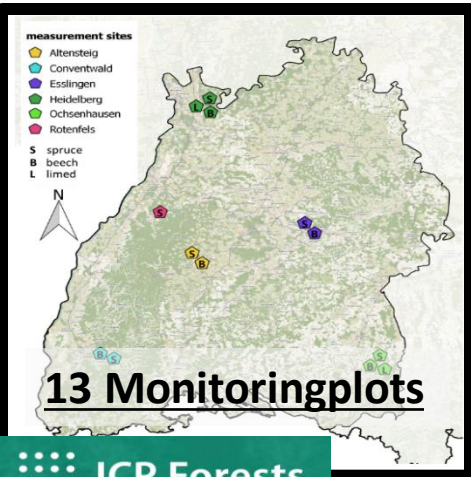


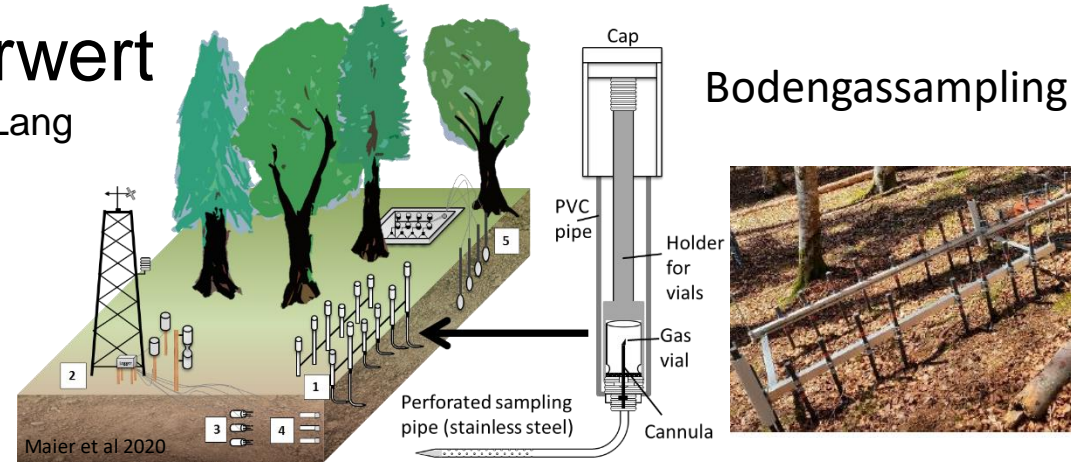
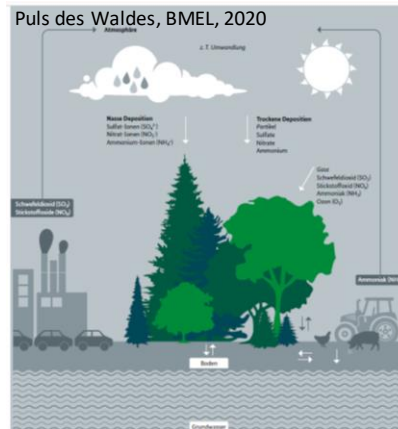
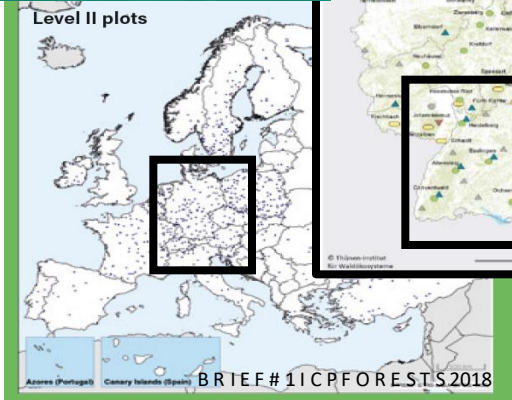
# Treibhausgasmessungen auf den ICP Forest Level II Flächen in BW:

## Messkonzept, Ziele, Mehrwert

Martin Maier\*, V. Gartiser,, A. Schengel, V. Lang



ICP Forests



Bodengasanalyse via GC: CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, Ar,



Table 1. Set-up and analytical performance of the GC systems used. Relative precision of measurement is given at ambient concentration unless stated otherwise.

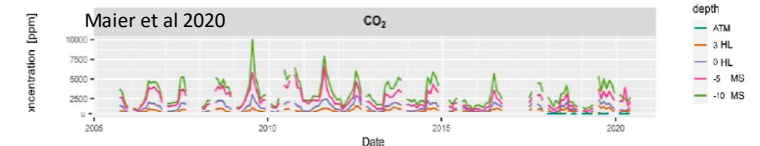
| Gas                           | GC             | Column         | Detector | Limit of Detection | Precision       | Atmospheric Concentration | Typical Soil Air * |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| CO <sub>2</sub>               |                | CP-PoraBond Q  |          | 30 ppm             | 1.0%            | ca. 400 ppm               | 500-20,000 ppm     |
| O <sub>2</sub>                |                |                | TCD      | 0.5%               | 0.6%            | 20.95%                    | 0-20.95%           |
| N <sub>2</sub>                | Perkin Elmer   | CP-Molsieve 5A |          | 1.7%               | 0.6%            | 78.08%                    | ca. 78.08%         |
| Ar                            | Clarus 680 GC  |                |          | 0.02%              | 0.8%            | 0.93%                     | ca. 0.93%          |
| CH <sub>4</sub>               |                | CP-SilicaPlot  | FID      | 0.27 ppm           | 1.6%            | 1.95 ppm                  | <0.3 to >100 ppm   |
| C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> |                |                |          | 0.04 ppm           | 2.3% at 0.5 ppm | 0 ppm                     | 0 to >5 ppm        |
| N <sub>2</sub> O              | Varian CP 3800 | CP-PoraBond Q  | ECD      | 0.02 ppm           | 1.1%            | 0.33 ppm                  | <0.2-10 ppm        |

\* Typical soil air concentrations from our monitoring plots.

(halb)monatliche Bodengasprofile seit 10-25 Jahren



Bsp CO<sub>2</sub> Esslingen



Gefördert durch:



Tagung „Stoffflüsse und Vorräte in Waldökosystemen: Messung, Monitoring & Modellierung,, 17.-18. März 2022



Forstliche Versuchs- und Forschungsanstalt Baden-Württemberg

aufgrund eines Beschlusses des Deutschen Bundestages

## Messkonzept, Ziele, Mehrwert

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Waldklimafonds FKZ 2218WK58X4

**SamS:** Soils as Methane Sinks - Waldböden als wichtigste terrestrische Senke für atmosphärisches Methan im Klimawandel

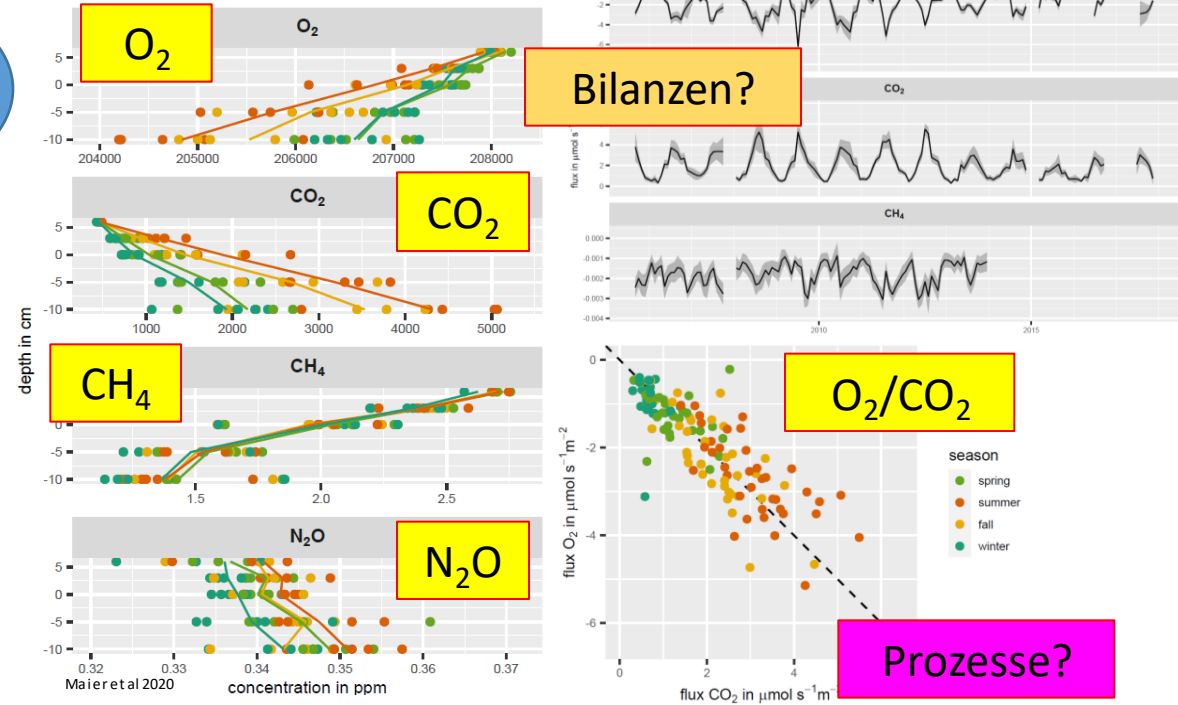


Ziele, Mehrwert & Projekte

### Methansenke Waldboden

- bedeutendste terrestrische CH<sub>4</sub>-Senke
- wichtige Klimaleistung!

### Bsp Esslingen



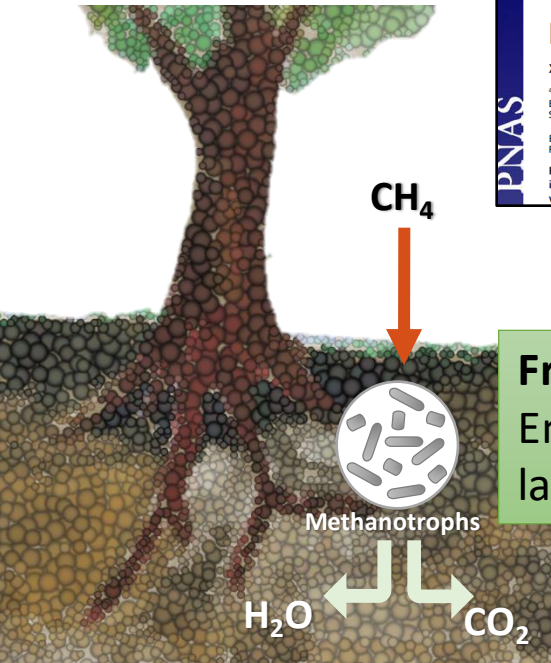
Treiber?

Bilanzen?

O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>

Prozesse?

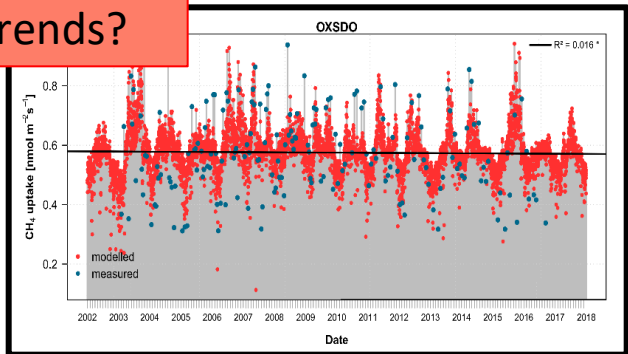
Trends?



**Declines in methane uptake in forest soils**  
 Xiangyin Ni<sup>a</sup> and Peter M. Groffman<sup>b,c,1</sup>  
<sup>a</sup>Institute of Ecology and Forestry, Sichuan Agricultural University, 611130 Chengdu, China; <sup>b</sup>Advanced Science Research Co Brooklyn College, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, City University of New York, New York, NY 10031; and <sup>c</sup>Studies, Millbrook, NY 12545  
 Edited by Eric A. Davidson, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, Frostburg, MD, and accepted by Edit Ravishankara July 2, 2018 (received for review May 2, 2018)  
 Forest soils are a sink for atmospheric methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and play an important role in modulating the global CH<sub>4</sub> budget. However, whether CH<sub>4</sub> uptake by forest soils is affected by global environmental change is a clear need for long-term analysis. Here, we report that CH<sub>4</sub> uptake by forest soils in North America (18, 19), may affect is a clear need for long-term analysis. flux is (or is not) responding to

**Fragestellung:** Entwicklung der Methansenke Waldböden? langfristiger / klimawandelbedingter Trend?

**Work in Progress:** Untersuchte Standorte (2/13) haben keinen Trend



**Tagung „Stoffflüsse und Vorräte in Waldökosystemen: Messung, Monitoring & Modellierung,, 17.-18. März 2022**