

# Agronomic effects of biochars



## Feedstocks and origins:

Biochar	Code	Feedstocks	Production Scale	Pyrolysis Temperature
BC1 R1501017	<b>PmW-BC</b>	Poultry manure and wood	Pilot	500
BC2 R1502004	<b>D1-BC</b>	Digestate of corn and rye	Pilot	500
BC3 R1504035	<b>D2-BC</b>	Digestate from a biogas plant	Industrial	700
BC4 R1504036	<b>W1-BC</b>	Forestry Residues	Industrial	650
BC5 R1505058	<b>W2-BC</b>	Forestry Residues	Pilot	500
BC6 R1505059	<b>WC-BCX</b>	Vegetable and forestry wastes; refuse compost	Pilot	500
BC7 R1505060	<b>D3-BC</b>	Digestate from a biogas plant	Pilot	500
BC8 R1505061	<b>Pig-BC</b>	Pig manure	Pilot	500

# Agronomic effects of biochars :

## Biochar studied

Agronomic values:

Biochar	Code	MS % PB	pH	N % PB	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> % PB	K <sub>2</sub> O % PB	OM % PB
BC1 R1501017	<b>PmW-BC</b>	99,5	10,7	1,59	<b>10,04</b>	<b>6,48</b>	29,4
BC2 R1502004	<b>D1-BC</b>	98	10,6	1,92	<b>5,48</b>	<b>11,28</b>	31,8
BC3 R1504035	<b>D2-BC</b>	99,4	11	0,8	<b>9,64</b>	<b>7,01</b>	52,8
BC4 R1504036	<b>W1-BC</b>	<b>67</b>	9,7	0,41	0,24	0,6	54,4
BC5 R1505058	<b>W2-BC</b>	100	9,1	0,59	0,44	0,8	90,4
BC6 R1505059	<b>WC-BCX</b>	100	11,9	0,87	0,67	1,2	<b>17,4</b>
BC7 R1505060	<b>D3-BC</b>	98,2	11,4	0,99	3,38	<b>5,19</b>	64,4
BC8 R1505061	<b>Pig-BC</b>	100	11,9	1,66	<b>8,74</b>	<b>9,85</b>	37

# Agronomic effects of biochars : Biochar studied

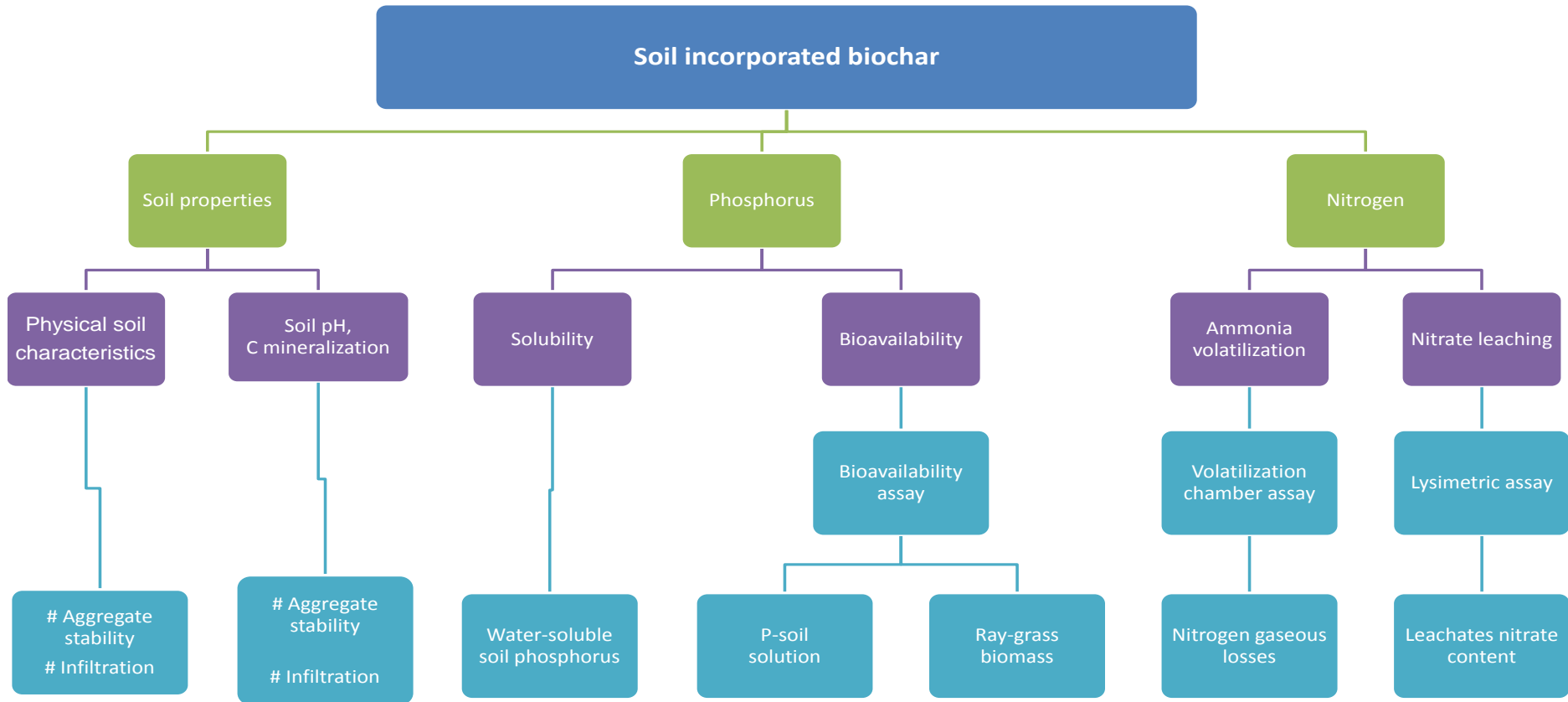
Agronomic values compared to French Fertilizer Regulation :

Biochar	Code	OM (%PB)	N+P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> +K <sub>2</sub> O (%PB)	CaO (%PB)	MgO (%PB)	CaO+MgO (%PB)
French Regulation (NF) thresholds		NFU 44-051 >20	NFU 42-001 > 7	--	--	NFU 44-001 > 15
BC1 R1501017	PmW-BC	29,4	18,1	28,66	2,56	31,22
BC2 R1502004	D1-BC	31,8	18,68	5,15	2,19	7,34
BC3 R1504035	D2-BC	52,8	17,45	6,99	4,83	11,82
BC4 R1504036	W1-BC	54,4	1,25	2,55	0,2	2,75
BC5 R1505058	W2-BC	90,4	1,83	19	2,8	21,8
BC6 R1505059	WC-BCX	17,4*	2,74	6,69	0,49	7,18
BC7 R1505060	D3-BC	64,4	9,56	4,5	1,46	5,96
BC8 R1505061	Pig-BC	37	20,25	10,8	6,99	17,79

## Bibliography :

- Feeding doses used in assays are variable
- Not much carbon is mineralized, but biochars could increase mineralization of exogenous organic matter
- Nitrogen is not much available (complex forms hardly degradable)
- Increase of the pH of soil (but not always)
- Important availability of Phosphorus (for almost every biochar)
- Increase of the efficacy of ammoniacal fertilizer (trapping and reduction of nitrogen losses)

# Agronomic effects of biochars : Realized essays:

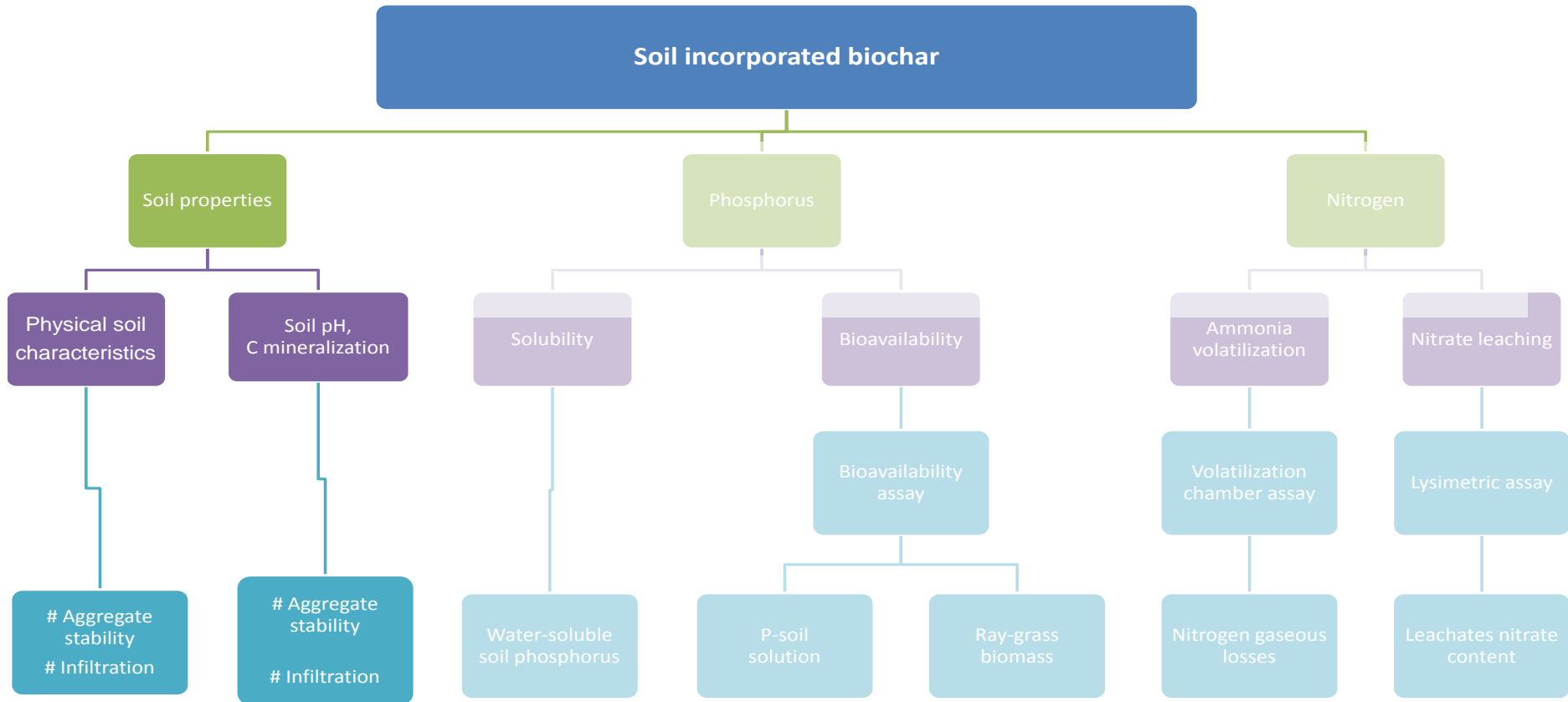


## Agronomic effects of biochars : Realized essays:

- Feeding doses:

- 4 T/ha for all the assays (NH<sub>3</sub>-Volatilization and NO<sub>3</sub> leachate, C-mineralization and effect on pH) except phosphorus)
- For Phosphorus essay: 4 T/ha for all biochars except Wood-based biochars (40 T/ha)
- 10 T/ha for Aggregate stability and water infiltration essays

# Agronomic effects of biochars : Realized essays:





## Effects of biochar on the soil aggregate stability : Methods

- ***Biochar incorporation and soil incubation***

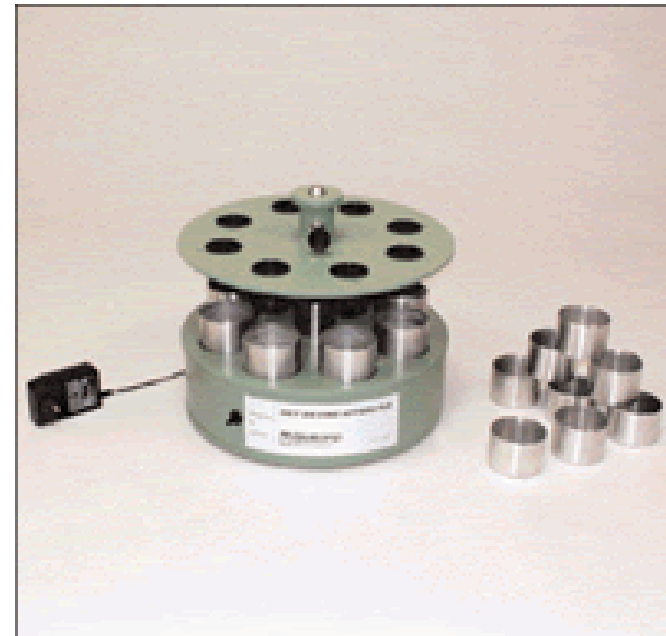
- Biochars have been incorporated to 500g of soil and incubated in greenhouse for 2 months.
- After 10 and 60 days of incubation, soil-biochar samples were dried at 40°C and sieved to collect the 1-2 mm fraction for aggregates measurement

- **Water stables aggregates measurements :**

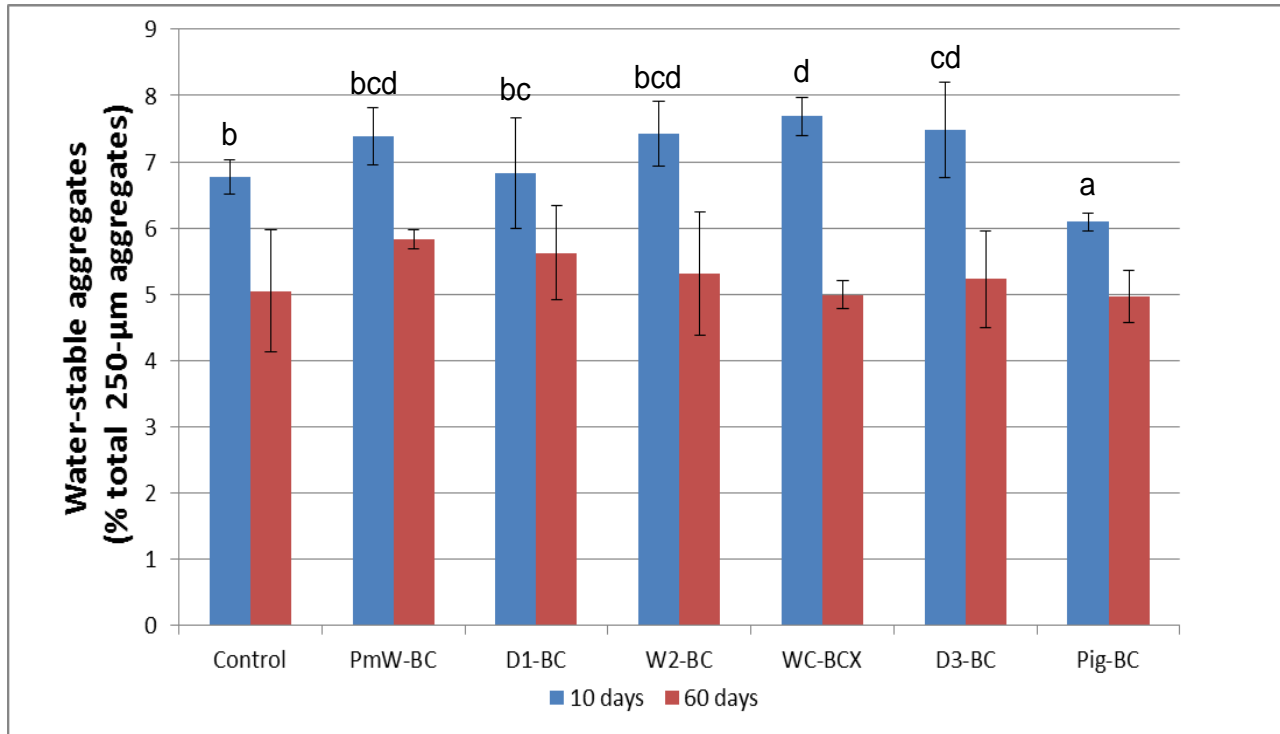
The dried 1-2mm fractions are inserted in the 200 $\mu$ m sieves at sieved two times in :

- Distilled water to determine the water unstable aggregate
- Dispersing solution to determine the water stable aggregate

The water stable aggregates are the expressed as percent of the total 200 $\mu$ m aggregate



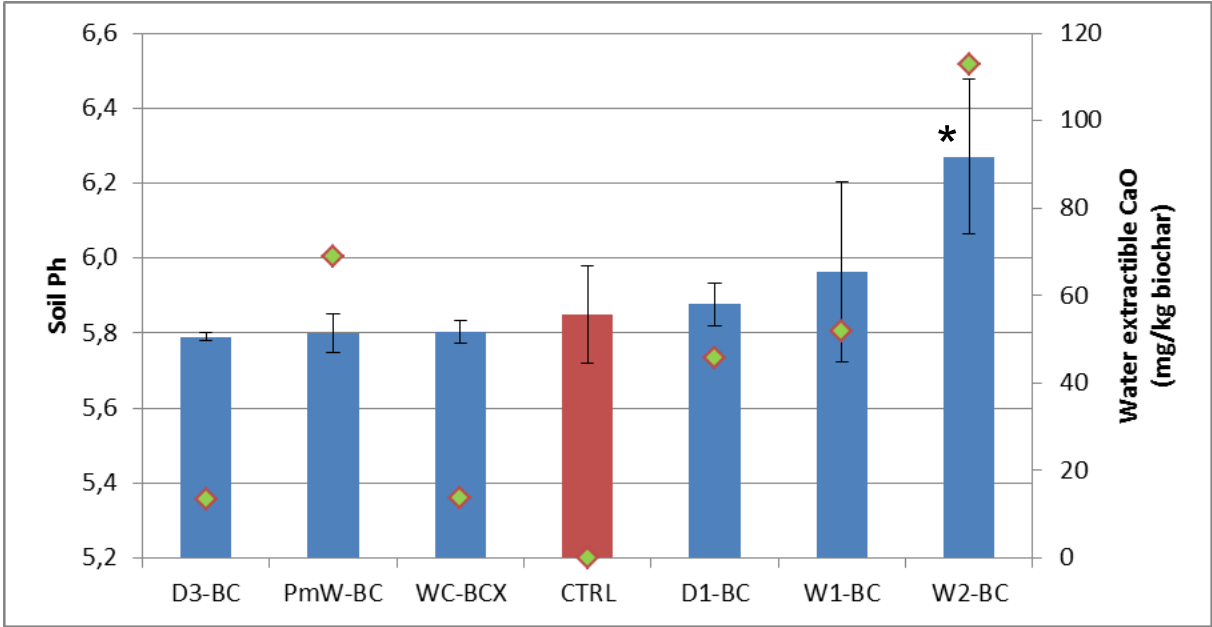
## Effects of biochar on the soil aggregate stability : Results



### No tangible effect:

- 10 days after biochar application, only D3-BC and WC-BCX had slightly increased the WAS (+6 – 7 %) whereas the Pig-BC has slightly decreased the WAS (- 11 %) compared to the control
- No effect after 2 months

# Effects of biochar on the soil- pH



At a rate of 4 T/ha, only the W2-BC has increased the soil-pH. Effect on soil pH seems to be related to the water extractible Ca rather than a total Ca content.

- **Objective:**

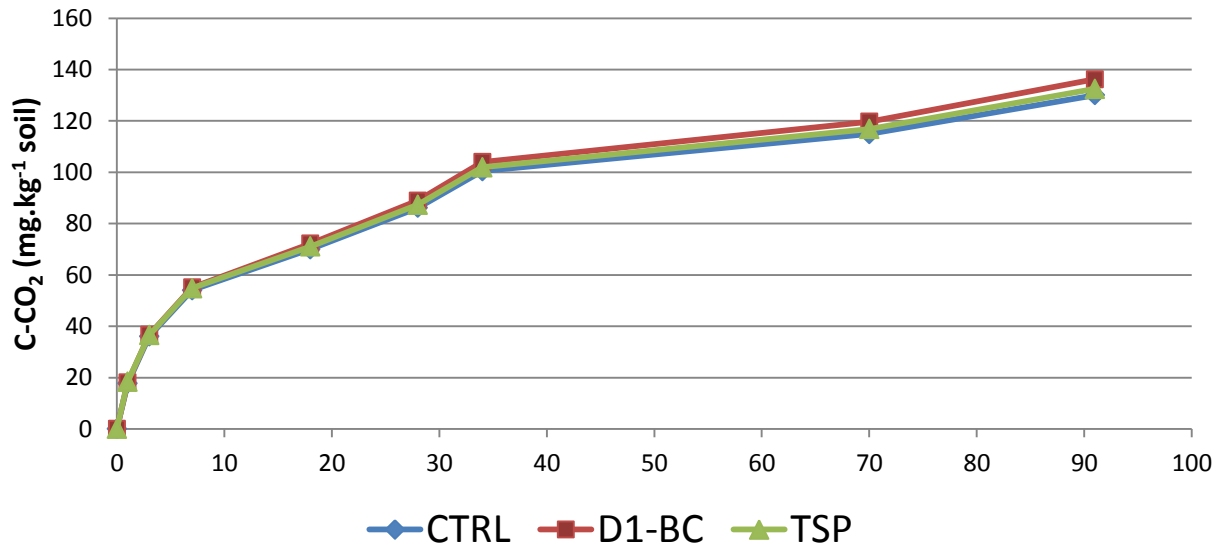
Study the mineralization of carbon kinetic in soil during an incubation period of 91 days at 28°C (equivalent to 1,8 years in field)

- **Reference**

« Characterization of organic matter by potential mineralization of carbon and nitrogen. » **French Norm XP U44-163**

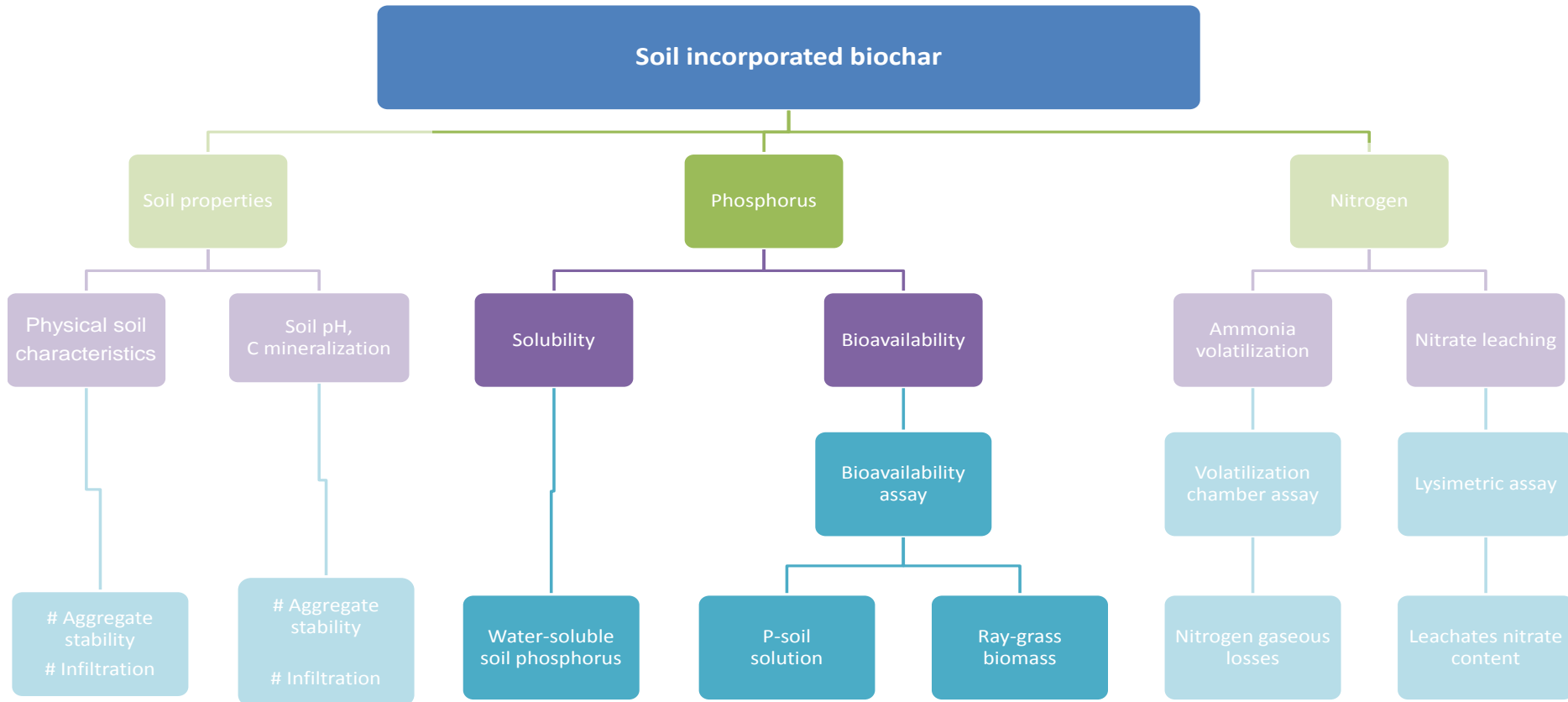
# Carbon mineralization : Results

- Results :**



No effect of Biochar on C mineralization  
 → Carbon is stable  
 Long-term effect ?

# Agronomic effects of biochars : Realized essays:



- **1- Plant test :**
- ✓ **Ref:** technique developed by Chaminade (1960. 1964), revised by Lemaire (1977) and summarized by Lombaert (1992): Ray-grass test



- 1- Plant test :

- ↳ Biomass

- Ray-grass culture in green house with biochar application (4 T/ha or 40 T/ha depending on their P-content)
- Repetitive cuttings of **foliar biomass**: starting from the 5<sup>th</sup> week, then all 3 weeks
- All biomass are dried, weighed and added
- Analysis of biomass: **content** and **export of P**

- ↳ Calculations

- Indicator of **bioavailability**
- **Fertilizing value** of P compared to mineral reference
- **Apparent use coefficient of P**



- **2- Soil test :**

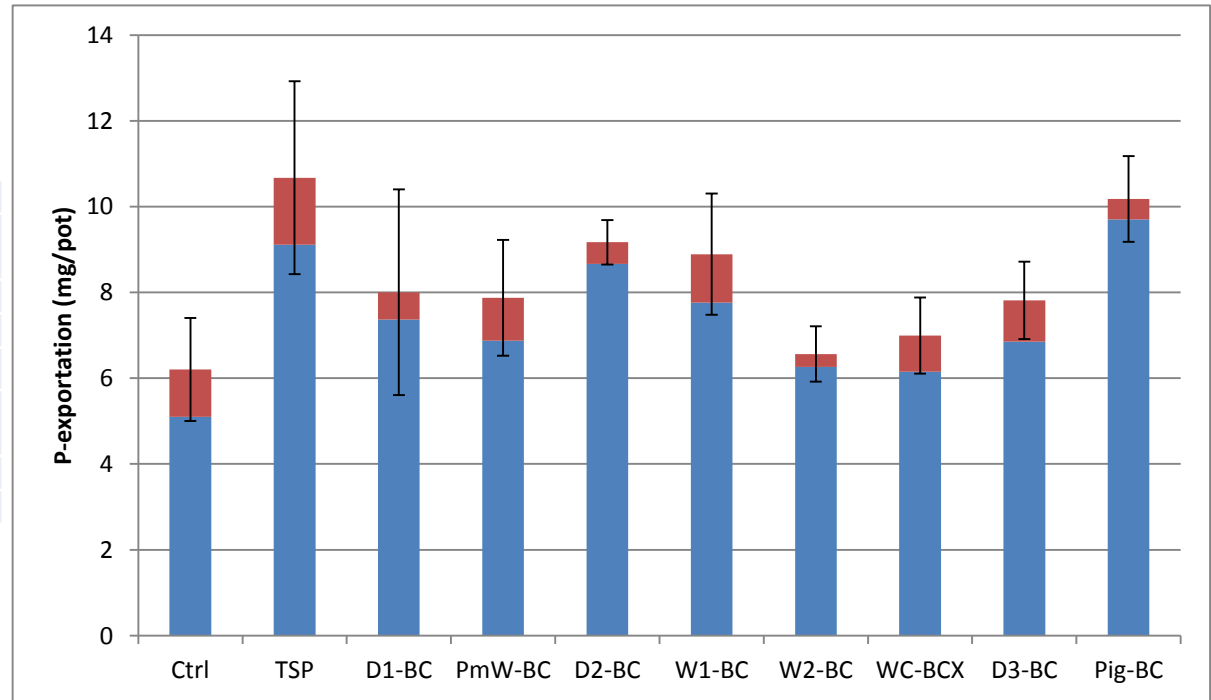
- ↳ Extraction of the soil solution after ray-grass growth

- ↳ Use of ceramic porous for soil solution extraction

- ↳ Measurement of water soil –P content in the soil solution (green malachite dye method)

- Ray-grass test :**

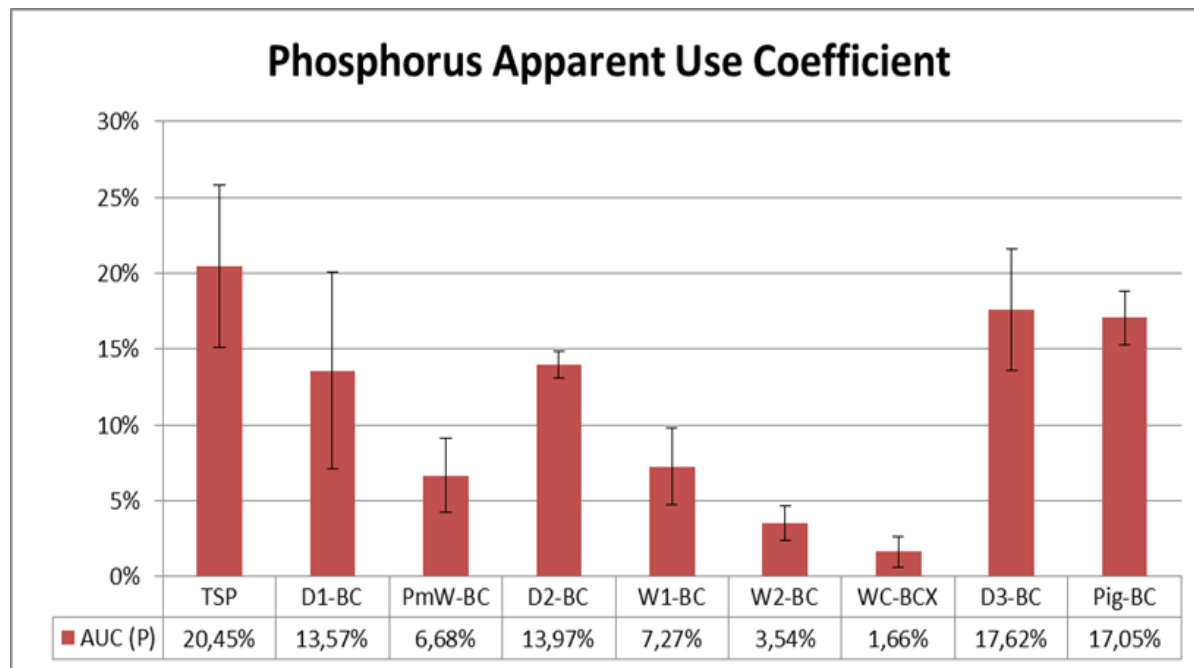
<b>D1-BC</b>	Digestate
<b>PmW-BC</b>	Poultry manure and wood mix
<b>D2-BC</b>	Fraunhofer
<b>W1-BC</b>	Pyreg
<b>W2-BC</b>	Branches and tops (Forestry Residues)
<b>WC-BCX</b>	Treat vegetable, forestry wastes and refuse compost screenings
<b>D3-BC</b>	Digestate from a biogas plant
<b>Pig-BC</b>	Pig manure



Significant increase of P uptake for all biochars expected W2-BC and WC-BC compared to the control

- Soil test:**

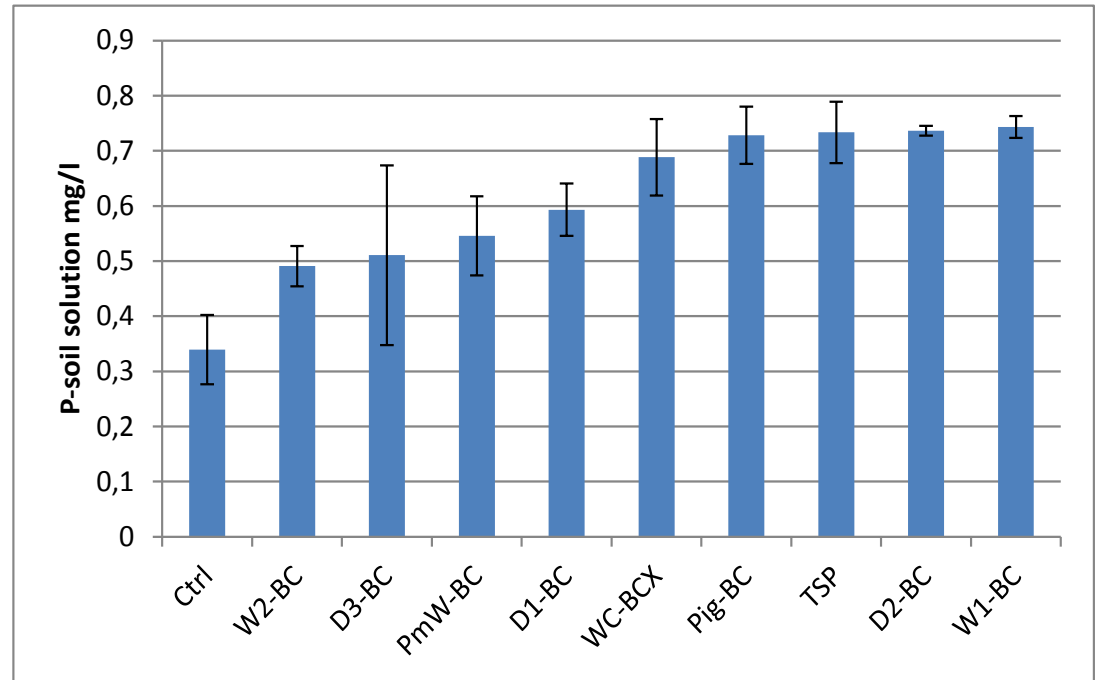
<b>D1-BC</b>	Digestate
<b>PmW-BC</b>	Poultry manure and wood mix
<b>D2-BC</b>	Fraunhofer
<b>W1-BC</b>	Pyreg
<b>W2-BC</b>	Branches and tops (Forestry Residues)
<b>WC-BCX</b>	Treat vegetable, forestry wastes and refuse compost screenings
<b>D3-BC</b>	Digestate from a biogas plant
<b>Pig-BC</b>	Pig manure



- The apparent use coefficients of D3-BC and Pig-BC are similar to the mineral reference (TSP)
- The biochars out of wood feedstocks have less available phosphorus even if used at high rate application

- Ray-grass test :

<b>D1-BC</b>	Digestate
<b>PmW-BC</b>	Poultry manure and wood mix
<b>D2-BC</b>	Fraunhofer
<b>W1-BC</b>	Pyreg
<b>W2-BC</b>	Branches and tops (Forestry Residues)
<b>WC-BCX</b>	Treat vegetable, forestry wastes and refuse compost screenings
<b>D3-BC</b>	Digestate from a biogas plant
<b>Pig-BC</b>	Pig manure



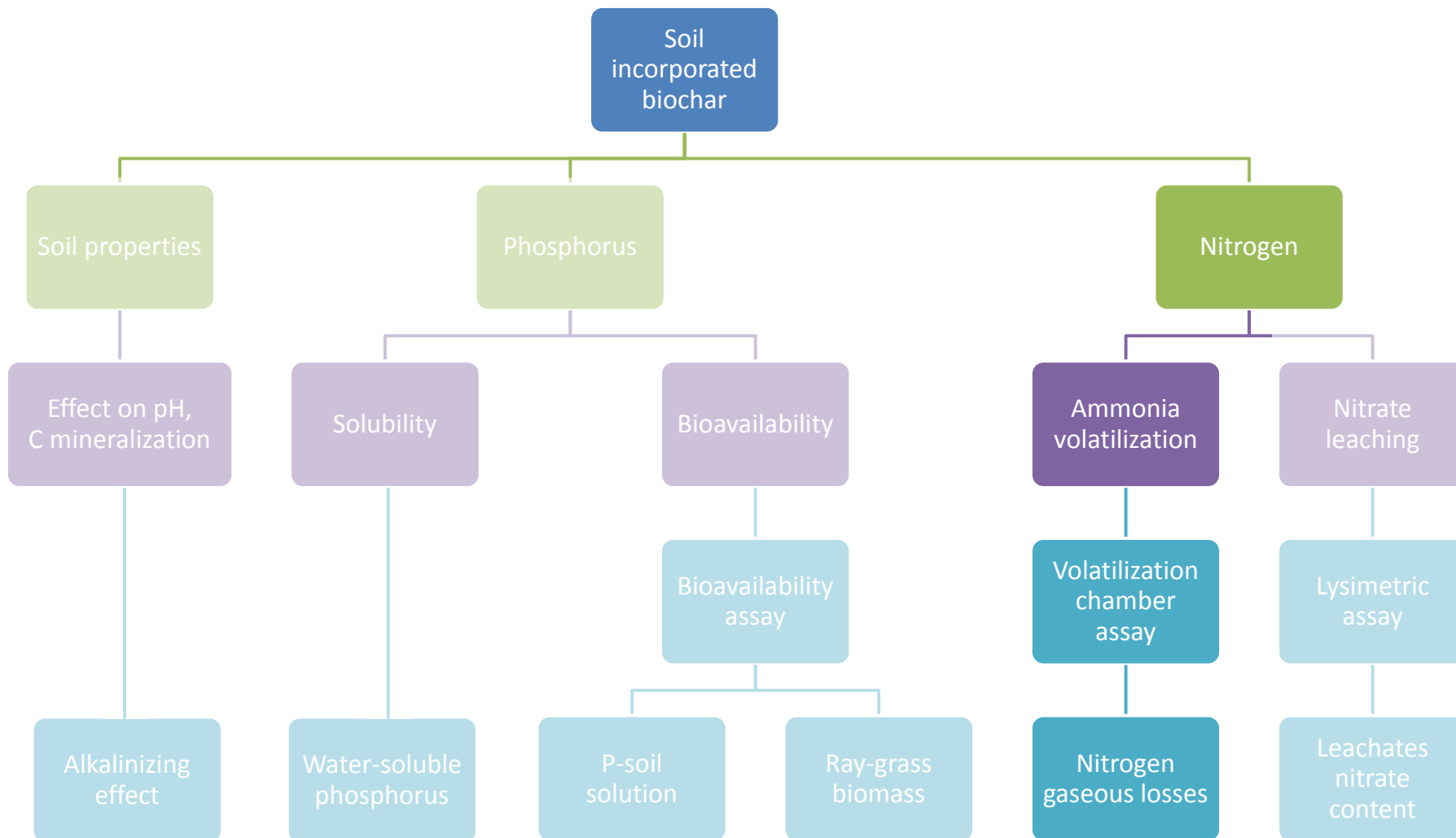
- Biochars increased the P-soil solution and confirmed the relative high availability of their P-content (except for W1-BC)
- P-availability is probably controlled by other factors than Ca and Al contents

## Biodisponibility of phosphorus contained in biochars: Result

Code	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> % PB
PmW-BC	10,04
D1-BC	5,48
D2-BC	9,64
W1-BC	0,24
W2-BC	0,44
WC-BCX	0,67
D3-BC	3,38
Pig-BC	8,74

- Biochar have high P content, except for biochars obtained from wood feedstocks
- Phosphorus from biochars seems to be available for plant nutrition
- Biochars could be an alternative re-use of P from manures

# Agronomic effects of biochars : Realized essays:

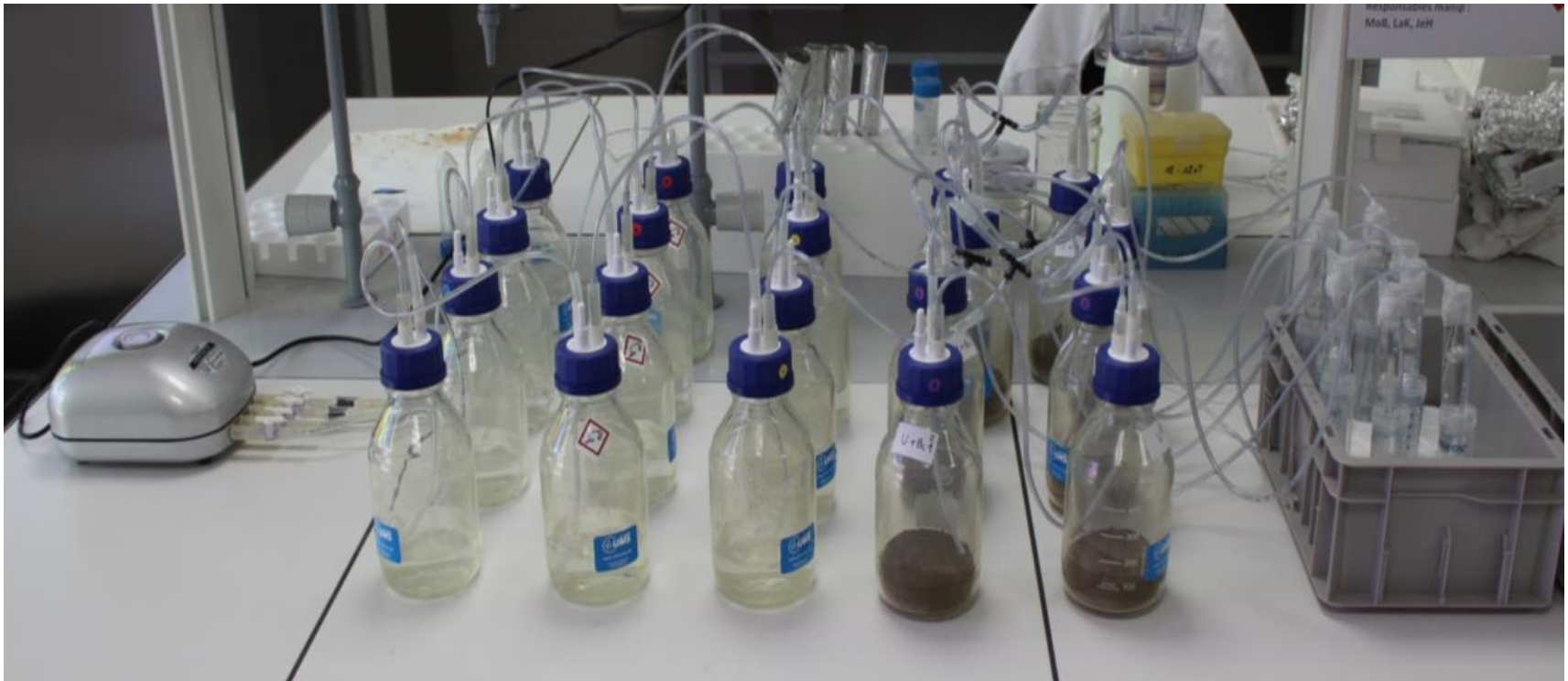


- Soil incubation method:

Volatilization chamber, containing:

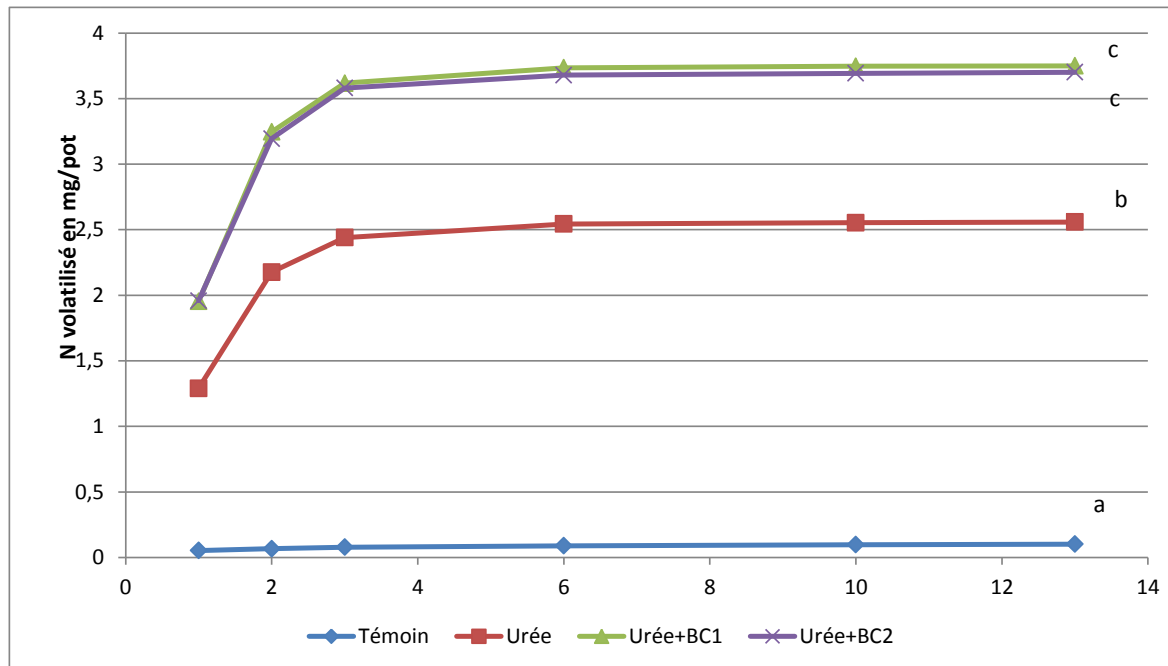
- 150g DM of soil ± **biochar** (4T DM/ha)
- Nitrogen fertilizer: **urea** (240kg<sub>N</sub>/ha) spread on the surface
- **Incubation** in laboratory at 20±3°C, humidity 70%RH
- Air flow **control** = 1,25L air/minute /chamber
- **Trapping** in sulfuric acid solution (0,05M)
- **Kinetic** of volatilization at 1, 2, 3, 6, 10 and 15 days

- Volatilization chambers :



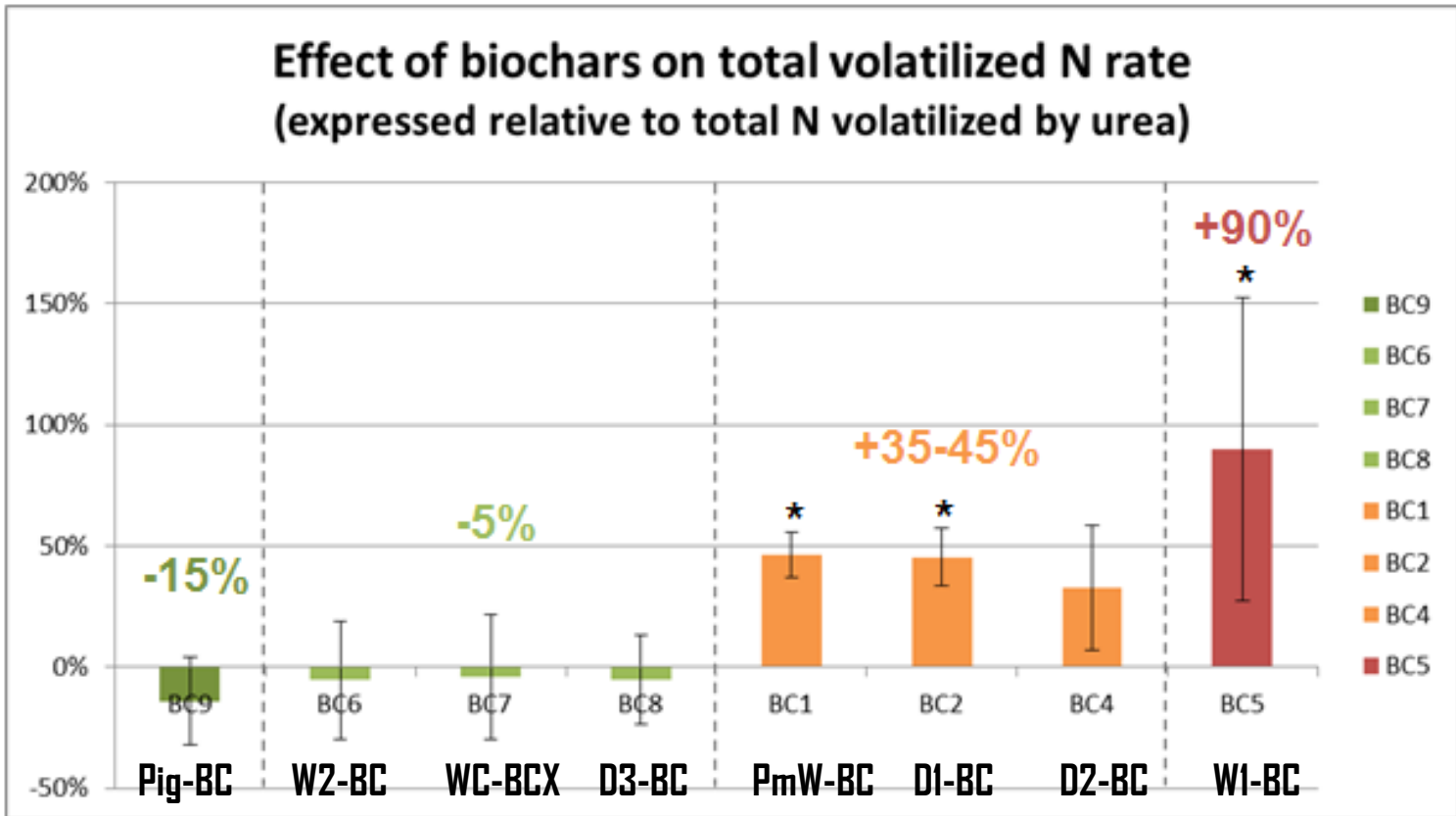


- Example for two biochars compared to the control (soil only) and to soil with urea**



# Effect of biochars on ammonia volatilization : Result

- Final result:**



## Effect of biochars on ammonia volatilization : Result

- 4 biochars increase volatilization (pH effect, N and ammonia content of biochar, ??)
- 3 biochars have no effect
- 1 biochar slightly decreases volatilization

## Agronomic effects of biochars : Conclusions

- No systematic effect could be generalized for biochars
- Carbon from biochar seem to be recalcitrant
- Biochars have a little effect on Soil-pH, soil aggregate stability, water infiltration and nitrate leaching
- Phosphorus from biochar seems to be available for plant nutrition
- Biochar can increase ammonia volatilization when urea is used as N-fertilizer



Thank you for your  
attention