



Indirect Agricultural N₂O Emissions and the *InveN₂Ory* project

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- N₂O and why it's a problem?
- N₂O: Sources, transport and atmospheric fluxes
- Emission Factors (EF)
- The InveN₂Ory project in brief
- How we can measure fluxes and EFs?
- Preliminary Results
- The next year and beyond

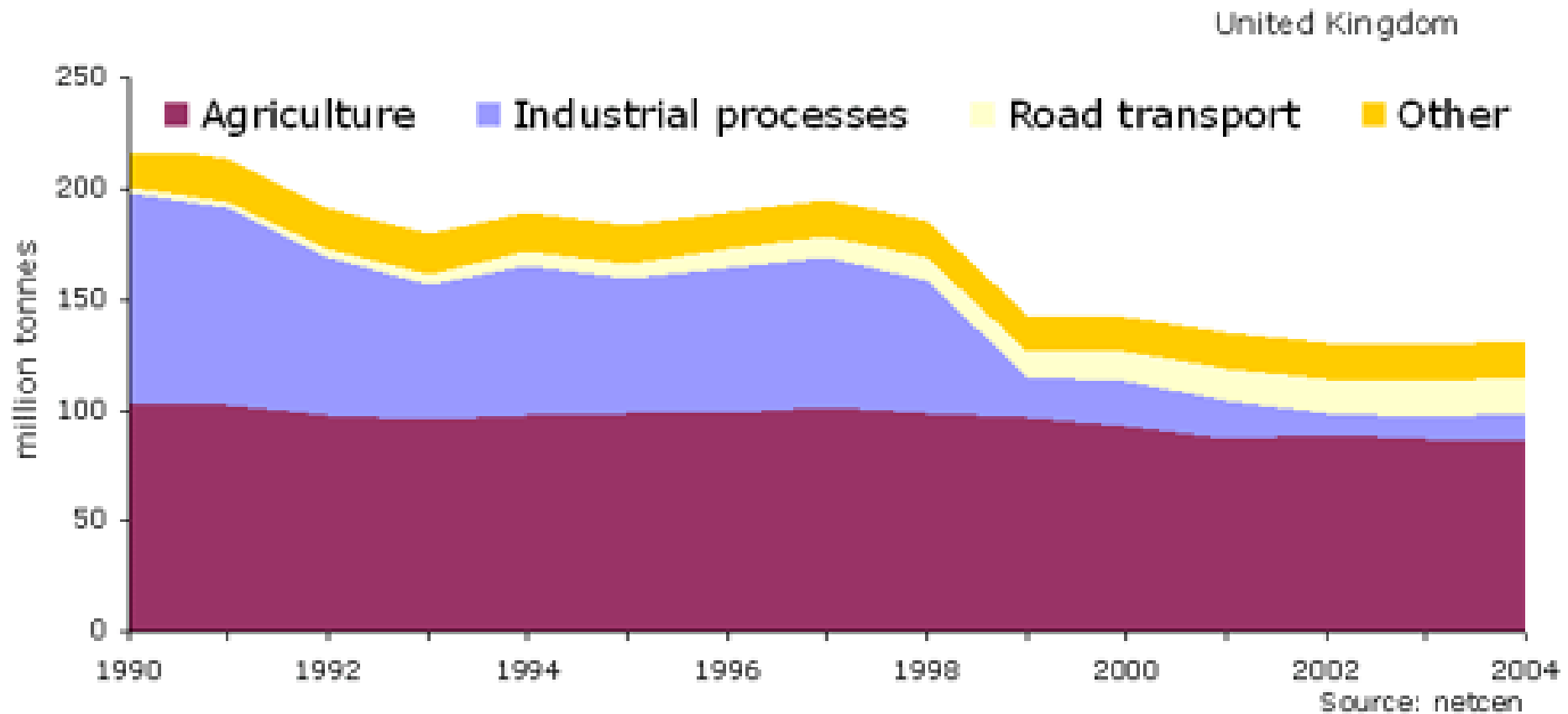


Current estimates of N₂O

- Greenhouse Warming Potential of 298
- Globally 12% of GHG emissions due to agriculture
- UK slightly lower at 8%
- c. 50% of those due to nitrous oxide



Sources of N₂O



Agricultural N₂O

(Current estimates)

- c. 80% N₂O direct soil emissions
 - fertiliser N applications
 - grazing returns (urine)
 - manure applications
- c. 20% N₂O indirect emissions
 - drainage & runoff (N₂O & nutrients)
 - Groundwater, drainage ditches, rivers, estuaries



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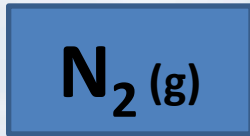
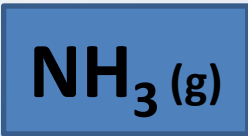
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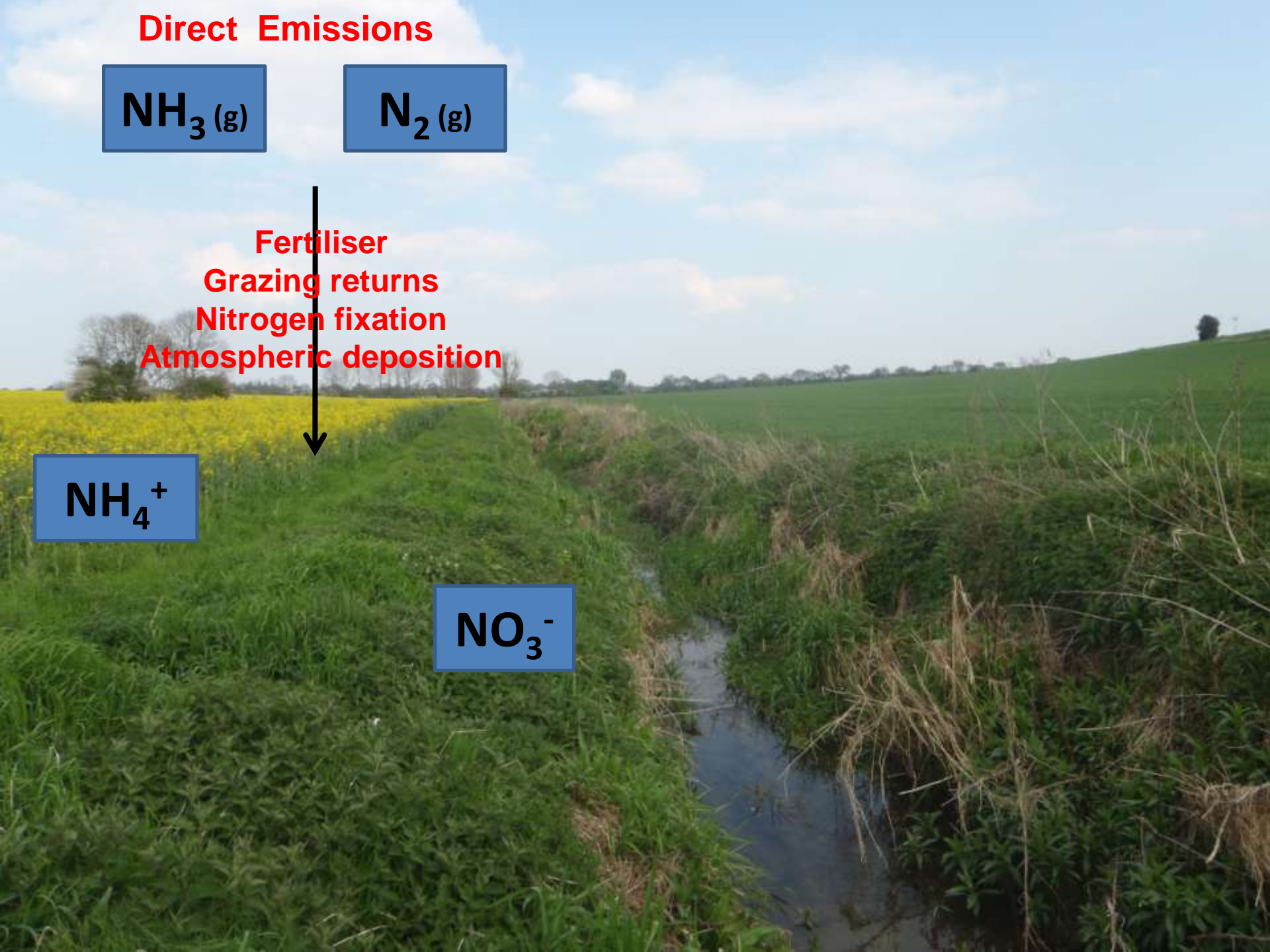
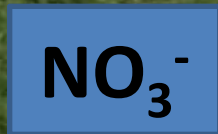
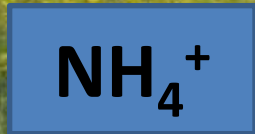
**2/3 of the uncertainty
due to indirect emissions**



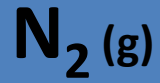
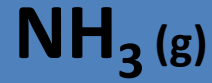
Direct Emissions



Fertiliser
Grazing returns
Nitrogen fixation
Atmospheric deposition



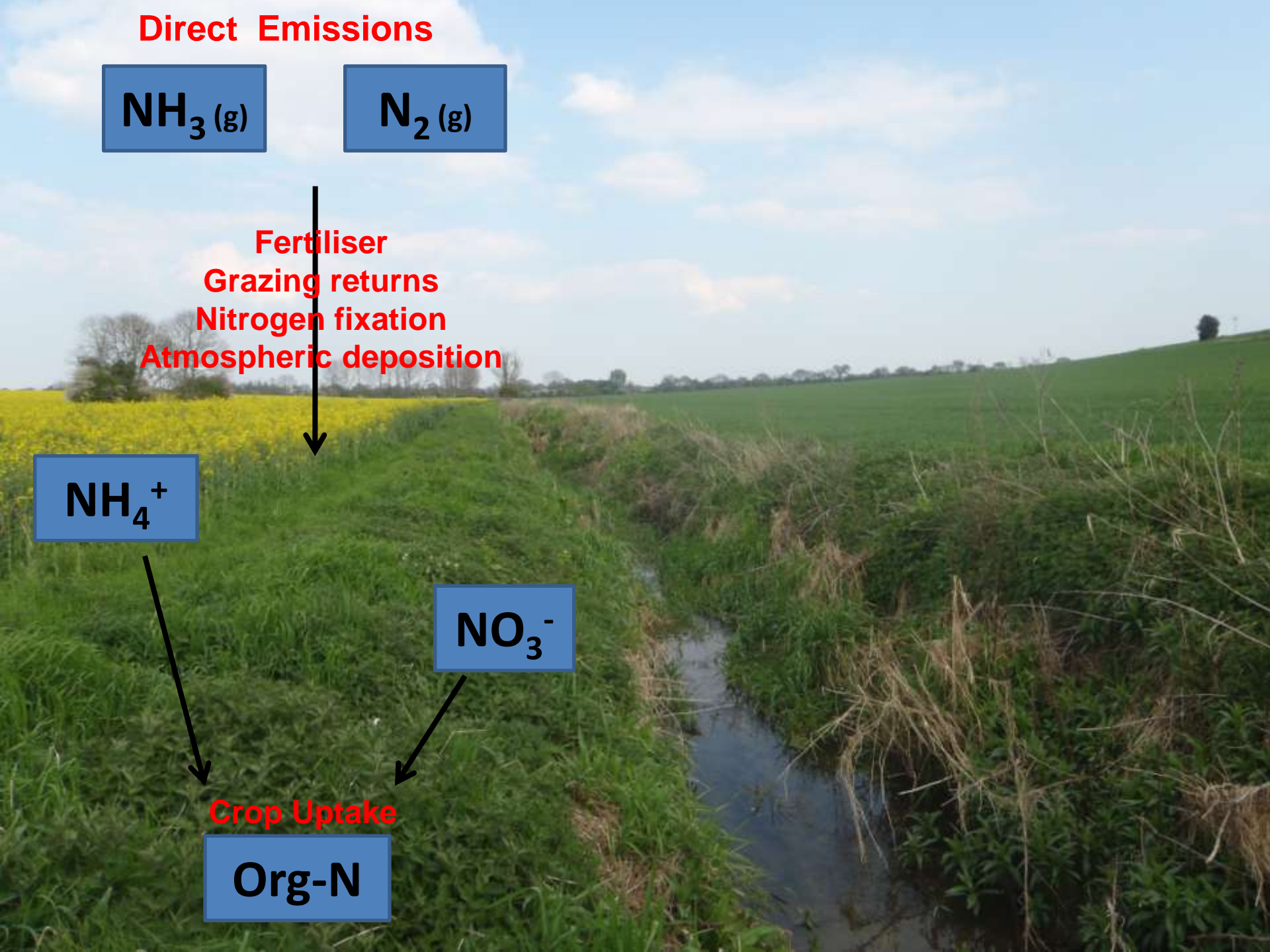
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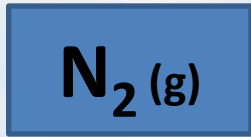
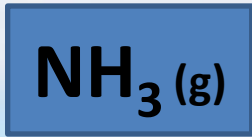
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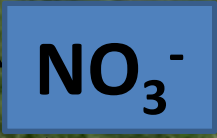
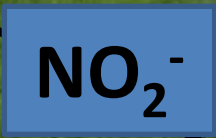
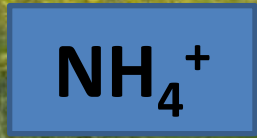
Crop Uptake



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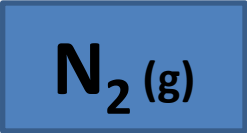
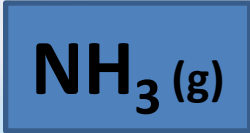


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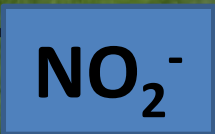
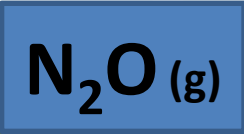


Nitrification

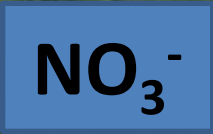
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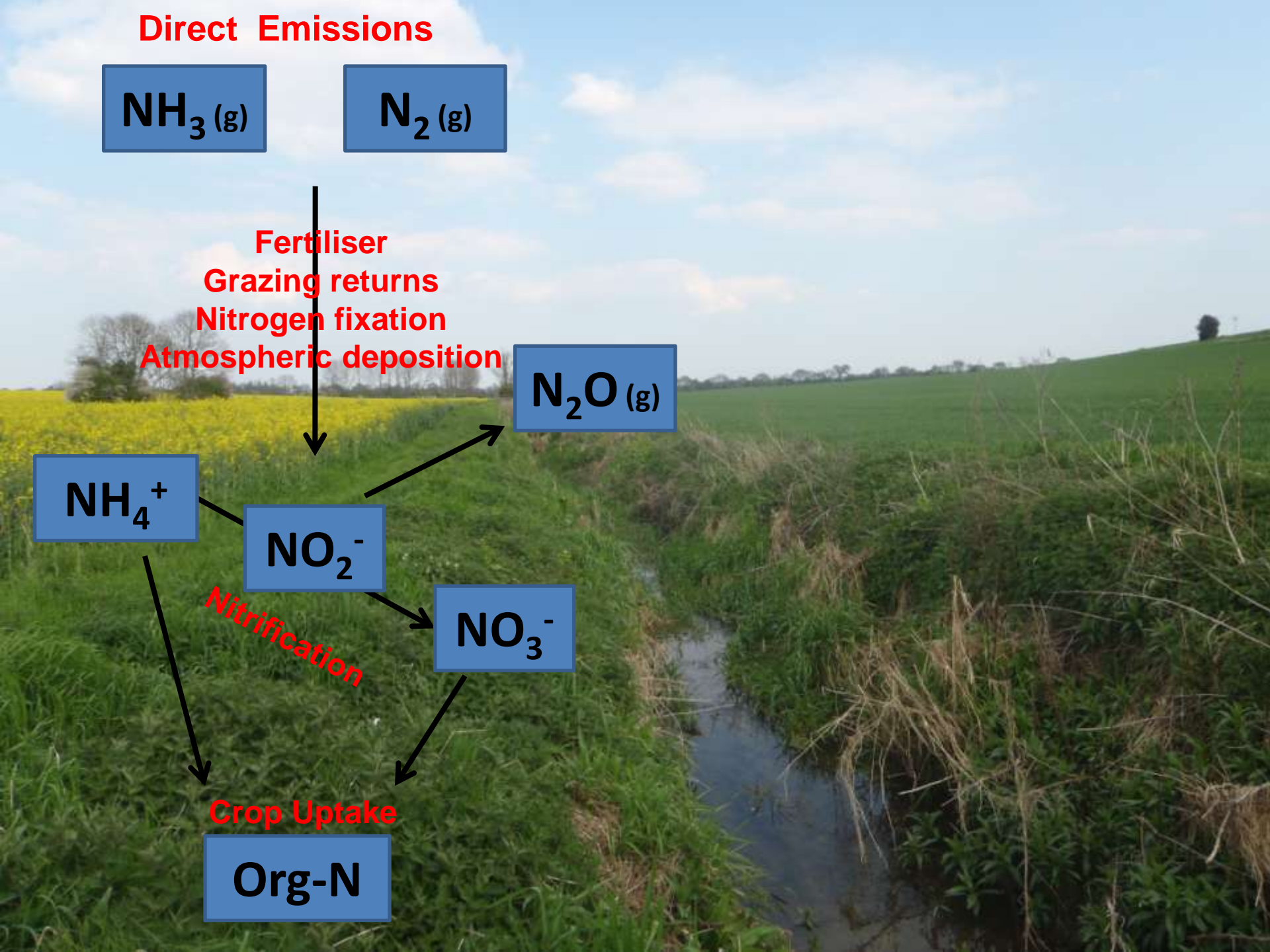
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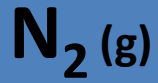
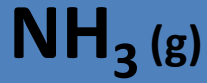
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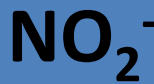
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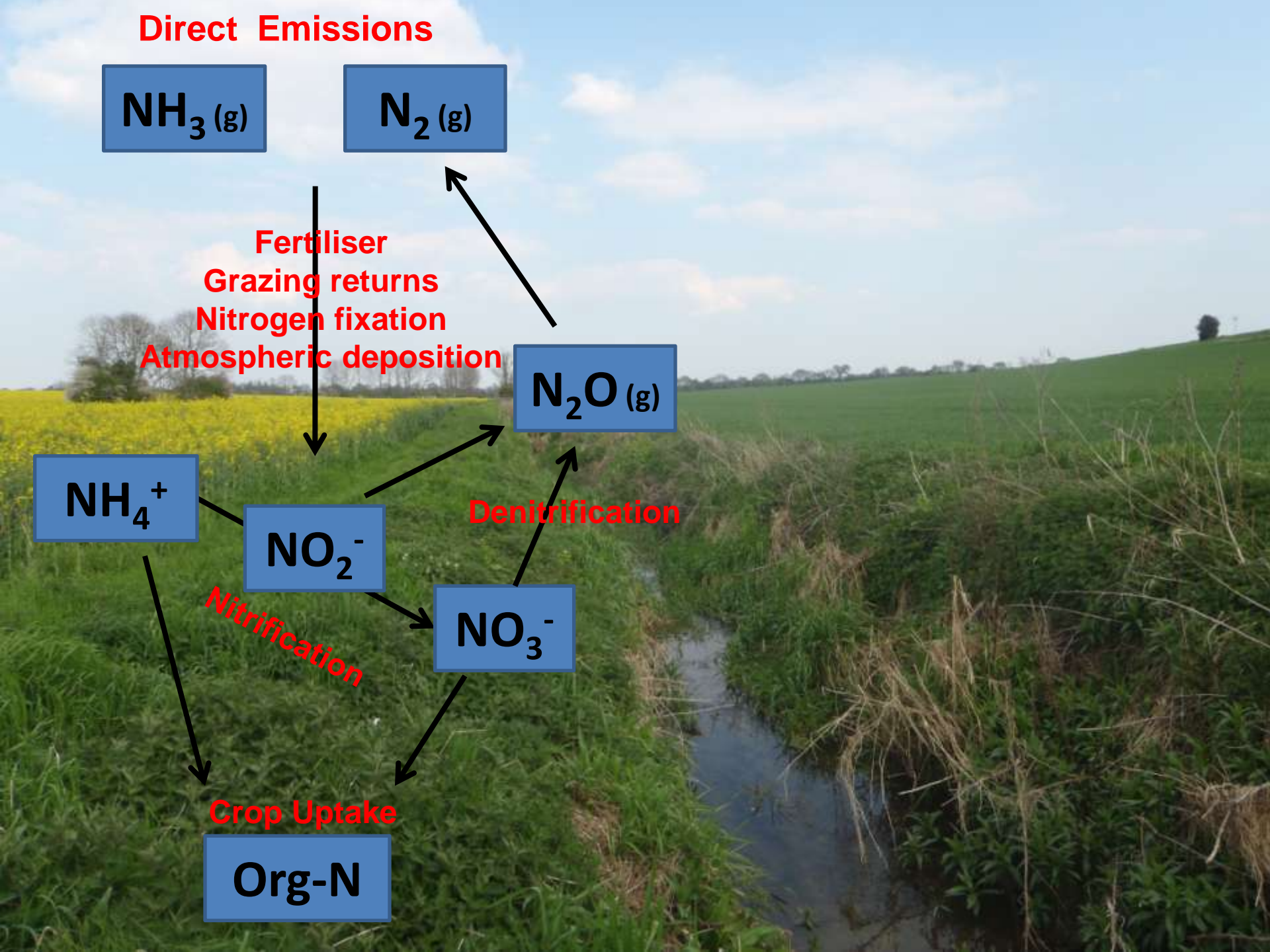
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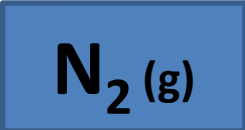
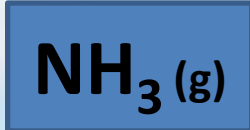
Denitrification

Nitrification

Crop Uptake

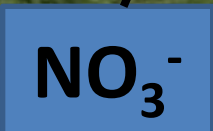
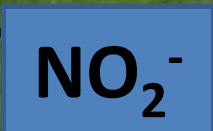
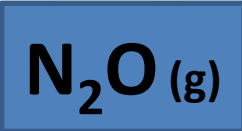


Direct Emissions



Indirect Emissions

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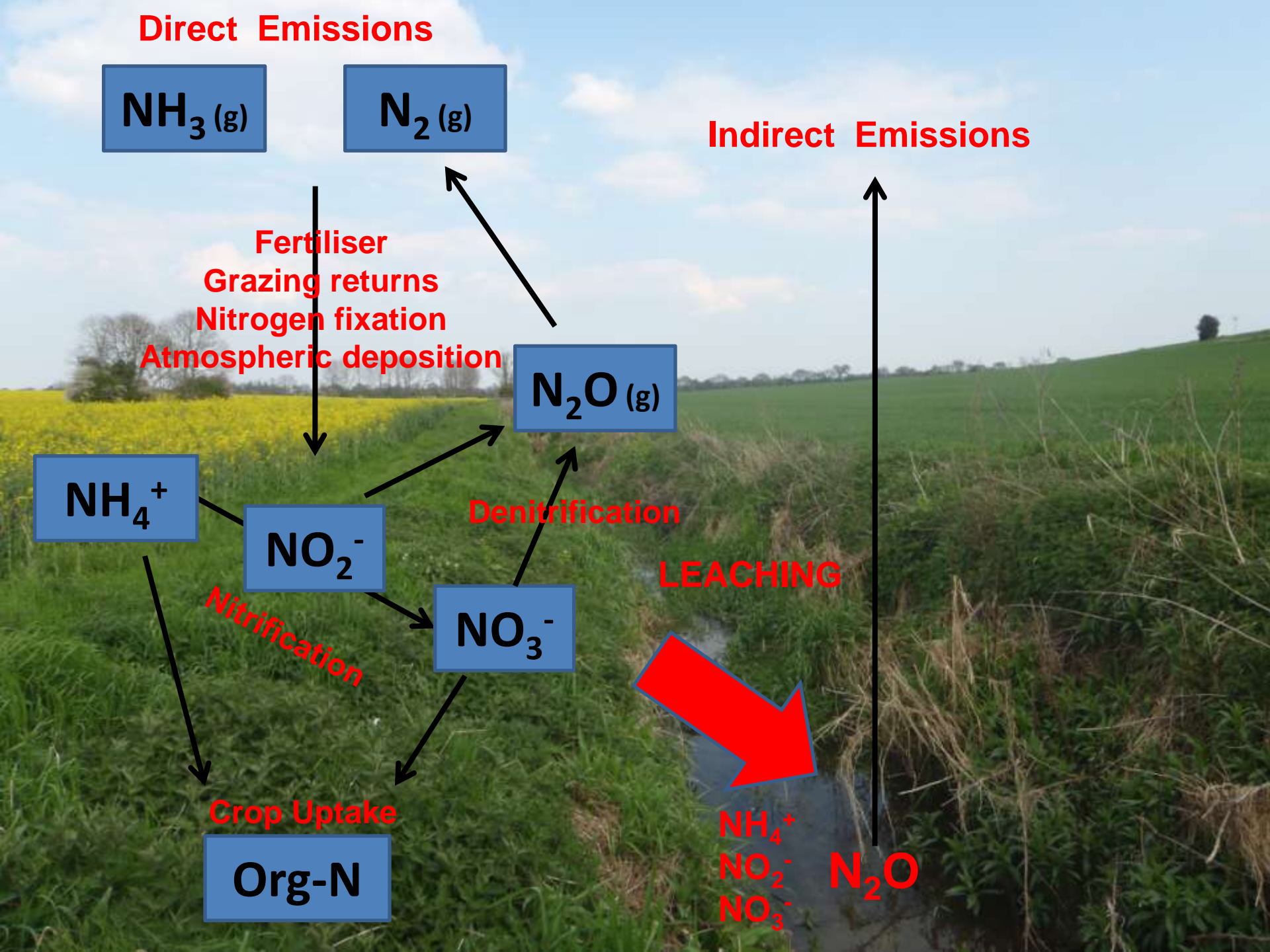
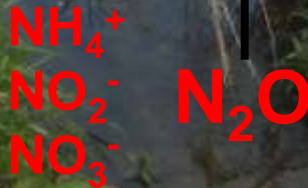


Denitrification

Nitrification

LEACHING

Crop Uptake



Emission factors

(current estimates)

- **Used by the IPCC to *estimate* N₂O fluxes**
- **Relate N₂O fluxes to the nitrogen in the system of interest**
- **EF-5 groundwater, drainage, rivers, estuaries**
- **% of nutrients leached**

IPCC 2006 default value of 0.3 (0.1–0.8)

- **% of leached nutrients converted to N₂O**

N₂O-N as % of NO₃-N



Emission factors

(current estimates)

- **Previously IPCC 0.025%**



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(current estimates)

- **Previously IPCC 0.025%**
- **Downward revision in 2006 to 0.0075%**
 - **0.0025% from groundwater and drainage ditches**
 - **0.0025% rivers**
 - **0.0025% estuaries**



Emission factors

(current estimates)

- **Previously IPCC 0.025%**
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**General, not regional or
catchment specific**



InvenN₂Ory Project

- DEFRA funded, £12.6 million
- 5 year programme
- IPCC methods
- Provides Direct N₂O fluxes and emission factors
- Linked with the DTC to provide Indirect N₂O fluxes and emission factors
- UK specific and where possible specific to agricultural systems and geoclimatic regions



Measuring N₂O

- Water samples for dissolved N₂O
 - Combine with nutrient data to give Emission factors
 - Combine with atmospheric N₂O to *estimate* fluxes



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- Chambers
 - Concentration increase over time to *measure* fluxes
 - Investigate the effect of plants and flow conditions



Measuring N₂O

- Water samples for dissolved N₂O
 - Combine with nutrient data to give Emission factors
 - Combine with atmospheric N₂O to estimate fluxes
- Chambers
 - Concentration increase over time to *measure* fluxes
 - Investigate the effect of plants and flow conditions
- Basic modelling of flux rates
- SF₆ tracer experiments to *measure* flux rates

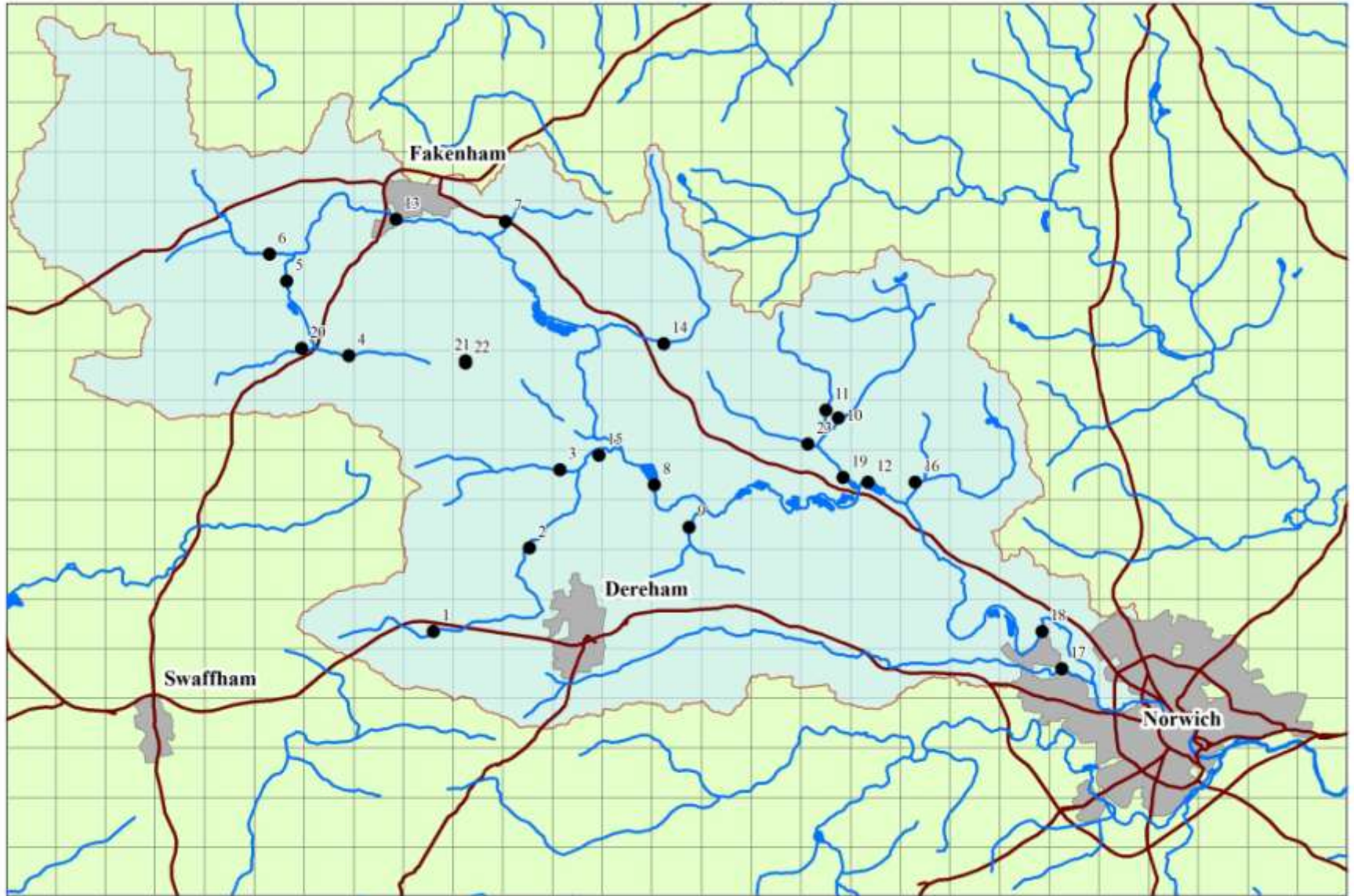


Tiered sampling structure

- **Tier 1** (baseline and traditional EF-5s)
 - Monthly: catchment wide sampling
 - Weekly: 6 DTC sampling locations
 - Groundwater sampling (DTC boreholes)



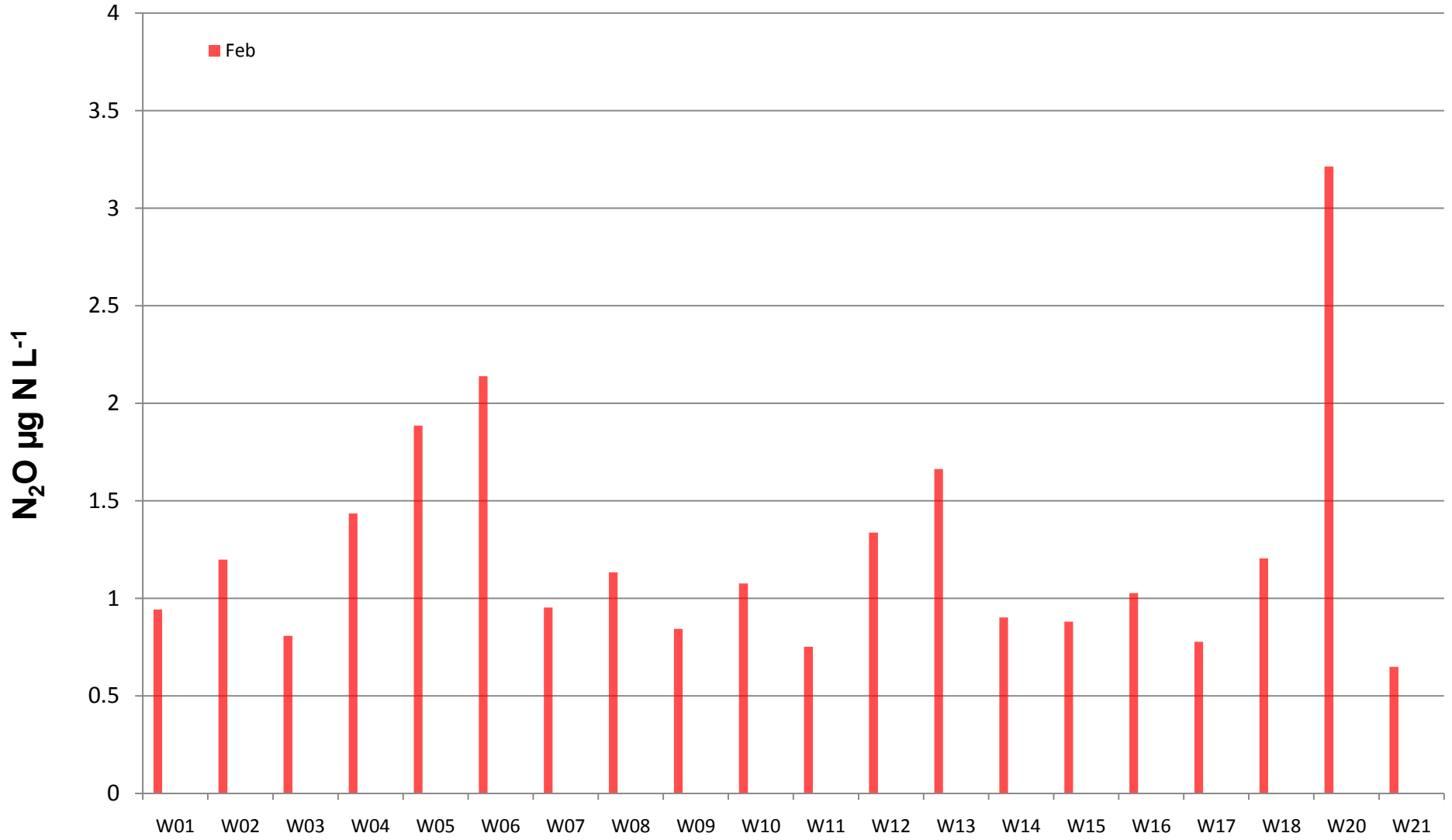
Wensum Chemical Sampling Points

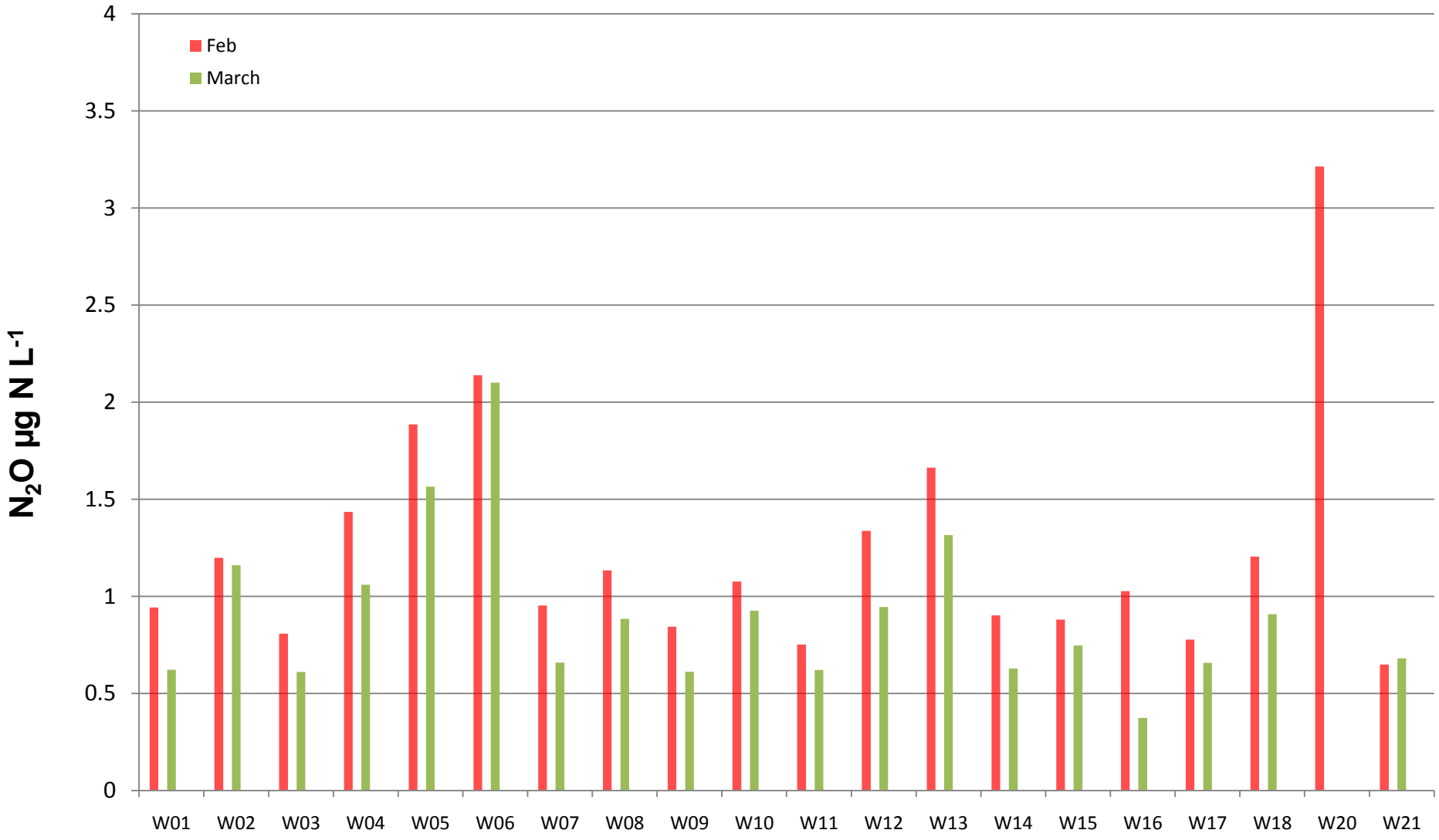


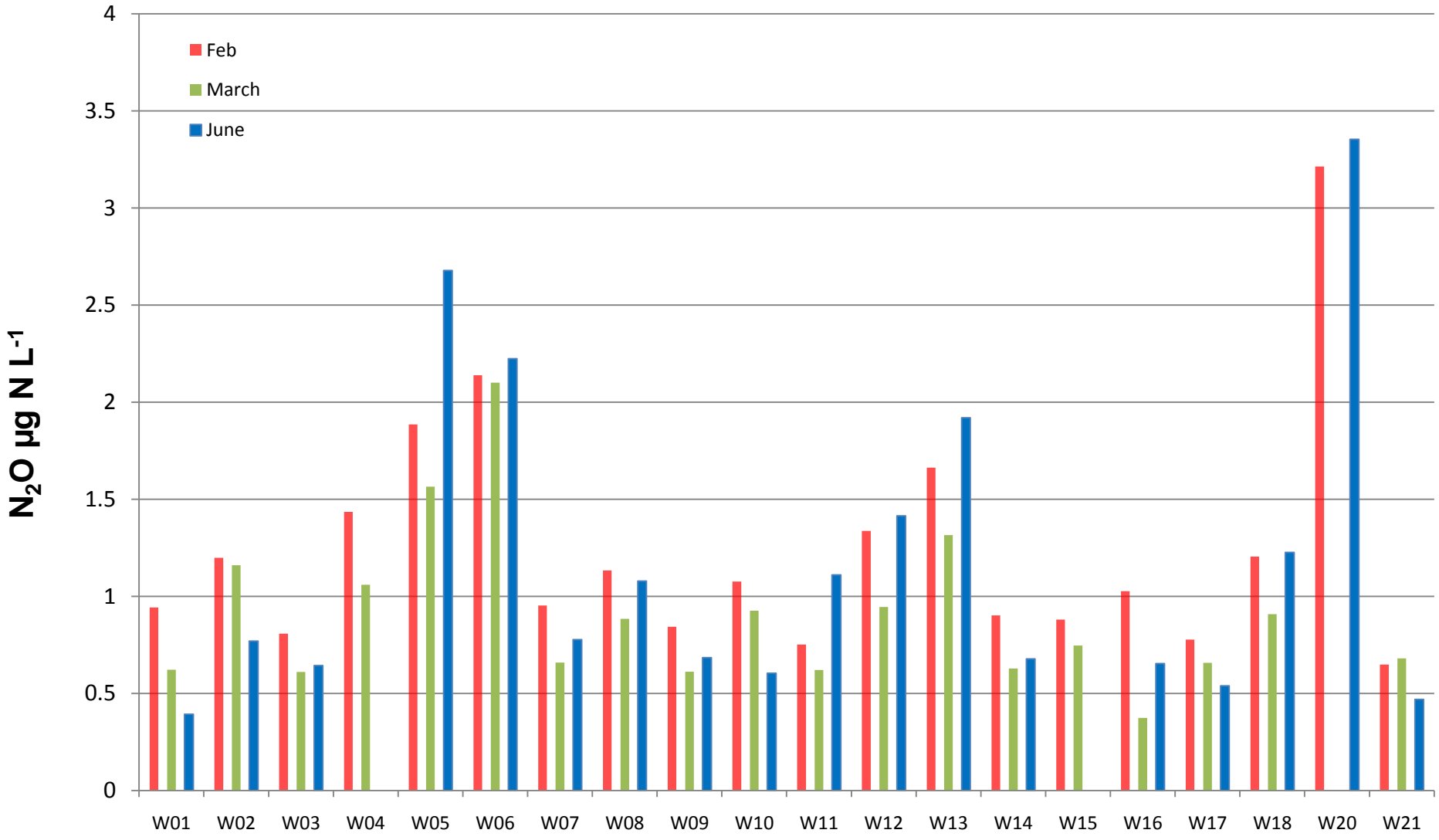
● NewChemSampPoints16122010 — Hydrology GB_Lakes_Pol UrbanAreas

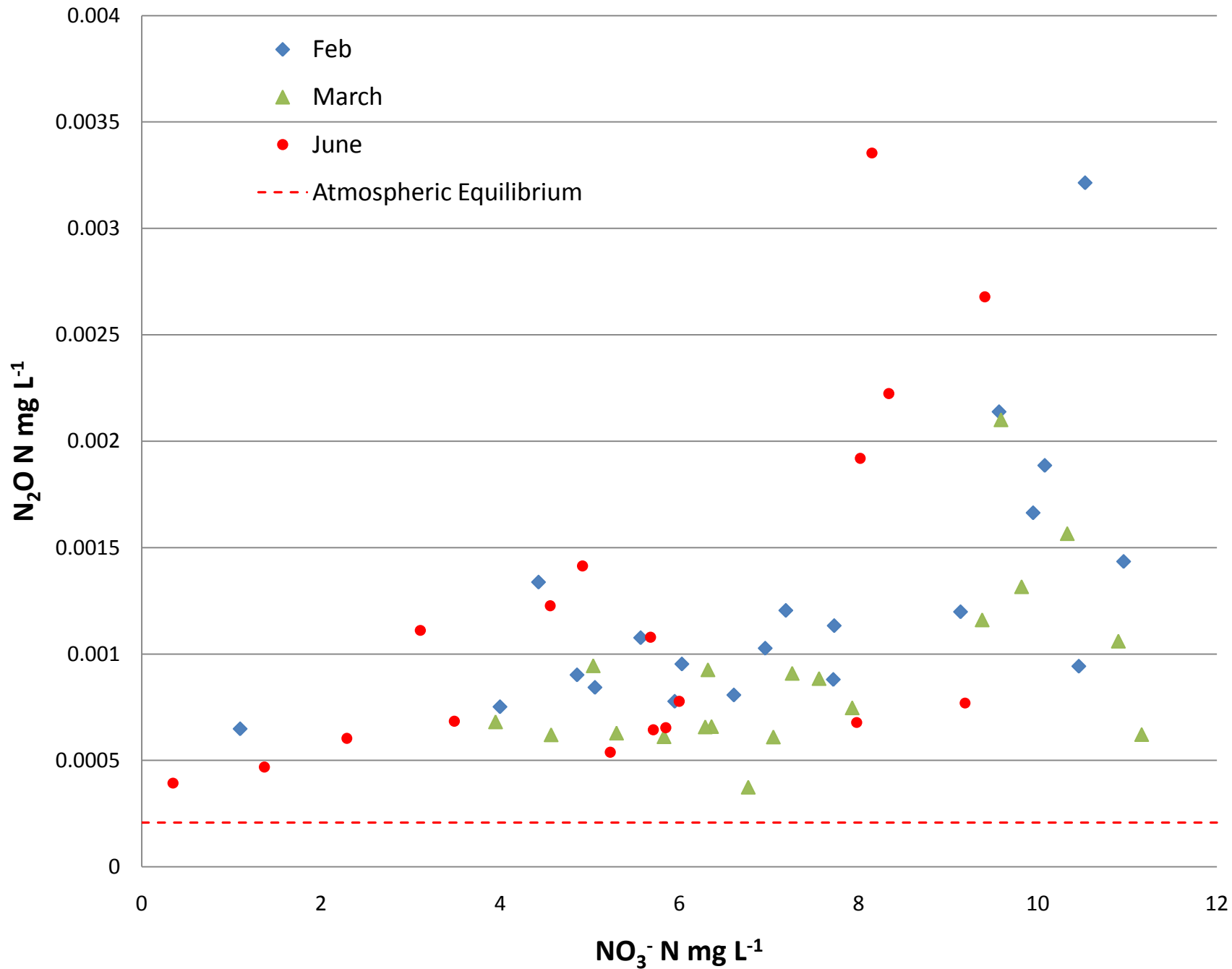
0 2 4 6 8 km

Catchment Wide Sampling

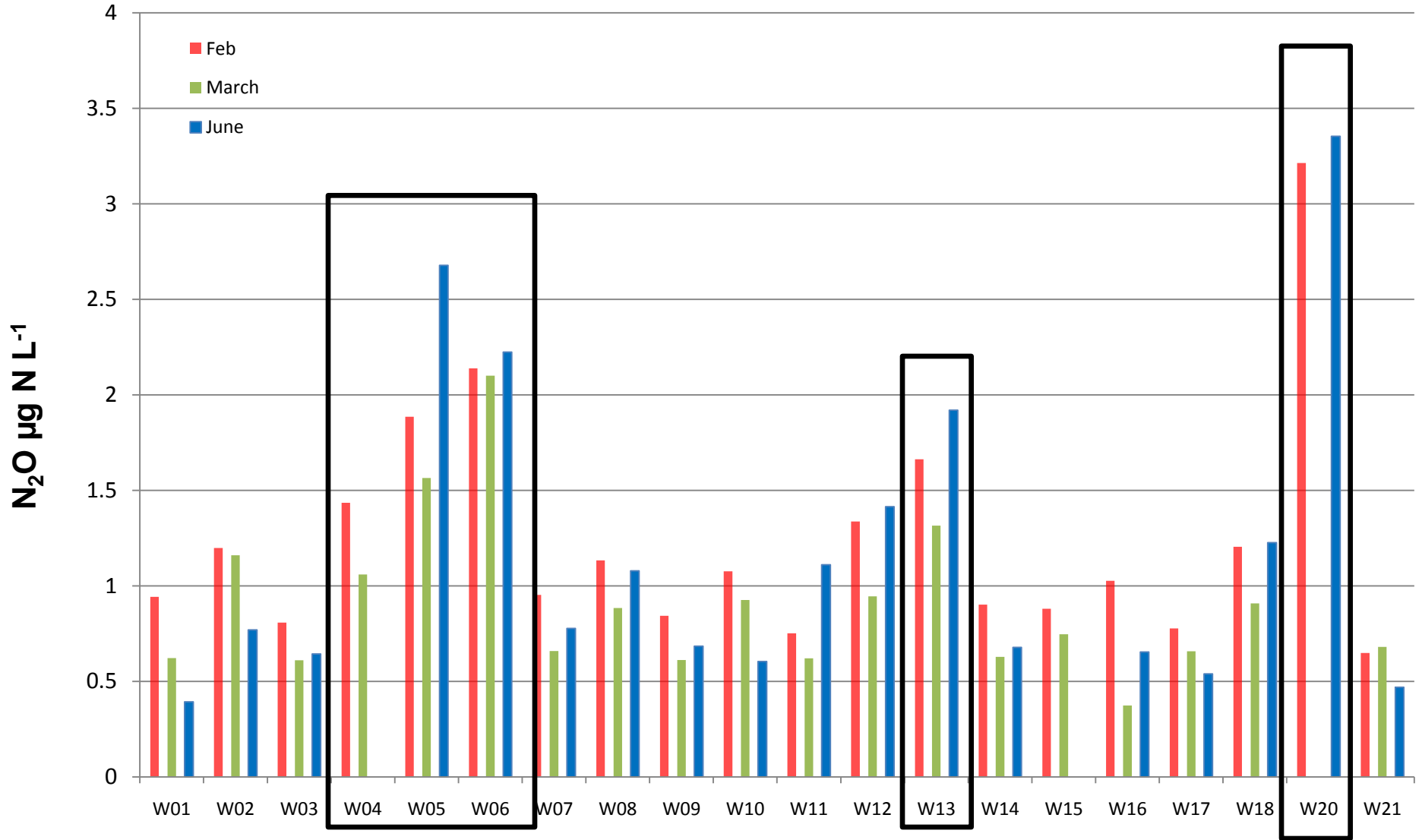




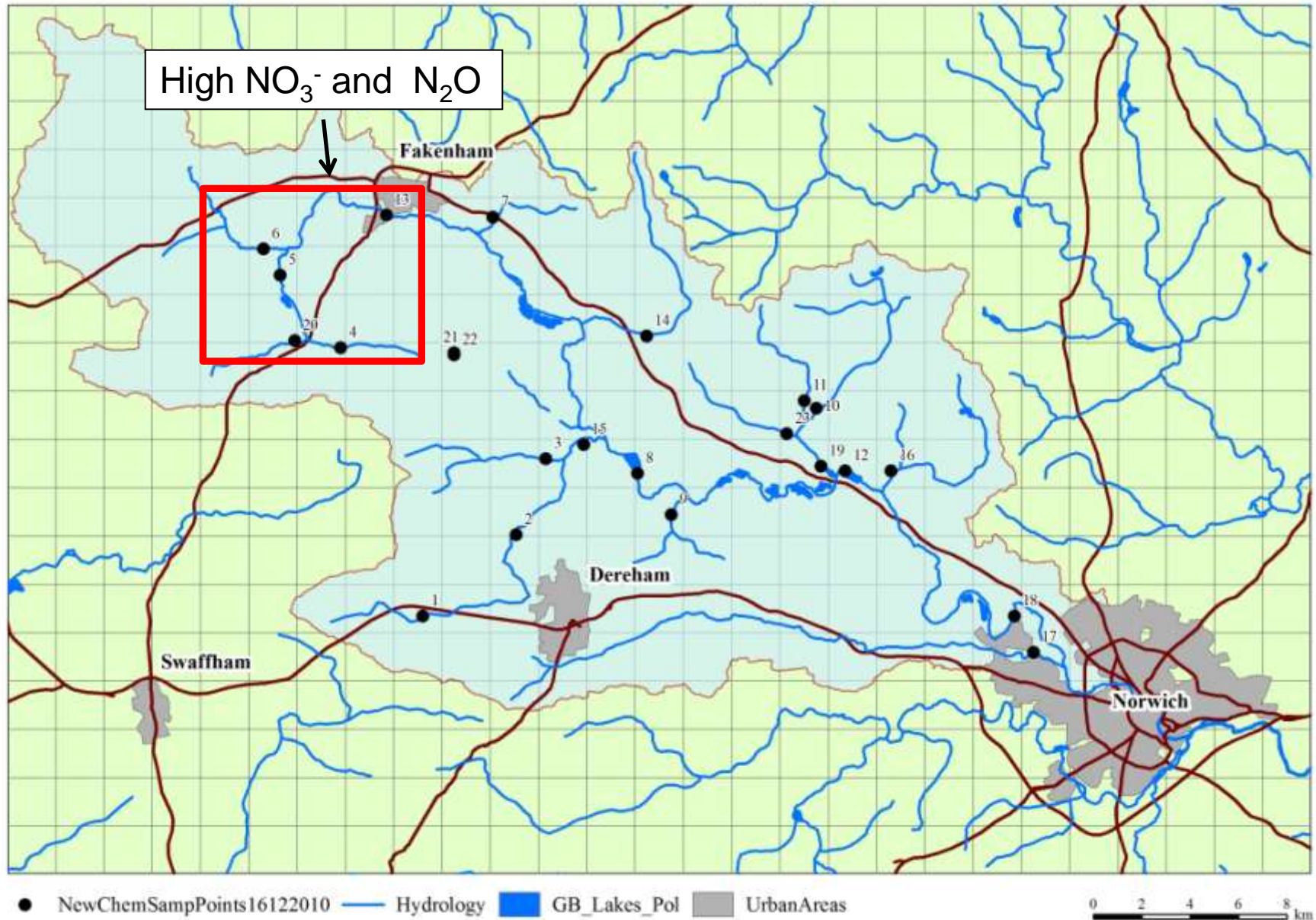




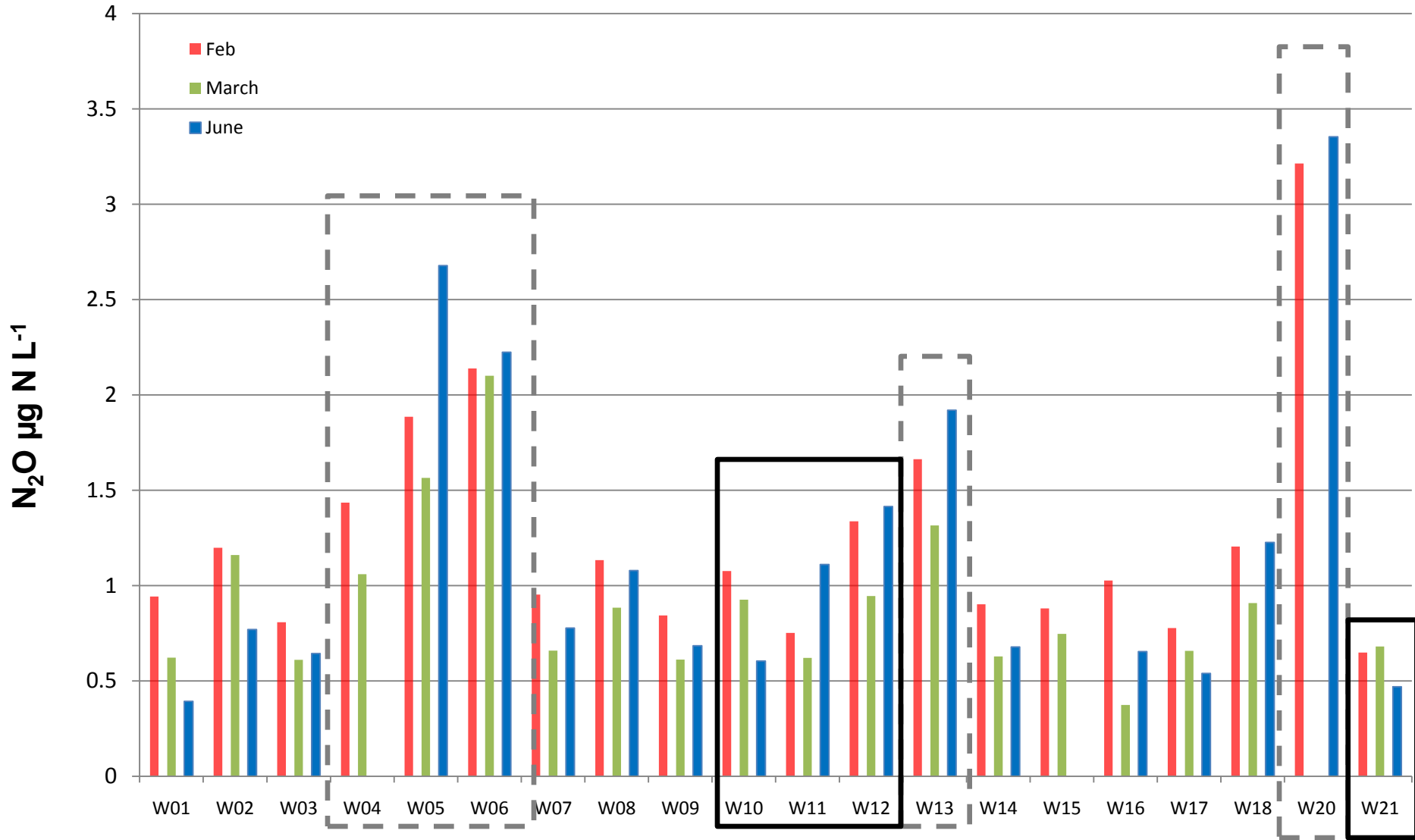
Top End of the Catchment



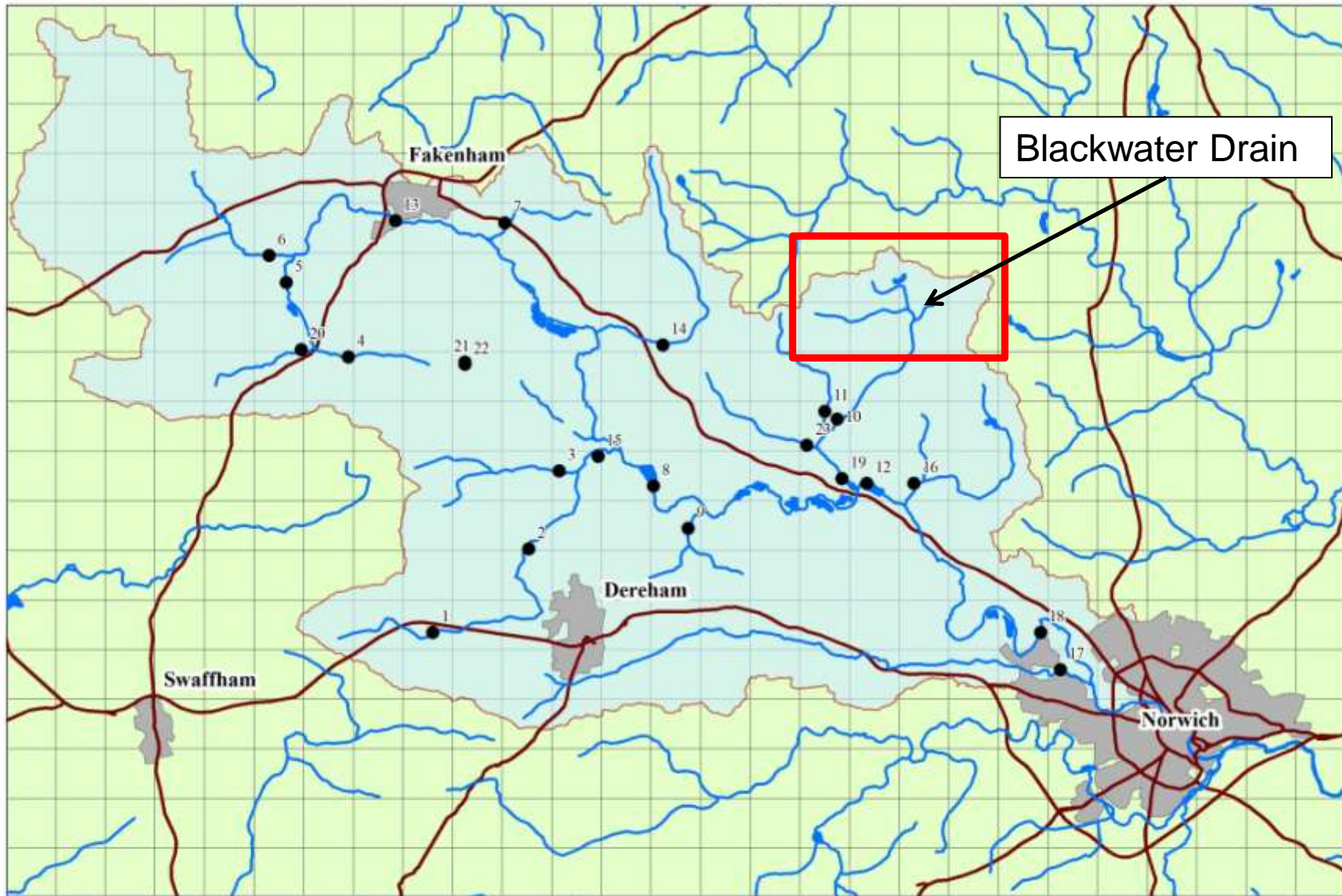
Wensum DTC area



Downstream of the DTC Subcatchments



Wensum DTC area

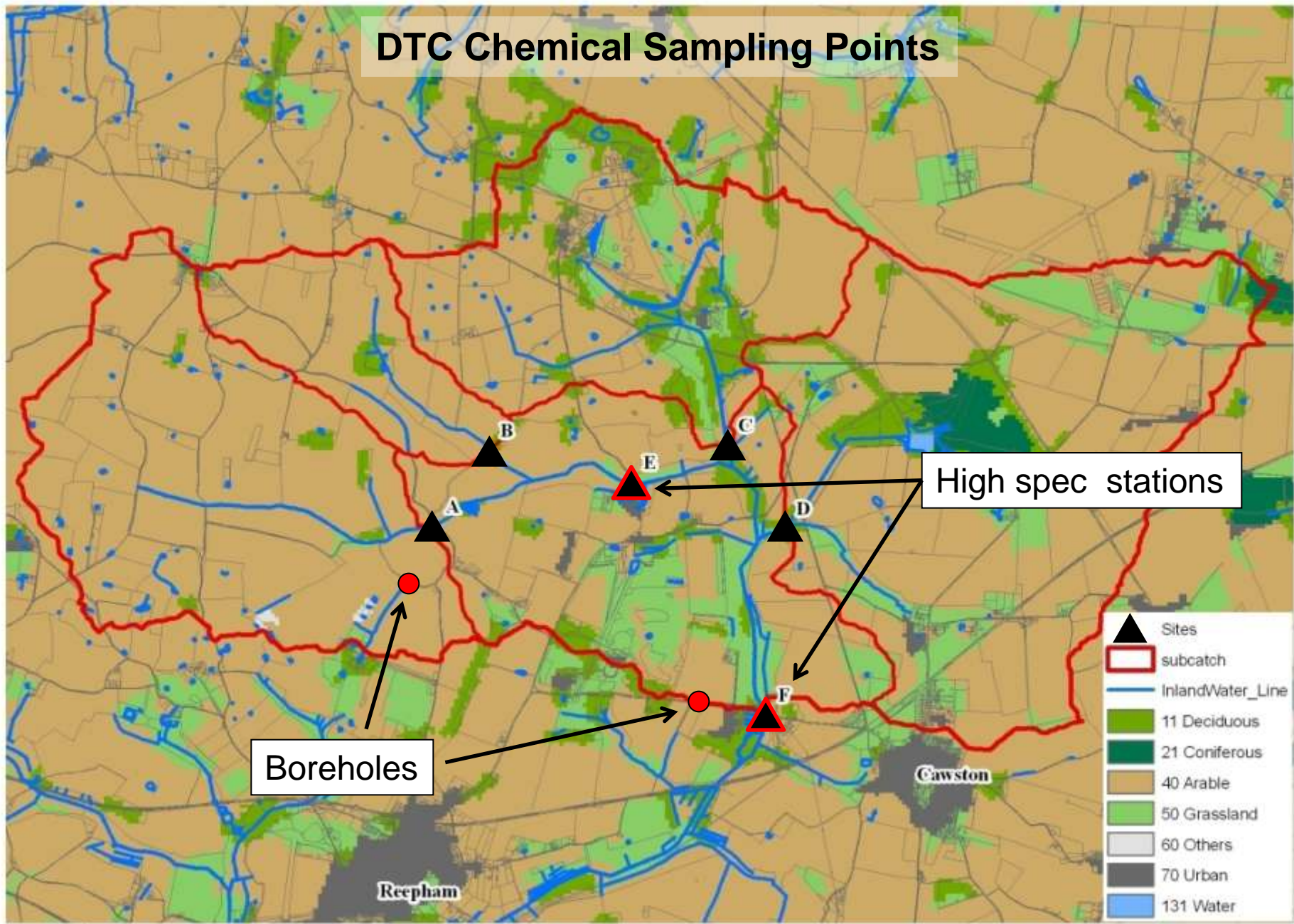


Blackwater Drain

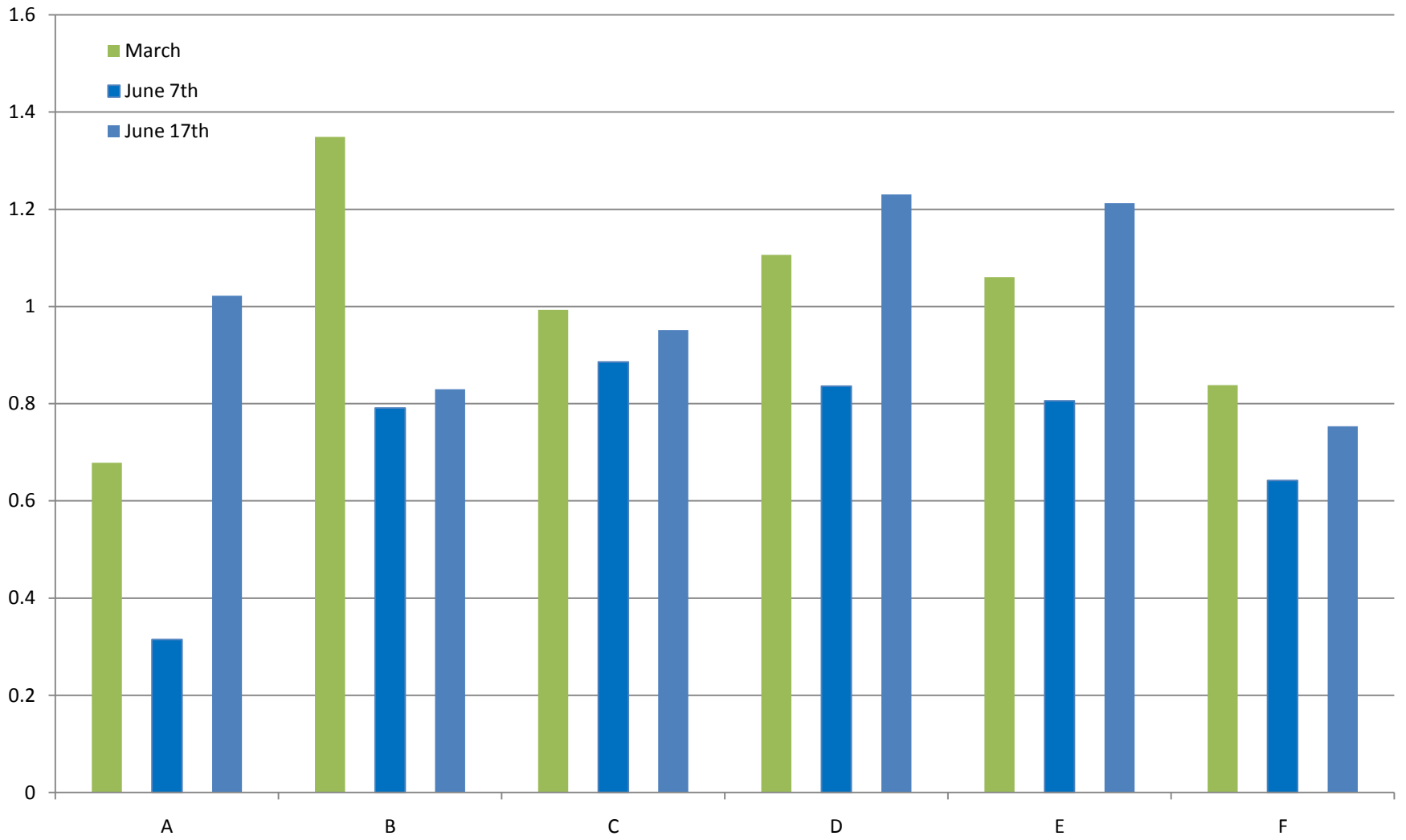
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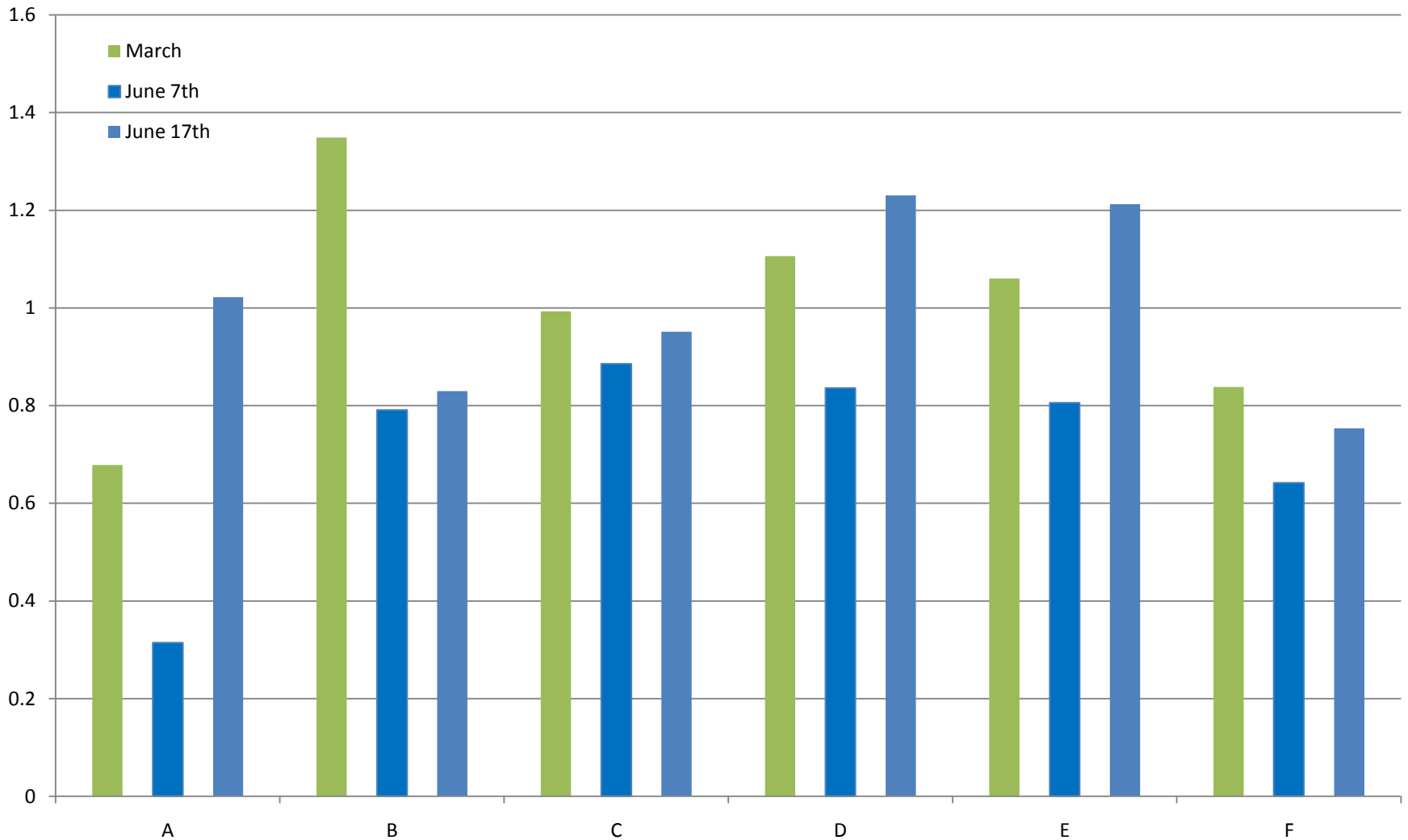
0 2 4 6 8 km

DTC Chemical Sampling Points



0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km





Early in the year Site E is a mixing of A and B

Later in the year there is higher N₂O levels at E, perhaps produced in steam

Nitrogen leaching rate calculation

Period: 21/3/11 00:00 to 27/3/11 15:00 (= 6.625 days)

Mean flow rate = $0.045 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Mean nitrate concentration = 6.25 mg N/L

Nitrate-N flux = 24.3 kg N/day

Leaching rate for mini-catchments A and B (579.8 ha) = **15.3** kg N/ha/a



(~7 – 8 % of applied N amount)

Leaching Factor of 0.07-0.08

much lower than the IPCC value of 0.3 (0.1-0.9)

Example nitrous oxide flux and EF calculation

Mean flow rate = $0.045 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Dissolved N_2O concentration = $1.06 \text{ } \mu\text{g N/L}$

Dissolved N_2O N flux = 0.004 kg N/day

Emission factor for mini-catchments A and B : $0.004/24.3 = 0.00017$

Lower than the IPCC value of 0.0025%



Tiered sampling structure

- **Tier 2**

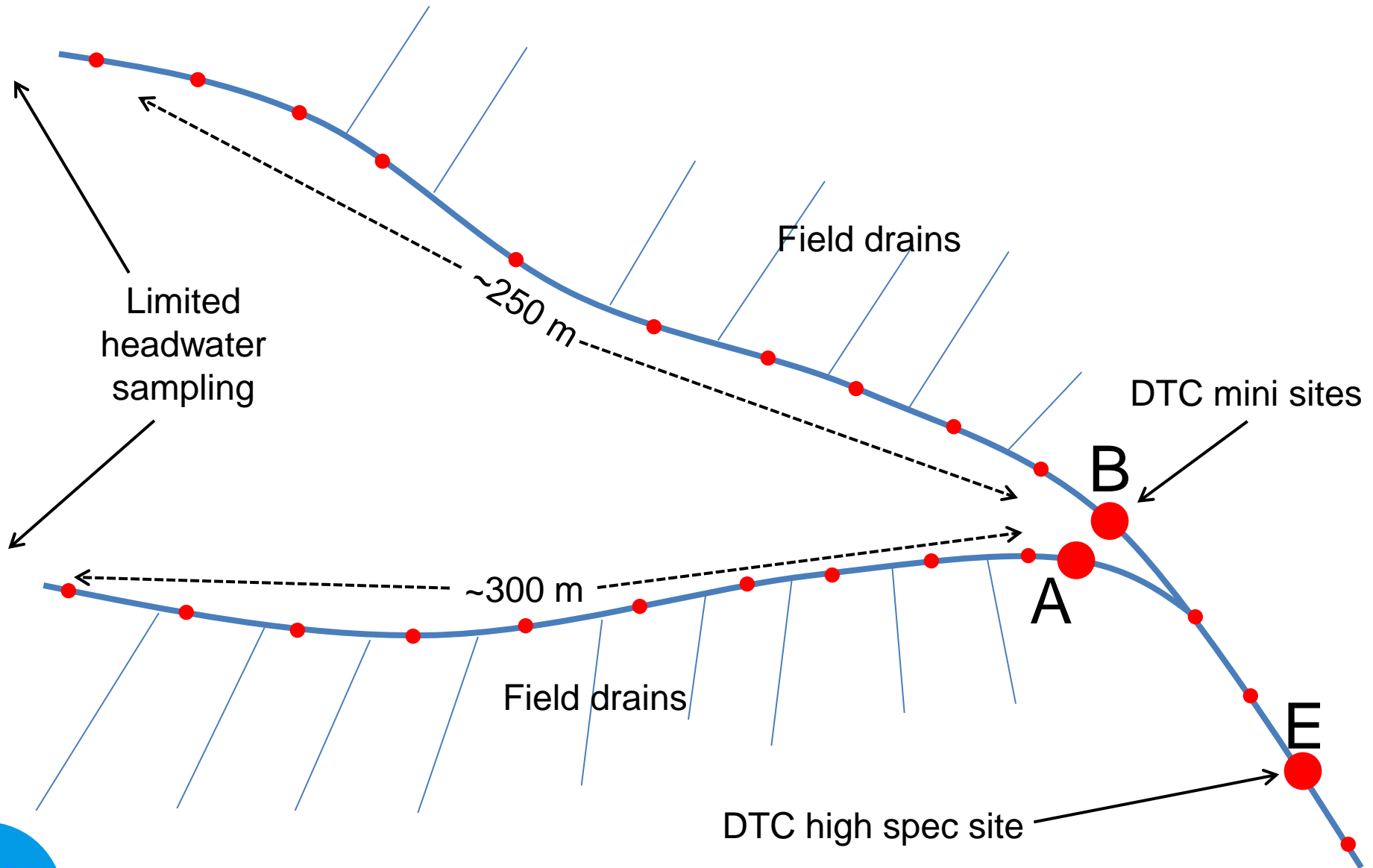
- **High spatial resolution** sampling along drainage networks
- Includes potential **flux hotspots**

*field drains,
riffle features,
weirs, etc.*





Tier 2 sampling in the Wensum DTC



- Monthly N₂O data for 6 months
- Everything in place for 1 years intensive field study
- High spatial resolution sampling in all DTC's but especially the Wensum
- Diurnal cycles
- Storm events
- Seasonal variations, plant cover etc.

