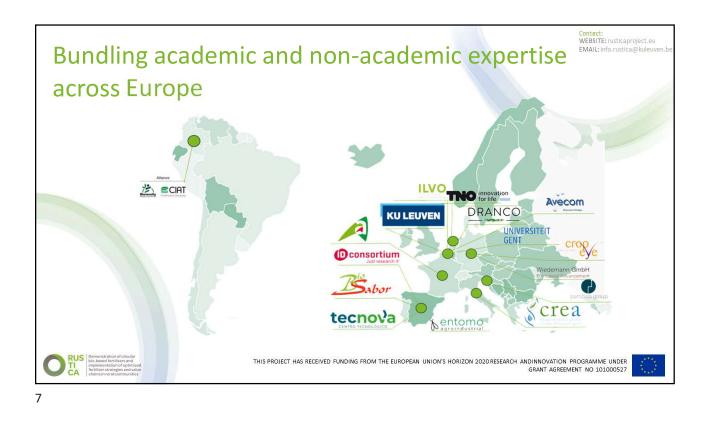




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Rationale RUSTICA

- Nutrient pollution
- Soil degradation
- Food waste
- 70 million tonnes of dry matter of field crop

residues

-> Invest in recovery of nutrients from food waste

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-> Replace mineral fertilizer with bio-based alternative

()



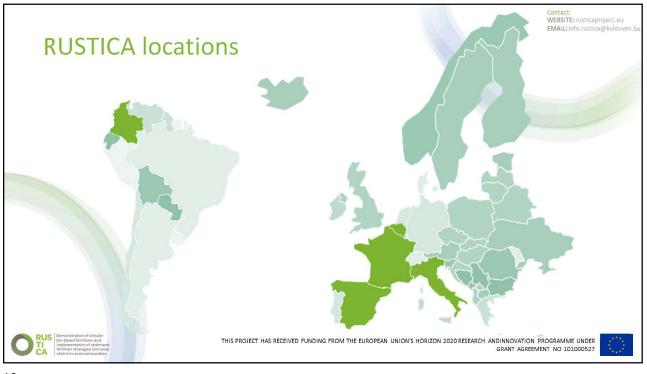


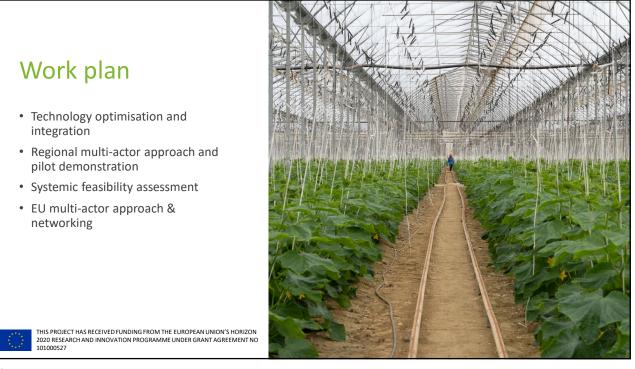
Objectives RUSTICA

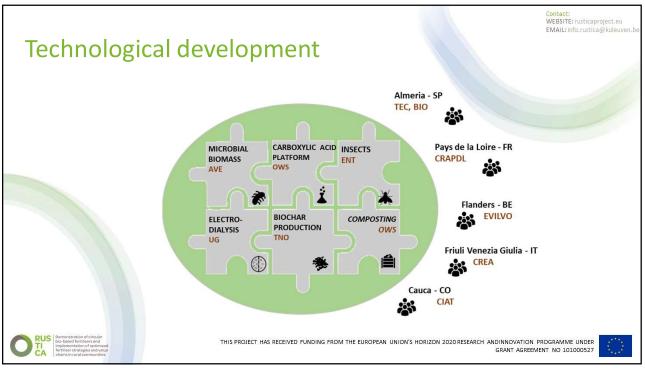
- Foster the validation, demonstration and implementation
- 6 technological options for mineral nutrient recovery
- Co-develop circular bio-based business models
- 4 regions across the EU + additional validation in Latin America

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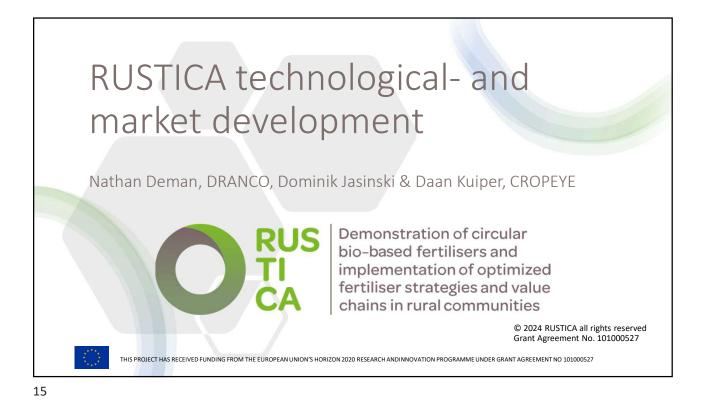


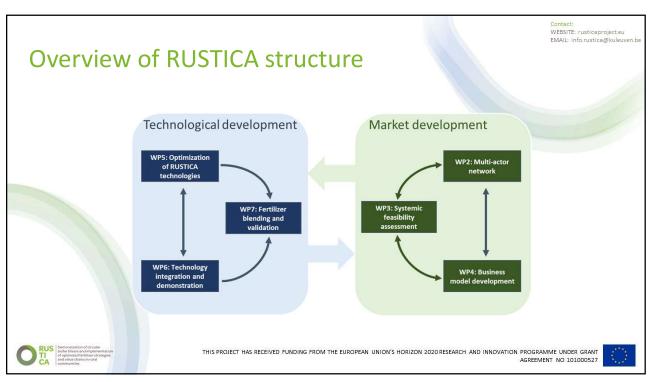


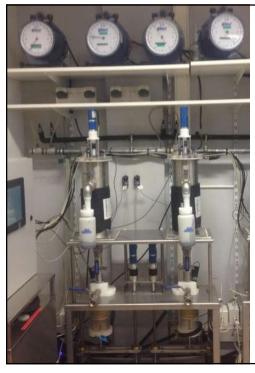










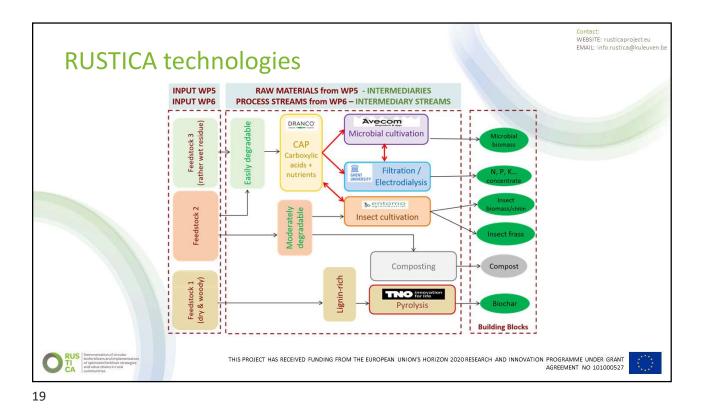


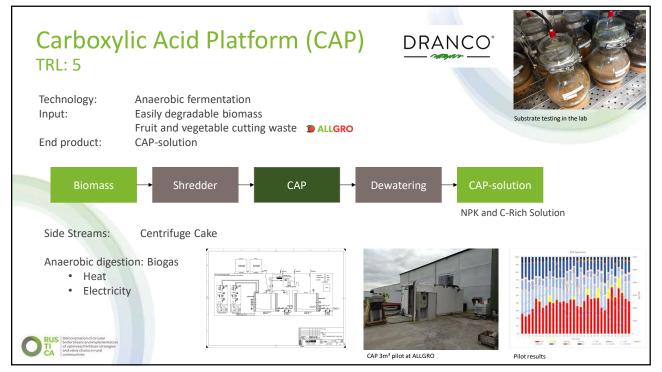
Technological development

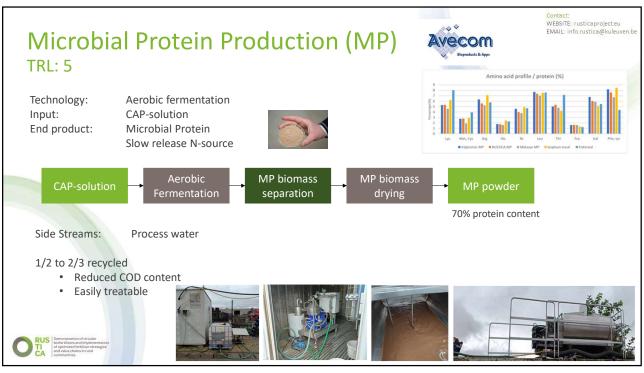
- Optimise and demonstrate technologies for nutrient recovery from F&V residues as biofertilizer
- Demonstrate the integration of technologies to reach a combined nutrient recovery of more than 90%
- Demonstrate the production of fertilizer blends adapted to local demand
 - THIS PROJECT HAS RECEIVED FUNDING FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION'S HORIZON 2020 RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME UNDER GRANT AGREEMENT NO 101000527

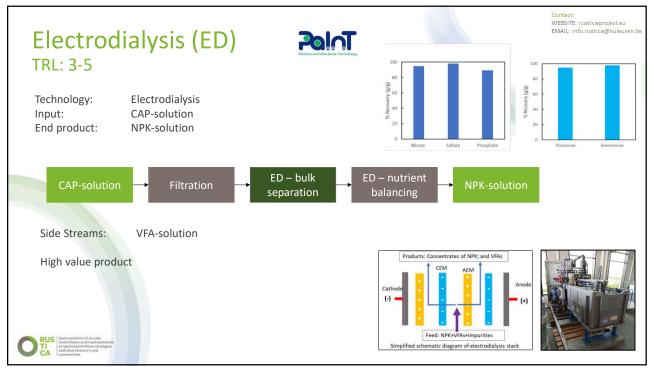


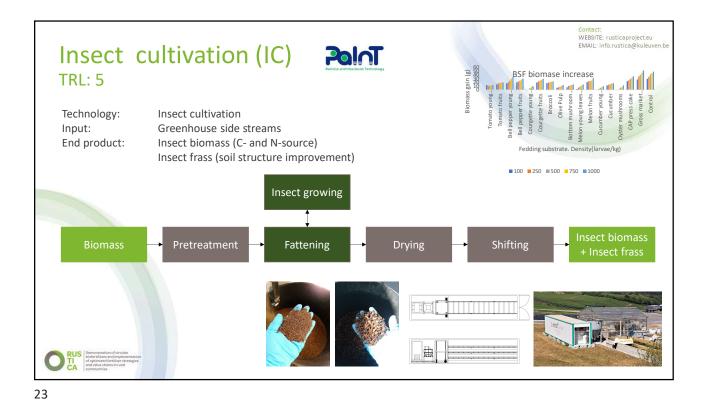
WEBSITE: rusticaproject.eu EMAIL: info.rustica@kuleuve Technological development Almeria - SP TEC, BIO CARBOXYLIC ACID INSECTS Pays de la Loire - FR MICROBIAL BIOMASS PLATFORM CRAPDL ENT ows ğ, AVE Flanders - BE BIOCHAR **EVILVO** ELECTRO-COMPOSTING PRODUCTION DIALYSIS ows TNO UG Friuli Venezia Giulia - IT CREA 8 Cauca - CO CIAT Ä THIS PROJECT HAS RECEIVED FUNDING FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION'S HORIZON 2020 RESEARCH ANDINNOVATION PROGRAMME UNDER GRANT AGREEMENT NO 101000527

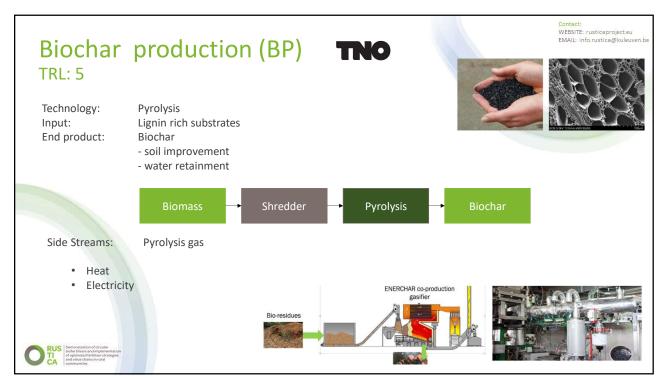






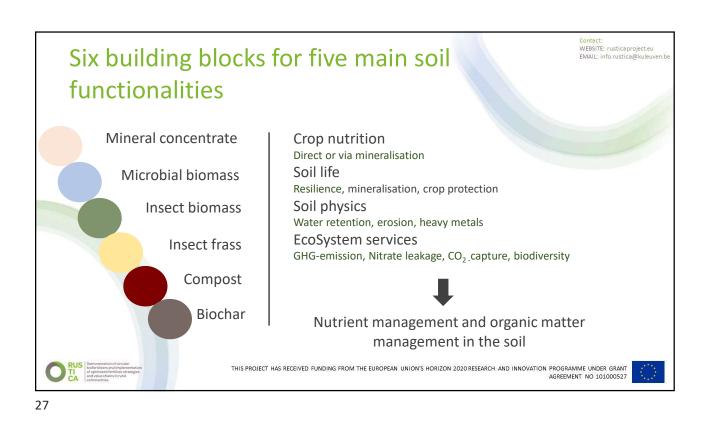


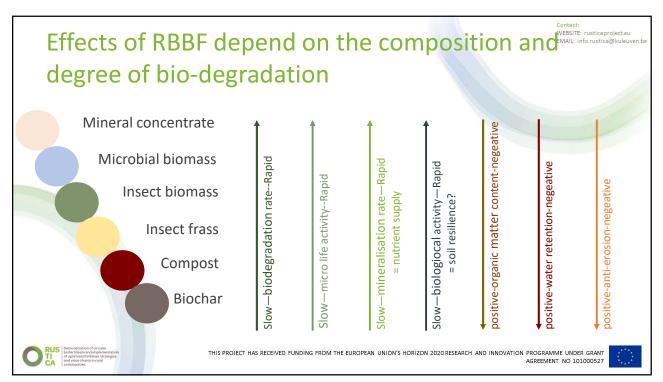




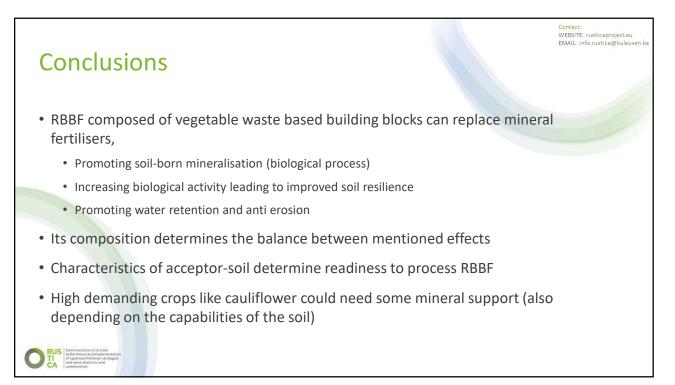


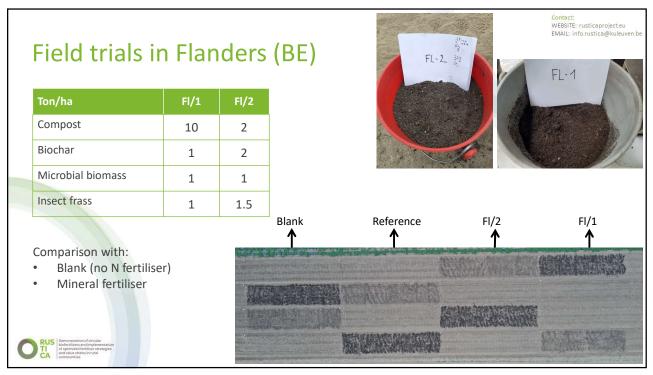
Technologies Technologies to make bio-based fertilisers Prof Profuce 6 building blocks to make bio-based fertilisers Prof Profuce 6 building blocks to make bio-based fertilisers Prof Profuce 6 building blocks to make bio-based fertilisers Prof Prof Prof Profuce 6 building blocks to make bio-based fertilisers Prof

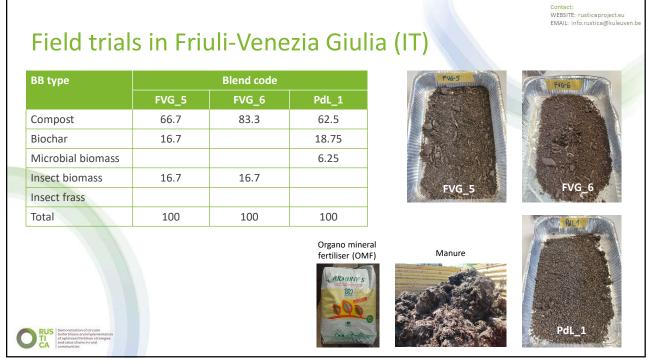




	Flanders	Pays de la Loire	Almeria	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	
Сгор	Leek	Lettuce	Cucumber	Grapes	+: similar or better than
Productivity	+	+	+	+	conventional
Product quality	+	+	+	+	
Biological activity	+	+	+	+	
Water retention	nd	nd	+	+	
Anti erosion	nd	nd	nd	+	-
Crop	Cauliflower	Grapes	Tomato		-
Productivity	+/-	?	+		-
Product quality	+/-	+	+		-
Biological activity	+	?	+		1
Water retention	nd	nd	+		-

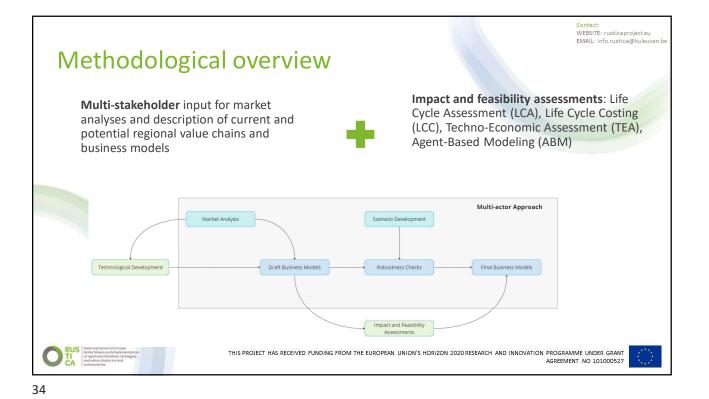


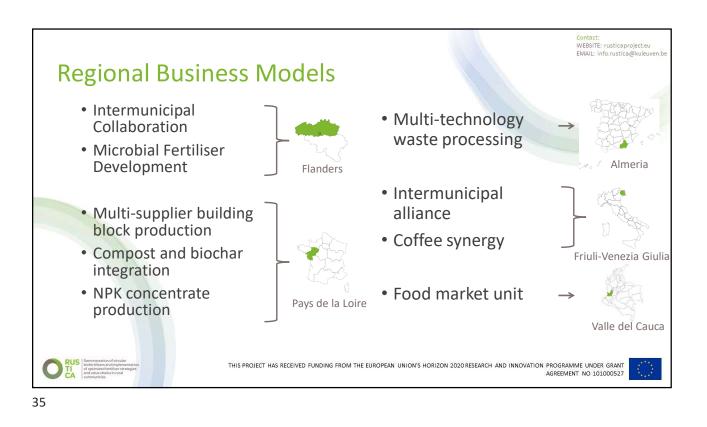


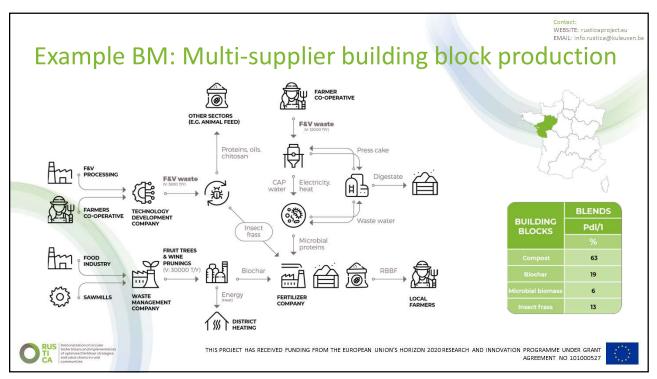




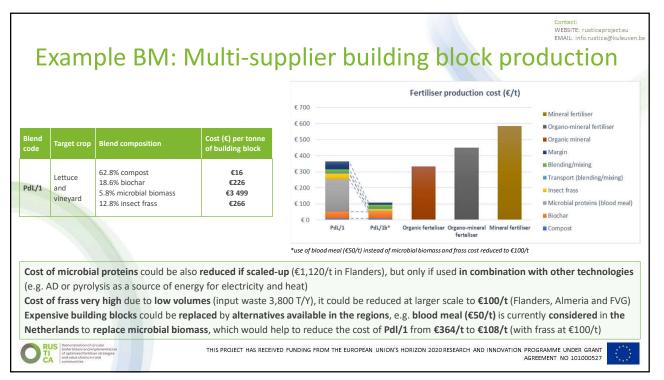


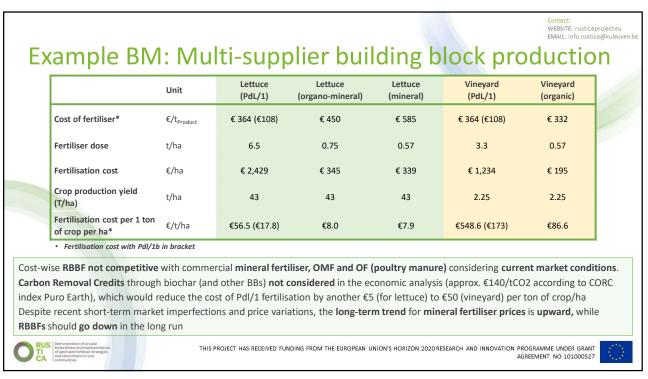


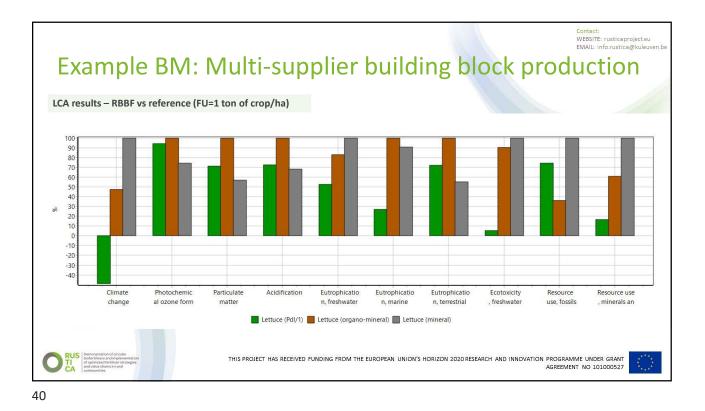


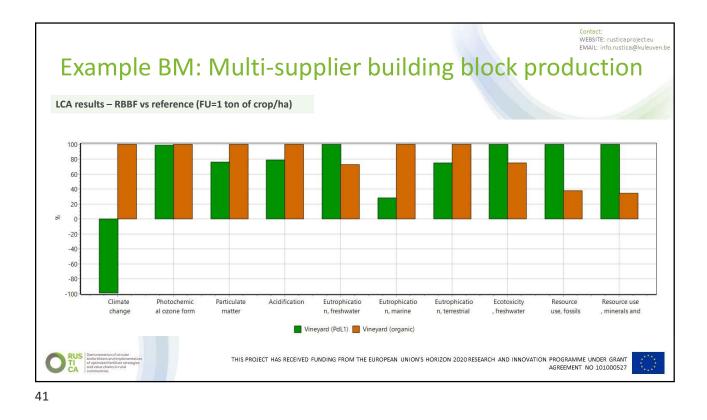


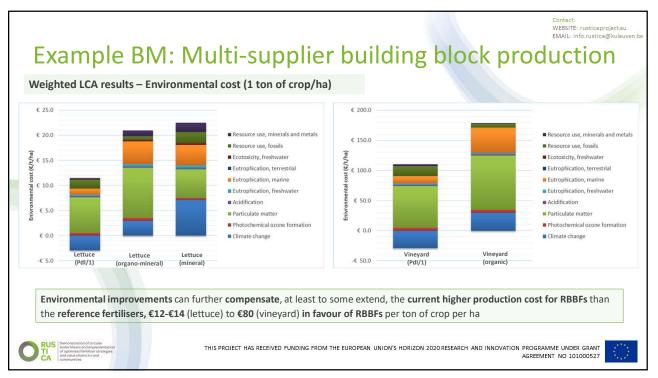
Example BN	1: Multi	i-supplier	building	block produ	ction
			Ŭ		
		Crop type: lettuce			The second
	PdL/1	Organo-mineral fertiliser	Mineral fertiliser	The second se	-sma
Fertiliser dose (kg/ha)	6500	750	570		man (
Dry matter (kg/ha)	3906.5	750	570		5 2
N (kg N/ha)	79.3	82.5	79.8		suns
P (kg P/ha)	27.0	37.5	28.5	0 5	Im B
K (kg K/ha)	47.3	105.0	114.0	(m. 15	Je Star
TOC (kg C/ha)	1832.1	118.5	0.0	and	and a
Irrigation water (I/ha)	-	-	-		~ d
Field experiment period (months)	-	-	-		2
					BLENDS
	Cron	type: vineyard		BUILDING	BLENDS
	PdL/1	Organic fertiliser		BLOCKS	Pdl/1
Fertiliser dose (kg/ha)	3300	570			
Dry matter (kg/ha)	1983.3	484.5	_	Compost	63
N (kg/ha)	40.3	39.9		compose	05
P (kg/ha)	13.7	14.4		Biochar	19
K (kg/ha)	24.0	18.9		Microbial biomass	6
TOC (kg/ha)	930.2	177.6			
Irrigation water (I/ha)	-	-		Insect frass	13
Field experiment period (months)	-	-			

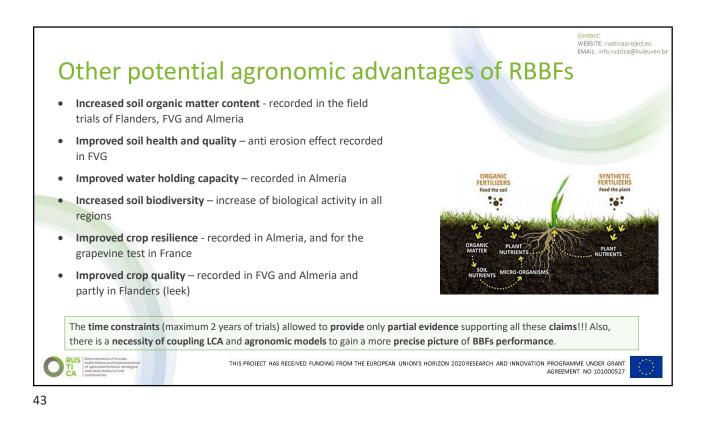


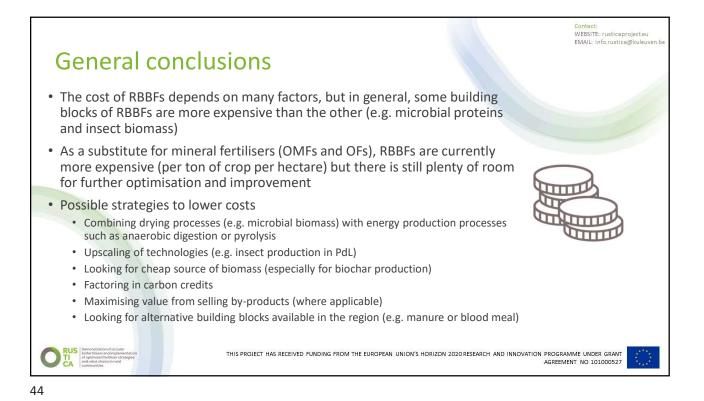


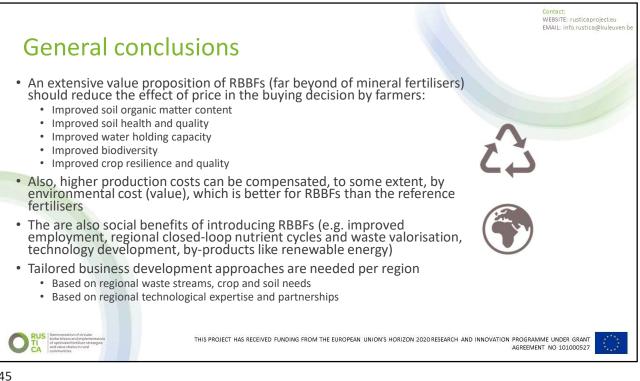






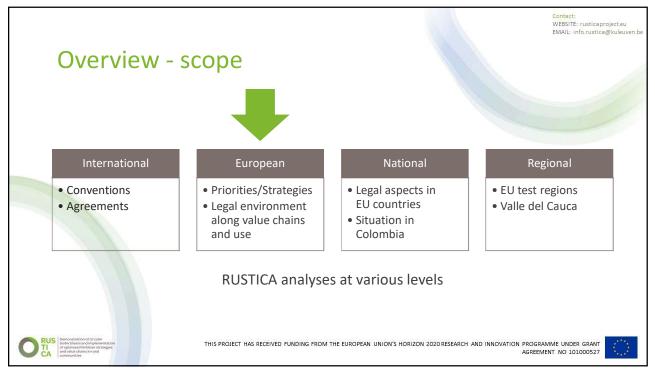


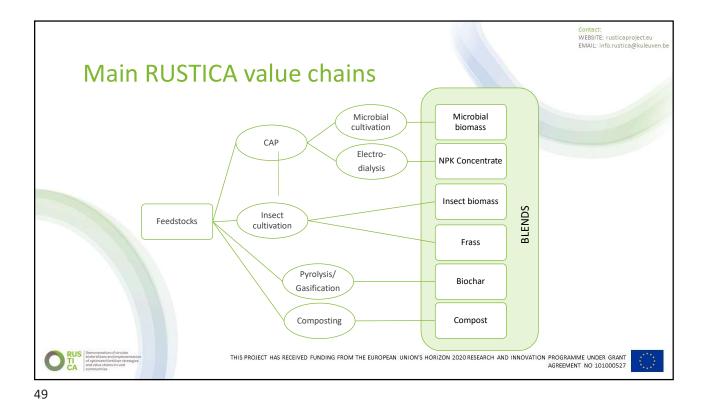


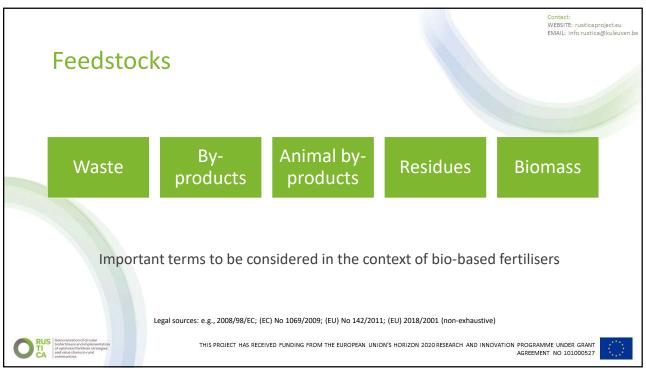






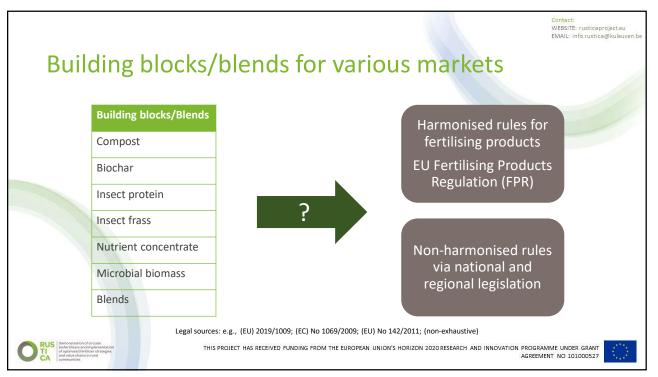






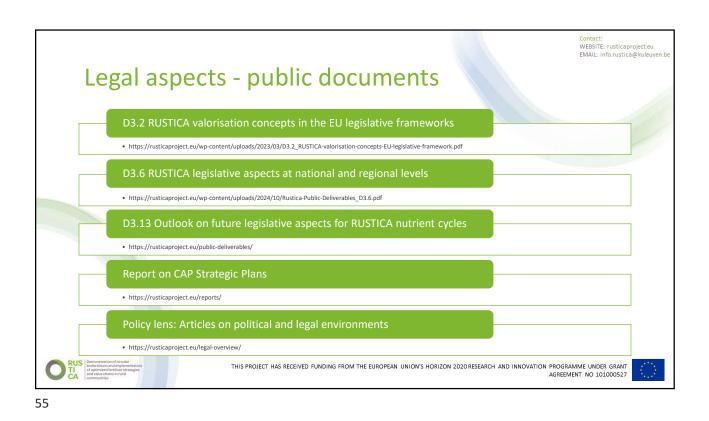
Processing	Important legal areas (examples)	
Carboxylic acid platform	REACH, feed, fertilisers, energy	
Microbial cultivation	REACH, fertilisers	
Electrodialysis	REACH, fertilisers	
Insect cultivation	Feed, animal by-products, fertilisers	
Pyrolysis/Gasification	REACH, fertilisers, industrial emissions	
Composting	Waste, REACH, fertilisers	



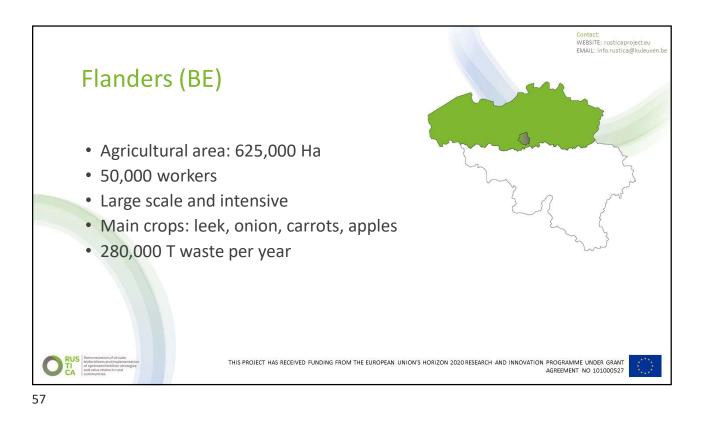


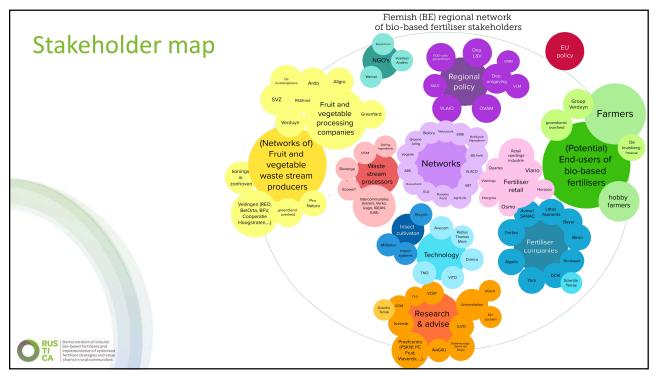
Policy and legislation	Organic production
EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL:	Target of 25% in the EU by 2030
Common Agricultural Policy:	Support of organics by CAP Strategic Plans
Organic Action Plan:	3 Axes to boost organic farming
Regulation Implementing Organic Production:	Rules on e.g., compost, biochar and frass
Regulation on Organic Production:	Restrictions for mineral nitrogen fertilisers

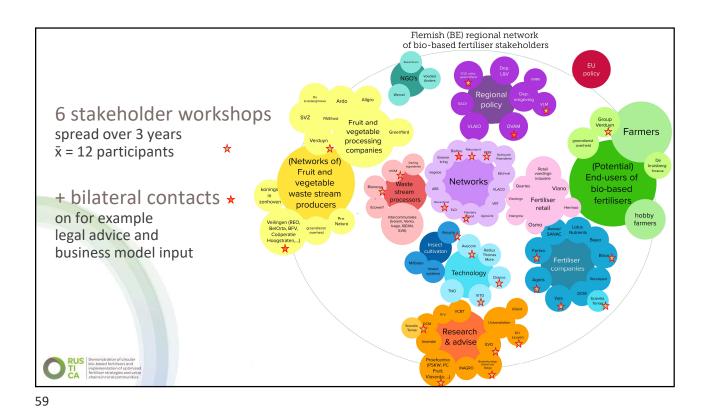








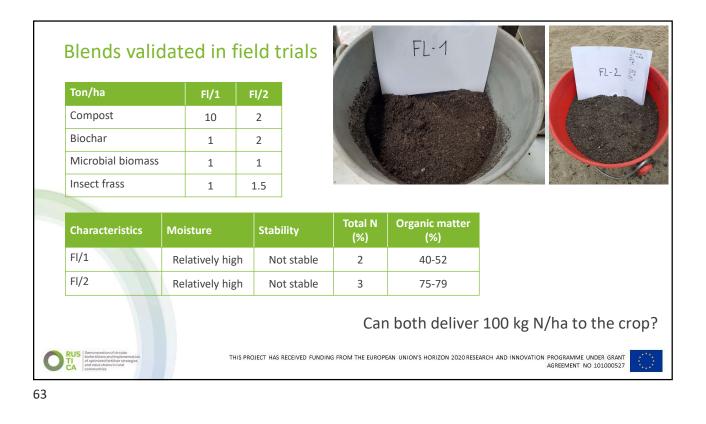


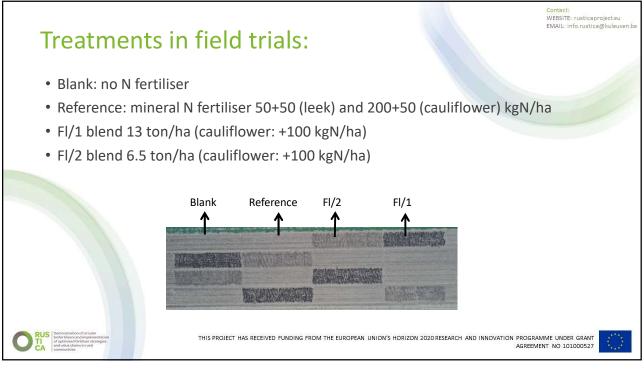


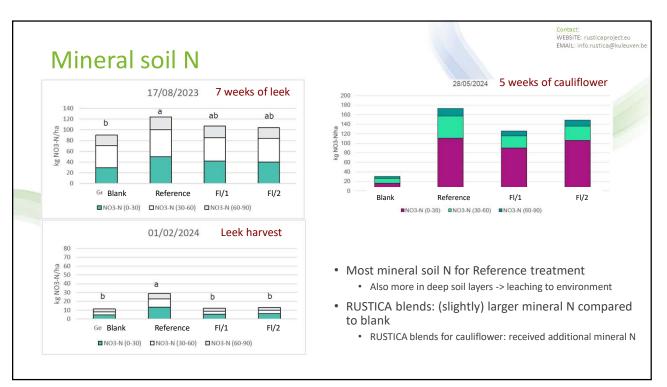
6 Flemish Stakeholder Workshops Main points of impact 11.'22 01.'22 05.'22 05.'23 12.23 10'24 • Developing SH map Value chain exercise Flemish business International exchange on: Social LCA exercise together model should better small waste producers not possibility of a future Decision for leek as one as interested in adopting take into account without mineral fertilisers of the BBF RUSTICA the BBF-technologies as legislation on using difficulty to find crops waste collectors, animal by-products in companies who are . Future scenario: Social, the BBF blend. processors or fertiliser working simultaneously political, technological, on the 4 technologies producers. Clear suggestions to high energy and mineral economic and refine the policy brief needed for RBBF environmental factors fertiliser prices = great drafts Suggestion to contact related to BBF opportunity for BBF intermunicipal companies Project results well development and use complexity of legislation = received! to strengthen the Flemish scored on relevance SH suggest regional threat. ΒM and interlinked easier to build on existing how to incentivise follow-up projects with a limited budget (eg NL-FL) networks and business farmers to use BBF models such as well- Attention to combining organised collection animal and plant residue + an outspoken climate systems. change perspective. Attention to the phosphate problem in our region.

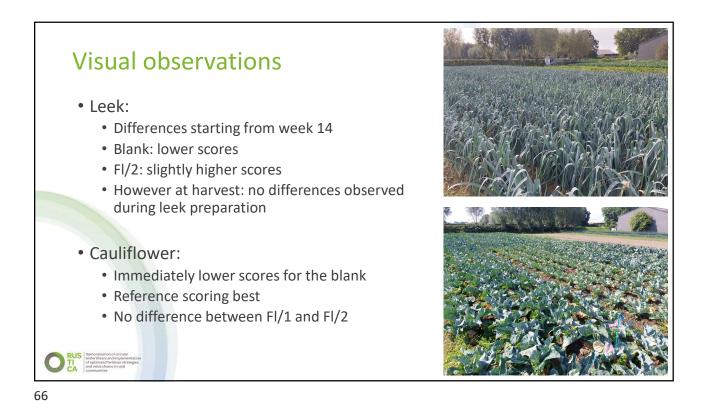


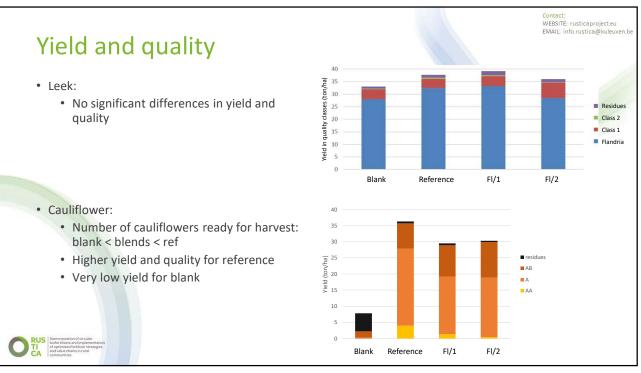


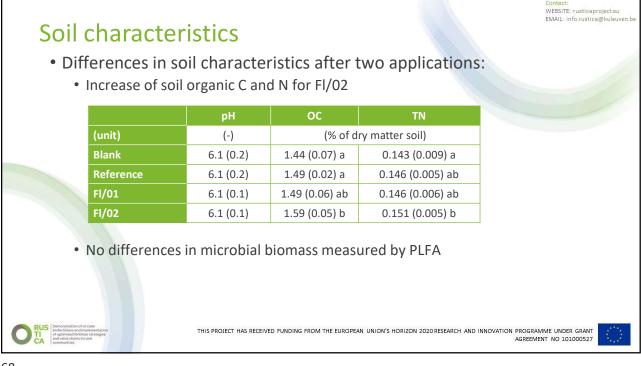


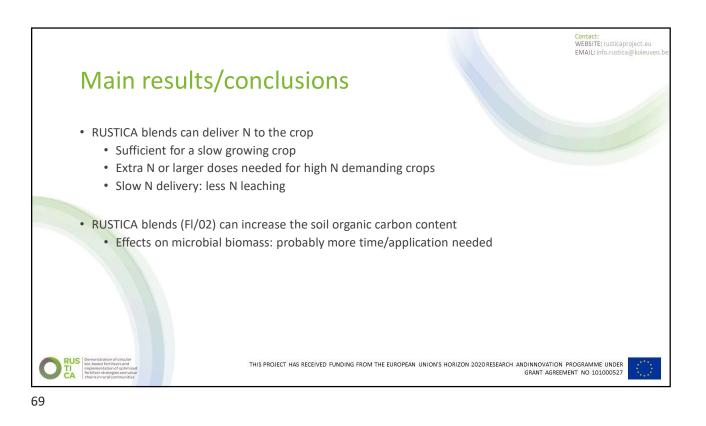


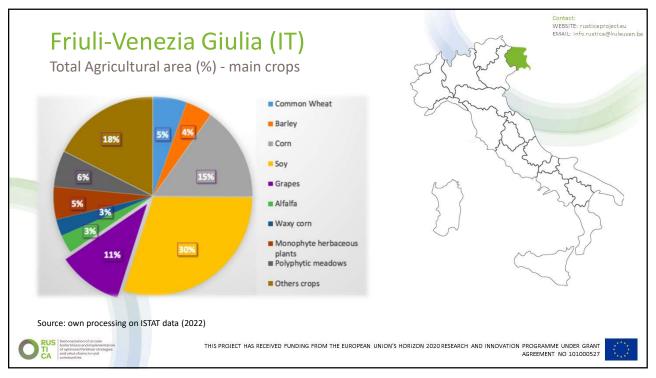




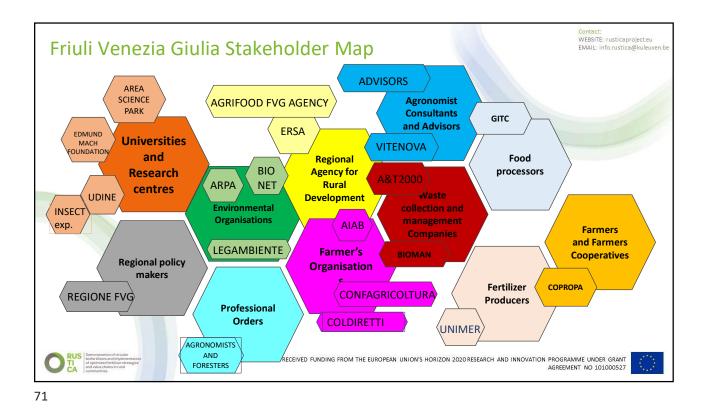


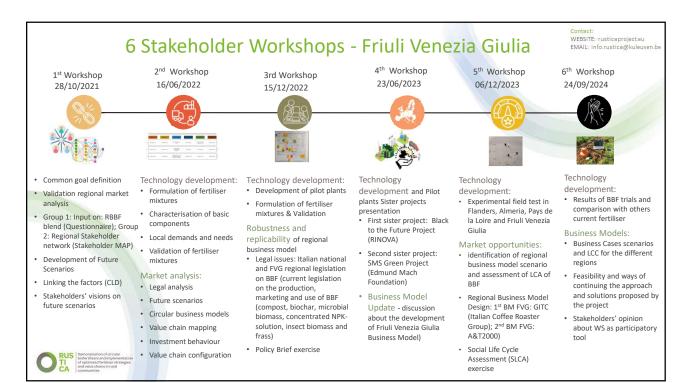


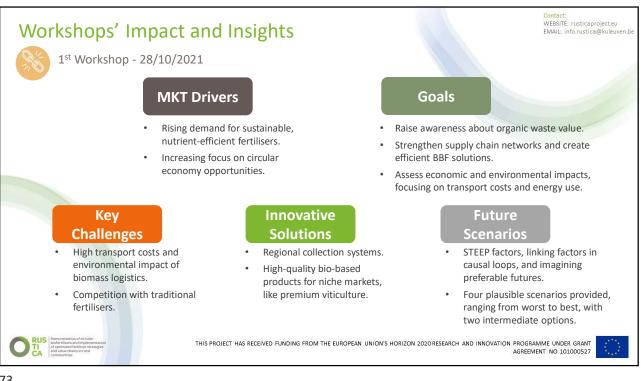




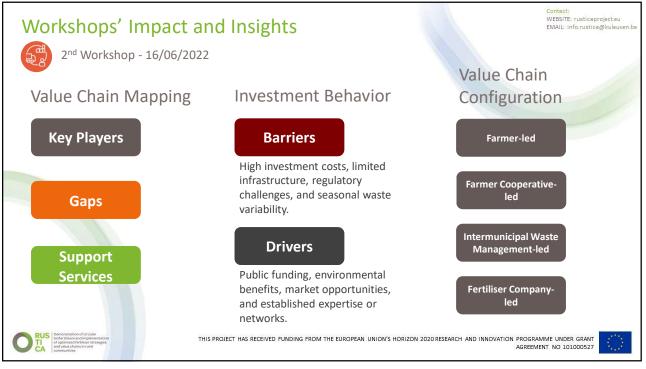
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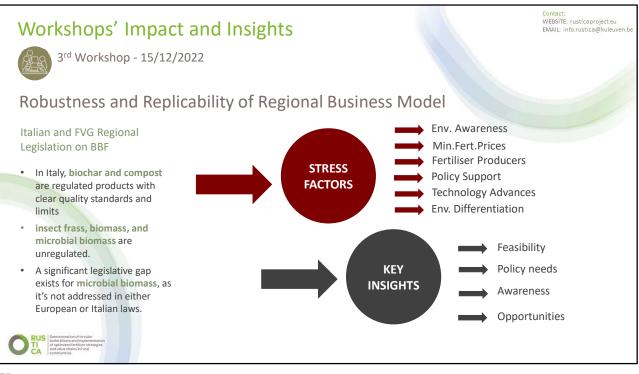


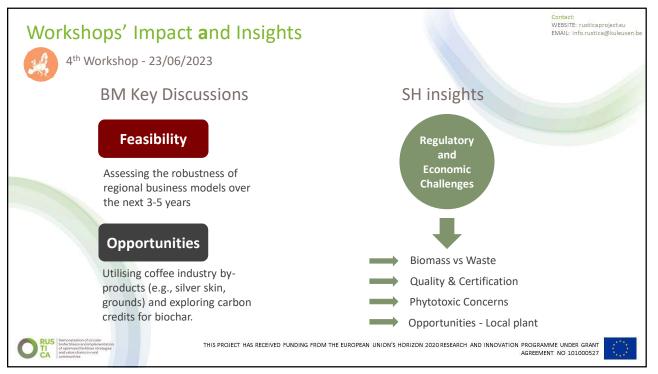


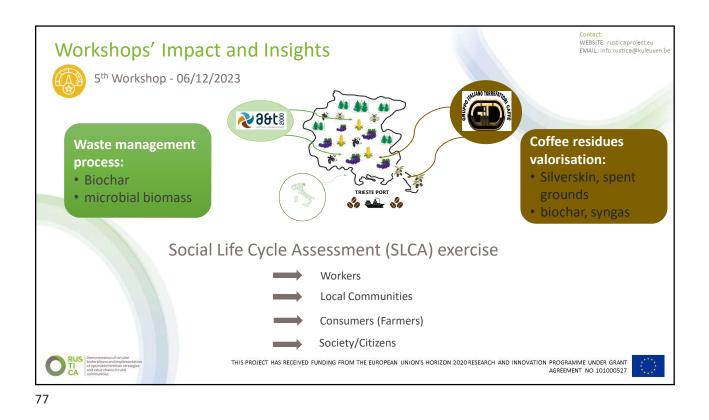


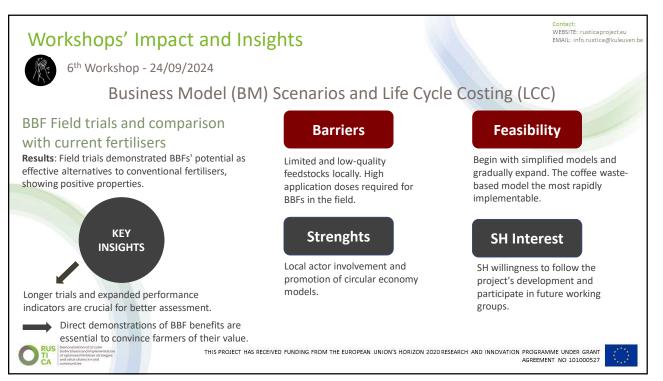


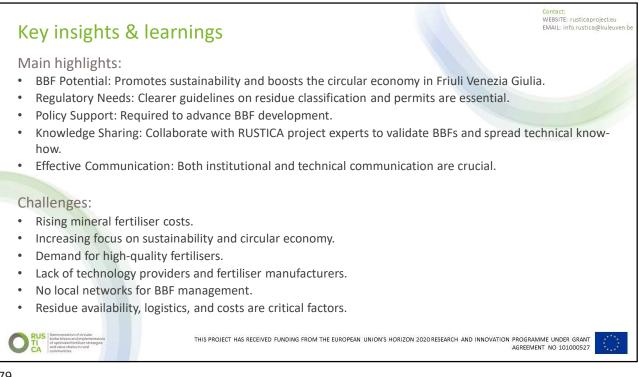






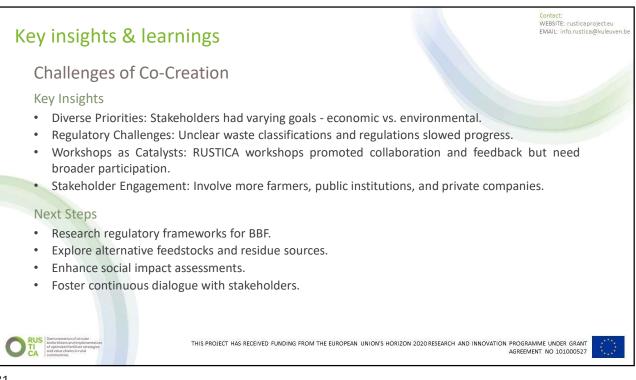














RUSTICA bio-based fertiliser blends

RUSTICA bio-based fertilisers are effective fertilisers, but a full exploitation of their potential can be achieved utilising them in a blend:

- · fertilising products with multiple functionalities
- · reduction of negative side effects of bio-based fertilisers
- process integration reduces production cost and
- environmental negative impacts
- fertilisers tailored to specific crops and pedoclimatic regions



Correction of decision of deci

Composition of blends for Friuli Venezia Giulia (% in weight)

WEBSITE: rusticaproject.eu

EMAIL: info.rustica@ku

	Blend code				
BB type	FVG_5	FVG_6	PdL_1		
Compost	66.7	83.3	62.50		
Biochar	16.7		18.75		
Microbial biomass			6.25		
Insect biomass	16.7	16.7			
Insect frass			12.3		
Total	100	100	100		

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Soil

- Water content
- Total organic C and Loss On Ignition (LOI)
- Extractable OC and N
- Mineral N (NO₃⁻ and NH₄⁺)
- Available P
- Microbial biomass C and N
- Respiration

Plants

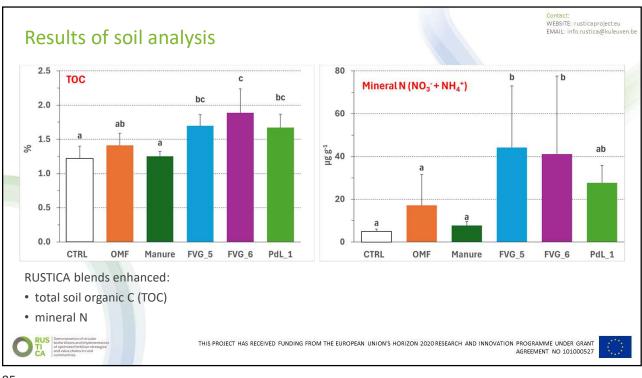
- Yield (yield per vine, number of clusters per vine, cluster and berry weight)
- Leaf temperature, multispectral and thermographic analysis of vegetation

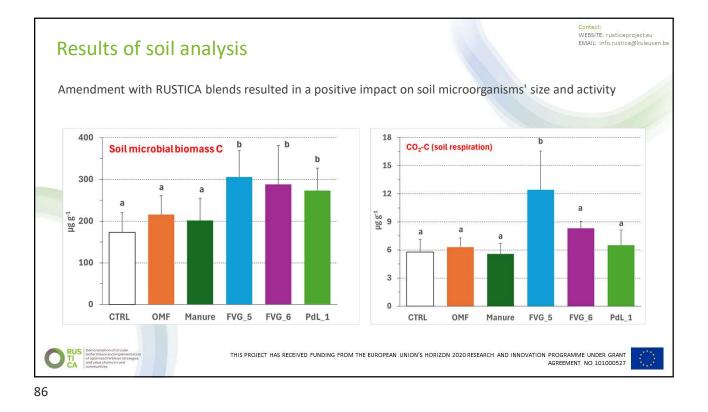
Must

• Total N, °Brix (soluble solids), titratable acidity, pH, anthocyanins and polyphenols









Results of plant analysis

Visual aspects

RUSTICA blends had a visually appreciable effect on:

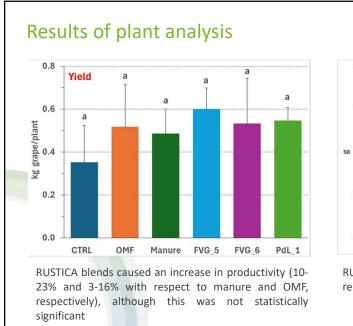
- growth of grasses in between of vine rows
- cluster compactness and berry size



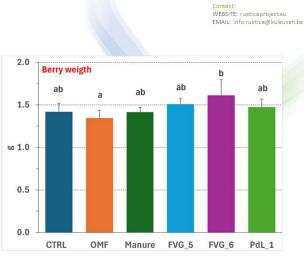
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Plat

87

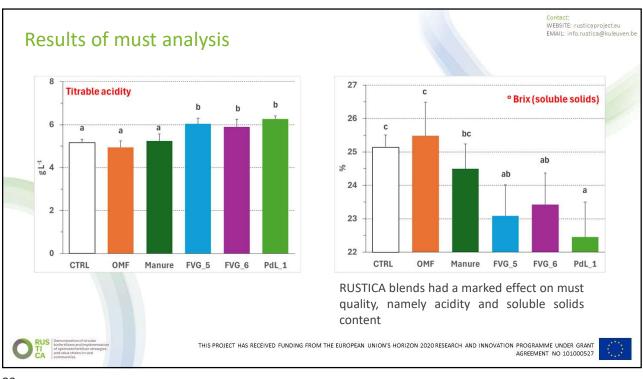


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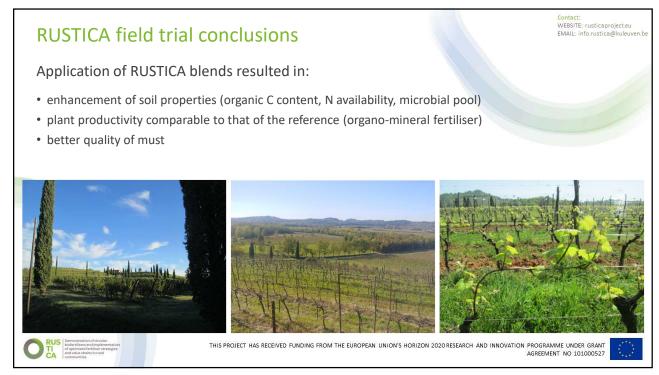


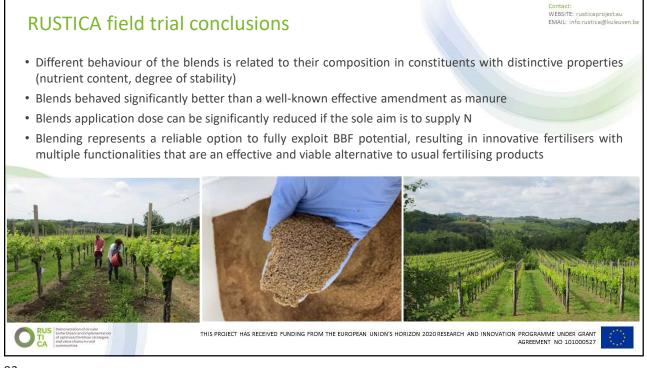
RUSTICA blends resulted in increased berry weight with respect OMF

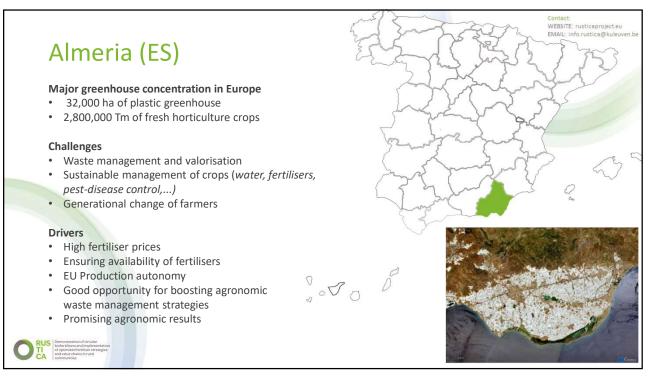
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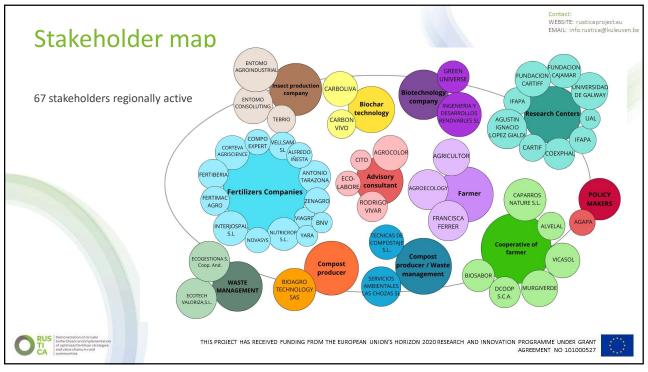
WEBSITE: rusticaproject.eu EMAIL: info.rustica@kuleuv **Results of must analysis** Maturation indexes RUSTICA blends resulted in must with values **Maturation index 1** Treatment Maturation index 2 of the maturation index within or near the optimal range CTRL 290 ± 09 bc 49 ± 2 b OMF 296 ± 24 c 52±5 b Must from RUSTICA blends was more prone to evolve in good quality wine Manure 271 ± 18 abc 47±5 b FVG/5 259 ± 11 ab 38 ± 2 a FVG/6 261 ± 12 ab 40 ± 4 a PdL/1 242 ± 17 a 36 ± 2 a Maturation index 1 = soluble solids (°Brix) x pH² - optimal range 220 - 260 Maturation index 2 = soluble solids (°Brix)/titrable acidity (%) - optimal range 30-35 RUS TI CA THIS PROJECT HAS RECEIVED FUNDING FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION'S HORIZON 2020 RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME UNDER GRANT AGREEMENT NO 101000527



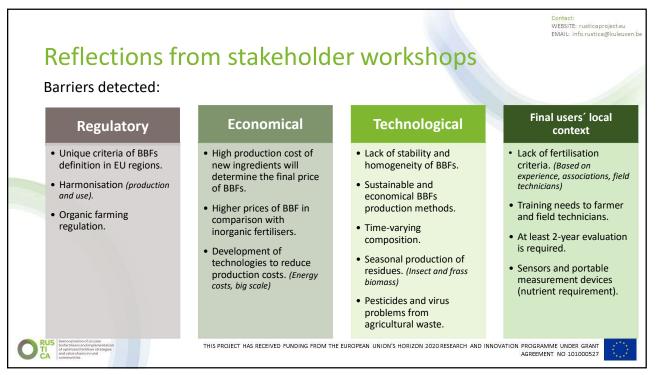








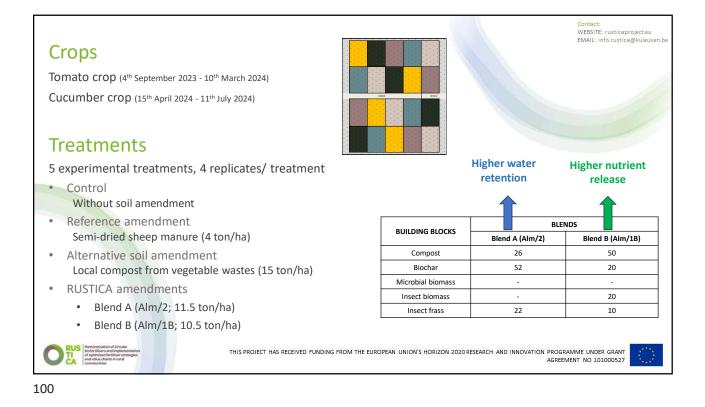


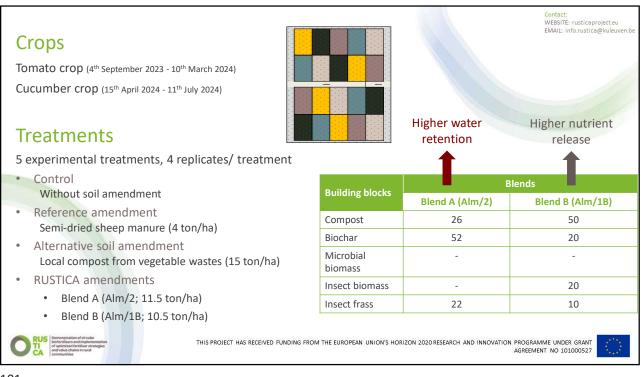






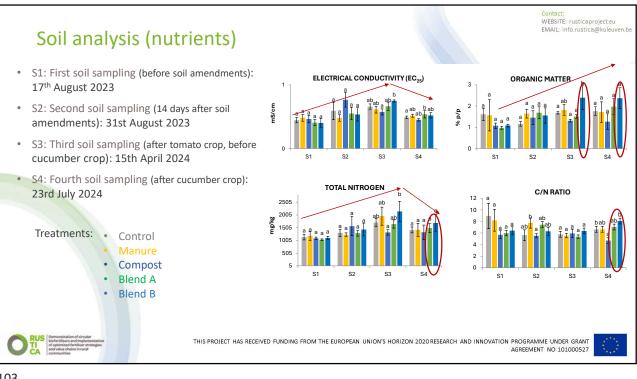


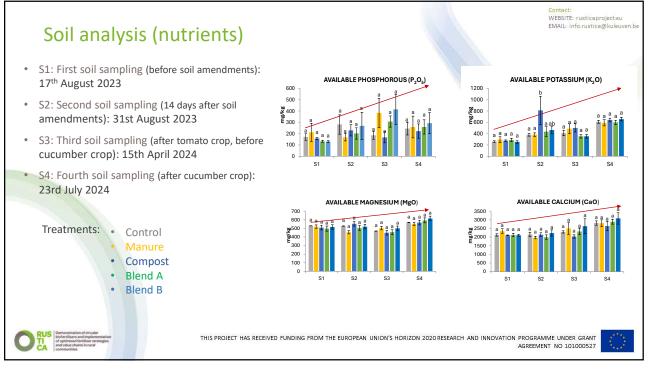


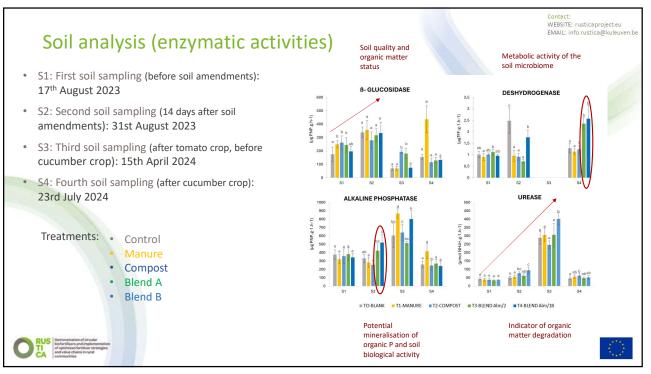


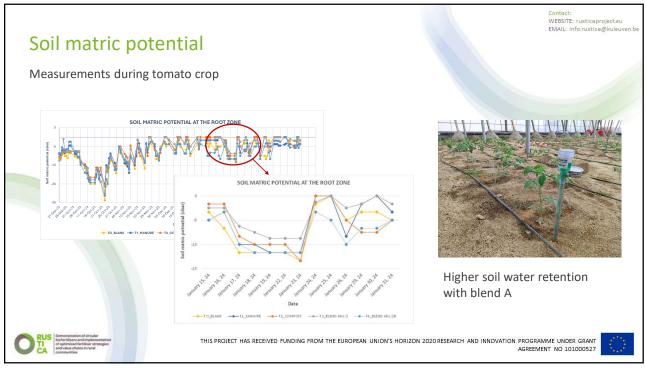


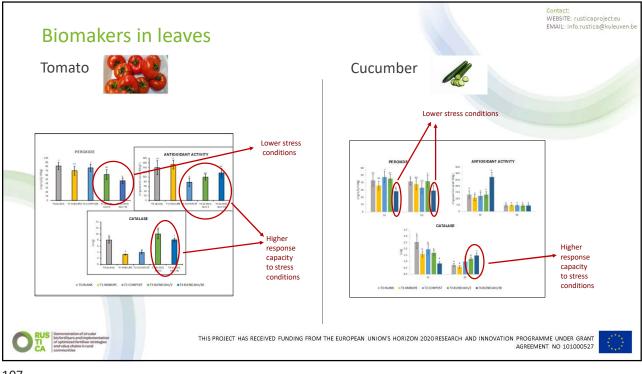
Parameters	Manure	Compost	Blend A	Blend B			ingle income		1		• •
Chemic	al characteria	ration									A KAY
pH	8.1	8.5	7.8	8.0					1	tel a second	
Electrical conductivity (µS/cm)	9631,0	10682,5	3420,0	4887,0		1.73		1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 -	and a street	2	
Total nitrogen (%)	3.1	(14)	0,1	1,6					· · · ·	A STATISTICS	1.2.6
Assimilable potassium (mg/Kg)	17049,5	21896,2	15853,0	12298,0					1 1	State Aller	
Assimilable phosphorus (mg/Kg)	374,7	305,1	60,0	63,5							
Total organic matter (%)	62,5	36,2	74,2	57,5	Manure	C	ompos	st	F	lend A	Blend B
Sodium (mg/L)	376,5	187,5	141,0	124,0	manure	0	ompo.				
Potassium (mg/L)	2623,0	3534,8	925,0	1039,0							
Calcium (mg/L)	212,3	35,0	24,0	46,0							
Magensium (mg/L)	116,5	31,5	26,0	28,0							
Chloride (mg/L)	1345,8	2044,8	353,0	354,0							
Nitrate (mg/L)	47,0	60,0	13,0	13,0							
Phosphate (mg/L)	54,8	42,0	274,0	342,0							
Sulphate (mg/L)	1220,0	1364,3	113,0	101,0		-					
Carbonate (mg/L)	3	32,0	<3	<4	Parameters	Manure		Blend A	Blend B		
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	1903,0	720,0	1122,0	2053,0	Parameters	wanure	Compost	Biend A	Biend B	atta	LB 660 6
Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR)	5,1	5,8	4,8	3,6		Ratios					
Saturation percentage (%)	66,5	43,7	76,7	74,9	C/N ratio	11.6	15.5	478,2	21.2		
Exchangeable sodium (meq/100g)	9,3	5,1	50,4	5,9	NO3/K ratio	< 0.01	0.0	<0.01	<0.01	The second	COMPOSI BLEND N
Exchangeable potassium (meq/100g)	43,6	56,0	202,7	31,5	Ca/Na ratio	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,4	MANURE	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Exchangeable calcium (meq/100g)	25,0	21,7	133,6	30,5	Ca/Mg ratio	1,1	0,7	0,6	1,0		
Exchangeable magnesium (meq/100g)	15,3	11,6	66,8	10,9	K/Mg ratio	7,3	40,5	11,1	11,5		
Cation exchange capacity (meq/100g)	93,3	94,5	453.6	78,7		Granulometry					
Iron available (mg/Kg)	667,3	1670,0	313,0	736,0	>5mm (%)	13,85	<0,01	7,74	35,48		
Copper available (mg/Kg)	11,5 10.0	37,8	4,9	8,6	5mm-2mm (%)	9,38	12,42	5,68	29,14		
Boron available (mg/Kg)	10,0	21,9	4,1 99.3	0,8	2mm-0,5mm (%)	29,36	38,52	73,03	23,94		
Magnessium available (mg/Kg)					0,5mm-0,08mm (%)	39,95	41,74	13,24	11,09		
Zinc available (mg/Kg)	140,5	116,2	43,9	81,8	<0,08mm (%)	7,46	7,32	0,31	0,35		



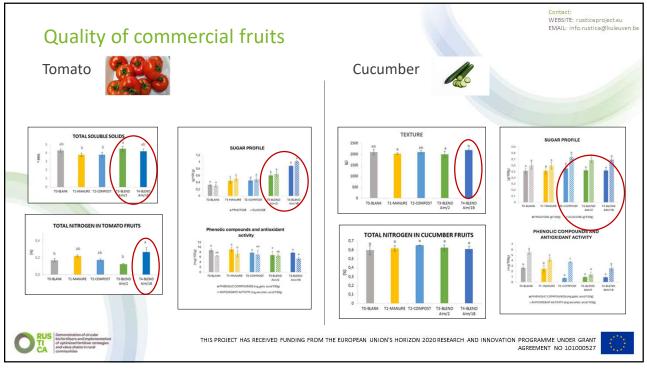


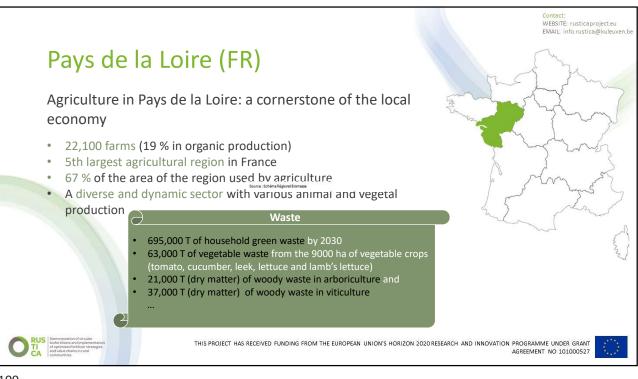


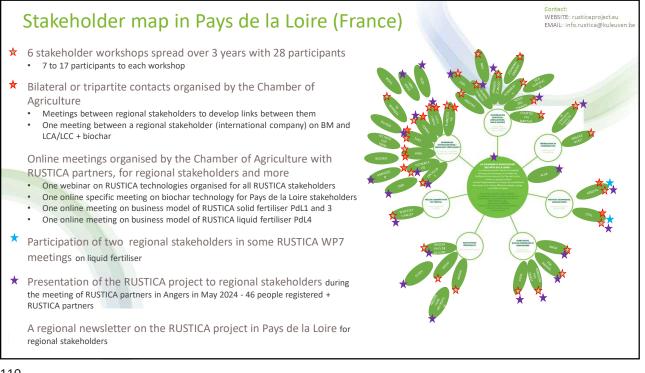


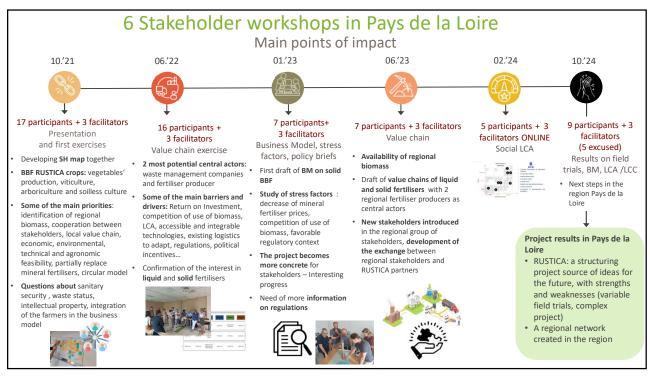




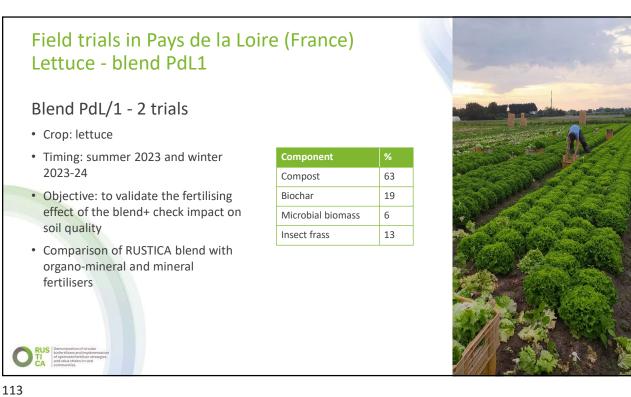


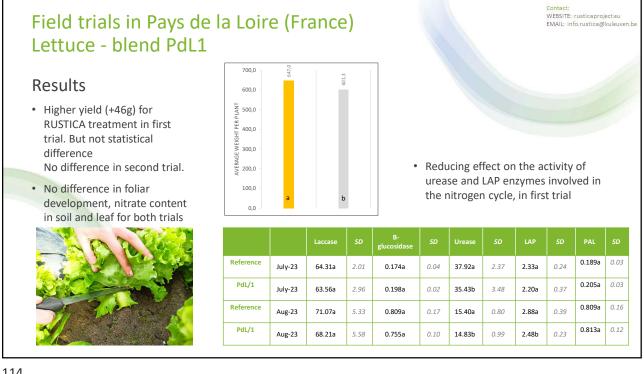


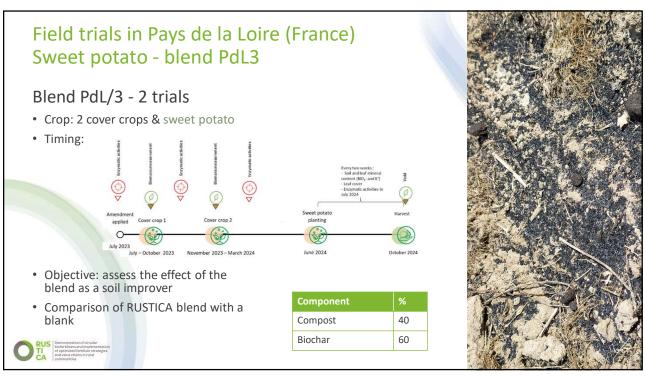


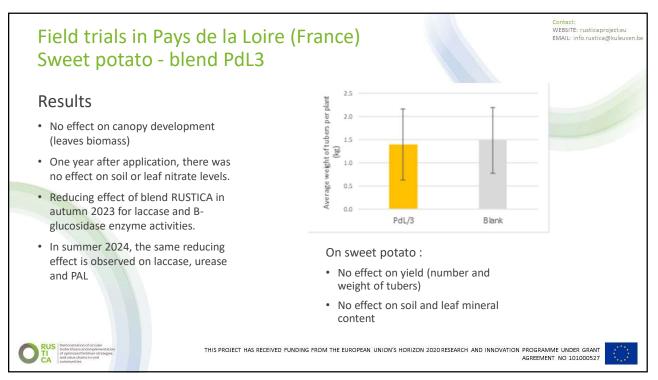


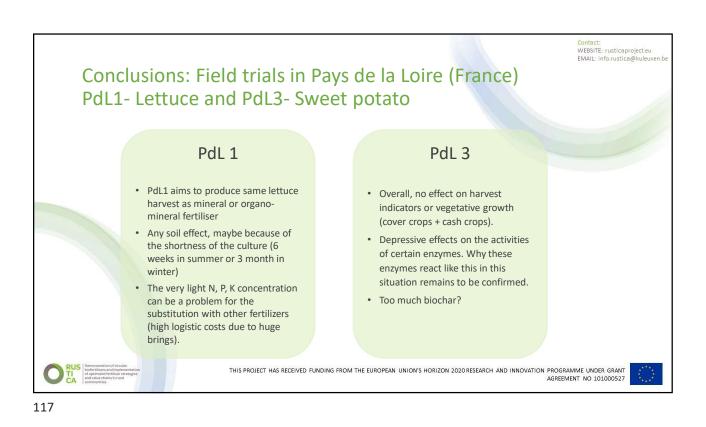




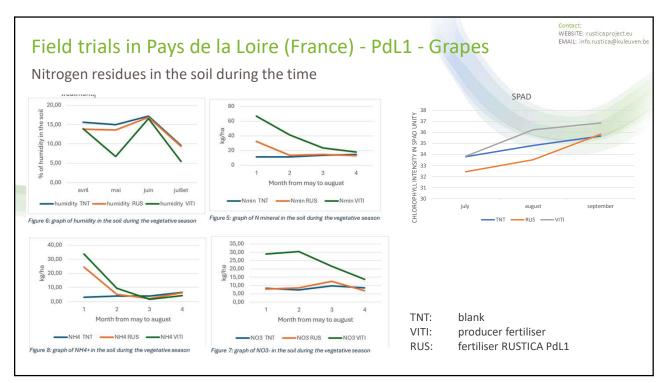


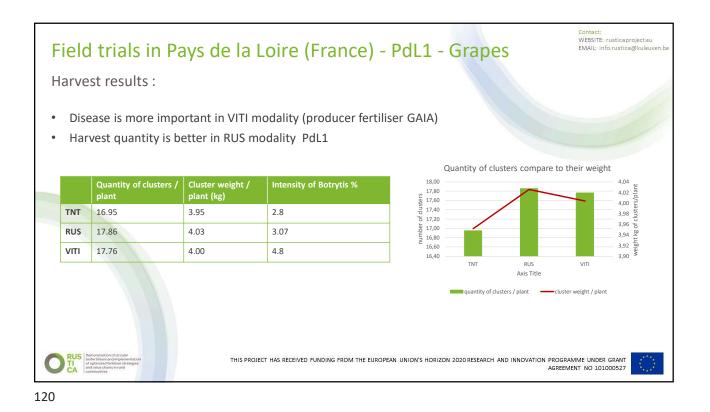


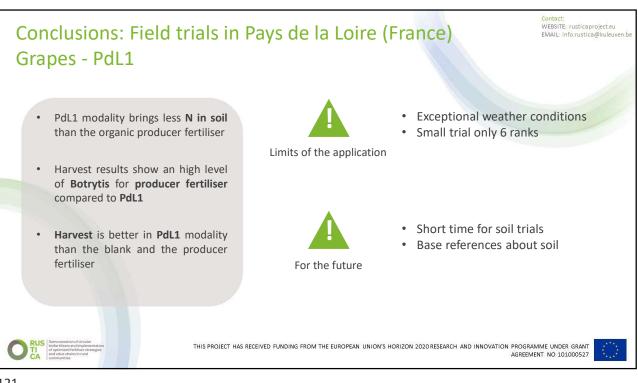




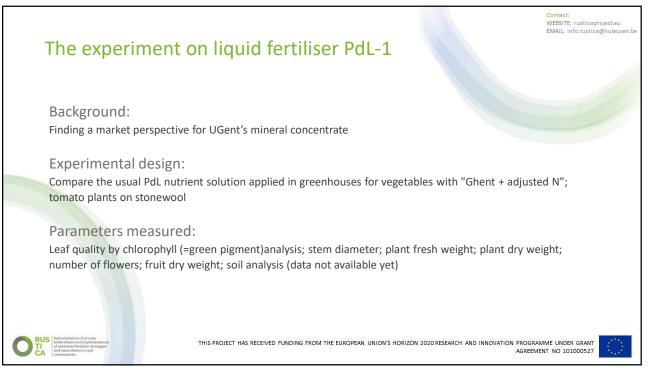


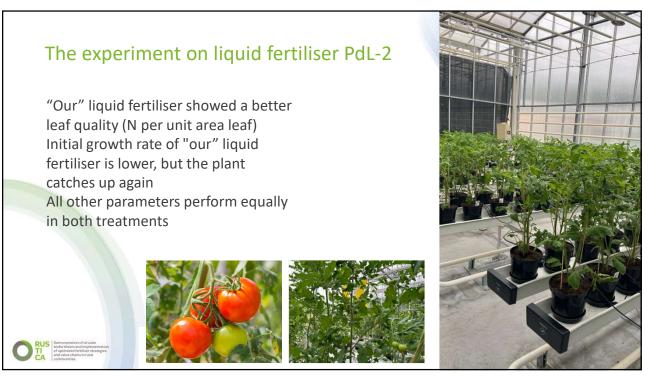




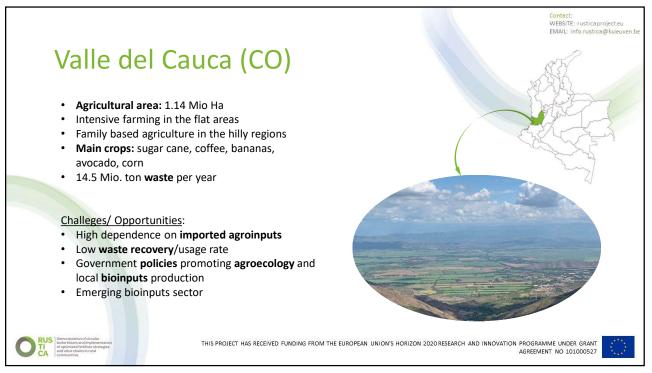


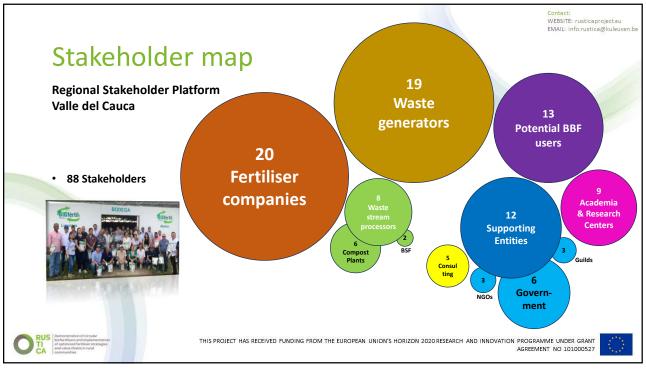










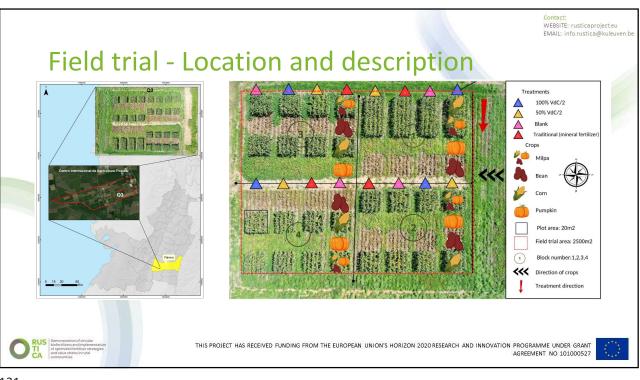








Composition VdC2		Treatments					
Building block	%	T1 (100)	100% RUSTICA blend (kg/ha) N: 90 P: 58	Fertilizer quantity (t/ha)			
Compost	31						
Biochar	19			T1 : 100	T2 : 50%	T4:	
Insect biomass	19		K: 52	4	2	0.23	
Insect frass	31	T2 (50)	50% RUSTICA blend				
total	100		(kg/ha) N: 45 P: 29 K: 26 Control (without fertilization)	Nutrient requirement and supply			
				Nutrient	Requirement of corn (kg/ha)	Blend contribution (kg/t)	
		T3 (0) T4 (Traditional)		Ν	180	223	
				Р	70	14	
			Mineral fertilizer (kg/ha) N: 76 P: 21 K: 11	K	60	13	



Variables evaluated

Variables to evaluate	When
Plant height	Two measurements during the crop life cycle
Fluorescence	Two measurements during the crop life cycle
Grain and fruit quality	At the end of the crop life cycle
Yield	At the end of the crop life cycle





RUS TI CA Demonstration of circula biofercilizers and implem of optimized feetilizers str and value chains in rural communities

