

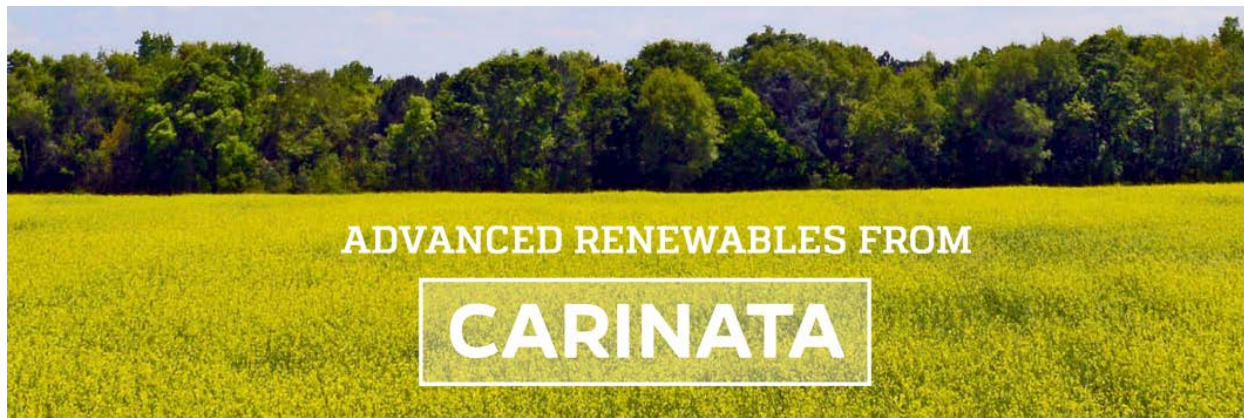
Brassica carinata: A Biofuel Feedstock Ready for Takeoff

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North Florida Research & Education Center
University of Florida



UF Carinata Program



<http://programs.ifas.ufl.edu/carinata/>



David Wright



Sheeja George

***Brassica carinata*: from seed to seed**

Emergence/seedling
establishment



25 DAP

Vegetative



70 DAP

Bolting



95 DAP

Flowering



120 DAP

Seed development/
maturation



145/175 DAP

Seed
desiccation



190 DAP

Carinata research at UF

Field days, summits, outreach engaging multiple stakeholders for production and market updates

- identifying early adopters across SE
- improving system fit
- minimizing risk across supply chain

Over 10,000 acres of carinata produced from 2014 onwards through farmer contracts

High yielding, cold tolerant variety identified in 2015-now launched as commercial variety

ARA uses carinata oil for DoN campaign-2014

\$1.1m grant from FDACS Office of Energy to demonstrate feedstock development in FL -2013

First jet flies on CH process based drop-in fuel from carinata - 2012

Carinata research plot trials initiated - 2011-UF/Agrisoma/ARA



Why Carinata?

Desirable oil chemistry and agronomics

- Non edible industrial oil feedstock with proven conversion technology
- Highly desirable fuel chemistry for 'drop in' aviation fuels
- Superior agronomic traits (drought, heat tolerant, little seed shatter, non-dormant)

Infrastructural fit

- Fits current agricultural infrastructure of harvesting, handling, storage, transportation, processing etc.
- Crush facilities available

Opportunity for value enhancement

- High value seed meal as well as chemical co-products

Why Carinata?

Crop timing conducive for production and consistent feedstock supply

- Planted on fallowed underutilized lands
- Planted in fall and harvested in spring in the southeast
- Low water footprint
- Double cropped for increased farmer revenue-leaving May-October for summer crop





Ecosystem services

Improve soil quality

- Increase soil organic matter
- Improve soil structure, quality, tilth
- Reduce soil erosion
- Enhance soil microbial biodiversity
- Reduce soil compaction

Improve soil fertility

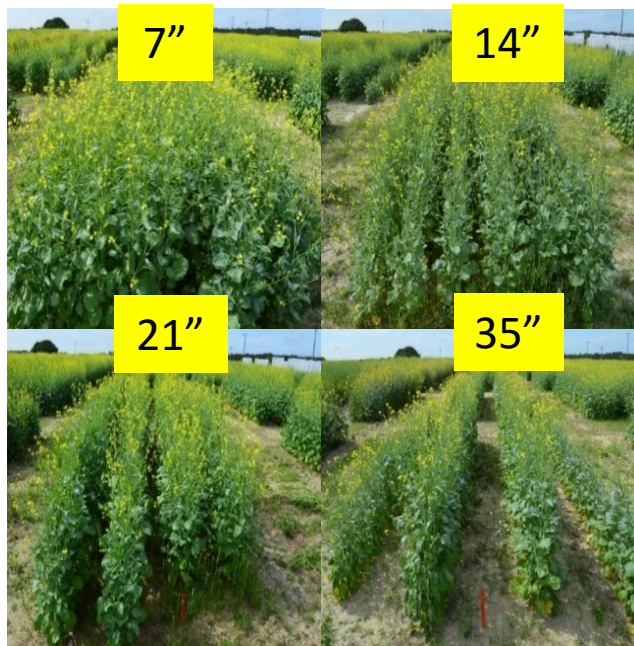
- Reduce nutrient leaching
- N, P, K scavenger
- Increase nutrient cycling

Pest reduction

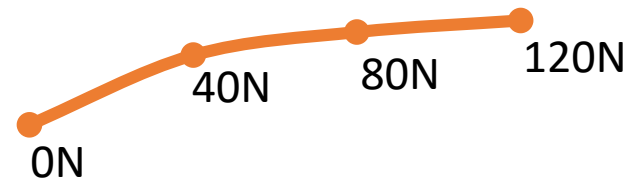
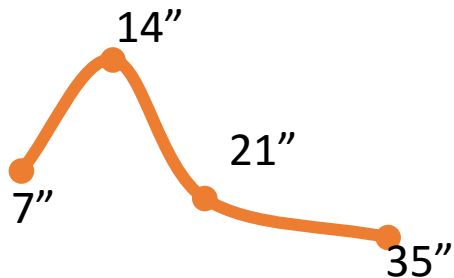
- Suppress weeds
- Reduce nematodes

Carinata Best Management Practices

Row spacing



Nitrogen nutrition



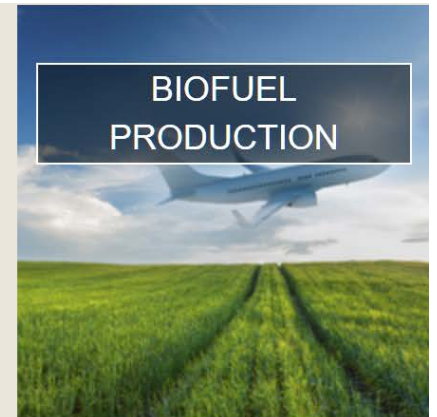
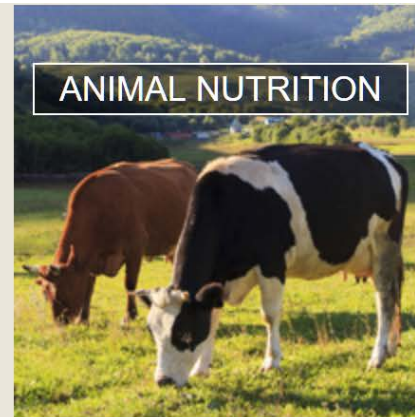
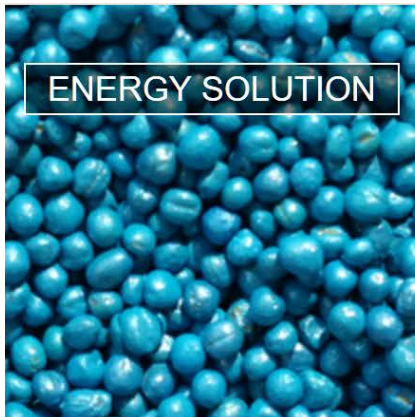
Carinata, the Jet Fuel Cover Crop: 2016 Production Recommendations for the Southeastern United States¹

R. Seepaul, C. M. Bliss, D. L. Wright, J. J. Marois, R. Leon, N. Dufault, S. George, and S. M. Olson²

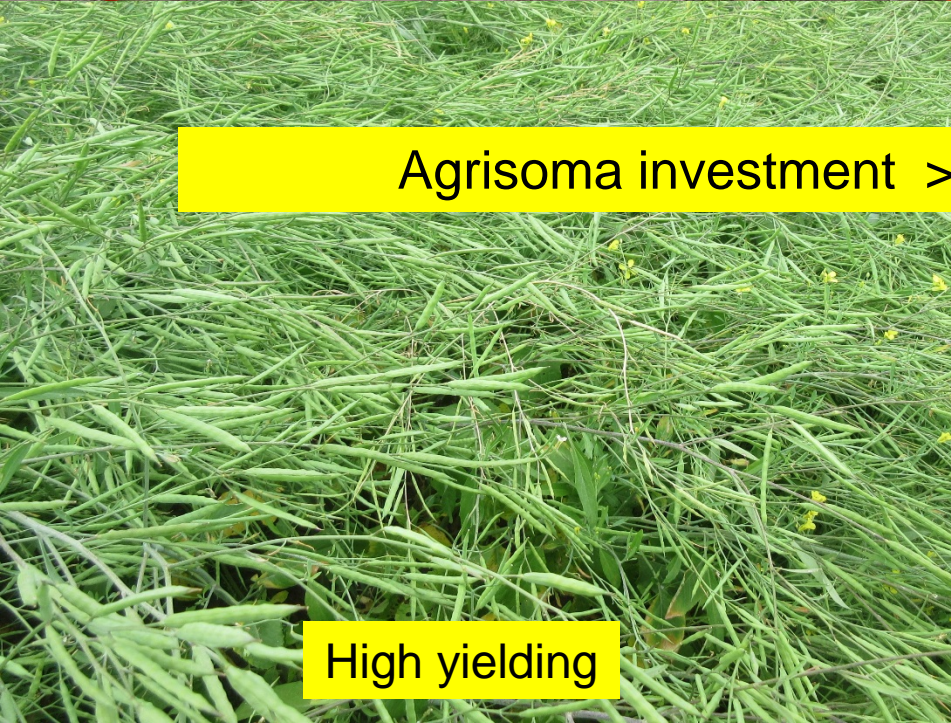
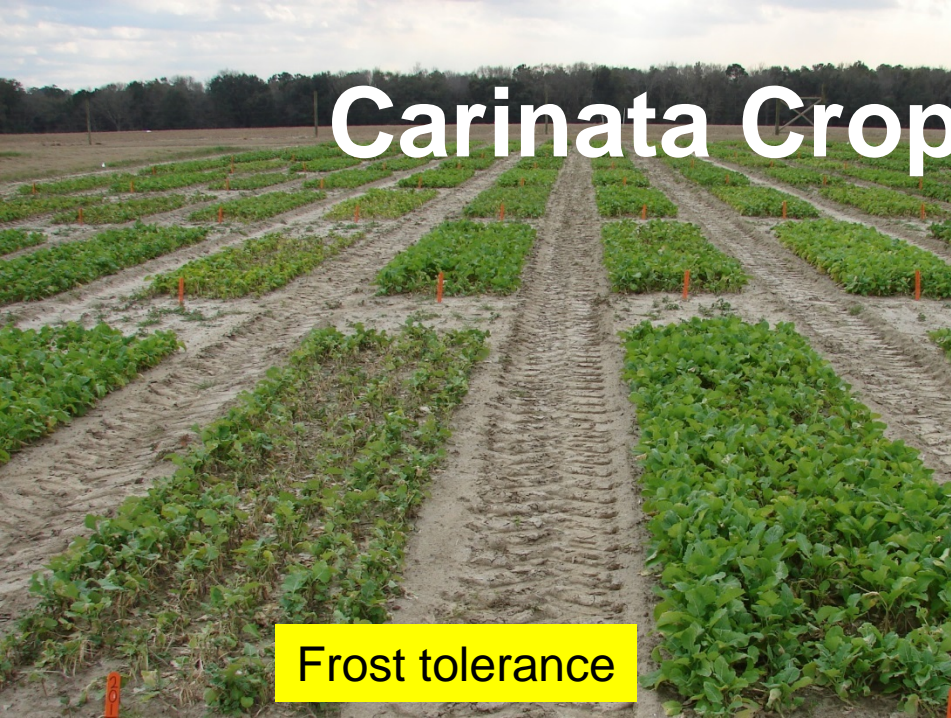


Brassica carinata (carinata) is an oilseed crop with great potential for profitable cultivation in the southeastern US. Its high oil content and favorable fatty acid profile make it suitable for the biofuel industry as a biojet fuel. The UF/IFAS North Florida Research and Education Center (NFREC) in Quincy, Florida has been working to identify advanced carinata genotypes that are high-yielding (seed and oil), disease-resistant, early-maturing, and adapted to the southeastern US. The work at NFREC is being done in conjunction with Agrisoma Biosciences Inc., a

UF-Agrisoma partnership



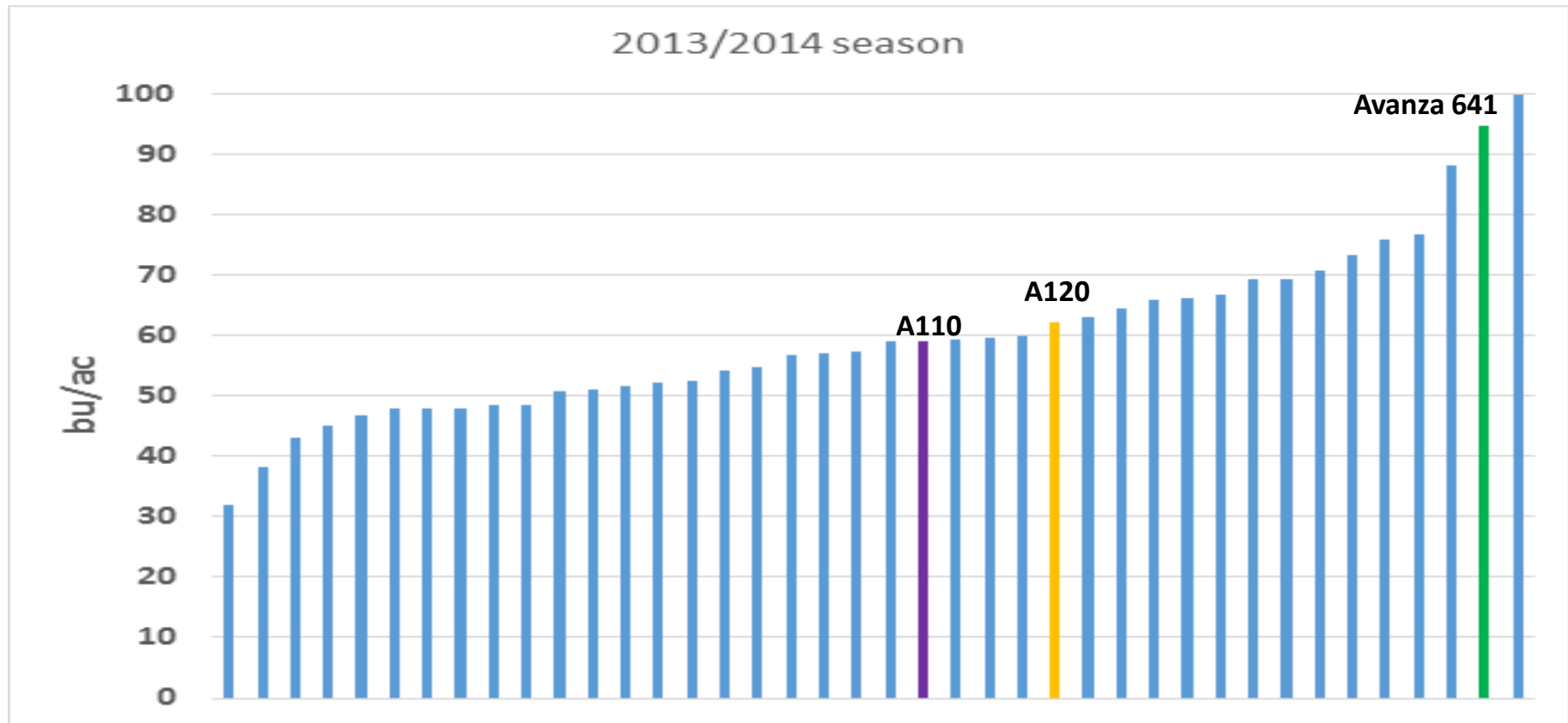
Carinata Crop Improvement



Agrisoma investment >\$3 million in SE US to date

Advancing carinata genetics

Value of variety or genotype testing –each evaluated for maturity, cold tolerance, disease resistance, yield and oil content and quality



Extension Efforts



Regional Production Meetings



Research & Production Summits



Plot Tours



Farm Field Days/Tours

Research translated to initiation of commercialization



Partnering with John Deere on combine setup

First shipment of carinata loaded at Cargill's port facility in Tampa from SE production

Production Goals



3500 lb seed/acre

200 gal oil/acre

\$200-300 profit/acre



UF-ARA partnership



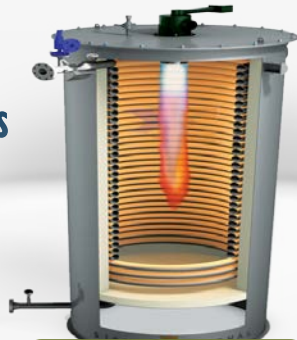
Biofuels ISOCONVERSION Process (BIC)

Converts fats, oils, and greases from plants, animals, or algae into “drop-in” renewable fuels



Catalytic Hydrothermolysis (CH)

- Supercritical water
- Produces crude oil containing the same hydrocarbon types as petroleum crude



2 Minutes

Converts fats oils and greases to crude oil



Chevron Lummus Global

Hydrotreating

- Saturates olefins
- Removes residual oxygenates



Conventional

Refinery Processes

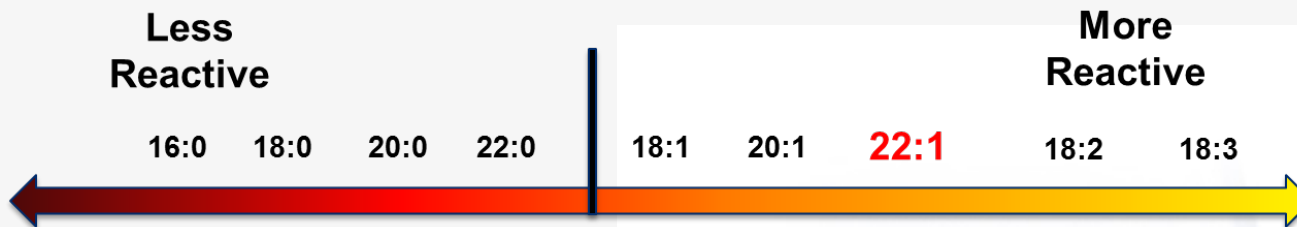
Fractionation

- Produces finished fuels
- Jet and diesel that meet
- Meets petroleum specs without blending
- Renewable chemicals, and naphtha

Conversion of Carinata Oil

High concentration of Erucic acid (22:1)

ARA investment >\$2.6 million in SE US to date



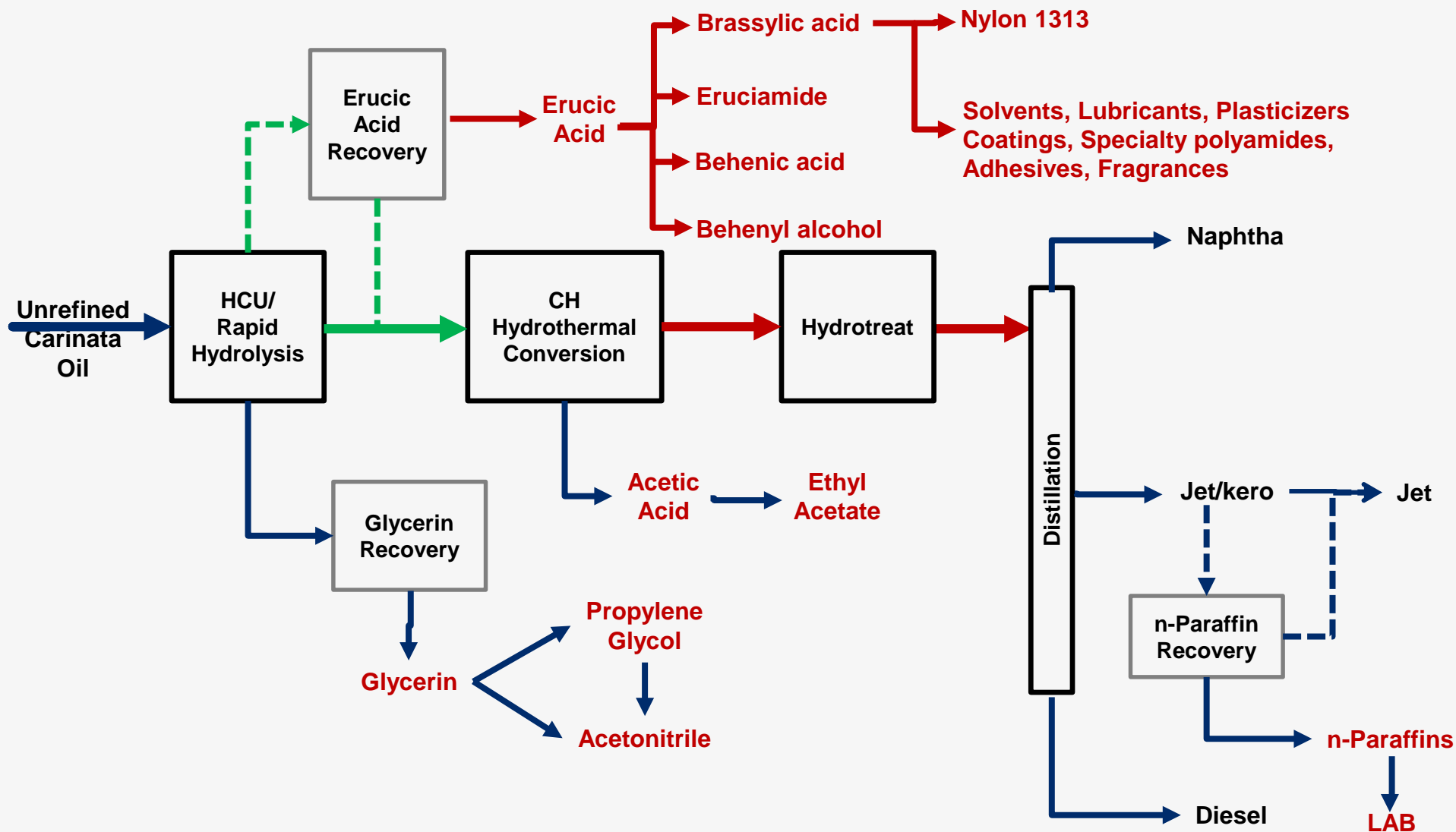
- High yield of cycloparaffins & aromatics
- High density and energy content
- Excellent low-temperature properties

Higher molecular weight than Soybean, Canola, Jatropha

- Higher yield of hydrocarbon fuels & chemicals than C18 oils
- Potentially 2 wt% net increase in hydrocarbon yield
- Equates to ~100 bbl/day for a 5000 bbl/day commercial refinery
- Potential to add over \$3M/year in revenue



ARA's Oil Conversion and Co-products



Production of Certification Fuel for DLA-Navy

- Navy certification - neat, unblended CHJ
- CHCJ-5 fuel production
 - Crude oil produced by CH conversion in St Joseph, Missouri, 100 bbl/day pilot
 - Finished fuel hydrotreating and distillation – Centauri – Pasadena, TX



	JP-5 (CHCJ-5) 60°C Flash Jet	F-76 (CHCD-76) 60°C Flash Diesel	Gallons Total
U. S. Navy (DLA)	72,000	79,000	151,000
Other*	9,000		9,000
Total	81,000	79,000	160,000

Others performing tests:

- Lufthansa, AFRL, U.S. Army, and Swedish Military





SECNAV F-18 Flight Test 100% CHCJ-5

**Nine
F-18 Flight Tests
Completed**



Positioning Carinata for Take-off

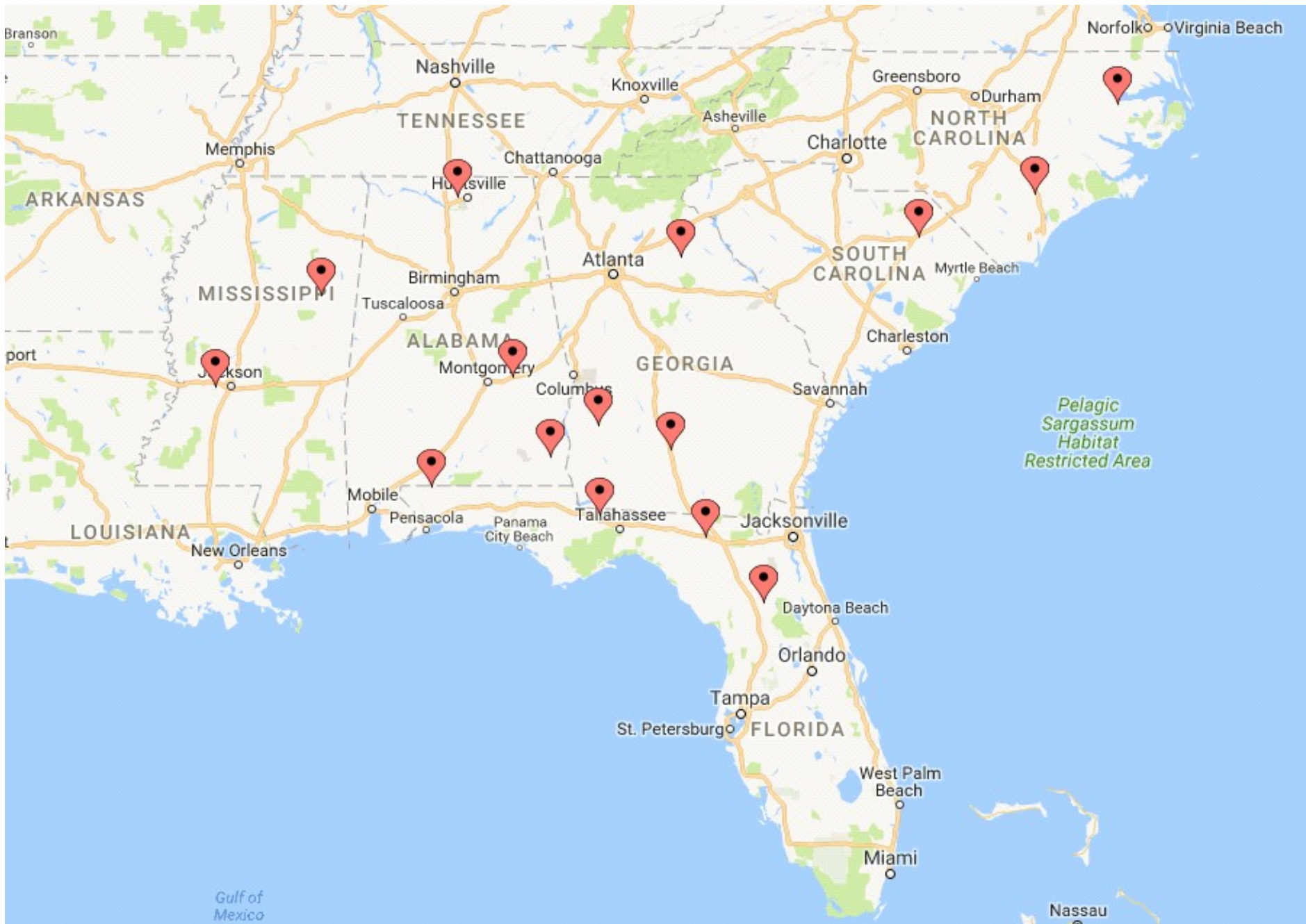
Carinata Feedstock Readiness Level (FSRL, Scale 1 – 9)*

Categories	Current Status	5 Yr Goal
Production	3.2	8
Linkage to Conversion	6.2	9
Market	4.2	8
Policy	1.5	4.2

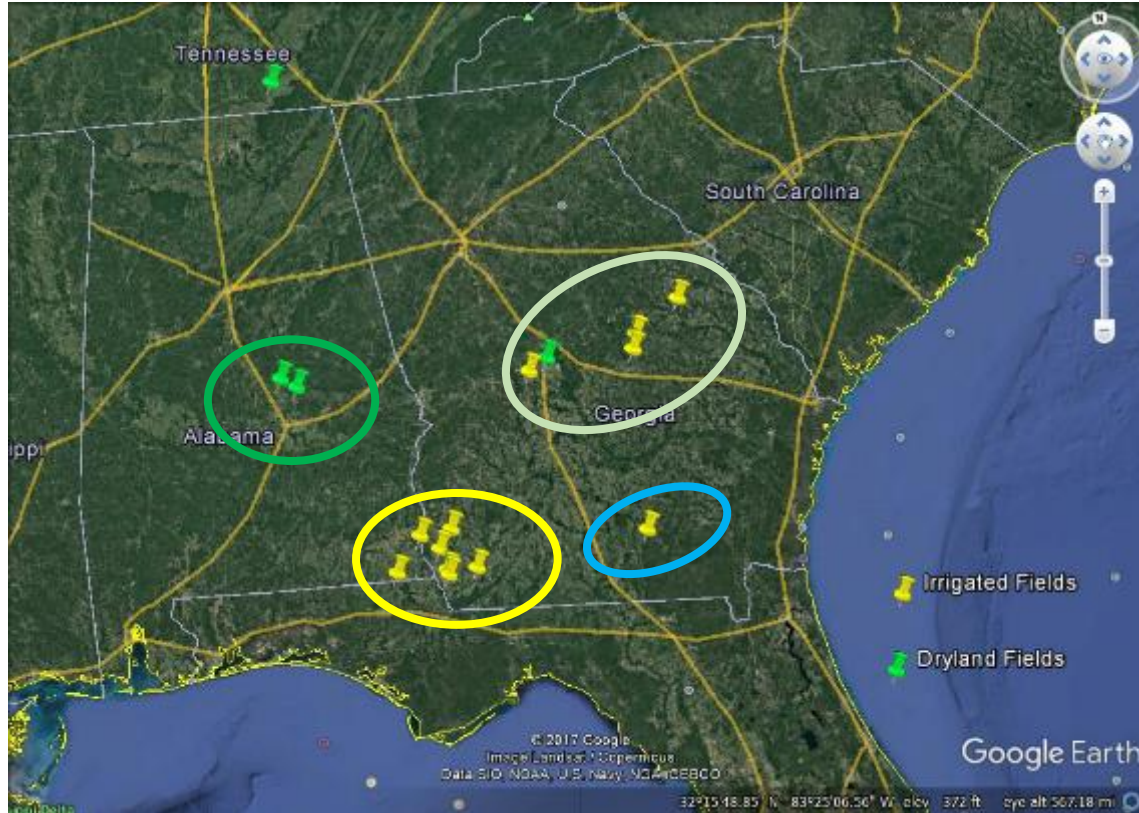
* From concept (1) to full commercialization (9)

Risk management along the carinata supply chain

- ❑ Eliminating barriers to production and managing risk along the supply chain
- ❑ Best management practices for production
- ❑ Evaluation of carinata breeding material and advanced varieties
- ❑ Cropping systems study and Life Cycle Analysis
- ❑ Integrated disease/pest/weed management for carinata



2016-17 Commercial Field Locations/Zone



Zone 1: SW GA, S.
AL, N. FL
7 Farms

Zone 2: Central AL
2 Farms,

Zone 3: Central GA
5 Farms,

Zone 4: SE GA
1 Farm

2017-18 Program Goal: 25,000 acres (MS, AL, GA, FL)

2018-19 Program Goal: Acre expansion - TBD

Carinata Commercialization in the SE

5
years

40,000
ac

2018

150,000
ac

ALS
resistance

2021

850,000
ac

Broadleaf
control,
early maturity,
frost tolerance

2022

AL, FL
GA, MS
SC, NC

Vision for Commercial Deployment

Demonstrate capacity

- Refine feedstock production and expansion for maximum productivity
- Develop risk mitigation and optimization tools to support scaling
- Establish communities of practice and stakeholder consortia spurring sustained interest and investment

Increase Demand

- Provide renewable fuel and co-product samples to multiple endusers
- Demonstrate value of meal based co-products
- Demonstrate value along entire supply chain

Ramp up capacity

- Policy informed by scientific process and stakeholder engagement
- Scale SE US carinata production
- Drive infrastructure establishment to support carinata enterprise

Build resilient supply chain

- Develop comprehensive support system-from producer to end user
- Ensure economic value and low risk across supply chain through robust supply chain modeling
- Build workforce to sustain carinata supply chain

Questions?

