

Meta 分析湖南省双季稻田甲烷排放影响因素

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摘 要: 稻田是农业生产中甲烷的主要排放源。探索不同农田管理措施对甲烷排放的影响, 对湖南省双季稻可持续生产意义重大。该研究利用 Meta 分析方法, 基于该区域 53 篇公开发表研究文章中收集的 840 对数据研究发现: 湖南省双季稻田中, 双季稻甲烷排放占全年甲烷排放的 97.9%, 且晚稻甲烷排放显著大于早稻; 冬闲期种植作物显著增加了双季稻田 43.88% ($P < 0.05$) 的甲烷排放; 免耕和复合种养 (稻田养鸭、稻田养鱼等) 则分别显著降低了双季稻 26.84%、37.02% ($P < 0.05$) 的甲烷排放; 另一方面, 从单位产量甲烷排放来看, 施氮肥显著降低了双季稻 40.01% ($P < 0.05$) 排放量, 这主要是由于水稻产量显著提高了 73.87% ($P < 0.05$); 施有机肥和秸秆还田显著增加稻田甲烷排放量, 显著增加了 68.11%、71.80% ($P < 0.05$) 的双季稻单位产量甲烷排放量。研究结果表明, 在湖南双季稻生产中合理采用免耕、复合种养措施并合理化肥料投入等措施有利于平衡该区域水稻增产与甲烷减排。

关键词: 甲烷; 耕作; 肥; 双季稻田; Meta 分析

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0 引 言

全球气候变暖已经是科学界的共识, 温室气体是气候变暖的主要原因。CH₄ 是主要的温室气体之一, 单位质量 CH₄ 综合增温效应在 100a 时间尺度上是 CO₂ 的 28 倍。大气中 CH₄ 含量显著增加, 在 2012 年高达 1.82×10^{-6} , 与工业革命前相比提高了约 1.5 倍^[1]。据估算, 在主要温室气体排放中约 60% 的 CH₄ 来自于农业生产^[2], 稻田被认为是农业生产中 CH₄ 的主要排放源, 其排放约占全球人为源 CH₄ 排放总量的 11%^[2]。水稻作为重要的粮食作物, 关系到中国粮食安全问题。双季稻播种面积约占中国水稻总播种面积的 40%^[3], 对保障中国粮食安全、促进农民增收具有重要意义。湖南省作为典型的双季稻区, 2015 年和 2016 年湖南省双季稻播种面积均超过了水稻播种总面积的 70%^[3]。水稻种植过程中由于灌溉形成的淹水环境促进了 CH₄ 的产生与排放^[4]。与单季稻相比, 双季稻农田淹水时间超过 1.5 倍, 从而排放了更多的甲烷^[5]。此外, 秸秆还田和施用有机肥, 会提供大量产甲烷基质, 使稻田 CH₄ 排放显著增加。因此, 在全球气候变暖的趋势下, 如何有效平衡减少温室气体排放与维持

(或提高) 水稻产量之间的关系, 逐渐成为农业生产需要应对的重要挑战^[6]。

农田管理措施会显著影响稻田 CH₄ 排放。在南方双季稻区, 冬季种植绿肥并还田会给土壤带来大量的易分解有机质, 为土壤产 CH₄ 菌提供更多的反应底物从而促进厌氧条件下 CH₄ 排放^[7]。与传统耕作相比, 免耕 (尤其是长期免耕) 能有效减少 CH₄ 排放。伍芬琳等通过在湖南双季稻田进行大田试验发现, 与旋耕、翻耕相比, 免耕显著减少早稻季、晚稻季 CH₄ 排放量^[8]。Zhao 等通过 Meta 分析的方法研究免耕对中国稻田甲烷排放的影响, 结果显示与翻耕相比, 免耕会降低约 30% 的 CH₄ 排放^[9]。由于良好的生态环境效应和市场对绿色安全稻米的需求, 稻田养鸭、稻田养鱼、稻田养虾等复合种养模式在中国不断推广^[10]。复合种养生态系统中, 鸭子、鱼对水体的扰动加快了稻田土壤气体的交换, 土壤氧化还原电位升高, 减少了 CH₄ 的产生。此外, 氮肥对 CH₄ 排放的影响存在争议, Shang 等在湖南进行的长期肥料试验表明, 施用氮肥会增加稻田 CH₄ 排放^[11], 但 Dong 等研究发现在水稻土中添加氮肥, CH₄ 排放量减少了 38%~49%^[12]。施用氮肥对 CH₄ 排放的影响机制复杂, 主要会在植株-生态系统水平、微生物群落水平、生物化学水平 3 个层次上影响 CH₄ 排放, 结果取决于这 3 个方面影响因素的相对强弱^[13]。稻田施用有机肥提供了易分解有机碳作为产 CH₄ 底物, 增加 CH₄ 排放^[14]。

目前国内外对稻田 CH₄ 排放的研究一般通过大田试验研究某项农田管理措施对稻田温室气体排放的影响。

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由于各试验位点间土壤性质、气候条件等不同，试验结果往往存在差异。此外，目前的研究中特别缺乏从区域尺度或全国尺度系统揭示农田管理措施对稻田温室气体排放影响的研究。中国农业生产已经由单纯追求高产转为“高产、优质、高效、生态、安全”的绿色发展理念。在全球气候变暖的大背景下，稻田作为主要的 CH₄ 排放源，水稻生产中应该注重产量与温室气体的排放的平衡。本次研究以湖南省双季稻区为例，基于发表文献中的大田试验数据进 Meta 分析，探究农田管理措施对稻田甲烷排放的影响，为当地水稻生产中管理措施的改进提供可行性建议。

1 材料与方法

1.1 数据来源与筛选

本研究以“水稻或稻田”和“甲烷”为关键词分别在 web of science 和中国知网 (CNKI) 进行文献检索，收

集筛选 2018 年以前经过同行评议发表的关于农田管理措施影响湖南双季稻田 CH₄ 排放的期刊论文。所选论文须为在中国湖南省开展的田间对比试验，不包含宏观评价类、综述类、室内培养及模型模拟类的论文。研究所利用的文献满足以下条件^[15]：

1) 水稻生育期 CH₄ 累积排放量直接给出，或者可通过 CH₄ 排放通量、水稻大田生育期等数据计算得到；

2) CH₄ 测定方法为静态箱法，水稻全生育期进行 CH₄ 取样、测定；

3) 论文中明确说明试验重复数，试验位点位于湖南省，并且论文提供了详细的试验位点；

4) 论文中给出了不同处理、对照与其他农田管理措施（如耕作、施肥、灌溉等；或说明除处理、对照外其他农田管理措施相同）的细节。

经过筛选，最终获得论文 53 篇，可进行分析的试验数据 840 对（表 1）。

表 1 纳入 Meta 分析的文献的基础信息
Table 1 Basic information on articles included in our Meta-analysis

序号 No.	试验位点 Site	经纬度 Latitude and longitude	多年平均气温 Annual average temperature / °C	多年平均降雨量 Average annual rainfall / mm	处理类别及对应参考文献 Treatment classification and corresponding references
1	宁乡保护性耕作试验示范基地	112°18'E, 28°07'N	16.8	1 358.3	耕作 ^[8,16-18] 、秸秆还田 ^[8] 、氮肥 ^[19]
2	宁乡县农技中心	112°18'E, 28°07'N	16.8	1 553.7	氮肥 ^[20-21]
3	宁乡县回龙铺镇十家村	112°18'E, 28°07'N	16.8	1 358	复合种养 ^[22-23]
4	望城县黄金乡长期肥料监测站	112°36'E, 113°02'E; 27°58'N, 28°34'N	17.5	1 300~1 400	秸秆还田 ^[24-27] 、氮肥 ^[24-27] 、有机肥 ^[26-27]
5	长沙市湖南农业大学校内试验田	113°05'E, 28°11'N	17.2	1 361.6	复合种养 ^[28-29] 、稻作制度 ^[30-32]
6	长沙市长沙农业环境观测研究站	112°80'E, 28°37'N	17.5	1 330	秸秆还田 ^[33]
7	中国科学院桃源农业生态试验站	110°30'E, 28°55'N	16.5	1 448	氮肥 ^[11,34] 、有机肥 ^[11,34-35] 、秸秆还田 ^[36-38]
8	长沙县干杉乡	113°12'E, 28°08'N	17.1	1 500	稻作制度 ^[7,39-43] 、耕作 ^[25] 、秸秆还田 ^[44-45] 、氮肥 ^[44]
9	长沙市干杉社区试验基地	113°12'E, 28°08'N	17.1	1 500	氮肥 ^[24-27] 、有机肥 ^[26-27,46]
10	长沙县干杉乡农技站	113°11'E, 28°08'N	17.1	1 500	耕作 ^[47] 、秸秆还田 ^[47-48]
11	长沙县干杉乡长安村	113°12'E, 28°08'N	17.1	1 316	秸秆还田 ^[49]
12	长沙县干杉乡平安村	113°12'E, 28°08'N	17.1	1 316	氮肥 ^[50] 、有机肥 ^[50] 、秸秆还田 ^[50]
13	长沙县干杉乡大屋组	113°12'E, 28°08'N	17.1	1 500	氮肥 ^[51-56] 、有机肥 ^[51-53] 、秸秆还田 ^[56-57]
14	长沙县金井镇	113°19'E, 28°33'N	17.5	1 330	秸秆还田 ^[58-60]
15	长沙县星沙镇筒灰村	113°05'E, 28°17'N	17.1	1 296	复合种养 ^[22]
16	浏阳市	113°37'E, 28°09'N	17.2	1 361	氮肥 ^[61]
17	湘阴县兴隆村水稻试验基地	113°11'E, 29°13'N	17.0	1 393	氮肥 ^[62-63] 、有机肥 ^[62-63]
18	桃江县桃花江镇长竹村	112°08'E, 28°31'N	16.6	1 566	复合种养 ^[64]
19	华容县万庾镇	112°49'E, 29°34'N	18.2	1 299	氮肥 ^[65]

1.2 数据处理与分析

在收集的文献中，若已提供稻田 CH₄ 排放量，则直接将其数据对用于分析；对于给出排放通量的，根据水稻生育期计算得到排放总量。对于以每 hm² CO₂ 当量 (CO₂-eq/hm²) 表达排放量的，查看文章中材料与方法部分 CH₄ 增温潜势，将其除以 25 或 28 得到排放量^[2]；另外，对于用 CH₄-C 表达排放量的，以分子质量为转换因子即 CH₄ 除以系数 12/16 得到排放量。

本研究使用 Metawin2.0 进行 Meta 分析，以对照组（不

施氮肥、秸秆不还田等）作物生长季稻田 CH₄ 排放量 (X_c) 与处理组（施氮肥、秸秆还田等）作物生长季稻田 CH₄ 排放量 (X_t) 的比值为响应比 (R)，以响应比的自然对数为效应值 (ln R)，通过式 (1) 计算^[66]：

$$\ln R = \ln(X_t/X_c) = \ln X_t - \ln X_c \quad (1)$$

式中 R 为响应比，ln R 为效应值，X_t 为处理组水稻生长季稻田 CH₄ 排放量 (kg/hm²，以 CH₄ 计)，X_c 为对照组水稻生长季稻田 CH₄ 排放量 (kg/hm²，以 CH₄ 计)。

本研究参考了 Pittelkow 等^[67]的方法使用试验重复数计算得到权重。

$$w = \frac{(n_i \times n_c)}{(n_i + n_c)} \quad (2)$$

式中 w 为效应值对应的权重, n_i 为处理组试验重复数, n_c 为对照组试验重复数。

通过 Meta 分析运算得到每对数据的效应值, 计算权重加权平均后得到综合效应值。同时, 利用 Bootstrapping 方法通过 4 999 次迭代计算其 95% 的置信区间。为了便于理解, 通过式 (3) 计算得到 CH_4 排放量的变化百分数

$$\text{RC} = (e^{\ln R} - 1) \times 100\% \quad (3)$$

式中 RC 为处理组相对于对照组稻田 CH_4 排放增加或者下降的百分比, %。

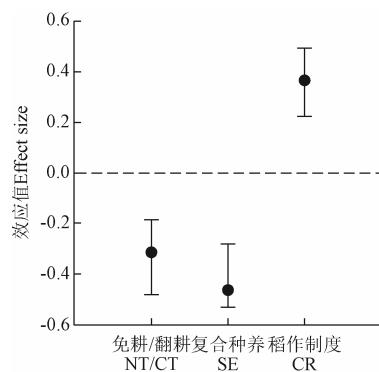
本文共对水稻产量、稻田 CH_4 排放量、单位产量 CH_4 排放量 3 个指标进行分析。其余指标效应值、变化百分数等的确定方法与 CH_4 排放一致。

由于秸秆还田、氮肥施用情况等不同农田管理措施对稻田 CH_4 排放影响不同。因此, 对已有的数据进行分组, 来检验某一特定农田管理措施对稻田 CH_4 排放(表 2)的影响, 采用 Sigma Plot 12.0 软件进行作图。

表 2 农田管理措施对水稻产量及稻田 CH_4 排放影响的数据分组

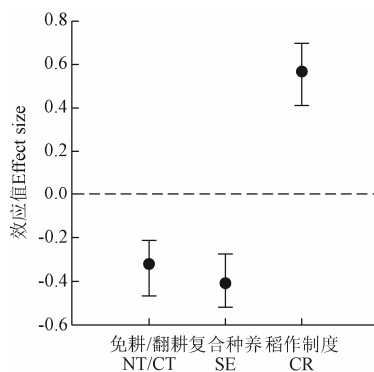
Table 2 Data grouping about effect of paddy managements on rice yields and CH_4 emission from rice fields

组别 Groups	稻作 制度 Crop rotation	复合种养 Symbiosis ecosystem	耕作方式 Tillage method	施氮肥 Nitrogen fertilizer input	施有机肥 Organic manure	秸秆还田 Residue retention
对照组 Control	双季稻- 冬闲	水稻	翻耕	不施氮肥	仅施氮肥	仅施氮肥
处理组 Treatment	双季稻- 绿肥	稻田养鸭、 养鱼	免耕	施氮肥	氮肥+有 机肥	氮肥+秸 秆还田
文献篇数 Articles	9	6	6	24	13	19
数据对数 Data groups	66	23	36	309	205	201



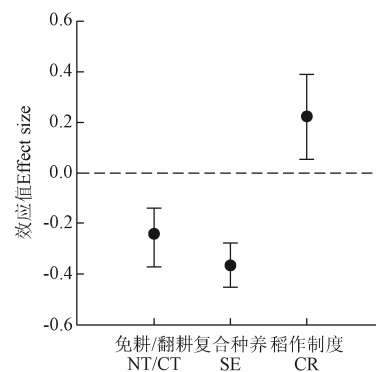
a. 双季稻甲烷排放量

a. CH_4 of double cropping rice



b. 早稻甲烷排放量

b. CH_4 of early rice



c. 晚稻甲烷排放量

c. CH_4 of later rice

注: 误差线表示 95% 置信区间。

Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. NT/CT: No-tillage /Conventional tillage; SE: Symbiosis ecosystem; CR: Crop rotation

图 1 稻作制度、复合种养及耕作方式对双季稻田 CH_4 排放的影响

Figure 1 Effects of crop rotation, symbiosis ecosystem and tillage methods on CH_4 emissions from double cropping rice fields

2 结果与分析

2.1 CH_4 排放占比情况

在收集到的 53 篇文献中, 共有 19 对数据给出了冬闲期 CH_4 排放量和周年 CH_4 排放总量。通过计算平均值(表 3), 发现冬闲期 CH_4 排放量仅占全年 CH_4 排放总量的 2.1%, 稻田全年 97.9% 的 CH_4 排放来自水稻生长季, 其中早稻占 38.01%, 晚稻占 59.89%, 晚稻 CH_4 排放显著大于早稻。

表 3 早稻季、晚稻季和冬闲期 CH_4 排放量及占全年 CH_4 排放比例

时间 Time	CH_4 排放量 CH_4 cumulative seasonal emissions /($\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)	占全年 CH_4 排放比例 Percentage of annual methane emissions/%
早稻季 Early rice season	171.76	38.01
晚稻季 Late rice season	307.05	59.89
冬闲期 Winter fallow period	8.15	2.10
周年 Whole year	486.97	

2.2 农田管理措施对双季稻田 CH_4 排放量的影响

2.2.1 稻作制度、复合种养及耕作方式对双季稻田 CH_4 排放的影响

调整稻作制度, 稻田冬季种植绿肥(黑麦草、紫云英)、油菜和马铃薯等会增加稻田 CH_4 排放, 免耕和复合种养(稻田养鸭、稻田养鱼等)会显著降低稻田 CH_4 排放(图 1)。稻田冬季种植绿肥并还田显著增加冬闲期稻田 CH_4 排放量 132.20% ($P < 0.05$), 显著增加双季稻 CH_4 排放量 43.88% ($P < 0.05$)。对早稻 CH_4 排放的促进作用显著大于晚稻, 显著增加早稻 CH_4 排放量 76.46% ($P < 0.05$), 显著增加晚稻 CH_4 排放量 24.83% ($P < 0.05$)。

与仅种植水稻相比, 复合种养会显著减少双季稻 CH_4 排放量 37.02% ($P < 0.05$)。其中显著减少早稻 CH_4 排放量 33.73% ($P < 0.05$), 显著减少晚稻 CH_4 排放量 30.99% ($P < 0.05$)。与翻耕相比, 免耕显著减少双季稻 CH_4 排放量 26.84% ($P < 0.05$), 其中显著减少早稻 CH_4 排放量 27.18% ($P < 0.05$), 显著减少晚稻 CH_4 排放量 21.39% ($P < 0.05$)。

2.2.2 施氮肥、施有机肥及秸秆还田对双季稻田 CH₄ 排放的影响

施氮肥会显著降低稻田单位产量 CH₄ 排放量,主要是通过显著增加水稻产量而对稻田 CH₄ 排放量无明显影响来实现的(表 4)。施氮肥会显著增加双季稻产量 73.87% ($P < 0.05$),导致双季稻单位产量 CH₄ 排放量显著减少 40.01% ($P < 0.05$)。分别增加早稻、晚稻产量 103.44%、43.52% ($P < 0.05$),最终降低早稻单位产量 CH₄ 排放量 47.73% ($P < 0.05$),晚稻单位产量 CH₄ 排放量 17.24% ($P < 0.05$)。

表 4 还表明,施有机肥和秸秆还田会显著增加稻田 CH₄ 排放量,对水稻产量无显著影响,因此会显著增加单位产量 CH₄ 排放量。施有机肥显著增加早稻、晚稻和双季稻 CH₄ 排放量 79.44%、81.21%、73.37% ($P < 0.05$),最终显著增加早稻、晚稻和双季稻单位产量 CH₄ 排放量 69.22%、75.21%、68.11% ($P < 0.05$)。秸秆还田显著增加早稻、晚稻和双季稻 CH₄ 排放量 73.41%、119.78%、111.67% ($P < 0.05$),最终显著增加早稻、晚稻和双季稻单位产量 CH₄ 排放量 117.41%、108.21%、71.80% ($P < 0.05$)。

表 4 施肥及秸秆还田对双季稻产量及 CH₄ 排放的变化百分数的影响

Table 4 Effects of fertilizer input and residue retention on percentage in change of rice yield and CH₄ emissions from double cropping rice fields

处理 Treatment	水稻 Rice	水稻产量 Rice yield		甲烷排放量 CH ₄		单位产量甲烷排放量 Yield-scaled CH ₄		%
		均值	95%置信区间	均值	95%置信区间	均值	95%置信区间	
		Mean	95% confidence interval	Mean	95% confidence interval	Mean	95% confidence interval	
施氮肥 Fertilizer-N application	双季稻	73.87	(60.32, 84.84)	5.52	(-4.8, 18.15)	-40.01	(-47.71, -30.17)	
	早稻	103.44	(81.74, 122.31)	4.72	(-6.03, 20.22)	-47.73	(-55.76, -33.32)	
	晚稻	43.52	(32.11, 55.44)	8.84	(-2.03, 21.34)	-17.24	(-29.82, -6.06)	
施有机肥 Organic matter application	双季稻	3.02	(0.03, 5.60)	73.37	(53.13, 100.07)	68.11	(48.3, 95.54)	
	早稻	5.54	(0.59, 10.62)	79.44	(59.37, 108.53)	69.22	(40.17, 125.1)	
	晚稻	3.37	(1.15, 5.79)	81.21	(58.98, 108.51)	75.21	(45.19, 112.34)	
秸秆还田 Straw returning	双季稻	5.06	(0.27, 13.39)	111.67	(76.42, 160.83)	71.80	(40.67, 105.38)	
	早稻	-7.09	(-13.31, 0.23)	73.41	(44.77, 118.54)	117.41	(35.12, 271.12)	
	晚稻	-3.15	(-6.74, -0.13)	119.78	(85.75, 159.09)	108.21	(60.25, 171.63)	

3 讨 论

3.1 稻作制度、施有机肥及秸秆还田对稻田 CH₄ 排放的影响

冬季种植紫云英等绿肥作物并在早稻移栽前还田、施有机肥、秸秆还田都会促进 CH₄ 排放。三者原理相近,都提供了大量的易分解有机质作为产 CH₄ 底物。另一方面,淹水条件下有机物的快速分解加速稻田氧化还原电位(Eh)的下降,有利于产 CH₄ 菌生长和保持活性,从而促进稻田 CH₄ 排放^[68-69]。

本研究得出绿肥还田会显著增加早稻 CH₄ 排放量 76.46% ($P < 0.05$),显著增加晚稻 CH₄ 排放量 24.83% ($P < 0.05$),对晚稻 CH₄ 排放的促进作用远远大于早稻。原因是早稻季绿肥刚翻埋还田,可以提供大量的易降解有机质。绿肥作物经过早稻季腐解,晚稻季虽然仍可继续提供易降解有机质,但数量已明显减少。这与朱波等^[70]通过盆栽试验观测黑麦草翻埋还田对双季稻 CH₄ 排放影响的结果相近,试验观测到约 60%的 CH₄ 排放来自早稻移栽前和早稻生长期。

3.2 施氮肥、耕作方式及复合种养对稻田 CH₄ 排放的影响

与不施氮肥相比,早稻季和晚稻季施氮并未观察到 CH₄ 排放存在显著差异。总体上,氮肥施用对稻田生态系统 CH₄ 排放的影响较少。陈冠雄等^[71]研究结果表明尿素施用增加稻田 CH₄ 排放量。但 Cai 等^[72]研究结果表明尿素施用降低了稻田 CH₄ 排放。施用铵态肥料会在 3 个方

面对 CH₄ 排放产生影响:氮肥促进水稻根系发育,使根系分泌物增加,为 CH₄ 产生提供前体基质,从而促进 CH₄ 产生和排放;施用氮肥后,CH₄ 氧化菌的生长和活性得到促进,CH₄ 氧化加剧,从而减少 CH₄ 排放;NH₄⁺与 CH₄ 具有相似的分子结构,竞争 CH₄ 氧化,从而促进 CH₄ 排放。尿素施用对稻田 CH₄ 排放的影响取决于这 3 个方面影响因素的相对强弱^[13]。

免耕能够有效减少稻田 CH₄ 排放。一方面,免耕减少土壤扰动,增强土壤通气性,加强气体交换,降低土壤还原程度,不利于产 CH₄ 菌生长和保持活性,从而降低 CH₄ 的产生与排放^[68-69];另一方面,免耕条件下土壤的原有结构得到很好的保护,CH₄ 氧化菌的生存环境得以维持,CH₄ 的氧化加剧,CH₄ 排放量大量降低^[73]。

采用稻田养鸭、稻田养鱼等复合种养模式能够显著减少稻田 CH₄ 排放。只有在严格厌氧条件下,产 CH₄ 菌才能保持活性,作用于产 CH₄ 基质产生 CH₄。在稻-鸭复合生态系统中,由于鸭子的活动,扰动水体,使稻田土壤中气体的交换加快,水中氧气含量增加;鸭子以田间浮游生物为食,减少了水体溶氧的消耗,土壤氧化还原电位升高,产 CH₄ 细菌数量减少活性减弱,减少了 CH₄ 的产生,土壤产生的 CH₄ 被较快地氧化,从而降低 CH₄ 的排放量^[22]。

本研究选取湖南省作为典型的双季稻区进行研究,能够获取的大田试验数据较少。耕作措施、复合种养、稻作制度因产量数据较少未能对单位产量 CH₄ 排放量这

一指标进行研究。灌溉方式会是影响 CH_4 排放的重要因素,但由于在湖南省进行的灌溉试验较少,无法获取足够的数据对进行研究。

4 结 论

1) 在湖南省双季稻田中,双季稻 CH_4 排放占全年 CH_4 排放大于 90%,晚稻 CH_4 排放显著大于早稻。

2) 复合种养、免耕会影响厌氧环境的形成,降低 CH_4 排放;冬季种植绿肥会通过提供大量产 CH_4 基质促进 CH_4 排放,对早稻季 CH_4 排放的促进作用明显大于晚稻季。

3) 施氮肥会显著增加水稻产量,对 CH_4 排放无明显影响,因此显著降低单位产量 CH_4 排放;施有机肥、秸秆还田会显著增加稻田 CH_4 排放量,增加单位产量 CH_4 排放。

4) 免耕、复合种养和适量施氮肥可作为湖南省双季稻田有效的温室气体减排措施。

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Influencing factors of CH_4 emissions from double cropping paddy fields in Hunan Province, China based on Meta-analysis

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Abstract: Warming climate has been a global concern. Methane is an important greenhouse gas. Double rice cropping system in Hunan province contributes a large proportion of the national rice production. In this study, we studied the effect of agricultural managements of rice on methane emissions from double cropping paddy fields in Hunan Province, China based on Meta-analysis method. Only studies designed as side-by-side paired field experiments were included in this study. Field management practices, treatments, and controls were described in detail in each study, and the location of the experiment was provided. If seasonal accumulative CH_4 emission fluxes were not directly provided, these values were calculated by multiplying time and mean CH_4 emissions by the measurement period. A total of 53 published peer-reviewed papers published before 2018 were obtained by reference retrieval. From them, 840 groups of data were drawn. The management measures included crop rotation, symbiosis ecosystem, tillage, nitrogen fertilizer input, organic manure and residue retention. The control and treatment groups were fallow versus winter crops, paddy-rice system versus rice-duck and rice-fish systems, conventional versus no tillage, no fertilizer-N input versus fertilizer-N input, no manure input versus fertilizer-N and manure input, and fertilizer-N input versus residue retention. Natural log of response ratio was used as the effect size in the random effect meta-analysis. Results showed that CH_4 emissions from both early and late rice accounted for 97.9% of annual CH_4 emissions, and more CH_4 emissions from late rice was observed than that for early rice. In the double rice cropping system, adding winter crops could significantly increase CH_4 emissions from double rice season by 43.88% ($P < 0.05$) compared to winter fallow. Moreover, the increase in methane emissions from early rice was significantly higher than that from late rice. Symbiosis ecosystem of rice (i.e., with ducks or fishes) and adopting no-till significantly decreased CH_4 emissions by 37.02% and 26.84% ($P < 0.05$), respectively. The decrease in the emission from early rice field was much higher than that from late rice field. As for yield-scaled emission, application of N fertilizer decreased yield-scaled CH_4 emissions by 40.01% ($P < 0.05$) mainly due to the yields increased by 73.87% ($P < 0.05$). Additionally, organic fertilizer application and residue retention increased 68.11% and 71.80% ($P < 0.05$) of yield-scaled CH_4 emissions without impacting the rice yield. The results suggested adopting symbiosis ecosystem rice production or no-till along with optimized N input is conducive to balancing rice yield and CH_4 emissions from fields with double rice cropping system in Hunan province.

Keywords: methane; tillage; fertilizers; double cropping rice field; Meta-analysis