



Halophytes as Feedstock for Biogas Production: Composition Analysis and Biomethane Potential of *Salicornia* spp. Plant Material from Hydroponic and Seawater Irrigation Systems

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Mette Hedegaard Thomsen, Aalborg University, Denmark Rui Miranda Rocha, Riasearch, LDA., Portugal Jutta Papenbrock, Ariel Turcios, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität, Germany Anaerobic digestion of *Salicornia* spp. achieved biomethane yields similar to that of green grasses and thus has the potential to serve as a feedstock for mono- and codigestion



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The halophyte crop *Salicornia* can be utilized as a feedstock for biogas production in co-digestion with a non-saline feedstock with biomethane yields similar to that of conventional non-saline grass crops.

The halophyte plant species *Salicornia europaea* and *Salicornia ramosissima* were investigated for their potential to serve as a substrate for biogas production. *Salicornia europaea* was cultivated in hydroponic systems under varying salt concentrations (0, 10, 20, and 30 g/L NaCl), while *S. ramosissima* was grown in greenhouse farming with aquaculture effluent irrigation. The biomethane potential of the two halophyte feedstocks was determined through batch experiments, and correlations to the plant biochemical composition were investigated. Ash and mineral content of *S. europaea* was correlated to the increasing salt concentration used for plant cultivation in hydroponic systems. No indication of inhibition of the anaerobic digestion process was detected for sodium concentrations of up to 2400 mg/L in the anaerobic batch-test assays. The highest biomethane yield of S. europaea of 250 mL CH₄/gVS was obtained when grown under 20 g/L NaCl and up to 300 mL CH₄/gVS for *S. ramosissima*. By concentrating the dry matter content, the biomethane yield per ton of feedstock could be increased from 24 m³ CH₄/t of the fresh halophyte plant to 74 m³ CH₄/t by fractionation into a pulp fraction and to 149 m³ CH₄/t by drying of the plant at room temperature for 1 week.

Reference:

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