



BIOFERTINET

B I O - F e r t i l i z e r N e t



BIOFERTINET

This composting process is based on the method developed by the University of California, Berkeley, but is specifically designed for use in limited spaces. The materials consist of organic waste, which originates from living organisms. The smaller the pieces, the better and faster the waste will decompose completely—use a shredder if necessary.



Materials That Can Be Used to Make Compost:



Brown waste, 9 parts: dry leaves, cardboard, sawdust, coconut husks, rice husks, etc.



Green garden waste, 6 parts: banana stems, green leaves, etc.



BIO SOLTAMAX, which has been diluted in 1 liter of water, then take 250 cc and dilute it into 5 liters of water for every 750 kg of total waste to be composted.

- Use wire mesh or make a frame from bamboo or other easily available materials.
- Layer the waste starting with brown waste, green waste, and activator waste. Repeat this process until the container is full.



Each layer is sprinkled with water that has been mixed with BIO SOLTAMAX (a total of 5 liters) little by little.



Cover with a tarp or plastic sheet.



On the 4th day, the temperature of the waste pile will rise and can reach 75°C. Open the wire mesh, stir all the waste thoroughly, and then return it to the pile.



After that, stir the compost pile every 2 days. Continue this process until the 18th day. In several trials, the compost has matured before 18 days, sometimes within 12-14 days.



- The temperature has cooled.
- The smell is like forest humus or tea.
- The compost is loose and crumbly.
- When squeezed, the compost will clump together, but when pressed, it will easily crumble.
- Dark brown to black color.

Application Methode:

Mature compost can be used as a planting media mixture by mixing in a 1:1:1 ratio of local soil, mature compost, and biochar.

Mature compost can also be spread over pots or on the soil surface where our plants are located.



Problems And Solutions

Problem: The compost does not heat up, and decomposition is slow.

Solution: Check the bioactivator. Is the third layer, such as animal manure, rumen, or KASGOT, insufficient? Suggestion: add more bioactivator and help with spraying BIO SOLTAMAX.

Problem: The compost is wet, soggy, and has an excessively strong odor.

Solution: Check the first layer or brown waste. Add brown waste with a high C/N ratio, such as sawdust, if necessary.