

# Biochars in the Desert Southwest: Challenges and Opportunities

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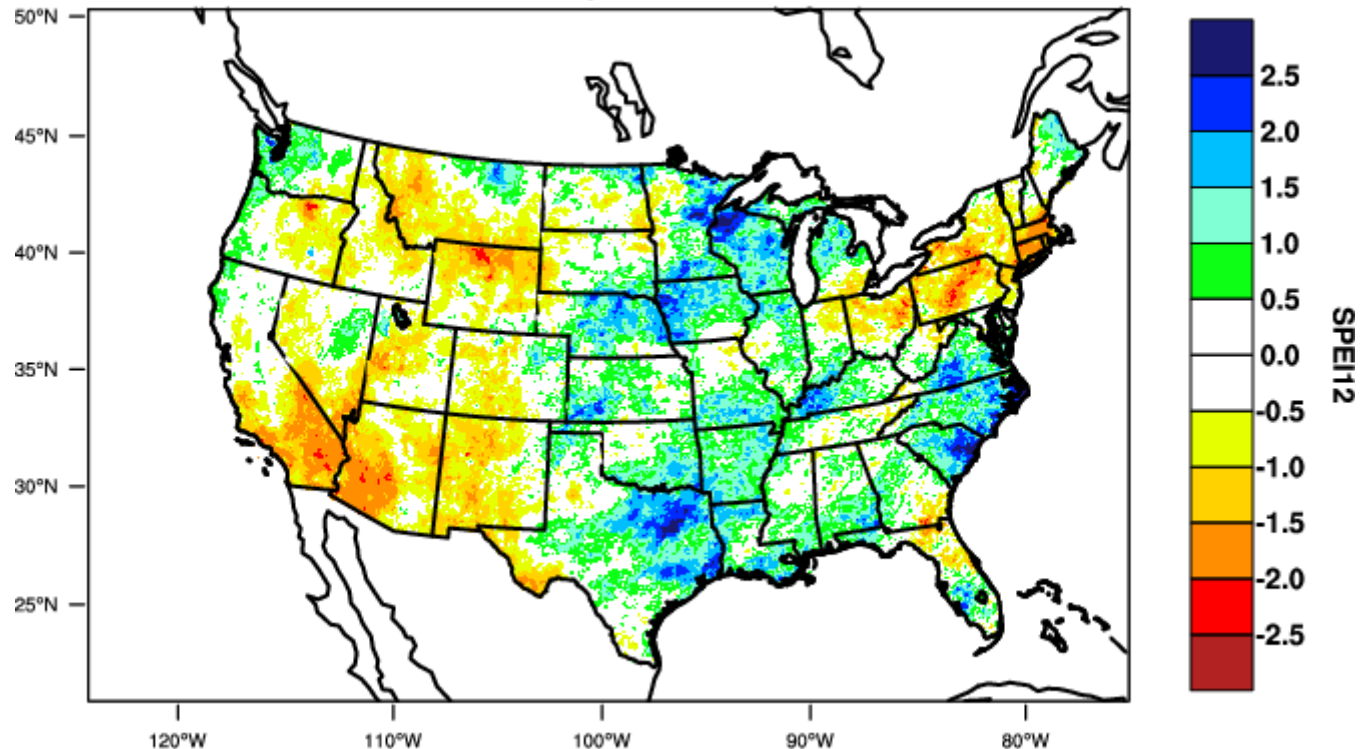
# Outline

- Introduction to Desert Soils
- Completed Study: Biochars from Four Local Feedstocks
- New Study: Halophytes, Salts, and Biochars

# Desert Soils: Evapotranspiration vs. Precipitation

Continental United States - 12 month SPEI

July 2016



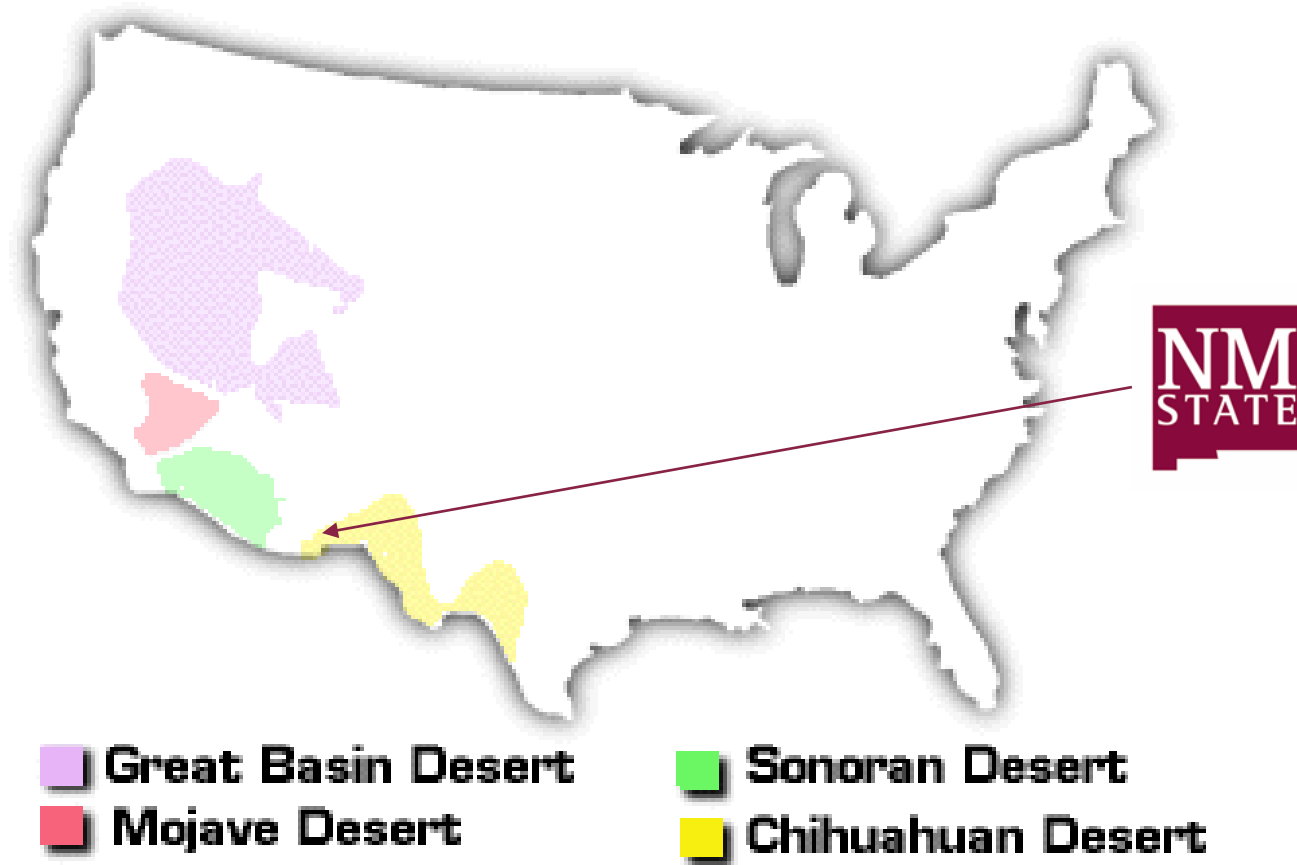
WestWide Drought Tracker, U Idaho/WRCC Data Source: PRISM (Prelim), created 7 AUG 2016

# Desert Soils:

## Salinity, pH and SAR

- Saline soil = soil where electrical conductivity (EC)  $> 4$  dS/m
- Sodic soil = soil where sodium adsorption ratio (SAR)  $> 13$  and pH  $> 8.5$
- pH usually alkali ( $> 7$ )

# Mesilla Valley, New Mexico



# Available Biomass



15,000 tons/year



2,000 tons/year



35,000 tons/year



725,000 tons/year



∞

# Slow Pyrolysis



# Agricultural Soils

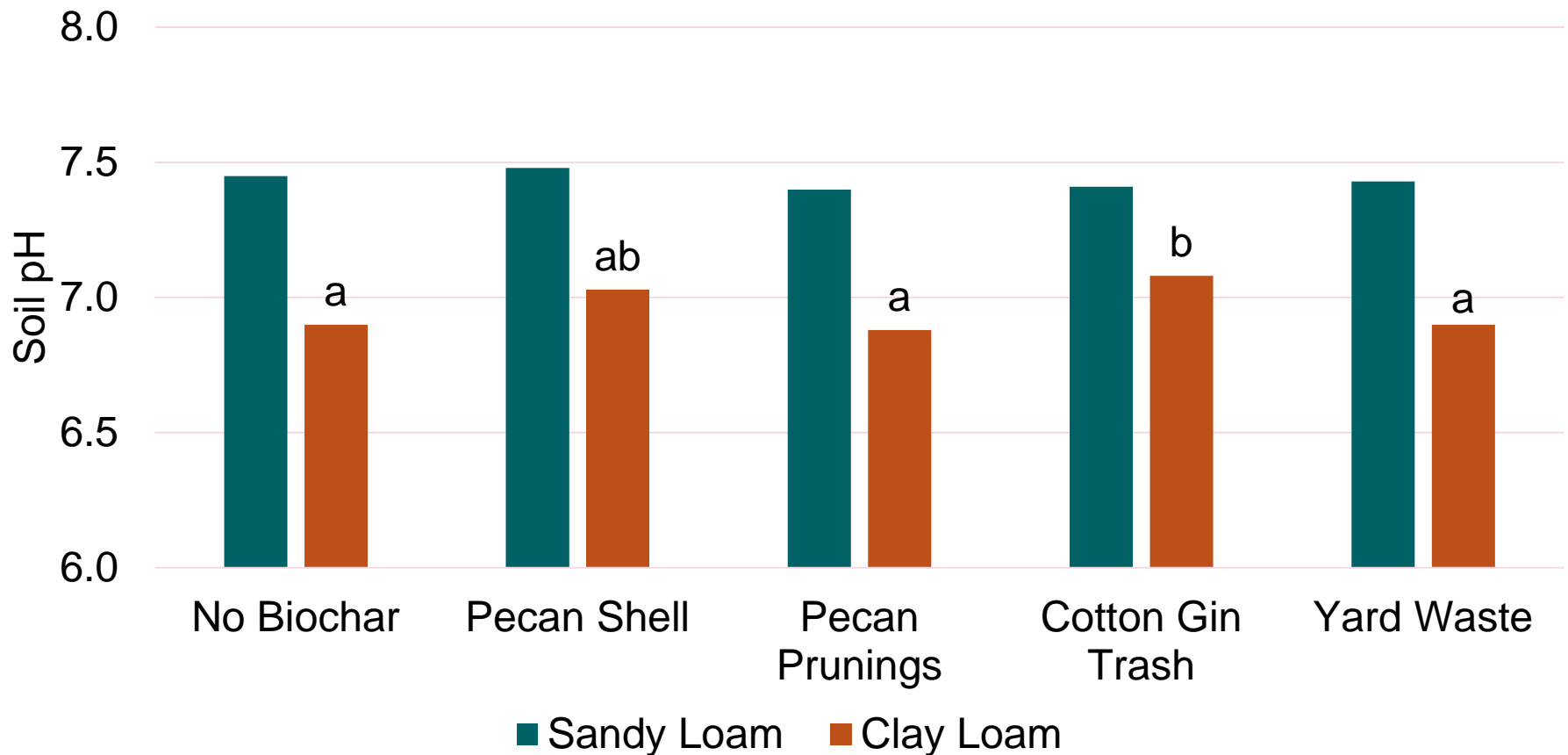
Soil	pH	Electrical Conductivity (dS·m <sup>-1</sup> )	Soil Organic Matter (wt. %)	Sodium Adsorption Ratio
Sandy Loam	7.3	1.49	0.08	1.03
Clay Loam	7.1	5.94	0.11	3.43



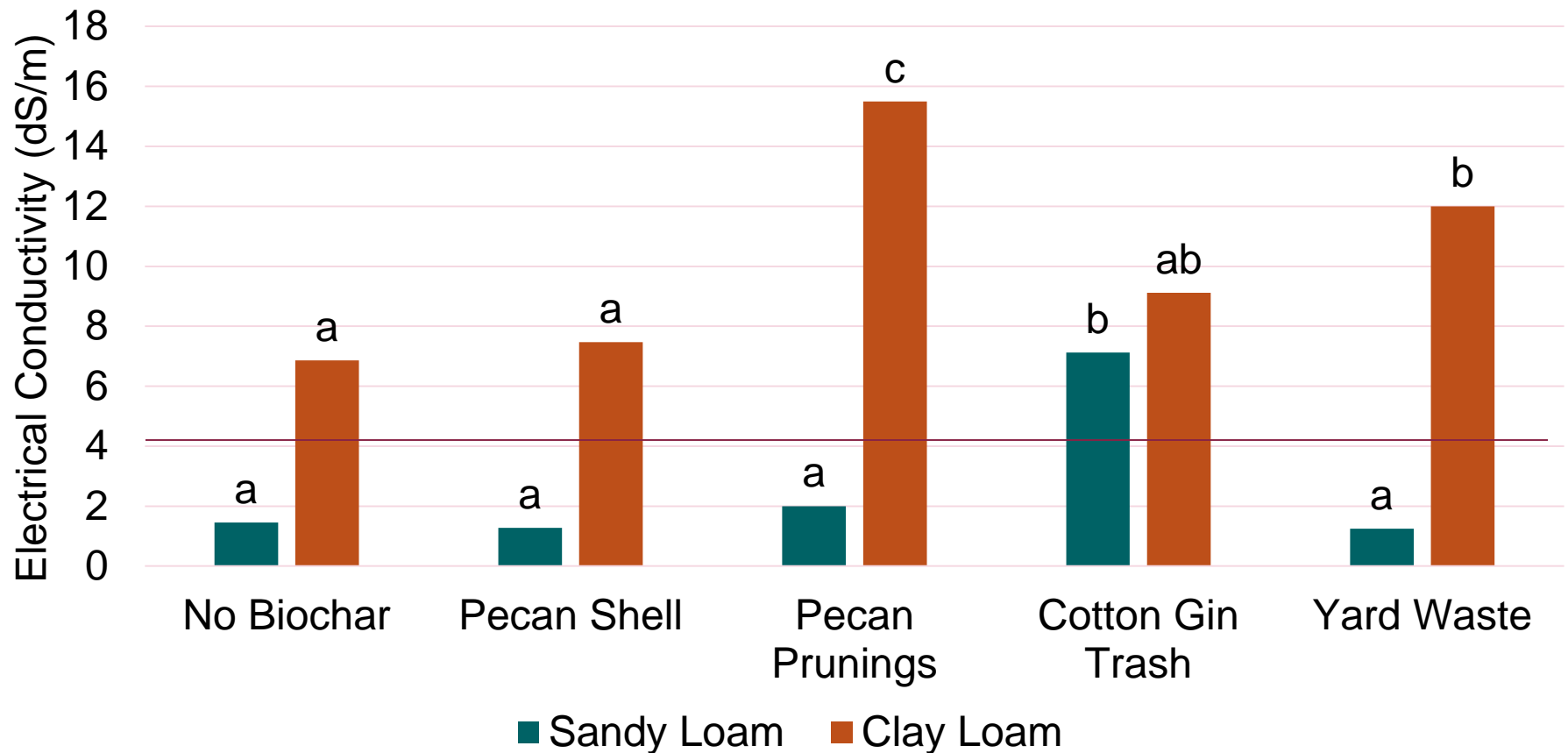
# Biochar Properties (450° C, 1 hour)

Biochar	Yield (%)	pH	EC (dS·m <sup>-1</sup> )	C (%)	Ash (%)
Pecan Shell	28	8.2	3.0	76	4
Pecan Pruning	35	9.5	2.7	72	11
Cotton Gin Trash	42	8.4	44.6	55	32
Yard Waste	32	9.7	2.0	83	19

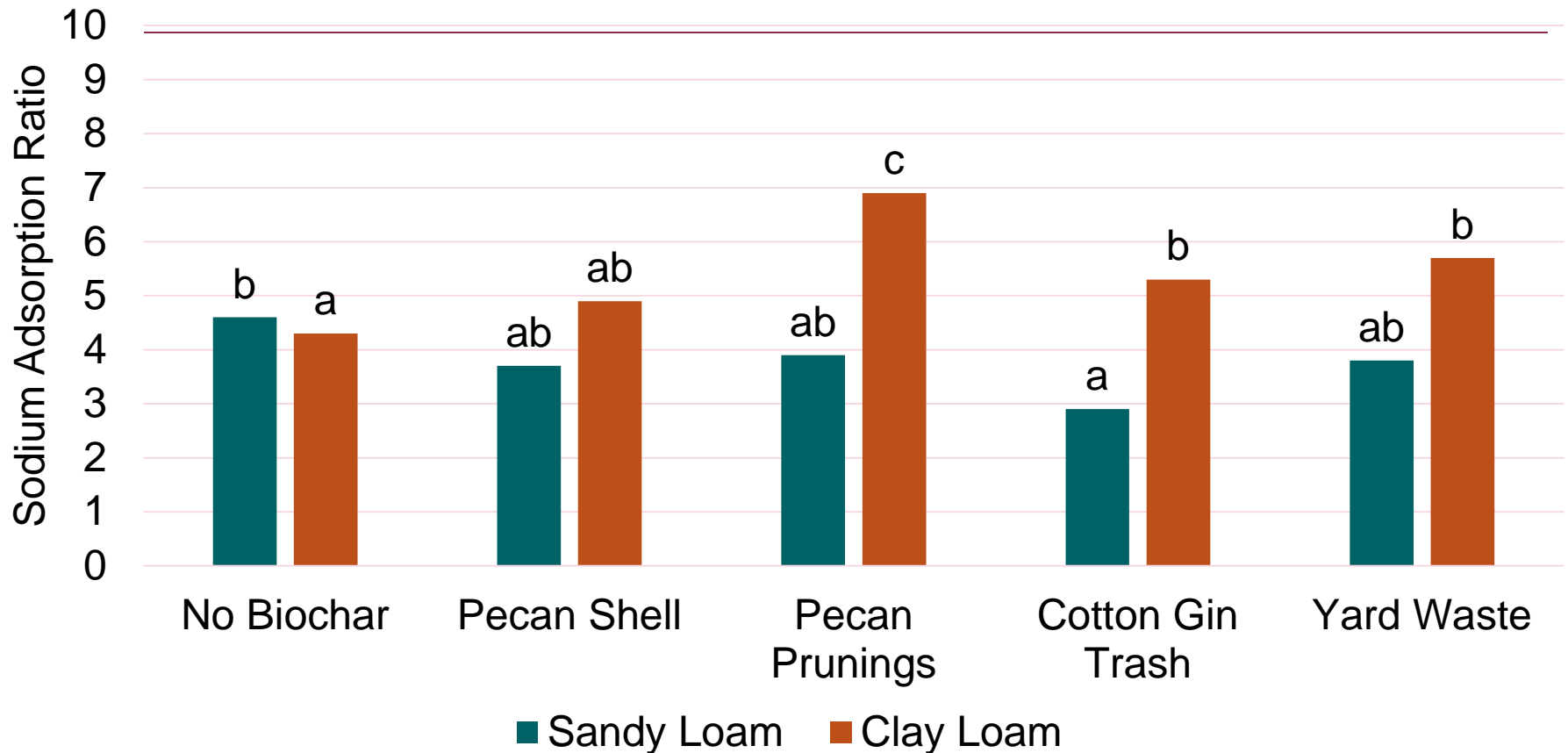
# Biochar addition did not affect soil pH much—not a concern here.



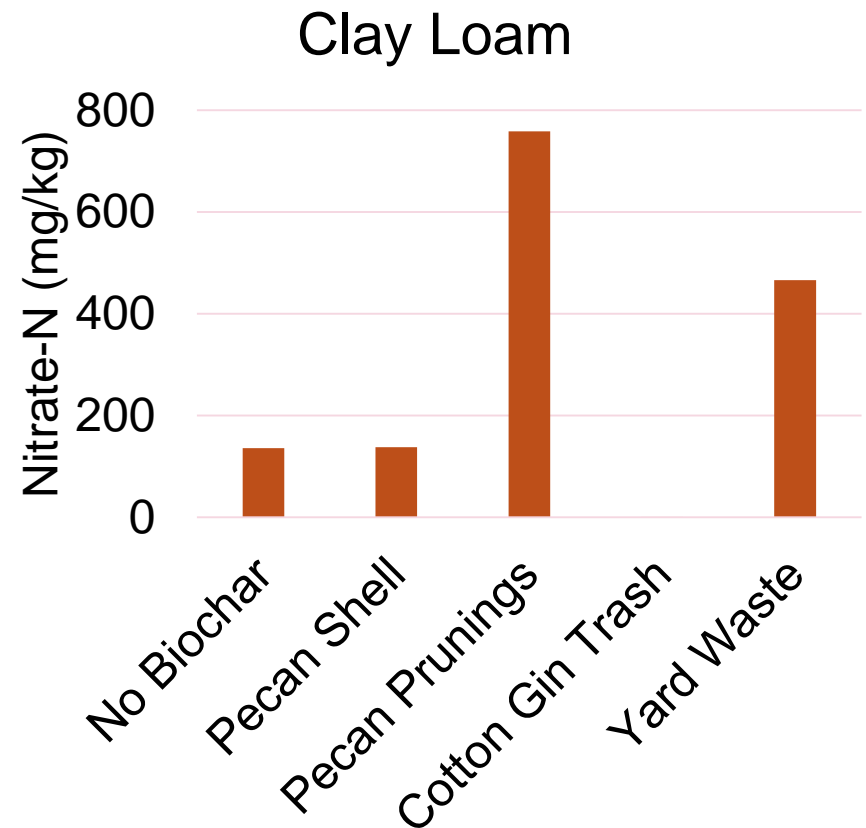
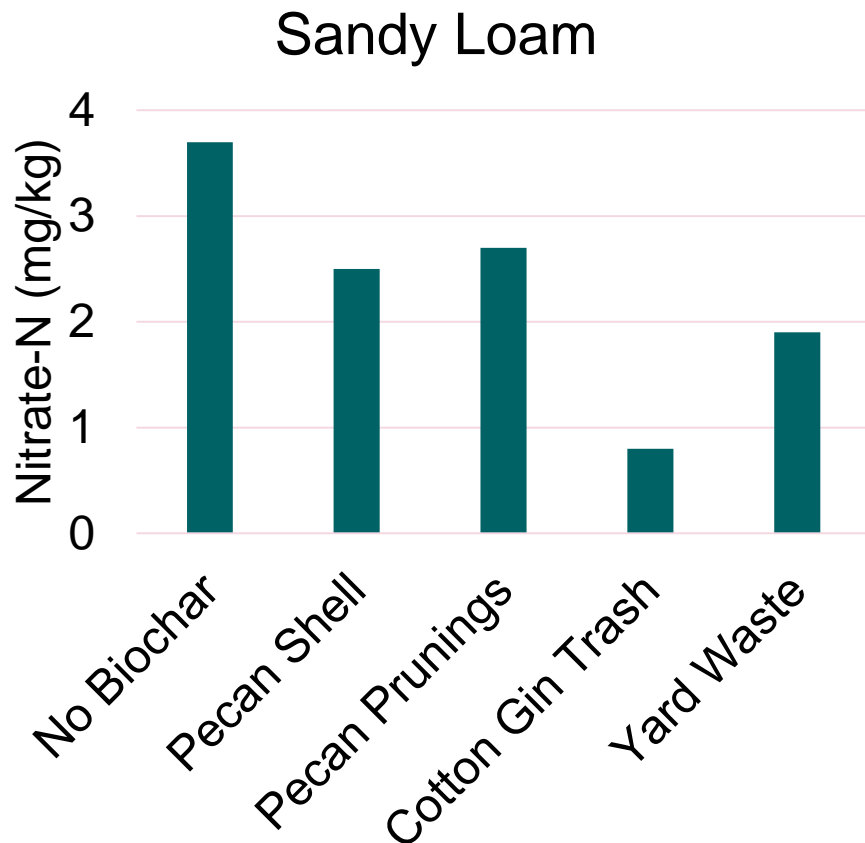
# Some biochars did increase soil— this is a concern.



# Biochar increased SAR for clay loam soil—not a concern here.



# Nitrogen immobilization showed that cotton gin trash biochar was under-baked.



# Take Away Messages

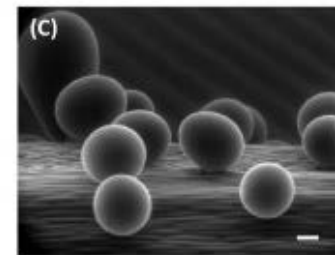
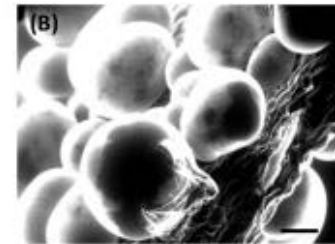
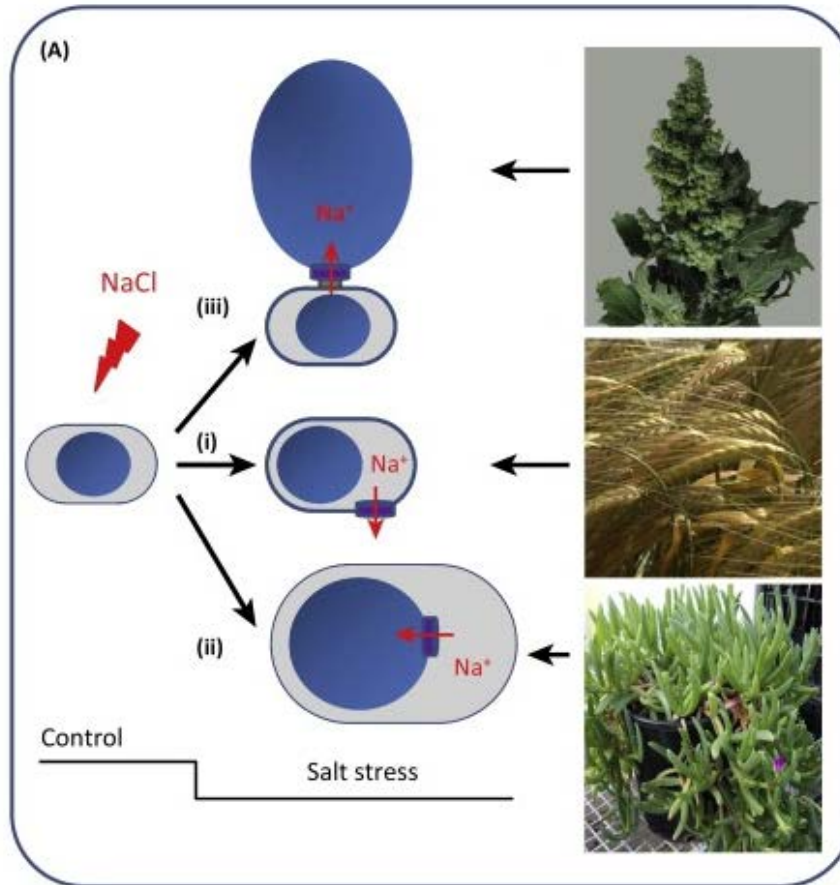
- Desert soils are usually low in organic matter; biochar additions may improve aggregate stability and soil moisture retention.
- Biochar effects on soil pH, salinity and sodium adsorption ratio must be considered; there is not enough water to leach out excess salts.
- More research is needed with plants...

# New Study: Salt Immobilization through Halophytes and Pyrolysis

Water dissolves soil minerals, making salts transportable and available to plants.

Irrigation with salty water, combined with evaporation >> precipitation, creates high salt concentrations in soils.

# Halophyte Biomass



TRENDS in Plant Science

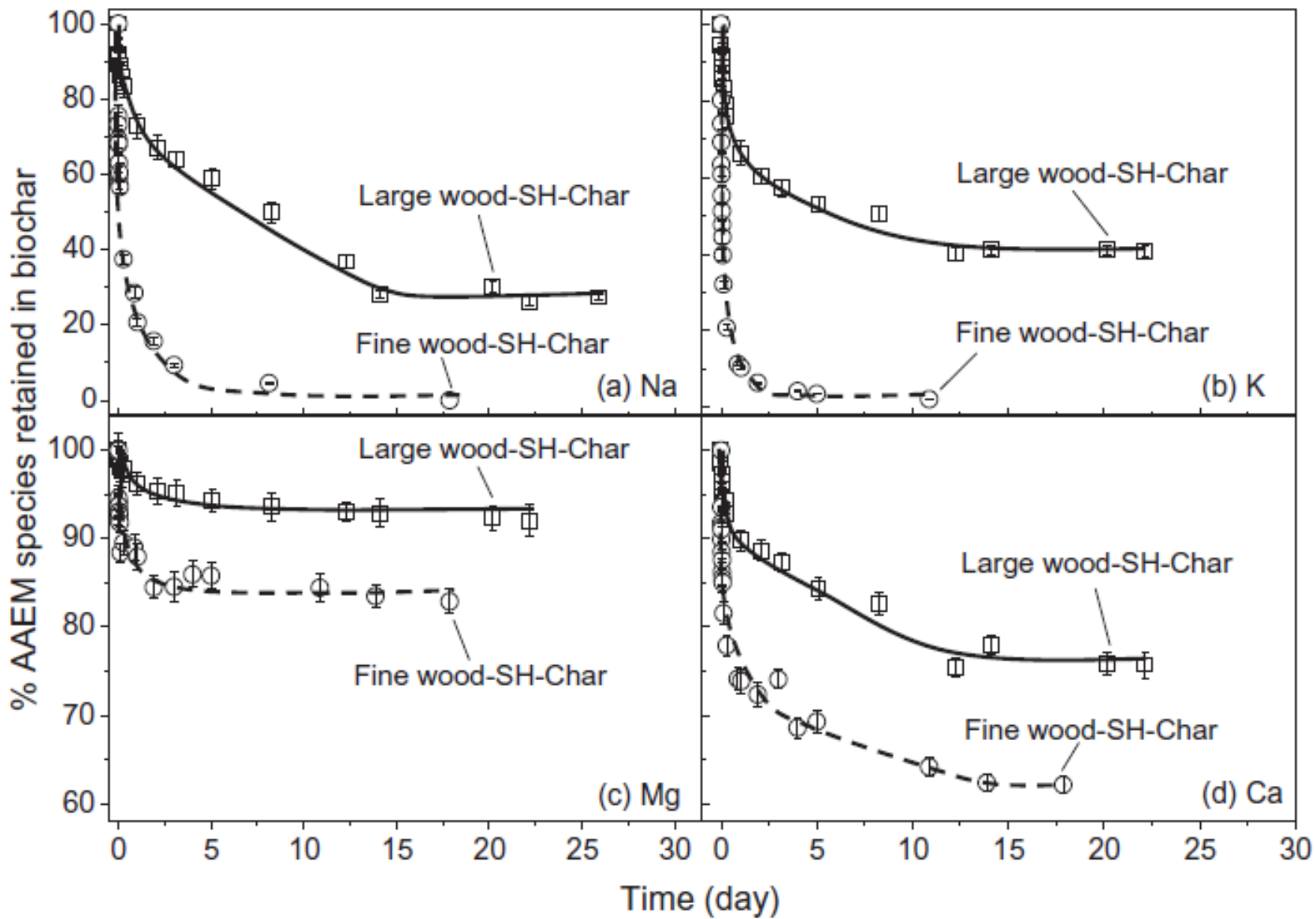


# Halophyte Biomass

*Atriplex canescens*  
Four Wing Saltbush

*Atriplex lentiformis*  
Big Saltbush



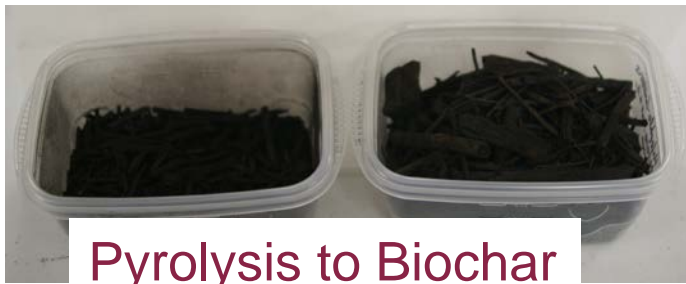


# What if...

Salts could be removed from the soil into halophyte biomass...

And that salt could be trapped in mineral form by making biochar out of that halophyte biomass?

# Constructing Salt Balances Across the Pyrolysis Process



# First Mass Balances

## *A. canescens* 400° C Biochar

Element	Before Leaching (mg/kg)	After Leaching (mg/kg)	% Leached
Ca	4361	3984	9
Mg	4162	3339	20
K	20863	15483	26
Na	762	661	13

## *A. lentiformis* 400° C Biochar

Element	Before Leaching (mg/kg)	After Leaching (mg/kg)	% Leached
Ca	21370	9330	44
Mg	9322	4292	46
K	46320	29890	65
Na	29525	19610	66

## Acknowledgements



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Questions?

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