

Management of Renewable Resources for Growth in Agriculture (BIOMASA)*

Craciun Alina and Zugravu Adrian-Gheorghe

Universitatea Dunarea de Jos, Galati, Romania

Correspondence should be addressed to: Craciun Alina; craciun.lina33@gmail.com

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Abstract

The paper characterizes the biomass as organic material of biological origin - a renewable and organic energy source for use as fertilizer. In terms of agriculture, biomass cannot be labeled as a complete source of clean renewable energy. Currently biomass is a transitional form with a long period, from fossil to unpolluted resources. It is important to note that the focus is on growth from agriculture biomass (energy crops and biogenic residues/wastes). The main residues and waste is studied extensively in recent years in Moldova come from private livestock sector, the wine industry, cultivation and communal services. The chemical composition of waste and residues originating in agriculture shows that they contain nutrients that should be returned to the soil through fertilization. A basic rule of environmental sustainability is that energy can be extracted from production or consumption systems but nutrients must be recycled. The advantages of using biomass to fossil resources are obvious, but while there are possible risks that may arise from inefficient use of biomass. This calls for qualitative and quantitative monitoring, reassessment of the significance that biomass must have in development plans of the country.

Keywords: energy crops, crop residues, biogenic waste, soil, nutrients