



Editorial

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Benefits of Biomass

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Introduction

Biomass is made up of plant or animal matter that is burned to generate electricity or heat. Wood, energy crops, and waste from trees, yards, and farms are examples. Since biomass (for example, wood logs) can potentially be used as a fuel, some people use the words biomass and biofuel interchangeably. Agricultural crop residues, forestry residues, algae, wood processing residues, municipal waste, and wet waste (crop wastes, forest residues, purpose-grown grasses, woody energy crops, algae, industrial wastes, sorted municipal solid waste [MSW], urban wood waste) are all examples of biomass feedstocks. Biomass can be used to make fuels, electricity, and goods that would otherwise be manufactured with fossil fuels.

The aim of NREL is to develop biorefinery technology that converts biomass into a variety of useful fuels, chemicals, materials, and goods, similar to how oil refineries and petrochemical plants do. Biomass is organic matter that can be used as an energy source and is alive or was a short time ago. Wood, vegetables, seaweed, and animal waste are examples of biomass. Biomass is a renewable energy source that gets its energy from the sun. Biomass is a highly adaptable material that can be burned directly, refined into liquid biofuels, or collected as a gas from landfills or anaerobic digesters to generate electricity. Its own source of energy is the sun, and it is classified as green since plant matter can be regrown relatively quickly. California's most expensive energy source is biomass.

'Biomass' is a fancy term for something really basic: natural materials. Biomass is a renewable energy source that gets its energy from the Sun. Since its intrinsic energy comes from the sun and it can regrow in a very short period, biomass is considered a renewable energy source. Trees absorb carbon dioxide from the environment, turn it to biomass, and then release it back into the atmosphere when they die.

"Biomass is far from "clean" – burning biomass produces air pollution that causes a wide range of health problems, from asthma attacks to cancer to heart attacks, resulting in hospitalizations, emergency department visits, and premature deaths." Biomass energy is, in reality, California's most costly energy source. These biomass subsidies waste money that could be better spent on less expensive and more environmentally friendly solar and wind energy alternatives, as well as the jobs they generate. Total biomass is calculated by adding the dry mass biomass of all individuals in a given land area and then reporting it as biomass per plot, habitat, biome, or classroom. Scientists standardise biomass per unit of area in order to compare biomass in various locations. 'Biomass' is a fancy term for something really basic: natural materials. People have been using biomass energy since the first cave dweller thought to light a fire with wood! Biomass power plants today generate energy from a variety of sources, including animal waste and wood pellets. Biomass cannot, of course, be generated from any form of waste. Despite the fact that biomass is now known as a renewable energy source that is much more environmentally friendly than the burning and processing of fossil fuels such as coal, gas, and oil, biomass production requires both agriculture and forestry.

The most popular method for converting biomass to usable energy is direct combustion. All biomass can be burned directly to heat buildings and water, as well as to provide heat for industrial processes and generate electricity in steam turbines. Pyrolysis and gasification are two forms of thermochemical biomass conversion.

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