

How algae, mushrooms and grass can supplement 'de-carbonization' initiatives

The prominence of the forestry industry in Sweden's bioeconomy has whipped up controversy. Many [scientists, activists, and NGOs](#) are critical of the outsized influence it has in the biobased sector as well as over the very direction of Sweden's [sustainable](#) transition.

Replacing some uses of petrochemicals with wood and its derivatives can almost certainly contribute to carbon reduction. However, industry criticisms focus on its over-exploitation of natural resources and lack of attention to wildlife conservation.

Follow the latest news and policy debates on sustainable agriculture, biomedicine, and other 'disruptive' innovations. Subscribe to our newsletter.

[SIGN UP](#)

[Jord's] suite of agricultural solutions include planting a fast-growing grass known as C4 that takes up high levels of carbon in its root system. It offers a useful crop cover for farmers wanting to reduce their operational carbon emissions.

...

Absorb Earth's compact floating seaweed farms, branded OceanPod, feature thin, biodegradable ropes on which the algae hang and grow. These pods are released into the ocean where the algae will soak up sun, water, nutrients, and above all, carbon from the atmosphere.

...

MycoMine's main product is MycoCube, a "biological, portable, and scaleable" treatment module in which the active component is fungi. The reusable cube works in-situ to minimise transportation of pollution. The company says it achieves a 99.9% degradation of oils and a 100 times reduction in carbon emissions needed to achieve treatment.

[This is an excerpt. Read the original post here](#)