

Grass-based circular business models

for rural agri-food value chains

Dutch demo: Low quality grass -> high quality paper & packaging



Partners in The Netherland

Leader:

- Gosse Hiemstra
- Participants:
- Acrres
- Schut papier
- NWF (Noardlike Fryske Wâlden)















Dutch Demo

Introduction

Creating high value from low quality grass by retrieving the grass fibers from it and utilise them for paper and carton/packaging production.



Grass: harvesting – storage – delivery.

Fibers: (grass cleaning) – digesting – fibers.

biogas and liquid fraction.

Paper: testing - manufacturing



Valorise: paper with fibers from tomato plants



Grass fibers for paper production



Location in Netherlands





Low quality grass

Nature/fauna grass:

Grasslands in national parks

Nature meadows in agricultural use

-100.000 ha, 15.000 ha non-feed, 90 Kton/yr dry grass

Nature parks (part of Natura 2000)

Road-side grass:

Waste material today, ca. 500 – 600 Kton/yr

National, provincial and private roads













This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 reseatinnovation programme under grant agreement N° 862674



GO-GRASS

Grassfiber for paper/packaging

- High value products from low-quality grass (roadside- and natura/fauna grass)
- Paper industry: more circularity and use of renewable sources and energy
- New parameters of the digesting proces
- Technology paper/packaging proces upgrade
- New cleaning machine of roadside grass
- Higher income for the land owners in the rural regions





Challenge: Grass using for paper production

- Problem: high sugar and protein content disrupts the paper process.
- challenge: how to remove sugars and proteins from the grass and keep the grass fibers. Especially the cellulose.
- Tried several solutions: no success

Now: investigate the digestion process





Solution

- Theory:
 - Sugars and proteins are quickly broken down during fermentation.
 - The grass fibers remain.
- Question 1:
 - Which type of digester: Stirred wet digesting of dry-digesting
- Question 2:
 - how long should the grass remain in the digester: 2 6 24 hours or 2 months





Tests: small stirred wet-digester

- Test done with small test digester: Biostream (3 I content)
- 2, 6, 24 hours and 2 months.
- The grass fibers are now being examined and will soon be sent to Schut paper for a pre-test.
- the test was done with a stirred wet-digester.







Tests: dry - digester

- We are also going to investigate whether dry digester gives better results.
- We are therefore building a prototype of 60 I capacity.
- In tests starts in November







GO-GRASS

Grass-based circular business models for rural agri-food value chains

Follow us on:





Contact

hiemstra@innovation.nl

rommie.vanderweide@wur.nl

durk@durksz@wur.nl

rene.kort@schutpapier.com

anouk.dantuma@schutpapier.com

jpilat@nfw.nl