Dataset Information:

Title	Organic soils
1111	Organic Jons

Abstract

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data from organic soils are those associated with nitrous oxide gas emissions from drained histosols under cropland and grassland. Data is computed at Tier 1 and complemented by geo-spatial data, following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (IPCC, 2006). Available by country, with global coverage and relative to the period 1990 onwards with annual updates.

Supplemental

This domain contains data on GHG emissions, associated emission factors and underlying activity data. The GHG emission estimates refer to the year 2000, corresponding to the reference year of the land cover map used (EU-JRC, 2003). Values for the year 2000 are replicated over the entire time series 1990-present. The FAOSTAT Emissions data are estimates by FAO and do not coincide with GHG data reported by member countries to UNFCCC. The database is intended primarily as a service to help member countries assess and report their emissions, as well as a useful international benchmark. The FAOSTAT Emissions data are disseminated publicly to facilitate continuous feedback from member countries.

Creation Date	2013
Last Update	2013
Data Type	Climate Change - Greenhouse Gases
Category	Environment
Time Period	1990 onwards
Periodicity	Annual
Geographical	World
Coverage	
Spatial Unit	Country
Language	Multilingual (EN, FR, ES)

Methodology and Quality Information:

Methods and processing

GHG emissions data from organic soils are those associated with nitrous oxide gas from drained organic soils under cropland (item: cultivated organic soils) and grassland (item: grassland organic soils). The FAOSTAT data are computed at Tier 1 following IPCC, 2006, Vol. 4, Ch. 11.

The emissions are estimated at pixel level, using the formula:

Emission = A * EF

where:

Emission = Annual emissions, in units of kg N_2O-N yr⁻¹;

A = Activity data, representing the annual area of organic soils, in hectares (1). EF = Tier 1, default IPCC emission factors, expressed in units of kg N₂O-N ha⁻¹ (2).

- (1) Data are obtained through the stratification of three different global datasets:
- i. The Harmonized World Soil Database (FAO et al., 2012), used to estimate the area covered by Histosols classes.
- ii. The Global Land Cover dataset, GLC2000 (EU-JRC, 2003), used to estimate the amount of cropland and grassland area in each pixel.

For cropland, three "cropland" classes from GLC2000 are used following You et al.

(2008):

CLASS	NAME	CROPLAND
		SHARE PER PIXEL
Х	Cultivated and managed areas	100%
У	Mosaic: cropland/tree cover/Other natural	50%
	vegetation	
Z	Mosaic: cropland/Shrub and/or grass cover	10%

For grassland, two "herbaceous" and two mosaics GLC2000 classes are used, in line with the FAO Land Cover Classification Scheme (LCCS):

CLASS	NAME	GRASSLAND
		SHARE PER PIXEL
13	Herbaceous Cover, closed-open	100%
14	Sparse herbaceous or sparse shrub cover	50%
17	Mosaic: Cropland / Tree Cover / Other natural	25%
	vegetation	
18	Mosaic: Cropland / Shrub and/or grass cover	45%

iii. The Gridded Livestock of the World for cattle and sheep (Wint and Robinson, 2007), used as an additional mask over grassland histosols to estimate drained area. With this mask, only those pixels with non-zero drained grassland histosols area and livestock density >1 head/ha are included.

(2) The EF values are those specified in IPCC, 2006: Vol. 4, Ch. 11, Tab. 11.1. The EF were assigned at pixel level in order to distinguish the relevant climate zone, as defined in IPCC, 2006: Vol. 4, Ch. 3, Annex 3A.5, using the climatic zones map from the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (EC-JRC, 2010).

The analysis was carried out in GIS, combining the above datasets. GHG estimates made at pixel level were subsequently aggregated at country level, using the FAO Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL) dataset.

Dimensionless conversion factors used are:

44/28, to convert the emissions from kg N₂O-N to kg N₂O gas;

10⁻⁶, to convert the emissions from kg N₂O to Gg N₂O; and

GWP- $N_2O = 310$ (100-year time horizon global warming potential), to convert Gg N_2O to Gg CO_2 eq (IPCC, 1996: Technical Summary, Tab. 4 page 22).

The organic soils domain contains the following data categories available for download: country-level GHG emissions in both Gg N₂O and Gg CO₂eq; implied emission factors; and activity data. The analysis was performed worldwide for all countries and territories listed in FAOSTAT. The data are reported also following standard FAOSTAT regional aggregations, plus Annex I and non-Annex I groups.

Uncertainties in estimates of GHG emissions are due to uncertainties in emission factors and activity data. They may be related to, inter alia, natural variability, partitioning fractions, lack of spatial or temporal coverage, spatial aggregation. In the case of organic soils, more detailed information is available in the guidelines (IPCC, 2006: Vol. 4, Ch. 11, Section 11.2.1.4).

References

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Data Collection Computed

Method Completeness

100%

Links

www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/ghg/www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/

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