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Organic wastes (food preparation residues, garden or green waste) accounts for more than half of the total waste collected from the territory of some city.



It is most economical to process organic waste at the place of its origin, so that it will be used as a raw material for the production of quality compost.





The process itself is called composting and that is, in fact, the natural decomposition of organic matter by the action of bacteria, worms, as well as small insects.

The resulting product - compost, is a useful material, similar to humus, without an unpleasant odor and which can be used for soil conditioning or as fertilizer.



Conditions required for composting:



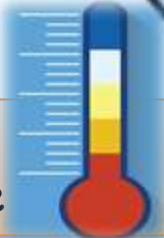
1. Different types of organic waste that is easily degradable



2. Enough oxygen



3. Appropriate temperature



4. Constant presence of moisture

What to compost in the household:



What To Compost



Vegetables



Houseplants



Yard trimmings



Coffee, tea



Fruits



Nut shells



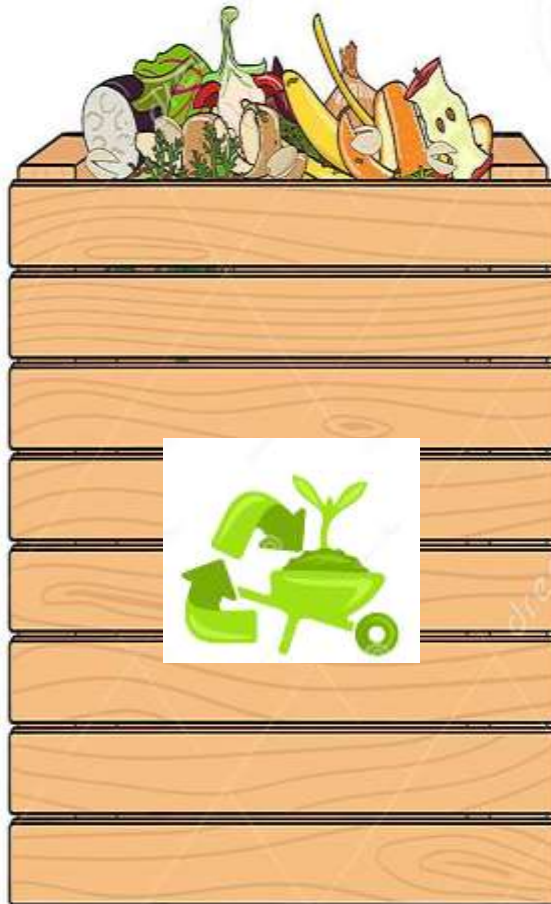
Eggshells



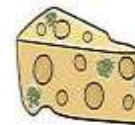
Paper napkins



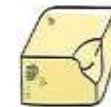
Paper scraps
and cardboard



What Not To Compost



Dairy
products



Fats and
oils



Eggs, meat or fish
bones and scraps



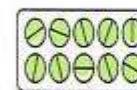
Pet
waste



Diseased
plants



Produce
stickers



Medication



Cigarettes



Broken glass

Types of composters and selection of places for its installation



- The composter can be made of wood, braided wire, an old barrel or old tires.
- When making them, care should be taken that the sides of the composter have openings necessary for air circulation.





- The distance between the boards should not be more than 2 cm.
- A wooden lid is placed over the box.

- The simplest composter is made of steel mesh covered with a wooden or canvas cover.
- A somewhat more complex is a wooden composter in the shape of a square box.



How to Make COMPOST

1



Choose a place

Ideal compost area is a dry, shady spot near a water source, with dimensions of 3 x 3 x 3 feet.

2



Add the ingredients

The ingredients are those rich in carbon (brown materials) and those rich in nitrogen (green materials). Make sure large materials are chopped or shredded.

3



Add water as needed

Make sure the pile stays moist, but not too wet (It should feel like a damp sponge).

4



Keep things moving

Turn your compost mixture to add air to the mix. This helps speed up the composting process.

5



Wait a while

When the compost no longer gives off heat and becomes dry, brown and crumbly, it's fully cooked and ready to be fed to the garden.



1 BIOREMEDIATION
AND POLLUTION
PREVENTION

2 PLANT AND ANIMAL
DISEASE CONTROL

COMPOST CAN ALSO BE USED FOR

3 EROSION
CONTROL AND
LAND
MANAGEMENT

4 AFFORESTATION,
WETLAND RESTORATION
AND HABITAT
REVITALIZATION

1. A new composting technology, known as Bioremediation with compost, is now used to restore contaminated soil, to control odors, and to degrade volatile organic compounds. The microbes found in compost also have the ability to break down some toxic organic compounds, including petroleum (hydrocarbons).




2. Composting is used to increase yields in farmers engaged in organic production.



Research has shown that compost is used to stop the spread of plant diseases and control pests. Compost can help farmers save money, reduce the use of pesticides, protect natural resources ...



A close-up photograph of dark, rich soil, likely compost or mulch, with a wooden handle or tool resting on the surface. The soil is dark brown and textured with small particles. The wooden handle is light brown and curved, positioned horizontally across the bottom of the frame. The text is overlaid on the soil in a white, sans-serif font.

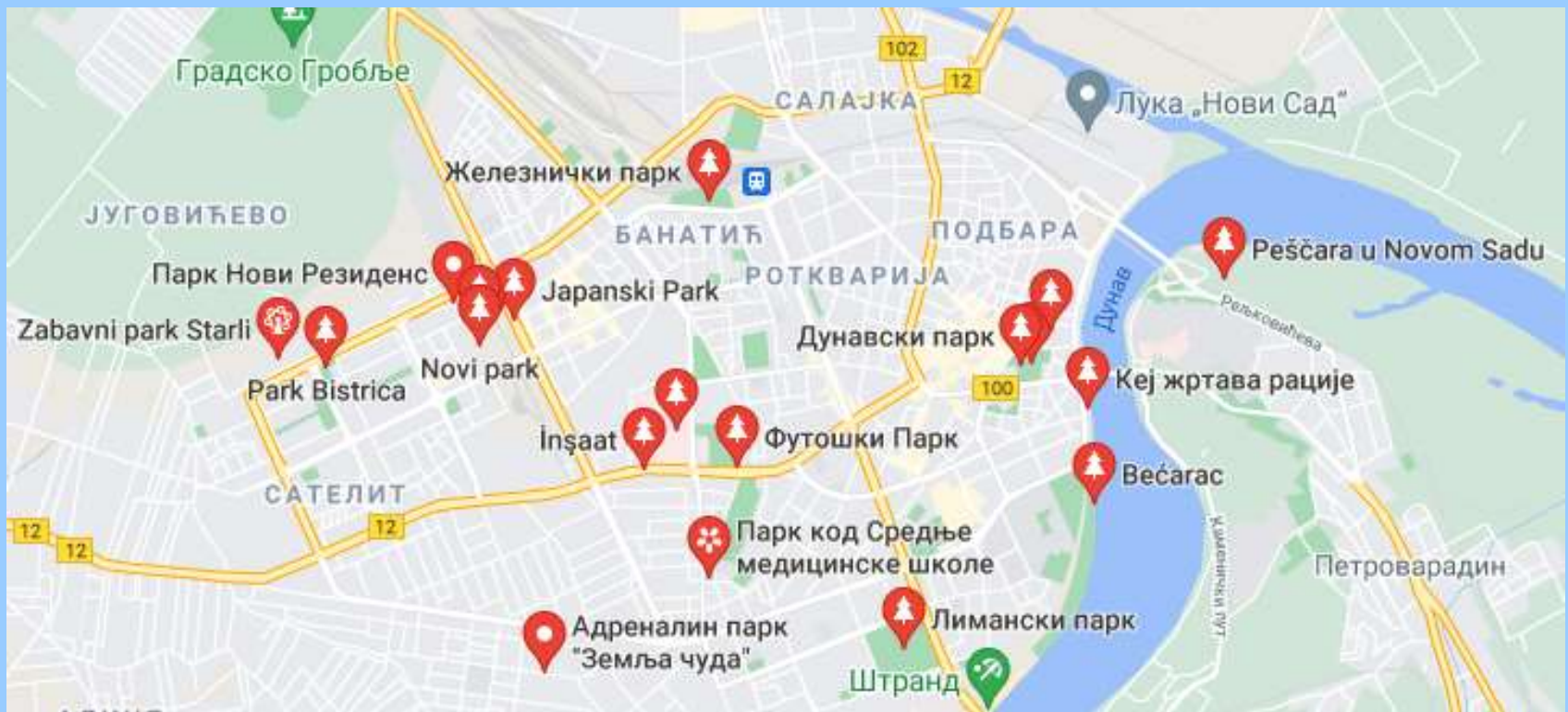
3. Compost is used to improve plant growth. Compost enriches the soil and reduces erosion and outflow of nutrients from the soil, provides soil compaction and helps control diseases and pests that endanger plants.



4. Compost can be used for afforestation, wetland restoration and habitat revitalization



There are 8 large parks in Novi Sad where it would be possible to install composters. There, in addition to waste from the park itself, citizens could also bring their organic waste and dispose of it in composters.



THE END

