

Biochar reduces nasty nitrous oxide emissions on farms

29 April 2013, by Blaine Friedlander



Cornell scientists have found that biochar mitigates the presence of nitrous oxide in agricultural soils. An array of soils and biochar populates Johannes Lehmann's office desk. Bottled Terra Preta and Hatahara soils, left, join Cornell food and hazelnut biochars in his collection. Credit: Blaine Friedlander/Cornell Chronicle

(Phys.org) —In the quest to decrease the world's greenhouse gases, Cornell scientists have discovered that biochar – a charcoal-like substance – reduces the nemesis nitrous oxide from agricultural soil on average by about 55 percent and stanches emissions into the atmosphere. The research is reported in the journal *Scientific Reports* on April 25.

"We investigated the mechanics of denitrification, with particular attention to the climate-relevant nitrous oxide by adding biochar to [agricultural soils](#)," says senior author Johannes Lehmann, Cornell professor of soil science. "Biochar consistently reduced nitrous oxide emission in agricultural soils."

Carbon dioxide has a quiet, but strong partner in climate-warming crime – nitrous oxide. This nasty gas is usually produced on farms from animal

manure waste and the use of [synthetic fertilizer](#). In fact, nitrous oxide in agricultural soil has 298 times more global warming potential than carbon dioxide.

"Hence the importance to reduce emissions," says Lehmann.

Agriculture in the United States accounted for almost 58 percent of all [nitrous oxide emissions](#) from 2003 to 2007, according to World Bank data, and almost 59 percent from 2008 to 2012. Generally, about 60 percent of all global nitrous oxide emissions come from agriculture, and about half of the greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture come from nitrous oxide.

"Despite this large importance of nitrous oxide for [greenhouse gas emissions](#), there are very few strategies to mitigate the emissions in agriculture, compared to carbon sequestration in soils," says Lehmann.

First author Maria Luz Cayuela, a former Cornell [postdoctoral researcher](#) in Lehmann's lab and now at the Universidad de Murcia, Spain, led the study. The soils and the biochar spanned a wide array of types. Some soils studied were acidic, others neutral; some were sandy, others filled with clay. The researchers examined soils rich in organic carbon, while other soils possessed low carbon amounts.

No matter the soil type or the biochar type the scientists used, a universal truth emerged: the emission of nitrous oxide was always reduced on average by about 55 percent, compared to benign nitrogen gas.

The study is titled "Biochar and Denitrification in Soils: When, How Much and Why Does Biochar Reduce N₂O Emissions."

More information:
www.nature.com/srep/2013/13042...

</full/srep01732.html>

Provided by Cornell University

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