A photograph of an agricultural wetland field. The foreground and middle ground are filled with a grid of dark wooden beams, likely used for experimental plots. Small pink flags are placed at various points along the beams. The field is covered in dry, yellowish-brown grasses. In the background, there are more fields and a clear blue sky.

# Quantifying the contribution of plants and soils to CH<sub>4</sub> fluxes and net seasonal N<sub>2</sub>O emissions in an agricultural wetland

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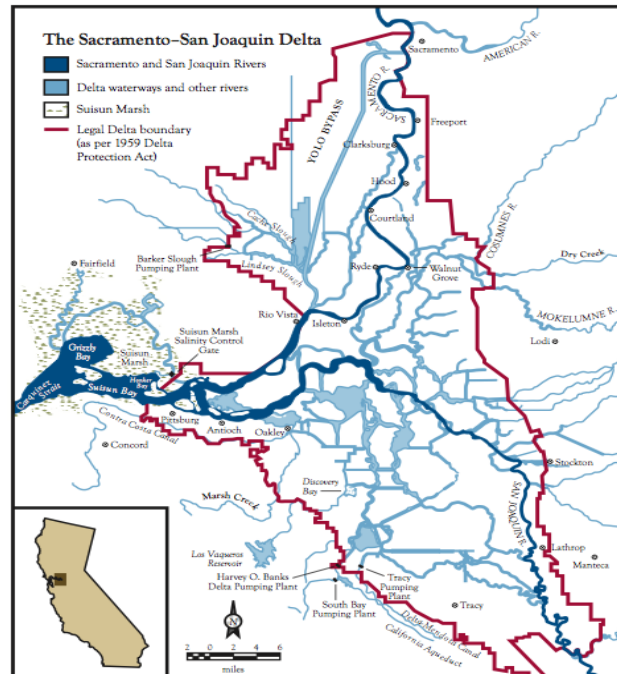
# The Delta

- Tidal marsh drained for agriculture in 1800's



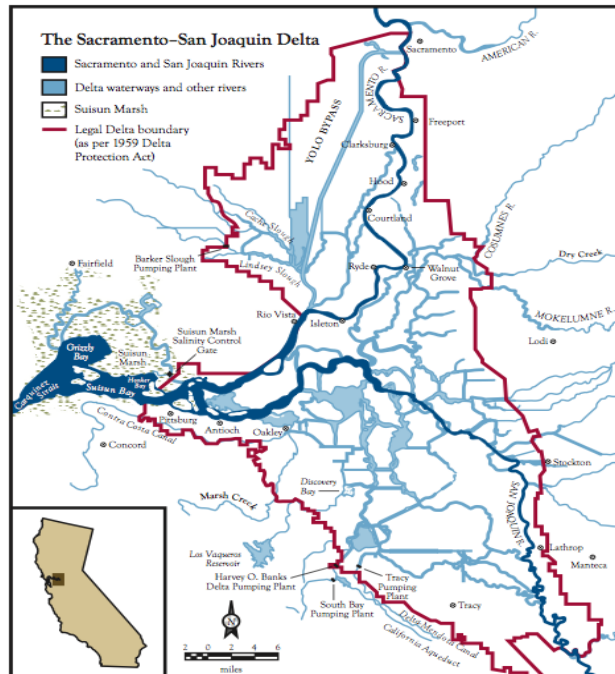
# The Delta

- Tidal marsh drained for agriculture in 1800's
- Supplies water for 25 million people, supports \$2 billion agriculture industry, and crucial wildlife habitat



# The Delta

- Tidal marsh drained for agriculture in 1800's
- Supplies water for 25 million people, supports \$2 billion agriculture industry, and crucial wildlife habitat
- Soil subsidence of organic soils caused by drainage and agricultural use has resulted in health, safety, environmental, and economic concerns



<http://www.sitesatlas.com/Flash/USCan/static/CAOF.htm>

<http://users.humboldt.edu/ogayle/hist383/DebateBay-DeltaEcosystem.html>

<http://ca.water.usgs.gov/projects/central-valley/land-subsidence-monitoring-network.html>

# Rice as a solution?

- Flooded conditions mimic Delta formation
- Potential to reverse or mitigate soil subsidence
- Wildlife habitat
- Anaerobic conditions favorable for methane emission
- Methane contributes to global climate change



# Questions

What is the net contribution of living rice plants to CH<sub>4</sub> emission and subsurface carbon pools?

How does nitrogen management affect carbon cycling in the Delta rice system?

# Pulse Labeling Experiment

## Stable Isotope Label

- 99.9 atom%  $^{13}\text{CO}_2$
- Two events- each lasting 14 days

## Measurements

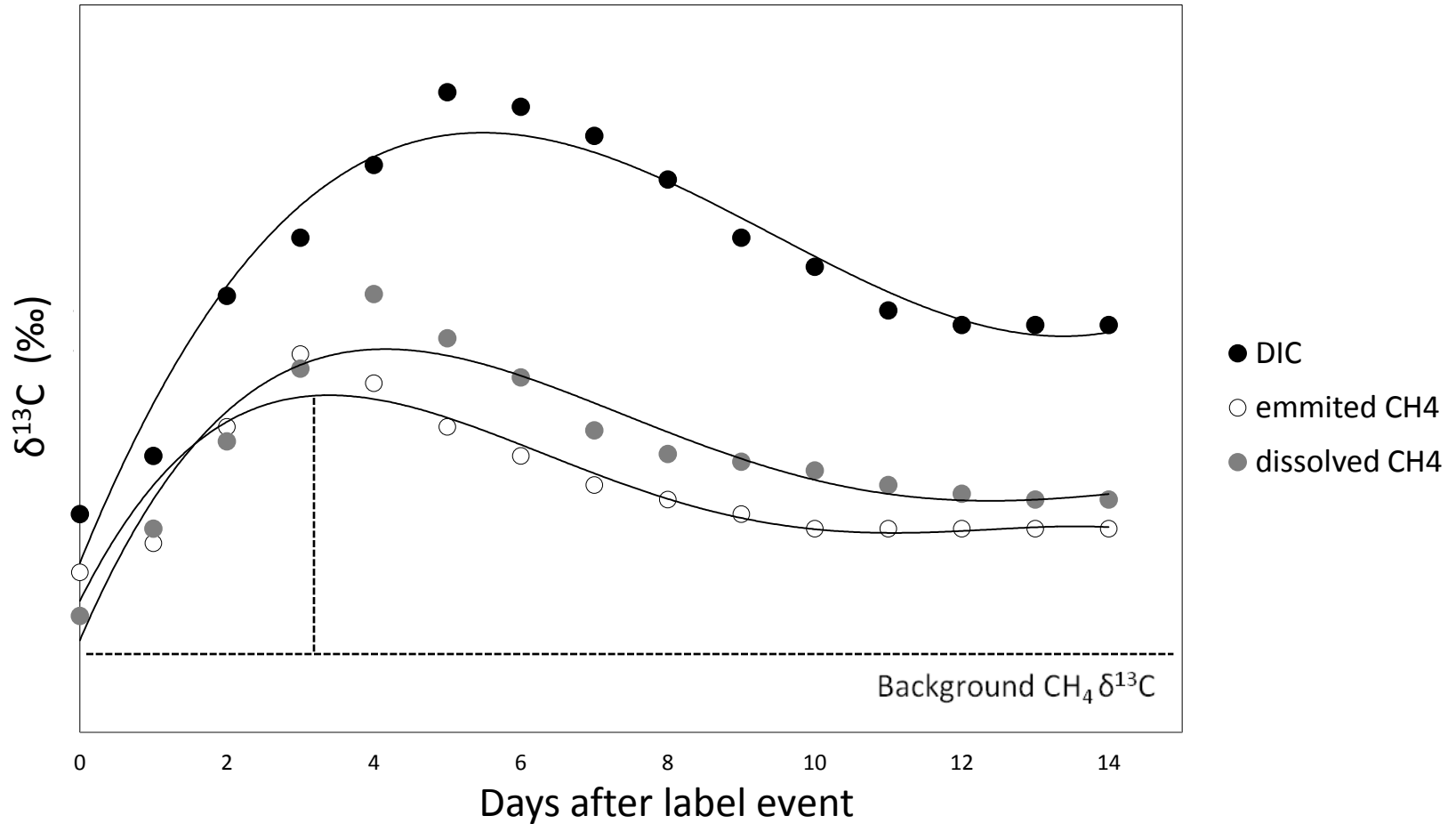
- $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  emissions
- Pore water (0-10 cm depth):  
DIC, DOC, porewater  $\text{CH}_4$   
( $\text{pCH}_4$ )

## N Treatments

- Three treatment rates: 0, 80, and 160 kg N/ha

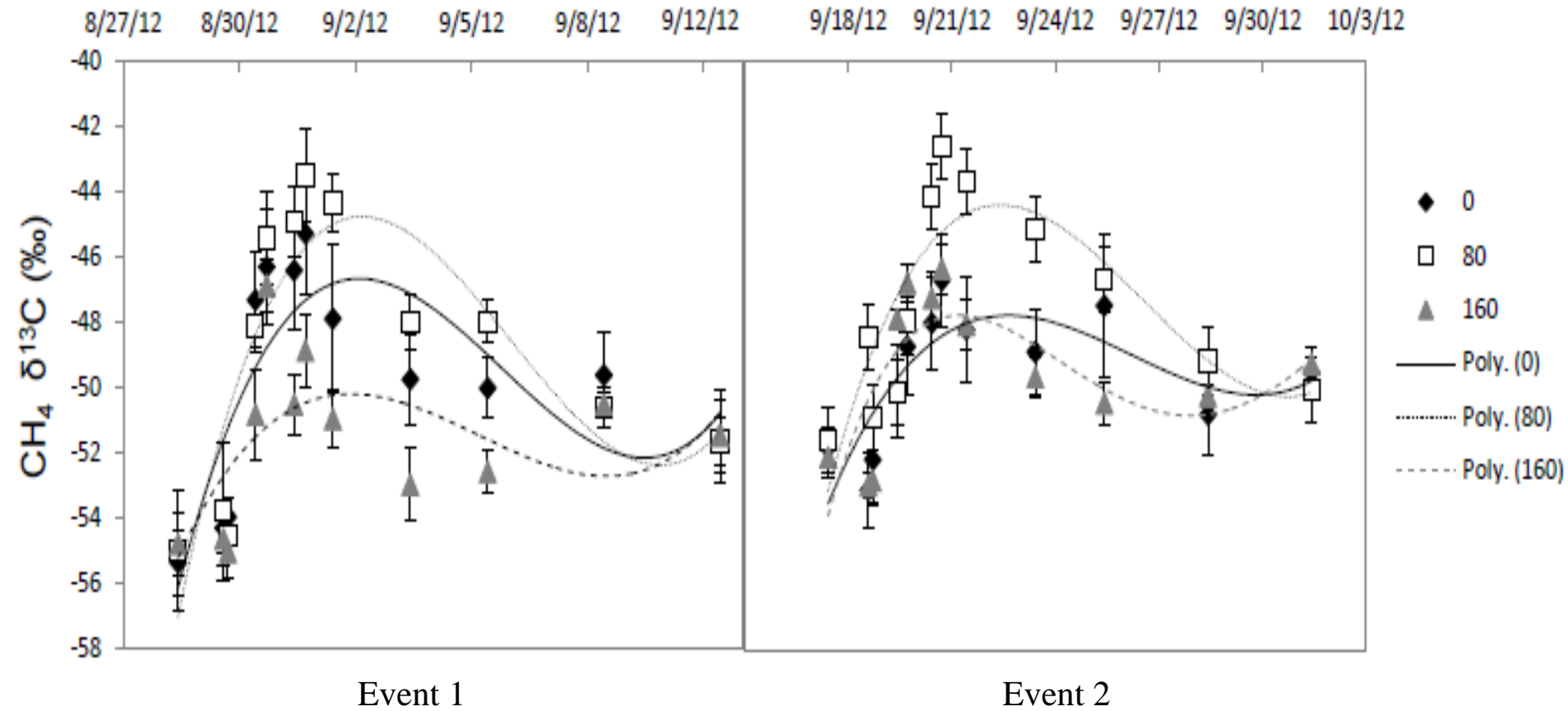


# Expected response to label over time

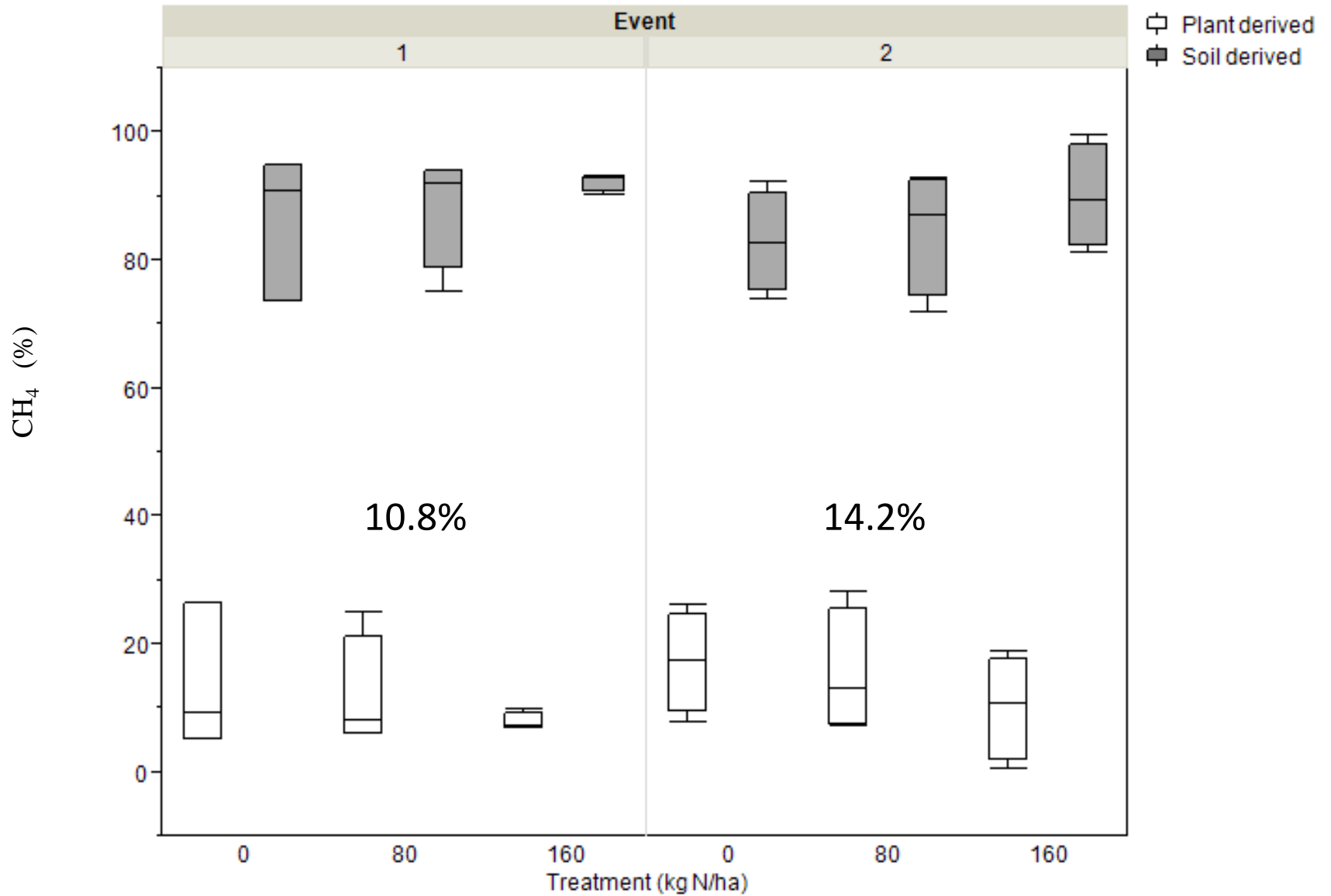




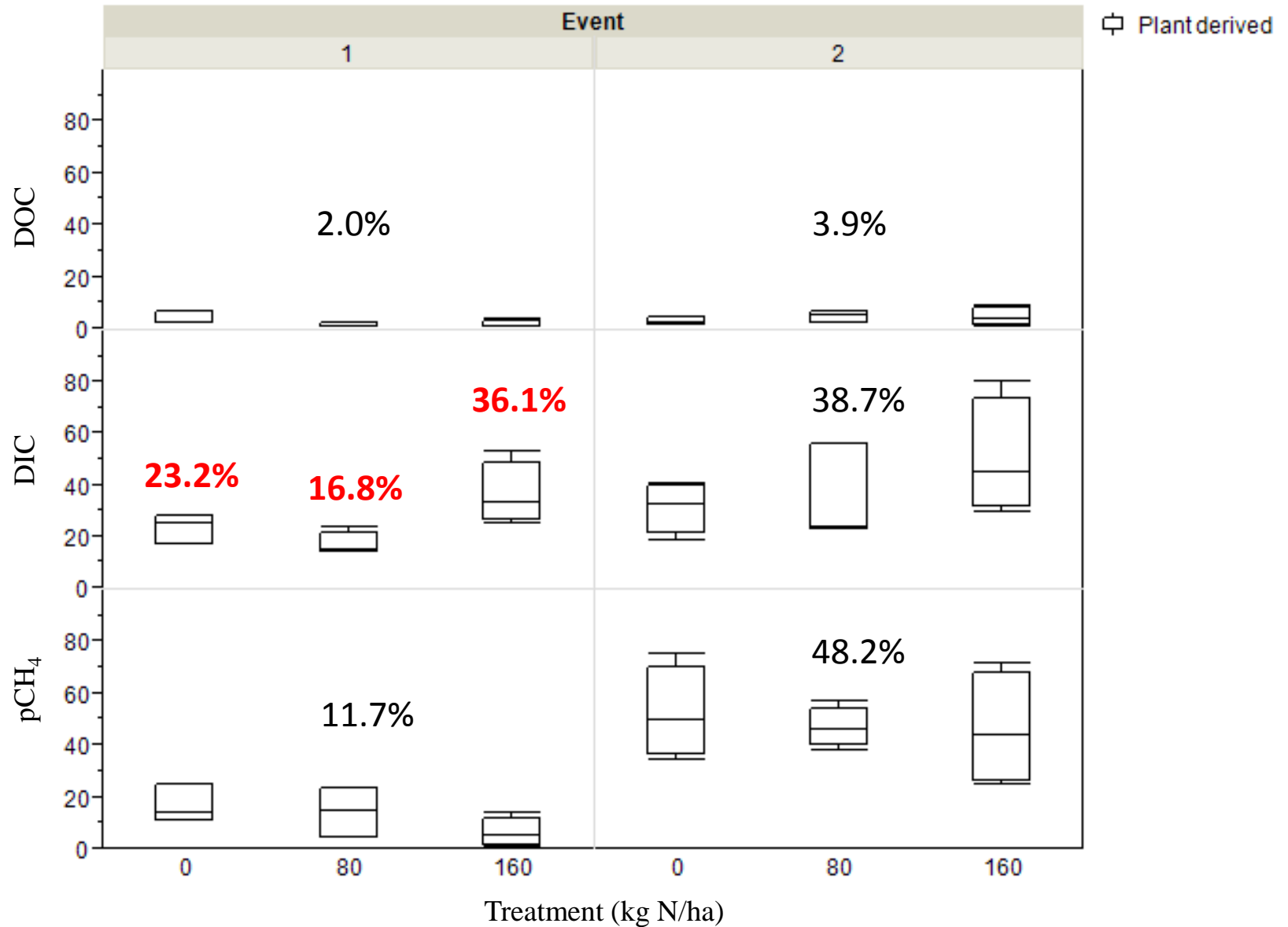
# Actual response: Emitted CH<sub>4</sub>



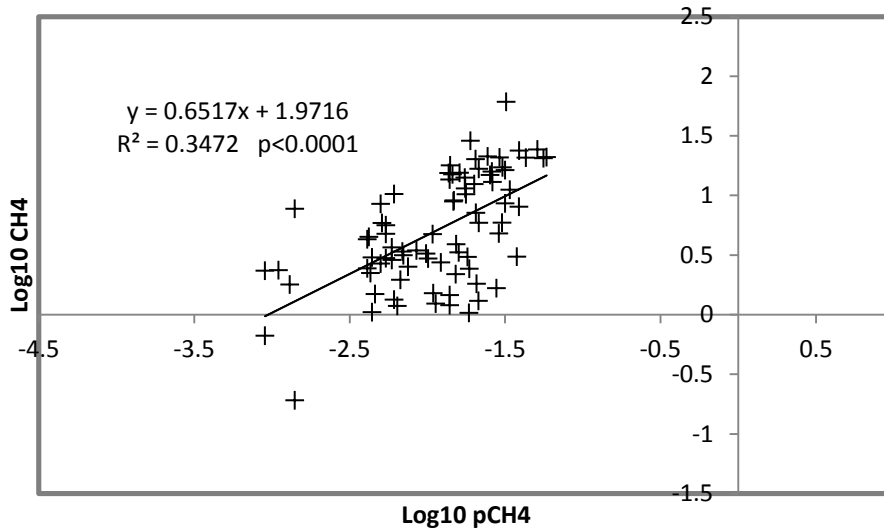
# CH<sub>4</sub> source



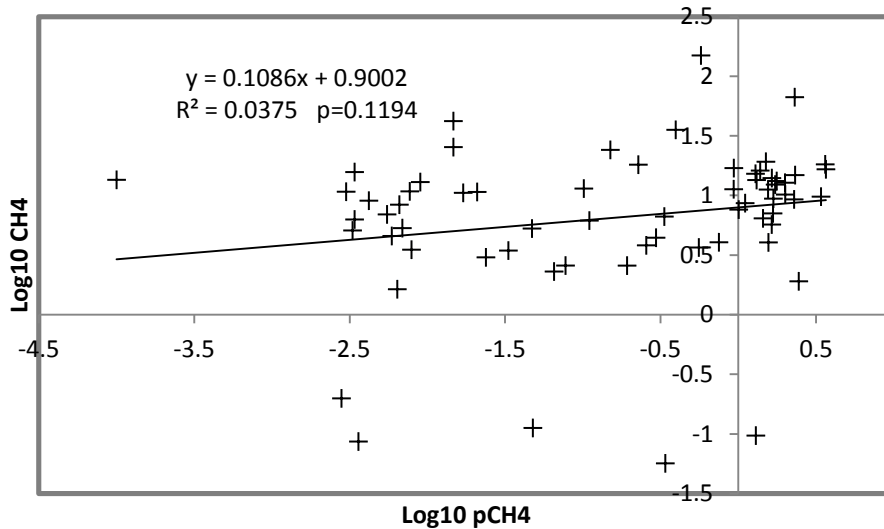
# Dissolved C pools source



# Emitted CH<sub>4</sub> and pCH<sub>4</sub>

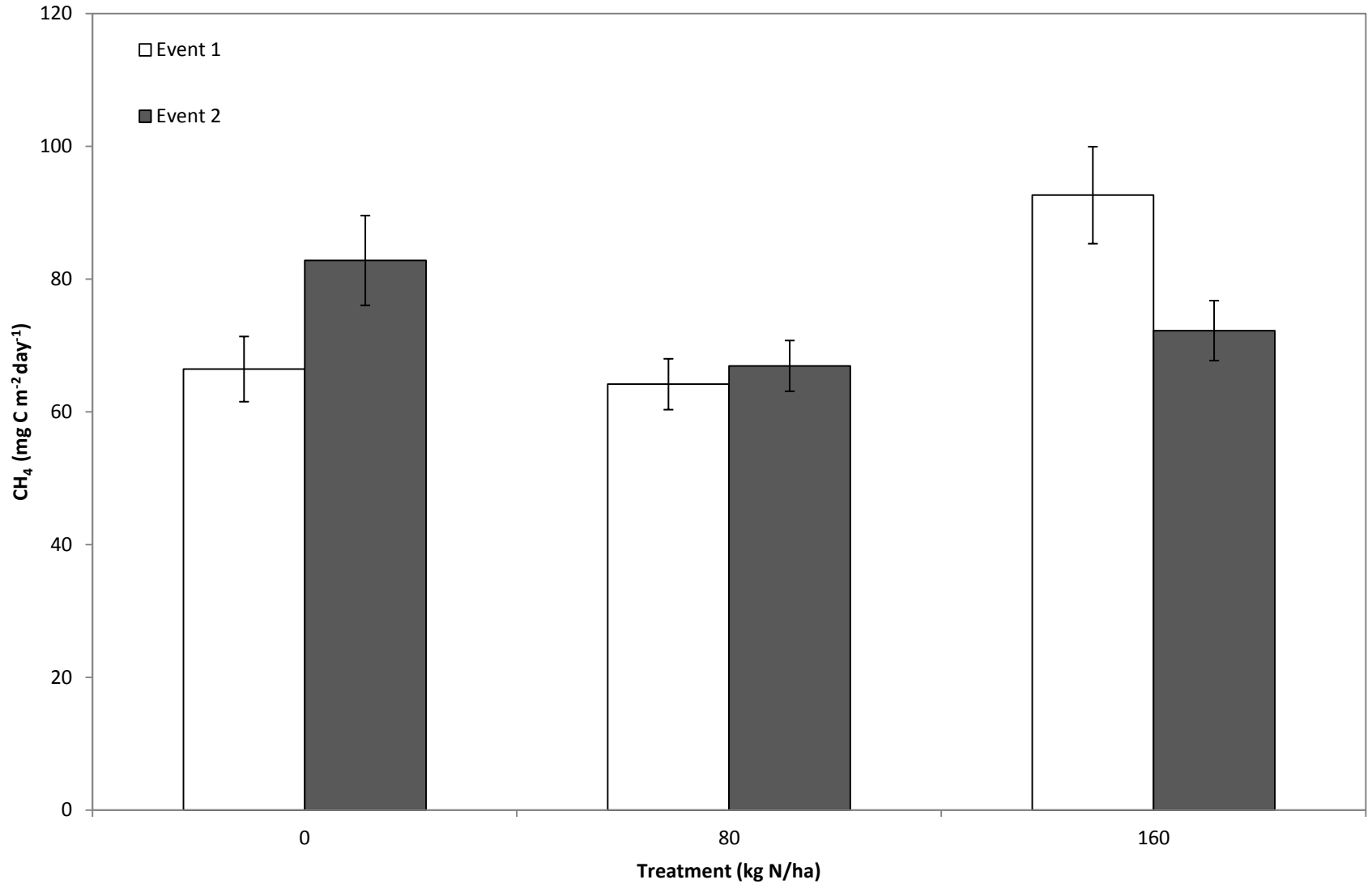


Recent plant contribution  
pCH<sub>4</sub>: 11.7%    CH<sub>4</sub>: 10.8%

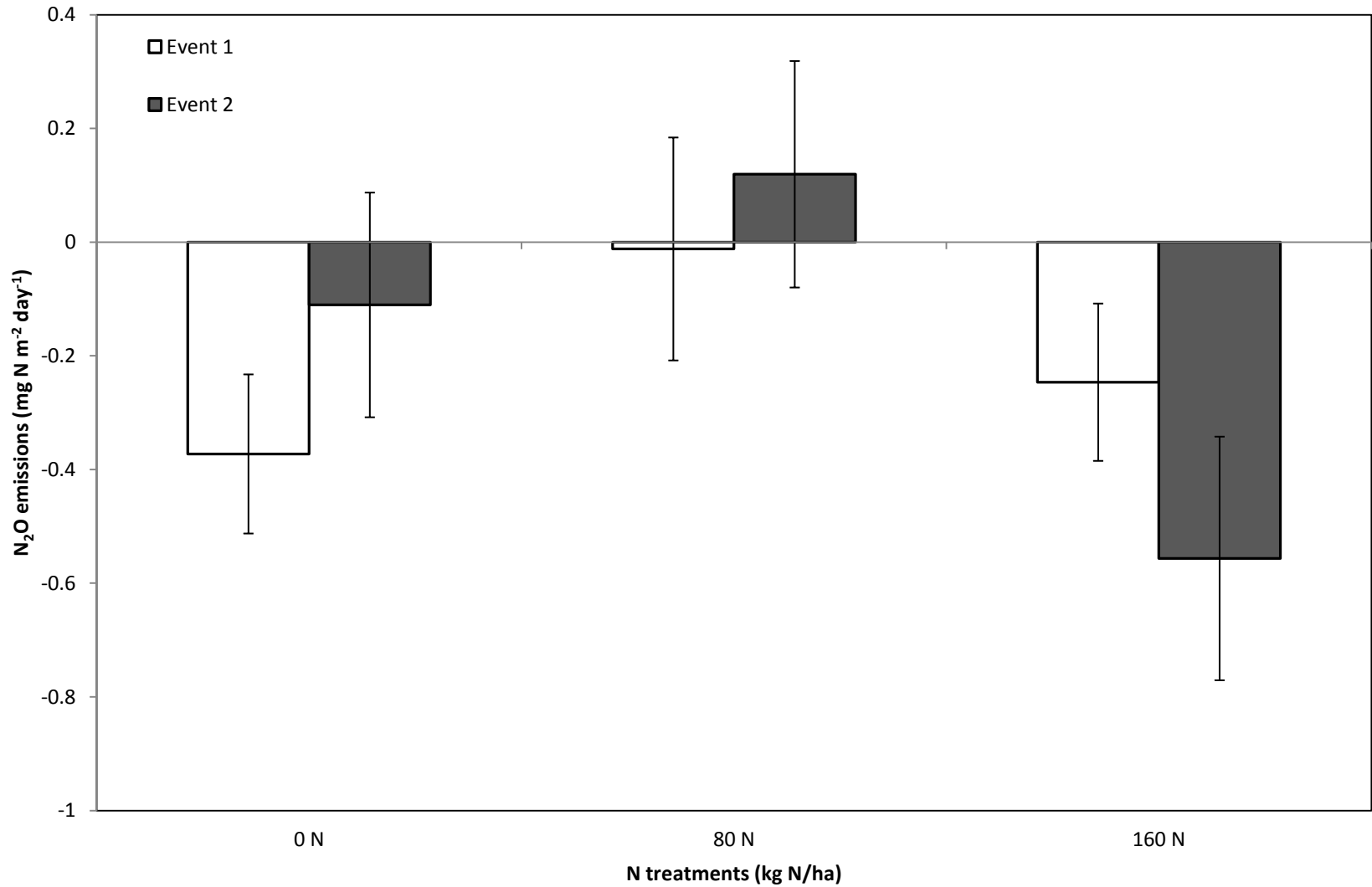


pCH<sub>4</sub>: 48.2%    CH<sub>4</sub>: 14.2%

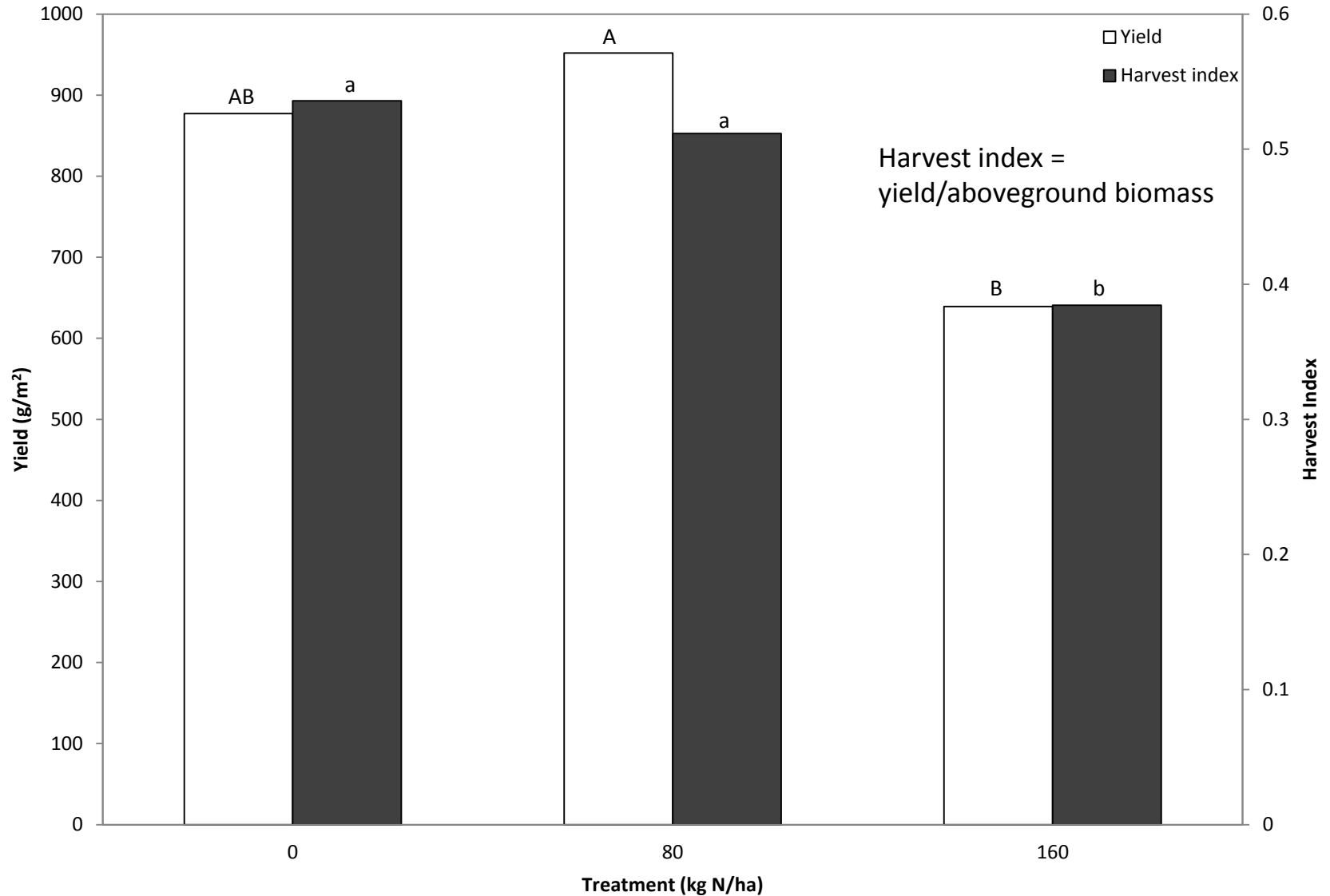
# Average CH<sub>4</sub> emissions



# Average N<sub>2</sub>O emissions



# Yield and harvest index response



# Conclusions

- CH<sub>4</sub> emissions averaged 73.5 mg C m<sup>-2</sup> day<sup>-1</sup> with recent plant photosynthates contributing around 12.6%
- We saw N<sub>2</sub>O consumption, with average uptake of -0.199 mg N m<sup>-2</sup> day<sup>-1</sup>
- There was no response to N rates on CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, or plant contributions (except DIC, event 1)
- Yield and harvest index declined at highest N rate



# Acknowledgements



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National Institute of Food and Agriculture

- USDA NIFA
- UC Davis
- Horwath Lab

# Thank you. Questions?

