Human sewage is the most common source of nutrient pollution, particularly in South America, Asia, and Africa. Municipal sewage

Often applied to crops in excess, chemical fertilizers containing nitrogen and phosphorus seep into groundwater or are washed away as runoff. Agricultural fertilizers

Manure from animal production, which is often used as fertilizer, contributes additional nitrogen and phosphorous. Livestock waste

Stormwater runoff washes nutrients from residential lawns and impervious surfaces into nearby rivers and streams. Stormwater drainage

Direct discharge of excrement, uneaten food, and other organic waste generates concentrated amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus in the waters surrounding fish farms. Aquaculture

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