# Small, low cost systems for agricultural waste management at field level -the case of pistachio waste at Aegina island, Greece

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#### **AgroStrat**

Sustainable strategies for the improvement of seriously degraded agricultural areas: The example of *Pistachia vera* L. LIFE11 ENV/GR/951





1/10/2012-30/9/2017 Budget: 1,026,509 €

www.agrostrat.gr



**Department of Soil Science Athens-ELGO DEMETER** 

#### With the support of:

- Region of Attiki, Greece
- **Agricultural Association of Aegina Island**
- **Cooperative of Pistachio producers of Aegina** island



Institute for Mediterranean **Studies IMS-FORTH** 



**Technical University of** Crete

#### **During project lifetime:**

- Region of Sterea Ellada, Greece
- **Cooperative of Pistachio producers of Makri, Fthiotida prefecture**
- Cooperative of Pistachio producers of Molos, Fthiotida prefecture



# Aims in brief.....

- 1. Development, implementation of an integrated, recourse based scenario for the protection and improvement of serious degraded cultivated soils in the Mediterranean area.
- 2. Identification of pressures and practices that contribute to soil degradation, identification of soil quality indicators
- 3. Development of software monitoring tools for the sustainable management of intensively cultivated Mediterranean areas.
- 4. Development of a GIS-based Land Information System (GIS-LIS) and land suitability maps that will allow controlled and sustainable application of treated pistachio wastes and will guarantee preservation of soil quality.
- 5. Development of sustainable cultivation practices and re-use of treated agricultural wastes

# Pistachio waste

- Pistachios are harvested between late August and early September.
- The nuts after harvest are transported to the processing facility where they are dehulled, and dried. Fresh water is used for the dehulling and from this process the main waste stream is produced, which apart from hulls contains also pistachios, shells and water.
- On average, for 1tn of fresh nuts, 2 tn of waste are generated.





# Pistachio waste

- After the completion of the process, without separating solid waste from wastewater, farmers mainly dispose waste on soil, in sea or in wells and streams.
- Wastewater is dark colored, bad smelling, has high electrical conductivity and is rich in polyphenols and inorganics.
- The <u>solid waste</u>, which mainly consists of the nuts' pericarps, is very rich in organic matter, polyphenols, and other constituents.
- Pistachio waste cannot be considered as hazardous, by the classical mean of hazardous waste definition, since it contains no heavy metals or pathogens, however, due to its very high content in polyphenols and its very high electrical conductivity (i.e. salts content) may cause significant detrimental effects on soil quality.



# Pistachio Wastewater

Parameter	Average value	Parameter	Average value
pН	5,22	Total Fe, mg L <sup>-1</sup>	0.51
EC, mS/cm	<b>─</b> → 6,4	Total Zn, mg L <sup>-1</sup>	1.39
COD, g L <sup>-1</sup>	<b>─</b> 11,6	Total Mn, mg L <sup>-1</sup>	0.68
Polyphenols, g L <sup>-1</sup>	<b>→</b> 5,5	Total B, mg L <sup>-1</sup>	5,5
K, g L <sup>-1</sup>	1,04	$NH_4^+$ , mg L <sup>-1</sup>	9,0
Ca, % (w/v)	$2.8 \times 10^{-2}$	Cl <sup>-</sup> , mg L <sup>-1</sup>	1000
Mg, % (w/v)	$1,24 \times 10^{-2}$	$NO_3$ , mg L <sup>-1</sup>	102
Na, mg L <sup>-1</sup>	180	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> , mg L <sup>-1</sup>	91
Total Cu, mg L <sup>-1</sup>	0,13		

# Pistachio Solid Waste

Parameter	Average value	Parameter	Average value
Organic matter, %	<del></del>	Total Cu, mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	106
Total N, %	2.5	Total Fe, %	0.58
Moisture, %	60	Total Zn, mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	99
pН	7.44	Total Mn, mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	85
EC, mS/cm	3.8	Total B, %	0.13
Total Polyphenols, g kg <sup>-1</sup>	<del></del>	Cl <sup>-</sup> , mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	4,900
Total K, % (as K <sub>2</sub> O)	2.9	NO <sub>3</sub> -, mg kg-1	1,200
Total P, % (as P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	1.0	$PO_4^{3-}$ , mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	50
Total Ca, % (as CaO)	5.5	$SO_4^{2-}$ , mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	354
Total Mg, % (as MgO)	0.68	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> , mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	308
Total Na, %	0.69		

#### What AgroStrat achieved at its pilot fields

#### 1st case: Shallow Evaporation ponds

- Wastes are separated into solid and wastewater immediately after their production by using a simple separation equipment.
- The solid part is composted while wastewater is collected into three shallow ponds and left to evaporate.
- The ponds were constructed in one of the pilot fields and can be permanent or temporary.

Protective media (geotextiles) were used to protect soil from leaching.







#### What AgroStrat achieved at its pilot fields

#### **2**<sup>nd</sup> case: Shallow Evaporation ponds

- The system was constructed in Aegina island by exploiting a former, almost destroyed, pig breeding area
- The five stall places were reconstructed to form a sequential system of five reservoirs for waste collection.
- Wastes are not separated after production. Instead, they are collected into the five reservoirs.

The solid part is left to precipitate and then used for composting. Wastewater is

left to evaporate



#### October 2016



Athens 2017, Friday 23 June

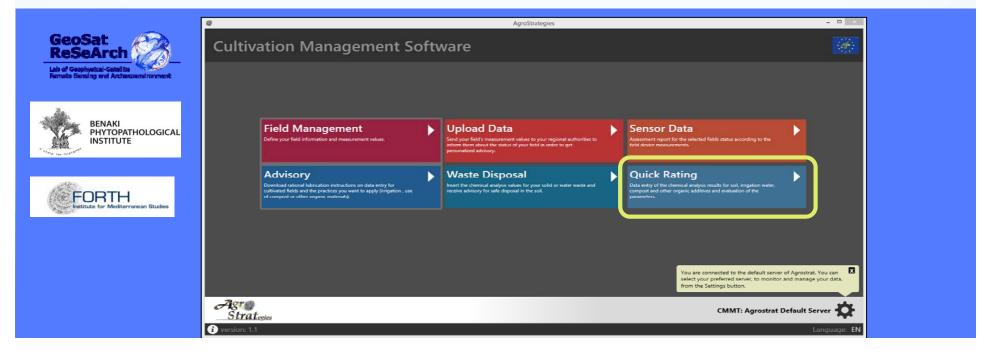


#### ....and here comes the question

Which is the correct dose to be applied on soil?

#### **Materials**

- Wastewater
- Solid waste
- Compost









\_ 🗆 × AgroStrategies **Quick Rating Measurement Values**  Organic Matter (OM), % mg/kg (ppm) 🗸 Boron (B) Organic Carbon (OC), % % (g/100g) Manganese (Mn) mg/kg (ppm) 💆 Cadmium (Cd) mg/kg (ppm) 🔻 Electrical Conductivity (EC) Chromium Total (Cr tot) Moisture, % Hexavalent Chromium (Cr VI) mg/kg (ppm) 🗸 O Dry Matter, % Copper (Cu) mg/kg (ppm) 🗸 % (g/100g) mg/kg (ppm) V Total Nitrogen (N) Mercury (Hg) Phosphorus (P) mg/kg (ppm) V % (g/100g) Nickel (Ni) O Phosphorus Pentoxide (P2O5) mg/kg (ppm) 🔻 % (g/100g) Arsenic (As) Potassium (K) % (g/100g) Lead (Pb) mg/kg (ppm) 🗸 O Potassium Oxide (K2O) Molybdenum (Mo) % (g/100g) mg/kg (ppm) 🔻 Foreign Matter, % Zinc (Zn) • Iron (Fe) % (g/100g) mg/kg (ppm) 🗸 Selenium (Se) O Iron Oxide (FeO) % (g/100g) Fluoride (F) mg/kg (ppm) 🔻 % (g/100g) Sodium (Na) Ammonium (NH4) % (g/100g) % (g/100g) % (g/100g) Chloride (CI) Phosphate (PO4) Calcium (Ca) % (g/100g) v % (g/100g) Sulfate (SO4)





Report







#### AgroStrategies

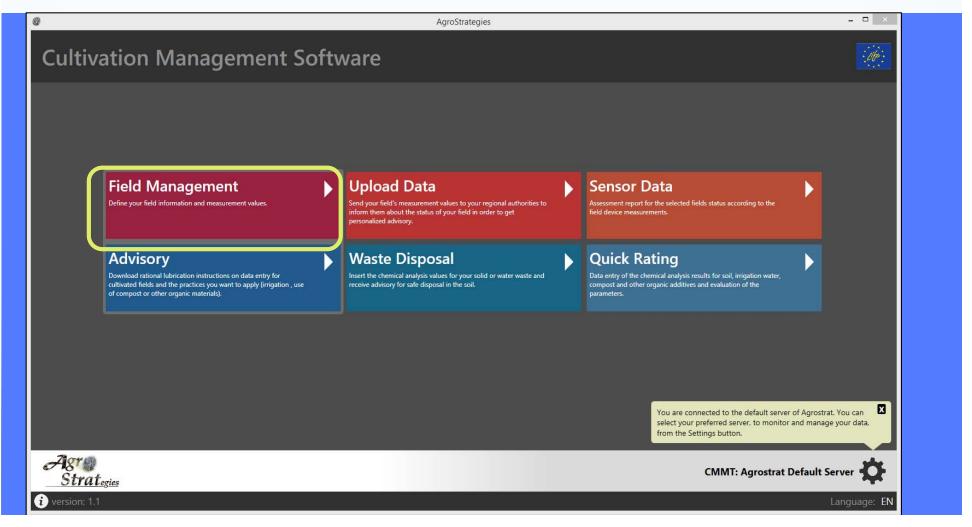
### **Evaluation Report**

	Parameter	Value	Evaluation
Soil	рН	6	The pH value is low and an expert advice is recommended. Low pH may cause problems to acid soils and also mobilization of heavy metals.
Water	Organic Matter	52 %	Organic matter is considered satisfactory. In general materials with organic matter between 16-38% are suitable for field application while materials with organic matter higher than 19.4% are suitable for nursery application.  Moreover, due to the high organic matter content, the material can be awarded with an ECO-label according to the COM Decision (EC) n° 799/2006 for soil improvers.
Compost	Electrical Conductivity	8 mS/cm (dS/m)	The electrical conductivity is high and the application of the material may cause salt accumulation, toxicities to plants and soil salinization. An expert advice is strongly recommended.
	Moisture	50 %	The moisture of the materials is within normal values range and satisfies also the COM Decision (EC) n° 799/2006 for soil improvers that can be awarded with an EU ECO label.
	Total Nitrogen (N)	0.51 %	Total nitrogen content is satisfactory and satisfies also the COM Decision (EC) not 799/2006 for soil improvers that can be awarded with an EU ECO label. The lowest acceptable N concentration is 2%. Therefore a nitrogen content between 2 and 3% is acceptable.
	Inorganic nitrogen content	0.065 %	The inorganic form of nitrogen is lower than the 20% of the total nitorgen and the material is considered safe for soil application. However, all other

#### ....but the software estimates also the correct dose to be distributed on soil

- For fertilizing pistachio trees
- Just to dispose off











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#### Field Data **Add Field Information** Select field's location: Field Name: EXAMPLE Field Description: ATHENS2017 Area: Country: Latitude: 37.735328 Longitude 23.438122

(Double click on the map to insert pin location)

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Save Cancel





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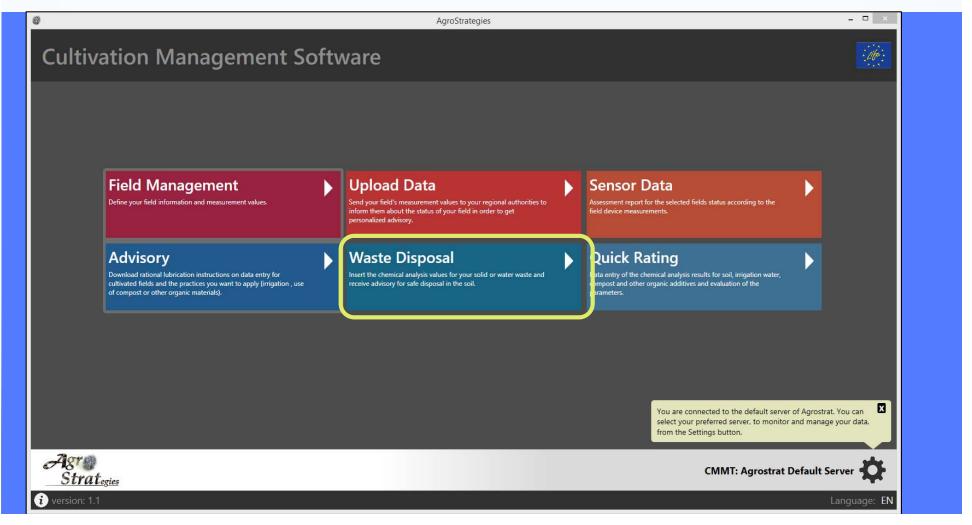




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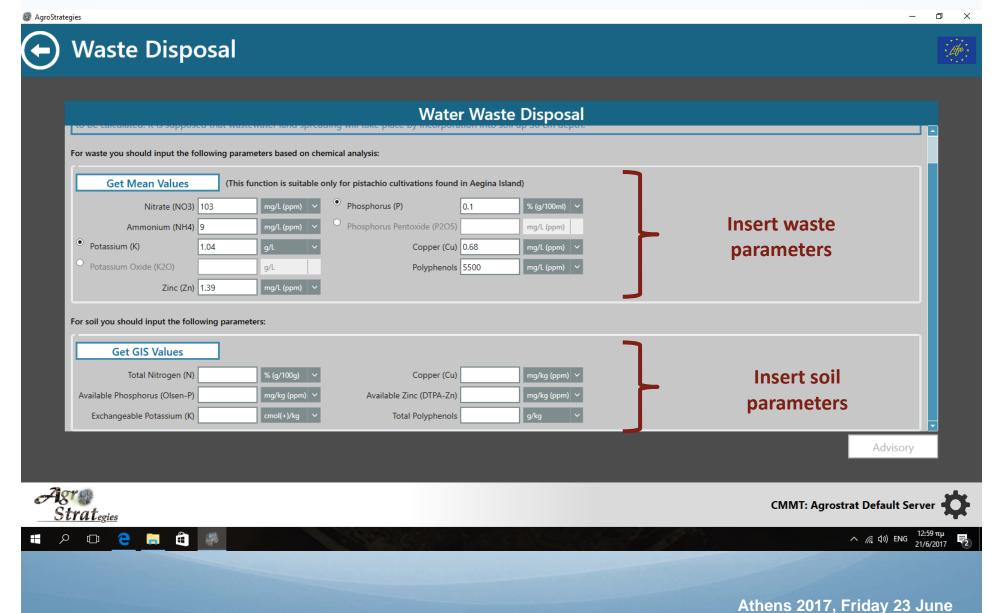








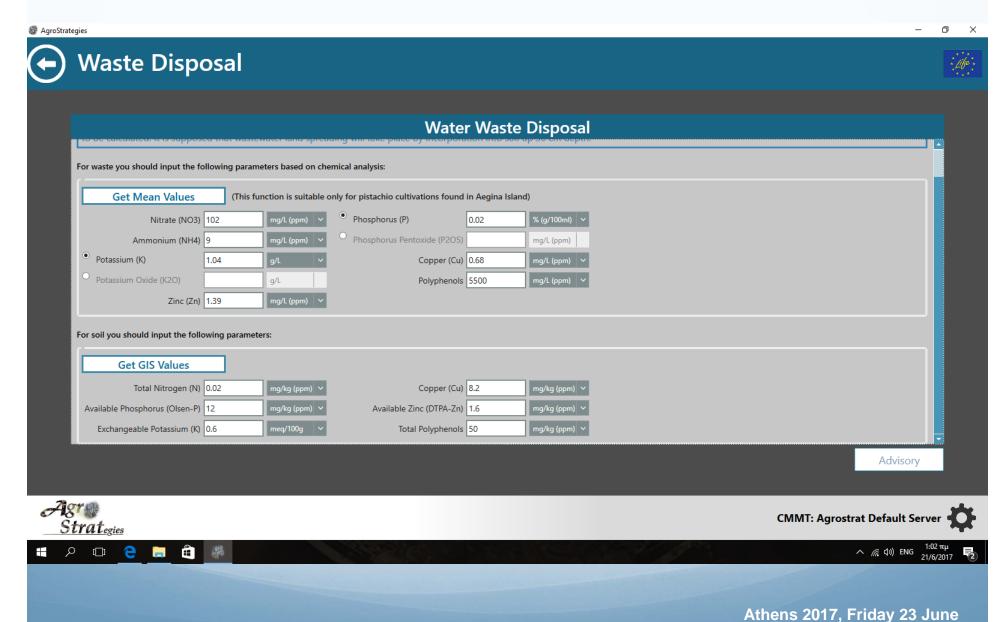








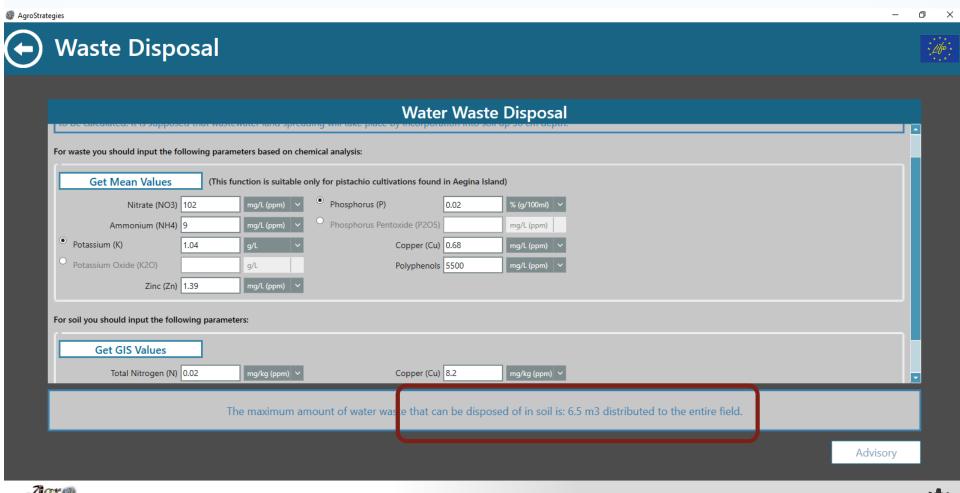




















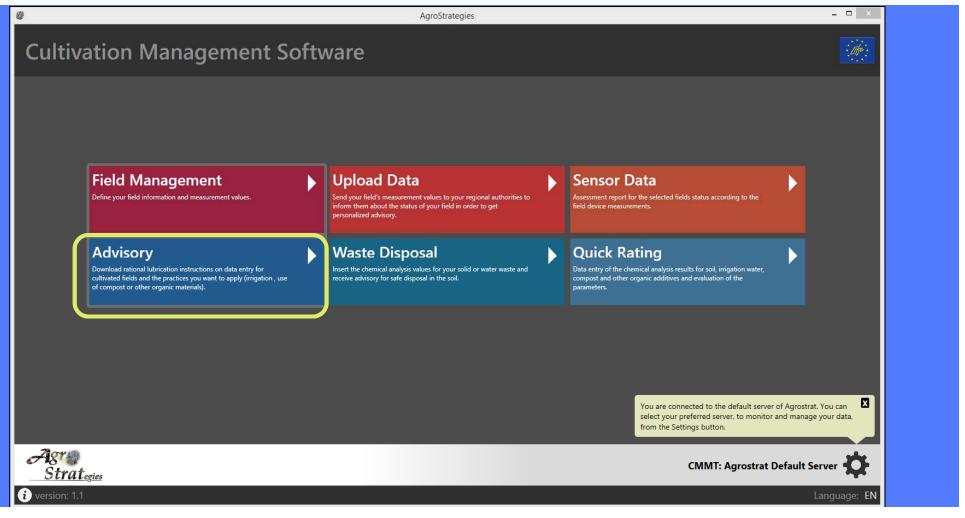




#### ....but the software estimates also the correct dose to be distributed on soil

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## **Advisory Report**

#### Soil Advisory

#### Element

#### Nitrogen (N)

ecommended dose 8.6Kg/1000m2. Broadcast the fetilizer during orchard establishment and incorporate into soil. Apply 0.77 this of the organic naterial on soil surface. It is suggested to broadcast the fertilizer and the organic material all over the field.

Phosphorus (P)

pply the whole recommended phosphorus rate of 38Kg/1000m2, before or during bud swelling period. Divide the recommended fertilizer amount ccording to the number of field trees, broadcast fertilizer under the canopy and incorporate into soil. Broadcast the organic material on soil surface all ver the field. During the off-period it is recommended to use the half phosphorus fertilization rate.

Advisory

Potassium (K)

he needed potassium amount can be provided by proadcasting 0.77 tons of the organic material. Therefore, no addditional potassium fertilization is eeded.

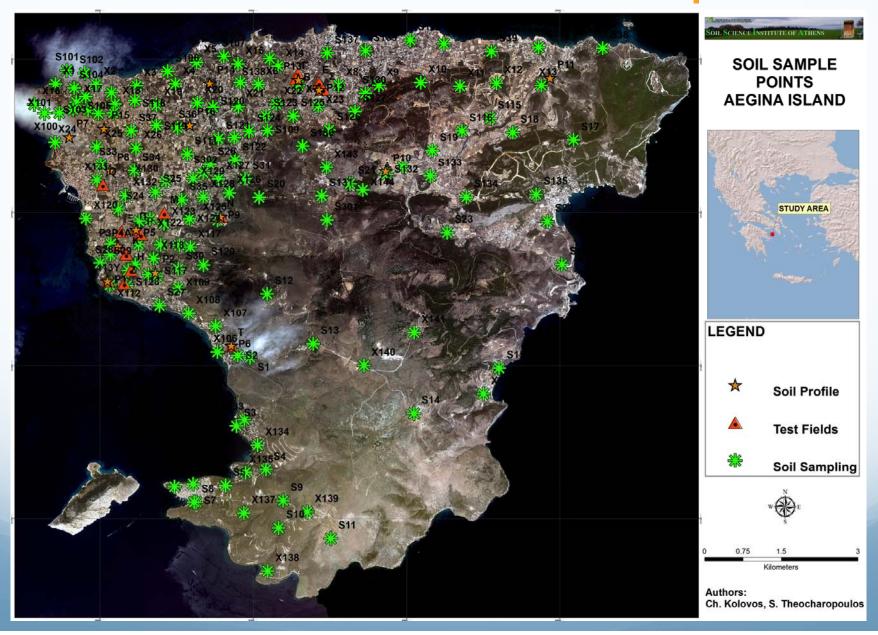
#### **Compost Advisory**

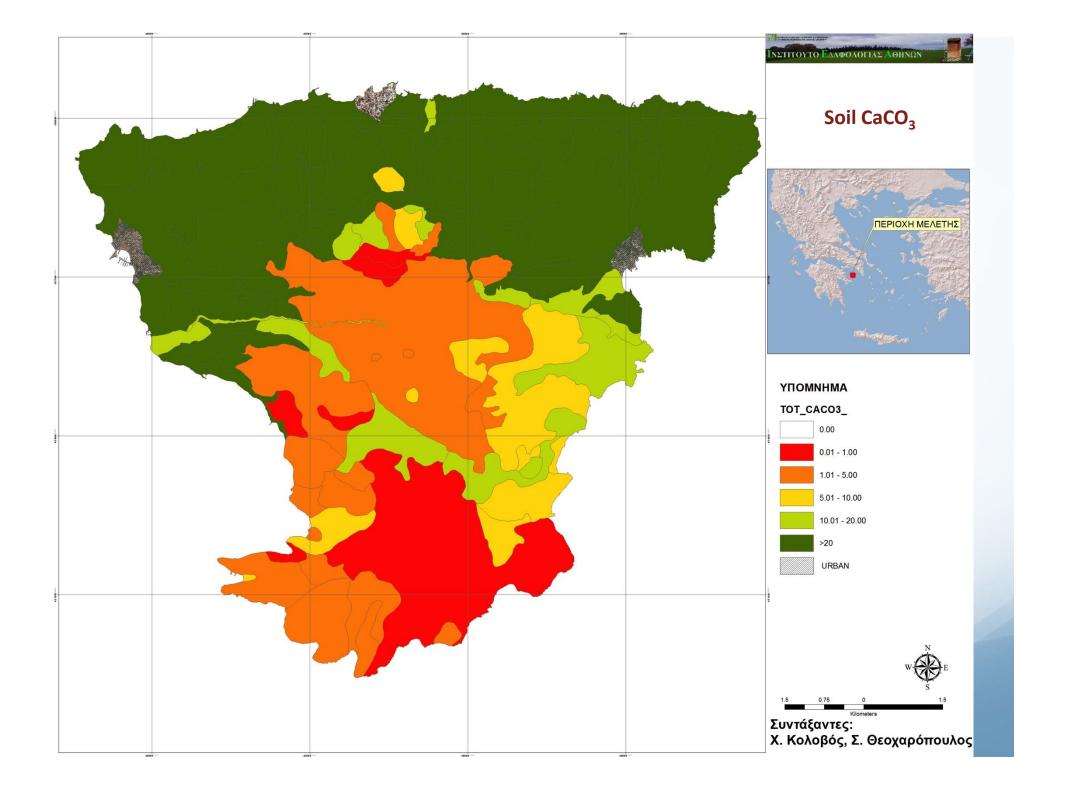
In order to assess the suitability of the organic material for landspreading according to the national and the EU legislative framework, you must enter the concentrations of heavy metals contained in soil and organic material (total forms). The proposed consultancy have no legal basis.

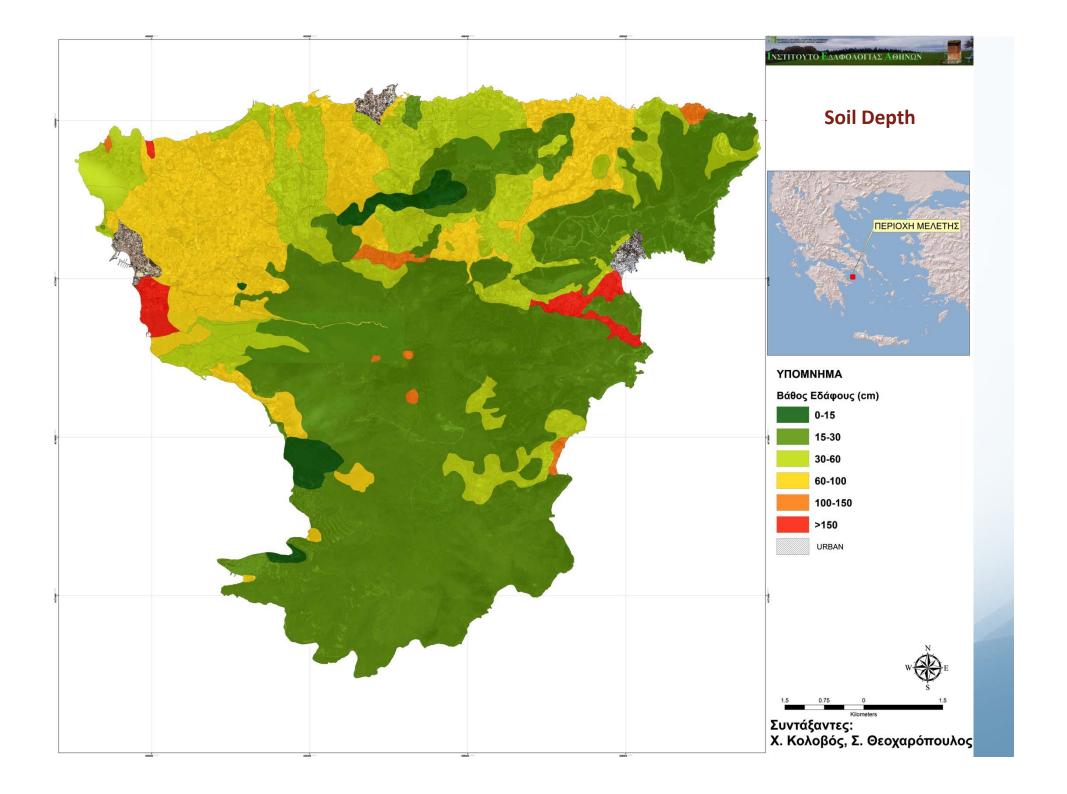
Σύμφωνα με τα στοιχεία που δηλώσατε, η μέγιστη ποσότητα οργανίκου υλικού, η οποία μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί στα 1 στρέμματα του χωραφιού σας είναι 0.77 TÓVOL.

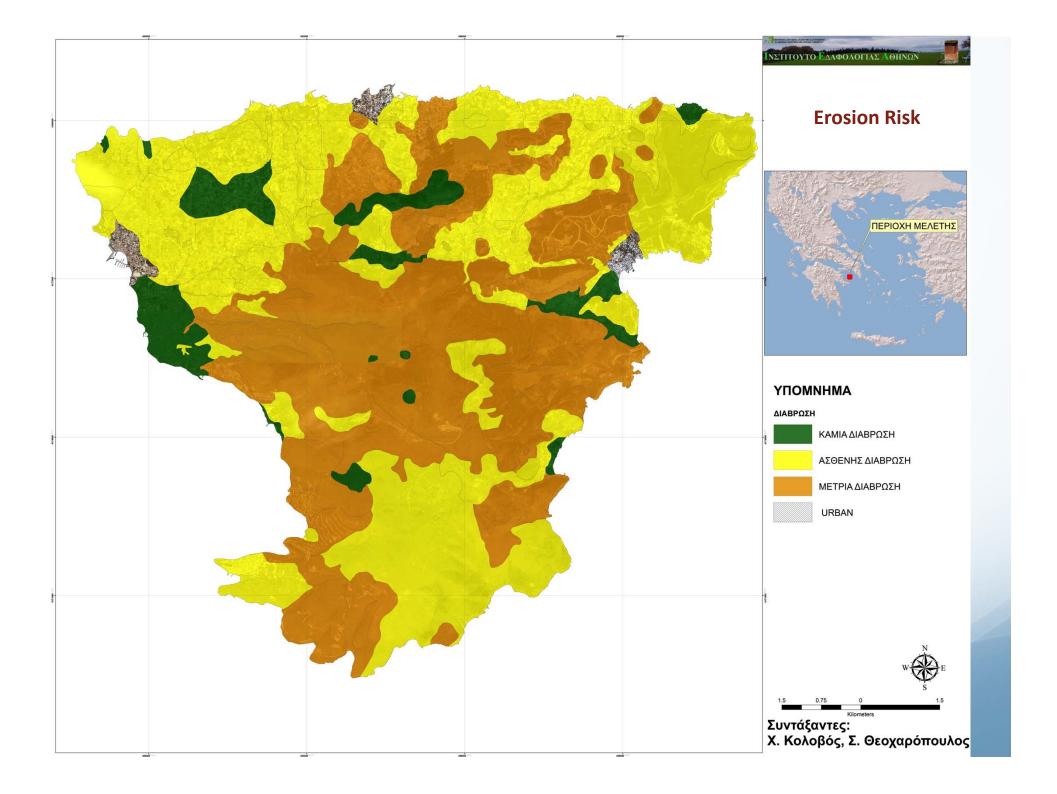
# What is behind the software

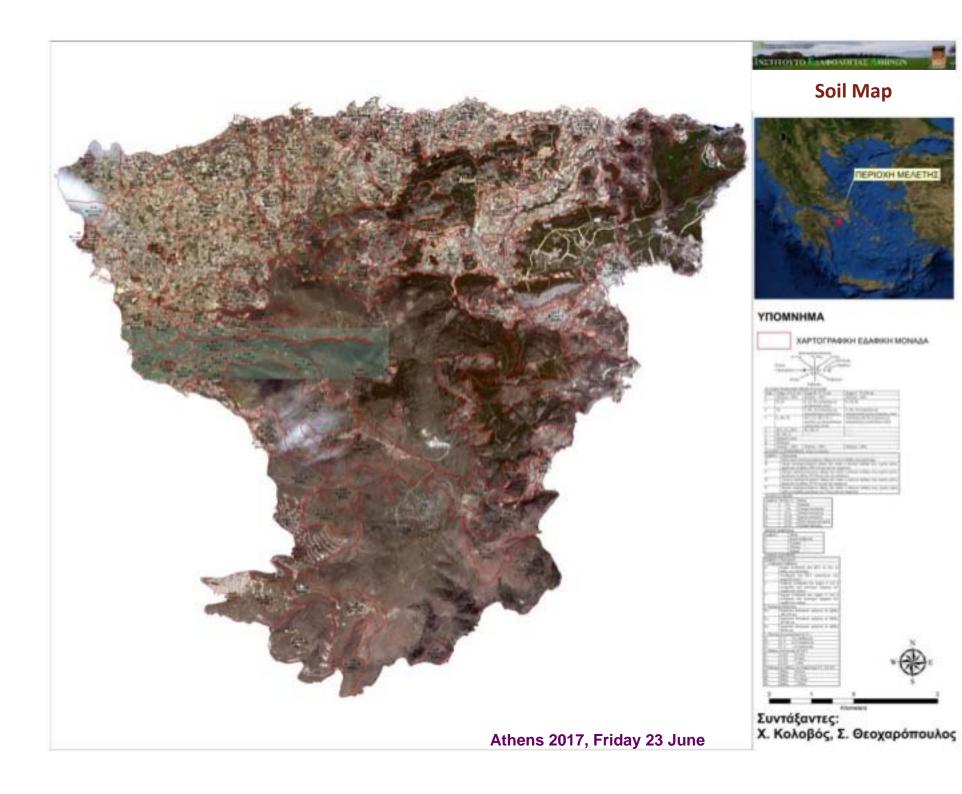
# 23 Soil Thematic Maps

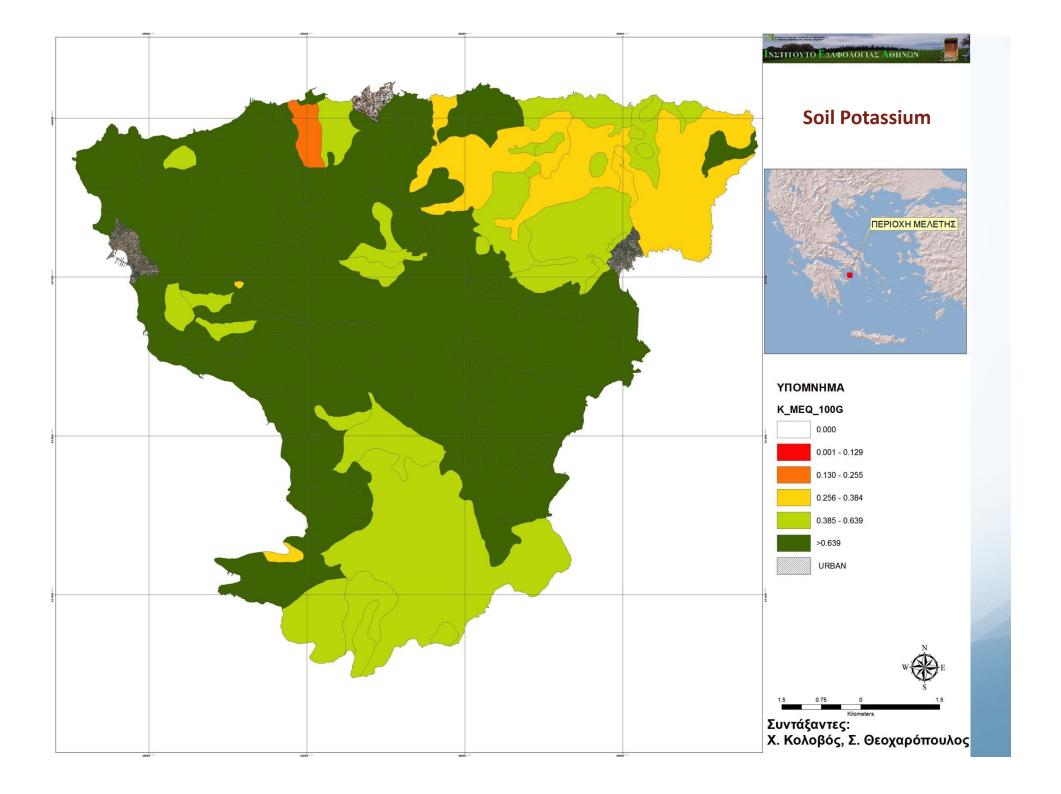


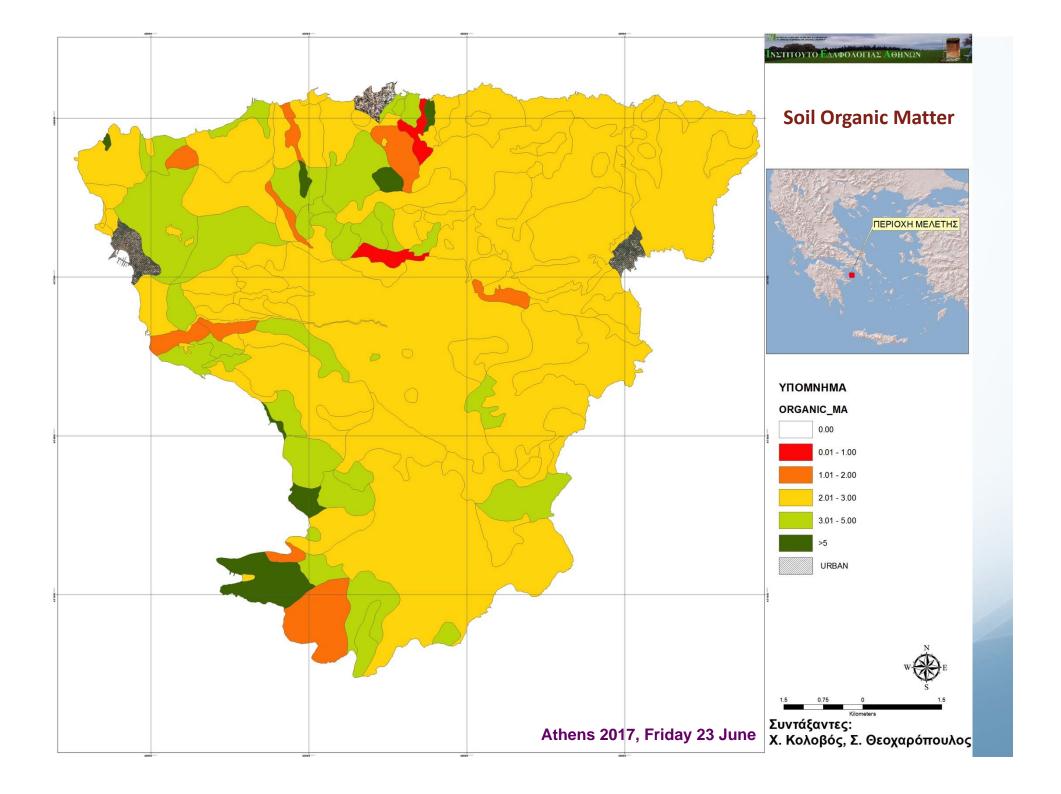


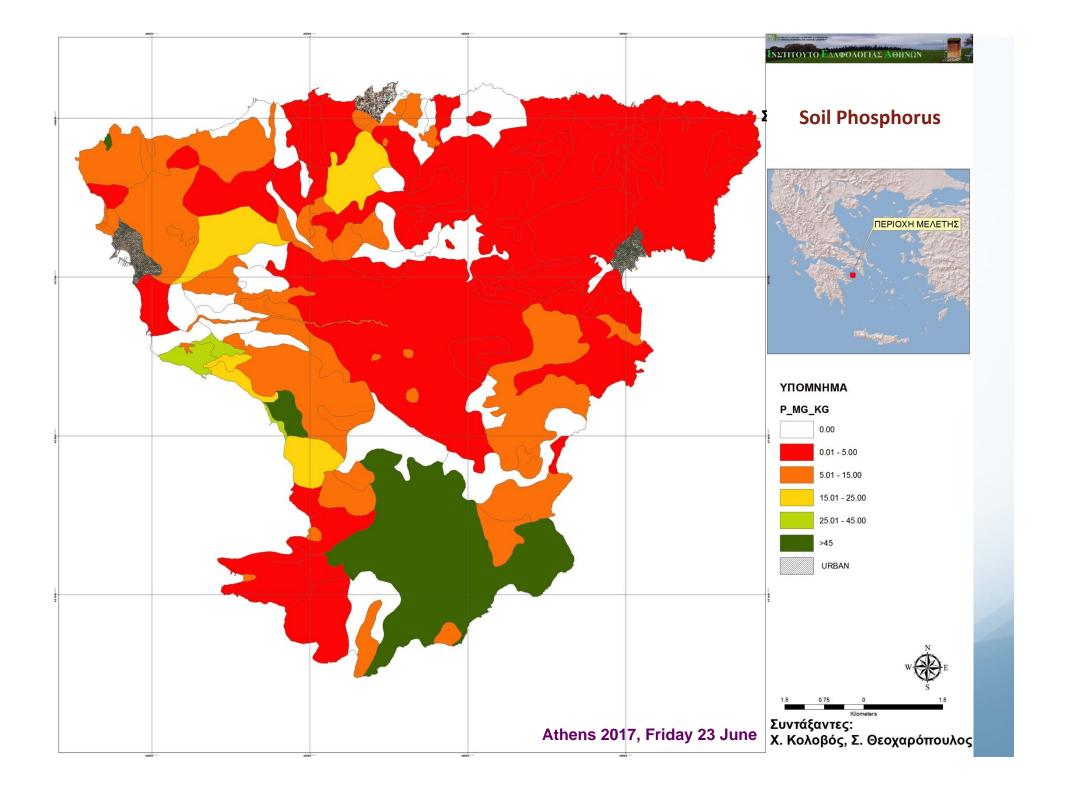












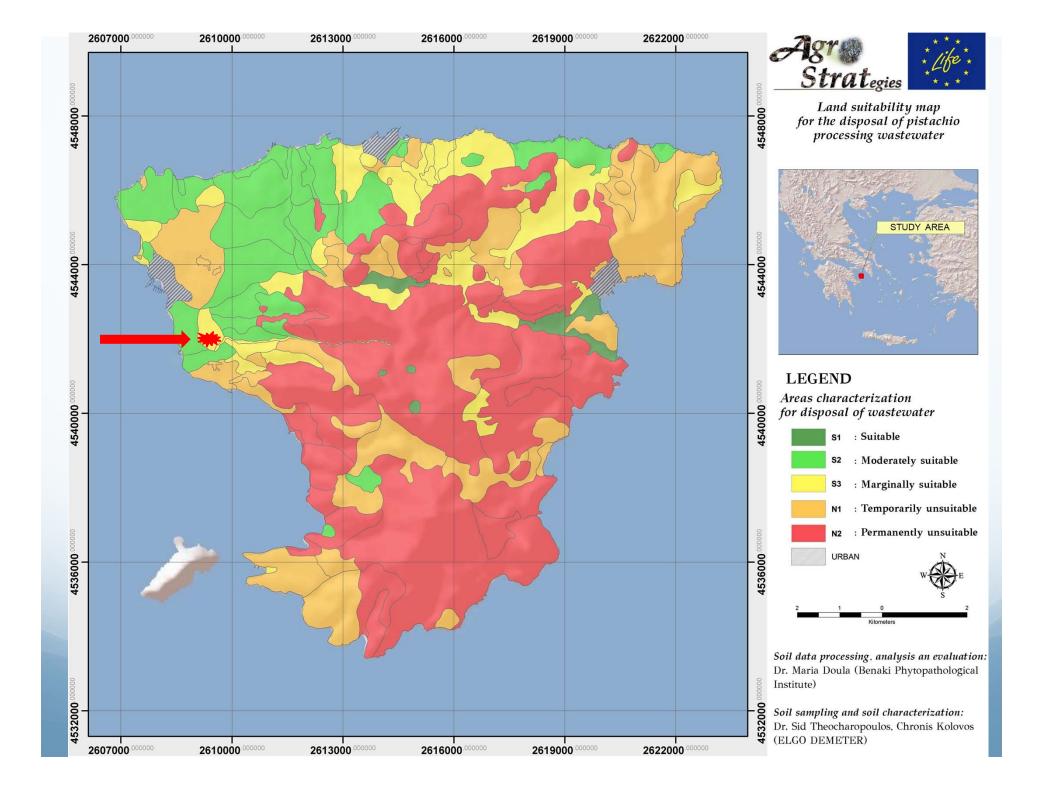
#### ...meaning that we know soil properties everywhere on the island

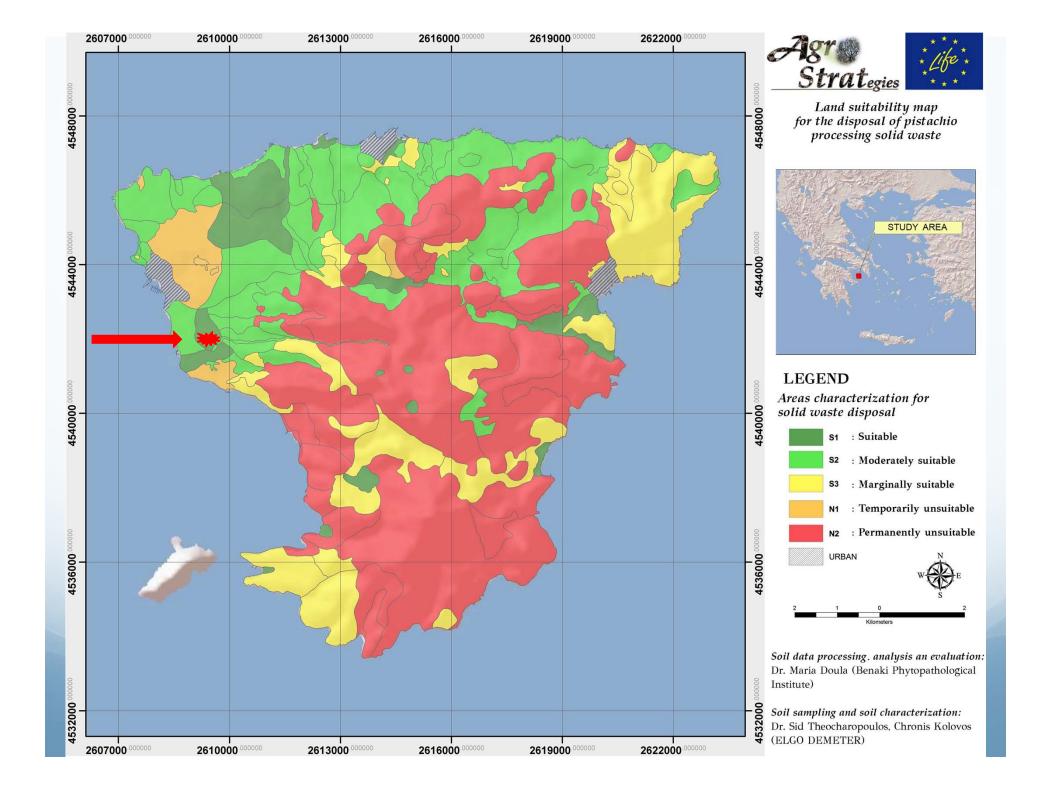
....then we evaluated soils as regards the suitabilty to accept wastes

...by applying the FAO evaluation methodology

...with which one can classify soils into suitability classes by rating pre-selected properties

#### LAND SUITABILITY MAPS FOR WASTE REUSE ON SOILS

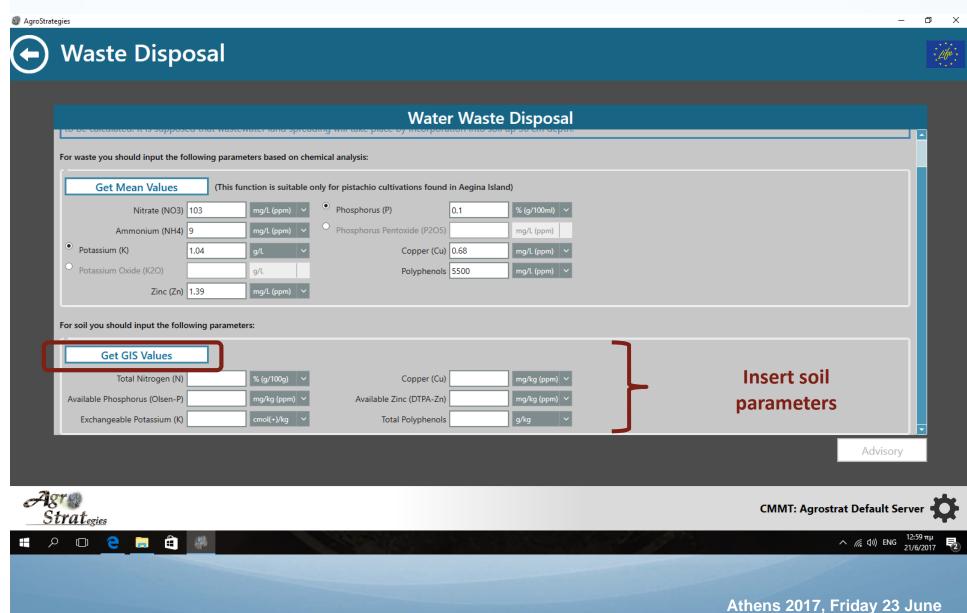








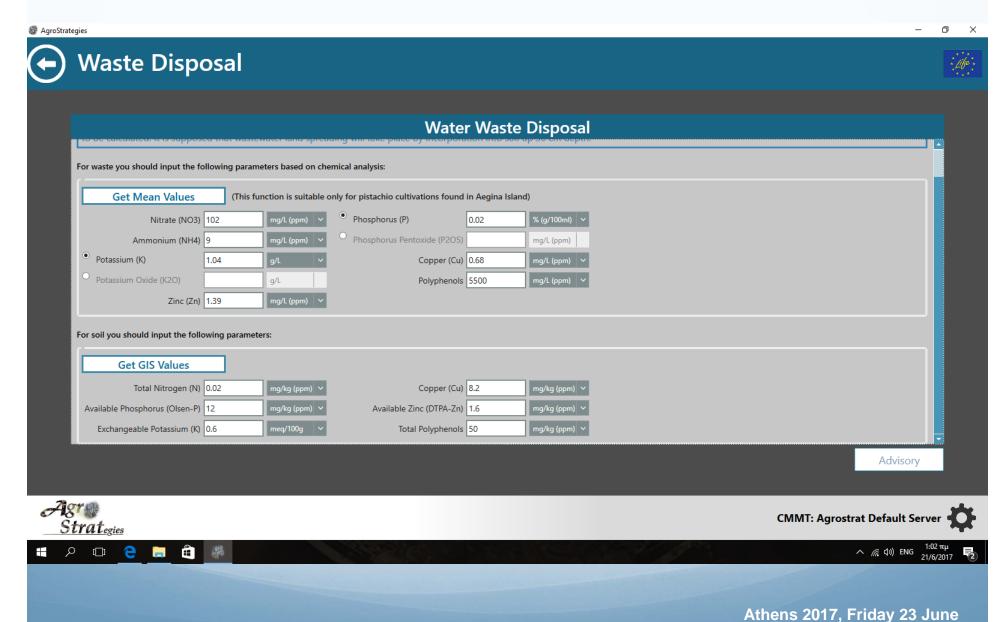








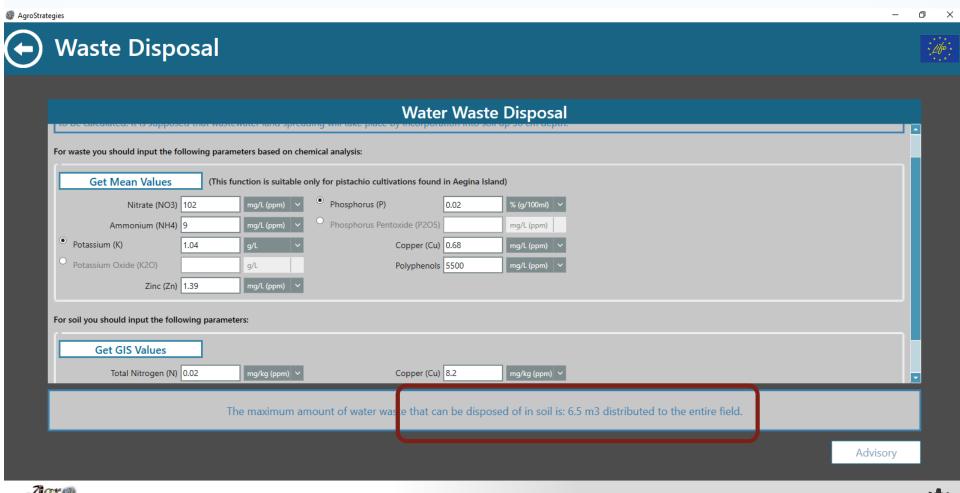




















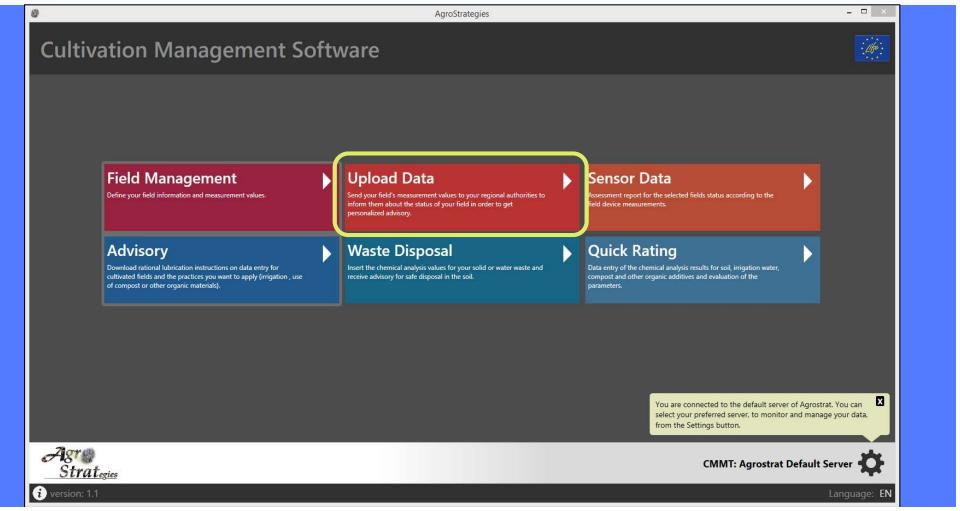




#### ....and data can be sent to a Central Management Center

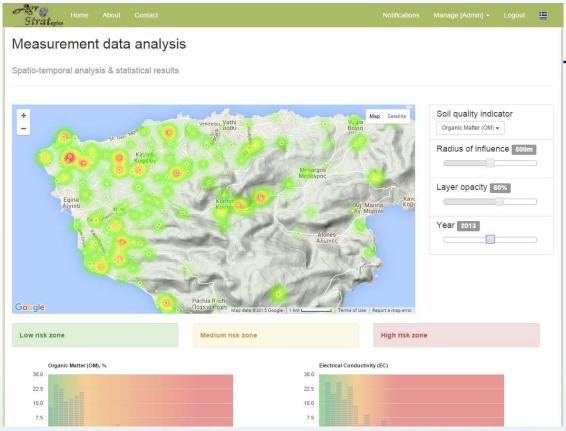
- Authorities can monitor soil properties
- Provide consultancy to the farmers

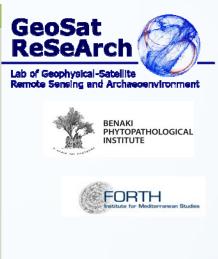




# Monitoring of cultivated areas A web GIS based application for soil data collection, processing and evaluation







The application provides temporal evaluation of the cultivated areas through comprehensive charts, or statistical data analysis on a spatial scale analysis, potential to visualize the analysis results and produce local/regional maps. The platform allows individual users to communicate through the "Cultivation Management Software" with the responsible local/regional authority and request directives and guidance about their cultivated fields or discharge areas.

Athens 2017, Friday 23 June

# Strategy depends upon the ability to foresee future consequences of present initiatives



## Thank you

Dr. Maria K. Doula

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