

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 <i>Without Plant Credit</i>	Credit for Plant Growth	Total GHGs & % Savings for Biofuel
Gasoline	+4.5	+8	+73.3	-	85.8	-	85.8
<i>EU Ethanol</i>	+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



Car, gasoline

CO₂ emission

New crop growth



Car, ethanol

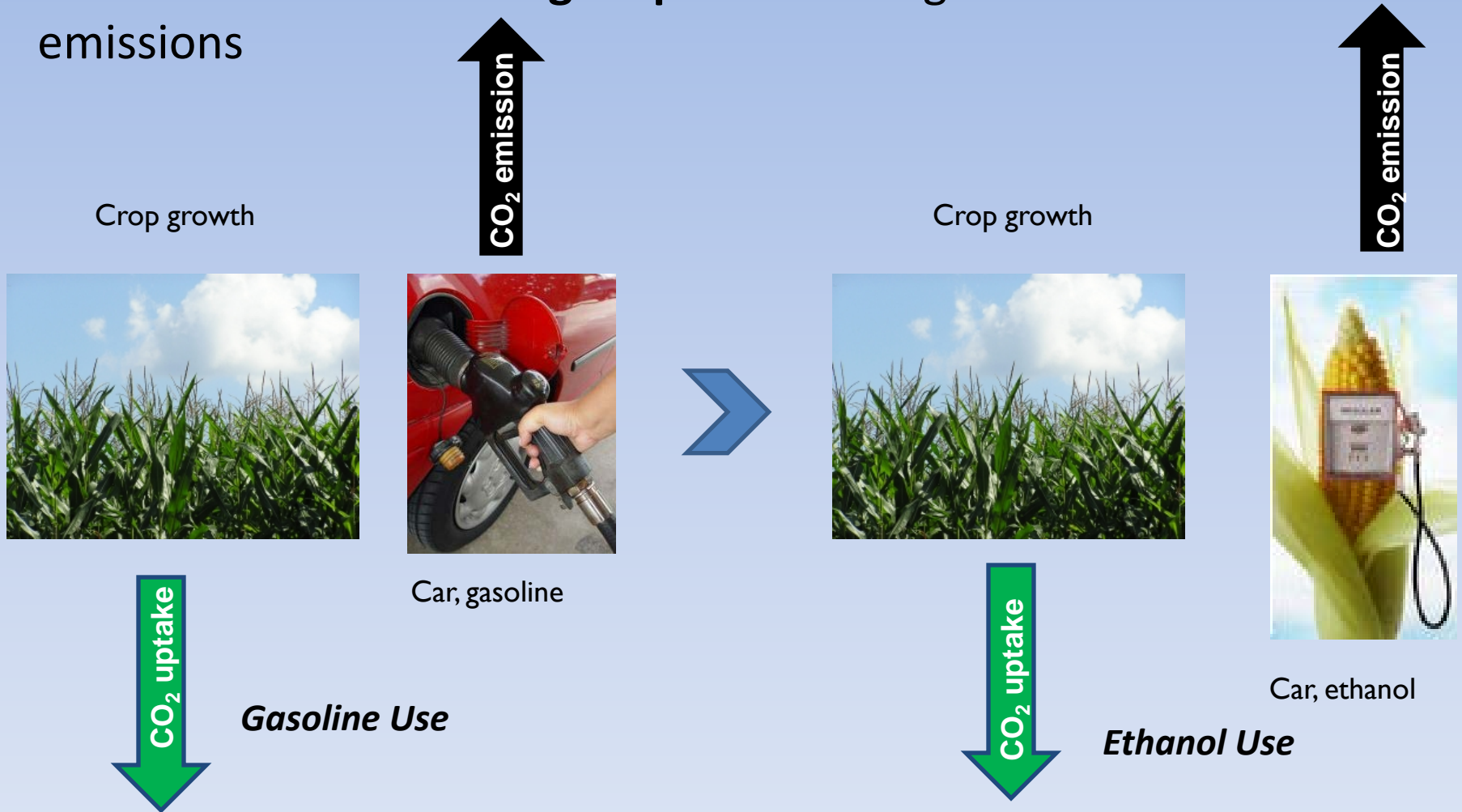
CO₂ emission

CO₂ uptake

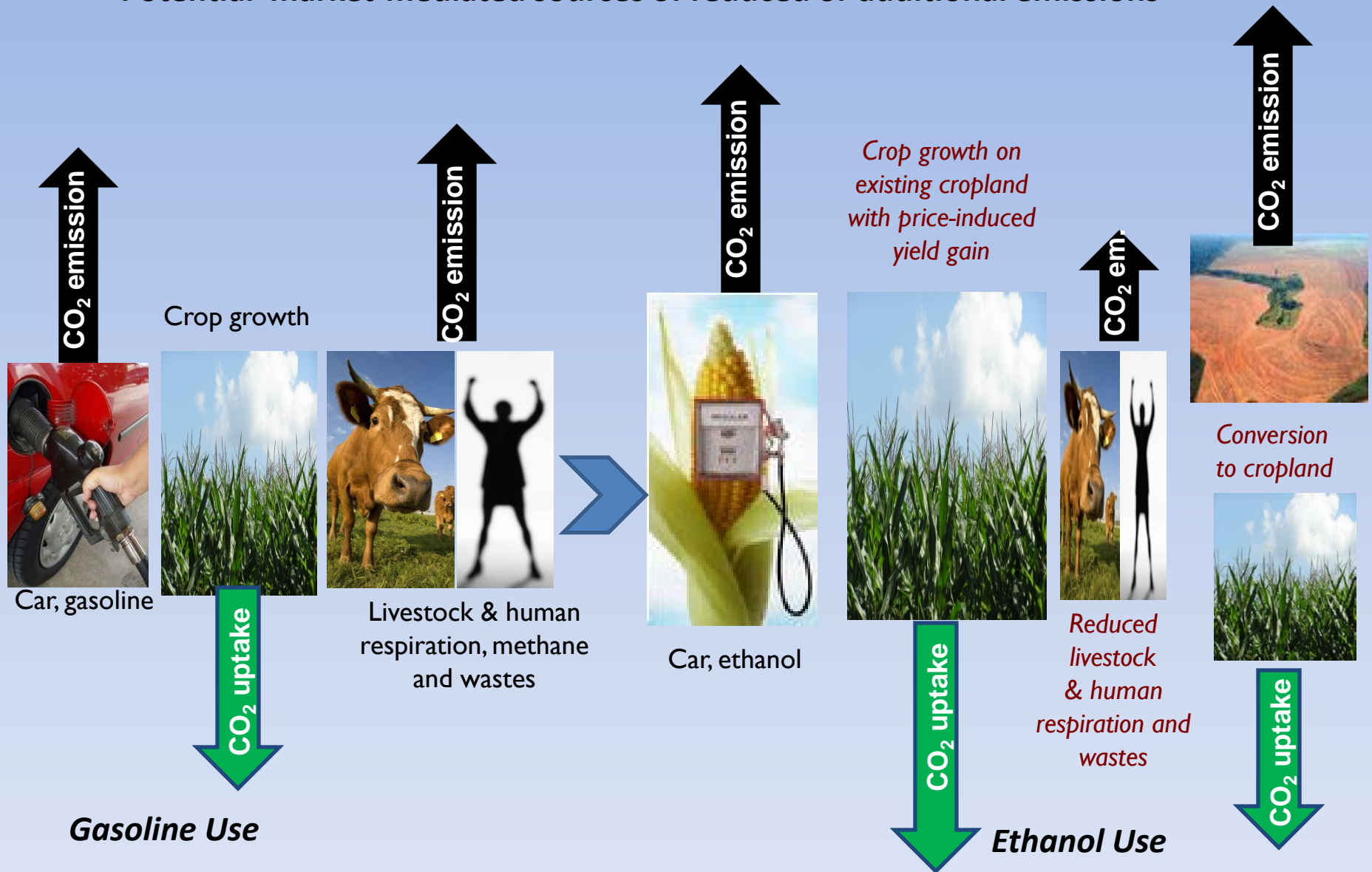
Gasoline Use

Ethanol Use

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)

~1
ton
of carbon per
hectare/year
= 34 g CO₂/MJ

High Yield Cellulosic ethanol saving with no land use cost and no net production emissions (17 t/ha & 100 gallons/t)

~3
tons of carbon
per
hectare/year
= 86 g CO₂/MJ

Allowing “Surplus” Land to Regrow Forest or Convert Tropical Savannah

>3
tons of carbon
per hectare per
year
= 86 gCO₂/MJ

Carbon cost of converting existing forest

**5.5 to
>10**
tons of
carbon per
hectare per
year
=158 to 287
gCO₂/MJ

Solar conversion efficiencies



Iowa corn
Ethanol, **0.125%**



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



Brazilian sugarcane
ethanol, **0.2%**



PV – 16% gross;
11% net