

Greenhouse Gas Benefits for Biofuels Depend on a Carbon Credit for Plant Growth

Source of fuel*	Producing Feedstock (crude oil or crop)	Refining	Tailpipe Emissions	Fermentation emissions	Total GHGs & % Increase for Biofuel <u>Without Plant Credit</u>	Credit for Plant Growth	Total GHGs & % Savings for Biofuel
Gasoline	+4.5	+8	+73.3	-	85.8	-	85.8
EU Ethanol	+40	+21.2	+71.4	+35.7	168.3 (+96%)	107.1	+61.2 (-29%)

Greenhouse gas emissions and sinks (CO₂ eqv.) per mega joule of fuel (specific numbers from EU JRC)

Effect of switching from gasoline to biofuels grown on otherwise unproductive land – Reduced atmospheric CO₂ through increased plant growth

Unproductive land



CO₂ emission

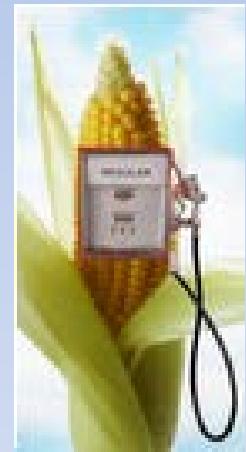


Car, gasoline

New crop growth



CO₂ emission



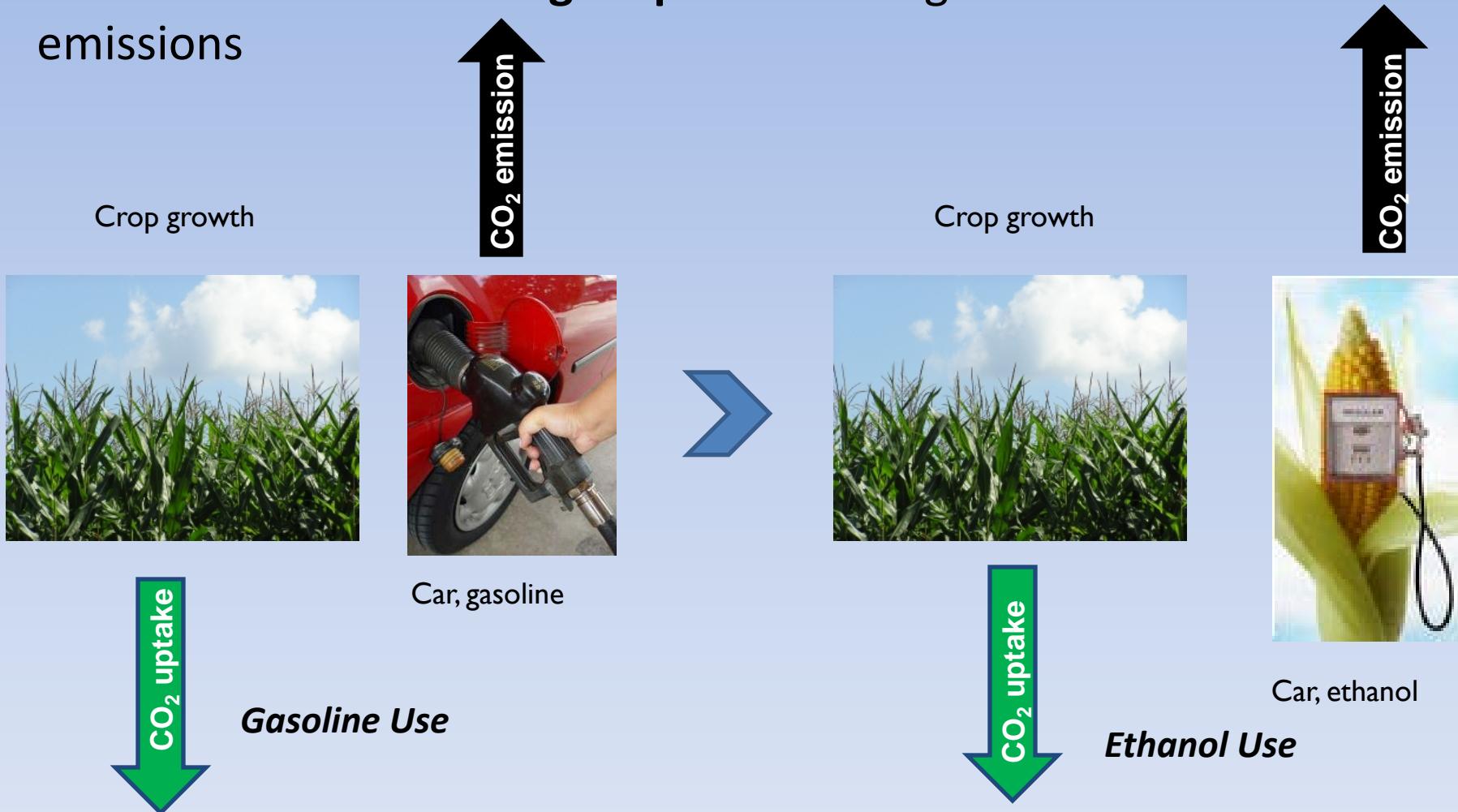
Car, ethanol

Gasoline Use

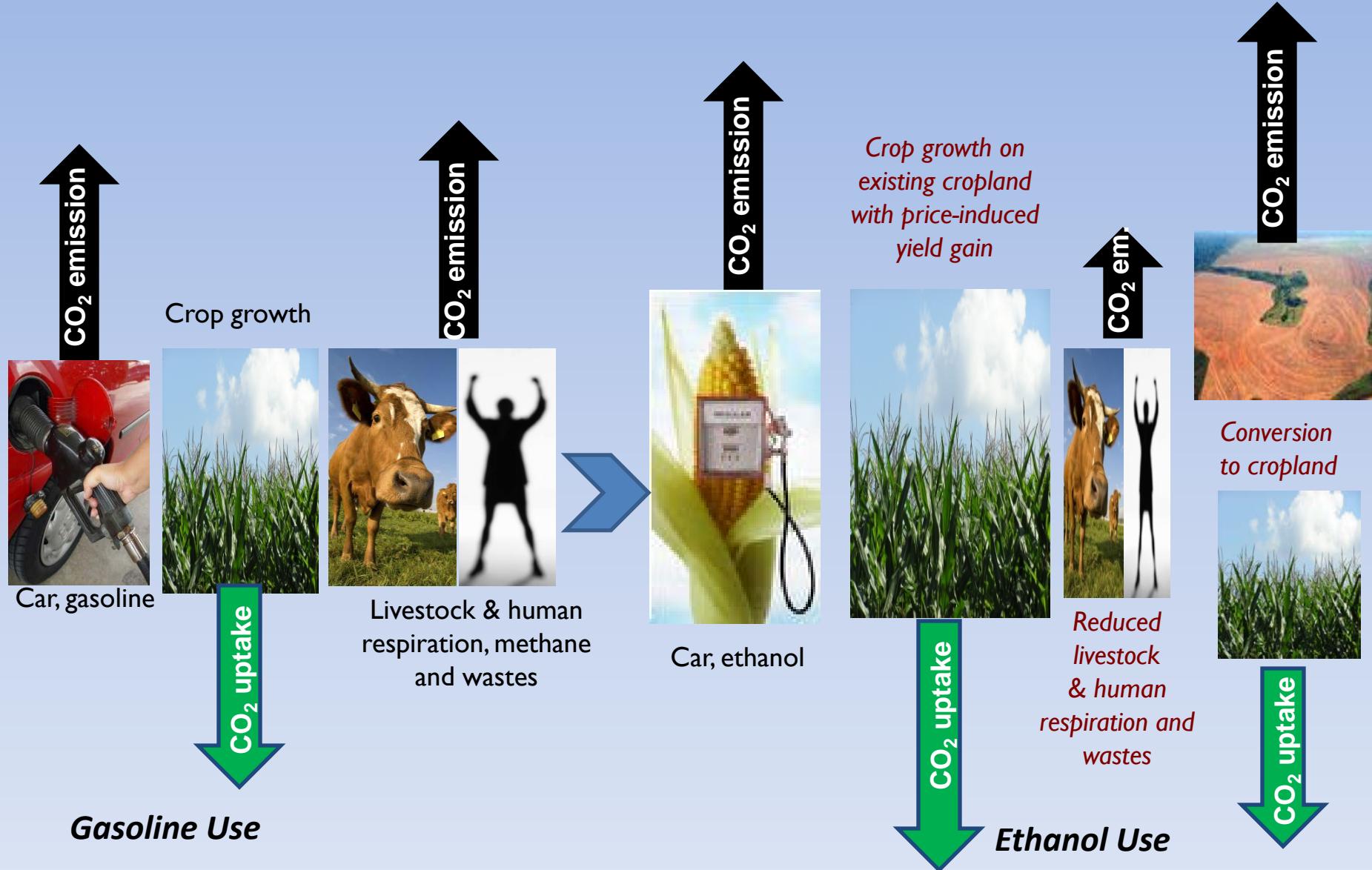
Ethanol Use

CO₂ uptake

Figure 2 - Direct effect of switching from gasoline to biofuels that use existing crops – No change in emissions



Potential market-mediated sources of reduced or additional emissions



*(vertical arrows indicate carbon uptake and emissions;
italics indicates uptake or emission change due to biofuel)*

Benefit v. Cost of Using Land for Ethanol

Typical estimates of US corn ethanol savings without land use cost (1140 liters/hectare after crediting by-products)	High Yield Cellulosic ethanol saving with no land use cost and no net production emissions (17 t/ha & 100 gallons/t)	Allowing “Surplus” Land to Regrow Forest or Convert Tropical Savannah	Carbon cost of converting existing forest
~1 ton of carbon per hectare/year = 34 g CO₂/MJ	~3 tons of carbon per hectare/year = 86 g CO₂/MJ	>3 tons of carbon per hectare per year = 86 gCO₂/MJ	5.5 to >10 tons of carbon per hectare per year =158 to 287 gCO₂/MJ

Solar conversion efficiencies



PV – 16% gross;
11% net



Iowa corn
Ethanol, 0.125%



Brazilian sugarcane
ethanol, 0.2%



Most optimistic location
future US switchgrass (DOE)
(24 tDM/ha and 100 gallons/tonne)
0.35%