



Biochar



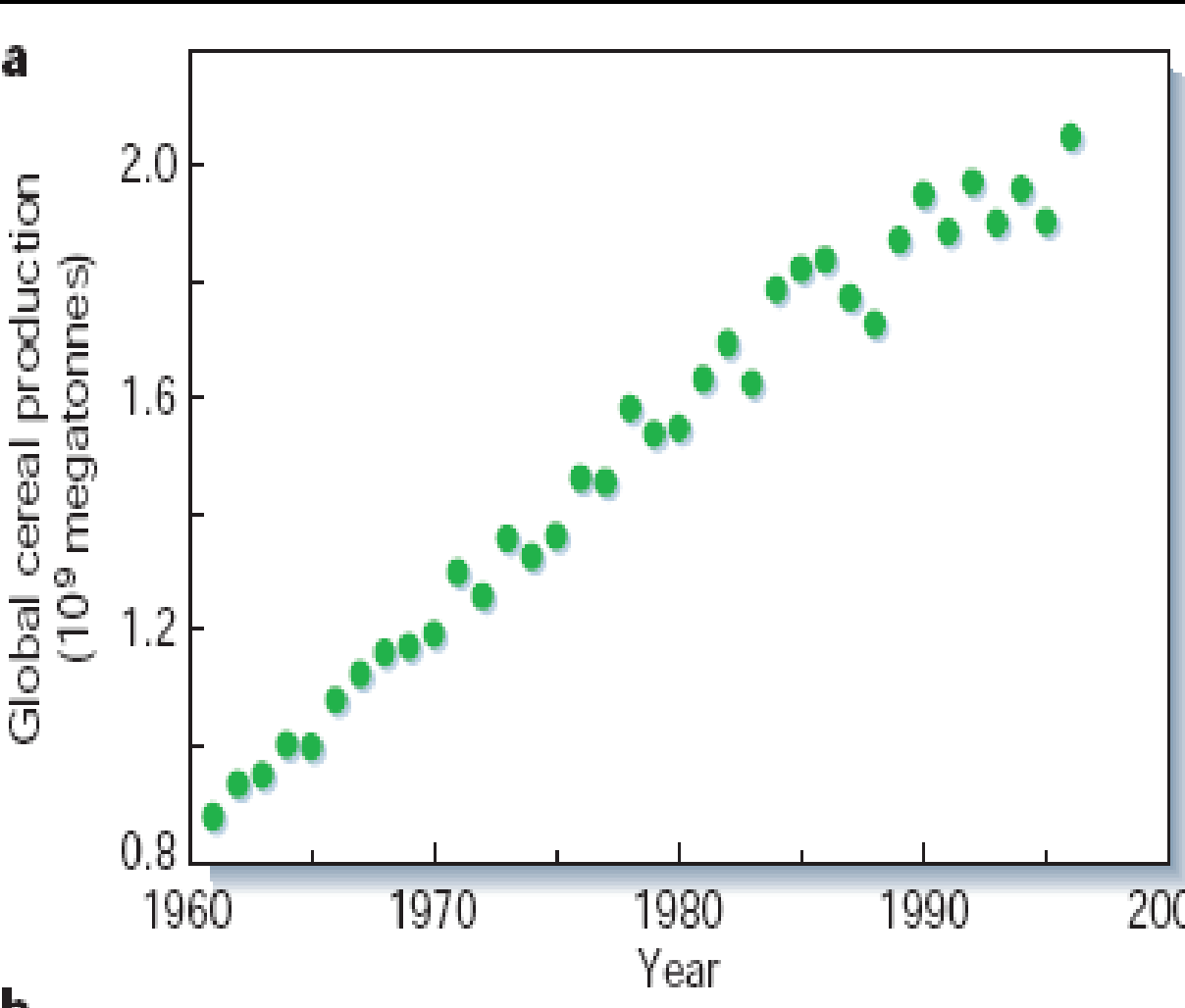
Ancient Origins
Modern Solutions



biochar.org
BALANCE CARBON AND RESTORE SOIL FERTILITY

Christoph Steiner

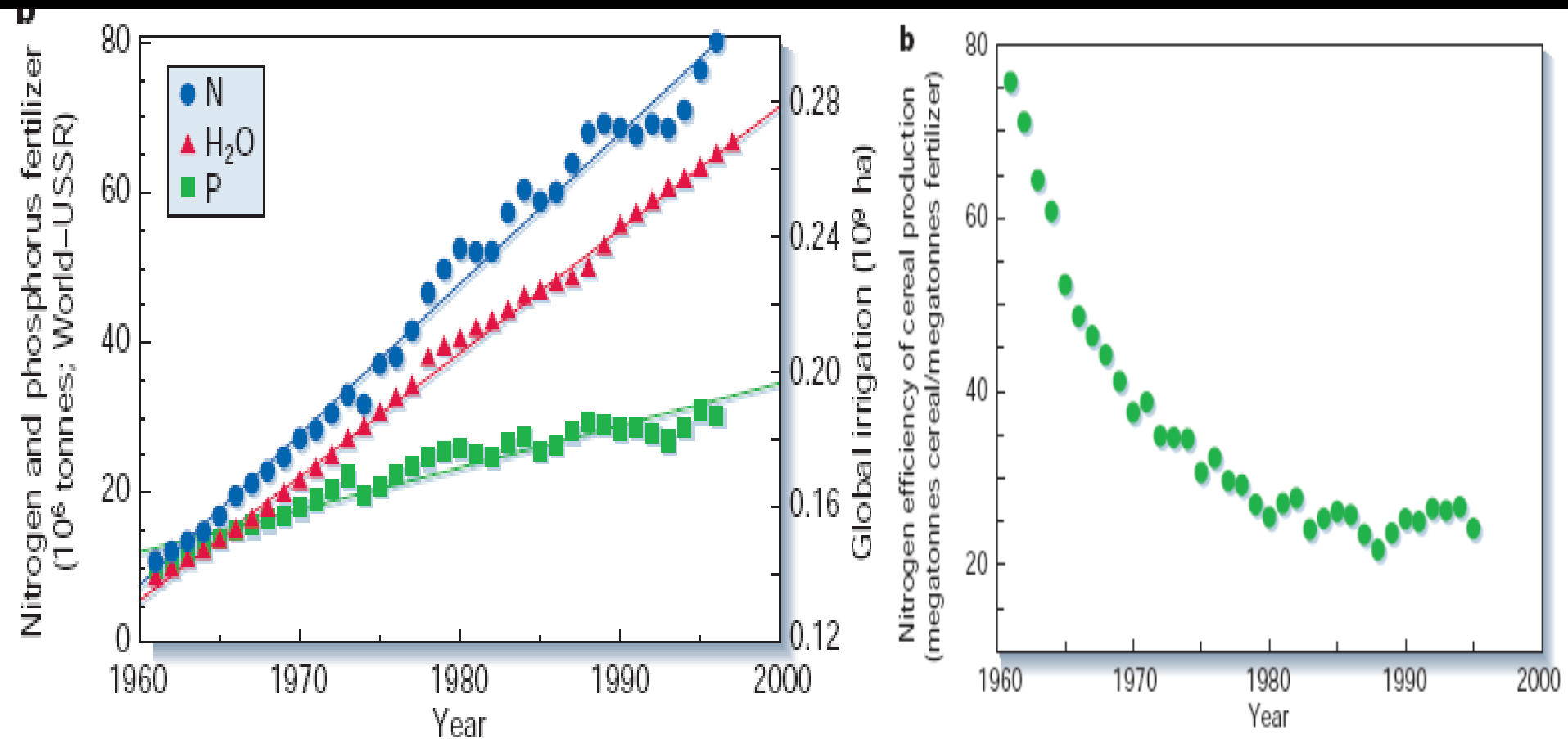
Land-Use Challenges



- Humans currently appropriate more than a third of the production of terrestrial ecosystems and about half of usable freshwaters
- Have doubled terrestrial nitrogen supply and phosphorus liberation
- Have manufactured and released globally significant quantities of pesticides
- and have initiated a major extinction event.

Land-Use Challenges

Fertilizers



Land-Use Challenges

During the next 50 years the global population will grow by 50% and the population is more demanding

→ doubling food production

Predictions:

- A further conversion of 10^9 hectares of natural ecosystems (loss of natural ecosystems larger than the United States)
- 2.4 to 2.7-fold increases in nitrogen and phosphorus-driven eutrophication of water.



Land-Use Challenges/Limitations

How can agricultural productivity doubled?

- Without increasing the environmental impact

- Considering climate change

- Considering peak oil

In developed countries 4kcal of energy is invested to produce 1kcal of food (Pimentel 2009)

One barrel of oil per hectare (Hall and Hall, 1993)

- Considering peak phosphorus

- Considering soil degradation

Average soil loss in the US is 5 tons per ha per year (Horrigan et al. 2002)

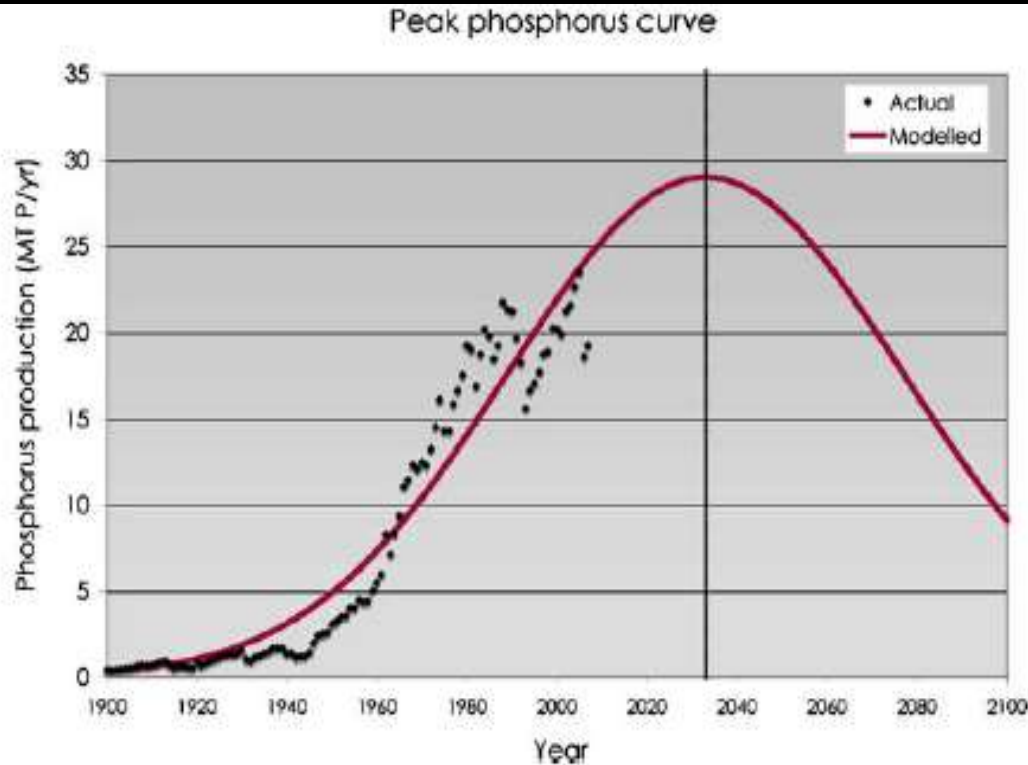
- Considering water shortages

- Considering loss of biodiversity

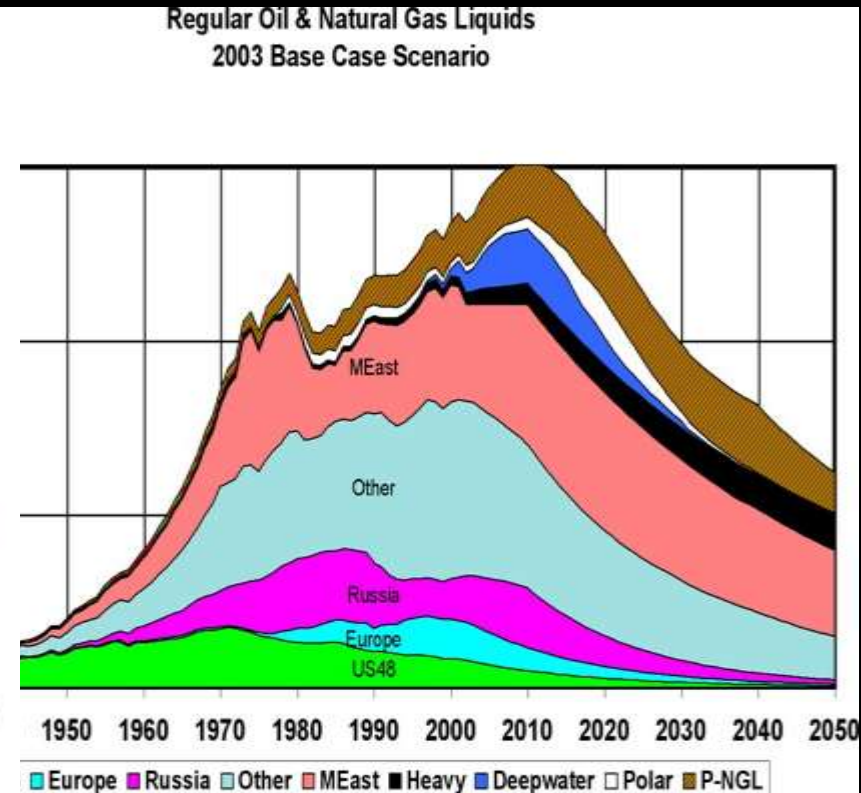
In the past 15 years 1500 rice varieties disappeared in Indonesia (Horrigan et al. 2002)



Land-Use Challenges/Limitations



Peak phosphorus
Cordell et al. 2009, Global Environmental Change



peak oil “Hubbert’s Peak”

Nutrient flow management “dead zone” in the Gulf of Mexico



“A greener revolution is needed”

Tilman et al. 2001, Science

What is needed

- Soil conservation
- Closing nutrient cycles
- Material flow management involving nutrients and carbon
- Higher nutrient use efficiency
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation

European example the Plaggen (Plaggic Anthrosols)



Fig 7:1 The limits of plaggen soil distribution in Western Europe (prepared by J. C. Pape, Soil Survey Institute, Wageningen, Netherlands). Plaggen soils are sandy soils that have been fertilised for several centuries with manure, seaweed, and sods. They have deep Ap horizons, rich in phosphate



Addition of sods mixed with farmyard manure

Anthrosols Brazil – Terra Preta

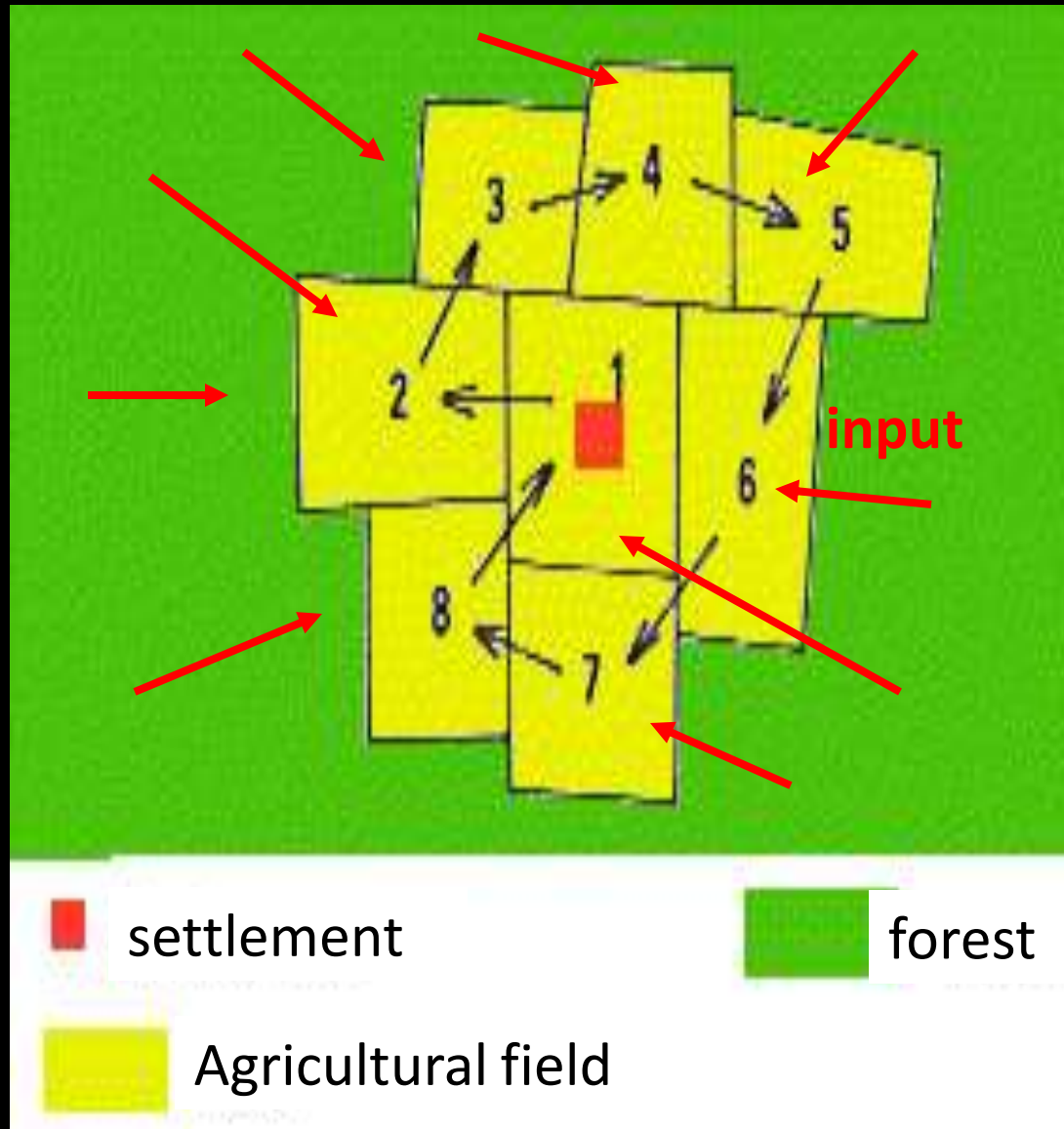


Photo: Ilse Ackermann

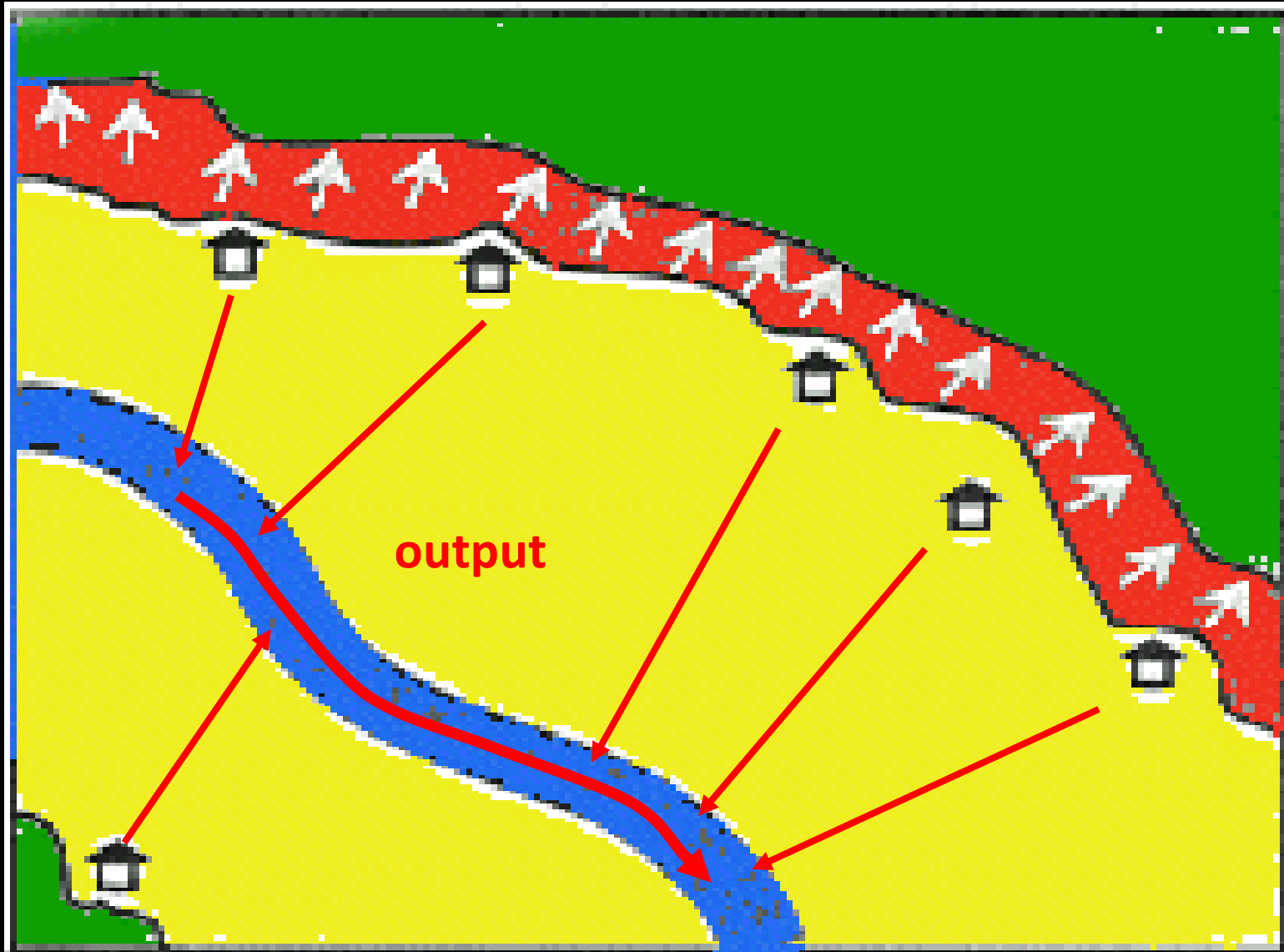
Charcoal Terra Preta



Terra Preta geneses



Modern agriculture outside markets



Biochar

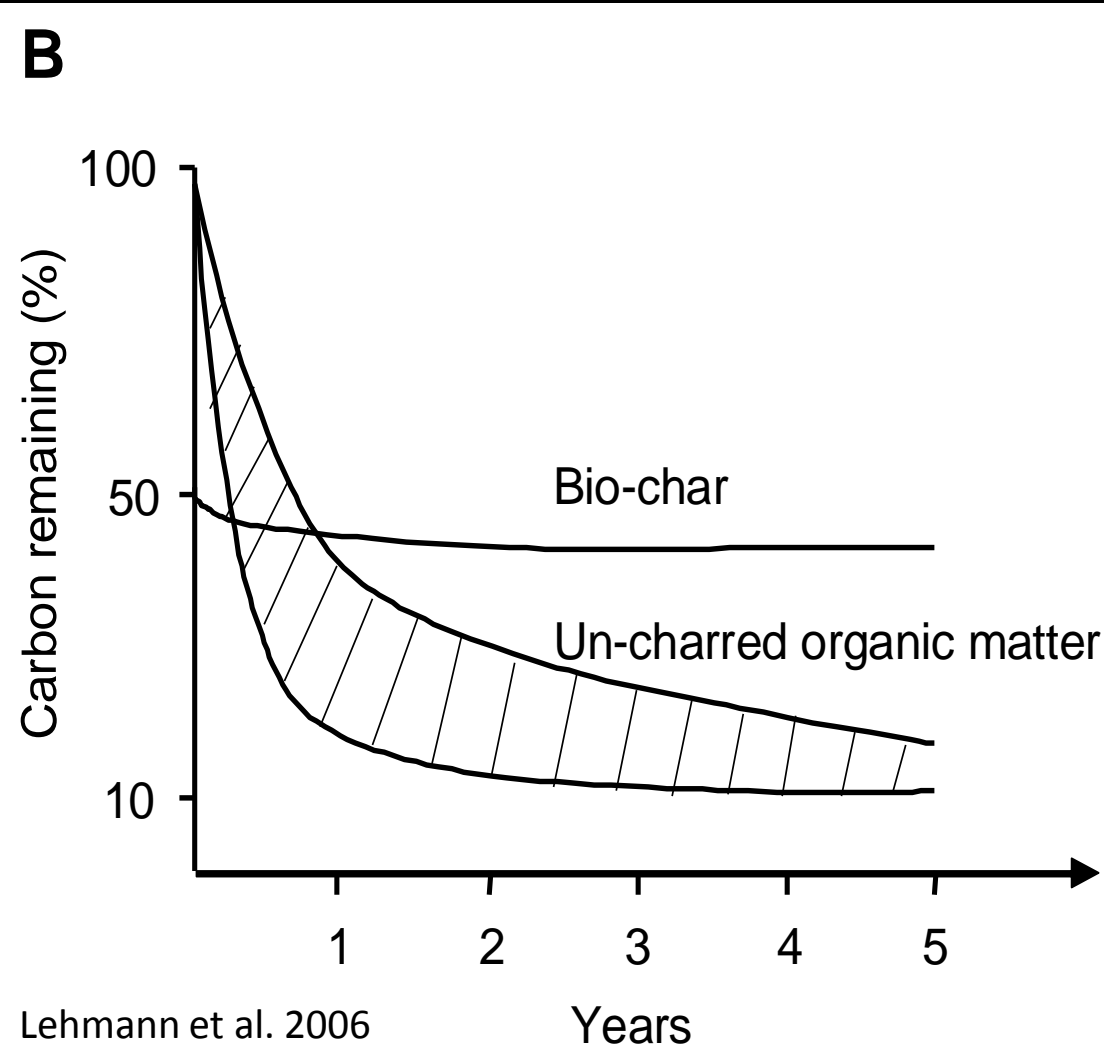
Opportunities and Challenges

Bioenergy, carbon sequestration and sustaining soil fertility seems feasible

- Only a proportion of the carbon used for energy
- Proportion used to sequester carbon
- and improve soil fertility

Charcoal Carbon Sink - Traditional Knowledge

Long lasting carbon sequestration



Historic Biorefining



Historic Biorefining



Fotos: Anita Buchart

Actor: Friedrich Fröhlich



Traditional Use us (1847)

Elad et al. 2010,
Phytopathology

BRIEF COMPEND

OF

AMERICAN

AGRICULTURE.

Steiner et al. 2010,
J. Environ. Qual.

BY R. L. ALLEN.

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1846.

Danny Day
and others

"Charcoal absorbs and condenses the nutritive gases within its pores."

"Charcoal often checks rust in wheat, and mildew in other crops"

"Ammoniacal liquor holds large quantities of nitrogen,....charcoal dust may be added, ..the charcoal soon combine with the ammonia, ..it is a powerful manure,"

"Guano should be mixed with twice its bulk of charcoal dust"

"Charcoal should be added to liquid manure to absorb the ammonia"

"Poudrette is the name given to the human faeces after they have been mixed with charcoal dust.."

"A dressing of charcoal has in many instances, been found so beneficial that it has been extensively introduced in France for the wheat crop"

"The turnep (Brassica rapa.) Charcoal dust applied in the same way has been found to increase the early growth from four to ten-fold."

Slash and Char as Alternative to Slash and Burn



~50% of C remains as charcoal



Photo: Steve Welch

~2% of C remains as charcoal

Biochar Research Terra Preta Nova

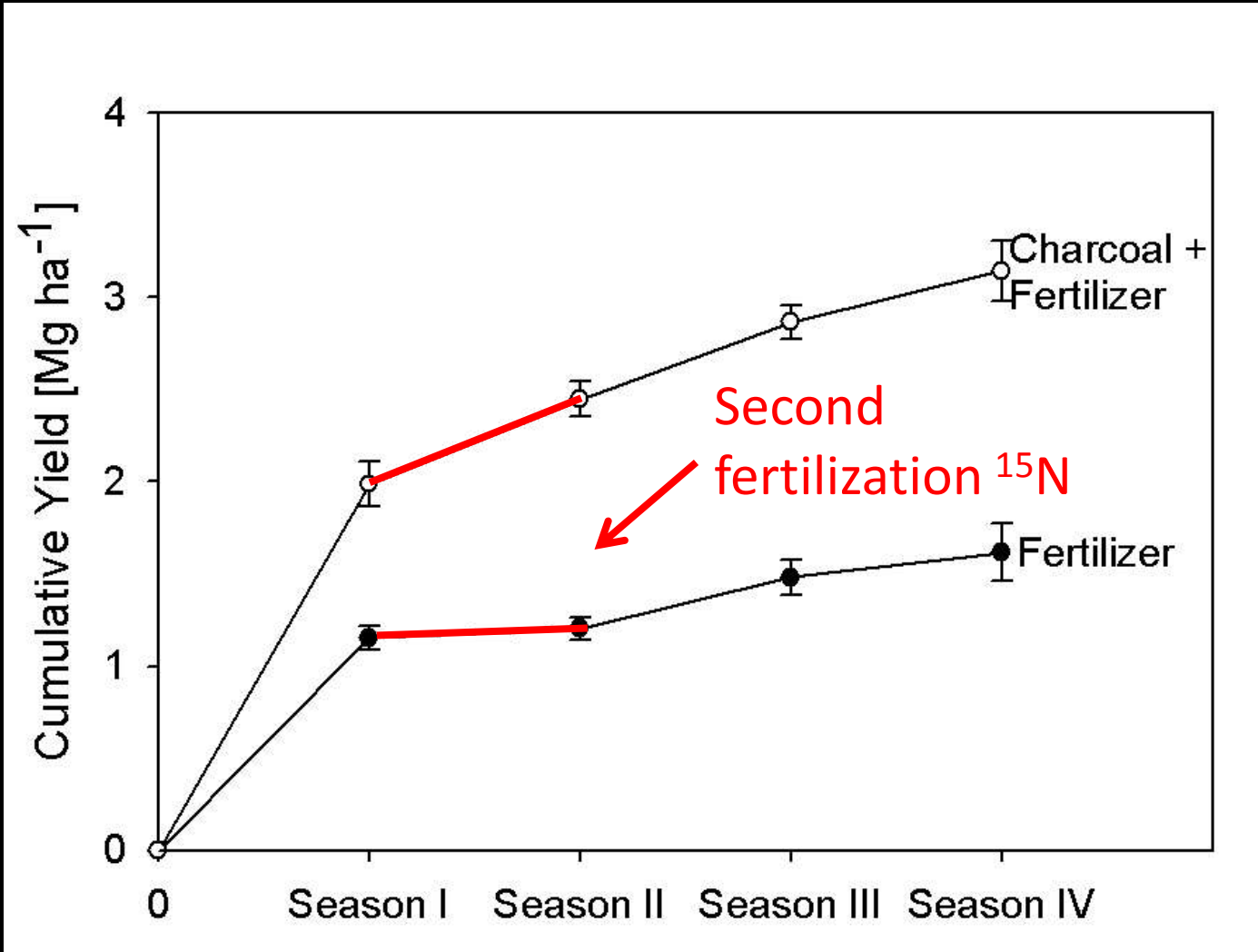


EMBRAPA research station Brazil

Biochar

Crop Response

Steiner et al. (2008), Plant and Soil, n=5, means and SE



Biochar

Crop Response

Plants after 55 days

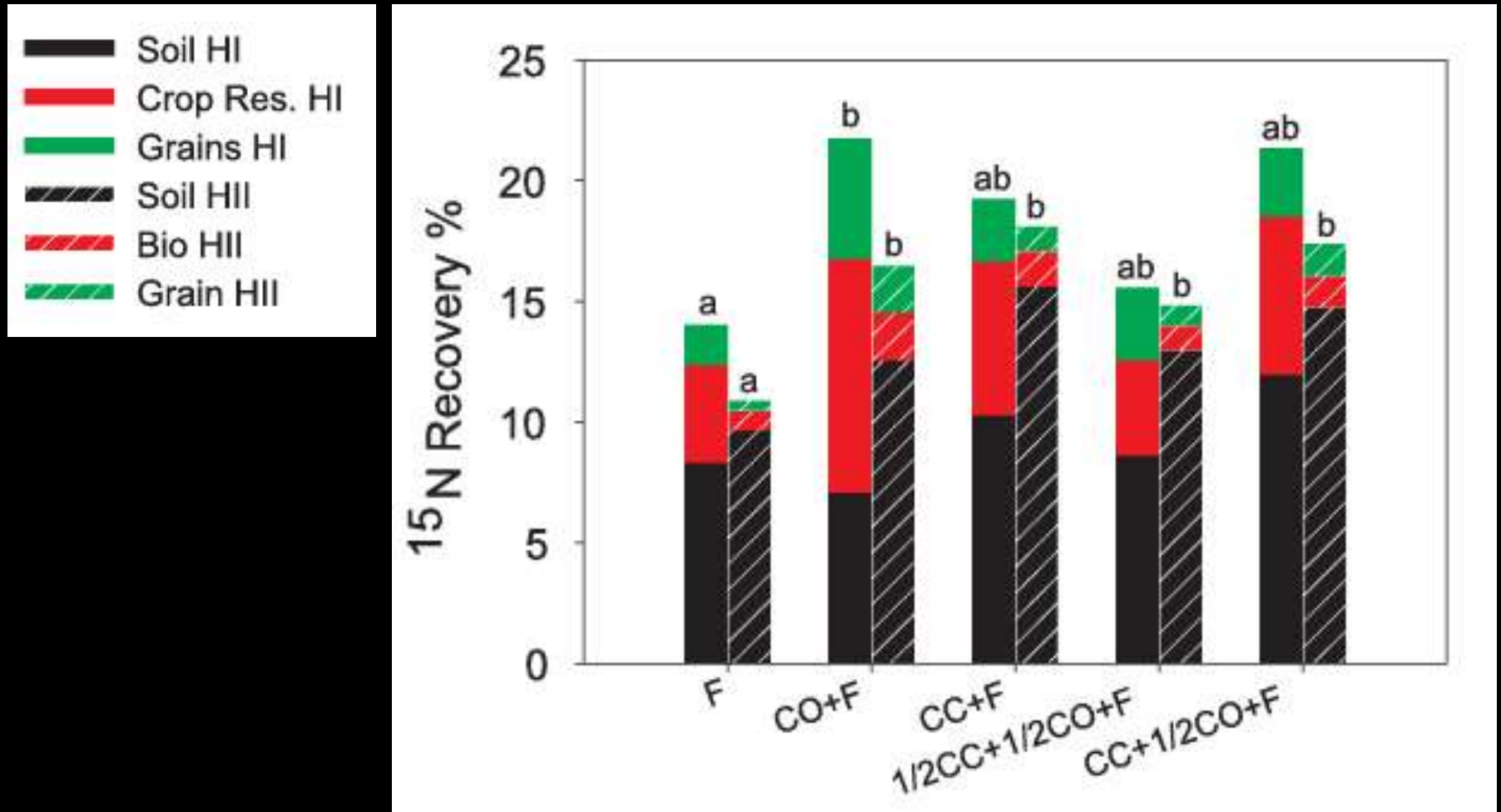


NPK fertilizer & charcoal



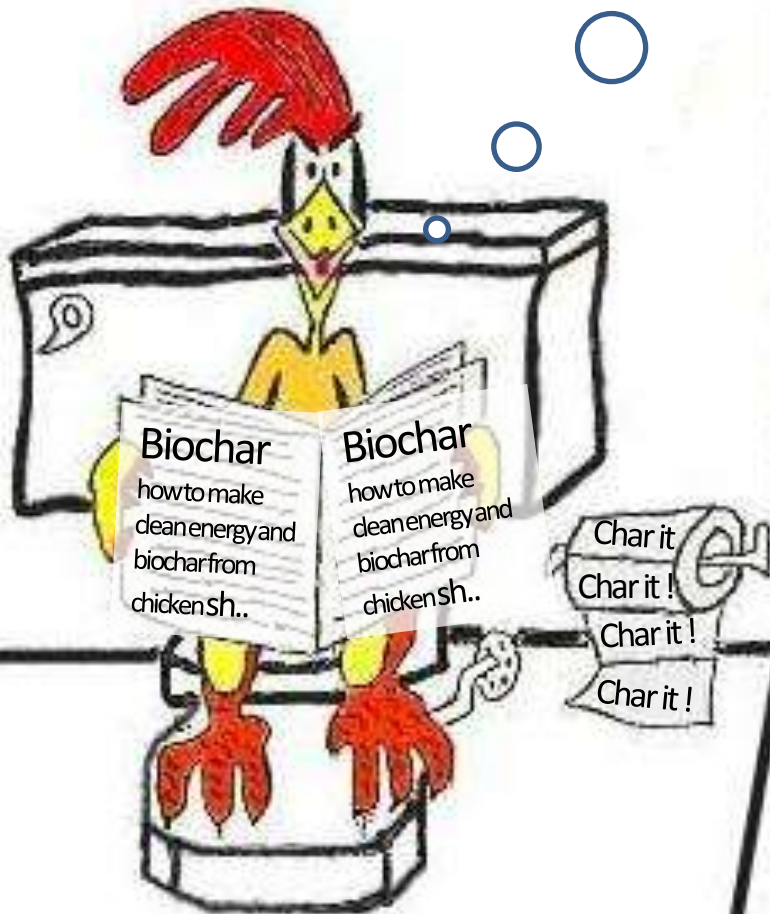
NPK fertilizer without charcoal

Research results, increased N recovery

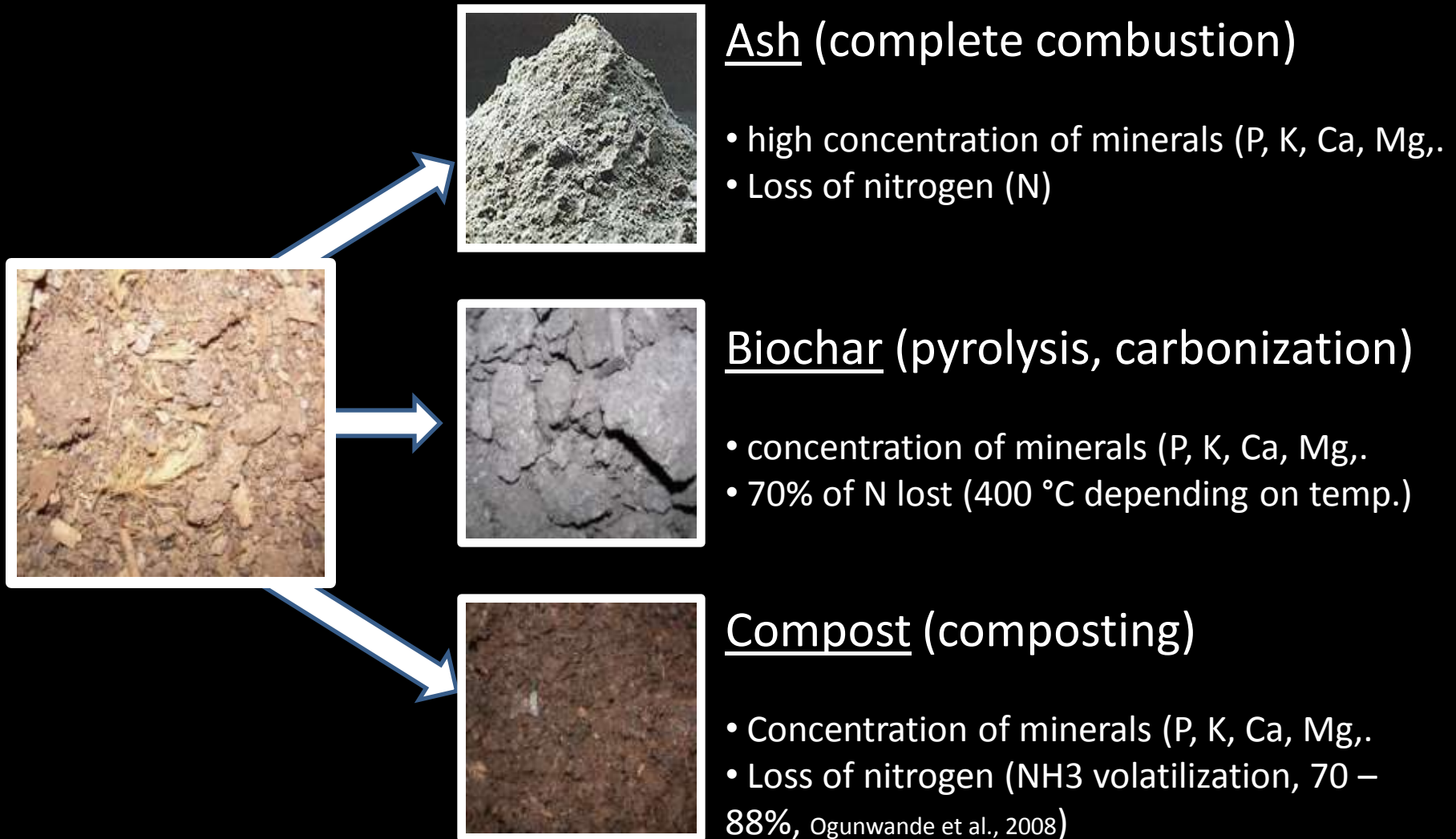


Steiner et al. (2008), J Plant Nutr Soil Sci, n=5, means and SE

Biochar ??



Poultry litter stabilization, pathogen and odor reduction



Biochar

Nutrient Contents

pH	C	N	P	K
	----- g kg ⁻¹ -----			

Poultry Litter	9.74	392	30.9	35.9	58.6
Peanut Hulls	10.1	804	24.8	1.97	16.4
Pine Chips	8.30	817	2.23	0.14	1.45

Nitrogen fertilization efficiency

Poultry litter (PL)

Mineral fertilizer (MF) based on PL

Carbonized PL (PLc)

MF based on PLC

1.5 Mg ha⁻¹
(52.5 kg N ha⁻¹)

3 Mg ha⁻¹
(105 kg N ha⁻¹)

6 Mg ha⁻¹
(210 kg N ha⁻¹)



MF =
 NH_4NO_3
KCl
 CaHPO_4
and MgSO_4

In addition one
unfertilized
control

Nitrogen fertilization efficiency

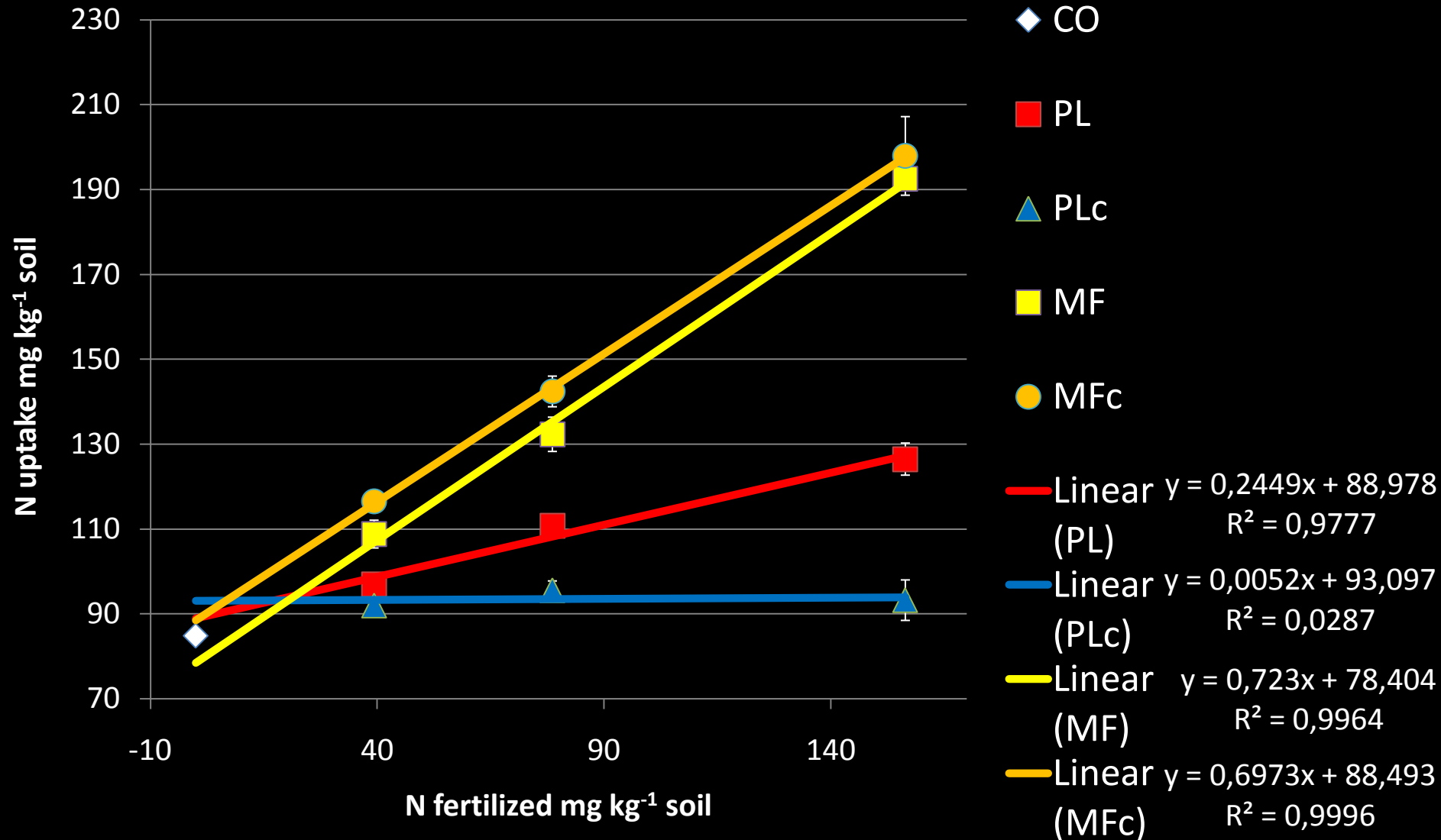


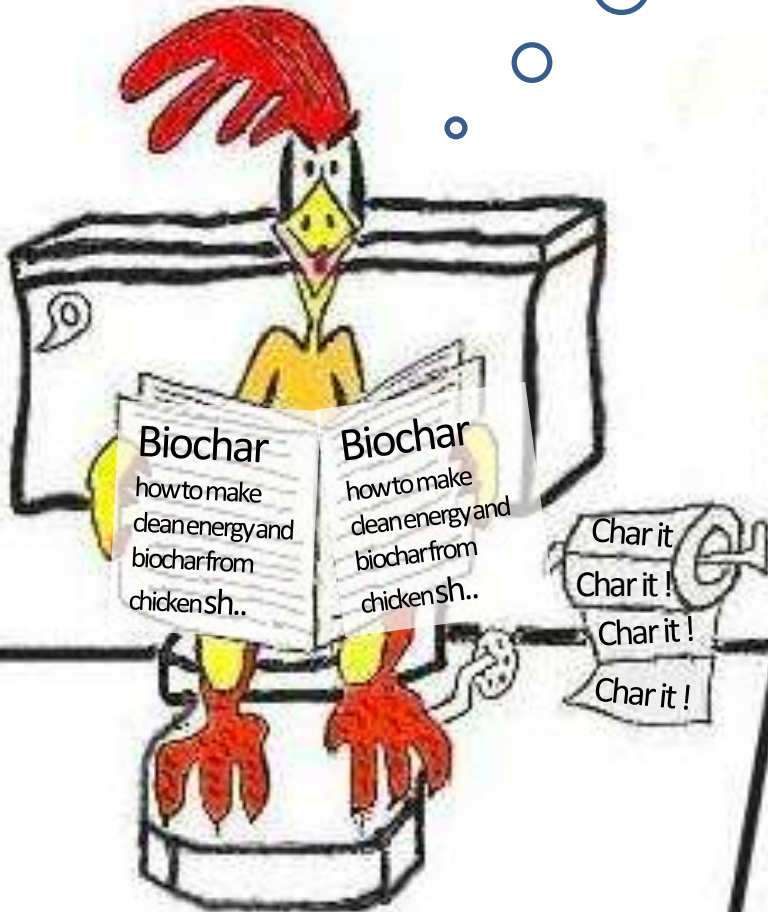
Five plants per pot, 4 replicates

First harvest 72 days after planting, thereafter once a month for 3 consecutive harvests

Chromi-Alumic Acrisol = Fine, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludults

Results N uptake in relation to N fertilized

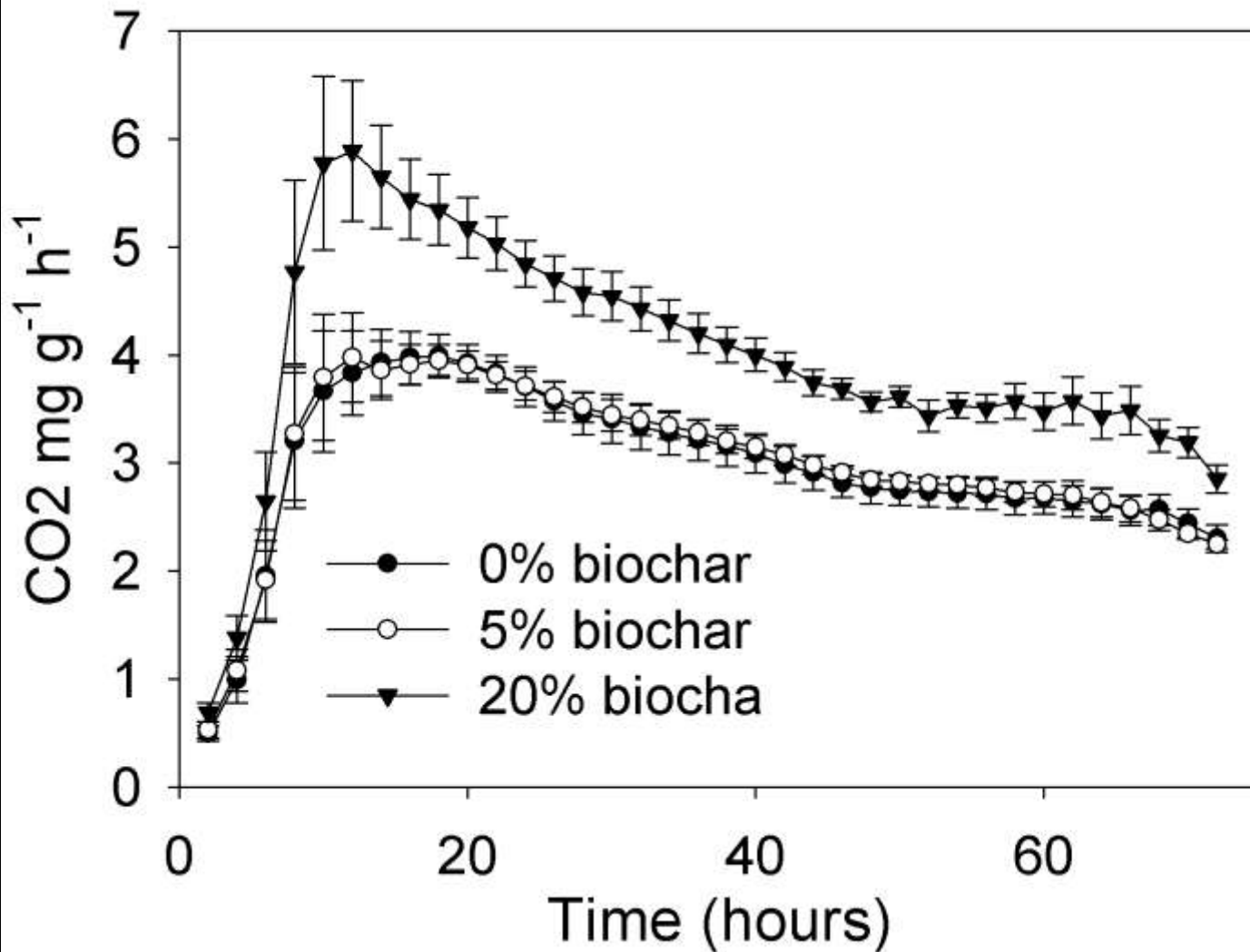




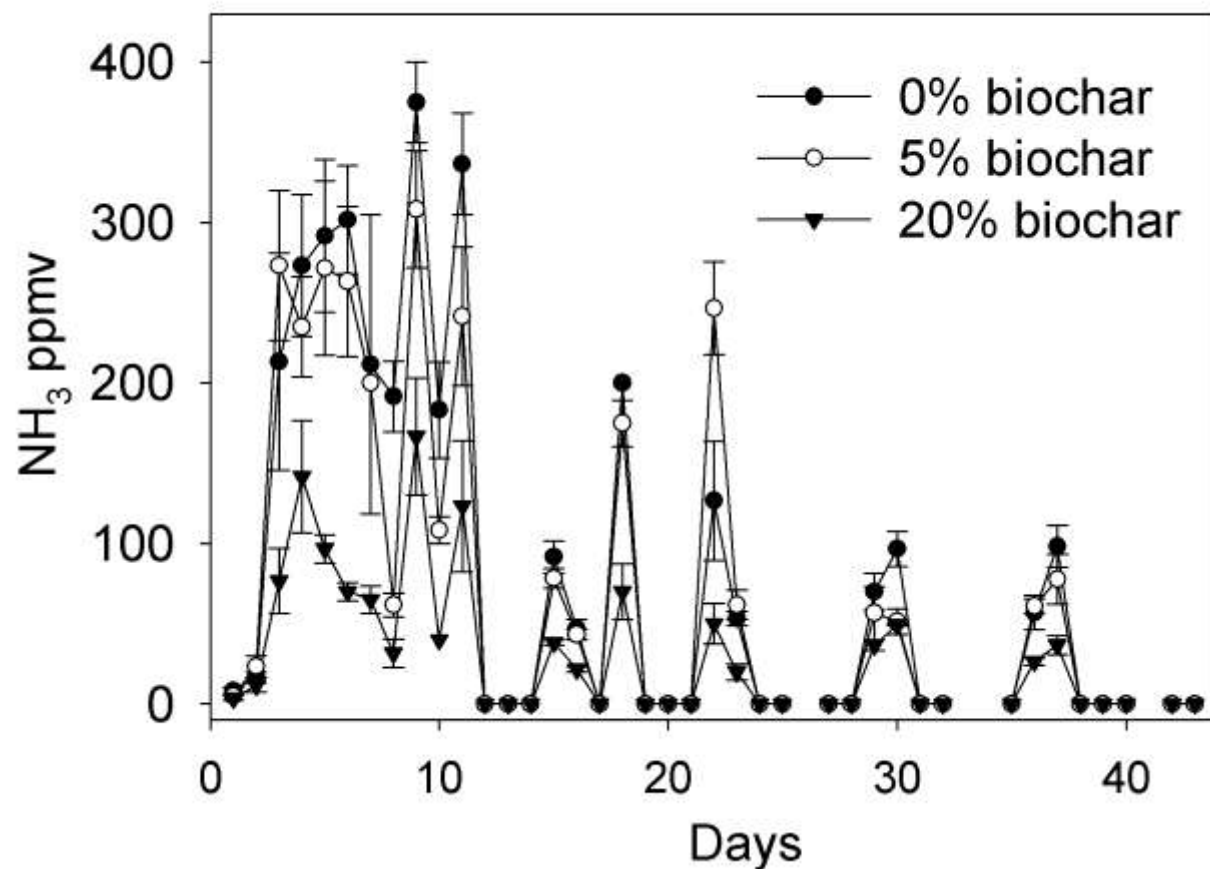
Biochar as Bulking Agent in composting



Faster decomposition increased respiration



Reduced Nitrogen Losses with 20% biochar



Ammonia emissions reduced by up to 64%

Total N losses reduced by up to 52%

Compost with and without biochar

