

Comissão 3.5 - Poluição, remediação do solo e recuperação de áreas degradadas

SHEEP EXCRETA AS SOURCE OF NITROUS OXIDE IN RYEGRASS PASTURE IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL

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ABSTRACT

Livestock urine and dung are important components of the N cycle in pastures, but little information on its effect on soil nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions is available. We conducted a short-term (39-day) trial to quantify the direct N₂O-N emissions from sheep excreta on an experimental area of ryegrass pasture growing on a Typic Paleudult in southern Brazil. Four rates of urine-N (161, 242, 323, and 403 kg ha⁻¹ N) and one of dung-N (13 kg ha⁻¹ N) were applied, as well as a control plot receiving no excreta. The N₂O-N emission factor (EF = % of added N released as N₂O-N) for urine and dung was calculated, taking into account the N₂O fluxes in the field, over a period of 39 days. The EF value of the urine and dung was used to estimate the emissions of N₂O-N over a 90-day period of pasture in the winter under two grazing intensities (2.5 or 5.0 times the herbage intake potential of grazing lambs). The soil N₂O-N fluxes ranged from 4 to 353 μg m⁻² h⁻¹. The highest N₂O-N fluxes occurred 16 days after application of urine and dung, when the highest soil nitrate content was also recorded and the water-filled pore space exceeded 60 %. The mean EF for urine was 0.25 % of applied N, much higher than that for dung (0.06 %). We found that N₂O-N emissions for the 90-day winter pasture period were 0.54 kg ha⁻¹ for low grazing intensity and 0.62 kg ha⁻¹ for moderate grazing intensity. Comparison of the two forms of excreta show that urine was the main contributor to N₂O-N emissions (mean of 36 %), whereas dung was responsible for less than 0.1 % of total soil N₂O-N emissions.

Keywords: climate change, emission factor, urine, dung, crop-livestock system.

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RESUMO: EXCRETAS DE OVINOS COMO FONTE DE ÓXIDO NITROSO EM PASTAGEM DE AZEVÉM NO SUL DO BRASIL

Urina e fezes de ovinos são componentes importantes do ciclo do N em pastagens, mas pouco se sabe sobre o efeito desses nas emissões de óxido nítrico (N_2O) para atmosfera. Um estudo foi conduzido para quantificar as emissões de $N-N_2O$ provenientes das excretas de ovinos sobre uma pastagem de azevém num Argissolo Vermelho Distrófico típico no sul do Brasil. Quatro doses de N-urina (161, 242, 323 e 403 kg ha⁻¹ N) e uma de N-fezes (13 kg ha⁻¹ N) foram aplicadas, além de um tratamento-controle sem aplicação de excretas. O fator de emissão de $N-N_2O$ (FE = % do N adicionado emitido na forma de $N-N_2O$) foi calculado para urina e fezes, levando em consideração os fluxos de N_2O determinados no período de 39 dias. Os FEs da urina e fezes foram utilizados para estimar as emissões de $N-N_2O$ num período de 90 dias da pastagem no inverno, sob duas intensidades de pastejo (2,5 e 5,0 vezes o potencial de consumo dos ovinos). Os fluxos de $N-N_2O$ variaram de 4 a 353 $\mu\text{g m}^{-2} \text{h}^{-1}$. Os fluxos mais elevados de $N-N_2O$ ocorreram 16 dias após a aplicação da urina e das fezes, quando os teores mais elevados de nitrato ocorreram e a porosidade preenchida por água excedeu 60 %. O FE médio da urina foi 0,25 % do N aplicado, muito superior ao verificado para as fezes (0,06 %). Considerando o período de 90 dias de utilização da pastagem no inverno, estimou-se que a emissão de $N-N_2O$ foi de 0,54 kg ha⁻¹ na intensidade de pastejo baixa e de 0,62 kg ha⁻¹ na intensidade de pastejo moderada. Entre as excretas, a urina foi o principal contribuinte para a emissão de $N-N_2O$ (média de 36 %), enquanto as fezes foram responsáveis por menos do que 0,1 % das emissões totais de $N-N_2O$ do solo.

Palavras-chave: alterações climáticas, fator de emissão, urina, fezes, integração lavoura-pecuária.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture and land use change in Brazil are responsible for 91 % of the country's nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions, and deposition of livestock excreta on pasture soils is responsible for 40 % (Brasil, 2010). Despite the importance of the livestock production system, the N_2O emission estimates ascribed to livestock in the Brazilian GHG (Greenhouse Gas) National Inventory are still based on default emission factors (EF) used in Tier 1 of the IPCC Guidelines (Brasil, 2010): 1 % for sheep and 2 % for cattle excreta. In subtropical southern Brazil, sheep production is an important economic activity and has recently been joined with crop production in what is known as an integrated crop-livestock system (ICL) (Carvalho et al., 2010). However, no study has yet been carried out to assess N_2O emissions from dung and urine deposited in those environments and production systems.

The global warming potential of N_2O per unit weight is 298 times greater than CO_2 and, in addition, it has the capacity of reacting with and depleting stratospheric ozone (Ravishankara et al., 2009; IPCC, 2013), magnifying the negative impacts of its accumulation in the atmosphere. The two main microbial processes of N_2O production after urine and dung are deposited on the soil are nitrification, in which ammonia is oxidized to nitrite and then to nitrate, and denitrification, in which nitrate is reduced to N_2O or N_2 (Carter, 2007; Saggar et al., 2008). Both processes probably occur simultaneously due to the diversity of the soil environment (Carter, 2007).

Livestock excreta contain readily available N for N_2O -producing microorganisms (Castaldi and Smith, 1998; Saggar et al., 2004; Carter, 2007), and in grazed grasslands, urine and dung are considered to be the main N sources for N_2O production (de Klein et al., 2003; Luo et al., 2008). The magnitude of N_2O -N emissions can vary greatly due to the influence of soil and climate conditions and also due to the amount of added N. The emission factor (EF) is the rate of emitted N_2O -N for added N, and it is used to normalize the effect of added N. For urine, the reported EF ranges from 0.02 to 3.7 % (Yamulki et al., 1997; de Klein et al., 2003; Luo et al., 2008; Hoefft et al., 2012; Luo et al., 2013), whereas lower values, ranging from 0.04 to 0.47 %, are reported for dung (Flessa et al., 1996; Yamulki et al., 1997; Hoefft et al., 2012; Luo et al., 2013).

Since little information about the N_2O from livestock systems is available for Brazil, we set up an experiment during the winter grazing season under the hypothesis that in Southern Brazil the EF for sheep urine and dung is comparable to the Tier 1 default value of 1 % proposed in IPCC guidelines.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study site

This study was conducted from September to October 2009 in an integrated crop-livestock system (ICL) experiment established in 2003 at the Agronomic Experimental Station of the Universidade

Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Eldorado do Sul, RS, Brazil (30° 5' 43" S; 51° 41' 19" W; altitude 140 m).

Nitrous oxide emissions from sheep urine and dung were monitored in a winter pasture of Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum* L.), without grazing. Climate in the area is subtropical, with hot humid summers (Cfa, Köppen) and annual rainfall of 1,440 mm. The soil is a Typic Paleudult according to the USA Soil Survey Staff taxonomy (sandy clay loam Acrisol in the FAO classification and *Argissolo Vermelho Distrófico típico* in the Brazilian classification system), with 190 g kg⁻¹ of clay. At the beginning of the ICL experiment, the soil exhibited the following characteristics in the 0.00-0.20 m depth: 220 g kg⁻¹ of organic matter; 87 and 74 mg dm⁻³ of K and P (Mehlich-1), respectively; 2.5 cmol_c dm⁻³ of Ca²⁺, 1.3 cmol_c dm⁻³ of Mg²⁺, and 0.4 cmol_c dm⁻³ of Al³⁺. All soil analyses were performed according to Tedesco et al. (1995).

Dung and urine trial

We previously found that lambs (30 kg live weight) expelled an average of 75 mL urine per urination (10.05 g L⁻¹ of N; 6.8 g L⁻¹ of organic carbon - OC), on an area of 31 cm² (0.0031 m²); and 2.1 g dry matter (DM) of dung per defecation (9 g kg⁻¹ of N; 414.8 g kg⁻¹ of OC), on an area of 15.5 cm² (0.00155 m²). Determination of these soil areas influenced by excreta (urine and dung) after each excretion was used to calculate application rates. Excreta were collected the day before the application and stored at 4 °C. Total N was assessed by the semi-micro Kjeldhal method (Tedesco et al., 1995) and OC by dry combustion using a TOC-V_{CSH} analyzer (Shimadzu, Japan).

Four application rates of urine, equivalent to 161, 242, 323, and 403 kg ha⁻¹ N (1.6, 2.4, 3.2, and 4.0 L m⁻² of urine), and one application rate of dung, equivalent to 13 kg ha⁻¹ N (0.45 kg m⁻² of fresh dung), were uniformly applied on separate 1 m² plots on September 21, 2009, after the Italian ryegrass was cut to 0.10-m height. As a reference, the urine application rate of 242 kg ha⁻¹ N (2.4 L m⁻²) was the rate equivalent to one urination (75 mL), and the purpose of applying increasing rates of urine was to investigate if urine overlap on the soil would increase the emission factor of N₂O. The application rate of dung was equivalent to two defecations because the area where dung is deposited (15.5 cm² - 0.00155 m²) is half the area of the soil chamber (31 cm² - 0.0031 m²). Control plots received no excreta, and a randomized block design was used, with three replicates.

Air sampling and N₂O analysis

After excreta application, N₂O emissions were measured on days 1, 4, 9, 16, 23, 30, and 39, using the static chamber method (Mosier, 1989). In each 1-m² plot, we inserted two circular

metal bases, of 0.0031 m² internal area, up to 0.05 m into the soil. A PVC chamber (Ø = 0.20 m, height = 0.25 m) was water sealed on the metal base and equipped with a three-way valve for air collection, a digital thermometer for headspace temperature measurement, and a fan for air homogenization (Zanatta et al., 2010). Air samples were taken with 20-mL polypropylene syringes at the chamber closure and 15, 30 and 45 min later.

Air samples were analyzed in a gas chromatograph equipped with a ⁶³Ni electron capture detector. The soil N₂O-N flux rates were calculated for each chamber from the linear increase in headspace N₂O concentration over the sampling time. Daily N₂O fluxes were calculated from hourly fluxes evaluated at 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. (Jantalia et al., 2008). More details of air sampling and gas flux calculation are presented in Bayer et al. (2015).

We suspended air sampling at 39 days after excreta application because at that time and in the previous sampling (30 days after application), the soil N₂O-N emission fluxes had returned to background levels. Cumulative N₂O emission was calculated by totaling the daily fluxes across the 39-day assessment period.

N₂O emission factor for N sources and estimate of N₂O emission for a 90-day grazing season

The N₂O-N emission factors (EF) for N applied as urine or dung were calculated using the following equation (de Klein et al., 2003):

$$EF(\%) = \frac{[(N_2O - N_{total(urine\ or\ dung)}) - N_2O - N_{total(control)}]}{Urine/Dung\ N\ applied} \times 100$$

Eq. 1

where EF is the emission factor (N₂O-N emitted as % of urine-N or dung-N applied); N₂O-N total (urine/dung) and N₂O total (control) are the cumulative N₂O-N emissions from the soil + urine or dung in the plots with excreta addition, and from soil in the control plots (kg ha⁻¹ N), respectively; and urine/dung N applied is the N rate (kg ha⁻¹ N) applied as urine N or dung.

The EF values were applied to estimate cumulative N₂O-N emission from soil plus excreta in the whole 90-day winter grazing season. Two grazing intensities were considered: low and moderate, i.e., herbage allowances of 5.0 and 2.5 times the consumption potential of lambs, respectively (stocking rates of 26 and 39 lambs ha⁻¹, respectively). Urine and dung production had been previously monitored for 15 days, and we found that each lamb (~30 kg live weight) expelled an average of 2.91 L urine (10 g L⁻¹ of N) and 0.33 kg DM of dung (9 g kg⁻¹ of N) per day. Taking into account the stocking rates, the daily production of urine and dung per lamb, the N concentration in urine and dung, the EF for urine (average of the four N application rates that were not

different statistically) and dung, and the 90-day period, we calculated the N_2O emission by excreta. Adding emissions from the control soil in 90 days (extrapolated from the 39-day measurement period), the total N_2O -N emission during the grazing season was obtained. We assumed that EF and emissions from the soil were representative for both grazing intensities.

Soil and meteorological parameters

At each air sampling, we measured soil temperature at the 0.05-m depth and collected soil samples in the 0.00-0.10 m layer to determine gravimetric moisture and NH_4^+ -N and NO_3^- -N concentrations (Tedesco et al., 1995). Soil bulk density and total porosity were measured in cores collected in soil sampling rings of 0.085-m diameter and 0.050-m height. Water-filled pore space (WFPS) was calculated considering gravimetric soil moisture, soil bulk density, and total porosity (Sordi et al., 2013). Rainfall and daily mean air temperature data were recorded in a meteorological station located 500 m away from the study site and are shown in figure 1.

Statistical analysis

The accumulated N_2O -N emission values and the EF values were subjected to analysis of variance, and the difference between means was evaluated by the Tukey test at 0.05. Simple and multiple linear regressions were then used to investigate the effect of the soil variables (NO_3^- -N, NH_4^+ -N and WFPS) on the soil N_2O fluxes. The regression was applied to the complete period of measurement and to the beginning (1 to 9 days) and end (16 to 39 days) periods aiming to clarify the effect of soil variables on N_2O emissions. In the multiple linear regressions, standardized regression coefficients β_1 ... β_i were

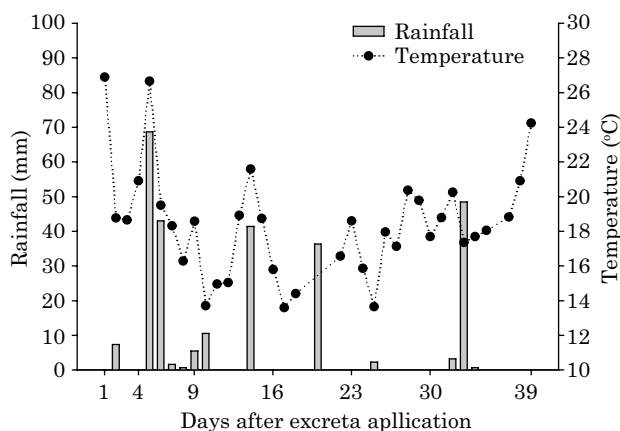


Figure 1. Daily rainfall and mean daily temperature at the study site over the 39-day trial (Sept. 1 to Oct. 10, 2009) in an *Argissolo Vermelho Distrófico típico* (Typic Paleudult).

estimated, which indicate the relative importance of the variables in relation to N_2O emissions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

N_2O flux and soil parameters

The N_2O -N fluxes from the control soil (without excreta) ranged from 4 to 53 $\mu g m^{-2} h^{-1}$ throughout the trial period (Figure 2) and no change occurred in this flux after dung application, with an almost negligible effect from the excreta. However, urine increased N_2O -N fluxes up to peaks observed 16 days after application. Emission peaks were proportional to urine application rates, with 4.0 $L m^{-2}$ leading to the maximum flux of 353 $\mu g m^{-2} h^{-1}$. As of 30 days after urine application, no more effect was observed, with N_2O -N fluxes returning to the background level. Other studies investigating N_2O emissions from urine, likewise under wet winter conditions, reported emission peaks occurring from 12 to 18 days after application (Allen et al., 1996; Williams et al., 1999; Luo et al., 2008) and they suggested that the prolonged effect of urine on N_2O emissions is associated with the large amount of water in soils under rainy conditions, where water-filled pore space (WFPS) can easily exceed 60-65 %.

In our study, the most significant N_2O emissions after urine application, observed from 9 to 23 days after application, coincided with a combination of high WFPS (>60 %) (Figure 3a) and high soil NO_3^- -N

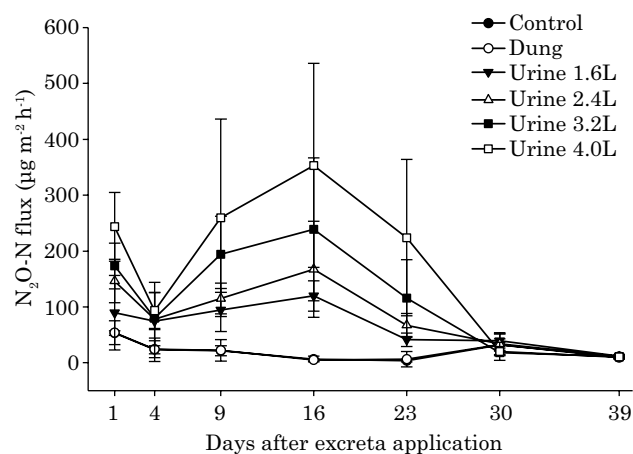


Figure 2. N_2O -N fluxes after sheep urine and dung application in a subtropical *Argissolo Vermelho Distrófico típico* (Typic Paleudult) under Italian ryegrass pasture. Urine was applied at four rates (1.6, 2.4, 3.2, and 4.0 $L m^{-2}$), with 2.4 $L m^{-2}$ being the mean volume per urination. Dung was applied at a rate of 0.135 $kg m^{-2}$ of dry matter, which is twice the mean weight per defecation. Bars represent the standard error.

(>12 mg kg⁻¹, at the greatest urine application rate) (Figure 3b). The relationship between WFPS and soil N₂O emission is shown by the exponential increase in N₂O emission from increases in WFPS, especially above 60 % (Figure 4), when denitrification is increased due to the formation of soil anaerobic microsites (Dalal et al., 2003; Smith et al., 2003; Saggar et al., 2004). The effect of soil moisture on N₂O emissions is widely recognized (Williams et al., 1999; Saggar et al., 2004; Luo et al., 2008), especially when NO₃⁻ (Wrage et al., 2001; de Klein et al., 2003; Carter, 2007; Luo et al., 2008) and OC are readily available and not limiting (Allen et al., 1996).

Multiple regression analysis revealed that soil NO₃⁻-N and NH₄⁺-N content were the main factors controlling N₂O flux from the soil. Linear and positive relationships between soil NO₃⁻ (R² = 0.50) and NH₄⁺ (R² = 0.52) contents and soil N₂O emission were observed (Table 1). When multiple linear regression was fitted to jointly account for NO₃⁻ plus NH₄⁺ were jointly accounted, the coefficient of determination increased to 0.76 (Table 1). The normalized β coefficients of the multiple regression, which express the relative importance of each N form in the emission of N₂O, showed similar values for NO₃⁻ (β = 0.52) and NH₄⁺ (β = 0.55), suggesting that both forms contributed equally to N₂O emissions.

When emission data were grouped into two periods (1 to 9 and 16 to 30 days after application - DAA), we found that from 1 to 9 DAA, NH₄⁺ (β = 0.87) was much more important than NO₃⁻ (β = 0.04) in explaining variations in N₂O emissions (Table 1); but they were equally important from 16 to 30 DAA (β = 0.59 and 0.55 for NH₄⁺ and NO₃⁻, respectively) (Table 1). These findings are in line with soil processes that affect nitrogen transformation, i.e., after urine application, the hydrolysis of urea increased the availability of NH₄⁺-N (Singh et al., 2008), favoring nitrification (Carter, 2007). When oxygen is a limiting factor but NH₄⁺ is not, the alternative nitrifier denitrification may occur, where NH₃ is oxidized to NO₂⁻, and NO₂⁻ reduced to NO, N₂O, and N₂ (Wrage et al., 2001; Luo et al., 2008). Compared to normal denitrification, this alternative pathway is less dependent on the level of available OC because the microorganisms participating in nitrifier denitrification are autotrophic (Wrage et al., 2001).

The magnitude of the contributions of each N form in relation to their absolute values is given by the angular coefficients of the equation N₂O-N = -132.8 + 11.4** NO₃⁻-N + 4.4** NH₄⁺-N (Table 1). That means that NO₃⁻-N, with an angular coefficient of 11.4, had an N₂O emission potential about 2.6 times greater than that of NH₄⁺-N (angular coefficient = 4.4). These results agree with reports that denitrification is the main pathway for N₂O production when NO₃⁻ is available

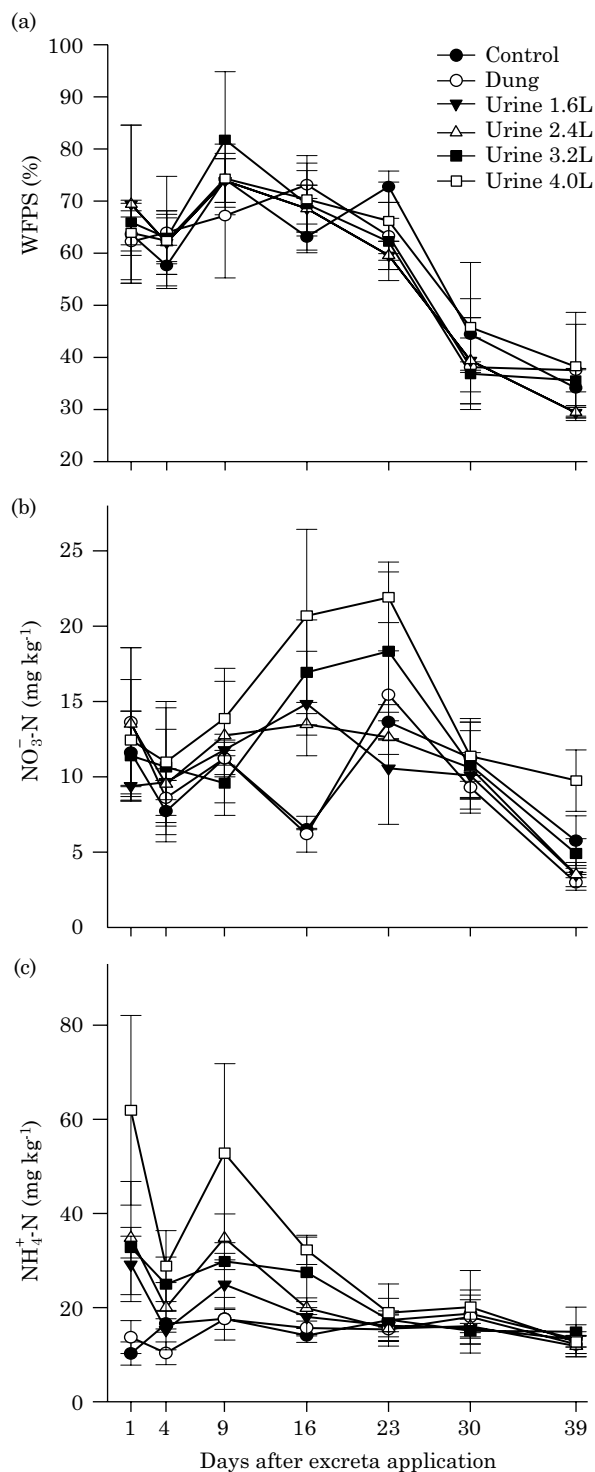


Figure 3. Water-filled pore space-WFPS (a), soil NO₃⁻-N (b), and NH₄⁺-N (c) after sheep urine and dung application in a subtropical *Argissolo Vermelho Distrófico típico* (Typic Paleudult) under Italian ryegrass pasture. Urine was applied at four rates (1.6, 2.4, 3.2, and 4.0 L m⁻²), with 2.4 L m⁻² being the mean volume per urination. Dung was applied at a rate of 0.135 kg m⁻² of dry matter, which is twice the mean weight per defecation. Bars represent the standard error.

and OC and humidity are high (Carter, 2007; Luo et al., 2008).

Application of dung did not alter soil NO_3^- or NH_4^+ levels (Figures 3b and 3c), which is the most likely reason for the negligible effect of dung on N_2O -N fluxes (Figure 2). This is possibly related to the low amount of N (13 kg ha^{-1}) added by dung in comparison to the high levels provided by urine (161 to 403 kg ha^{-1}). Furthermore, fecal N is mainly organic and its mineralization is gradual, whereas in urine, 50 to 80 % of the N occurs as urea (Haynes and Williams, 2003). Finally, the mineralization rate of organic N tends to be lower in sheep than in cattle dung, possibly because sheep dung consists of pellets covered by a film that makes them more resistant to fragmentation (Souto et al., 2005). In the present study, it was observed that fecal pellets did not disintegrate until 60 days into the experiment, which confirms their low mineralization rate.

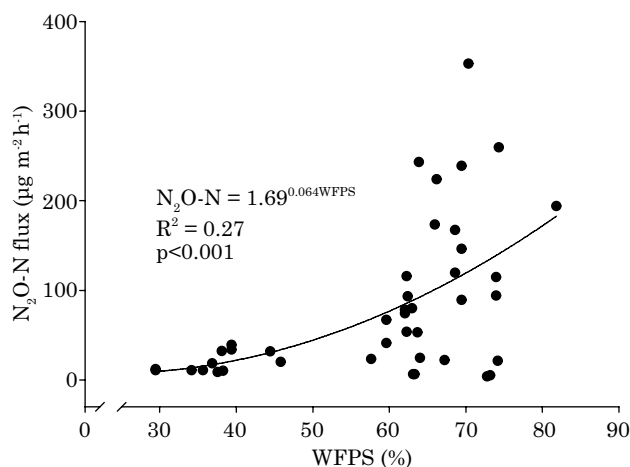


Figure 4. Relationship between soil water-filled pore space (WFPS) and N_2O -N emission after sheep urine and dung application in a subtropical *Argissolo Vermelho Distrófico típico* (Typic Paleudult) under Italian ryegrass pasture.

Accumulated N_2O emission and emission factors

Cumulative N_2O -N emission in the 39-day period was similar in the control soil and in dung treated soil (0.16 and $0.17 \text{ kg ha}^{-1} \text{ N}$, respectively) (Table 2). In urine treated soil, accumulated N_2O -N emission ranged from 0.547 to 1.423 kg ha^{-1} , increasing linearly with higher application rates of urine-N (N_2O -N $\text{kg ha}^{-1} = 0.0085 + 0.003 \text{ N applied kg ha}^{-1}$, $R^2 = 0.95$, $p < 0.01$). Our results regarding the treatment of ryegrass pasture with lamb urine were similar to those reported for the application of standard rates of N fertilizer (Letica et al., 2010, van Beek et al., 2010). A linear relationship between N_2O emission and N-input in various N managed agricultural areas is the concept also used for the current IPCC emission factor methodology (IPCC, 2006).

Comparison of the two forms of excreta show that urine was the main source of N_2O -N emission in our study, with an average emission potential four times greater than dung. The EF of dung was 0.06 % and significantly smaller ($p < 0.05$) than the range of 0.22 to 0.31 % (mean of 0.25 %) observed for urine (Table 2). However, compared to the default EF of 1 % proposed by the IPCC (2006) and 0.5 % obtained by Hoefl et al. (2012) for sheep urine, the mean urine EF of 0.25 % found in our study is comparatively smaller, but similar to the 0.24 % estimated by Luo et al. (2013) in a two-year study in four regions of New Zealand. Usually, large variations in EF among sites or variation from one year/season to another in the same site reflect the soil and climatic effects on N transformation and N_2O production. For example, Luo et al. (2008) indicated that winter had the potential for producing the highest N_2O emissions (EF = 0.73 %) for cattle urine, due to high rainfall and low evapotranspiration, which maintained higher soil moisture and thus favored denitrification.

The EF value estimated in our study for dung is same of the EF of 0.09 % estimated by Hoefl et al. (2012) and the 0.06 % estimated by Luo et al. (2013)

Table 1. Simple and multiple regression analyses between N_2O -N emission ($\mu\text{g m}^{-2} \text{ h}^{-1}$) and NO_3^- -N and/or NH_4^+ -N (mg kg^{-1}) soil contents (*Argissolo Vermelho Distrófico típico* -ypic Paleudult), considering the whole measurement period (1 to 39 days after application-DAA), the initial (1 to 9 DAA) period, and the final period (16 to 30 DAA)

Period	Equation	Fitted R^2	$\beta^{(1)}$	
			NO_3^- -N	NH_4^+ -N
DAA				
	N_2O -N = $-79.9 + 15.3 \text{ NO}_3^-$ -N	0.50		
1 to 39	N_2O -N = $-34.1 + 5.7 \text{ NH}_4^+$ -N	0.52		
	N_2O -N = $-132.8 + 11.4^{**} \text{ NO}_3^-$ -N + 4.4^{**} NH_4^+ -N	0.76	0.52**	0.55**
1 to 9	N_2O -N = $-36.1 + 1.7 \text{ NO}_3^-$ -N + 4.59^{**} NH_4^+ -N	0.80	0.04	0.87**
16 to 30	N_2O -N = $-220.4 + 15.3^{**} \text{ NO}_3^-$ -N + 5.8^{**} NH_4^+ -N	0.78	0.59*	0.55*

⁽¹⁾ β : is the standardized regression coefficient; * and **: significant at 0.05 and 0.01, respectively.

for sheep dung. But, the EF estimated here is much lower than the default EF of the N deposited by sheep during grazing of 1 % proposed by the IPCC (2013) and the EF of 0.25 % for dung deposited on grazed pastures in New Zealand (Ministry for the Environment, 2012). This result suggests that excreta, urine and dung, should be separately addressed in national greenhouse gas inventories or communications, corroborating the results of Sordi et al. (2013) working with cattle excreta. Due to lack of regional EF values for the South of Brazil, the EF value of 1 % established by the IPCC is adopted in national inventories and potentially overestimates the N₂O emissions from pastures.

In our study, we found that the EF values for the different urine application rates did not differ significantly ($p < 0.05$) from each other, indicating that there was no difference in N₂O emissions by unit of N added if repeated doses of urine were applied to the plots. This is important because it means that EF values can be used to estimate N₂O emissions during the grazing of lambs based only on the number of lambs per area, the volume of urine per lamb, and the level of N in the urine and dung. If it had been found that N₂O emissions depended on the rate of urine added to an area, it would mean that if urination occurs in an area where urine has recently been deposited, the N₂O emission would be greater than if urination had occurred in an area in which urine had not recently been deposited. This would have made it more difficult to use EF values to estimate N₂O emissions and would have demanded a more probabilistic estimate of the proportion of the area in which more than one consecutive urination had occurred. Fortunately, our result showing that there was no difference between urine rates facilitates the use of EF values.

Estimated N₂O emission during the entire 90-day grazing season

According to the EF values estimated in this study, the soil N₂O-N emission over the entire grazing season was 0.54 kg ha⁻¹ for low grazing intensity and 0.62 kg ha⁻¹ under moderate grazing intensity (Figure 5). Across the grazing intensities, more than 63 % of N₂O-N emissions came from the soil, 36 % from urine, and less than 1 % from dung (Figure 5).

Considering the use of the default EF of 1 % of N applied as urine and dung proposed by the IPCC (2006), the total N₂O-N emissions for the entire 90-day pasture period would be 1.12 and 1.49 kg ha⁻¹ N₂O-N for the low and moderate grazing intensities, respectively. Thus, assuming the EF values of this study as more realistic for regional conditions, use of the IPCC default EF overestimated soil N₂O emissions from 68 to 94 %. This comparison between total emissions estimated by regional and default

EF highlighted the importance of the present initiatives of regional studies aiming to obtain representative EF values for different soils and sites, including different years with distinct rainfall and temperature conditions.

Table 2. Cumulative emission of N₂O-N in the whole measurement period (39 days) and emission factor (EF) of sheep urine and dung applied in a subtropical *Argissolo Vermelho Distrófico típico* (Typic Paleudult) under Italian ryegrass pasture. Urine was applied at four rates (1.6, 2.4, 3.2, and 4.0 L m⁻²), with 2.4 L m⁻² being the mean volume per urination. Dung was applied at a rate of 0.135 kg dry matter m⁻², which is twice the mean weight per defecation

Treatment	N applied	N ₂ O-N emission		EF
		kg ha ⁻¹		
Control	0	0.156	-	-
Urine 1.6 L	161	0.547	0.24ns	
Urine 2.4 L	242	0.697	0.22	
Urine 3.2 L	323	0.958	0.25	
Urine 4.0 L	403	1.423	0.31	
Mean urine				0.25 A
Dung	13	0.164	0.06 B	

EF: Emission factor calculated according to equation 1; ns: non-significant differences between means by analysis of variance ($p < 0.05$); values of EF followed by different uppercase letters differ by the Tukey test at 0.05. The N-urine applied and the soil N₂O-N emission exhibited a quantitative relationship expressed by the following linear equation: N₂O-N_{released} = 0.0854 + 0.003 N_{applied} (R² = 0.95, $p = 0.001$).

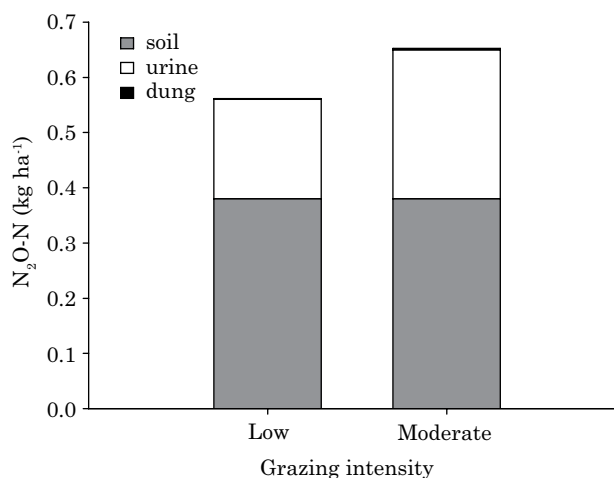


Figure 5. Estimated N₂O-N emission from soil plus sheep urine and dung over the 90-day grazing season in a subtropical *Argissolo Vermelho Distrófico típico* (Typic Paleudult) under Italian ryegrass in low and moderate grazing intensities (i.e., a herbage allowance of 5.0 and 2.5 times the consumption potential of grazing lambs, respectively).

CONCLUSIONS

For lambs feeding on winter ryegrass pasture in southern Brazil, urine is the main N source responsible for soil N₂O emissions.

In this subtropical region, the N₂O-N emission factor was 0.25 % for urine and 0.06 % for dung; these emission factors are about 4 and 17 times lower, respectively, than the default 1 % recommended in Tier 1 of the IPCC Guidelines. Distinct emission factors for urine and dung suggest that these excreta should be addressed separately in national greenhouse gas inventories.

Considering the site dependence of soil N₂O-N emissions, further studies need to be conducted to delineate the N₂O emission factors for a wider range of soils and climatic conditions in Brazil.

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