**CGE Greenhouse Gas Inventory Workshop**

Name: .

**Agriculture**

1. Which of the following source categories have almost always been key categories (conclusion based on Annex I Parties’ submissions):
(Choose all that apply.)
2. CH4 emissions from enteric fermentation
3. CH4 emissions from rice cultivation
4. Direct N2O emissions from agricultural soils
5. N2O emissions from agricultural residue burning
6. CH4 emissions from manure management
7. N2O emissions from agricultural soils

1. As domestic livestock data is important to estimate greenhouse gas emissions for more than one source category, it is a good practice to produce:
2. Enhanced livestock characterization
3. Basic livestock characterization
4. Single livestock characterization
5. Multiple livestock characterization
6. None of the above
7. It is advisable to estimate CH4 emissions from enteric fermentation, following the Tier 2 method for:
8. Non-diary cattle
9. Cattle
10. All the animal species
11. Cattle, buffalo and swine
12. All the animal species with significant contribution to the source category emissions, when key categories
13. For a basic characterization, it is good practice to collect information on:
(Choose all that apply.)
14. Definitions for livestock homogenous subcategories (age structure, animal performance)
15. Annual population per animal species
16. Average annual milk production for diary cows
17. Feed intake estimates for the typical animal in each subcategory
18. Population distribution according to age structure, by subcategory
19. Population distribution according to three climate regions
20. For CH4 emissions from enteric fermentation, the activity data required for Tier 1 are:
(Choose all that apply.)
21. Animal populations, disaggregated by animal species and climate regions
22. Aggregated animal populations
23. Default emission factors
24. Country-specific emission factors
25. To assess the individual contribution of an animal species to CH4 emissions from manure management:
(Choose all that apply.)
26. Perform initially a quick Tier 1 estimate, using default emission factors and activity data
27. Define the significance of the animal species using the previous year’s inventory
28. Assess the animal species contribution according to the animal populations
29. What evidence should be included to demonstrate completeness for the enteric fermentation estimates:
(Choose all that apply.)
30. CH4 and N2O emissions
31. All the domestic animal species
32. Total national territory
33. The entire time series

1. What evidence demonstrates the consistency of emissions from manure management:
(Choose all that apply).
2. Same method applied to an animal species, along the entire time series
3. Inclusion of CH4 and N2O emissions
4. CH4 or N2O emission trends following regular patterns
5. Emission factor trends with no change along the time series
6. Direct N2O emissions from agricultural soils are due to input of N to soils from:
(Choose all that apply.)
7. Synthetic fertilizer application
8. Animal manure application
9. Sewage sludge in monofills
10. Sewage sludge application to soils
11. Manure produced by grazing animals
12. Nitrogen fixing crops
13. Volatilization of nitrogen applied to soils as fertilizers
14. Crop residues burned
15. Crop residues returned to soils

1. According to the decision tree for direct N2O emissions from agricultural soils, you will need to know if this is a key category in order to decide whether to use Tier 1a or 1b”.
2. True
3. False
4. If there is usage of sewage sludge as fertilizer, the Party shall include this under “Direct N2O emissions from agricultural soils”.
5. True
6. False
7. To estimate direct N2O emissions from agricultural soils, the Party is encouraged to produce country-specific activity data and emission factors only for:
(Choose one answer.)
8. Nitrogen applied as synthetic fertilizer
9. Nitrogen inputs from the significant subcategories
10. Cultivated histosols
11. Nitrogen inputs from the significant subcategories, provided a previous assessment of them was done
12. Which of the following should be included in the subcategory N2O emissions from animal production?
13. Confined animals
14. Grazing animals
15. Manure applied to soils
16. To estimate emissions from prescribed burning of savannas, provided it is a key category, the most accurate methodological approach is:
(Choose one answer.)
17. Default activity data and emission factors
18. Country-specific emission factors and activity data
19. Default emission factors and country-specific activity data
20. Country-specific emission factors and default activity data
21. When dealing with burning of crop residues, it is important to check for double counting, and subtract from the total crop residues produced annually:
(Choose all that apply.)
22. Crop residues incorporated to soils
23. Cop residues used as fuel
24. Crop residues burned in the field

**Agriculture**

1. Answer: (a), (c), (e) and (f).
2. Answer: (c) Single livestock characterization.
3. Answer: (a) and (e).
4. Answer: (b), (c) and (f).
5. Answer: (a) and (c).
6. Answer: (a) and (b).
7. Answer: (b), (c) and (d).
8. Answer: (a) and (c).
9. Answer: (a), (b), (c), (f) and (i).
10. Answer: (b) False. The detail of the method applied depends on the availability of the information; the most detailed estimation and country-specific emission factors and partitioning fractions should be preferred for key source subcategories.
11. Answer: (b) False. Only if the Party has enough information to do it in a consistent way.
12. Answer: (b).
13. Answer: (b).
14. Answer: (b).
15. Answer: (a) and (b).