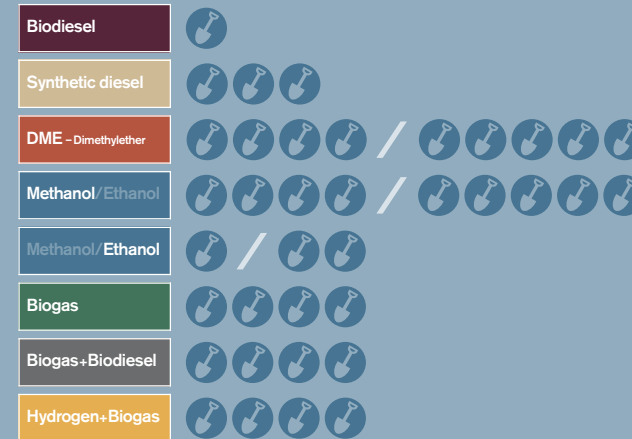


Efficient land use will be an increasingly important factor in meeting the world's ever-growing demand for food and fuel.

Driving distance per hectare per year is a measure of the performance of biofuel. The yield per hectare for each crop has been calculated using figures for average yields from good quality land. The rating scale indicates the distance per hectare that a heavy truck can cover annually.

Growth is based on Swedish conditions. Although crop cultivation in other locations may yield different results, the relativities are more or less the same.

The quantity of fuel/energy used in harvesting, production, transport etc. is subtracted from the quantity produced. Results for the same fuel may vary depending on the production process used.



DME and methanol based on black liquor gasification receive the highest rating. Harvest yields are high, only small quantities of fossil fuels are required and the fuels have a high energy efficiency.

Synthetic diesel also benefits from high harvest yields and low fossil fuel consumption; however, its energy efficiency is lower and the selectivity in production is limited.

Ethanol receives a low rating because of its limited energy efficiency and, in certain instances, high fossil energy requirement.

Biodiesel is rated lowest due to low average harvest yields and very high fossil energy utilisation.

Biogas produced by black liquor gasification is not included.

Source: EUCAR/CONCAWE/JRC, University of Lund, EU RENEW project and AB VOLVO