

The problems

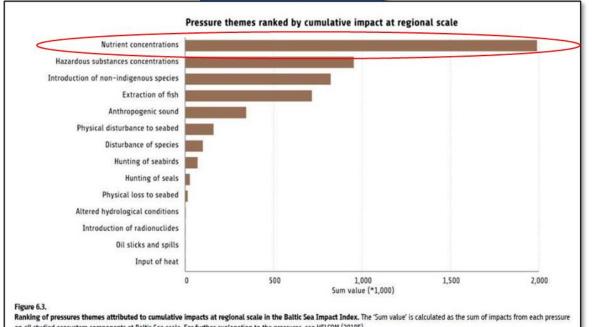


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HELCOM

- Hazardous substances
- Eutrophication
- Marine litter
- Underwater sound
- Non-indigenous species
- Seabed loss and disturbance
- Species removal (fishing/hunting)
- Eutrophication Dead zones Cyanobacterial blooms Water transparency

Baltic Sea Impact Index1



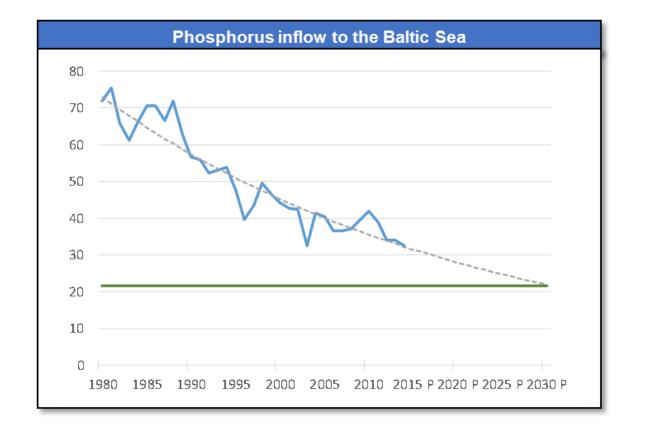




Phosphorus (P)



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Reduction Targets

The proposed Country Allocated Reduction Targets

The following Country Allocated Reduction Targets for nitrogen and phosphorus have been proposed for adoption by the 2013 HELCOM Ministerial Meeting:

Table 1. Country Allocated Reduction Targets for nitrogen and phosphorus per country (rounded figures)

Country	PHOSPHORUS	NITROGEN		
Denmark	38	2,890		
Estonia	320	1,800		
Finland	330+26*	2,430+600*		
Germany	110+60*	7,170+500*		
Latvia	220	1,670		
Lithuania	1,470	8,970		
Poland	7,480	4,3610		
Russia	3,790*	10,380*		
Sweden	530	9,240		

Sweden + Finland = 886 tons Phosphorus (P)

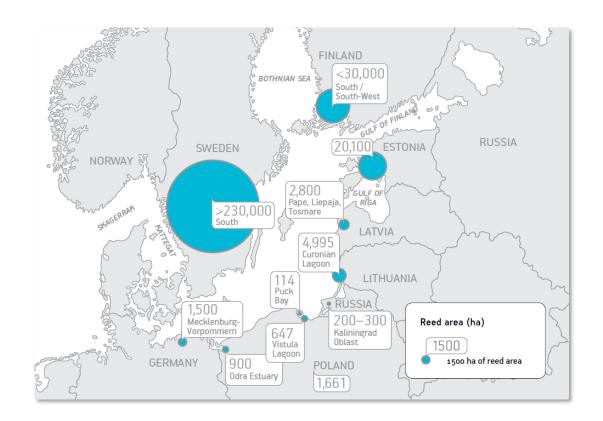


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Background - Reed

- Reed is rich on nutrients
- Grows quickly and there is a lot of it
- Sweden and Finland \sim 260 000 hectares of reed \rightarrow 2,6 million tons of reed \rightarrow \sim 2 600 tons phosphorus
- Not utilized
- Versatile material





Baltic Reed





BalticReed project



- Three year project (2023-2026)
- Six project partners
- Budget € 3 Million (RFTB € 590 K)

Project Partners & Steering Group













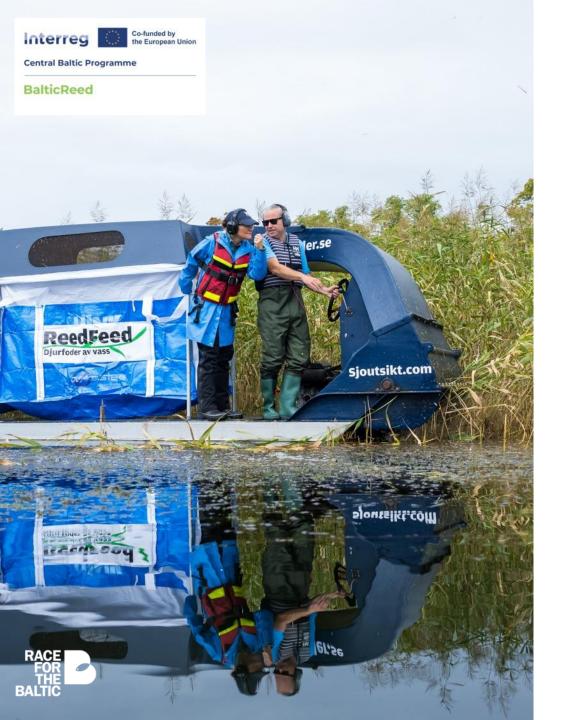












Project activities



- Harvest 300 hectares
- Examine water quality, fish- and birdlife
- Guidelines for Sustainable Harvest
- Build a reed island
- Develop and pilot value chains + commercial products

















Developing Value Chain

- Interreg Co-funded by the European Union
 Central Baltic Programme
- **BalticReed**

- Applications;
 - Roofs
 - Straws
 - Fodder
 - Disposables (mugs, plates, packaging etc)
 - Soil improvement
 - Biochar
 - Building material
 - Biofuel
 - Textiles

- Test, analyse and pilot
- Explore business models
- Network with stakeholders

Reed product matrix

MATRIX REED VALUE CHAIN										
	APPLICATION	AREAS								
	Soil	Straws	Biochar	Biogas	Biofuel	Fodder	Building Material	Roofs	Disposable mugs/plates	Textiles
PARAMETERS										
Reed suitability								4		
Texture		//								
Chemical		to the same of		A SUCK						
Nutrition		- 653	_		32		ALI MI		976	4
Harvest				4E				4		
Technique/Method								1		
Season	1					A		7		
Cost					6		<u> </u>			
Transport					Fig.					
Cost					-					
Market potential										- M
Market price		-	The same of the sa							
Ready made reed product										
Substitute products										
Other environmental impacts										
Phosphorus capture										



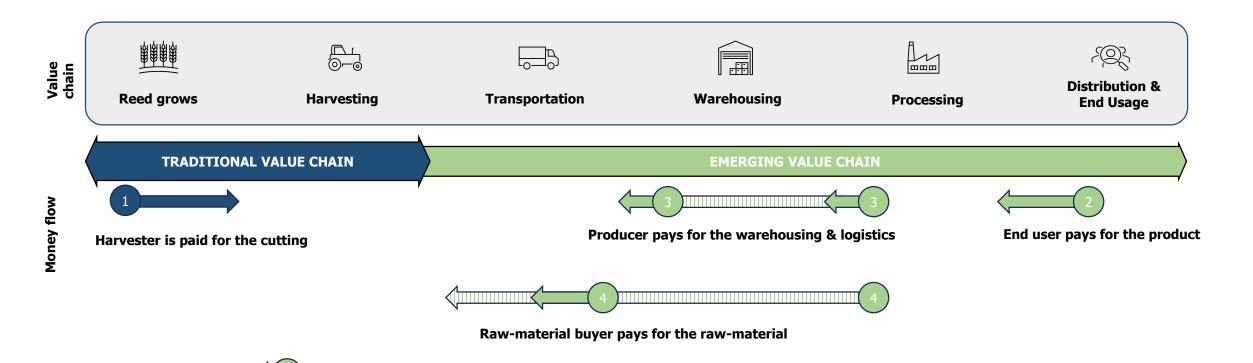
Central Baltic Programme

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Value Chain



Cost and money flow



Harvester pays for the access to the raw material,

Value Chain

Example: soil industry

Value chain	Reed grows	Harvesting	Transportation	Warehousing	Processing	Distribution & End Usage	
Key player	Land / water owners; • Public • Private • NGOs	Harvester	Harvester Logistics partner	Harvester Warehouse operator Soil companies	Soil companies	Retailer End-user / Consumer	
Typical motive	BiodiversityNutrient removalWater qualityRecreationalGHG	 Local source of livelihood Synergies 	LivelihoodSynergies	 Economies of scale Synergies Ensuring the quality	 Alternative raw material Increased brand value 	SustainabilityQuality	

Barriers

- Harvest
- Logistics
- Consistency (volume and quality)
- Willingness to pay
- Awareness





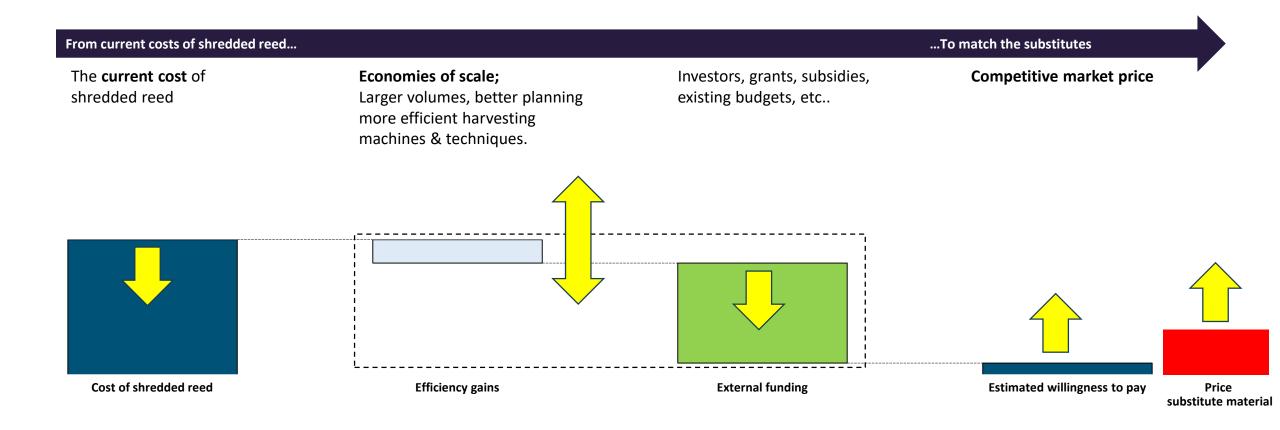




External Funding – example



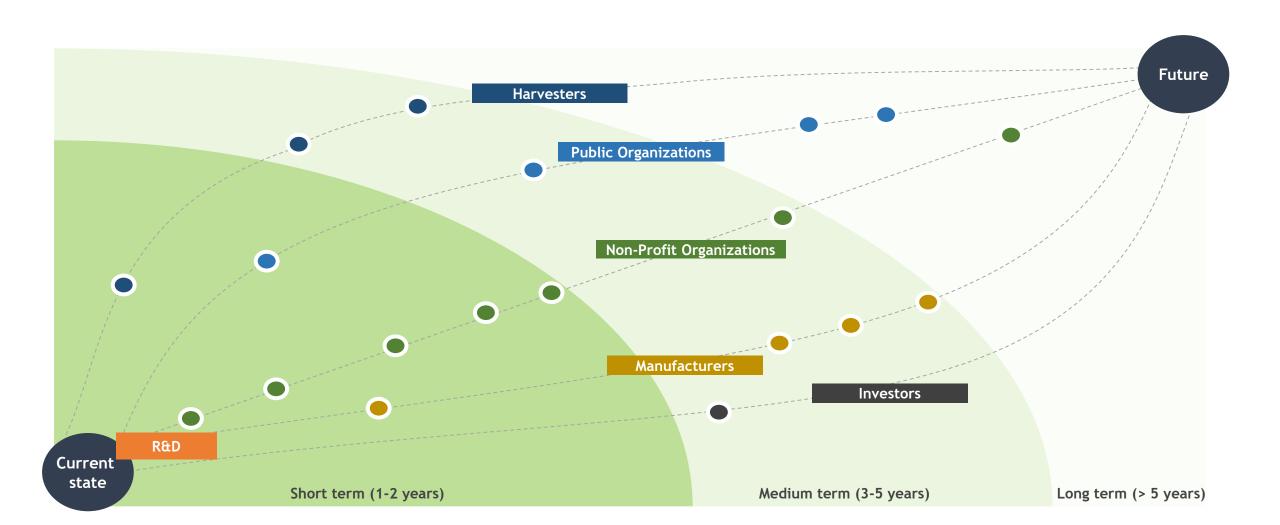
Bridging the gap



The Road Map



Including all stakeholders



Reed Market Potential



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Examples

- Sweden + Finland ~ 4,8 million tons soil production / year
- 80% is peat
- **Reed** 5 % market share = 192 000 tons / year
 - ~ 25 600 hectares per year
 - 154 tons P
 - · 17%





- Equals 1 500 000 million tons / year
- **Reed** 5 % market share = 72 000 tons / year
 - ~ 9 600 hectares / year
 - 86 tons P
 - · 10%



- Century old craft and growing market
- "European countries as Germany, Netherlands, the UK, and Denmark have large areas of drained wetlands and import up to 85% of their reed"*

Sweden + Finland =

886 tons Phosphorus (P)



