

Combine implementation in western France

Harvesting roadside grass in Brittany : Aile and CC22 study the logistics aspects

Manchester 09/09/2015
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Harvesting area tested in western France



**Roadside :
The verge (security pass)**



**Old rail way /
Hiking trail**



**Roadside :
The verge, the ditch and
the bank (security pass)**



**Interchange, Grade separate
intersection**

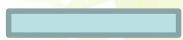


Motorway service area

French mowing habits on road side

Harvesting times and corresponding areas

1st pass / Mai-June / flowering orchard grass



or

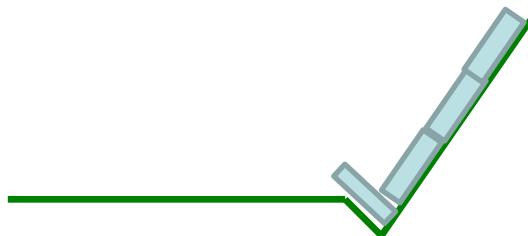


2nd pass / middle end of August



1,60m width

3rd pass September-October-November



**1,20m / 1,25m
width**

**km*
=
km
driven**



Experimentations implemented in western France

promoted by
water supply
instance

Logistic costs : classic trailer



Logistic costs

Harvesting operation & transport included if < 10km

Contract 3 years + 1

20€ to 50€/km*
Service agreement



Classic trailer adapted

Logistic cost : classic trailer



Collected with a classic trailer,
transported with a semi-truck.

Telescopic
35€/h

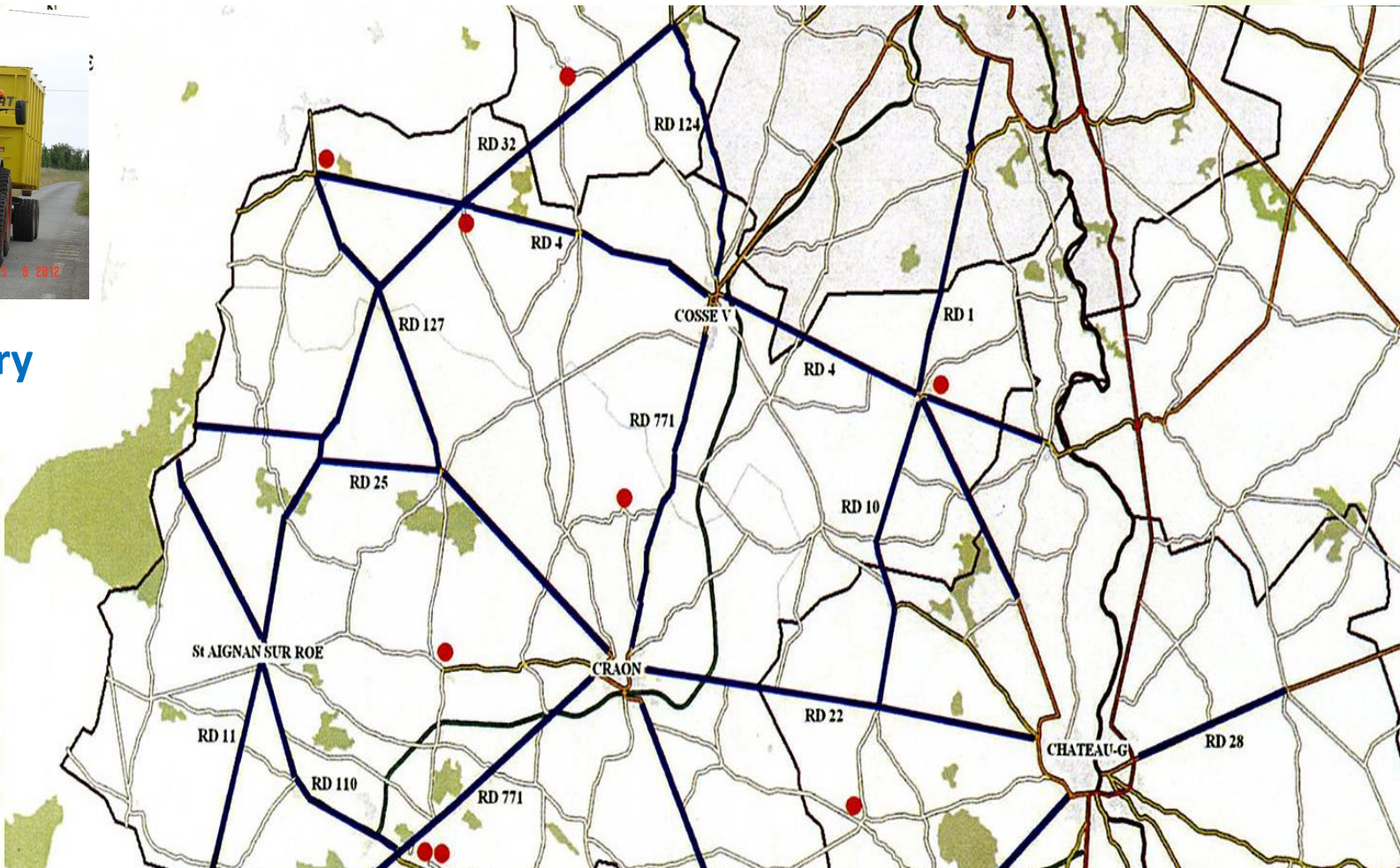
Semi-truck
60 à 90m3
70€/h soit 2,5€/km



Logistic costs in Mayenne



● Grass delivery points



30 kmx2 is the time to fill a caisson
If more than 30 km, grass delivered to farmers for co-composting

Logistic costs

Harvesting operation & transport included if < 10km

Approx
130K€
Invest + tractor
70K€



Tractor Min. Pwr 130hp, front PTO, front loader capacity 2,8T Mini.
Shredder cutting width 1.6m,
Aspiration turbine flow 240m³/min, pipe diameter 300mm.

Approx
280K€
invest



Shredder cutting width 1.2m,
Hook lift caisson

Logistic costs

Extra transport if > 10km

Approx
120K€
invest



Switch between
the filled to the empty
hook lift caisson



Economic results

Type of Road	Green Lanes Côtes	County Roads of Mayenne	Municipal roads
Harvesting time	d'Armor, May – June	in May-June and August :	May-June and August
Delivery system	Direct delivery or platform	Removable containers carrier	Direct delivery < 10km
Road distance covered	145	480	80
Distance travelled by mower (km*)	290	960	640 160 in May /480 August-Sept
Safety vehicle	No (green lane)	Yes	No
Intervenant	Contractor Gilles LEJOLY	Council employee CG53	Contractor EVA
Yield (t FM/km*)	0,77	0,85 1,0 in May and 0,6 in August	0,63 1,0 in May and 0,5 in August
Cost (€/km*) : <i>Mowing without harvest</i>	48 28	48 34	33 29
Cost (€/ton) :	62	57	53
Fuel spent per km* per ton <i>Mowing without harvest</i>	9 l/km* 11l/t 4l/km*	7,5l/km* 9 l/t 3l/km*	7,5l/km* 9 l/t 3l/km*
Cost of litter pick up (€/km)	<i>No pick up</i>	40	<i>No pick up, but check it the 1st year</i>

The additional cost

How to grasp the calculation?

- ☛ How much costs the classic mow: reference point?
- ☛ Scale of the harvesting test? Comparison of 500km “classic mow” with 20km of harvesting experimentation
- ☛ A cost of treatment if there is no energy market
- ☛ Enhanced safety device
- ☛ Litter removal (when traffic higher)
- ☛ The deduction of traditional mowing costs
- ☛ The short and long-term benefits

Short and medium term benefits

Societal aspect and collective interest

Cleaned surroundings without litter on roads



Source : CG53

Territorial initiative networking communities and farmers



Long term benefits

- Environmental issue

- Impoverishes the soil and improve plant diversity -> botanical studies (2018?)
- Helps to reduce the [N] runoff

- Economic issue

- Leveling of the verge, cleaning ditches, drain and purge of the nozzles : reducing work frequency?
- Decreased number of passes/year for maintenance?



**The return of experience from biogas
farmers and communities dealing
with the young spring grass**

Recommendations for harvest

Technical aspects

- Grind as small as possible and avoid long grass
- Cutting height: 10 cm mini to avoid the presence of sand and soil
- Easier to pump if grass is a little wet

Product conservation in the farm

Making the silo / Compaction



Cover the grass



COMBINE



First lessons from the farmer biogas producer

Technical aspect

- Methanogenic potential is correct in laboratory tests and comparable to grass silage (52 Nm³ CH₄ / TMB)
- Despite the care taken at harvest, the grass length is too long
- MS% ≤ 35% to avoid leachate production and high compaction

Should we grind grass? Should we haylay grass to dry before ensiling?

Should we unpack before incorporation?

Should we implement a trapping device of stone and metal ?

Experimentation in Belgium



Cost of experimentation
36€/T



Source : GR3

Grass as a Green Gas Ressource

Experimentation balance of the greenways

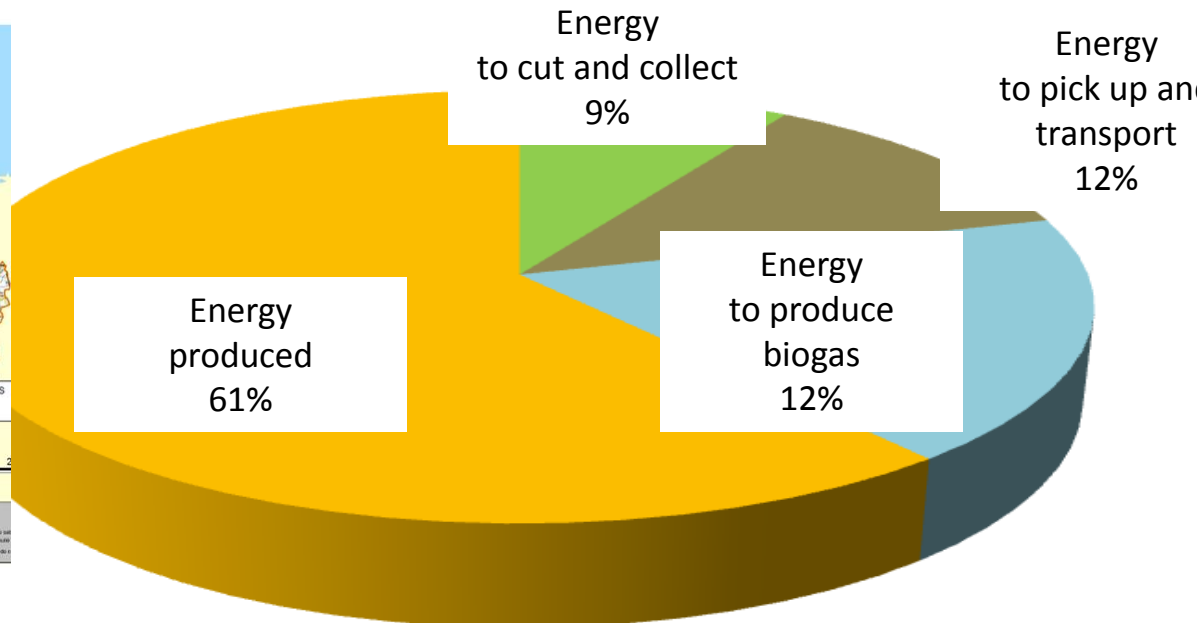
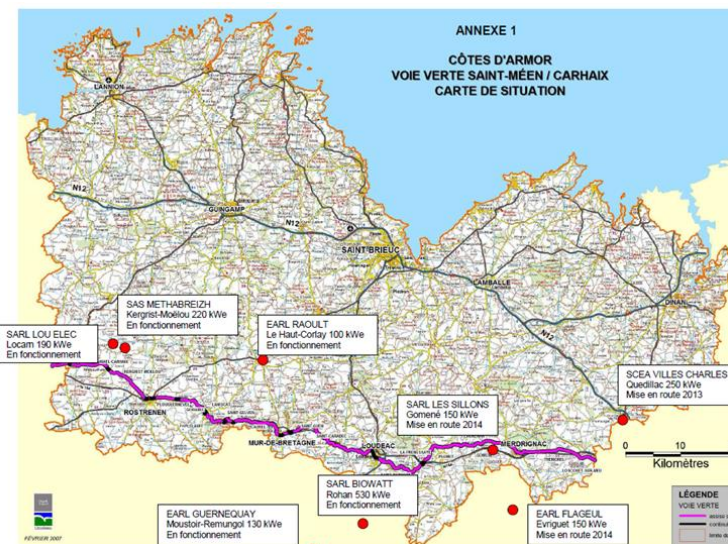
Ful consumption

Liters of fuel	"Classic mow" without collect	Harvest
Liters/ km*	3	10
Liters/ton	6	19

Energetic balance

1 ton of grass produce 520 kWh of primary energy of biogaz.

For **1kWh** used, **2kWh** are produced ; **2,6kWh** if classic mow fuel consumption is deducted



Recommendations for communities

How far to transport the material?

- ☛ Go and return distance corresponding to the filling time of a trailer or the hooklift caisson
- ☛ A radius of 30km

Thank you for your attention!

