

# DNDC Simulation of N<sub>2</sub>O Fluxes under Mineral and Organic Nitrogen Management in Boreal Grasslands

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## Introduction

- N<sub>2</sub>O is a potent greenhouse gas (~273× CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Emissions in boreal grasslands depend on:
  - ❖ Nitrogen management
  - ❖ Soil conditions
  - ❖ Climate
- DNDC models simulate emissions & mitigation
- Gap: Uncertainty under cold climates & organic fertilization

**Objective:** Evaluate HE-DNDC performance for N<sub>2</sub>O fluxes under mineral (Nmin) and organic (Norg) nitrogen using eddy covariance data.

## Materials & Methods

**Location:** Maaninka, Finland (63°09'49" N, 27°14'3" E; 89 m a.s.l.)

- Mean temp: 3.8°C
- Precipitation: 619 mm

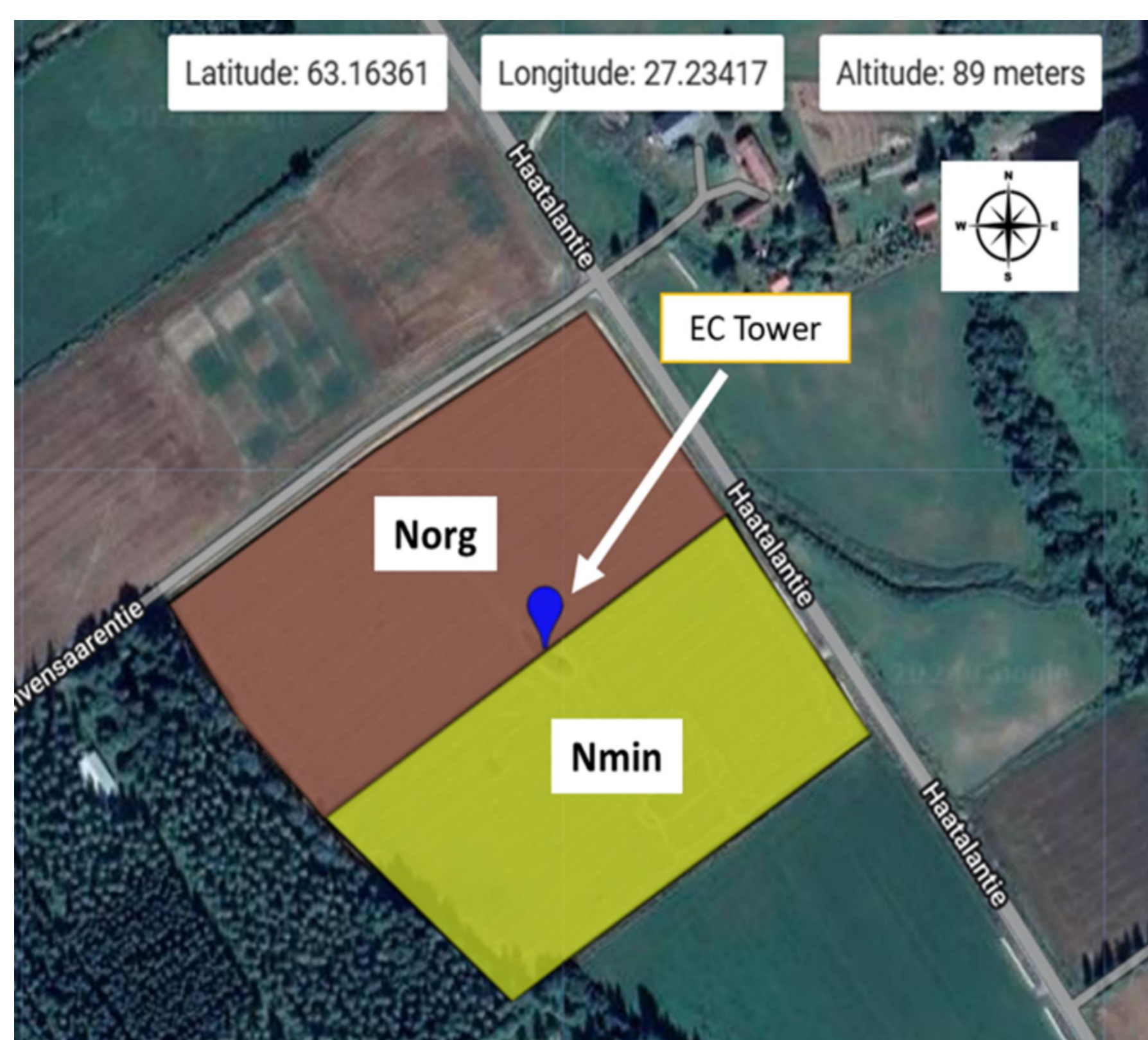
**Crop:** Timothy–red clover ley with barley as cover crop in the establishment year.

### Treatments:

**Nmin:** Mineral fertiliser (106 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>)

**Norg:** Digestate slurry (98 kg TN ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>)

**Study period:** 2017–2020 (3 rotations)



- HE-DNDC captured **seasonal trends and peak emissions**
- Good agreement for **mineral N treatment**
- Significant **underestimation under organic N**
- Largest errors during **re-establishment year (R3)**

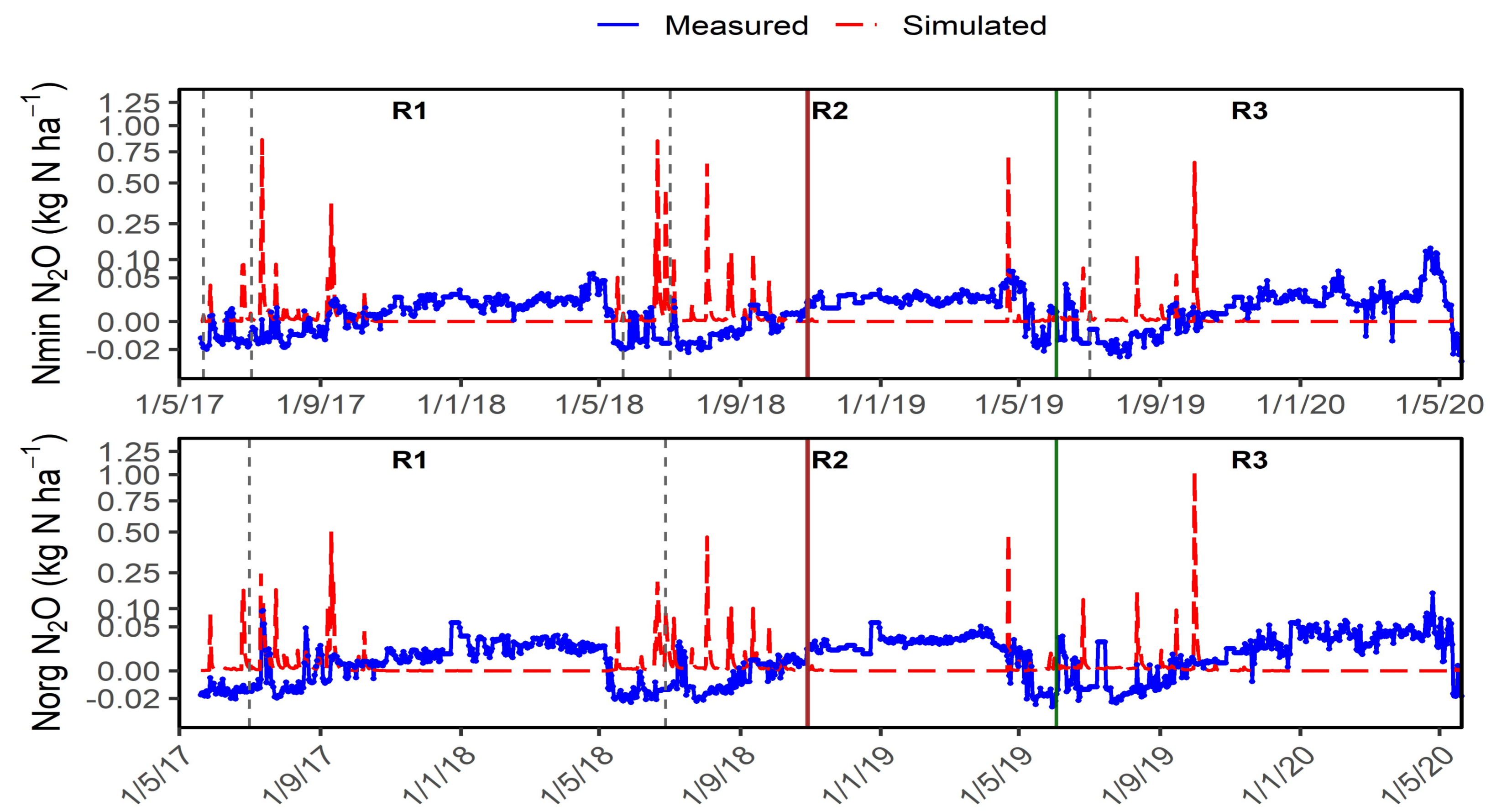


Fig 1: Measured and simulated N<sub>2</sub>O fluxes under mineral (Nmin) and organic (Norg) treatments. Peaks correspond to fertilization (dotted lines) and freeze–thaw events.

Study period	Nmin measured	Nmin simulated	Norg measured	Norg simulated
R1	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.5
R2	2.2	3.7	3.0	2.1
R3	3.4	1.1	5.4	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>

Table 1: Measured and simulated N<sub>2</sub>O emissions (kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>) during R1 (2017–2018), R2 (2018–2019), and R3 (2019–2020) for mineral (Nmin) and organic (Norg) treatments.

## Results & Discussion

Underestimation linked to (Table & Fig 1):

- Poor representation of winter microbial activity
- Limited simulation of freeze–thaw dynamics
- Missing plant uptake processes

Organic treatment errors due to:

- Simplified handling of manure inputs
- Lack of legume N fixation

Representation Re-establishment phase (R3):

- High emissions due to soil disturbance and organic matter turnover

## Conclusion

- HE-DNDC performs well for mineral fertilisation systems
- Underestimates emissions were observed under Organic inputs and winter conditions

### Future improvements needed:

- Better winter process representation
- Inclusion of legume dynamics
- Improved organic matter modelling

### Acknowledgements

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