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Department of  
Primary Industries

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INTERNATIONAL  
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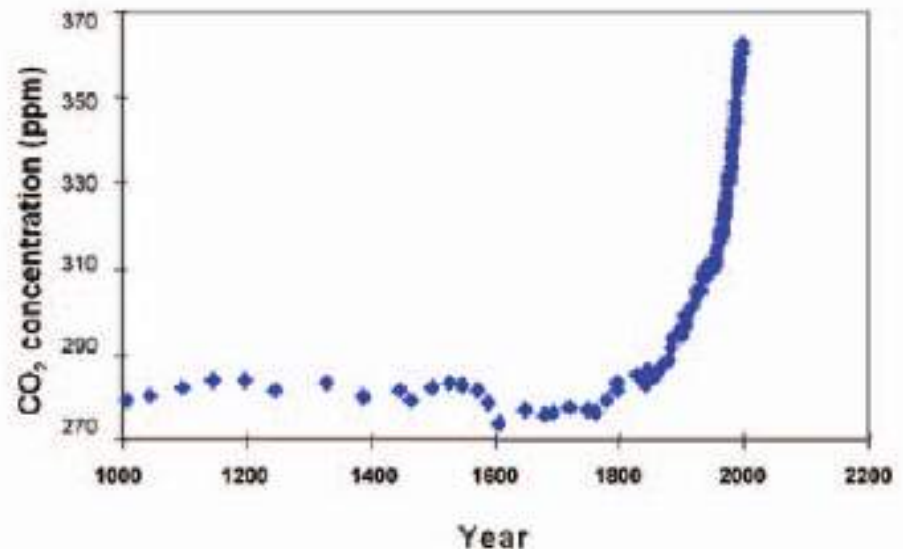
**GRDC**  
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# N DYNAMICS UNDER ELEVATED CARBON DIOXIDE IN THE AUSTRALIAN FACE EXPERIMENT

Robert M Norton

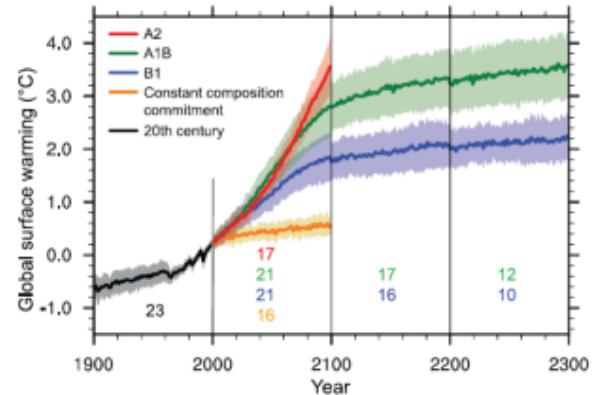
**Regional Director IPNI, ANZ,**

S K Lam, D Chen, G.  
Fitzgerald, R Armstrong

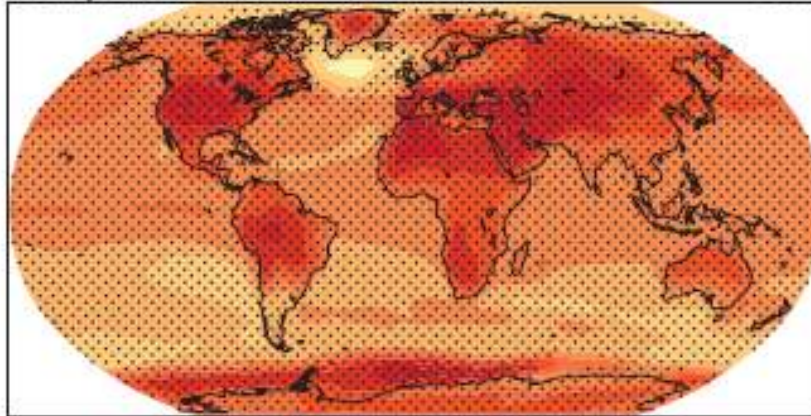


# Global Climate Change Impacts

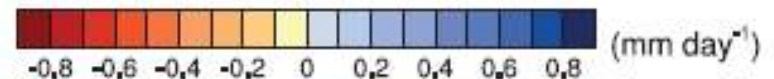
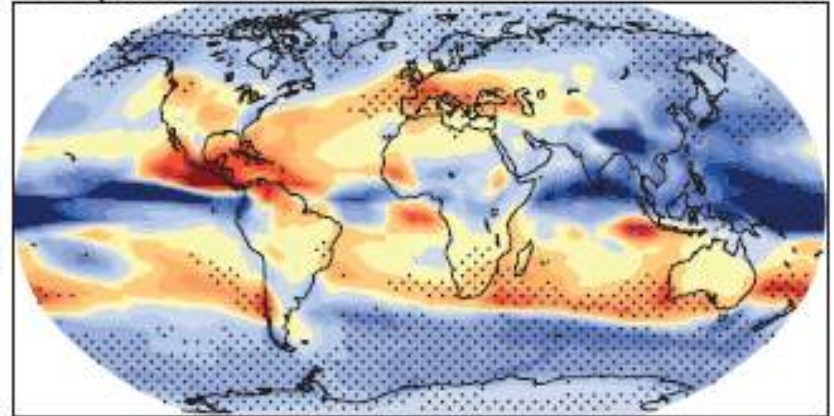
- A1B scenario – 2080-2099
- Generally 3-4° warmer (JJA)
- Mid-latitudes generally drier



Temperature A1B: 2080-2099

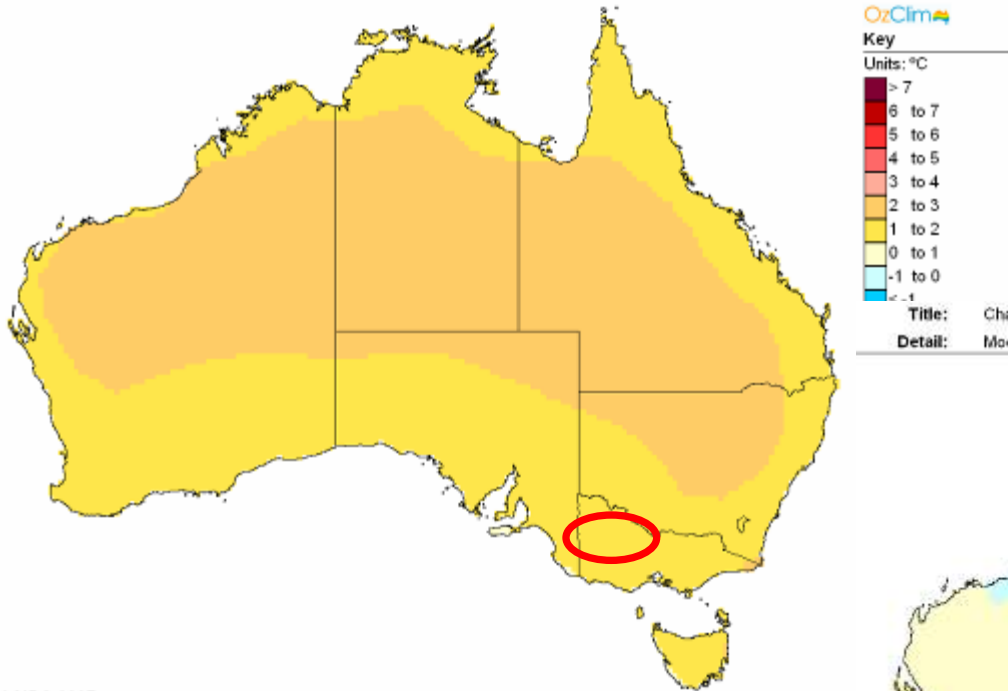


JJA Precipitation A1B: 2080-2099

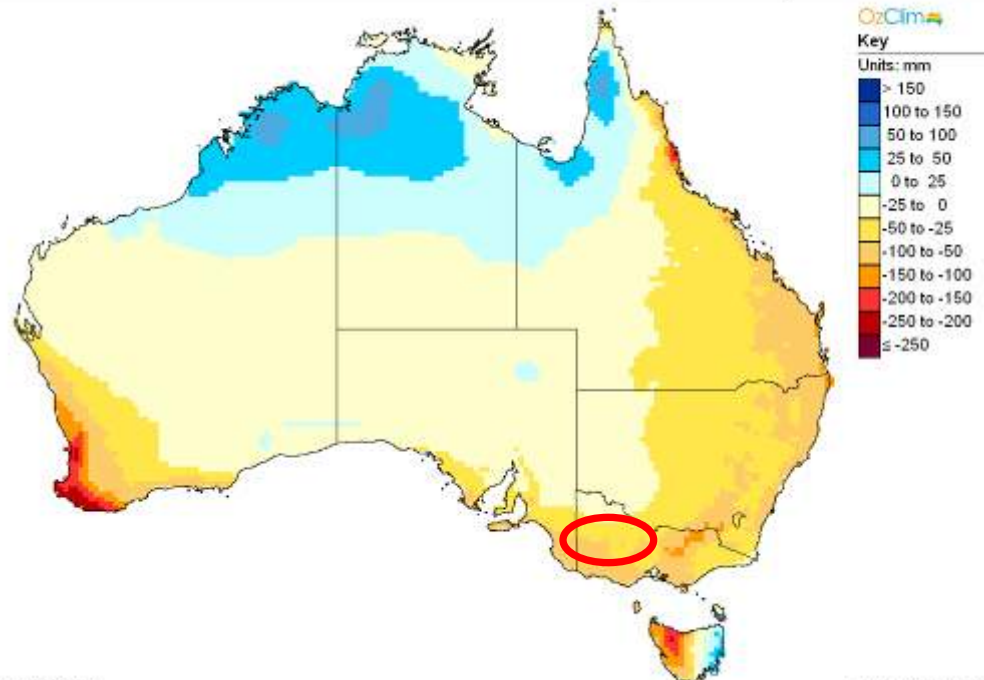


# Projected climate – 2050 - A1B

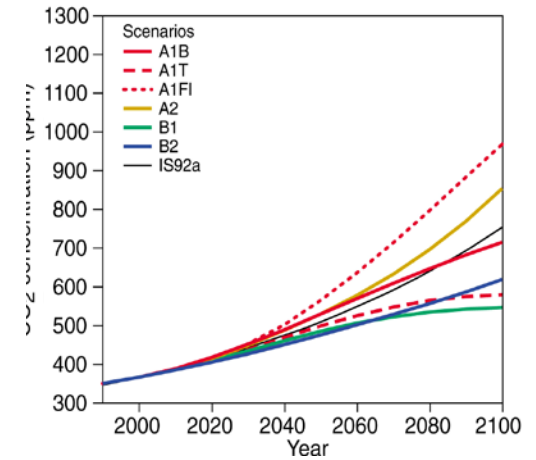
**Title:** Change in Mean Surface Temperature (°C) , in AUSTRALIA for the year 2050, Annual  
**Detail:** Model: MPI-OM ECHAM5, Emission Scenario: SRES marker scenario A1B, Climate Sensitivity: medium



**Title:** Change in Total Rainfall (mm) , in AUSTRALIA for the year 2050, Annual  
**Detail:** Model: MPI-OM ECHAM5, Emission Scenario: SRES marker scenario A1B, Climate Sensitivity: medium



(b) CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations

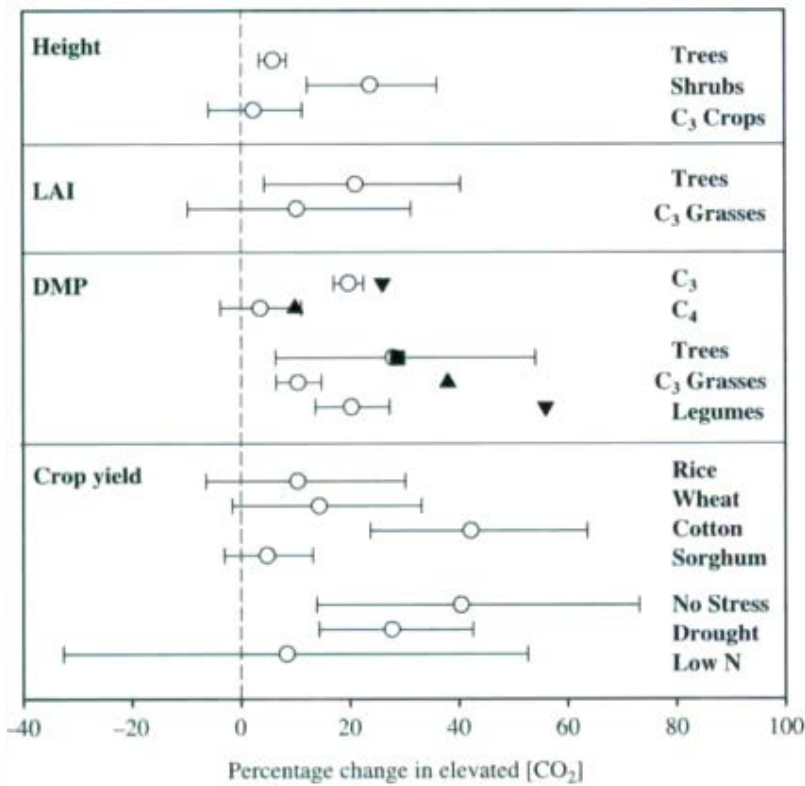


**by 2050**

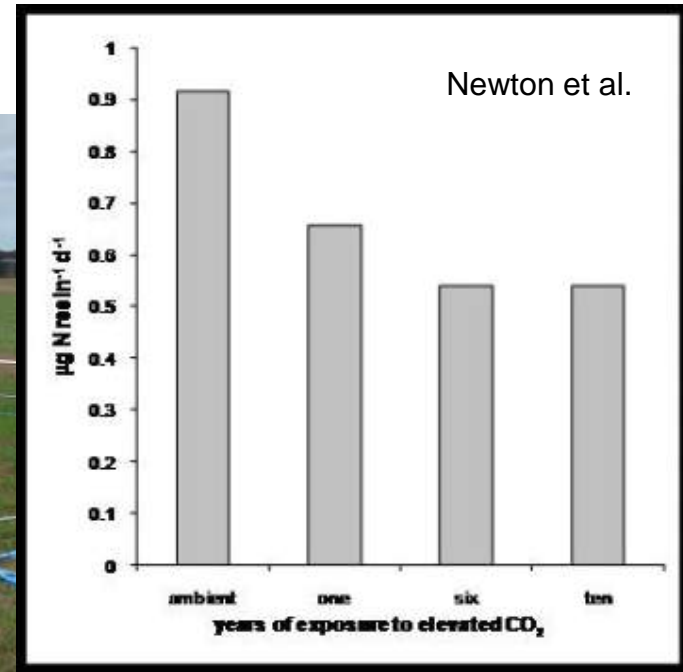
**1-2°C warmer**

**50-100 mm drier**





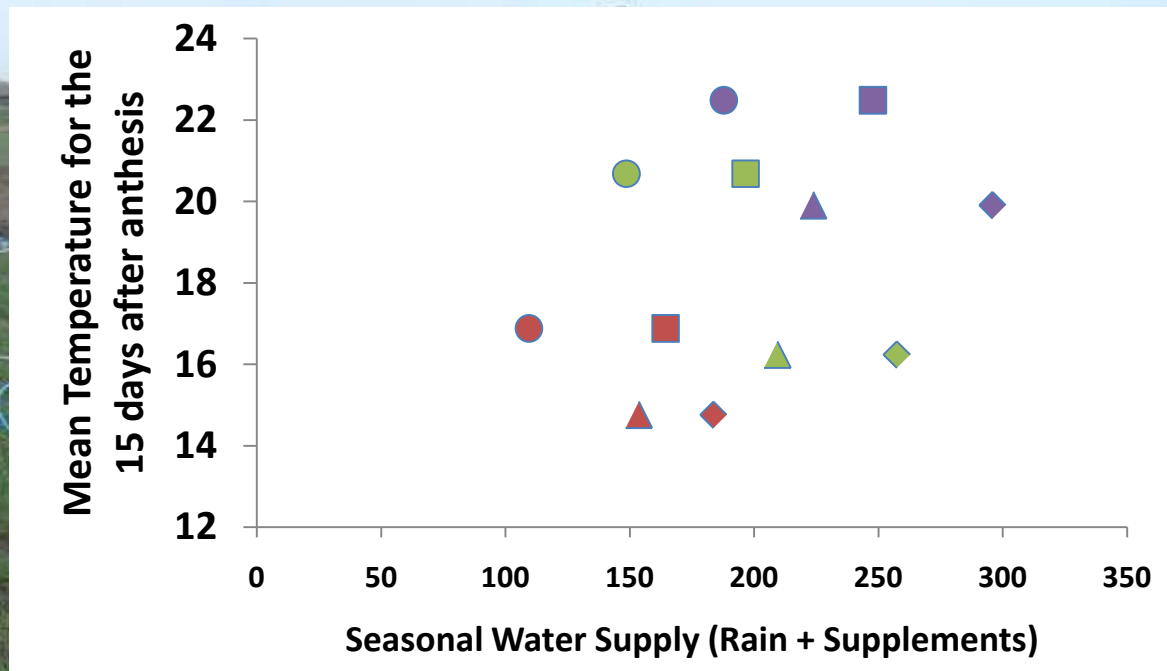
- Elevated [CO<sub>2</sub>] increased dry matter production of trees (28%), legumes (24%), C<sub>3</sub> species (20%) but not much for C<sub>4</sub> species (Ainsworth and Long 2005).
- Change in N (& water) uptake and C input
- Consequent change in soil N dynamics



Central CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor,  
Wind Speed &  
Direction

CO<sub>2</sub> Controller

Fumigation tubes



Experimental Treatments – 2007, 2008, 2009

# Carbon and nitrogen cycles – eCO<sub>2</sub>

Change in the quantity and nature (C:N ratio) of OM inputs to soil

*Rates of mineralisation*

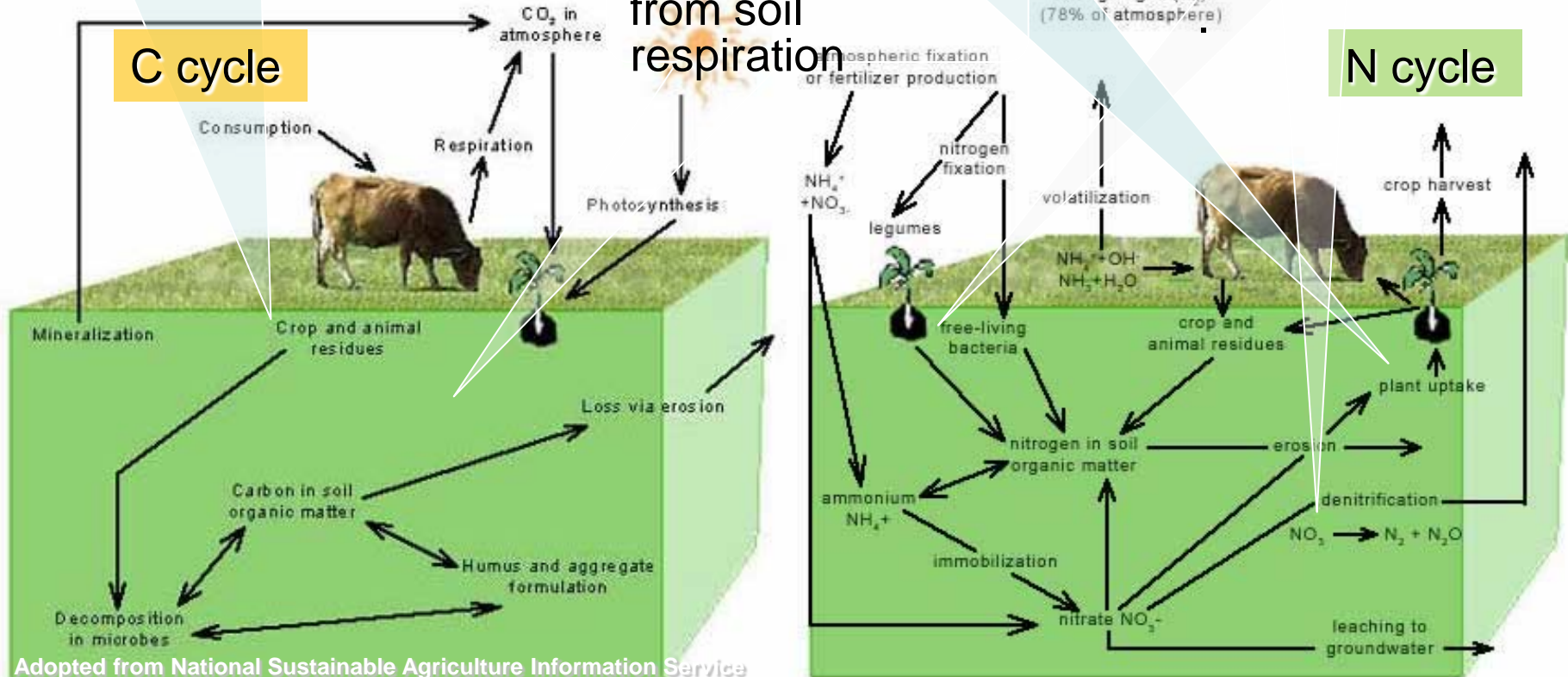
Changing root activity allowing better access to N from soil & fertilizer sources

N<sub>2</sub>O emissions

Rate of N fixed by legumes

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from soil respiration

Nitrogen gas (N<sub>2</sub>) (78% of atmosphere)





# Effect of eCO<sub>2</sub> on growth & N uptake

Factor	[CO <sub>2</sub> ] (μmol/ mol)	2007			2008			2009		
		GS30	GS65	GS90	GS30	GS65	GS90	GS30	GS65	GS90
Biomass (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	380	51	<b>732</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>791</b>	88	<b>572</b>	<b>560</b>
	550	58	<b>852</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1043</b>	100	<b>645</b>	<b>715</b>
Plant N (%)	380	<b>3.86</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>1.45</b>	3.77	<b>2.05</b>	<b>1.63</b>	4.80	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.05</b>
	550	<b>3.63</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>1.34</b>	3.69	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.56</b>	4.67	<b>2.62</b>	<b>1.97</b>
*N Uptake (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	380	1.97	14.86	<b>10.64</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>14.28</b>	<b>12.73</b>	4.21	16.40	<b>11.48</b>
	550	2.11	14.91	<b>12.36</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>17.24</b>	<b>15.73</b>	4.67	16.72	<b>14.38</b>

Biomass response appears temperature related (too cold = little response)

Plant N content declines – but at different times in different years.

Increase in N uptake apparent always at maturity

– loose less N during grain fill

# Summary of N at GS65

385 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>

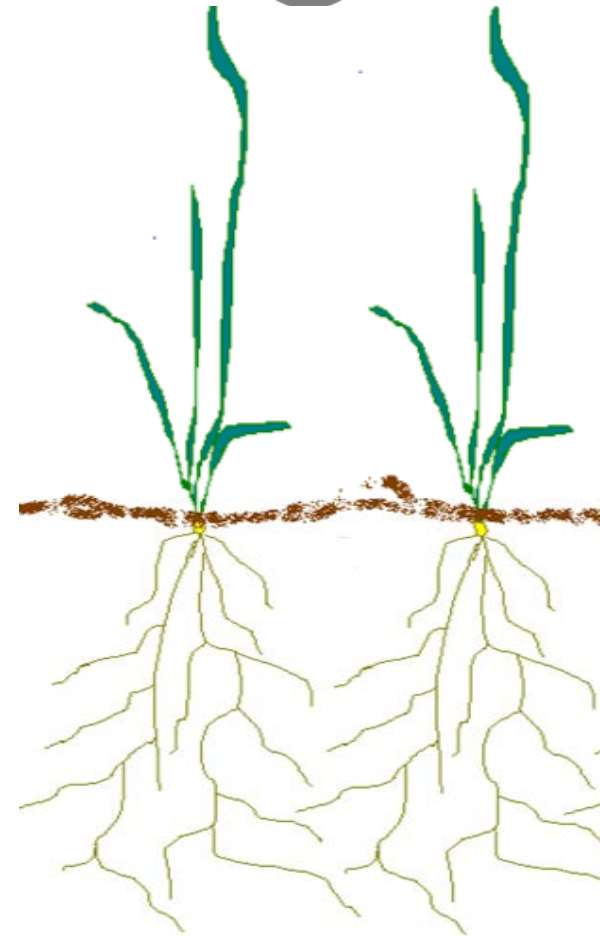


- +21% Top Growth
- -7% Plant N content
- In 2007 & 2009 no change in N uptake
- In 2008 year, +20% N uptake

## Root Length Density

Year	aCO <sub>2</sub>	eCO <sub>2</sub>
2007	1.14	1.82
2008	2.45	3.00
2009	0.86	0.96

550 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>





# Grain Yield and N

Factor	[CO <sub>2</sub> ]	2007	2008	2009
	( $\mu\text{mol/mol}$ )			
Grain yield (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	380	<b>258</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>252</b>
	550	<b>323</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>332</b>
Grain N content (%)	380	<b>2.44</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>3.06</b>
	550	<b>2.33</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>2.81</b>



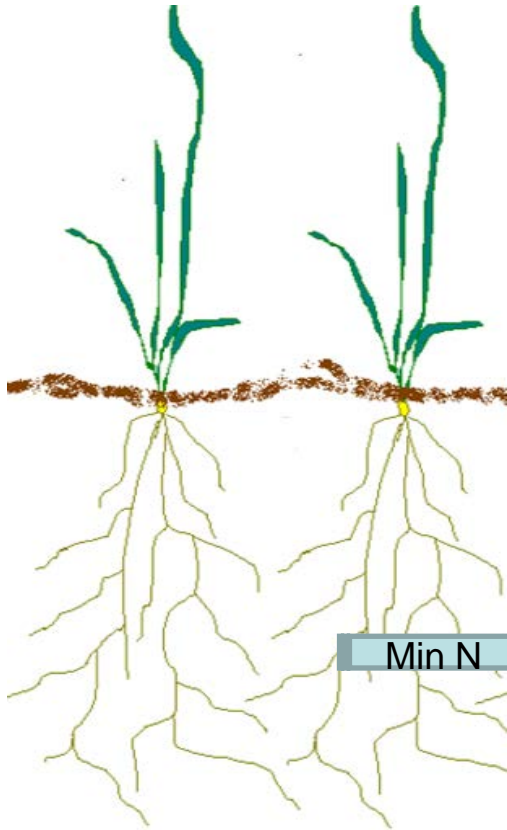
- Mean grain yield increase of 27% over three years.
- eCO<sub>2</sub> did not alter C:N ratio of straw from wheat crops
- Lower grain N
  - Acclimation of plants to eCO<sub>2</sub> typically shows a decline in leaf N content
  - Reduced Leaf/Plant N available for remobilization
    - 8% decline in leaf N% at GS65 over the three years

# Summary of N at GS90

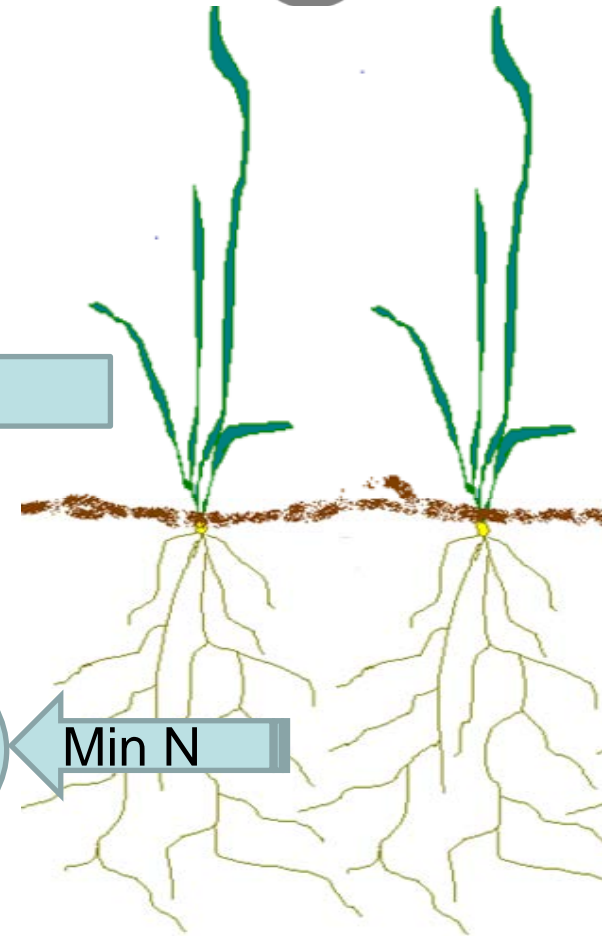
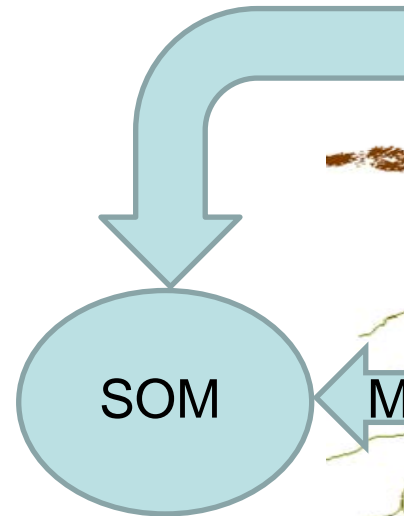
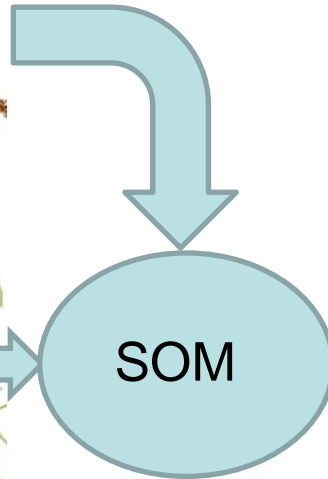
385 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>

550 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>

- +27% Top Growth
- -6% Plant N content
- Less N in grain
- 27% biomass to soil
- ~42 C:N in straw



Min N



Min N

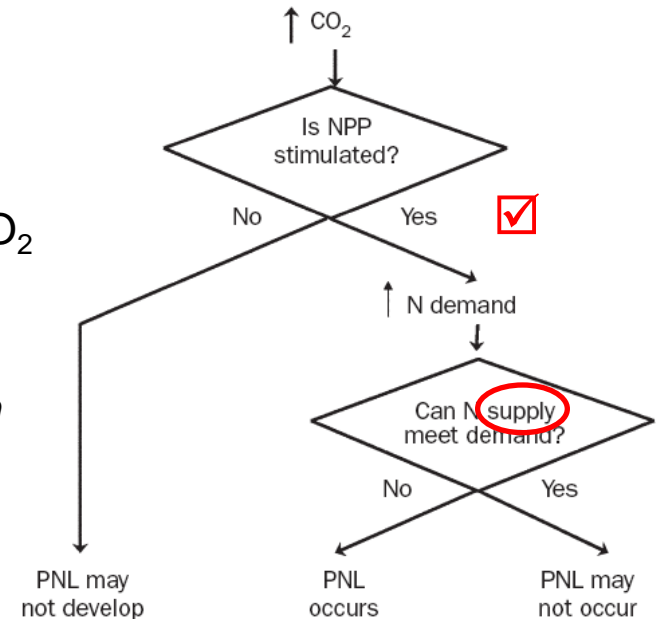
# Conclusions about eCO<sub>2</sub> and soil N so far

- Supply capacity

- No increased efficiency of accessing N from fertilizer
- But higher root mass (+47%) and density with eCO<sub>2</sub> (+~70%)
- Higher OM input but same C:N ratio
- May lead to N immobilization – *likely that PNL can occur added N and/or increased frequency of legumes.*

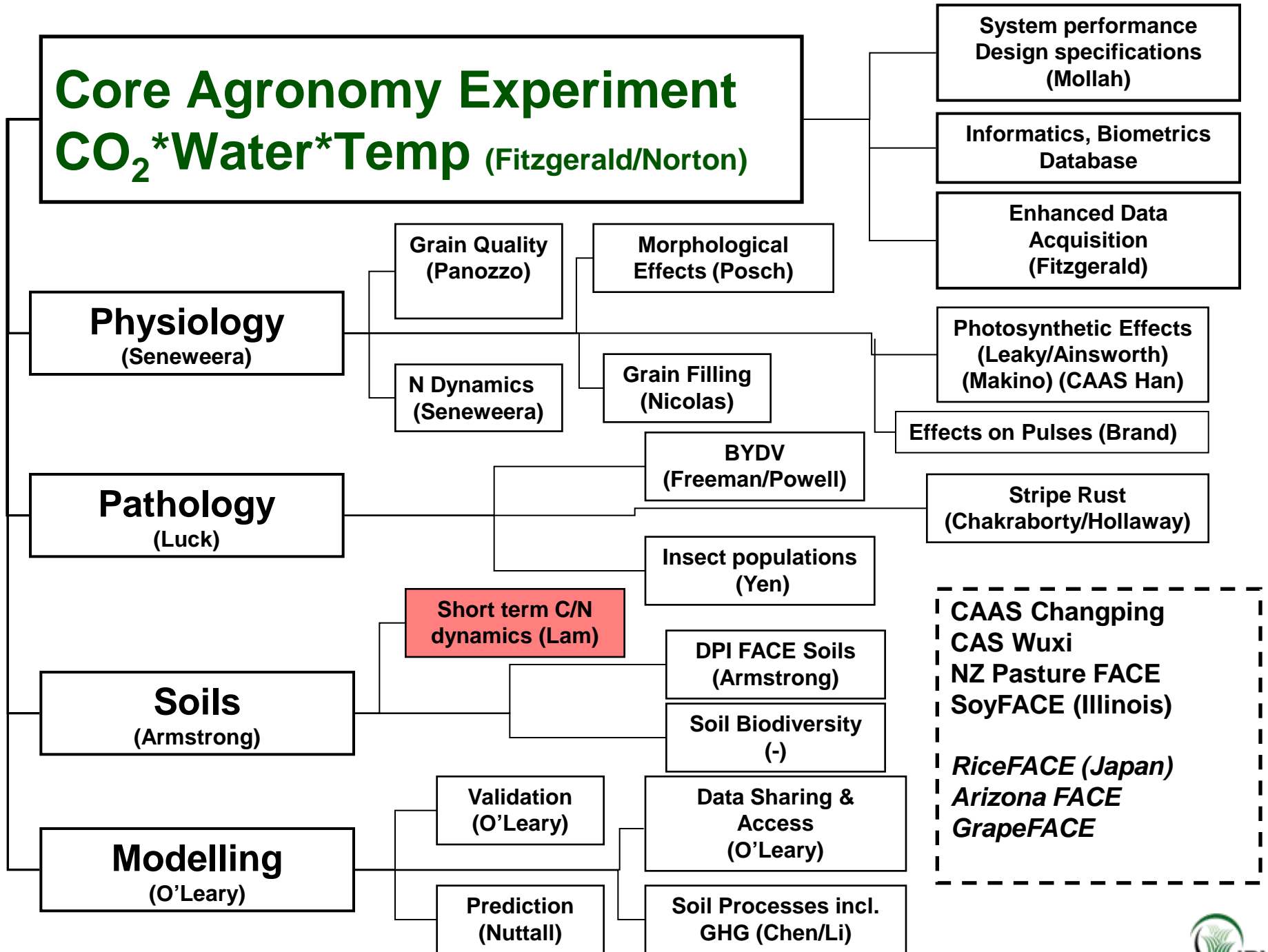
- Current research

- Symbiotic N fixation (Lam)
  - N<sub>2</sub>O production (Lam)
  - Mineralisation rates
- } all under eCO<sub>2</sub>



*Integrate these processes using Water and Nitrogen Management Model (Li et al. 2006).*

# Core Agronomy Experiment CO<sub>2</sub>\*Water\*Temp (Fitzgerald/Norton)





# Acknowledgements

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