therefore median values were used to estimate actual change in TN and TP concentrations for each ecoregion.

The following sections describe estimated annual economic losses from eutrophication. Equations used when cost

eutrophication and therefore 25% of all recovery costs from U.S. Federal Endangered Species Act plans can be attributed to impacts of human-induced eutrophication, scaled to 2001 values (*22*).

Drinking Water Treatment Costs. Algal and cyanobacterial blooms cause taste and odor problems in drinking water (*8*). Drinking water costs attributable to eutrophication were estimated using the amount of money spent on bottled water that could potentially be attributed to avoidance of taste and odor problems in surface-water-derived tap water (Supporting Information). Data were not available to calcuking

Their similar results support our findings of increased nutrient concentrations across all ecoregions. Without an existing

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