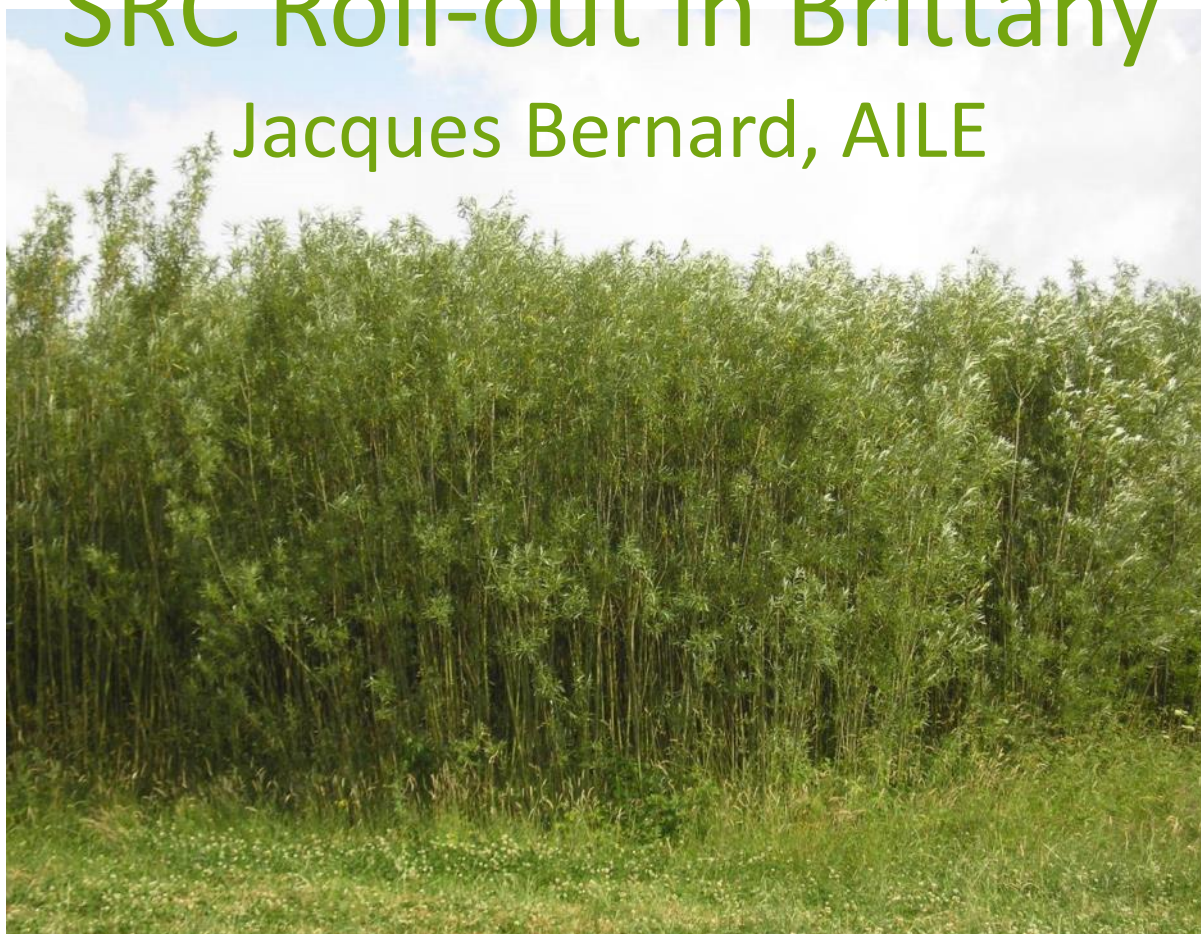


SRC Roll-out in Brittany

Jacques Bernard, AILE





Promote Energy Using from biomass

- Impulse the emergence of combustion units of wood chips and biogas plants.
- Optimize uses (self-consumption, drying, etc.) and develop other markets (supply / sale of electricity, gas, etc ...).
- Prospect innovative technologies for optimization: emissions, yields, and resource consumption.



Resources

- Promote mobilization: focus on qualitative, quantitative, logistical, economic aspects and adapted use.

Give more value to residues and co-products poor materials towards a multi-criteria application: agronomic and / or environmental, which can respond to the challenges of the circular economy and sustainable development.

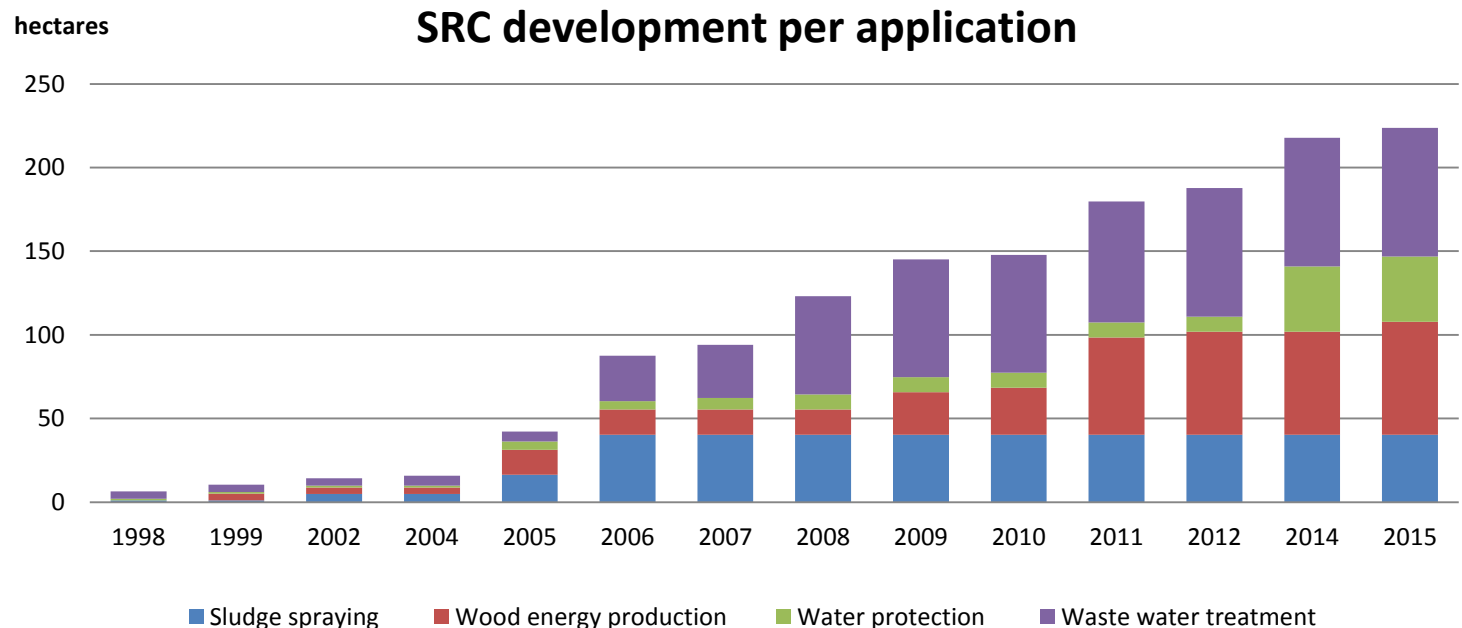
Upstream/downstream stakeholders

- Encourage group initiatives and constructive cooperation in collaboration with the institutional services.
- Support producers of resource, transformers and users from the emergence of projects (design offices, manufacturers) to the monitoring of the installations.



SRC development in Brittany

- + 10 ha planted from 1998 to 2004 for first experimentations
- + 100 ha implemented in 2005-2006 to test different applications of SRC (Life project Wilwater=> Willows)
- + 130 ha planted since the experimental projects (Robinia)
- 20 ha converted to annual crops



Co-funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme of the European Union

■ Sludge spraying

■ Wood energy production

■ Water protection

■ Waste water treatment

SRC+ project in Brittany

SRC+ project was an opportunity to improve knowledge on the different possible applications, exchange knowledge with relevant stakeholders to stimulate SRC development and communicate.



1300
contacts

5
trainings

30
events

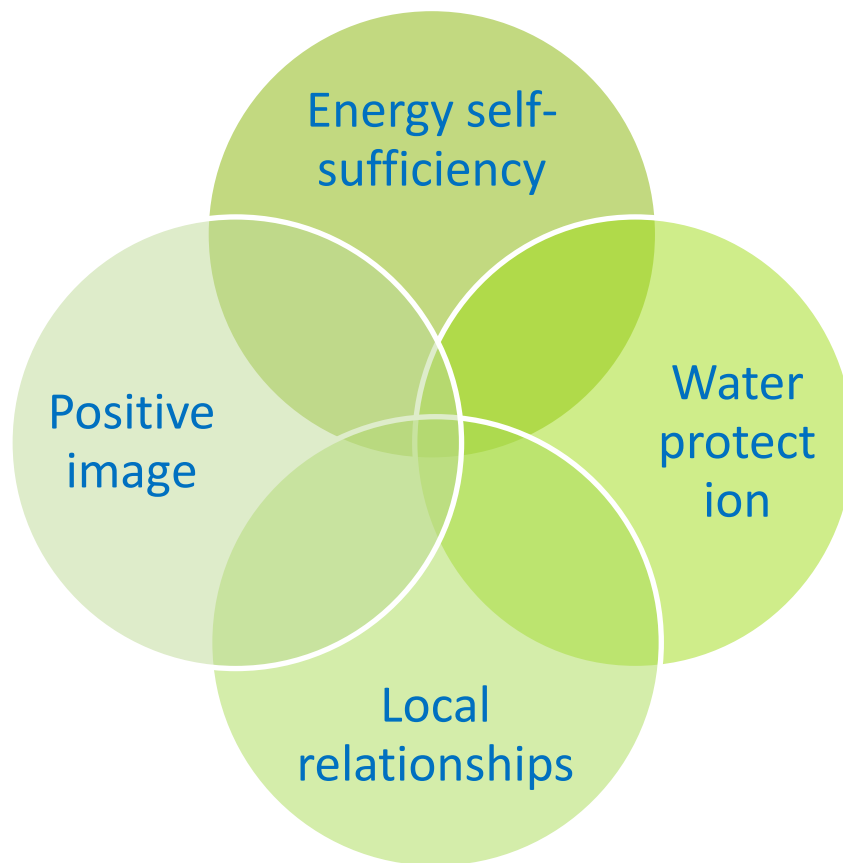
Good practices : Harvest

SRC harvest every 2-3 years with prototypes

Some test were done on old plantation 8-10 years old when the stems have diameters around 8 to 15cm.



Motivations to plant SRC



Water protection



- Implemented as buffers : upstream to the banks of a watercourse or like a hedge as a break of a slope, SRC plantations can limit diffusing discharge of pollutants such as nitrogen, pesticides or erosion
- However, buffer strip are implemented by farmers without any tree. CAP subsidies are different between buffer trip and energetic crop.
- Other subsidies from water quality policies are necessary to make this crop economically feasible. Need to check between SRC/HEDGES
- Necessity to inform local authorities on non-chemical solutions on water supply protection



Self-sufficiency

- At farm level : to improve energy self-sufficiency ,heat from SRC is used to warm poultry or pigs houses, water to caves and feed self-efficiency drying grass for cows
- At municipal level : combine good quality of water and wood energy sufficiency. Le Mené, is a 100% renewable energy territory, already planted 30 hectares SRC, interested in doubling SRC area.



Wrong track

- Interest from municipalities willing to limit the frequency of natural/grasslands area maintenance (ex : DIRO, Road maintenance service, or Brest municipal Garden Services)
SRC crops require maintenance as any other crop.





- Wood chips demand is stable since 2-3 years
 - Fossil fuels have low prices : wood opportunity from existing hedges
 - Winter are not cold
- New opportunities are tested to develop new outcomes towards multi-criteria application: agronomic and / or environmental, which can respond to the challenges of the circular economy and sustainable development.

Ecological Engineering

Limiting Effects Erosion



3V Dun Vedles

Restoration of banks / recalibrated watercourses



Odor controle

Biofilter

70% wood+ 30% compost



Organic amendment

Ramial Chipped Wood



Biochar



Activated carbon



Activated carbon



Keys of succes (1)

Local materials



Dispositif expérimental du peuplier noir (exploitation horticole du Fresne - 2012)

2018 new project with willow

Keys of succes (2)

No pesticides uses,
Go out of the all mechanisation itinerary

