Research on the impact of ozone on crops

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NAAQS Review Process



Conclusions from science reviews

- 2006 Conclusion: Data published since the 1996 O₃ AQCD strengthen previous conclusions that there is strong evidence that current ambient O₃ concentrations cause decreased yield and/or nutritive quality in a large number of agronomic and forage crops.
- Conclusion of 2012 draft ISA: Evidence is sufficient to conclude that there is a causal relationship between O₃ exposure and reduced yield and quality of agricultural crops.

Crops with ozone response functions	Recent crop studies (since 2005)
Barley	Alfalfa
Corn	Bean
Cotton	Oilseed Rape
Kidney Beans	Corn
Lettuce	Cotton
Peanut	Grape
Potato	Mustard
Soybean	Peanut
Торассо	Rice
Wheat	Soybean
Onion	Wheat
Rice	Strawberry
Oranges	Sugarcane
Grapes	Sweet Potato
Tomatoes	Watermelon
Cantaloupes	

Open Top Chambers





Predicted relative yield loss (12 species)





Soybean across studies



• Supplemental Slides

Understanding the 12-hr W126

Steps in calculating W126 value for a particular site:

- 1. Measure hourly ozone (O_3) concentrations for each hour within the 12 hour daylight period (8am-8pm).
- 2. Assign a weight to each hourly value based on concentration: lower concentrations receive less weight than higher concentrations.
- 3. Sum the 12 weighted hourly values to calculate a daily W126 value.
- 4. Repeat steps 1-3 for each day within the ozone season and then sum the daily values to calculate the monthly W126 value.
- 5. Identify the consecutive 3-month period whose monthly W126 values produce the highest total.
- 6. This total is the seasonal W126 for this site.



Example of weighting over 5-hour period:

Hourly O ₃ (ppm)	Weight	W126 (ppm-hrs)
0.03	0.01	0.00
0.05	0.11	0.01
0.06	0.30	0.02
0.08	0.84	0.07
0.10	1.0	0.10
	SUM:	0.20

Daily value = Sum of values over 12 daylight hours