

***Interactive comment on “N<sub>2</sub>O release from  
agro-biofuel production negates global warming  
reduction by replacing fossil fuels” by  
P. J. Crutzen et al.***

**P. J. Crutzen et al.**

Received and published: 21 September 2007

It has not been the intention of our manuscript (Crutzen et al., 2007) to criticize the IPCC methodology to underestimate N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from agriculture. Instead, we wish to point out that a direct application of this methodology to assess emissions due to biofuel production may lead to serious underestimation of the consequences of the reactive nitrogen released.

Ammann et al. (2007) point out that the cycling of reactive nitrogen in the environment may lead to several stages of N<sub>2</sub>O formation, considered separately by IPCC (2006) but in one step in our paper. However, considering the huge uncertainties (see our response to Donner, 2007) we would be hesitant to apply a single emission factor to

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper

just one of these stages. Furthermore, accounting only for the direct & indirect emissions associated with the very first step of introducing fresh reactive nitrogen into the environment, and neglecting the subsequent fate of the N would ignore the emissions associated with subsequent transformations. We (in Crutzen et al., 2007) assume that biofuel production is performed in addition to current agriculture, and therefore will be based on freshly formed reactive nitrogen. We are aware that the integration and optimization of processes is possible, including use of nitrogen in crops for further agricultural production (animal husbandry, manure application to replace further application of mineral fertilizer). But we assume biofuel production to occur under current agricultural practices, worldwide, and consider the subsequent fate of nitrogen a direct consequence of its first application. There may be delays, after the fertiliser N application, before further indirect emissions take place (Bakken & Bleken, 1998; Mosier & Kroeze, 2000), but nonetheless there *is* a link, and we think it desirable to include these later emissions in our overall calculation.

Unless specifically shown, we are afraid that an optimization towards minimizing N<sub>2</sub>O emissions will not occur by itself. Here we find ourselves in full agreement with Ammann et al. (2007), but also with Conen (2007) whose comment points very much in the same direction.

### References:

Ammann, C., Spirig, C., Fischer, C., Leifeld, J., and Neftel, A.: Contradiction to IPCC methodology? Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 7, S4779–S4781, 2007.

Bakken, L.R., and Bleken, M.S.: Temporal aspects of N-enrichment and emission of N<sub>2</sub>O to the atmosphere, Nutrient Cycling in Agroecosystems 52, 107–121, 1998.

Crutzen, P.J., Mosier, A.R., Smith, K.A., Winiwarter, W.: N<sub>2</sub>O release from agro-biofuel production negates global warming reduction by replacing fossil fuels. Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 7, 11191–11205, 2007.

Conen, F.: Another way to grow 'energy-crops', Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 7,

S4216-S4217, 2007.

Donner, S.: Sources of agricultural N<sub>2</sub>O emissions, Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 7, S4684-S4687, 2007.

IPCC: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, prepared by the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme, edited by: Eggleston, H. S., Buendia, L., Miwa, K., Ngara, T., and Tanabe, K., Volume 4, Chapter 11, N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from managed soils, and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from lime and urea application, IGES, Hayama, Japan, 2006.

Mosier, A., and Kroeze, C.: Potential impact on the global atmospheric N<sub>2</sub>O budget of the increased nitrogen input required to meet future global food demands, Chemosphere - Global Change Science 2, 465-473, 2000.

---

Interactive comment on Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 7, 11191, 2007.

ACPD

7, S5152–S5154, 2007

---

Interactive  
Comment

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper