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Exchanges Ecosystems-Atmosphere



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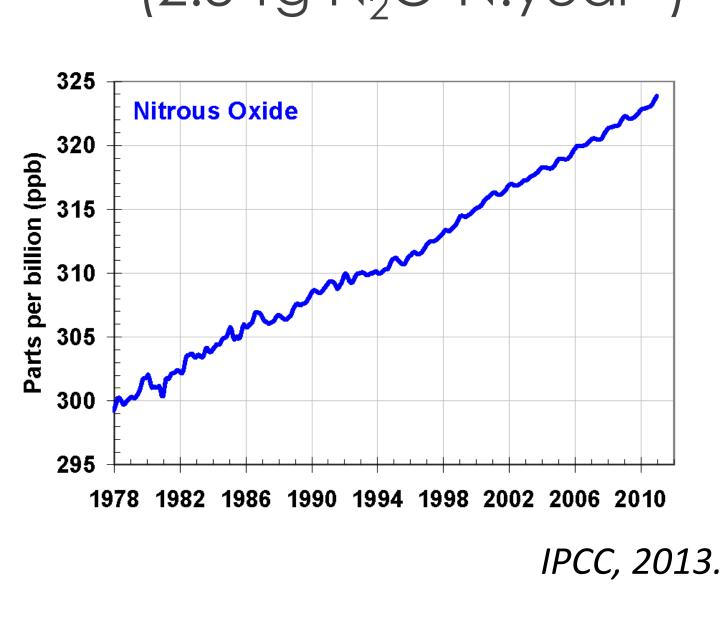
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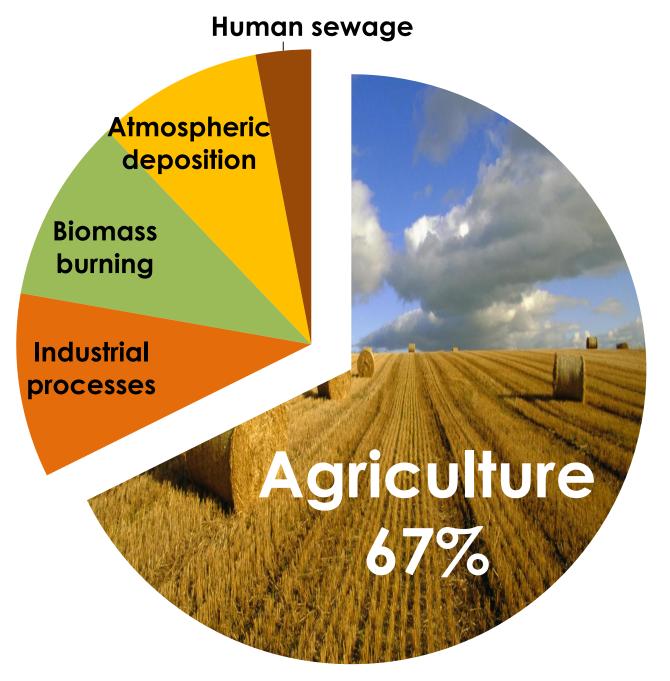
Nitrous oxide fluxes by croplands

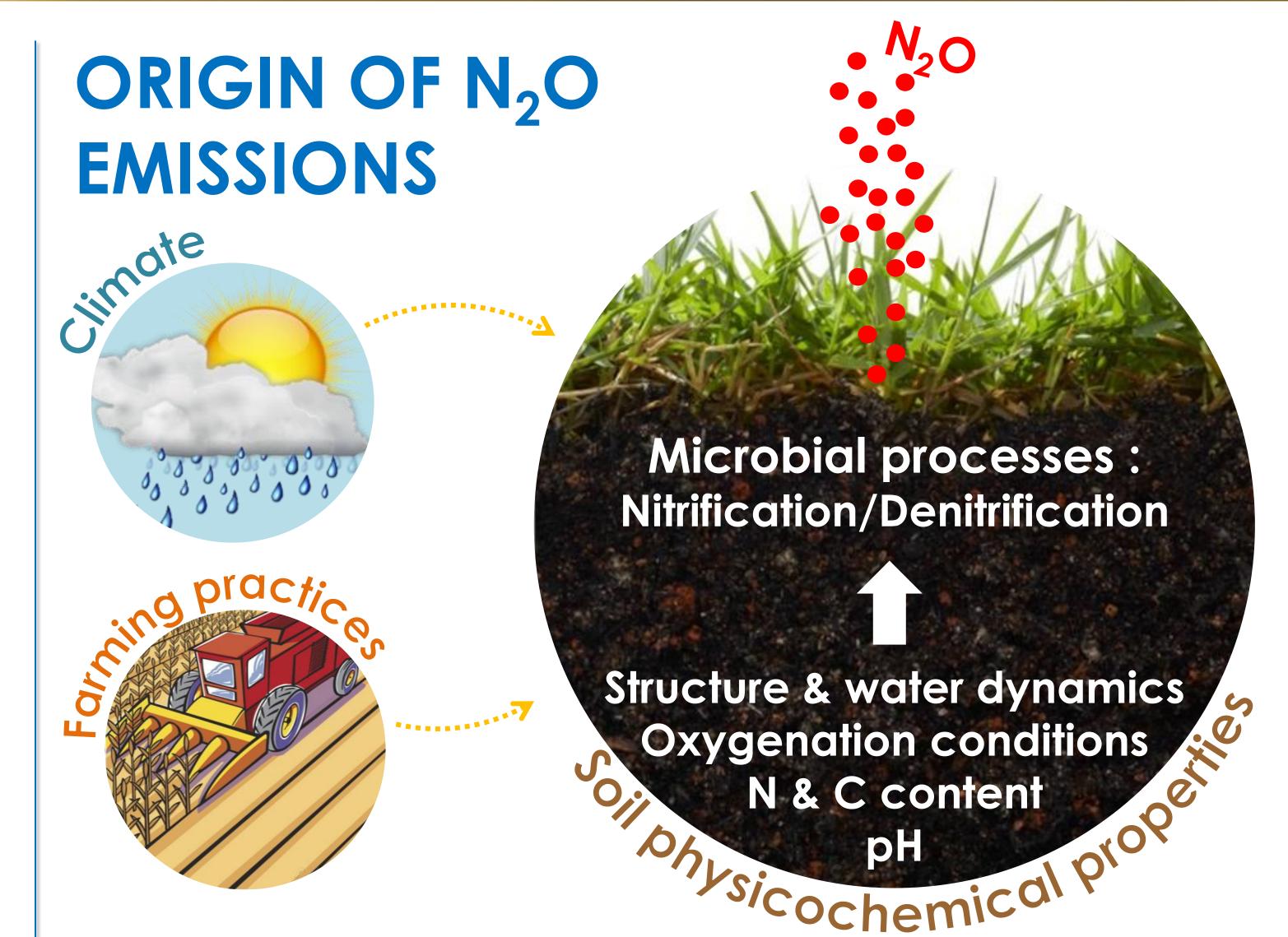
Towards a better understanding of emission mechanisms and dynamics

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMATIC

- N₂O is a major greenhouse gas and a contributor to ozone depletion
- Its Global Warming Potential is **300 times** greater than the GWP of CO₂
- Atmospheric concentration has increased by
 20% since 1750 (industrial era)
- Agriculture is the main anthropogenic source (2.8 Tg N₂O-N.year⁻¹)







- Characterization and quantification of the relations between these variables and N_2O emissions have not yet been fully achieved!
- Need for more continuous measurements to understand mechanisms and dynamics

METHODS FOR IN SITU FLUX MEASUREMENTS

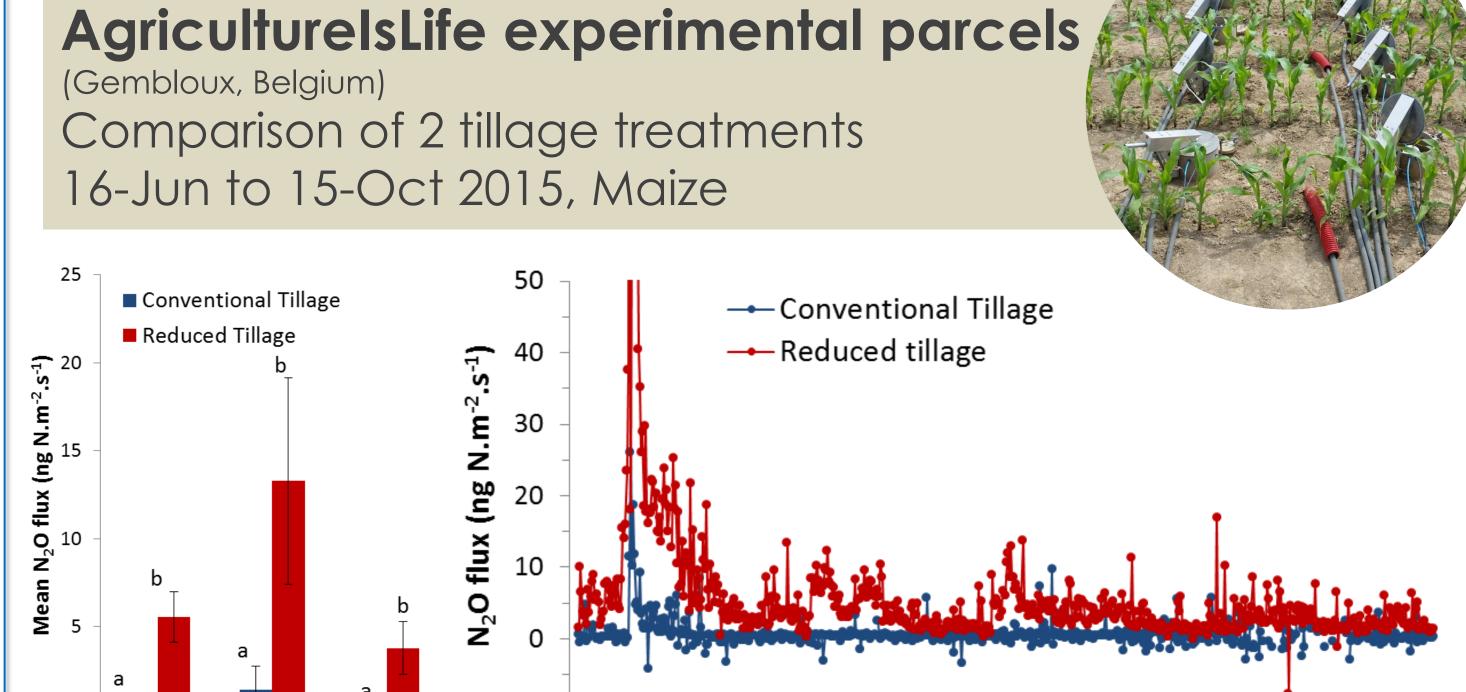
Eddy covariance

- **Principle**: covariance between wind velocity and N₂O atmospheric concentration
- **Use**: continuous ecosystem follow-up with high temporal resolution

Lonzée Terrestrial Observatory (Gembloux, Belgium) Crop follow-up (30min resolution) 16-Apr to 8-May 2013, Winter wheat No measure 16/04/2015 5/06/2015 6/05/2015 16/05/2015 26/05/2015 Important temporal variability Before May 21 WFPS can trigger emissions (24/05) _ → After May 21 N_2 O flux Daily cycle Hypotheses: link to temperature or to plant activity 00:00 16:00

Closed chambers

- **Principle**: N₂O accumulation in temporally enclosed volume above soil surface
- **Use**: experiments on agricultural practices at small spatial scale



Significantly higher N₂O emissions for reduced tillage

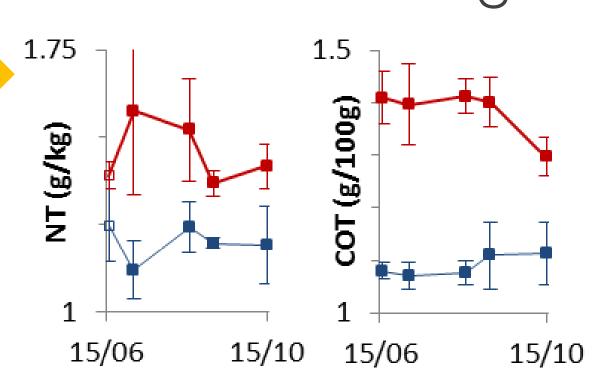
15/07/2015

14/08/2015

 Significantly higher N and C soil content (full squares) for RT

15/06/2015

 Tillage impacts organic matter and microorganisms activity



13/09/2015

13/10/2015