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# Can Molecular Biological Tools Characterize Methane and Nitrous Oxide Flux in Engineered Environmental Systems?

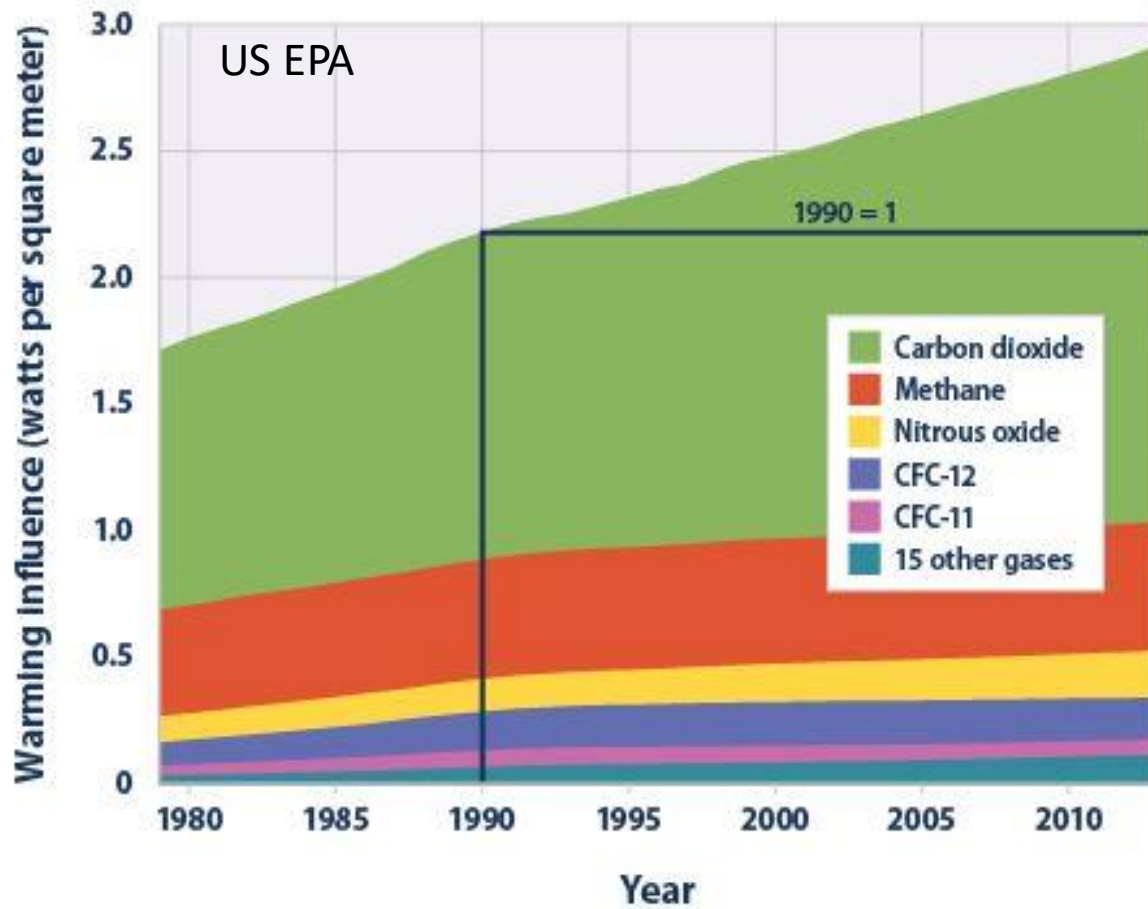
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and Janet Goodfellow (Geosyntec Consultants)



Presented by Phil Dennis  
Battelle Innovations in Climate  
Resilience Columbus OH,  
30-March-22



# Major Greenhouse Gases



## Relative Warming Impact

- Carbon dioxide 74.4%
- Methane 17.3%
- Nitrous Oxide 6.2%
- Other 2.1%

CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O combined responsible for ~20% of global warming

Source "Our world in Data.org"





# Anthropogenic Sources of Methane and Nitrous Oxide

## Sources of Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)

- Livestock (44%)
- Rice cultivation (12%)
- Landfills (5%)-point source
- Biomass burning
- Fossil Fuel Production



## Sources of Nitrous Oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)

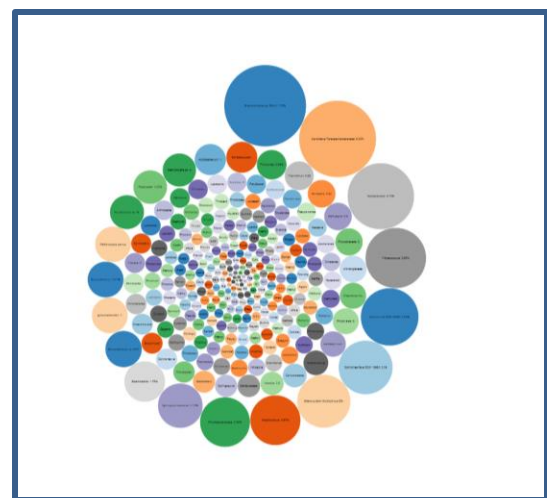
- Agricultural soils (80%)
- Wastewater treatment (3%)-point source
- Biomass burning



# Molecular Biological Tools (MBTs)



Samples



Microbial Community Profiles

## Routine

- Bioremediation *Dehalococcoides*
- SARS CoV-2 in wastewater

## Microbial GHG Targets

- Nitrification/Denitrification
- Methanogenesis/Methanotrophy

Quantification of gene copies/  
mRNA transcripts



# Quantifying Microbial GHG Processes

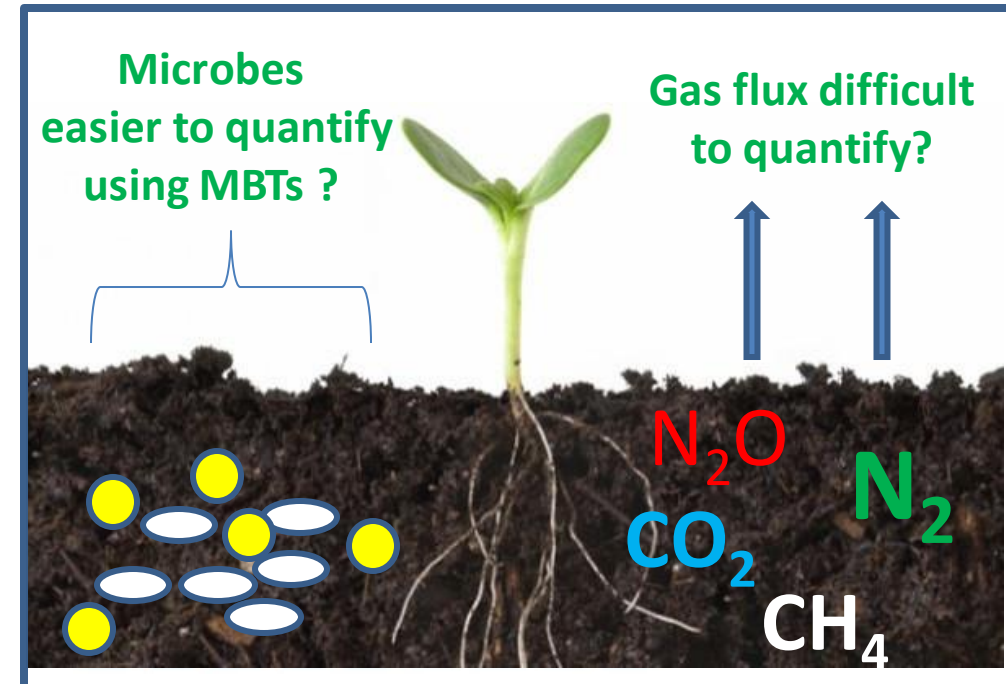
- **Determining gas flux from soil and water is challenging**

- Low concentrations
- Flux events are highly variable
- End products ( $N_2/CO_2$ ) can be ubiquitous
- Isotopic methods (e.g., CSIA  $^{15}N/^{14}N$ ) helpful



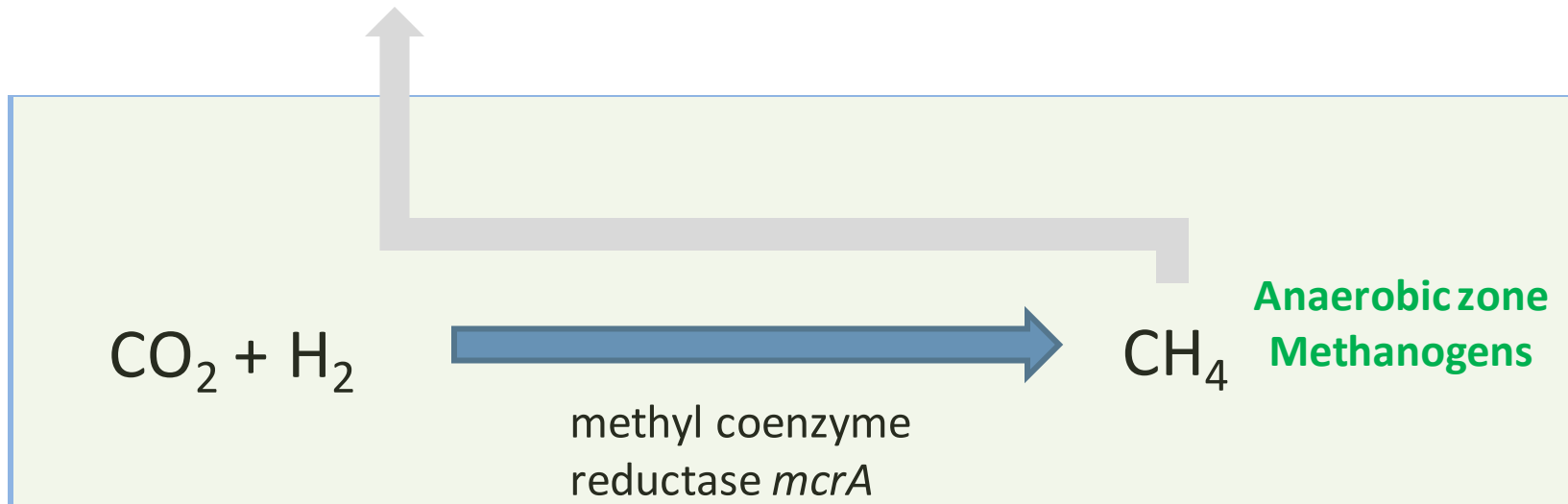
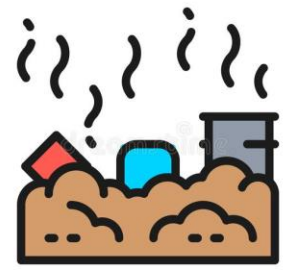
- **MBTs benefits for quantifying GHG processes**

- Microbes are non-volatile, don't dissipate like gases
- MBTs can detect potential functions, even if not active
- PCR based MBTs are very sensitive
- Tracking populations over time is informative





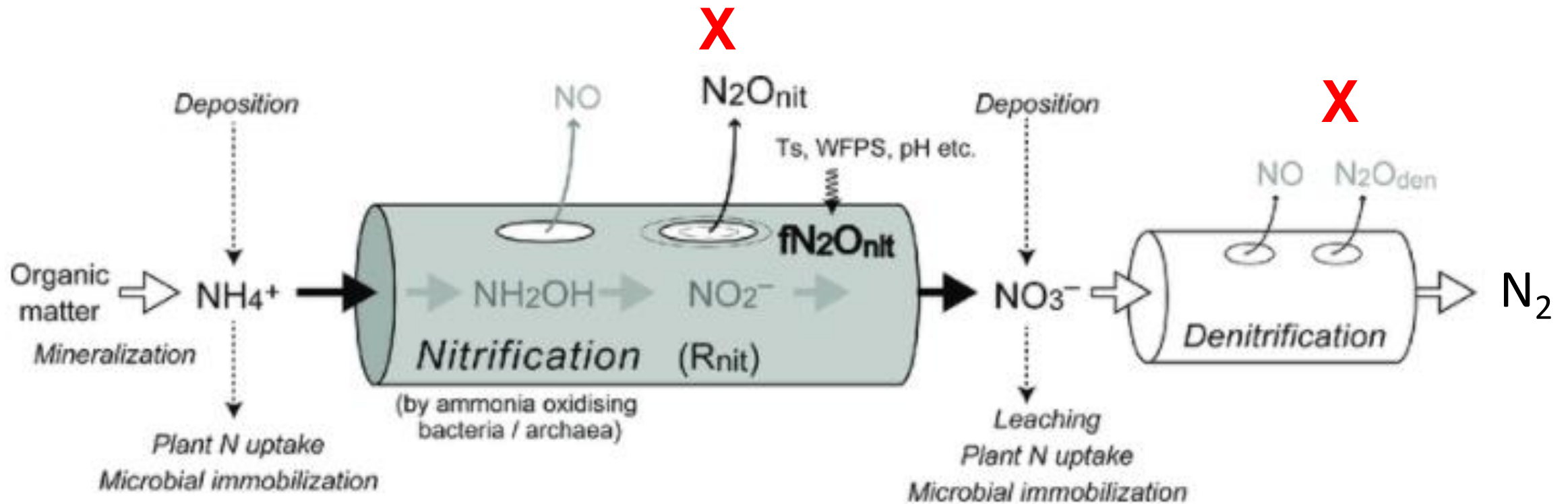
# CH<sub>4</sub> Flux Methanogenesis vs. Methanotrophy



- Methanotrophs can attenuate CH<sub>4</sub> impact
- MMO gene can quantify CH<sub>4</sub> degraders e.g., in landfill cover soil
- Maximizing methanotrophy
  - Nutrient addition
  - Moisture control
  - Earthworms
  - Plantings



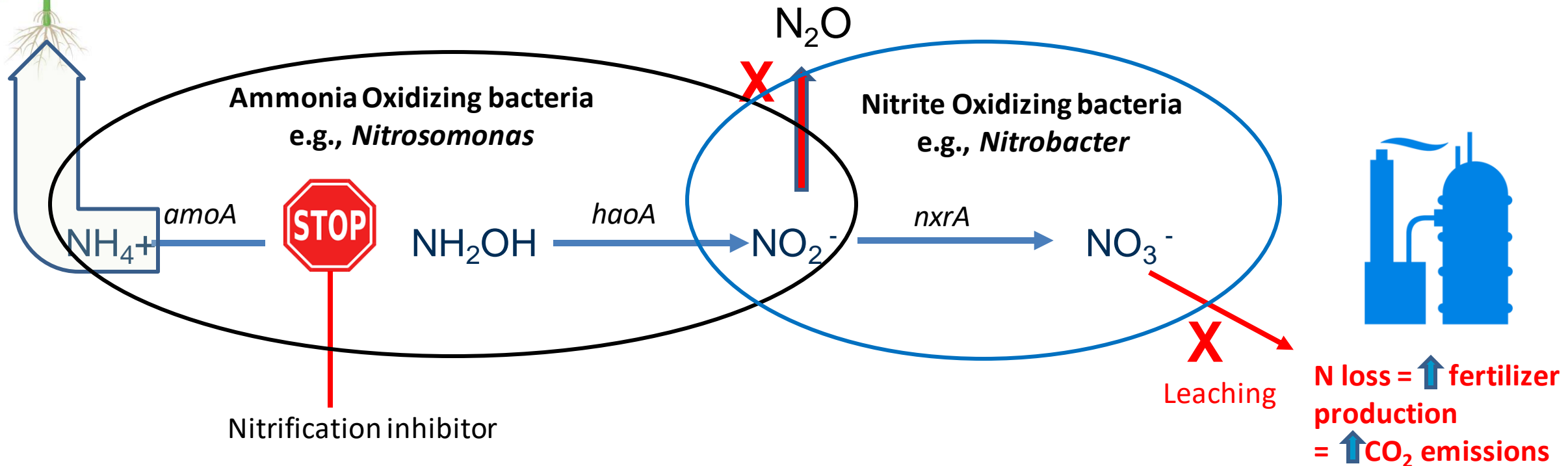
# “Holes in a Pipe Concept” Nitrogen Metabolism and N<sub>2</sub>O



Inatomi et al., 2019



# Nitrification is Undesirable in Agriculture



## MBTs could help

- Management of nitrification inhibitors (e.g., nitripyrin) that inhibit *amoA* activity
- Balance of AOB and NOB to minimize N<sub>2</sub>O emissions

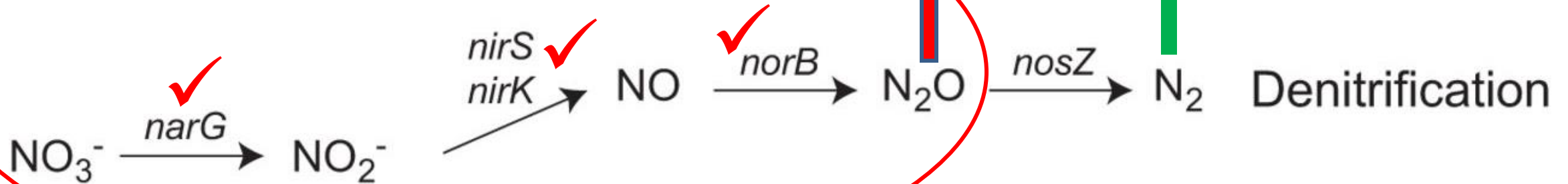




# Wastewater Treatment



*nosZ* deficient partial denitrifiers

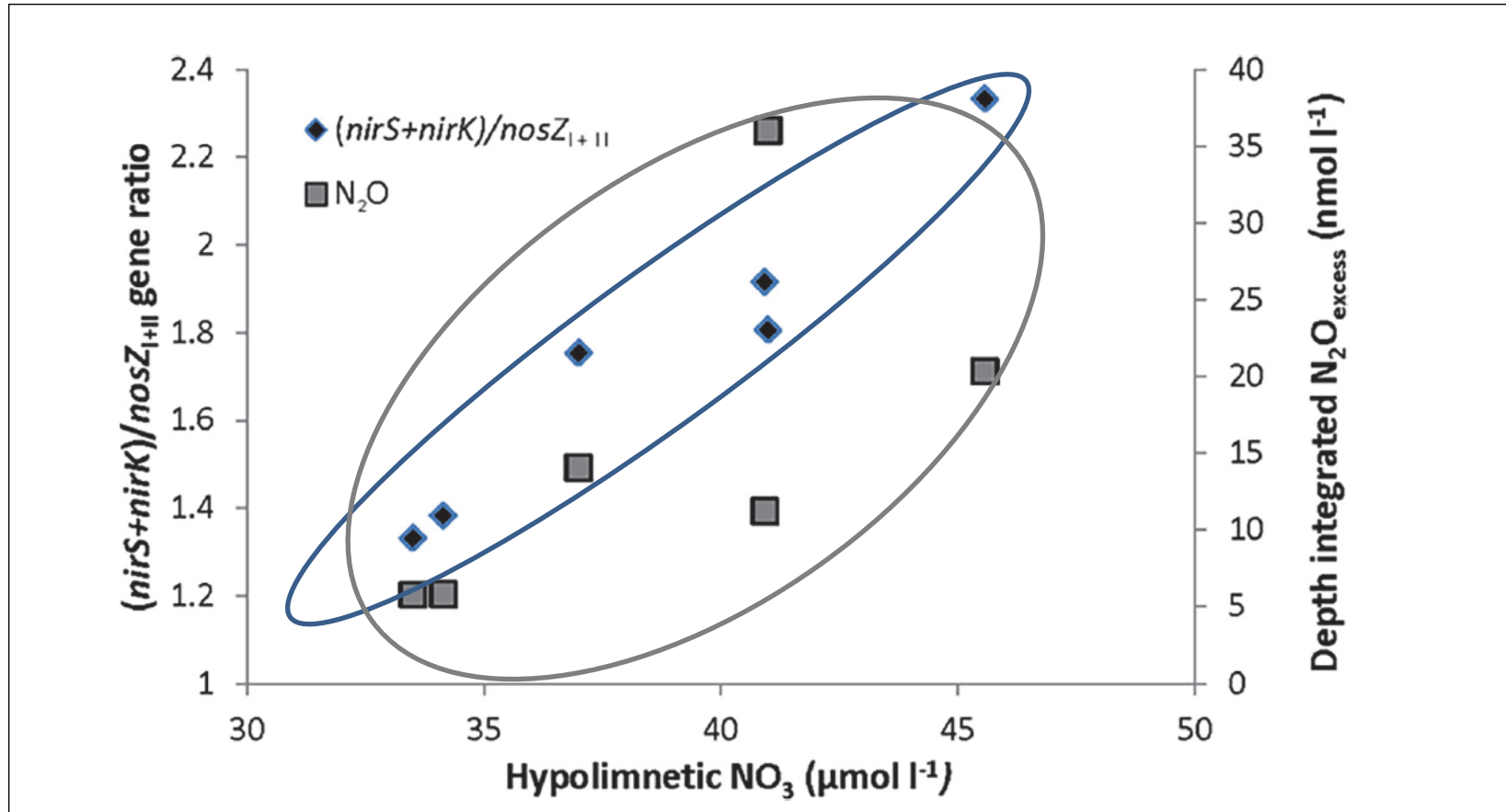


Electron donor selection, aeration control and bioaugmentation with *P. stutzeri* are “levers” to improve complete denitrification

- In WWT denitrification want full gene set, particularly *nosZ* to prevent N<sub>2</sub>O emissions.

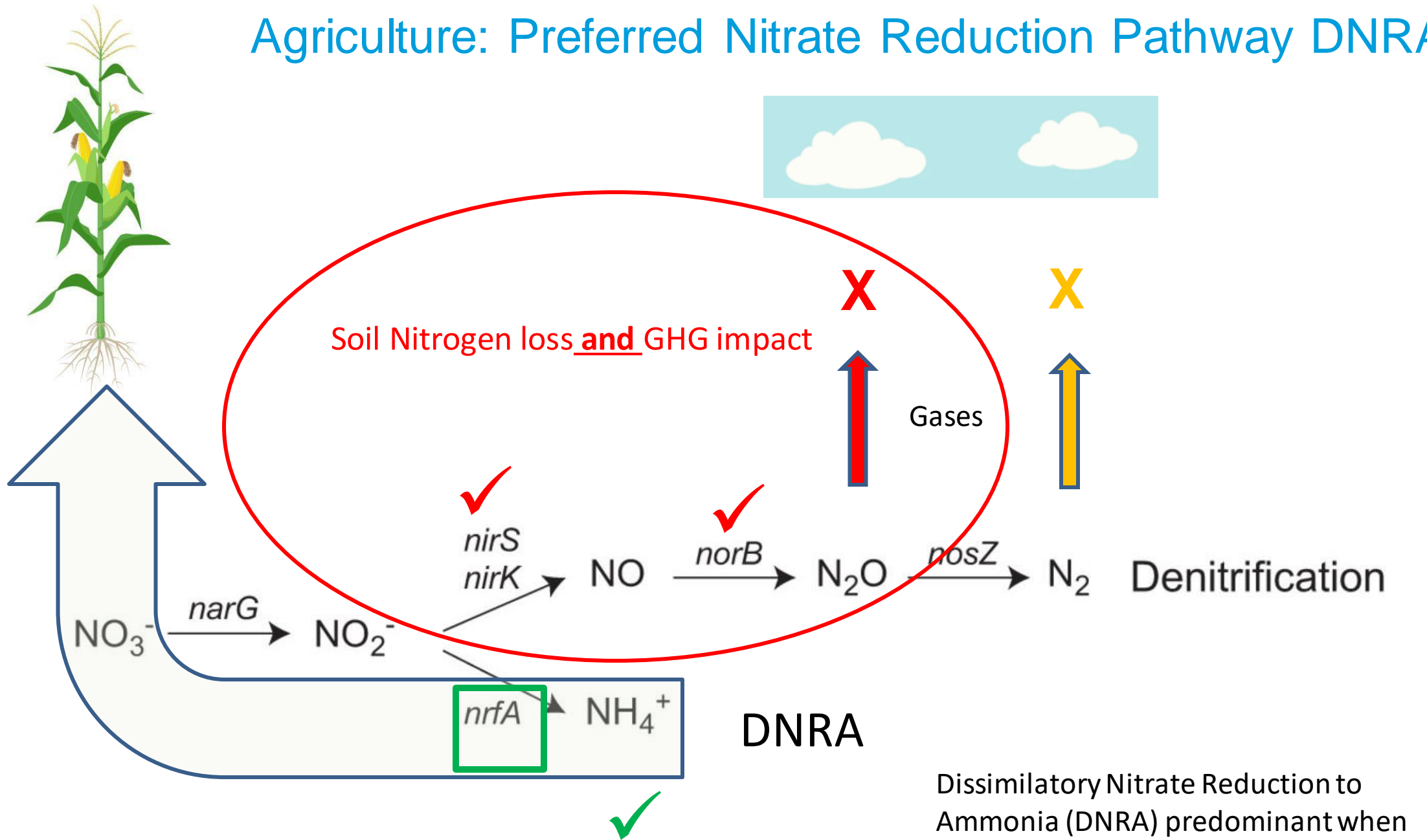


# Ratio of denitrification genes correlates with N<sub>2</sub>O production



Study in Finnish Lakes (Saarenheimo et al., 2015) indicated that a high (*nirS+nirK*)/*nosZ* gene ratio led to increased N<sub>2</sub>O production

# Agriculture: Preferred Nitrate Reduction Pathway DNRA

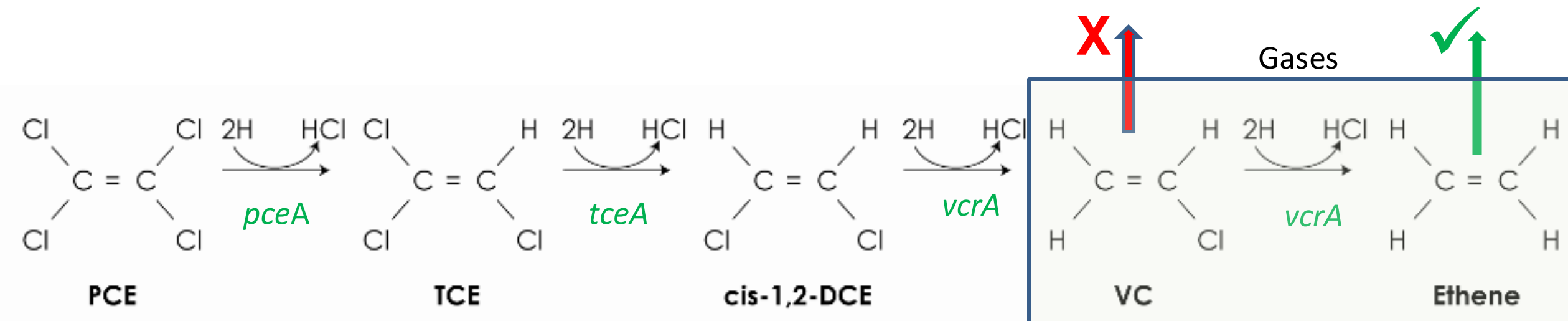


Dissimilatory Nitrate Reduction to Ammonia (DNRA) predominant when soil organic matter higher



# Are use of MBTs in Bioremediation a Model for GHGs ?

- *Dehalococcoides* (*Dhc*) key microbe in chlorinated solvent biodegradation in groundwater
- MBTs for *Dhc* widely used to optimize performance & avoid negative outcomes in bioremediation
- MBTS could play similar role in managing N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub> to reduce GHG impacts





# Acknowledgement/References

## Acknowledgement

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## References

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# Thank you for your attention !

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