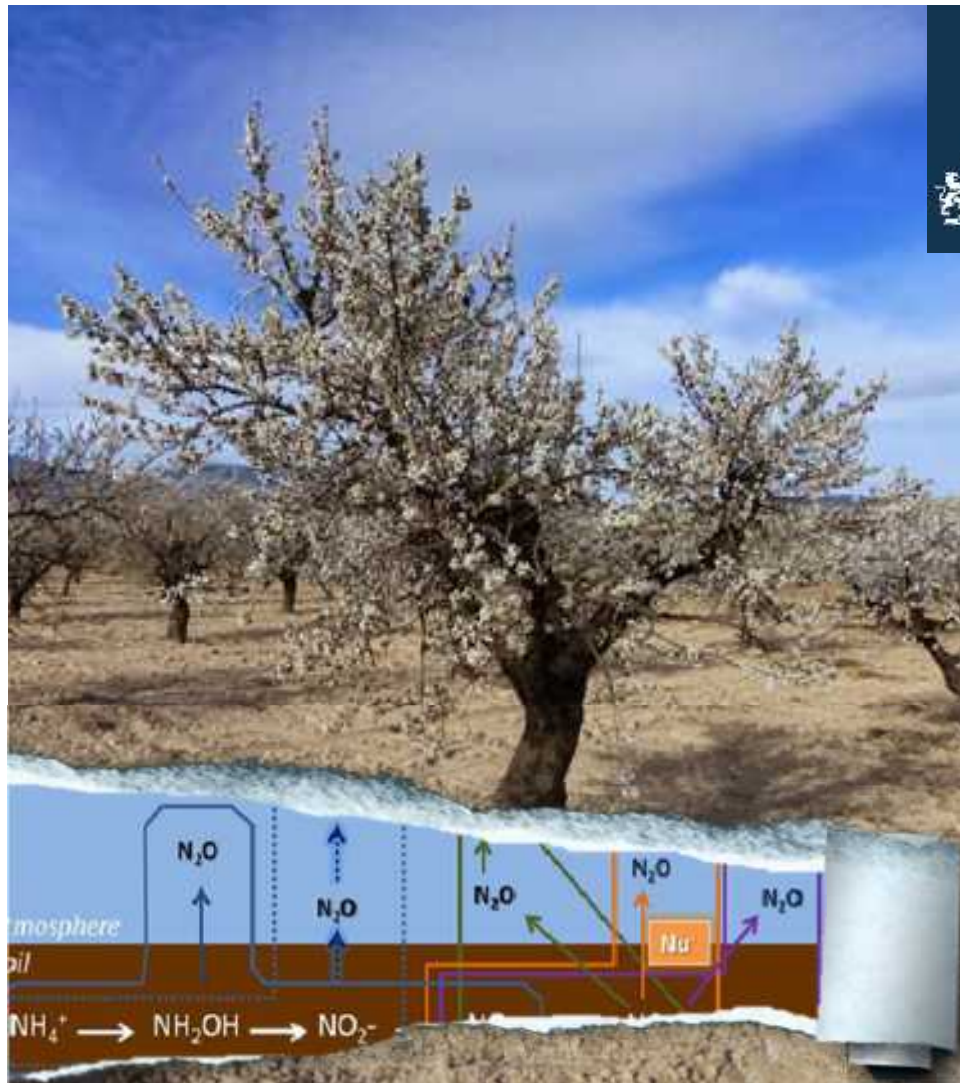




PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency

## Nitrous oxide emission factors across Mediterranean regions: a meta-analysis of available data from field studies

M.L. Cayuela, E. Aguilera, A. Sanz-Cobena, D.C. Adams, D.A., L. Barton, R. Ryals, W. L. Silver, M.A. Alfaro, V.A. Pappa, P. Smith, J. Garnier, G. Billen, L. Bouwman, A. Bondeau, L. Lassaletta



INI International Nitrogen Initiative

7th International Nitrogen Initiative Conference (INI 2016)

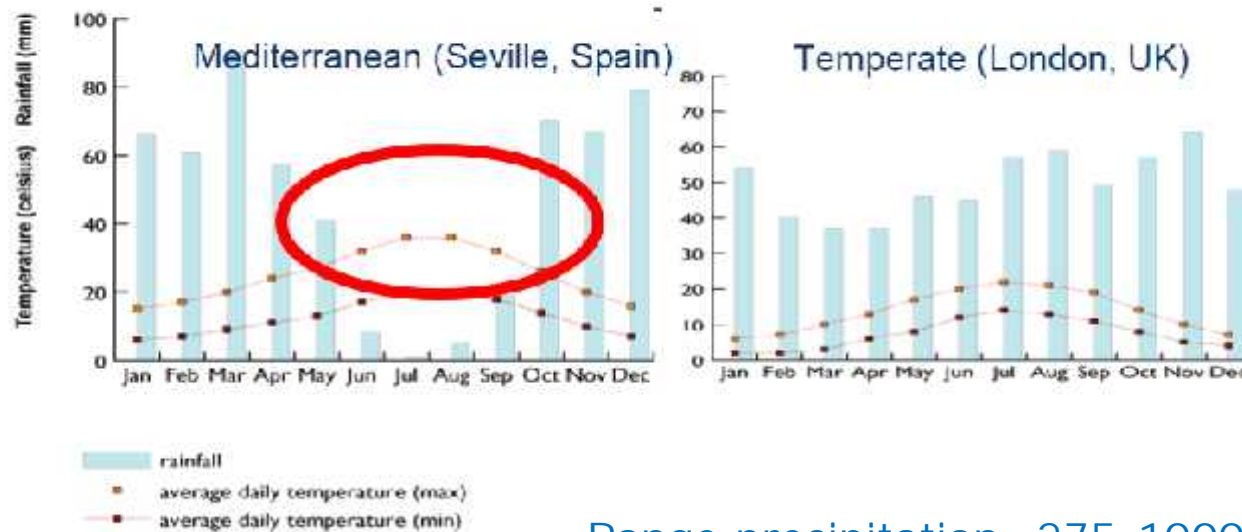
4-8 DECEMBER 2016

MELBOURNE CRICKET GROUND | VICTORIA | AUSTRALIA



## Mediterranean type climate

**Dry, hot summers and mild winters characterize Mediterranean climate**



Range precipitation: 275-1000 mm



## Mediterranean type climate areas worldwide





## Why should we consider a different EF for Mediterranean regions?

1. Summers are dry.

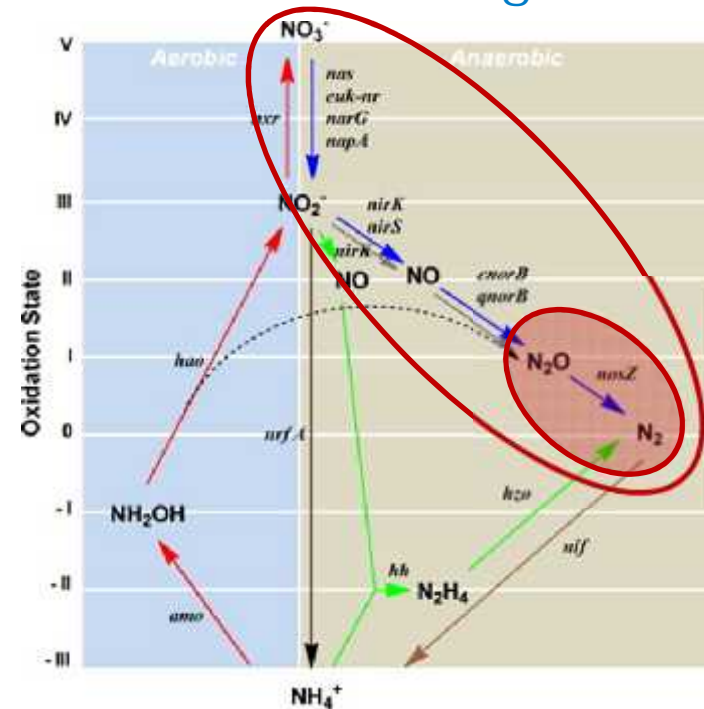
Effect on N<sub>2</sub>O emissions?





## Why should we consider a different EF for Mediterranean regions?

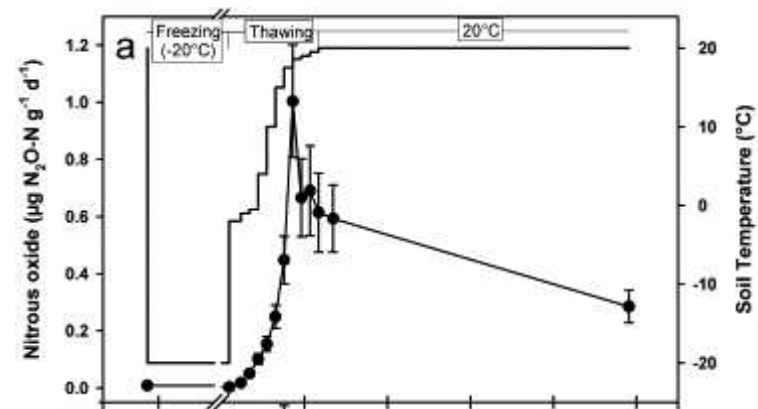
1. Summers are dry.
2. Soils have a high pH and low concentration of organic matter.





## Why should we consider a different EF for Mediterranean regions?

1. Summers are dry.
2. Soils have a high pH and low concentration of organic matter.
3. Winters are mild (rarely exposed to freeze-thaw cycles)





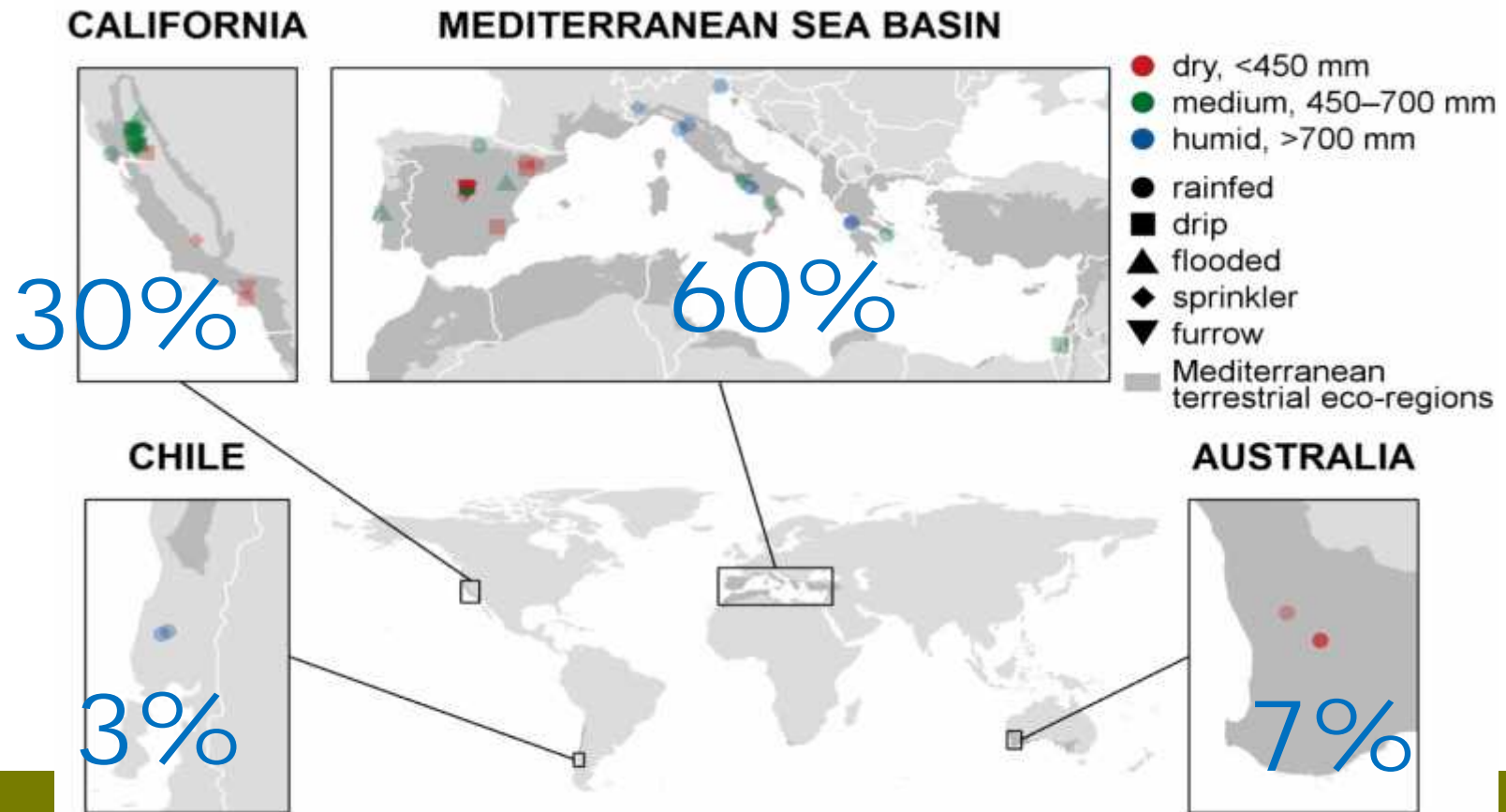
## Objectives

1. Synthesize available field data of soil N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from Mediterranean cropping systems
2. Propose (using meta-analysis) a more robust and reliable regional Emission Factors (EF)
3. Identify the factors (soil type, water management, fertilization) controlling EF in Mediterranean crops.

# Systematic review



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## Meta-analysis methodology

$$\text{EFFECT SIZE} = \quad (\%) = \frac{\quad}{\quad} *$$

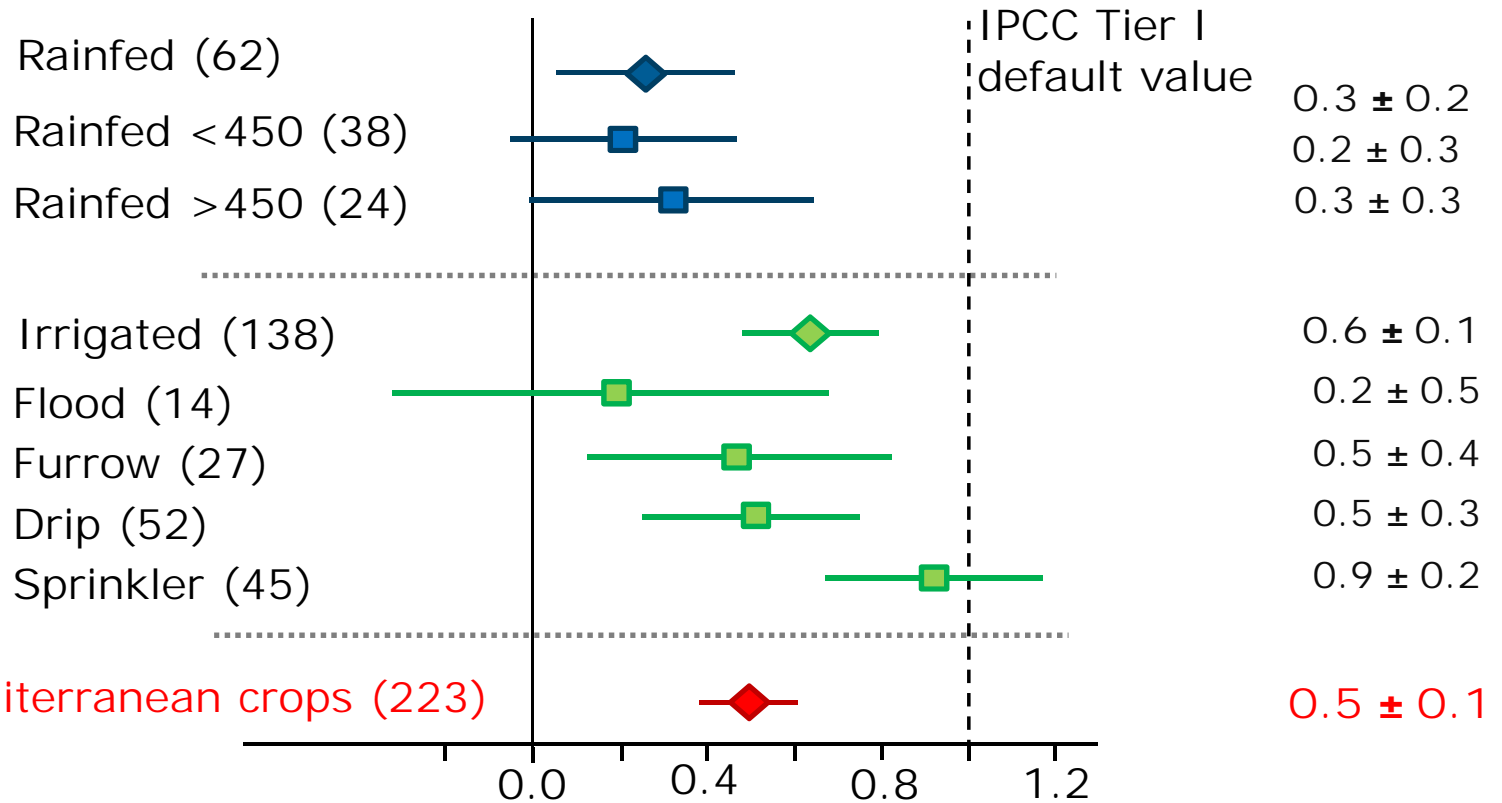
Grouped effect sizes were calculated using a **categorical random effects model** (Adams et al. 1997)

**MetaWin Version 2** Statistical software (Rosenberg et al., 2000)



## Results:

### Water management



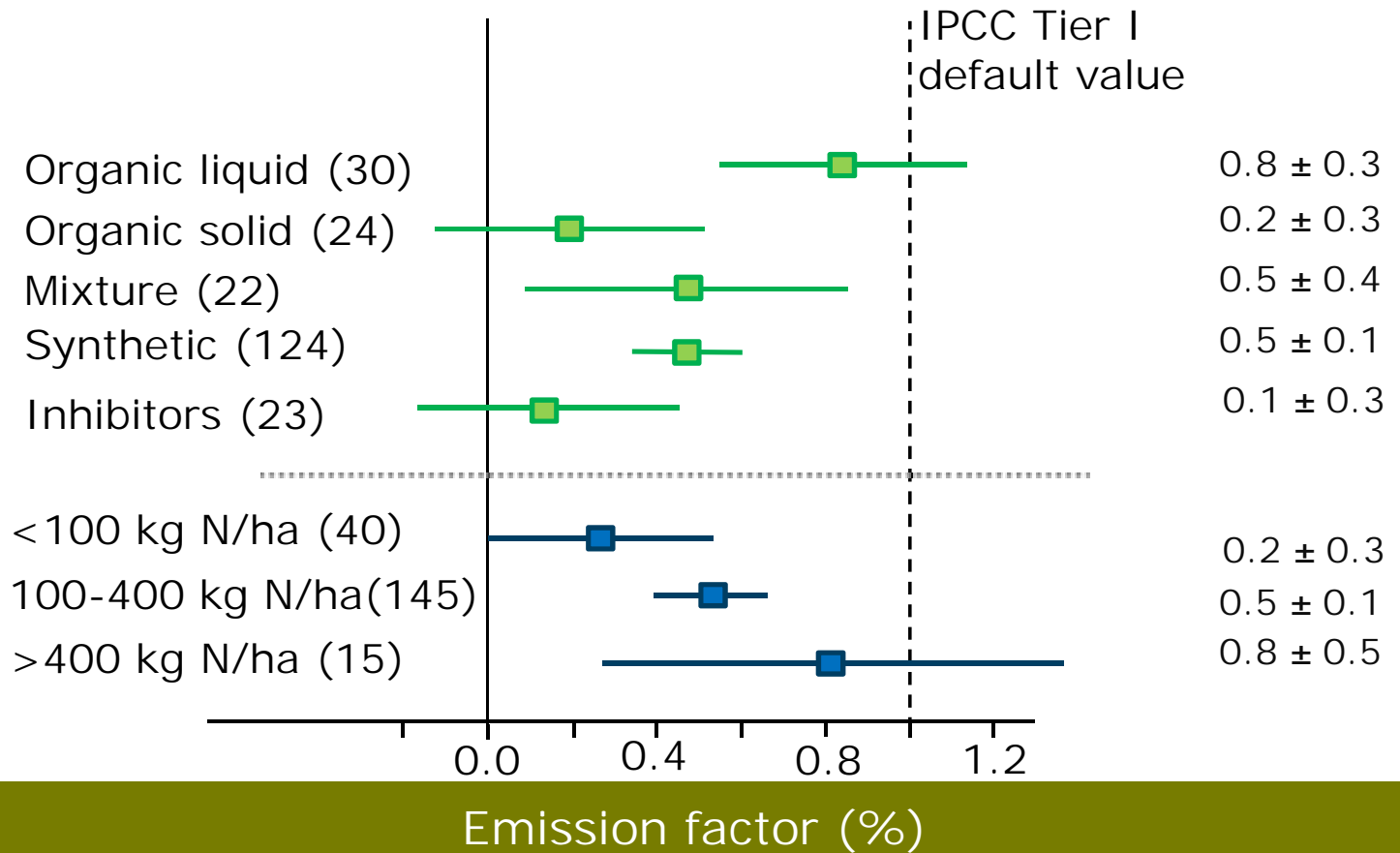
Emission factor (%)



### Results:

#### Fertilizer type

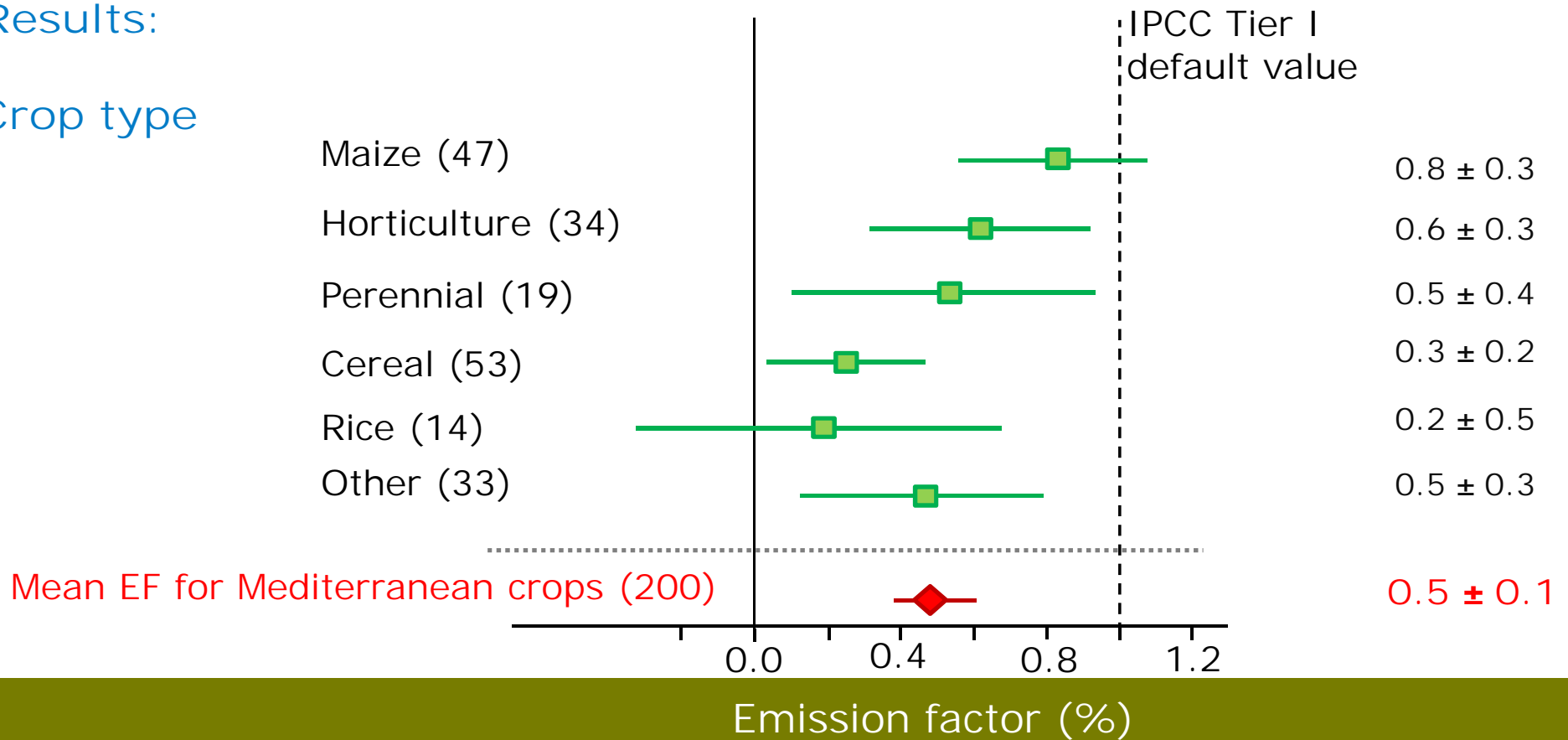
#### Application rate





## Results:

### Crop type





## Case study: effect of EF choice on the estimation of Spanish N<sub>2</sub>O emissions



	EFs	Temperate climate	Mediterranean climate
Current	Rain-fed crops	1.0%	1.0%
	Irrigated crops	1.0%	1.0%
New EFs	Rain-fed crops	1.0%	0.27%
	Irrigated furrow (27% surf.)	1.0%	0.47%
	Sprinkler (24% surface)	1.0%	0.91%
	Drip (49% surface)	1.0%	0.51%



## Case study: effect of EF choice on the estimation of Spanish N<sub>2</sub>O emissions

		Temperate climate	Mediterranean climate	Total
Fertilizer N input (synth + org) (Gg N yr <sup>-1</sup> )	Rain-fed crops	137	585	722
	Irrigated crops	13	664	678
	Total	151	1249	1400
Current EFs	Rain-fed crops	1.4	5.8	7.2
Total N <sub>2</sub> O emissions (Gg N yr <sup>-1</sup> )	Irrigated crops	0.1	6.6	6.8
	Total	1.5	12.5	14.0
New EFs	Rain-fed crops	1.4	1.6	3.0
	Furrow (27%)	0.0	0.8	0.9
	Sprinkler (24%)	0.0	1.5	1.5
Total N <sub>2</sub> O emissions (Gg N yr <sup>-1</sup> )	Drip (49%)	0.1	1.7	1.7
	Total	1.5	5.5	7.0

50%  
lower



## Concluding remarks and future research needs

EF (Mediterranean) < IPCC default value

More field studies are needed:

- Many crops are absent or under-represented
- Measuring emissions for a whole year
- Including controls without fertilizers
- Large areas unexplored (specially in Africa)

- Water input and management are key drivers

- Fertilizer type and dose also affect



**Special Issue:** *Mitigation and quantification of greenhouse gas emissions in Mediterranean cropping systems*

Alberto Sanz-Cobena, Luis Lassaletta, Josette Garnier & Pete Smith (Eds.)

Agriculture, Ecosystem & Environment (Dec -2016)

14 contributions about GHG mitigation in Mediterranean crops





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Assessment Agency

# Thank you

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