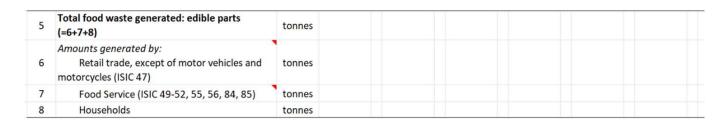
Edible and inedible waste

Edible and inedible parts

Edible / inedible parts



Separating helps to determine:

- How much 'good food' is wasted and therefore the opportunity to improve food security
- Where better waste management of 'inedible' parts is required



Not about edibility at time of disposal



Photo by <u>Anita Jankovic</u> on <u>Unsplash</u>

This pear was edible in the past, even if it's inedible now



About separating parts not generally eaten



Photo by Louis Hansel on Unsplash





How would you classify edible parts?



How about ...?



Photo by Monika Kubala on Unsplash



Photo by **Chris** Liverani on **Unsplash**



Photo by Louis Hansel on Unsplash



Photo by Eiliv-Sonas Aceron on Unsplash



Photo by <u>Jordan Opel</u> on <u>Unsplash</u>



Potential classification routes

 In the supply chain, can classify according to whether the 'part' has a viable market



Is it 'ingestible'? Will harm come from consuming it?



- Culturally based approach:
 - What people in your country view as edible
 - What they themselves eat





Culturally-based approach

- For borderline items, ask:
 - Which of these items do you eat, assuming they are appropriately cooked and in good condition?
 - Which of these items do you consider inedible and which could possibly be eaten, even if you don't eat them yourself?
- Convert responses into scores:
 - 0 for options relating to inedible
 - 1 for options relating to edible
- If average score:
 - Greater than 0.5 => edible
 - Less than 0.5 =>inedible
- Use survey findings to guide decisions for parts not asked about

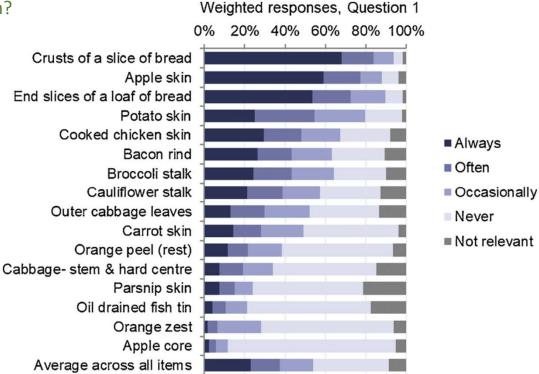


Example results (from UK)

Which of these items do you eat, assuming they are appropriately cooked and in good condition?

Needed to decide on foods to test: border-line edible / inedible in UK, and frequently found in the waste stream.

Will be different in different countries.



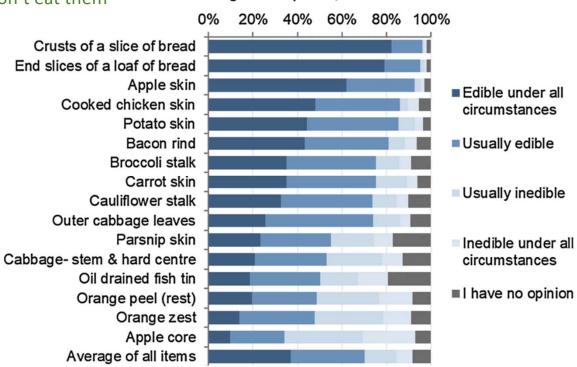


https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2019.03.004

Example results (from UK)

Which of these items do you consider inedible and which could possibly be eaten, even if you don't eat them yourself?

People more likely to say they are edible, than say they eat them themselves



Weighted response, Question 2



https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2019.03.004

Important points

- Do survey <u>before</u> waste compositional analysis
- Minimum sample size of 300 people (95% confidence interval c. ±5%)
- Sample representative of your country
- During waste compositional analysis, for whole items containing edible and inedible parts:
 - Cheapest method: sort into category of largest part
 - Most accurate: separate into edible and inedible parts, or estimate % edible



Let's try it ourselves

Fill out the form: tick one box for each row

