

Biomass yield and composition of nine switchgrass cultivars in eastern Canada

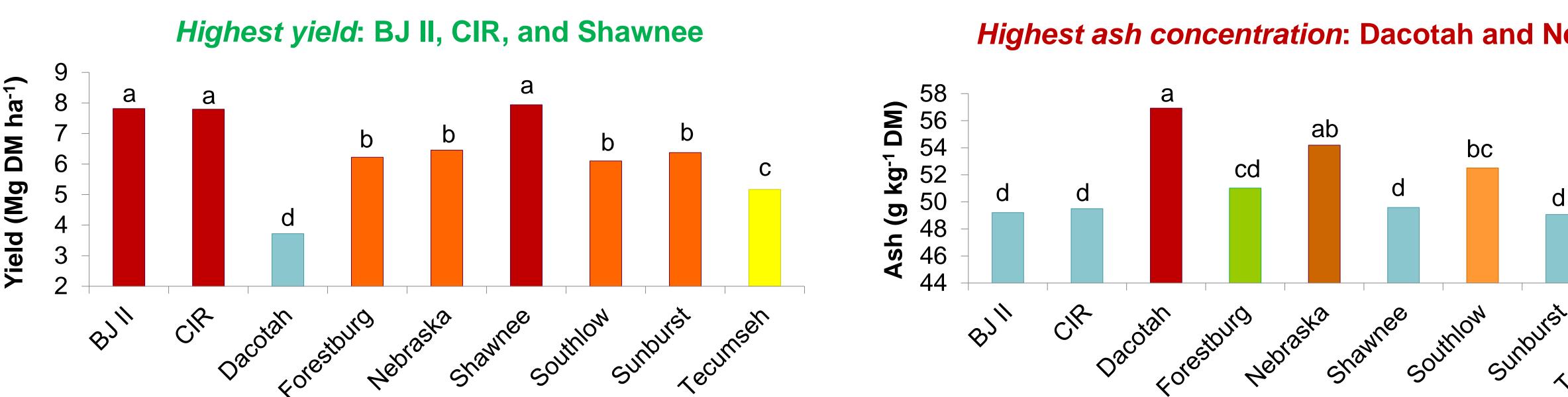
Annie Claessens^{1*}, Marianne Crépeau¹, Gilles Bélanger¹, Olivier Lalonde², Julie Lajeunesse¹, Philippe Seguin³, Isabelle Lemay⁴, Guy Allard⁵, Huguette Martel⁶, and Roger Samson⁷

¹Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Québec, QC; ²Cérom, St-Mathieu-de-Beloeil, QC; ³McGill University, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, QC; ⁴CDBQ, La Pocatière, QC; ⁵Université Laval, Québec, QC; ⁶MAPAQ, Sherbrooke, QC; ⁷REAP-Canada, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, QC. *Annie.Claessens@agr.gc.ca

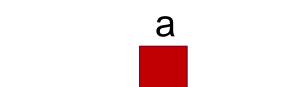
Introduction

- Switchgrass (Panicum virgatum L.) has been identified as a high-potential energy crop (Monti et al., 2008).
- \checkmark The combustion of the densified biomass is presently the most sustainable approach to convert switchgrass into

Results & Discussion



Highest ash concentration: Dacotah and Nebraska





energy (Samson et al., 2005).

 \checkmark High yield and low concentration of inorganic elements (e.g. K, Cl, ash) are the most important biomass characteristics sought for combustion (Nussbaumer, 2003; Orbernburger et al., 2006; Chandrasekaran et al., 2016).

The objective was to assess the extent of phenotypic variability for yield and inorganic element concentration (ash, Cl, and K) across nine switchgrass cultivars cultivated in eastern Canada

Materials & methods

Plant material:

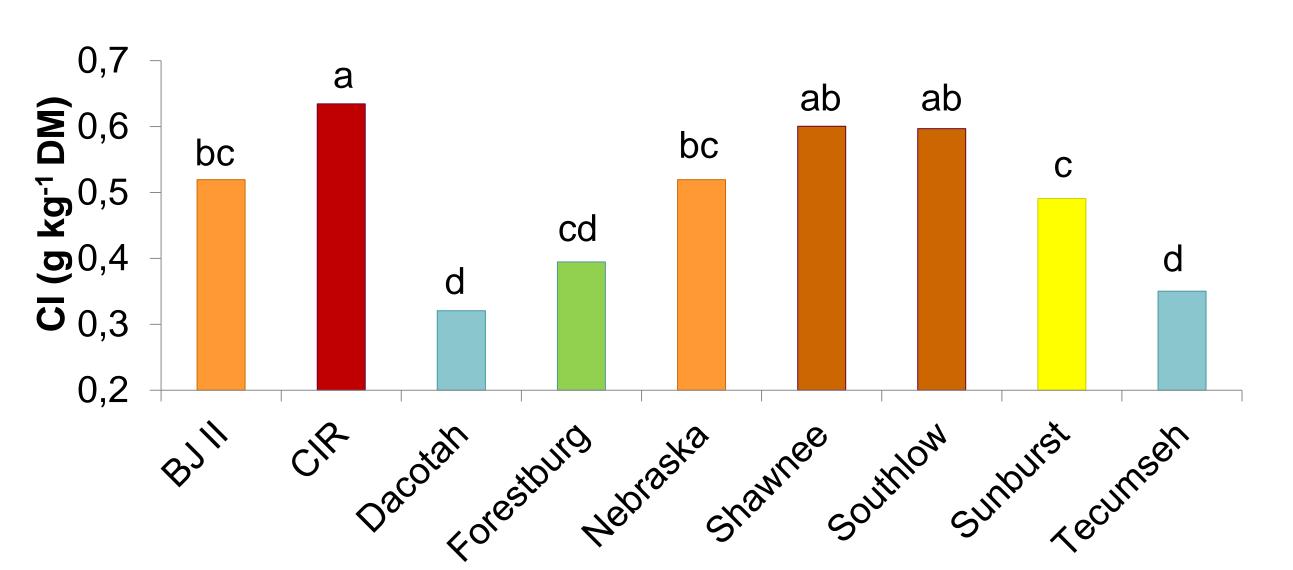
Seven switchgrass cultivars from USA and two populations developed in Canada (REAP-Canada)

	Origin	Latitude
Bluejacket II (BJ II)	Derived from Sunburst, QC, Canada	47º 01'N
Cave-In-Rock (CIR)	IL, USA	37°28'N
Dacotah	ND, USA	46°23'N
Forestburg	SD, USA	44°04'N
Nebraska 28	NE, USA	42°28'N
Shawnee	Derived from CIR, NE, USA	40°49'N
Southlow	MI, USA	42°28'N
Sunburst	SD, USA	42°50'N
Tecumseh	Derived from Summer, QC, Canada	47º 01'N

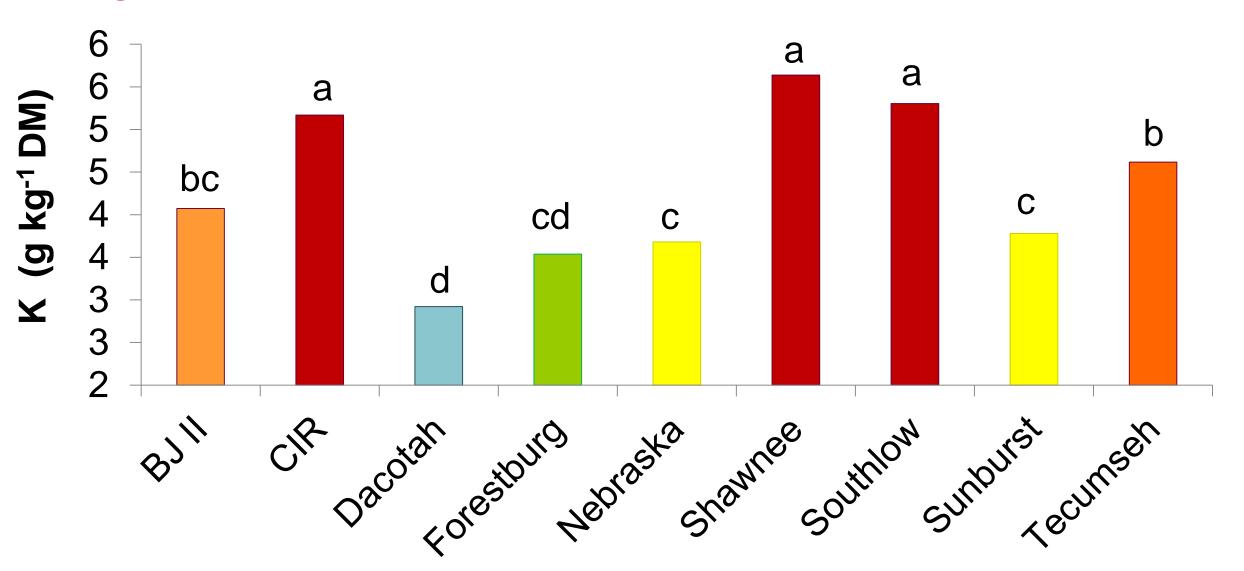
Fig. 1. Biomass yield of 9 switchgrass cultivars or populations averaged across 5 sites and 3 years

Fig. 2. Ash concentration of 9 switchgrass cultivars or populations averaged across 5 sites and 2 years

Highest Cl concentration: CIR, Shawnee, and Southlow

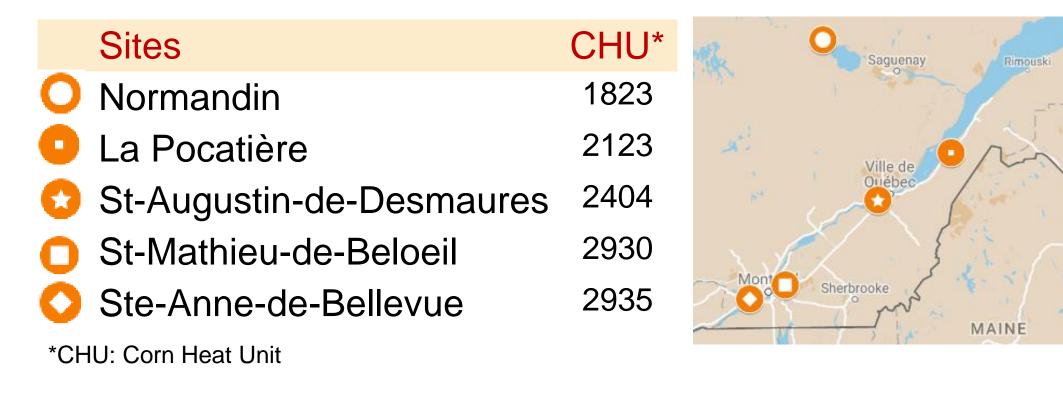


Highest K concentration: CIR, Shawnee, and Southlow



Experimental design:

✓ Five sites in Québec (Canada)



Randomized complete block design with 4 replications

- ✓ Biomass yield: 3 post-seeding years (fall 2012, 2013, and 2014)
- ✓ Ash, Cl, and K concentrations: 2 post-seeding years (2012) and 2013)

Fig. 3. Cl concentration of 9 switchgrass cultivars or populations averaged across 5 sites and 2 years

Fig, 4. K concentration of 9 switchgrass cultivars or populations averaged across 5 sites and 2 years

Large variation in yield (3.7 to 7.9 Mg DM ha⁻¹) and concentrations of ash (49 to 57 g kg⁻¹ DM), Cl (0.32 to 0.63 g kg⁻¹ DM) and K (2.9 to 5.6 g kg⁻¹ DM) were observed among the nine cultivars or populations tested in eastern Canada.

Bluejacket II, Cave-in-Rock and Shawnee had high biomass yield (Fig. 1) and low ash concentration (Fig. 2).

Cave-in-Rock and Shawnee, however, had high CI (Fig. 3) and K (Fig. 4) concentrations. \checkmark

Conclusions

A large phenotypic variability exists in switchgrass for biomass yield and inorganic element concentrations, which could be used to develop new cultivars adapted to the climatic conditions of eastern Canada.

The high yield, low ash concentration and intermediate CI and K concentrations observed in Bluejacket II makes it a particularly promising cultivar for combustion in eastern Canada.

References

- Chandrasekaran et al. 2016. Energy & Fuels, 30(4), 2958-2967. - Monti et al. 2008. Biomass and bioenergy 32:216-223. - Nussbaumer. 2003. Energy & Fuels 17: 1510-1521. - Obernberger et al. 2006. Biomass & Bioenergy, 30, 973-982. - Samson et al. 2005. Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences, 24(5-6), 461-495.

Acknowledgements

This project was financially supported by the "Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec".

© 2017, Scientific poster presented at the 2017 ASA (American Society of America) / CSSA (Crop Science Society of America) / SSSA (Soil Science Society of America) Annual Meeting, Tampa, FL, 22-25 October 2017.

