

INTEGRATOR: a tool to assess greenhouse gas emissions and nitrogen fluxes in Europe

G.J. Reinds, H. Kros, M. Uiterwijk & W. de Vries




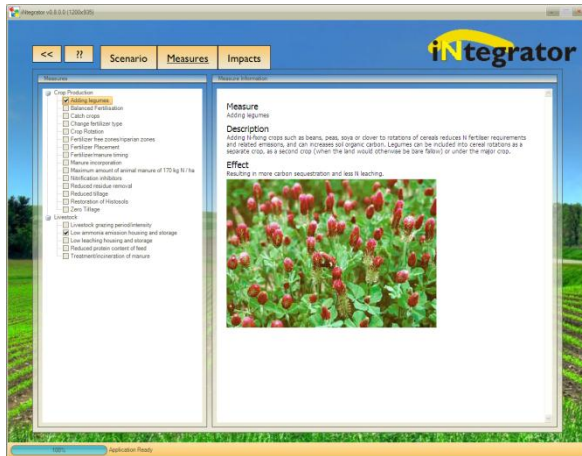
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- Interface
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Introduction

- We developed and applied an integrated tool (INTEGRATOR) for the European scale to:
 - Examine past (1970-2000) and future (2000-2030) changes in land cover and land management (livestock and N fertilizer use) in response to IPCC scenarios.
 - Predict past and future N (NH_3 , NO_x) and GHG (CO_2 , N_2O , CH_4) exchange in response to these changes.
 - While including interactions between agricultural and non-agricultural systems by N emissions and related N deposition.

Integrator setup



User Interface

Core model

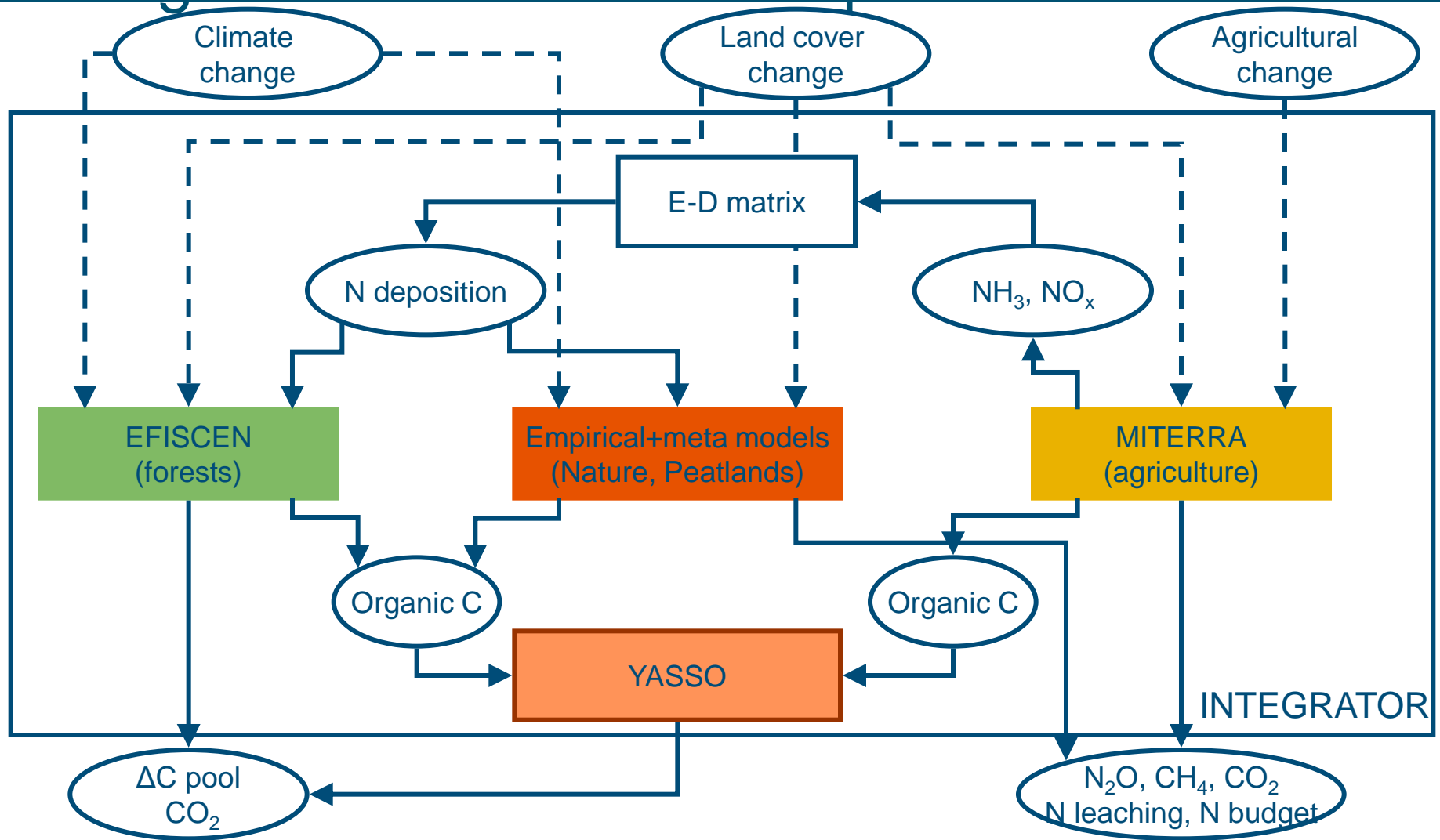
Core model
Computing
N fluxes



Model-GUI interface

- The INTEGRATOR core model was made OpenMI compliant
 - The graphical user interface obtains most information dynamically from the model (which output parameters are available, which time-period will be simulated) or from XML files (map legend, available measures, info on measures):
 - Hard coding in the interface is minimized, giving the core model developer maximum flexibility
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Integrator: core model setup



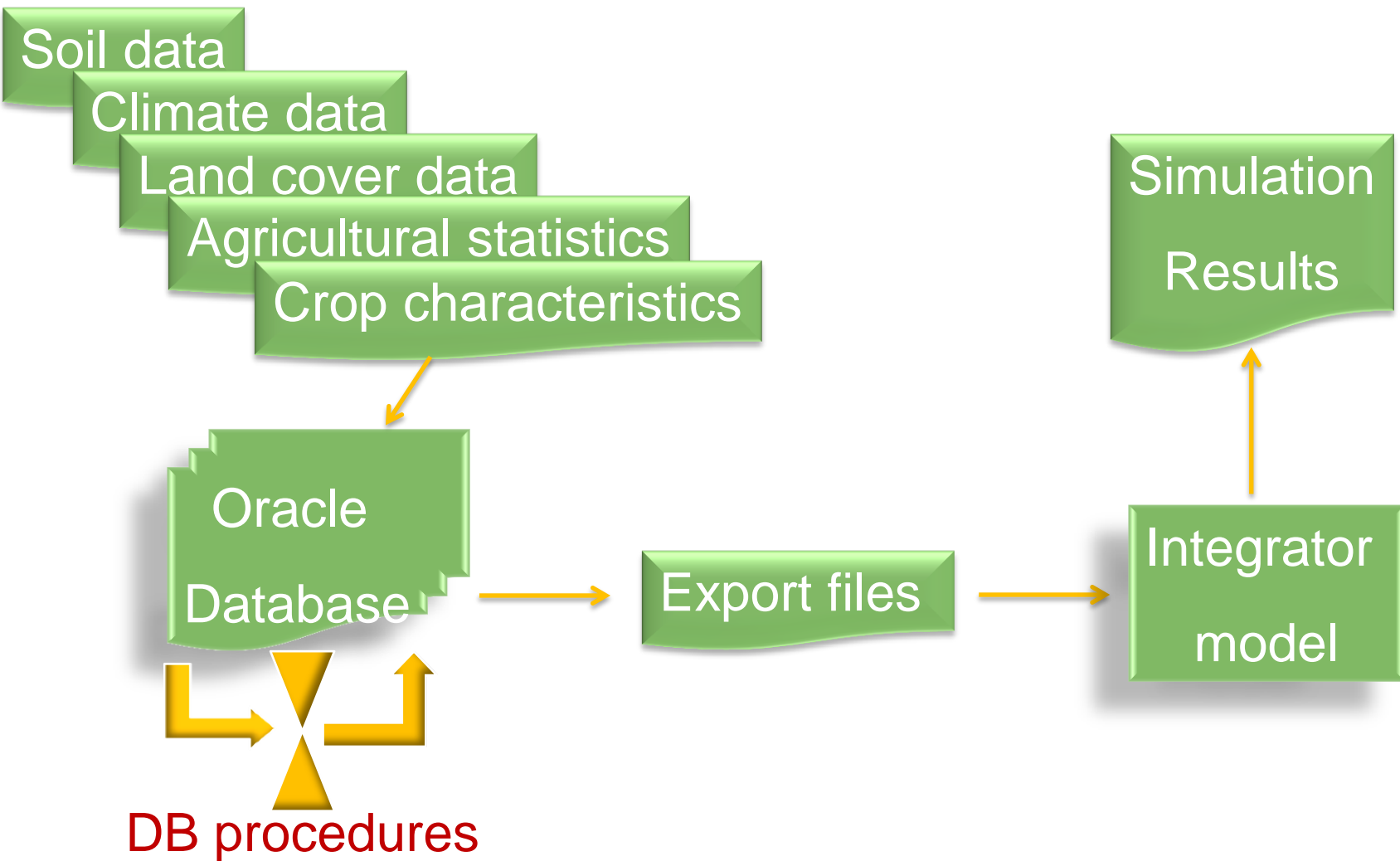
Models in INTEGRATOR

System	Outputs				
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	NH ₃	Nbudget
Housing	–	← MITERRA →		→	–
Agriculture					
- Grassland	(YASSO)	← MITERRA →		→	
- Arable land	(YASSO)	← MITERRA →		→	
Nature					
- Forests	EFISCEN/ YASSO	Empirical models		–	(YASSO)
- “Heathlands”	X	Empirical models		–	X
- Peatlands	←	Empirical models →		–	X

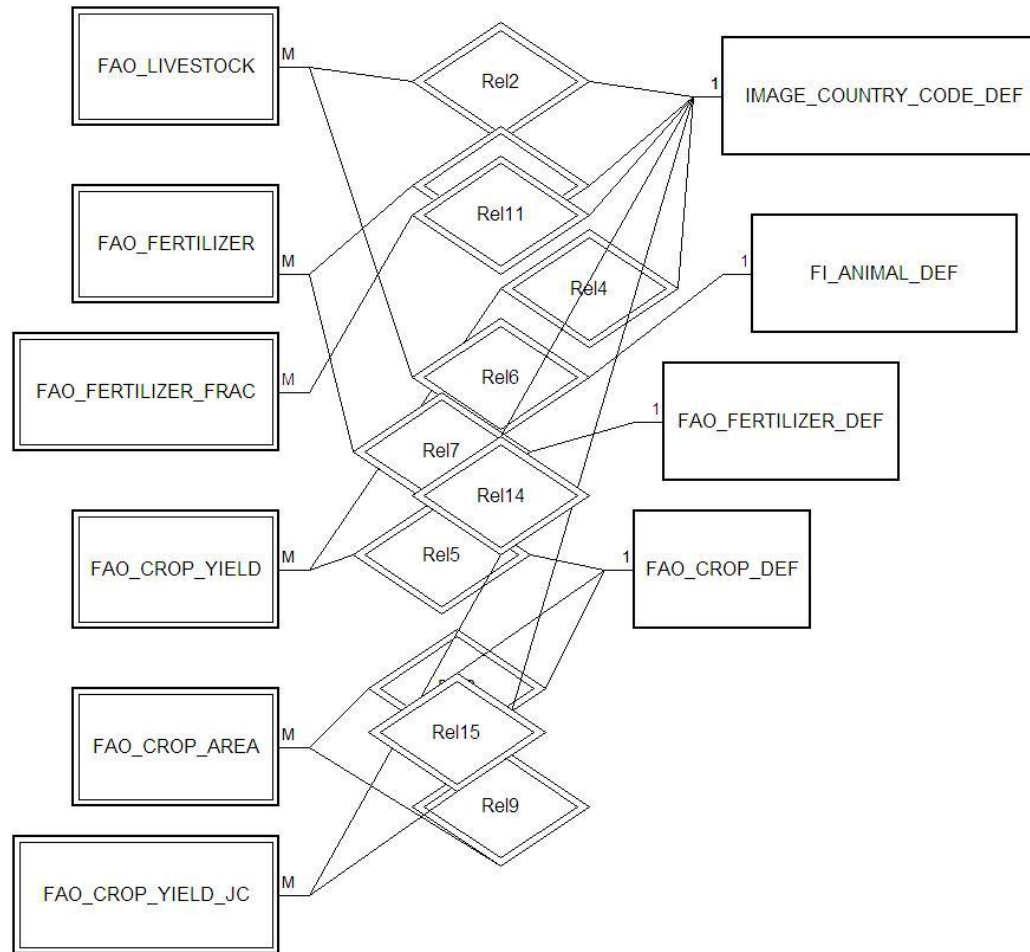
Data

- Data sources included are, for example:
 - Soil map and soil data
 - Land cover maps
 - Climatic data
 - Agricultural statistics and projections
 - Crop characteristics
 - Results from other model (e.g. RAINS)

Data flow



Data base



Interface

- The graphical user interface provides options to:
 - Define scenarios
 - Define measures
 - Run the model
 - Examine model results
 - Compare simulations

Scenarios

iNtegrator v0.8.0.0 (1200x935)

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Scenario

Measures

Impacts

Reference Scenario

☒ Global Economy - Default (A1G1C1E1L1)

☐ Regional Communities - Default (B2G3C3E2L2)

Market Support

☒ G1. Full liberalization of the world market

☐ G3. Constant price support: no change till 2020

Income Support

☒ C1. No income support

☐ C3. Stable income support: no change till 2020

Bio-fuels

☒ E1. No implementation of the Bio-fuel directive

☐ E2. Medium Ambition on bio-energy

Less Favoured Areas

☒ L1. Abolishment of LFA policies

☐ L2. Continuation of LFA

Web Browser

Scenario


A1, Global Economy

Description

The Global Economy scenario depicts a world with fewer borders and less government intervention compared with today. Trade barriers are removed and there is an open flow of capital, people and goods, leading to a rapid economic growth, of which many (but not all) individuals and countries benefit. There is a strong technological development. The role of the government is very limited. Nature and environmental problems are not seen as a priority of the government.

Assumptions

- Multilateral cooperation on economic issues, including successful WTO negotiations leading to elimination of almost all trade barriers.
- CAP subsidies and cohesion policy are phased out by 2030.
- Societies are predominantly driven by market-based solutions, resulting in high economic growth rates, particularly for poorer countries.
- A strong technological development.
- The role of the government is limited to core responsibilities, such as basic education, security, major infrastructure ensuring conditions for competitive markets, law enforcement.
- Maintenance (and extension) of nature is not seen as a priority for the government and is mainly depending on private initiatives.
- Flexible approach to migration and further extension of the EU.



100%

Application Ready

Measures

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<< ?? Scenario **Measures** Impacts

iNtegrator

Measures


- Crop Production
 - ☐ Adding legumes
 - ☐ Balanced Fertilisation
 - ☐ Catch crops
 - ☐ Change fertilizer type
 - ☐ Crop Rotation
 - ☐ Fertilizer free zones/riparian zones
 - ☐ Fertilizer Placement
 - ☐ Fertilizer/manure timing
 - ☐ Manure incorporation
 - ☐ Maximum amount of animal manure of 170 kg N / ha
 - ☐ Nitrification inhibitors
 - ☐ Reduced residue removal
 - ☐ Reduced tillage
 - ☐ Restoration of Histosols
 - ☐ Zero Tillage
- Livestock
 - ☐ Livestock grazing period/intensity
 - ☒ **Low ammonia emission housing and storage**
 - ☐ Low leaching housing and storage
 - ☐ Reduced protein content of feed
 - ☐ Treatment/incineration of manure

Measure Information

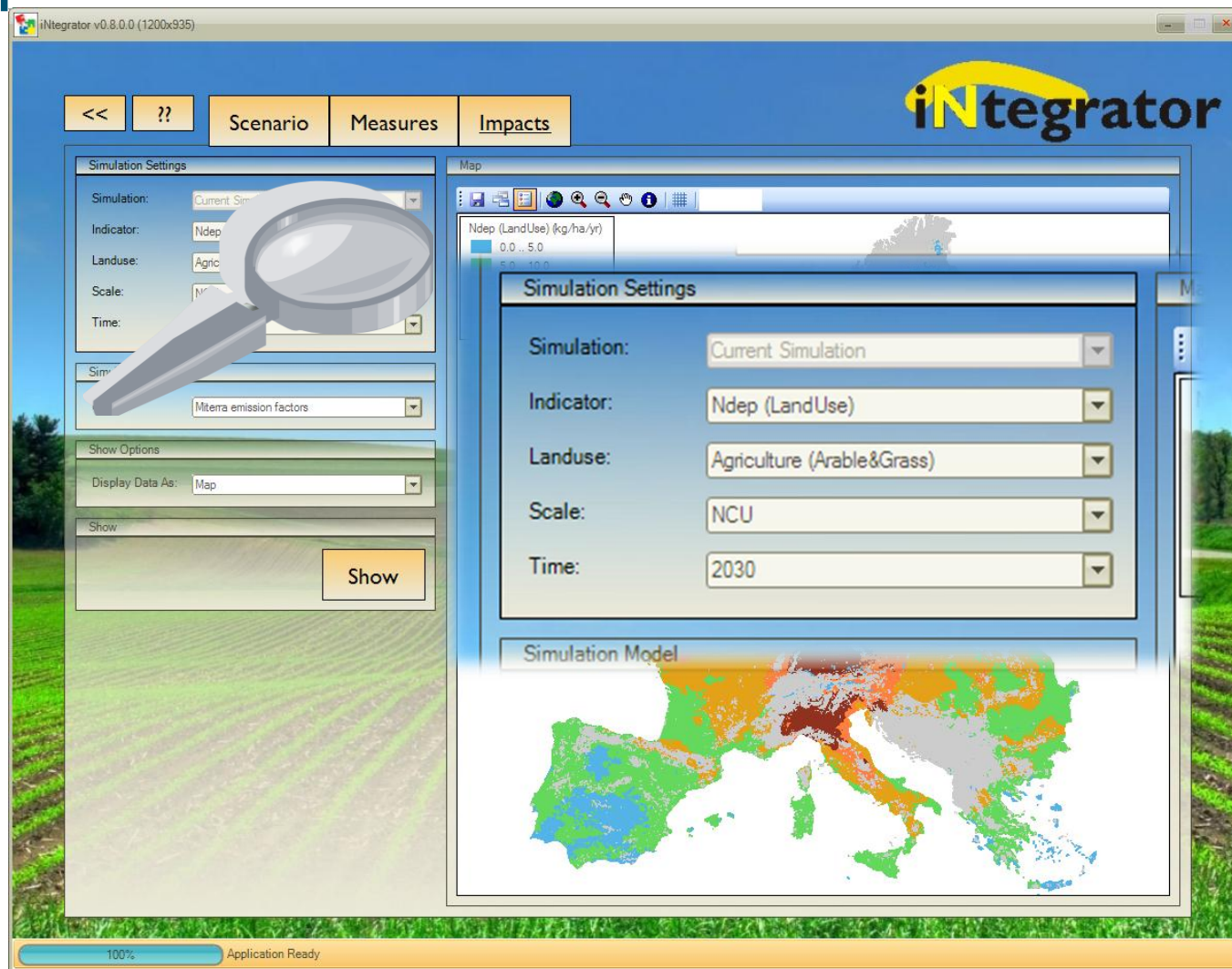
Measure
Low ammonia emission housing and storage.

Description
Housing adaptation by improved design and construction. Lower NH_3 emission fractions from stables and manure storages by improved de-sign and construction. For the effect of this measure we assume a redaction of 50% for dairy cattle, 25% for other cattle, 40% for pigs, 65% for lay hens and 40% for other poultry

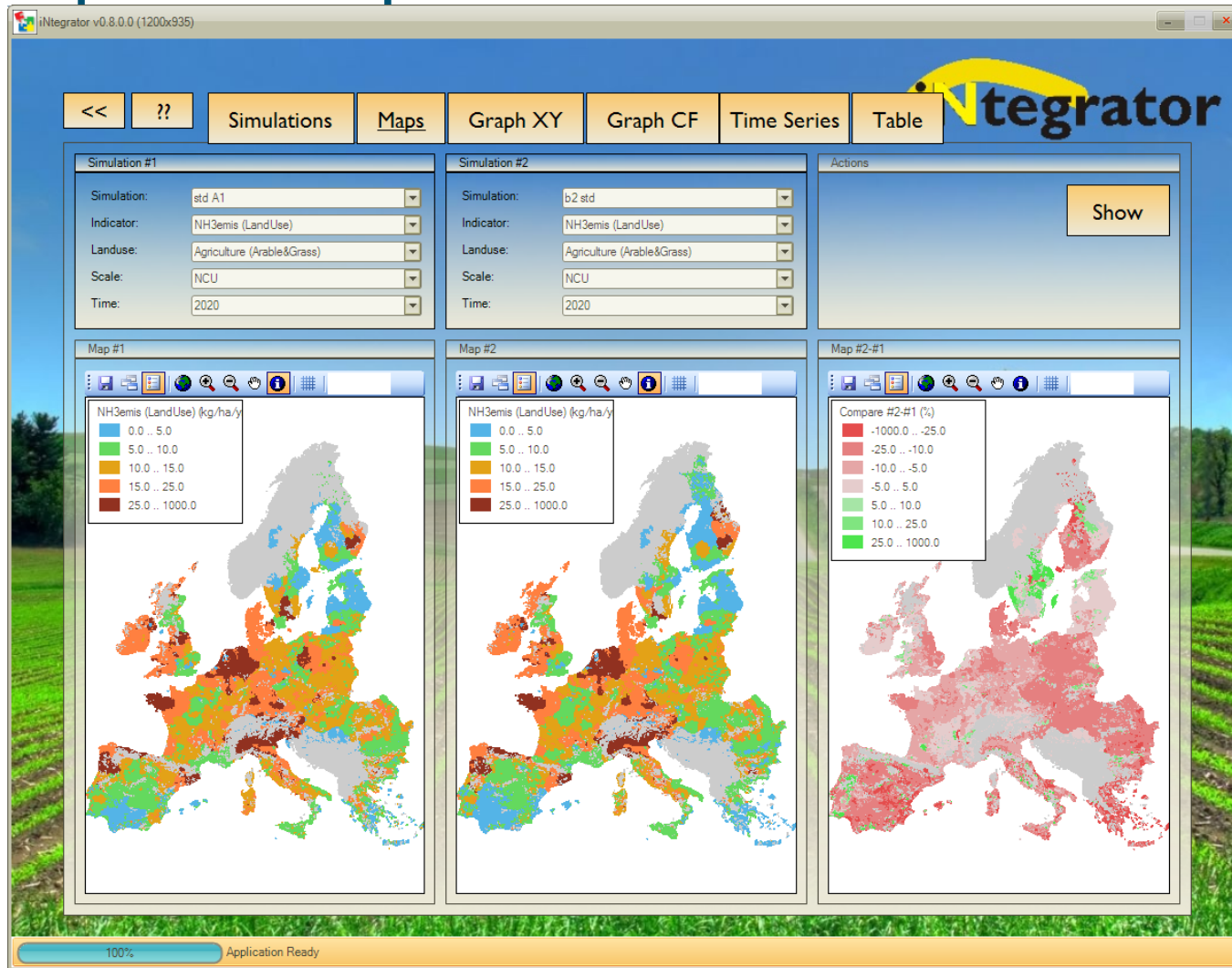
Effect
Resulting in lower NH_3 emissions



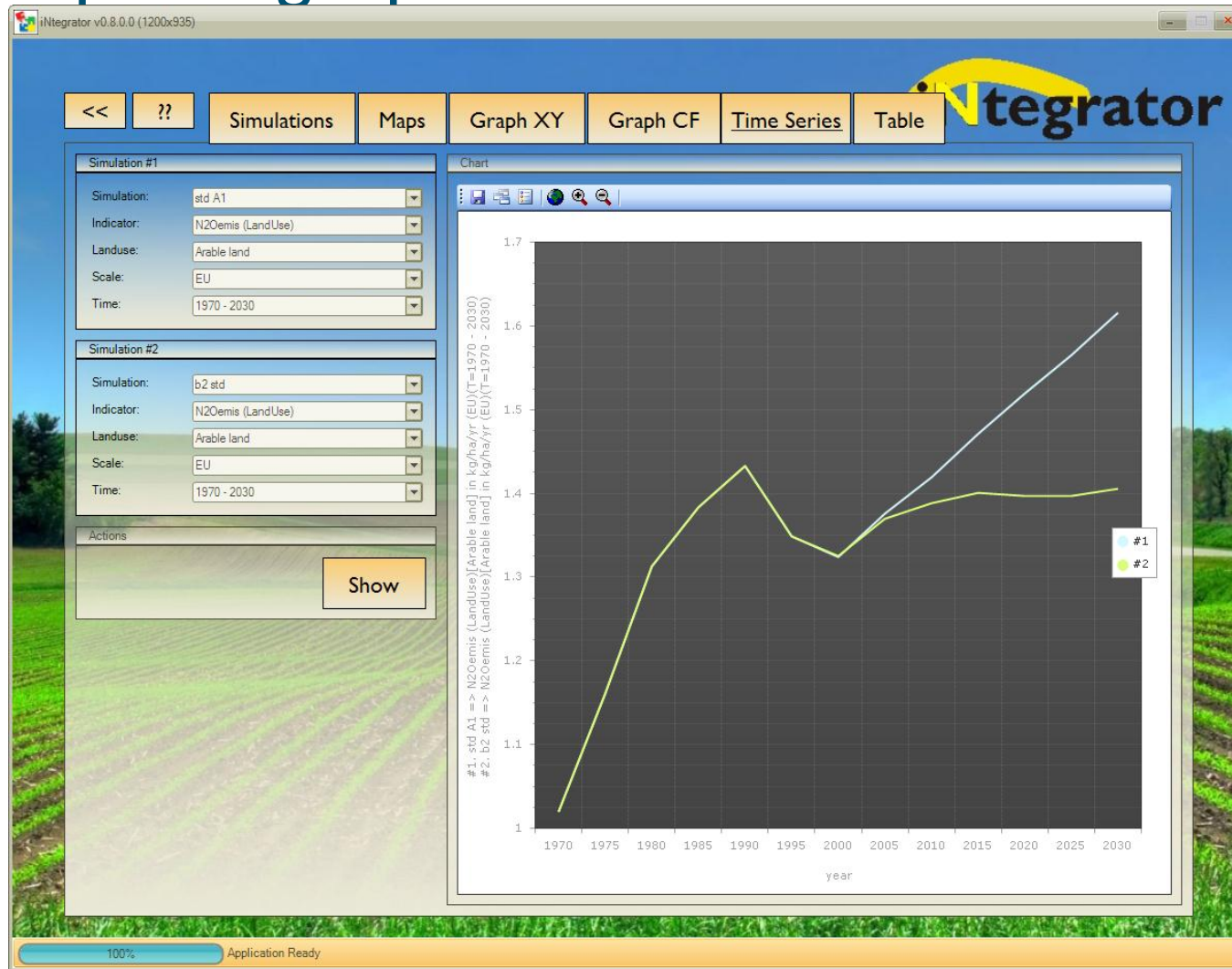
Impacts



Compare: maps



Compare: graphs



Compare: tables

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Navigation: << ?? Simulations Maps Graph XY Graph CF Time Series **Table**

Simulation #1

Simulation: std A1
 Indicator: N2Oemis (LandUse)
 Landuse: Arable land
 Scale: FSSNUTS
 Time: 2030

Simulation #2

Simulation: b2 std
 Indicator: N2Oemis (LandUse)
 Landuse: Arable land
 Scale: FSSNUTS
 Time: 2030

Actions: **Show**

Table

#1. std A1 => N2Oemis (LandUse)[Arable land] in kg/ha/yr (FSSNUTS)(T=2030)
 #2. b2 std => N2Oemis (LandUse)[Arable land] in kg/ha/yr (FSSNUTS)(T=2030)

ID	Name	Mean_1	Mean_2	Mean_Diff	Sum_1	Sum_2	Sum_Diff
0	Burgenland	1.11	0.97	-0.14	0.19	0.17	-0.02
1	Niederösterreich	1.21	1.05	-0.16	0.73	0.76	0.03
2	Wien	0.59	0.50	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Kärnten	4.18	3.42	-0.75	0.14	0.09	-0.05
4	Steiermark	7.04	5.64	-1.39	0.63	0.48	-0.15
5	Oberösterreich	3.59	2.97	-0.62	0.87	0.45	-0.42
6	Salzburg	7.62	6.76	-0.86	0.01	0.00	0.00
7	Tirol	3.00	2.70	-0.30	0.00	0.01	0.01
8	Vorarlberg	4.25	4.06	-0.18	0.01	0.01	0.00
9	Belgique-België	-99999.00	-99999.00	0.00	-99999.00	-99999.00	0.00
10	Région De Bruxelles-Capital...	2.15	1.85	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Prov. Antwerpen	6.04	5.09	-0.95	0.08	0.08	0.00
12	Prov. Limburg (B)	3.10	2.69	-0.41	0.16	0.13	-0.02
13	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	4.00	3.62	-0.38	0.37	0.29	-0.08
14	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	3.12	2.68	-0.43	0.22	0.19	-0.03
15	Prov. West-Vlaanderen	6.90	5.84	-1.06	1.14	0.87	-0.27
16	Prov. Brabant Wallon	3.03	2.57	-0.47	0.18	0.15	-0.03
17	Prov. Hainaut	3.60	3.12	-0.48	0.60	0.50	-0.10
18	Prov. Liège	3.75	3.22	-0.53	0.28	0.20	-0.09
19	Prov. Luxembourg (B)	5.38	4.75	-0.63	0.14	0.04	-0.10
20	Prov. Namur	3.78	3.10	-0.68	0.41	0.21	-0.21
21	Stuttgart	2.90	2.46	-0.44	1.15	0.96	-0.19
22	Karlsruhe	2.57	2.23	-0.35	0.48	0.41	-0.07
23	Freiburg	3.09	2.68	-0.41	0.44	0.39	-0.05
24	Tübingen	3.86	3.40	-0.46	0.70	0.48	-0.22
25	Oberbayern	3.18	2.69	-0.49	1.02	0.82	-0.20
26	Niederbayern	2.91	2.55	-0.36	1.14	0.84	-0.29

100% Application Ready

Summary and conclusions

- With INTEGRATOR European wide assessments can be made on N fluxes and GHG emissions
- The model integrates existing models, knowledge and data
- The user interface provides easy use
- Although the integrated models are simple, the integrator core is complex due to the vast amount of data that need to be processed
- Some final testing and improvements are still needed

End

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