

BNI強化コムギによる窒素肥料由来温室効果ガス削減効果

Reduction in nitrogen fertilizer-induced greenhouse gas emissions by BNI-enabled wheat

国際農研では、国際トウモロコシ・コムギ改良センター等と共同で、約30%の硝化抑制率を有し、少ない窒素肥料で高い生産性を示すBNI（BNI（Biological Nitrification Inhibition: 生物的硝化抑制）強化コムギの開発に成功し、2050年カーボンニュートラルの実現に向け、硝化抑制率40%を実現可能な目標として開発を進めている。ライフサイクルアセスメント(LCA)手法を用いた評価（図1）に基づく、開発済の硝化抑制率30%のBNI強化コムギにより、2030年までにライフサイクル温室効果ガス排出量は12.3%、施肥窒素量を11.7%削減、窒素利用効率を12.5%向上可能と試算される（図2、横軸30%）。さらに、硝化抑制率が40%に向上し、最適栽培地域に導入された場合、LCA評価に基づく、2050年までに世界のコムギ栽培地域から窒素肥料由来の温室効果ガスを9.5%削減可能と推定される（図3）。

JIRCAS and the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement have jointly developed biological nitrification inhibition (BNI)-enabled wheat that inhibits nitrification by 30% (“BNI30%”). Aiming for carbon neutrality by 2050, the team is now developing BNI wheat with a 40% reduction in nitrification (“BNI40%”). A life cycle assessment (Fig. 1) showed that “BNI30%” could reduce GHG emissions by 12.3% and nitrogen (N) fertilization by 11.7%, and improve N-use efficiency by 12.5% by 2030 (Fig. 2, 30%). Also, N fertilizer-induced GHG emissions could be reduced by 9.5% across wheat-harvested areas worldwide by 2050 if “BNI40%” is introduced only to areas suitable for BNI wheat (Fig. 3).

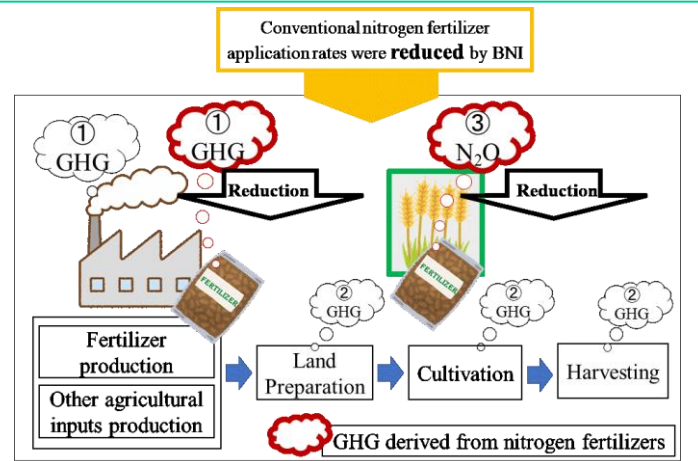


図1 BNI強化コムギによる窒素肥料由来の温室効果ガス(GHG)削減を考慮したライフサイクル温室効果ガス排出量

①肥料等の農業資材の製造時に発生するGHG量、②整地・栽培・収穫で使用する機械の燃料消費時に発生するGHG量、③コムギに施肥した窒素由来のN₂O発生量の合計を「ライフサイクル温室効果ガス」と定義。BNI強化コムギにより施肥窒素量が低減することで、窒素肥料由来の温室効果ガス(肥料製造時に発生するGHG量とコムギに施肥した窒素に由来する亜酸化窒素発生量、図中、赤枠)が低減。

Fig. 1. Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions when nitrogen fertilizer-induced GHG emissions are reduced by BNI-enabled wheat

①GHG emissions from production of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer; ②GHG emissions from fuel consumption when machinery is used for land preparation, cultivation and harvesting; ③ N₂O emissions from nitrogen fertilization; and the sum of ①, ② and ③ is called “Life cycle greenhouse gas emissions”. Nitrogen fertilizer-induced GHG emissions (GHG emissions from nitrogen fertilizer production and N₂O emissions from nitrogen fertilization, marked in red in Fig. 1) are reduced when nitrogen fertilization is reduced by BNI-enabled wheat.

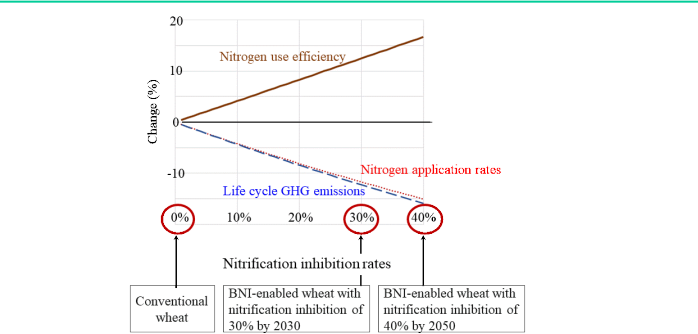


図2 硝化抑制率の変化に伴うライフサイクル温室効果ガス排出量、施肥窒素量、窒素利用効率の変化の推定。
Fig. 2. Changes in life cycle GHG emissions, nitrogen fertilizer application rates, nitrogen-use efficiency, and nitrification inhibition rates caused by introduction of BNI-enabled wheat.

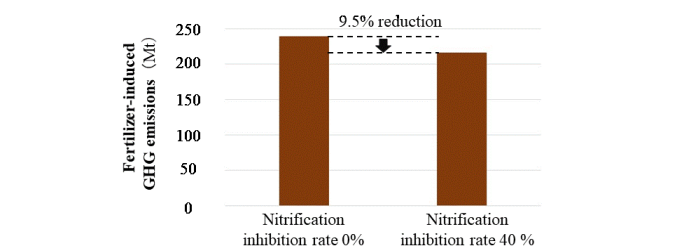


図3世界のコムギ生産地域の最適地域にBNI強化コムギを導入した場合の窒素肥料由来の温室効果ガス削減。
Fig. 3.Reduction in nitrogen fertilizer-induced GHG emissions when BNI-enabled wheat is introduced only to the area suitable for BNI-enabled wheat.

Reference: Leon et al. (2022) *Environmental Science and Pollution Research* 29: 7153–7169
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