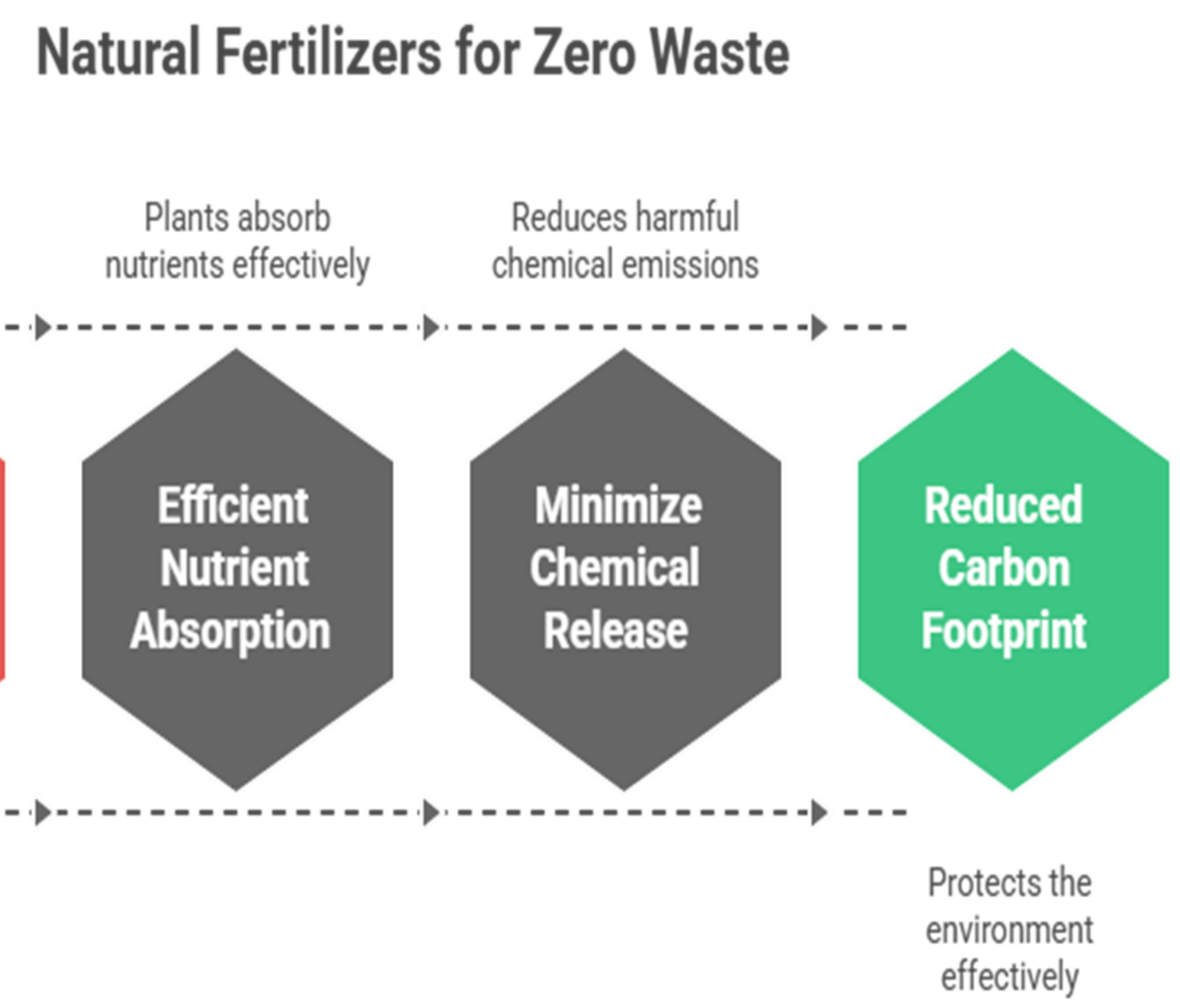


Valorisation of snail processing waste for sustainable agriculture within a circular economy framework

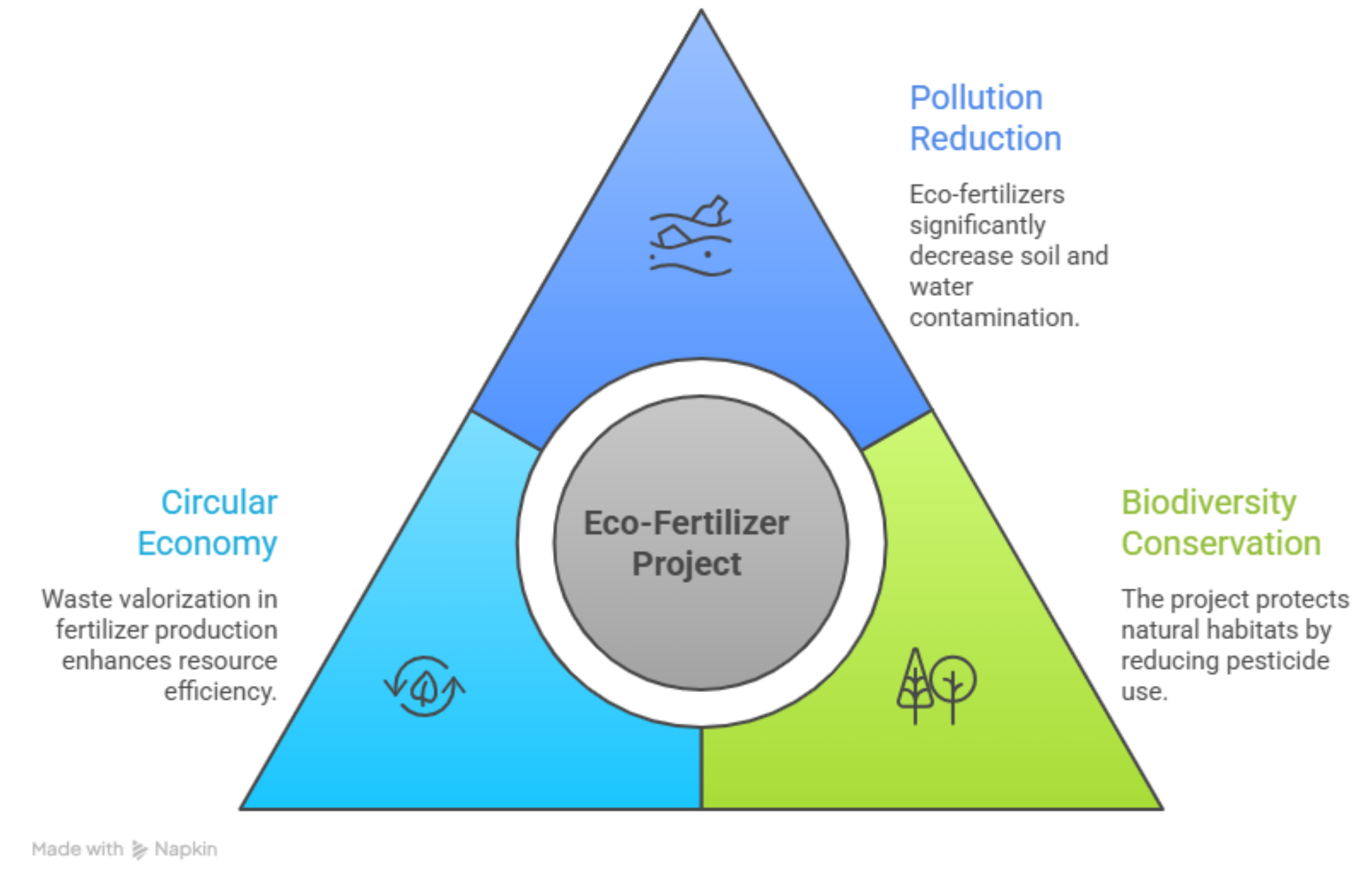


E.R. Illyes^{1,2}, I. Tismanar¹, C. Cazan¹, L. Andronic¹
¹Department of Product Design, Mechatronics and Environment, Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov, 500036, Romania
²RUSEVI SRL, Crizbav, 507081, Romania
 Keywords: Circular Economy; Waste Valorisation; Sustainable Agriculture; Bio-Based Materials; Resource Efficiency
 Presenting author email: elena.taposu@unitbv.ro, andronic-luminita@unitbv.ro

Introduction:



Environmental Benefits of Eco-Fertilizers



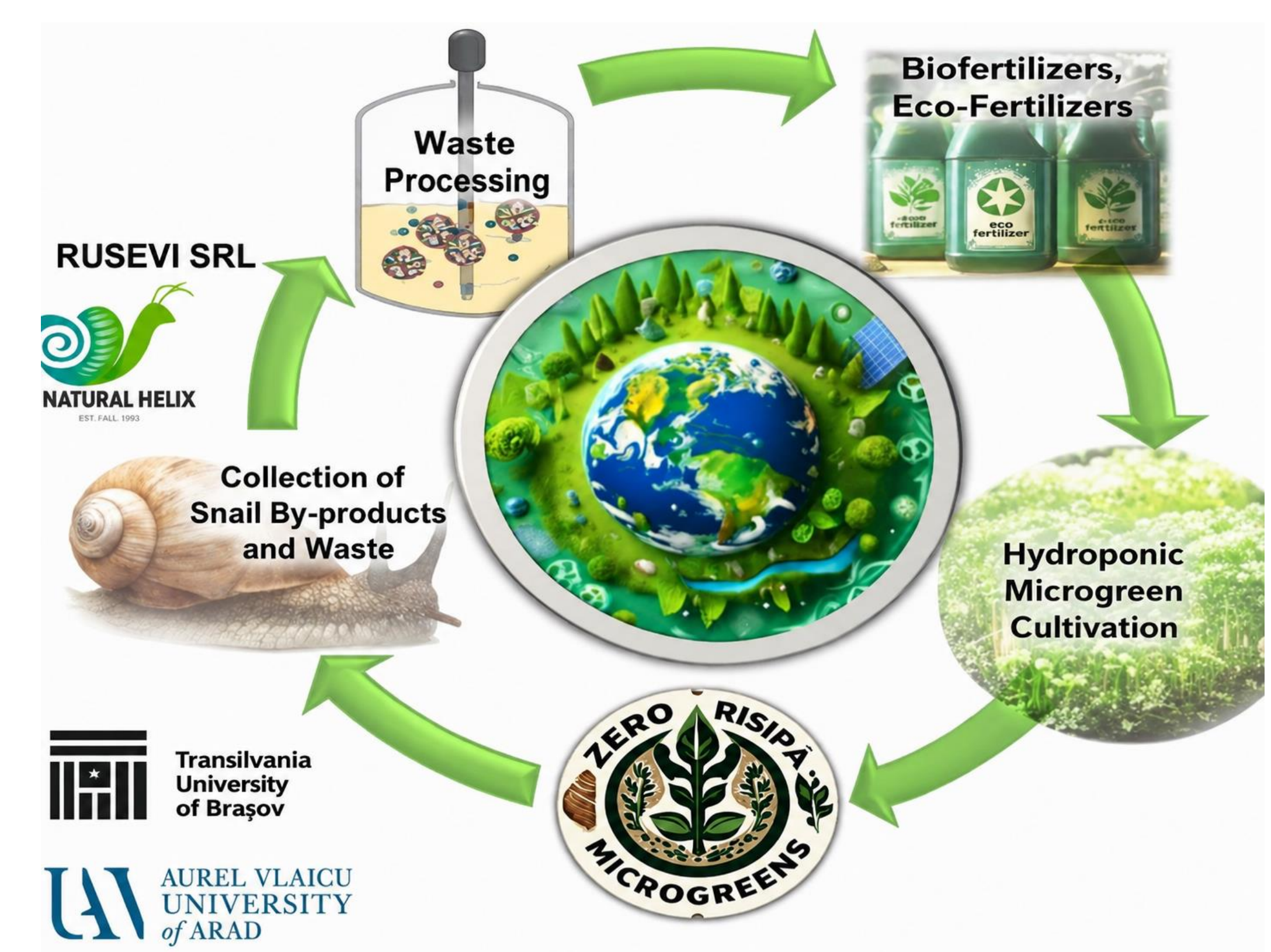
Context:

Anually în Romania are produced 480 tons of snail wastes.

- ❖ Types of wastes:
 - hepatopancreas
 - broken shells
 - mucus
 - process wastewater



Proposal: obtaining eco-fertilizers for use in hydroponic agriculture



Materials and obtaining methods

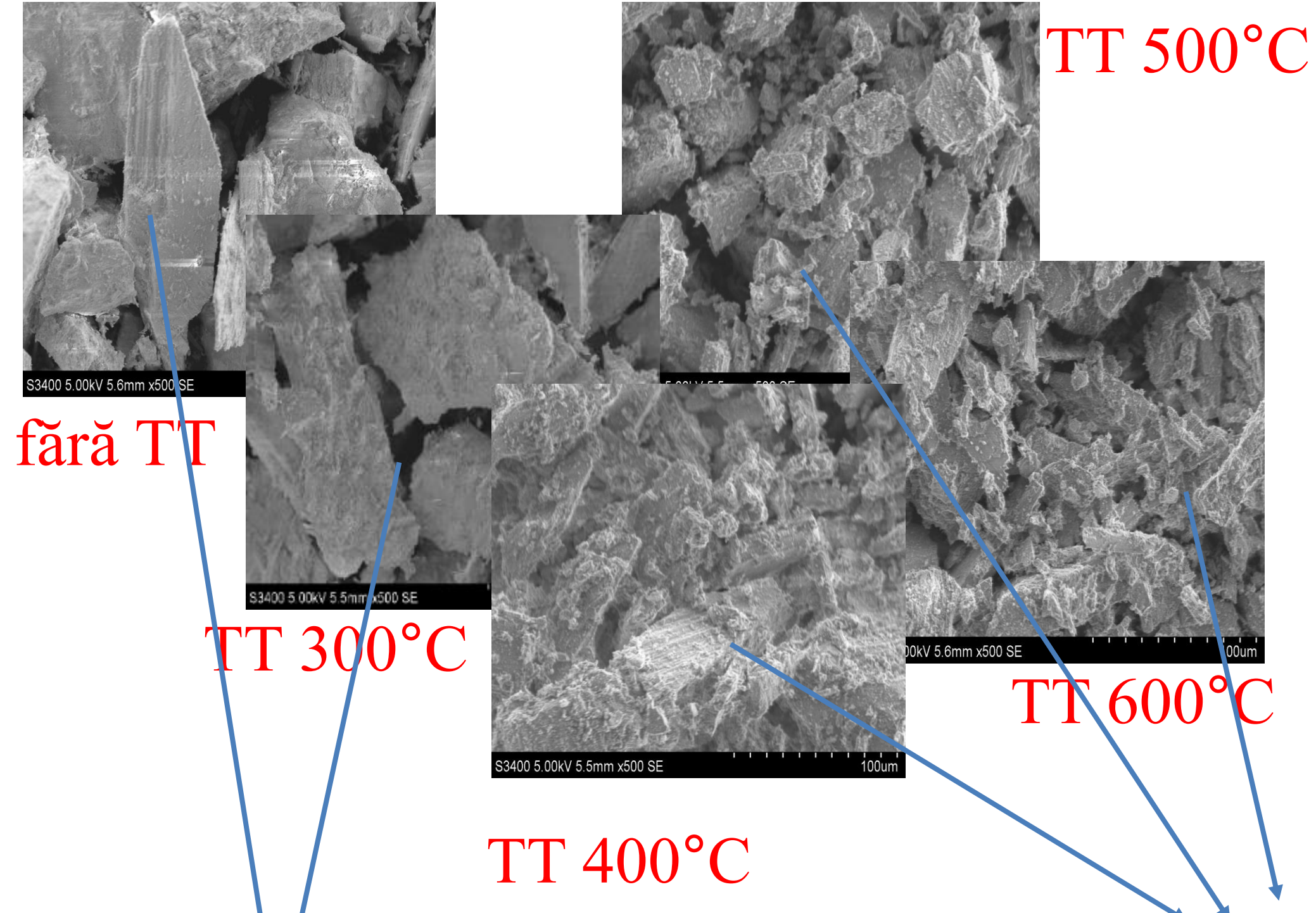
Step	Material / Fraction	Processing/Test	Key Parameters	Purpose
1	Snail processing waste (<i>Helix pomatia</i>)	Collection and homogenisation	Mass balance	Recovery of secondary resources
2	Organic fraction	Slow maceration (≈3 months)	DOC/TOC release	Nutrient solubilisation
3	Liquid macerate	Vacuum filtration	TOC, TN, COD	Nutrient-rich extract
4	Liquid macerate (diluted)	Algal growth inhibition test	72 h exposure, μ_{max} , EC ₅₀	Ecotoxicity screening (<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> , OECD 201 / ISO 8692)
5	Solid residue	Drying and milling	Particle size	Solid amendment precursor
6	Hepatopancreas powder (HPF)	Drying + grinding	SEM, granulometry	Organic fertiliser fraction
7	Shell powder (HPO)	Milling + calcination	FTIR, XRF, BET	Mineral nutrient carrier
8	Organo-mineral system	Fraction integration	Functional assessment	Closed-loop fertiliser concept

Shells milling
 Shells powder (HPO) dimension 40 μ m
 Heat treatment (HT) at 300°C, 400°C, 500°C, 600°C
 Active materials for nutrients adsorption



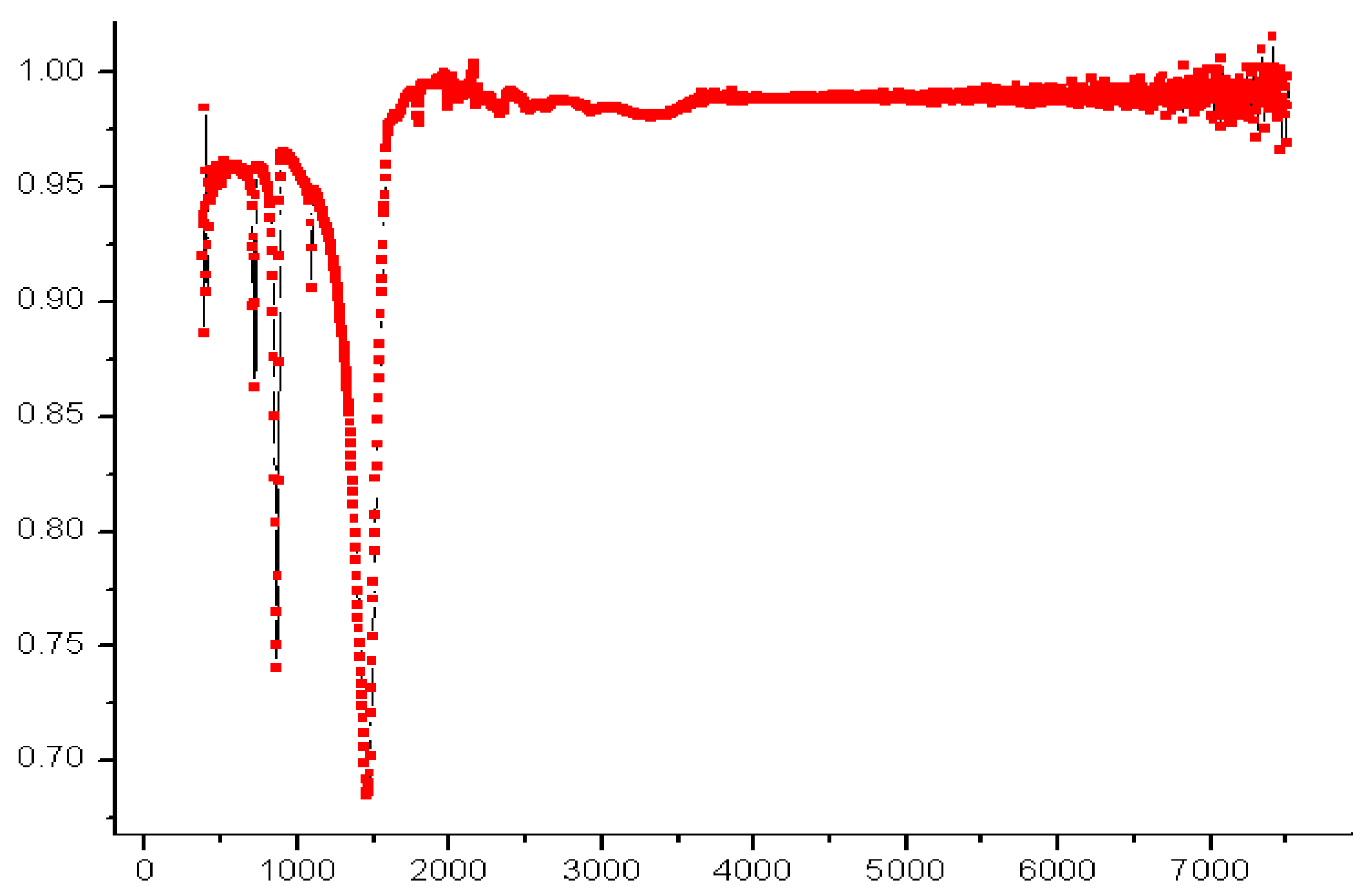
Results

SEM Analysis



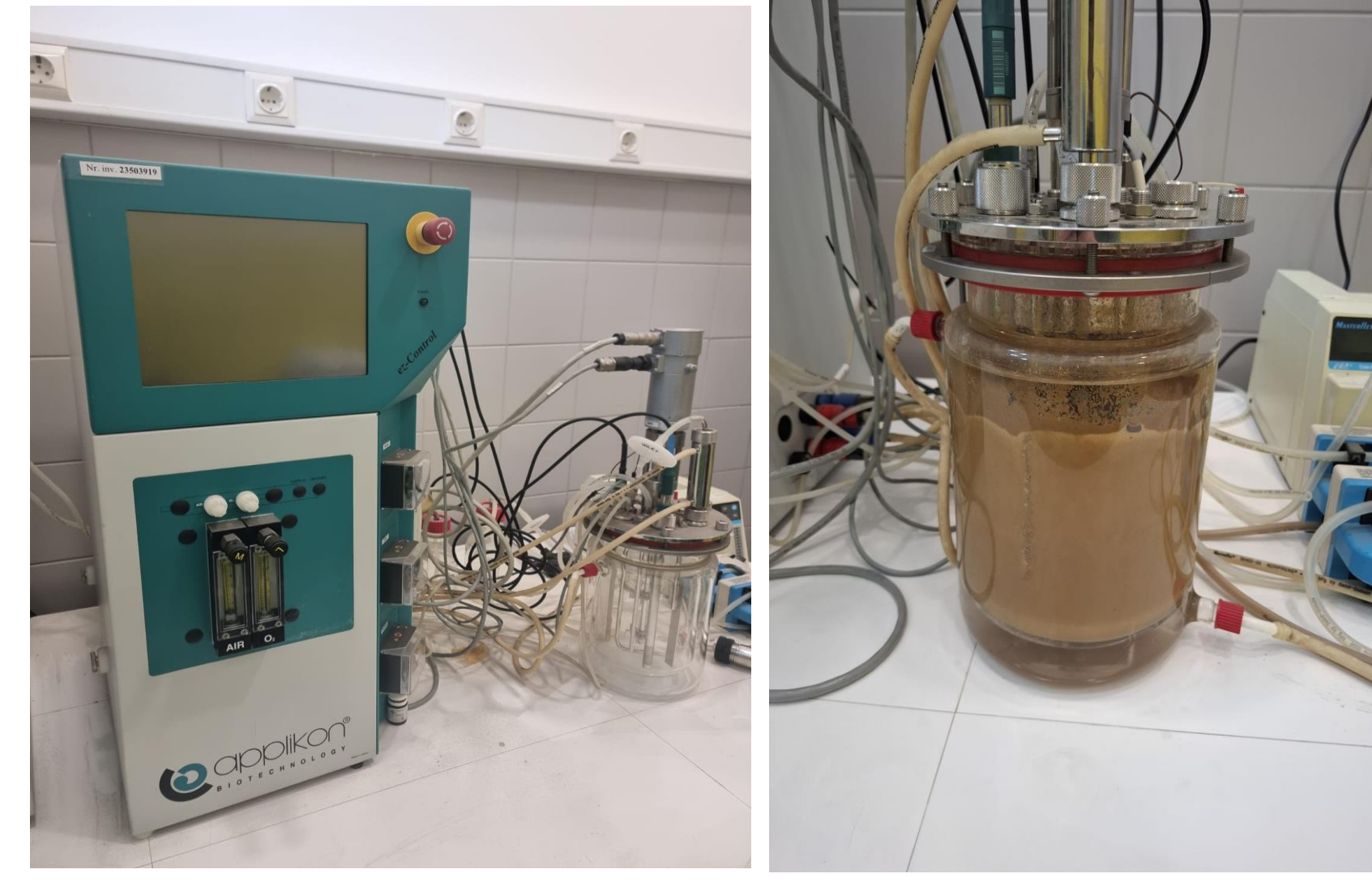
Large particles with irregular shapes on a dense surface

Particles uniformly distributed on a porous surface



FTIR for shell powder HT at 600°C:
 Chemical bonds:
 -C=C-, C-N, C-H, C-C, C-O, N-H, Si-H, P-H

Biofermentation



Fertilizer obtained by biofermenting of hepatopancreas having controlled nutrient concentration (NH₄⁺-N, NO₃⁻-N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Na, Fe, B, Mn, Zn)

Conclusions:

- ✓ European directives require the efficient recovery of waste and reducing environmental impact, in the context of the circular economy.
- ✓ Waste from the agri-food industry can be recovered in fields such as environmental engineering and agriculture industries, enhancing the concept of sustainable agriculture.
- ✓ A new way to recover waste from the snail meat processing industry is to obtain biofertilizers used in hydroponic cultures.
- ✓ In this context, the paper proposes the biofermentation of hepatopancreas and Helix snail shell to obtain fertilizers with an optimal nutrient content.