

# Methods for regional scale farming systems modelling and uncertainty assessment

- cases of production, N-losses and greenhouse gas emissions



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*FACCE [www.Macsur.eu](http://www.Macsur.eu) Midterm Scientific Conference. Cross-theme session 1.6.2: Uncertainty. Sardinia, Italy April 1-4 2014.*

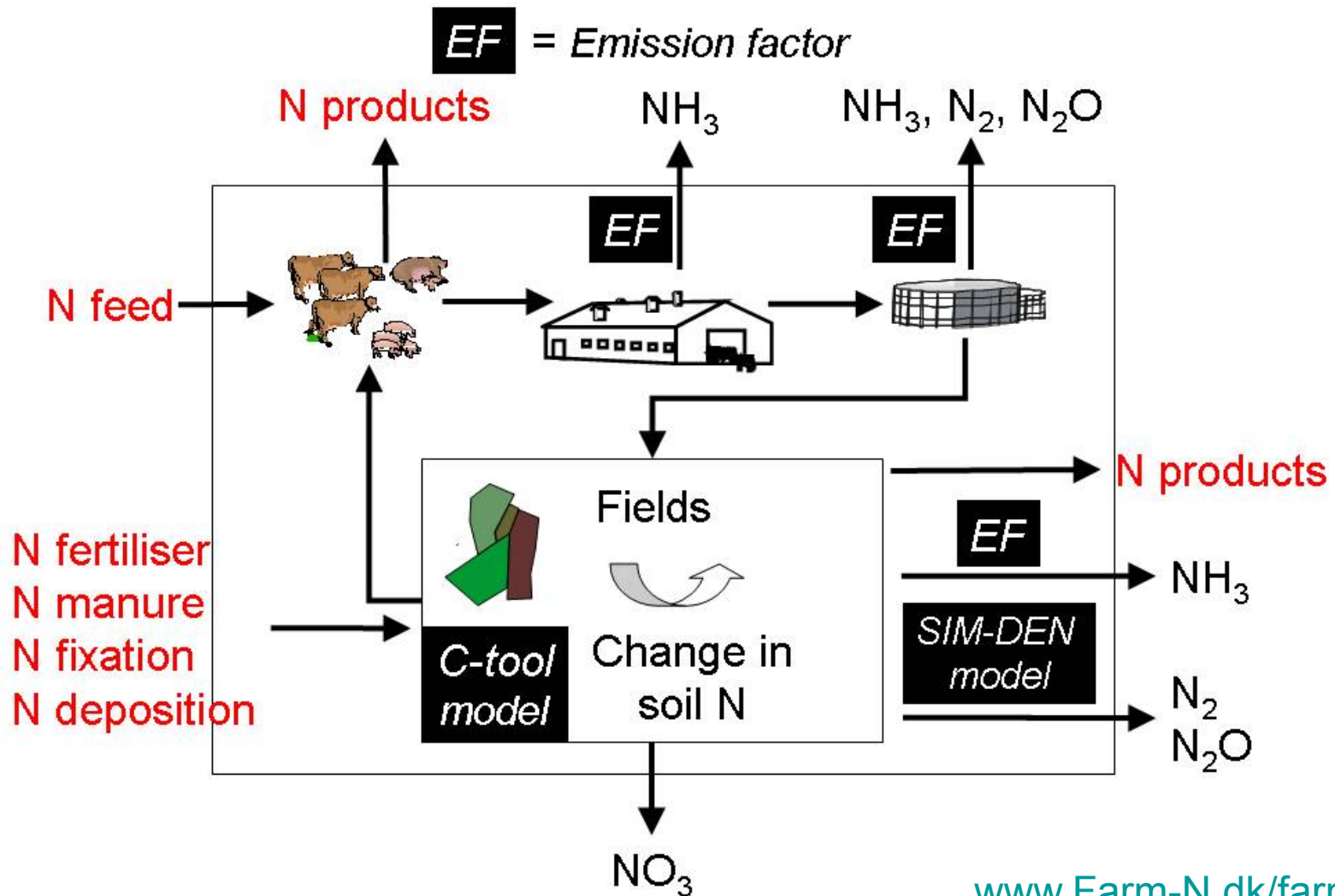


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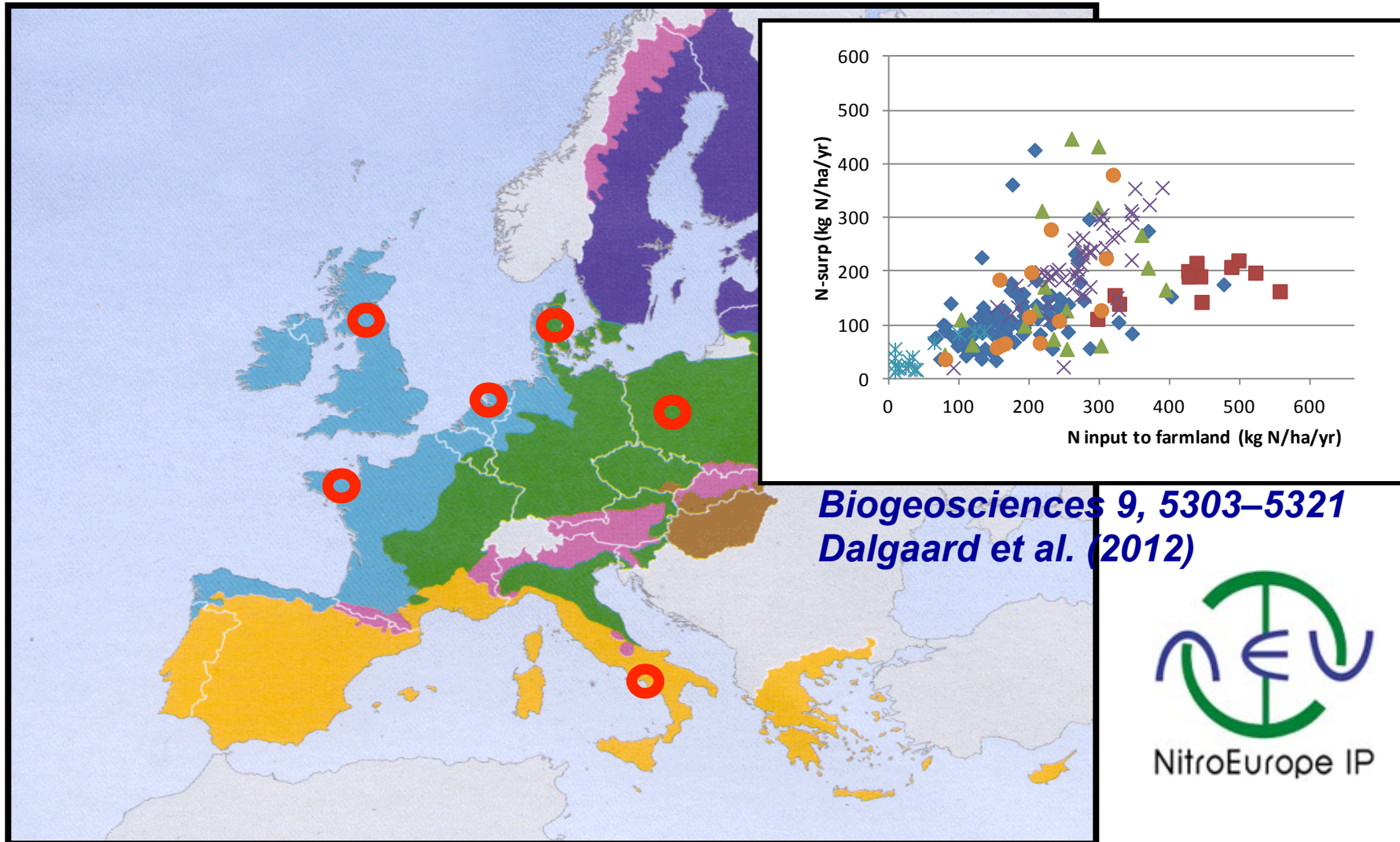
# Program

- **Farm modelling**
- **Results from case study landscapes**
  - Spatial heterogeneity
  - Temporal heterogeneity
- **Perspectives for future research**

# Farm modelling

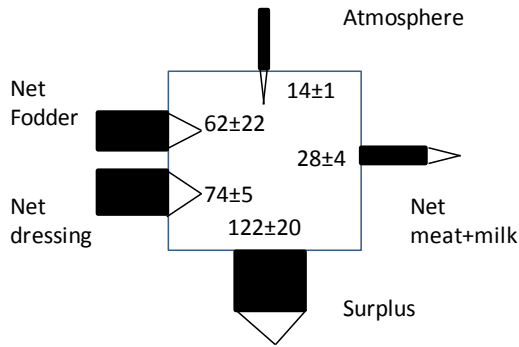


# EU farm study case landscapes - *farm N surplus*

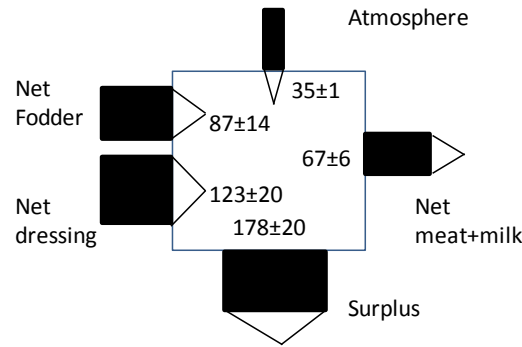




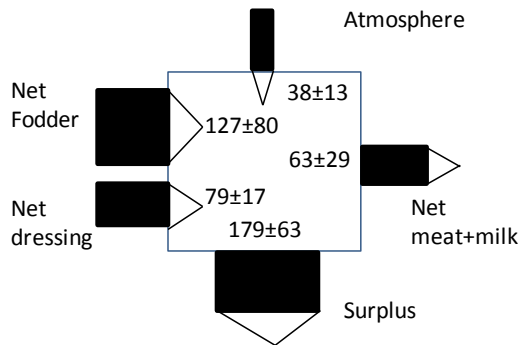
Turew, PL (100 farms)



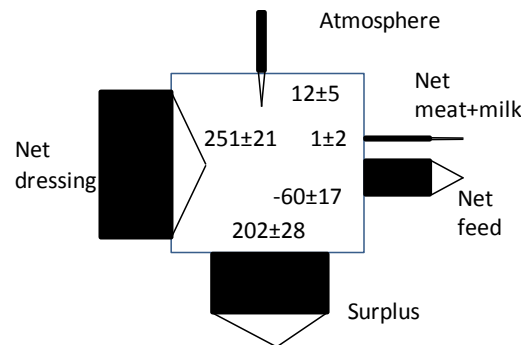
NFW, NL (12 farms)



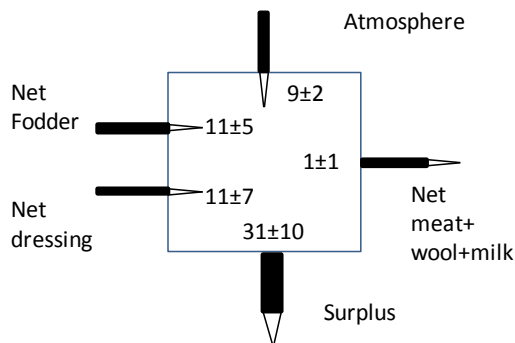
Naizin, FR (17 farms)



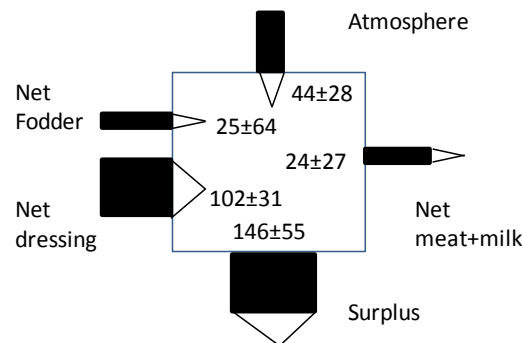
Piana del Sele, IT(53 farms)



South Scotland, UK (25 farms\*)



Bjerringbro, DK (13 farms)



# Regional heterogeneity and uncertainty differences

*Biogeosciences 9, 5303–5321  
Dalgaard et al. (2012)*

# Farm study case landscapes in Denmark



**dNmark**  
research alliance






See also: [www.dNmark.org](http://www.dNmark.org)

# Farm Types

N



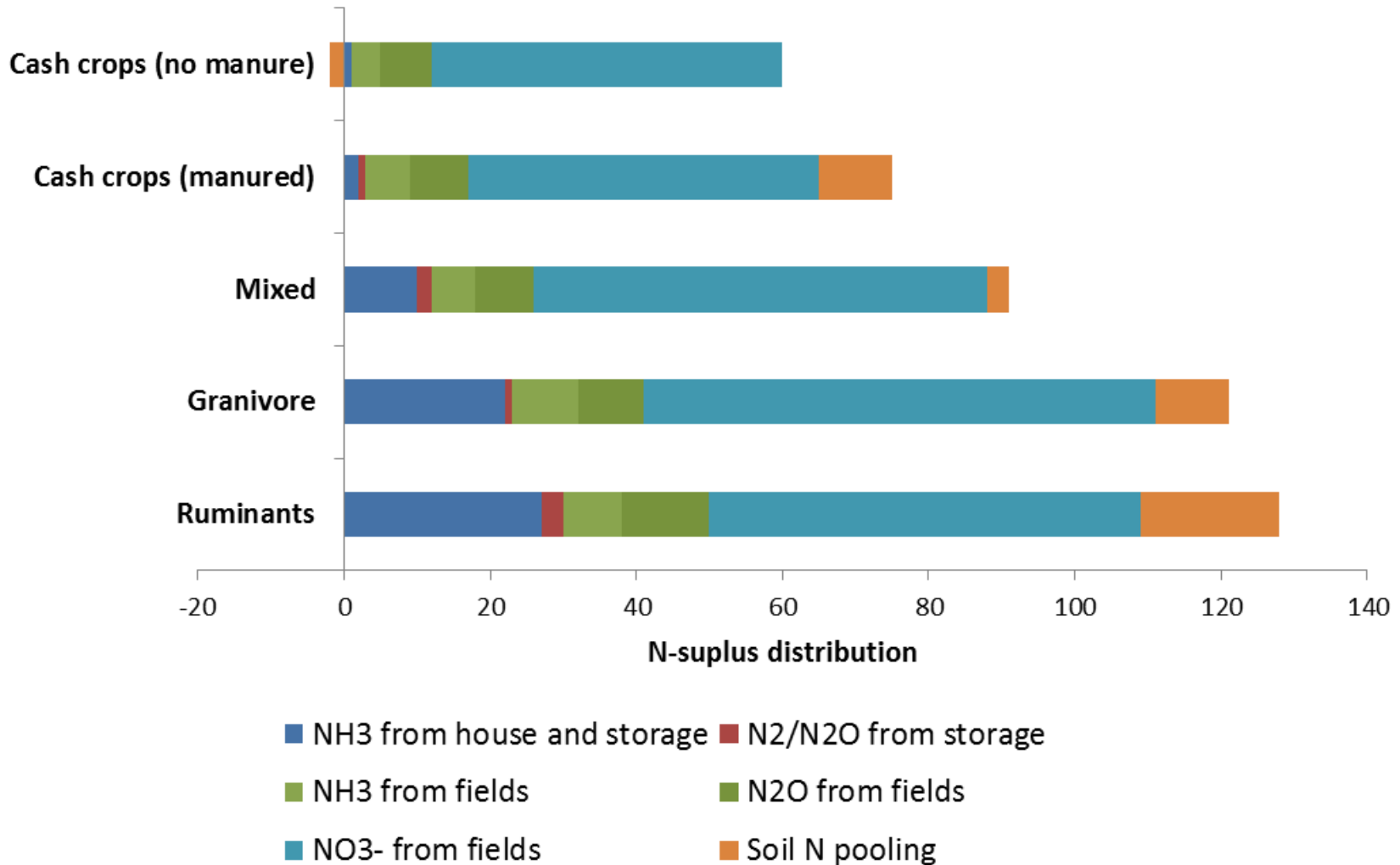
## FARMTYPES

-  Cash Crops
-  Granivore
-  Mixed
-  Ruminants

0 3.75 7.5 15 Kilometers



# Simulated farm N-balances



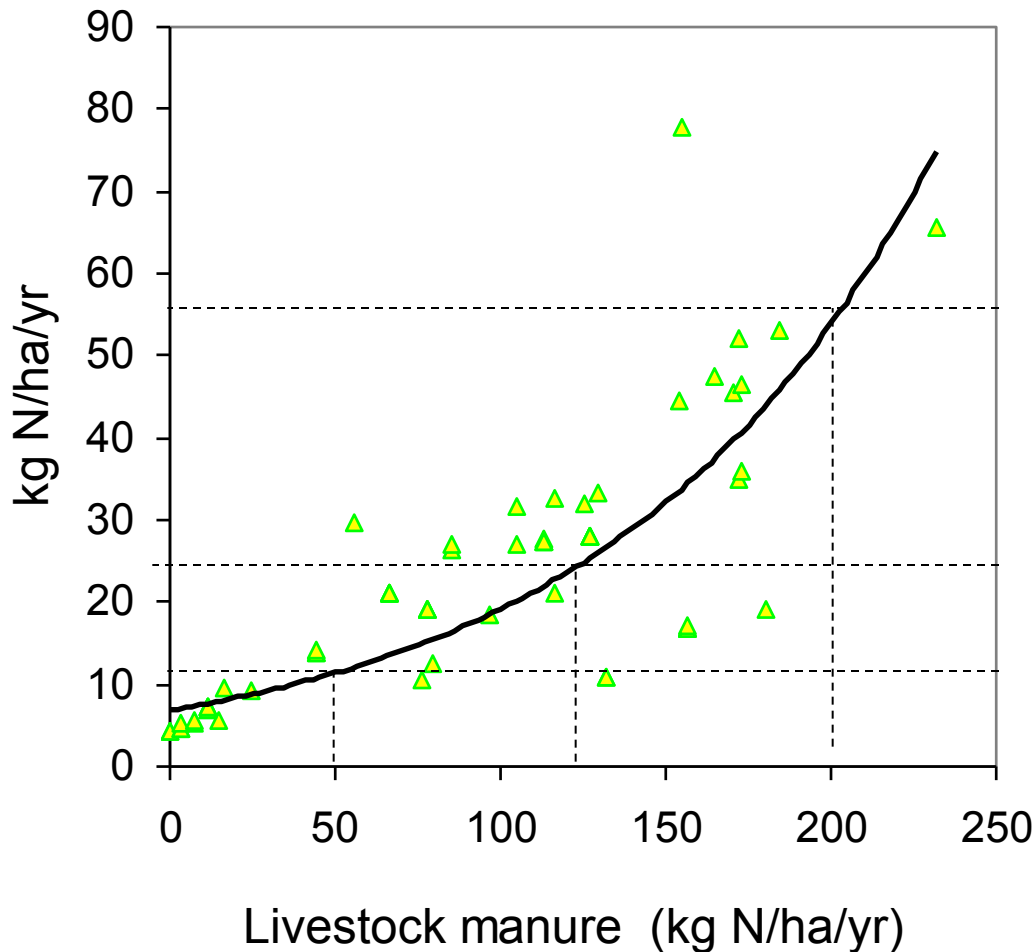


# Uncertainty assessment

Farm Type	Ruminants	Granivore	Mixed	Cash crops (manured)	Cash crops (no manure)	Average
	kg N ha <sup>-1</sup>	kg N ha <sup>-1</sup>	kg N ha <sup>-1</sup>	kg N ha <sup>-1</sup>	kg N ha <sup>-1</sup>	kg N ha <sup>-1</sup>
<b>N-surplus</b>	128 ±13	123 ±14	91 ±7	77 ±11	59 ±1	100 ±8
<b>NH<sub>3</sub> from house+storage</b>	27 ±6	22 ±12	10 ±4	2 ±0	1 ±1	14 ±4
<b>N<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>O from storage</b>	3 ±2	1 ±2	2 ±1	1 ±0	0 ±0	2 ±1
<b>NH<sub>3</sub> from fields</b>	8 ±1	9 ±3	6 ±1	6 ±3	4 ±0	8 ±1
<b>N<sub>2</sub>O from fields</b>	12 ±1	9 ±1	8 ±0	8 ±1	7 ±0	9 ±1
<b>NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> from fields</b>	59 ±2	70 ±7	62 ±5	48 ±2	48 ±1	58 ±3
<b>Soil N pooling</b>	19 ±5	10 ±2	3 ±1	10 ±7	-2 ±1	10 ±3

Environmental Pollution 159: 3183-3192.  
Dalgaard et al. (2011)

# Farms heterogeneity: Ammonia emission example



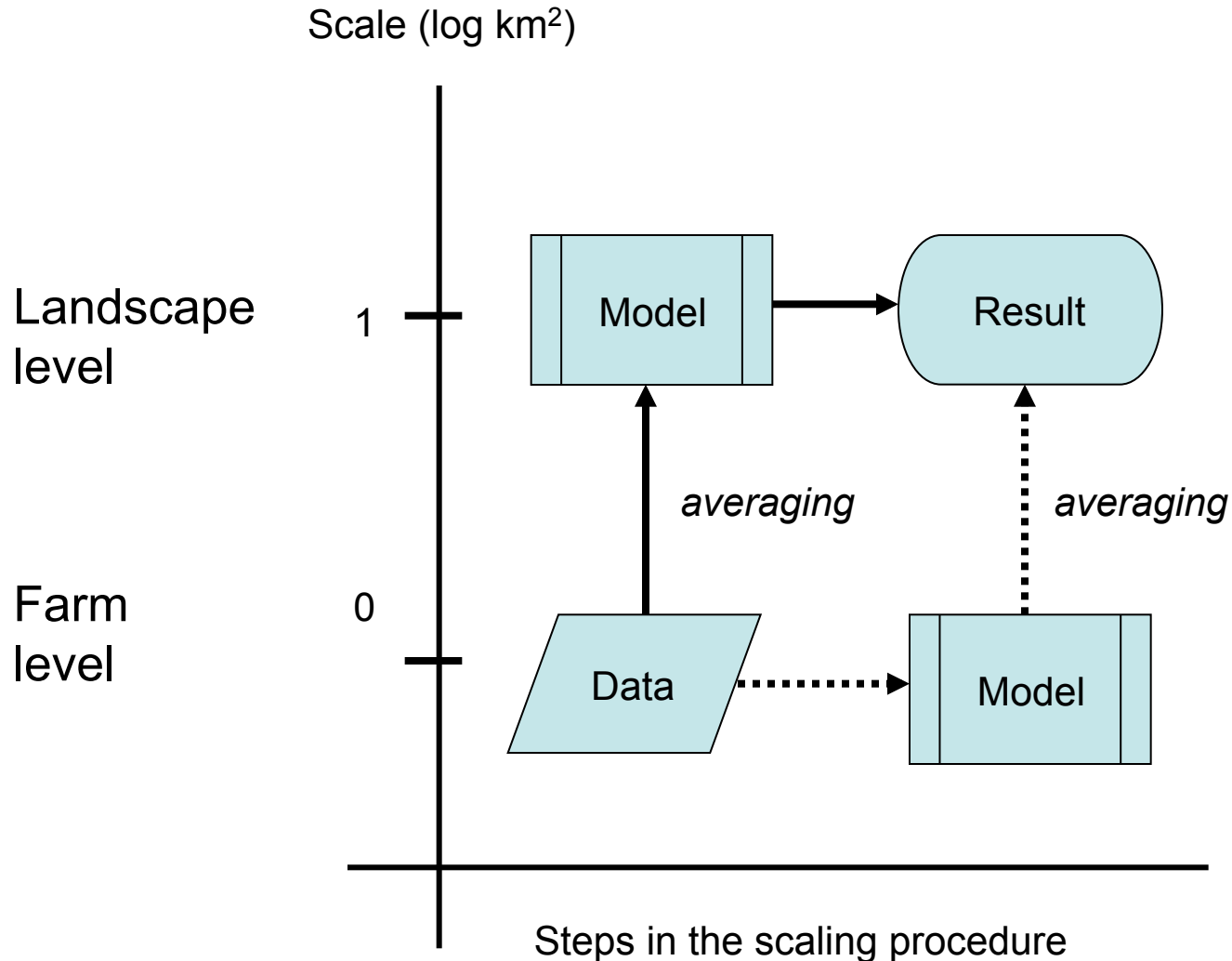
$$(55+12)/2 = 33\frac{1}{2}$$

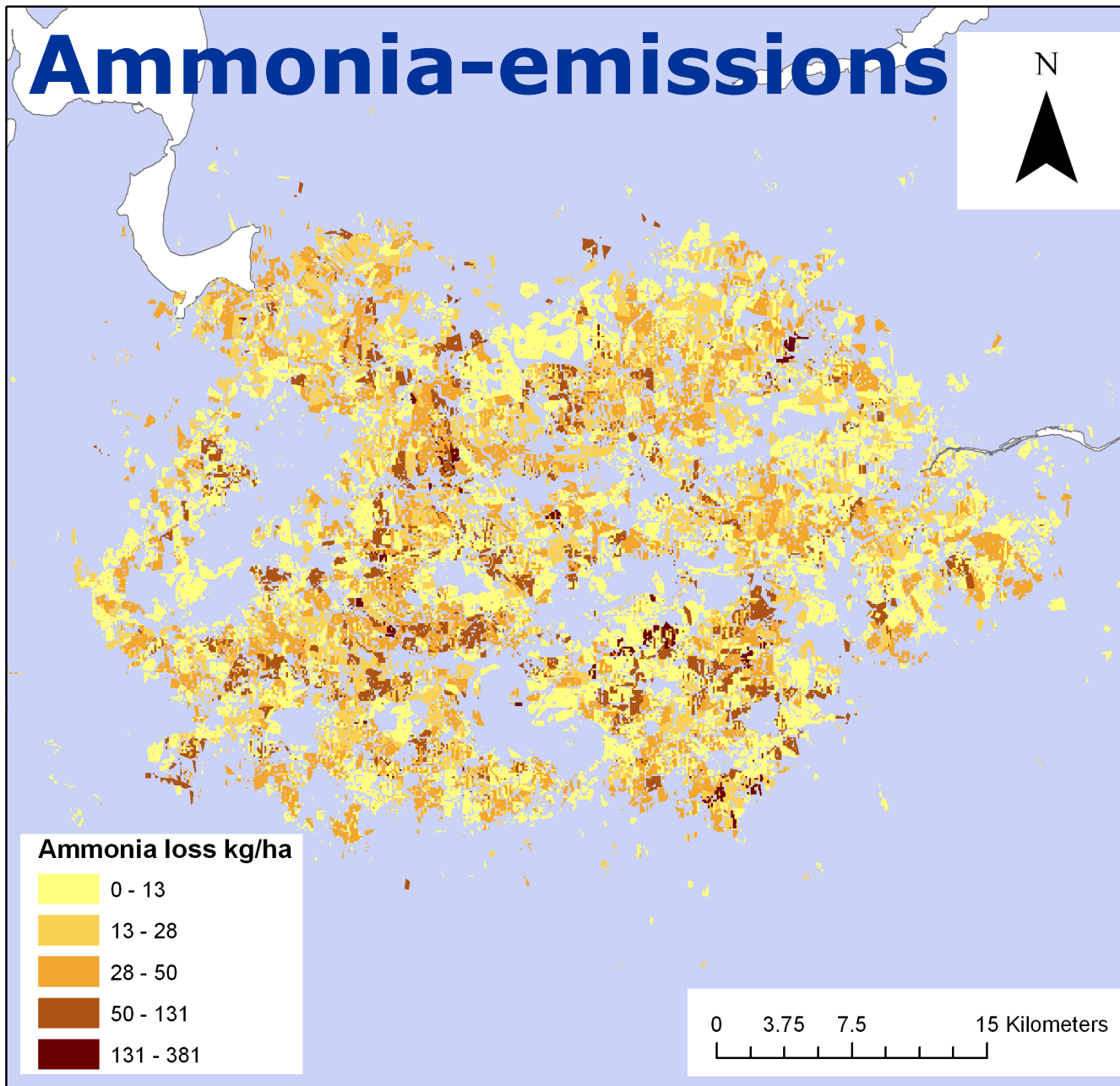
≠

26

▲ Ammonia emission

# Accounting effects of non-linearities and heterogeneity





Spatial  
hetero-  
geneity  
effects  
the total  
emission

# Temporal heterogeneity

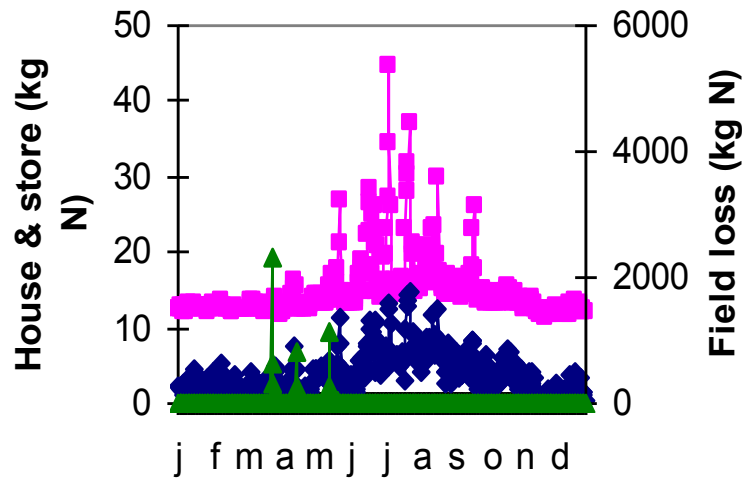
## *example: pig farming in DK and DE*

Crop Rotation	Field area Unit (ha)	Bjerringbro, Denmark		Brandenburg, Germany	
		Fertilisation Organic (kg N ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Fertilisation Inorganic (kg N ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Fertilisation Organic (kg N ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Fertilisation Inorganic (kg N ha <sup>-1</sup> )
Set aside	42	0	0	0	0
Set aside	42	0	0	0	0
Winter wheat	42	150	54	150	72
Winter rape	42	150	59	150	77
Winter wheat	42	150	27	150	45
Winter wheat	42	150	54	150	72
Winter barley	42	118	63	118	79
Winter rye	42	102	45	102	58
Winter rape	42	150	59	150	77
Winter wheat	42	150	27	150	45
Winter wheat	42	150	54	150	72
Winter barley	42	118	63	118	79
Set aside	42	0	0	0	0
	546	58283	21009	58283	28378

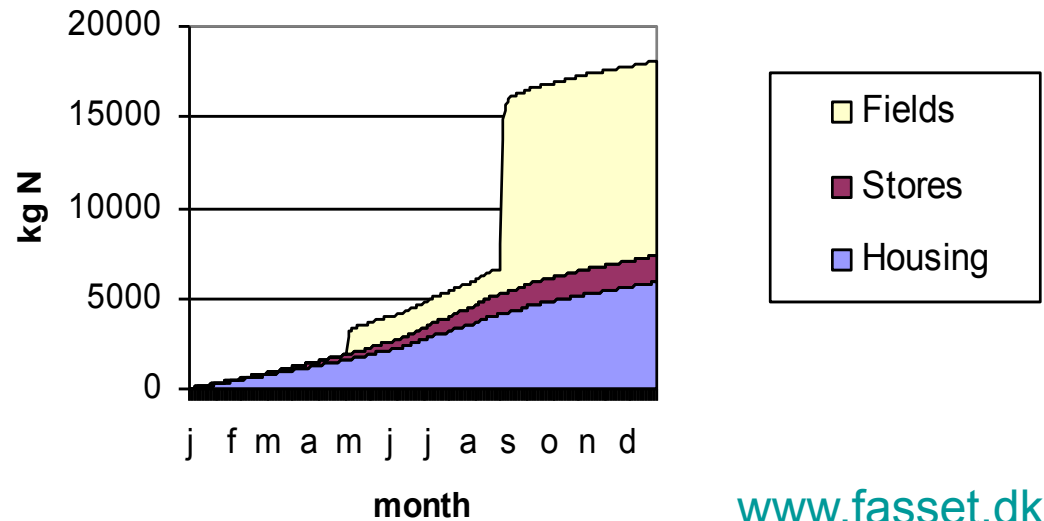
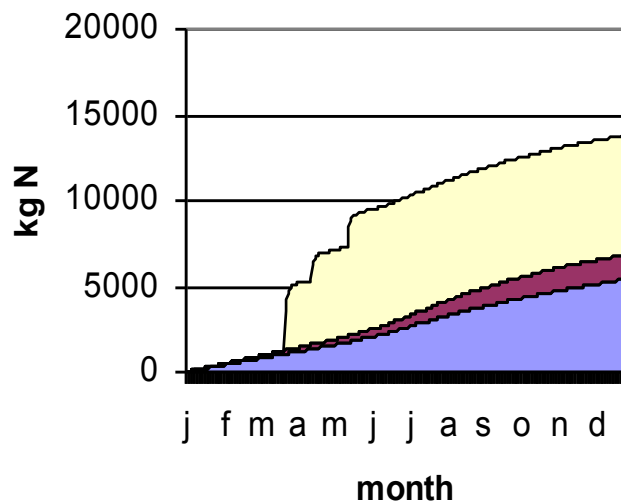
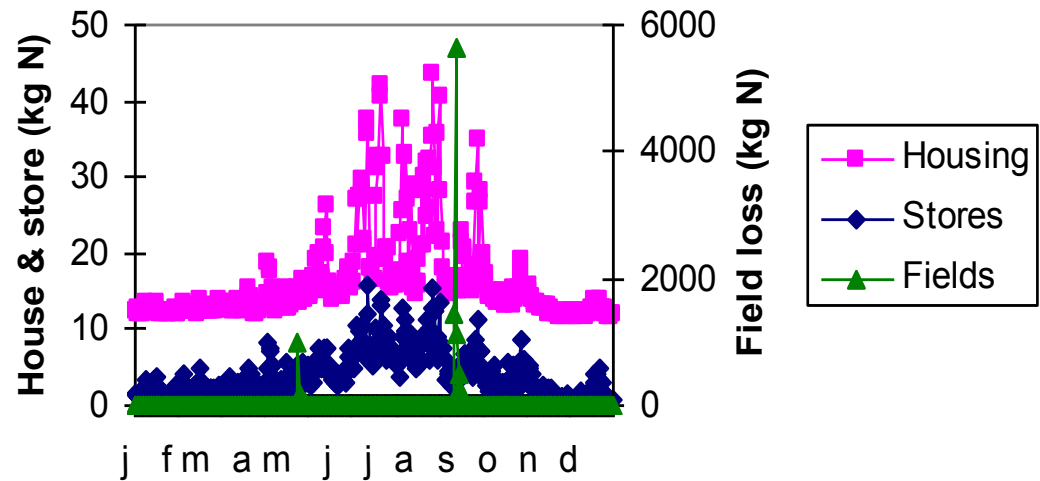


# Temporal heterogeneity example

## Pig Bacon - River Gudena



## Pig Bacon - Brandenburg



# Conclusions

- **Taking into account spatial and temporal heterogeneity is important when modelling and upscaling farm N-losses and GHG-emissions**
- **Future research studies should therefore be developed to being able to taking these effects into account**
- **This is an important point for the [www.macsur.eu](http://www.macsur.eu) farm and regional model development, and the inclusion of regional pilot studies.**

# The regional scale study problem

## Top down information

from national/regional statistics, Corine Land Cover etc.

Examples:

1) MEA-scope

2) NitroEurope

... MACSUR?



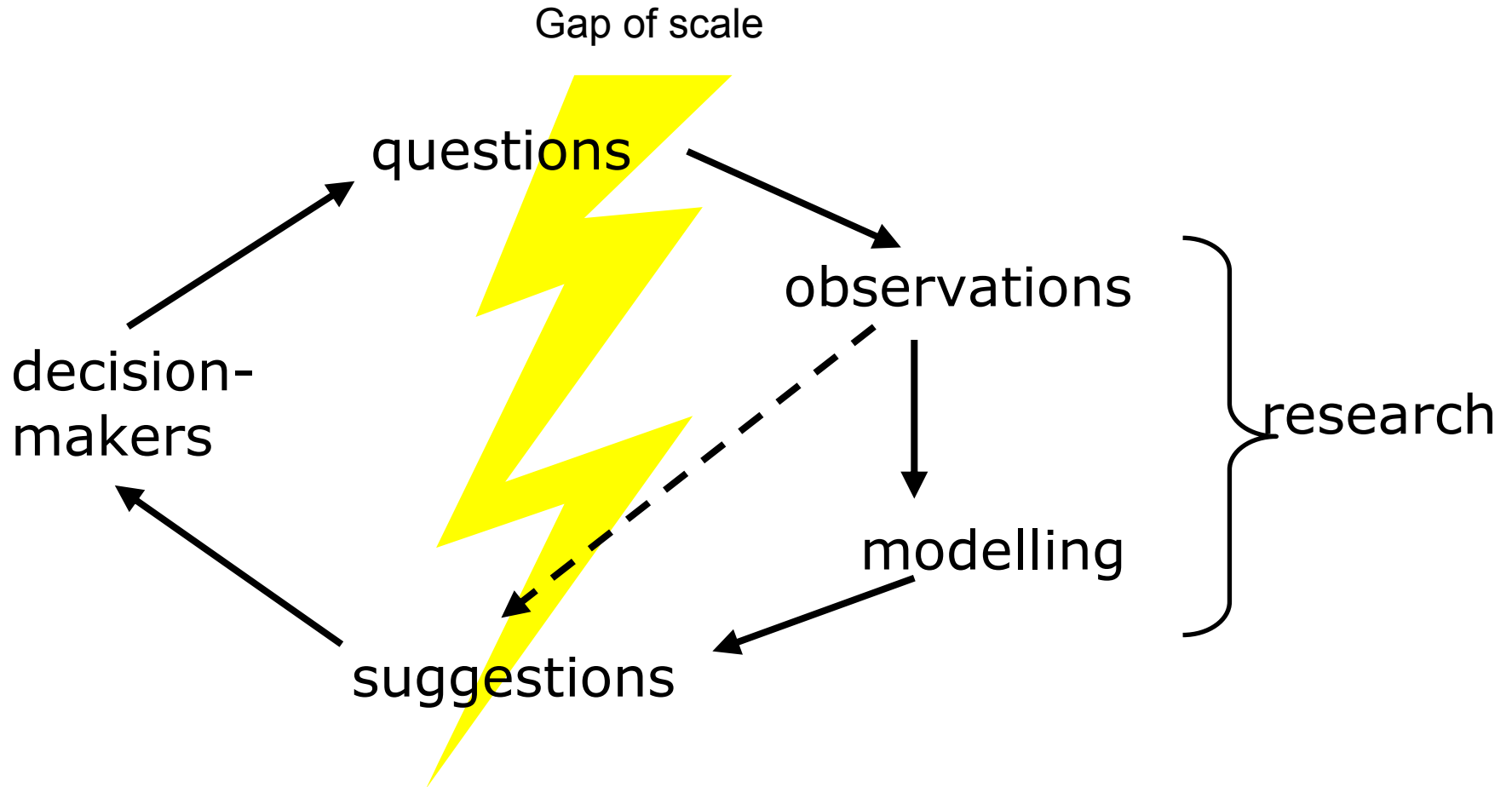
≈ 500 km<sup>2</sup> landscapes

≈ 25 km<sup>2</sup> landscapes

## Bottom-up information

from local farm surveys, plot experiments, digital EU farm registers, local GIS-maps (LPIS, soil maps...) etc.

# Future research needs



# Farm type differences in the Danish landscape

	Ruminants (n=14)	Granivore (n=13)	Mixed (n=11)	Cash Crops	
				> 10 kg manure-N/ha (n=23)	< 10 kg manure-N/ha (n=7)
<b>Manure-N produced</b> (kg N ab store ha <sup>-1</sup> yr <sup>-1</sup> )	175 ±35	136 ±23	61 ±12	9 ±2	4 ±3
<b>Manure-N spread</b> (kg N ha <sup>-1</sup> yr <sup>-1</sup> )	147 ±18	125 ±18	58 ±11	59 ±28	3 ±2
<b>Fertiliser-N spread</b> (kg N ha <sup>-1</sup> yr <sup>-1</sup> )	30 ±14	44 ±11	97 ±10	86 ±22	130 ±14
<b>Area with sandy soils</b> (% of total area)	50	49	50	45	47