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4R fertilizer management strategies help tame N_2O emissions in Manitoba

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Continuous measurement flux-gradient technique



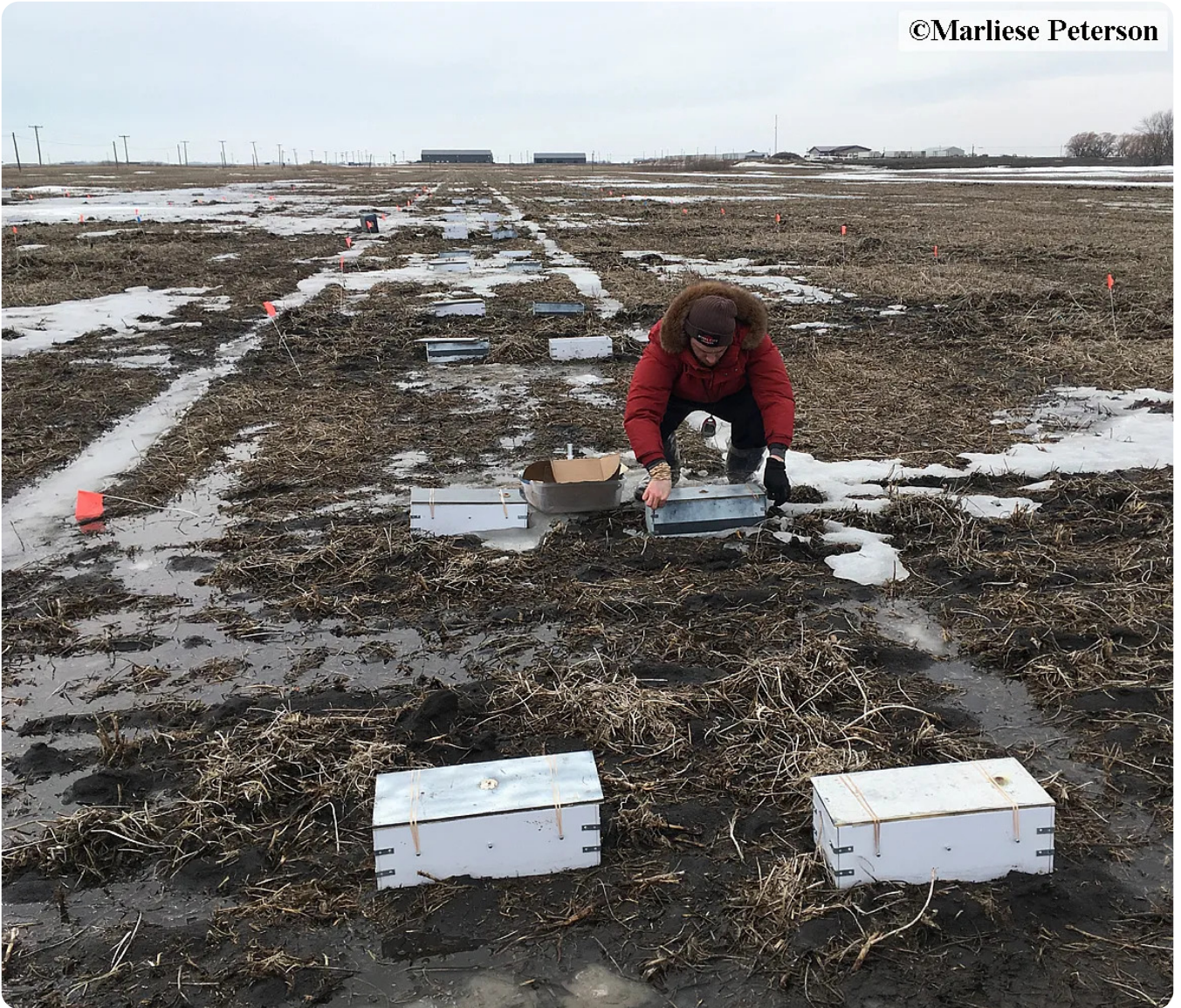
Nitrous oxide (N_2O) is recognized as a powerful greenhouse gas. The Canadian government has set a target to reduce N_2O emissions from nitrogen fertilizers in soil by 30% by 2030 and is currently offering a number of incentives for mitigating

practices. Practices that have been studied and shown to have an impact on N_2O include the 4R components rate, source, placement, and timing as well as cropping system factors of rotation with legumes, organic production, and cover cropping. Earn 0.5 CEUs in Nutrient Management by reading this article and [taking the quiz](#).

Nitrous oxide (N_2O) is recognized as a powerful greenhouse gas. Canadian estimates of N_2O -N emissions range from 0.1 to 4.1% of applied nitrogen (N) fertilizer with more emissions with increasing annual precipitation. For the country, about 1% of applied fertilizer N is lost at N_2O -N. At 1% loss, a 100 lb N/ac application rate, the loss is agronomically insignificant but environmentally consequential since it is equivalent to 462 lb CO_2e /ac. The Canadian government has set a target to reduce N_2O emissions from fertilizer emissions in soil by 30% by 2030 and is currently offering a number of incentives for mitigating practices.

Over the past decade, many research studies in Manitoba have been conducted to quantify such losses arising from N management and how 4R nutrient stewardship strategies can reduce N₂O emissions.

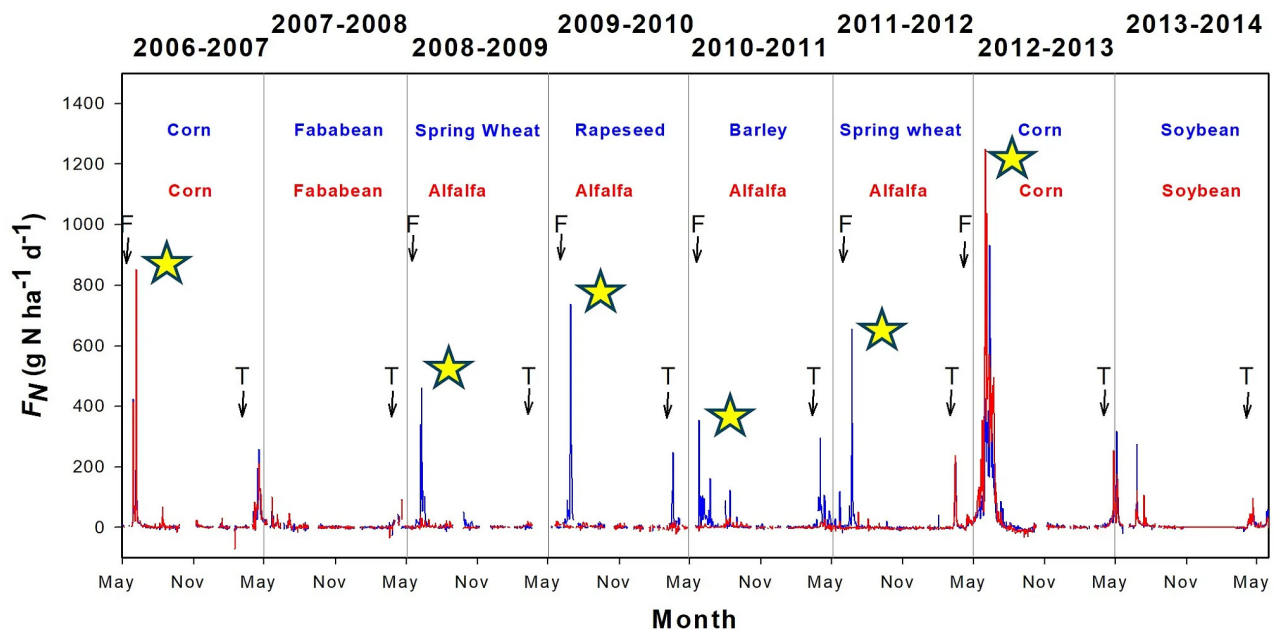
Manitoba is located in the Canadian Prairies with a semi-arid continental climate, average precipitation of 20 inches (20% as snowfall), and an average annual temperature of 2°C (35.6°F). The N₂O-N emissions are about 0.4% of applied N. They are less than in more warmer and more humid regions but still need to be minimized. Research has shown the Red River Valley can have considerably more N₂O losses because their soils are high in clay and organic matter and are poorly drained.



Static vented chamber technique.

The cause and control of N₂O emissions has been measured with two field approaches. Continuous N₂O measurement with the flux-gradient technique (Figure 1) at permanent field sites has helped identify the two major episodes when emissions occur. The static vented chamber technique (Figure 2) is used at off-station sites with sampling twice per week, generally amounting to 30 samples over the season. This technique is generally used to assess effectiveness of various management practices.

The continuous measurement technique identified that N₂O release occurs in two main episodes in Manitoba (Figure 3): (1) denitrification during spring thaw (usually amounting to 25–35% of cumulative emissions) and (2) one to four weeks after N fertilizer application, coinciding with rainfall events and rapid nitrification through a nitrifier–denitrification process. The process of these losses is shown in Figure 4.



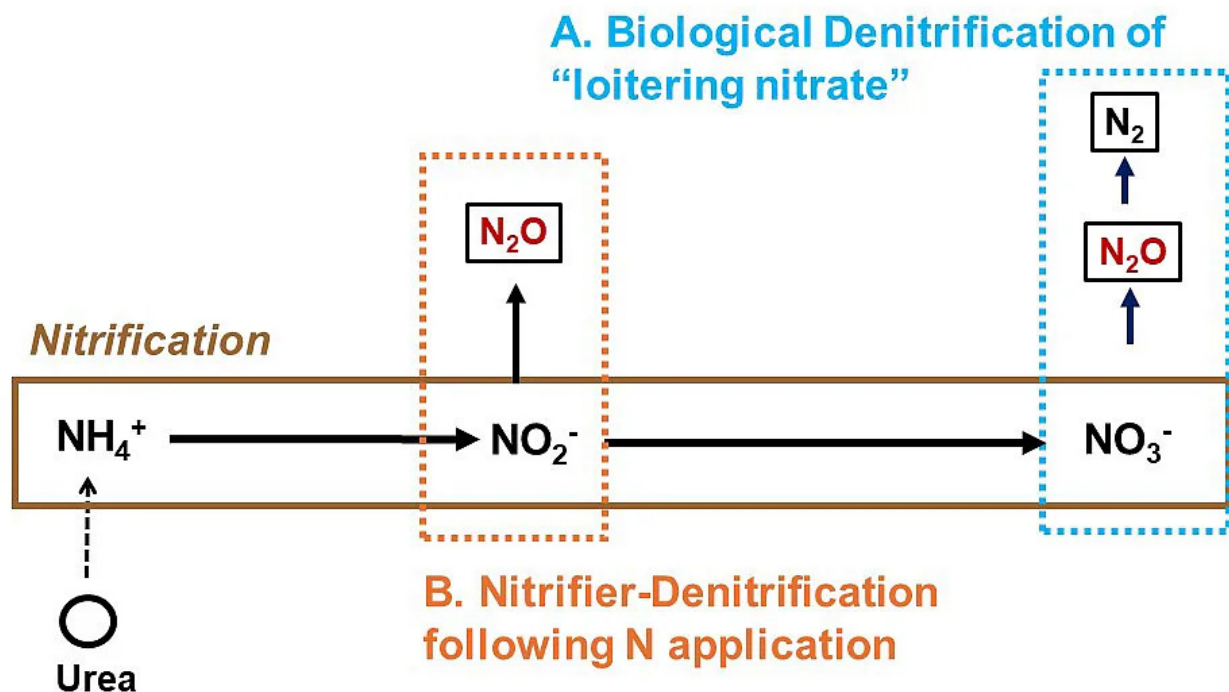
Emissions of N₂O in relation to thaw and fertilizer application events in southeastern Manitoba. T = thaw emission, F = fertilizer application, Yellow star = fertilizer emission. Note 1 ha = 2.47 ac.

‘Loitering NO₃’ and ‘leaky pipe’ N₂O losses

Spring thaw denitrification occurs to “loitering nitrate,” that is, nitrate present in the soil when active crop uptake is not occurring. Such “loitering NO₃” is vulnerable to denitrification under waterlogging or leaching losses on coarse-textured soils (Figure 4). Our measurements show such loitering nitrate can produce measurable amounts of N₂O during the spring thaw but generally not during the growing season. In warmer soils later in the season, nitrate appears to be fully denitrified to N₂ gas, which can be a substantial agronomic loss to the farmer, but environmentally benign, just adding to

the 70 million lb of N₂ gas already above every acre. Such denitrification losses of nitrate-N to N₂ on waterlogged Manitoba soils can approach 2–4 lb N/ac/day when soils are cool (5°C or 41°F) and increasing as soils warm.

Denitrification during the nitrification process (Figure 4) is commonly now referred to as a “leaky pipe.” Rapid microbial nitrification of fertilizer N appears to outpace the diffusion of O₂, and with scarce O₂, nitrifiers reduce some NO₂⁻ to N₂O. This accounts for 60–65% of N₂O emissions in Manitoba soils. Using strategies that slow down this rapid nitrification (such as inhibitors or band application) or reduce the amount of N being nitrified (split applications, controlled release) reduce this escape of N₂O.



Biological denitrification (A) of “loitering” nitrate (NO₃⁻) commonly occurring during spring thaw and nitrifier-denitrification (B) of nitrite (NO₂⁻) commonly occurring one to four weeks after fertilizer application, both producing nitrous oxide (N₂O) under wet soil conditions.

Numerous studies have been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of 4R nutrient stewardship strategies in addressing these N₂O losses from “loitering NO₃” and the

“leaky pipe” nitrification process. A summary of these studies is presented in Table 1, according to the management practice, showing the average cumulative reductions in N₂O and the effect on crop yield compared with a “standard practice” (generally spring–broadcast urea) and the level of confidence that N₂O emissions will be reduced. The N₂O reductions for nitrogen fertilizer practices are greater if considering only emissions from N fertilizer additions. This is because the background N₂O that can occur without the addition of fertilizer is included.

How do 4R practices impact N₂O?

Practices that have been studied and shown to have an impact on N₂O include the 4R components rate, source, placement, and timing as well as cropping system factors of rotation with legumes, organic production, and cover cropping.

Table 1. Summary of production practices on N₂O emission, crop yields, and confidence of emission reduction.

Management practice	N ₂ O reduction	Yield impact	Confidence
			(no. of site–years)
	————— % —————		

SOURCE

Polymer–coated urea (ESN)	23	2	High (23) ^a
Nitrification inhibitors	32	–1	High (32) ^b

TIMING

Split N application	48	-2	Moderate (13) ^c
-fall application	Increase 36	-1	Moderate (7) ^d

PLACEMENT

Banding depth—deep (>2 3 inches)		-1	Low (16) ^e
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Banding depth—shallow (<2 inches)	Increase 89	-5	Low (6)
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RATE

Variable rate	yes	+	Low (3) ^f
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CROPPING SYSTEM

N-fixing legumes	61	NA	High (15) ^g
Organic production	17	-32	Low (2) ^h
Cover crop	1		Low (4)

^a Asgedom et al. (2014), Gao et al. (2015, 2017), Oleson et al. (unpublished), and Wood (2018).

^b Gao et al. (2015), Tenuta (unpublished), and Wood (2018).

^c Gao et al. (2017), Oleson et al. (unpublished), and Tenuta (unpublished).

^d Tenuta et al. (2016) and Wood (2018).

^e Gao et al. (2015, 2017) and Wood (2018).

^f Glenn et al. (2021).

^g Tenuta et al. (2019), Tenuta (unpublished), and Westphal et al. (2018).

^h Tenuta et al. (2019).

Source

Use of polymer-coated urea and nitrification inhibitors (collectively called enhanced-efficiency fertilizers) can generally achieve the 30% N₂O emission reduction target. However, incentives may be necessary since yield responses are rare in Manitoba studies and products are more costly. Currently about 15% of Prairie wheat and canola growers use polymer-coated N or nitrification inhibitors (according to the [2023 Western Canada Fertilizer Use Survey](#)).

Timing

Split applications of N fertilizer, with some placed before or near seeding and the remainder during the growing season, significantly reduced emissions. This may be a suitable strategy for long-season crops or those with delayed N uptake, such as corn and potato. Canola and cereals may also be considered for split application, but current adoption is low (<3% growers) since typically dry summer conditions risk yield loss by stranding surface nitrogen fertilizer applications.

Fall application of N fertilizer is a common practice in Manitoba; it's typically used by 40% of growers depending on fall weather and soil conditions. Strategies that reduce fall nitrification to "loitering nitrate" include applying in a band, using an ammonium-N form, delaying application until soils have cooled below 10°C (50°F), and using an enhanced-efficiency fertilizer, such as one with controlled release or with a nitrification

inhibitor (Figure 5). In those study sites where fall applications of N fertilizer did convert to nitrate, high N_2O emissions occurred during thaw the next spring, particularly on saturated clay soils.



Fall application of anhydrous ammonia with a nitrification inhibitor.

Placement

Traditional Manitoba studies have shown 20% greater efficiency with in-soil N banding than broadcast-incorporated, indicating broadcast rates may need to be 20% greater to achieve similar yield. This efficiency is partly due to the slowing of nitrification in a concentrated fertilizer band. Banding of nitrogen is a popular practice by Prairie farmers. The percent of Prairie canola and wheat acres with banded N are as follows: 12% were fall-banded, 3.5% preplant-banded in the spring, and 40% side-banded

(Figure 6) and 37% midrow-banded while seeding.



Sideband placement of N during seeding.

The N efficiency from banding could be a direct reduction in N₂O emissions if application rates were decreased accordingly, but in these reported studies, similar N rates were applied. Emission results of N₂O were variable with deep-banding N across a number of crops and placements.

Shallow side-banding of N is common when seeding small-seeded crops such as canola, but it was seen to increase N₂O emissions and should be avoided.

Rate

Emissions of N₂O are generally proportional to N fertilizer application rates. Practices such as fall soil nitrate sampling to 24 inches and selection of appropriate yield goals help farmers select appropriate fertilizer rates. Variable-rate N application has been adopted by less than 15% of farmers. A single study of variable-rate N application found high-yielding zones had the lowest N₂O emission levels despite receiving more fertilizer than the field average compared with lower-producing zones, primarily in areas with poor drainage. Further studies have been initiated to study variable-rate and targeted application of inhibitors in zones with greater risk of N loss.

Rotation with legumes

Nitrogen-fixing legumes such as alfalfa, soybean, faba bean, and field pea emit very little N₂O above what would occur without N fertilizer application. About a third of Manitoba wheat and canola growers often follow a N-fixing crop such as soybeans or field peas.

Organic production, cover crops

Organic production can result in a modest decrease in N₂O emissions; however, yields are substantially lower. These organic yields will need to be increased if this system is to reduce emission for the same amount of food produced using conventional methods. High N₂O emissions were measured at sites when tilled green manure or perennial alfalfa left high levels of overwintering lingering nitrate (Figure 7), which can result in large spring–thaw emissions of N₂O if soils come into winter saturated with water. Cover crops that over–winter such as fall rye did not increase N₂O emissions. Cover crops that winter–kill such as tillage radish or red clover seem to slightly increase emissions, though more studies are needed. To what extent any of the covers increase soil C capture on the Prairies is not yet known.



Termination of a green manure to provide nitrogen for following crops.

There is great promise shown by using 4R practices, either alone or in combination, to reduce N₂O emissions. Some of these practices, such as banding N, are well established as agronomically superior to broadcast N fertilizer and are highly adopted by farmers. But practices such as use of nitrification inhibitors or cover cropping are rarely justified through increased yield, so financial incentives are being offered by the federal government to encourage their adoption. It is important for the adviser to consider changing the rate of fertilizer N with better 4R practices. Consider if reductions in losses of N from leaching, volatilization, denitrification, and N₂O can afford a reduction in rate. This can offset the added costs of 4R practices.

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individually, or you can access as part of your Online Classroom Subscription.

1. Emissions of $\text{N}_2\text{O-N}$ are about ___% of applied nitrogen (N) fertilizer.

- a. 3
- b. 13
- c. 0.1
- d. 1

2. What is “loitering nitrate”?

- a. Nitrate emitted under warm and humid conditions.
- b. Nitrate emitted under cold and dry conditions.
- c. Nitrate present in fertilizer.
- d. Nitrate present in the soil when active crop uptake is not occurring.

3. Which of the following is a strategy that can be used to reduce the rate of fertilizer N being nitrified?

- a. Late fall application.
- b. Controlled release.
- c. Band application.
- d. All of the above.

4. Which of the following management practices did NOT produce a reduction in N₂O emissions, as shown in Table 1?

- a. Shallow side banding.

b. N fixing legumes.

c. Split N application.

d. Polymer-coated urea.

5. **Alfalfa, field pea, and faba bean all emit very little N₂O over what would occur without N fertilizer application.**

a. True.

b. False.

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