Best Practice 2

Title : Sagar Shendriy Khat

Organic Composting is the natural process of 'rotting' or decomposition of organic matter by microorganisms under controlled conditions. Raw organic materials such as crop residues, animal wastes, food garbage, some municipal wastes and suitable industrial wastes, enhance their suitability for application to the soil as a fertilizing resource, after having undergone composting.

Objectives

1.To provide a suitable environment for Plant and trees for good enrichment and food products by Organic fertilizer.

2. To conserve environment and natural resources by use of organic fertilizer.

3. To promote/inculcate vocational education (generating revenue while studying)

4. Nowdays we use chemical fertilizer as compost but it contain complex chemical compounds such as lignin, cellulose, hemicellulose, polysaccharides, proteins, lipids etc.

5.These complex materials cannot be used as such as resource materials.The complex materials should be converted into simple inorganic element as available nutrient.The material put into soil without conversion will undergo conversion inside the soil.This conversion process take away all energy and available nutrients from the soil affecting the crop,so Organic Compost should be used.

The Context:

By adding organic wastes such as sawdust, wood shavings, coir pith, pine needles, and dry fallen leaves, while preparing organic waste mixtures for composting, one can ensure that the compost produced contains sufficient and long-lasting humus. However, gardeners often find that where they use lignin-rich plant materials, the compost does not ripen rapidly. A technique for making good compost from hard plant materials involves mixing lime in a ratio of 0.5 gram per kg of waste material. Lime can be applied as dry powder or after mixing with a sufficient quantity of water. Treatment with lime enhances the process of decomposition of hard materials. Liming can enhance the humification process in plant residues by enhancing microbial population and activity and by weakening lignin structure, Organic compost provides nutritious food, enriches soil quality and reduces the loss of beneficial soil microorganisms.

The practice:

By Making this organic compost our institute provided it to all plants and trees in campus for enrichment.

Volume reduction of waste.

Matured compost comes into equilibrium with the soil.

During composting number of wastes from several sources are blended together.

Redues the risk of pollution.

Reduce or eliminate the need for chemical fertilizers.Promote higher yields of agricultural crops.

Facilitate reforestation, wetlands restoration, and habitat revitalization efforts by amending contaminated, compacted, and marginal soils.

Cost-effectively remediate soils contaminated by hazardous waste

Evidence of success:

It is now possible to produce agricultural items without harming soil, water resources, or air while also conserving the environment.

The organic compost can be used for good growth of plants in camus as campus surrounded by trees so they need more compost for their enrichments so balance the organic component in soil we use organic compost made under sagar shendrya khat

Organic compost gives good growth to plants so they are bliss for the eyes and creates a stress free environment

Special attention is being paid to crop rotation

Problems encountered and resources required:

Organic compost making take time is more as compared to other compost.

The nutrient value of compost is low compared with that of chemical fertilizers, and the rate of nutrient release is slow so that it cannot usually

meet the nutrient requirement of crops in a short time, thus resulting in some nutrient deficiency.

The nutrient composition of compost is highly variable compared to chemical fertilizers.