

A Framework for Gridded Estimates of Ammonia Emissions from Agriculture in South Asia

Samuel J. Tomlinson¹, Edward J. Carnell², Clare Pearson², Mark A. Sutton², Niveta Jain³, and Ulrike Dragosits²

¹UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Library Ave, Bailrigg, Lancaster, UK

²UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Bush Estate, Penicuik, UK

³ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, India

Correspondence to: Samuel J. Tomlinson (samtom@ceh.ac.uk)

Abstract. Emissions of ammonia (NH₃) from agricultural activities are a major threat to ecosystems and human health. Its quantification via emissions inventories is vital to the understanding of mitigation strategies and policy formation. South Asia, specifically the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), is a global hotspot of NH₃ emissions from agriculture but also an area of great uncertainty due to a lack of data that are representative of local practices. This study presents a [single implementation of a](#) framework into which indigenous data can be ingested to adjust such estimates, to provide spatially distributed (0.1° x 0.1°) emissions in five agricultural sectors for improved input data for atmospheric chemistry transport models, by moving away from Tier 1 methods for emission inventories. Results incorporate data such as lower emission factors of NH₃ following the application of Urea (13% of total nitrogen lost as NH₃-N) to provide a total estimated emission of NH₃ in the SAARC of ~6 Tg (*+/- 1.2 Tg*), with high values (> 5g NH₃ m⁻² a⁻¹) in the Indian states Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh in the Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP).

1 Introduction

In South Asia, ammonia (NH₃) pollution from agricultural activities poses significant risks to ecosystems and human health (Sutton et al., 2011; Xu et al., 2018). It is primarily emitted from livestock manures and synthetic fertilizers (e.g. Crippa et al., 2023), ~~and~~ and contributes to air and water pollution (Edwards et al., 2024). In ecosystems, elevated NH₃ concentrations and deposition can lead to adverse effects such as soil acidification, nutrient imbalances, and biodiversity loss, particularly in sensitive habitats like forests and wetlands. In humans, NH₃ exposure can cause respiratory issues and exacerbate conditions like asthma. Additionally, NH₃ contributes to the formation of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), which has severe health implications, including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases (Wyer et al., 2022).

Global emissions inventories, such as the Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) (Crippa et al., 2018, Janssens-Maenhout et al., 2019) and the Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution mosaic (HTAP) (Crippa et al., 2023), are vital in trying to understand emissions sources and subsequent atmospheric impacts when used as inputs in general circulation climate (GCM) and chemical transport models (CTM) (McDuffie et al., 2020). The former dataset, EDGAR, quantifies emissions with bottom-up calculations which can aid analysis via standardised methods but also by providing global coverage in less data-rich locations, especially when using established products such as the Gridded Livestock of the World (GLW3) (Gilbert et al., 2018) and expert-reviewed methods in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidebook

35 (IPCC, 2006a, 2019). The drawback, however, is a potential omission of country- or region-specific information such as source strength or the underlying spatial distribution of activity data.

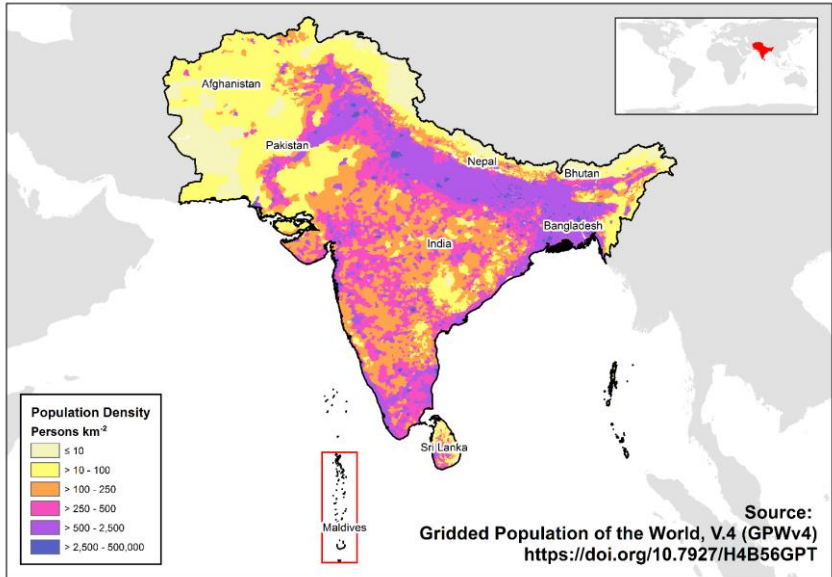
In South Asia, agriculture has expanded rapidly, and the increasing use of nitrogen (N) fertilisers has led to a global hot spot of associated gaseous emissions in the region, particularly of NH₃ (Tian et al., 2016; Xu et al., 2018). When assessing mitigation options, relying on aggregated/generalised datasets such as EDGAR may lead to inaccuracies; HTAP, a mosaic approach, 40 attempts to address this issue by incorporating regional inventories, namely the Regional Emission inventory in Asia (REASv3) (Kurokawa and Ohara, 2020) for South Asia, that may represent more spatially specific knowledge.

REASv3 does not exist in isolation; Li et al. (2024) documented MIXv2, a gridded emissions dataset for South and East Asia while Xu et al. (2018) modelled NH₃ emissions across the broader Asia region. Specifically in India, Venkataraman et al. (2018) developed an emissions inventory across multiple source sectors and pollutants while Sahu et al. (2021) inventoried 45 sources of PM_{2.5} – however, neither study quantified NH₃ or emissions from agriculture. As such, there is either a paucity of data or a development of interrelated data such as the ingestion of the REASv3 inventory into the MIXv2 model (and also into the HTAP mosaic) and the use of these regional inventories into country specific estimates, such as the use of the REASv2 inventory (Yamaji et al., 2004) to estimate agricultural NH₃ in India (Aneja et al., 2012). However, due to widely acknowledged difficulties in obtaining specific agricultural data, particularly emission factors (EFs) within Asian countries or restricted 50 detailed activity data, many of the top-level datasets such as REASv3 still utilise default methods/EFs outlined in the IPCC (2006a, 2019) or EEA (2019) guidance.

Integrating country-specific data into emissions estimates, and into larger international inventories, can enhance their accuracy and value and foster ownership among participating nations. To do this, it must be clear how new data were included, how emissions estimates have been derived and how aggregated spatial surfaces (which they frequently are) were adjusted when 55 only a part of the underlying data is altered.

In this study, we aim to outline a framework of methods for constructing NH₃ emissions estimates from agriculture, using broadly accepted methodologies but also some country-specific information, to allow a move away from simple, and mostly unrepresentative, Tier 1 methods. We estimate and spatially distribute NH₃ emissions from livestock management, livestock grazing, manure spreading in fields, synthetic fertiliser use, crop residues and agricultural crop waste burning, all at 0.1° x 0.1° 60 resolution. The methodology enables further integration of regional data when available that other compilers can use to improve emissions estimates in their region of interest. We focus-exemplify the methodology on the year 2015 in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), which encompasses around 1.7 billion people (2015) in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (see Fig. 1). Furthermore, we aim to estimate uncertainty on NH₃ emissions estimates for the five named sectors above, to further complement emissions estimates.

Formatted: Subscript



65

Figure 1. Study area used (black outline), encompassing the eight member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), plus population density (persons km⁻²), from the Gridded Population of the World dataset (CIESIN, 2018).

2 Methods

To allow for specific data to be incorporated into regional agricultural NH₃ emissions estimates, we used methods outlined in the EDGARv6.1 methodology (Johansson et al., 2017; Crippa et al., 2018; Janssens-Maenhout et al., 2019), the IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC, 2006a), the IPCC 2019 Guidelines Refinement (IPCC, 2019) and in the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebooks 2019 (EEA, 2019) and 2023 (EEA, 2023), for estimates of emissions from agricultural soils and livestock management. We applied the same methodology for all eight countries in SAARC, whilst integrating country-specific and/or regional information.

75 Broadly, total emissions of NH₃ (estimated) from agriculture in the SAARC are surmised by equation 1 (Eq. 1.);

$$E_y = \sum_{j,k,a} [AD_{j,k,a} \cdot EF_{j,k,a}] \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

where NH₃ emissions (E) in a given year (y) were calculated using the activity data (AD) and NH₃ emission factors (EF), for each sub-sector (k), with a mix of (j) sources, across all areal representations (a). ‘Areal representation’ refers to a spatial unit such as a country, or a state etc. More detail is given in Section 2.

80 Estimates of NH₃ emissions were spatially distributed on a 0.1° x 0.1° grid for five sectors: i) livestock housing and storage of
 livestock manures and slurries (livestock management), ii) spreading of livestock manures and slurries to land and livestock
 grazing, iii) synthetic fertiliser application, iv) crop residues left in fields and v) agricultural crop residue burning. Emissions
 from livestock sources were calculated using an N-flow approach (e.g. Webb and Misselbrook, 2004), with N excretion rates
 calculated head⁻¹ livestock type⁻¹ and N losses estimated separately for housing, storage of manures and slurries, spreading of
 85 manures and slurries to land and livestock grazing. Taking this N-flow approach and calculating emission losses at each
 management stage allowed for finer scale adjustments with country level data and for emission scenarios to be run.

Following estimations of (sub-)sector emission totals, emissions estimates were spatially distributed at a 0.1° x 0.1° resolution,
 using equation 2 (Eq. 2.);

$$SE_y(E\alpha, N\theta) = \sum_{p,j,k} \left[E_{j,k} \frac{p_{j,k}(E,N)}{\sum_{E,N} (p_{j,k}(E,N) \cdot H(E,N))} \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

90 where spatially distributed emissions (SE) are a function of Easting/Northing coordinates ($E\alpha$, $N\theta$) distributed by proxy
 datasets p , where H is the fraction of the grid-cell to the total of pP . Further details of sectoral methods and spatial proxies are
 outlined throughout Section 2.

2.1 Synthetic Fertiliser Application

Emissions of NH₃ from the application of synthetic fertilisers (SFA) were estimated using equation 3 (Eq. 3.);

$$95 \quad E.SFA_{s,y,a} = \sum_f \left[AD_{f,a} \cdot NC_{f,a} \cdot EF_{f,p,h,a} \cdot \frac{17}{14} \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where NH₃ emissions from synthetic fertiliser application (E.SFA) were calculated using AD for a fertiliser type (f), multiplied
 by its nitrogen content (NC) and the NH₃ emission factor (EF), the latter being dependent on a broad pH class, defined as
 ‘normal’ or ‘high’ (pH). As EFs are stated as NH₃-N, calculated emissions were multiplied by 17/14 to obtain emissions of
 NH₃ (molecular weight of N converted to the NH₃ molecule).

100 For each SAARC member country, national totals of fertiliser used (by type) were taken from FAOSTAT for the year 2015
 (Table A1) (FAO, 2023) and converted into straight N, using fertiliser N content data (Table A2) (FAO, 2023). The FAOSTAT
 category used was ‘Agricultural Use’, as this was determined to be a better estimate of actual fertiliser use in that year than
 ‘Production’, or ‘Export’/‘Import’. For India, state-wise (sub-national) totals of fertilizer usage (by type) for 2015/16 were
 compiled from the Indian national statistical database (FAI, 2016) (N. Jain, personal communication, 2022). These data were
 105 converted to total N using N content values for each fertilizer type (FAI, 2016). Comparisons with FAOSTAT national totals
 for nitrogenous fertilizer usage showed close alignment, with discrepancies of less than 2% for total nitrogenous fertilizer and
 total N applied. The availability of India-specific N content data and sub-national fertilizer usage allowed for an improved
 spatial distribution of fertiliser application across India than national-level data alone.

To obtain emissions of NH₃, an EF from EEA (2023) (Table A3) was applied to each fertiliser type via a simple lookup schema
 110 (Table A4). This EF was spatially influenced by the pH of the topsoil (Batjes et al., 2024), classified to either ‘normal’ (pH <=

7) or 'high' (pH > 7), as pH is a statistically significant explanatory variable of NH₃ EFs (see EEA, 2023, Chapter 3D). In the EEA (2023), ~~urea-Urea~~ fertiliser has an EF of 16-17% of total N lost as NH₃-N (pH dependent); this study used work by Bhatia et al. (2023) ~~and IARI (2016)~~, drawing upon ~~29-20 studies experimental plots measuring NH₃ emissions from the application of prilled-Urea within South Asia in 2018~~, to adjust the NH₃ EF of ~~urea-Urea~~ fertiliser to ~~13.1.4%~~ of total N lost as NH₃-N ~~(or 13.8% as NH₃)~~, which was applied to all SAARC member states. This Urea EF was not ~~supplied-measured~~ with pH variability and so was used uniformly in the domain. ~~Whilst this introduces a lack of distinction between higher and lower pH soils, in comparison to non-Urea fertilisers, the initial EF (EEA, 2023) for Urea in high pH soils is only ~5.5% larger than that in low pH soils, and it was deemed more suitable to use this localised study, even for the loss of pH related sensitivity.~~

Formatted: Subscript

Formatted: Subscript

This study used global gridded crop harvest distributions modelled for the year 2000 (EarthStat - Monfreda et al., 2008; Ramankutty et al., 2008; Janssens-Maenhout et al., 2019). All EarthStat crop surfaces were scaled so that the national totals in the SAARC domain matched FAOSTAT reported totals for 2015. For Nepal, state-wise production of 14 principal crops was obtained for 2014/15 (Das et al., 2020) and converted to harvested area using FAOSTAT yield estimates (FAO, 2023). For India, state-wise crop area totals were supplied for 2015/16 (FAI, 2016). To ensure consistency between datasets, and to utilise the high spatial resolution of the EarthStat gridded crop area data (0.1° x 0.1°), EarthStat data were scaled to match the Nepal- and India-specific relative state totals, i.e. the proportion of the crop area per state using national statistics, alongside the FAO reported country totals for 2015. This adjustment allowed for a more accurate representation of crop distributions across India and Nepal while maintaining alignment with national data.

This study utilised all 172 crop surfaces available from EarthStat to maximise the amount of cropland represented and combined them with a specific, interpolated (inverse distance weighted), N application per crop by area (Cui et al., 2021). Gridded N application data from Cui et al. (2021) were interpolated to ensure full coverage of N application estimates with all crop areas, although areas of non-intersection were minimal. Table A5 summarises the groups of EarthStat crops matched to the N application rates as modelled in Cui et al. (2021). Where data from Cui et al. (2021) were not used for an EarthStat crop, the overall mean N application rate for that country was used to gap-fill (i.e. national N use / national crop area, in kg N ha⁻¹). Indian state-level crop data were combined with India-specific crop application rates (kg N ha⁻¹) (which superseded Cui et al., 2021, where available), and proportion of crop area fertilised, for a gridded map of total mineral N fertiliser applied (FAI, 2016 – survey 2011/12).

N application was not modelled by specific fertiliser type and crop due to lack of data (e.g. rate of Urea application to wheat compared to rate of Ammonium Nitrate application to wheat). Individual crop N applications by fertiliser type were aggregated into a single surface and scaled to match the national N application value for that fertiliser as given in FAOSTAT (FAO, 2023) (FAI, 2016, for India). This aggregated N application, determined by crop distributions along with the pH data, was used as the proxy to distribute estimated NH₃ emissions for mineral fertiliser (Eq. 2 and Eq. 3).

2.2 Crop Residues

Emissions of NH₃ (estimated) from crop residues remaining in the field (CRR) are outlined in the EMEP/EEA guidebook 2023 (EEA, 2023) with further details from the IPCC 2019 Guidelines Refinement (IPCC, 2019). Emissions were estimated for above ground residues only, as below ground crop residues are not relevant for NH₃ emissions. Emissions of NH₃ from crop residues are highly uncertain as the underlying assumptions are not well understood. Essentially, emissions were estimated from above ground biomass that is not removed, incorporated or burnt, via equation 4 (Eq. 4);

$$E.CRR_y = \sum_c [HA_c \cdot (AGDM_c \cdot NAG_c) \cdot FF_c \cdot EF_c] \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where NH₃ emissions from crop residues (E.CRR) for a crop type (c) were calculated using the total harvested area (HA) taken from FAOSTAT (FAO, 2023), the above ground dry matter fraction (AGDM – a linear equation using yield and dry-matter) (IPCC, 2019), the N content of above-ground residues (NAG) and the fraction of the crop residues that remain on the field (FF), following subtraction of removals (FR), incorporation (FI) and burning (FB) – see details in Section 2.3 for crop residue burning. Crop residue removals, FR, are residues that might be used for fodder, domestic fuel and building materials and can vary from crop to crop and area to area. FI was set to 0 in this study due to a lack of data. Additionally, AGDM was calculated using the crop yield (FAOSTAT, FAO, 2023), the crop dry matter (DM_c) content and information on the ratios of remaining biomass to pre-harvested crop (Table 11.2, Chapter 11, IPCC, 2019) – Table A6 outlines crop parameters used for crop residue (and burning) emissions, and notes the changes made to DM content and FR with particular reference to the SAARC domain (Gadde et al., 2009; Jain et al., 2014; Azhar et al., 2019; Das et al., 2020).

For each SAARC member state, total harvested areas of crops were taken from FAOSTAT for the year 2015 (FAO, 2023). There are limited studies that have researched NH₃ EFs for crop residues and so the model of Ruijter and Huijsmans (2019), in EEA (2023), was used via equation 5 (Eq. 5), to place into Eq. 4 (EF in g NH₃ kg⁻¹ DM);

$$EF(CRR) = \begin{cases} 0 & NAG \leq 0.0132 \\ \frac{410 \cdot NAG - 5.42}{100} & NAG > 0.0132 \end{cases} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

NH₃ emissions were distributed onto the re-weighted EarthStat crop surfaces by country and crop (see Section 2.1), using the relative weight of the harvested area as the proxy for estimated NH₃ emissions.

2.3 Agricultural Waste Burning

Emissions of NH₃ (estimated) from agricultural crop residues burnt (above ground only) (CRB) are outlined in the EMEP/EEA guidebook 2023 (EEA, 2023) and the IPCC 2019 Guidelines Refinement (IPCC, 2019). The fraction of crop residues that are burnt in the field, FB, is intrinsically linked with crop residue estimations via FF in Eq. 4, that is FB = 1 – FR – FF – FI. NH₃ emissions were obtained via equation 6 (Eq. 6);

$$E.CRB_y = \sum_c [HA_{c,y} \cdot AGDM_c (FB_c \cdot Cf_c) \cdot EF_c] \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where NH₃ emissions from crop residues burnt (E.CRB) for a crop type (c) were calculated using the FB of DM, a combustion completeness factor (unitless, Cf) and an EF (g NH₃ kg⁻¹ DM). For all countries aside from India, the FB for crop type (c) was restricted to: barley, beans (dry), groundnuts, jute, lentils (dry), maize, millet, potatoes, rape/colza, rice, sugar cane and wheat (Kumar and Singh, 2020; Lin and Begho, 2022) (FAOSTAT naming convention). For India, specifically, the crop type (c) was restricted to: maize, rice, sugar cane and wheat (Jain et al., 2014; N. Jain, personal communication, 2024), as these are the crop residues predominantly burnt in fields in South Asia and India respectively.

As agricultural crop residue burning is common practice in South Asia (Azhar et al., 2022), attempts to improve the quality of EFs and their spatial distribution are supplemented with regional information, summarised in Table A6. The standard value of

FB used was 0.233, as derived from Yevich and Logan (2003), and was supplemented with other information when known, along with Cf (Table A6) (Haider, 2013; Jain et al., 2014; Azhar et al., 2019; Das *et al.*, 2020; ~~N. Jain, personal communication, 2024~~; Somarathne & Lokupitiya, 2024). Any crop not in the sets defined above was specified as FB = 0. Table 1 shows the values for FB used crop¹ country¹.

Table 1: Values used for the fraction of crop residues left in the field that are burnt (FB). One value of 0.233 is used for all crops considered in all countries and updated where national data are found (updated values are bold).

Crop	Afghanistan	Bangladesh ²	Bhutan	India ³	Maldives	Nepal ⁴	Pakistan ⁵	Sri Lanka ⁶
Barley	0.233 ¹	0.233	0.233	0	0.233	0.23	0.233	0.233
Beans (dry)	0.233	0.233	0.233	0	0.233	0.23	0.233	0.233
Groundnut	0.233	0.233	0.233	0	0.233	0.23	0.233	0.233
Jute	0.233	0.233	0.233	0	0.233	0.23	0.233	0.233
Lentils (dry)	0.233	0.233	0.233	0	0.233	0.23	0.233	0.233
Maize	0.233	0.233	0.233	0.1	0.233	0.23	0.28	0.233
Millet	0.233	0.233	0.233	0	0.233	0.23	0.233	0.233
Potato	0.233	0.233	0.233	0	0.233	0.23	0.233	0.233
Rapeseed	0.233	0.233	0.233	0	0.233	0.23	0.233	0.233
Rice	0.233	0.34	0.233	0.19	0.233	0.23	0.53	0.055
Sugarcane	0.233	0.233	0.233	0.25	0.233	0.23	0.4	0.233
Wheat	0.233	0.233	0.233	0.17	0.233	0.23	0.25	0.233
All Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ all values of 0.233 are from Yevich and Logan (2003)

² Haider (2013)

³ Jain *et al.* (2014)

⁴ Das *et al.* (2020)

⁵ Azhar *et al.* (2019)

⁶ Somarathne & Lokupitiya (2024)

EFs of NH₃ are difficult to measure for burnt crop residues, and many regional studies reference, directly or indirectly, key studies such as Dennis *et al.* (2002), Li *et al.* (2007) and Andreae and Merlet (2001). Due to the range of NH₃ EFs across crops, and the uncertainty, a mean NH₃ EF across all crops was taken. Measuring Cf for crop residue burning is difficult, therefore researchers have proposed the use of modified combustion efficiency (MCE) (e.g. Yokelson *et al.*, 2011; Stockwell *et al.*, 2015). MCE is the ratio 1CO₂ / (1CO₂ + 1CO) (Yokelson *et al.*, 1996); high MCE (~ 0.99) represents more complete oxidation, while a lower MCE (~ 0.75–0.84 for biomass fuels) represents pure smouldering (Stockwell *et al.*, 2016). The EF in the present study for crop residues burnt is 1.57 g NH₃ kg⁻¹ DM (s.d. = 1.17), a mean of six MCE values across rice, wheat, maize and generic crops, plus the US-EPA NH₃ EF (Lee and Aitken, 1994; Dennis *et al.*, 2002; Christian *et al.*, 2003; Li *et al.*, 2007;

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Superscript

200 Yokelson *et al.*, 2011; Stockwell *et al.*, 2015; Stockwell *et al.*, 2016). [This EF was applied to each crop type \(c\) but could simply be replaced with better data, at the crop level, when obtained.](#)

NH₃ emissions were distributed onto the reweighted EarthStat crop surfaces by country and crop (see Section 2.1), using the relative weight of the harvested area as the proxy for estimated NH₃ emissions.

2.4 Livestock

205 Emissions of NH₃ from livestock were estimated using a N flow approach, with losses estimated during housing, storage of manures and slurries, spreading of livestock manures and slurries to land and livestock grazing, and are laid out in the following sub-sections. The N flow approach starts with N excretion by livestock and then follows the flow of N through the manure management chain (and also estimates losses for unmanaged livestock). N excretion rates were calculated via equation 7 ([Eq. 7](#));

$$210 \quad Nx_{t,y} = Nxm_{t,y} \cdot (TAM_t \cdot AAP_{t,y}) \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where the total N excretion (Nx ; kg year⁻¹) for each livestock type (t , as detailed in Table A7) per annum (y) was calculated by multiplying Annual Average Population (AAP; FAOSTAT) by the Typical Animal Mass (TAM, FAO 2024b) and applying a N excretion rate by mass (Nxm ; kg N kg animal mass⁻¹ year⁻¹, FAO 2024b). The total N excreted (Eq. 7) is then separated into the proportion deposited within buildings or uncovered during grazing. These proportions depend on the fraction of the year that animals spend in buildings, on yards and grazing, and on animal behaviour. Statistics on the fraction of excreta that was managed, and the type of store used was taken from FAO (2024b). Grazing emissions were estimated from the unmanaged fraction (excreta on pasture or used for fuel) and housing, storage and spreading emissions were calculated for managed manures (i.e. solid and slurry systems).

225 Emissions of NH₃ (estimated) from livestock grazing (GRA) are emissions from N in excreta that are not associated with any manure management systems (i.e. not excreted during the housing period and/or subsequently stored and spread). The total amount of N excreta, which are applicable to grazing emissions are estimated in [equation 8](#) (Eq. 8);

$$225 \quad Nx.grz_{t,y} = \left(\frac{Nx_{t,y} \cdot F.fuel_t}{2} \right) + (Nx_{t,y} \cdot F.pasture_t) \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

230 Where the amount of N excreta that is subject to grazing emissions ($Nx.grz$) by livestock type (t), i.e. on pasture, range and paddocks, is calculated by multiplying Nx_t by the fraction going to pasture (FAO 2024b) and by summing half of the N excreted that is burned for fuel to account for the N excreted in the urine. NH₃ emissions from grazing were then estimated via equation 9 ([Eq. 9](#)):

$$230 \quad E.grz_{t,y} = (F.TAN_t \cdot Nx.grz_{t,y}) \cdot EF.grz_t \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

235 Where grazing emissions ($E.grz$) per livestock type (t) were calculated by estimating the TAN content of N excreta subject to grazing emissions ($Nx.grz$) and applying the EF for grazing ($EF.grz_t$, EEA, 2023).

Emissions of NH₃ from housing were calculated for the proportion of excreta on managed systems. The amount of N excreta on managed manure systems and subject to housing emissions ($Nx.h_t$) is given by subtracting the total N excreta on pastures ($Nx.grz_t$, [equation Eq. 8](#)) from total N excreta (Nx_t , [equation Eq. 7](#)). Housing emissions are then estimated via equation [910 \(Eq. 10\)](#).

$$E.h_{t,y} = \sum_s [Nx.h_{t,s,y} \cdot F.TAN_{t,s} \cdot EF.h_{t,s}] \text{ (Eq. 10)}$$

245 Where emissions from livestock housing ($E.h$) by livestock type (t) is calculated as the sum of emission estimates by manure system (s; i.e. separate estimates from slurry and solid manures). Housing emissions are estimated by multiplying the N excretion at the housing stage ($Nx.h$) by the fraction of TAN ($F.TAN_{t,s}$) and by housing emission factor ($EF.h_{t,s}$, EEA, 2023).

Storage emissions are then estimated via equation 11 ([Eq. 11](#)) and are based on the amount of TAN remaining after housing losses. The amount of TAN entering storage systems ($TAN.str$) by livestock type and manure system is calculated by subtracting housing losses ($E.h$) and excreta on daily spread systems (which are not stored for any substantial period of time) from N excreta entering housing (i.e. $TAN.h_{t,s} = Nx.h_{t,s} \cdot F.TAN_{t,s}$).

$$E.str_{t,y} = \sum_s [TAN.str_{t,s,y} \cdot EF.str_{t,s}] \text{ (Eq. 11)}$$

255 Where emissions from storage ($E.str$) by livestock type (t) is calculated as the sum of emission estimates by manure system (s; i.e. separate estimates from slurry and solid manures). Storage emissions are estimated by multiplying the TAN entering the storage stage ($TAN.str$) by the storage emission factor ($EF.str_{t,s}$, EEA, 2023) by livestock type (t) and manure system (s).

260 To calculate the amount of TAN from livestock manures/slurries applied to land, N losses to the atmosphere (as N₂O and N₂) need to be subtracted from TAN entering housing ($TAN.h$), in addition to subtracting ammonia emissions from housing and storage. Emission estimates of N₂O (E.N₂O) and N₂ (E.N₂) were estimated using default values from Misselbrook *et al.* (2015) and used to estimate TAN entering spreading stage ($TAN.spr$) as expressed in equation 12 ([Eq. 12](#));

$$TAN.spr_{t,s,y} = TAN.h_{t,s,y} - [E.N2O + E.N2 + E.h + E.str]_{t,s,y} \text{ (Eq. 12)}$$

270 Where the amount of TAN entering the spreading stage ($TAN.spr_{t,s}$) is assumed to be TAN entering housing ($TAN.h$) minus the sum of all N losses from housing and storage. TAN entering housing is used as the starting point as TAN on daily spread systems also needs to be included in the TAN being spread.

NH₃ emissions from manures and slurries applied to land are calculated via equation 13 ([Eq. 13](#));

$$E.spr_{t,y} = \sum_s [TAN.spr_{t,s,y} \cdot EF.spr_{t,s}] \text{ (Eq. 13)}$$

275

Where emissions from spreading ($E. spr$) by livestock type (t) is calculated as the sum of emission estimates by manure system (s; i.e. separate estimates from slurry and solid manures). Spreading emissions are estimated by multiplying the TAN entering the spreading stage ($TAN. spr$) by the spreading emission factor ($EF. spr_{t,s}$, EEA, 2023) by livestock type (t) and manure system (s).

280

Implicit EFs from the livestock emission calculations (equations Eqs. 8, 9, 10 and 12) are presented in Table A8 and were estimated by dividing emissions at each stage by AAP. Country level emission totals (per livestock type) were aggregated to the most appropriate Dasymetric Gridded Livestock of the World v4 livestock category (GLW v4 - Gilbert et al., 2018; FAO, 2024a) (see Table A7). Emissions were spatially distributed to the $0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$ GLWv4 livestock distributions using the cell-level proportions of national livestock totals. From Section 3 onwards, emissions from the above N-flow that are from grazing and manure spreading activities will be referred to as GRM and those from livestock management activities as MNM.

285

2.5 Uncertainty

To estimate uncertainty in NH_3 emissions, multiple quantitative uncertainty estimates were combined using Monte Carlo-based error propagation. Uncertainty propagation distinguished between within-country and cross-country dependence. Sub-sectoral emissions within each country were treated as correlated, reflecting shared underlying drivers such as crop parameters, national statistics (e.g. total N usage, total crop area), livestock numbers and TAM. In contrast, country totals were aggregated assuming independence, reflecting largely country-specific activity data. As a result, the regional uncertainty is smaller than the sum of individual country uncertainties.

290

Uncertainty arises from many sources, including the activity data (e.g. statistical error, data collection bias and extrapolation) and the emission factors (e.g. experimental uncertainty, representativeness and random error). Table 2 summarizes the uncertainty values that have been used in this study for the purposes of uncertainty estimation. The IPCC commonly reports uncertainty as a percentage corresponding to two standard deviations, e.g. $\pm 15\%$, approximating a 95% confidence interval around a best estimate, under an assumption of normality in the underlying data (IPCC, 2006b). Other sources (e.g. Tang *et al.*, 2024) provide 'indicative' uncertainty ranges; in these cases, the implied or reported coefficient of variation (CV; standard deviation divided by the mean) was applied alongside the best estimate for the same uncertainty source. Where available, uncertainties were derived directly from reported standard deviations around a mean. All uncertainties in Table 2 are expressed as CV values.

300

Table 2: sources of uncertainty used in this study, all converted to a coefficient of variation for consistency and comparability. A range of values indicates country specific CV values, or livestock types. EF = emission factor.

305

<u>Uncertainty Source</u>	<u>Coefficient of variation (CV, %)</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Cropland – total area (all crops) ($country^{-1}$)	$\pm 12.5 - 21.6$	Tang <i>et al.</i> , 2024

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: 9 pt, Bold

Formatted: Font: 9 pt, Bold

Formatted Table

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Crop yield (country ⁻¹)	± 12.5 – 21.6	Tang <i>et al.</i> , 2024
Total nitrogen fertiliser use (country ⁻¹) ¹	± <0.01 – 50	FAOSTAT (2023) & IFA (2023)
NH ₃ EF: Non-Urea fertilisers (normal & high pH)	± 9.0	Ma <i>et al.</i> , 2020
NH ₃ EF: Urea fertiliser (only normal pH used)	± 5.3	Bhatia <i>et al.</i> , 2023
Above-ground dry matter: slope (crop ⁻¹) ²	± 1.0 – 34.5	IPCC (2006c)
Above-ground dry matter: intercept (crop ⁻¹) ²	± 3.0 – 24.5	IPCC (2006c)
Burnt fraction of crop residue left in fields (FB) ³	± 49.0	Kapoor <i>et al.</i> , 2023
NH ₃ EF: burning of crop residue left in fields	± 74.5	See Section 2.3
Total livestock population (livestock type ⁻¹)	± 10.2	IPCC (2006e)
Typical animal mass (livestock type ⁻¹)	± 5.1 – 15.3	IPCC (2006e)
N excretion rate per unit mass (livestock type ⁻¹)	± 25.5	IPCC (2006e)

¹ Uncertainty for fertiliser application rates (kg N ha⁻¹) were derived from total estimated crop area and total N applied per country within the Monte Carlo propagation, and applied uniformly to each crop application rate from Cui *et al.* (2021)

² IPCC (2006c) lists slope and intercept values for a linear equation to derive AGDM, along with uncertainty, for crops stated in Table A6.

³ Uncertainty for FB was taken from Kapoor *et al.* (2023), who quoted six studies of total burnt residue area in South Asia. We use the s.d. and mean from those six studies to derive a CV of 49% for all crop FB values.

3 Results

Total emissions of NH₃ were estimated to be 6,025 kt NH₃ a⁻¹, for 2015, in the SAARC study area, with an uncertainty of ± 1,179 kt NH₃ a⁻¹ (95% confidence interval). Table 4.3 shows a sectoral breakdown of these emissions, for each SAARC member country, while Fig. 2 shows the spatial distributions of sectoral emissions across the area for 2015.

Table 4.3: Estimated emissions of NH₃ country⁻¹ sector⁻¹ a⁻¹, for 2015, in kt NH₃. 0 = an emission less than 0.05 kt NH₃ but more than zero. '-' = zero. CRB = Agricultural crop residue burning, CRR = Crop residues left in fields, GRM = Livestock grazing & manure spreading, MNM = Livestock management, SFA = Synthetic fertiliser application.

Country	CRB	CRR	GRM	MNM	SFA	C	C
						o	o
						u	u
						n	n
						t	t
						r	r

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Subscript

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, Italic

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted Table

						yy t t o o t t a a l l (9 k 5 t % N C H I 3)) k t N H 3)
Afghanistan ¹	2.8	0.1	51.8	14.7	7.9	7 ± 7 3 . 4 2 . 8
Bangladesh	32	0.8	134.8	61.3	207.8	4 ± 3 2 6 3 . 7 7 . 4
Bhutan	0.1	0	1.3	0.3	0.1	1 ± . 0 8 . 8
India	113.7	14.3	1064.2	385.8	2773.4	4 ± 3 1

						5 1 1 . 8 4 . 9	
Maldives ^{1,2}	0	0	-	-	0	0 ± 3 0	
Nepal	3.9	0.1	44.2	18.0	15.9	8 ± 2 4 . 2 1 . 1	
Pakistan	31.7	1.4	359.4	136.3	514.3	1 ± 0 2 4 7 3 9 . . 1 3	
Sri Lanka	0.6	0.1	5.2	2.7	24.4	3 ± 2 2 . 4 9 . 1	
SAARC	184.7	16.7	1660.7	619.2	3543.9	6 ± 0 1 2 1 5 7 . 9 2 . 0 4	
Sector total 95% CI (kt NH₃)	± 239.2	± 4.8	± 545.9	± 187.3	± 760.1		

325 ¹ There were no Agricultural Use statistics for fertiliser products, only total Nitrogen usage. Emissions were calculated using the Tier-1 EF provided by EEA (2023) (see Table A3) (derived via a mixture of Tier-1 and Tier-2 methods).

² There were no livestock statistics in the FAOSTAT database for the Maldives.

³ Estimated total NH_3 emissions for Maldives = $0.02 \text{ kt NH}_3 \text{ a}^{-1}$.

⁴ Regional uncertainty reflects aggregation of country totals assuming independence across countries; it is therefore not equal to the sum of national confidence intervals

330

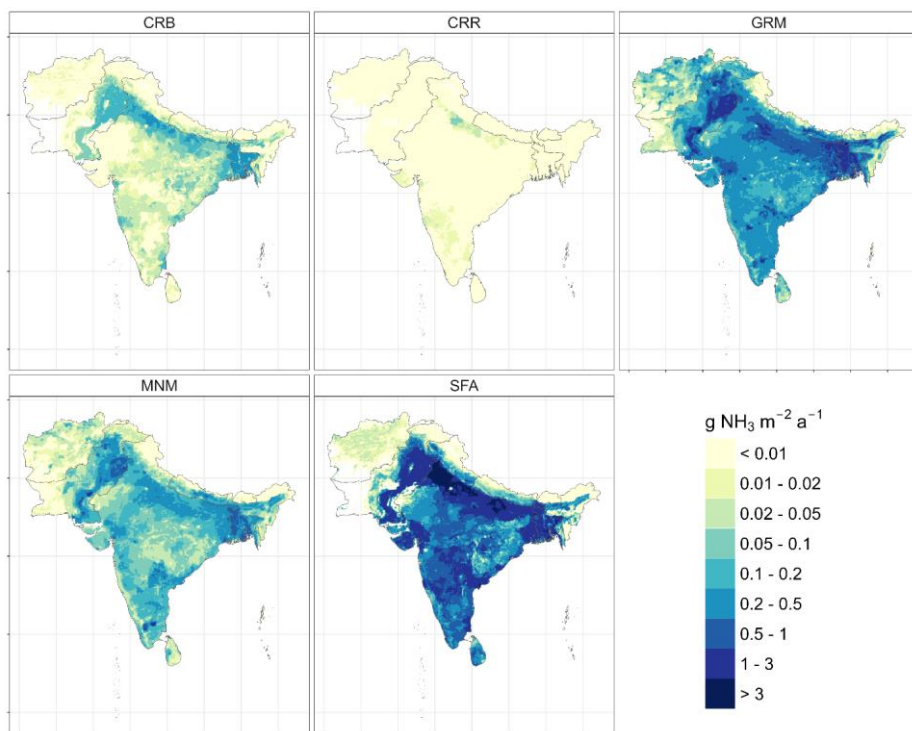
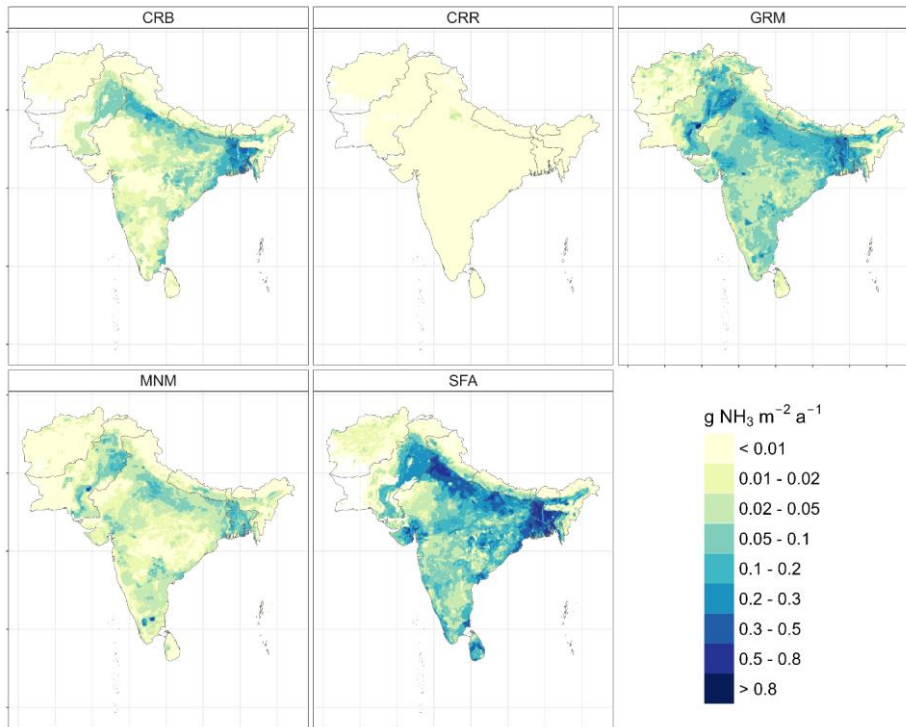


Figure 2. Emissions of NH_3 ($\text{g m}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$) in five agricultural sectors, spatially distributed on a $0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$ resolution ([common scale/legend](#)): Agricultural crop residue burning (CRB), crop residues left in fields (CRR), livestock grazing & manure spreading (GRM), livestock management (MNM) and synthetic fertiliser application (SFA).



335

Figure 3. Uncertainty (standard deviation) of emissions of NH_3 ($\text{g m}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$) in five agricultural sectors, spatially distributed on a $0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$ resolution (common scale/legend): Agricultural crop residue burning (CRB), crop residues left in fields (CRR), livestock grazing & manure spreading (GRM), livestock management (MNM) and synthetic fertiliser application (SFA).

340

Fig. 3 shows the estimated uncertainty (as standard deviation) for the same sectoral spatial distributions. Emissions from SFA were the largest contributor to the regional total (59% of SAARC total, range 7% to 74% at the country level), despite a reduction in the EF for Urea use, compared with the EEA (2023) value, in the present study (see Section 2.1), followed by GRM. Spatially, the Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP) was a key source of NH_3 emissions in the SAARC, particularly in the Indian states of Haryana and Punjab due to the high quantities of synthetic N fertilisers applied, but also the western districts of Bangladesh. Higher emissions from GRM were located in the west of the IGP on the Rajasthan Plain and in Bangladesh, due to large numbers of cattle and buffaloes. (see Fig 2.). Similarly, high emissions from GRM were located in Pakistan due to large numbers of Buffalo in the underlying GLW population surfaces. Uncertainty within India represents the largest emissions values grid cell⁻¹, especially for SFA, but the relative sectoral uncertainty (CV) is highest in CRB (range 45% to 90% at the country level), due to the highly uncertain EF and also the uncertainty in burnt area.

345

Formatted: Superscript

350 Overall, 91% of the total harvested crop area reported in 2015 (FAOSTAT, FAO, 2023) was estimated via 172 EarthStat layers (each crop layer was then scaled to match the reported FAO harvested total), and, subsequently, ~103% of total N use from synthetic fertiliser reported in 2015 (FAOSTAT, FAO, 2023) was estimated using a mix of bottom-up crop-specific fertiliser application rates (see table A5), plus generic application rates derived from country total crop area and total fertiliser application. This lends some confidence to the distribution of N fertiliser using crop statistics. Total N fertiliser usage was then re-scaled to match the FAOSTAT national totals at 100% (using an uncertainty derived from FAOSTAT and IFA, in Table 2.)

355 There was a general underestimation in the harvested area of rice (all countries) and wheat (India and Pakistan) in EarthStat data compared to FAO totals, and an over estimation of total N application in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka prior to adjustment to FAO totals. The reason for an underestimation of harvested rice area specifically is not known, as only Pakistan has undergone any reasonable expansion in rice production since 2000, but may be due to the difficulty of estimating areas of paddy rice due to an increased number of growing seasons per year.

360



365 **Figure 4. Total agricultural NH₃ emissions (kt a⁻¹): this study (THIS_STUDY), this study when recalculated with non-reduced EEA (2023) EF values for Urea fertiliser (i.e. a higher EF) (THIS_STUDY_NRU), four global inventories (ECLIPSEv6b, HTAPv3 and**

the two most recent versions of EDGAR – v6 and v8) and one regional inventory (REASv3.2). Emission sectors are agricultural soils (AGS), crop residue burning (CRB), general agriculture (AGR) and manure management (MNM).

370 Fig 4. compares agricultural NH₃ emissions from several regional/global inventories with the present study. Due to the
aggregation of agricultural emissions in other inventories, the totals of some of the finer-resolution categories in this study
were aggregated to agricultural soils (SFA + GRM + CRR = AGS), with manure management (MNM = MNM) and agricultural
crop residue burning (CRB = CRB) at their original category resolution. The ECLIPSE inventory does not provide separated
estimates for agricultural soils and manure management estimates, but only total agriculture (AGR = AGS + MNM) and CRB,
while REAS does not provide estimates for CRB. Also displayed is the total derived in the present study when using a non-
375 lowered EF for Urea fertiliser application from EEA (2023) (labelled THIS_STUDY_NRU).

Prior to the inclusion of a lower EF for Urea fertiliser, total emissions of NH₃ from agricultural sources in this study were
7,486 kt; 6 and 7% lower than those estimated in the EDGARv6 and v8 databases respectively, 20% lower than ECLIPSE and
27% lower than HTAP. Adjusting the Urea EF (to 13% of total N lost as NH₃-N, see Section 2.1, and referred to as
380 THIS_STUDY_NRU in Figure 4) reduced total emissions by a further 20%. At the country level (following the Urea EF
reduction), NH₃ emissions in Bangladesh, Pakistan and India were ~17%, ~17% and ~28% lower than those calculated by
EDGARv8, respectively, and ~35%, ~24% and ~43% lower than emissions estimated in HTAPv3, respectively. Fig 5. shows
a comparison of the spatial distributions of total estimated NH₃ from agriculture for multiple inventories (totals shown in Fig
4.). (N.B. there are no livestock numbers in FAOSTAT for the Maldives, while EarthStat crop maps do not have data for the
385 Maldives, resulting in no spatially distributed emissions).

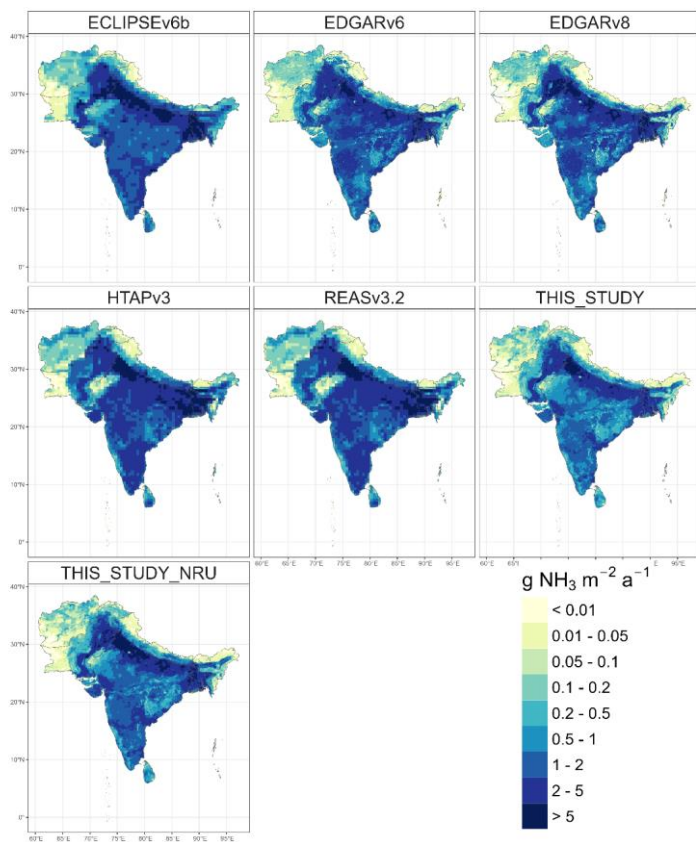


Figure 5. Total emissions of NH_3 ($\text{g m}^{-2} \text{a}^{-1}$) in 2015 from agriculture from seven datasets, spatially distributed on varying resolutions (in brackets): ECLIPSEv6b ($0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$), EDGARv6 ($0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$), EDGARv8 ($0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$), HTAPv3 (nominally $0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$), REASv3.2 ($0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$), this study (THIS_STUDY) ($0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$) and this study when recalculated with non-reduced EEA (2023) EF values for Urea fertiliser (i.e. a higher EF) (THIS_STUDY_NRU) ($0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$).

4 Discussion

NH_3 emissions estimates in this study were ~25% lower than the most recently published EDGAR dataset (EDGARv8) and ~40% lower than the HTAPv3 global mosaic. A major driver of this difference was the use of an EF for Urea fertiliser application that was 19 to 23% lower than the EEA (2023) default value (pH dependent) (see Section 2.1) and 38% lower than

the EF in Bouwman et al. (2002), the latter being used in EDGARv6 (Crippa et al., 2018, Janssens-Maenhout et al., 2019). As Urea constituted 82% of applied synthetic N and 84% of fertiliser application emissions, which were, in turn, responsible for 59% of agricultural emissions (in this study), any decrease/increase in EF had a pronounced effect. Sub-national (state) level statistics for crop harvest areas in Nepal and both fertiliser use and crop harvest areas in India allowed for greater spatial representation of the use of fertilisers (but not for specific fertiliser use on specific crops). In India there was a decrease in emissions from fertilisers in central Andhra Pradesh and coastal Tamil Nadu, and a simultaneous increase in Punjab and Haryana, while in Nepal emissions have been concentrated more in the eastern half of the country compared to national fertiliser use statistics and non-adjusted crop maps. This study used 172 crop distributions from EarthStat, compared to 24 crops in EDGARv6, and gridded N application rates per crop from Cui et al. (2021).

Emissions of NH₃ from CRB were estimated at 185 kt a⁻¹, roughly half of that estimated in EDGARv8 and a third lower than HTAPv3. This study used only a specific subset of crops for burnt area estimates following a literature review, but it is clear that more data are required. Due to the importance of crop residue burning to ambient fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) formation, particularly in proximity to urban areas (e.g. Lan et al., 2022), more information is needed within the SAARC domain on the crops that undergo burning, the proportion of the crop burnt and the spatial variability of burning practice. The portion of crop residue left on fields for burning after harvesting the crop using combines/machinery, and location-specific other usage of crop residues, should also be taken into account. Mechanical harvesters leave more residue that is subsequently burnt and so a mechanization ratio can be used to adjust the amount of stubble/straw left in the fields (e.g. Li et al., 2015). This could be incorporated via survey work for better estimates of emissions from residue burning (Azhar et al., 2022) but would require consideration of the representativeness of such a survey for a large heterogeneous region. The amount of residue burnt has a direct impact on, and is directly impacted by, the quantity of residues left in-field (see Eq. 4), and therefore more detailed information is required as to the use of crop residues for domestic fuels or livestock fodder to make better estimates of emissions from CRR. Furthermore, the EFs for residues burnt and (Section 2.2) residues left in-field (Section 2.3) remain highly uncertain and, despite the availability of measurement data on varying crop types, it was decided that only one EF per sector for generic 'crop' was suitable for use at this time. While NH₃ emissions appear to be small for CRB and CRR combined (3.5% of total agricultural NH₃ in this study), the uncertainty around this source is large and better understanding will also aid other sectors such as MNM, domestic burning (and emissions of other pollutants).

With regards to emissions from livestock, there is a good agreement in regional NH₃ totals between this study and the EDGAR releases (including the grazing and spreading emissions), but a large disparity between this study and the REAS/HTAP estimates, particularly with the manure management stage. As far as can be ascertained, all studies evaluated emissions from housing, storage, yards, grazing and spreading of manures/slurries with regards to livestock, but applied different methods. This study used an N flow approach outlined in Section 2.4, drawing upon IPCC (2019) and EEA (2023), while REAS/HTAP used Tier 1 EFs as provided in the EMEP EEA Guidebook 2016 (this guidebook is unavailable, further reference to Tier 1 EFs are in EEA 2019). As an example, this study has an overall Tier 1 EF (sum of grazing, manure management and spreading emissions) of 6.33 kg NH₃ per head per annum for dairy cattle, compared to 41.8 kg NH₃ (slurry systems) and 26.4 kg NH₃ per head (solid systems) in the EEA (2019) (N.B. the EEA Guidebook provides EFs for annually averaged population, AAP, which we assume to be 1 for dairy cattle). It is unclear how Tier 1 EFs for slurry and solid systems (EEA, 2019) were utilised in REASv3.2 (which is used as a direct input in the HTAP mosaic). The difference can, in part, be explained by the underlying assumption of Typical Animal Mass (TAM) in the calculation of estimated total N excretion by animal type (N_x, Eq 7, Section 2.4). In this study, dairy cattle were assumed to have a TAM of 275 kg head⁻¹ across the study region (FAO 2024b), compared to the underlying assumption of EEA (2019) Tier 1 EFs that assume a TAM of 600kg head⁻¹, corresponding to intensively

reared dairy cattle typical in western nations. This 118% increase in TAM directly impacts the sectoral N excretion. Furthermore, a large proportion of N excreta in the study region (55 %) is collected, dried and used as fuel (FAOSTAT, FAO, 2023). In western nations, the burning of these “dung cakes” is uncommon and most N excreta are on managed systems and applied to fields as organic fertiliser. Emissions associated with the burning of dung cakes is reported under residential combustion, rather than agriculture and therefore the T1 emissions are likely an overestimation for South Asia. This disparity between estimates in this paper and a T1 approach highlights the importance of considering spatially disaggregated information on TAM and livestock management systems to produce more accurate NH₃ emissions estimates, and methods that allow for the incorporation of regionally relevant data. While this study has used country level estimates of TAM and N excretion rates (Nxm) from FAO, these estimates are currently the same for each country within SAARC and consequently the implicit EFs derived under this study are the same for each country (Table A8). Furthermore, REASv3.2 uses animal distributions that are land cover-based distributions of sub-national livestock statistics from REASv1 (Yamaji *et al.*, 2004), as opposed to this study and other inventories (e.g. EDGAR) which have used GLW livestock distributions. This issue highlights the difficulty in using T1 EFs and how hard they can be to adapt to different regions of the world.

Estimated uncertainty in total NH₃ emissions from agriculture was ~~not~~ estimated ~~but~~ ~~and~~ may originate from AD (e.g. number of animals), EFs (e.g. inclusion or exclusion of technological abatement information), climate/environmental variables (e.g. temperature or soil moisture) and even the structural uncertainty when assessing methodological assumptions for uncertainties (e.g. choosing one probability distribution function over another) (e.g. Solazzo *et al.*, 2021). As a result, regional NH₃ concentrations (and secondary PM), following atmospheric chemistry transformation and transport, are sensitive to the primary emissions estimations of NH₃ and therefore so are the ensuing assessments of exposure and effects on human health and/or ecosystems (Ge *et al.*, 2023) Via a Monte Carlo error propagation using uncertainty on many terms (Table 2), we estimated a 95% confidence interval of ~1.2 Tg NH₃ a⁻¹ on a central estimate of ~6 Tg NH₃ a⁻¹. Inventory estimates of uncertainty are rare, and it is likely, given not every source of uncertainty was accounted for, that this value is an underestimation in terms of relative magnitude of the mean value. Uncertainty around emissions from SFA was relatively low (CV = ~10%) due to developed methods to collect N-fertiliser usage statistics (especially in India), while NH₃ EFs had narrow ranges. More work could be done to investigate empirical differences in fertiliser application emissions, especially with regards to pH and meteorological effects. Uncertainty around emissions from CRB was very high, which was driven by the uncertainty in the literature on the NH₃ EF for crop residues burnt – clearly more data is needed here not only for NH₃ but the subsequent formation of secondary PM and the effects on human health. Furthermore, uncertainty in the gridded emission estimates (Fig. 3) primarily reflects uncertainty in national-scale activity data and emission parameters that has been spatially distributed according to proxy datasets, rather than independent, cell-specific uncertainty. A full spatial uncertainty analysis was not performed in this study. For example, the gridded crop data (Ramankutty *et al.*, 2008) -is a snapshot of crop distributions in 2000, itself a source of error due to changing crop distributions in space (owing to economics, climate etc.). One possible solution is to perform a data assimilation of multiple datasets such as: the Center for Sustainability and the Global Environment (SAGE), EarthStat (this study), the Spatial Production Allocation Model (SPAM) and CROPGRIDS. This would give uncertainty not only on crop area per crop type, but also on the spatial distribution. Finally, there is large uncertainty and heterogeneity (that was not addressed) in the livestock management characteristics in South Asia which have a large effect on the flow of N, and therefore NH₃ emissions, throughout the modelling chain. More data on livestock management would help to characterise the uncertainty more, especially around manures used for other activities (such as burning and building).

The SAARC domain may experience pronounced impacts on NH₃ emission rates from the effects of environmental variables such as temperature and rainfall. Jiang *et al.* (2021) estimated for housed chickens (layers and broilers) across climate zones

Formatted: Subscript

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Subscript

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Subscript

Formatted: Subscript

Formatted: Subscript

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Subscript

globally, and found the fraction of excreted nitrogen emitted as NH₃ to be up to 3 times larger in humid tropical locations than in cold or dry locations. For spreading of manure to land, rain becomes a critical driver affecting emissions in addition to temperature, with the emission fraction being up to 5 times larger in the semi-dry tropics than in cold, wet climates. Large increases in NH₃ emissions with higher temperatures were also observed from 13 years of Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS) satellite measurements (Warner *et al.*, 2016) over a variety of regions of the globe, while Kuttippurath *et al.* (2020) suggested higher values of NH₃ seen by Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer (IASI) observations in the monsoon season could be partially attributed to the decay and decomposition of stubble and vegetation in the hot/humid Indian summer monsoon and/or application of fertilisers during this season. Environmental variables need to be considered for NH₃ emissions inventories due to the pronounced effect on volatilisation rates, and the localised nature of such variables.

Finally, emissions estimates should be provided with temporal profile information to allow for the best use within an atmospheric chemistry transport model (ACTM). This information can currently be obtained from some global inventories, but more research needs to be done within the South Asia domain due to specific meteorological phenomena such as the monsoon, particular farming practices such as rice paddy, multi-cropping and multiple growing seasons (e.g. Kharif and Rabi) and the large spatial extents coupled with changing climatic zones that may influence all of the above. Analysis of satellite data (e.g. Kuttippurath *et al.*, 2020 and Pawar *et al.*, 2021) has the potential to provide top-down inference of temporal patterns of NH₃ emissions but further work is needed to analyse uncertainties and chemistry effects on satellite measurements.

Data Availability

Data are available as 0.1° x 0.1° gridded emissions (grams m⁻² a⁻¹) (GeoTIFF format) for the five sectors shown in Fig. 2., on the UK Environmental Information Data Centre (EIDC) at doi: <https://doi.org/10.5285/e0114a4f-32c2-41d9-9c2a-c46f365d4c30><https://catalogue.ceh.ac.uk/documents/e0114a4f-32c2-41d9-9c2a-c46f365d4c30> (Tomlinson *et al.*, 2025).

Conclusions

Methodologies for calculating agricultural NH₃ emissions estimates must be clear and open to enable the incorporation of more detailed country/region-specific data. This approach would allow for the adjustment of, for example, EFs, burnt area fractions or livestock management practices, plus increase the accuracy of uncertainty estimates in the region. These all, in turn, influence the amount of NH₃ emitted from various activity sources, which can be further adjusted by the incorporation of country/region-specific spatial information such as harvested crop information at a sub-national level, or information regarding fertiliser use. This study utilises a number of SAARC specific datasets, such as (but not limited to): a Nepali crop inventory (Section 2.1), Indian district-level fertiliser application (Section 2.1), Indian crop-specific fertiliser application rates (Section 2.1) and Pakistani crop residue burning statistics (Section 2.3). However, it should be noted that some data (e.g. state-wise crop production in India) was obtained via personal communication and cannot be re-published or re-distributed and exemplifies the issues around data flow into emissions estimation models.

This study produced a total NH₃ estimate from agricultural sources that was ~25% lower than the most recently published global resolution EDGAR dataset (EDGARv8) and ~40% less than the HTAPv3 global mosaic. In using a method which allows an EF to be easily adjusted to another value, for example that of Urea fertiliser application to use new measurements specific to this region, new results can be quickly generated (and updated). The spatial distributions of sectoral emissions utilise a number of data sources not currently used in global emissions datasets, such as HTAPv3. It is important to work with

515 data providers, appropriate experts and inventory personnel from regions with indigenous knowledge, and to provide modifiable methods, to get the best emissions estimates possible but retain methods that are representative and/or transferable when dealing with heterogeneous populations.

Acknowledgements

We express our gratitude to UK Research and Innovation for supporting this research through the South Asian Nitrogen Hub (SANH) under the Global Challenge Research Fund (Grant Ref. Number NE/S009019/2).

Appendix A

520 **Table A1: Total fertiliser use (t) in SAARC countries in 2015, by product types (as named by FAO) (FAO, 2023). FAOSTAT category used is 'Agricultural Use'. Fertilisers with 0 t reported usage are omitted.**

Country	Ammonium sulphate	Calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN)	Diammonium phosphate (DAP)	Other nitrogenous fertilizers	Monoammonium phosphate (MAP)	NPK fertilizers	Other NP compounds	Urea
Afghanistan ^x								
Bangladesh			597,000					2,638,000
Bhutan		0.1	0.3			1,511		1,508
India	508,550	12,330	9,107,220		60	4,261,240	4,559,810	30,634,870
Maldives ^y								
Nepal			101,797					190,163
Pakistan	8,989	454,044	1,802,467			70,954	584,483	5,596,680
Sri Lanka	9,626	42	1,535	839		447		321,052

^x For Afghanistan, there are no reported fertiliser totals by product type, only by total nitrogen (N) (92,516 tonnes N used in 2015).

^y For Maldives, there are no reported fertiliser totals by product type, only by total nitrogen (N) (226 tonnes N used in 2015).

525

Table A2: Nitrogen (N) content of fertiliser types (FAO, 2023)

Fertiliser Type (as named in FAO, 2023)	N content (fraction)
Ammonium nitrate (AN)	0.34
Ammonium sulphate	0.21
Calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN) and other mixtures with calcium carbonate	0.26
Diammonium phosphate (DAP)	0.18

Monoammonium phosphate (MAP)	0.11
NPK fertilizers	0.15
Other nitrogenous fertilizers, n.e.c.	0.2
Other NK compounds	0.2
Other NP compounds	0.2
Potassium nitrate	0.13
Sodium nitrate	0.16
Urea	0.46
Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions (UAN)	0.32

Table A3: Emission factor (EF) by fertiliser type, from EEA (2023) for soils with ‘normal’ (pH ≤ 7) and ‘high’ (pH > 7) pH. EF is stated as fraction of N lost as NH₃-N.

Fertiliser Type (as named in EEA, 2023)	EF (fraction N lost as NH ₃ -N)	
	– ‘normal’ pH	– ‘high’ pH
Ammonium nitrate	0.02	0.043
Ammonium phosphate	0.069	0.154
Ammonium sulphate	0.069	0.154
Calcium ammonium nitrate	0.02	0.043
NK compound	0.02	0.043
NPK compound	0.069	0.154
N solutions	0.072	0.133
Other NP	0.069	0.154
Other straight N compounds	0.069	0.154
Urea ^β	0.161	0.17
Weighted mean ^Ω	0.07	0.07

530 ^β Superseded in this study, see Section 2.1.

^Ω The ‘weighted mean’ is a default weighted mean EF across all fertiliser use in 2019 (Tier-1 and Tier-2 mixed method) (see EEA, 2023).

Table A4: Schema to match fertiliser types as named in FAO (2023) and EEA (2023).

Fertiliser Type (as named in FAO, 2023)	Fertiliser Type (as named in EEA, 2023)
Ammonium nitrate (AN)	Ammonium nitrate
Diammonium phosphate (DAP)	Ammonium phosphate

Ammonium sulphate	Ammonium sulphate
Calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN) and other mixtures with calcium carbonate	Calcium ammonium nitrate
Potassium nitrate	NK compound
NPK fertilizers	NPK compound
Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions (UAN)	N solutions
Other NP compounds	Other NP
Other nitrogenous fertilizers, n.e.c.	Other straight N compounds
Urea	Urea
NA	Weighted mean
Sodium nitrate	NA

535

Table A5: Schema to match crops as named in Cui *et al.* (2021), EarthStat (Monfreda *et al.*, 2008; Ramankutty *et al.*, 2008), and Table A6 for crop residue and burning estimates.

Crop Fertiliser Application (as named in Cui <i>et al.</i>, 2021)	Crop Harvested Area (as named in EarthStat)	Crop Residue and Burning Parameters (Table A6)
Barley (and Barley2)	barley	Barley
Cassava	cassava	Tubers
Cotton	cotton	Generic crop
Fruits	apple, apricot, avocado, banana, berry, blueberry, carob, cashew, cherry, citrus, coconut, cranberry, currant, date, fig, fruit, gooseberry, grapefruit, grape, kiwi, lemon, lime, mango, melon, melon seed, orange, papaya, peach, pear, persimmon, pineapple, plantain, plum, quince, raspberry, sourcherry, stonefruit, strawberry, tangerine, tropical, watermelon	Generic crop
Groundnut	groundnut	Peanuts
Maize (+Maize2)	maize, maize for	Maize
Millet	millet	Millet

Oilpalm	oilpalm, oilseedfor, oilseednes, sesame	Generic crop
Others	broadbean, chickpea, cowpea, lentil, pea, pigeonpea, pulses	Beans & pulses
	bambara, bean,	Dry beans
	agave, almond, aniseetc, brazil, chicory, cinnamon, cocoa, coffee, gums, hop, lupin, mate, nutmeg, pepper, peppermint, pimento, pistachio, pyrethrum, quinoa, rubber, spicenes, tea, tobacco, vanilla, vetch	Generic crop
	areca, cashew, chestnut, hazelnut, kolanut, nutnes, walnut	Peanuts
	ginger	Root crops
Potato	potato	Potato
Rapeseed	castor, hempseed, linseed, rapeseed, safflower	Generic crop
Rice (+ Rice2)	rice	Rice
Rye	rye	Rye
Sorghum (+ Sorghum2)	sorghum, sorghumfor	Sorghum
Soybean	soybean	Soybean
Sugarbeet	sugarbeet	Root crops
Sugarcane	sugarcane	Perennial grass
	sugarnes	Generic crop
Sunflower	sunflower	Generic crop
Sweet Potato	sweetpotato	Tubers
Vegetables	greenbean, greenpea	Beans & pulses
	asparagus, cabbage, cabbagefor, cauliflower, chilleetc, cucumberetc, eggplant, greenbroadbean, greencorn, greenonion, lettuce, mushroom, okra,	Generic crop

	pumpkinetc, spinach, stringbean, tomato, vegetablenes, vegfor	
	carrot, carrotfor, garlic, onion	Root crops
	artichoke	Tubers
Wheat (+Wheat2)	wheat	Wheat
No Match (use national mean application rate)	alfalfa	Alfalfa
	abaca, buckwheat, clove, clover, coir, fibrenes, flax, fonio, fornes, grassnes, hemp, jute, jutelikefiber, kapokfiber, kapokseed, , legumenes, mixedgrain, mixedgrass, mustard, , olive, popcorn, poppy, ramie, ryefor, sisal, swedefor, , triticale, yautia	Generic crop
	canaryseed, cerealnes	Grains
	oats	Oats
	karite, tung	Peanuts
	rootnes	Root crops
	beetfor, taro, turnipfor, yam	Tubers

540

Table A6. Crop parameters used for calculating emissions from crop residues left fields and crop residues burnt, taken from IPCC (2019) and Yevich and Logan (2003) (Fraction Burnt only). Where relevant, numbers in brackets have been superseded by those not in brackets (in red font), but occasionally only for a subset of EarthStat crops (see table notes). See Sections 2.2 and 2.3.

Crop (EarthStat)	Dry Matter (DM)	Fraction Burnt (FB) ¹	Combustion Factor (Cf)	N-content Above Ground Residues (NAG)	Fraction Removed (FR) ²	Above ground dry matter (AGDM), slope/intercept
Alfalfa	0.9	0.233	0.85	0.027	0.251	0.29 / 0
Barley	(0.89) 0.83	0.233	(0.85) 0.82	0.007	0.251	0.98 / 0.59
Beans & pulses	(0.91) 0.8³	0.233	(0.85) 0.9³	0.008	0.251	1.13 / 0.85
Dry beans	0.9	0.233	0.85	0.01	0.251	0.36 / 0.68

Grains	0.88	0.233	0.85	0.006	0.251	1.09 / 0.88
Maize	(0.87) 0.4	0.233	(0.8) 0.92	0.006	0.251	1.03 / 0.61
Millet	(0.9) 0.8	0.233	(0.85) 0.9	0.007	0.251	1.43 / 0.14
Oats	0.89	0.233	0.85	0.007	0.251	0.91 / 0.89
Peanuts	(0.94) 0.8 ⁴	0.233	(0.85) 0.9 ⁴	0.016	0.251	1.07 / 1.54
Perennial grass	(0.9) 0.71 ⁵	0.233	(0.85) 0.68 ⁵	0.015	0.251	0.3 / 0
Potato	(0.22) 0.45	0.233	(0.85) 0.9	0.019	0.251	0.1 / 1.06
Rice	(0.89) 0.85	0.233	(0.8) 0.89	0.007	0.251	0.95 / 2.46
Root crops	0.94	0.233	0.85	0.016	0.251	1.07 / 1.54
Rye	0.88	0.233	0.85	0.005	0.251	1.09 / 0.88
Sorghum	0.89	0.233	0.85	0.007	0.251	0.88 / 1.33
Soybean	0.91	0.233	0.85	0.008	0.251	0.93 / 1.35
Tubers	0.22	0.233	0.85	0.019	0.251	0.1 / 1.06
Wheat	(0.89) 0.83	0.233	(0.9) 0.86	0.006	0.251	1.51 / 0.52
Generic crop	(0.85) 0.8 ⁶	0.233	(0.85) 0.9 ⁶	0.008	0.251	-

¹ For FB:

- 545
- India; Wheat = 0.17, rice = 0.19, sugarcane = 0.25, maize = 0.1, everything else = 0.
 - Pakistan: Wheat = 0.25, rice = 0.53, sugarcane = 0.4, maize = 0.28, barley/bean/groundnut/jute/lentil/millet/potato/rapeseed = 0.233, everything else = 0.
 - Nepal: Barley/bean/groundnut/jute/lentil/maize/millet/potato/rapeseed/rice/sugarcane/wheat = 0.23, everything else = 0.
- 550
- Sri Lanka: Rice = 0.055, Barley/bean/groundnut/jute/lentil/maize/millet/potato/rapeseed/sugarcane/wheat = 0.233, everything else = 0.
 - Bangladesh: Rice = 0.34, Barley/bean/groundnut/jute/lentil/maize/millet/potato/rapeseed/sugarcane/wheat = 0.233, everything else = 0.

² For FR:

- 555
- India: Rice = 0.77. All else as default.
 - Nepal: Barley/bean/groundnut/jute/lentil/maize/millet/potato/rapeseed/rice/sugarcane/wheat = 0.75. All else as default.

³ Lentils and beans only

⁴ Groundnut only

560 ⁵ Sugarcane only

⁶ Rapeseed and jute only

Table A7. Lookup table to relate FAOSTAT livestock categories to GLWv4 livestock spatial distributions, used to distribute livestock emission estimates.

FAO Livestock emission category	GLWv4 Livestock category
Asses	Horse
Cattle, dairy	Cattle
Cattle, non-dairy	Cattle
Chickens, broilers	Chicken
Chickens, layers	Chicken
Goats	Goat
Horses	Horse
Mules	Horse
Sheep	Sheep
Buffaloes	Buffalo
Ducks	Duck
Swine, breeding	Pig
Swine, market	Pig

565

Table A8. Implicit emission factors (EFs) derived from livestock emission calculations (Section 2.4). Units are in kg NH₃ Annual Average Population⁻¹ (AAP) year⁻¹. Emissions were estimated separately for each country, however key emission parameters from the FAO (e.g. Typical Animal Mass and N excretion rates) are assumed to be uniform across the SAARC.

Livestock Type	Implicit Emission Factors (kg NH ₃ AAP ⁻¹ year ⁻¹)				
	Manure Management (MNM)		Agricultural Soil Emissions (AGS)		AGS + MNM
	Housing	Storage	Grazing	Spreading	Total
Asses	0.17	0.22	5.29	0.19	5.87

Cattle, dairy	0.63	0.17	2.53	3.01	6.33
Cattle, non-dairy	0.22	0.17	0.68	1.00	2.07
Chickens, broilers	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.11
Chickens, layers	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.20
Goats	0.10	0.10	0.78	0.13	1.11
Horses	0.32	0.40	9.68	0.35	10.75
Mules	0.17	0.22	5.29	0.19	5.87
Sheep	0.27	0.31	0.54	0.32	1.44

570

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest

Author contribution

SJT: Writing (original draft preparation), writing (review and editing), Conceptualization, Data curation, Investigation,
575 Methodology, Formal analysis, Project administration, Software, Visualization

EJC: Writing (review and editing), Investigation, Methodology, Formal analysis

CP: Writing (review and editing), Investigation, Methodology, Formal analysis

MS: Supervision, Funding acquisition

NJ: Writing (review and editing), Data curation, Investigation

580 UD: Writing (review and editing), Supervision, Project administration, Conceptualization

References

Andreae, M.O., and Merlet, P.: Emission of trace gases and aerosols from biomass burning, *Global Biogeochem. Cycles*, 15,
955e966. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1029/2000gb001382>, 2001.

- 585 Aneja, V.P., Schlesinger, W.H., Erisman, J.W., Behera, S.N., Sharma, M., and Battye, W.: Reactive nitrogen emissions from crop and livestock farming in India, *Atmospheric Environment*, 47, 92-103, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2011.11.026>, 2012.
- Azhar, R., Zeeshan, M., and Fatima, K.: Crop residue open field burning in Pakistan; multi-year high spatial resolution emission inventory for 2000–2014. *Atmos. Environ.* 208, 20–33, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2019.03.031>, 2019.
- 590 Batjes, N.H., Calisto, L., and de Sousa, L.M.: Standardised soil profile data to support global mapping and modelling (WoSIS snapshot 2023), *Earth System Science Data*, <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-2024-14>, 2024.
- Bhatia, A., Cowan, N.J., Drewer, J., Tomer, R., Kumar, V., Sharma, S., Paul, A., Jain, N., Kumar, S., Jha, G. and Singh, R.:
595 The impact of different fertiliser management options and cultivars on nitrogen use efficiency and yield for rice cropping in the Indo-Gangetic Plain: Two seasons of methane, nitrous oxide and ammonia emissions. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 355, p.108593, 2023.
- Bouwman, A. F., Boumans, L. J. M., and Batjes, N. H.: Estimation of global NH₃ volatilization loss from synthetic fertilizers and animal manure applied to arable lands and grasslands, *Global Biogeochem. Cycles*, 16(2),
600 <https://doi.org/10.1029/2000GB001389>, 2002
- Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN): Documentation for the Gridded Population of the World, Version 4 (GPWv4), Revision 11 Data Sets. Palisades NY: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center
605 (SEDAC), published by Columbia University. <https://doi.org/10.7927/H45Q4T5F>, 2018.
- Christian, T.J., Kleiss, B., Yokelson, R.J., Holzinger, R., Crutzen, P.J., Hao, W.M., Sharajo, B.H., and Ward, D.E.: Comprehensive laboratory measurements of biomass-burning emissions: 1. Emissions from Indonesian, African, and other fuels, *Journal of Geophysical Research Atmospheres*, 108 (D23), <https://doi.org/10.1029/2003JD003704>, 2003.
- 610 Crippa, M., Guizzardi, D., Muntean, M., Schaaf, E., Dentener, F., van Aardenne, J. A., Monni, S., Doering, U., Olivier, J. G. J., Pagliari, V., and Janssens-Maenhout, G.: Gridded emissions of air pollutants for the period 1970–2012 within EDGAR v4.3.2, *Earth Syst. Sci. Data*, 10, 1987–2013, <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-10-1987-2018>, 2018.
- 615 Crippa, M., Guizzardi, D., Butler, T., Keating, T., Wu, R., Kaminski, J., Kuenen, J., Kurokawa, J., Chatani, S., Morikawa, T., Poulriot, G., Racine, J., Moran, M. D., Klimont, Z., Manseau, P. M., Mashayekhi, R., Henderson, B. H., Smith, S. J., Suchyta, H., Muntean, M., Solazzo, E., Banja, M., Schaaf, E., Pagani, F., Woo, J.-H., Kim, J., Monforti-Ferrario, F., Pisoni, E., Zhang, J., Niemi, D., Sassi, M., Ansari, T., and Foley, K.: The HTAP_v3 emission mosaic: merging regional and global monthly

- emissions (2000–2018) to support air quality modelling and policies, *Earth Syst. Sci. Data*, 15, 2667–2694,
620 <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-15-2667-2023>, 2023.
- Cui, X., Zhou, F., Ciais, P., Davidson, E.A., Tubiello, F.N., Niu, X., Ju, X., Canadell, J.G., Bouwman, A.F., Jackson, R.B.,
Mueller, N.D., Zheng, X., Kanter, D.R., Tian, H., Adalibieke, W., Bo, Y., Wang, Q., Zhan, X., and Zhu, D.: Global mapping
of crop-specific emission factors highlights hotspots of nitrous oxide mitigation, *Nature Food*, 2, 886–893.
625 <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-021-00384-9>, 2021.
- Das, B., Bhave, P.V., Puppala, S.P., Shakya, K., Maharjan, B., and Byanju, R.M.: A model-ready emission inventory for crop
residue open burning in the context of Nepal, *Environmental Pollution*, 266, 115069,
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2020.115069>, 2020.
630
- Dennis, A., Fraser, M., Anderson, S., and Allen, D.: Air pollutant emissions associated with forest, grassland, and agricultural
burning in Texas, *Atmospheric Environment*, 36 (23), 3779-3792, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1352-2310\(02\)00219-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1352-2310(02)00219-4), 2002.
- Edwards, T.M., Puglis, H.J., Kent, D.B., López Durán, J., Bradshaw, L.M., and Farag, A.M.: Ammonia and aquatic ecosystems
– A review of global sources, biogeochemical cycling, and effects on fish, *Science of the Total Environment*, 907, 167911,
635 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.167911>, 2024.
- European Environment Agency (EEA) EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2019. Luxembourg: Office for
Official Publications of the European Communities, 2019.
640
- European Environment Agency (EEA) EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2023. Luxembourg: Office for
Official Publications of the European Communities, 2023.
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAOSTAT Statistical Database. [Rome] :FAO, 2023.
645
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). GLW 4: Gridded Livestock Density (Global - 2020 - 10 km).
[Rome] :FAO, 2024a.
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Livestock parameters spreadsheet. [Rome] :FAO, 2024b.
650 https://files-faostat.fao.org/production/EMN/Parameters_Livestock.xlsx

Gadde, B., Menke, C., and Wassmann, R.: Rice straw as a renewable energy source in India, Thailand, and the Philippines: Overall potential and limitations for energy contribution and greenhouse gas mitigation, *Biomass and Bioenergy*, 33, 1532 – 1546, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biombioe.2009.07.018>, 2009.

Ge, Y., Vieno, M., Stevenson, D. S., Wind, P., and Heal, M. R.: Global sensitivities of reactive N and S gas and particle concentrations and deposition to precursor emissions reductions, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 23, 6083–6112, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-23-6083-2023>, 2023.

Gilbert, M., Nicolas, G., Cinardi, G., van Boeckel, T.P., Vanwambeke, S.O., William Wint, G.R., and Robinson, T.P.: Global distribution data for cattle, buffaloes, horses, sheep, goats, pigs, chickens and ducks in 2010. *Sci Data* 5, 180227, <https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2018.227>, 2018.

Haider, M.Z.: Determinants of rice residue burning in the field. *J Environ Manage*, 128, 15-21, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2013.04.046>, 2013.

Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI): Project completion report submitted by Indian Agriculture Research Institute to BASF, India. (unpublished), 2016.

IFA: International Fertiliser Association (IFA). IFASTAT Statistical Database. [Paris]: IFA, 2023.

IPCC: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, edited by: Eggleston, S., Buendia, L., Miwa, K., Ngara, T., and Tanabe, K., (prepared by the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Programme), published by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Hayama, Japan, IPCC-TSU NGGIP, IGES, Hayama, Japan, 2006a.

IPCC: 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Volume 1: General Guidance and Reporting, available at: <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol1.html> (last access: October 2023), 2006b.

IPCC: 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Volume 4: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, Chapter 11: N₂O Emissions from Managed Soils, and CO₂ Emissions from Lime and Urea Application, available at: <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol4.html> (last access: October 2023), 2006c.

IPCC: 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Volume 4: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, Chapter 2: Generic Methodologies Applicable To Multiple Landuse Categories, available at: <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol4.html> (last access: October 2023), 2006d.

690 [IPCC: 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Volume 4: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, Chapter 10: Emissions from Livestock and Manure Mangement, available at: https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol4.html](https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol4.html) (last access: October 2023), 2006e.

IPCC: 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Volume 4: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, Chapter 11: N₂O Emissions from Managed Soils, and CO₂ Emissions from Lime and Urea Application, available at: <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/vol4.html> (last access: June 2024), 2019.

695 Jain, N., Bhatia, A., and Pathak, H.: Emission of Air Pollutants from Crop Residue Burning in India, *Aerosol and Air Quality Research*, 14: 422–430, <https://doi.org/10.4209/aaqr.2013.01.0031>, 2014

700 Janssens-Maenhout, G., Crippa, M., Guizzardi, D., Muntean, M., Schaaf, E., Dentener, F., Bergamaschi, P., Pagliari, V., Olivier, J. G. J., Peters, J. A. H. W., van Aardenne, J. A., Monni, S., Doering, U., Petrescu, A. M. R., Solazzo, E., and Oreggioni, G. D.: EDGAR v4.3.2 Global Atlas of the three major greenhouse gas emissions for the period 1970–2012, *Earth Syst. Sci. Data*, 11, 959–1002, <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-11-959-2019>, 2019.

705 Jiang, J., Stevenson, D. S., Uwizeye, A., Tempio, G., and Sutton, M. A.: A climate-dependent global model of ammonia emissions from chicken farming, *Biogeosciences*, 18, 135–158, <https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-18-135-2021>, 2021.

Johansson, L., Jalkanen, J.P., and Kukkonen, J.: Global assessment of shipping emissions in 2015 on a high spatial and temporal resolution, *Atmospheric Environment*, 167, 403–415, doi:10.1016/j.atmosenv.2017.08.042, 2017.

710 Joint Research Council (JRC)Global Land Cover 2000 database. European Commission, Joint Research Centre, 2003.

715 Kapoor, T.S., Navinya, C., Anurag, G., Lokhande, P., Rathim S., Goel, A., Sharma, R., Arya, R., Mandal, T.K., Jithin, K.P., Nagendra, S., Imran, M., Kumari, J., Muthalagu, A., Qureshi, A., Najjar, T.A., Jehangir, A., Haswani, D., Raman, R.S., Rabha, S., Saikia, B. , Lian, Y., Pandithurai, G., Chaudhary, P., Sinha, B., Dhandapani, A., Iqbal, J., Mukherjee, S., Chatterjee, A., Venkataraman, C., and Phuleria, H.C.: Reassessing the availability of crop residue as a bioenergy resource in India: A field-survey based study, *Journal of Environmental Management*, 341, 118055, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2023.118055>, 2023.

- 720 Kumar, P., and Singh, R.K.: Selection of sustainable solutions for crop residue burning: an environmental issue in northwestern states of India, *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 23, 3696–3730, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-020-00741-x>, 2021.
- 725 Kurokawa, J. and Ohara, T.: Long-term historical trends in air pollutant emissions in Asia: Regional Emission inventory in ASia (REAS) version 3, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 20, 12761-12793, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-20-12761-2020>, 2020.
- 730 Kuttippurath, J., Singh, A., Dash, S.P., Mallick, N., Clerbaux, C., Van Damme, M., Clarisse, L., Coheur, P.-F., Raj, S., Abbhishek, H., and Varikoden, H.: Record high levels of atmospheric ammonia over India: Spatial and temporal analyses, *Science of the Total Environment*, 740, 139986, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.139986>, 2020.
- 735 Lan, R., Eastham, S.D., Liu, T., Norford, L.K., and Barrett, S.R.H.: Air quality impacts of crop residue burning in India and mitigation alternatives, *Nature Communications*, 13, 6537. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-34093-z>, 2022.
- Li, X.G., Wang, S.X., Duan, L., Hao, J., Li, C., Chen, Y.S., and Yang, L.: Particulate and trace gas emissions from open burning of wheat straw and corn stover in China. *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 41, 6052e6058. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/es0705137>, 2007.
- 740 Li, M., Kurokawa, J., Zhang, Q., Woo, J.-H., Morikawa, T., Chatani, S., Lu, Z., Song, Y., Geng, G., Hu, H., Kim, J., Cooper, O.R., and McDonald, B.C.: MIXv2: a long-term mosaic emission inventory for Asia (2010–2017), *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 24, 3925-3952, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-24-3925-2024>, 2024.
- 745 Lin, M., and Begho, T.: Crop residue burning in South Asia: A review of the scale, effect, and solutions with a focus on reducing reactive nitrogen losses, *Journal of Environmental Management*, 314, 115104, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2022.115104>, 2022.
- 750 Ma, R., Zou, J., Han, Z., Yu, K., Wu, S., Li, Z., Liu, S., Niu, S., Horwath, W.R., and Zhu-Barker, X.: Global soil-derived ammonia emissions from agricultural nitrogen fertilizer application: A refinement based on regional and crop-specific emission factors, *Global Change Biology*, 27(4), 855-867, <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15437>, 2020.
- McDuffie, E. E., Smith, S. J., O'Rourke, P., Tibrewal, K., Venkataraman, C., Marais, E. A., Zheng, B., Crippa, M., Brauer, M., and Martin, R. V.: A global anthropogenic emission inventory of atmospheric pollutants from sector- and fuel-specific sources (1970–2017): an application of the Community Emissions Data System (CEDS), *Earth Syst. Sci. Data*, 12, 3413–3442, <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-12-3413-2020>, 2020.

Misselbrook, T. H., Gilhespy, S. L., Cardenas, L. M., Williams, J. and Dragosits, U., 2015, Ammonia Emissions from UK
755 Agriculture — 2014, Inventory Submission Report November 2015, DEFRA Contract SCF0102, Department for Environment,
Food & Rural Affairs, p. 38.

Monfreda, C., N. Ramankutty, and J. A. Foley: Farming the planet: 2. Geographic distribution of crop areas, yields,
physiological types, and net primary production in the year 2000, *Global Biogeochem. Cycles*, 22, GB1022,
760 <https://doi.org/10.1029/2007GB002947>, 2008.

Pawar, P. V., Ghude, S. D., Jena, C., Moring, A., Sutton, M. A., Kulkarni, S., Lal, D. M., Surendran, D., Van Damme, M.,
Clarisse, L., Coheur, P.-F., Liu, X., Govardhan, G., Xu, W., Jiang, J., and Adhya, T. K.: Analysis of atmospheric ammonia
over South and East Asia based on the MOZART-4 model and its comparison with satellite and surface observations, *Atmos.*
765 *Chem. Phys.*, 21, 6389–6409, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-21-6389-2021>, 2021.

Ramankutty, N., A.T. Evan, C. Monfreda, and J.A. Foley: Farming the planet: 1. Geographic distribution of global agricultural
lands in the year 2000, *Global Biogeochemical Cycles* 22, GB1003, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2007GB002952>, 2008.

770 de Ruijter, F. J., and Huijismans, J. F. M, 2019, 'A methodology for estimating the ammonia emission from crop residues at a
national scale', *Atmospheric Environment*, X, (2) 100028.

Sahu, S.K., Mangaraj, P., Beig, G., Tyagi, B., Tikle, S., and Vinoj, V.: Establishing a link between fine particulate matter
(PM_{2.5}) zones and COVID -19 over India based on anthropogenic emission sources and air quality data, *Urban Climate*, 38,
775 100883, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.uclim.2021.100883>, 2021.

Solazzo, E., Crippa, M., Guizzardi, D., Muntean, M., Choulga, M., and Janssens-Maenhout, G.: Uncertainties in the Emissions
Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) emission inventory of greenhouse gases, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 21,
5655–5683, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-21-5655-2021>, 2021.

780 Somarathne, E.A.S.K., and Lokupitiya, E.: Country-specific emission information in relation to paddy residue burnt in Sri
Lanka. *Int. J. Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 21, 5483–5490, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13762-023-05378-7>, 2024.

Stockwell, C. E., Veres, P. R., Williams, J., and Yokelson, R. J.: Characterization of biomass burning emissions from cooking
785 fires, peat, crop residue, and other fuels with high-resolution proton-transfer-reaction time-of-flight mass spectrometry, *Atmos.*
Chem. Phys., 15, 845–865, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-15-845-2015>, 2015.

- 790 Stockwell, C. E., Christian, T. J., Goetz, J. D., Jayarathne, T., Bhawe, P. V., Praveen, P. S., Adhikari, S., Maharjan, R., DeCarlo, P. F., Stone, E. A., Saikawa, E., Blake, D. R., Simpson, I. J., Yokelson, R. J., and Panday, A. K.: Nepal Ambient Monitoring and Source Testing Experiment (NAMaSTE): emissions of trace gases and light-absorbing carbon from wood and dung cooking fires, garbage and crop residue burning, brick kilns, and other sources, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 16, 11043–11081, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-16-11043-2016>, 2016.
- 795 Sutton, M. A., Oenema, O., Erisman, J. W., Leip, A., van Grinsven, H., and Winiwarer, W.: Too much of a good thing. *Nature*, 472(7342), 159-161. <https://doi.org/10.1038/472159a>, 2011.
- Tang, F.H.M., Nguyen, T.H., Conchedda, G., Casse, L., Tubiello, F.N., and Maggi, F.: CROPGRIDS: a global geo-referenced dataset of 173 crops, *Scientific Data*, 11(413), <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-024-03247-7>, 2024.
- 800 Tian, H., Lu, C., Ciais, P., Michalak, A. M., Canadell, J. G., Saikawa, E., ... Wofsy, S. C.: The terrestrial biosphere as a net source of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. *Nature*, 531(7593), 225–228. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature16946>, 2016.
- 805 Tomlinson, S.J., Carnell, E.J., Pearson, C., Sutton, M.A., Jain, N., and Dragosits, U.: Gridded emissions of ammonia (NH₃) from agricultural sources in South Asia at 0.1 degrees resolution, 2015. NERC EDS Environmental Information Data Centre. <https://doi.org/10.5285/e0114a4f-32c2-41d9-9c2a-c46f365d4c30>, 2025.
- Venkataraman, C., Brauer, M., Tibrewal, K., Sadavarte, P., Ma, Q., Cohen, A., Chaliyakunnel, S., Frostad, J., Klimont, Z., Martin, R.V. and Millet, D.B.: Source influence on emission pathways and ambient PM 2.5 pollution over India (2015–2050). *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 18(11), 8017-8039, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-18-8017-2018>, 2018.
- 810 Warner, J. X., Wei, Z., Strow, L. L., Dickerson, R. R., and Nowak, J. B.: The global tropospheric ammonia distribution as seen in the 13-year AIRS measurement record, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 16, 5467–5479, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-16-5467-2016>, 2016.
- 815 Webb J. and Misselbrook T.H. (2004) A mass-flow model of ammonia emissions from UK livestock production. *Atmospheric Environment* 38:2163–2176.
- 820 Wyer, K.E., Kelleghan, D.B., Blanes-Vidal, V., Schaubberger, G., and Curran, T.P.: Ammonia emissions from agriculture and their contribution to fine particulate matter: a review of implications for human health, *J. Environ. Manag.*, 323, 116285, <https://doi:10.1016/j.jenvman.2022.116285>, 2022.

Xu, R., Pan, S., Chen, J., Chen, G., Yang, J., Dangal, S. R. S., Shepard, J. P., & Tian, H.: Half-century ammonia emissions from agricultural systems in southern Asia: Magnitude, spatiotemporal patterns, and implications for human health. *GeoHealth*, 2(1), 40-53. <https://doi.org/10.1002/2017GH000098>, 2018.

825

Yamaji, K., Ohara, T., and Akimoto, H.: Regional-specific emission inventory for NH₃, N₂O, and CH₄ via animal farming in South, Southeast, and East Asia, *Atmospheric Environment*, 38(40), 7111-7121, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2004.06.045>, 2004.

830 Yevich, R. and Logan, J.: An assessment of biofuel use and burning of agricultural waste in the developing world, *Global Biogeochem. Cy.*, 17, 1095, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2002GB001952>, 2003.

Yokelson, R. J., Griffith, D. W. T., and Ward, D. E.: Open path Fourier transform infrared studies of large-scale laboratory biomass fires, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 101, 21067–21080, doi:10.1029/96JD01800, 1996.

835

Yokelson, R. J., Burling, I. R., Urbanski, S. P., Atlas, E. L., Adachi, K., Buseck, P. R., Wiedinmyer, C., Akagi, S. K., Toohey, D. W., and Wold, C. E.: Trace gas and particle emissions from open biomass burning in Mexico, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 11, 6787–6808, doi:10.5194/acp-11-6787-2011, 2011.