

GENERAL INFORMATION

author(s)	Boeckx P, Vermoesen A, Van Cleemput O
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MATERIALS & METHODS

study area	
time period	
goal	Study of the variables that affect the emission and/or sorption of NH ₃ , NO, N ₂ O, and CH ₄ from soils: impact of different soil properties and fertilizer amendments on NO and N ₂ O emission and the diurnal emission fluctuation of NO.
set-up	field measurements (different ecosystems) and lab experiments
data collection	
remarks	

RESULTS

NO emission showed diurnal fluctuations in the field. The CaCO₃ content of the soil and the soil pH both influenced the emission of NH₃, NO, and N₂O. Incorporation of fertilizers in the soil (instead of applying them to the surface) can reduce NH₃ emission.

Wetlands show large spatial and seasonal variation in emission, influenced by water status and temperature. Landfills are an important anthropogenic source of CH₄, but the emission can be reduced by covering the landfill with an effective methane-oxidizing soil layer.