

ISSN 1392-3196 / e-ISSN 2335-8947

Zemdirbyste-Agriculture, vol. 103, No. 3 (2016), p. 297–304

DOI 10.13080/z-a.2016.103.038

Biomass yield and fibre components in reed canary grass and tall fescue grown as feedstock for combustion

Lina POCIENĖ, Žydrė KADŽIULIENĖ

Institute of Agriculture, Lithuanian Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry

Instituto 1, Akademija, Kėdainiai distr., Lithuania

E-mail: lina.pociene@lzi.lt

Abstract

Grass biomass is a potential feedstock for solid biofuel production. This paper presents the results of experiments conducted on *Endocalcari-Epiphypogleyic Cambisol (CMg-p-w-can)* to evaluate the biomass yield, quality and bioenergy potential of tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) and reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea* L.). Two kinds of fertilizers mineral nitrogen (90 kg ha⁻¹) and biogas waste (digestate) with the same amount of nitrogen and one-cut regime either in July or in October were chosen to estimate the biomass productivity and energy potential. The results of a two-year experiment suggest that the biomass yield and energy potential depended on the grass species and cultivation technology. Higher biomass and energy yields were produced by reed canary grass when harvested in July, while by tall fescue when harvested in October. Both grass species were most productive when fertilized with mineral nitrogen. Of the two grass species and harvesting dates tested, the highest biomass and energy yields were produced by reed canary grass swards harvested in July. It was proved that the highest content of lignin in the biomass led to the highest energy yield of swards.

Key words: biomass for combustion, grass species, harvesting time, nitrogen fertilization.

Introduction

Many countries in Europe and other regions are dependent on fossil energy sources. In order to maintain a sufficient amount of energy supplies for future generations and less reliance on imports, there is a necessity to find a proper alternative to fossil fuels. Solar, wind, wave, geothermal as well as biomass energy may contribute to the increase in the use of renewables in the energy sector. In Northern European countries one of the most important sources of renewables are wood biomass and wood residues (Healion, 2002; Doherty et al., 2012). On the other hand, the use of agricultural crops may also contribute to the increase of the use of biomass in energy generation. Energy crops have been reported as potential solid biofuels in Northern Europe (Lewandowski et al., 2003; Wrobel et al., 2008; Panoutsou et al., 2011; Robbins et al., 2012; Allen et al., 2014; Tilvikiene et al., 2016). The competitiveness of an energy crop as combustion fuel is influenced by multiple factors, including fuel properties, energy yield per hectare, seasonal availability and others (Robbins et al., 2012; Butkute et al., 2014). However, these factors influence a number of other interactions such as plant species, specific growing conditions, crop cultivation technology.

Perennial grasses can be selected for bioenergy, because they have some advantages over other plants: it is easier to establish their swards compared to other energy crops as they can be sown from seeds and do not

require high costs and thereafter can be dispensed with lower inputs (Jasinskas et al., 2008; Wrobel et al., 2008). Grass has the advantage over straw biomass or other agricultural residues because its harvesting time can be alternated, which prevents from shortage of feedstock. In addition, often attention is drawn to grasses as they can yield in less fertile soils (Lord, 2015; Nilsson et al., 2015). However, considering the choice of perennial grass species as a feedstock, appropriate biomass yield is relevant because it is one of the most important aims for solid biofuels.

One of the most promising cool-season grasses for biofuel is reed canary grass which could produce 4–15 t ha⁻¹ and sometimes more of annual dry matter yield (Jasinskas et al., 2008; Wrobel et al., 2008; Heinsoo et al., 2011; Kallioinen et al., 2012; Kołodziej et al., 2016). Heinsoo et al. (2011) have reported that the highest yield per hectare was obtained late in October and it reached 12.7 t ha⁻¹ of dry matter (DM) on mineral soils in Estonia. In Canada, according to Wrobel et al. (2008), biomass yield topped 15 tons of dry matter per hectare. Tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) has also been reported as one of the grasses suitable for bioenergy in northern climate and its yields could range from 1 to more than 10 t ha⁻¹ (Seppälä et al., 2009; Lemežienė et al., 2011; Tilvikiene et al., 2016). In different soil and climatic conditions the biomass yield of the same grass

species is different and it is always associated with the growing technology, stages of plant development and their interactions (Jasinskas et al., 2008; Butkute et al., 2014; Kołodziej et al., 2016). The choice of harvesting time is one of the key factors impacting on the quality of grass biomass as feedstock for combustion. Harvesting time could strongly affect not only yield stability but also influence the biomass chemical composition. The perennial grasses harvested at booting stage or full maturity accumulate different amounts of biomass and its composition is different (Kandel et al., 2013; Kołodziej et al., 2016).

Bio energy production from grass biomass is an alternative to fossil fuels. In this case not only biomass yield is important but also chemical composition of herbage biomass which can improve or limit its suitability for combustion process (Han et al., 2013; Vassilev et al., 2013). Fuel quality is determined by the physical and chemical properties and influences the entire process of thermal utilization. High levels of cellulose and hemicellulose are desirable in a biofuel, with the optimal level of hemicellulose depending on the biomass processing used (Wrobel et al., 2008). For solid biofuels a high concentration of lignin is desirable in the biomass (Robins et al., 2012; Rancane et al., 2015) because of its ability to increase the durability of pellets formed from the dried biomass for combustion purposes, besides highly lignified biomass has high content of carbon in lignin which leads to higher heating value (Wrobel et al., 2008; Prochnow et al., 2009).

The objective of the current study was to assess the influence of harvesting time on the yield of biomass as a feedstock for combustion, on the content of fibre components (cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin) and energy yield of perennial energy crops – reed canary grass and tall fescue grown in a northern climate zone.

Materials and methods

Experimental site. Samples of reed canary (*Phalaris arundinacea* L.) and tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) grasses were collected from experimental sward plots located at the Institute of Agriculture, Lithuanian Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry (lat. 55°40' N, 23°87' E) in 2013 and 2014 years. In our study, we used reed canary grass variety 'Chiefton' and tall fescue variety 'Navas'. The results

were obtained over the first and second year of sward use. The soil of the experimental site is an *Endocalcari-Epihypogleyic Cambisol (CMg-p-w-can)* with a loam texture. The experiment was laid out in a randomized complete block design with three replicates. The plot size was 3 × 10 m. The harvested plot size was 25 m².

Three levels of nitrogen fertilization were used: N₀ – no N fertilization, N_{90(mineral)} – fertilization with mineral nitrogen 90 kg ha⁻¹ and N_{90(digestate)} – fertilization with biogas production residue at the beginning of the vegetation season. The amount of residue was adjusted to fit nitrogen fertilization level of 90 kg ha⁻¹. For comparison of harvesting time influence on biomass quantity and quality, two harvesting times were selected. For the first treatment – the first cut at the end of July (the biomass after the first cut in July was harvested for the second time in October, the biomass yield of the second cut was not included in this assessment); for the second treatment – there was one harvesting time in the middle of October. All of the collected biomass samples were weighed on site to measure the moisture content. Then all samples were transported to the lab on the same day and dried for 12 h at 105°C, the dry weight was measured. For analysis of biomass chemical composition and calorific value fresh biomass samples were chopped to 3–5 cm pieces, fixed at 105°C for 15 min, and dried (65 ± 5°C). Dried samples were ground with a cyclone mill, using a sieve with 1 mm diameter holes.

The analysis of chemical composition and energy potential. The Van Soest method was used to estimate the fraction of cellular tissue characterised as neutral detergent fibre (NDF), acid detergent fibre (ADF) and acid detergent lignin (ADL). Then they were recalculated to cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin by methodology of Rinne et al. (1997). Heating value was measured with a calorimeter IKA C200 (IKA®-Werke GmbH & Co. KG, Germany) and expressed in MJ kg⁻¹ dry matter (DM). The energy yield (GJ ha⁻¹) was calculated:

$$Q = (Hd \times Qg) / 1000$$

where Q is energy yield, GJ ha⁻¹, Hd – biomass dry yield, kg ha⁻¹, Qg – calorific value, MJ kg⁻¹.

Statistical analysis. Statistical differences of annual biomass yield were analysed as a three-factor analysis of variance (ANOVA). Statistical analyses were performed and averages of replicates were calculated. The correlation between energy yield and ADL was estimated.

Table 1. Average monthly air temperature and accumulated precipitation during the vegetation period

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Air temperature °C							
2013	4.7	16.0	18.6	18.5	18.1	12.6	8.5
2014	8.9	13.0	14.4	20.0	17.7	13.3	7.3
Multiannual average	6.0	12.3	15.6	17.7	16.7	12.0	6.8
Rainfall mm							
2013	46	49	47	104	42	78	28
2014	27	76	65	69	111	21.5	39
Multiannual average	37	52.3	62.5	74.2	73.7	51.3	50.1

Meteorological data. The experimental site is characterised by an average annual air temperature of 6.5°C and an average annual precipitation of 650 mm. 2014 presented higher air temperature and low rainfall level in May and June compared to the multiannual averages.

Results

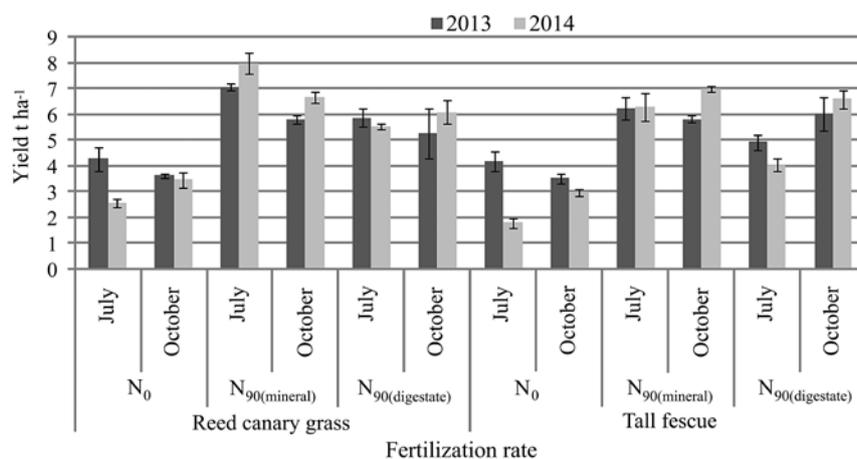
Biomass productivity. Biomass productivity is one of the main parameters for crops grown for energy purposes, especially for combustion (Lewandowski et al., 2003; Tanger et al., 2013).

Our study showed that in the first year of sward use biomass yield was significantly affected only by the type of nitrogen fertilizers. In the second year of sward use grass species, nitrogen fertilization, timing of cut as well as interaction between grass species and timing of cut, nitrogen application and timing of cut, and interaction between all the evaluated factors significantly influenced the biomass productivity of perennial grasses.

Reed canary grass produced higher yield than tall fescue in almost all the cases, except in the swards fertilized with mineral nitrogen or digestate harvested in October. Tilvikiene et al. (2016) have reported that

depending on nitrogen fertilization rate, tall fescue yields varied between 12 to 13.5 tons of DM per hectare, while reed canary grass from 8–10 tons of DM per hectare. In our experiment, the highest biomass yield (6.99 tons of DM from hectare) of tall fescue was achieved in the treatment fertilized with mineral nitrogen and harvested in October. Reed canary grass showed better results also in mineral nitrogen fertilization treatment, but July was a more appropriate harvesting time when the yield reached a level of almost 8 tons of DM per hectare.

In each year of our study, the highest biomass yield in both grasses was achieved in the mineral nitrogen fertilization treatments (Fig. 1). In the first year of sward use, reed canary grass cut in July and fertilized with $N_{90(\text{mineral})}$ accumulated 7.05 t ha⁻¹ of DM and when fertilized with $N_{90(\text{digestate})}$ – 5.86 t ha⁻¹ of DM. The productivity of tall fescue was 6.22 and 4.93 t ha⁻¹ DM. There was no such high difference in the swards harvested in October. Reed canary grass fertilized with $N_{90(\text{mineral})}$ yielded 5.78 t ha⁻¹ DM and fertilized with $N_{90(\text{digestate})}$ – 5.26 t ha⁻¹ DM. The biomass yield of tall fescue was 5.82 and 6.02 t ha⁻¹ DM, respectively. A similar trend was observed in the second year of sward use.



Notes. The vertical bars indicate the standard error of the mean values. LSD: A – ns, B – **, C – ns, A × B – ns, A × C – ns, B × C – ns, A × B × C – ns (1st year of sward use); LSD: A – **, B – **, C – **, A × B – ns, A × C – **, B × C – **, A × B × C – * (2nd year of sward use); ** – the least significant difference at $P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$, respectively; ns – not significant. A – grass species, B – fertilization rate, C – harvesting time.

Figure 1. Dry matter yield of reed canary grass and tall fescue as influenced by harvesting time

July harvesting was more suitable for reed canary grass fertilized with mineral nitrogen, while tall fescue gave better results in digestate fertilization treatment when harvested in October, which agrees with other authors' data suggesting that late harvesting is preferable for grasses (Cherney, Verma, 2013; Rancane et al., 2015). While according to Seppälä et al. (2009), the biomass yield of tall fescue could vary depending on harvesting time and it was highest when harvested July harvesting, which is contrary to our experimental data.

The analysis of fibre components in grass biomass. Biomass quality depends on the plant composition – cellulosic biomass is primarily comprised of cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin, and lesser amount of other extractable components (Tanger et al., 2013).

Fibre components of the studied reed canary grass and tall fescue are presented in Table 2. One of the most important biomass components for burning is lignin, because it contains a high content of carbon (Prochnow et al., 2009). In our research the concentration of lignin in the biomass of reed canary grass and tall fescue was significantly influenced by the grass species and timing of cuts. A significant influence of nitrogen application on lignin concentration was obtained only in the first year of sward use. A significant influence of the interaction between grass species and nitrogen fertilization on lignin concentration was obtained in the second year of sward use (Table 2).

According to Wrobel et al. (2008), with advancing maturity of reed canary grass the lignin and

Table 2. The concentration of fibre components in reed canary grass and tall fescue biomass

Harvesting time	Nitrogen fertilization kg ha ⁻¹ N	Hemicellulose %		Cellulose %		ADL %	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Reed canary grass							
July	N ₀	20.83	16.23	33.94	33.74	8.76	6.30
	N _{90(mineral)}	18.07	14.17	34.79	35.25	9.31	8.82
	N _{90(digestate)}	19.20	17.00	36.03	34.70	9.44	7.36
October	N ₀	17.70	14.30	40.96	36.88	5.71	8.05
	N _{90(mineral)}	21.93	16.50	38.14	38.56	9.76	9.61
	N _{90(digestate)}	20.40	16.13	36.88	39.29	10.22	7.95
Tall fescue							
July	N ₀	19.30	18.93	34.23	36.36	5.44	7.18
	N _{90(mineral)}	19.33	17.27	36.23	33.18	6.74	4.99
	N _{90(digestate)}	20.50	21.30	38.97	33.30	7.60	6.30
October	N ₀	21.93	15.90	43.75	38.05	7.42	7.45
	N _{90(mineral)}	21.27	22.37	39.55	38.20	10.52	7.27
	N _{90(digestate)}	21.30	22.00	42.53	37.27	7.71	7.50
Actions and interactions:							
A (grass species)		ns	**	*	ns	*	**
B (nitrogen fertilization)		ns	ns	ns	ns	**	ns
C (timing of cuts)		ns	ns	**	**	*	**
A × B		ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	**
A × C		ns	*	ns	ns	ns	ns
B × C		ns	**	*	ns	ns	ns
A × B × C		ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

Notes. ADL – acid detergent lignin. The numbers selected with different values have significant difference. * and ** – the least significant difference at $P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$, respectively; ns – not significant.

cellulose content in its biomass increased. The highest lignin content was achieved in 2013 in reed canary grass swards fertilized with N_{90(digestate)} and tall fescue swards fertilized with N_{90(mineral)} (Table 2). In 2014, tall fescue fertilized with N_{90(mineral)} accumulated less lignin compared to that fertilized with N_{90(digestate)} and not fertilized swards. The opposite tendency was obtained for reed canary grass where the lowest lignin concentration was obtained in not fertilized swards (July cut) and fertilized with N_{90(digestate)} (October cut). In our research we found out that in all the cases (except reed canary grass non-fertilized sample in 2013) the highest concentrations of cellulose and lignin were identified in the biomass harvested in October and this was true not only for reed canary grass but also for tall fescue. In reed canary grass the differences were the lowest, but in all the cases, October harvesting gave the highest amount of lignin from 0.54–1.75% in both fertilization treatments. In the biomass of tall fescue harvested in October, ADL varied and was by 0.27–2.23% higher in different treatments compared with July harvesting. Some authors came to the conclusion that the highest content of ADL or lignin in biomass could be reached with the application of extensive grassland management system with one late cut and low fertilization level (Rancane et al., 2015). In this research, the highest lignin and cellulose concentrations were achieved for October harvesting in both species which agrees with the data obtained by other authors. The relationship between biomass chemical composition and harvesting time was

explained by Pahkala et al. (2007) who indicated that lignin and cellulose content in reed canary grass increased with advancing maturity.

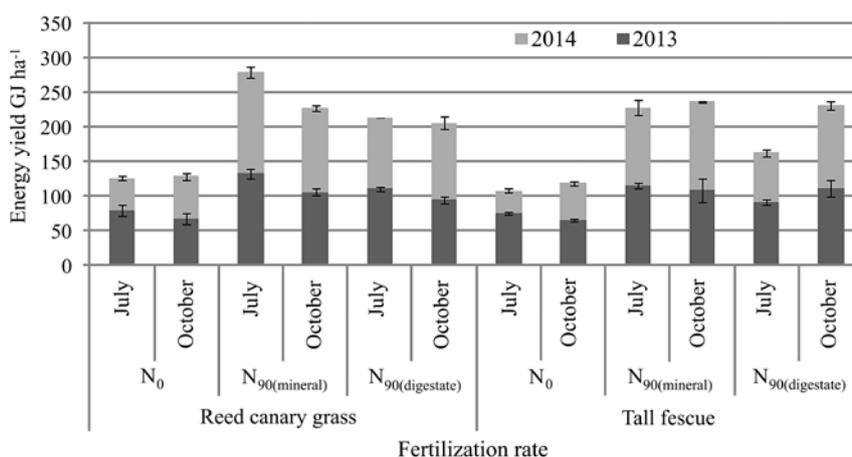
Not only lignin but also cellulose and hemicellulose contents are important for solid biofuels. In both years of sward use timing of harvesting had a significant influence on both grasses. As for cellulose content in the biomass, the highest differences were determined in non-fertilized swards of both grasses. In mineral nitrogen fertilization treatment, tall fescue and reed canary grass reached a similar cellulose content when reed canary was harvested in July and tall fescue in October. In the digestate fertilization treatment, tall fescue achieved 3.56% higher cellulose concentration in the biomass harvested in October compared with July harvesting. The same trend was observed for the year 2014 – October harvesting gave the highest amount of cellulose in both grasses. In reed canary grass the results varied and were higher in comparison with in July-harvested biomass 3.14, 3.31 and 4.59 in non-fertilized, fertilized with mineral nitrogen and fertilized with digestate, for tall fescue the values were – 1.69, 5.02 and 3.97, respectively. In 2013, in non-fertilized samples of reed canary grass harvested in October the amount of cellulose was by 7.02% higher than in the samples harvested in July. Tall fescue in the same conditions gave 9.25% higher cellulose concentration in the biomass compared with July harvesting. Reed canary grass fertilized with mineral nitrogen and digestate

and harvested in October gave 3.35% and 0.85% more cellulose in the biomass compared with July harvesting. The variation of cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin was most influenced by the time of harvesting (Kandel et al., 2013; Tilvikiene et al., 2016). The differences in the contents of these compounds in the plant biomass determine the originality of their characteristics and species diversity.

Hemicellulose content in biomass varied a lot and in the first year of sward use non fertilized samples of reed canary grass had higher amount of hemicellulose when harvested in July. In all other cases in reed canary grass and in tall fescue the highest concentration of hemicellulose was achieved in October harvested biomass. In the second year of sward use the situation remained the same – non-fertilized samples of reed canary grass had higher concentration of hemicellulose in July-harvested biomass. In all other swards the highest hemicellulose concentration for both grasses was measured in October-harvested biomass. Significant differences were obtained because of the grass species and timing of cuts and their interaction in both years of sward use. Seasonal variation of herbage biomass also occurred and, commonly, the content of hemicellulose in the herbage biomass was higher in August than in

May (Elgersma, Søegaard, 2016). As a rule, with grass aging the quality of herbage tended to decline (Seppälä et al., 2009; Elgersma, Søegaard, 2016). However, the requirements for biomass properties for feed or anaerobic digestion are completely different from those intended for combustion. Typically, advancing maturity stage increases the concentration of fibre components (Kandel et al., 2013; Butkute et al., 2014) appropriate for feedstock intended for combustion.

Energy yield. Apart from biomass yield and quality, energy yield is a more general indicator of biomass suitability for combustion. Like biomass yield, energy yield was affected by fertilization and interaction between grass species and harvesting time in the first year of sward use. Both grasses produced the highest energy yield in the treatment fertilized with mineral nitrogen and harvested in July. The non-fertilized, July-harvested reed canary grass biomass yielded 80 GJ ha⁻¹ in the first year of sward use and 46 GJ ha⁻¹ in the second year of sward use. Fertilization with organic nitrogen (digestate) yielded 110 and 103 GJ ha⁻¹, respectively. However, in the second year of sward use significant differences were found not only resulting from the effects of individual factors (grass species, fertilization and harvesting time) but also from their interaction (Fig. 2).



Notes. The vertical bars indicate the standard error of the mean values. LSD: A – ns, B – **, C – ns, A × B – ns, A × C – *, B × C – ns, A × B × C – ns (1st year of sward use); LSD: A – **, B – **, C – **, A × B – ns, A × C – **, B × C – **, A × B × C – * (2nd year of sward use); ** – the least significant difference at $P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$, respectively; ns – not significant. A – grass species, B – fertilization rate, C – harvesting time.

Figure 2. Energy yield in two years of sward use in reed canary grass and tall fescue

However, the energy yield of non-fertilized, October-harvested samples of reed canary grass in the first year of sward use was 67 GJ ha⁻¹, i.e. lower than that of July-harvested sward, and in the second year of sward use it was 61 GJ ha⁻¹, i.e. higher than that of July-harvested sward in 2014. The energy yield of mineral nitrogen-applied treatment in 2013 and 2014 amounted to 106 and 122 GJ ha⁻¹, respectively. Fertilization with digestate gave an energy yield of 95 GJ ha⁻¹ in the first year of sward use and 111 GJ ha⁻¹ in the second year. Tall fescue showed better results: the October-harvested non-fertilized swards yielded 65 and 53 GJ ha⁻¹, respectively. In

mineral nitrogen fertilization treatment, energy yield was higher and reached 108 GJ ha⁻¹ in 2013 and 128 GJ ha⁻¹ in 2014. Digestate application exerted a positive effect and energy yield amounted to 112 GJ ha⁻¹ in first year of sward use and 119 GJ ha⁻¹ in second year.

To conclude, energy yield depended on all factors studied in the second year of sward use. Fertilized swards gave the highest amount of energy per hectare compared with non-fertilized ones and grass species was a significant factor too. July harvesting was more suitable for reed canary grass since its biomass yielded the highest energy yield, while tall fescue swards showed the highest

energy yields when harvested in October. Energy yield could also be influenced by the time of sward harvesting (Tonn et al., 2010).

It is generally accepted that biomass feedstocks with high levels of lignin are of higher calorific value (Demirbas, 2001), which means that they have greater energy potential. Of both species tested, only reed canary

grass showed a significant correlation between ADL concentration in the biomass and energy yield (Fig. 3). As it could be seen from the data, higher ADL content resulted in increased energy yield. This is in line with other authors' data suggesting that high ADL content is preferable in the biomass for combustion (Rancane et al., 2015).

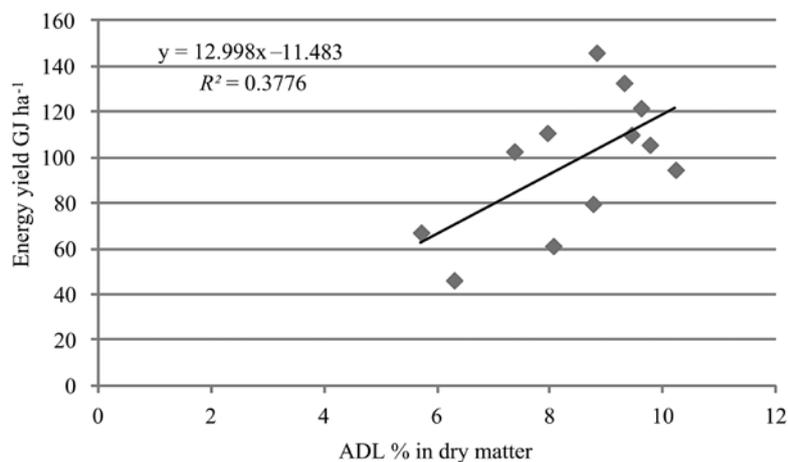


Figure 3. The correlation between energy yield and acid detergent lignin (ADL) content in reed canary grass in two years of use

Conclusion

1. The grass species and nitrogen fertilization significantly affected biomass yield of both grasses. The highest dry matter yield of 7.96 t ha⁻¹ was produced by reed canary grass fertilized with mineral nitrogen and harvested in July. Tall fescue gave the highest biomass yield (6.99 t of DM per hectare) in the mineral nitrogen fertilization treatment too; however, October proved to be a more suitable harvesting time for this species.

2. Grass species and harvesting time had a significant effect on fibre components. The highest concentrations of acid detergent lignin (ADL) and cellulose were identified in the biomass of both grasses fertilized with nitrogen and harvested in October.

3. The influence of grass species and management factors on energy yield was observed. The highest energy yield, for reed canary grass was obtained in mineral nitrogen-fertilized and July-harvested treatment. For tall fescue the highest energy yield was only in October-harvested fertilized swards. A significant correlation between the ADL concentration in the biomass and energy yield of reed canary grass was established. Higher concentration of ADL was found to lead to higher energy yield.

Received 27 04 2016

Accepted 27 07 2016

References

- Allen B., Kretschmer B., Baldock D., Menadue H., Nanni S., Tucker G. 2014. Space for energy crops – assessing the potential contribution to Europe's energy future. Report produced for BirdLife Europe, European Environmental Bureau and Transport and Environment. Institute European Environmental Policy, London, 63 p.
- Butkute B., Lemeziene N., Kanapeckas J., Navickas K., Dabkevicius Z., Venslauskas K. 2014. Cocksfoot, tall fescue and reed canary grass dry matter yield, chemical composition and biomass convertibility to methane. *Biomass and Bioenergy*, 66: 1–11
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biombioe.2014.03.014>
- Cherney H. J., Verma K. V. 2013. Grass pellet quality index: a tool to evaluate suitability of grass pellets for small scale combustion systems. *Applied Energy*, 103: 679–684
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2012.10.050>
- Demirbas A. 2001. Relationships between lignin contents and heating values of biomass. *Energy Conversion and Management*, 42: 183–188
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0196-8904\(00\)00050-9](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0196-8904(00)00050-9)
- Doherty A., Walsh E., McDonnell K. 2012. The direct use of post-processing wood dust in gas turbines. *Journal of Sustainable Bioenergy Systems*, 2: 60–64
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/jsbs.2012.23009>
- Elgersma A., Søgaard K. 2016. Effects of species diversity on seasonal variation in herbage yield and nutritive value of seven binary grass-legume mixtures and pure grass under cutting. *European Journal of Agronomy*, 78: 73–83
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eja.2016.04.011>
- Han M., Kang K. E., Kim V., Choi G. W. 2013. High efficiency bioethanol production from barley straw using a continuous pretreatment reactor. *Process Biochemistry*, 48 (3): 488–495
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.procbio.2013.01.007>

- Healion K. 2002. Wood as a renewable source of energy. COFORD Connects, Socio-Economic Aspects of Forestry, No. 1
- Heinsoo K., Hein K., Melts I., Holm B., Ivask M. 2011. Reed canary grass yield and fuel quality in Estonian farmers' fields. *Biomass and Bioenergy*, 35: 617–625
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biombioe.2010.10.022>
- Jasinskas A., Zaltauskas A., Kryzeviciene A. 2008. The investigation of growing and using of tall perennial grasses as energy crops. *Biomass and Bioenergy*, 32: 981–987
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biombioe.2008.01.025>
- Kallioinen A., Uusitalo J., Pahkala K., Kontturi M., Viikari L., von Weymarn N., Siika-aho M. 2012. Reed canary grass as a feedstock for 2nd generation bioethanol production. *Bioresource Technology*, 123: 669–672
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2012.07.023>
- Kandel T. P., Sutaryo S., Møller H. B., Jørgensen U., Lærke P. E. 2013. Chemical composition and methane yield of reed canary grass as influenced by harvesting time and harvest frequency. *Bioresource Technology*, 130: 659–666
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2012.11.138>
- Kołodziej B., Stachyra M., Antonkiewicz J., Bielińska E., Wiśniewski J. 2016. The effect of harvest frequency on yielding and quality of energy raw material of reed canary grass grown on municipal sewage sludge. *Biomass and Bioenergy*, 85: 363–370
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biombioe.2015.12.025>
- Lemežienė N., Butkutė B., Kanapeckas J., Dabkevičienė G., Kadžiulienė Ž., Kemešytė V., Stukonis V., Vilčinskas E. 2011. Screening of the accessions of tall perennial grass species as feasible energy crops for biomethane production. *Journal of Food and Environment*, 9: 941–946
- Lewandowski I., Scurlock J. M. O., Lindvall E., Christou M. 2003. The development and current status of perennial rhizomatous grasses as energy crops in the US and Europe. *Biomass and Bioenergy*, 25: 335–361
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0961-9534\(03\)00030-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0961-9534(03)00030-8)
- Lord R. A. 2015. Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) outperforms *Miscanthus* or willow on marginal soils, brownfield and non-agricultural sites for local, sustainable energy crop production. *Biomass and Bioenergy*, 78: 110–125
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biombioe.2015.04.015>
- Nilsson D., Rosenqvist H., Bernesson S. 2015. Profitability of the production of energy grasses on marginal agricultural land in Sweden. *Biomass and Bioenergy*, 83: 159–168
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biombioe.2015.09.007>
- Pahkala K., Kontturi M., Kallioinen A., Myllymaki O., Uusitalo J., Siika-aho M., von Weymarn N. 2007. Production of bio-ethanol from barley straw and reed canary grass: a raw material study. 15th European biomass conference and exhibition. Berlin, Germany, p. 154–157
- Panoutsou C., Elbersen B., Böttcher H. 2011. Energy crops in the European context. *Biomass Futures* <[http://www.biomassfutures.eu/public_docs/final_deliverables/WP8/D8.4%20Energy%20crops%20in%20the%20European%20context%20\(contribution%20to%20FNR%20workshop\).pdf](http://www.biomassfutures.eu/public_docs/final_deliverables/WP8/D8.4%20Energy%20crops%20in%20the%20European%20context%20(contribution%20to%20FNR%20workshop).pdf)>
- Prochnow A., Heiermann M., Plöchl M., Amon T., Hobbs P. J. 2009. Bioenergy from permanent grassland – a review. 2. Combustion. *Bioresource Technology*, 100: 4945–4954
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2009.05.069>
- Rancane S., Karklins A., Lazdina D., Berzins P., Bardule A., Butlers A., Lazdins A. 2015. The evaluation of biomass yield and quality of *Phalaris arundinacea* and *Festulolium* fertilised with bio-energy waste products. 14th international scientific conference Engineering for Rural Development 2015. Jelgava, Latvia, p. 546–551
- Rinne M., Jaakkola S., Huhtanen P. 1997. Grass maturity effects on cattle fed silage-based diets. 1. Organic matter digestion, rumen fermentation and nitrogen utilization. *Animal Feed Science Technology*, 67: 1–17
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0377-8401\(96\)01141-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0377-8401(96)01141-8)
- Robbins M. P., Evans G., Valentine J., Donnison I. S., Allison G. G. 2012. New opportunities for the exploitation of energy crops by thermochemical conversion in Northern Europe and the UK. *Progress Energy and Combustion Science*, 38: 138–155
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.peccs.2011.08.001>
- Seppälä M., Paavola T., Lehtomäki A., Rintala J. 2009. Biogas production from boreal herbaceous grasses. Specific methane yield and methane yield per hectare. *Bioresource Technology*, 100: 2952–2958
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2009.01.044>
- Tanger P., Field J. L., Jahn C. E., DeFoort M. W., Leach J. E. 2013. Biomass for thermochemical conversion: targets and challenges. *Front Plant Science*, 4: 1–20
<http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2013.00218>
- Tilvikienė V., Kadžiulienė Z., Dabkevičius Z., Venšlauskas K., Navickas K. 2016. Feasibility of tall fescue, cocksfoot and reed canary grass for anaerobic digestion: Analysis of productivity and energy potential. *Industrial Crops and Products*, 84: 87–96
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.indcrop.2016.01.033>
- Tonn B., Thumm U., Claupein W. 2010. Semi-natural grassland biomass for combustion: influence of botanical composition, harvest date and site conditions on fuel composition. *Grass and Forage Science*, 65: 383–397
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2494.2010.00758.x>
- Vassilev S. V., Baxter D., Andersen L. K., Vassileva C. G. 2013. An overview of the composition and application of biomass ash. Part 1. Phase-mineral and chemical composition and classification. *Fuel*, 105: 40–76
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2012.09.041>
- Wrobel C., Coulman B. E., Smith D. L. 2008. The potential use of reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea* L.) as a biofuel crop. *Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, section B: Soil and Plant Science*, 59: 1–18

ISSN 1392-3196 / e-ISSN 2335-8947

Zemdirbyste-Agriculture, vol. 103, No. 3 (2016), p. 297–304

DOI 10.13080/z-a.2016.103.038

Nendrinių dryžučių ir nendrinių eraičinų, auginamų kaip žaliava deginti, biomasės derlius ir ląstelienos komponentai

L. Pocienė, Ž. Kadžiulienė

Lietuvos agrarinių ir miškų mokslų centro Žemdirbystės institutas

Santrauka

Daugiamečių žolių biomasė yra potenciali kietojo kuro (deginimo) žaliava. Eksperimentas įrengtas giliau karbonatingame sekliai gėjiškame rudžemyje (RDg8-k2). Jo metu vertintas dviejų daugiamečių žolių biomasės derlius, kokybė ir energinis derlius. Deginti skirtos biomasės vertinimui pasirinktos dviejų rūšių daugiamečių žolės – nendrinis eraičinas (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) ir nendrinis dryžutis (*Phalaris arundinacea* L.). Pasirinktos dvi skirtingos trašos su vienodu kiekiu (90 kg ha⁻¹) azoto – tai mineralinės azoto trašos ir biodujų gamybos atlieka (digestatas). Taip pat eksperimento metu įvertinta skirtingo pjūčių laiko įtaka biomasės derliui ir energiniam produktyvumui; pjūčių laikas pasirinktas vasarą (liepos mėnesį) ir rudens viduryje (spalio mėnesį). Dvejų metų eksperimento duomenys atskleidė, kad biomasės derlius ir energinis potencialas priklauso nuo žolių rūšies ir auginimo technologijų. Lyginant tos pačios žolių rūšies vienos pjūties rodiklius, didesni biomasės ir energinis derliai gauti nendrinius dryžučius pjaunant liepos mėnesį, o nendriniam eraičiniams palankesnė rudeninė pjūtis spalio mėnesį. Abiejų rūšių žolynai buvo produktyviausi tręšiant mineraliniu azotu. Nendrinių dryžučių žolynų biomasės ir energinis derliai buvo didžiausi ir didesni už liepos pjūties nendrinių eraičinų biomasę. Žolynų energinį derlių didino didesnis kiekis lignino žolių biomasėje.

Reikšminiai žodžiai: biomasė deginimui, pjūčių laikas, tręšimas azotu, žolių rūšis.

Please use the following format when citing the article:

Pocienė L., Kadžiulienė Ž. Biomass yield and fibre components in reed canary grass and tall fescue grown as feedstock for combustion. *Zemdirbyste-Agriculture*, 103 (3): 297–304 DOI 10.13080/z-a.2016.103.038