

A photograph of a walnut tree branch with several green, unripe walnuts and lush green leaves against a clear blue sky. The walnuts are in various stages of ripening, with some showing the characteristic cracked green husk. The leaves are large and have prominent veins.

# Climate and Ag Summit

## “Sustainable Walnut Renewable Energy Practices”

Presented by:

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# 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





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# 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 CO<sub>2</sub> absorbed by trees to produce walnuts, which provide food and shells for energy production that will be used to dry and process walnuts, CO<sub>2</sub> 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

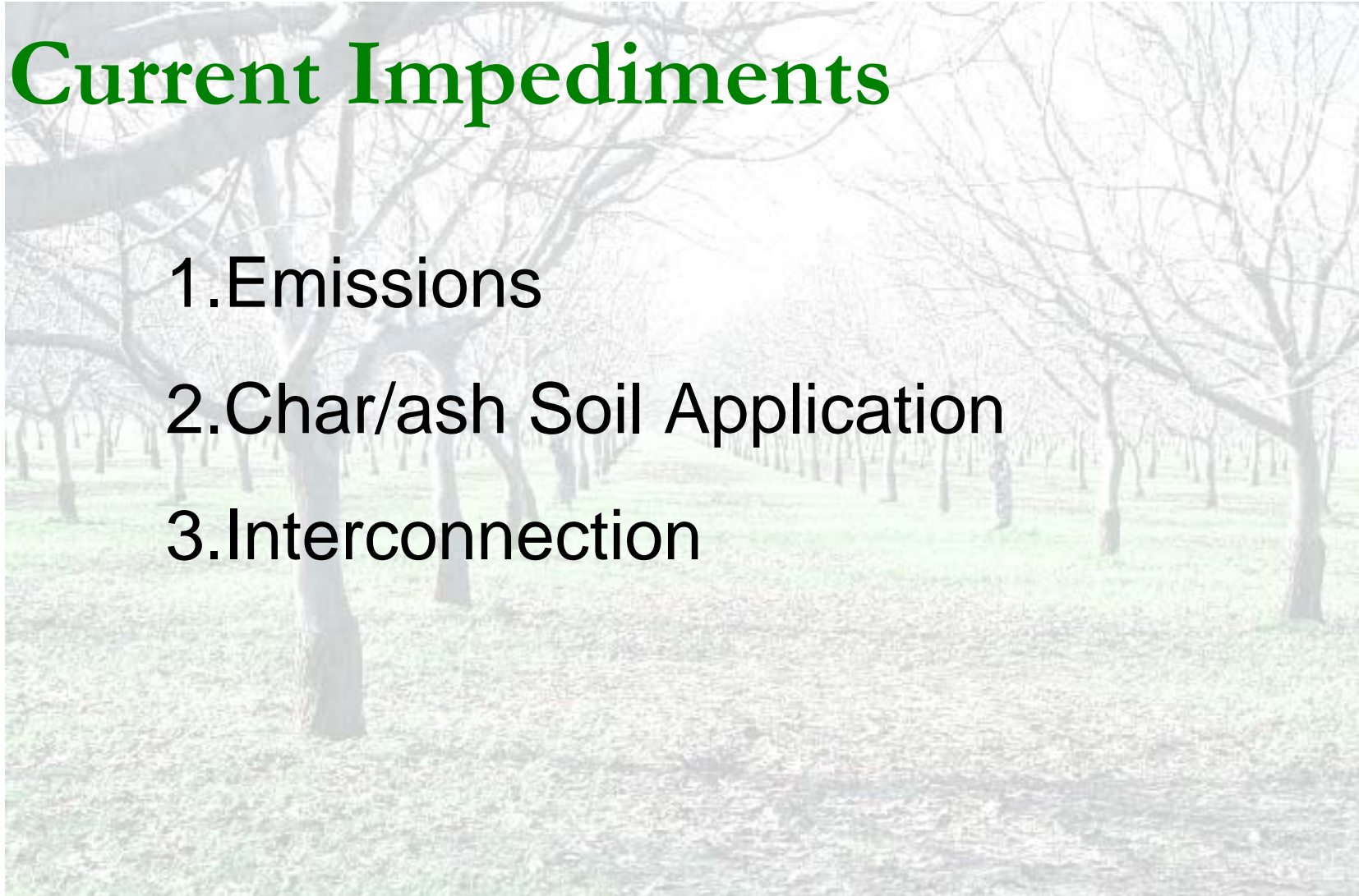
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# Current Impediments

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**