

Table 1. Analysis of the organic fertilizer produced.

Chemical Properties	Reading/Analysis
OM (%)	32
Total N (%)	1.72
Total P (%)	2.60
K (%)	1.75
Zn (ppm)	196
Cu (ppm)	45.5
Cd (ppm)	0
Pb (ppm)	21.2
Ni (ppm)	1.25

Table 2. Cost and return analysis.

Item	1 Cycle	12 Cycles
I. Gross Sales	15,000	18,000
100 bgas per mo at P150/bag		
II. Expenses		
Initial investment	24,500	12,250
- Material recovery facility	10,000	5,000
- Shredding machine (1 ton capacity)	7,500	5,000
- Hand tractor for hauling	7,000	3,500
Labor	7,7000	92,400
- Collection and hauling of raw materials (20 MD) at P200/MD per prod. cycle x 12 cycles	4,000	4,800
- Mixing, shredding and filling, 4.5 MD @ P200/MD	900	10,800
- Harvesting and drying, 3 MD		
- Shredding of composted materials, 2 MD @ P200/MD		
- Sieving and bagging, 4.5 MD @ 200/MD	500	6,000
- Hauling and making of CRH, 5 truckloads @ P100/truckload	400	4,800
- Hauling of carabao manure, 2MD @ P200/MD	2,133	25,600
Input materials		
- Gasoline for shredding	800	9600
- Diesel for hauling	333.33	4000
- Sacks (including plastics and labels)	1,000	12,000
Total	25,4833.33	13,0250
Net Income (Expenses include initial investment)	-239833.33	49,750
Net Income (Expenses exclude initial investment)	5,166.67	49,750

Source: CLARRDEC write-up, 2006.

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How to Make Fertilizer from Wastes

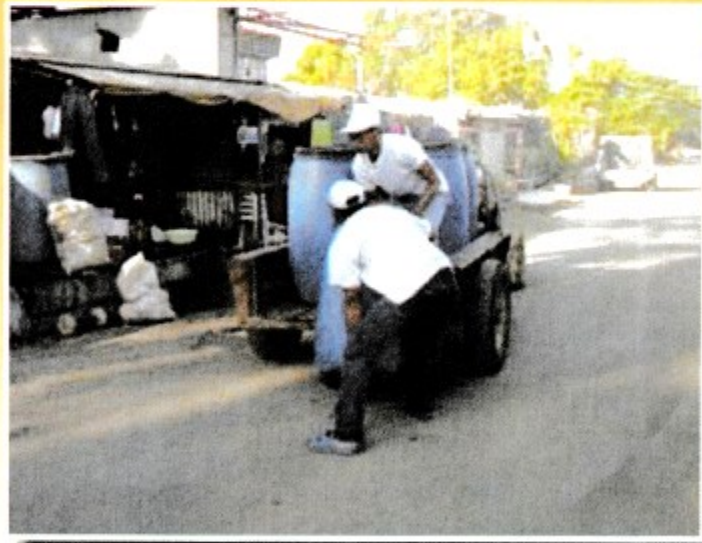


Introduction

The Central Luzon State University (CLSU) is a leading institution of higher learning but is a home to more or less 8,000 people and a huge agricultural production area. As such, it is not spared from the problem of waste generation and its subsequent accumulation. This problem is often aggravated by improper waste disposal.

Results of the initial survey on waste generation in the campus indicate that a household consisting of four to five members generates an average of 500–600 g of waste in a day. The volume of wastes collected in a month is approximately 200 cubic meters. The composition of wastes collected particularly in the dormitories is about 40–60% biodegradable, the rest are non-biodegradable mostly plastic, foil, wrappers, styrofoam, bottles and cans. Considering this huge volume, and guided by the principle that "Waste is a Resource", the CLSU has devised ways to convert solid wastes into a valuable resource—organic fertilizer.

This resource is now the prime input in organic-based vegetable production and plays valuable role in improving soil health and productivity.

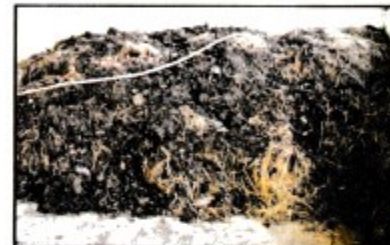


How to Make Organic Fertilizer

Assemble all the needed materials.



Mix the raw materials, activators, stabilizers (2:1:1 or 3:1:0.5).



Moisten and shred the mixed materials. Pile the shredded materials, 0.8–1 m high and allow to decompose for two weeks. Cover the top to increase the temperature.



Monitor the temperature weekly. Moisten with manure tea.

Turn the pile thoroughly after 2–4 weeks.



Spread the compost in the drying area.



Shred and sieve in 2 mm mesh.



Dry and cool for 1–2 weeks.

Pack at 50 kg/bag.

