

# ANAEROBIC DIGESTATE FRACTION AND NUTRIENT STOICHIOMETRY SIGNIFICANTLY INFLUENCE THE CARBON AND NITROGEN CYCLES IN GRASSLAND SOILS

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# WHAT IS DIGESTATE?

**Feedstock:** Agricultural/food wastes, manure etc. can be reused to produce biogas and digestate



**Anaerobic digester:** Fermentation of the feedstock and production of biogas (heat and energy)



**Digestate:** Residue of the anaerobic digestion which is considered an organic material

It can be separated into

**Land application:** Instead of inorganic fertilizers, digestate can be used in agriculture

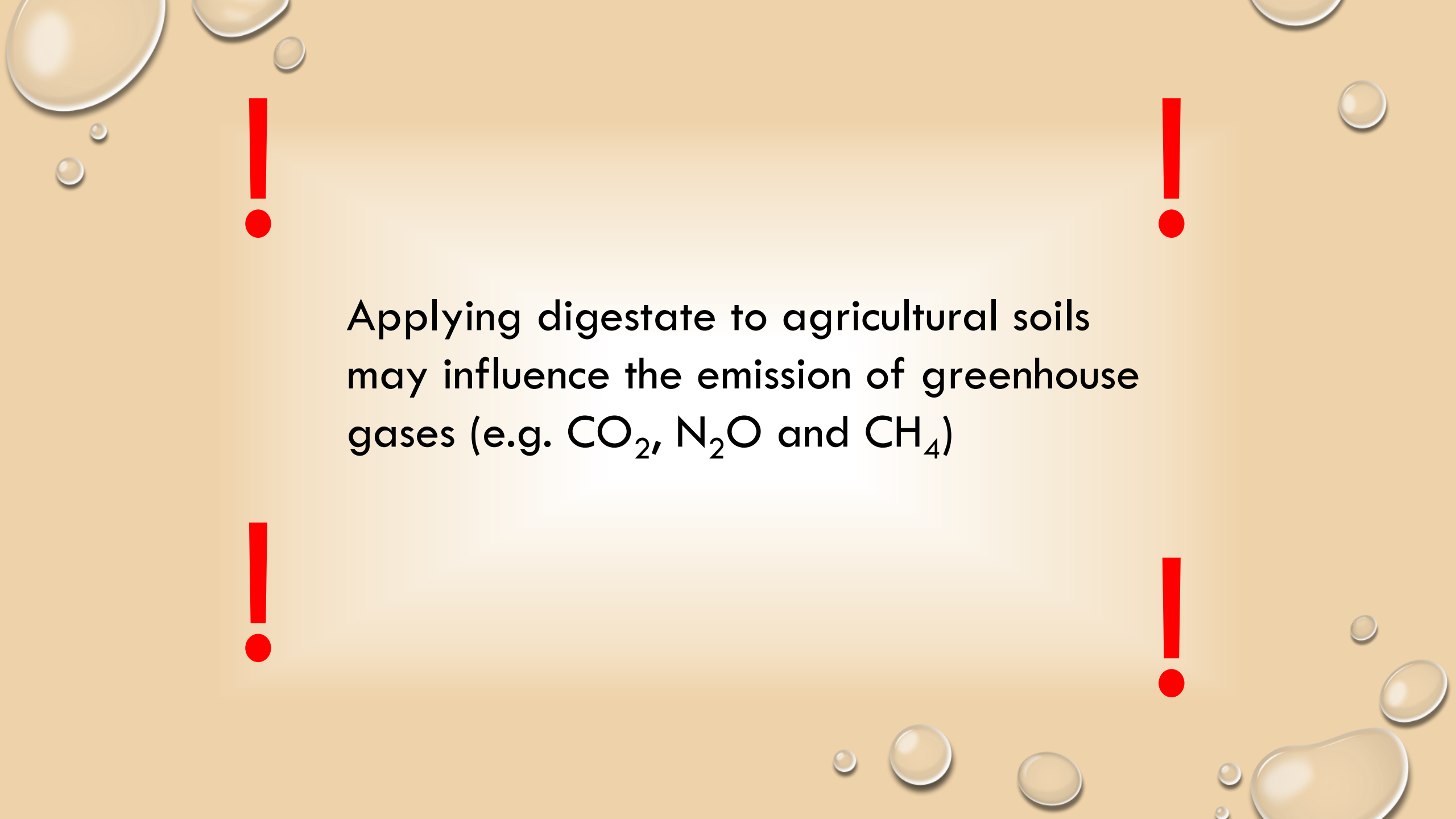


## Liquid fraction:

- $\text{NH}_4^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$
- High infiltration

## Solid fraction:

- $\text{P}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$
- Increase humic substances in soil
- High water holding capacity
- Reduces soil erosion and improves soil structure



Applying digestate to agricultural soils  
may influence the emission of greenhouse  
gases (e.g. CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub>)

# HYPOTHESES 1<sup>ST</sup> INCUBATION



## Digestate

Available C compounds + Recalcitrant C compounds  
(e.g. whole digestate, C:N = 4)

High nutrient soil



- ↑ CO<sub>2</sub>-C
- ↑ N<sub>2</sub>O-N
- ↑ CH<sub>4</sub>-C

Low nutrient soil



- ↑ CO<sub>2</sub>-C
- ↑ N<sub>2</sub>O-N
- ↑ CH<sub>4</sub>-C (lasted longer)

Only available C compounds  
(e.g. liquid digestate, C:N = 2)

High nutrient soil



- ↑ CO<sub>2</sub>-C (but lower than whole)
- ↑ N<sub>2</sub>O-N (but lower than whole)
- ↑ CH<sub>4</sub>-C (higher than whole)

Low nutrient soil



- ↑ CO<sub>2</sub>-C (higher than whole)
- ↑ N<sub>2</sub>O (but lower than whole)
- ↑ CH<sub>4</sub>-C (higher than whole and lasted longer)

Recalcitrant C compounds  
(e.g. solid digestate, C:N = 15)

High nutrient soil



- Slightly ↑ CO<sub>2</sub>-C (but lower than other treatments)
- Slightly ↑ N<sub>2</sub>O-N
- ↑ CH<sub>4</sub>-C (lasted longer)

Low nutrient soil



- Slightly ↑ CO<sub>2</sub>-C (lower than other treatments but lasts longer)
- ↑ N<sub>2</sub>O-N (higher than other treatments)
- ↑ Slightly CH<sub>4</sub>-C (but lower than other treatments and lasted longer)

# HYPOTHESES 2<sup>ND</sup> INCUBATION



Digestate

Available C compounds + Recalcitrant C compounds  
(e.g. whole digestate, C:N = 4)

High nutrient soil



• ↑ CO<sub>2</sub>-C

• ↑ N<sub>2</sub>O-N

• ↑ CH<sub>4</sub>-C

Low nutrient soil



• ↑ CO<sub>2</sub>-C

• ↑ N<sub>2</sub>O-N

• ↑ CH<sub>4</sub>-C  
(lasted longer)

Only available C compounds  
(e.g. liquid digestate, C:N = 2)

High nutrient soil



• ↑ CO<sub>2</sub>-C (higher than whole)

• ↑ N<sub>2</sub>O-N (but higher than whole)

• ↑ CH<sub>4</sub>-C (lower than whole)

Low nutrient soil



• ↑ CO<sub>2</sub>-C (higher than whole but quickly decreases)

• ↑ N<sub>2</sub>O (but higher than whole)

• ↑ CH<sub>4</sub>-C (higher than whole and lasted longer)

Recalcitrant C compounds  
(e.g. solid digestate, C:N = 15)

High nutrient soil

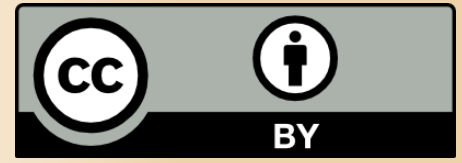


Same as previous incubation

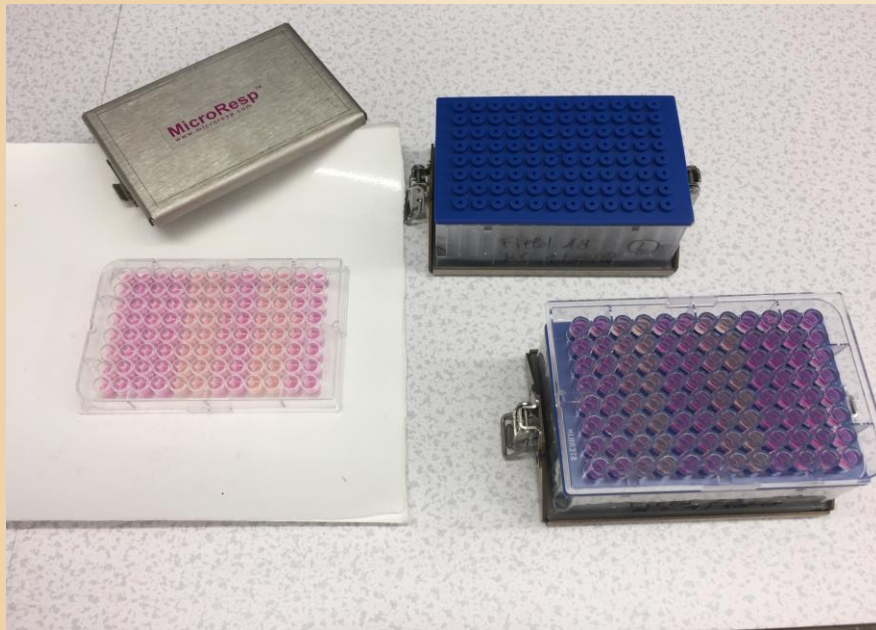
Low nutrient soil



# MATERIALS AND METHODS



- Two incubations: 7 days each (carried out in two consecutively weeks)
  - ↓
  - Applied with N at fixed rate (C variable)
  - ↓
  - Applied with C at fixed rate (N variable)
- Treatments: whole digestate (WD), solid digestate (SD), liquid digestate (LD) and control (Ctr)
- Soils: High and low nutrient
- Analyses over time:  $\text{CO}_2$  (MicroResp<sup>TM</sup>),  $\text{CH}_4$  &  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  released (incubation with GC jars), soil C, N fractions, soil microbial community

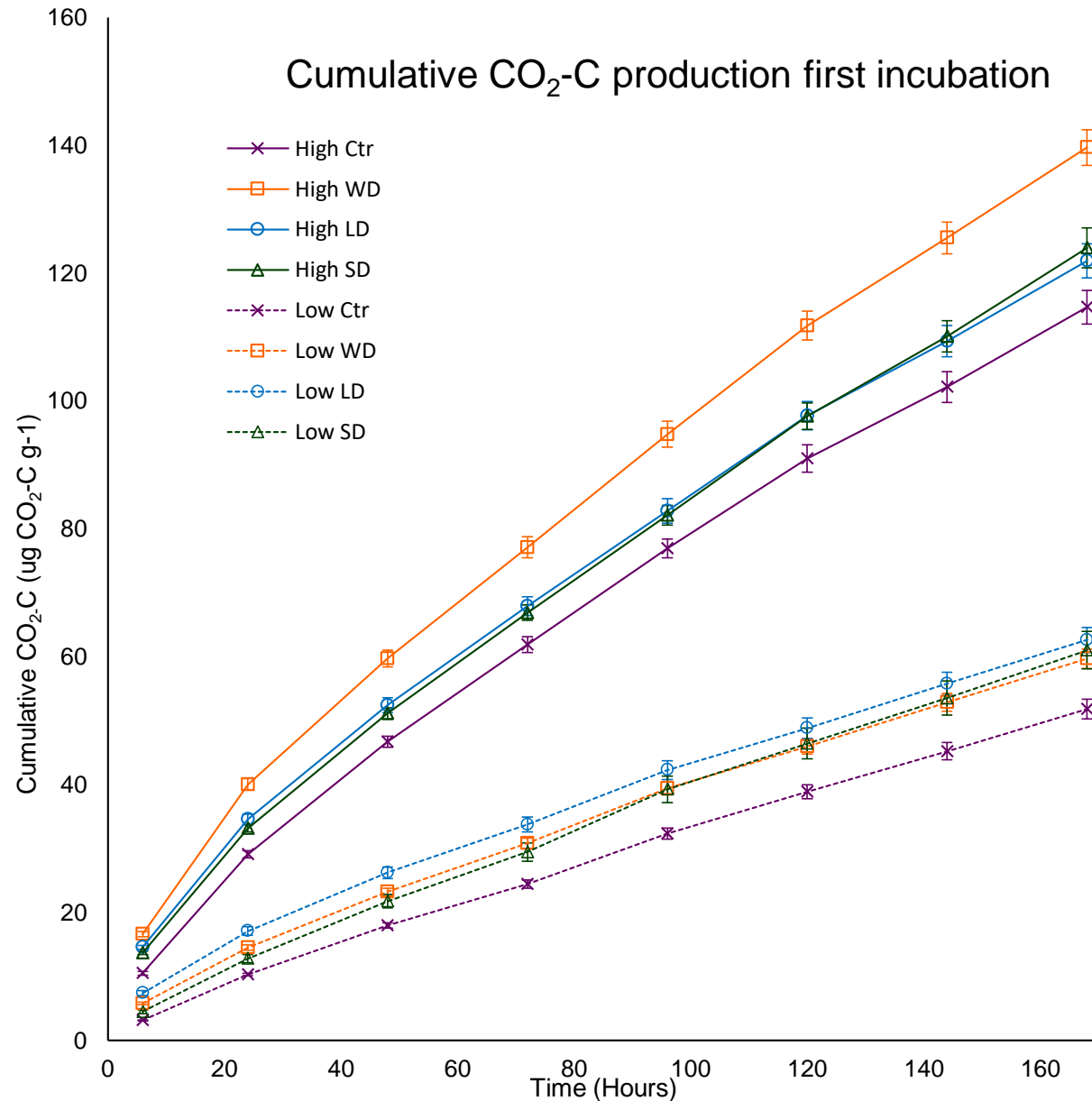




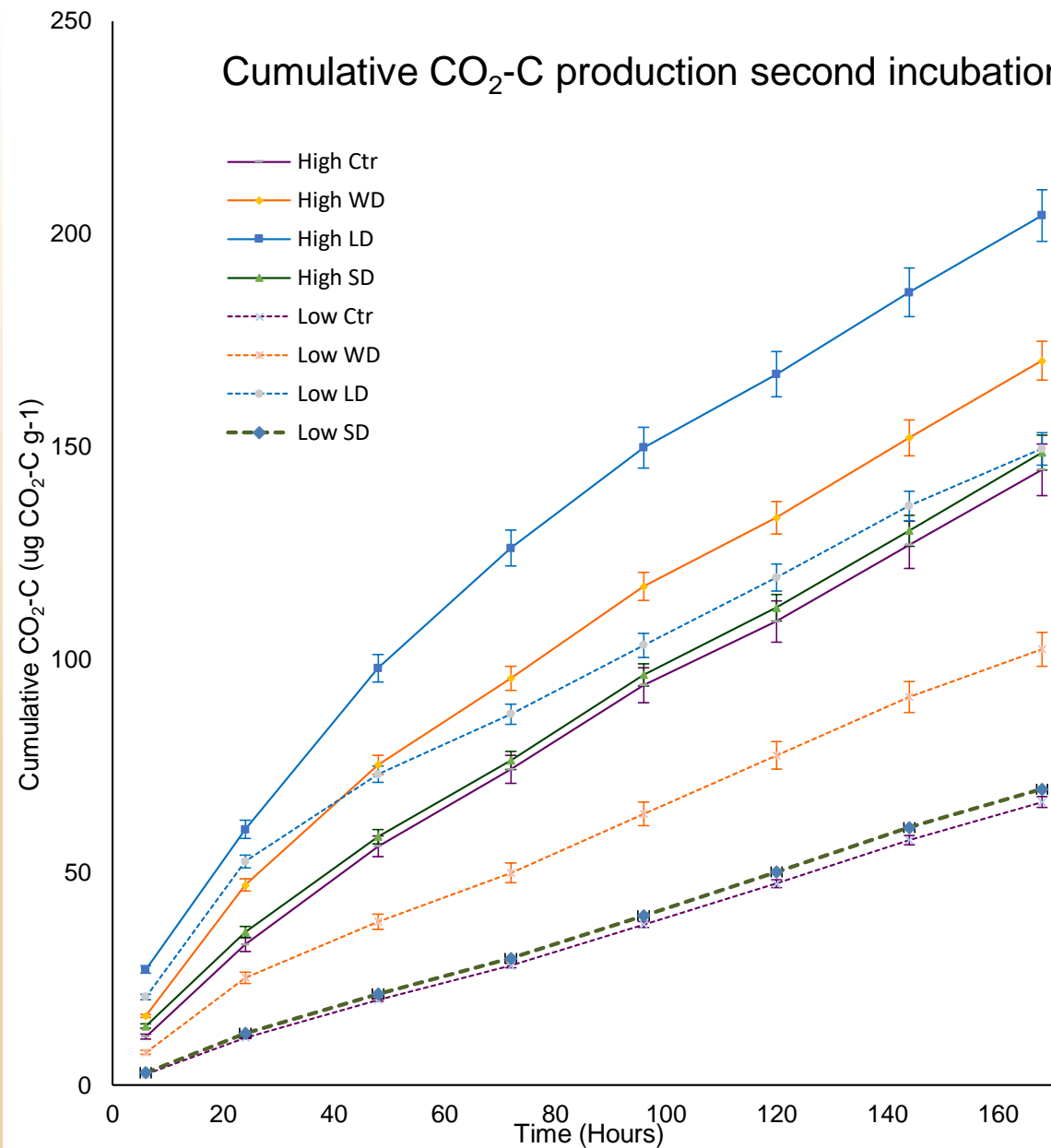


# PRELIMINARY RESULTS

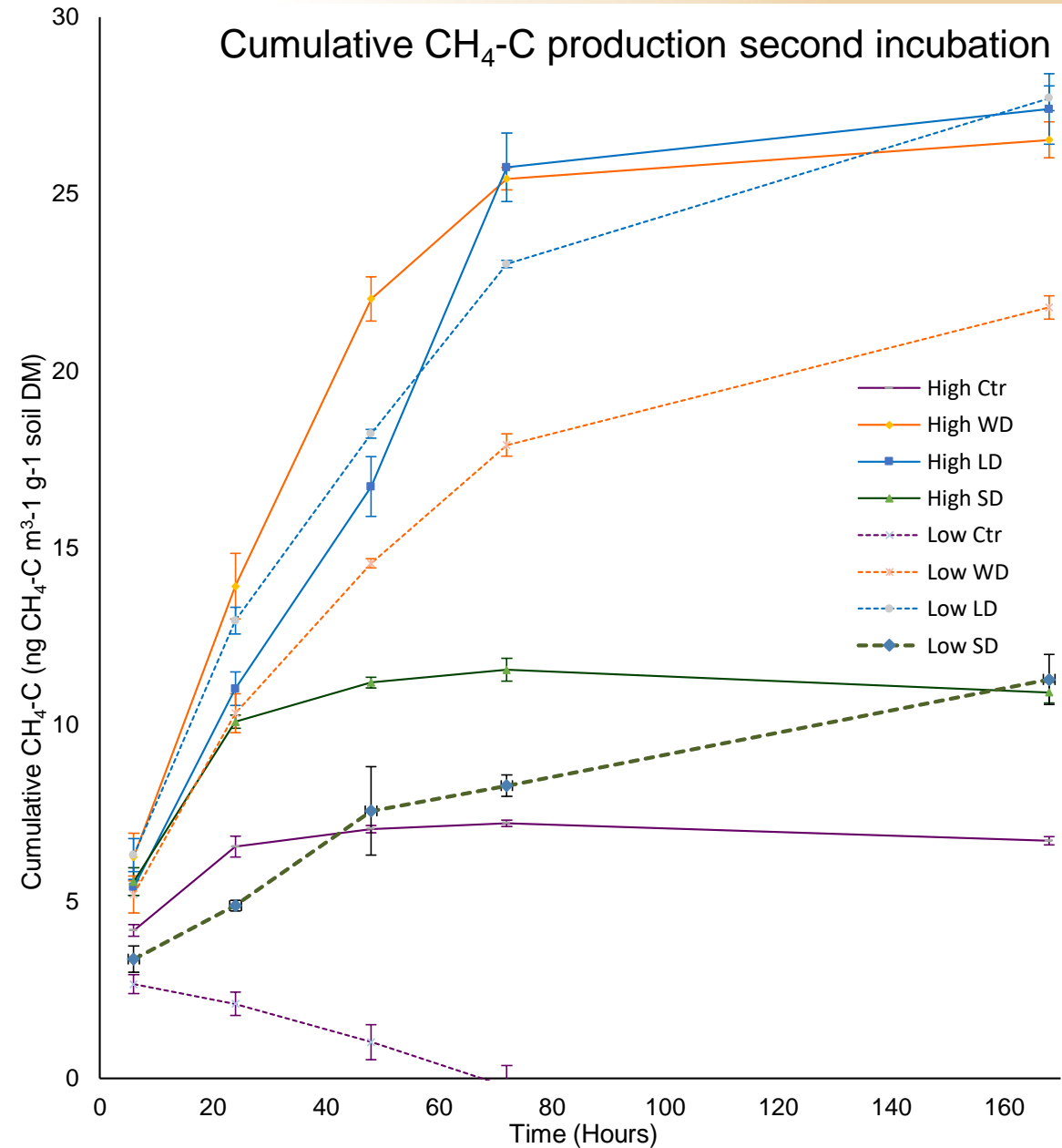
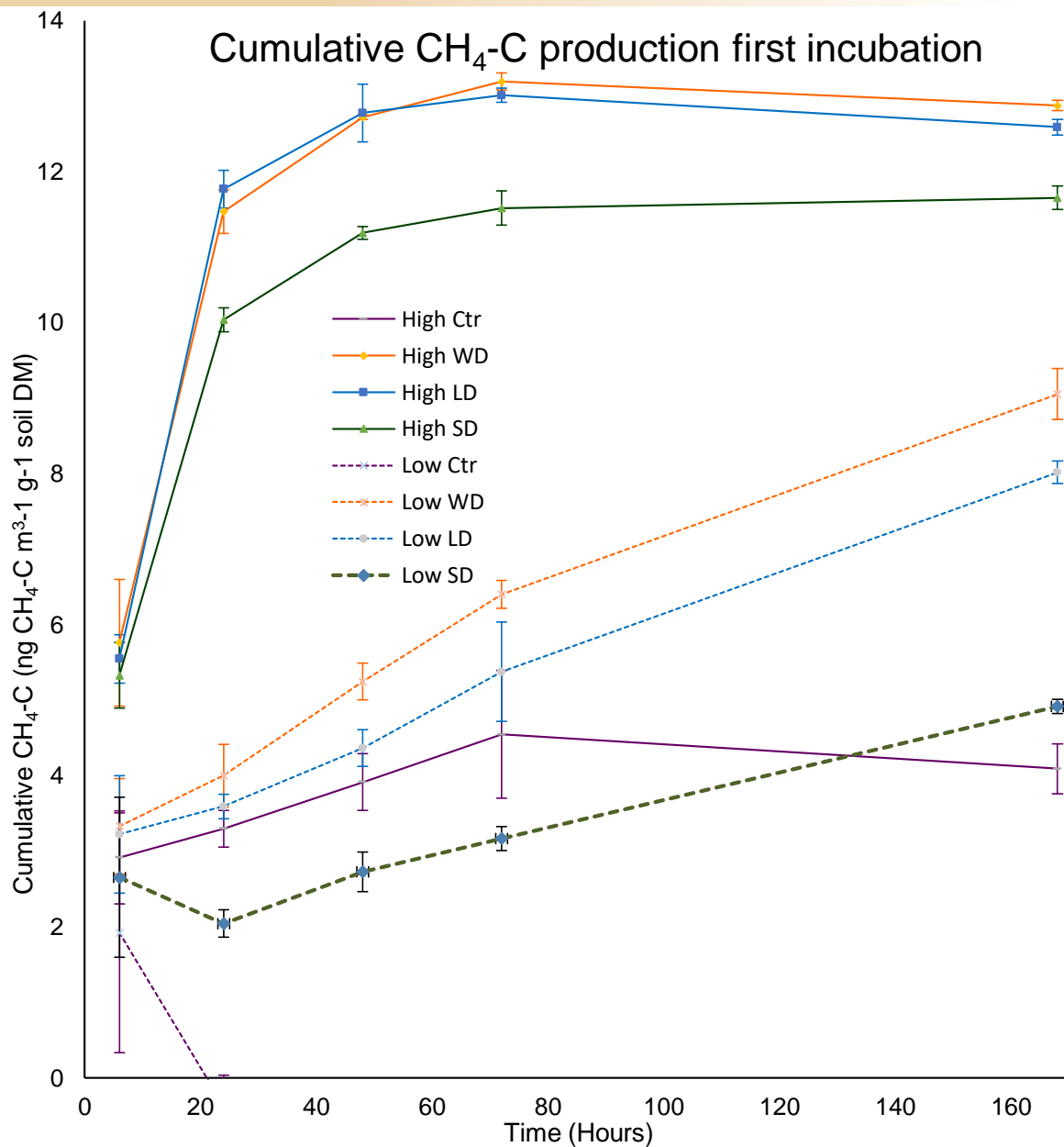
## Cumulative CO<sub>2</sub>-C production first incubation



## Cumulative CO<sub>2</sub>-C production second incubation

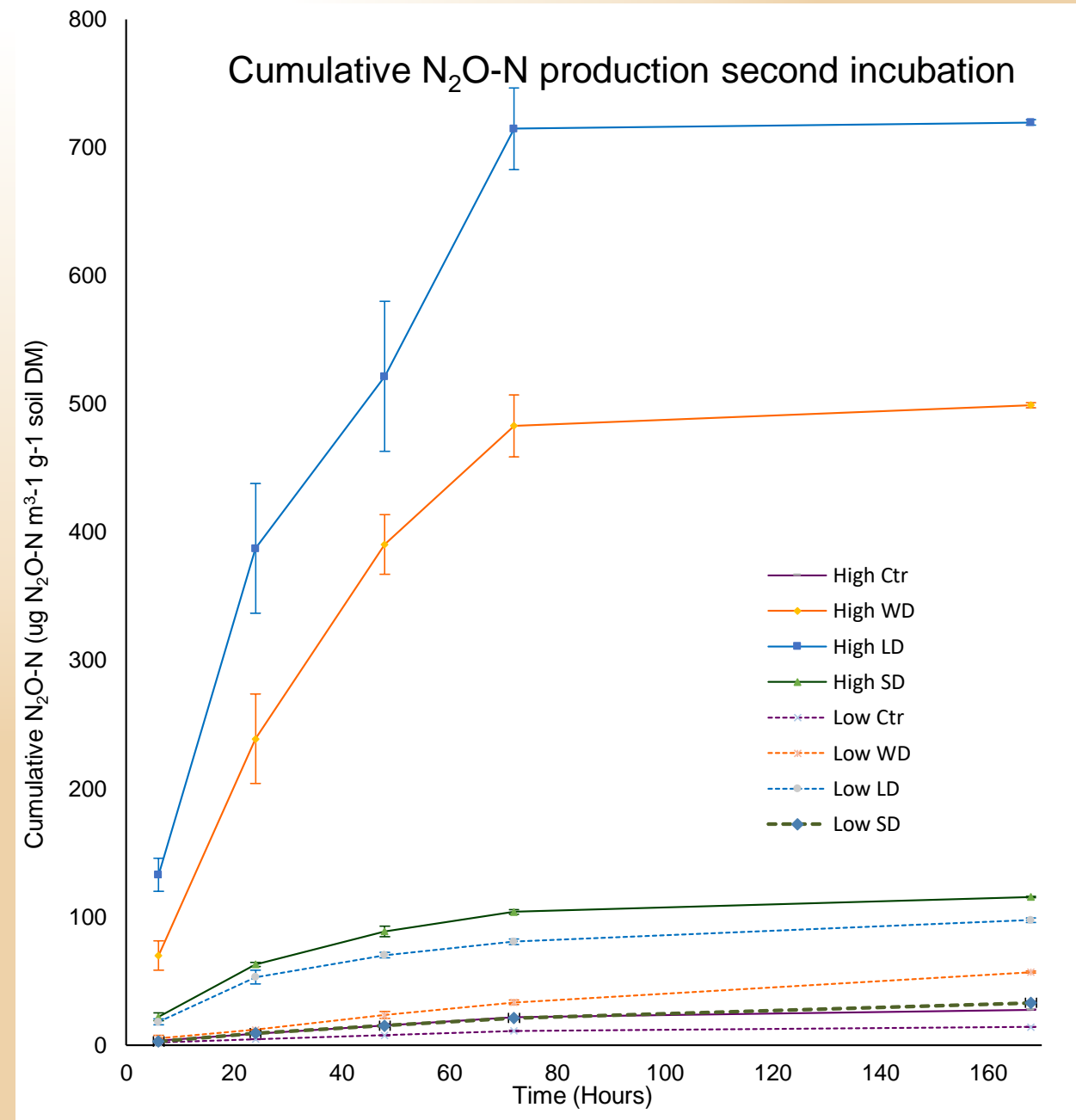
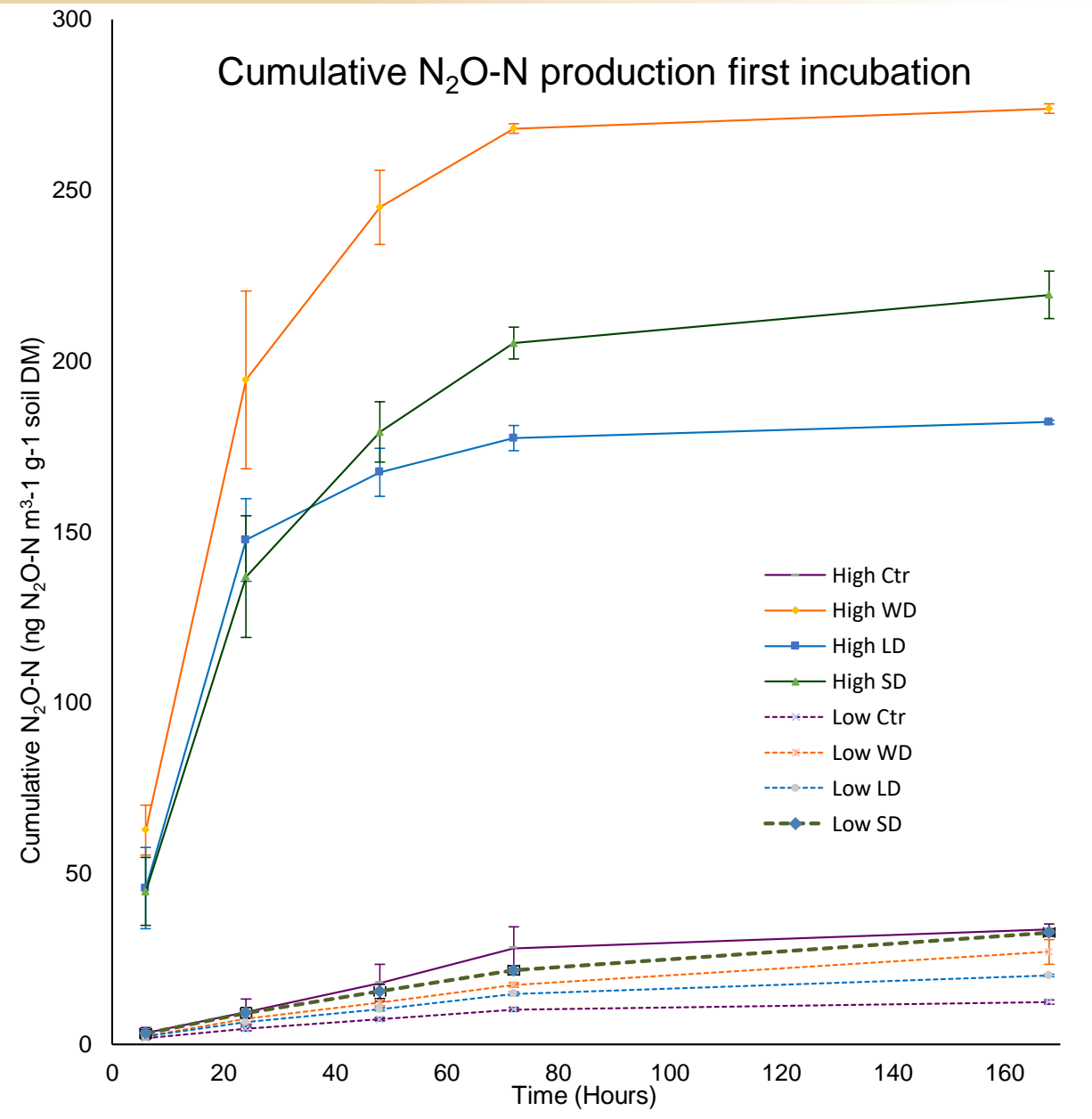


# PRELIMINARY RESULTS





# PRELIMINARY RESULTS



# PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- The quantity of GHGs emitted depend on the soil nutrient status, the fraction of digestate applied and the quantity applied
- Applications of the treatments at fixed C rates (N variable) can increase the cumulative GHGs emission by nearly double

↙  
bacteria can shift their metabolic pathway

↓  
based on the tot C and tot N  
applied with the treatments

↓  
Quantity and quality of available  
C compounds addedd with the  
treatments, as well as  $\text{NH}_4^+$

↘  
gas already trapped inside the  
treatments

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!!

