

Industrial hemp – the potential for cash cropping for a better environment in the Taranaki region





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Hemp

• Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.)

Population type (wild / natural) Plant use (fibre / seed /dual-purpose) Flowering time (early / mid / late) Gender (dioecious/monoecious)



- Cannabis sativa / Cannabis indica
- THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannibinol) industrial hemp (ihemp): THC <0.3% (NZ) drug type (marijuana) varieties: THC 3-40%





Hemp







NZ Hemp history

- Flourished in the 1800's
- First imported in 1892
- Decreasing hemp trend



- Cheaper imports and cotton industry development
- Marijuana tax Act 1937 uneconomical
- 1941 DSIR first trials (1ha) North Island
- 1945 banned in U.S political influence
- 1961 Misuse of Drugs Act outlawed hemp in NZ
- Renewed interest in hemp in 1990's due to global environmental concerns – opportunity for hemp
 - 1991 Ministry of Health (MoH) cultivation trials
- 2001 strict licencing laws to grow industrial hemp
 - administered by MoH: NZ National Approved List
 - 8 cultivars gazetted and approved
- 2006 new regulations enabled cultivation and distribution





Andustrial

IN NEW ZEALAND

Product use



 Nut/oil applications from the <u>hemp seed</u>:

foods, personal care, biofuel, etc.











THE ENGINE

OF THE NEW

NEW ZEALAND

Product use

Modern Uses for the Cannabis Plant





SAVE THE FOREST PLANT A HEMP FARM

FOOD I FUEL I FABRIC PAPER I WHATEVER YOU CAN IMAGINE.









Hemp markets

Main producers:	
China	65,000 ha
Canada	15,720 ha
EU	13,344 ha



NZ:

Seed (oil) production in Canterbury supported by processing industry (ca 60 ha –MoH licenced; Midlands Seeds)

Fibre market in NZ remains undeveloped





Agronomy

- Herbaceous annual
- deep tap-root / single woody stem
- Well drained soils / range of climates
- 15-27C, frost-sensitive; 250-300mm, pH 6
- Short-day plant
- 1900-2000 GDD (fibre maturity),
 ca 120 day crop (mid Oct Feb/April)
- 2700-3000 GDD (seed production)
- 30-70 plants/m² (seed); 250 plants/m² (fibre)
- No weed control needed, p&d resistant
- Dry stem yield 8-15t/ha (grain 1t/ha)
- GM: \$2450-2940 minus \$800-1200 (costs)
- Since 2001 several hemp evaluation trials (hemp oil) sowing dates/seed density/fertiliser etc





THE ENGINE OF THE NEW NEW ZEALAND

Taranaki region







Dairy -fourth largest region in NZ Oil & gas industry -worth \$2.8b





Taranaki region

Need for **diversification** Growing conditions for **industrial hemp** in Taranaki are excellent due to ideal local soil/climate

If successful, the industrial hemp industry in Taranaki will provide a highreturning sustainable diversification option for Taranaki growers, as well as green employment in the processing sector.



The Potential for Horticultural Development in Taranaki





Field trials

Growing interest in hemp





Hemp Technologies Ltd

Two Taranaki farms are licenced to grow hemp; 1200 ha foreseen. Processing plant planned to handle 250 ha, contracted from local growers NEW ZEALAND





Hempcrete

Hemp (hurd) mixed with lime as sustainable building material ("Hempcrete")





Hemp Cross Section



Hempcrete Hemp + lime Designed to build not to smoke









Hemp houses

House made of hemp as the industry awakens

First two houses have been built in New Plymouth 20 houses planned within the Taranaki district





Hemp builds homes.

As time passes, the strength of hempcrete increases. The lime-binding agent that is mixed with the hemp hurd calcifies and gets harder over time. The average hempcrete building is expected to last 700 years.





Matt Low

Land farming



Process of soil **bio-remediation** after spreading hydro-carbon containing drilling wastes from the oil onto land Waste is incorporated into the soil, and areas are re-sown with a pasture crop to facilitate natural process which **biodegrade**, **transform** and **assimilate** the waste











Landfarming & bioremediation?



Landfarmed soils can <u>not</u> be utilised for future dairy activities as dairy processors in 2014 stopped collection milk from retired land farms in response to public concerns about health & safety of **hydrocarbon contamination** potentially entering the food chain

Scientists dispute Government report on land farming

stuff.....

Oil drilling waste real issue for New Zealand

Potential 'mop crop' (Cole and Zurbo, 2008)

Report on the Targeted Surveillance of Milk from Animals Potentially Exposed to Petrochemical Mining Wastes

Hemp : phyto-remidiator on these landfarmed soils? Significant potential using hemp due to high biomass production Higher absorbency properties (Linger et al, 2002)



LICENCE FOR INDUSTRIAL HEMP (Issued pursuant to the Misuse of Drugs (Industrial Hemp) Regulations 2006)

> GENERAL LICENCE Licence No 2014/IHG79

Controlled trials



Greenhouse pot trial (2015)

hemp and **rye grass** were grown on a landfarm impacted soil, with the non-contaminated soil used as a control





Summary

- Considerable synergies for using industrial hemp for sustainable source of fibre (and oil) as a promising new cropping opportunity to diversify production systems for the Taranaki region (and beyond).
- Hemp can be grown as a sustainable non-food application (e.g. building material) on local landfarms.
- No evidence that hemp actively accumulates heavy metals







Where to next?

Linking with stakeholder from other districts, Hawke's Bay, East Coast, others

Developing a PhD project (Sharon Mechta)

Shaping the hemp supply chain for a low-carbon economy

Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) is one of the oldest cultivated bast fiber and seed crops grown and is of interest as a renewable industrial material (Struik, *et. al.*, 2000; Salentijn, *et al.*, 2015). Hemp is high yielding, versatile, grows in a range of agro-ecological conditions, and is attractive for use in low-carbon manufacturing. To diversify land-use, Venture Taranaki and Massey University highlighted hemp as a cash crop and are currently working with industry to develop this sub-sector (Venture Taranaki Trust, 2014). In construction, it offers technical building performance value and sustainable development. As a biocomposite, it lends itself to a variety of uses in nanotechnology. Moreover, hemp seed as food offers superior nutrition and crop diversification. These three products are mentioned to have the highest future growth potential according to hemp processing companies in Europe (Carus, et al 2013).

Economic trends in Canada suggest seed and oil to be the most profitable due to lack of efficient fibre processing technologies and market development (Serecon Management Consulting, 2012). It is now a net importer of hemp fibre as their focus was very much on seed and oil. Even though hemp cultivation is illegal in the US, the Hemp Industrial Association estimates the total value of hemp products sold to be \$USD 581 million in 2013 (Hansen, 2015).

Planning a NZ Hemp Summit

