

AGRICULTURE WG REPORT

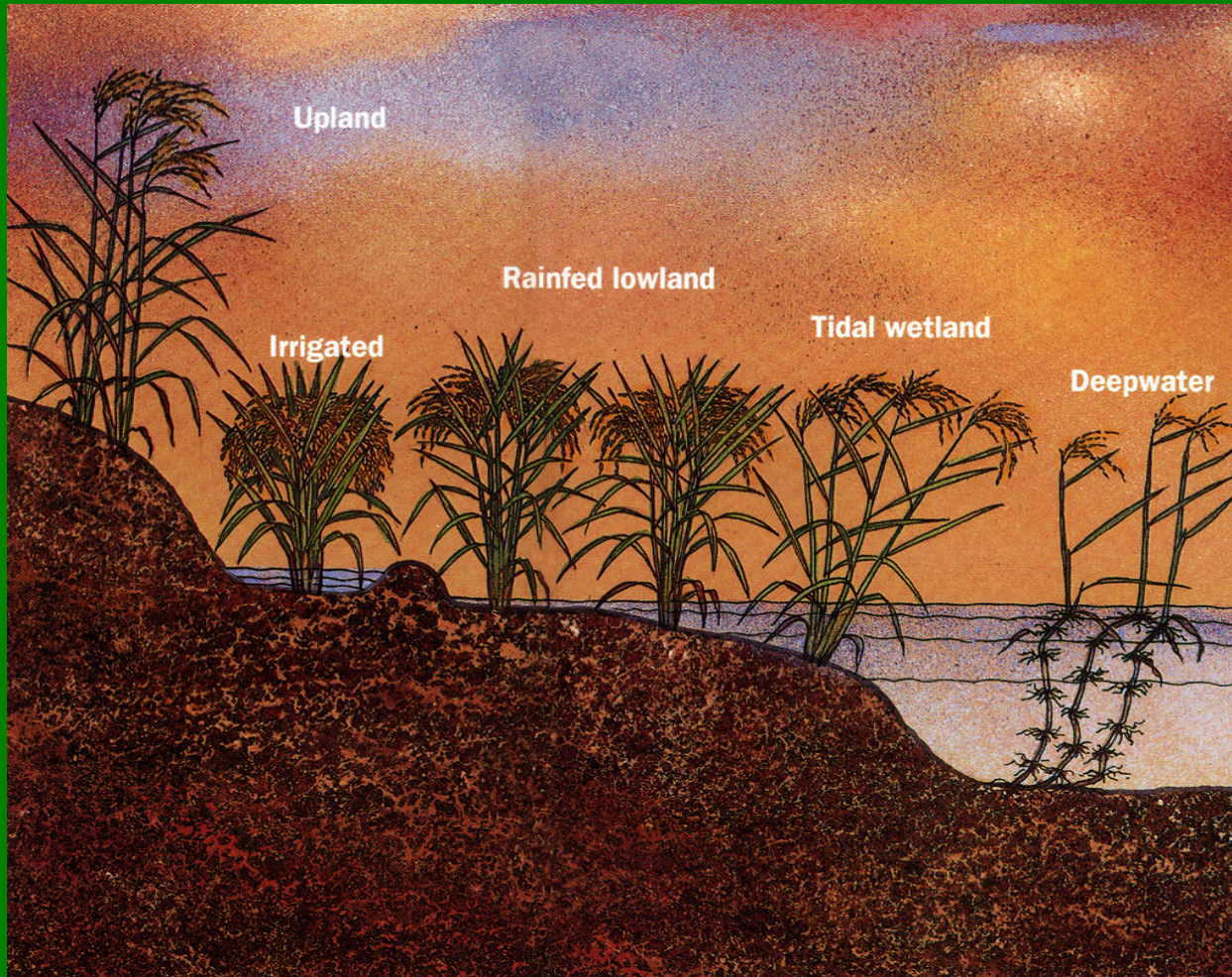
Report presented during the 4th
WGIA, 15 February 2007, Jakarta,
Indonesia

Agriculture WG

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CH₄ emissions from rice ecosystems





Methane emissions from rice fields: Controlling factors:

- **Soil properties**
- **Temperature**
- **Cultural practices (water regime/drainage, fertilizer, seeding/transplanting, straw/residue management)**
- **Rice variety**

The Interregional Research Programme on Methane Emissions from Rice Fields

- International Rice Research Institute, Fraunhofer Institute for Atmospheric Environmental Research, Agricultural Research Institutes of China, India, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand
- Funded by United Nations Development Program, Global Environmental Facility (UNDP/GEF GLO/91/G31)
- 1993-1999



Rice production and methane emissions

Management practices can be modified to reduce emissions without affecting yield

- **Intermittent drainage in irrigated systems reduces emissions and also saves water**
- **Improved crop residue management can reduce emissions**
- **Direct seeding results in less labor and water input and reduce methane emissions**
- **Plants grown under good nutrition exhibit reduced methane emissions**

Approach

- Closed chamber method



Countries with data from this approach:

IRRI project –
Philippines,
Indonesia, Thailand,
China, India

Japan

Countries without data:
Malaysia, Cambodia,
Vietnam

Rice Ecosystem Activity Data Status

Activity Data	Cam	India	Indon	Japan	Malay	Mongol	Phil	Viet
Water regime								
a. Aggregated	▲		▲		▲	▲	▲	▲
b. Disaggregated		▲		▲				
Organic Amendment								
a. Aggregated				▲	▲			
b. Disaggregated								
c. No available data	▲	▲	▲			▲	▲	▲

COUNTRY SPECIFIC CH₄ EF FROM RICE ECOSYSTEMS

- **With country-specific EF:**

- Japan
- Philippines

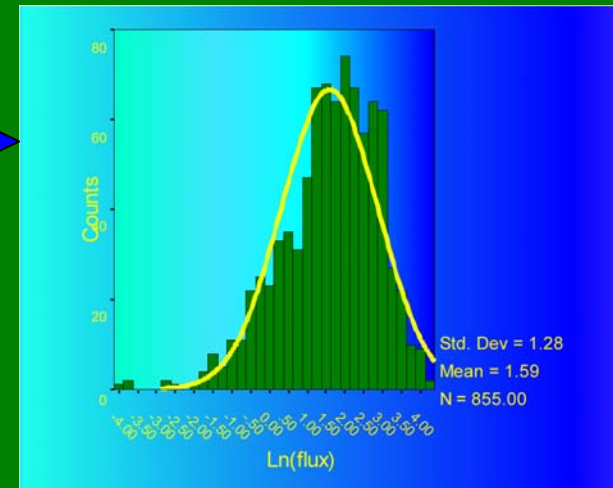
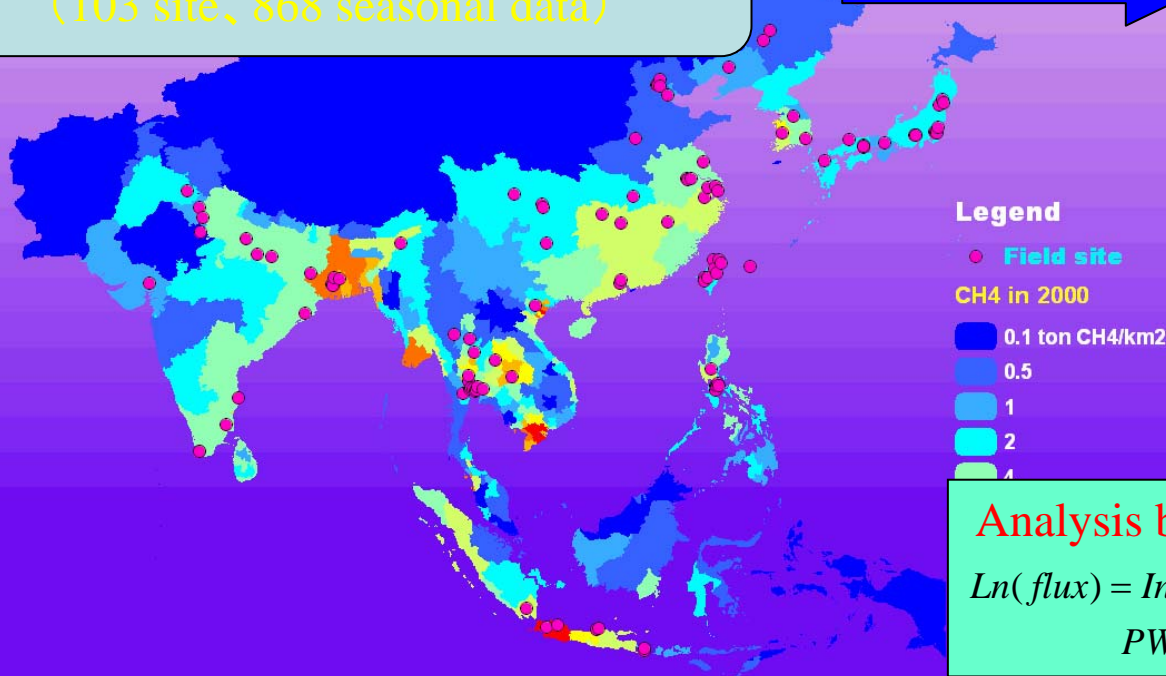
- **Without country-specific EF:**

- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Cambodia
- Vietnam

CH₄ & N₂O Source Database for Rice Fields

Field measurements in Asia

(103 site, 868 seasonal data)



Analysis by a mixed linear model

$$\ln(\text{flux}) = \text{Intercept} + a \times \ln(\text{OC}) + b \times \text{pH} + \text{PW}_i + \text{Water}_j + \text{Climate}_k + \text{OM}_l \times \ln(1 + \text{AOM})$$

Publishing DB at web sites

- CH₄ from rice → JAMSTEC web
- N₂O from rice → NIAES web (under const.)

- Baseline emission factors
- Various scaling factors
- Uncertainty analysis

National Inventory for Japan

CH₄ Emissions from Rice Cultivation

Emission Factors

Type of soil	No. of data	Straw amendment	Various compost amendment	No-amendment	Proportion of area
		[gCH ₄ /m ² /year]			%
Andosol	2	8.50	7.59	6.07	11.9
Yellow soil	4	21.4	14.6	11.7	9.4
Lowland soil	21	19.1	15.3	12.2	41.5
Gley soil	6	17.8	13.8	11.0	30.8
Peat soil	2	26.8	20.5	16.4	6.4

- Based on field monitoring campaign during 1992-1994 at 35 sites over Japan
- Measured by conventional water management with mid-season drainage followed by intermittent flooding

Methane emission factors from rice fields in the Philippines.

Ecosystem	Mean emission (mg/m ² /day) from Sites			Emission Factor (kg/ha/day)		% Decrease from IPCC
	Los Baños	Maligaya	Mean	Derived	IPCC default (T=27 ° C	
Irrigated	233.1	225.5	229.3	2.3	5.9	61
Rainfed	40.3		40.3	0.4	3.54	89

2006 IPCC Guidelines

Methodology for CH₄ Emissions from Rice Cultivation

Baseline Emission Factor (EF_c)

	Emission factor	Error range
CH ₄ emission (kg CH ₄ ha ⁻¹ d ⁻¹)	1.30	0.80-2.20

Source: Yan et al., 2005

A baseline emission factor for:

- no flooded fields for less than 180 days prior to rice cultivation
- Continuously flooded during the rice cultivation period
- without organic amendments

EF_c in the 1996 Guidelines & 2000 GPG

= 200 kg ha⁻¹ season⁻¹

- ◆ Without statistical analysis
- ◆ Regardless of the length of the cultivation period

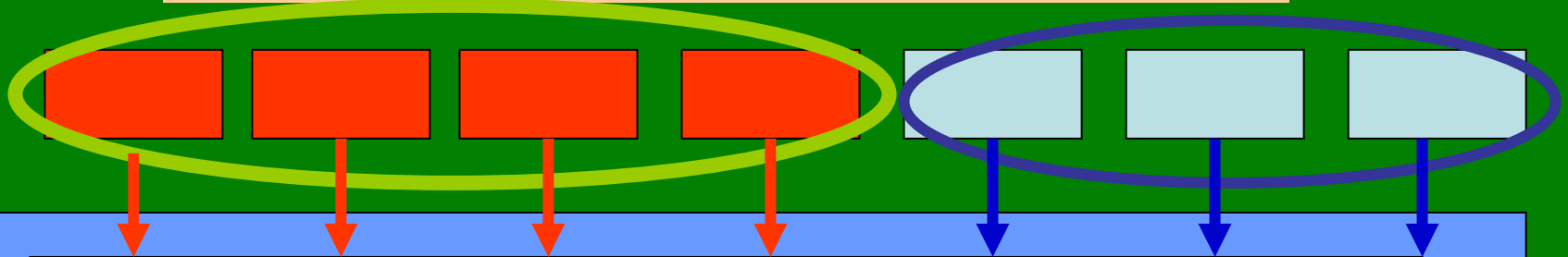
CH₄ Emission from Enteric Fermentation

- Activity Data on Number of heads of different ruminants
 - – available for all countries
 - - National Statistics data
 - - Bureau of Animal Industry



Method for Estimation Current Methane Emission

Dividing animals into animal group



Collecting dry matter intake (DMI) of each animal group

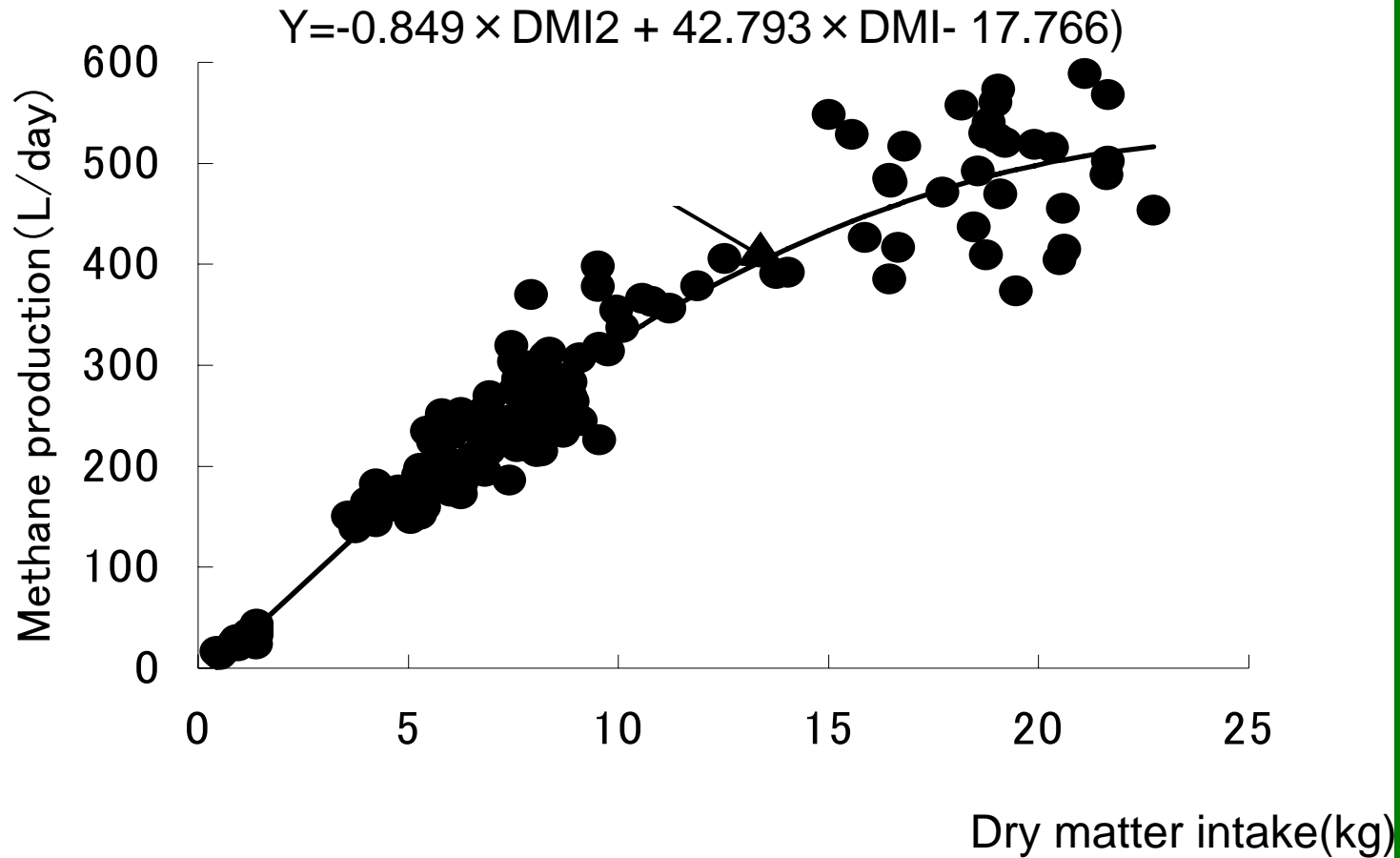
Estimate methane emission by Shibata's equation (Methane production(L/day) = $-0.849 \times \text{DMI}^2 + 42.793 \times \text{DMI} - 17.766$)

Collecting population data

Multiplying the population by estimate methane emission for each animal group

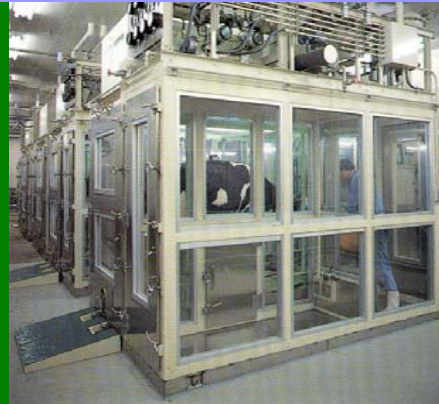
Summing emissions across animal group

Prediction of methane emission from enteric fermentation in Japan



A trial of simple measurement technique of quantity of methane emission

Open circuit
respiration chamber



Sulfur
hexafluoride tracer
technique(SF₆)

In vitro gas
production
technique



Rusitec(Semi-
continuous system
similar to rumen)

Steps for Improvements of Activity Data in Agriculture:

- Statistical Yearbooks
- Agricultural Statistics
- Seek help for data gathering from National Ministries (Agriculture, Environment) and regional offices
- Experts' opinion
- Documentation/Archiving (sources, comments)
- Sampling to obtain data

Steps for Improvements of EF

- Develop a technology needed to estimate CH_4 emission accurately from ruminants
- For countries without country-specific EF, use EF values from other countries with similar climatic conditions and cultural practices
- Consult the EFDB
- Modeling, equations (Shibata's eqn)

Future directions

- Organic C in soil
- N₂O emissions from N inputs (inorganic fertilizer, manure, crop residues)
- CH₄ and N₂O emissions from residue burning
- Feed type and feed composition vs CH₄ emissions from ruminants
- Proper archiving of AD and EF (sources, notes, comments)
- Listing of AD, EF, data gaps, institutionalization of data gathering and compilation of AD and EF for national GHG inventories

THANK YOU!

