Nitrogen fertilization management can decrease methane emission from wetland rice fields of Central Vietnam

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Content: Four N rates (0, 40, 80 and 120 kg N/ha), two N types (Urea and ammonium chloride), rice cropping (summer season 2014 and spring season 2015), methane emission, alluvial soil, Thua Thien Hue province, Central Vietnam.

Main crops: Rice, peanut, cassava, legumes, vegetables...









1. Objective : to assess the influence of rates and types of nitrogen application on CH₄ emission in the two rice cropping seasons in Central Vietnam

2. Materials and methods

- The basic properties of topsoil (0–20 cm) before the experiment are given with pH_{KCl} (4.10); OC (1.14%); total N (0.085%), total P (0.034%); total K (0.48%) and clay content (60%).
- Methane flux was measured in 3 replicates of the experiment using the static chamber method as described by Parkin and Venterea (2010) every seven days for the period 8 to 10 am and measured with gas chromatograph (GC- SRI 8610) by a flame ionization detector.

3. Results

- Increasing rates of N application for rice resulted in increasing CH₄ emission (Figure 1).
 The highest CH₄ flux was found at 120 kg N/ha for both types of N fertilizer.
- Less CH₄ is emitted from rice fields supplied with NH₄Cl compared with fields supplied with urea.
- The CH₄ emission was higher in summer rice crop season as compared with winter spring rice crop season at the same rate and type of N fertilizer application.

4. Conclusions:

The effect of inorganic fertilizer N on CH_4 emission depends on rate and type of N application. Further research should aim at quantifying the effects of it on N_2O emission and combining mitigation options.

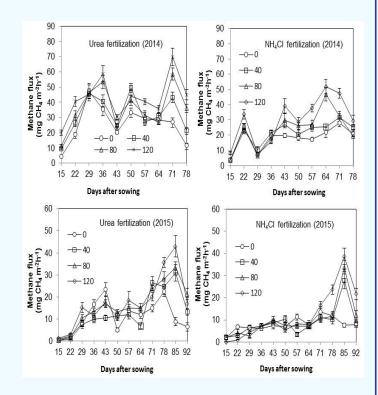


Figure 1: Effect of N rates and types on CH₄ emission flux in two rice cropping systems



