

Combining three different methodologies to quantify N₂O emissions at the landscape scale on the OS² INGOS site (Central France)

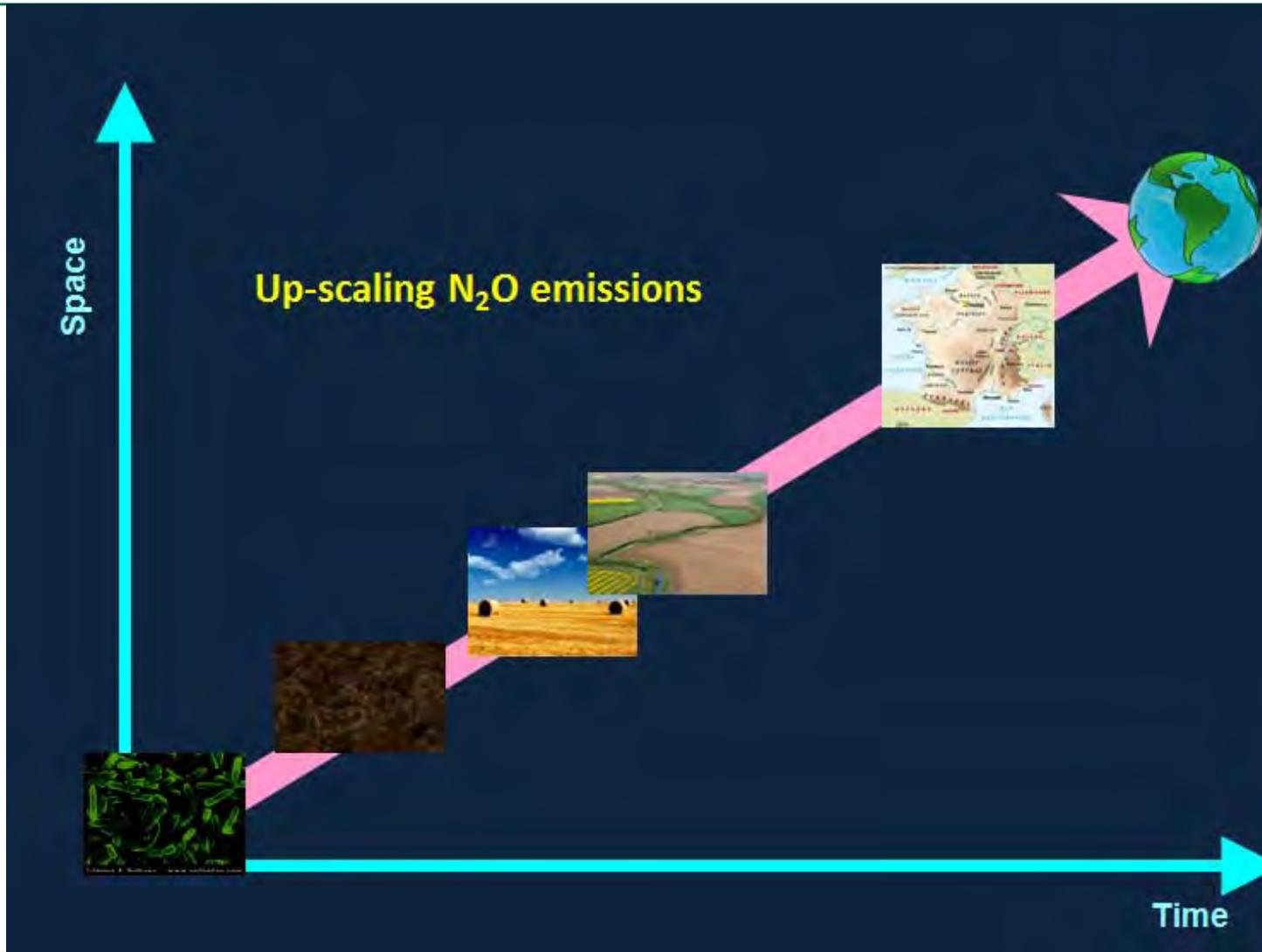
Jordan Bureau ^a , Agnès Grossel ^a , Benjamin Loubet ^b , Patricia Laville ^b , Raia Massad ^b , Edwin Haas ^c , Klaus Butterbach-Bahl ^c , and Catherine Hénault ^a

^a INRA, UR 0272 Science du sol, Centre de recherche d'Orléans, CS 40001 Ardon, 45075 Orléans cedex (France)

^b INRA, UMREcoSys, F- 78850 Thiverval-Grignon (France).

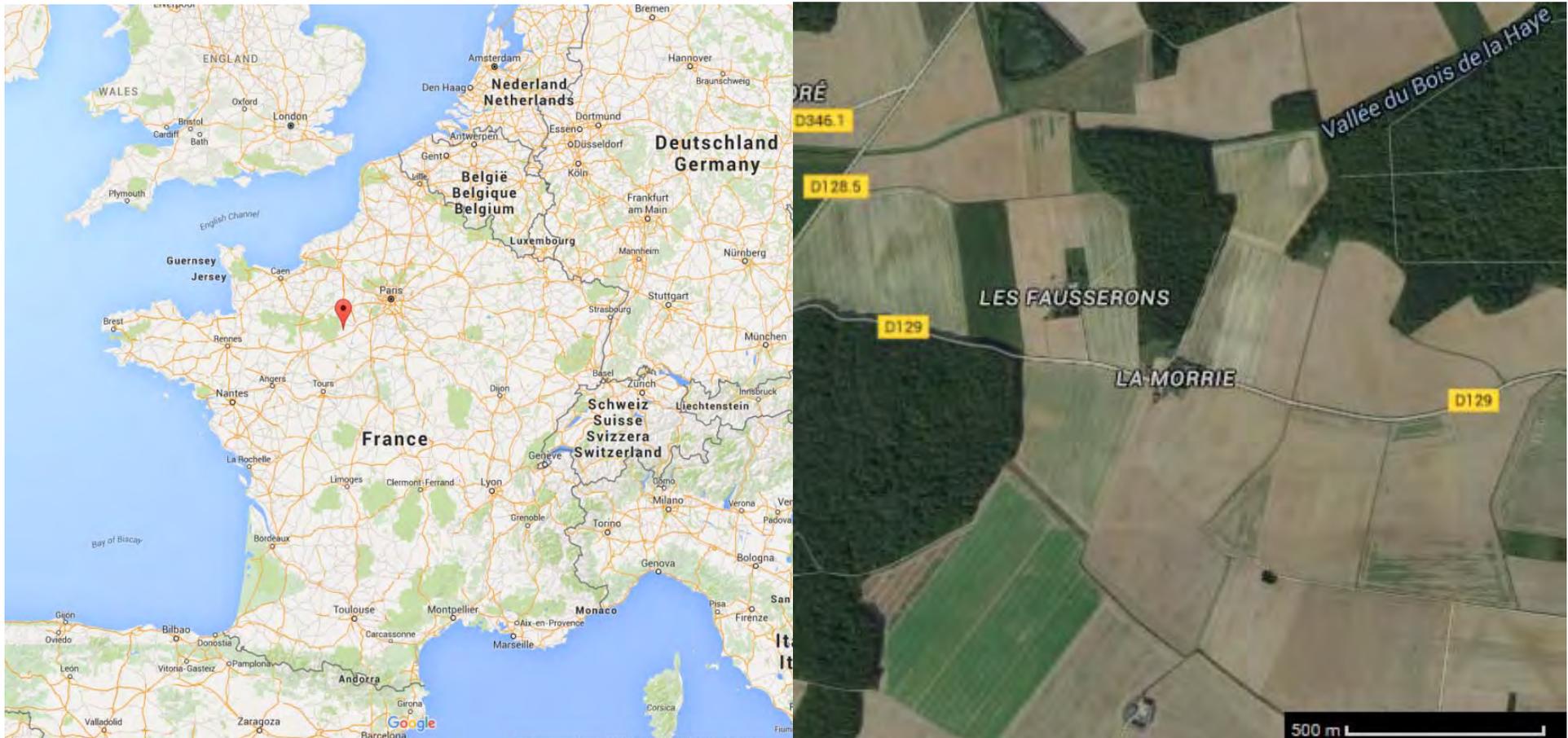
^c IMK-FSU, KIT Garmisch Partenkirchen (Germany)

Introduction



Introduction

- Agricultural site with crops and forest



Introduction

- From 16th March to 19th May 2015

Automatic chambers



Mast



Fastbox



Materials and methods

Materials and methods



Materials et methods



Fastbox



Lab-built QCL : SPIRIT



Materials and methods

15 m mast

QCL



Anemometer + inlet

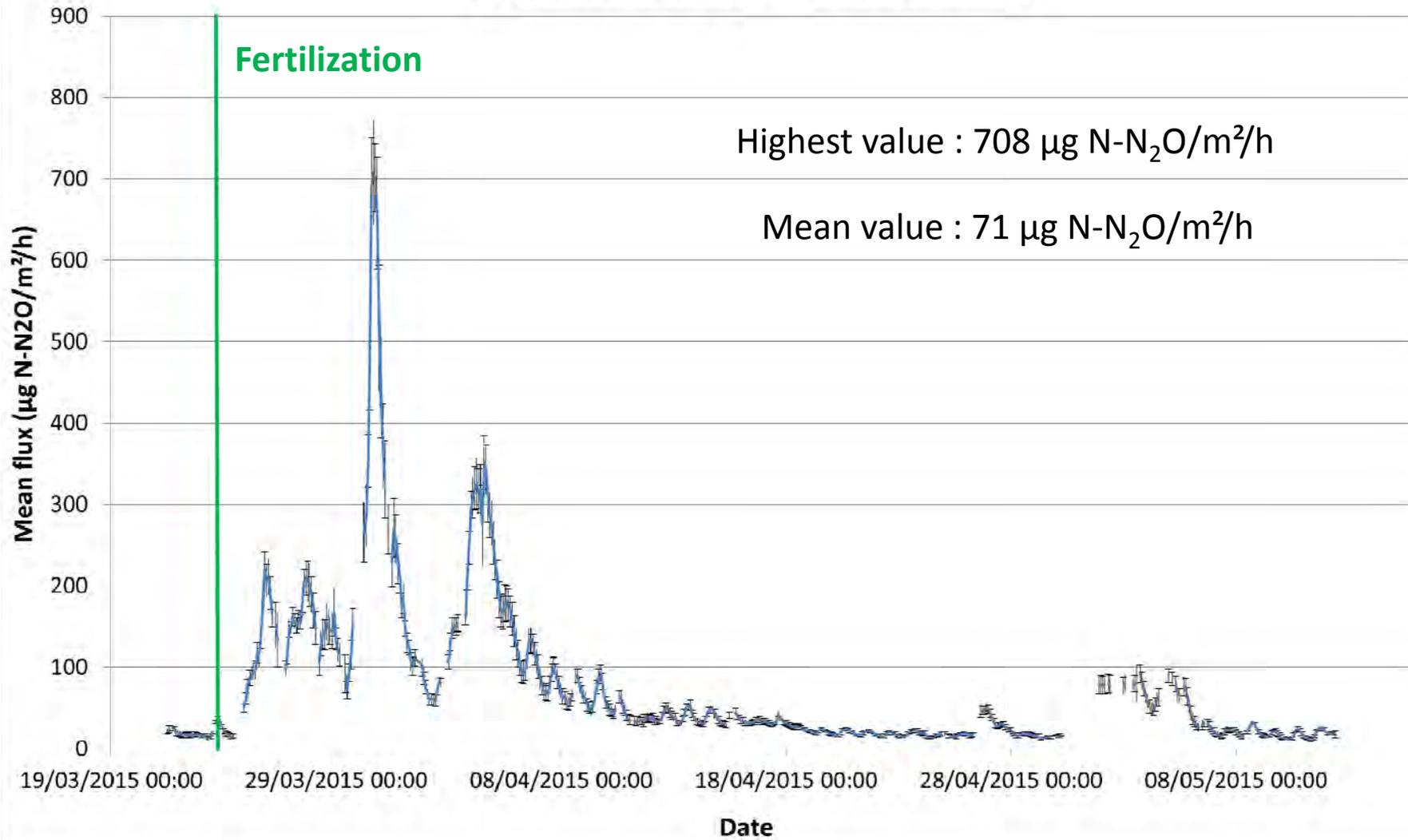
Integration

Results & comparisons



Results

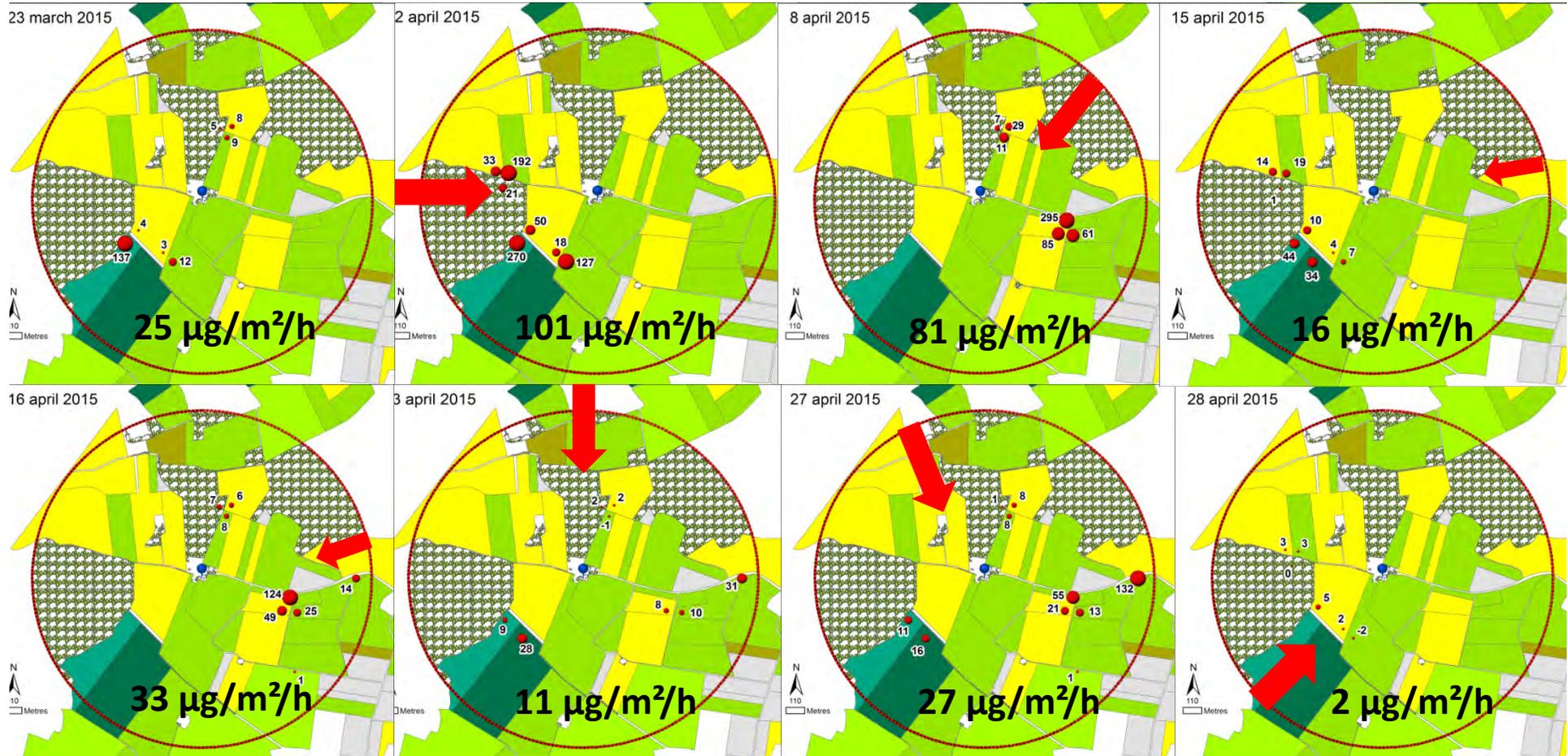
N₂O mean flux during the campaign





Results

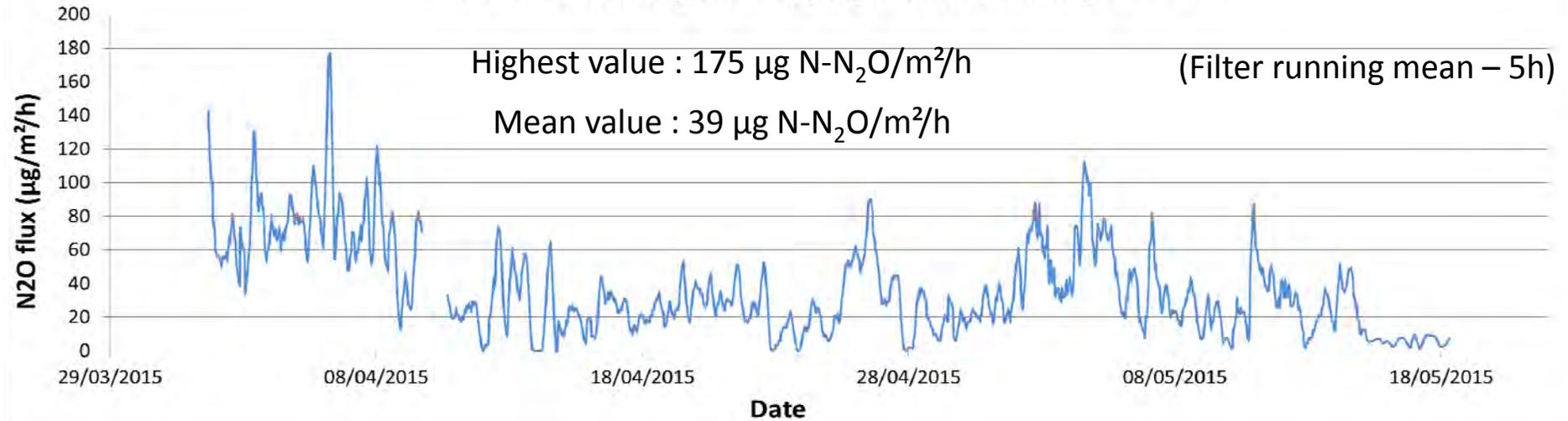
Mean value : $37 \mu\text{g N-N}_2\text{O/m}^2/\text{h}$



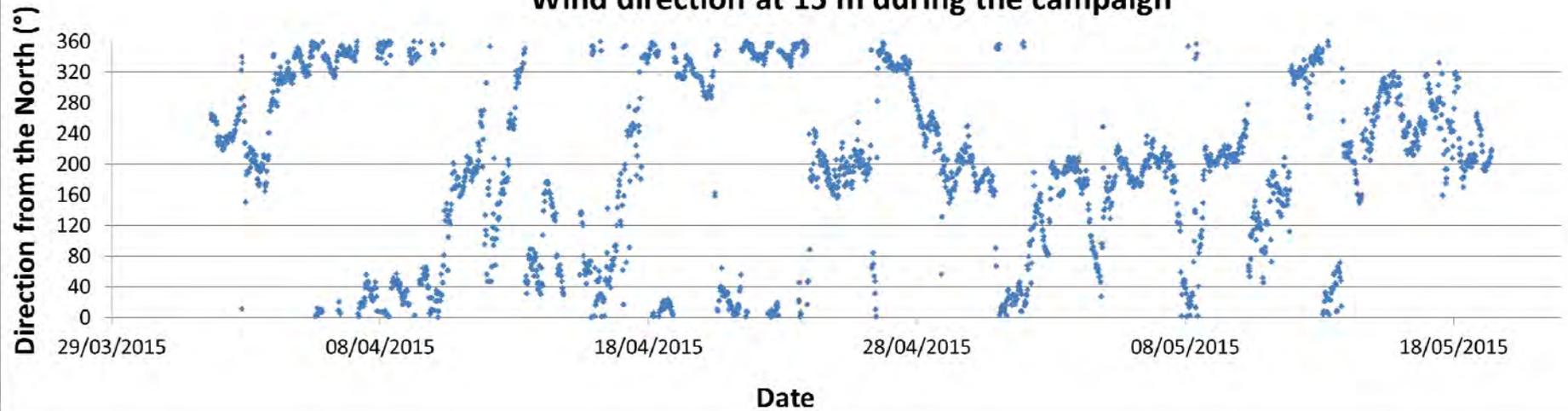


Results

N2O flux during the campaign at the landscape scale



Wind direction at 15 m during the campaign

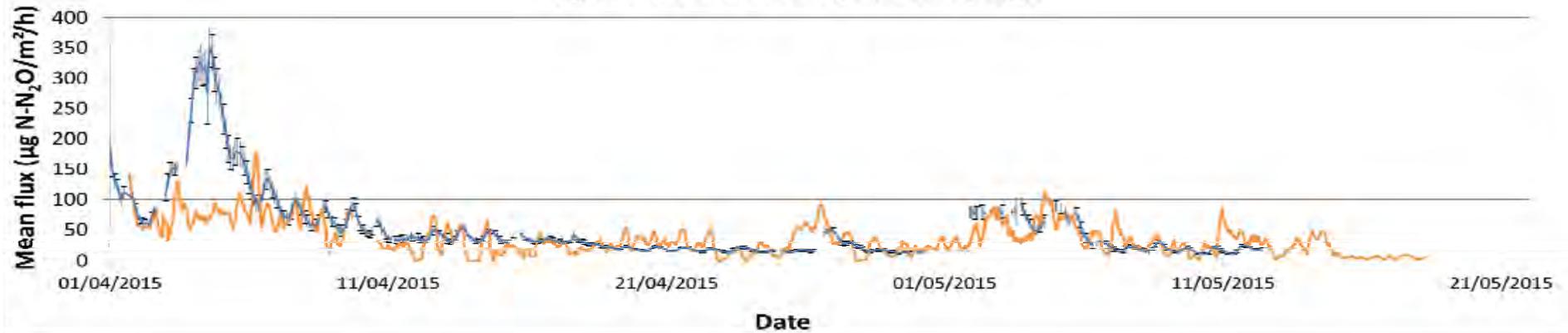




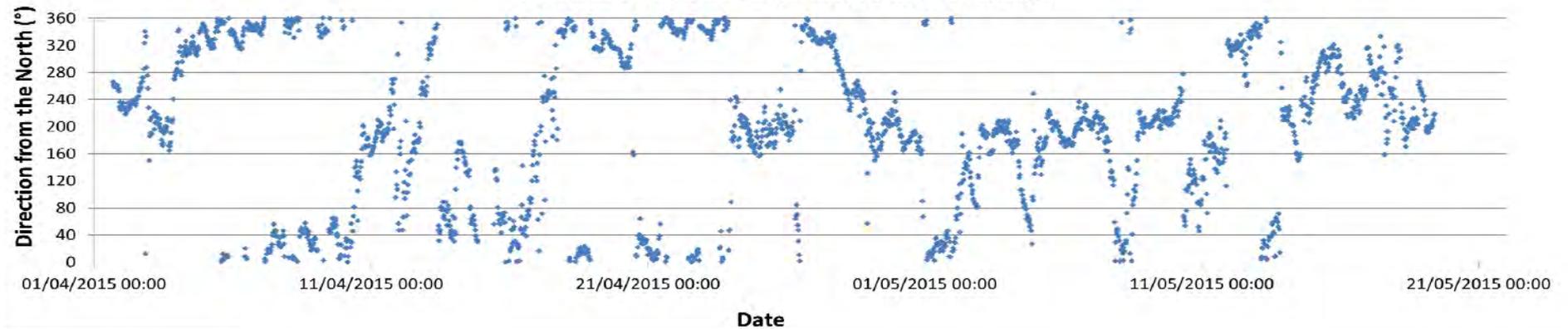
Comparisons



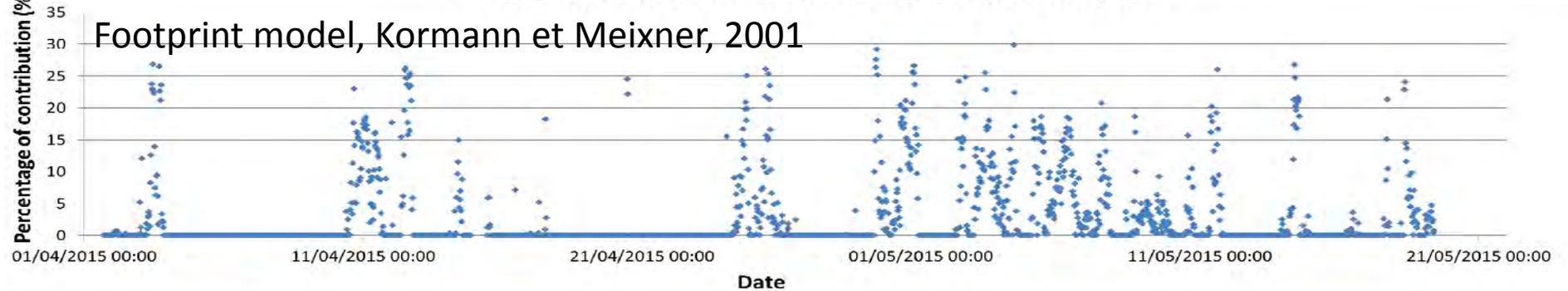
N₂O mean flux during the campaign



Wind direction at 15 m during the campaign

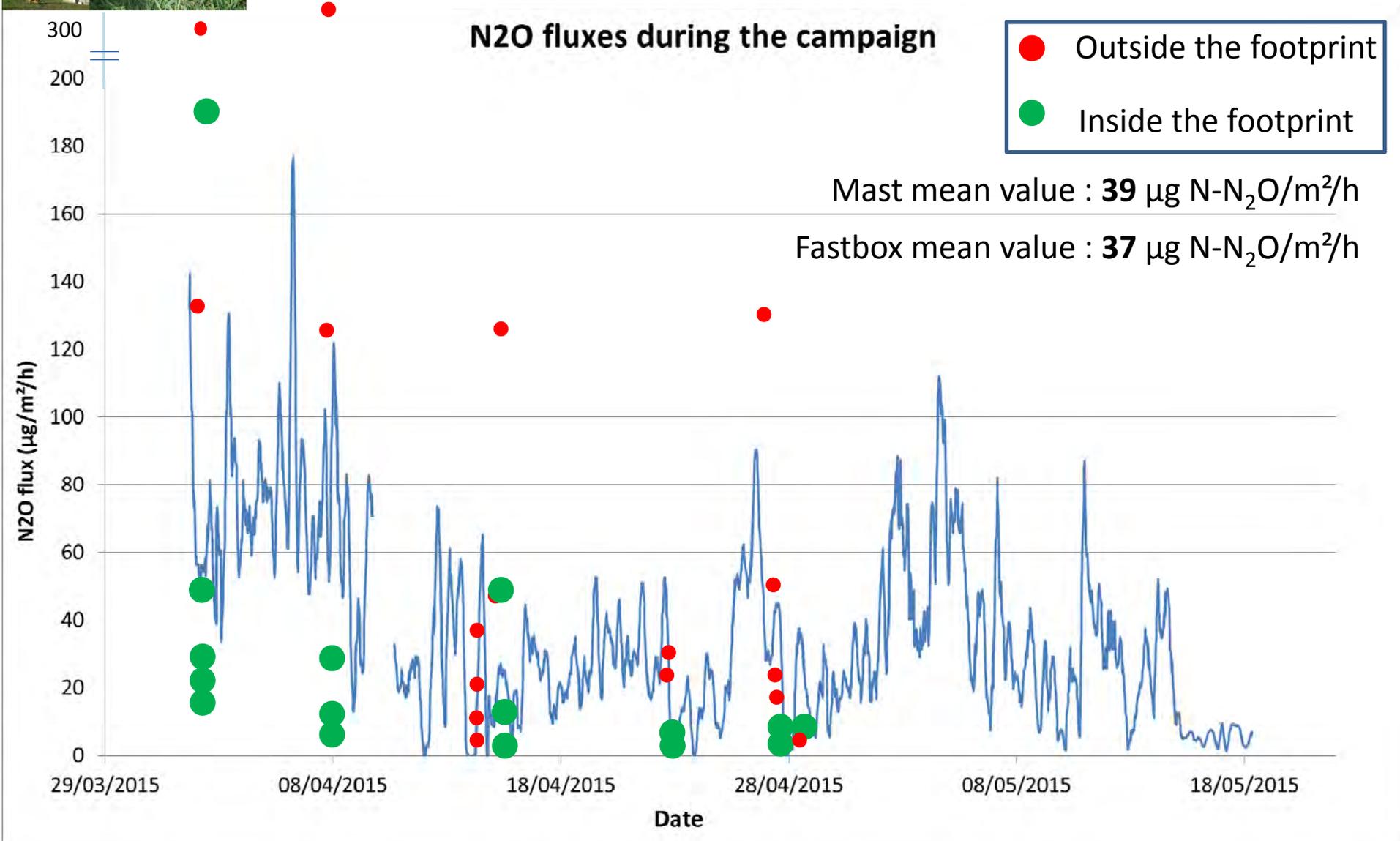


Contribution of the chambers field to the total footprint





Comparisons



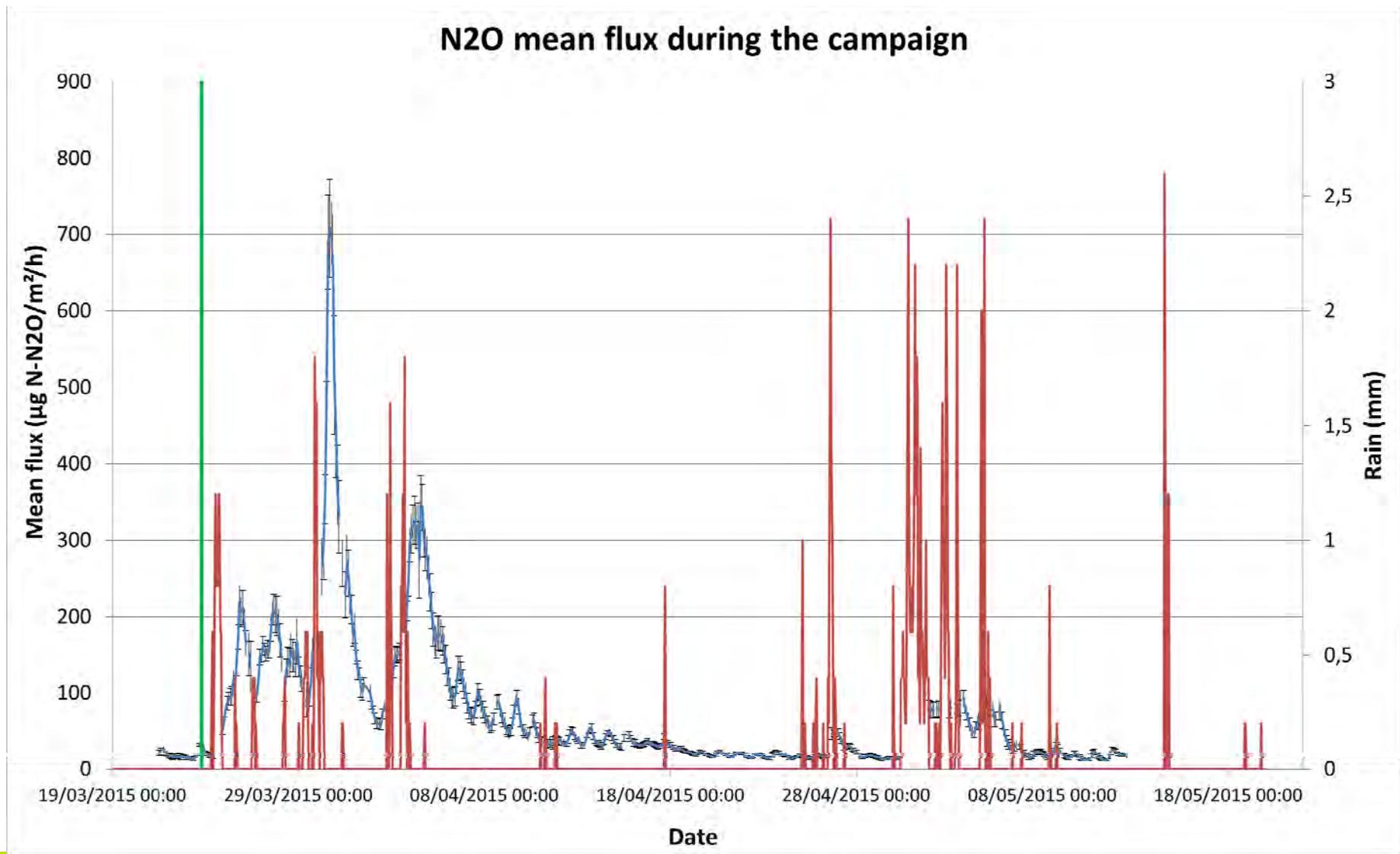
Conclusion



- 3 methodologies → consistent results (same pattern, close values)
- Discrepancies : generally linked to the method characteristics
- Analyses ongoing
- Next step :
 - Environment factors (WFPS, nitrogen, pH, etc)
 - Modeling : Bottom-up (landscape DNDC, CERES-NOE)
Top-down (footprint model)

Thank you for your attention

Any questions ?



N₂O fluxes during the campaign

