

Zoology-Department Best Practice

Compost Making

Compost making attracted lot of interest in recent years due to increasing environmental concerns and use of sustainable fertilizers. Compost making is a healthy and clean way to eliminate wastes going into our landfills, which improves the environment.

Goal:

Converting organic waste into nutrient rich fertilizer by eco-friendly method

Objectives:

- To convert organic waste of campus plants into compost
- To create awareness to the students about the use of chemical free compost as an organic fertilizer for the growth of plants.
- To develop own compost unit to college.

Context:

It is an aerobic method of composting. The finished product is obtained through that process of composting within 90-120 days. Top soils are used in this system of composting which carry soil microbes which are responsible for decomposition process as the Cow dung does not contain these type of microbes. Microbial compost is rich in all essential plant nutrients. Provides excellent effect on overall plant growth, improves the quality, easy to handle and store and does not have bad odor.

Practice:

A cement tank is used for preparing compost. For circulation of air, proper holes are left on all the four sides of the tank wall.

A layer of mud or soil is spread on the floor of the tank.

Students collect vegetable waste from the vegetable market which is adjacent to the college in bags (Greens).

Campus waste like dry leaves, paper waste and food waste are collected by the students (Browns).

First layer of the tank is filled with vegetable waste and second layer is filled with dry litter, like this tank is filled with greens and browns layer by layer and covered with lid.

After 15 to 20 days the biomass contracts and becomes more compact and goes down in the tank by 8-9 inches. The procedure described in the first filling is repeated again. Microbial action takes place and within 90-120 days the compost gets ready. Microbial compost is an ecofriendly process that recycles organic waste compost and produces valuable nutrients.

Compost Container:



Students filling the compost in bags:



Evidence of Success:

The compost prepared by students is used as manure to the campus plants and garden.

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The greenery of campus is increased.

Problems encountered:

It is a time consuming process.

Organic waste produced is less.