# InGOS – Integrated non-CO2 Observing System

Detailed workplan, appendix to the online application. Request for access to an infrastructure (TNA1-TNA2-TNA3). The plan must not exceed 6 pages in 12 pt single line spacing, applications exceeding this limit will not be evaluated. The following information should be included in order to be evaluated:

1. **Project name (acronym), name and contact information of the researcher(s), duration of the project (dates, number of working days), type and name of the infrastructure requested**

* Post-doctoral research project: “bottom-up simulation of nitrous oxide emissions from a mixed agricultural area in Denmark with an ecosystem model and comparison with tower flux measurements”
* Requested infrastructure: supersite Risø DTU, Denmark (TNA-1)
* Post-doc: Emeline Lequy, INRA (laboratory EGC), France ([emeline.lequy@grignon.inra.fr](mailto:emeline.lequy@grignon.inra.fr))
* Supervisor: Benjamin Loubet, INRA (laboratory EGC), France ([loubet@grignon.inra.fr](mailto:loubet@grignon.inra.fr))
* Contact in the supersite: Per Ambus, DTU, (laboratory ECO), Denmark ([peam@kt.dtu.dk](mailto:peam@kt.dtu.dk))
* Duration of the project: 13-month post-doc research project. 85 visiting days at the super site, first between March the 1st and May the 31st, then in September 2014.

1. **Background**
   1. Significance of the research

Our project aims to understand the nitrous oxide emissions from croplands and the relationships between agriculture and the surrounding water system (the rivers and fjord included in the study site). It will contribute validating an ecosystem model on a quite large area with eddy covariance measurements, whereas the model was so far compared at the plot scale to closed chamber measurements.

It will also contribute bridging land, marine and atmospheric research by collaborating with other research teams of the Aarhus University and Roskilde University in Risø.

* 1. Previous research relevant to the topic and how the proposed project links to this
* Previous research:
  + Validation of CERES-EGC for the simulation of agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (Henault et al. 2005; Lehuger et al. 2009).
  + Use of the CERES-EGC model to assess the greenhouse gas budget in Western Europe (Lehuger et al. 2011)
  + Use of the CERES-EGC model all over France and comparison with closed chamber measurements and ORCHIDEE model simulation in the IMAGINE project
* Links with the proposed project
  + Quantify nitrous oxide emission on a larger scale (footprint at least 5km around the tall mast) using eddy covariance measurements
  + Opportunity to validate the CERES model and compare its daily simulated values with ongoing measurements at the RISØ supersite
  + COCOA European project, which study nitrogen retention in different learning sites, including Roskilde fjord next to the Risø supersite, with measurements of N2O from the fjord sediments
  + EcoCLIM Danish project, which focuses on C-GHGs at a larger scale than our project, and also links marine, terrestrial and atmospheric research, and aims to link C-GHGs with the N cycle
  1. Links with current research of the applicant

The applicant leads this 1-year post-doc project.

1. **Objectives**
   1. Hypothesis and research objectives

Hypotheses:

* 3 sources of emissions: agriculture, fjord catchment and urban waste management
* footprint of the tall mast following a circadian cycle (5-km radius in the daytime, 20-km radius in the night time)

Objectives:

* Simulate the N2O emissions from the crops, and compare to measurements at the INGOS crop site.
* Estimate the emissions from Roskilde fjord
* Apply the IPCC emission factors in the study site
* GIS: aggregate simulated data by taking into account the footprint function of the mast
* Compare the estimated and the measured values from the mast
  1. Connection with the InGOS objectives and the ‘fitness’ of the use of the requested infrastructure to the objectives
* Quantify nitrous oxide emissions
* Use the Risø supersite’s tall mast to obtain ongoing N2O fluxes from a 2000-ha area
* Understand the eddy covariance measurements using simulated data and footprint function

1. **Methods and materials (legal and ethical issues)**
   1. Research method, explaining how to reach the objective

* Use of ecosystem models CERES-EGC for culture crops and COUP for the willow energy plantation
* Measurements and analyses of N-concentrations in the fjord water and calculate the N2O emission flux
* Eddy covariance measurement of N2O fluxes on the tall mast
  1. Research materials, instrumentation
* Tall mast and eddy covariance setup
* Material to sample the fjord water
* Laboratory analyses for nitrous oxide, nitrate, nitrite and ammonium concentrations in the fjord water
* CERES-EGC and COUP models (Gabrielle et al. 1995, 2006; Jansson 2012)
  1. Governance procedures, safety precautions, permit requirements and procedures
* Eddy covariance measurements: they are automatic on the mast and must be analyzed by a researcher.
* Fjord measurements: only two points are offshore, the other sampling points are on the coast. It requires sampling bottles to seal and a preservative to stop any bacterial activity.

1. **Implementaton: timetable, budget, distribution of work**
   1. Timetable for the research including personnel efforts, favorably table wise

* Research work with a defined deadline:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Deadlines | | Work package | Task | Human resources |
| April | 1st week | Modelling | Get the data to feed the model | post-doc |
| April | 2nd week | Modelling | First runs of the model | post-doc |
| April | 3rd week | Measurement | First campaign in Roskilde fjord | post-doc + field technician |
| May | 1st week | Measurement | First measurements from the tall mast | researcher at ECO |
| May | 4th week | Modelling | Comparison data/measurements for May | post-doc |
| June | 2nd week | Modelling | Apply the IPCC factors in the study site | post-doc |
| June | 4th week | Modelling | Apply the footprint function to the available simulated data | post-doc |
| During July | | Measurement | Second campaign in Roskilde fjord | post-doc + field technician |
| During September | | Measurement | Third campaign in Roskilde fjord | post-doc + field technician |

* Research work with a defined deadline:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Work package | Task | Human resources |
| Modelling | Refine the input files and the footprint function | post-doc |
| Measurement | Ongoing nitrous oxide fluxes from the tall mast to manage and analyze | researcher at ECO |
| Measurement | Analyses of the fjord water and nitrous oxide emissions from the fjord after the field measurement campaigns | laboratory technician |

* 1. Total budget for travel and logistical support as requested

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Quantity | Maximum per diem amount (€) | Total (€) |
| Working days | 85 | 50 | 4,250 |
| Travel budget | 1 | 500 | 500 |
| Total |  |  | 4,750 |

* 1. Plan for specific logistical needs like visa, import/export licenses etc.

Nothing specific to mention.

1. **Expected results and possible risks**
   1. Expected scientific impact of the research

* Better quantify the nitrous oxide emissions with ongoing eddy covariance tower measurements and not only with closed chambers.
* Contribute to improve the complementarity between simulation and measurement values
* Contribute to our current knowledge of footprints
* Collaboration between agriculture, forest, atmospheric and marine research
* Contribute to validate IPCC emission factors for agriculture
  1. Applicability and feasibility of the research results

The supersite is in function and eddy covariance measurements of nitrous oxide are soon available.

The data to feed the model are being collected.

The footprint of the tall mast has already been studied by micrometeorology researchers from the University of Helsinki and should be applied to the measured and simulated data using GIS

* 1. Publication plan
* One main article dealing with the comparisons between the measured and the modelled data
* One article dealing with the feasibility to adapt the crop ecosystem CERES-EGC to willow energy plantation
  1. Data access plan

The CERES-EGC simulations will be in open access after being publication.

CERES-EGC is open source and downloadable at http://www-egc.grignon.inra.fr/applis/ceres\_mais/ceres.html

1. **Key literature**
   1. List of references used in the working plan

Gabrielle B, Laville P, Hénault C, Nicoullaud B, Germon JC. Simulation of Nitrous Oxide Emissions from Wheat-cropped Soils using CERES. Nutr Cycl Agroecosyst. 2006 Feb 1;74(2):133–46.

Gabrielle B, Menasseri S, Houot S. Analysis and Field Evaluation of the Ceres Models Water Balance Component. Soil Science Society of America Journal. 1995;59(5):1403.

Henault C, Bizouard F, Laville P, Gabrielle B, Nicoullaud B, Germon JC, et al. Predicting in situ soil N(2)O emission using NOE algorithm and soil database. Glob Change Biol. 2005 Jan;11(1):115–27.

Jansson P-E. Coupmodel: Model Use, Calibration, and Validation. Trans ASABE. 2012 Aug;55(4):1335–44.

Lehuger S, Gabrielle B, Oijen M van, Makowski D, Germon J-C, Morvan T, et al. Bayesian calibration of the nitrous oxide emission module of an agro-ecosystem model. Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment. 2009 Oct;133(3–4):208–22.