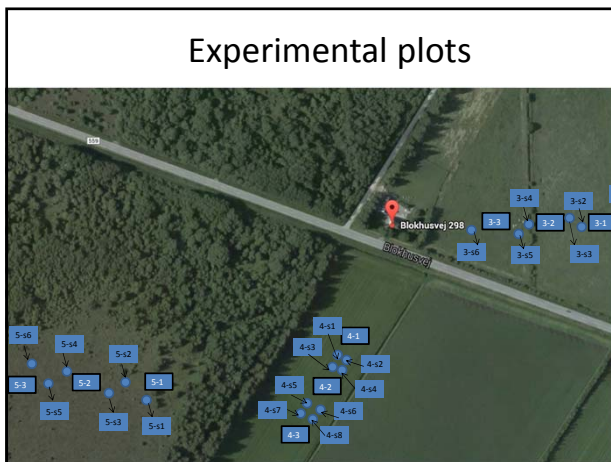
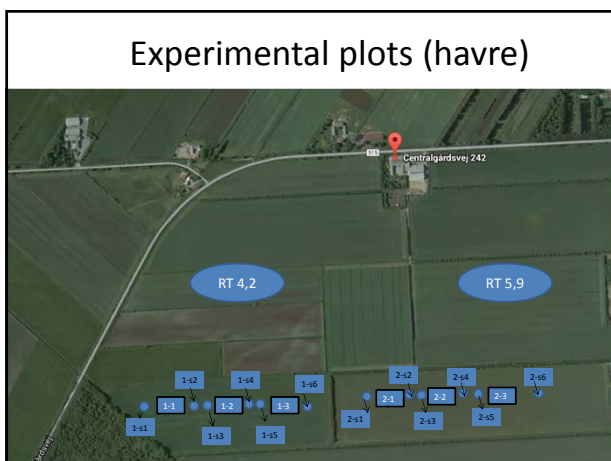












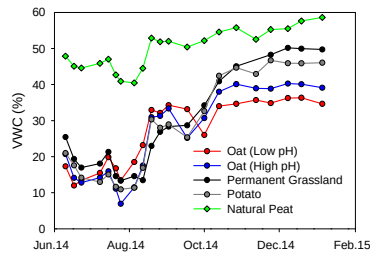




Measurements and frequency

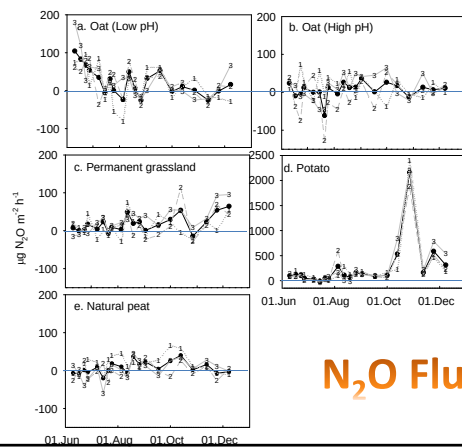
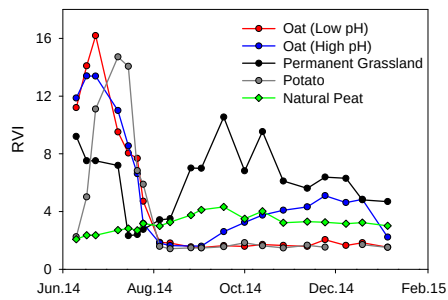
- Soil temperature – continuous
- Gas emissions (CO_2 , N_2O , CH_4) = every week or second week (weekly during June-August)
- Air + soil (1, 5, 10 cm) temperature
- Soil water content (TDR)
- RVI = 1-2 weeks GWL
- Soil samples (0-20 cm) - (in freezer)
- Aboveground biomass (oat, grass and potato; end of growing season)

VWC (%)

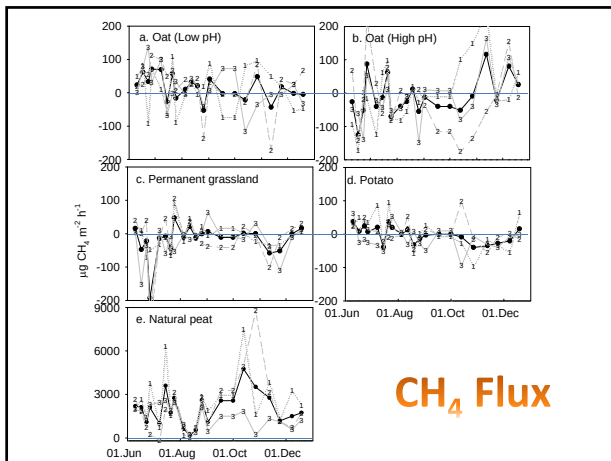


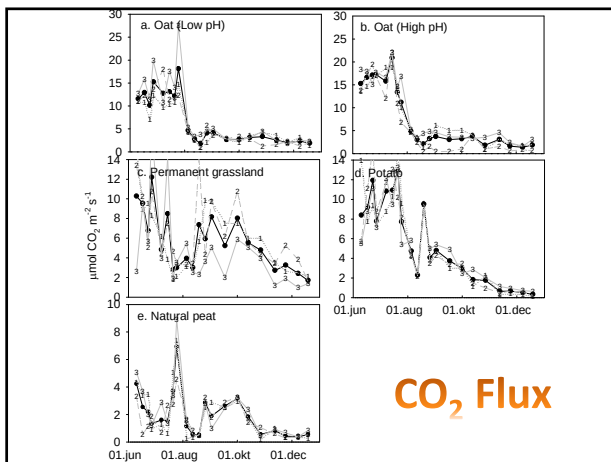
Measured inside big frame

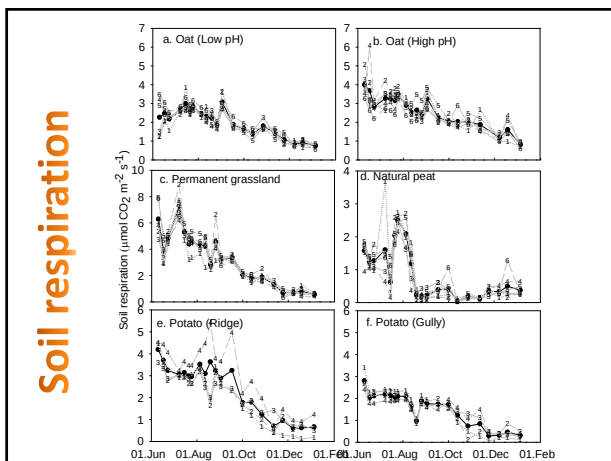
RVI (Ratio Vegetation Index)



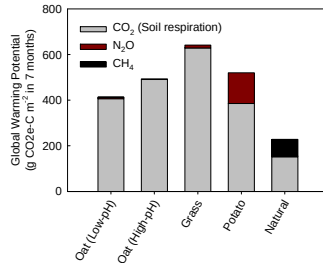
N₂O Flux







Global warming potential

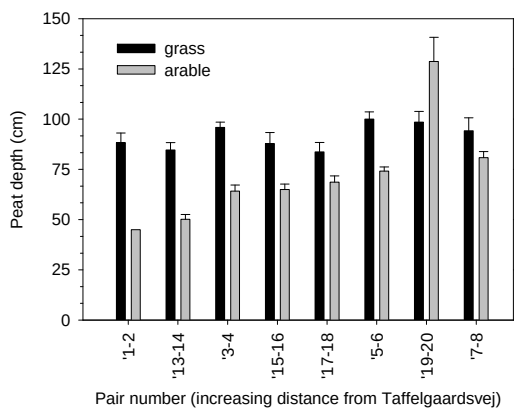


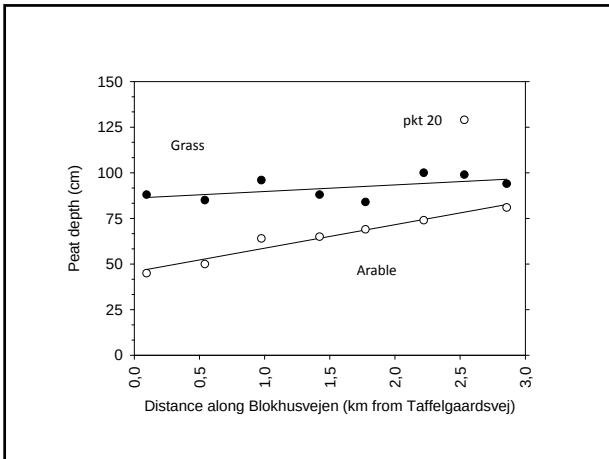
Bemærk der er tale om foreløbige beregninger, der ikke dækker hele måleperioden. Der kan ikke drages konklusioner før hele års fluxene er på plads.

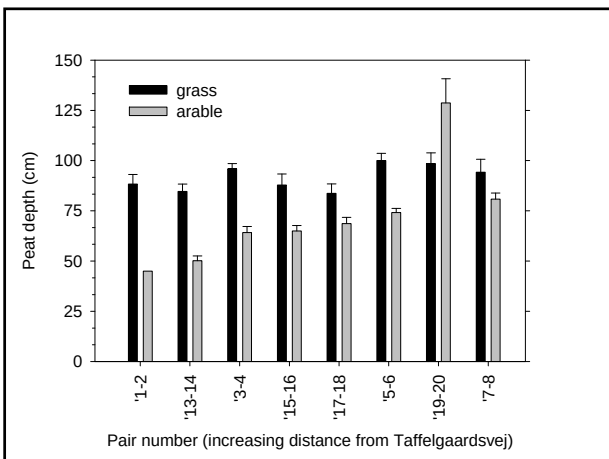
Så vidt som de første 7 mdr tegner sig, er der ikke udtalte forskelle mellem emissionen fra forskellige dræned management typer. Derimod er der kvantitativ forskel mellem dræned og naturlige jorder.

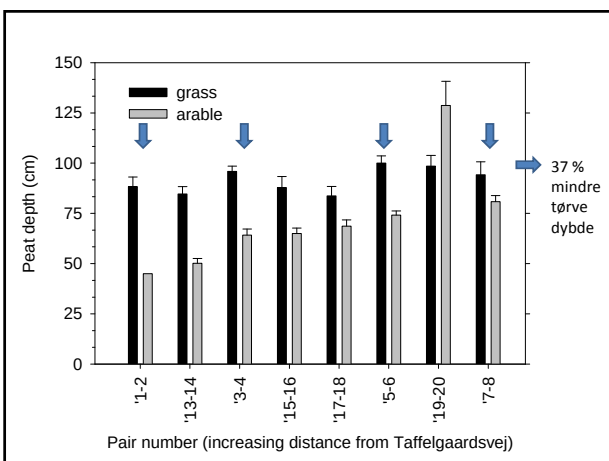
Tørvedybde og kulstof-analyser

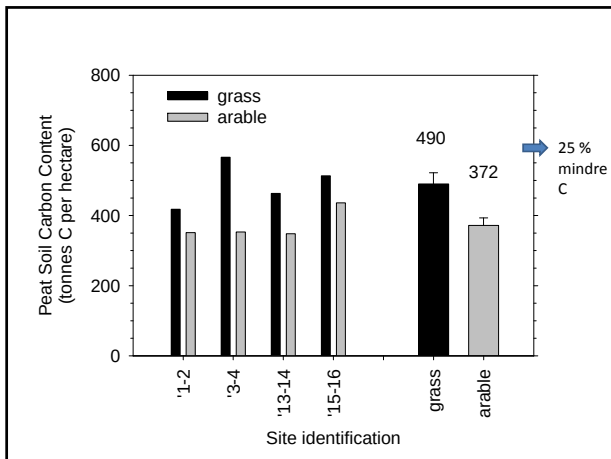












Foreløbig gennemsnitsberegning:

37 % mindre tørvedybde svarer til 25 % mindre C indhold, dvs:

Forskellen i tørvedybde skalerer ikke 1:1 med forskellen i C indhold

Resultaterne tyder på at 2/3 af tabet i tørvedybde skyldes omsætning af C, men 1/3 skyldes andre processer (kompaktering?)

Special thanks to:

Hans Peder Andersen, LandboNord
Tanka Kandel, AU