

# 日本稲わら堆肥連用はメコンデルタ水田に増収をもたらし、炭素隔離に貢献する

Continuous application of rice straw compost increases rice yield and contributes to carbon sequestration in paddy fields in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam

ベトナム・メコンデルタの水田において稲わら堆肥6 t ha<sup>-1</sup>施用の有無と化成肥料の施肥量を変えた処理を組み合わせた連用試験を2000年から開始し、水稻を毎年2作(雨期作及び乾期作)栽培した。稲わら堆肥の施用は、無施用に比べ、水稻収量を乾期作で0.75~0.87 t、雨期作で0.91~0.96 t高め、土壌炭素量を年間356~401 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>増加させた。これにより、メコンデルタ水田にて稲わら堆肥施用が水稻収量を向上させること、また熱帯水田土壌が炭素隔離を通じ気候変動を緩和できることを示した。

We cultivated rice and evaluated the effects of continuous application of rice straw compost (RSC) on rice yield and total carbon in soil from 2000 to 2015. The rice yields of the treatments where we applied RSC and moderate doses of chemical fertilizer were 0.87 and 0.75 Mg ha<sup>-1</sup> higher than that of the conventionally fertilized plots for the dry season, respectively, and 0.91 and 0.96 Mg ha<sup>-1</sup> higher for the wet season on average from 2011 to 2015. Moreover, RSC application increased total carbon in the soil at a rate of 356 to 401 kg C ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>, indicating that tropical paddy fields can contribute to carbon sequestration.

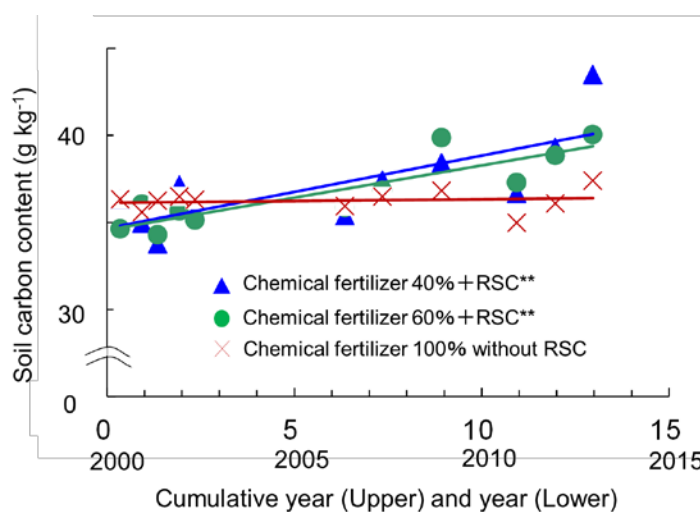
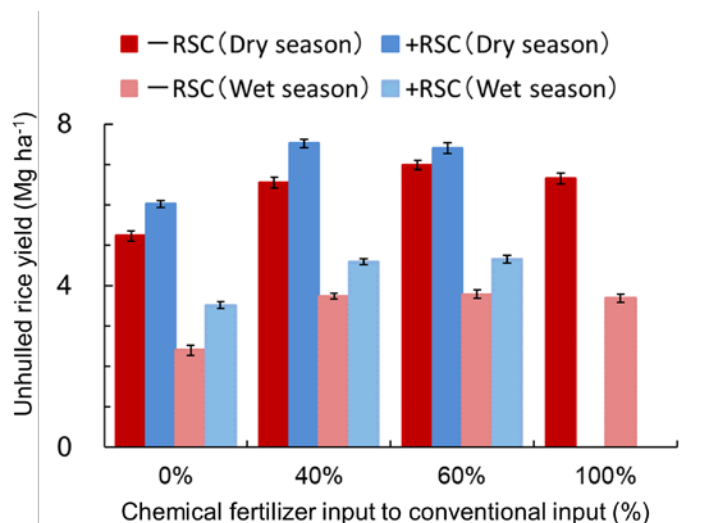


図1 試験圃場の1作当たり水稻収量(2011~2015年雨期と乾期各々5作分の平均)  
 (注1) 慣行の化成肥料施肥量は、N-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>Oとして雨期作で80-30-30、乾期作で100-30-30(kg ha<sup>-1</sup>)。慣行では稲わら堆肥を施用しない。  
 (注2) バーは標準誤差を示す。

図2 土壌(表層0-10cm)中全炭素の経年変化  
 (注1) 化成肥料を慣行に対して40%、60%と堆肥を連用した処理区の回帰直線の傾きは有意に0より大きい(p < 0.01)。これらの傾きと土壌の仮比重より計算した変化量はそれぞれ401、356 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>である。

Fig. 1. Average yields for 5 crops (2011 to 2015). Bars mean standard error (n=3), For the conventional treatment, chemical fertilizer was applied (as N-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O) without RSC at 80-30-30 (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) in the wet season and 100-30-30 (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) in the dry season.

Fig. 2. Change in total carbon (g kg<sup>-1</sup>) in the soil (0-10 cm) in the experimental paddy.

\*\* indicates that the slope was significantly different from 0 (p<0.01). The carbon sequestration ratios (kg C ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>) in the text were calculated from the slopes and soil bulk density.



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