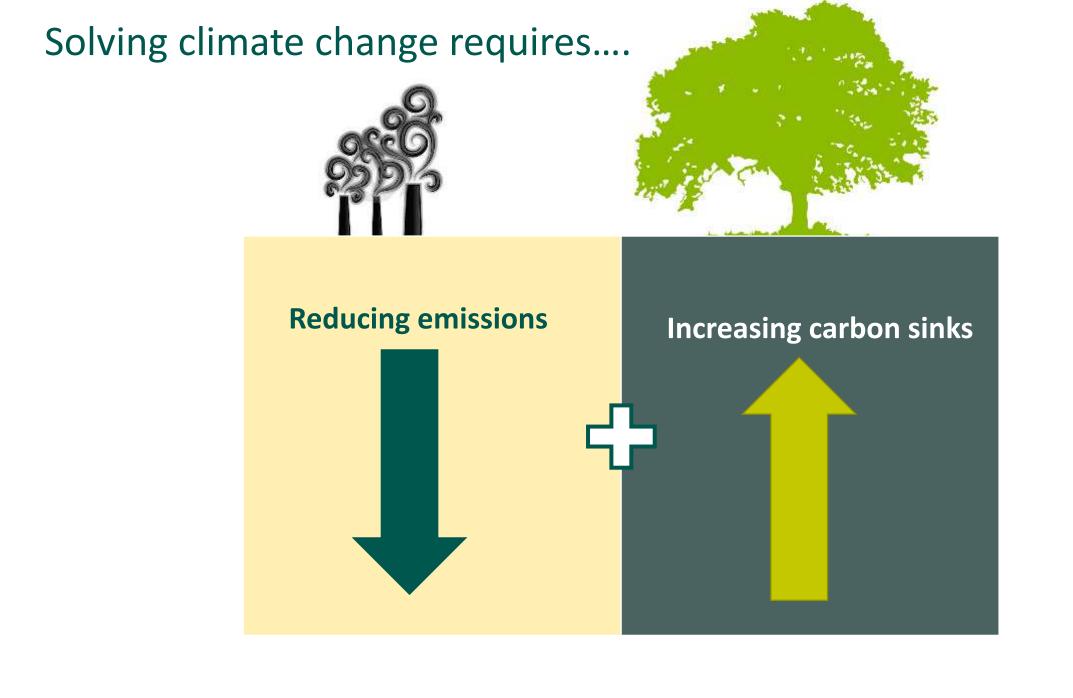


Biochar: A solution for climate change and food security

Adam O'Toole 07.03.2023 Permaculture Noosa Club night







Restoring the fertility and productivity of soils and landscapes is a proven method for improving food security and mitigating climate change



Some soils seem to hold more carbon then others....

The mystery of the Terra preta soils of the Amazon

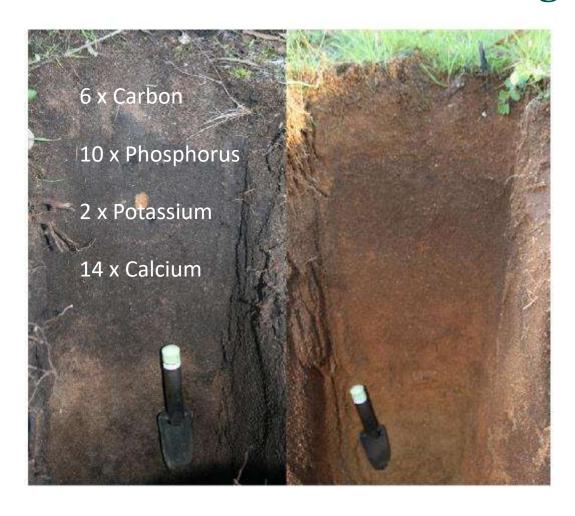


+ soil biology + time



Terra Preta Australis

Biochar in ancient aboriginal oven mounds

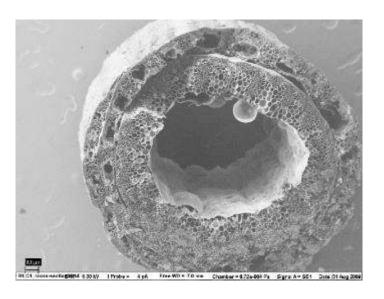


Biochar carbon dated to 650-1600 years old

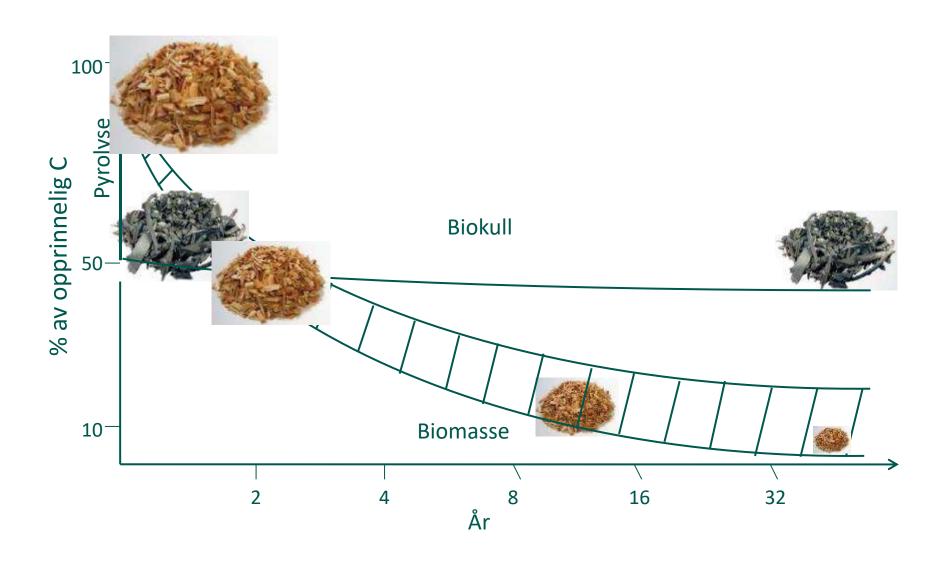
What is biochar?

- High pH
- High carbon content
- Large surface area
- High Porosity
- Moderate nutrient retention capacity
- Comes in a variety of size fractions which can be used for different purposes
- Different biomass materials will produce biochars with different properties

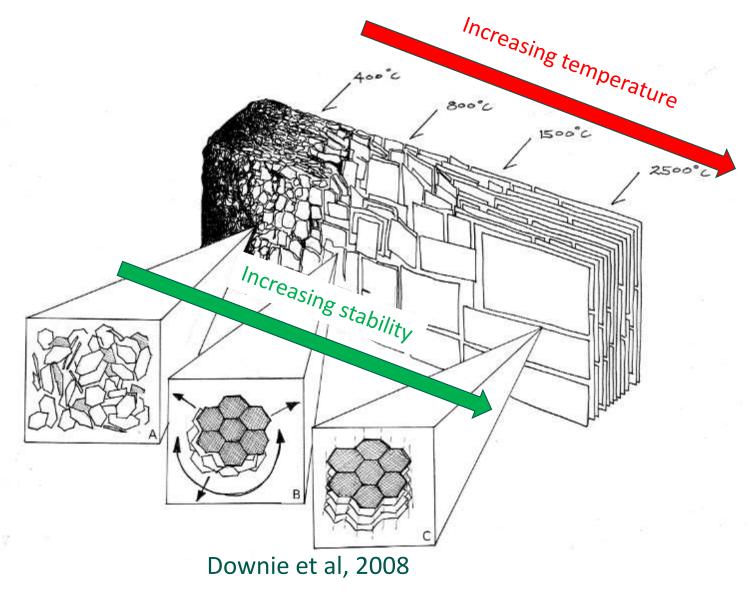




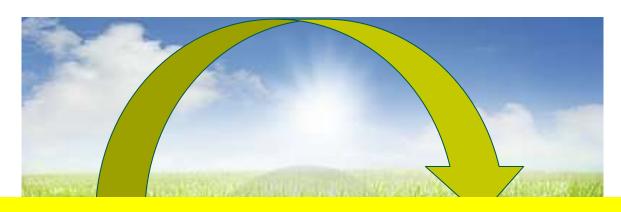
Biomass degrades <u>quickly</u>, biochar degrades <u>slowly</u>



How biochar carbon becomes more resistant to microbial decay



Global technical potential for climate mitigation with use of biochar



«12 % of global emissions could potentially be offset by production and use of biochar» (Woolf et al. 2010, *Nature*)



Uses for biochar....



Feed additive



Compost improver



Additive to worm composting



Garden soil component

Also...
Hydroponics media
Aquaponics media
Battery material
Water filter
CO2 capture material
Microbial inoculant carrier

Benefits for the gardener

- One time investment does not disappear like compost and gets better with age
- Can help to increase the water holding capacity of sandy soils
- Can help to improve the water infiltration in clay soils (once you get it in there)
- Can help to increase the pH of your soil if you have acidic soils
- Will also capture more carbon in your soil over time if you have clay soil
- Can buffer the acidity of food waste worm composting worms seem to love it
- Can save you money on purchasing potting soil if you make it yourself

Biochar and compost = win-win





12

0% 20% 40% 60% 80%

Root hairs can grow into biochar looking for water and nutrient







Straw





Heat Electricity



Wood vinegar Pyrolysis oil Biofuels



Wood chips



Horse /chicken manure / Sludges



Nut shells



Illustration source: Pyrocal Pty Ltd

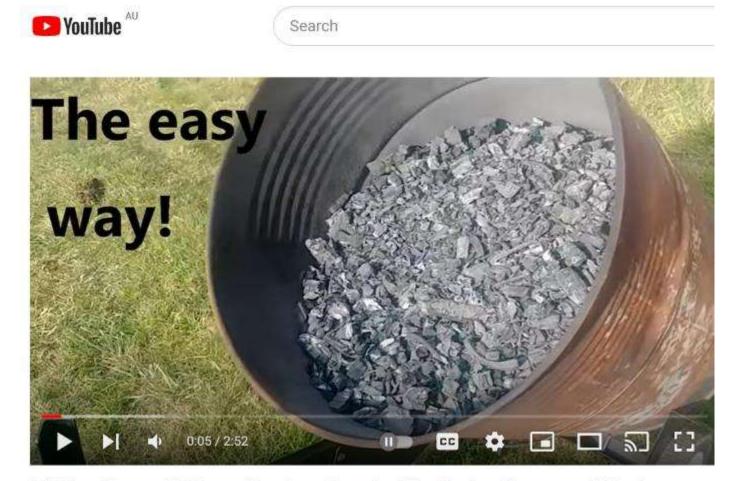
How to make biochar on a small scale







You can also make it in a 44 gallon drum



Whitlox Charcoal Maker - Easy barrel method for biochar, forge or grill fuel

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bNOiVCpRWXw&t=3s

Tips for making biochar and tradeoffs with DIY

- Make sure your material is dry, under 20% moisture content
- Use thin material, thick logs will take too long and the small stuff will turn to ash
- Soak your finished biochar in a nutrient laden solution or add it to compost before you add it to your soils
- Don't cut up 44 gallon drums with an angle grinder if it has the lid on and there are flammable vapours inside, it can potentially blow up and you can die
- If you don't burn off all the smoke which occurs during carbonization it can release small amounts of methane and literature estimates suggest you will lose up to half of the carbon storage effect by releasing unburnt methane
- So DIY biochar production has its tradeoffs

Breaking news!

Even after only 10 years in the soil, Australian scientists have shown that biochar can increase the amount of extra organic carbon that can be stored in the soil

They estimated storage capacity increased by extra 10 tonnes carbon per ha in a tropical red soil (Ferralsol) in NSW.

nature communications

Microspectroscopic visualization of how biochar lifts the soil organic carbon ceiling

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Check for updates

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The soil carbon (C) saturation concept suggests an upper limit to the storage of soil organic carbon (SOC). It is set by the mechanisms that protect soil organic matter from mineralization. Biochar has the capacity to protect new C, including rhizodeposits and microbial necromass. However, the decadal-scale mechanisms by which biochar influences the molecular diversity, spatial heterogeneity, and temporal changes in SOC persistence, remain unresolved. Here we show that the soil C storage ceiling of a Ferralsol under subtropical pasture was raised by a second application of Eucalyptus saligna biochar 8.2 years after the first application—the first application raised the soil C storage ceiling by 9.3 Mg new C ha⁻¹ and the second application raised this by another 2.3 Mg new C ha⁻¹. Linking direct visual evidence from one, two-, and threedimensional analyses with SOC quantification, we found high spatial hetero-

This means that it might not take hundreds of years to create the types of soils found in Aboriginal soil mounds

Want to deepen your knowledge further?

1 day biochar course –1st April in Woodford
 www.theregenerativetrainingcentre.com.au/courses
 \$150 including lunch.and biochar making demo





Thanks for your attention adam.otoole@nibio.no adam@soilcquest.org.au (new job soon)

