

COMPOSTING IN THE TRASIMENO AREA (IT)



As part of the circular economy processes adopted in the territory of Tresimeno, the composting technique is placed, aimed at transforming organic matter of animal or vegetable origin into fertilizer material of excellent value.

A quality compost on average provides: 1-1.2% nitrogen, 0.7-0.9% phosphorus and 0.4-0.6% potassium.

Upstream of the composting process there are these objectives:

environmental prevention (reduction of waste production and especially of its dangerousness);

- reuse of waste, by-products and organic waste;
- recycling;
- recovery of organic plant and animal material;
- recovery and energy saving;
- final disposal in landfills.

The starting material can be divided as follows:

- cereals, renewal crops, vegetable crops: stockfish, leaves, bran, chaff, waste;
- fishing: residues from the processing and packaging of fish;
- fruits: pruning, leaves, processing residues;
- grapes: pomace, dregs, processing water, unused musts, pruning, leaves;
- olive oil: pruning, leaves, pomace, hazelnut, vegetation waters;
- cheeses and meats: whey, waste, slices, bones, connective tissues and cartilage, skins, washing water.

In every production chain it is therefore possible to create a circular economy model based on recovery, reuse, repair, transformation.

Compost is just one of the many products resulting from this economic model that not only concerns the individual farm but also the whole surrounding area.

FINAL POSITIVE EFFECTS

- increased fertility and improvement of soil structure;
- energy saving and recovery;
- less use of external means (fertilisers, soil improvers, etc.);
- increase in company added value;
- greater interconnection and interchange between local companies;
- collaboration and partnership between farms, accommodation facilities, markets, land maintenance companies, etc.

(written by Paolo Burini - UCT)