

INFORMATION CARD

GRASS & WASTE



Grass needs **nutrients** such as nitrogen N (35 g/m^2) for the vegetative development, phosphorus P (0.070 g/m^2) for the development of roots, potassium K (0.17 g/m^2) for the absorption of nutrients and magnesium Mg (0.10 g/m^2) for the chlorophyll formation and respiration.

The term **composting** means transforming the organic waste by using natural processes caused by microorganisms, such as fungi, which are present in the soil and in the environment.

If the raw material is rich in nitrogen, composting is fast and produces many bad odors; while if the material is carbon rich it is slow. The substances that are produced in the decomposition are different depending on whether the process is in the presence of oxygen or not.

Raw materials

rich in nitrogen N	rich in carbon C	„perfect compost“
Household organic waste and green waste	Dry leaves and branches	ratio C/N = 30 water 50-60% air and oxygen

Typical composition of compost from different sources of waste

	N [kg/ton]	P [kg/ton]	K [kg/ton]
Compost from greens	5.5	1.1	1.7
Compost from food	9	3.1	5.4