Climate impact assessment of willow energy from a landscape perspective: a Swedish case study

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Abstract

Locally produced bioenergy can decrease the dependency on imported fossil fuels in a region, while also being valuable for climate change mitigation. Short-rotation coppice willow is a potentially high-yielding energy crop that can be grown to supply a local energy facility. This study assessed the energy performance and climate impacts when establishing willow on current fallow land in a Swedish region with the purpose of supplying a bio-based combined heat and power plant. Time-dependent life cycle assessment (LCA) was combined with geographic information system (GIS) mapping to include spatial variation in terms of transport distance, initial soil organic carbon content, soil texture and yield. Two climate metrics were used [global warming potential (GWP) and absolute global temperature change potential (AGTP)], and the energy performance was determined by calculating the energy ratio (energy produced per unit of energy used). The results showed that when current fallow land in a Swedish region was used for willow energy, an average energy ratio of 30 MJ MJ⁻¹ (including heat, power and flue gas condensation) was obtained and on average 84.3 Mg carbon per ha was sequestered in the soil during a 100-year time frame (compared with the reference land use). The processes contributing most to the energy use during one willow rotation were the production and application of fertilizers (~40%), followed by harvest (~35%) and transport (~20%). The temperature response after 100 years of willow cultivation was −6·10⁻¹⁶ K MJ⁻¹ heat, which is much lower compared with fossil coal and natural gas (70·10⁻¹⁶ K MJ⁻¹ heat and 35·10⁻¹⁶ K MJ⁻¹ heat, respectively). The combined GIS and time-dependent LCA approach developed here can be a useful tool in systematic analysis of bioenergy production systems and related land use effects.

Keywords: bioenergy, geographic information system, global warming, land use, life cycle assessment, Salix, soil organic carbon, spatial variation

Introduction

The high consumption of fossil fuels during the past century has generated large emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), which have contributed to global warming. Several climate change mitigation targets have been adopted worldwide, most recently in the Paris Agreement signed by the member countries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 2015). One strategy to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate climate change is to move towards a more bio-based economy, by replacing fossil energy with bioenergy. In addition to climate change mitigation, bioenergy can play an important role in securing the energy supply in a region when locally produced biomass is utilized. However, there are concerns about shifting problems from one area to another, especially regarding potential negative land use effects (both direct and indirect) when increasing utilization of biomass for energy purposes, which may alter carbon stocks or displace land use for food production (Fargione et al., 2008; Searchinger et al., 2008).

One energy crop that has shown potential to generate bioenergy while increasing soil organic carbon (SOC) is short-rotation coppice willow (Rytter, 2012; Ericsson et al., 2013; Zetterberg & Chen, 2015). Willow is a potentially high-yielding crop that can be harvested after only a few years due to its high growth rate (Karp & Shield, 2008; Djomo et al., 2011). The productivity has high importance for both the energy return and the SOC content, because a higher carbon input from leaf litter and root turnover can build up the carbon stock. Growing willow on available agricultural land can be one strategy to provide a local community with a continuous supply of bioenergy. Climate impact assessments of willow are usually performed on stand level (e.g. Ericsson et al. (2014); Hammar et al. (2014); Porsö & Hansson...
because the CO2 released from bioenergy utilization has to zero; that is, bioenergy is considered carbon neutral, lent (IPCC, 2007). When applying this metric to bioenergy systems, the biogenic carbon fluxes are usually set to zero; that is, bioenergy is considered carbon neutral, because the CO2 released from bioenergy utilization has previously been captured from the atmosphere and/or will be recaptured again during regrowth.

While GWP has some benefits (e.g. enabling comparisons with previous studies), the metric also has limitations; for example, it does not consider the timing of the GHG fluxes, including temporal SOC changes, which have been shown to be of major importance for the overall climate impact of bioenergy (Brandão et al., 2011; Zetterberg & Chen, 2015). The climate metric most commonly used for assessing climate impact in LCA is global warming potential (GWP) (Cherubini & Strømman, 2011; Hauschild et al., 2012), which converts GHG emissions into CO2 equivalents (IPCC, 2007). When applying this metric to bioenergy systems, the biogenic carbon fluxes are usually set to zero; that is, bioenergy is considered carbon neutral, because the CO2 released from bioenergy utilization has previously been captured from the atmosphere and/or will be recaptured again during regrowth.

While GWP has some benefits (e.g. enabling comparisons with previous studies), the metric also has limitations; for example, it does not consider the timing of the GHG fluxes, including temporal SOC changes, which have been shown to be of major importance for the overall climate impact of bioenergy (Brandão et al., 2011; Zetterberg & Chen, 2015). The climate metric absolute global temperature change potential (AGTP), also referred to as ΔT, considers the yearly emissions of GHGs and their specific effect on the radiative balance, which affects the global mean surface temperature (Erisson et al., 2013; Myhre et al., 2013a). The AGTP metric was applied in this study, because it captures the dynamics of biogenic carbon (i.e. fluxes of carbon between the atmosphere, biomass and soil).

Geographic information system (GIS) was used to identify available land and soil properties in the study region. The GIS methodology has been used previously to assess different aspects of bioenergy, for example to determine optimal placement of bioenergy facilities (Ekman et al., 2013; Thomas et al., 2013), assess land availability for short-rotation woody crops (Aust et al., 2014; Abolina et al., 2015) and calculate biomass potential at different spatial scales (Castellano et al., 2009; Fiorese & Guariso, 2010; Wightman et al., 2015). GIS modelling has also been incorporated into LCA to assess the GWP of bioenergy systems (Gasol et al., 2011), with some studies including changes in soil carbon stocks (van der Hilst et al., 2012; Humpenöder et al., 2013; Monteleone et al., 2015), commonly using IPCC emissions factors for direct land use change (Goglio et al., 2015). However, to our knowledge, the time-dependent LCA method has not previously been combined with the landscape dynamic approach for energy forestry.

The overall aim of this study was to assess the climate effects of increased production of willow energy in a specific region, considering existing land use, soil conditions and geographical location of the region. Specific objectives were to determine:

1. the climate impact per unit of produced energy that can be expected from increased production of biomass in the form of willow grown on existing fallow, given the conditions in a larger area of land
2. the energy balance achieved in different willow systems
3. the effects on climate impact and energy balance of choosing particular fields for willow (due to spatial variations in terms of initial carbon content, transport distance, yield).

The county of Uppsala (located in east-central Sweden; Fig. 1) was chosen as the study region, as in a Swedish perspective, it has a relatively high share of energy forestry [about 1800 ha (Statistics Sweden, 2015)]. There is also potential to increase this amount, as around 10% of the arable land in the region is currently under fallow (Statistics Sweden, 2015), of which about 70% is perennial (i.e. minimum 3 years) (SCB, 2015). In addition, a new bio-based combined heat and power (CHP) plant is planned for the region, making it suitable as a case study area.

Materials and methods

An LCA was performed to determine the climate impact and energy performance of the willow system. The climate impact was assessed in terms of temperature response over time, to capture the temporal dynamics of GHGs. The soil carbon balance was modelled by the ICBM model, a carbon balance model adapted for agricultural soils (Andrén & Kätterer, 1997). ArcGIS was used to identify available land (which was defined as fallow land in this study) and soil properties in the study region and to map transport routes. All fluxes of the three major GHGs (CO2, N2O and CH4) and use of primary energy for the willow procurement chains were included in the LCA, which was performed using the software MATLAB (version R2012b, The MathWorks, Inc., Natick, MA, USA). The energy performance of the willow systems was assessed by calculating the energy ratio (ER), which measures the energy output per unit energy input (Djomo et al., 2011).

System boundaries

Only fields in the study region of Uppsala currently under fallow on mineral soils were included in the study. The time
frame for the study was 100 years, which corresponds to four willow coppice cycles.

The system boundaries included processes related to the willow procurement chain, land use and energy conversion at a CHP plant (Fig. 2). The impact of a one unit increase in energy produced from willow was assessed and only direct land use effects were included as the land was assumed to be initially unused (i.e. fallow). Direct land use effects were defined as the impact of land transformation from the existing land use green fallow to willow cultivation and the continuous effect of altered land use. The climate impact was allocated between heat and power (see Impact allocation). To provide a continuous biomass supply to the CHP plant, all fields were randomly divided into three groups, which were harvested at one-year time steps (within a three-year cutting cycle).

Two functional units were used: (1) 1 hectare (ha) of land, and (2) average heat (MJ) generated at the CHP plant. The per hectare unit was used in the inventory analysis to show the land use change effect on carbon stocks. The heat functional unit was used in the climate impact assessment to show the temperature response when continuously generating heat from willow biomass. A sensitivity analysis was performed where effect of transport distance, yield level and initial SOC content was studied (Table 1).

System description

Procurement chain. The willow plantations were assumed to have a cutting cycle of three years; that is, the willow was harvested and chipped directly at the site every three years. The willow was then regrown and harvested every three years for 25 years, after which the stumps were broken up and new seedlings were planted. The willow procurement chain included the processes site preparation, planting, application of herbicides and pesticides, fertilization, harvesting, chipping, transportation and storage, after which the willow chips were combusted at a CHP plant located in Uppsala.

The yield level in the base scenario was set to 20 Mg dry matter (DM) ha\(^{-1}\) for the first harvest and 30 Mg DM ha\(^{-1}\) for subsequent harvests in the rotation for all fields (Hollsten et al., 2013). The willow chips were stored for 30 days before combustion with a DM loss of 3%. The production of inputs (seedlings, herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers) was included in the analysis. The willow system was as defined by Hammar et al. (2014), which is based on previous studies of willow production in Sweden (Börjesson, 2006; Nilsson & Bernesson, 2008). Updated data were used for the production of mineral fertilizers (Fossum, 2014). For more details on used input data, see Table S2.
The direct land use effect of willow cultivation was expressed in two ways: (1) by only considering the willow carbon stock development over time, or (2) by counting the net effect compared with the reference land use, that is the yearly difference between willow and green fallow. The reason for using two forms of expression was to clarify the impact of willow cultivation alone and the impact of the chosen reference land use. Avoided use of fossil fuel from cutting the fallow once every year was included in the net land use effect (Table S3). The fallow biomass was assumed to be left in the field after cutting and emissions of CO₂ and N₂O due to the change in land use were included. To assess soil carbon flux for the willow plantations, yearly net primary production (NPP) of the willow stands was calculated based on Rytter (2001) to determine yearly carbon uptake in living biomass and yearly carbon input to the soil via leaf litter and root turnover (Hammar et al., 2014). Direct and indirect N₂O soil emissions from application of fertilizers and biomass input were calculated using IPCC emissions factors (for both willow and fallow) (IPCC, 2006; Ahlgren et al., 2009).

Energy conversion. The bio-based CHP plant was assumed to be located in the same area as the current energy facility in Uppsala and to generate the same amount of heat and electricity as the existing facility, that is 1600 GWh (5760 TJ) heat and 225 GWh (810 TJ) electricity per year (Vattenfall, 2016). A higher heating value (HHV) of 19.9 GJ Mg⁻¹ DM (dry and ash free) was used for calculating the lower heating value (LHV) for the willow biomass (Strömberg & Herstad Svärd, 2012), which was adjusted for the specific moisture content (MC) by:

\[
LHV_{MC} = \left( HHV - 2.45 \cdot 0.09 \cdot H_2 \right) \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{A}{100} \right) - 2.45
\]

where \( LHV_{MC} \) is the theoretical heat gained from wood chips excluding water condensation heat, and 2.45 is the latent heat of water vaporization at 20 °C (MJ kg⁻¹), A is the ash content, 0.09 represents one part hydrogen and eight parts oxygen in water, and \( H_2 \) is the hydrogen content (6% assumed) (Lehtikangas, 1999). An ash content of 1.5% and a moisture content of

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### Table 1 Description of sensitivity analysis

| Scenario            | Description                                                                 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Base scenario       | See System description                                                     |
| Transport ≤60 km    | Only including fields located 0–60 km from the CHP plant                     |
| Transport ≤30 km    | Only including fields located 0–30 km from the CHP plant                     |
| Yield −25%          | Yield decreased by 25% for all fields and years                              |
| Yield +25%          | Yield increased by 25% for all fields and years                              |
| Yield rand.         | Random yield for all fields, ±20% with the same average as the base scenario (i.e. 20 Mg DM first harvest, 30 Mg DM subsequent harvest) |
| Yield rand. top 10% | The top 10% of fields (with random yield) giving the lowest climate impact  |
| Low SOC             | Fields with initial SOC content <150 Mg carbon per ha                       |
| High SOC            | Fields with initial SOC content ≥150 Mg carbon per ha                       |

CHP, combined heat and power; SOC, soil organic carbon; DM, dry matter.

### Land use. The direct land use effect of willow cultivation was expressed in two ways: (1) by only considering the willow carbon stock development over time, or (2) by counting the net effect compared with the reference land use, that is the yearly difference between willow and green fallow. The reason for using two forms of expression was to clarify the impact of willow cultivation alone and the impact of the chosen reference land use. Avoided use of fossil fuel from cutting the fallow once every year was included in the net land use effect (Table S3). The fallow biomass was assumed to be left in the field after cutting and emissions of CO₂ and N₂O due to the change in land use were included. To assess soil carbon flux for the willow plantations, yearly net primary production (NPP) of the willow stands was calculated based on Rytter (2001) to determine yearly carbon uptake in living biomass and yearly carbon input to the soil via leaf litter and root turnover (Hammar et al., 2014). Direct and indirect N₂O soil emissions from application of fertilizers and biomass input were calculated using IPCC emissions factors (for both willow and fallow) (IPCC, 2006; Ahlgren et al., 2009).
50% gave an LHV$_{\text{MC}}$ of 15.8 GJ Mg$^{-1}$ DM. Emissions of CH$_4$ and N$_2$O from combusting willow chips were set to 11 and 6 g GJ$^{-1}$ fuel, respectively (Paulrud et al., 2010).

Heat produced from hard coal or natural gas was used as reference. Emissions factors from Gode et al. (2011), which include production, distribution and combustion of the fuels, were used. Conversion efficiency for willow and natural gas was adjusted to account for flue gas condensation (Table 2). Flue gas condensation increases the conversion efficiency (for heat) by 15–35% for woody biomass and 10–15% for natural gas (Swedish EPA, 2005), which can give conversion efficiency values of over 100% when using the lower heating value.

Impact allocation. The climate impact was allocated between heat and power using an efficiency allocation method (also called benefit-sharing method; Martinsson et al., 2012; Olsson et al., 2015). The method allocates emissions between power and heat based on the corresponding amount of power and heat that would have been produced in separate production facilities. The allocation factor for heat ($z_h$) is calculated as:

$$z_h = \frac{Q_h}{Q_h + Q_p}$$

where $Q$ is the energy produced from heat ($h$) or power ($p$) and $\eta$ is the conversion efficiency for separate production (excluding flue gas recovery). The allocation factor for power to be calculated in the same way. The conversion efficiency for separate heat and power production was set according to EU (2011) (Table 3).

GIS model

The ARCGIS product (ArcMap version 10.3, ESRI, Redlands, CA, USA) was used for mapping land use in the study region and to link soil data with specific fields. Information regarding land use, soil texture and soil organic matter (SOM) was obtained from the Swedish Board of Agriculture. Initial SOM data were available for 880 measurement points in the Uppsala region. The SOM for each field was defined as the SOM value at the closest measurement point. The specific soil properties at each site were used as the base for the carbon balance modelling. Fields smaller than 2 ha in area were excluded from the study according to Swedish management recommendations (Hollsten et al., 2013). Distances between fields and the CHP plant were also calculated using ARCGIS based on road network data from the Swedish Transport Administration (Trafikverket, 2016).

Soil carbon model

Soil carbon balances were calculated using the ICBM (Introductory Carbon Balance Model; Andrén et al., 2004). The model assumes two soil pools, one young ($Y$) and one old ($O$), where the carbon input ($i$) from litter and roots first enters the young pool. A fraction then returns to the atmosphere by oxidation to CO$_2$, while the rest is transferred to the old pool. This fraction, described by the humification coefficient ($b$), varies with aboveground ($a$) and belowground ($b$) biomass. The carbon input for willow was calculated based on the net primary production from Ryttner (2001), and the input from fallow was calculated based on Andrén et al. (2004) and an assumed productivity of 4.8 Mg ha$^{-1}$ (including all biomass) (Aronsson et al., 2009).

Carbon in coarse roots and stumps entered the soil pool at the end of each rotation (Table 4).

The relationship between the young and old pool is described by:

$$O(t) = \left( h_b \cdot k_Y \cdot \left( \frac{k_Y}{k_O} - k_Y \right) \right) \left( Y_{h,1} + i_{h,1} \right) + \left( h_b \cdot k_Y \cdot \left( \frac{k_Y}{k_O} - k_Y \right) \right) \left( Y_{o,1} + i_{o,1} \right)$$

$$\cdot \exp^{-k_Y}$$

$$\cdot \exp^{-k_O}$$

(3)

where the young pool is described by:

$$Y_{a,b}(t) = \left( Y_{a,b,1} + i_{a,b,1} \right) \cdot \exp^{-k_Y}$$

(4)

and where $k_Y$ and $k_O$ are constants representing the decay rate of the two pools (Andrén & Kätterer, 1997; Andrén et al., 2004). The $r_e$ parameter describes external factors such as soil temperature and water-holding capacity (Karlsson, 2012). The $r_e$ parameter was altered to adjust the model for differences in soil texture (Table S1). The total SOC content each year is the sum of the two pools. The SOM content was converted to SOC.

### Table 2 Conversion efficiency (%) for willow, hard coal and natural gas when combusted in a combined heat and power plant (Börjesson et al., 2010), including increase due to assumed flue gas recovery

|          | Willow | Hard coal | Natural gas |
|----------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| Heat     | 55     | 55        | 45          |
| Power    | 30     | 30        | 40          |
| Flue gas recovery | 20 | 0         | 10          |
| Total efficiency | 105 | 85        | 95          |

### Table 3 Conversion efficiencies for separate heat and power production (excluding flue gas recovery; EU, 2011), and allocation factors of emissions and climate impact between heat ($z_h$) and power ($z_p$) production for willow and the two reference fuels hard coal and natural gas

|          | Willow | Hard coal | Natural gas |
|----------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| Heat     | 78     | 80        | 82          |
| Power    | 33     | 44        | 53          |

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Table 4  Annual carbon input (i) to the soil from willow (in base scenario) and green fallow (Mg C per year and ha; Hammar et al., 2014)

|                      | Aboveground (i_a) | Belowground (i_b) |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Green fallow         | 0.7              | 1.4              |
| Willow               | 0.6, 1.2, 0.9    | 1.5, 2.8, 2.5    |
| 1st cycle (year 1–3) | 1.2, 1.9, 1.6    | 2.6, 4.1, 3.6    |
| 2nd–8th cycle (year 4–24) | 2.1            |                  |
| Year 25              |                  | 2.1              |

by division by a factor of 1.7 (60% of SOM is SOC). The SOC content was converted from fraction to mass by:

\[
SOC(\text{Mg C ha}^{-1}) = \frac{\text{SOC} \%}{100} \cdot \rho \cdot V
\]

where \(\rho\) is the specific bulk density for each soil texture, and \(V\) is the volume of topsoil (25 cm depth) in 1 ha (10 000 m\(^2\)). The bulk density values for the different soil textures were set according to Kätterer et al. (2006).

Climate model

The climate impact was assessed using AGTP, as defined by the IPCC (Myhre et al., 2013a). This climate metric considers the temperature change resulting from a radiative imbalance of the globe, that is radiative forcing (RF), due to a pulse emission of a GHG. Each GHG has a specific radiative efficiency, meaning that the gases have different abilities to change the balance between the incoming solar radiation and the outgoing terrestrial radiation. The GHGs also remain in the atmosphere for varying lengths of time before they decay. \(\text{N}_2\text{O}\) and \(\text{CH}_4\) have an average perturbation lifetime of 121 and 12.4 years, respectively. \(\text{CO}_2\) remains in the atmosphere unit it is taken up by oceans or the biosphere, while about one-third remains airborne. The perturbation lifetime of \(\text{CO}_2\) was modelled using the Bern carbon cycle model (Joos et al., 2001, 2013). The indirect effect of \(\text{CH}_4\) oxidation was included in the climate model. The AGTP (referred to as ‘temperature response’ in the Results section) is described by:

\[
AGTP_{\Delta}(H) = \int_{0}^{H} RF_x(t)RT[H-t]dt
\]

which is a convolution between the radiative forcing (RF) and the climate response function (RT) due to a unit change in the RF from a pulse emission of gas \(x\). The temperature metric considers the timing of the GHG emissions and their perturbation lifetime and is therefore a very useful metric for displaying time-dependent climate change, unlike the more common GWP metric, which describes the cumulative RF of one gas relative to the cumulative RF of \(\text{CO}_2\) during a set time frame (Joos et al., 2013). However, GWP in a 100-year perspective (GWP\(_{100}\)) was also applied in this study to enable comparisons with previous studies. According to Myhre et al. (2013b), the GWP\(_{100}\) of \(\text{CH}_4\) and \(\text{N}_2\text{O}\) is 28-fold (fossil methane) and 265-fold larger, respectively, than that of \(\text{CO}_2\) in a 100-year time frame.

Results

Inventory analysis

Field properties. In Uppsala County, about 7200 fields of varying size were reported as being under fallow in 2014, giving a total fallow area of around 14 000 ha (Fig. 1). Of these, about 2100 fields exceeded the cut-off size of 2 ha applied in this study, giving a total area of about 9800 ha. The transport distance between the fields and the CHP plant varied from 3 to 96 km, with an average distance of 43 km (Table 5).

The most common soil texture in the selected fields was clay (26%), followed by clay loam (21%), loam (14%) and loamy sand (12%) (Fig. 3). The area of each soil texture was decreased by around 30% for most soils on only selecting fields ≥2 ha.

Soil carbon balance. The initial SOC content for all fields varied between 19.5 and 447 Mg C ha\(^{-1}\), with an average of 114 Mg C ha\(^{-1}\) (Fig. 4). The initial SOC pool was not in steady-state, and the content had a strong influence on changes in carbon stocks (Fig. 5). Soils with an initially high SOC content released carbon both when willow was established (Fig. 5a) and when the land remained as green fallow (Fig. 5b). Fields with initially low SOC content sequestered carbon over time, particularly when willow was established rather than leaving green fallow in place. Thus, the net land use effect of establishing willow on fallow land was net uptake of carbon (Fig. 5c). This effect showed almost no variation between fields due to the assumption of constant willow and fallow productivity. The final net effect on SOC after 100 years varied between 83.1 and 85.2 Mg C ha\(^{-1}\), with an average of 84.3 Mg C ha\(^{-1}\).

Energy balance. The energy supplied by willow biomass each year (from all fields ≥2 ha) was on average 1040 TJ heat and 420 TJ power, which corresponds to ~20% of the heat and ~50% of the power produced at the existing energy facility. This corresponds to around

Table 5 Properties of fields ≥2 ha in Uppsala County (\(N = 2083\))

| Area (ha) | Distance* (km) | Initial SOC (%) | Initial SOC (Mg C ha\(^{-1}\)) |
|----------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Max      | 28.3           | 95.8           | 12.1                         | 447.0                         |
| Min      | 2.0            | 3.1            | 0.6                          | 19.5                          |
| Median   | 3.6            | 44.0           | 2.6                          | 88.9                          |
| Average  | 4.7            | 43.4           | 3.4                          | 114.1                         |

SOC, soil organic carbon.

*Distances are for one-way transport.
Climate impact assessment

Global warming potential (GWP). The average GWP$_{100}$ was 7.2 g CO$_2$-eq per MJ heat for the willow procurement chains in the different fields (excluding biogenic carbon) (Table 6). The GWP$_{100}$ varied mainly due to differences in transportation distance between field and energy facility. Production and use of fertilizers (including soil N$_2$O emissions) gave the highest GWP$_{100}$ followed by emissions of N$_2$O and CH$_4$ from incomplete combustion (Fig. 6). Including biogenic carbon for the willow cultivation gave large variations in GWP$_{100}$ (as shown in Fig. 5a), with an average of $-2.3$ g CO$_2$-eq per MJ heat. When the net land use effect was included (Fig. 5c), the variation was small, with an average GWP$_{100}$ of $-8.2$ g CO$_2$-eq per MJ heat. The GWP was thus smaller when accounting for avoided emissions from the reference land use of green fallow. In comparison, the GWP$_{100}$ for fossil coal and natural gas was 116 and 59.7 g CO$_2$-eq per MJ heat, respectively (no land use emissions included).

Temperature response. The climate impact of willow energy, in terms of temperature response over time, varied greatly when only including SOC changes for the willow cultivation (and no comparison with green fallow) (Fig. 7a). Fields with high initial SOC content released carbon from the soil when willow was established (Fig. 5a), which gave a positive temperature response (i.e. warming effect). However, the reference land use green fallow would release even more carbon from those fields, which means that the net effect of growing willow was a negative temperature response for all fields (i.e. a cooling effect) (Fig. 7b). On harvesting all fields in the landscape to continuously supply the local CHP plant, the temperature response was negative (cooling effect) (Fig. 7c). The final temperature response after 100 years was $-6.10^{-16}$ K MJ$^{-1}$ heat (including the net land use effect).

The climate impact and energy return of the individual fields varied due to varying field properties. Prioritizing the best performing fields (in terms of lowest climate impact) improved the climate change mitigation potential per MJ heat (Fig. 8). However, this meant that the total heat production was also lower. There was no trade-off between maximizing total heat production and lowering the climate impact, as all fields (including net land use effect) showed negative climate impacts (i.e. cooling effect) (Fig. 8b). When fields giving the highest climate impact were utilized (bottom 10% or 50%), the temperature response was positive (i.e. warming effect) when considering the willow SOC only (Fig. 8a). This means that the choice of field plays a greater role when

150 GJ ha$^{-1}$ and yr (including heat, power and flue gas condensation). The average primary energy use per hectare and year ranged between 4 to 6.1 GJ, with an average of about 4.9 GJ (including all processes). This resulted in an average energy ratio (ER) ranging from 24 to 36, with an average of 30 MJ MJ$^{-1}$ (including heat, power and flue gas condensation). The production and application of fertilizers gave the highest primary energy use during one rotation period, followed by the processes harvest and chipping, forwarding and transport (Fig. 6).
excluding the impact of avoided carbon emissions from
the reference land use green fallow and might have an
even larger impact if another alternative land use were
considered.

Continuously growing willow for energy over a land-
scope gave a much smaller climate impact than using
fossil coal or natural gas (~70/10^10 K MJ^-1 heat and
~35/10^10 K MJ^-1 heat after 100 years, respectively)
(Fig. 9).

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis showed that willow yield level
had the largest influence on the temperature response
over the whole landscape, while initial SOC content and
transport distance made a minimal difference when
considering the average effect over the whole landscape
(Table 7). However, yearly heat production was highly
affected by initial SOC content and transport distance,
as fewer fields were assumed to be cultivated in these
scenarios. When fields were assumed to be located
within 60 or 30 km from the energy facility (compared

Table 6 Global warming potential (GWP_{100} g CO_{2}-eq per MJ
heat) for willow systems during 100 years of cultivation on dif-
ferent fields (N = 2083). The procurement chain included fossil
greenhouse gas emissions and nitrous oxide emissions from
the soil

|                      | Procurement chain (excluding SOC) | Procurement chain including SOC (willow only) | Procurement chain including SOC (net land use effect) |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Min                  | 6.9                               | -10.4                                        | -8.6                                                |
| Max                  | 7.6                               | 25.2                                         | -7.8                                                |
| Average              | 7.2                               | -2.3                                         | -8.2                                                |

SOC, soil organic carbon

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with 96 km in the base scenario), the average GWP$_{100}$ (only including fossil GHGs) was lowered by 0.5–2.1% per MJ of heat compared with the base scenario, while the amount of heat produced was lowered by 17–71%.

Selecting fields based on initial carbon content gave either a slightly lower climate impact (low initial SOC) or higher climate impact (high initial SOC), while the energy production was lowered by 20–80%.

Higher yield gave the largest climate benefit and energy output (Fig. 10). When the yield was set randomly, the temperature response over the landscape was slightly lower than for the base scenario and the average net SOC effect was somewhat higher. On choosing the top 10% (with random yields) of fields (with the smallest climate impact), the temperature response over the landscape was lowered by 5%, but heat production decreased by 88%.

**Discussion**

This study examined the climate effects of supplying a local CHP plant with willow biomass during a 100-year
time frame, with the aim of analysing the potential effects of regionally produced energy considering spatial variations. If all fallow land (≥2 ha) in the study region were utilized for producing willow energy, ~20% and ~50% of the yearly heat and power production, respectively, at the energy facility could be produced from willow chips. The average climate impact, in terms of temperature response over the 100-year period, would be negative (i.e. a cooling effect) due to carbon sequestration in living biomass and soil. In other words, under the assumptions in this study, willow cultivation could both generate energy and mitigate climate change even when considering spatial variations in a landscape.

The major contributor to the primary energy use in the willow procurement chains was the production and use of fertilizers (~40%) followed by the willow harvest (~35%) (including chipping and forwarding), which is in line with previous studies on willow energy (Djomo et al., 2011). When excluding SOC changes, the production and application of fertilizers gave the largest contribution to the GWP100 due to soil N2O emissions (in total ~70%) (Fig. 6). Including SOC changes gave negative average GWP100 of ~2.3 or ~8.2 g CO2-eq MJ−1 heat (depending on if only willow cultivation or net land use

Fig. 9  Temperature response of willow energy (landscape perspective including net land use effect, i.e. difference between willow and green fallow), fossil coal and natural gas per MJ heat and year. The net effect of land use change in the fossil reference systems was zero; that is, no emissions from land use were included for coal and natural gas.

| Parameter                                                                 | Base scenario | Transport ≤50 km | Heat (MJ yr−1) | Final temperature response landscape (K MJ−1 heat) | Final average net SOC (Mg C ha−1) | Final SOC (Mg C ha−1) | Average GWP100 excluding SOC (g CO2-eq MJ−1 heat) | SOC, soil organic carbon; GWP, global warming potential. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| No. of fields                                                             | 2083          | 1705             | 1040           | 7.2                                                 | 9.7                              | 6.2                  | -0.3                                               | -0.13                                                   |
| Final average net SOC (Mg C ha−1)                                        | 84.3          | +0.0%            | 1040           | 7.2                                                 | 9.7                              | 6.2                  | -0.3                                               | -0.13                                                   |
| Final SOC (Mg C ha−1)                                                    | 84.3          | +0.0%            | 1040           | 7.2                                                 | 9.7                              | 6.2                  | -0.3                                               | -0.13                                                   |
| Average GWP100 excluding SOC (g CO2-eq MJ−1 heat)                        | 7.2           | -0.3%            | 1040           | 7.2                                                 | 9.7                              | 6.2                  | -0.3                                               | -0.13                                                   |
| SOC, soil organic carbon; GWP, global warming potential.                 | 7.2           | -0.3%            | 1040           | 7.2                                                 | 9.7                              | 6.2                  | -0.3                                               | -0.13                                                   |

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was reported as GWP100. In Zetterberg & Chen (2015), the GWP of willow/C0 temperature change after 100 years was estimated to 6°C0 bound F(101 x 10) because functional units and system boundaries differ.

A sensitivity analysis was also performed (considering the net land use effect) to study the effect of transport distance, initial SOC content and yield level. Transport distance had the largest influence on fossil GHG emissions, which was reflected in the GWP100 (Table 7), but the influence of transport on the overall temperature response was low. By selecting, for example fields located close to the CHP plant, the climate mitigating potential could be improved, but this would also generate less energy (Fig. 10). Therefore, the best option from a climate mitigation perspective would be to utilize all fields to generate as much energy as possible.

The yield level is an important factor for the energy return and the climate impact of willow. When commercial willow was introduced in Sweden, high yields were expected but unfortunately were not obtained in practice (Mola-Yudego et al., 2015). The reasons for the unexpectedly low yields may have been the combination of poor management practices and use of low productivity soils (Dimitriou et al., 2011; Mola-Yudego, 2011). Today, new improved clones have been developed, in terms of resistance to diseases, insects and frost damage as well better stem characteristics and coppice responses (Karp & Shield, 2008). This in combination with better stand management guidelines for willow farmers increases the prospect of achieving better willow yields. Mola-Yudego (2011) studied the production trend of commercial willow plantations in Sweden (year 1986–2000) and found an annual increment of 2.06 Mg DM per yr and ha per decade. They concluded that higher yields could be expected in a near future due to the development of new willow varieties. The willow yield likely varies with soil texture and water availability in the study region (Nord-Larsen et al., 2015), but since found yield models for the specific region were based on old statistic with very low yield, it was not considered to be applicable for this study where the aim was to assess the available best willow practice. Instead, the yield was kept constant for all fields in a base scenario, while yield variations were assessed in a sensitivity analysis.

From a landscape perspective, growing willow on all available fields for energy purposes resulted in a negative temperature response (i.e. cooling effect) (Fig. 7c). From a single stand perspective, there was large variation when only considering willow SOC changes, which could potentially result in a positive temperature response (i.e. warming effect) if the worst fields were chosen (Fig. 8a). When including the net land use effect (i.e. avoided SOC fluxes from green fallow), a negative temperature response (i.e. cooling effect) was shown for all fields (Fig. 8b). In conclusion, the reference land use had a large influence on the results, especially when considering single stands.

A sensitivity analysis was also performed (considering the net land use effect) to study the effect of transport distance, initial SOC content and yield level. Transport distance had the largest influence on fossil GHG
soil carrying capacity is high due to frost, so to obtain a continuous energy supply during the whole year other feedstocks are required, as it is not appropriate to store willow chips for a longer period (Strömberg & Herstad Svärd, 2012; Dimitriou & Rutz, 2015). Willow is also generally cofired with other fuels, to decrease related problems such as sintering and coating (Strömberg & Herstad Svärd, 2012). To meet the total demand of the energy facility (and the study region), additional feedstocks (and land) are therefore required.

No indirect land use changes (iLUC) were included in this study under the assumption that only fallow land was utilized. An increased demand for energy or food crops in the future may increase the pressure on land. There is, however, no agreed international accounting standard for including iLUC in LCA, but so-called iLUC factors have been developed for biofuels (Ahlgren & Di Lucia, 2014). These factors are calculated with theoretical models based on market predictions and have resulted in a wide range linked with a high degree of uncertainty. Including iLUC in LCA may according to Finkbeiner (2014) damage the reliability of natural science based LCA results.

In conclusion, this study showed that supplying an energy facility yearly with willow biomass grown on fallow land had a negative temperature response (i.e. cooling effect) when considering spatial variations in a landscape. The climate change mitigation potential was improved by selecting the best performing fields (e.g. in terms of highest SOC increase), but all fields needed to be utilized to generate as much energy as possible. Another conclusion was that the choice of reference land use played a major role for the results. Combined GIS and time-dependent LCA method proved to be a useful way to assess land use change in bioenergy systems. Moreover, the approach can be further improved with better data availability in the future and expanded to include and compare different types of biomass.

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