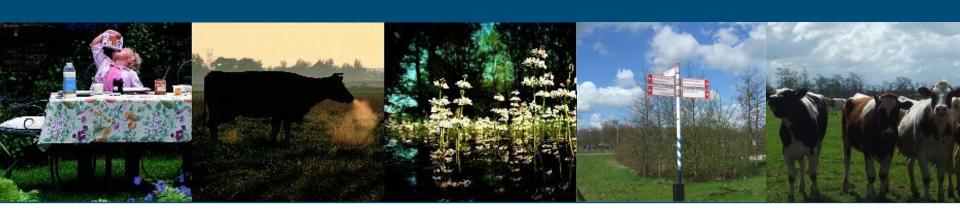
Effect of resolution of input data on modelled N₂O fluxes at landscape scale

Hans Kros, Wim de Vries, Gert Jan Reinds



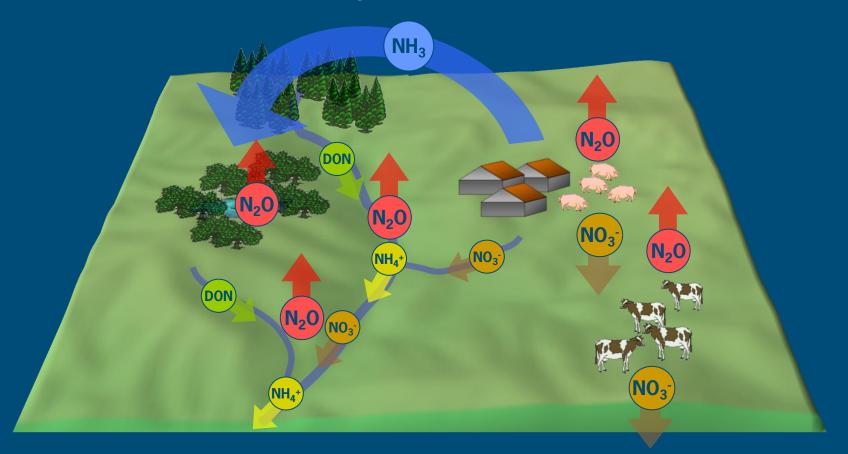


Outline

- Introduction
- Modelling N₂O at landscape scale
- Comparing dataset with different resolutions
- Effect of resolution on N₂O emissions
- Conclusions



Landscape interactions









Noordelijke Friese Wouden

Landscape characteristics:

Area: Approx. 500 km²

Intensive dairy farming

Hedgerows

Flat, Pumped drainage









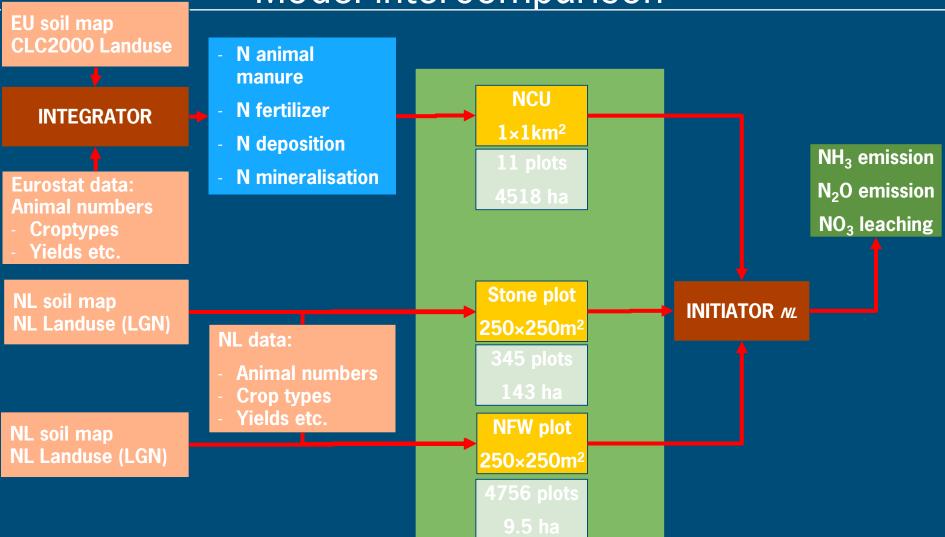
Models and data available

INTEGRATOR

- European scale data:
 1 km x 1 km at NCU level (11 plots, 4518 ha)
- INITIATOR2 NL
 - National scale data:
 250 m x 250m at STONE plot level (354 plots, 143 ha)
- INITIATOR2 NFW
 - Regional scale (landscape) data:
 250 m x 250 m at parcel level (4756 plots, 9.5 ha)



Model intercomparison

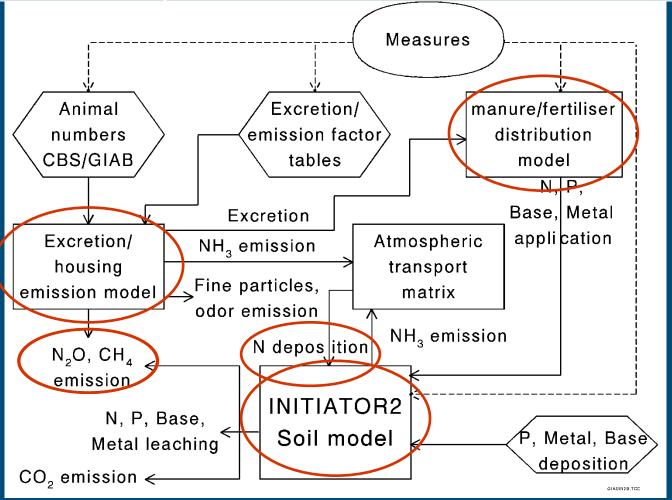




Modelling N2O at landscape scale

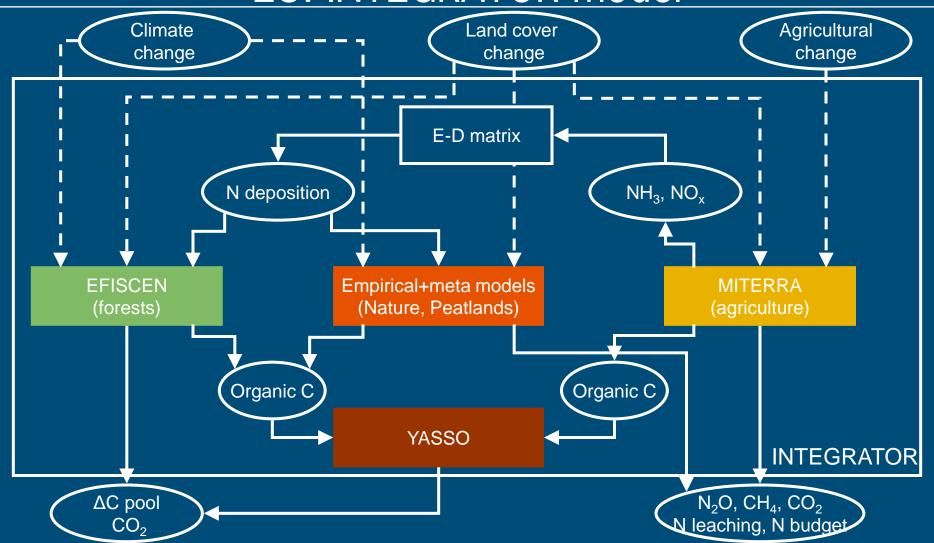


NL/NFW: INITIATOR2 model





EU: INTEGRATOR model





Overview scaling differences

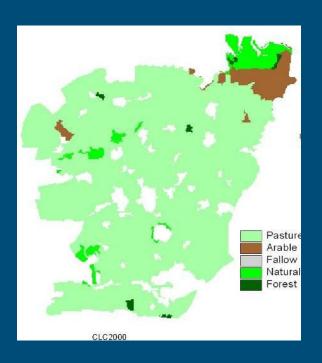
Aspect	EU: Europe	NL: National	NFW: Landscape		
Aim	Quantify effects of EU policies on NH ₃ , N ₂ O and CH ₄ emissions and N- en P-surpluses.	Quantify effects of Dutch policies on NH ₃ emissions and deposition, GHG emissions, N, P leaching	Monitoring of effects of management changes in a region		
Scale	NCUs	STONE plots	NFW plots		
Animal numbers	RAINS	CBS	CBS		
Soil data	Not included	National soil database	National soil database		
N manure input	Manure distribution at NUTS2 level	Manure distribution at municipality level	Manure distribution at farm level		
N fertilizer input	Downscaling FAO data to NUTS 2 level	Based on national management and statistics	Based on national management and statistics		
N Deposition	European scale modeling EMEP	National scale modeling OPS	Regional scale modeling OPS		

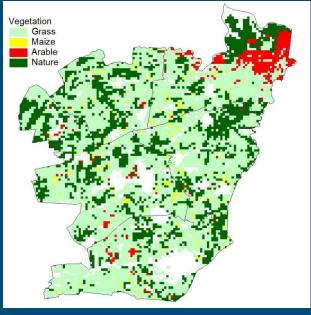


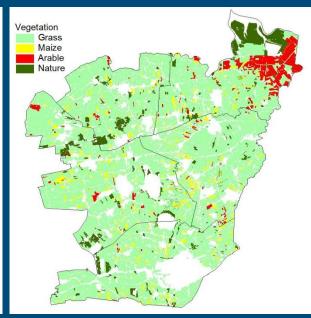
Comparing dataset with different resolutions



Land Use: European, National, Regional



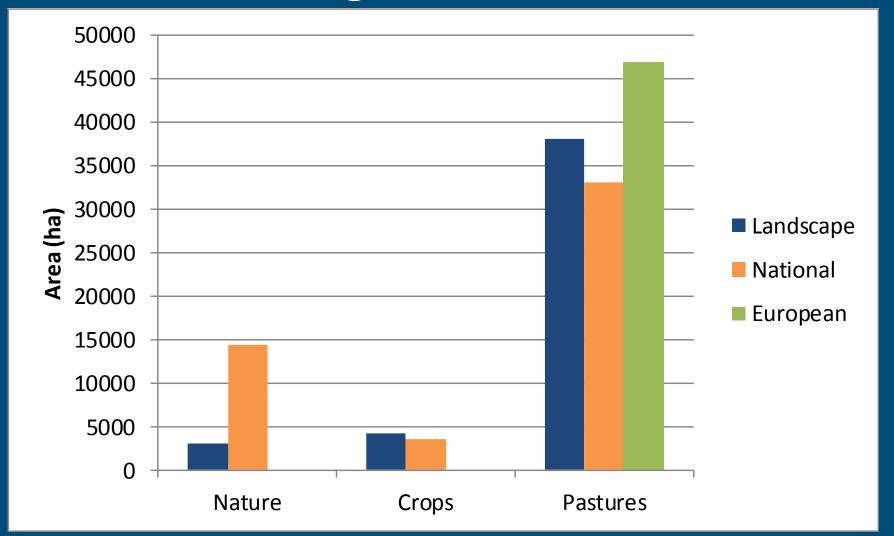




- EU landuse (CLC2000) Map/INTEGRATOR clusters
- Map/INITIATOR2 clusters
- NL landuse (LGN3+) NFW Landuse (BRP) Map/INITIATOR2 NFW clusters

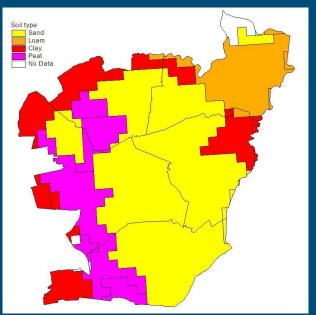


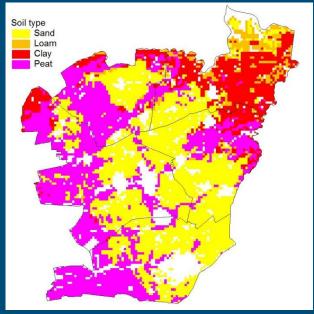
Areas according to different data sources

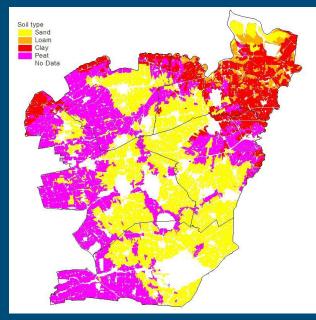




Soil type: European, National, Regional



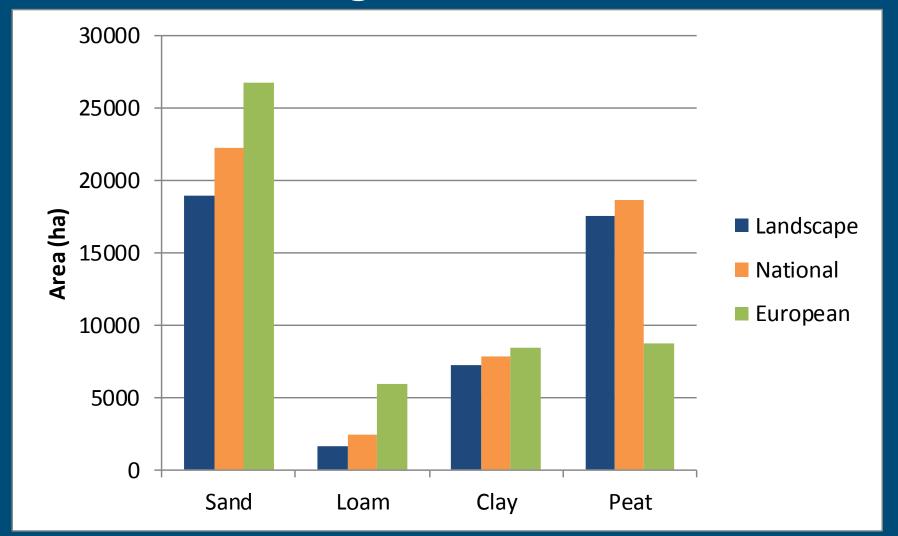




- EU Soil Map/ INTEGRATOR clusters
- NL Soil Map/ INITIATOR2 clusters
- NL Soil Map/ INITIATOR2 NFW clusters

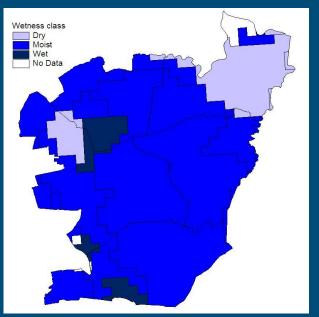


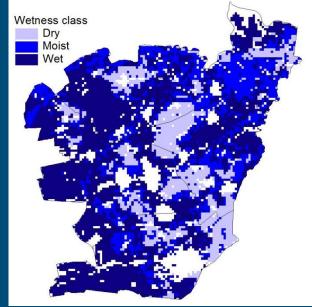
Areas according to different data sources

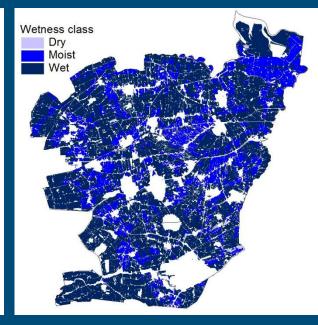




Wetness class: European, National, Regional



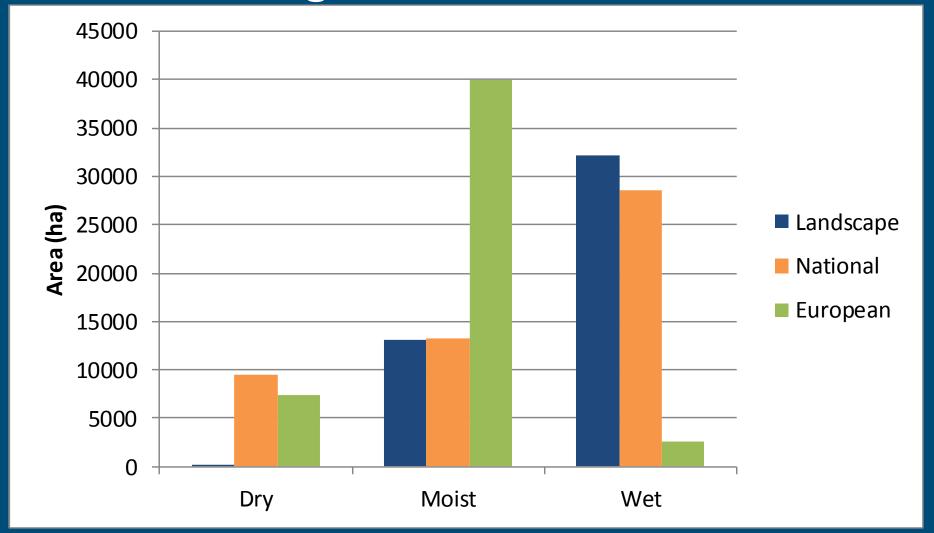




- EU GT Map/ INTEGRATÓR clusters
- NL GT Map/
 INITIATOR2 clusters
 NFW clusters



Areas according to different data sources

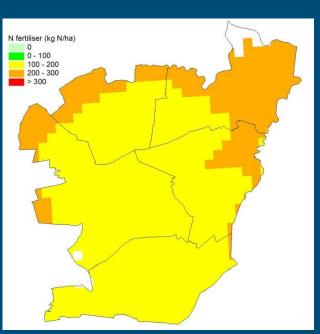


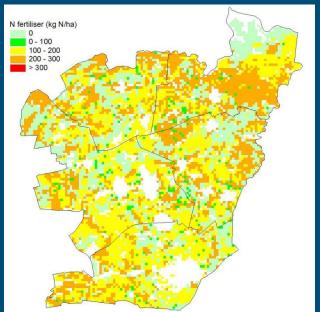


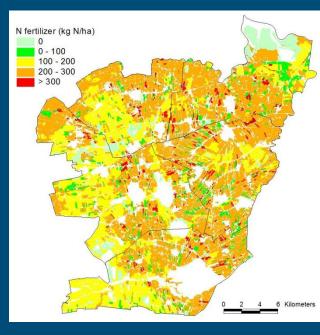
Effect of resolution on N₂O emissions



Fertilizer use 2007 (kg N ha-1)



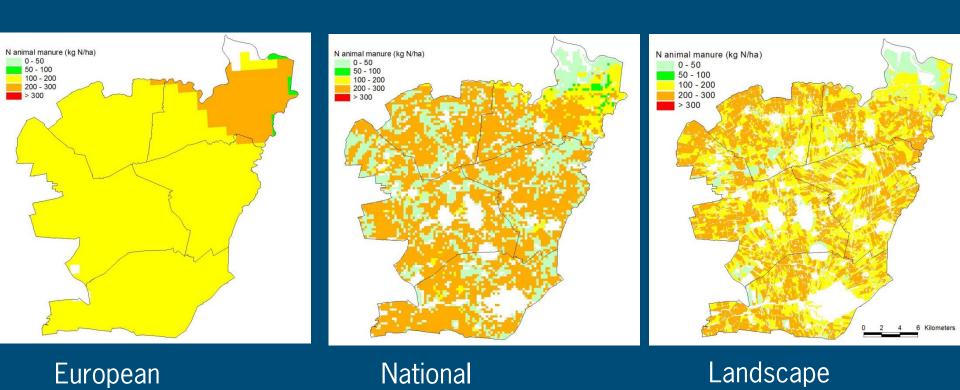




European National Landscape

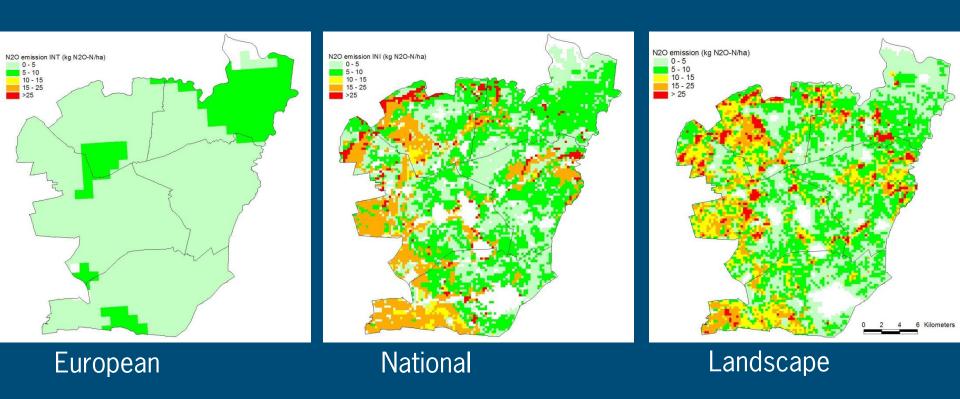


Application animal manure 2007 (kg N ha-1)





N₂O emission 2007 (kg N₂O-N ha⁻¹)





Effect on N₂O fluxes in NFW due to difference in resolution

Resolution	Area		N _{am}	N _{fe}	N ₂ O _{emh}	N ₂ O _{denis}	N ₂ O _{emdi}	N ₂ O _{emgw}	N ₂ O _{emt}	
	(km ²)		(kto	n N)	(kton N ₂ O-N)					
EU	<u>49</u>	99	▲8.6	9.7	— 0.02	0.17	~ 0.01	0.02	v 0.22	
NL	3 6	67	▲ 8.3	7.4	— 0.02	~ 0.40	0.03	0.02	~ 0.47	
NFW	42	23	-8.2	9.7	— 0.02	- 0.43	 0.04	— 0.01	 0.50	

- N_{am} = animal manure
- N_{fe} = fertilizer

- emh = housing emission
- denis = soil emission
- emdi = ditch emission
- emgw = groundwater emission
- emt = total emission



Conclusions

- Large scale data are biased:
 - Grassland areas: NFW~NL<<EU
 - Peaty soils: NFW~NL>>EU
 - Wet soils: NFW>NL>>EU
- The higher the resolution, the higher the N₂O emission; mainly due to soil emission
- Lower N₂O emission estimates based on coarse European data are due to an underestimation of peat soil and wet areas
- This may have consequence for the European estimates



Thank you

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