SINGLE USE PLASTIC FREE CAMPUS

Maintaining cleanliness is an important aspect of healthy living because it promotes hygiene and helps us develop our personalities by keeping us clean both externally and internally. As a result, B.N.M. College Barhiya decided to go single use plastic-free on campus. There are no paper cups, plastic plates, orspoons on campus; instead, we use steel glasses, plates, and spoons. We are only using steel. We had a "single use plastic free campus" to raise community awareness about pollution and to leavea green and pollution-free environment for future generation.

Vermicompost Unit

Introduction

The science of breeding and raising earthworms is known as vermiculture. It defines the exciting potential for waste reduction, fertilizer production, and a variety of future applications.

Vermicomposting is the process of producing organic fertilizer or vermicomposting with earthworms from biodegradable materials. Composting with worms prevents the unnecessary disposal of vegetative food wastes while also reaping the benefits of high-quality compost.

The earthworm is one of nature's "soil scientists." Earthworms have been liberated, providing cost-effective farm relief. Worms are responsible for many things, including transforming ordinary soil into high-quality soil. They decompose organic matter and leave behind castings, which are an extremely valuable type of fertilizer.

B.Sc. (Zoology) students rationalize the methodologies and laboratory findings resulting from their innovative approach to Vermiculture and Vermicomposting.

Advantages of Vermiculture and Vermicomposting

Vermiculture and vermicomposting are two of the most valuable ecological endeavors we've undertaken because they not only protect the environment but also help us learn about its proper methodology.

Vermiculture is environmentally friendly because earthworms feed on anything biodegradable, and vermicomposting helps with garbage disposal. There are no imported inputs required, worms are readily available, and feeding materials are abundant in and around campus plants, leaves, waste, grasses, and used papers. It is also very profitable because the worms and castings are used to grow garden, medicinal, and campus plants.

Vermicomposting has no negative effects on soil, plants, or the environment.

It improves soil aeration and texture, reducing compaction. Because of its high organic matter content, it improves soil water retention capacity. It also promotes better root growth and nutrient absorption, as well as improving soil nutrient status (both macro- and micronutrients).

Precautions for Vermiculture and Vermicomposting

For vermiculture several precautions in doing such process:

1. To ensure that the culture is successful and fruitful.
2. Based on our observations, a vermicomposting pit should be shielded from direct sunlight in order for the worm to survive.
3. The worms may die as a result of direct heat.
4. Spray water on the pit as needed to keep the moisture level up because worms love it.
5. We should also keep ants, rats, birds, and excessive rain away from the worms.

Methodology

The science of worm composting is known as vermiculture. Worms can consume their body weight in fruit and vegetable scraps each day, producing castings as a byproduct. Worm compost is made from worm castings.

VERMICOMPOST PIT