

Local Bioenergy: Benefits and Challenges

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EESI Biomass Crops Briefing

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Innovative stakeholder-led projects are demonstrating how to combine biomass production & conservation

- In some cases, existing Farm Bill programs support these projects.
- With modest tweaks, USDA could do more to advance multifunctional agriculture.



Scott Singer, NRCS Biologist



Native Grasslands in Pennsylvania for Food, Fiber, Fuel and Wildlife Habitat

Slide credit: Scott Singer

Environmental Quality Incentive Program **(EQIP)**

- Assists farmers by providing incentives for seeding native grasslands for multiple uses
- Additional incentives for grass management benefiting wildlife
- Has assisted many farmers in the Benton PA area to start growing native grassland biomass



In the Summer:

Harvested as hay or grazed as a late summer forage



Slide credit: Scott Singer

In the Fall:

Harvested at “peak biomass” as feedstock for ethanol and/or next generation liquid bio-fuels



**In the Late Winter or Early Spring:
Harvested after overwintering to be densified into
solid fuels (pellets or briquettes) for heat and power**



Made in the USA



Pocono Northeast RC&D Pelletizer
Buskirk Engineering (IN)

Bob Thomas

Made in the USA



Biomass grower with briquetter at the
2011 Farm Progress Show
BHS Energy (PA)

Made in the USA



Benton Schools Biomass Boiler
Advanced Recycling Equipment (PA)

Bob Thomas

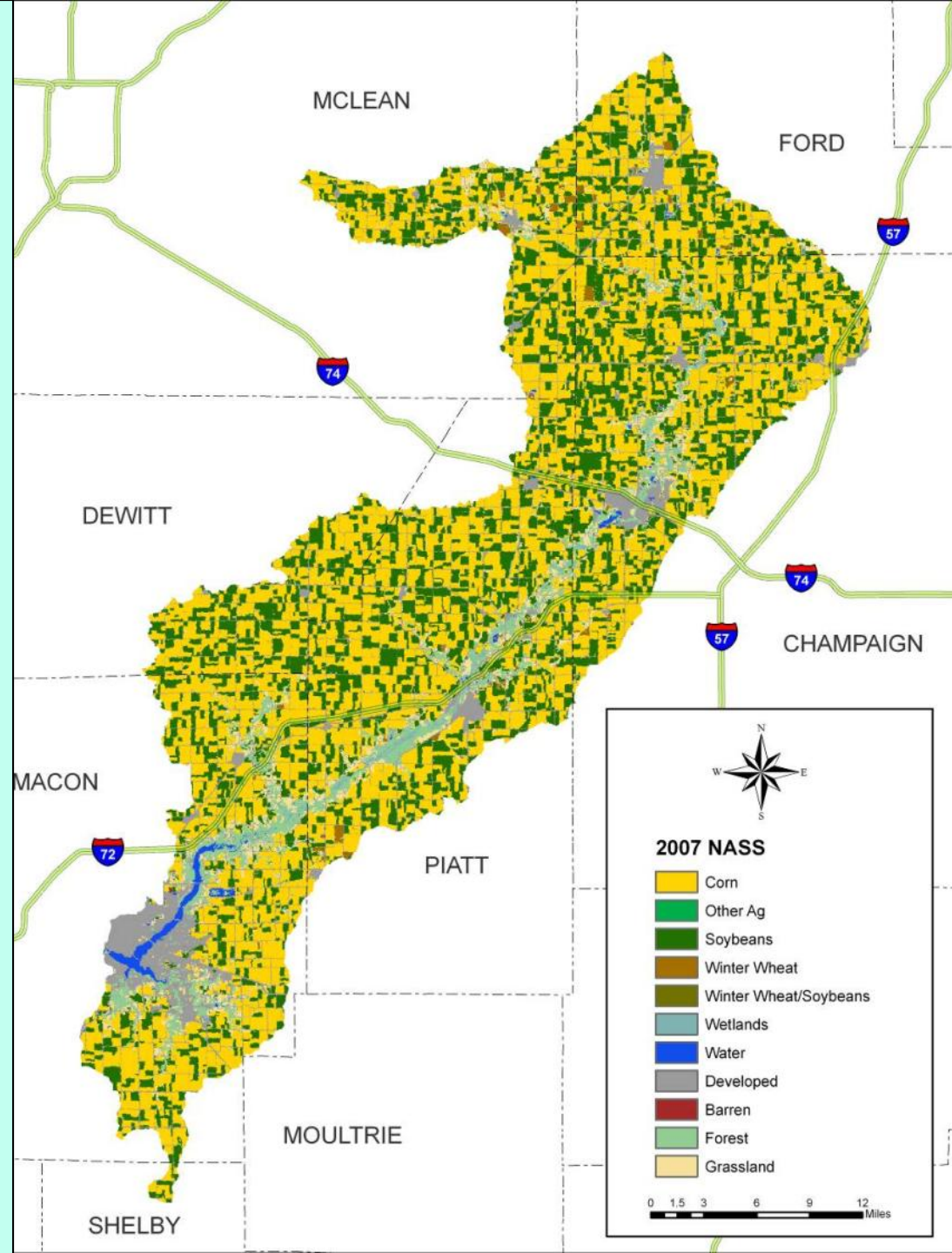
The Local Bioenergy Initiative

A collaborative project to begin growing and using perennial energy crops in Central Illinois



Lake Decatur Watershed

- 925 square miles
- 87% row crops
- Tile drainage
- Sediment & nitrates addressed by:
 - Dredging
 - IX Treatment
 - Watershed management



The Local Bioenergy Initiative

Outreach & assistance to early adopters

Some landowners like the “GYOF” idea – **Grow your own fuel!**



The Local Bioenergy Initiative

Develop/demonstrate
landscape design concepts:
*Optimize co-production of biomass &
environmental benefits*

- Water Quality
- Biodiversity
- Wildlife habitat
- Recreation

Prairie grass buffer separates an organic field from the adjacent conventionally-farmed field.



The Local Bioenergy Initiative

Market development

Markets for biomass

~ and ~

Markets for ecosystem
services ... aka

Conservation incentives



Eastern Illinois University's
Renewable Energy Center burns
wood chips during start-up period.
May shift to a grass—wood blend.

Community Supported Energy

- Grow energy grasses
- Make pellets or briquettes
- Deliver biomass fuel to participating property owners
- Collect ash and return nutrients to the soil



- Wildflower/
Grass Border
(3 Grasses/11 Flowers)



Plot #4
CP 25 Diversity Mix
(11 Grasses/ 22 Forbs)
5 Acres

Plot #3
Quail Unlimited Illinois Moist Soil #1 Blend
(4 Grasses/6 Forbs)
+ 2 lbs/A Indiangrass
10 Acres

Plot #2
Switchgrass
(Blade EG1102)
10 acres

Plot #1
Warm Season Grass Mix
(Big Bluestem, Indiangrass, Switchgrass)
30 Acres
FDC

Caterpillar – AWI
Prairie for Bioenergy
Demonstration Plots
Planted Spring 2011





Prairie cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*):

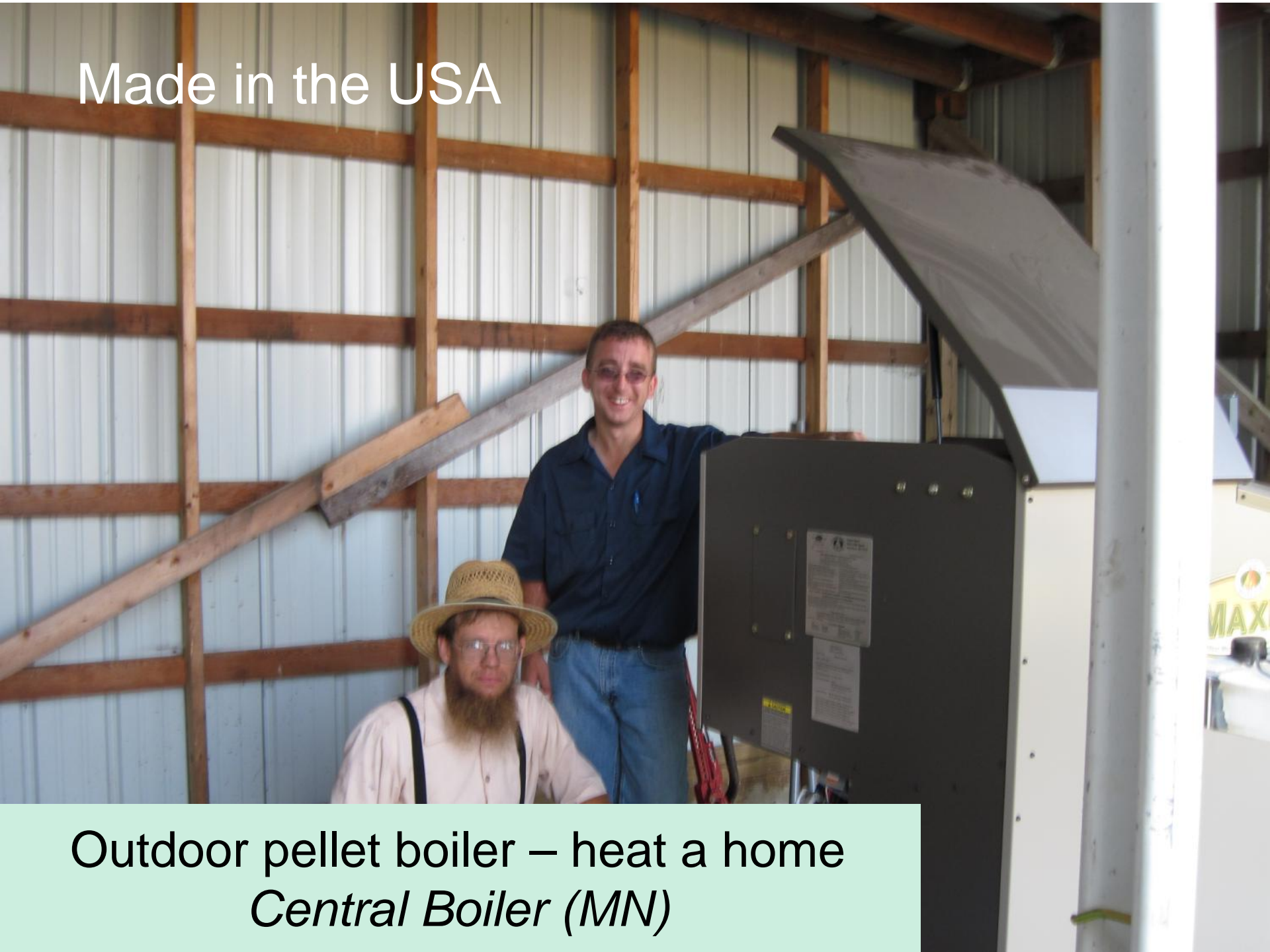
- High yielding warm season native
- Thrives in wet conditions
- Starts growing in early spring
- Promising candidate for nitrate removal.



Future site of AWI—Cat—U of I
Prairie cordgrass research plot

D. Gucker, AWI
061611

Made in the USA



Outdoor pellet boiler – heat a home
Central Boiler (MN)

Made in the USA



Indoor pellet furnace – heat a farm shed
Big M Mfg (IL)

Madelia Model: Perennial Feedstocks to Advanced Biofuel



Goal:

Utilize Local Grown Renewable Energy as a
Catalyst for Increasing Perennials on the
Landscape to Reduce Pollution from
Production Agriculture



Prairie Skies Bio-Energy Project Phase I



- Multiple Feedstocks Grown Locally
- Perennials Targeted to Priority Sites

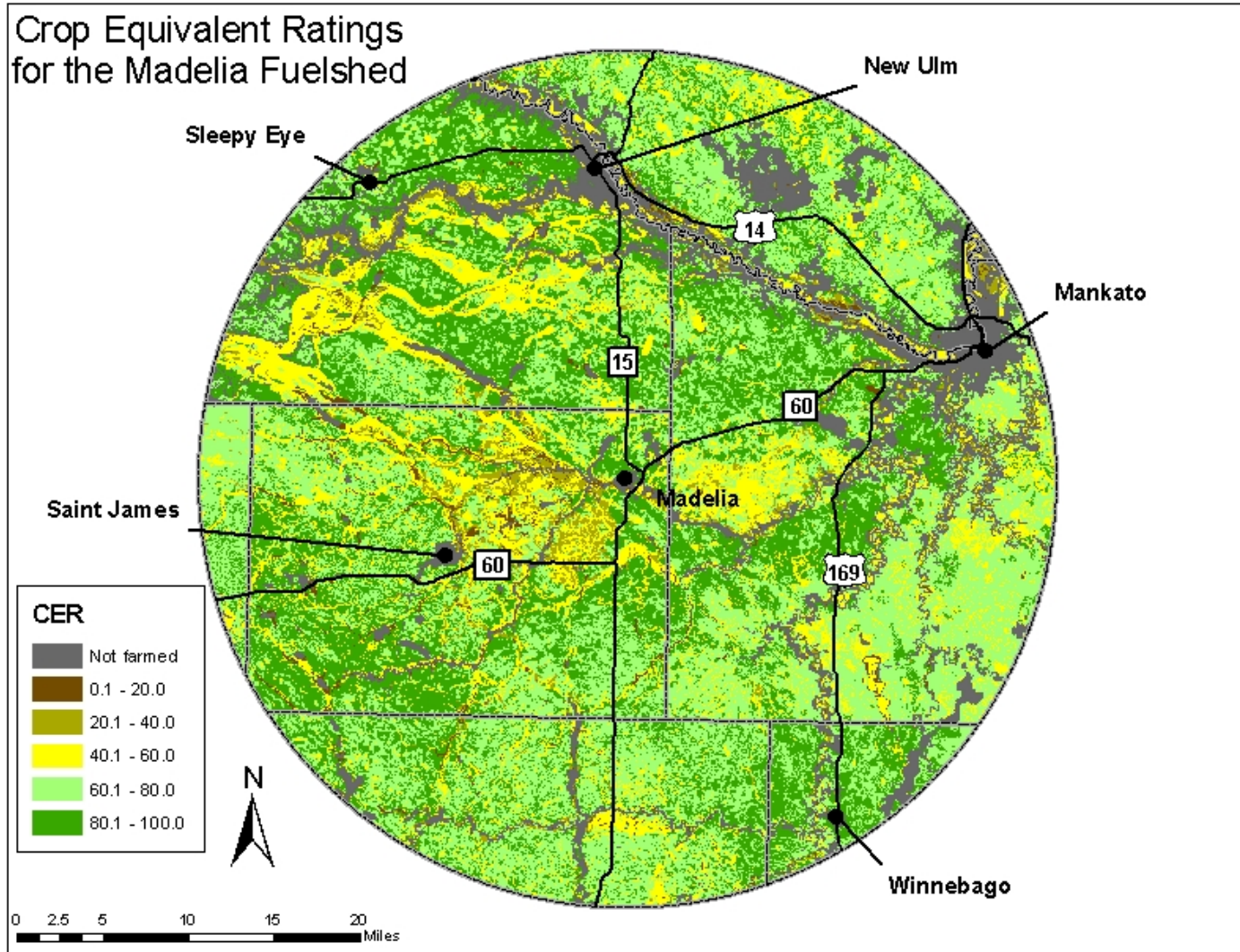
Feedstocks

Torrefaction

- Produces an Advanced Biofuel
- Similar to Wyoming Coal in BTU's [8,600/lb]

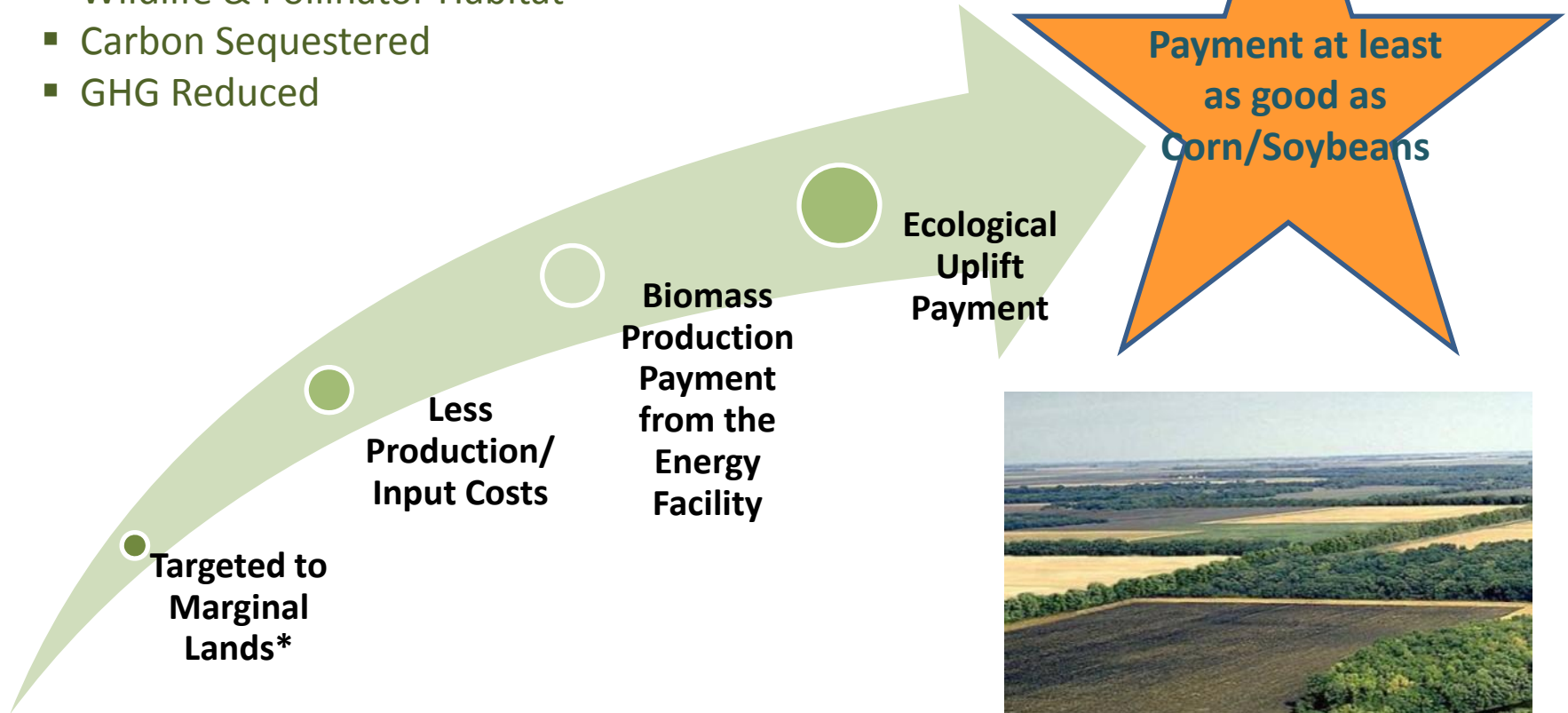


Targeting Acres



Potential Ecological Uplifts:

- Sediment, N & P Reduction
- Water Storage Increased
- Wildlife & Pollinator Habitat
- Carbon Sequestered
- GHG Reduced



* Compare economics of corn production on **marginal lands** to dedicated energy crop economics.

A man wearing a blue baseball cap, a green polo shirt, and blue jeans stands in a field. He is surrounded by tall, green cordgrass in the foreground and a row of mature, golden-brown corn plants behind him. The background shows a line of trees under a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

U of Maryland, Wye Research Center

Cordgrass grown to reduce nitrates in
Chesapeake Bay & provide biomass

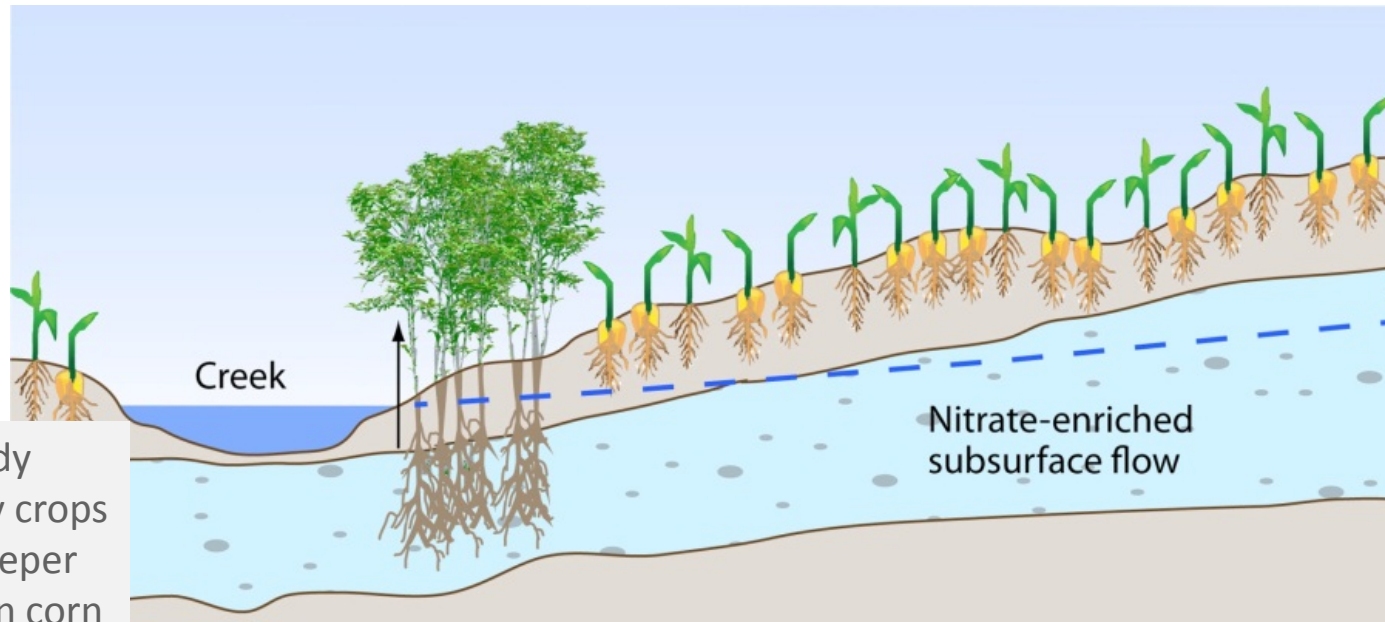
Made in the UK

(But US-Made “bale burners” are now available)

Dr. Ken Staver with hydronic boiler at
Wye Research Center



Potential Environmental benefits and crop yields in bioenergy buffers



Woody bioenergy crops have deeper roots than corn

Model Results:

- Nitrate leached reduced by 60-70% in buffer zones
- Nitrous oxide emissions reduced in buffer zones by 65% - 93%.
- Yields of energy crops comparable to yields with fertilizer application.
- → supports Biomass program goals and RFSII mandates



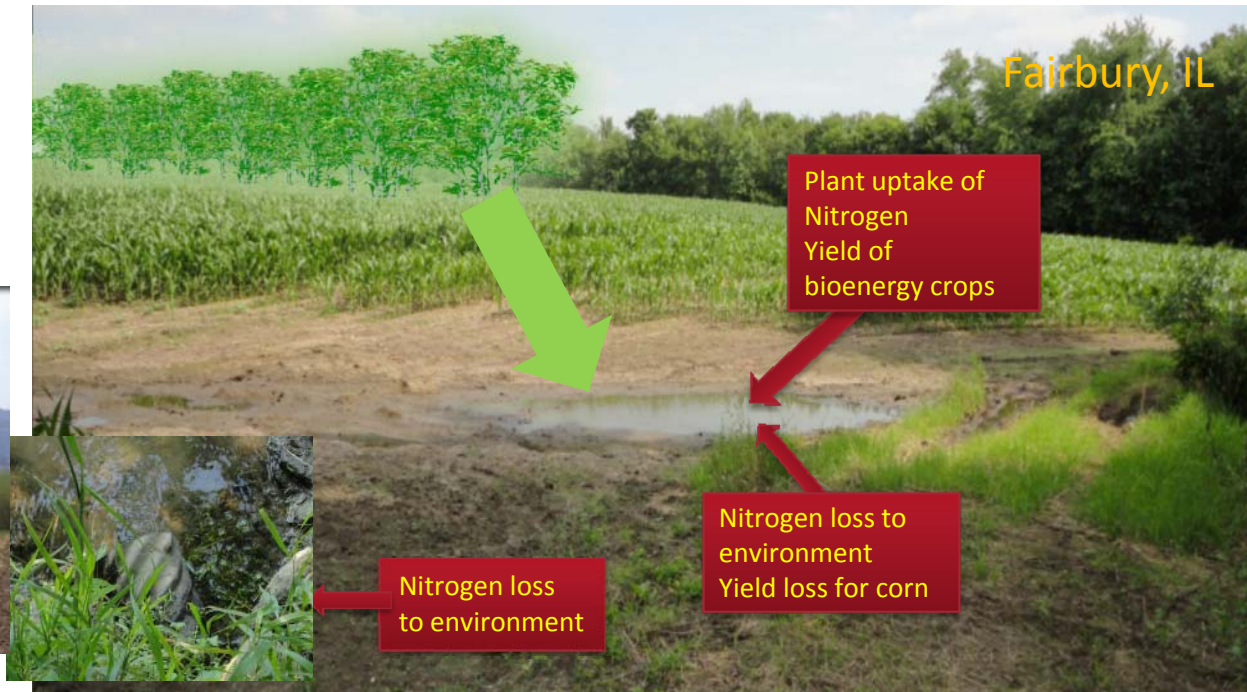
Testing Biomass production and Nitrate recovery in the Indian Creek MRBI watershed, Fairbury IL

- Producing bioenergy crops without competing with food and feed crops
- Woody crops would be productive where corn is not
- This approach could save on crop insurance and provide clean water, reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Short rotation willows will be planted and harvested with modified farming implements



Photo credit: Dr. Tim Volk, SUNY ESF.



Argonne National Laboratory's Fairbury project is funded by the U.S. DOE, Office of the Biomass Program

Contact: M. Cristina Negri negri@anl.gov



Growing a Green Energy Future:

A Primer and Vision for Sustainable Biomass Energy

Loni Kemp and Julie M. Sibbing

March, 2010



A Primer and Vision for Sustainable Biomass Energy

www.nwf.org/~media/PDFs/Global-Warming/Reports/Growing-a-green-energy-future.ashx



Photo: Tim McCabe

Local Bioenergy Initiative

Final thoughts ...

Biomass crops can be used for thermal energy without waiting for large biorefineries.

Hay producers, including small farms, can be “multifunctional agriculture” pioneers.

Small U.S. manufacturers are finding a niche in the emerging Green Energy industry.

Stakeholder-led projects can be laboratories for R&D on biomass—conservation synergies.