

# Home Composting Techniques



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# What is home composting?

- Composting is a natural process of recycling organic waste from kitchen or garden by breaking it down into soil-enriching humus.
- Composting can be carried out in one's home with ease by taking out time to segregate and collect organic waste thereby starting an active compost system.
- Once the process gets going, nature will take its course with a little help along the way.



# What are the vital parameters for composting

- Adding proper segregated organic ingredients at regular intervals
- Maintaining Carbon:Nitrogen Ratio
- Maintaining proper temperature
- Turning
- Maintaining moisture
- Harvesting



# How does composting work?

- In nature, organic wastes are broken down and recycled through a combination of biological and chemical processes.
- Biological agents like worms, insects, fungi, bacteria and other microorganisms consume and digest the materials releasing nutrients in the process.
- The humus which is produced is further transformed by the weather process.



#### Six Easy Steps to make Compost from Kitchen Waste

- 1) Separate the edible kitchen waste (vegetable peels, fruit peels, small amounts of wasted cooked food) in a container.
- 2) Collect dry organic matter (dried leaves, sawdust) in a small container.
- 3) Take a large earthen pot or a bucket and drill 4- 5 holes around the container at different levels to let the air inside.(*Drilling holes could be optional*)
- 4) Line the bottom of the container with layer of soil so at to prevent the spillage of leachate.
- 5) Now start adding food waste in layers alternating wet waste (food scraps, vegetable and fruit peels) with dry waste (straw, sawdust, dried leaves).
- 6) Cover this container with a plastic sheet or a plank of wood to help retain moisture and heat.
- Every few days, the pile has to be turned by a rake to provide aeration. If the pile looks dry then water can be sprinkled to make it moist.
- Within 2-3 months the pile should start forming compost that appears dark brown, coarse and having a earthy smell.
- With time and a little patience, composting will can become a person's second nature.



#### What are the benefits?

• Turns yard, garden waste and fruit and vegetable scraps into a valuable soil conditioner and diverts the organic waste from going to the waste bin.

• Reduces the amount of waste that goes to the landfill thereby extending the life of the landfill.



# 9 reasons to start Composting today





You don't need a PhD to do this -it's simple!

You have the raw materials





Reduce the strain on the public system



Organic waste does not need to travel



**Compost** is

the earth

**SENER** 

nutrition for

Mixing organic with other waste is had for the earth



**Responsibility +** awareness + simple logic = compost at home









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Help rappickets & recyclers earn more

#### What can be composted?

In the first stage *Kitchen waste* such as vegetable and fruit scraps, grass clippings, leaves, coffee grounds, tea and tea bags, egg shells, sawdust and wood ash could be started with. In the *second* stage meat and diary products composting can be commenced such as bones, meat or fish, cooking oils, dairy products, grains or cereals etc

(This can be specifically be done by putting the meat waste in the centre of the bin since the temperature is high in the middle of the bin compared to the top of the bin. This also helps in minimising the odour. )



#### What's what

| Material                 | Carbon/Nitrogen | Info  |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Table Scraps             | Nitrogen        | add with dry carbon items                           |
| Fruit & Vegetable Scraps | Nitrogen        | add with dry carbon items                           |
| Eggshells                | neutral         | best when crushed                                   |
| Leaves                   | Carbon          | leaves break down faster when shredded              |
| Grass Clippings          | Nitrogen        | add in thin layers so they don't mat into clumps    |
| Lawn & Garden weeds      | Nitrogen        | only use weeds which have not gone to seed          |
| Shrub Pruning's          | Carbon          | woody prunings are slow to break down               |
| Straw or Hay             | Carbon          | straw is best; hay (with seeds) is less ideal       |
| Pine Needles             | Carbon          | acidic; use in moderate amounts                     |
| Flowers, Cuttings        | Nitrogen        | chop up any long woody stems                        |
| Wood Ash                 | Carbon          | only use ash from clean materials; sprinkle lightly |
| Coffee Grounds           | Nitrogen        | filters may also be included                        |
| Tea Leaves               | Nitrogen        | loose or in bags                                    |
| Newspaper                | Carbon          | avoid using glossy paper and colored inks           |
| Shredded paper           | Carbon          | avoid using glossy paper and colored inks           |
| Cardboard                | Carbon          | shred material to avoid matting                     |
| Corn cobs, Stalks        | Carbon          | slow to decompose; best if chopped up               |
| sawdust pellets          | Carbon          | high carbon levels; add in layers to avoid clumping |
| wood chips / pellets     | Carbon          | high carbon levels; use sparingly                   |
| 4                        |                 |   |



# Types of home composting kits available in market



### Daily Dump -Khumba

#### Organic matter decomposes in the Kambha in an aerobic environment (composting in the presence of oxygen)

A Kambha is a 3 tier composting product.

Don't fill more than 3/4th of each unit with waste at one time.

Woven plastic wire mesh & newspaper sheets in the top and middle units acts as separators & provides the space for air to enter from the bottom of the pile of composting. Air /oxygen gets into the 3 units through the holes.

Waste is first filled in Unit A. When Unit A gets 3/4th full, Unit A moves to the middle and Unit B moves to the top. Waste is now dumped in Unit B. While this is happening the waste in Unit A reduces in volume. This is then transferred to Unit C after Unit B is 3/4th full. Unit A is now empty and ready to be placed on top. Unit B is shifted to the middle.

This cycle repeats.

The leechate (water discharged by composting matter) filters down Unit A and Unit B to reach the bottom Unit C to be absorbed by the almost done compost and the plant in case of the Kambha with the plant.

The Kambha units are easy to shift once they are full.



# Green Tech life – Smartbin Air

#### greentechlife



**Components of Smartbin Air** Smartbin Air (20L) Bins **Strainers** Stand Tap Bio Bloom Air *Camphor tablets* Rubber gloves Curing Bag

https://www.greentechlife.in/smartbin-air/

https://youtu.be/9Z0VNC9WoBI- YouTube link for Smart Air Bin usage



#### Steps to use Smartbin Air

1. Soak first, rinse thoroughly & then peel

2. Air tight container to collect waste

3. Rinse the lids daily





Use potassium permanganate ③ solution to soak fruits & veggetables for 5 mins. Rinse thoroughly before peeling or chopping them for cooking. It is very cheap & available in any medicine shop. This cleans pesticide residues, insect eggs, worms or other harmful substances. Instead of a microwave safe bowl, use any **air tight** container to collect all your food waste.

Never allow flies to enter this container, or leave food waste exposed.

Once full, empty it into the Smartbin Air & cover with a layer of Bio Bloom Air & close the lid.



Smartbin Air lids are insect proof. If an egg survives the soaking & washing & hatches inside the bin, it turns into a tiny white worm & then into a cocoon that looks like a grain of brown rice at the **bottom of the** lid.

Inspect daily and wash them off if you ever see them. While washing the lids cover the bins with a cloth.

Step 3-Rinse Step 1-Clean Step 2-Collect

#### Contd



Step 5-Transfer



# Eco Bin - Aerobic Composter

- EcoBin Aerobic Composter (20 litres 1 nos.)
- Drain taps (1 nos.)
- Coco Magic Blocks of 700gms.
- Inner drain tray (1 nos.)
- A pair of imported latex gloves
- Green Storage Container with lid & Handle.
- User Videohttps://www.youtube.com/watc h?v=AxgVQDK3bdM





# Hasirudala – Honey Bee Standard Edition

- 1 Nos. 30 litre closed drums with tap
- 2 Nos. Bio Clean composting accelerator and odour neutralizer
- 1 packet spinach seeds
- Instruction pamphlet *https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=d3PWW3RNDuI*





# I Love Composting - Composting Bin for Individual Homes

- Bin with a lid, Tub, Net plate, Rake
- Compost starter
- Odor and fly control mat
- Saw dust/Rice husk
- Simple steps guide to composting
- Bag to hold it all
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v =Bzh-3zYnpfw&feature=youtu.be





# Nitya Jaivika - Composting Bin for Individual Homes

- 16ltrs bucket with lid
- Inoculated Cocopeat -4kgs
- Spinach seeds

Guide:

http://media.wix.com/ugd/d 9f382\_158787a2fdc24b67b 44423f79637702e.pdf





# Reap Benefit De'Grade Plus -Cocopeat

- 5kg pack Beneficial microbes blended with bio activated cocopeat carrier material.
- Use your own aerated container along with this cocopeat.
- https://www.youtube.com/watc h?v=XynbrVEBpSw





# Shudh Labh - Bioclean Bricks – Cocopeat

- 1 Bioclean Brick –
   650gms
- Use your own aerated container along with this cocopeat.

Guide:https://www.youtub e.com/watch?v=SAO23JIl TVc&feature=youtu.be





# Shudh Labh - Easy Aerobic Composting Kit

- Bioclean Bricks 2 Nos
- 8 ltr bucket with lid 1
- 25 ltr bin with lid 1 OR
  55 ltr blue drum with lid
- Plate 16 inch 1
- Processing time :3-4 weeks





#### Eco Bin - Anaerobic Eco Bin Jr SOLO

- EcoBin Indoor Bokashi Composter (10 litres - 1 nos.)
- Drain taps (1 nos.)
- Magic Microbes Bokashi bran (1 nos.)
- Inner drain tray (1 nos.)
- A pair of imported latex gloves
- User Instruction Guidehttps://www.youtube.com/watch? v=UgyWkaj\_W44





# Quantum Leap Guru - Bokashi d.e.c.o.d.e.d Planter Kit

- Nos. 7 lt. Bokashi Starter Solo bin including brew tap and strainer basket. 1 pkt. Bokashi Bran (75 g)
- 3x 8" brown plastic pots
- 1.5 kg. Compost
- 1x Bioclean brick as a medium in the potting mix
- A seed packet
- Bin assembly instructions and quick start guide

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WEGz-CfJTV4&feature=youtu.be





#### Let's get real

| Concerns   | Solutions  |
|--|--|
| I don't have room                                    | Use commercial bin   |
| It takes too long                                    | <ul> <li>Maintain proper conditions</li> </ul>                                     |
|  | Cut up large pieces  |
| It smells  | Not if you maintain C:N ratio  |
| Temps too low to kill<br>diseases, fungi, weed seeds | Use local community composting<br>facility for problem pieces,<br>compost the rest |
| Attracts animals                                     | Bury food waste in center  |



# What method is right for me???

- How much space do I have?
  - -Is it indoor or outdoor or both?
- What do I want to compost?
  - How much waste do I have a week?
- How and where do I want to use the compost?
- How much time can I spend on it a week?
- What's my *ewww!* factor?
- How committed am I to composting?



#### Thanks

