SWTICHING TO AMMONIUM BASED FERTILISER CAN REDUCE $N_2 O$

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Introduction

Grasslands receive up to 250 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹

- Irish agriculture uses c. 400,000 T N yr⁻¹
 50% straight N and 50% compound NPK
- Irish agriculture: \geq 90% of national N₂O emissions
- Agriculture to reduce GHG emissions by 22-30% by 2030
- Aim: To evaluate and refine the emission factor (EF) for a range of N-P-K compound fertilizers

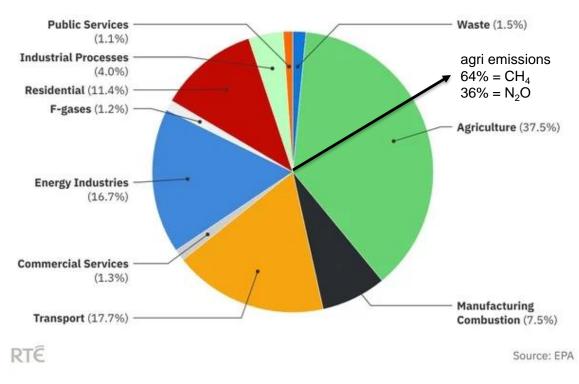
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2021 greenhouse gas emissions by sector

Last year, the agriculture sector produced 37.5% of Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions, according to the EPA, well over three times the EU average of 11%

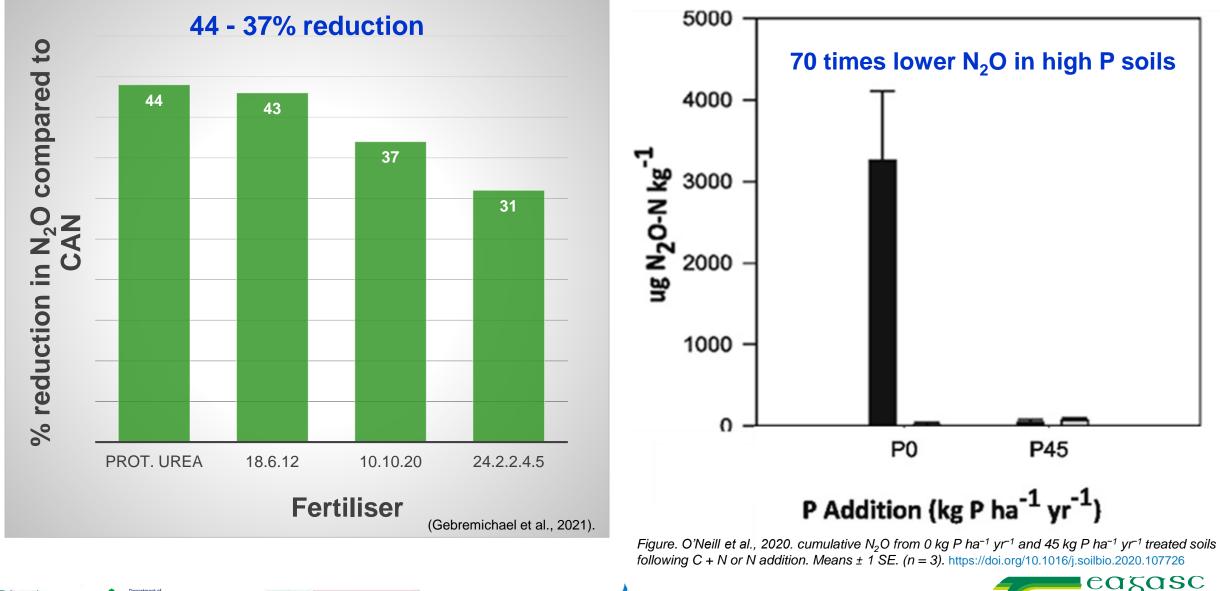


https://www.rte.ie/news/politics/2022/0727/1312514-emissions/





Background – Move from nitrate to ammonium/urea fertilisers



AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY



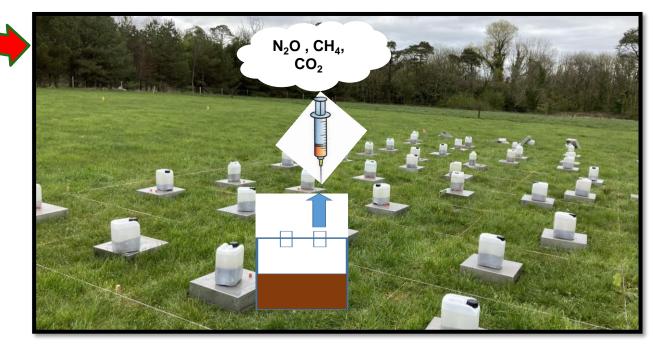
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Materials and Methods

- Grazed permanent grassland
- 40 kg N/ha, April, May, June, July & August
- 8 fertiliser treatments
 - 1. Control (no fertiliser)
 - 2. 18-6-12 (ammonium-based)
 - 3. 10-10-20 (ammonium-based)
 - 4. 24-2.2-10 (nitrate-based),
 - 5. 27-2.5-5 (nitrate-based)
 - 6. Urea + NBPT (agrotain)
 - 7. Ammonium Sulphate
 - 8. Calcium Nitrate
 - 9. Liquid N. (UAN)
- N₂O measured using static chambers for 24 months
- Measurements made frequently after fertiliser application.























Summary

- Task: Quantifying N₂O from a range of compound fertilisers with varying nitrate to ammonium/urea ratios.
- Goal: To generate EFs which can be included in the National Inventory Report and will allow for mitigation measures specific to Irish conditions
- Background: Compounds with the lowest nitrate (NO₃) to ammonium (NH₄) ratios gave the lowest emissions!











