

Spatial distribution of nitrogen inputs drive short- and long-term variability in global N₂O emissions

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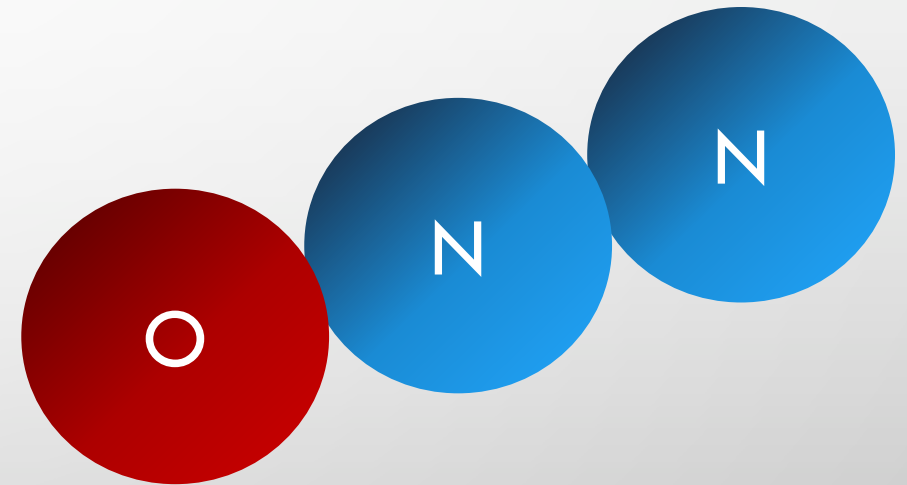
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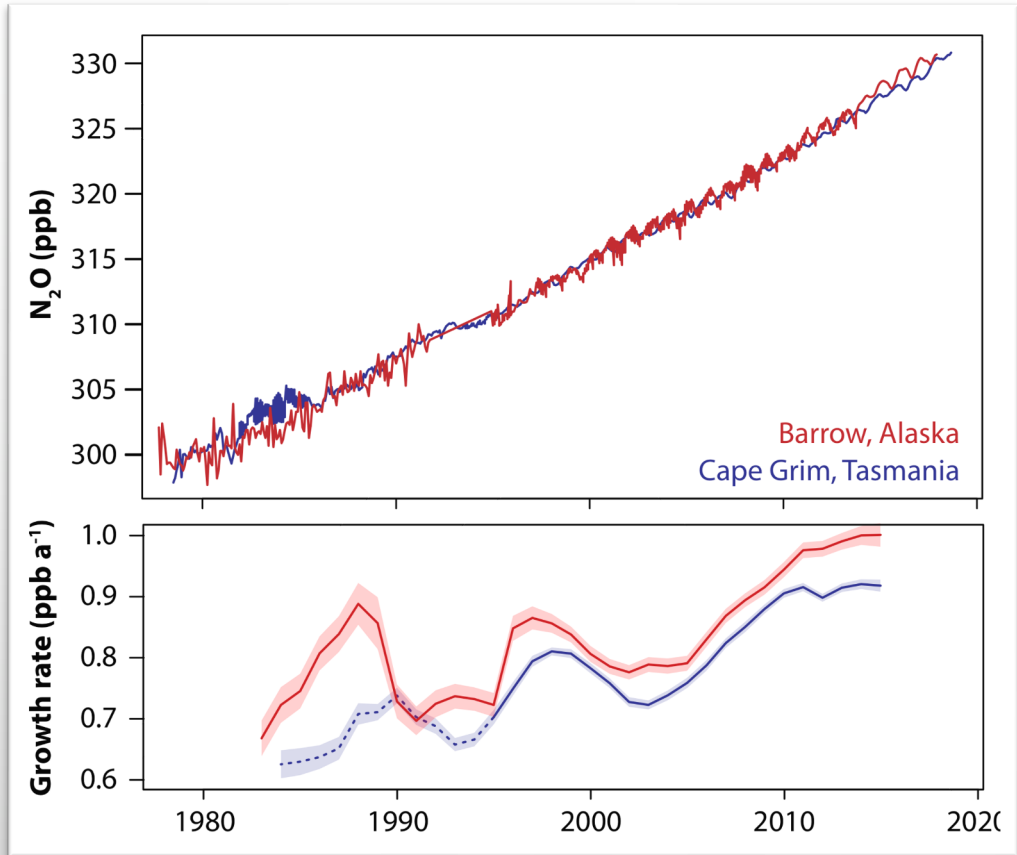
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N₂O: Rising globally, impacting climate



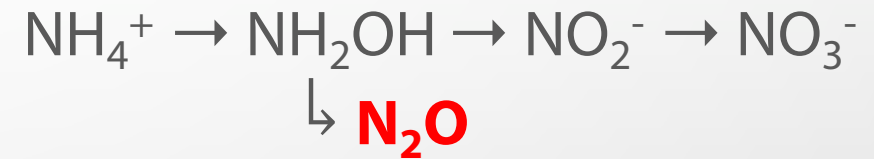
Data: AGAGE – Cape Grim data; NOAA – Barrow data.

- N₂O is primarily produced by microbes:

Denitrification: anoxic

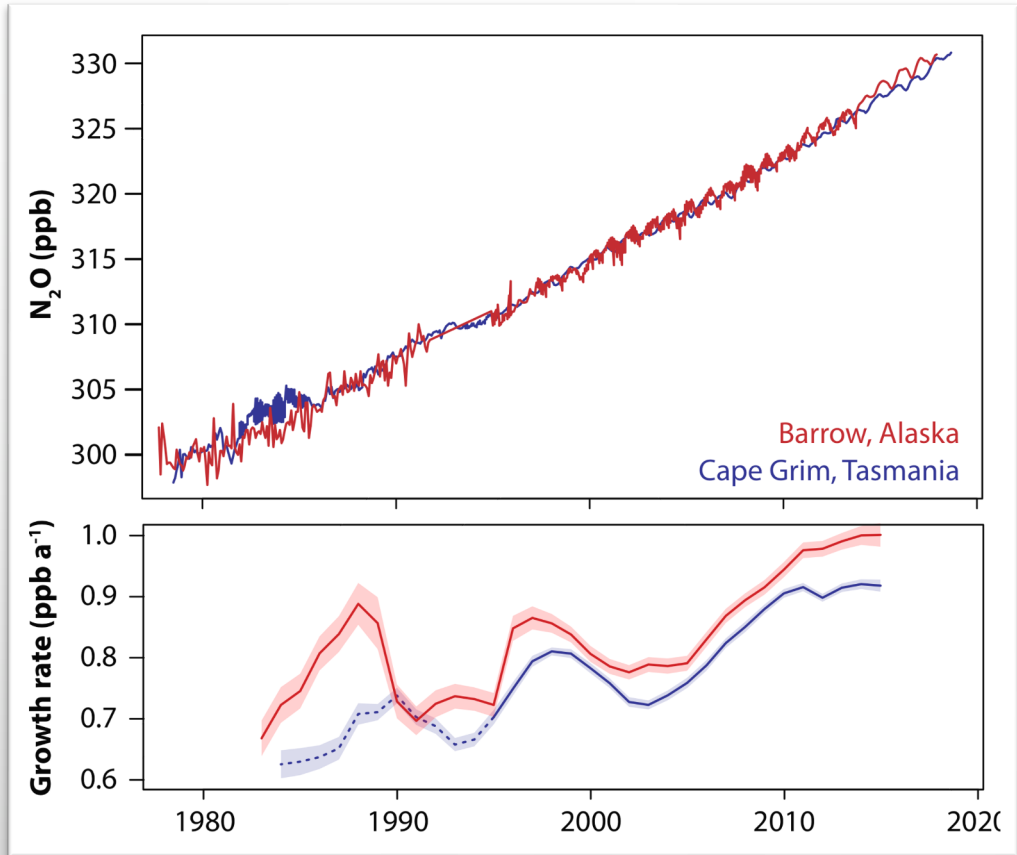


Nitrification: oxic



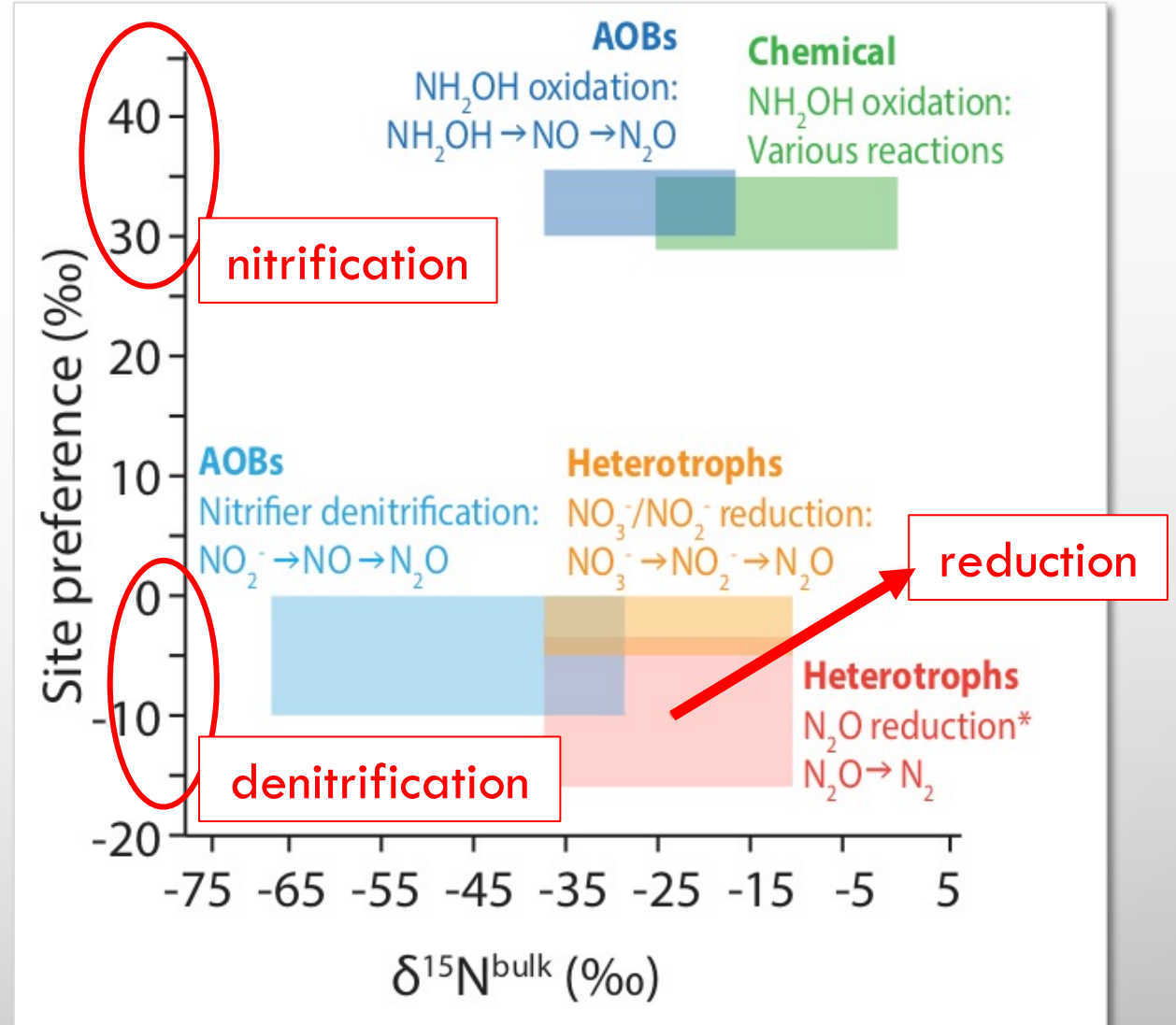
- N₂O mole fraction is rapidly increasing around the world

N₂O: Rising globally, impacting climate



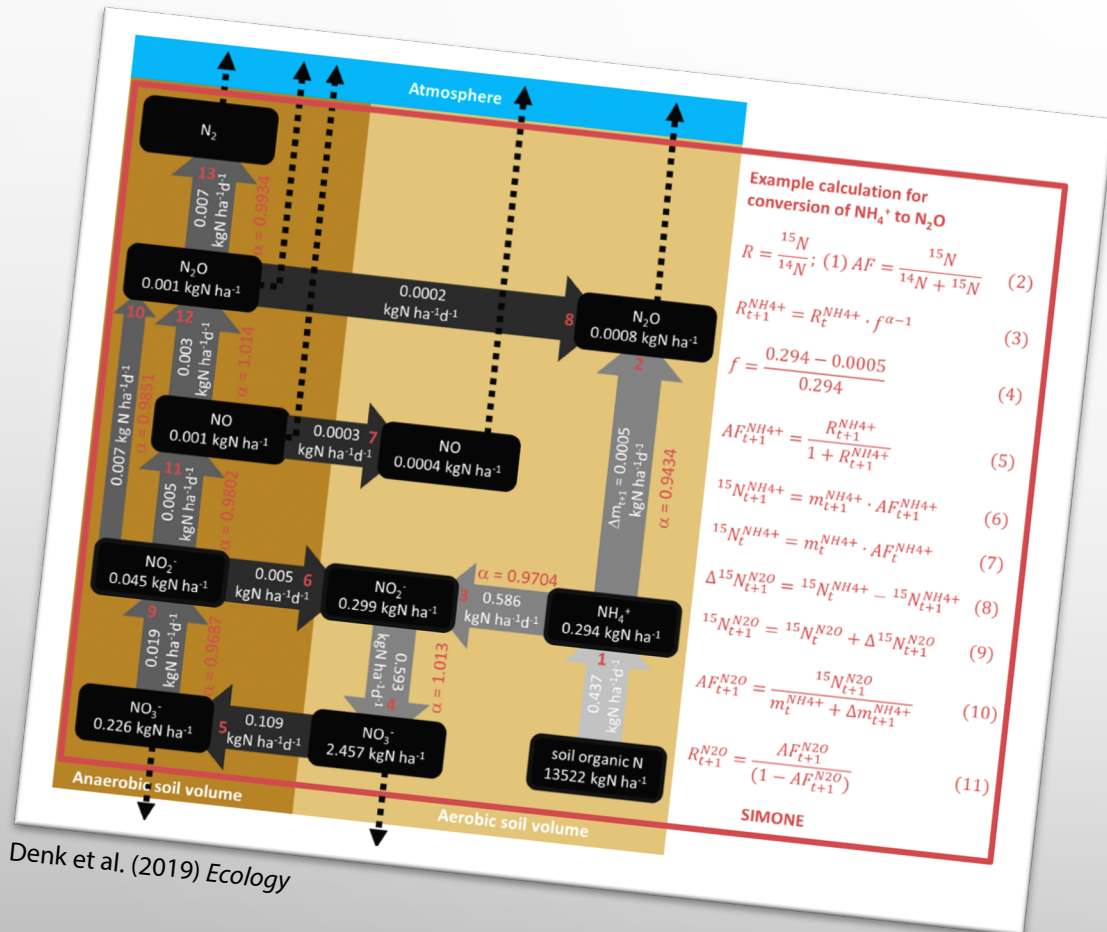
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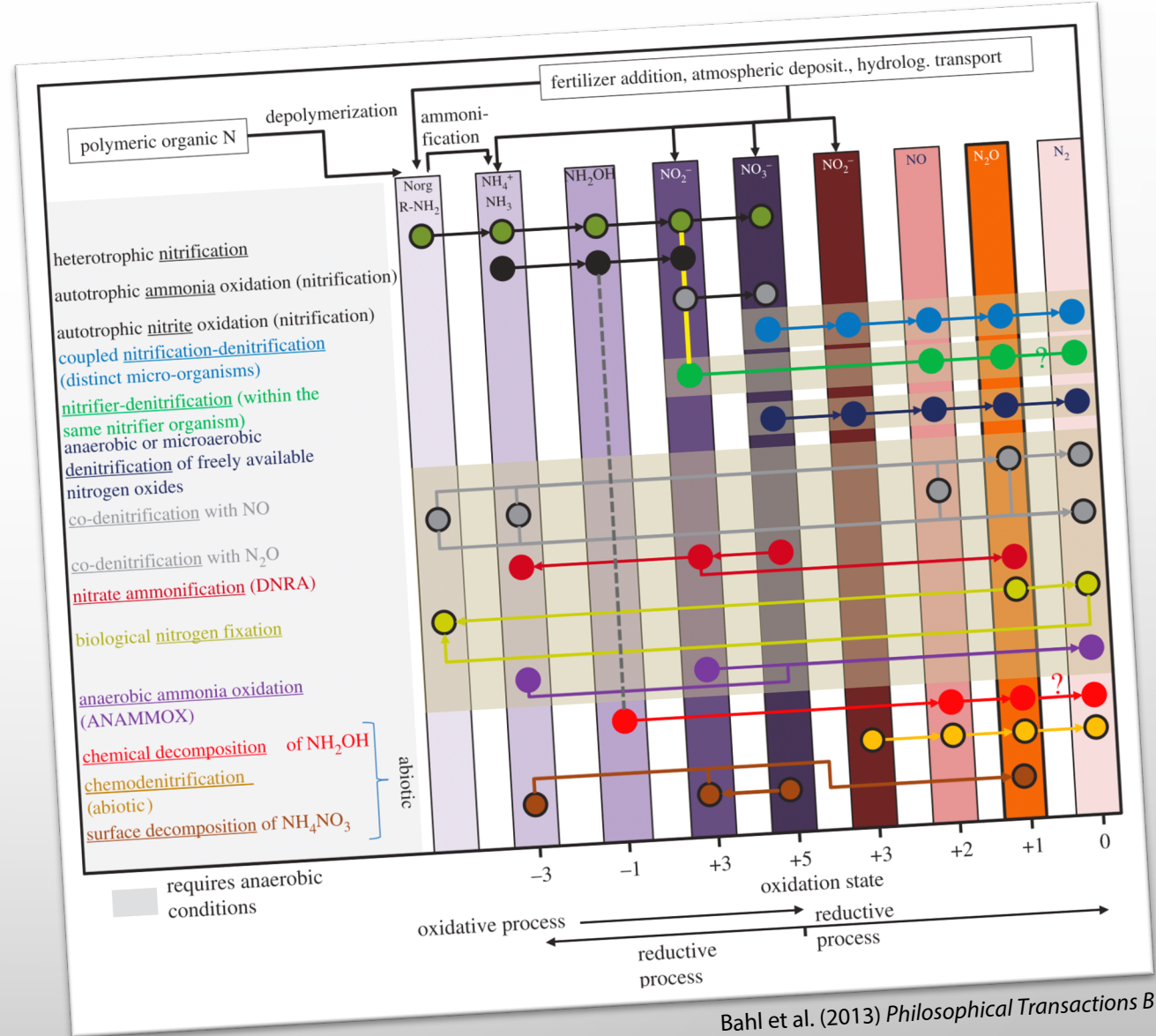


Modelling N₂O emissions and the N cycle

- Process-based modelling of the N cycle is complicated...



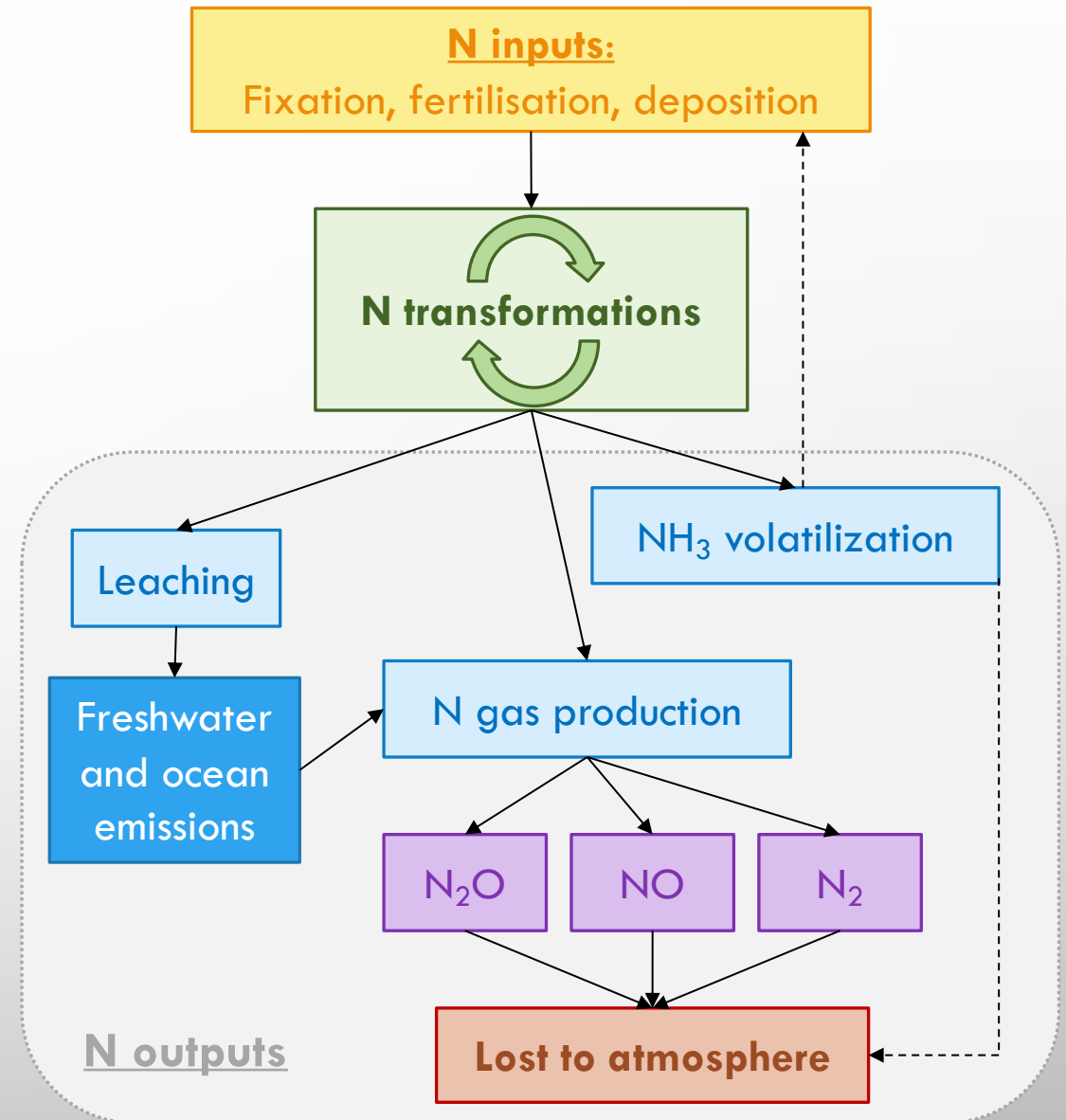
Denk et al. (2019) *Ecology*

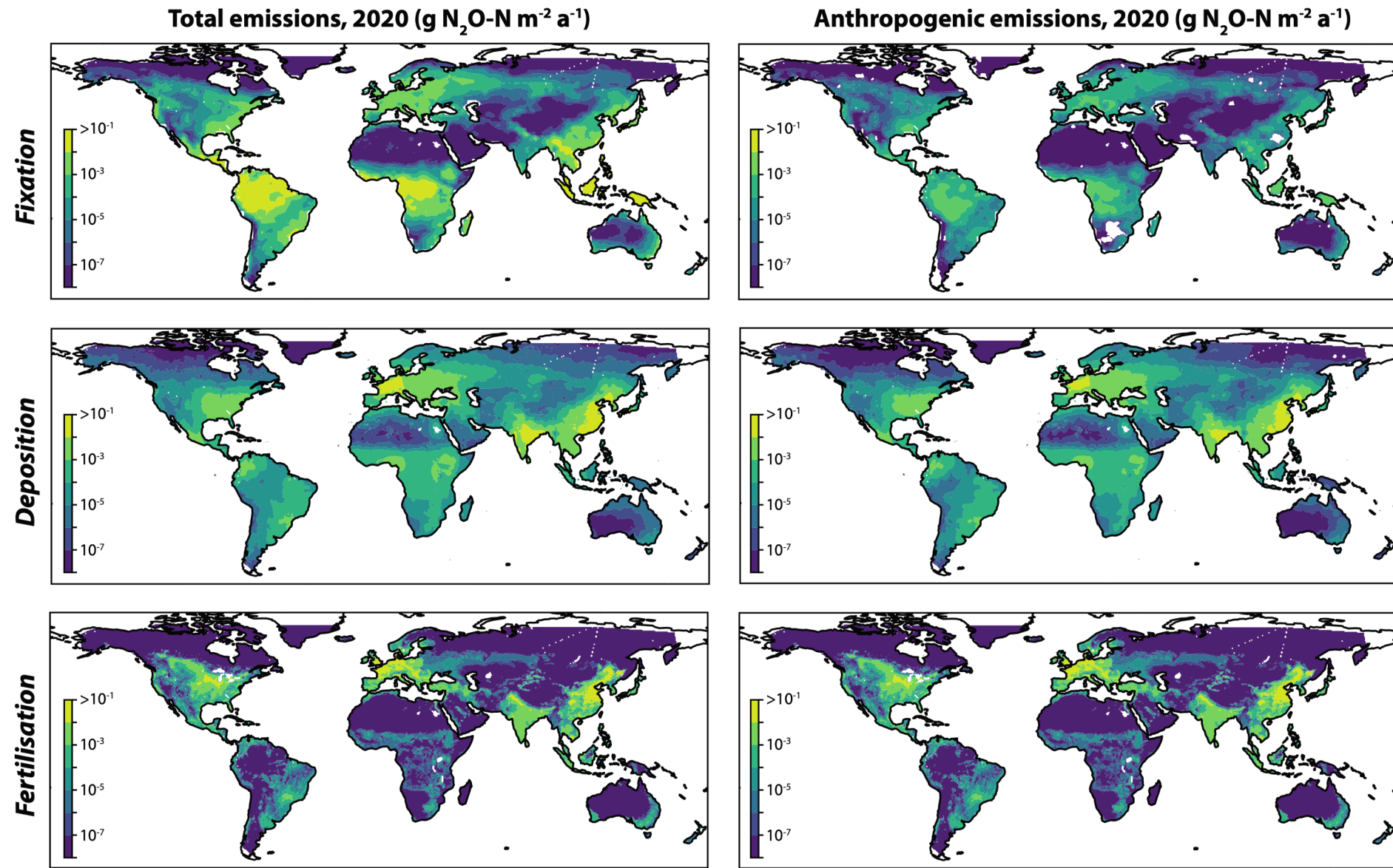


Bahl et al. (2013) *Philosophical Transactions B*

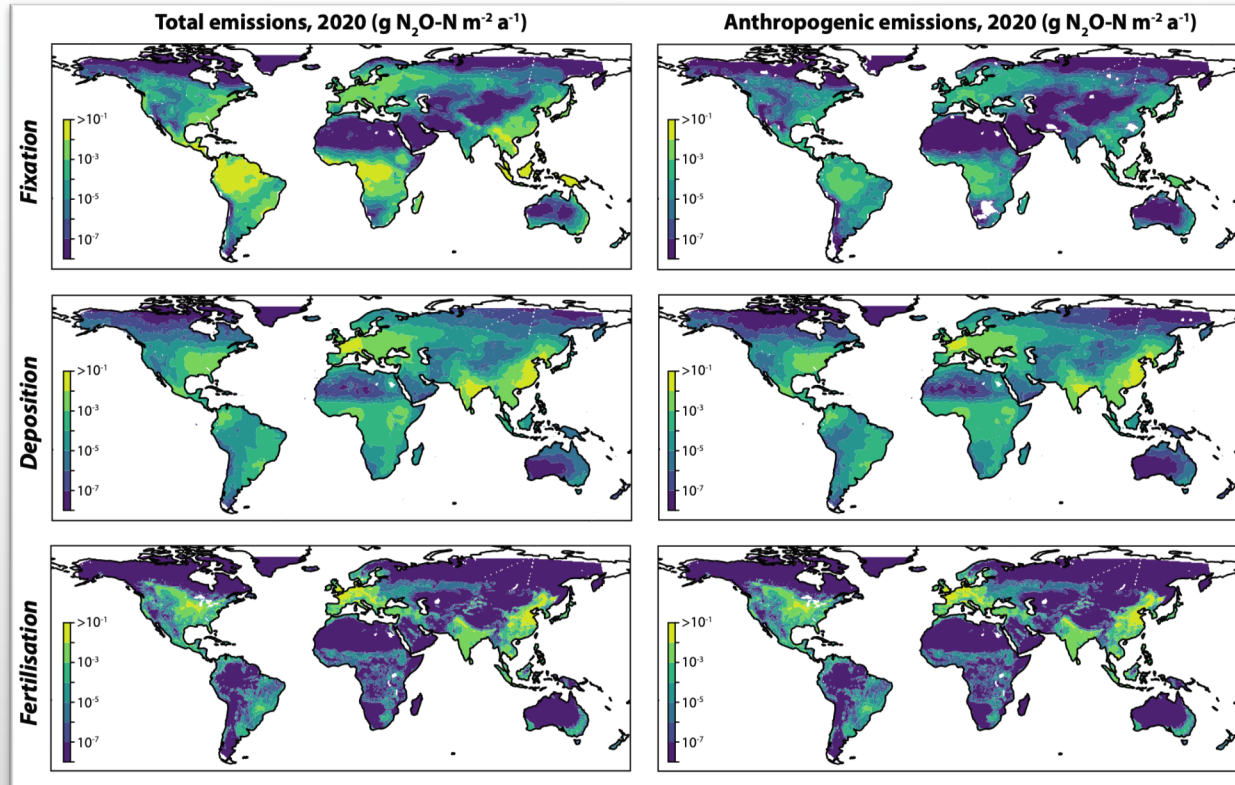
Modelling N₂O emissions and the N cycle

- Process-based modelling of the N cycle is complicated...
- Isotopes can act as an 'integrated' signature of numerous processes
- At steady state:
 - N inputs = N outputs
 - ¹⁵N inputs = ¹⁵N outputs
- **Can we use N isotopes as a simple constraint for the global N₂O budget?**

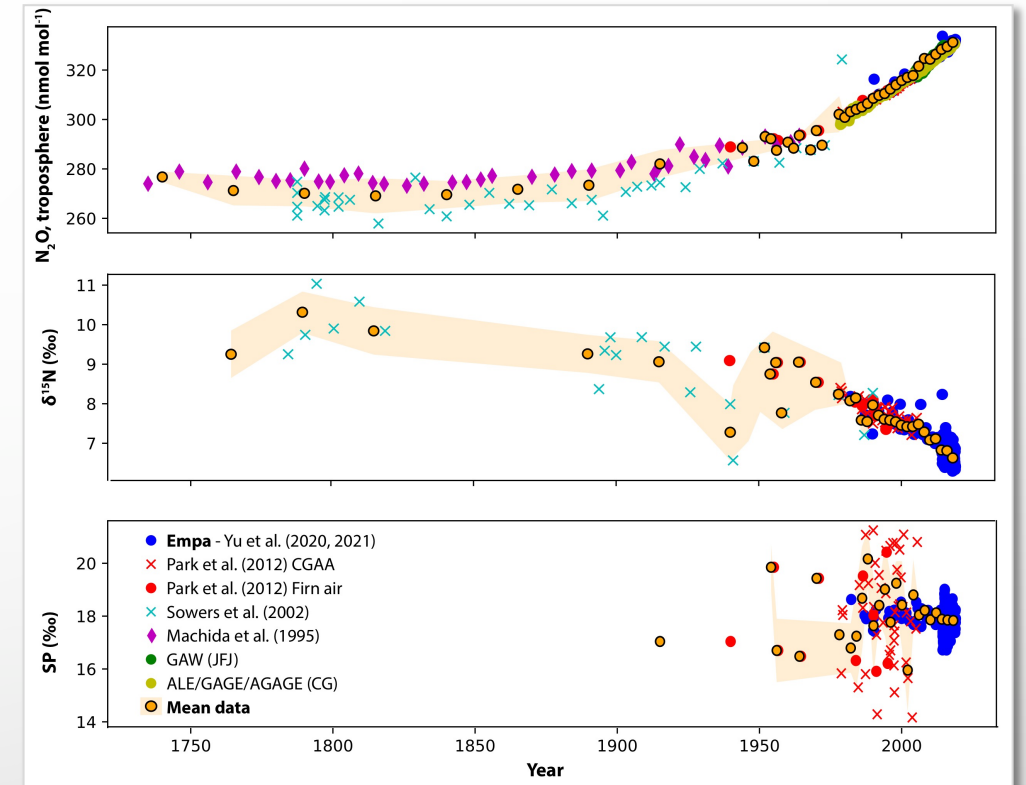




However, there is very little representative emission data to test the model...

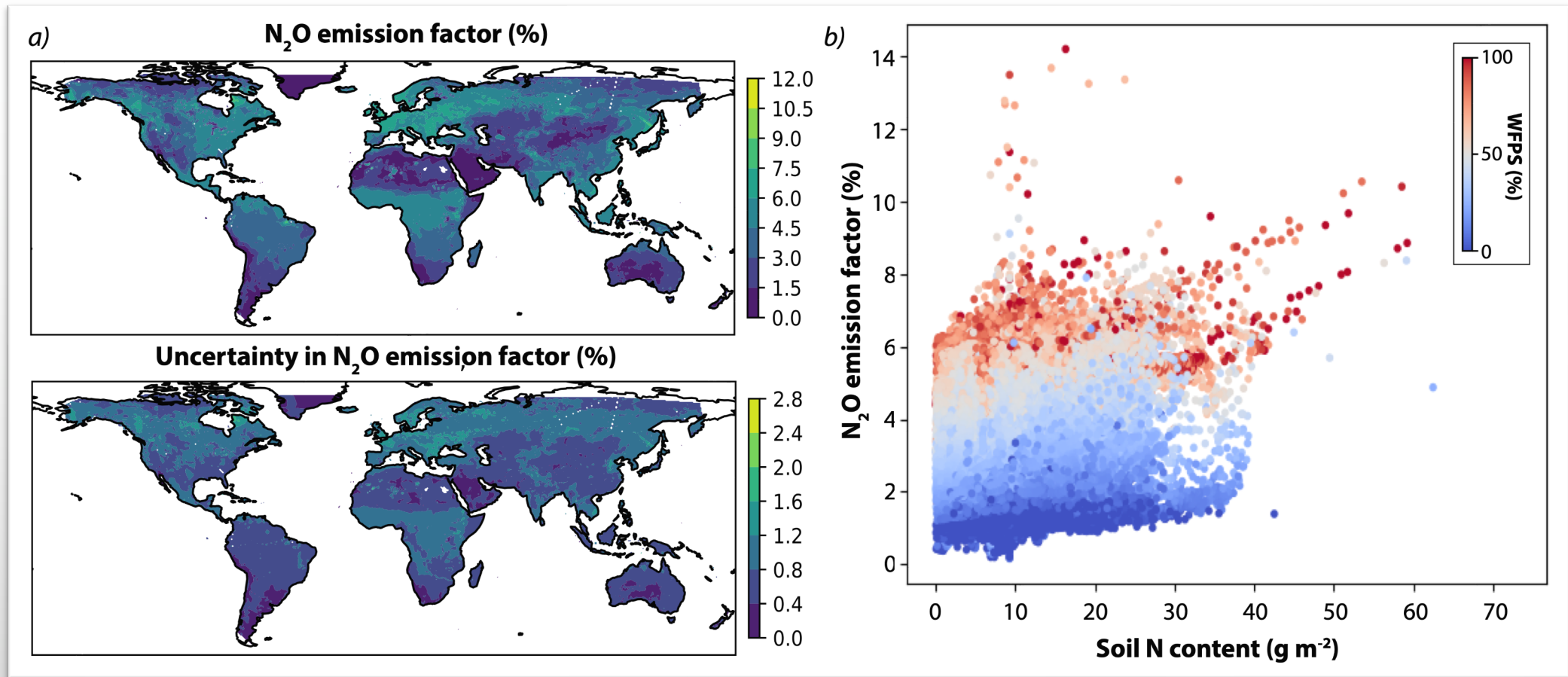


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= The IsoTONE model framework

Results: N₂O emission factor



- Area-weighted global mean EF is 1.0%, however N-input-weighted global EF is 4.3%
- Using $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ as a proxy would allow annual EF to be estimated at many more sites

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 - The Tirolean Wissenschaftsförderung, the Austrian Science Foundation (FWF; P31132), and the FFG (LTER-CWN) for financing field experiments
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Thanks for listening to this presentation!