

## Tagungsnummer

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## Thema

AG Bodengase

Neue Entwicklungen bei Methoden zur Messung und bei der Modellierung von Spurengasflüssen

## Autoren

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## Titel

Validating soil denitrification models based on laboratory N<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O fluxes and underlying processes: evaluation of DailyDayCent and COUP models

## Abstract

Denitrification is an anaerobic key process by microbes where the NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> is step-by-step reduced and emitted as NO, N<sub>2</sub>O and finally N<sub>2</sub> gas from the soil. Accurate knowledge on denitrification dynamics is important because the N<sub>2</sub>O is further reduced to N<sub>2</sub> and constitutes the main emission source of this greenhouse gas from agricultural soils. Hence, our understanding and ability to quantify soil denitrification is crucial for mitigating nitrogen fertilizer loss as well as for reducing N<sub>2</sub>O emissions. Models can be an important tool to predict mitigation effects and help to develop climate smart mitigation strategies.

Ideally, commonly used biogeochemical models could provide adequate predictions of denitrification processes of agricultural soils but often simplified process descriptions and inadequate model parameters prevent models from simulating adequate fluxes of N<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O on field scale. Model development and parametrization often suffers from limited availability of empirical data describing denitrification processes in agricultural soils. While in many studies N<sub>2</sub>O emissions are used to develop and train models, detailed measurements on NO, N<sub>2</sub>O, N<sub>2</sub> fluxes and concentrations and related soil conditions are necessary to develop and test adequate model algorithms.

To address this issue the coordinated research unit "Denitrification in Agricultural Soils: Integrated Control and Modelling at Various Scales (DASIM)" was initiated to more closely investigate N-fluxes caused by denitrification in response to environmental effects, soil properties and microbial communities.

Here, we present how we will use these data to evaluate common biogeochemical process models (DailyDayCent, Coup) with respect to modeled NO, N<sub>2</sub>O and N<sub>2</sub> fluxes from denitrification. The models are used with different settings. The first approximation is the basic "factory" setting of the models. The next step would show the precision in the results of the modeling after adjusting the appropriate parameters from the result of the measurement values and the "factory" results. The better adjustment and the well-controlled input and output measured parameters could provide a better understanding of the probable scantiness of the tested models which will be a basis for future model improvement.