

Tier 3 estimation of methane emissions from rice fields

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The Tier 3 approach of this study

Development of a process-based model
(DNDC-Rice)



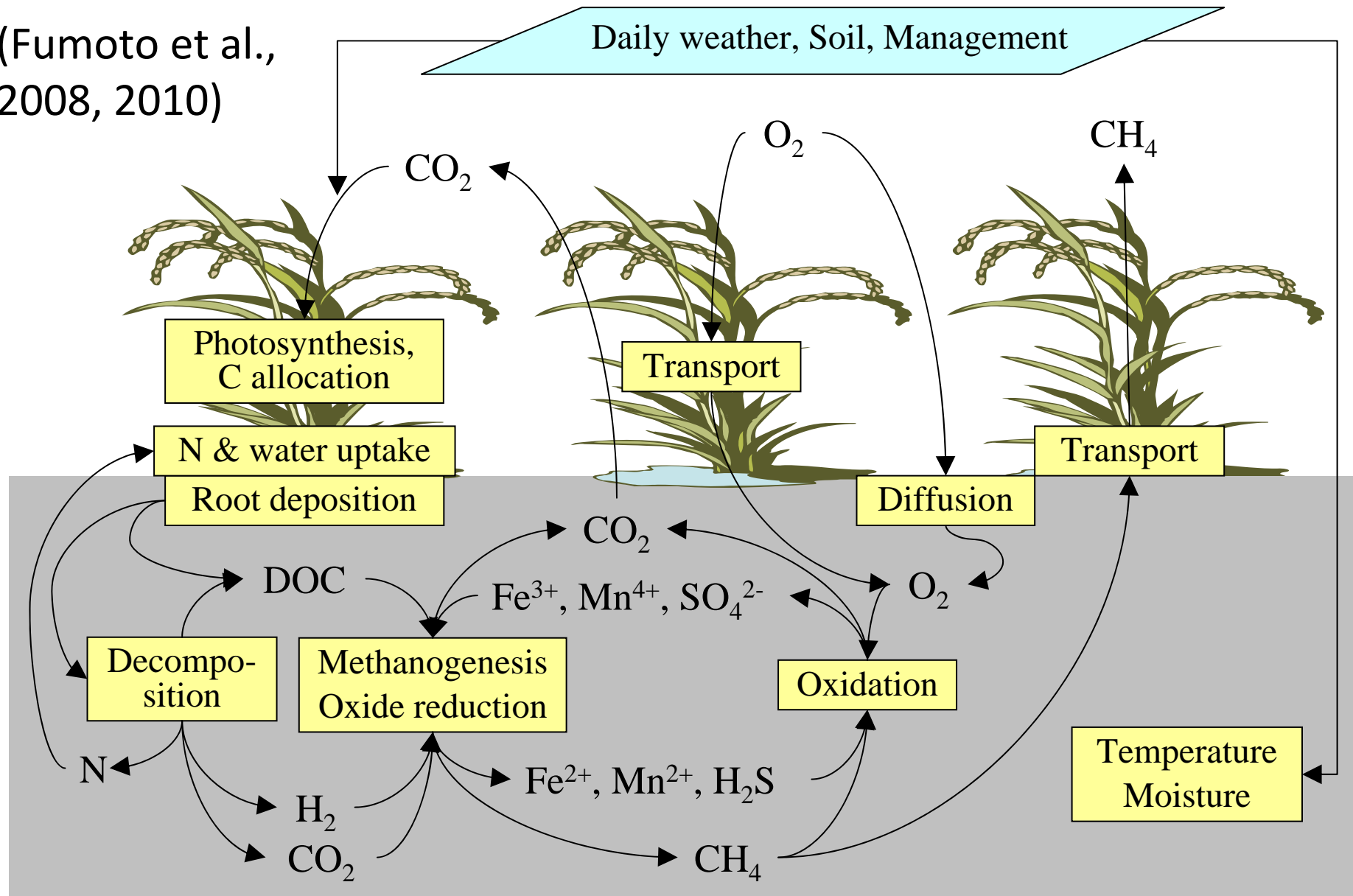
Construction of an activity database on rice
cultivation in Japan



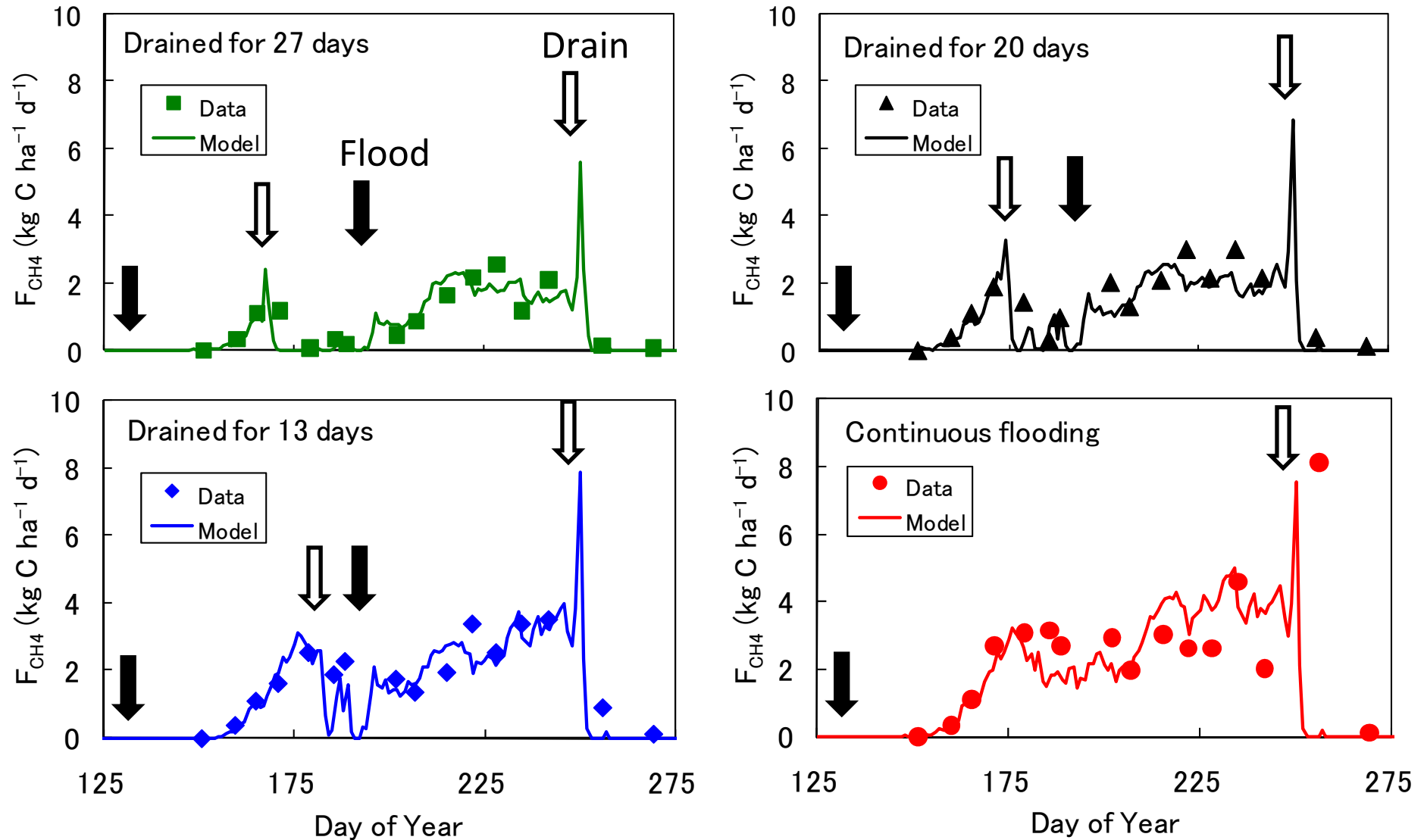
Estimation of CH₄ emission inventory

Rice ecosystems simulated by DNDC-Rice model

(Fumoto et al.,
2008, 2010)

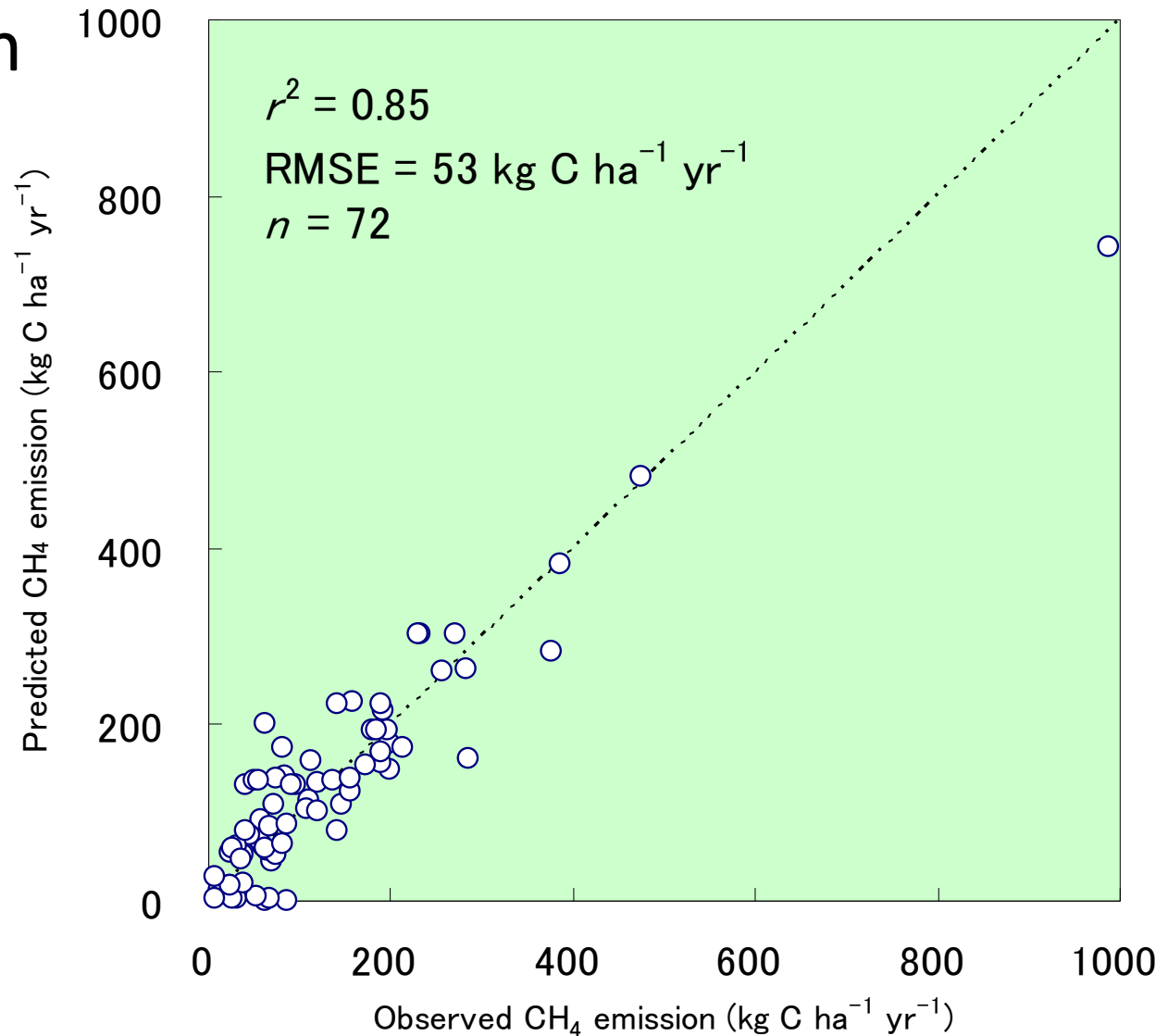


Prediction of CH₄ emissions under varied water regimes



Measured and predicted daily CH₄ fluxes from a rice field with varied durations of midseason drainage (Fumoto et al., 2010).

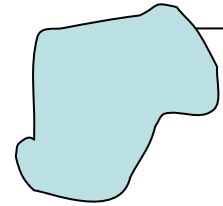
Model validation with site-scale CH₄ emission data



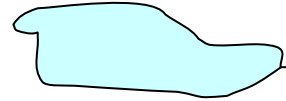
Measured and predicted seasonal CH₄ emissions from 17 rice field sites in Japan. Every site had CH₄ emission data under different years, organic amendments or water regimes.

Activity database construction

Ave. TC, pH, clay, Fe
for each soil type



Soil type/ polygon



Drainage/ polygon



Sub-prefecture region/ polygon

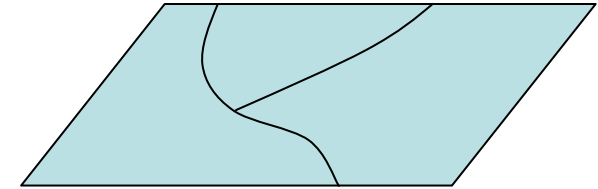


Major cultivar for each prefecture

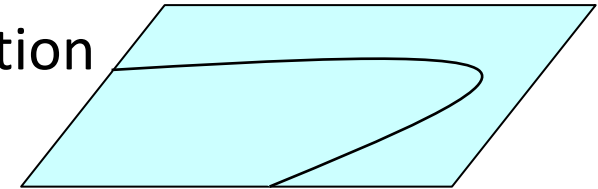
GIS

Unit polygon

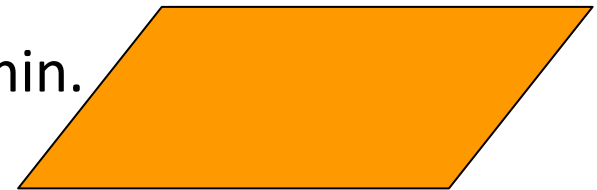
16 soil types



Drainage condition



Daily max. & min.
temperature,
precipitation



Crop calendars
(water regime, tillage, fertilization,
organic amendments...)



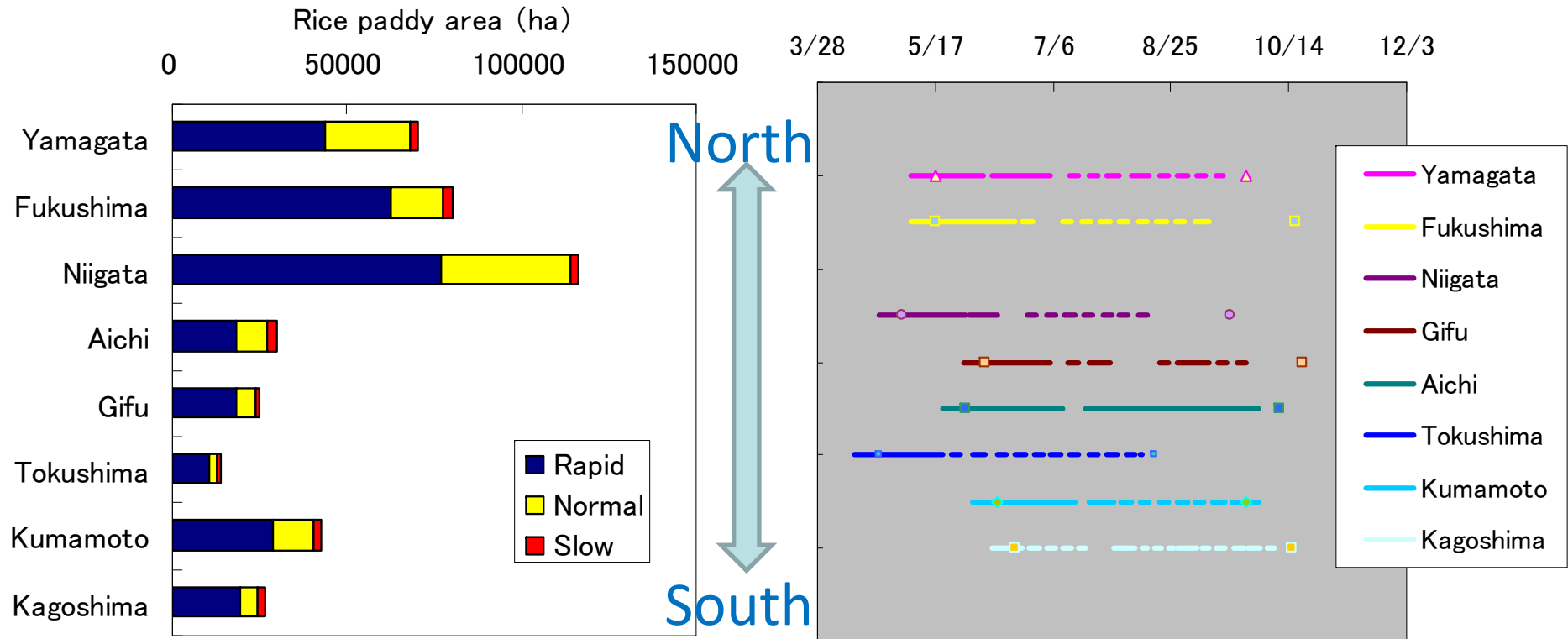
Model input

Incorporating the drainage condition to calculate soil moisture

- Data source: Land Consolidation Survey (MAFF*, 2001) which describes semi-quantitative 3 classes of draining rate of croplands in Japan.
- Maximum draining rate in the model:
 - Rapid → 20 mm day⁻¹
 - Normal → 10 mm day⁻¹
 - Slow → 5 mm day⁻¹

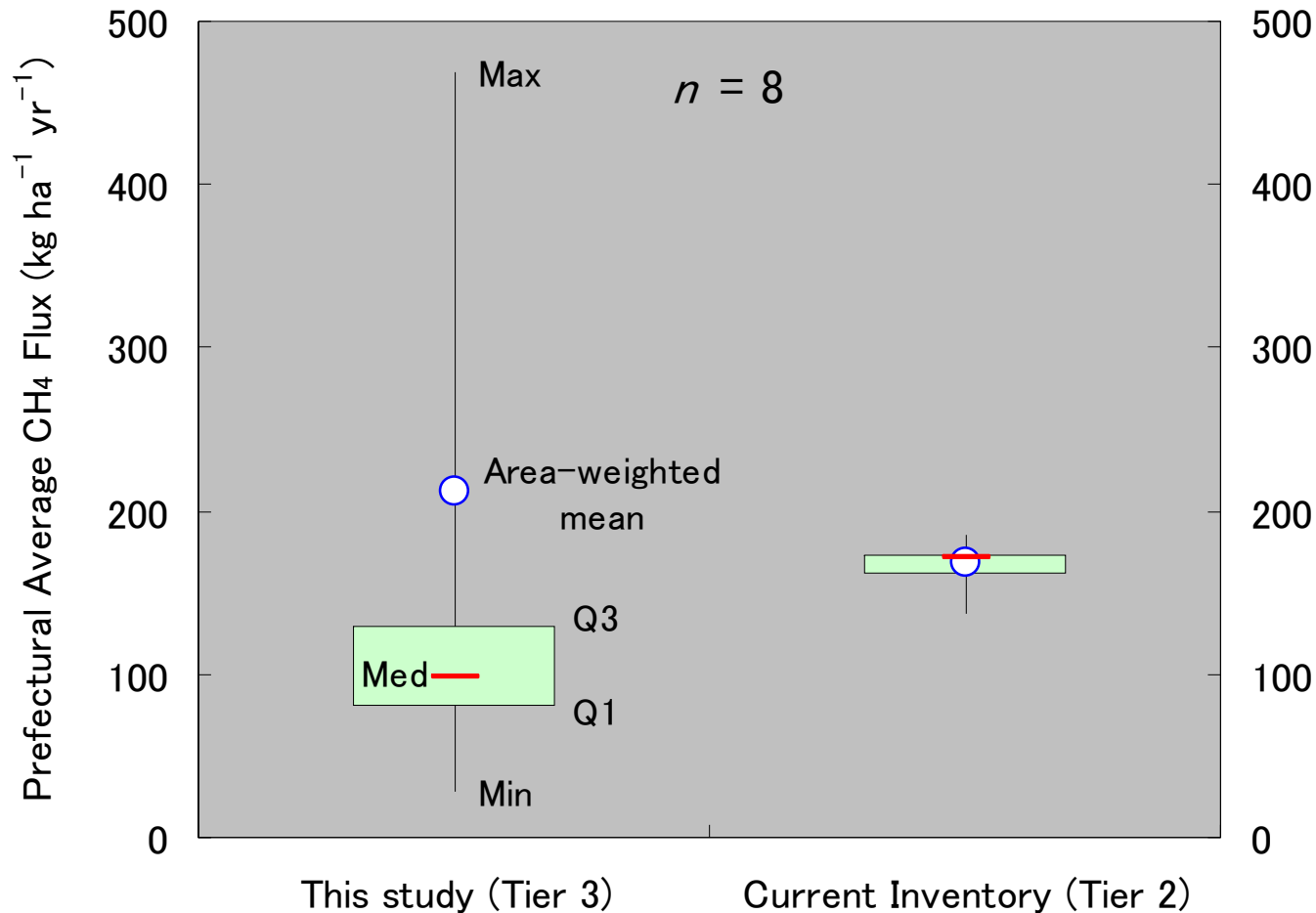
*Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Japan.

Activity data: rice paddy area and crop calendar



(Left) rice paddy area of each draining rate class, (right) transplanting / harvest dates and irrigated periods for selected 8 (out of 47) prefectures of Japan (Hayano et al., 2009).

Result: Wider spatial variation in CH₄ emissions than the current inventory based on a Tier 2 approach.



Box plot of prefectural average CH₄ fluxes (n = 8), estimated by this study and by Japan's current GHG inventory.

Summary

- A process-based model (DNDC-Rice) has been developed to predict CH₄ emission from rice fields.
- An activity database has been constructed on the weather, soils, drainage condition, and managements for rice cultivation in Japan.
- Using the model and activity database, Japan's CH₄ emission inventory is being refined by a Tier 3 approach.