

Advanced Hardwood Biofuels Northwest

Poplar Plantation Management for Biomass Production in the Pacific Northwest













AHB Phase I poplar demonstration farms









AHB Phase I poplar demonstration farms - Objectives

- Quantify biomass yields
- Evaluate management practices
- Evaluate production costs
- Refine harvesting systems
- Pilot scale testing of selected genotypes
- Provide a testing ground for related research

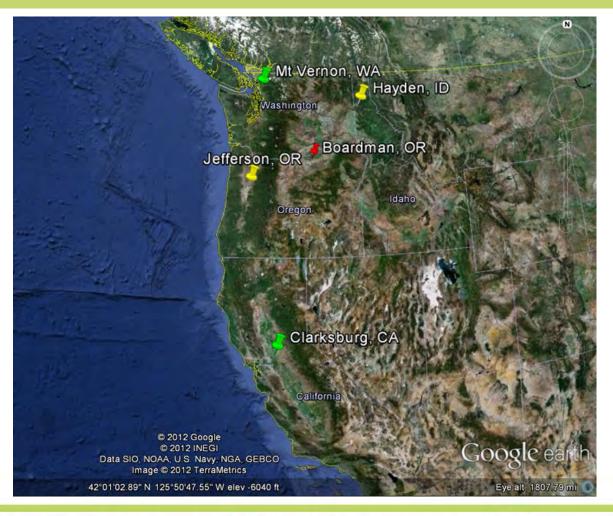


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AHB Phase I poplar demonstration farms - sites







AHB Phase I poplar demonstration farms - sites

Location	Precip (mm)	Elev. (m)	Physiographic location	Soil	Topography
Jefferson, OR	1153	82	Willamette valley alluvial terrace	Clay loam	Flat to < 5% slopes
Hayden, ID	668	700	Hayden valley alluvial terrace	Silty loam with coarse gravel fraction	Flat
Clarksburg, CA	457	1	Sacramento valley flood plain	Clay	Flat
Mt. Vernon, WA	828	213	Cascades range piedmont	Clay loam with coarse gravel fraction	Rolling hills to < 10% slopes





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Replicated trials within AHB Phase I poplar demonstration farm sites

- Evaluation of hybrid poplar clones for bioenergy use
- 2. Hybrid poplar biomass productivity trials
- Preliminary evaluation of red alder inter-specific hybridization

Biomass productivity trials

Full factorial, Split-plot design

- Jefferson, OR
 - 2 Harvest seasons (Dormant, Active) whole plots
 - 2 Planting densities (2691, 5381 TPHA) sub-plots
 - 2 Alder intercropping (yes, no) sub-plots
 - 4 Replications (Clones), 132 trees/trt plot, 40 trees/measurement plot
- Hayden, ID
 - 2 Harvest seasons (Dormant, Active) whole plots
 - 3 Planting densities (2691, 3588, 5381 TPHA) sub-plots
 - 5 Replications (Clones), 132 trees/trt plot, 40 trees/measurement plot



Biomass productivity trial (Jefferson, OR)

= Plot number; (int.) = alder intercropping; (No int.) = no alder intercropping 10 x 4 10 x 4 10 x 2 10 x 2 Dormant -2 3 (int.) (int.) (No int.) (No int. Rep 1 10 x 4 10 x 2/ 10 x 4 10 x 2 (7 5 Active (No int.) (int.) (int.) (No int.) 10 x 2 (₁₁ 10 x 2 10 x 4 10 x 4 9 Active 10 12 (No int.) (int.) (No int.) (int.) Rep 2 10 x 4 10 x 4 10 x 2 10 x 2 (16 13 14 **Dormant** 15 (No int.) (No int.) (int.) (int.) 10 x 4 10 x 2 10 x 2 (19 10 x 4 Dormant 17 20 18 (int.) (int.) (No int.) (No int.) Rep 3 10 x 4 10 x 2 (21 10 x 4 10 x 2/ Active 22 23 (No int.) (int.) (int.) 10 x 4 10 x 4 10 x 2 (27 10 x 2 Dormant 25 26 (int.) (No int.) (int.) (No int.) Rep 4 10 x 2 (30 10 x 2 10 x 4 10 x 4 32 29 **Active** 31 (No int.) (int.) (No int.) (int.)



Site specific management practices

Jefferson, OR



Mt. Vernon, WA





Year 1







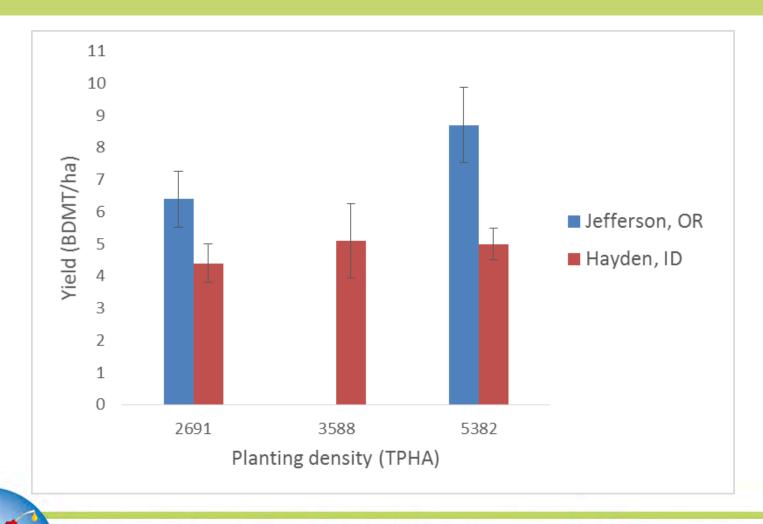
Year 2





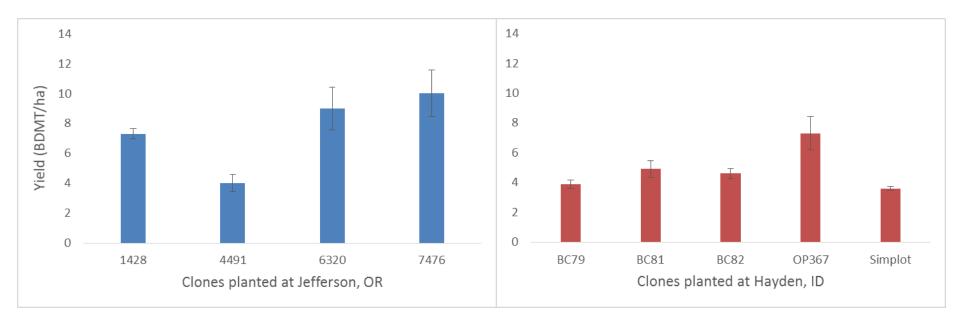


Yield by planting density after 2 years





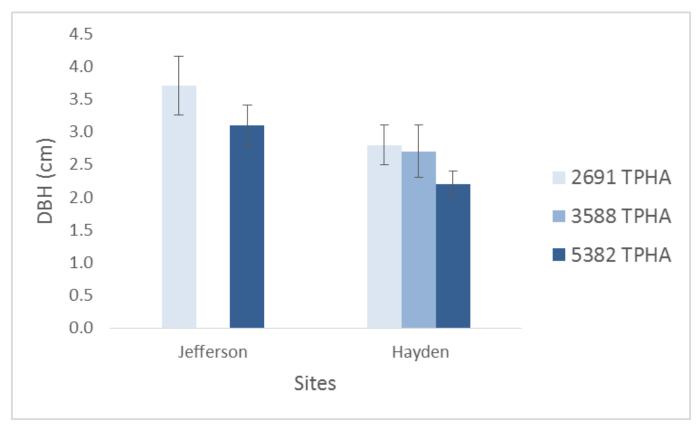
Yield by clone after 2 years







Planting density effect on diameter





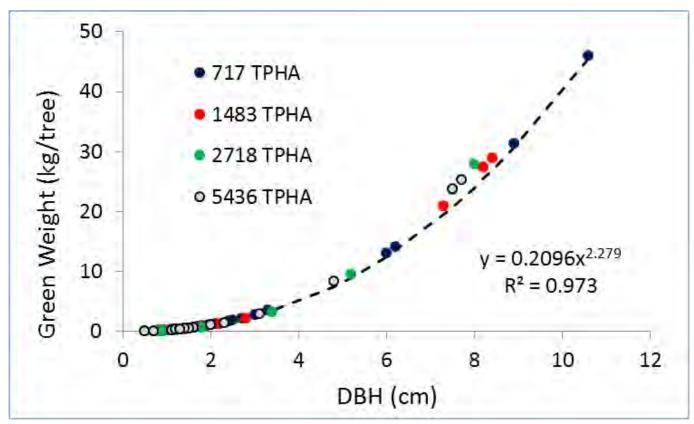


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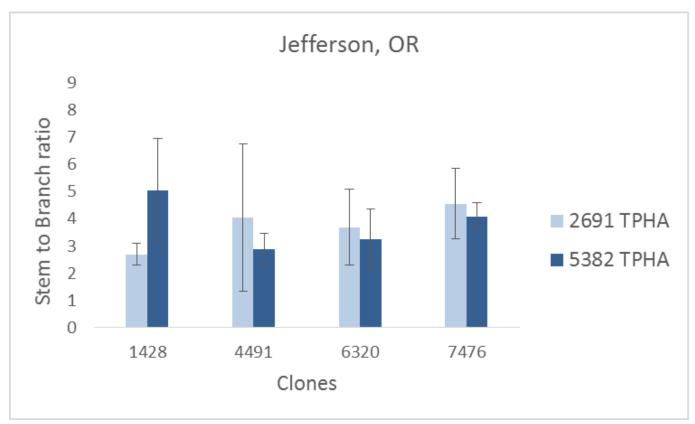
Quantification of Yields







Stem to Branch Ratio





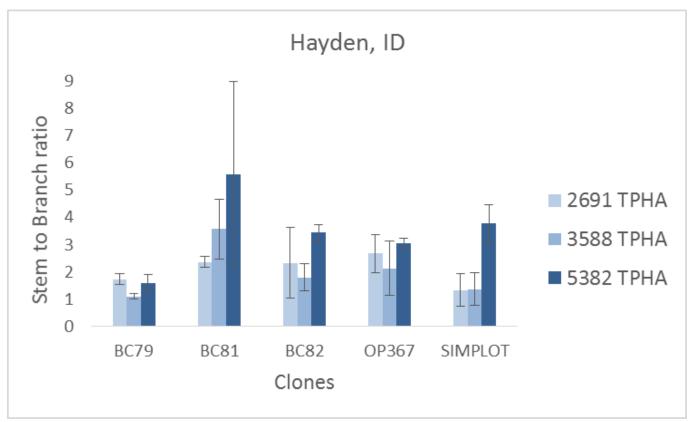


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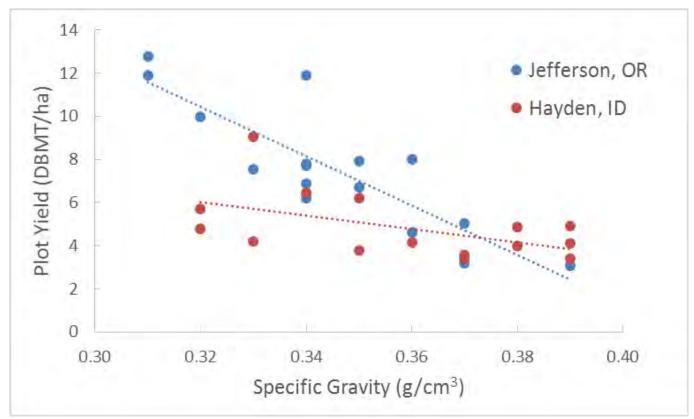
Stem to Branch Ratio







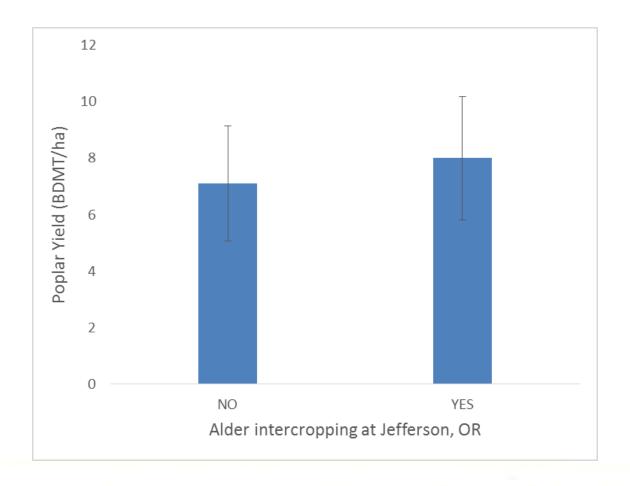
Opportunities for genetic selection







Effect of Alder intercropping on poplar yield after 2 years



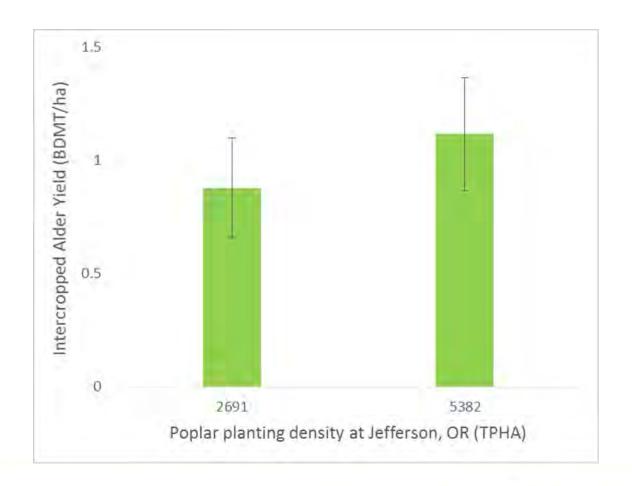




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Intercropped alder yield after 2 years







Conclusions

- Significant site differences in productivity
- Clonal selection is a key factor to increase productivity
- More trees = Higher yield (at more productive site, age 2)
- Density dependent diameter differentiation showing at this early age
- Greater diameter impact on yields achieved at DBH > 8 cm
- Higher planting density leads to higher wood:branch in some clones
- Clonal selection for specific gravity could potentially increase yields
- Alder intercropping not affecting Poplar productivity (adds 1 BDMT/ha)