

How to Get Involved

Your participation in NADP subcommittees is encouraged. Membership is open to individuals and institutions interested in any aspect of atmospheric deposition monitoring or research



stemming from NADP data. Becoming a member is as simple as attending

a meeting. Subcommittees meet in the spring and fall. Issues are introduced and discussed, and decisions are made by majority vote, following parliamentary procedures. Subcommittee officers are elected and represent the subcommittees on the NADP Executive Committee.

Along with the fall subcommittee meetings, the NADP holds a symposium at which speakers address current scientific issues about atmospheric deposition and its effects on natural and cultural resources. The NADP Chair and Vice-Chair organize and run the symposium. You are encouraged to submit abstracts for oral and poster presentations. Dates and locations of upcoming meetings are on the back of this brochure.

Upcoming Meetings

WELCOME TO NADP

Spring Subcommittee Meetings

May 10-14, 2021
Virtual Meeting

All subcommittees meet jointly and in separate sessions. Initiatives, critical reviews of network operations, and proposals for change often begin at these meetings. Participation is encouraged.

2021 Annual Meeting & Scientific Symposium

October 25-29, 2021
November 1-2, 2021
Virtual Meeting

The meeting offers an opportunity to celebrate NADP's accomplishments and explore new ways that NADP might best serve science and inform policy. Check the NADP website for meeting information and updates.

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The NADP is the National Research Support Project-3: A Long-Term Monitoring Program in Support of Research on the Effects of Atmospheric Chemical Deposition. More than 250 sponsors support the NADP, including private companies and other non-governmental organizations, universities, local and state government agencies, State Agricultural Experiment Stations, national laboratories, Native American organizations, Canadian government agencies, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture - National Institute of Food and Agriculture, under agreement no. 2012-39138-20273. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the program sponsors or the University of Wisconsin.

The National Atmospheric Deposition Program

... Join Us in Guiding the Program's Future



National Atmospheric
Deposition Program



Welcome to NADP

The NADP serves science and education and supports informed decisions on air quality issues related to precipitation chemistry.

A “Grassroots” Beginning

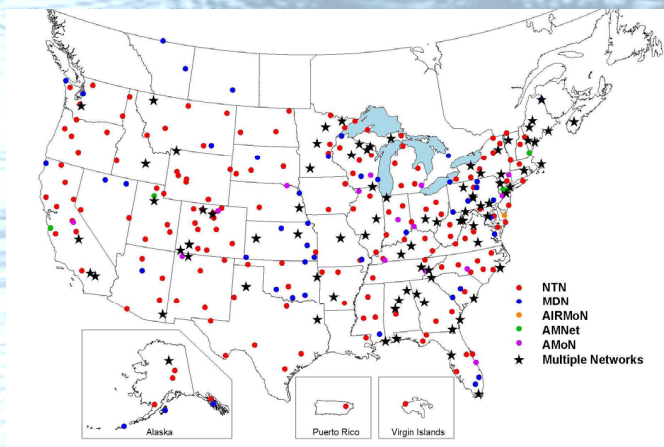
The story is told that NADP had a “grassroots” beginning. In 1977, State Agricultural Experiment Station scientists initiated a program to address the problem of atmospheric deposition and its effects on crops, rangelands, forests, surface waters, and other natural and cultural resources.

They called this program the National Atmospheric Deposition Program, or NADP. The NADP began as and continues to be a cooperative program with diverse participation, including federal, state, local, and tribal agencies, universities, environmental organizations, and industry.



In 1978, the first NADP sites began collecting weekly precipitation samples. In the early 1980s, the National Acid Precitation Assessment Program was established and joined with NADP to sustain a long-term, quality-assured precipitation monitoring network. The network underwent a major expansion. Today, the NADP National Trends Network (NTN) has more than 250 sites. Responding to emerging issues, NADP added two networks in the 1990s: the Atmospheric Integrated Research Monitoring Network (AIRMoN), which collects daily samples at seven sites, and the Mercury Deposition Network (MDN), which has more than 80 sites, including eight in Canada.

At the 2009 Fall Meeting, the NADP Executive Committee accepted the Atmospheric Mercury Network (AMNet) as an official NADP network. The Ammonia Monitoring Network (AMoN) was approved as an official NADP network in October 2010 and currently consists of approximately 100 sites. The NADP website contains data, maps, and Program information



Success by Committee

Much of NADP's success can be attributed to the dedicated people who support the network: site operators who collect samples, sponsoring organizations that provide financial support, and data users who offer recommendations for improved data quality, delivery, and products. While Program Office staff coordinate network operations, committees guide the Program.

The Executive Committee provides program direction and acts on recommendations of the subcommittees, Budget Advisory Committee, Quality Assurance Advisory Group, and the Data Management Advisory Group.

Most initiatives, projects, and recommendations for Program change are developed by two standing technical subcommittees that advise the Executive Committee.

The **Network Operations Subcommittee (NOS)** oversees field-siting criteria and laboratory and sample collection protocols and evaluates equipment and recordkeeping methods.

The **Education and Outreach Subcommittee (EOS)** provides input on data user needs, and initiates and develops programs and products to promote the program and increase participation.

Science Committees are focused on key areas of atmospheric deposition, scientific interest, and/or applications. Science Committees are not necessarily in direct support of NADP networks, but seek close and direct affiliation.

The **Critical Loads Atmospheric Deposition Science Committee (CLAD)** facilitates sharing of technical information related to the development and use of critical loads for atmospheric deposition impacts to ecosystems.

The **Total Deposition Science Committee (TDep)** mission is to improve estimates of atmospheric deposition by advancing the science of measuring and modeling atmospheric wet, dry, and total deposition of species such as sulfur, nitrogen, and mercury by providing a forum for the exchange of information on current and emerging issues within a broad multi-organization context including atmospheric scientists, ecosystem scientists, resource managers, and policy makers.