



Portfolio of communication materials and the general project website

Deliverable 8.2 – D36 – WP8

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OPTIMISING BIO-BASED FERTILISERS IN AGRICULTURE – PROVIDING A KNOWLEDGE BASIS FOR NEW POLICIES

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Deliverable 8.2 – D36 – Version 2 Work-package n°8

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Nature of the deliverable		
R	Report	
Dec	Websites, patents, filling etc.	
Dem	Demonstrator	
O	Other	X

Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	X
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	



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LEX4BIO aims to reduce the dependence upon mineral/fossil fertilisers, benefiting the environment and the EU's economy. The project will focus on collecting and processing regional nutrient stock, flow, surplus and deficiency data, and reviewing and assessing the required technological solutions. Furthermore, socioeconomic benefits and limitations to increase substitution of mineral fertiliser for BBFs will be analysed. A key result of LEX4BIO will be a universal, science-based toolkit for optimising the use of BBFs in agriculture and to assess their environmental impact in terms of non-renewable energy use, greenhouse gas emissions and other LCA impact categories. LEX4BIO provides for the first-time connection between production technologies of BBFs and regional requirements for the safe use of BBFs.

The project runs from June 2019 to May 2023. It involves 21 partners and is coordinated by Luke (Luonnonvarakeskus - Natural Resources Institute Finland).

More information on the project can be found at: <http://www.lex4bio.eu>



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D8.2: PORTFOLIO OF COMMUNICATION MATERIALS AND THE GENERAL PROJECT WEBSITE

I. INTRODUCTION

LEX4BIO communication activities aim to maximise the impact of project results. This objective is to ensure high visibility of the project in Europe.

Communication materials spread in three types:

- Communication materials to promote the project to a large audience and general public
- Communication materials to ensure support of the policy makers and stakeholders providing regular outcomes of the project.
- Dissemination materials.

This deliverable will be considered as the portfolio of LEX4BIO communication strategy, enabling the partners to have access to a media corner to promote the project.

It will be regularly updated until the end of the project depending on the new materials to be created.

II. THE PROJECT WEBSITE

The LEXBIO website is conceived as the project's main public interface. This platform is seen as i) a platform to collect and provide accurate information, news and outcomes regarding LEX4BIO project and its results, ii) a database for the international stakeholders to find information and contents and iii) a reference for our project partners to communicate about LEX4BIO.

In this section, we will address the following characteristic:

1. Website architecture
2. Website contents
3. Website maintenance strategy and updates

Website architecture. The LEX4BIO website has been designed to provide logical navigation paths for users to follow through the website. It has also been based on different wording enabling the visitors to reach the information they need independently from their understanding of European project language elements.

Hence, the structure is divided in 4 main sections described aside.

However, the home page has been created to guide the users and refine the structuration. Hence, each subsection is defined according to what the visitor can find in it rather than the formal EU project wording:

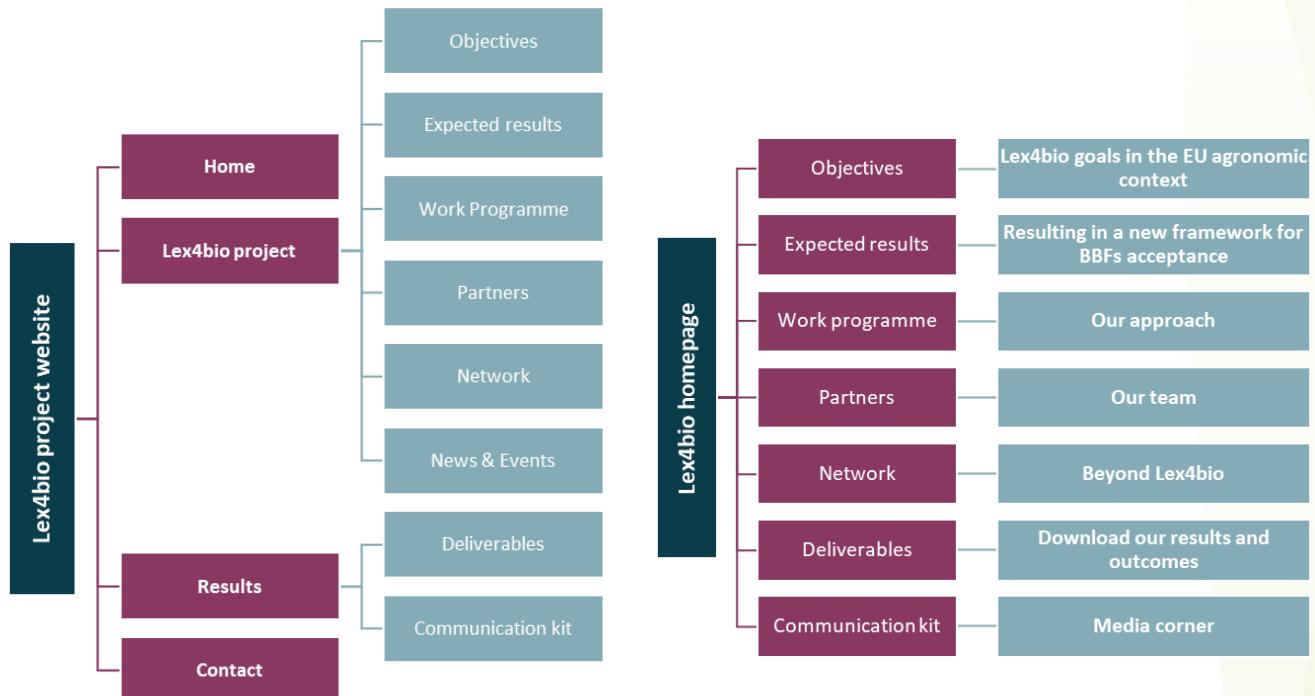


Figure 1 - Lex4bio official website architecture & homepage architecture

Eventually, the website architecture includes a link to the social networks pages in the footer, as well as the proper privacy policy to comply with EU legislation.

Website content. All the content presented hereunder is accessible from the website menu.



Figure 2 - Lex4bio homepage and notice of EU funding



Homepage. The official website address is www.lex4bio.eu. However, the homepage can be reached through the following domain names ensuring higher visibility and better referencing:

- www.lex4bio.eu
- www.lex4bio.com
- www.lex4bio-project.eu
- www.lex4bio-project.com

It is the starting point for most user visits and hence, has been phrased to enable easy navigation within the website in addition to the menu. The homepage is hence divided in 5 sections:

Optimising usage of bio-based fertilisers (BBFs)

Imported mineral phosphate and fossil energy-intensive nitrogen fertilisers cause major detrimental impacts on the environment, whilst nutrient-rich side-streams/organic waste remain under-used.

By optimising usage of bio-based fertilisers (BBF) from side-streams, ensuring their safety, building evidence-based trust in their usage and developing legislative framework for their use, it will be possible to reduce dependence upon mineral/fossil fertilisers, benefiting the environment and the EU's economy.

PROGRAMME
Horizon 2020 [H2020]

TYPE OF ACTION
Research & Innovation Action (RIA)

DURATION
June 2019 – May 2023

CONSORTIUM
21 partners in 14 European countries

CALL
CE-RUR-08-2018: Closing nutrient cycles

EU CONTRIBUTION
5 999 969 EUR

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Figure 3 - The general presentation of the project

Lex4bio Overview

Lex4bio goals in the EU agronomic context

Decrease European dependency on finite apatite-based phosphorus and energy-intensive mineral nitrogen fertiliser

[LEARN MORE](#)

Resulting in a new framework for BBFs acceptance

Provide a policy framework for EU's transition to BBFs, while minimising risks to the environment, ensuring food safety and supply, and protecting human health

[LEARN MORE](#)

Our approach

A interdisciplinary and complementary approach, from BBFs identification to assessment, LCA and results' diffusion

[LEARN MORE](#)

Our Team

21 partners from 14 countries, covering Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Europe, securing evaluation of BBFs in all relevant climatic conditions

[LEARN MORE](#)

Beyond Lex4bio

Ensure cross-cooperation & cross dissemination with a network of EU major players, clusters & projects

[LEARN MORE](#)

News & Event

Learn about all the current and past activities of LEX4BIO, events, publications, National Dissemination Fora, and workshops

[LEARN MORE](#)

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Figure 4 - The presentation of the 6 main project pages to reach information on the Lex4bio ambition and activities

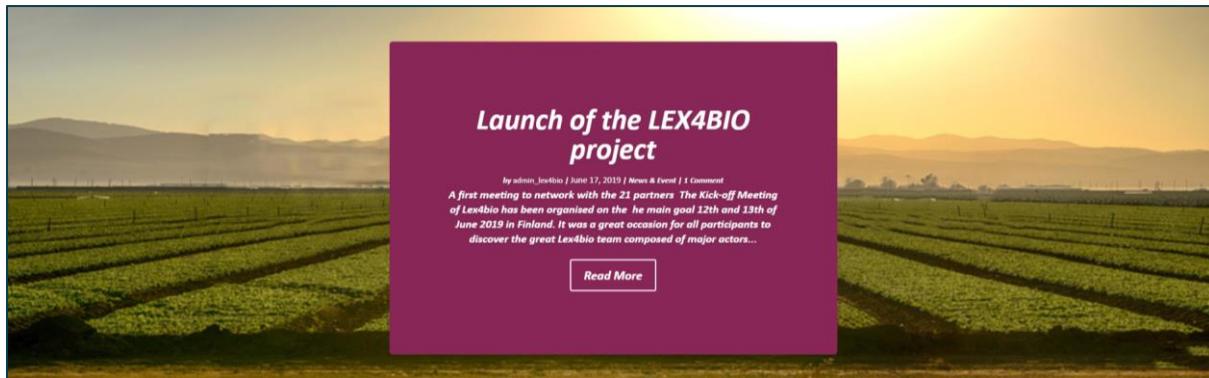


Figure 5 - The last news related to the project

Figure 6 - The results pages, dedicated specifically to downloading Lex4bio contents, deliverables and media kit

Figure 7 - The contact form

This structure will evolve along the project lifetime:

- First half of the project: the website will mainly provide static information on its goals and ambitions



- Second half of the project: the results' pages will be highlighted to reach concrete contents and outcomes provided by the implementation of LEX4BIO.

The LEX4BIO project. 6 specific subtopics are included in this part of the website:

1. **Objectives i.e. “LEX4BIO goals in the EU agronomic context”:** This page includes an overview of the LEX4BIO context, the rapid visualization of the main projects objectives and the detailed methodology applied to each of them. A color code, implemented in the whole website i.e. **purple** for pending, **orange** for undergoing and **green** for completed, shows the current situation of the objectives' development.

Objectives and Methodology

Decrease European dependency on finite apatite-based phosphorus and energy-intensive mineral nitrogen fertiliser

Bio-based fertilisers (BBFs) have the potential to transform the agricultural industry by minimising the environmental impact of existing fertilisers and improving sustainability through recycling of nutrient-rich side-streams (NRSS). The overall objective of the project is to realise this potential by decreasing European dependency on finite and imported, apatite-based phosphorus (P) fertilisers and energy-intensive mineral nitrogen (N) fertiliser.

This will be achieved by developing a profound knowledge basis and new coherent methods to take full advantage of BBFs. For this purpose, LEX4BIO will focus on the most promising technologies for BBF production and evaluate their fertilisation potential and other properties against national and EU fertilisation requirements. This will provide essential tools for closing European nutrient cycles and contribute to ameliorating the impact of fertilisation on the environment.

Figure 8 - Overview of the context

IN BRIEF

Lex4bio commitments & objectives

● MAP REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF NRSS AVAILABLE FOR PRODUCING BBF AND ASSESS THEIR POTENTIAL	● IDENTIFY NOVEL BBF FOR CROP PRODUCTION & THEIR EFFECTS ON SOIL QUALITY AND CROP GROWTH	× DETERMINE P FERTILISER REQUIREMENTS AND DEVELOP COMPLIANCE METHODS FOR OPTIMISING BBF USE	× DETERMINE THE AGRONOMIC N EFFICIENCY AND ON-SITE METHODS FOR OPTIMISING BBF USE
× DETERMINE THE RISKS RELATED TO FOOD SAFETY, HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL LOSSES AFTER APPLICATION OF BBFS	× ASSESS THE INTEGRATED ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OVER THE ENTIRE LIFECYCLE OF THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF BBFS	× DETERMINE THE LOGISTIC COSTS, PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS AND POLITICAL ACTIONS REQUIRED FOR OPTIMAL USE OF BBFS	

Figure 9 - Objectives in brief, with the color code



IN DETAILS

Objectives and Methodological approach

MAP REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF NRSS AVAILABLE FOR PRODUCING BBFs AND ASSESS THEIR POTENTIAL

IDENTIFY NOVEL BBFs FOR CROP PRODUCTION & THEIR EFFECTS ON SOIL QUALITY AND CROP GROWTH

Selected BBFs to be studied in LEX4BIO can be divided into three main groups: i) mineral BBFs, ii) organo-mineral BBFs and iii) organic BBFs. They will include at least struvites, biochars and ashes (STRU(BA)S), or combinations of BBFs, e.g. nutrient-enriched biochars (co-composting or cofermentation).

The potential effect of BBFs on soil quality and carbon sequestration will be evaluated by thorough review of literature and supplemented with analysis of samples from existing medium to long term field experiments, in order to link the impact of BBF use on a range of soil quality parameters, such as soil organic C, pH and water-holding capacity.

Effect of selected BBFs on soil parameters and crop growth will be studied in a two-year pot trial, using soil with low N, P and organic matter content, ensuring yield response after application of BBFs.

DETERMINE P FERTILISER REQUIREMENTS AND DEVELOP COMPLIANCE METHODS FOR OPTIMISING BBF USE

DETERMINE THE AGRONOMIC N EFFICIENCY AND ON-SITE METHODS FOR OPTIMISING BBF USE

DETERMINE THE RISKS RELATED TO FOOD SAFETY, HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL LOSSES AFTER APPLICATION OF BBFs

ASSESS THE INTEGRATED ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OVER THE ENTIRE LIFECYCLE OF THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF BBFs

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Figure 10 - Objectives in details, including methodology, using the color code

2. **Expected results i.e. “Resulting in a new framework for BBFs acceptance”:** This page includes a specific overview of the main 5 expected results and impacts of the project linked to the methodology and activities that will be performed to reach them. The objective is to show the whole ambition of the project, both with the objectives’ webpage and to provide accurate and precise contents.

Home LEX4BIO Project Results Contact



Expected Results

Provide a policy framework for EU's transition to BBFs, while minimising risks to the environment, ensuring food safety and supply, and protecting human health



IN BRIEF

FIVE EXPECTED RESULTS

Providing a knowledge basis for developing safe and efficient BBFs

LEX4BIO maps relevant NRSS across the EU and their potential and obstacles for replacing mineral fertilisers. Technologies for producing BBFs from NRSS will be assessed and the most promising candidates will be evaluated with regard to their effects on soil chemical, physical and biological factors, their overall effects on plant growth and agronomic P and N efficiencies in different climatic conditions in the EU, and related compliance methods for predicting their nutrient release pattern, as well as environmental protection and food, feed and human health. The ecological impact of BBFs, both for manufacturing and use, will be evaluated and socioeconomic constraints for increasing BBFs acceptance assessed. Taking these together, coherent policies for EU can be drawn, leading to a more prosperous EU.



Figure 11 - First expected results overview

3. **Work programme i.e. “Our approach”:** This page includes presentation of the work plan. After a short overview of the complementary approach applied to LEX4BIO, the ten work packages are



described in detail, including the main contact related to the WP to ease the potential additional requests for more information.

[Home](#) [LEX4BIO Project](#) [Results](#) [Contact](#)

[IN DETAILS](#)

Work Package Objectives

WP1 - Assessment of NRSS in the EU and their use as BBFs

WP Leader: Sylvia Kratz (JKI) – sylvia.kratz@julius-kuehn.de

The objective of WP1 is to identify and quantify NRSS regionally available in EU for producing BBFs and to analyse their current potential to replace mineral fertilisers and related legal restrictions.

The findings of WP1 are utilised in WP2 when selecting the most feasible methods for producing novel BBFs. The data is also needed for introduction of compliance methods for P (Task 3.2) and N (Task 4.2). Current regional distribution of NRSS in EU is needed in WPs 6 & 7 for optimising the production of BBFs and their optimal distribution across EU.

WP6 - Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

WP Leader: Ludwig Hermann (Proman) – l.hermann@proman.pro

The objective of WP6 is to perform a comparative LCA of BBFs, mineral fertilisers and traditional methods of using agricultural residues. The LCA will be based on a jointly established convention aiming at making future LCAs of fertilising products comparable, thus enabling policymakers, regulatory bodies and stakeholders at large to understand and compare the expected ecological impact of producing and using BBFs and mineral fertilisers.

WP2 - General effects of BBFs on soil quality / functioning and plant growth

WP3 - Agronomic efficiency of BBFs as P source for crops

WP4 - Agronomic efficiency of BBFs as N source for crops

WP7 - Coherent policy framework and socioeconomic impacts for the use of BBFs

WP Leader: Małgorzata Smol (PAS) – smol@meeri.pl

The objectives of WP7 is to deliver evidence-based policy recommendations for achieving higher use efficiency of BBFs and socioeconomic improvements for the rural population (jobs, income, more liveable rural regions).

WP8 - Dissemination and communication

WP9 - Project management

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Figure 12 - Overview of the work package objectives

4. **Partners i.e. “Our Team”:** The consortium section provides information about the 21 partners that constitute the LEX4BIO team. Each partner logo has a link to a detailed description starting with the specific involvement of the partner in the project, and more information about its experience and main research field, ended with the partner’s website and main contact.

[Home](#) [LEX4BIO Project](#) [Results](#) [Contact](#)

The LEX4BIO consortium is composed of 21 partners from 14 countries covering Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western parts of Europe, thus securing geographical evaluation of BBFs in relevant climate conditions. Together, the partners bring to the project all necessary competencies and expertise to ensure a successful transfer of innovative technologies related to BBFs and their uptake by the market.

Distinguished scientists in the field of agriculture (soil science, plant nutrition, risk assessment, socioeconomics) provide profound knowledge of sustainable use of fertilisers throughout the whole value chain. Industry and SME partners provide a direct link to farmers and the vision of the market requirements.

LUKE
LUDVÍKUV MĚSÍČEK

PRO MAN
CONSULTING
RESEARCH INNOVATION

UNIVERSITY OF
COPENHAGEN

UNIVERSITY OF
HOHENHEIM

UNIVERSITEIT VAN
AMSTERDAM

BOKU

FiBL

UNIVERSIDAD DE
SEVILLA

GENT

NGI

UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

BIOLOGISCHE
SERVENTE
BIOREGION
BIOLOGISCHE
SERVENTE
BIOREGION

EcoPlant

FINNISH FOOD
AUTHORITY

agrocates
MARKETING +
INNOVATION

FIELDSENSE

CMI
CENTRE FOR
INNOVATION
MANAGEMENT

RAI
RESEARCH &
INNOVATION
CENTER

ep
EUROPROJECT

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Figure 13 - Partner overview and logos



[Home](#) [LEX4BIO Project](#) [Results](#) [Contact](#)

NATIONAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE FINLAND (Luke)

Luke
LUONNONVÄRÄKESKUS

Project coordinator, leader of WP9 & WP10, experienced in evaluating regional nutrient flows, optimising fertilisation and determining agronomic efficiency of BBFs, including risk assessment related to their use

National Resources Institute Finland (Luke) was launched 1 of January 2015 as a merger of MTT Agrifood Research Finland, Finnish Forest Research Institute, Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute and the statistical services of the Information Centre of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Now Luke is the second largest, public, non-profit research and expert organisation in Finland that works to advance the bio-economy and the sustainable use of natural resources.

The research programmes, planned together with the end-users, aim to create new bio-based products and business opportunities, increase productivity by digitalisation, support regional vitality by circular economy, create well-being from immaterial values, and support the profitability of healthy food production.

Learn more about Luke: www.luke.fi/en/

Contact:

- Kari Ylivainio: kari.ylivainio@luke.fi
- Milla Eronen: milla.eronen@luke.fi

PROMAN MANAGEMENT GMBH (PM)

PRO MAN
CONSULTING
RESEARCH
AND
INNOVATION

Leader of WP6 experienced in legal, environmental (LCA), socio-economic framework and impact studies

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Figure 14 - Partner detailed involvement and expertise

5. **Network i.e. “Beyond LEX4BIO”:** Communication and synergy strategy of LEX4BIO is based on cross-cooperation and close partnership with two main actors in the field of BBFs and phosphorus management. It was of main importance to promote these partners, and potential future ones, on the project website.

[Home](#) [LEX4BIO Project](#) [Results](#) [Contact](#)

Beyond Lex4bio

Cross-cooperation & cross-dissemination with a network of EU major players, clusters & projects to maximise the take up of our results at EU scale

Member of the European Sustainable Phosphorus Platform (ESPP)

ESPP ensures knowledge sharing, experience transfer and networking for opportunities in the field of phosphorus management, facilitates discussion between the market, stakeholders and regulators, addresses regulatory obstacles, contributes to policy proposals, circulates information, promotes Platform Members' activities, and contributes to define a long-term vision for phosphorus sustainability in Europe.

[LEARN MORE ABOUT THE ESPP](#)

 European Sustainable Phosphorus Platform

Member of the Biorefinery Cluster Europe

The competence focus lies within the biorefinery sector: the refinement of chemicals, materials, energy and products from biobased waste streams. The Biorefinery Cluster Europe interconnects projects and people within the domain of biobased resource recovery, striving to contribute to a more sustainable resource management in the framework of circular economy systems.

[LEARN MORE ABOUT THE BIREFINE CLUSTER](#)

 BIREFINE CLUSTER EUROPE

Designed and developed by EUROP PROJECT

[Privacy & Cookies Policy](#) [Twitter icon](#) [LinkedIn icon](#)

Figure 15 - Our partners

6. **News & Events:** this section is linked to the blog of the LEX4BIO project. Major information (such as participation of partners to events, publications, related conferences and projects, information



on consortium meetings and NDF) will be published in this section, and simultaneously on the homepage.

The screenshot shows a news article titled "Launch of the LEX4BIO project" by admin_lex4bio on June 17, 2019. The article discusses the kick-off meeting of the Lex4Bio project. It includes a photograph of the meeting and links to recent posts and comments. The sidebar features navigation links for Home, LEX4BIO Project, Results, and Contact, along with sections for Recent Posts, Recent Comments, Archives, Categories, and Meta.

The Results section. As a research project with informative and large-scale purpose, the large majority of the deliverables of the LEX4BIO project remains public. Hence, the results' section includes both the whole public deliverables in free access and the media corner. The same colour code as for the objectives' achievement has been applied for deliverables.

The screenshot shows the "Lex4bio outcomes" section, which displays a grid of deliverable reports available for download. The reports include:

- Dataset of regional NRSS available for producing BBFs in the EU (M18)
- Report on the legal restrictions for using BBFs in the EU (M20)
- Report on NRSS potential to replace mineral N and P fertilisers in the EU (M32)
- Case study report on existing inter-regional and trans-boundary exchange of NRSS/BBFs (M34)
- Report on the effect of BBFs on soil quality and C sequestration (M30)

Each report link is accompanied by a small circular icon. The sidebar features navigation links for Home, LEX4BIO Project, Results, and Contact, along with sections for Recent Posts, Recent Comments, Archives, Categories, and Meta.

Figure 16 - Deliverables for downloading



Figure 17 - Media corner

Statistics & Indicators linked to the webpage. The webpage is linked to a Google Analytics account providing information on the number of users, geographical coverage, most visited pages and other information on visitors' habits. These indicators will be regularly updated in this document with accurate numbers every six months to ensure good follow-up of the on-line LEX4BIO visibility.

Table 1 - Website indicators

Indicators	M12	M18	M24	M30	M36	M42	M28
Number of visits							
% of retention							
5 first visiting countries							
Main visited pages after homepage							
Number of news & events posted							

III. ONLINE VISIBILITY – SOCIAL NETWORKS STRATEGY

To ensure a wider visibility of the project, and a regular presence on the web aside from the LEX4BIO webpage, specific social network pages have been created including:

- Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/lex4bio/>
- Twitter profile: <https://twitter.com/Lex4Bio>
- LinkedIn specific page: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/lex4bio-project/>

A strict post policy has been implemented with at least one post per week on twitter as the most viral and regular network to be used. LinkedIn and Facebook pages are regularly updated with concrete contents to enable retaining the interest of the followers.

Statistics will be updated regularly, every 6 months, with the following indicators, within this deliverable.



Twitter statistics. The number of posts includes automatic reply to each follower personally to thank them for the follow, as well as automatic repost of tweets including reference to the LEX4BIO project, enabling to raise the visibility and activity on the account.

Table 2 - Twitter indicators

Indicators	M6	M12	M18	M24	M30	M36	M42	M28
Followers	191							
Posts	192							
Clicks	77							
Likes	282							

Tweets with the highest impression rate on the first period – M1 to M6:

The grid displays 12 tweets from the LEX4BIO Twitter account, each with a different message or graphic. Some tweets include infographics about agriculture and recycling, while others feature a photo of Leonardo DiCaprio. The tweets are arranged in a 4x3 grid.

- [AMAZING] Lex4bio #EUfunded project has started!
- [OUR PARTNERS]
- Meet @unisevilla and its #agronomy research group specialised in #soil fertility and interaction between #nutrients and #organic matter
- [WOW! LET'S CELEBRATE!] We have reached more than 100 followers 🎉☀️
- In charge of analysing nutrient availability and their use as #biobased #fertilisers!
- Discover this amazing 4-years project through our first press release! 🌱🌿owl:/Fefs50uwh6g
- #EUfunded #H2020 #circulareconomy
- Thank you to the twitter community! And do not hesitate to register on our website lex4bio.eu to receive our first newsletter in the months to come!
- #EUfunded #H2020 #circulareconomy
- GIF of Leonardo DiCaprio clapping.
- [OUR PARTNERS]
- Meet #Agrana R&I Center, focusing on #raw #material sugar beet, #soil analysis, #nutrient management, #intercropping
- Certainly very nice synergy potential thanks to the support of the @EU_H2020 and @BBI2020 programmes!
- #circulareconomy #sustainable #agriculture
- Lex4bio is very pleased to start discussing with the #EUfunded @BFERSTproject, aiming at developing innovative BBFs!
- Pinned Tweet: [WEBSITE LAUNCH 💬]
- It is a great pleasure to announce the launch of the Lex4bio #website #amazing 🤘💪
- Discover our activities, our partners, our objectives and download our results on lex4bio.eu 🌐
- #EUfunded #Horizon2020 #circulareconomy 🌱🌿
- GIF of Leonardo DiCaprio in a tuxedo holding a glass.
- B-FERST @BFERSTproject - Oct 1. We are proud to announce you the new bferst.eu website! #bferstEU aims at developing new #biobased fertilisers for a #SustainableAgriculture connecting farmers and industry creating new circular value chains Follow our @BFERSTproject & subscribe to our newsletter
- B-FERST Towards the greening of agriculture
- LEX4BIO Optimising bio-based fertilisers in agriculture

Figure 18 - Examples of Tweets



Facebook statistics

Table 3 - Facebook indicators

Indicators	M6	M12	M18	M24	M30	M36	M42	M28
Page Like	69							
Publications	30							
Clicks	70							
Comments & post likes	33							

Publications with the highest impression rate on the first period – M1 to M6:

Lex4bio

Publié par Hootsuite [?]
J'aime la Page

[WEBSITE LAUNCH 🎉]

It is a great pleasure to announce the launch of the Lex4bio #website #amazing 🌟

Discover our activities, our partners, our objectives and download our results on www.lex4bio.eu 🌐

#EUfunded #Horizon2020 #circulareconomy 🌱



Lex4bio

Publié par Hootsuite [?]
J'aime la Page

[OUR PARTNERS]

Meet University of Hohenheim, partner of LEX4BIO through its #Biobased Products and #Energy #Crops department and its #Fertilization and #Soil Matter Dynamics department

In charge of the WP2: Effects of biobased #fertilisers on soil #quality #circulareconomy #H2020 🌱



Figure 19 - Examples of Facebook publications



LinkedIn statistics.

Table 4 - LinkedIn indicators

Indicators	M6	M12	M18	M24	M30	M36	M42	M28
Followers	86							
Posts	36							
Views in feed	3 678							
Like	76							

Posts with the highest number of views on the first period – M1 to M6:

 Lex4bio Project
EU FUNDED PROJECT at LEX4BIO 🌱🌱
5mo • 5

[BACK FROM KOM]
#remember #whatagreatconsortium

It is time for us to introduce our 21 partners! Stay tuned to discover all of them in the weeks to come! Their organisations, activities and feelings regarding @Lex4Bio!
👉

#Horizon2020 #EUfunded
Photographs: Luke/Erkki Oksanen



5

 Lex4bio Project
EU FUNDED PROJECT at LEX4BIO 🌱🌱
5mo • 5

[COMING BACK TO KICK-OFF MEETING]
@Lex4Bio has been a bit silent this morning! We have shared our first interactive and #team #building moment to get to know each other!

It is surely already a very tight-knit group we have towards the success of the project! 👍🌱



4

 Lex4bio Project
EU FUNDED PROJECT at LEX4BIO 🌱🌱
5mo • Edited • 5

[MEET OUR COORDINATOR]
Kari Ylivainio, #soil scientist focusing mainly on P reaction in soils and utilisation of #BBFs in #agriculture🌿

#bestcoordinatorever #EUfunded #Horizon2020



9

 Lex4bio Project
EU FUNDED PROJECT at LEX4BIO 🌱🌱
6mo • 5

[MEET US IN BRUSSELS]
Our coordinator @LukeFinland is attending the first Summit of the #Organic #Fertiliser Industry in #Europe today in Brussels organised by @phosphorusfacts and @FertiliserSoc 🌱

#circulareconomy #biobased #fertilizers



https://phosphorusplatform.eu/images/Conference/SOFIE2019/SOFIE-programme-v29-5-19.pdf
phosphorusplatform.eu

Figure 20 - Examples of LinkedIn posts



IV. PROJECT BROCHURES

For the LEX4BIO project, two brochures will be designed and developed. The first brochure has been released in M3 and is presenting the overall ambition of the project. The second brochure will be available in M28 to present the first results and start engaging stakeholders in maximizing the LEX4BIO impacts.

The first project brochure has been designed in English, German and Polish according to the needs of the partner. Its architecture includes: i) basic project information and key figures, ii) the project objectives, iii) the project expected results, iv) the partnership and v) the contact information.

This brochure is available in two versions:

1. A web version has been developed for **mailing and on-line communication campaign**, in a flyer format, 2 pages.



Objectives

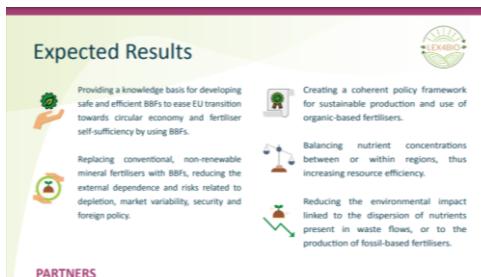
LEX4BIO aims to decrease the European dependency on finite and imported, apatite-based phosphorus and energy-intensive mineral nitrogen fertilisers. This will be achieved through the implementation of several objectives including:

- Determining the risks related to food safety, human health and environmental losses after application of BBFs and producing guiding principles for the safe use of BBFs
- Assessing the integrated ecological impacts over the entire lifecycle of the production and use of BBFs
- Mapping at local, regional and European scale the nutrient availability to produce BBFs, assessing their potential and identifying legal barriers and constraints

KEY INFORMATION

PROGRAMME: Horizon 2020 (Burst Renaissance)	CONSORTIUM: 21 partners in 14 European countries
DURATION: June 2015 – May 2023	CALL: CE-RUR-08-2013: Closing nutrient cycles
TYPE OF ACTION: Research & Innovation Action (RIA)	EU CONTRIBUTION: 5 999 969 EUR
COORDINATOR: Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke)	

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement no. 613670 (LEX4BIO). This output reflects only the author's view and the European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.



Expected Results

Replacing conventional, non-renewable mineral fertilisers with BBFs, reducing the external dependence and risks related to depletion, market variability, security and foreign policy.

Balancing nutrient concentrations between or within regions, thus increasing resource efficiency.

Reducing the environmental impact linked to the dispersion of nutrients present in waste flows, or to the production of fossil-based fertilisers.

PARTNERS

Research organisation	SME & Industrial partners
1 NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE FINLAND (Luke)	
2 PROBIAN MANAGEMENT GMBH (PM)	
3 AGRICULTURE KÖHN INSTITUTE (AK)	
4 UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN (UCPH)	
5 UNIVERSITY OF NATIONAL RESOURCES AND LIFE SCIENCES VIENNA (BIOE)	
6 UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM (UvA)	
7 UNIVERSITY OF Hohenheim (UHH)	
8 RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE (SPO)	
9 UNIVERSITY OF SEVILLA (US)	
10 UNIVERSITY OF PANNONIA (UP)	
11 GHENT UNIVERSITY (UG)	
12 NORWEGIAN GEOTECNICAL INSTITUTE (NGI)	
13 UNIVERSITY OF HEDENHOFF (UH)	
14 AGRO INNOVATION INTERNATIONAL (AII) (BZ)	
15 EKOPLANT (EP)	
16 FINNISH FOOD AUTHORITY RUKAVARASTO	
17 KKL CARES RESEARCH (KCR)	
18 EUROPROMOTEOD (EP)	
19 HELMINTE A/S (HS)	
20 MINERAL AND ENERGY ECONOMY RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (MEE)	
21 ABBANA RESEARCH & INNOVATION CENTER (ARI)	

PROJECT COORDINATOR: Karri Virolainen (Luke) karri.virolainen@luke.fi **COMMUNICATION & PRESS:** Marlon Ballester (EP) marlon.ballester@europromoteod.com **GENERAL CONTACT:** info@lex4bio.eu

Figure 21 - Web version of the brochure

2. A second version designed specifically for prints, has been specifically developed for **project events, information days, conferences, seminar and exhibitions**.



Partners

Research organisation SME & Industrial partners

① NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE FINLAND (Luke)
 ② PROMAN MANAGEMENT GMBH (Pm)
 ③ JULIUS KÜHN-INSTITUT (JKI)
 ④ UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN (UCPH)
 ⑤ UNIVERSITY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND LIFE SCIENCES VIENNA (BOKU)
 ⑥ UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM (UvA)
 ⑦ UNIVERSITY OF HOHENHEIM (UHH)
 ⑧ RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE (FIBI)
 ⑨ UNIVERSITY OF SEVILLA (US)
 ⑩ UNIVERSITY OF PANONIA (UP)
 ⑪ GHENT UNIVERSITY (UG)
 ⑫ NORWEGIAN GEOTECHNICAL INSTITUTE (NGI)
 ⑬ UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI (UH)
 ⑭ AGRO INNOVATION INTERNATIONAL (AI-RG)
 ⑮ ECOPLANT (ECP)
 ⑯ FINISH FOOD AUTHORITY RUOKAVIRASTO
 ⑰ SOIL CARES RESEARCH (SC)
 ⑱ EUROPROJECT OOD (EP)
 ⑲ FIELDSENSE A/S (FS)
 ⑳ MINERAL AND ENERGY ECONOMY RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (PAS)
 ㉑ AGRANA RESEARCH & INNOVATION CENTER (AG)

PROGRAMME: Horizon 2020 (Rural Renaissance)
TYPE OF ACTION: Research & Innovation Action (RIA)
DURATION: June 2019 – May 2023
CONSORTIUM: 21 partners in 14 European countries
CALL: CE-RUR-08-2018: Closing nutrient cycles
EU CONTRIBUTION: 5 999 969 EUR

CONTACT US

PROJECT COORDINATOR:
 Kari Ylivainio (Luke); kari.ylivainio@luke.fi

COMMUNICATION & PRESS:
 Manon Ballester (EP); manon.ballester@europroject.bg

GENERAL CONTACT: info@lex4bio.eu

<https://www.lex4bio.eu/>

COORDINATOR:
 Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke)

This output reflects only the author's view and the European Union cannot be held responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 818309 (LEX4BIO).

Objectives

LEX4BIO aims to decrease European dependency on finite and imported, apatite-based phosphorus and energy-intensive mineral nitrogen fertilisers. This will be achieved through the implementation of several objectives including:

- **Mapping at local, regional and European scale the nutrient availability** to produce BBFs, assessing their potential and identifying legal barriers and constraints
- **Identifying novel BBFs for crop production** and determining their effect on soil quality and crop growth
- **Determining the risks related to food safety, human health and environmental losses** after application of BBFs and producing guiding principles for the safe use of BBFs
- **Assessing the integrated ecological impacts** over the entire lifecycle of the production and use of BBFs
- **Determining the logistic costs, public perceptions and political actions required** for optimal use of BBFs

Expected Results

Providing a knowledge basis for developing safe and efficient BBFs to ease EU transition towards circular economy and fertiliser self-sufficiency by using BBFs.

Creating a coherent policy framework for sustainable production and use of organic-based fertilisers.

Replacing conventional, non-renewable mineral fertilisers with BBFs, reducing the external dependence and risks related to depletion, market variability, security and foreign policy.

Balancing nutrient concentrations between or within regions, thus increasing resource efficiency.

Reducing the environmental impact linked to the dispersion of nutrients present in waste flows, or to the production of fossil-based fertilisers.

Figure 22 - Print version of the brochure

Both are available through the LEX4BIO website and on social networks. Likewise, each of the partners has cooperated in the online distribution of the brochure in its field of action through publication on their own websites and social networks, as well as additional websites and social networks of institutions with interest in the project (especially the **European Sustainable Phosphorus Platform** and **The Biorefine Cluster Europe**).



V. NEWSLETTERS

During the project, 8 newsletters will be published. Every six months, newsletters provide information about the project and its development. Newsletters' audience will be essentially the stakeholders identified in the Deliverable 8.1. Registration through the website and contact lists from partners have been collected, according to GDPR requirements. All partners will be involved to contribute in newsletter edition. Depending on the needs, the newsletter will be developed in English and then translated in several project languages.

Foreseen newsletter strategy is available hereunder, and this table will be updated with information every six months.

Table 5 - Newsletter strategy

Title/N°	Foreseen date of publication / Effective date of publication	Proposed topics / Topics covered	Links
Newsletter #1	M6 /	General information about the project, word of the coordinator, presentation of the partners	
Newsletter #2	M12 /	Actions undertaken during the first year of the project development, synergies and NDFs first results, publication of the policy roadmap	
Newsletter #3	M18 /		
Newsletter #4	M24 /		
Newsletter #5	M30 /		
Newsletter #6	M36 /		
Newsletter #7	M42 /		
Newsletter #8	M48 /		

Diffusion of the newsletters will be done through MailChimp according to the GDPR requirements. Statistics will be kept here:

Table 6 - Newsletters indicators

Title/N°	Number of recipients	Open rate	Click rate
Newsletter #1			
Newsletter #2			
Newsletter #3			
Newsletter #4			
Newsletter #5			
Newsletter #6			
Newsletter #7			
Newsletter #8			



VI. PRESS RELEASES

To reach larger audience at local level, and engage the farmers in the project, layman language articles will be published. These will be drafted by EP and Luke. They will then be sent to the partners as it is important that they modify the contents to adapt the articles to their local communication strategy. These press releases will be spread through local communication means. It is expected that 2 press releases in total at least will be published annually.

The list of press release will be hold in the table below. Each partner can reuse the contents for local diffusion and adaptation to their own communication strategy as defined in Deliverable 8.1 "Dissemination, communication and exploitation plan".

Table 7 - List of press releases

Press release #	Month of delivery	Link
Press Release #1	M1	https://www.lex4bio.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/LEX4BIO_First_press_release_0619.pdf
Press Release #2	M2	https://www.julius-kuehn.de/presse/pressemeldung/news/pi-nr-23-projektstart-biobasierte-duenger-sollen-kuenftig-mineralduenger-ersetzen/

VII. POSTERS

Posters will be prepared and diffused by the scientific partners during the project. Their purpose will be to enhance the visibility of LEX4BIO in scientific event and community.

Table 8 - List of posters

Poster #	Issuer	Use	Link
Poster #1	Luke	IPW9 conference in Zurich, July 2019	https://plantnutrition.ethz.ch/ipw9.html
Poster #2	Luke	DGT2019, 18th to 20th September 2019 at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna (BOKU)	https://dgt2019.boku.ac.at/
Poster #2	PAS	Conference for young researchers in Poland, Kraków, December 2019	

The posters will be stored in the website and recorded hereunder:



www <https://www.lex4bio.eu/>

Closing phosphorus cycles in Europe – knowledge basis for new policies

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³University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna (BOKU)

⁴University of Hohenheim

⁵University of Sevilla



Introduction

European agriculture is dependent on imported phosphorus (P) fertilisers for sustaining its productivity. However, at the same time overfertilisation has increased soil P status in some regions, mainly due to segregation of crop production and animal husbandry. Optimising the use of bio-based fertilizers (BBF), produced from nutrient-rich side-streams (NRSS), in agriculture is a requirement for closing the nutrient cycles (Fig. 1) and securing the availability of finite P resources in the future. Here we present the concept of the work package on P in a new Horizon 2020 project on "Optimising bio-based fertilisers in agriculture – Providing a knowledge basis for new policies (LEX4BIO)"



Figure 1. LEX4BIO aims at enhancing the circular economy by improving the utilization of bio-based fertilisers (BBF)

P use efficiency of BBFs

The most promising BBFs of three groups: i) mineral BBFs, ii) organo-mineral BBFs and iii) organic BBFs will be evaluated for their P use efficiency (PUE) in both greenhouse and field trials (Fig. 2). Growth trials will be conducted in various climatic regions across Europe (Finland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain).



Figure 2. Greenhouse and field trials

Compliance methods

The new EU fertiliser regulation sets P solubility criteria for BBFs. Methods included in the EU fertiliser regulation are evaluated against PUE determined in growth trials. Also following novel potential methods are evaluated:

- Diffusive Gradient in Thin-films (DGT)
- Electro-ultrafiltration (EUF)
- Iron oxide-filled dialysis bags

P status of cultivated fields in Europe

Bioavailable P content of European cultivated fields is determined by analysing soil samples derived from the LUCAS soil archive collected in 2015 and 2018. About 3000 out of 9000 soil samples from arable fields across EU-28 will be analysed with the following methods: DGT, EUF and modified Olsen. Results are extrapolated to the whole LUCAS dataset through correlation with known Olsen P data.

Environmental P losses

Fractionation of soil P (e.g. Hedley fractionation) after greenhouse trials will give an indication for P leaching potential. This is validated in a rainfall simulation with typical agricultural soils across Europe: Northern (Finland), Central (Germany) and Southern (Spain).

Potential of BBFs in the EU

Critical soil test P values and required P application rates for achieving up to 97% of the maximum yield in different regions across the EU is determined:

- Field trials in LEX4BIO
- Other past and on-going field trials for which archived soil samples and information for the optimum P application rates are available.

Phosphorus fertilisation requirement across the EU together with the PUE of BBFs gives an estimation for their potential to replace imported mineral P fertilisers.



Funded by the Horizon 2020
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Figure 23 - Poster #1 - IPW9 conference



www <https://www.lex4bio.eu/>

Phosphorus fertilization requirement in Europe

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²University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna (BOKU)

³University of Pannonia, Hungary



Introduction

Phosphorus (P) is an essential plant nutrient but also one of the main drivers for eutrophication of surface waters. For securing the availability of finite P resources and minimizing environmental deterioration, fertilization recommendations need to be based on crop requirement, commonly estimated with soil testing P methods (STP). However, due to a large number of STP methods used across Europe, common understanding of soil P status is lacking. Here we present the concept of the work package on P in a new Horizon 2020 project on "Optimising bio-based fertilisers in agriculture – Providing a knowledge basis for new policies (LEX4BIO)" (Fig. 1). In this project several STP methods, including DGT, are used for estimating soil P status in the European agricultural soils and determining critical STP values for optimal crop growth in different climate regions in Europe.



Figure 1. LEX4BIO aims at enhancing the circular economy by improving the utilization of bio-based fertilisers (BBF) in Europe.

P status in agricultural soils

During 2018, a total of about 12000 topsoil samples (0-20 cm) from agricultural fields (LUCAS survey), both cropland and grassland, were re-sampled from all the EU-28 countries (Fig. 2) by the Joint Research Center (JRC). Out of this soil archive, a representative number of samples is selected, taking into account relevant soil characteristics that affect P availability for plants, e.g. Olsen-P, soil texture, pH and organic matter content. These soil samples will be analyzed with the DGT-method, evaluated against above mentioned soil characteristics and further extrapolated for the whole agricultural soil dataset.

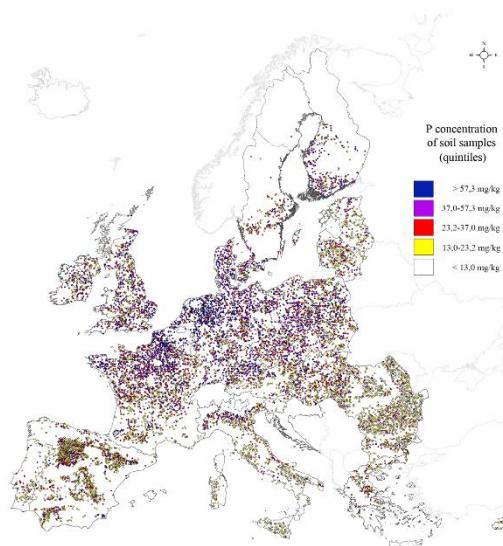


Figure 2. Phosphorus concentration of agricultural soils in the EU according to the LUCAS dataset (Tóth et al. 2014: Eur. J. Agr. 55: 42-52).

P requirement for the optimum yield

Two-year field trials on P-deficient soils in different climatic conditions across Europe will be conducted (Fig. 3). Also past and on-going field trials, with archived soil samples and known yield responses after P fertilization will be evaluated and soil samples analyzed with the DGT-method. Critical DGT values for reaching optimum yield will be determined and P fertilization recommendations across the EU will be presented.



Figure 3. Field trials for determining optimal soil P test values for reaching optimal yields.



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Figure 24 - Poster #2 - DGT2019





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Identification of key stakeholders related to the waste based fertilizers

Potential of the waste based fertilizers

In recent years, interest in organic products has increased due to increased public awareness and health-promoting educational campaigns. Such products are supplied by farms where the use of chemical plant protection products and mineral fertilizers has been limited as much as possible. One way to reduce the use of mineral fertilizers is to replace them with fertilizers from waste. The use of organic fertilizers in agriculture and horticulture improves the quality of obtained crops and their health-promoting properties due to the content in the right proportions of macroelements (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium) and microelements. Their use can have a positive effect on soil conditions [1]. Waste for fertilizer production can come from agriculture, households, sewage sludge and many others. It follows that everyone contributes to waste production.



Figure 2. Groups of stakeholders for the study

Table 1. Characteristics of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Characterization
Organizational Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant impact on the success of the project Ability to establish business contacts Thanks to this group, the product can increase its range of recipients
Consumers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant impact on the success of the project Very important group that provides information on the requirements of the final product
Scientific Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest in the subject of fertilizer for scientific research Acquiring information about new technologies for processing waste into fertilizers
Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant impact on fertilizer production The group is a valuable source of practical information
Fertilizers distributors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An important group supplying fertilizer products to customers Low impact on the quality of fertilizers produced A group focused mainly on financial profit Thanks to this group, the product gains potential recipients
Fertilizers producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant impact on the quality of the final product Great interest in the source of the product to be processed
Waste producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant impact on the quality of fertilizers from waste An important source of information on the general composition of the waste for future fertilizer production



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 818309 (LEX4BIO).

Who are the stakeholders?

The term "stakeholders" explains the definition given by E. Freeman, who stated that the stakeholder is an "any identifiable group or individual who can affect the achievement of an organization's objectives or who is affected by the achievement of an organization's objectives" [2]. It should also be remembered that an organization is an open system that takes resources from the environment, which after transformation can be transferred back to it in the form of results. Stakeholders are therefore involved at the entrance, offering, among others, technology, work, information and as an output, as they use the company's products and services [3]. In this case, we are considering stakeholder groups related to waste fertilizers. In Table 1, 7 stakeholder groups were characterized.

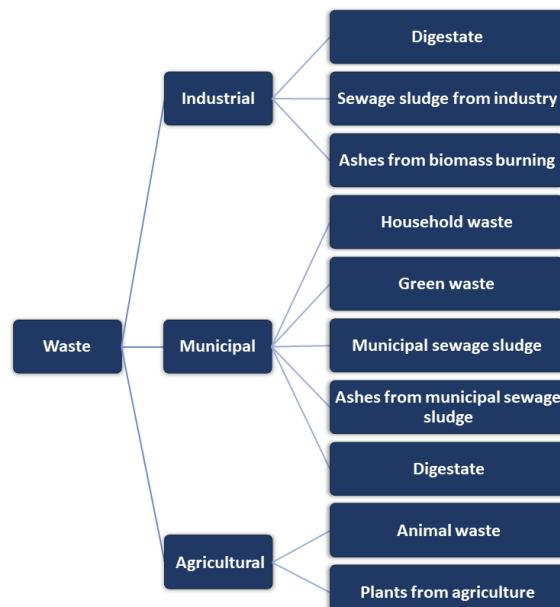


Figure 1. Origin of organic fertilizers

Stakeholders analysis

Understanding the socio-psychology of the decision making process of individual groups is main to encouraging further use of beneficial management practices, such as biogenic compounds management planning [4]. Each of listed groups were evaluated in terms of the potential impact on the generations of barriers associated with the bio and waste origin fertilizers production, usage and distribution. As with many other fields of science, more coordinated action should be taken to educate the general public about waste fertilizers in terms of yield, soil quality and health [5]. The production and use of biological fertilizers from organic waste brings a number of socio-economic benefits to society, the environment and farmers [6].

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Figure 25 - Poster #3 - Conference for young researchers in Poland



VIII. CONCLUSION

Updated version of this portfolio will be produced for each reporting period at least, and every 6 months as proposed by the Communication leader EP, in order to update the media corner available for the partners.

This document reflects only the official communication materials to be used by the partners as a basis for their specific communication strategy, and at large scale for engaging stakeholders in the project. The communication database available in the DEC plan (D8.1) will integrate in its update every 6 months, the local activities performed additionally by each partner.

Hence, it is important to highlight that this deliverable is complemented by:

- D8.1 “Dissemination, communication and exploitation plan” to be published in M6
- D8.4 “Project newsletters compiled” to be published in M48 based on regular release (every 6 months) of the project newsletter