Effect of biochar on the greenhouse gas emissions from farmland and its physicochemical properties

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Abstract. To investigate the effects of biochar on greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions by static chamber-gas chromatograph method, a field experiment with three treatments was conducted: soil without fertilizer (CK), soil with conventional fertilizer (N) and soil with chemical fertilizer after biochar application (NB). The results showed that biochar reduced the N₂O emission significantly and increased the absorption of CH₄ to soil. Compared to N, the N₂O emission from NB decreased by 21.76%, and increased CH₄ absorption by 55.31%, but no significant difference of CO₂ emission was showed between NB and N. Meanwhile biochar increased soil pH, total nitrogen content and organic carbon content, and also decreased soil NH₄⁺-N content and bulk density. Biochar provided a new way to reduce GHGs from farmland and force air pollution of China’s agriculture.

1 Introduction

Recently, the global warming has caused much attention around the world. Promoting low carbon development mode has become consensus in the world[1]. Carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are the main greenhouse gases (GHGs) forcing global warming in atmospheric[2]. Farmland is a main source of GHGs emission[3], and reducing GHGs from farmland and increasing carbon sequestration to terrestrial ecosystem play an important role in dealing with climate changes at present.

Biochar is pyrolysized from biomass under hypoxic conditions[4, 5]. Biochar could increase the storage of soil stability carbon[6] while decreasing GHGs emission[7] and improving crop productivity[8] when it applied to farmland soil. So it gradually becomes a kind of new way to increase carbon storage and reduce GHGs emission[9]. It showed that after adding biochar to the soil of grassland and soybean field at rates of 20 t·hm⁻² reduced the N₂O emission of soil by 80% and 50% respectively, the emission of CH₄ was completely restrain[10]. Zhang et al.[11] reported when applied biochar at rate of 40 t·hm⁻² into soil, it showed increased CO₂ and N₂O emission than CK whereas net absorption of CH₄[14]. The researches on the effect of biochar on farmland GHGs emissions have not reached a consensus right now, and also the mechanism is not well understood. Studies of that on maize field is even less, so this study is aimed to investigate the effect of biochar made from maize straw applied into soil on GHGs emissions from farmland and soil physical chemical properties. The objectives of this study were to provide theoretical basis for slowing the global climate change by promoting and application of biochar in agricultural.

2 Methods

2.1 Experiment site

The experiment was carried out at Shenyang agricultural university testing site in Shenyang, Liaoning province in 2013. The soil type is brown earth. The physicochemical properties of the soil were showed as Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physicochemical properties</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Biochar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk density (g cm⁻³)</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2.2 Experiment material

He biochar used for test is produced by maize straw. Basic properties of biochar are shown in Tab.1 Maize (ZD 958) was selected as experimental material which was sowed on May 17 and gained on September 29 with density 3970 plants·hm⁻² and conventional management during the crop growth.

2.3 Experiment design

Three experimental treatments marked as CK, N and NB. CK: soil without fertilizer, N: soil with conventional fertilizer, NB: soil with chemical fertilizer after biochar application. The biochar was applied at rates of 20 t·hm⁻². Fertilizer and biochar were urea (46% content of N), potassium chloride (50% content of K₂O) and monocalcium phosphate (12% content of P₂O₅) respectively. Urea was applied at 160 kg N·hm⁻² which was mixed with soil before dusting within the plot evenly. The soil total nitrogen and carbon content was measured by elemental analyzer (produced by Foss company, German). Statistical Analyses All data collected from this experiment were determined by means of one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) (SPSS 20.0). In addition, the cartography tool is Microsoft Excel 2010.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 The influence of biochar on N₂O emission

As shown in the Figure 1, the N₂O emission of CK was stable and kept at a lower level during the whole growing season, which lay between 4.36-9.26 ug·m⁻²·h⁻¹. During the first 10 days after nitrogen fertilization, the N₂O emission flux of CK dropped sharply so far as jointing stage(about 35 days after seeding), and then kept a peak value by the 10th day, which were 65.54 ug·m⁻²·h⁻¹ and 52.01 ug·m⁻²·h⁻¹ respectively. After 10 days, the N₂O emission flux of CK and NB dropped sharply so far as jointing stage about 35 days after seeding, and then kept at a stable and low level. During the whole growing season, the means of emission flux of CK, N and NB were 5.98 ug·m⁻²·h⁻¹, 16.97 ug·m⁻²·h⁻¹ and 13.06 ug·m⁻²·h⁻¹ respectively, and all the differences were significant. It showed that nitrogen fertilizer played a important role in N₂O emission, and biochar application could restrained the emission of N₂O efficiently. Cavigelli[17] showed that biochar improved aeration with decreased bulk density which depressed the denitrification in soil and decreased the N₂O emission. The another mechanism of leading to reduction in N₂O emissions in field was that biochar could potentially favors the activity of N₂O reductase from denitrifying microorganisms as soil pH was increased while enhancing the conversion of N₂O to N₂[18,19].

\[
F=60 \times \frac{[273/(273+T)] \times (P/P_0) \times \rho \times V/A \times (d\chi/dt) \times 28/40}{28/40}
\]

F: N₂O-N emission flux(μgN·m⁻²·h⁻¹) P: the normal atmospheric pressure (mm Hg), P0: atmospheric pressure as a standard atmospheric pressure; Rho to 0 °C and the standard air pressure under the condition of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O density (1.977 g L⁻¹, 0.717 g L⁻¹, 1.970 g L⁻¹); V : sampling box volume (m³); A : sampling box area over the soil(m²); Δc/Δt : the rate of the changes of gas concentration in the sampling box, T: the temperature of the interior of the sampling box (°C). The rate of gas concentration changed is calculated obtained by the three regressions.

Cumulative amounts of the gas emission is calculated as following formula:

\[
M=\sum(F_{i+1}+F_i)/2 \times (t_{i+1}-t_i) \times 24
\]

M: cumulative amounts of gas (N₂O, CH₄ or CO₂), F: gas emission flux, i: number of times for sampling, t: the date for sampling (days after seeding)

The concentration of soil organic C, soil available nitrogen, soil available P and soil available K were measured in accordance with the method of Lu[16]. The soil total nitrogen and carbon content was measured by elemental analyzer produced by Foss company, German. Statistical Analyses All data collected from this experiment were determined by means of one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) (SPSS 20.0). In addition, the cartography tool is Microsoft Excel 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Available N (mg·kg⁻¹)</th>
<th>Available P (mg·kg⁻¹)</th>
<th>Available K (mg·kg⁻¹)</th>
<th>Total N (g·kg⁻¹)</th>
<th>Total P (g·kg⁻¹)</th>
<th>Total K (g·kg⁻¹)</th>
<th>Organic C (g·kg⁻¹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>158.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F: N₂O-N emission flux(μgN·m⁻²·h⁻¹) P: the normal atmospheric pressure (mm Hg), P0: atmospheric pressure as a standard atmospheric pressure; Rho to 0 °C and the standard air pressure under the condition of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O density (1.977 g L⁻¹, 0.717 g L⁻¹, 1.970 g L⁻¹); V : sampling box volume (m³); A : sampling box area over the soil(m²); Δc/Δt : the rate of the changes of gas concentration in the sampling box, T: the temperature of the interior of the sampling box (°C). The rate of gas concentration changed is calculated obtained by the three regressions.

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3.2 The Influence of Biochar on CH₄ Emission

As shown in the Figure 2, soil CH₄ emission fluxes of three treatments all presented fluctuation which was sharp at beginning and then became mild, it was reflected the absorption and emission of CH₄ from soil. The changing trends of N and NB were basically the same during the 75 days after seeding, while CK was opposite. The variations of three treatments were consistent after 75th day. During the whole growing season, the average CH₄ emission flux of CK, N and NB were -0.0059 mg·m⁻²·h⁻¹, -0.014 mg·m⁻²·h⁻¹ and -0.019 mg·m⁻²·h⁻¹ respectively, so CH₄ was absorbed by soil in three treatments, and the average value in NB was the highest. It was reported that the mechanism of reducing CH₄ emissions from the soil by way of biochar application might be due to the increasing soil permeability, which inhibited the activity of methanogenic bacteria or enhanced the activity of methane-oxidizing bacteria[11]. In this experiment, biochar decreased soil bulk density (Table.2) and increased soil porosity which might lead to the variations of methanogenic bacteria activity.

3.3 The Influence of Biochar on CO₂ Emission

The CO₂ emissions of the three treatments during the whole growing season were shown in the Figure 3, and the CO₂ emission presented a distinct seasonal variation, which is increased firstly and then decreased. Two obvious peaks of CO₂ emission were found, one was after seeding and fertilizer application, the other one was in the grouting period, when where were abundant rainfall, the high temperature and sufficient soil moisture content, so the vigorous metabolism of root system promoted CO₂ emissions as a result. Nitrogen fertilizer application could promote the soil CO₂ emissions obviously, because the addition of nitrogen source contributed to the activities of soil respiration consequently. During the whole growing season, the average CO₂ emissions flux of CK, N and NB were 19.21 mg·m⁻²·h⁻¹, 21.52 mg·m⁻²·h⁻¹ and 24.29 mg·m⁻²·h⁻¹ respectively.

3.4 The Influence of Biochar on Physicochemical Properties of Soil

Incorporation of biochar into soil may provide benefits for the physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil and sustainable agriculture[20]. It was found that biochar had a great influence on soil physicochemical properties. Biochar application increased pH, contents of total N and total C in soil significantly, but reduced soil bulk density. The results showed that normal fertilization could increase the contents of total N, NH₄⁺-N and NO₃⁻-N in soil significantly. Compared with N, NB significantly increased pH, content of total N and organic C of soil by 2.68%, 7.89% and 19.64%, respectively, while NB significantly decreased bulk density and NH₄⁺-N content of soil by 9.80% and 26.17%.

Table 2. Effects of biochar on physical and chemical properties of soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>CK</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>NB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>8.03±0.11b</td>
<td>8.18±0.07b</td>
<td>8.40±0.12a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk density (g.cm⁻³)</td>
<td>1.21±0.03a</td>
<td>1.21±0.02a</td>
<td>1.10±0.04b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total N (g.kg⁻¹)</td>
<td>1.22±0.08c</td>
<td>1.52±0.01b</td>
<td>1.64±0.02a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic C (g.kg⁻¹)</td>
<td>18.74±0.87a</td>
<td>15.22±0.01b</td>
<td>18.85±0.54a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH₄⁺-N (mg.kg⁻¹)</td>
<td>1.68±0.30c</td>
<td>5.31±0.71a</td>
<td>3.92±0.39b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO₃⁻-N (mg.kg⁻¹)</td>
<td>15.18±0.84b</td>
<td>21.69±3.66a</td>
<td>25.95±4.42a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None: Different small letter means signification at 0.05 level.

4 Conclusion

Biochar can improved the physicochemical properties of field soil and relieved the GHGs emission in a certain extent. In this study, total nitrogen, organic carbon contents and pH in the soil were increased by 7.89%, 19.64% and 2.68%, as well as, the bulk density was
decreased by 9.8% under biochar application at 20 t·hm⁻² compared to no biochar and N fertilization treatments. Therefore, biochar application into soil could improve microenvironment, porosity and fertilizer of the farmland soil whose physicochemical properties were modified. Meanwhile, the total N₂O emission was decreased by 21.76%, but the total CO₂ emission was unchanged with biochar application at 20 t·hm⁻² compared to conventional fertilization treatment. The total CH₄ emission of all treatments are negative that showed the three treatments all had net absorption and the biochar application treatment had a maximum, more than 55.31% compared with conventional fertilization treatment.

Currently, To pursue high yield of crops, N₂O emission from farmland because of nitrogen fertilizer application made a great contribution to GHGs[3,21]. This study suggested N₂O emission from the farmland soil was decreased and the CH₄ uptake by farmland increased during the whole maize growing season, which achieve simultaneously high grain yield and low global warming potential intensity during maize production, and reaching a balance between the land-use and environmental pollution. It provided a new way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from farmland and force air pollution of China’s agriculture.

References