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
Gross Sales	15,000	18,000
100 bgas per mo at ₱150/bag		
. Expenses		
Initial investment	24,500	12,250
- Material recovery facility	10,000	5,000
- Shredding machine	7,500	5,000
(1 ton capacity)		
- Hand tractor for hauling	7,000	3,500
Labor	7,7000	92,400
- Collection and hauling	4,000	4,800
of raw materials (20 MD)		
at ₱200/MD per prod. cycle		
x 12 cycles		
 Mixing, shredding 	900	10,800
and filing,4.5 MD @₱200/MD		
 Harvesting and drying, 3 MD 		
- Shredding of composted		
materials, 2 MD @ ₱200/MD		
 Sieving and bagging, 4.5 MD@200/M 		
- Hauling and making of CRH,	500	6,000
5 truckloads @ ₱100/truckload		
- Hauling of carabao manure,	400	4,800
2MD @₱200/MD		
Input materials	2,133	25,600
- Gasoiline for shredding	800	9600
- Diesel for hauling	333.33	4000
- Sacks (including plastics and labels)	1,000	12,000
otal	25,4833.33	13,0250
et Income (Expenses include initial investment)	-239833.33	49,750
et Income (Expenses exclude	5,166.67	49.750
initial investment)	0,100.07	10,700

Source: CLARRDEC write-up, 2006.

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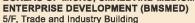
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How to Make Fertilizer from Wastes



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

