

14th International Conference on Agriculture & Horticulture

August 15-16, 2019 | Rome, Italy

6 KRUW WHUP UHV3 and CO2 RPLWRLORQV DQG WKHLU JOREDO ZDUP
VDOLQLW\

Qi Wei
Hohai University, China

Irrigation of brackish water (2-5 g/l) instead of fresh water, modify soil microbial activities such as carbon and nitrogen cycle, and thus affect soil emissions of nitrous oxide (N₂O) and carbon dioxide (CO₂). However, the effects of irrigation salinity on global warming potentials (GWPs) caused by N₂O and CO₂ emissions are rarely investigated. Pot experiments with three irrigation salinity levels (2, 5 and 8 g/l) were designed to study the responses of GWPs and the contribution of N₂O and CO₂ to various salinity levels. Results indicated that soil CO₂ reduced with the increase of irrigation salinity and was obviously lower than that from fresh water irrigated soil (CK). By comparison for N 8j 0.002 Tw 9.5 384.863mliniter (2-5 g ts6 (a)3 (s)-8 (e o)12 (f 6 (o s)5 e co)12 (n)1J 0 Tum(s)-8 (-)-7 (O) (t)

