



Supporting Sustainable Energy Production from Biomass from Landscape Conservation and Maintenance Work

MINUTES – Stakeholder Working Group “Feedstock Supply Concepts”

Date: 28.01.2016, 2-4 p.m.

Organisation: Aline Clalüna, Chamber of Agriculture Lower Saxony (COALS)

Planned overall timing:

- 02.00-02.10: Connection, welcoming and registration of participants
- 02.10-02.20: Introduction to greenGain, purpose of the SWG
- 02.20-02.50: Self-presentation of participants (3 min. each)
- 02.50-03.10: The different LCMW and feedstock types in greenGain.
Assessment of available biomass per LCMW.
- 03.10-04.00 Discussion about experiences of participants with different
LCMW and feedstock types.
Knowledge about publications and existing work to determine
the amount of biomass from any kind of LCMW.

Participants:

- Magdalena Sajdak Wood Technology Institute
- David Butler Manning Projektträger Jülich (previously coordinator of the project AgroForNet)
- Frederik Köster LiPRO Energy GmbH & Co. KG
- Jan Weger Silva Tarouca Research Institute
- Massimo Monteleone University of Foggia, project STAR AgroEnergy
- Marie Bergmann FNR, greenGain
- Federico de Filippi SOGESCA, greenGain
- Mainer Gomez CIRCE, greenGain
- Aline Clalüna COALS, greenGain

Moderation and minute taker: Aline Clalüna, COALS

SWG	Feedstock Supply Concepts
Date of the conference	28.01.2016
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Magdalena Sajdak Wood Technology Institute - David Butler Manning Projektträger Jülich, (previously coordinator of the project AgroForNet) - Frederik Köster LiPRO Energy GmbH & Co. KG - Jan Weger Silva Tarouca Research Institute - Massimo Monteleone University of Foggia, project STAR AgroEnergy - Marie Bergmann FNR, greenGain - Federico de Filippi SOGESCA, greenGain - Maider Gomez CIRCE, greenGain - Aline Clalüna COALS, greenGain
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different landscape, conservation and maintenance work & feedstock types - Assessment of the amount of biomass produced during any kind of landscape, conservation and maintenance work (LCMW)
Summary	<p>The first meeting of the greenGain stakeholder working group 1 (SWG1) “Feedstock Supply Concepts” was successfully held with the participation of a range of interested experts.</p> <p>The first part of the agenda was dedicated to the presentation of greenGain, its aims and the function of the SWG. Every participant had the possibility to introduce themselves and their principal interests in this working group. Additionally, Aline Clalüna from the German greenGain partner COALS, presented the eight LCMW types greenGain is working with and how they are distributed in the different project countries. The main topic of the first meeting of SWG1 was to discuss different approaches, literature and the participants’ experiences in conducting biomass assessments. As at that time the technical project partners were doing such an assessment in their model regions, knowledge, helpful insights and tips from the participating experts were to complete the ongoing work.</p> <p>The contributions of the participants varied from new expert contacts, to information on projects and scientific literature related to the greenGain topic. Mr. David Butler Manning, former coordinator of the project AgroForNet, for instance elaborated biomass assessment methods and gained knowledge regarding short rotation coppices. But also the aspects of public acceptance of the utilisation of woody biomass which shapes the landscape were discussed.</p> <p>For more detailed questions regarding the methods for biomass assessment used in AgroForNet Mr. Butler Manning referred to Professor Andreas Bitter and his staff from the Dresden University of Technology (DE). The group has developed methods using remote sensing and large data quantities to assess the amount of wood in the landscape (hedgerows, forests, along streets) and how much is technically and economically harvestable.</p> <p>Ms. Magdalen Sajdak, from the Wood Technology Institute in Poznan (PL), reminded that one method to quantify urban tree biomass is remote sensing but also the use of allometric equations may be considered. She pointed out that the quantity of residual biomass obtained from urban trees during LCMW varies greatly, depending on the species, type and frequency of pruning practice, and other factors. Moreover, she advised to keep in mind that the quantity of biomass proceeding from pruning</p>

operations in urban forests is different to the quantity of whole aboveground biomass estimated with certain methods.

Mr. Massimo Monteleone, associated professor at the University of Foggia (IT) and coordinator of the [STAR* AgroEnergy](#) research group, explained the situation of LCMW biomass from olive groves and vineyards in the region of Puglia (IT). Here maps and indications about the potential and technical availability of this kind of pruning could be an important new information source for SOGESCA, the Italian technical project partner working with this LCMW type in greenGain. In the case of Puglia the feedstock is used to feed a pyrolysis plant to obtain energy and biochar for soil conditioning in the same vineyards and olive groves from which the pruned biomass originates.

During the course of the meeting the discussion was also led to the topic of biomass along and especially in water channels. Mr. Monteleone for instance pointed out that it is very difficult to quantify the amount of this biomass but according to his expert opinion it could be a very relevant feedstock source ranging up to 1-1.5 t per ha (rough estimate).

Regarding feedstock from wetlands Ms. Sajdak named the [Life+ project](#) as a good example on how to energetically use this source of biomass. The project actually concentrated on bird protection in a national park and according to the habitat laws biomass had to be extracted to secure this aim. One of the side effects was that a solid biofuel production facility was actually set up in order to utilise the obtained biomass.

Based on the experiences made in the project AgroForNet and a [project in Thüringen](#) (DE) Mr. Butler Manning confirmed that for nature protection purposes there are areas which have to be kept open to prevent succession. The costs for this work showed to reach about 10,000 Euros per year and ha. Through harvesting and using the wood for energy it was not possible to make a profit but the costs for the work could be reduced.

Mr. Frederik Köster, CEO of the German company LiPRO Energy, asked all participants about experiences on the range of the costs for local authorities for roadside management. What he sees is how complicated the LCMW often is conducted and he wanted to know how a public-private partnership contract with authorities may influence the management and the costs for the community.

Mr. Butler Manning suggested contacting Mr. Christoph Schurr from the Kreisforstamt Bauzen who elaborated the cooperation between regional actors along wood-based supply chains in the AgroForNet study. He also pointed out a report written during the project AgroForNet considering the networking of producers and users of dendromass for energetic purposes (see further information below).

At the end of the meeting problems were addressed with which the experts had to cope during their projects and work. It was concluded that one of the most crucial factors to facilitate new projects in the renewable energy sector is the simplification of administrative processes.

Further information:

- Research gate of [Ms. Magdalena Sajdak](#) and [David Butler Manning](#).
- Booklets on the STAR*AgroEnergy Unit and the STAR*Facility Centre (PDFs).
- Homepage of the company [LiPRO energy GmbH & Co. KG](#).

- The [final report](#) of the projects AgroForNet and BEST entitled “Bioenergy from Dendromass for the Sustainable Development of Rural Areas” was published as a monograph by Wiley and is available for purchase.
- A report from the AgroForNet project considering the [networking of producers and users](#) of dendromass for energetic purposes (in German).
- AgroForNet book ‘[Holzwege in eine neue Landschaft?](#) Perspektiven für holzige Biomasse aus der Sicht von Akteuren’ presenting further practical examples of communities using wood from various sources for energy projects.
- A list of other related [publications](#) from the AgroForNet project.
- Project “[Landscape management without shepherd?](#)” resp. “Landschaftspflege ohne Schäfer?” (In German with English summary).
- Report “[Energieholz auf Uferrandstreifen](#)” of the Thuringian regional office for agriculture about energy wood on riparian strips.
- Report “[Gewässerrandstreifen als Kurzumtriebsplantagen oder Agroforstsysteme](#)” of the German Federal Environment Agency about riparian strips as short rotation coppices or agro forestry systems: