

Sharing experiences in evaluating carbon stock in Thailand

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Soil organic carbon dynamics in a C₄ plant (corn) – C₃ plant (rice) rotation



→ Tracks the proportion of SOC fractions derived from maize (C₄) and paddy rice (C₃) vegetation by using carbon isotope technique (natural ¹³C abundance).

→ Setup in the fields where maize has been continuously grown for approximately 20 years.



Reference: Suthisak Saree, Pancheewan Ponphang-nga, Ed Sarobol, Pitayakorn Limtong and Amnat Chidthaisong. 2012. Soil Carbon Sequestration Affected by Cropping Changes from Upland Maize to Flooded Rice Cultivation. *Journal of Sustainable Energy & Environment* 3: 147-152.

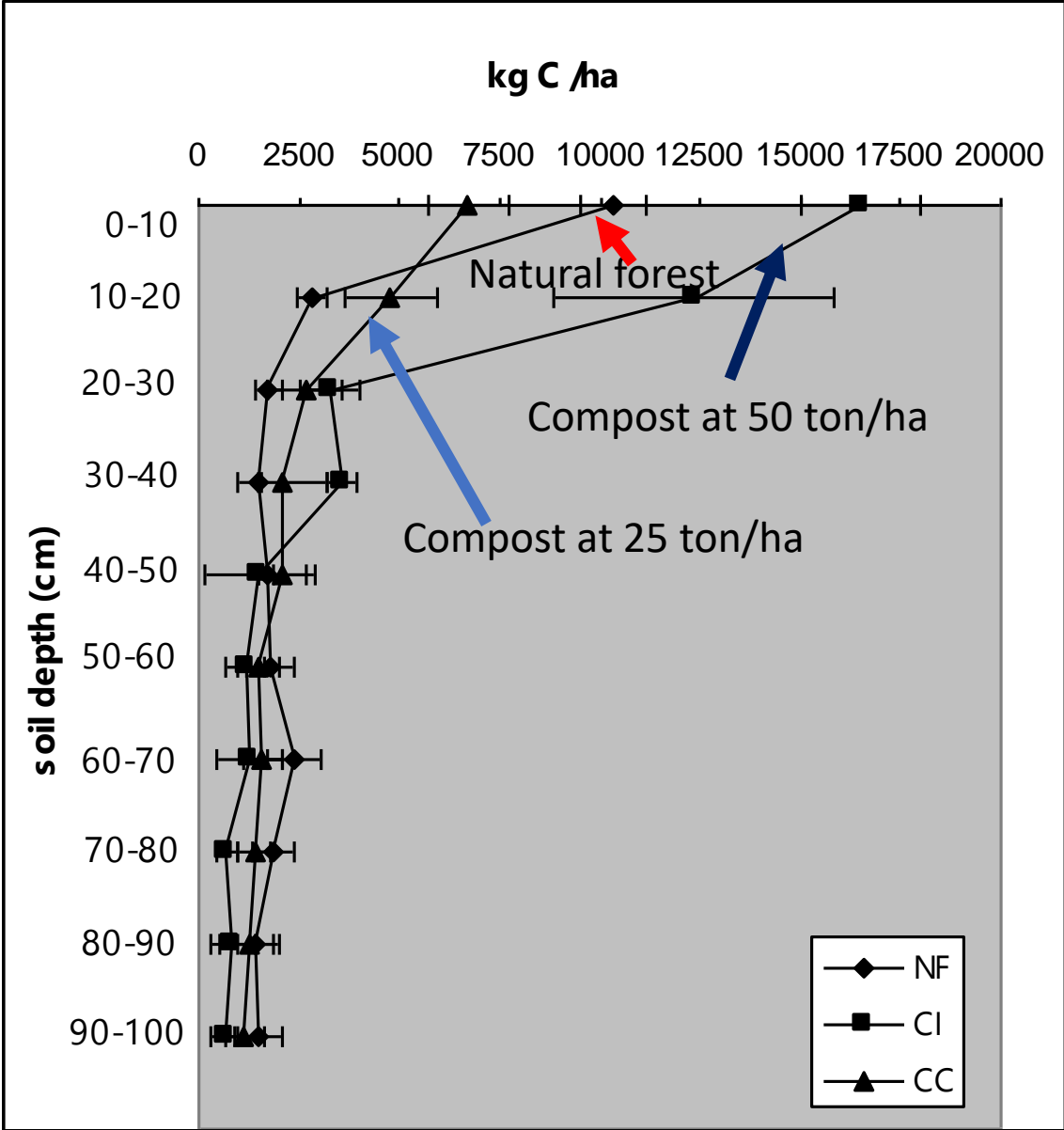
Total soil organic carbon – ton C/ha

Crop cycle	Soil C stock (ton C/ha)		
	Continuous maize	Continuous paddy rice	Maize-rice rotation
<u>1st crop</u>	17.98 ± 0.43	20.79 ± 0.63	20.96 ± 0.63
<u>2nd crop</u>	16.50 ± 0.48	20.88 ± 0.52	19.35 ± 0.44

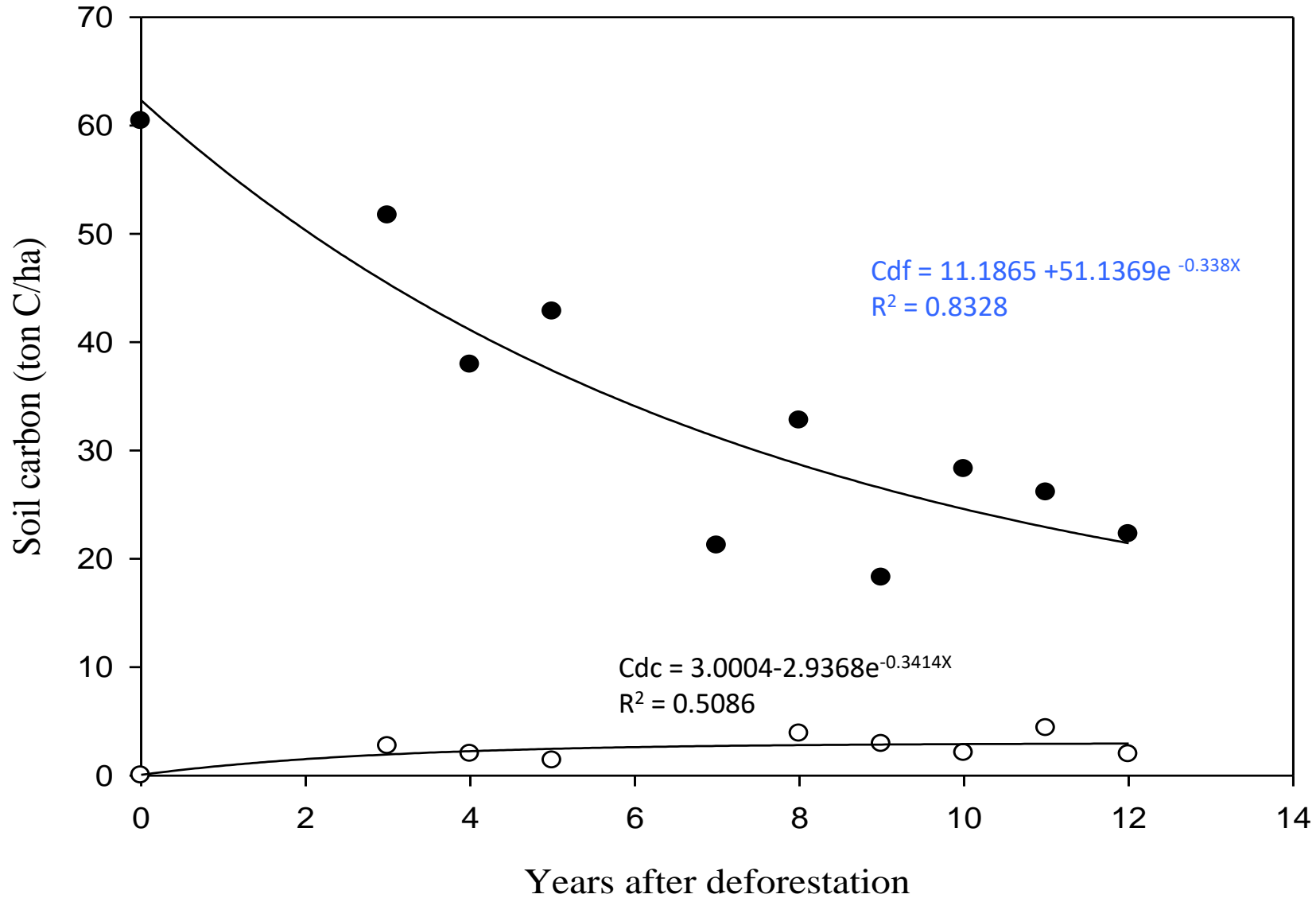
➔Maize-rice rotation provides more C-input than other two treatments but continuous paddy-rice can sequester carbon more than maize-rice rotation.

➔Carbon sequestration in soil is not only depend on C-input but also depending on cultivation conditions, the physical and chemical properties of soil.

Soil C stocks affected by compost application rate



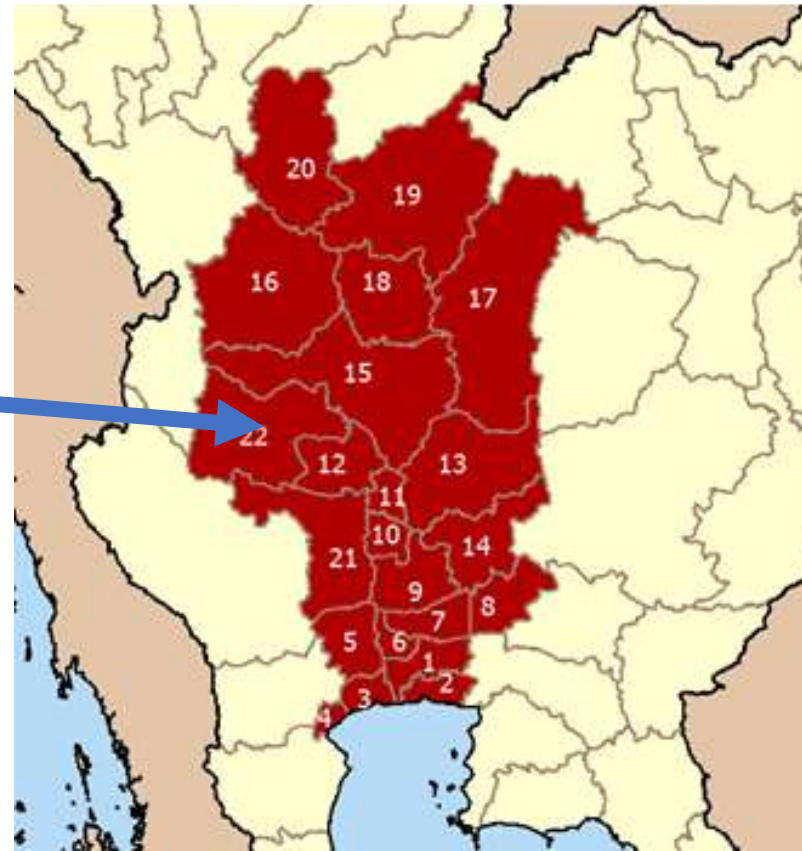
Graph of soil carbon derived from C3 (forest) and C4 plant (corn) with time after deforestation at TTK site



➔ **Carbon stock decreases rapidly when forest is converted to maize cultivation.**

Referenes:

- S. Jai-arree et al., 2011, Pedosphere, 21: 581-590.
- Land Degradation & Development (2011) DOI: 10.1002/ldr.1152.

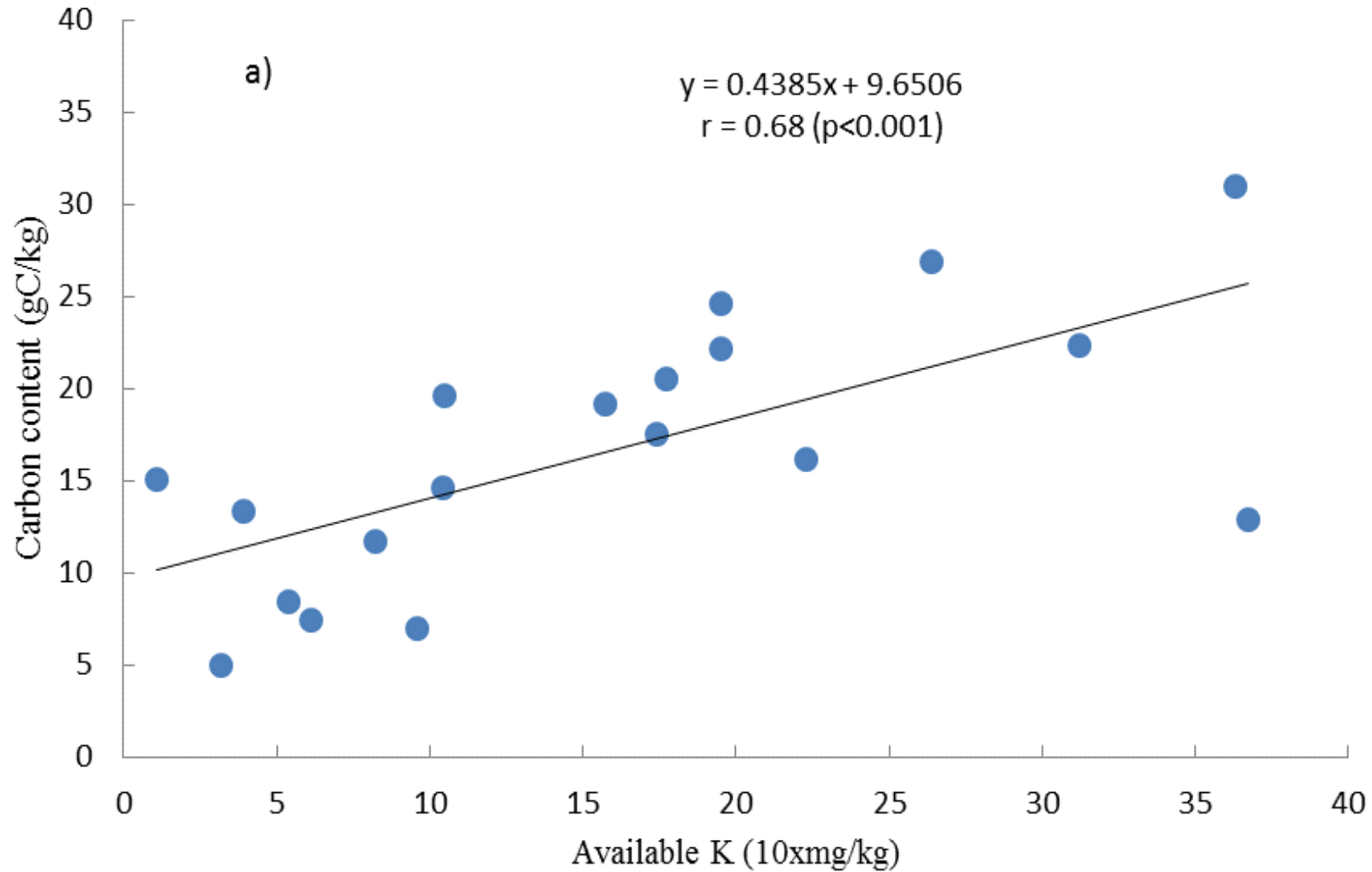


Estimates of C stock & changes in paddy soil in central Thailand (S. Saratiean and A. Chidthaisong, Journal of Sustainable Energy & Environment, (2017) 91-94).

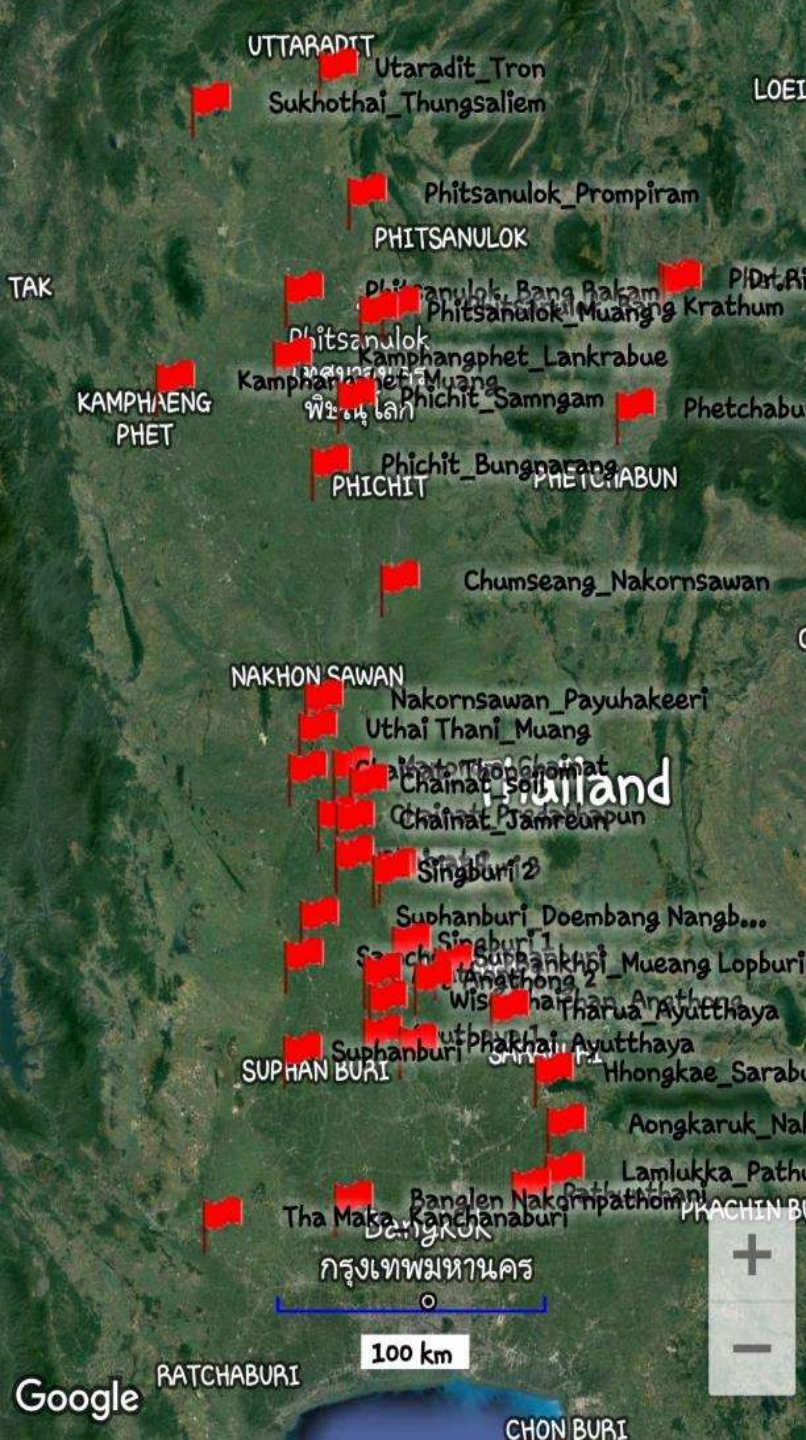
Carbon stock and its changes at different locations of paddy field in central Thailand provinces

Location	C stock* (1967~1998) (tonC/ha)	C stock (2011)* (tonC/ha)	Time span (years)	Stock Change (tonC/ha)	Stock Change (tonC/ha/yr)	Annual change
Nakonpathom_ BL	84.87	67.78	13	-17.08	-1.31	-1.55
Supanburi_SC	17.25	31.54	44	14.29	0.42	1.88
Chainat_MN	45.88	65.9	13	20.02	1.54	3.36
Nakonsawan_CS	47.12	55.58	34	8.46	0.65	0.53
Angthong_WC	76.59	50.52	15	-26.07	-1.74	-2.27
Ayutthaya_PH	55.89	70.78	41	14.89	0.36	0.65
Ayutthaya_TR	24.15	53.69	30	29.54	0.67	4.08
Patumthani_TY	106.95	92.85	30	-14.1	-0.47	-0.44
Patumthani_NS	44.5	88.43	13	43.93	1.46	7.59
Saraburi_NK	40.36	25.61	37	-14.75	-0.39	-0.99
Average	54.36	60.27	27	5.91	0.12	0.4

* Obtained from the Reports of Land Development Department

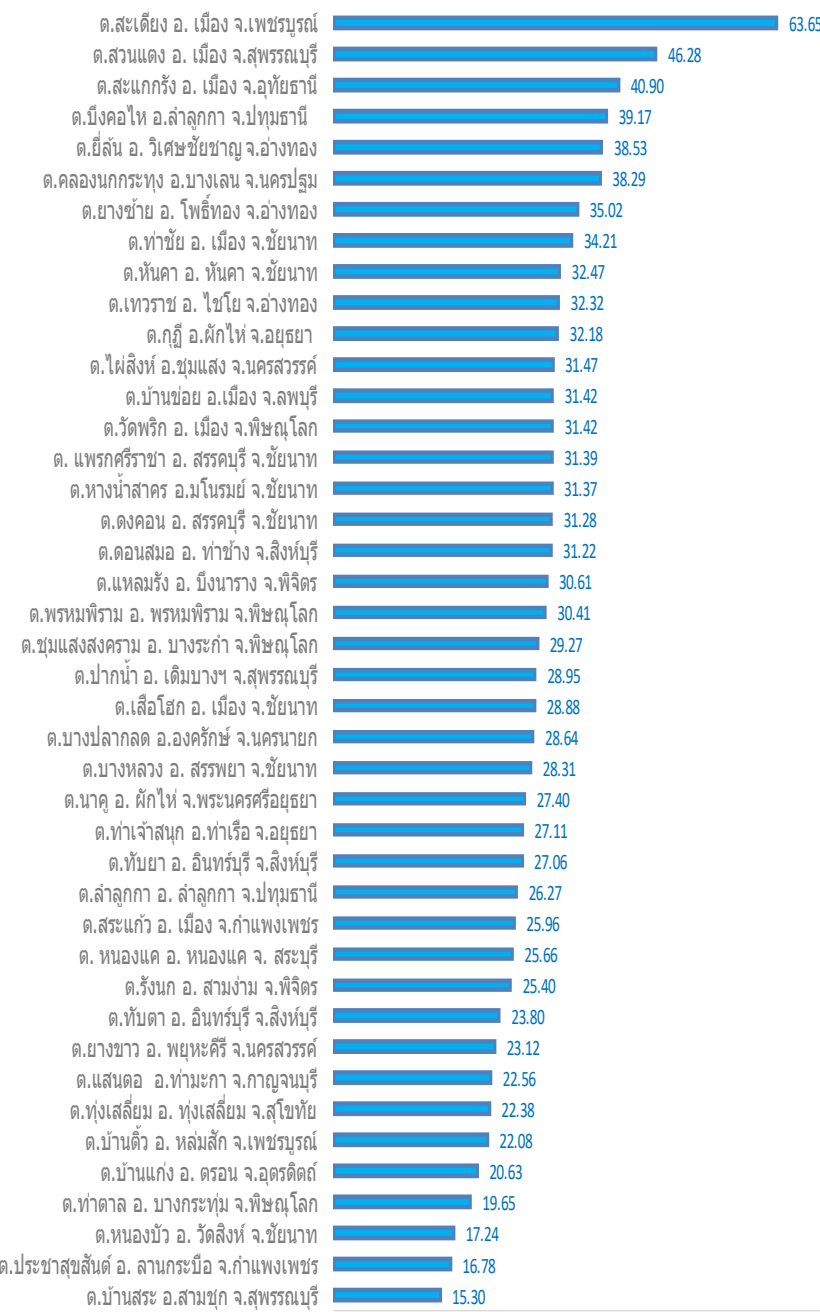
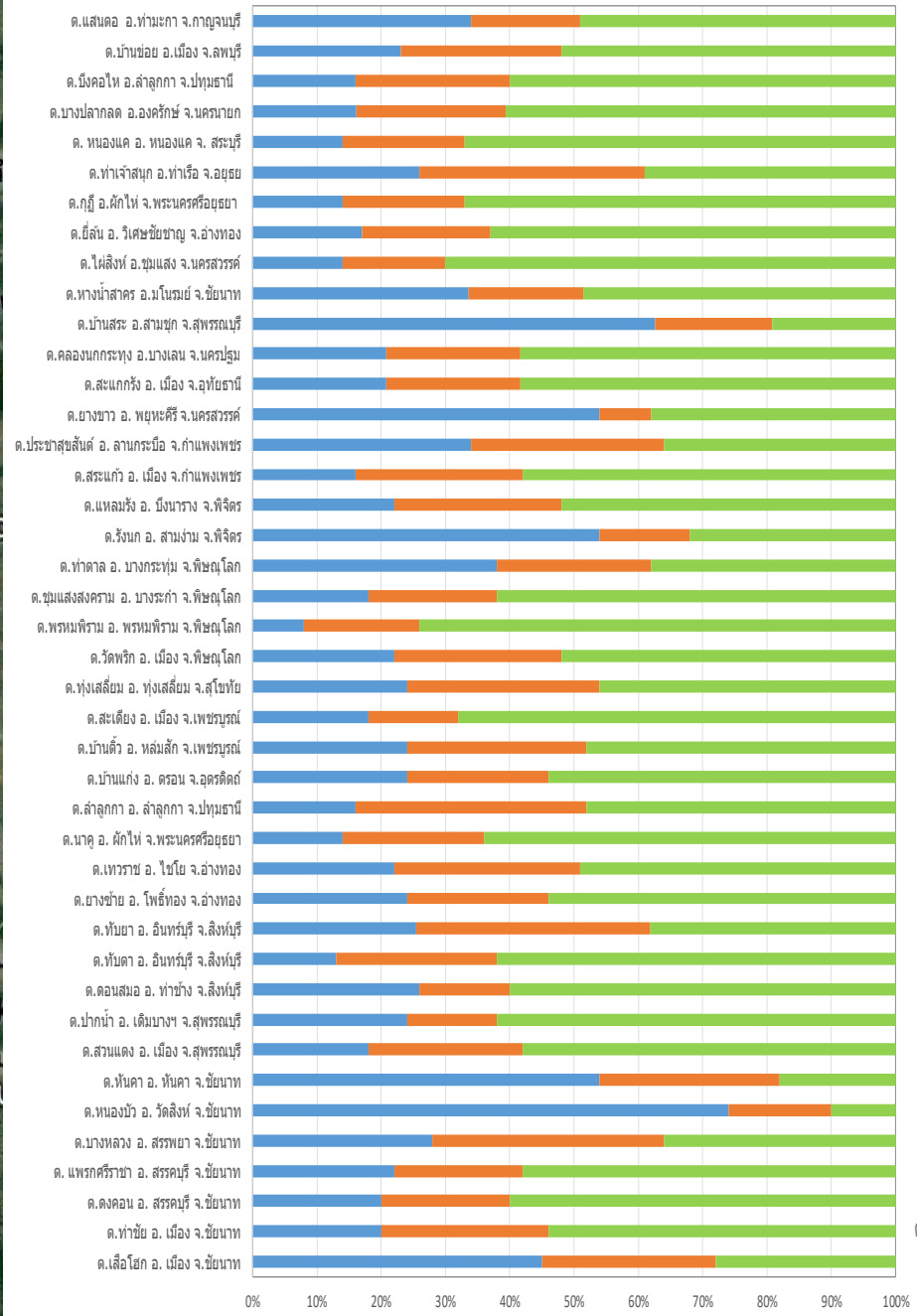


- **No significant change in any soil characteristics, except available K (C, P increase)**
- **No significant relationship between soil carbon stock and any of these soil properties except for available K**



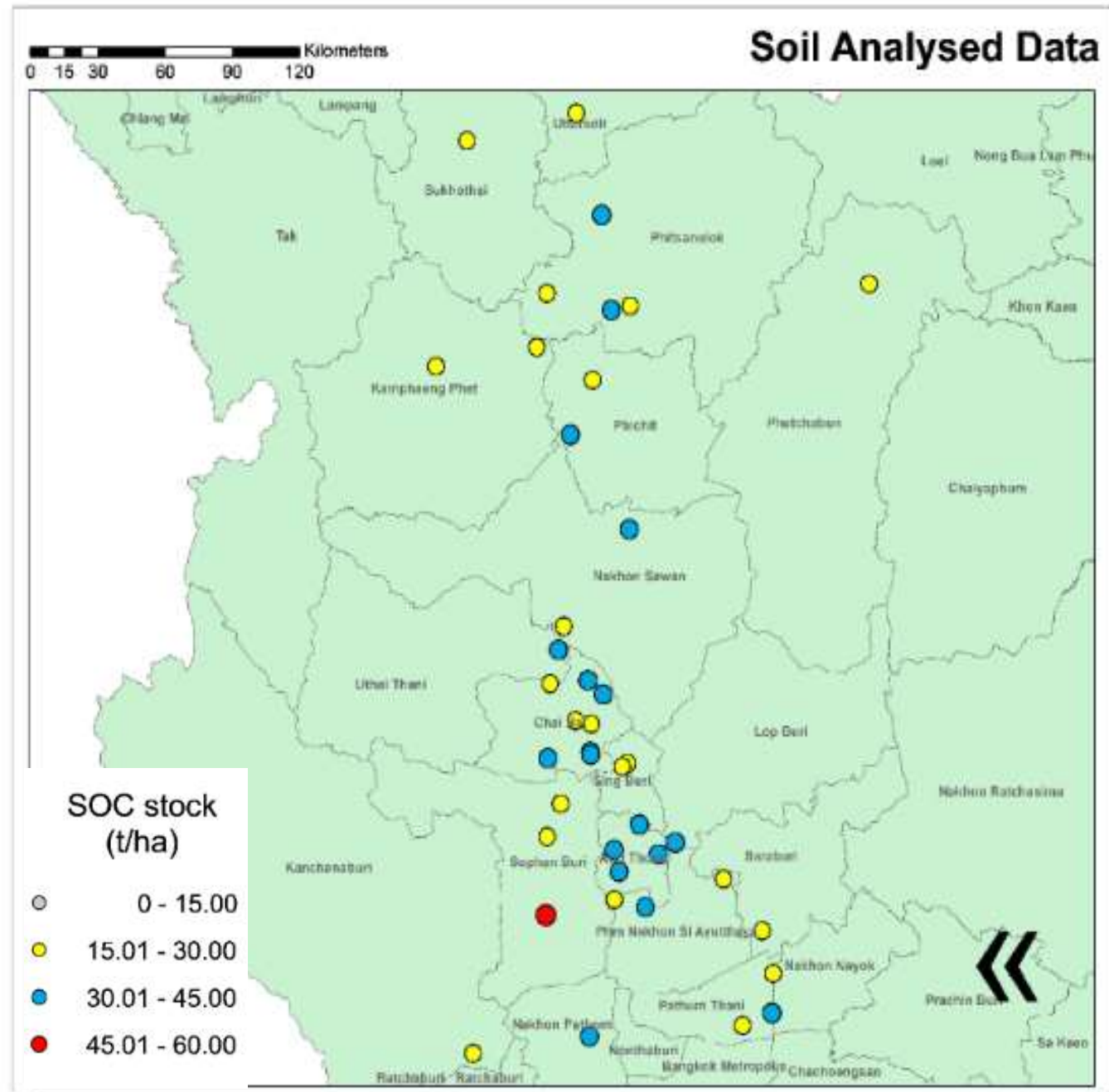
■ % Sand ■ % Silt ■ % Clay

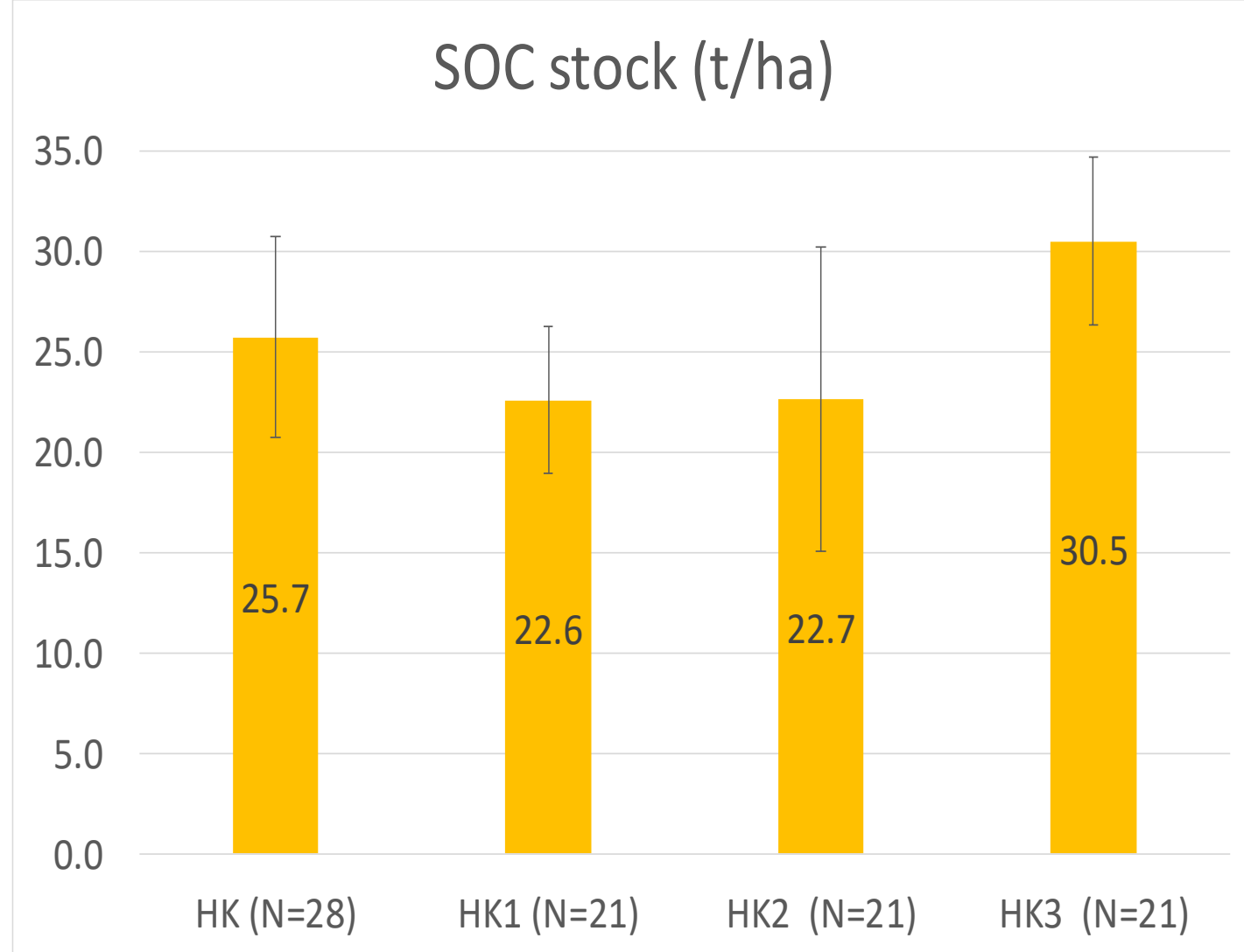
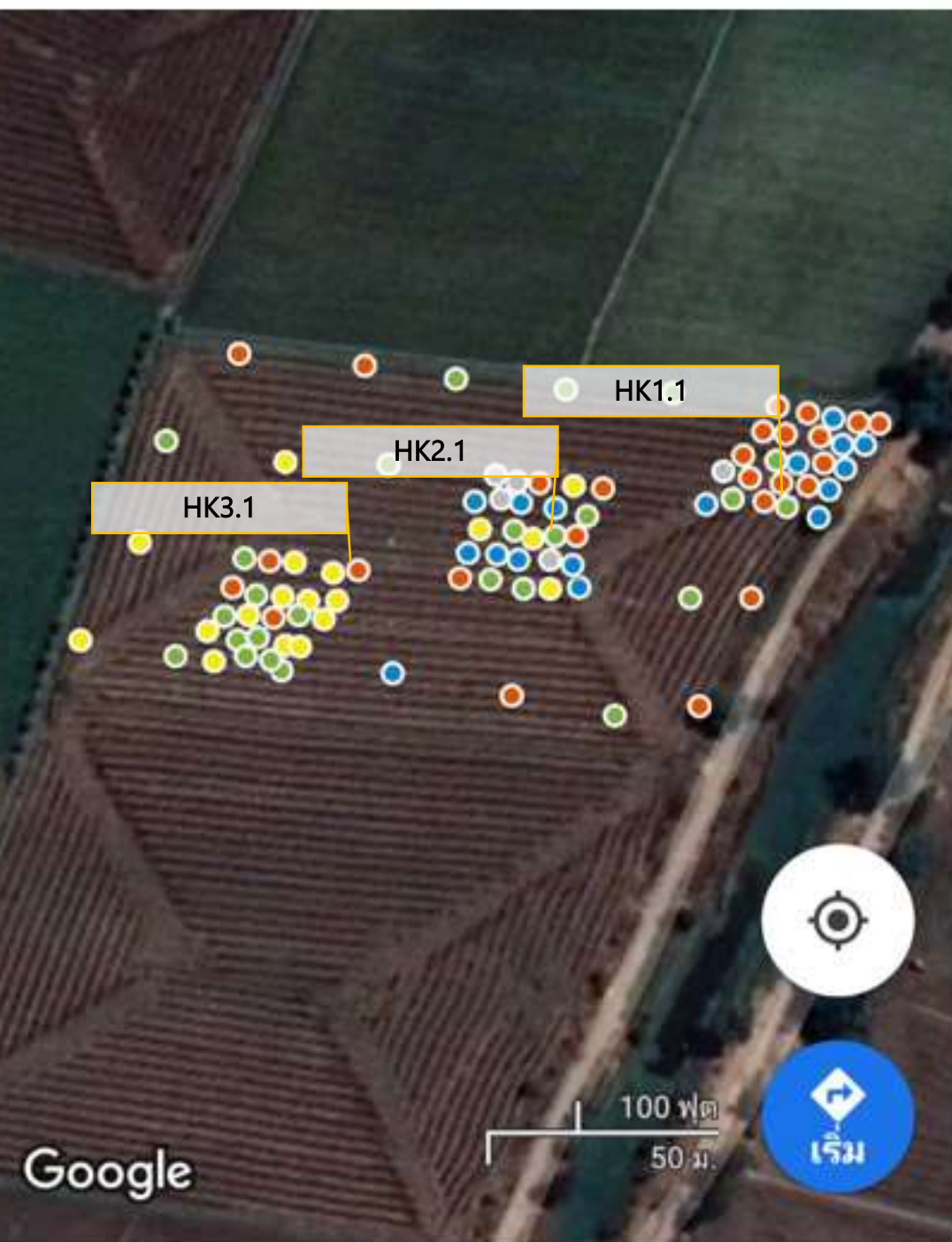
SOC stock (t/ha)



Key findings

- At regional scale (42 sampling points in 19 Provinces, ca. 9 million ha);
 - In central Thailand paddy fields: Soil carbon stock for 0-30 cm are in the ranges of 15.3-65.3 ton C/ha with the average of 29.7 ± 8.5 ton C/ha
 - Significant-positive relationship with % clay particle, organic matter, total N, exchangeable Mg, exchangeable K
 - Significant-negative relationship with %sand



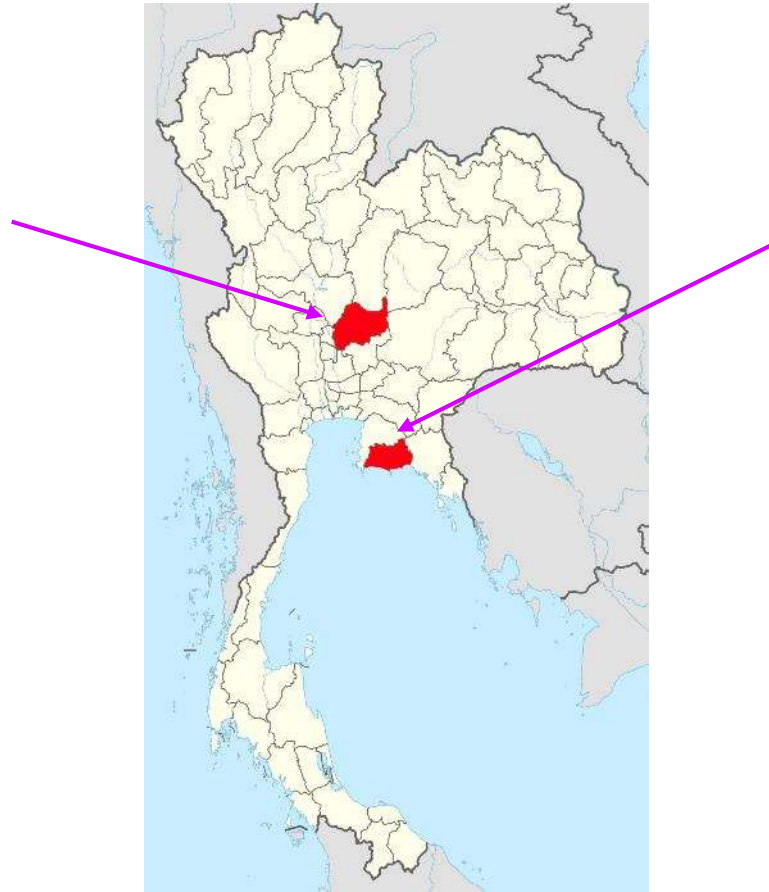


- At farm scale (64 sampling points, 1 ha)
 - No significant difference among plots
 - Recommend to have 3-4 samples/Rai (0.2 ha)

Lopburi Seed Research and Development Center



Rayong Field Crops Research Center



Site study

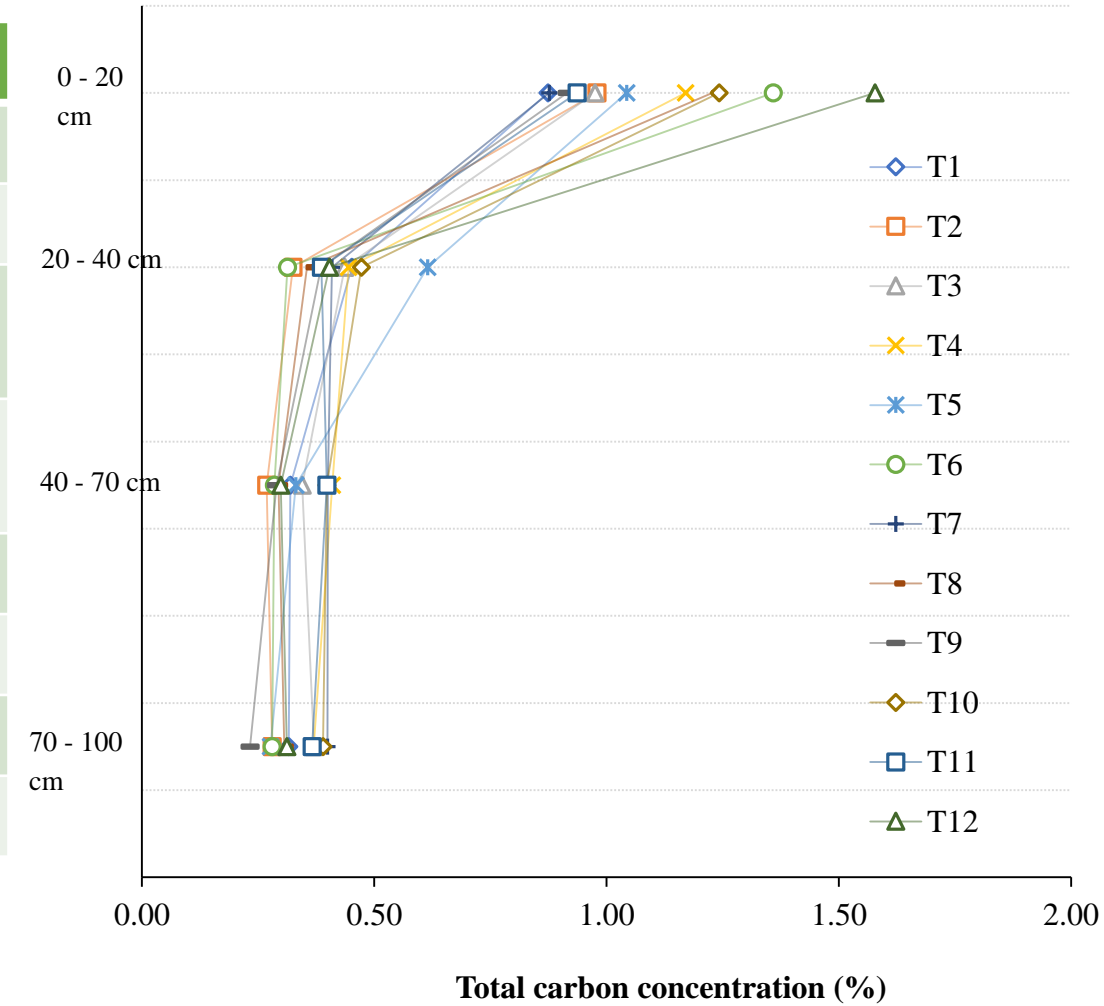
Two Long-term fields (46 years)

- Soil carbon content and soil carbon stock

Treatments	Total carbon stock (Mg ha ⁻¹)
Tillage	29.85 ± 4.83
No-till	38.55 ± 9.43**
No chemical fertilizer application	33.10 ± 6.85
Chemical fertilizer application	35.31 ± 10.07**
No cow dung application	30.72 ± 6.95
Cow dung application	38.04 ± 7.97*
No rice application	30.72 ± 6.95
Rice straw application	33.86 ± 9.42 ns

(***p* < 0.01; **p* < 0.05; ns = nonsignificant)

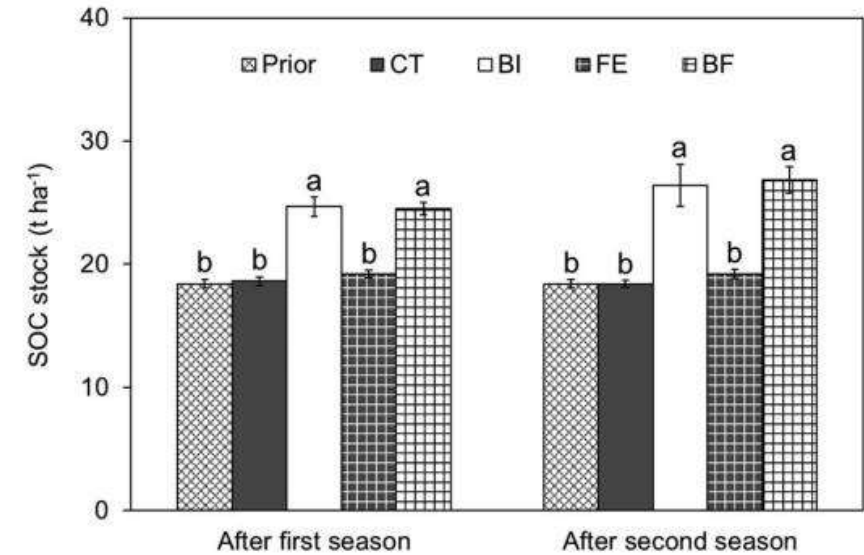
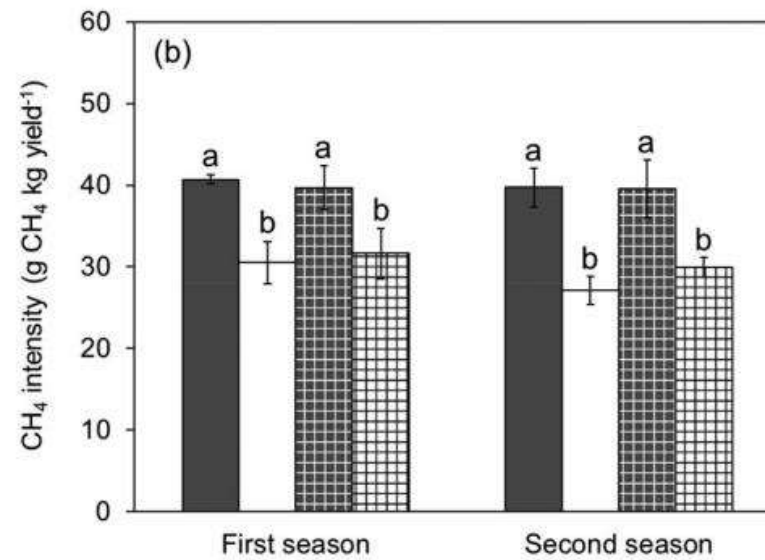
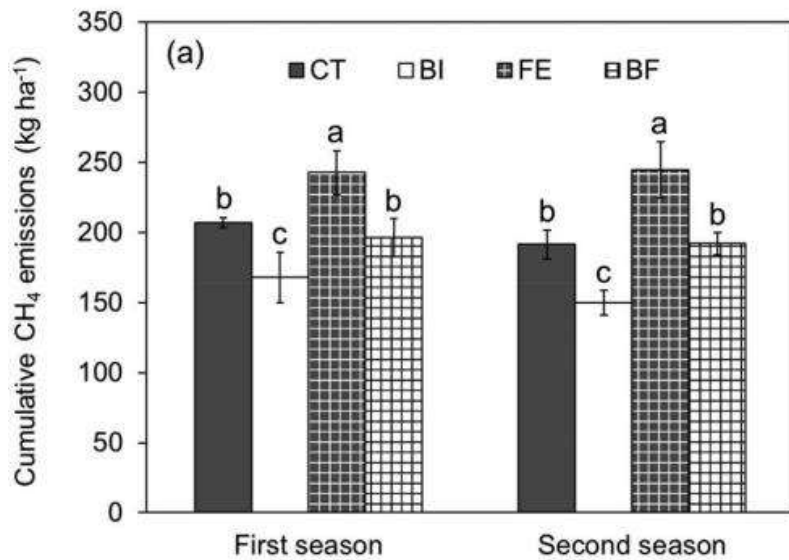
Rice straw rate = 3.1 ton ha⁻¹, Cow dung rate = 6.3 ton ha⁻¹



Effects of biochar on methane emission, grain yield, and soil carbon in rice cultivation in

Experimental design.

Treatment	Biochar (10 t ha ⁻¹ season ⁻¹)	Fertilizer (kg ha ⁻¹ season ⁻¹)	
		Compound	Urea
CT	0	0	0
BI	10	0	0
FE	0	233	141
BF	10	233	141



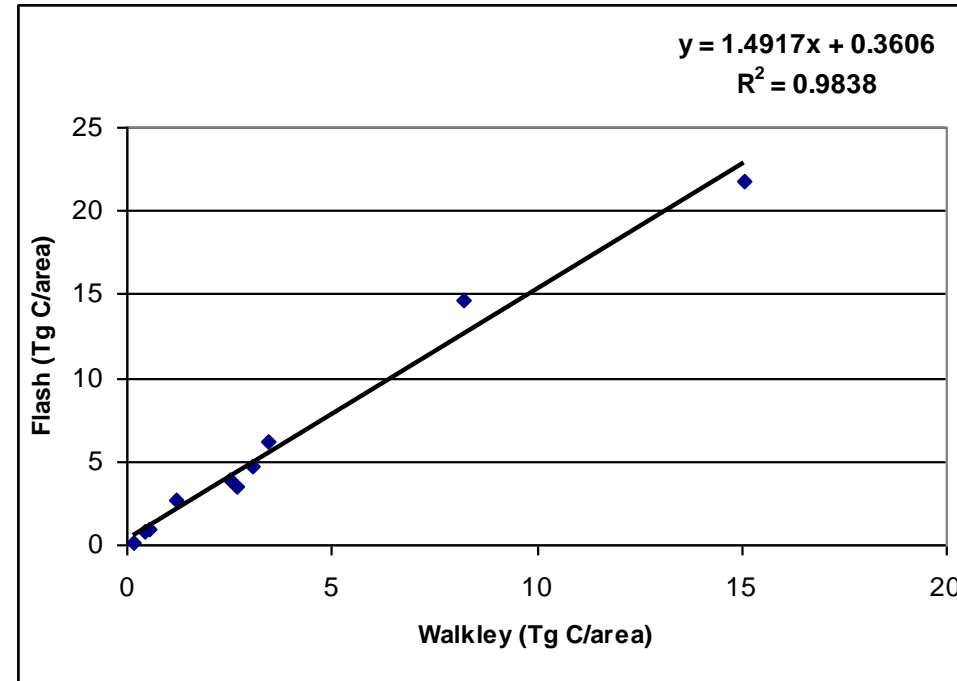
Issues that may lead to improvement

1) Time period issue:

- Needs long time to detect change and monitoring data for such period of time usually not available (%SOC derived from %OM?)
- Basic data (especially bulk density & inputs) are rare.
- Long term plots may be very useful: networking & compiling data across sites to come up with reference sequestration rate may help.

2) Carbon credit

- Methodology is not yet there (worth to try.)—solid methodology is needed to link with policies (NDCs, etc.)



- 3) Analytical method: Wet oxidation vs combustion



Thank you ...



Advice, suggestions, questions are welcome.

