

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

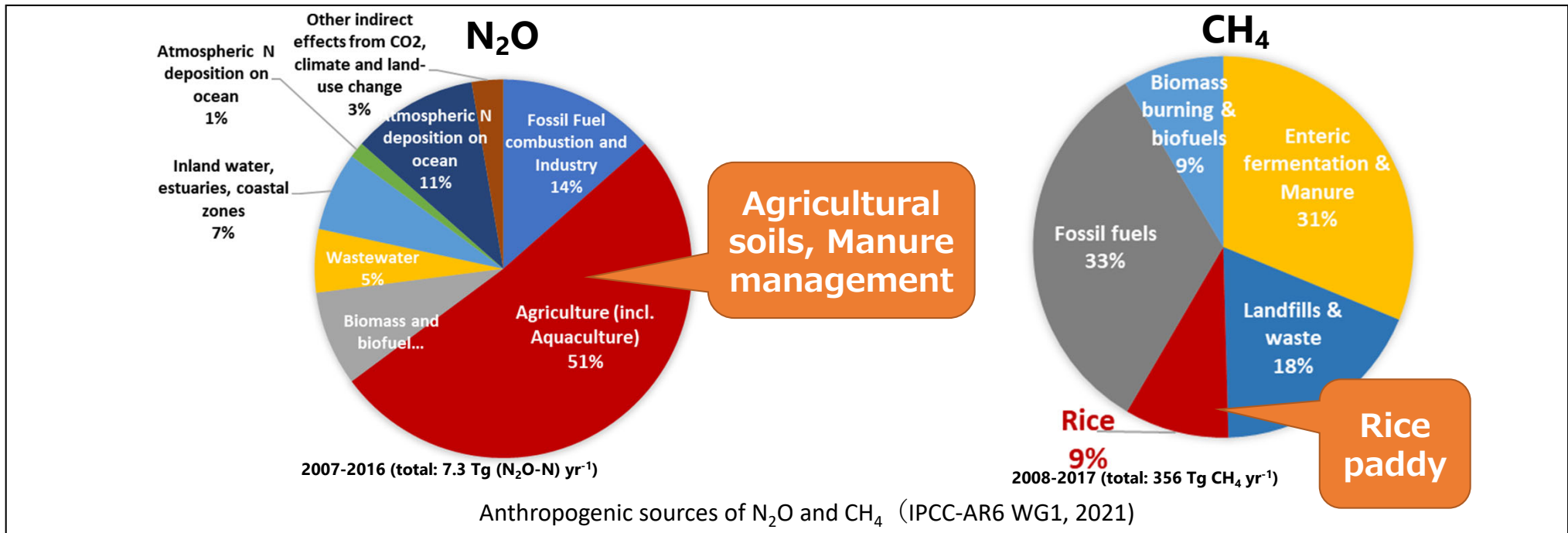
Presenter : Hiroko AKIYAMA (National Agriculture and Food Research Organization)

PM : Dr. MINAMISAWA Kiwamu, Tohoku University

Implementing organizations : Tohoku University, The University of Tokyo

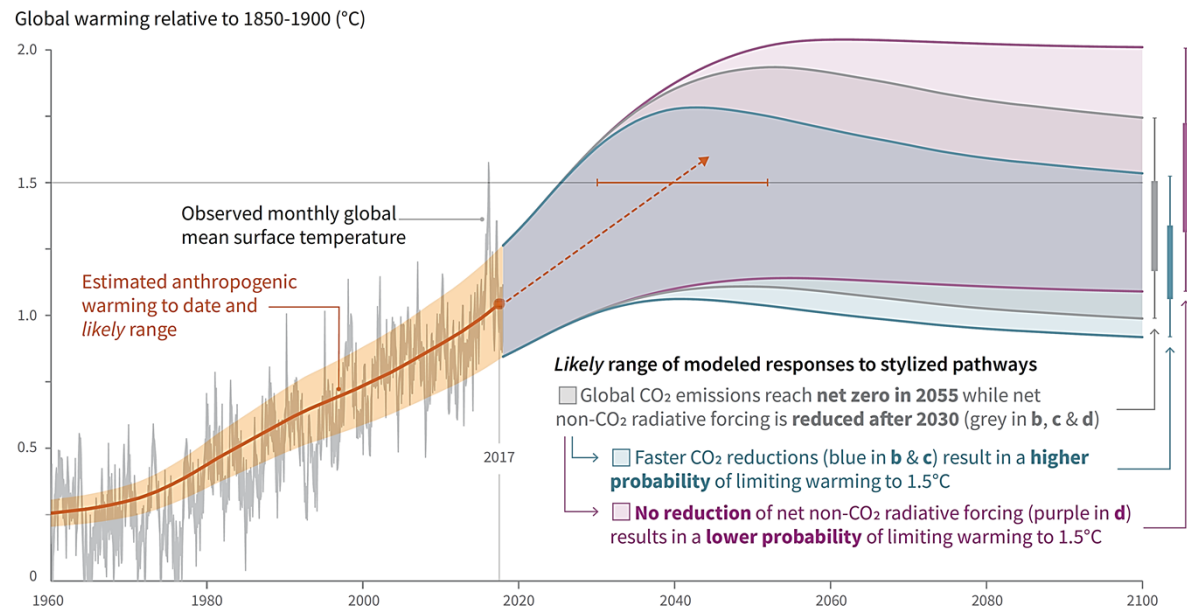
National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO)

Agriculture: Major Anthropogenic Source of N₂O & CH₄

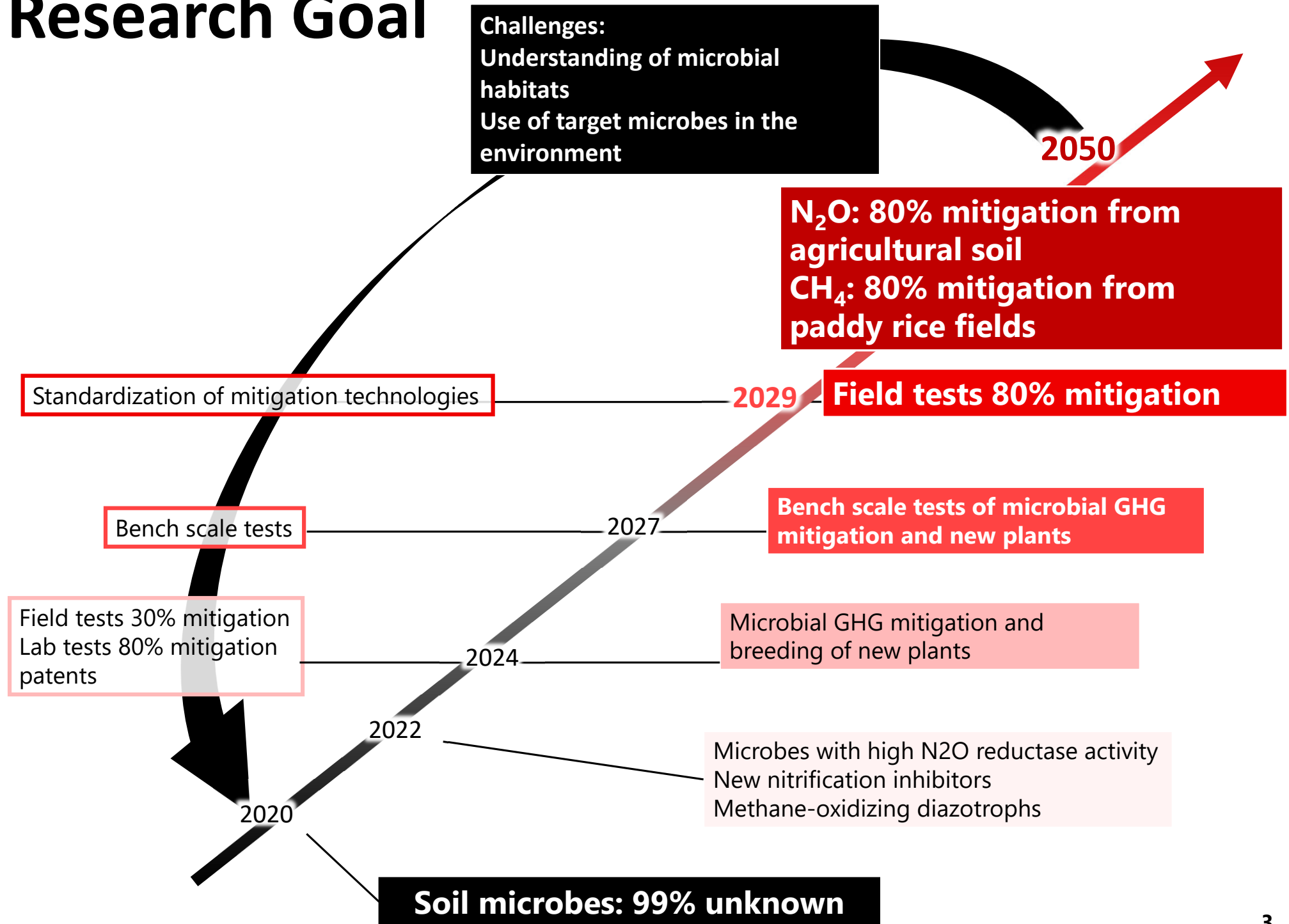


In addition to CO₂ reduction, the reduction of N₂O and CH₄ is needed, to limit global warming to 1.5 °C

(IPCC SR1.5°C, 2018)



Research Goal



COP26 Global Methane Pledge in 2021

Reduction of 30% of CH₄ in 2030

COP26: US and EU announce global pledge to slash methane



Joe Biden says COP26 methane reduction pledge will make "huge difference"

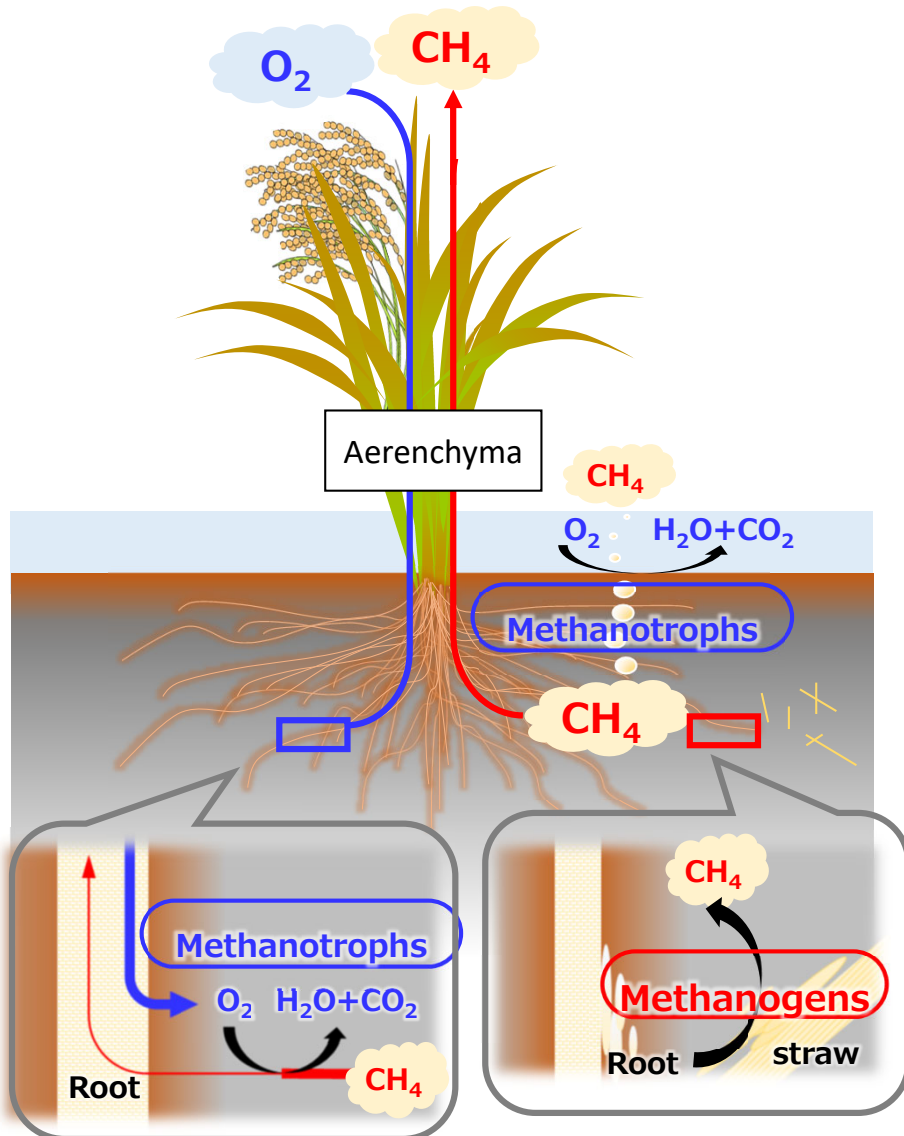


Over 100 nations joined

Why is CH₄ reduction important ?

- Short lifetime in the atmosphere (12 years)
- Rapid CH₄ reduction is the single most effective strategy to keep the goal of limiting 1.5°C

Mitigation options for CH₄ emission from paddy rice fields



CH₄ production

- Anaerobic decomposition of organic material by methanogens

CH₄ oxidation

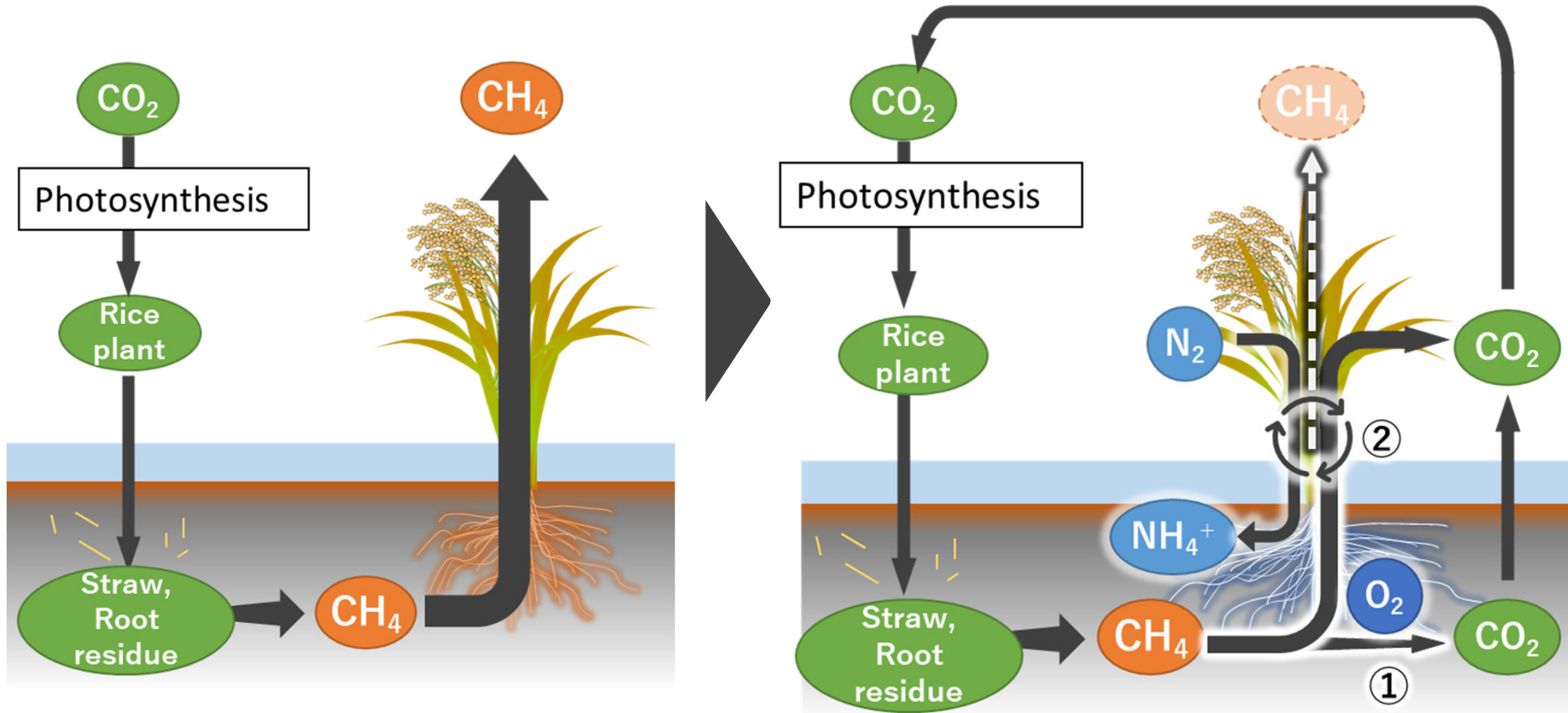
- rhizosphere of rice roots, soil-floodwater interface by methanotrophs

Well-studied mitigation options:

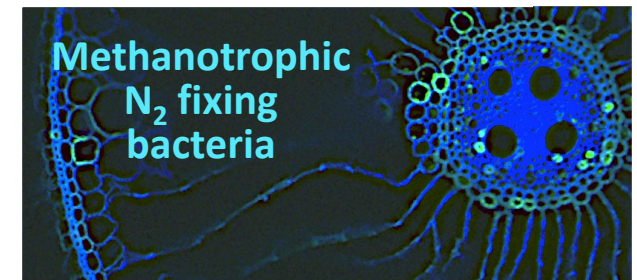
- Water management (prolonged mid-season drainage)
- Straw management (incorporation after harvest, instead of before planting)

MS project:

New Mitigation Strategies for CH₄ Emission

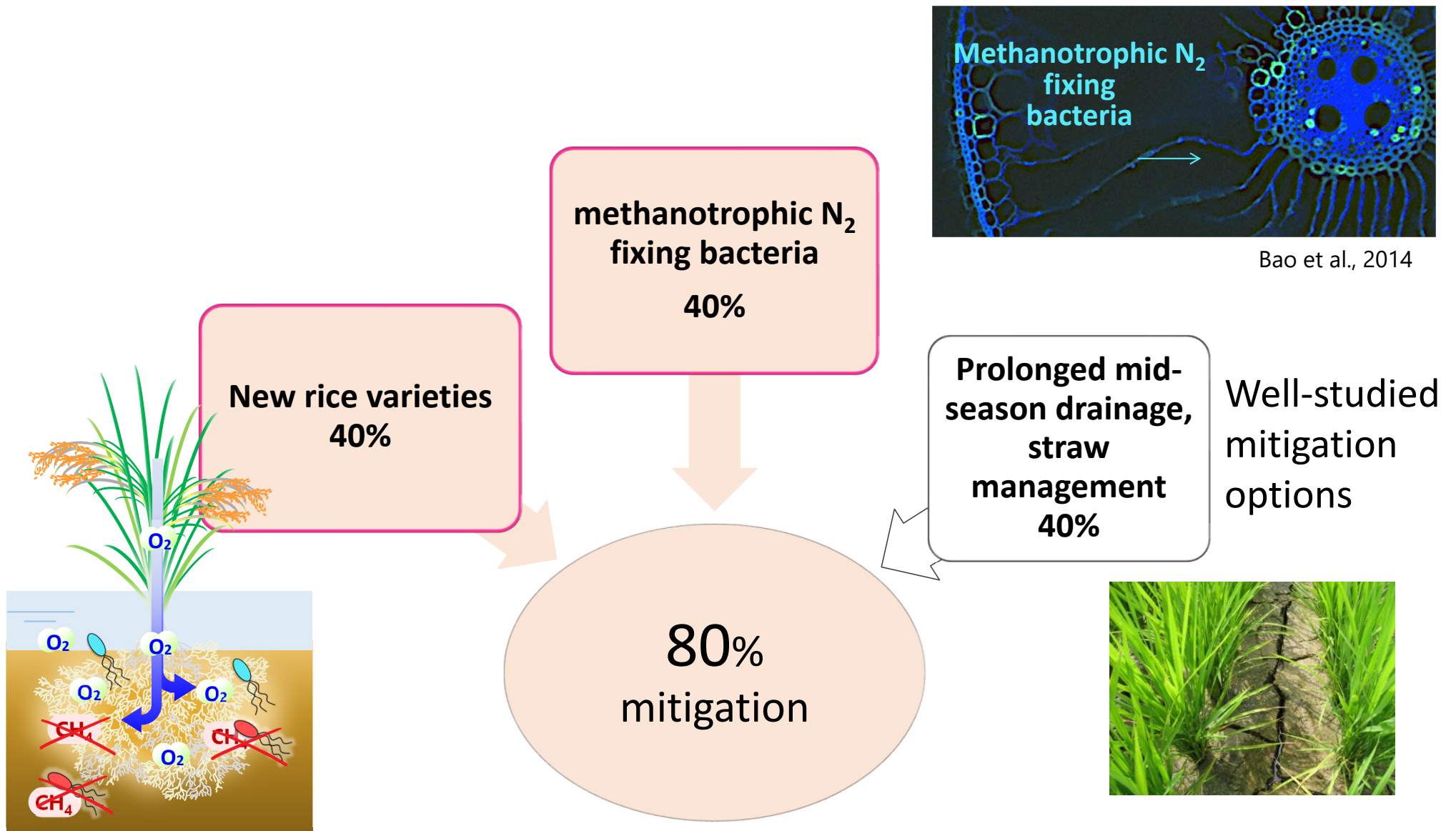


1. Enhance CH₄ oxidation by breeding of new rice varieties
2. Enhance CH₄ oxidation by methanotrophic N₂ fixing bacteria



Bao et al., 2014

Strategies of reduce CH₄ emission



80% reduction of CH₄ emission from rice paddy fields

CH₄ reduction by new rice varieties

Development of
high throughput
CH₄ flux
measurement



Genetic
resource of rice
(NARO)

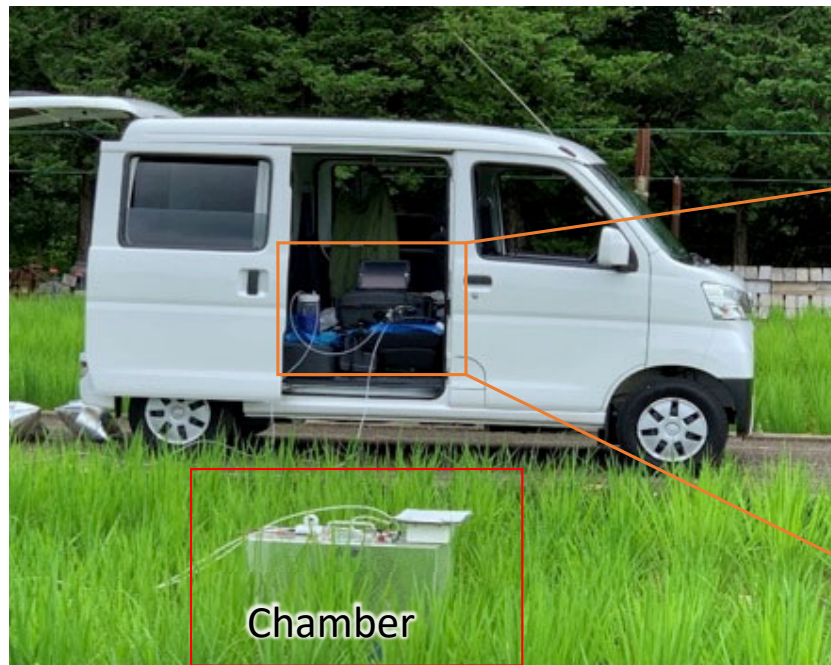


Screening of low CH₄ rice varieties
to breed new rice varieties



- **Breeding new commercial rice varieties with low CH₄ emission**

High throughput CH₄ flux measurement by using mobile CH₄ analyzer (Picarro G4301)



Tokida 2021 J. Agric. Meteorol.



■ Chamber closure time

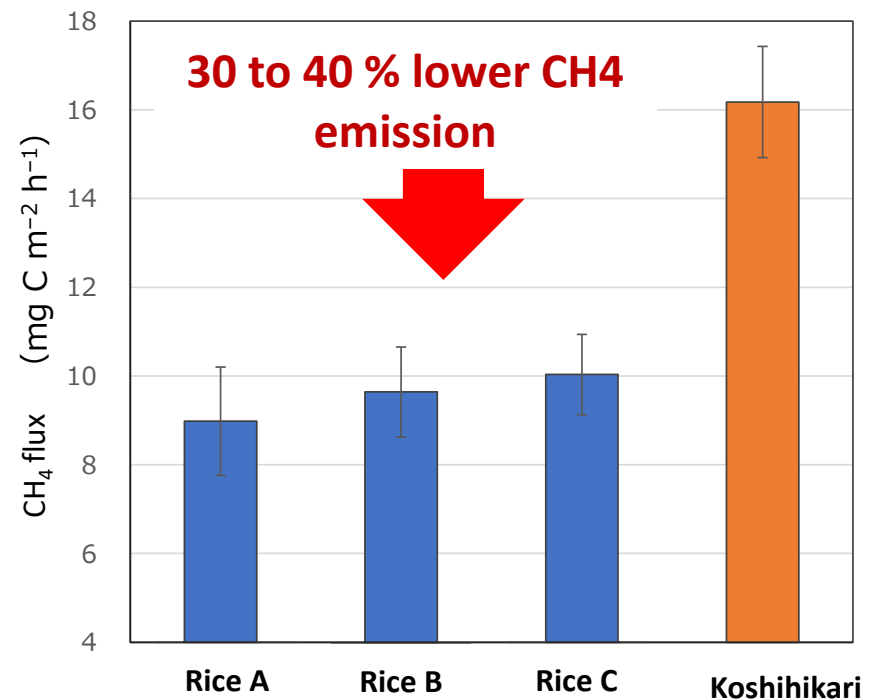
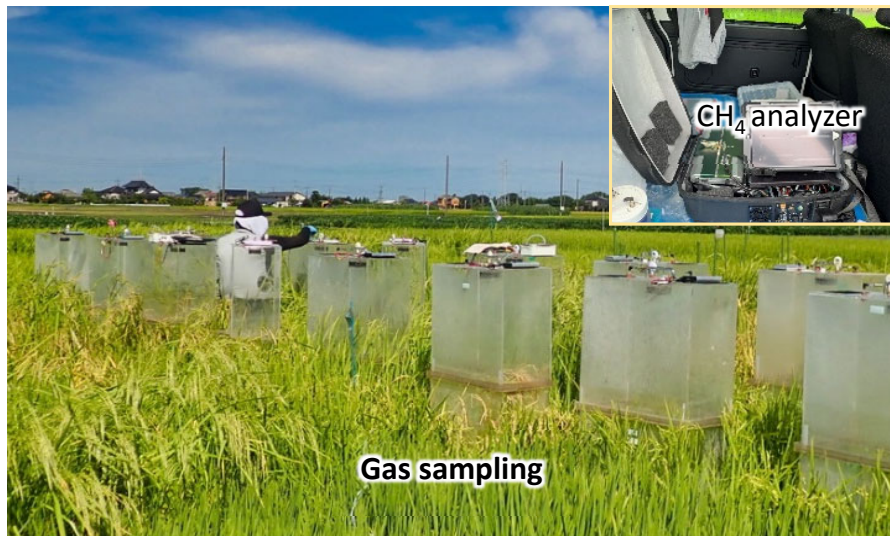
Bubble (time/min)	Closure time (min)
0	4
0.5	6
1.0	8
1.5	10
2.0	13
2.5	15

GC method: 45 min

Gas sampling (30 min) and GC analysis (15 min)

**→ New method: 15 min
(1/3)**

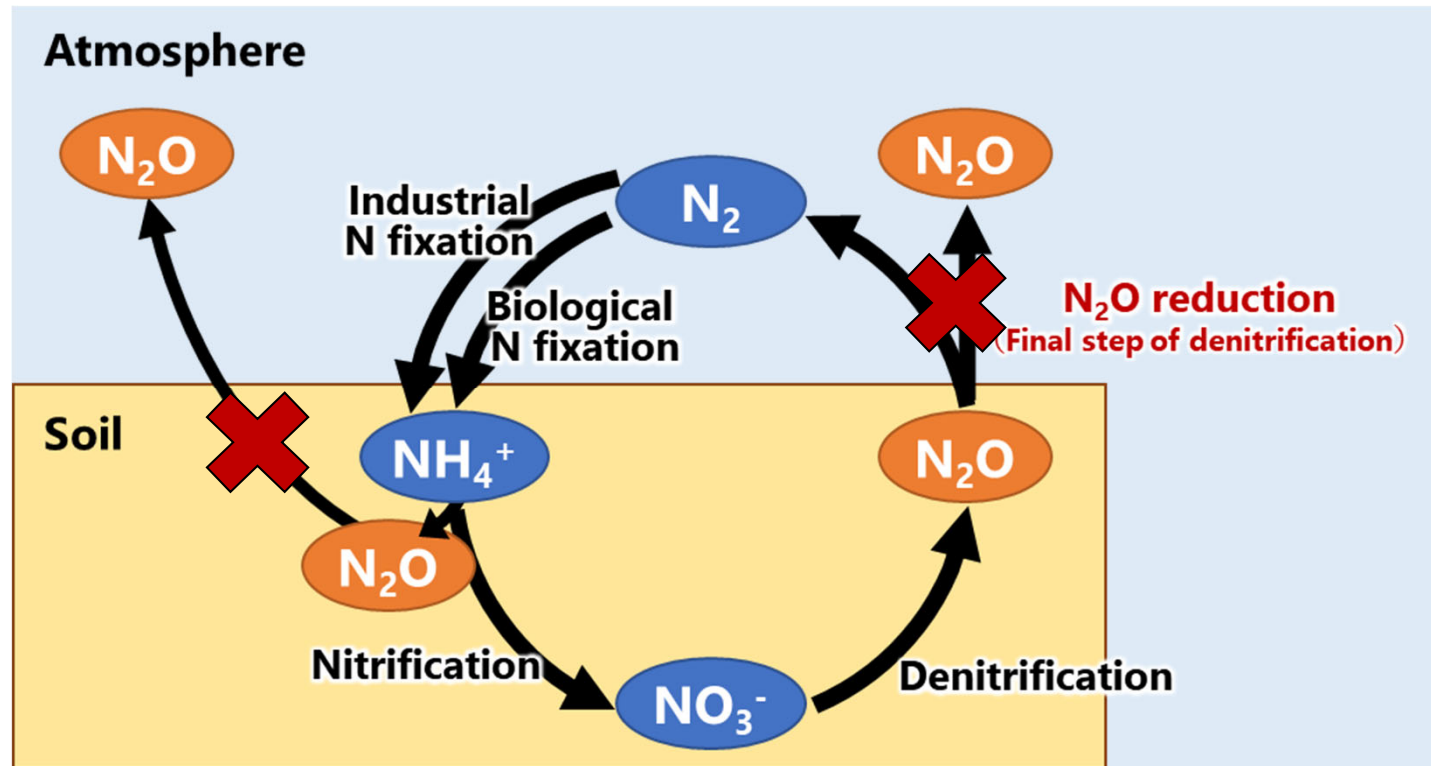
Genetic source of rice varieties with low CH₄ emission



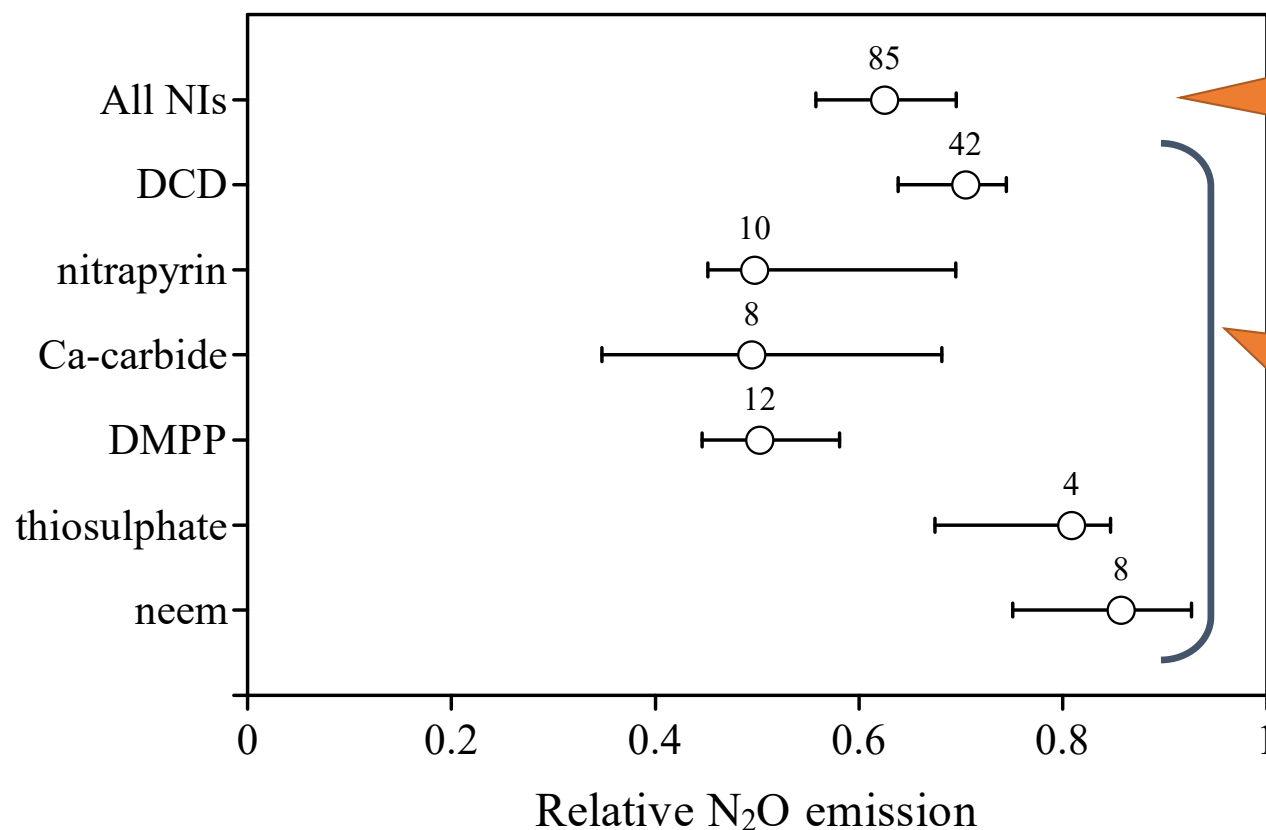
→Breeding new commercial rice varieties with low CH₄ emission

Development of new inhibitors to mitigate N₂O

- ✓ N₂O production processes: nitrification & denitrification
- ✓ Develop new nitrification and denitrification inhibitors to reduce N₂O emission



Meta-analysis: Effect of NIs on N₂O emissions



Mean effect of all
NIs: -38%

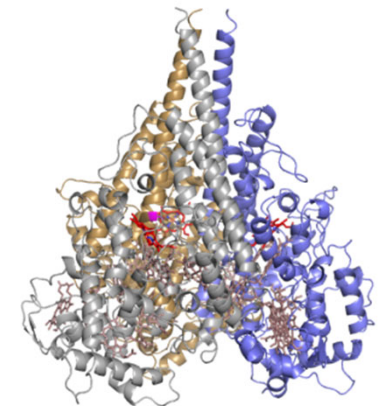
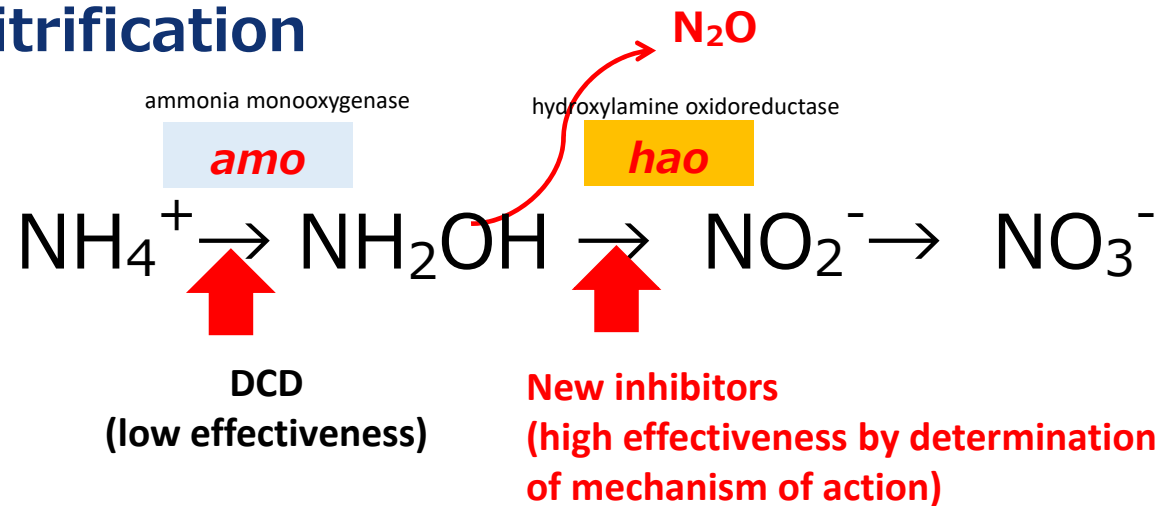
All types of NIs:
effective

- Conventional fertilizer = 1
- Mean effect & 95% CIs
- Numerals: number of observations

1: Nitrification inhibitor targeting HAO

- Selected 287 candidate chemicals
- Started to determine the mechanism of action

Nitrification

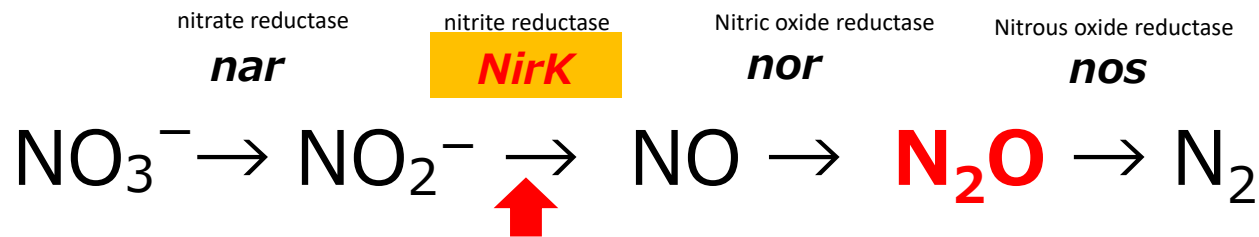


HAO
(ours)

2: Denitrification inhibitors targeting NirK

- Soil metagenome analysis to select target NirK in soil
- Started screening of candidate chemicals inhibit NirK

Denitrification



New inhibitors
(high effectiveness by determination of
mode of action)



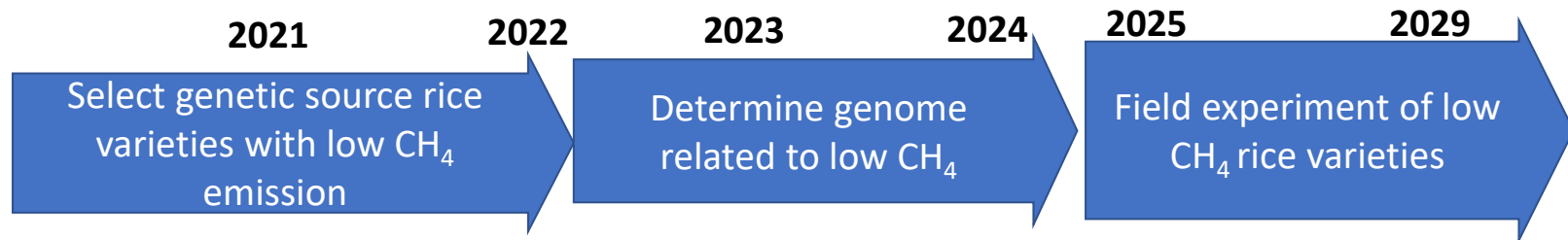
NirK
(6HBE)

Goal in 2050

80% reduction of N₂O from agricultural soils

80% reduction of CH₄ from rice paddy fields

New rice varieties with low CH₄ emission



New inhibitors to reduce N₂O emission

