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BIOCHAR - Agriculture's Black Gold?

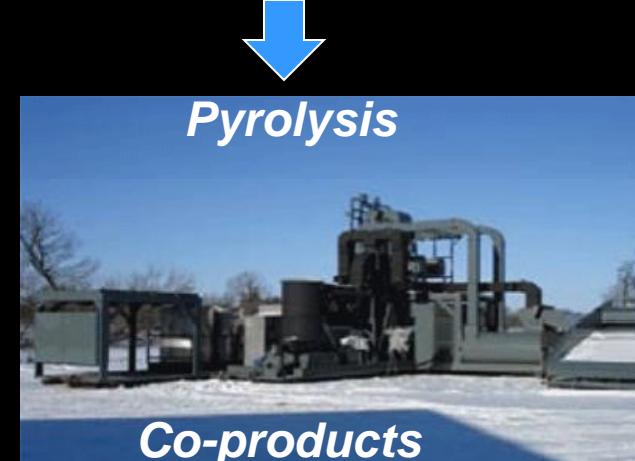


The Promise of BIOCHAR:

*Hal Collins, USDA-ARS
Vegetable and Forage Crops Unit
24106 N. Bunn Rd.
Prosser WA 99350*

Biochar

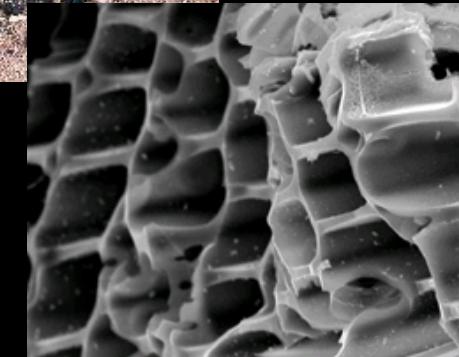
- *What is Biochar*
- *How is it Made/Feedstocks*
- *Physical/Chemical Characteristics*
- *Effects on soil properties*
- *Effect on crop growth and Yield*
- *Other uses*



Biochar

What is Biochar?

- **carbon-rich solid - a co-product of pyrolysis of biomass.**
- **also known as charcoal, biomass derived black carbon, Agrichar, C-Quest™**
- **formed under complete or partial exclusion of oxygen at temperatures between 700 and 1800 °F.**
- **Origins - has been used for centuries**
 - **Cooking, health, water purification, etc**



Active research into soil benefits was renewed by Johannes Lehmann at Cornell University in about 1998 resulting from studies of Terra preta soils of the Amazon.

How is Biochar Made?

- Major Techniques:

- Slow Pyrolysis

- traditional (dirty, low char yields) and modern (clean, high char yields)



- Flash Pyrolysis

- modern, high pressure, high char yields

- Fast Pyrolysis

- modern, maximizes bio-oil production, low char yields

- Gasification:

- modern, maximizes bio-gas production, minimizes bio-oil production, low char yields, highly stable, high ash



- Hydrothermal Carbonization

- under development, wet feedstock, high pressure, highest “char” yield but quite different composition and probably not as stable as pyrolytic carbons



Feedstocks for Biochar Production

Any source of biomass:

- *Crop residues (wheat, corn stover, rice husks)*
- *Nut shells (groundnut, hazelnut, macadamia nut, walnut, chestnut, coconut, peanut hulls)*
- *Orchard , vineyard pruning's or replacement*
- *Bagasse from sugar cane production*
- *Olive or tobacco waste*
- *Forest debris, wood chips, sawdust, bark, etc*
- *Animal manure*
- *Grasses*
- *Other – sewage sludge, tires, peat, lignite, coal*

** Not all organic biomass is suitable for producing biochar*

Household, municipal and industrial waste may contain heavy metals or organic pollutants which could cause environmental contamination by land application of the resulting biochar.

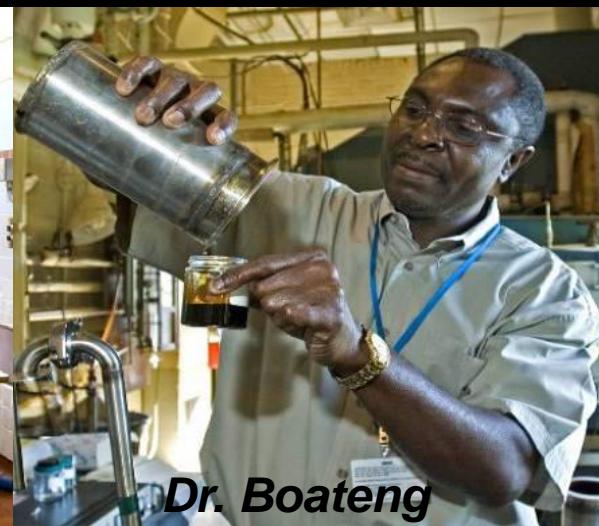
Why Make Biochar?

Technology Applications

- ***Biofuel***—process heat, bio-oil, and gases (steam, volatile HCs)
- ***Soil Amendment*** sorbent for cations and organics, liming agent, inoculation carrier
- ***Climate Change Mitigation***—highly stable pool for C, avoidance of N₂O and CH₄ emissions, carbon negative energy, increased net primary productivity

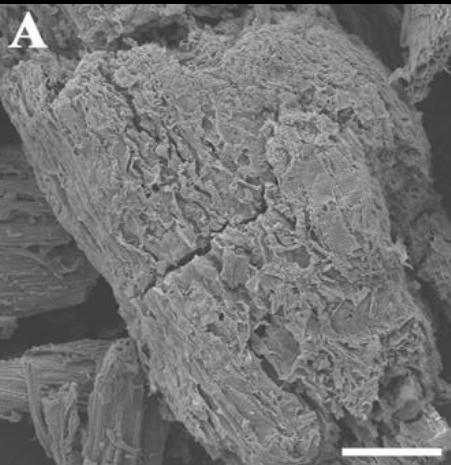
Pyrolysis of Crop Residues: USDA-ARS

Corn Stover

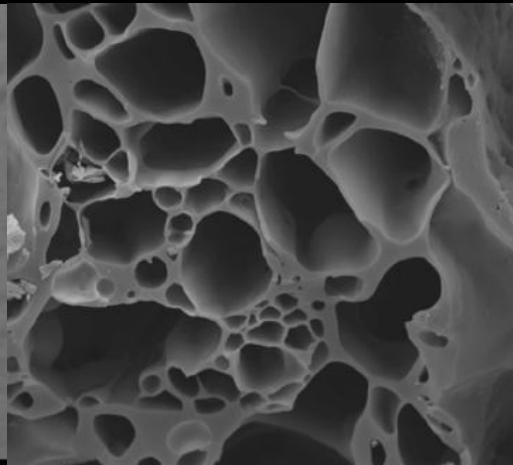
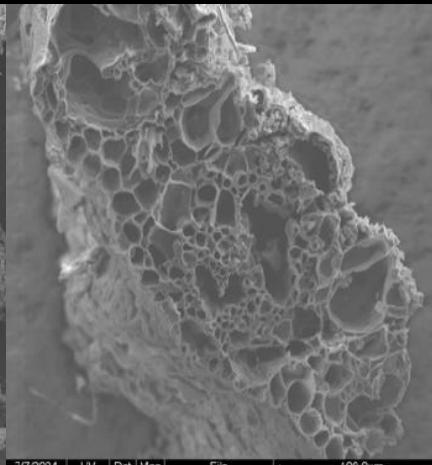


Dr. Boateng

Bio-Oil



BioChar



7/7/2004 HV Det Mag File 100.0µm
3:27:57 PM 10.0 kV ETD 500x 160_600_120_001.tif* Job #160/Boateng
10/27/2004 HV Det Mag WD 10.0µm
3:15:52 PM 100 kV ETD 2500x 160_750x20_002.tif* 9.7 mm Job #160/ABoateng

Pyrolysis of Forest Debris: USDA-FS

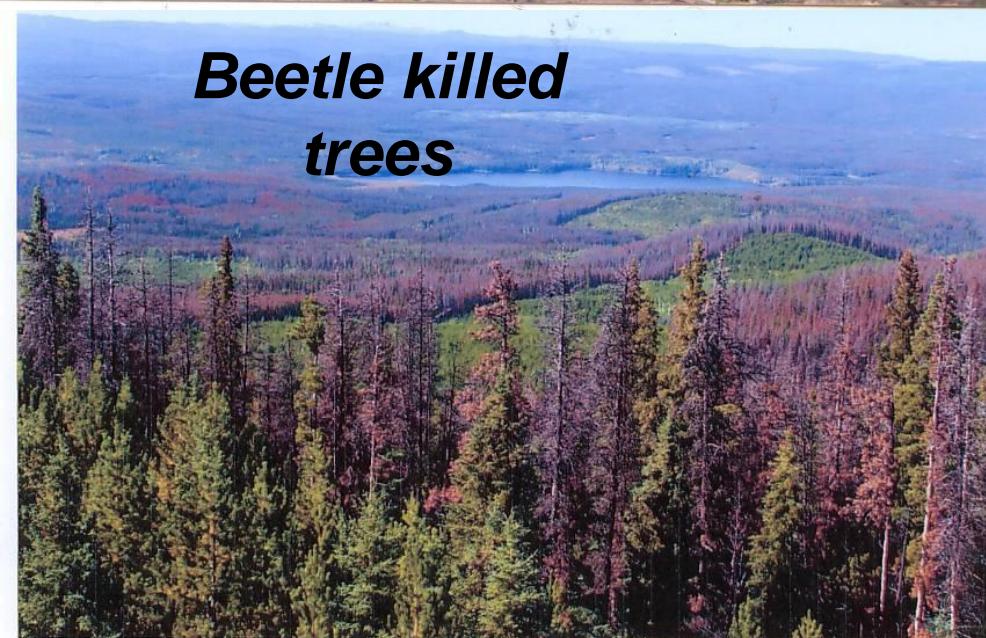
*Logging
slash*



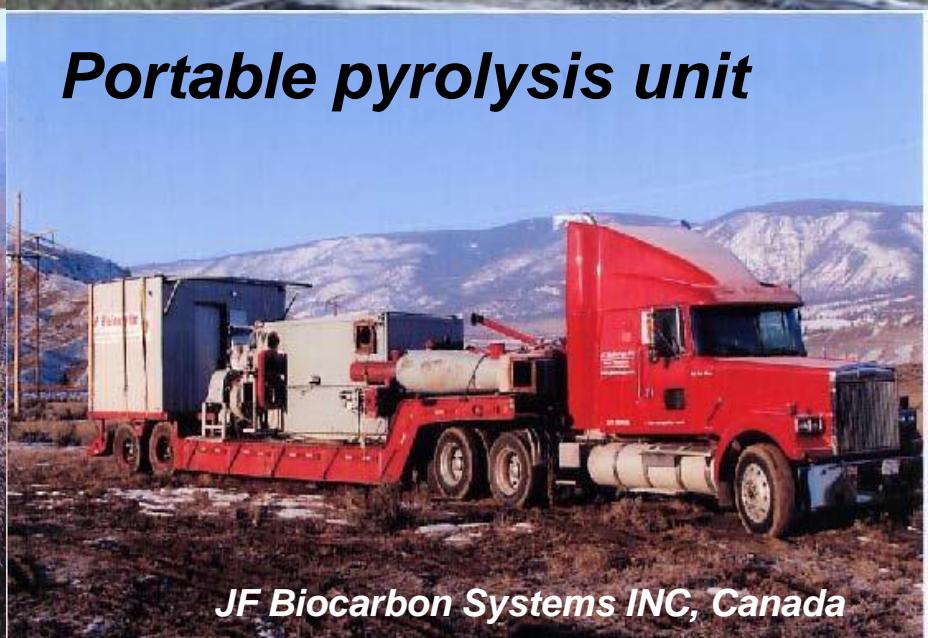
Thinning slash



*Beetle killed
trees*

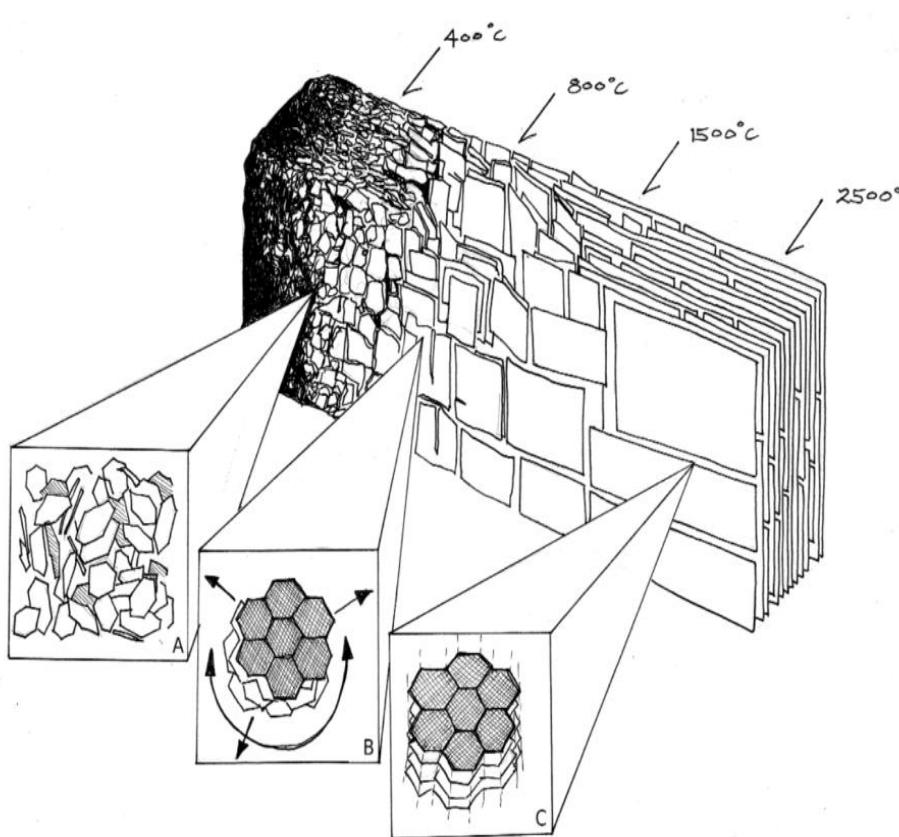


Portable pyrolysis unit

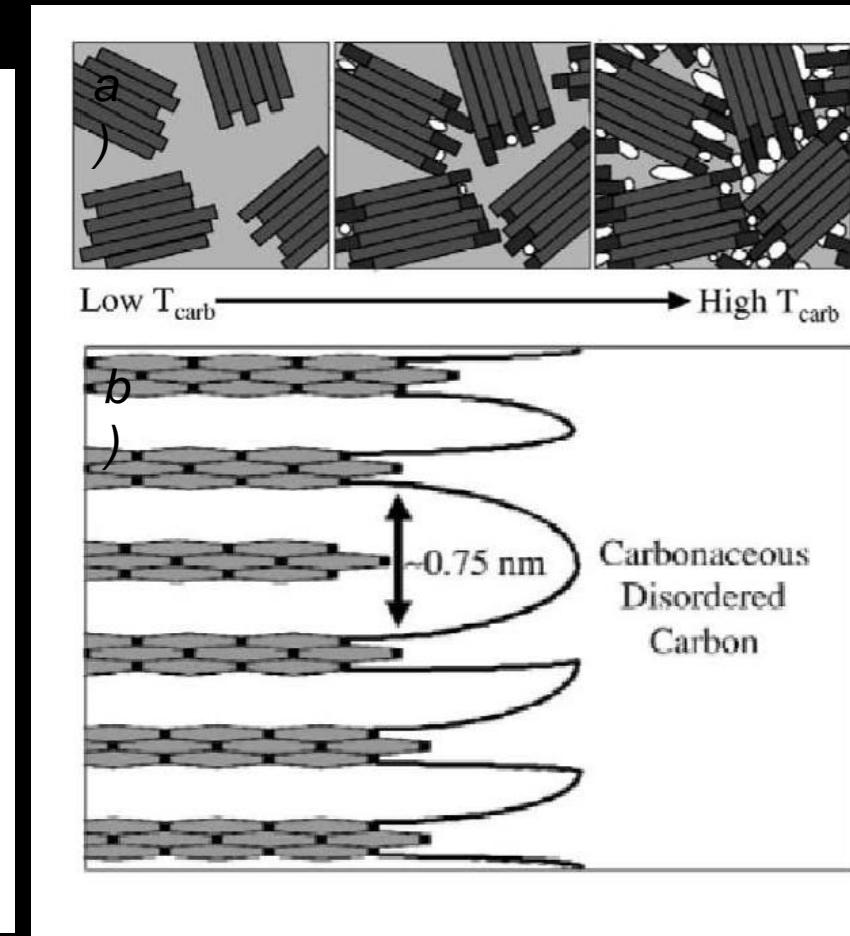


JF Biocarbon Systems INC, Canada

Physical Properties Change with Pyrolysis Temperature

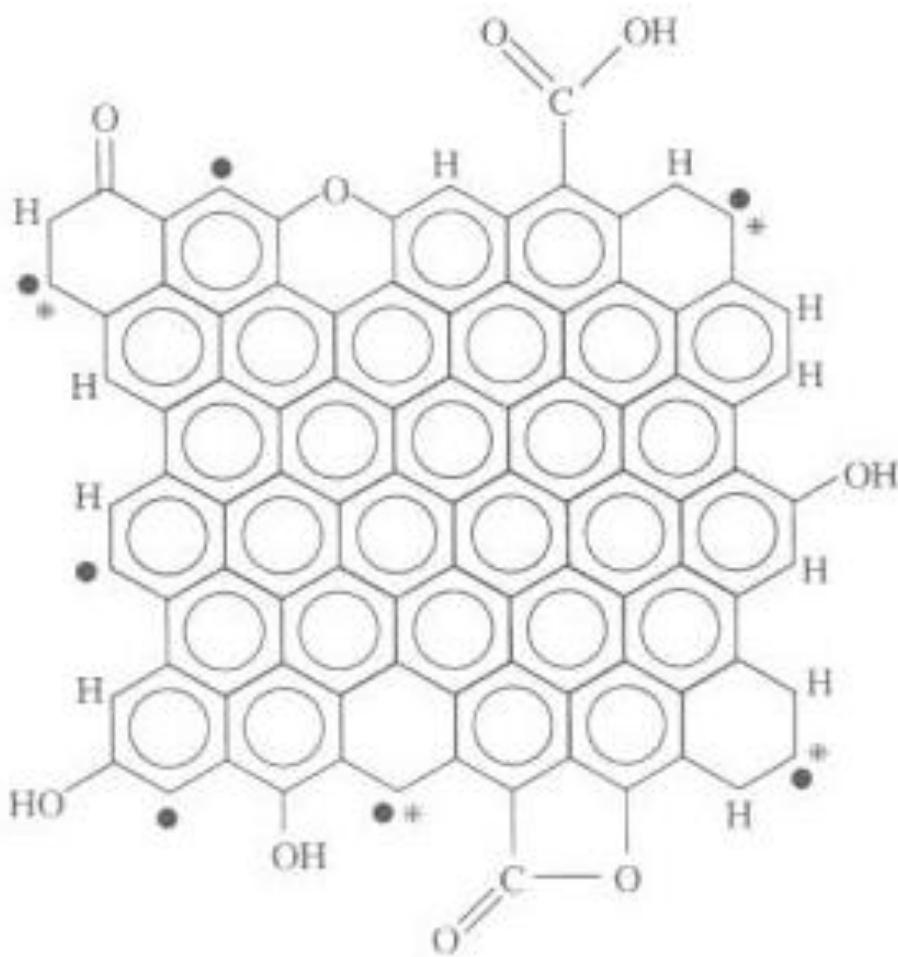


Downie et al., 2009



Kercher and Nagle, 2003

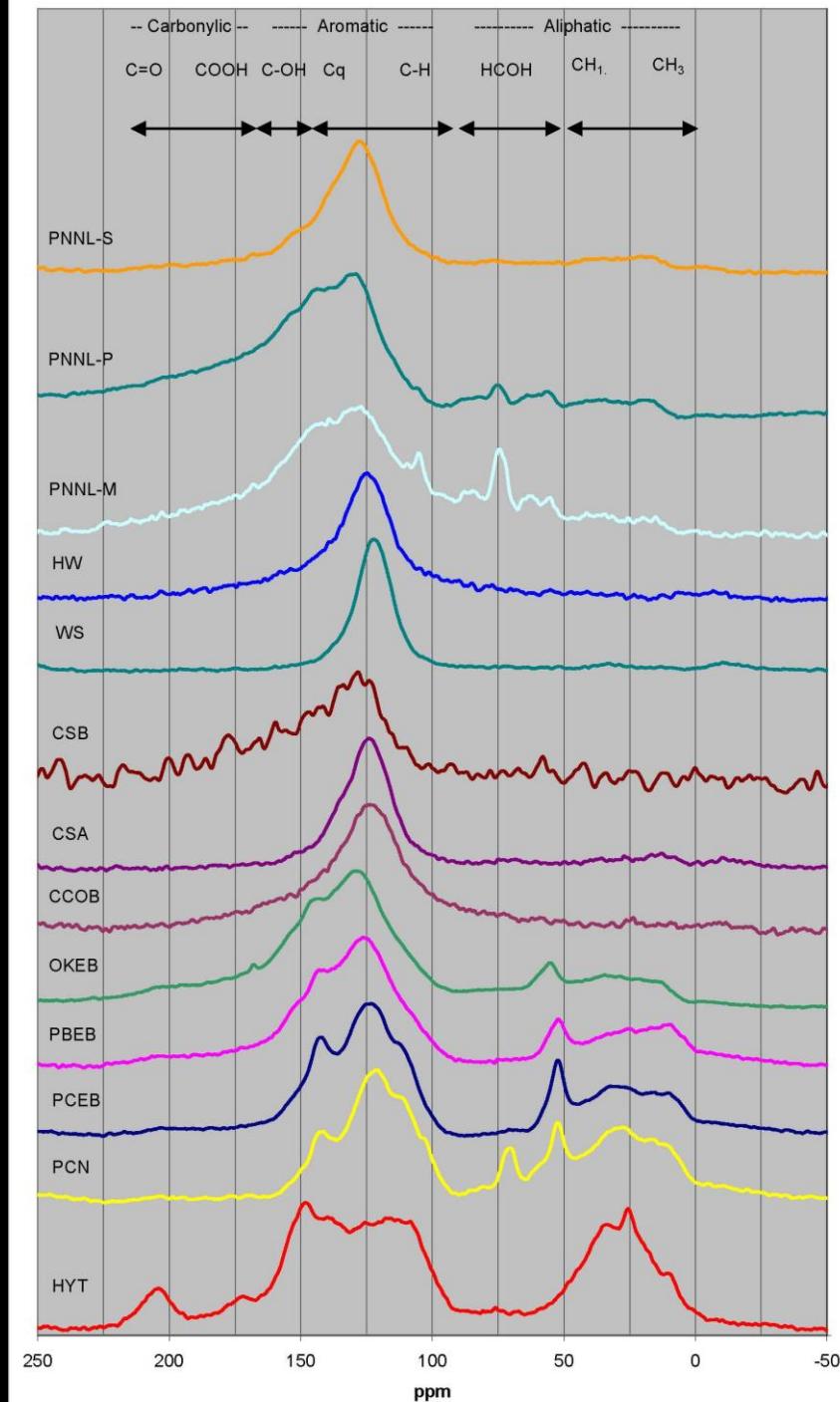
Physical Structure and Chemical Properties Depend on Carbon Bonding Network



Radovic et al., 2001

JE Amonette 24Apr2009

^{13}C CP-MAS NMR
Amonette et al., 2008



Char Production

- *Biochar yield decreases as pyrolysis temperature increases from 350 to 600 °C*
Yield of char was 30-45%
- *Herbaceous feedstocks (DF and SG) lost 41 – 50% of their initial total C*
- *Woody feedstocks (SWP and SB) lost 40 – 45% of their initial total C.*
- *For each 100 °C rise in pyrolysis temperature C concentration of the resulting char increased an average of 41 g C kg⁻¹ among feedstocks .*
- *As pyrolysis temperature increased from 350 to 600 °C, feedstocks lost 60 - 70% of total N .*

Biochar Characteristics

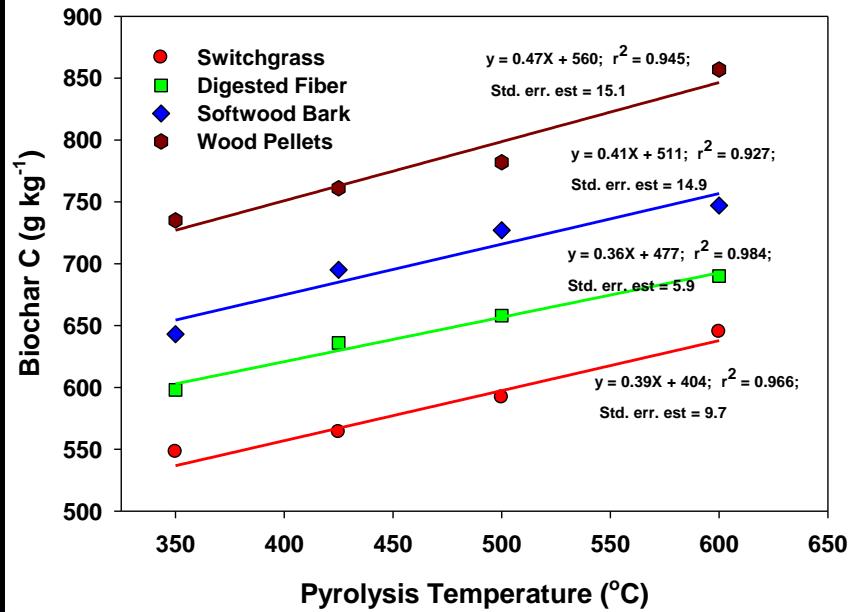


Figure 4.1. Relationship between pyrolysis temperature and the C concentration of the resulting biochar.

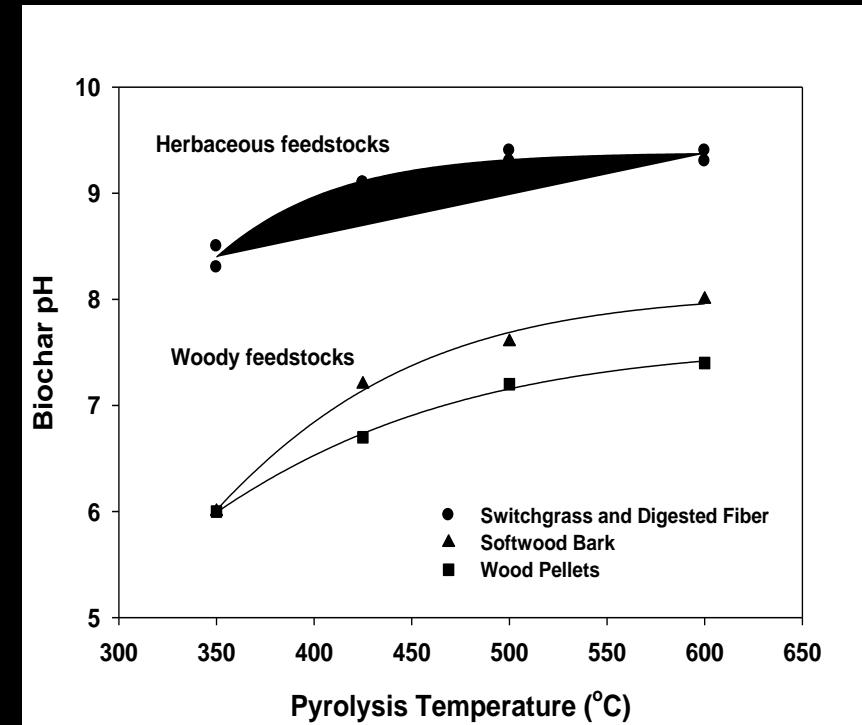
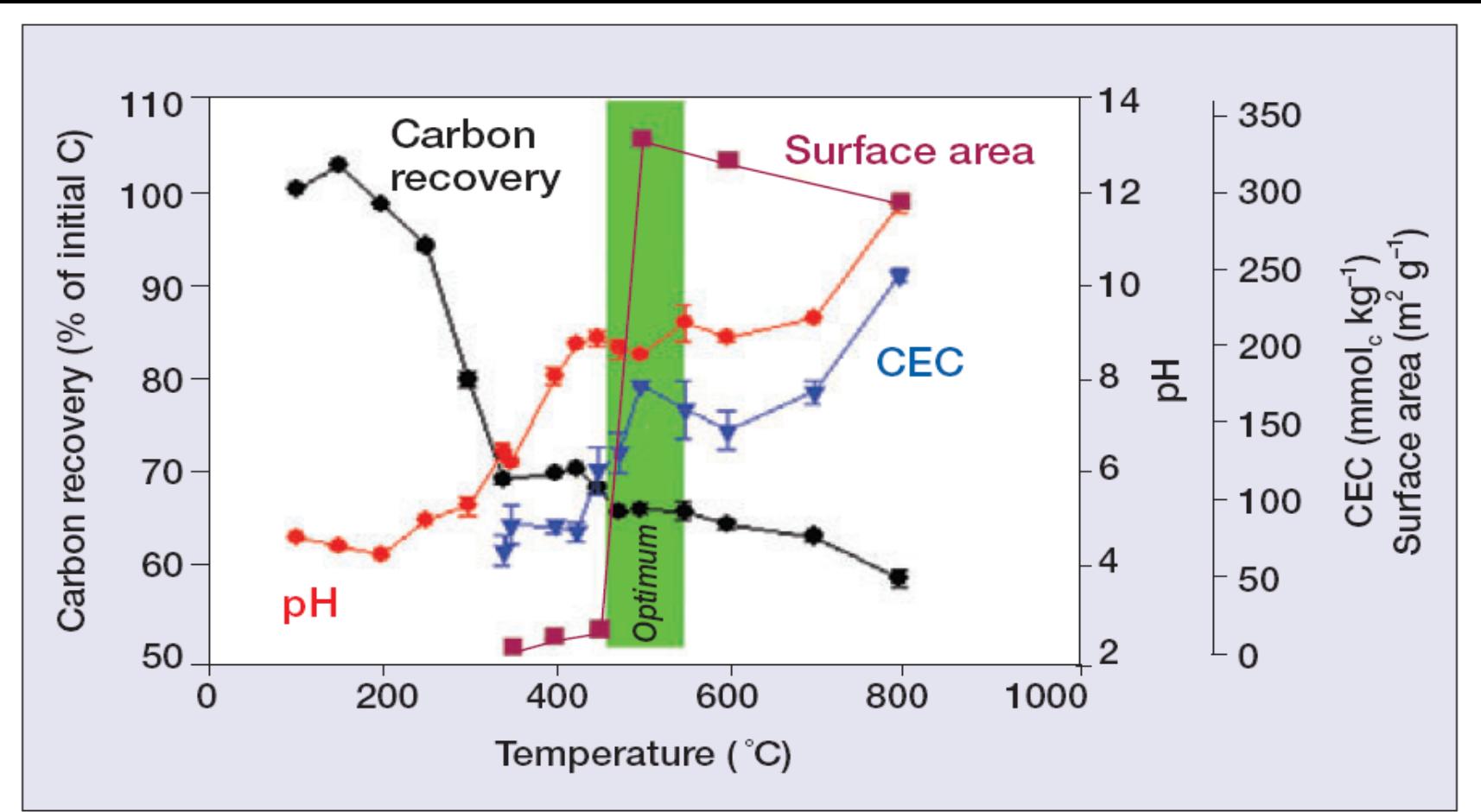


Figure 4.2. Influence of pyrolysis temperature on the pH of a variety of biochars.

Yield of char was 30-45%

Characteristics of biochar



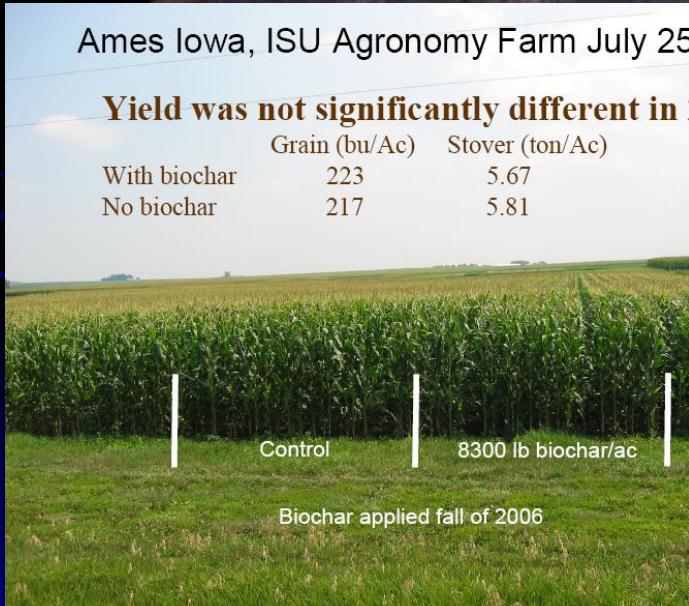
- The properties of biochar greatly depend upon the production procedure. Temperature effects on C recovery, CEC, pH and surface area.
from Lehmann (2007), Front. Ecol. Environ. 5:381-387.

Soil Applications: Biochar

Richard Haard
Four Corner Nurseries
Bellingham, WA



**Potting soil
mixes**



**Tropical
Soils**

Temperate soils

What we know: Terra Preta

Terra preta do indio or the “black earth of the Amazons”

- ***fine dark loamy soil***
 - ***up to 9% carbon, (adjacent soil 0.5% C)***
 - ***high nutrient content and high fertility***
 - ***3 times the phosphorous and nitrogen***

developed over thousands of years by human habitation correspond to ancient settlements



- ***results from long-term mulching of charcoal production from hearths and bone fragments with soil application of food wastes and animal manures***
- ***persistents in soil, recalcitrant, resistant to decomposition.***
- ***forest fires and slash-and-burn contribute very low amounts of charcoal-C (~3%)***
“Slash and Char”



Crop Yields: tropical soils

- Comparisons of Terra Preta to Adjacent Soils show crop yield increases of 2-3 fold.
- Yields typically increase w/applications to 65 T/ha
- Increases result from improvements in:
 - Nutrient availability (N, P, S, etc.) - Storage
 - increased CEC
 - increased soil pH
 - Changes in physical properties
 - water retention
 - reduced soil density
 - increased porosity/aeration

Impact on Temperate soils?



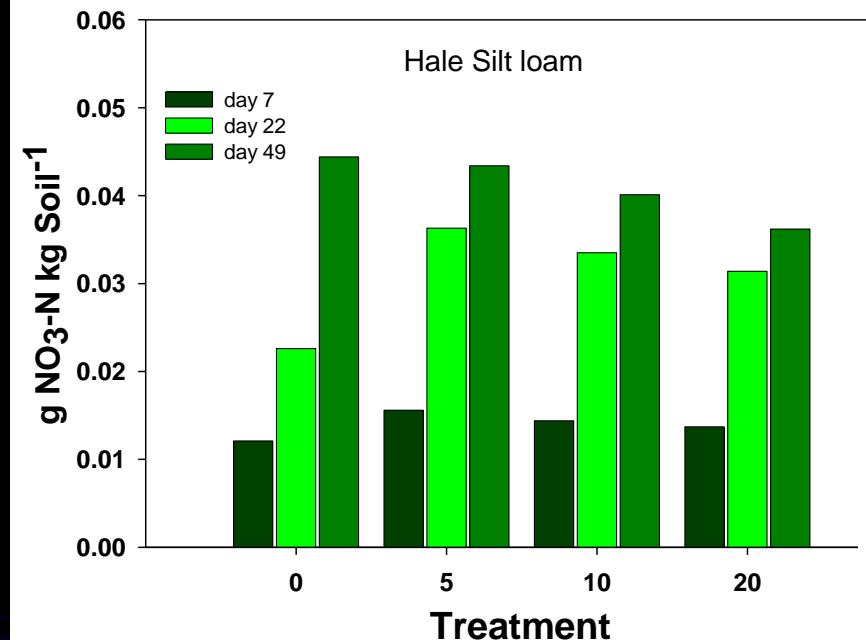
Effect of Biochar additions on Soil pH

Rate	Hale SiL	Quincy Sand
0	4.5	7.1
5	4.7	7.4
10	4.9	7.7
20	5.0	8.1
Change	0.2 / 5-ton	0.3 / 5 ton

Implications: Can use char to improve soil pH

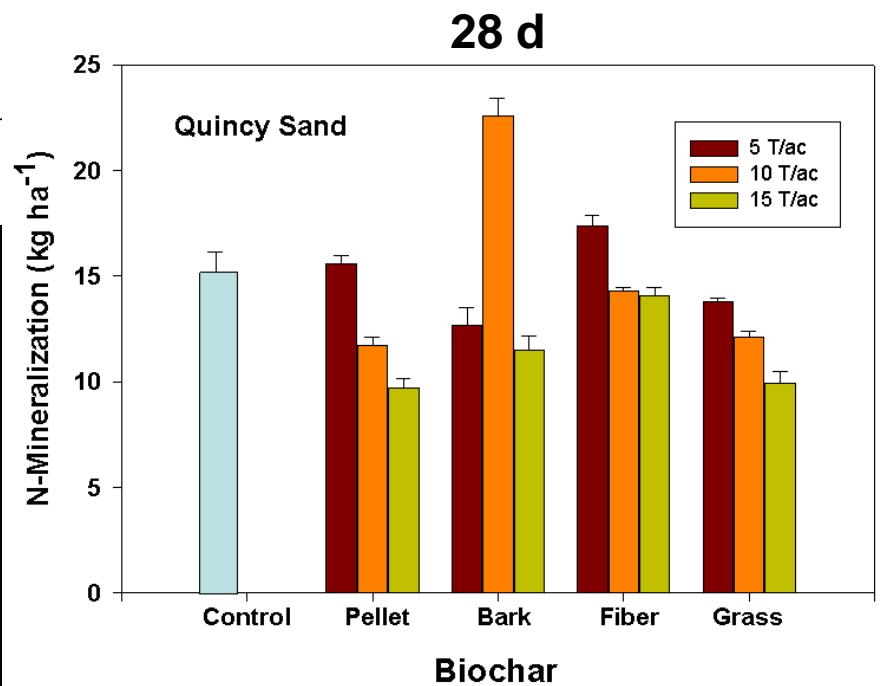
- heavy textured soils have greater buffering capacity
- reduce the use of lime and CO₂ emissions
- placement issues (broadcast vs. seed row)
- could impact soilborne diseases

Effect of Biochar on Nitrogen Mineralization

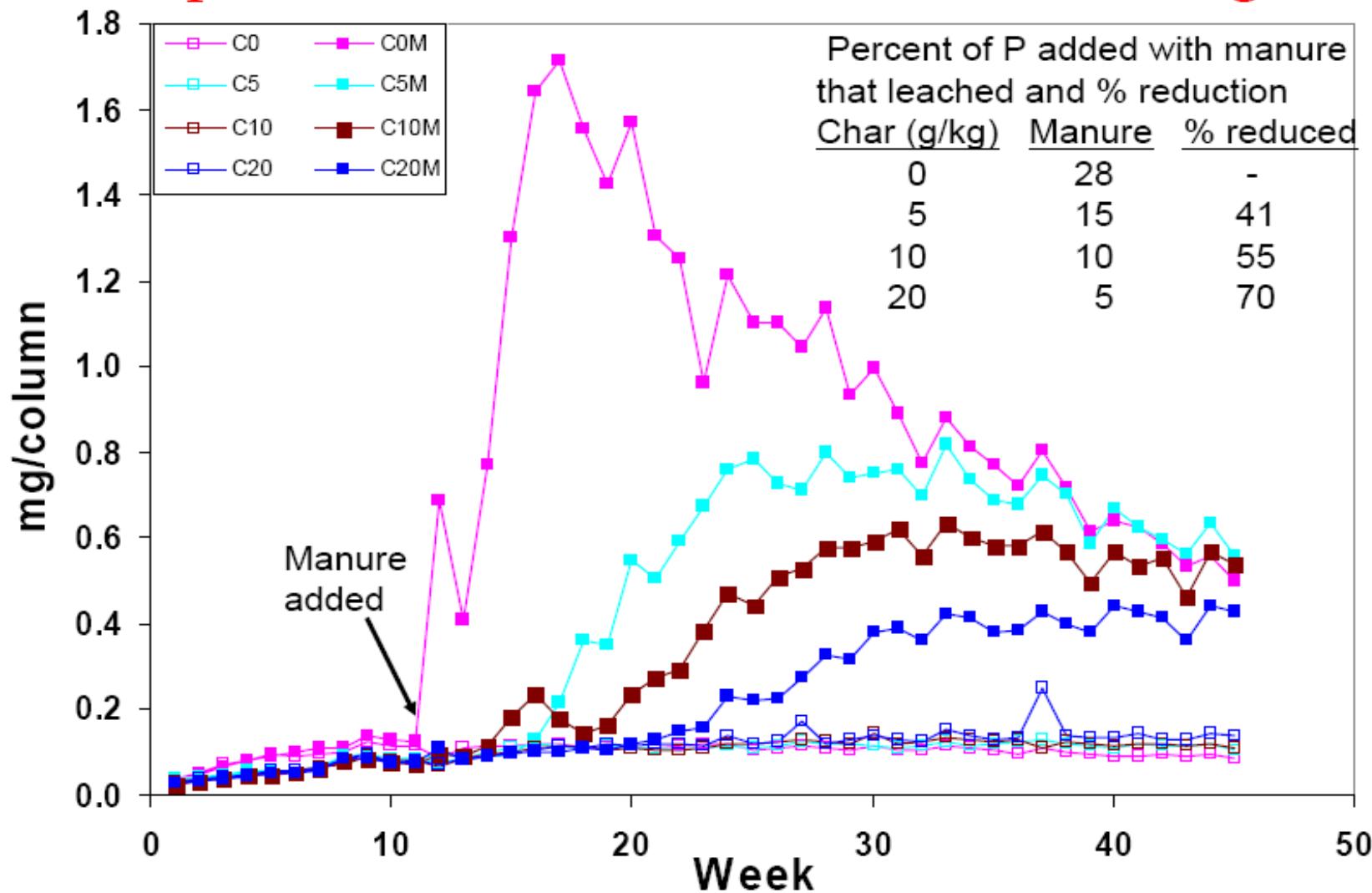


Peanut Hull Char

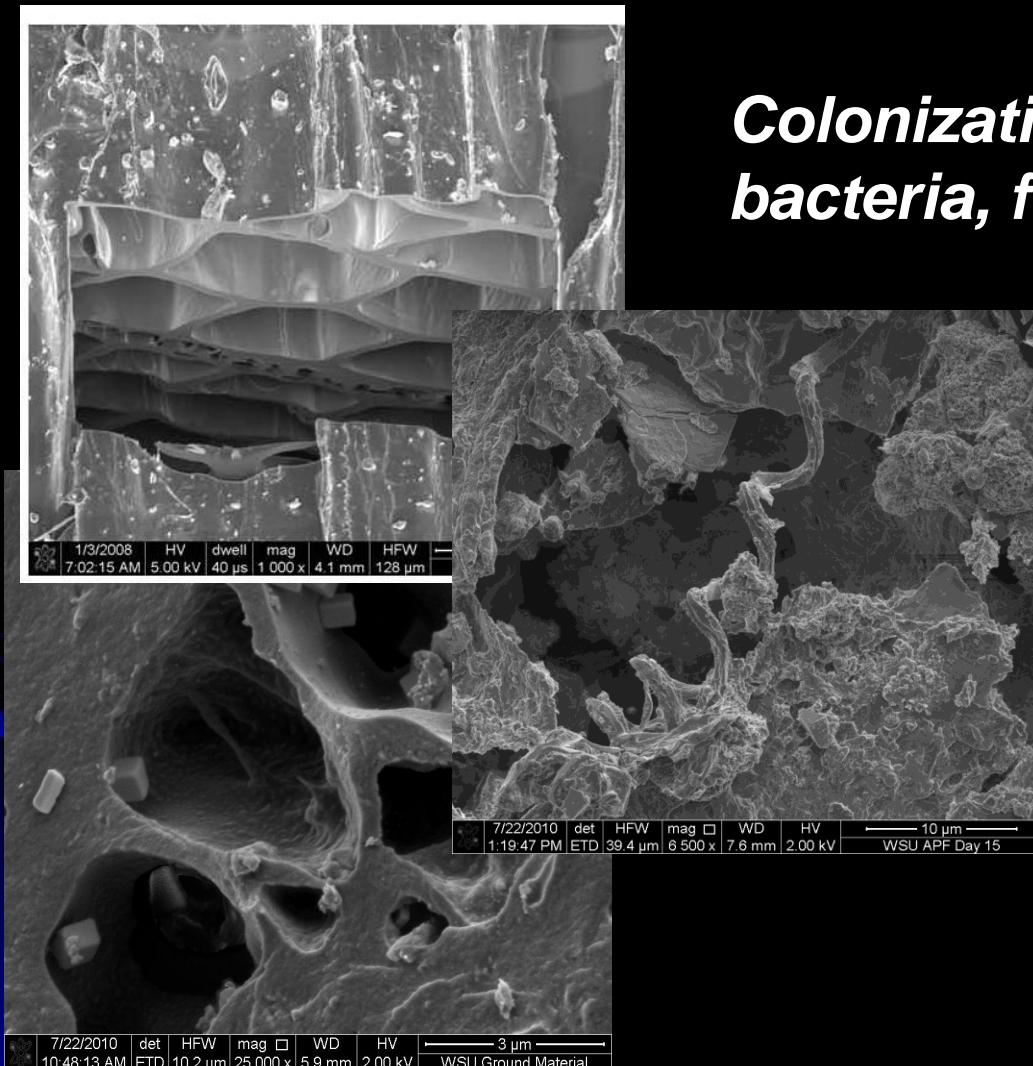
%	T/ac
0.4	5
0.8	10
1.5	20



Impact of biochar and manure on P leaching



Soil Microflora and Biochar



Colonization sites for soil bacteria, fungi.

Use as delivery system of specialized organisms:

- *Rhizobium*
- *PGPRB*
- *Mycorrhizae*

C Sequestration Potential of Biochar

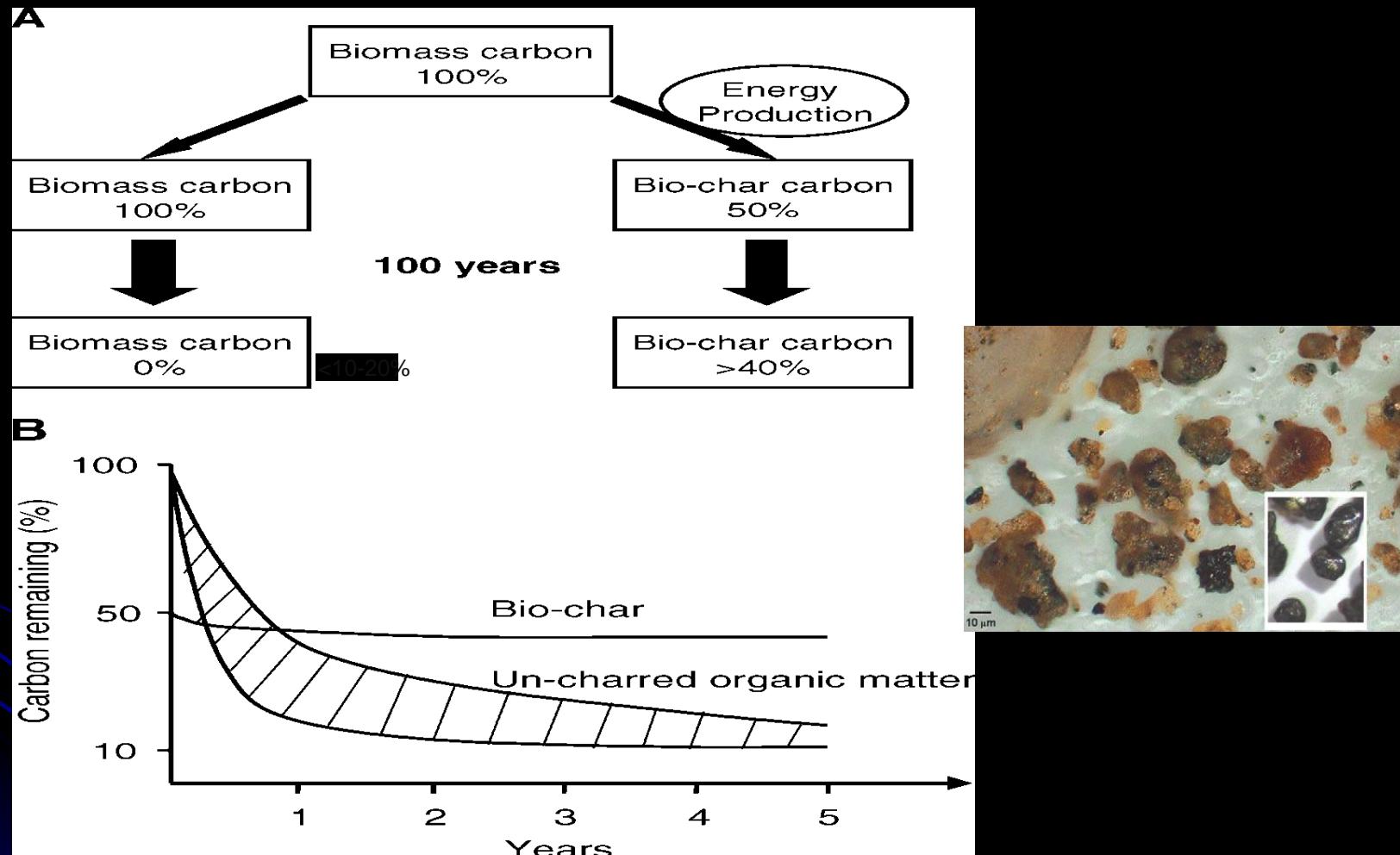


Figure 1. Schematics for biomass or bio-char remaining after charring and decomposition in soil. from Lehmann et al., 2006. Mitigation Adap. Strat. Glob. Change 11: 403–427.

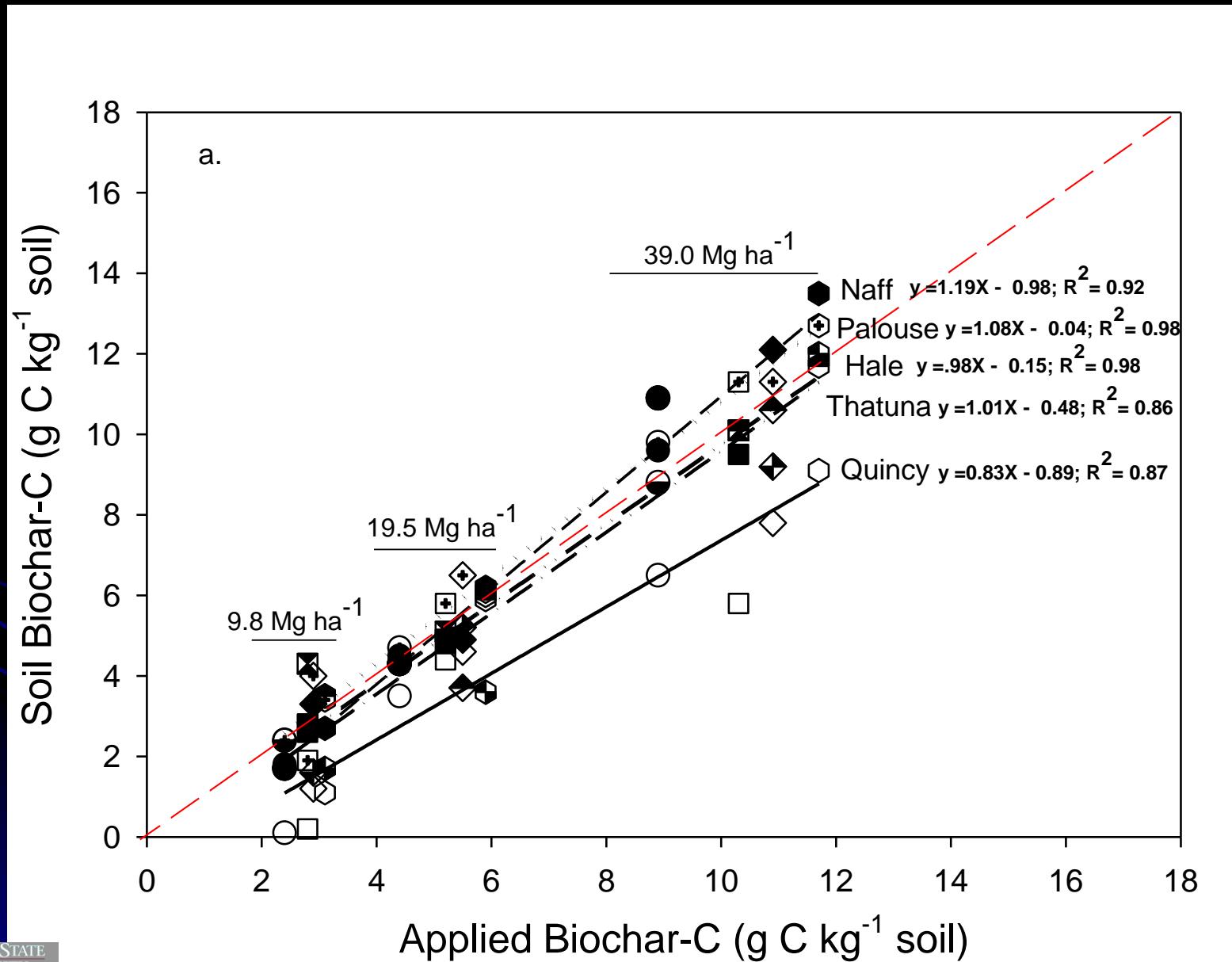
Change in Soil C and N with BioChar

[‡]Soil + Biochar Characteristics

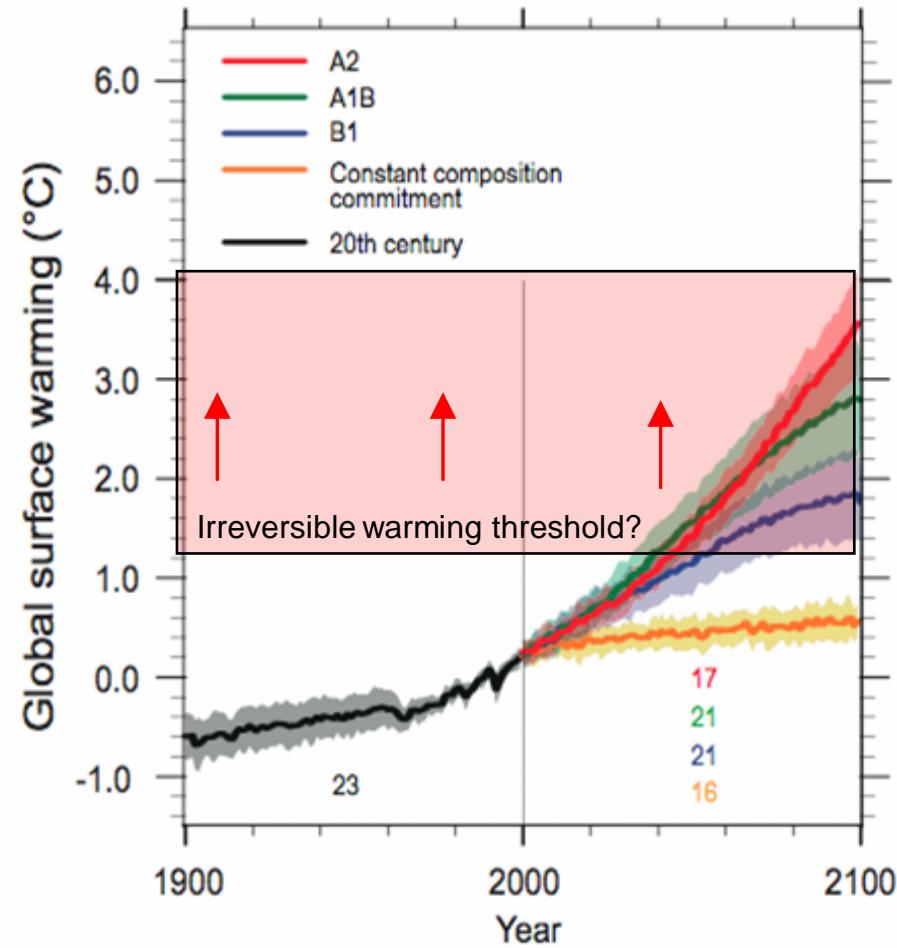
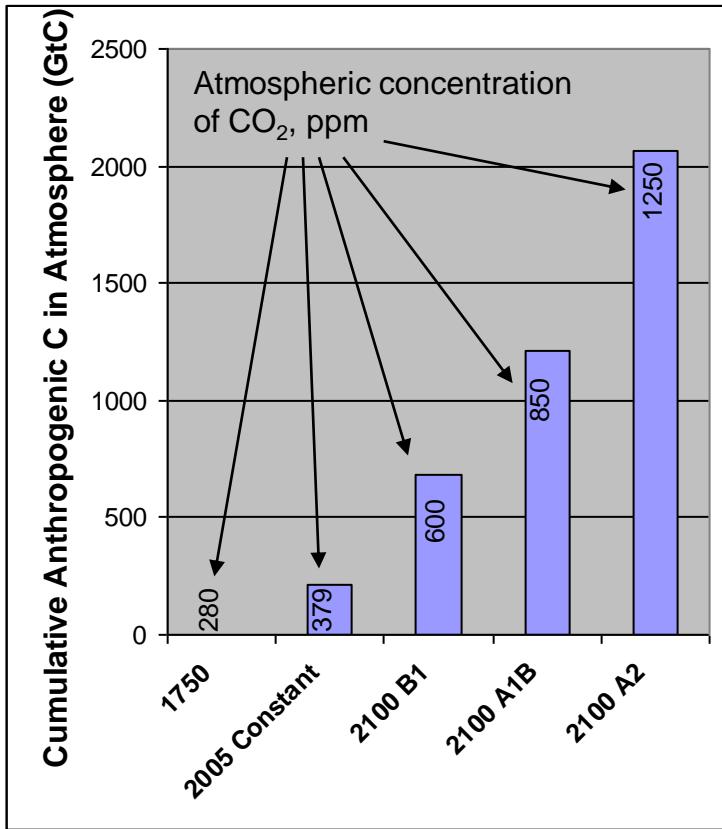
Soil Series	Biochar	Rate	C	N	S	C:N	C:S
			t/acre	-----%	-----	-----	-----
Quincy	Switchgrass	0	0.23	0.01	0.010	23	23
		5	0.24	0.02	0.012	15	21
		10	0.56	0.02	0.011	23	49
		20	1.19	0.06	0.011	30	151
	Digested Fiber	0	0.23	0.01	0.010	23	23
		5	0.29	0.02	0.018	17	17
		10	0.57	0.03	0.014	18	39
		20	1.14	0.05	0.014	22	82
	Bark	0	0.23	0.01	0.010	23	23
		5	0.75	0.01	0.016	13	47
		10	0.93	0.01	0.060	17	16
		20	1.79	0.01	0.052	29	35
	Pine Pellets	0	0.23	0.01	0.010	23	23
		5	0.53	0.01	0.034	28	7
		10	1.12	0.01	0.029	53	38
		20	1.60	0.02	0.026	86	62

400-600% increase in soil-C and N with a 20 T/acre amendment

Accounting of Biochar C



Projected Atmospheric Carbon Levels and Associated Global Warming

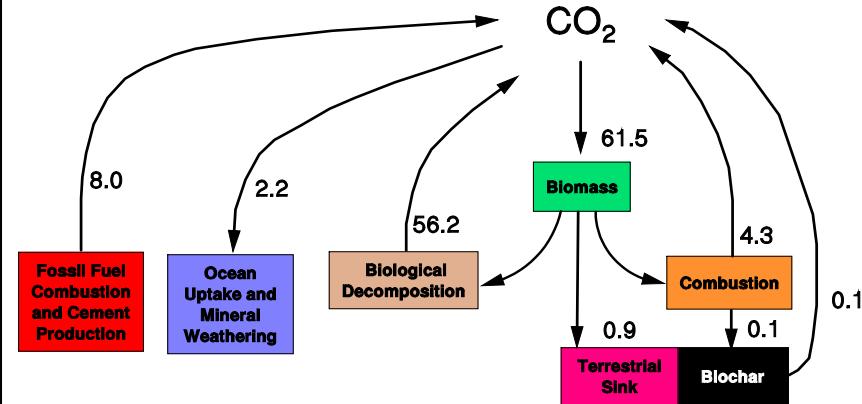


How can biochar help mitigate CO₂ Imbalance?

- Create stable C pool using biochar in soil
- Use energy from pyrolysis to offset fossil C emissions
- Avoid emissions of N₂O and CH₄
- Increase net primary productivity of sub-optimal land
- Boundary conditions for biochar contribution shown to right
 - Maximum levels are not sustainable
 - Biochar cannot solve climate change alone

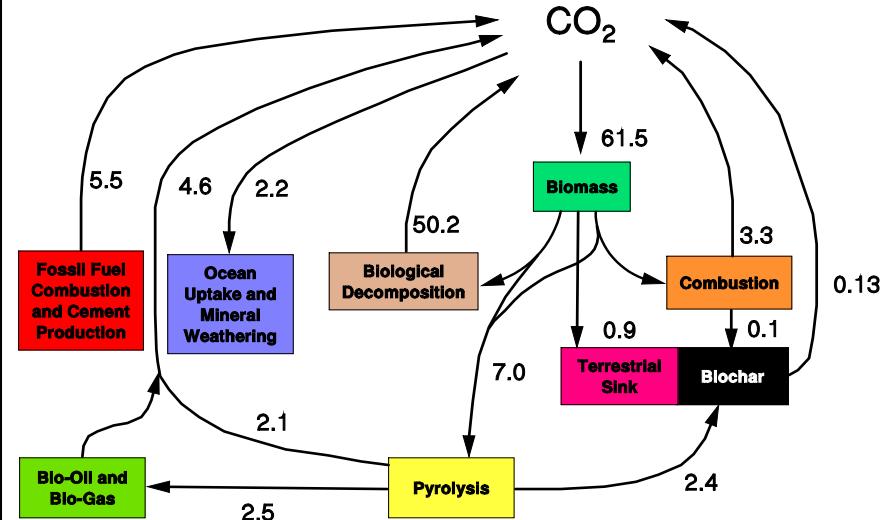
Current Situation

Net Annual Change in Atmosphere: +4.9 Gt C



Pyrolysis Level Required to Balance Carbon Cycle

Net Annual Change in Atmosphere: +0.0 Gt C



Effects of Biochar Applications on Yield

Crops

Clover

Corn

Cotton

Oats

Rice

Sugarcane

Wheat

Beans

Cowpea

Cucumber

Peas

Peppers

Tomato

Mushrooms

Literature Review - 53 Trials

23 - Increases (10-150%)

15 - Decreases (10-85%)

15 - No Difference

Biochars were derived from:

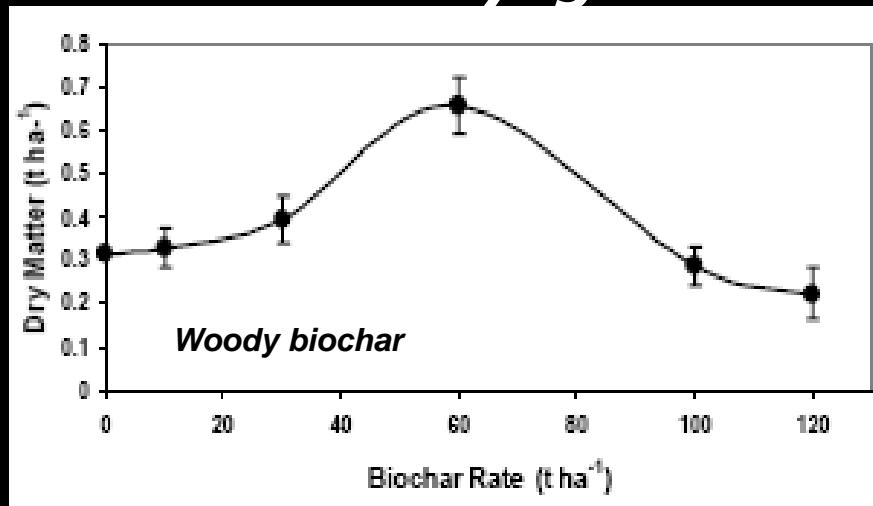
herbaceous – woody feedstocks

Rates of Biochar Application: 5 – 100 t/acre

Majority of increases were in tropical soils

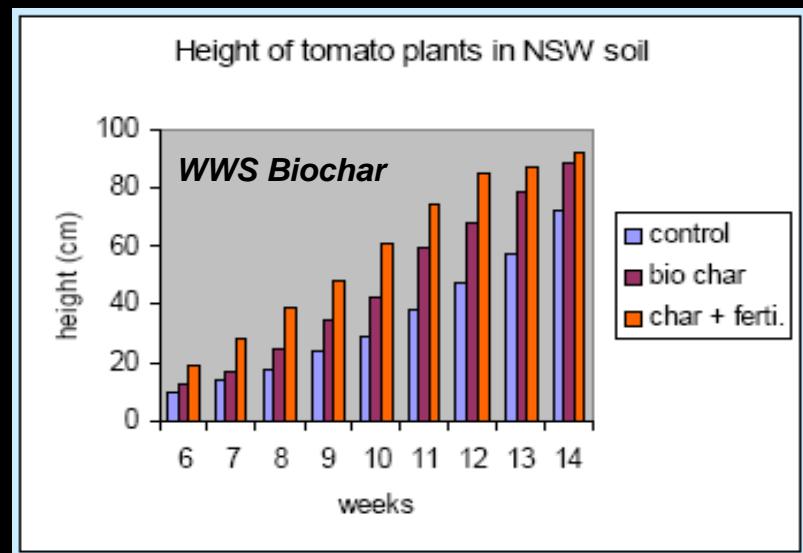
Rate studies

Yield Response of Perennial Ryegrass



Baronti et al. 2008.
Institute of Biometeorology (IBIMET)

Response of Tomato



Hossain et al., 2008
Macquarie University NSW, Australia

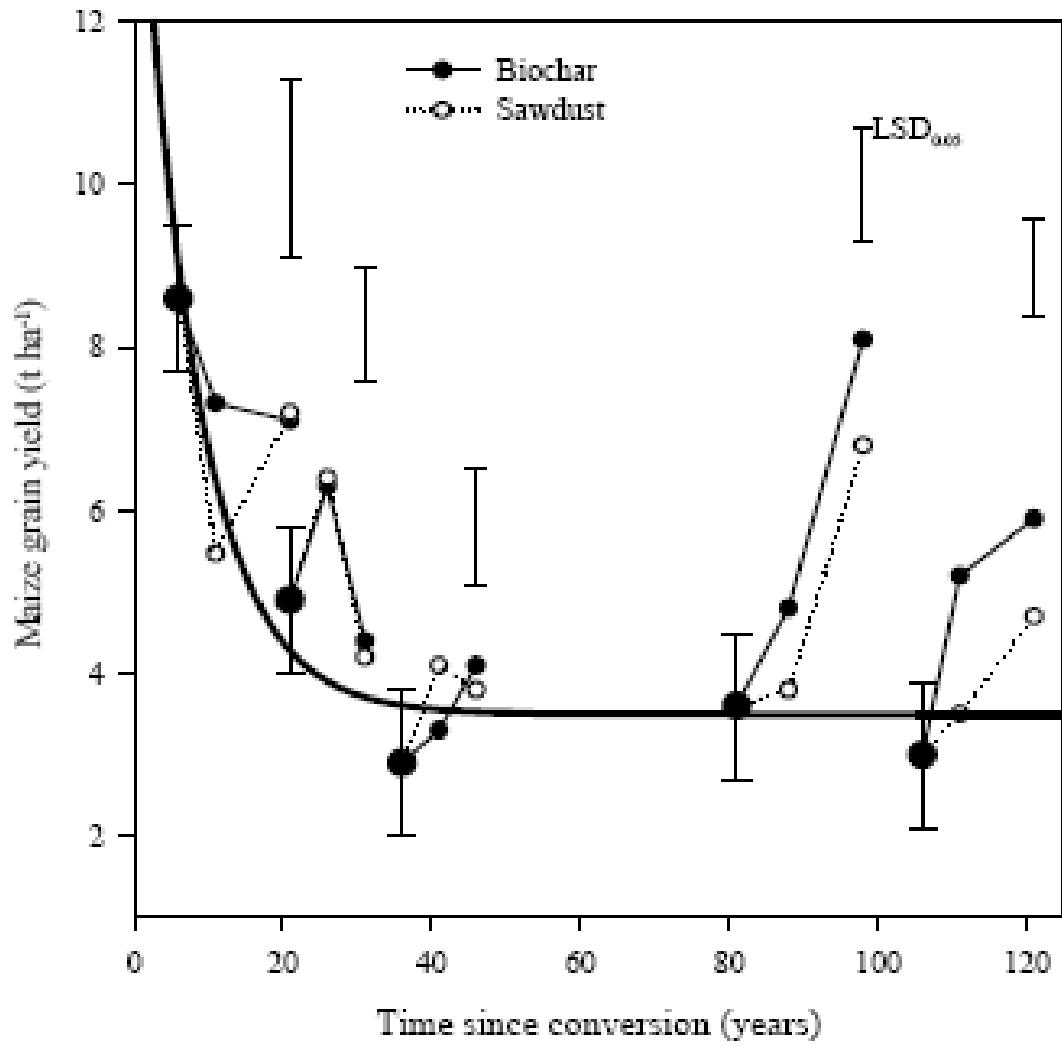
Wheat root and shoot growth in Quincy sand amended with two biochars.

‡Plant Characteristics

Soil Series	Biochar	†Rate T ac ⁻¹	Root	Shoot	Total
			----- g -----	----- g -----	----- g -----
Quincy	Peanut Hull	0	2.1 _{NS}	7.8 _{NS}	9.9 _{NS}
		5	1.8	8.2	10.0
		10	1.7	9.5	11.2
		20	1.9	7.9	9.8
	Bark	0	3.3 _{NS}	8.8	12.1
		5	3.1	12.9*	16.0*
		10	4.1	15.5*	19.6*
		20	3.0	10.2	13.2



Field Studies



Western Kenya

Woody biochar
6 tons/ha
2- applications

Figure 1: Influence of organic matter additions on maize grain yield across a chronosequence of soil degradation in 2005-06

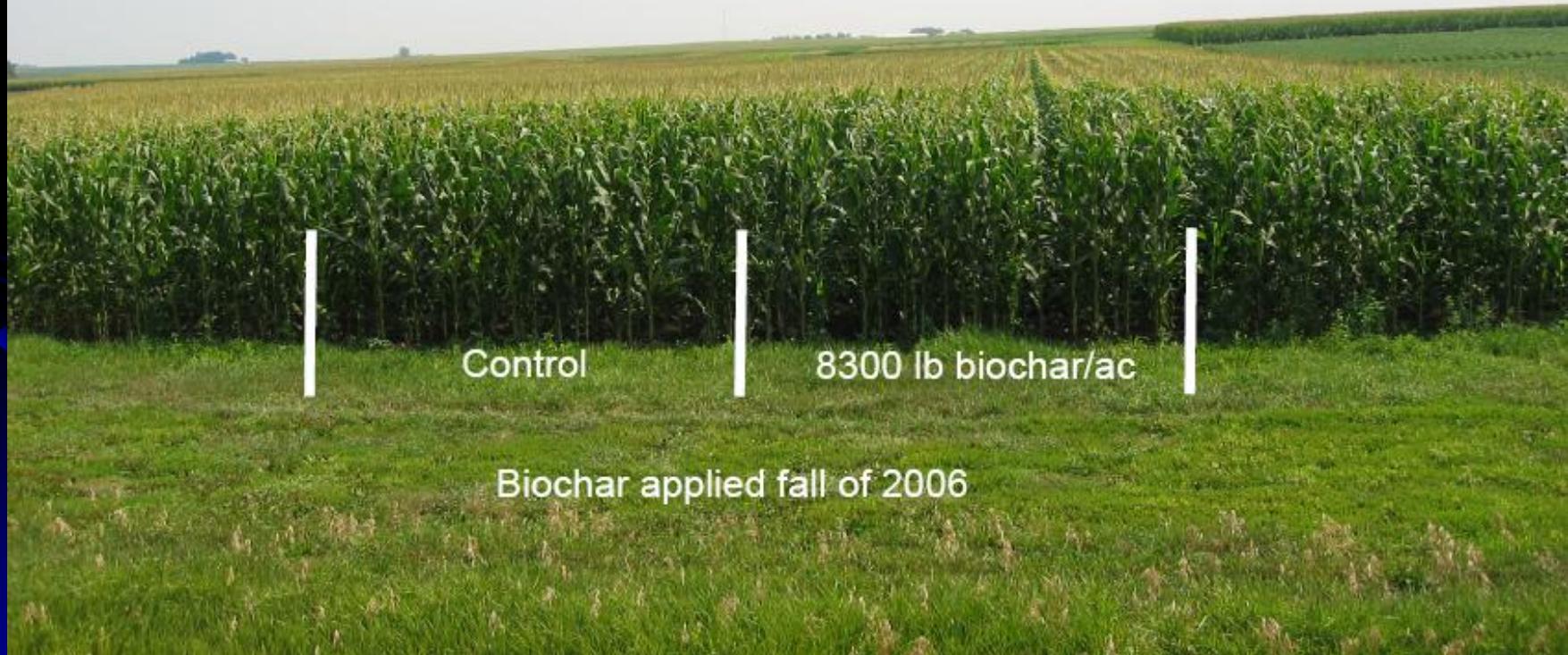
USDA-ARS Research

- *National Programs*
 - ARS *Biochar/Pyrolysis Initiative*
- *Five research sites*
 - *Prosser, WA*
 - *Kimberly, Idaho*
 - *Ames, IA*
 - *St. Paul, MN*
 - *Florence, SC*

Ames Iowa, ISU Agronomy Farm July 25, 2007

Yield was not significantly different in 2007

	Grain (bu/Ac)	Stover (ton/Ac)
With biochar	223	5.67
No biochar	217	5.81



USDA-ARS Biochar/Pyrolysis Initiative: Field Trials

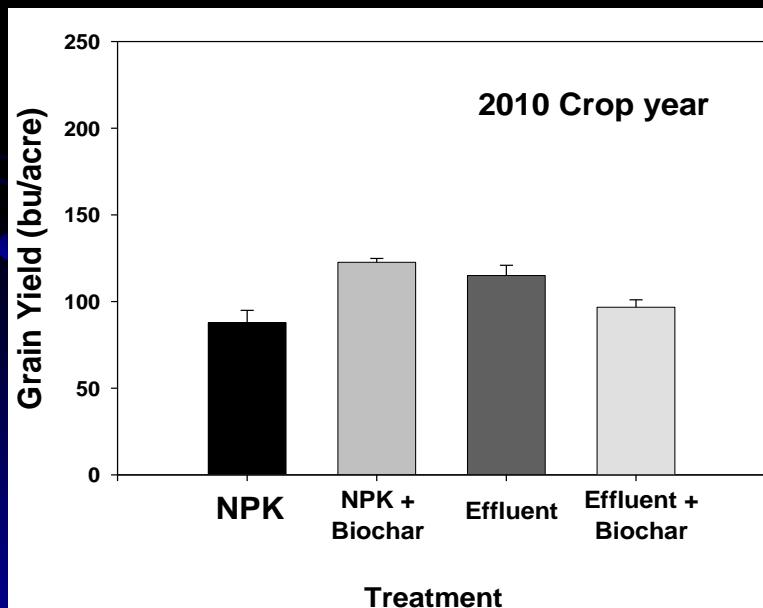
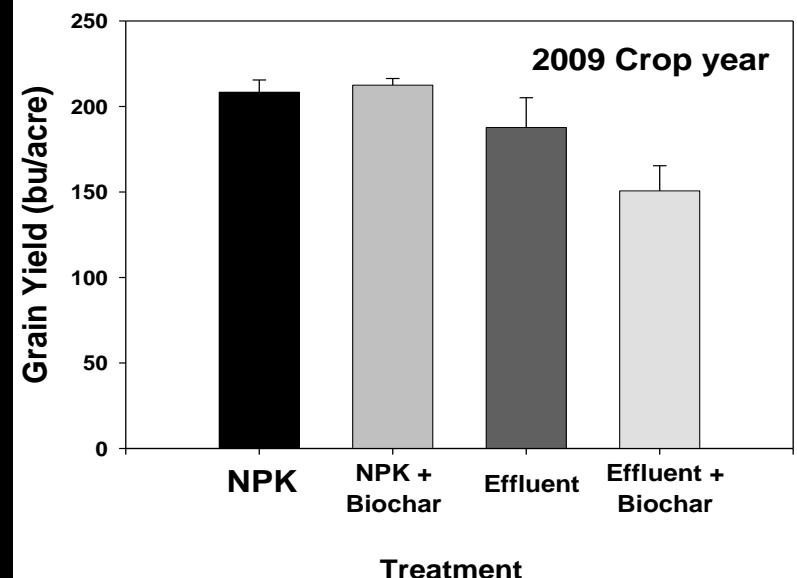
Dynamotive CQuestTM



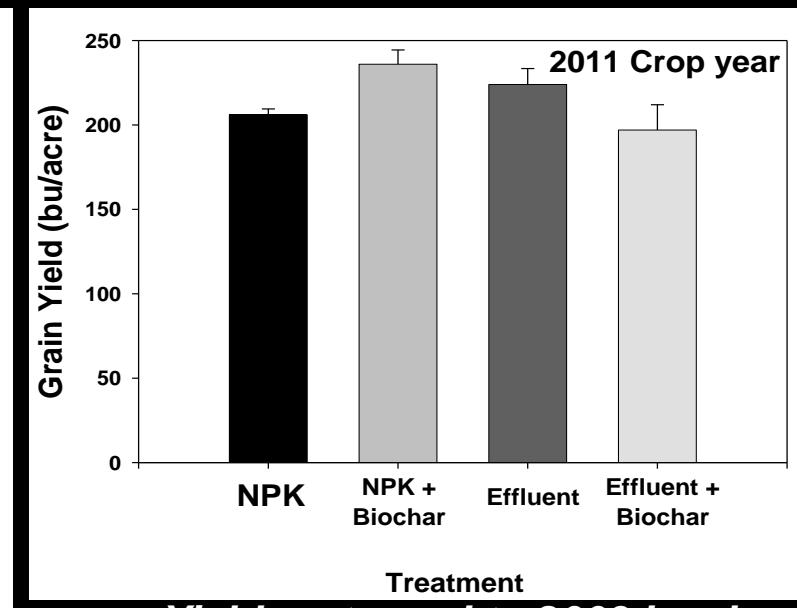
Dynamotive Biochar Field Trials



Prosser, WA Yield Data



Yield reduction attributed to poor stands under No-till and cool crop year



Yields returned to 2009 levels after eliminating no-till.

Other Uses for Biochar

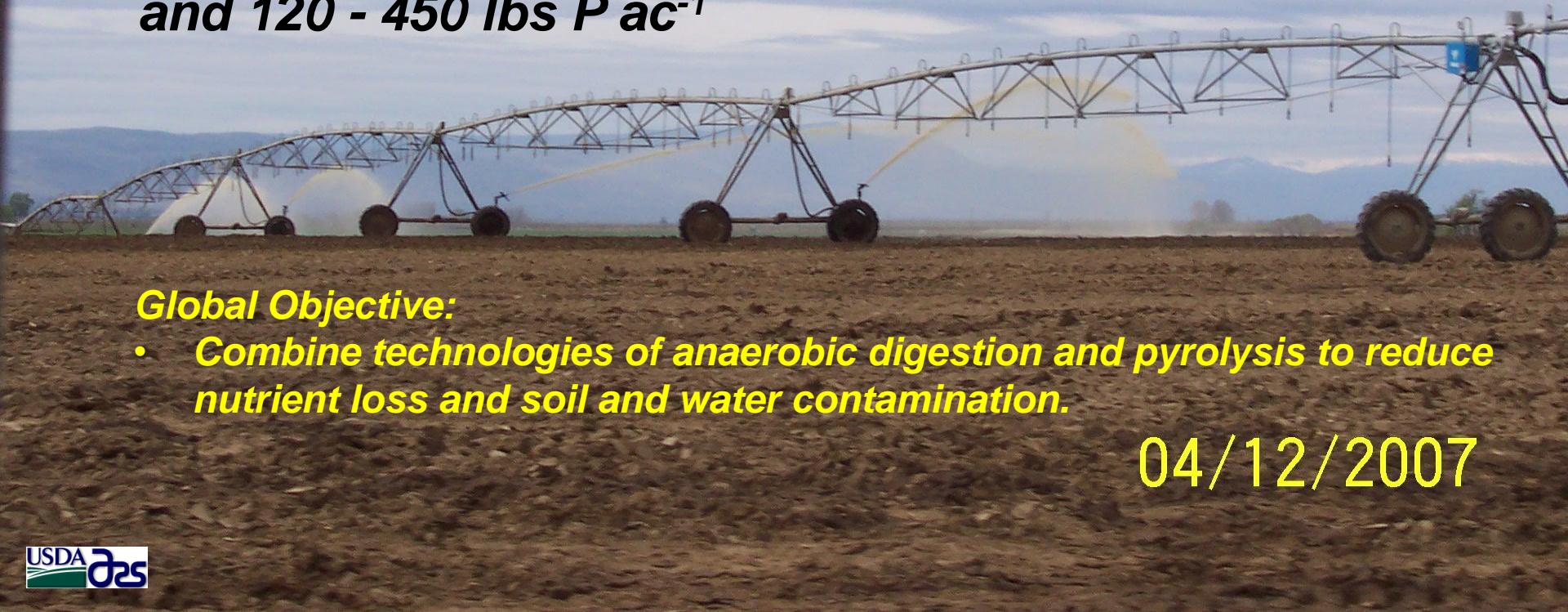
“Currently sourcing enough biochar for application at the commercial farm scale is nearly impossible, due to lack of supply. The success of biochar production will depend on the economic values of the various products that can be produced or the potentially value-added uses of biochar that can be envisioned”.

Yoder and Galinato, 2009

- **Conversion to activated carbon, commonly utilized in industrial filtration processes or water treatment**
- **Nutrient recovery**
- **Soil herbicide and pesticide management**
- **Reduce the bioavailability and mobility of toxic trace metals in contaminant mitigation**
- **Metallurgy - reductant in the production of iron or steel**

Dairy Manure: Nutrient Recovery

- Increase in dairy herds in Eastern WA ~8% y^{-1}
- Large dairy herds; 4,000 - 25,000 cows
- 1000 lb milking cow produces ~100 lbs manure d^{-1}
- Lagoons – 5 - 20 million gals (emptied twice y^{-1})
- Small land base with application of 560 - 900 lbs N ac^{-1} and 120 - 450 lbs P ac^{-1}



Global Objective:

- Combine technologies of anaerobic digestion and pyrolysis to reduce nutrient loss and soil and water contamination.

04/12/2007

Manure

- *Dairy and Cattle manure –
> 1.5 million dry tonnes of manure
produced each year in WA State.*



Pyrolysis of Manure:



**AD Dairy
Manure Fiber**



**Pelletized
Manure**

**Slow
Pyrolysis
500°C**



Biochar



**Dairy AD Manure
Effluent Collection**



**Lagoon
378 L**

Manure fiber Coating the Char

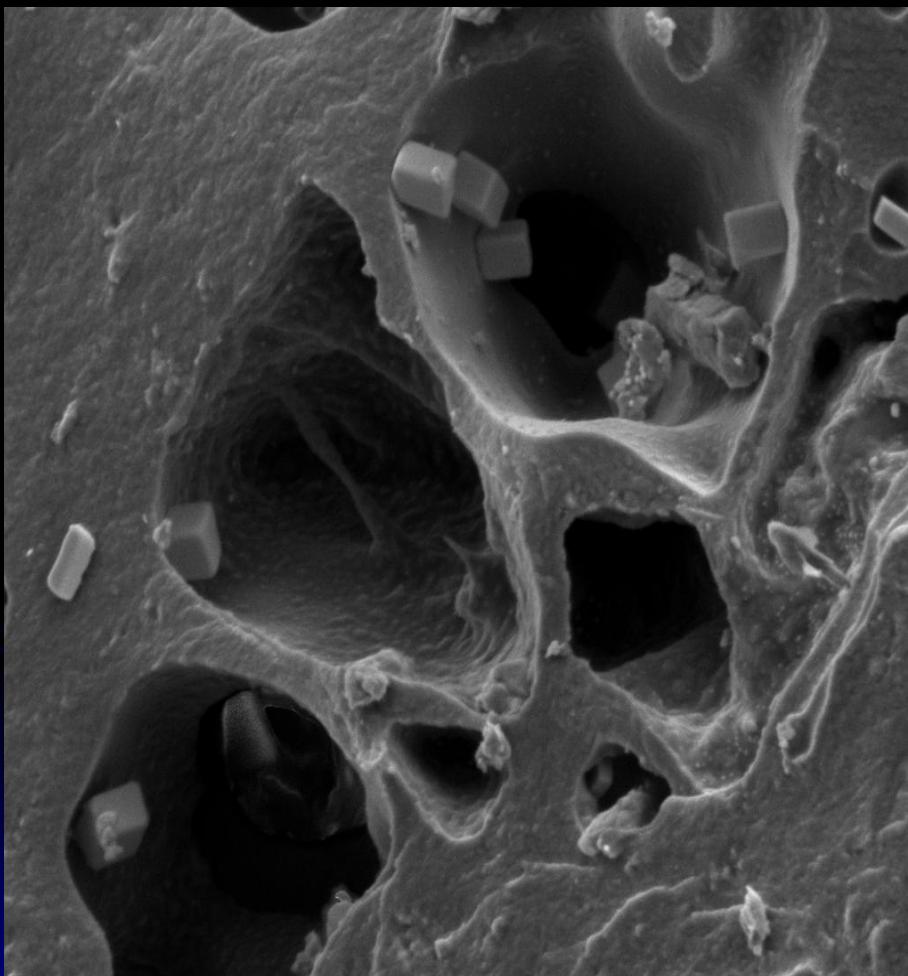
73% of the Fiber was removed from the lagoon

Coatings ~5% Mass



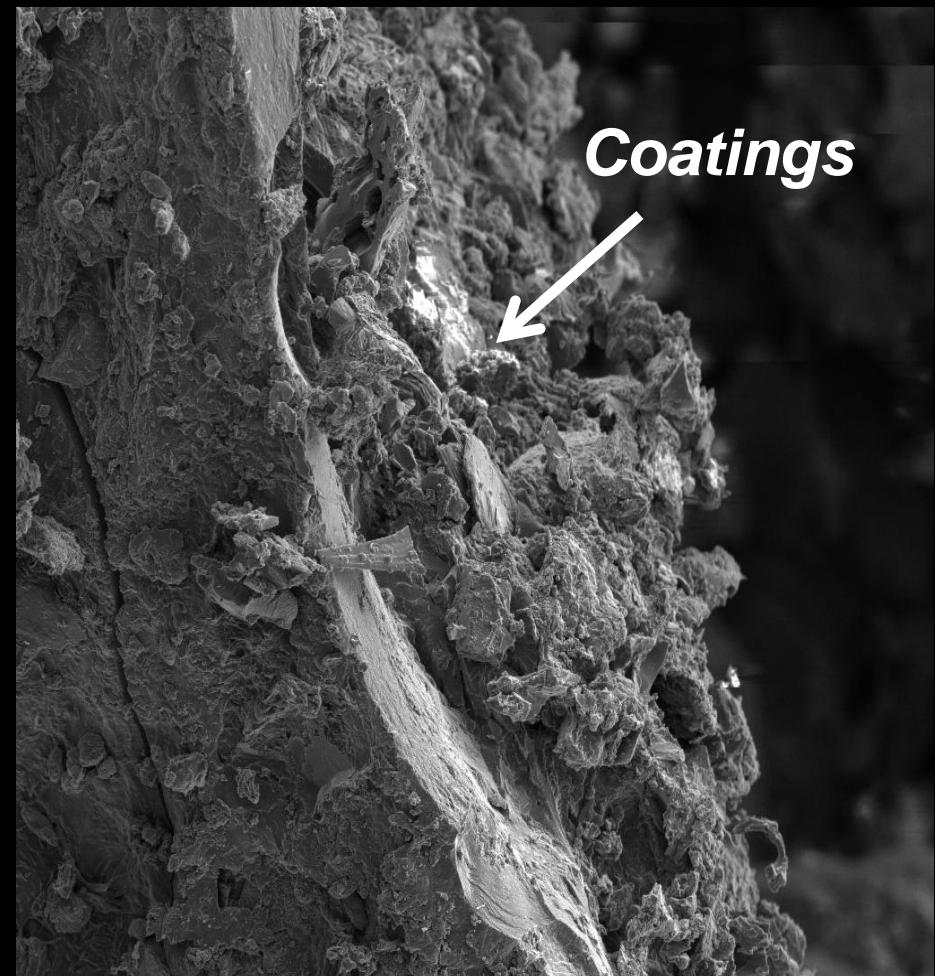
The fiber accounts for 35% of the P removed

Biochar made from Manure



7/22/2010 | det | HFW | mag | WD | HV | 3 μ m
10:48:13 AM | ETD | 10.2 μ m | 25 000 x | 5.9 mm | 2.00 kV | WSU Ground Material

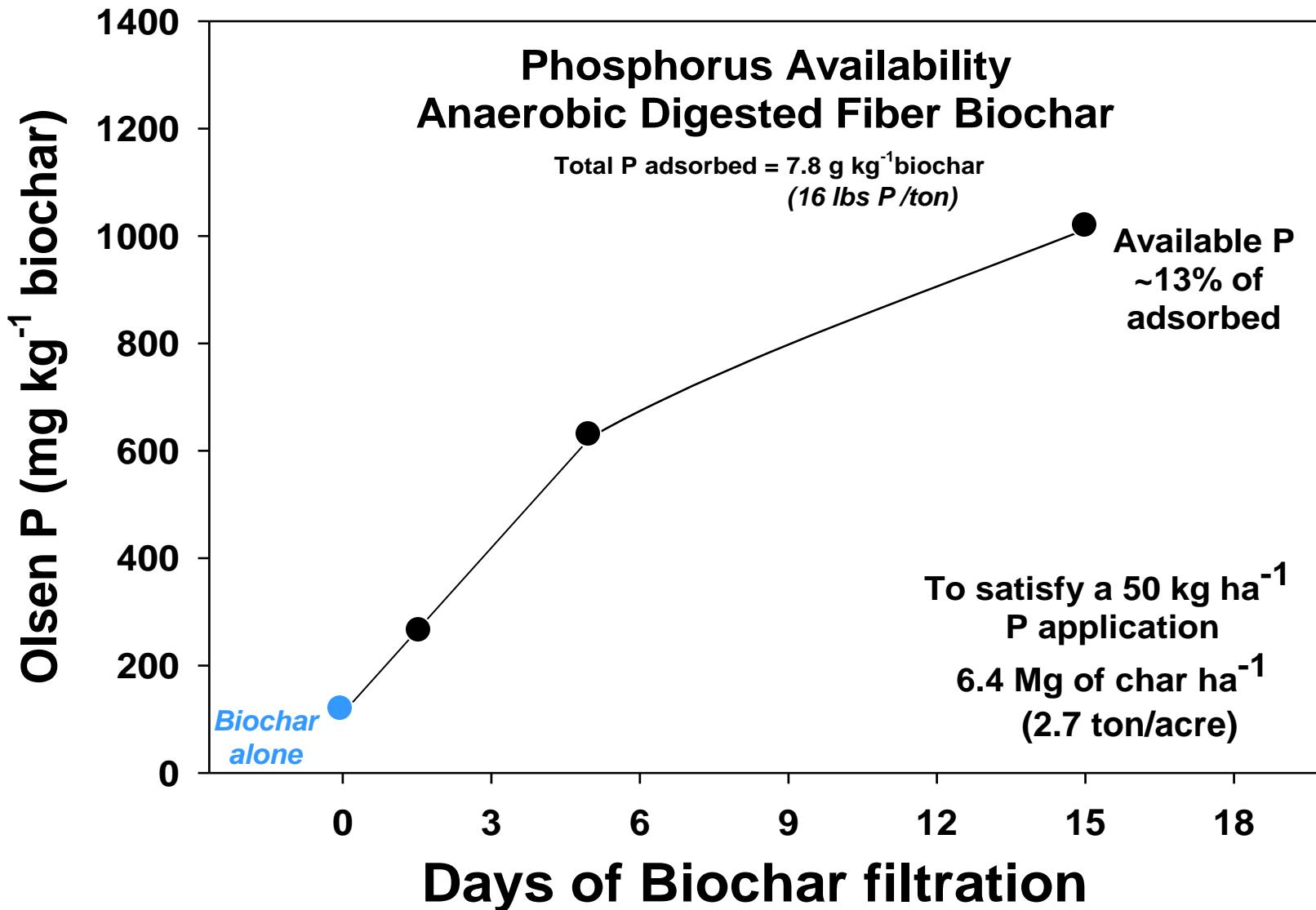
Un-amended Char



7/22/2010 | det | HFW | mag | WD | HV | 20 μ m
2:40:29 PM | ETD | 73.1 μ m | 3 500 x | 6.9 mm | 2.00 kV | WSU APF 15 Crush

Lagoon-treated Char

Precovery of Pyrolyzed AD Manure:



Greenhouse trial: Biochar/ Dairy Recovered P

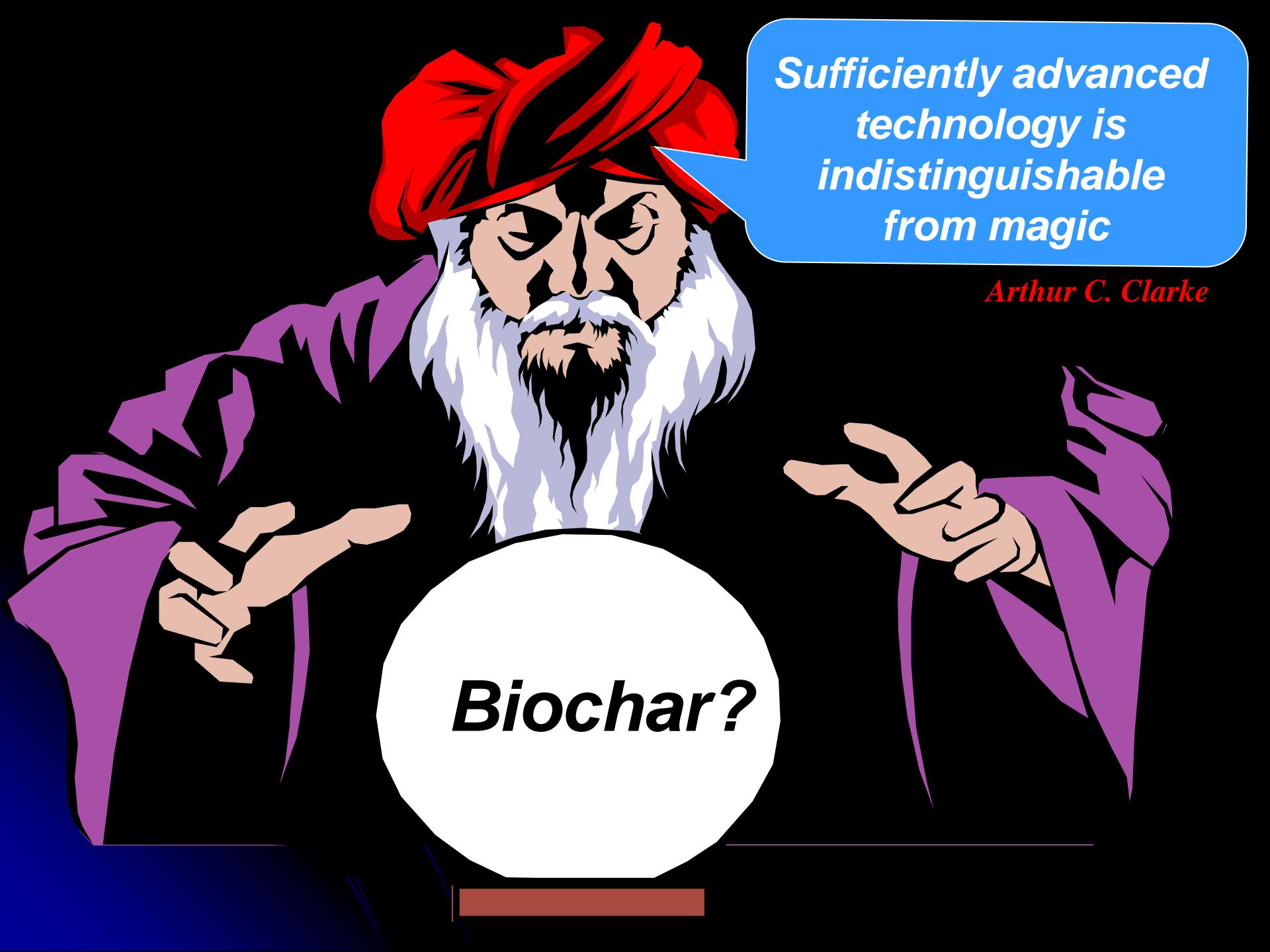


Summary:

- ***Pyrolysis of agricultural wastes produces energy and a co-product that can be used as a soil amendment.***

Biochar impact on soil characteristics:

- ***increased soil pH 0.5 – 1 pH unit***
- ***increased soil C levels 1.3 – 5 fold C_T and C_{AH}***
- ***up to 2.93 Mg CO₂ offset per Mg of biochar***
- ***small increase in CEC (30% sand; 3-17% SiL)***
- ***increases in water retention dependent on char type 0.5 – 2.5 in ft¹ dependent on soil type***
- ***reduced NO₃ production 15-30%***
- ***Effects on plant growth are variable.***
- ***How to incorporate biochar? (broadcast vs. banding)***
- ***Availability of feedstocks will compete with other energy technologies.***



*Sufficiently advanced
technology is
indistinguishable
from magic*

Arthur C. Clarke

Biochar?

Long-term Supply of feedstocks: Biochar?

- *Forest Resources*

- *logging debris* – 67 M dry T y^1
60% recovery

Converted to biochar = 10 M T Carbon

- *forest thinning* – 60 M dry T y^1
at most 30% collected 18 MT

Converted to biochar = 4.5 M T Carbon

- *Primary wood processing mills* – 91 M dry T y^1
bark, saw mill slabs, edgings, sawdust, etc.
< 2 million dry tons available

Converted to biochar = 0.4 M T Carbon

- *Secondary wood processing mills* – 16 M dry T y^1
millwork, containers, pallets, etc.
recovered from urban MSW

Long-term Supply:

- Available Urban Wood residues 63 M dry T y¹

Material	Generated	Recovered/ Un-useable	Available
Construction	11.6	3.0	8.6
Demolition	27.7	16.1	11.7
Woody yard	9.8	8.0	1.7
Wood (MSW)	13.2	7.3	6.0
Total	62.3	34.4	28.0

Expected to increase 30%.

(McKeever, 2004)

Converted to biochar = 7 M T Carbon

- *Total Forest resources available for biochar production
~ 88 M dry T y¹ of 296 M dry T y¹ inventoried. (30%)*

Total biochar produced = 22 M T Carbon y¹

Land Application @ 10 T acre⁻¹ = 2.2 million acres

Long-term Supply:

- **Crop residues** (corn stover, small grain residues)
 - DOE estimated 428 M dry T of residues. (2006)
 - 28% (120 M dry T) will be available for conversion
 - ignore ethanol industry, convert by pyrolysis

Converted to biochar = 27 M T Carbon

- **Dedicated crops** (perennial, switchgrass, poplars, etc.)
 - DOE reports potential production for 377 M dry T
 - Yields range from 5-10 T acre⁻¹
 - Acreage needed: 38 - 75 M acres
 - ignore ethanol industry, convert by pyrolysis

Converted to biochar = 85 M T Carbon

Total biochar produced = 112 M T Carbon y⁻¹

Land Application @ 10 T acre⁻¹ = 11.2 million acres

Washington State

Forest Resources

logging debris – 1.9 M T y^{-1}

forest thinning – 0.5 M T y^{-1}

mill residues - 5.2 M T y^{-1} @10% = 0.5 M T y^{-1}

urban wood – $\underline{0.8 \text{ M T y}^{-1}}$

3.7 M T y^{-1}

Converted to biochar = 0.8 M T Carbon

Crop Residues - 2.2 M T y^{-1} @ 20% = 0.4 M T y^{-1}

Converted to biochar = 0.1 M T Carbon

Total biochar produced = $0.9 \text{ M T Carbon y}^{-1}$

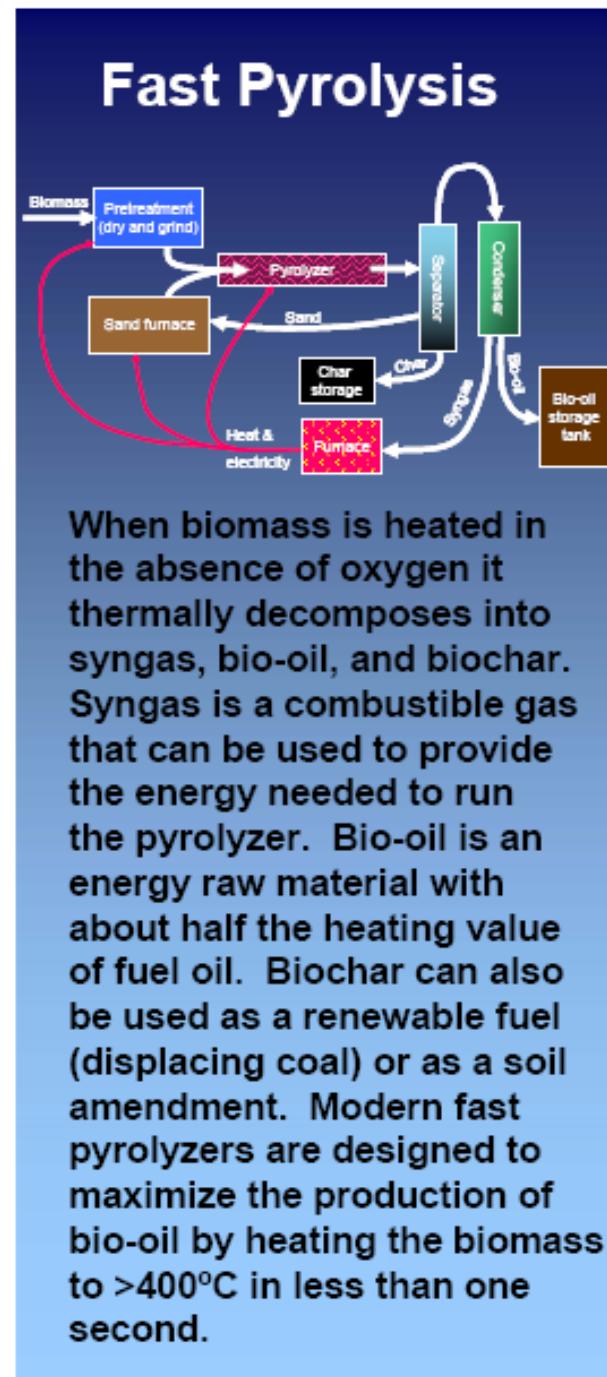
Land Application @ 10 T acre^{-1} = 90,000 acres

Potential Impact on Energy Security, Food Security, Global Climate Change, and Water Quality

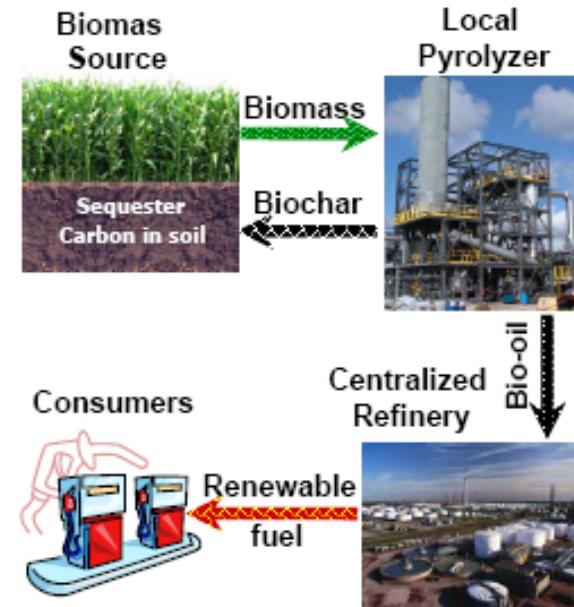
If the U.S. were to harvest and pyrolyze 1.3 billion tons of biomass per year: We could displace 1.9 billion barrels of imported oil with domestically-produced and renewable bio-oil (about 25% of U.S. annual oil consumption). We could also sequester 153 million tons of carbon per year by amending soils with the biochar co-product. The total carbon credit (400 million tons of C per year) would reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by about 10%.

Adding biochar to soils has been shown to increase crop yields for tropical soils and is anticipated to do the same for temperate region soils. Amending soils with biochar improves soil quality, because biochar acts as a liming agent, reduces soil bulk density and increases nutrient cycling. In addition, amending soils with biochar returns to the soil most of the plant nutrients that are removed from the soil when biomass is harvested.

Biochar strongly adsorbs excess plant nutrients, pesticides and many other pollutants. Therefore amending soils with biochar reduces leaching of pollutants and thereby improves the quality of water in lakes and streams.



ARS Biochar and Pyrolysis Initiative



The Biochar Vision

We envision using a distributed network of fast pyrolyzers to turn biomass (crop residue, switchgrass, yard waste, etc.) into bio-oil, a renewable energy product, and biochar, a soil amendment that builds soil quality, increases crop yields, and sequesters carbon in soils for millennia.

Biochar Report

FINAL REPORT

Use of Biochar from the Pyrolysis of Waste Organic Material as a Soil Amendment

Submitted by

Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources

Washington State University

July 2009

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Beyond Waste Program***

<http://csanr.wsu.edu>



Key Findings: Economics

Chapter 5.

- Pyrolysis temperature influences the trade-off between production of bio-oil and biochar. Higher temperatures lead to more bio-oil and less biochar, as does fast pyrolysis versus slow pyrolysis.
- Above about 525°C, bio-oil production declines; thus this represents an economic threshold to stay below.
- Based solely on energy content, biochar is worth about \$114/metric ton and bio-oil about \$1.06/gallon.

Chapter 6.

- Forest thinning represents a major potential feedstock source for pyrolysis in Washington in terms of quantity of under-utilized biomass.
- Only a larger stationary facility has returns over total costs (\$4/ton dry feedstock) for biochar and bio-oil production at prices based on energy content.
- The break-even selling price for biochar from a stationary facility is \$87/metric ton without transportation to the end user.
- The break-even selling price for bio-oil from a stationary facility is \$1.03/gallon without transportation to the end user.
- If bio-oil can be sold for \$1.15/gallon, then the break-even price for biochar from a stationary facility drops to \$7/metric ton.
- Labor costs are the major factor in driving up costs for a smaller mobile pyrolysis unit.
- For a stationary facility to be profitable under the assumed prices and costs, feedstock cost should not be higher than \$22/ton.
- Siting pyrolysis with existing collected feedstocks, use for waste heat, and other synergies is important for its economic viability.

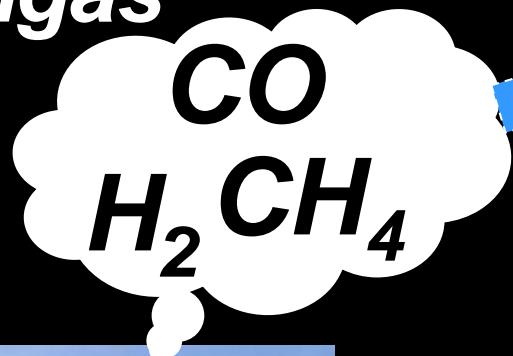
Key Findings: Carbon Offsets

Chapter 7.

- Biochar represents an offset of about 2.93 MT* CO₂/MT biochar.
- Biochar production via pyrolysis still provides a large C sequestration potential even after emissions from process energy are subtracted.
- Biochar can substitute for agricultural lime for raising soil pH, but is much more expensive.
- With carbon offsets, biochar production can become profitable when trading prices per metric ton CO₂ are \$16.44, \$3.39, and \$1.04 for the smaller mobile, transportable, and relocatable facilities, respectively. A stationary facility is profitable without a carbon credit.

Competing Uses:

Syngas



Electricity

Transportation fuel

Güssing, 2 MW of electricity and 4 MW of heat, generated from wood chips, since 2003.

Gasification
High temp



Slow Pyrolysis
Low temp



Bunker Fuel
Smudge pots
Other?



Feedstocks



Additional Gasification

Soil Amendment