FACCE ERA-GAS

MONITORING & MITIGATION OF GREENHOUSE GASES FROM AGRI- AND SILVI-CULTURE

FACCE ERA-GAS is the ERA-NET Cofund action for monitoring & mitigation of greenhouse gases (GHG) from agriculture and forestry. FACCE ERA-GAS was initiated by the Joint Programming Initiative on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change (FACCE-JPI). The aim of this ERA-NET Cofund action is to strengthen the transnational coordination of research programmes and provide added value to research and innovation on greenhouse gas mitigation in the European Research Area and New Zealand.

The consortium of FACCE ERA-GAS consists of 19 partner organisations from 13 countries: Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom. New Zealand is also contributing to the Joint Cofunded Call as a non-partner funding agency. Teagasc, the Agriculture and Food Development Authority in Ireland, is coordinating the ERA-NET. FACCE ERA-GAS runs from May 2016 to April 2021.

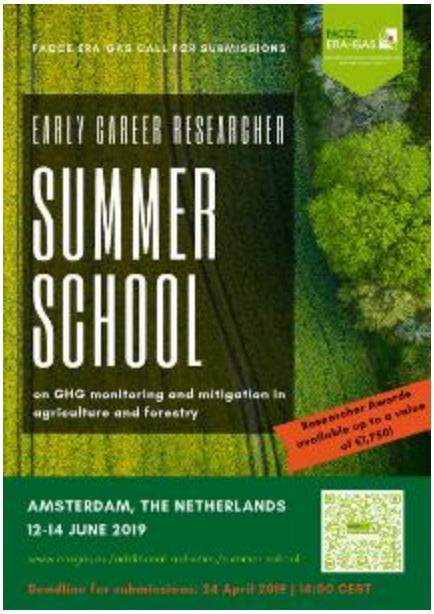
The project receives funding from the European Union's Horizon2020 Research & Innovation Programme under grant agreement No 696356.

FACCE ERA-GAS NEWSLETTER *Issue 3, April 2019*

2nd FACCE ERA-GAS Research Programme Meeting & Valorisation Workshop, 12 June 2019, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

FACCE ERA-GAS is organising the 2nd Research Programme Meeting (RPM) & Valorisation Workshop on 12 June 2019 in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. It will bring together coordinators and partners of the 10 research projects funded through the first FACCE ERA-GAS call in 2016, as well as funders and stakeholders. The RPM will be in parallel and integrated in the 8th International Symposium on Non-CO2 Greenhouse Gases (NCGG8) "Global Challenges and Local Solutions".

Read more



Early Career Researcher Summer School on greenhouse gas (GHG) monitoring and mitigation in agriculture and forestry, 12-14 June, Amsterdam The Netherlands

FACCE ERA-GAS is organising an Early Career Researcher Summer School on greenhouse gas (GHG) monitoring and mitigation in agriculture and forestry on 12-13-14 June 2019 in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The Summer School is parallel and integrated in the 8th International Symposium on Non-CO2 Greenhouse Gases (NCGG8) “Global Challenges and Local Solutions”. Application is open until 24 April for PhD candidates and post-doctoral researchers, who want to deepen their understanding of the role of key GHGs in the Earth System.

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FACCE ERA-GAS Joint Call 2018 with ERA-NET SusAn and ICT-AGRI 2

The Joint Call 2018 of the three ERA-NETs FACCE ERA-GAS, ERA-NET SusAn and ICT-AGRI 2 on “Novel technologies, solutions and systems to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in animal production systems” includes 27 funding parties from 20 European countries and 4 Associated or Third Party countries (Canada, Chili, Uruguay, New Zealand). A total amount of approximately 17 M€ is provisionally allocated. The Call was open for applications until end of January 2019. Evaluation outcomes are expected to be communicated from mid-June onwards.

Read more

3DForMod

Interaction meeting with operational partners in Cameroon. Organized within the framework of 3ForMod WP5 "*Up-take by REDD+ activities*", Mbalmayo interaction meeting was chaired by Prof. Joseph Armathé Amougou, Director of the National Observatory on Climate Change (ONACC) at the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) in Cameroon. Participants from official bodies (REDD+ Technical Secretary, Ministry of Forests and Fauna), operational services (National Institute of Cartography), cooperation services, NGOs, research and teaching institutions from Europe and Central Africa met for two days at Saint André Hotel in Mbalmayo, Cameroon on 21-22 November 2018. On first day, project objectives and first results were presented by 3DForMod team members and discussed with respect to local partners expectations in terms of outputs and outcomes for REDD+ program development in Cameroon. On second day, these points were translated into recommendations for further project development.

FORCLIMIT

The FORCLIMIT team met in the beautiful city of Brasov, Romania in September 2018. In total, 13 researchers from five countries participated in three days of exciting discussions. The discussions were broad and included how the potential of the European forest in the climate policy framework could be financed and optimised to climate positive efforts. Following the political science discussion, the important task of improving the Yasso soil carbon model to be used on a local level was examined. The soil carbon modelling discussion was extended to a visit to a decomposition experiment conducted in the project in the scenic Sinca forests. Furthermore, it is a large challenge to find ways of including the local-level soil carbon into monitoring, verification and reporting systems is. Good discussions resulted in new solutions that were brought back home. From the forest modelling team, local tests using different scenario models were presented.

GHG-Manage

The GHG-manage project has made steady progress since finalising the consortium agreement with multi-country partners and now has the full complement of staff allocated for the work. The second Consortium Meeting was held on 22nd November 2018, in INRA, Paris where each work package was reviewed. The availability of eddy covariance GHG flux data, as well as the future planning of the airborne GHG flux measurement campaigns in the Netherlands and Germany was also discussed, as was the sharing and standardisation of data use of a number of whole-farm GHG models were also considered in terms of their applicability and data requirements. Coordinator of the project, Professor Bruce Osborne, visited Aarhus University to establish further links with the ResidueGas project and the sharing of management and related activity data. The next meeting is scheduled for the 25-26 April 2019 in Lublin, Poland.

INVENT

Following the kick-off meeting the partners in INVENT have met twice; in Copenhagen (May 2018) and in Riga (February 2019) and Skype meetings are held regularly at the project, WP and task level. Focus is on prioritizing outputs and discussing the feasibility and specific limitations for tasks. In Riga, time was dedicated to discussing the implementation WP in order to link method development (forest carbon stock changes in soil and biomass) and effects on GHG inventories. Preliminary project results show that the combined use of satellite mapping services and National Forest Inventory data reduces the uncertainty of carbon stock change estimates substantially; data base on tree litter production indicate that using relevant stand structural parameters in NFI generated model input may improve soil C model input; machine learning is applicable for digital soil mapping with legacy soil data and elevation models.

MAGGE-pH

The second project meeting of MAGGE-pH took place in Ireland, February 12-13 2019 at Teagasc in Wexford. The planned activities of the MAGGE-pH consortium, targeted to explore the effect of soil pH management on GHG emissions, are well on their way. However, most field experiments suffered from the summer drought in 2018, resulting in crop failure and inconclusive emission data. After reviewing last year's field data, it became clear that pH rise in some of the newly established liming trials was too small and it was decided to perform additional liming in 2019. Preliminary data from Denmark and Norway from long- and medium term liming plots showed reduced nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions, relative to non-limed controls. The meeting in Wexford provided an excellent opportunity to inspect first field data and to improve laboratory protocols before immersing into MAGGE-pH's second year of fieldwork.

PEATWISE

The FACCE ERA-GAS funded PEATWISE project "Wise use of drained peatlands in a bio-based economy: development of improved assessment practices and sustainable techniques for mitigation of greenhouse gases" published its first policy brief "Policy Brief #1 climate mitigation measures for drained peatlands". The PEATWISE project set out to explore the potential of various peatland management practices to sustain production while mitigating greenhouse gas emissions across Northern Europe. This policy brief outlines the mitigation measures in testing phases, presents the PEATWISE case studies, and provides recommendations based on the results from PEATWISE study sites in 2018, a year of extreme heat and drought.

ResidueGas

ResidueGas addresses the estimation of N_2O emissions from soil amended with crop residues. The project focus on critical moments during crop management cycles for residue N_2O emissions associated with low residue C:N ratios; however, residue C and its degradability are also important for emissions. The project is well on track to provide improved methods for quantifying N_2O emissions from crop residues. Several components of cropping systems that are particularly at risk of large N_2O emissions will be further studied for developing mitigation strategies. These include: 1) Incorporation of residues after vegetative crops; 2) N-rich crop residues on the soil surface during winter, including frost kill of cover crops; 3) incorporation in spring of N-rich residues of cover crops; and 4) termination of grasslands.

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