

Modeling N₂O emissions from Enhanced Efficiency Fertilizers (EEFs) in LandscapeDNDC

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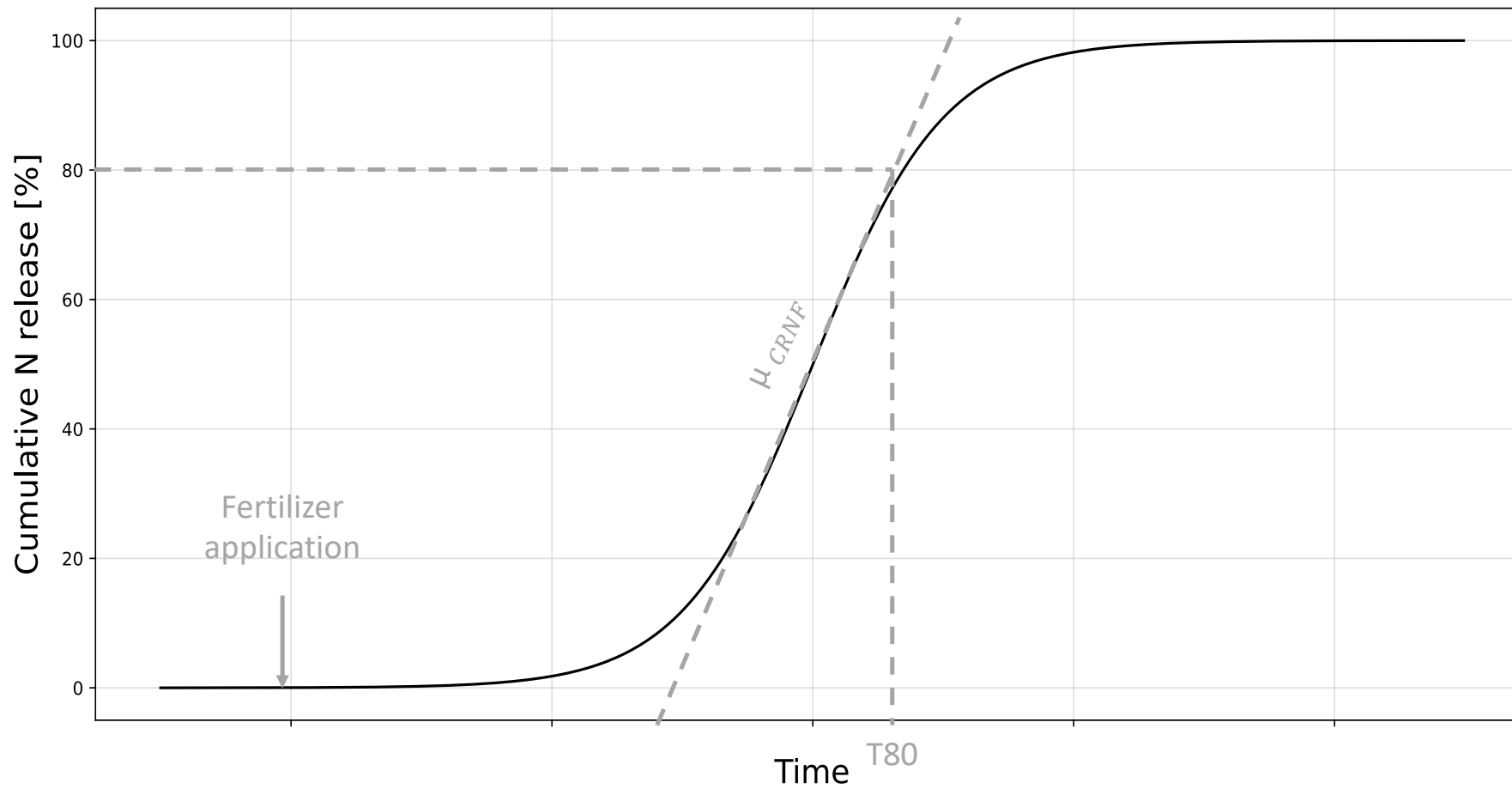
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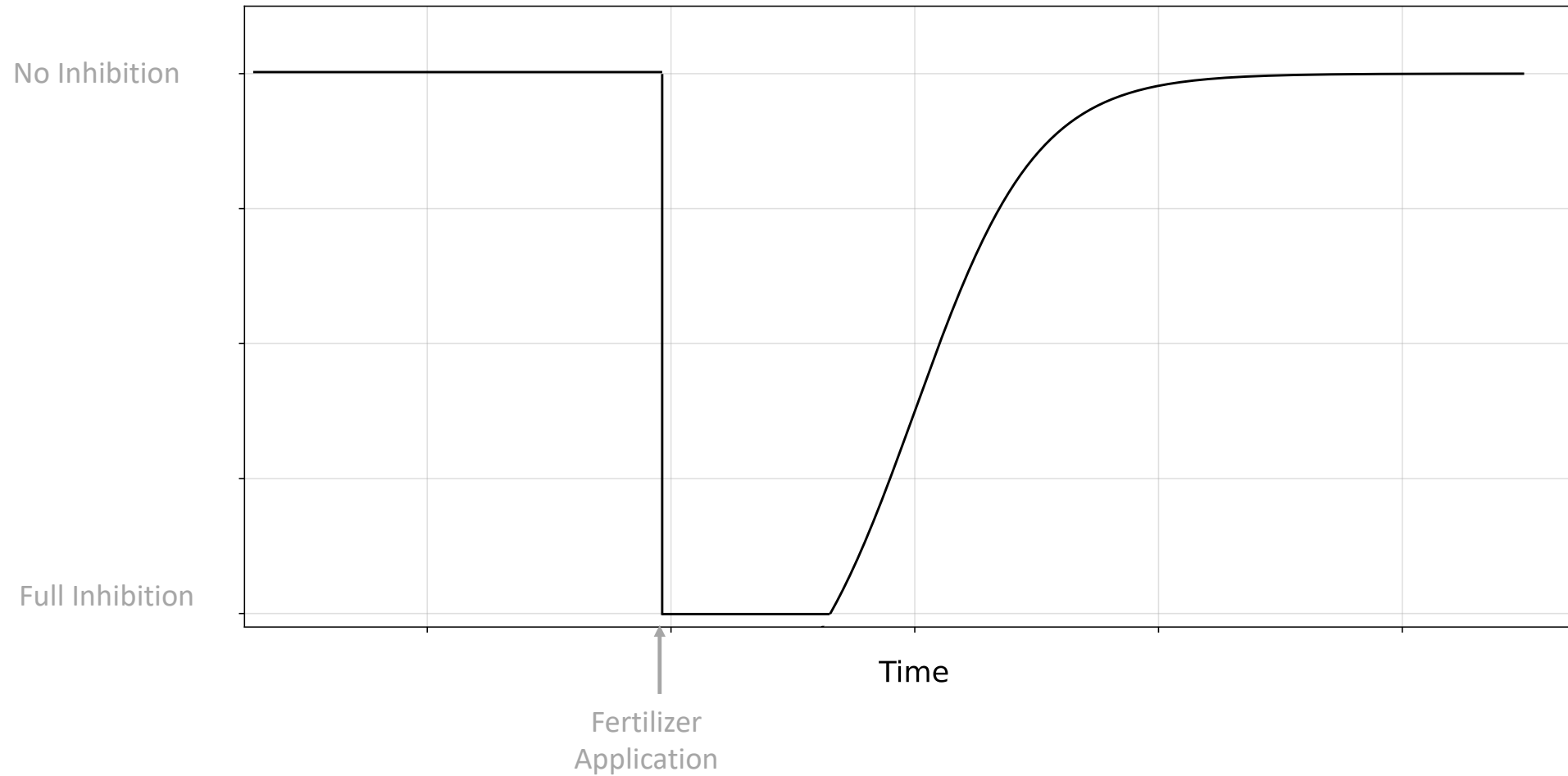
Enhanced Efficiency Fertilizers

- Problem: Excessive N input in agriculture leads to high N₂O emissions
- EEFs promise to increase plant N use efficiency
- Nitrification Inhibitors (NIs) inhibit nitrification ($\text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{NO}_3^-$), increasing plant N availability
- Controlled Release N Fertilizers (CRNFs) release N gradually to synchronize with the plant's nutrient requirements
- Emission reduction potential demonstrated in global meta-analyses e.g. Akiyama et al. (2009): -38%(-44% to -31%) for NIs and -35%(-58% to -14%) for CRNFs
- LandscapeDNDC can help to extrapolate measurements while accounting for variance between land-use/soil type/climate

CRNFs in LandscapeDNDC

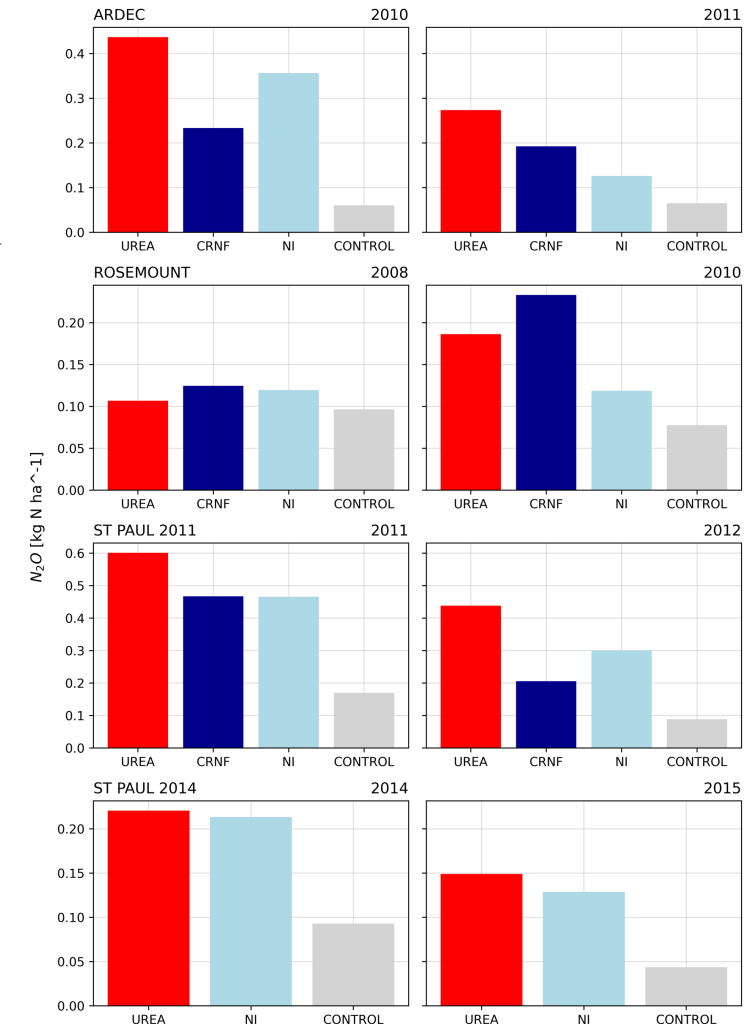
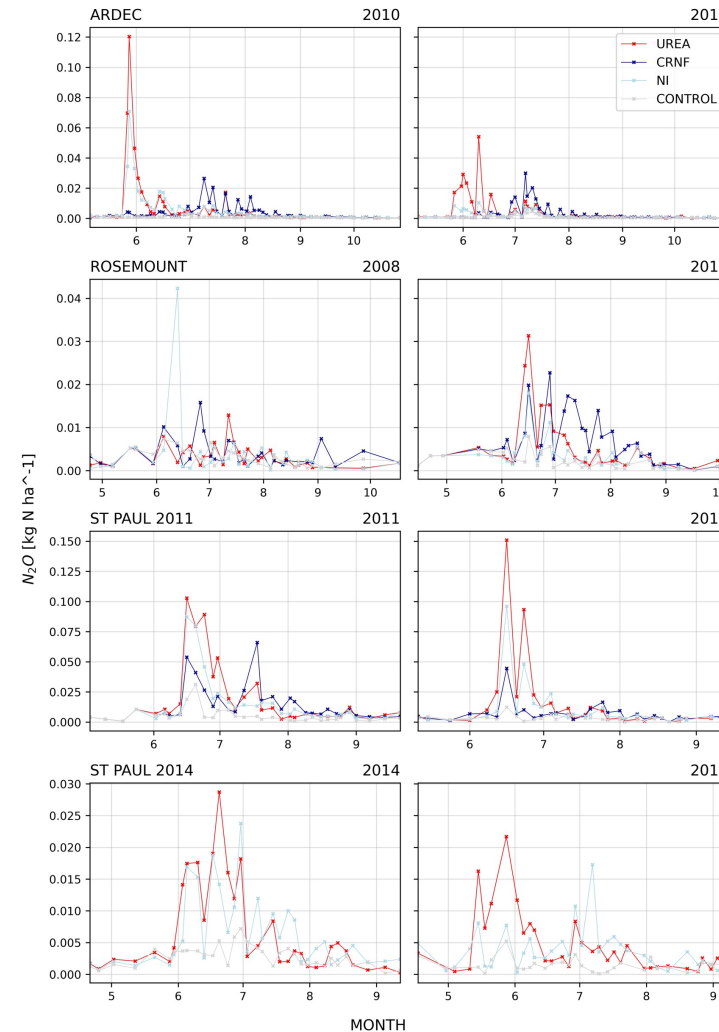


NIs in LandscapeDNDC

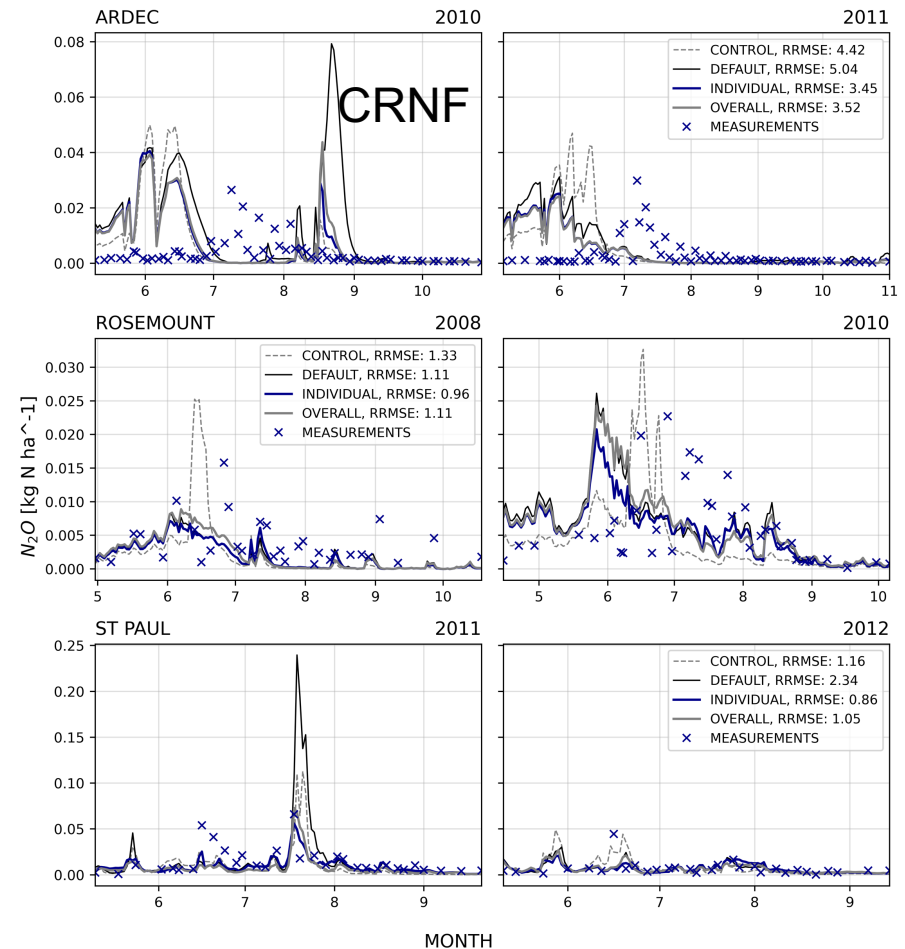
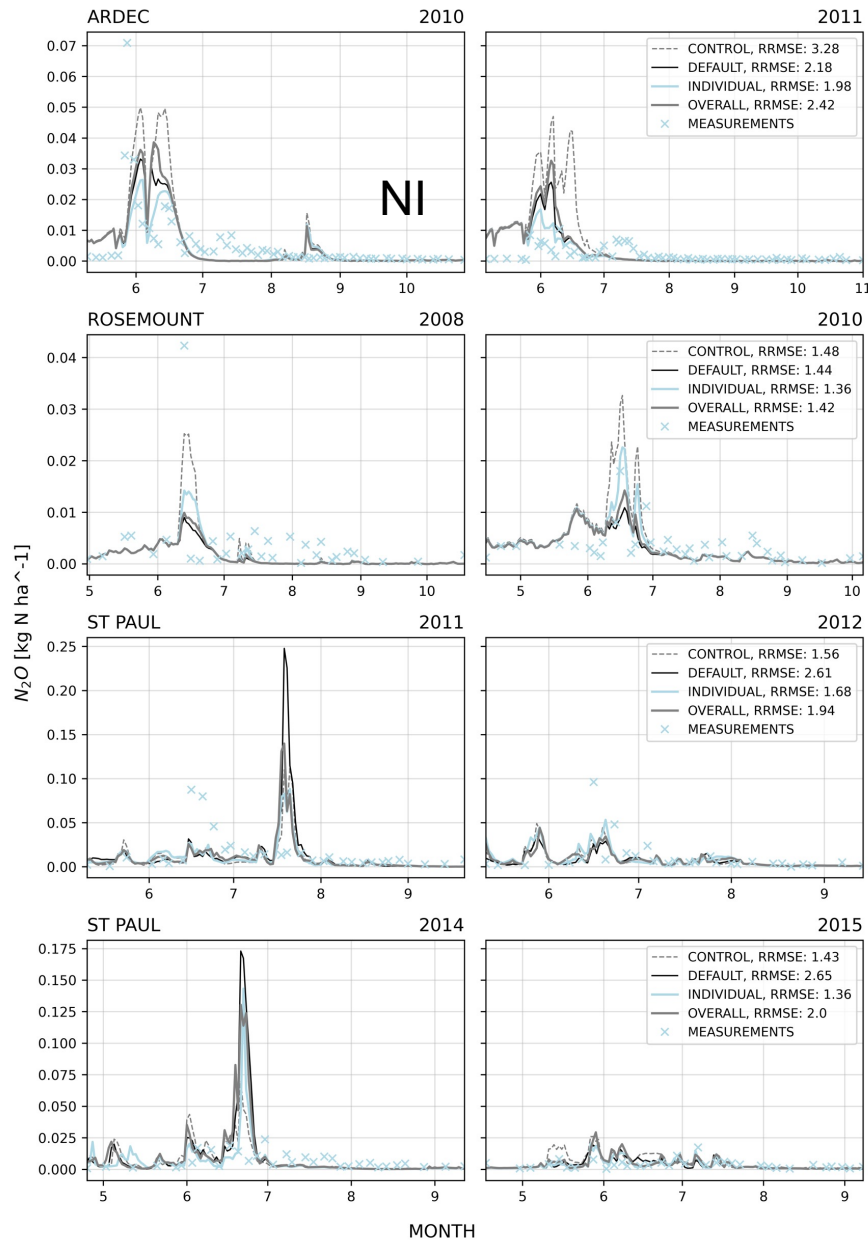


Data for model calibration

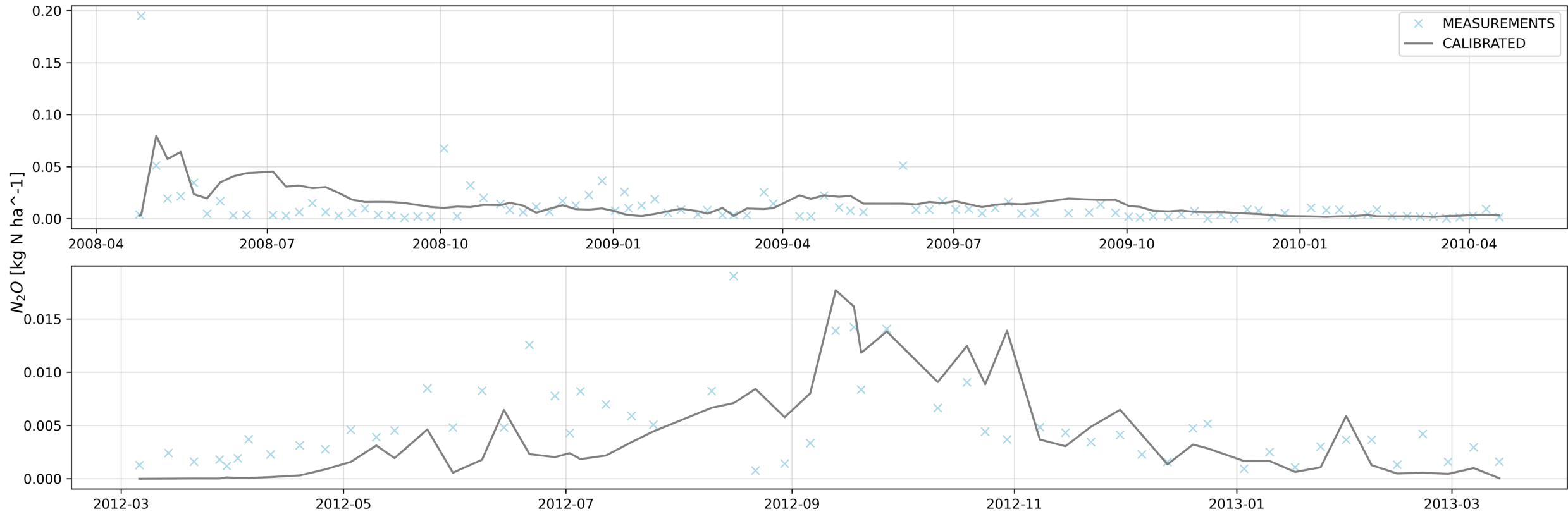
- 4 US corn cropping systems
- ~weekly measurements during growing season
- Control, conventional urea, NI and CRNF



Results



Germany: Hohenheim



Conclusion

- More data is needed, especially for CRNFs in Germany/Europe and during winter
- In a consistent data set LandscapeDNDC predicts N₂O emissions from EEFs with reasonable accuracy
- A step further towards representing EEFs in Tier 3 emission budgets