

**ASSESSMENT OF SWINE WASTE MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES IN CAVITE PROVINCE**

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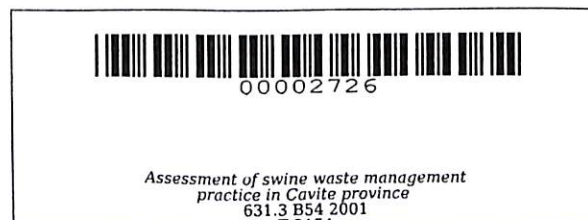
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ASSESSMENT OF SWINE WASTE MANAGEMENT
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ABSTRACT

BISNAR, CHRISTINE PEGENIA, Cavite State University, Indang Cavite, March 2001. **“ASSESSMENT OF SWINE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN CAVITE PROVINCE”**. Thesis Adviser: Eng'r. Jaime Q. Dilidili.

The study was conducted to establish baseline information regarding waste management practices of selected swine farms in Cavite. Specifically, it aimed to determine the estimated waste production, swine population, types of wastes produced, process of collecting waste, schedule of collecting waste, waste treatment method, waste disposal system, waste disposal problems, gross annual income, area of waste final disposal, and effect on swine waste to disposal area in Cavite. Eighty (80) respondents were interviewed in the municipality of Cavite, namely, Alfonso, Amadeo, Bacoar, Dasmarinas, Gen. Aguinaldo, Gen. Trias, Indang, Magallanes, Maragondon, Mendez, Naic, Silang, Tagaytay, Tanza, Trece Martirez City from November 2000 to February 2001.

Respondents ranged from 21 to 75 years old with an average of 50.95 years. Majority of the respondents reached tertiary education.

The results indicated that swine population in Cavite ranged from 320 to 18,840 heads. The total estimated manure produced in Cavite was 163,730 kg, the total estimated wastewater produced in Cavite was 1,259.45 cu. meter, the total estimated empty sacks produced was 23,880 pieces, and the total estimated syringe produced was 15,304 pieces. Majority of the respondents disposed manure and wastewater in agricultural land through land application, syringe by burying it, and sacks by selling it. Majority of the

respondents collected their waste manually in a daily basis, except for syringe which was collected monthly. According to majority of the respondents some problems were encountered in waste disposal such as lack of disposal area, lack of technology and lack of equipment. Most of the respondents reported that wastes, specifically manure and wastewater had beneficial effect at the area of waste final disposal. Direct disposal of manure and wastewater on agricultural land help build and maintain soil fertility. But, excess application of waste can harm the crops, soil and create nuisances.

Based from the result of the study, the total estimated average gross annual income from swine production of the respondents was P188.02 M while the estimated average gross annual income from swine waste production (sacks) was P510,900.

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ASSESSMENT OF SWINE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN CAVITE PROVINCE ^{1/}

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INTRODUCTION

The traditional view of a unit of agricultural production such as the farm, as an isolated and self-sufficient operation, is rapidly becoming invalid. Among the types of agricultural production, animal production is becoming more intensive because of environmental problems. Efficiency of animal production and quality of the environment are obviously and inescapably tied together. Any combination of a given type and scale of livestock operation and a given level of environmental quality will have its own interrelationships. Since a concept of a totally unimpaired or totally polluted environment is not meaningful, feasible compromises must be obtained between livestock production and pollution control and abatement to assure adequate profit for the producer and an acceptable environment for the public. Thus, the challenge of animal waste management lies in the last word of that phrase – *management*