

Norges miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet







Citizen engagement research

Plan B for the show case Fredrikstad in SiEUGreen (WP3)

Professor Trine Hvoslef-Eide, Faculty of BIOVIT, Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)

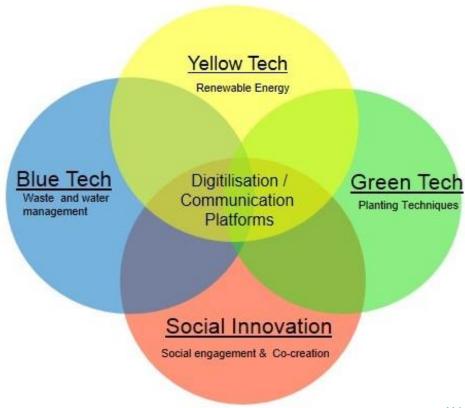
Breakfast seminar for National Centre for Urban Agriculture (NCUA) 20.11.20



Coordinator Petter D. Jenssen, NMBU



The SiEUGreen Innovation Principles – circular economy



Showcase - Fredrikstad





How have we prepared for the show case in Fredrikstad?

- Vegetable/Herb/Berry production in different growth systems
 - -Kitchen bench
 - -Balconies
 - –Roof tops
- Investingating growth of different plants in various growth compost media and with compare with peat
 - –To find good alternatives to peat
 - -To test various products from the circular waste system in the future near zero waste in Fredrikstad







Cracking of tomatoes – a result of irregular watering?





Growth systems – tomato on balconies 2018-2019



NMBU testing compost and growth systems

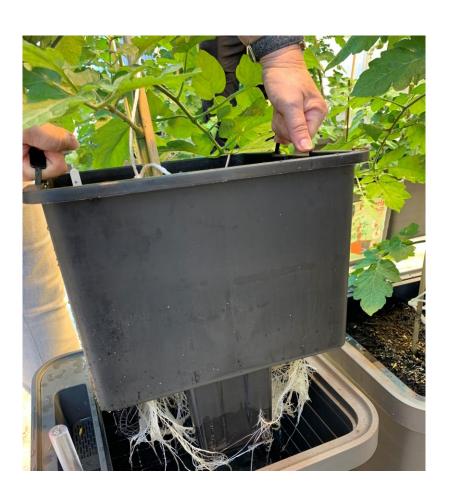








Self watering containers – a solution to cracking?



- Roots quickly develop into the water reservoir below - 2 weeks after planting
- Yes we do get significantly less cracking when grown in these containers compared to drip irrigation in buckets (Prune Lacote, Master thesis 2020)
- Calculated water consumption based on how much was consumed in the free availability shows that they need more water than expected

SiEUGreen WP3 objectives

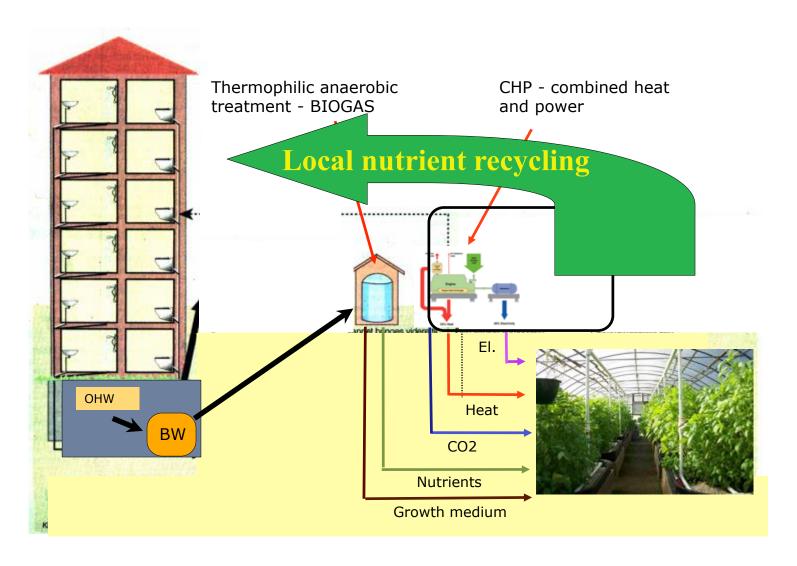
• Demonstrate circular economy in practice: through the example of innovative green, smart and inclusive cities.







SIEUGreen Showcase Fredrikstad





Show case (WP3) implementation

- Fredrikstad is delayed
- Needed to implement Plan B for the growing season of 2020





Plan B



TUZ VUIUnteer households engaged

- Each household grew tomato 'Tastery' in peat based growth medium and compared this to Lindum compost
- Lindum compost is composed of garden waste compost mixed with household waste composted in Vermicompost (using earth worms)
- The peat based compost can be one of 5 recommended by us
- All grew in selfwatering containers the participants bought these themselves at a reduced price





Tomato plants grown at NMBU before handing out May2020







One truck load of containers arrived













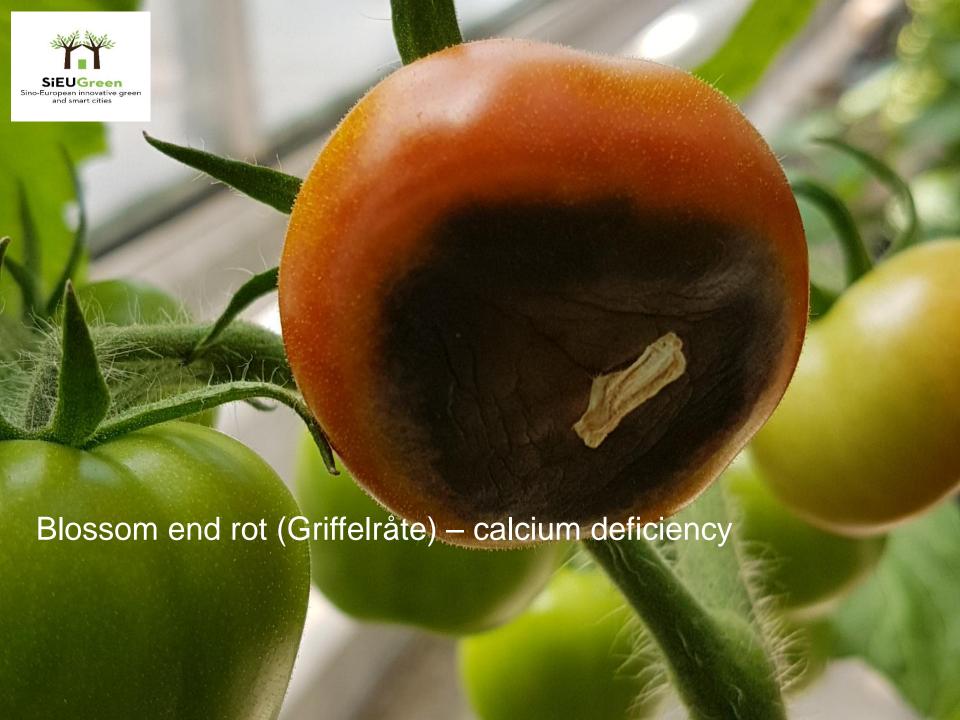






Norges miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet

Photo: Cristel Munster







Browning of leaves in the peat compared to compost



Compost



Peat

Photos 16.07.2020 by Lennart Kyllesø

Later in the season – this got worse in some cases



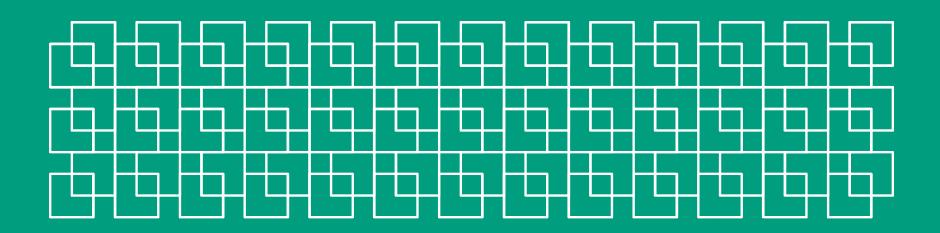




Photos: Gry Skjeseth

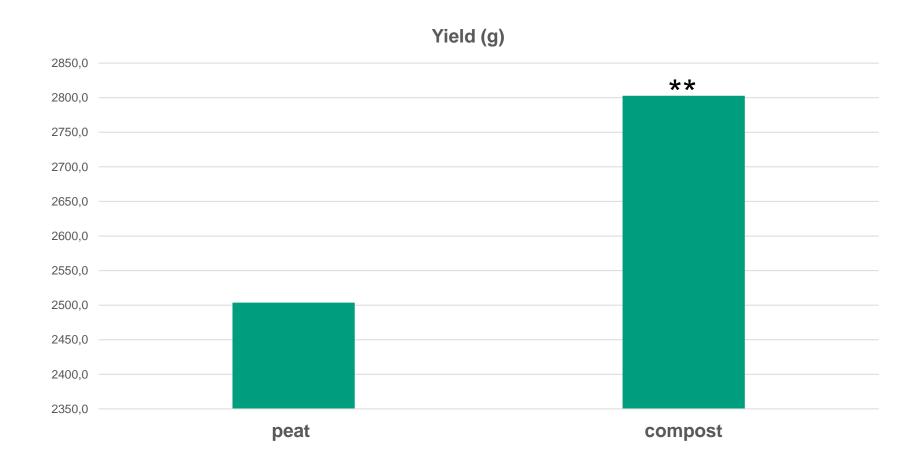


Results



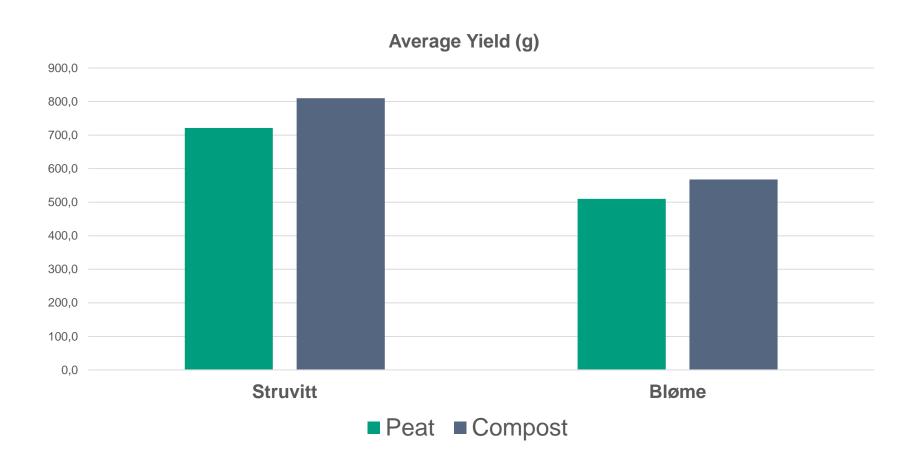


Yield significant at p< 0.01 (**)





Slow release fertilizer (p< 0.01 **)





Outdoors (2) vs greenhouse (1) & winter garden (2)

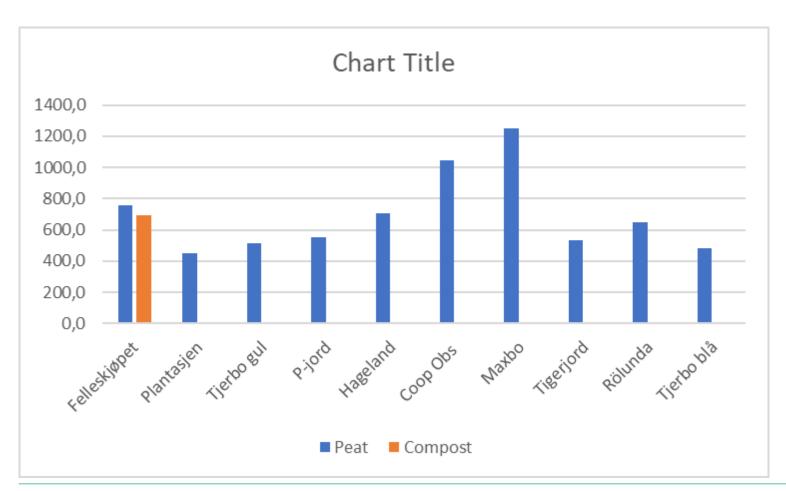
Comparisons significant at the 0.05 level are indicated by ***.

,

place	Between	95% Confidence		
Comparison	n Mea	ans	Limits	
2 - 1	260.4	-864.9	1385.8	
2 - 3	1813.4	261.0	3365.9	***
1 - 2	-260.4	-1385.8	864.9	
1 - 3	1553.0	-299.4	3405.4	
3 - 2	-1813.4	-3365.9	-261.0	***
3 - 1	-1553.0	-3405.4	299.4	

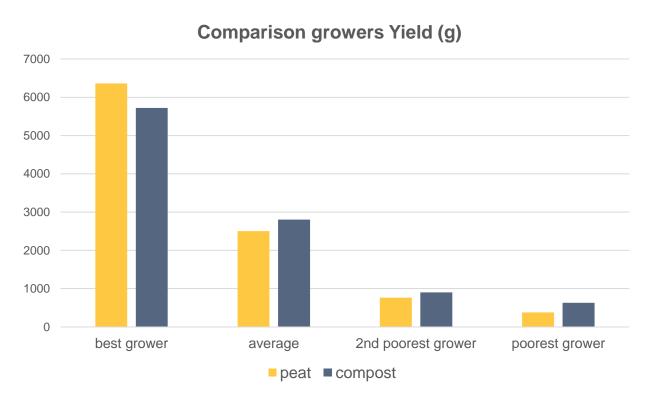


Compost compared to various peat types 1-9





Large variation between growers



All used **Bløme**Best outdoors
Poorest in winter garden

Best grower: urine & bokashi Poorest grower: a second dose of Bløme

Conclusions

- Lindum compost is signficantly better than all peat types (except those mixed with compost)
- Struvite was superior to Bløme
- Winter garden was not a good idea
- 'Tastery' was a tasty tomato with i high longevity
- The self-watering containers are easy to grow in
- A high percentage of participants have submitted their results (66%)















One problem with the containers.... (if you are too strong when mounting them)

