



CONVEGNO

Prospettive della gassificazione da biomassa in
FVG

*Casa Contadinanza castello di Udine
Venerdi 28 maggio 2010*

Prospettive nell' utilizzo agricolo del biochar

dott. Alessandro Peressotti,

*dott. Gemini Delle Vedove, dott. Giorgio Alberti, dott.
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DiSA – Dipartimento di Scienze Ambientali e Agrarie



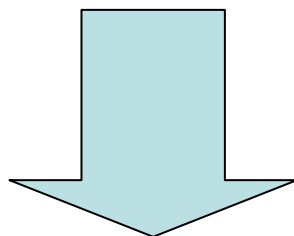
La storia



Il debbio

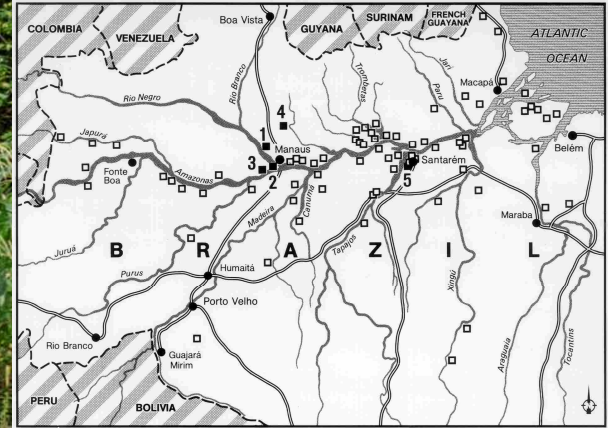


Slash and char



Soprattutto nei suoli organici o con alto rapporto C:N viene utilizzato per liberare gli elementi nutritivi contenuti nella biomassa

Terra pretas (Brasile)

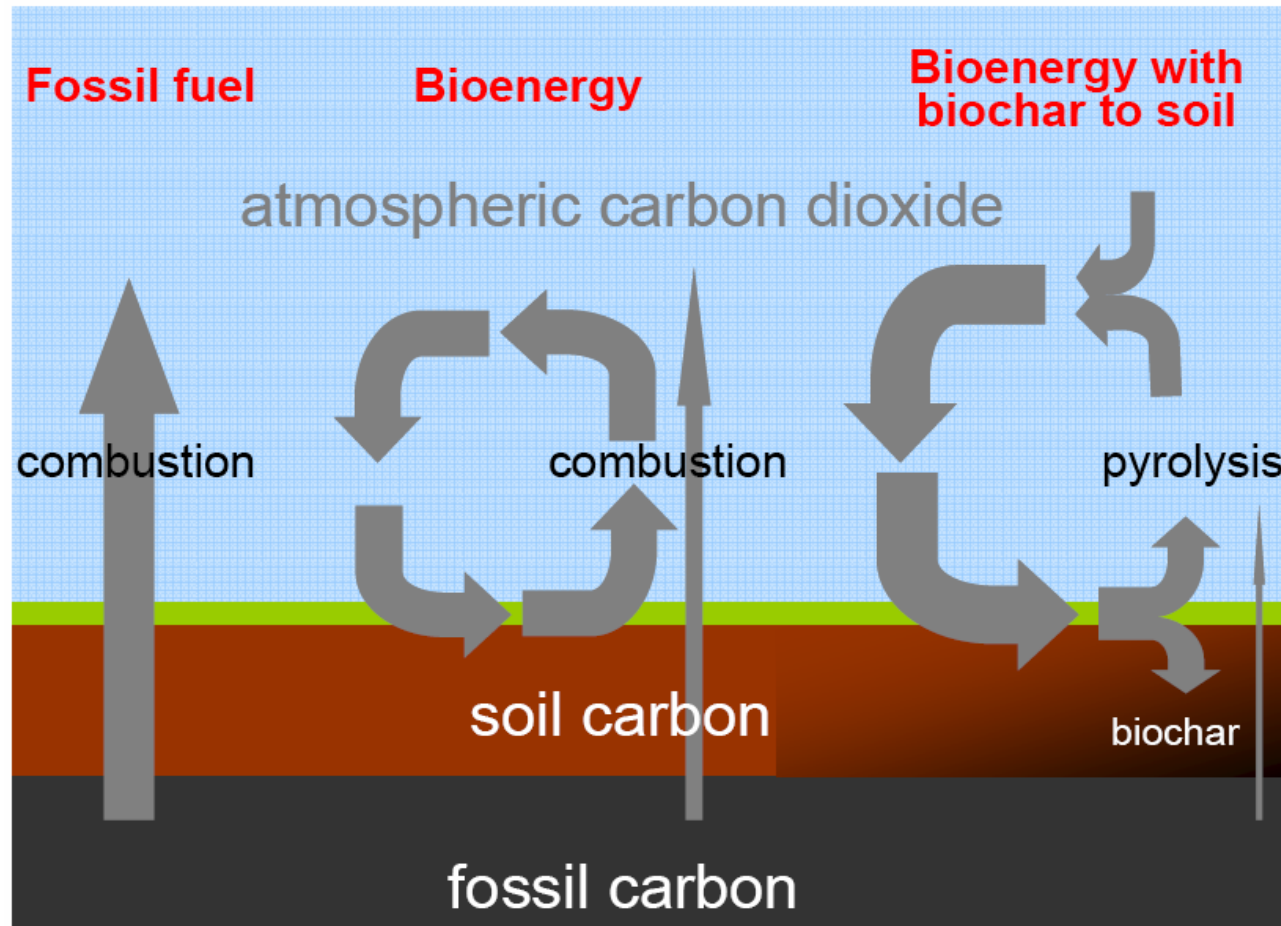


Suoli di origine antropogenica precolombiana

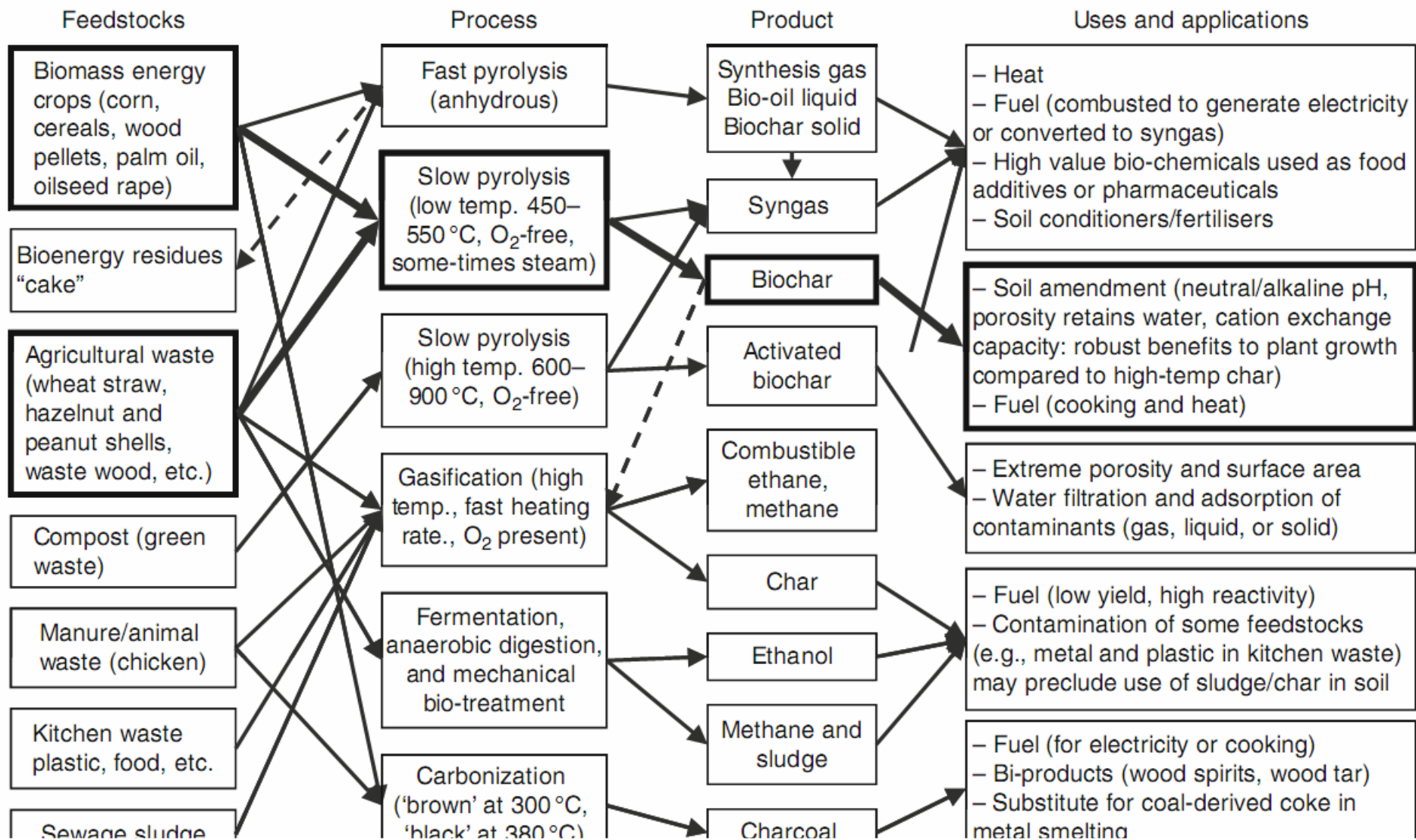
Carbone vegetale + residui agricoli

Fertilita e carbone ancora presente dopo 1000 anni

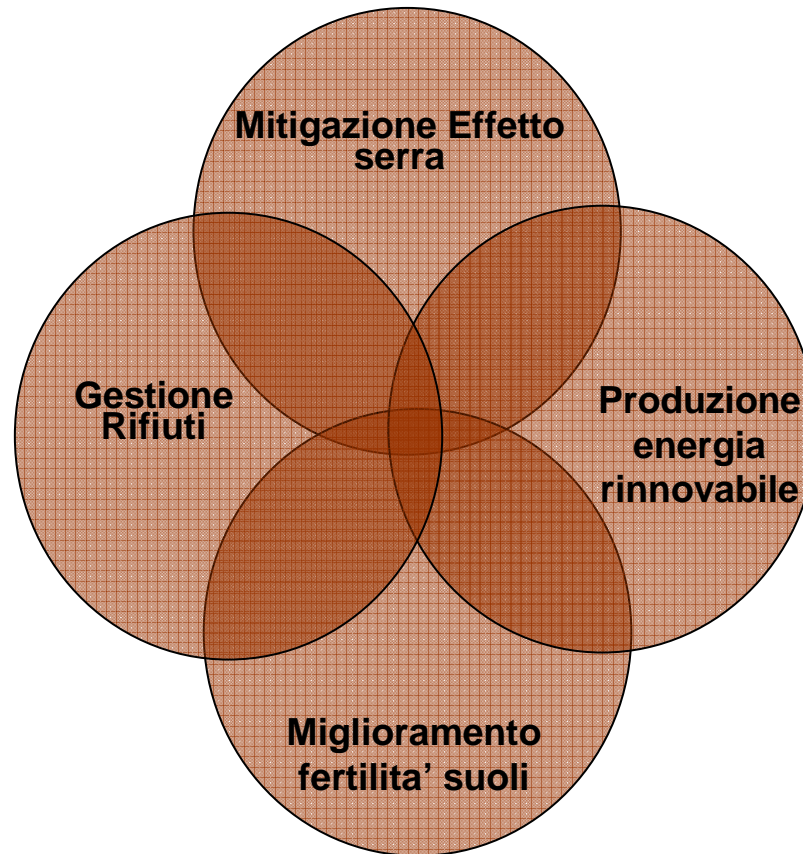
Carbon Negative Energy



Filiere a biochar



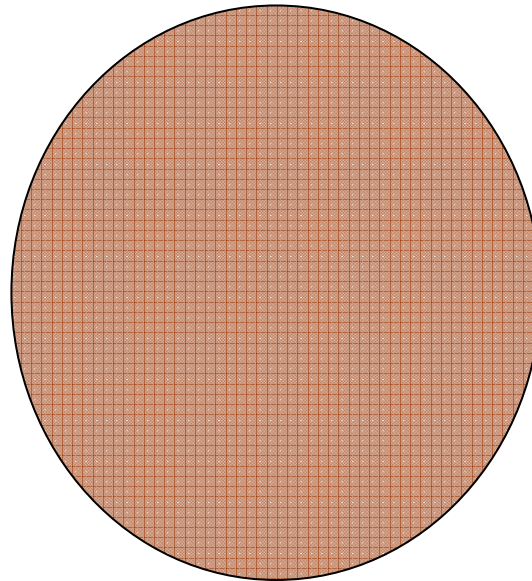
Sinergie



Barriere

Ambientali

Interazioni e
meccanismi del
biochar nel suolo



Salute

Contenuto IPA e
metalli pesanti

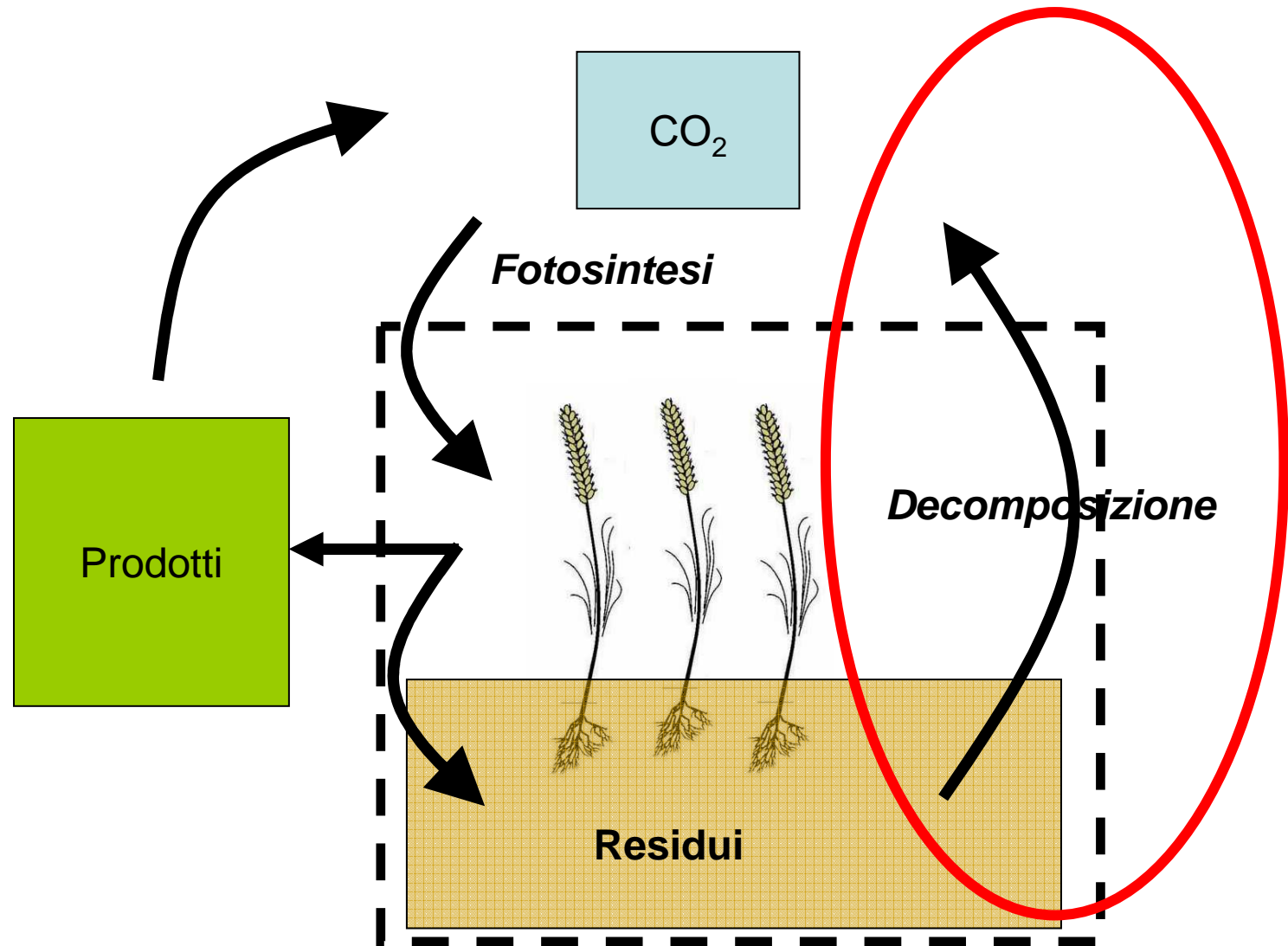
Economiche

redditività

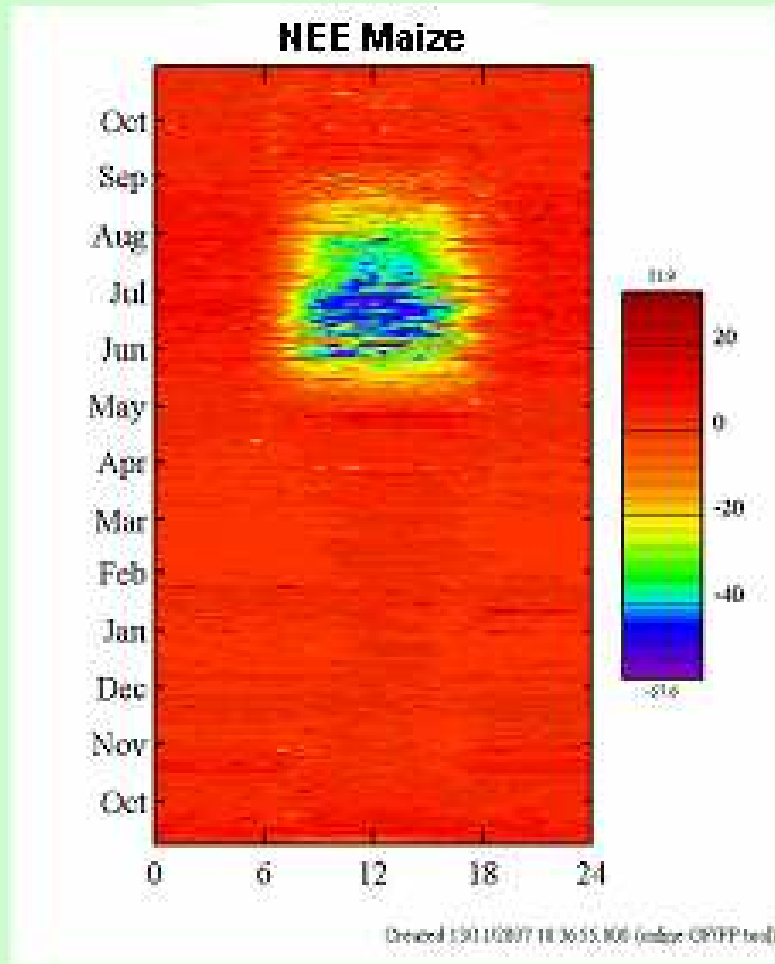
Tecnologiche

Raccolta stoccaggio
e trasformazione)

Potenziale di mitigazione



Flussi di CO2



NEP 4.2 tC ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹

GPP 17.8

TER 13.6

Rabo 3.9

RACCOLTO 5.1

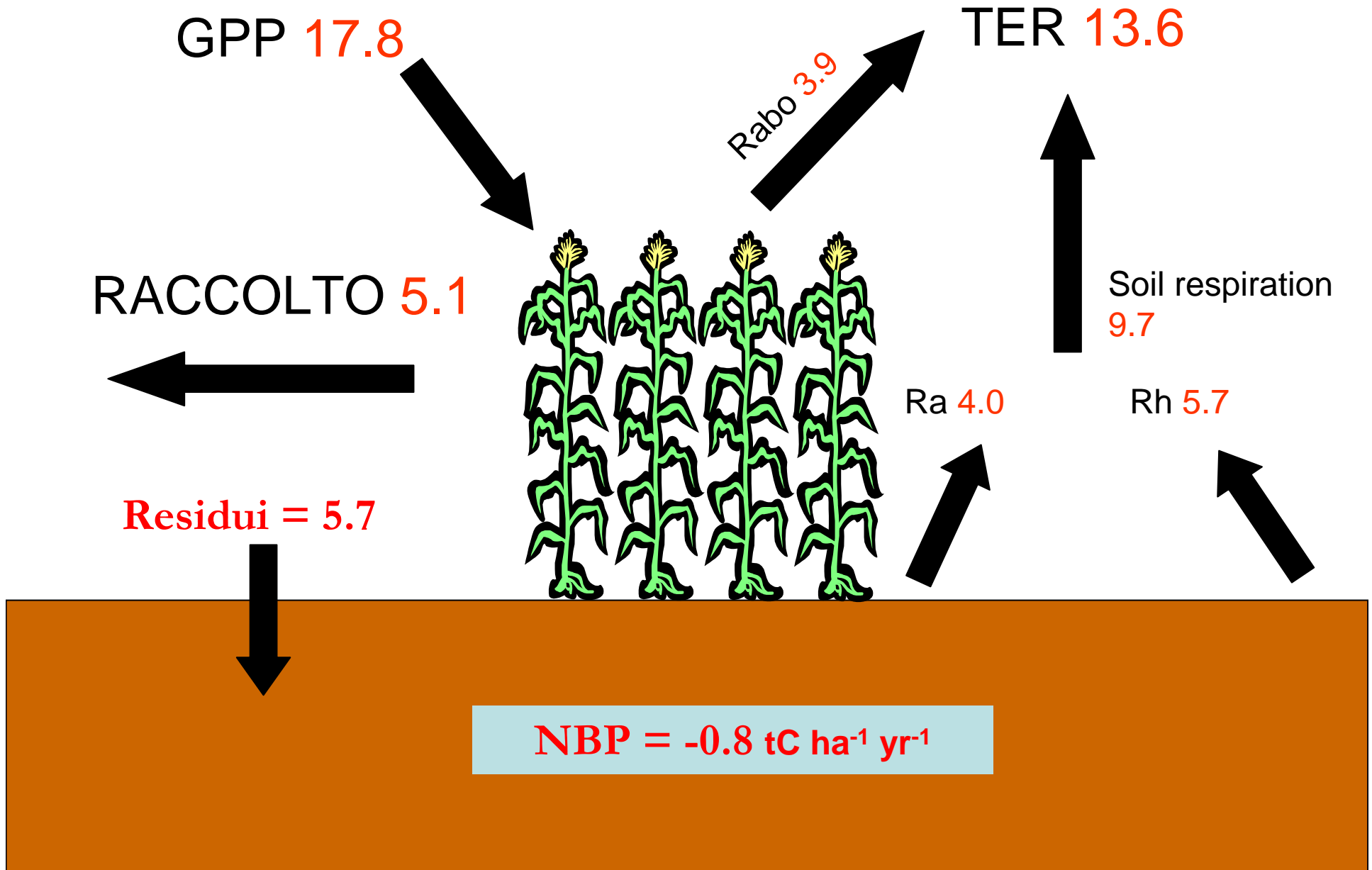
**Soil respiration
9.7**

Ra 4.0

Rh 5.7

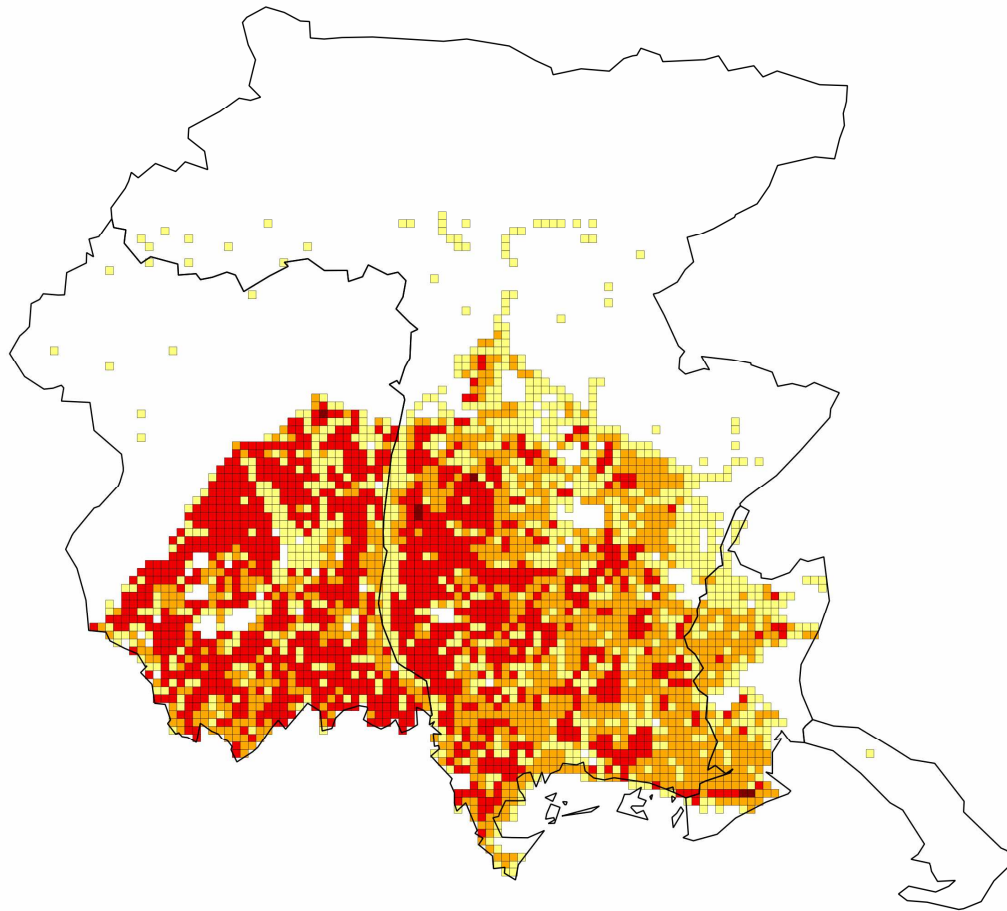
Residui = 5.7

NBP = -0.8 tC ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹



Residui vegetali

Carbon stored in crop residues



Legend

Crop residues C (tC)

0 - 100

100 - 200

200 - 300

300 - 400

Province_FVG



450 GgC y⁻¹

1800 GgCO₂eq y⁻¹

Resa biochar 10-30 %

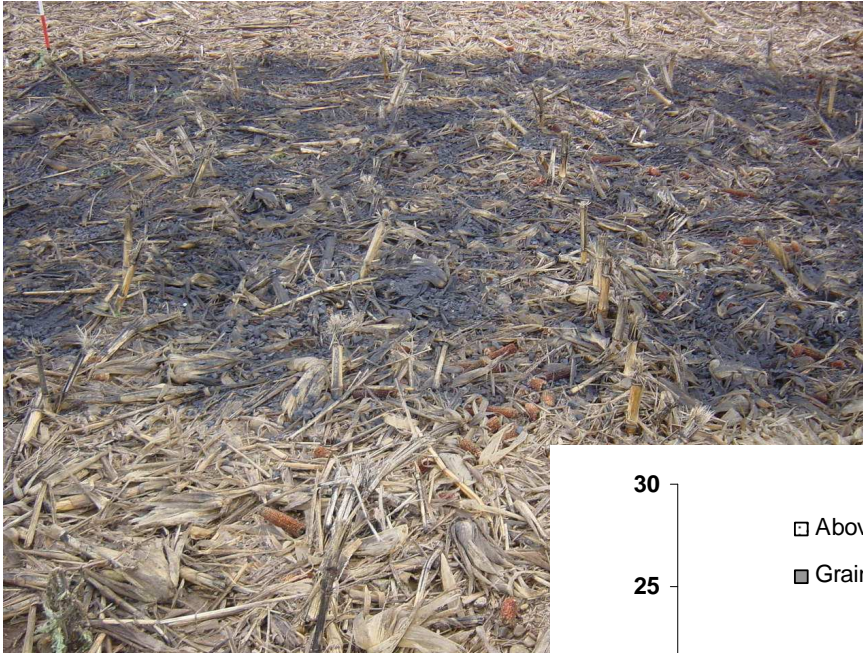
1800-5000 Gg CO₂eq y⁻¹

Emissioni antropiche in FVG

18.000 Gg CO₂eq y⁻¹



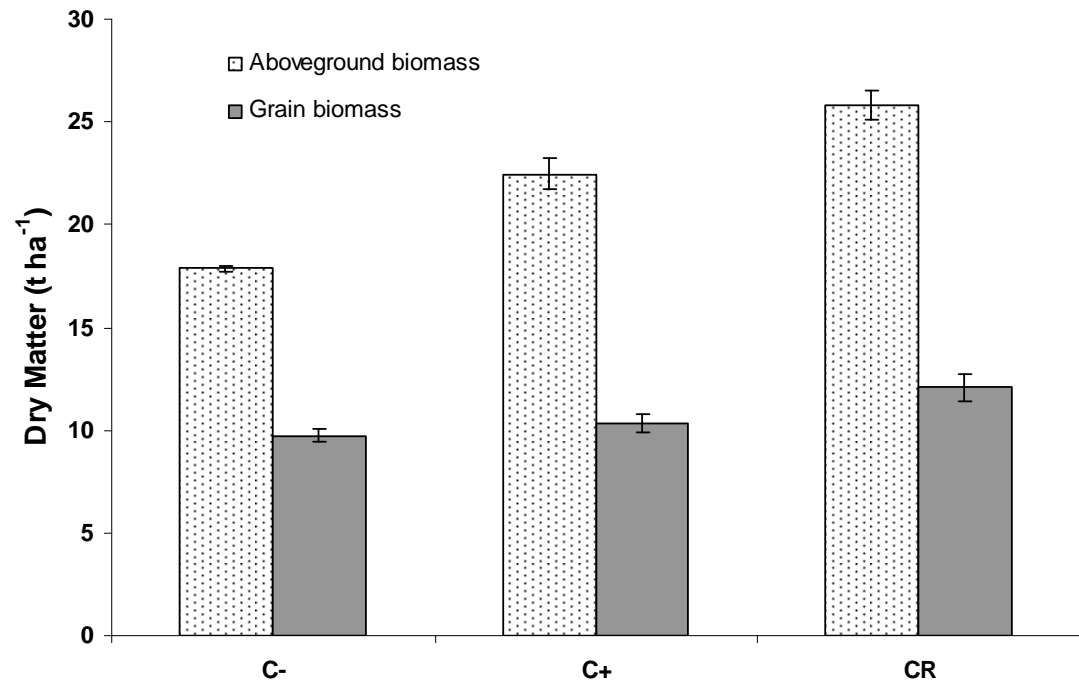
Aumento Fertiltà'



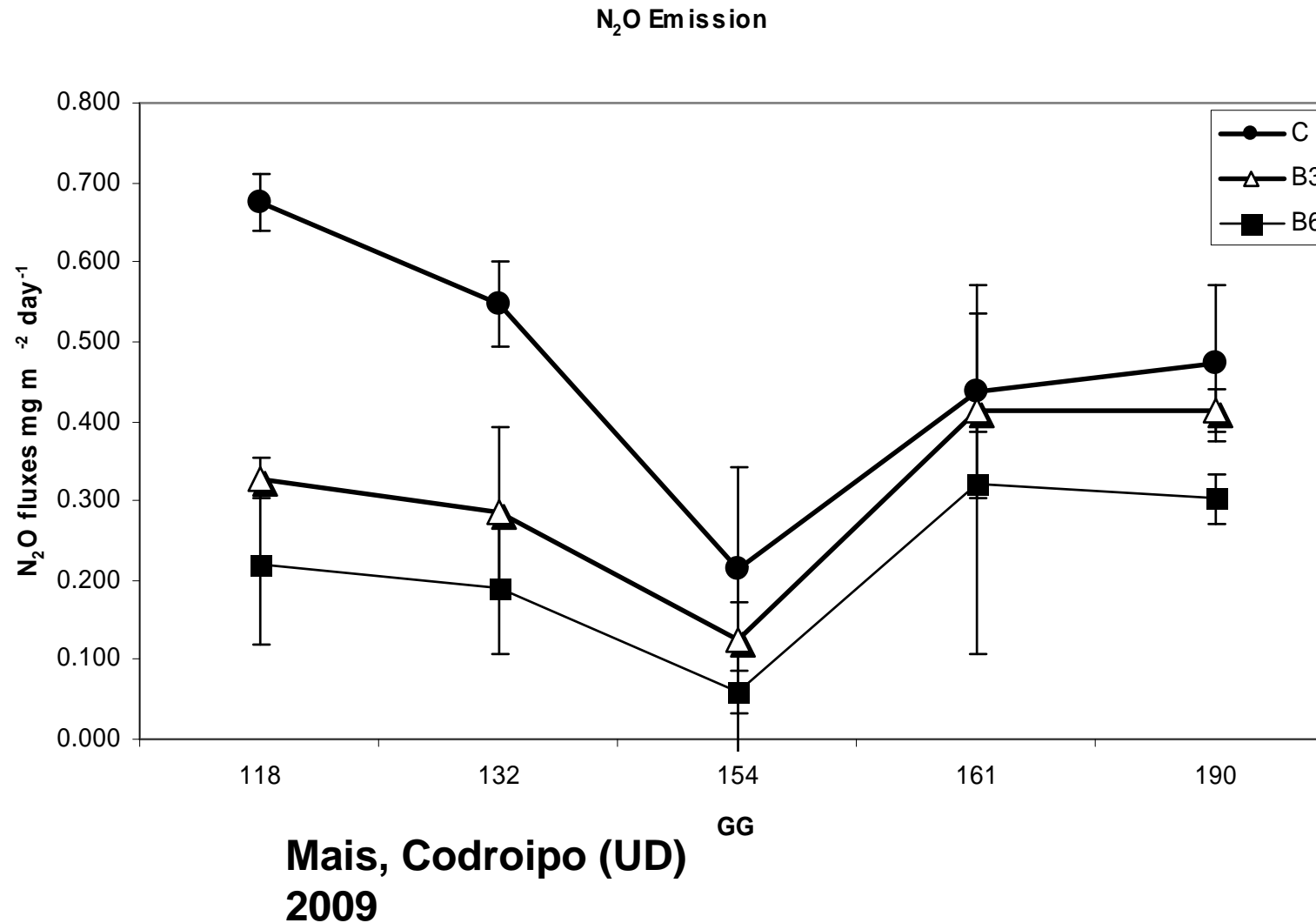
Biomassa: +44%

Granella +24%

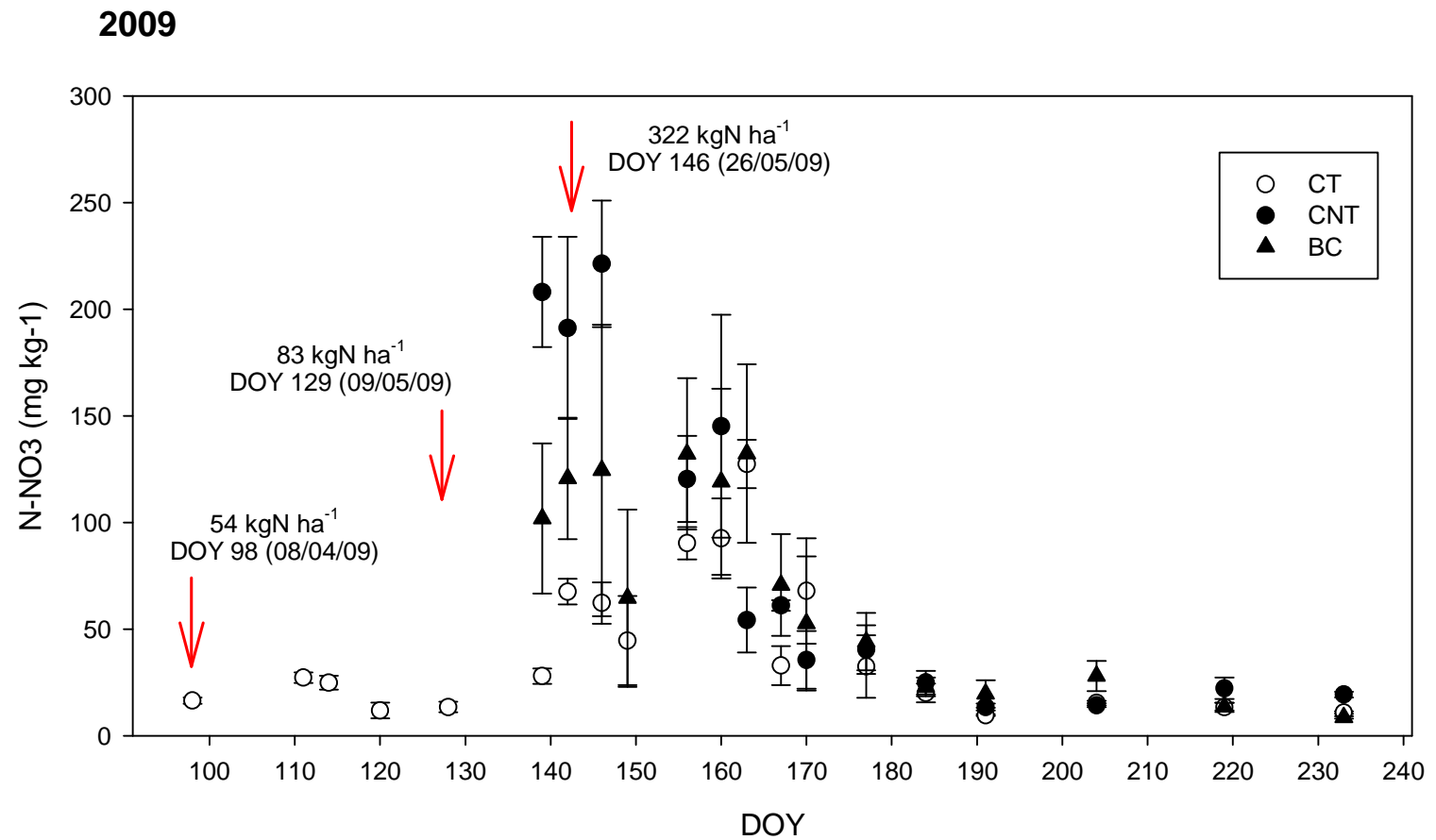
Mais, Codroipo (UD)
2008-2009
20 Mg ha⁻¹



Riduzione emissioni protossido



Riduzione percolazione nitrati

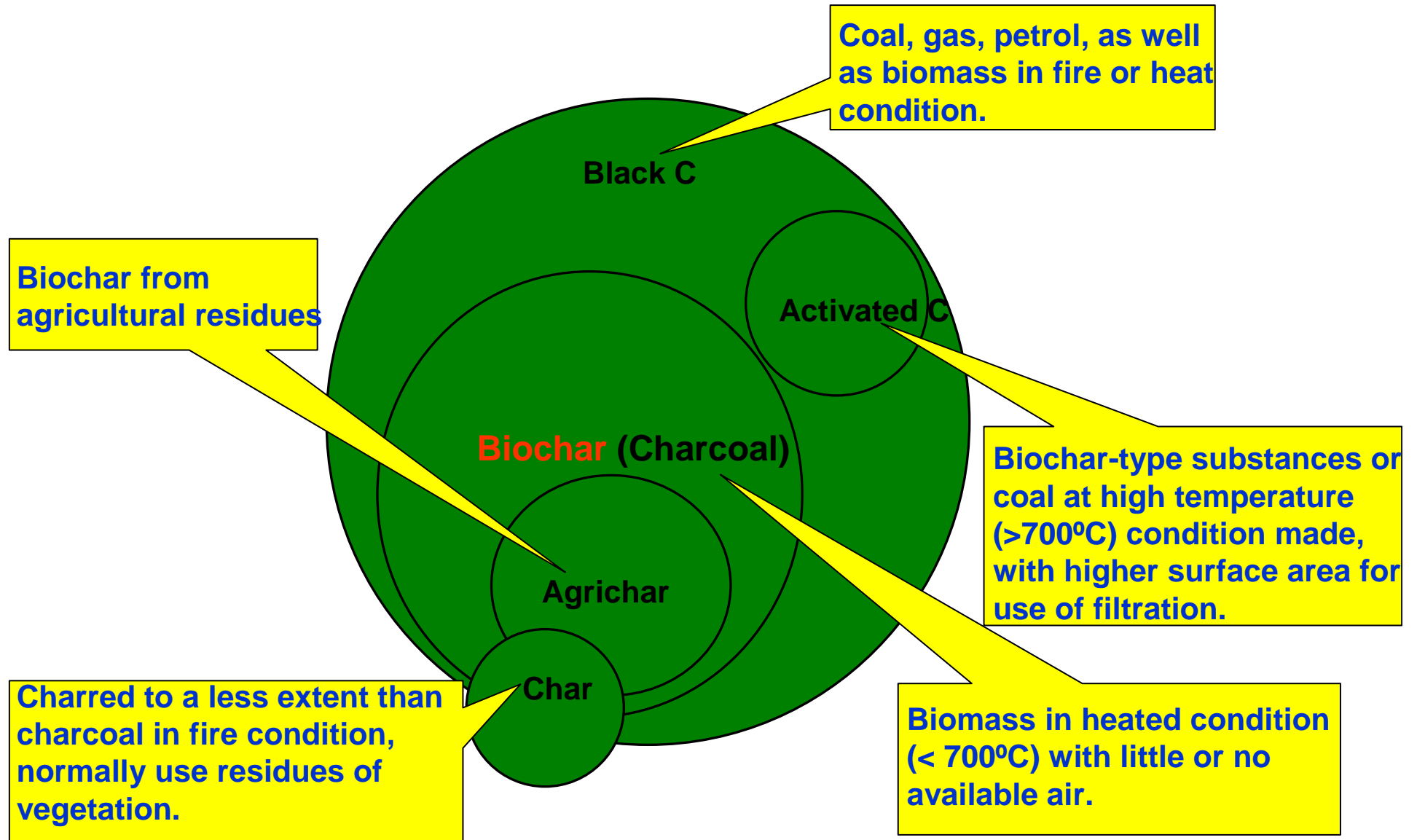


**Mais, Codroipo (UD)
2009**

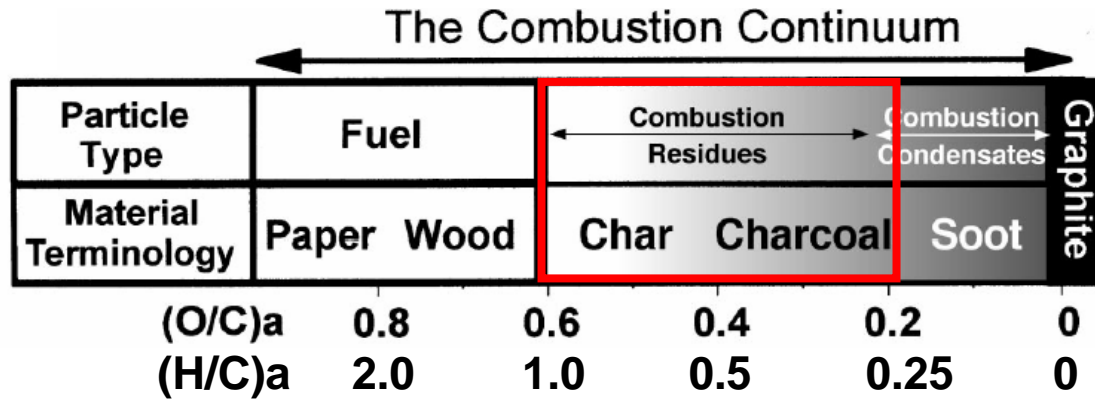
ed inoltre

- Migliore efficienza concimazione azotata
- Adsorbimento pesticidi ed erbicidi (riduzione percolazione)
- Miglioramento della struttura suolo e ritenzione idrica
- Correzione PH (suoli acidi)
- Aumento della capacità di scambio cationico

Caratterizzazione

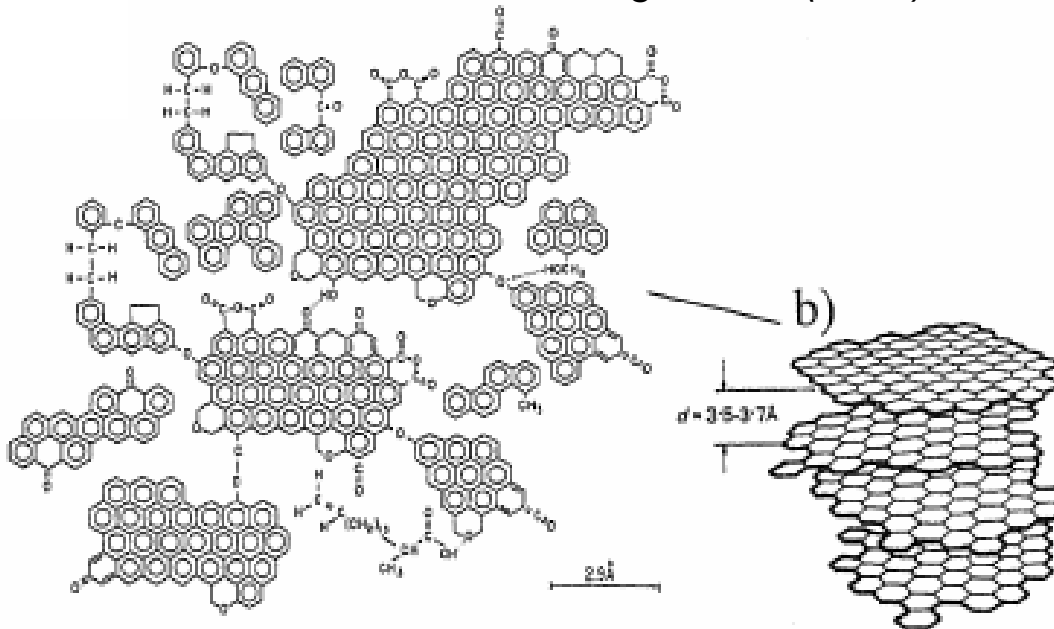


Caratteristiche chimico fisiche



⇒ *Origine:*
sostanza organica

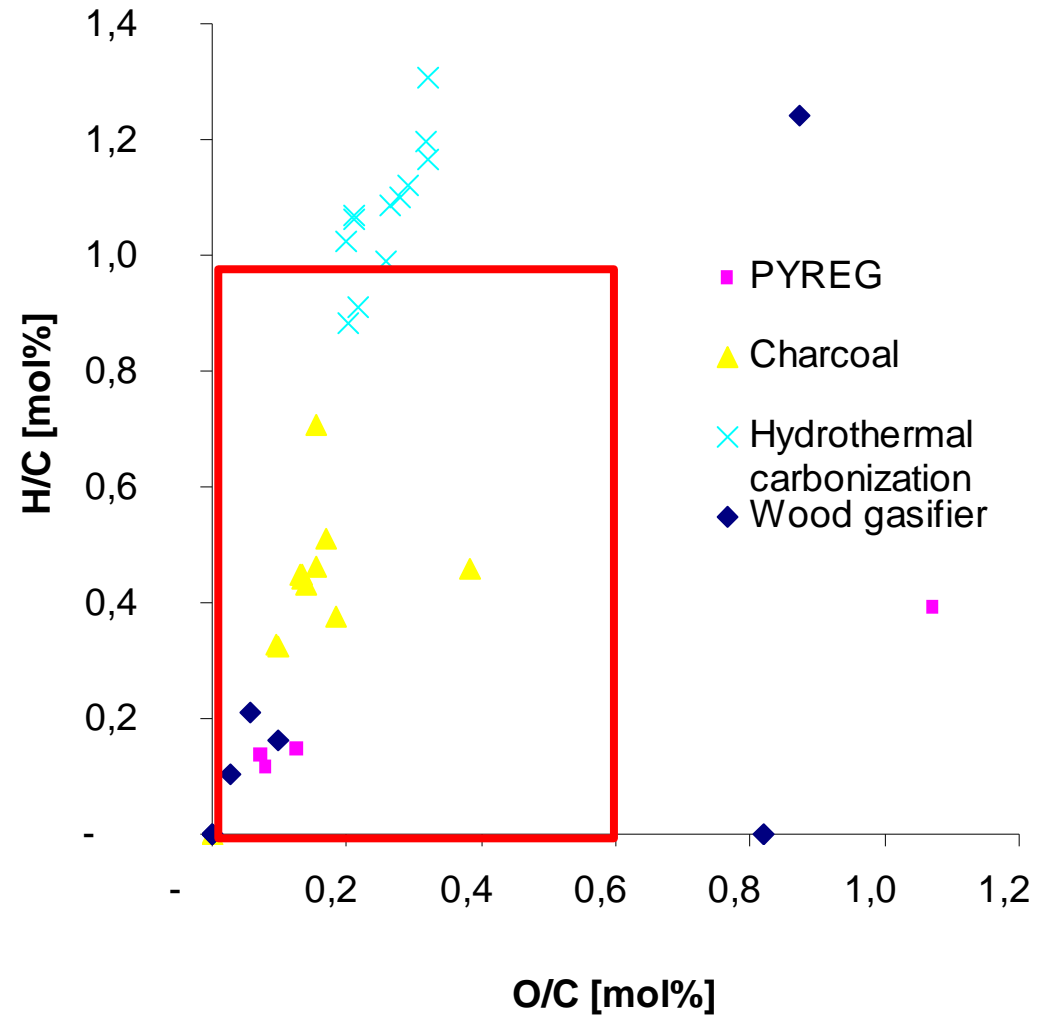
Hedges et al (2000), modified)



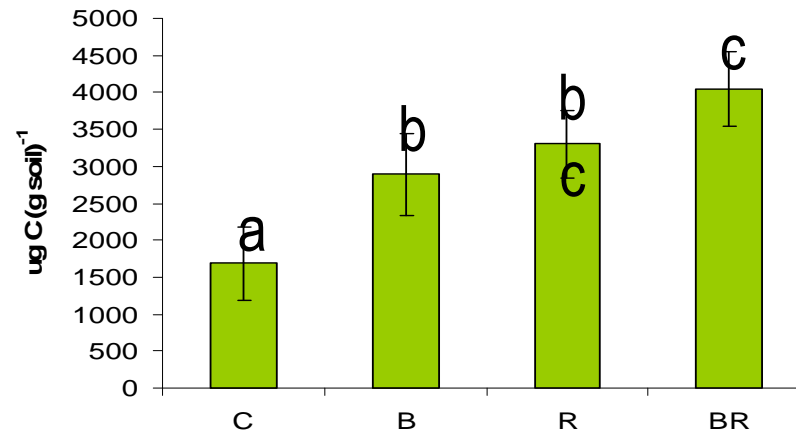
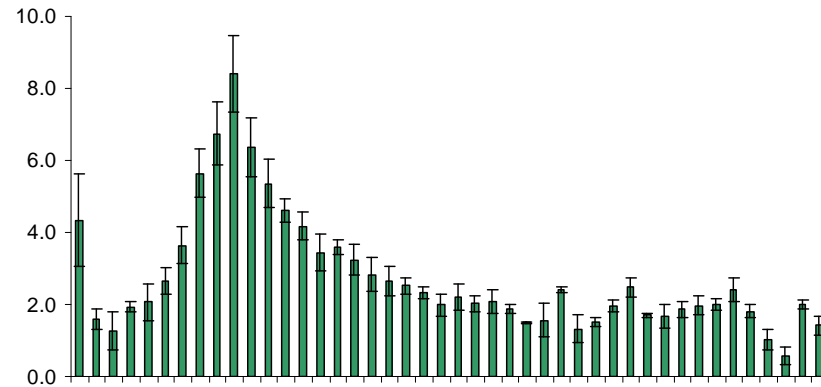
⇒ *Proprieta:*
Gruppi aromatici condensati
Gruppi funzionali
Simile all' humus stabile

Schmidt and Noack (2000)

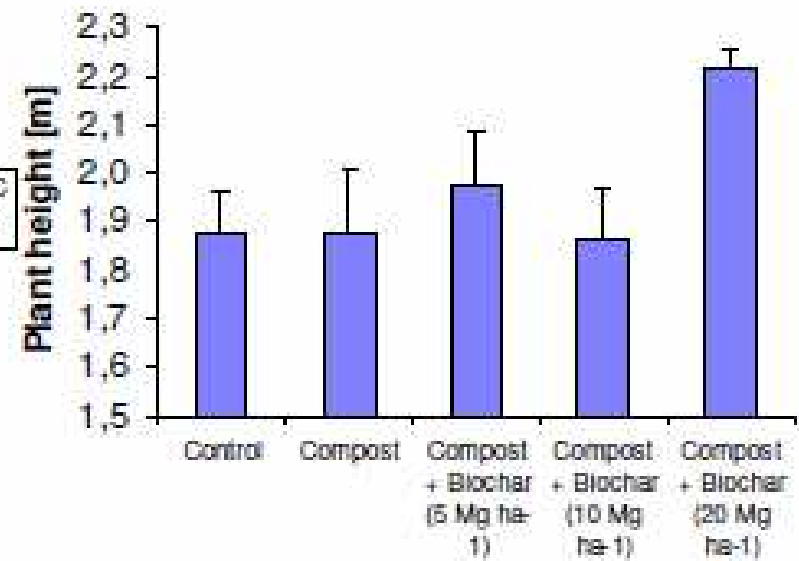
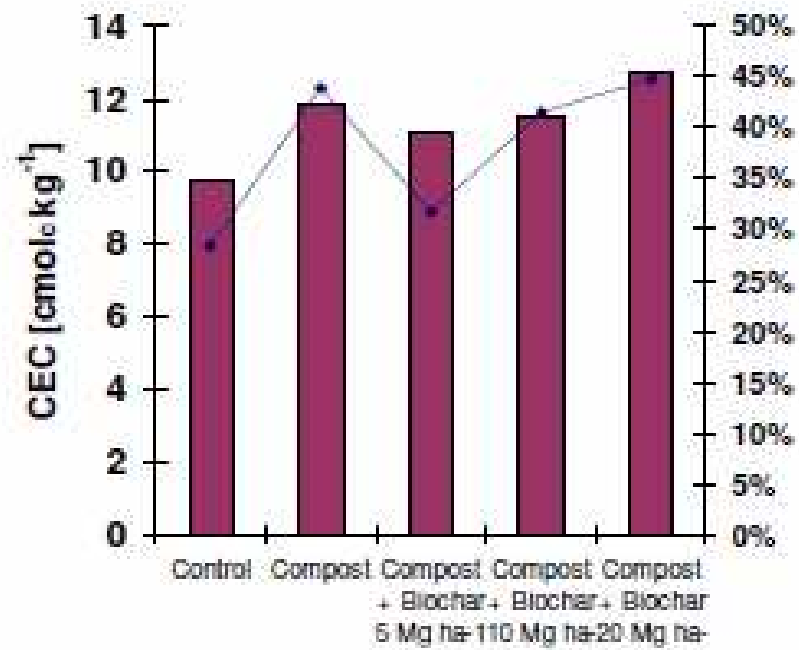
Diversi tipi di biochar



Permanenza nel suolo



CEC

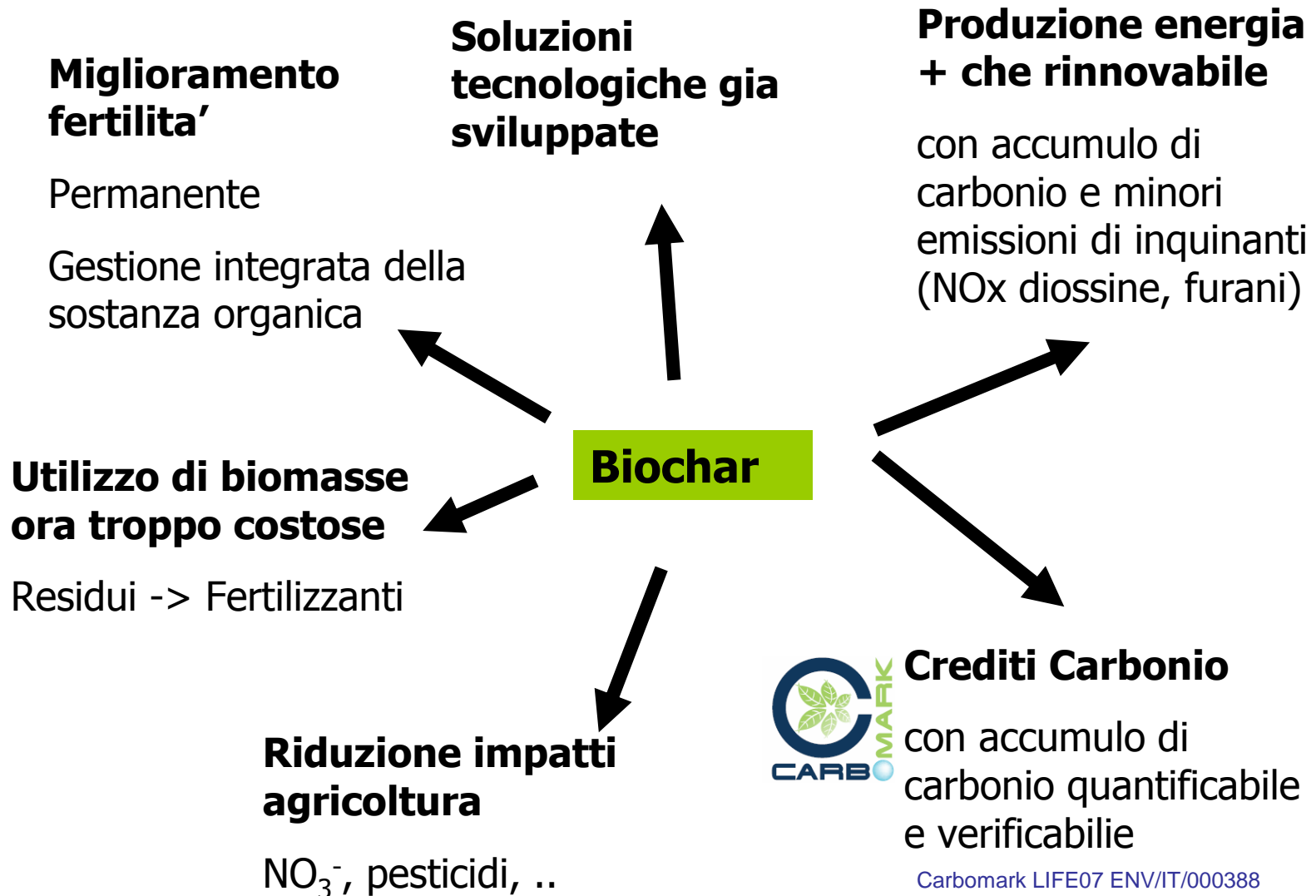


Limiti applicazione

Contenuto IPA e metalli pesanti

	Biochar	Limite ammendanti
Concentrazione	0,5-3 mg/kg s.s.	6 mg/kg s.s.
Dose applicata	10-50 Mg ha-1	15 Mg ha-1
Contenuto totale	5-150 g ha-1	90 g ha-1

Conclusioni



Work in progress

EuroChar

Biochar for Carbon sequestration and large-scale removal of greenhouse gases (GHG) from the atmosphere

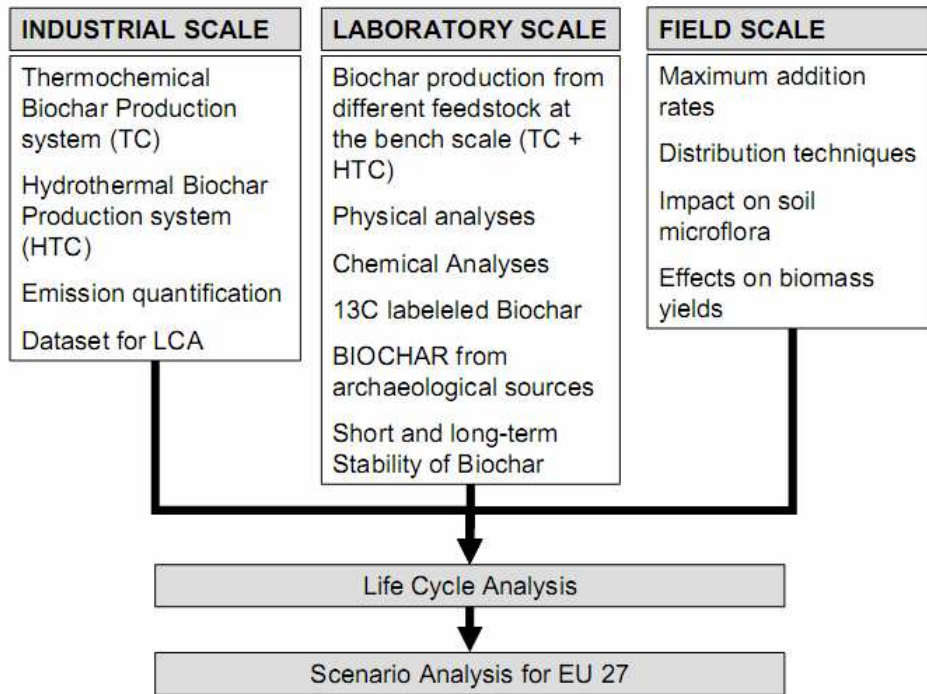
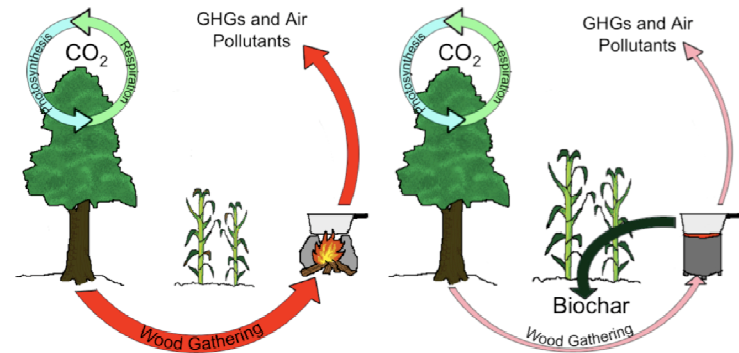


Figure 1 – General structure of the EuroChar Project



Agricultural and environmental Benefits from Biochar use in ACP Countries



	local	regional	global
Environmental issues	Indoor air pollution	Land degradation Outdoor air pollution	Climate change
Socio-economical issues	Fuel cost and production	Stove-Energy SME spin – off	Voluntary carbon credits or CDM

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE



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Associazione Italiana BioChar