

# Effect of nitrification inhibitors and soil pH on N<sub>2</sub>O emissions

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Agricultural soils are becoming acidic worldwide in intensive farming systems due to high application rates of N fertilizers. This acidification is a major agricultural problem since limits several crops yield. On the other hand, soil pH affects nitrification and denitrification processes, consequently affecting the N<sub>2</sub>O fluxes derived from both processes.

Homogenized soil



Soil pH conditions: 4.5  
5.7  
7.0

N fertilization (100 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>):

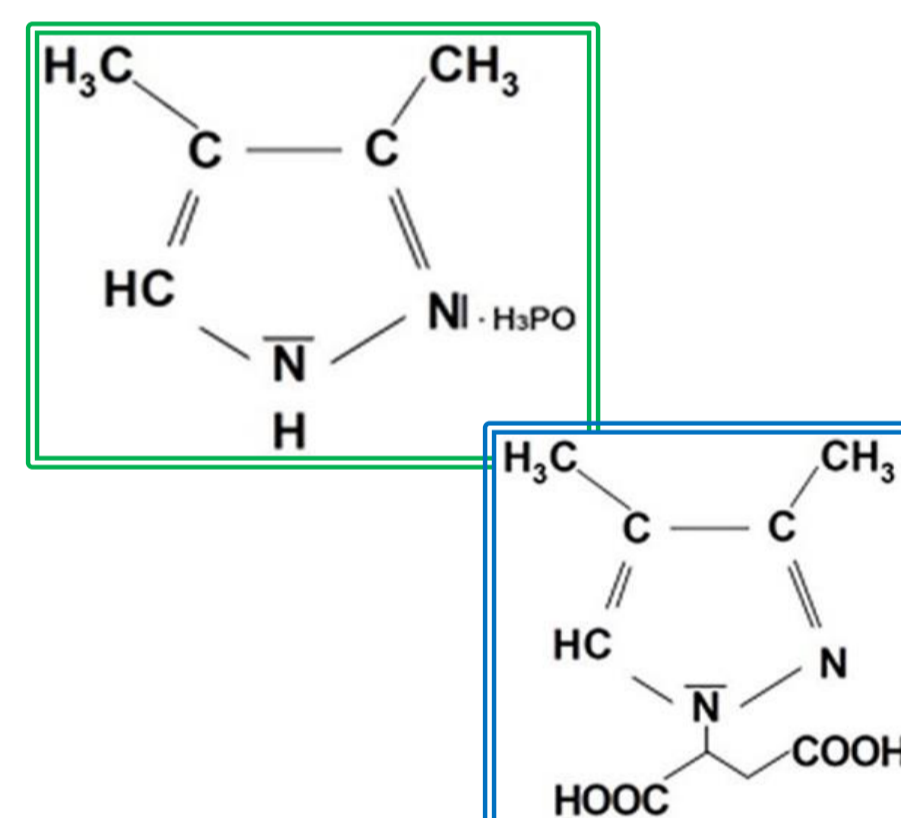
A total of 12 treatments were assayed resulting from the combination of 3 different soil pH and 4 different N fertilizer treatments. Soil was incubated in darkness at 21 °C during 45 days at a water filled pore space of 75%. N<sub>2</sub>O emissions were measured every two days after incubating the soils during 60 minutes. Gas samples were analyzed by gas chromatography and soil N-NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> and N-NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> contents were determined by spectrophotometry.

Dimethylpyrazole  
-Based  
Nitrification  
Inhibitors (NIs)

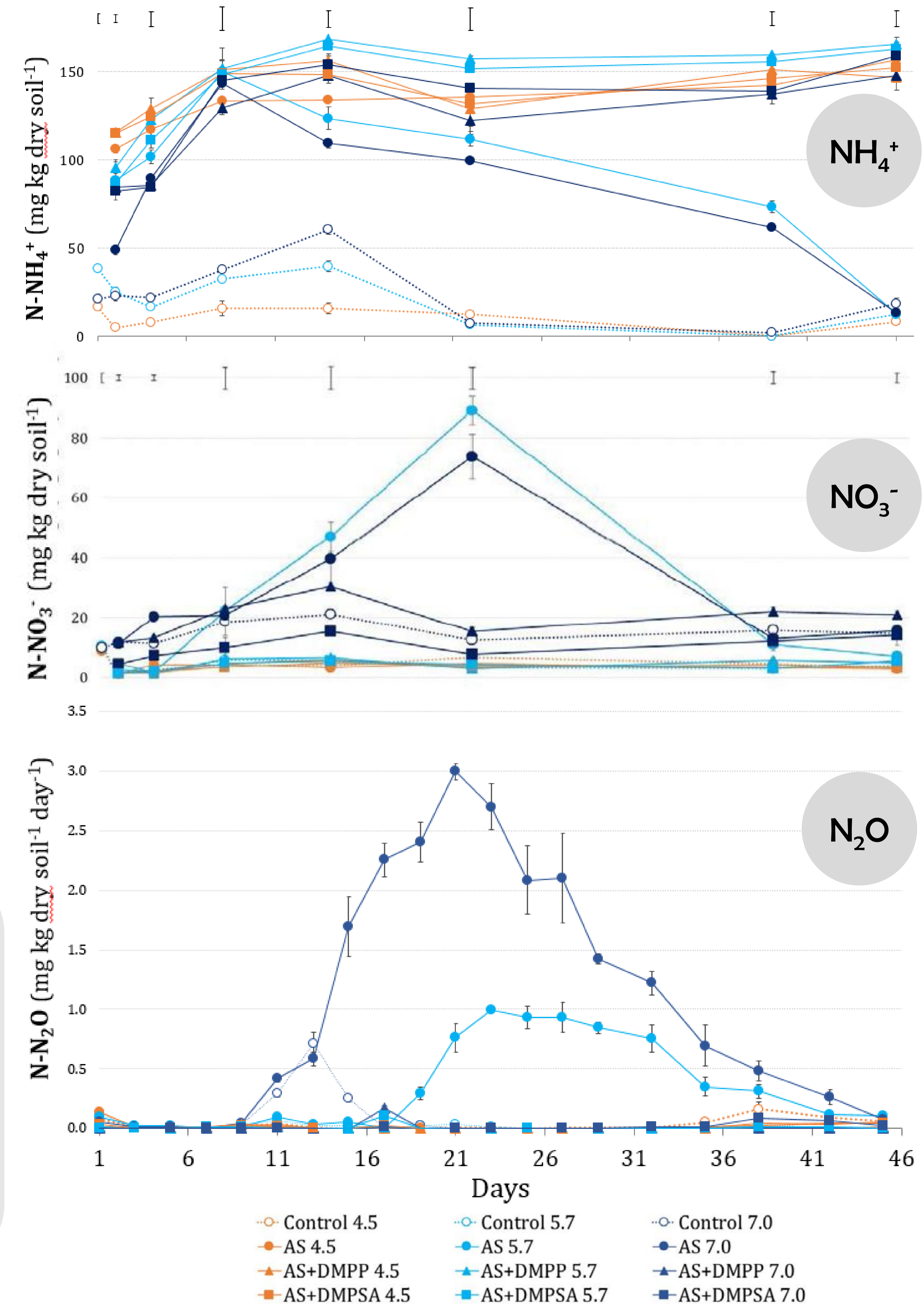
Control

SA (ammonium sulphate 21%)

SA+DMPP  
SA+DMPSA



- The application of fertilizer did not induce N<sub>2</sub>O emissions in soil with pH 4.5, where emissions were 19 and 57 times lower than in pH 5.7 and pH 7.0, respectively. These low emissions were attributed to the effect of acidity on nitrification (de Boer and Kowalchuk, 2001).
- When soil pH was 5.7 and 7.0, both nitrification and denitrification should be contributing to N<sub>2</sub>O emissions. In this case, both NIs reduced the transformation of soil N-NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> to N-NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, showing efficiencies higher than 98% mitigating N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from fertilization.



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