Innovations in Food Loss and Waste Management Ancona, 23-25 January 2024





The PRIMA project Fedkito: FrEsh FooD sustainable pacKaging in the cIrcular economy

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Fedkito FrEsh fooD sustainable pacKaging In The circular ecOnomy



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Starting date: 15th September **2020 Ending date**: 14th September **2023**

Budget: 1.755.416,00 € Donor: Partnership on Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA) and Italian Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca (MUR)

Experts involved: entomologists, mycologists, chemists, sensory analysts, material engineers, fresh food producers, economists, communication experts, and data analysts









UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA









THE STORE



- Morocco (Université Hassan II de Casablanca)
- Tunisia (Centre de Biotechnologie de Borj Cédria CBBC)

Fedkito three main goals

1. Prolong FF shelf life using CH and selected EOs against insect pests and pathogenic fungi 2. Develop smart packaging solutions made of CH and EOs and enhanced with biosensors

3. Upcycle FF waste and by-products by rearing the fly *Hermetia illucens* then used to produce CH

Fedkito Work Packages (WPs)



WP2 - Laboratory preparation and formulation of Chitosan (CH) added with Essential Oils (EOs)

Chitosan (CH):

- **Polysaccharide** (Dglucosamine and Nacetyl-D-glucosamine)
- Currently extracted from crustacean shells and fungi
- Antimicrobial and antifungal activity, low gas permeability



Essential Oils (EOs):

- Complex mixtures of secondary metabolites
- Extracted from more than 17,000 aromatic plants
- Well known antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal, insecticidal, and repellent properties

Most suitable CH concentrations: from 1.0 to 2.0% (based on the food matrix) in acidified water

EOs selected by the trained **sensory analysts**:

- *Citrus reticulata* (mandarin) and *Cinnamomum verum* (cinnamon) EOs to protect fruit
- *Piper nigrum* (**black pepper**) and *Laurus nobilis* (**bay**) EOs to protect **meat** and **dairy** products
- *Citrus lemon* (**lemon**) and *Ocimum basilicum* (**basil**) to protect **vegetables**





WP3 - Studies on the protection given by aromatised CH against key **insect** and **fungi** species



WP3 - Studies on the protection given by aromatised CH against key **insect** and fungi species



Blueberries for the trial with D. suzukii

Beef meat for the trial with C. vomitoria

Evaluation of the protection given against the oviposition of:

- *Drosophila suzukii* on **blueberries**
- Ceratitis capitata on kumquats
- *Calliphora vomitoria* on raw **beef meat**
- *Piophila casei* on ripening cheese and curing ham

Using **CH**, the selected **EOs**, and the **mixtures** of the two compounds

The **mixtures** (with different EOs concentrations) gave up to **96 hours** of **protection** under **laboratory conditions**



Kumquats for the trial with *C. capitata*

WP3 - Studies on the protection given by aromatised CH against key insect and **fungi** species

Isolation of *Penicillium* **spp. fungi** from affected apples and citrus fruits:

- Superficial sterilisation of fruits in NaClO or EtOH
- Plating of fruits with signs of mould
- Single spore cultivation
- Morphological and molecular identification of the selected species
- Establishment of a fungal collection deposited at the Plant Pathology & Mycology Laboratory of DAFE

In vivo (on citrus fruits) and *in vitro* (on solid an liquid media) tests about *Penicillium digitatum, P. italicum,* and *P. expansum*:

- Mycelial growth
- Spore germination and sporulation
- Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)

Using CH, the selected EOs, and the mixtures of the two compounds

The **mixtures** (1.0% CH + 1.0% mandarin EO) completely **inhibited** the **spore germination** and **fungal growth**





P. digitatum control

P. digitatum CH + EO

10/18

WP4 - Development and validation of biosensors for food safety and quality assessment

Development of **low-cost** and **user-friendly biosensors** for **rapid** and **easy monitoring** of **food safety** and **quality**:

- Detection through colourimetric, chemiluminescent, bioluminescent, and biorecognition elements (enzymes, purified proteins) methods
- Screen-printed electrodes and origami paperbased biosensors
- 3D-printed case for smartphone signal acquisition



Biosensors for the **detection** of:

- Heavy metals (mercury) through bioluminescent and colorimetric methods on a paper sensor
- **Bisphenol A** through a magnetic molecularly imprinted polymer as adsorbent coupled with a spectrophotometric method
- **Pesticides** (with action on the enzyme acetylcholinesterase) through a luciferase/luciferin system on an origami sensing paper
- **Metabolic activity** of **microbial contaminants** through an ATP-sensitive paper
- **Biogenic amines** through a colourimetric method on a paper sensor
- **Mycotoxins** (citrinin) using graphene nanoflakes on screen-printed electrochemical sensor

WP5 - CH wrapping and smart packaging production

Composition of the new packaging materials:

- **PBSA** (Polybutylene succinate-co-butylene adipate), a **biodegradable**, soft, and **flexible** semi-crystalline **polyester**
- **PLA** (Polylactic acid), a **biodegradable**, hydrophobic, and **stiff** thermoplastic **polyester**
- CH and bay, black pepper, or mandarin EOs

Extrusion technologies:

- **Blow extrusion** of the matrix with **PBSA** to obtain the transparent wrapping film
- **Thermoforming** of the matrix with **PLA** in a mould through pressure to obtain the rigid **trays**

Performances and mechanical properties:

- **FILM**: thermal stability, lower glass transition and crystallisation temperatures, stable oxygen permeability and water vapour permeability, and bacterial inhibition (on *E. coli* and *S. aureus*)
- **TRAY**: lower glass transition temperature, lower tensile strength, stable strain at break, higher oxygen permeability, and stable water vapour permeability





WP7 - Production of CH from by-products derived by the mainstream food production system



Black soldier fly

Hermetia illucens (Diptera: Stratiomyidae):

- Adults do not bite, sting, nor represent a nuisance
- Larvae digest more than twice their weight per day
- Larvae bioconvert every kind of organic matter (also by-products and waste from mainstream food production)

CH extraction from **pupae** and **characterisation**:

- **Chitin** extraction (demineralisation + deproteinisation)
- **CH** extraction (deacetylation + discolouration)
- Morphological and chemical characterisation and comparison with commercial CH from shellfish through UV spectroscopy, infra-red, X-ray, TEM, and SEM



FTIR spectrum of commercial (blue) and insect (red) CH WP8 - Impact of novel processing technologies on nutritional and sensory attributes of food

Characterisation of **food products protected** with CH + EOs:

- Quantification of health-promoting compounds
- Assessment of marketable quality, **shelf-life**, and **sensory profiles** (olfactive and visual) during the **storage time**

Results:

- CH + cinnamon EO-treated apples, during 30 days of storage, showed lower weight loss, stable pH and titratable acidity, higher phenol and flavonoid content, and antioxidant activity
- CH + laurel EO-treated tomatoes, during 21 days of storage, showed stable pH, higher phenol, flavonoid, soluble sugar, and lycopene content, and reduced microbial growth
- CH + clove EO-treated beef meat, during 10 days of storage, showed stable pH around 5.4-5.7, higher water-holding capacity, stable protein and fat content, lower lipid oxidation, higher antioxidant activity, and reduced microbial growth





WP8 - Impact of novel processing technologies on nutritional and sensory attributes of food

Characterisation of **food products protected** with CH + EOs:

125 surveys involving general consumers to verify the • acceptability of treated apples, tomatoes, and beef meat according to their preferences and eating habits





(with chitosan)

Meat control



Apple control



Iomate control



Iomato treated 1

(with chitosan)



Tomato treated 2 (with chitosan + EO)



(with chitosan + EO)

Apple treated 2

(with chitosan + EO)







Would you consume meat, apples and tomatoes enveloped using biodegradable packaging containing an essential oil?



WP9 - Socio-economic aspects

Socio-economic and **cost-effectiveness analyses** including:

- Comparison between the common and the CH + EOs packaging solution (cost and benefits, environmental and social impact)
- Collection of academic papers and interviews with key stakeholders about socio-economic aspects of the transition to sustainable packaging
- Definition of the **framework** of analysis



Negative outcome: for the moment, the industrial production of the proposed packaging materials is expensive, as it requires changes in the production lines

Positive outcome: the use of **natural resources** and the possibility of **recycling** and **reducing plastic** are warmly welcomed









5522 views





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WP10 - Communication, Dissemination, and Exploitation

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WP10 - Communication, Dissemination, and Exploitation





Final Conference of the FEDKITO project

Towards circular economy in the agri-food sector: strategies and challenges September 12^{th,} 2023 Aula Magna of the Department of Agriculture, Food and Environment (DAFE) Via del Borghetto, 80 - 56124 - Pisa Thank you for your attention

