



Biochar: It's Utilization in Agricultural Land and Livestock Production Misuse – an Overview

Kishore Kumar Sahu¹, Satyajee Kar², Sandeep Rout^{3*} and Barsha Tripathy⁴

¹Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, CSK HPKV, Palampur-176062

²Department of Forestry, JNKVV, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh-482004

³Faculty of Agriculture, Sri Sri University, Cuttack, Odisha-754006

⁴M.S.Swaminathan School of Agriculture, CUTM, Parlakhemundi, Odisha-761211

*Corresponding author. E-mail: sandeeprou1988@gmail.com

Agriculture needs to address simultaneously three interlaced difficulties: guaranteeing food safety through expanded productivity and profitability, adjusting to environmental change and adding to environmental change alleviation. The main objective to study biochar came from the soil possibility to remedy many of the challenges fronting the today's world: waste administration, renewable energy, soil declination, and climate change. Biochar (BC) is obtained via the pyrolysis of organic material. All the while, biomass is treated by heat in exceptionally low oxygen (or different oxidizers) content, where complex substance mixes are changed into less difficult ones, in the long run yielding vaporous items, for example, water fume, carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen (H₂), methane (CH₄), ethane (C₂H₆), and furthermore strong carbon build up regularly named as "char". Biochar demonstrates that the material has been gotten from biomass, for example, roughage, corn stover, bagasse, switchgrass, rice structures, woodchips, creature fertilizer, or even sewage ooze with the main role of use instead of as a vitality source (Cha *et al.*, 2016). Huge numbers of those materials are side-effects of agrarian creation or civil waste administration, frequently treated or classified as a waste that should be arranged. Reusing this loss to deliver BC that have remarkable properties and can be used in crop agriculture, animal cultivating, and natural assurance is a brilliant method of carbon and vitality recuperation (Qumbrani *et al.*, 2017). Biochar properties are subject to the sort of feedstock material used to acquire the biochar and the conditions under which the pyrolysis is directed, particularly its temperature and span of the procedure. As per general guideline applies with an expansion of pyrolysis temperature and time, they got biochar is portrayed by higher C content, vitality substance, porosity and surface territory with lower O and H substance, and lower biochar mass thickness (Mahdi *et al.*, 2017)

Pyrolysis methods for preparation of biochar:

Pyrolysis strategies for arrangement of biochar Production and planning of biochar disseminated to pyrolysis, microwave carbonization method and aqueous carbonization procedure as per the divergent methods of warming (Funke and Ziegler, 2010). Figure given underneath shows the procedure of readiness biochar.

Therefore, Pyrolysis methods used to operation raw materials can be classified, to four kinds: a) slow; b) fast; c) flash and d) gasification pyrolysis methods. Numerous kinds shift in articulations of alterations to structure of crude material (feedstock's), temperatures and warming rates, that result in the creation of different amounts of each item (like biochar, biooil and syngas) (Singh *et al.*, 2015). Different feedstock's and a huge gadget (reactors) are used to make biochar through pyrolysis. Normally utilized reactors contain: seat scale fixed bed, all around cleared fixed bed, fluidized bed and drill vertical rounded sorts (Mohan *et al.*, 2014). An all-inclusive exertion to improve the methodology proficiency and streamlining of biochar age by modifying or controlling the working



conditions has not been generally a direct result of past rivalry from bioenergy creation. Carbonized natural issue can basically have different physical and synthetic properties dependent on the innovation utilized for its creation (Zhang et al, 2013).

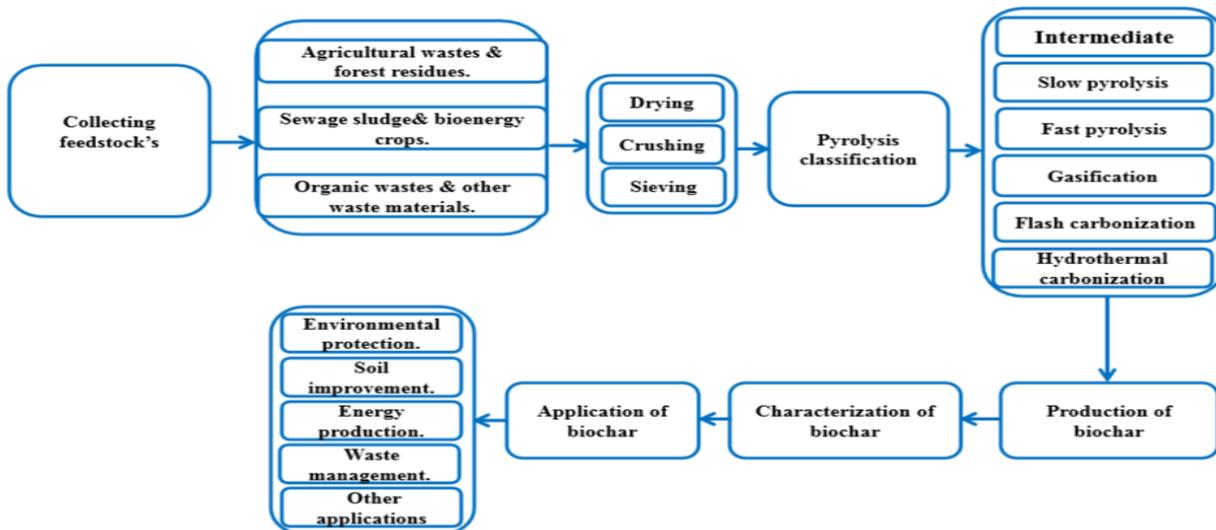


Fig 1: Show the process and flowchart for the production of biochar.

How to make biochar stove for small farms:

Stove of biochar provide out two aims: it creates biochar and it lets to cook food on peak of it though it is creating the biochar. Flame created by a biochar stove is detergent and fewer contaminating than the flames that several kinds of stoves produce. It burns an extensive range of fuel than modest wood stoves do. It also creates biochar, which can utilize as a soil improvement and amendment. In addition a biochar stove is also small and easy to create. Some straight forward materials and apparatuses will be expected to make oven, for example, 1) Large iron drums or steel barrel (for example 55/gallons); 2) sheet metal screws measure rebar tie wire; 3) Hammer and a major; 4) sharp nail; 5) Tin cuts; 6) File; 7) Opener; 8) Compass; 9) Pencil; 10) Sharpie marker; 11) Ruler; 12) Screwdriver; 13) Pliers; 14) Scribe line for cutting; 15) circle shaper; 16) Scribe lines for the spreads at 120⁰ section. The means for make straightforward TLUD (Top Lift Up Draft) oven to made biochar in little homesteads and gardens as follow: 1) Remove the base spread; 2) Bare vessel; 3) Punch inside procedure air openings; 4) Punch outside procedure air gaps; 5) Punch ignition air gaps in base; 6) Make top gaps; 7) Accessories; 8) Insert Vessel Into Paint Can; 9) Ready to Run. Figure given underneath shows a basic structure of TLUD oven for biochar creation.

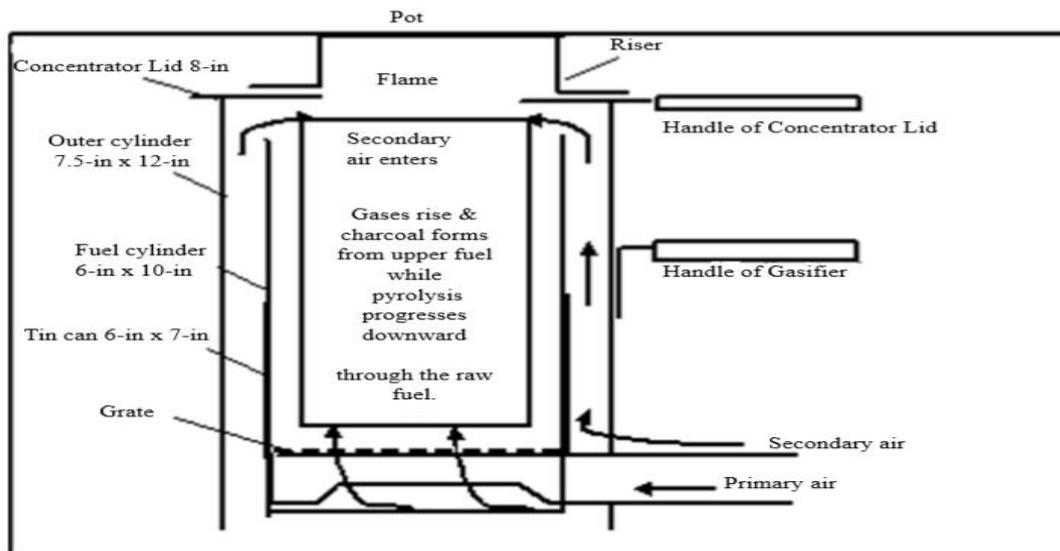


Fig 2: vertical cross-section of the (TLUD) stove

Use and benefits of biochar:

Biochar as a Soil Amendment: Biochar has demonstrated to be a phenomenal method of presenting and holding (as an adsorbent) supplements and nutrients in the dirt, sequestering climatic C to it and improving its microbial action. Those effects could bring about a decrease of ozone harming substances (GHG) outflows related with the broad utilization of composts and in the improvement of the overall soil quality that prompts an expansion of harvest yields (Chan et al, 2008).

Biochar as a Manure/Sludge Additive: One of the ecological parts of Biochar use is its utilization as fertilizer, or other compostable waste, added substance. Biochar with its high porosity and huge surface territory can be an astounding adsorbent, holding significant components (e.g., N, C, and S) that ordinarily would be lost to nature as undesirable poisons, just as different microelements in a fertilizing the soil blend. High surface area also gives more extensive and circulated air through territories for microorganisms that advance microbial action also animated by a generally high substance of less acidic, natural C that is accessible to the microorganisms, in this way having a solid positive influence on treating the soil forms (Guo et al, 2016).

Biochar as a Feed Additive: The utilization of biochar as a feed added substance for livestock have been known and it implies for better processing, improves feed change proportion and creation execution, weight increase, or GHGs discharge moderation, and furthermore as a medicine against inebriation and bacteriological or viral ailments. An optimal dose (generally 2-4%) of biochar as a feed additive should also be considered because too high a biochar inclusion in an animal's diet can lead to digestive problems and thus have a negative influence on the animal's health.

Conclusion

Until recently, the use of biochar in agriculture was mainly focused on the application of biochar as a soil amendment. However, there are opportunities to investigate in this wide field of study, as there are plenty potential relationships between various parameters, such as (but not limited to) biochar's feedstock material, dose, and its characteristics, type of soil, plant species, and target elements/compounds of the treatment. Another related aspects that were investigated are biochar enhanced composting processes and obtaining the biochar via pyrolysis of agricultural waste.



However, given the remarkable properties of biochar, its application potential could be utilized in other areas such as animal nutrition, odor and gaseous emissions mitigation, and the use of biochar fed animal manure as fertilizers. Biochar amendment to composting has had an overall positive effect on the composting process. However, the reduction of some gaseous emissions might increase others. As an animal feed additive, biochar also has a positive influence in general, but the same type of biochar can have different effects, even negative on different animal species. Further studies are required, as this area of biochar utilization is relatively new, but promising. Also, different feedstock materials contribute to different properties of biochar, and the differences in properties are even more sustained by the conditions of pyrolysis, especially its temperature and time. It is recommended that an optimal dose of biochar as an additive should be evaluated, and all influencing biochar properties should be taken into the account.

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