

# Study of N<sub>2</sub>O Flux over Central Amazon

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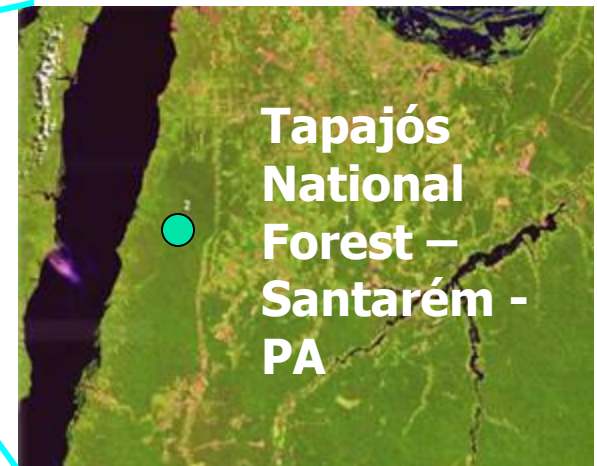
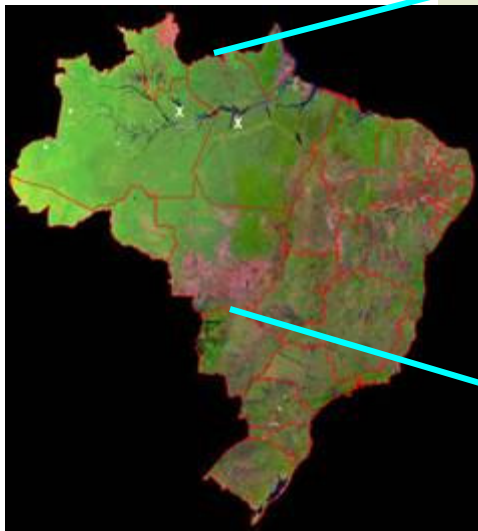


# N<sub>2</sub>O Sources and Sinks

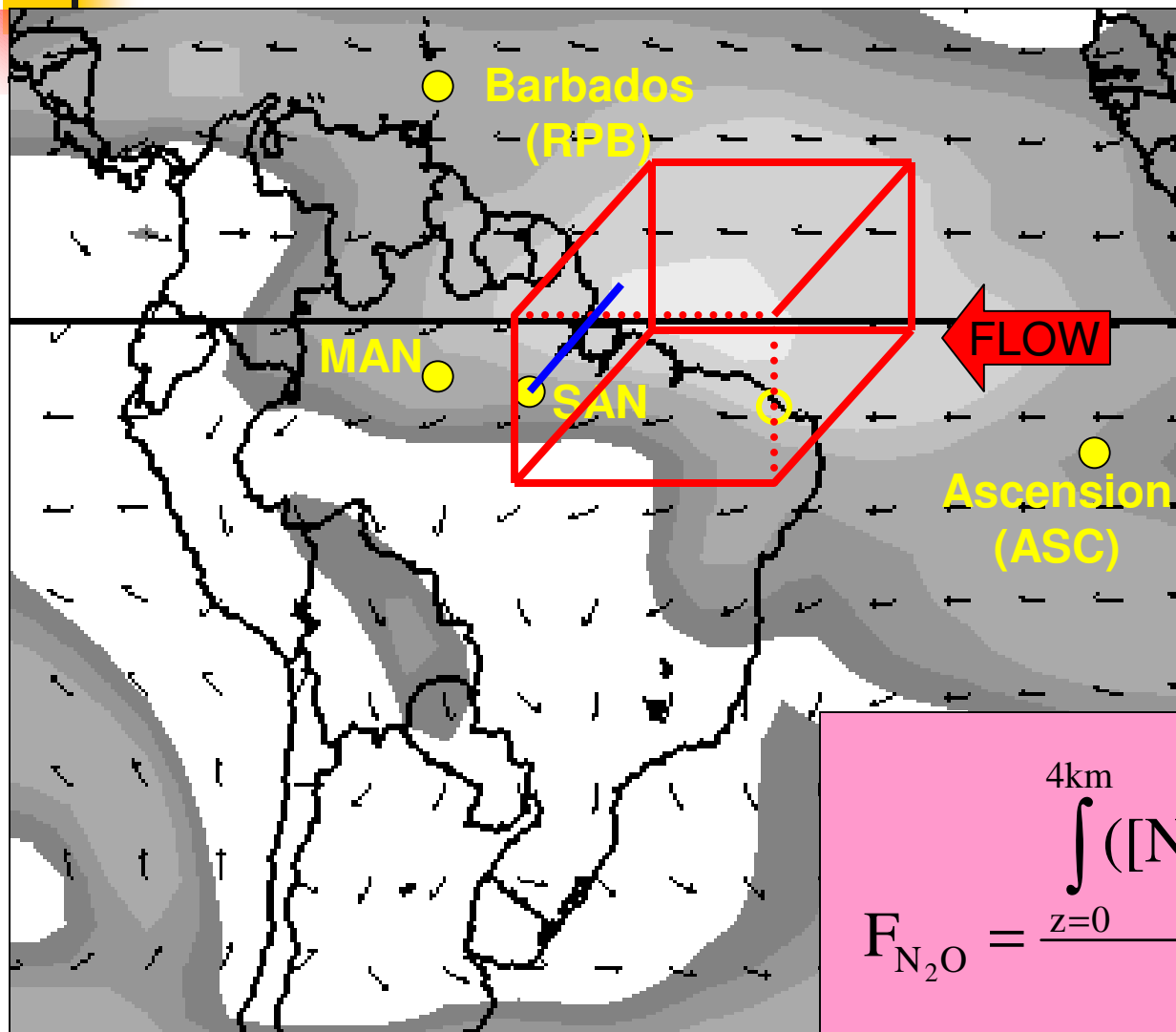
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- N<sub>2</sub>O is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most important anthropogenic greenhouse gas. Life time: 120 years
- Main sources:
  - Nitrification and denitrification in soils: 9-31 TgN<sub>2</sub>Oyr<sup>-1</sup>
  - Ocean: 9-19 TgN<sub>2</sub>Oyr<sup>-1</sup>
  - Agricultural soil: 19.5 TgN<sub>2</sub>Oyr<sup>-1</sup> (77% of anthropogenic contribution)
- Main sinks
  - Decomposition in stratosphere by photodissociation (90%)
  - Reactions with excited oxygen (10%).

# Measurement Sites



# Flux Calculation



Miller et al., 2007  
method

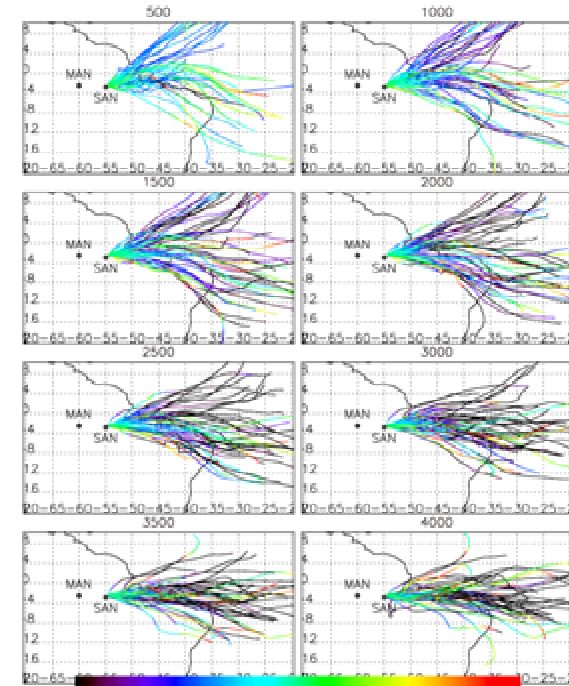
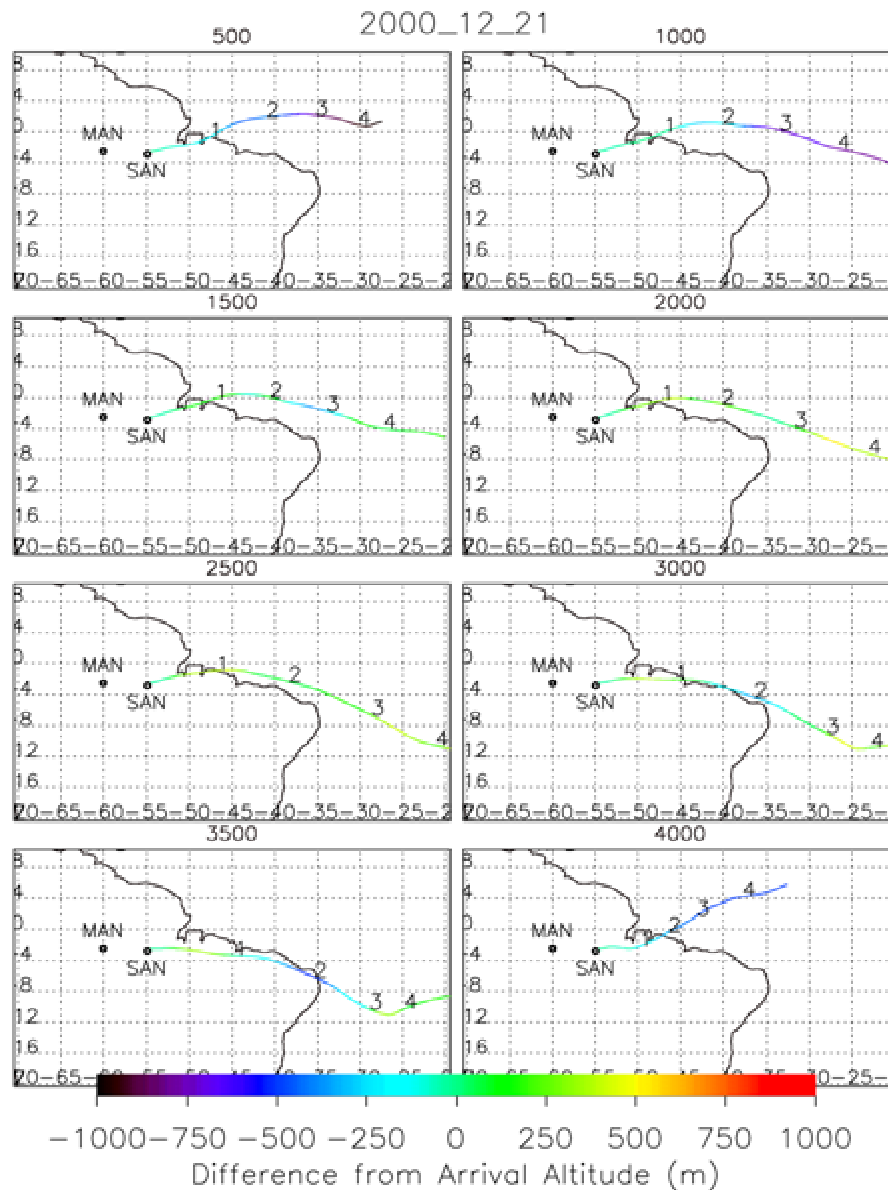
"A Very Large Flux  
Chamber"

Trajectories Study  
(Hysplit model)

$$F_{N_2O} = \frac{\int_{z=0}^{4km} ([N_2O]_{site} - [N_2O]_{bg}) dz}{\text{time}}$$

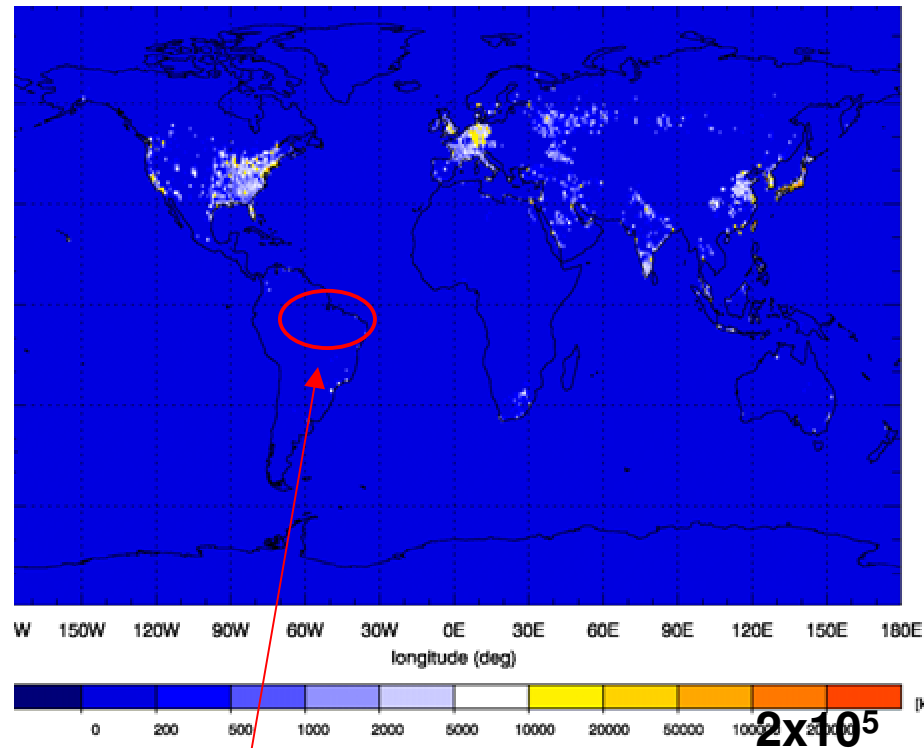
# Back trajectories

- Used to calculate time air has been over land at 8 altitudes.
- Typically quite similar as a function of altitude.



# Calculating the background

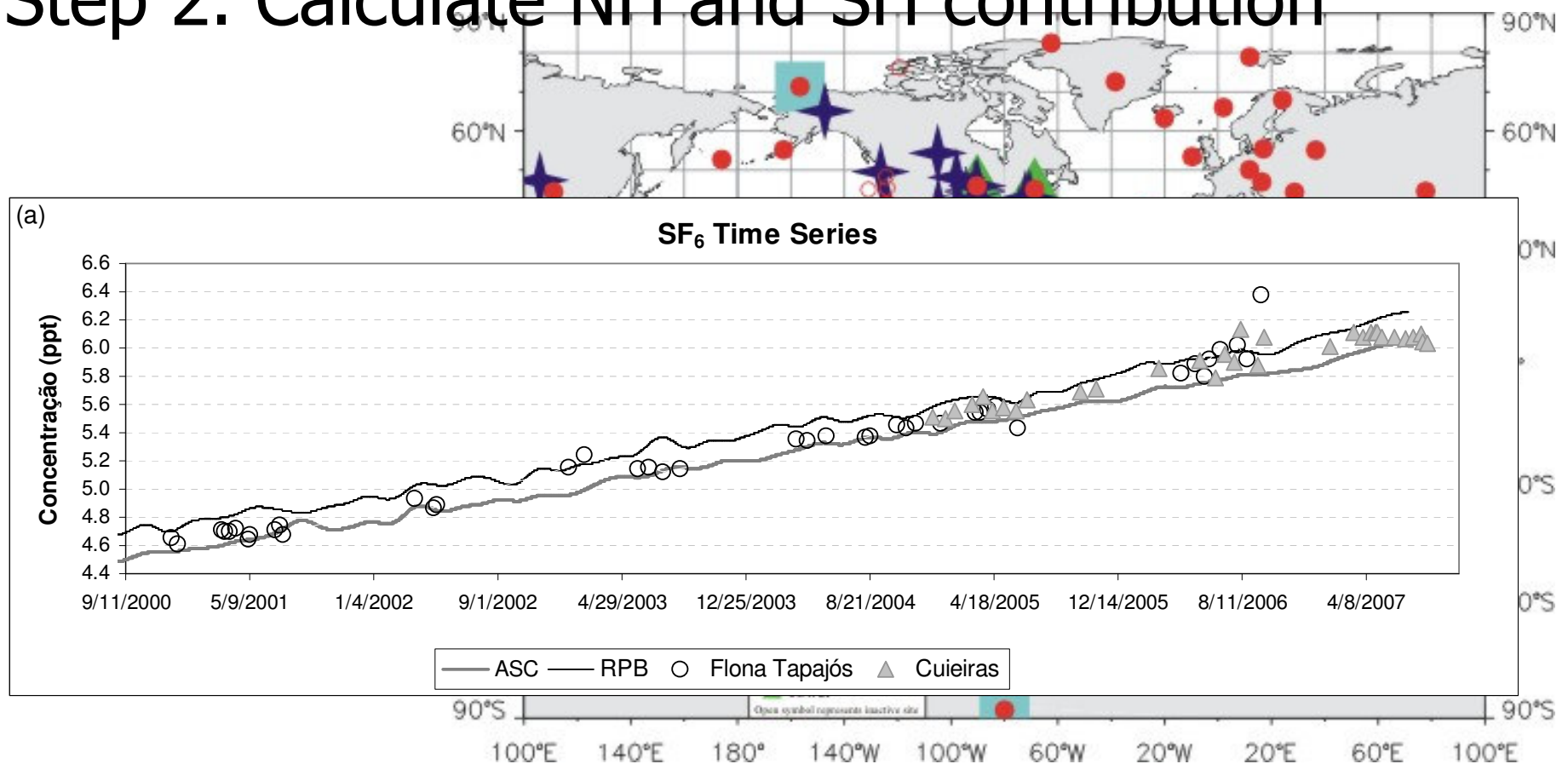
Step 1. Chose  $\text{SF}_6$  like a tracer transport



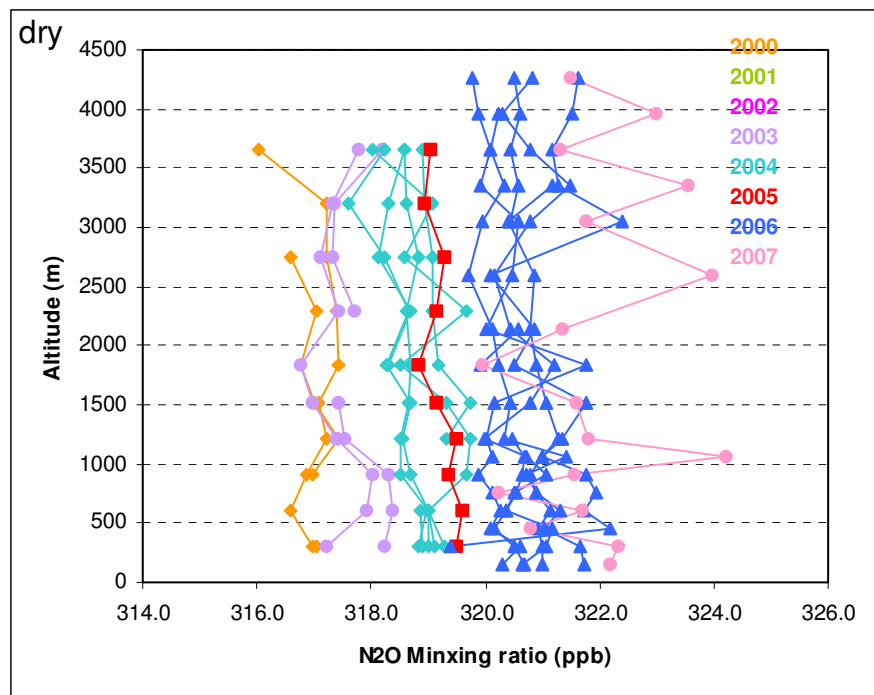
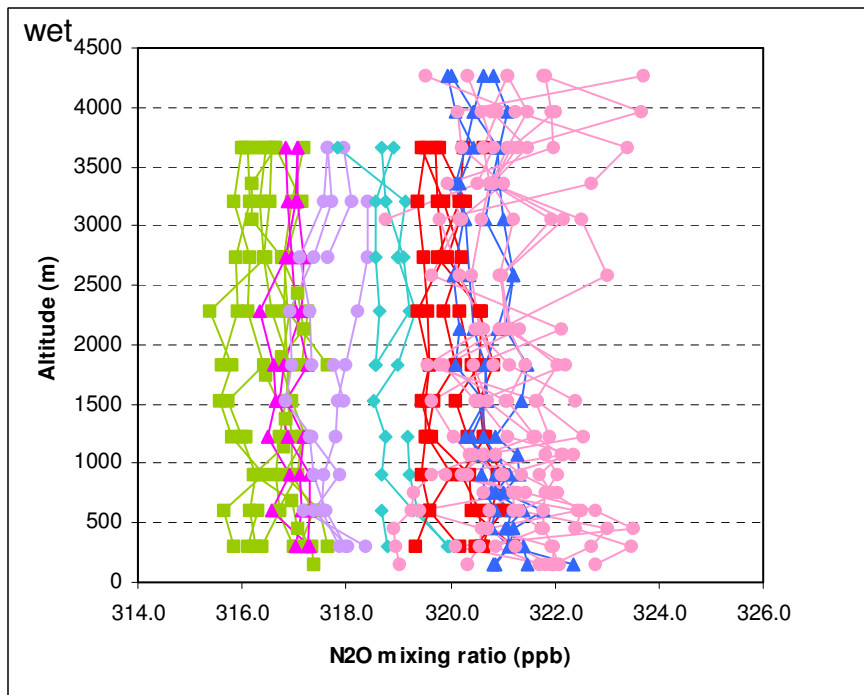
**'No' Emissions**

# Calculating the background

## Step 2. Calculate NH and SH contribution

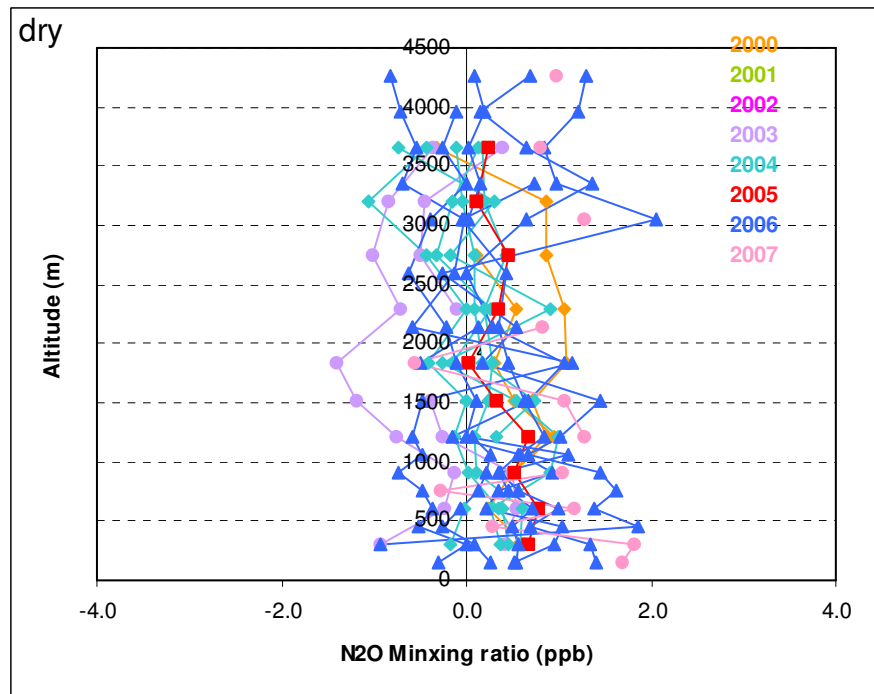
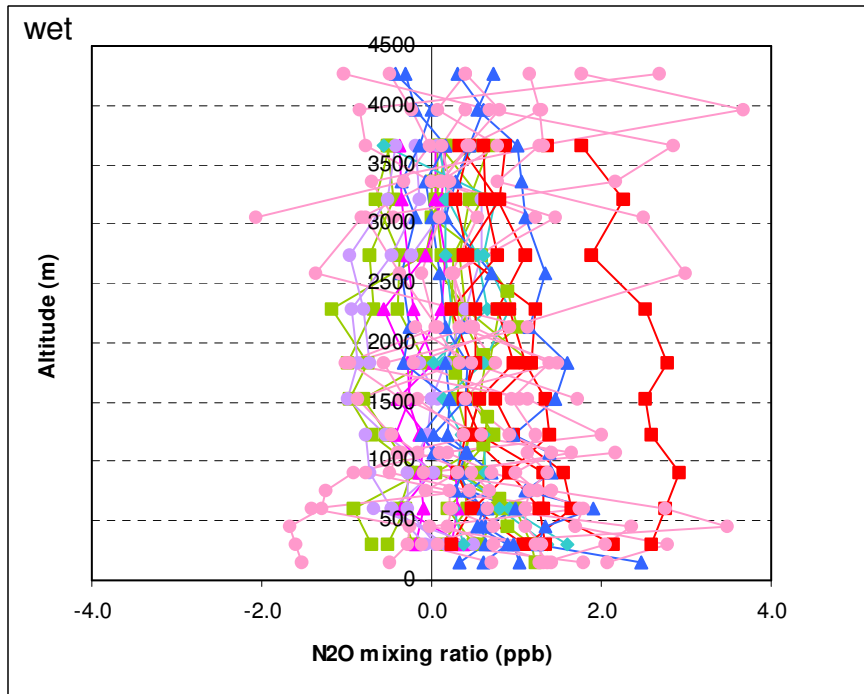


# Normalizing Profiles



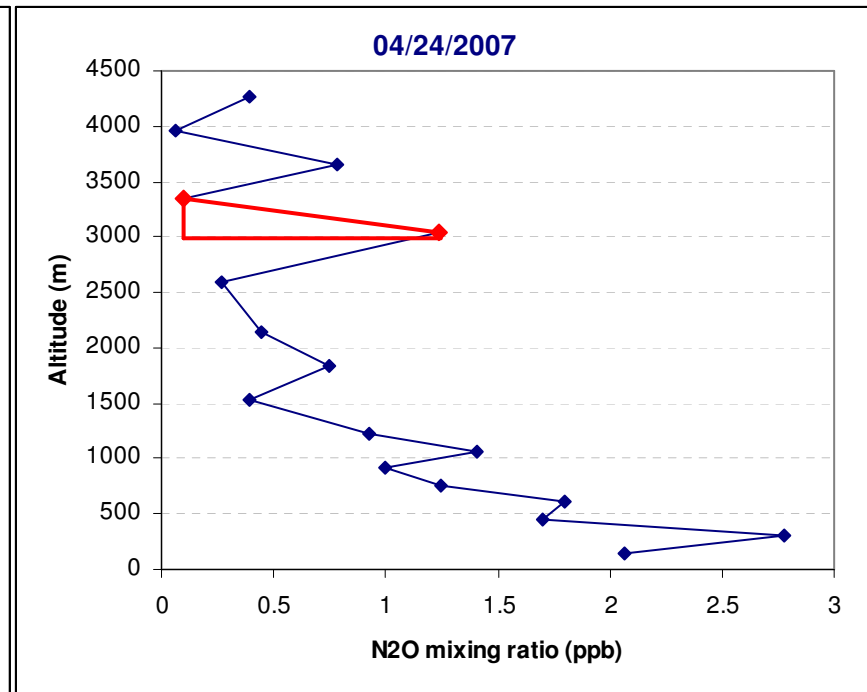
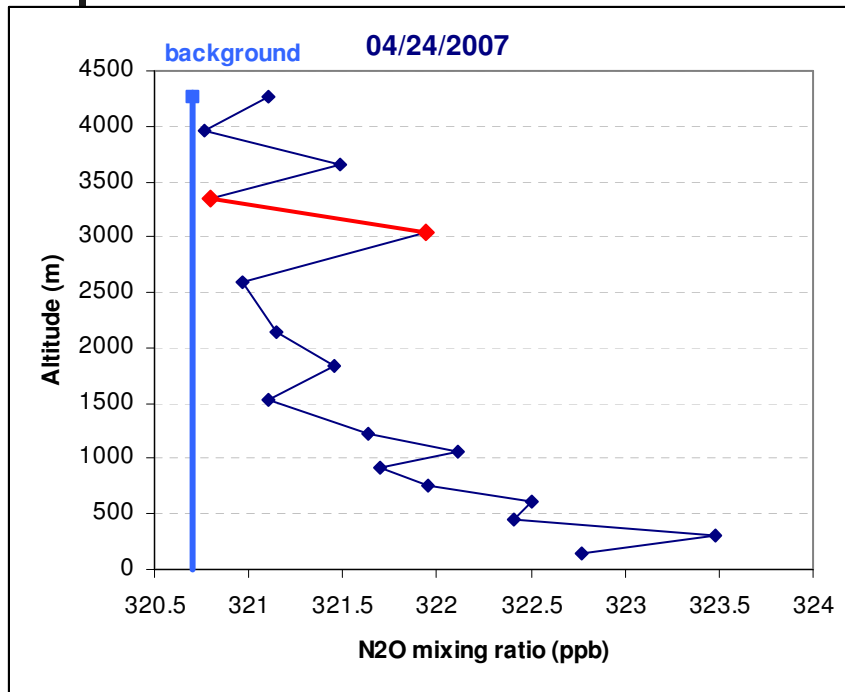


# Profiles Normalized



# Integration of profiles

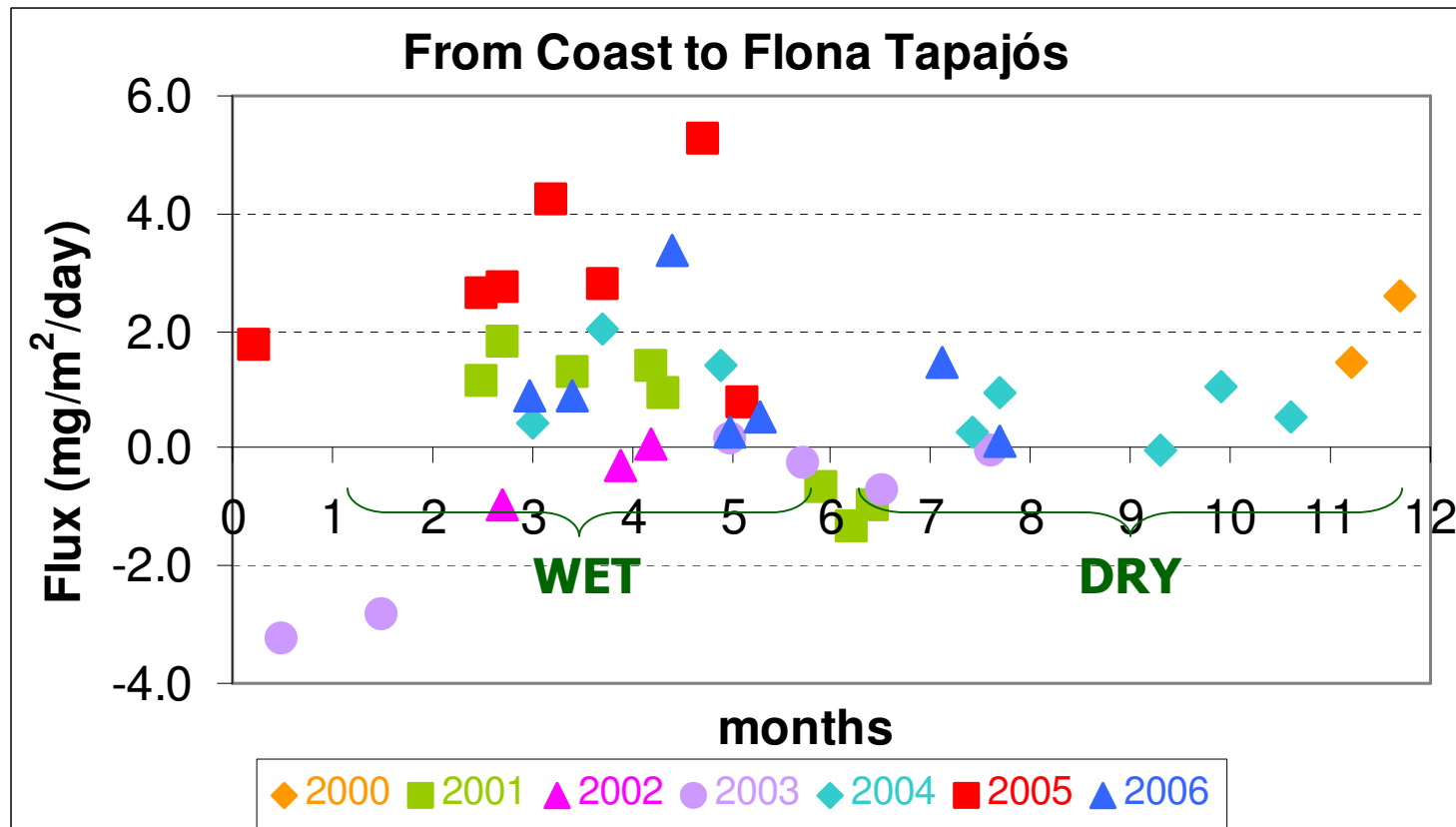
Normalized



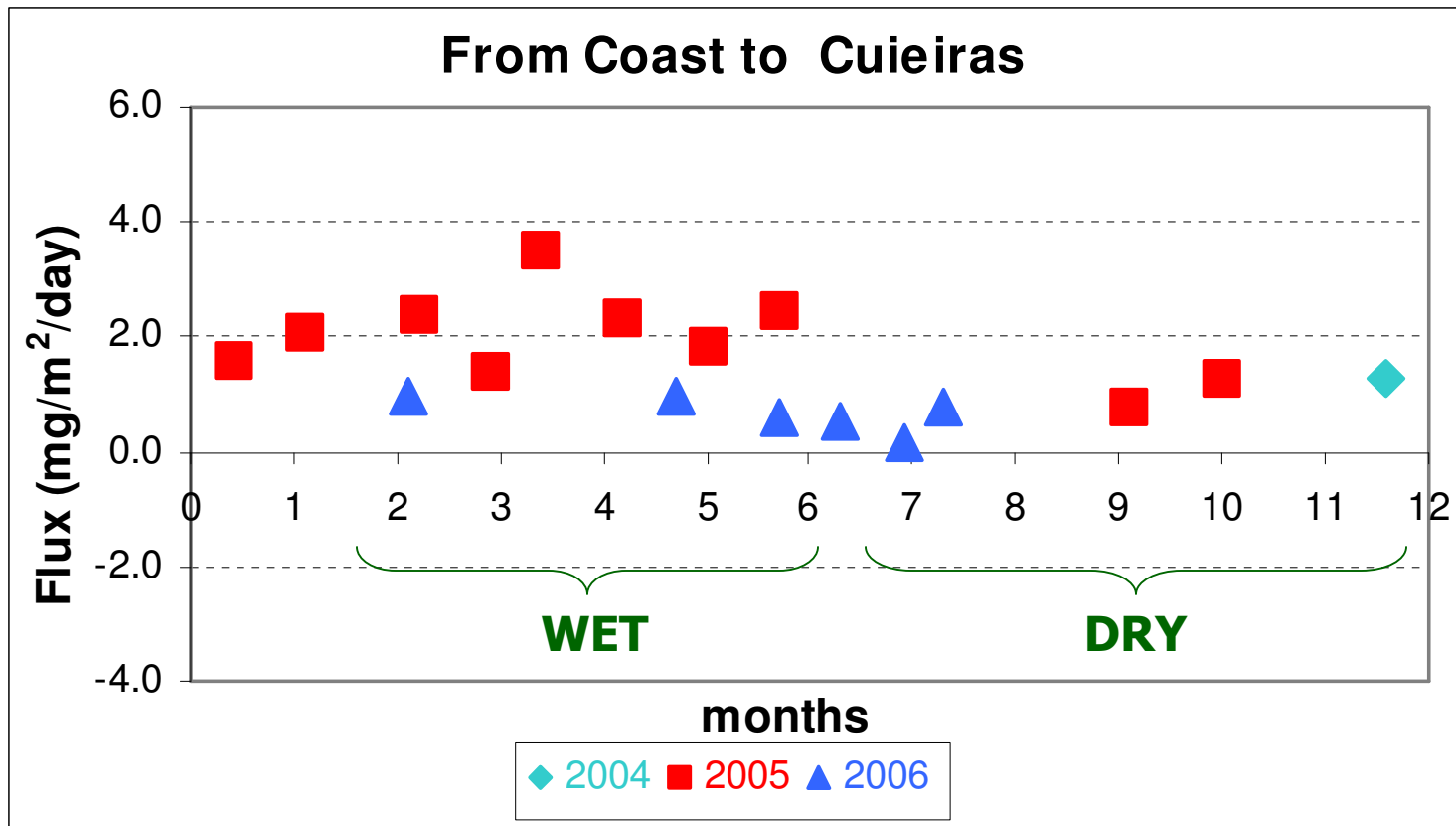
$$F_{N_2O} = \sum \frac{\{([N_2O]_{i+1}]_{site} - [N_2O]_{i+1}]_{bg}) + ([N_2O]_i]_{site} - [N_2O]_i]_{bg})\} / 2 \bullet \Delta z}{time_z}$$

# "Santarém" Fluxes

2005 Wet season enhancement – probably related to agriculture



# "Manaus" Fluxes





# Summary and Comparison with other estimates

Years/Site	SAN		MAN	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
2001-2003	$0.0 \pm 1.2$	$-1.65 \pm 2.2$		
2004-2006	$2.1 \pm 1.6$	$0.8 \pm 0.6$	$1.9 \pm 0.8$	$1.1 \pm 0.7$

- Comparison ( $\text{mg N}_2\text{O/m}^2\text{-yr}^{-1}$ )

1.9 – Primary Forest, Rondônia, Brazil (Garcia-Montiel, et al., 2004)

0.38 – Primary Forest, Manaus, Brazil (Coolman, 1994)

0.44 – Young Pasture, Manaus, Brazil (Coolman, 1994)



# Conclusions

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- The normalized profiles show a clear enhancement during wet season.
- SAN fluxes were enhanced until 2005. In 2006 political programs decreased the N-fertilizer used in Para.
- MAN fluxes are lower in 2006 for the same reason.
- Fluxes calculated are similar other studies over near regions.