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# AGRIVOLTAICS IN CALIFORNIA

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American Farmland Trust

December 12, 2023





# American Farmland Trust

**Founded in 1980**

***Committed to Saving the Land That Sustains Us***

- **Protecting Farmland**
- **Promoting Sound Farming Practices**
- **Keeping Farmers on the Land**

**No Farms  
No Food®**



American Farmland Trust



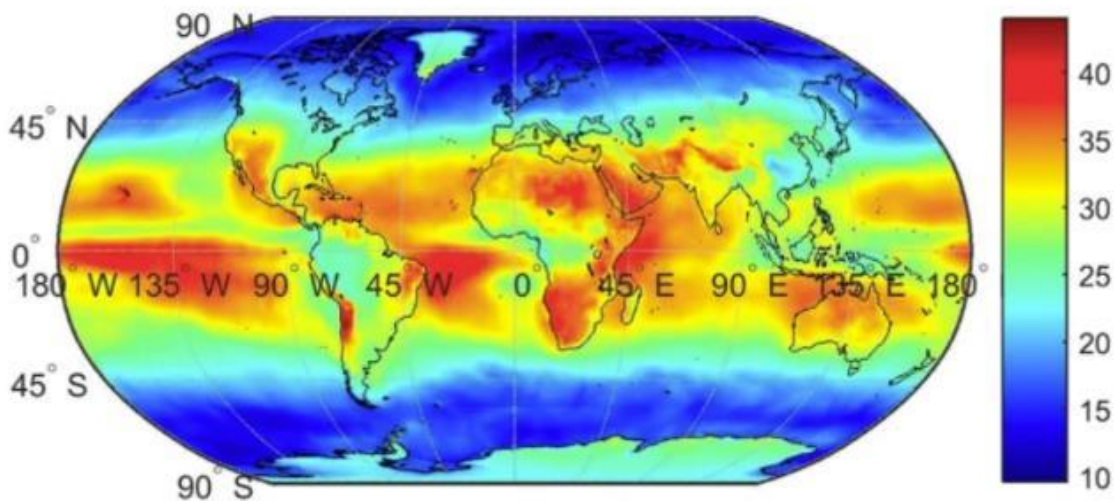
# Overview

- Background
- **Why Agrivoltaics?**
- What is Agrivoltaics?
- Benefits & Challenges
- Research
- Q&A





# Land Requirements for Solar

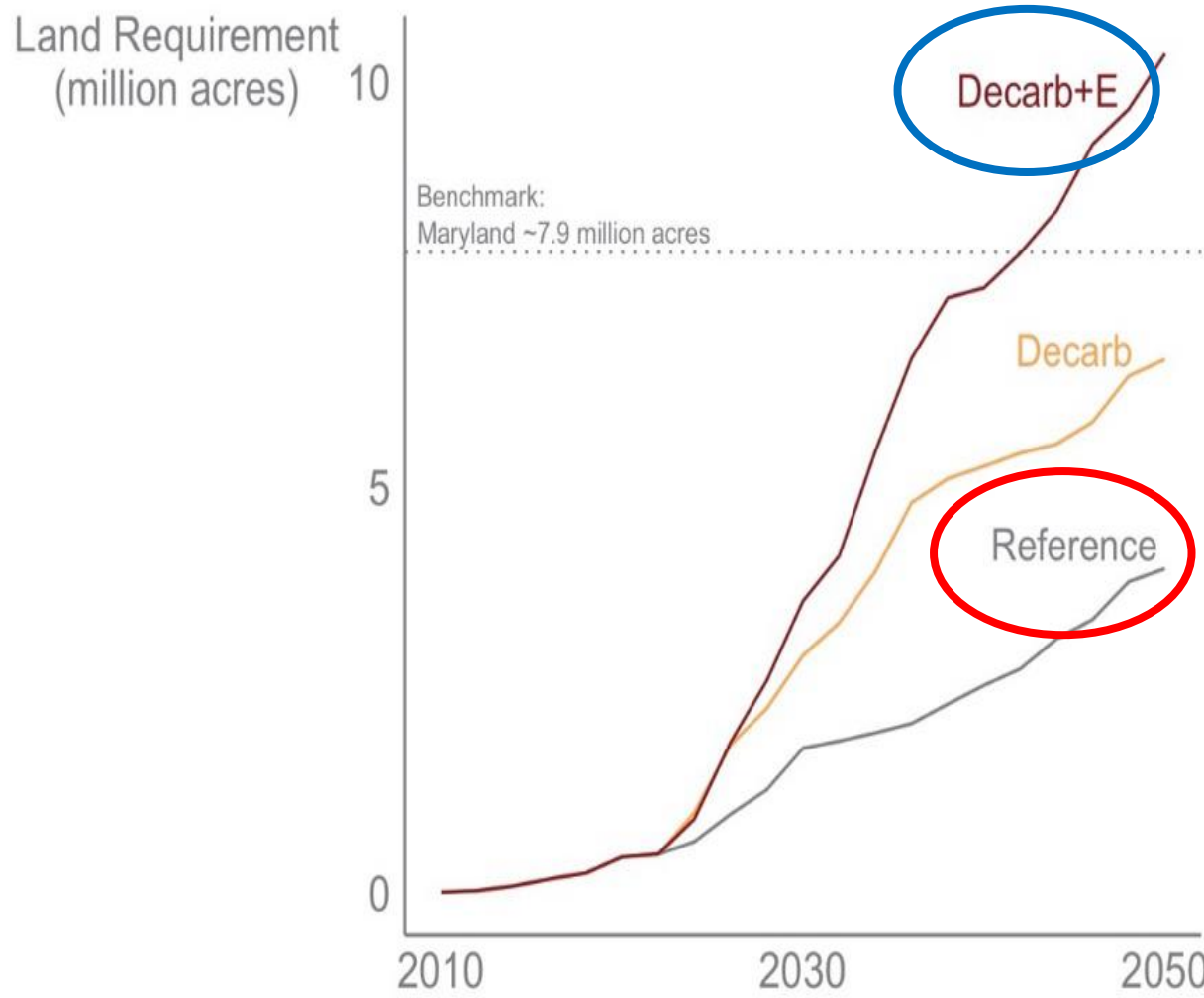


## Solar PV Power Potential is Greatest Over Croplands

Elnaz H. Adeh, Stephen P. Good, M. Calaf & Chad W. Higgins

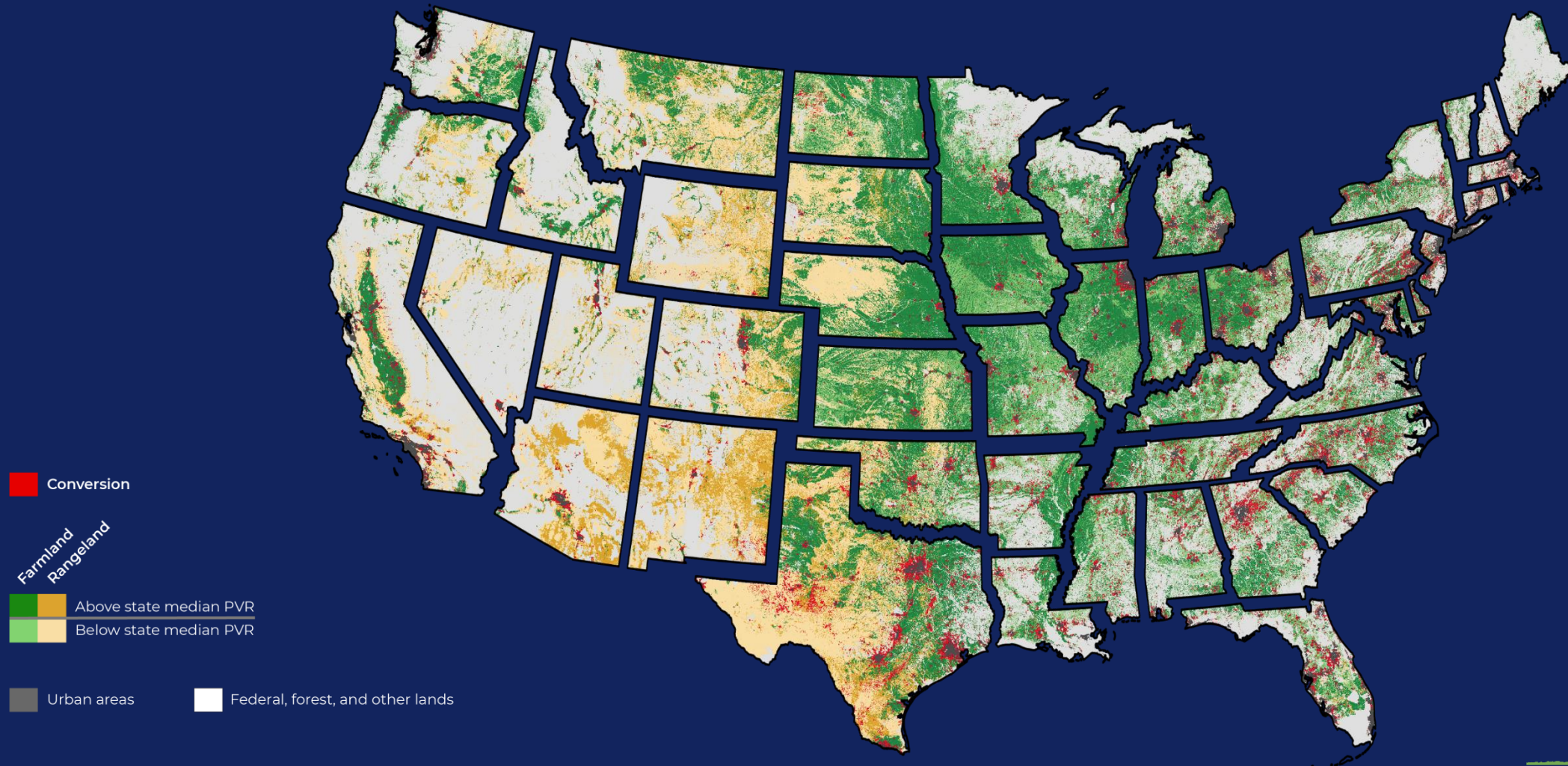
*Scientific Reports* 9, Article number: 11442 (2019) | [Cite this article](#)

**8-10 million acres for solar by 2050**  
**90% in rural communities**





Smart Solar refers to three equally important goals:  
 (1) accelerating solar energy development, (2) strengthening farm viability,  
 and (3) safeguarding land well-suited for farming and ranching.







**Safeguard** the ability  
for land to be used for  
**agriculture**

**Grow agrivoltaics** for  
agricultural production &  
solar energy

**Prioritize** solar  
siting on **buildings**  
and land **not** well  
suited for farming

Promote **equity**  
and **farm viability**

**Smart  
Solar**

[farmland.org/solar/](https://farmland.org/solar/)



# What is Agrivoltaics?

Agriculture + Photovoltaics = Agrivoltaics

Per SB 688 Padilla agrivoltaics are defined as: "solar energy systems integrated into agricultural production within the same land area, also referred to as agrisolar or dual-use solar."





# What is ~~Agrivoltaics?~~ Agriculture?

As defined by the California Agriculture Relations Board agriculture is:

"farming in all its branches...[including] the cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodities, the raising of livestock, bees, fur-bearing animals, or poultry, and any practices performed by a farmer or on a farm as an incident to or in conjunction with such farming operations, including preparation for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriers for transportation to market."





# Types of Agrivoltaics

- Grazing
- Crop Production
- Greenhouses



Photos: AFT, Silicon Ranch, Soliculture, NREL



# What about pollinator habitat?

Pollinator habitat & apiaries alone are **not** agrivoltaics.

Alternative terms:

- Ecovoltaics
- Dual-use solar

Comment | [Published: 10 August 2023](#)

## Ecovoltaic principles for a more sustainable, ecologically informed solar energy future

[Matthew A. Sturchio](#) & [Alan K. Knapp](#)

[Nature Ecology & Evolution](#) 7, 1746–1749 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)



Photo by Dennis Schroeder, NREL 52948



Photo by Dennis Schroeder, NREL 19912



Photo by CSU



# Example Agrivoltaic Configurations

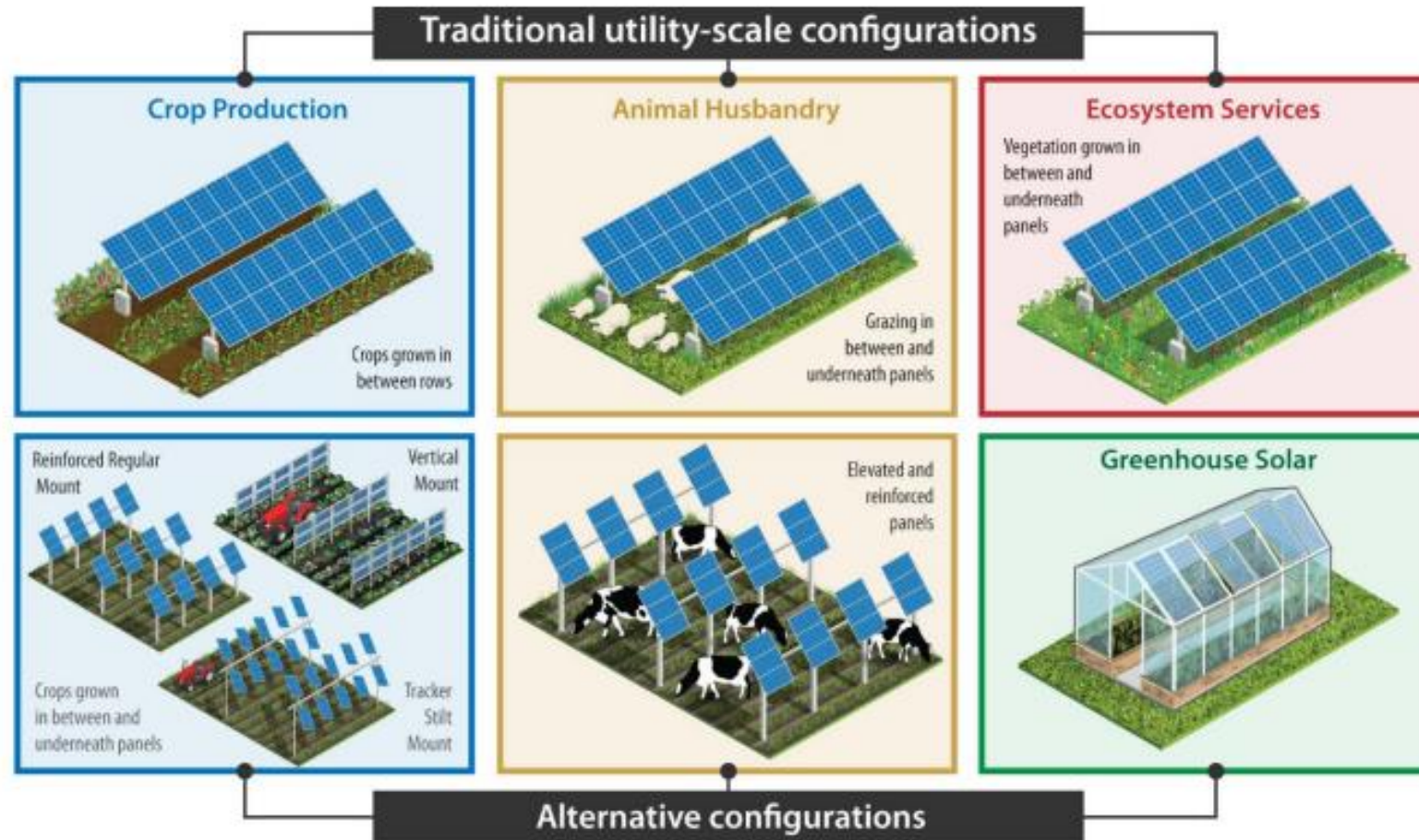


Figure 1. Types of agrivoltaics systems that have been deployed commercially.

Macknick, Jordan, Heidi Hartmann, Greg Barron-Gafford, Brenda Beatty, Robin Burton, Chong Seok Choi, Matthew Davis, Rob Davis, Jorge Figueroa, Amy Garrett, Lexie Hain, Stephen Herbert, Jake Janski, Austin Kinzer, Alan Knapp, Michael Lehan, John Losey, Jake Marley, James MacDonald, James McCall, Lucas Nebert, Sujith Ravi, Jason Schmidt, Brittany Staie, and Leroy Walston. 2022. The 5 Cs of Agrivoltaic Success Factors in the United States: Lessons From the InSPIRE Research Study. Golden, CO: National Renewable Energy Laboratory. NREL/TP-6A20-83566. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy22osti/83566.pdf>.



# Benefits of Agrivoltaics

## Food

- Protect crops, livestock from heat stress and drought
- Comparable or improved yields for many crops

## Water

- Reduce water use for irrigation by up to 50%
- Increase water use efficiency of crops

## Energy

- Improve solar cell efficiency via reduced operating temperatures
- Reduce vegetation management costs

## Producers

- Reduce energy and water consumption
- Reduce risk of heat-related illness
- Diversify income





# Challenges of Agrivoltaics

## Food

- Uncertain impacts on crop yield, nutrition, and flavor
- Potential increase in pest pressure
  - Especially fungus

## Water

- Increased spatial variability in moisture distribution

## Energy

- Increased capital costs
  - \$0.07 to \$0.80 per  $W_{DC}$
- Increased complexity

## Producers

- Negative impacts from construction
- Limited flexibility in farming practices



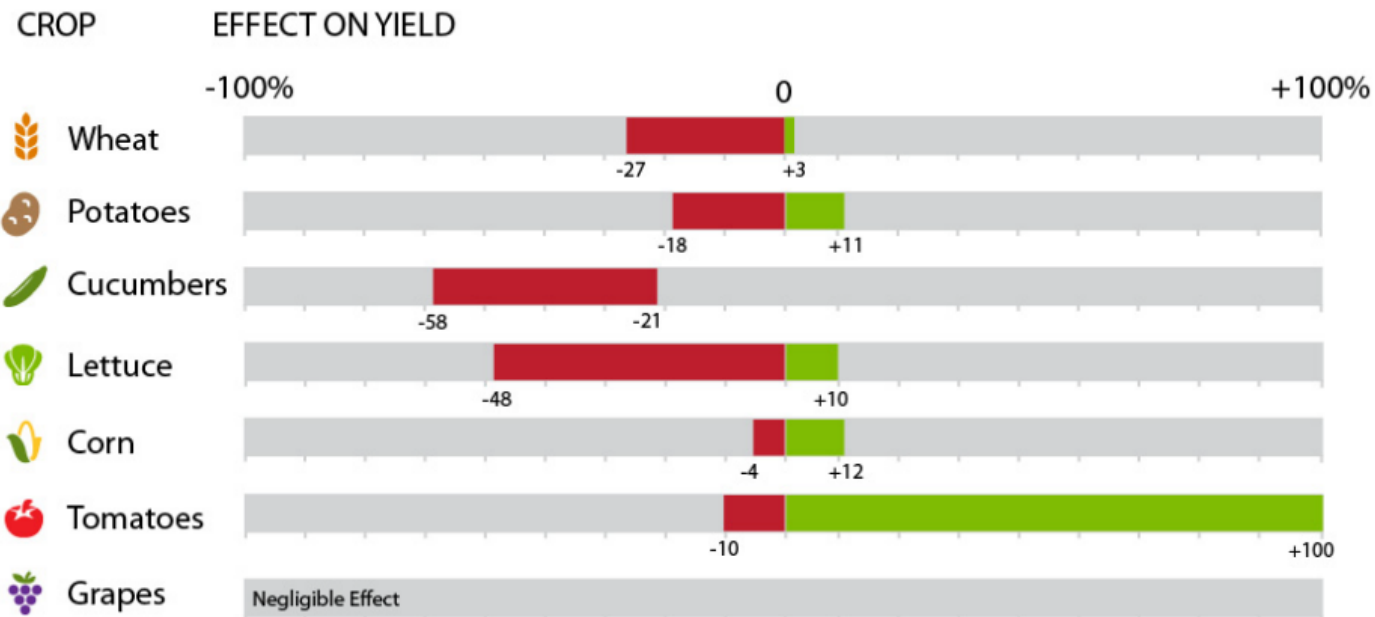


# Agrivoltaics Research: Crops

University of Arizona (Tucson, AZ)

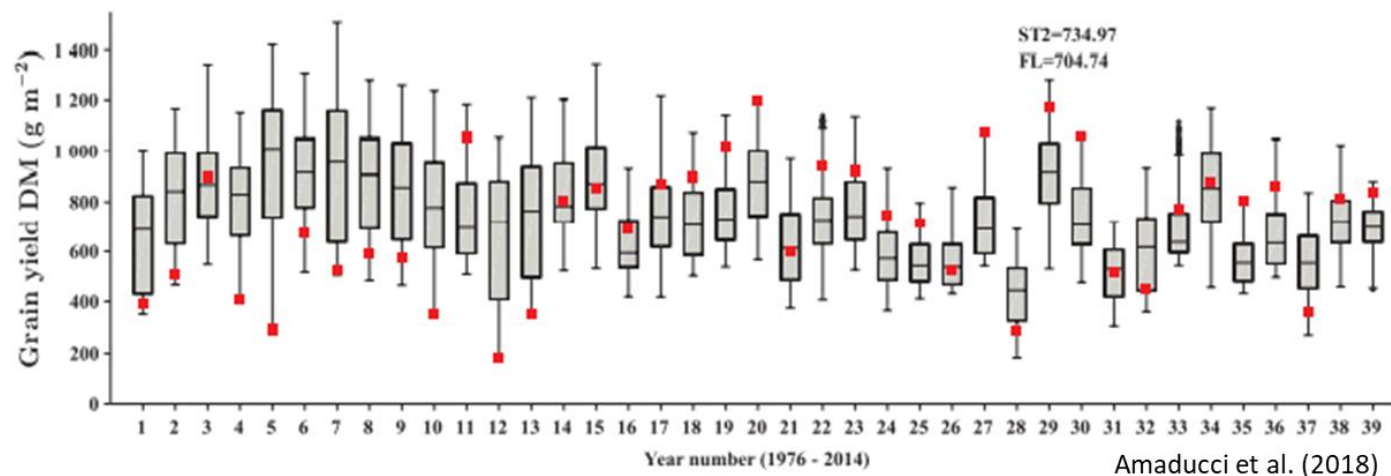
Barron-Gafford et al. (2019) *Nature Sustainability*

- Chiltepin peppers: ~200% yield increase
- Tomatoes: ~100% yield increase
- Jalapeños: slight decrease



**Figure 11. Summary of agrivoltaic crop performance across multiple sites and locations.**

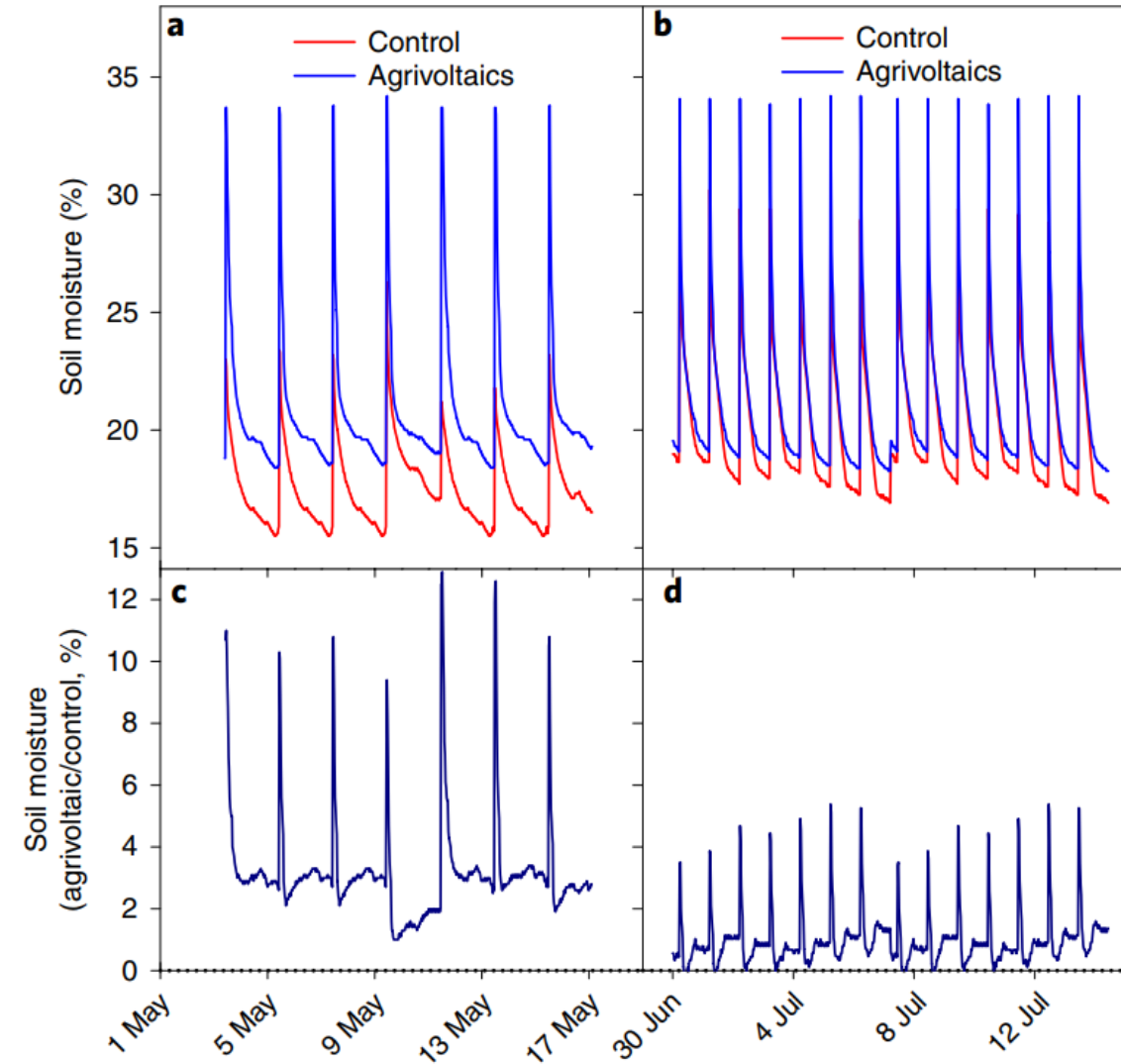
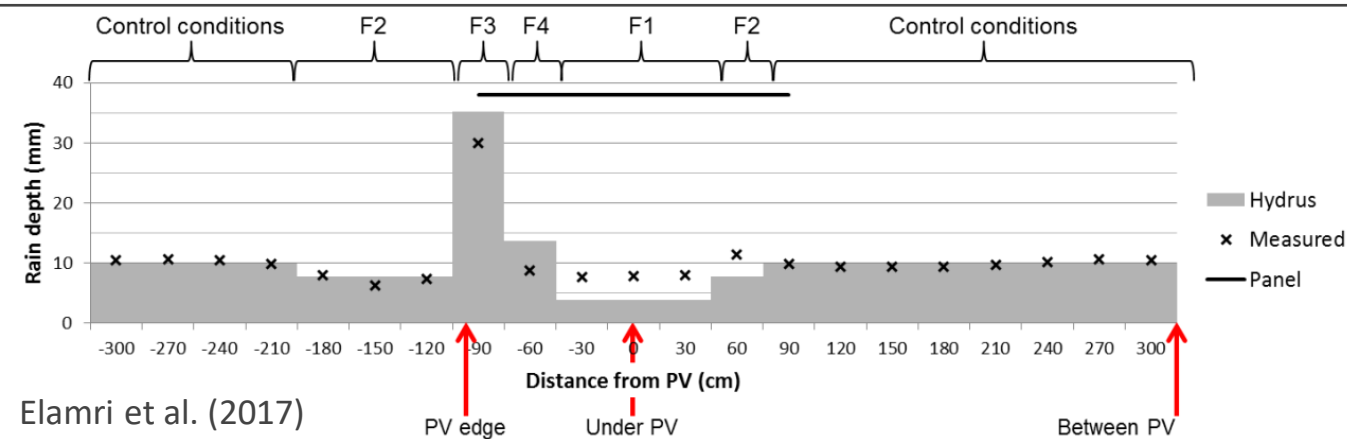
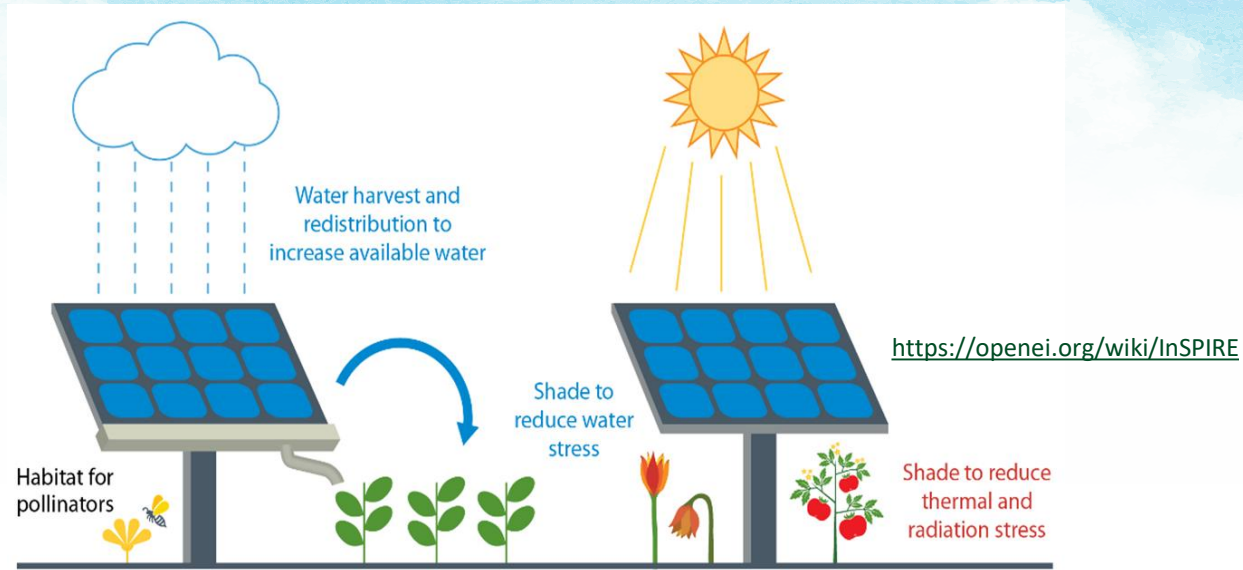
Data from (Amaducci et al., 2018; Barron-Gafford et al., 2019; Campana et al., 2018; Campana et al., 2020; Cho et al., 2020; Cossu et al., 2014; Dupraz et al., 2011; Leon and Ishihara, 2018; Marrou et al., 2013a; Marrou et al., 2013b; Prannay et al., 2017; Sukiya and Nagashima, 2017; Trommsdorff et al., 2021; Valle et al., 2017)





# Agrivoltaics

## Research: Water



University of Arizona (Tuscon, AZ)  
Barron-Gafford et al. (2019) *Nature Sustainability*

- Peppers need 50% less water
- Tomatoes need 30% less water



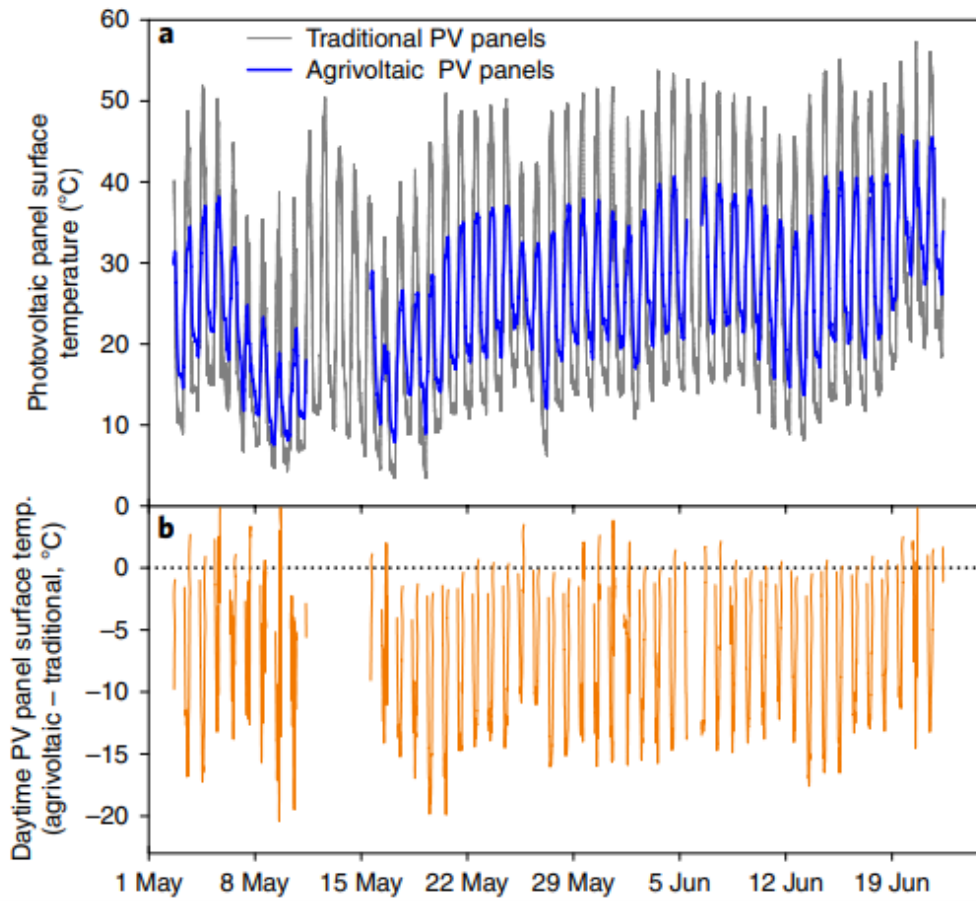
# Agrivoltaics

## Research: Energy

University of Arizona (Tuscon, AZ)

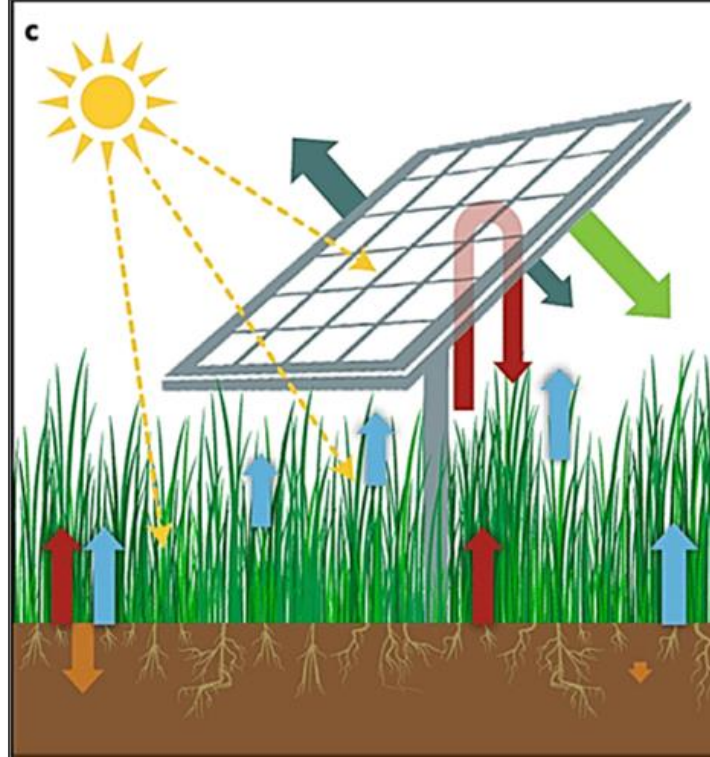
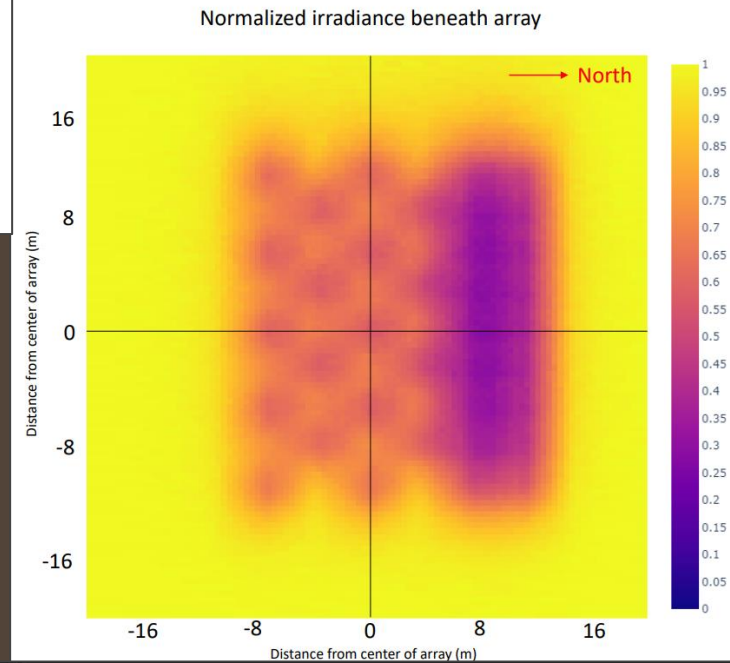
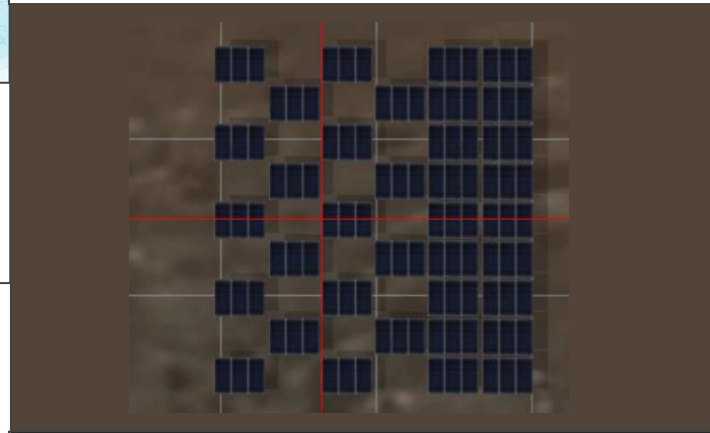
Barron-Gafford et al. (2019) *Nature Sustainability*

- Average summer PV surface temperature reduction:  $\sim 9^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Annual generation increase:  $\sim 2\%$



## Irradiance Analysis for Kebwezi, Kenya

$$\text{Normalized Irradiance} = \frac{\text{Light received at ground level beneath array}}{\text{Total light received by flat, unobstructed surface}}$$



$$Q^* + Q_F = Q_H + Q_E + \Delta Q_s + \Delta Q_{PV} \text{ (Wm}^{-2}\text{)}$$

$Q^*$  = net all-wave radiation (solar and terrestrial)

$Q_F$  = anthropogenic heat flux

$Q_H$  = sensible heat flux (atmospheric heating)

$Q_E$  = latent heat flux (or evapotranspiration)

$\Delta Q_s$  = net storage heat flux

$Q_{PV}$  = energy transferred through energy production



# Advancing Agrivoltaics







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West Advisor*



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farmland.org





Leonard Diggs  
Director of Farmer and Rancher Opportunities  
Pie Ranch

# Ag Equipment

Electrify your Ride



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# Soletrac 25G

[e25G Gear | Soletrac | Compact Electric Tractor](#)

[California Core | Soletrac](#)

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## Monarch MK-V

- [MK-V an Autonomous Electric Tractor | Monarch Tractor](#)





# Technology needed after Storm Damage

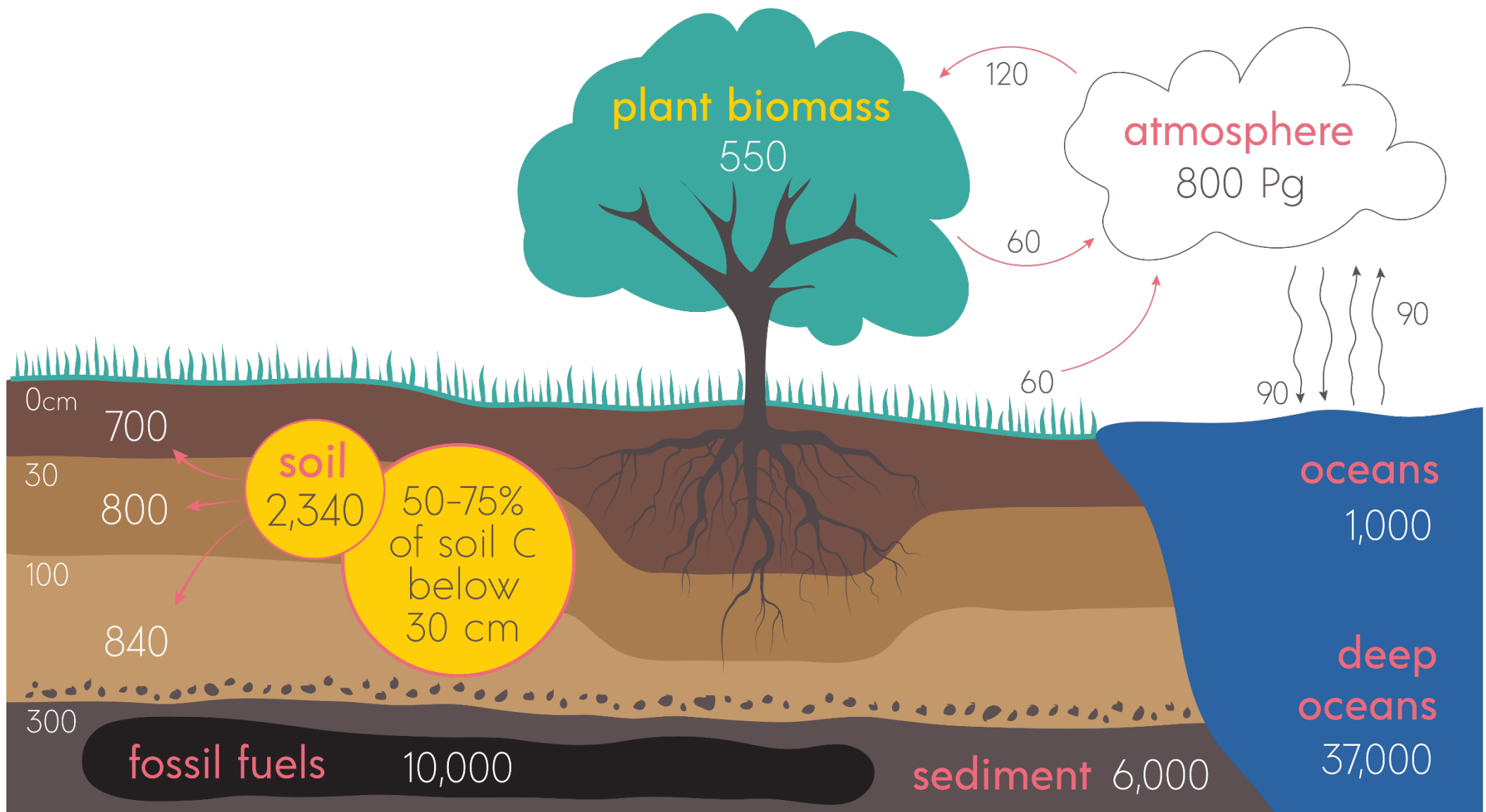


# Technology needed before Storm Damage



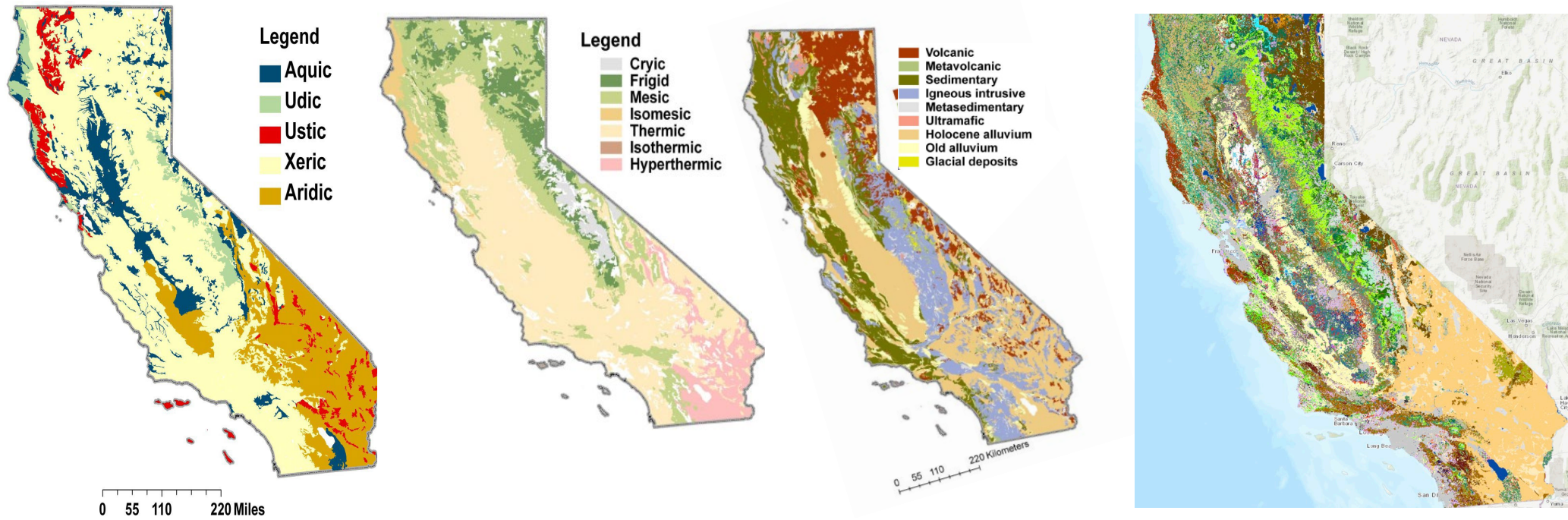


# Global Carbon Stocks



# Diversity of California Soils

Temperature, Moisture, Geology, Production System



Credit: California Soil Resource Lab & California LCC



# Types of Technologies

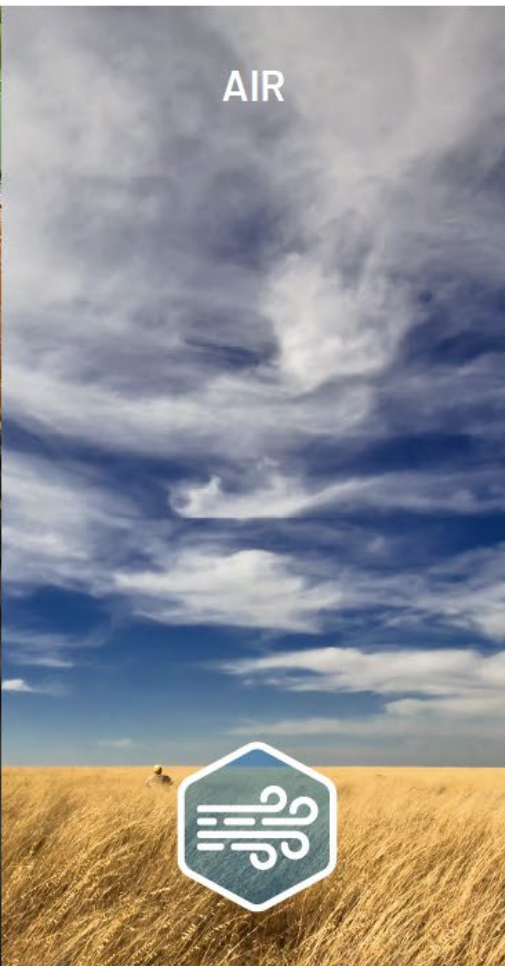
- Practice Implementation
  - On-Farm Equipment
  - Farm Management Software
- Monitoring
  - Practices and Outcomes
  - Hardware and Software
- Modeling/Machine Learning
  - Practice Optimization
  - Outcomes Estimation
- Reporting and Verification
  - Data Entry/Storage
  - Data Privacy and Interoperability

# Practice-Based Monitoring

- Remote Sensing
  - Reduced Disturbance
  - Cover Cropping
  - Hedgerows and other 'Farmscaping'
- On-the Ground Monitors/Sensors
  - Irrigation Optimization
  - Fertilizer Optimization
  - Reduced Pesticide Use
  - Reduced Particulate Matter (PM10)



# Outcomes-Based Monitoring



# Climate Co-benefits

- Reduced GHG emissions (Global Warming Potential)
- Increased Water Infiltration (Reduced Erosion/Flooding)
- Increased Water Holding Capacity (Improved Drought Resilience)
- Creation of Microclimates
  - Wind Protection/Reduction
  - Buffering of Soil and Surface Temperatures
- Provision of Shade (Promotes Farmworker Safety)
- Promotion of Biodiversity (Increased Resistance to Pests/Disease)