



DESTRUCTION AND DECOMPOSITION PROCESS

Here are the steps that occur in this process:

DESTRUCTION

Organic materials are broken down into smaller particles through physical and biological processes. This initial decomposition prepares the material for further decomposition.

DECOMPOSITION

Microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi, then break down organic materials into simpler compounds such as carbon dioxide, water, and nutrient-rich humus. This stage is very important for turning waste into nutrient-rich compost.

NUTRITION CYCLE

Decaying organic matter, or humus, becomes a valuable source of nutrients for plants, thus completing the nutrient cycle. This nutrient-rich compost can then be used to fertilize the soil and increase plant growth.

"Every small step in the composting process brings us closer to the goal of creating a greener, more sustainable planet for future generations"

How to Compost at Home

Location:

Choosing the right location is the key to the success of the compost process. Here are some factors to consider when choosing a location:

Open Area

Easy Access

Good Drainage



Required Ingredients:

Compost is a process that uses organic materials as raw materials. Here are some materials that are generally used in the composting process:



Food Waste



Foliage



Recycled Paper



Coffee Grounds

Benefits of Compost:

Compost offers many benefits in various aspects of agriculture, environmental sustainability, and soil health. Let's explore some of the key benefits:



Soil Enrichment

Waste Reduction

Erosion Prevention

Carbon Sequestration

Improved Plant Health