

Carbon balance of an intensively grazed permanent grassland in southern Belgium

The 2nd ICOS Science Conference September, 28th 2016

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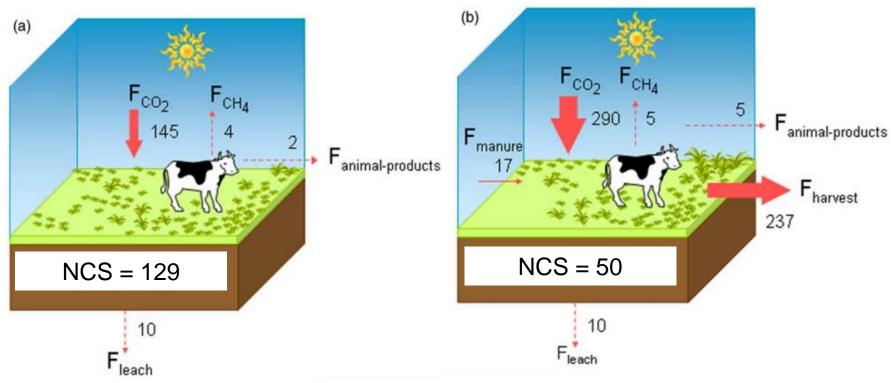
Pasture greenhouse gas budget



European grasslands carbon balance (Soussana et al., 2007,2010)

Grazing only

Grazing and harvest



- ✓ Global mean of diversed exploitation (milky cows, goats etc...)
- ✓ Average stocking rate from 0.3 to 1.3 LU ha⁻¹ when grazed
- ✓ Necessity to study a grazing system representative of southern Belgium

Dorinne: A permanent temperate grassland

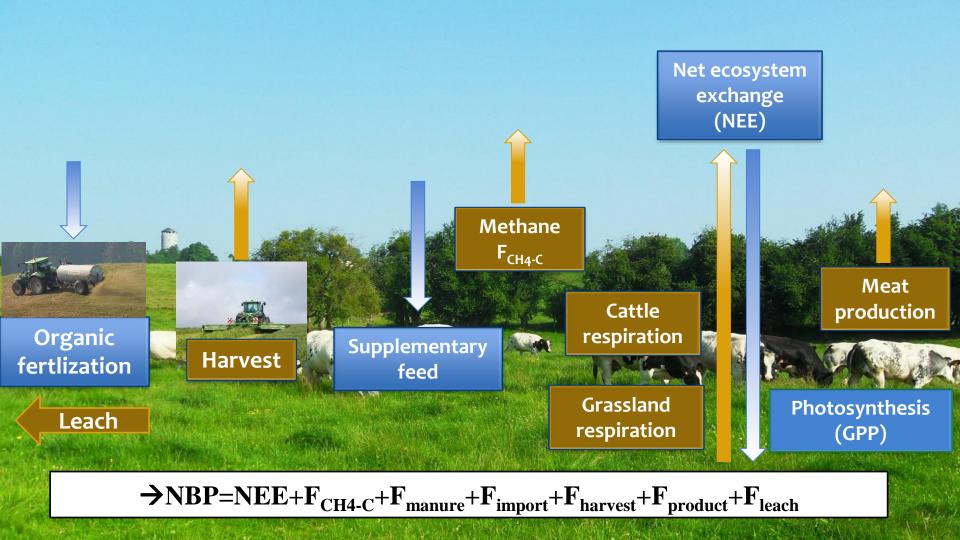


- Highly productive (≈ 8-10 t ms ha⁻¹)
- Organic and mineral fertilization
- (120 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹)
- Permanent grassland >100 years
- Intensively managed for > 40 years

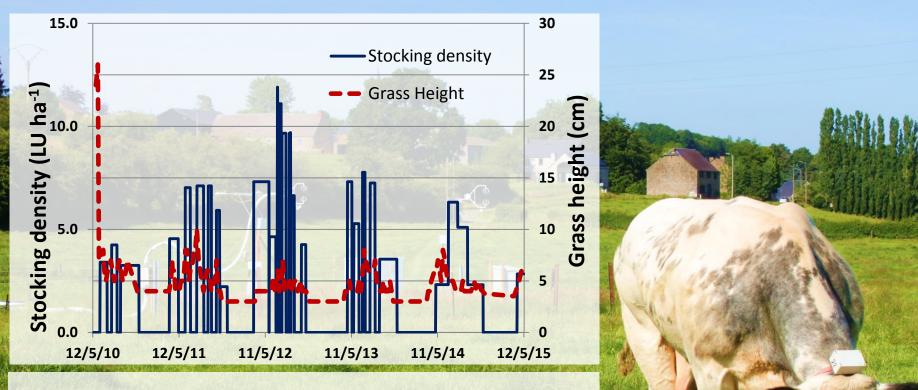
- <u>Climate</u>: Oceanic temperate
- <u>Average air temperature</u>: 10°C
- <u>Annual precipitation</u>: 630 mm
- Measurements: May 2010-2015
- <u>Altitude</u>: 250m



Carbon budget of the pasture



Grazing management



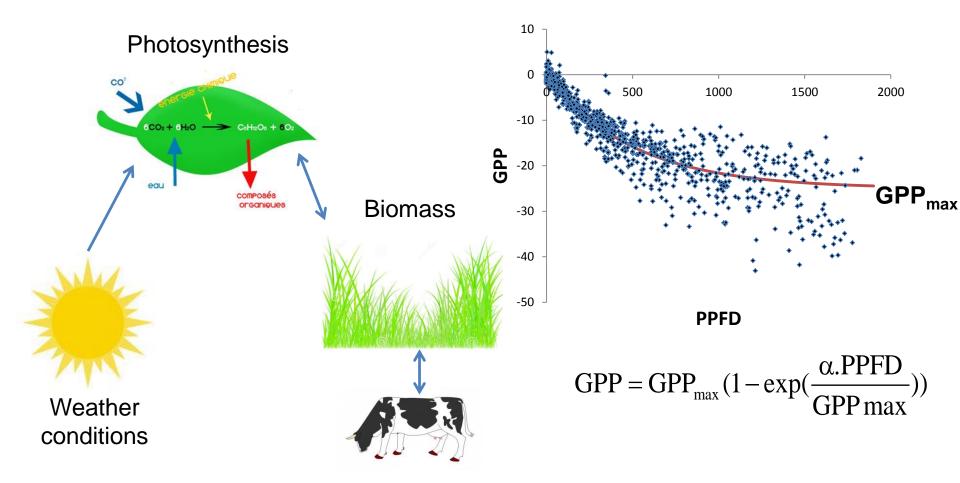
- Average stocking rate = 2.3 LU ha⁻¹
- Belgian Blue (meaty cows)
- Organic and mineral fertlization (120 kg N ha⁻¹)

Source 50 0 CHA.C Emanure Fimport Enarvest Eproduct Fleach BP -50 -100 2011 2012 -150 2013 2014 -200 5-year mean -250 Sink : - 161 gC m⁻² yr⁻¹ on average

Sink or source ?

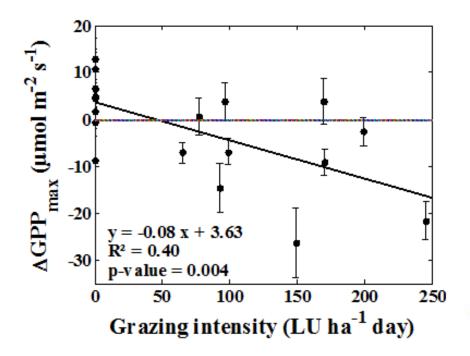


Carbon balance: grazing impact (Jérôme et al., 2014)

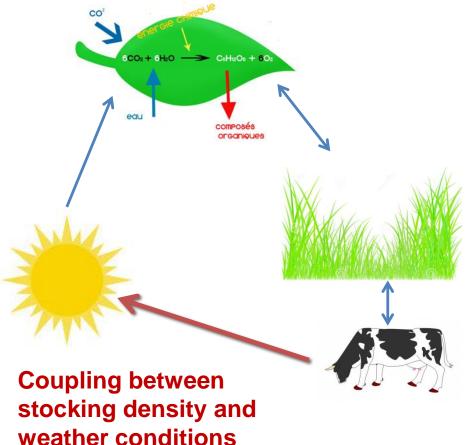


 \rightarrow Relationship between GPP_{max} and grazing intensity ?

Carbon balance: grazing impact (Jérôme et al., 2014)



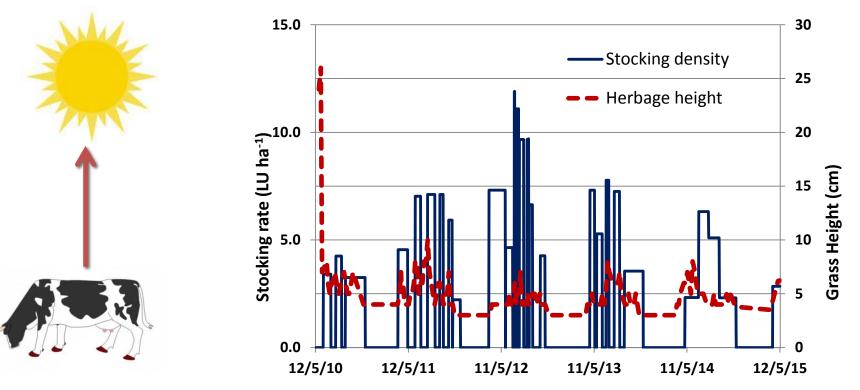
Photosynthesis



- The decrease of GPP_{max} is negatively correlated to grazing intensity because of defoliation
- No similar impact was observed on total ecosystem respiration

Carbon budget : weather conditions impact

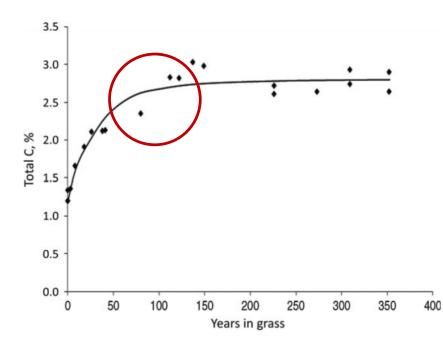
- No significant relationship between monthly NEE anomalies and weather variables anomalies were observed
- Behavior at least partially due to the coupling between grazing management and weather conditions
- This coupling is necessary to maintain a steady meat production



Carbon storage? How long?

Dorinne grassland

- Permanent grassland, never cultivated since it is used as a pasture (more than one century)
- Intensively managed with organic and mineral fertilizers since around 40 years



- Carbon stocks stablizes only
 - after around a century
- In agreement with our observations
- There is a strong need to correlate carbon balance

observations to carbon stocks

Figure adapted from Johnson et al, 2009 used by Smith et al., 2014



Conclusions

- Carbon sink observed every year despite a high stocking rate and the old age of the pasture
- C exports in form of meat were low compared to C exports in dairy pastures
- Probable coupling between weather conditions and grazing management
- Carbon storage that must taken into account in livestock GHG budgets



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Agricultural

Forest Meteorology

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Impact of grazing on carbon dioxide exchanges in an intensively managed Belgian grassland

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Acknowledgements

- Adrien Paquet (the farmer)
- Walloon region
- All the co-authors:

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