

Do photovoltaic systems promote vegetation restoration of grassland ecosystem in semi-arid region?

The study suggested that photovoltaic systems promoted vegetation restoration of grassland ecosystem in semi-arid region through the water and nutrient coordination and the carbon-water coupling, and provides a solution for reasonable planning of photovoltaic industry and sustainable socio-economic development.

1. Introduction

How do photovoltaic systems affect grassland restoration?

Photovoltaic systems relieve the pressure of resource extraction and energy generation on climate change, and their installation and module operation affect vegetation productivity and grassland restoration by changing the microenvironment and ecosystem processes.

Do photovoltaic systems affect nutrient status in grassland?

The relationship between grassland restoration of photovoltaic systems and water and nutrient status was understood ultimately.

3.1. Microenvironment characteristics

The photovoltaic systems changed the microclimate and soil microenvironment.

Can photovoltaic power stations be built in a degraded grassland ecosystem?

Specifically, many photovoltaic power stations have been built in degraded grassland ecosystem in semi-arid areas, which effectively utilizes the land's resources limited by low water and nutrient availability (Heredia-Velázquez et al., 2023).

Can grassland ecosystems be used for photovoltaic panels?

Grassland ecosystems account for over 20 % of the global land area, providing huge potential for the deployment of photovoltaic panels (Zhang et al., 2024a).

Can solar panels improve land use in grasslands?

However, experimental studies are needed to confirm this promising prospect. The deployment of PV arrays results in significant changes to land use in grasslands, which may affect plant and soil processes as well as ecosystem service provision (Armstrong et al., 2014; Blaydes et al., 2021; Oudes and Stremke, 2021; Weselek et al., 2019).

However, unlike power plants that run on fossil fuels, solar farms produce zero emissions during power generation, making them a cleaner energy source. Solar farms capitalize on the sun's ability to create free, ...

Solar energy plays a crucial role in mitigating greenhouse gas emissions in the context of global climate change. However, its deployment for green electricity generation can ...

There are almost 16 million ha of grasslands managed for hay production and non-alfalfa forage in the US 13, and it has been estimated that ca. 4 million ha of high-density ...

In order to meet the goal of limiting global climate change, solar energy production will need to be rapidly deployed at a large scale in the coming decades^{1,2}. However, solar infra-

Solar energy systems are a suitable option to replace fossil fuels [5, 6]. The costs of Photovoltaic (PV) panel systems have continuously decreased, leading to a rapid rise in the ...

Agrivoltaic systems, whereby photovoltaic arrays are co-located with crop or forage production, can alleviate the tension between expanding solar development and loss of ...

To better understand how a key grassland ecosystem service, forage production (aboveground net primary production [ANPP]), responds to the unique resource environment generated by PV arrays, we assessed seasonal ...

The suitability of seminatural grasslands, solar PVs, and random points for solar PV was evaluated in terms of electricity generation and construction costs. The environmental ...

However, infrastructure for photovoltaic (PV) energy generation is land-use intensive (Hernandez et al., 2014, 2015; Trainor et al., 2016), and the climatic regions best suited for PV panel efficiency overlap ...

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