



THG-Emissionen aus Waldökosystemen

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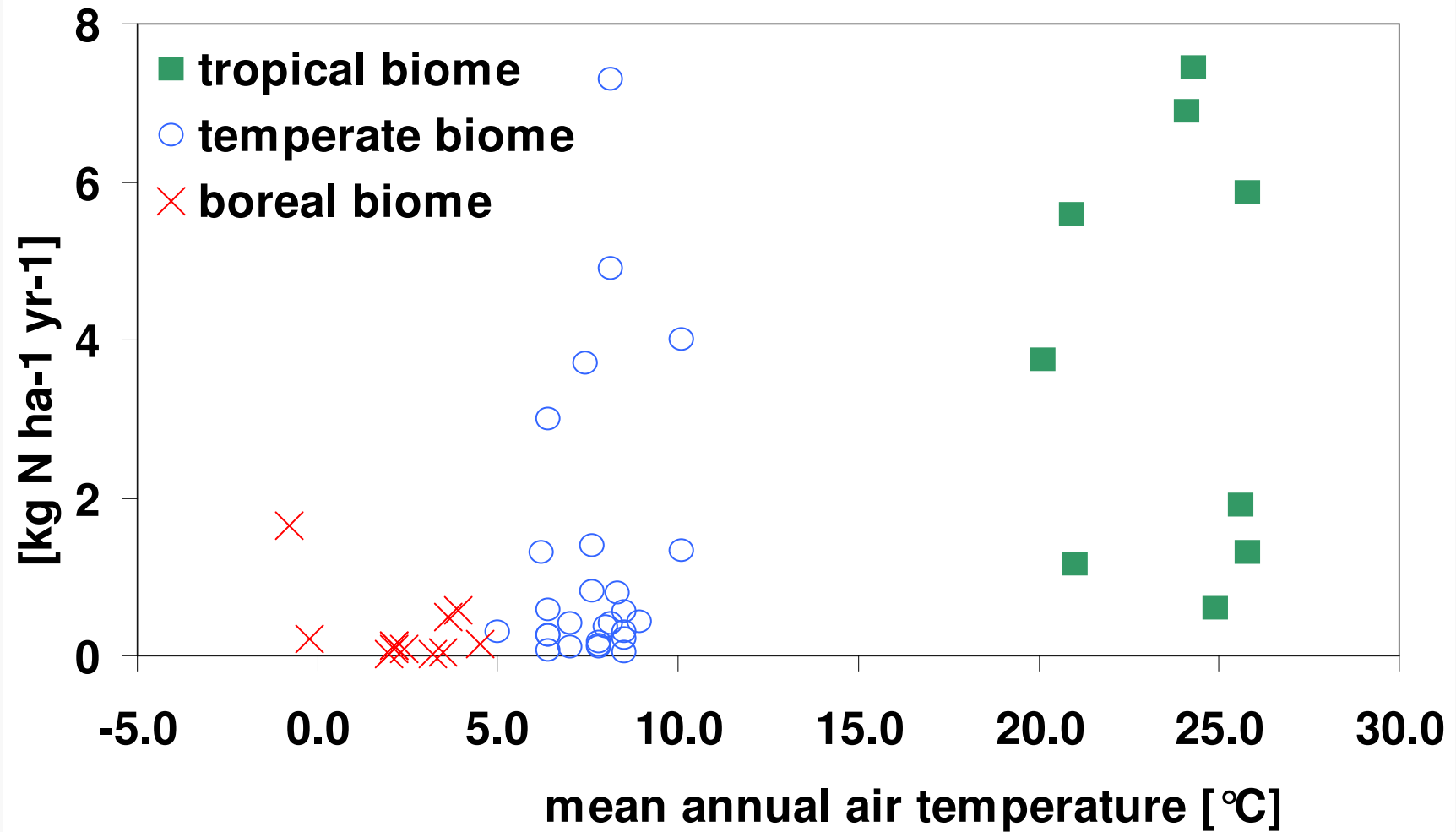
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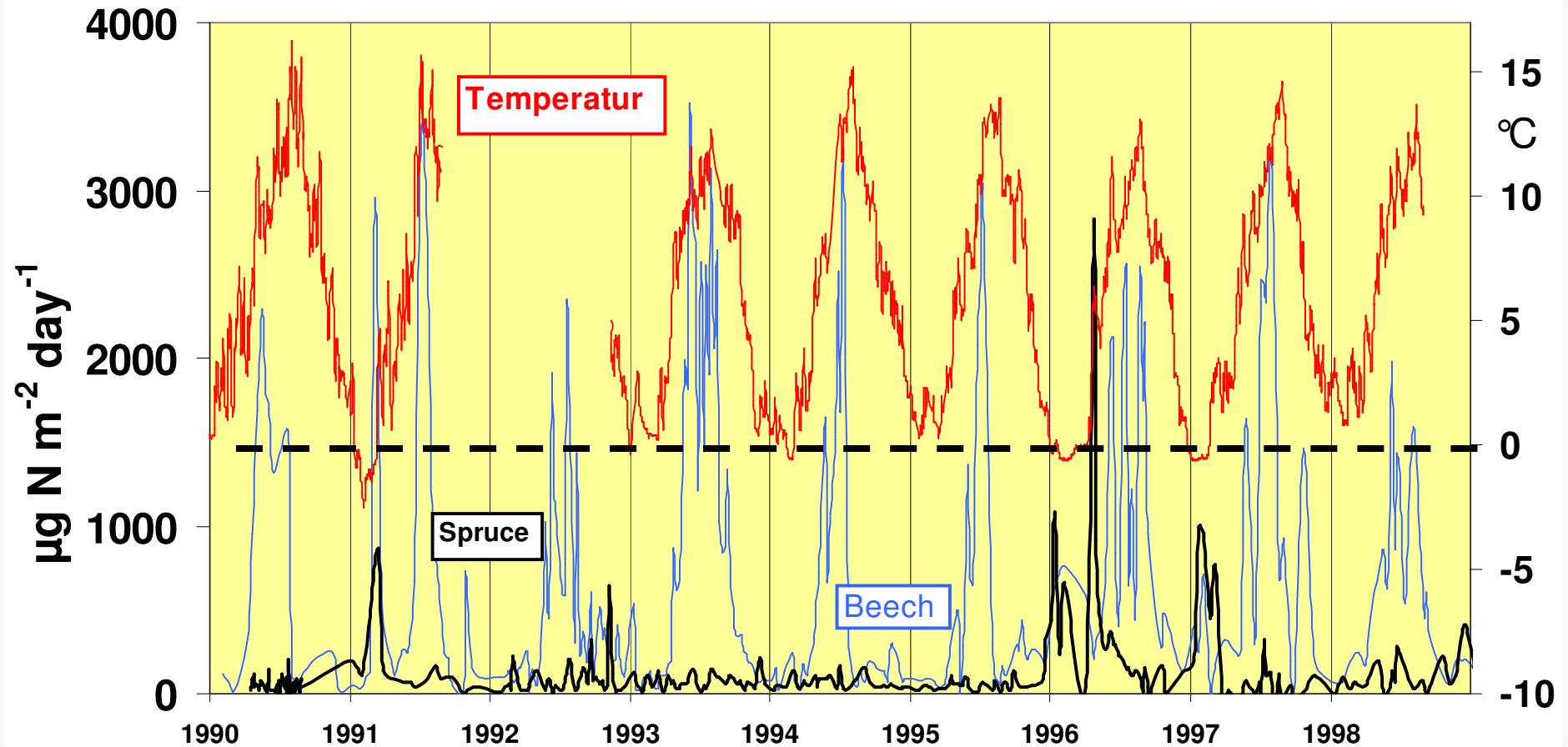
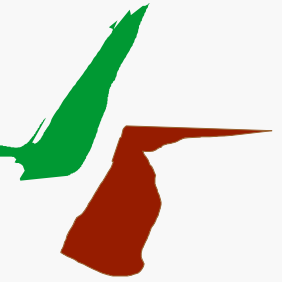


N₂O Emissionen aus Waldökosystemen

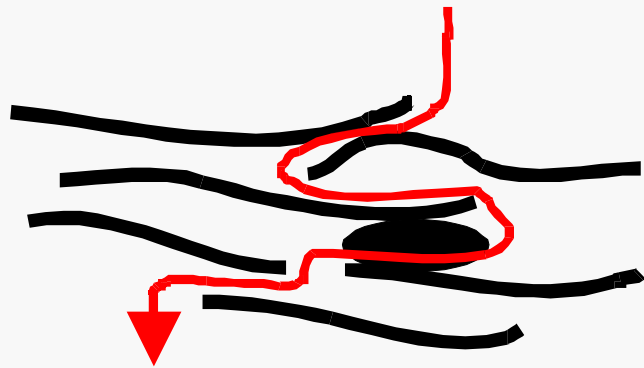
Mean annual N₂O fluxes in forest biomes



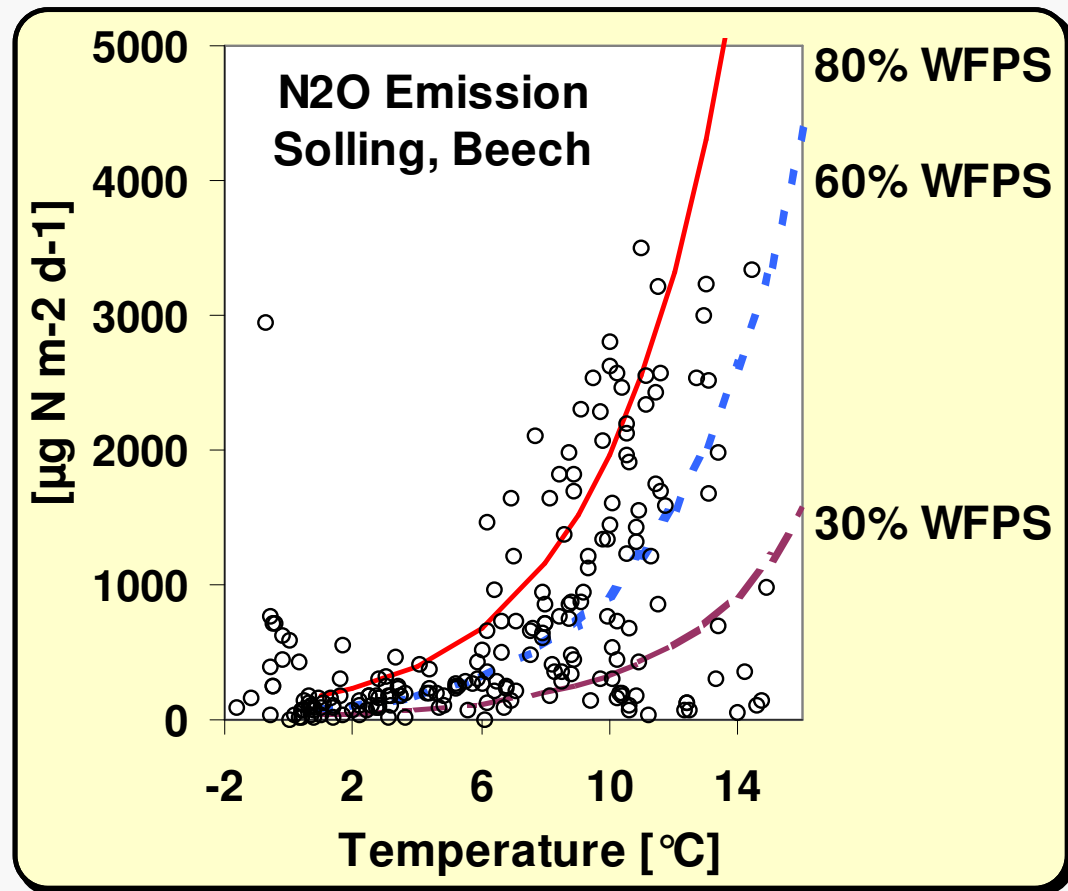
Effects of trees on N₂O emission



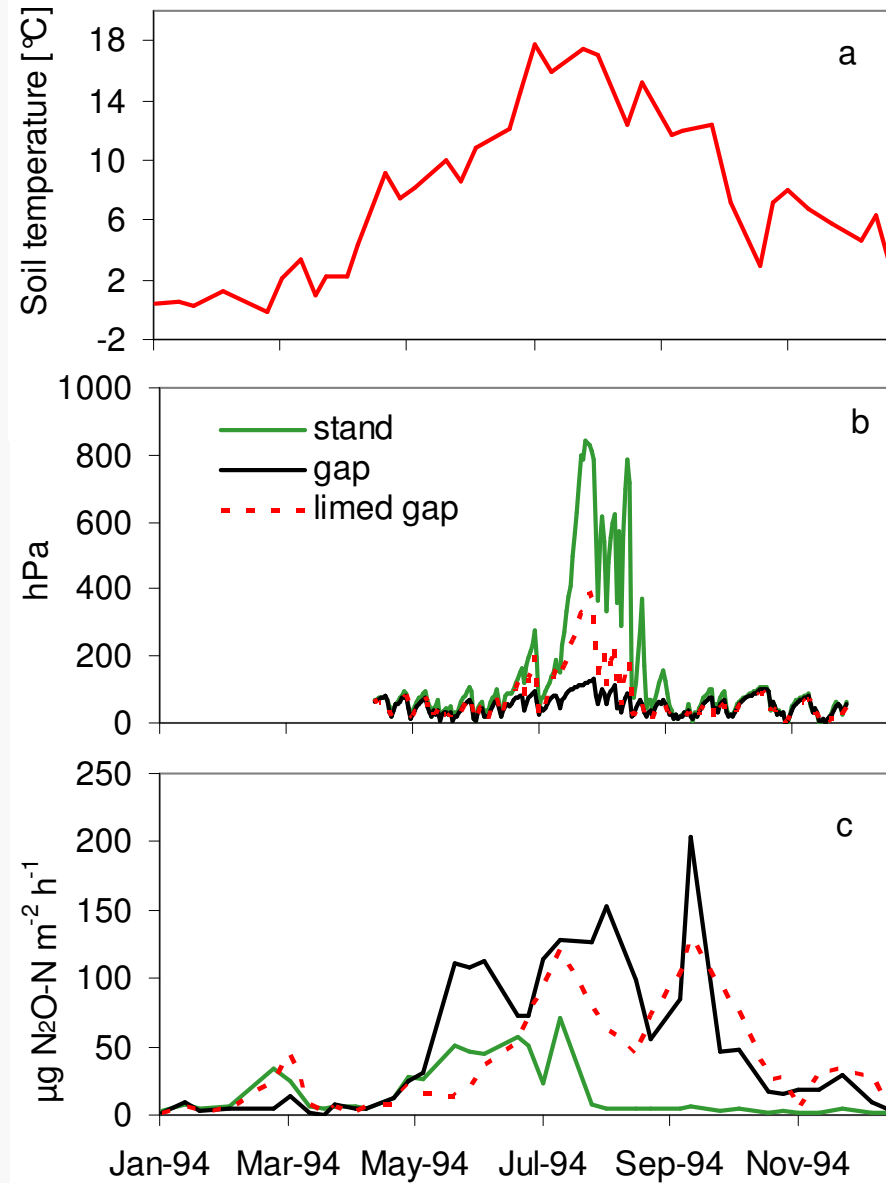
Control on N₂O emission



High seasonal emissions:
>6°C
>100 mm
precipitation monat⁻¹

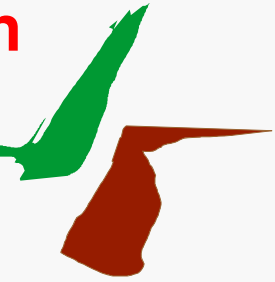


Effects of forest harvesting on N₂O emissions

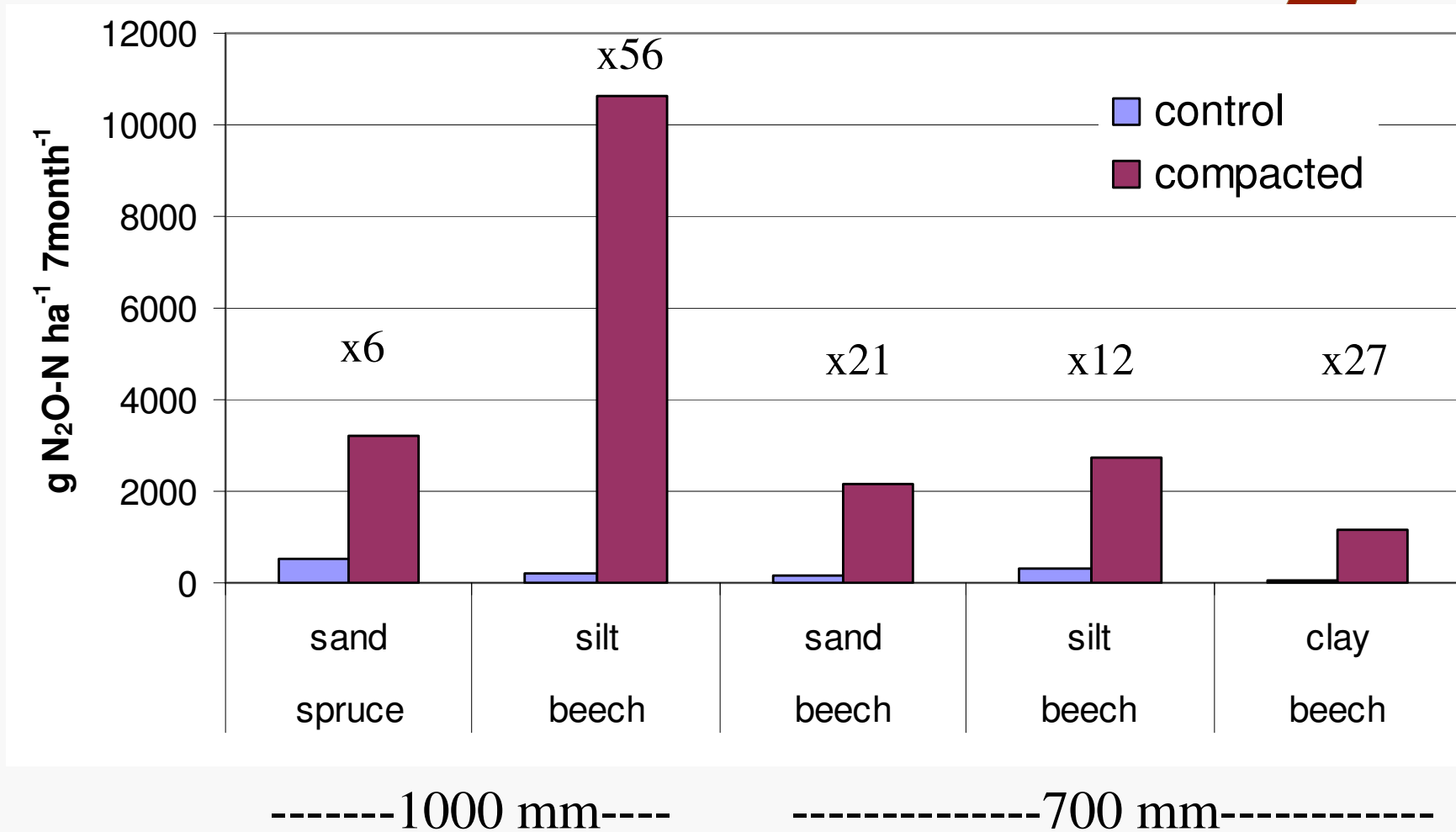


Brumme & Borken
submitted

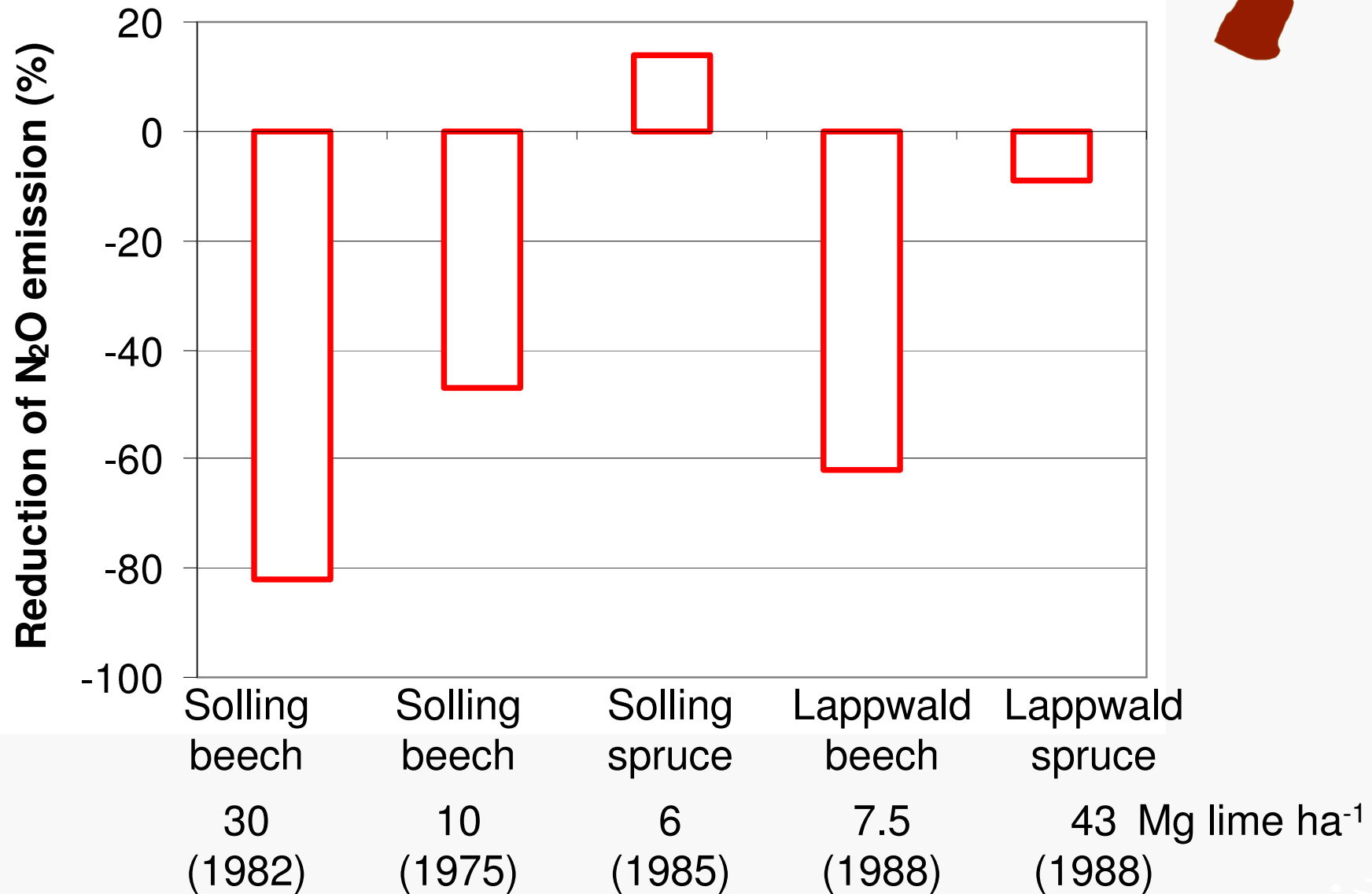
Impact of soil compaction during harvesting on N_2O emissions



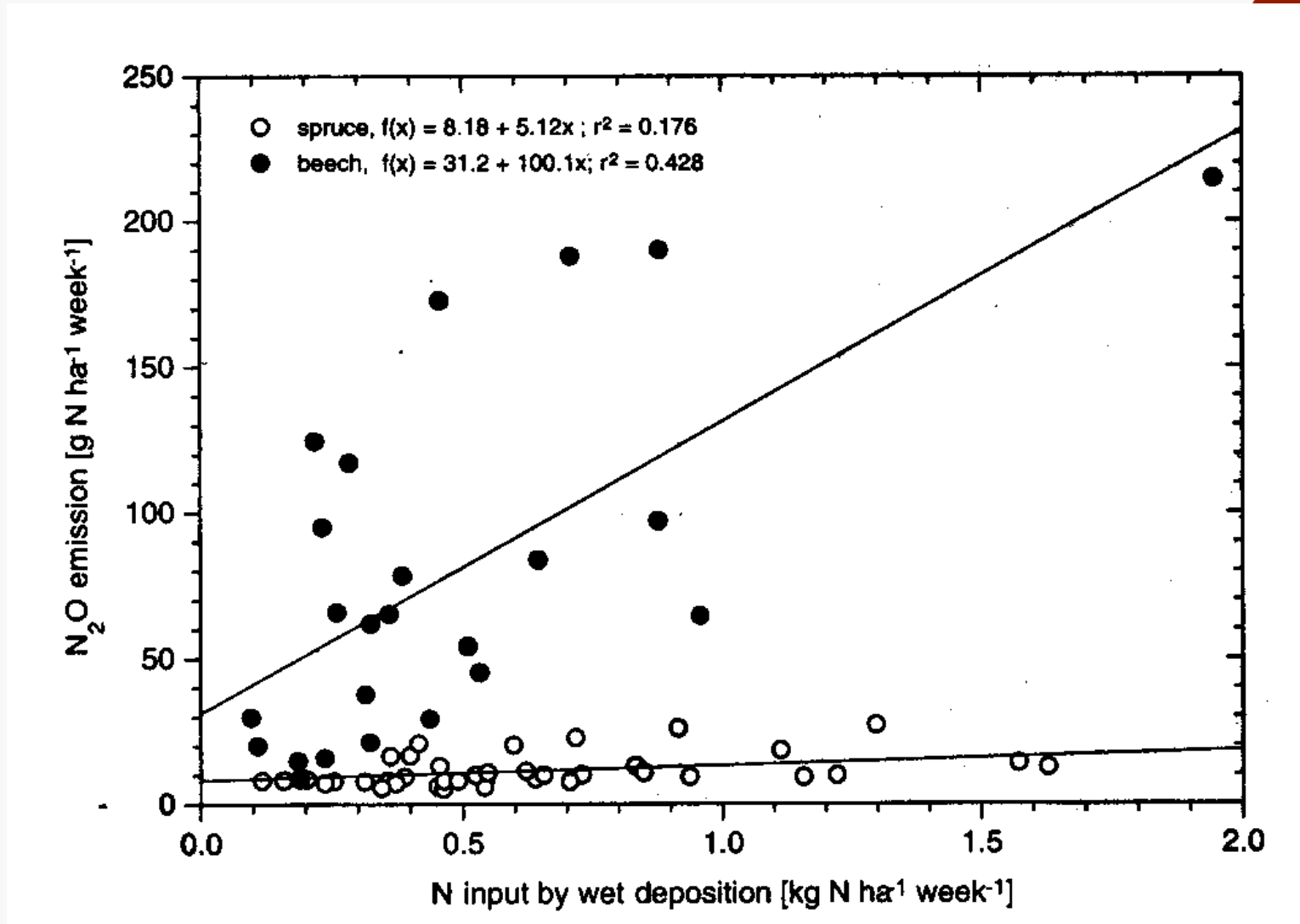
Impact of soil compaction during harvesting on N₂O emissions (growing season)



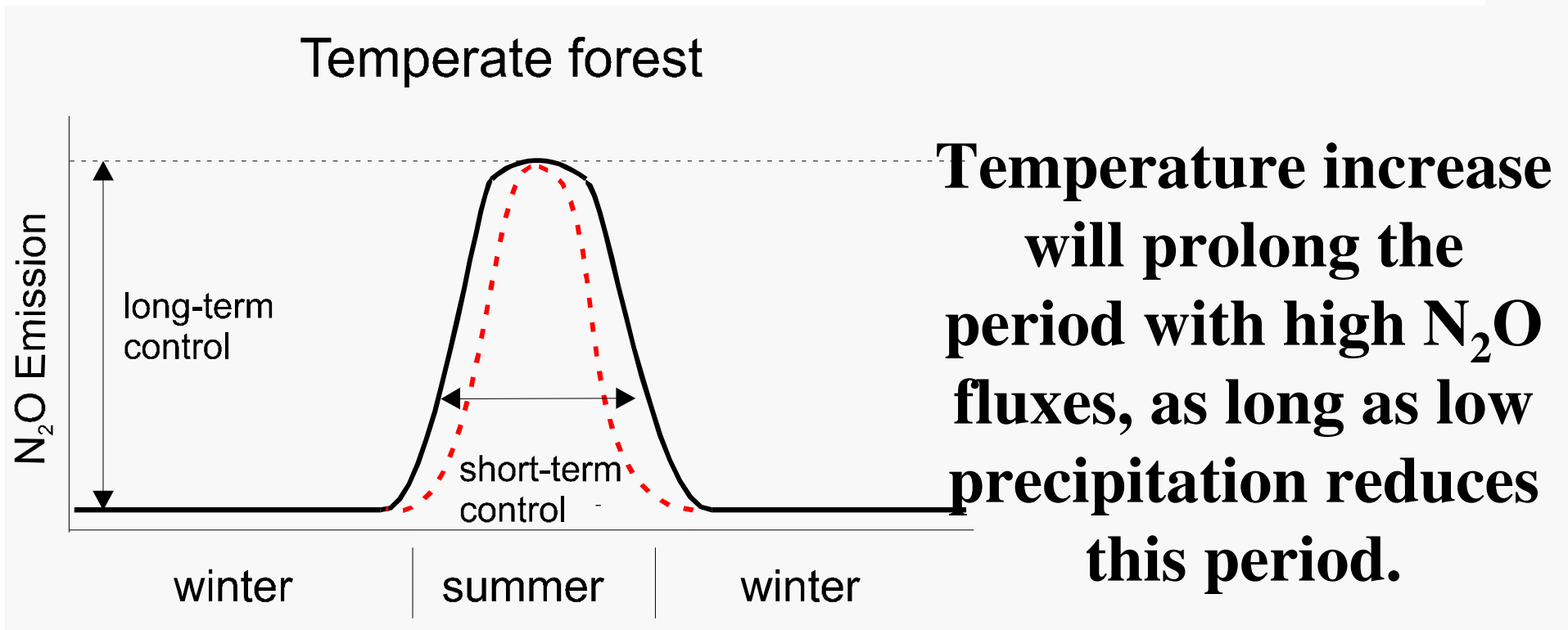
Effects of liming on N₂O emission



Impact of N-deposition on N₂O emission



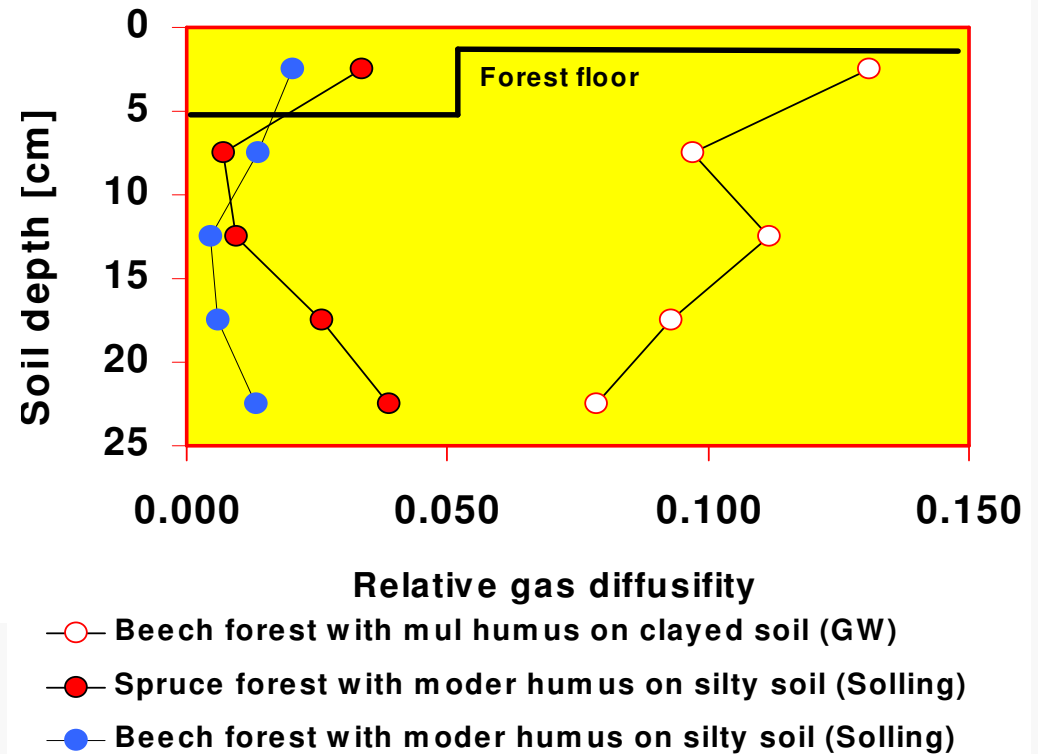
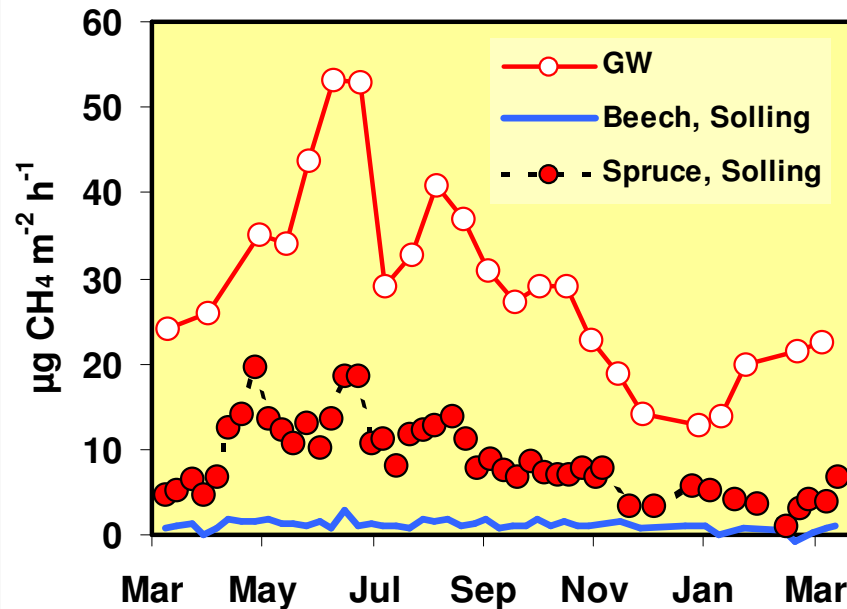
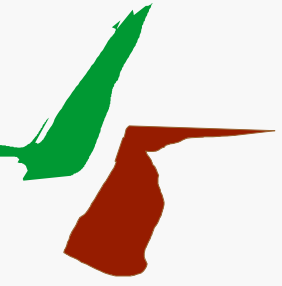
Impact of Climate Change on N₂O emission



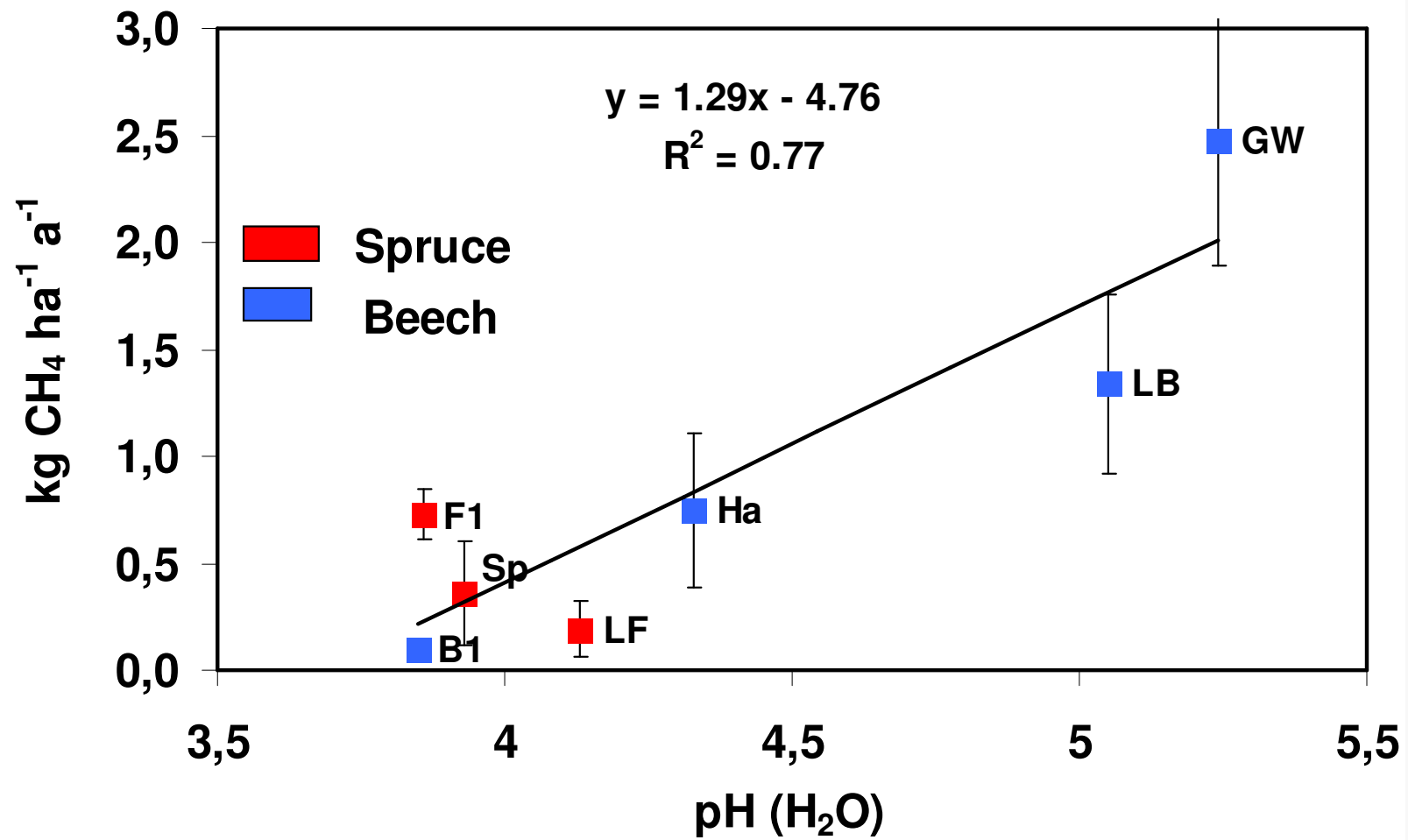


CH₄ Oxidation in Waldböden

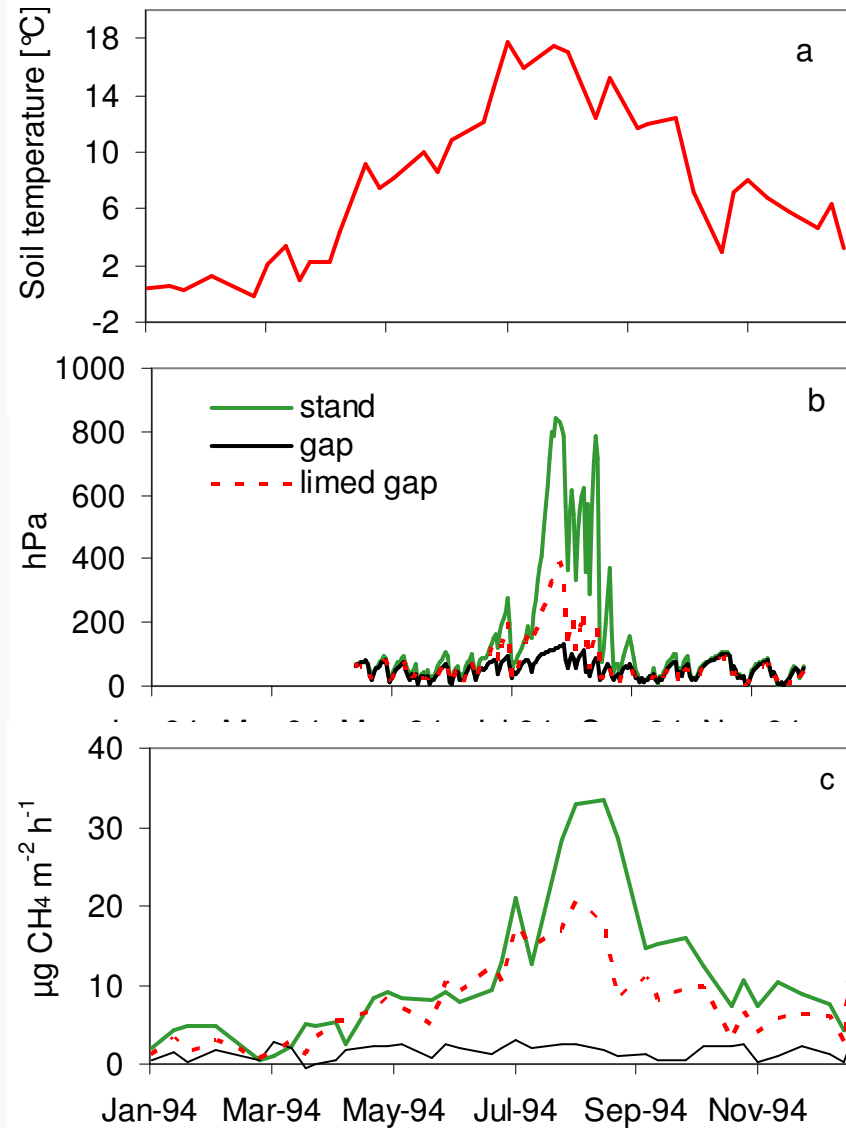
Methane oxidation in Temperate forests



Methane oxidation of 7 temperate forests

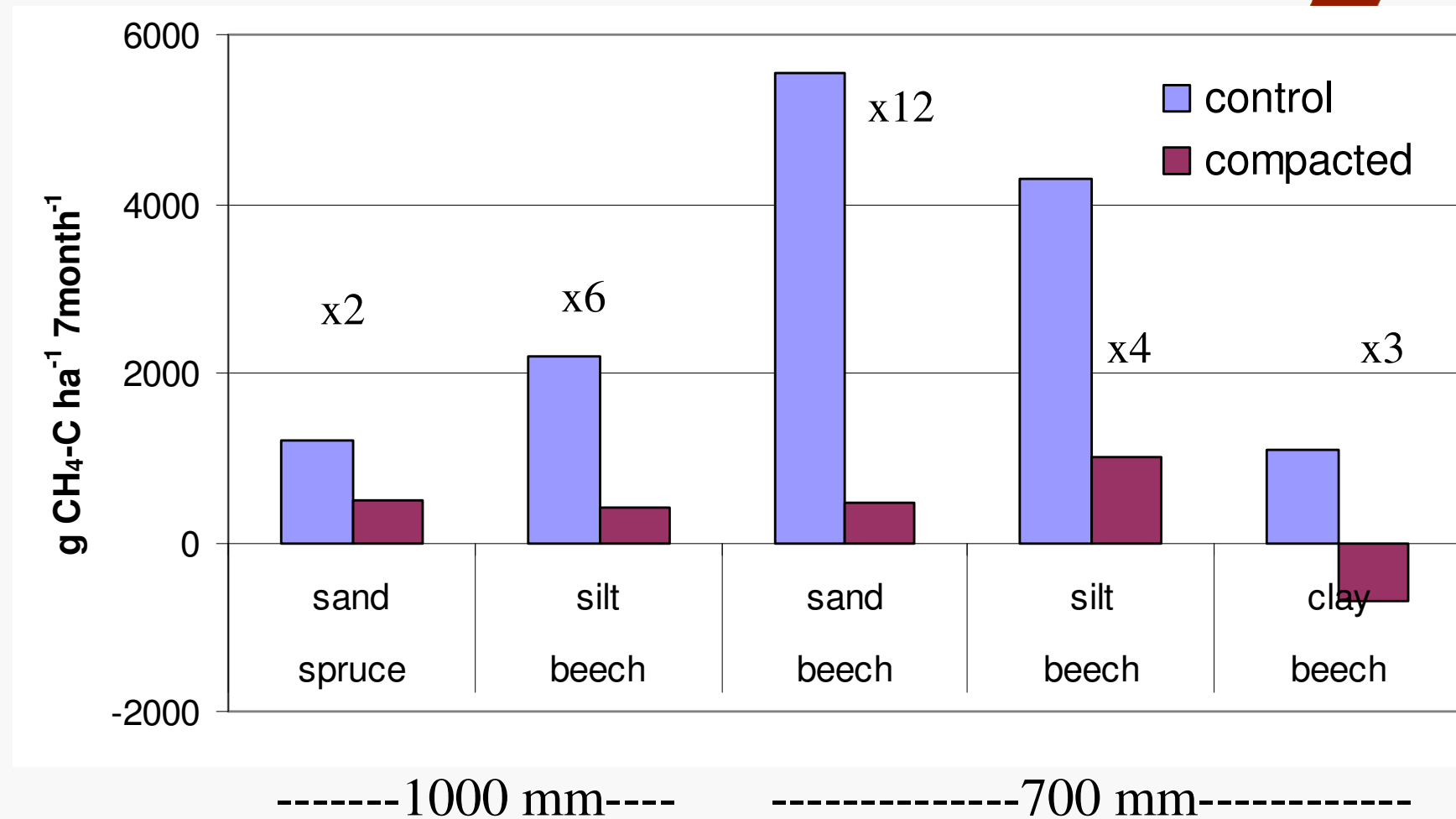


Effects of forest harvesting and liming on CH₄ uptake

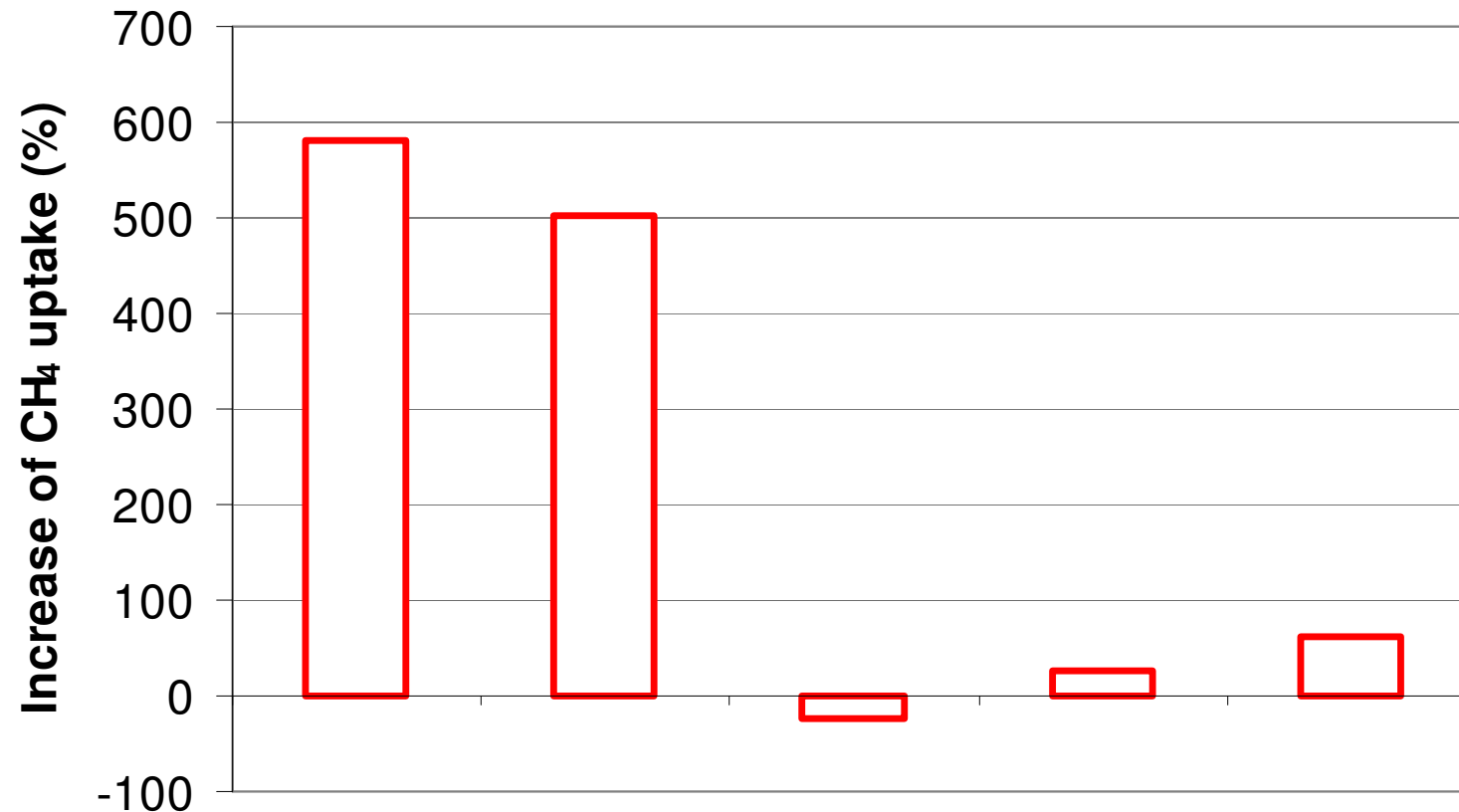


**Borken & Brumme
submitted**

Impact of soil compaction during harvesting on CH₄ uptake (growing season)



Effects of liming on CH₄ uptake



Solling
beech

30
(1982)

Solling
beech

10
(1975)

Solling
spruce

6
(1985)

Lappwald
beech

7.5
(1988)

Lappwald
spruce

43 Mg lime ha⁻¹
(1988)

Borken & Brumme S&M 1997

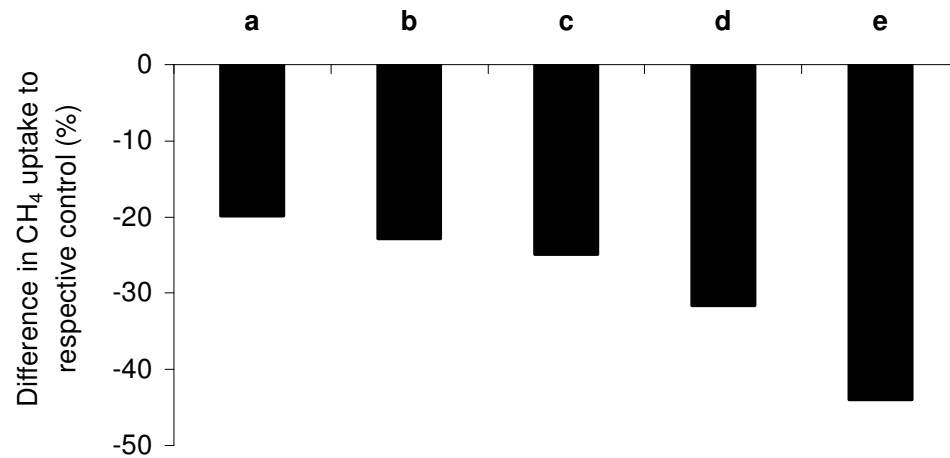


Figure 13.8. Proportional deviations of N-treated plots to the control plot in CH₄ uptake in the spruce forest at Solling using automated chambers from August 1993 to December 1994 [a: (NH₄)₂SO₄, b: NH₄NO₃, c: NH₄Cl, d: urea, e: NaNO₃]. All fertilized plots were treated four times with 30 kg N ha⁻¹ on November 4th 1993, on May 22th 1994, on July 12th 1994 and on September 14th 1994.

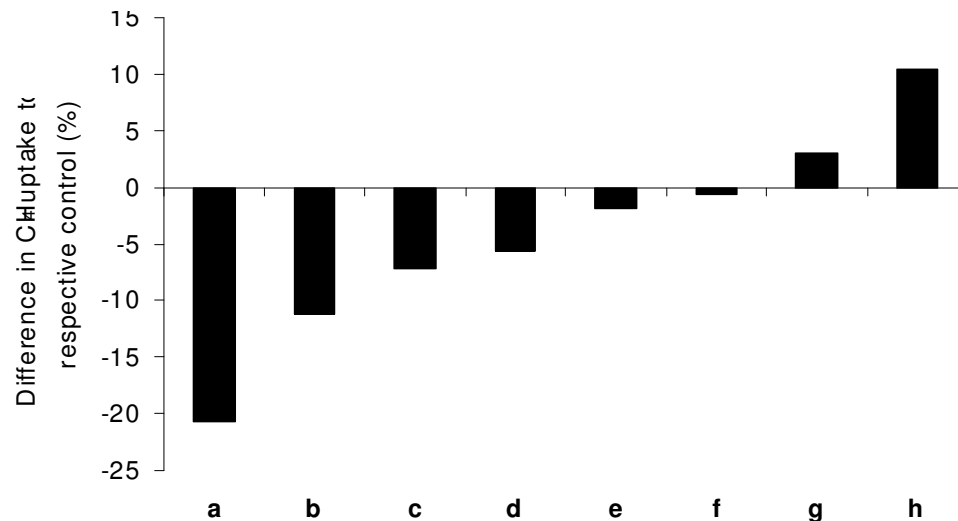
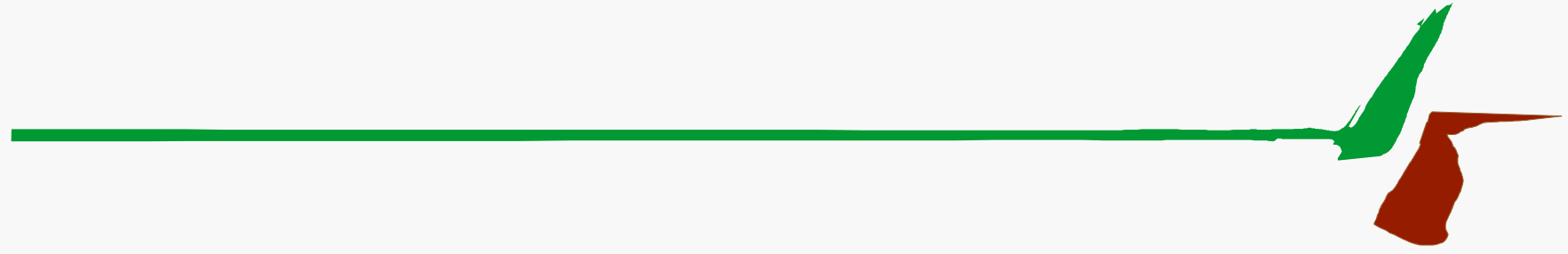


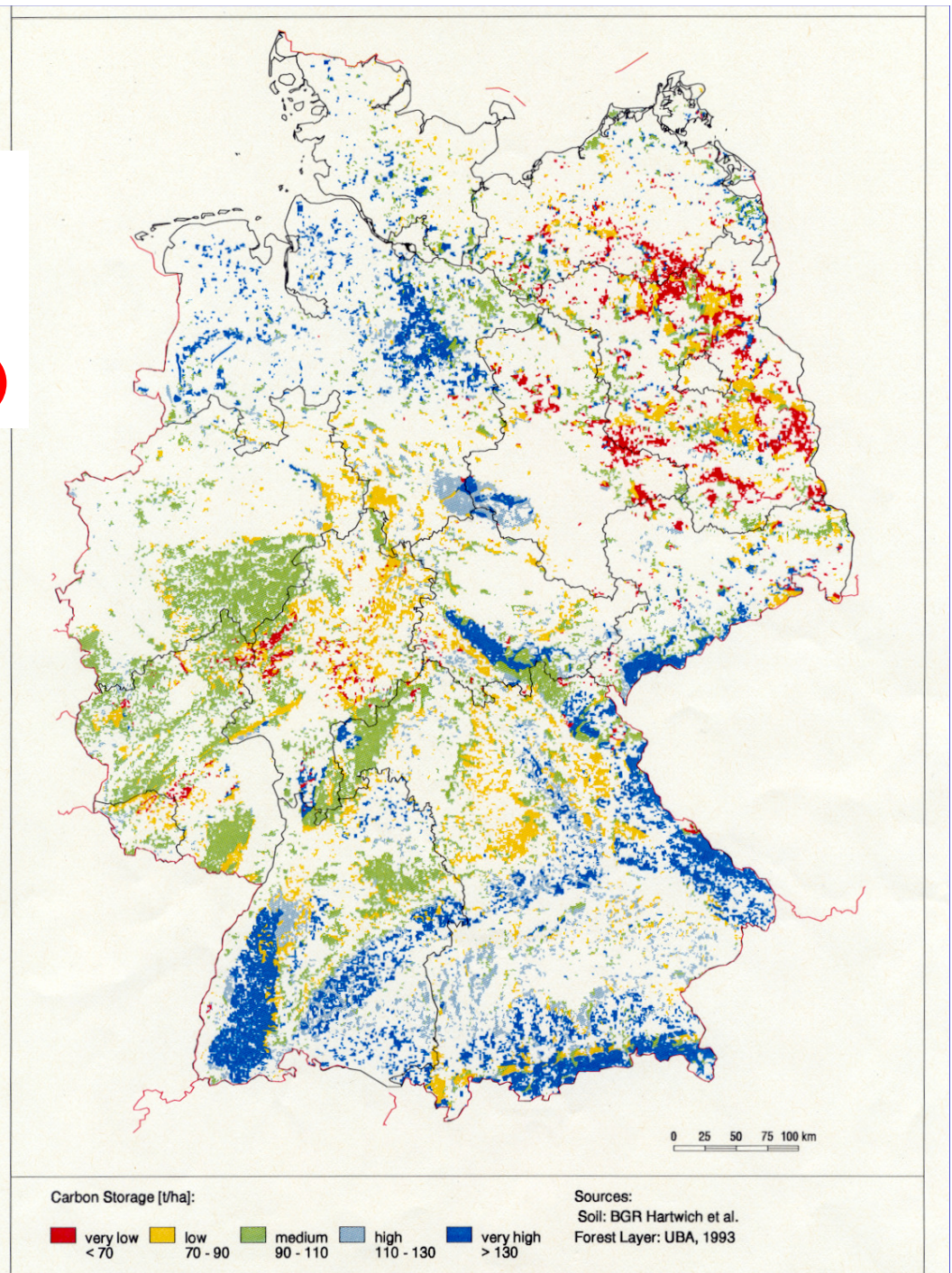
Figure 13.7. Proportional deviation of N-treated plots to the control plot in CH₄ uptake at Göttinger Wald measured from April 1994 to April 1995 (n=41) [a: (NH₄)₂SO₄, b: (NH₄)₂SO₄, c: NH₄-acetate, d: urea, e: NH₄Cl, f: NaNO₃, g: NH₄NO₃, h: KNO₃]. Plot a received 120 kg N ha⁻¹ as (NH₄)₂SO₄ on June 1st 1994. All other plots received 30 kg N ha⁻¹ on June 1st 1994, on August 4th 1994, on November 28th 1994 and on February 27th 1995.

Effects of N-fertilisation on methane uptake

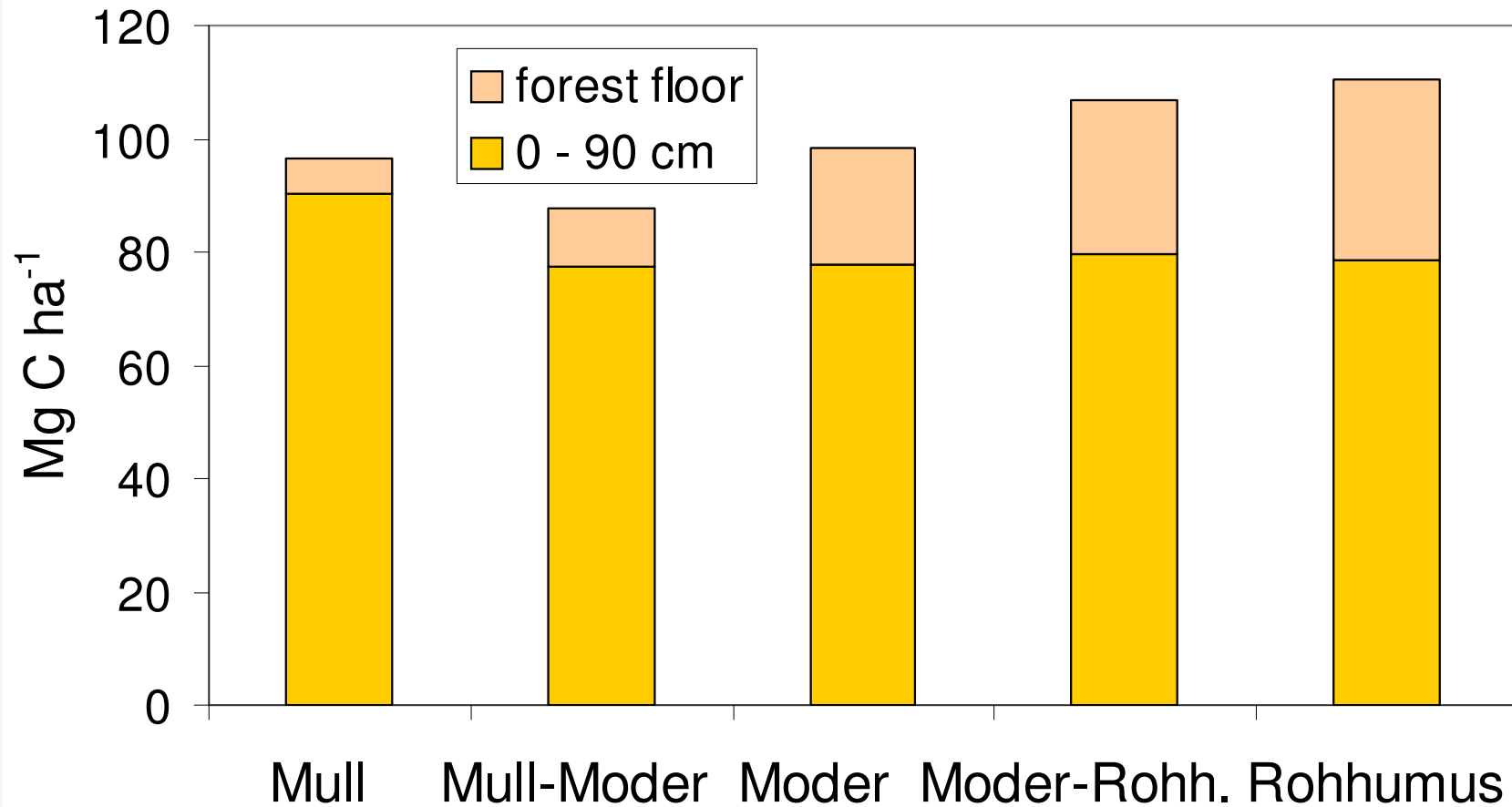
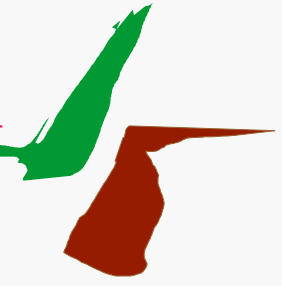


Waldökosysteme als Kohlenstoffspeicher

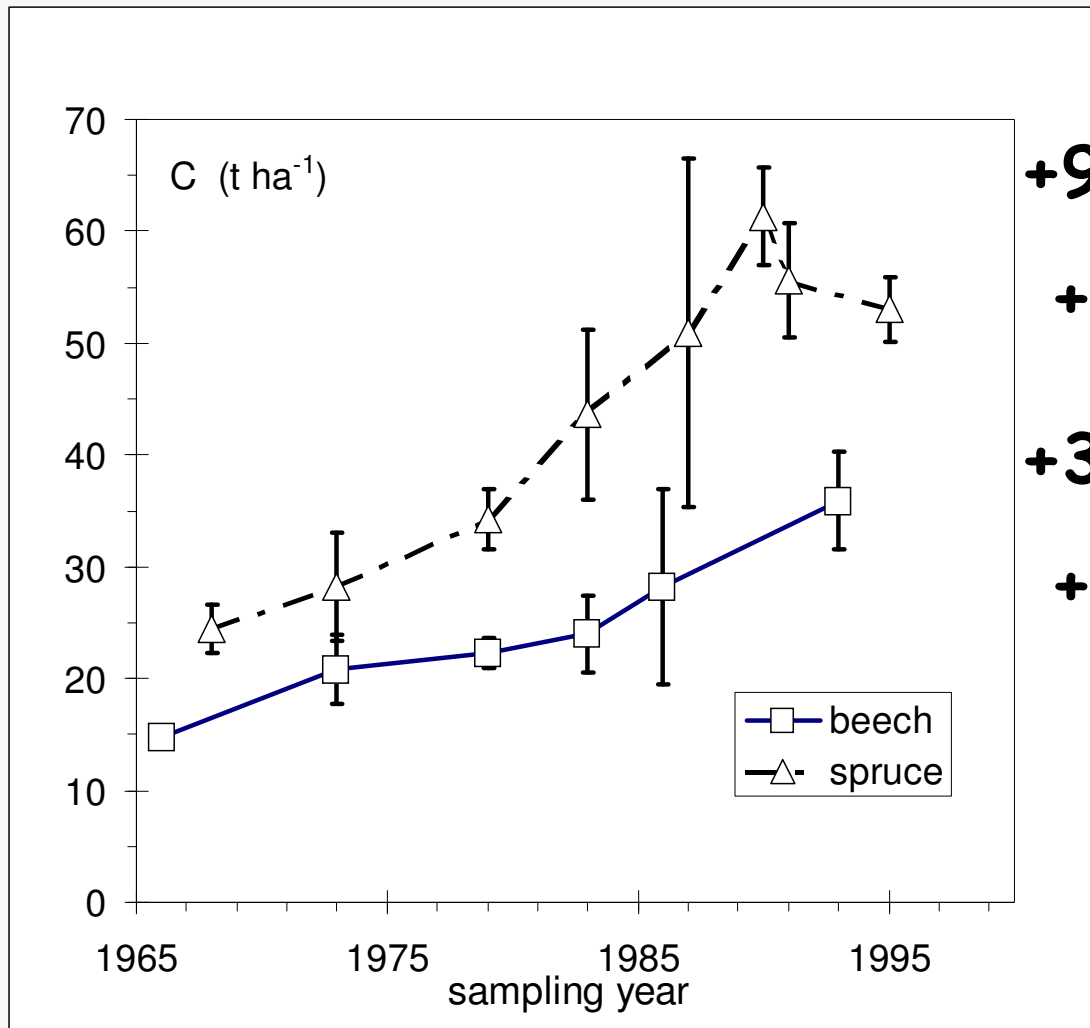
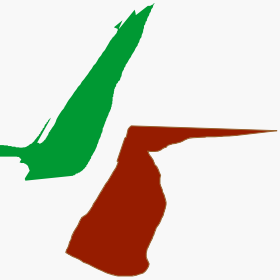
Kohlenstoffspeicherung in den Waldböden von Deutschland (t C ha⁻¹ a⁻¹)



Kohlenstoffspeicherung in Waldböden von Deutschland (BZE)



Humusakkumulation im Moderhumus (Buche, Fichte, Solling)



+999 kg C ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹

+42 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹

+350 kg C ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹

+21 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹

Meiwes et al., F&H, 2002

Einfluß der Bewirtschaftung auf den Kohlenstoffvorrat

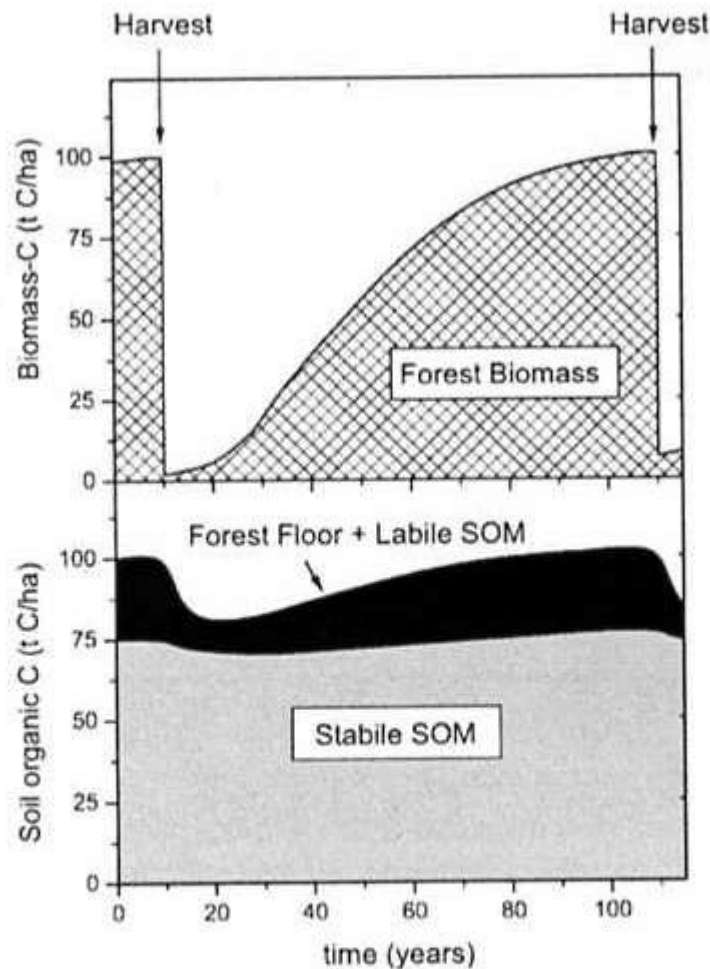
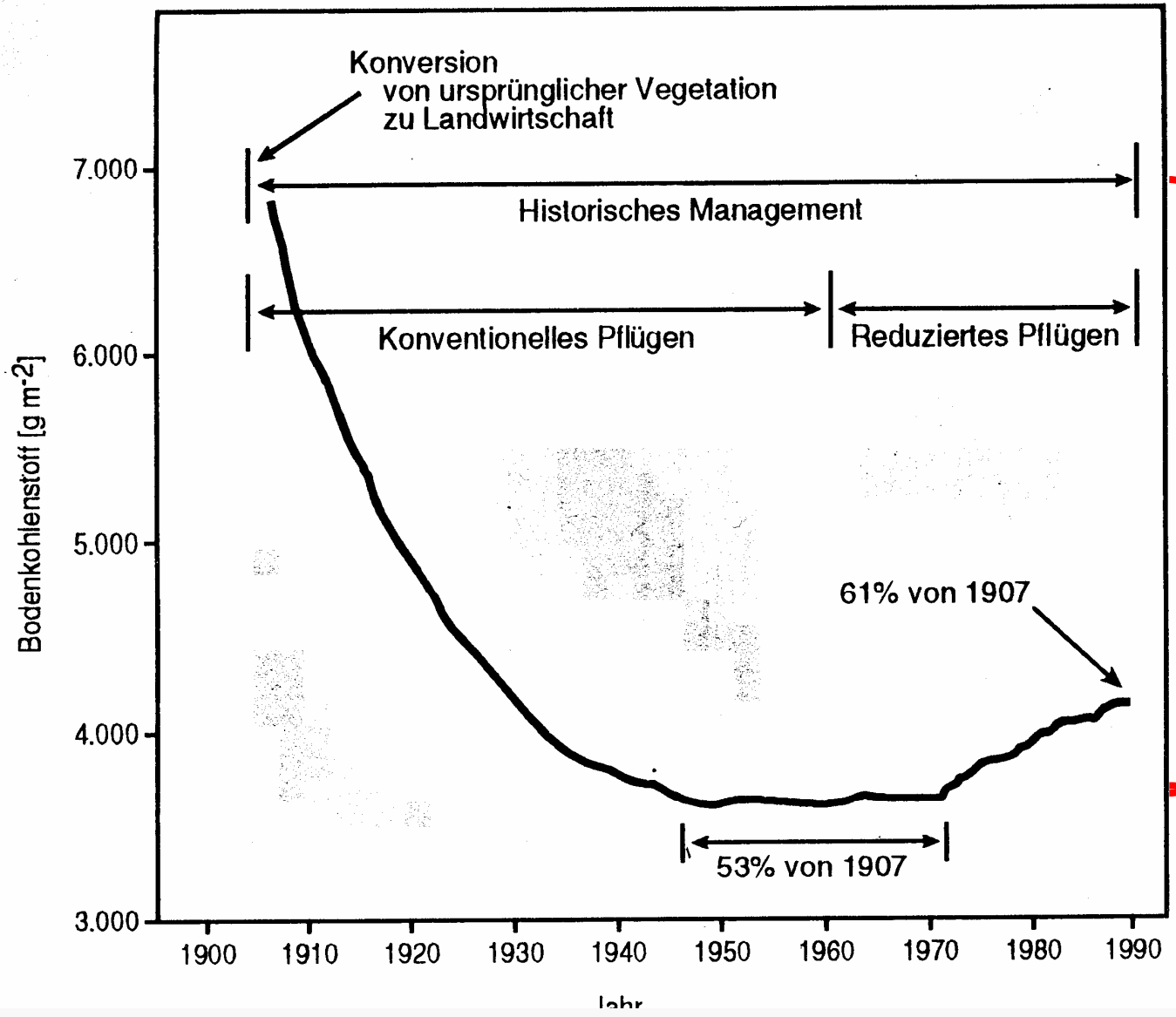
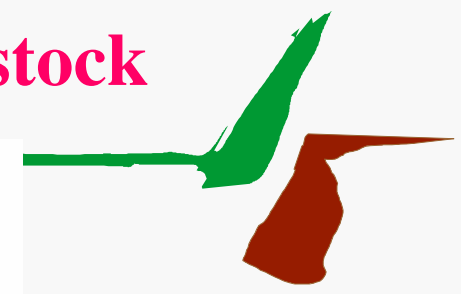


Fig. 2. Simulation of C dynamics in the aboveground biomass and the soil after harvesting. — Assumptions: Biomass-C stock typical for Central European Norway spruce forest; rotation period \approx 100 years; 25% of SOM are labile, total SOM loss from literature (Olsson et al., 1996).

Impact of land use change on the soil-C-stock



Labiler Humus-Pool

Physikalisch und chemisch geschützter Humus-Pool

Zusammenfassung / N₂O

- Nur wenige Waldökosysteme emittieren mehr als 1 kg N₂O-N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹
- Eine fehlende Bestockung und Kompaktierung hat eine deutliche Erhöhung der N₂O Emissionen zur Folge
- Kalkungen reduzieren die N₂O Emission
- Den größten Einfluss auf die N₂O Emissionen aus N-gesättigten Wäldern haben Massnahmen, die die Sauerstoffzufuhr in den Boden verringern

Zusammenfassung / CH₄

- Eine hohe bodenbiologische Oxidation fördert die Oxidation von Methan
- Eine fehlende Bestockung und Kompaktierung verringert die Oxidation
- Kalkungen erhöhen die biologische Aktivität und fördern die Oxidation
- Der Einfluss von N-Depositionen ist widersprüchlich