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Erratum

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In the article "Methane emission from a flooded rice field under pre-germinated system" published in Ciência Rural, volume 49, number 11, DOI http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1590/0103-8478cr20190336.

In the ABSTRACT, where we read:

The study showed high seasonal emission of methane (CH_4) for the studied area, probably due to the long flooding period. It was estimated the CH_4 emission factor (6.51 kg CH_4 ha^{-1} dia^{-1}), the partial global warming potential (pGWP, 27.2 Mg CO_2eq growing $season^{-1}$ ha^{-1}) and the yield-scaled pGWP (YpGWP, 3.9 kg CO_2eq kg grain).

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In the RESUMO, where we read:

Foi estimado o fator de emissão de CH_4 (6,51 kg CH_4 ha^{-1} dia^{-1}), o potencial de aquecimento global parcial (PAGp, 27,2 Mg CO_2eq estação de $crescimento^{-1}$ ha^{-1}) e o PAGp escalonado pelo rendimento (R) de grãos (PAGpR, 3,9 kg CO_2eq kg^{-1} grão).

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In the text, where we read:

The mean daily CH_4 emission was estimated as 616 mg of CH_4 m^{-2} d^{-1} (CV: 17.15%) and the accumulated emission during the season was 93.60 g CH_4 m^{-2} (CV: 17.15%), corresponding to a CH_4 emission factor of 6.51 kg CH_4 ha^{-1} d^{-1}, which is five times higher than the average indicated by the IPCC (2006), of 1.30 kg CH_4 ha^{-1} d^{-1}.

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Data of these variables are presented in the Figure 1C. Plant and floodwater height, soil and water pH, and oxide-reduction potential showed no significant correlations with CH_4 emissions. pGWP was evaluated as 27.2 Mg CO_2eq ha^{-1} GS^{-1}. Rice production was estimated as 6.8 t ha^{-1}, the value calculated for YpGWP being 3.9 kg CO_2eq kg^1 of grains, a value much higher than those reported in the literature (Table 2). This study resulted in a CH_4 emission factor (6.5 kg CH_4 ha^{-1} d^{-1}) for an irrigated rice production system typically used in the state of São Paulo, thus contributing to national and regional databases on CH_4 emission factors, which are critical for improving greenhouse gas emission estimates.

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