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Focusing solely on yield comes at a high price



Early morning in a big bluestemdominated mixed prairie in the U.S. Midwest. <u>Credit and Larger Version</u>

January 13, 2014

When it comes to biofuels, corn leads the all-important category of biomass yield. However, focusing solely on yield comes at a high price, scientists say.

In this week's issue of the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)*, the researchers show that looking at the big picture allows other biofuel crops, such as native perennial grasses, to score higher as viable



Switchgrass harvest for research at NSF's Kellogg Biological Station LTER site in Michigan. <u>Credit and</u> Larger Version



Collecting plant biomass samples at the NSF KBS LTER mixed prairie research site. <u>Credit and</u> Larger Version



Ecologists empty bee

alternatives.

"We believe our findings have major implications for bioenergy research and policy," said Doug Landis, a biologist at Michigan State University (MSU) and one of the paper's lead authors.

"Biomass yield is obviously a key goal, but it appears to come at the expense of many other environmental benefits that society may desire from rural landscapes."

Landis and a team of researchers from the Great Lakes Bioenergy Research Center and the National Science Foundation (NSF) Kellogg Biological Station Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) site compared three potential biofuel crops: corn, switchgrass and mixes of native prairie grasses and flowering plants.

Kellogg Biological Station is one of 26 such NSF LTER sites in ecosystems from grasslands to coral reefs, deserts to mountains around the world.

"Sustainability, food security, biodiversity, biofuel production--all are important to an increasing human population," says Saran Twombly, program director in NSF's Division of Environmental Biology, which funded the research through the LTER Program. "This is a superb example of how fundamental ecological research can assist human well-being."

The scientists measured the diversity of plants, pests and beneficial insects, birds and microbes that consume methane, a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change.

Methane consumption, pest suppression, pollination and bird populations were higher

bowls used to sample for pollinators. <u>Credit and</u> <u>Larger Version</u>



Field researcher checks insect "sticky traps." <u>Credit and</u> Larger Version



Scientists collect insect samples at the KBS LTER site. <u>Credit and</u> Larger Version in perennial grasslands.

In addition, the team found that the grass crops' ability to harbor such increased biodiversity is strongly linked to the fields' location relative to other habitats.

For example, pest suppression, which is already higher in perennial grass crops, increased by an additional 30 percent when fields were located near other perennial grass habitats.

That suggests that to enhance pest suppression and other critical ecosystem services, coordinated land use should play a key role in agricultural policy and planning, Landis said.

"With supportive policies, we envision the ability to design agricultural landscapes to maximize multiple benefits," he said.

However, rising corn and other commodity prices tempt farmers to till and plant as much of their available land as possible.

"Corn prices are currently attractive to farmers, but with the exception of biomass yield, all other services were greater in the perennial grass crops," Landis said.

"If high commodity prices continue to drive conversion of these marginal lands to annual crop production, it will reduce the flexibility we have in the future to promote other critical services like pollination, pest suppression and reduction of greenhouse gases."

Additional MSU researchers involved in the study include Ben Werling, Timothy Dickson, Rufus Isaacs, Katherine Gross, Carolyn Malmstrom, Leilei Ruan, Philip Robertson, Thomas Schmidt, Tracy Teal and Julianna Wilson.

Scientists from the University of Wisconsin, University of Nebraska, Bard College and Trinity Christian College were part of the research.

The work was also funded by the U.S. Department of Energy and MSU AgBioResearch.

-NSF-

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Related Websites

NSF Kellogg Biological Station LTER Site: http://lter.kbs.msu.edu/ The KBS LTER Project: Long-term Ecological Research in Row-crop Agriculture: http://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/showAward? AWD_ID=1027253&HistoricalAwards=false NSF LTER Network: http://www.lternet.edu Landscape Change Leads to Increased Insecticide Use in U.S. Midwest: http://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp? cntn id=120928 Scientists Develop New Carbon Accounting Method to Reduce Farmers' Use of Nitrogen Fertilizer: http://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?

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