

BIOCHAR FOR SMALL WOODLAND OWNERS: GUIDELINES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Outline

- NRCS Biochar and Manure Conservation Innovation Grant
- 2. Forest Ecology and the Need for Biochar
- Biochar Technology for In-Woods Production
- NRCS Biochar Enhancement
- Next Steps

Fifty-six percent of the 751 million acres of forest land in the United States is privately owned. Of this private forest land, 62 percent is owned by families and individuals in what we call "family forests."



https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/inf/NRS-INF-06-08.pdf

1. NRCS Biochar Farms & Manure

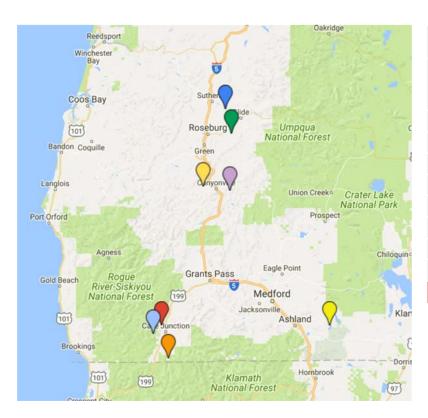
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA) Conservation Innovation Grant
- Farmers in Oregon often have forest land and forestry residue that they burn for disposal
- Farmers with livestock have manure that can be a problem to handle
- Combine two waste steams to create value







Oregon Small Farms/Woodlands



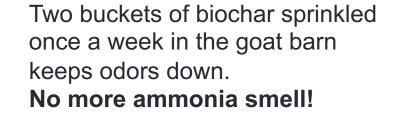
Farm Livestock and Acreage								
cows		sheep & goats	fowl	horses	•	woodlot acres		
250					200			
600		325			1150	120		
	12	37	100		35	3		
		47			35	43		
	60	60	200		30	250		
			18		1			
		17	73		6	6		
		3	36	17				
850	72	489	427	17	1457	422		

Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA) Conservation Innovation Grant 2015-2018 Umpqua Biochar Education Team



Final Report (200+ pages!) UBETBiochar.blogspot.com

Willow Witt Ranch – Motivation



- Better compost?
- Healthier animals?





Help for Acid Pasture Soils

Biochar in winter feed bard

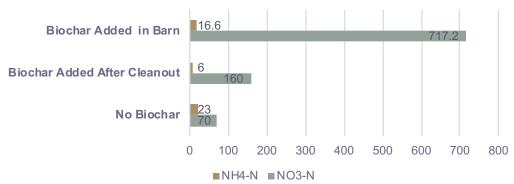
Biochar-manure spread on pasture



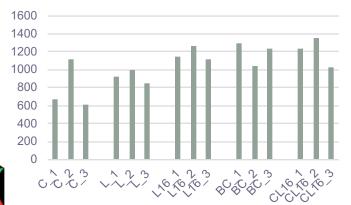
Experimental Results



Nitrogen Content of Manure with Biochar (ppm)











Note: Charcoal label is Biochar. Biochar label is Biochar Compost

2. Forest Ecology

Dense young forests need thinning, both for forest health and fuels reduction





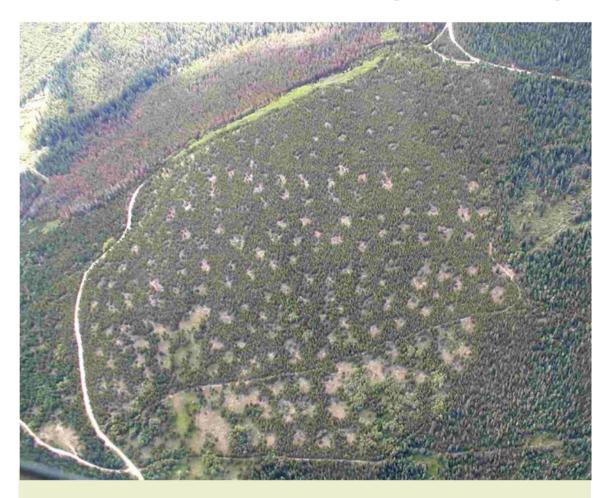








Burn pile scars are long-lasting





Pile burning can create grass and forb-filled openings that often remain treeless for decades, as can be seen in this aerial photo of a 40-year-old regenerating lodgepole pine stand in Grand County, Colorado. (Photo by C. Rhoades)

Fire adapted forest soils need char

- Activities that exclude fire ... eliminate the contribution of this stable, yet biochemically important form of C to the soil ecosystem.
- The long-term implications of such activities could result in shifts in ecosystem processes that cannot currently be easily predicted.
- DeLuca, T. H., & Aplet, G. H. (2008). Charcoal and carbon storage in forest soils of the Rocky Mountain West.
 Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 6(1), 18–24. http://doi.org/10.1890/070070





Conventional Burn vs. Biochar Burn





- Conventional Burn: Flame under cold biomass makes smoke
- Biochar Burn: Light on top heat transfers to pile by radiation
- Flame on top burns smoke



Quench with water to save char







3. Technology for In-Woods Production

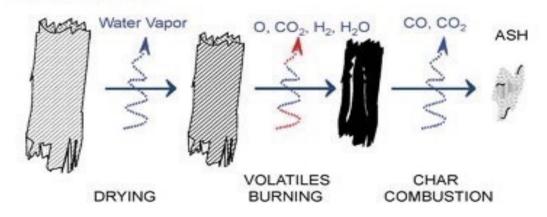




The Flame Cap Kiln – Bonfire Biochar

Technology: Flame Carbonization

BIOMASS PARTICLE



- Biomass burns in 3 stages
- To make char, stop the process before it goes to ash
- Just another form of gasification
- For more info see my ANZBI webinar, Biochar in the Woods – Ecology, Technology and Logistics @ wilsonbiochar.com



Complete Biochar Forestry System





















Pioneering a complete biochar production system UBETbiochar.blogspot.com

Design Parameters - the Oregon Kiln

- Sized for feedstock
 - Logs 4 to 5 feet long
 - Up to 6" diameter
- Portable but Durable
 - Less than 200 lbs
 - 14 gauge steel
- Ergonomic for loading
 - Only 2 feet high
- Capacity
 - Makes > 1 cubic yard of biochar in about 4 hours
- Economical
 - Pyramid shape cheaper to fabricate than cone
 - \$800 for Kiln 5' top base, 4' bottom base, 2' high sides





Umpqua Community College Welders





Drew Biochar Project – Umpqua Biochar Education Team



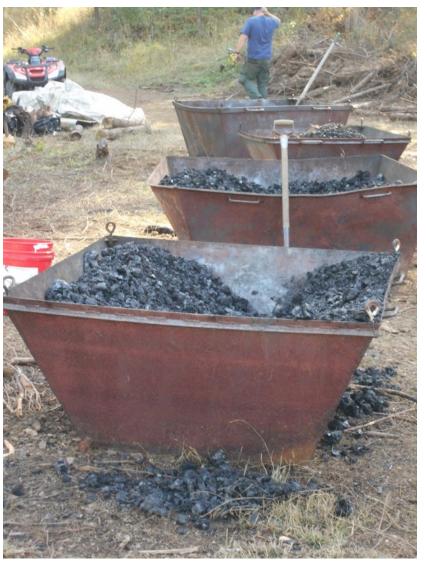
- 17 acres of thinning
- Removal of small pine and fir trees
- Umpqua National Forest





More info at: UBETbiochar.blogspot.com







Three days, 25 people, 150 cy of forest slash, 28 cy of biochar



NRCS-CIG Deliverables: Practice Guidelines

Free Download: Complete Practice Guidelines and Open Source Kiln Drawings Wilsonbiochar.com UBETbiochar.blogspot.com

Smoke into Biochar

Safe Burn Practices for Recovering Biochar for Use in Soil and Compost

Biochar

Have you heard about the benefits of Biochar? Biochar is charcoal that you can add to soil or compost. It helps retain moisture and nutrients and it promotes beneficial microbes in soil. Biochar can be expensive to buy, but if you have burn piles, you can make your own biochar and have a cleaner, safer fire as well.

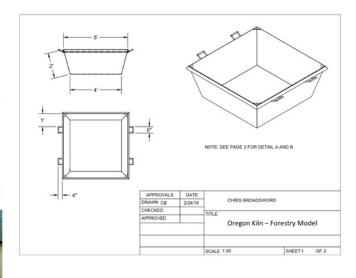
There are five requirements you need to follow if you want to make biochar in your burn pile. These principles will also ensure that your fire is as smoke-free as possible:

- Use only dry wood
- 2. Burn small brush separately from thicker logs (greater than 4" in diameter)
- Make small piles that are loose with good airflow and no dirt. A good pile size is four to six feet in diameter and four to six feet tall
- 4. Light the piles on the top
- 5. Have a water hose nearby so you can quench the fire and save the charcoal

YOU CAN KEEP SMOKE OUT OF THE ATMOSPHERE THE CARBON THAT WOULD HAVE GONE UP IN SMOKE STAYS IN THE BIOCHAR!



Small brush burns quickly when dry. You need to consolidate it as it burns down and put it out with water before it burns to ash. Three brush piles this size made one cubic yard of biochar. Biochar sells for between \$2.00 - \$400 a cubic yard.



Illustrated Guide to Using the Oregon Kiln Load dry feedstock loosely in the kiln, up to a foot or so above the kiln eigh. Nothing should be more than 3 inches in diameter. Keeping a flame cap across the top will burn up most of the snoke. Once the first pile has burned down, start adding more material. Some pieces may be too close, cutting off air. Pull them apart with a rake. When all the flame is gone and son starts to form, it is time to quench. Use plenty of water. Too little may result in total evaporation and re-tention of the char.

4. NRCS CSP Biochar Activity



United States Department of Agriculture

CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY E384135Z



Biochar production from woody residue

Conservation Practice 384: Woody Residue Treatment

APPLICABLE LAND USE: Forest, Associated Ag Land

RESOURCE CONCERN ADDRESSED: Degraded Plant Condition

ENHANCEMENT LIFE SPAN: 10 years

Enhancement Description

Uses woody debris remaining after fuel reduction harvests or wildfires to create biochar. Biochar stores carbon and is a useful soil amendment that improves Soil Organic Matter (SOM) and water-holding capacity.



<u>Criteria</u>

- States will apply general criteria from the NRCS National Conservation Practice Standard Woody Residue Treatment (Code 384) as listed below, and additional criteria as required by the NRCS State Office.
- The enhancement will be applied to sites where woody debris presents a fire risk or interferes with land management objectives or planned activities (e.g., impedes regeneration, limits access, interferes with livestock movement, etc.).
- Woody debris that does not have a commercial use is suitable for biochar creation.
- Where this enhancement can be coordinated with a fuel reduction treatment, woody debris should be separated by size classes if possible.
- Biochar will be created on site in kilns designed for the purpose.
- Kiln operators shall be properly trained in procedures for creating biochar, and shall adhere to state safety precautions at all times. A plan for quenching biochar will be in

E384135Z Biochar production from woody	December 2017	Page 1
residue		

Lems Ridge, California

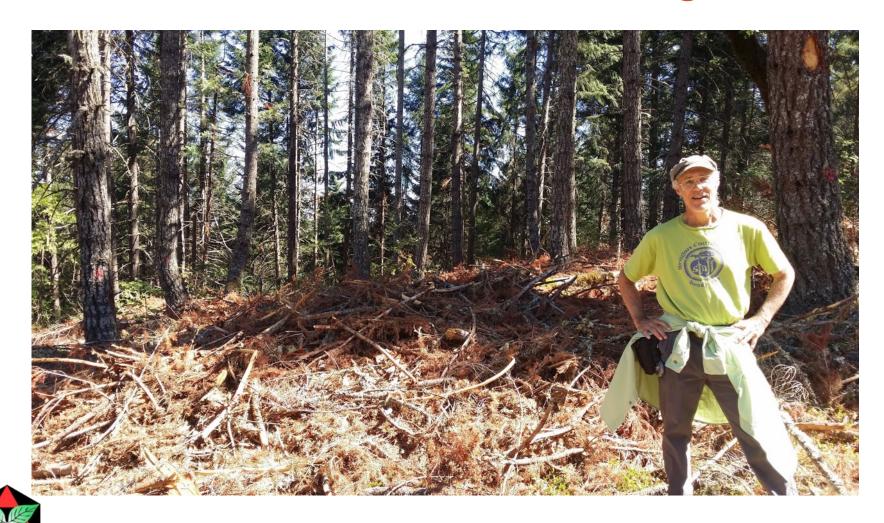




Stewardship Plan Date: 7/5/2018 Field Office: DEL NORTE LPO Agency: USDA-NRCS Customer(s): JAMES R BASKIN Assisted By: NATHAN BIRD District: DEL NORTE RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT Legal Description: Farm 149 Tract 1325 County and State: DEL NORTE, CA SE 1/4 Sec 24-015N-02E GIN 8 - (315) Herbaceous CIN 9 - (315) Herbaceous Weed Control - Weed Control - 2 ac. -2021 2 ac. -2022 CIN 6 - (315) Herbaceous Weed Control -2 ac. - 2019 Farm 149 Tract 1325 Field 1 148:3 ac. Forest CIN 7 - (315) Herbaceous Weed Control -2 ac. -2020 CIN 10 - (E384135Z) Biochar Production from Woody Residue - 9 ac. - 2019 S024 T015N R002E T015N R003 CIN 12 - (E384135Z) Blochar Production from Woody Residue - 9 ac. - 2021 CIN 11 - (E384135Z) Biochar Production from Woody Residue -9 ac. -2020 GIN 13 - (E384135Z) Biochar Production from Woody Residue - 9 ac. - 2022 S025 Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service Legend Practices (polygons) Practice name Herbaceous Weed Treatment Biochar production from woody residue CStwP_8191041820P PLSS_BLM_2016_US_Townships PLSS_BLM_2016_US_Sections



Yew Creek Land Alliance, Oregon



5. Next Steps

- Thanks to climate change, forest fires are burning longer and stronger across the western United States
- Cost of fighting U.S. wildfires topped \$2 billion in 2017
- Property loss was more than \$65 billion in 2017 in California alone.
- NRCS Biochar Enhancement is very welcome. But will it last?
- Will the public step up and support programs to regenerate healthy forests, with biochar as a key component?



Where Does Value Truly Lie?







- The Santa Rosa fires of 2017 were so hot that aluminum car wheels melted.
- What good is a car and fossil fuels to run it, if fires destroy property?
- Of all the things we can spend money on, are soil carbon and healthy ecosystems that provide food, water and climate stability a priority?



More and More Landowners Say: Biochar – Just Do It!





Remember, 35% of US forestlands are owned by families.







Thank You!

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Wilson Biochar Associates specializes in biochar technology and market development. We provide strategic advice and services to businesses and organizations.

- Technology Assessment
- Research and Analysis
- Project Development



More info at: WilsonBiochar.com