

ICOS



INTEGRATED
CARBON
OBSERVATION
SYSTEM

ICOS Belgium: **Ecosystem stations University of Antwerp**

8 ICOS Research Stations in Belgium:



OCEANIC STATIONS (OS):

Vlaams Instituut voor de Zee
Ship Simon Stevin
Fixed buoy

ECOSYSTEM STATIONS (ES):

Universiteit Antwerpen
BE-Bra: Brasschaat
BE-Lcr: Lochristi
BE-Maa: Maasmechelen

Université de Liège
BE-Jal: La Robinette
BE-Lon: Lonzée
BE-Vie: Vielsalm

3 ICOS Ecosystem Stations in Flanders:



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Team university of Antwerp

Prof. dr. Reinhart
Ceulemans

Prof. dr. Ivan
Janssens



dr. Nicola
Arriga

Thi Minh Tu
Nguyen

Emmy
Jacobs

dr. Bert
Gielen

Jan
Segers

dr. Marilyn
Roland

dr. Maarten Op
de Beeck

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1. BRASSCHAAT

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

- ICOS class 1 site
- Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) forest planted in 1929
- Part of 150 ha mixed forest, near urban area
- Tree height 20 - 25 m
- (fierce) Thinning in August 2015
- Poor, sandy soil with patchy clay layer, low pH
- MAT: 9,8°C, MAP: 750 mm
- 40 m high scaffolding tower
- Flux and meteo data since 1997
- Site PI: Ivan Janssens



1. BRASSCHAAT

MEASUREMENTS

- Eddy covariance: CO₂ fluxes at 2 different heights in parallel (historical vs. more realistic footprint)
- Soil respiration chambers: 12 Li-8100 cuvettes for CO₂.
- Air pollution is monitored by INBO (Research Institute for Nature and Forest) since 1995: SO₂ (harbour), NO_x (highway) and O₃
- Forest vitality intensively monitored by INBO since 1995: ICP-Forests level II plot
- Automatic dendrometers



1. BRASSCHAAT

SOME ONGOING RESEARCH...

- Trenching experiment:
 - 4 trenched plots: exlusion of roots to partition autotrophic and heterotrophic soil respiration
 - Started March 2015
 - Collaboration with dr. Liisa Kulmala - University of Helsinki



1. BRASSCHAAT

SOME ONGOING RESEARCH...

- Trenching experiment
- Re-establishing allometric relationships:
 - Coefficients were defined in 2002 on 9 harvested trees
 - To be recalculated for 3 harvested trees
 - Determination of stem biomass / branch biomass / needle biomass



1. BRASSCHAAT

SOME ONGOING RESEARCH...

- Trenching experiment
- Re-establishing allometric relationships
- Comparison of instruments for LAI
 - 1 oak plot and 1 pine plot selected
 - Indirect measurements: DHP, LAI-2200, SunScan ceptometer and Lidar (Riegl TSL – collaboration University of Wageningen (NL))
 - To be compared with direct measurements: destructive sampling needles from pines & litterfall from oaks



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2. LOCHRISTI

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

- ICOS class 1 site
- SRC poplar plantation (short rotation coppice)
- 110,000 trees planted in 2010
- Former ERC “POPFULL” (2009-2014)
- Wood for biomass energy
- Flux and meteo data since 2010
- Telescopic mast (fast growing trees!)
- Sandy soil with clay enriched deeper layer
- Former agricultural land
- Site PI: Reinhart Ceulemans



2. LOCHRISTI

SRC CULTURE

- 12 poplar clones (selection, no GMO)
- 8000 trees/ha in double row design
- 11 ha (formerly 14 ha)
- No irrigation, no fertilization
- Harvest every 2-3 years (last 2014)
- Wood chips burned for electricity



2. LOCHRISTI

SRC CULTURE

Results:

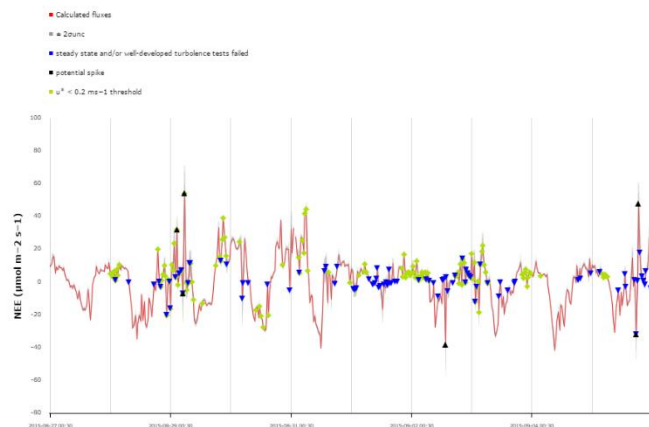
- GHG balance: +/-
 CO_2 + (more uptake)
 $\text{CH}_4/\text{N}_2\text{O}$ - (due to former land use)
- Economic balance: -
- Energy balance: +
9x more out than in
- 1st rotation: 4 t DM ha⁻² yr⁻¹
- 2nd rotation: 12 t DM ha⁻² yr⁻¹



2. LOCHRISTI

MEASUREMENTS

- ICOS NRT test site: gaia.agraria.unitus.it/icos/nrt-data
- Eddy covariance: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O
- Soil respiration chambers: 16 Li-8100 cuvettes for CO₂
- Soil profiles installed
- Automatic dendrometers
- VOC's (PTR-TOF-MS)



ICOS

Ecosystem
Thematic
Centre

Home

People & Structure

Variables

NRT Data

Working Groups

Forum

NEAR REAL TIME DATA

Access Near-Real-Time (NRT) Eddy-Covariance (EC) data has become important to improve model data fusion (MDF) processing and in particular land surface model (LSM) which simulate terrestrial biosphere exchanges of matter and energy. As known and unfortunately, EC flux data are noisy and potentially biased. This means that each calculated flux contains the "true" value plus both systematic and random errors, which represent the total uncertainties resulting from sample measurements and also from processing options. Because uncertainties enter directly into MDF, misspecification of this quantity affects parameter estimates and propagates into the model predictions.

FR-Fon

Fontainebleau-Barbeau

IT-SR2

San Rossore 2

FI-Hyy

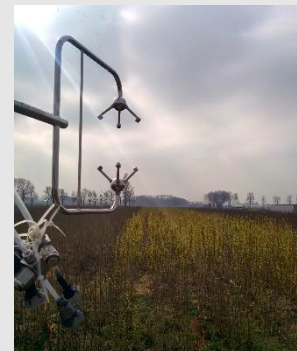
Hyytiälä

SE-Nor

Norunda

BE-Lcr

Lochristi



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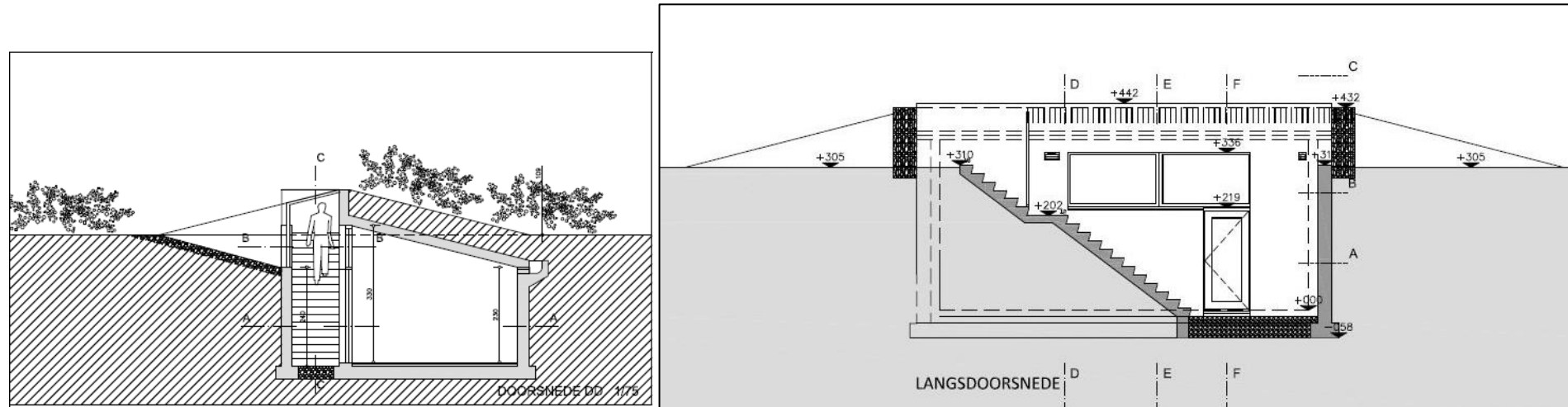
3. MAASMECHELEN

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

- ICOS class 2 site
- Heathland vegetation (eg. *Calluna vulgaris*)
- National Park “Hoge Kempen”
- Poor, dry, sandy soil
- Management on microscale:
mowing, ploughing, burning
- Start measurements: foreseen end 2015
- Close coupling to nearby ECOTRON+ (Uhasselt, ANAEE)



3. MAASMECHELEN





www.icos-belgium.be

