



MISCANTHUS BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES



Prepared by Teagasc and the Agri-Food and Bioscience Institute

Teagasc is the agriculture and food development authority in Ireland. Its mission is to support science-based innovation in the agri-food sector and the broader bioeconomy that will underpin profitability, competitiveness and sustainability. Teagasc is funded by the Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Food.

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Introduction

These guidelines are designed to introduce farmers to a new crop. They give guidance on the most appropriate location, land preparation, planting techniques and crop management required to grow miscanthus as a crop destined for energy use (or for other uses). These guidelines summarises ongoing current research and best practice. As further experience is gained, these guidelines will be modified.

Why Grow Energy Crops?

The Government as a whole are keen to encourage sustainable and responsible growth in the energy crop market in response to the need for atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) abatement. Government targets, aspirations and long-term energy policy were contained in the Energy White Paper published in 2007. Miscanthus can be used to produce heat, CHP or electricity power on a range of scales from large power stations (**30MW+**) requiring hundreds of thousands of tonnes of biomass annually, to small-scale systems (**on-farm or single building**) requiring just a few dozen tonnes during winter months. There is no planting grant for miscanthus in Northern Ireland. The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development is, however, taking forward a Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010) which includes measures to encourage the development of the biomass supply chains and the utilisation of biomass for heat.

What is Miscanthus?

Miscanthus species originate in Asia and they are perennial, rhizomatous grasses with lignified stems resembling bamboo. Once the plants are established (typically requires 3-4 years) some genotypes such as the triploid hybrid M x giganteus have the potential for very high rates of growth growing stems that are >3m within a single growing season.

Miscanthus may be familiar to many as a flowering garden ornamental. These ornamental forms are generally different to those that are of value for biomass production. Miscanthus is planted in spring and once planted can remain in situ for at least fifteen years. The miscanthus leaves fall off in the winter, contributing to the development of soil humus and nutrient cycling. Miscanthus produces bamboo-like canes during late spring and summer which are harvested in late winter or early spring.



Miscanthus Giganteus

This growth pattern is repeated every year for the lifetime of the crop. Miscanthus differs from short rotation coppice willow (the alternative energy crop funded under the bioenergy scheme) in that it gives an annual harvest and thus an annual income to the farmer. Miscanthus spreads naturally by means of underground storage organs known as rhizomes. However, their spread is slow and there is little risk of uncontrolled invasion of hedges or fields. These rhizomes can be split and the pieces re-planted to produce new plants. All propagation, maintenance and harvest operations can be done with conventional farm machinery. In the UK including trials in Northern Ireland long-

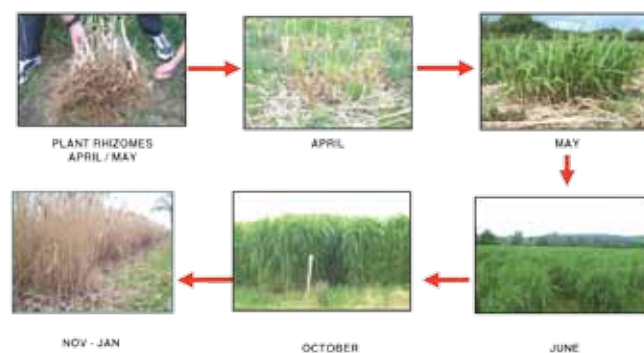
term average harvestable yields from a mature crop (i.e. excluding the first 3 years – have exceeded 16 dry tonnes per hectare per year (t/ha/yr) at the most productive experimental sites). These high yields suggest that the crop has the potential to make an important contribution to Ireland's commitment to energy generation from renewables.

1.0 Crop Production

1.1 Annual Growing Cycle

The growth pattern of the crop is simple. It produces new shoots annually and these usually emerge from the soil during April. These shoots develop into erect, robust stems, which reach 0.5 – 1m in height by late August of the year of planting, with a diameter of up to 10 mm. The stems, which have an appearance similar to bamboo canes, are usually unbranched and contain spongy pith.

From late July the lower leaves senesce as canopy closure prevents sufficient light penetration. Following the first air frost in autumn senescence accelerates and nutrients move back to the rhizome. Leaves then fall and a deep leaf litter develops. Any remaining foliage dies and the stems dry to relatively low moisture content (30-50%) during winter. By February, free standing, almost leafless, canes remain and it is these which are harvested mechanically. This growth cycle is repeated once spring-time temperatures increase again. From the third season onwards the crop can be expected to achieve a maximum height of 2.5 - 3.5 m.



Miscanthus growing cycle

1.2 Site Selection

Crop Requirements

Soils

Miscanthus has been reported growing, and producing high or reasonable yields on a wide range of soils, from sands to high organic matter soils. It is also tolerant of a wide range of pH, but the optimum is between pH 5.5 and 7.5. Miscanthus is harvested in the winter or early spring and therefore it is essential that the site does not get excessively waterlogged during this period, as this may limit accessibility for harvesting machinery and cause damage to the soil structure. Growing miscanthus on heavy clay soils in certain circumstances should therefore be avoided.

Temperature

The potential cropping zones for miscanthus are quite widespread. Miscanthus does not grow at low temperatures below a threshold of 6°C. This is considerably lower than for maize and therefore the potential growing season is longer. Late spring frosts which destroy early spring foliage and effectively reduce the duration of the growing season are the major constraint to long season growth in *M. x giganteus*. *Giganteus* is a variety which is most susceptible to cold snaps based on Swedish research. *Sinensis* is more frost tolerant. *Sinensis* could tolerate - 5°C whereas *Giganteus* could only survive at -3°C max. *Giganteus* is not the best variety in the cold climates.



Miscanthus loses its leaves and frost speeds up the senescence process.

Water Availability

Annual rainfall and soil water retention will strongly influence the yield of miscanthus at any site. Miscanthus possesses good water use efficiency when considered on the basis of the amount of water required per unit of biomass and miscanthus roots can penetrate and extract water to a depth of around 2m. However, to achieve high yields the crop may need more water than the crops that it may replace. In addition, research at Teagasc, Oak Park has shown that up to 50% of rainfall can be intercepted by a dense canopy and evaporates off, the leaves and never reaches and infiltrates into the soil. Limited soil water availability during a growing season will prevent the crop from reaching full potential yield in that year; a loss of 90 kg of biomass per ha for each millimetre of soil water deficiency has been calculated. Irrigation is not justified by the value of increased biomass obtained. In times of severe drought, the foliage of miscanthus will first show leaf rolling and then die back from the leaf tip. This will reduce yield in the year of drought but in all cases experienced in Ireland and the UK to date the crop will survive and re-grow the following year.

Site Selection

Since the miscanthus will exist on the site for at least 15 years and can reach up to 3.5m in height, its impact on the local landscape particularly if the site is close to a footpath or a favourite view needs to be considered. Impacts on wildlife, archaeology and public access must also be addressed prior to cropping. In addition, the impact of harvesting machinery on the soil should be considered. Soil diffuse pollution should be prevented by ensuring soil compaction is minimised and soils retain good structure.



Its important to grub or power harrow the ground in advance of planting to ensure the rhizome is buried adequately.



Miscanthus can reach a maximum height of 2.5 - 3.5m by August of the growing cycle.

Up to 10% of eligible land for the bioenergy scheme can remain uncropped with miscanthus in order to accommodate landscape and access issues, with no impact on the amount of grant awarded and including any phased planting under that agreement. The positioning of these spaces also needs to be considered in terms of sympathetic landscape views whilst enhancing wildlife and minimising soil compaction. Miscanthus has the potential



From November miscanthus starts to lose its leaves and goes into senescence.

to encourage a greater diversity of wildlife than some agricultural crops, particularly if located in an area of low conservation value or as a link between existing habitats. It may also provide an area of sheltering habitat. Care must be taken to prevent this new habitat from adversely affecting existing conservation areas.

1.3 Pre-Planting Site Preparation

Thorough site preparation is essential for good establishment, ease of subsequent crop management and high yields. As the crop has the potential to be in the ground for at least 15 years, it is important that it is established correctly to avoid future problems.

If it's a grassland site, the first step, before planting, is to spray the site with an appropriate broad spectrum herbicide (e.g. glyphosate) for controlling perennial weeds. The site should be sprayed and then ploughed from January 15th to control perennial weeds. This will allow frost activity to break down the soil further. This may also help prevent 'ley' pests such as the larvae of two moths; the common rustic moth and the ghost moth attacking the newly established plants, as any larvae or eggs already in the soil from the previous crop will have insufficient food over the winter to survive. Later in the spring from March to April the site should be rotovated or power harrowed immediately prior to planting. This will not only improve establishment by aiding good root development, good soil root contact and improved soil aeration but will also improve the effectiveness of any residual herbicides, applied after planting.

1.4 Planting Material

Using the right planting material is vital. For phytosanitary reasons, miscanthus rhizomes should only be sourced from European or Mediterranean countries.

Methods of Propagation

Two methods of propagation are currently used, rhizome division and micro-propagation. Rhizome division is favoured because it is less expensive and generally produces more vigorous plants. To produce new planting material, two or three-year-old plants are split whilst dormant, using a rotary cultivator, and the rhizome pieces collected for re-planting. A 30-40 fold increase in plants can be achieved this way. Rhizome pieces must have at least 2 to 3 shoot initials, (buds with sharp points)' and must be kept moist before re-planting. This is best achieved by keeping rhizomes under cold-storage conditions (<4oC),



Miscanthus is planted from a rhizome from the size of your thumb to the size of your fist.

but they will remain viable in the field for a short period of time, if stored in a heap and covered with moist soil.

Planting Density

A planting rate of 16,000 rhizomes/ha is recommended to give an emergence of 10-15,000 plants/ha. This rate allows for some establishment losses while still providing

the plant density required to achieve optimal yields from year three onwards and effective weed suppression through competition. Recent improvements in rhizome extraction and selection have resulted in much higher establishment rates (typically >80%) of the rhizomes planted becoming miscanthus plants. Rhizomes need to be planted at a depth of 5-10 cm. The optimal planting time for rhizomes is from March to April but planting can continue into May and even early June and still be successful. Early planting takes advantage of spring-time soil moisture and allows an extended first season of growth. This is important, because it enables larger rhizome systems to develop.



Oak Park crops sown in March 2010. Picture taken in August 2010.

These crops are more robust in future years, and allow the crop to tolerate drought and frost better. Miscanthus rhizomes are not as simple to plant as potato tubers. The rhizomes tend to get tangled up. Some planting equipment is set up at 1 metre spacing's between the rows. ADAS in the UK plant at 1m wide rows at 67 cm spacing's.

Calculating planting density

The optimal planting rate is 16,000 rhizomes per hectare in order to get an establishment of 10,000 rhizomes per hectare and avoid the cost coming back to patch plant a crop for areas where establishment did not occur. 16,000 rhizomes per hectare allows for some rhizome losses during the establishment phase. Some miscanthus crops are planted at 0.8m x 0.8m between every rhizome set. One hectare is 100m x 100m and if the miscanthus is planted at 0.8m x 0.8m wide spacing – you are planting $100 \div 0.8 = 125$ rhizomes per 100m. Therefore 125 rhizomes per 100m x 125 per 100m ($100 \times 100 \times 125 \div 80$) = 15,625 rhizomes per hectare, which gives a planting rate of 15,000 per hectare

AFBI Research

Effects of rhizome size and planting rate

AFBI have found that provided rhizomes have viable buds that breaking the rhizome into smaller pieces (25 to 30g) rather than larger pieces (70-80g) generates more shoots per kilogram of rhizome planted. Therefore planting the same amount of rhizome, but broken into smaller pieces planted more closely together should give greater shoot numbers and a more uniform stand over the field, reducing the risk of large gaps in the crop stand.

Effects of degradable plastic mulch applied at planting

Miscanthus, like forage maize, is a plant originating from a warm climate and which responds to higher temperatures. Although not available as a commercial system for miscanthus, AFBI trials have shown that when the system used for forage maize is applied to miscanthus it will accelerate the development of the crop and increase the number of shoots it generates in the first year. Although the plastic mulch breaks down during the first season the increased shoot numbers and higher DM per year continue into the 2nd and 3rd seasons, but with diminishing effect as internal competition within the crop itself becomes the main limiting factor.



Planting miscanthus with a modified corn drill.

1.5 Planting

There have been significant developments in miscanthus planting technology in the past few years. Previously, broadcast planting using a manure spreader followed by cultivation and rolling was the norm. While this method produces a fast work rate, it is not recommended because of the unpredictability of plant spacing and low establishment rates sometimes associated with it. Therefore, use of a specialised planter is recommended. Work rates reported are averages and will vary according to site conditions.

Specialist Planters

A number of specialist companies have developed, or are developing, bespoke planting machines. Wexgen have developed a planter which worked very successfully. The planter was used at Oak Park for 2010 trials and establishment was very good at over 80%. The machine is a modified corn drill with five people standing on the back manually dropping the varying shaped rhizomes through a pipe which falls to the ground and is buried. It plants at 0.8 m spacing's. The modified corn drill operates at 1 ha per hour. Wexgen manufactures this planter and their contact details are at the back of this booklet.

Another automatic planting machine was designed in 2004 and had successfully planted JHM's Miscanthus ever since. Minor alterations have been made year on year resulting in optimum performance levels. The automatic planter requires one operator and plants 1.5 ha of Miscanthus per hour. In 2011 a new machine, built by JHM, will be introduced which will



Wexgen Planter requires five operators and the driver.

further increase efficiencies. A machine has been designed specifically for planting miscanthus by Nordic Biomass in Denmark. This machine works by planting two rows of rhizomes into a shallow furrow opened by shares. Once planted, the soil is moved back to cover the rhizomes, and then rolled. The machine can be adjusted to achieve different planting densities, if required.

Automatic two and four row planters have been developed for use in the UK. These are



Planting Process

based on automatic potato planters but have been modified to provide accurate flow of rhizomes into coulters to achieve accuracy of depth and within-row placement.

Modular Potato Planter

For rhizomes destined for use in the potato planter, grading is required to remove rhizomes which will not pass down the planting tube or have less than 2-3 'buds'. Once graded, the operator of the potato planter places rhizomes into a cup or drops them down a planting tube. The distance between plants is governed by the speed of a land wheel. As the rhizomes enter a furrow opened by a share, the soil is ridged over the rhizomes. The potato planter should be followed by a heavy roller, to aid soil consolidation. The work rate achieved is low (0.3 ha/hr) but might still be suitable for

planting small areas. This technique ensures accurate placement and good depth control, both of which are important for good establishment success.

1.6 Weed Control

Background

Weeds if not controlled, will compete with the crop for light, water and nutrients and thus reduce yields. The level of weed interference will depend on the stage of maturity of the crop (i.e. its ability to out-compete weeds), the degree of weed infestation at the site and the diversity of the weed species (affected by location, season, climate and previous land use). Weed control is essential in the establishment phase

of the crop because the slow initial growth of miscanthus reduces its ability to compete. The planting process causes soil disturbance which promotes seed germination.

Furthermore, the low planting densities which are used results in large unoccupied spaces where weed growth can occur. At this stage the young miscanthus plantlets can easily become overwhelmed by weeds. As the Miscanthus crop becomes more established, a range of selective herbicides can be



Ground should be rolled directly after planting.



Grass and weeds competes with the miscanthus plant for available nutrients

used for weed control. Table 1 gives a list of herbicides which have been successfully used for weed control in miscanthus with notes made beside herbicides which can only be used pre-emergence. Any active ingredient which is appropriate for cereals should also be suitable for miscanthus (with the possible exception of some graminicides) and some C4 specific herbicides can also be used.

Table 1:

Active ingredient(s)	Example Product(s)	Notes
Bromoxynil/ioxynil/Diflufenican	Capture	1.1 l/ha
Bromoxynil/ioxynil	Oxytril CM	2 l/ha
Bromoxynil/Mecroprop-P/ioxynil	Swipe P	5 l/ha
Diflufenican/isoproturon	Panther or Cougar	2 l/ha
Isoxaben	Flexidor 125	2 l/ha Isoxaben is used within 14 days of planting i.e. pre emergence
Fluroxypyr	Starane 2,Floxy, Tomahawk, Tandus, Hurler, Binder	2 l/ha
Glyphosate	Roundup or touchdown quattro	6 l/ha. Glyphosate is applied prior to establishment and see note below on its careful use to control grass weeds.
Isoproturon	Tolkan Liquid	5 l/ha
Metsulfuron-methyl	Ally SX	30 g/ha
Metsulfuron methyl/Tribenuron-methyl	Ally Max SX	42 g/ha
Tribenuron-methyl	Cameo SX	30 g/ha
Metsulfuron-methyl/fluroxypyr	Ally	20 g/ha
MCPA	Mortone	5 l/ha
	M50, Mastercrop, MCPA amine 500, Agroxone or Agritox 50	3.5 l/ha
Mecoprop-P	Duplosan New Syst	2.3 l/ha
Mecoprop-P/Dicamba	Foundation	1.25 l/ha
Pendimethalin	Stomp or Alpha Pendimethalin	3.3 l/ha 4 l/ha. Pendimethalin is only applied within 14 days of planting i.e. pre-emergence of crop.

Once the full canopy develops, the germination of new weed seedlings is dramatically reduced, and only shade tolerant varieties such as black-bindweed and chickweed or particularly mature individuals will survive. Autumn germinating species such as Annual Meadow Grass may present problems after crop senescence has occurred in the establishment year.

Weeds compete with the crop for light, water and nutrients and can reduce yields. Weed control in the establishment phase of the crop is essential, because poor control can severely check the development of the crop. It is vital that proposed sites should be cleared of perennial weeds before any planting takes place. The Department of Agriculture Fisheries & Food Pesticides Control

Service has given off-label approval for some herbicides used for cereals, grass and maize to be used on miscanthus. Visit: <http://www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie/>.

Pre-Planting Weed Control

It is important that this is carried out effectively particularly on old pasture land where the presence of perennial weeds such as docks and nettles is more likely. A translocated (systemic) herbicide (e.g Glyphosate at 4-6 l/ha) should be applied to actively growing vegetation from January 15th. To allow the herbicide to fully translocate, a period of ten days post herbicide application should be allowed before ploughing.



Chemical Store

Weed Control Post Planting

Within 14 days of planting, spray onto a moist soil a pre-emergence weed killer and insecticide (The insecticide is only necessary if following a grass ley and thresholds of leatherjackets are found to be high). A high water volume of 500 litres per hectare is essential to give a good coverage of chemical on the soil. Apply the 500 litres of water together with 3.3 litres of Stomp (Pendimethalin) together with 1.5 litres of Flexidor 125 (Isoxaben) and 1.5 litres of Dursban 4 (Chlorpyrifos insecticide).

Post Emergence Year 1

Once miscanthus shoots have emerged, selective herbicides may be used for the control of vigorous annual dicotyledonous weeds. A weed wiper may be used to apply post-emergence roundup to the taller, more persistent weeds such as thistles.



Spraying grass with glyphosate in advance of ploughing.

From May to August walk the fields on a weekly basis. Check for rabbit and leatherjacket damage. Monitor weed populations and take remedial action in worst case scenarios. Spring cereal broad leaf weed herbicides can generally be used on miscanthus. Sulphonylureas such as Metsulfuron – Methyl can be used for general broad leaf weed control, as can hormone herbicides, such as MCPA, CMPP, and HBN. Foundation or Swift (Mecroprop P + Dicamba) 1.25 l ha, has worked well at the Teagasc Kildalton miscanthus site.

Weed control towards end of year 1

Miscanthus crops while dormant have only very small amounts of green material present in the Miscanthus leaf or stem. Growth will only re-commence in late March or early April.

Patch-planting or infilling should be carried out during March/April where significant gaps appear in the crop – typically those gaps that amount to the size of a small car in area. In order for those patch-planted rhizomes to have a chance to survive, grass growth will have to be suppressed or killed in those areas particularly.

Glyphosate (e.g. roundup) being a systemic herbicide will kill or check the plant if there is green material in the plant. Some first year crops do not lose all their green leaf so in order to spray glyphosate in such circumstances the crop should be topped within 48 hours after the application of glyphosate. This will prevent any glyphosate taken in by any green matter in the plant from translocating down to the rhizome.

Glyphosate (4 litres/ha.) should be sprayed across the entire crop normally from mid-February onwards where grass weeds are present. If there are little or no grasses present, there should be no requirement for roundup. Spraying of glyphosate should normally be completed by Mid-March. Note this is a very delicate and time critical operation and only if carried out correctly will eliminate the grass weeds which otherwise cannot be treated as miscanthus itself is a grass species.

There also have been some reports of crops grown on high organic (peaty) soils where glyphosate persistence has been reported. IGER researchers in Wales adopted a management system from 2009 of topping (anytime from January 20th and spraying glyphosate ('Glyphosate 4 l/ha) as soon as possible after topping and applying a soil acting herbicide 'Calisto' 1.5 l/ha. (3-4 weeks later). This has proved very effective.



The control of grass weeds is a careful and delicate part of the management of miscanthus.

Weed Control in Older Crops

Ally Sx (Metsulfuron-S-Methyl) is completely safe up to 1 metre height of the Miscanthus crop, and can be safely tank mixed with Duplosan, MCPA, Starane, HBN, and have no side effects (obviously not all mixed together!) but Ally Sx + 2 partners.

Generally from year 2 onwards the crop will suppress weed growth and chemical control should no longer be required.

Second or Third Year

Once the crop is mature (i.e. from the summer of the second or third year, depending on site and climate), weed interference is effectively suppressed, initially by the leaf litter layer on the soil surface and subsequently by the closure of the crop canopy, which reduces the light penetrating into the under-storey. Weeds that do survive offer little competition

to the crop. Since there are no label recommendations, all products are used at the users own risk.

Weed control is likely to be relatively intensive after planting and during the establishment phase. However once the crop has become established, the demand for weed control is low. The development of new weed fauna in long term plantations must be monitored in order to identify any 'new' weed species which will pose a threat to the crop.

1.7 Nutrition and Fertilisation

Nutrient Requirements

Miscanthus is very efficient in the way it uses nutrients. There are a number of reasons for this high level of efficiency.

- Miscanthus is deep rooted and can abstract nutrients from a large area of soil
- Miscanthus has a high nutrient efficiency compared to arable crops (wheat, barley) and native grasses (ryegrass). Less nutrients are needed for each kilogram or unit mass of biomass produced by the crop.
- Excess nutrients are exported from the above ground parts to the rhizome during the autumn as the leaves senesce (die). The nutrients are stored in the rhizome during the winter and are used to support early growth of shoots during the following spring.
- Leaves fall off the Miscanthus stems as winter progresses and accumulate as a litter layer on the surface of the soil. The litter layer is broken down over time and the nutrients find their way back into the soil where they can be once again absorbed by the root system. Additional nutrition is available to the crop through atmospheric deposition and soil mineralisation.

Nutrient off-takes are confined to the amount of nutrients in the stems at harvest as nutrients in the leaves are returned to soil. Final harvest yields and consequent nutrient off-take will depend on crop productivity. Crop productivity will depend largely on rainfall and temperature in the case of Miscanthus. Research from experiments conducted throughout Europe have shown that nutrient offtakes from productive crops (10-15 t dm/ha) may fall in the following ranges.

Table 2:

N	60-100 kg/ha
P	7-15 kg/ha
K	50-130 kg/ha
Mg	3-12 kg/ha

Uptake of potassium and nitrogen is broadly similar and considerably greater than phosphorus uptake.

A large number of nitrogen fertiliser trials have been conducted on Miscanthus; almost all trials conducted to date have shown no response to added N fertilizer. However, it must be pointed out that trials conducted to date have been almost exclusively conducted during the establishment phase of the crop (years 1-5), there is very little information available on the nitrogen requirements of mature crops. Fertiliser trials with potassium and phosphorus are being conducted by Teagasc and some information is becoming available on crop response to applications of these elements.



Biosolid spreading

Many sources suggest that nutrient off-take at harvest can be balanced by the mineralization of soil organic matter as well as by atmospheric deposition. However, crop nutrient requirements will ultimately depend on soil type, cropping history and nutrient off-take. Growers are advised to make use of regular soil tests to determine that sufficient levels of nutrients are available in the soil.

It is generally not recommended that any fertiliser be applied in the first two years as offtakes are low and there are generally sufficient nutrients in the soil. Typically, fertiliser application during these years will only promote weed growth which will compete with the growth of the young miscanthus plants and incur additional expenditure on herbicides. Fertiliser requirements for subsequent years are summarized in the tables below.

The following preliminary nutrient advice has been developed for miscanthus. This advice may change as additional information on the crop becomes available. The philosophy is based on replacing nutrient removal by the crop.

Table 3: Miscanthus nutrient guidance requirements*:

Soil Index	Nitrogen (N) Kg/ha	Phosphorus (P) (kg/ha)	Potassium (K) (kg/ha)
1	100	23	120
2	80	13	75
3	50	0	40
4	30	0	0

Source: *Teagasc, 2008, Nutrient Guidance for Energy Crops

Note: The use of muriate of Potash (Potassium Chloride) should be avoided as the resultant high levels of chloride can lead to corrosion in boilers

Conclusion: The foregoing presents some preliminary nutrient advice for Miscanthus crops. However, relatively little is known about Miscanthus and the manner in which the crop uses nutrients. Further research is needed to learn more about the nutrient requirements of Miscanthus.

Livestock manures on miscanthus

Livestock manures are also an option in terms of meeting the nutrient requirements of miscanthus. Livestock manures are governed by nutrient legislation (SI 101 of 2009, Nitrates Directive). For example, cattle slurry can be used as an effective nutrient source

for miscanthus and can be applied annually to satisfy crop nutrient requirements. Cattle slurry contains a total of 5Kg N/m³, 0.8 kg P/m³ and 4.3 kg K/m³. Miscanthus grown on a soil P index of 1 requires approximately 28m³/ha (2,492 gals/acre) cattle slurry (23/0.8) to satisfy its annual P requirement. The slurry would provide 56 kg N/ha and 120 kg/K/ha per application.

Nutrient uptake and rhizome development

AFBI have monitored the rhizome development in plots which were planted with 0.5 t/ha of fresh rhizome in pieces of about 25g. Over three seasons the rhizome biomass increased to 35 t/ha (Table 1) and had built up significant nutrient reserves of N, P and K. These reserves are present in the rhizomes at the start of each growing season and can contribute a substantial proportion of the crop's requirement over the season. The presence of these reserves explains why miscanthus is generally unresponsive to the application of fertilisers during the growing season. The nutrient off-takes from the AFBI crops during harvesting of the mature crops have been similar to the standard figures quoted earlier in this booklet.

Table 4. Rhizome development and nutrient content* over the first 3 seasons of growth

	At planting	After 1 year	After 2 years	After 3 years
Rhizome fresh weight (t/ha)	0.5	8	25	35
Total N in rhizomes (kg/ha)	2	25	80	115
Total P in rhizomes (kg/ha)	0.2	4	11	16
Total K in rhizomes (kg/ha)	3	40	130	180

* Preliminary data – figures may be modified when full results from the research programme have been completed

1.8 Pests and Diseases

Miscanthus species are susceptible to pests and diseases in the areas to which they are native (Asia) but, as yet, none of these has been reported in the UK or Ireland. Stem basal diseases may infect stems in the autumn or winter, reducing stem strength. There are no reported insect pests in Europe that have significantly affected the production of miscanthus. However, two 'ley pests', the common rustic moth and ghost moth larvae feed on miscanthus and may cause problems in the future. Rabbits can also be a problem in establishing a new miscanthus crop as they like to feed on the fresh emerging leaf as the crop grows initially. Fencing may be required if rabbits pose a serious threat to establishment.

The Common Rustic Moth

The larvae feed from autumn until May on miscanthus grass roots and other grasses including cock's-foot. These larvae overwinter once before becoming adults which can be found resting in a wide variety of habitats, concealed in ground vegetation by day, becoming active after dark. They are particularly attracted to flowers of the common ragwort and marsh grasses.

The Ghost Moth Larvae

Ghost moth larvae are subterranean and rarely seen, feeding on roots of the miscanthus and other grasses. It takes two years to develop into a moth, thereby over-wintering twice. Ghost moth adults are often found in grassy embankments, fields and hillsides. The males can often be in flight at dusk on warm evenings swaying up and down amongst tall grassy vegetation.

Wireworms

Wireworms are the larvae of click beetles. Yellow larvae with distinct legs at the front and two dark spots at the tail, bite into stems at the soil surface causing a hole with tattered edges. By the time this is evident, wireworms have usually moved along rows to attack further shoots.

Economic Importance

Wireworms have become a more serious pest since the withdrawal of organochlorine insecticides and the increase of winter cropping. They can now affect all winter cereal or winter cereal/ley rotations. Heavy infestations can cause yield loss of up to 0.6 t/ha in cereals. Peas, linseed and flax are more tolerant of damage than other crops.

Cultural Controls

Consolidate seedbeds to restrict movement

Control grass weeds.

Consider including a spring crop in the rotation.

Risk Factors

Crops at highest risk are sown within two years of ploughing out permanent pasture. However, any rotation with predominant winter cropping, particularly with grass weeds, is at risk.

Action thresholds

Populations can be very patchy so estimating numbers is difficult. Examining soil cores in the field for larger wireworms or in the laboratory for smaller ones is costly and rarely justified.

A seed treatment is recommended in potatoes if wireworms exceed the threshold of 750,000/ha is exceeded. Some residual damage is likely if numbers exceed 1.25 M/ha.

Natural enemies

The main natural enemies are fungi and parasitic wasps.

Life Cycle

Adult click beetles cause no economic damage. They live for about a year and lay eggs in grass fields. Larvae then feed for five years before pupating in the spring. Numbers increase over the years; highest populations occur in old permanent pastures. Wireworms

feed in ploughed-down turf for about six months before moving to the surface to damage the next two crops.

Oak Park

Oak Parks experience with wireworms is that populations in most grassland are very low. The only places which encountered reasonable populations were those sites/fields that were neglected most notably where vegetation was allowed to accumulate throughout the growing season. The real problem with wireworms, is that low infestations can cause serious problems with some crops such as potatoes whereas cereal crops can harbour several multiples without causing much problem.

The methodology used by Oak Park for wireworm sampling was to use a 10 cm diameter golf corer to a depth of 10-15 cm. One larva per 20 samples equated to 63,635 ha⁻¹ which was the threshold for damage in potatoes. The advice to growers was that they could use a spade to sample for wireworms. A 'standard' spade was 5" x 5", again Oak Park recommended that at least 20 samples be examined per field. In the latter case, finding one larva per 8 samples equated to 68,578 ha (or 2.5 larvae per 20 samples being the same thing). Various traps to estimate wireworm populations have been tried especially in the UK and USA but Oak Park has never tried them. Some of the various methods devised to estimate populations vary greatly depending on soil conditions such as soil moisture etc. Good old fashioned soil sampling and teasing you way through same is the only reliable means of estimating populations. If miscanthus were to be sown in 'normally' managed grassland major problems would not be anticipated however, if it was sown in rough grassland then wireworms may be troublesome. Further research is needed to establish population thresholds above which these pests would cause damage in miscanthus.



1.9 Harvesting

Miscanthus is harvested annually during spring, typically with conventional farm machinery.

Timing:

After growing vigorously during the summer, Miscanthus stops growing during Autumn. The leaves drop off the crop and the stems dry as the winter proceeds reaching a moisture content of approximately 30% the following spring. Harvested biomass with lower moisture content is easier to store and the calorific value of biomass increases with decreasing moisture content. Early harvesting of Miscanthus (January, February) can produce a product with high moisture and leaf content which will be unsuitable for many applications. In contrast, delayed harvesting (late April) can damage the new growth of the emerging crop, research at Oak Park has shown that harvest traffic can cause permanent damage to emerging shoots. Consequently, the optimum time of harvest is between these two extremes, generally in March or early April.

Machinery

Miscanthus can be harvested by mowing and baling. Alternatively, the crop can be cut and chipped using a forager equipped with a Kemper header.

Mowing and Baling

The crop can be cut with a conditioner mower, trailed mowers tend to work better than tractor mounted models. Conditioning breaks up the rigid stems, allowing accelerated moisture loss, and produces a light, rectangular windrow. This



Harvesting

not only makes baling easier, but also helps in the drying of the material, by increasing the surface area and increasing air circulation in the windrow. Moisture content can reduce significantly if the crop is cut and left to dry in a windrow for several days if weather conditions permit. The use of drum or disc mowers is not recommended as baler pick-up mechanisms will have difficulty with this material. An alternative to conditioner-mowers which has found favour in the UK and more recently in Ireland is that of mowing the crop with a forager equipped with a Kemper header and a drum which conditions the crop without chipping it. This method produces a windrow for subsequent baling, its



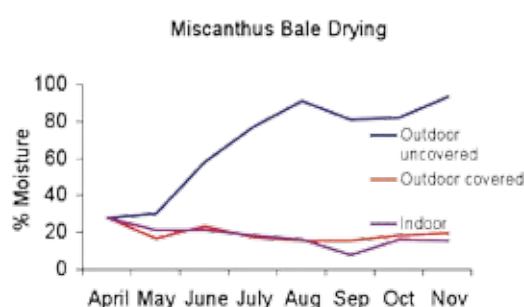
Fig. Mowing with a self-propelled forager

advantages are a higher workrate and an enhanced capacity to deal with dense crops compared to conditioner-mowers. In all cases it should be noted that Miscanthus is a much harder material compared to grass and maize and higher rates of wear and tear can be expected.

There are a number of different types of balers, each producing different bales (e.g. rectangular, round and compact rolls), suitable for different scales of energy combustion. Large rectangular and round balers are capable of producing bales with a dry matter density of between 120 and 160 kg/m³ and weighing between 250 and 600 kg. These balers generally have a capacity of 1 ha/hr. Once harvested, bales should be stored inside a shed or outside under cover. Covered storage will ensure that bales will continue to dry whereas bales stored without cover will deteriorate particularly if conditions are poor. (refer to moisture bale drying graph left).



Fig. Mowing with a conditioner-mower



Cutting and Chipping

Miscanthus can be cut and chipped in one operation using a forager equipped with a Kemper header. This method of harvesting involved one operation whereas two operations are involved when the crop is mowed and baled. Cutting and chipping produces a product in chip form which is suited for

combustion in boilers and power stations. It is important to set the harvester to produce a chip size of 30-40mm, this can be achieved by adjusting the speed of the feed rollers and/or by reducing the number of knives on the drum. Smaller chip sizes have a greater tendency to heat during storage while larger chip sizes are likely to be unsuitable for the intake systems of boilers and power stations.



Fig. Baling Miscanthus with a square baler

Quality

To ensure the best quality of product, it is important that miscanthus is harvested at the correct moisture and stored in a suitable manner to keep it dry. The leaf litter layer which gathers on the ground under the crop over the winter should not be harvested. This leaf material that sits on the ground is generally



Fig. Harvesting Miscanthus with a self propelled harvester

excessively wet as it is in direct contact with the soil. The leaf material will be decaying, mouldy, definitely wet and have a high probability of containing soil or small stones. Inclusion of this leaf material could lead to an increase in both moisture content and ash content within the harvested

material. Additionally, nutrients within this leaf layer provide nutrition for succeeding crops. Consequently, mowing height and the height of the baler pick-up should be set to avoid picking up this material. Additionally, it is important that mown windrows are not raked together as this will gather any decaying leaf material that will have fallen from the plants over the year and through the winter whilst drying.

AFBI harvesting

Field scale harvesting of the AFBI crops at both sites was carried out using a self-propelled forage harvester fitted with a 'Kemper' header. By varying the number of blades and the drum speed settings chop lengths of between 25mm and 50mm could be achieved which was found to be satisfactory for the delivery auger into the biomass boiler. The senesced crops were harvested at moisture contents of 28% and 24% at the two sites. The loose material was spread to a depth of one to two meters on a drying floor and dried intermittently with unheated air, bringing it down to about 12% MC over a two week period.

1.10 Yield

Yields will vary according to age of the crop and environmental factors specific to any one particular site. The crop will take three to four years to reach a mature yield (up to five years on marginal sites). After this initial yield-building phase, the crop will continue for many years (at least 15 years).



Miscanthus is usually baled to densify the material for transport.

Yield as Plants Mature

The yield from the first season's growth, at 1-2 t/ha, is not worth harvesting. The stems do not need to be cut and so the stems may be left in the field until the following season. However, if spring-time applications of translocated herbicides are planned then the miscanthus stems should be flailed in order to avoid any risk of crop uptake. From the second year onwards the crop is harvested annually. The second year harvestable yields may range from 4-10 t/ha (occasionally up to 13 t/ha), and those in the third year would be between 10 -13 t/ha or more. Harvestable yields reach a plateau after 3-4 years. The reasons for the variation in the yield building phase duration and yield in the plateau phase depends on planting density, soil type and climate. At sites where moisture supply or exposure limits yield, there may be a longer 'yield-building' phase.

1.11 Site Restoration

Miscanthus can easily be removed from an existing site by the application of a post-emergence non-selective herbicide such as glyphosate. This is followed by rotovation of the crop to eliminate the miscanthus rhizome.

1.12 Rhizome Harvesting

The use of rhizome cuttings from fields of mature miscanthus (4-5 years) can allow a low cost propagule system.

Miscanthus rhizomes can be harvested from year 4 after initial planting. For a successful crop the establishment of a minimum of 1 plant per m² is required. However it's proving necessary to plant anything from 15,000 – 18,000 rhizome per hectare in order to achieve the required 10,000 plants per hectare.

Multiplication factor

Planted crop will have a rhizome multiplication factor of 15 after 4 years. Therefore a crop planted in 2010 year 0 will produce approximately 150,000 rhizomes per hectare by 2013 (year 4). Planting the regenerated rhizomes at a rate of 15,000 per hectare should provide enough rhizomes to plant another 10 hectares.

Harvesting

Rhizome harvesting should only be carried out on the most suitable soils which are ideally stone free sandy type soils. The rhizomes are harvested out of the ground using a rotovator with a 6" blade spacing. This is smaller than the conventional blade spacing of 8" and allows for smaller sized and less clumpy shaped rhizomes.

The rhizome cuttings can be produced by rotovating or alternatively power harrowing an established crop in March/April and then harvesting the rhizome sections with a bulb/potato harvester. The rhizomes can also be loaded into a trailer using a stone picker. The harvesting operation is a very slow and tedious process and the speed will depend on soil suitability for rhizome harvesting whereby a wet heavy soil will take considerably longer than a free draining loamy type soil. Typically 0.5 hectares (1.23 acres) will be harvested per day.



Pearson Maxistar transferring the rhizomes into the trailer for separation in a nearby yard.

Rhizome Size

Rhizomes will vary from the size of your thumb to the size of your fist. Chopping rhizomes in the field is not a precision job. A lot of buyers don't like the little rhizomes as they feel there is less of a chance of establishing them. Germination tests carried out by Teagasc have shown germination rates of over 90% with viable rhizomes (2-3 buds). You have to keep rhizomes moist from the time you lift them. You don't want removing rhizomes out on top for two to 3 hours drying out especially if you want to replant the land in miscanthus. The web stakes them out and all remaining rhizomes will be on the surface. You will need to come with a rotavator to bury them again and roll them in quickly. In year 1 the miscanthus grows to waist height with 2 or 3 canes. Year 2 head height with probably 15 canes and year 3 8 ft tall with probably 50 canes. So you can see you're on a yield building phase over the first 3 years.

Miscanthus is a C4 plant similar to maize and it does like the warmer climate. You can see a difference in growth potential where you have a warmer start. It depends on the water capacity within soil and the rainfall levels. So you need sunlight and moisture.

Lifting operation

With the ordinary roller in front of a potato harvester the rhizomes tend to ball up at the front. ADAS use a straight roller with spikes. The spikes are making the roller turn. They welded spikes onto some of their rollers. ADAS are harvesting rhizomes mainly on peat or sandy soils. The advantage of working on the peat's as there are no stones present. They try to take out as many rhizomes as possible but a lot are lost through the harvester web. They use a 40 mm web. On a heavier type soil you need a manned harvester where you end up leaving the clods and stones in the field because otherwise you end up bringing material that's 90% clods and 10% rhizomes.



Spike rotovator and ridger

The most suitable soils for rhizome harvesting are sand, loamy sand or dry peat. A sandy loam is getting on the heavy side but you may be able to get the rhizomes out of this soil type. A sandy clay loam is too difficult to work with.

Quinns use an Armor Salmon which goes to a depth of 9 inches. It's an ordinary subsoiler with a ripper bar welded on. On greasy soil it can be difficult to get traction with the Armor Salmon. It is not advisable to do too much of this work stage in advance as it does allow water to permeate the cut groves and make things greasy and more difficult to manage in wet conditions. ADAS rotovate to shallower depths in order to avoid bringing



Modified Armor Salmon

up wet unmanageable soil from underneath. They work down to about 8 inches. The spike rotovator does a good job as it turns the rhizome and brings it up very even. The rhizome lifting part of the operation works at about 2 hectares a day. The rhizome figures are 14:1. Quinns started off with planting 50,000 rhizomes per hectare. They were getting 200,000 - 250,000 rhizomes per hectare out. Small rhizomes are all right in that they give you a plant but you go back the following year and you get one single cane emerging rather than several.

ADAS used the old fashioned acrobat to rake up the ground. They do not bother baling year 1 crops. The shorter the miscanthus is the easier it is to bale. Wexgen cut theirs with a Kuhn mower conditioner. They raked the leaf off the field. They harvested the cane 9-12 inches above the ground they ended up picking-up the leaf material. Because the spring was so dry the leaf stayed propped up. If you had a wet spring the leaf may have been beaten down. The leaf only fell off in February rather than January some years.

ADAS had to develop a technique of raking up the miscanthus and baling it up better. The only thing is when you start raking it up you will have tines and none of the following machinery likes a broken tine.

Quinns of Baltinglass transport the miscanthus in 14.5 tonne loads in 90 m³ trailers. 120kg per m³. You can densify miscanthus almost 6 times when you bale it and another 6 times when you pellet it. They use standard walking floor trailers. The use of compaction type garbage lorries could be useful in distributing miscanthus and increasing the bulk density.

With the Pearson Maxi-Star you are probably getting 75% soil and 25% rhizomes on some soils you will get 80% rhizomes and 20% trash. Wexgen use an L shape blade rotavator 2km/hr 1200 rph (revolutions per hour) rapid movement.

Transport

The miscanthus rhizomes are then transported to a grading line for sorting and separating from any soil clods or stones. The rhizomes must be kept damp throughout the process and cold stored prior to dispatch for field planting. Alternatively the rhizomes are transported directly to the fields for planting.

Costs

Miscanthus production costs could be reduced if a proportion of the crop is used as a 'mother crop' for the production of rhizome cuttings. The reduction in stem harvest yield which occurs due to this will be compensated by the revenue obtained from the sale of the rhizome cuttings. As per table 5; the labour costs are based on two days to harvest one hectare, three labourers lifting, transporting and loading, three picking and sorting rhizomes and one shifting. The farmer is compensated for the opportunity cost of his land forlorn at a rate of €0.025 cent per rhizome ($150,000 \times €0.025 = €3,750$). The cost per rhizome from regeneration of the mother crop is approximately $€6,289 / 150,000$ rhizomes = 4.1 cent per rhizome. If we assume a 10% additional cost for gapping-up the crop and another 15% profit this would allow for a selling price per rhizome of 5.2 cent per rhizome.

Table:5

Cost Breakdown per hectare	
Number of Rhizomes harvested	150,000 rhizomes
Rotavating	€82
Harvesting	€850
Labour (5 men x two days)	€1100
Levelling	€36
Rolling	€21
Compensation to farmer (4 year land-use)	€3,750
Transport (€15/box)	€300
Storage	€150
Total Costs	€6,289

Planting

If we assume that 18,000 rhizomes will be planted per hectare the recommended retail price should be in the region of $18,000 \times €0.052 = €936$ per hectare. If the planting rate is 15,000 rhizomes per hectare the recommended retail price should not exceed $(15,000 \times €0.052) €780$ ha. However it may take two years for us to be at this level of production and efficiency as crops and harvesting know how develop and improve. The above costs are based on ADAS experience who have developed this business model on a commercial basis. Ireland will be in a position to regenerate our own rhizomes and reduce the cost of miscanthus establishment in the not too distant future.

2.0 Utilization and Economics

The growth of miscanthus in Ireland has really taken off in recent years. This high uptake is a direct result from the bioenergy scheme which provided 50% funding towards miscanthus establishment. The bioenergy scheme was launched in 2007 and now many of those crops are mature. The question is where can miscanthus be utilised and marketed. While a lot has been done to encourage the planting very little has been done to help create the markets for miscanthus.

Planting to date

Since 2007 a total of 2,475 hectares (6115 acres) of miscanthus has been planted through the help of the Department of Agriculture & Food – bioenergy scheme. Prior to the bioenergy scheme approximately 240 hectares was planted with the help of local leader type funding. However allowing for crops which failed for different reasons such as poorly selected sites, poor weed control, varying quality of rhizomes (planting material), poor initial soil cultivation, the amount of miscanthus currently growing should provide about 445,424 GJ of energy enough to heat on average over 6,000 homes.

Table 6: Miscanthus Planting under bioenergy scheme 2007-2009

Year	Hectares
2007	627
2008	754
2009	1,095

Energy harvested

The first crop of miscanthus is harvested two years after planting with a small yield of approximately 7 tonnes at 20% moisture content per hectare rising to maximum yields of 9 to 15 tonnes per hectare at 20% depending on soil type, field slope, topography, soil nutrient status and pH. The vibrancy of the planted rhizome together with crop management including weed control is critical to successful establishment.

If we assume an interim yield figure of harvested miscanthus at 12 tonnes per hectare at 20% moisture and the energy per tonne at 13.7 GJ, one hectare will produce approximately 164 GJ at this yield level.

2.1 Economics

Cost of Oil

1,000 litres of oil contains 36.68 GJ of energy. The price of oil continues to fluctuate, however it is possible to benchmark the price of biomass to that of the well established supply chain of home heating oil. One litre of home heating oil contains approximately 10.5 kilo Watt hours (kWh) of energy. Table 2 shows that the value of home heating oil at €0.90 per litre is €23.61 per Giga Joule (GJ) of energy. To calculate the value per GJ, multiply the cent / kWh by 277.78.

Table 7: The value of oil in energy terms

Cost per litre €	Cent/kWh	Value per GJ
1.10	€0.104	€28.89
1.00	€0.095	€26.39
0.90	€0.085	€23.61
0.80	€0.076	€21.11
0.70	€0.066	€18.33
0.60	€0.056	€15.56
0.50	€0.047	€13.05

Market returns for miscanthus

Based on the best available data to date, miscanthus in its second year should yield 6 – 7 tonnes of dry matter per hectare per year. This is expected to increase to 10 tonnes dry matter per hectare from year 3 onwards. This will yield approximately 12 tonnes per hectare at 20% moisture content.

The only price currently available from the market is €60 per tonne at 20% m.c. The harvesting costs are approximately €270 per hectare between cutting and baling. The cost of the rhizomes (at 20,000 a hectare) is €1,925 (+ 13.5% VAT if not registered) and planting costs an additional €485 per hectare (+13.5% VAT if not registered). Cultivation costs (soil preparation) including, ploughing, power-harrowing, grubbing spraying and rolling costs approximately €185 per hectare. As the land is tied up for 20 years we have included an opportunity cost of €200 / hectare to cover the potential other income lost and some farm fixed costs (this may be substantially higher depending on the land quality and potential alternative uses). Over a 20 year period miscanthus could provide an average annual net cash flow before tax of €342 per hectare working at a price of €60 per tonne and €320 per hectare at a price of €65 per tonne (remember that you also have the €200 cash per hectare set aside to cover opportunity and some fixed costs). Allowing for a bank interest rate of 6% and an annual average inflation rate of 3%. The above also assumes an energy inflation rate of 3%. The cash flow will not be positive until year 3. Do remember that the return is very sensitive to:

Site selection

Soil fertility and crop establishment

Crop yield

Price per tonne of harvested miscanthus

Table 8: The value of miscanthus

Fuel – 20% MC	kWh/tonne	Price /tonne	Cent per kWh	Value per GJ
Miscanthus Chips	3,805	€60	€0.016	€4.36*

*€4.36 per Giga Joule is equivalent to €0.16 cent per litre of home heating oil. Home heating oil at time of publication is €0.73 cent/litre.

2.2 Markets

The primary market for Miscanthus is the energy market although it can be used for other purposes such as animal bedding. At present, combustion provides the primary pathway for converting Miscanthus biomass into energy in the form of heat and/or

electricity. Second generation technologies are available for converting Miscanthus into liquid biofuels, it is expected that these technologies will become commercially viable in the future.



Miscanthus pet bedding

Miscanthus Combustion:

Miscanthus can be burnt in open fires, in stoves and boilers or in power stations to produce heat, electricity or both heat and electricity (combined heat and power). There are several forms in which Miscanthus can be combusted.

Pellets: Oak Park Research has shown that pellets of acceptable quality can be made from Miscanthus. However miscanthus had different chemical properties to that of ordinary wood pellets and requires specific boiler technologies to handle its alternative burning nature (see below –Issues associated with Miscanthus combustion). It's also expensive to convert from miscanthus chip to pellets circa €60 per tonne depending on economies of scale. If this cost can be avoided - all the better.

Chip: Miscanthus can be harvested by cutting with a conditioner mower and baling in large Heston bales or round bales and then chipped out of the bales. It can also be chipped by a maize Kemper header on harvest. However the problem with this type of harvest is the crops low bulk density of approx 50 – 130 kg/m³. The crop is very bulky and will take up a lot of storage space on harvest. Additionally, storage of chips may be problematic if the chips are too small or too wet as heating may occur. The other potential problem with the miscanthus is due to its fluffy nature in chip form it can potentially bridge or get blocked while feeding into the boiler combustion zone. However a suitable auger feed in mechanism will overcome this issue.

Power Stations: Edenderry power station has already conducted trials on burning miscanthus. The biggest problem was a technical issue of getting the chip down to a suitable size of less than 40mm to pass through the power stations sieves. Once the feed in mechanism is improved there is no reason apart from price why the power stations cannot take thousands of tonnes of miscanthus annually.

If the targets set by the energy white paper are to be achieved our three power stations should be replacing 900,000 tonnes of peat with approximately 600,000 tonnes of biomass annually from 2015. The

power stations currently purchase peat at a very low price of €4.20 GJ. While some technical issues remain with burning miscanthus they are not insurmountable. This market will not fully develop until a price in excess of €10 per GJ is paid for purpose grown energy crops with the help of a renewable energy feed in tariff



Peat burning power stations will provide a market for miscanthus

(REFIT). The peat stations in Ireland will be able to take 5-10% miscanthus. 4,000 ha per station per year. It currently works out at €88-90 tonne @20% moisture delivered in shredded form. This will need to improve when the REFIT details emerge.

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Briquettes: Miscanthus is currently being sold in shops and garages across the country in the form of densified briquettes. While there are many boilers that can handle miscanthus, the manufactured briquettes are 50% wood and 50% miscanthus which will then be suitable for most stoves. It would be prudent to enquire with the stove manufacturer as to their endorsement of such a briquette in their stoves. The briquettes will also be very suitable for open fires but is a very limited market.



Whole bale boiler being fed into shredder prior to entering the combustion zone

Whole bale boilers: There are boilers such as Passat and Farm 2000 which can take whole bales of miscanthus at once and combust from the bale. Other systems operate on a



Miscanthus Briquettes

bale feed in mechanism whereby the large square bale is fed through along a conveying table into a slow moving shredder which shreds the bale prior to the miscanthus being auger fed into the combustion zone such as REKA and Linka who are both Danish manufacturers. The Danes have done a lot of work on combusting fuels such as straw for many years and the combustion of miscanthus is similar to straw.

Demonstrations of such technologies are urgently required.

UK Markets

ADAS supply their miscanthus to a straw fired power station at Ely which takes 220,000 t per annum. 70% of what they burn is wheaten straw with a lot of leaf present. Drax burns 36,000 t of coal every day. They are co-firing miscanthus with coal with the Renewable Obligation Certificate policy supporting this effort

Issue with miscanthus

Miscanthus needs to be burned at a lower temperature than wood chip or pellets. Miscanthus has a lower fluid temperature ash fusion than wood chip at approximately 1,220°C compared to wood chip at >1,400°C. The issue here is that if its burn at a temperature >1,220°C slagging occurs whereby the ash of the fuel effectively melts at high temperatures. If wall slag (clinker) occurs the melted ash can slide to the bottom of the combustion zone. The wall slag can stick to the wall of the furnace. If this builds up on the wall, it blocks heat to reach the boiler creating an inefficient process. Research at Teagasc, Oak Park has shown that these problems are particularly acute if Miscanthus is burnt in fixed grate boilers.



AFBI have conducted research on miscanthus combustion using a 'BioKompact' multifuel boiler. This research has shown that the addition of lime can prevent excessive build up of clinker in the boiler combustion chamber.

There are various boiler manufacturers and suppliers who claim they would be happy to utilise miscanthus in their boilers and will stand over the warranty with its use. However not every boiler supplier is happy to use miscanthus. Invariably if the boiler can utilise miscanthus it can also deal with less troublesome fuels such as wood but not the other way around. Some of the most interesting boilers at the show which can use miscanthus are in table 6.



Clinker building up around the heat exchangers. This is often solved by adding ground limestone.

Table 9: *Boilers suitable for miscanthus

Boiler / system Name	Miscanthus feedstock type
REKA	Whole bales
LINKA	Whole bales
Nestro	Whole bales
Biokompakt	Pellets
Twin Heat	Pellets
Froling	Chip/pellets
ETA	Chip/pellets
Hargassner	Chip/pellets
Okotherm	Chip/pellets
Lindner	Chip/pellets
Schmid	Chip/pellets
Guntamatic	Chip/pellets
Kozlusen	Chip/pellets

* Certain product ranges may only be suitable

3.0 Environmental Impact

3.1 Carbon Capture and Storage

CARBON MITIGATION AND CAPTURE

Miscanthus Carbon Capture and Storage

- One of the major drivers for growing Miscanthus is its potential for the reduction of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions. There are two mechanisms in which growing Miscanthus as a source of renewable energy can off set carbon emissions.

Carbon mitigation:

- The energy content of Miscanthus is approximately 19 MJ kg⁻¹. One hectare produces the equivalent energy of 3,300 – 5,700 litres of light heating oil and an average medium sized house will burn around 3000 litres of oil per year, which releases 8.02 tonnes CO₂.
- Miscanthus is a carbon neutral fuel as carbon that is released during its combustion has been absorbed by the plants when they were growing.
- Greenhouse gas emissions from Miscanthus cultivation will be lower than those from other agricultural activities. This is due largely to lower amounts of fertiliser usage and the absence of animal related emissions.

Carbon sequestration:

- Miscanthus can store (sequester) carbon preventing its release into the atmosphere. Sequestration occurs when the inputs of carbon dioxide are greater than removals from harvesting and decomposition.
- Carbon is stored in the rhizomes and roots of Miscanthus as well as in un-harvested stubble. In addition, an increase in soil carbon will occur if Miscanthus is planted into former tillage land.
- Experiments conducted in Ireland have shown that Miscanthus can store 8.8 tonnes of Carbon per hectare in its roots and rhizomes 12 years into its life.
- The amount of carbon captured by Miscanthus can be further enhanced if plantations are used for the bioremediation of effluents and sludge's.

3.2 Biodiversity

General Environmental Benefits of Miscanthus

- **Low Input Requirement.** Herbicides are recommended for the establishment year only. Once mature, the plants are more tolerant of weeds and canopy closure shades many weeds out. Pesticide use is not generally recommended for miscanthus. The application of chemical fertilisers is also not recommended.
- **Carbon Neutral.** Miscanthus takes up as much carbon as is released when it is burnt so there is no net increase in CO₂ into the atmosphere. Furthermore, some carbon is sequestered into the soil. Carbon budgets which include the use of fossil fuels in

the transportation of materials indicate that the entire cycle releases 30 x (check Powelson et al.) less carbon than when compared with fossil fuel combustion cycles.

- **Landscape** It is not economic to grow crops for energy at great distances from the end user and therefore with correct placement, miscanthus should not cause fragmentation of habitats across a wide area. In addition, machinery access requires large rides on field edges and requires rows to be less than 200m long, therefore fields with hedgerows and grassland rides are encouraged to be maintained.
- **Wildlife**
Compared to Annual Crops
Two studies, one at IACR-Rothamsted and another in Germany, comparing miscanthus with cereals, indicated that miscanthus seemed to provide a habitat which encourages a greater diversity of species than cereal crops. In these studies three times as many earthworms and spiders were found in the miscanthus crop, miscanthus also supported a greater diversity of spider species. One of the studies also showed that the miscanthus crop had 5 more mammal species and 4 more bird species than a crop of wheat. Spink and Britt (1998) identified miscanthus to be one of the most environmentally benign alternatives to permanent set-aside. The results from the first year of an on-going three year study funded by DTI in the UK to determine how biomass grasses on ex-arable land affect key flora and fauna indicates that miscanthus may support a greater range of plant species than cereal cultivation.
- **The Benefits of Open Ground Areas to Wildlife**
Within the area for which an establishment grant is applied, up to 10% can be left as open ground where this is used for management or environmental purposes. The open ground areas can be used for crop management purposes such as rides, headlands (which improve the access to the site, particularly at harvest) and stacking areas. The use of open ground areas around the crop will protect edge habitats such as hedgerows which are particularly important for wildlife, by preventing shading to existing habitat. Also, headlands may also act as a sacrifice crop for rabbits or deer to feed on and thus reduce any damage otherwise caused to the newly established crop. Open ground areas next to buildings and footpaths will retain access for maintenance and amenity purposes. Areas next to rivers/drains, hedgerows and woodlands can be left uncropped purely for environmental or aesthetic reasons.
- **Delayed Harvest Provides Cover for Wildlife**
Miscanthus provides cover for most of the year because, although the crop is harvested annually, it is harvested shortly before the following year's growth begins. This cover can act as a wildlife corridor linking existing habitats. Miscanthus can also act as a nesting habitat, for both ground nesting birds in the early spring e.g. sky larks, and reed nesting birds such as the reed warbler, later in the summer. Miscanthus might be a useful game cover crop and nursery for young pheasants and partridges.

Other Wildlife Benefits

- **Habitat for Mammals & Food for Large Carnivores:** A minimum of nine species have been observed in miscanthus, including the brown hare, stoat, mice, vole, shrew, fox and rabbit. Many of these are a useful source of food for larger carnivores such as the barn owl.

- **Food for Invertebrates:** The diverse ground flora which can inhabit the soil beneath a mature miscanthus canopy will provide food for butterflies, other insects and their predators.
- **Foraging and Cover Areas for Birds:** Skylarks, meadow pipits and lapwings use miscanthus, as well as 37 other species of birds including wren, linnet and goldfinch that feed on the grass seeds. Once the leaves are shed in winter, a suitable habitat is provided for yellowhammers. Open areas between stools provide ideal habitat for birds such as skylarks and meadow pipits.

Appendix 1 : Glossary of Terms

Table 10:

ha	Hectare
kg	Kilogram
MJ	Mega-joule (one thousand joules)
MW	Mega-watt
MWe	Mega-watt electrical capacity
Rhizome	Modified underground stem used for crop propagation

Appendix 2: BALE STORAGE GUIDELINES

The storage of Miscanthus bales should follow the same rules as the handling and stacking of any bales produced in agricultural. Bales should be stacked safely. Thus stacks should be sited;

- Away from public roads and footpaths to reduce the risk of fire from discarded cigarette ends,
- Away from overhead power lines,
- Well away from residential properties and where several stacks are sited together they should be built in a line across the prevailing wind and not less than 24 meters apart.

All stacks must not be higher than 1.5 times the shortest baseline measurement. Bales should be stacked on the unstrung sides and overlap bale layers must be included at regularly intervals, as well as binding in the vertical columns.

Whilst stacking and loading lorries is in progress we would always suggest that any spectators and people involved should remain either in their machines or at a safe distance at all times.

Contents

Storage

Stack site selection

Bale density

Bale size

Bale handling

Storage

The best way to retain the quality of your Miscanthus product is to treat it like any other biomass material i.e. wheat, barley and oilseed rape straw. To have the driest material possible (which means higher energy value per tonne and less moisture penalties or possible rejection) it is best retained by being kept undercover immediately after harvest.

Storage of bales outside can be acceptable practice as long as it's managed correctly.

Outside stacks need to be built as high as is possible and then pushed together tightly as the machine and bale quality will allow. A correctly built stack should be safe and result in a minimum amount of product being exposed to the weather. It is very important that outside stacks are sheeted to prevent the top and possibly the second layer being spoilt, leading to material degradation. The consequences of bad storage are sodden or starting to rot bales as a result of being exposed to periods of wet weather. Such bales will inevitably not be suitable for their destined market. This must be considered by you when loading your material for collection.

As in example below, 1.2 X 1.3 m bales (such as Big Heston's) are best stacked with the strings facing towards you.

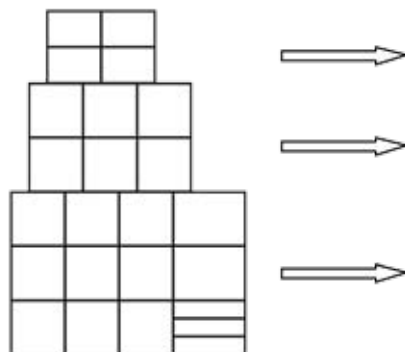


Fig1. Stack example of 1.2 x 1.3 m bales (e.g. Big Heston's, MF190 and Krone 12130)

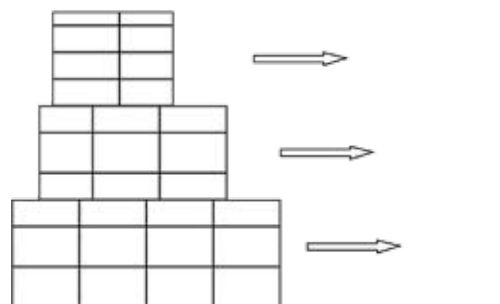


Fig. 2 Stack example of 1.2 x 0.7 m bales (e.g. Claas Quadrant 2200 and MF 186)

In the examples above, each layer is stacked in packs of four, three or two; pack size will depend on your machine and operator confidence. The pack size of the top layer will be driven by the reach of your machine and attachment type. The width of the stack should be driven by site, yield and available sheet sizes. Ideally try and build stacks as high and

as square as possible to ensure minimum losses. Leaving your baled material in small stacks in field where harvested will lead to a potentially higher number of losses.

It is important that packs are interlinked as demonstrated above and pushed tightly together to ensure maximum stability. It may be necessary to nudge the stack from behind in the early stages of construction to prevent any bales falling from the rear of the stack.

Stack Site Selection

Where is the best place for me to site my stack of bales?

1. Security to satisfy insurance requirements
2. Accessibility for lorries
3. Distance from power lines
4. Free draining ground or ideally a concrete or hardcore pad
5. Good level site
6. Free from holes, ditches and other obstacles.

Bale Density

Growers should ensure that the bales produced by your chosen contractor are baled to the correct density and shape.

When baling is in progress it is important to physically check your bales at the start of the operation and monitor them at intervals throughout the day. Good, tight bales should feel hard when kicked and it should prove difficult to get your hands under the strings and lift the string to any distance.

It should not be possible to pull the strings off a bale by hand!

Some of the problems of not having your product baled correctly:

1. More broken bales when clearing fields, loading trailers and trucks etc.
2. Excessive bale damage from handling equipment
3. Un-storable in outside stacks, due to being on open bale
4. Hard to achieve a tidy stack and build to a sufficient height
5. Excessive use of indoor storage space
6. Impossible to achieve maximum weight onto the Lorries resulting in increased haulage costs per tonne of material
7. Possible rejection at process site.
8. Increased baling cost to you the producer (as a result of more bales)

Bale Size

Please use the table below for the definition of bale sizes in relation to common baler models.

All of the below models produce 6 string bales. 4 string bales are generally not wanted as they do not lend well to haulage and handling systems.

(e.g. Mini Hesston, MF182, Claas 2100).

Bales should be produced 2.5 m (8ft) in length so as to ensure maximum weight per bale and value for money from the service supplied to you.

Table 11. Common bale types, based on 15% moisture content.

Make	Bale Size (m)	Target Weight (kg)
MF 190 MF190 Hesston 4900 Krone 12130	1.2m x 1.3m	500-550+
MF187	1.2m X 0.9m	360+
MF186 Class Quadrant 2200 Class Quadrant 3200 Welger D6000	1.2 m x 0.7m	330+

Bale Handling

Having the correct handling attachment on you telescopic handler or loader will ensure ease of operation and enable efficient loading for the haulage company.

Haulage companies will generally prefer the bales to be loaded lengthways along the vehicle bed. For this to be achieved when loading the vehicle, at least a two pronged spike should be used, which can handle at least a couple of bales at a time. The more favourable alternative to this is possible, would be a multi bale grab. This type of loading grab is generally safer and considerably quicker to use. Lorries ideally need to be loaded with 45 minutes.

Appendix 3: Calendar of Activity

Table 12

	Year	Period	Activity
PREPLANTING	-1	Jan - Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider site selection and liaise with neighbours, local authorities, archaeologists, etc. Prepare evidence of market for miscanthus Prepare and submit DAFF Establishment Grant application
		Aug - Nov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familiarise yourself with the management of miscanthus by reviewing literature on the crop.
ESTABLISHMENT	1	Jan - Apr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply glyphosphate to control perennial weeds from January 15th. Spring plough from January 15th Rotovate or power harrow soil immediately prior to planting. Planting
		Apr - May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply nutrients if required Herbicide application while crop height below 1m
	2	Feb - Mar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First year growth not usually harvested
CROPPING		Apr - May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply nutrients if required Herbicide application while crop height below 1m
		Feb - Mar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest previous years growth with mower conditioner Bale and stack
	3+	Apr - May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor crop nutrient and apply nutrients if required

Appendix 4: Energy Calculations

Table 13

Bulk Density and Storage of various fuels		
Material	Typical Bulk Density	Storage Space Requirements
	Metric	Metric
	t/m3	m3/t
Wheat	0.78	1.28
Barley	0.7	1.43
Oats	0.56	1.78
Softwood chip (Sitka Spruce) 45% moisture	0.28	3.57
Hardwood chip (Beech) 45% moisture	0.35	2.86
Softwood chip (Sitka Spruce) Dry Weight	0.15	6.66
Hardwood chip (Beech) Dryweight	0.19	5.26
Miscanthus bale (8x4x3)	0.13	7.69
Miscanthus chip	0.09	11.1
Willow Chip (25% moisture)	0.15	6.66
Wood pellets	0.65	1.54

Table 14

Fuel cost comparison			
Fuel	Price per unit	kWh per unit	Cent per kWh
Wood chips (30% MC)	€120 per tonne	3,500 kWh/t	3.4 cent/kWh
Wood pellets	€200 per tonne	4,800 kWh/t	4.2 cent/kWh
Natural gas	4.6 cent/kWh	1	4.6 cent/kWh
Heating oil	€0.70 per litre	10.2 kWh/ltr	6.8 cent/kWh
Electricity	€0.14 cent/kWh	1	14 cent/kWh

Table 15

Energy conversion table					
	MJ	GJ	kWh	toe	Btu
MJ	1	0.001	0.278	24×10^{-6}	948
GJ	1000	1	278	0.024	948,000
kWh	3.6	0.0036	1	86×10^{-6}	3,400
Ton of oil equivalent (toe)	42,000	42	11,700	1	39.5×10^6
Btu	1.055×10^{-3}	1.055×10^{-6}	295×10^{-6}	25.3×10^{-9}	1

Table 16

DECIMAL PREFIXES			
10^1	Deca (da)	10^{-1}	Deci (d)
10^2	Hecto (h)	10^{-2}	Centi (c)
10^3	Kilo (k)	10^{-3}	Milli (m)
10^6	Mega (M)	10^{-6}	Micro (u)
10^9	Giga (G)	10^{-9}	Nano (n)
10^{12}	Tera (T)	10^{-12}	Pico (p)
10^{13}	Peta (P)	10^{-13}	Femto (f)
10^{18}	Exa (E)	10^{-18}	Atto (a)

Table 17

GENERAL CONVERSION FACTOR FOR ENERGY				
From/to	1 MJ	1 kWh	1 kg oe	Mcal
1 MJ	1	0.278	0.024	0.239
1 kWh	3.6	1	0.086	0.86
1 kg oe	41.868	11.63	1	10
Mcal	4.187	1.163	0.1	1

Table 18

ENERGY CONTENT OF DIFFERENCE BIOMASS FUELS AT 0% M.C.				
	NCV		GCV	
	(GJ/t)	kWh/t	(GJ/t)	kWh/t
Soft Wood (spruce)	18,8	5.222	20,2	5.611
Hard wood (beech)	18,4	5.111	19,8	5.500
Willow (short rotation coppice)	18,4	5.111	19,7	5.472
Straw of cereals	17,2	4.778	18,5	5.139
Straw of corn	17,7	4.917	18,9	5.250
Cereals, seeds	17	4.722	18,4	5.111
Rape.Seeds	26,5	7.361	28,1	7.806
Rape, cake	20	5.556	21,8	6.056
Cereals , whole plant	17,1	4.75	18,4	5.111
Miscanthus	17,7	4.917	18,1	5.028
Hay	17,1	4.75	18,4	5.111

Table 19

TYPICAL MOISTURE CONTENT OF BIOMASS FUELS AND CORRESPONDING CALORIFIC VALUES AS RECEIVED							
The GCV is only calculated for fuels with high moisture content.							
	GCV					NCV	
	Moisture content %	kWh/kg	GJ/t	toe/t	kWh/kg	GJ/t	toe/t
Green Wood direct from the forest, freshly harvested	60%	2	7,2	0,17	1,6	5,76	0,14
Chips from short rotation coppices after harvest	50-55%	2,5	9	0,21	2,1	7,56	0,18
Recently harvested wood	50%	2,6	9,36	0,22	2,2	7,92	0,19
Saw mill residues, chips etc	40%	3,1	11,16	0,27	2,9	10,44	0,25
Wood, dried one summer in open air, demolition timber	30%				3,4	12,24	0,29
Wood, dried several years in open air	20%				3,4	12,24	0,29
Pellets	8-9%				4	16,92	0,4
Cereals as stored after harvest, straw, hay, miscanthus after harvest	13-15%				5,2	18,72	0,34
Silomaize	30%				4	14,4	
Rape seed	9%				7,1	25,6	0,61
Chicken litter as received	68%				2,6	9,6	0,22
To compare with:							
Hard Coal					8,06	29	0,69
Brown coal					4,17	15	0,36
Peat					2,8	10	0,24

Table 20

EXAMPLES FOR WEIGHT AND ENERGY CONTENT (NCV) FOR 1 M3 WOOD AT DIFFERENT WATER CONTENTS, SPECIES AND SHAPE OF THE WOOD					
Species	Shape	m.c in %	t/m3	GJ/m3	kWh/m3
Spruce	Solid wood	0	0,41	7,7	2.130
Spruce	Solid wood	40	0,64	6,6	1.828
Spruce	Stapled wood	25	0,33	4,5	1.245
Spruce	Chips	40	0,22	2,3	640
Beech	Solid wood	0	0,68	12,6	3.500
	Solid wood	40	0,96	9,2	2.547
Beech	Stapled wood	25	0,5	6,3	1.739
Beech	Chips	40	0,34	3,2	892
	Pellets	9	0,69	10,8	3.300
Average figures					
Average figures for different species	Solid wood	35	0,75	7,2	2.000
Average figures for different species	Chips	35	0,3	2,9	800

Emission Factors

Table 21

	t CO ₂ /TJ (NCV)	g CO ₂ /kWh (NCV)
Liquid Fuels		
Motor Spirit (Gasoline)	70.0	251.9
Jet Kerosene	71.4	257.0
Other Kerosene	71.4	257.0
Gas/Diesel Oil	73.3	263.9
Residual Oil	76.0	273.6
LPG	63.7	229.3
Naphta	73.3	264.0
Petroleum Coke	100.80	362.9
Solid Fuels and Derivatives		
Coal	94.60	340.6
Milled Peat	116.7	420.0
Sod Peat	104	374.4
Peat Briquettes	98.9	355.9
Gas		
Natural Gas	57.1	205.6
Electricity (2008)	153.6	553.0

Note: CO₂ emission factors for electricity vary from year to year depending on the fuel mix used in power generation.

Appendix 5: Miscanthus Carbon ‘Self Offsetting’

Gary Lanigan, Teagasc, Johnstown Castle

According to EPA, Irish Farming emits a total CO₂ equivalent of 17.5 millions tonnes in GHG's. Ireland's agricultural land use is 4.2 million hectares. This amounts to an average of 3.9 tonnes of CO₂ per hectare total embodied emissions. Methane from enteric fermentation and manure management comprise 70% of these emissions, with nitrous oxide (from fertiliser application and animal deposition) making up the remainder. As a low fertiliser and zero pesticide/herbicide crop, with little management input, the carbon emissions of miscanthus cultivation are lower than those of both livestock production and annual tillage crops. Thus, biomass cultivation can reduce agricultural GHG emissions in two ways either by displacing methane and/or nitrous oxide emissions associated with other farm practices or b) increase soil organic carbon sequestration.

The extent of each of these reductions will be dependent on whether biomass cultivation is displacing arable land or stocked pasture. Greenhouse gas emissions can also be reduced by removal of a proportion of CO₂ via photosynthesis into C sinks. These sinks can be either perennial woody tissue or soil organic carbon (SOC). Sequestration occurs when the input of carbon dioxide is greater than removals from harvesting and decomposition. In the case of arable displacement, there will be a net increase in C-sequestration. This is due to the fact that croplands have been shown to be net emitters of CO₂ of between 1 – 3 tCO₂ ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ (Davis et al. 2010). Most of this carbon loss is assumed to be associated with both ploughing and extended fallow periods. Overall C input into the soil associated with the conversion of arable land to biomass has been estimated to increase by between 2.8 and 4.1 tCO₂ ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ for miscanthus (Rowe et al. 2007). Indeed this is a conservative estimate. If the biomass accumulation by below-ground biomass (rhizomes and roots) is included, another 0.5 – 1 tCO₂ ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ could be added to this total. It should also be noted that, in order to reach these rates of sequestration, may take two to three years post-establishment (Hansen et al. 2004). By contrast, the conversion of pasture to biomass crops (Miscanthus or SRC) is assumed to have no impact on long-term net C sequestration when using IPCC Tier 1 methodologies for estimating C-stocks. Indeed, in the short-term, losses of 2 to 4 tCO₂ ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ may be associated with ploughing. However, recent measurements at under a range of soil types have shown that initial C loss after ploughing is much lower (20-100kg CO₂ ha⁻¹) and that total site preparation losses can be limited to circa. 1 tCO₂ ha⁻¹ provided the fallow period is minimised. Therefore, net soil C sequestration may occur on pasture conversion to biomass.

Further savings in emissions are associated with fertiliser usage. Miscanthus are N-use efficient and are considered to require between 50kg and 100kg N ha⁻¹ (Styles et al. 2007). This would represent a decrease in N requirement up to 100kg ha⁻¹. The amount of N₂O mitigated would further depend on the soil type being cultivated as emissions are 100 -200% higher on heavy soils compared to sandy soils. There is also an associated saving with the manufacture of N, P and K fertilisers. In terms other emissions associated

with cultivation, including liming, pesticide manufacture, fuel and energy usage, these emissions are generally higher than for beef systems but lower than conventional arable systems, due to lower inputs and less annual site maintenance.

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Appendix 6: Miscanthus Payback Calculations

Miscanthus																					1st Harvest										Subsequent harvests									
																					Weight in DM / t per ha = 7.00 tonnes										Weight in DM / t per ha = 10 tonnes									
																					Weight @ 20.00 % MC is 8.75 tonnes										Weight @ 20 % MC is 12.50 tonnes									
																					Total 8x4x3 Bales 23.65 per/ha										Total 8x4x3 Bales 27.78 per/ha									
																					Compare to price of oil at 0.60 cent/litre																			
																					DM 6.34 per GJ																			
Bank Interest (%)	6.00%																																							
General Inflation (%)	2.00%																																							
Energy Inflation (%)	2.00%																																							
Price Per Tonne	£55.00																																							
Price (DGJ)	£4.74																																							
VAT Registered	Yes																																							
Cost per Bale	£7																																							
Bank Borrowings Dtna	1.518																																							
Costs per ha:	over	5	years = 6.17%																																					
Operations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																				
Plough	75																																							
Cultivate	70																																							
Spray1	20	20																																						
Spray2	20																																							
Plant	400																																							
Spread fertiliser	0																																							
Fencing	0																																							
Rolling	10																																							
Transport	0																																							
Mowing	0																																							
Baling	0																																							
VAT (13.5%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																				
Sub-total	595	20	216	254	259	265	270	275	281	286	292	298	304	310	316	323	329	336	342	349																				
Annual land opportunity cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																				
Materials																																								
Round-up	30																																							
Insecticide	40																																							
Selective Weedkiller	40	40																																						
Management Fee	0																																							
Rhizomes	1900																																							
Fertiliser	0																																							
VAT (21.5%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																				
Rhizomes VAT (13.5%)	0																																							
Sub-total	2010	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																				
Total	2,605	60	216	254	259	265	270	275	281	286	292	298	304	310	316	323	329	336	342	349																				
Income:																																								
Est. grant	1,088	363																																						
Fuel sale	0	0	604	879	897	915	933	952	971	990	1,010	1,030	1,051	1,072	1,094	1,115	1,138	1,160	1,184	1,207																				
EU Energy Payment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																				
Carbon premium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																				
Total	1,088	363	604	879	897	915	933	952	971	990	1,010	1,030	1,051	1,072	1,094	1,115	1,138	1,160	1,184	1,207																				
Start up Loan	1,518																																							
Repayment Borrowings		-362	-362	-362	-362	-362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																				
Net Cash Flow	0	-59	26	263	276	289	663	677	690	704	718	732	747	762	777	793	809	825	841	858																				
Profit/loss	0	303	388	625	638	650	663	677	690	704	718	732	747	762	777	793	809	825	841	858																				
Initiated	0	303	388	626	638	651	664	678	691	705	720	734	749	764	780	795	811	828	845	862																				
Discounted to year 1	0	302	388	624	636	649	662	675	688	701	715	729	743	758	773	788	803	819	835	851																				
Cum. disc. profit/loss	0	302	690	1314	1950	2599	3261	3935	4623	5324	6039	6768	7511	8269	9042	1560	2364	3183	4018	4869																				
Mean annual profit/loss	0	151	230	328	390	433	466	492	514	532	549	564	578	591	603	614	625	636	647	657																				
Annual discount rate	5%																																							
Annual land opportunity cost	£5,898																																							
Net Present Value	34%																																							
Internal rate of return IRR	34%																																							
Note: The higher the NPV the more viable the investment, negative NPV should not be entertained. If the annual land opportunity cost is 0 and the discount rate is equal to the borrowing rate of interest available then the NPV is what could be paid for land purchased /ha over this time scale.																																								
Average Net Cash Flow per yr over 20 years = £669.59																																								



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CAFRE Loughry Campus	76 Dungannon Road, Cookstown, Co. Tyrone, BT80 9AA		enquiries@cafre.ac.uk	+44(0)28 86768101
Sustainable Energy Authority Ireland,	Sustainable Energy Authority Ireland,	www.seai.ie	pearse.buckley@seai.ie	01/8369080
Commercial				
JHM Crops LTD.	Gortnagour, Adare, Co. Limerick	www.jhm.ie	joe@jhmcrops.ie	Joe Hogan Tel: 061-396746
Quinns of Baltinglass.		www.quinns.ie		Dave Tyrell or Paddy O'Toole 059 6481266 or 087 8257190
Wexgen		www.greenflame.ie	info@greenflame.ie	053 / 9238055
Leegen		www.leegen.ie	info@leegen.ie	087/6540255
General Renewable Energy	NI Science Park, Quenns Road, Belfast BT3 9DT	www.actionrenewables.org		0044 (0)28 90737821
Irish Farmers Association	Bluebell , Dublin 12	www.ifa.ie	postmaster@ifa.ie	Geraldine O'Sullivan 01/4500266
Biotricity	Rhode, Co. Offaly	www.bio-tricity.com	briain@bio-tricity.com	Briain Smyth Operations Director 01 6787 810 087 6927 505