

Supporting information

The Impact of Scoria-Filled Aeration Trenches on the N-cycle and Greenhouse Gases Emissions from a Clayey Soil

Shahar Baram, Asher Bar-Tal, Anna Beriozkin, Roei Katzir, Alon Gal, David Russo

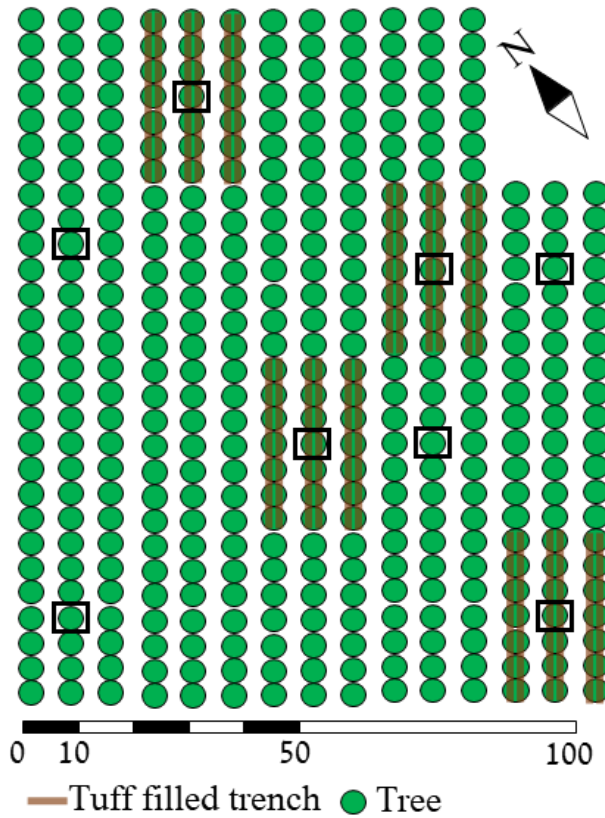


Fig. S11. A schematic representation of the orchard. Gas, water content and porewater measuring sites are presented by rectangles.

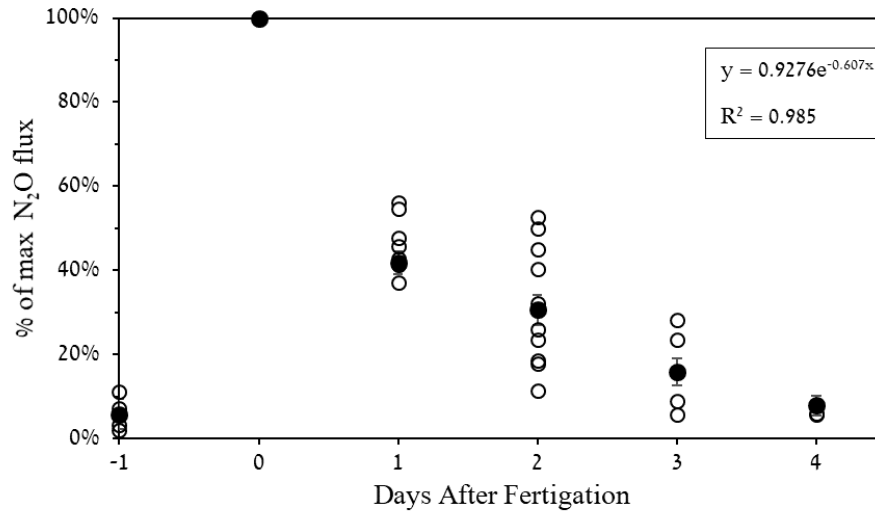


Fig. SI2. Trend of N₂O fluxes in the days following N applications (fertiligation loads of 225 – 360 kg-N ha⁻¹) in drip irrigation, as reported in the literature and measured in this study (hollow circles). Average values are presented by the full circles with vertical lines representing the standard deviations. Zero (0) represents the day of N application. "y," and R² represents the exponential decay (days 0 – 4), and its coefficient of determination. (Data taken from: Alsina et al., 2013; Baram et al., 2018; Garland et al., 2011; Kennedy et al., 2013; Schellenberg et al., 2012; Wolff et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2016).

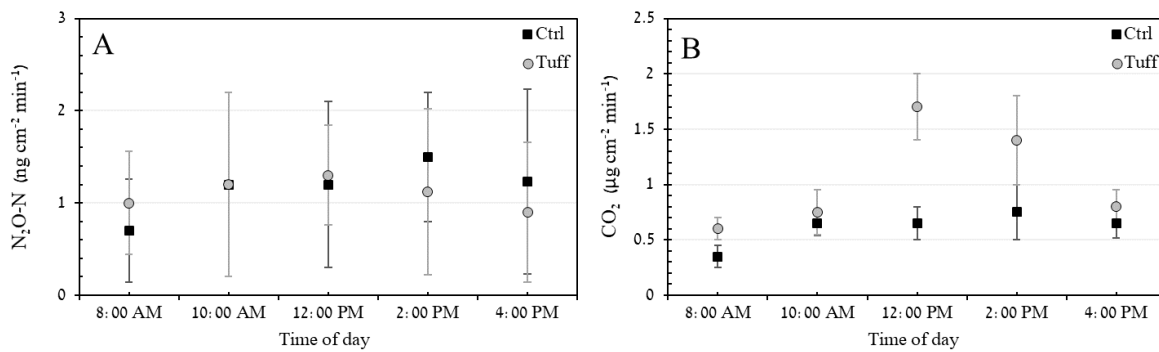


Fig SI3. Daily trend of (a) nitrous oxide (N₂O) and (B) carbon dioxide (CO₂) fluxes during the fertigation season. Each point represents an average of four readings, where vertical lines represent the standard deviation.

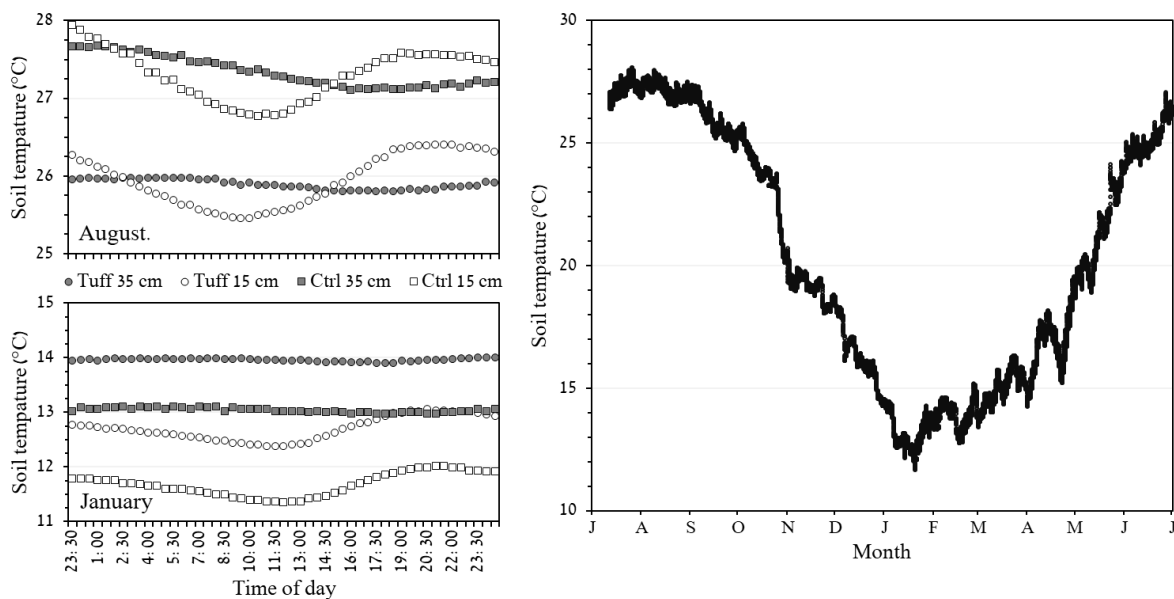


Fig. SI4. (Left) Daily dynamics of soil temperatures measured at depths of 15 and 35 cm during the summer (top) and winter (bottom). (Right) Seasonal dynamics of average hourly measurements of soil temperatures (15 – 35 cm depth).

Table SI1. Chemical composition of the TWW used for irrigation

pH	EC	TSS	COD	BOD	Cl ⁻	NO ₃ ⁻ -N	NH ₄ ⁺ -N
	mS cm ⁻¹	----- mg L ⁻¹ -----					
8.4±0.3	1.5±0.3	12±3	37±8	7.2±2	210±10	±14	6.1±2

Table SI2. Physicochemical characteristics of the clay soil at the study site

Sand	Silt	Clay	Lime	TOC ^a	CEC ^b	EC ^c	pH
----- (kg kg ⁻¹)-----			-----		(meq/100g)	dS m ⁻¹	
0.23	0.19	0.58	0.1 – 0.24	0.025	30 - 35	0.40	7.5

^aTotal organic carbon; ^bCation exchange capacity; ^cElectrical conductivity based on Baram et al. (Baram et al., 2021)

Table SI3. Average carbon dioxide (CO₂) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) fluxes, measured for the two treatments during the fertigation seasons and winters, and the corresponding t-tests p-values.

		Fert. 2018	Winter 2018-2019	Fert. 2019	Winter 2019-2020	Fert. 2020
CO ₂ flux ($\mu\text{g cm}^{-2} \text{min}^{-1}$)	Tuff	1.9±1.6	2.3±1.1	8.1±2.6	1.5±0.2	2.8±2.0
	Ctrl	0.5±0.4	5.2±3.0	5.2±1.7	2.2±3.4	2.1±1.5
	p	0.017	0.065	0.003	0.690	0.415
N ₂ O-N flux ($\text{ng cm}^{-2} \text{min}^{-1}$)	Tuff	0.8±0.5	1.3±2.2	3.5±2.1	2.4±2.3	3.3±1.3
	Ctrl	0.5±0.2	0.4±0.4	4.6±4.2	0.5±0.4	2.1±2.6
	p	0.071	0.351	0.397	0.102	0.288

Table SI4. Nitrogen mass balance and N₂O emission factors for each fertigation and winter season.

	Tuff			Control		
	Applied N load (kg ha^{-1})	N ₂ O-N emission (kg ha^{-1})	Emission factor	Applied N load (kg ha^{-1})	N ₂ O-N emission (kg ha^{-1})	Emission factor
Fertigation 2018 ^a	300	0.68	0.23%	257	0.38	0.15%
Winter 2018-2019	0	0.84	0.28% ^c	0	0.49	0.19% ^c
Total 2018	300	1.51	0.50%	257	0.87	0.34%
Fertigation 2019	300	4.12	1.37%	300	3.51	1.17%
winter 2019-2020	0	1.42	0.47% ^c	0	0.85	0.28% ^c
Total 2018	300	5.54	1.85%	300	4.36	1.45%
Fertigation 2020 ^b	120	1.84	1.53%	120	1.81	1.51%

^a June – November 2018; ^b April – June 2020; ^c relative to the N application load during the preceding fertigation season.

Table SI5. Cumulative carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission for each fertigation and winter season.

Treatment	Fertigation	winter	Fertigation	winter	Fertigation
	2018	2018 - 2019	2019	2019 - 2020	2020
Ton-CO ₂ ha ⁻¹					
Control	2.36	1.72	8.25	0.42	1.63
Tuff	4.32	0.71	13.4	0.57	2.56

Table SI6. Coefficients of determination (R²) of the linear correlation between all the field-measured parameters under the Tuff and the control treatments.

	Tuff				Control			
	NH ₄ ⁺ -N	NO ₃ ⁻ -N	NO ₂ ⁻ -N	N ₂ O-N	NH ₄ ⁺ -N	NO ₃ ⁻ -N	NO ₂ ⁻ -N	N ₂ O-N
NO ₃ ⁻ -N	0.03				0.56 ^{**}			
NO ₂ ⁻ -N	0.02	0.01			0.01	0.05		
N ₂ O-N	0.03	0.15 [*]	0.06		0.05	0.09	0.008	
CO ₂	0.01	0.19 [*]	0.04	0.4 ^{**}	0.18 [*]	0.21 [*]	0.034	0.1

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01

References

- Alsina, M. M., Fanton-Borges, A. C., & Smart, D. R. (2013). Spatiotemporal variation of event related N₂O and CH₄ emissions during fertigation in a California almond orchard. *Ecosphere*, 4(1), art1. <https://doi.org/10.1890/ES12-00236.1>
- Baram, S., Dabach, S., Jerszurki, D., Stockert, C. M., & Smart, D. R. (2018). Upscaling point measurements of N₂O emissions into the orchard scale under drip and microsprinkler irrigation. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 265, 103–111. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2018.05.022>
- Baram, S., Evans, J. F., Berezkin, A., & Ben-Hur, M. (2021). Irrigation with treated wastewater containing nanobubbles to aerate soils and reduce nitrous oxide emissions. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 280. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.124509>
- Garland, G. M., Suddick, E., Burger, M., Horwath, W. R., & Six, J. (2011). Direct N₂O emissions following transition from conventional till to no-till in a cover cropped

Mediterranean vineyard (*Vitis vinifera*). *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment*, 144(1), 423–428. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2011.11.001>

Kennedy, T., Decock, C., & Six, J. (2013). Assessing drivers of N₂O production in California tomato cropping systems. *The Science of the Total Environment*, 465, 36–47. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2013.04.014>

Schellenberg, D. L., Alsina, M. M., Muhammad, S., Stockert, C. M., Wolff, M. W., Sanden, B. L., Brown, P. H., & Smart, D. R. (2012). Yield-scaled global warming potential from N₂O emissions and CH₄ oxidation for almond (*Prunus dulcis*) irrigated with nitrogen fertilizers on arid land. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 155, 7–15. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167880912000990>

Wolff, M. W., Hopmans, J. W., Stockert, C. M., Burger, Martin., Sanden, B. L., & Smart, D. R. (2017). Effects of drip fertigation frequency and N-source on soil N₂O production in almonds. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment*, 238, 67–77. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167880916303954>

Zhang, W., Zhou, G., Li, Q., Liao, N., Guo, H., Min, W., Ma, L., Ye, J., & Hou, Z. (2016). Saline water irrigation stimulate N₂O emission from a drip-irrigated cotton field. *Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Section B — Soil & Plant Science*, 66(2), 141–152. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09064710.2015.1084038>