

Management Effects on Carbon Dioxide Exchange over Northeastern Pastures

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ARS Rangeland Carbon Dioxide Flux Project



USDA-ARS AgriFlux Network





Site Description:

Pastures cut for hay and rotationally grazed by beef cattle approximately 4-5 times per year

Flux data collected in 2003 and 2004

Grass Site:

Grazed since 1968, last renovated in 1982

mixture of cool-season grasses:

orchardgrass
tall fescue
smooth brome
Kentucky bluegrass

Other common species included:

dandelion
Alfalfa

readily mineralized soil organic C in the top 5 cm = 1.26 mg C g soil⁻¹

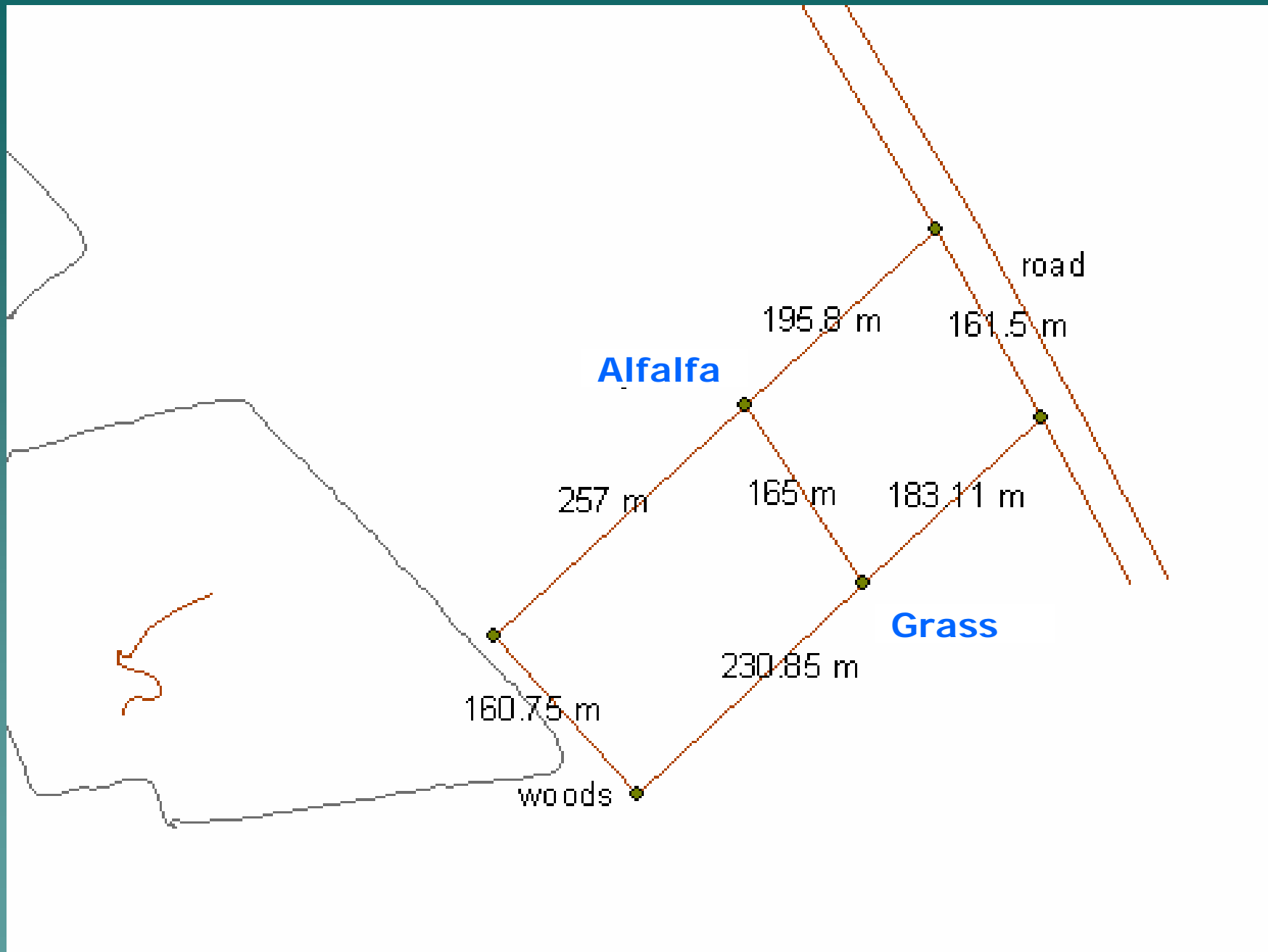
Alfalfa Site:

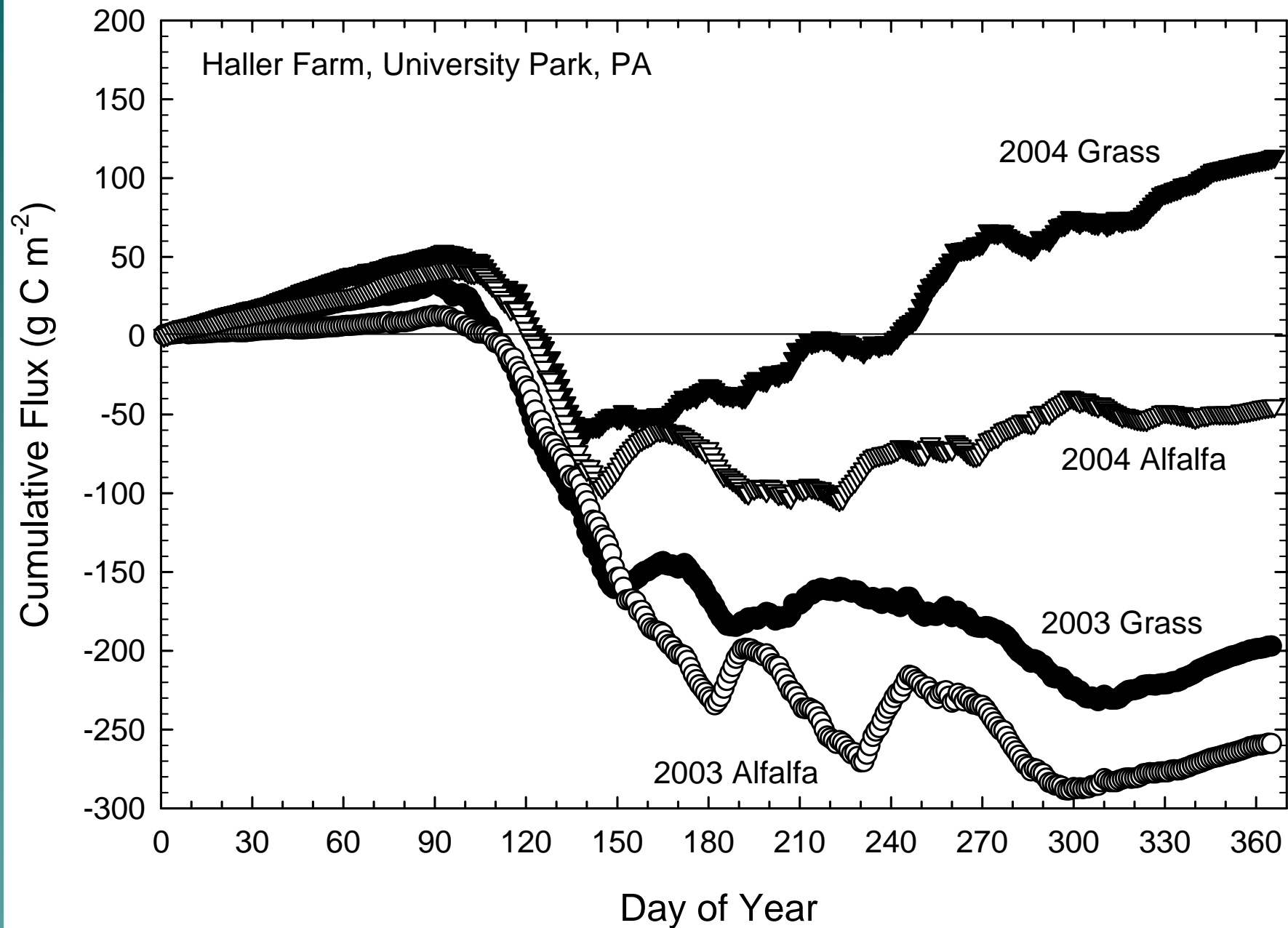
Planted in 1995

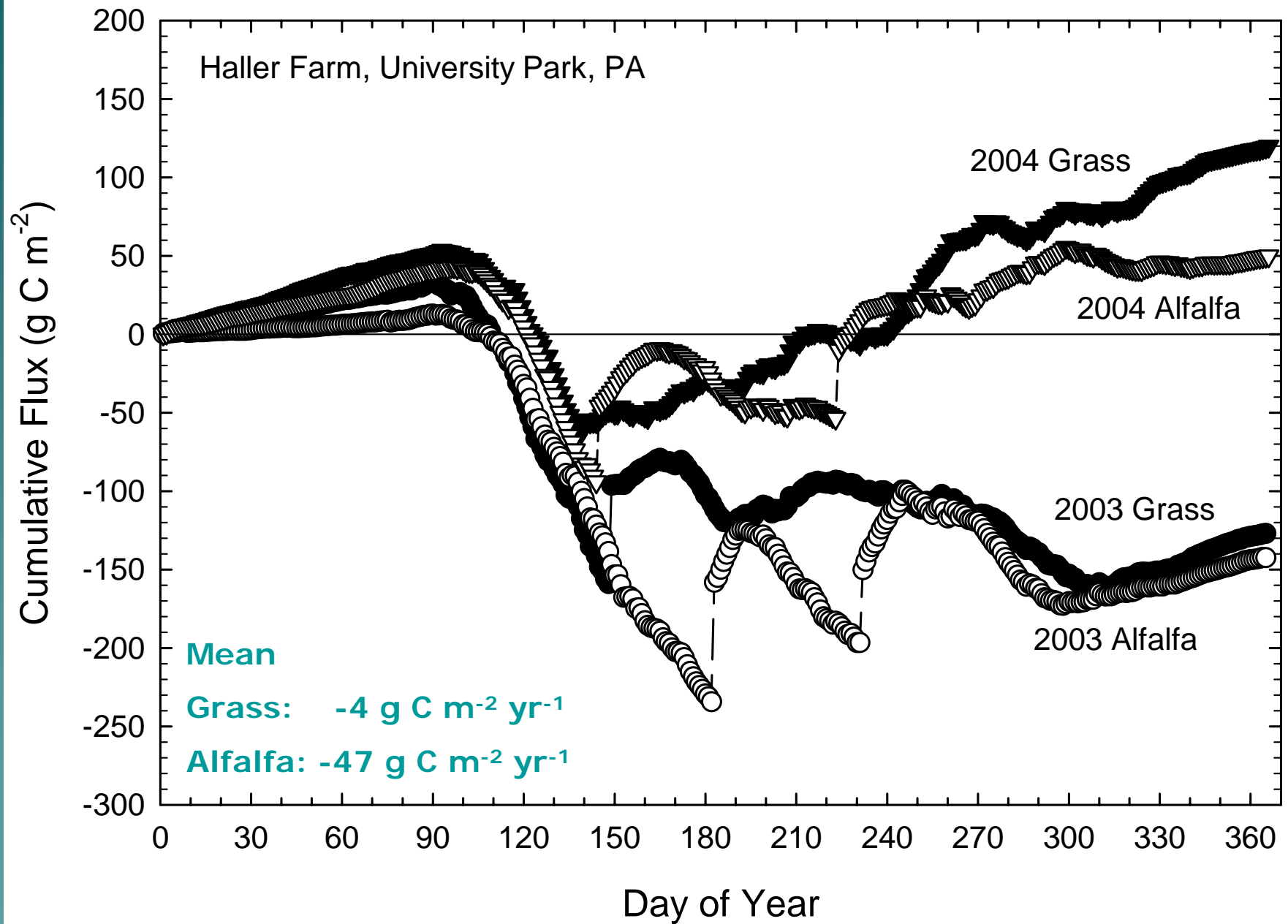
Alfalfa intermixed with:

orchardgrass
smooth brome
dandelion
Kentucky bluegrass
tall fescue

readily mineralized soil organic C
in the top 5 cm = 0.88 mg C g soil⁻¹







Alfalfa pasture monthly fluxes

	2003	2004	Difference
		g C m ⁻²	
January	3	14	11
February	3	11	8
March	7	16	9
April	-45	-41	4
May	-122	-78	44
June	-78	-1	77
July	-6	-16	-10
August	10	24	14
September	-16	6	22
October	-45	22	67
November	12	-8	-20
December	17	5	-12
Total	-260	-46	214

87%

Alfalfa: 2003

2-3 July (cut)

12 Aug (cut)

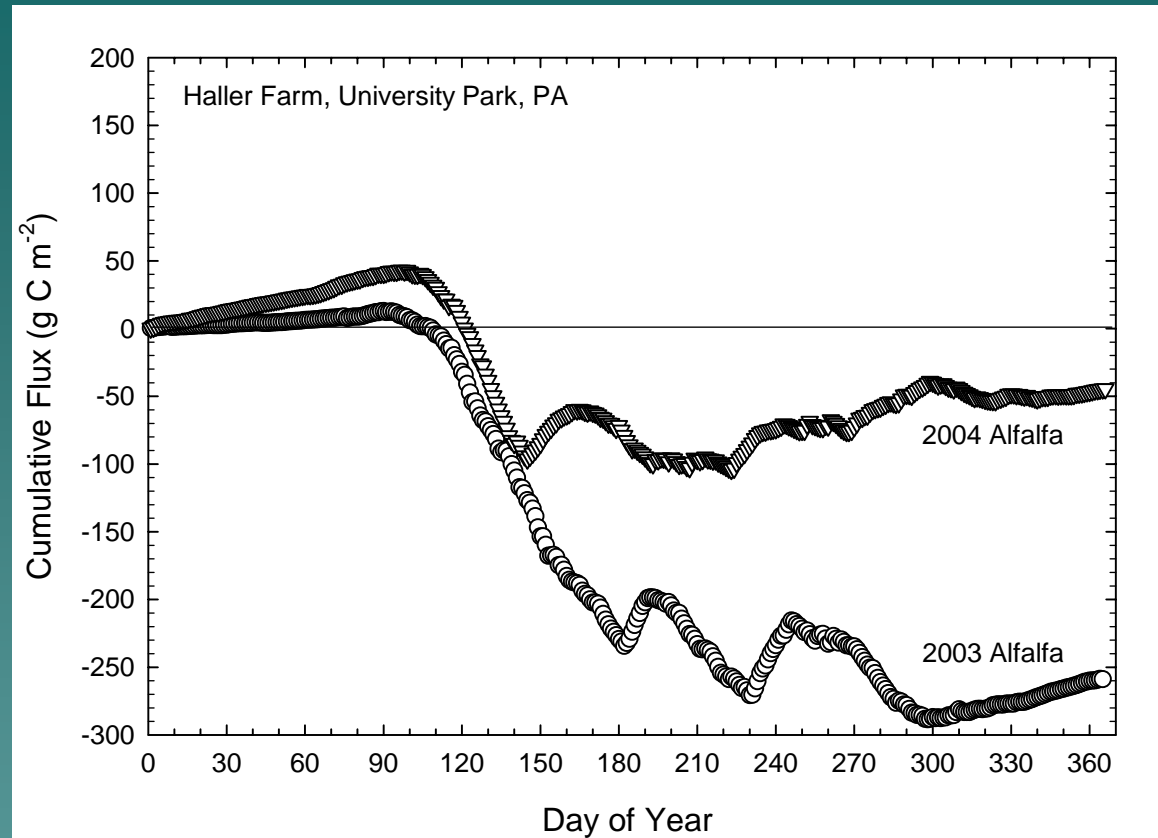
17-21 Oct & 18-20 Nov (grazed)

Alfalfa: 2004

21 May (cut)

11 Aug (cut)

25-27 Sep & 2-5 Oct (grazed)



In the alfalfa pasture, harvest timing had the greatest effect on differences in C fluxes between years, with environment playing a secondary role. Poor management from the forage quality perspective resulted in greater C sequestration.

Grass pasture monthly fluxes

	2003	2004	Difference
		g C m ⁻²	
January	9	18	9
February	12	19	7
March	13	15	2
April	-75	-47	28
May	-119	-56	63
June	-9	14	23
July	2	31	29
August	-6	8	14
September	-14	61	75
October	-44	6	50
November	10	24	14
December	23	20	-3
Total	-197	113	310

61%

Grass: 2003

28 May (cut)

11-16 July & 26-29 July (grazed)

19-21 Aug & 8-10 Sep (grazed)

25-28 Sep & 11-14 Nov (grazed)

9-11 Nov (grazed)

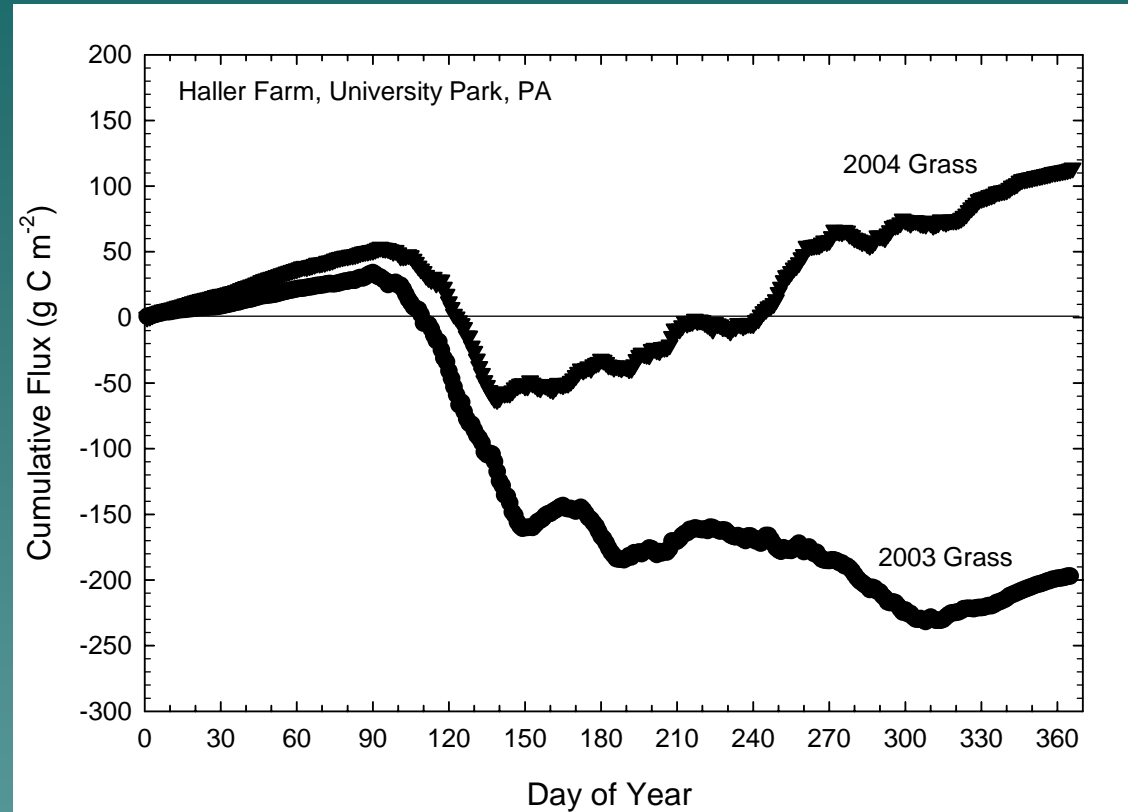
Grass: 2004

2-5 May & 14-21 May (grazed)

11-16 June & 6-11 July (grazed)

26-30 Aug & 3-7 Sep (grazed)

7-10 Nov & 18-21 Nov (grazed)



Rainfall

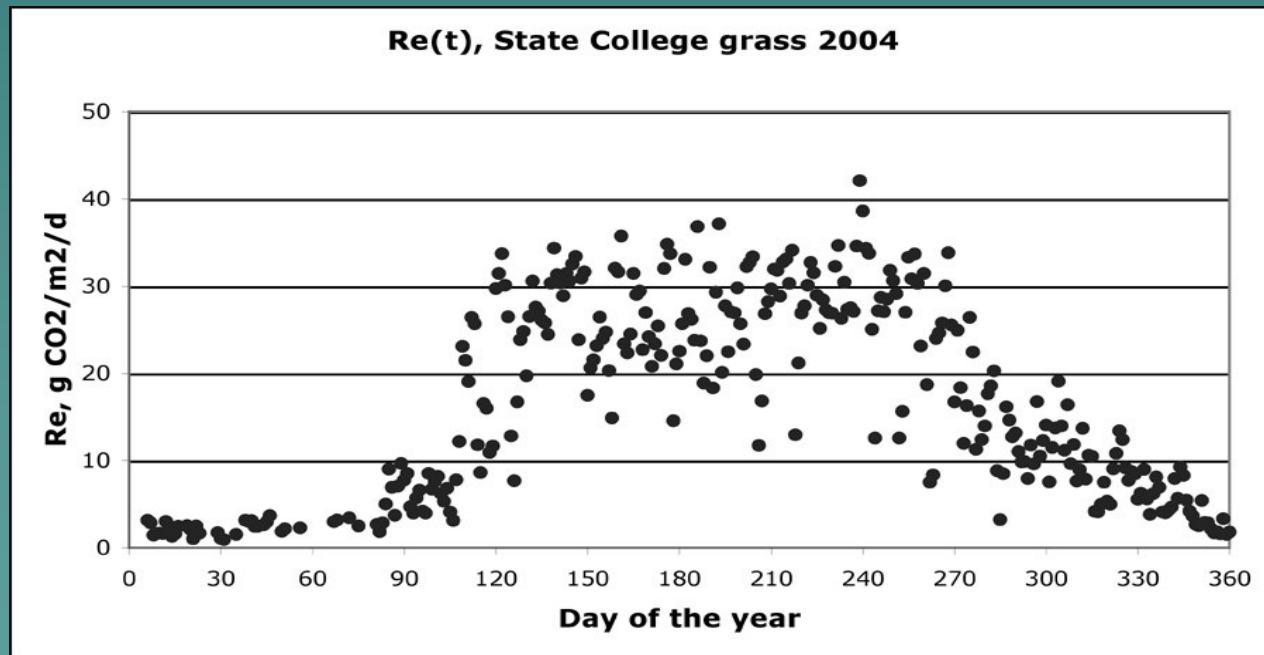
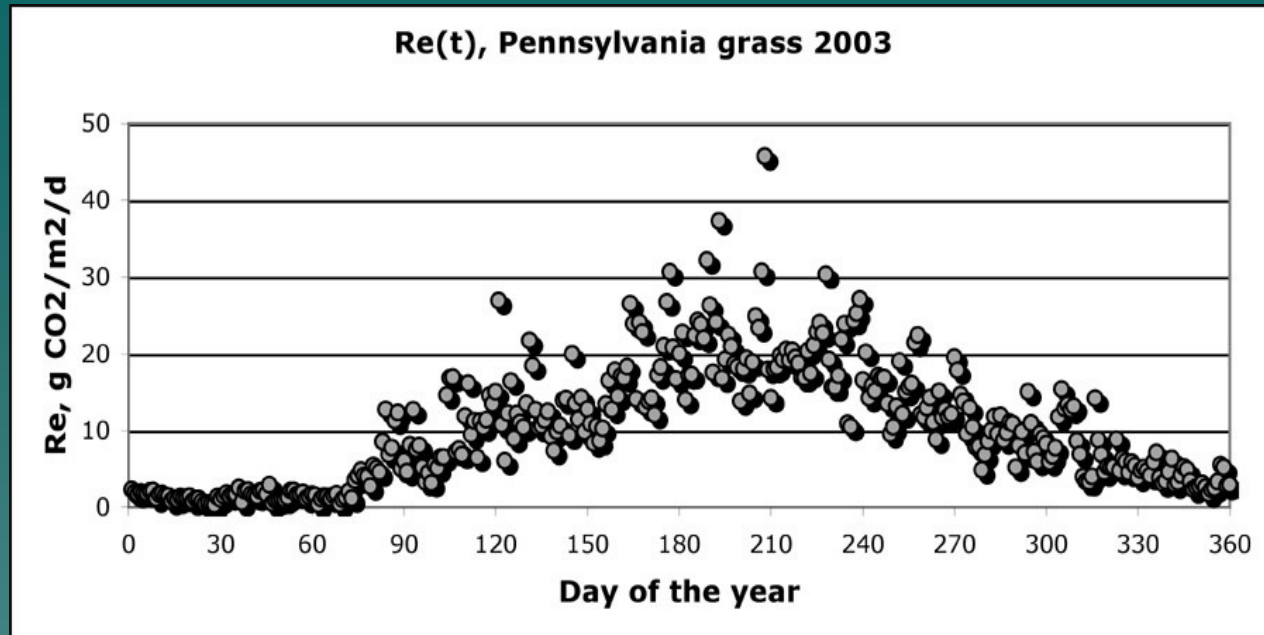
	2003	change	2004	change	Normal
			mm		
January	47	-26	49	-24	73
February	63	-4	27	-40	67
March	61	-25	55	-31	86
April	62	-18	112	32	80
May	94	0	97	3	94
June	118	9	94	-15	109
July	115	24	175	84	91
August	163	77	126	40	86
September	136	43	267	174	93
October	75	1	48	-26	74
November	105	19	67	-19	86
December	68	-4	72	0	72
Total	1107	96	1189	178	1011

Daily Average PPFD

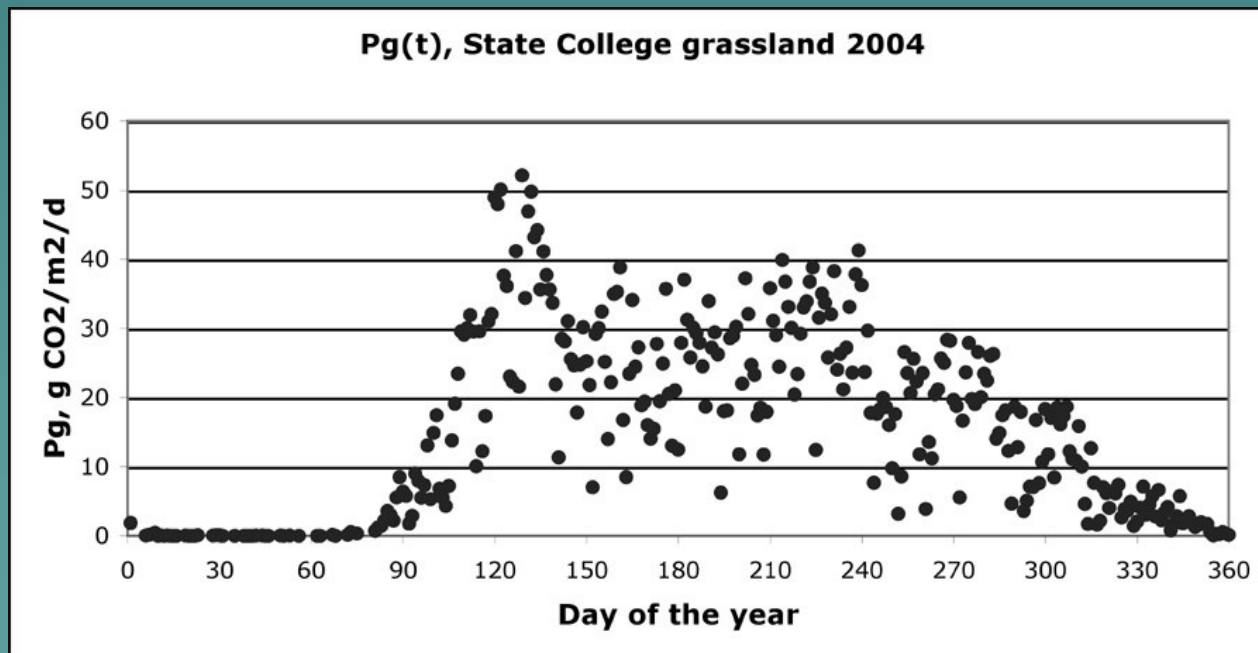
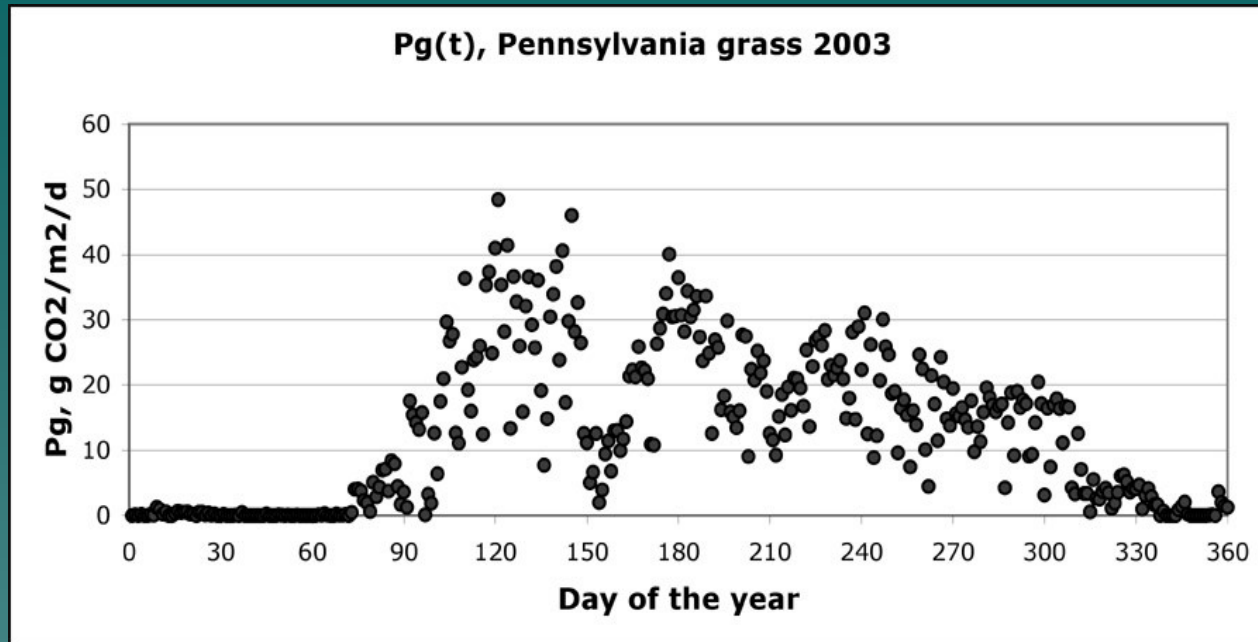
	2003	2004	Difference
		$\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	
January	146	127	-19
February	204	246	42
March	311	277	-34
April	383	331	-52
May	325	416	91
June	348	462	114
July	479	384	-95
August	389	379	-10
September	272	304	32
October	230	194	-36
November	129	141	12
December	119	93	-26
Mean	278	280	2

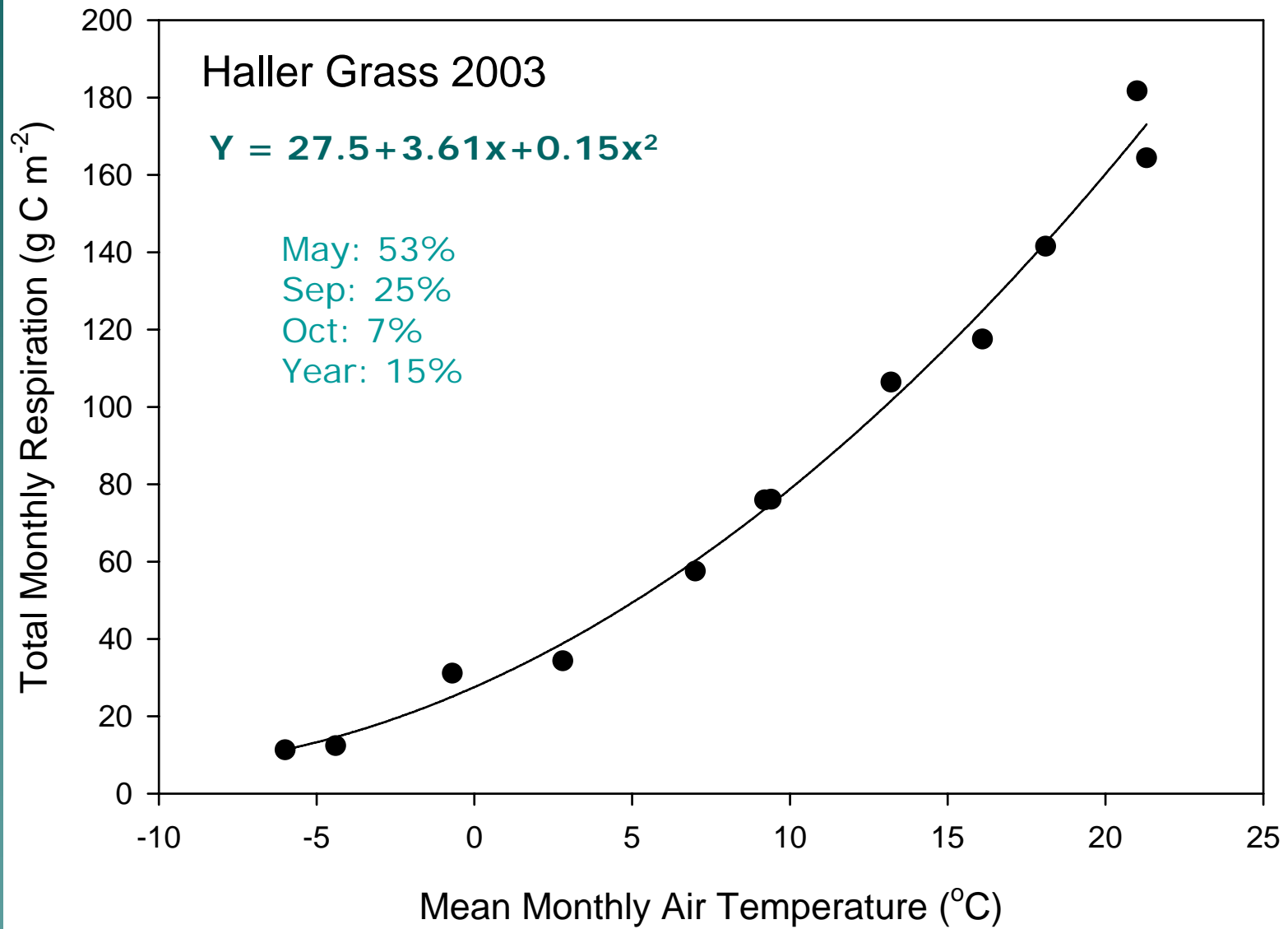
Air Temperature

	2003	2004	Normal
		°C	
January	-6.0	-6.9	-3.7
February	-4.4	-2.3	-2.2
March	2.8	3.9	0.4
April	9.4	9.8	8.8
May	13.2	17.8	14.8
June	18.1	18.5	19.5
July	21.0	20.4	21.9
August	21.3	19.7	20.8
September	16.1	17.4	16.5
October	9.2	10.1	10.3
November	7.0	6.4	4.7
December	-0.7	-0.5	-0.8
Mean	8.9	9.5	9.2




Tagir Gilmanov, 2005





In the grass pasture, both management and environment appeared to play significant roles in determining differences between years. Increased respiration rather than reduced photosynthesis appeared to be the major cause of differences between years

The background is a solid teal color. At the bottom right, there is a stylized silhouette of a mountain range in a darker shade of teal.

