

The background features a stylized landscape with green, triangular mountain peaks in the upper half and a bright orange, textured ground area in the lower half, separated by a jagged, torn-paper-like border.

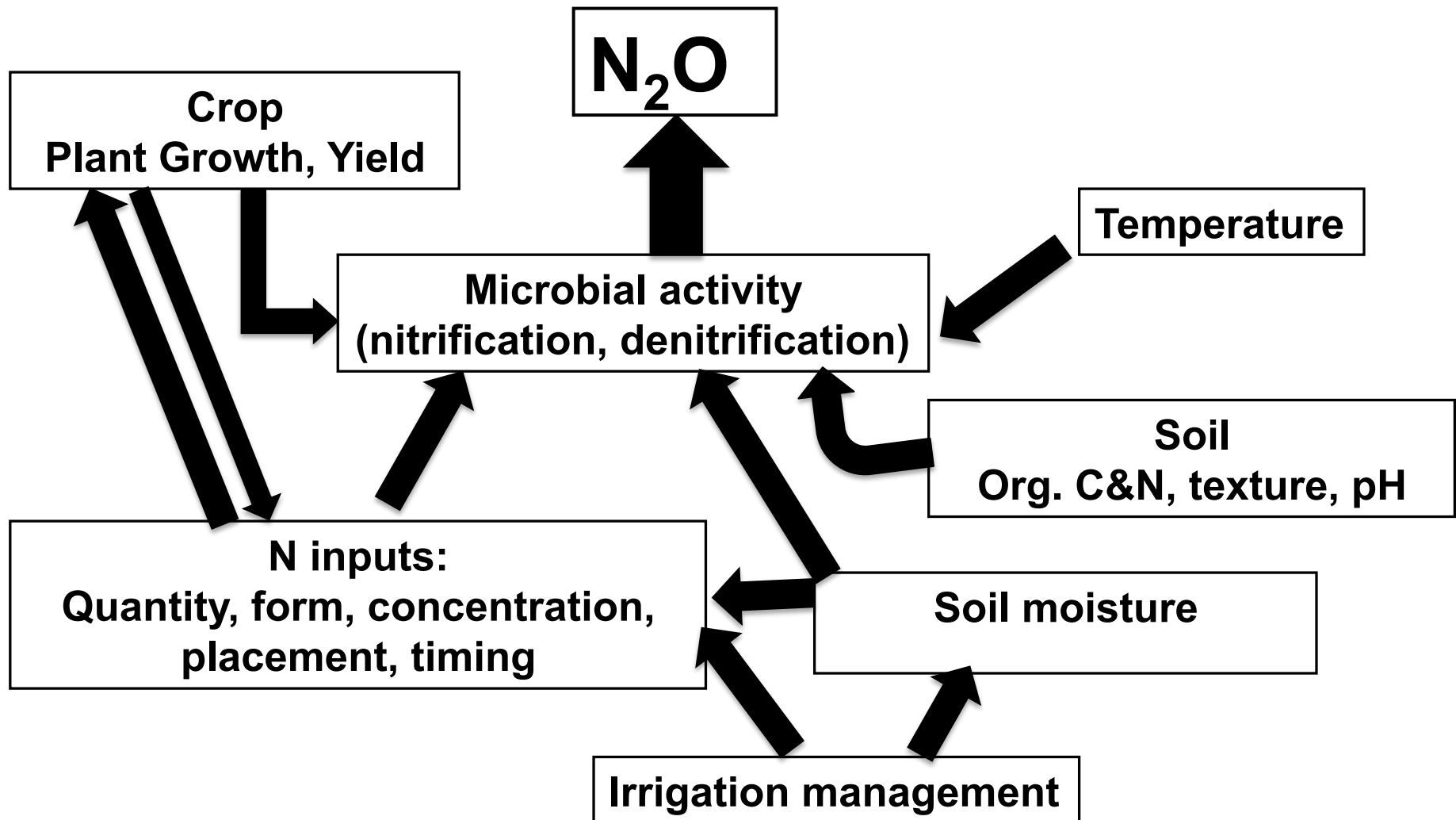
# **Evaluating Mitigation Options of Nitrous Oxide Emissions in California Cropping Systems**

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University of California Davis**

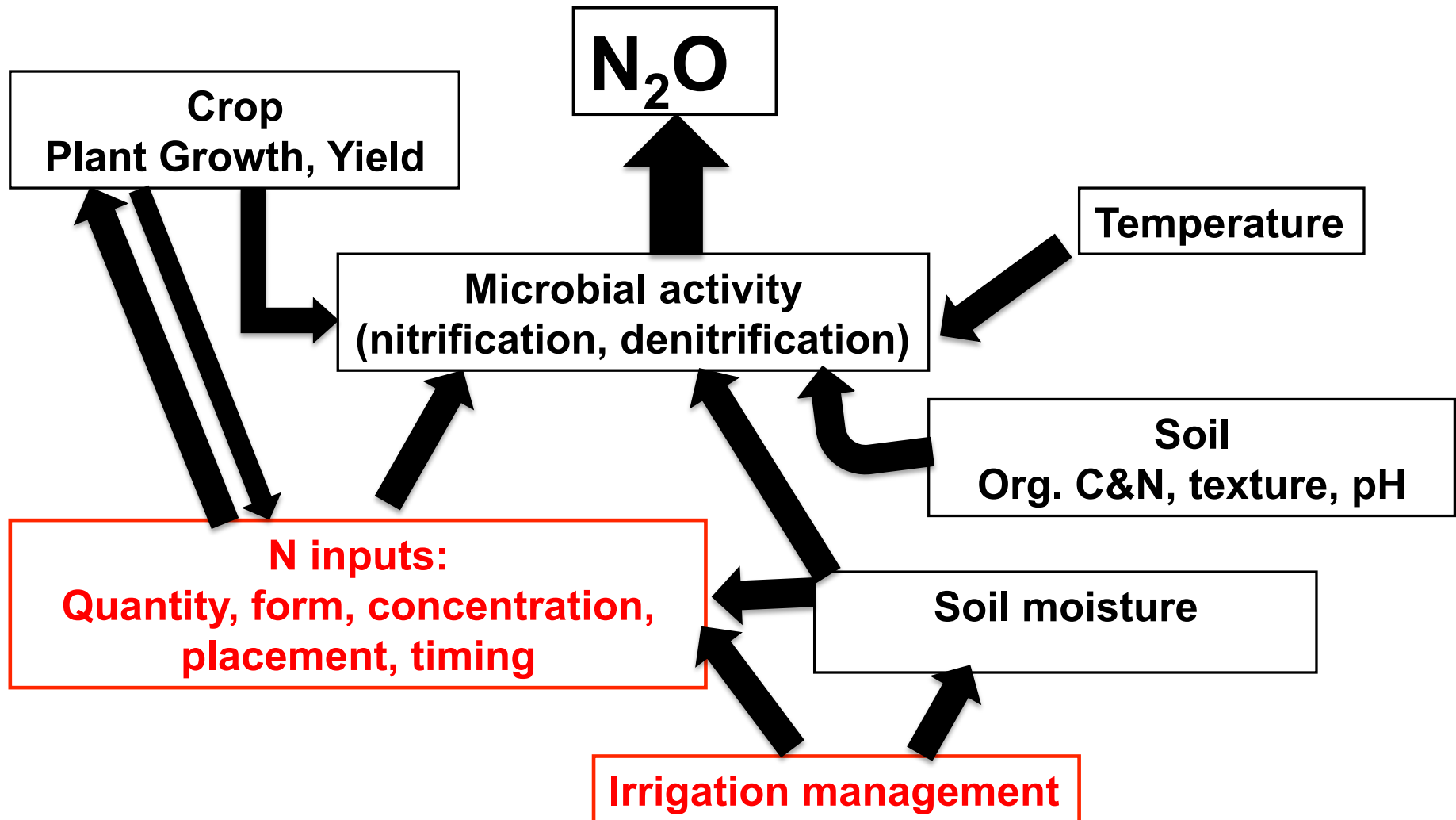
# Objectives

- Systematic investigations of management practices that potentially mitigate N<sub>2</sub>O emissions
- Management practices must maintain or enhance yield potential
- Evaluate practices in terms of nitrogen (N) use efficiency
- Consider total greenhouse gas emissions associated with each management practice

# Controls on N<sub>2</sub>O Emissions from Agricultural Soil



# Controls on N<sub>2</sub>O Emissions from Agricultural Soil



# **Irrigation and N Input Management Options to Mitigate N<sub>2</sub>O Emissions**

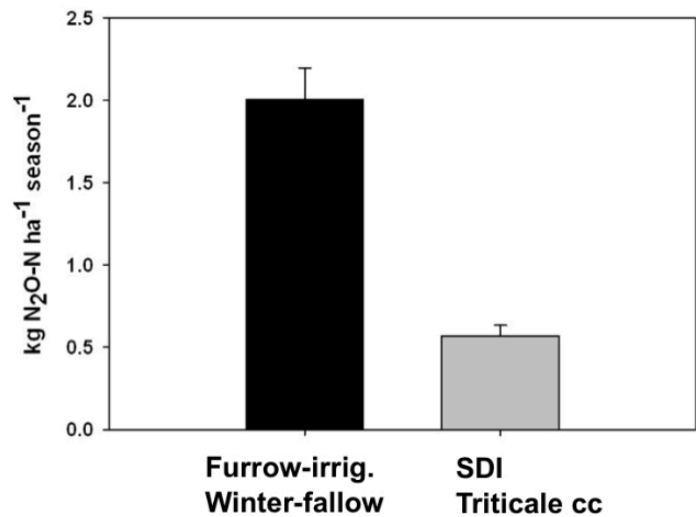
- **Subsurface drip irrigation (SDI)**
- **Nitrification inhibitors**
- **Decrease N fertilizer concentration**

# Irrigation and N Input Management Options to Mitigate N<sub>2</sub>O Emissions

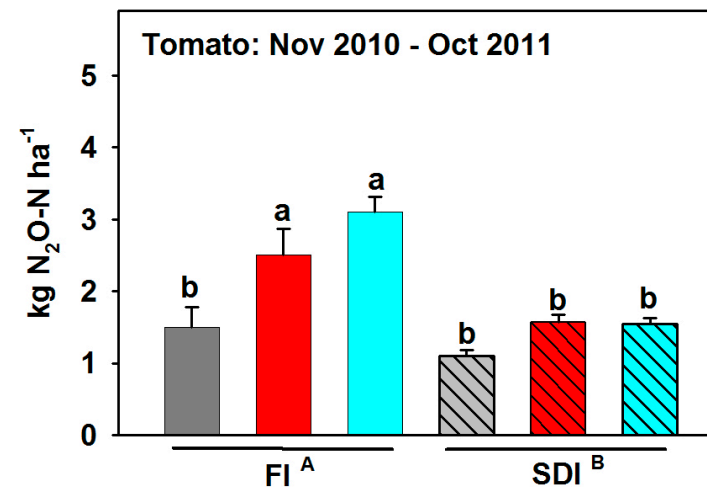
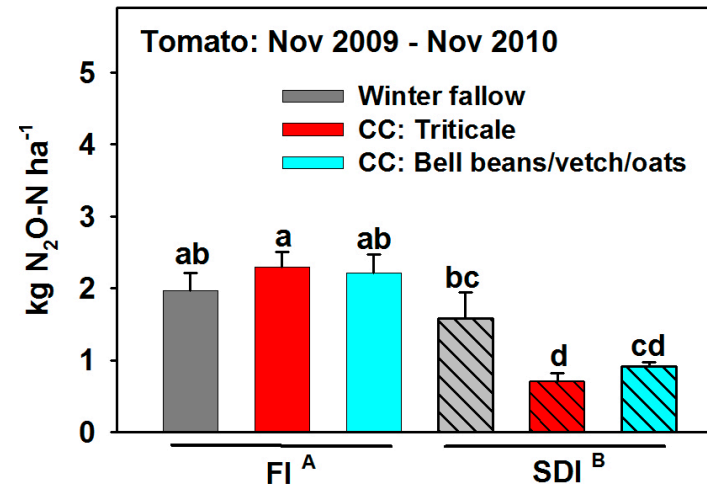
- **Subsurface drip irrigation (SDI)**
  - Incremental application of N fertilizers according to plant demand
  - Smaller volume of soil with high moisture compared to furrow irrigation

# Irrigation and N Input Management Options to Mitigate N<sub>2</sub>O Emissions

On-farm Growing Season N<sub>2</sub>O Emissions



Kennedy et al., in prep.

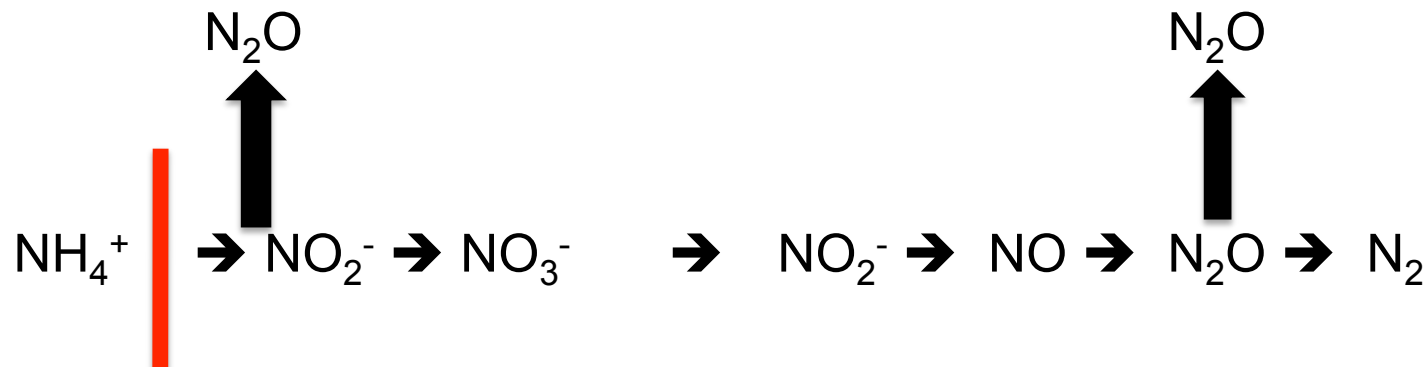


Burger et al., in prep.

# Irrigation and N Input Management Options to Mitigate N<sub>2</sub>O Emissions

- **Nitrification inhibitors**

- Lowered N<sub>2</sub>O emissions by 35% (-45% to -31%) according to a meta-analysis of 35 studies (Akiyama *et al.*, 2010)
- Slow down conversion of ammonium to nitrate:





# Irrigation and N Input Management Options to Mitigate N<sub>2</sub>O Emissions

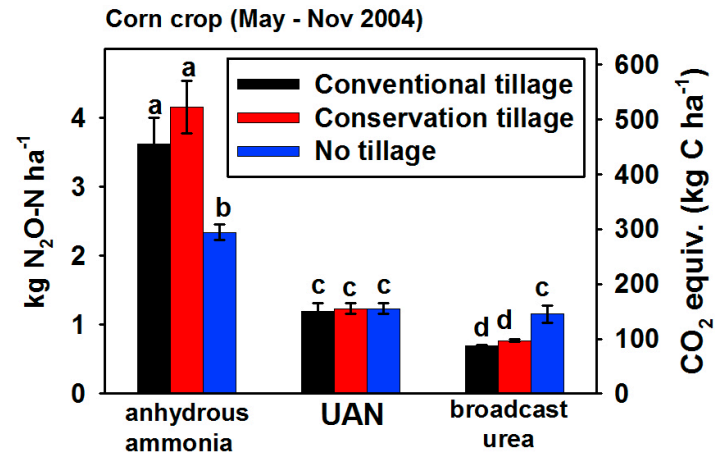
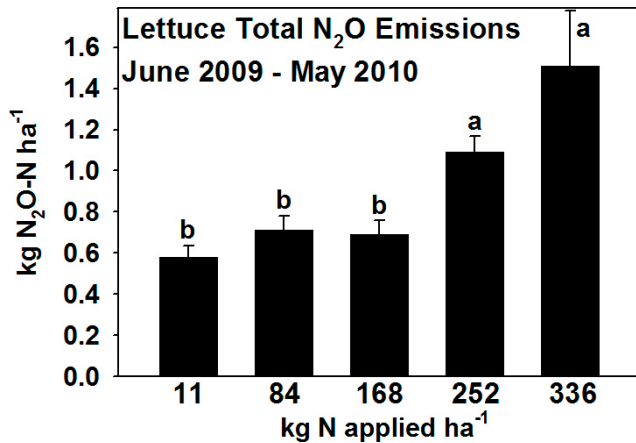
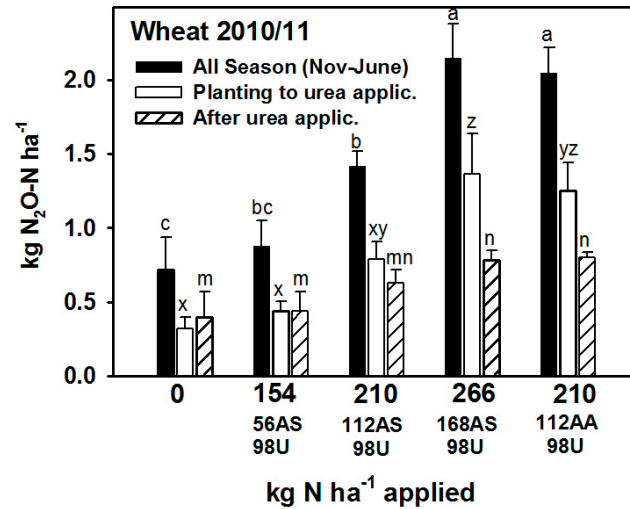
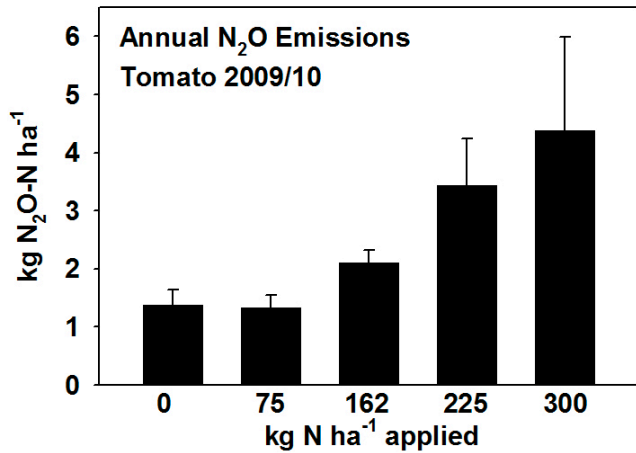
- **N fertilizer concentration:**

- Fertilizer N application rate
- Lower N concentrations of fertilizer material has lower N<sub>2</sub>O emission potential:

Organic N fertilizers	2-6% N
Calcium nitrate	9% N
Aqua ammonia	20% N
Urea ammonium nitrate	32% N
Urea	46% N
Anhydrous ammonia	82% N

- Placement of N fertilizer affects the concentration

# Irrigation and N Input Management Options to Mitigate N<sub>2</sub>O Emissions



Venterea et al., 2005

# Cropping Systems

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Irrigation</u>
• Tomato	290,000	>50% SDI
• Corn	550,000	furrow, flood, drip
• Lettuce	300,000	sprinkler, drip (35%), sprinkler/drip combination

# Experimental Approach

## Tomato on-farm trials

1. Use of urease and nitrification inhibitors (AgrotainPlus™) with UAN fertilizer applied incrementally via SDI.  
**Control:** UAN without inhibitors.
2. Organic management: N supplied by soil and organic amendments to the soil, legume cover crops.  
Furrow irrigation.
3. Effects of other types of nitrification inhibitors (charge, mobility) and fertilizers (UAN32, CAN-17) on N<sub>2</sub>O emissions will be tested next season (2013).

# Experimental Approach

## Corn

- Three types of fertilizers:
  - UAN with/without nitrification inhibitors
  - Aqua ammonia with/without nitrification inhibitors
  - Calcium nitrate
- Furrow irrigation, 5 ft-beds, UCD research site
- Reduced tillage or no-till
  - Placement of fertilizer, i.e. spacing of N fertilizer bands
  - Flood irrigation, on-farm

# Experimental Approach

## Lettuce

- Pre-plant & side-dress application of N fertilizer, sprinkler irrigation
- vs.**
- Fertigation, SDI



# Measurements

- N<sub>2</sub>O flux
  - static chamber technique
  - sample collection by hand & automated system
  - gas chromatography
  - intensive sampling after N applications and irrigation/rainfall events
- Soil moisture
- Soil, ambient air, and chamber temperatures
- Soil inorganic N pools (NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>)
- Yields & total biomass
  - N uptake

# Evaluation of Management Options

- N<sub>2</sub>O emissions
  - Time-integrated N<sub>2</sub>O emission estimates
  - Mitigation potential of management practices
  - Yield-scaled N<sub>2</sub>O emissions of management practices
- Total greenhouse gas emissions
  - including major emission sources (energy use for irrigation, farm equipment) associated with each management practice
- N use efficiency:
  - Fertilizer N applied / N removal by crops



## Timeline

On-farm tomato experiments, started ✓ 2012 – spring 2014

Corn UCD research site, starting ✓ 2012 – spring 2014

Corn, reduced tillage, on-farm

Lettuce, USDA research site,  
grower fields in Salinas 2012 – spring 2014



**Thank You !**