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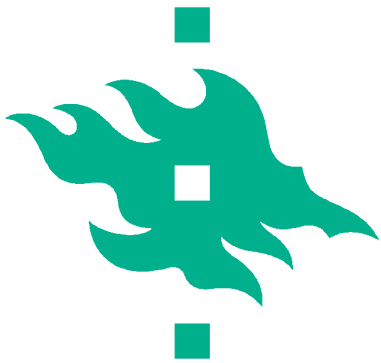
# Ensiling as a method to preserve energy crops and to enhance the energy yields

Seija Jaakkola (UH) – Ensiling

Fred Stoddard (UH) – Energy crops, cultivations

Maritta Kymäläinen (HAMK) – Biogas

Pekka Maijala, Liisa Viikari (UH) - Biotechnology



# Raw materials

## Maize



- *Zea mays*, cv Ronaldino
- 15-20 tn / ha /a
- Requires strong weeding, frost sensitive
- 120 kg N /ha
- DM = 17%

Water soluble

Cellulose

Arabinoxylans

Lignin

14-20%

24%

17%

14%

## Hemp



- *Cannabis sativa*, cv Uso
- 14 tn / ha /a
- No weeding required
- 60 kg N /ha
- DM = 33% or 63% after two days pre-wilting

Water soluble

Cellulose

Arabinoxylans

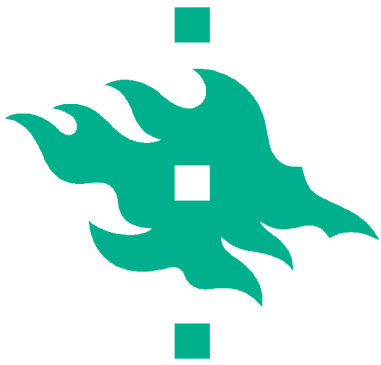
Lignin

6%

37%

12%

17%



# Methods – ensiling and alkaline preservation

Ensiling: Anaerobic conditions+ bacteria + carbohydrates  
→ acid formation

Mainly lactic- and acetic acids formed

Additives enhance ensiling in different ways

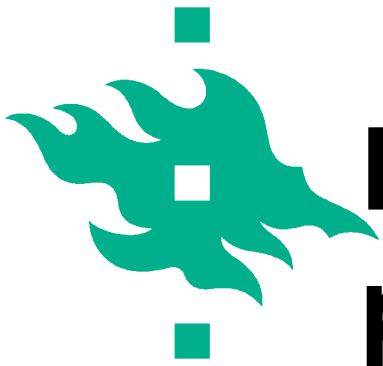
- Lactic acid bacteria
- Molasses, other sugars
- Enzymes
- Acids, mainly formic acid
  - A.I.V silage for feed

4 M

8 M

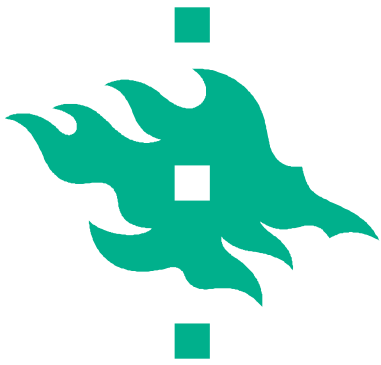
Preservation with alkaline additives,  
mainly urea



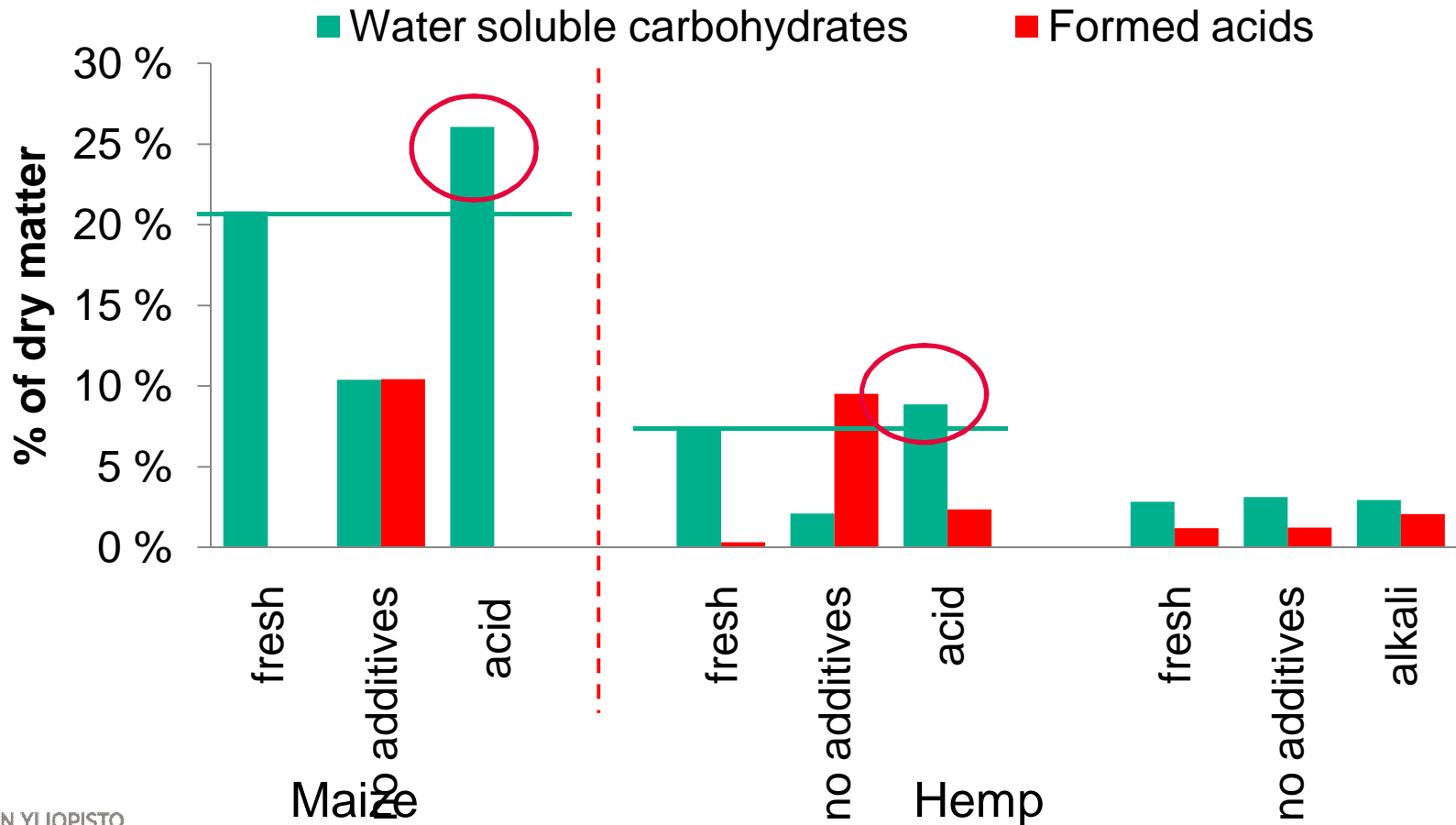


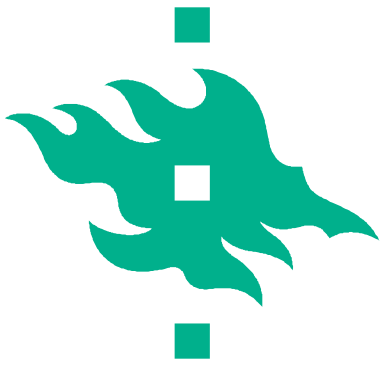
# Ensiling and alkaline preservation

- Are the valuable carbohydrates preserved?
- What is formed and lost during ensiling / preservation?
- Does anaerobic preservation enhance methane productivity?
- Does anaerobic preservation enhance enzymatic hydrolysability?



# Water soluble carbohydrates – formed acids





# Carbohydrates

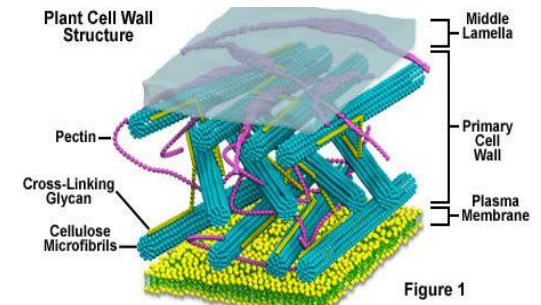
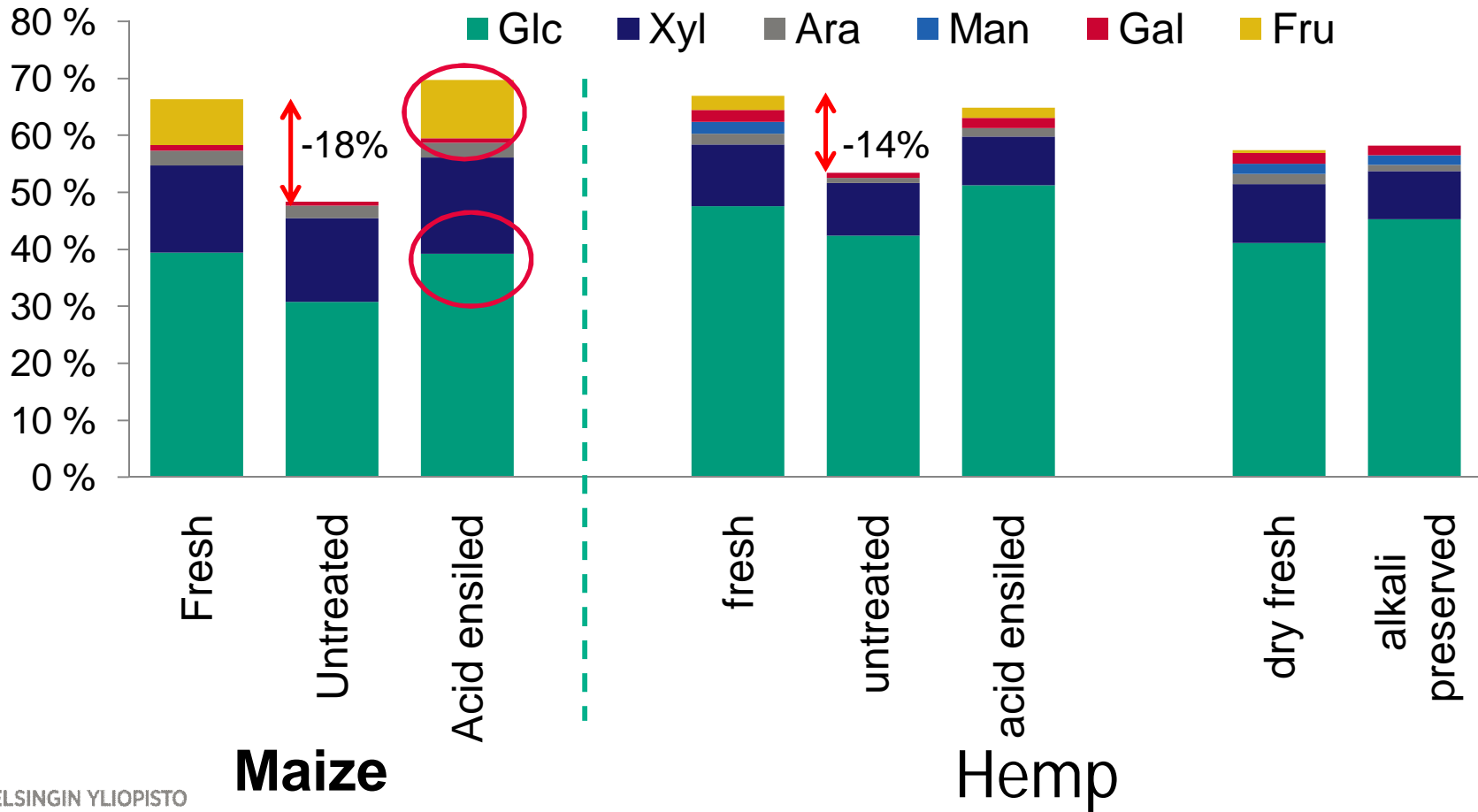
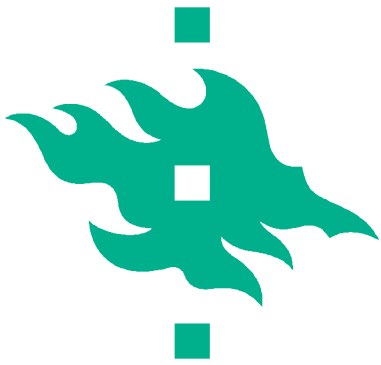
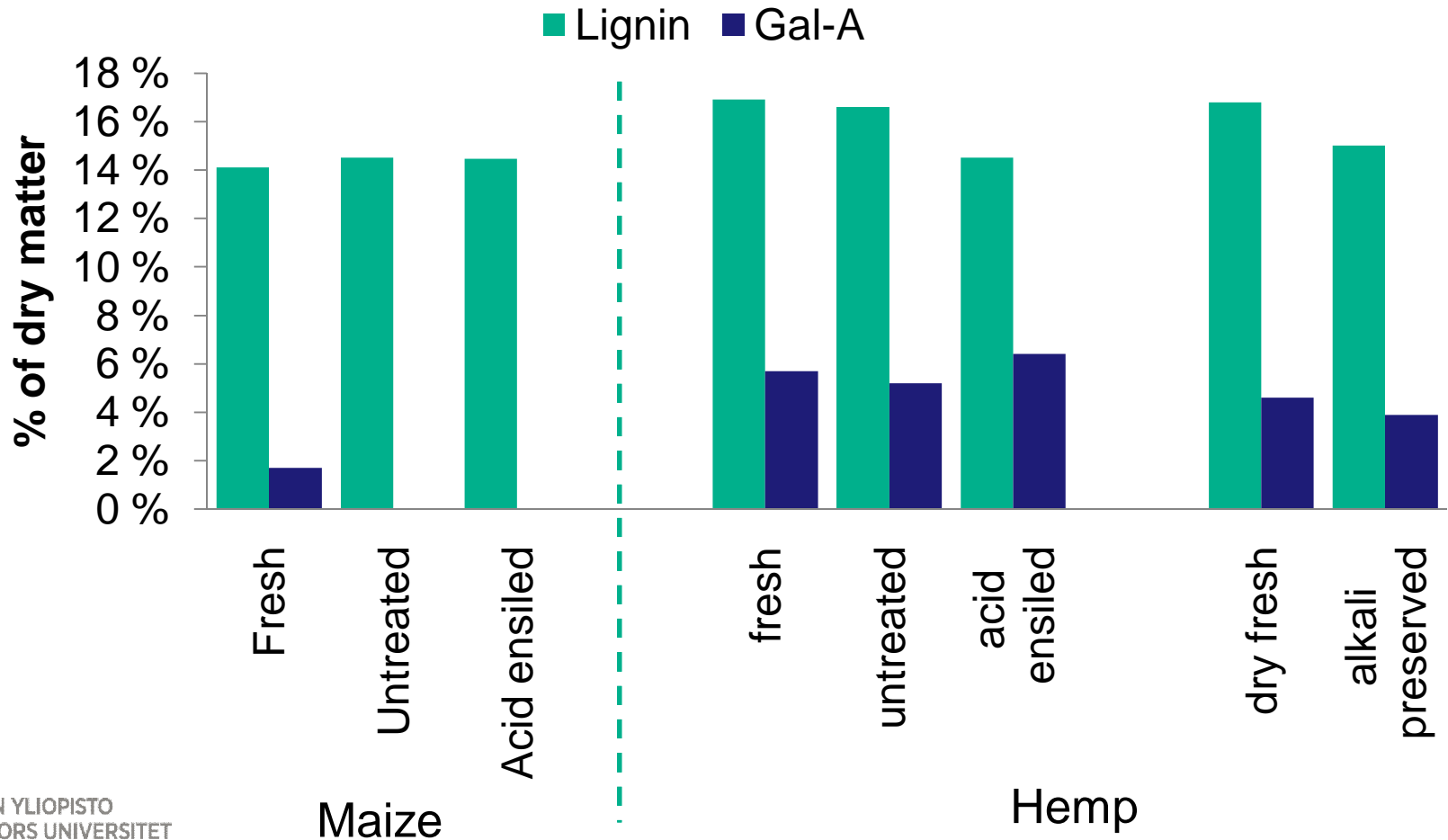


Figure 1  
<http://news.mongabay.com/bioenergy/2007/10/green-roads-engineers-investigate.html>

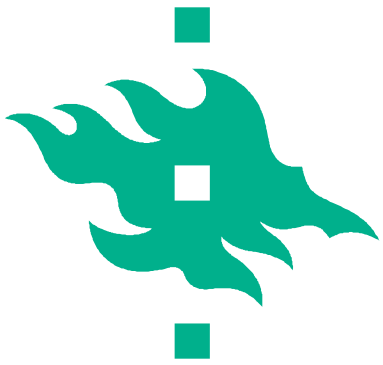




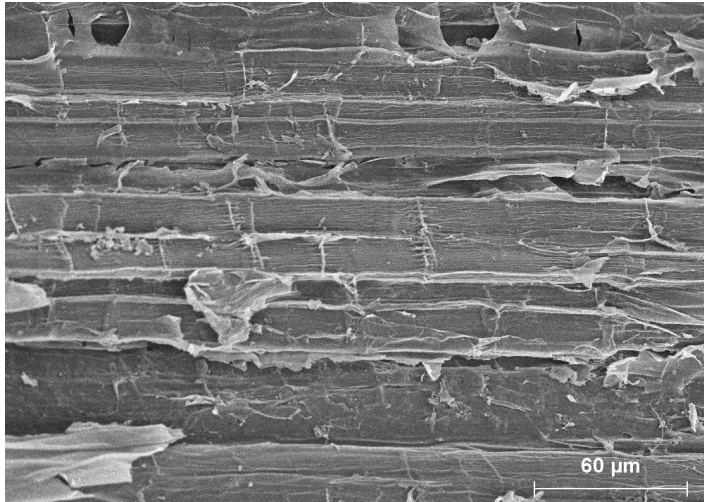
# Lignin and pectin





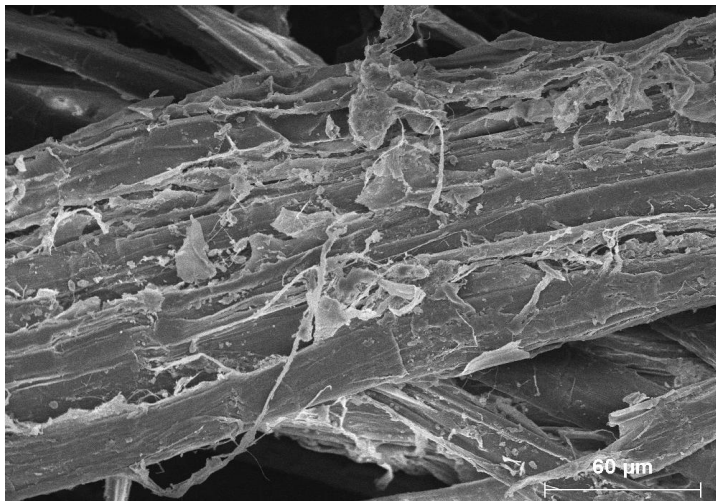
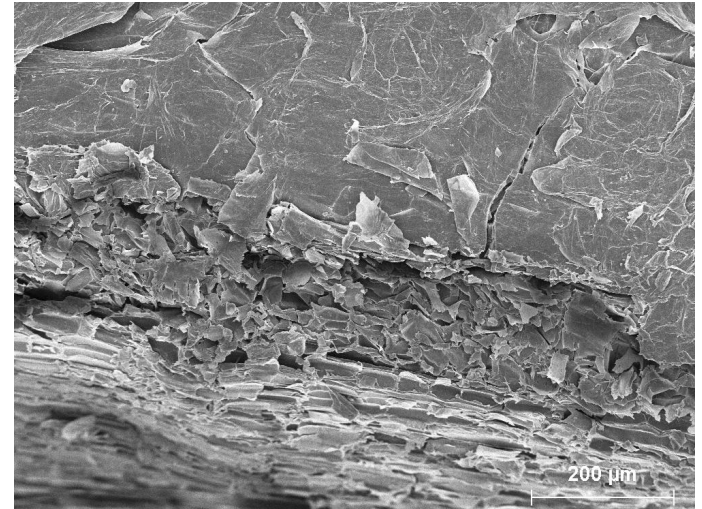


# Structural changes in hemp - SEM



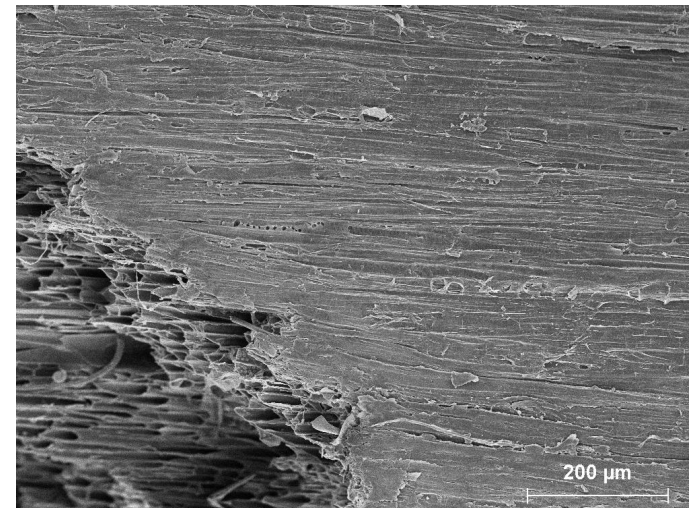
Hemp fresh:

← Fibre  
Stem →

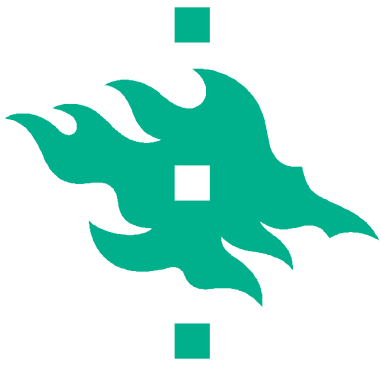


Hemp ensiled  
with formic  
acid:

← Fiber  
Stem →

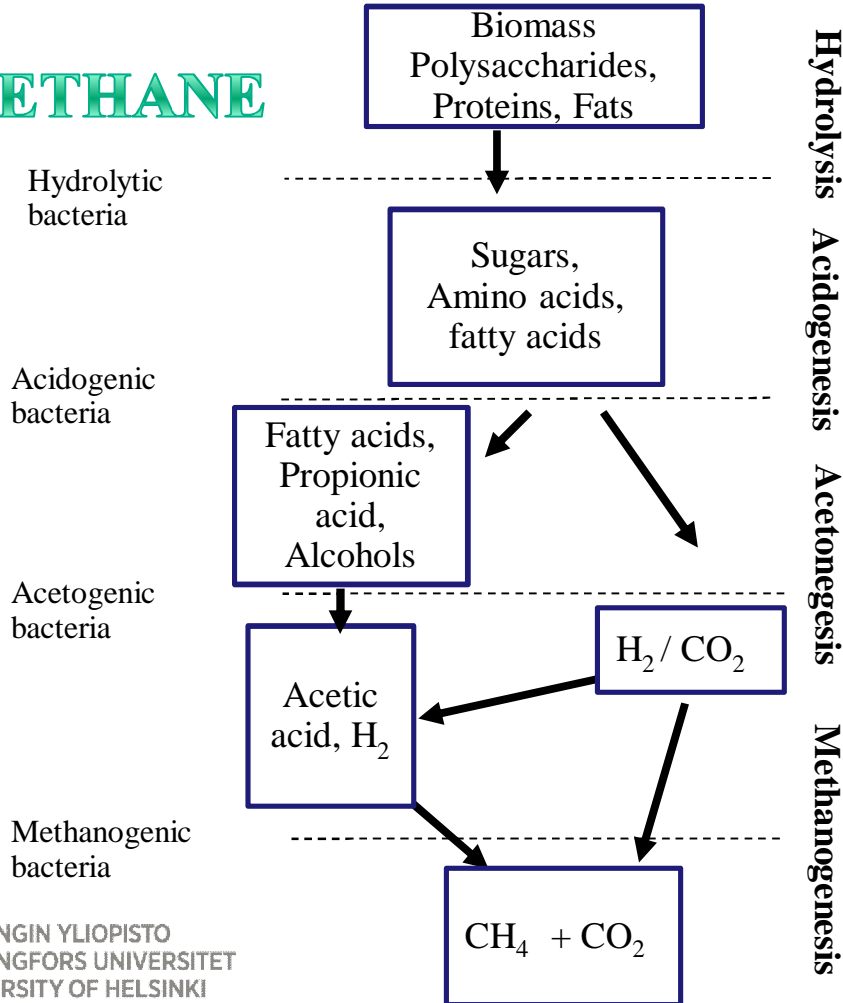




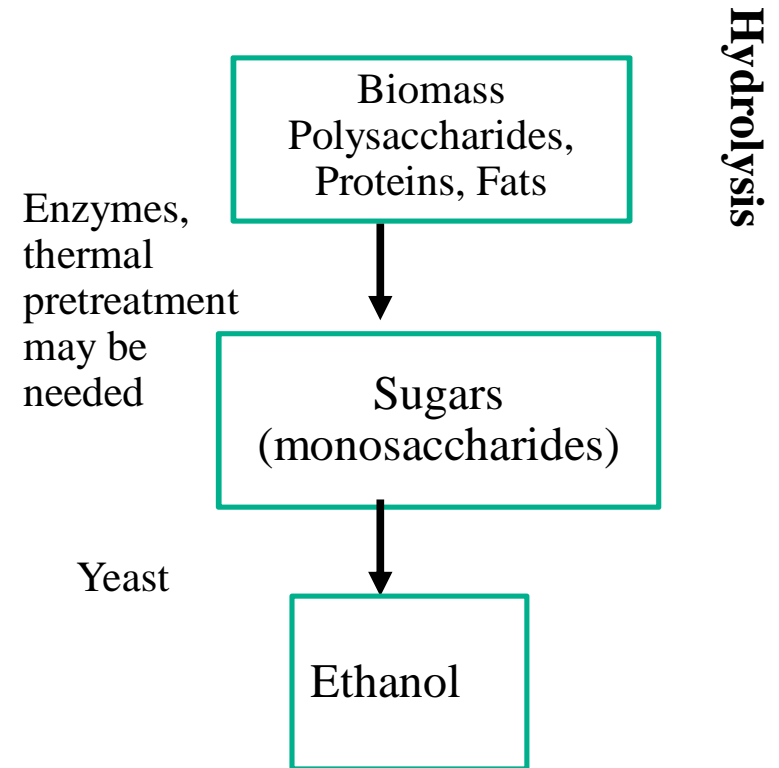


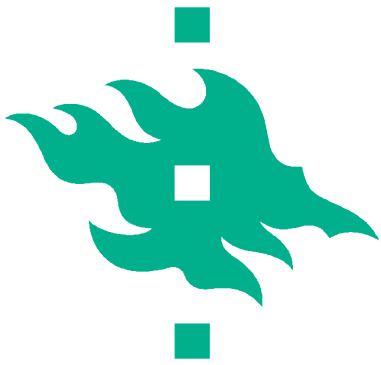
# Methane vs. ethanol

## METHANE



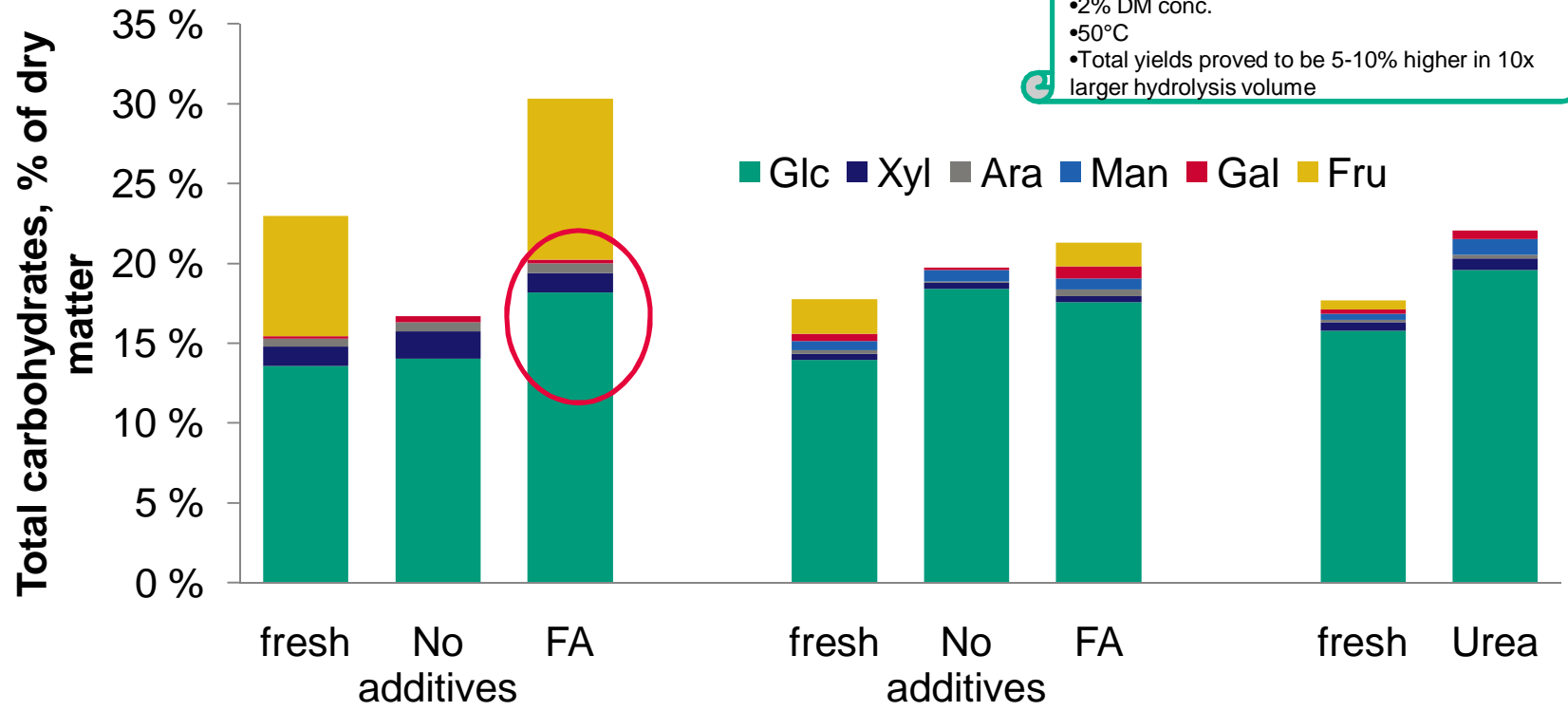
## ETHANOL

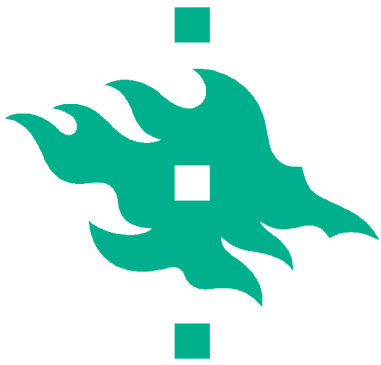




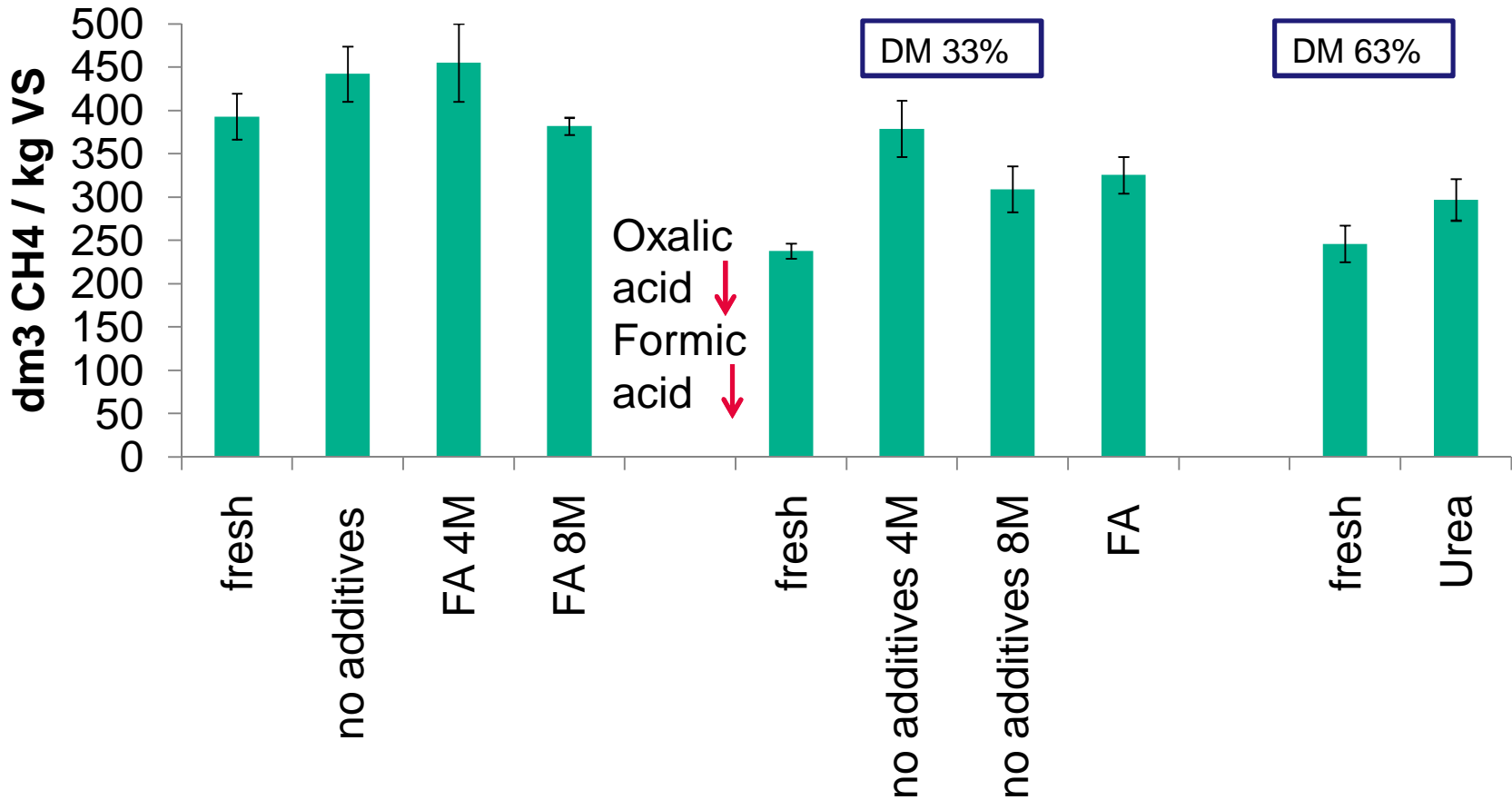
# Hydrolyzability of fresh and ensiled crops

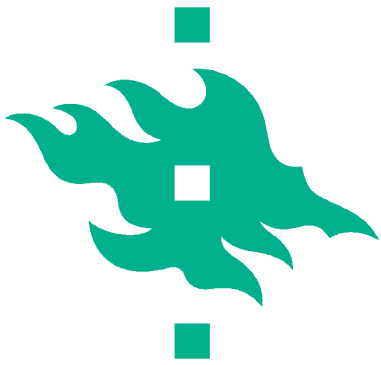
- Celluclast+ Novozyme 188
- Volume 5ml
- 2% DM conc.
- 50°C
- Total yields proved to be 5-10% higher in 10x larger hydrolysis volume



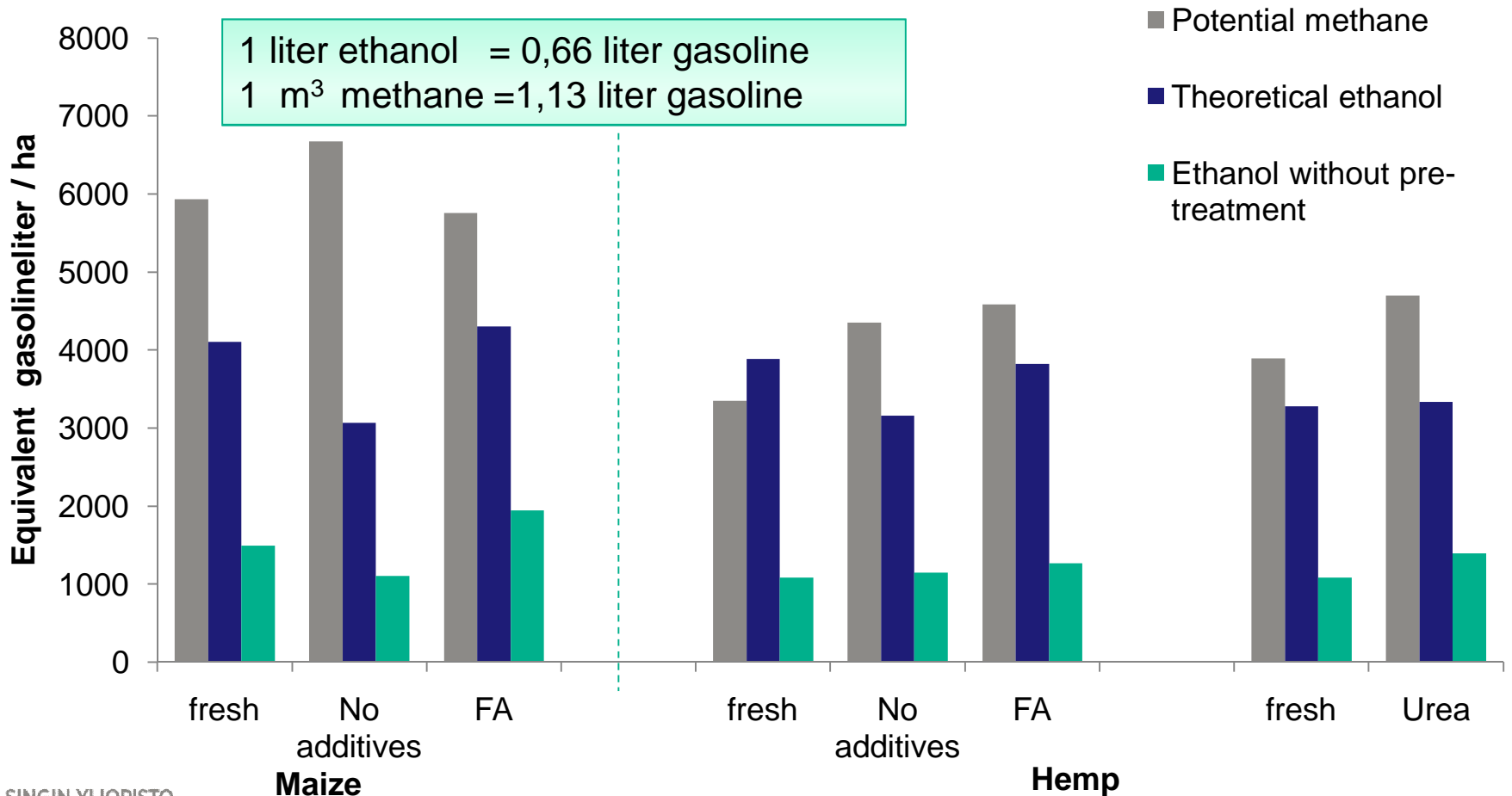


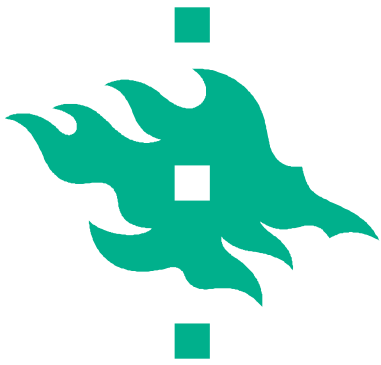
# Methane yields from the fresh and ensiled hemp





# Energy carriers to gasoline





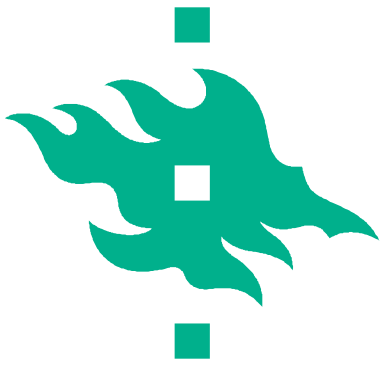
# Conclusions

## Effects to ETHANOL

- ✓ Storing with additives increased the yield of sugars in enzymatic hydrolysis
- ✓ Water soluble sugars well preserved
- ✓ Some cellulose hydrolysed during ensiling
- ✓ Storing altered the structure of the substrate?
- ✓ Suffered from acid formation when no additives were supplied.

## Effects to METHANE

- ✓ Storing with or without additives increased methane yield
- ✓ Formed acids were utilized, as well as the preserved water soluble sugars
- ✓ Prolonged storing seemed to decrease methane yields

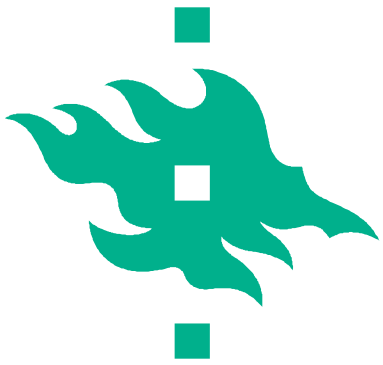


# Acknowledgements

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- KWS Seeds, Einbeck, Germany for the kind donation of maize seeds.
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**Tack så mycket**  
**Thank you!**

