



# Impact of climate change on C and N cycling of grassland ecosystems - a climate sequence study

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Graswang (860m)



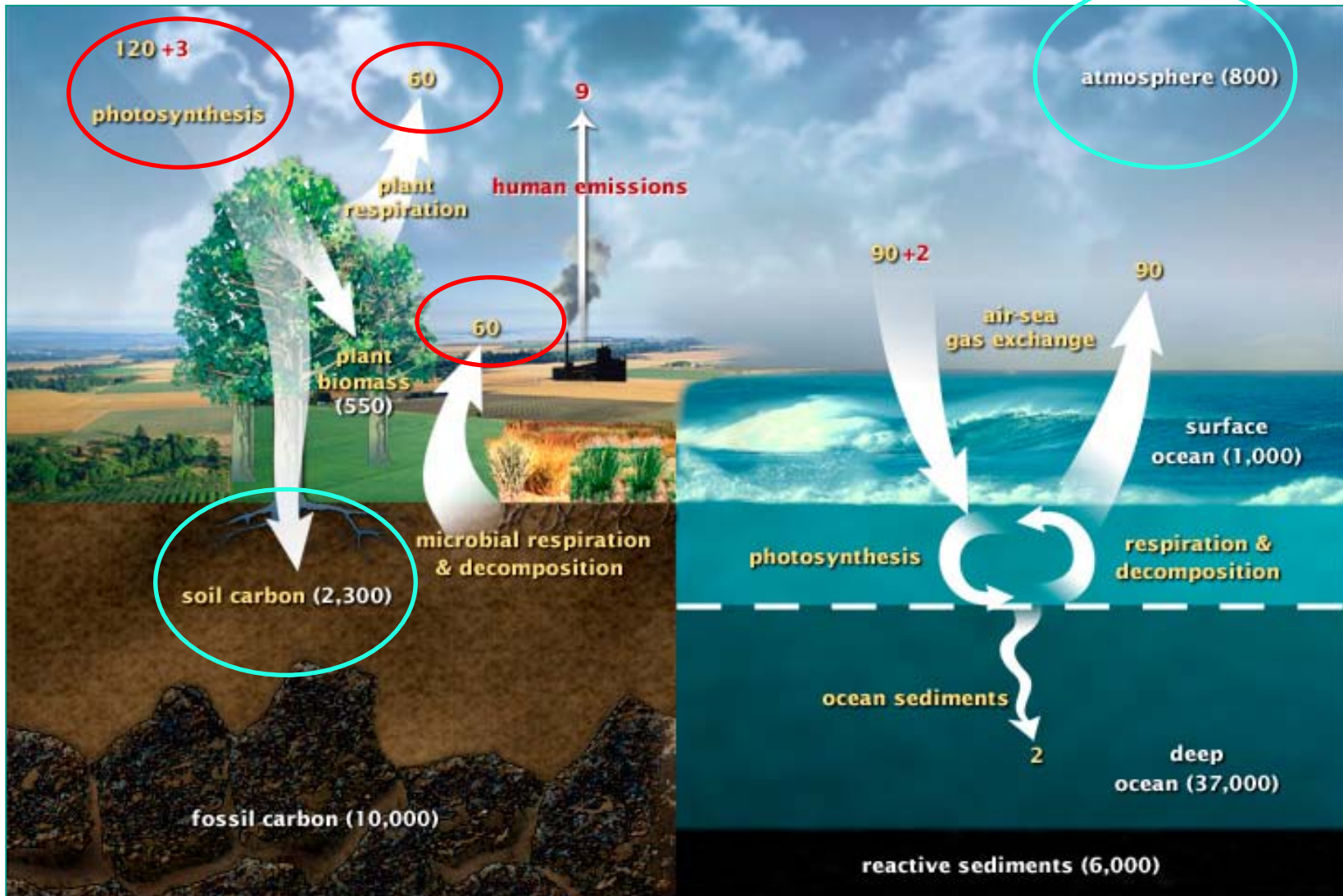
Rottenbuch (750m)



Fendt (600m)



# Motivation



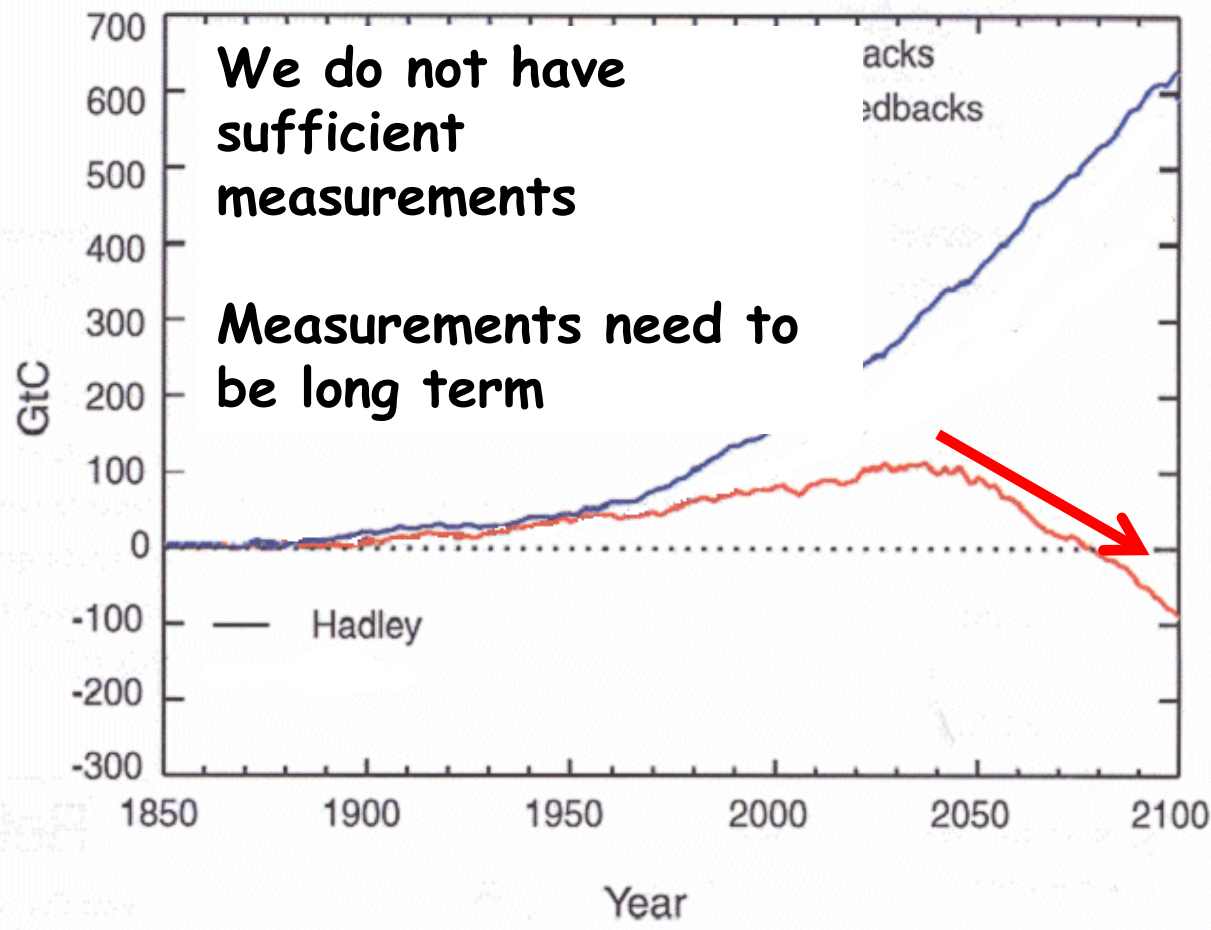
<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/CarbonCycle/>



# Motivation



Change in Land Carbon (Global)



**Biosphere turns into CO<sub>2</sub> source**

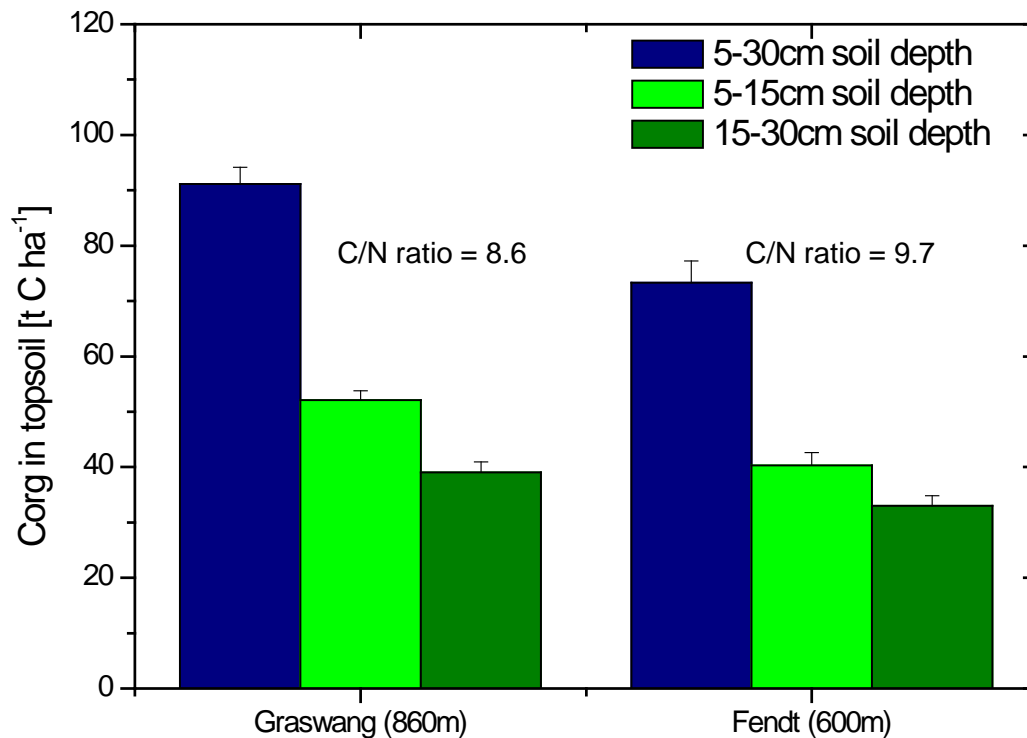
Cox et al (2000)  
Nature 408,184-187

# Hypothesis

## Climate change will...

accelerate soil C-/N- turnover and associated soil emission of  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$   
but will have less impact on soil  $\text{CH}_4$  uptake

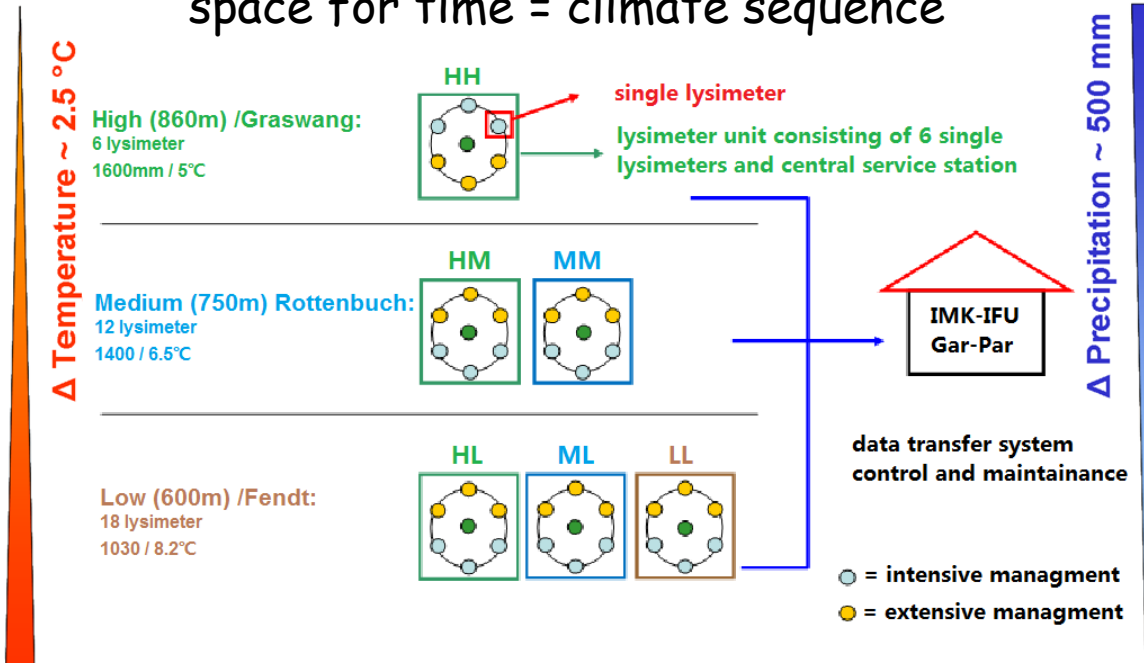
**Why?** → 20% higher SOC/  $\text{N}_{\text{tot}}$  in higher elevation





# TERENO lysimeter field setup

space for time = climate sequence



# Main Objectives

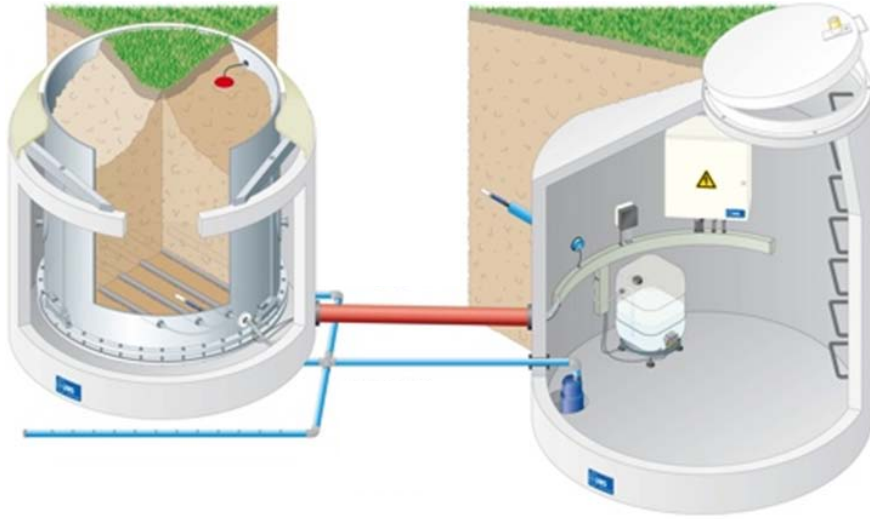
## Characterization and quantification of climate change effects on ...

- changes of coupled C-/N-cycles/ storage of grassland ecosystems
- biosphere-atmosphere exchange of greenhouse gases
- vegetation and microbial biomass and biodiversity
- terrestrial hydrology, C and N losses via seepage water

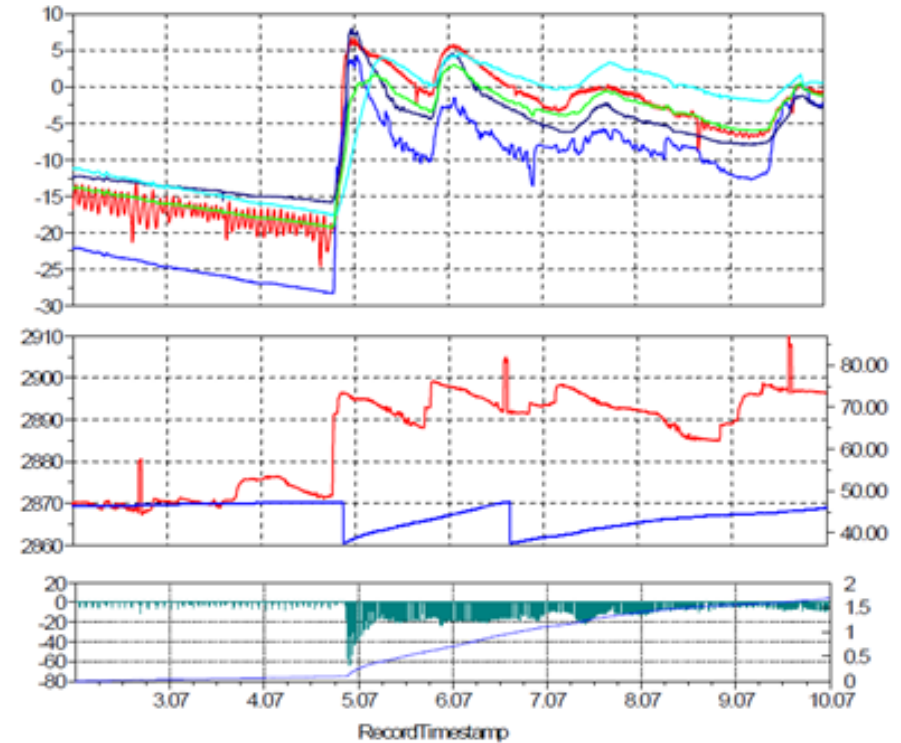




# Soil Hydrology and water quality

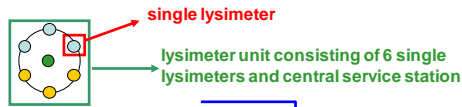


- Soil temperature
- Soil moisture (vol%, water tension)
- Matrix potential (Tensiometers)
- Suction cups for soil water sampling in 10, 30, 50, 140cm

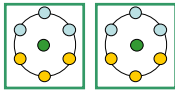


# GHG measurements ( $\text{CO}_2$ , $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ , $\text{CH}_4$ )

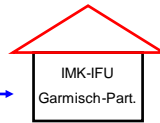
**Graswang:** 6 lysimeter  
860m / 1600mm / 5°C



**Rottenbuch:** 12 lysimeter  
750m / 1400mm / 6.5°C

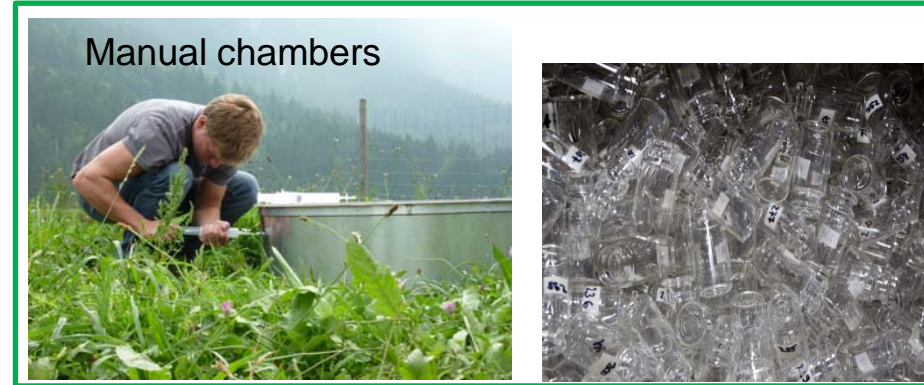


**Fendt:** 18 lysimeter  
600m / 1030mm / 8.2°C



data transfer  
system control and  
maintenance

- = intensive manure treatment
- = extensive manure treatment



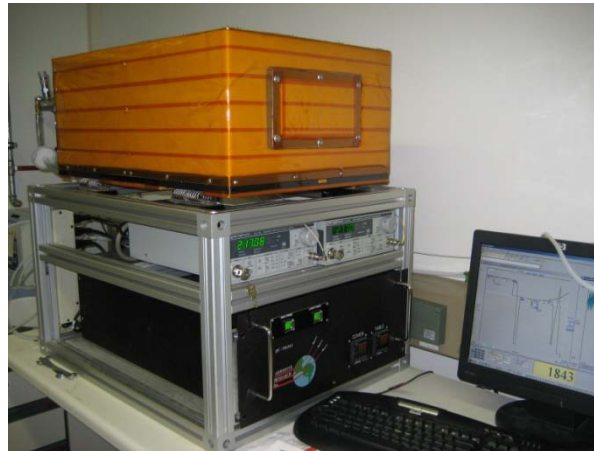
↓

Gas chromatograph

## Automatic chamber system

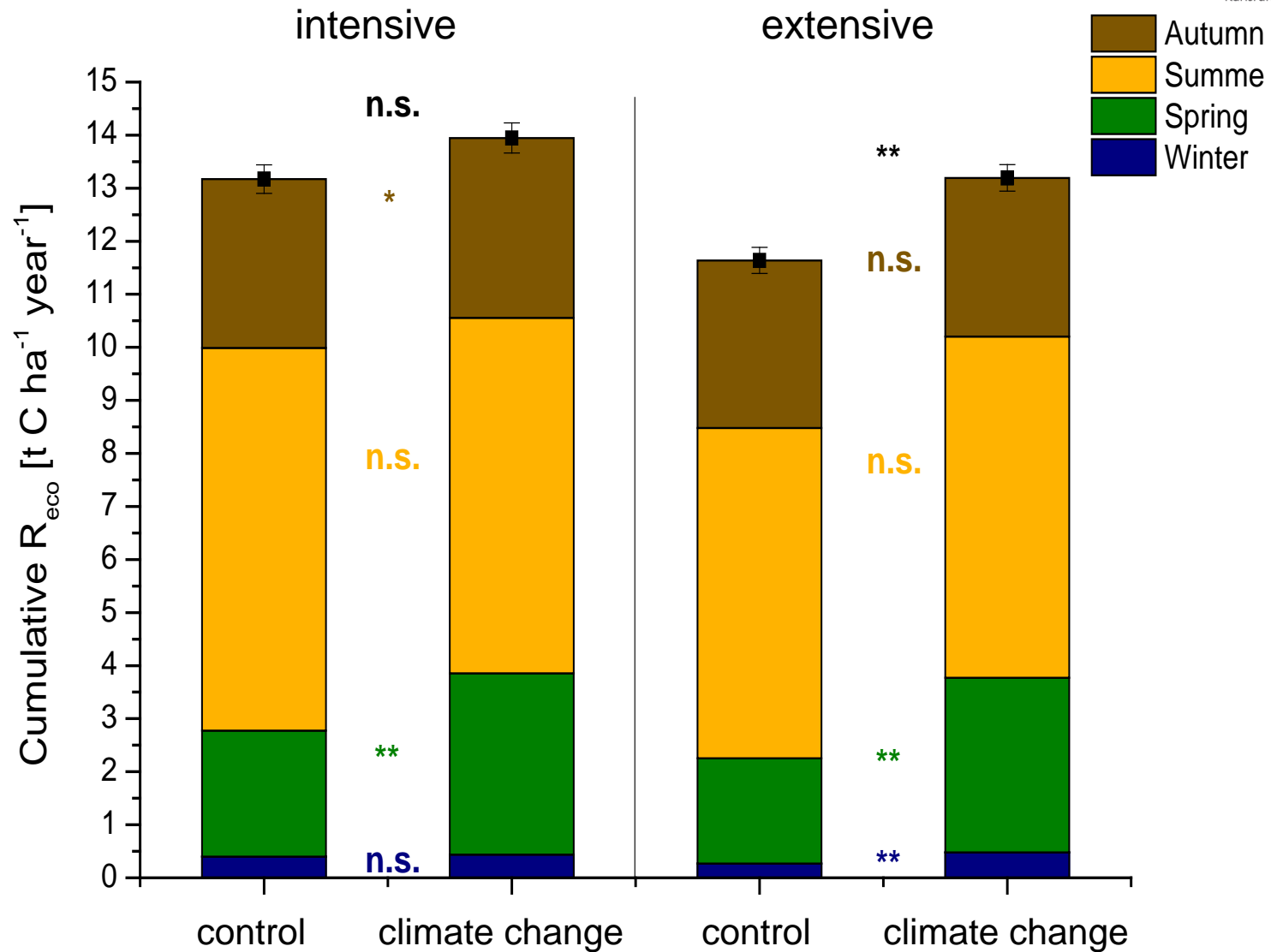


## Dual QCL-System Aerodyne

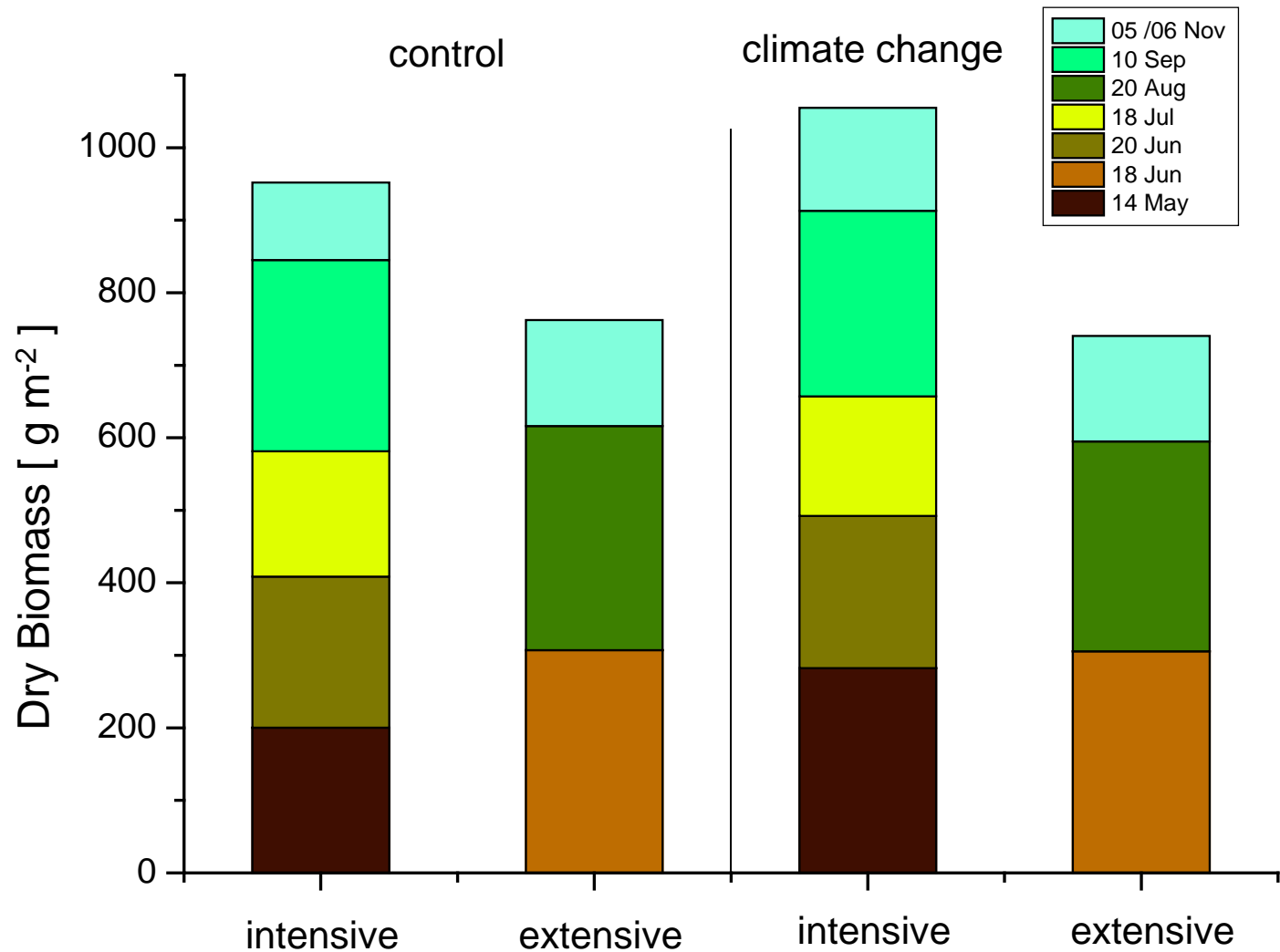




# Results: Soil respiration



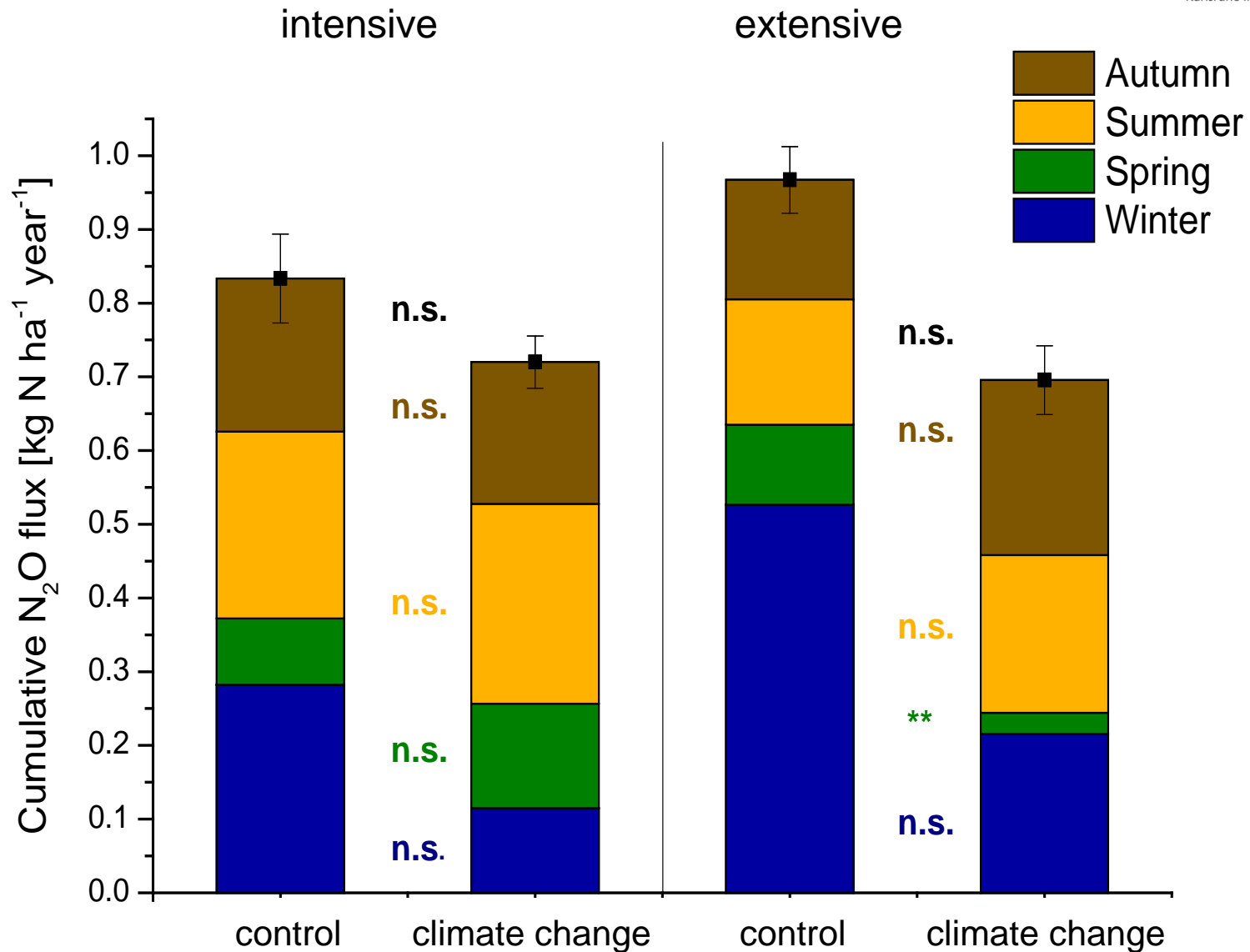
# Results: Aboveground plant productivity



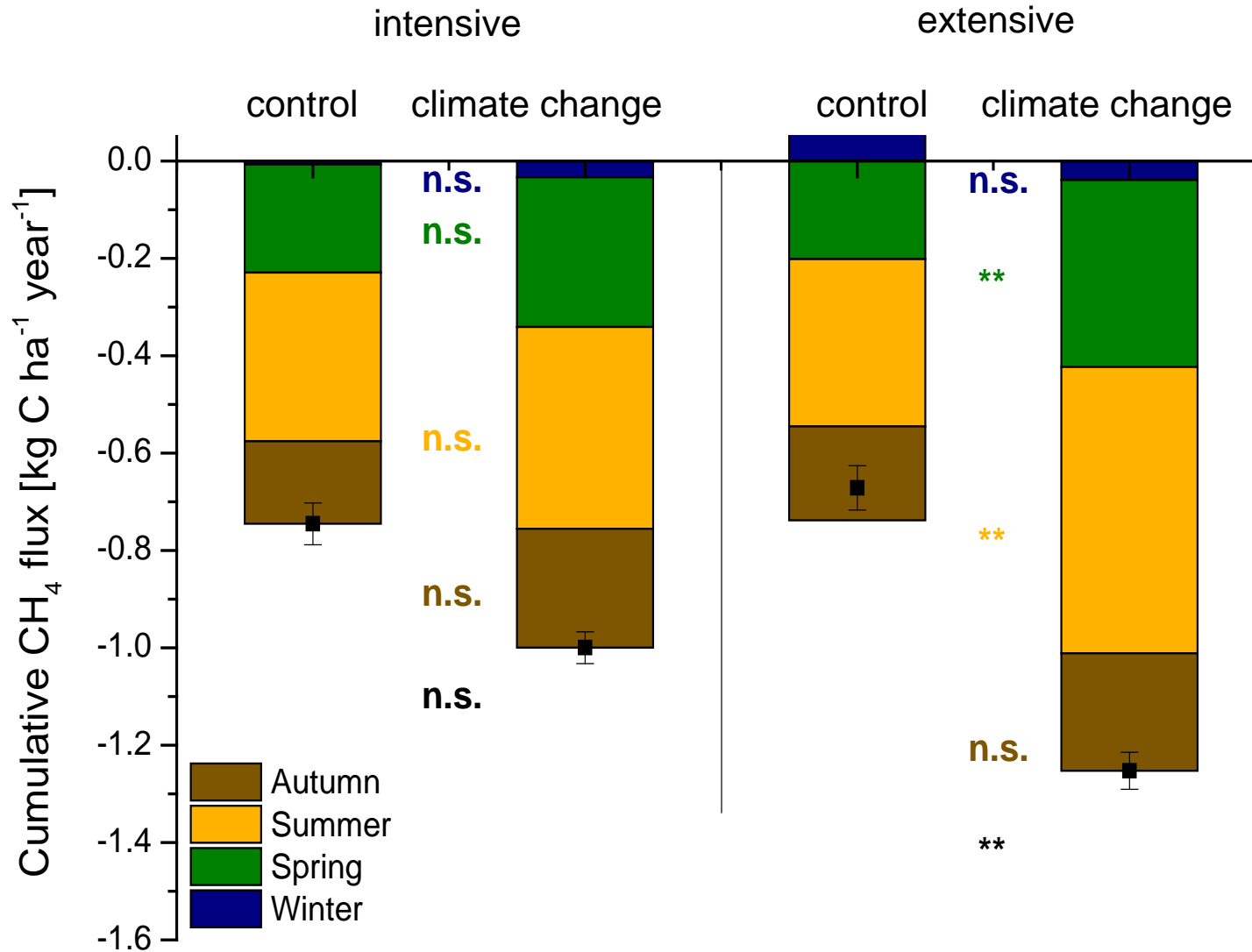
Fixation of 4-5 t C ha<sup>-1</sup> intensive and 3.5 t C ha<sup>-1</sup> extensive management



# Results: N<sub>2</sub>O flux

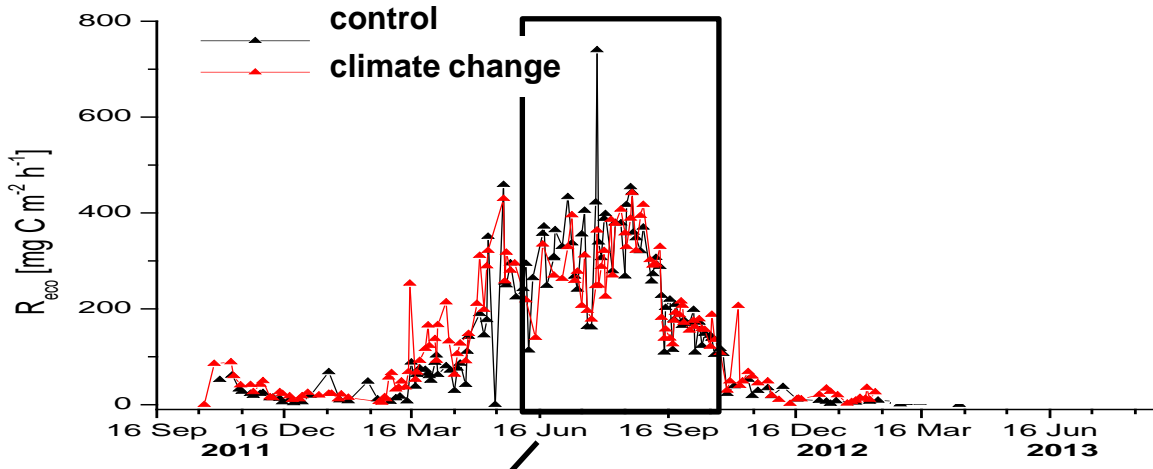


# Results: CH<sub>4</sub> flux



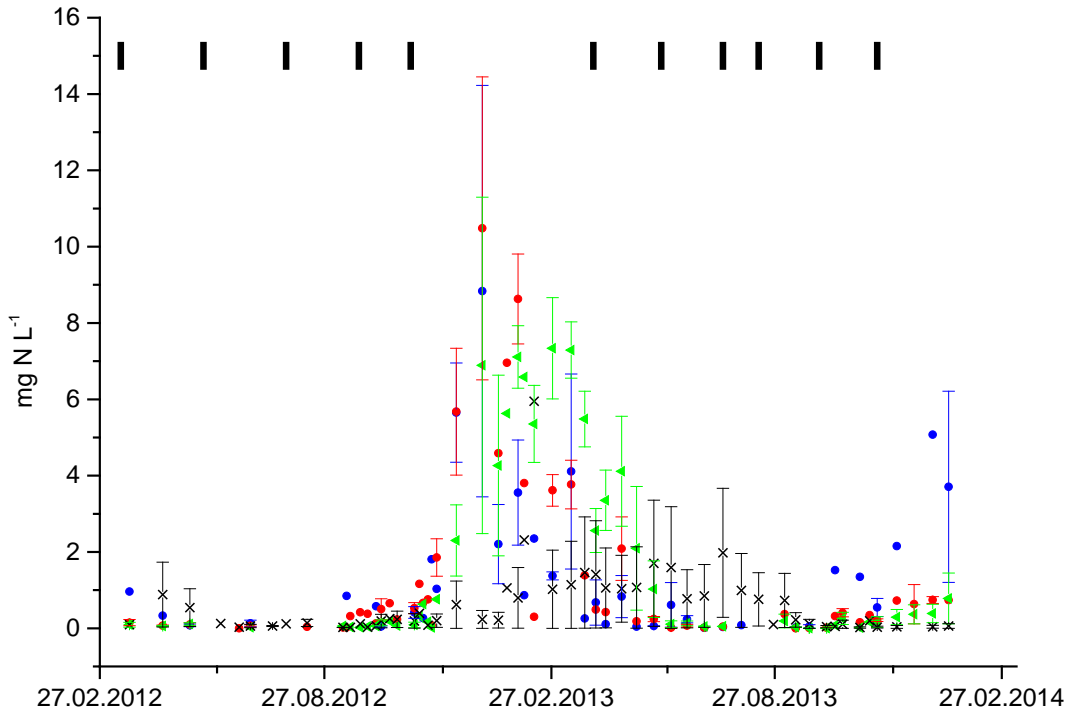


# Results: manual vs. automatic measurements



# Soil water C and N concentrations

## NO<sub>3</sub> concentrations

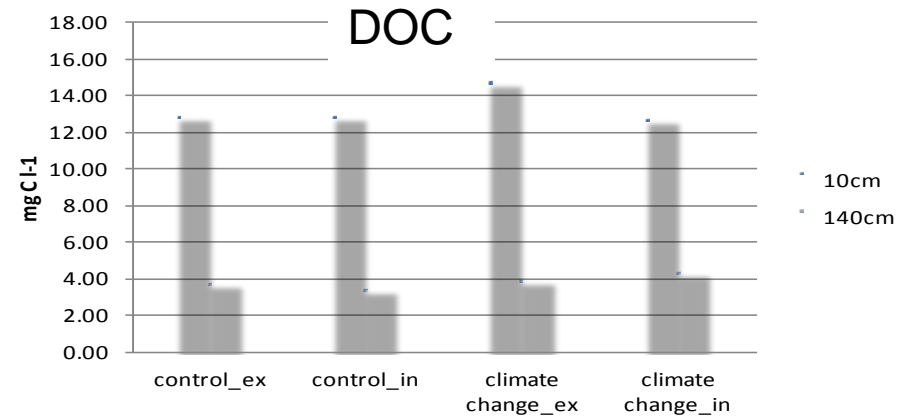
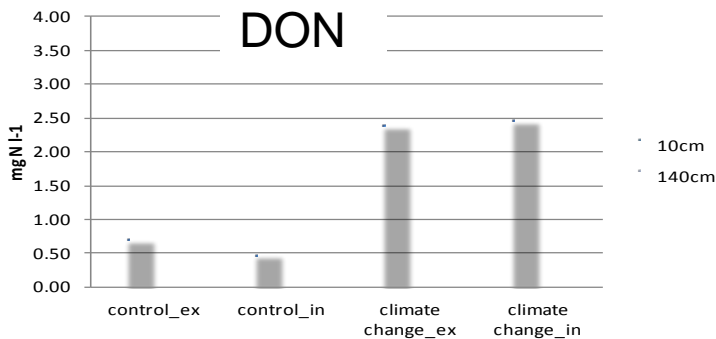
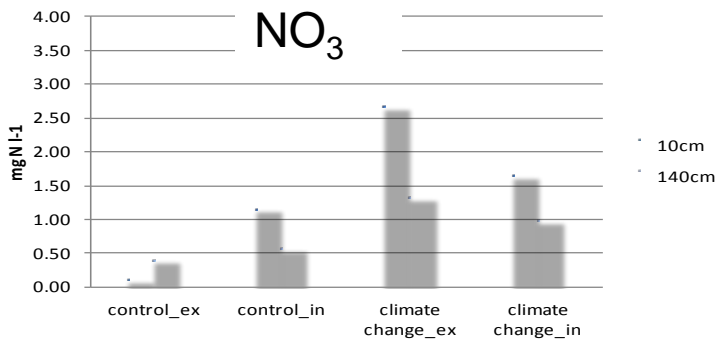
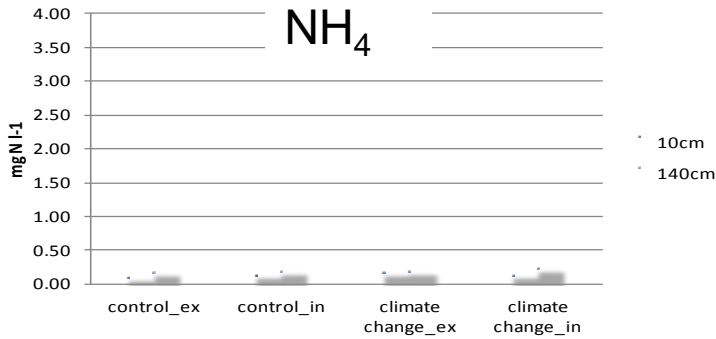


Suction cups for soil water  
sampling (bi-weekly)  
in 10, 30, 50, 140cm

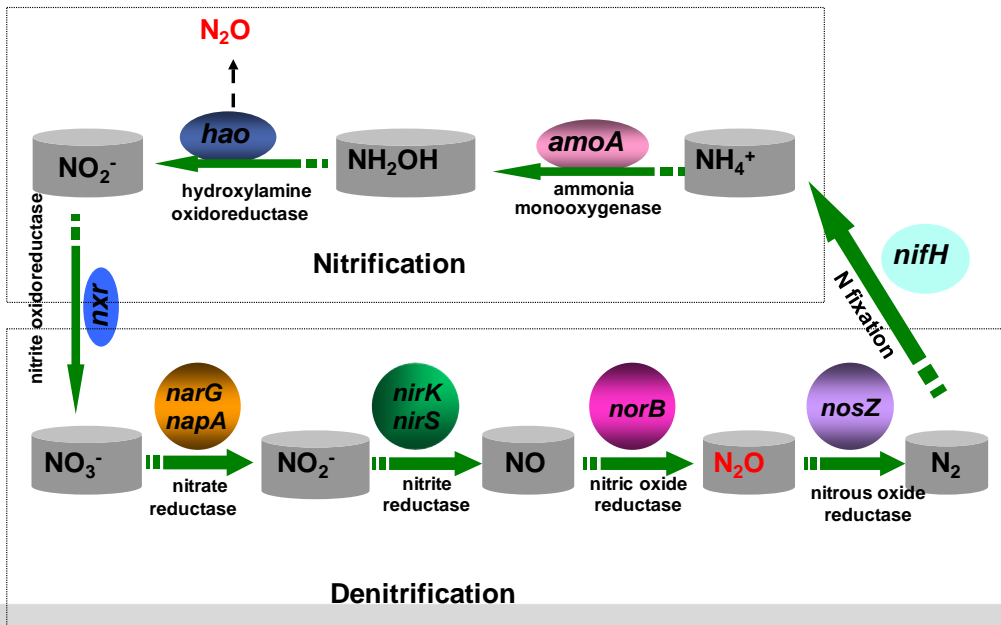
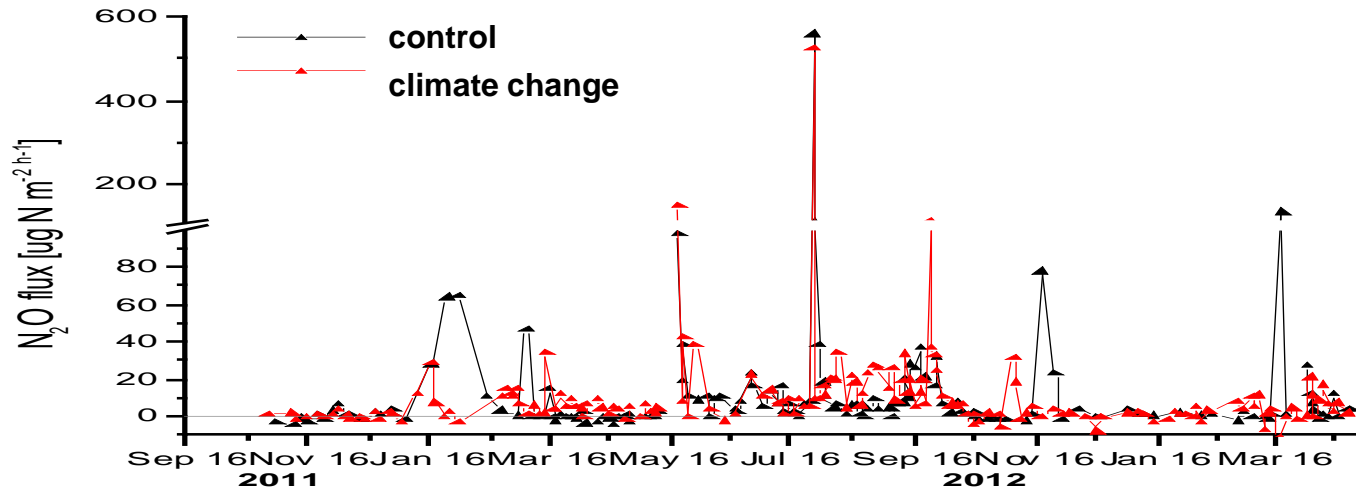
NH<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>, DON, DOC



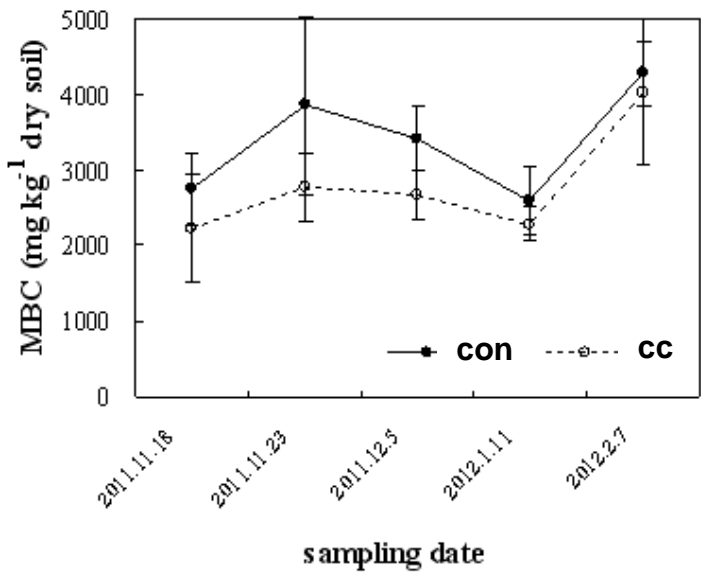
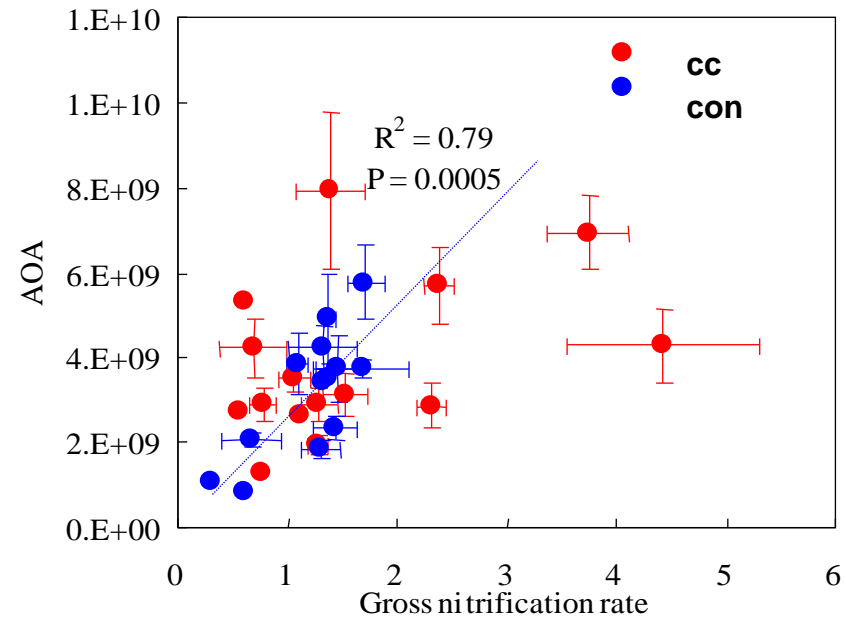
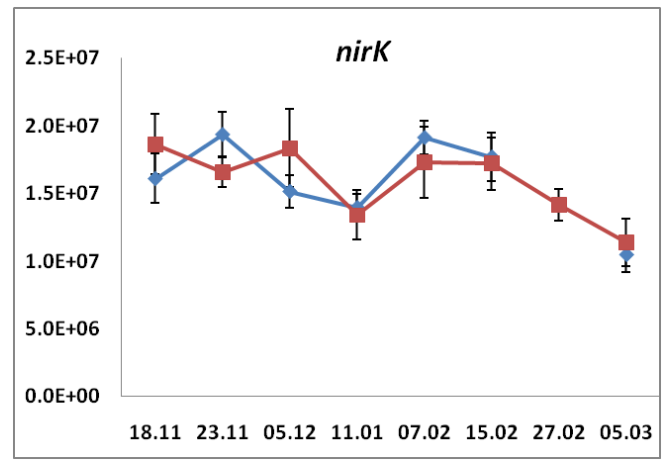
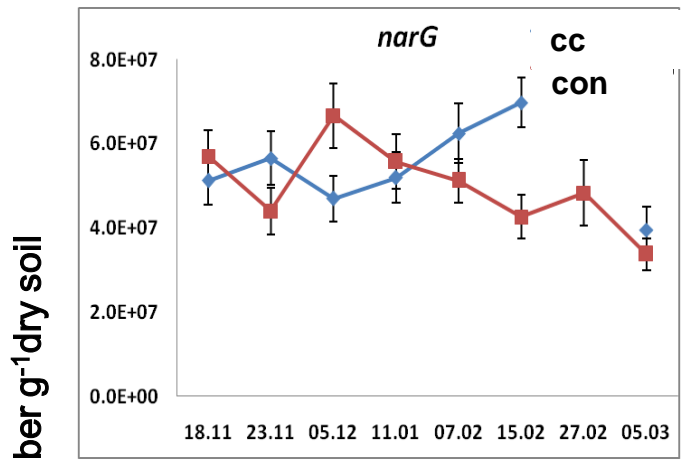
# Soil water C and N concentrations



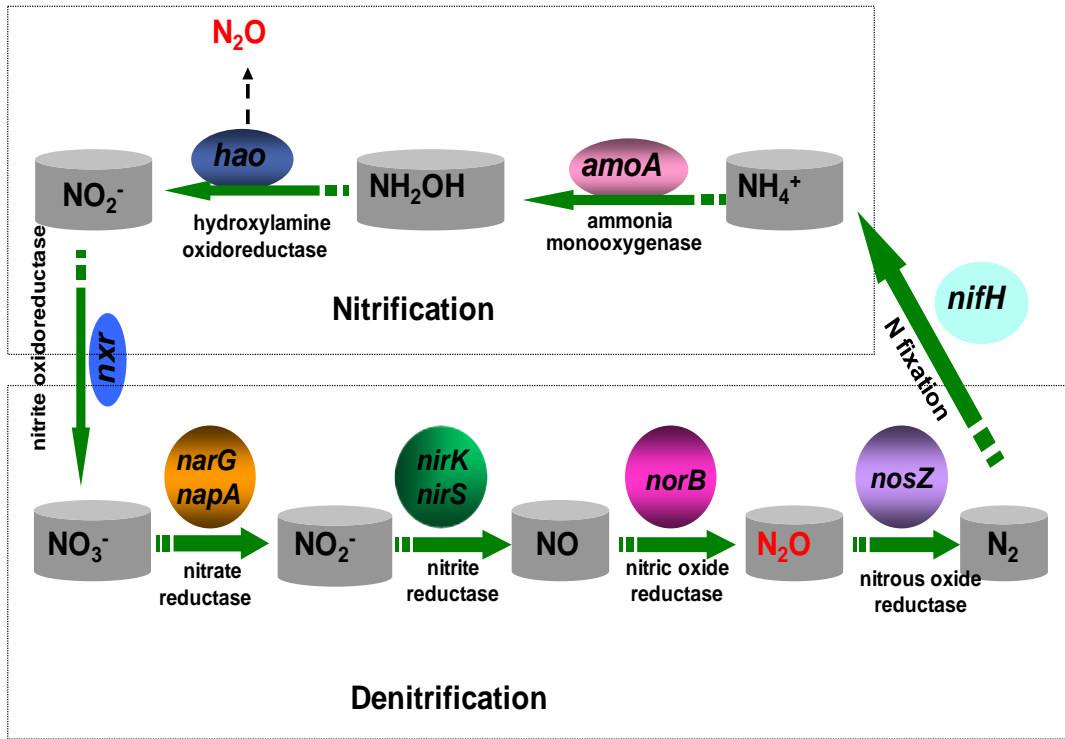
# Enzymes involved in microbial N processes



# Denitrification enzymes / microbial biomass



# Helium incubation method to quantify $N_2$ and $N_2O$

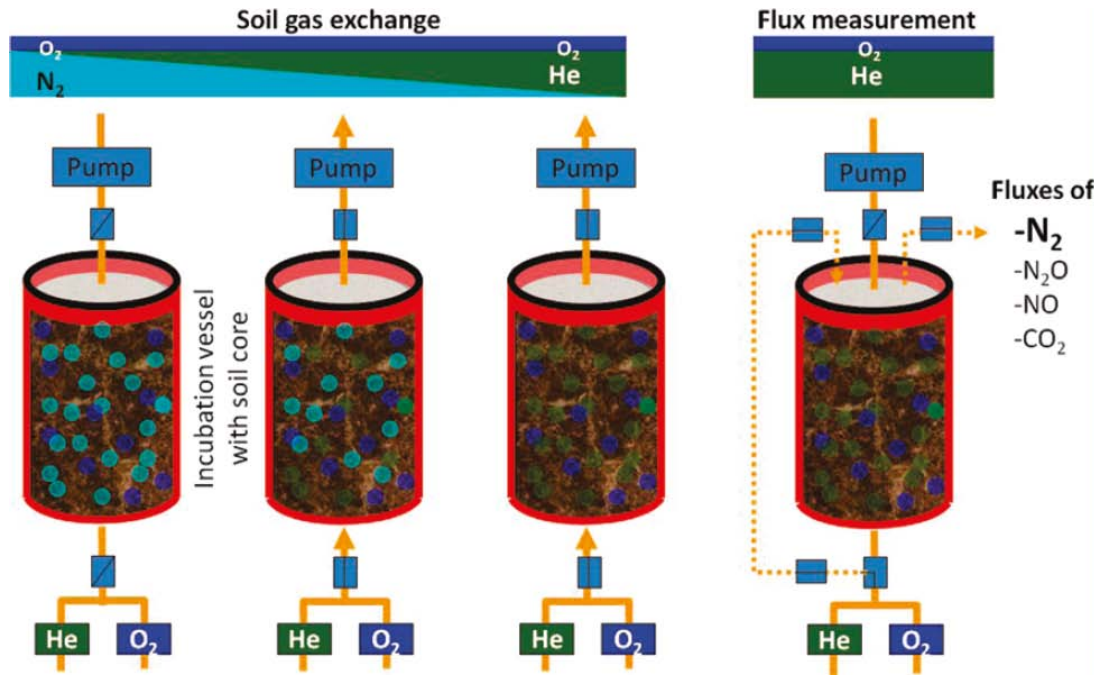


Wang et al. 2011, Environmental Science and Technology





# Helium incubation method to quantify $N_2$ and $N_2O$



Wang et al. 2011, Environmental Science and Technology

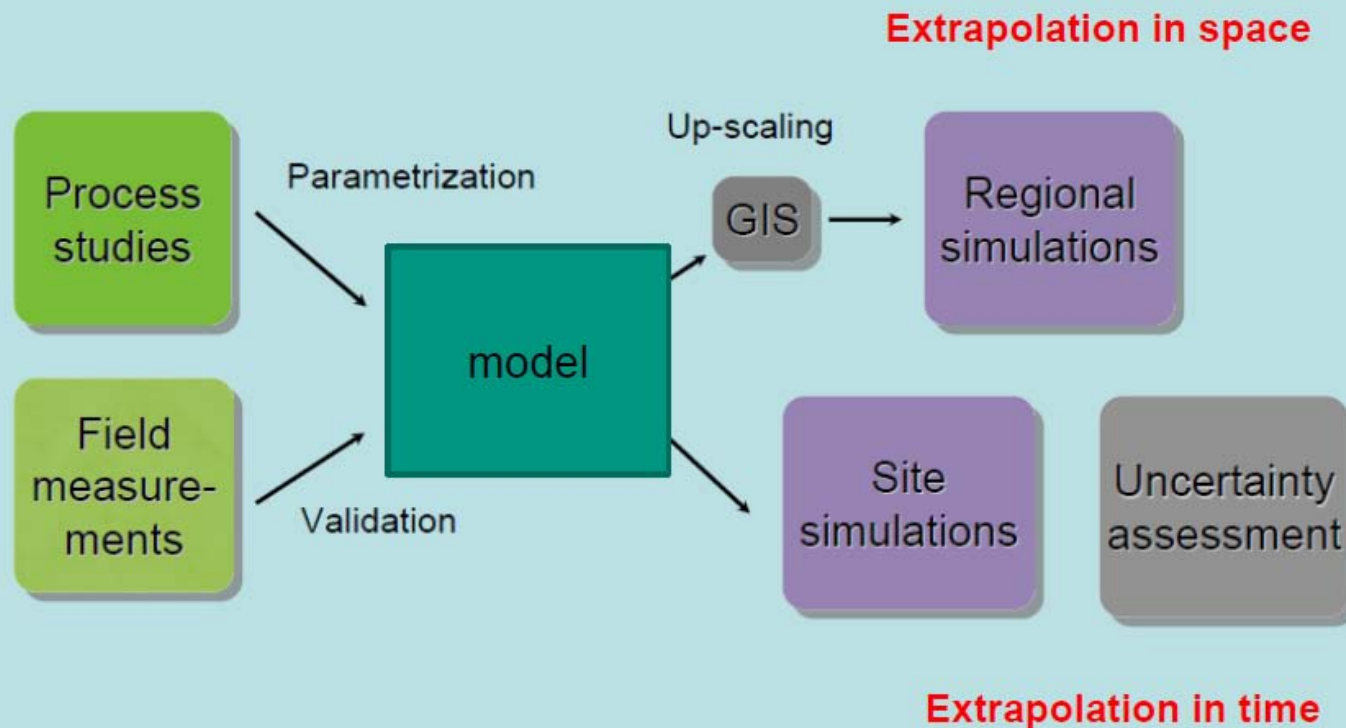
Site	N loss(kg N ha <sup>-1</sup> )
Control $N_2$	28.61
Climate Change $N_2$	57.01
Control $N_2O$	< 1.0
Climate Change $N_2O$	< 1.0



- ❖ **Climate change/ Translocation leads to...**
  - increase  $N_2O$  emission in spring-summer-autumn (fertilization)
  - but overall higher in higher elevation due to importance of winter emissions (freeze/ thaw events)
  - significant increase  $N_2$  emissions and nitrate leaching
  - increase  $CH_4$  uptake in all seasons
  - increase  $CO_2$  emission mainly in spring and autumn
  - marginal changes in DOC leaching
  - influence of climate change is more significant under extensive management
  - changes in GHG balance are mainly driven by  $CO_2$  emissions

Note this is first year of data

## Linking methods, bridging scales





Thank you!

Tereno Fendt site