Soil Management with Biochar (Charcoal)

Kelby Fite

BARTLETT
TREE EXPERTS
SCIENTIFIC TREE CARE SINCE 1907

“Terra preta” in Amazonian agriculture was amended with charcoal

Courtesy of J Thies

Figure 2. *Dark earth from the Amazon, with biochar which accumulated about 800 years before present and still shows a distinctly black color, indicating the high stability of biochar (compare black topsoil with the yellow underlying material in the pit).*

Potentially hundreds or thousands of years old

High OM and available nutrients

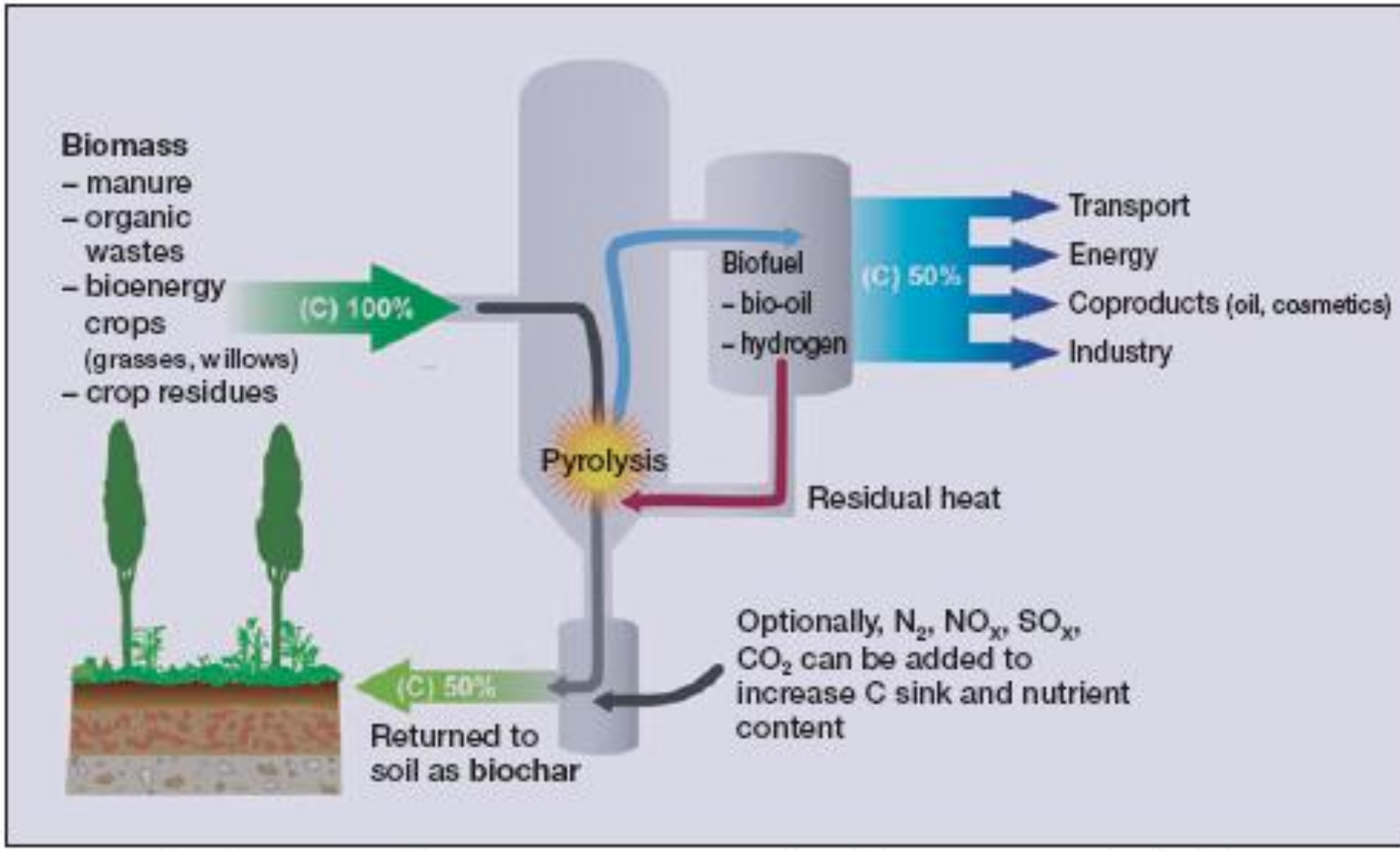
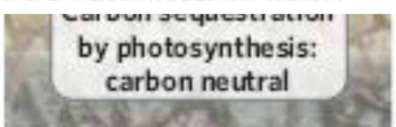
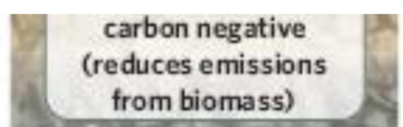
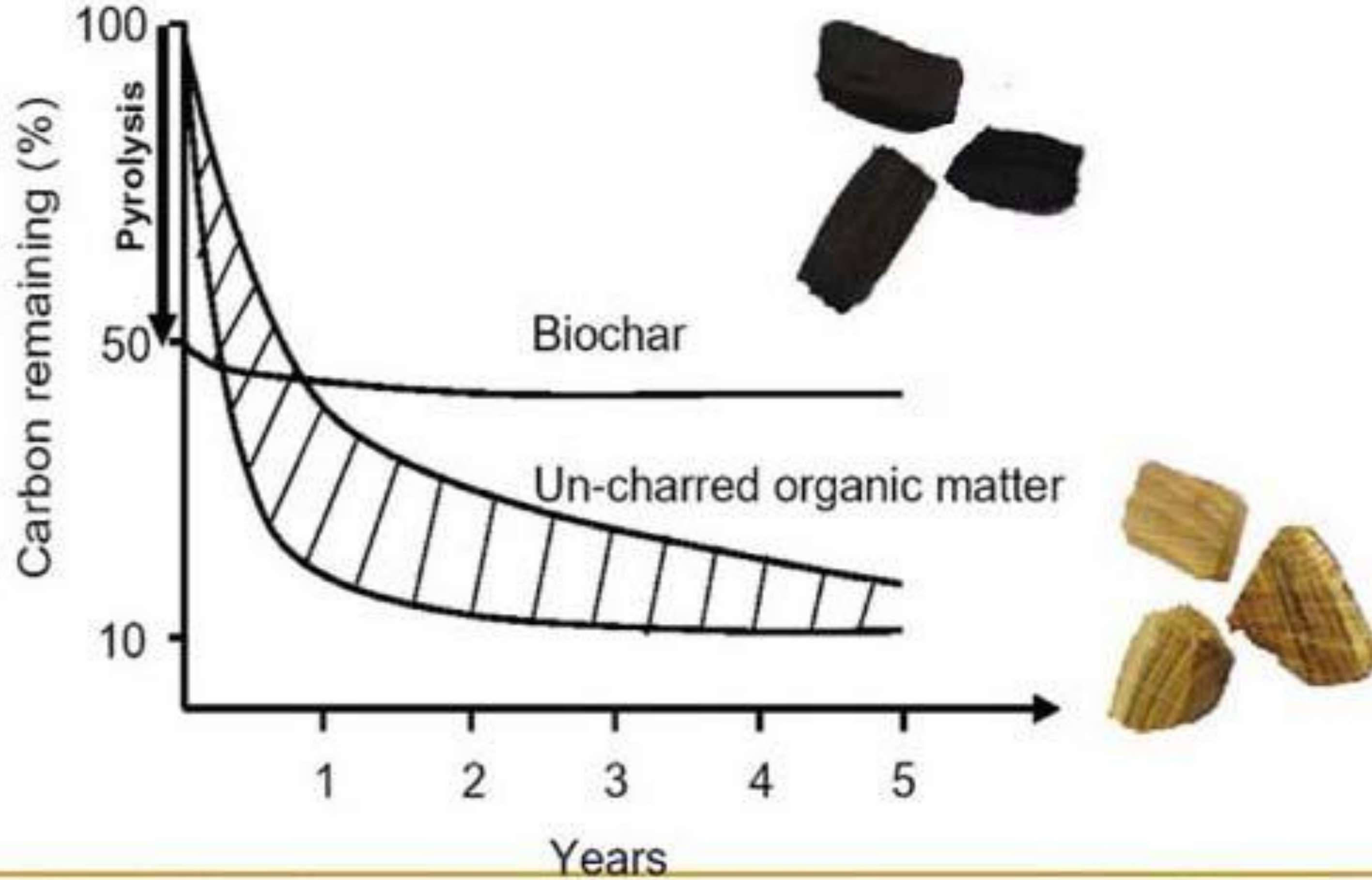


Figure 1. *Concept of low-temperature pyrolysis bio-energy with biochar sequestration. Typically, about 50% of the pyrolyzed biomass is converted into biochar and can be returned to soil.*





The essential stability of biochar



Lehmann et al., 2006, *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change* 11, 403-427

Cornell University

Could chicken manure help curb climate change?

'Biochar' is seen as cheap solution

By Brian Winter
USA TODAY

USA TODAY
CBS REPORTS:
WHERE AMERICA STANDS

A series of reports by USA TODAY and CBS News is exploring issues facing the nation during the next decade.

WARDENSVILLE, W.Va. — Here's a low-cost solution to global warming: chicken manure.

At Josh Frye's poultry farm in West Virginia, the chicken waste is fed into a large, experimental incinerating machine. Out comes a charcoal-like substance known as "biochar" — which is not only an excellent fertilizer, but also helps keep carbon in the soil instead of letting it escape into the atmosphere, where it acts as a greenhouse gas.

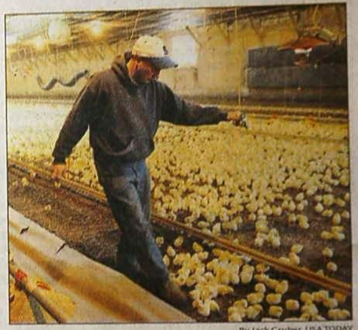
Cover story

Former vice president and environmental advocate Al Gore calls biochar "one of the most exciting new strategies" available to stop climate change. For Frye, it means that, before long, "the chicken poop could be worth more than the chickens themselves."

"I thought it was crazy at first, and my wife still thinks it's nuts," admits Frye, 44. Yet he has sold nearly $1,000 worth of biochar to farmers as far away as New Jersey, and plans to sell much more as he refines production. Venture capitalists, soil scientists and even members of Congress have all come to Frye's farm to see whether his example can be repeated.

Techniques such as biochar may represent the best compromise between what's good for the environment, and what's affordable during the recession, says Rep. Shelley Moore Capito, R-W.Va., who visited Frye's farm in August. As political support in Washington fades for more expensive pollution-fighting mea-

Please see COVER STORY next page ►



By Jack Gruber, USA TODAY

Lower propane costs: Josh Frye uses manure and a gasifier to heat the chicken house where he raises hatchlings.

CNNMoney.com
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8 weird ways to save the Earth

Biochar

7 of 8 | Back | Next

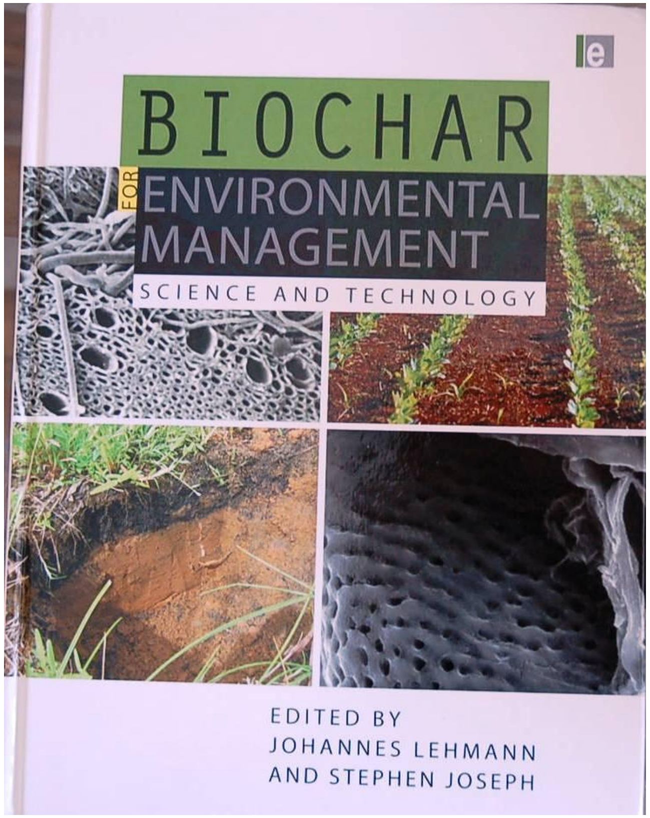
Currently farmers, foresters, and others that dispose of plants and trees usually leave them in the field to rot, or they burn them. Both those actions release carbon into the atmosphere.

COURTESY: BIOCHAR ENGINEERING CORP.

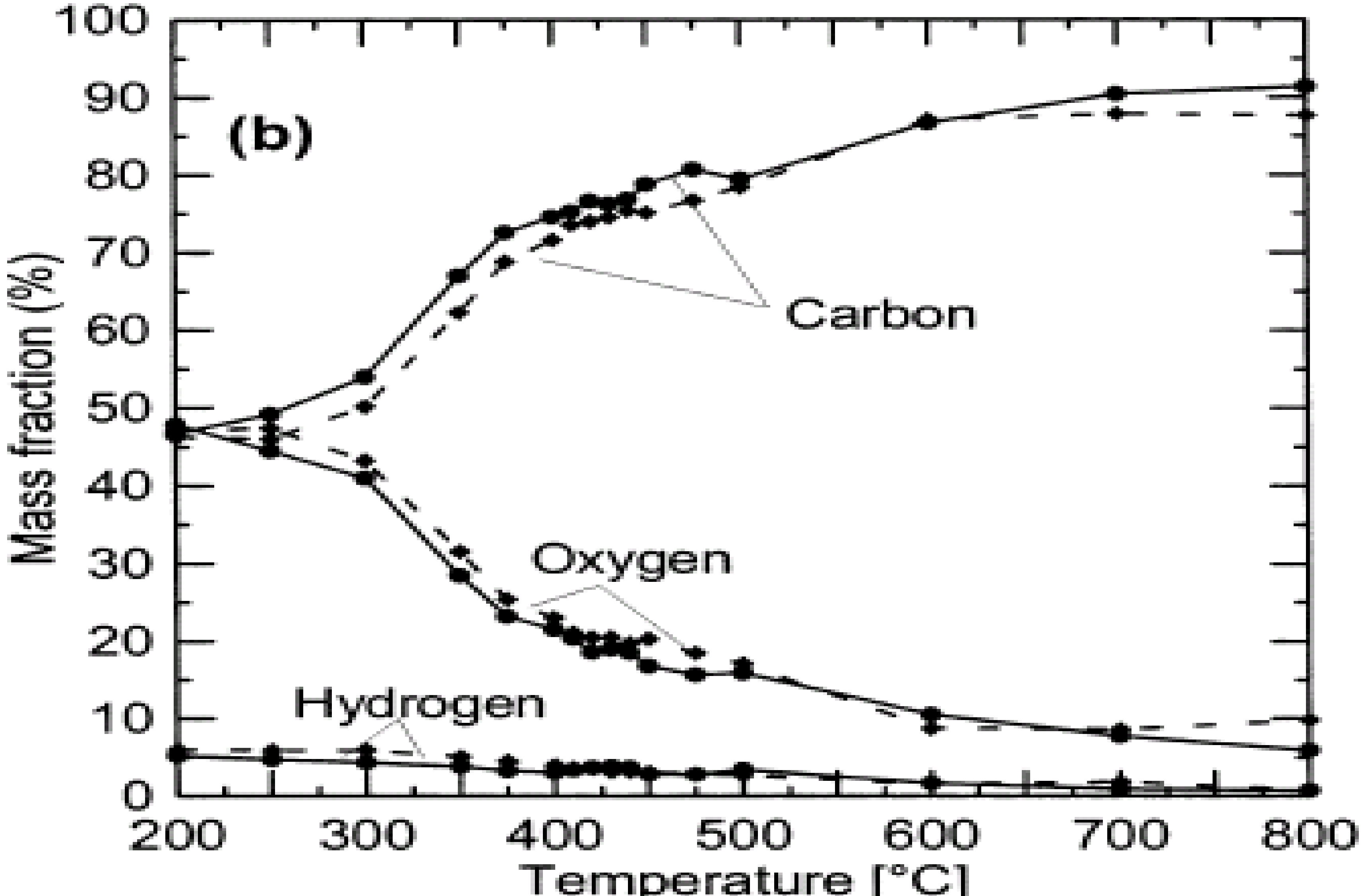
How it works: This plan calls for farmers and the like to feed their waste into a machine that turns it into charcoal, seen here. The charcoal - or biochar - is then buried in the soil.

That would keep up to 40% of the carbon in the plant out of the atmosphere, and make the soil richer at the same time, said Jim Fournier, president of Biochar Engineering Corp.

Why it might not work: Questions remain over whether biochar could absorb enough carbon to make a difference in global warming.



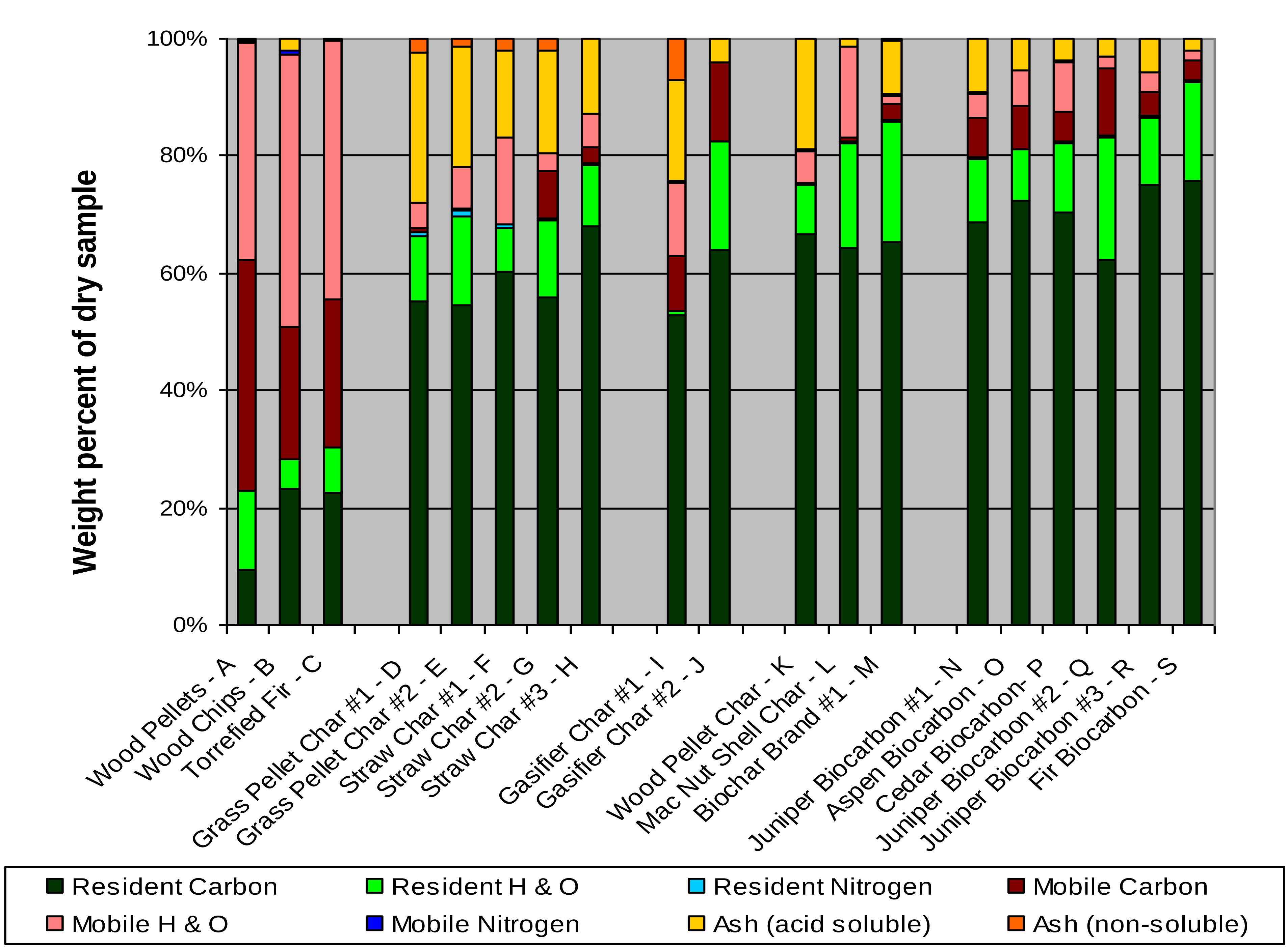
Waste materials have potential to become quality biochar



Excerpt from: The Art, Science, and Technology of Charcoal Production, Antal, et.al., Ind. Eng. Chem. Res., Vol. 42, No. 8, 2003 (page 1621).

Principal Constituents of Biochar:

- Moisture (as delivered)
- Ash (as delivered and from what)
- **Mobile Matter versus Resident Matter**
  - Mobile - can migrate out of the char
  - Resident - stays with the char & soil
  - Matter = Carbon and H&O portions
  - Carbon is measured for CO_2 sequestration, but plants care about soluble organics and plant nutrients available in the soil



Weight percent of dry sample
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
Wood Pellets - A
Wood Chips - B
Torrefied Fir - C
Grass Pellet Char #1 - D
Grass Pellet Char #2 - E
Straw Char #1 - F
Straw Char #2 - G
Straw Char #3 - H
Gasifier Char #1 - I
Gasifier Char #2 - J
Wood Pellet Char - K
Mac Nut Shell Char - L
Biochar Brand #1 - M
Juniper Biocarbon #1 - N
Aspen Biocarbon - O
Cedar Biocarbon- P
Juniper Biocarbon #2 - Q
Juniper Biocarbon #3 - R
Fir Biocarbon - S
Resident Carbon
Resident H & O
Resident Nitrogen
Mobile Carbon
Mobile H & O
Mobile Nitrogen
Ash (acid soluble)
Ash (non-soluble)

What causes the variations in Mobile and Resident Matter?

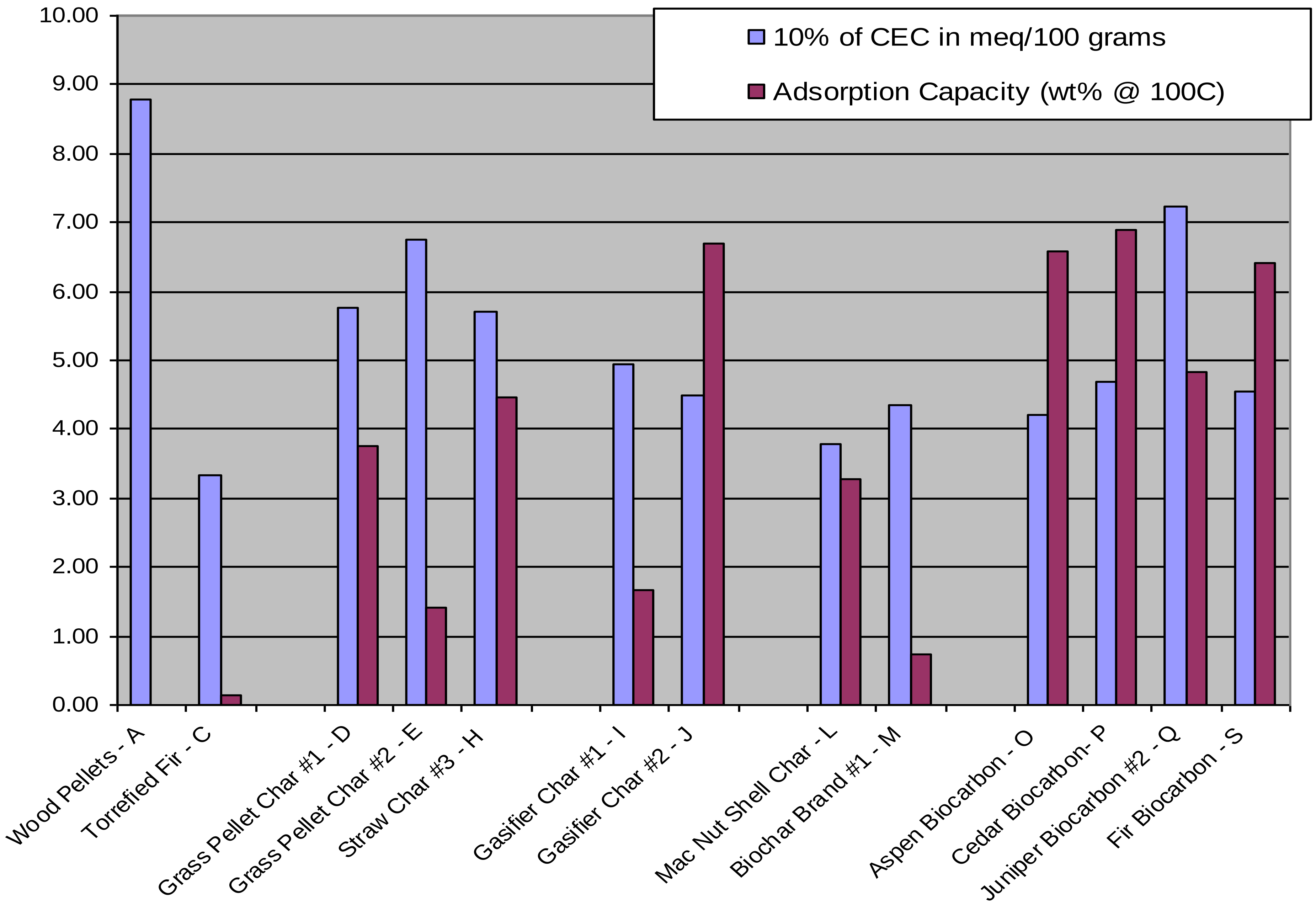
What it was made from and the way it was made.

Principal Constituents of Biochar:

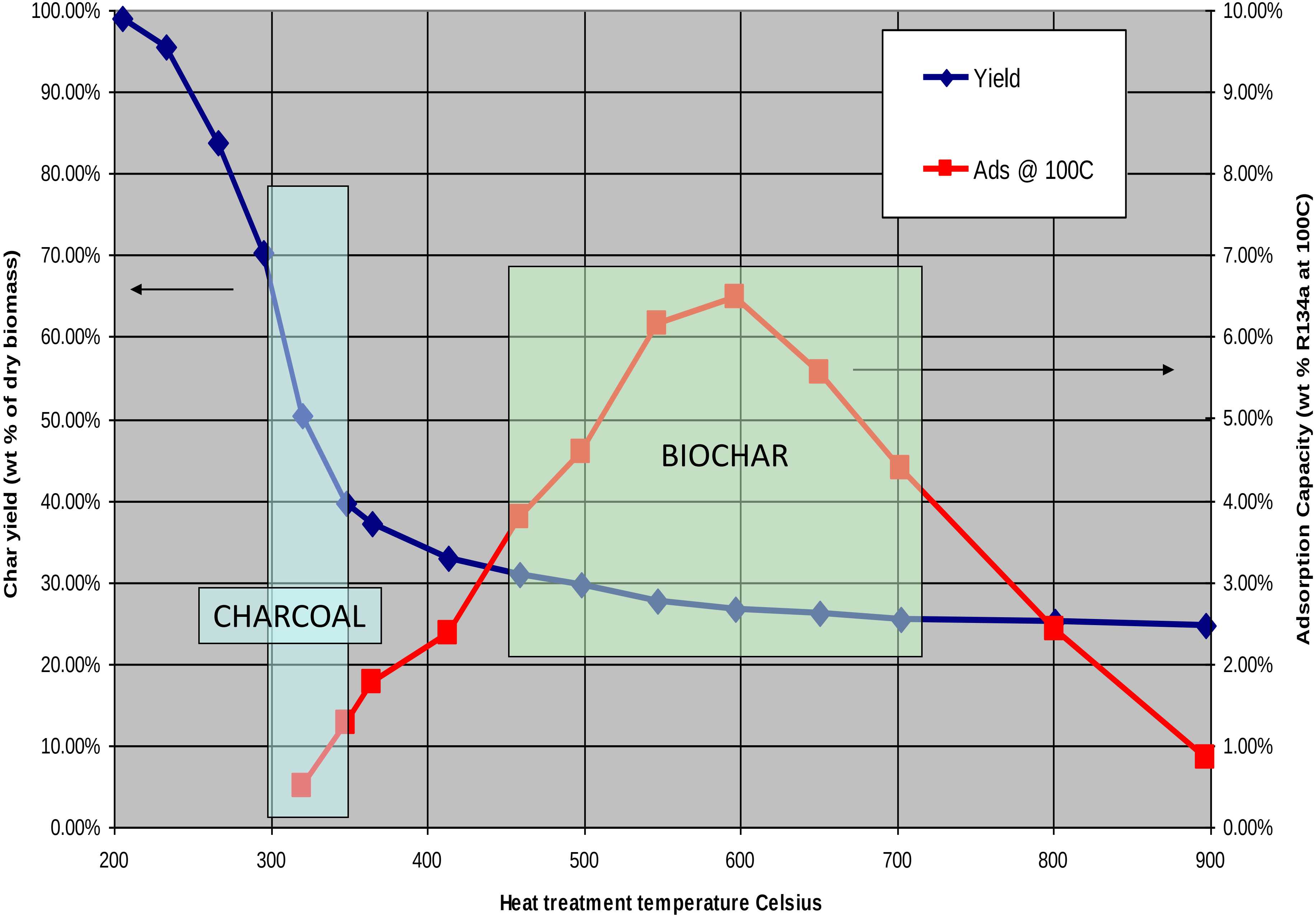
- Moisture (as delivered)
- Ash Content (as delivered and from what)
- Mobile Matter versus Resident Matter

- **Cation Exchange Capacity**

- **Adsorption Capacity**


10% of CEC in meq/100 grams
Adsorption Capacity (wt% @ 100C)
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
Wood Pellets - A
Torrefied Fir - C
Grass Pellet Char #1 - D
Grass Pellet Char #2 - E
Straw Char #3 - H
Gasifier Char #1 - I
Gasifier Char #2 - J
Mac Nut Shell Char - L
Biochar Brand #1 - M
Aspen Biocarbon - O
Cedar Biocarbon- P
Juniper Biocarbon #2 - Q
Fir Biocarbon - S

1 gram of Activated Carbon has the surface area of 2 tennis courts



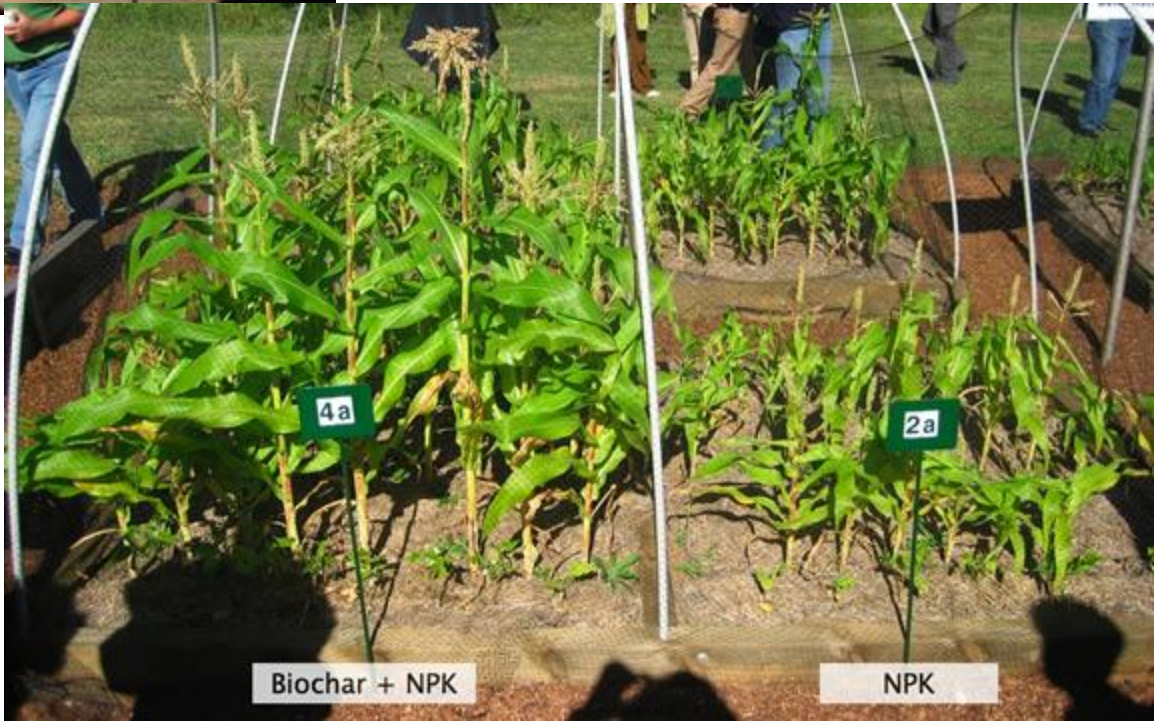
Yield
Ads @ 100C
CHARCOAL
BIOCHAR
Char yield (wt % of dry biomass)
Adsorption Capacity (wt % R134a at 100C)
Heat treatment temperature Celsius
100.00%
90.00%
80.00%
70.00%
60.00%
50.00%
40.00%
30.00%
20.00%
10.00%
0.00%
10.00%
9.00%
8.00%
7.00%
6.00%
5.00%
4.00%
3.00%
2.00%
1.00%
0.00%
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900

Char contains benefits of soil organic matter and is potentially more stable

- Increase CEC
- Improve water retention
- Improve fertilizer effectiveness

Sequestering 'biochar' in soil, which makes soil darker in colour, is a robust way to store carbon.

Benefits are just now being realized in agriculture



Bruno Glaser · Johannes Lehmann · Wolfgang Zech

Ameliorating physical and chemical properties of highly weathered soils in the tropics with charcoal – a review

Table 1 Relation between charcoal amendments to soil and crop response

Treatment	Amendment ($Mg\ ha^{-1}$)	Biomass production (%)	Plant height (%)	Root biomass (%)	Shoot biomass (%)	Plant type	Soil type	Reference
Control	–	100	100	–	–	Bauhinia wood	Alfisol/Ultisol	Chidumayo (1994)
Charcoal	Unknown	113	124	–	–	Bauhinia wood	Alfisol/Ultisol	
Control	–	100	–	–	–	Soybean	Volcanic ash soil, loam	Kishimoto and Sugiura (1985)
Charcoal	0.5	151	–	–	–	Soybean	Volcanic ash soil, loam	Iswaran et al. (1980)
Charcoal	5.0	63	–	–	–	Soybean	Volcanic ash soil, loam	Kishimoto and Sugiura (1985)
Charcoal	15.0	29	–	–	–	Soybean	Volcanic ash soil, loam	
Control	–	100	–	–	–	Pea	Dehli soil	Iswaran et al. (1980)
Charcoal	0.5	160	–	–	–	Pea	Dehli soil	
Control	–	100	–	–	–	Moong	Dehli soil	
Charcoal	0.5	122	–	–	–	Moong	Dehli soil	
Control	–	100	–	100	–	Cowpea	Xanthic Ferralsol	Glaser et al. (2002a, 2002b)
Charcoal	33.6	127	–	–	–	Oats	Sand	
Charcoal	67.2	120	–	–	–	Rice	Xanthic Ferralsol	
Charcoal	67.2	150	–	140	–	Cowpea	Xanthic Ferralsol	
Charcoal	135.2	200	–	190	–	Cowpea	Xanthic Ferralsol	
Control	–	100	100	100	100	Maize	Alfisol	Mbagwu and Piccolo (1997)
Coal humic acid	0.2	118	114	122	114	Maize	Alfisol	
Coal humic acid	2.0	176	145	186	166	Maize	Alfisol	
Coal humic acid	20.0	132	125	144	120	Maize	Alfisol	
Control	–	100	100	100	100	Maize	Inceptisol	
Coal humic acid	0.2	125	119	122	127	Maize	Inceptisol	
Coal humic acid	2.0	186	148	198	173	Maize	Inceptisol	
Coal humic acid	20.0	139	131	147	130	Maize	Inceptisol	
Control	–	100	100	100	–	Sugi trees	Clay loam	Kishimoto and Sugiura (1985)
Wood charcoal	0.5	249	126	130	–	Sugi trees	Clay loam	
Bark charcoal	0.5	324	132	115	–	Sugi trees	Clay loam	
Activated charcoal	0.5	244	135	136	–	Sugi trees	Clay loam	

Table 1 Relation between charcoal amendments to soil and crop response

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Cryptomeria

- 164 different presentations on Biochar
  - Stability in soil
  - “Seeding” microbes
  - Reducing run-off (fertilizer, environmental pollutants)
  - Comparison of different feed-stock

Biochar research update

- 2 large-scale soil amendment trials underway
- Several smaller trials/demos
- 1 Tree Fund grant with Morton Arboretum

BTRL trial: Magnolia planted with 3 levels of biochar (+/- fert) into backfill

What will biochar do for street tree pits?

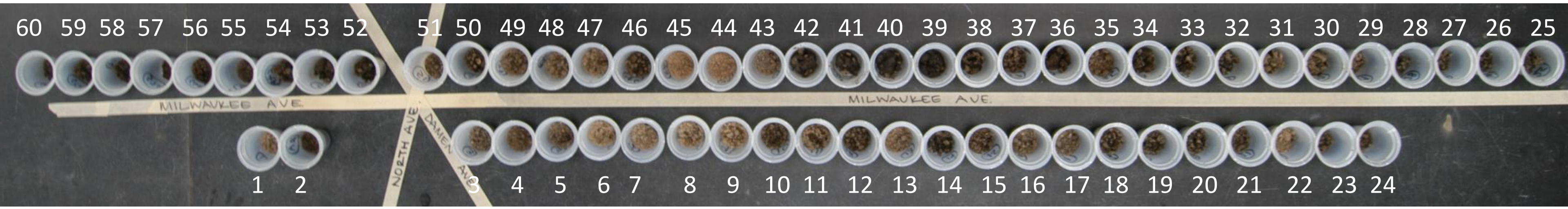
The Morton Arboretum

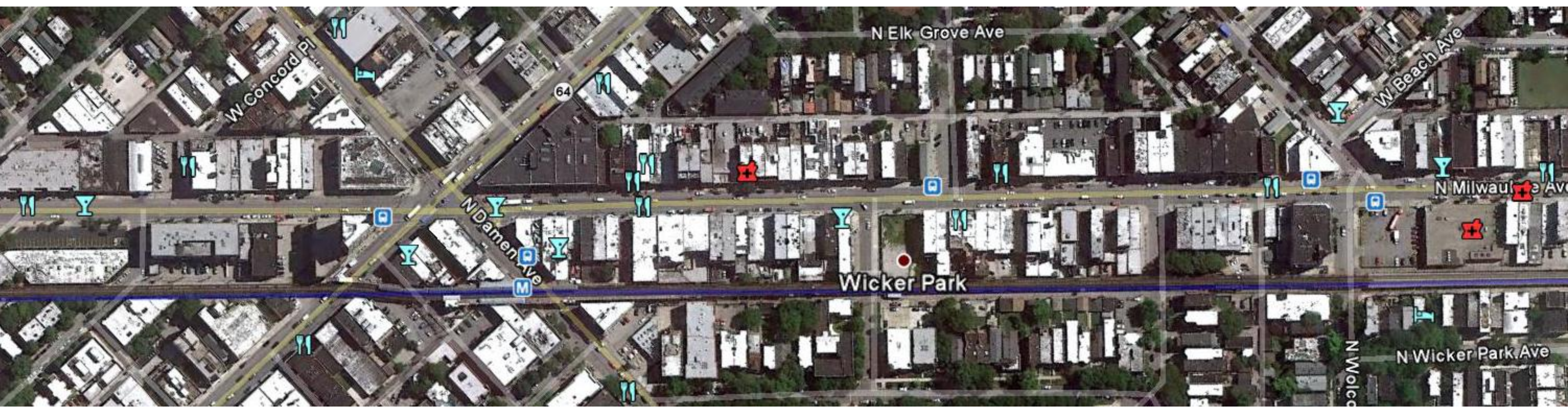
TREE FUND
Tree Research & Education Endowment Fund

Hyland Johns grant

Urban site: City tree pits in Bucktown neighborhood in Chicago

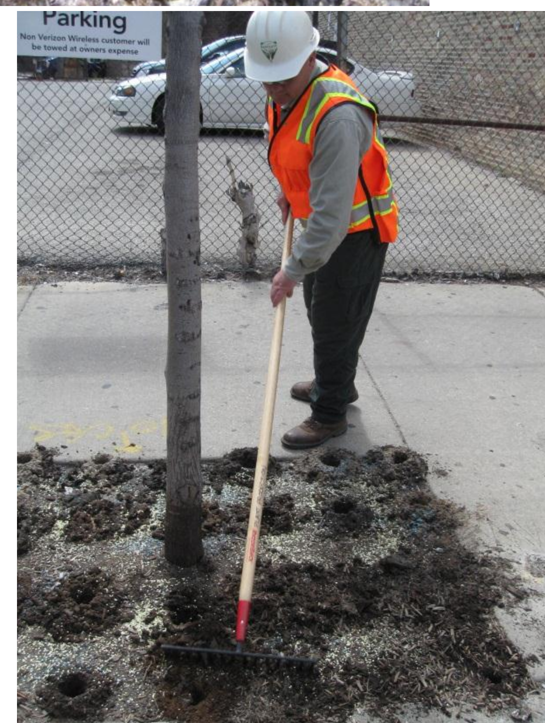
BIOCHAR BUCKTOWN SOIL (0-20 CM) ON 04/04/11





1319 to 1643 N. Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago IL (Wicker Park)


(312) 440-7000

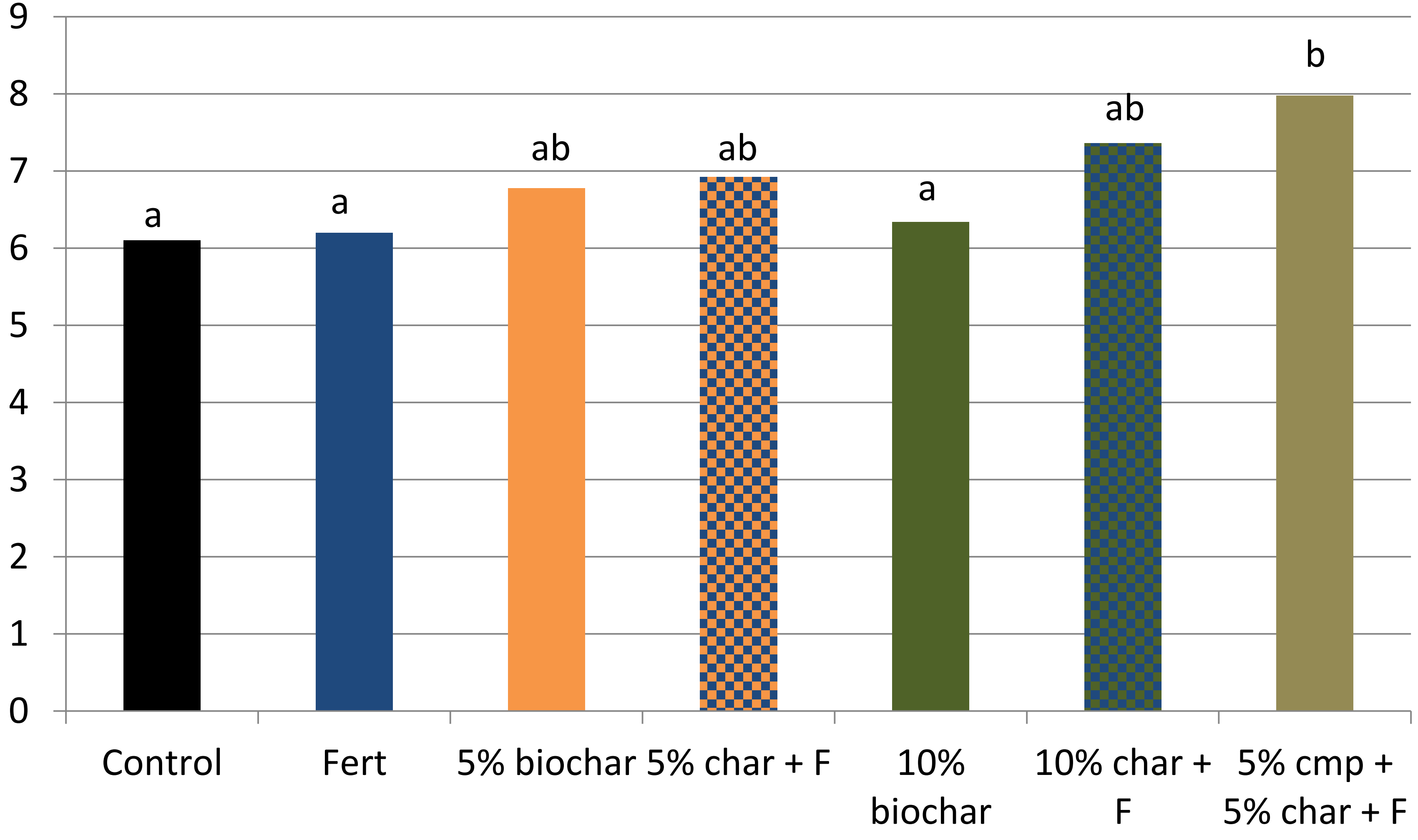

Parking
Non Verizon Wireless customer will be towed at owners expense

Greenhouse and field studies are also involved

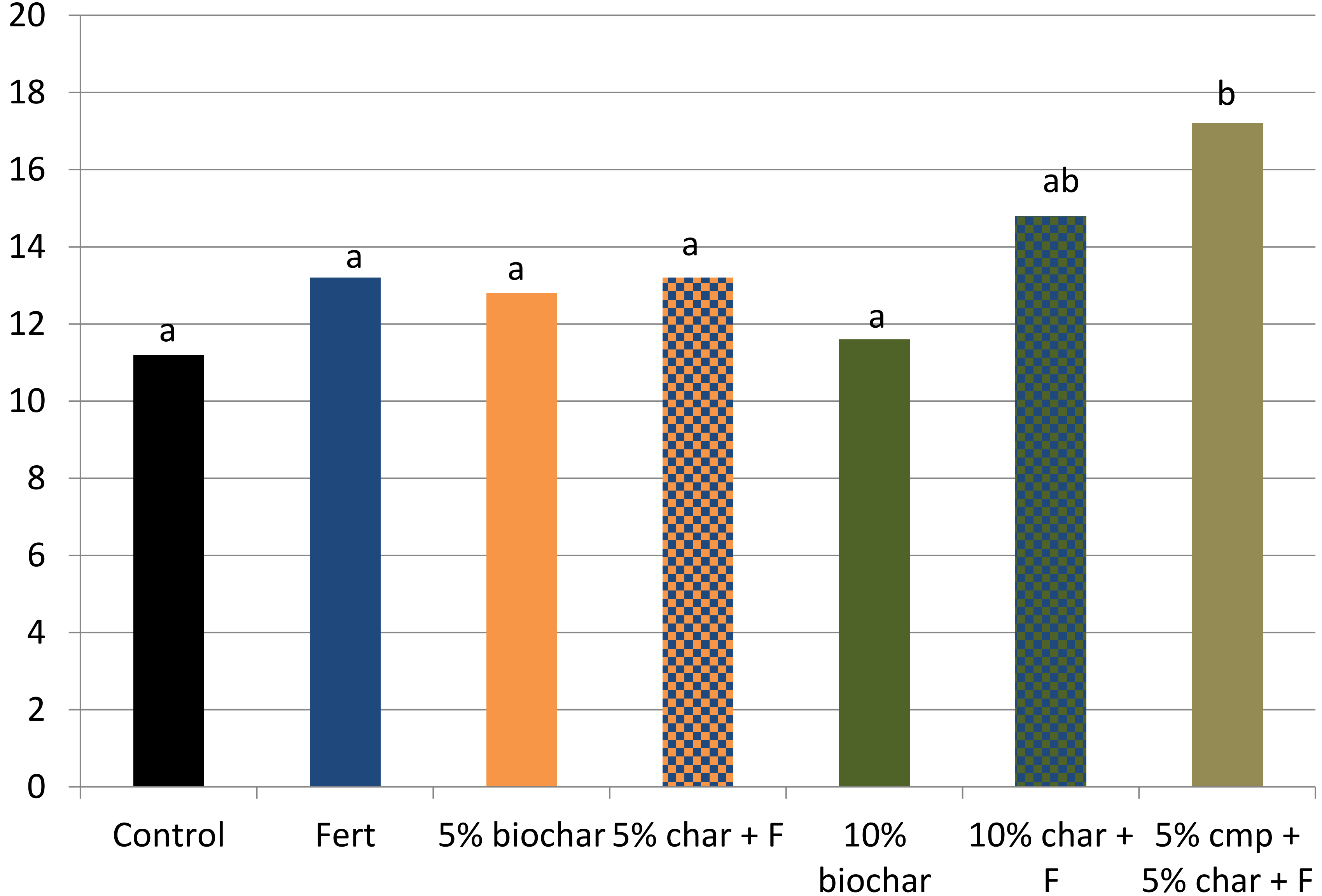
BTRL trial: simulated planting pits of approx. 144 cu ft. – cherry, azalea, sneezeweed


CAT
320C L

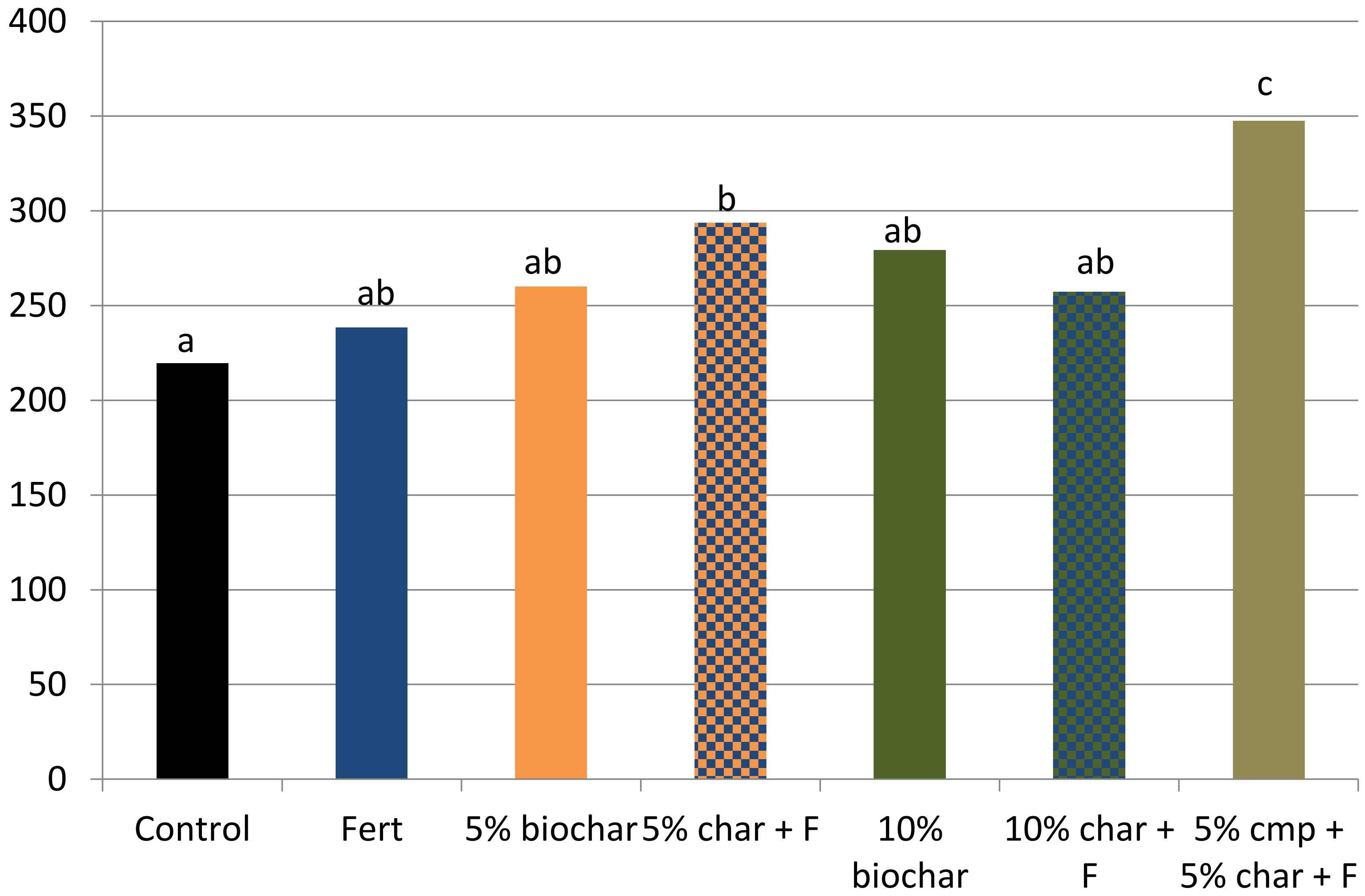
CEC highest in char+compost+fert



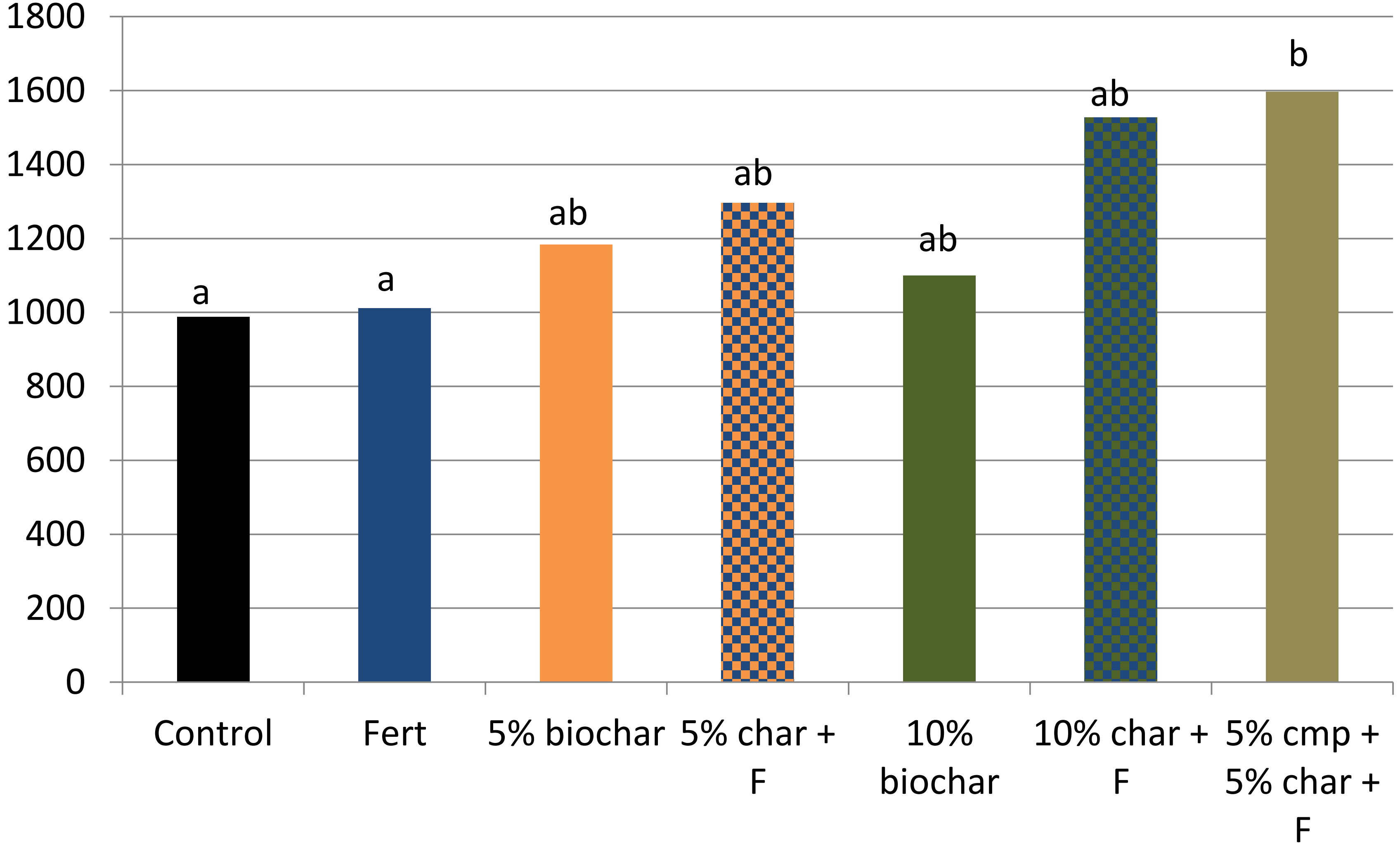
P highest in char+compost+fert



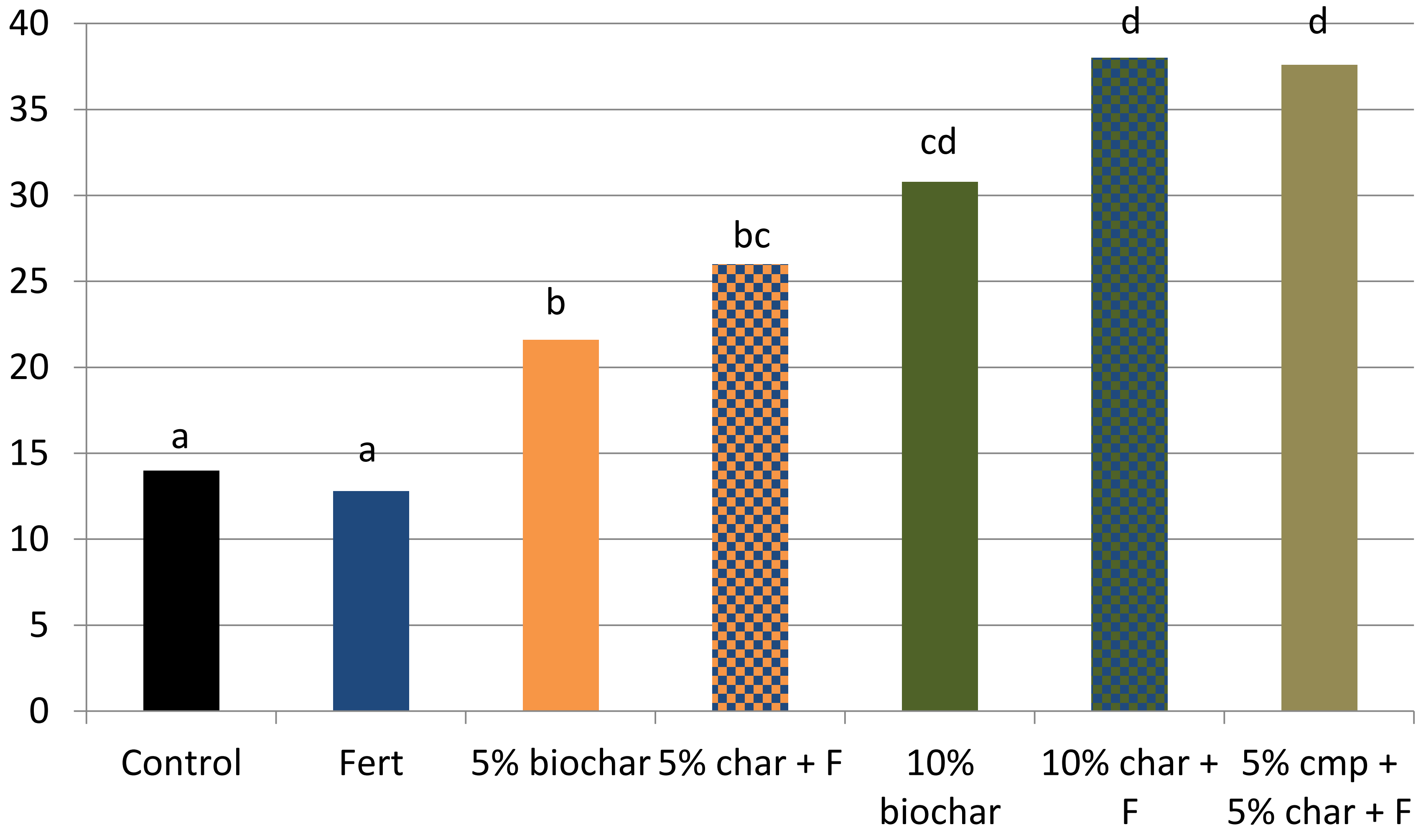
K highest in char+compost+fert



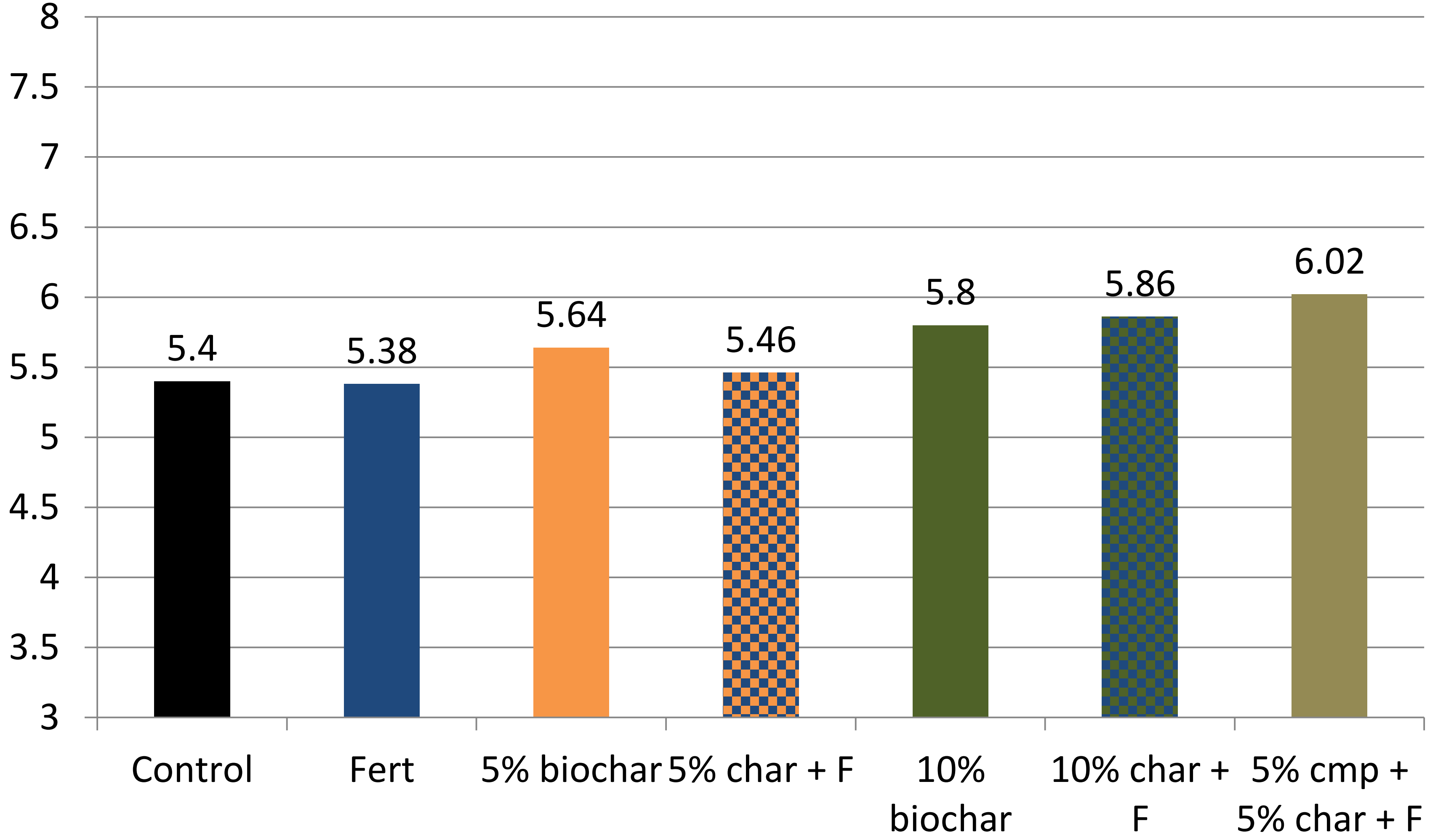
Ca highest in char+compost+fert



Mn highest in C+C+F & 10%C+F



No difference in pH (p=0.087)



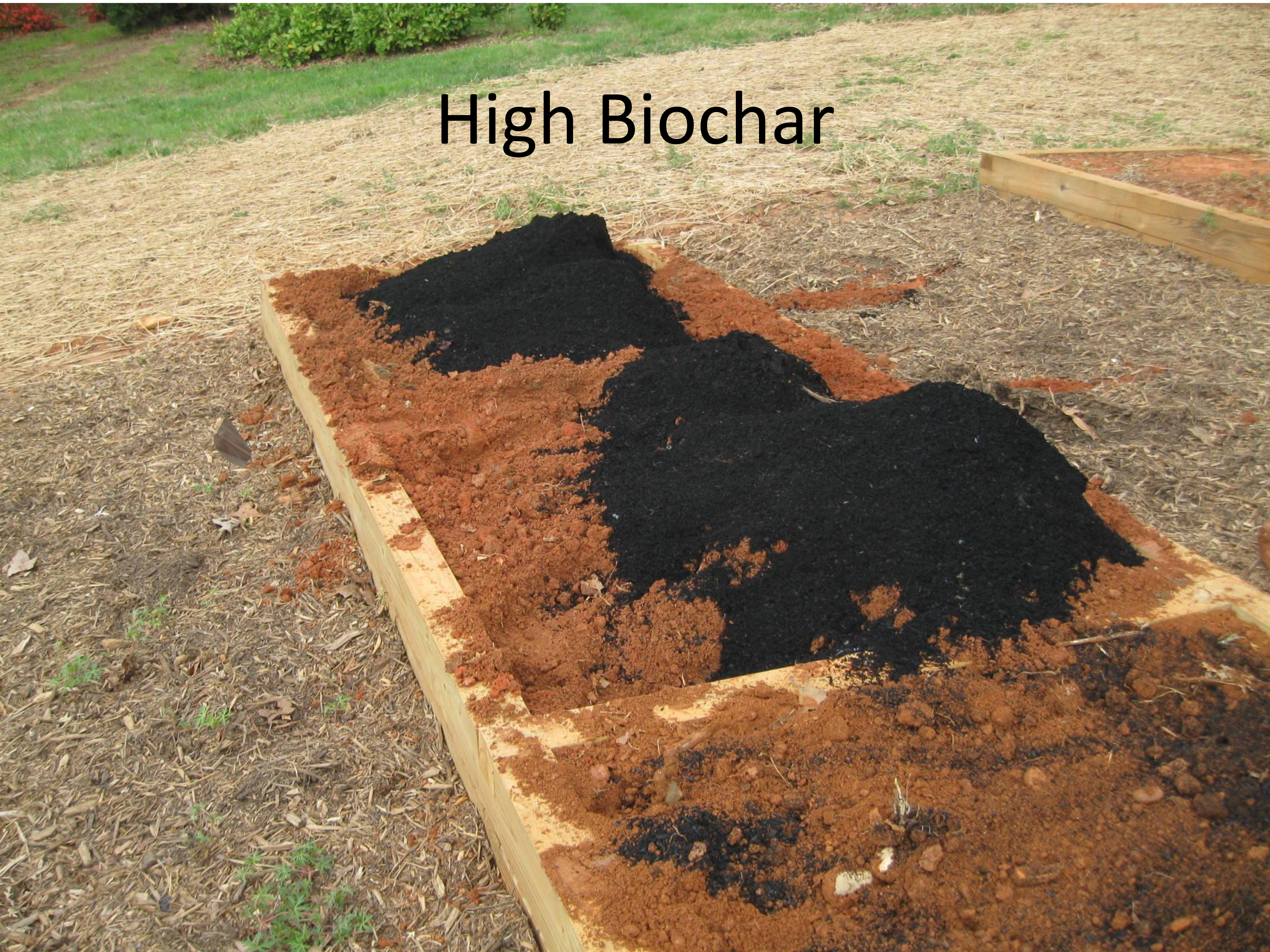
Biochar has shown preliminary benefits for managing *phytophthora*

Vinca and Gardenia inoculated with *Phytophthora*

Control

Compost

Biochar


High Biochar


After tilling

Can biochar affect pest resistance?

Disease Control and Pest Management

Induction of Systemic Resistance in Plants by Biochar, a Soil-Applied Carbon Sequestering Agent

Yigal Elad, Dalia Rav David, Yael Meller Harel, Menahem Borenshtein, Hananel Ben Kalifa, Avner Silber, and Ellen R. Graber

First, second, third, fourth, and fifth authors: Department of Plant Pathology and Weed Research, Institute of Plant Protection, The Volcani Center, Agricultural Research Organization, and sixth and seventh authors: Department of Soil Chemistry, Plant Nutrition and Microbiology, Institute of Soil, Water and Environmental Sciences, The Volcani Center, Agricultural Research Organization, Bet Dagan 50250, Israel.
Accepted for publication 12 May 2010.

Phytopathology Vol. 100, No. 9, 2010

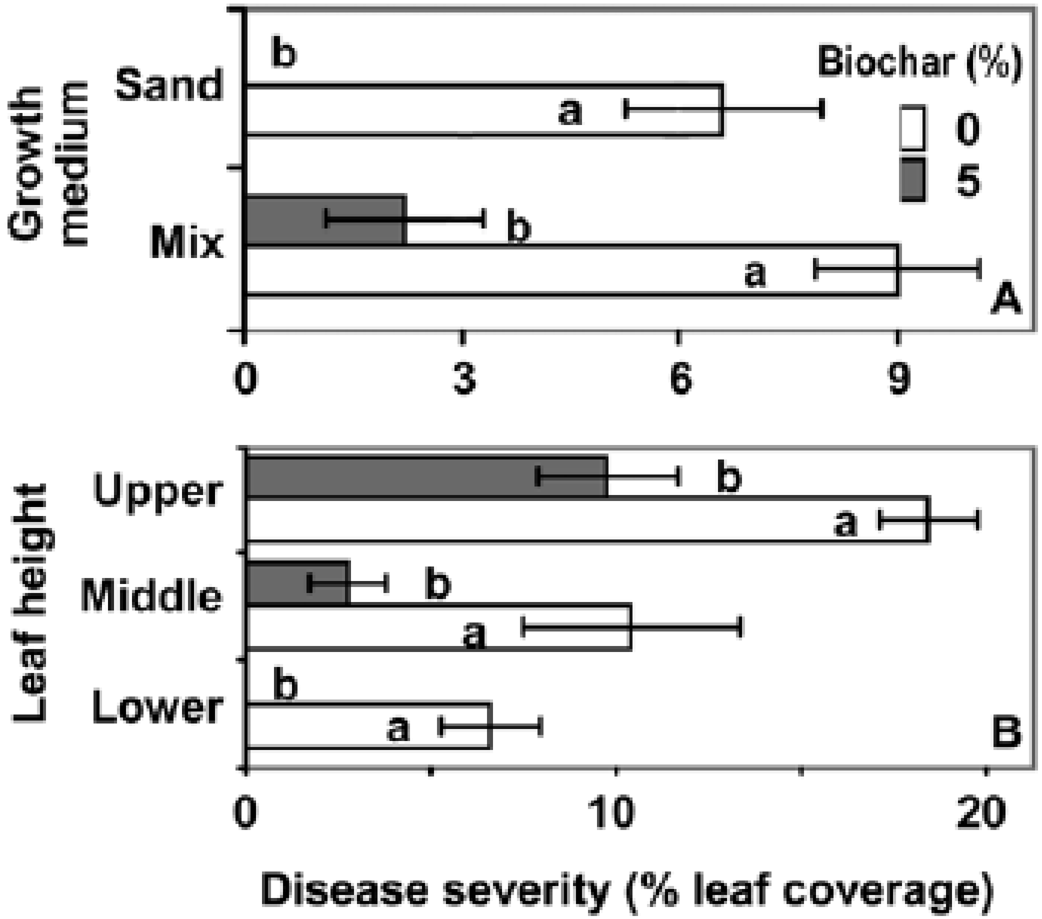


Fig. 1. Effect of biochar on development of powdery mildew (*Leveillula taurica*) on **A,** lower leaves of pepper plants grown in soil or potting medium and **B,** leaves at three different heights of pepper plants grown in soil. Evaluation was carried out 31 days after infection and disease severity is expressed as percentage of leaf coverage. Plants were grown at 20 to 30°C. Bars represent the standard error of the mean of six replicates. Data points labeled by a common letter are not significantly different according to Fisher's protected least significant difference test.

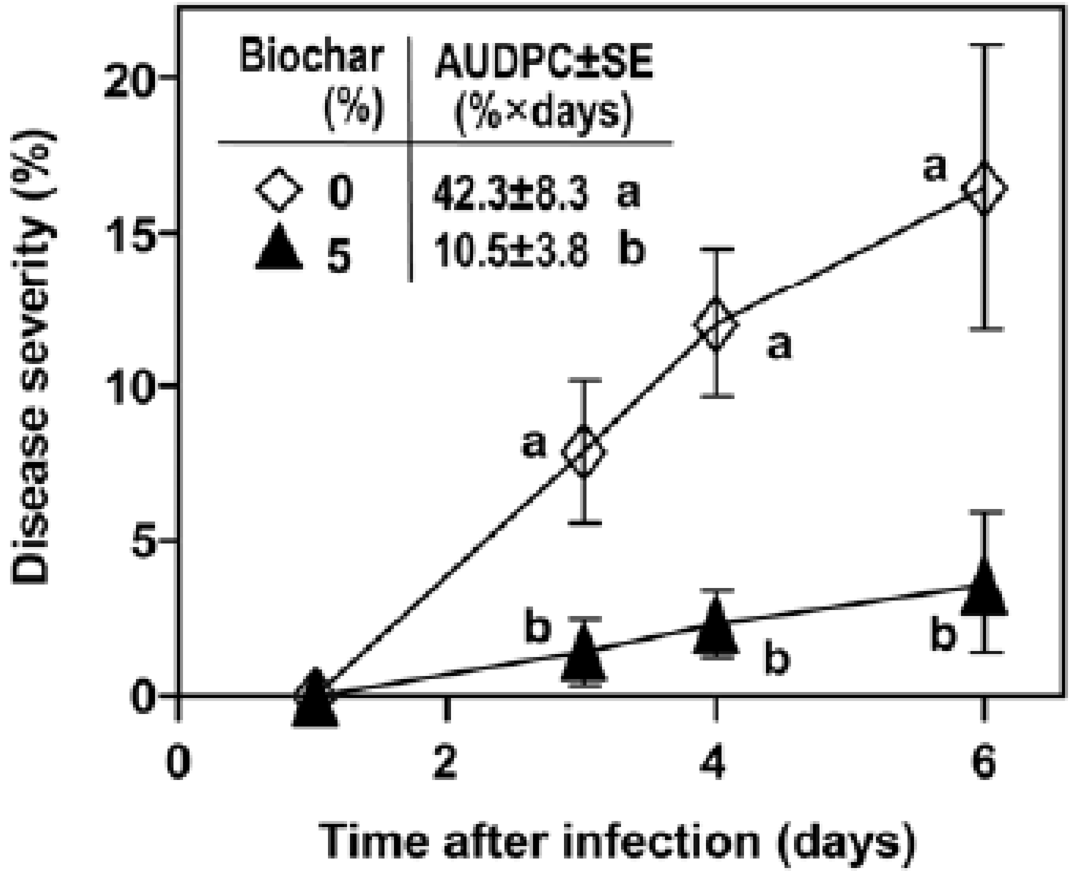


Fig. 3. Effect of biochar mixed in potting medium on development of gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) on attached leaves of tomato plants 21 days after planting. Disease is presented as percentage of maximal severity values following inoculation with drops of conidia suspension and as area under the disease progress curve ± standard error (AUDPC ± SE) through 6 days. Plants were incubated at 20 ± 1°C, 97 ± 3% relative humidity, and 1,020 lux light intensity. Bars represent the standard error of the mean of eight replicates. At a given sampling date data points labeled by a common letter are not significantly different according to Fisher's protected least significant difference test.

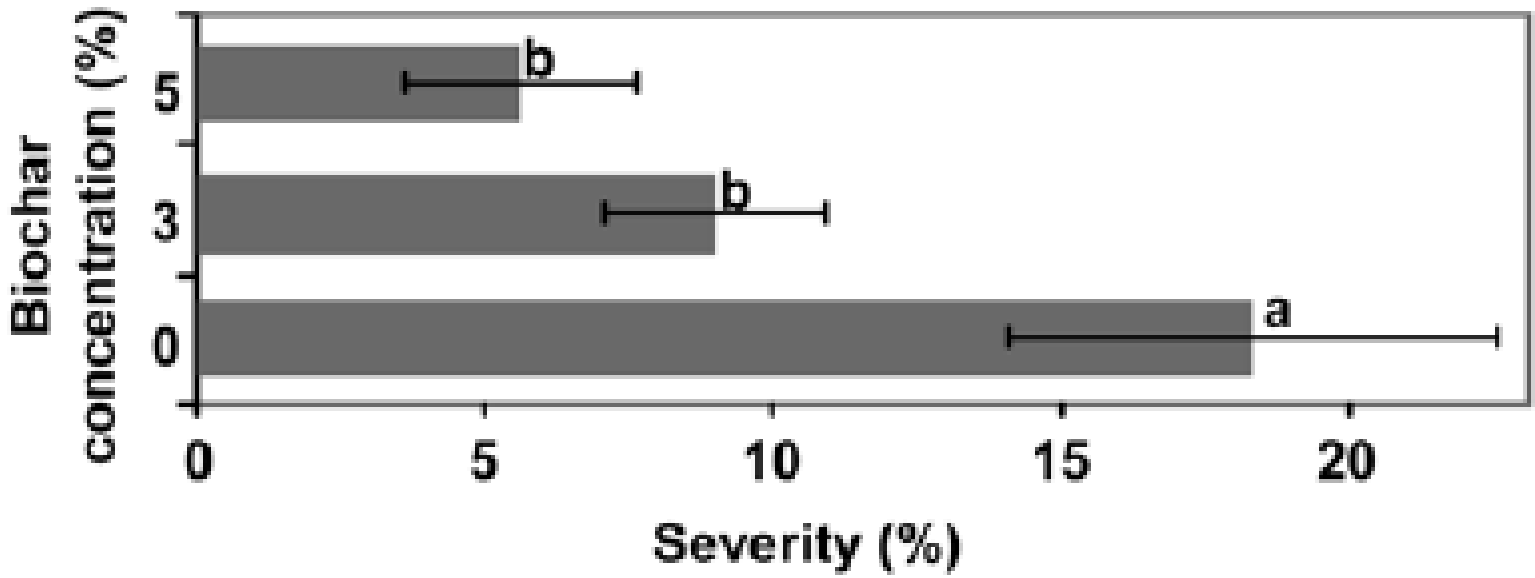


Fig. 5. Effect of biochar in potting medium on symptoms of broad mite (*Polyphagotarsonemus latus*) on pepper plants 57 days after planting. Severity is presented as percentage of plant damaged. Bars represent the standard error of each mean. Plants were incubated at 20 ± 1°C, 97 ± 3% relative humidity, and 1,020 lux light intensity. Each mean is an average of five replicates. Treatments followed by a common letter are not significantly different according to Fisher's protected least significant difference test.

TABLE 1. Eff[illegible]r plant powdery mildew (*Leveillula taurica*) severity[y]

Conc. (%)	[illegible]	[illegible]3	30	41	48	60
0	[illegible]	[illegible]0.5 a	5.9 ± 0.8 a	15.2 ± 3.3 a	44.7 ± 7.5 a	59.4 ± 7.1 a
3	[illegible]	[illegible]0.5 b	2.2 ± 0.7 b	2.9 ± 0.5 b	11.1 ± 3.9 b	23.1 ± 7.4 b
5	[illegible]	[illegible]0.6 b	1.1 ± 0.5 b	2.1 ± 1.2 b	6.3 ± 1.2 b	16.5 ± 4.3 b
P =	[illegible]	[illegible]5	0.007	0.00002	0.00002	0.0005

Time after infection (days)

[y] Plants in pot[illegible]s evaluated as severity of coverage on leaves at three plant heights; results (means ± standard error) are pre[illegible]e.

[z] Treatments i[illegible]nificantly different according to Fisher's protected least significant difference test.

TABLE 2. Effe[illegible]wdery mildew (*Leveillula taurica*) on leaves of tomato plants[y]

Conc. (%)	[illegible]	[illegible]40	47	59	AUDPC
0	[illegible]	[illegible] ± 2.8 a	25.9 ± 5.1 a	66.1 ± 4.3 a	829.7 ± 61.2 a
1	[illegible]	[illegible] ± 1.4 b	4.4 ± 1.1 b	3.9 ± 1.1 b	111.0 ± 29.1 b
3	[illegible]	[illegible] ± 0.6 b	2.7 ± 0.6 b	2.0 ± 0.6 b	62.0 ± 23.2 b
P =	[illegible]	[illegible] 10^{-5}	2×10^{-5}	6×10^{-12}	1×10^{-7}

Time after infection (days)

[y] Powdery mil[illegible]s (means ± standard error) are presented as percent leaf coverage at each sampling date and as areas under d[illegible]9 days afte[illegible]

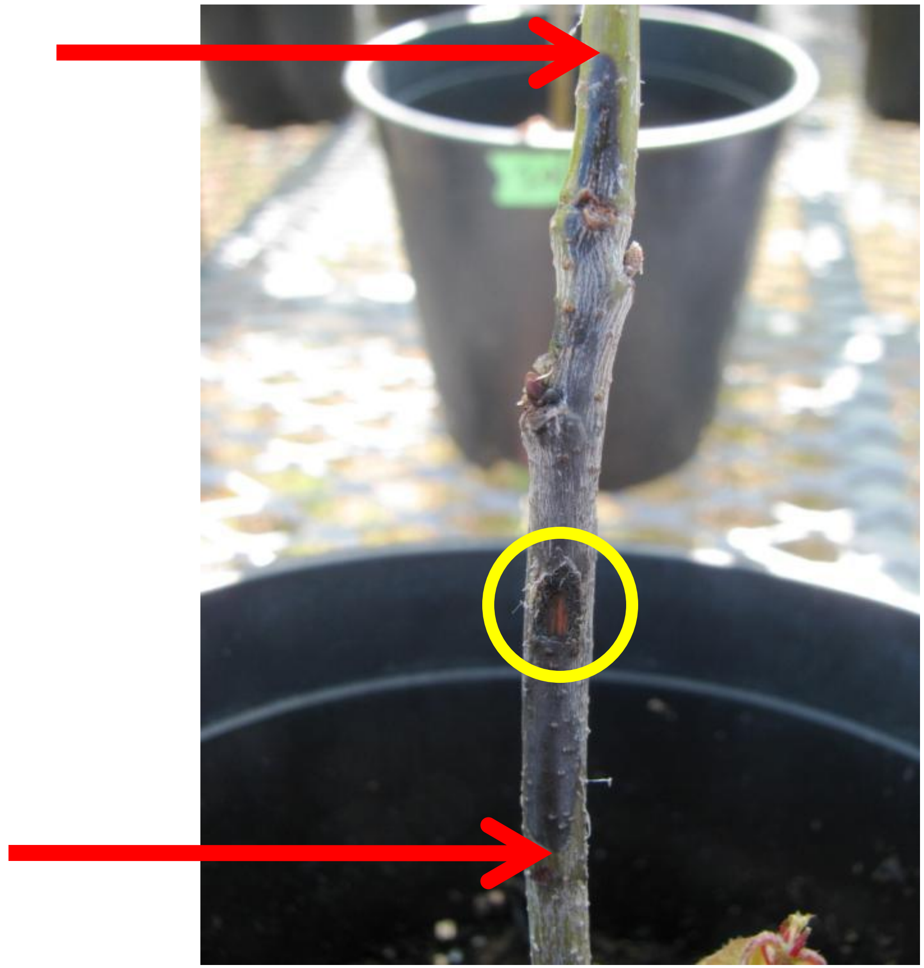
[z] Treatments in[illegible]nificantly d[illegible]

60
59.4 ± 7.1 a
23.1 ± 7.4 b
16.5 ± 4.3 b
0.0005
esults (means ± standard
ference test.

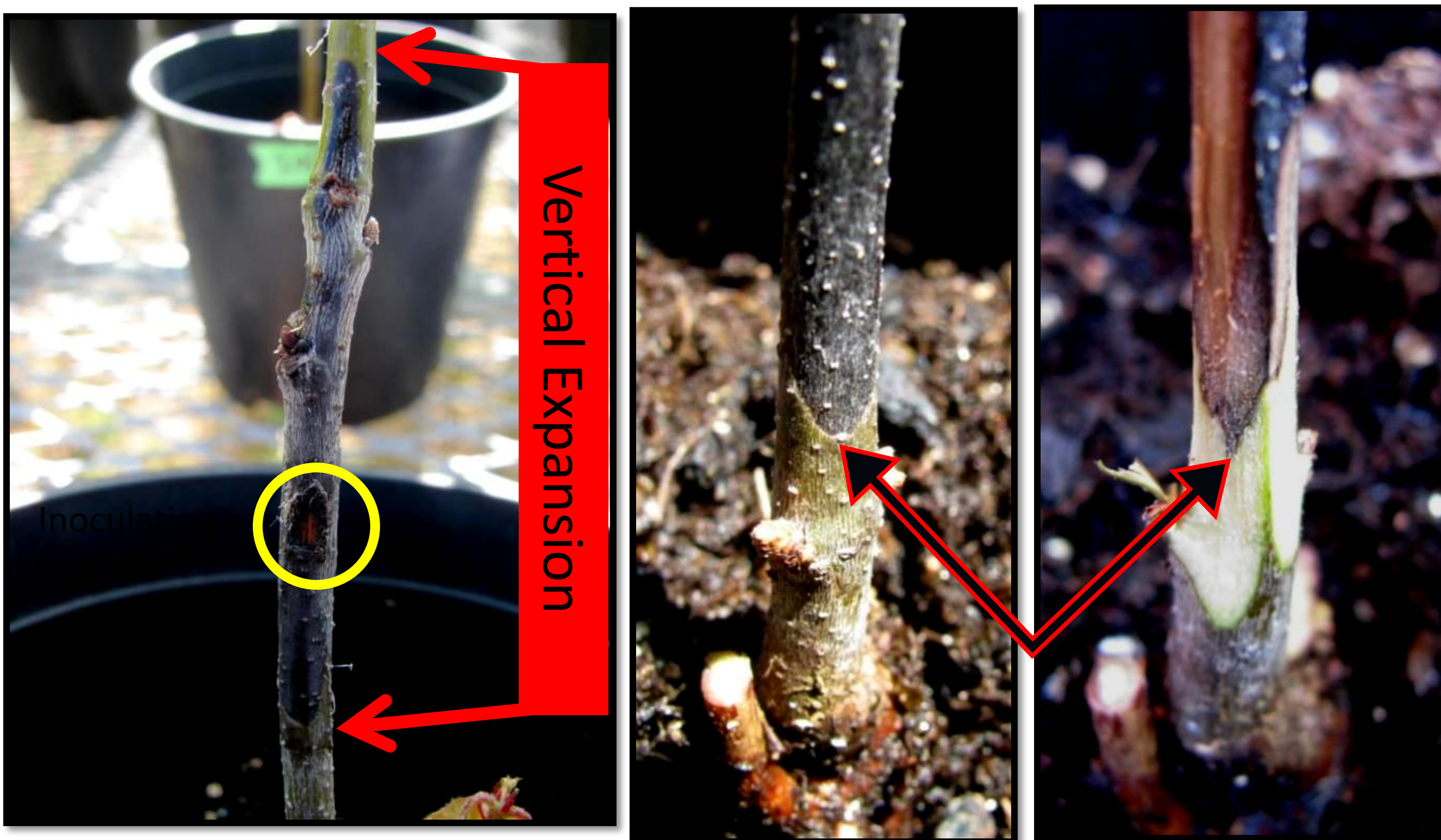
ves of tomato plants[y]
59	AUDPC
66.1 ± 4.3 a	829.7 ± 61.2 a
3.9 ± 1.1 b	111.0 ± 29.1 b
2.0 ± 0.6 b	62.0 ± 23.2 b
6×10^{-12}	1×10^{-7}

Red Oak Seedlings – Drew Zwart UW

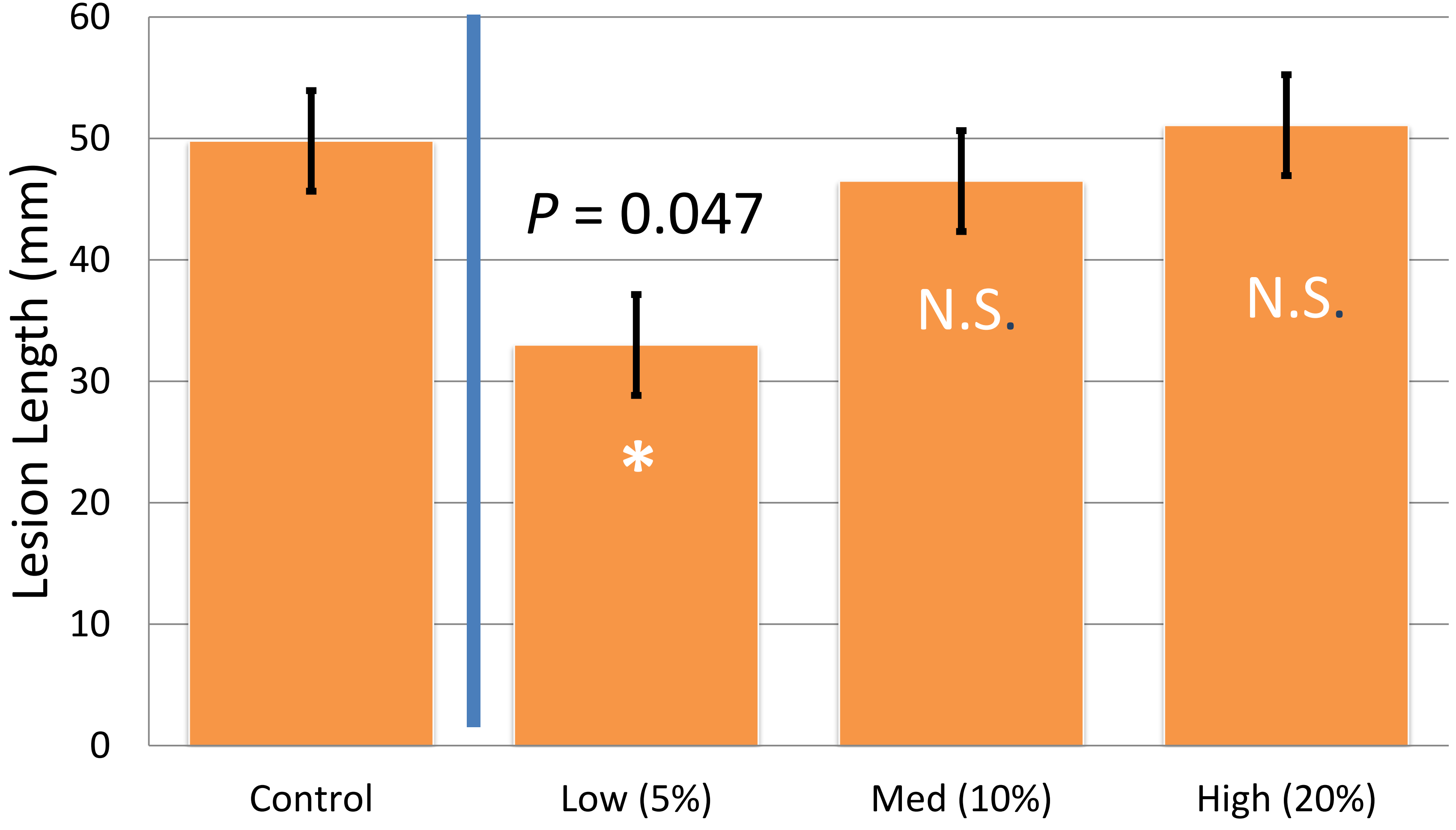
- Potted in 0% (control), 5%, 10%, 20% biochar
  - By volume, 3/5/2011
- Wound inoculated with agar plug
  - *P. cinnamomi,* 6/14/2011
- Measured vertical lesion expansion and % circumference girdled based on bark discoloration
  - Later will measure biomass, stem water potential, and lesion size after bark removal



Typical Lesion Development



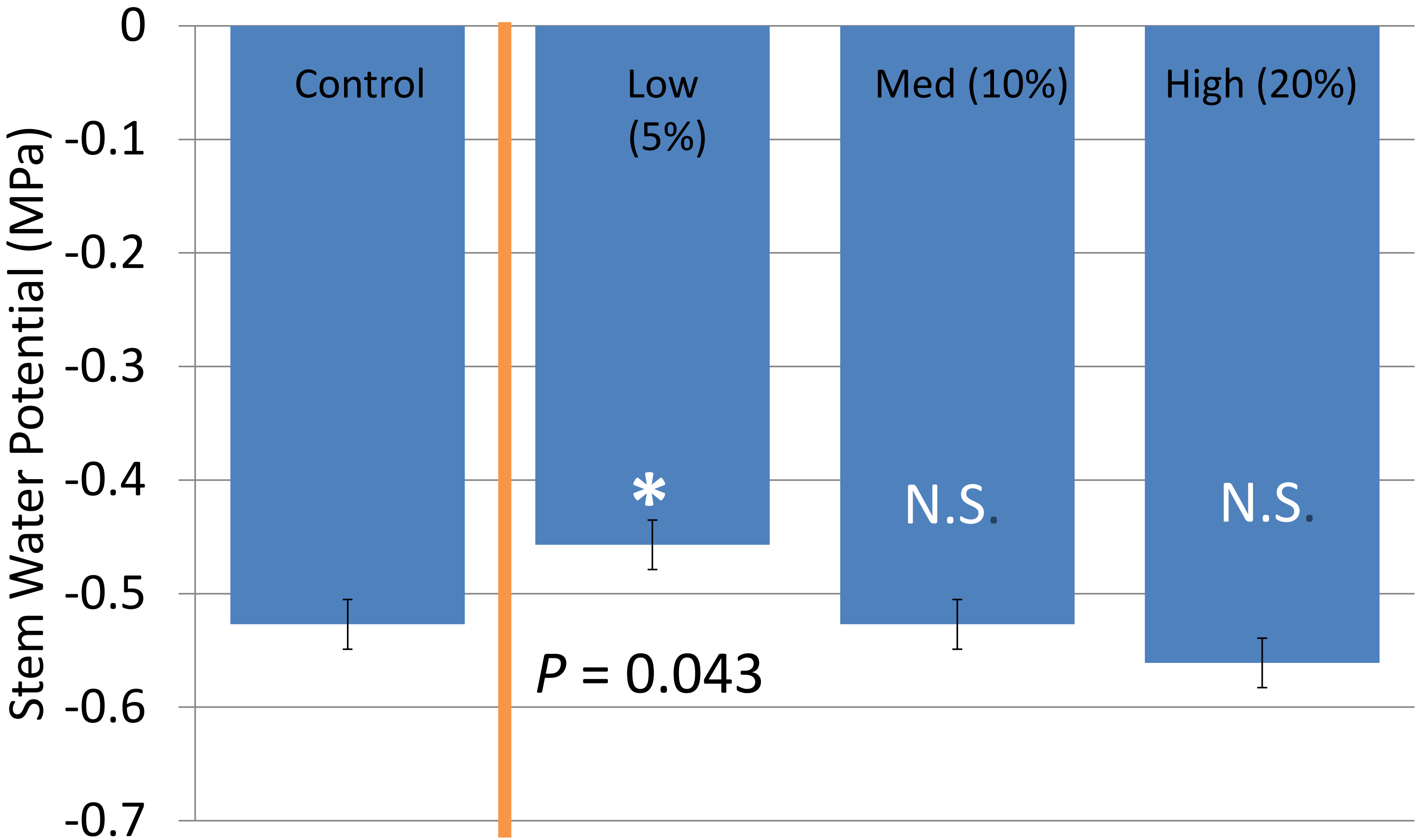
Effect of Biochar on Phytophthora-canker expansion



Results- Lesion Expansion

- Compared to controls:
  - **5% biochar significantly reduced lesion size**
- External bark discoloration was indicative of phloem necrosis
- Re-isolation of *P. cinnamomi* attempted from a sub-set of plants
  - 100% re-isolation

Results- Stem water potential



Results- Stem water potential

- Followed similar pattern as lesion expansion

- Compared to control:
  - **5% SWP significantly higher than control**

Biochar summary

- The future is promising
- We are seeing positive responses