

Understanding multi-use land management systems with regenerative grazing and solar PV

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1. Motivation: Agrivoltaic Grazing that Benefits the Land, the Animals, and the Solar Asset

- Concerns about amount of land required by solar energy and displacement of agriculture
- Research suggests potential to co-locate agriculture and solar energy
- Co-location of regenerative grazing & PV offers many potential animal welfare, economic, social, and environmental benefits – however questions need to be answered!

2. Research Questions: Understanding Layered Land Use

- Can a PV system be designed to allow for cattle grazing, effectively **eliminating the risk at the PV-cattle interface**? What is the **proper design** for the solar asset to maximize the joint objectives of energy generation and grazing while **minimizing the capital costs**?
- Can properly managed livestock grazing in a solar array produce **quantifiable ecosystem outcomes** such as improved water resource, net carbon sequestration, and improved soil and grass nutrient status, including accounting for net GHG emissions from livestock?

3. Tackling Complex Questions with a Multidisciplinary Team

White Oak Pastures, Bluffton, Georgia, USA

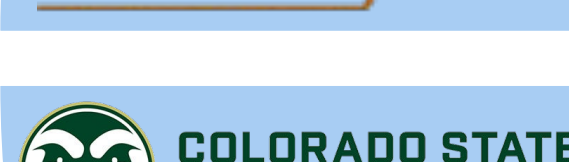
- CattleTracker PV System development & mock-up
- Financial and technical risk analysis and assessment

Engineering Team

- Soil and vegetation field sampling & analysis
- Ecosystem modeling & carbon protocol development

Soils Team

CattleTracker Branch



CattleTracker Outdoor Test Lab
Field Workshop
Carbon Protocol Submission



Carbon Branch

- Cattle compatibility, monitoring, and evaluation

Animal Welfare Team

Flux Team

- Eddy-covariance flux tower installation, data collection, and analysis

4. 1st Field Season – Spring 2023

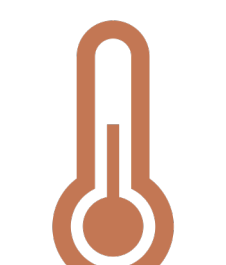
Objectives



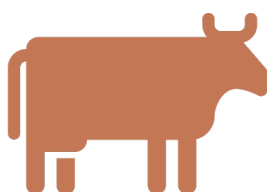
Establish soil baselines & quantify characteristics



Track vegetation patterns over the growing season under different management schemes



Install microclimate sensors & flux towers to collect continuous data on key environmental parameters



Observe cattle interaction with different panel designs



Taking soil cores



Installing soil moisture & temp sensors



Dividing soil core by depth

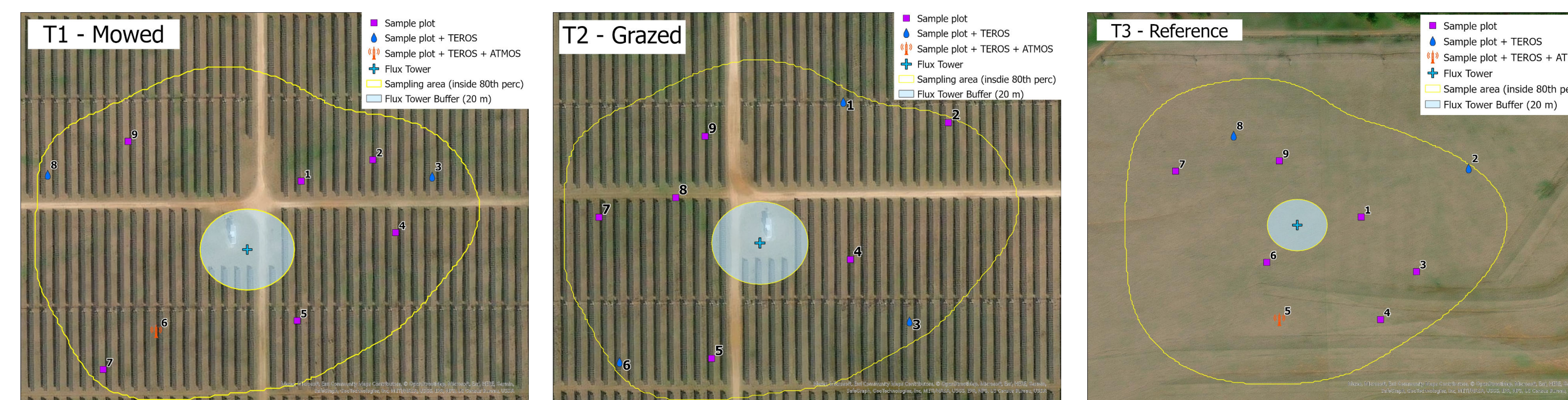
Outcomes

- Installed 3 **flux towers**, 81 **soil moisture & temperature sensors**, and 7 **weather stations**
- Collected 194 **soil samples** at two depths
- Collected 194 baseline **vegetation samples** and trained field site staff to continue sampling through growing season

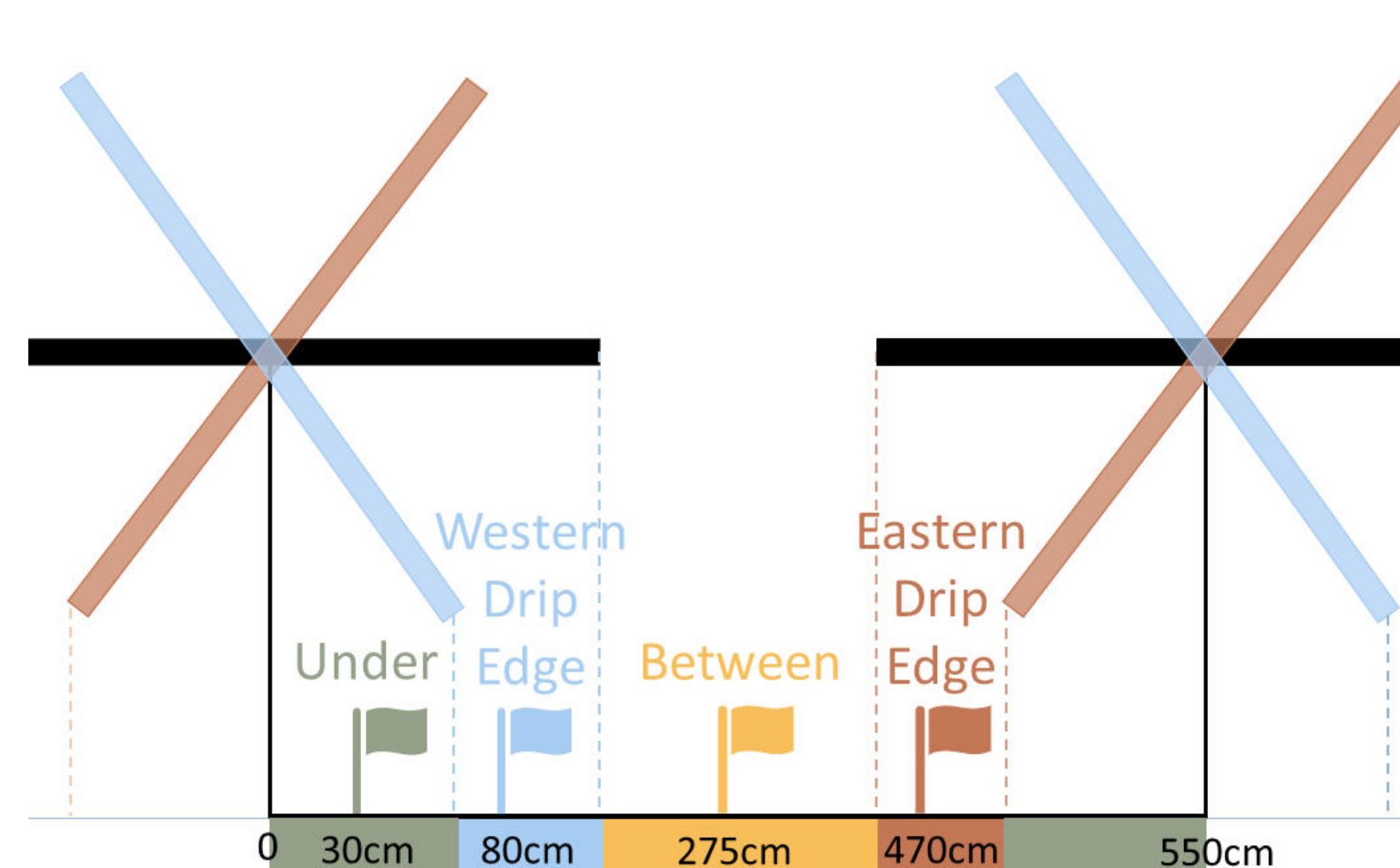
Implementation

Characterizing Ecosystem Impacts

- Three treatments of ~30 acres:



- Select 9 plots and define 4 distinct zones within a plot for sampling, to capture heterogeneity created by panels



Observing Cattle Interaction with Infrastructure

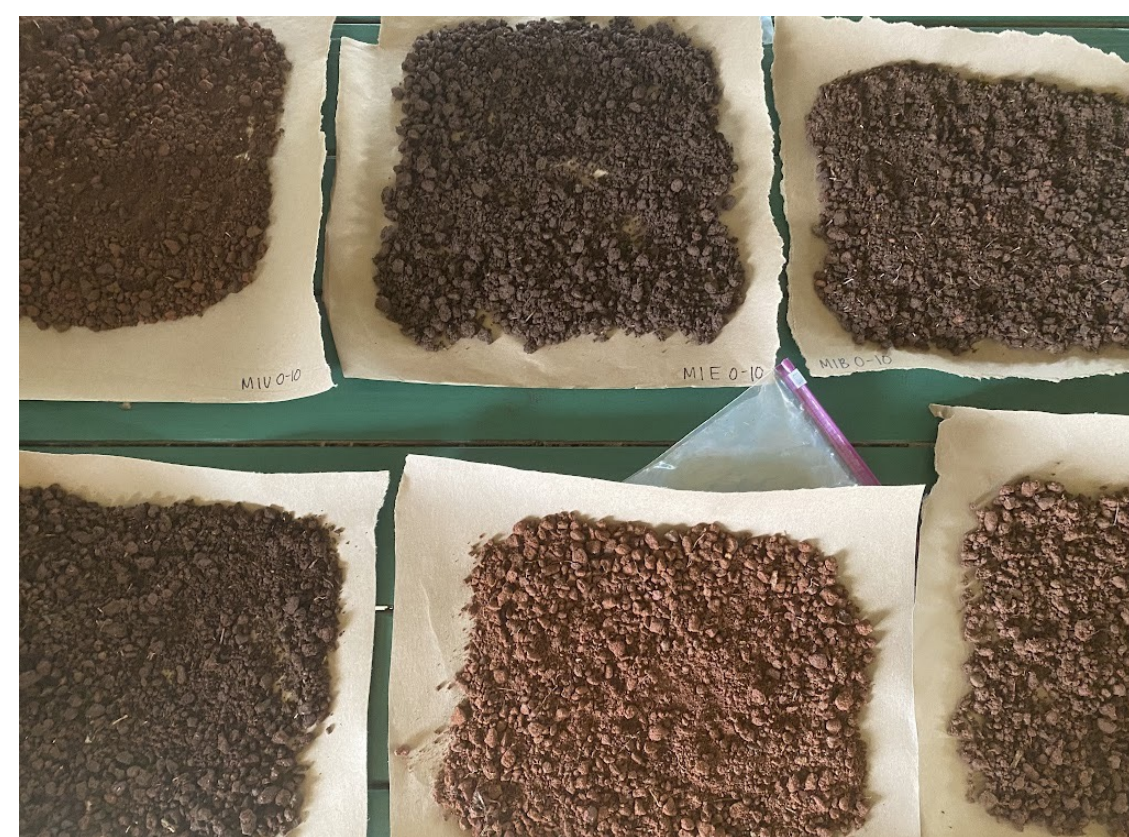
- Test cattle interactions with module mock-ups at 3 different heights

5. Take Aways & Next Steps

- Inherently **heterogeneous systems**, but with larger patterns – learning how to balance feasibility of capturing that heterogeneity at necessary resolution
- Crucial to improve understanding of the **social & economic dimensions** for large-scale deployment
- Importance of **interdisciplinary collaboration** & systems-level perspective

Moving forward...

- Analyze samples collected this season
- Use data to parameterize biogeochemical model incorporating a solar panel layer
- Stakeholder workshop Spring 2024
- Building toward CattleTracker Outdoor Test Lab

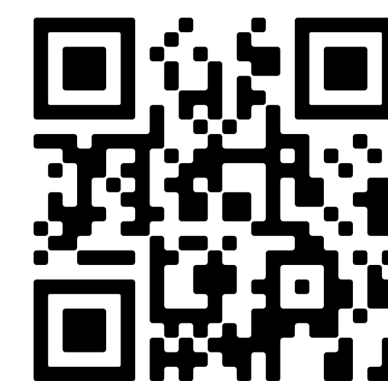


6. Acknowledgements

Project Team: Nick DeVries, PI (Silicon Ranch); Dr. Anna Clare Monlezun, Research Lead (Graze L.L.C); Will Harris, Bridget Hogan & Scott Cleveland (White Oak Pastures); Dr. Keith Paustian, Dr. Lily Edwards-Callaway & Dr. Mu Hong (Colorado State University); Dr. Robert Clement & Dr. Rebecca Mitchell (Quanterra Systems)

Advisory Committee: Jordan Macknick, Chair (NREL), Jason Rowntree, Russ Conser, Anat Razon, Janice Swanson

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