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