

Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Agricultural Lands by Optimizing Nitrogen and Carbon Cycles

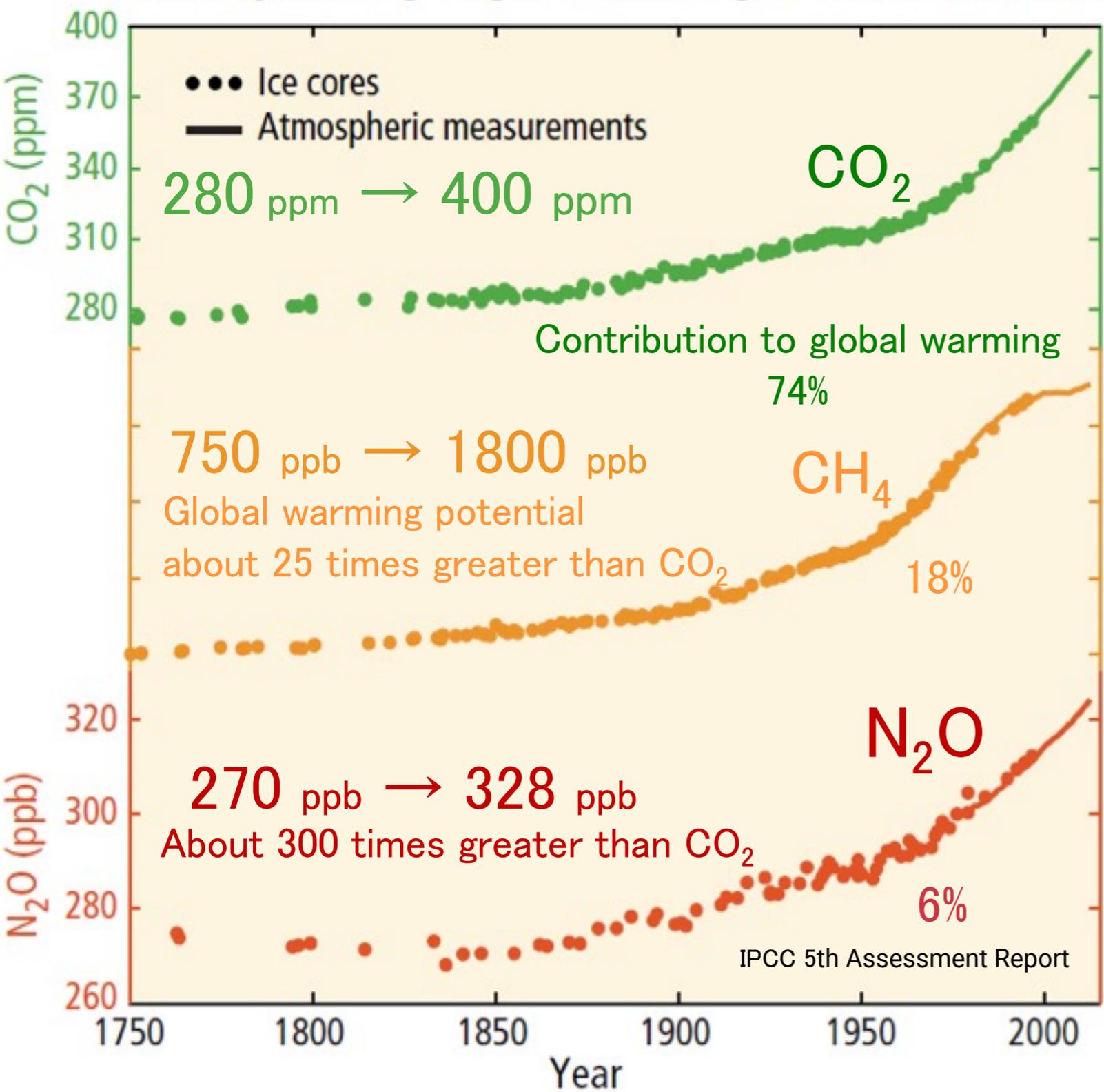
Presenter : MINAMISAWA Kiwamu (Tohoku University)

PM : Dr. MINAMISAWA Kiwamu, Tohoku University

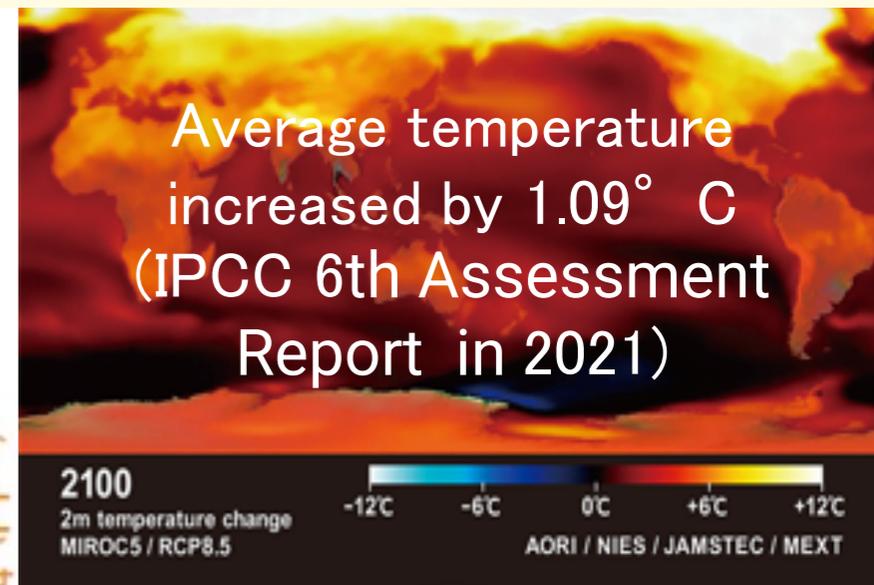
Implementing organizations : Tohoku University, The University of Tokyo

National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO)

Globally averaged greenhouse gas concentrations

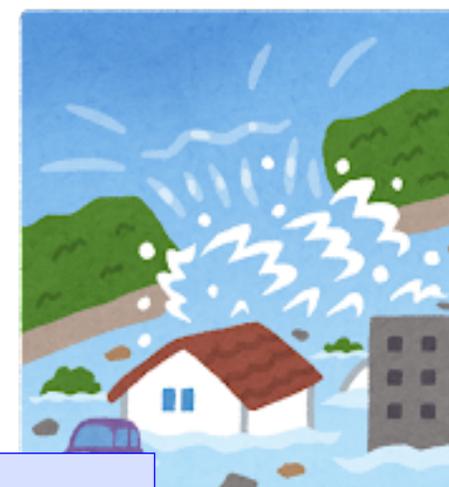


Global warming due to anthropogenic GHG emissions



Increased risk of climate change

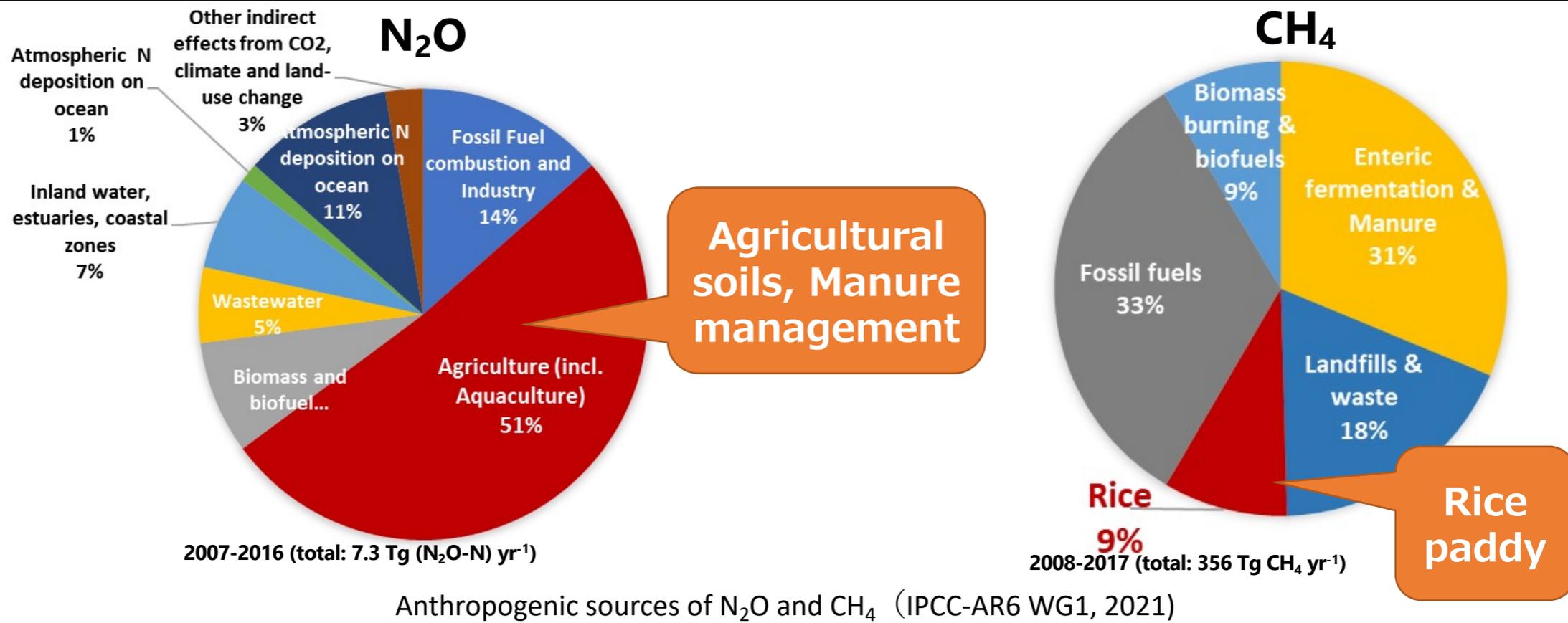
Severe disaster
 Destruction of the infrastructure of life



Reduction of greenhouse gases other than CO₂ is essential to limit the rise in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. (Paris Agreement, COP26)

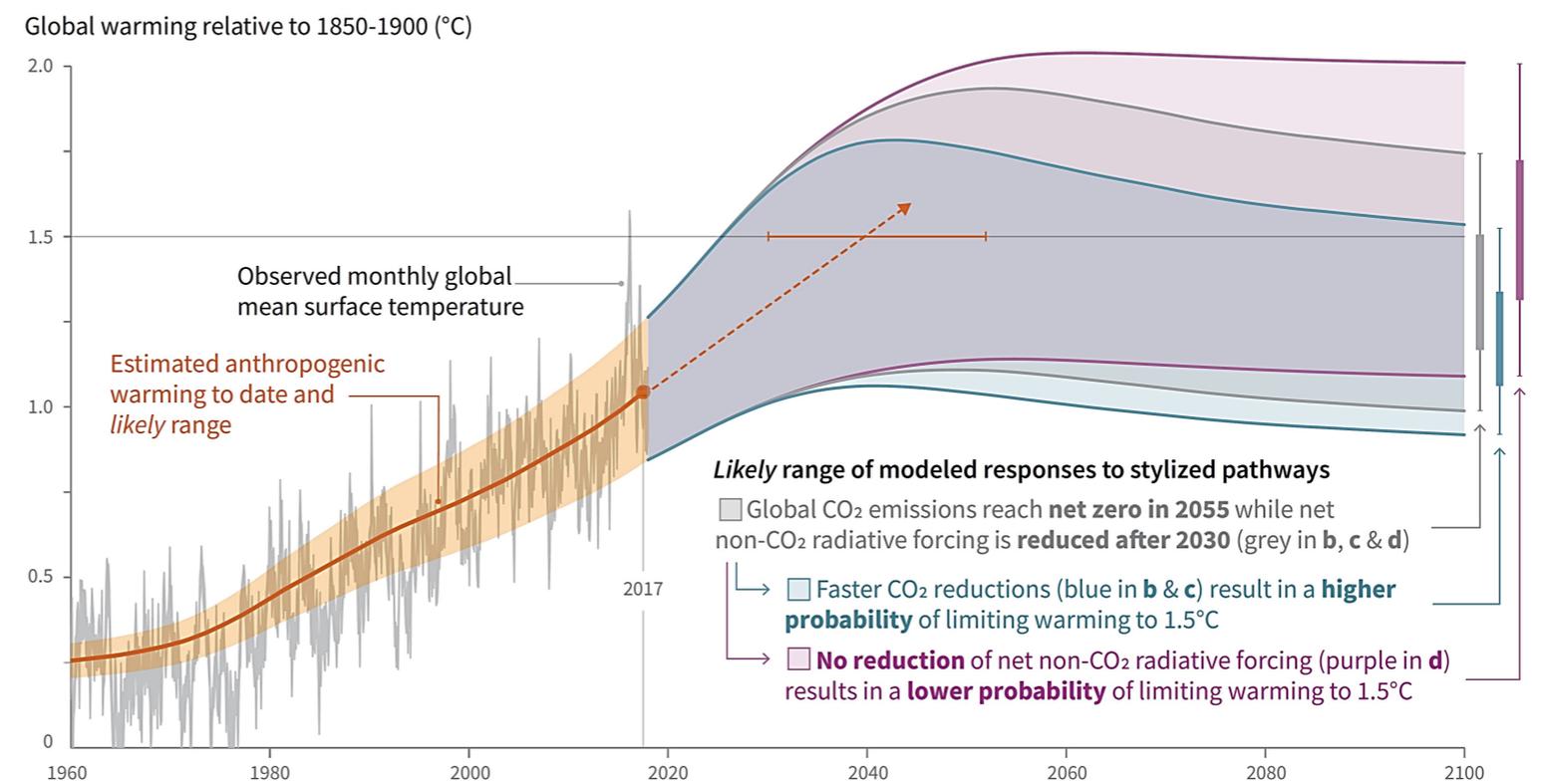
How can we reduce anthropogenic emissions of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O?

Agriculture: Major Anthropogenic Source of N₂O & CH₄

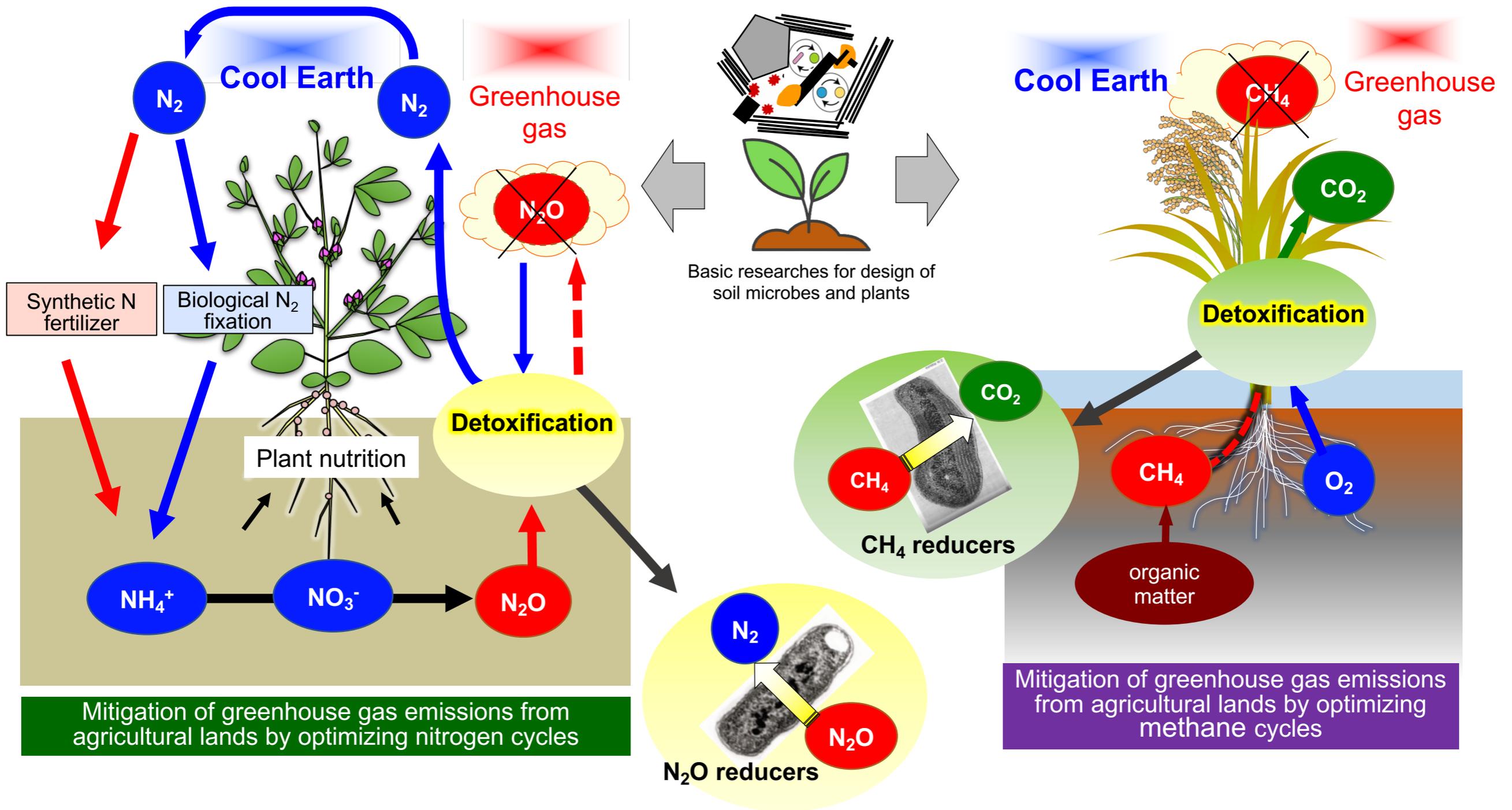


In addition to CO₂ reduction, the reduction of N₂O and CH₄ is needed, to limit global warming to 1.5 °C

(IPCC SR1.5°C, 2018)

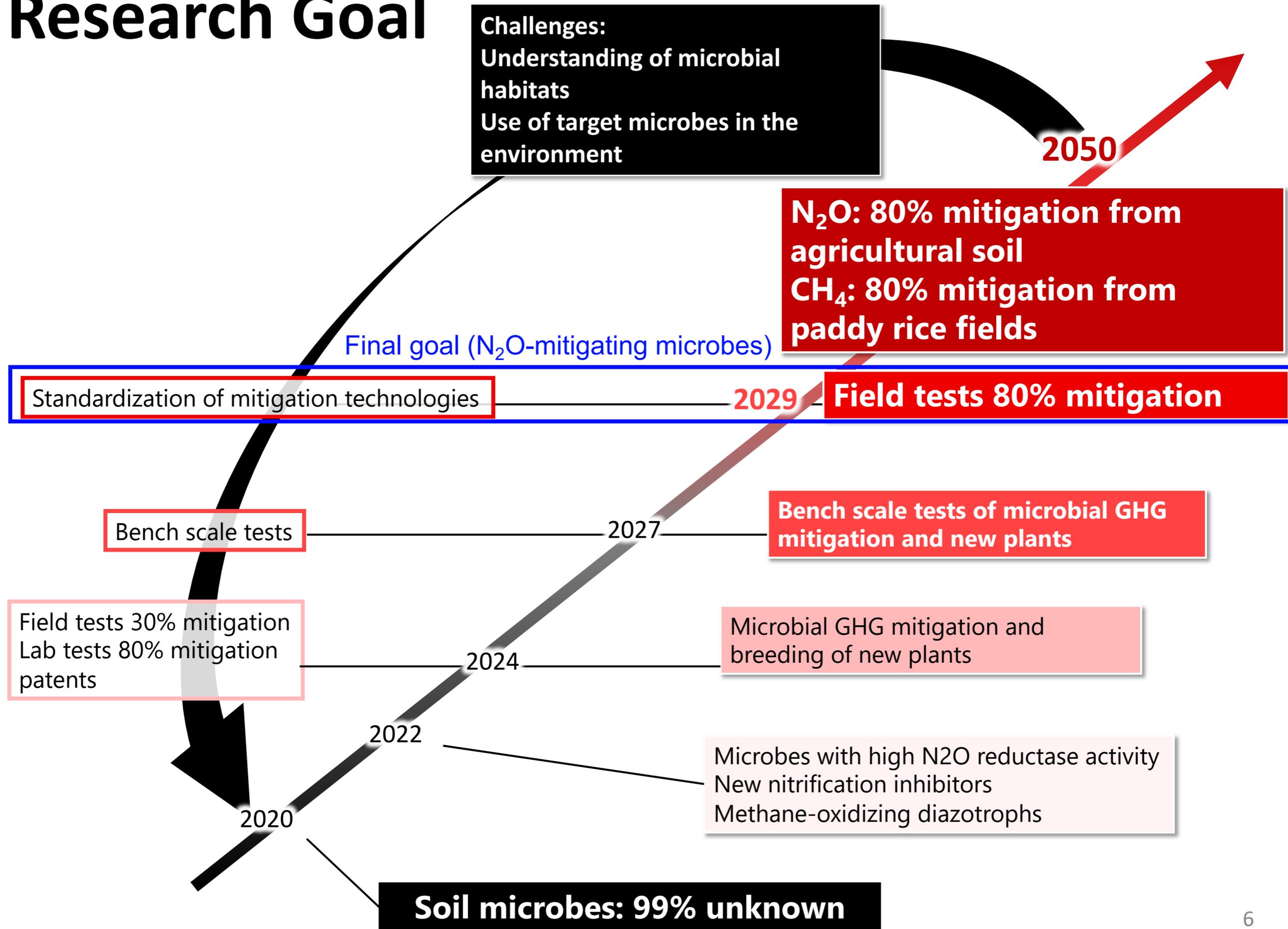


By 2050, 80% mitigation of N_2O and CH_4 from agricultural soils by soil microbes with crops and soil structures.



By microbial diversity of the natural world and all available knowledges and technologies, we aim to reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions and achieve a sustainable nitrogen and carbon cycle.

Research Goal

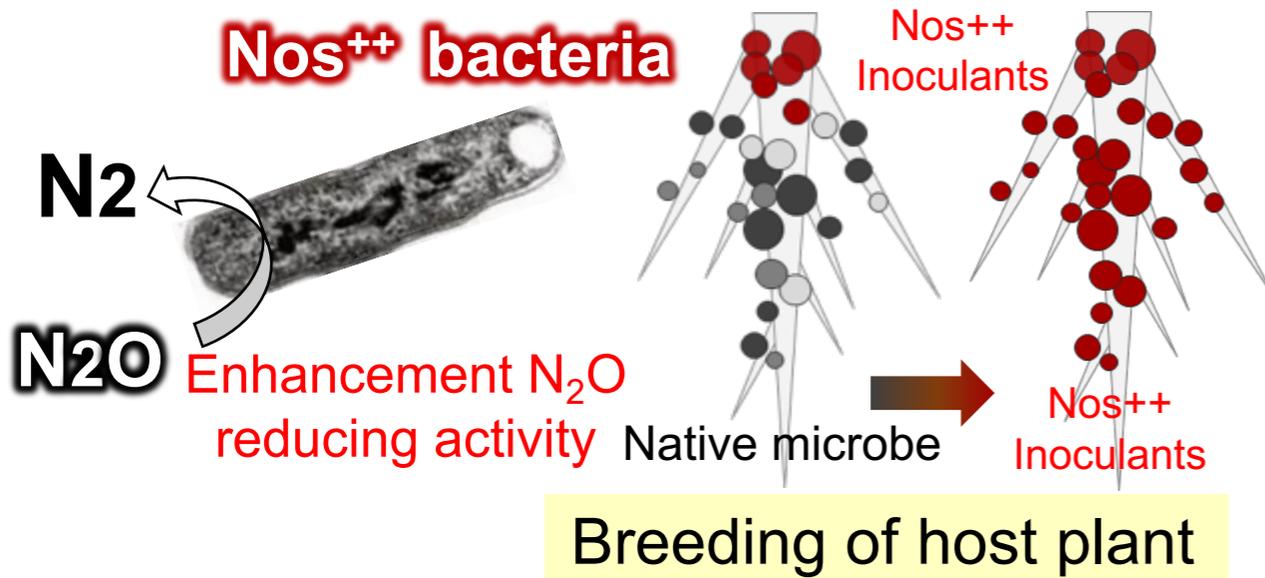


Examples of social implementation

2020 ————— 2024 —————> 2029

N₂O detoxifying rhizobia

Exploration and generation of Nos⁺⁺ strains with enhanced N₂O reduction activity



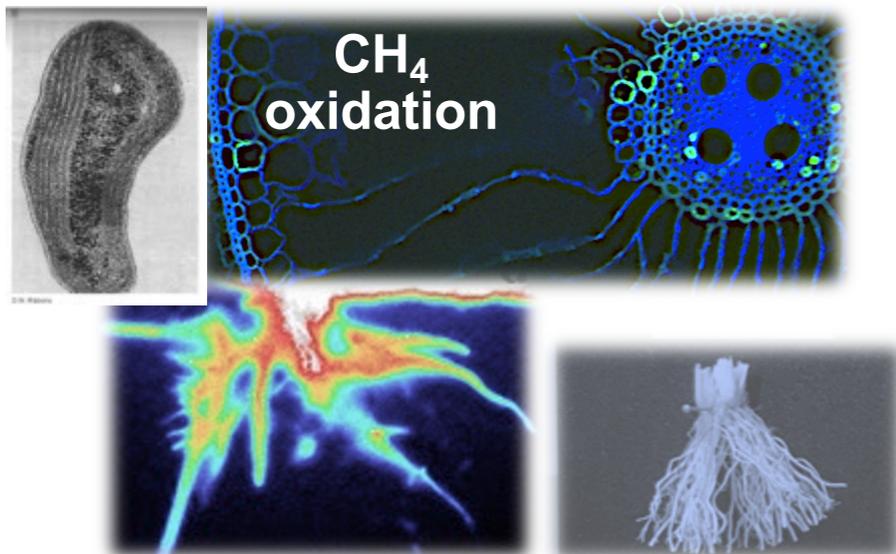
Commercialization as a set of microorganism + seeds + carrier



Social acceptance of microbial inoculation for Cool Erath

Rice paddy CH₄ reduction

Development of new technologies for low-methane rice



Reduce Methane Emissions from Major Products + (Diazotrophic methanotrophs)

Low-methanated rice

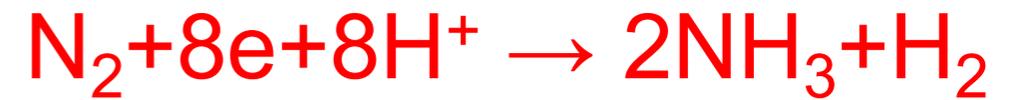
IR64

Koshihikari

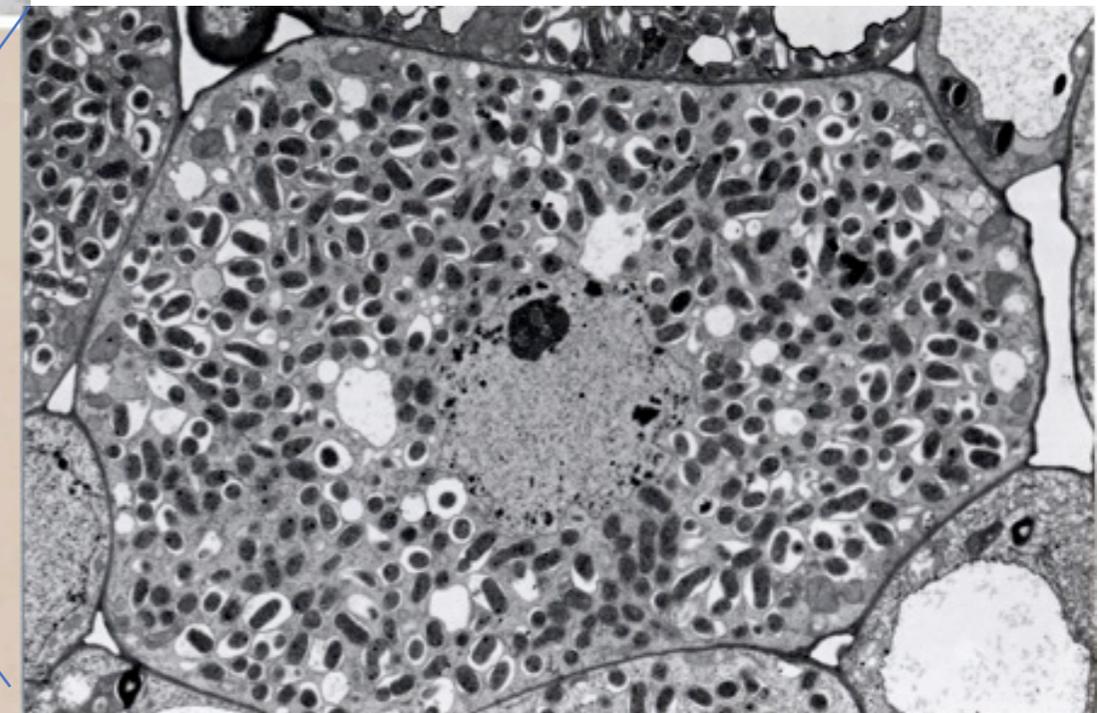
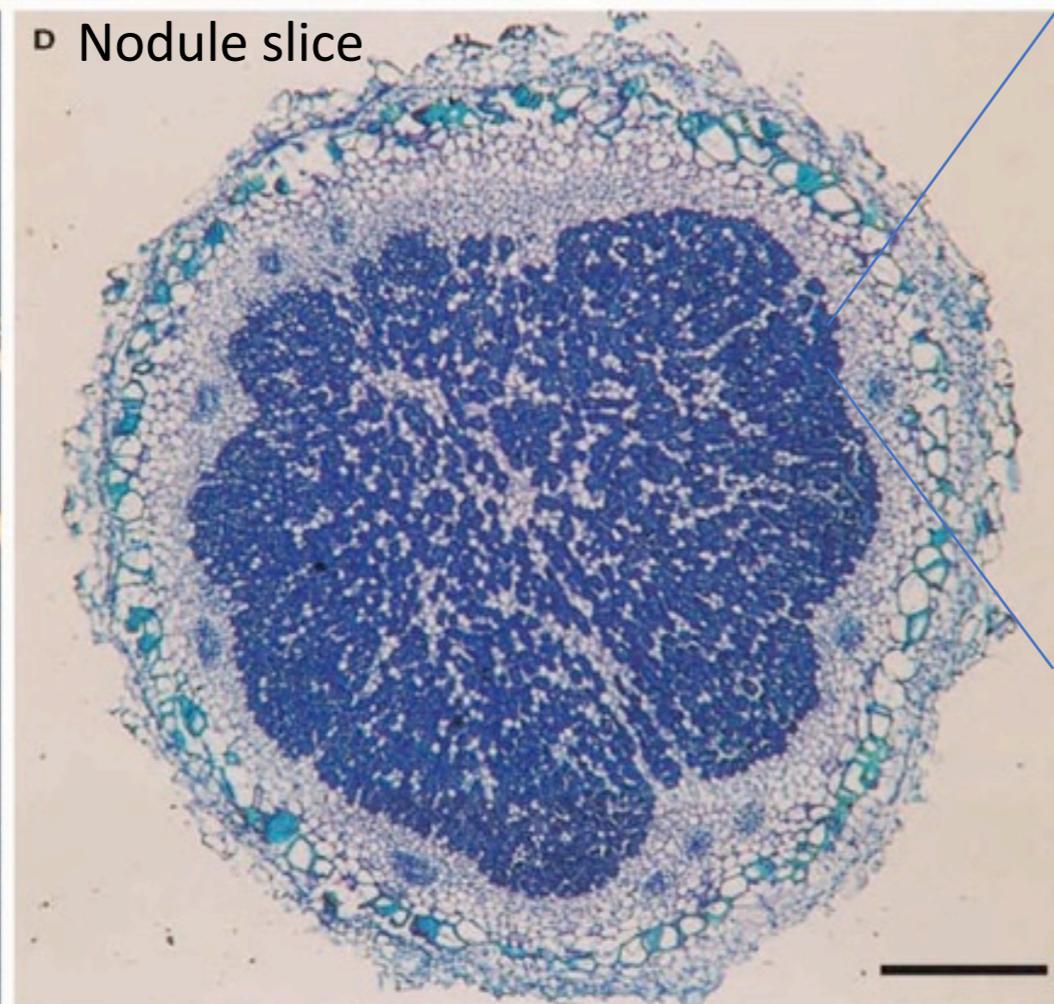
Tomomeki

Rhizobial symbiosis

Soil bacteria that form nodules on legume crop roots and perform nitrogen fixation



Nitrogen gas (N_2) to ammonia

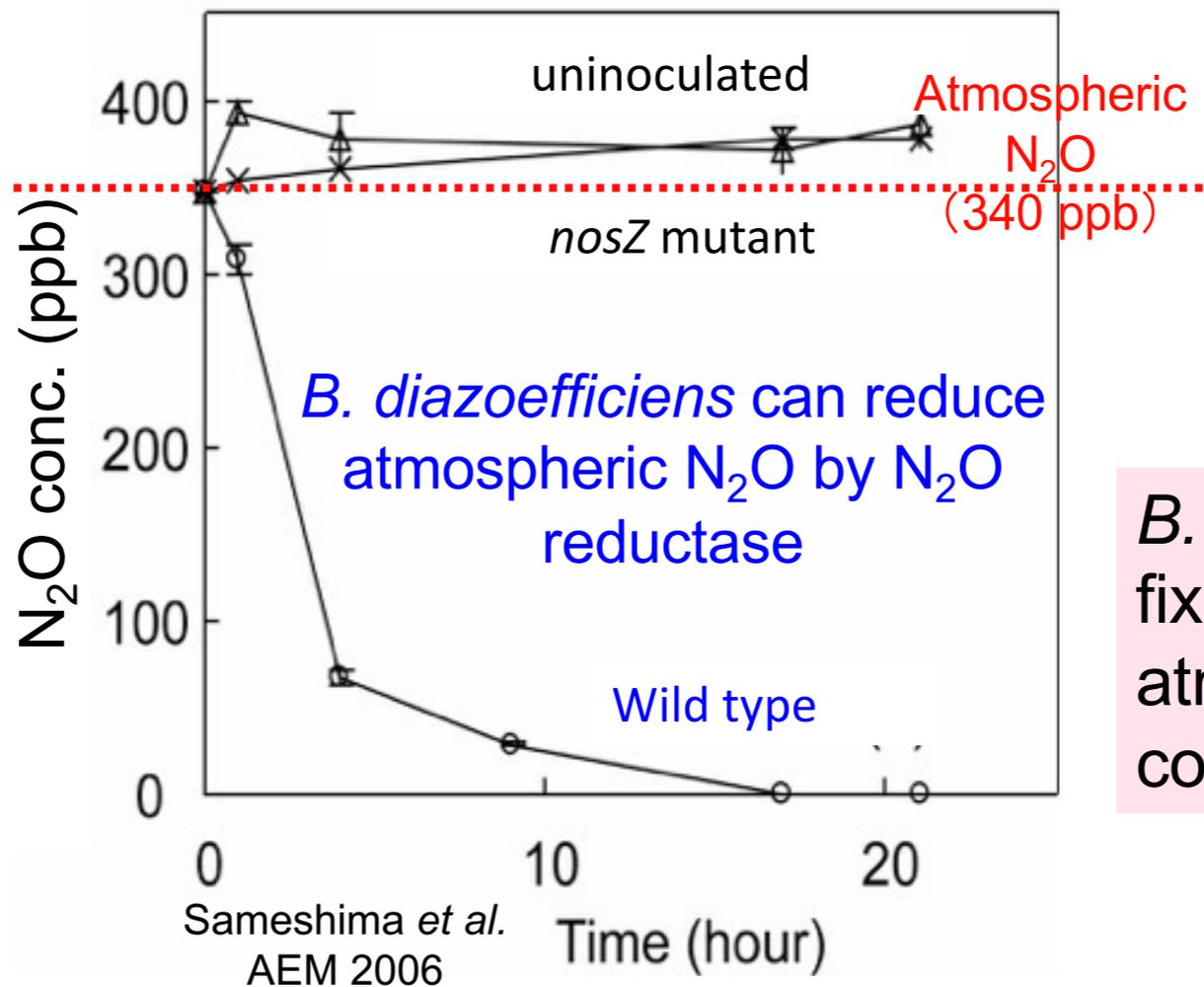
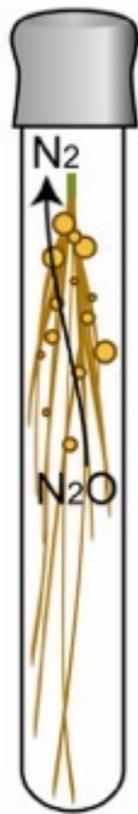
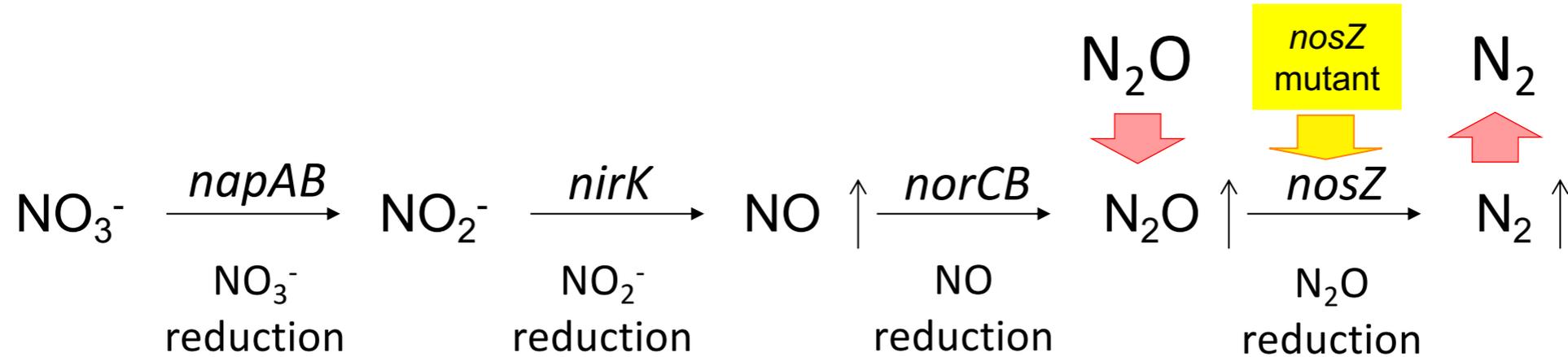


A Soybean plant, **B** Electron micrograph of *Bradyrhizobium* cell, **C** Soybean root with nodules, **D** Micrograph of nodule slice. Blue cells are plant cells infected with *Bradyrhizobium*. Bars : **B** 0.5 μm ; **D** 0.5mm.

(Photographs by Prof. Kiwamu Minamisawa)

Bradyrhizobium diazoefficiens reduces greenhouse gas N₂O

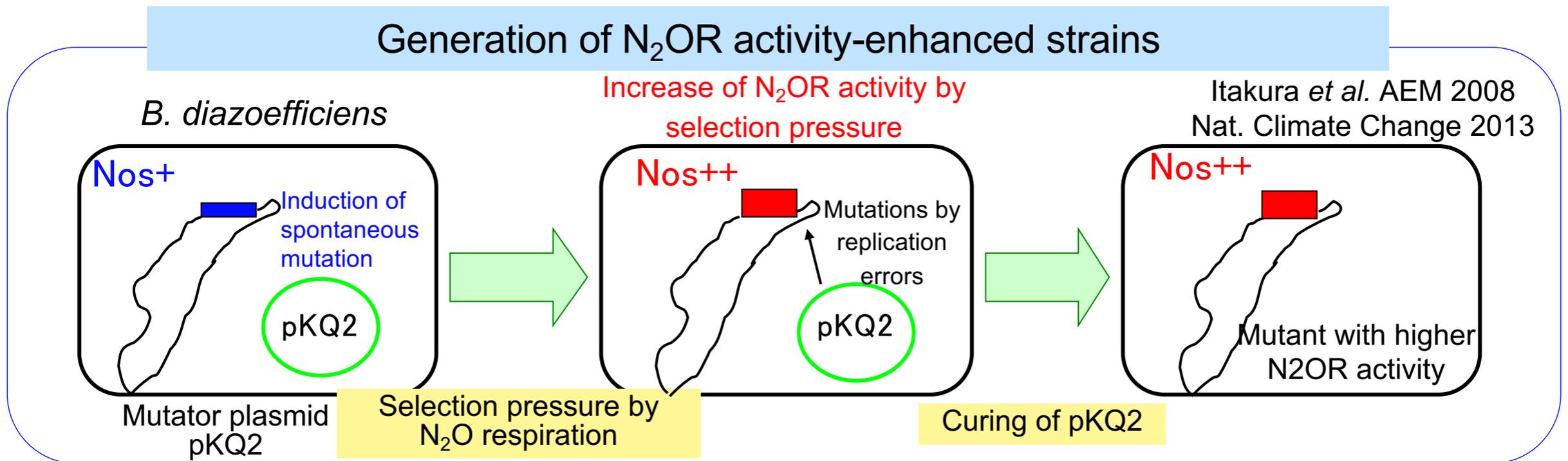
Denitrification pathway of *Bradyrhizobium diazoefficiens*



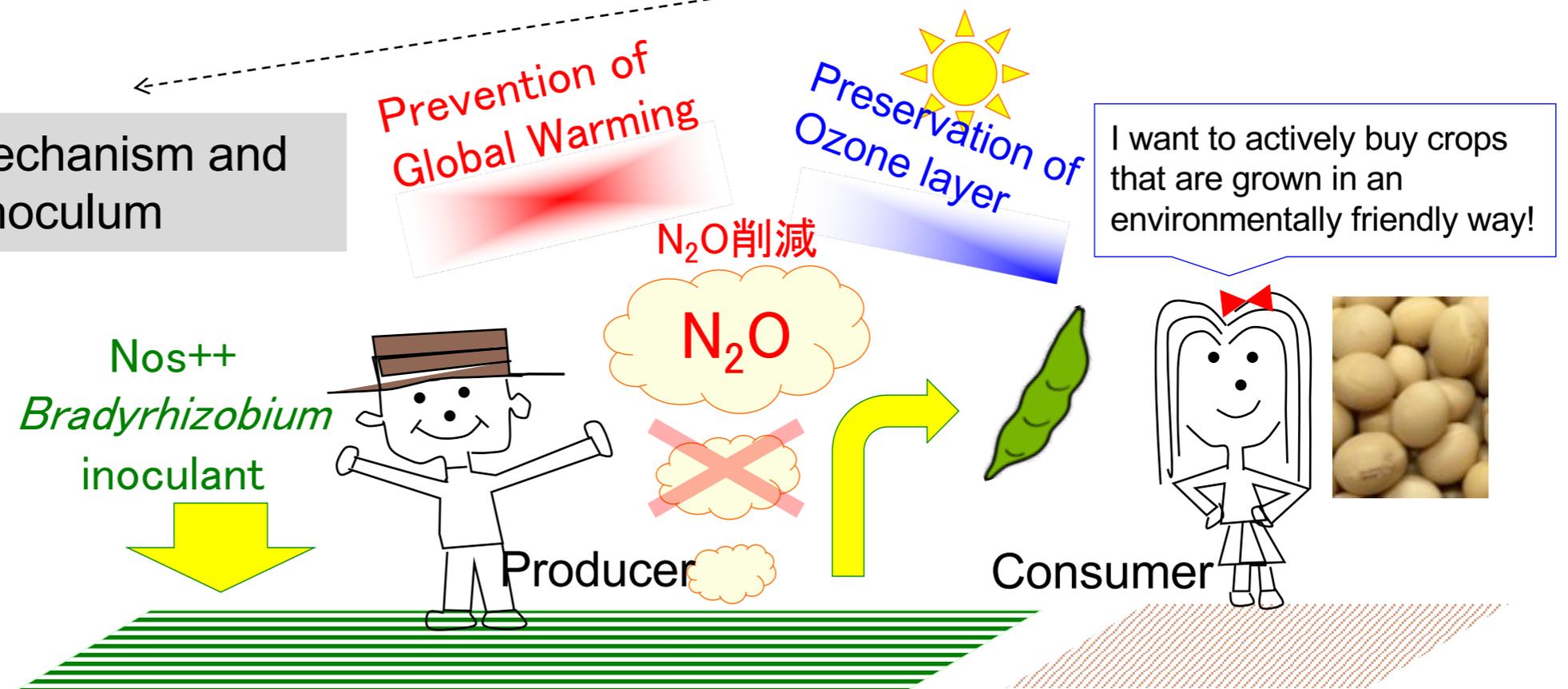
B. diazoefficiens not only fix nitrogen but uptake atmospheric low concentration N₂O.

Generation of N₂OR activity-enhanced strains by mutations and genome editing

Generation of N₂OR activity-enhanced strains



Elucidation of the mechanism and agricultural use as inoculum



An example of N₂O mitigation by rhizobial inoculation (NARO Field)

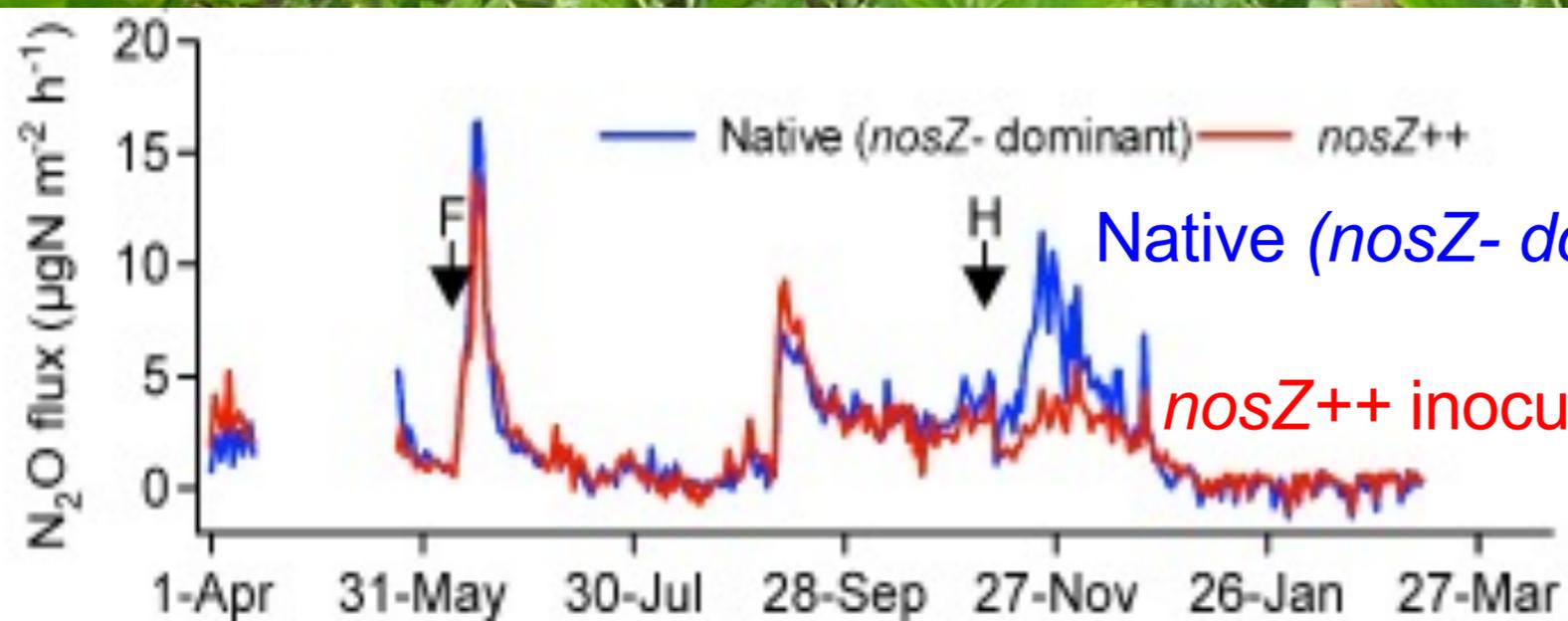


Atmospheric N₂O (340 ppb) → N₂

Symbiotic *Bradyrhizobium*

Higher N₂OR activity strain with spontaneous mutation (*nosZ++*)

Nodule occupancy of inoculant is about 20%
Competition problem



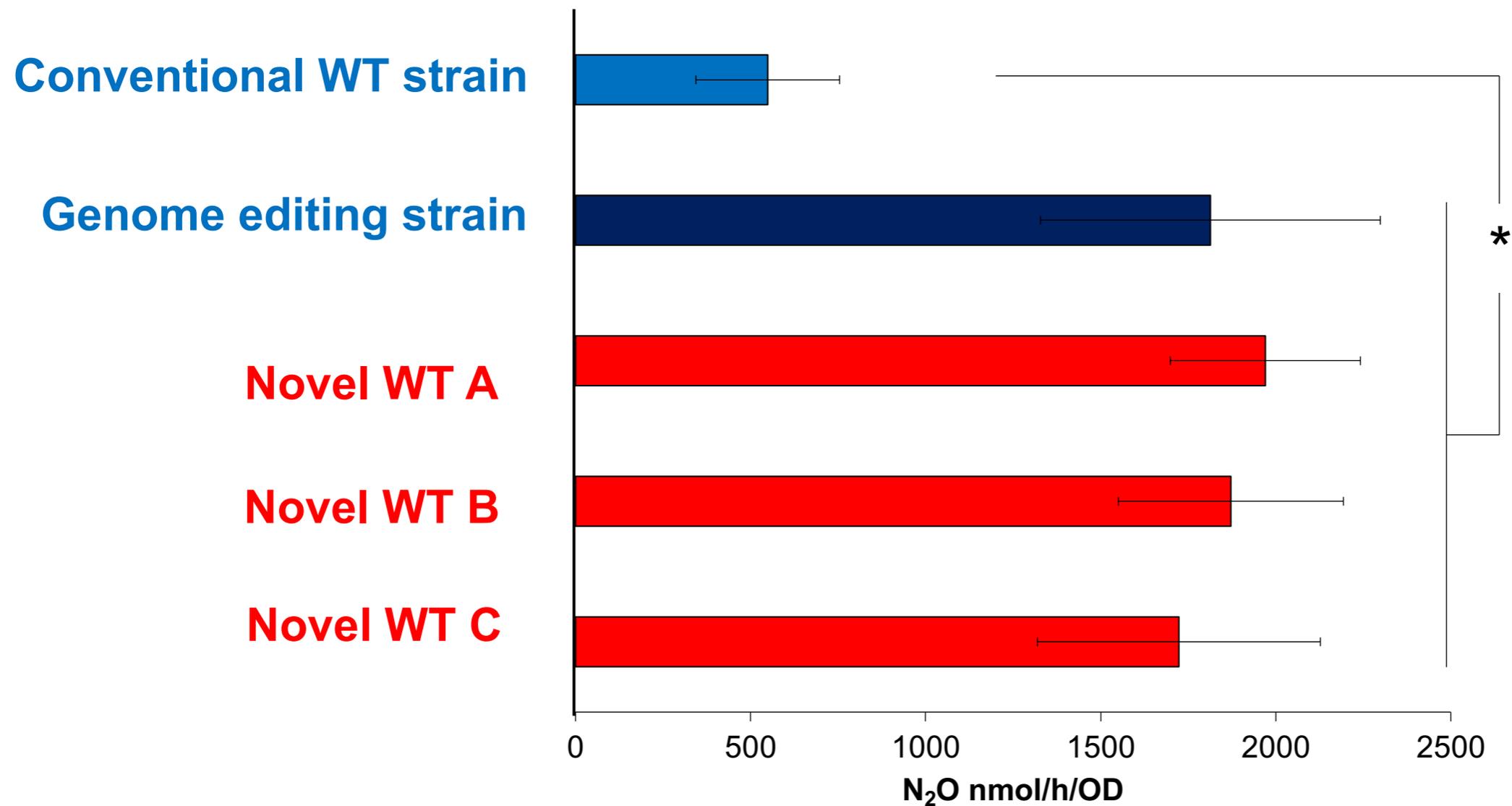
Pioneering research

Itakura *et al.* Nature Climate Change, 2013

F: Fertilization, H: Harvest

Recent result

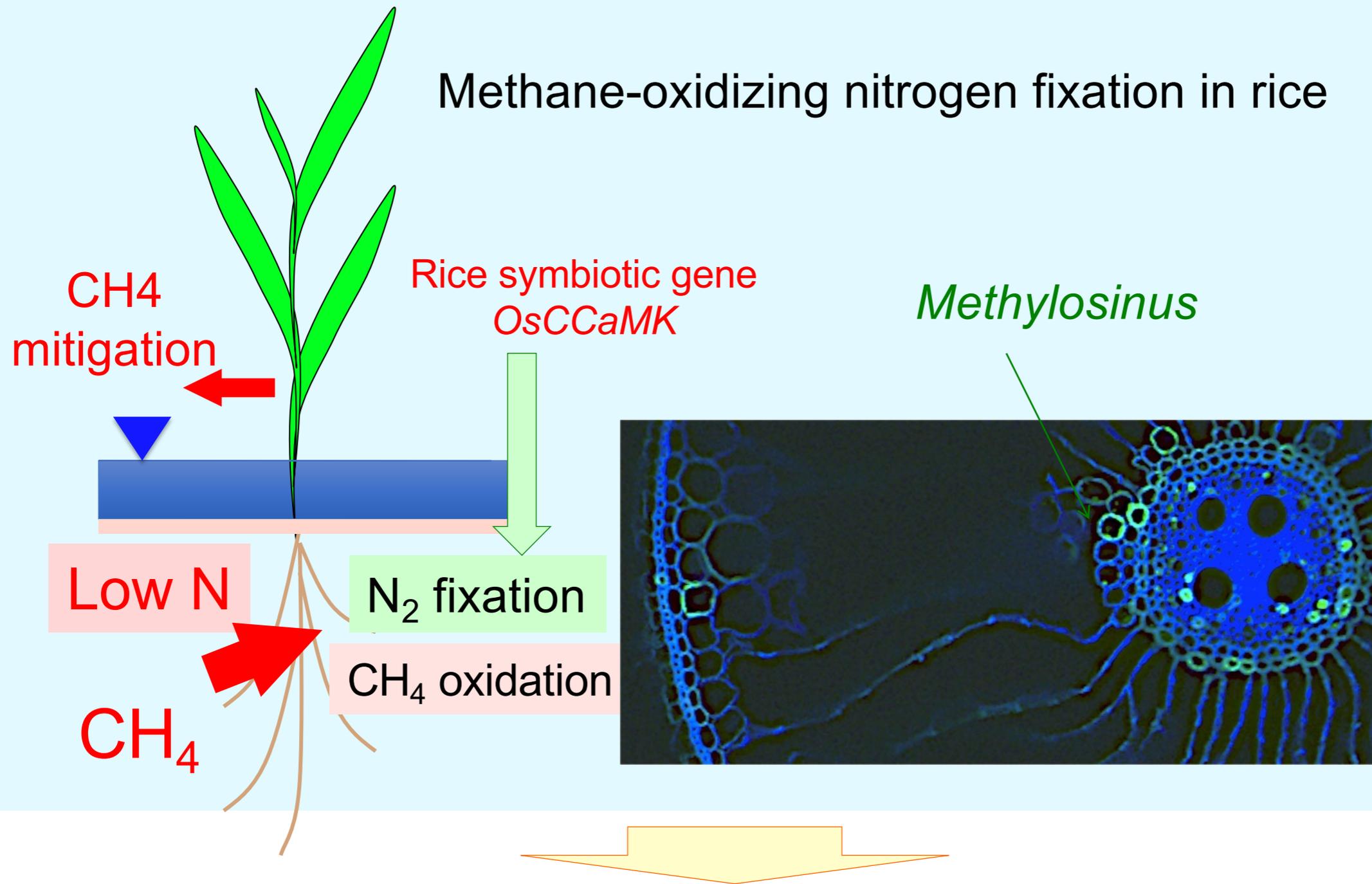
We found novel wild type Nos⁺⁺ strains.



N₂OR activity in free-living condition

These effective strains are shared with MS members to study their usefulness.

Methane-oxidizing nitrogen fixation in rice



- IV-2-a Mechanism for colonization in rice roots
- IV-2-b Isolation of microbes with the higher activities

Recent result

NanoSIMS analysis

Images of FISH (green) and $^{15}\text{N}/^{13}\text{C}$ isotope ratio for the symbiotic microbes in rice root at 42-h incubation, where root systems of field-grown rice plants were incubated with a gas phase containing $^{13}\text{CH}_4$ (6% [v/v], 99 atom% of ^{13}C) and $^{15}\text{N}_2$ (35% [v/v], 99.4 atom% of ^{15}N) and O_2 (12% [v/v]) in Ar balance for 42-h.

Visualization of ^{15}N and ^{13}C contents in single cell level

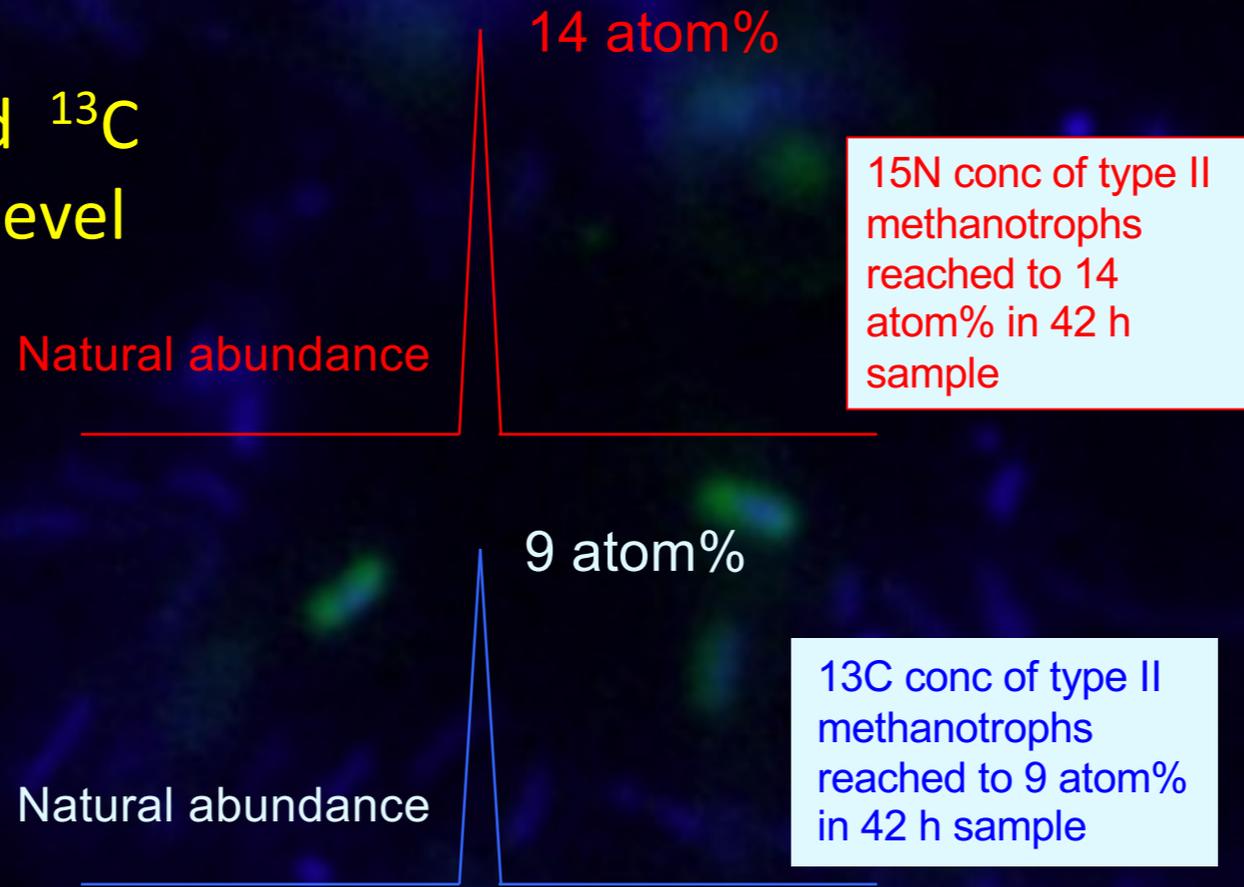


Image of ^{13}C and ^{15}N conc along with scanning (white brake line)

We will enhance these activity by rice breeding and selected methnotrophs.

10.0 μm

Public participation project (Citizen Science)

<https://dsoil.jp/soil-in-a-bottle/>



Citizen Science

Explore N₂O-reducing Microbes

Overview

Activities

Registration

Organization

Contacts



Now,
let's take seriously
the Atmosphere & Soil

~ For the Future Environments ~

Volunteers
NEEDED!!



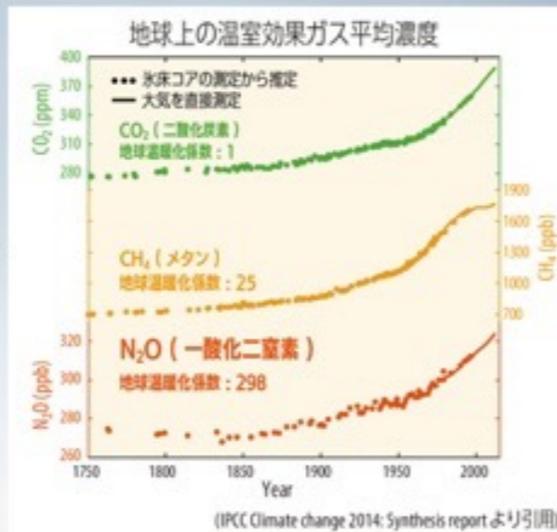
Citizen Science クト

Explore N₂O-reducing Microbes



Do you know N₂O?

地球温暖化は生態系の破壊や自然災害の発生を引き起こし、私たちの生活に大きな悪影響を及ぼします。温暖化の主な原因は、人間活動によって排出されるCO₂ (二酸化炭素) などの温室効果ガスです。中でもN₂O (一酸化二窒素) は同じ体積で比較するとCO₂の約300倍の温室効果をもたらす気体で、排出の削減が急務です。



(IPCC Climate change 2014: Synthesis report より引用)



わたしたちの身の回りには、N₂Oの主な発生源のひとつです。土の中には様々な種類のN₂O発生微生物 (主に細菌とカビ) が生息していて、肥料などに含まれるアンモニアや硝酸をN₂Oに変換します。数は少ないですが、土の中にはN₂Oを消去できる微生物も存在します。その中でもより高いN₂O消去能力をもった微生物を探し出し、地球冷却微生物として大気中のN₂O削減に利用したいと考えています。

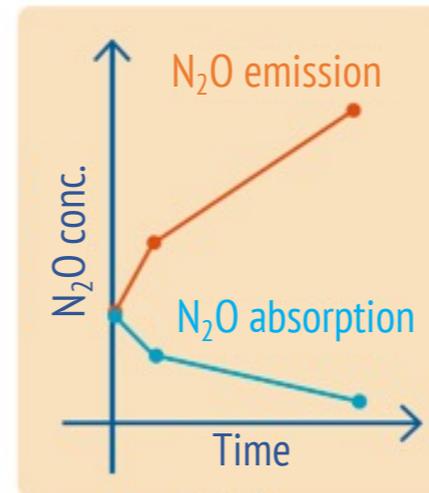
Citizen science project

“Explore N₂O-reducing Microbes”

Interactive communication between citizens and scientists (ELSI)

Search for N₂O reducing soils and microbes

Gas analysis



Microbe analysis



- Bacteria A
- N₂O reducing bacteria B
- Bacteria C
- ⋮



Students at Miyagi First senior high school

