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Agriculture Residue Harvest & Collection: Obstacles & Opportunities

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Canada

Producer Value Equation for Harvest

1. **Seed Quantity and Quality**
2. **Time**
3. **Capital Cost (Purchase and Depreciation)**
4. **Operational and Maintenance Costs**

We are trying to add another:

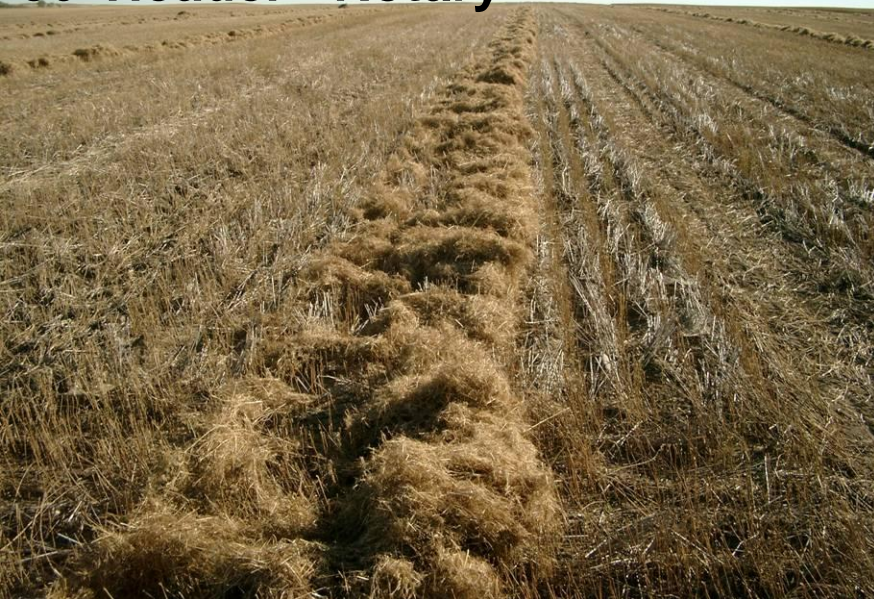
Crop Residue Quantity and Quality

Harvest Challenges

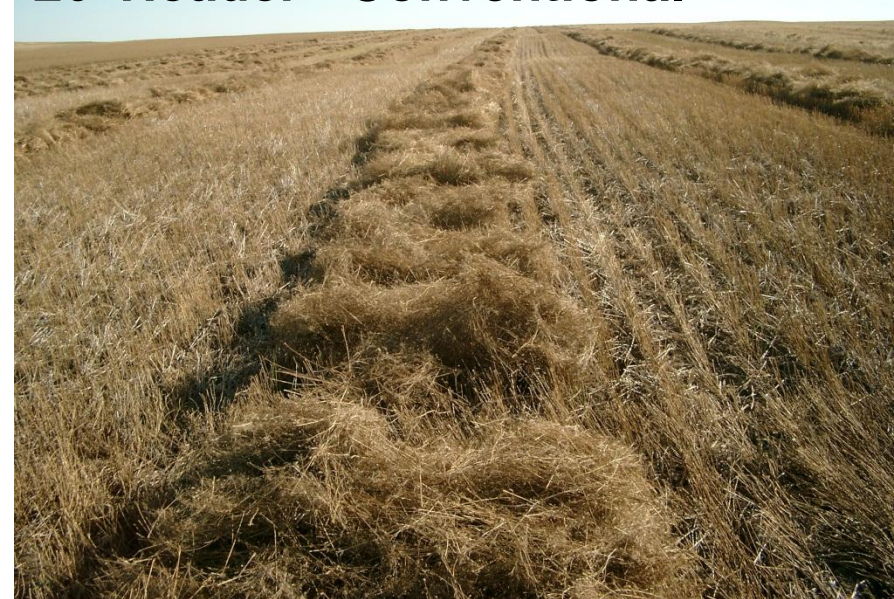
Rotary vs. Conventional Combines:

- **Rotary combine: grinding action leaves less baleable straw with considerably affected quality and integrity.**
- **Conventional: responsible for harvesting <25% of the combined acres.**

30' Header - Rotary



20' Header - Conventional

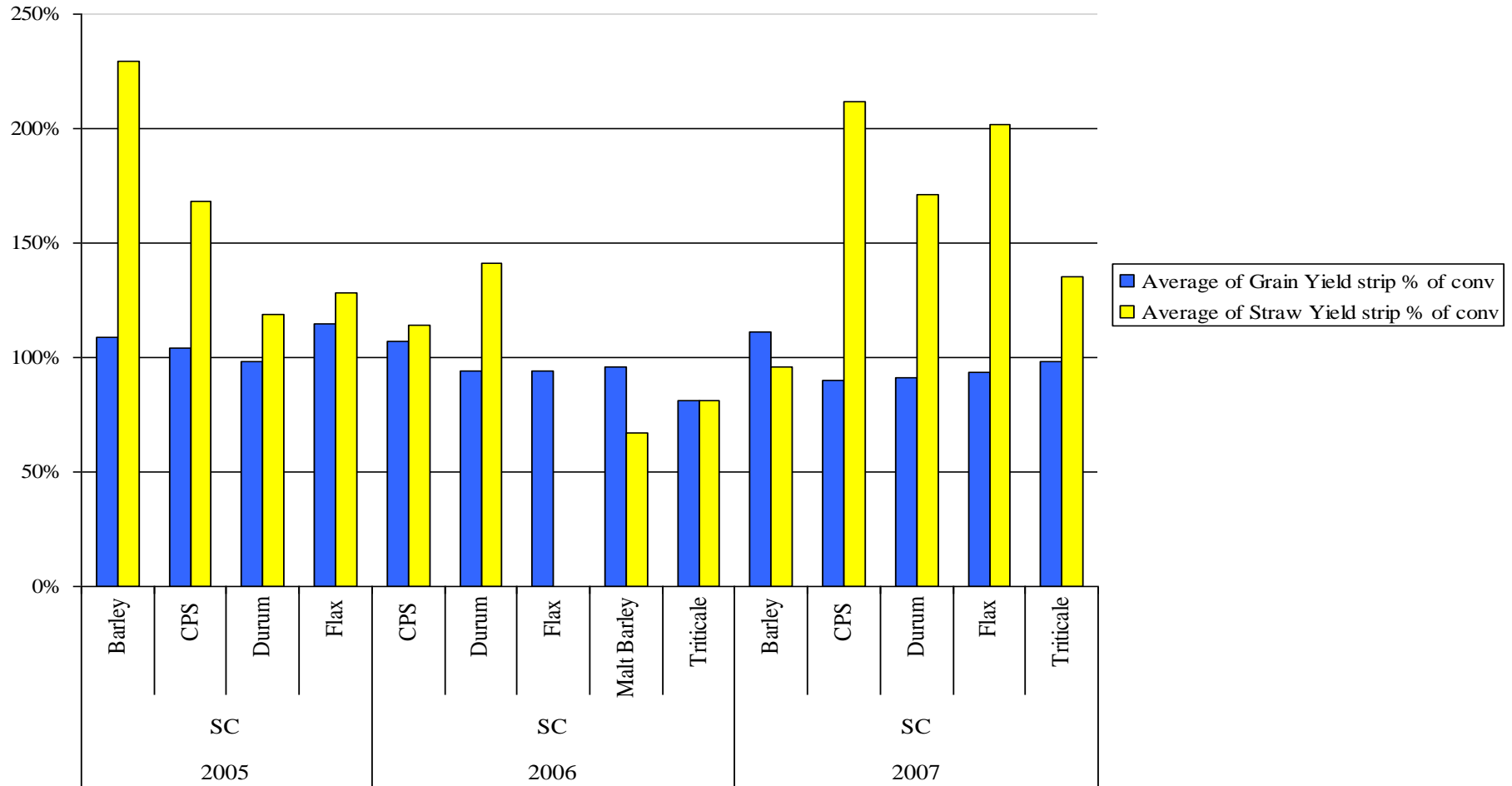


Seed Quality

- **Malting Barley:**
 - Stripper leaves many awns & cleaner sample.
- **Lentils:**
 - Leaves 10 – 12” stubble.
 - No dirt & few cracks or peels.
- **Flax:**
 - Works with tough straw.
 - Less overall loss
- **All crops: picks up down material (lodged, tracks, sawfly, etc.)**

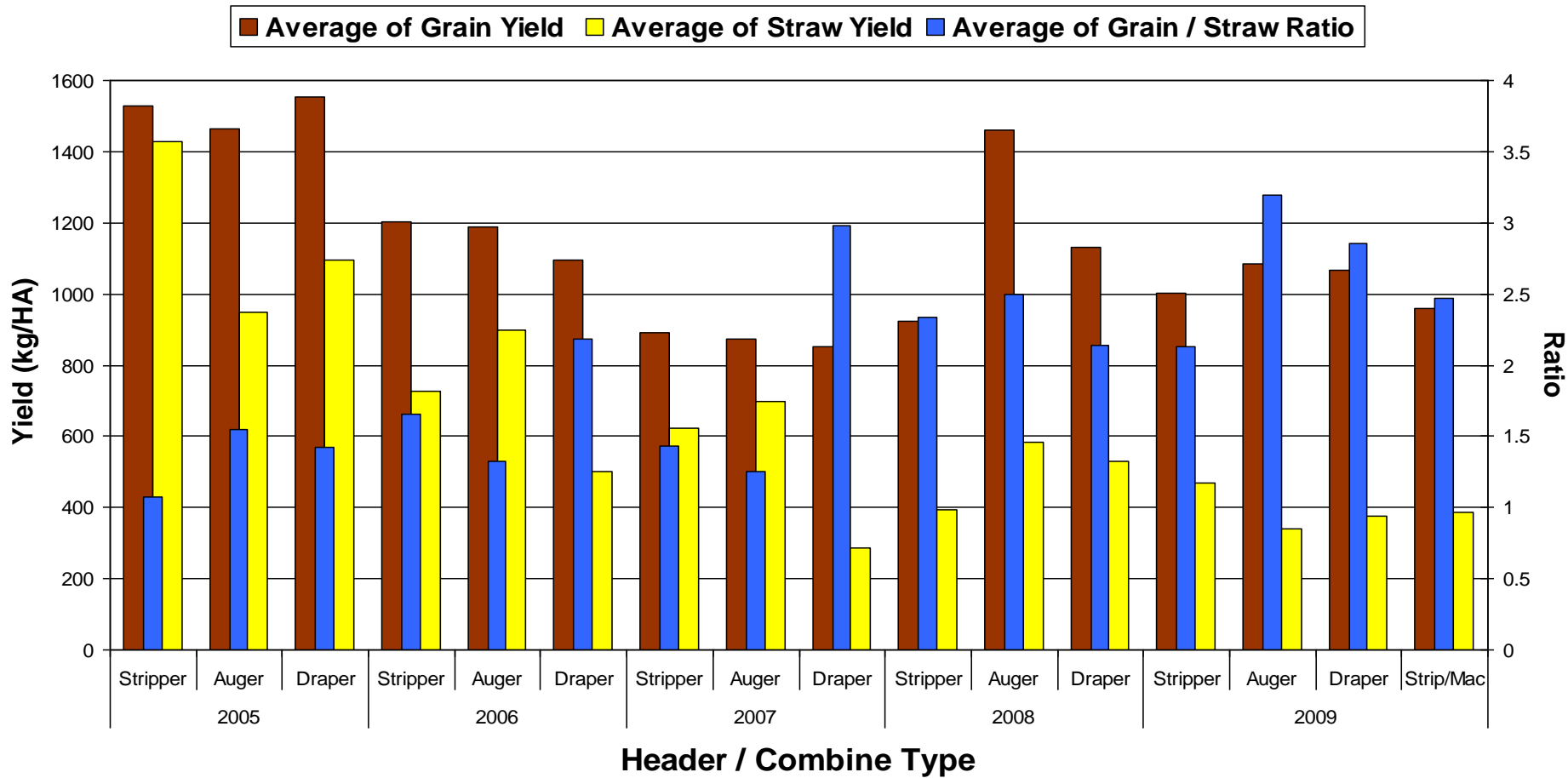


IH & SC Plots: Biomass and Grain Yields



Draft: Do Not Cite!

Simonson Flax Demonstration



Demonstration Yields

2005 - 2008

	Ave Grain Yield (Kg/ha)	% of Draper Rotary	Ave Straw Yield (Kg/ha)	Straw as % of Draper Rotary
Stripper / Conventional and Stripper Rotary	1144	98	794	132
Auger / Conventional	1253	108	783	130
Draper / Rotary	1166	100	603	100

2005 - 2007

	Ave. Grain Yield (Kg/ha)	% of Draper Rotary	Ave Straw Yield (Kg/ha)	Straw as % of Draper Rotary
Stripper/Conventional and Stripper/Rotary	1217	103	927	148
Auger/Conventional	1185	101	849	135
Draper/Rotary	1177	100	628	100

Stripper Header Issues and Modifications



Bull Nose Adjustment:

- Difficult to adjust according to variable crop height or condition.
- Excessive interference causes increased straw breakage & grain loss.
- Desiccation appears to embrittle plant components, increasing losses.



Addition of guage wheels for rotor height control.

Residue Export Sustainability Issues

- 1. Loss of Erosion Protection**
- 2. Loss of Soil Nutrients**
- 3. Loss of Carbon from the System**
- 4. Economic Returns for Producers**

Indian Head Long-Term Rotations 1957-1987

Rotation: Fallow - Spring Wheat - Spring Wheat
All plots - Conventional Tillage System

	Fertilizer	Straw	Total Org C (0–6") T ha⁻¹	Total Org N (0–6") kg ha⁻¹	Fallow Yield Bu ac⁻¹	% of A	Stubble Yield Bu ac⁻¹	% of A
A	Fertilized	Left	38.5	3243	38	100	34	100
B	Fertilized	Removed	38.2	3067	39	103	35	103
C	No Fertilizer	Left	36.4	2966	34	89	13	38

Indian Head Long-Term Rotations 1990-2002

Rotation: Fallow - Spring Wheat - Spring Wheat
All plots - Zero Tillage System

	Fertilizer	Straw	Fallow Yield Bu ac⁻¹	% of A	Stubble Yield Bu ac⁻¹	% of A
A	Fertilized	Left	44	100	37	100
B	Fertilized	Removed	45	102	38	103
C	No Fertilizer	Left	24	55	11	30

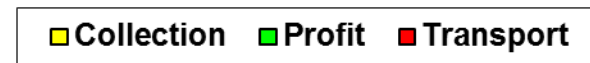
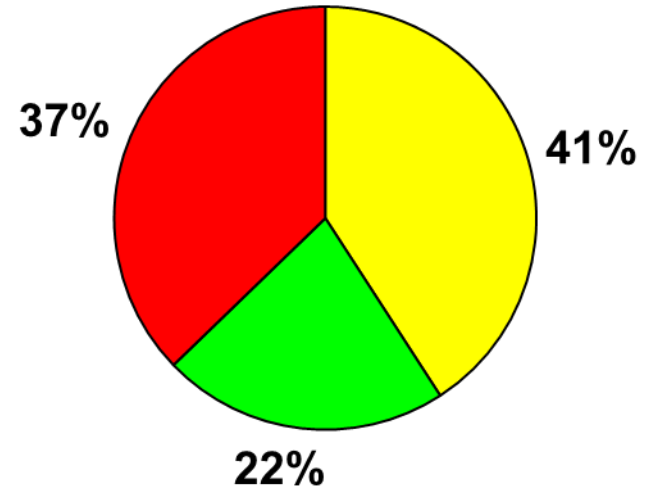
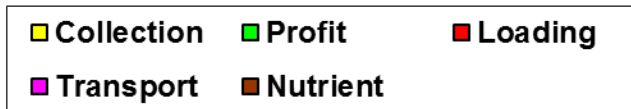
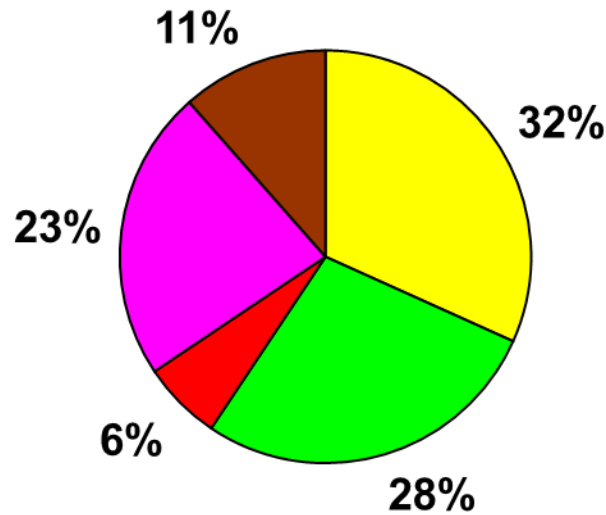
Erosion Impact of Stover Removal

Tillage System	Residue Level kg ha⁻¹	Peak Run-Off mm hr⁻¹	Run-Off Volume mm	Sediment Yield kg ha⁻¹
No-Till	0	17.0	4.5	72.0
	750	9.0	2.6	11.0
	1500	1.0	0.2	7.0
Conv. Till	0	51.0	35.5	2812
	750	34.0	32.7	1001
	1500	26.0	18.0	513

Note: No-till @ 12% slope, Conventional Till @ 9% slope.

Mostaghimi et al. (1992).

Cost Division for Export



Based on 50 km Haul, FOB Plant, & Custom Rates in Saskatchewan. Estimated cost: \$65 - \$70 tonne⁻¹ in 2012.

Flax Value Equation: Shelbourne Header

- a) **Grain: Potential gain in grain yield;**
- b) **Improvement in opportunity cost due to higher field rates and improved harvest window (flax harvest August 8 – 14);**
- c) **Reduced wear & tear on combine (50% less material);**
- d) **Up to 20% less fuel required;**
- e) **Potentially cleaner seed sample;**
- f) **Potential saving of desiccation;**
- g) **Opportunity for higher value straw returns.**



Producer Returns: Quality Starts @ Harvest

Low Value Uses:

- Example: flax pulp for paper quality enhancement.
- Producer Net Range: **\$ 5 to \$10 per tonne.**
- Savings from disposal and chopping: ~\$1 per tonne.

Medium Value Uses:

- Examples: insulation products, plastic composites, and low end textiles.
- Producer Net Range: **\$30 to \$100 per tonne.**

High Value Uses:

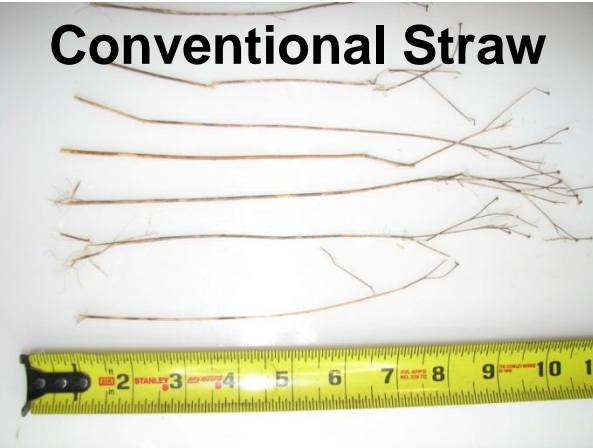
- Examples: high-end plastic composites and textile applications.
- Producer Net Range: **\$60 to \$150 per tonne.**

Note:

Potential producer returns depend on fibre length, cleanliness, strength, & quantity. Rotary harvested straw can only meet the requirements for low value uses.

Mascerated Flax Straw: Preprocessing & Densification

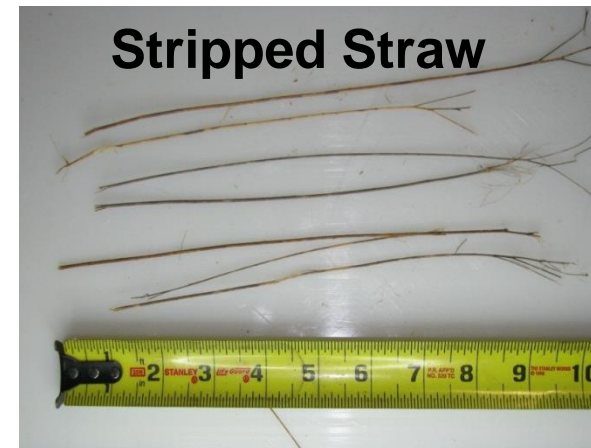
Conventional Straw



Mascerated Straw



Stripped Straw



Typical Flax Straw Round Bale
Weights: 1350 lbs

Mascerated Flax Straw Bale
Weight: 2200 lbs

A 63% Increase !

Mascerating Wheat Straw



Before



After



Initial Observations

- Masceration increased straw losses.
- Masceration did not increase round bale density.
- Masceration increased square bale density by ~17%.

New Land Impact Analysis Tool

BIMAT

Biomass Inventory Mapping and Analysis Tool

Why did Canada build it?

- Provide access to accurate and reliable Canadian biomass and landscape information via the Internet.
- Facilitate analysis of biomass inventory and impact of exploitation of selected agricultural, forestry, and municipal woody biomass.

Where is the BIMAT located?

Go to: www.agr.gc.ca

Use search & follow the BIMAT links to the Land Resource Viewer.

Or go to: <http://atlas.agr.gc.ca/bimat>

BIMAT II Function Improvements

Function Improvements

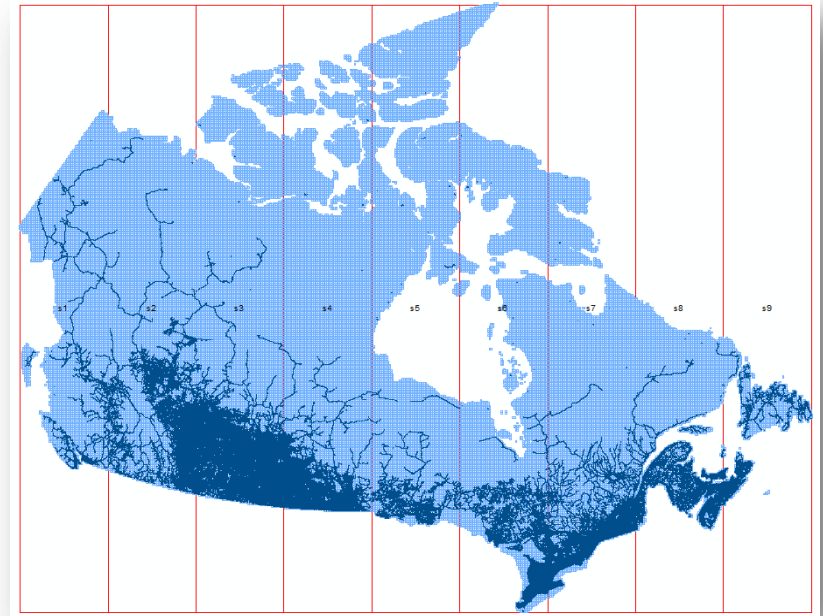
- Estimates for grain production;
- Alternative crop residue harvest system modeling;
- Modeling of annual variability in biomass supply;
- Land suitability information for the production of new forestry and forage crops for cellulosic feedstocks;
- Logistics and carbon accounting information;

Expand Biomass Reference Material

- Add information about quality, conversion processes and life cycle evaluation.

Straw and Grain Input Data Statistics for BIMAT 2

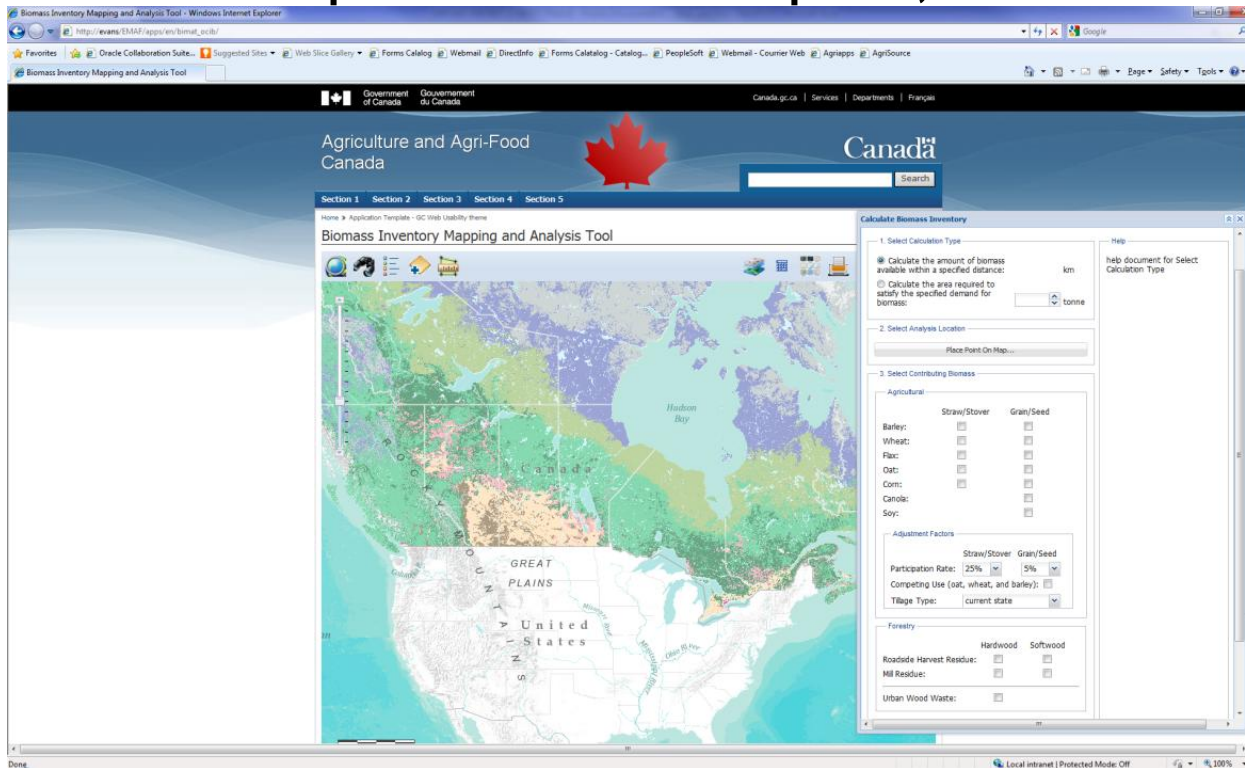
- **Estimated Number of Input Datasets accessed (>29,245)**
 - ASCII: 28,630
 - Geotiffs: 546
 - Spreadsheets: 3
 - Shapefiles: 13
 - Tables: 54
- **19+ Python Scripts**
- **Lines of code????**



Road distances from origin cells to the surrounding destination cells within 250 km have been calculated using National Road Network dataset (9,637,254 records).

Next Steps

- **BIMAT II is scheduled to be released within AAFC on March 31, 2013**
 - Dev Version: http://evans/EMAF/apps/en/bimat_ocib/
- **External Release expected to be around April 30, 2013**



Acknowledgements

- **CBIN – Canadian Biomass Innovation Network, a Federal Interdepartmental Committee which has provided substantial funding to this project**
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- **ecoETI**
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- **AAFC - AESB**
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- **AAFC – NLWIS**
- **SWM International**
- **Wheatland Conservation**
- **SaskFlax**



Thank You for Your Attention !

Canada 