



Agroecological symbiosis (AES)

- food system redesign for bioenergy and recycling

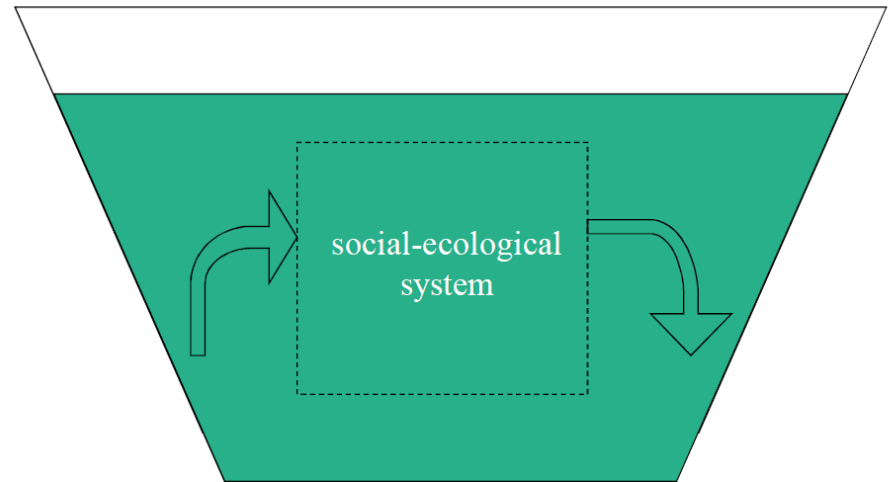
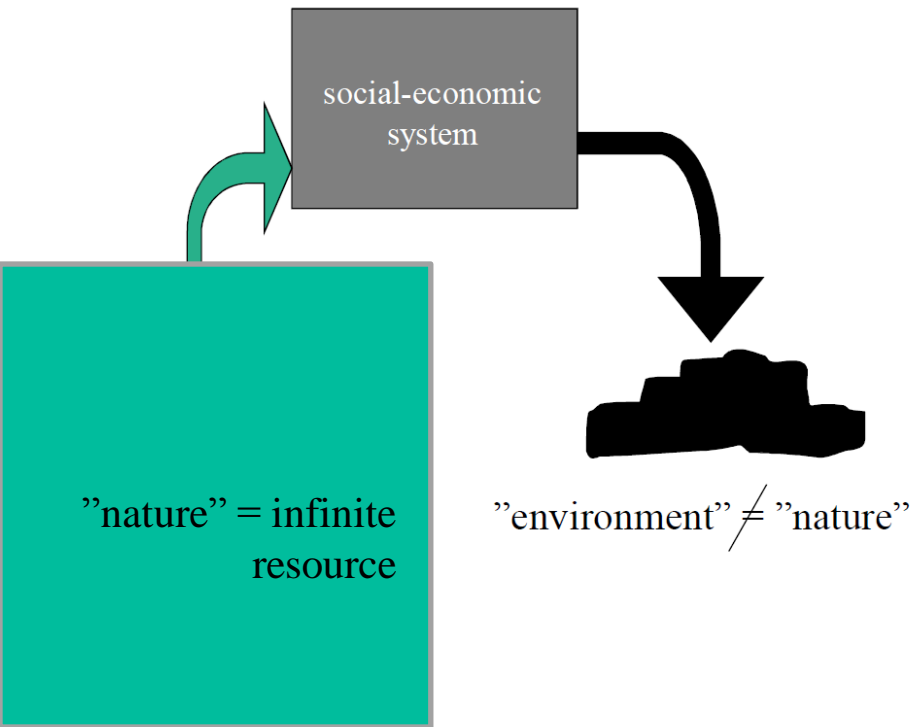
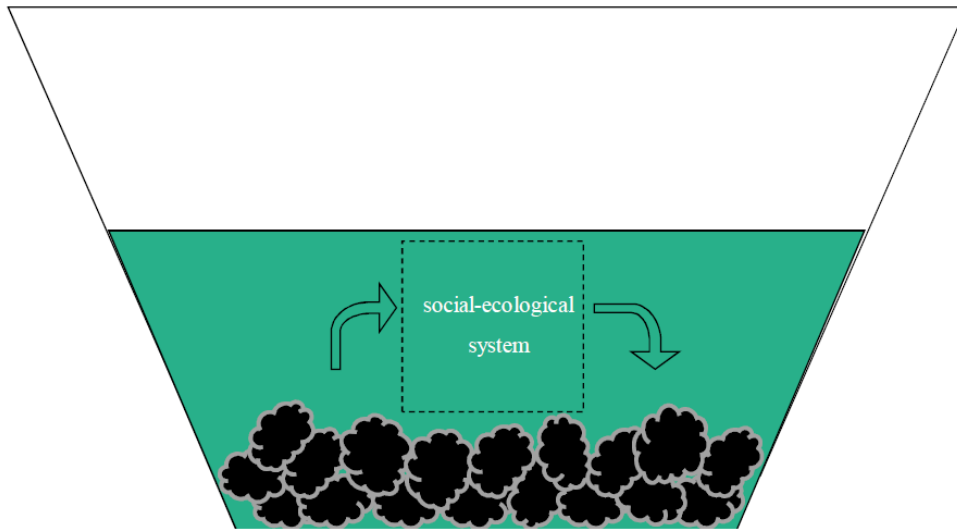
*Juha Helenius¹, Kari Koppelmäki¹, Tuure Parviainen¹
& Elina Virkkunen²*

¹University of Helsinki, Agroecology Research Group

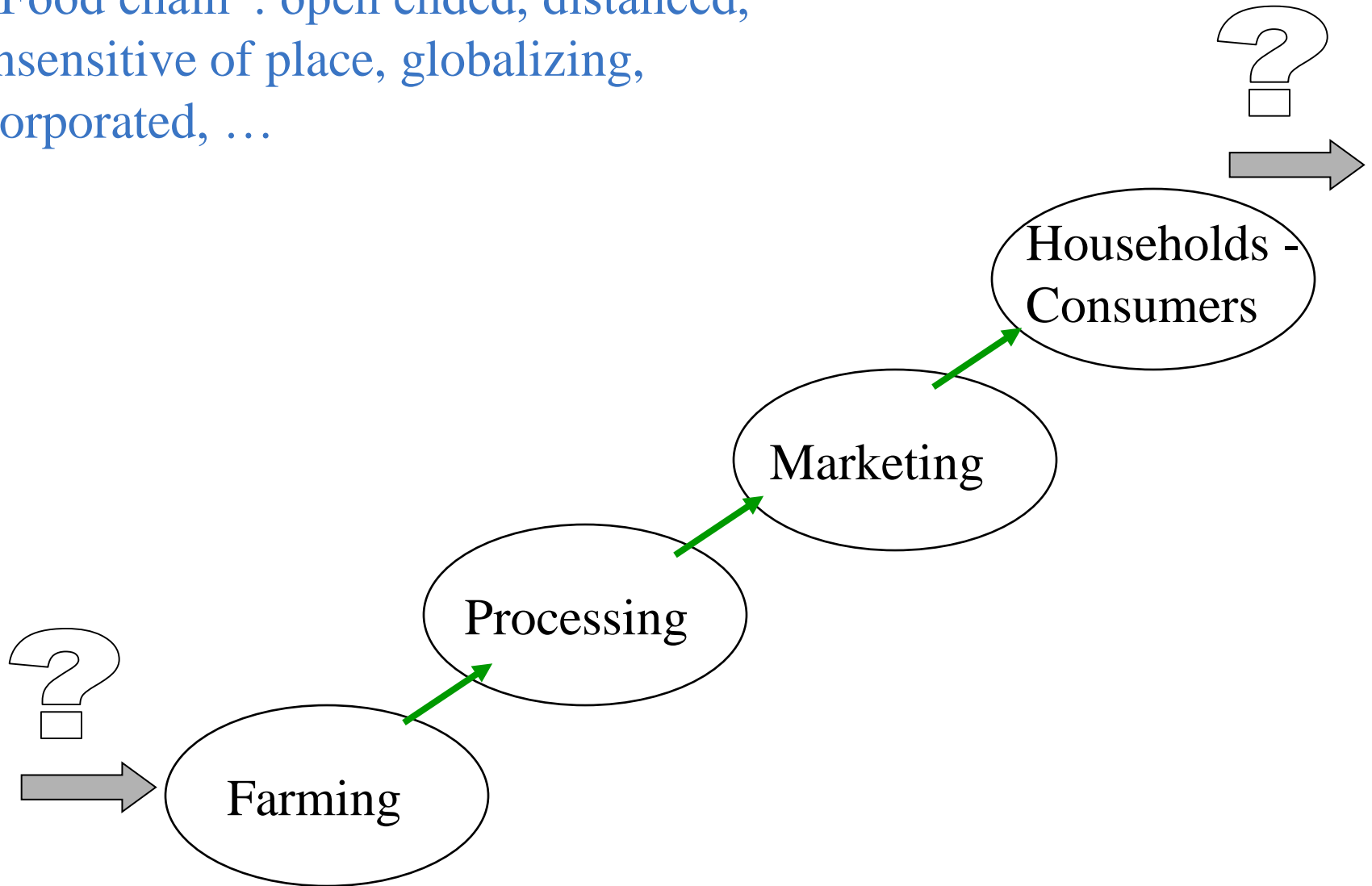
²LUKE Natural Resources Institute Finland

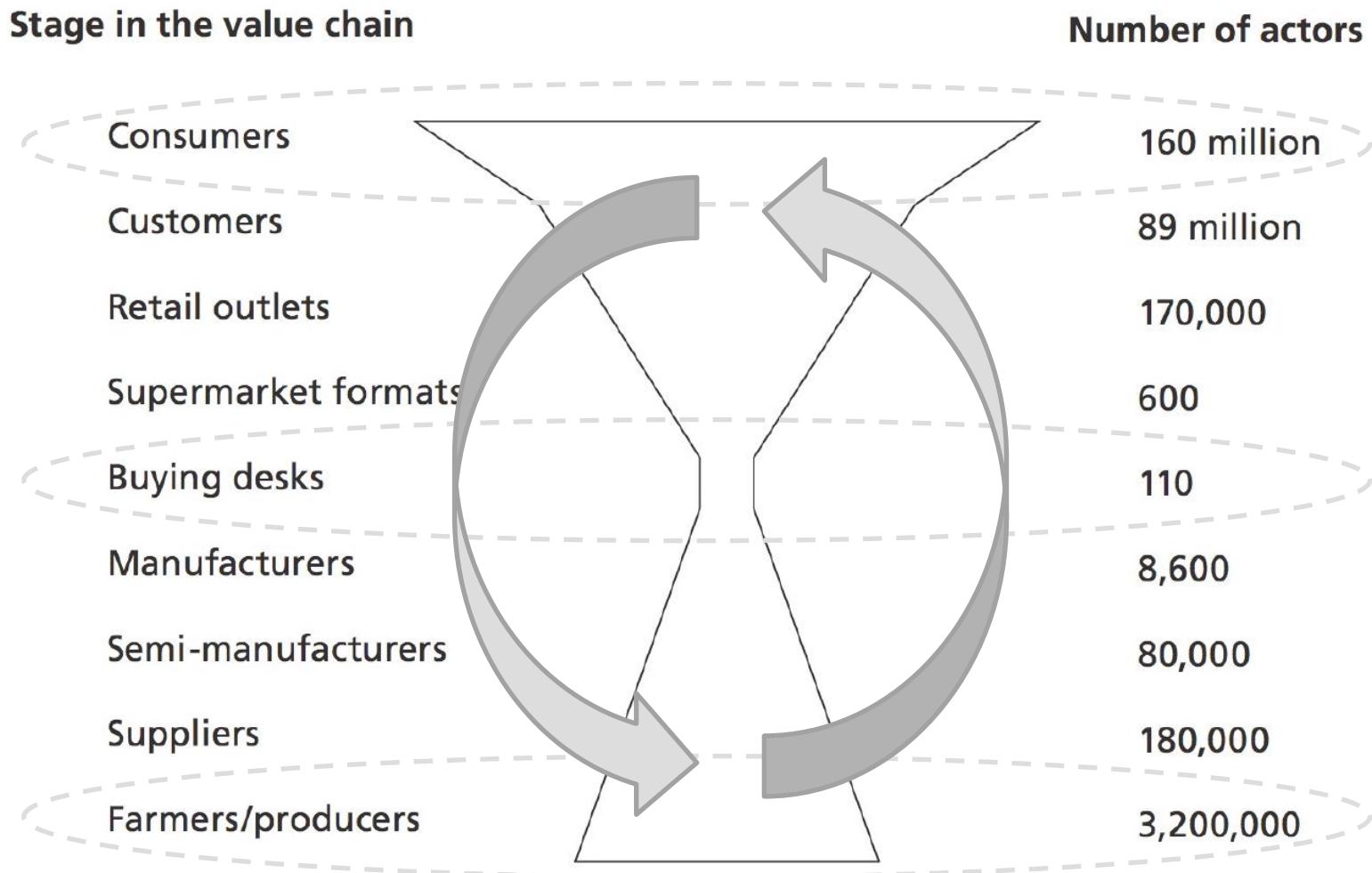
Acknowledgement

Markus Eerola & Knehtilä Farm, Peter Zukale & Samsara Bakery, Jukka Kivelä (UH), Sophia Albov (UH), Erika Winquist (LUKE), Ari-Matti Seppänen (UH & LUKE), Rogier Schulte (WUR), the many co-creators in Hyvinkää and in Mäntsälä, steering group members, RAKI-recycling program of the Ministry of Environment



“Food chain”: open ended, distanced,
insensitive of place, globalizing,
corporated, ...

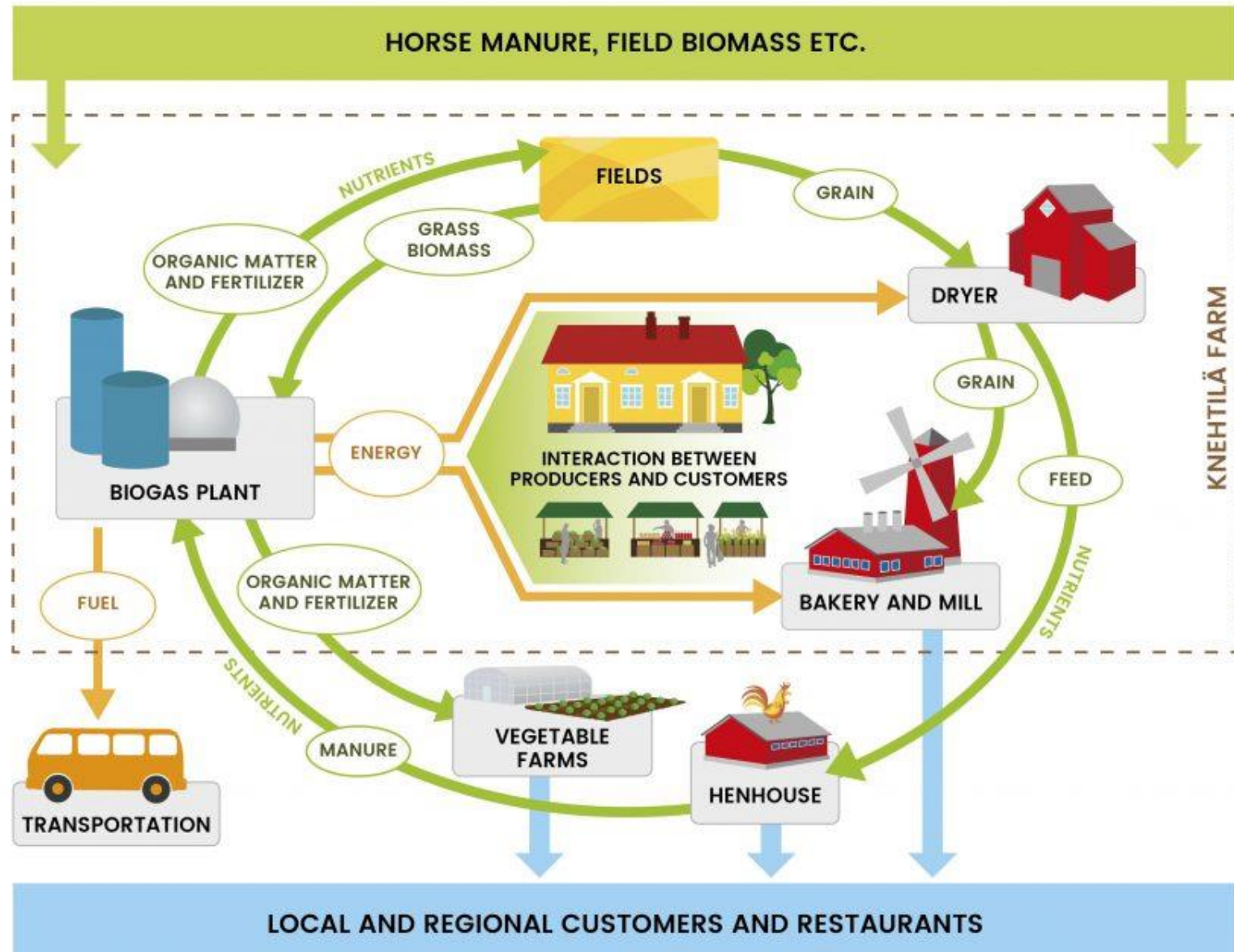




”The European food chain funnel”

(Source: Poux et al. 2016. Transition scenarios to agroecology in Europe: relevance and challenges of a fundamental contribution to the EU debate on agriculture and environment, IDDRI & European Forum on Nature Conservation and Pastoralism. Fig. 3.

Palopuro Agroecological Symbiosis



Symbiosis

(mutually beneficial) non-obligatory co-existence



fungi + algae = lichen

Industrial Ecology

- ecosystems as models for industrial systems
- no "waste", only (recyclable) resources
 - by-products, material flows from one process to another
 - *form cradle to cradle*

Industrial Symbiosis

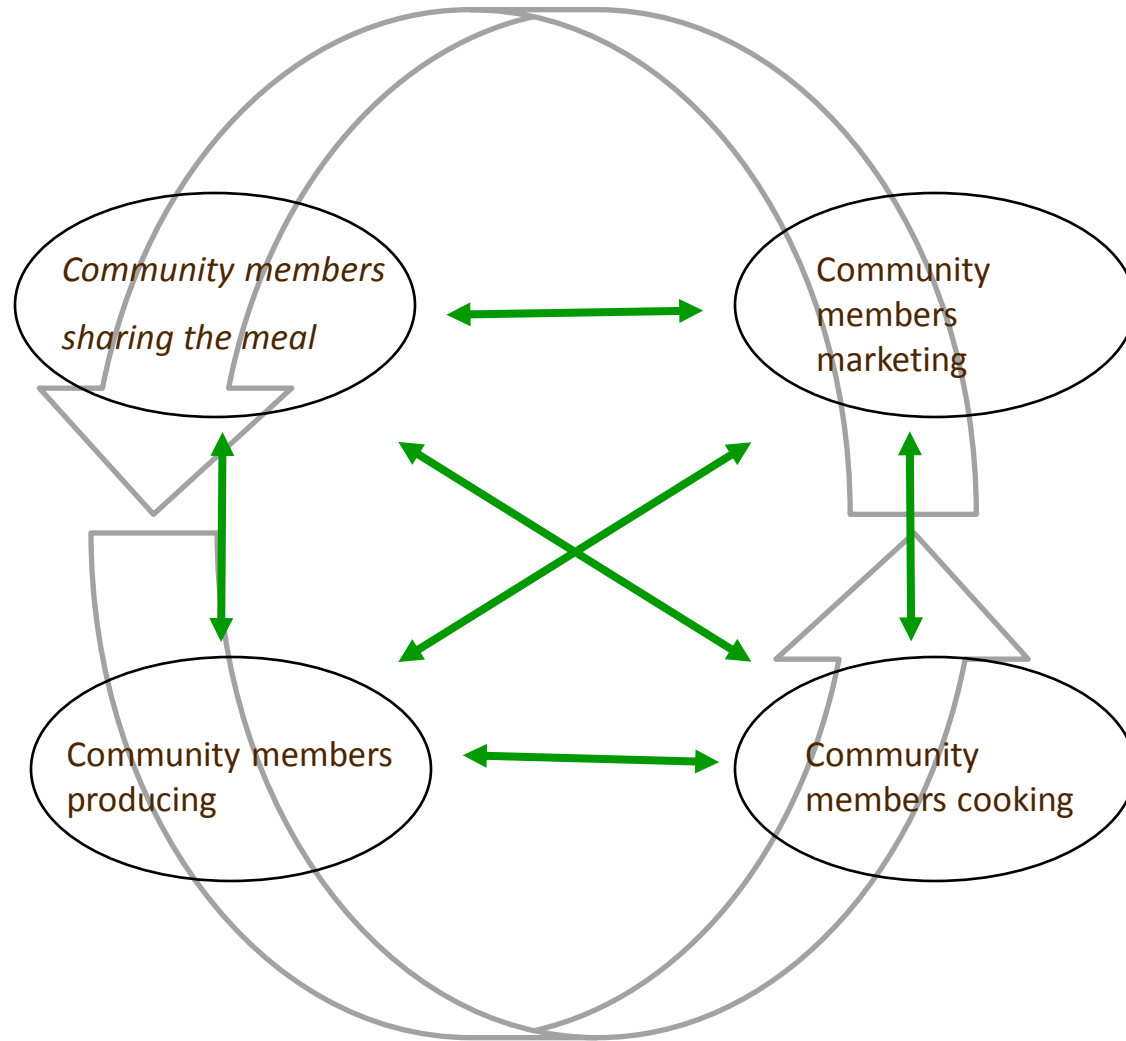
Chertow, M.R. 2000. Annual Review of Energy and Environment 25: 313-317.

- spatial proximity of production partners in an ecoindustrial system
 - possibility to maximize material and energy efficiency
 - enhanced interaction

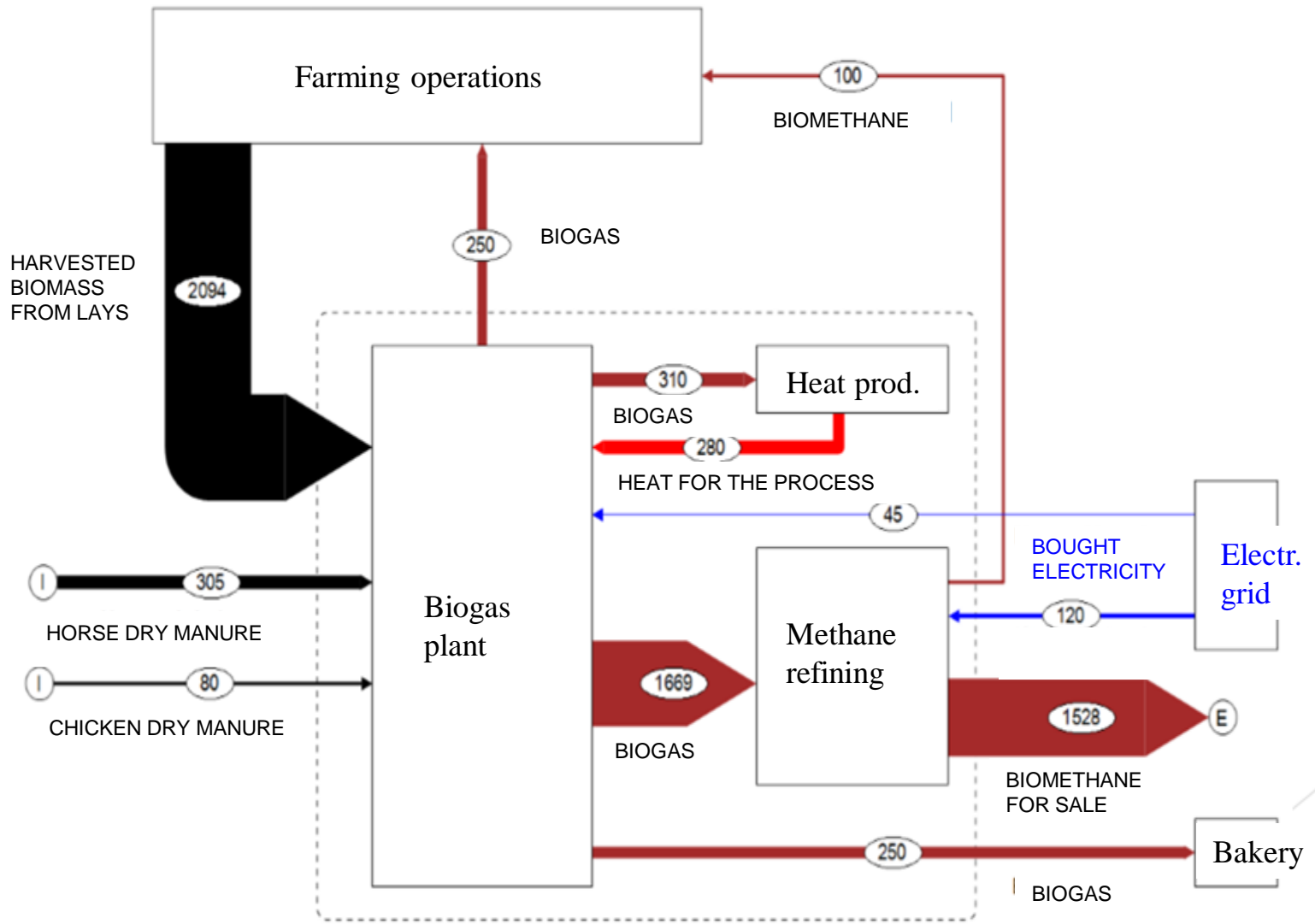
Agroecological Symbiosis (AES)

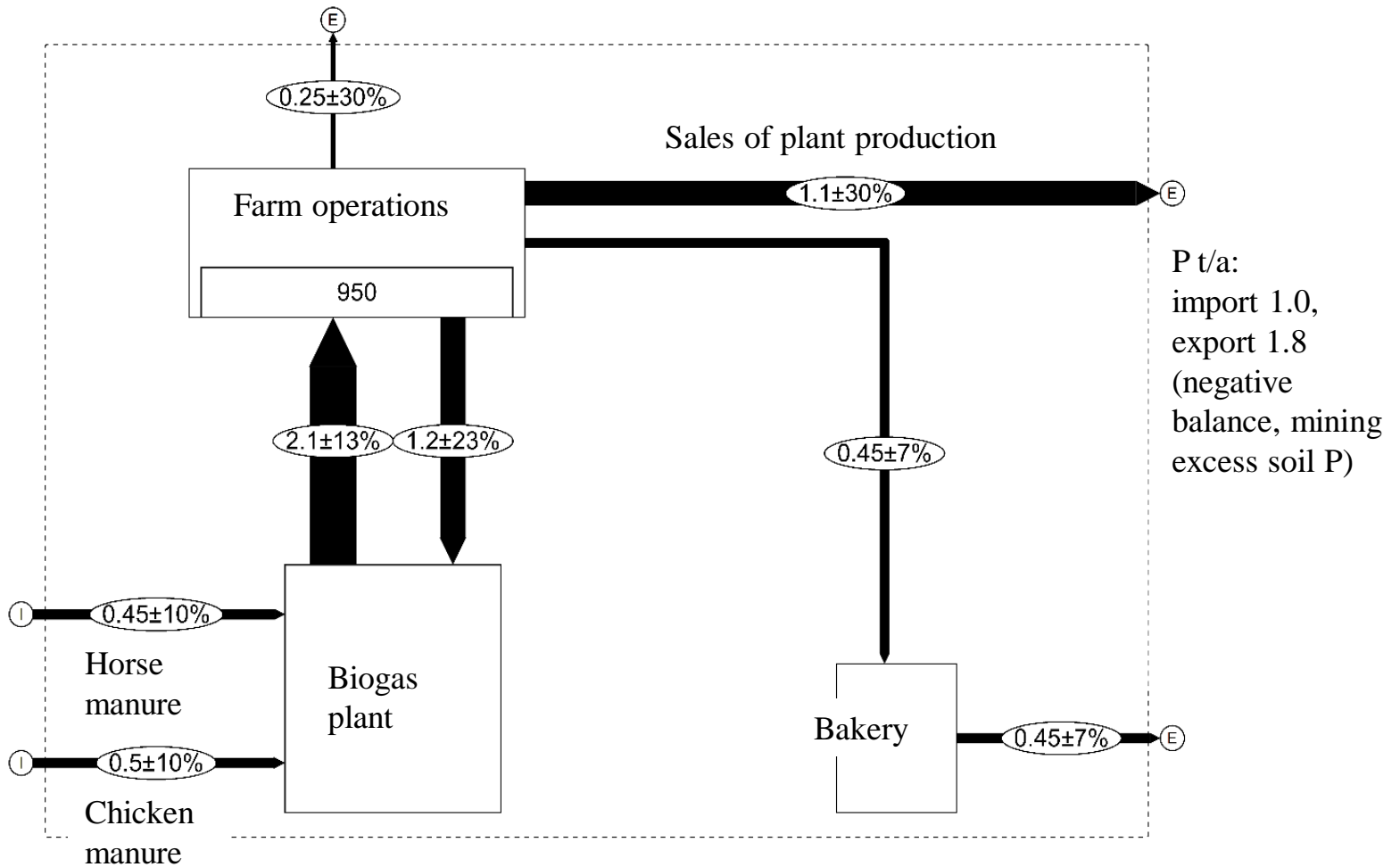
- the idea of industrial symbiosis applied in **food system**
 - **equality** among the actors
 - from linear, open-ended to **cyclic**
 - from uniformity to **diversity**
 - from centralized to **distributed**
 - from global to **local & situated**
 - from unidentifiable to **identifiable food**
 - from consumerism to **food citizenship**

Circular food system: socio-ecologically situated food cycle



Units: MWh/a



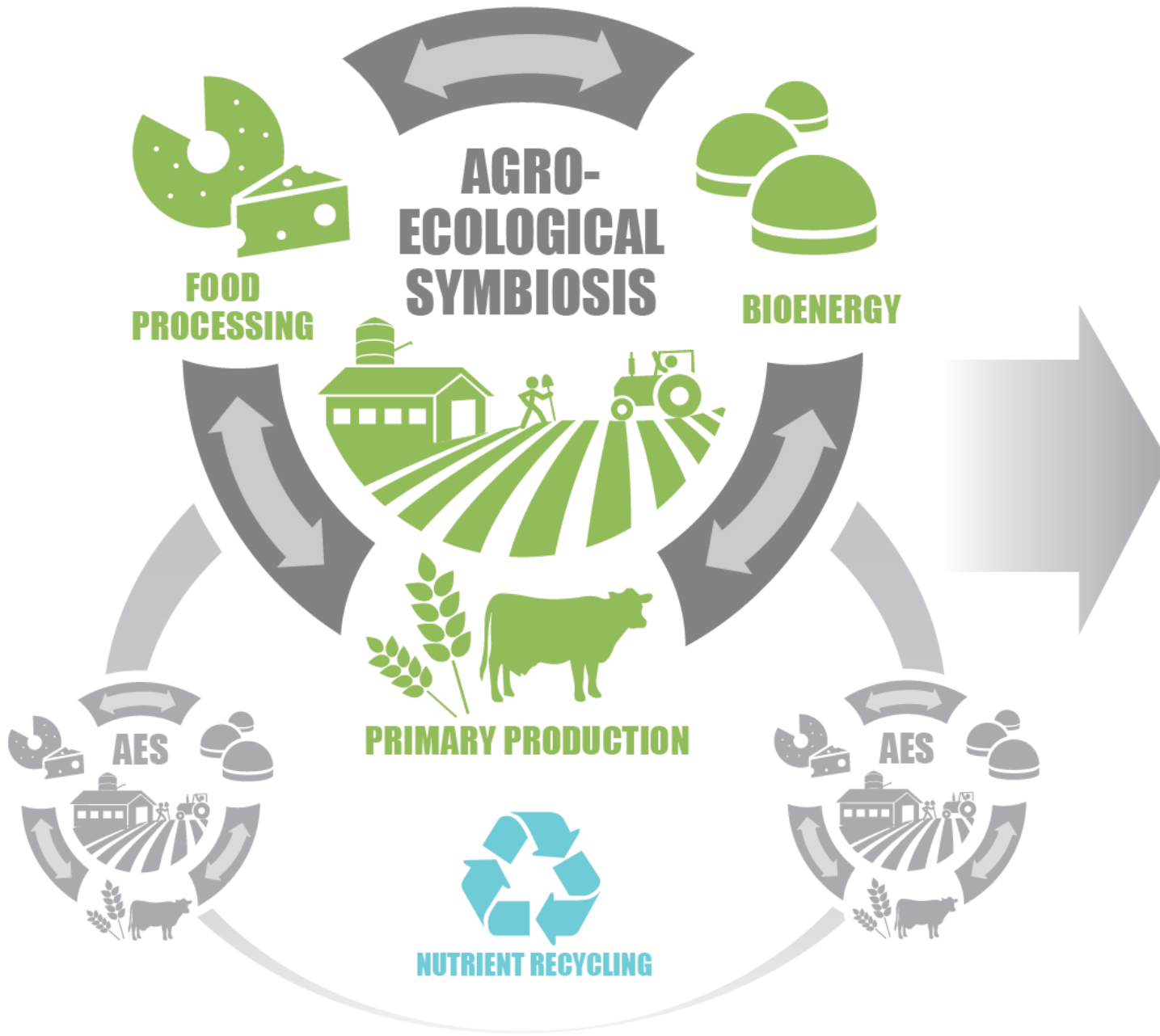


Nitrogen and Phosphorous balances and nutrient use efficiency for arable land in the CS and AES -models. Uncertainties in the brackets.

Source: Koppelmäki et al. 2018.

	N		P	
	CS	AES	CS	AES
Input	120 (95-144)	133 (110-156)	7.3 (6.4-8.1)	8.9 (8.1-9.7)
BNF	96 (76-117)	77 (63-92)		
Manure/organic fertilizers	20 (17-23)	-	7.3 (6.4-8.1)	-
Digestate		52 (44-60)		8.9 (8.1-9.7)
Nitrogen deposition	3 (2-5)	3 (2-5)		
Output in harvested products	23 (19-27)	75 (62-87)	4.0 (3.3-4.6)	9.3 (7.8-10.7)
Balance (surplus)	97 (76-117)	58 (44-72)	3.3 (4.8-1.8)	-0.3 (-2.6-1.9)

AES and environment (source: Helenius et al. 2017)	Environmental variable	Units	Effect size and direction	Reliability
Nutrient loading to waterways	Nitrogen loading	kg/ha	++	high
		kg/kg food	+/-	low
	Phosphorus loading	kg/ha	+	medium
		kg/kg food	+/-	low
	Erosion (solids)	kg/ha	+	medium
		kg/kg food	+/-	low
Biodiversity	Habitats		+	high
	Species		++	high
GHG emissions, CO₂ eq	Energy inputs	kg/ha	+++	high
		kg/kg food	++	high
	N fertilizers	kg/ha	+++	high
		kg/kg food	+++	high
	Farmland	kg/ha	+	medium
		kg/kg food	+/-	low
Soil	Soil organic matter	SOM content	+++	high
	Carbon in soil	kg/ha	++	high



**INSTITUTIONAL
FOOD PURCHASES**



**PRIVATE
FOOD PURCHASES**



**TRANSPORTATION
AND HEATING**

Why AES?

1. Ecological imperative: nutrient cycling, bioenergy, sustained productivity
 - genuine bio-economic and circular society model
2. Need for food security, food sovereignty
 - basic unit for a resilient, fair, and food securing global network of localized food systems
3. Desperate situation of farmers, largely also of food processors
 - prize margin keeps increasing: the circular localized model removes power inequality in the transaction chain
4. Peripherification of rural, “100 ha loneliness”
 - a model to stop rural decline; a model resilient for future de-urbanization
5. Erosion of food cultures
 - restoration of linkage to origins of food: sense of food; diversification to local products

References:

Chertow, M.R. 2000. **Industrial symbiosis: literature and taxonomy.** Annual Review of Energy and Environment 25: 313-317.

Helenius, J., K. Koppelmäki & E. Virkkunen (eds.) 2017. **Agroecological symbiosis in nutrient and energy self-sufficient food production.** The Ministry of Environment Reports 18/2017. 66 p. (In Finnish with English abstract) (ISBN 978-952-11-4716-6) <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-11-4716-6>

Koppelmäki, K., M. Eerola, S. Albov, J. Kivelä, J. Helenius, E. Winquist & E. Virkkunen 2016. **'Palopuro Agroecological Symbiosis' A pilot case study on local sustainable food and farming (Finland).** In: P. Rytönen & U. Hård (eds.) Challenges for the New Rurality in a Changing World. 7th Int. Conf. Localized Agri-Food Systems, 8-10 May 2016 Stockholm, Sweden. Proceedings, in COMREC Studies in Environment and Development 12: 171-172. ISSN 1652-2877, ISBN 978-91-980607-1-3 <http://sh.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:956067/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

Koppelmäki, K., T. Parviainen, E. Virkkunen, E. Winquist, R.P.O. Schulte & J. Helenius 2018. **Increasing environmental efficiency in organic farming and food processing by integrating bioenergy production into nutrient recycling.** Manuscript (submitted to Agricultural Systems)

blog:

<http://blogs.helsinki.fi/palopuronsymbioosi/english/>

Thank you.



Photo: tiedebasaari.wordpress.com