

ASSESSMENT OF BIOMASS UTILIZATION FOR ENERGY PRODUCTION FROM AGRICULTURAL RESIDUE

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This study discusses biomass potential utilization for energy production from primary and secondary agriculture residue assessment. The purpose of the research – to carry out an assessment of the biomass utilization potential from agricultural residue. The methodology based on analysing statistical data of Lithuania, to estimate the biomass utilization possibilities from agriculture residue. The research methods involve the methodology for the assessment using the mathematics equations and also based on methods of analysis, synthesis and others to achieve to solve the problem of competition between the food industry and agriculture sectors for the food gap in the near future. The authors determined that the potential energy yield from primary agriculture residue is higher than secondary agriculture residue and primary residue utilization for energy production is more useful than secondary residue. The problem with these results discloses that secondary agriculture residue utilization for bioenergy production needs more support with the development of knowledge and skills in Lithuania, especially should apply to attention to researches of non-traditional bioenergy plants. The results of the paper will be useful for further research in energy and agricultural development.

Keywords: *biomass utilization, biofuel, feedstocks, primary agriculture residue, secondary agriculture residue.*

JEL Codes: *Q15, Q16.*

1. Introduction

Biomass as a renewable resource is forestry crops and residues, agricultural crops and residues, sewage, industrial residues, animal residues, and municipal solid waste. Biomass is the only renewable energy not “freely” available (as opposed to wind and water) and has a long supply chain from planting, growing, harvesting, pre-treatment, and conversion (Rural Biomass Energy Book, 2020). Biomass cuts across several policy areas, including energy, agriculture, forestry, environment, land use, regional development, taxation, and trade. In addition to deforestation and wood processing waste but also a waste of agricultural production can be used for energy productions - straw and rapeseed, triticale, traditional agricultural herbs, and other crops are grown specifically for energy purposes. The specificity of bioenergy plants is evident not only in the production of biofuels but also in other types of energy - heat, and electricity.

Agriculture is one of the key players in the development of a Green Economy, creating a sector that distinguishes between two areas of bioenergy - biofuels (bioethanol and biodiesel) and bioenergy (biogas and solid biomass) for heat and electricity generation. Hence, biomass in its solid, liquid, and gaseous forms can be directly substituted for fossil fuels. Four decades before (1978 years), the first researches on energy herbaceous plants began in the United States (Zeng-Hui, Hong-Bo, 2010). In Europe, similar studies were studied a little later, about 1983. (Veenendaal et al., 2004).

However, until today the research into different types of plants to assess the energy value of their biomass remains relevant. Currently, the total annual production of biomass in the European Union has been estimated at roughly 1.8 billion tons (European Parliament, 2018). The available biomass sidestreams are estimated at 314 million tons for agriculture and forestry alone (Cabeza et al., 2019). The term “sidestreams” describes the parts of the raw material that are not used for the main products, such as tree branches and sawdust from timber production, or the parts of fish that cannot be sold as fillets and portions. The value generated by utilizing these side streams is what drives this green energy production trend. Lithuania has significant renewable energy resources that accumulate in forests, fields or municipal waste landfills. The total fuel potential of biomass should be 5,85 million tonnes in Lithuania. It would have to increase by phytomass about 12,3 percent in the agricultural land and forests.

The European Commission is proposing a new growth strategy European Green Deal to make the European Union (EU) a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy by 2050. There are no carbon or greenhouse gas emissions; economic growth is decoupled from resource use; and there shall not be anyone human or any places left aside in the EU. According to the targets and directions of the strategy of the European Green Deal, the aim is to promote the potential of renewable energy sources for energy production. Reducing the energy system’s dependence on fossil fuel is crucial for the successful implementation of change in 2030-2050. The main target is energy efficiency and the promotion of renewable energy.

The EU has succeeded in decoupling emissions from economic growth over the last three decades, with net GHG emissions falling by 25% between 1990 and 2019 while gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 62%. However, if current policies were continued, the current targets would mean we only achieve a 60% reduction by 2050. Today’s Communication proposes an EU-wide net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target of at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. This target puts the EU on a balanced pathway to reaching climate neutrality by 2050. The economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic requires a massive boost of investment and doing so in line with the increased climate ambition will provide a short-term economic stimulus that can foster long-term sustainable growth (Communication of European Green Deal, 2019).

Most scientists carefully considering such as the utilization of the potential of biomass for energy production from agricultural resources. This is because the utilization of biomass resources for energy production by agriculture creates competition for the food industry. They argued that the production of growing biofuels from agricultural resources could cause food shortages in global markets. Too much agricultural land is used for biofuel production, too much grain and vegetable oil travels not to the table for food but to tanks of car fuel (Šateikis, 2006; Solovyeva, Nuppenau, 2012; McCormick, Kautto, 2013; Marciukaitis et al., 2016).

For these reasons, the aim is to reduce the “food gap” between the utilization of food crops and biofuels in bioenergy (Zeng-Hui, Hong-Bo, 2010). EU officials have decided to freeze the utilization of wheat, rapeseed, corn, and other crops for biofuel production at the current level of 5 percent. For food and energy security, many countries are promoting biofuel crops that can be grown on non-food land so that the two systems are complementary rather than competitive. The main debate is on the production and use of first-generation biofuels in the field of energy. Growing plants for biofuels is controversial because the land, fertilizers, and energy for growing biofuel crops could be used to grow food crops instead. In some parts of the world, large areas of natural vegetation and forests have been cut down to grow sugar cane for ethanol and soybeans and oil palm trees for biodiesel (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2019). Because of limited arable land, the use of biomass for energy must be balanced against the need for food, materials, biochemicals, and natural forests. EU commission suggests

looking for other alternative resources for biofuels, this is the utilization of nonfood sources such as waste and algae (Rural Biomass Energy Book, 2020).

Current liquid biofuels (bioethanol and biodiesel) are mainly produced from first-generation feedstocks (vegetable oils and corn sugar), and second-generation biofuels will be produced from perennial energy feedstocks (non-food, cheap, and abundant plant waste biomass) (Naik et al., 2010). In the near future, hydrogen gas could be produced from algae, bacteria, or artificial photosynthesis to create hydrogen engines. Hydrogen is a third-generation biofuel when it is produced from biomass by algae or microalgal enzymes. The biofuel is three times as large in the water than the water footprint of fossil fuels, and its combustion produces only water, although a technological breakthrough is needed in the future to produce hydrogen economically.

The first generation of biofuel production has been based upon the conversion of the storage carbohydrates (sugars and starch) in the plants into fuel (Schubert, 2006). Oil from plants such as oilseeds has also been used, but the relatively low yields indicate that this is unlikely to be a sustainable source of fuel on a global basis. The first generation of biofuel also has large carbon and water footprints. This kind of biofuels is two to five times larger than the water footprint of fossil fuels. However, the first generation of biofuels produced from the use of storage carbohydrates from the edible parts of plants crops (including maize, sugar cane, rape, soybeans, and other bioenergy plants, creates the potential for direct competition between food and fuel production (Naik et al., 2010). Competition between biomass and food production can be reduced through technological innovations such as the production of second-generation biofuels. So, the second generation of biofuels under development is based on the conversion of the structural carbohydrates of the plant cell wall (Yuan et al., 2008). This avoids direct competition with food production and makes a much wider range of plants possible sources of biomass (Henry, 2010).

Second-generation biofuels include lignocellulosic biomass as a feedstock (woody crops, agricultural residues or waste, etc.). According to Wang et al. (2016), the demand for lignocellulosic biomass for the production of second-generation biofuels will increase in the next decade. One of the sources of lignocellulosic biomass is eternal herbaceous plants. Their biomass can be an alternative energy feedstock for the industry of the future, complementing traditional energy resources (Bentsen, Moller, 2017). The second generation of biofuels refers to a range of feedstocks (energy plants, such as miscanthus, switchgrass, agave, mustard, sweet sorghum, algae, coal waste, and others). These plants can be used to convert biomass to useful fuels by conversion technologies (pyrolysis, combustion, liquefaction and gasification) and refining technologies (chemical Fischer-Tropsch methods) (McKendry, 2002). For example, in 2012, the Switzerland company Clariant has been opened lignocellulose manufacture in Germany that can produce up to 1,000 tons from 4500 tons of straw.

Therefore, need strong political leadership and legislation to guide the shift from fossils to biofuels while avoiding competition with food production. So, it is one of the limiting factors for a growing bioeconomy is the availability of raw material. Even though materials can be regrown, they are far from unlimited. The trend of closing material loops in industry is based on the fact that increasing both the availability of raw materials and the efficiency of their use will create a competitive advantage (Nordic Council of Ministers, 2020).

Lithuania is an agricultural country, and part of the grown agricultural products, such as grain and straw, can be used for heat and biofuel production (Povilaitis et al., 2010). Lithuania has opportunities and resources to promote economic growth and increase competitiveness by exploiting the potential of biomass value chains, i.e. the production of wood, textile, and chemical products made from raw materials of biological origin, using bio-waste for the production of value-added products, including biogas and biofuels. It is argued by some that value created by bioenergy plants is more appropriate for high value-added industries such as the production of products based on industrial

biotechnology for the food industry. However, the solutions-oriented to high-quality products would require more investment in research and development. By European horizon program in 2021-2027 is planned to invest 10 billion euros to bio-economy research and innovation. The target to achieve biomass resource utilization to higher value-added products is realistic, therefore it is necessary to create an ecosystem where members of the science sector get ready to meet representatives of biomass production and its processing (Kargyte, Matijosyte, 2020).

Research problem: what biomass energy yield could be created from agriculture residues.

Research aim: to assess the biomass utilization potential on energy from agricultural residue.

Research objectives: (1) to analyse the composition of agriculture residues and identify the statistical methods for estimating; (2) to present the research results biomass yield on energy analysis by primary and secondary agriculture residues.

2. Materials and methods

The study was conducted at the Vytautas Magnus University of Lithuania in 2020. The primary data for analysis was collected from the State Statistical Service of Lithuanian, Lithuanian Energy Institute, Renewable Energy Statistics, Lithuanian Biomass Energy Association, etc. This study gave us information about agricultural crops, waste straw, traditional and non-traditional energy crops. Additionally, we collected information about the cultivated area in thousand hectares, agricultural production tons per hectare, and product-residue ratio to crop in the research. Also, this research included activities that consist of studying the literature. This analysis gave us information about the potential estimation of the energy yield of biomass from agricultural residue. It was determined agricultural residues can be defined and evaluated as primary or secondary depending on their origin.

Primary residues are solid vegetal residues left in the field after harvest or pruning and manure. Secondary residues are the portion discarded during the processing phase (olive pits, nutshelling, etc.). Although they consist in a promising feedstock for bioenergy use and, in general, for EU bioeconomy, they are currently underutilized mainly because of logistics constraints and lack of incentives. They positively contribute to rural development, representing a possible income for farmers, and if used as bioenergy feedstock they contribute to climate change mitigation strategies (Bioenergy Europe Statistical Report, 2018). Table 1 presents a list of primary and secondary agro-biomass feedstocks along with technical requirements for harvesting, benefits of mobilization, and seasonality.

Table 1. Primary Agricultural Residues

Seedstocks examples	Harvesting requirements	Benefits of mobilization	Seasonality
Straw, corn stover	Existing agriculture machinery (e.g., Baler)	No additional land required, considerate collection prevents pests, paying attention not to decrease SOC.	During crop harvesting season
Pruning	Agricultural machinery, usually modified for pruning	No additional land required, avoidance of pests / diseases, avoidance of emissions from open-field burning	After the pruning season (usually winter – spring)
Plantation removal wood	Excavators, large shredders, etc.	No additional land required, clear-up of field for new plantations, avoidance of disposal costs	At the end of an orchard's lifetime

Source: Bioenergy Europe Statistical Report 2018

Regarding primary agricultural residues (PAR), the most important type of agricultural biomass available for bioenergy is straw. It is left after the harvesting of mainly cereals and other annual lignocellulosic crops. The parameters that affect the straw potential are the area of land covered by these crops and the amount of straw produced per hectare or tonne of crop. Other types of residues that should be included in the category of primary residues are the products of cultivation process (e.g., fruit

trees pruning). The potential of primary residues could be reduced in case environmental and sustainability issues would be taken into account, like the remaining of residues on the agricultural terrain for recycling of nutrients (Biomass Energy Europe, 2010).

Primary residues generally should be collected from the fields and it to do is harder, while secondary residues to be collected released at a central processing facility (Table 2).

Table 2. Secondary Agricultural Residues

Seedstocks examples	Harvesting requirements	Benefits of mobilization	Seasonality
Pits and residues from crushing from olive shells/husks from seed/nut shelling, grape marc.	No additional technical equipment; no additional infrastructure	By-product; no additional land required; concentrated at processing site (no collection costs); avoids disposal costs (e.g., landfilling)	Year round

Source: Bioenergy Europe Statistical Report 2018

Also, the researchers suggest attention to non-traditional energy plants, which were grown in the Lithuanian climate zone, cultivation, preparation and utilization for solid biofuel: miscanthus, sida, sorghum, cup plant, seeder hemp ant others. The traditional energy plants can be described as a perennial herbaceous plants (perennial bunchgrass, orchard grass, tall fescue, sativa and others) (Jasinskas et al., 2014).

The Statistics Method – Primary Agricultural Residue (PAR) and Secondary Agricultural Residue (SAR) used in analysing biomass potential referred to the guidelines developed by Biomass Energy (Biomass Energy Europe, 2010). This method used statistical data based on land use, crop yields, crop production, and from the literature. Statistical data were then combined with the conversion factor, such as the yield per hectare, residues to crop factor, etc. In addition, the assumptions were carried out to determine the portion of biomass that can be used for energy production, by considering the needs for the land use for other purposes. The data used was data obtained from annual reports to the relevant agencies, including the Department of Agricultural, Department of Energy, and the Department of Statistics of Lithuania. This research included activities that consist of the studying the literature and analysing the data.

Primary agricultural residue (PAR). The most important primary agricultural residues of available agricultural biomass for bioenergy was winter cereals, summer cereals, and raped straw. Parameters that influenced the potential of straw was the area covered by these plants and the amount of straw produced per hectare or per ton of plant. The theoretical method of annual crop residues was estimated based on the cultivated area and agricultural production (AP) in ton per hectare, for each species of plant and the average ratio between the product and the residue (PtR) (Papilo et al., 2017).

Theoretical potential of primary agricultural residues (THP_PAR) was calculated by:

$$THP_PAR = \sum(CA_i \times AP_i \times PtR_i \times Av_i) \tag{1}$$

where THP_PAR is theoretical potential of primary agricultural residues (e.g., straw, stalks), in tons; CA_i – the cultivated area for i-th crop, in hectares (ha); AP_i – the agricultural production for the i-th crop, in tons per hectare (t ha⁻¹); PtR_i – product-residue ratio for i-th crop; Av_i – the availability of residues for i-th crop according current harvest system.

The energy value of biomass fuel is characterized by the thermal value, which is characterized by the heat of combustion. Then the potential of each PAR can be converted into energy units 60% of the straw values of the total grain biomass, using a low heating value of 13.63 to 14.63 GJ t⁻¹ with a water content of about 15%. This data was used according to the German agency “Fachagentur

Nachwachsende Rohstoffe” data of research. Tons unit of the theoretical potential of agricultural residues was converted to energy units by multiplying the potential (in t year⁻¹) with a lower calorific value of a particular residue (GJ t⁻¹). The ratio of product-residue by plant species (PtRi) has amounted from 1 to 2. The availability of residues for i-th crop according to the current harvesting system (A_{vi}) was assumed equal to 1 (Papilo et al., 2017).

Secondary agricultural residues (SAR) were generated and collected from companies that process agricultural plant parts harvested to produce the food / feed. In some European countries, the company must report the volume and utilization of residues they produce to the local statistics agency (Papilo et. al., 2017). However, if the direct statistics are not available, the methodology for assessment using the following equation:

$$P_{ti} = \sum(C_{ri} \times P_{tSRi}) \quad (2),$$

where *P_{ti}* is the theoretical potential of secondary agricultural residues of *i*-th crop (tons per year); *C_{ri}* – the production quantity of *i*-th crop (tons per year); *P_{tSRi}* – the ratio between products and secondary residues of *i*-th crop.

Then the potential of each SAR can be converted into energy units through multiplying the potential in t yr⁻¹ by the lower heating value of the certain residues (GJ t⁻¹). Or the potential can be expressed in tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) through multiplying the potential in t yr⁻¹ by the lower heating value of the certain residues (GJ t⁻¹) and dividing it by the lower heating value of oil (42 GJ t⁻¹) (Biomass Energy Europe, 2010).

3. Results of Biomass Utilization for Energy Productions

Biomass energy yield from agricultural residue depends on the type of raw material, its production and chemical composition, the country’s agricultural development, and conversion technologies. The energy value of biomass from agriculture residue is described as an energy value, which is characterized by the heat of combustion. Plant biomass is usually burned as a solid fuel, creating heat energy. Biomass from agricultural residues, such as straw, can be used for other environmentally friendly purposes: biogas and biofuel production. Thus, agriculture cultivation procedures effectively increase biomass potential for energy production, and it was becoming increasingly important. According to research assumptions, about 40% straw is used for fodder, litter, horticulture and other purposes, and 60% straw remains unused (Katinas, 2007). The ratio of straw to grain yield was dependent on the type and variety of plants, and it can vary from 1 to 2 (Table 3).

Table 3. Primary agricultural residue (PAR) utilization to biomass

Source	Type of residue	Product-residue ratio to crop	Cultivated area in thousand hectares	Agricultural production tons per hectare	Agricultural residues primary in thousand tons per year
<i>Total winter cereals</i>		1.2	909.8	5	5458.8
Winter wheat	Straw	1	748.3	5.3	3966.0
Winter triticale		1.2	105	3.6	453.6
Winter rye		1.5	34.5	2.7	139.7
Winter barley		1	22	4	88.0
<i>Total summer cereals</i>		1.1	460.6	3.2	1621.3
Summer wheat	Straw	1	150	3.5	525.0
Summer barley		1	154	3.6	554.4
Summer triticale		1.2	10	3	36.0

Summer rye		1.2	0.5	1.4	0.8
Oats		1.3	95	2.6	525.0
Buckwheat		1.1	30	1.2	554.4
Cereals mixes		1	7	2.3	36.0
<i>Total rape</i>		2	276	3.2	1766.4
Winter rape	Straw	2	256	3.3	1689.6
Summer rape		2	20	1.6	64.0

Source: formed by the author on the basis of publications of Sakalauskas (2012) and Papilo et al. (2017)

Table 3 results show, the total biomass straw potential from primary residues derived in 2020 years was about 8,846,5 thousand tons per year. The highest potential winter cereals from primary residue were about 5458.8 thousand tons per year. The smallest potential summer cereals and rape from primary residue respectively was about 1621.3 and 1766.4 thousand tons per year.

According to the results, it can be notices the straw biomass potential from primary agriculture residue was about 5308 thousand tons per year (Table 4). Table 4 describes the assessment results of biomass energy potential derived from primary residues on three agricultural commodities. Based on the theoretical potential assessment, the highest winter cereals potential for primary agricultural residue biomass was about 53,210 thousand GJ (32.6%). The smallest rape potential for primary agricultural residue biomass was about 17,218 thousand GJ (10.6%) and summer cereals were about thousand. 15,804 GJ (9.7%). The total energy output of 2020 years for primary agricultural residue biomass was about 163,178 thousand GJ.

Table 4. Potential energy yield by primary agricultural residue

Source	Common use	Agricultural residues primary, thousand tons per year	Energy yield (output)	
			thousand GJ per year	thousand GJ per year
<i>Total winter cereals</i>		3275	51323...55096	32.6
Winter wheat	bioethanol	2380	37288... 40029	23.7
Winter triticale		272	4265... 4578	2.7
Winter rye		84	1314...1410	0.8
Winter barley		53	827 ...888	0.5
<i>Total summer cereals</i>		973	15243 ...16364	9.7
Summer wheat	bioethanol	315	4936...5299	3.1
Summer barley		333	5212...5596	3.3
Summer triticale		22	339...363	0.2
Summer rye		1	8...9	0.01
Oats		193	3019...3241	1.9
Buckwheat		24	372...400	0.2
Cereals mixes		10	151...163	0.1
<i>Total rape</i>		1060	16607...17829	10.6
Winter rape	biodiesel	1014	15885...17053	10.1
Summer rape		38	602...646	0.4
<i>Total:</i>		5308	157,391... 168,964	100

Table 5 shows the potential of secondary biomass from agricultural residues consists of traditional energy crops and not-traditional energy crops. Bioenergy crop production is not allowed to compete with food crops, very important to prefer two categories of using crop energy in this subject: 1) surplus agricultural land, i.e. land that is not needed anymore for the production of food and feed crops or for other purposes; and 2) degraded or low productive land, i.e. land that is not suitable or no longer suitable for conventional commercial agriculture.

Table 5. Potential energy yield by secondary agricultural residue

Source	Type of residue	Product-residue ratio to crop	Agricultural production tons per hectare	Cultivated area in hectares	Agricultural residues secondary in tons per year
<i>Traditional energy crops</i>					<i>760,041</i>
Legumes beans	Pods/straw	2.1	4.5	58658	554318
Pea	stems /leaves	1.3	1.85	64428	154949
Lentil	stems /leaves	1.7	0.9	40	61
Soybean	hulls	2.5	2.2	2076	11418
Maize	stalk	2.5	6	14.3	215
Sugar beet	leaves	0.6	58	15.1	525
Switchgrass (perennial bunchgrass, tall fescue, orchard grass, blue grass, ect.)	grass biomass	1	2.5	4765	11913
Fibre hemp	stems	1	5	5275	26375
Linseed		0.3	0.37	782	87
Goat's-rue		1	0.35	206	72
Sativa		1	0.39	278	108
<i>Non-traditional energy crops</i>					<i>314,663</i>
Sunflowers	hulls	2.2	2.6	81	463
Miscanthus	grass biomass	1	75	6	450
Jerusalem artichokes	grass biomass	1	77.5	47	3643
Lupin	grains	1	4	4263	17052
Millet	stalk	1.83	1.75	132	423
Sorghum	stalk	2.5	6	44	660
Honey clover	stems	1	35	716	25060
Lucerne	hulls	2	10.5	12708	266868
Serradella	stems	1	2	22	44
<i>Total:</i>					<i>1,074,704</i>

Source: formed by the author on the basis of publications: Fernandez, Batterham, 1995; Smil, 1999; Scholz et al., 2001; Žaltauskas, Ramoška, 2002; Yevich, Logan, 2002; Unal, Alibas 2007; Wright et al., 2009; Clarke et al., 2011; Sakalauskas, 2012; Iye, Bilsborrow, 2013; Alhassan et al., 2019

Biomass energy plants potential from secondary residues derived in 2020 years was about 1,075 thousand tons per year. The highest traditional energy plants potential from secondary agricultural residue biomass was about 760,041 tons per year. Non-traditional energy plants potential was about 314,663 tons per year.

This result shows Lithuania's agriculture has big potential biomass utilization for energy production. Also, we have to notice this result was estimated only cultivated and fertile land area. However, the potential of non-cultivated and infertile land areas for energy production has not estimated yet. Table 6 shows the potential energy yield by secondary agriculture residue in 2020 years.

Table 6. Potential energy yield by secondary agricultural residue

Source	Common use	Agricultural residues secondary ton per year	Energy yield (output)		
			GJ/yr	%	
<i>Traditional energy crops</i>		<i>Total:</i>	<i>336,107</i>	<i>74.0</i>	
Legumes beans	bioethanol	554318	251239	55.31	
Pea	bioethanol	154949	64500	14.20	
Lentil	bioethanol	61	25	0.01	
Soybean	biodiesel	11418	4903	1.08	
Maize	bioethanol, biogas	215	90	0.02	
Sugar beet	bioethanol,	525	223	0.05	
Switchgrass (perennial bunchgrass, tall fescue, orchard grass, blue grass, ect.)	biogas	11913	4433	0.98	
Fibre hemp	biodiesel	26375	10583	2.33	
Linseed	biodiesel	87	36	0.01	
Goat's-rue	biogas	72	30	0.01	
Sativa	biogas	108	45	0.01	
<i>Non-traditional energy crops</i>		<i>Total:</i>	<i>118,125</i>	<i>26.0</i>	
Sunflowers	biodiesel	463	221	0.05	
Miscanthus	biogas	450	204	0.04	
Jerusalem artichokes	bioethanol	3643	1395	0.31	
Lupin	biogas	17052	5980	1.32	
Millet		423	176	0.04	
Sorghum		660	268	0.06	
Honey clover		25060	10575	2.33	
Lucerne		266868	99289	21.86	
Serradella		44	18	0.004	
<i>Total:</i>		<i>1,074,704</i>	<i>572,356</i>	<i>100</i>	

Table 6 describes the assessment results of biomass energy potential derived from secondary residues in two agricultural commodities. Based on the theoretical potential assessment, the highest potential of traditional energy plants from secondary agricultural residue biomass was about 336.1 thousand GJ (74.0%). Non-traditional energy plants from secondary agricultural residue biomass were only used about 118.1 thousand GJ (26.0%). The total energy yield for secondary agricultural residue biomass was about 572.4 thousand GJ.

4. Conclusion

The results of the research disclose biomass utilization from agricultural residues for energy production in Lithuania. The most important application is primary and secondary agricultural residues of biomass. Agricultural residues include crop residues remaining in fields after harvest (primary residues) and processing residues generated from the harvested portions of crops during food, feed, and fibre production (secondary residues). The results of the energy yield of biomass assessment show, the straw biomass energy potential from primary agricultural residues are higher than energy plant biomass from secondary agricultural residues. The biggest biomass energy yield from winter cereal straw was about 53,210 thousand GJ. The little less biomass energy yield from rape straw was about 17,218 thousand GJ, and summer cereal was about 15,804 thousand GJ. The total biomass energy yield from primary residue was about 163,178 thousand GJ.

Compared with energy plants biomass potential from secondary agricultural residues the energy yield biomass potential is very small. This indicates the problems of the limitation of the research, analysis of comprehensive data, especially about non-traditional energy plant biomass, and their adaptation possibilities to cultivation in Lithuania. Was discovered that biomass energy yield from traditional plants was about 336,1 thousand GJ, and biomass energy yield from non-traditional energy plants was about 18.1 thousand GJ. The total biomass energy yield from energy plants was about 572,4 thousand GJ. It was discovered that biomass from primary residue is best to use for the production of bioethanol and biodiesel, and biomass from secondary residue is best to use for bioethanol, biogas, and biodiesel production.

We suppose that in order to solve the possibilities of increasing the biomass potential, it is necessary to increase the amount of biomass by optimizing plant growing technologies or searching for new, more productive plant genotypes. Less fertile, reclaimed land near roads and other polluted air objects could also be used for this purpose.

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BIOMASĖS PANAUDOJIMO ENERGIJOS GAMYBAI IŠ ŽEMĖS ŪKIO ATLIEKŲ VERTINIMAS

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Santrauka

Straipsnyje analizuojamos biomasės panaudojimo energijos gamybai iš pirminių ir antrinių žemės ūkio žaliavų likučių galimybės. Tikslas - įvertinti biomasės panaudojimo potencialą energijos gamybai iš žemės ūkio atliekų. Tyrimui atlikti taikyti įvairūs analizės metodai ir panaudoti įvairių šaltinių duomenys.

Tyrimo rezultatai parodė, kad padidinti energijos gamybą galima naudojant šiaudų biomasę iš pirminių žemės ūkio žaliavų ir augalinę biomasę iš antrinių žemės ūkio žaliavų. Nustatyta, kad biomasės energijos išėiga iš pirminių žemės ūkio atliekų yra žymiai didesnė nei panaudojus antrines žemės ūkio atliekas. Tai padėjo atskleisti, kad Lietuvoje būtina skirti daugiau dėmesio ir paramos netradicinių energinių augalų tyrimų plėtrai.

Raktiniai žodžiai: biomasės panaudojimas, biokuras, žaliavos, pirminės ir antrinės žemės ūkio liekanos.

JEL kodai: Q15, Q16.