

Research Article



CrossMark

Open Access

온도상승 환경 처리가 논토양과 용수에서 탄소량 변화와 벼 생육에 미치는 영향

홍성창*, 허승오, 최순군, 최동호, 장은숙

Elevated Temperature Treatment Induced Rice Growth and Changes of Carbon Content in Paddy Water and Soil

Sung-Chang Hong*, Seung-Oh Hur, Soon-Kun Choi, Dong-Ho Choi and Eun-Suk Jang (Climate Change & Agroecology Division, National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Rural Development Administration, Wanju 55365, Korea)

Received: 2 January 2018 / Revised: 6 February 2018 / Accepted: 7 March 2018
Copyright © 2018 The Korean Society of Environmental Agriculture

This is an Open-Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ORCID

Sung-Chang Hong

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9042-1284>

Abstract

BACKGROUND: The global mean surface temperature change for the period of 2016~2035 relative to 1986~2005 is similar for the four representative concentration pathway (RCP)'s and will likely be in the range of 0.3°C to 0.7°C. Climate change inducing higher temperature could affect not only crop growth and yield, but also dynamics of carbon in paddy field.

METHODS AND RESULTS: This study was conducted to evaluate the effect of elevated temperature on the carbon dynamics in paddy soil and rice growth. In order to control the elevated temperatures, the experiments were set up as the small scale rectangular open top chambers (OTCs) of 1 m (width)×1 m (depth)×1 m (height) (Type 1), 1 m (W)×1 m (D)×1.2 m (H) (Type 2), and 1 m (W)×1 m (D)×1.4 m (H) (Type 3). The average temperatures of Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 from July 15 to October 30 were higher than the ambient temperatures at 0.4°C, 0.5°C, and 0.9°C, respectively. For the experiment, Wagner's pots (1/2,000 area) were placed inside chambers. The pots were filled with loamy soil, and chemical fertilizer and organic

compost were applied as recommended after soil test. The pots were flooded with agricultural water and rice (Shindongjin-byeo) was planted. It was observed that TOC (total organic carbon) of the water increased by the elevated temperatures and the trend continued until the late growth stage of the rice. Soil TOC contents were reduced by the elevated temperatures. C/N ratios of the rice plant decreased by the elevated temperature treatments. Thus, it was assumed that the elevated temperatures induced to decompose soil organic matter. Elevated temperatures significantly increased the culm length ($P<0.01$) and culm weight ($P<0.05$) of rice, but the number and weight of rice panicle did not showed significant differences.

CONCLUSION: Based on the results, it was suggested that the elevated temperatures had an effect on changes of soil and water carbons under the possible future climate change environment.

Key words: Climate change, Elevated temperature, Open-top chamber, Rice, TOC

서론

1986 2005 2016 2035
4 가 RCP ()
, 0.3°C 0.7°C 가
가 . 1850 1900 , 2081

*Corresponding author: Sung-Chang Hong
Phone: +82-63-238-2501; Fax: +82-63-238-3825;
E-mail: schongcb@korea.kr

2100 RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0, RCP 8.5
 1.5°C 가 (IPCC.
 2014). 가
 가
 (Cross and Zuber, 1972; Yan and Hunt,
 1999).
 TOC (Total Organic Carbon)
 (Urban *et al.*, 1989; Hope *et al.*, 1994; Hinton *et al.*, 1997; Agren *et al.*, 2008). TOC
 1 TOC
 (Kohler *et al.*, 2008).
 가 CO₂
 가 (Ringius, 2002).
 가
 (Townsend *et al.*, 1997).
 C가 가
 (Blanco-Canqui and Lal,
 2004; Trumbore, 2009).
 (Mathieu *et al.*, 2015),
 가 (Hobley
 and Wilson, 2016; White *et al.*, 2009).
 (Conant *et al.*
et al., 2011).
 (Conant *et al.*,
 2011; Davidson and Janssens, 2006).
 CO₂ 가
 CO₂
 C/N (Novotny
et al., 2007; Dray *et al.*, 2014)
 (Novotny *et al.*, 2007; Huang *et al.*, 2012).
 C/N
 3.3
 (Lal, 2004). 가
 CO₂
 (Subke *et al.*, 2006).
 Peng (2004) 1992 2003
 (IRRI)
 가 1°C 10%
 (Kobata & Uemuki, 2004).

재료 및 방법

상승온도 처리

2015 2016
 가
 1 m (W)×1 m (D)×1 m (H)
 (Type 1), 1 m (W)×1 m (D)×1.2 m (H) (Type 2), 1m (W)
 ×1 m (D)×1.5 m (H) (Type 3)
 (ambient),
 1 +0.4°C (ambient+0.4°C), 2
 +0.5°C (ambient+0.5°C), 3 +0.9°C (ambient+
 0.9°C)
 2015 7 1 10 13
 3 4
 30
 가
 1/2,000 10a 2015
 4 25 10 5
 20 5 30 3
 1
 (, 2001)

시료채취 및 분석

pH
 EC pH meter (Model 720A, Orion) EC
 meter (Model 145A, Orion)
 (NIAST, 2000). Tyurin
 (, 2010), Lancaster (, 2010)
 1N NH₄OAc (pH 7)
 ICP-OES (GBC Integra XMP, Australia)
 (NIAST, 2000).
 TOC () TOC 95
 0°C WO₃ (Vario
 TOC cube, Elementar)
 TOC 2M HCl inorganic carbon
 C/N
 CN (Vario MAX CN, Elementar)

Table 1

가

Table 1. Chemical properties of soil used in this study

pH (1:5)	EC (dSm)	Organic Matter (g kg ⁻¹)	Available P ₂ O ₅ (mg/kg ⁻¹)	Exchangeable Cations (Cmol kg ⁻¹)		
				K	Ca	Mg
6.2	0.65	10.0	75	0.61	5.57	1.8

Table 2. Temperature distribution of small scale rectangular open-top chamber from July 1 to October 13, 2015

Temperature	Ambient	Ambient+0.4°C	Ambient+0.5°C	Ambient+0.9°C
Average Temperature	23.0°C	23.4°C	23.5°C	23.9°C
Maximum Temperature	29.4°C	32.6°C	33.1°C	33.4°C
Minimum Temperature	17.7°C	17.7°C	16.4°C	17.0°C

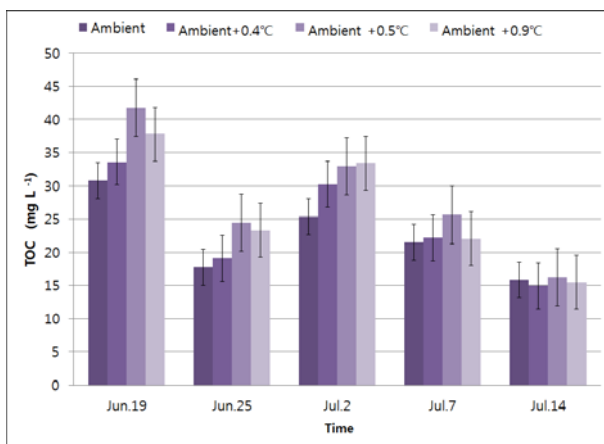


Fig. 1. Changes of total organic carbon (TOC) concentration in Wagner pot's surface water to up-regulated three different air temperature under the open-top chamber. Bars on the each column represent standard errors.

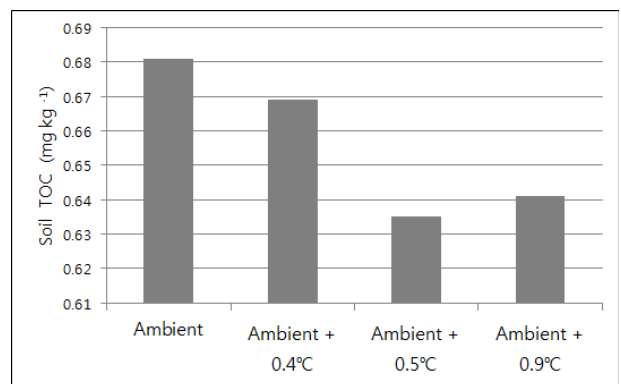


Fig. 2. Content of soil total organic carbon (TOC) affected by up-regulated three different air temperature in the open-top chamber.

결과 및 고찰

사각챔버의 온도분포 특성

7 1 10 13
 Table 2
 23°C , +0.4°C
 (ambient+0.4°C) 0.4°C가 23.4°C
 +0.5°C (ambient+0.5°C) 0.5°C
 23.5°C , +0.9°C (ambient+0.9°C)
 0.9°C 23.9°C
 가 29.4°C +0.9°C
 (ambient+0.9°C) 33.4°C
 가 17.7°C +0.5°C (ambient+0.5°C)
 가 16.4°C, +0.9°C (ambient+0.9°C)
 가 17.0°C
 2015 5 20
 5 30 6 19
 TOC

Fig. 1

TOC 6 19 +0.4°C (ambient
 +0.4°C), +0.5°C (ambient+0.5°C), +0.9°C
 (ambient+0.9°C) ambient . 6
 25 7 2 TOC 6 19

7 7 TOC
 TOC 가 가 7 14
 TOC +0.4°C (ambient+0.4°C),
 +0.5°C (ambient+0.5°C), +0.9°C (ambient+0.9°C)
 (ambient)

TOC
 Fig. 2 . TOC
 (ambient) + 0.4°C
 (ambient+0.4°C), +0.5°C (ambient+0.5°C),
 +0.9°C (ambient+0.9°C)
 가

Fig. 2

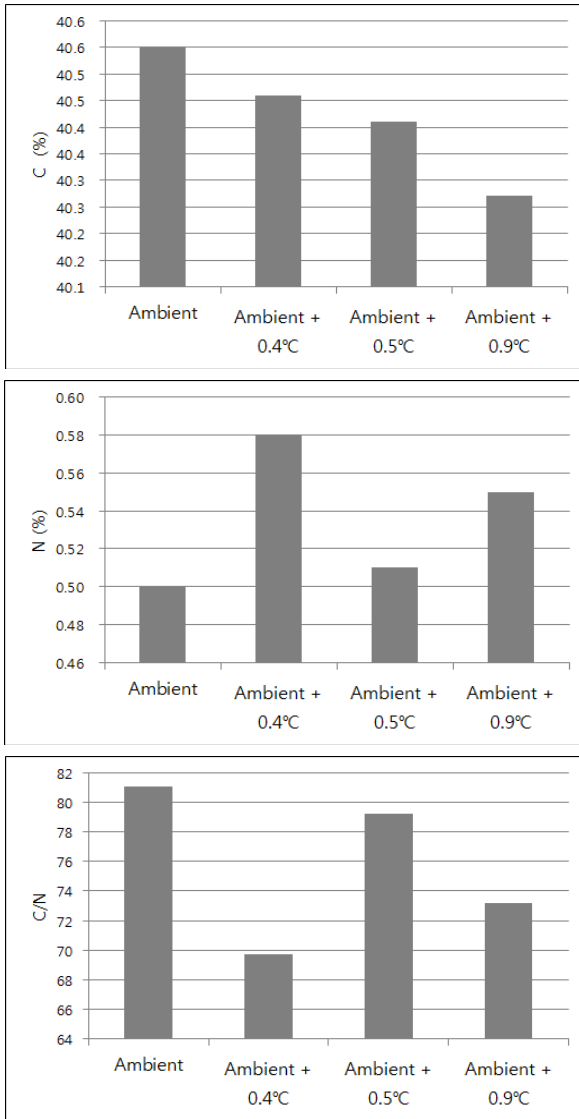


Fig. 3. C/N ratio of rice plant affected by three different elevated air temperature.

가
가
C/N Fig. 3
(ambient) 가 40.6% +0.9°C (ambient +0.9°C) 40.3
(ambient) 가 0.5% +0.9°C (ambient+0.9°C) 0.55%
가
C/N 가 81
+0.9°C (ambient+0.9°C) 73
CO₂
C/N (Novotny *et al.*, 2007; Dray *et al.*, 2014)
(Novotny *et al.*, 2007; Huang *et al.*, 2012)
CO₂ 가 C/N
C/N 가 C/N 가
C/N
CO₂ 가
가
Table 3
(P<001), (P<0.05) (LSD) 가
가
가

Fig. 1 TOC

TOC

, Suzuki (1980)

가

1

Table 3. Rice yield and yield component affected by elevated temperatures

Treatment	Culm length (cm)	Culm weight (g)	No. of panicles per plant	No. of spikelets per panicle	Percent ripened grain (%)	1000 grain weight (g)	Grain weight (g/plant)
Ambient	63.2	71.1	26.7	104.6	83.0	30.6	70.9
Ambient+0.4°C	66.5	80.7	28.7	97.7	78.5	30.4	67.2
Ambient+0.5°C	69.7	86.0	29.0	100.8	81.1	30.4	72.1
Ambient+0.9°C	71.2	85.5	29.3	99.0	82.8	30.9	74.0
LSD	***(2.57)	** (7.67)	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

LSD : Least Significant Differences ***: P<0.01, **: P<0.05

가

가

가

가

가

가

(Prasad *et al.*, 2006; Yoshida *et al.*, 1981; Jagadish *et al.*, 2007).

가

0.4°C, 0.5°C, 0.9°C

가

3.2°C, 3.7°C, 4.0°C

가

0.7

~1.3°C

요 약

0.4°C, 0.5°C, 0.9°C

가

TOC

TOC

C/N

가

가

가

Notes

The author declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgement

This study was carried out with the support of "Research Program for Agricultural Science & Technology Development (Project No. PJ012546)", National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Rural Development Administration, Republic of Korea.

References

- Blanco-Canqui, H., & Lal, R. (2004). Mechanisms of carbon sequestration in soil aggregates. *Critical reviews in Plant Sciences*, 23(6), 481-504.
- Conant, R. T., Ryan, M. G., Ågren, G. I., Birge, H. E., Davidson, E. A., Eliasson, P. E., Evans, S. E., Frey, S. D., Giardina, C. P., Hopkins, F. M., Hyvönen, R., Kirschbaum, M. U. F., Lavallee, J. M., Leifeld, J., Parton, W. J., Steinweg, J. M., Wallenstein, M. D., Martin Wetterstedt, J. Å., & Bradford, M. A. (2011). Temperature and soil organic matter decomposition rates—synthesis of current knowledge and a way forward. *Global Change Biology*, 17(11), 3392-3404.
- Cross, H. Z., & Zuber, M. S. (1972). Prediction of Flowering Dates in Maize Based on Different Methods of Estimating Thermal Units 1. *Agronomy Journal*, 64(3), 351-355.
- Davidson, E. A., & Janssens, I. A. (2006). Temperature sensitivity of soil carbon decomposition and feedbacks to climate change. *Nature*, 440, 165-173.
- Dray, M. W., Crowther, T. W., Thomas, S. M., A'Bear, A. D., Godbold, D. L., Ormerod, S. J., Hartly, S. E., & Jones, T. H. (2014). Effects of elevated CO₂ on litter chemistry and subsequent invertebrate detritivore feeding responses. *PLoS One*, 9(1), e86246.
- Hinton, M. J., Schiff, S. L., & English, M. C. (1997). The significance of storms for the concentration and export of dissolved organic carbon from two Precambrian Shield catchments. *Biogeochemistry*, 36(1), 67-88.
- Hobley, E. U., & Wilson, B. (2016). The depth distribution of organic carbon in the soils of eastern Australia. *Ecosphere*, 7(1), 1-21.
- Hope, D., Billett, M. F., & Cresser, M. S. (1994). A review of the export of carbon in river water: fluxes and processes. *Environmental pollution*, 84(3), 301-324.
- Huang, W., Zhou, G., Liu, J., Zhang, D., Xu, Z., & Liu, S. (2012). Effects of elevated carbon dioxide and nitrogen addition on foliar stoichiometry of nitrogen and phosphorus of five tree species in subtropical model forest ecosystems. *Environmental Pollution*, 168, 113-120.
- Jagadish, S. V. K., Craufurd, P. Q., & Wheeler, T. R. (2007). High temperature stress and spikelet fertility in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). *Journal of experimental botany*, 58(7), 1627-1635.
- Kobata, T., & Uemuki, N. (2004). High temperatures during the grain-filling period do not reduce the potential grain dry matter increase of rice. *Agronomy*

- Journal, 96(2), 406-414.
- Köhler, S. J., Buffam, I., Laudon, H., & Bishop, K. H. (2008). Climate's control of intra-annual and interannual variability of total organic carbon concentration and flux in two contrasting boreal landscape elements. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences*, 113(G3).
- Lal, R. (2004). Soil carbon sequestration to mitigate climate change. *Geoderma*, 123(1-2), 1-22.
- Mathieu, J. A., Hatté, C., Balesdent, J., & Parent, É. (2015). Deep soil carbon dynamics are driven more by soil type than by climate: a worldwide meta-analysis of radiocarbon profiles. *Global change biology*, 21(11), 4278-4292.
- Novotny, A. M., Schade, J. D., Hobbie, S. E., Kay, A. D., Kyle, M., Reich, P. B., & Elser, J. J. (2007). Stoichiometric response of nitrogen-fixing and non-fixing dicots to manipulations of CO₂, nitrogen, and diversity. *Oecologia*, 151(4), 687-696.
- Peng, S. B., Huang, J. L., Sheehy, J. E., Laza, R. C., Visperas, R. M., Zhong, X. H., Centeno, G. S., Khush, G. S., & Cassman, K. G. (2004). Rice yields decline with higher night temperature from global warming. *Proceedings of the National academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 101(27), 9971-9975.
- Prasad, P. V. V., Boote, K. J., Allen Jr, L. H., Sheehy, J. E., & Thomas, J. M. G. (2006). Species, ecotype and cultivar differences in spikelet fertility and harvest index of rice in response to high temperature stress. *Field Crops Research*, 95(2-3), 398-411.
- Ringius, L. (2002). Soil carbon sequestration and the CDM: opportunities and challenges for Africa. *Climatic change*, 54(4), 471-495.
- Subke, J. A., Inghima, I., & Francesca Cotrufo, M. (2006). Trends and methodological impacts in soil CO₂ efflux partitioning: a metaanalytical review. *Global Change Biology*, 12(6), 921-943.
- Townsend, A. R., Vitousek, P. M., Desmarais, D. J., & Tharpe, A. (1997). Soil carbon pool structure and temperature sensitivity inferred using CO₂ and ¹³CO₂ incubation fluxes from five Hawaiian soils. *Biogeochemistry*, 38(1), 1-17.
- Trumbore, S. (2009). Radiocarbon and soil carbon dynamics. *Annual Review of Earth and Planetary Sciences*, 37, 47-66.
- Urban, N. R., Bayley, S. E., & Eisenreich, S. J. (1989). Export of dissolved organic carbon and acidity from peatlands. *Water Resources Research*, 25(7), 1619-1628.
- White II, D. A., Welty-Bernard, A., Rasmussen, C., & Schwartz, E. (2009). Vegetation controls on soil organic carbon dynamics in an arid, hyperthermic ecosystem. *Geoderma*, 150(1-2), 214-223.
- Yan, W., & Hunt, L. A. (1999). An equation for modelling the temperature response of plants using only the cardinal temperatures. *Annals of Botany*, 84(5), 607-614.
- Yoshida, S., Satake, T., & Mackill, D. S. (1981). High-temperature stress in rice [study conducted at IRRI, Philippines]. *IRRI Research Paper Series* 67, 1-15.
- Ågren, A., Berggren, M., Laudon, H., & Jansson, M. (2008). Terrestrial export of highly bioavailable carbon from small boreal catchments in spring floods. *Freshwater Biology*, 53(5), 964-972.