



JRC GHG calculations for solid and gaseous biomass

Jacopo Giuntoli

Jacopo.giuntoli@ec.europa.eu

Agenda

- **JRC**
- **Default Values process**
- **Datasets and pathways definition for solid and gaseous biomass**
- **Example: Pellets from forest residues**
- **Critical points in the methodology**



European
Commission

Panorama of the European Union



European Court of
Auditors

European
Parliament

The Council of the
European Union

The Committee of
the Regions

Court of Justice

European Commission
(27 Commission members)

Economic and
Social Committee

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

Máire Geoghegan-
Quinn

Commissioner

SG

RELEX

ENTR

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CLIMA

IRMM

IES

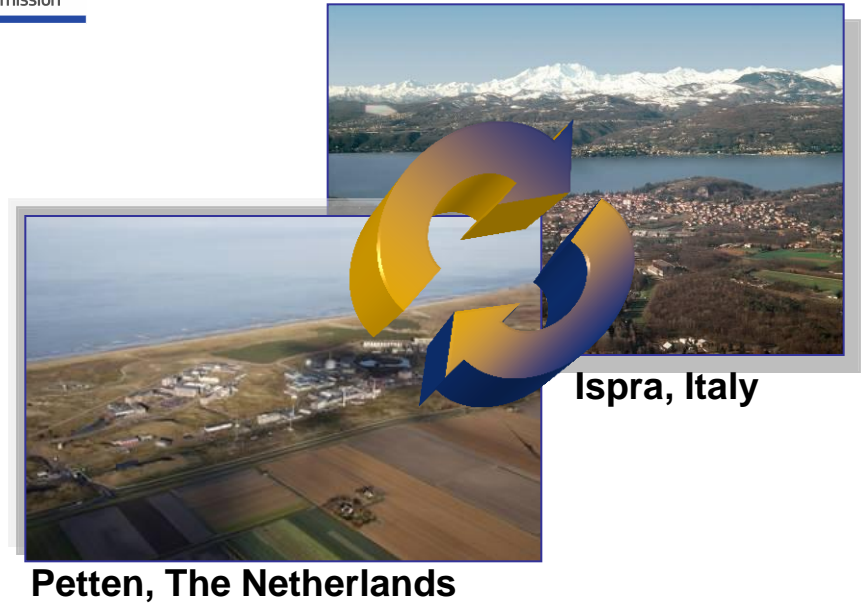
IPSC

IPTS

IET

IHCP

ITU



Extended experience on GHG calculations and Carbon footprint of transportation biofuels:

- Well-to-Wheels report (JEC consortium + E3 Database)
- Default values for Directive 2009/28/EC
- Default values for COM(2010) 11



1. Request from stakeholders / Initiative from JRC / request from DG ENER

The definition / update of a new default value is initiated either by the needs of stakeholders or by JRC / DG ENER initiative based on significant technical developments in the field.

2. Definition of the pathway and transport schemes

The pathway needs to be defined in all of its processes, from cradle to the final biofuel. This includes the definition of typical import routes to EU and typical transport means. Interaction with external consultants and stakeholders is a valuable contribution to this step.

3. Data collection for each process

For each process involved, data are collected from several sources: peer reviewed publications, published handbooks, LCA databases, consultation with stakeholders and external consultants etc..The data are chosen (whenever possible) to be representative of the European situation. Critical evaluation of the data is done by JRC experts. Large database available (E3 database)

4. Data conversion to common energy basis

The data collected need to be converted to a common energy basis based on the dry LHV of the materials. A common set of fuel properties is used.

5. GHG emissions calculations

The data acquired and converted, are inserted into a LCA calculation tool that, applying a set of emission factors, produces the final “typical value”.

6. Definition of the DEFAULT VALUE

The “default value” is finally obtained by increasing specific sections of the typical value (to be defined).



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Feedstocks

- Harvest residues
- Short rotation forestry
- Wood industry residues
- Roundwood
- Agricultural residues
- Straw
- Sugar Cane Bagasse
- Palm kernel meal

Biomass Form

- Chips
- Bales
- Pellets

Process utilities

- Natural Gas Boiler + Grid Electricity
- Wood Pellets Boiler + Grid Electricity
- Wood Pellets CHP

Transport

- 1 - 500 km by truck
- 500 – 2500 km by truck and bulk carrier
- 2500 – 10000 km by truck and bulk carrier
- > 10000 km by train and bulk carrier

1. Woodchips from forest residues;
2. Woodchips from SRF;
3. Woodchips from wood industry residues;
4. Woodchips from roundwood;
5. Wood pellets from forest residues;
6. Wood pellets from SRF;
7. Wood pellets from wood industry residues;
8. Wood pellets from roundwood;
9. Agricultural residues with bulk density $< 0.2 \text{ t/m}^3$;
10. Agricultural residues with bulk density $> 0.2 \text{ t/m}^3$;
11. Straw pellets;
12. Bagasse pellets;
13. Palm kernel meal;

Feedstocks

- Fresh Manure
- Maize whole crop

Processing alternatives

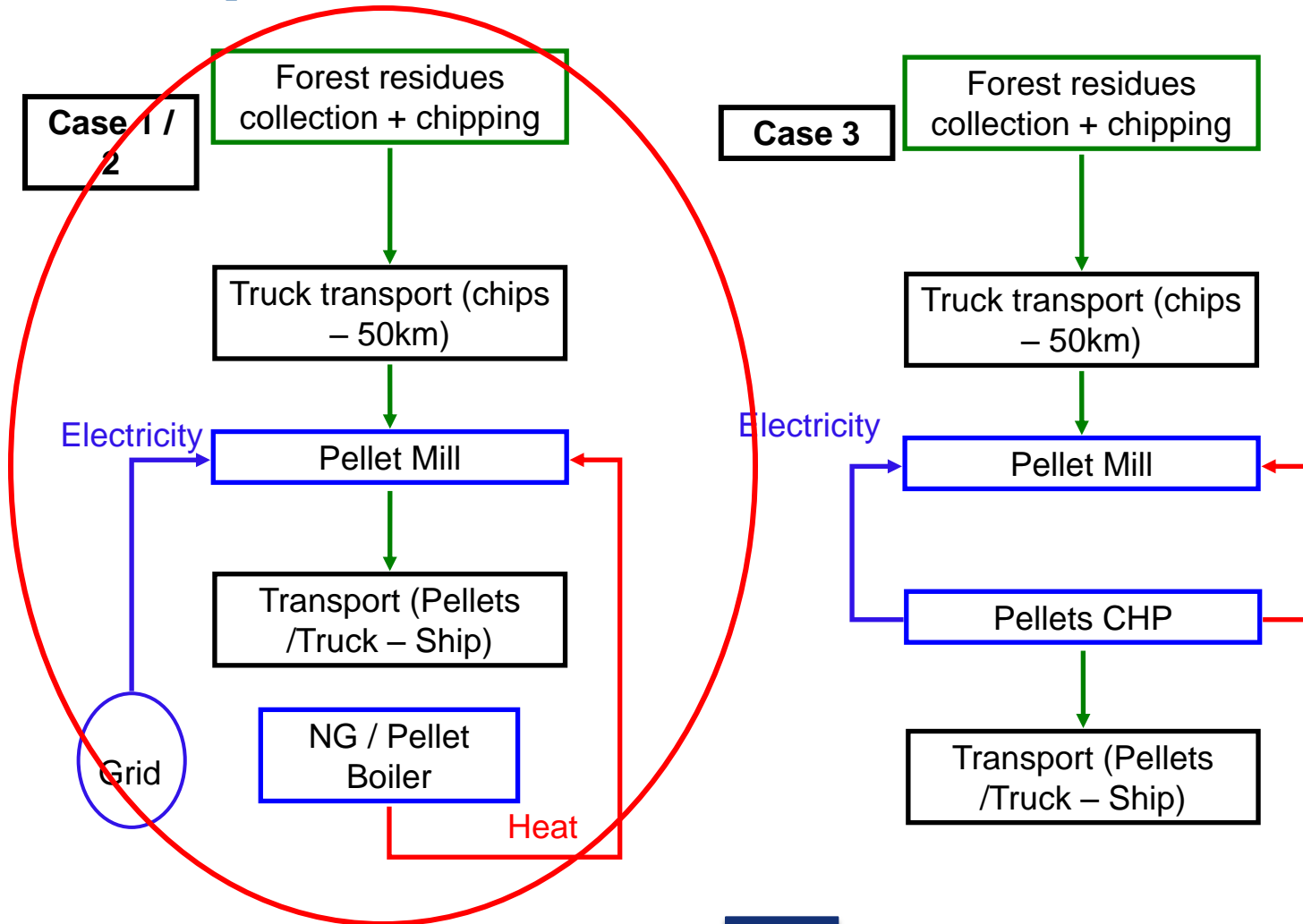
- Open/closed storage of digestate
- Off-gas combustion / release

End-use

- CHP
- Upgrading to biomethane

1. Biogas for electricity from Manure;
2. Biogas for electricity from Maize whole crop;
3. Biomethane from Manure;
4. Biomethane from Maize whole crop.

Example 1: Pellets from forest residues



Forest residues collection + chipping

- Includes: Forwarding, Bundling/Lifting, Oil use, Machine Transport, Load/Unload, Chipping;
- Includes case of loose residues, bundled residues and stump lifting;
- It uses an average between central electrical chipping and roadside chipping (diesel);

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Wood	1.025	MJ/MJ _{wood chips}
Diesel	0.0154	MJ/MJ _{wood chips}

LHV Wood:
19 MJ/kg dry
Moisture (chips):
30%

Emission Factors

<i>Input</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Diesel	88.73	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ
N fertilizer	6172.1	gCO _{2eq.} /kg _N
K₂O fertilizer	590.0	gCO _{2eq.} /kg _{K2O}
P₂O₅ fertilizer	1029.9	gCO _{2eq.} /kg _{P2O5}
CaCO₃ fertilizer	118.6	gCO _{2eq.} /kg _{CaCO3}
Pesticides	11372.2	gCO _{2eq.} /kg
Electricity (0.4kV)	144.1	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ
Natural Gas	67.8	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ
Heavy Fuel Oil	87.2	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ

Source: JRC

Note: Values could be updated further before final publication

Forest residues collection + chipping

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emission</i>	
Wood	1.025	MJ/MJ _{wood chips}	-	
Diesel	0.0154	MJ/MJ _{wood chips}	1.37	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{wood chips}

Specific emissions from diesel forestry engines:

<i>Emission</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	<i>Unit</i>
CH ₄	1.79E-03	g /MJ _{diesel}	6.9E-04	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{wood chips}
N ₂ O	1.79E-03	g /MJ _{diesel}	0.008	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{wood chips}

Source: GEMIS, 4.7.1, 2012, "dieselmotor-EU-agriculture-2010"

Transport of Wood chips

- *Distance: 50 km*
- *Truck 40 t (payload 26 t + 1 t tank)*
- *Fuel: Diesel*
- *Two components: Distance + Fuel Consumption*
- *19 MJ/kg dry – 30% moisture*

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Distance	0.0039	ton km/MJ _{wood chips}
Fuel Consumption	0.94	MJ _{diesel} /ton km

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Total Diesel	0.00365	MJ _{diesel} /MJ _{chips}	0.324	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{wood chips}

Pellet mill (wood chips)

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Wood chips	1.01	MJ / MJ _{pellet}
Electricity	0.05	MJ / MJ _{pellet}
Heat	0.185	MJ / MJ _{pellet}
Diesel	0.002	MJ / MJ _{pellet}

Sources:

1. Hagberg et al., LCA calculation on Swedish wood pellet production chain, IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute, 2009.
2. Obernberger, I. and Thek, G., The Pellet Handbook, 2010.
3. Mani, S., A System Analysis of Biomass Densification Process, PhD Thesis at The University of British Columbia, 2005.
4. Yves Ryckmans, LABORELEC, personal communication, 05/12/2011
5. Sikkema, R., Junginger, M., Pichler, W., Hayes, S., Faaij, A.P.C., Biofuels Bioproducts & Biorefining (2010), 4, 132 - 153

Pellet mill (wood chips)

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	
Wood chips	1.01	MJ / MJ _{pellet}	-	
Electricity	0.05	MJ / MJ _{pellet}	7.21	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Heat	0.185	MJ / MJ _{pellet}		
Diesel	0.002	MJ / MJ _{pellet}	0.177	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}

Sources:

1. Hagberg et al., LCA calculation on Swedish wood pellet production chain, IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute, 2009.
2. Obernberger, I. and Thek, G., The Pellet Handbook, 2010.
3. Mani, S., A System Analysis of Biomass Densification Process, PhD Thesis at The University of British Columbia, 2005.
4. Yves Ryckmans, LABORELEC, personal communication, 05/12/2011
5. Sikkema, R., Junginger, M., Pichler, W., Hayes, S., Faaij, A.P.C., Biofuels Bioproducts & Biorefining (2010), 4, 132 - 153

Pellet mill (wood chips) – Case 1

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	
Wood chips	1.01	MJ / MJ _{pellet}	-	
Electricity	0.05	MJ / MJ _{pellet}	7.21	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Heat	0.185	MJ / MJ _{pellet}		
Diesel	0.002	MJ / MJ _{pellet}	0.177	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Natural Gas	1.111	MJ / MJ _{heat}
Electricity	0.02	MJ / MJ _{heat}
CH₄	0.056	g / MJ _{heat}
N₂O	0.00112	g / MJ _{heat}

Pellet mill (wood chips) – Case 1

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	
Wood chips	1.01	MJ / MJ _{pellet}	-	
Electricity	0.05	MJ / MJ _{pellet}	7.21	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Heat	0.185	MJ / MJ _{pellet}		
Diesel	0.002	MJ / MJ _{pellet}	0.177	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Natural Gas	1.111	MJ / MJ _{heat}	13.93	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Electricity	0.02	MJ / MJ _{heat}	0.53	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
CH₄	0.056	g / MJ _{heat}	0.026	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
N₂O	0.00112	g / MJ _{heat}	0.062	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}

Pellet mill (wood chips) – Case 1

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	
Wood chips	1.01	MJ / MJ _{pellet}	-	
Electricity	0.05	MJ / MJ _{pellet}	7.21	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Heat	0.185	MJ / MJ _{pellet}	14.55	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Diesel	0.002	MJ / MJ _{pellet}	0.177	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Natural Gas	1.111	MJ / MJ _{heat}	13.93	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Electricity	0.02	MJ / MJ _{heat}	0.53	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
CH₄	0.056	g / MJ _{heat}	0.026	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
N₂O	0.00112	g / MJ _{heat}	0.062	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}

Transport of Wood pellets (Truck)

- *Distance: 200 km*
- *Truck 40 t (payload 25 t + 2 t tank)*
- *Fuel: Diesel*
- *Two components: Distance + Fuel Consumption*
- *19 MJ/kg – 10% moisture*

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Distance	0.0126	ton km/MJ _{pellet}
Fuel Consumption	0.94	MJ _{diesel} /ton km

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Total Diesel	0.0118	MJ _{diesel} /MJ _{pellet}	1.05	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}

Transport of Wood pellets (Bulk Carrier)

- *Distance: 8000 km*
- *Handysize carrier (payload 40000 t)*
- *Fuel: Heavy fuel oil*
- *Two components: Distance + Fuel Consumption*
- *19 MJ/kg dry – 10% moisture*

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Distance	0.468	ton km/MJ _{pellet}
Fuel Consumption	0.12	MJ _{HFO} /ton km

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Total HFO	0.056	MJ _{HFO} /MJ _{pellet}	4.89	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}

Summary (1)

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Emission</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Cultivation	0	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{wood}}$
Collection	1.38	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{wood chips}}$
Transport Chips	0.324	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{wood chips}}$
Pellet Mill	21.94	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{pellet}}$
Transport Pellets	5.94	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{pellet}}$

Wood chips to pellets: $1.01 \text{ MJ}_{\text{wood chips}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{pellet}}$

Summary

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Emission</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emission</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Cultivation	0	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{wood}	0	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Collection	1.38	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{wood chips}	1.394	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Transport Chips	0.324	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{wood chips}	0.327	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Pellet Mill	21.94	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}	21.94	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Transport Pellets	5.94	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}	5.94	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Total			29.6	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}

Summary (Final Result)

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Emission</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Total pathway	29.6	gCO₂eq./MJ_{pellet}
Total (Electricity -> 25%)		
Total (Heat -> 85%)		

Summary (Final Result)

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Emission</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Total pathway	29.6	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Total (Electricity -> 25%)	118.4	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}
Total (Heat -> 85%)	34.8	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{heat}

Fossil Fuel Comparator (Electricity): 184 gCO₂ eq./MJ_{el.}

Fossil Fuel Comparator (Heat): 77 gCO₂ eq./MJ_{heat}

GHG savings (Elec.): $(184 - 118.4)/184 = 35.6\%$

GHG savings (Heat): $(77 - 34.8)/77 = 54.8\%$

Summary (Final Result)

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Emission</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Total pathway	29.6	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{pellet}
Carnot (elec.)	1	-
Carnot (heat@150°C)	0.3546	-
Total (elec. – CHP)	69.3	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}
Total (Heat – CHP)	24.6	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{heat}

GHG savings (Elec.): $(184 - 69.3)/184 = 62.3\%$

GHG savings (Heat): $(77 - 24.6)/77 = 68.1\%$

Critical Points:

- Material Properties (e.g. LHV, moisture etc...)
- Emission Factors (e.g. fertilizers production, fossil fuels emissions etc...)
- Upstream emissions for residues
- Non-CO₂ emissions in the life cycle (incl. biomass combustion)
- Biogenic – CO₂ emissions
- Biogas co-digestion
- Biogas Manure credits



Thank you for your attention!

*For further questions:
Jacopo.giuntoli@ec.europa.eu*

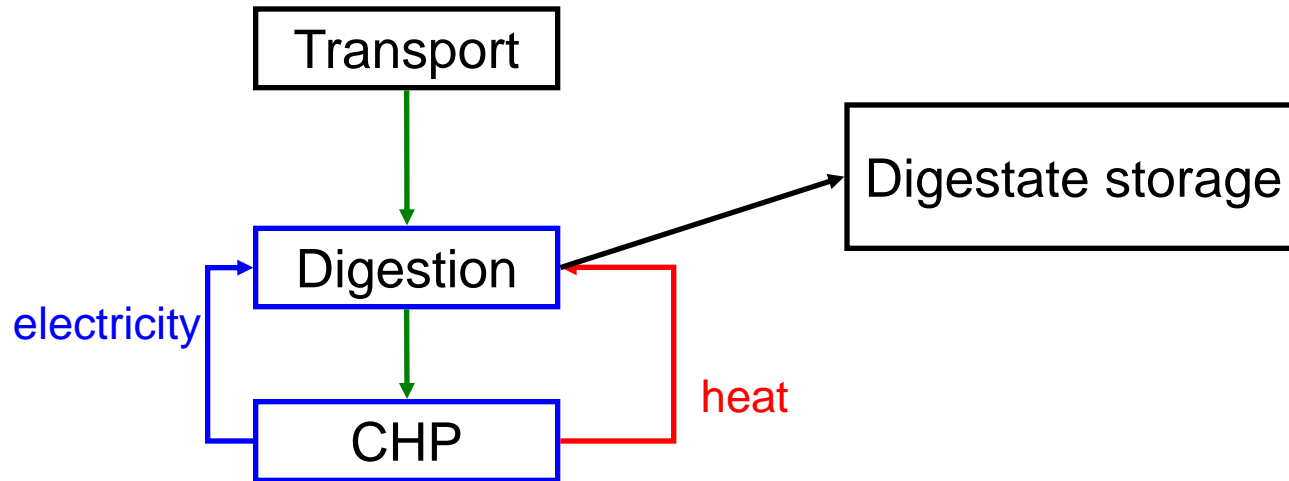


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Additional slides

Pathways	Distance Tag	Representative Geographic Origin	Typical distances (km)			
			Truck (chips/raw)	Truck (pellets/finished product)	Train (chips/pellets)	Bulk Carrier (chips / pellets)
<i>Woodchips</i>	1 - 500 km	Intra EU	500	-	-	-
	500 - 2500 km	Russia	250	-	-	2000
	2500 - 10000 km	Brazil	200	-	-	8000
	> 10000 km	Western Canada	-	-	750	16500
<i>Wood Pellets</i>	1 - 500 km	Intra EU	50	500	-	-
	500 - 10000 km	Brazil	50	200	-	8000
	> 10000 km	Western Canada	100	-	750	16500
<i>Agricultural Residues</i>	1 - 500 km	Intra EU	500	-	-	-
	500 - 2500 km	Russia	250	-	-	2000
	2500 - 10000 km	Brazil	200	-	-	8000
	> 10000 km	Western Canada	-	-	750	16500
<i>Charcoal</i>	1 - 50 km	Intra EU	-	50	-	-
	> 10000 km	Brazil	-	700	-	10186
<i>Straw Pellets</i>	1 - 500 km	Intra EU	50	500	-	-
	500 - 10000 km	Brazil	50	200	-	8000
	> 10000 km	Western Canada	100	-	750	16500
<i>Bagasse Pellets / Briquettes</i>	500 - 10000 km	Brazil	-	200	-	8000
	> 10000 km	Brazil	-	700	-	10186

Example 2: Biogas from Manure



Manure is considered a residue -> no emissions up to the point of collection

Transport of wet manure

- *Distance: 10 km*
- *Truck 40 t (payload 25 t + 1 t tank)*
- *LHV Manure (dry): 12 MJ/kg_{dry}*
- *Moisture Manure: 85%*

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Distance	0.0060	ton km/MJ _{manure}
Fuel Consumption	0.94	MJ _{diesel} /ton km

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Total Diesel	0.0056	MJ _{diesel} /MJ _{manure}	0.502	gCO ₂ eq./MJ _{manure}

Anaerobic Digestion

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Manure	2.5	$\text{MJ}_{\text{manure}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{biogas}}$
Electricity	0.02	$\text{MJ}_{\text{el.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{biogas}}$
Heat	0.10	$\text{MJ}_{\text{heat}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{biogas}}$

- Biogas yield: $300 \text{ l}_{\text{biogas}}/\text{kg}_{\text{volatile solids}}$
- LHV Biogas: $19.7 \text{ MJ}/\text{m}^3_{\text{biogas}}$

Anaerobic Digestion

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Manure	2.5	MJ _{manure} /MJ _{biogas}	-	
Electricity	0.02	MJ _{el.} /MJ _{biogas}	2.88	gCO ₂ eq./MJ _{biogas}
Heat	0.10	MJ _{heat} /MJ _{biogas}	Internal production via CHP	

CHP Engine

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Biogas	2.78	MJ _{biogas} /MJ _{el.}
Electricity (auxiliary)	0.01	MJ _{el.} /MJ _{biogas}

<i>Output</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Electricity	1.00	MJ _{el.}
Heat	1.78	MJ _{heat} /MJ _{el.}

- CHP Gross El. Efficiency = 36%
- Heat is used for internal consumption in the digester; other eventual commercial uses would have to be included and emissions allocated by exergy to the electricity produced.

CHP Engine

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Biogas	2.78	MJ _{biogas} /MJ _{el.}	-	
Electricity (auxiliary)	0.01	MJ _{el.} /MJ _{biogas}	4.0	gCO ₂ eq./MJ _{el.}

<i>Output</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Electricity	1.00	MJ _{el.}	-	
Heat	1.78	MJ _{heat} /MJ _{el.}	Availability of this heat varies	
Methane Slip	0.94	gCH ₄ /MJ _{el.}	23.6	gCO ₂ eq./MJ _{el.}
N₂O	0.004	gN ₂ O/MJ _{el.}	1.18	gCO ₂ eq./MJ _{el.}

- CHP Gross El. Efficiency = 36%
- Heat is used for internal consumption in the digester; other commercial uses would have to be accounted and emissions allocated by exergy to the electricity and heat produced.

Digestate storage emissions

Open Storage Tank

<i>Output</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emissions</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Methane	1.00	gCH ₄ /MJ _{biogas}	69.5	gCO ₂ eq./MJ _{el.}

Closed Storage Tank

<i>Output</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Unit</i>	
Biogas (additional)	0.05	MJ/MJ _{biogas}	Corresponds to higher productivity from manure -> lower emissions for transport and for digester.

Summary (Open storage)

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Emission</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Cultivation	-	-
Transport Manure	0.50	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{manure}}$
Digestion	2.88	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{biogas}}$
CHP	10.4	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{biogas}}$
Storage	25	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{biogas}}$

Summary (Open storage)

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Emission</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emission</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Cultivation	-	-	-	-
Transport Manure	0.50	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{manure}	3.5	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}
Digestion	2.88	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{biogas}	8.0	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}
CHP	10.4	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{biogas}	28.9	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}
Storage	25	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{biogas}	69.5	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}
Total pathway	109.9			gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}

Summary (Closed storage)

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Emission</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emission</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Cultivation	-	-	-	-
Transport Manure	0.50	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{manure}	3.3	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}
Digestion	2.74	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{biogas}	7.6	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}
CHP	10.4	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{biogas}	28.8	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}
Storage	-	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{biogas}	-	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}
Total pathway	39.7			gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}

Summary (GHG Savings)

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Emission</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Total Open Storage	109.9	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}
Total Close Storage	39.7	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{el.}

Fossil Fuel Comparator Electricity: 184 gCO₂ eq./MJ_{el.}

GHG savings (open): 40.3%

GHG savings (close): 78.4%

Eucalyptus Cultivation (Brazil)

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Diesel	1300.8	MJ/(ha*yr)
N fertilizer	176.5	kg N/(ha*yr)
K₂O fertilizer	141.2	kg K ₂ O/(ha*yr)
P₂O₅ fertilizer	67.6	kgP ₂ O ₅ /(ha*yr)
CaCO₃ fertilizer	367.5	kgCaCO ₃ /(ha*yr)
Pesticides	1.57	kg/(ha*yr)

LHV Wood:
19 MJ/kg dry
Moisture:
50%

<i>Output</i>	<i>Yield</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Wood	20000	kg _{FM} /(ha*yr)

Eucalyptus Cultivation

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Diesel	1300.8	MJ/(ha*yr)	0.0068	MJ/MJ _{wood}
N fertilizer	176.5	kg N/(ha*yr)	0.00093	Kg/MJ _{wood}
K₂O fertilizer	141.2	kg K ₂ O/(ha*yr)	0.00074	Kg/MJ _{wood}
P₂O₅ fertilizer	67.6	kgP ₂ O ₅ /(ha*yr)	0.00036	Kg/MJ _{wood}
CaCO₃ fertilizer	367.5	kgCaCO ₃ /(ha*yr)	0.00193	Kg/MJ _{wood}
Pesticides	1.57	kg/(ha*yr)	0.0000083	Kg/MJ _{wood}

<i>Output</i>	<i>Yield</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Yield</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Wood	20000	kg _{FM} /(ha*yr)	190000	MJ _{wood} /(ha*yr)

Eucalyptus Cultivation: Emission factors

<i>Input</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Emission</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Diesel	0.0068	MJ/(ha*yr)	0.61	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{wood}
N fertilizer	0.00093	kg N/(ha*yr)	5.73	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{wood}
K₂O fertilizer	0.00074	kg K ₂ O/(ha*yr)	0.44	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{wood}
P₂O₅ fertilizer	0.00036	kgP ₂ O ₅ /(ha*yr)	0.37	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{wood}
CaCO₃ fertilizer	0.00193	kgCaCO ₃ /(ha*yr)	0.23	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{wood}
Pesticides	0.0000083	kg/(ha*yr)	0.09	gCO _{2eq.} /MJ _{wood}



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<i>Input</i>	Emission	Unit
Diesel	0.61	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{wood}}$
N fertilizer	5.73	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{wood}}$
K₂O fertilizer	0.44	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{wood}}$
P₂O₅ fertilizer	0.37	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{wood}}$
CaCO₃ fertilizer	0.23	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{wood}}$
Pesticides	0.09	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{wood}}$
Field N₂O	5.76	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{wood}}$
TOTAL	13.23	$\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq.}}/\text{MJ}_{\text{wood}}$