

Research Article



CrossMark

Open Access

과수원 토양의 탄화물 시용에 따른 아산화질소 발생량 감소와 토양탄소 증가효과

이선일*, 김건엽, 최은정, 이종식, 정현철

Decreases Nitrous Oxide Emission and Increase Soil Carbon via Carbonized Biomass Application of Orchard Soil

Sun-il Lee*, Gun-yeob Kim, Eun-jung Choi, Jong-sik Lee and Hyun-cheol Jung (Climate Change & Agroecology Division, Department of Agricultural Environment, National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Rural Development Administration, Wanju 55365, Korea)

Received: 28 April 2017 / Revised: 15 June 2017 / Accepted: 20 June 2017
Copyright © 2017 The Korean Society of Environmental Agriculture

This is an Open-Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ORCID

Sun-il Lee

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0519-3150>

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Carbonized biomass is a carbon-rich solid product obtained by the pyrolysis of biomass. It has been suggested to mitigate climate change through increased carbon storage and reduction of greenhouse gas emission. The objective of this study was to evaluate carbon dioxide (CO₂) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from soil after carbonized biomass addition.

METHODS AND RESULTS: The carbonized biomass was made from a pyrolyzer, which a reactor was operated about 400~500°C for 5 hours. The treatments were consisted of a control without input of carbonized biomass and two levels of carbonized biomass inputs as 6.06 Mg/ha for CB-1 and 12.12 Mg/ha for CB-2. Emissions of CO₂ and N₂O from orchard soil were determined using closed chamber for 13 weeks at 25°C of incubation temperature. It was shown that the cumulative CO₂ were 209.4 g CO₂/m² for CB-1, 206.4 g CO₂/m² for CB-2 and 214.5 g CO₂/m² for the control after experimental periods. The cumulative CO₂ emission was similar in carbonized biomass input treatment compared to

the control. It was appeared that cumulative N₂O emissions were 4,478 mg N₂O/m² for control, 3,227 mg N₂O/m² for CB-1 and 2,324 mg N₂O/m² for CB-2 at the end of experiment. Cumulative N₂O emission contents significantly decreased with increasing the carbonized biomass input.

CONCLUSION: Consequently the carbonized biomass from byproducts such as pear branch residue could suppress the soil N₂O emission. The results from the study imply that carbonized biomass can be utilized to reduce greenhouse gas emission from the orchard field.

Key words: Carbonized biomass, Nitrous oxide, Orchard, Soil carbon

서론

1,160 가 (Park *et al.*, 2011).
가 가 가 가
, (Zhang *et al.*, 2008).
가 가 가 가

*Corresponding author: Sun-il Lee

Phone: +82-63-238-2495; Fax: +82-63-238-3823;

E-mail: silee83@korea.kr

Table 2. Chemical properties of carbonized biomass

| Variable | pH (1:10) | EC (dS/m) | T-C (g/kg) | T-N (g/kg) | C/N ratio |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| Carbonized biomass | 9.4 (0.0) ^a | 16.8 (0.1) | 620.1 (26.2) | 4.73 (0.35) | 131 |

^aValues are means with standard errors in parentheses (n=3).

4.73 g/kg, (C/N ratio) 131 (Table 2).

(ICP-OES, GBC scientific, USA)

시험구처리 및 항온배양시험

가
14.33 Mg/ha (Park *et al.*, 2011)

10 g 2M KCl (Auto analyzer 3, BRAN+LUBBE, Germany) pH, EC, TC, TN

42.3% ha
6.06 Mg (가 42.3%) 100% (Control), 100% (CB1), 200% (CB2) Control, CB1, CB2 0, 6.06, 12.12 Mg/ha

가스 flux 측정 및 분석

closed chamber CO₂ N₂O
closed chamber CO₂ N₂O (Aligent, 7890A) CO₂ N₂O flux (1)

N-P-K (20-13-20 kg/10a) (425 kg/10a) Closed chamber (∅ 9.0 cm, H 12.5 cm) (WHC)

70%, 25°C 가
(Zeng *et al.*, 2013) 91 가

$$CO_2 \text{ or } N_2O \text{ flux (mg/m}^2\text{/day)} = \rho \times \frac{V}{A} \times \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta t} \times \frac{273}{(T+273)} \quad (\text{식 1})$$

100 mL closed chamber 80 g 2

$$\rho \text{ (1.967 mg/cm}^3\text{), } V \text{ (m}^3\text{), } A \text{ (m}^2\text{), } \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta t} \text{ (mg/m}^3\text{/day), } T \text{ } \Sigma(R D)$$

토양시료 분석방법

(Gee and Bauder, 1986).

CO₂ N₂O flux (mg/m²/day) R CO₂ N₂O

통계분석

(NIAS, 2000) pH, EC, TC, TN, Av. P₂O₅ Ex. Cations pH 1:5 (W/V) 30 pH meter (Orion 4 star, Thermo, Singapore), EC pH #42 EC meter (Orion 4 star, Thermo, Singapore) TOC-meter (Vario TOC cube, Elementar, Germany) CN analyzer (Vario Max CN, Elementar, Germany), Lancaster 720 nm (AU/CARY 300, Varian, Australia) 1 M NH₄OAc (pH 7.0)

SAS (9.2) ANOVA F-test P<0.05 Duncan's Multiple Range Test

결 과

토양의 화학성 변화

pH 7.3~7.5 (p>0.05). TC Table 3

Table 3. Soil pH, TC, TN and C/N ratio in Loam and Sandy Loam by Carbonized Biomass application under closed chamber condition

| Soil type | CBI ^a (ton/ha) | pH (1:5) | T-C (g/kg) | T-N (g/kg) | C/N ratio |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Loam | 0 | 7.3 a ^b | 23.1 a | 2.20 a | 11 a |
| Loam | 6.06 | 7.3 a | 35.6 b | 2.41 b | 15 b |
| Loam | 12.12 | 7.4 a | 45.0 c | 2.57 c | 18 c |
| Sandy Loam | 0 | 7.4 a | 15.2 a | 1.67 a | 9 a |
| Sandy Loam | 6.06 | 7.4 a | 25.1 b | 1.76 a | 14 b |
| Sandy Loam | 12.12 | 7.5 a | 31.9 c | 1.87 b | 17 c |
| Effect Probability > F | | | | | |
| Soil | | 0.002 | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.039 |
| Carbonized biomass | | 0.216 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 |
| Soil Carbonized biomass | | 0.840 | 0.013 | 0.128 | 0.509 |

^aCBI, Carbonized biomass input amount

^bData followed by different lowercase letters indicate significant carbonized biomass effect at $\alpha=0.05$.

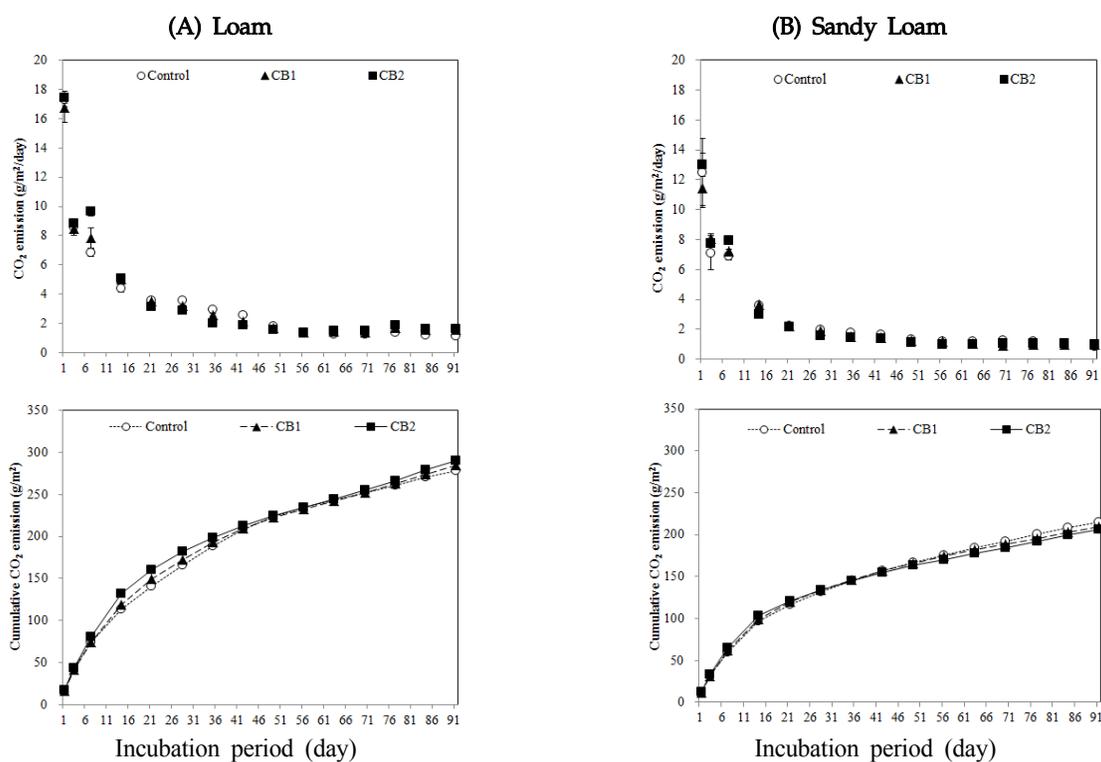


Fig. 1. Rate of CO₂ emission in Loam (A) and Sandy Loam (B) by carbonized biomass application under closed chamber condition. Vertical bars are standard errors of the means (n=3).

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | (p<0.001). | | (p<0.001). | Control, CB-1, CB-2 |
| Control, CB-1, CB-2 | TC | 23.1, 35.6, | C/N ratio | 11, 15, 18 |
| 45.0 g/kg | Control, CB-1, CB-2 | | Control, CB-1, CB-2 | C/N ratio |
| TC | 15.2, 25.1, 31.9 g/kg | TN | 17 | 9, 14, |
| | | | | |
| (p<0.001). | Control, CB-1, CB-2 | TN | CO ₂ 배출특성 | |
| 2.20, 2.41, 2.57 g/kg | Control, | CO ₂ | | |
| CB-1, CB-2 | TN | 1.67, 1.76, 1.87 g/kg | (Fig. 1). | 41, 26 |
| C/N ratio | | | CO ₂ /m ² /day | 3 g |

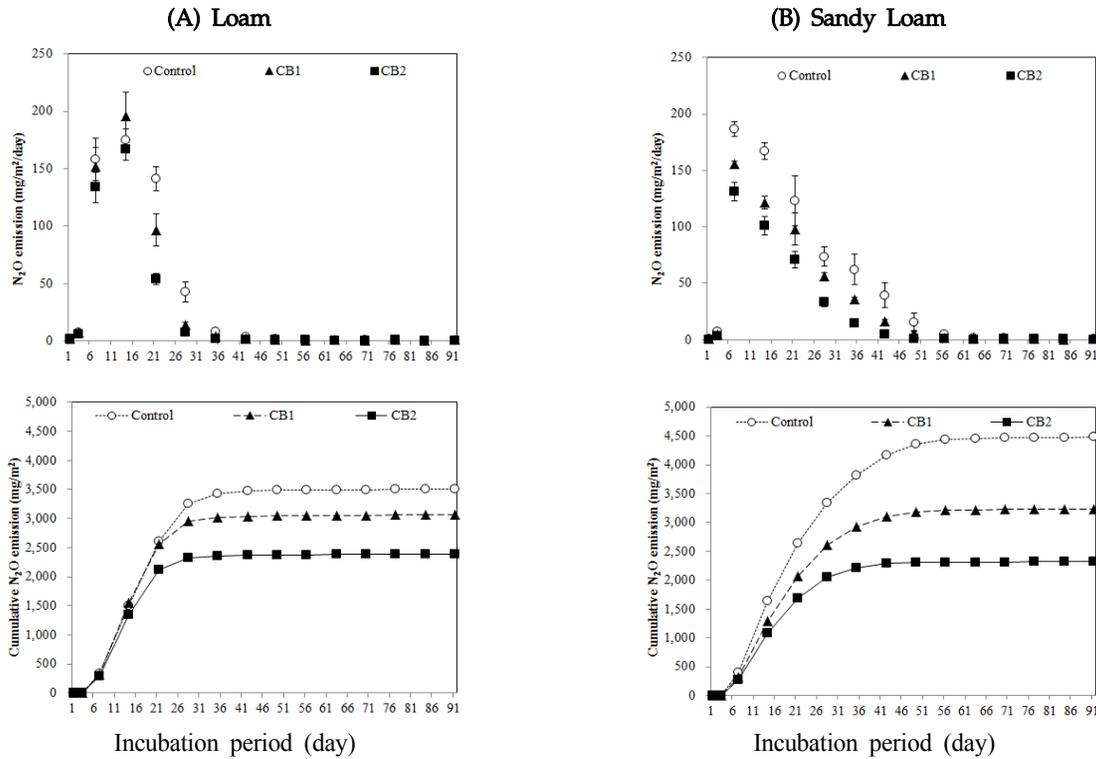


Fig. 2. Rate of N₂O emission in Loam (A) and Sandy Loam (B) by carbonized biomass application under closed chamber condition. Vertical bars are standard errors of the means (n=3).

Control, CB-1, CB-2 214.5, 209.4, 206.4 g CO₂/m² (Fig. 1).
 Control, CB-1, CB-2 278.3, 284.8, 290.1 g CO₂/m² (Table 3), 8.1 g/m² (Fig. 1).
 Control, CB-1, CB-2 214.5, 209.4, 206.4 g CO₂/m² (Fig. 1).
 Control, CB-1, CB-2 278.3, 284.8, 290.1 g CO₂/m² (Table 3), 11.8 g/m² 가 (Fig. 1).

N₂O 배출특성 (Nichols et al., 2000; Ascough et al., 2010) 가
 N₂O (Fig. 1). 36, 51, 91 N₂O (Fig. 1).
 Control, CB-1, CB-2 4,478, 3,227, 2,324 mg N₂O/m² (Fig. 3).
 Control, CB-1, CB-2 3,507, 3,065, 2,388 mg N₂O/m² (Fig. 3).
 NH₄⁺ 36, 51, 91 가, NO₃⁻ 12.6%, 31.9% (Fig. 2).
 NH₄⁺ 36, 51, 91 가, NO₃⁻ 27.9%, 48.1% (Fig. 2).

고 찰

Control 23.1, 15.2 g/kg (Table 3), CO₂ source가 가 278.3 g/m², CO₂ 214.5 g/m² 가 CO₂가 (Fig. 1).
 liming effect N₂가 pH가 가 (Table 3) 가 N₂O (Cavigelli and Robertson, 2000). C/N ratio 가 (Table 3) N₂O (Cayuela et al., 2014). 가 가 (Fig. 3) 가 가 NO₃⁻ 가 36

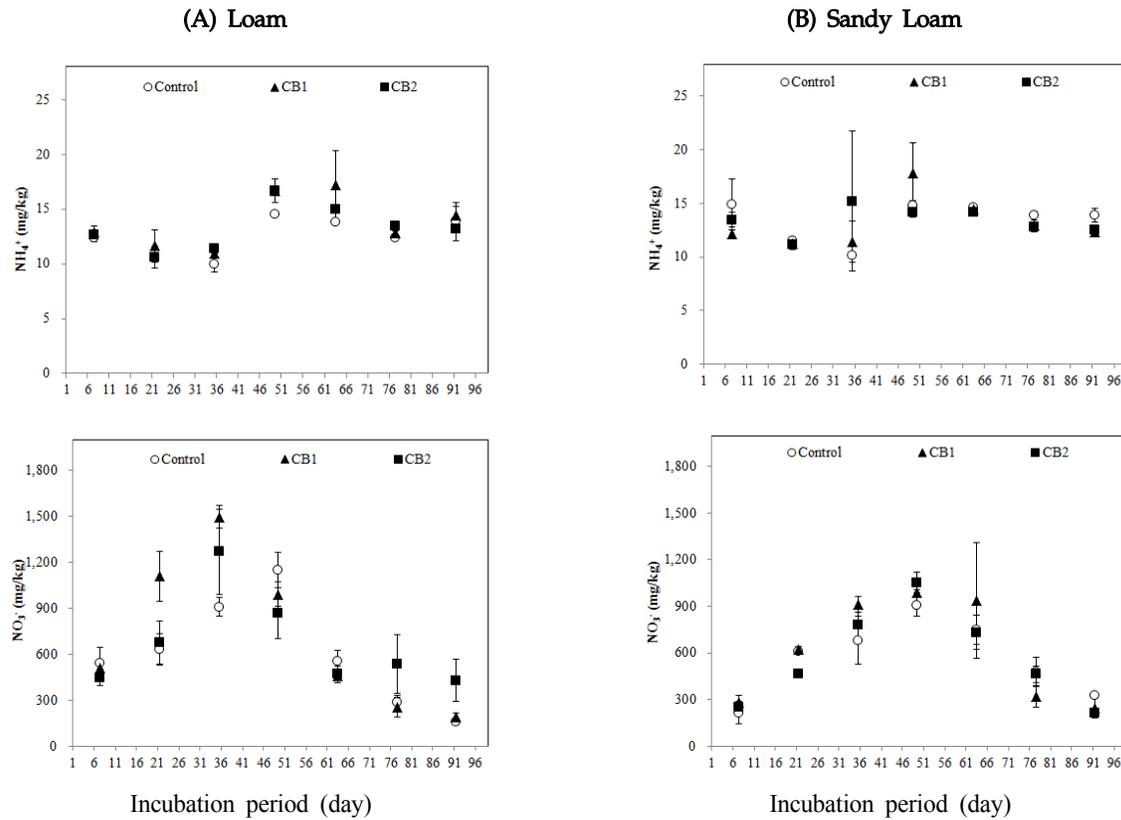


Fig. 3. Changes of $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ and $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ concentration in Loam (A) and Sandy Loam (B) by carbonized biomass application under closed chamber condition. Vertical bars are standard errors of the means ($n=3$).

51 (Fig. 3) N_2O
(Fig. 2) N_2O

요약

가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가
 N_2O 가 가

Acknowledgement

This work was carried out by the support of Cooperative Research Program for Agriculture Science & Technology Development (PJ01261403), Rural Development Administration, Republic of Korea.

References

Ascough, P. L., Sturrock, C. J., & Bird, M. I. (2010). Investigation of growth responses in saprophytic fungi to charred biomass. *Isotopes in Environmental and Health Studies*, 46(1), 64-77.

Cavigelli, M. A., & Robertson, G. P. (2000). The functional significance of denitrifier community composition in a terrestrial ecosystem. *Ecology*, 81(5), 229-241.

Cayuela, M. L., Van Zwieten, L., Singh, B. P., Jeffery, S., Roig, A., & Sánchez-Monedero, M. A. (2014). Biochar's role in mitigating soil nitrous oxide emissions: A review and meta-analysis. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 191, 5-16.

Cheng, Y., Cai, Z. C., Chang, S. X., Wang, J., & Zhang, J. B. (2012). Wheat straw and its biochar have contrasting effects on inorganic N retention and N_2O production in a cultivated black chernozem. *Biology and Fertility of Soils*, 48(8), 941-946.

Gee, G. W., & Bauder, J. W. (1986). Particle size analysis. *Physical and mineralogical methods* (eds. Campbell, G. S. *et al.*), pp. 383-412. American Society of Agronomy

- and Soil Science Society of America, Madison, WI, USA.
- Glaser B., Haumaier, L., Guggenberger, G., & Zech. W. (1998). Black carbon in soils: the use of benzenecarboxylic acids as specific markers. *Organic Geochemistry*, 29(4), 811-819.
- Khalil, M. I., Hossain, M. B., & Schmidhalter, U. (2005). Carbon and nitrogen mineralization in different upland soils of the subtropics treated with organic materials. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 37(8), 1507-1518.
- Larid, D., Fleming, P., Wang, B. Q., Horton, R., & Karlen, D. (2010). Biochar impact on nutrient leaching from a Midwestern agricultural soil. *Geoderma*, 158(3), 436-442.
- Lee, S. I., Lee J. S., Kim G. Y., Choi, E. J., Suh S. U., & Na U. S. (2016). Effect of carbonized biomass derived from pruning on soil carbon pools in pear orchard. *Korean Journal of Environmental Agriculture*, 35(3), 159-165.
- Lehmann, J. (2009). Biological carbon sequestration must and can be a win-win approach. *Climate Change*. 97(3), 459-463.
- Mathews, J. A. (2008). Carbon-negative biofuels. *Energy Policy*, 36(3), 940-945.
- Nichols G. J., Cripps, J. A., Collinson, M. E., & Scott. A. D. (2000). Experiments in waterlogging and sedimentology of charcoal: Results and implications. *Paleogeography, Paleoclimatology, Paleocology*, 164(1), 43-56.
- Park, W. K., Park, N. B., Shin, J. D., Hong, S. G., & Kwon S. I. (2011). Estimation of biomass resource conversion factor and potential production in agricultural sector. *Korean Journal of Environmental Agriculture*, 30(3), 252-260.
- Singh, B. P., Cowie A. L., & Smernik, R. J. (2012). Biochar carbon stability in a clayey soil as a function of feedstock and pyrolysis temperature. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 46(21), 11770-11778.
- Singh, B. P., Hatton, B. J., Singh, B., Cowie, A., & Kathuria, A. (2009). Influence of biochars on nitrous oxide emission and nitrogen leaching from two contrasting soils. *Journal of Environmental Quality*. 39(4), 1224-1235.
- Yanai, Y., Toyota, K., & Okazaki, M. (2007). Effects of charcoal addition on N₂O emissions from soil resulting from rewetting air-dried soil in short-term laboratory experiments. *Soil Science and Plant Nutrition*. 53(2), 181-188.
- Zeng, W., Xu, C., Wu, J., Huang, J., & Ma, T. (2013). Effect of salinity on soil respiration and nitrogen dynamics. *Ecological Chemistry and Engineering S*. 20(3), 519-530.
- Zhang, X., Kondragunta, S., Schmidt, C. & Kogan, F. (2008). Near real time monitoring of biomass burning particulate emissions (PM_{2.5}) across contiguous United States using multiple satellite instruments. *Atmospheric Environment*, 42(29), 6959-6972.