

# ピートモス代替資材としての バイオ炭の利用

～テッポウユリの実用例を踏まえて～

The use of biochar instead of peat moss in easter lily cultivation



# テッポウユリの栽培 Cultivation of Easter lilies

**キク**

産出額1位  
627億円

お葬式

仏花

輪ギク(白)



**洋ラン**

産出額2位  
310億円

お祝い

コチョウラン  
(白、ピンク)



**ユリ**

産出額3位  
211億円

装飾用

供花

オリエンタルユリ  
(ピンク、白等)

鉄砲ユリ  
(白)



花きの現状について 農林水産省 (2014)

球根の収穫  
harvest bulbs

→ **パッキング**  
packing

ピートモス  
バーミキュライト



→ **プレルーティング(発根処理)**  
pre-rooting

ピートモスをコンテナに敷き  
芽を伸ばす



**定植準備(土壌)**  
preparation for planting

苦土石灰(pH調整)  
有機質肥料、緩効性肥料

**定植**  
planting

**追肥資材**  
additional soil material

栽培の幅広い過程で多様な土壌資材が用いられている

Various soil materials are used in a wide range of cultivation processes

# 栽培で用いられる土壌資材 Soil materials for cultivation

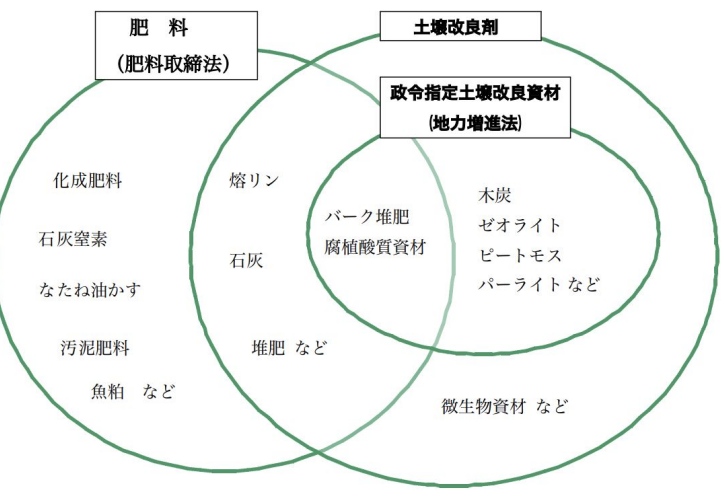


図9-1 肥料と土壌改良材の関係

肥料≠土壌改良資材

## 政令指定土壌改良資材の用途(主たる効果)

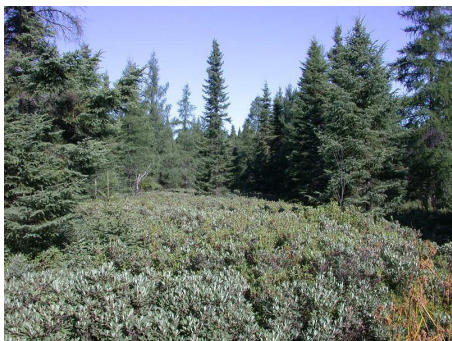
| 土壌改良資材の種類         | 用途(主たる効果)        |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 泥炭(ピート)           |                  |
| 有機物中の腐植酸含有率が70%未満 | 土壌の膨軟化、土壌の保湿性の改善 |
| 有機物中の腐植酸含有率が70%以上 | 土壌の保肥力の改善        |
| バーク堆肥             | 土壌の膨軟化           |
| 腐植酸質資材            | 土壌の保肥力の改善        |
| 木炭                | 土壌の透水性の改善        |
| けいそう土焼成粒          | 土壌の透水性の改善        |
| ゼオライト             | 土壌の保肥力の改善        |
| バーミキュライト          | 土壌の透水性の改善        |
| パーライト             | 土壌の保水性の改善        |
| ペントナイト            | 水田の漏水防止          |
| VA菌根菌資材           | 土壌のリン酸供給能改善      |
| ポリエチレンイミン系資材      | 土壌の団粒形成促進        |
| ポリビニルアルコール系資材     | 土壌の団粒形成促進        |

土壌改良資材 農林水産省

使用用途と目的に応じた土壌改良資材の利用が求められている  
The use of soil improvement material according to the intended use and purpose is needed

# ピートモス Peat moss

土壌を膨軟化、保水性・保肥性を改善する酸性の資材  
Acidity material that softens soil and improves water retention and fertilizer retention.



泥炭地  
peat land



土壌の攪拌・排水・乾燥  
Mix, drain and dry soil  
  
洗浄・乾燥・切断・ふるいわ  
けWash/dry/cut/sieve



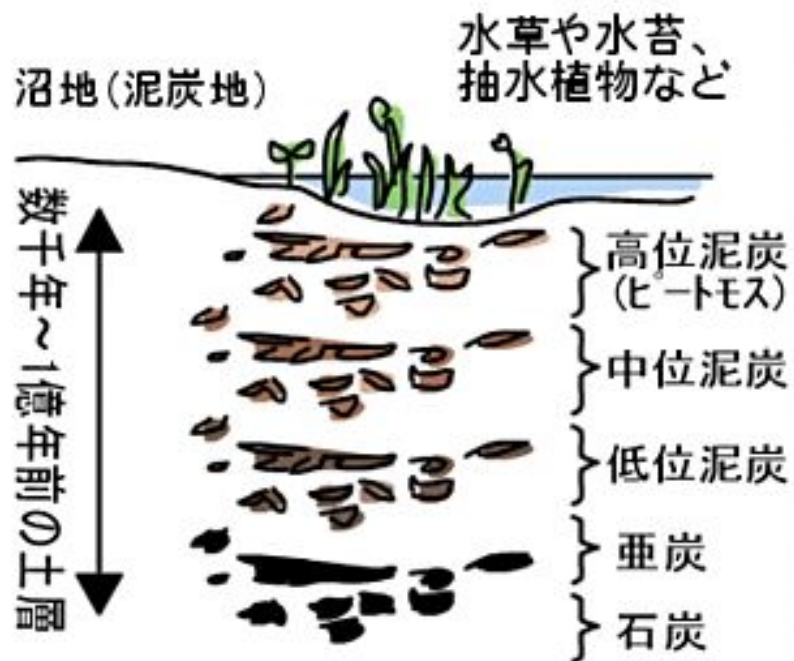
ピートモス  
peat moss

<https://www.pthorticulture.com/>

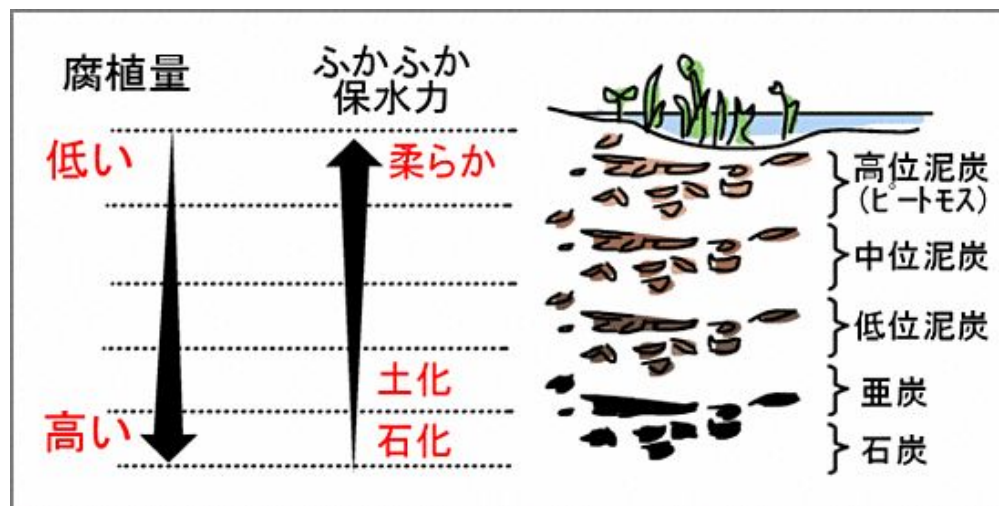
## 使用例 Example

- ✓ 野菜および花きの播種/鉢植え栽培  
seeding of vegetable and flower/container cultivation
- ✓ ブルーベリー栽培  
blueberry cultivation
- ✓ セル型苗用育苗培土  
Seedling cultivation soil for cell-type seedlings

ピートモスは園芸作物の栽培に欠かせない土壌改良資材  
Peat moss is the essential soil improvement material for horticultural crop



**泥炭** (ヒートモス等) 水生植物や水苔などが堆積した植物遺体による地層



# PEAT MOSSE'S EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT The peat moss effect on the environment

## 問題点① 泥炭地は事実上再生不可能である

Problem①: Peat land cannot be regenerated

泥炭地の採掘は年間22cmに対し再生は1mmのみ

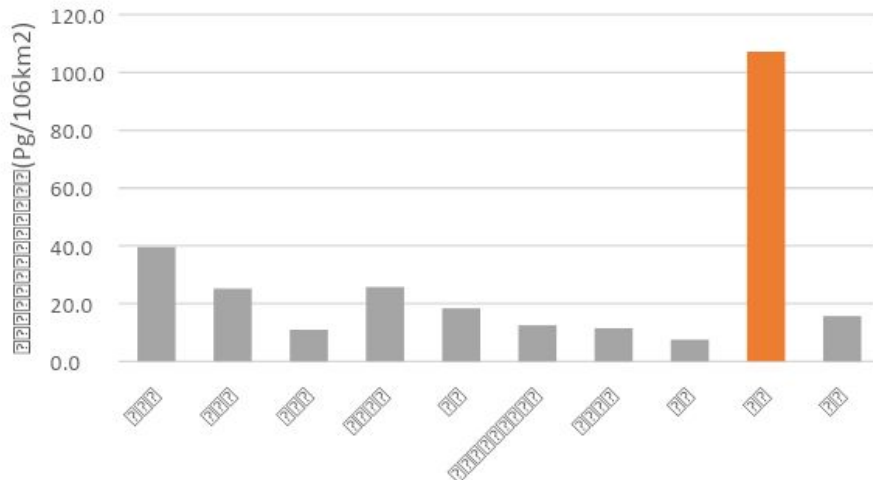
▶ 深さ10mである泥炭地の採掘可能年数は残り50年

UNFCCCは化石資源と認定

fossil fuel

## 問題点② 炭素吸収源の減少

Problem②: Decrease carbon sink



泥炭地は他の土地に比べて土壌中の炭素含有量が高い  
PEAT MOSSE'S 生産以外でも土地開発による泥炭地減少

▶ 温室効果ガスの排出増

e.g., 温室効果ガスの年間排出量

日本 11億トン(石油・石炭・天然ガス)

インドネシア 30億トン(泥炭地)

Sabine et al. (2004), Vasander & Kettunen (2006), Gorham (1991), and International Mire Conservation Group ([www.imcg.net](http://www.imcg.net))を改変

## PEAT MOSSE'S 使用量を減らすorなくすために代替品への関心が広がっている

Growing interest in developing alternatives to reduce or stop using peat moss

# ピートモスの代替資材候補

Candidate alternative material for peat moss

これまで様々な土壌改良資材が代替候補として挙げられているが、課題も多い

Various soil material have been listed as alternative candidate, but many disadvantage

| 代替資材候補       | 主な課題                  |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 堆肥           | ピートモスと比べて高価           |
| 竹パウダー        | 即効性に乏しい(完熟堆肥になるまで3ヶ月) |
| コイア(ココナッツ繊維) | 原料の輸送費が高い             |
| 地上樹皮         | 窒素肥料を多めに施肥する必要がある     |
| 腐葉土          | 資材に細菌が混入している          |



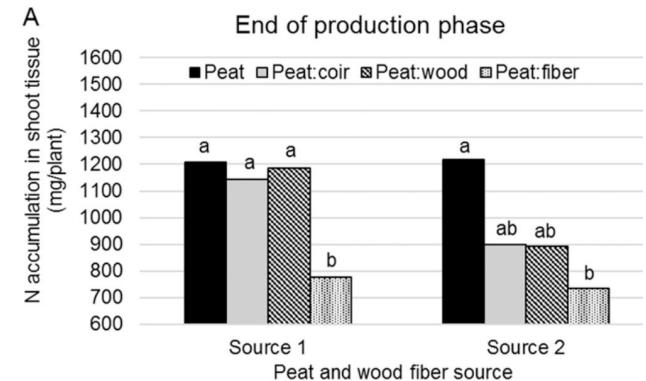
竹パウダー bamboo powder

[http://takemori.org/?page\\_id=143](http://takemori.org/?page_id=143)



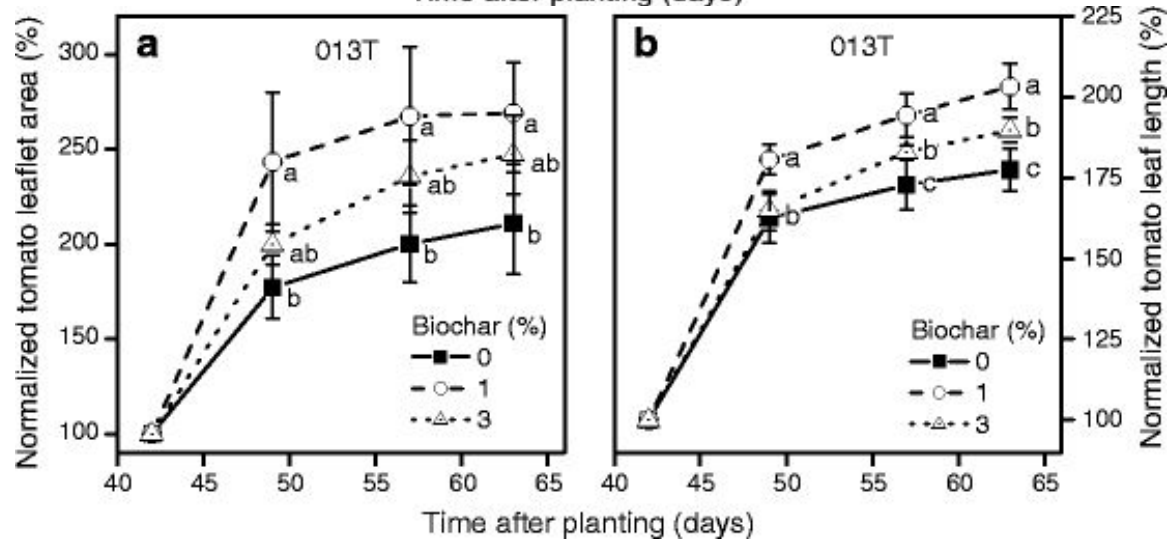
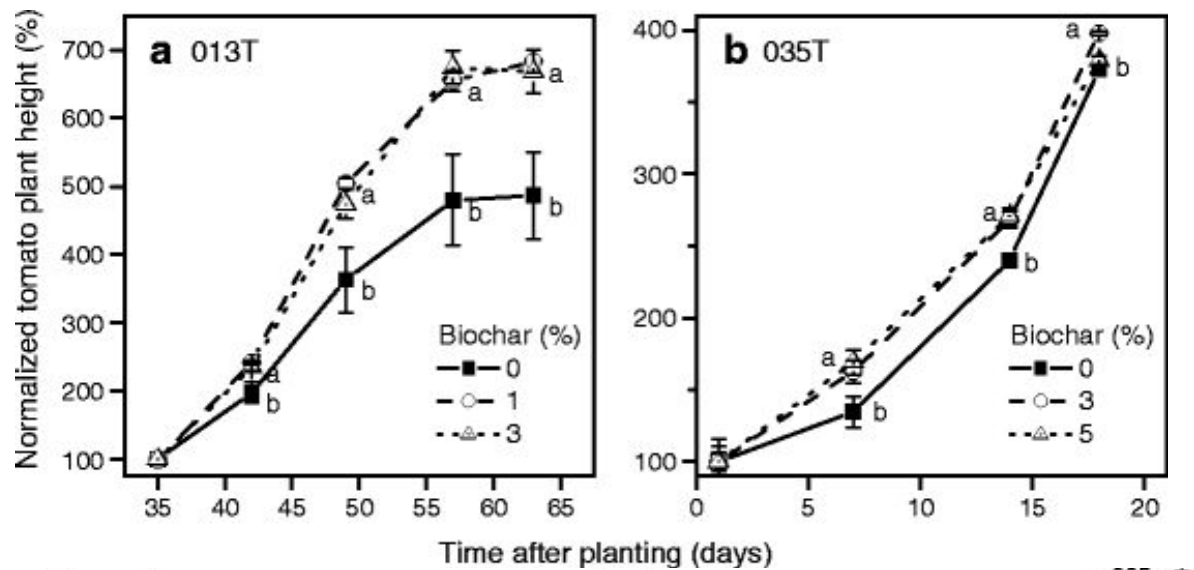
Coco peat

<https://basilist.jp/basilog/cocopeat.html>



Crysta et al., (2020)

現在「バイオ炭」が注目されている  
Nowadays "biochar" has been attracting attention.



# 代替資材としてのバイオ炭 Biochar as an alternative material

- バイオマスを燃焼させて生成  
Produced by pyrolyzing biomass
- 園芸作物においてピートモスの代替資材としてのバイオ炭利用は報告例が少ない  
Suggested availability of biochar in greenhouse production of horticultural crops

| 植物種                                   | 元の混合土壌                     | バイオ炭の原料 | バイオ炭割合の<br>限度 | 過剰の時に<br>生じた症状 | 参考文献                          |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| ヨウサイ<br><i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>       | ピートモス<br>バーミキュライト<br>パーライト | 麦わら     | 8%            | 発芽率の低下         | Fan et al., (2015)            |
| モンテジクアオイ<br><i>Pelargonium zonale</i> | ピートモス                      | 記載なし    | 30%           | 植物高・DW減少       | Conversa et al.,<br>(2015)    |
| ミニヒマワリ<br><i>Helianthus annuus</i>    | パーライト<br>ピートモス<br>粘土顆粒     | 破砕された木材 | 25%           | DW減少           | Steiner &<br>Harttung, (2014) |
| センニチコウ<br><i>Gomphrena</i>            | ピートモス<br>松樹皮               | 松       | 30%           | 植物高減少          | Gu et al., (2013)             |

園芸作物でバイオ炭での置換は平均20%が限度

It was not possible to produce by replacing biochar with a high proportion of peat moss in horticultural crops.



ヨウサイ

<https://kotobank.jp/image/dictionary/nipponica/media/81306024003387.jpg>



ミニヒマワリ

[https://www.photolibrary.jp/img609/278090\\_5638973.html](https://www.photolibrary.jp/img609/278090_5638973.html)



モンテンジクアオイ

<https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn%3AAND9GcRD2LOj5FpxHBnTu4gOk-K9cdMWQbTaFML5EQ&usqp=CAU>



センニチコウ

[https://sv22.wadax.ne.jp/~kazesanpo-com/goods\\_image/A3512\\_Z2.jpg](https://sv22.wadax.ne.jp/~kazesanpo-com/goods_image/A3512_Z2.jpg)

## ① バイオ炭について(特徴・性質)-先行研究

Overview of biochar: characteristics

## ② テッポウユリの温室栽培におけるバイオ炭の有効性を評価-論文

Evaluation of biochar efficiency on easter lilies green house cultivation

## ③ バイオ炭をめぐる近年の動向

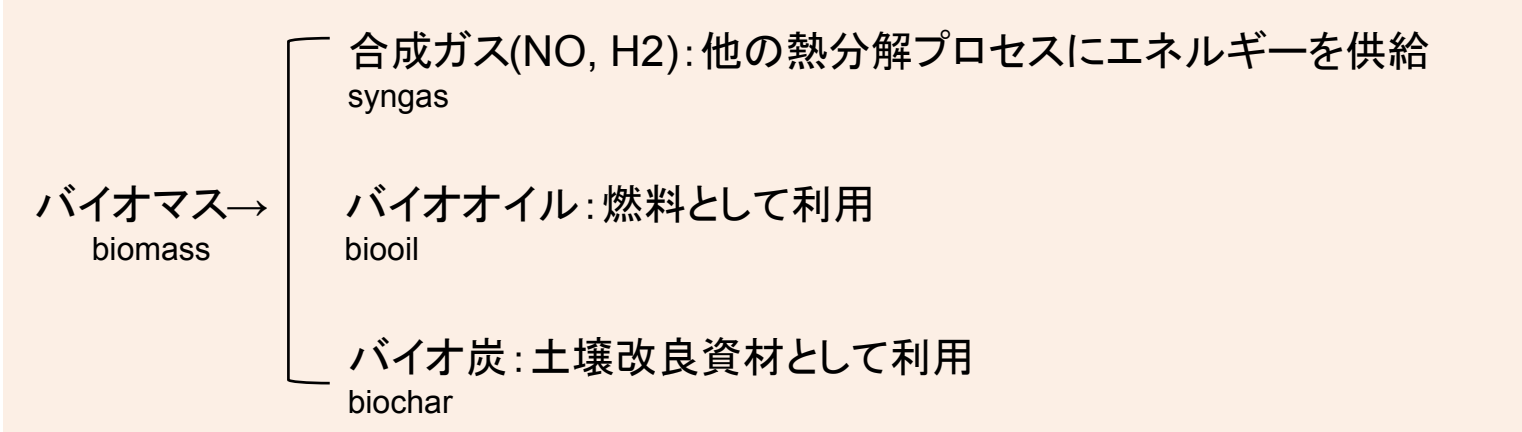
Current situation around biochar

# 生産方法 How to produce biochar

|                                    |                                                             |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 熱分解<br>Pyrolysis                   | 酸素を使用せずに約400-600℃で加熱することでバイオマスを分解                           |
| ガス化<br>Gasification                | 少量の酸素を用いて比較的高い温度(約700-1200℃)で分解。熱分解よりも炭素の含有量が少ないバイオ炭が生成される。 |
| 水熱炭化<br>Hydrothermal carbonization | 高圧下で低い温度(180-300℃)で水と触媒を用いてバイオマスと異なるバイオ炭となるhydrocharを生成     |

バイオ炭はあくまで副産物! Biochar is a byproduct!

例: 熱分解



バイオ炭生産は農業以外の面でも有効  
Biochar production is also effective in aspects other than agriculture

Biogreen® for biomass processing

## Torrefaction and biochar production

### 焙焼、半炭化とバイオ炭製造

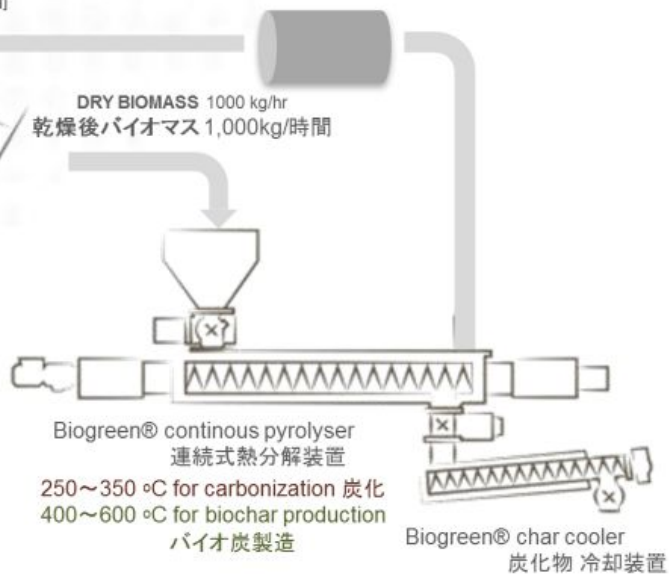
**WET BIOMASS**  
30% mc. - 1285 kg/hr

木質バイオマス  
含水率30%W.B.  
1285kg/時間

Syngas to produce  
energy (9 to 16 MJ/ Nm3)

合成ガス生成製造  
エネルギー量9～16 MJ/Nm3

**DRY BIOMASS** 1000 kg/hr  
乾燥後バイオマス 1,000kg/時間



<https://biogreen-jp.com/2018/06/27/torrefaction-biochar-chacoal-etia/>

## 粃殻くん炭

稲の収穫後の粃殻を利用。  
古くから稲作農家で自作されている例が多い



[https://ymmfarm.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/10487285525\\_2da373fd08\\_o.jpg](https://ymmfarm.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/10487285525_2da373fd08_o.jpg)

## ネパールでのバイオ炭生産 家畜の糞を利用



[https://www.biochar-international.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Nepali\\_villagers\\_temperature.pdf](https://www.biochar-international.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Nepali_villagers_temperature.pdf)

# 原料 Material of biochar

Table 1. Summary of the feedstock, production condition and properties of the biochars used in container substrates.

| Biochar Feedstock                            | Production Temp (°C) | CC (%) | AS (%) | TP (%) | BD (g cm <sup>-3</sup> ) | pH   | EC (dS m <sup>-1</sup> ) | CEC (cmol kg <sup>-1</sup> ) | N (%) | C (%) | P (%)  | K (%) | Na (%) | Ca (%) | Mg (%) | S (%) | Reference |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|
| Citrus wood <sup>z</sup>                     | n                    | n      | n      | n      | n                        | 7.6  | 1.6                      | n                            | 0.6   | 70.6  | 0.0008 | 0.37  | 0.32   | 0.02   | 0.01   | 0.07  | [54]      |
| Coir (coconut husk fiber)                    | 450                  | 64     | 33     | 97     | 0.14                     | 8.2  | 1.0                      | 153                          | 1.3   | n     | 0.17   | 1.89  | 4.83   | 0.33   | 0.73   | n     | [21]      |
| Conifer wood                                 | 450                  | n      | n      | 92     | 0.64                     | 8.5  | 0.4                      | n                            | n     | n     | n      | n     | n      | n      | n      | n     | [53]      |
| Crab shell <sup>z</sup>                      | 200–250              | n      | n      | n      | n                        | 8.8  | 0.005                    | n                            | 3.6   | 28.7  | 0.03   | 0.61  | 0.04   | 0.18   | 0.08   | n     | [50]      |
| <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> wood chip          | 550                  | n      | n      | n      | n                        | 8.8  | 0.2                      | n                            | 0.3   | 83.6  | 0.02   | 0.24  | n      | 2.13   | 0.11   | 0.05  | [51]      |
| Forest waste                                 | n                    | n      | n      | n      | n                        | 9.6  | 0.7                      | n                            | 0.7   | 59.5  | 0.08   | 0.87  | 0.04   | 2.90   | 0.24   | 0.07  | [46,47]   |
| Green waste                                  | 550                  | n      | n      | n      | n                        | 7.7  | n                        | 250                          | 0.3   | 77.5  | n      | n     | n      | n      | n      | 0.00  | [58]      |
| Green waste (willow, pagoda tree and poplar) | n                    | 27     | 22     | 49     | 0.44                     | 8.0  | 0.9                      | n                            | 1.2   | 50.4  | 0.01   | 0.47  | n      | n      | n      | n     | [18]      |
| Green waste (tomato crop)                    | 550                  | n      | 28     | n      | 0.13                     | 10.4 | 3.3                      | 524                          | n     | 55.0  | n      | n     | n      | n      | n      | n     | [59]      |
| Hardwood pellets                             | n                    | n      | n      | n      | 0.38                     | 8.0  | 1.1                      | n                            | n     | n     | 0.0005 | 0.04  | 0.001  | 0.02   | 0.002  | n     | [5]       |
| Holm oak                                     | 650                  | 51     | 29     | 80     | 0.32                     | 9.3  | 0.5                      | n                            | 0.9   | n     | 0.18   | 0.77  | n      | 3.76   | 0.40   | n     | [52]      |
| Mixed hardwood (oak, elm, and hickory)       | 450                  | n      | n      | n      | 0.28                     | n    | n                        | n                            | n     | n     | 0.29   | 3.59  | 0.02   | 38.28  | 0.97   | n     | [60]      |
| Mixed hardwood                               | n                    | 60     | 24     | 85     | 0.15                     | 11.2 | 2.0                      | n                            | 0.2   | n     | 0.05   | 0.64  | 0.01   | 2.75   | 0.13   | 0.02  | [61]      |
| Mixed softwood <sup>y</sup>                  | 800                  | n      | n      | n      | n                        | 10.9 | 0.5                      | 19                           | n     | n     | 0.02   | n     | n      | n      | n      | n     | [62]      |
| Oak chip <sup>z</sup>                        | 200–250              | n      | n      | n      | n                        | 5.1  | 0.3                      | n                            | 0.1   | 52.2  | 0.09   | 0.10  | 0.06   | 1.03   | 0.08   | n     | [50]      |
| Olive mill waste                             | 500                  | n      | n      | n      | n                        | 9.7  | 9.2                      | n                            | 0.6   | 59.5  | 0.90   | 6.42  | 0.05   | 3.40   | 0.61   | 0.17  | [47]      |
| Pine chip <sup>z</sup>                       | 200–250              | n      | n      | n      | n                        | 6.4  | 0.03                     | n                            | 0.3   | 53.7  | 0.05   | 0.65  | 0.05   | 0.23   | 0.08   | n     | [50]      |

Lan Huang and Mengmeng Gu(2019)

使用する原料によってバイオ炭の物理/化学的性質が変化する  
The physical / chemical properties of biochar vary depending on the materials

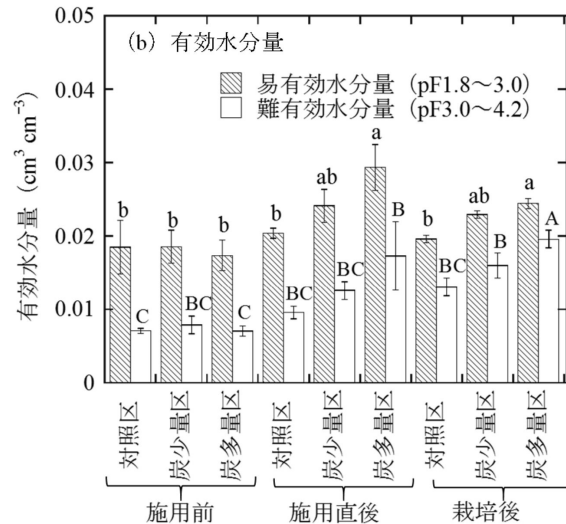
# 物理/化学的性質 Physical/chemical properties

## ① 空隙率・容器容量の上昇

Increase air space and container capacity

通気性・保水性が高い

Highly breathable and water-retaining



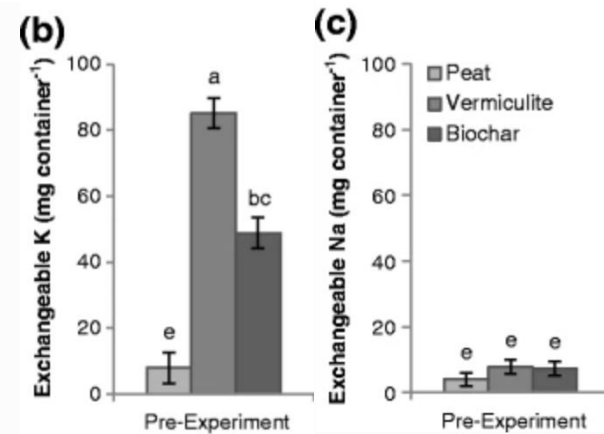
Kameyama et al. (2016)

## ② EC(電気伝導度)を増大

Increase soil EC

植物の養分吸収率の向上

Improve nutrient absorption rate of plants



William et al. (2013)

## ③ 土壌中のCECを向上

increase soil CEC → increase fertility

肥沃度を高める

Improve fertility

## ④ pHが基本的に中性～塩基性

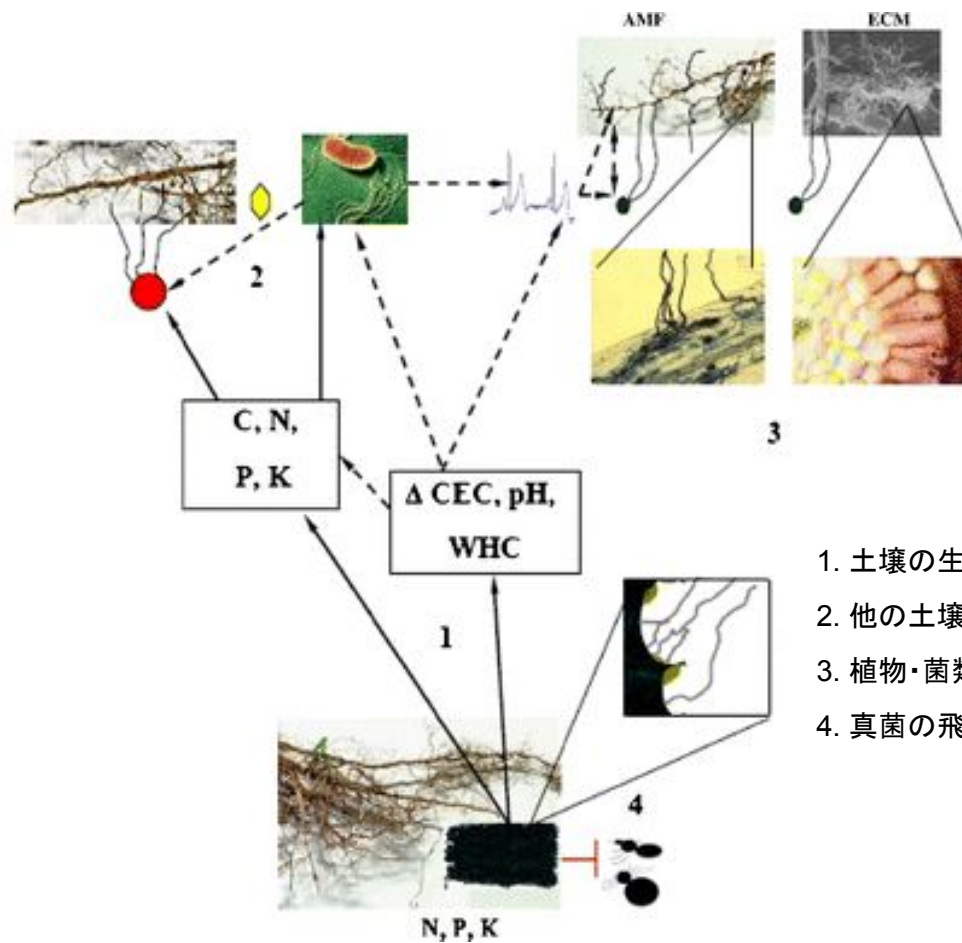
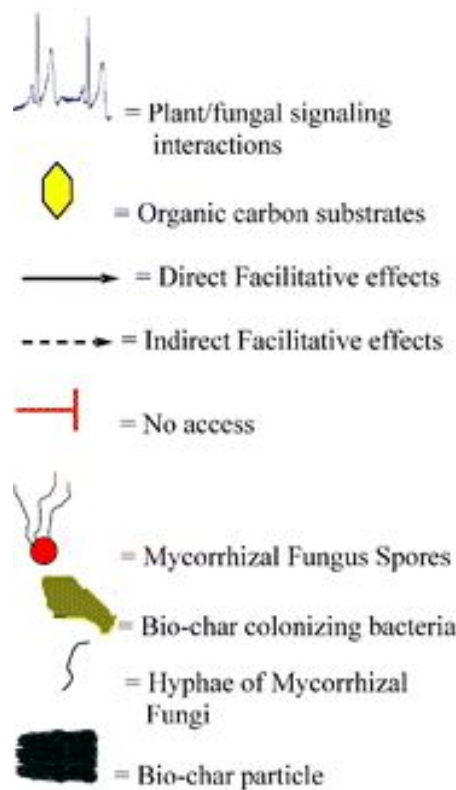
natural to basic (don't need pH adjustment)

pH調整の必要なし

Don't need pH adjustment

バイオ炭は土壌の物理/化学性を向上させる

Biochar improve soil physical/chemical properties

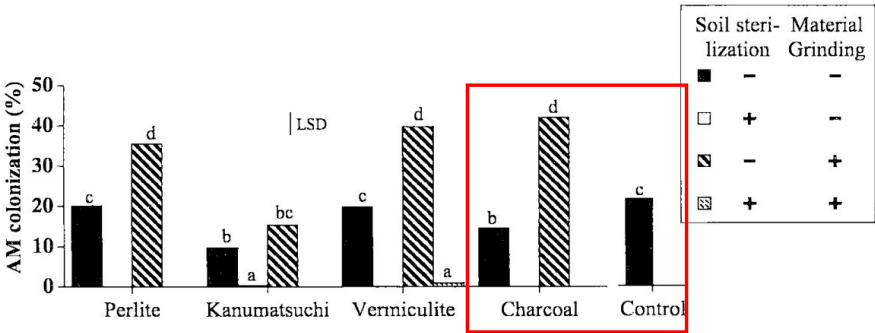


1. 土壌の生理学的特性への影響
2. 他の土壌微生物への影響
3. 植物・菌類シグナル伝達との相互作用
4. 真菌の飛来者からの避難場所の提供

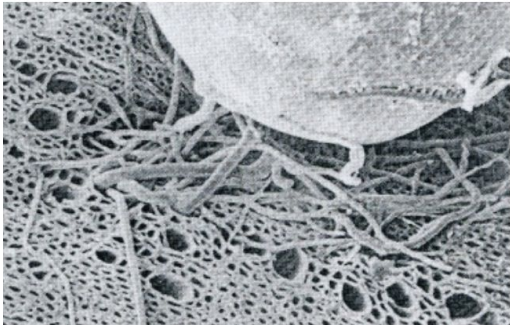
# 微生物に与える影響 Effects on microbes

pHの変化、利用可能な水分量の増大、栄養素のバイオマスへの流入  
change of pH, increase of the amount of available water, nutrient inflow into biomass

▶ 微生物集団を刺激し微生物バイオマスを増大  
Activate microbial population and increase microbial biomass



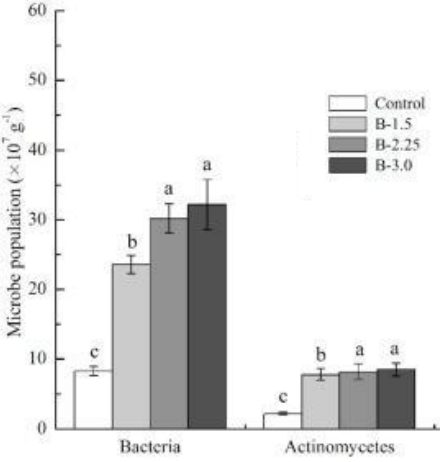
Ezawa et al. (2002)



中部産業・地域活性化センター

バイオ炭を混合させた土壌でAM菌根菌のコロニー化が高い割合で見られる

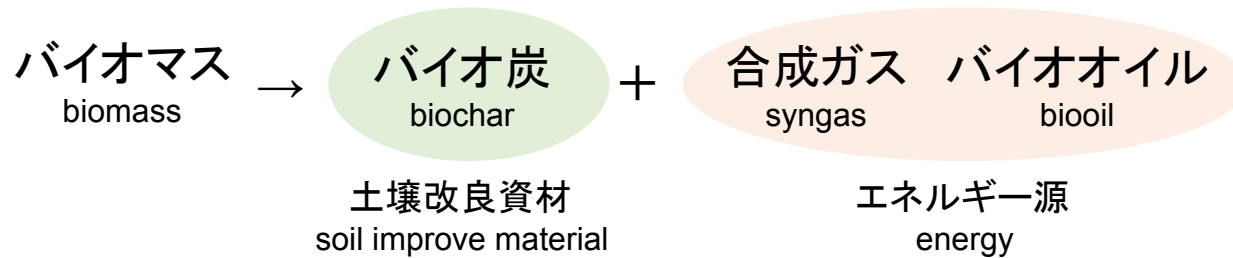
バイオ炭に侵入するAM菌根菌



Chengrong et al. (2018)

バイオ炭の割合が高まると細菌類が増加・放線菌が微増

バイオ炭は土壌微生物を増加させる  
Biochar increase soil microbe



- ✓ 通気性・保水性の向上  
improve breathability and water retaining
- ✓ 植物の養分吸収率向上  
improve nutrition absorb efficiency
- ✓ 肥沃度の向上  
improve fertility
- ✓ 微生物バイオマスの増加  
increase microbe biomass

従来の土壌改良資材 previous soil improve material  
原料が特定なので性質が均一  
Uniform properties

バイオ炭 biochar  
原料・生産方法で性質が変化  
change properties



栽培者の選択の幅が広がる  
wider choice for cultivator

## テッポウユリ の温室栽培におけるバイオ炭の有効性を評価

Evaluation of biochar efficiency on easter lilies green house cultivation



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### Growth and development of Easter lily in response to container substrate with biochar

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# 実験内容 Experiment construct

## 1. バイオ炭の混合割合

Mixture rate of biochar

→バイオ炭の割合を増やした時の生育・品質への影響

ピートモス入り  
混合基質  
peat moss mixture

バイオ炭  
biochar  
0, 20,40,60,80%

## 2. 液肥の条件

Mixture rate of biochar

バイオ炭が土壌の保肥力を向上

→液肥の量・頻度を変更した時の生育・品質への影響

## 分割法 split-plot design

200mg•L/N 2回に1回施肥 once every twice

|    |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

300mg•L/N 2回に1回施肥 once every twice

|    |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

200mg•L/N 3回に1回施肥 once every three times

|    |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

300mg•L/N 3回に1回施肥 once every three times

|    |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

# 混合基質の物理的構成 Physical components of the mixtures

**Table 2.** Root substrate physical properties (total porosity, TP; container capacity, CC; air space, AS; and bulk density, BD) of Sunshine Mix #1 amended with six different percentages of biochar (by volume).

| Biochar percentage          | TP <sup>b</sup><br>(% vol) | CC <sup>x</sup><br>(% vol) | AS <sup>w</sup><br>(% vol) | BD <sup>u</sup><br>(g cm <sup>-3</sup> ) | BD <sup>v</sup> at CC<br>(g cm <sup>-3</sup> ) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 0%                          | 84.2 ab <sup>a</sup>       | 62.8 a                     | 21.5 d                     | 0.10 e                                   | 0.73 a                                         |
| 20%                         | 86.5 a                     | 61.5 a                     | 24.9 c                     | 0.11 d                                   | 0.72 a                                         |
| 40%                         | 79.8 bcd                   | 55.8 b                     | 24.0 c                     | 0.12 c                                   | 0.68 b                                         |
| 60%                         | 75.3 d                     | 46.3 c                     | 29.0 b                     | 0.14 b                                   | 0.60 d                                         |
| 80%                         | 78.5 cd                    | 47.2 c                     | 31.3 a                     | 0.16 a                                   | 0.63 c                                         |
| Suitable Range <sup>t</sup> | 50–85                      | 45–65                      | 10–30                      | 0.19–0.7                                 | 0.64–0.96                                      |

<sup>a</sup> Means within a column under each main factor followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to Student-Newman-Keuls multiple comparison at *P* = 0.05.

<sup>b</sup> Total porosity is equal to container capacity + air space. <sup>x</sup> Container capacity is calculated as: (wet weight – dry weight)/volume of the sample. <sup>w</sup> Air space is the volume of water drained from the sample/volume of the sample. <sup>u</sup> Bulk density after oven drying at 80°C for one week. <sup>v</sup> Bulk density immediately after watering at container capacity. <sup>t</sup> Recommended physical properties of container substrate by Yeager et al. (2007) and suggested acceptable range for bulk density immediately after watering at container capacity by Nelson (2012).

バイオ炭混合基質の物理的構成はテッポウユリ栽培に適している  
The physical structure of biochar mix soil is suitable for easter lily cultivation

$$\text{総空隙率(TP)} = \text{容器容量(CC)} + \text{空隙(AS)}$$

$$\text{容器容量(CC)} = (\text{総重量} - \text{乾燥重量}) / \text{土壌の体積}$$

$$\text{空隙(AS)} = \text{流出した水の体積} / \text{土壌の体積}$$

かさ密度とは、一定容積の容器に粉体を目一杯充てんし、その内容積を体積としたときの密度のことです。

(図3参照) したがってこの体積には、以下の5種類の体積が含まれています。

- (1) 粒子の物質自身の体積
- (2) 粒子内の閉細孔の体積
- (3) 粒子表面の凹凸部の空間の体積
- (4) 粒子と粒子の間隙の体積
- (5) 粒子と容器の間隙の体積

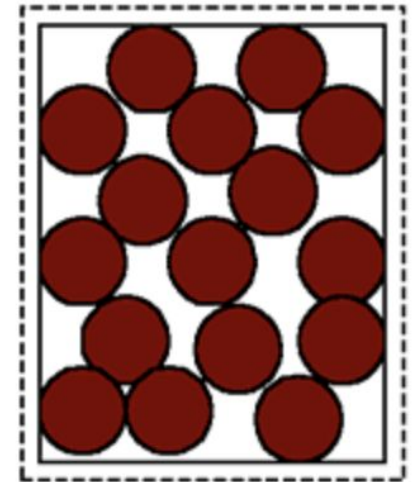


図3 かさ密度

# 土壌に与える化学的性質 Chemical properties on soil

**Table 3.** Electrical conductivity at Week 5, 8, 11, 14 and 16 of Easter lily grown in Sunshine Mix #1 amended with five different percentages of biochar and fertilised with four fertigation regimes.

| Treatment                                 | Electrical Conductivity (mS cm <sup>-1</sup> ) |       |       |       |        |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                                           | Wk 5                                           | Wk 8  | Wk 11 | Wk 14 | Wk 16  |
| Fertigation                               |                                                |       |       |       |        |
| 200 mg L <sup>-1</sup> /3 watering events | 1.0 c <sup>a</sup>                             | 0.4 c | 0.4 d | 0.3 c | 0.6 d  |
| 300 mg L <sup>-1</sup> /3 watering events | 1.0 c                                          | 0.4 c | 0.6 c | 0.4 c | 0.8 c  |
| 200 mg L <sup>-1</sup>                    | 1.6 b                                          | 1.4 b | 1.6 b | 1.6 b | 2.1 b  |
| 300 mg L <sup>-1</sup>                    | 2.5 a                                          | 2.0 a | 2.6 a | 2.5 a | 3.3 a  |
| Biochar                                   |                                                |       |       |       |        |
| 0%                                        | 1.8 a                                          | 1.0 a | 1.4 a | 1.3 a | 1.8 ab |
| 20%                                       | 1.6 a                                          | 1.1 a | 1.4 a | 1.3 a | 1.9 a  |
| 40%                                       | 1.6 a                                          | 1.1 a | 1.3 a | 1.2 a | 1.8 ab |
| 60%                                       | 1.3 b                                          | 1.0 a | 1.2 a | 1.1 b | 1.6 b  |
| 80%                                       | 1.1 c                                          | 0.7 a | 0.7 b | 0.6 c | 0.9 c  |
| Significance                              |                                                |       |       |       |        |
| Fertigation                               | *** <sup>y</sup>                               | ***   | ***   | ***   | ***    |
| Biochar                                   | **                                             | NS    | ***   | **    | **     |
| Biochar x Fertigation                     | NS                                             | NS    | NS    | NS    | NS     |

<sup>a</sup>Means within a column under each main factor followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to Student-Newman-Keuls multiple comparison at  $P = 0.05$ . <sup>y</sup> NS (nonsignificant) or significant at  $P \leq 0.01$  (\*\*), or 0.001 (\*\*\*).

ECは灌水量・頻度に応じて増加 バイオ炭は80%の場合のみ有意差がみられた  
EC increases as the amount and frequency of liquid fertilizer increases / only 80% biochar shows a significant difference

バイオ炭の割合が60%まではECに有意な影響を与えない  
No significant effect on EC with 20-60% biochar

# 生育に与える影響 Effects on lily's growing

**Table 4.** Plant height (from the substrate surface to the top of plants) of Easter lily grown in Sunshine Mix #1 amended with five different percentages of biochar and fertigated at four regimes, from week 6 to week 18. Flower buds emerged after week 14.

| Treatment             | Height (cm)        |         |        |        |         |        |        |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
|                       | Wk 6               | Wk 8    | Wk 10  | Wk 12  | Wk 14   | Wk 16  | Wk18   |
| Biochar               |                    |         |        |        |         |        |        |
| 0%                    | 8.2 b <sup>z</sup> | 14.4 b  | 18.0 a | 22.6 a | 27.8 ab | 35.3 a | 41.0 a |
| 20%                   | 8.9 a              | 15.8 a  | 19.5 a | 23.7 a | 29.5 a  | 36.2 a | 42.6 a |
| 40%                   | 8.5 ab             | 15.0 ab | 19.2 a | 23.7 a | 29.4 a  | 36.3 a | 43.0 a |
| 60%                   | 7.9 bc             | 14.1 b  | 18.4 a | 22.8 a | 27.9 ab | 35.4 a | 41.5 a |
| 80%                   | 7.4 c              | 12.9 c  | 16.6 b | 20.4 b | 26.0 b  | 33.9 a | 39.8 a |
| Significance          |                    |         |        |        |         |        |        |
| Fertigation           | NS <sup>y</sup>    | NS      | NS     | NS     | NS      | NS     | NS     |
| Biochar               | ***                | ***     | ***    | ***    | ***     | NS     | NS     |
| Biochar x Fertigation | NS                 | NS      | NS     | NS     | NS      | NS     | NS     |

<sup>z</sup> Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to Student-Newman-Keuls multiple comparison at  $P = 0.05$ . <sup>y</sup> NS (nonsignificant) or significant at  $P \leq 0.001$  (\*\*\*).

生育の後期ではバイオ炭の割合にかかわらず植物体の高さに有意差はない  
No significant difference in plant height in the late growth stage with any rates of biochar

開花までの日数・花粉量・花卉乾燥重・全シュート乾燥重も変化なし(論文にデータ記載なし)  
No change in the number of days until flowering, pollen, dry petal weight, and dry weight of all shoots  
(data not described in the paper)

バイオ炭の割合を高めても生育に悪影響はない  
No bad effects on growing with higher rate of biochar

# 生育に与える影響 Effects on lily's growing

**Table 5.** Analysis of variance (ANOVA) table showing, leaf dry weight (LDW), total stem length (TSL), length of stem with brown leaf (LSB), length of stem with yellow leaf (LSY), the sum of LSB and LSY, the ratio of length of stem with green leaf (LSG) to TSL, LSG/TSL, and SPAD reading at week 15, 16, and 17 of Easter lily grown in substrate amended with five different percentages of biochar and fertigated at four different regimes. Data were collected with 8 replications, data analysis as split-plot design with fertigation regimes as the main plot and biochar amendment percentages as the subplot.

|                       | LDW               | TSL | LSB | LSY | LSB+LSY | LSG/TSL | SPAD  |       |       |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
|                       |                   |     |     |     |         |         | Wk 15 | Wk 16 | Wk 17 |
| Fertigation           | **** <sup>a</sup> | NS  | *** | *** | NS      | NS      | ***   | ***   | ***   |
| Biochar               | NS                | **  | **  | **  | ***     | **      | NS    | NS    | NS    |
| Biochar x Fertigation | NS                | NS  | NS  | NS  | NS      | NS      | NS    | NS    | NS    |

<sup>a</sup>NS (nonsignificant) or significant at  $P \leq 0.01$  (\*\*), or 0.001 (\*\*\*)

※LDW: 葉乾燥重

**Table 6.** Total stem length (TSL), length of stem with brown leaf (LSB), length of stem with yellow leaf (LSY), the sum of LSB and LSY, the ratio of length of stem with green leaf (LSG) to TSL, LSG/TSL, the leaf dry weight (LDW) of Easter lily grown in Sunshine Mix #1 amended with five different percentages of biochar and fertigated at four regimes. All data were collected at 18 weeks after bulbs were potted.

| Treatment                                 | TSL                 | LSB    | LSY    | LSB+LSY | LSG/TSL (%) | LDW (g)            |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|-------------|--------------------|
| Fertigation                               |                     |        |        |         |             |                    |
| 200 mg L <sup>-1</sup> /3 watering events | 26.1 a <sup>a</sup> | 6.0 a  | 4.7 b  | 10.7 a  | 58.9 a      | 3.7 b <sup>a</sup> |
| 300 mg L <sup>-1</sup> /3 watering events | 25.8 a              | 5.7 a  | 4.5 b  | 10.1 a  | 60.3 a      | 3.8 b              |
| 200 mg L <sup>-1</sup>                    | 27.4 a              | 4.8 b  | 6.7 a  | 11.5 a  | 58.0 a      | 4.2 a              |
| 300 mg L <sup>-1</sup>                    | 27.7 a              | 4.7 b  | 6.8 a  | 11.5 a  | 58.6 a      | 4.3 a              |
| Biochar                                   |                     |        |        |         |             |                    |
| 0%                                        | 26.7 ab             | 5.6 ab | 5.3 ab | 10.9 ab | 58.6 abc    | .                  |
| 20%                                       | 27.7 a              | 5.9 a  | 6.4 a  | 12.3 a  | 54.8 c      | .                  |
| 40%                                       | 27.5 a              | 5.5 ab | 6.6 a  | 12.1 a  | 59.1 bc     | .                  |
| 60%                                       | 26.5 ab             | 4.5 c  | 5.5 ab | 10.0 bc | 62.3 ab     | .                  |
| 80%                                       | 24.6 b              | 4.9 bc | 3.8 b  | 8.7 c   | 64.4 a      | .                  |

<sup>a</sup> Means within a column under each main factor followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to Student-Newman-Keuls multiple comparison at  $P = 0.05$ .

液肥の量・頻度は葉乾燥重に影響するが、バイオ炭の割合は影響しない  
The amount and frequency of liquid fertilizer affect on LDW but not in biochar rate

# 品質に与える影響 Effects on lily's quality

葉に生じるクロロシスは品質に影響を与える→葉中のクロロフィル含有量が問題  
Foliage chlorosis is a primary factor affecting Easter lily quality→The problem is chlorophyll content in leaves

**Table 5.** Analysis of variance (ANOVA) table showing, leaf dry weight (LDW), total stem length (TSL), length of stem with brown leaf (LSB), length of stem with yellow leaf (LSY), the sum of LSB and LSY, the ratio of length of stem with green leaf (LSG) to TSL, LSG/TSL, and SPAD reading at week 15, 16, and 17 of Easter lily grown in substrate amended with five different percentages of biochar and fertigated at four different regimes. Data were collected with 8 replications, data analysis as split-plot design with fertigation regimes as the main plot and biochar amendment percentages as the subplot.

|                       | LDW  | TSL | LSB | LSY | LSB+<br>LSY | LSG/<br>TSL | SPAD |     |     |
|-----------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|------|-----|-----|
|                       |      |     |     |     |             |             | Wk   | Wk  | Wk  |
|                       |      |     |     |     |             |             | 15   | 16  | 17  |
| Fertigation           | ***a | NS  | *** | *** | NS          | NS          | ***  | *** | *** |
| Biochar               | NS   | **  | **  | **  | ***         | **          | NS   | NS  | NS  |
| Biochar x Fertigation | NS   | NS  | NS  | NS  | NS          | NS          | NS   | NS  | NS  |

<sup>a</sup>NS (nonsignificant) or significant at  $P \leq 0.01$  (\*\*), or 0.001 (\*\*\*)

**Table 7.** SPAD reading at Week 15, 16, and 17 of Easter lily grown in Sunshine Mix #1 amended with five different percentages of biochar and fertilised at four fertigation regimes.

| Treatment                                 | SPAD                |         |        |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|
|                                           | Wk 15               | Wk 16   | Wk 17  |
| Fertigation                               |                     |         |        |
| 200 mg L <sup>-1</sup> /3 watering events | 48.7 b <sup>a</sup> | 54.0 c  | 52.1 c |
| 300 mg L <sup>-1</sup> /3 watering events | 50.7 ab             | 55.2 bc | 55.8 b |
| 200 mg L <sup>-1</sup>                    | 52.5 a              | 56.7 ab | 58.7 a |
| 300 mg L <sup>-1</sup>                    | 52.4 a              | 58.1 a  | 59.7 a |

<sup>a</sup> Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to Student-Newman-Keuls multiple comparison at  $P = 0.05$ .



Basallote et al., (2008)

液肥の量・頻度はSPAD値に影響するがバイオ炭の割合は影響しない  
SPAD value increases as the amount and frequency of liquid fertilizer increases

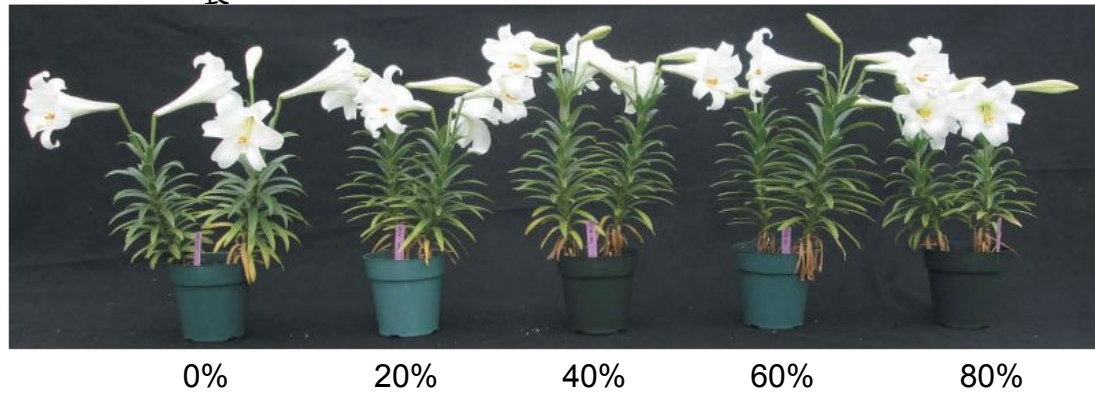
# 品質に与える影響 Effects on lily's quality

**Table 6.** Total stem length (TSL), length of stem with brown leaf (LSB), length of stem with yellow leaf (LSY), the sum of LSB and LSY, the ratio of length of stem with green leaf (LSG) to TSL, LSG/TSL, the leaf dry weight (LDW) of Easter lily grown in Sunshine Mix #1 amended with five different percentages of biochar and fertigated at four regimes. All data were collected at 18 weeks after bulbs were potted.

| Treatment                                 | TSL                 | LSB    | LSY    | LSB+LSY | LSG/TSL (%) | LDW (g)            |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|-------------|--------------------|
| Fertigation                               |                     |        |        |         |             |                    |
| 200 mg L <sup>-1</sup> /3 watering events | 26.1 a <sup>a</sup> | 6.0 a  | 4.7 b  | 10.7 a  | 58.9 a      | 3.7 b <sup>a</sup> |
| 300 mg L <sup>-1</sup> /3 watering events | 25.8 a              | 5.7 a  | 4.5 b  | 10.1 a  | 60.3 a      | 3.8 b              |
| 200 mg L <sup>-1</sup>                    | 27.4 a              | 4.8 b  | 6.7 a  | 11.5 a  | 58.0 a      | 4.2 a              |
| 300 mg L <sup>-1</sup>                    | 27.7 a              | 4.7 b  | 6.8 a  | 11.5 a  | 58.6 a      | 4.3 a              |
| Biochar                                   |                     |        |        |         |             |                    |
| 0%                                        | 26.7 ab             | 5.6 ab | 5.3 ab | 10.9 ab | 58.6 abc    | .                  |
| 20%                                       | 27.7 a              | 5.9 a  | 6.4 a  | 12.3 a  | 54.8 c      | .                  |
| 40%                                       | 27.5 a              | 5.5 ab | 6.6 a  | 12.1 a  | 59.1 bc     | .                  |
| 60%                                       | 26.5 ab             | 4.5 c  | 5.5 ab | 10.0 bc | 62.3 ab     | .                  |
| 80%                                       | 24.6 b              | 4.9 bc | 3.8 b  | 8.7 c   | 64.4 a      | .                  |

<sup>a</sup> Means within a column under each main factor followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to Student-Newman-Keuls multiple comparison at  $P = 0.05$ .

※ TSL: 総茎長, LSB: 茶色葉がついた茎長, LSY: 黄色葉がついた茎長, LSG: 緑葉がついた茎長



表現型に影響なし  
No special effects on phenotype

バイオ炭の増加は葉色に効果的にはたらく  
The rate of biochar does not affect on plant quality

## 1. バイオ炭の混合割合

Mixture rate of biochar

割合を80%にしてもテッポウユリ の生育・品質には影響なし

No bad effect on lily's growth and quality even if biochar rate is 80%

## 2. 液肥条件

fertigation condition

液肥の頻度が推奨回数以下になると一部の生育・品質が低下

Reducing the frequency of liquid fertilizer reduces some growth and quality

▶ バイオ炭の利用による液肥必要量は変化しない

Liquid fertilizer requirement does not change due to the use of biochar

テッポウユリ栽培でピートモス代替品としてのバイオ炭利用が実現可能！

It is possible to use biochar as a substitute for peat moss in easter lily cultivation

## 課題1: 経済的に成立するか Is it economically viable?

ピートモス3kg 500円      バイオ炭3kg 333～3800円

原材料のバイオマスに依存

The price depends on raw material biomass

より安くて効果が見られる原材料の検討が必要

It is necessary to consider raw materials that are cheaper and more effective

## 課題2: 環境への影響 The effect on the environment

生産過程でCO・CO<sub>2</sub>は排出されるが、炭化方法や温度条件などを考慮すれば減少は可能

Although CO/CO<sub>2</sub> emission in production process, it is possible to reduce them considering the carbonization method and temperature condition

### 「炭焼きは二酸化炭素の排出源では」

生物由来の資源を燃料として燃やすことは、再生可能エネルギーとして広く認められているので、製造した炭を燃料にしたり、発生する一酸化炭素や水素などのガスを燃料に使ったりしても問題にはなりません。ただし、炭化に伴って発生する熱量はできるだけ有効利用されるべきと考えられます。

## 3. 農林水産分野における革新的技術の開発③ (4)炭素の隔離・貯留②

➤ 農地や森林において、大気中のCO<sub>2</sub>の炭素を有機物として隔離・貯留するため、農地土壌へのバイオ炭等の投入技術、エリートツリー等育林技術等の開発を行うとともに、CO<sub>2</sub>固定量の算定等を推進。

### 【現状・課題】

- 堆肥や緑肥等の有機物施用によって炭素が貯留されるが、近年、有機物の投入は減少。
- IPCCガイドラインにバイオ炭の炭素貯留量の算定方法が採用(2019年)、バイオ炭の農地投入による炭素固定量を試算。
- 成長に優れた林木品種及び育林技術の開発が進展。



### 【方向】

- 農地をCO<sub>2</sub>の吸収源にするため、新たな吸収源として算定可能なバイオ炭を活用。
- 優れた形質を有する樹木選抜の効率化、高速化及び育種基盤技術の高度化を推進。
- 農地での炭素貯留を確実に増やす「見える化システム」を構築。

### 【今後の革新的技術の開発】

#### 農地への炭素貯留

- 炭素貯留資材の開発  
農業生産と調和した堆肥等の投入により発生するメタン等の発生抑制技術の開発。



利便性と農業生産性も確保するバイオ炭資材 圃場からの温室効果ガス排出を抑制するバイオ炭・堆肥

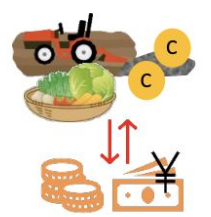
#### 炭素貯留の可視化技術の確立

- 農地への炭素貯留等の活動が評価され支援対象となる取組の「見える化」を推進。



(農研機構 農業環境変動研究センター)

土壌のGHG吸収量の「見える化」

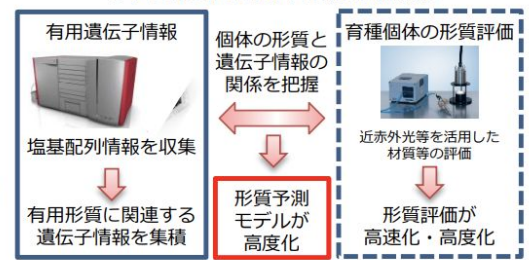


農産物生産に伴う「J-クレジット」算定等の促進

#### CO<sub>2</sub>固定能力が高い樹木育種

- ゲノム育種等による成長に優れた品種(エリートツリー)等の開発を加速化。

#### ゲノム育種に関する技術開発



#### 早生樹の育種



早生樹の育種等の技術開発

#### ゲノム編集技術



ゲノム編集による炭素貯留能に優れた品種の開発

#### 早生樹の安定生産技術

- 成長が旺盛なコウヨウザン等の早生樹の生産技術を確立。

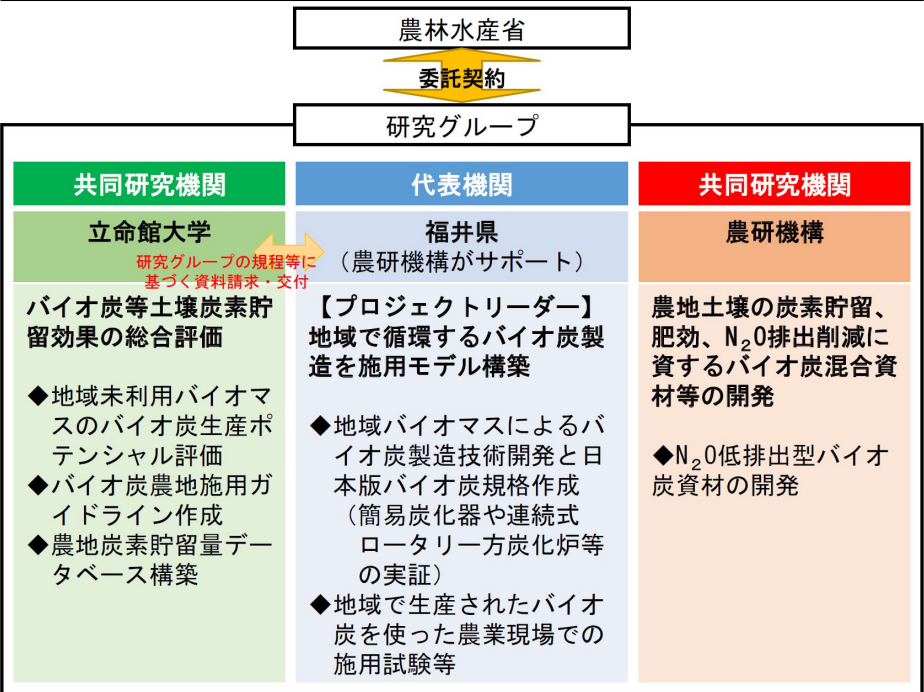
# バイオ炭をめぐる近年の動向 Current situation around biochar

2020年

## ①官学連携のプロジェクトが発足

New project collaborated with government and academia

福井県が代表機関となり、農研機構・立命館の三者体制で『バイオ炭』に関する研究を実施



[http://yamamototaku.jp/article/bio\\_tan/](http://yamamototaku.jp/article/bio_tan/)

## ②J-クレジット制度の対象に追加

Became subject to j-credit system



金勝生産森林組合

バイオ炭の農業現場での実践的な試験が広まる

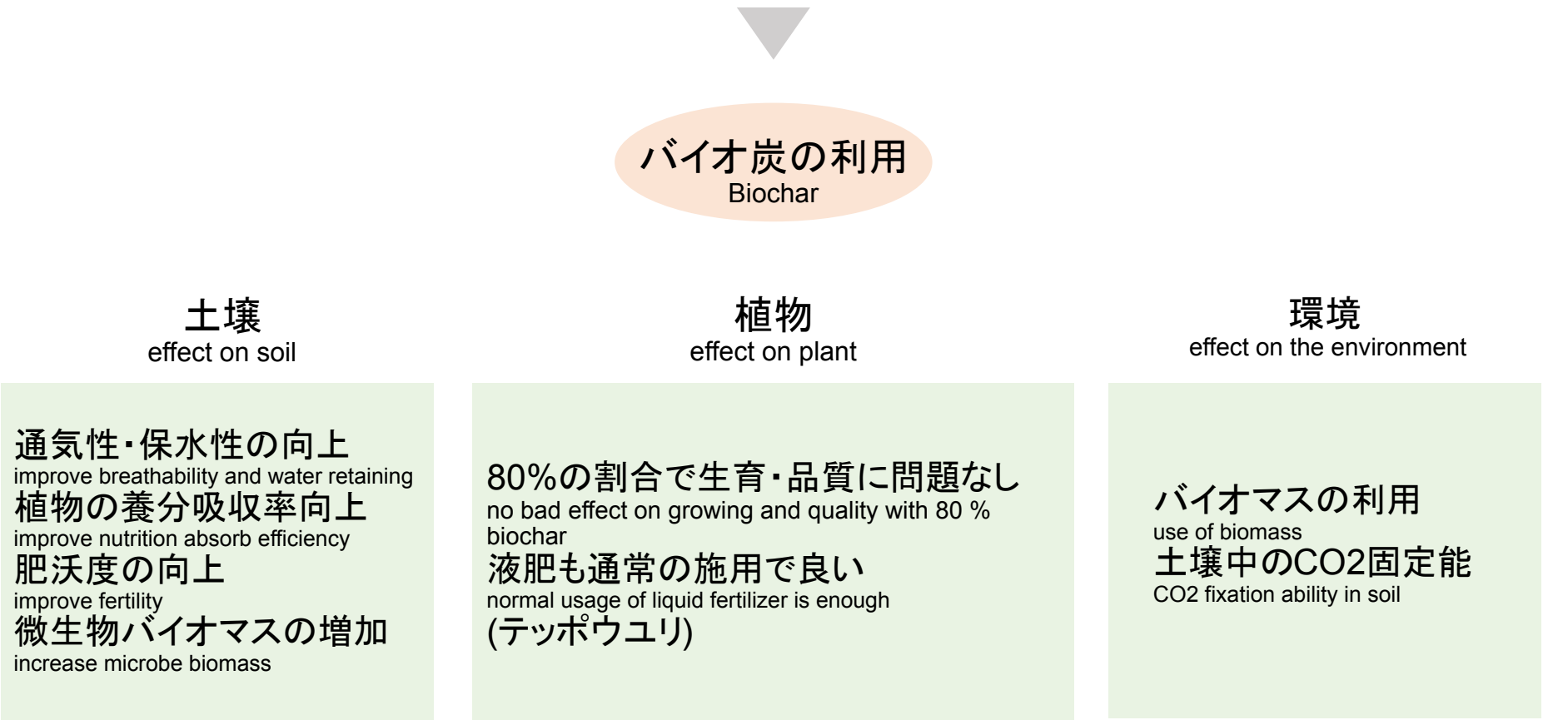
Spread practical experiment of biochar on farm land

バイオ炭の使用で生産者に補助金が出る可能性あり

Possibility for cultivator to obtain subsidy by using biochar

# 本日のまとめ Conclusion

園芸作物の栽培で利用されるピートモスは環境面の観点から代替資材に関心が寄せられている  
Alternative materials instead of peat moss have attention in horticultural crops because of the environmental problem



## バイオ炭の利用 Biochar

### 土壌

effect on soil

通気性・保水性の向上  
improve breathability and water retaining  
植物の養分吸収率向上  
improve nutrition absorb efficiency  
肥沃度の向上  
improve fertility  
微生物バイオマスの増加  
increase microbe biomass

### 植物

effect on plant

80%の割合で生育・品質に問題なし  
no bad effect on growing and quality with 80 %  
biochar  
液肥も通常の施用で良い  
normal usage of liquid fertilizer is enough  
(テッポウユリ)

### 環境

effect on the environment

バイオマスの利用  
use of biomass  
土壌中のCO2固定能  
CO2 fixation ability in soil

実用化が可能な他の園芸作物の探索

Search other horticultural crops which can be use biochar instead of peat moss

# PEAT MOSSE'S EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT The peat moss effect on the environment

泥炭地の60-70%は再生していない

60-70% of peat land does not recover

泥炭の収穫と土地開発によって世界の泥炭地は毎年0.05%ずつ減少

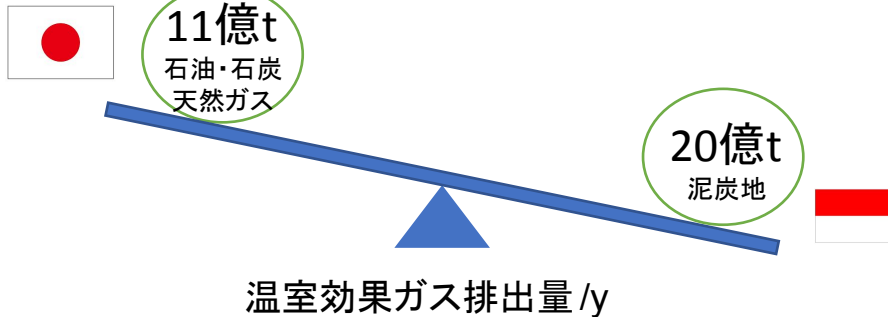
Peat land in the world decrease 0.05% every year due to harvest and land development



生物多様性の低下/温室効果ガス排出量増加

Decrease biodiversity/Increase green house gas

UNFCCCは化石資源と認定  
fossil fuel



<https://japan.wetlands.org/ia>

PEAT MOSSE'S usage to reduce or stop for alternatives interest is growing

Growing interest in developing alternatives to reduce or stop using peat moss

# 物理/化学的性質 Physical/chemical properties

## 物理性 Physical properties

空隙率・容器容量の上昇→**通気性・保水性が高い**

Increase air space and container capacity and Highly breathable and water-retaining

p

H

基本的に中性～塩基性(**pH調整の必要なし！**)

natural to basic(don't need pH adjustment)

生産温度にpHが依存→目的のpHに合わせて生産可能

pH depends on production temperature and can be produced according to target pH

## EC(電気伝導度) Electronic conductance

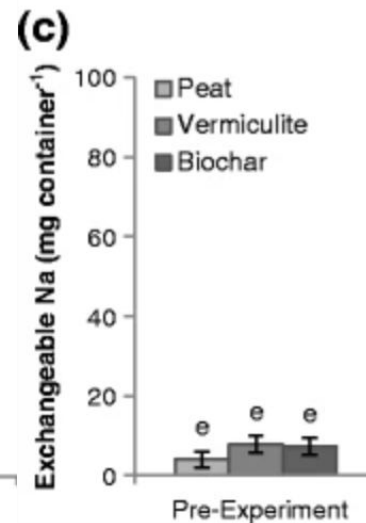
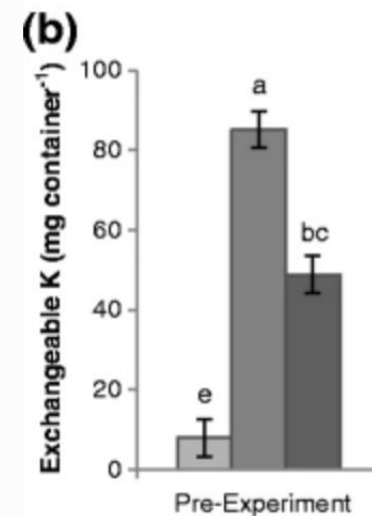
土壤のECを増大させる→**植物の養分吸収率の向上**

increase soil EC→ Improve nutrient absorption rate of plants

## CEC(陽イオン交換容量) Cation-exchange capacity

土壤中のCECを向上→**肥沃度を高める**

increase soil CEC→increase fertility



William et al. (2013)

**バイオ炭は土壤の物理/化学性を向上させる**

Biochar improve soil physical/chemical properties