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Composting is a self-heating, aerobic process in which organic matter is decomposed under controlled conditions by the action of micro-organisms (Finstein & Morris 1975; Kutzner 2000). In recent ...

Microbiology of Composting. Hans Jürgen Kutzner. Ober-Ramstadt, Germany. Search for more papers by this author. Hans Jürgen Kutzner. Ober-Ramstadt, Germany. Search for more papers by this author. Book Editor(s): H.-J. Rehm. Institut für Mikrobiologie, Universität Münster, Corrensstraße 3, D-48149 Münster, FRG.

Composting is an aerobic microbiological process that is facilitated by bacteria and fungi. Composting is also a method to produce fertilizer or soil conditioner. Tightened EU legislation now requires treatment of the continuously growing quantities of organic municipal waste before final disposal.

The aerobes are bacteria that require oxygen levels of at least 5 percent to survive and are the most important and efficient composting microorganisms, according to the University of Illinois.

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Microbiology of the Composting Process

The Science Behind Composting | Live Science

COMPOSTING MicroDok microbiology Chapter 3 Microbiology of the composting process ...

The transformation of fresh organic matter into compost is carried out mainly for three reasons: (1) to overcome the phytotoxicity of fresh non-stabilized organic mat-

ter; (2) to reduce the presence of agents (viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites) that are pathogenic to Microbiology of the composting process man, animals, and plants to a level that does not further constitute a health risk; and ...

Bacteria. Bacteria are the smallest living organisms and the most numerous in compost; they make up 80 to 90% of the billions of microorganisms typically found in a gram of compost. Bacteria are responsible for most of the decomposition and heat generation in compost.

CORNELL Composting - Compost Microorganisms

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Composting is the controlled aerobic decomposition of organic matter by the action of microorganisms in the soil. It is natural process of recycling plant and animal organic wastes - in which both macro- and microorganism's breakdown organic wastes into humus in the presence of aerobic organisms.

Composting is increasingly used as a recycling technology for organic wastes. Knowledge on the composition and activities of compost microbial communities has so far been based on traditional methods. New molecular and physiological tools now offer new insights into the "black box" of decaying

What makes Compost? Microorganisms that Make Rot Happen.

Microbiology Of Composting

Compost: Definition, Factors and Roles | Microbiology

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Insight into the microbiology of nitrogen cycle in the ...

(a) Microorganisms: The selection of suit-

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(PDF) Chapter 3 Microbiology of the composting process

Bacteria are found in every living habitat on earth and play an essential role with regards to composting. In fact, without compost bacteria, there would be no compost, or life on planet earth for that matter. Beneficial bacteria found in garden compost are the garbage men of the earth, cleaning up trash and creating a useful product.

This chapter discusses the microbiology of the composting process. The biological cycling of nutrients is indispensable for life and is mediated through microorganisms.

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3.2. Evolution of nitrogen content. Fig. 1B shows the time course of total nitrogen (TN) and absolute N in the compost pile during the composting process. Average TN gradually increased from 1.95%-TS in the raw material to 3.75%-TS in the end product due to the concentration effect, because carbon loss was higher than nitrogen loss during the dairy manure compost-

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