

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMICAL STUDY FOR COMPOSTING AERATION UNDER EGYPTIAN CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

Livestock manure, amended with rice straw, was composted by: natural aeration (NA), passive aeration with corn stalks (PA), and agitation (Agi). For each method, one composting pile was built and monitored from Feb. to Aug. 2007. The compost piles had initial volume of 4.5m³ and 1.5m height. Temperature profiles of replicated positions showed a high degree of similarity suggesting that the raw compost was uniform and the process was reproducible. The results showed that for the selected configuration of aeration and agitation schedule. PA(1) had a higher process rate than NA, (2) provided adequate oxygen without the adverse effect of cooling as observed in the case of Agi, (3) maintained high temperatures for a longer maturation than the other two methods, (4) the final properties of compost were different in C/N, pH, EC, N, P, K, O.C, O.M from other treatments. Generally the results showed that using any of these compost treatments produced good quality compost, but both of PA and NA are less expensive than Agi.

Keywords: *passive aeration, natural aeration, agitation, manure composting, open composting systems.*

INTRODUCTION:

Composting is not that popular in Egypt, and this may be due to many reasons, such as high expenses of turning machines mostly used in Egypt, or the Egyptian farmers prefer using animal manure instead of compost – after the spread of bird flu in Egypt using

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chicken manure. Even using of livestock manure is not safe either. Researchers have not made this technology adequately available to the farmer in the Egyptian conditions.

Composting is a viable waste management alternative for manure slurries. By confining the waste to a single location and optimizing process variables, a high rate aerobic decomposition can take place with minimal volatile emanations (Sartaj et al., 1997).

Composting, as described by (Haug, 1993), is a biological decomposition and stabilization of organic substrates under condition that allows development of thermophilic temperatures, as a result of biologically produced heat, to produce a final product that is stable, free of pathogens and plant seeds, and can be beneficially applied to land.

In order for the microorganisms to thrive and be most efficient in their work, they must be provided with a suitable nutrient, water, and oxygen supply, as well as environment in which thermophilic temperatures (greater than 40°C) can be maintained. The temperature and moisture and air contents of compost are physical properties in themselves, but each of these requirements are influenced by other physical properties of composting materials (Agnew and Leonard, 2003).

(Seki, 2002) stated that composting systems dispose and recycle organic solid wastes, and represent one of the elementary techniques for realizations of society's aim to reuse and recycle, and described composting mass as a multi-component, multi-phase, heterogeneous system.

(Rynke, 1992) described composting as a biological process in which microorganisms convert organic materials such as manure, sludge, leaves, paper, and food wastes into a soil-like material called compost, and also defined composting as an aerobic decomposition of organic materials under controlled conditions. During composting, the microorganisms consume oxygen while feeding on organic matter. Active composting generates considerable heat, large quantities of carbon dioxide and water vapor are released into air. Composting thus reduces both the volume and mass of the raw materials while transforming them into a valuable soil conditioner.

This study tries to determine the best method to compost the agricultural wastes under Egyptian conditions. The experiment was established in a village at Rasheed city (مدينة رشيد) at the north coast in Egypt beginning at the winter. These conditions were chosen to achieve the worst weather conditions for the open composting systems.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The experiment started on the 7th of February 2007 and ended after 177 days on the 2nd of August 2007. It was carried out in the "Central Laboratory of Agricultural Climate (CLAC) Farm" (مزرعة المعمل المركزي (CLAC) Farm) (مزرعة المعمل المركزي للمناخ - مركز البحوث الزراعية) (Agriculture Research Center (ARC), Ministry of Agriculture at El-Bossily village, Rasheed, El-Behera governorate (قرية (البوصيلي - مدينة رشيد - محافظة البحيرة).

The raw material used in this experiment was water-buffalo manure as waste, and rice straw was used as animal bedding. The rice straw was considered as the bulking agent. Manure was obtained from a farm near the experimental farm. Raw and final material properties are included in table 1 (Central Lab, Col. Ag, A. Shams U.)

Table 1. Properties of initial and final materials

Property	Raw Materials	Pile Agi Final	Pile PA Final	Pile NA Final
Moisture of Content %	32.60	-----	-----	-----
pH	9.00	8.27	8.67	8.69
Ec (ds/m)	8.89	6.34	6.33	7.05
K %	0.29	1.32	1.32	1.35
P %	0.44	0.61	0.58	0.58
N %	1.66	0.63	0.69	0.7
O.C %	24.24	11.77	10.69	10.57
C/N %	14.97	18.47	15.67	15.1
O.M %	41.79	20.27	18.4	18.2

NOTE: Reported value for raw material is the average of 4 measurements, and the values for the final products are averages of three measurements for each pile.

Three composting systems (Passively aerated, naturally aerated, and agitated) were examined. Three piles were constructed by front-end loader and shaped manually by two farmers. The dimensions of each pile

were 3.5×2m at the bottom with 1.5m height and 4.5m³ volume. A 5cm thick base of rice straw was laid on the ground surface.

The naturally aerated static pile (NA), fig. 1, was used as a "blank treatment". So it did not use extra agitation or aeration. This treatment is considered as the base of all open composting systems according to (Haug, 1993). Aeration depends on natural convection inside the composting piles. Hot air in the core of the pile rises up and replaces cold air by convection.

Advantages of this method are:

1. Simplicity.
2. Does not require skillful labor.
3. Does not involve agitation.

In spite of the above advantages, the method is not popular in Egypt, because of its low efficiency and time consuming.

The passively aerated static pile (PA), fig. 2, was developed to suit the Egyptian conditions by replacing PVC perforated pipes by bundles of corn stalks for simplicity. This system depends on helping the movement of natural convection of air inside the composting pile to its core. This solution might be considered the best for small and medium scale farming, and also for manure piles as explained by (Sartaj et al., 1997). Three pairs of corn-stalk bundles were put in the composting pile with a 0.75m height from the ground. The first pair was put in the center of the pile, one in the east and another in the west side. The distance between each pair is one meter. The corn-stalk bundle consisted of 10 stalks wrapped together with 2 meter length. Three rows were used in the passively aerated pile. Every row consisted of two wraps of corn-stalk. There was intersection between each pair of bundles in the same row to make an air conduit in the pile to help convection and air movement within the pile. The corn-stalk bundles were overlapped in the core to insure maximum aeration efficiency by making air conduits.

The Agitation pile (Agi), fig. 1, is the most popular composting methods in Egypt, and is almost the only one used in producing compost for commercially. This method suits the warmness and the dryness of the Egyptian climate, which makes Egypt a very good environment for all open composting methods. It is considered very expensive for small-scale

composting. The agitation process was scheduled twice a month after forty days of the pile age, not depending on the temperature measurements as it should be, because the temperature instruments are not available to the farmer. The period of the first forty days was without turning because of the rain and cold weather which may be shortened in the summer.

Temperatures were measured by compost digital thermometer that uses a K-type sensor (HI 935005). The probe was one-meter long and one centimeter diameter stainless steel (HI 766TR2). The probe measures temperatures up to about 200C°. The response time of the thermometer (for 90% of final value) was 10 seconds. The instrument is made by HANNA Instruments Co. (HANNA Website, 2008).

Front-end loader was used for turning the pile with the aid of two assistants to reshape it to the dimensions above. The time of turning depends on the volume of the pile, the capacity of the loader, and the driver skill. The 60kW loader was made in Holland by Fiat Co.

- Machine expenses were estimated by the following formula:

$$C = \frac{p}{h} \times (1/y + i/2 + t + m) + (a \times k \times f \times u) + s/144 \quad (1)$$

(Awady, 1978)

Where:

c: Total hourly cost (LE/h).

p: Price of machine (200,000LE).

h: Working hours per year (1,000h for loader).

y: Machine lifetime in years (10yr).

i: Capital investment percentage (0.1).

t: Taxes and overheads percentage (0.2).

m: Maintenance (0.05).

a: Oil and lubrication percentage of rated power (90% of fuel uses).

k: The machine power (60kW).

f: Fuel consumption (0.35l/kW.h).

u: Price of fuel (1.1LE/l).

s: operator wages (800LE).

(Awady et al., 2006)

The cost to agitate the compost windrow:

$$C_w = C \times W \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Where:

C_w : Total cost to agitate the windrow (LE/windrow).

w: Time needed to agitate windrow (0.25h/windrow).

$$c_v = c_w / v \quad (3)$$

Where:

C_v : Total cost to agitate the cubic meter (LE/m³).

v: Volume of the windrow (4.5m³).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

1. Temperature:

During microbial substrate decomposition, energy on the form of heat is released. It affects the composting pile and causes the temperature to rise. This heat generation can be used as an indicator of composting performance. To determine the effect of aeration on temperature performance, all other factors such as MC, C/N, pH, and the availability of organic matter were kept at the same initial level. Then air supply is the factor causing temperature variations in the composting piles. It should be noted that a different agitation schedule or configuration of passively aerated materials (corn stalk) results in a different temperature regime.

1.1 Temperature difference between layers:

Results illustrated in figures 3a, b, and c show temperature differences between layers in composting piles. They show that the bottom layer had the lowest temperature regime of all composting methods, and that could be improved by the porous bed. After that, comes the middle layer of composting and then the top layer, almost with the highest temperature level.

Figure 3a shows that in the naturally aerated method, the bottom layer had the lowest temperature regime until the end of active phase, though it never reached 40°C, and the max. temperature was 36.2°C on the 22nd day of the experiment. The highest temperature was 38.1°C. However, the temperature rise was equal for all the layers at the end of curing phase. The middle and top layers were almost equal with higher temperature at the top layer reaching over 40°C (42.7°C) on the 22nd day and the highest degree was 46.8°C on the 43rd day of the active phase, the middle layer reached above 40°C (41.2°C) on the 22nd day and the highest degree was 44.1°C on the 40th day. However, the middle layer got higher

temperatures than the top layer in curing phase until all layers become equal at the end.

Figure 3b shows that in the passively aerated method, the bottom layer had the lowest temperature regime until the end of active phase though the average never reached 40°C and the max. temperature was 39.2°C on the 22nd day of the experiment in the active phase. The highest temperature was 44.5°C, but the temperature rise for the middle layer equaled and exceeded the top layer at the end of curing phase. The middle and the top layers were almost equal with higher temperature at the top layer reaching 40°C on the 12th day. The highest temperature average was 48.5°C on the 22nd day of the experiment, and the highest temperature measurement was 53.2°C. The middle layer reached above 40°C (45.9°C) on the 19th day of the experiment. The highest temperature measurement was 50.3°C. In curing phase, the top layer decreased in temperature to the end of curing phase and the bottom layer increased in temperature to equal the middle layer at the end of curing phase.

Figure 3c shows that in the agitation method, the bottom layer had the lowest temperature until the end of the active phase. The temperature never exceeded 40°C (36°C) on the 22nd day of the experiment. However the temperature rose in the curing phase to equal the top layer at the end of the phase. The top and the middle layers were almost equal in temperature to the top layer, reaching above 40°C (42.1°C) on the 22nd day and the highest temperature average was 44.3°C on the 36th day of the experiment, while the highest temperature measurement was 51.5°C. The middle layer reached 40°C on the 22nd day of the experiment, and the highest average of 43.2°C was on the 33rd day, while the max. temperature measurement was 46.5°C.

1.2 Temperature differences between composting methods:

Figure 4 shows the advantage of passively aerated system. In the active phase the temperature reached the temperature of 40.9°C on the 19th day and the highest average was 43.5°C on the 29th day and the highest temperature measurement was 53.2°C. For the agitation system in the active phase, the temperature reached 40.6°C on the 33rd day. The highest average was 40.9°C on the 36th day, and the highest temperature was 51.5°C. The naturally aerated system had the lowest temperature regime.

The temperature reached 40°C on the 22nd day. the highest temperature average 41.9°C on the 43rd day, and the highest temperature measurement was 49.1°C. In the curing phase, the passively aerated treatment had higher temperature over agitation system by about 5°C and over the agitation by more than 5°C.

2. Economical Comparison:

In the agitation composting pile, the front-end loader was used as turning equipment for the pile with cost ($C=130\text{LE/h}$) and based on minimum charge per hour when renting the turning equipment. The pile takes 15 minutes to be turned, so the turning costs for the windrow ($C_w=32.5\text{LE/windrow}$), and the cost per cubic meter is ($C_v=7.2\text{LE/m}^3$). Within the duration of the pile, it was turned nine times from the 40th day using the loader for establishing the pile, so it takes ten times to cost 325LE in total.

The naturally, and the passively aerated composting piles used the front-end loader to establish the piles. Then the cost of each pile was 32.5LE. That makes the naturally and passively aerated more economical than the agitation method.

CONCLUSION:

In this study the passively aerated (PA) static piling (with corn stalks inserted) was economically, and technically the best method. It had the best temperature regime and good chemical analysis. After that came the Agitation method (Agi) technically only, and at last the naturally aerated (NA) static pile method. The economical comparison showed that the Agitation method was most expensive – 325LE –, and that refers to the machine expenses which do not suit the small-scale composting. The naturally and passively aerated static piles were equal in expenses – 32.5LE –. Passive aeration of piles, using corn stalks as air conducts are recommended over naturally aerated and turning agitation methods for small and moderate scale composting piles. This choice is due to better temperature regime and resulting chemical composition of compost.

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الملخص العربي

دراسة فنية و إقتصادية لنظم تهوية الكومبوست تحت الظروف المصرية

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يهدف هذا البحث إلى المقارنة بين أكثر نظم خدمة الكمير شيوعا في مصر و هي : نظام التقليب ، نظام التهوية الطبيعية، مع اضافة نظام آخر يعتبر تطوير لنظام التهوية الطبيعية، و هو نظام التهوية المساعدة باستخدام خامات محلية مثل حطب الذرة ترص في حزم لتوفر مسالك للهواء.

أولا: نظام التهوية الطبيعية (Naturally aerated static piles):

تم استخدام هذا النظام كتجربة مقارنة حيث انه لم يعامل بمعاملات التهوية او التقليب، و يعتبر هذا النظام أساس كل نظم التكمير المفتوحة، و تعتبر النظم الأخرى مجرد مكملات. فالتهوية الطبيعية تقوم على أساس الحركة بالحمل للهواء حيث يرتفع الهواء الساخن الى أعلى و يحل محله الهواء البارد. و بالرغم من سهولة النظام و عدم الحاجة إلى عمالة أو تقليب، إلا أن هذا النظام غير منتشر في مصر خصوصا لبعض المواد الخام التي تأخذ وقتا طويلا في التحلل كقش الأرز مثلا.

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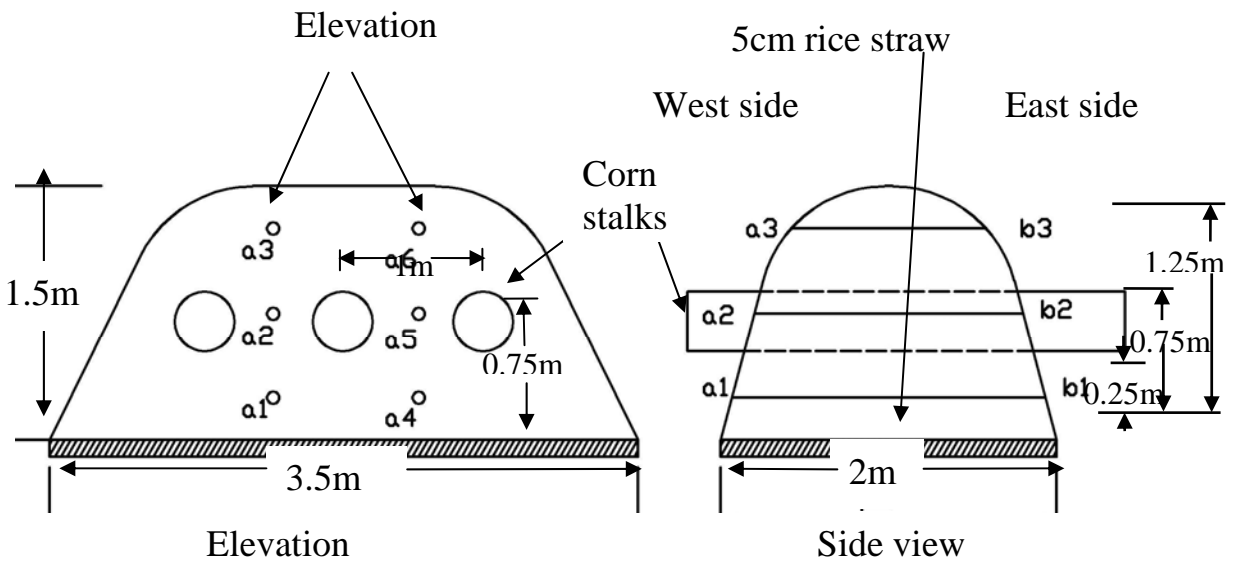
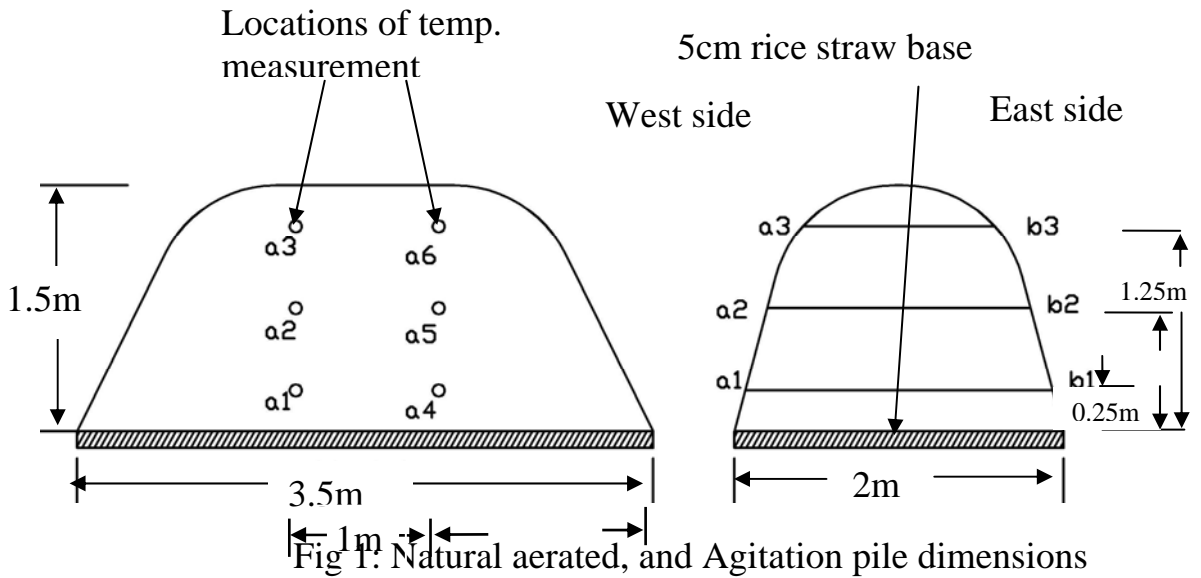
ثانياً: نظام التهوية المساعدة (Passively aerated static piles):

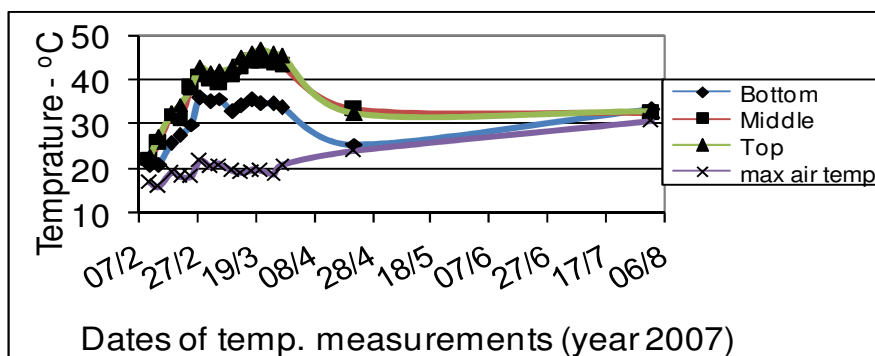
تم تطوير هذا النظام ليوافق الظروف المصرية، حيث تم استبدال أنابيب التهوية الـ PVC المثقبة بحزم من عيدان الذرة ليكون أنسب للبيئة المصرية و أوفر للفلاح. و المعروف عن الـ PVC أنه صعب التحلل و ملوث للبيئة. و تقوم فكرة هذا النظام على مساعدة الهواء المتحرك داخل الكومة بصورة طبيعية و أكثر سلاسة حيث وضع حطب الذرة للسماح للهواء بالدخول إلى قلب الكومة. و تعتبر هذه الطريقة أفضل النظم، حيث أنها لا تحتاج الى عمالة أو معدات تقليب أو كهرباء و تقوم بإدخال الهواء إلى قلب الكومة بدون تبريد.

ثالثاً: نظام التقلب (Turning agitation):

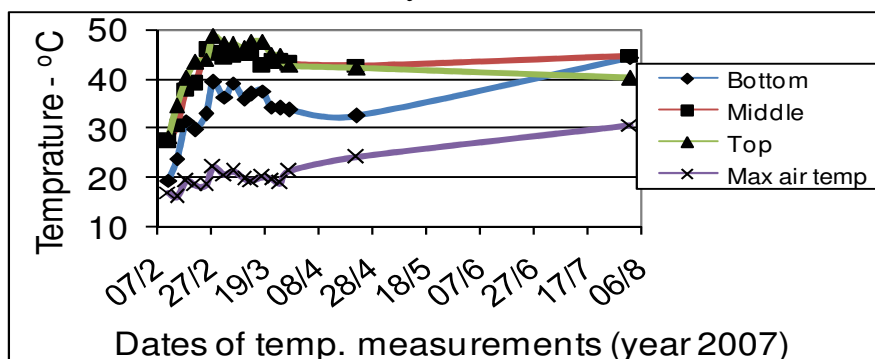
تعتبر هذه الطريقة أوسع الطرق انتشاراً في مصر، و تكاد تكون الطريقة الوحيدة المستخدمة في إنتاج الكومبوست على نطاق واسع. ويرجع انتشار هذه الطريقة في مصر الى اعتدال الجو صيفاً و شتاءً مما جعلها بيئة مناسبة طوال العام لعمل الكومبوست في النظم المفتوحة. و تعتبر هذه الطريقة مكلفة للمزارع الصغير، حيث تشغل مساحات أكبر من الأرض لتتناسب مع ظروف عمل الآلة. و تكلفة الحد الأدنى لمعدة التقلب غير اقتصادية (في حالة تأجير المعدة). تم التقلب على فترات ثابتة لا تعتمد على درجة الحرارة ليناسب ظروف الريف المصري، حيث لا تتوافر أجهزة قياس الحرارة مع الفلاح. و كان جدول الفترات كالتالي: عدم التقلب بعد تكويم الكومة لمدة شهر و نصف، ثم بدء التقلب مرة كل اسبوعين نظراً لظروف البرودة و الأمطار التي تؤثر على نشاط الكومة مع زيادة التقلب.

و كانت أفضل نتائج درجات الحرارة لنظام التهوية المساعدة بواسطة حزم حطب الذرة، حيث وصلت درجة الحرارة المتوسطة للكومة ككل الى ٤١ درجة مئوية، في ١٩ يوم من بدء التجربة. و تكون أعلى درجة حرارة ٤٤،٣ درجة في اليوم الثاني و العشرين. و كانت أعلى قراءة لدرجات الحرارة في الكومة ٥٣،٢ درجة مئوية. وظلت درجات الحرارة فوق الأربعين حتى اليوم الخمسين، يليه نظام التقلب حيث بلغت درجة حرارة الكومة في اليوم التاسع عشر إلى ٣٦،٢ درجة مئوية، و تصل الى أعلى درجة حرارة لها في اليوم السادس و الثلاثين فكانت ٤١ درجة مئوية. و كانت أعلى قراءة لدرجات الحرارة ٤٦،٥ درجة مئوية، و أخيراً نظام التهوية الطبيعية حيث كانت درجة حرارة الكومة في اليوم التاسع عشر ٣٥،٦ درجة مئوية. ووصلت الكومة إلى أعلى درجة حرارة في اليوم الثالث و الأربعين لتكون ٤١،٩ درجة مئوية. و كانت أعلى قراءة لدرجات الحرارة ٤٩،١ درجة مئوية. أما بالنسبة الى التحليلات المعملية فكانت النتائج شبه متقاربة مما يؤكد نجاح الثلاثة نظم. و من الناحية الاقتصادية حقق نظام التقلب أعلى تكلفة فكانت ٣٢٥ جنيه لكل نظام بقيمة (٧٢ جم/م^٣) بينما تساوت قيم النظامين الآخرين فكانت ٣٢٥،٥ جنيه لكل نظام بقيمة (٧٢ جم/م^٣)، وهي تكلفة انشاء الكومة و بذلك كان نظام التهوية المساعدة أفضل النظم بالنسبة للمساحات الصغيرة و المتوسطة من الناحية الفنية و الاقتصادية، يليه نظام التهوية الطبيعية و أخيراً نظام التقلب، ذلك لأن هذا النظام غير اقتصادي بالنسبة للمساحات الصغيرة و المتوسطة.

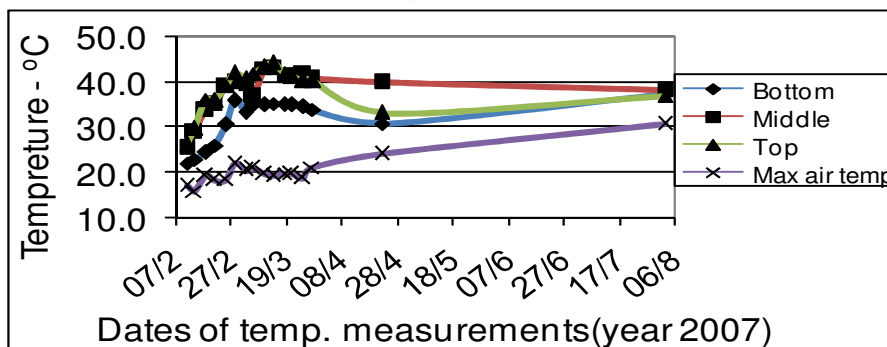




a) The temperature difference between layers in naturally aerated system.



b) The temperature difference between layers in passively aerated system.



c) The temperature difference between layers in agitation system.

Fig 3: The temperature difference between layers in composting piles.

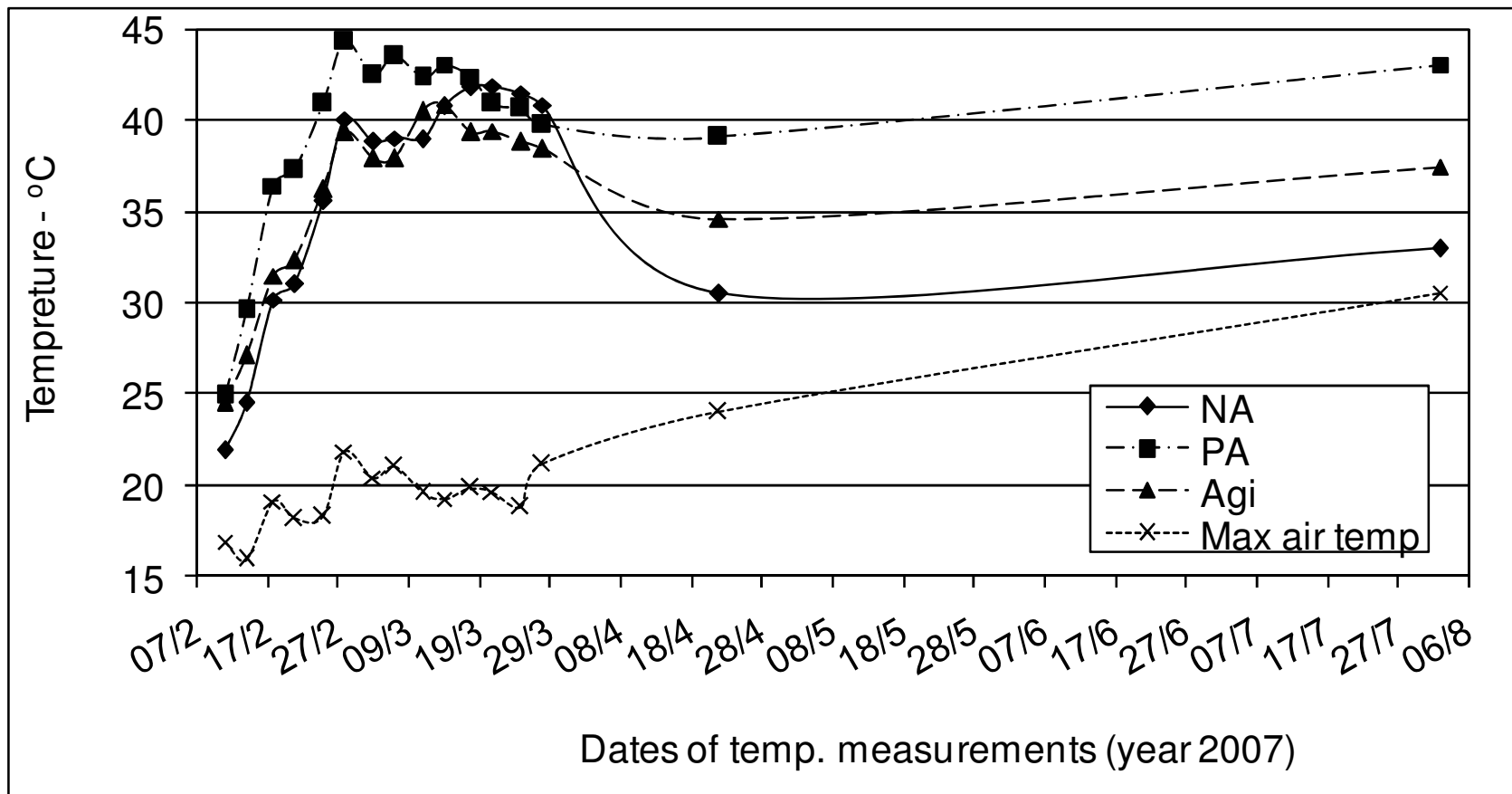


Fig 4: Temperature difference between composting methods and the air temperature average.