

Τ

C

F

F

F

F

F

E

B

Agricultural Journals

Research i AGRICULTURA ENGENEERIN

home page about us contact

	US
able of contents	
N PRESS	
RAE 2013	
RAE 2012	
RAE 2011	
RAE 2010	
RAE 2009	
RAE 2008	
RAE 2007	
RAE 2006	
RAE 2005	
RAE 2004	
RAE 2003	
RAE Home	
Editorial	
oard	

For Authors

- Authors
 Declaration
- Instruction to Authors
- Guide for Authors
- Copyright
 Statement
- Submission

For Reviewers

- Guide for Reviewers
- Reviewers
 Login

Subscription

Res. Agr. Eng. Strašil Z., Kára J.: Study of knotweed (Reynoutria) as

resource for energy and industrial utilization

Res. Agr. Eng., 56 (2010): 85-91

This paper deals with the Reynoutria \times bohemica and Reynoutria japonica unde conditions of the Czech Republic. It evaluates the impact of soil, weather conditions and various terms of harvest (autumn, spring) on the yield, dry matter content, phytomass loss, ash content, and basic elements content change in plants. Heavy metals content was determined in soil where plants were grown and consequently in plants themselves. The average yield of dry matter at the fully closed stands of Reynoutria japonica were 9.06 t/ha in autumn, Reynoutria \times bohemica from 13.23 to 21.41 t/ha, according to the site. The yield losses within the winter period were found on average 42% for Reynoutria japonica and 34% for Reynoutria \times bohemica. The moisture decrease of Reynoutria japonica was found from 68% in the autumn to 24% in

the spring, and of Reynoutria \times bohemica from 67% to 23%, respectively Decreased content of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, and magnesium in the knotweed phytomass was found during the latter (spring) harvest periods in comparison with the earlier harvest periods. Decreased elements content in phytomass during th latter harvest period (spring) increases the phytomass quality as a fuel from both aspects - technical and emissions generation. The ash content in plants varied according to the site, on average from 3.12% in Ruzyně to 4.6% in Chomutov. None of the heavy metals monitored in knotweed plants reached th maximum admissible values determined for the food or feed purposes in the Czec Republic. From the results of combustior experiments, it is evident that Reynoutria \times bohemica is a good fuel. Energy sorre shows the extreme CO concentration in flue gases in comparison with other monitored fuels. According to the ČSN EN 12809 (2001) standard it does not meet even the third class of requirements On the contrary, knotweed and wood bar