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éticas, propriedade intelectual,
direito autoral e plágio em
trabalhos científicos.



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4 Increasing energy use, climate change, and carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from fossil fuels make switching to low-carbon fuels a high priority.

2 Microalgae, a large and diverse group of unicellular photo- and heterotrophic organisms (figure 1), have attracted much global attention in recent years for the valuable natural products they produce, their ability to remediate effluents and for their potential as energy crops.

1 Ethanol fuel is the most common biofuel worldwide, particularly in Brazil. Alcohol fuels are produced by fermentation of sugars derived from wheat, corn, sugar beets, sugar cane, molasses and any sugar or starch that alcoholic beverages can be made from (like potato and fruit waste, etc.). The ethanol production methods used are enzyme digestion (to release sugars from stored starches), fermentation of the sugars, distillation and drying. The distillation process requires significant energy input for heat (often unsustainable natural gas fossil fuel, but cellulosic biomass such as bagasse, the waste left after sugar cane is pressed to extract its juice, can also be used more sustainably).

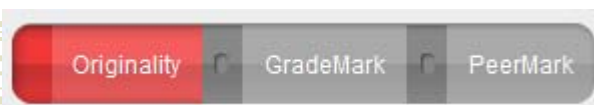
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4

Increasing energy use, climate change, and carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from fossil fuels make switching to low-carbon fuels a high priority.

Microalgae, a large and diverse group of unicellular photo- and heterotrophic organisms (figure 1), have attracted much global attention in recent years for the valuable natural products they produce, their ability to remediate effluents and for their potential as energy crops.

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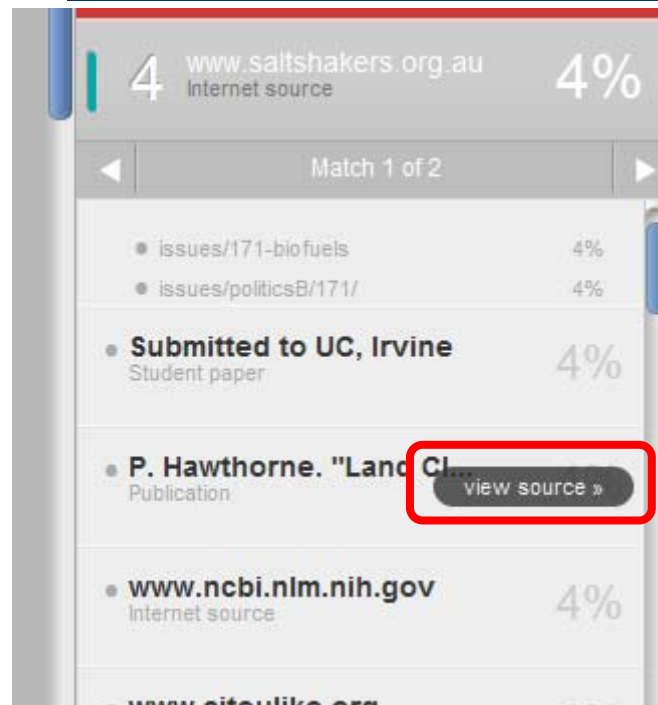
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REPORT

Land Clearing and the Biofuel Carbon Debt

Joseph Fargione¹, Jason Hill^{2,3}, David Tilman^{2,4}, Stephen Polasky^{2,3} and Peter Hawthorne²

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ABSTRACT

Increasing energy use, climate change, and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuels make switching to low-carbon fuels a high priority. Biofuels are a potential low-carbon energy source, but whether biofuels offer carbon savings depends on how they are produced. Converting rainforests, peatlands, savannas, or grasslands to produce food crop-based biofuels in Brazil, Southeast Asia, and the United States creates a "biofuel carbon debt" by releasing 17 to 420 times more CO₂ than the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions that these biofuels would provide by displacing fossil fuels. In contrast, biofuels made from waste biomass or from biomass grown on degraded and abandoned agricultural lands planted with perennials incur little or no carbon debt and can offer immediate and sustained GHG advantages.

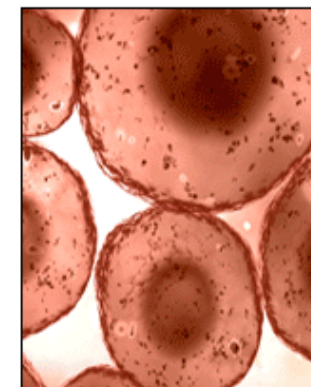
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Microalgae, a large and diverse group of unicellular photo- and heterotrophic organisms (figure 1), have attracted much global attention in recent years for the valuable natural products they produce, their ability to remediate effluents and for their potential as energy crops. Modern microalgal culture techniques owe their origins to pioneering nineteenth century microbiologists, who first developed methods for the isolation and axenic culture of single phytoplankton spe

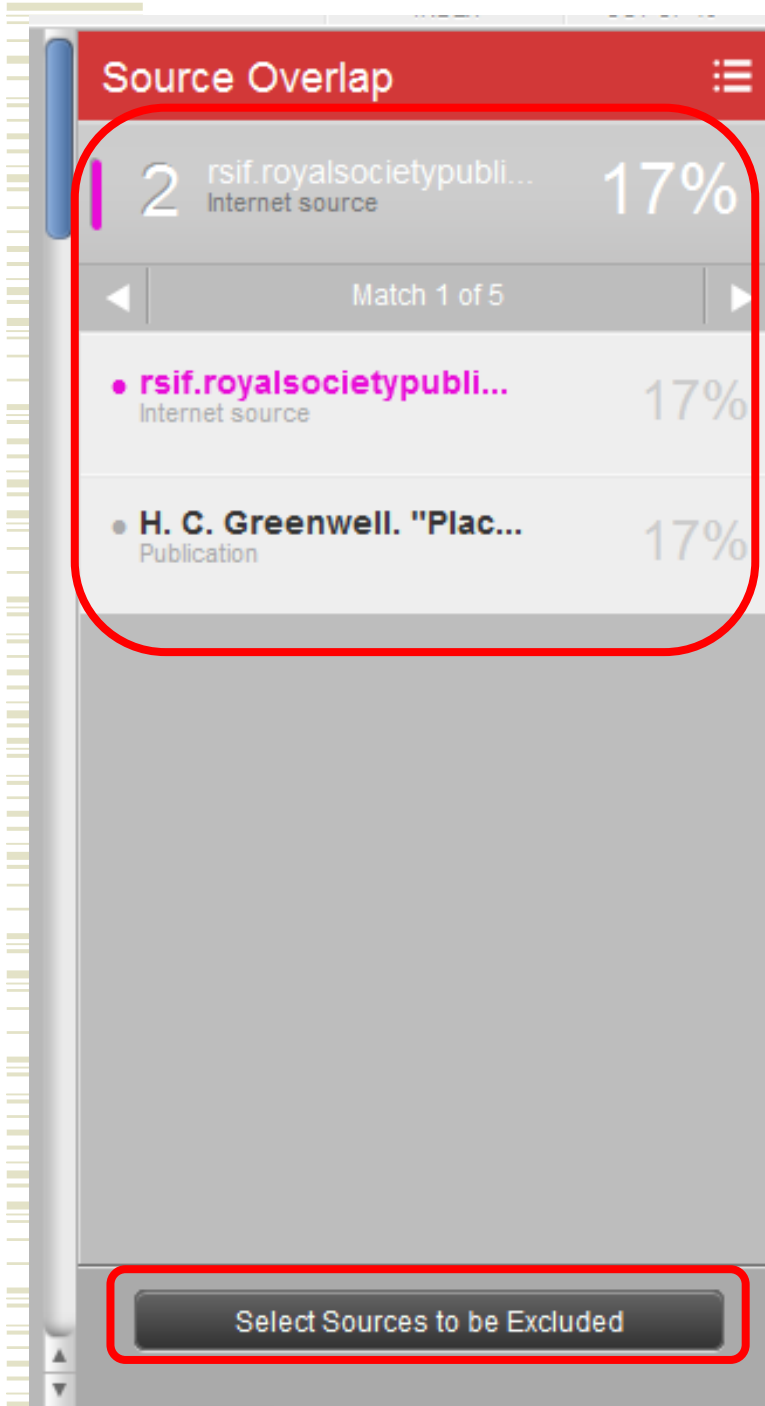
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Microalgae, a large and diverse group of unicellular photo- and heterotrophic organisms (figure 1), have attracted much global attention in recent years for the valuable natural products they produce, their ability to remediate effluents and for their potential as energy crops.

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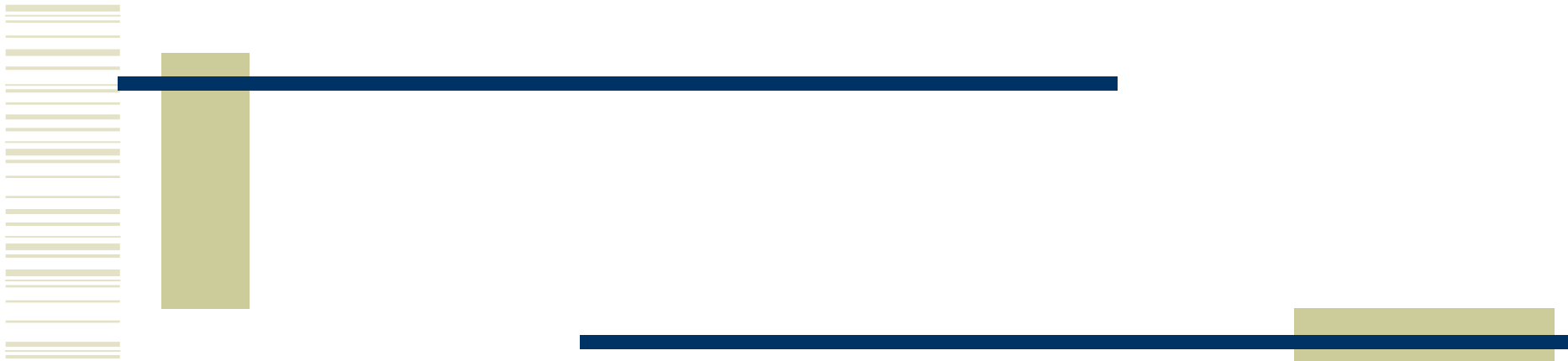
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