

EIP-AGRI practice abstract

Short title:

Green compost from green waste by "IMOG" process

Summary:

Green compost from intermunicipal IMOG is a stabilised and hygienised soil improver (12,000 T/year). This compost closes the material cycle: green waste (degradable organic waste from parks, garden, public domain, roadside cuttings) is transformed and ultimately return carbon and nutrients to the farmer. The IMOG composting process and end product are unique because of its use of membranes, forced aeration and fine sieving, resulting in matured, quality compost with good moist balance. Using compost helps to increase soil fertility in times of decreasing organic matter-levels in agricultural parcels. The footprint (carbon footprint - ISO14067) of this compost is therefore - in accordance with Vlaco's CO2 tool - negative.

IMOG's green compost has the Vlaco quality label (strictest requirements in the EU) and contains on average 19% OC (dm) and various nutrients: 1,4% N (dm) - 0,5% P₂O₅ (dm) - 1,1% K₂O, CaO, etc. In the Flemish manure legislation, green compost is classified as a slow-acting fertiliser with max 40% slow-released N - which also prevents nutrient leaching. In order to stimulate soil improvement quality, an exemption of 50% of the phosphorus content is allowed in the calculation of the maximum amount of compost to be applied on agricultural land. The price is usually 2 to 12€/tonne. In order to support the soil organic matter without exceeding the phosphorus standards, an average of 20 to 25 tonnes/ha of green compost can be applied annually in the Flemish context, as a guideline, also covering part of the N-fertilisation. Compost equally increases water retention capacity and thereby decreases vulnerability to erosion and droughts.

For more information: https://nutriman.net/farmer-platform/product/id_280