



Crops such as wheat, sugar beet and oilseed rape (in UK) and sunflowers, soya bean and sugar cane can be turned into liquid biofuels such as biodiesel and bioethanol, for transport fuels. Food shortages could occur if much cropland is used to grow biofuel crops, rather than food.

Climate change CO ₂ e per kWh	560 grams (for transport) 350 grams (for electricity)	Carbon dioxide photosynthesised by the crop is added back to the atmosphere when it's burnt as a fuel. Artificial fertilizers and energy to process the crops also add greenhouse gases.
Impact on nature	High	Annual biofuel crops need a lot of land, fertiliser and probably pesticides.
Risks	High	Land used for biofuels competes directly with cropland for food, forcing world food prices up. Risk of soil nutrient depletion.
Visual impact	Low	Large areas of land are required, crops can be highly visible, but no more so than other crops.
Cost now	Moderate	Biofuels are probably more expensive than fossil fuels. Fuel companies are required to include a small percentage of biofuel in all transport fuels sold.
Cost 20 years	Moderate	Fuel crops still compete with food growing and other land uses, so cost unlikely to decrease.
The UK resource	Low	Land suitable for annual crops is limited, mostly used for food. Some land used for grazing could grow these crops. This would reduce meat and dairy production.
Reliability/ flexibility	Excellent	If produced, these storable, liquid bio-fuels are instantly available for many different uses.