

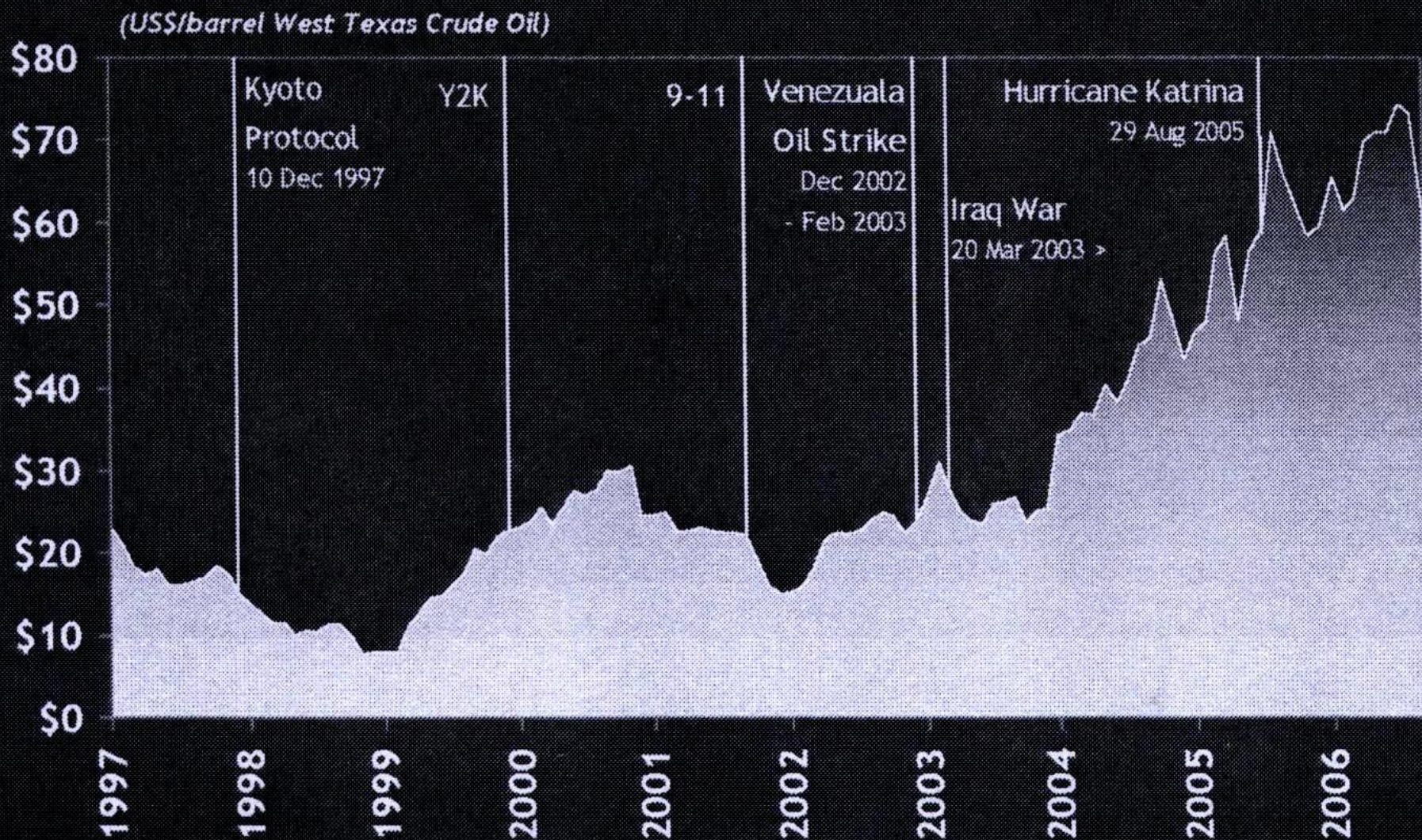
A lush tropical forest scene with a river. The foreground shows a calm river reflecting the surrounding greenery. In the middle ground, there are several trees, some with vibrant purple flowers. The background is a dense forest of tall trees. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

O dia da Floresta

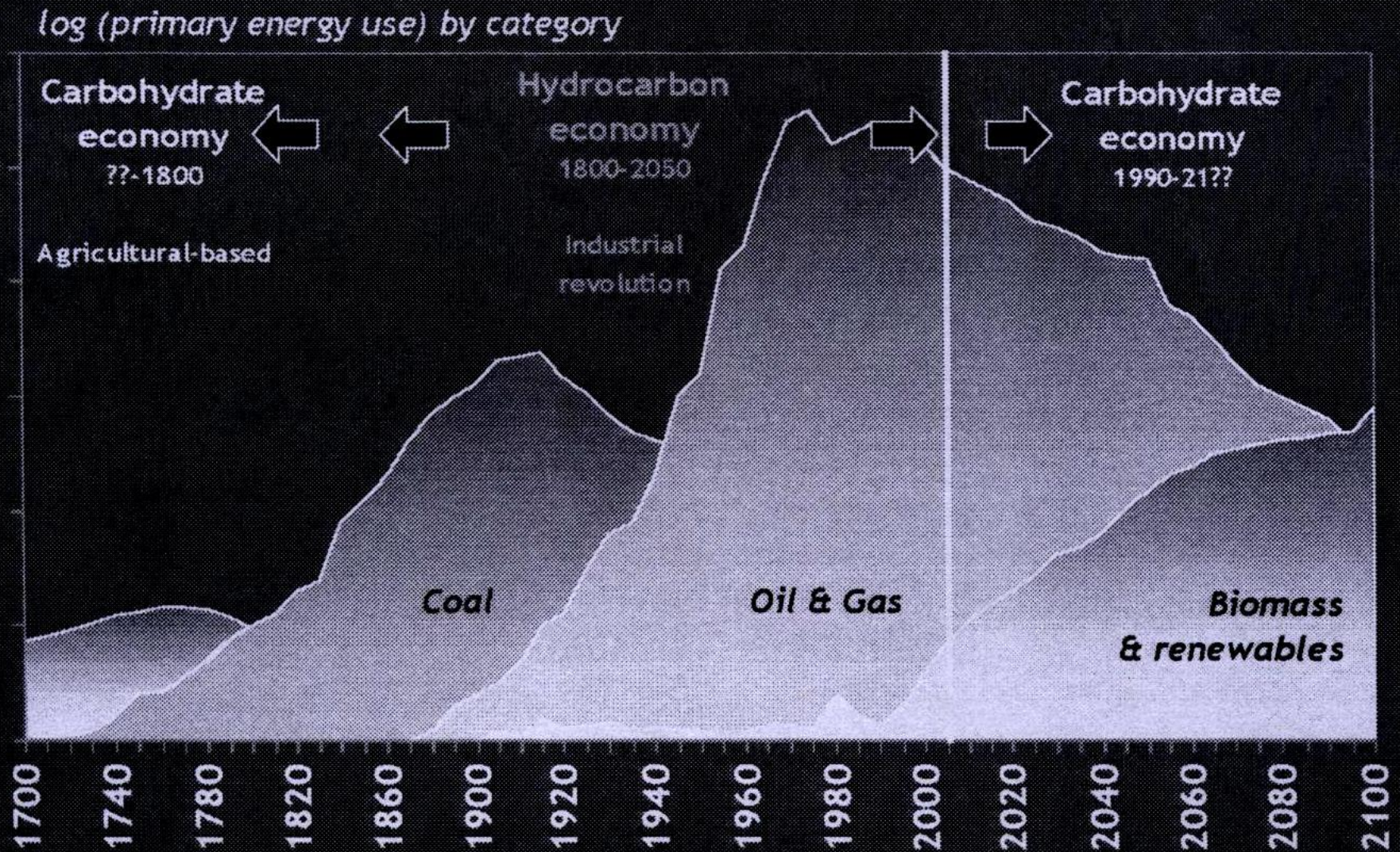
Proença-a-Nova

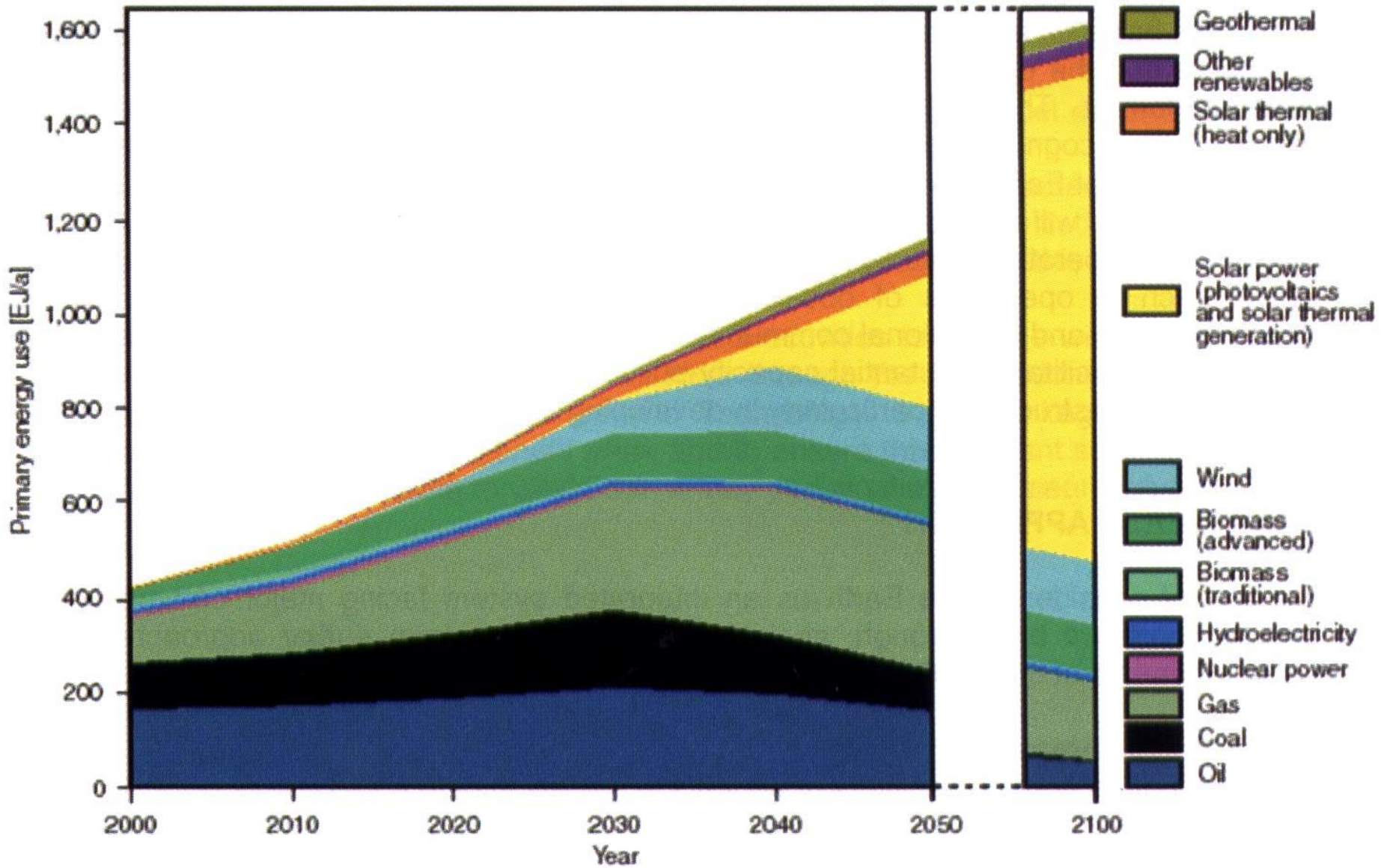
2015

Oil Prices and World Events



Looking back and forward...





Percentagem de biomassa lenhosa usada como combustível

Region	Proportion of total roundwood production (%)
World	53
G8	14
Rest of the world	69
Developing countries	76
Africa	89
Asia	79
Europe	18
North America	15
South and Central America	59

Source: FAO, 2004.

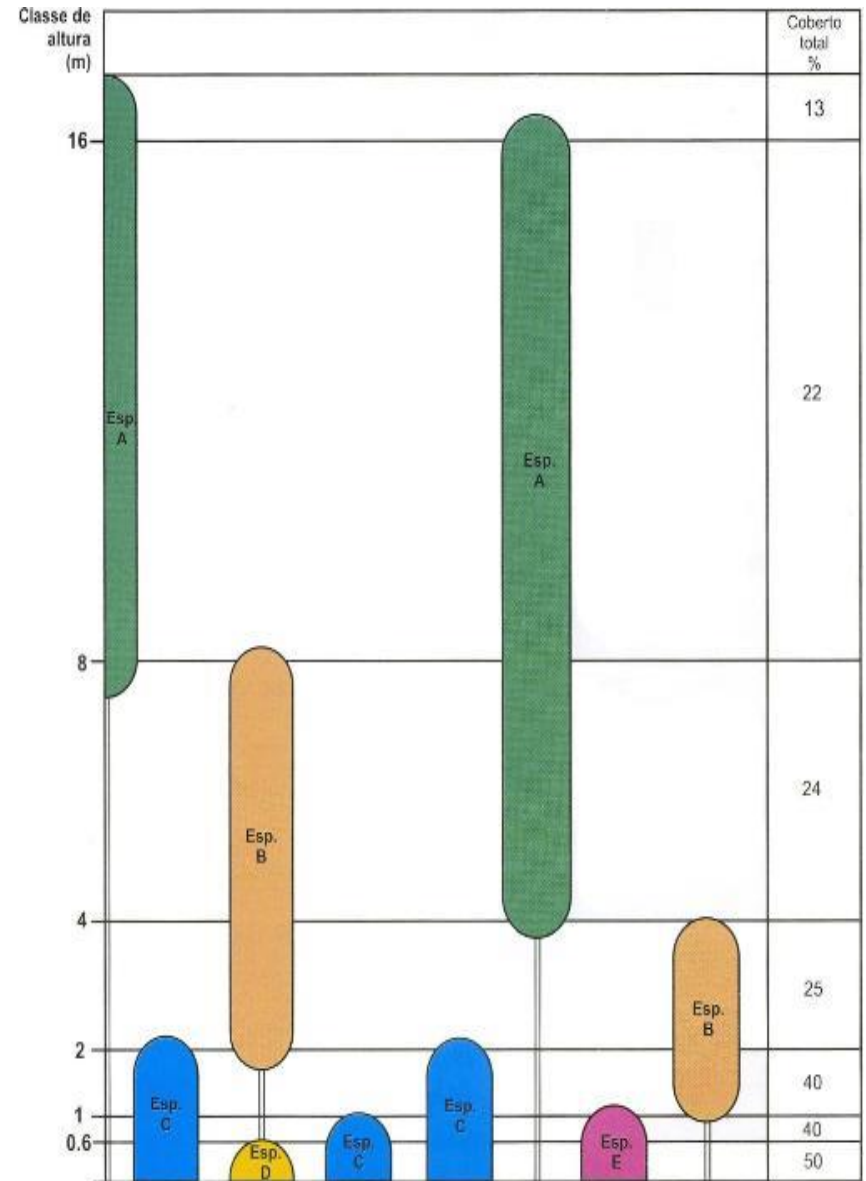
A utilização da
produção
lenhosa

(para a energia
e a indústria)

Country / area	Woodfuel (1 000 m ³)	Industrial roundwood
	Production	Production
Total South America	201 216	185 385
Total Africa	615 636	72 059
Total Asia	754 627	244 515
Total Oceania	15 881	52 378
Total North and Central America	131 324	480 192
Total Europe	149 702	507 442
Portugal	600	10 266
TOTAL WORLD	1 868 386	1 541 971

As duas grandes componentes da produção lenhosa das florestas

- Madeira (matéria de construção)
- Lenha (combustível)



Biomassa florestal (para energia)

Inclui apenas o material resultante de:

- operações de gestão dos combustíveis,
- operações de condução (desbaste, desrama)
- exploração dos povoamentos florestais (ramos, bicadas, cepos, folhas, raízes, cascas).

Estratégia Nacional para a Floresta

2006

Tipo de floresta	Espécies	Tipo de função				Riscos (milhares)	
		Produção lenhosa (milhões de m ³ /ano)		Biomassa para energia			
		Serração	Trituração	armazenamento de carbono		Incêndios	
<i>Produção lenhosa</i>	Pinheiro bravo	3,4	1,4	1,0	0,2	39	
	Criptoméria	0,1		0,2			
	Outras resinosas	0,1					1
	Eucalipto	0,1	6,3		0,2		23
	Matos				1,0	76	
Quantidade física		3,9	7,7	1,4	2,3	162	
Valor unitário		40	25	20	20	-2,3	
Valor por tipo de função (10 ⁶ euros)		156	193	28	46	-378	

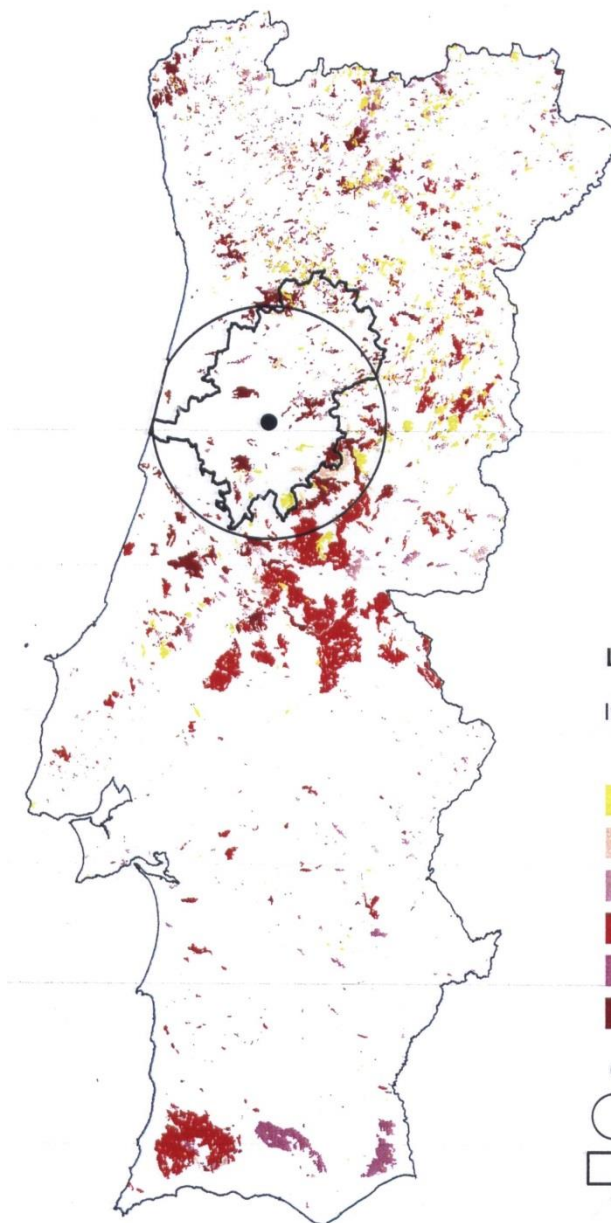
Estratégia
Nacional
para a
Floresta

Aumento do valor dos produtos florestais e redução do risco de incêndio através do aproveitamento de biomassa para a energia

2006

- Apoio à utilização da biomassa florestal em centrais de energia,
- Discriminação positiva fora da área de influência das centrais, desde que o material consumido seja biomassa florestal.

INCÊNDIOS FLORESTAIS (1999 - 2005)



Legenda

Incêndios Florestais (ano)

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

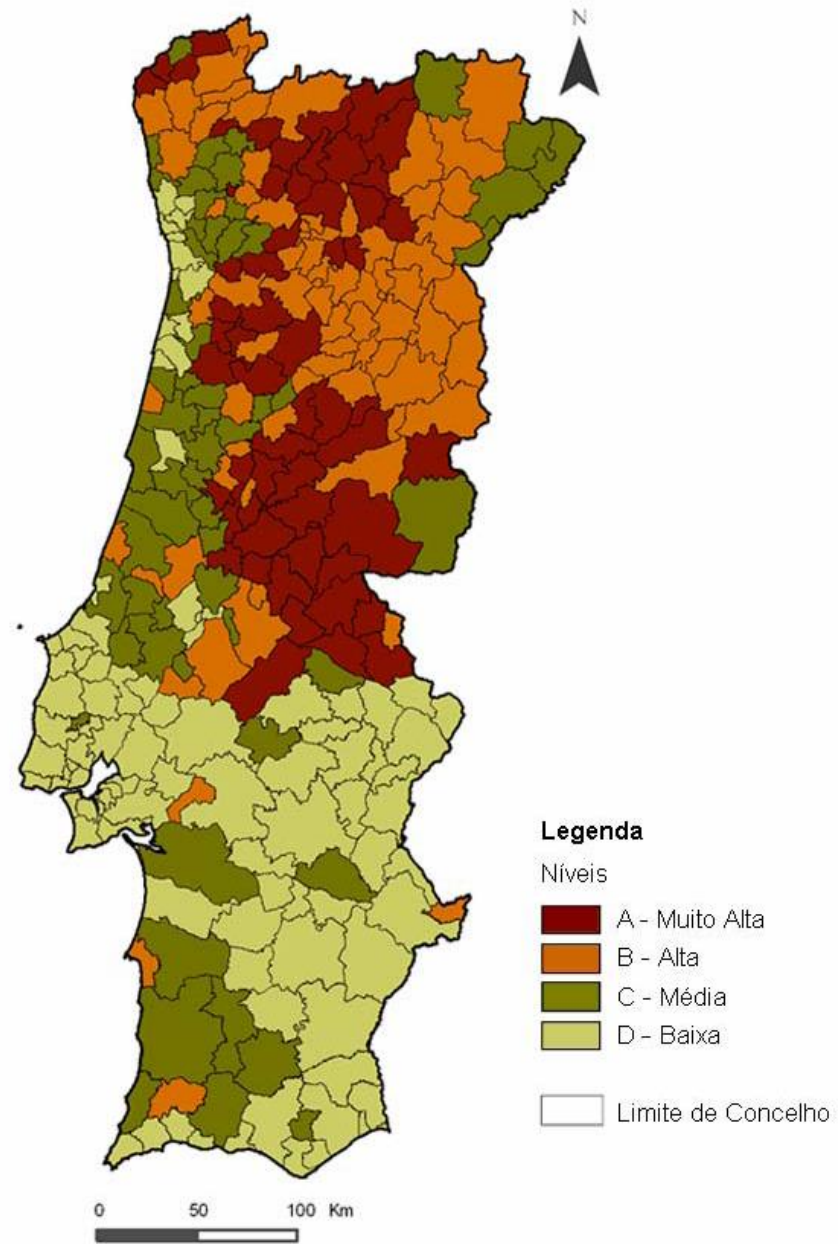
● Central Termoelectrica de Mortágua

○ Raio de Influência de 55 km

□ Concelhos de recolha de resíduos florestais (previstos em 1999)

Estratégia Nacional para a Floresta

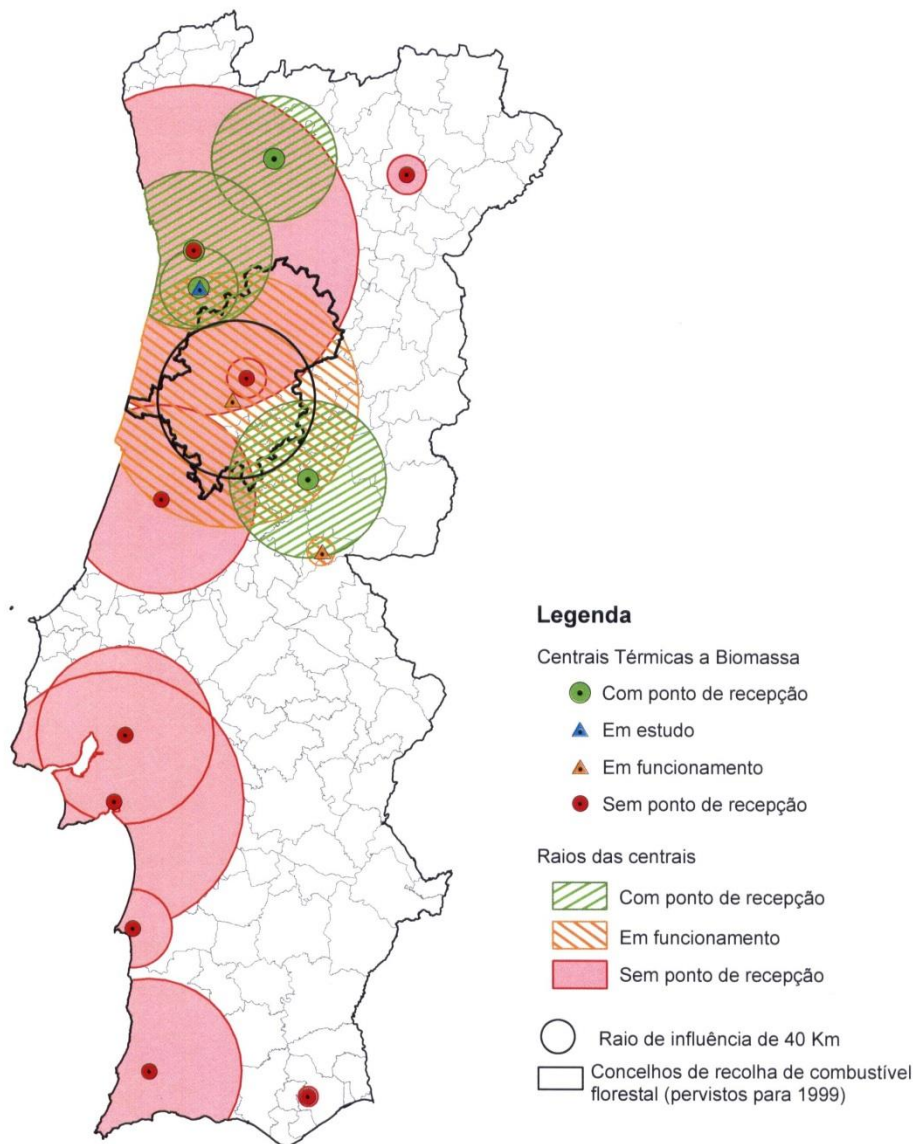
2006



Distribuição da biomassa florestal

Estratégia Nacional para a Floresta

2006



Distribuição das centrais previstas

Estratégia
Nacional
para a
Floresta

e

Estratégia
Nacional
para a
Energia

2006

Metas:

- 2012 funcionamento de 15 novas centrais com uma potência instalada total de 250 MW
- 2012 utilizadas anualmente para energia 2 milhões de toneladas de biomassa florestal,
- 2006 observatório para a monitorização do aproveitamento da biomassa para energia

Que aconteceu entretanto?

- Das 15 novas centrais previstas entraram em funcionamento apenas as centrais de Belmonte (2 MW) e Sertã (3 MW), estando aprovadas as de Cabeceiras de Basto (12 MW), Gondomar (13 MW), Oleiros (9 MW).
- Foi aprovado um reforço da central de Mortágua com 10 MW.
- Não foi criado o Observatório previsto para a monitorização do aproveitamento da biomassa para energia

Entretanto

- Foi aprovada em 2010 uma nova Estratégia Nacional para a Energia
- Esta Estratégia prevê o desenvolvimento de culturas dedicadas de rápido crescimento permitindo a sua instalação em solos da Reserva Agrícola Nacional (entretanto alterada)

Porquê?

**Afinal temos biomassa florestal a mais
ou a menos?**

Temos madeira e lenha em competição?

**Temos falta de informação ou falta de
visão?**



Caso de estudo:

A Central mais antiga (Mortágua)

Central de Mortágua



Reforço de potência aprovado

Central de Mortágua

Consumo:

70 – 100 mil ton / ano

Potência eléctrica:

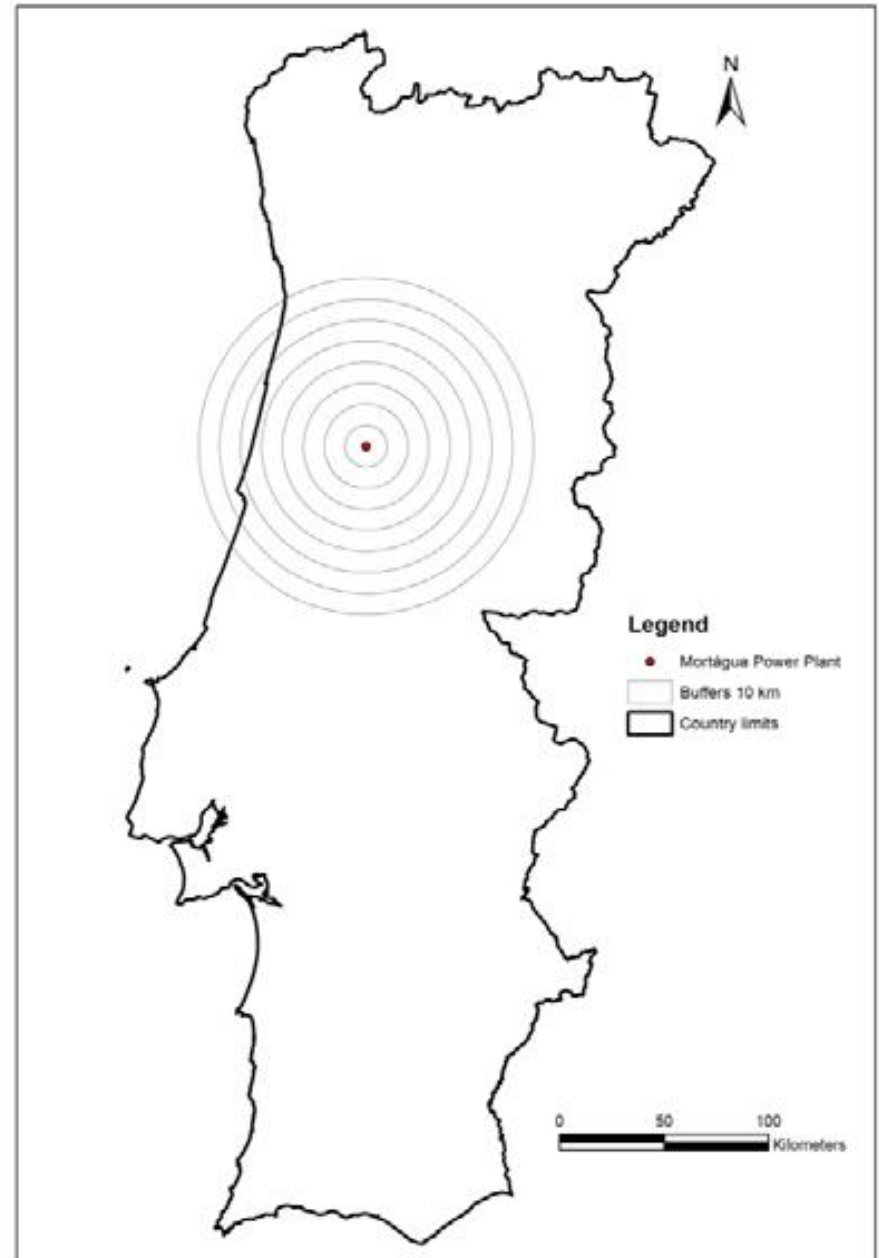
9 MW

Início de funcionamento:

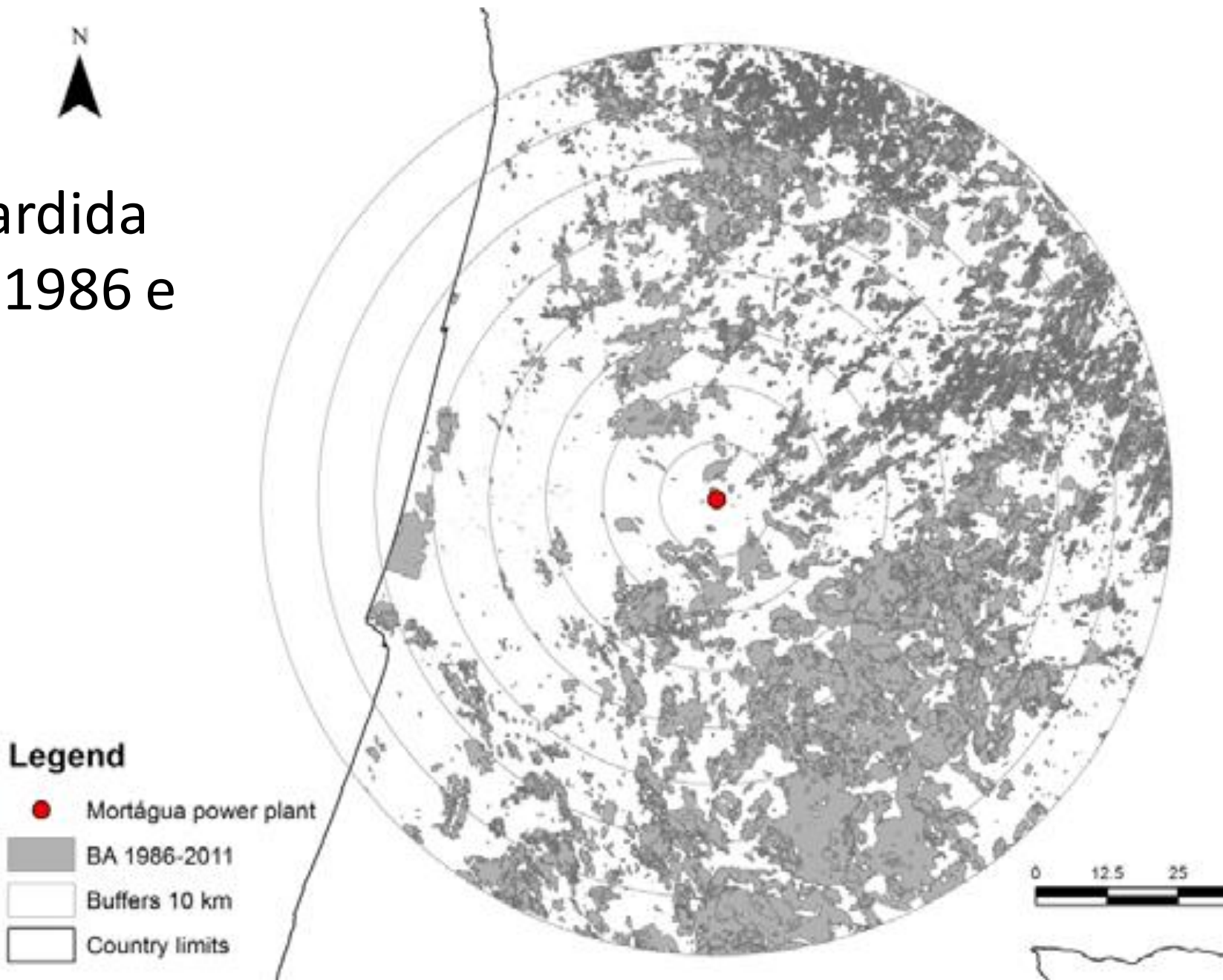
1999



Qual a
influência na
redução do
risco de
incêndio?



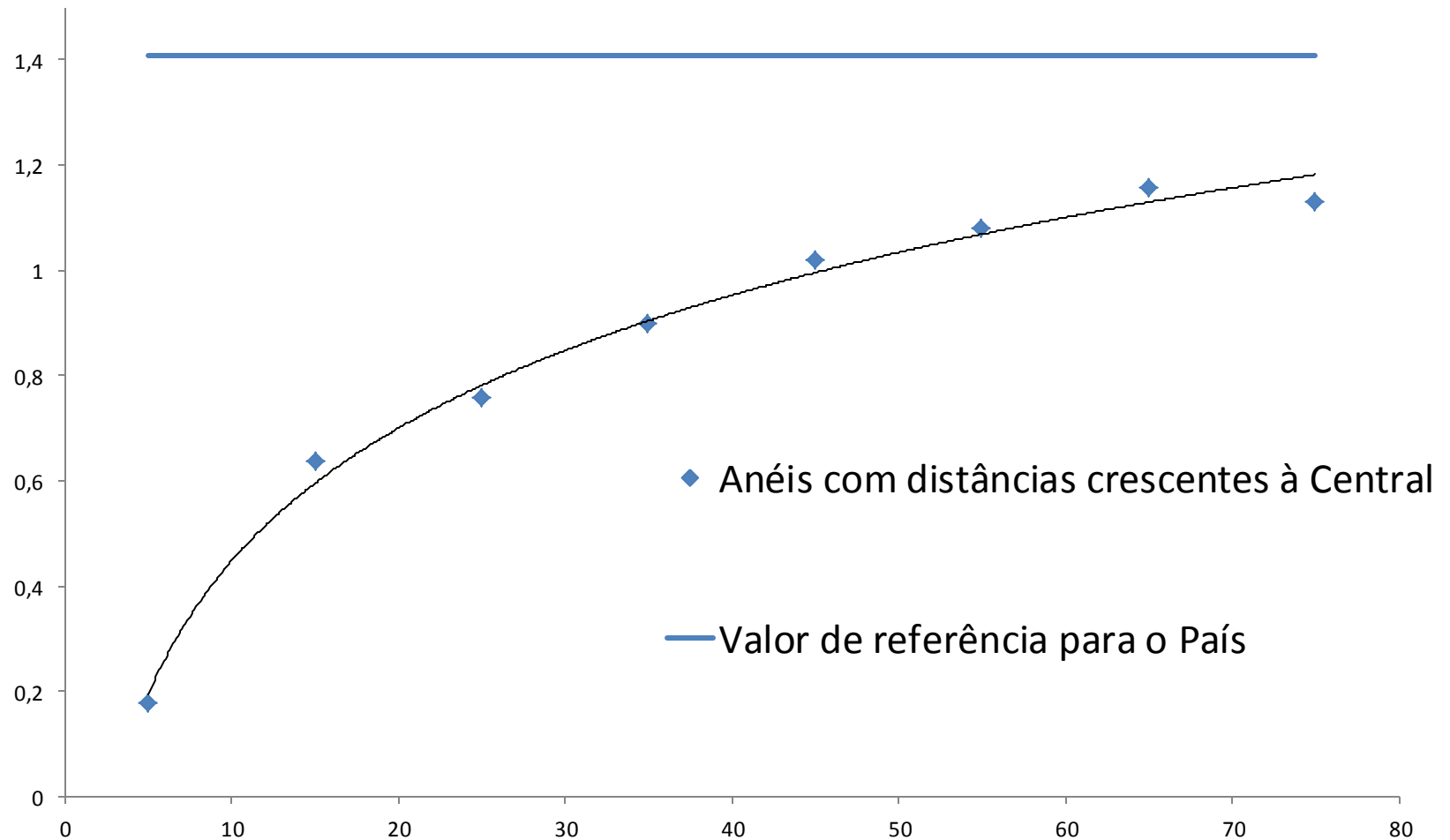
Área ardida entre 1986 e 2011



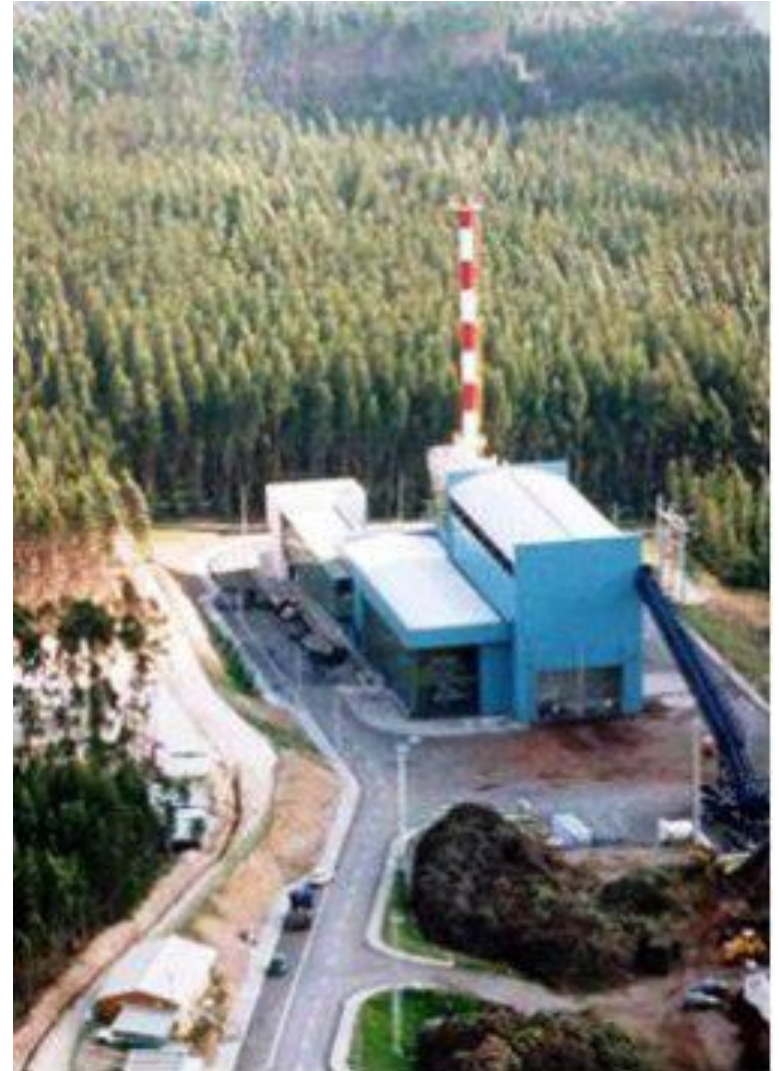
A influência da distância à Central

	Buffer ID	Distance (km)	Area of the buffer (ha)	Average annual burned area (ha) ¹	
				Period I	Period II
1	1	0-10	31416	309.1	54.4
2	2	10-20	94248	1617.3	1019.7
3	3	20-30	157080	2887.6	2163.8
4	4	30-40	219911	4656.7	4134.7
5	5	40-50	282743	6045.7	6097.0
6	6	50-60	345575	7194.3	7735.7
7	7	60-70	408407	7794.5	8966.6
8	8	70-80	471239	9706.1	10902.8

Razão entre a área ardida no período após a instalação da Central (1999-2011) e o período de referência (1986-1998)



A proximidade da Central parece ter um efeito muito importante na redução do risco de incêndio...





Há muita biomassa que não é utilizada por falta de gestão e cuja energia se perde em incêndios.

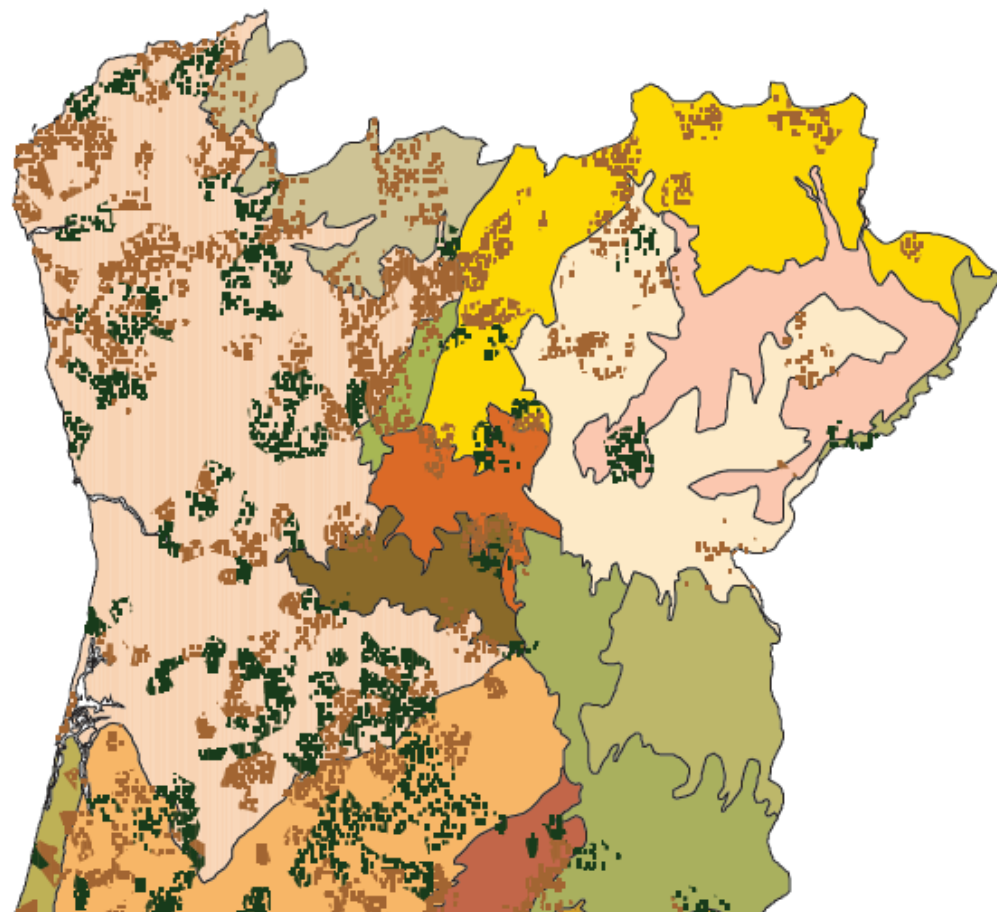
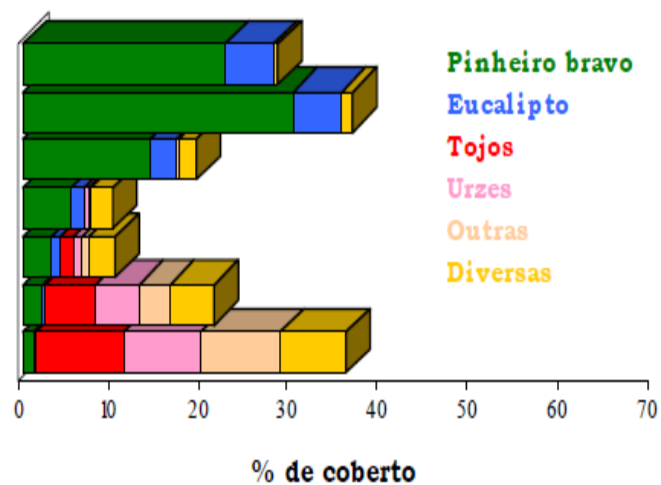
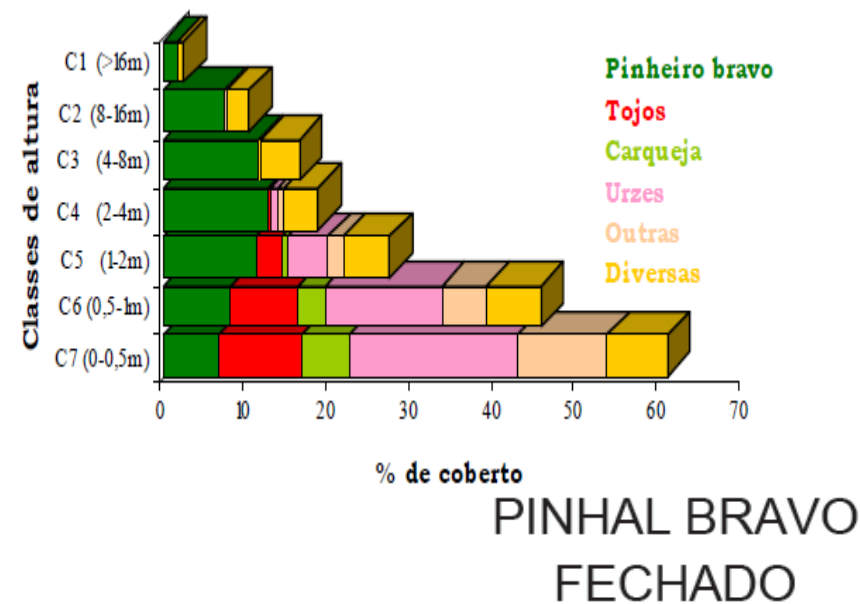
Porquê criar ainda mais biomassa comprometendo terrenos agrícolas?

Esta forma de produção de energia deve ser apoiada pelo benefício público que proporciona (redução do risco de incêndio).



Potential forest biomass and energy production at the regional scale: the case of maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster* Ait.) in the district of Bragança, Northeastern Portugal

JOÃO CARLOS AZEVEDO,
MIGUEL VAZ PINTO,
ERNESTO ESCALANTE,
MANUEL FELICIANO,
JOSÉ ARANHA
& JOÃO PAULO CASTRO



Silva Lusitana 13(1): 1 - 34, 2005
 © EFN, Lisboa. Portugal

Carta da Tipologia Florestal de Portugal Continental

Paulo Godinho-Ferreira*, Anamaria Azevedo e Francisco Rego*****

GESTÃO DE BENS COMUNS

E DESENVOLVIMENTO REGIONAL SUSTENTÁVEL

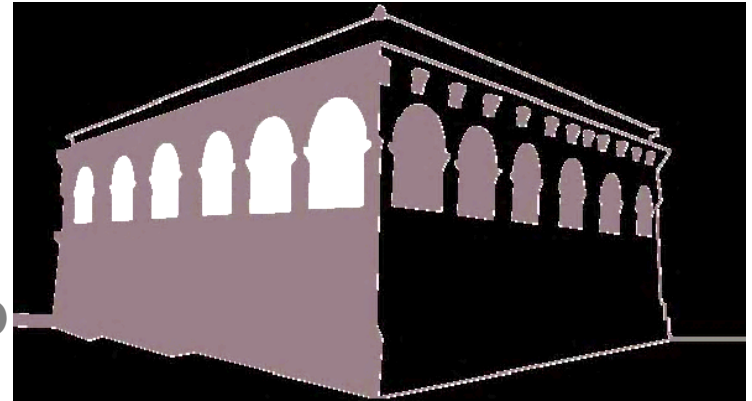
BRAGANÇA – ZAMORA 29 JUNHO A 02 JULHO

2011

17.º CONGRESSO DA APDR

5.º Congresso de Gestão e Conservação da Natureza

Congresso Internacional da APDR/ AECR

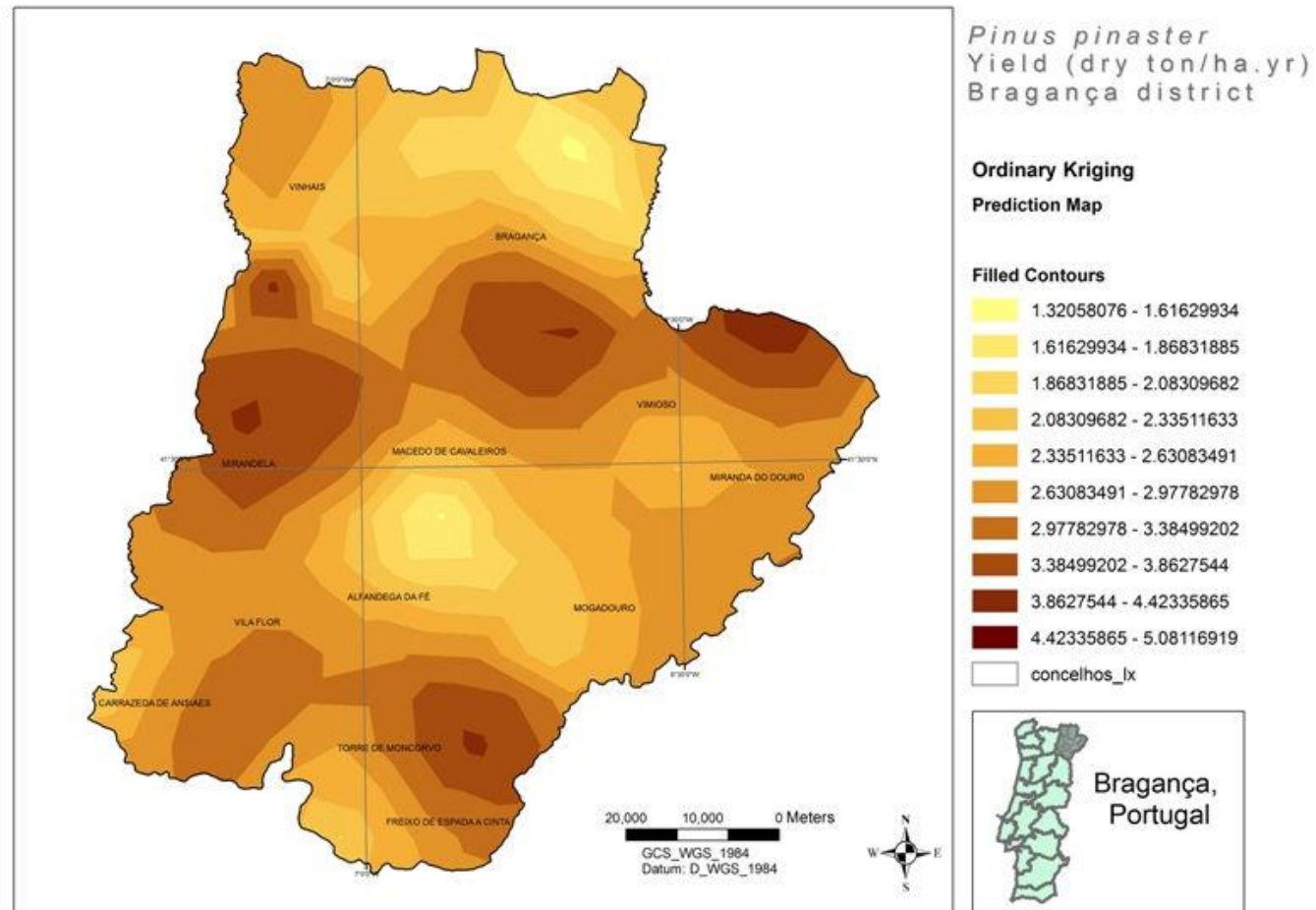


Avaliação do Potencial de Produção e Utilização Sustentável de Biomassa para Energia no Distrito de Bragança

JOÃO CARLOS AZEVEDO,
JOÃO PAULO CASTRO,
LUIS TARELHO,
ERNESTO ESCALANTE,
& MANUEL FELICIANO

Avaliação do Potencial de Produção e Utilização Sustentável de Biomassa para Energia no Distrito de Bragança

JOÃO CARLOS AZEVEDO,
JOÃO PAULO CASTRO,
LUIS TARELHO,
ERNESTO ESCALANTE,
& MANUEL FELICIANO



Estudo regional: Distrito de Bragança

177 mil hectares de floresta

1,4 ton / ha /ano de produção de biomassa

248 mil toneladas de biomassa por ano

18 GJ / ton poder calorífico inferior

4 460 TJ / ano de energia disponível

22 % eficiência energética na conversão

7200 horas de funcionamento da central

38 MW potência eléctrica disponível para instalar

13 MW de potência disponível - excedente

CONCLUSÕES

4 460 TJ / ano
de energia
disponível

1 955 TJ / ano
de consumo de
lenha

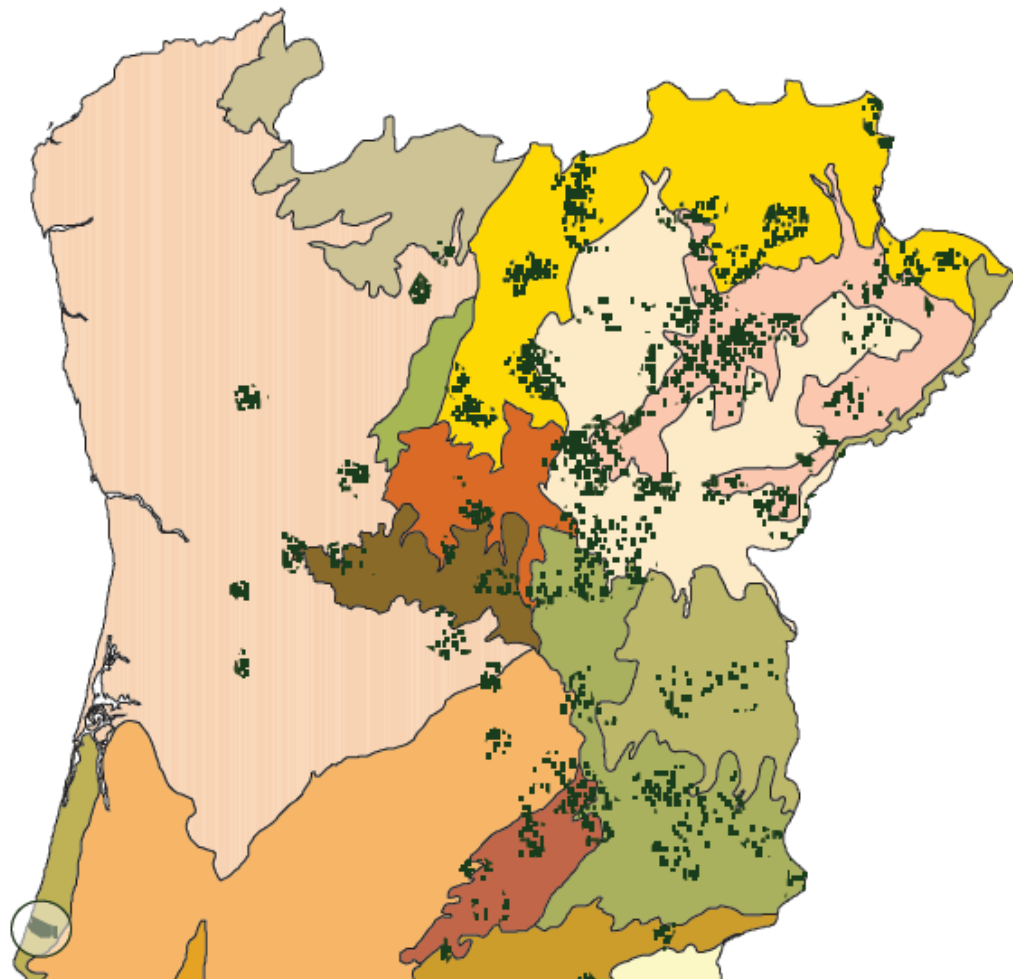
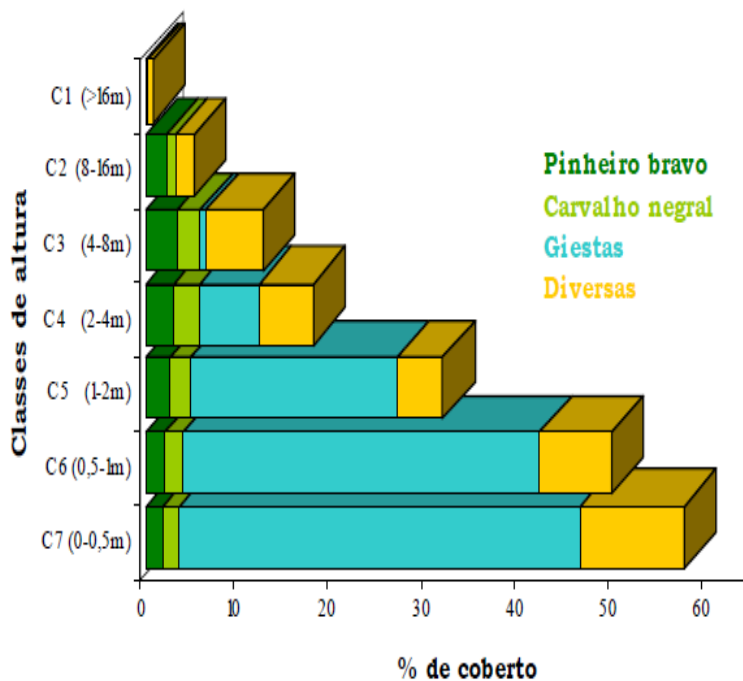
7 226 TJ / ano
de consumo
total de energia

A energia passível de obter por conversão da biomassa é muito significativa comparativamente com o consumo energético actual.

A actual disponibilidade de biomassa pode satisfazer completamente as necessidades dos sectores doméstico, indústria e comércio e ainda perspectivar a produção de electricidade

E ainda há mais 225 mil hectares de matos no distrito de Bragança

GIESTAL





**ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONALE
FORETS
MEDITERRANEENNES**

Projet cofinancé
par le Fonds européen de
développement régional
Project cofinanced
by the European regional
development funds



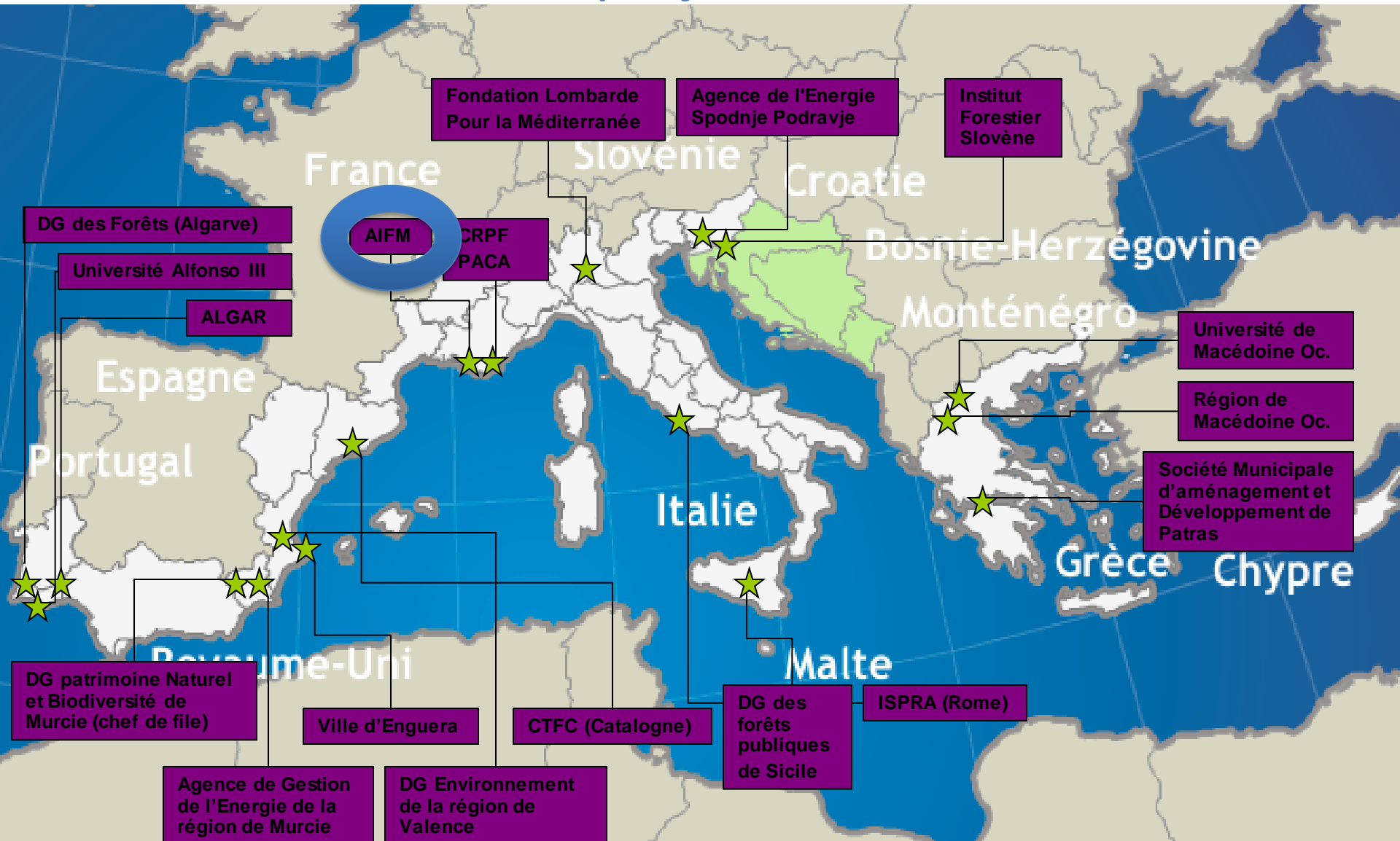
Wood-energy, an opportunity for the Mediterranean ?

Presentation of the
PROFORBIOMED Project

Prof. Francisco Castro Rego

International Seminar for Local
Resources Valorization – Loulé
14 octobre 2011

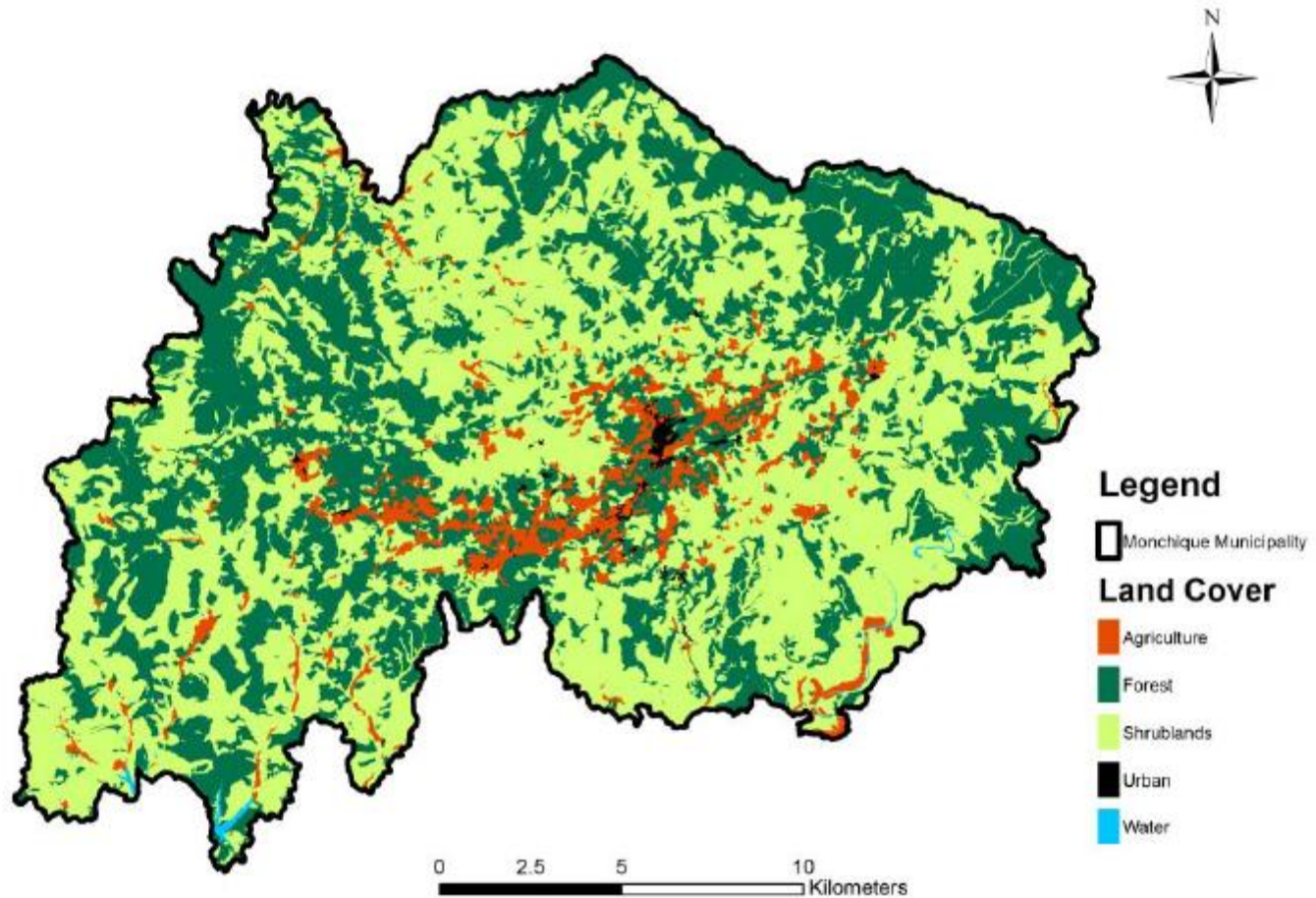
Partenariat du projet PROFORBIOMED



O caso-estudo de Monchique



Os usos do solo



Modelo de combustível M-EUC



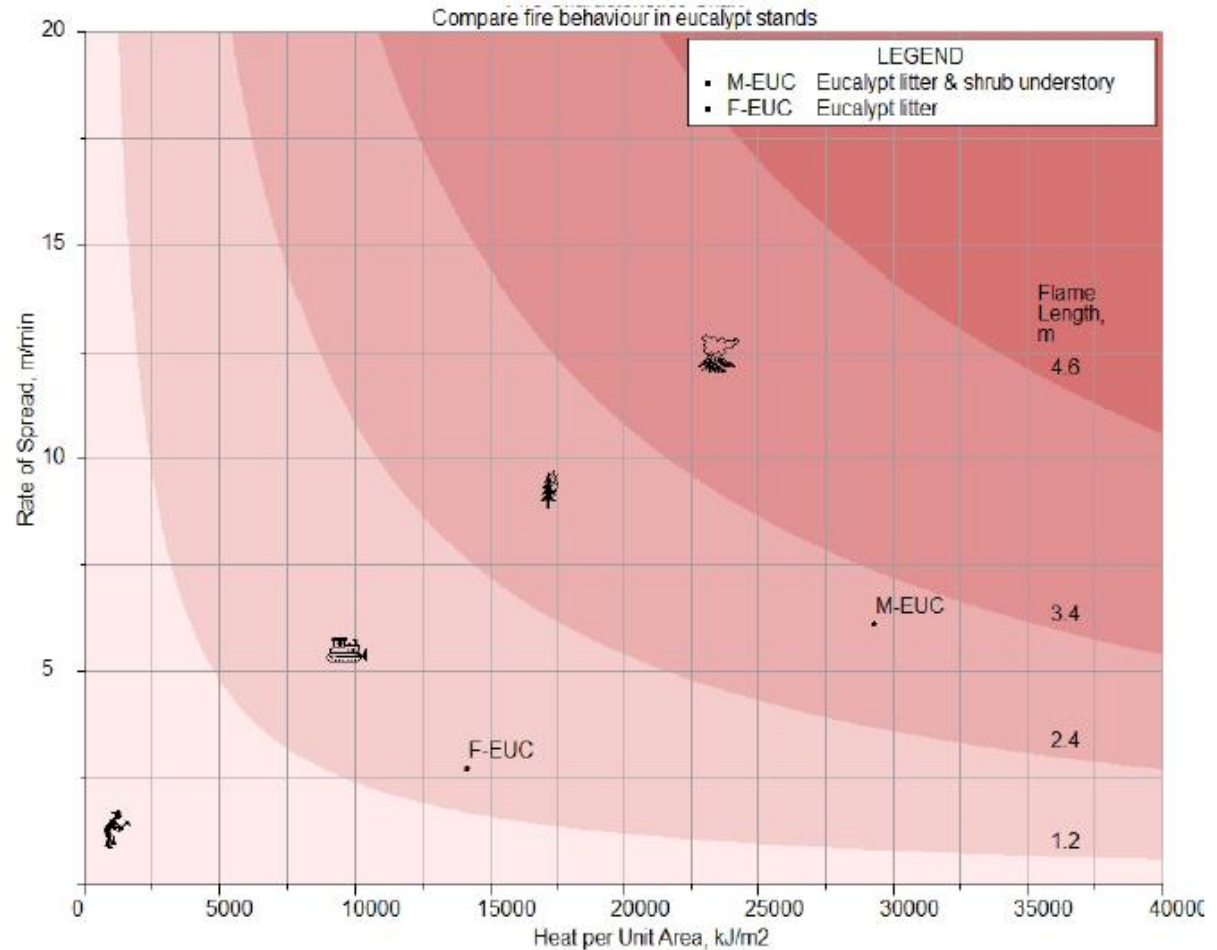
Modelo F-EUC sem sub-bosque



A intensidade é função da carga



A
dificuldade
de controle
depende da
intensidade



O caso de Monchique





PRESENTATION OF EXISTING GOOD PRACTICE EXAMPLES OF FOREST BIOMASS USE

Setting up of integrated strategies for the development of renewable energies

www.proforbiomed.eu



14 Name: Availability of phenolic compounds in typical flora from the Algarve

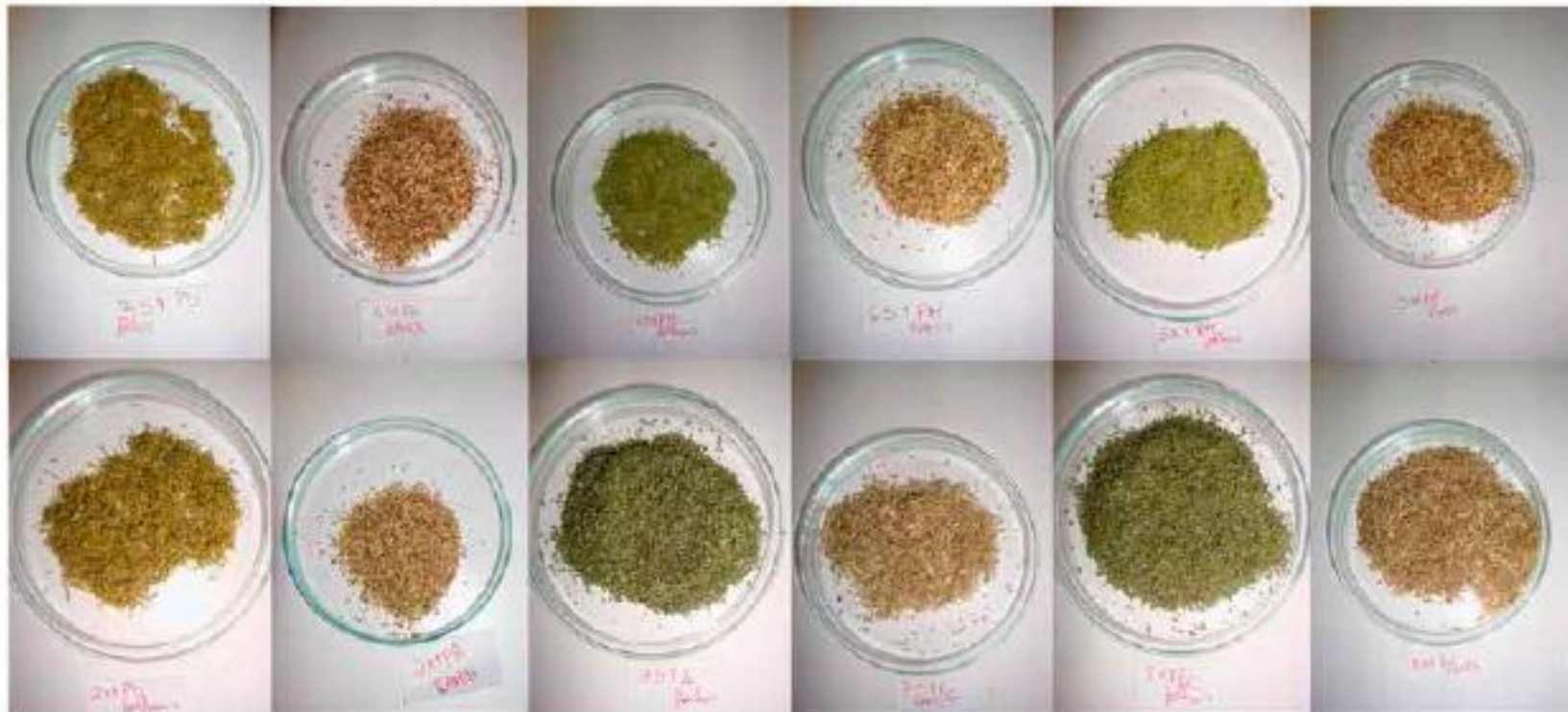


Figure 7: Already dried and milled samples of biomass (*Cistus*, *Eucalyptus*, *Pinus pinaster* and *Pinus pinea*)

Material used for the extraction process



Results of the total of extractables.

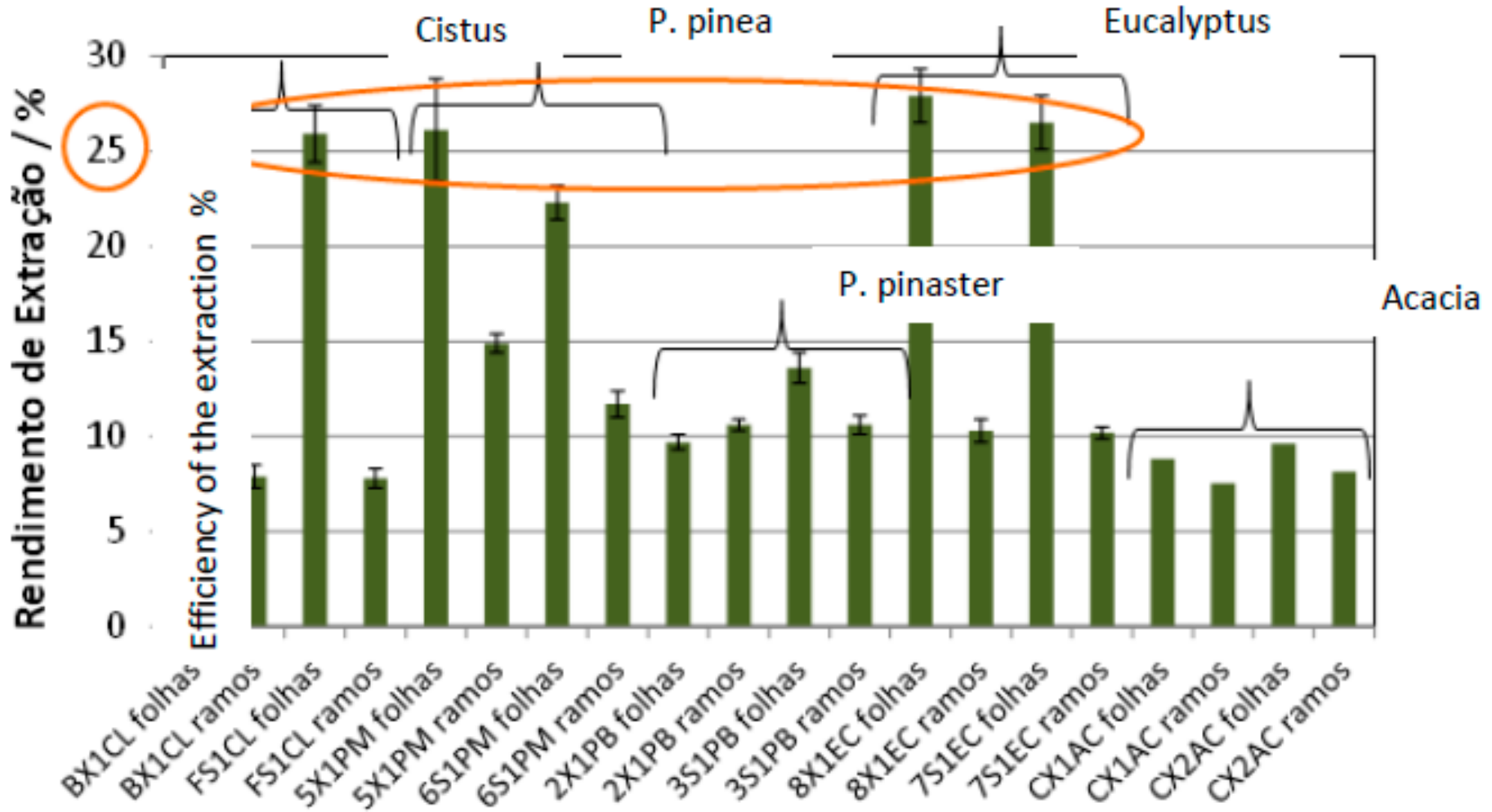


Table 4: Main properties and applications of compounds and families of compounds present in biomass of *Pinus pinaster*.

SPECIES	Family of compounds	Compounds	Properties and applications
Pinus pinaster	Resin acids	Pimaric acid	Properties relating to protection, conservation and drying. Used in: inks, lacquers and varnishes.
		Abietic acid	
	Fatty acids	Palmitic acid	Creams, soaps and cosmetics in general.
		Linolenic acid	Reduces cardiovascular risk and increases neuro-protective effects on living beings.
		Linoleic acid	Increases the production of testosterone.
		Stearic acid	Source of energy
	Alcohols	Glycerol	In the food industry, ice-creams; syrups. Cosmetics.
		Heptanol	Cardiac electrophysiology and cosmetics, due to its pleasant fragrance.
	Triterpenoids	Coprostanol	Biomarker
	Steroids	Avenasterol β -sitosterol	Anticancer properties, used to fight high cholesterol, and in cosmetics, in creams or lotions
	Terpenoids	α - ambrinol	Pleasant aroma mainly used in cosmetics.
		Cedrol	
	Carboxylic acid	Benzoic acid	One of its derivatives is acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin). Used as a food preservative-forward.
Phenolic compounds	Vanillic acid	Used as an antioxidant and flavouring agent	



Figure 2: Typical shrubs and plants from Monchique. **a)** *Arbutus unedo*; **b)** *Quercus lusitanica*; **c)** *Cistus ladanifer*; **d)** *Ulex parviflorus*; **e)** *Erica arborea*; **f)** *Lavandula stoechas*; **g)** *Rosmarinus officinalis*; **h)** *Ruscus aculeatus*; **i)** *Chamareops humilis*; **j)** *Arundo donax*; **k)** *Salix eleagnus*; **l)** *Ligeum spartum*.



CICAE

13 **Name: Testing and development of different pellets from the Algarve region (Portugal)**

13.8 **Contact point:**

Joana Pacheco: joanapacheco.pacheco@gmail.com;

Ana Rita Bárbara: anabarbara@inuaf-studia.pt;

Inês Marques Duarte: inesmarquesduarte@gmail.com



Studied species: a) *Acacia*; b) *Eucalyptus*; c) *Pinus pinaster*; d) *Pinus pinea*; e) *Cistus*



Equipment used for pelletization: a) milling unit; b) pelletization unit; c) press die; d) pellet cooling reservoir

The characteristics and combustion behaviour of pellets from forestry residues in the Algarve region were studied. Different types of biomass were collected. The biomass was dried, milled, conditioned and used to produce pellets. Pellets were characterized in terms of: physical-chemical properties, quality parameters and heating value. Posterior combustion tests were performed in a domestic boiler and emission of different gases and particles was evaluated (Rabaçal et al., 2013). The selected biomass was from:

- Eucalyptus globules (branches)
- *Acacia dealbata* Link (wood and branches)
- *Lavandula* sp. (shoots and flowers)
- Pinus pinaster (branches)
- Aerial parts of bushes from forest cleaning operations. *Cistus ladanifer* and *Lavandula* sp.

Table 1: Formulation of biomass pellets incorporating different forestry wastes

Pellet nº	COMPOSITION
P1	100% Reference pine
P2	100% <i>E. globulus</i> branches
P3	100% <i>P.pinaster</i> branches
P4	100% <i>C. ladanifer</i> branches
P5	50 % Pine – 50% Acacia wood
P6	50% Pine – 50% Acacia branches
P7	50% Pine – 50% Lavender
P8	50% Pine – 50% Bushes



P1 - 100% Pinus pinaster wood



P2 - 100% E. globulus branches



P3 - 100% P. pinaster branches



P4 - 100% C. ladanifer aerial part



P5 - 50% A. dealbata wood



P6 - 50% A. dealbata branches



P7 - 50% Lavandula aerial part

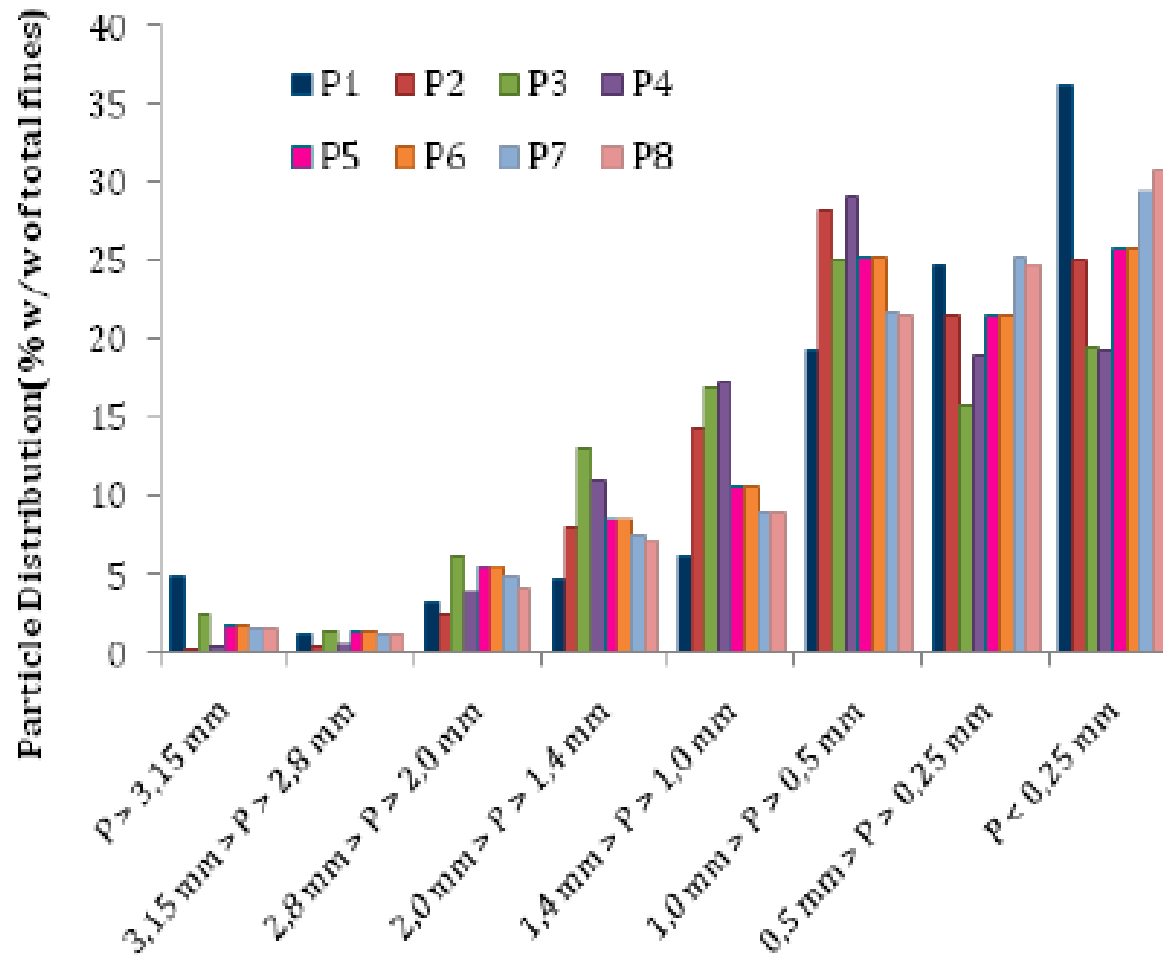


P8 - 50% mixed bushes

Figure 2: Produced residual forestry biomasses and their mixture with pine wood

❖ Particle size distribution

The particle size distribution of disintegrated pellets gives some insight into particle-particle interaction during pellet formation.



❖ Quality parameters

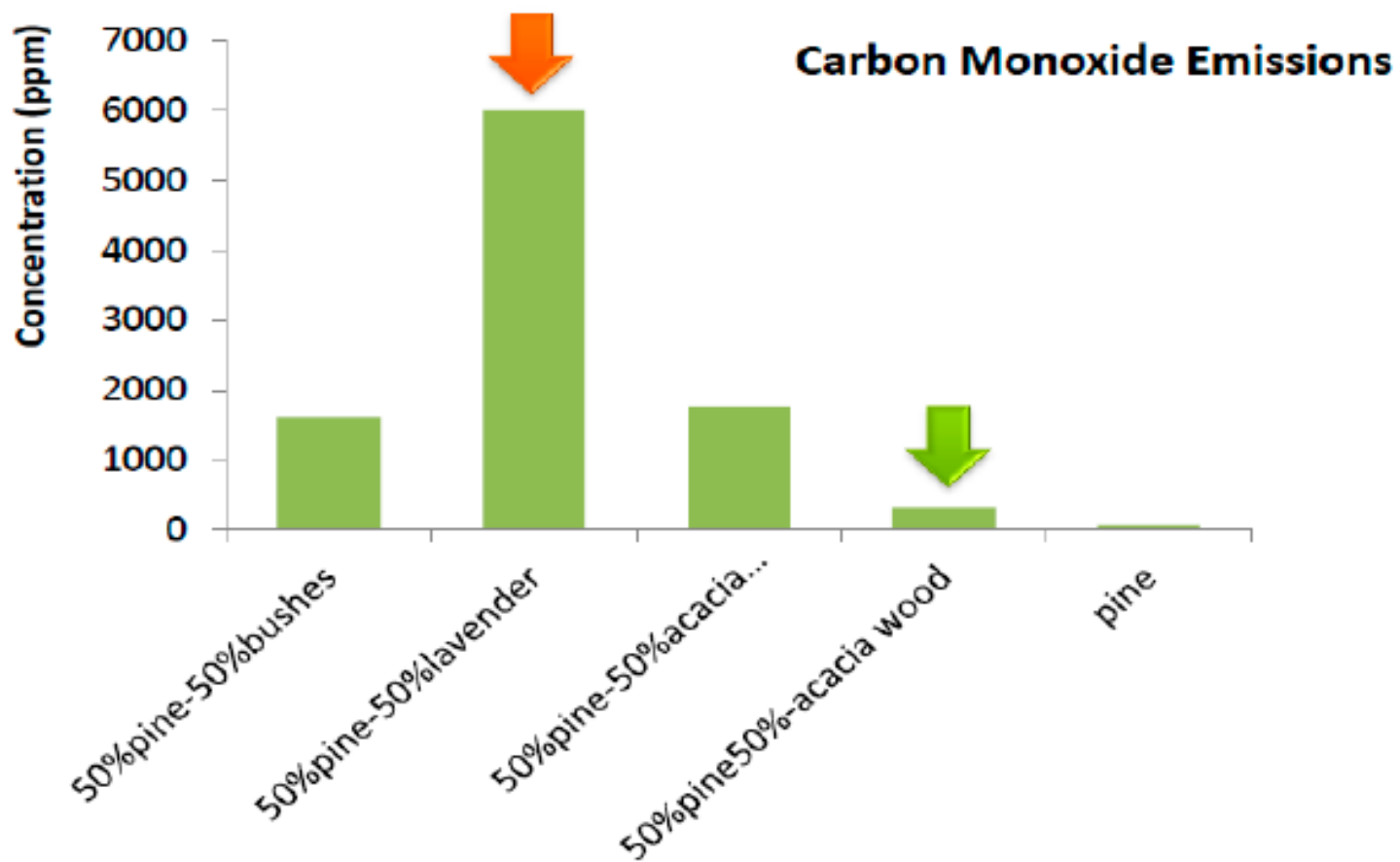
The quality of the pellets produced was evaluated by determining moisture, ash, bulk density, mechanical durability and the amount of fines passing through a 3.15 mm sieve.

Pellet composition	Moisture (%)	Ash (%)	Bulk density (Kg/m ³)	Mechanical Durability (%)	Fines passing through 3.15 mm sieve (%)
P1 - Reference Pine	7.1	1.1	733	91.9	0.3
P2 - 100% <i>E. globules</i> branches	9.1	7.8	692	96.1	1.3
P3 - 100% <i>P. pinaster</i> branches	10.0	6.3	659	88.5	6.0
P4 - 100% <i>C. ladanifer</i> branches	8.7	6.0	670	95.9	0.4
P5 - 50% Acacia wood	7.5	0	671	94	1.1
P6 - 50% Acacia branches	2.6	1.9	695	91.5	2.4
P7 - 50% Lavender	6.9	2.8	668	89.7	2.7
P8 - 50% Bushes	6.8	1.8	658	90.1	2

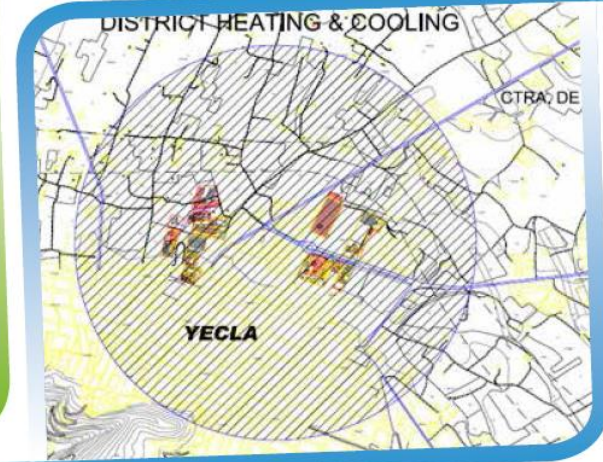
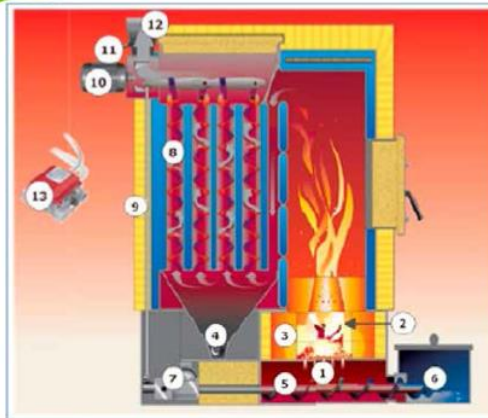
Table 2: Determination of quality parameters in each type of pellet tested

Table 3: Elemental composition of the different types of pellets tested

PELLET COMPOSITION	ELEMENTAL COMPOSITION					O/C ratio	H/C ratio	HHV (KJ/Kg)
	N	C	H	S	O			
P1 - Reference Pine	-	-	-	< DL	-	-	-	18.3
P2 - <i>E. globules</i> branches	0.6	38.0	5.0	0.0	56.4	1.49	0.13	12.6
P3 - <i>P.pinaster</i> branches	0.5	44.4	6.0	0.0	49.2	1.11	0.13	17.0
P4 - <i>C. ladanifer</i> branches	0.4	39.5	5.2	0.0	54.9	1.39	0.13	13.5
P5 - 50% Acacia Wood	0.3	46.2	6.5	0.0	47.0	1.02	0.14	18.7
P6 - 50% Acacia branches	0.8	49.0	6.9	0.0	43.4	0.89	0.14	20.4
P7 - 50% Lavender	0.8	47.6	6.7	0.0	45.0	0.95	0.14	19.5
P8 - 50% Bushes	0.4	47.7	6.6	0.0	45.3	0.94	0.14	19.0



Concentration of Carbon Monoxide emissions (ppm) in the different samples



PREPARATION OF PRE-FEASIBILITY PROJECTS OF A SMALL/MEDIUM SIZE BIOMASS PLANT OR DISTRICT HEATING SYSTEM

Setting up of integrated strategies for the development of renewable energies

www.proforbiomed.eu



Local Authority form Algarve Region (ALGAR)

a) Evaluation of economic, environmental and social returns on the heating system replace from diesel burners into biomass at Sao Bras de Alportel District Indoor Swimming Pool

ALGAR	Miguel Nunes Susana Oliveira
-------	-------------------------------------

Technical aspects

Description of system	Municipal equipment heating system
Combustion technology	Biomass boiler
End users of energy	This study will consider the current thermal needs for HVAC and hot water, with thermal energy produced supplying the following appliances: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Hot water for pool tanks- Ambient heating- Hot water for bath house

Current situation

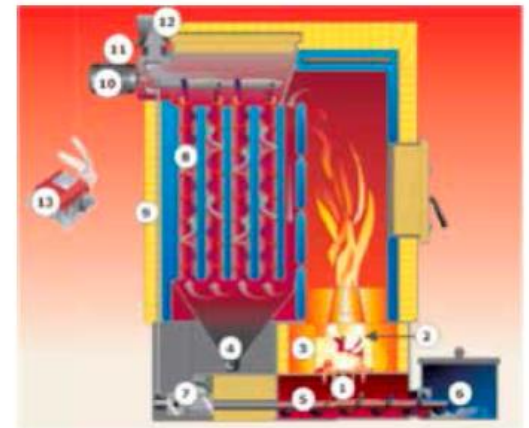
Heating space	Building with a total area of 2,300 m ² (see location photo) has 25.0 m by 12.5 m sports pool and 12.5 m by 6.0 m learning pool.	
Thermal Power	280	kW each
Number of the boilers	2	diesel boilers
Heat storage tanks	7,000	lt
Oil/Gas consumption	65,000	lt
Total operation hours	2,160	h/year
Fuel cost	1.4	€/lt



Future situation

Heating space		
Thermal Power	300-350	KW
Number of the boilers	1 biomass and 1 diesel fired(peak boiler)	

Heat storage tanks	7,000	lt
Biomass consumption	138.07	
Biomass storage	25-35	m3
Total operation hours	2,160	h/ year
Fuel cost	178	€/ton



Biomass characteristics

Type of biomass	Wood pellets
Properties of biomass	LHV: 4,050 Kcal/kg, moisture <10 %, ash<3 %, Class A or B



Economical aspects

Investment cost	As the investment vary between €125,000 and €160,000 , it will result in a Payback (ROI) from 4 to 5 years , an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) from 34% to 24% and a Net Present Value (NPV) from €130,000 to €200,000 .			
Maintenance cost	4,500 € / y	for small maintenance and spare parts replacement		
Fuel cost	178	€/ y	Cost savings	60,000 € / year
Biomass transport cost		€/ ton	CO2 savings	tn/year



Obrigado !