研究报告

基于GIS技术的1991—2000年中国农田化肥氮源一氧化二氮直接排 放量估计

卢燕宇<sup>1</sup>; 黄耀<sup>1, 2,</sup> 张稳<sup>2</sup>; 郑循华<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>南京农业大学资源与环境科学学院,南京 210095; <sup>2</sup>中国科学院大气物理研究所大气边界层物理 和大气化学国家重点实验室, 北京 100029

收稿日期 2006-6-18 修回日期 网络版发布日期 2007-8-14 接受日期 2007-4-12

依据政府间气候变化专门委员会(IPCC)对农田N<sub>2</sub>0排放因子的定义,将气候和种植制度等N<sub>2</sub>0排放的主控因 素引入到估算方法中,结合GIS技术估计了中国农田化肥氮导致的N<sub>2</sub>0直接排放量的空间分布和年际变异. 结果表 明,在1991—2000年间由于化肥投入量的增加,中国农田化学氦源N<sub>2</sub>0排放呈上升趋势. 20世纪90年代的平均年排 放量为204 Gg N<sub>2</sub>0-N,变幅为159~269 Gg N<sub>2</sub>0-N,排放量最高的年份出现在1998年,而1992年排放量为最低. 估 算结果的不确定性约为23%. 受施氮量和降水的影响,N<sub>2</sub>0排放通量表现出明显的地区差异,东部较高,西北偏低.  $N_2O$ 排放清单 农田 排放因子 GIS 不确定性 关键词

分类号

# Estimation of chemical fertilizer N-induced direct N<sub>2</sub>O emission from China 本文作者相关文章 agricultural fields in 1991-2000 based on GIS technology.

LU Yan-yu<sup>1</sup>,HUANG Yao<sup>1,2</sup>,ZHANG Wen<sup>2</sup>,ZHENG Xun-hua<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>College of Resources and Environmental Sciences, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing 210095, China; <sup>2</sup>State Key Laboratory of Atmospheric Boundary Layer Physics and Atmospheric Chemistry, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100029, China

#### **Abstract**

Referring to the definition of agricultural field N<sub>2</sub>O emission factor by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the main controlling factors climate and cropping system were introduced to estimate the chemical fertilizer N-induced direct N<sub>2</sub>O emission from China agricultural fields in 1991-2000, and a spatial inventory with 10 km×10 km resolution was developed by dint of GIS framework. The results indicated that there was an increasing trend in the annual direct N2O emission, due to the increasing input of chemical fertilizer N. The mean annual emission in 1990s was estimated to be 204 Gg N<sub>2</sub>O-N, ranging from 159 to 269 Gg N<sub>2</sub>O-N, and the lowest and the highest emission occurred in 1992 and 1998, respectively. The uncertainty of the estimation was quantified to be about 23%. The spatial distribution of  $N_2O$  emission was characterized by higher flux in eastern China and lower flux in western China, which was mainly attributed to the application rate of chemical fertilizer N and precipitation

Key words inventory of N<sub>2</sub>O emission agricultural field emission factor GIS uncertainty

DOI:

### 扩展功能

#### 本文信息

- ▶ Supporting info
- ▶ PDF(448KB)
- ▶[HTML全文](0KB)
- ▶参考文献

## 服务与反馈

- ▶把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶加入我的书架
- ▶加入引用管理器
- ▶复制索引
- Email Alert
- ▶文章反馈
- ▶浏览反馈信息

#### 相关信息

▶本刊中 包含"N,O排放清单"的 相关文章

- 卢燕宇
- 黄耀
- 张稳
- 郑循华