

# AGRIVOLTAICS

*Merging Solar Energy and Agricultural Production*

## WHAT IS AGRIVOLTAICS?



Agrivoltaics is the concept of combining solar energy and food production to optimize land use and generate greater income and market diversity for landowners.

## HOW MUCH LAND AREA ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?



4-5 acres to produce 1MW energy to power 172 homes on average



Solar power could provide 40% of US electricity by 2035, using up to 5.7 million acres of land, and another 4.6 million acres by 2050.

- 0.5% of total land area in the US / 1.1% of area currently used for agriculture
- 10% of the total land area currently used for urban areas and roads, or 5 x the land area currently used for golf courses

Overall, land area requirements for solar power do not pose a constraint in the US. However, competition for land can be an issue near major population centers and in arid regions.

## WHAT TYPES OF AGRICULTURE ARE MOST COMPATIBLE WITH INSTALLATIONS OF SOLAR ARRAYS?



Plantings of native grasses and/or pollinator species which benefit neighboring crops as well as wildlife.

Livestock agriculture (especially sheep), vegetable farming, and crops that do not require irrigation, and aquaculture.



## WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS AND CONSTRAINTS OF AGRIVOLTAICS?

### Benefits:

- Optimization of land use and diversification of farm income sources.
- Soil moisture retention.
- Reduced soil temperature = reduced water demand, soil moisture loss, and water table stress.
- Reduced heat stress for animals.
- Power generation for direct farm/system use, including aquaculture.

### Constraints:

- Shading can significantly reduce crops yields.
- Redistribution of rainfall / inconsistent soil moisture.
- High costs of site preparation and installation.
- Utility-scale installations need to be located near power transmission lines or sub-stations.