

Hiiliviljelyn vaikutusten todentaminen

Liisa Kulmala

Istem Fer

Laura Heimsch

Jari Liski

Olli Nevalainen

Julius Vira

©Annalea Lohila

14.12.2022 Layla Höckerstedt

Team



Lead and coordination

- Jari Liski
- Åsa Stam
- Layla Höckerstedt

Carbon cycle

- · Istem Fer
- · Julius Vira
- Toni Viskari
- Henri Kajasilta
- Hui Tang
- Liisa Kulmala

Greenhouse gases

- Stephanie Gerin
- Laura Heimsch
- Henriikka Vekuri
- Olli Nevalainen
- Tuomas Laurila
- Hermanni Aaltonen

Remote sensing

Miia Salminen

UH-data

- Annalea Lohila
- Mikko Skokberg































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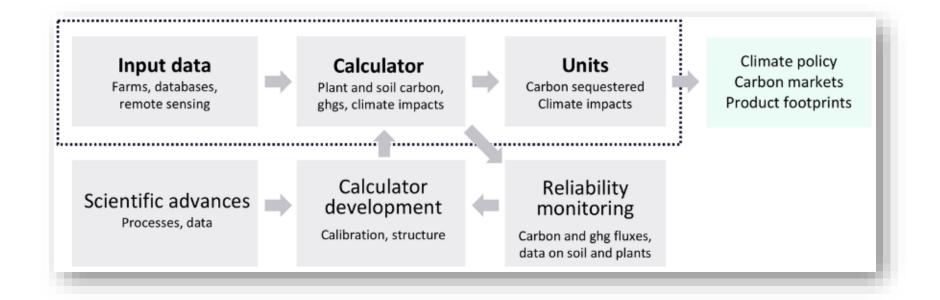


MAJ JA TOR NESSLINGIN SÄÄTIÖ





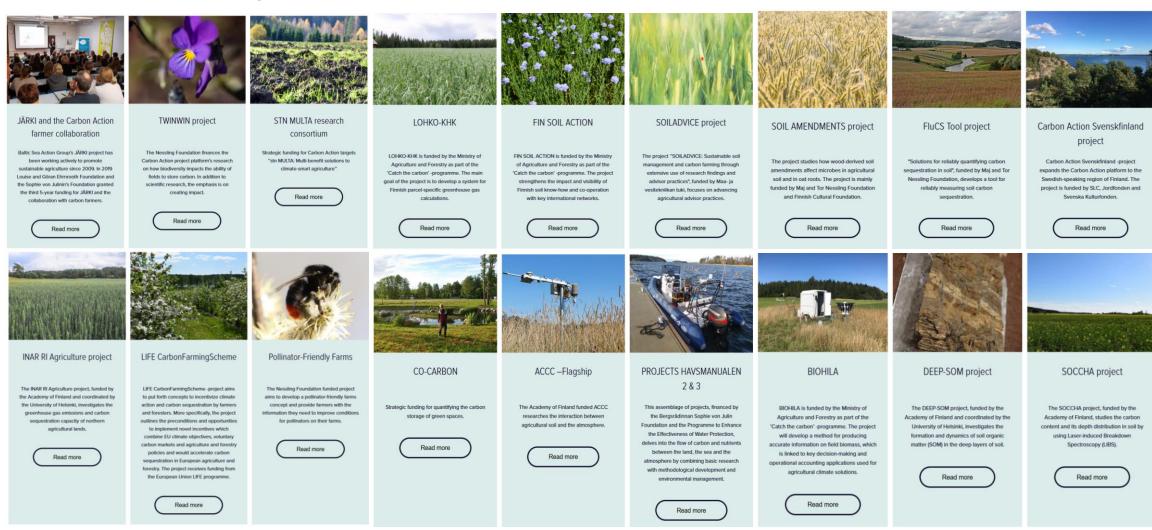
Verification methodology

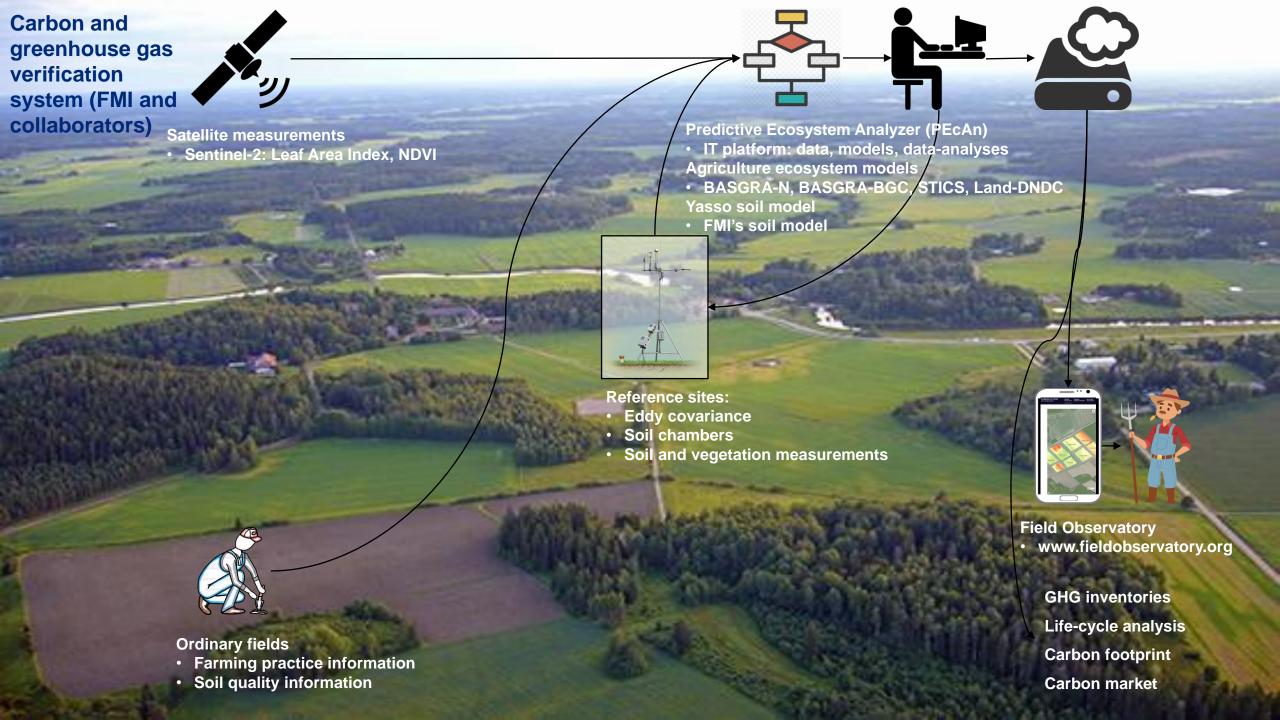




Carbon Action projects

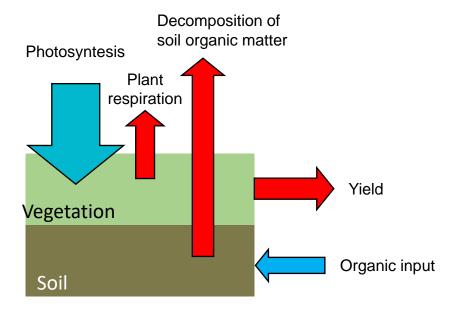
https://carbonaction.org/en/projects/



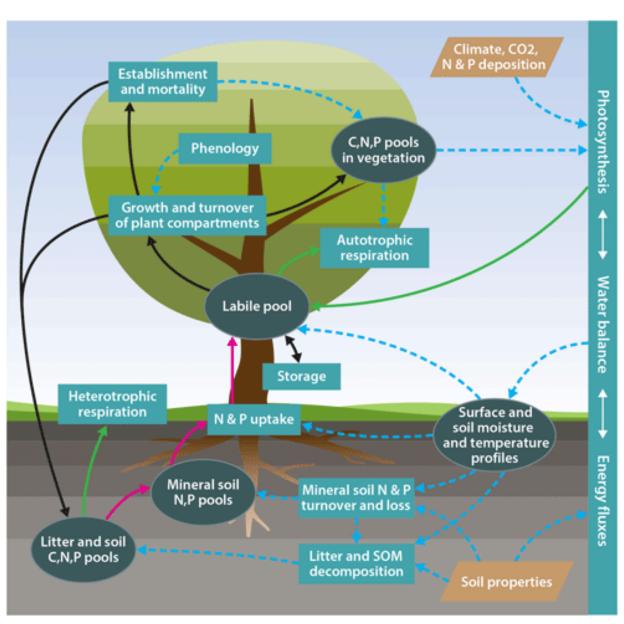


Process-based modelling

- Main C fluxes and drivers
- Responsive
- Dynamic

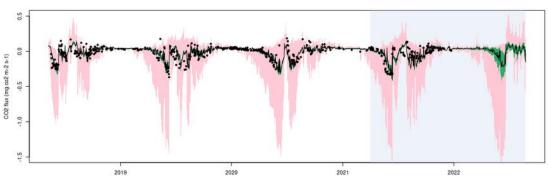


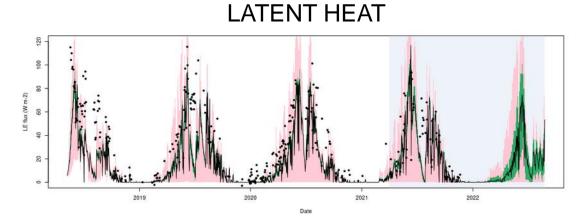




Modelcalibration

Various data are used to test, calibrate, develop (if needed) and validate the process-based models in use.

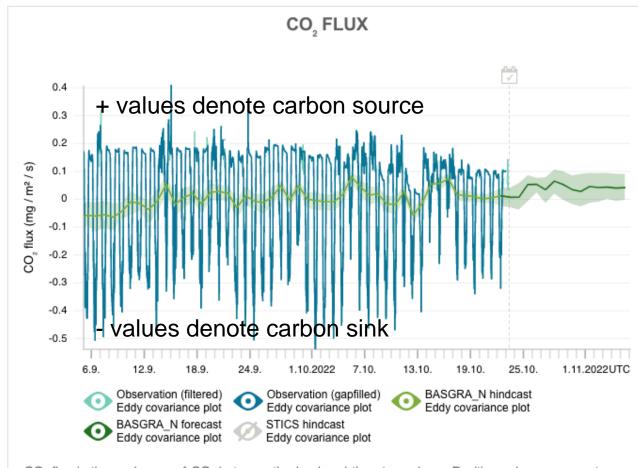






Qvidja grass field carbon balance monitoring and forecasting

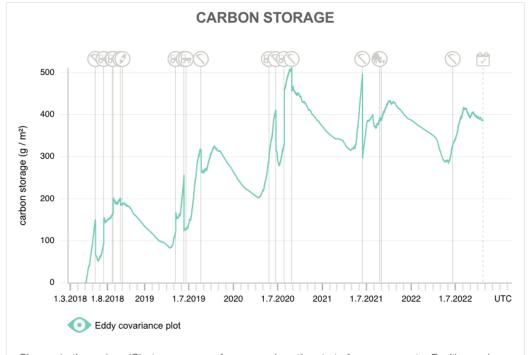
- CO₂ balance is monitored continuously and automatically using eddy covariance equipment
- Invalid and missing data are gap-filled automatically
- Hindcast and forecast update automatically daily
- 15-day carbon balance forecast
 - Updates daily around 6 pm Finnish time
 - Accounts for weather forecast, satellite leaf area measurement and CO₂ measurement
 - One of the first operational carbon balance forecasts in the world



CO flux is the exchange of CO between the land and the atmosphere. Positive values represent carbon release from land to the atmosphere, negative values represent carbon sink to the land. The carbon balance of the whole field is determined by the CO fluxes, the carbon removed as harvested biomass and by the possible imported carbon as organic fertilizers. Hindcast (past) and forecast (future) are predicted values by the BASGRA_N process-based grassland model (Höglind et al., 2020, Ecol. Modelling). The 90 % confidence intervals for hindcast and forecast are generated by 250 ensemble members, with different combinations of model parameters, initial conditions and meteorological drivers. The forecasts update daily around 16 UTC. Hindcast (past) shows predicted values by the STICS process-based crop model (Brisson et al., 1998, 2002, Agronomie). The 90 % confidence intervals for hindcast and forecast are generated by 250 ensemble members, with different combinations of model parameters and initial conditions. CO₂ flux is measured using the eddy-covariance method.



Carbon accumulation in Qvidja grass field on mineral soil between 2018 and 2022



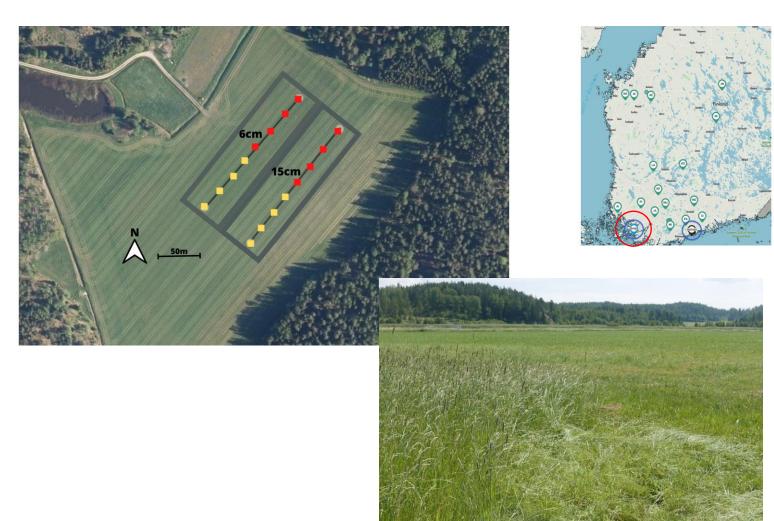
Change in the carbon (C) storage per surface area since the start of measurements. Positive and increasing values indicate that the site acts as a carbon sink whereas negative and decreasing values indicate that the site is a source of atmospheric carbon. The data includes also direct effects of known farm management events. For example, a harvest event such as cutting and removal of grass causes an immediate decrease of carbon storage equal to the harvest yield of carbon, whereas an application of an organic fertilizer causes an immediate increase.





Cutting height experiment in Qvidja

- 2019-2021
- Measurements:
 - Soil moisture, temperature, leaf area, biomass, soil properties, photosynthetic potential, respiration
- Model: BASGRA
 - Process-based model for grasslands
 - Specialized for Nordic conditions

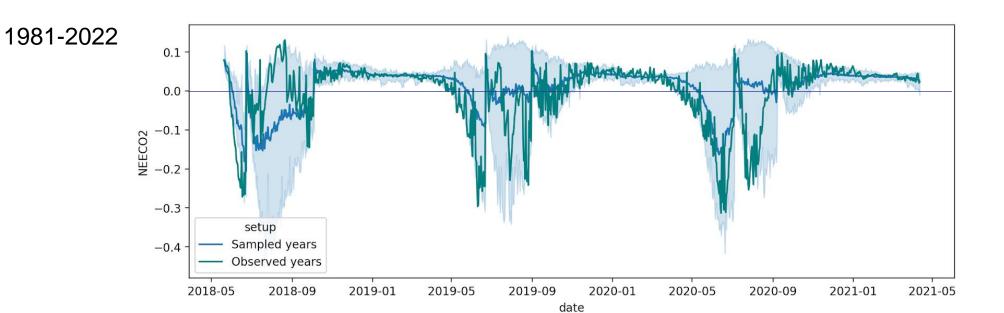




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PRELIMINARY

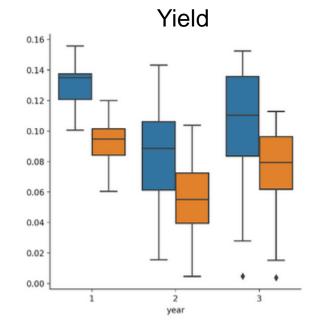
WORK IN PROGRESS

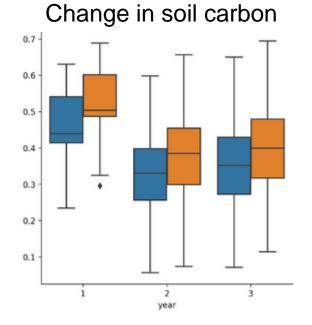


Conventional (6 cm)

Increased cutting height (15 cm)





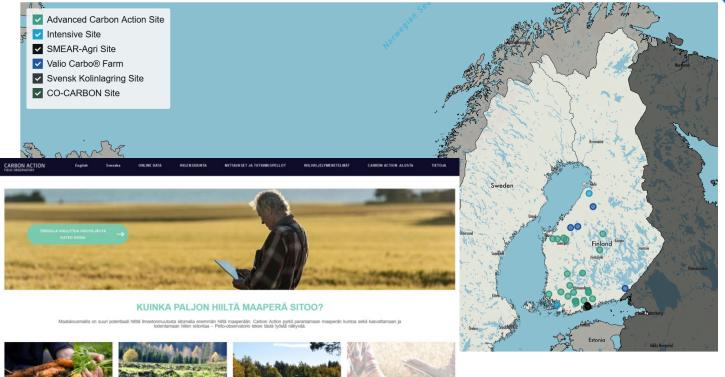


CARBON ACTION MITTAUKSET JA TUTKIMUSPELLOT HIILIVILJELYMENETELMÄT

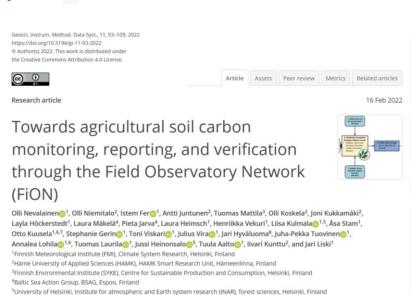
DATAA SUORAAN PELLOILTA

Useat maatilat Suomessa kokeilevat tällä hetkellä erilaisia hiiliviljelymenetelmiä pelloillaan. Kolme intensiivistä tutkimuspeltoa, 20 Carbon Action -maatilaa, neljä Valio Carbo® maatilaa ja yksi hiiliviljelyn pilottitila Ruotsista tietoa ilmakehästä, kasvillisuudesta ja maaperästä. Näitä tietoja käytetään hiilenkierron mallinnuksessa, jolla tuotamme tietoa hiilensidonnasta yksittäisillä peltolohkoilla.

SYÖTÄ OSOITE TAI KLIKKAA KARTTAMERKKEJÄ







⁶University of Helsinki, Institute for atmospheric and Earth system research (INAR), physics, Helsinki, Finland

⁷University of Amsterdam, Graduate School of Informatics, Amsterdam, Netherlands

⁸Häme University of Applied Sciences (HAMK), HAMK Bio Research Unit, Hämeenlinna, Finland

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Correspondence: Olli Nevalainen (olli.nevalainen@fmi.fi)

fieldobservatory.org









Next steps:

- Measurements continue: Crops (a new project with Lantmännen)
- Yasso soil C development (N and POM/MOM)
- Further testing and validation of process-based models
 - How various management options actually work?
 - → Climate effects of Carbon Farming practices
 - Combining weather data, long-term forecasts?
 - New models besides old ones (e.g. Landscape_DNDC)
- IT development
 - Data streams and calculations of thousands of fields
 - APIs for new applications
- → More (digested) information available for stakeholders and for different purposes

