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# Effects of Bulk Density and Soil Water Content on N<sub>2</sub>O Emission from Agriculture Soil

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# Introduction

Aggregate turnover rates

(Six et al., 1999).

C availability

(Rasmussen and Collins, 1991)

Macroporosity; Total porosity

(Pierce et al., 1994),

Consumption of OM

(Bowman et al., 1990)

O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> Exchange

(Rasmussen and Collins, 1991)

Exposure to wind, water erosion

(Bowman et al., 1990).

Surface area available for microbial attack

(Blevins et al., 1984).

**Plowing Activities**



Soil Strength

Bulk Density

Soil aggregates

(Rasmussen and Collins, 1991);  
(Angers, et al. 1992).

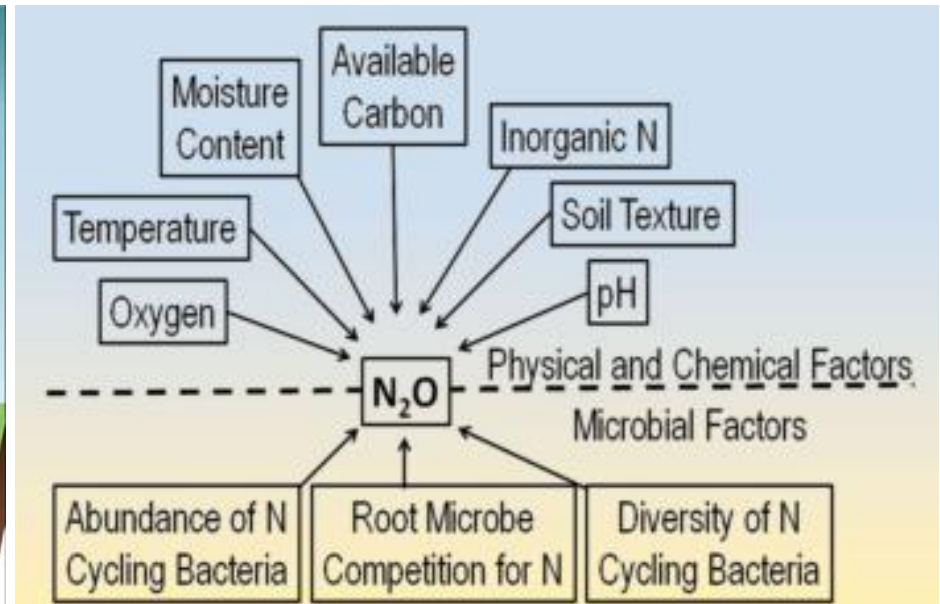
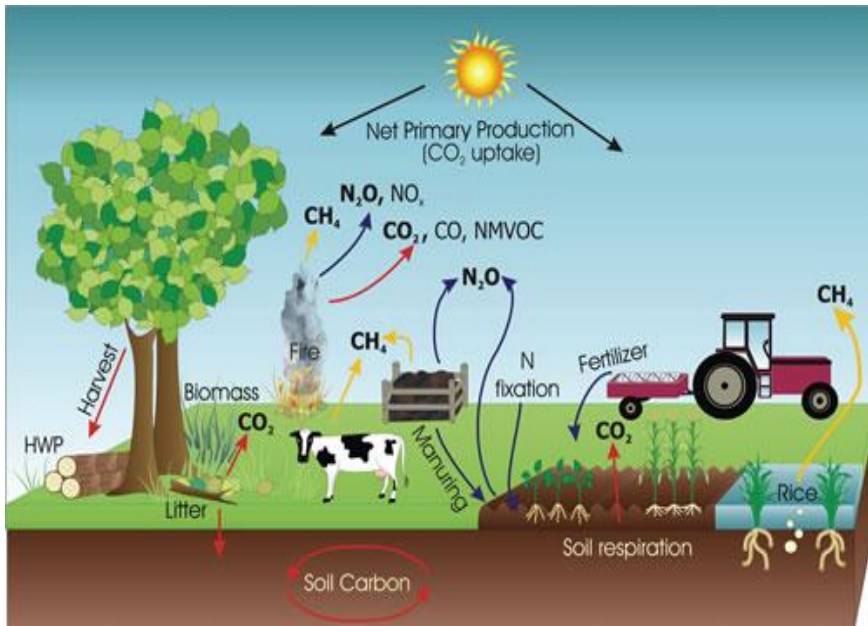
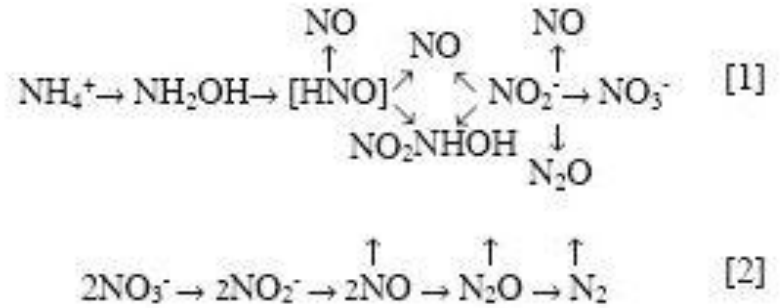
Microporosity

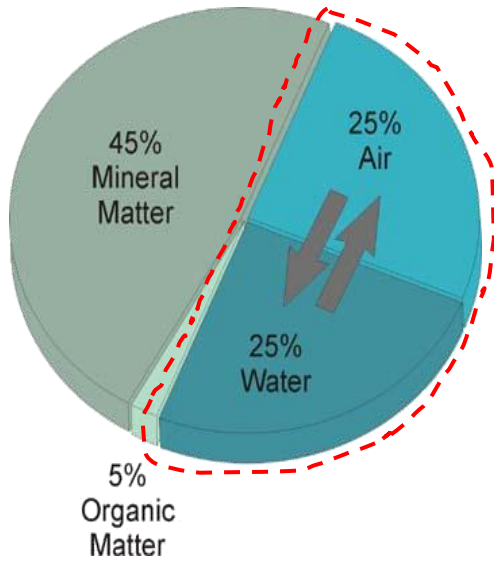
(F. J. Pierce et al., 1994).

C in macro-aggregates

(Gupta and Germida, 1988).

The production of  $N_2O$  in agricultural systems is complex. Reducing these emissions will be challenging.



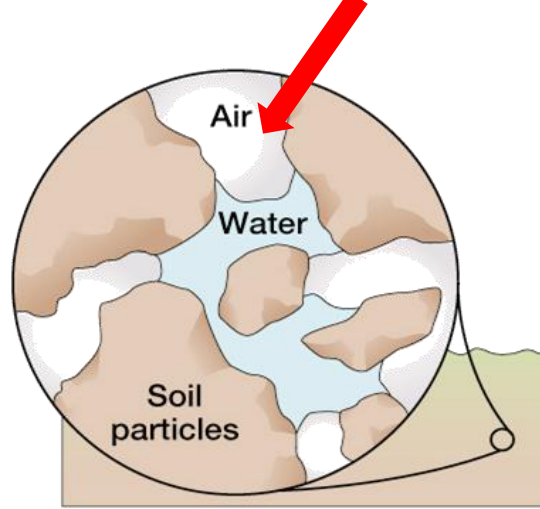
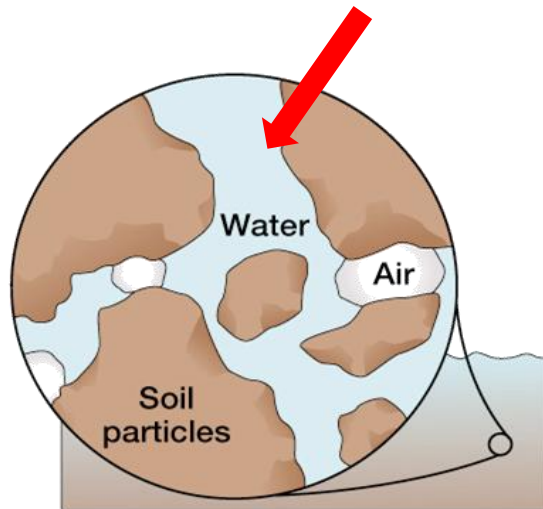


**Moisture content** of soil indirectly affected denitrification by inhibiting the diffusion of  $O_2$  into soil, resulting in more denitrification (Wijler and Delwiche 1954).

**WFPS** is primary independent variable used in empirical analyses of  $N_2O$  fluxes from agricultural soils (Linn & Doran, 1984; Conen et al., 2000; Dobbie & Smith, 2003; del Prado et al., 2006; Ruser et al., 2006).

Anaerobic condition

Aerobic condition



(a) Wet soil

(b) Dry soil

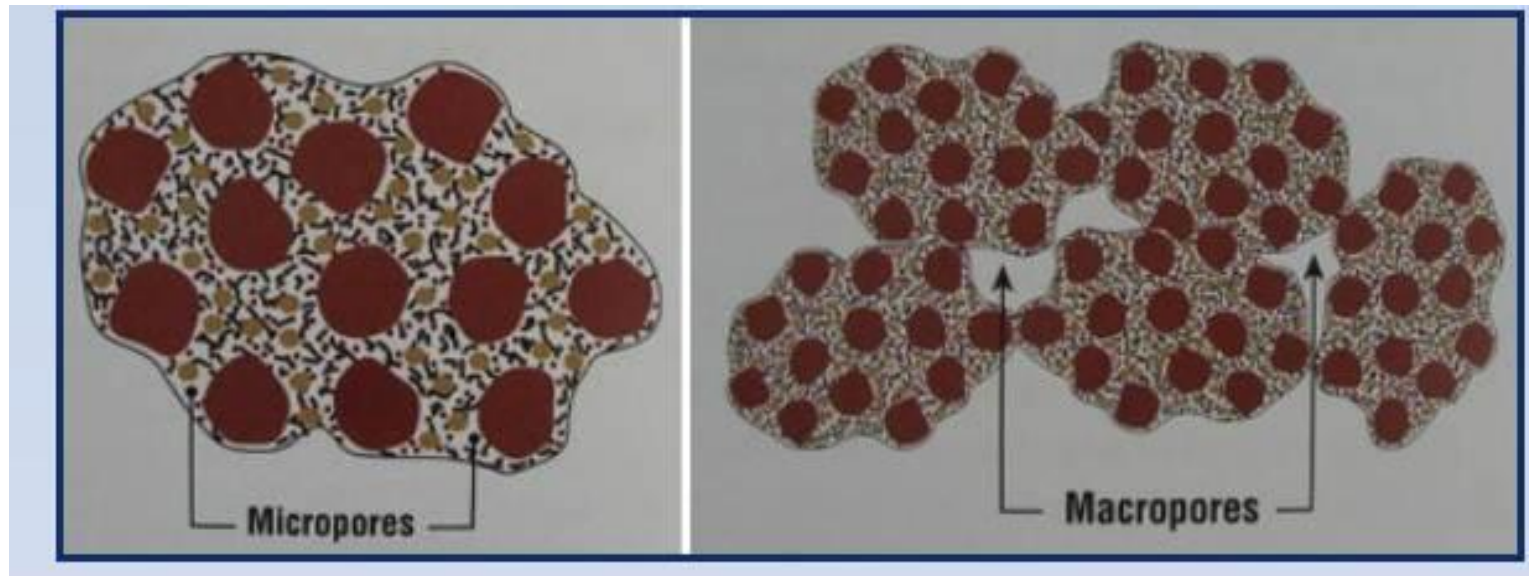
**WFPS < 60%**: soil microbial processes are often limited by diffusion of SOC and inorganic-N substrates in soil water films;

**WFPS > 60%**: diffusion of  $O_2$  in soil atmosphere limits aerobic processes.

The difference of **Bulk Density** is largely attributable to variation in **total pore space**.

**Macropores** (>0.05 mm in diameter) can drain easily to allow in air within hours of being saturated and enhance horizontal pore water movement across the bank face.

**Micropores** continue to contain only water.



**Figure:** Micropores – the spaces within a soil aggregate  
Macropores – the spaces between soil aggregates

# Objective

- Many studies state non-tillage caused higher N<sub>2</sub>O emission (Vinten and et al, 2002; Xuejun J and et al, 2006; Cai Y and et al, 2011), but which factors, changed by tillage, control N<sub>2</sub>O emission was not so clear and need deeper study.



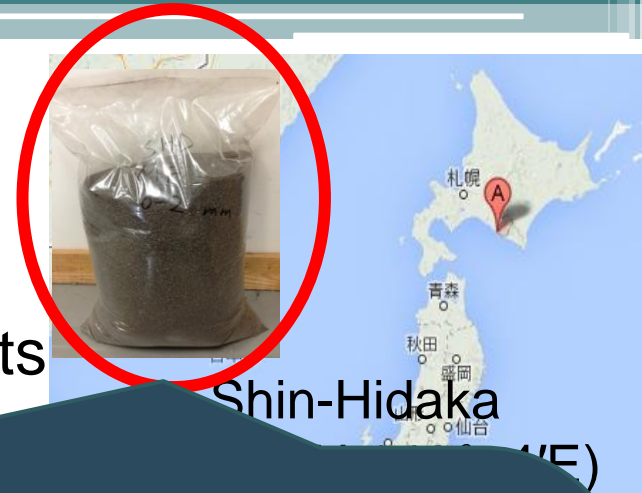
- Soil core incubation under aerobic environment was conducted to study:  
the combined effect of bulk density (BD), soil water content (WC), and nutrient management (NM) on CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, NO emission from agriculture soil.



# Material & Method

- **Soil Samples:**

- collected from 0–20cm depth soil of fertilizer (F), manure + fertilizer (MF) plots Shin-Hidaka in Hokkaido (SHD), Japan



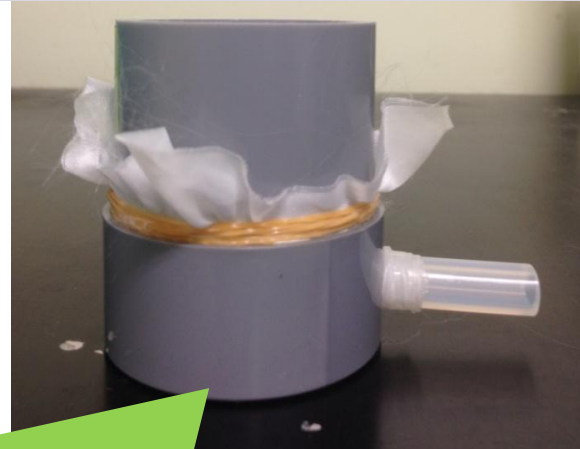
Andosol soil:

formed by weathering of volcanic ash in well-drained conditions, cover about 50% of upland fields in Japan. They are characterized by low bulk density (Classification Committee of Cultivated Soils, 1996,  $<0.8 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ) and are favorable for keeping aerobic conditions. This suggests that the control of nitrification is important for decreasing  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{NO}$  emissions from Andosol fields in Japan where urea and  $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$  are popular forms of N fertilizer.

All the jars will be sealed tightly and incubated for **10 days**, Air samples will be taken from the headspace of jar **7** times during incubation for  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}$  analyses at **1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8** and **10** days respectively. After each gas sampling, replacing the headspace air again.



Incubation Jar



After adjusting BD (to achieve a range of water filled pore space (WFPS) from 29% to 83%) and WC, soil will be packed in 50.24 ml rings and then put into a 1.54 L of Mason jar.





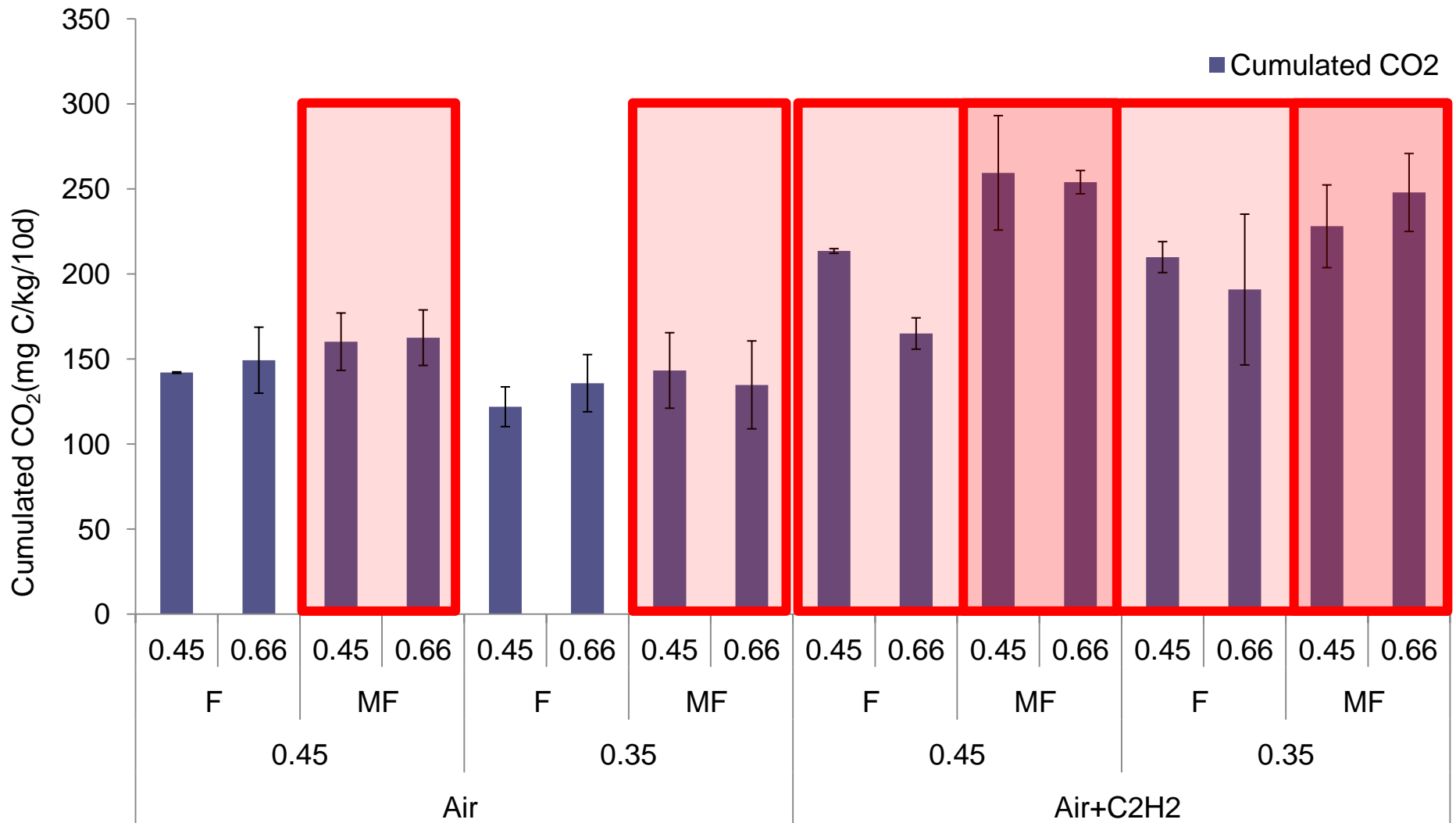
## The properties analysis

- Just after water adjustment and after incubation, all these items as below will be tested and all analyses will be conducted with 3 replicates:
- pH,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$ , WEOC, soil microbial biomass C (MBC) and N (SMBN), WC and Gas diffusion coefficient ( $D/D_0$ ), Actual bulk density. Then WFPS( $\text{m}^3\text{m}^{-3}$ ) was calculated accordingly.
- Denitrifying enzyme activity (DEA) was measured after incubation and was calculated as  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  in headspace between 2 and 4 h under  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere.
- **Net ammonification** and **net nitrification** (mg N/kg dwt) are estimated as the difference of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  or  $\text{NO}_3^-$  before and after incubation respectively.
- **Net mineralization** is estimated as the sum of net ammonification and net nitrification.

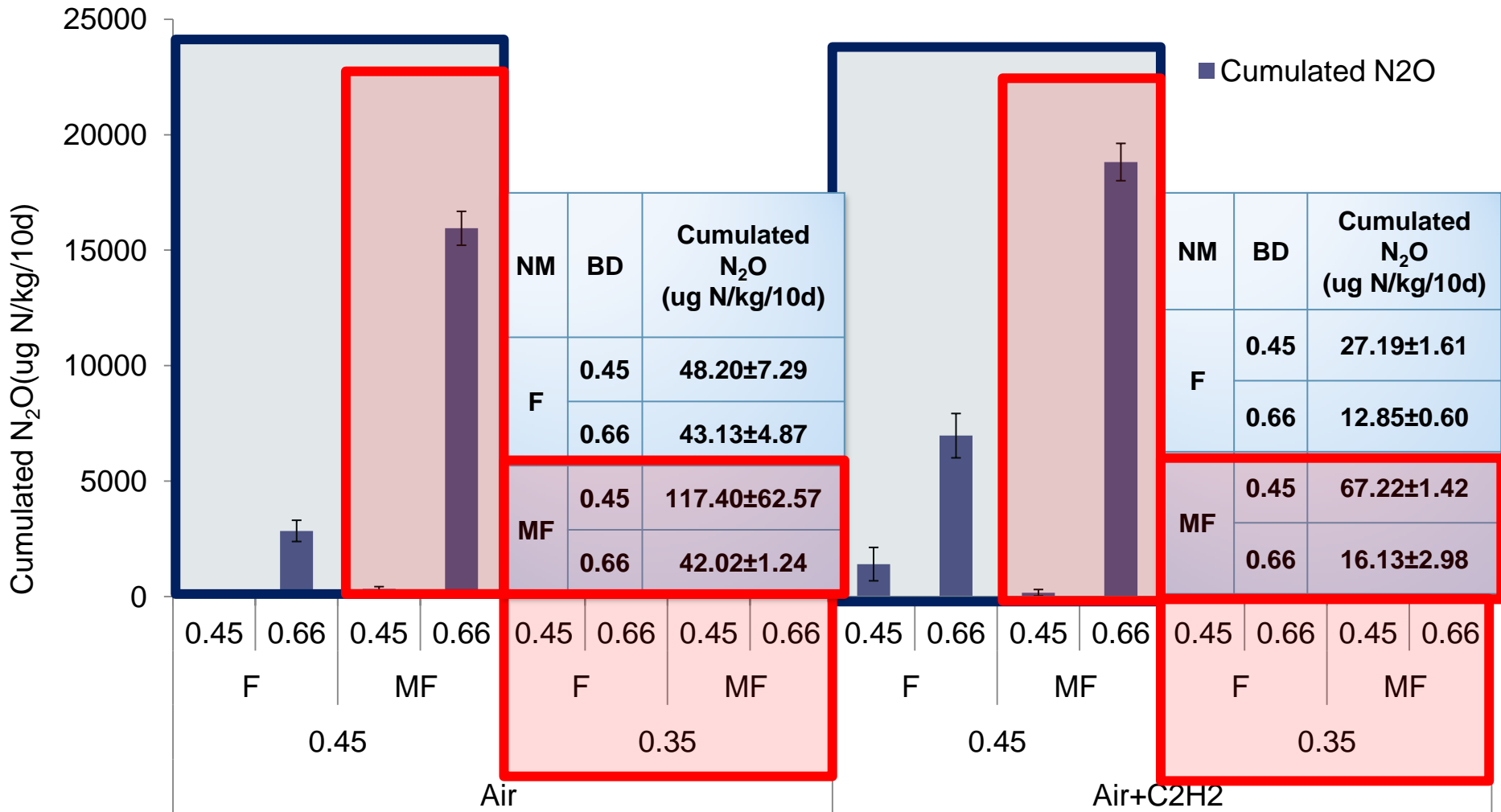
# Result

----- **Accumulated emission**

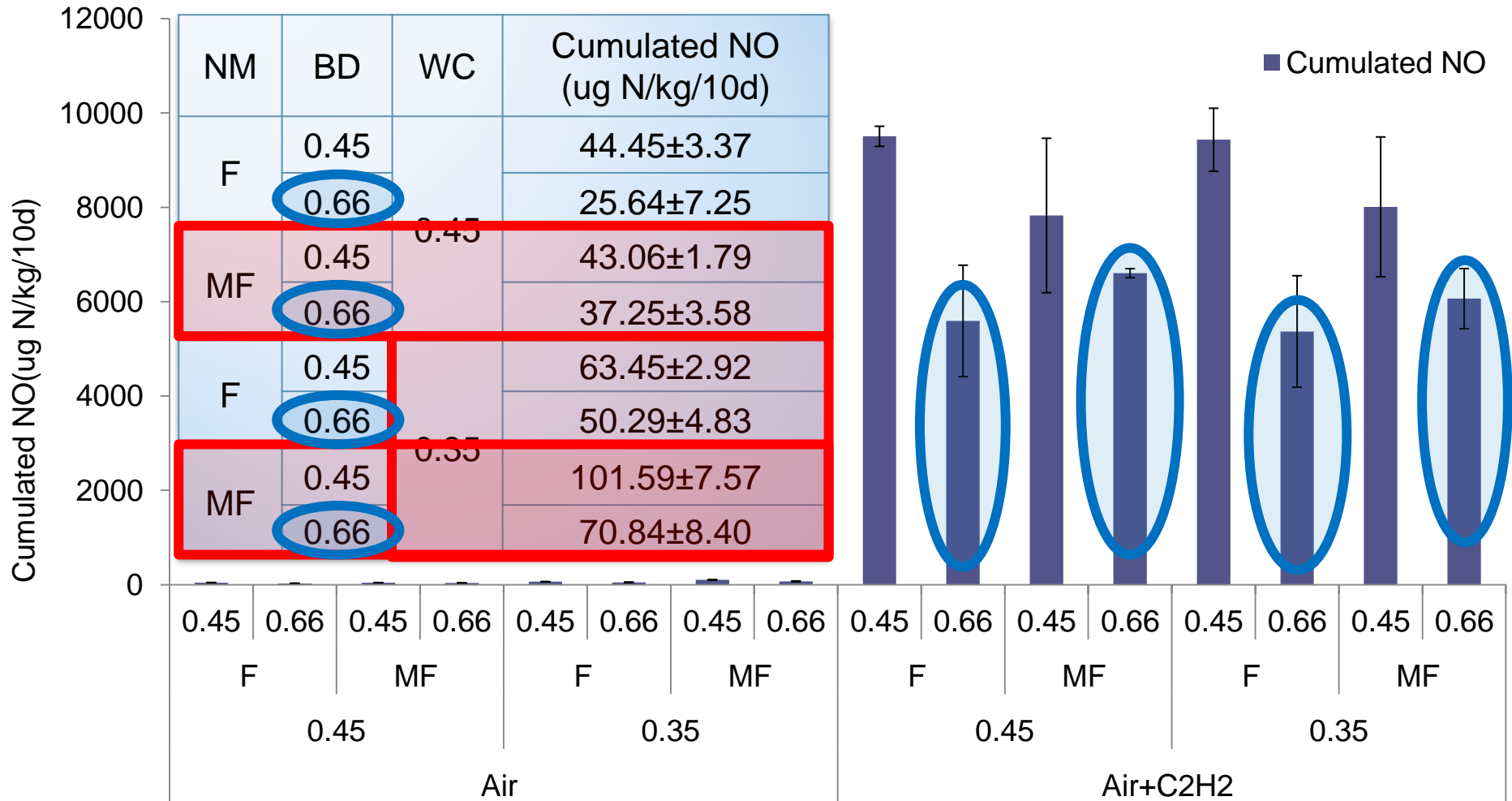
# Accumulated CO<sub>2</sub> emission



# Accumulated N<sub>2</sub>O emission



# Accumulated NO emission

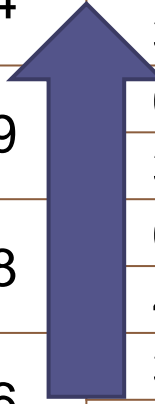
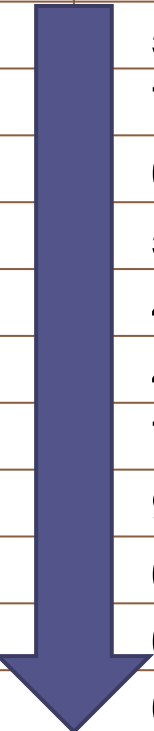


**Result**

**----- Chemical Properties**

NM	BD	WC	Gas	Net mineralization
F	0.45	0.45		31.11
	0.66			26.37
MF	0.45	0.45	Air	40.62
	0.66			13.17
F	0.45	0.35		28.15
	0.66			31.00
MF	0.45	0.35		51.42
	0.66			52.88
F	0.45	0.45		33.13
	0.66			22.63
MF	0.45	0.45		34.36
	0.66			28.66
F	0.45	0.35	Air+C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	29.43
	0.66			34.56
MF	0.45	0.35		38.65
	0.66			41.38

NM	BD	WC	Gas	WEOC (mg/kg dwt)		MBC (mg/kg dwt)	
				Before	After	Before	After
F	0.45	0.45	Air	97.02	62.50	226.4	473.8
	0.66			97.02	75.09		601.5
MF	0.45			88.08	58.20	300.9	205.0
	0.66			88.08	70.78		159.4
F	0.45	0.35		99.12	62.81	206.8	432.5
	0.66			99.12	54.94		581.8
MF	0.45			76.85	48.13	219.6	172.3
	0.66			76.85	49.95		191.4
F	0.45	0.45	Air+C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	97.02	72.47	226.4	442.9
	0.66			97.02	94.97		331.8
MF	0.45			88.08	66.56	300.9	690.9
	0.66			88.08	67.10		321.6
F	0.45	0.35		99.12	64.99	206.8	604.9
	0.66			99.12	62.01		407.6
MF	0.45			76.85	61.81	219.6	351.3
	0.66			76.85	64.31		386.8





NM	BD	WC	Gas	MBN (mg/kg dwt)		pH		EC	
				Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
F	0.45	0.45	Air	363	84.2	5.63	5.45	2.45	4.78
	0.66			363	77.0	5.63	5.51	2.45	4.30
MF	0.45			405	153.1	5.78	5.59	6.23	9.14
	0.66			405	108.9	5.78	5.87	6.23	6.71
F	0.45	0.35		368	76.7	5.61	5.47	2.77	5.00
	0.66			368	61.9	5.61	5.45	2.77	5.43
MF	0.45			443	82.4	5.78	5.58	7.06	11.00
	0.66			443	52.6	5.78	5.57	7.06	11.21
F	0.45	0.45	Air+C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	363	40.4	5.63	5.85	2.45	2.37
	0.66			363	48.8	5.63	5.90	2.45	2.05
MF	0.45			405	83.7	5.78	5.97	6.23	6.22
	0.66			405	104.5	5.78	6.15	6.23	5.36
F	0.45	0.35		368	103.0	5.61	5.79	2.77	2.87
	0.66			368	54.3	5.61	5.79	2.77	2.90
MF	0.45			443	100.8	5.78	5.94	7.06	7.55
	0.66			443	107.8	5.78	5.97	7.06	7.59

# Result

----- **Physical Properties**

NM	BD	WC	Air (%)	Liquid (%)	Solid (%)	WFPS (%)	Porosity (%)	D/D0
F	0.45	0.45	32.45	36.82	30.73	53.16	69.27	0.2230
	0.66		10.90	54.70	34.40	<b>83.39</b>	65.60	0.0030
MF	0.45		34.08	36.80	29.12	51.92	70.88	0.1747
	0.66		13.43	54.68	31.89	<b>80.29</b>	68.11	0.0024
F	0.45	0.35	58.55	24.22	17.22	29.26	82.78	0.3078
	0.66		36.27	36.23	27.49	49.97	72.51	0.1198
MF	0.45		49.97	24.16	25.87	32.74	74.13	0.2633
	0.66		25.55	36.14	38.30	58.61	61.70	0.0970

## Pearson Correlation: Accumulated emission & Physical indexes

Air treatment						
	Air	Liquid	Solid	WFPS	Porosity	D/D0
CO <sub>2</sub>	-.438*	.436*	.327	.416*	-.327	-.358
NO	.657**	-.781**	-.267	-.723**	.267	.605**
N <sub>2</sub> O	-.569**	.688**	.211	.634**	-.211	-.606**
Air+C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> treatment						
CO <sub>2</sub>	.033	-.115	.120	-.092	-.120	.075
NO	.546**	-.503*	-.480*	-.536**	.480*	.716**
N <sub>2</sub> O	-.664**	.787**	.272	.736**	-.272	-.675**



# Discussion

NM	BD	WC	Gas	Net ammonification	Net Nitrification
F				29.92	29.92
MF				21.83	21.83
F				38.19	38.19
MF				2.00	2.00
F				24.34	24.34
MF				28.99	28.99
MF	0.45	0.35		6.36	45.06
	0.66			5.27	47.62
F	0.45	0.45	Air+C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	36.74	-3.62
	0.66			31.91	-9.28
MF	0.45			42.15	-7.79
	0.66			46.82	-18.16
F	0.45	0.35		31.93	-2.51
	0.66			36.59	-2.03
MF	0.45			39.77	-1.12
	0.66			41.44	-0.06

Nitrification was inhibited by 10% C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>

NM	BD	WC	Gas	MBN (mg/kg dwt)		NO <sub>3</sub> -N (mg/kg dwt)		
				Before	After	Before	After	
F					84.2	9.3	39.2	
					7.0	9.3	31.1	
MF					53.1	39.0	77.2	
					108.9	39.0	41.0	
F					6.7	9.3	33.6	
					1.9	9.3	38.3	
MF					2.4	37.7	82.8	
					2.6	37.7	85.3	
F					0.4	9.3	5.7	
					8.8	9.3	0.0	
MF					83.7	39.0	31.2	
	0.66		Air+C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>		405	39.0	20.9	
F	0.45				368	103.0	9.3	6.8
	0.66				368	54.3	9.3	7.3
	0.45	0.35			443	100.8	37.7	36.6
MF	0.66				443	107.8	37.7	37.6

Cumulative N<sub>2</sub>O of MF soil > F soil (*p*<0.001), because NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (*p*<0.001) and MBN (*p*<0.001) of MF soil were larger than F soil, providing enough reactants for denitrification and nitrification

# Ratio

NM	BD	WC	Gas	N <sub>2</sub> O-N/NO-N	N <sub>2</sub> O-N/[N <sub>2</sub> O-N+N <sub>2</sub> -N]
F					0.04
					<b>0.41</b>
MF					1.99
					<b>0.85</b>
F					
MF					

N<sub>2</sub>O emission/[N<sub>2</sub>O + N<sub>2</sub> emission] of 45%-WC with high BD were estimated as 0.4 in F plot and 0.8 in MF plot, and this might be attributed to the inhibition of N<sub>2</sub>O reductase by high NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> in MF plot.

- **The N<sub>2</sub>O-N/NO-N ratio:** <1, N<sub>2</sub>O production from nitrification, 1–100 during both nitrification and denitrification, and >100 during denitrification (Farzana Diba, Mariko Shimizu, Ryusuke Hatano, 2012)
- $$\text{N}_2\text{O-N}/[\text{N}_2\text{O-N}+\text{N}_2\text{-N}]=[\text{N}_2\text{O-N in Air}]/[\text{N}_2\text{O-N in Air}+\text{C}_2\text{H}_2]$$



# DEA

NM	BD	WC	Air	N <sub>2</sub> O average	STD	
F	0.45	0.45	Air	210	59.8	
	0.66			344	17.2	
MF	0.45			262	63.4	
	0.66			369	48.0	
F						0
MF						2
F				4		
F				2		
F				9		
				1.8		
MF	0.45	0.45	Air+C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	331	21.2	
	0.66			345	68.6	
F	0.45	0.35		222	2.7	
	0.66			242	6.2	
MF	0.45			258	25.8	
	0.66			250	6.1	

**WFPS of 45%-WC with high BD treatment with greater DEA was around 80% which provide appropriate environment for denitrification.**

# Pearson Correlation : Accumulated emission & chemical indexes

	CO <sub>2</sub>	NO	N <sub>2</sub> O	DEA	ΔNH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	ΔWEOC	pH	ΔMBN	ΔEC	ΔNO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	ΔNO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	ΔSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>
Air treatment												
CO <sub>2</sub>	1	-.243	.380	.392	.178	.249	.350	.080	-.243	.009	-.143	.174
NO	-.243	1	-.380	<b>-.547**</b>	-.012	-.117	.368	<b>-.681**</b>	<b>.702**</b>	<b>.663**</b>	<b>.629**</b>	-.166
N <sub>2</sub> O	.380	-.380	1	<b>.580**</b>	<b>.740**</b>	<b>.543**</b>	.314	.152	<b>.739**</b>	-.158	<b>-.780**</b>	.388
DEA	.392	<b>-.547**</b>	<b>.580**</b>	1	.363	<b>.431*</b>	.098	.226	<b>.556**</b>	-.173	<b>-.535**</b>	.334
Air+C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> treatment												
CO <sub>2</sub>	1	.371	.008	.304	<b>.616**</b>	.056	<b>.713**</b>	-.134	.074	-.132	-.318	.275
NO	.371	1	-.254	-.142	-.138	-.166	-.098	.253	.125	.176	<b>-.408*</b>	.053
N <sub>2</sub> O	.008	-.254	1	<b>.544**</b>	.182	.180	.128	.137	<b>.899**</b>	<b>-.922**</b>	-.191	-.384
DEA	.304	-.142	<b>.544**</b>	1	<b>.469*</b>	.083	<b>.426*</b>	-.059	<b>-.511*</b>	<b>-.654**</b>	-.359	-.226

# Conclusion

- CO<sub>2</sub> emission tended to be higher in MF plot than in F plot, but there was no clear effect of BD and WC.
- N<sub>2</sub>O emission was controlled by WC and BD. High WC and high BD promoted N<sub>2</sub>O emission because of the contribution of denitrification.
- Most of time, cumulative N<sub>2</sub>O emission of MF plot was higher than F plot with more NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and MBN.
- The inhibition of 10% C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> on nitrification might result in high NO emission.

**Thank you very much!**