

**Biodegradation of polyethylene by macro-organisms such as mealworms and greater wax moth larvae:
technological application potential**



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Current Biology

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Correspondence

Polyethylene bio-degradation by caterpillars of the wax moth *Galleria mellonella*

Paolo Bombelli¹, Christopher J. Howe¹ ✉, Federica Bertocchini^{2,3} ✉



The Guardian Tue 25 Apr 2017

The New York Times A Very Hungry Caterpillar Eats Plastic Bags, Researchers Say



Scientists have discovered that a caterpillar used for fishing bait may hold the key to breaking down plastics. Cesar Hernandez/CSIC, via Agence France-Presse — Getty Images

Science & Environment

Plastic-eating caterpillar could munch waste, scientists say

By Helen Briggs
BBC News

© 24 April 2017



nature
International journal of science

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Holes in plastic bags containing wax moth (*Galleria mellonella*) caterpillars, tipped off researchers that the creatures can break down plastic. César Hernández/CSIC

ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR · 24 APRIL 2017

This caterpillar can digest plastic

Wax-moth larvae could inspire biotechnological methods for degrading plastic.

Rups van de grote wasmot eet plastic (zakken) op

De rups van de grote wasmot, een soort nachtvlinder, blijkt plastic te eten en dat aan een hoog tempo. Daarmee is natuurlijk de gigantische plasticberg nog niet weggewerkt, maar het scheidt hoop en opent vooral perspectieven. Het diertje breekt onder meer polyethyleen af. En dat wordt vooral gebruikt om plastic winkeltassen te maken.

Sandra Cardoen
di 25 apr 2017 10:38

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CHEMISTRY

Plastic-Eating Worms Could Inspire Waste-Degrading Tools

Wax moth larvae can consume and degrade polyethylene at an impressive rate

By Matthew Sedacca on August 1, 2017

LATEST NEWS

Plastic-etende rups ontdekt: hoopgevend, maar het plasticprobleem blijft

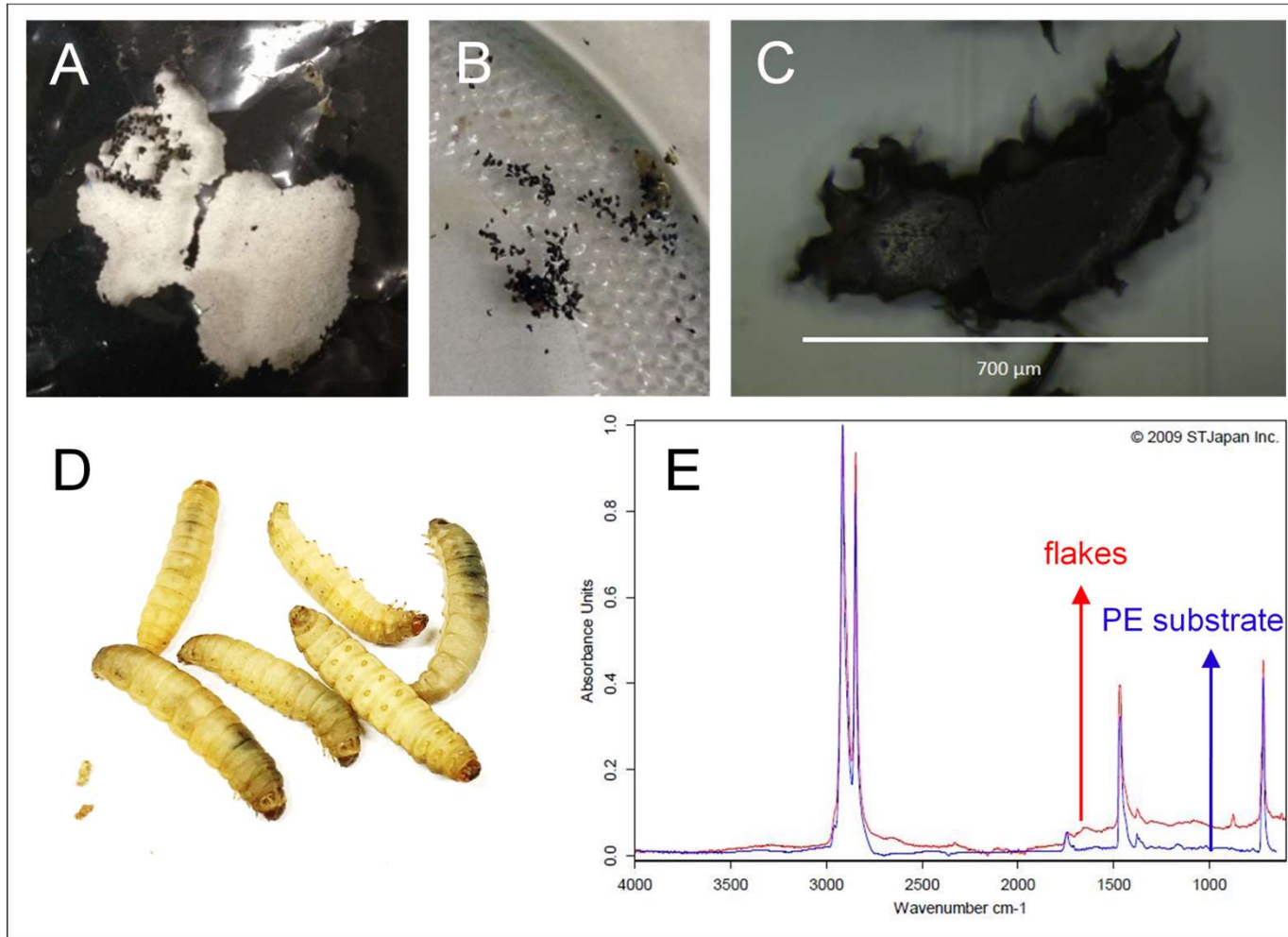
Plastic is een hardnekkig probleem. We produceren jaarlijks miljarden kilo's afval, maar een oplossing voor de vervuiling lijkt ver weg. Tot nu: wetenschappers stuiten toevallig op een rups die op relatief hoge snelheid plastic kan opeten én verteren. Gisteren verschenen [de resultaten](#) in het wetenschappelijke tijdschrift *Current Biology*.

Anne ter Rele 25-04-17, 18:54

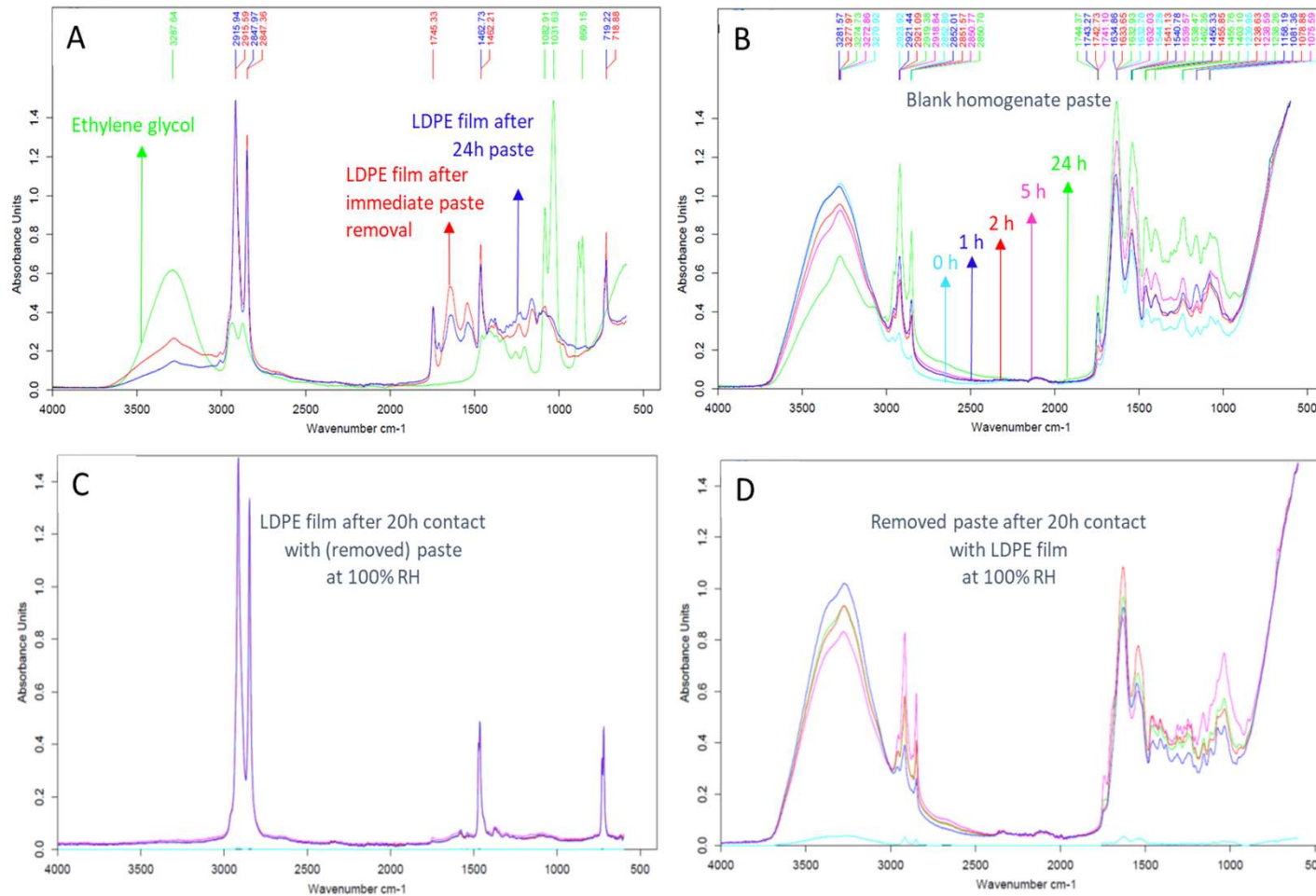
Experiments

Format	Species	Substrate	Time	Experiment code
Live larvae	Galleria mellonella	Loosely folded cling film (LDPE)	17 h	live _{GWM} _1
		Loosely folded cling film (LDPE)	89 h	live _{GWM} _2
		Folded layers cling film (LDPE)	96 h	live _{GWM} _3
		Loosely folded black bag (LDPE)	216 h	live _{GWM} _4
	Tenebrio molitor	Loosely folded cling film (LDPE)	38 days	live _{MW} _1
		Commercial fruit bag (LDPE)	38 days	live _{MW} _2
		None (blank)	38 days	live _{MW} _3
		Bran	38 days	live _{MW} _4
Homogenate	Galleria mellonella	Cling film (LDPE)	48 h	paste _{GWM} _1
		Cling film (LDPE) at 100 % RH	20 h	paste _{GWM} _2
		Cling film (LDPE) and blank paste	0 – 120 h	paste _{GWM} _3
		Liquid paraffin at 100 % RH	14 days	paste _{GWM} _paraffin
		Polystyrene (PS) powder at 100 % RH	14 days	paste _{GWM} _PS
	Tenebrio molitor	Liquid paraffin at 100 % RH	14 days	paste _{MW} _paraffin
Polystyrene (PS) powder at 100 % RH		14 days	paste _{MW} _PS	

Live larvae with polyethylene



Degradation by biomass paste?



No gravimetric changes

No glycol (confirming *Weber et al. 2017*)

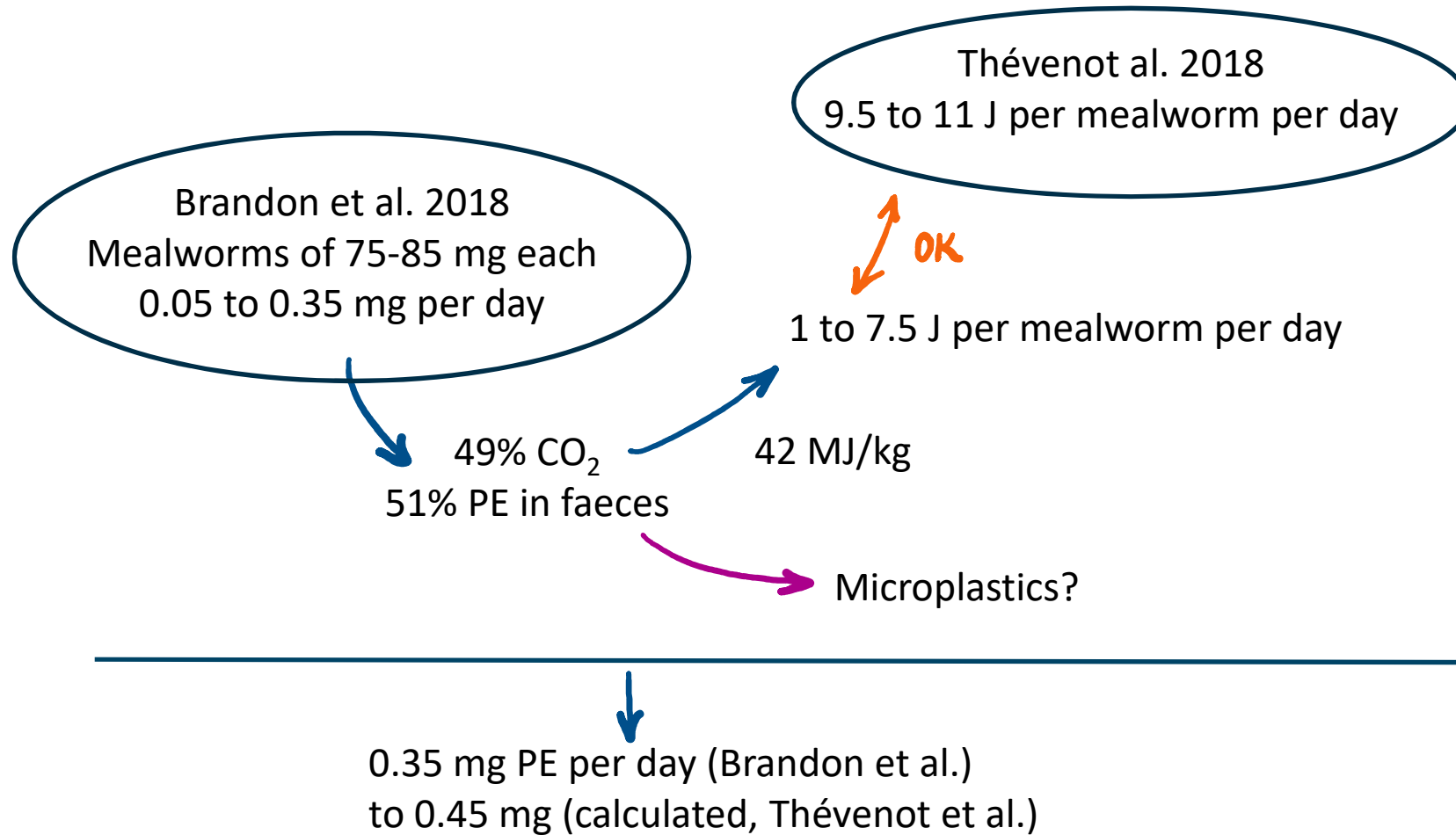
Weber, C., Pusch, S., Opatz, T. *Current Biol* 27, R731–45 (2017)

How do they do it?



Food for thought...

Technology potential



Thévenot, A., Rivera, J.L., Wilfart, A., Maillard, F., Hassouna, M., Senga-Kiesse, T., Le Féon, S., Aubin, J. J Clean Prod 170, 1260-1267 (2018)
Brandon, A.M., Gao, S.H., Tian, R., Ning, D., Yang, S.S., Zhou, J., Wu, W.M., Criddle, C.S. Env Sci Technol 52, 6526-6532 (2018)

Technology potential

0.35 mg PE per day (Brandon et al.)
to 0.45 mg (calculated, Thévenot et al.)

Zheng et al. (2013):
mealworms in 76 days to 176 mg

Functional unit:

complete consumption of 1 tonne of PE
film (without additional food) by 35-day
old mealworms in an additional 32 days


Ooninckx & de Boer (2012):
55 mWh of grid electricity
240 mWh of natural gas
0.22 L of water per mealworm

5.5 to 7.1 tonnes
of mealworms
required

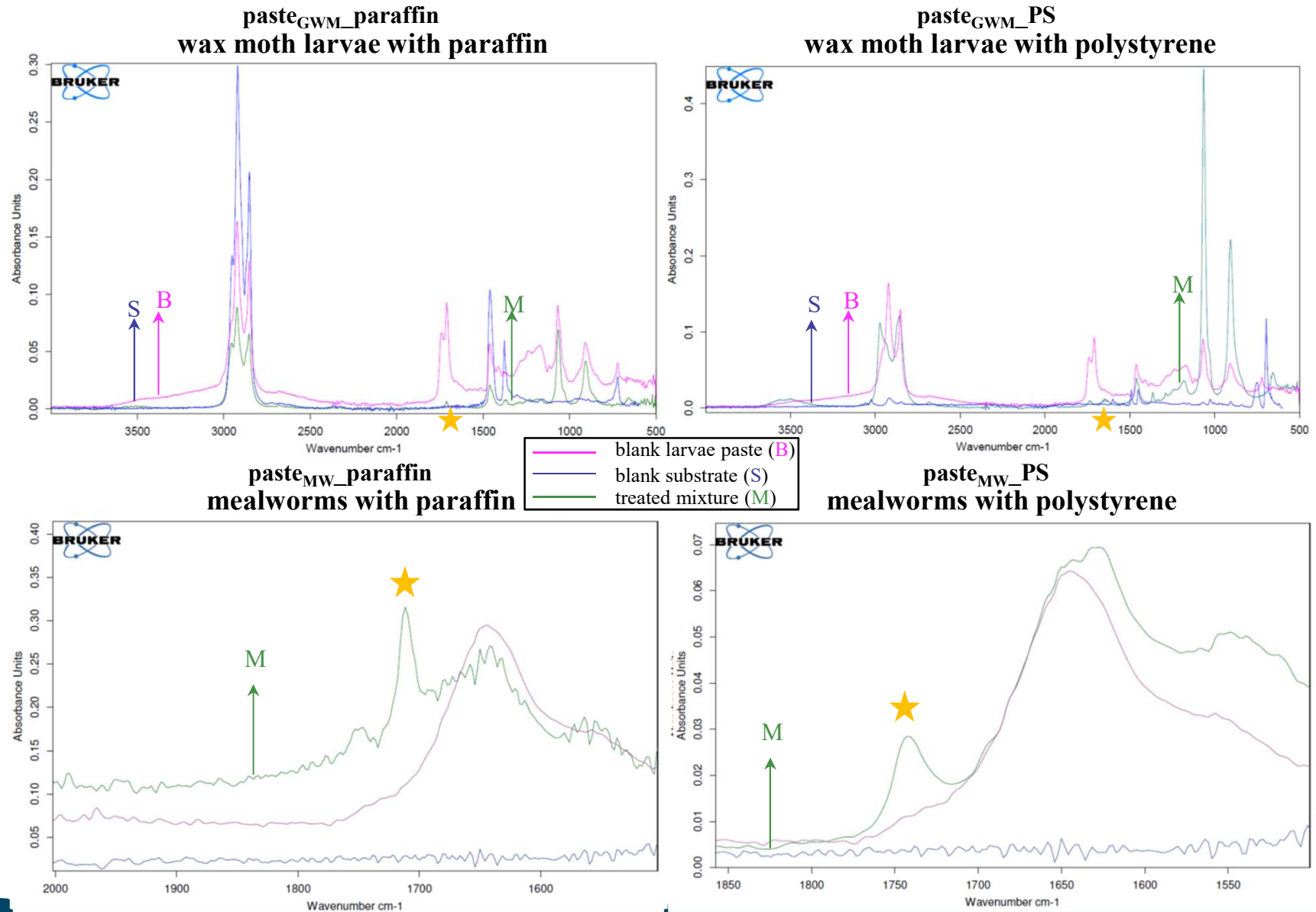
Electricity 290 EUR to 370 EUR

Natural gas 500 EUR to 642 EUR

790 EUR to 1112 EUR per tonne of PE treated

 Biomass growth?
Valorization of frass?
Revenue from biodiesel?

Yet... there may be value



Conclusions

- Destruction (degradation) of PE is not OK, especially not without energetic valorization
- No feasible remediation technology
 - Preference for other nutrition (even cannibalism)
 - Ubiquity and abundance issues
 - Microplastics
- Fundamental biological insights are interesting
- Indications of paraffin functionalization: promising for biochemical process?



Invitation for collaboration



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