

GOSPODARKA OBIEGU ZAMKNIĘTEGO



Closing loops for organic waste by innovative technologies using BSF insects

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Me



In composting since 2010

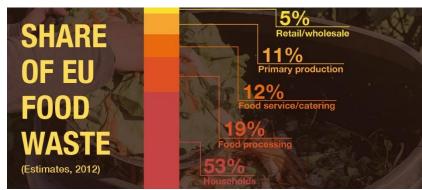






The problem





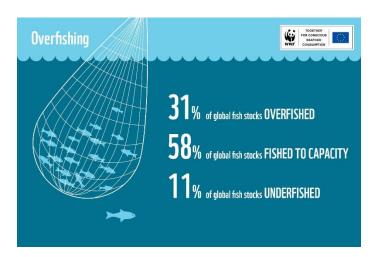


The problem II



70 % of forest loss due to agricultural deforestation.

EU - large soy importer.



About 40 % of Baltic Sea - overfished



Eutrophication in Baltic Sea



Hierarchy



Good example:

French law regarding supermarket waste:

- 1. Prevention
- 2. Donation
- 3. Feeding animals
- 4. Composting or energy



Why Black soldier fly?





Ultimate eating machine









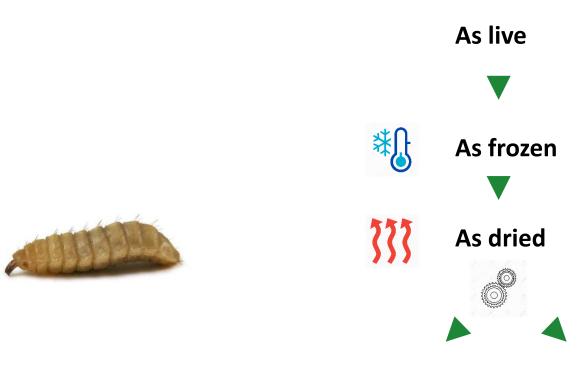


Black soldier fly life cycle

The BLACK SOLDIER FLY King of the upcyclers Protein meal The flies need light and the right climate to mate and lay eggs. Secure Feed Eggs Insect proteins are of the Pupa A batch of 500 to 1000 highest quality and vital A complex transformation eggs is laid in cracks & for all animals. happens. The larvae cravices so they are safe. dissolves and regenerates into a fly. The Black soldier fly lifecycle Young larvae Pre-pupa When larvae are ready to The right environment 16-12 days become flies, they turn ensures high hatch dark and migrate to find rates. The health of a nice place to the larvae is determined in transform into flies. the first days. Soil nutrients Insect oils & lipids are high in lauric acid and offer Feedstock Larvae great health benefits. When larvae are 6-8 days old, they grow very intense and fast. Skal It's here where they build up all the nutrients for the rest of their lifecycle. Nearly all organic leftovers can be used as feed for Insect fertilizer is the best fertilizer **PROTIX** insects. There is no need because this is the first step in top for stabilisation. soil health before microbiology.



BSF larvae uses



As larvae meal









BSF larvae frass uses



Insectum – first in EU to certify insect frass as suitable for organic farming

Organic matter	78 %
Organic carbon	41 %
N	1.5 %
P	0.5 %
K	1.4 %



BSF remaining uses



Flies



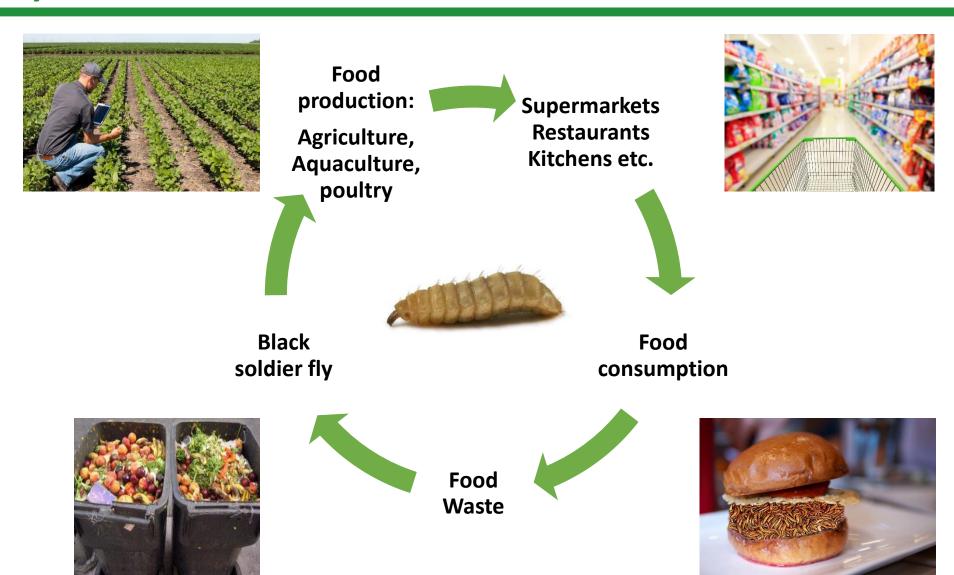
Puparium

Chitin & Chitosan:

- Agriculture
- Biocontrol
- Filtration
- Winemaking
- Bioprinting
- Weight loss



Cycle closes





BSF and **UN** sustainability goals





Limits

Substrates



Plant source



Former food incl. dairy and

eggs

Former foodstuffs

incl. meat and fish



Slaughterhouse product



X Animal excrements



1...Others

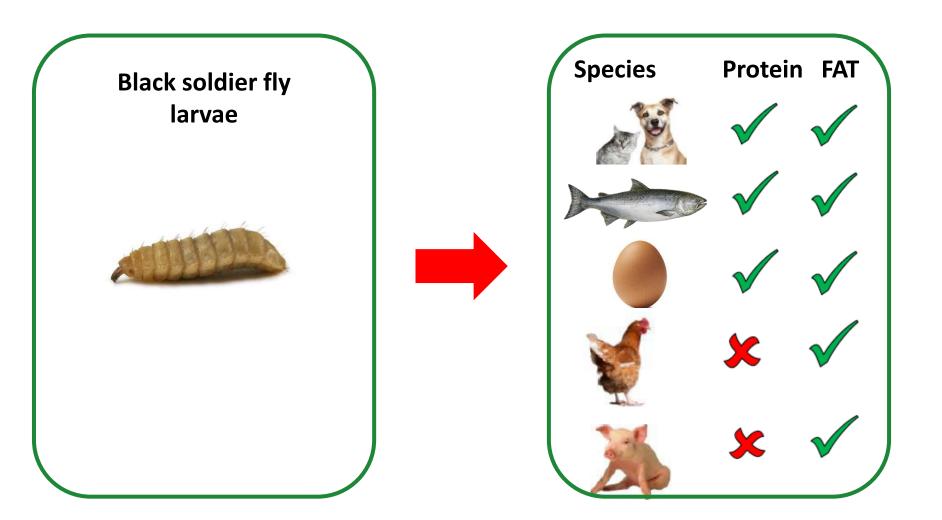


Black soldier fly larvae





Limits II



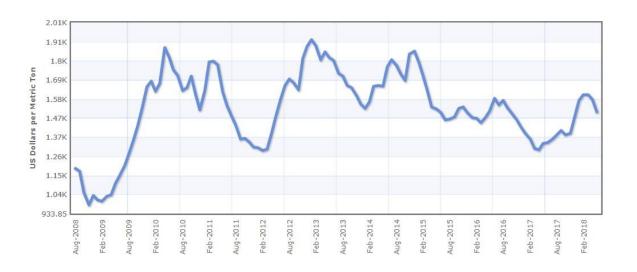


Economics

- > 90000 t if 10 % of fish meal replaced
- > 70000 t if 1 % of broiler feed in the Netherlands is replaced
- > 800 t if 1 % of high quality suckling pig feed in the Netherlands is replaced

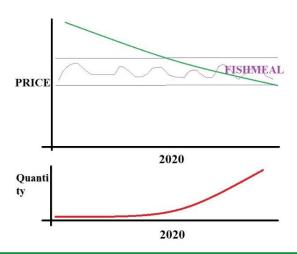


Economics II



Fishmeal price at September 2018:

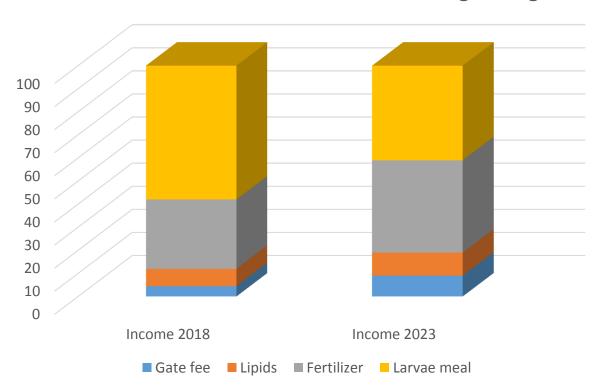
1380 USD 1180 EUR





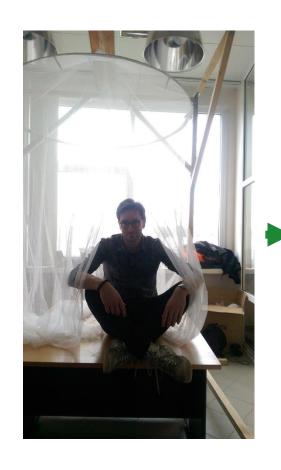
Economics III

Income from Larvae growing, %





Insectum story







2016

2017 5 kg/day

2019 1500 kg/day



Where does it fit?



Mondello et al (2017) LCA for Retail food waste (1 t.)

-419.61 CO2 eq.

AD -299.46 CO2 eq.

Composting 59.25 CO2 eq.



At the end – you are a solution







Let's make the future fly!