



Press Release

Carbon coating gives biochar its garden-greening power

Geomicrobiologists from the University of Tübingen aim to elucidate mechanisms of nitrate storage during composting

Dr. Karl Guido Rijkhoek
Director

Janna Eberhardt
Research reporter

Phone +49 7071 29-76788
+49 7071 29-77853

Fax +49 7071 29-5566
karl.rijkhoek[at]uni-tuebingen.de
janna.eberhardt[at]uni-tuebingen.de

www.uni-tuebingen.de/aktuell

Tübingen, 20 October 2017

For more than 100 years, biochar, a carbon-rich, charcoal-like substance made from oxygen-deprived plant or other organic matter, has both delighted and puzzled scientists. As a soil additive, biochar can store carbon and thus reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and it can slow-release nutrients to act as a non-toxic fertilizer.

But the precise chemistry by which biochar stores nutrients and promotes plant growth has remained a mystery, so its commercial potential has been severely limited.

Now, an international team of researchers, led by Germany's University of Tübingen with key contributions by Colorado State University experts, has illuminated unprecedented detail and mechanistic understanding of biochar's seemingly miraculous properties. The *Nature Communications* study demonstrated how composting of biochar creates a very thin organic coating that significantly improves the biochar's fertilizing capabilities. A combination of advanced analytical techniques confirmed that the coating strengthens the biochar's interactions with water and its ability to store soil nitrates and other nutrients.

This improved understanding of biochar's properties could trigger more widespread commercialization of biochar fertilizers. Such a change could reduce global dependence on inorganic nitrogen fertilizers that have served as modern food-production workhorses for more than a century.

Composted biochar

The study was led by Andreas Kappler, of the Center for Applied Geoscience at the University of Tuebingen, and geo-ecologist Nikola Hagemann. The authors set out to investigate biochar before and after composting with mixed manure. Using a combination of microscopic and

spectroscopic analyses, the researchers found that dissolved organic substances played a key role in the composting of biochar and created the thin organic coating.

"This organic coating makes the difference between fresh and composted biochar," Kappler said. "The coating improves the biochar's properties of storing nutrients and forming further organic soil substances." Hagemann added that the coating also developed when untreated biochar was introduced into the soil – only much more slowly. Composting experiments were carried out on a small commercial scale using infrastructure and expertise of the Ithaka Institute in Switzerland.

Contribution of the Colorado State University

The international collaboration included CSU's Thomas Borch, professor in the Department of Soil and Crop Sciences with joint appointments in chemistry and civil and environmental engineering, and research scientist Robert Young. The CSU team contributed high-resolution mass spectrometry performed at Florida State University's National High Magnetic Field Laboratory. Their data helped to confirm the composition of the biochar's nanoscale carbon coating.

"To characterize a super-thin carbon coating on a carbon substrate is nearly impossible," Borch said. "Our international team used many different advanced techniques to perform the analyses. Robert Young led our group's contribution of ultra-high resolution mass spectrometry to investigate the coating and probe its elemental makeup."

Why biochar?

Excessive use of mineral nitrogen fertilizers or liquid manure in agriculture has serious impacts on the environment. Such fertilizers cause the emission of nitrous oxide and result in nitrates leaching into the groundwater. As an eco-friendly alternative, scientists have suggested adding biochar as a nutrient carrier into the soil. But use of biochar on a large scale has not been economically viable because so little was known about exactly how it stores and releases nitrates.

"In agricultural crop production, higher yields usually only occur when biochar is applied together with nutrients from non-charred biomass such as liquid manure," Hagemann said. "Using biochar without adding nutrients or with pure mineral nutrients has proved to be far less successful in many experiments."

The research was supported by the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (Berlin) in the form of a doctorate scholarship for Nikolas Hagemann, the EU COST Initiative TD1104 and the Ithaka Institute (Switzerland).

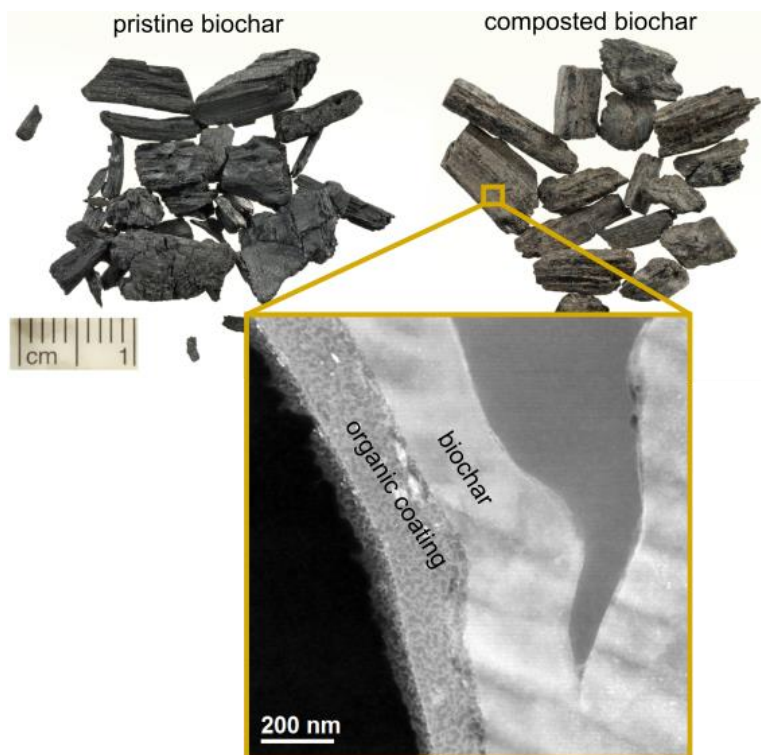


Illustration: Mihaela Albu, Austrian Cooperative Research, Graz; Wolfgang Gerber/Nikolas Hagemann, University of Tübingen



Field experiment in Switzerland: Set-up of compost windrows from mixed manure before adding the biochar.

Photo: Nikolas Hagemann/University of Tübingen

Publication:

Nikolas Hagemann, Stephen Joseph, Hans-Peter Schmidt, Claudia I. Kammann, Johannes Harter, Thomas Borch, Robert B. Young, Krisztina Varga, Sarasadat Taherymoosavi, K. Wade Elliott, Amy McKenna, Mihaela Albu, Claudia Mayrhofer, Martin Obst, Pellegrino Conte, Alba Dieguez-Alonso, Silvia Orsetti, Edison Subdiaga, Sebastian Behrens, Andreas Kappler: Organic coating on biochar explains its nutrient retention and stimulation of soil fertility. *Nature Communications*, DOI 10.1038/s41467-017-01123-0.

Contact:

Prof. Dr. Andreas Kappler

University of Tübingen

Faculty of Science

Center for Applied Geoscience

Phone +49 7071 29-74992

[andreas.kappler\[at\]uni-tuebingen.de](mailto:andreas.kappler[at]uni-tuebingen.de)