





# Biorefinery of grape stem to obtain a sugar-rich liquor for food applications and an ingredient for animal feed

**NEWFEED:** Turn food industry by-products into secondary feedstuffs via circular-economy schemes

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## Project Case Studies

Three value chains at the Mediterranean area will be validated to create new business opportunities based on a multi-actor approach in their conception, configuration and its sustainability assessment:

 <p><b>1<sup>st</sup></b></p> <p>Grape stem from wineries as a second-generation feedstuff to produce a new feed ingredient for ruminants (dairy sheep and cattle). AZTI / Spain.</p>	 <p><b>2<sup>nd</sup></b></p> <p>Orange peel from orange juice industry to produce an improved feed ingredient for ruminants (dairy sheep). NTUA / Greece.</p>	 <p><b>3<sup>rd</sup></b></p> <p>Olive cake from olive oil industry to produce an improved feed ingredient for poultry (broiler chicken). HUSD / Egypt.</p>
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## Project Partnership





## CASE STUDY 1

# Grape stem-based ingredients for dairy sheep and cattle

AZTI NEIKER Riera Nadeu UAGA BAI GORRI cesfac



## Objective

Assess the use of **grape stem** from wineries as a **second-generation feedstuff** to produce a new feed **ingredient for ruminants (dairy sheep and cattle)**.

- EU is the world-leading producer of wine.
- Average annual production 167 million hectoliters that suppose the 65 % of production.
- 75 % of EU production is produced in Italy, Spain and France.



3-5 %

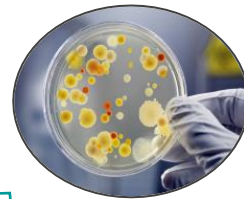


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Assess the use of **grape stem** from wineries as a **second-generation feedstuff** to produce a new feed **ingredient for ruminants (dairy sheep and cattle).**



3-5 %



- **Fibres**  
*cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin*
- **Polyphenols**

Grape stem from wineries as a second-generation feedstuff to produce a new feed ingredient for ruminants (dairy sheep and cattle). AZTI / Spain.

**foods** MDPPI

Review  
**Bioactive Compounds from Vine Shoots, Grape Stalks, and Wine Lees: Their Potential Use in Agro-Food Chains**  
Marica Troilo<sup>1</sup>, Graziana Difonzo<sup>1</sup>, Vito M. Paradiso<sup>2</sup>, Carmine Summo<sup>3</sup> and Francesco Caponio<sup>1,\*</sup>

**antioxidants** MDPPI

Article  
**Grape Stem Extracts with Potential Anticancer and Antioxidant Properties**  
Waste and Biomass Valorization  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12649-021-01533-8>  
Javier Quero<sup>1</sup>, Nerea Jiménez-Moreno<sup>2</sup>, Irene Esparza<sup>1</sup>, Carmen Ancin-Azpilicueta<sup>2,\*</sup> and Maria Jesus Rodriguez

SHORT COMMUNICATION

**Industrial Crops & Products** ELSEVIER

Journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/indcrop](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/indcrop)

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

**Industrial Crops & Products**

Industrial Crops & Products 154 (2020) 112675

Marcela Kurina-Sanz<sup>1,\*</sup>

Potential application of grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) stem extracts in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries: Valorization of a by-product

Carla Leal<sup>a</sup>, Irene Gouvinhas<sup>a,\*</sup>, Rafaela A. Santos<sup>a</sup>, Eduardo Rosa<sup>a,b</sup>, Amélia M. Silva<sup>a,c</sup>, Maria José Saavedra<sup>a,d</sup>, Ana I.R.N.A. Barros<sup>a,d</sup>

## Objective

Assess the use of **grape stem** from wineries as a **second-generation feedstuff** to produce a new feed **ingredient for ruminants (dairy sheep and cattle)**.



3-5 %



- Fibres

*cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin*

- Polyphenols

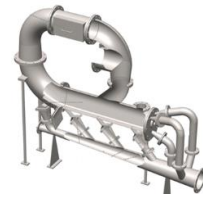


# Objective

Assess the use of **grape stem** from wineries as a **second-generation feedstuff** to produce a new feed **ingredient** for **ruminants (dairy sheep and cattle)**.



3-5 %



Flash dryer



Grape stem ingredient



Feed formulation



Feeding test

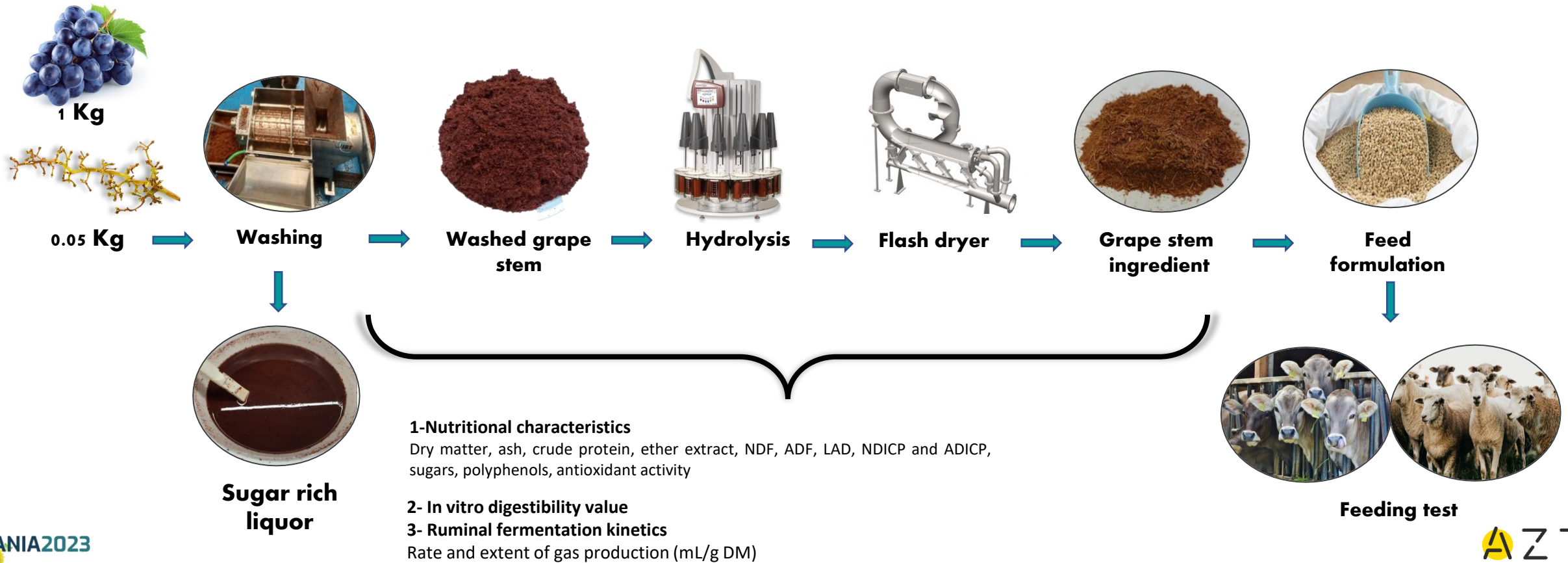
- Fibres  
*cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin*
- Polyphenols





# Objective

Optimize a washing process to reduce sugar loss during grape stem processing and improve dry digestibility

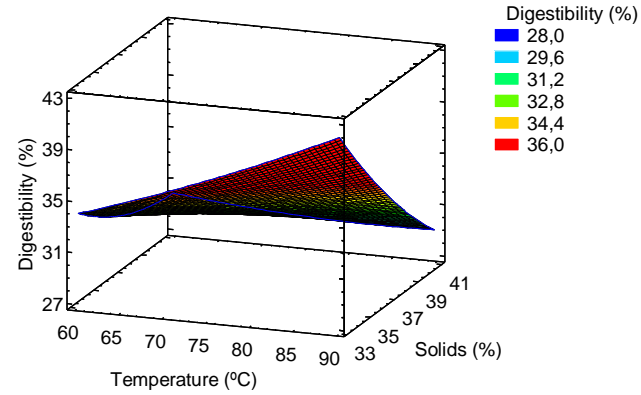




● Lab scale

● Optimization

● Pilot scale



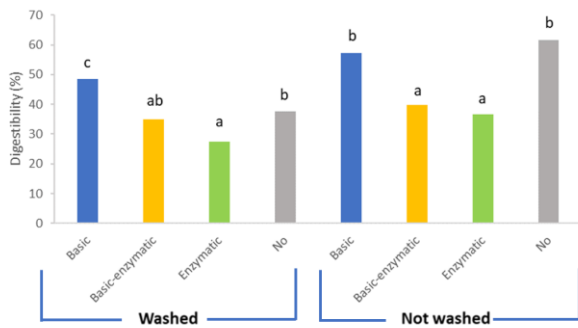
# Lab scale

## Optimization of the hydrolysis process



↓ Fibre fraction  
↑ % of inclusion

Wash	Hydrolysis	Conditions
Yes	1. NaOH	1% NaOH, ratio 1:1.25 w/w 90 °C 3 h 250 rpm
No	2. Cellulolytic Enzymes	Enzymes 2 % 55 °C 20h
	3. NaOH + Cellulolytic enzymes	Consecutive processes



### ✓ EH + centrifugation

- Loss of nutrients
- Decrease in polyphenols and sugars
- Decrease digestibility

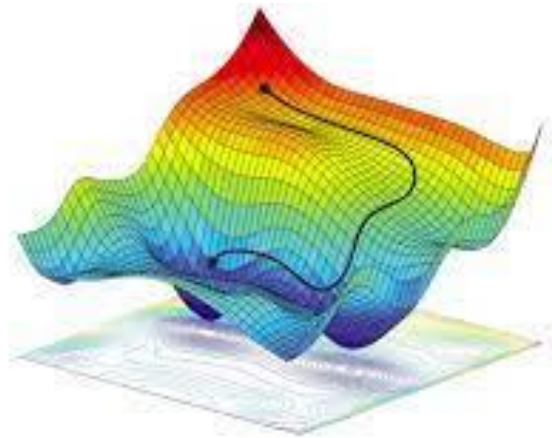
### ✓ AH although involving a centrifugation

- Fibre degradation increases polyphenols and sugar availability when samples are washed

### ✓ Digestibility

- AH improves digestibility when samples are washed

# Optimization *Optimization of the hydrolysis process*



Wash	Hydrolysis	Conditions
Yes	1. NaOH	1% NaOH, ratio 1:1.25 w/w 90 °C 3 h 250 rpm
No	2. Cellulolytic Enzymes	Enzymes 2 % 55 °C 20h
	3. NaOH + Cellulolytic enzymes	Consecutive processes

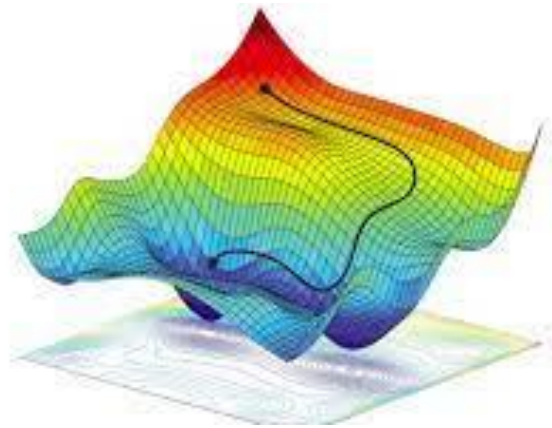
Factors	Units	Low	Centre	High
A:Temperature	°C	60	75	90
B:Time	h	1	2	3
C:Solids	%	33	36.5	40

Factor	Selected conditions
Temperature (°C)	90
Time (h)	2.3
Solids (%)	33.0



# Optimization

## Optimization of the hydrolysis process



	Non-Hydrolysed sample	Hydrolysed sample
Sugars (mg/g)	199	204
Polyphenols (mg GAE/mg)	27.8	31.7
Antioxidant activity (mg TEAC/g)	35.0	37.4
Digestibility (%)	28.2	43
Ash (%)	10.2	13.7
Protein (%)	5.7	6.5
ADF (%)	36.0	47.6
Lignin (%)	21.3	34.8
NDF (%)	46.0	47.9
Total VFA (mmol/100mL)	4.9	5.4



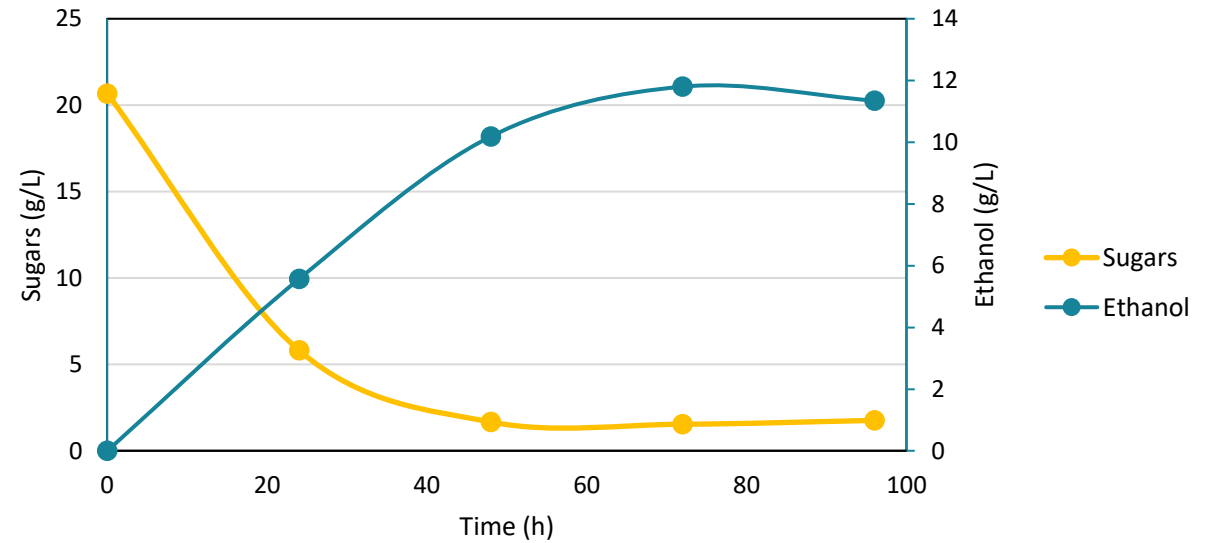
# Optimization

## Bioethanol production

	Fructose (g/L)	Glucose (g/L)	Total sugars (g/L)
Liquor	10.2	13.2	23.5



✓ Almost all sugar are consumed (> 90 %)



## Pilot scale

Test and validate the proposed value chain of grape stem (TRL 6-7)

### *New ingredient production*



### *Feed efficiency trials*

1. Milk yields
2. Milk quality
3. Curds sensory properties
4. Enteric methane emissions



## Pilot scale *New ingredient production*

Collecting and Crushing → grape stems (69 % of moisture)





## Pilot scale *New ingredient production*

**Washing** → Grape stems + Water (ratio 1:1)



**Washed grape stem** → 0.65 grape stems (79-80 % of moisture)

**Liquor** → 0.35 (bioethanol production)

Pilot scale *New ingredient production*

**Hydrolysis** → grape stems : water (0.6 % NaOH)



Hydrolysed grape stem after mechanical dewatering (72.8 % moisture)



## Pilot scale *New ingredient production*

**Washed grape stem (79-80 % of moisture)**

**Washed and hydrolysed grape stem (72.8 % moisture)**



**Dried grape stems (10 % of moisture) : 2 prototypes for animal feeding trials**

## Pilot scale     *Feed efficiency trials*

Grape stem-based ingredients **validated in two ruminant production systems: dairy cattle and sheep.**

	CTR	GS (hydrolysed and non-hydrolysed)
<b>Ingredients (%)</b>		
Barley	5	19
Oats	53	24
Maize	10	15
ddgs	0	5
Rapeseed meal	21	16
Rapeseed oil	5	5
Molasses	3	3
Grape stems		<b>10</b>
VIT-MIN	3	3
<b>Nutritive value</b>		
UFL	1,01	0,99
CP (%)	15,8	16,1
Fat (%)	8,9	9,3
Starch (%)	32,2	32,6



## CONCLUSIONS

- The washing process reduces the sugar content in order to improve the drying efficiency and solve the fermentation processes associated with the high sugar content in the raw material.
- The washing process reduces sugars in grape stems and, therefore, their nutritive value.
- AH improves in vitro digestibility of grape stems when samples are washed.
- The liquor obtained can be used as a source of sugars for bioethanol production.
- Grape stems can be formulated up to 10 % in dairy sheep's diets without impairing its nutritional value.

## NEXT STEPS

- Animal feeding trials to validate prototypes
- Bioethanol production optimization
- Techno-economic feasibility study
- Life Cycle Assessment
- Legal and regulatory issues
- Dissemination and Exploitation plan





# Thank you for your attention!

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## Project Partnership

