

Response of soil N_2 and N_2O fluxes to denitrification control factors in two agricultural soils

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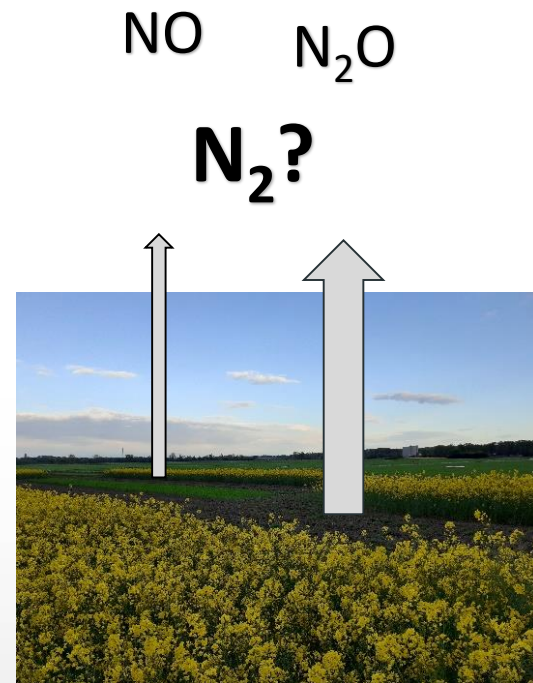


Introduction

Controlling soil nitrogen (N) cycling to mitigate N-oxide emissions and optimize N use efficiency is an important aspect of agricultural soil management.

Denitrification models can be used to support decision-making but are limited by a lack of soil N_2 flux data.

Measurements of soil N_2 fluxes are challenging due to methodological limitations and the spatial/temporal heterogeneity of denitrification in soils.



Materials and methods

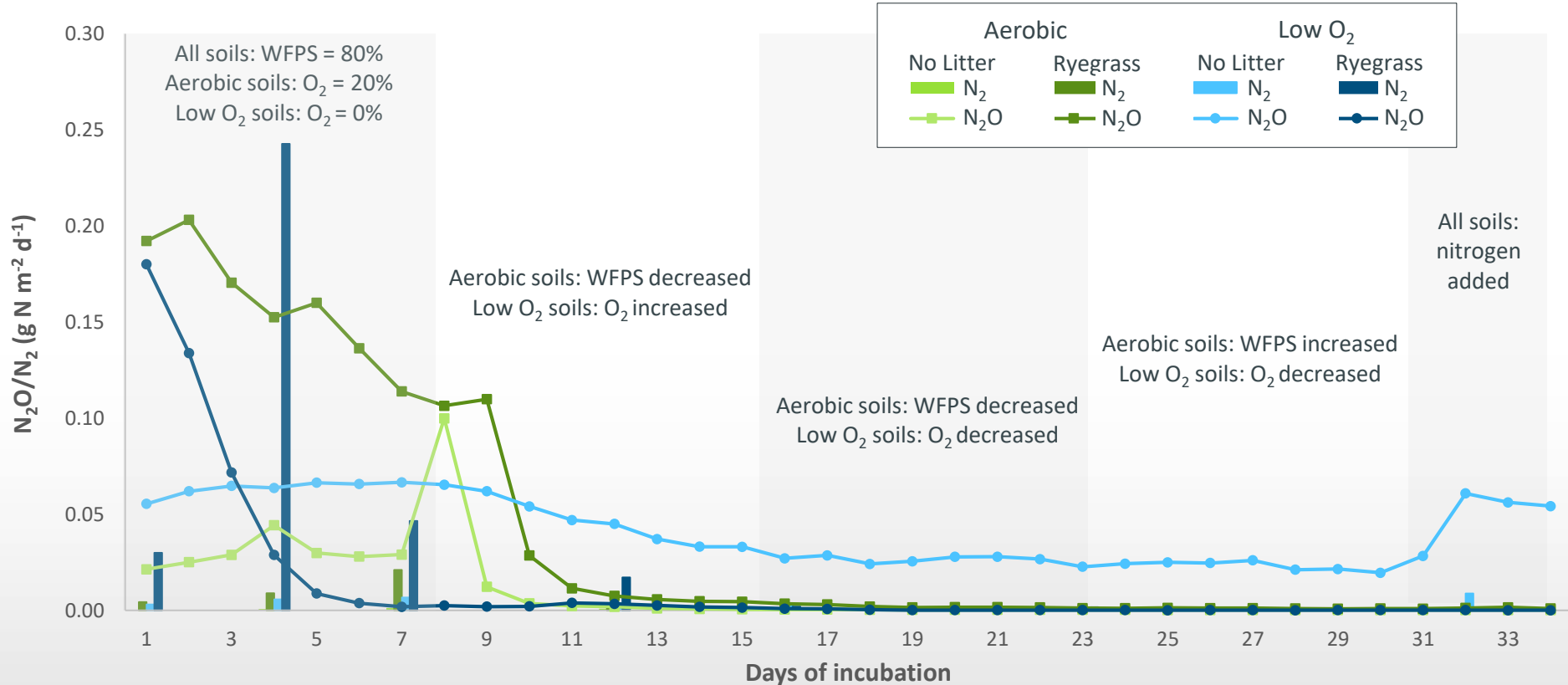


Laboratory incubations

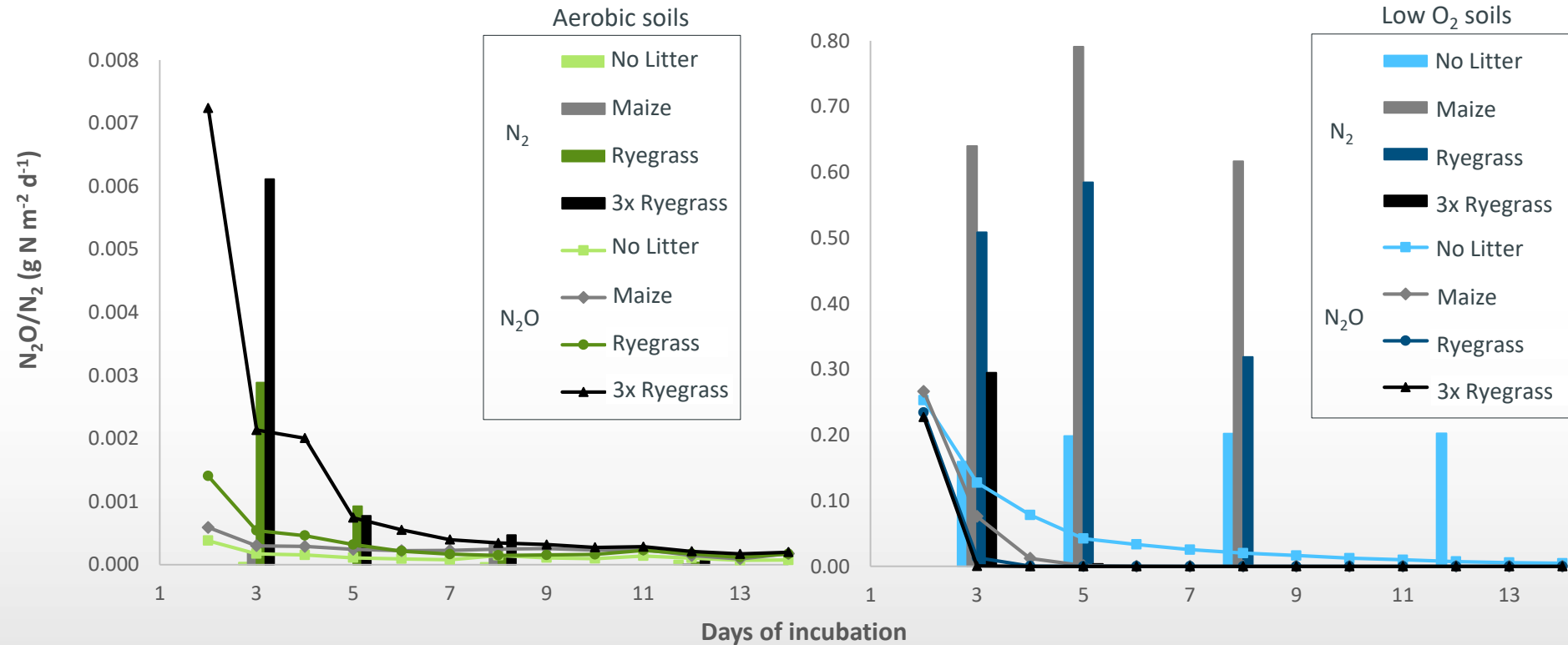
- Soil origin: Germany; Fuhrberg (sandy Podzol) and Rotthalmünster (silty loam Luvisol)
- Soil preparation: sieved, air-dried, pre-incubated, added nitrogen (with and without ^{15}N label), packed into cores (see left)
- Incubation: flushing with helium to create a low- N_2 atmosphere*
- Soil treatments during incubation:
 - type and amount of plant litter (ryegrass or maize)
 - variable low oxygen (O_2) or aerobic (20% O_2)
 - changing soil moisture (water-filled pore space; WFPS)

* Well R, Burkart S, Giesemann A, Grosz B, Köster JR, Lewicka-Szczebak D. Improvement of the ^{15}N gas flux method for *in situ* measurement of soil denitrification and its product stoichiometry. *Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom.* 2019;33:437–448. <https://doi.org/10.1002/rcm.8363>

Preliminary results – sandy Podzol (time series)



Preliminary results – silty loam Luvisol (litter treatments)



Points to note

Total denitrification ($\text{N}_2 + \text{N}_2\text{O}$) vs N_2O measurement alone

- Denitrification activity can be significantly underestimated if based only on measurements of N_2O emissions

Complex interactions depending on controlling factors over time

- Differences in denitrification between soil type, litter type, length of incubation, etc.
- Time series data for N_2 needed to fully understand responses

How do laboratory incubations compare to field measurements?

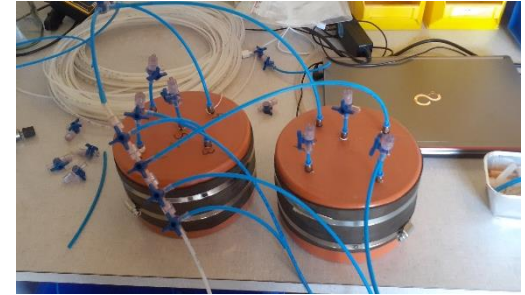
Next steps

Laboratory incubations

- Ongoing analysis of results from previous incubations
- Testing improvements in methods for sample analysis and evaluation
- Assessing optimal sample sizes and number of replicates

Establish and test field measurement system

- Test variations of the flushing technique* to achieve lowest possible background N_2 during *in situ* field measurements



* Well R, Burkart S, Giesemann A, Grosz B, Köster JR, Lewicka-Szczebak D. Improvement of the $15N$ gas flux method for *in situ* measurement of soil denitrification and its product stoichiometry. *Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom*. 2019;33:437–448. <https://doi.org/10.1002/rcm.8363>

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