



Characterization of shea Waste Biochar Using Slow Pyrolysis

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INTRODUCTION

Processing shea into butter is an important livelihood source for most women in Northern Ghana but also a significant factor of environmental pollution.



Methodology



Shea waste

Processed for charring

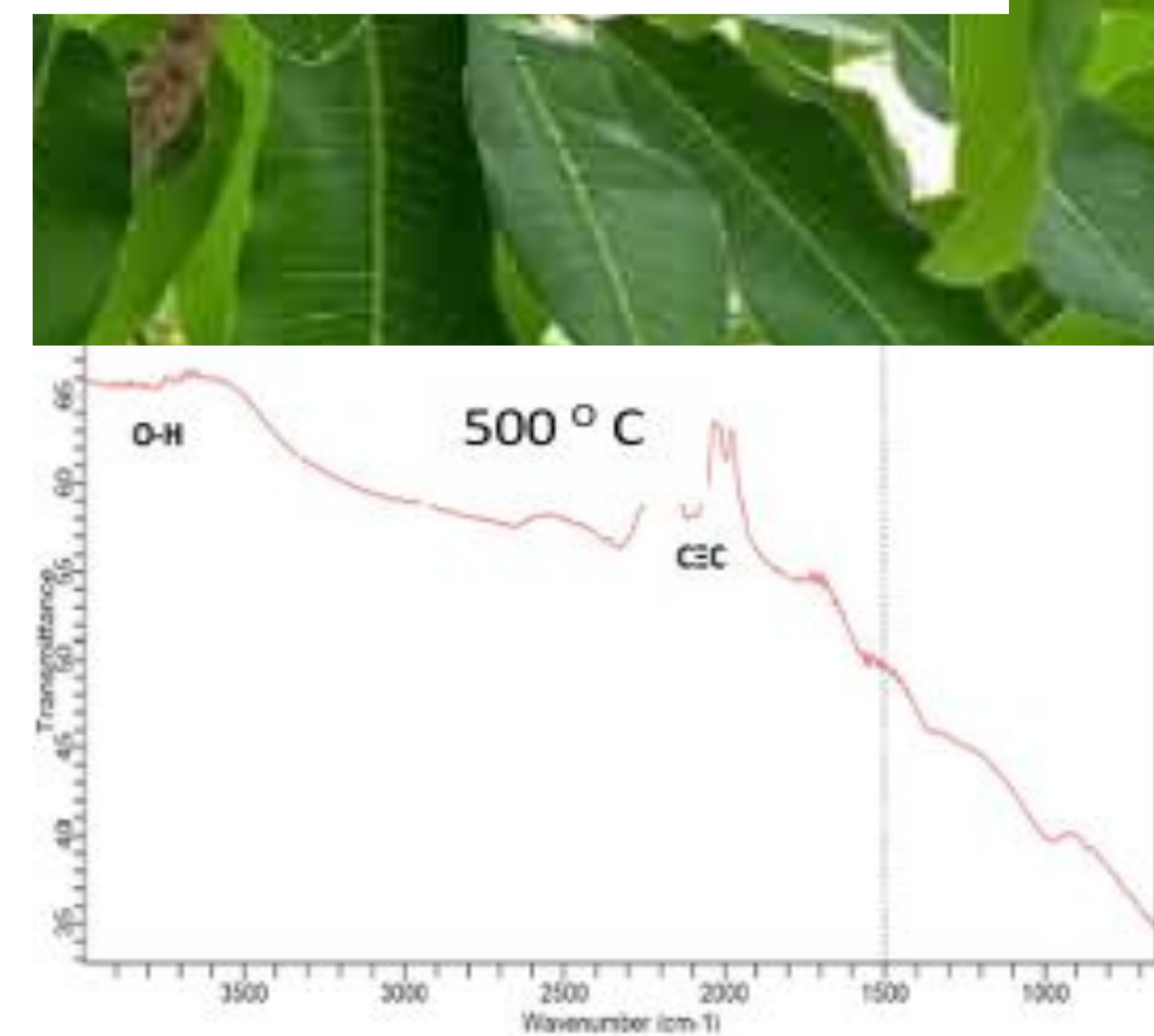
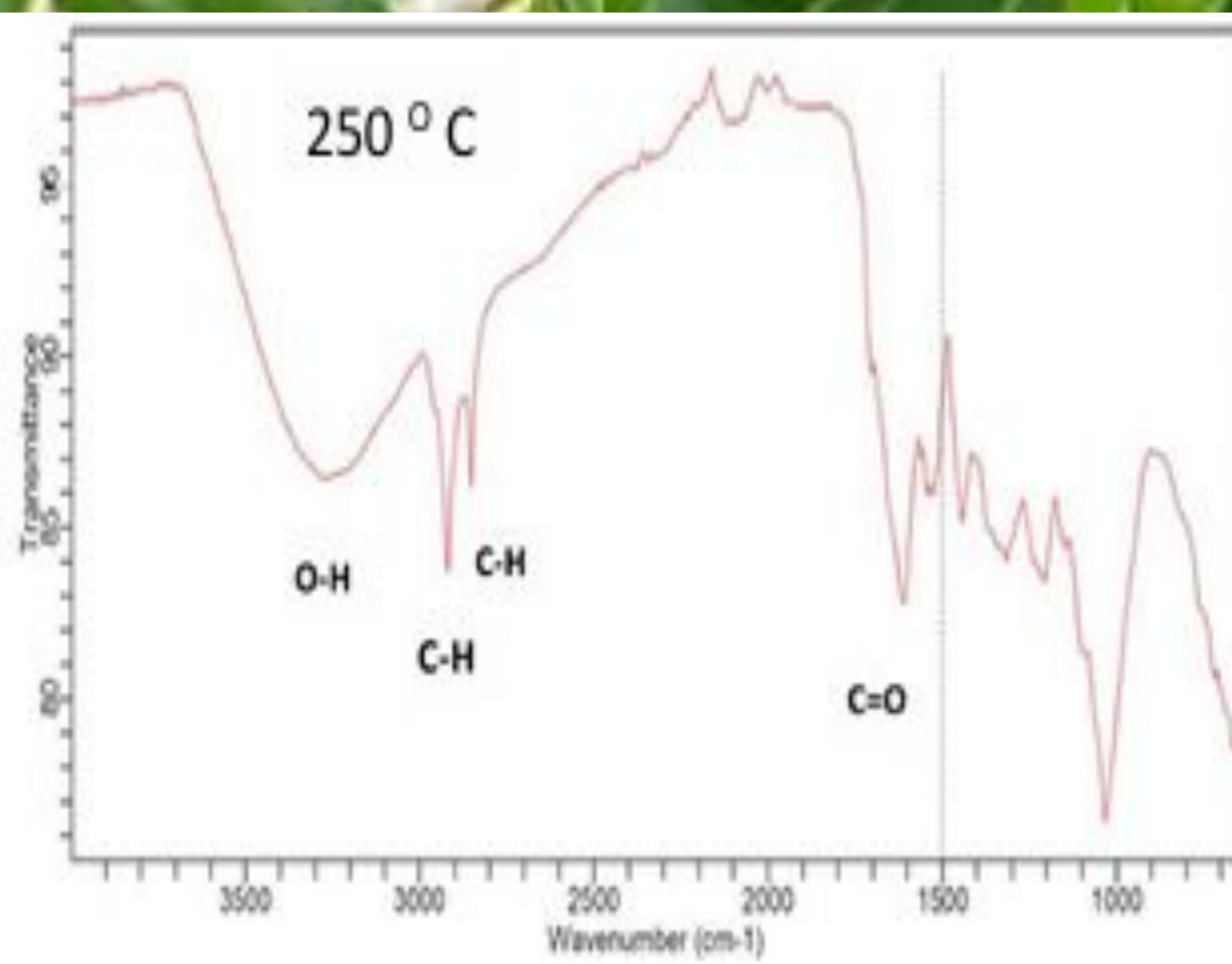
Biochar

FTIR

Standard laboratory procedures were followed for Bulk Density and pH

Results/Discussion

Both have good binding capacities, hence will help improve soil health Capacity to bind onto its surfaces heavy metals and other chemical



Conclusion

Shea Waste Biochar (SWB) prepared under 200 ° C or 500 ° C have the potential to improve favorable soil conditions, increase crop productivity and consequently, overall profitability of small holder women farmers