

How do Metals Affect N₂ O Emission from Upland Soil Supporting for Maize?

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한국토양비료학회 학술발표회 초록집 , 2019.8, 172-172(1 pages) 출처

(Source)

한국토양비료학회 발행처

Korean Society Of Soil Sciences And Fertilizer (Publisher)

http://www.dbpia.co.kr/journal/articleDetail?nodeId=NODE08770733 **URL**

Ye Lim Park, Hyun Ho Lee, Chang Oh Hong (2019). How do Metals Affect N₂ O Emission from Upland Soil Supporting for Maize?. 한국토양비료학회 학술발표회 초록집, 172-172 APA Style

이용정보 이화여자대학교

203.255.***.68 2020/05/18 03:58 (KST) (Accessed)

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PE-33

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Annual nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from arable soil have gradually increased due to intensive nitrogen (N) during fertilization. N₂O is emitted during the reduction process from ammonium (NH₄⁺) to dinitrogen (N_2) . Metals are related with this process and play important role to produce N_2O as cofactor. Therefore, this study was conducted to examine the effect of the metals on N₂O emission in a maize field soil. In an upland soil, maize was transplanted on may 22nd in 2018 and harvested on Oct 4th in 2018. Urea as N fertilizer was applied soon after transplanting of maize. The zero-valent metals including copper (Cu), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), and zinc (Zn) were added at the rate of 187 kg ha on may 22nd in 2018. To examine N₂O emissions from the soil gas samples periodically were collected using a closed chamber method. The N₂O flux with metals increased sharply soon after urea application. The peak of N₂O flux appeared with all metal treatment during growing season of maize when water filled pore space (WFPS) was high enough (> 60%) to boost both nitrification and denitrification. N₂O emission might be mainly governed by nitrification process in this study, because WFPS was ranged from 30% to 60% during growing season of maize. This WFPS range is favorable aerobic condition for nitrification. Cumulative N₂O emissions for one year were 28.8, 17.3, 26.0, and 34.4 kg N₂O ha with Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn, respectively. Fe was the most effective to reduce cumulative N₂O emission from soil among zero-valent metals. NH₄⁺ concentration in soil with metals was significantly higher from that with control at harvest time but, NO₃ concentration in soil with metals was lower than that with control implying that nitrification process might be prohibited by metals. The order of cumulative N₂O emission from lowest to highest was Fe > Cu > Mn > Zn. This was similar to the order of NH₄⁺ and NO₃⁻ concentrations in soil with metals. In conclusion, metals including Cu, Fe, and Mn were effective to reduce cumulative N₂O emission from upland soil. Further research on elucidating reason why N₂O emission was suppressed by metals should be conducted in the future.

Keywords: Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Metal, Nitrification, water filled pore space (WFPS)

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