

RE-LIVE WASTE- Improving innovation capacities of private and public actors for sustainable and profitable REcycling of LIVEstock WASTE

Project title and acronym	RE-LIVE WASTE
Work Package	WP-2
Activity n and title	2.5 – Production of communication and dissemination materials
Deliverable n. and title	D251a – “Did you know” materials – Phase 1
Responsible Partner	NRD-UNISS
Participating partners	Fundación Global Nature
Main authors	Tonito Solinas
Reviewers	All partners

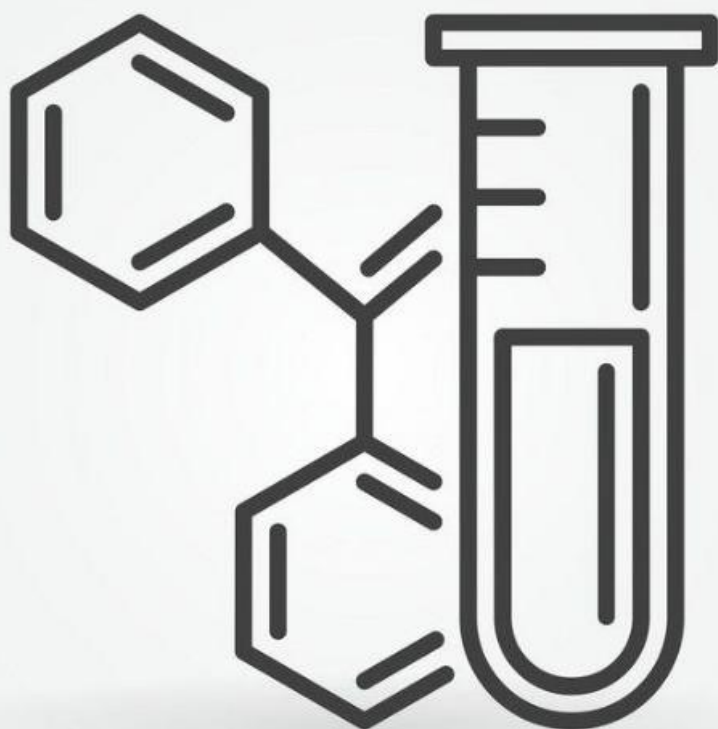
0. WHAT IS THIS DOCUMENT AND WHAT IS INCLUDED?

A pilot communication campaign was developed on social media to promote the use of buzzwords connected to the project, facilitating the understanding of some technical terms by the general public. The campaign will also be useful for:

- ensuring that all the activities are transferred correctly to local stakeholders
- setting up tools to facilitate the dissemination of WP2 activities, such as interviews and long videos
- identifying supplementary activities to be carried out to fill the knowledge gap among the national general publics.

The info-cards will be translated in national languages.

Did you know?



CRYSTALLIZATION



Controlled **MAP crystallization** can be used to separate nutrients, such as magnesium, nitrogen and phosphorous from organic waste.

Re-Live Waste partner **SERECO** has developed a technology that improves the transformation of MAP precipitate into a slow-release fertilizer.



To learn more, follow us on social media, YouTube or our official website

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A microscopic view of numerous struvite crystals, which are elongated, needle-like or prismatic in shape, and often appear in clusters. They have a distinct iridescent or colorful sheen, likely due to light diffraction through their thin, layered structure. The crystals are set against a light, slightly textured background.

Did you know?

MAP



MAP is an acronym that stands for Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate. It is also known as "struvite".

MAP precipitate is a naturally occurring crystal, that forms when the combined concentrations of its components exceed the solubility limit.



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Did you know?

SELECTIVE REMOVAL



Since the 90s, MAP precipitation has been proven to selectively and efficiently remove ammonia from wastewater.

However, efficiency depends on the set-up of the precipitation process. Re-Live Waste partners are studying how to properly set the pilot plant according to the quality of the livestock waste used.

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A close-up photograph of a hand holding dark, rich soil. A single green leaf is visible, partially buried in the soil. The background is a solid orange color.

Did you know?

SLOW-RELEASE



Because it is only slightly soluble in water, **slow-release struvite** has been found to be a highly effective source of phosphorous, nitrogen and magnesium for plants through both foliar and soil application.

Re-Live Waste tests a technology to improve its crystallization process.



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Did you know?

STRUVITE



Struvite is a phosphate mineral that crystallizes as white, yellowish or brownish pyramidal crystals or in platey forms.

Re-Live Waste extracts struvite from the organic waste produced by selected cow and pig farms in Italy, Spain, Cyprus and Bosnia Herzegovina.



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