

AMAR SHAHEED BABA AJIT SINGH JUJHAR SINGH MEMORIAL
COLLEGE, BELA (ROPAR)

VERMICOMPOST COMMITTEE



AIM :

To prepare vermicomposting using earthworms and other biodegradable waste.

VERMICOMPOST:

Vermi compost is very important for organic farming , vermicomposting can be done for self use alternate income or commercial purpose .

OBJECTIVES:

1. High nutritional quality
2. Work with natural system rather than seeking to dominate them.
3. Encourage and enhance the biological cycles with farming system.
4. Maintain and increase the long term fertility of soils.
5. A void all forms of pollution .
6. To maintain the genetic diversity of agricultural system.

TYPES OF EARTHWORM : RED WORMS type of earth worms we used.

Red worms are nature ultimate composting worm and a great pick for worm farms red worms go by many names . they are often called red wigglers ,tiger worms , manure worms, composting worm and trout worms.

MATERIAL:

- Water
- Cow dungs
- Thatch roof
- Soil and sand
- Earthworms
- A large bin(cemented tank)
- Green leaves
- Biodegradable wastes collect from field and canteen

MEASUREMENT :

EXTERNAL MEASUREMENT

Length of TANK= 15 ft 9 inch

Breath of tank = 6 ft 9 inch

INTERNAL MEASUREMENT

Length of TANK= 14 ft 10 inch

Breath of tank =5 ft 10 inch

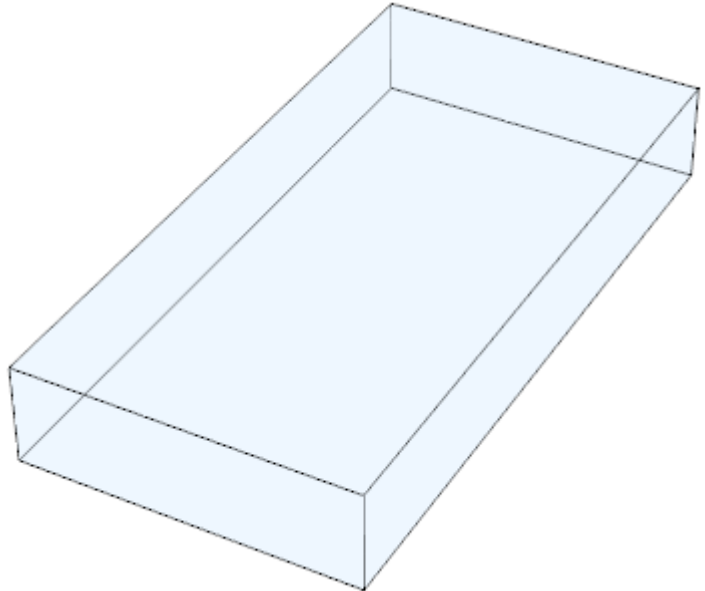
THICKNESS OF TANK =5 inch

DEPTH OF TANK= 1ft 6 inch

LENGTH OF SHED=16ft

BREATH OF SHED =7 ft 9 inch

HEIGHT OF SHED FROM EARTH =8ft



PROCEDURE :

1. To prepare a compost we use tank which is made by bricks and cement .
2. Prepare a cow dungs slurry and sprinkle it on the heap for quick decomposition
3. Add a layer (2-3) inch of soil or sand at the bottom of the tank . now prepare a fine bedding by adding partially decomposed cow dungs ,dried leaves and other biodegradable waste collected from field . distribute evenly on the sand layer .
4. Continue adding both the chopped bio –waste and partially decomposed cow dungs layer wise into tank up to a depth of 0.5-1.0 ft
5. Once after adding all the bio –wastes release the earthworm species over the mixture and cover with neem leaves .
6. Sprinkle water on regular basis to maintain moisture content of compost .
7. Cover tank with thatch roof to prevent entry of ants, lizards ,mouse ,snake ,rain water and direct sunshine .

RESULT:

After 24th day around 4000 to 5000 new worms are introduced and entire raw material is turned into the vermicompost in the form of worm excreta .







Committee members:

1. AMARJIT SINGH
2. PRITPAL SINGH

MEETING VERMICOMPOST COMMITTEE , A.S.B.A.S.J.S.M.C.BELA (ROPAR)

Minutes of the meeting held on 10.6.2019 at 2:30 P.M. in sports room of A.S.B.A.S.J.S.M.C.BELA (ROPAR).

The following members were present :

1. Proff. Amarjit Singh
2. Proff Pritpal Singh

The following points were discussed :

- Firstly we discussed about place for vermicompost project .
- Convener discussed about the how much money is used for that project.
- We discussed about the spices of earth worm.
- We decide that we discussed whole matter with expert .
- We decide that we distributed the compost in the villages those villages were adopted by the colleg .