

Integrating Sanitation, Bio-waste, Energy and Agriculture: Terra Preta

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Institute of Wastewater Management and Water Protection

TUHH

Hamburg University of Technology

aww

*Institute of Wastewater Management
and Water Protection*



The diagram illustrates a city's resource flow. At the center is a red circle labeled "City". This is surrounded by a larger, light pink circle. Five arrows point towards or away from the city: a blue arrow labeled "Water" points towards the city from the top-left; a green arrow labeled "Food" points towards the city from the left; a yellow arrow labeled "Energy" points towards the city from the bottom-left; a brown arrow labeled "Wastewater" points away from the city towards the bottom-right; and a black arrow labeled "Solid waste" points away from the city towards the bottom-right, positioned below the wastewater arrow. The background is a green-to-white gradient.

Water

Food

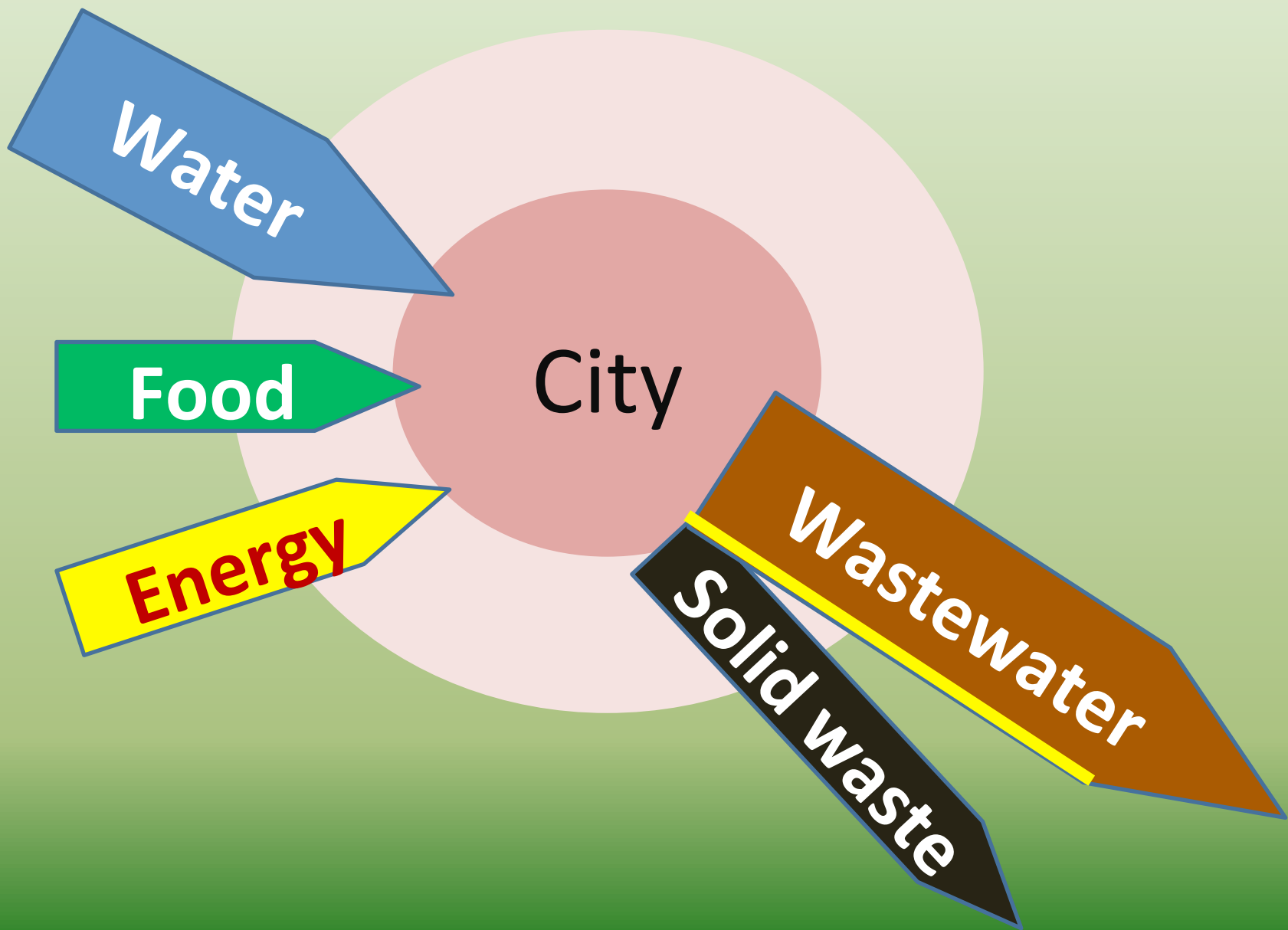
Energy

City

Wastewater

Solid waste

LIVING Humus Soils





Water Key Issues: Soil 1st!

- Humus rich soil Soil has a very high water uptake, cleans it, stores it, keeps moisture for plants
 - Rainwater Harvesting and Reuse,
 - How to convert dryland to green land

Innovative Sanitation

- Pollution to be avoided at the source: Water Protection
- Efficiency of water utilisation: irrigation, households
- Blackwater Loop: Sanitation as fertiliser and humus factory
- Terra Preta Sanitation

Energy - Water - Soil

Woodgas stoves and power/cooling/charcoal production for Terra Preta Composting of biomass

Conclusions



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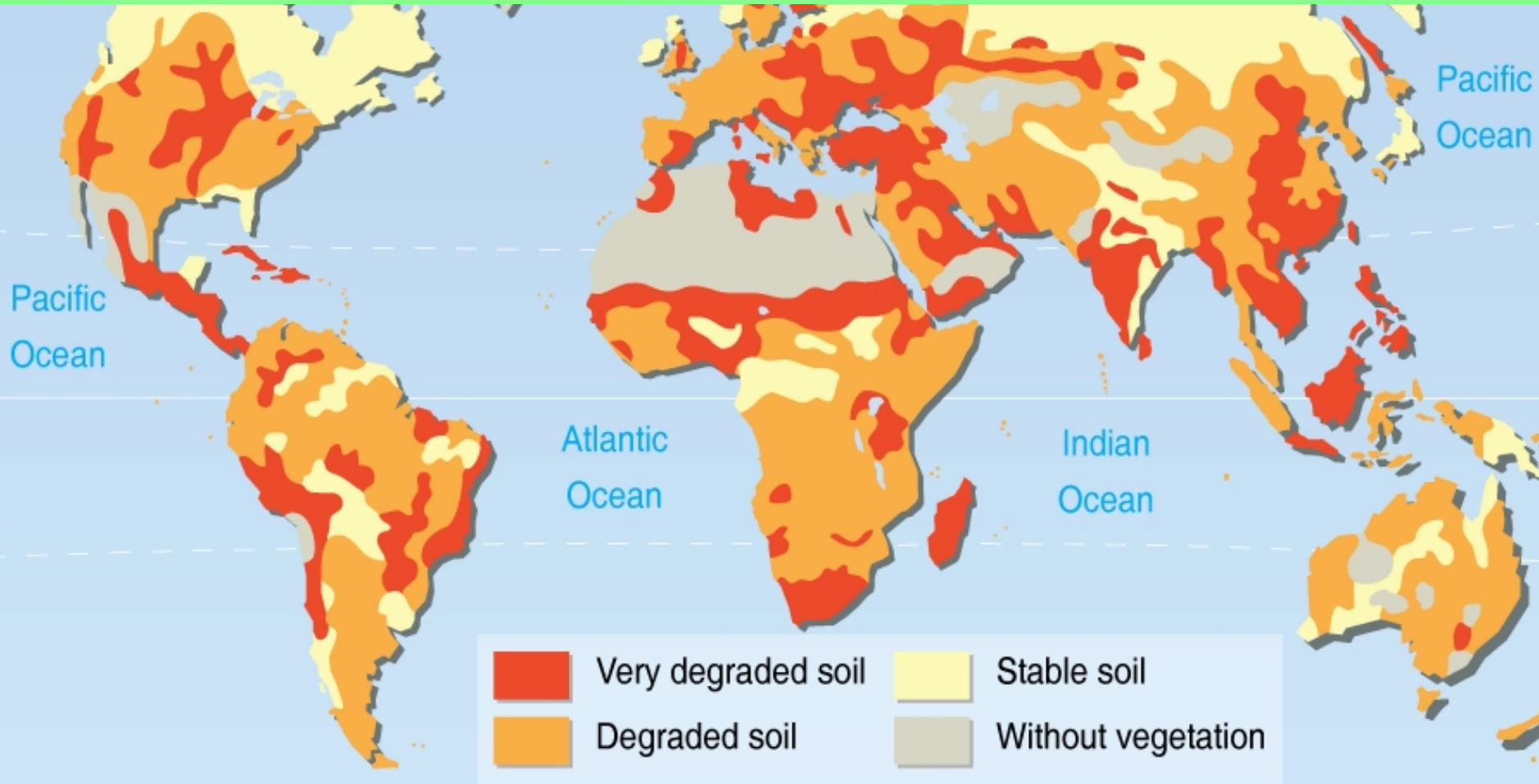
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Loss of Soil Fertility (slow but dramatic, global scale)
counteraction is THE key issue for a good future for Many
including Climate Change (Map from WWW.FAO.ORG)



Source: UNEP, International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC), World Atlas of Desertification, 1997.

Philippe Rekacewicz, UNEP/GRID-Arend

**The World has lost
ONE THIRD of all
fertile soils between
1950 and 1990**

UN Millenium Ecosystem Assessment Report

**Industrial agriculture
tends to destroy humus
in the long run, what will
likely cause starvation
for billions of people**

**„Bio-Energy“ is often causing soil
destruction, can create water pollution
and less food production.**

Good Soil can retain and regenerate water

Must See: lessons of the loess plateau, John D. Liu

**Good Soil prevents
drought and flooding**



Lost your good soil around?

...ation resolve the problem immediately. Antara Photo/Zabur Karuru

Rainwater Harvesting

Techniques to store rainwater
Surface water, ground
water, domestic or



However, before you start: look for the overall situation:
Topography, soil quality (sponge or rock?), Forests in the
slopes, Illegal logging? Destructive grazing (unplanned)?
Legal situation, stakeholders, community groups ...

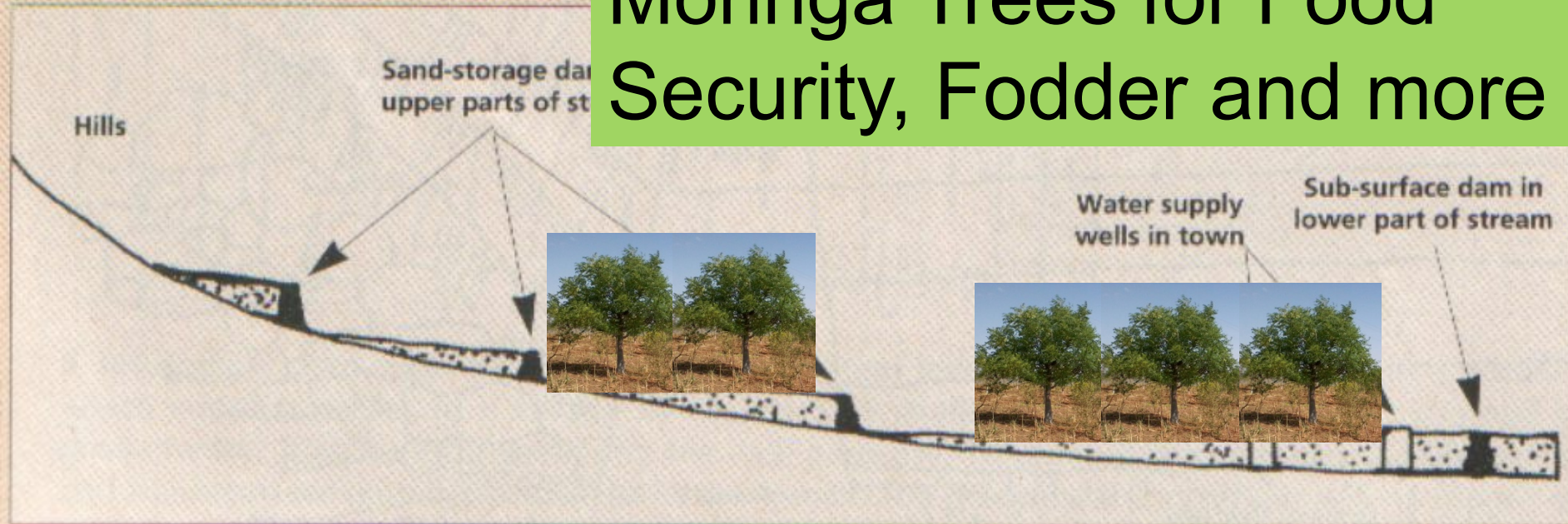
Three main components

- **catchment area**
- **Storage / reservoir**
- **delivery system**



Stopping Erosion in Ethiopia, Konso hill slopes turn productive waterstorage, March 2012

Moringa Trees for Food Security, Fodder and more



Combined use of sand-storage and sub-surface dams on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats.

Video: Miracle Water Village, India

Check dams for erosion prevention
capture soil and water

from: Dying Wisdom, Indias Traditional Water Harvesting Systems, CSE, India

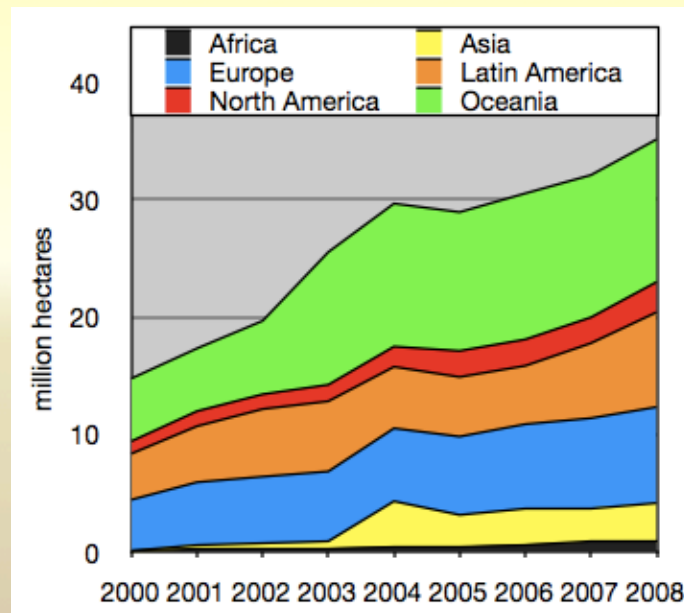
Good Soil makes more and better food



Wikipedia
11/2011

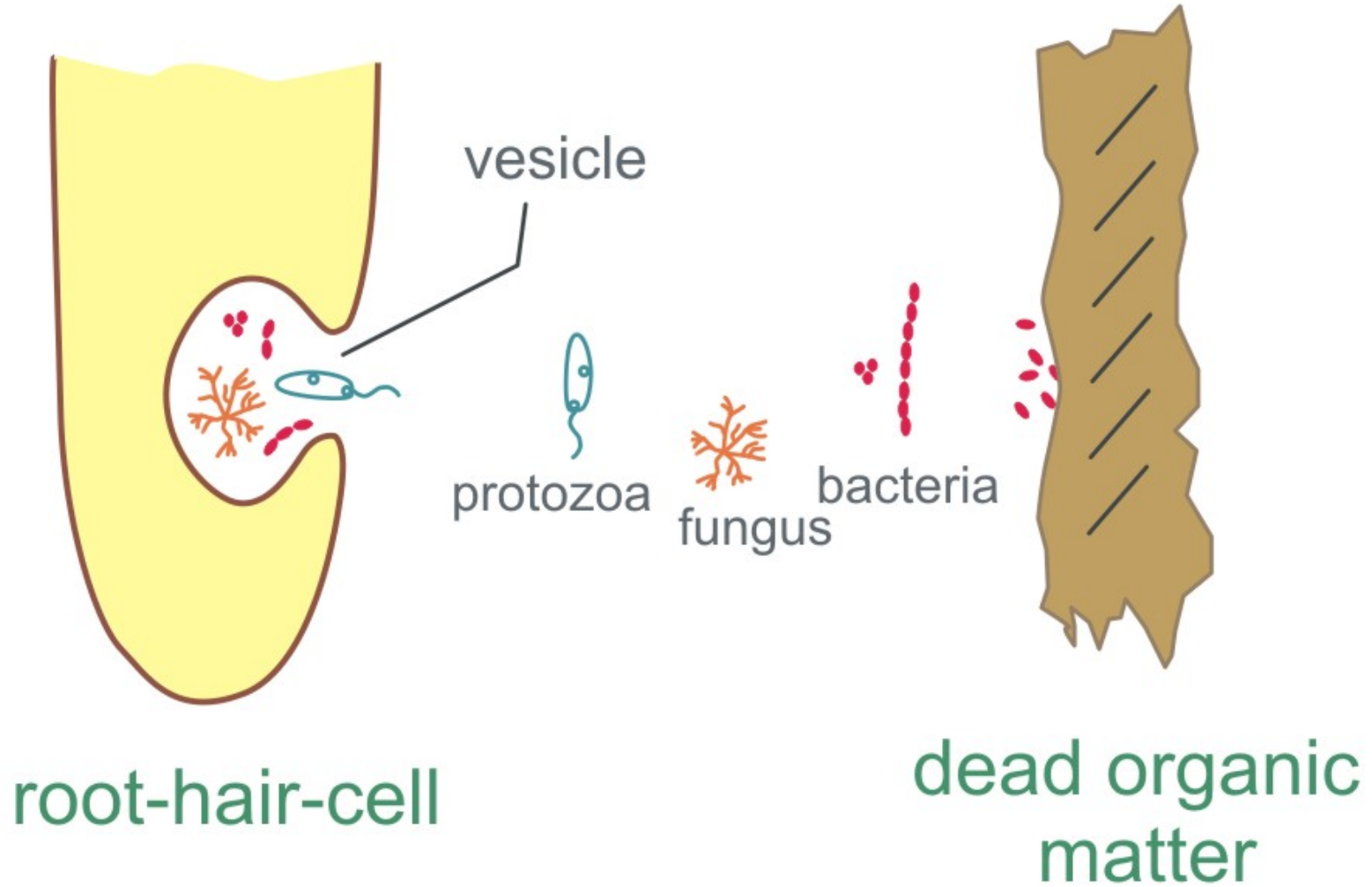
**Good Soil makes lots of food
and organic material for
good soil**

**organic agriculture is growing
strongly, and it can still improve**



Wikipedia
11/2011

Endocytosis



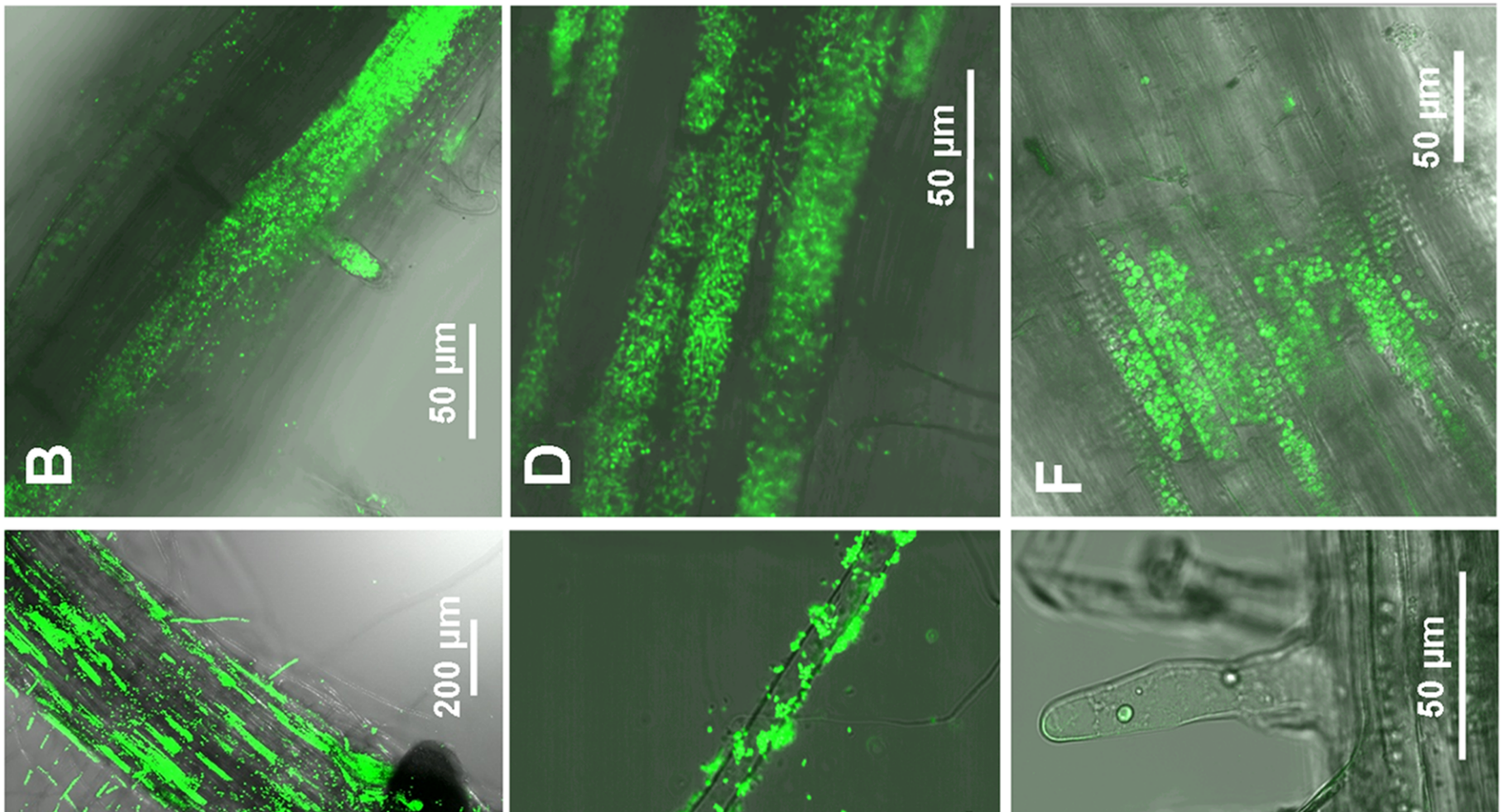
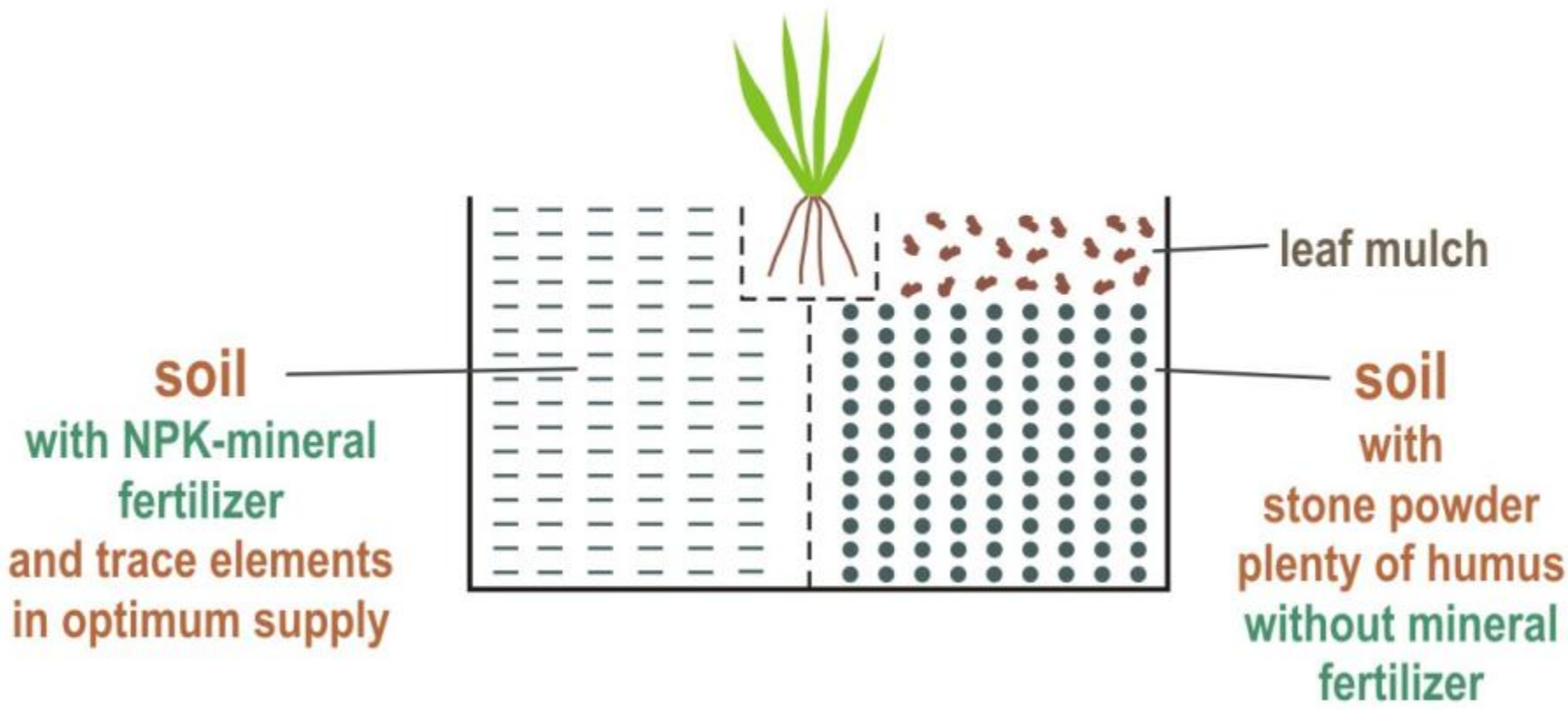
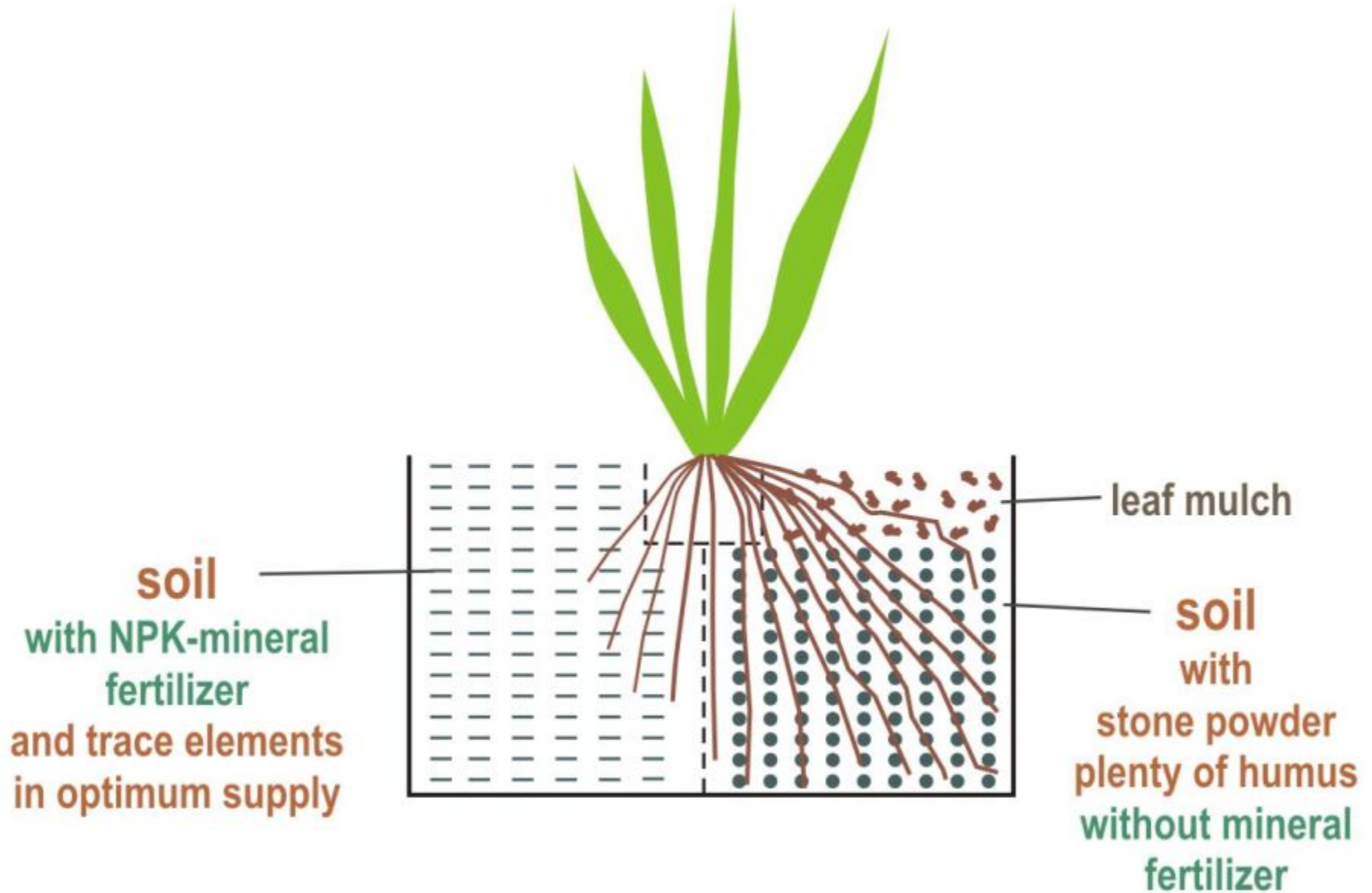


Figure 1. Roots of axenically grown *Arabidopsis* and tomato were incubated with *E. coli* or yeast expressing green fluorescent protein (GFPE. coli or GFPyeast). GFPE. coli was detected at the surface of roots and root hairs (A and C), and inside roots and root hairs (B and D). GFPYeast was present inside roots and root hairs (E and F). (A, D and F) and (B, C and E) correspond to tomato and *Arabidopsis* root, respectively. Fluorescent images were taken by confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM).

2 Simple and vivid experiments in matters of feeding plants



2 Simple and vivid experiments in matters of feeding plants



Highly Productive Organic Gardening in Norway, Northern Europe

Most People fed per hectar with the least Energy requirement

Feeding the humus directly with fresh ground clean organic bio-waste once per month, Needs to be kept moist, mulch! (based on Hans-Peter Rusch Bodenfruchtbarkeit, OLV publishers)



18 kg of onions per m² over many years
(normal yield: around 3 kg / m²)

Herwig Pommeresche: Humussphäre **Highly productive at 65% Humus!**
www.youtube.com/watch?v=pSShndKiA3g&feature=youtu.be
See also: www.youtube.com/watch?v=tKxDOZ7ctMs

SRI System of Rice Intensification



Prof. Dr. Mubiar Purwasinita, ITB Bandung, Indonesia



Too many free grazing
many plants, less

Another mainstream belief,
most are wrong...

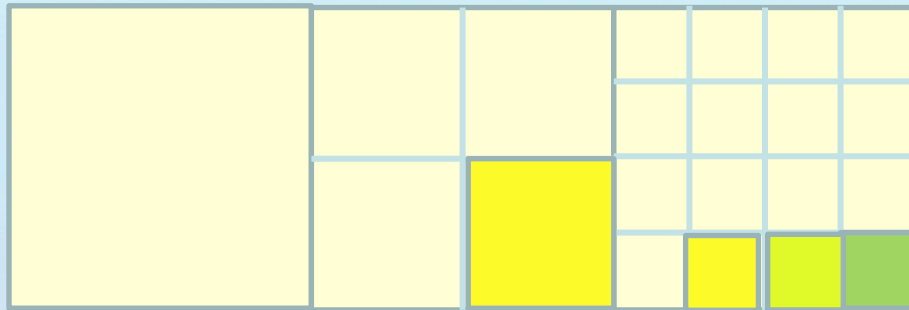
the soil,
iron...



This animal may only be mismanaged...

Allan Savory: Savory Institute Holistic Planned Grazing

www.savoryinstitute.com

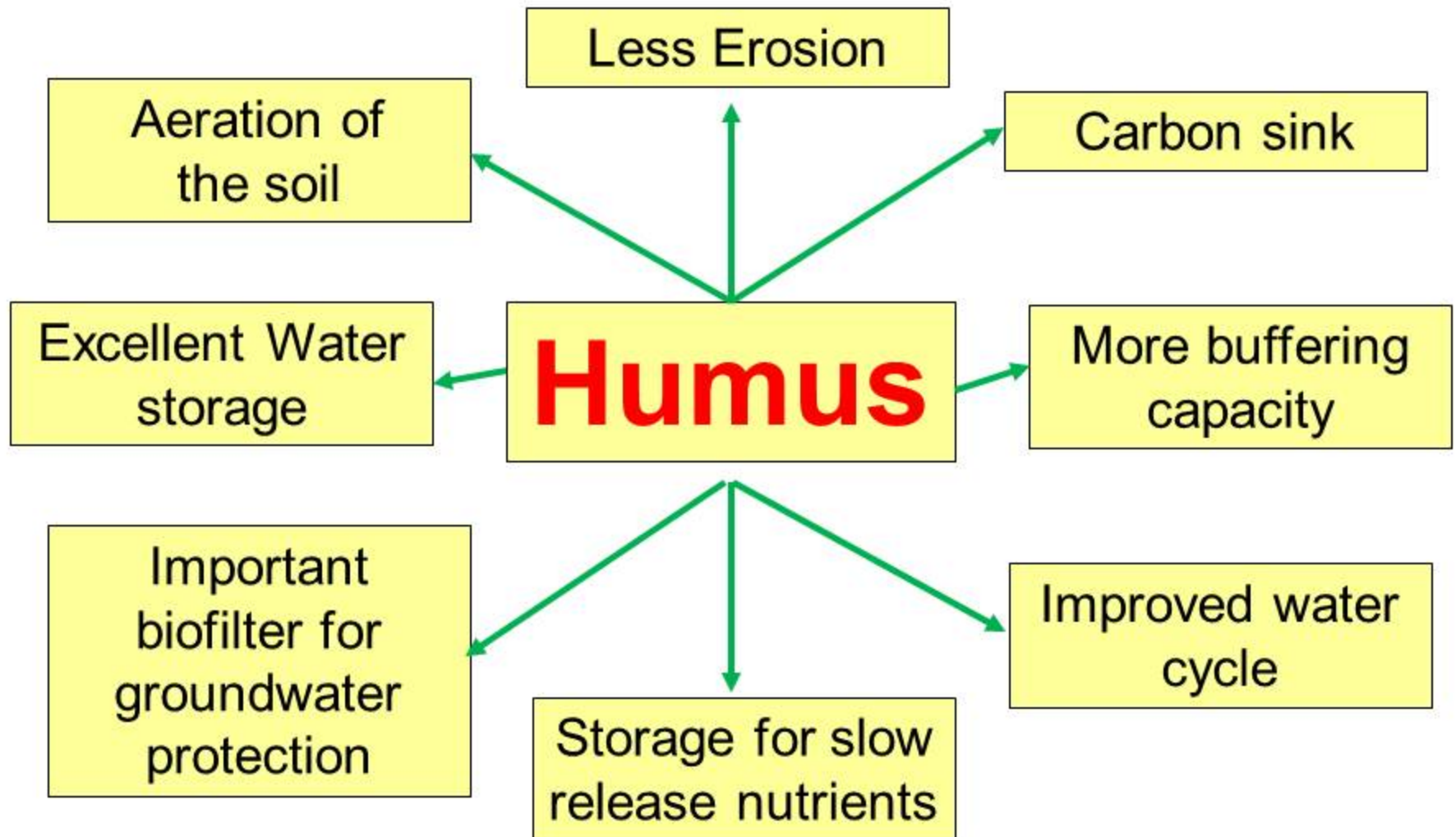


- Video

www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=5LHoh-OKUfU#!

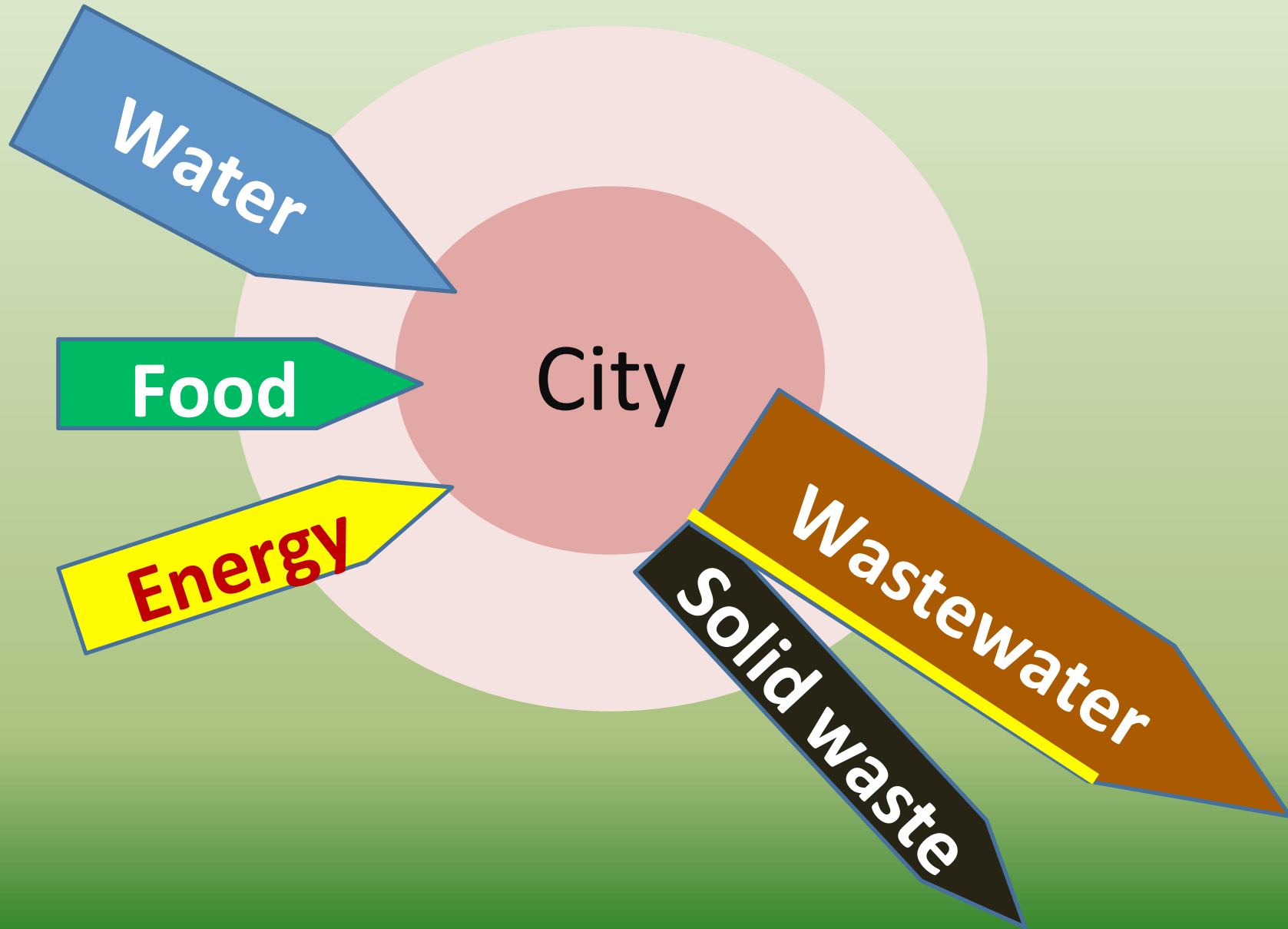
Video: Holistic Planned Grazing

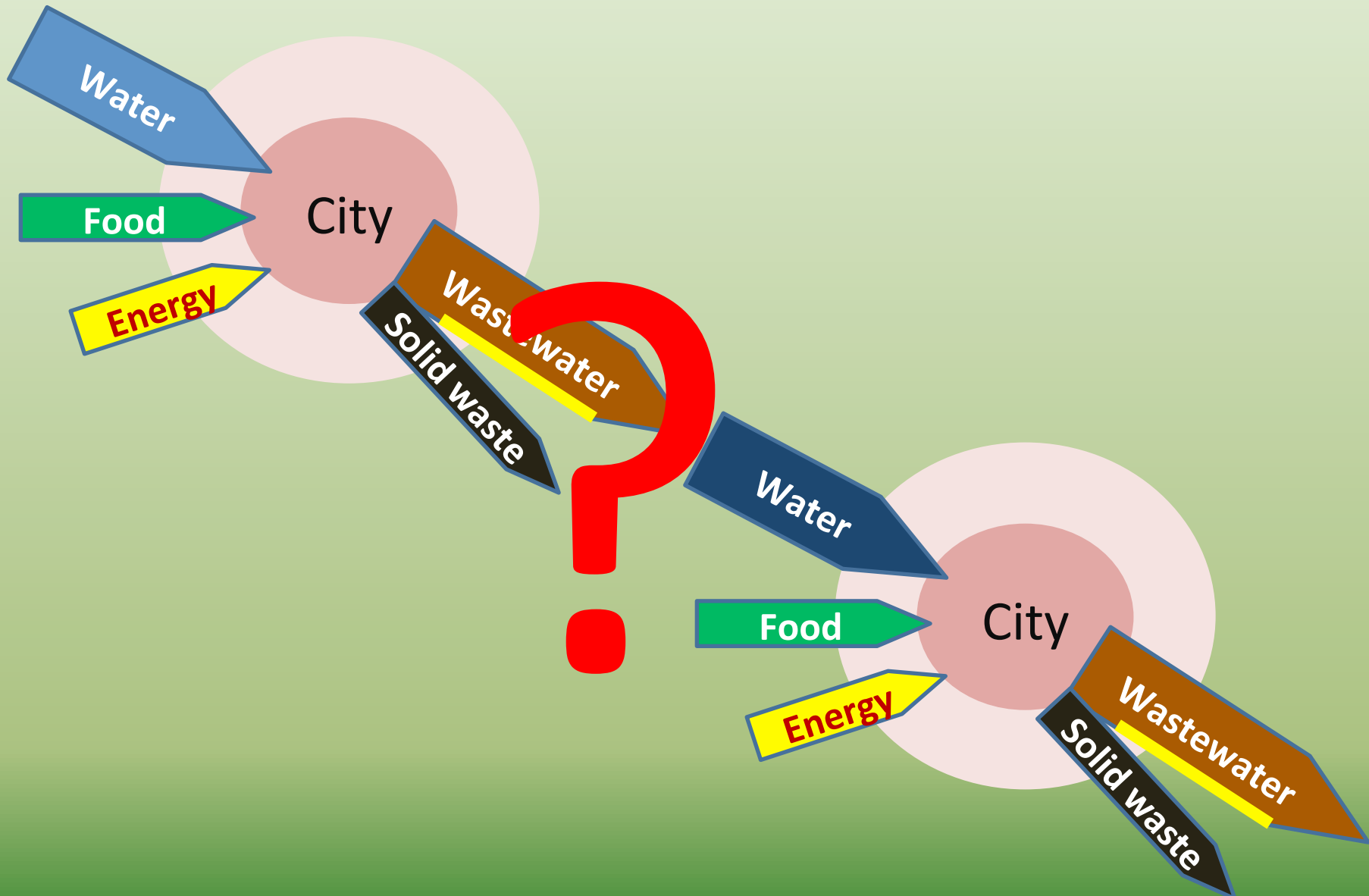
Good Soil makes Water

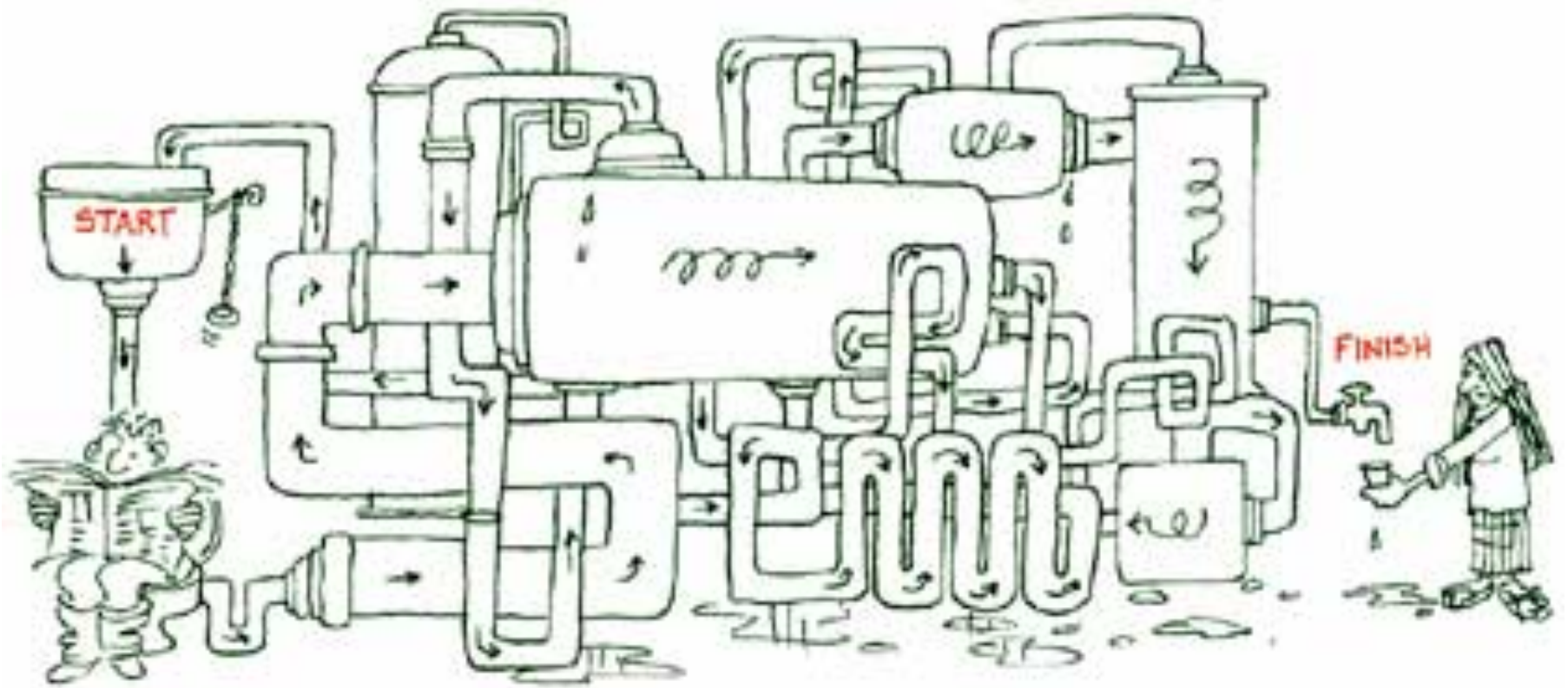


LIVING Humus Soils

Humus needs Fodder!!!







Down to Earth, CSE, Delhi, India

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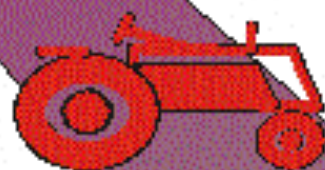
Woodgas stoves and power/cooling/charcoal production for Terra Preta Composting of biomass

Conclusions

Kalibergbau
Phosphat aus Afrika

Luftstickstoff (N_2)

Düngerfabrik



Hoher Energieaufwand für Nitrifikation

Lebensmittel

Hoher Wasserverbrauch



Baden verboten!

max. 45%
(in Deutschland)
entspr. 15%
der Nährstoffe

Abfälle

Abwasser

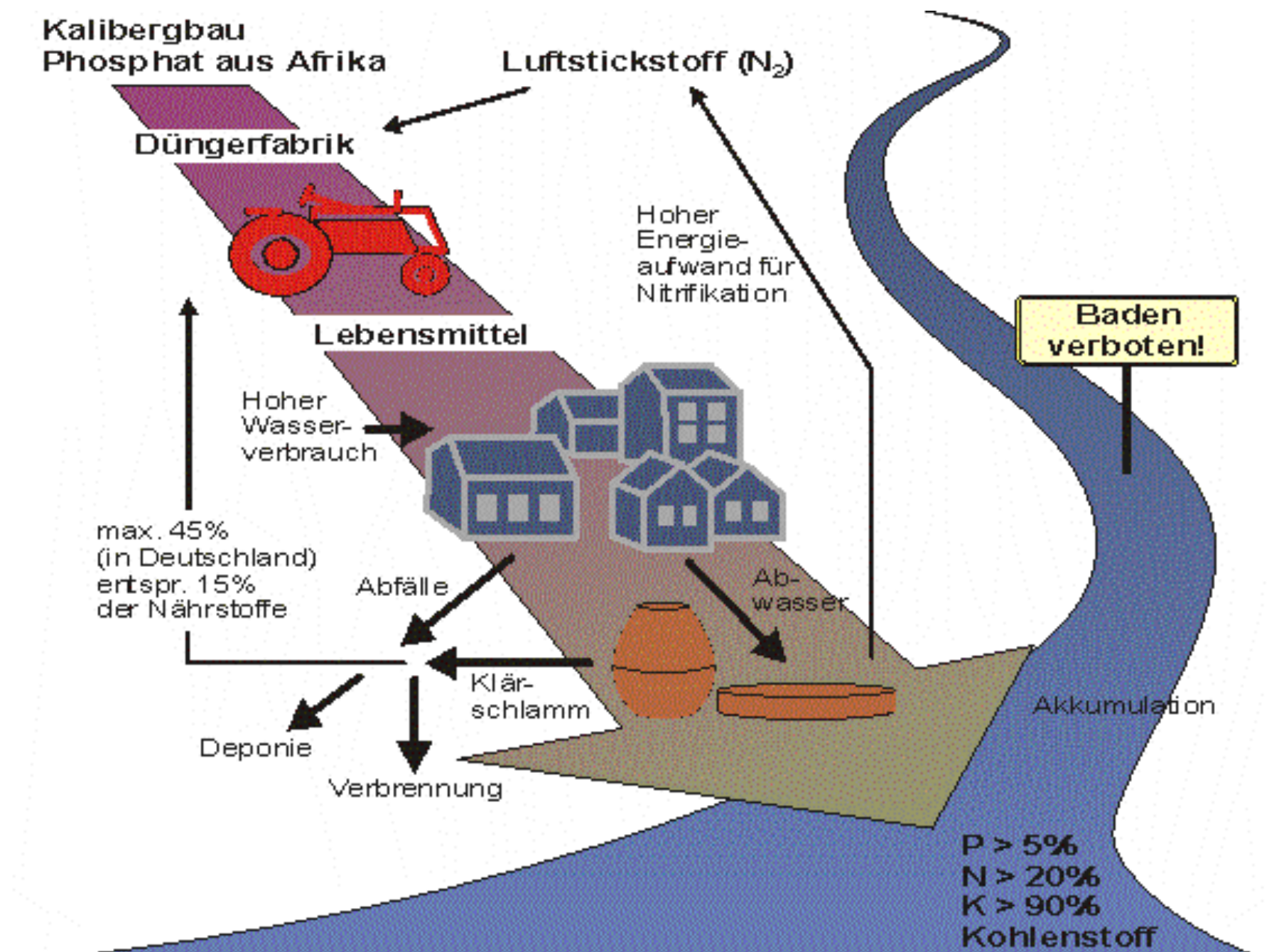
Deponie

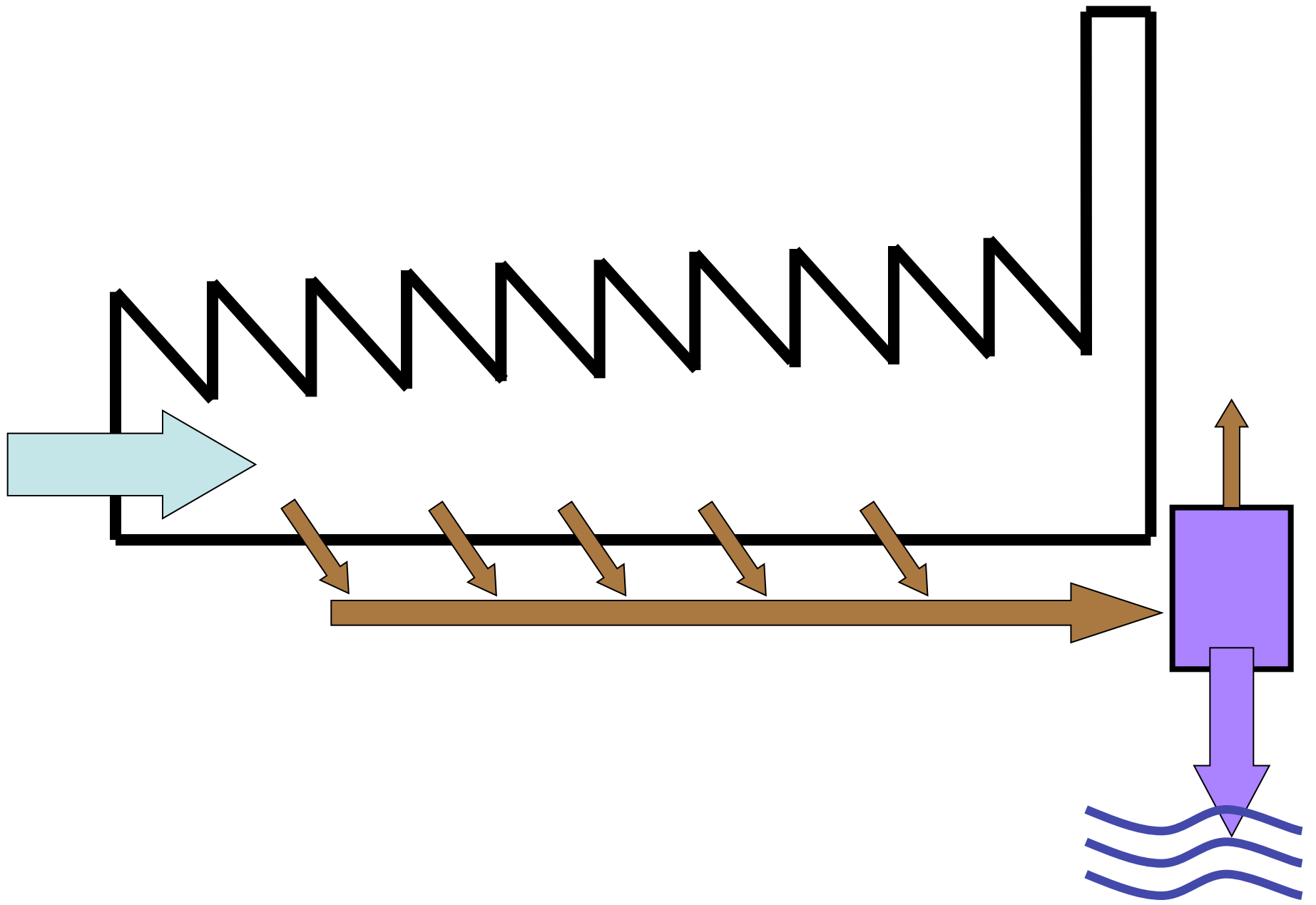
Klärschlamm

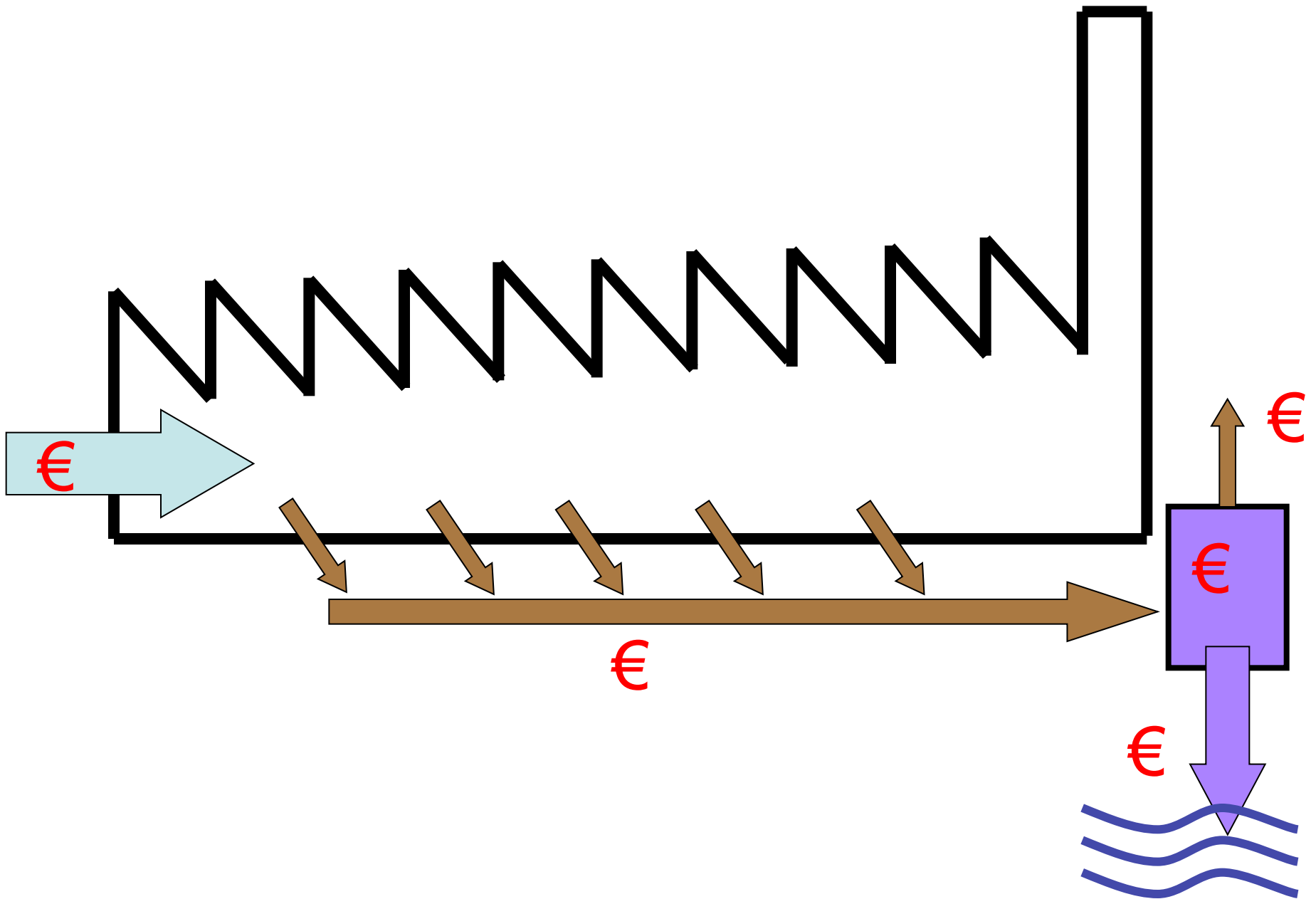
Verbrennung

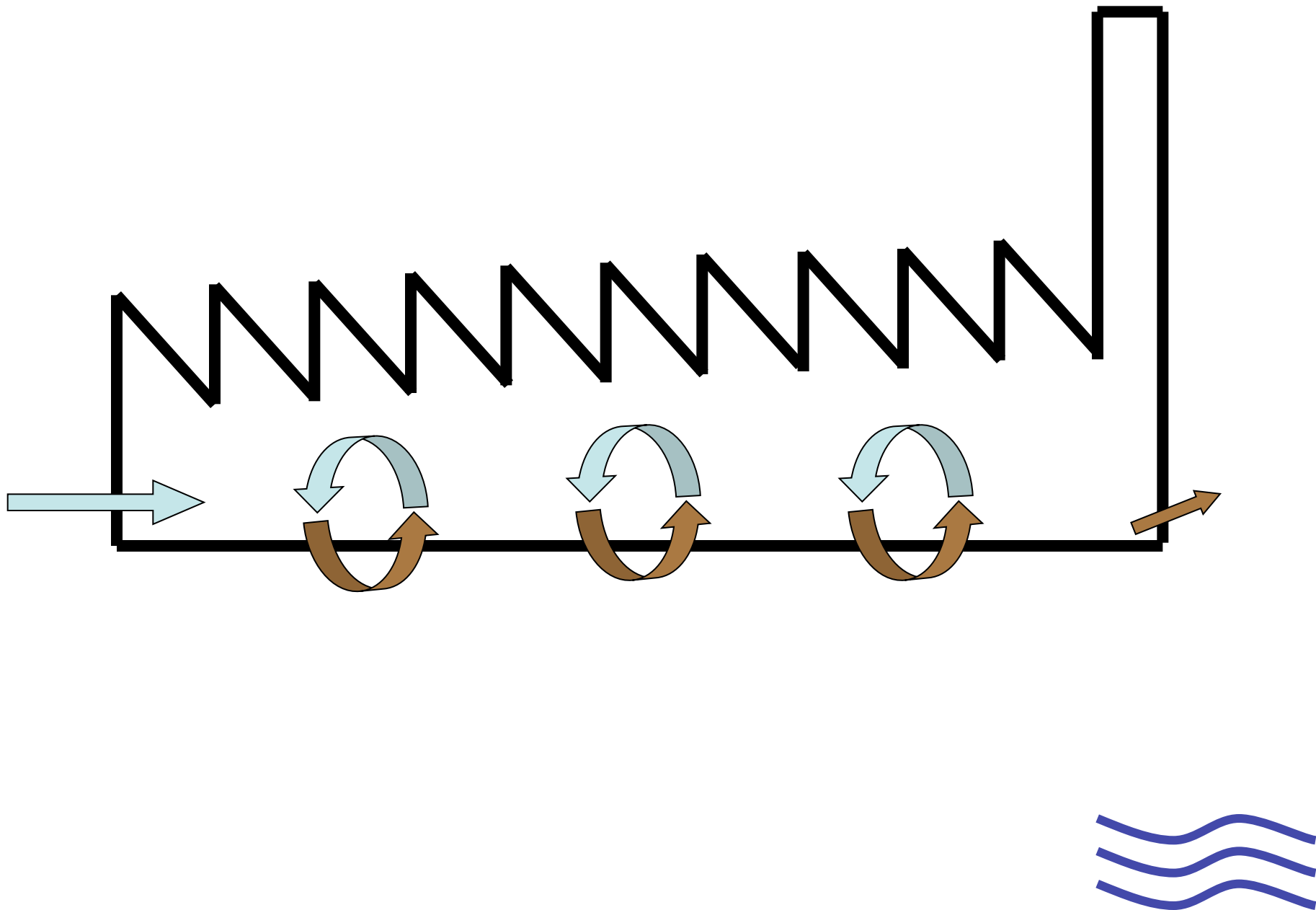
Akkumulation

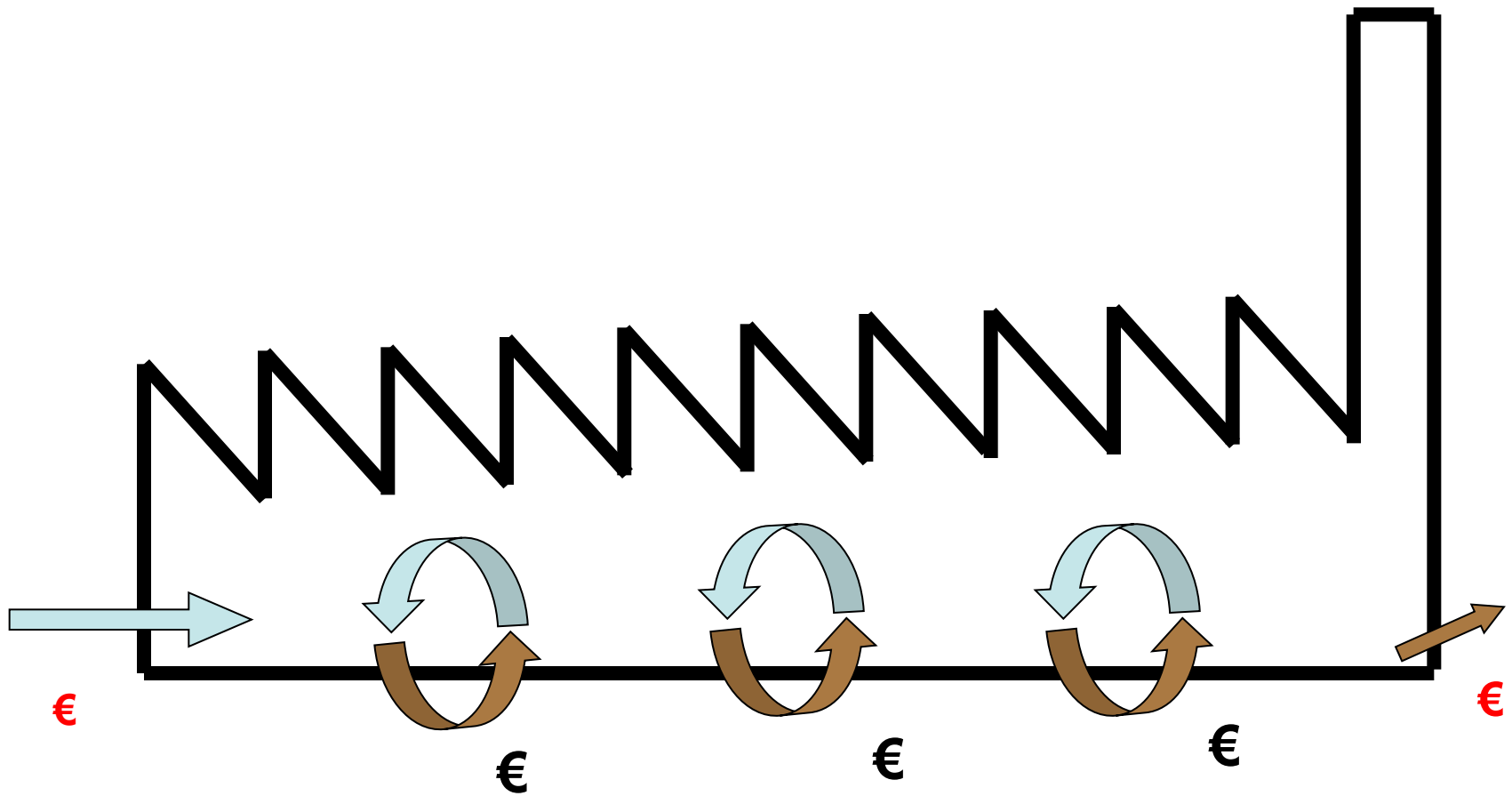
$P > 5\%$
 $N > 20\%$
 $K > 90\%$
Kohlenstoff





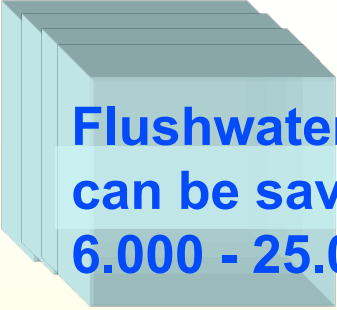
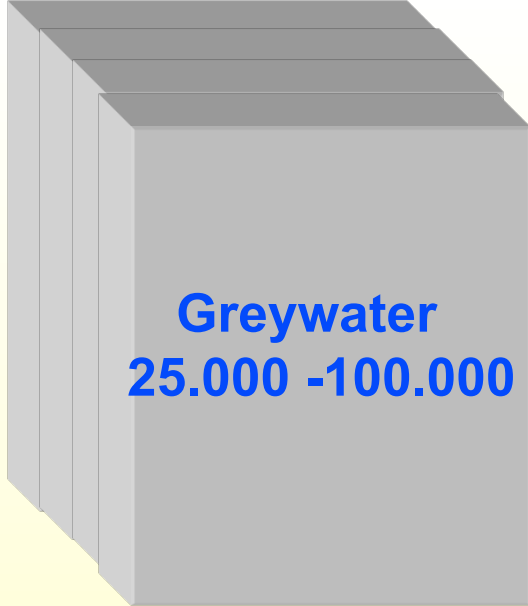






Volume
l/(P*year)

Yearly Loads
kg/(P*year)



Urine
~ 500

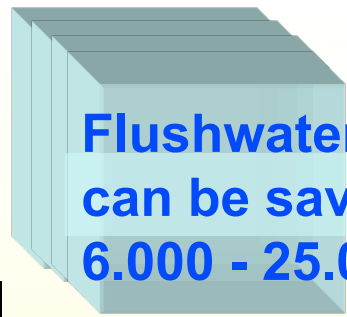
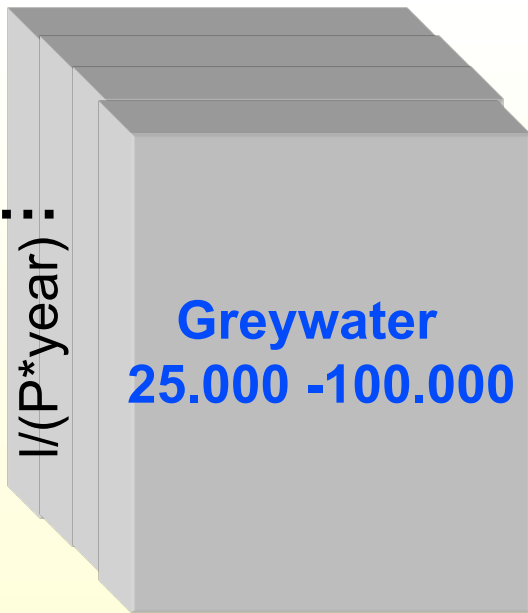


Feaces
~ 50
(option: add
biowaste)



Teilstrom- behandlung bietet sich an...

Volume
l/(P*year)



Urine
~ 500



Feaces
~ 50
(option: add
biowaste)

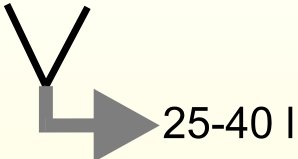
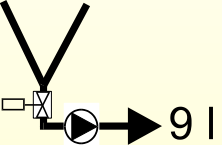
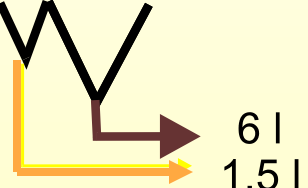

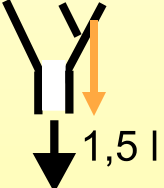


Yearly Loads
kg/(P*year)

N ~ 4-5	~ 3 %	~ 87 %	~ 10 %
P ~ 0,75	~ 10 %	~ 50 %	~ 40 %
K ~ 1,8	~ 34 %	~ 54 %	~ 12 %
COD ~ 30	~ 41 %	~ 12 %	~ 47 %
S, Ca, Mg and trace elements	Treatment ↓ Reuse / Water Cycle	Treatment ↓ Fertiliser	Biogas-Plant Composting ↓ Soil-Conditioner

Toilets and resulting Dilution



Type of Toilet	Daily Flow per P.	Pro and Con's
Flushing toilet	 25-40 l	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + widely accepted - waste of water - high dilution
Vacuum-toilet	 9 l	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + low water demand + well developed (ships) - high-tec / expensive
Separating toilet	 6 l 1,5 l	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + little water / little dilution + simple fertiliser reuse - little experience
Waterless Urinal	 1,2 l	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + no water / no dilution - maintenance required
Composting-toilet Desiccation toilet	 1,5 l	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + no water needed - high space demand - maintenance needed ++ Desiccation for hot climates



Teilstrombehandlung erfordert neue Toilettensysteme

Settlement Lübeck-Flintenbreite

Water consumption 65 l/capita/day



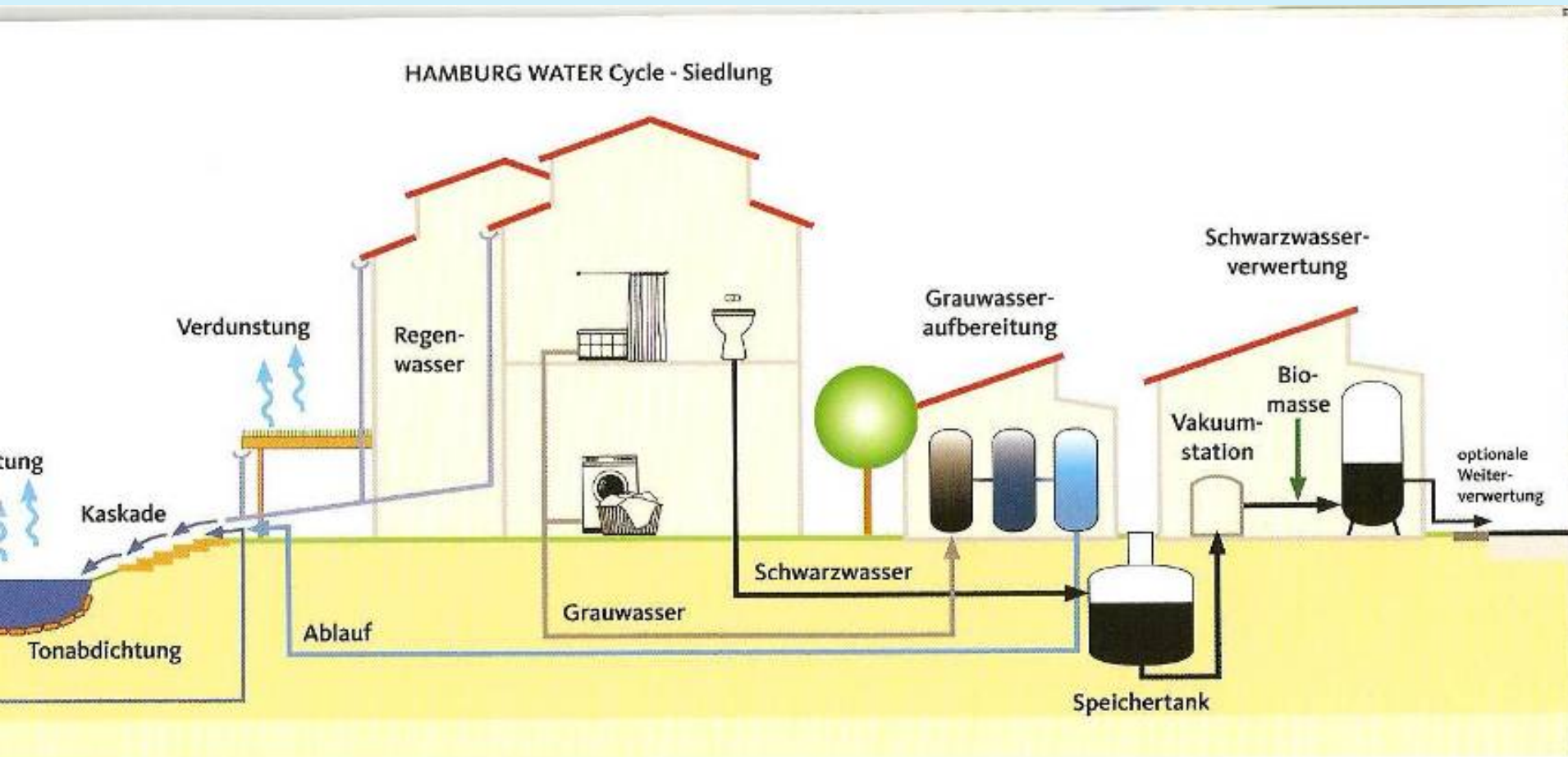
Double-Houses



Terraced Houses

Hamburg Water Cycle by Hamburg's Water Utility

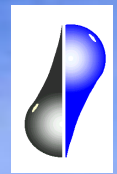
Vacuum-biogas system for 2.000 inhabitants, production of electricity and heat from waste Start in 2010



**Freshwater demand:
10 to 20 litres /
person/d**

**Highest possible
water efficiency
for very dry
areas**

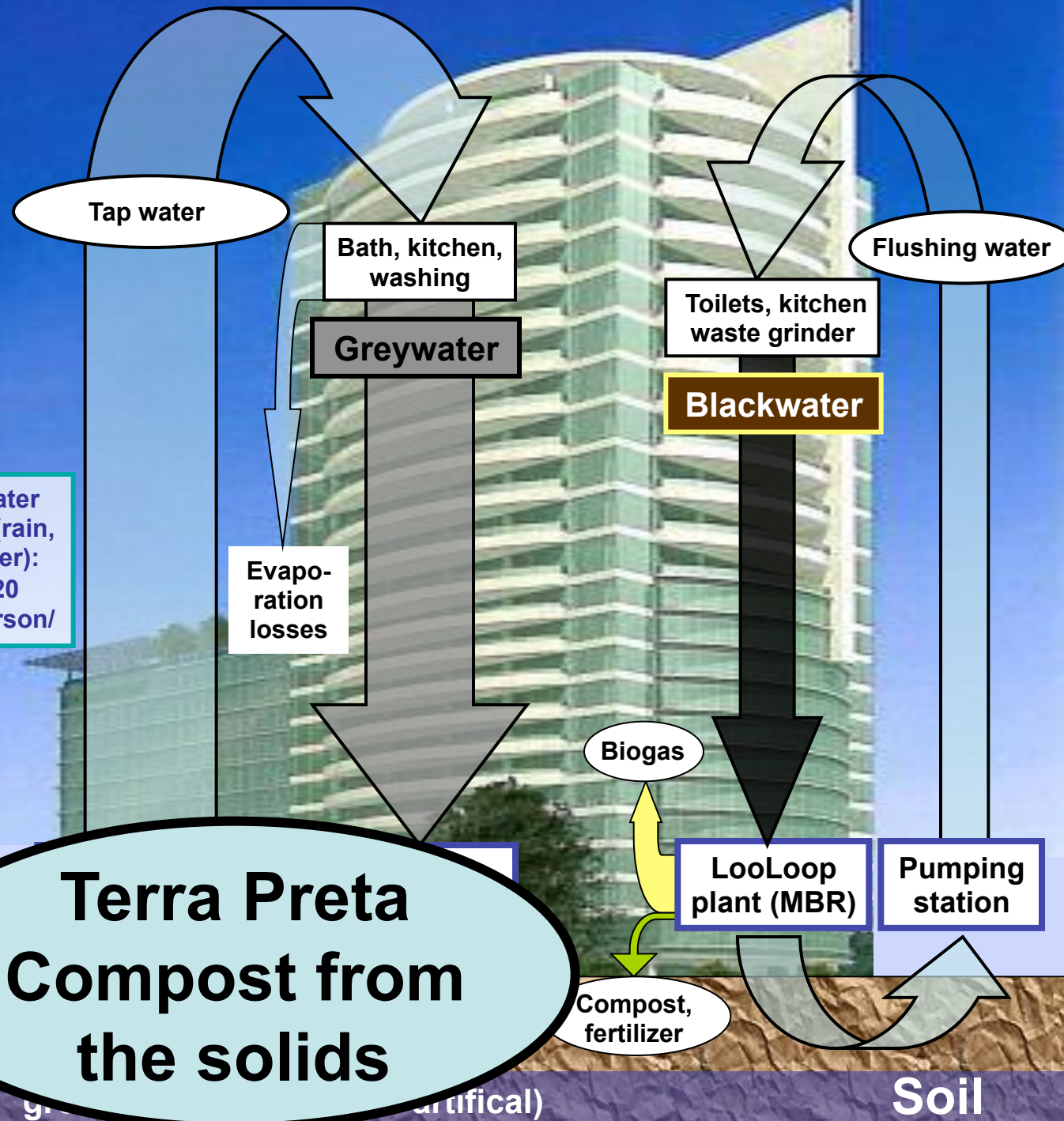
Freshwater demand (rain,
lake, river):
10 to 20
litres /person/
d



INTAQUA™ AG
worldwide patents

**energy
savings**

Option:
seawater



g... (artificial)

Bio-Reactor / (Fixed Bed)



INTAQUA™ AG
worldwide patents



Ultra-Filtration



Nano-Filtration



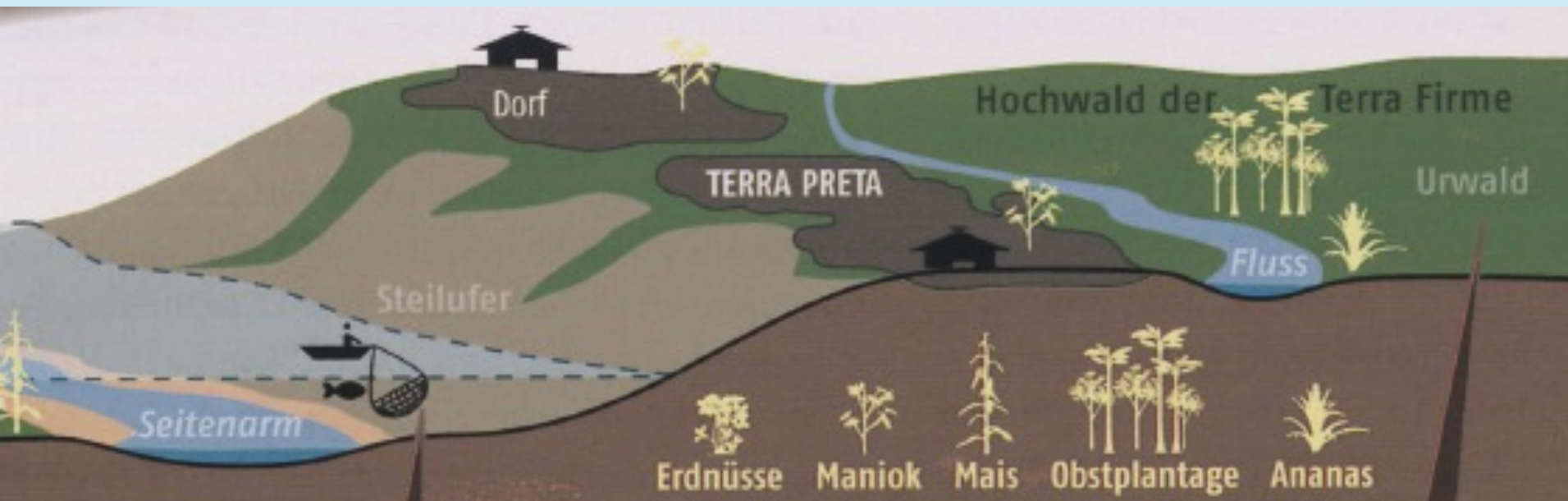
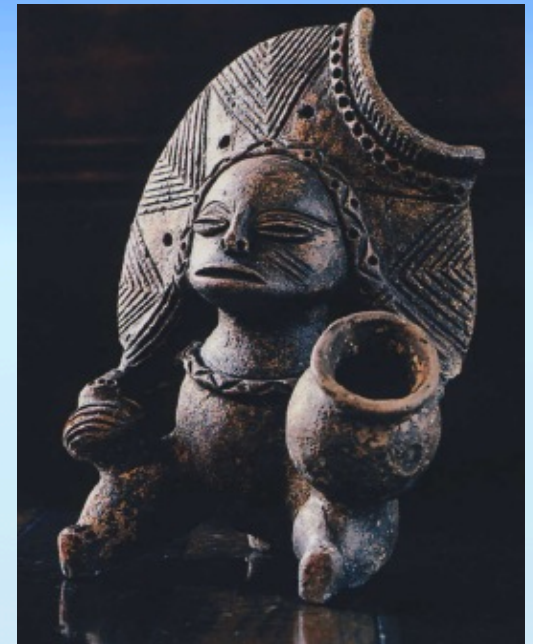
High Efficiency
Very Low Costs
ingrated with soil building
very comfortable:

Terra Preta Sanitation

Toilets that make Good Soil



Historic Amazon: Forest Agriculture in three layers GEO 3/2009





Poor soil can become highly fertile with clever management of biowaste and sanitation



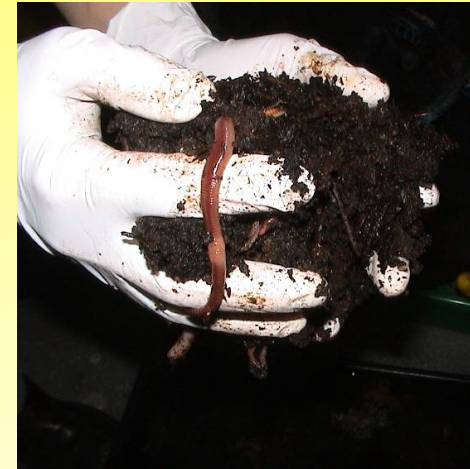
Terra Preta do Indio

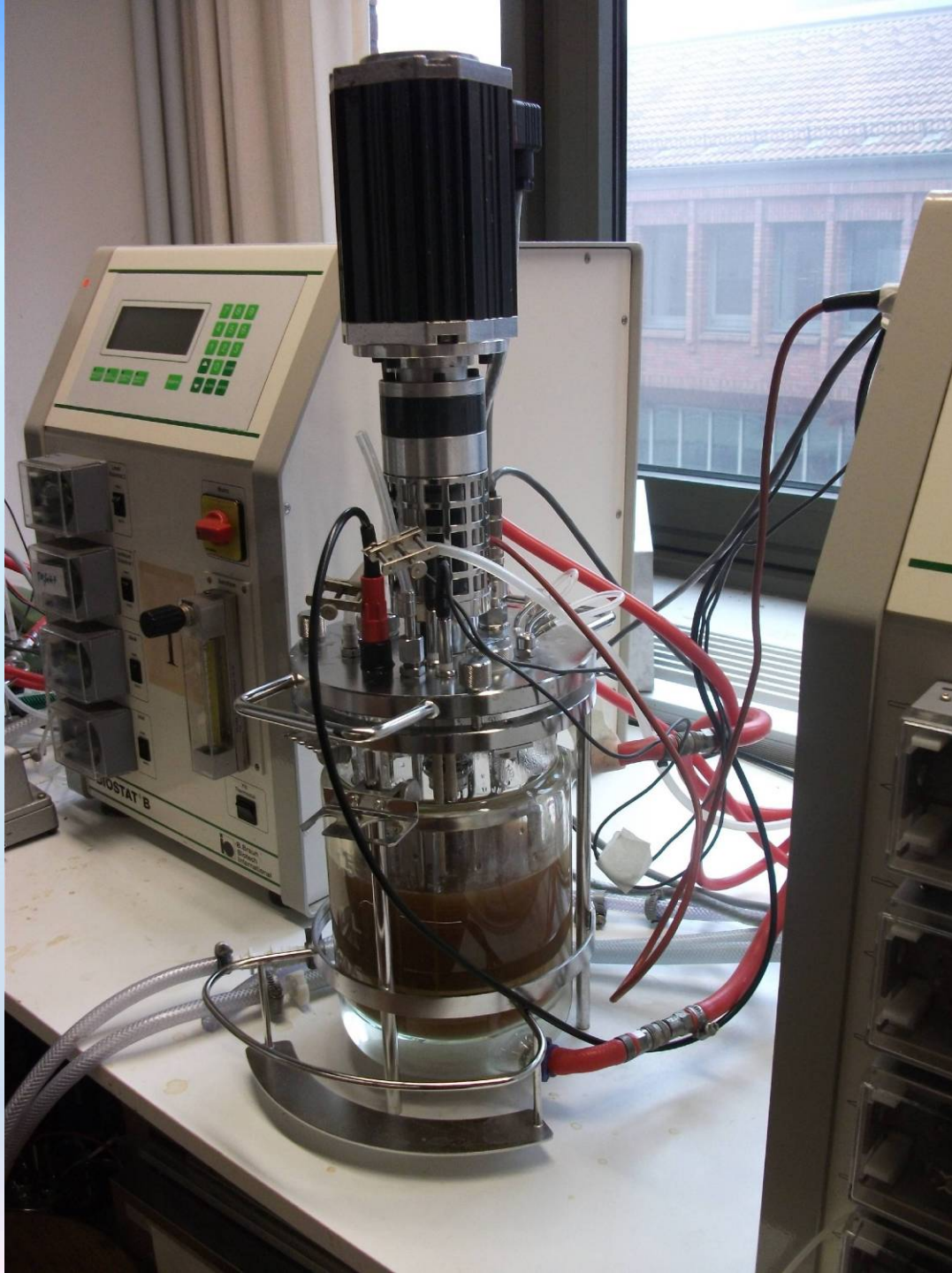


**Sanitation with lactic acid fermentation in pots:
Hypothesis of Dr. Haiko Pieplow, Ministry of the Environment, Germany**

TERRA PRETA Sanitation: Ecosan for making rich soils

- Solves the odour problems far better than desiccation
- Only one vault needed
- Anearobic collection without smell
- Closing toilet and chamber after usage is possible
- Leads to black soil production
- Can upgrade pit latrines at almost no costs





Terra Preta Sanitation



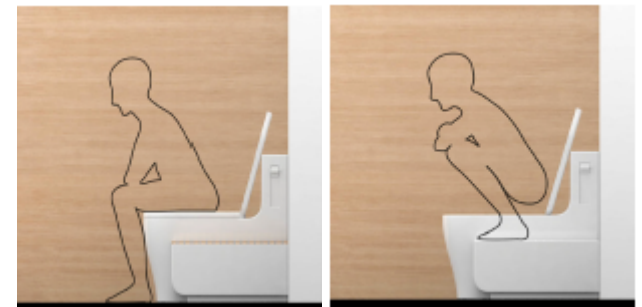
Cleansing of bowl
with spray bottle or
spray hose, also
suitable for anal
cleansing

Low dilution is
needed

The toilet gets lactic
acid bacteria with
some sugar source to
make it smell free

Collection once per
week and transport to
composting site
where the compost
can be used

The winner of the TUHH-WTO ,
TPS Toilet Design Award
Triften Design, Sabine Schober, Hamburg, 2012

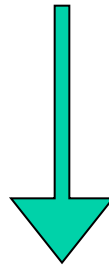


Options for Terra Preta Sanitation 1

Cleansing with Spray

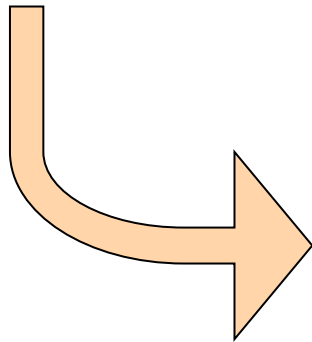
Bottle or Spray Shower

LAB can be added (Food Quality)

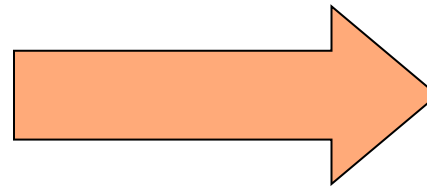


Lactic Acid Bacteria

add 500ml concentrated LAB
plus plenty of waste Sugar
(2-3g/Person/year)



**Tanc Transport or
or Suction Truck
or Mazerator Pump**

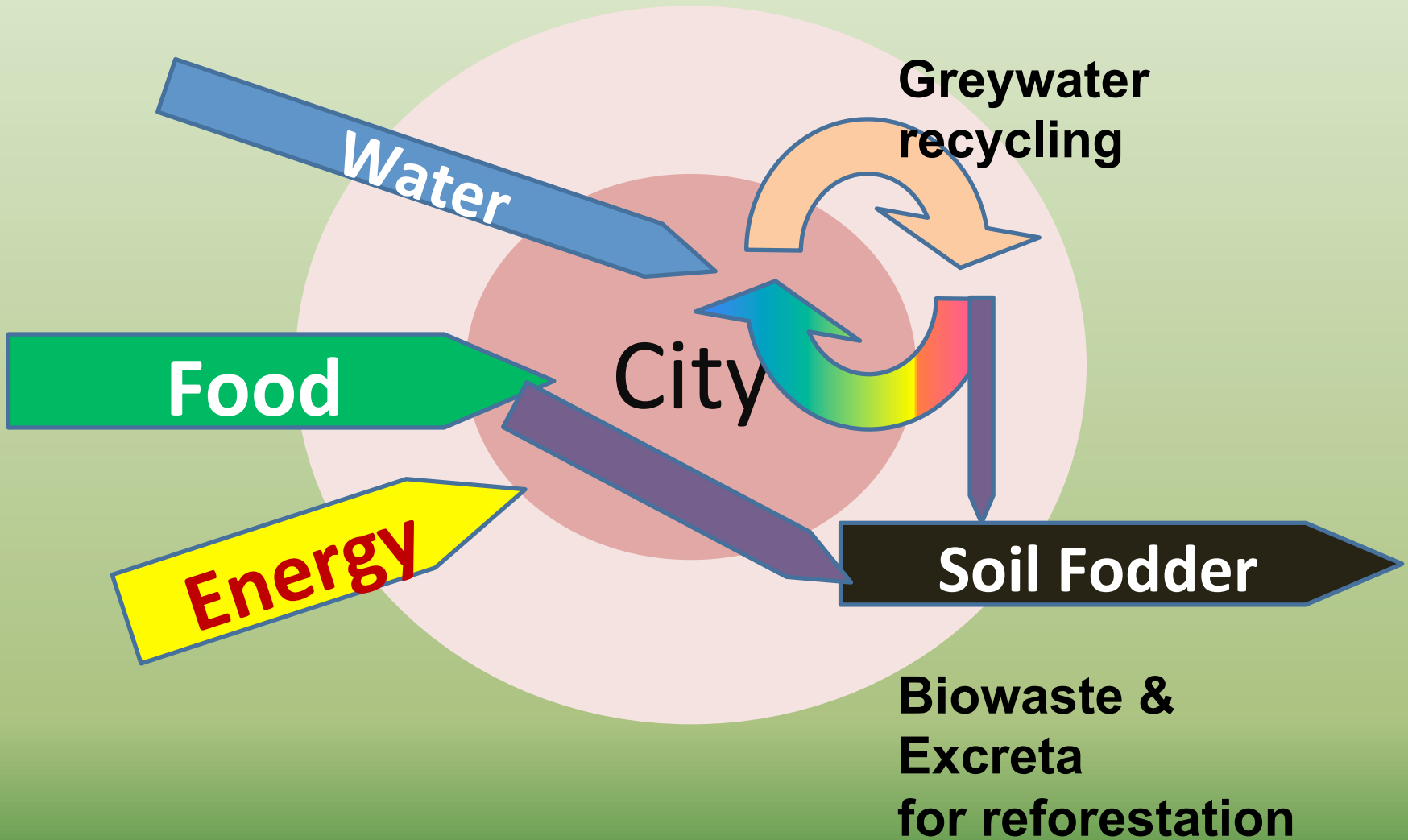


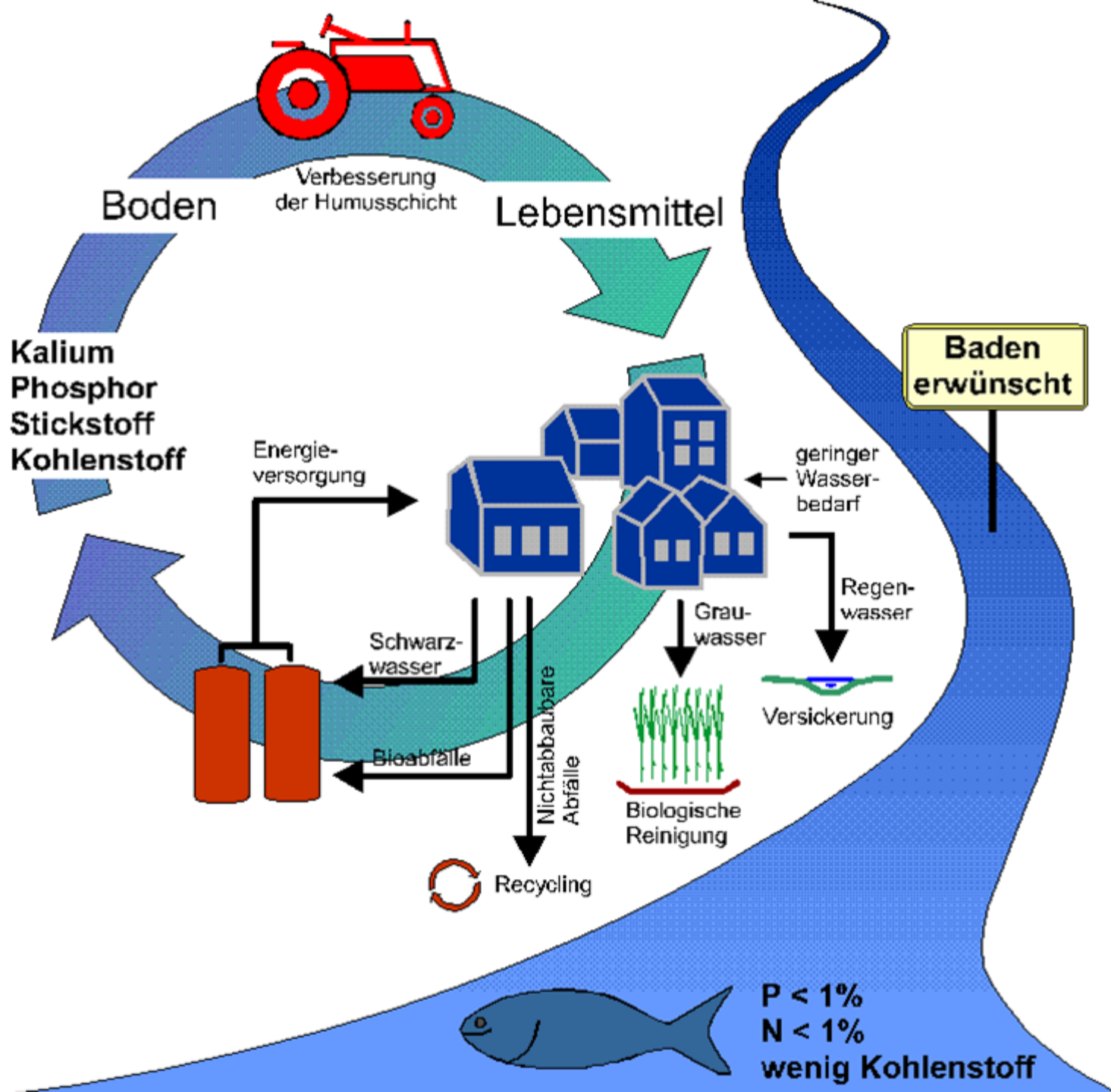
**Composting Unit
where compost
can be utilized!!**

Terra Preta Composting of faecal matter, TUHH for City of Hamburg, BSU



*Fig. 1: Set up for vermicomposting composting
with 5 Compartments of 1 m²*





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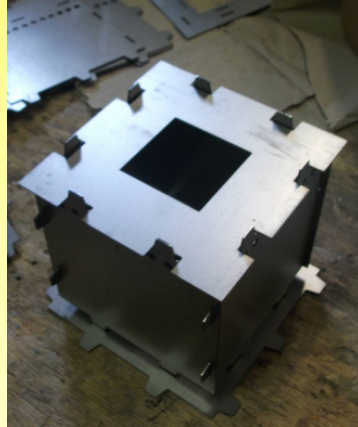
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Conclusions

Building living Humus-Soils:



woody waste
to woodgas

stoves produce charcoal

compost with charcoal

Terra Preta Systems..



2011/5/19

Jörg Fingas, Climatefarming



Stoves: Clean and very Efficient by Jörg Fingas Climatefarmi



λT 2.1 Développement du foyer λquelque étapes



**Woodgas Stoves: Clean and very Efficient
by Jörg Fingas Climatefarming, Germany**

Soil improvement is needed: Clean charcoal can help

Good Luck:
Power, Heat,
Cooling and
charcoal can
come together

Rice Husc to Power and charcoal
Senegal, Climatefarming, Jörg Fingas





**Rice Husk to Power and charcoal
Senegal, Climatefarming, Jörg Fingas**

2011/5/20

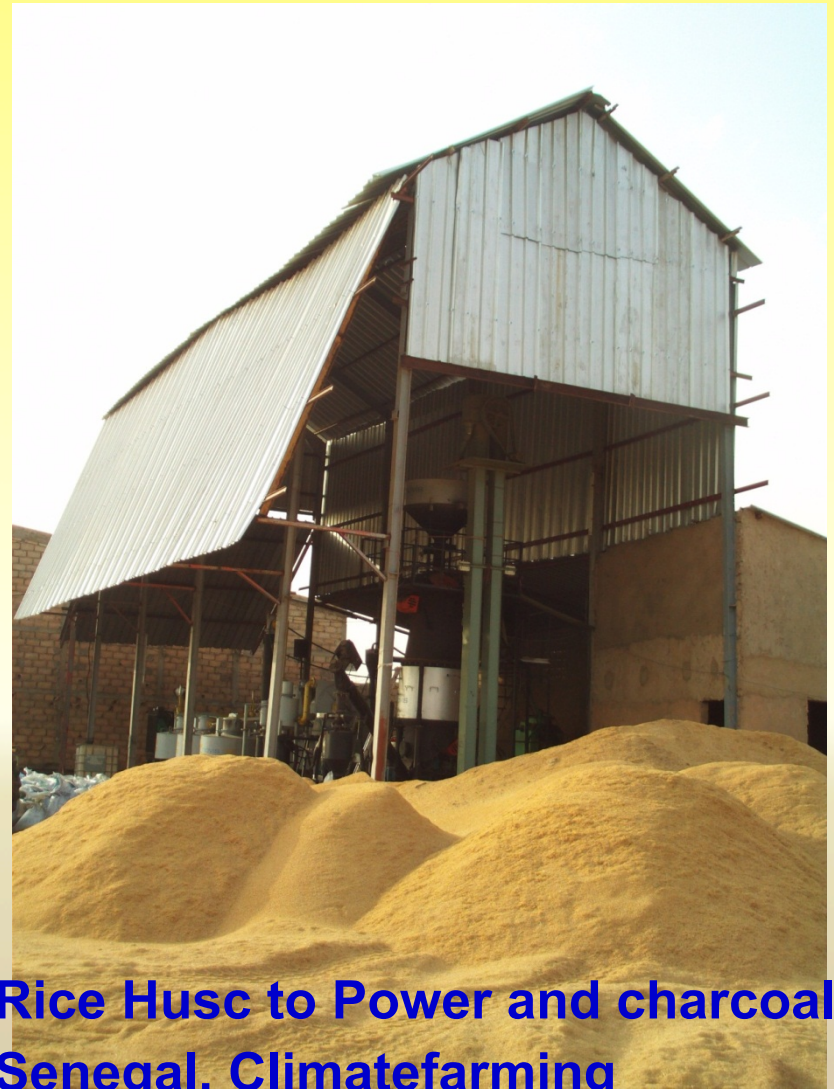


CHECK OIL LEVEL

2011/5/20

**Organic waste is
DRAMATICALLY NEEDED for
keeping humus
levels up!**

**Good Luck:
Power, Heat,
Cooling and
charcoal can
come together**



**Rice Husk to Power and charcoal
Senegal, Climatefarming**

grow Bamboo with greywater treatment





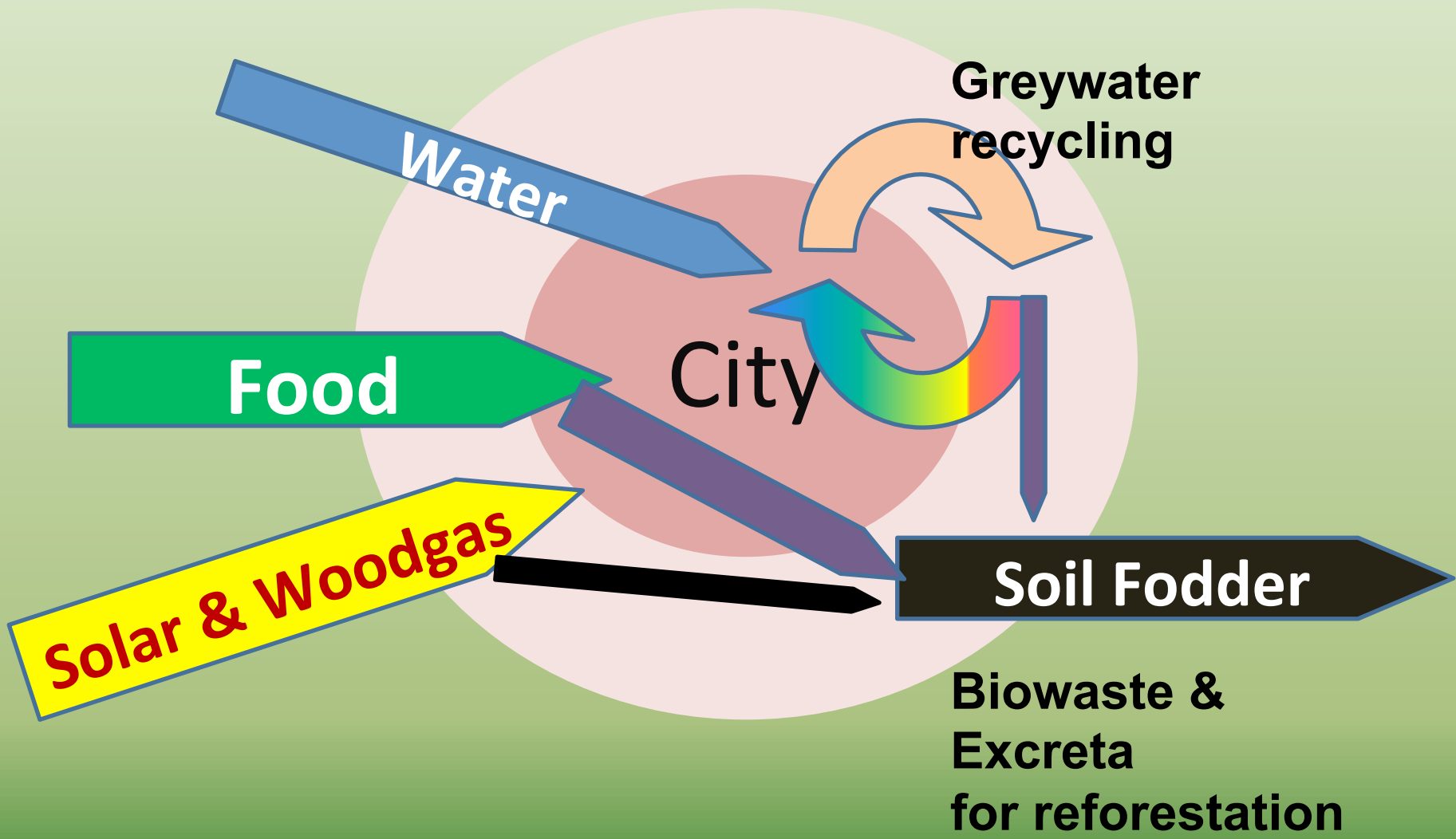
E L'ENVIRONNEMENT



PHYTOREM

Accueil

La Société



Water

Food

Solar & Woodgas

City

Greywater recycling

Soil Fodder

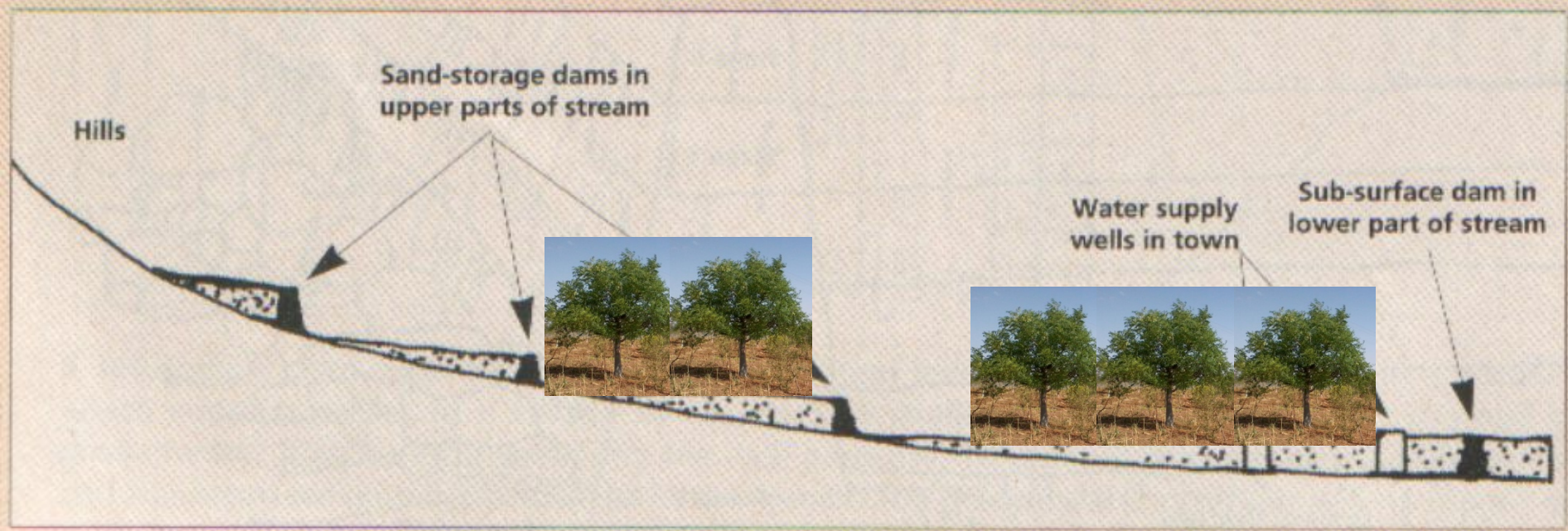
Biowaste & Excreta for reforestation

Productive Water Catchment

Starting tree nursery
with Terra Preta
Compost
from Biowaste and
Sanitation

Moringa for soil
building and
fodder
production



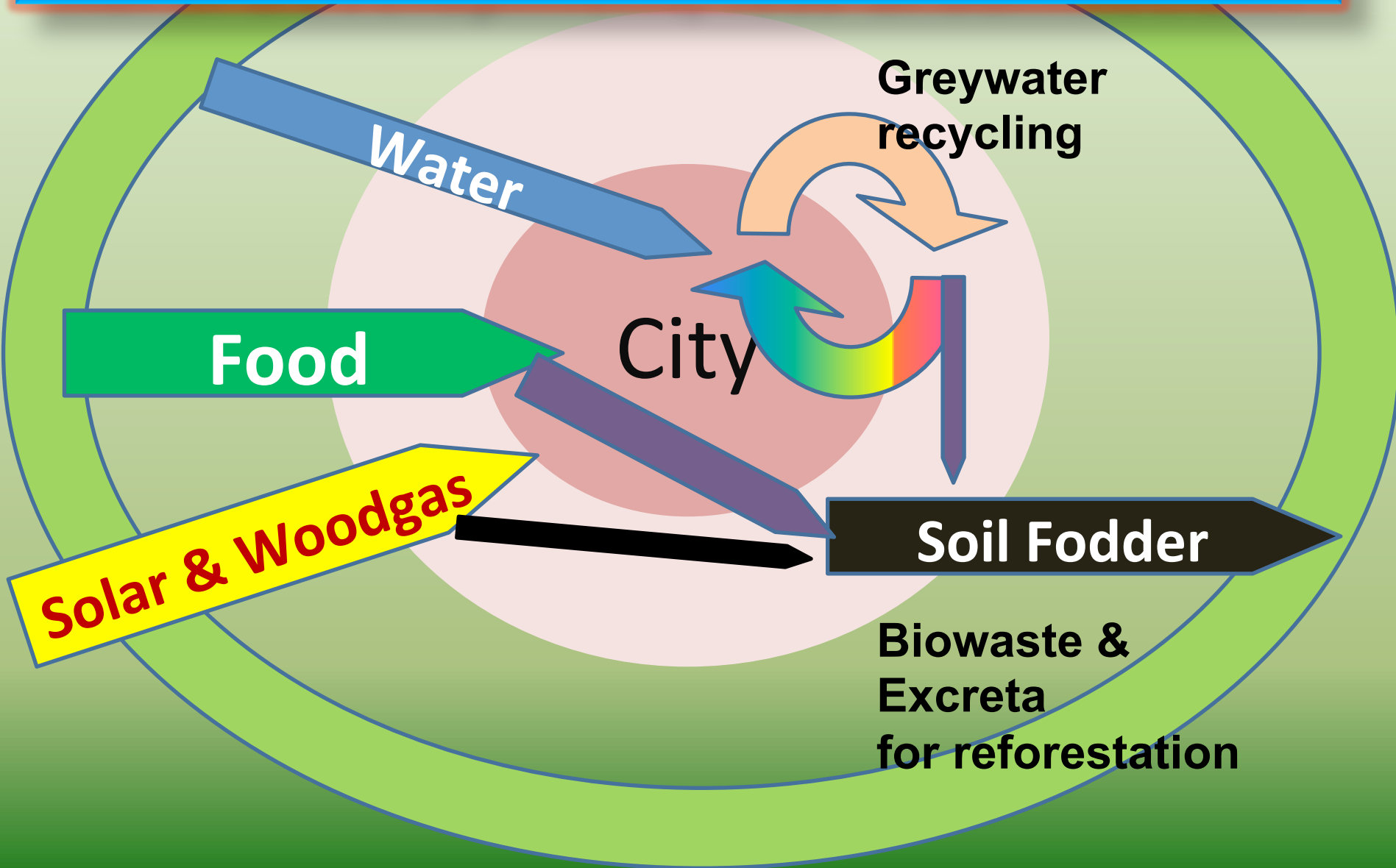


Combined use of sand-storage and sub-surface dams on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats.

Check dams for erosion prevention capture soil and water

from: Dying Wisdom, Indias Traditional Water Harvesting Systems, CSE, India

Rural Development, less urbanisation!



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Conclusion

We need to get away from mainstream and look at the systems and their interactions to optimize them for all people

- www.tuhh.de/aww
- www.terra-preta-sanitation.net
- www.anamed.net
- www.rainwaterharvesting.org

Books: David Montgomery: “Dirt”

He shows scientifically correct that many civilizations went down after soil deterioration