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## Plan Overview

*A Data Management Plan created using DMPonline*

**Title:** Bioconversion of waste streams with *Hermetia illucens* larvae: how can a novel frass recirculation method improve process performance and products quality?

**Creator:** Ivã Guidini Lopes

**Principal Investigator:** Ivã Guidini Lopes, Cecilia Lalander

**Data Manager:** Ivã Guidini Lopes

**Project Administrator:** Ivã Guidini Lopes

**Contributor:** Jean Wan Hong Yong, Viktoria Wiklicky, Cecilia Lalander

**Affiliation:** Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

**Funder:** Swedish Research Council

**Template:** SLU-General

**ORCID iD:** 0000-0003-0381-7537

### Project abstract:

The treatment of organic waste streams with black soldier fly larvae (*Hermetia illucens*, BSFL) is a fast-growing technology spread worldwide. Two products are obtained when treating waste: a larval biomass that can be used for feeding animals and an organic fertilizer (*frass*), ensuring the return of waste-derived nutrients back into the food production loop. Due to the very rapid waste conversion process (10-12 days), frass ends up being phytotoxic, due to the presence of ammonia and other compounds, thus it is advocated that post-treatments (*e.g.* composting) must be applied to ensure its safety for cultivating plants. In this proposal, we aim to validate a novel method for improving frass quality that was recently proposed, which is recirculating frass back into the bioconversion process. This has demonstrated a great improvement of the process itself by yielding higher larval biomass per unit of waste input as well as the larval quality (protein accumulation and fat reduction) and subsequent frass quality (concentration of nutrients and higher stability, maturity and safety). This method was tested with a single waste stream (food waste) and in small scale. Thus, its validation is herein proposed for other waste streams, mimicking a large-scale setting.

**ID:** 142537

**Start date:** 01-08-2024

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**Last modified:** 28-05-2024

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# Bioconversion of waste streams with *Hermetia illucens* larvae: how can a novel frass recirculation method improve process performance and products quality?

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## 1. General Information

### 1.1 DMP - DMP Title

Data Management Plan - Frass Project CTS

### 1.2 DMP - Date of Creation

2024-05-10

### 1.3 DMP - Date of Modification

Question not answered.

### 1.4 DMP - Version

V1.0

### 1.5 DMP - Contact Person

Ivã Guidini Lopes, [iva.guidini.lopes@slu.se](mailto:iva.guidini.lopes@slu.se); Department of Biosystems and Technology, SLU Alnarp;  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0381-7537>

### 1.6 Project - Project Title

Bioconversion of waste streams with *Hermetia illucens* larvae: how can a novel frass recirculation method improve process performance and products quality?

### 1.7 Project - Project Description

The treatment of organic waste streams with black soldier fly larvae (*Hermetia illucens*, BSFL) is a fast-growing technology spread worldwide. Two products are obtained when treating waste: a larval biomass that can be used for feeding animals and an organic fertilizer (*frass*), ensuring the return of waste-derived nutrients back into the food production loop. Due to the very rapid waste conversion process (10-12 days), frass ends up being phytotoxic, due to the presence of ammonia and other compounds, thus it is advocated that post-treatments (*e.g.* composting) must be applied to ensure its safety for cultivating plants. In this proposal, we aim to validate a novel method for improving frass quality that was recently proposed, which is recirculating frass back into the bioconversion process. This has demonstrated a great improvement of the process itself by yielding higher larval biomass per unit of waste input as well as the larval quality (protein accumulation and fat reduction) and subsequent frass quality (concentration of nutrients and higher stability, maturity and safety). This method was tested with a single waste stream (food waste) and in small scale. Thus, its validation is herein proposed for other waste streams, mimicking a large-scale setting.

### 1.8 Project - Project ID

### 1.9 Project - Project Leader

Ivã Guidini Lopes, [iva.guidini.lopes@slu.se](mailto:iva.guidini.lopes@slu.se); Department of Biosystems and Technology, SLU Alnarp;  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0381-7537>

### 1.10 Project - SLU Focus Area

- SLU Research

### 1.11 Project - Start Date

2024-08-01

### 1.12 Project - End Date

2025-07-30

### 13. Project - Funding

- Yes

Funding was applied to the Carl Tryggers Foundation on May 15th, 2024. However, part of the expected costs of the project will be placed in the applicant's FORMAS project.

### 1.14 Project - Funder Name

- Other

Carl Tryggers Foundation

### 1.15 Project - Funder Grant ID

Question not answered.

### 1.16 Project - Contributor

Cecilia Lalander; [cecilia.lalander@slu.se](mailto:cecilia.lalander@slu.se)  
Jean Yong; [jean.yong@slu.se](mailto:jean.yong@slu.se)

## 2. Data Description and Collection or Reuse of Existing Data

### 2.1 Will newly collected/produced data, already existing data, both, or neither be used in the project?

(multiple answers are allowed)

- Collecting/producing new data

**New data**

Several new data are predicted to be collected in this project, on the topics, including waste bioconversion with BSFL; microbial abundance data on frass fertilizers; presence and quantification of plant biostimulants in frass fertilizers; frass toxicity-related data.

**2.2 What type of data will be newly collected/produced and/or reused and how will new data be collected/produced and/or already existing data reused?**

- Process parameters data from the bioconversion of waste streams with BSFL: data will be collected throughout the two experimental periods predicted for the first 5 months of project;
- Composition of the larval biomass and frass fertilizers: samples will be collected from every experimental unit and analyzed for several traits. Before analyses, samples will be stored in plastic bags inside freezers;
- Microbial abundance of frass fertilizers from distinct origin and from recirculation processes;
- Frass toxicity-related data, which will be collected by the applicant and by a partner institution.

**2.3 What kind of data will be collected/produced and/or reused? (multiple answers are allowed)**

- Descriptive data
- Numerical data
- Experimental data
- Observational data
- Quantitative data
- Qualitative data

| Type of Data                              | Data Category             | Data Type           | Data Nature            |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Larval growth and process parameters data | Quantitative              | Observational       | Numerical              |
| Microbial community composition           | Quantitative, Qualitative | Observational       | Numerical, descriptive |
| Microbial sequences                       | Qualitative               | Reference/Canonical | Descriptive            |
| Plant biostimulants in frass              | Qualitative, Quantitative | Observational       | Numerical, descriptive |

**2.4 In what format will the data collected/produced and/or reused come in?**

Larval growth and process parameters: data will be collected in paper sheets and immediately transferred to the cloud as XLS or CSV files, in the applicant group's Dropbox;

Microbial community data: data will be generated in an outsourced laboratory (InPP in Portugal) and stored at the nxcloud server as interactive reports and XLS files, being shared with the applicant;

Plant biostimulants data will be collected by an outsourced laboratory (tbd) and shared with the applicant in the form of a PDF report.

**2.5 What volume of data will be collected/produced and/or reused throughout the project's lifetime?**

- 1-100 GB

### 3. Documentation and Data Quality

#### 3.1 What metadata (i.e., contextual information describing the data) and documentation will accompany the data?

None

#### 3.2 How will the data be organised during the project? (multiple answers are allowed)

- By use of file version control
- By use of file/folder naming convention

Paper sheets to be stored in the applicant's office and also in the Dropbox folders belonging to the research group. In addition, some data (microbial community) will be stored in other cloud-based serves, such as nxcloud.

#### 3.3 How will the data be managed during the project? Will data be managed with the help of technical equipment/systems?

- Yes

Data management will be done periodically (see project's timetable), consisting of data transfers to the cloud (Dropbox), data organization and revision.

#### 3.4 What data quality control measures will be used?

### 4. Storage and Backup during the Research Process

#### 4.1 How will data, metadata, and other documentation be stored and backed up during the project?

Data will be initially stored in paper sheets, and immediately put on the cloud (Dropbox folders). A backup will be saved in the applicant's computer

#### 4.2 How will data be secured/protected during the project?

#### 4.3 Have SLU's IT department (support@slu.se) or your institution's IT support, Data Management Support (DMS; dms@slu.se), Data Protection Unit (dataskydd@slu.se), and/or Security (sakerhet@slu.se) Unit been contacted with regard to data storage and backup as well as protection? (multiple answers are allowed)

No

## 5. Legal and Ethical Requirements, Codes of Conduct

### 5.1 Do you intend to process sensitive data (e.g., personal information, politically sensitive information, trade secrets, etc)?

- No

### 5.2 How will compliance with legislation on personal data and on security be ensured? (multiple answers are allowed)

Not valid

### 5.3 How will other legal issues, such as intellectual property rights and ownership, be managed? What legislation is applicable?

The data generated in this research project will be handled and controlled by the applicant Ivã Guidini Lopes. Data will be used for writing one or two scientific manuscripts, which will be published in Open Access format by journals, which will then have the copyrights of the published data

### 5.4 What ethical issues and codes of conduct are there, and how will they be taken into account?

Not valid

## 6. Data Sharing and Long-Term Preservation

### 6.1 How and when will data (or metadata) be shared (i.e., made publicly available)? Are there possible restrictions to data sharing and embargo reasons?

We will share selected data in open access databases, such as Mendeley, after revising the data and agreeing with all the participants of the project

### 6.2 How will data for preservation be selected, and where will data be preserved long-term (e.g., a data repository or archive)?

In case all project participants agree with sharing some of the data generated in this research project, these will be shared in a data repository, such as Mendeley

### 6.3 What methods/systems, software tools, source code or other types of services are needed to understand, access, and use the data?

Data will simply be saved as .csv; therefore, it will be possible to access it in Excel

### 6.4 Will a unique and persistent identifier (such as a Digital Object Identifier [DOI]) to each data set be pursued?

- Yes

## **7. Data Management Responsibilities and Resources**

### **7.1 Who (e.g., role, position, and institution) will be responsible for data management?**

Ivã Guidini Lopes, postdoctoral researcher at SLU

### **7.2 Do agreements/contracts exist?**

- Yes

### **7.3 What resources (e.g., costs and time) will be dedicated to data management?**

Data management is included in the timetable of the project. It was foreseen that 2h will be dedicated to data management every time an experiment is concluded

### **7.4 What resources (e.g., costs and time) will be dedicated to ensuring that data will be FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)?**

Data management is included in the timetable of the project. It was foreseen that 2h will be dedicated to data management every time an experiment is concluded

## Planned Research Outputs

### Collection - "Phytohormone composition"

Samples will be sent to a credited laboratory in the United States for quantifying phytohormones in frass

### Collection - "Microbial Abundance Data"

Microbial abundance data will be generated and then shared with a bioinformatician to work on it.

### Collection - "Process Efficiency Data"

We expect to gather the first dataset that will refer to the process parameters of waste bioconversion with frass as part of the larvae's diet. This will be composed by growth data, material reduction, bioconversion efficiency and survival data.

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#### Planned research output details

| Title                    | DOI | Type       | Release date | Access level | Repository(ies) | File size | License                                        | Metadata standard(s) | May contain sensitive data? | May contain PII? |
|--------------------------|-----|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Phytohormone composition |     | Collection | 2025-12-01   | Closed       | None specified  | 100 MB    | Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International | None specified       | No                          | No               |
| Microbial Abundance Data |     | Collection | 2025-07-01   | Restricted   | None specified  | 100 MB    | Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International | None specified       | No                          | No               |
| Process Efficiency Data  |     | Collection | 2025-03-01   | Restricted   | None specified  | 10 MB     | Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International | None specified       | No                          | No               |