



ESA - MOST Dragon 2 Programme

2011 DRAGON 2 SYMPOSIUM

中国科技部-欧洲空间局合作“龙计划”二期

“龙计划”二期2011年学术研讨会

Project Summary

**ID 5319 The role of croplands and grasslands in the
carbon budget of China**

Wednesday 22 June 2011

Main Results

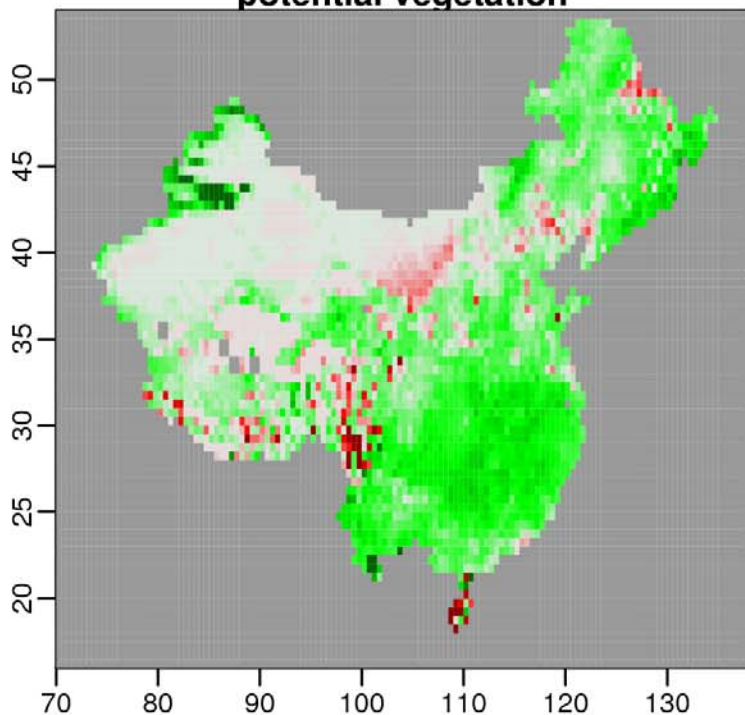
The role of croplands and grasslands in the terrestrial Carbon budget of China is studied using models, in situ and EO data

- ❑ Dynamic Vegetation model LPJ-mL (from PIK): Carbon sink**
 - 100 MtC/yr (forest+crop land)**
 - 180 MtC/yr (potential vegetation)**
 - 190-260 MtC/yr (forest), in Piao et al., 2009**
- ❑ Soil carbon in crop/grassland: 700 MtC from 1980 to 2009 (24 MtC/yr)**
- ❑ Increase of C uptake by Crop management (soil C sequestration, fertilization, multiple cropping)**
- ❑ No significant change in the C budget of grasslands at 2 regions observed in the study**

C balance for China:

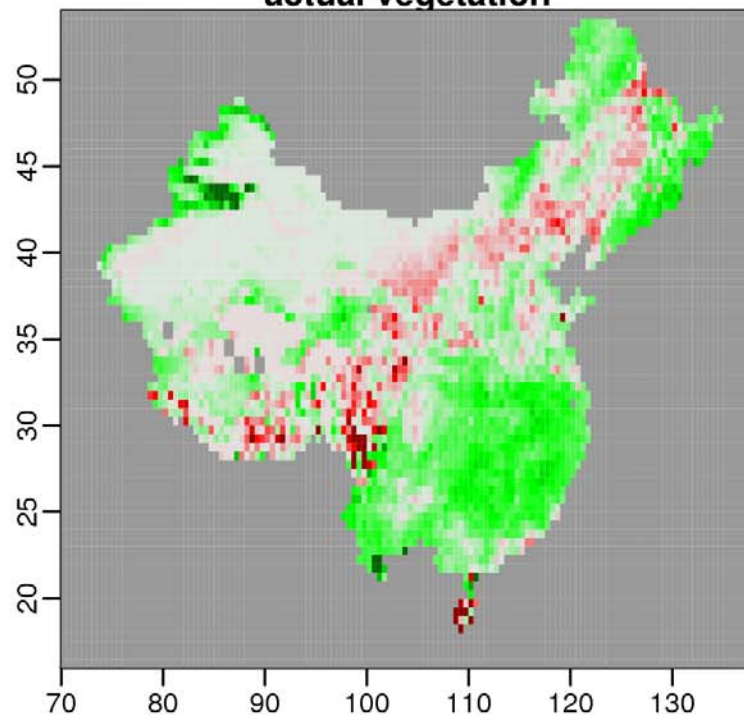
Annual NBP (gC/m²)

potential vegetation

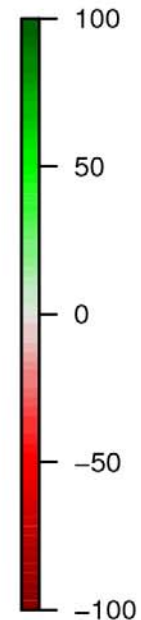


0.18 PgC/yr

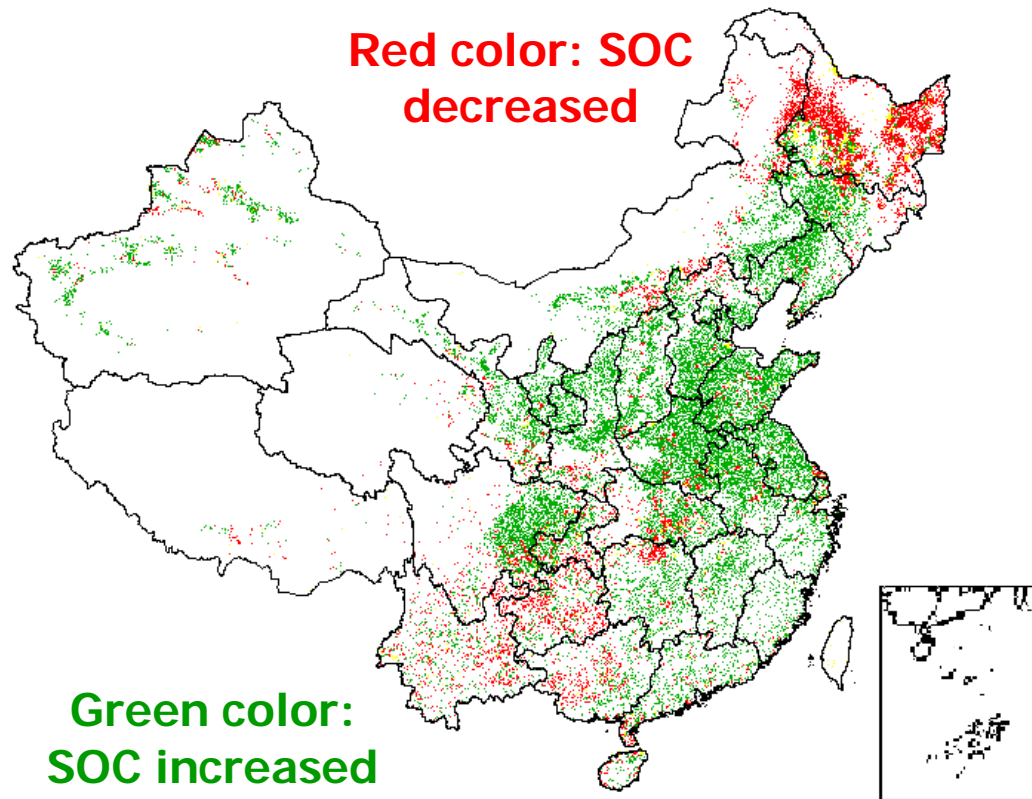
actual vegetation



0.10 PgC/yr

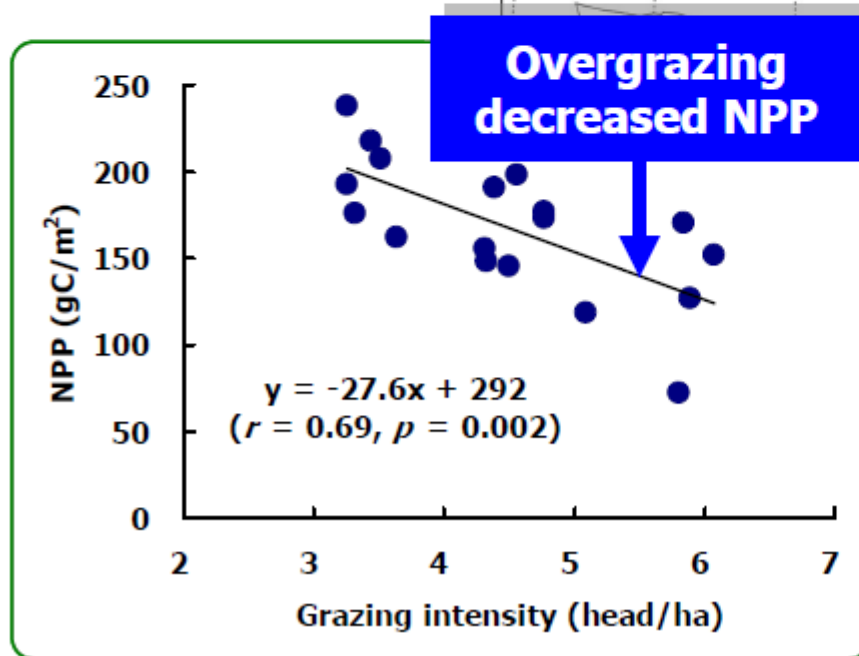
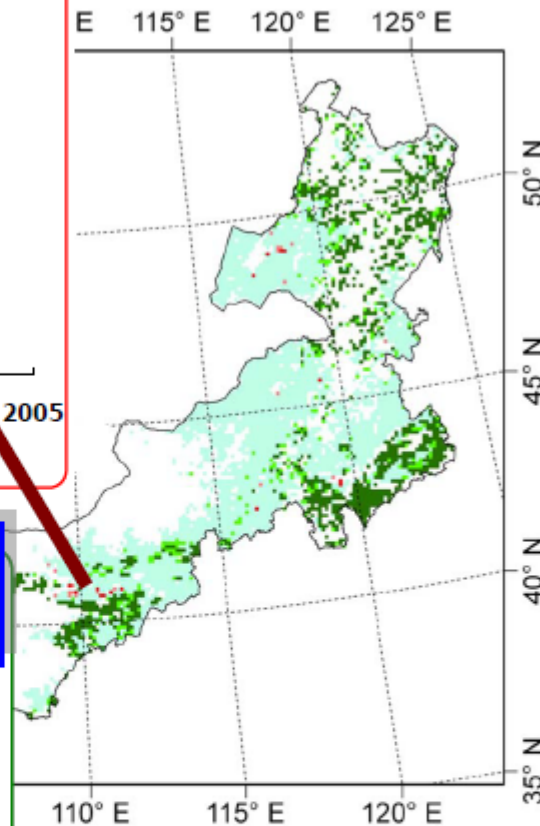
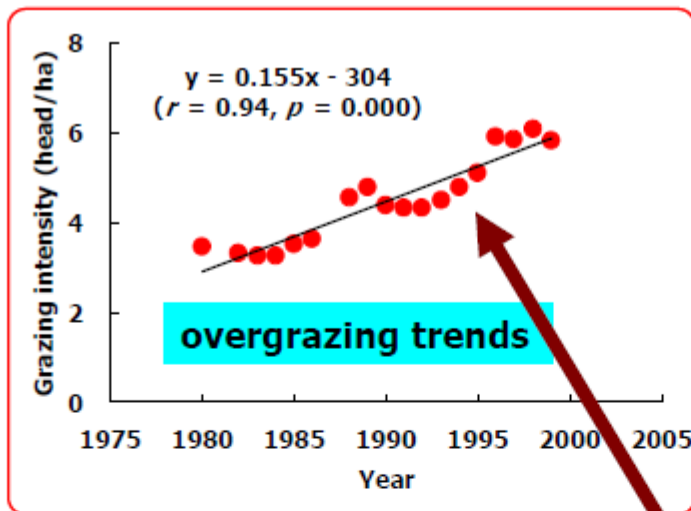


(Piao et al., 2009: Ecosystem models (no crop): 0.17 PgC/yr)

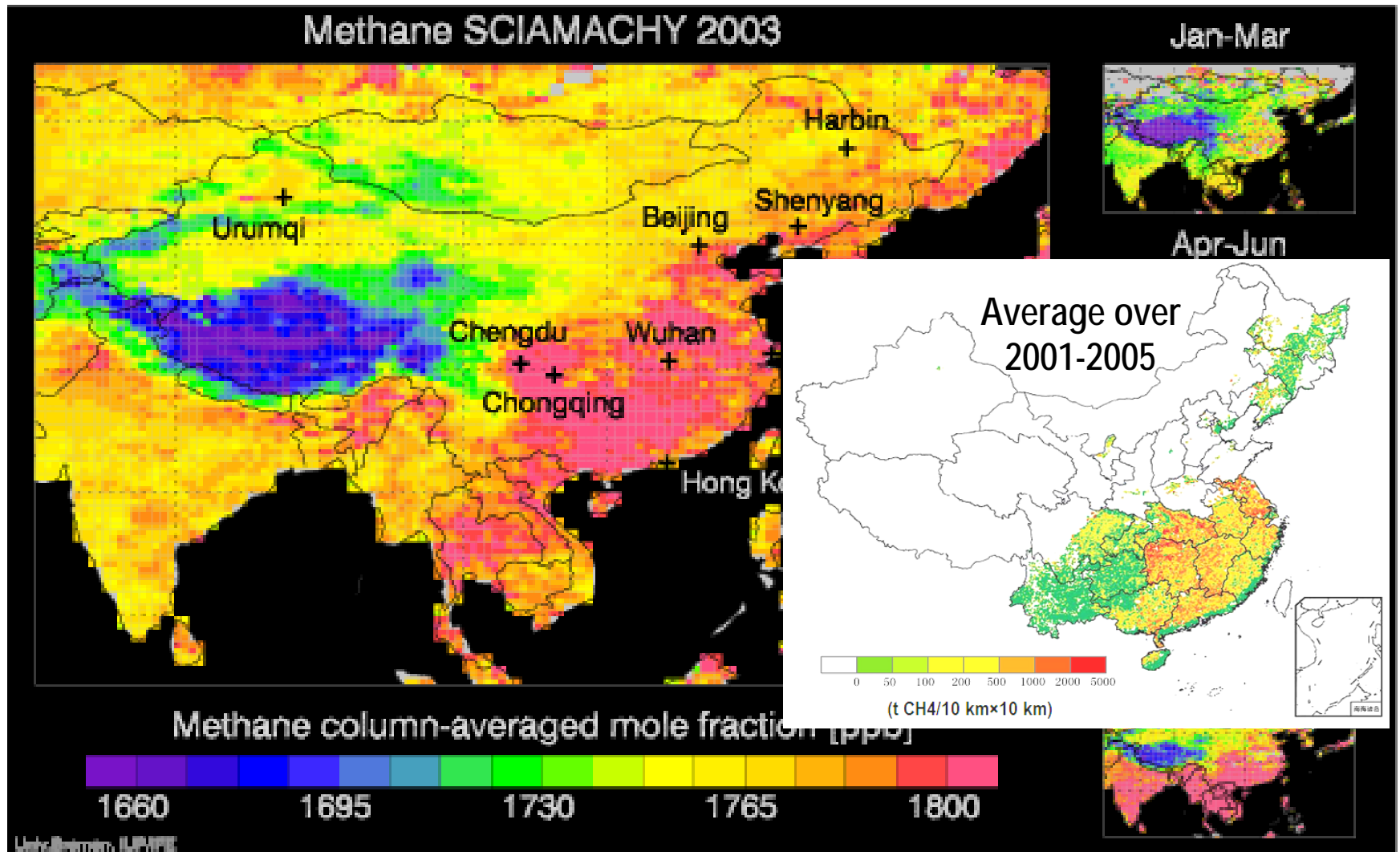


- **SOC increased in 71%–76%, decreased in 22%–25% and stabilized in 3%–5% of the national croplands.**
- **An overall increase was estimated to be 23 ± 4 TgC/yr.**

Simulated changes in soil organic carbon between 1980 and 2000 by using Agro-C



Overgrazing in the Tumor County decreased NPP



- ❑ Remote Sensing data have been used
 - As land cover maps
 - As long time series in models for decade comparison (GIMMS since 1980)
 - In detailed study using more advanced data (SPOT VGT since 1998)
 - As demonstrators for advanced inputs in models (rice using ASAR)

- ❑ There is a big need for comprehensive/temporal datasets from remote sensing (e.g.rice and crop parameters from Sentinel 1, soil moisture from SMOS, ASAR GM, validated land cover maps)

Issues and Recommendations

- ❑ Remote Sensing data have been used
 - As land cover maps (from Landsat, Modis, Spot VGT)
 - As long time series in models for decade comparison (GIMMS since 1980)
 - In detailed study using more advanced data (SPOT VGT since 1998)
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- ❑ There is a big need for comprehensive/temporal datasets from remote sensing (e.g.rice and crop parameters from Sentinel 1, soil moisture from SMOS, ASAR GM, validated land cover maps)

Project Planning – 2011 and 2012

- ❑ Better integration of remote sensing data

 - ❑ Synthesis of the different results on cropland and grassland

 - Joint publications foreseen

 - ❑ Starting to introduce the forest ecosystem in the carbon balance
- Collaboration required with
Forest ecosystems and Fire projects