188	145	110	83	67	53	39
12	7	7	27	60	60	74	103	122	249	193	40	218	155	108	82	68	71
11	10	16	22	63	63	70	107	180	475	312	405	345	216	127	97	103	70
10	12	21	28	41	35	62	93	181	479	405	593	378	212	128	95	80	38
9	11	27	30	27	37	66	109	151	272	368	398	243	162	120	92	80	74
8	7	24	20	27	44	61	85	158	332	234	210	172	136	105	88	98	108
7	18	19	21	30	42	74	135	116	175	176	203	171	148	66	52	32	31
6	16	27	35	35	63	166	121	130	148	206	160	209	191	55	32	25	22
5	14	32	31	58	204	168	98	97	86	113	103	62	44	23	15	13	9
4	15	28	50	204	341	130	89	79	67	67	63	32	23	16	12	10	7
3	14	36	14	504	125	58	183	49	37	35	24	21	15	11	9	7	5
2	26	114	201	130	74	58	48	43	79	34	18	14	11	8	7	6	4

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Kaliningrad**

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
30	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	30
29	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	29
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	28
27	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	27
26	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	26
25	1	1	1	2	4	4	5	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	25
24	1	1	2	3	4	8	10	11	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	24
23	1	1	1	3	6	10	28	22	9	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	23
22	1	1	2	3	6	15	11	29	7	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	22
21	1	1	1	2	5	7	10	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	21
20	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	20
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
17	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Kola / Karelia**

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
36	2	3	4	7	11	14	17	22	23	22	19	17	13	12	9	7	6	5	36
35	2	4	7	9	11	19	27	31	35	31	27	23	16	14	11	8	7	5	35
34	3	6	8	11	17	30	48	56	52	41	38	30	22	17	13	10	8	5	34
33	6	6	10	15	24	43	71	92	87	66	53	38	28	20	14	11	9	6	33
32	5	6	10	19	38	65	116	169	163	99	64	50	35	26	18	12	9	6	32
31	3	6	9	18	40	78	164	568	344	154	97	60	47	33	19	13	9	6	31
30	5	8	12	25	42	65	137	914	642	150	111	131	89	44	22	13	8	6	30
29	6	10	13	24	32	29	56	129	126	111	282	104	225	48	21	12	8	6	29
28	4	7	11	18	17	14	30	48	54	53	60	48	46	33	19	13	8	6	28
27	3	5	8	11	12	9	16	29	30	30	31	25	22	17	14	10	6	5	27
26	2	3	6	7	7	9	8	17	23	28	20	17	13	13	10	7	5	3	26
25	2	3	4	4	6	7	5	8	12	16	12	11	12	8	7	5	3	2	25
24	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	7	12	15	10	7	7	5	4	3	2	24
23	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	7	8	7	5	3	3	2	2	23
22	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	4	5	5	5	3	2	1	2	22

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m²

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from Leningrad / Novgorod/Pskov**

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
36	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	36
35	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	4	4	3	2	2	1	35
34	1	2	3	5	5	7	8	8	10	10	10	7	6	5	4	3	2	2	34
33	2	3	4	5	6	9	11	12	14	13	11	9	7	6	4	3	3	2	33
32	2	2	3	5	7	13	16	17	18	17	14	12	9	6	4	3	3	2	32
31	3	3	5	6	12	14	16	25	30	27	21	16	11	7	5	3	3	2	31
30	2	2	4	7	12	16	28	49	56	47	31	19	12	8	6	4	3	2	30
29	1	2	5	10	13	22	41	76	146	93	40	22	15	8	5	4	3	2	29
28	1	3	6	9	12	21	45	112	493	164	54	26	17	10	5	4	3	2	28
27	1	2	5	10	9	18	37	126	300	109	58	25	15	9	7	4	3	2	27
26	1	1	3	7	10	12	23	39	86	61	65	24	12	9	5	4	3	2	26
25	1	1	2	3	8	8	14	25	26	24	20	12	8	8	5	3	3	2	25
24	0	0	1	3	6	7	11	13	14	12	12	8	5	4	4	3	2	2	24
23	0	0	1	2	4	4	9	11	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	2	2	1	23
22	0	0	0	1	2	4	8	7	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	22
21	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	21
20	0	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from rem. Russian Federation (Europe)**

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
36	4	6	8	16	22	31	41	56	68	91	119	173	210	346	304	495	472	302	167	87	54	33	22	14	10	6	36
35	4	6	10	16	23	35	47	60	78	99	130	185	253	366	333	269	224	171	118	86	61	36	25	17	12	7	35
34	4	8	13	17	24	35	57	78	88	114	149	186	330	254	288	320	245	167	107	83	62	45	43	20	15	11	34
33	5	8	11	15	22	33	65	112	103	126	173	198	231	254	306	408	511	177	122	90	71	46	56	31	18	13	33
32	4	6	10	12	21	34	81	280	111	122	179	222	256	320	270	233	202	201	122	94	93	89	61	38	24	14	32
31	3	6	8	11	16	37	62	211	97	119	187	241	336	619	301	243	176	199	123	116	135	77	51	36	30	12	31
30	3	4	5	8	14	28	42	71	103	124	199	301	447	381	432	320	198	150	134	182	116	66	40	35	28	7	30
29	2	2	4	8	15	22	32	47	68	107	177	326	379	550	558	358	176	147	146	198	144	52	34	47	12	3	29
28	1	1	5	8	13	16	23	36	46	67	95	149	292	557	634	252	185	149	179	706	86	55	33	13	5	2	28
27	1	1	3	6	11	11	17	25	31	44	66	110	168	229	222	222	172	124	131	143	60	36	23	10	6	1	27
26	1	2	2	5	9	14	13	19	23	30	44	61	131	160	129	121	97	82	88	69	56	42	23	10	8	2	26
25	1	2	1	4	6	12	10	13	22	24	29	38	46	58	68	69	66	67	56	51	52	28	17	11	11	2	25
24	1	1	1	2	5	8	13	14	15	19	20	25	30	30	32	47	47	42	42	37	29	26	15	15	6	2	24
23	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	12	14	11	13	15	21	23	32	29	31	31	32	34	32	23	32	14	6	2	23
22	0	1	0	1	2	3	5	8	12	13	10	10	13	18	17	18	24	26	25	31	27	20	19	8	3	2	22
21	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	8	9	8	7	8	10	11	13	15	16	20	17	21	18	9	4	2	1	21
20	0	1	1	1	2	4	3	4	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	12	16	16	16	18	13	6	2	1	20
19	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	6	11	10	8	12	9	4	2	1	19
18	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	4	2	1	1	1	18
17	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	7	5	2	1	1	17
16	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	5	4	2	1	16
15	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	4	1	15

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from the Baltic sea**

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	1	2	3	4	4	5	7	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	1	1	1	3	7	5	8	19	8	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	1	1	1	2	7	7	12	43	12	7	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	1	1	1	2	4	8	17	31	22	8	5	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	20	44	16	9	6	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	12	44	23	12	6	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
21	1	1	1	1	3	6	9	15	50	31	10	5	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	1	2	1	4	9	29	23	64	27	7	4	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	1	1	2	4	7	9	24	31	9	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	23	7	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

Annual average between 1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur
Contribution from the Mediteranian Sea**

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	

Annual average between 1985 and 1996

Units: mg(S)/m2

**Grid square deposition of Oxidised Nitrogen:
country allocated and total**

Total Deposition of Oxidized Nitrogen Contribution from Albania

	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	7	6	2	1	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	16	14	5	2	1	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	3	2	1	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Nitrogen Contribution from Austria

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
24	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	5	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	7	6	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	7	9	10	7	6	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
19	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	7	11	15	12	9	6	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	12	20	28	16	10	7	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	16	36	63	27	13	9	6	5	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	9	21	56	67	29	15	9	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	9	26	39	39	22	10	6	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
14	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	4	9	18	16	16	10	6	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
13	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	11	11	8	7	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
12	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
11	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Nitrogen
Contribution from Luxembourg**

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	4	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	9	8	4	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	18	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Nitrogen
Contribution from Macedonia (part of former YU)**

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	1	1	2	5	12	7	2	0	1	0	0	0
16	0	0	1	1	2	6	34	11	2	1	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Nitrogen
Contribution from Portugal**

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
11	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
10	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
9	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0
8	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	4	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
7	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	7	6	7	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0
6	0	1	1	1	2	3	6	14	21	18	11	7	5	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
5	0	1	1	1	2	4	10	40	39	23	13	7	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
4	0	1	1	1	2	4	9	72	63	23	15	9	6	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
3	0	1	1	1	2	4	8	36	73	32	18	9	6	3	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	2	4	9	29	84	39	18	10	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996
Units: mg(N)/m2

**Total Deposition of Oxidized Nitrogen
Contribution from Romania**

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
35	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
30	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	0
29	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	3	1	1	1	0
28	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	7	5	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
27	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	6	7	7	5	6	6	6	4	4	4	2	1
26	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	6	7	9	7	8	8	12	6	6	4	3	2	1
25	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	6	6	10	8	11	12	11	8	8	5	4	3	4	1
24	1	1	1	1	2	5	5	8	7	12	10	13	11	15	13	11	5	5	6	4	1	1
23	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	9	10	16	15	18	19	13	21	20	6	13	8	3	1
22	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	9	12	15	22	23	25	27	16	12	9	12	8	2	1
21	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	7	10	18	26	41	49	48	27	14	12	9	4	2	1
20	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	4	7	11	23	43	84	81	136	65	28	15	16	6	3	1
19	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	14	25	46	64	92	152	78	40	22	12	6	3	1
18	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	11	22	40	111	80	72	49	33	16	7	4	2	1
17	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	6	12	17	20	27	33	29	22	20	10	8	5	2	2
16	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	12	13	13	15	14	12	13	15	15	8	4	2	1
15	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	8	7	6	5	5	8	10	12	7	5	7	3
14	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	4	3	4	5	5	5	8	5	6	2
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	2
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	6	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996
Units: mg(N)/m2

Total Deposition of Oxidized Nitrogen Contribution from Kaliningrad

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	7	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

Total Deposition of Oxidized Nitrogen Contribution from Kola / Karelia

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	7	10	5	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	5	6	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Grid square deposition of Reduced Nitrogen:
country allocated and total**

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Albania**

	29	30	31	32	33	34	
19	1	1	1	2	1	1	19
18	1	2	3	4	2	1	18
17	2	5	10	8	4	1	17
16	2	10	48	18	6	3	16
15	3	14	330	187	10	4	15
14	2	4	24	118	8	4	14
13	1	1	3	5	4	3	13
12	0	0	1	2	2	1	12
	29	30	31	32	33	34	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Austria**

	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
22	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	22
21	1	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	21
20	2	2	4	5	6	6	4	4	20
19	2	3	6	9	12	8	6	3	19
18	3	5	12	22	27	11	6	4	18
17	4	7	21	286	227	20	8	6	17
16	5	10	143	599	376	27	11	5	16
15	5	8	82	191	87	19	6	4	15
14	3	12	84	14	15	9	3	3	14
13	2	3	5	7	8	5	5	2	13
12	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	12
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Belgium**

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
21	3	2	3	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	2	2	21
20	3	5	6	7	6	5	5	6	4	3	3	2	20
19	3	4	9	10	7	6	8	8	6	4	4	3	19
18	4	4	5	7	10	13	14	10	10	8	4	3	18
17	3	4	4	7	14	25	25	15	12	6	5	4	17
16	3	4	7	10	27	66	55	25	15	11	10	4	16
15	2	4	8	16	90	498	79	25	12	14	5	1	15
14	3	4	8	20	770	581	164	18	10	9	1	1	14
13	4	5	7	18	30	25	15	9	8	3	1	1	13
12	3	4	7	15	13	10	8	5	2	1	1	1	12
11	3	4	7	7	6	6	5	4	2	1	1	0	11
10	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	0	10
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Bosnia & Hercegovina**

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
21	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	21
20	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	20
19	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	19
18	1	2	4	4	5	3	2	1	1	18
17	1	2	4	9	12	7	4	2	1	17
16	0	2	6	108	173	12	5	2	1	16
15	1	2	29	170	185	32	4	2	1	15
14	1	2	6	8	8	5	4	2	1	14
13	1	2	3	6	5	4	4	2	1	13
12	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	12
11	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	11
10	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	10
9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Bulgaria**

	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
26	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	26
25	1	2	2	2	4	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	25
24	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	24
23	2	3	4	4	5	4	7	7	2	4	3	1	23
22	2	2	4	5	6	8	7	6	4	5	3	1	22
21	2	3	3	4	8	10	15	10	6	4	2	1	21
20	1	3	5	6	14	20	235	120	12	7	3	1	20
19	2	4	7	8	18	36	422	278	27	8	3	1	19
18	2	3	5	11	43	251	484	297	18	4	2	1	18
17	2	4	4	7	21	142	320	72	16	6	3	1	17
16	2	3	4	5	8	12	27	24	18	7	3	1	16
15	1	2	2	3	3	5	9	12	11	5	4	4	15
14	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	14
13	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	13
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Byelorussia**

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
36	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	36
35	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	35
34	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	34
33	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	33
32	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	32
31	1	2	2	2	5	5	6	8	7	7	7	6	5	5	3	2	2	1	1	31
30	2	3	2	4	7	9	10	12	12	10	9	9	7	5	4	3	2	1	1	30
29	2	3	4	5	7	8	12	11	14	14	6	5	5	6	5	4	3	2	1	29
28	3	4	5	7	12	12	18	17	22	23	20	10	7	5	5	3	3	2	1	28
27	2	3	5	8	12	13	22	31	34	39	31	22	14	8	6	4	3	2	1	27
26	2	4	4	8	13	15	28	45	99	81	61	35	19	12	8	5	3	2	1	26
25	2	6	4	7	13	18	35	170	466	488	219	46	21	13	8	4	4	2	1	25
24	2	4	7	8	9	18	32	234	499	463	377	50	24	11	7	5	4	2	2	24
23	2	3	4	6	12	11	21	91	472	468	174	37	20	11	6	6	6	2	5	23
22	2	3	3	5	7	12	14	40	282	286	47	22	15	10	8	5	4	3	4	22
21	2	3	3	4	6	6	9	12	16	20	18	15	11	7	5	4	4	4	1	21
20	2	4	2	3	5	4	4	6	8	11	8	6	6	6	5	5	4	5	3	20
19	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	7	6	4	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	19
18	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	18
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Croatia**

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
24	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	24
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	23
22	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	22
21	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	21
20	0	1	1	2	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	20
19	0	1	1	4	6	5	4	2	1	1	1	19
18	1	1	2	4	8	8	6	3	2	2	1	18
17	0	1	2	5	12	52	10	5	3	2	1	17
16	0	1	1	7	159	160	15	5	3	2	1	16
15	0	1	2	10	195	104	61	5	3	2	1	15
14	0	1	3	27	62	74	9	4	3	2	1	14
13	0	2	3	6	8	11	7	4	3	2	1	13
12	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	12
11	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	11
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	10
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	9
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Czech Republic**

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
26	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1
25	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	1
24	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	2	3	1	1
23	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	6	6	5	5	3	2	2	1
22	1	2	2	3	4	4	6	6	8	7	6	5	3	2	1
21	2	3	3	3	4	4	7	7	10	10	9	7	4	2	2
20	3	5	2	3	5	5	7	11	17	18	13	8	5	3	2
19	2	3	3	3	5	6	11	25	69	36	15	7	5	4	2
18	1	2	2	4	6	8	43	337	494	71	12	7	4	3	3
17	1	2	2	3	5	10	175	489	267	36	11	7	6	4	3
16	2	2	2	3	5	9	32	92	40	21	11	9	5	3	2
15	2	1	2	3	4	5	7	10	10	8	10	5	3	1	1
14	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	4	4	2	2	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	4	2	1	1
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Czechoslovakia**

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
28	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
27	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	27
26	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	26
25	1	2	2	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	25
24	1	2	2	2	3	5	5	6	8	6	8	4	5	3	3	2	2	1	24
23	1	3	2	3	4	6	6	8	10	9	9	6	5	4	2	3	3	1	23
22	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	9	13	13	12	12	6	4	3	2	1	1	22
21	2	4	4	4	6	5	9	11	15	19	22	17	9	6	3	2	2	2	21
20	4	6	3	4	6	7	10	15	25	35	95	24	14	7	5	3	3	2	20
19	3	3	4	4	5	8	14	29	81	199	224	24	13	9	6	4	3	3	19
18	1	3	3	4	7	10	45	343	510	461	110	22	11	6	6	5	3	2	18
17	2	2	3	4	6	11	177	493	278	249	31	18	14	8	7	4	2	1	17
16	2	2	3	3	6	10	34	94	45	36	25	19	11	6	4	2	1	1	16
15	2	2	2	3	5	6	8	11	12	13	21	10	7	3	2	2	1	1	15
14	2	2	2	2	4	5	5	4	7	8	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	14
13	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	6	5	7	3	2	2	1	1	1	13
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	12
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	11

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Denmark**

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
25	2	2	3	4	5	8	9	7	6	4	3	25
24	2	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	7	6	5	24
23	2	2	5	7	9	10	11	12	9	7	4	23
22	3	5	11	15	18	15	16	17	16	9	5	22
21	5	7	16	33	51	54	32	27	16	8	5	21
20	8	12	30	106	253	133	78	39	15	8	5	20
19	6	14	27	208	932	399	53	23	12	7	5	19
18	4	7	14	33	358	107	24	12	9	7	3	18
17	4	4	8	12	16	12	10	6	5	2	2	17
16	4	4	5	5	7	5	5	4	3	2	3	16
15	2	3	6	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	15

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Estonia**

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
31	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	31
30	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	30
29	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	0	29
28	2	2	2	4	5	5	6	3	2	1	1	28
27	2	2	3	6	9	10	7	5	2	2	1	27
26	1	3	4	9	30	53	13	6	3	2	1	26
25	1	3	3	9	144	221	36	6	3	2	1	25
24	1	2	3	6	67	44	8	4	2	1	1	24
23	1	1	2	4	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	23
22	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	22
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Finland**

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
36	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	36
35	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	35
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	34
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	33
32	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	32
31	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	31
30	1	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	30
29	1	4	8	13	9	8	5	3	2	1	1	1	0	29
28	1	5	19	32	39	40	9	5	3	2	1	1	0	28
27	1	4	10	55	68	46	25	5	3	2	1	1	1	27
26	1	3	7	55	80	64	31	6	2	2	1	1	1	26
25	0	2	4	8	31	94	9	4	2	1	1	1	0	25
24	0	1	3	5	7	7	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	24
23	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	23
22	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	22
21	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	21
20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen Contribution from France

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
23	1	2	2	4	3	1	2	2	3	6	6	6	5	6	7	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	
22	2	2	3	5	3	2	4	7	6	5	6	9	8	7	7	6	4	4	2	1	1	1	
21	2	3	4	5	10	6	7	11	10	13	9	9	9	8	8	7	6	3	2	1	1	1	
20	2	2	5	5	9	16	17	19	13	12	13	14	12	9	10	8	7	5	4	1	1	1	
19	2	3	4	7	9	11	28	26	16	13	17	18	16	14	12	10	6	5	4	2	1	1	
18	3	3	4	6	7	10	12	19	24	27	27	24	27	24	18	14	6	6	4	2	2	1	
17	2	4	4	7	10	11	13	19	28	40	39	33	34	25	23	16	8	6	4	3	2	1	
16	3	3	8	8	14	14	17	25	42	63	70	61	64	57	48	22	10	8	5	3	2	1	
15	3	5	7	11	17	17	26	40	80	122	125	116	98	103	47	18	14	10	8	7	7	2	
14	4	5	7	10	20	21	31	60	392	432	423	420	157	106	26	17	12	11	6	5	3	4	
13	4	6	9	15	23	33	48	122	709	556	536	638	204	64	21	16	14	8	6	4	4	2	
12	4	7	12	25	23	42	106	622	873	440	462	638	306	52	25	30	22	17	19	16	8	4	
11	4	7	12	18	28	55	428	1200	1072	503	557	624	367	88	30	34	16	13	10	13	15	8	
10	5	9	14	15	29	61	529	617	810	597	546	522	210	76	32	33	22	11	10	16	13	6	
9	7	8	11	15	30	45	68	86	100	243	426	467	109	66	36	27	28	14	12	19	8	6	
8	4	6	10	16	23	32	41	48	59	143	455	198	86	62	40	29	22	18	18	12	7	5	
7	4	6	9	13	20	25	34	52	40	40	43	42	41	39	32	25	21	19	16	8	5	4	
6	4	6	8	10	14	15	13	12	15	12	11	15	26	36	20	20	30	13	7	4	2	2	
5	4	5	7	9	9	10	4	4	5	6	8	14	26	15	16	25	15	4	4	2	1	1	
4	3	4	5	6	6	4	4	3	3	4	6	8	14	11	14	9	5	2	2	1	1	1	
3	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	5	5	9	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	
2	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	4	4	7	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen Contribution from German Democratic Republic

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
28	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	
27	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	
26	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	6	4	5	5	5	6	4	4	3	1	
25	1	1	2	3	4	5	8	12	7	8	6	6	6	5	4	4	2	
24	1	1	1	3	4	5	7	11	9	9	11	11	6	8	4	4	2	
23	1	1	1	4	5	6	11	10	15	13	13	12	9	8	5	3	3	
22	3	2	3	8	11	10	11	15	17	21	17	17	13	10	7	4	3	
21	3	4	5	9	17	13	19	22	27	29	24	20	15	11	7	4	3	
20	3	4	7	14	22	14	21	42	67	48	34	27	19	11	7	5	3	
19	3	4	5	9	14	19	25	330	291	88	54	36	19	9	6	4	4	
18	2	4	4	5	10	13	30	501	584	497	401	36	16	6	5	3	2	
17	2	4	4	5	9	13	20	85	659	600	54	27	13	5	5	5	3	
16	2	5	5	6	9	8	10	24	275	91	33	27	12	6	6	4	2	
15	2	2	3	6	6	6	8	13	15	19	19	12	4	6	4	3	1	
14	2	2	4	5	5	5	6	6	8	9	9	3	3	3	1	2	1	
13	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	
12	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Federal Republic of Germany**

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
27	5	2	2	3	3	4	6	7	6	8	6	5	5	5	4	3
26	5	3	3	4	5	5	10	9	8	8	8	8	9	6	5	4
25	2	4	4	4	7	8	14	17	11	12	9	9	7	8	6	6
24	3	4	3	4	6	8	11	15	14	13	16	17	9	10	6	7
23	4	4	3	7	11	11	17	16	21	18	18	18	13	11	7	5
22	7	5	7	15	19	18	19	22	27	29	23	22	17	14	12	6
21	8	11	13	21	31	29	40	34	35	34	27	25	21	18	11	7
20	8	11	19	36	51	44	56	62	69	46	35	32	27	19	12	10
19	8	12	21	35	49	52	97	124	95	64	47	41	33	18	13	8
18	7	12	15	22	37	113	1098	369	139	102	89	61	40	17	12	8
17	7	13	13	19	38	83	1399	776	184	141	120	105	55	21	13	10
16	6	16	20	21	39	58	966	970	540	765	880	254	73	26	16	9
15	7	9	12	22	31	43	345	581	544	1196	1380	211	34	21	10	7
14	5	7	11	19	25	30	48	194	231	763	398	51	19	13	6	4
13	5	8	10	14	19	18	26	30	42	51	40	18	12	7	6	4
12	6	7	9	13	18	16	18	21	22	15	16	8	5	4	4	5
11	4	5	6	13	11	12	13	16	14	9	9	6	4	3	3	3
10	3	5	7	8	7	7	9	10	8	6	5	4	3	3	2	2
9	3	4	5	5	6	7	6	8	8	5	5	4	3	5	3	2
8	3	3	3	4	4	6	5	6	5	5	5	4	3	3	2	5
7	2	2	3	4	7	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	4
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m2

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Greece**

	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
23	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0
21	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	0
20	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	2	1	1
19	2	1	3	3	6	9	8	5	4	1	1
18	1	2	4	6	12	75	55	6	4	3	2
17	1	2	4	9	28	194	20	18	8	5	6
16	1	2	5	11	108	255	34	21	10	5	3
15	2	3	6	12	62	288	160	66	11	15	19
14	1	2	5	9	28	101	131	58	13	22	5
13	1	1	3	6	8	10	9	7	6	4	3
12	0	1	1	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	2
11	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m2

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Hungary**

	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
27	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	27
26	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	26
25	3	3	3	4	5	5	3	5	4	3	2	1	2	1	25
24	2	4	4	6	6	9	4	5	3	4	3	2	1	1	24
23	3	4	5	7	7	10	7	6	5	3	4	4	1	3	23
22	3	3	5	8	11	11	13	8	6	5	4	2	2	3	22
21	2	3	5	8	12	21	23	15	9	6	4	3	2	2	21
20	2	3	5	10	19	43	58	39	16	9	7	5	3	3	20
19	2	3	6	12	35	255	317	46	25	16	11	8	5	3	19
18	2	3	8	16	44	438	558	48	20	17	12	7	3	2	18
17	2	3	6	14	239	555	306	50	26	19	9	5	2	2	17
16	2	3	4	9	78	226	87	30	16	10	6	4	3	2	16
15	2	2	3	7	19	40	22	14	5	4	4	3	2	1	15
14	2	2	3	5	9	13	6	7	5	4	3	2	2	2	14
13	1	1	3	4	7	7	10	6	4	4	2	2	1	1	13
12	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	2	2	1	1	12
11	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	11
10	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	10
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Iceland**

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
21	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
20	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
19	14	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from the Republic of Ireland**

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	1	2	2	3	6	4	1	2	3	2	21
20	2	3	3	4	5	9	5	3	3	3	20
19	2	3	4	4	4	4	9	7	4	3	19
18	4	5	6	7	5	5	4	4	7	6	18
17	5	8	10	10	8	6	4	4	5	7	17
16	5	11	35	26	19	7	6	5	8	7	16
15	6	14	44	74	72	18	10	7	8	6	15
14	7	19	170	292	95	36	12	8	7	6	14
13	7	22	500	980	184	41	12	8	7	4	13
12	6	15	219	591	56	28	13	9	4	2	12
11	5	8	17	23	18	18	11	5	3	2	11
10	4	5	8	10	9	7	7	3	2	2	10
9	3	4	5	6	6	5	3	2	2	2	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Italy**

	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
20	2	2	3	4	6	7	9	8	3	3	2	2	1	20
19	1	2	5	6	10	12	12	8	6	3	4	3	2	19
18	2	4	5	9	14	15	14	11	6	5	4	3	2	18
17	3	4	9	13	16	22	21	16	12	9	5	4	2	17
16	4	6	12	27	45	43	32	22	15	12	6	3	3	16
15	4	10	36	151	172	79	50	39	44	31	9	5	4	15
14	8	20	161	707	595	87	59	54	38	41	18	17	10	14
13	10	40	598	1836	731	311	233	231	251	121	23	12	8	13
12	12	70	693	501	261	317	337	317	193	185	43	16	10	12
11	11	40	342	82	48	40	34	31	41	121	60	19	12	11
10	9	22	32	31	26	139	27	23	58	292	211	21	11	10
9	5	14	16	15	24	246	94	20	43	22	16	13	8	9
8	2	9	8	9	10	20	26	16	13	10	9	7	6	8
7	4	5	6	6	6	6	7	11	6	5	6	6	4	7
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Latvia**

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
32	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	32
31	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	31
30	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	30
29	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	29
28	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	4	3	2	1	1	0	28
27	1	1	2	3	5	6	7	7	5	3	2	1	1	27
26	1	2	2	4	7	12	16	14	8	4	2	1	1	26
25	1	3	2	4	10	69	121	68	8	4	3	1	1	25
24	1	2	3	4	8	69	147	72	8	3	2	1	1	24
23	1	1	2	4	8	151	12	7	4	3	2	1	1	23
22	1	1	1	3	5	5	5	3	2	2	2	1	1	22
21	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	20
19	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	19

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

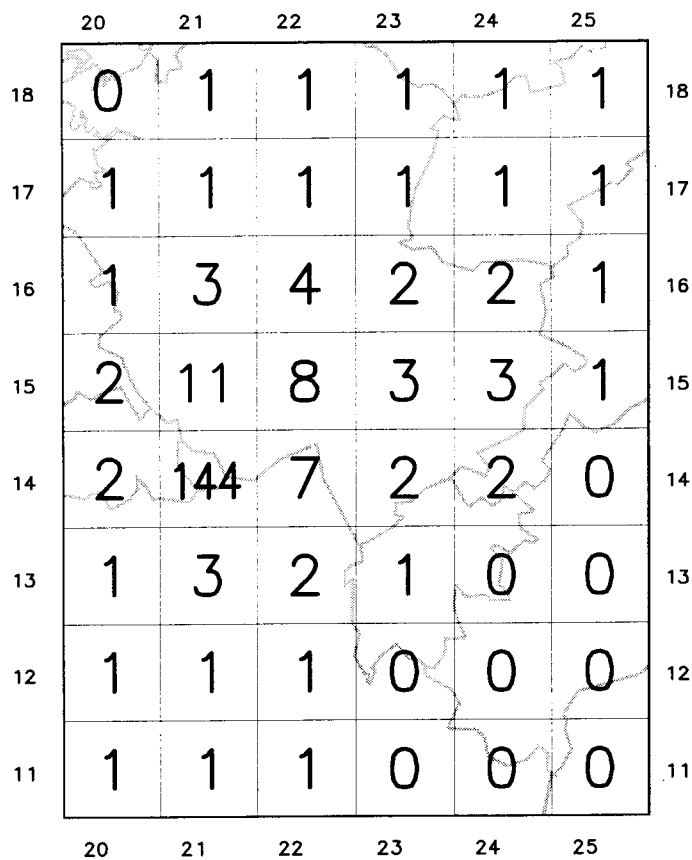
**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Lithuania**

	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
30	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	30
29	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	1	1	29
28	2	3	3	5	5	8	6	6	5	3	2	1	28
27	2	3	5	7	7	10	10	8	7	5	3	2	27
26	3	4	6	9	10	14	16	16	9	7	4	2	26
25	4	3	6	13	19	34	35	21	12	7	4	3	25
24	4	6	7	11	31	188	247	41	12	6	4	3	24
23	3	4	7	14	80	475	465	35	12	8	4	3	23
22	2	3	5	10	24	70	49	13	10	7	3	2	22
21	2	3	4	7	7	7	6	6	5	4	4	2	21
20	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	1	20
19	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	19

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

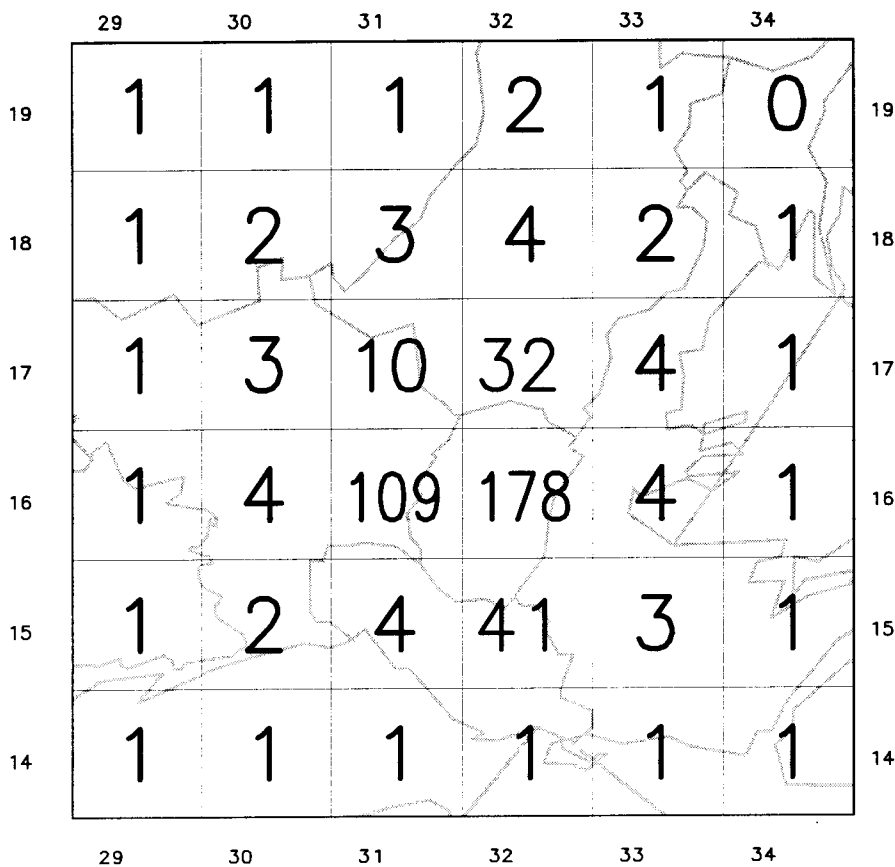
Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Luxembourg



Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Macedonia (part of former YU)



Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from the Republic of Moldova**

24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35

28	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
27	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	27
26	1	2	3	3	5	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	26
25	2	2	3	5	4	5	5	4	3	3	1	1	25
24	1	3	3	5	7	9	7	7	5	4	2	1	24
23	2	3	4	8	10	18	21	10	10	7	2	4	23
22	2	2	3	6	13	172	333	112	11	5	3	4	22
21	1	1	2	3	7	78	79	141	13	6	4	2	21
20	0	1	1	2	3	6	12	18	12	7	5	3	20
19	0	1	1	1	1	2	5	9	6	5	5	3	19
18	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	1	18
17	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	17
16	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	16
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from the Netherlands**

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

23	3	1	2	5	5	6	6	8	7	6	6	23
22	3	3	6	9	7	8	8	10	11	7	7	22
21	8	7	9	14	15	17	11	11	11	9	8	21
20	8	14	19	22	21	21	20	21	15	10	9	20
19	7	12	24	28	23	25	33	28	19	11	10	19
18	8	10	14	23	49	71	66	39	30	21	11	18
17	9	9	13	29	107	194	131	49	33	15	11	17
16	9	12	17	45	847	1325	200	57	27	21	17	16
15	5	8	18	42	602	1593	127	29	18	23	9	15
14	6	9	15	31	78	70	30	17	13	15	3	14
13	8	9	12	20	21	19	12	8	9	4	2	13
12	5	7	9	18	13	10	8	5	3	2	1	12
11	5	6	11	9	7	7	7	4	2	2	1	11
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen Contribution from Norway

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
29	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
28	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	28
27	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	27
26	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	26
25	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	18	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	25
24	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	22	29	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	24
23	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	27	40	9	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	23
22	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	33	30	48	11	3	1	1	1	1	0	22
21	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	23	28	27	29	3	2	1	1	1	0	21
20	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	60	41	6	2	1	1	1	0	0	20
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	19	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	19
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	18
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen Contribution from Poland

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
32	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	32
31	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	31
30	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	7	6	7	8	8	8	10	8	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	30
29	1	1	2	5	5	6	7	9	11	10	9	10	9	4	3	3	7	6	5	3	2	1	1	29
28	1	1	3	7	6	8	10	13	13	18	12	14	15	13	7	5	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	28
27	1	2	3	7	6	8	13	18	15	20	18	17	19	17	14	11	7	5	5	4	3	2	2	27
26	2	2	4	6	10	10	15	21	21	23	23	25	27	22	19	14	10	8	7	3	3	2	2	26
25	1	2	4	6	11	11	22	34	28	33	33	31	32	30	23	18	14	9	6	5	3	2	2	25
24	1	1	3	7	10	14	19	28	35	44	54	65	42	42	25	23	11	9	8	7	3	2	2	24
23	2	1	2	8	13	13	25	30	48	62	95	102	71	59	34	23	15	9	9	11	3	7	7	23
22	2	2	6	11	19	21	26	38	58	146	518	356	134	87	51	26	17	11	7	5	4	7	7	22
21	3	4	6	13	21	19	29	49	154	507	665	786	541	147	60	30	18	10	6	5	4	2	2	21
20	4	4	6	15	25	18	27	50	342	604	696	642	720	209	40	23	15	11	8	5	5	5	5	20
19	4	5	8	9	14	17	22	36	368	538	711	720	460	54	24	16	14	12	8	5	5	4	4	19
18	2	4	5	7	12	12	20	24	31	172	340	157	51	28	17	10	7	9	7	4	3	1	1	18
17	3	4	4	6	9	12	11	14	19	26	29	35	30	17	13	13	9	9	5	3	2	2	2	17
16	2	4	4	5	7	6	6	10	12	11	16	24	22	17	15	11	7	4	3	2	3	2	2	16
15	1	3	4	9	6	5	5	7	6	8	11	11	11	22	10	7	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	15
14	2	2	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	6	7	3	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	14
13	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	4	5	5	8	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Portugal**

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
12	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	12
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	11
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	10
9	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	9
8	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	8
7	1	2	5	6	5	6	4	2	1	1	1	7
6	2	6	12	22	20	11	6	4	2	2	1	6
5	3	12	92	126	28	12	6	4	2	2	2	5
4	4	12	359	262	27	15	10	5	3	3	3	4
3	4	12	189	341	61	20	8	4	3	4	2	3
2	4	11	135	458	166	22	10	5	6	2	1	2
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Romania**

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
30	1	2	1	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	30
29	2	2	2	4	1	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	29
28	3	2	3	5	8	5	3	3	3	4	4	3	2	1	1	28
27	2	4	5	6	8	9	9	6	5	6	6	4	3	4	2	27
26	3	3	6	9	9	13	10	10	9	14	5	6	4	3	2	26
25	4	6	7	9	13	11	13	15	12	8	9	5	4	3	4	25
24	5	7	11	9	17	14	19	13	18	14	12	5	5	5	3	24
23	3	6	11	13	22	21	26	28	17	27	23	7	14	7	3	23
22	3	5	10	16	20	32	38	42	41	27	16	11	14	8	1	22
21	3	5	7	13	24	45	359	426	282	169	26	15	9	3	2	21
20	2	4	7	11	30	172	457	447	546	432	46	21	14	5	2	20
19	2	4	6	14	31	296	459	467	612	123	49	26	13	5	2	19
18	2	4	6	11	23	124	439	291	295	61	35	17	5	3	2	18
17	2	3	6	12	15	19	53	32	30	24	20	13	7	4	2	17
16	1	2	4	11	12	12	14	13	12	12	14	15	8	4	2	16
15	1	2	3	6	7	6	5	4	4	6	8	10	6	4	5	15
14	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	5	5	14
13	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	2	3	3	2	13
12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Serbia/Kosovo/Montenegro/Vojv.**

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
24	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
23	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	23
22	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	22
21	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	21
20	2	3	7	8	8	6	4	4	3	2	2	1	0	20
19	2	4	10	11	10	11	8	8	5	2	2	1	0	19
18	2	4	11	19	27	25	23	16	7	3	1	1	1	18
17	1	4	10	153	355	390	267	26	8	3	2	1	1	17
16	1	4	8	18	136	374	237	22	7	4	2	1	1	16
15	1	4	7	9	16	117	16	10	5	3	1	1	2	15
14	1	2	4	3	6	8	8	5	3	2	2	2	2	14
13	2	2	2	4	4	4	5	3	3	2	2	1	1	13
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	12
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	11

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Slovakia**

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
26	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	26
25	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	25
24	2	2	3	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	24
23	2	3	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	23
22	2	3	5	6	6	6	3	2	2	1	22
21	3	3	5	9	13	10	5	3	2	1	21
20	2	4	7	17	83	16	9	4	3	2	20
19	2	4	12	163	209	16	8	5	4	2	19
18	2	6	16	390	98	14	7	4	4	3	18
17	2	4	10	213	19	10	7	5	4	2	17
16	2	2	5	15	13	10	6	3	2	1	16
15	1	2	3	6	11	5	3	1	1	1	15
14	1	1	1	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	14
13	0	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	13

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Slovenia**

	24	25	26	27	28	29	
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
19	1	1	2	2	2	1	19
18	1	2	4	3	2	1	18
17	2	4	8	6	3	2	17
16	1	5	183	29	4	2	16
15	2	5	244	67	3	1	15
14	1	4	11	7	2	1	14
13	1	4	5	3	2	1	13
12	1	2	1	1	1	1	12
	24	25	26	27	28	29	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Spain**

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
16	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
15	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	4	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	15
14	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	10	12	6	4	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	14
13	1	1	2	2	2	5	5	6	11	12	9	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	13
12	1	2	2	3	5	6	5	7	11	19	9	4	6	8	7	5	6	5	3	12
11	1	2	2	3	4	6	7	10	16	16	15	10	8	5	4	4	3	4	3	11
10	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	15	24	24	15	9	8	7	7	3	3	5	4	10
9	2	2	2	3	5	8	14	22	32	31	20	12	8	7	11	5	4	6	3	9
8	2	2	3	4	8	15	25	39	53	277	363	24	12	10	8	6	5	4	2	8
7	2	2	5	8	26	68	240	295	314	439	227	37	23	12	10	9	5	3	2	7
6	2	3	7	25	330	379	324	265	220	222	81	57	23	16	13	6	3	2	1	6
5	2	5	9	63	433	219	336	314	148	179	95	32	22	21	9	3	2	1	1	5
4	3	5	9	18	39	64	252	259	212	182	169	33	28	11	5	2	1	1	1	4
3	3	5	8	14	29	31	170	239	163	167	106	32	11	6	3	2	1	1	1	3
2	3	5	7	11	19	21	106	249	239	92	34	13	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	2
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Sweden**

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
30	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
29	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	29
28	0	1	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	28
27	1	1	5	9	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	27
26	1	2	6	23	8	6	6	5	5	3	2	2	1	1	26
25	1	1	6	15	12	9	11	10	7	5	3	2	1	1	25
24	1	1	6	13	24	20	11	12	10	6	4	3	1	1	24
23	1	1	2	8	29	100	42	20	12	7	5	3	2	1	23
22	1	1	3	9	39	106	89	52	14	11	4	2	2	1	22
21	1	1	3	9	39	175	133	73	18	8	3	2	2	1	21
20	1	2	2	7	14	53	201	96	13	4	2	2	1	1	20
19	1	1	2	3	5	6	6	6	4	2	2	2	1	0	19
18	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	18
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	17

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Switzerland**

	22	23	24	25	26	
17	2	3	4	6	4	17
16	3	6	12	15	8	16
15	4	19	48	27	7	15
14	9	251	216	25	6	14
13	12	736	375	13	4	13
12	9	241	31	7	3	12
11	5	13	11	5	3	11
10	3	5	4	4	2	10
9	1	3	4	3	2	9

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia**

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
26	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1
25	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
24	2	2	3	2	5	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
23	2	2	3	3	5	4	4	4	2	3	4	1	2	1	1
22	2	2	4	5	5	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	0
21	2	2	4	6	7	8	6	6	4	4	3	2	2	1	0
20	1	3	5	8	13	15	14	9	6	6	5	3	3	2	1
19	2	3	5	12	22	22	18	17	11	12	8	4	3	2	1
18	2	4	7	15	26	34	40	33	30	24	11	4	2	1	1
17	1	4	8	19	32	218	380	406	284	62	14	5	3	2	1
16	2	3	8	196	202	291	326	396	354	204	13	6	3	2	1
15	2	3	10	261	298	286	264	157	28	55	10	6	3	2	2
14	1	4	9	43	79	86	25	19	17	10	7	4	3	3	4
13	1	5	10	14	15	23	16	13	14	8	6	4	3	2	2
12	2	4	6	6	6	7	7	6	9	7	5	3	3	2	2
11	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	7	5	3	3	2	2	1
10	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	5	3	2	2	2	2	1
9	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m2

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from remaining land areas**

36	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	7	9	9	7	7	7	6	
35	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	8	9	8	7	7	7	6	
34	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	9	9	9	7	7	8	6	
33	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	8	9	8	6	3	8	5	2
32	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	7	9	8	6	2	3	3	4
31	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	4	3	3	6	11	42
30	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	7	15	55	144
29	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	6	11	20	45	117
28	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	4	7	10	16	31	74
27	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	6	11	19	37	91
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	6	7	8	2
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	3	3	3	6	2	
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m2

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Kaliningrad**

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	28
27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	27
26	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	26
25	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	25
24	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	24
23	0	1	1	2	6	6	2	1	1	23
22	1	1	1	3	95	28	2	1	1	22
21	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	21
20	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	20
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Kola / Karelia**

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
36	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	36
35	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	35
34	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	34
33	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	33
32	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	0	32
31	0	0	1	6	3	6	6	4	6	4	2	1	1	0	31
30	0	0	1	5	12	24	31	56	24	9	2	1	1	1	30
29	0	0	1	2	3	14	53	60	77	20	3	1	1	1	29
28	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	6	43	12	2	1	1	1	28
27	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	27
26	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	26
25	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	25
24	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	24
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N) / m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from Leningrad / Novgorod/Pskov**

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	36
35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	35
34	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	34
33	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	33
32	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	32
31	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	31
30	1	1	2	2	4	9	10	9	7	5	3	2	1	1	30
29	1	2	3	4	7	11	45	28	16	6	4	2	1	1	29
28	1	2	2	4	8	26	81	93	35	10	6	3	1	1	28
27	1	2	2	3	7	71	141	121	70	12	6	3	2	1	27
26	1	1	2	2	5	8	34	148	135	22	5	3	2	1	26
25	0	1	2	2	3	5	7	30	46	6	3	3	1	1	25
24	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	24
23	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	23
22	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	22
21	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Total Deposition of Reduced Nitrogen
Contribution from rem. Russian Federation (Europe)**

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38

36	2	2	5	6	6	10	19	25	32	46	60	122	172	188	217	170	121	95	28	18	10	8	5	4	2	36	
35	2	3	4	5	7	10	18	26	41	49	63	100	171	219	288	264	240	101	36	23	12	9	6	5	3	35	
34	2	3	4	5	7	10	19	27	44	55	67	105	182	220	287	272	243	103	35	22	17	16	8	6	5	34	
33	2	2	3	4	6	9	19	33	45	57	90	134	184	283	283	268	242	117	37	25	17	19	13	8	5	33	
32	1	1	2	4	7	13	20	33	45	60	92	136	189	281	282	270	245	121	45	34	25	18	15	12	7	32	
31	1	2	2	4	9	12	23	33	44	78	122	173	266	284	279	262	252	176	55	69	44	48	40	65	51	31	
30	1	1	2	4	7	10	42	50	56	111	124	195	211	286	286	272	250	240	109	102	68	54	81	71	103	30	
29	0	1	3	4	6	9	15	24	63	130	152	237	344	229	213	220	251	242	232	167	102	72	120	158	6	29	
28	0	1	3	5	5	7	11	18	26	40	172	233	332	328	291	229	210	155	87	238	231	156	84	10	2	28	
27	0	1	2	4	3	5	8	12	17	29	123	277	302	312	310	298	156	57	149	299	284	32	104	12	2	27	
26	0	1	2	3	5	4	7	8	11	18	46	82	59	80	159	104	45	40	46	140	216	54	12	12	2	26	
25	0	0	1	3	5	4	7	9	11	15	19	29	116	35	35	38	25	36	66	49	17	12	16	2	25		
24	0	0	0	2	4	5	5	5	6	7	9	14	14	16	24	25	18	19	23	24	22	14	18	8	2	24	
23	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	6	3	4	6	10	12	17	14	15	14	16	19	20	15	31	14	6	2	23	
22	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	3	4	6	9	9	10	13	13	14	15	13	12	16	7	3	1	22	
21	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	7	8	8	12	10	11	10	7	3	2	1	21	
20	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	8	10	10	9	12	10	4	2	1	20	
19	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	8	6	5	9	6	3	1	1	19	
18	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	2	2	1	1	18
17	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	17
16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	16
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	15

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38

Annual average
between
1985 and 1996

Units: mg(N)/m²

**Grid square deposition of Oxidised Sulphur and Nitrogen:
contribution from Cyprus in 1996**

Deposition of Oxidized Sulphur Contribution from Cyprus

	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
30			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
29		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28
27	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2		27
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2		26
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	2		25
24	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	4		24
23	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	7	6		23
22	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	8	13	24		22
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	19	61		21
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	10	42	166		20
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	15	26	21		19
18	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	5	4		18
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2			17
16	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1		16
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1		15
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		14
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		13
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	

Year: 1996

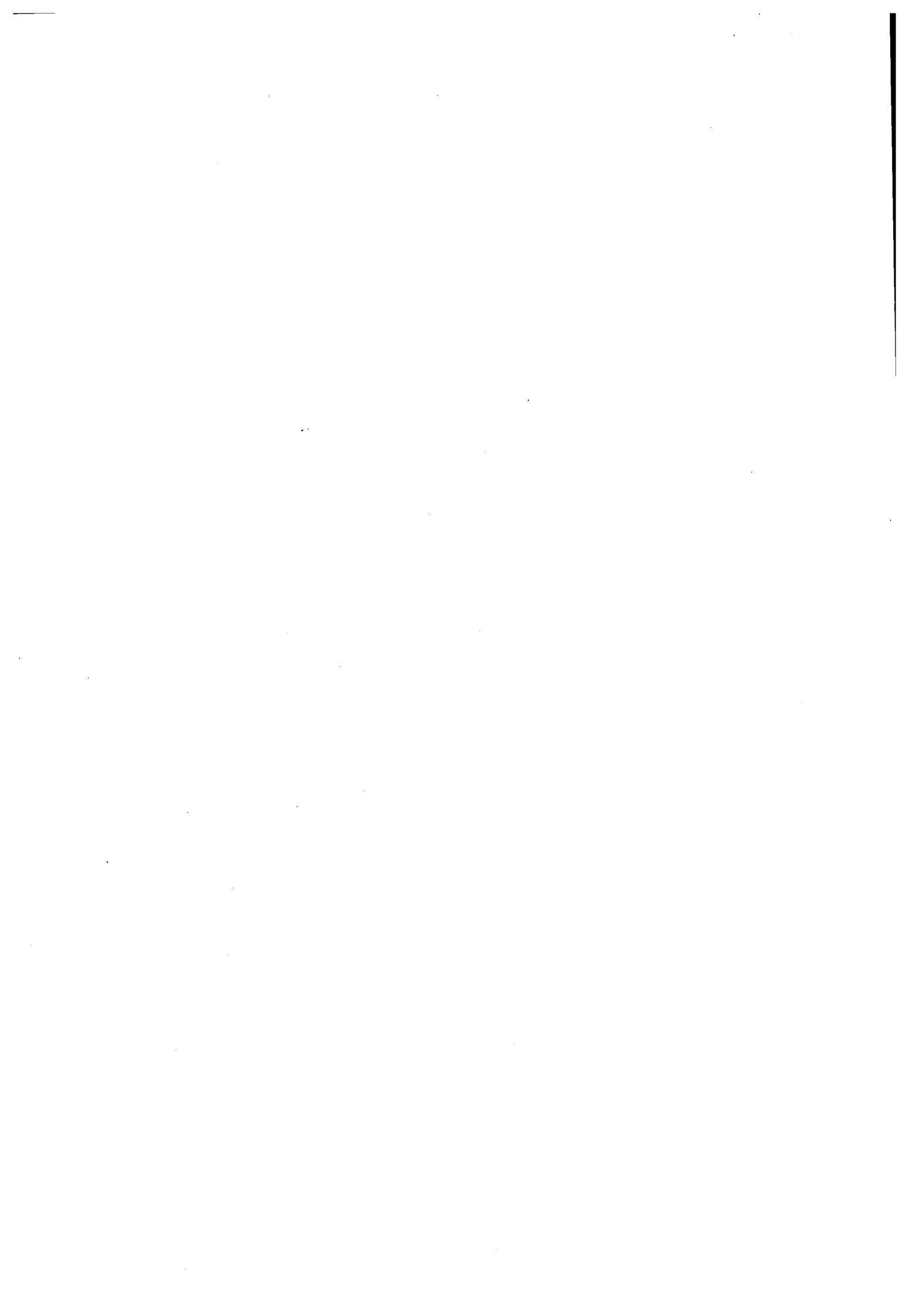
unit : mg(S)/m2

Deposition of Oxidized Nitrogen Contribution from Cyprus

	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
30			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
29		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		27
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		26
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1		25
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2		24
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	2		23
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	8		22
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	8	9		21
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	9	6		20
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	6	3		19
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1		18
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1			17
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		16
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		15
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		14
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		13
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	

Year: 1996

unit : mg(N)/m2



APPENDIX E:
COUNTRY-TO-COUNTRY DEPOSITION BUDGETS
FROM 1985 TO 1997

Source-receptor matrices from 1985 to 1997

Import-export tables from 1985 to 1997

This Appendix presents the country to country annual deposition budgets of acidifying pollutants in Europe for the years 1985-97.

Since the Lagrangian model is linear in concentrations and no modifications have been introduced into the model formulation, the depositions for the years from 1985 through 1995 were derived by scaling the results of previous calculations according to the updated emissions. The budgets for 1996 are based on the actual meteorology and the officially submitted emission values. Estimations for 1997 are provisional as they employed 1997 meteorological data and 1996 emissions.

For each year within the period of 1985-97 **Appendix E** contains the following estimates:

- **Source-Receptor matrices for:**

- Oxidised Sulphur
 - Oxidised Nitrogen
 - Reduced Nitrogen.

Countries (emitting areas) and their codes are given in Table E1.

The depositions are expressed in 100 tonnes of sulphur or nitrogen. Last column in each matrix, denoted SUM, gives total depositions (country allocated plus indeterminate origine) to the corresponding countries which coincide with D_T in the import-export budget. Last line in each matrix, also denoted SUM, displays total deposition originating from each country to all other countries and itself, i.e. within the calculation area. The rest of the emissions from the country is transported outside the domain.

- **Import-Export Budgets**

for Oxidised Sulphur, Oxidised Nitrogen and Reduced Nitrogen for each country (emitting area).

Export of the pollutant from each country is defined as the mass or fraction of the emissions which is transported beyond the country of interested. Thus, for each country:

$$\text{Mass exported} = Q - D_L \quad (\text{in 100 tonnes of sulphur or nitrogen})$$

$$\text{Emission fraction exported} = (Q - D_L) / Q * 100 \quad (\text{in } \%)$$

here Q is the emission from the country and D_L is the indigenous, i.e. country to itself, deposition.

Import of the pollutant, i.e. deposition to a country arising from the emissions beyond the borders, is namely the difference between the total deposition in the country and its indigenous deposition. Imported deposition is also expressed as a fraction of the total deposition. In this way:

$$\text{Mass imported} = D_T - D_L \quad (\text{in 100 tonnes of sulphur or nitrogen})$$

$$\text{Deposition fraction imported} = (D_T - D_L) / D_T * 100 \quad (\text{in } \%)$$

here D_T denotes the total deposition to the country.

Finally, the proportions of countries emission which are deposited to sea areas and within the entire EMEP modelled domain are given.

Table E1. Emitting areas and their codes.

Albania	AL	Netherlands	NL
Austria	AT	Norway	NO
Belarus	BY	Poland	PL
Belgium	BE	Portugal	PT
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Romania	RO
Bulgaria	BG	Russian Federation (European Part)	RU
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Czech Republic	CS*	Slovenia	SI
former Czechoslovakia	CS	Spain	ES
Cyprus	CY	Sweden	SE
Denmark	DK	Switzerland	CH
Estonia	EE	Turkey	TR
Finland	FI	Ukraine	UA
France	FR	United Kingdom	GB
Germany	DD	former USSR (European part)	SU
Greece	GR	Yugoslavia	YU
Hungary	HU	remaining Land Areas&volcanoes	REM
Iceland	IS	Baltic Sea	BAS
Ireland	IE	Black Sea	BLS
Italy	IT	Mediterranean Sea	MED
Latvia	LV	North Sea	NS
Lithuania	LT	NE Atlantic Ocean	ATL
Luxembourg	LU	Natural marine sources	NAT
Former Republic of Macedonia	FYM	Total inattributable sources	IND
Republic of Moldova	MD	Total attributable sources	SUM

Prepared by Svetlana Tsyro

receiver-emitter matrix

reduced nitrogen, tot dep.
averaging period: 1985 1 1 12 - 1986 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Emitters

Table with columns for Emitters (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL) and Rows for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL). Includes a vertical label 'Receivers' on the left.

Emitters

Table with columns for Emitters (PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM) and Rows for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, SUM). Includes a vertical label 'Receivers' on the left.

Deposition budget matrix for Reduced Nitrogen in 1985. Unit: 100 tonnes(N)

Transboundary Import-Export Budgets for 1985

	Oxidised Sulphur						Oxidised Nitrogen						Reduced Nitrogen					
	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area
	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%
AL	319	89	334	89	17	54	69	95	102	96	11	44	155	61	60	38	10	69
AT	881	88	1944	94	9	52	633	95	724	96	8	43	411	55	503	60	4	72
BE	1802	90	655	77	26	81	956	97	263	89	23	78	442	60	178	38	17	97
BG	10309	89	1097	47	15	43	1180	93	298	78	8	35	707	60	255	35	6	63
CS	12289	85	4065	65	12	69	2894	92	962	80	11	64	767	56	661	52	6	83
DK	1549	91	563	79	36	77	887	97	257	90	26	71	594	57	127	22	27	96
FI	1494	78	1829	81	23	72	742	89	596	86	17	62	135	47	363	70	14	88
FR	5595	76	4205	71	26	74	4121	84	1908	71	20	66	2546	44	885	22	17	91
DD	23217	87	2288	39	15	74	2091	93	880	86	15	71	1265	57	477	33	12	90
DE	9409	80	4574	65	19	76	6850	89	1669	65	17	69	2401	50	1188	33	11	89
GR	2317	93	1021	85	20	37	886	95	244	84	12	32	406	63	165	41	10	58
HU	5952	85	1657	61	11	70	737	92	495	89	10	63	810	58	310	34	6	82
IS	82	91	115	93	34	40	47	96	76	97	21	29	15	60	32	76	20	65
IE	611	87	379	81	51	75	263	95	189	93	36	66	536	52	82	14	30	96
IT	7156	83	2765	65	26	57	4240	88	842	59	17	50	1896	53	487	22	13	75
LU	81	95	62	94	14	80	66	99	26	96	16	76	37	64	18	46	10	97
NL	1151	89	918	87	34	82	1784	97	294	84	26	76	1258	60	169	17	19	97
NO	395	81	1466	94	35	70	581	90	679	91	22	56	83	48	338	79	21	87
PL	16767	78	6555	58	12	70	4040	89	1571	75	11	65	2414	53	873	29	8	86
PT	878	89	234	68	19	38	272	93	139	87	15	37	468	61	64	18	13	63
RO	4922	78	3422	72	11	61	1424	86	839	79	8	55	1475	52	675	33	6	77
ES	9044	83	981	34	27	49	2190	86	579	61	14	40	1590	55	289	18	10	64
SE	1022	77	2671	90	31	75	1130	87	1121	87	22	66	233	46	614	70	20	93
CH	326	86	523	91	10	52	519	95	256	91	9	40	338	56	201	43	5	73
TR	1321	82	2248	89	12	34	967	87	728	84	7	26	2268	66	485	30	5	43
SU	34827	62	18950	47	8	52	7481	69	6337	65	6	45	8669	44	3819	26	4	66
GB	15497	82	1193	27	43	76	6720	91	588	48	33	70	1350	51	357	22	28	94
YU	5867	80	3427	70	13	55	838	88	1101	91	9	47	879	52	695	46	6	72
REM	13005	88	3351	65	18	37	1027	93	1309	94	3	17	1067	76	760	69	4	32
BAS	256	71	5902	98	36	76	213	88	1874	98	21	68	0	0	1325	100	0	100
NOS	1530	70	8975	93	44	80	1683	87	2835	92	30	72	0	0	1737	100	0	100
ATL	3413	73	14912	92	30	38	3266	83	5514	89	21	33	0	0	3007	100	0	100
MED	58	97	13679	100	5	13	39	97	3474	100	3	15	0	0	2105	100	0	100
BLS	0	0	4360	100	0	100	0	0	774	100	0	100	0	0	937	100	0	100

Mass in 100 tonnes of Sulphur/Nitrogen, Export is % of emission, Import is % of deposition, % of emissions deposited to sea, % of emissions retained in the model area.

***** receiver-emitter matrix *****

oxidized nitrogen, tot dep.
averaging period: 1986 1 1 12 - 1987 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Table with columns for Emitters (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL) and rows for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, SUM). Values represent deposition in 100 tonnes.

Table with columns for Emitters (PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM) and rows for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, SUM). Values represent deposition in 100 tonnes.

***** receiver-emitter matrix *****

oxidized sulphur, tot dep.
averaging period: 1986 1 1 12 - 1987 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Table with columns for Receivers (AL-PT) and Emitters (AL-PT). It contains numerical data representing deposition values between various regions.

Table with columns for Receivers (AL-PT) and Emitters (PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM). It contains numerical data representing deposition values between various regions.

Deposition budget matrix for Oxidised Sulphur in 1986. Unit: 100 tonnes (N)

Transboundary Import-Export Budgets for 1986

	Oxidised Sulphur						Oxidised Nitrogen						Reduced Nitrogen					
	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area
	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%
AL	316	88	391	90	13	47	69	95	117	97	7	37	142	56	83	42	7	71
AT	751	85	1714	93	8	57	612	94	636	94	6	47	389	53	505	59	4	76
BE	1676	89	594	74	25	79	936	97	236	89	22	74	463	61	156	35	17	93
BG	10155	86	1203	42	14	47	1160	92	321	75	7	39	648	55	349	39	4	69
CS	11749	84	3362	61	10	69	2895	93	807	79	9	63	783	57	536	48	5	81
DK	1301	92	594	84	35	77	951	98	238	91	23	69	611	61	124	24	24	92
FI	1262	76	1968	83	20	73	740	88	762	88	14	62	139	48	422	74	11	87
FR	4979	74	3952	70	25	74	4059	82	1838	68	19	67	2401	42	921	21	16	91
DD	22982	85	2328	36	15	72	2104	93	856	85	14	68	1244	57	441	32	12	88
DE	8791	79	4306	65	18	75	6911	89	1537	65	16	67	2366	50	1089	31	11	89
GR	2290	91	1200	85	23	40	926	94	266	82	12	32	381	59	205	44	9	62
HU	5729	84	1354	56	10	70	743	93	395	87	8	64	840	60	244	30	4	82
IS	79	88	101	90	42	51	49	94	72	96	25	39	13	51	31	72	20	73
IE	709	88	335	77	49	73	290	95	156	92	34	63	554	53	77	14	28	90
IT	6992	80	2636	61	24	57	4402	86	832	54	15	48	1723	47	548	22	11	77
LU	76	95	54	93	14	79	66	99	23	96	15	73	37	64	16	43	10	94
NL	1175	89	870	86	34	80	1789	97	262	85	25	71	1345	61	142	14	18	92
NO	370	81	1980	96	33	69	627	90	967	94	21	55	84	49	495	85	20	86
PL	16038	76	6876	58	12	70	4273	88	1575	74	10	63	2415	53	856	29	8	84
PT	959	89	233	67	13	33	340	92	128	82	9	33	472	62	60	17	9	60
RO	4827	75	3225	66	8	61	1425	84	781	74	6	53	1394	48	782	34	3	77
ES	7756	79	973	32	23	51	2184	84	597	59	12	40	1462	50	326	18	9	66
SE	1052	77	2998	91	28	74	1152	88	1324	89	18	64	250	50	666	73	17	88
CH	281	81	597	90	9	62	499	93	278	88	7	48	258	49	245	48	4	84
TR	1458	82	1825	85	15	36	1071	89	620	82	7	25	2337	68	428	28	5	41
SU	30150	56	20746	47	8	58	6913	63	7229	64	5	51	7284	36	4418	26	4	74
GB	16230	83	1202	26	42	75	7025	92	580	50	31	67	1389	53	380	23	26	89
YU	5518	75	3389	65	11	57	828	86	1071	88	8	47	780	46	827	47	5	76
REM	12658	86	3130	59	18	40	1016	92	1270	93	4	23	1026	73	734	66	4	39
BAS	260	72	5761	98	35	76	218	90	1755	99	18	66	0	0	1096	100	0	100
NOS	1516	69	9257	93	45	79	1712	88	2657	92	29	70	0	0	1651	100	0	100
ATL	3445	74	14334	92	29	37	3317	84	5516	90	19	31	0	0	2943	100	0	100
MED	58	97	12056	100	3	10	39	97	3071	100	3	13	0	0	1881	100	0	100
BLS	0	0	3771	100	0	100	0	0	656	100	0	100	0	0	741	100	0	100

Mass in 100 tonnes of Sulphur/Nitrogen, Export is % of emission, Import is % of deposition, % of emissions deposited to sea, % of emissions retained in the model area.

***** receiver-emitter matrix *****

reduced nitrogen, tot dep.
averaging period: 1987, 1 1 12 - 1988 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Table showing receiver-emitter matrix with columns for Emitters (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL) and rows for Receptors (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, SUM).

Table showing emitter-receiver matrix with columns for Emitters (PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM) and rows for Receptors (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, SUM).

Deposition budget matrix for Reduced Nitrogen in 1987. Unit: 100 tonnes (N)

Transboundary Import-Export Budgets for 1987

	Oxidised Sulphur						Oxidised Nitrogen						Reduced Nitrogen					
	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area
	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%
AL	324	90	292	89	14	42	70	96	89	97	10	34	153	60	53	34	9	64
AT	682	85	1735	93	10	60	601	94	706	95	9	51	384	52	459	57	5	79
BE	1612	88	689	76	24	81	962	96	318	88	22	77	449	57	200	38	15	96
BG	10521	87	975	38	18	47	1172	93	276	75	12	39	674	57	229	31	7	66
CS	11590	83	3876	63	11	69	2825	92	995	79	10	64	750	55	616	50	6	83
DK	1133	91	579	83	39	80	916	96	257	88	27	72	540	56	135	24	29	97
FI	1242	76	1536	79	21	75	757	86	517	81	15	65	132	46	295	65	13	90
FR	4756	74	3759	69	26	75	4024	81	1814	66	21	70	2305	40	788	19	17	93
DD	22582	83	2432	34	14	73	2094	92	1032	85	15	71	1175	54	501	33	12	90
DE	7286	77	4504	67	18	78	6380	86	1753	64	17	72	2182	46	1140	31	11	91
GR	2326	92	1008	84	24	40	983	95	236	82	15	34	390	61	160	39	13	63
HU	5318	83	1492	57	11	72	738	91	488	88	10	68	695	56	289	35	6	84
IS	70	88	156	94	38	47	51	93	132	97	22	31	14	55	55	83	16	65
IE	755	87	355	76	50	71	330	94	194	91	34	60	543	52	73	13	29	91
IT	7877	83	2337	60	25	55	4839	89	791	58	17	47	1925	52	426	20	13	73
LU	76	95	58	94	13	82	66	99	28	97	15	79	37	64	18	46	10	97
NL	1151	88	923	85	34	81	1799	96	350	83	26	74	1259	58	172	16	18	95
NO	298	81	1347	95	31	66	638	89	679	90	19	51	83	48	279	76	19	84
PL	15386	73	7376	57	12	72	3972	85	1995	74	11	67	2174	48	1040	31	8	88
PT	1020	88	242	63	18	38	407	92	155	81	13	38	461	60	68	18	11	64
RO	5065	78	3113	68	10	56	1516	86	789	76	8	50	1400	52	582	31	5	74
ES	7728	81	875	33	25	49	2288	84	559	57	14	41	1489	51	268	16	10	66
SE	867	76	2400	90	31	75	1141	86	1051	85	22	66	234	47	535	67	21	92
CH	263	83	448	90	11	61	498	94	241	88	10	50	272	52	184	43	5	80
TR	1400	79	1953	84	19	44	1098	85	729	79	12	36	2061	60	467	26	9	54
SU	29102	55	17742	43	8	59	8147	61	6079	54	6	53	6804	34	4125	24	5	76
GB	15688	80	1018	21	41	73	7126	89	552	39	32	66	1316	50	287	18	25	88
YU	5838	80	2821	66	14	54	853	88	1036	90	11	47	878	52	602	42	7	72
REM	12559	84	3819	61	19	43	970	88	1695	92	5	28	935	66	1166	71	5	46
BAS	245	68	5639	98	39	78	209	86	1856	98	23	69	0	0	1324	100	0	100
NOS	1478	67	9241	93	45	79	1665	86	3110	92	30	71	0	0	1749	100	0	100
ATL	3453	74	12268	91	28	36	3385	86	4687	89	17	29	0	0	2359	100	0	100
MED	58	97	14399	100	5	12	39	97	4048	100	3	13	0	0	2460	100	0	100
BLS	0	0	4752	100	0	100	0	0	1068	100	0	100	0	0	1121	100	0	100

Mass in 100 tonnes of Sulphur/Nitrogen, Export is % of emission, Import is % of deposition, % of emissions deposited to sea, % of emissions retained in the model area.

***** receiver-emitter matrix *****

reduced nitrogen, tot dep.
averaging period: 1988 1 1 12 - 1989 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Table showing receiver-emitter matrix for reduced nitrogen. Emitter countries (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL) are listed at the top. Receiver countries (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR, SU, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, SUM) are listed on the left. Values represent nitrogen deposition in 100 tonnes.

Table showing receiver-emitter matrix for reduced nitrogen (continued). Emitter countries (PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM) are listed at the top. Receiver countries (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, SUM) are listed on the left. Values represent nitrogen deposition in 100 tonnes.

Transboundary Import-Export Budgets for 1988

	Oxidised Sulphur						Oxidised Nitrogen						Reduced Nitrogen					
	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area
	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%
AL	325	90	306	90	14	42	70	96	100	97	8	33	157	62	53	35	7	61
AT	494	85	1526	95	9	56	574	94	645	94	7	48	393	54	439	56	4	74
BE	1541	87	528	70	22	80	1009	96	277	87	20	75	468	58	194	36	15	95
BG	9721	87	1136	44	16	45	1171	93	316	77	8	36	691	58	263	35	5	62
CS	11109	84	3450	61	9	64	3002	92	886	78	8	60	773	56	548	48	4	78
DK	1108	92	564	85	34	75	894	97	301	92	24	68	538	57	158	28	26	94
FI	1126	75	1705	82	20	72	760	85	697	84	13	64	125	43	398	71	11	89
FR	4563	74	3128	67	23	72	4075	83	1668	67	18	65	2412	42	787	19	15	90
DD	22533	86	1708	31	11	68	2109	93	876	85	11	66	1265	57	430	31	9	85
DE	4664	77	3501	71	15	75	6128	87	1587	64	14	68	2163	47	1089	31	9	89
GR	2346	93	983	84	19	34	1039	95	232	82	11	28	407	63	153	39	9	56
HU	5100	84	1334	57	9	67	723	92	466	88	7	61	759	58	255	31	4	78
IS	78	87	87	88	42	50	54	93	63	94	26	36	13	51	28	70	24	73
IE	652	86	240	69	50	72	350	94	138	87	35	62	537	52	55	10	29	91
IT	8002	84	2141	58	23	52	5094	90	748	56	13	41	1982	54	425	20	10	69
LU	71	95	46	92	13	79	69	99	27	96	14	73	37	64	18	46	9	94
NL	1088	87	712	81	32	80	1820	97	292	83	23	72	1181	59	165	17	16	94
NO	269	80	1473	96	30	66	618	89	809	92	18	51	82	47	340	79	19	84
PL	15767	75	6834	57	10	66	4087	87	1946	76	9	62	2269	50	962	30	7	83
PT	1106	89	205	60	19	38	481	93	135	78	13	38	463	60	62	17	12	64
RO	5707	78	3148	66	9	54	1553	86	843	78	6	46	1456	52	641	32	4	71
ES	6527	82	846	38	26	49	2322	86	547	58	14	40	1543	53	286	17	10	64
SE	853	76	2657	91	27	71	1138	87	1292	88	18	62	236	47	633	70	17	89
CH	229	82	485	90	10	61	487	94	266	89	7	49	269	52	208	45	4	79
TR	1406	79	1950	84	13	37	1078	86	657	79	7	27	2339	68	412	28	4	40
SU	27202	55	18229	45	8	58	7622	61	6539	58	5	51	7199	36	3949	24	4	73
GB	15589	81	745	17	41	73	7461	91	455	37	32	66	1339	51	260	17	26	88
YU	5879	80	2761	65	12	51	870	88	1030	90	8	43	894	53	571	42	5	67
REM	12447	85	2566	54	17	39	1020	92	1147	93	3	20	1084	77	594	65	3	31
BAS	252	70	5353	98	36	74	215	89	1875	99	19	66	0	0	1218	100	0	100
NOS	1467	67	8147	92	45	79	1675	86	2859	91	29	69	0	0	1597	100	0	100
ATL	3337	72	11810	90	31	39	3241	82	5025	88	21	33	0	0	2580	100	0	100
MED	58	97	11766	100	5	12	39	97	3040	100	3	13	0	0	1719	100	0	100
BLS	0	0	4170	100	0	100	0	0	795	100	0	100	0	0	837	100	0	100

Mass in 100 tonnes of Sulphur/Nitrogen, Export is % of emission, Import is % of deposition, % of emissions deposited to sea, % of emissions retained in the model area.

***** receiver-emitter matrix *****

oxidized nitrogen, tot dep.
averaging period: 1989 1 1 12 - 1990 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Table with columns for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL) and Emitters (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL). Rows are labeled with Receiver codes on the left and Emitters on the top and bottom.

Table with columns for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL) and Emitters (PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM). Rows are labeled with Receiver codes on the left and Emitters on the top and bottom.

Deposition budget matrix for Oxidised Nitrogen in 1989. Unit: 100 tonnes(N)

***** receiver-emitter matrix *****

oxidized sulphur, tot dep.
averaging period: 1989 1 1 12 - 1990 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Table with columns for Emitters (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL) and rows for Receiver (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, SUM).

Emitters

Table with columns for Emitters (PT, RO, ES, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM) and rows for Receiver (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DD, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, CH, TR, SU, GB, YU, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, SUM).

Transboundary Import-Export Budgets 1989

	Oxidised Sulphur						Oxidised Nitrogen						Reduced Nitrogen					
	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area
	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%
AL	324	90	296	89	14	40	69	95	83	95	8	34	150	59	47	31	7	63
AT	422	82	1750	95	8	65	543	92	689	93	7	55	398	50	503	56	3	80
BE	1410	87	533	71	24	82	1038	95	311	86	20	77	484	58	185	35	15	94
BG	9434	87	1211	45	18	48	1148	92	310	75	9	39	673	57	283	36	5	65
CS	10538	82	3573	61	8	70	3175	91	902	74	7	64	746	54	614	49	3	82
DK	874	92	507	86	34	79	834	97	284	92	22	72	538	58	126	24	24	93
FI	914	75	1484	83	18	71	795	87	688	85	13	62	129	45	354	69	10	86
FR	4851	73	3313	65	24	74	4360	81	1972	66	18	66	2467	43	800	20	16	88
DD	22019	84	1768	29	10	73	2082	92	925	83	10	71	1195	55	448	32	8	86
DE	3547	75	3825	77	16	79	5540	85	1701	63	13	72	2090	46	1072	30	8	90
GR	2349	92	1042	85	22	38	1078	94	213	77	12	31	397	62	150	38	9	59
HU	4473	81	1560	60	9	72	672	90	518	87	6	65	766	55	338	35	3	83
IS	72	85	92	88	46	54	54	93	69	95	26	38	13	51	27	69	24	73
IE	690	85	307	72	53	75	363	94	188	89	36	65	530	51	79	13	29	91
IT	7679	81	2380	58	24	56	5377	88	773	50	14	45	1823	51	450	21	10	71
LU	71	95	48	92	13	81	69	99	31	97	16	76	36	62	18	45	9	94
NL	884	87	674	83	33	82	1757	96	321	82	22	75	1146	58	159	16	15	94
NO	237	80	1420	96	28	67	632	90	820	92	17	52	88	47	343	77	18	86
PL	14297	73	7191	58	9	71	3842	85	1986	75	8	65	2173	48	981	29	6	85
PT	1136	85	277	59	19	41	537	90	165	73	13	40	438	57	79	19	11	66
RO	5800	76	3246	65	9	56	1497	85	781	75	6	47	1452	52	673	33	4	71
ES	7742	79	1051	34	25	50	2496	83	653	56	13	42	1432	49	343	19	9	67
SE	616	77	2267	92	27	72	1110	87	1167	88	18	64	242	48	559	68	17	88
CH	200	80	499	91	6	62	474	92	297	88	6	48	264	52	207	46	3	78
TR	1406	79	1746	83	13	37	1218	86	554	74	7	27	2347	69	383	26	4	38
SU	26851	58	18445	49	7	54	8482	65	6785	60	4	45	8002	40	3779	24	3	68
GB	14934	80	935	20	42	75	7843	90	565	39	31	67	1323	50	336	20	25	88
YU	5625	76	2854	62	12	57	835	85	1006	87	8	47	835	49	652	43	5	71
REM	14514	88	2744	58	18	36	1025	93	1106	93	3	17	1086	77	620	66	3	30
BAS	251	70	4520	98	35	77	214	88	1728	98	18	68	0	0	1065	100	0	100
NOS	1477	67	7813	92	45	80	1689	87	2743	91	29	71	0	0	1430	100	0	100
ATL	3327	71	12250	90	31	39	3240	82	5356	88	21	32	0	0	2718	100	0	100
MED	58	97	11986	100	5	12	39	97	2929	100	3	15	0	0	1580	100	0	100
BLS	0	0	3711	100	0	100	0	0	678	100	0	100	0	0	695	100	0	100

Mass in 100 tonnes of Sulphur/Nitrogen, Export is % of emission, Import is % of deposition, % of emissions deposited to sea, % of emissions retained in the model area.

Transboundary Import-Export Budgets 1990

	Oxidised Sulphur						Oxidised Nitrogen						Reduced Nitrogen					
	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area
	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%
AT	381	82	1349	94	8	63	551	92	626	93	7	54	354	51	445	56	3	79
BE	1393	87	536	71	23	84	1006	96	292	88	19	80	501	59	198	36	15	96
BG	8660	86	1020	41	15	46	1050	92	297	76	8	37	682	57	246	33	5	61
CS	9974	82	2908	58	8	71	2701	92	872	78	7	65	757	55	556	47	4	81
DK	831	91	495	86	34	79	834	97	288	92	23	71	568	57	129	23	24	96
FI	978	75	1203	79	19	71	790	87	582	83	14	64	131	46	267	63	11	86
FR	4826	74	2988	64	23	75	3999	83	1629	66	17	68	2548	44	740	19	15	88
DD	18391	84	1661	32	11	75	1960	93	887	86	11	73	967	55	469	38	9	89
DE	3321	76	3631	77	15	81	5211	87	1686	69	14	75	2120	46	1100	31	9	92
GR	2358	92	1033	84	22	36	1129	95	240	79	12	28	402	63	151	39	9	54
HU	4096	81	1270	57	9	71	658	91	472	88	7	64	754	56	268	31	4	80
IS	104	87	91	85	47	53	57	93	71	95	28	39	13	51	28	70	24	73
IE	754	85	272	67	50	76	328	94	157	88	35	66	521	50	71	12	28	93
IT	6861	82	2499	62	24	55	5464	88	839	52	14	45	1771	52	503	23	10	70
LU	66	94	47	92	11	84	69	99	27	96	13	81	37	64	20	49	9	97
NL	869	86	746	84	33	83	1752	97	330	84	23	77	1109	58	175	18	16	96
NO	214	81	1435	97	29	66	628	91	885	93	18	52	90	48	374	79	18	86
PL	11620	72	7067	61	8	71	3338	86	2094	79	7	65	1976	47	1008	31	5	85
PT	1234	87	295	62	18	38	614	91	165	74	12	36	451	59	80	20	11	63
RO	5116	78	2386	62	8	54	1456	88	628	75	6	45	1399	57	497	32	4	66
ES	9072	80	1002	31	24	49	3041	84	637	53	13	40	1515	52	320	19	9	64
SE	517	76	2150	93	27	73	1089	87	1254	89	18	64	234	47	576	68	17	90
CH	170	79	437	91	8	67	464	92	264	87	7	53	294	50	204	41	3	83
TR	1449	82	1536	83	12	35	1344	89	490	74	7	24	2449	72	330	25	3	35
SU	24477	57	19007	50	7	55	8658	64	7477	61	4	45	7204	37	4257	26	3	70
GB	15312	81	799	19	42	75	7939	92	479	39	32	69	1339	51	295	19	26	89
YU	5740	78	2372	60	11	55	878	87	962	88	8	46	898	53	555	41	5	68
REM	15710	87	3049	56	17	36	1020	92	1246	93	3	17	1071	76	716	68	3	30
BAS	252	70	4011	97	35	77	214	88	1747	98	18	69	0	0	1016	100	0	100
NOS	1486	68	7855	92	44	80	1698	87	2775	92	27	71	0	0	1478	100	0	100
ATL	3389	73	12188	91	30	38	3292	83	5197	89	20	32	0	0	2589	100	0	100
MED	58	97	11975	100	3	12	39	97	3137	100	3	13	0	0	1647	100	0	100
BLS	0	0	3013	100	0	100	0	0	609	100	0	100	0	0	630	100	0	100

Mass in 100 tonnes of Sulphur/Nitrogen, Export is % of emission, Import is % of deposition, % of emissions deposited to sea, % of emissions retained in the model area.

***** receiver-emitter matrix *****

oxidized nitrogen, tot dep.
averaging period: 1991 1 1 12 - 1992 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Table with columns for Emitters (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES) and rows for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES). It contains numerical values representing deposition budgets between various countries.

Table with columns for Emitters (SE, CH, TR, GB, YU, BY, UA, MD, RU, EE, LV, LT, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM) and rows for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, CS, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR, GB, YU, BY, UA, MD, RU, EE, LV, LT, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM). It contains numerical values representing deposition budgets between various countries.

Deposition budget matrix for Oxidised Nitrogen in 1991. Unit: 100 tonnes(N)

Transboundary Import-Export Budgets 1991

	Oxidised Sulphur						Oxidised Nitrogen						Reduced Nitrogen					
	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area
	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%
AL	319	89	313	88	16	44	69	95	105	96	8	34	149	58	65	38	9	66
AT	352	83	1423	95	10	64	572	93	635	94	9	51	348	52	480	59	5	80
BE	1423	87	488	70	27	80	1003	96	271	86	23	74	449	59	187	37	17	93
BG	7161	85	1082	47	18	50	744	92	308	82	11	41	550	54	305	39	6	70
CS	9227	83	2511	57	11	71	2632	92	765	78	10	64	684	55	523	49	6	82
DK	1109	91	473	82	38	81	950	97	242	90	25	75	527	58	107	22	26	96
FI	725	75	1305	84	19	74	757	86	634	83	13	66	121	43	300	65	11	90
FR	5214	76	2972	64	26	72	4163	84	1688	68	20	65	2617	46	707	19	18	88
DE*	16206	78	3848	45	16	74	6520	85	1973	63	17	70	2512	45	1212	29	11	90
GR	2363	91	1023	81	26	42	1093	94	250	77	15	34	377	59	191	42	11	63
HU	3714	81	1219	59	11	75	562	91	432	89	10	66	609	55	281	36	5	84
IS	99	86	91	85	47	56	59	92	75	94	30	42	13	51	28	70	24	77
IE	761	85	309	70	54	74	340	94	175	89	40	66	517	50	71	12	31	93
IT	6385	81	2390	62	25	55	5561	87	836	51	15	45	1704	51	518	24	11	70
LU	66	94	44	92	16	76	72	99	25	96	16	70	37	64	17	45	10	90
NL	754	87	645	85	37	83	1712	96	299	82	28	76	1133	59	159	17	19	95
NO	180	80	1210	96	32	71	599	89	744	91	20	59	94	47	303	74	20	89
PL	10926	73	5031	55	11	73	3150	86	1680	76	10	66	1761	48	898	32	7	86
PT	1301	88	249	58	17	36	653	92	144	71	12	35	454	59	66	17	11	63
RO	3947	76	2399	66	9	59	1217	86	612	76	8	49	1120	51	596	36	5	74
ES	8858	80	972	30	26	50	3183	84	636	52	14	40	1495	51	300	17	9	64
SE	427	76	1743	93	29	76	1091	87	1064	87	20	68	233	47	462	64	19	91
CH	166	81	461	92	8	60	455	93	262	89	8	47	310	52	203	42	4	79
TR	1341	76	1788	81	17	46	1297	83	684	72	10	35	2176	64	468	27	6	48
GB	14243	80	1000	21	44	75	7548	90	565	40	35	69	1301	49	329	20	28	90
YU	5011	76	2565	62	13	57	760	87	986	90	9	46	822	50	589	41	6	72
BY	2588	79	2064	75	5	69	762	89	721	89	6	64	902	50	603	40	3	87
UA	9131	72	4647	57	11	66	2473	82	1482	73	9	60	2764	46	1284	28	7	83
MD	823	89	373	79	15	65	90	96	96	96	11	56	236	61	139	48	7	81
RU	13737	63	12162	60	6	50	5384	69	4791	66	3	43	4019	42	3452	38	2	67
EE	1036	89	350	73	11	71	173	96	184	96	11	66	134	56	98	48	11	90
LV	244	84	602	93	13	74	150	95	265	97	9	66	196	57	181	55	8	90
LT	957	82	720	77	9	73	476	94	287	91	8	67	381	54	204	39	6	89
REM	10684	87	2632	62	19	40	1012	91	1238	93	4	23	1022	73	715	65	4	39
BAS	250	69	3518	97	37	79	213	88	1571	98	21	71	0	0	933	100	0	100
NOS	1464	67	8363	92	47	81	1677	86	2941	92	32	73	0	0	1601	100	0	100
ATL	3304	71	13638	91	31	39	3183	81	6317	89	23	33	0	0	3069	100	0	100
MED	58	97	11934	100	3	10	39	97	3634	100	3	13	0	0	1964	100	0	100
BLS	0	0	3278	100	0	100	0	0	860	100	0	100	0	0	960	100	0	100

Mass in 100 tonnes of Sulphur/Nitrogen, Export is % of emission, Import is % of deposition, % of emissions deposited to sea, % of emissions retained in the model area.

Transboundary Import-Export Budgets for 1992

	Oxidised Sulphur						Oxidised Nitrogen						Reduced Nitrogen					
	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area
	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%
AL	323	90	272	88	19	47	69	95	87	96	12	38	153	60	49	32	10	67
AT	279	86	1134	96	7	54	551	94	628	95	7	50	363	53	484	60	4	76
BE	1352	87	512	72	23	83	1031	96	289	86	19	76	430	57	202	38	15	97
BG	4915	87	935	56	20	52	671	92	281	83	12	45	583	64	263	44	4	49
CS	7888	82	2255	57	11	73	2486	92	770	78	10	65	621	55	484	48	5	82
DK	865	91	347	80	37	80	816	97	203	89	25	74	559	60	95	20	27	94
FI	532	75	1112	87	20	73	751	87	570	84	14	65	121	44	291	66	11	89
FR	4597	74	2845	64	25	78	3975	82	1643	65	19	71	2382	43	773	20	16	92
DE*	13095	76	3911	49	14	75	5981	84	2226	65	15	72	2159	40	1269	28	12	99
GR	2434	91	876	79	28	44	1079	95	265	81	17	35	393	61	164	40	12	62
HU	3447	83	997	59	11	72	512	92	392	90	9	65	598	59	239	37	5	76
IS	106	88	67	83	50	55	63	94	41	91	31	40	14	55	20	65	28	73
IE	682	85	225	65	52	75	355	93	129	84	40	71	498	48	61	10	32	98
IT	5713	80	2871	67	26	61	5574	87	695	44	17	51	1596	49	465	22	12	76
LU	71	95	44	92	12	79	72	99	26	96	12	74	37	64	20	49	9	94
NL	747	87	694	86	33	83	1673	96	328	83	25	77	874	57	188	22	17	95
NO	148	80	1059	97	32	71	588	90	680	91	22	59	96	47	298	73	21	90
PL	10260	73	4533	54	11	72	2945	86	1736	78	10	67	1343	48	816	36	7	86
PT	1555	89	235	54	18	36	701	92	124	67	14	37	451	59	64	17	13	65
RO	3748	79	2086	67	11	58	952	88	636	82	9	51	1155	55	508	35	6	72
ES	8663	79	1117	33	23	50	3177	83	657	50	15	44	1459	50	344	19	10	68
SE	399	77	1632	93	30	74	1028	88	1017	88	20	66	234	48	458	65	19	89
CH	152	80	447	92	9	67	433	93	284	90	8	53	274	46	221	41	5	96
TR	1353	76	1922	82	20	49	861	53	790	51	40	115	2163	63	493	28	9	53
GB	13846	79	858	19	44	77	7335	90	513	38	34	71	1242	47	322	19	28	94
BY	1837	80	1755	79	4	67	614	90	659	91	5	61	919	51	553	38	3	85
UA	8824	74	4583	60	10	65	2124	84	1643	80	8	60	2851	47	1209	28	7	83
MD	928	91	319	78	15	63	144	97	96	95	11	58	245	63	115	45	7	78
RU	11604	60	12442	62	7	52	4558	65	5066	68	3	46	3170	36	3971	41	2	73
EE	802	90	342	79	11	72	116	97	173	98	5	44	136	57	99	49	12	90
LV	162	85	547	95	13	73	125	95	246	98	10	66	155	57	167	59	8	90
LT	573	82	606	83	9	72	280	94	271	94	9	65	367	55	169	36	6	88
SI	805	85	252	64	8	54	161	96	130	96	7	43	113	60	81	52	3	68
HR	467	87	710	91	25	69	144	95	273	97	13	57	158	56	166	58	13	91
BA*	2018	84	541	59	14	59	226	93	231	93	11	50	140	55	150	57	7	74
YU*	1606	81	1125	75	12	65	132	89	347	95	11	57	392	53	223	39	5	75
FYM	480	91	230	82	9	41	115	97	65	94	7	35	86	61	59	52	4	61
REM	12266	80	3146	51	15	37	990	89	1483	93	4	26	947	67	956	67	4	46
BAS	246	68	3276	97	38	78	213	88	1530	98	21	71	0	0	922	100	0	100
NOS	1479	67	7777	92	44	77	1679	86	2895	92	29	68	0	0	1660	100	0	100
ATL	3577	77	11742	92	25	31	3344	85	5056	89	18	26	0	0	2902	100	0	100
MED	58	97	14952	100	3	12	39	97	3991	100	3	13	0	0	2026	100	0	100
BLS	0	0	3722	100	0	100	0	0	1238	100	0	100	0	0	1112	100	0	100

Mass in 100 tonnes of Sulphur/Nitrogen, Export is % of emission, Import is % of deposition, % of emissions deposited to sea, % of emissions retained in the model area.

receiver-emitter matrix
oxidized nitrogen, tot dep.
averaging period: 1993 1 1 12 - 1994 1 1 6
unit = 100 tonnes

Table with columns for Emitters (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, CH, TR) and rows for receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, CH, TR). Values represent deposition budget matrix for Oxidised Nitrogen in 1993.

Table with columns for Emitters (GB, BY, UA, MD, RU, EE, LV, LT, SI, HR, BA, YU*, FYM, CS*, SK, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM) and rows for receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, CH, TR). Values represent deposition budget matrix for Oxidised Nitrogen in 1993.

Deposition budget matrix for Oxidised Nitrogen in 1993. Unit: 100 tonnes(N)

receiver-emitter matrix

reduced nitrogen, tot dep.
averaging period: 1993 1 1 12 - 1994 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Table with columns for Emitters (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR) and rows for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR). Includes a SUM row at the bottom.

Table with columns for Emitters (GB, BY, UA, MD, RU, EE, LV, LT, SI, HR, BA, YU*, FYM, CS*, SK, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM) and rows for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR). Includes a SUM row at the bottom.

Deposition budget matrix for Reduced Nitrogen in 1993. Unit: 100 tonnes(N)

Transboundary Import-Export Budgets for 1993

	Oxidised Sulphur						Oxidised Nitrogen						Reduced Nitrogen					
	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area
	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%
AL	325	90	257	88	19	45	69	95	85	96	14	38	160	63	48	34	11	62
AT	267	86	1067	96	9	61	517	94	545	95	9	53	382	55	459	59	5	79
BE	1277	88	444	73	23	76	1005	96	274	87	23	71	480	60	177	36	18	93
BG	6328	89	861	52	18	46	688	93	242	83	12	38	546	61	239	40	7	62
DK	708	91	373	84	39	78	806	97	195	87	30	70	586	60	96	20	31	94
FI	492	79	898	88	20	66	756	88	453	82	15	58	143	53	230	64	12	80
FR	4318	77	2490	66	26	72	3927	84	1521	66	23	67	2660	48	636	18	21	87
DE*	12167	76	3803	50	16	74	5632	83	2106	65	19	71	2351	44	1322	31	12	92
GR	2508	92	846	80	28	42	1057	95	210	79	18	33	414	65	154	40	14	57
HU	3230	85	953	63	12	72	520	93	380	90	11	66	570	60	256	40	6	81
IS	108	90	52	81	44	48	67	96	41	93	36	37	15	60	12	55	28	69
IE	681	87	256	71	54	72	349	94	172	89	47	64	523	50	69	12	38	92
IT	6146	82	2000	61	26	57	5308	87	632	45	19	49	1729	54	415	22	14	71
LU	71	95	41	91	12	73	75	99	27	96	13	70	38	65	19	49	9	90
NL	720	88	637	86	34	79	1610	96	314	82	29	73	950	59	175	21	20	95
NO	145	83	857	97	32	67	616	90	542	89	24	55	105	51	233	70	23	85
PL	10116	74	4258	55	13	72	2899	85	1566	75	14	67	1526	49	918	36	9	86
PT	1327	88	213	55	18	37	694	92	132	68	16	36	462	60	63	17	15	64
RO	3756	81	1919	68	11	55	864	89	531	84	9	47	1060	58	479	38	6	69
ES	8457	82	814	30	28	50	3142	84	515	47	18	42	1536	54	253	16	13	63
SE	398	79	1577	94	30	71	1012	88	928	87	22	62	239	50	472	66	21	88
CH	141	83	421	94	8	61	416	94	257	91	8	50	314	54	208	43	4	81
TR	1386	78	1678	81	20	46	1453	85	625	71	15	35	2210	65	416	26	10	50
GB	12536	79	918	22	42	73	6744	89	598	41	38	68	1301	49	334	20	32	90
BY	1566	82	1598	82	6	64	577	92	564	91	8	60	978	54	520	39	4	83
UA	8298	76	3990	60	9	62	1831	86	1301	81	9	56	3135	52	1042	27	7	78
MD	589	92	284	85	13	61	83	98	72	97	9	54	258	67	93	42	7	74
RU	11092	64	11584	65	6	48	4778	69	4487	68	4	43	2961	40	3674	45	3	69
EE	659	91	229	78	14	66	115	97	113	97	12	61	148	62	68	43	13	84
LV	192	87	406	94	17	68	109	96	172	98	13	61	101	61	140	69	10	84
LT	527	84	513	84	12	69	225	95	209	95	13	63	380	58	162	37	9	86
SI	799	87	228	66	9	51	180	97	112	95	8	43	118	63	77	52	6	71
HR	508	89	613	91	24	65	153	95	231	97	14	55	170	62	151	60	11	74
BA	2102	88	470	61	14	52	229	94	194	93	13	46	151	59	130	56	7	68
YU*	1691	84	975	76	12	60	148	90	300	95	9	51	430	58	201	39	6	67
FYM	488	92	210	83	8	35	115	97	55	93	5	28	92	66	49	51	4	53
CS*	6043	85	1426	58	12	72	1636	94	538	83	13	68	446	56	377	52	6	85
SK	1452	89	795	82	9	66	533	96	253	91	10	62	260	62	185	54	5	80
REM	13199	87	3294	62	21	42	1000	90	1461	93	6	26	979	70	962	69	5	44
BAS	254	71	3175	97	38	76	216	89	1348	98	21	67	0	0	911	100	0	100
NOS	1470	67	7042	91	46	79	1670	86	2680	91	32	72	0	0	1591	100	0	100
ATL	3303	71	12705	90	31	38	3169	80	6071	89	23	33	0	0	3048	100	0	100
MED	57	95	11754	100	5	12	39	97	3389	100	3	13	0	0	1866	100	0	100
BLS	0	0	3236	100	0	100	0	0	813	100	0	100	0	0	969	100	0	100

Mass in 100 tonnes of Sulphur/Nitrogen, Export is % of emission, Import is % of deposition, % of emissions deposited to sea, % of emissions retained in the model area.

***** receiver-emitter matrix *****

reduced nitrogen, tot dep.
averaging period: 1994 1 1 12 - 1995 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Emitters

Table with 31 columns (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR) and 31 rows (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR). It shows a matrix of numerical values representing nitrogen deposition from various emitters to various receivers.

Emitters

Table with 26 columns (GB, BY, UA, MD, RU, EE, LV, LT, SI, HR, BA, YU*, FYM, CS*, SK, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM) and 26 rows (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR). It shows a matrix of numerical values representing nitrogen deposition from various emitters to various receivers.

Deposition budget matrix for Reduced Nitrogen in 1994. Unit: 100 tonnes(N)

Transboundary Import-Export Budgets for 1994

	Oxidised Sulphur						Oxidised Nitrogen						Reduced Nitrogen					
	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area
	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%
AL	322	89	250	87	19	48	69	95	85	96	15	41	155	61	49	33	13	67
AT	242	86	887	96	10	57	506	94	535	94	9	49	391	55	446	58	5	77
BE	1112	89	338	70	25	77	1012	96	225	85	26	73	473	60	159	33	20	94
BG	6466	87	801	46	17	47	645	92	226	80	12	40	486	58	242	41	7	64
DK	711	92	334	84	39	75	805	97	181	89	30	68	570	61	91	20	31	90
FI	445	79	799	87	19	66	766	89	441	83	16	57	143	54	209	63	11	77
FR	3949	78	1902	63	25	72	4312	84	1165	59	24	67	2593	47	527	15	21	89
DE*	10170	79	3041	52	16	71	5199	84	1928	66	19	68	2414	46	1183	29	14	90
GR	2521	91	905	78	28	43	1017	94	229	77	18	35	387	60	169	40	14	62
HU	3124	84	843	59	10	67	523	91	376	88	10	62	545	58	266	40	6	80
IS	110	92	49	83	41	44	64	96	44	94	33	33	16	64	14	61	24	61
IE	765	86	207	63	52	71	335	94	137	87	47	65	514	51	62	11	39	93
IT	5945	83	1873	60	27	56	5727	87	598	42	20	48	1696	53	410	21	15	72
LU	62	95	31	91	12	75	69	99	23	96	17	73	43	65	18	44	11	94
NL	641	88	509	85	35	78	1540	96	291	83	31	72	836	59	162	22	22	94
NO	141	83	902	97	34	66	611	90	592	90	26	53	105	51	281	74	25	83
PL	9786	75	3712	53	12	66	2905	86	1480	76	12	60	1578	50	807	34	9	82
PT	1214	89	206	59	16	34	717	93	124	69	13	32	470	62	51	15	13	60
RO	3634	80	1795	66	9	54	851	88	495	80	8	47	1036	57	483	38	5	68
ES	8465	82	650	26	27	49	3178	85	452	45	17	41	1583	56	209	14	13	61
SE	390	80	1259	93	29	68	1010	89	837	87	21	59	254	53	393	64	21	84
CH	130	84	353	93	10	59	397	94	247	90	9	48	312	53	195	42	5	81
TR	1362	77	1461	78	20	48	1596	84	593	66	15	37	2223	65	373	24	10	50
GB	10904	81	783	23	45	74	6519	90	543	43	42	69	1324	50	326	20	35	91
BY	1334	82	1508	84	6	64	565	91	569	91	8	58	1014	56	463	37	4	80
UA	6572	77	3704	65	9	61	1493	86	1242	84	9	55	3245	54	932	25	7	75
MD	497	92	240	85	11	54	104	97	65	96	8	47	265	68	83	40	6	68
RU	9379	63	10870	66	6	49	4091	67	4359	69	4	44	2506	39	3609	48	3	69
EE	642	91	221	78	14	67	127	97	119	97	14	60	149	62	68	43	13	81
LV	226	87	381	92	16	68	131	96	172	97	14	61	87	62	136	72	9	82
LT	487	83	476	83	12	69	221	94	211	94	13	62	387	59	146	35	8	83
SI	771	87	197	64	9	49	195	97	116	95	9	40	111	61	80	53	7	71
HR	395	89	562	92	24	64	171	95	241	96	15	54	155	61	156	61	12	76
BA	2085	87	394	56	13	52	228	94	180	92	12	46	148	58	119	53	8	69
YU*	1763	83	939	72	12	60	141	89	285	94	9	52	411	55	212	39	6	70
FYM	484	91	214	82	8	38	115	97	57	93	5	29	89	64	55	52	4	57
CS*	5391	85	1131	54	11	68	1234	93	483	84	12	62	429	57	329	50	6	81
SK	1058	89	741	84	8	62	502	95	252	91	8	57	201	61	184	59	5	77
REM	13119	86	2814	57	21	42	996	90	1294	92	5	26	1002	71	758	65	5	42
BAS	257	71	2691	96	37	74	217	89	1273	98	21	64	0	0	839	100	0	100
NOS	1464	67	6690	90	46	78	1653	85	2940	91	33	71	0	0	1770	100	0	100
ATL	3349	72	11644	90	31	38	3194	81	5852	89	23	33	0	0	3013	100	0	100
MED	57	95	11485	100	5	12	38	95	3612	100	5	13	0	0	1928	100	0	100
BLS	0	0	2933	100	0	100	0	0	778	100	0	100	0	0	956	100	0	100

Mass in 100 tonnes of Sulphur/Nitrogen, Export is % of emission, Import is % of deposition, % of emissions deposited to sea, % of emissions retained in the model area.

***** receiver-emitter matrix *****

reduced nitrogen, tot dep.
averaging period: 1995 1 1 12 - 1996 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Table with columns for 'Emitters' (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR) and rows for 'Receivers' (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR). Values represent nitrogen deposition in 100 tonnes.

Table with columns for 'Emitters' (GB, BY, UA, MD, RU, EE, LV, LT, SI, HR, BA, YU*, FYM, CS*, SK, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM) and rows for 'Receivers' (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR). Values represent nitrogen deposition in 100 tonnes.

Deposition budget matrix for Reduced Nitrogen in 1995. Unit: 100 tonnes(N)

Transboundary Import-Export Budgets for 1995

	Oxidised Sulphur						Oxidised Nitrogen						Reduced Nitrogen					
	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area
	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%
AL	320	89	278	87	17	49	69	95	91	96	14	41	149	58	50	32	12	70
AT	257	86	944	96	9	59	499	94	571	94	8	50	373	52	442	56	4	80
BE	1092	88	370	72	23	77	991	96	257	86	21	71	468	59	166	33	16	92
BG	6449	86	859	45	18	50	742	92	271	80	12	43	445	55	277	43	7	70
DK	686	91	256	80	37	78	738	97	164	88	29	74	553	59	84	18	29	95
FI	374	78	862	89	20	70	697	88	491	84	15	62	117	46	267	66	12	88
FR	3806	77	2288	67	26	71	4270	84	1488	65	22	63	2566	47	679	19	20	86
DE*	8154	77	2944	54	15	74	4888	83	1905	66	17	70	2289	43	1121	27	11	92
GR	2525	91	878	77	26	43	1025	94	226	78	17	36	384	60	159	38	14	63
HU	2938	83	905	61	9	68	501	91	402	90	9	63	529	55	278	39	5	83
IS	105	88	68	82	45	52	65	93	52	91	34	41	13	51	21	64	28	77
IE	694	86	214	66	54	73	330	94	149	88	47	64	530	52	66	12	38	91
IT	5919	82	1948	61	26	55	5745	88	664	45	19	47	1634	51	423	21	14	72
LU	38	95	35	95	13	72	60	98	25	96	13	67	42	64	19	44	8	91
NL	647	88	463	84	32	79	1505	96	267	82	26	72	734	59	155	23	18	93
NO	141	81	913	96	32	71	601	89	612	89	26	61	93	45	303	73	24	91
PL	8694	74	2957	50	11	70	2930	86	1217	72	11	64	1501	48	753	32	7	85
PT	1209	89	192	56	17	34	724	94	117	70	14	31	472	62	59	17	14	59
RO	3550	78	1818	64	9	56	839	86	565	81	8	50	962	53	539	39	5	73
ES	8555	83	700	29	28	49	3200	86	490	48	18	40	1563	55	241	16	13	62
SE	369	79	1258	93	29	72	973	88	824	86	21	65	240	48	432	62	20	91
CH	140	82	352	92	11	63	387	93	265	91	10	51	301	51	196	41	5	82
TR	1394	79	1496	80	19	46	1800	85	639	68	14	36	2215	65	402	25	9	50
GB	9575	81	733	25	42	73	6148	91	519	45	37	67	1369	52	297	19	31	88
BY	1093	79	1512	84	5	66	529	89	613	91	6	59	893	49	538	37	4	85
UA	5912	72	3842	63	9	64	1332	82	1450	84	10	59	2769	46	1185	27	7	82
MD	268	91	261	91	12	62	73	96	74	96	9	55	244	63	113	44	7	78
RU	8766	62	10356	66	7	51	3874	67	4432	70	4	45	2390	38	3619	48	3	71
EE	495	90	256	82	12	69	138	97	149	97	10	62	135	56	97	48	13	89
LV	164	86	413	94	14	70	84	95	211	98	10	61	79	56	166	73	8	89
LT	445	83	475	84	10	69	193	95	229	95	10	62	196	54	175	51	7	88
SI	532	89	195	75	8	48	197	97	117	94	7	40	108	60	73	50	5	72
HR	279	89	569	94	22	63	158	95	268	97	12	53	154	58	165	60	11	77
BA	2071	86	428	57	12	51	228	94	220	94	11	45	143	56	138	55	7	71
YU*	1868	81	1007	69	10	60	162	90	336	95	9	51	391	53	241	41	5	73
FYM	481	91	222	82	8	40	116	97	62	95	8	34	85	61	57	51	4	62
CS*	4700	86	1123	60	12	71	1168	93	491	85	11	65	383	54	351	52	5	84
SK	1043	87	748	83	8	66	525	95	262	91	8	60	219	59	197	56	4	81
REM	13856	91	2382	63	25	42	999	90	1304	92	6	27	986	70	761	64	5	43
BAS	251	70	2463	96	37	77	215	89	1191	98	21	69	0	0	838	100	0	100
NOS	1485	68	5422	88	45	79	1679	86	2446	90	30	71	0	0	1484	100	0	100
ATL	3296	71	11203	89	32	39	3132	79	5158	86	24	34	0	0	2898	100	0	100
MED	60	100	11571	100	0	0	40	100	3627	100	0	0	0	0	1944	100	0	100
BLS	0	0	2767	100	0	100	0	0	757	100	0	100	0	0	939	100	0	100

Mass in 100 tonnes of Sulphur/Nitrogen, Export is % of emission, Import is % of deposition, % of emissions deposited to sea, % of emissions retained in the model area.

***** receiver-emitter matrix *****

oxidized sulphur. tot dep.
averaging period: 1996 1 1 12 - 1997 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Table with columns for Emitters (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR) and Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR). It contains a matrix of values representing deposition from various emitters to various receivers.

Table with columns for Emitters (GB, BY, UA, MD, RU, EE, LV, LT, SI, HR, BA, YU*, FYM, CS*, SK, CY, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM) and Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR, GB, BY, UA, MD, RU, EE, LV, LT, SI, HR, BA, YU*, FYM, CS*, SK, CY, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM). It contains a matrix of values representing deposition from various emitters to various receivers.

Deposition budget matrix for Oxidised Sulphur in 1996. Unit: 100 tonnes(S)

receiver-emitter matrix
reduced nitrogen, tot dep.
averaging period: 1996 1 1 12 - 1997 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Table with columns for Emitters (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR) and rows for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR). It shows a complex matrix of nitrogen deposition values between various countries.

Table with columns for Emitters (GB, BY, UA, MD, RU, EE, LV, LT, SI, HR, BA, YU*, FYM, CS*, SK, CY, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM) and rows for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR). It shows a complex matrix of nitrogen deposition values between various countries.

Deposition budget matrix for Reduceded Nitrogen in 1996. Unit: 100 tonnes(N)

Transboundary Import-Export Budgets for 1996

	Oxidised Sulphur						Oxidised Nitrogen						Reduced Nitrogen					
	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area
	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%
AL	312	87	308	87	19	61	69	95	91	96	16	53	139	55	56	33	13	80
AT	241	80	910	94	12	74	487	91	469	91	15	67	317	44	401	50	7	96
BE	1051	88	364	71	32	76	977	96	237	86	32	73	472	59	176	35	22	94
BG	5932	84	689	37	19	60	710	90	208	73	16	56	362	53	237	42	8	77
DK	844	91	286	77	46	78	850	97	185	87	38	72	480	59	106	24	35	96
FI	363	76	864	88	21	73	680	86	464	81	17	67	112	44	246	63	13	90
FR	3803	74	2624	66	31	72	4081	82	1715	65	29	68	2176	40	864	21	22	93
DE*	6669	72	3198	55	22	77	4655	82	1683	63	26	74	2088	39	1035	24	16	97
GR	2466	89	890	74	33	57	1012	93	197	72	25	51	356	55	158	36	17	75
HU	2679	80	1008	60	9	73	516	90	374	86	11	68	496	57	292	38	5	87
IS	105	88	83	85	48	53	65	93	69	93	37	47	13	57	29	71	28	81
IE	607	85	254	70	65	79	329	94	171	89	52	72	488	46	83	13	39	103
IT	5676	79	2622	63	28	63	5590	85	665	41	25	59	1385	43	464	20	17	85
LU	38	95	33	94	20	70	60	98	23	96	25	69	43	65	17	43	14	93
NL	598	88	480	85	42	76	1486	97	251	83	37	72	728	59	173	25	24	95
NO	137	78	738	95	41	77	585	87	488	84	33	70	87	42	245	67	27	98
PL	8152	70	2972	46	16	76	2848	84	1105	66	19	72	1326	42	849	32	12	93
PT	1179	87	202	53	18	36	715	92	129	69	14	33	429	57	64	16	12	65
RO	3309	73	1770	59	8	64	805	83	488	75	8	59	809	44	561	36	5	84
ES	8097	79	715	24	30	57	3129	84	502	45	23	51	1321	47	267	15	14	76
SE	369	79	1121	92	34	74	975	88	737	85	27	66	242	48	366	58	24	92
CH	112	75	333	90	15	83	361	91	236	87	19	74	257	44	184	36	8	102
TR	1288	73	2736	85	25	61	1666	79	737	63	20	53	1044	31	865	27	11	88
GB	8015	79	896	30	59	82	5828	90	601	47	52	78	1236	47	353	20	39	100
BY	1041	76	1434	81	9	74	522	88	551	89	12	71	770	43	640	38	6	96
UA	4376	68	3306	61	9	69	1123	79	1172	80	11	67	2207	37	1210	24	7	92
MD	265	90	245	89	10	65	73	96	66	96	11	62	227	59	129	45	6	88
RU	7536	57	9638	63	8	59	3332	61	3644	63	6	56	1731	27	3490	43	3	84
EE	514	88	295	81	16	76	128	96	164	96	16	69	131	55	113	51	17	93
LV	163	86	438	94	19	75	84	95	207	98	17	70	78	56	182	75	13	94
LT	444	83	503	85	17	74	192	94	218	95	17	70	188	52	207	54	12	95
SI	463	84	208	71	11	64	203	95	111	92	14	57	101	56	76	49	8	88
HR	251	87	614	94	22	66	159	94	238	96	17	60	138	56	158	59	11	84
BA	1961	82	410	48	16	69	226	93	178	91	17	62	134	53	119	50	10	84
YU*	1694	78	1089	70	9	62	153	88	304	94	11	58	352	48	232	37	6	83
FYM	467	88	228	78	11	59	115	97	60	94	13	56	79	56	67	52	6	78
CS*	4609	84	1177	58	17	78	1155	92	460	82	19	74	345	49	372	51	9	94
SK	952	84	815	82	10	75	372	94	249	91	12	71	225	55	216	54	6	91
CY	209	91	16	43	8	32	63	98	13	93	11	36	0	0	11	100	0	100
REM	14009	92	3795	75	39	62	902	81	1732	89	9	49	608	43	1329	62	7	80
BAS	251	70	2745	96	42	76	214	88	1339	98	28	68	0	0	947	100	0	100
NOS	1381	63	7043	90	54	79	1616	83	3620	92	44	71	0	0	2260	100	0	100
ATL	3098	67	13995	90	35	40	2924	74	8301	89	29	36	0	0	4110	100	0	100
MED	57	95	16692	100	5	10	38	95	5278	100	5	13	0	0	2837	100	0	100
BLS	0	0	2553	100	0	100	0	0	729	100	0	100	0	0	990	100	0	100

Mass in 100 tonnes of Sulphur/Nitrogen, Export is % of emission, Import is % of deposition, % of emissions deposited to sea, % of emissions retained in the model area.

receiver-emitter matrix (provisional)

oxidizing nitrogen, tot dep. averaging period: 1997 1 1 12 - 1998 1 1 6 unit = 100. tonnes

Table with columns for Receiver (R) and Emitter (E) countries, including country codes and numerical values.

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***** receiver-emitter matrix *****
(provisional)

reduced nitrogen, tot dep.
averaging period: 1997 1 1 12 - 1998 1 1 6
unit = 100. tonnes

Table with columns for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR) and Emitters (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR). It is a 48x48 matrix of numerical values representing nitrogen deposition.

Table with columns for Receivers (AL, AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, FR, DE*, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, ES, SE, CH, TR) and Emitters (GB, BY, UA, MD, RU, EE, LV, LT, SI, HR, BA, YU*, FYM, CS*, SK, CY, REM, BAS, NOS, ATL, MED, BLS, NAT, IND, SUM). It is a 48x48 matrix of numerical values representing nitrogen deposition.

Deposition budget matrix for Reduced Nitrogen in 1997. Unit: 100 tonnes(N)

Transboundary Import-Export Budgets for 1997

Provisional

	Oxidised Sulphur						Oxidised Nitrogen						Reduced Nitrogen					
	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area	Export		Import		to sea	in area
	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%	mass	%	mass	%	%	%
AL	320	89	267	87	25	59	70	96	79	96	22	52	150	59	47	31	16	76
AT	243	81	799	93	11	70	492	92	433	91	13	62	329	46	390	50	6	92
BE	1047	87	354	70	31	79	976	96	239	85	29	75	462	58	173	34	21	97
BG	6049	85	767	42	26	62	717	91	218	75	21	56	362	53	238	43	12	79
DK	840	90	276	75	39	77	849	97	197	88	30	73	459	56	108	23	29	96
FI	374	78	773	88	18	69	694	88	388	80	14	63	115	45	207	60	11	87
FR	3793	74	2393	64	30	74	4065	81	1523	62	27	69	2091	38	787	19	20	94
DE*	6844	74	2803	54	18	78	4662	82	1679	63	22	74	2074	39	1008	23	13	97
GR	2516	91	866	77	34	54	1025	94	192	76	27	48	374	58	149	36	19	71
HU	2739	82	858	58	9	67	525	91	367	88	11	63	527	55	258	37	6	83
IS	102	85	78	81	53	59	64	91	59	91	43	54	12	47	25	66	32	89
IE	598	84	227	66	65	81	326	93	182	88	53	77	473	45	70	11	38	104
IT	5882	82	2363	64	28	61	5765	88	567	41	24	55	1577	49	394	19	16	79
LU	38	95	31	94	18	75	60	98	22	96	20	72	42	64	16	40	11	96
NL	592	87	444	83	42	78	1482	96	258	82	34	73	709	57	169	24	22	97
NO	137	78	717	95	38	77	590	87	451	84	29	70	85	41	218	64	25	100
PL	8203	70	2924	46	11	76	2888	85	1166	69	13	72	1357	43	748	30	8	92
PT	1169	86	207	52	21	40	709	92	136	68	19	41	413	54	74	18	14	71
RO	3359	74	1951	62	12	64	819	84	574	79	12	58	814	45	598	37	7	85
ES	7976	77	711	23	31	59	3060	82	475	41	23	54	1287	45	259	14	14	77
SE	370	79	1065	91	30	72	980	89	738	86	21	63	242	48	346	57	20	90
CH	113	75	289	89	15	86	362	91	194	85	20	77	267	46	159	33	8	101
TR	1258	71	3010	85	26	64	1651	78	774	63	21	54	1041	30	890	27	11	89
GB	7871	78	747	25	56	83	5717	88	552	41	48	79	1171	44	310	17	36	101
BY	1049	76	1528	82	5	71	522	88	677	91	7	68	753	42	599	36	3	95
UA	4482	69	4103	67	10	69	1133	80	1502	84	10	66	2164	36	1398	27	8	92
MD	266	90	265	90	15	65	73	96	72	96	14	62	229	59	133	46	10	88
RU	7699	58	11473	68	8	56	3441	63	4564	69	4	51	1685	26	4241	48	2	84
EE	520	89	230	78	12	70	129	96	153	97	12	66	132	55	88	45	13	92
LV	161	85	384	93	14	73	84	95	219	98	11	68	76	54	160	71	10	95
LT	438	82	463	83	9	73	193	95	232	95	10	68	185	57	177	50	6	95
SI	472	86	176	70	11	59	204	96	100	92	12	51	105	58	71	48	8	83
HR	254	88	544	94	22	64	161	95	235	96	16	57	142	58	150	59	13	82
BA	1997	83	450	53	23	73	227	93	218	93	21	61	136	53	143	55	13	84
YU*	1732	80	1028	70	12	62	156	90	297	95	14	56	373	50	215	37	9	82
FYM	472	89	201	78	16	58	114	96	50	91	17	55	83	59	56	50	9	74
CS*	4566	84	1074	55	14	78	1156	92	437	82	16	74	360	57	339	49	8	91
SK	966	85	729	81	9	70	375	95	237	92	10	65	237	58	177	50	6	86
CY	209	91	19	48	10	33	63	98	13	93	13	38	0	0	11	100	0	100
REM	13918	91	4336	77	35	57	872	79	1928	89	6	42	608	43	1568	66	5	74
BAS	244	68	2378	95	39	75	213	88	1292	98	23	68	0	0	862	100	0	100
NOS	1364	62	6381	88	52	79	1585	82	3506	91	40	72	0	0	1946	100	0	100
ATL	3091	66	12650	89	36	41	2920	74	6995	87	30	38	0	0	3632	100	0	100
MED	58	97	16609	100	3	10	38	95	5037	100	5	13	0	0	2729	100	0	100
BLS	0	0	3773	100	0	100	0	0	1045	100	0	100	0	0	1324	100	0	100

Mass in 100 tonnes of Sulphur/Nitrogen, Export is % of emission, Import is % of deposition, % of emissions deposited to sea, % of emissions retained in the model area.

