

A photograph of a walnut tree branch with several green, unripe walnuts. The leaves are large and green, with some showing signs of aging or damage. The background is a clear blue sky with light clouds. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Climate and Ag Summit

“Sustainable Walnut Renewable Energy Practices”

Presented by:

Russ Lester



Dixon Ridge Farms

- ❑ **Grower and Processor of Organic Walnuts;**
 - The largest handler of organic walnuts in the United States;
 - We grow organic walnuts on over 500 acres, and buy about 2,500 more acres of organic walnut production from 67 growers
 - Organic is less than 1% of total US walnut production
- ❑ **Family farming in California since 1867 and organic since 1990;**
- ❑ **We follow a sustainable, whole systems approach to organic farming and business.**

Current Conservation Practices

1. Recycle

- Hulls/shells – spread back into orchard
- Prunings – chipped and back into soil since 1976
- Aluminum/paper/plastic/steel/etc - as much as ca

2. No till / Mow production methods since 1980

3. Fertilize with Compost, rather than synthetic fertil

4. Irrigation – New type

- Overhead hoses - through tree branches
- Drop rotary sprinklers – greenhouse style
- Compatible with cover crops/organic production
- VFD Electric Pump Motors
- Operate at 8-25 PSI at pump vs. 35-50 PSI for drip and micro-sprinklers

5. Freezer insulation - all at or above R 80 even though “normal” is R 25

6. Dryer Improvements

- Save 35-40% of drying fuel

7. Land conservation / preservation





ORGANICALLY GROWN WALNUTS

Our Energy Goal

Total farm and processing net energy self sufficiency by 2012 for all types of energy

We aim to achieve this goal while taking into account:

1. Carbon neutral or negative
2. Nitrous-oxide neutral or negative
3. Use non-food sources for energy
4. Energy costs should be reasonable
5. Transferable Technology



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Current “Green” Energy Production

1. Solar

- **3,500 square feet of PV panels**
- **Generates \$3,500/year of electricity**
- **Very low maintenance**
- **Specifications on all new buildings include loading for solar panels of 6#/sq. ft**
- **Future desire to increase to over 90,000 sq. ft**
- **Side benefit of cooling by shading roof with panels**
- **Solar addition is a perfect fit with freezer energy use**
- **PPA- we pay 80% of retail rate**



Current “Green” Energy Production (cont.)

2. **Bio Max 50** – Manufactured by Community Power Corp (CPC), Grant from California Energy Commission (CEC)

- **Production**

- **Propane:** Offsets \$12-14,000/year during 5-week drying season
- **Electricity:** Produces \$30,000-\$45,000/year
- **Hot Water:** Hydronic
- **Heating:** Use hydronic or hot air to heat our buildings & dryers
- **Local Use:** Will use 100% of produced energy on site
- **Fuel:** Uses about 820,000 pounds of walnut shell per year

- **Environmental Impact**

- **Walnut shells:** Are a renewable, non-food source of energy
- **Carbon Cycle:** Atmospheric CO₂ absorbed by trees to produce walnuts, which provide food and shells for energy production that will be used to dry and process walnuts, CO₂ back to air
- **“Waste”:** Plan is to use “char-ash” in compost and apply back into orchard for long-term carbon sequestration and soil amendment
- **Net negative release of carbon:** 1,000 year half-life in soil



Status Report

❑ Energy Generation and Reduction

- Generate about 20% of our electricity use
 - Offset about 40% of our propane use
 - Reduce dryer heat needs by about 70% via CHP and recirculation
- ➔ Total is about 25% of all energy used

❑ Costs

- ➔ Cost to produce electricity and propane onsite is about the same as retail price
- ➔ May be revenue generating depending on GHG reduction market and excess energy generation sales



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Future Projects

- ❑ **More solar panels on the roofs – possibly up to 90,000 sq ft**
- ❑ **Walnut Oil, 2010**
 - Press inedible walnuts into oil for biodiesel or walnut oil fuel
 - Estimated 12-14,000 gallons could be produced per year under current production
 - Would supply 75% of current diesel needed for tractors, irrigation, trucks and generators
 - Estimated cost of \$1.25/gallon
- ❑ **Change gas generator to a “diesel” generator, 2010**
 - 85% producer gas, 15% liquid fuel (diesel, synthetic-diesel, bio-diesel or vegetable oil)
 - 100 kW of electrical production
- ❑ **CPC Bio Max 100, late 2010 - use rest of shells available to produce 100 kW or 200 kW**
- ❑ **Use CHP in Absorption chillers on HVAC and freezers**
 - Should save about \$18,000/year
- ❑ **CPC Liquid Fuel Module, 2009 trials, 2010 production**
 - Will generate approximately 25 gallons/day, 15,000 gallons/year of synthetic diesel
- ❑ **CPC Hydrogen Module, ?**
 - Possibly use for fuel cell energy for forklifts, vehicles, electricity generation
- ❑ **Research Studies**
 - Carbon and Nitrogen – UCD, NRCS, DRF
 - Char ash use – CPC, UCD, DRF
 - Energy efficiency improvements – UCD Energy Efficiency Center, PG&E, DRF
 - Energy production – UCD, CA Biomass Collaborative ?, DRF

Since 1883



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Current Impediments

1. Emissions
2. Char/ash Soil Application
3. Interconnection



Global Issues

- ❑ Overcoming Centralized Power and Distribution thinking and marketing
- ❑ Security – centralized power plants and transmission is less secure
- ❑ Not all renewable power is green (or how it can be made “black”)
 - Large transmission lines impact farms and environment and are very costly
 - Transporting power great distances suffers large losses
 - Large solar in desert areas destroys a fragile environment, maintenance?
 - Algae ponds in the desert consume large quantities of water, destroy the environment and are not sustainable
- ❑ Transport of Bio Mass to centralized plants, not sustainable, cost-effective.



Solutions

- Encourage small, distributed, renewable fueled generation.
- Encourage energy efficiency
- Encourage efficient and complete use of resources
- Transparent economics to show all costs of energy.
- Renewable fuels information clearinghouse, advocate, etc. needed
- One stop permitting - emissions, interconnection, by-products, etc.
- Permitting fees and costs scaled to size
- Simplified, fast and consistent method to rectify problems



Conclusion

- Stimulate short and long-term economy and job gains.
- Move the USA and CA energy sector toward domestic self-sufficiency.
- Diversification of energy types is good, stabilizing the market, power generation and costs.
- These solutions can be implemented immediately
- **THESE GOALS CAN BE MET & AGRICULTURE CAN PLAY A ROLE**