



**Landcare Research**  
**Manaaki Whenua**

# **NZ-DNDC: Model developments and modifications for simulating GHG emissions from grazed pastures**

Donna Giltrap<sup>1</sup>, Surinder Saggar<sup>1</sup>,  
Changsheng Li<sup>2</sup>, Robbie Andrew<sup>1</sup>

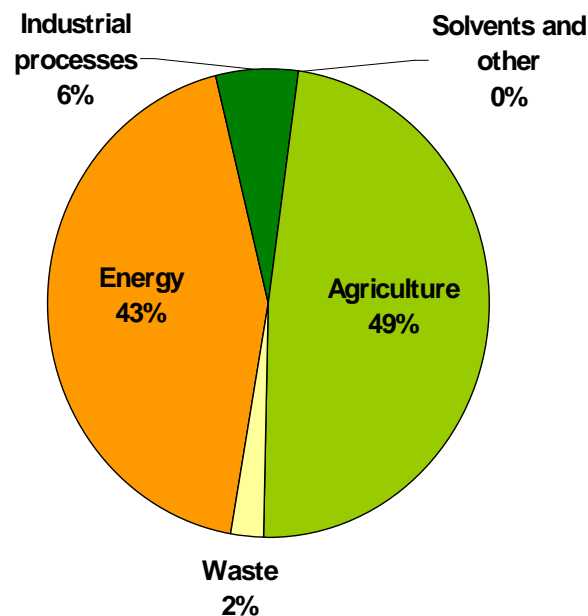
<sup>1</sup>Landcare Research, New Zealand; <sup>2</sup>University of New Hampshire, USA

# Agriculture is a major contributor to NZ's GHG emissions



Population	
Humans	4,230,700
Beef cattle	4,393,620
Dairy cattle	5,260,850
Sheep	38,460,480

NZ Greenhouse Gas emissions by sector 2007

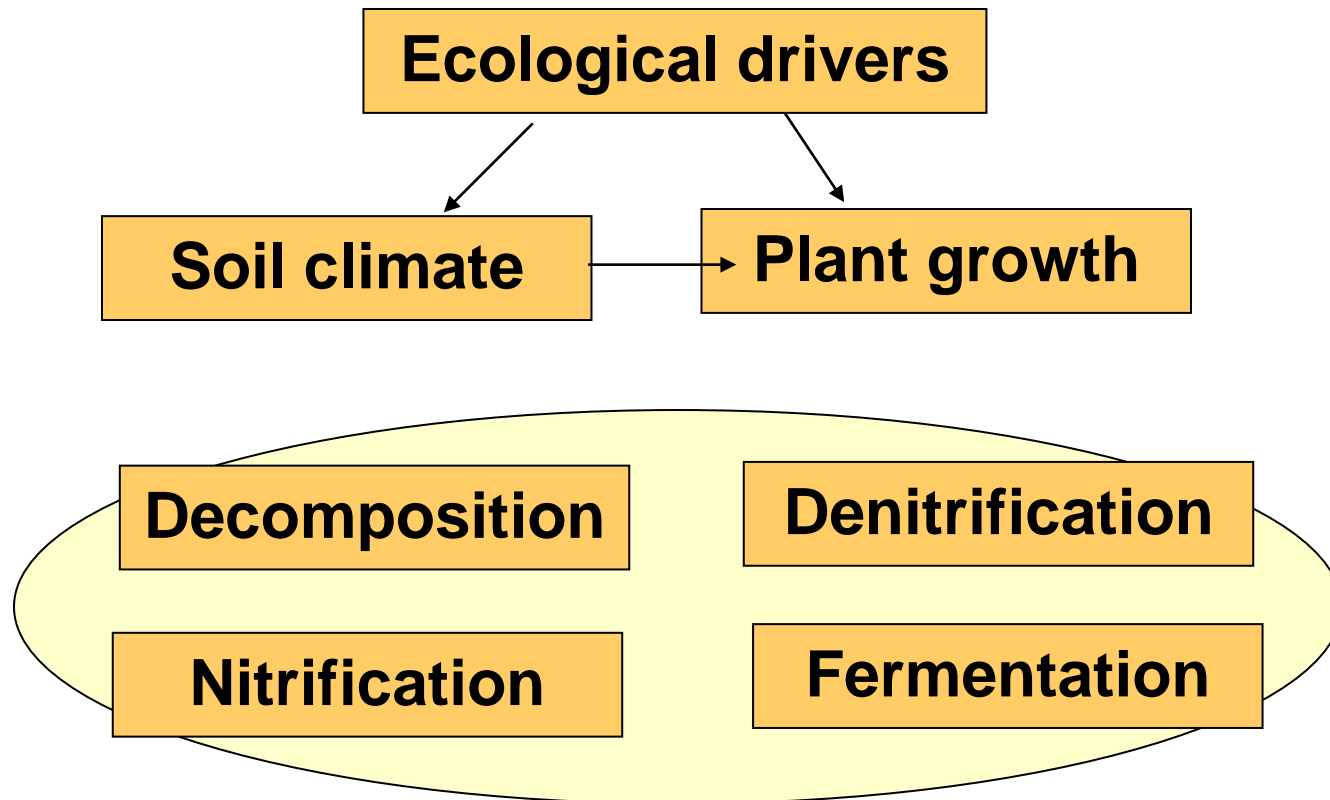


Agricultural emissions (Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e/y)

Enteric Fermentation (CH <sub>4</sub> )	23,326.4
Manure Management	787.1
Agricultural soils (N <sub>2</sub> O)	12,298.1
Prescribed and field burning of savannahs	18.5

Data sources: MfE, MAF and Statistics New Zealand 16% of total emissions

# DNDC: A process-based model



# Initial issues with the application of DNDC model to grazed pastures

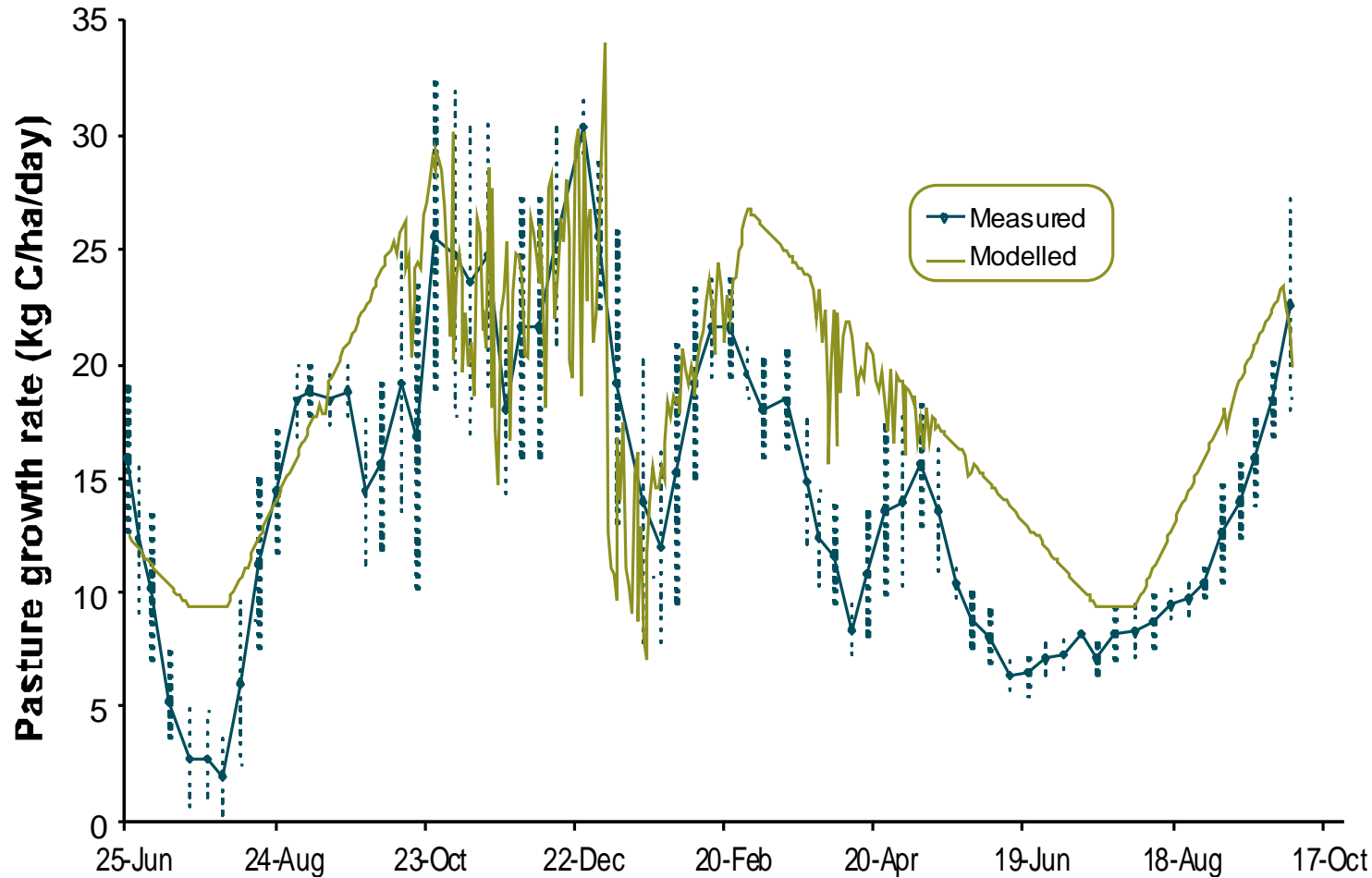
- Cropping model – perennial pasture growth not modelled well
- No grazing component - N intake and deposition (frequency, time)
- Could not simulate measured saturated soil conditions
- Northern hemisphere specific
- Incorrect WFPS threshold for denitrification to occur

# Modifications to 'NZ-DNDC'

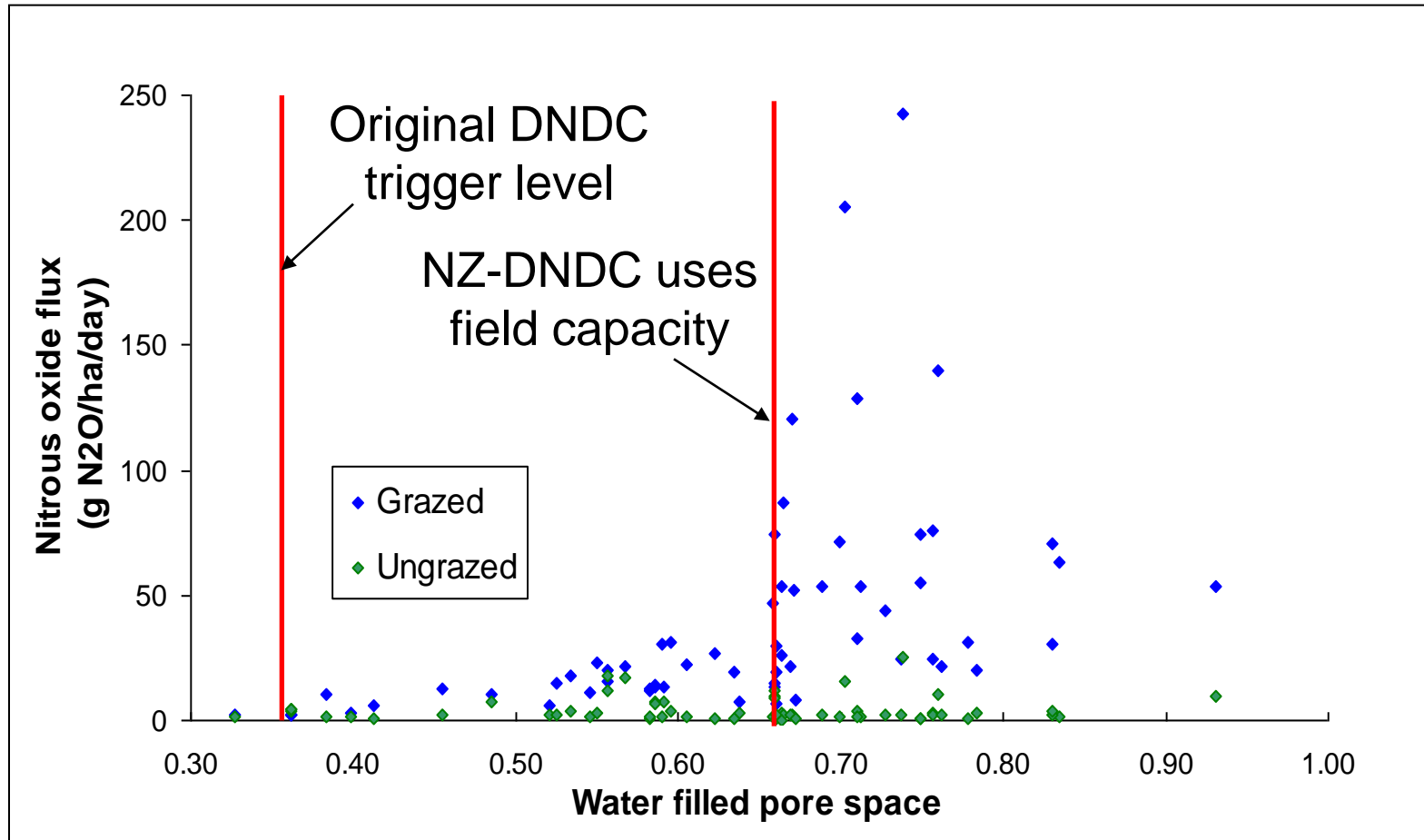
- Perennial pasture growth module developed.
- Grazing simulated from animal dry matter intake and N excretion.
- Soil surface temperature/air temperature relationship modified.

# Measured and modelled pasture growth

## Pasture Production

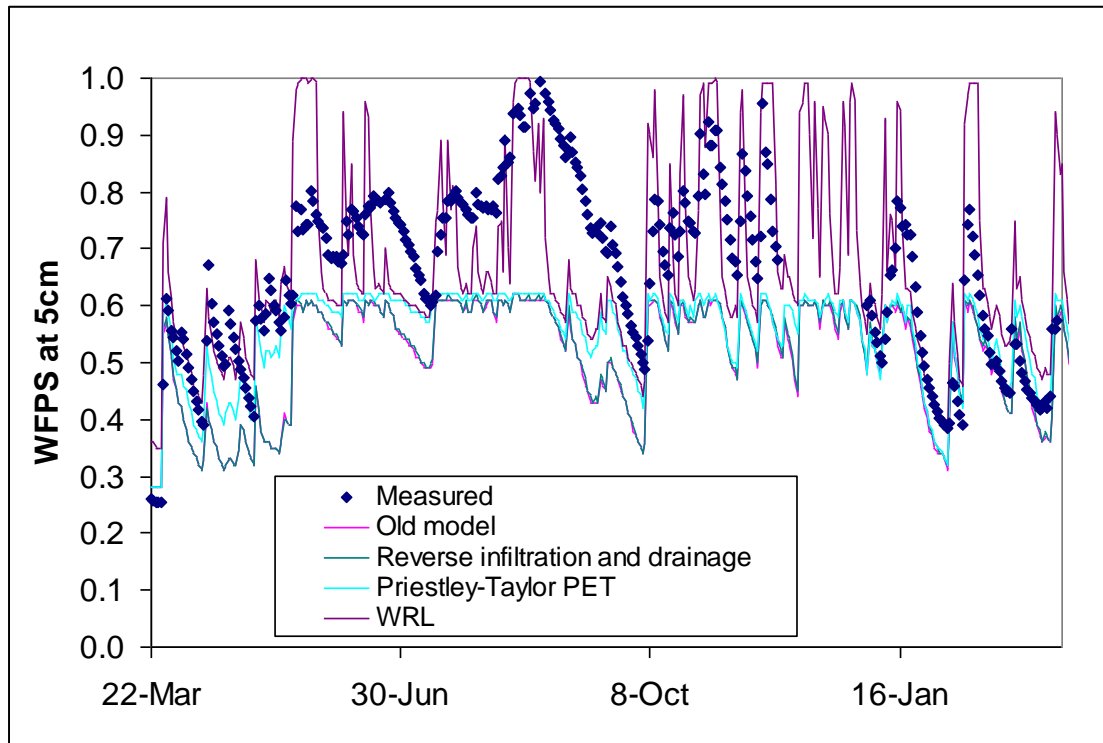


# Modifications: Denitrification trigger\*



\*This has since been superseded by the “N2O balloon” method of calculating the soil anaerobic volume fraction

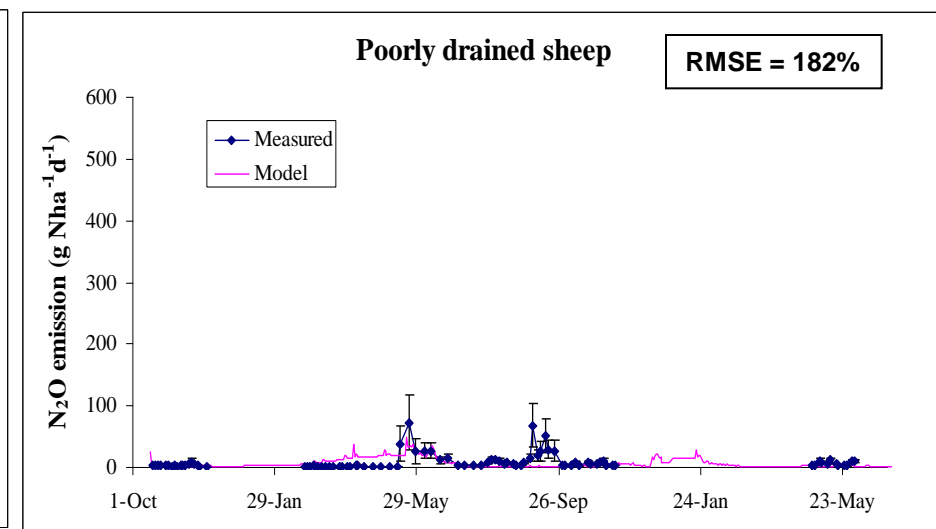
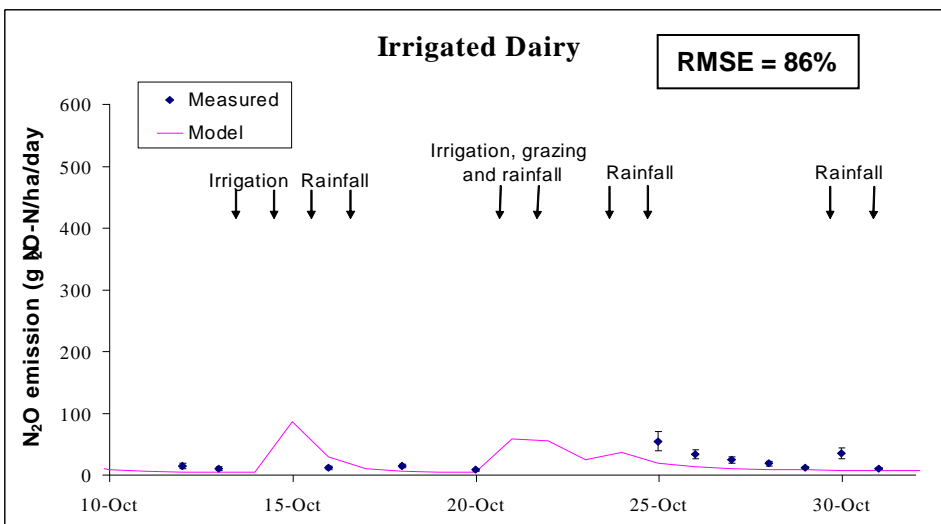
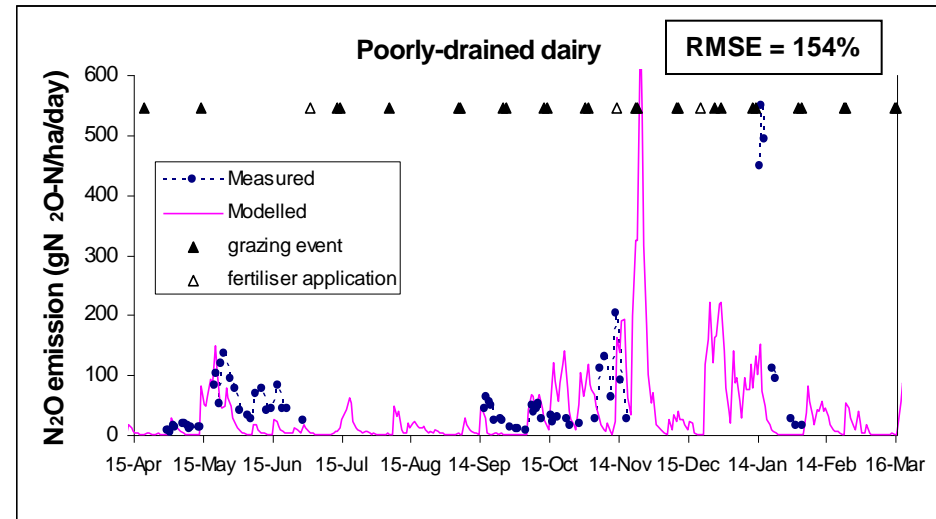
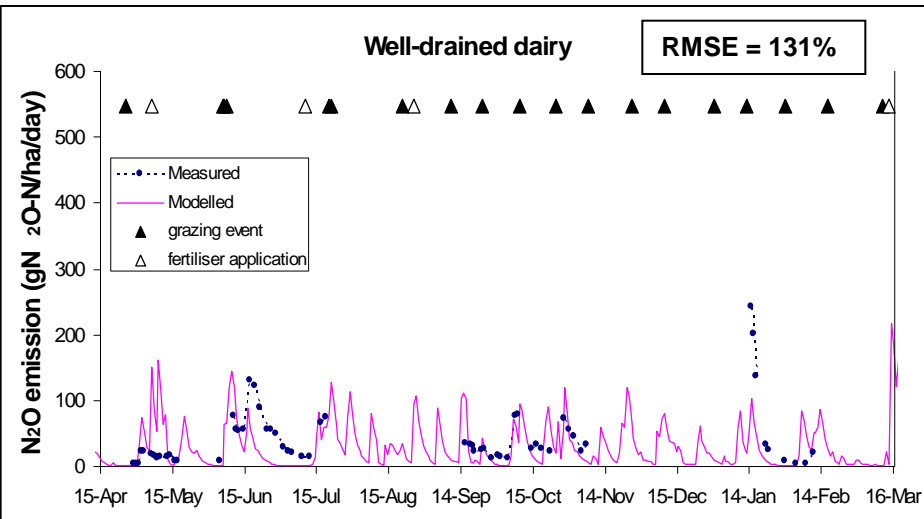
# Modifications: Water balance



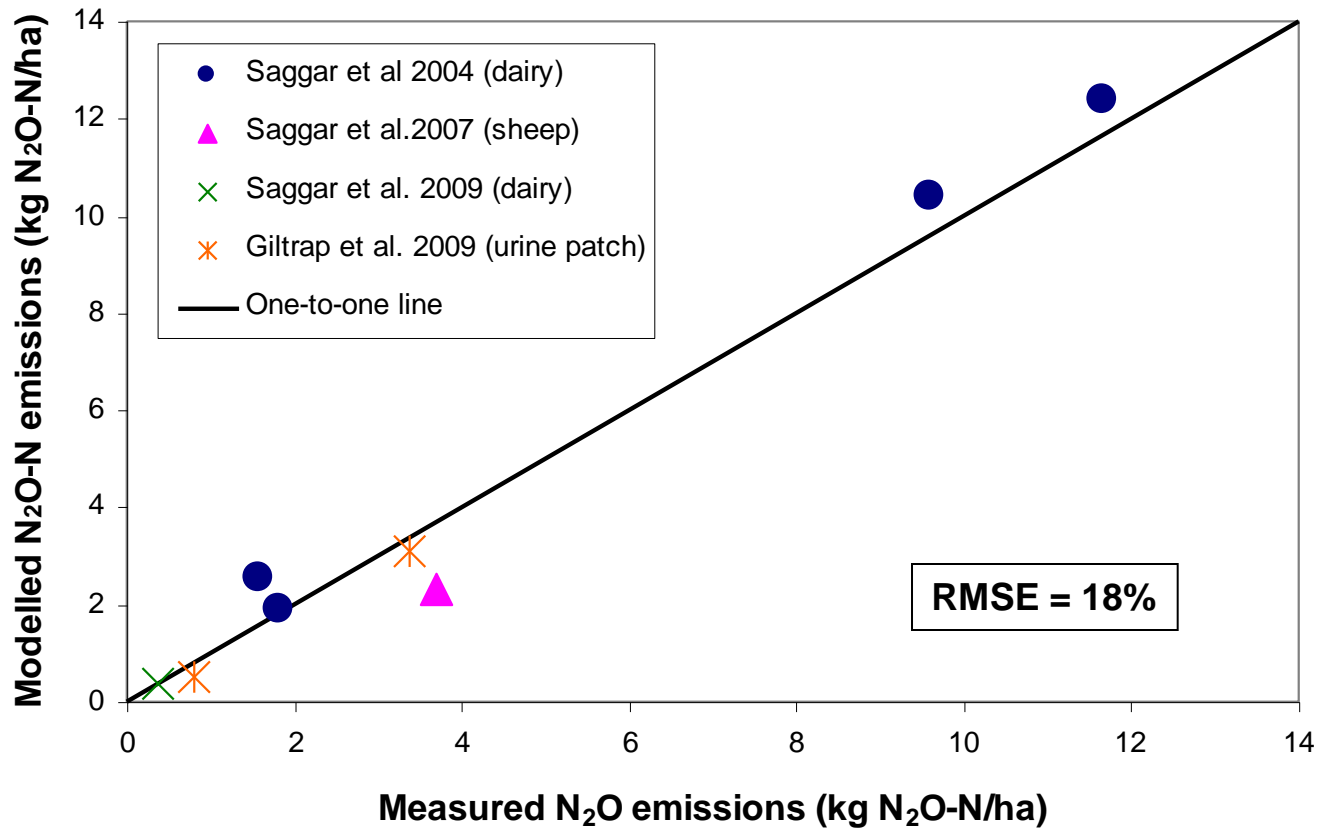
- Reversed the order of infiltration and drainage processes.
- Switched from Thornthwaite to Priestley-Taylor PET equation.
- Added water retention layer



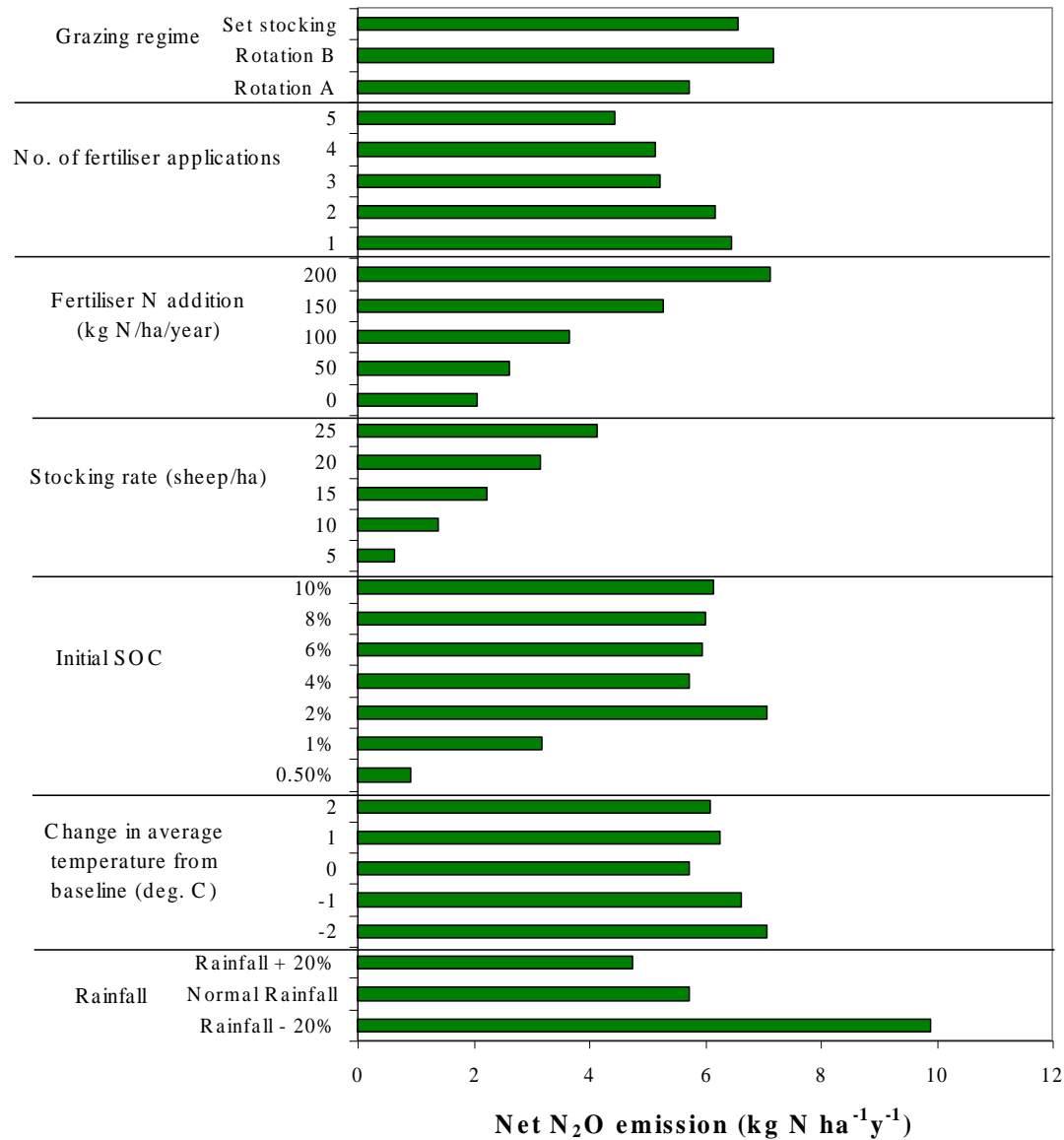
# Site level validation



# Measured & modelled N<sub>2</sub>O emissions



# Sensitivity Tests



# Upscaling

## Grid input parameters:

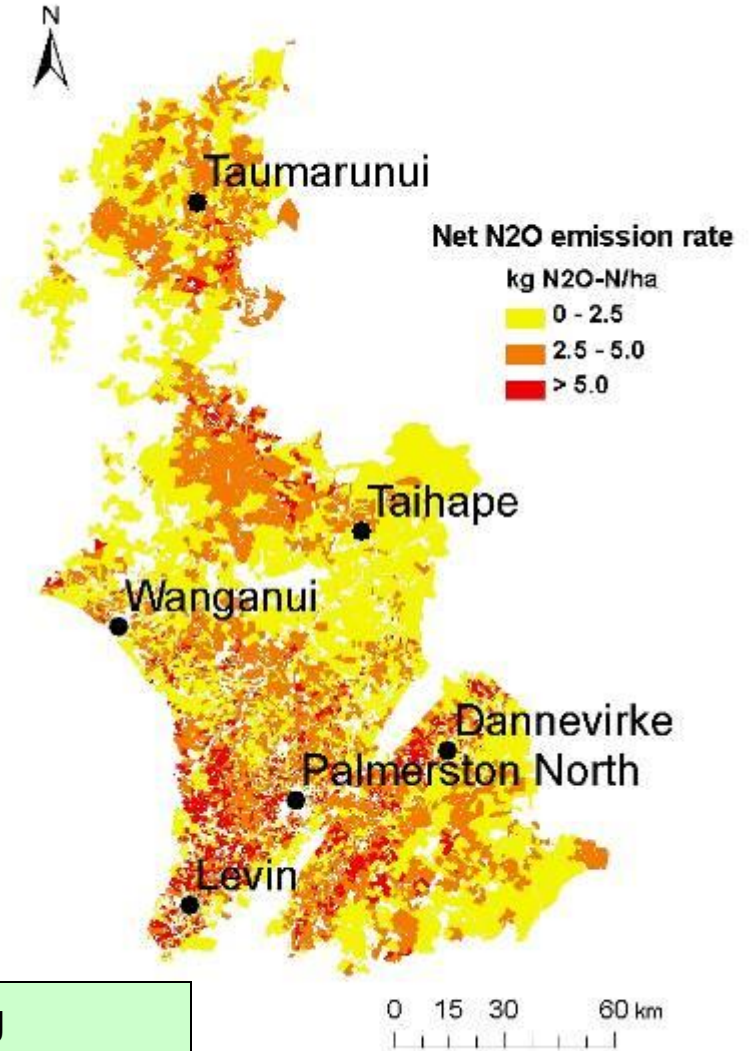
*Land use:* crop types, acreage, rotation

*Soil characteristics:* SOC, pH, clay content, bulk density, soil water regimes

*Management:* fertiliser, irrigation, tillage, grazing

Livestock population including dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, deer, pigs, poultry etc.

*Environmental variables:* rainfall, temperature

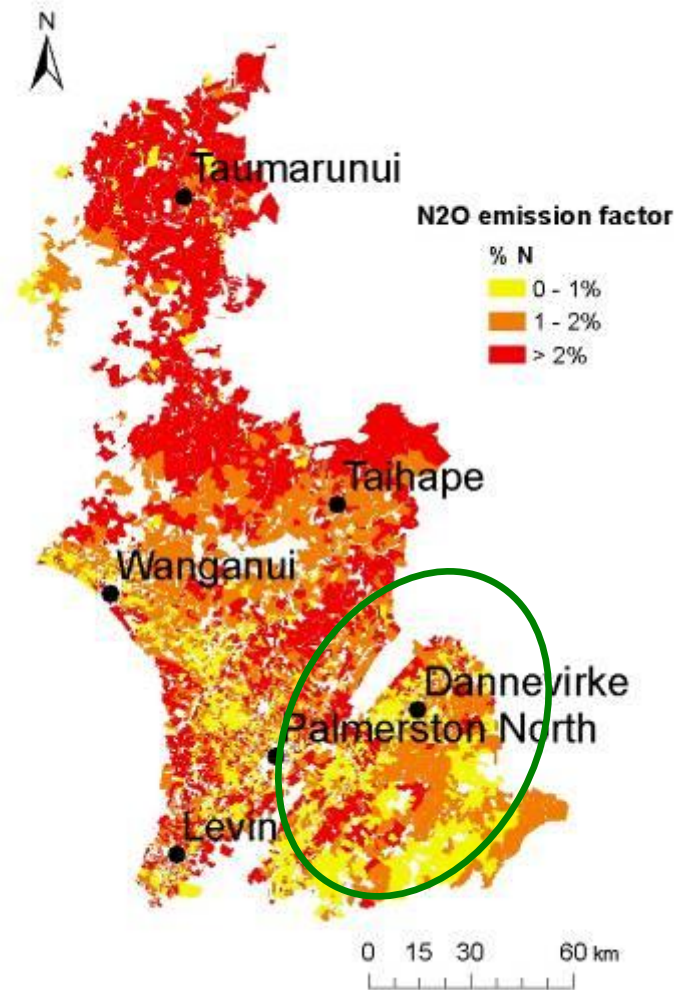
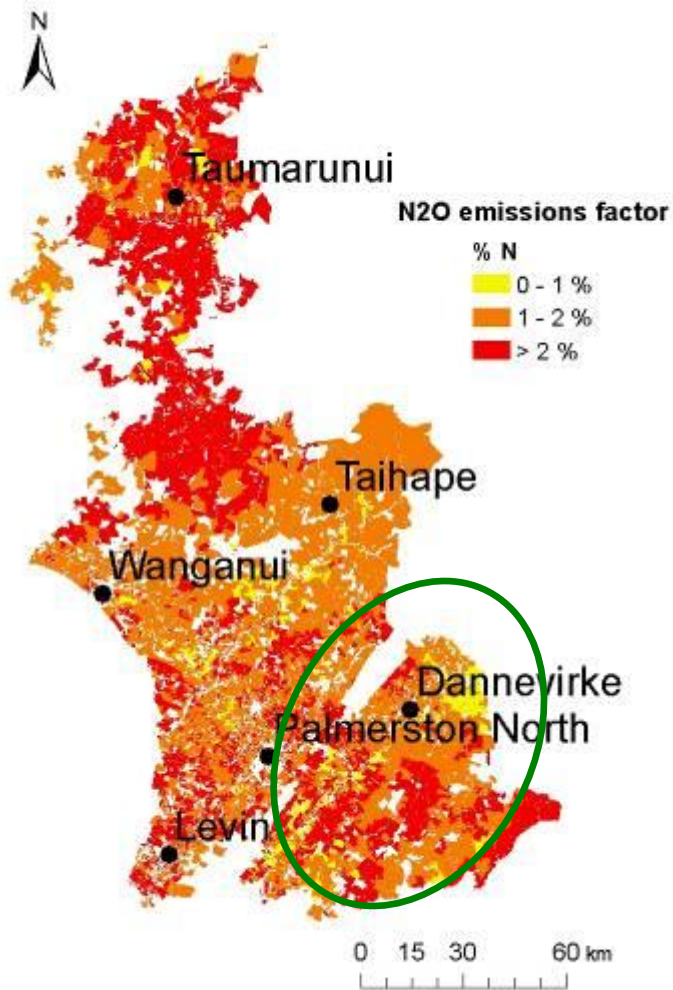


Modeled = 4.2 2.4 Gg  
IPCC = 2.29 Gg (-23% to +69%)

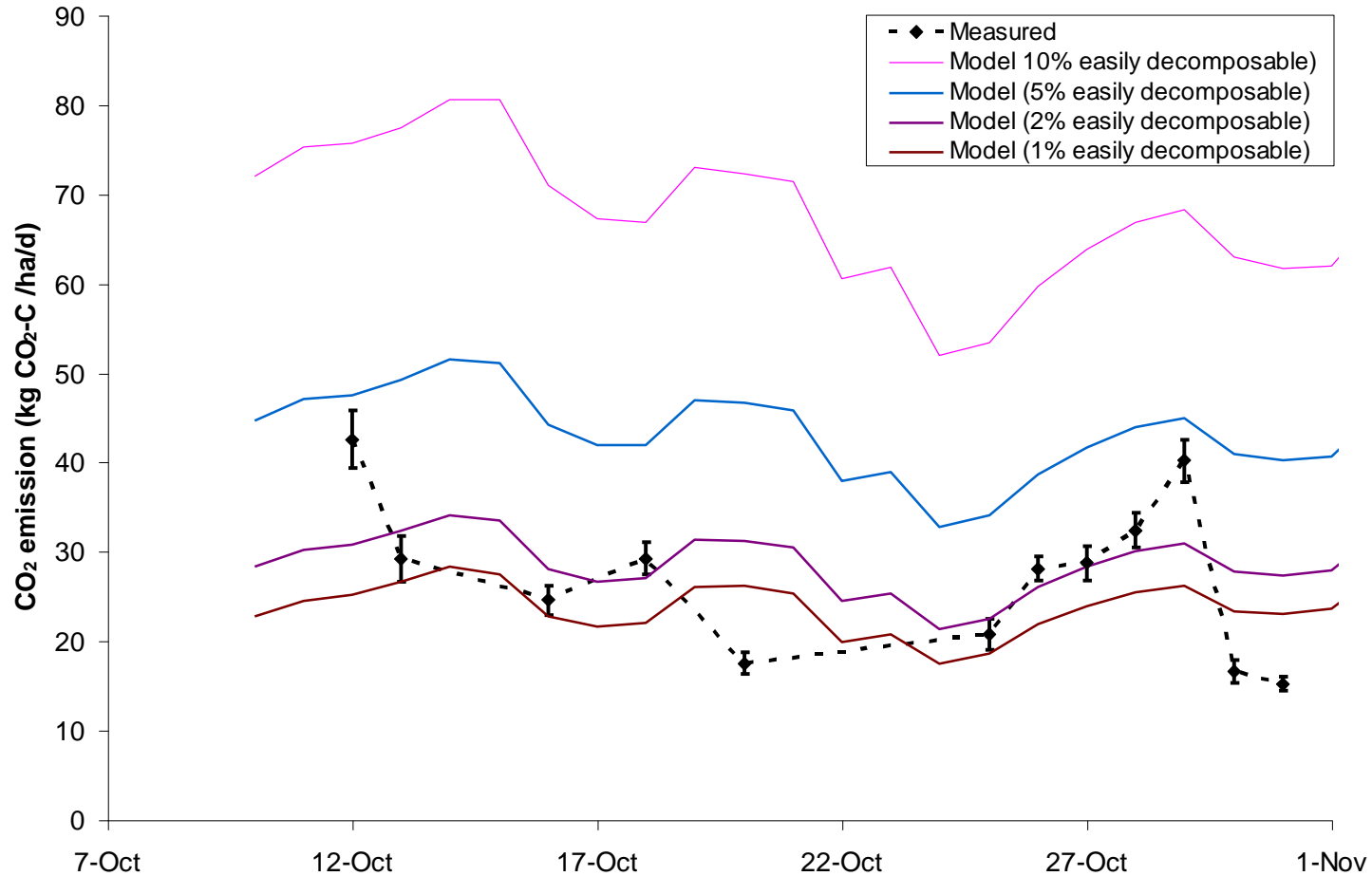
# Emissions differ between years due to weather effects

2003

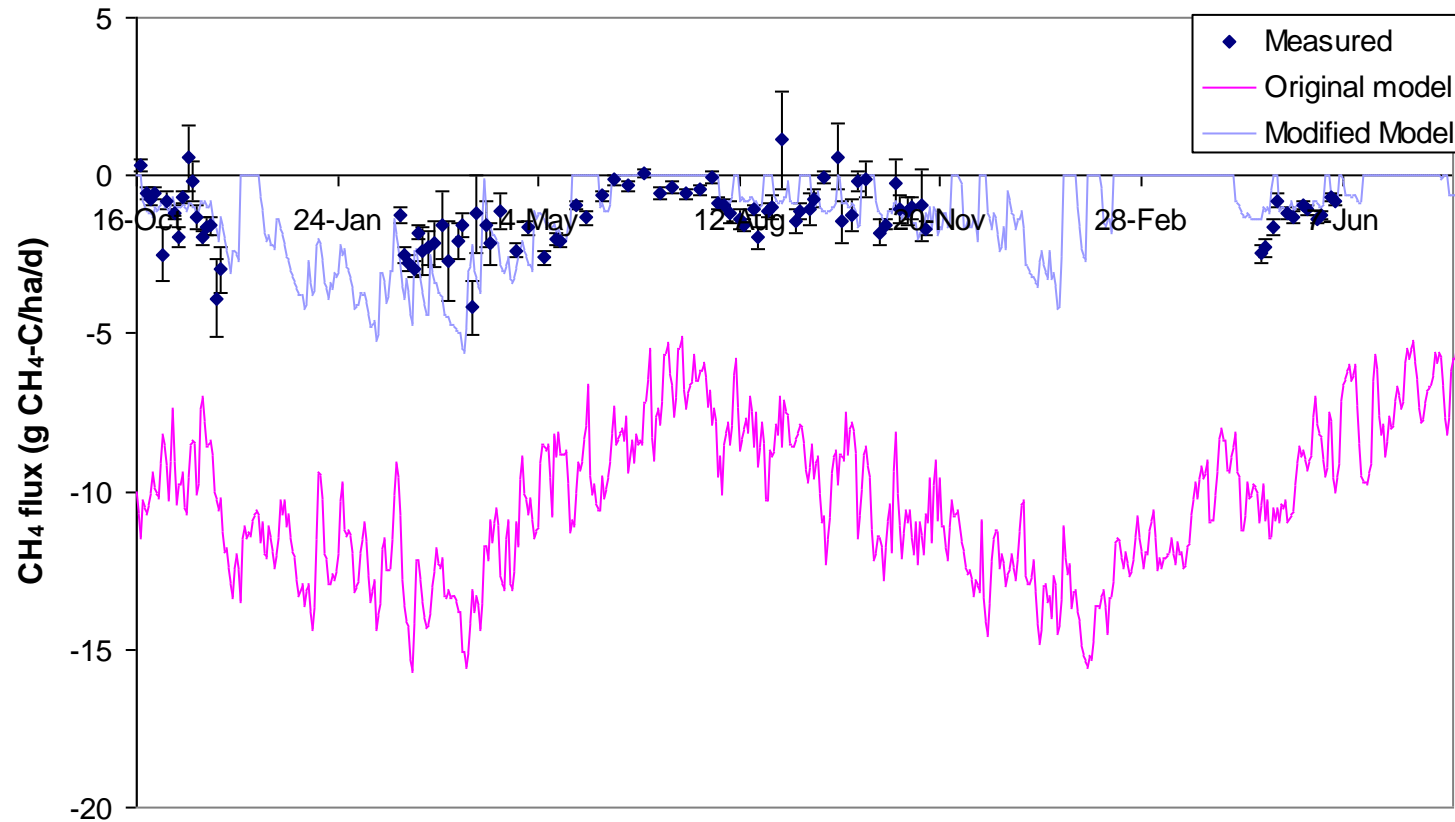
2004



# CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



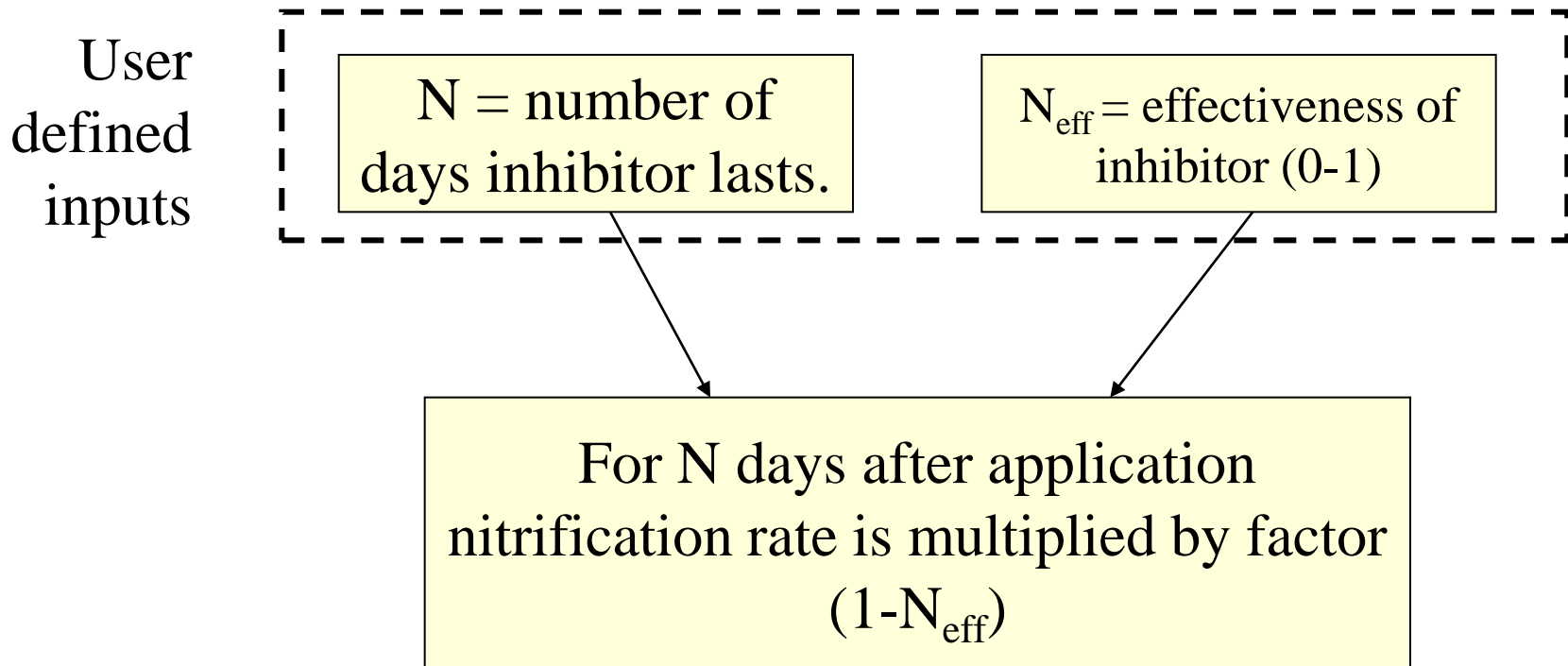
# Soil CH<sub>4</sub> uptake



- Modified model to restrict CH<sub>4</sub> oxidation when surface soil saturated

# Nitrification Inhibitors

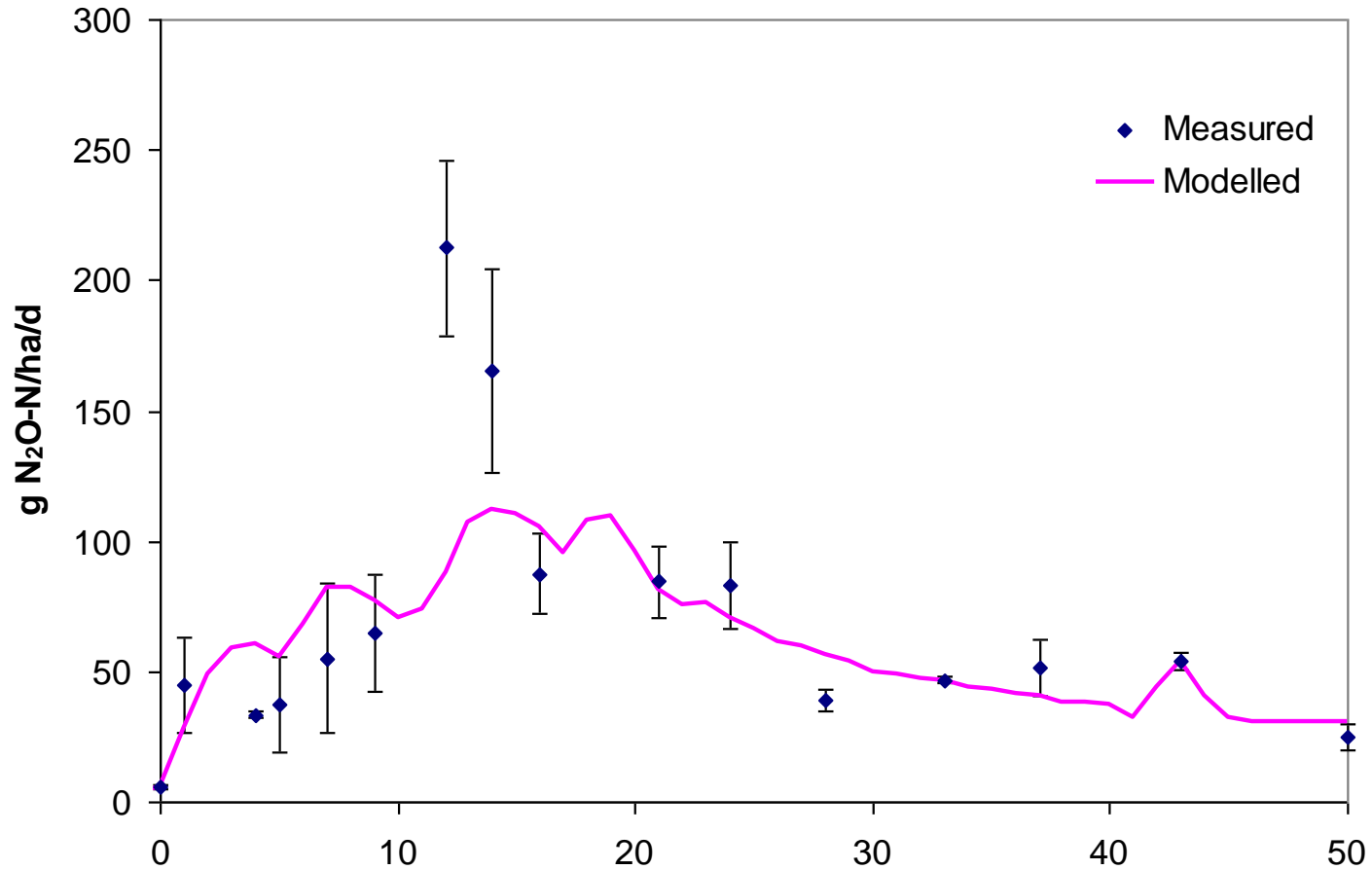
## Current NZ-DNDC method for handling NIs



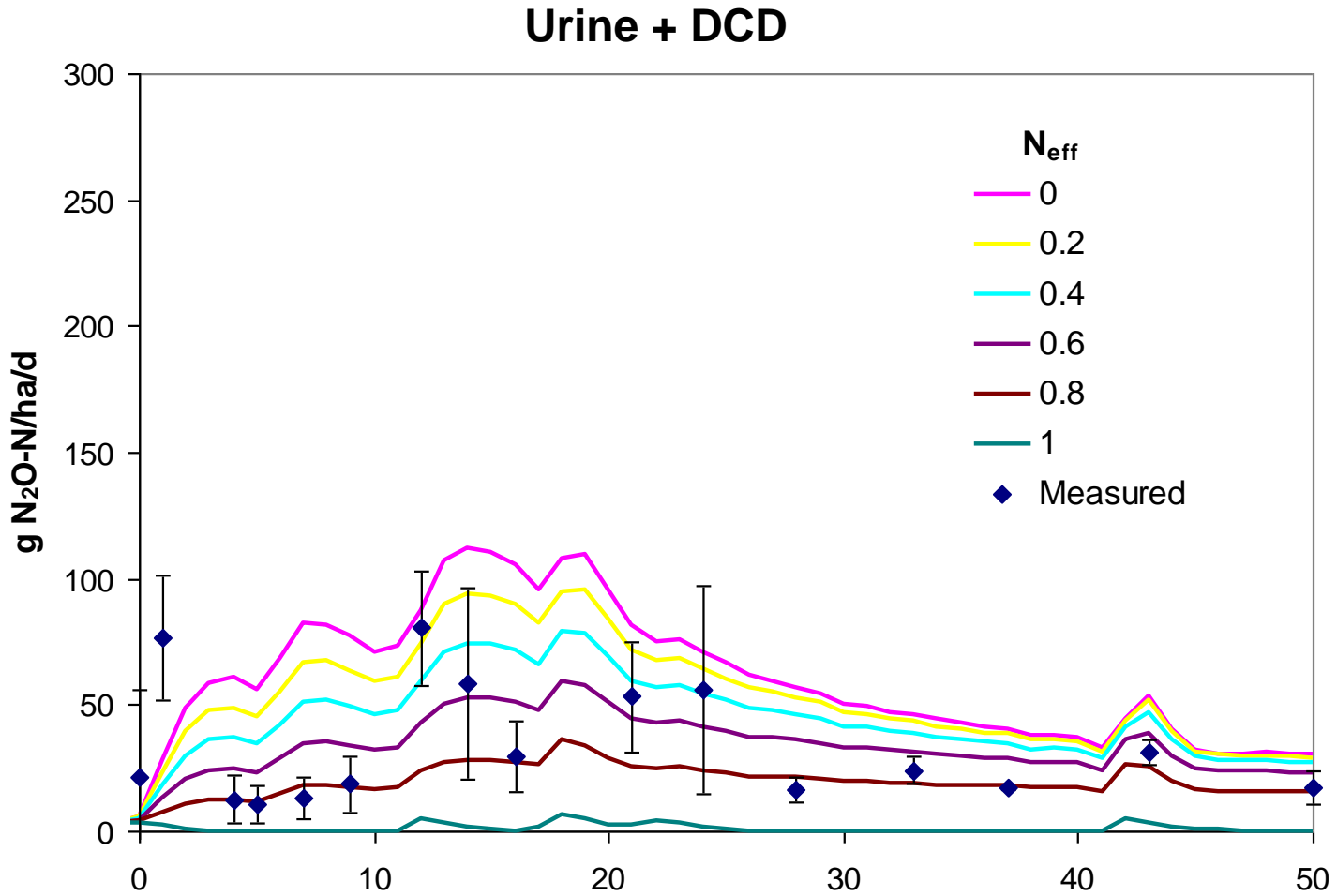


# Nitrification Inhibitors

Urine only



# Nitrification Inhibitors



# Current Research

- Examine relationship between soil type, nitrification inhibitor effectiveness and decay rate.
- Examine  $\text{NH}_3$  volatilisation and soil N transformations.
- Effect of patchiness of excretal urine

# References

- Giltrap DL, Saggar S, Li C, Wilde H (2008a). Using the NZ-DNDC model to estimate agricultural N<sub>2</sub>O emissions in the Manawatu-Wanganui region. *Plant and Soil* 309:191-209
- Giltrap DL, Saggar SK, Singh J (2008b). Measured and modelled carbon dioxide fluxes from a grazed dairy pasture. In *Carbon and nutrient management in agriculture*. (Eds LD Currie and LJ Yates). Occasional Report No. 21. Fertilizer and Lime Research Centre, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand. pp 376-381
- Giltrap DL, Singh J, Saggar S, Zaman M (2009). A preliminary study to model the effects of a nitrification inhibitor on nitrous oxide emissions from urine-amended pasture. *Agriculture Ecosystems and Environment*. DOI 10.1016/j.agee.2009.08.007
- Saggar S, Andrew RM, Tate KR, Hedley CB, Rodda NJ, Townsend JA (2004). Modelling nitrous oxide emissions from dairy-grazed pastures. *Nutrient Cycling in Agroecosystems*. 68: 243-255.
- Saggar S, Hedley CB, Giltrap DL, Lambie SM (2007a). Measured and modelled estimates of nitrous oxide emission and methane consumption from a sheep-grazed pasture. *Agriculture Ecosystems and Environment*. 122: 357-365
- Saggar S, Giltrap DL, Li C, Tate KR (2007b). Modelling nitrous oxide emissions from grazed grasslands in New Zealand. *Agriculture Ecosystems and Environment* 119:205-216
- Saggar S, Harvey M, Singh J, Giltrap D, Pattey E, Bromley A, Martin R, Dow D, Moss R, McMillan A (2009) Nitrous oxide emissions estimates from an irrigated dairy-grazed pasture using chambers, micrometeorological measurements, and NZ-DNDC model. Paper presented at Non-CO<sub>2</sub> Greenhouse Gases (NCGG5) conference. Wageningen, The Netherlands.