

Template for Evidence(s) UI GreenMetric Questionnaire

University : IFSULDEMINAS
 Country : BRAZIL
 Web Address : <https://www.ifsuldeminas.edu.br/index.php>

[3] Waste (WS)

[3.3] Organic waste treatment



Figure 1: Campus Avançado Três Corações



Figure 2: Poultry Composting - Campus Muzambinho



Figure 3: Saving Food Educational on food waste -
Campus Poços de Caldas



Figure 4: Campus Muzambinho



Figure 5: Campus Inconfidentes



Figure 6: Sector of composting - Campus
Muzambinho



Figure 7: Agroecology Sector - Campus Inconfidentes



Figure 8: Campus Avançado Carmo de Minas



Figure 9: Campus Passos

Description

Figure 1:

Vermiculture, worms for organic waste treatment.

Figure 2 and Figure 4:

The composter built in the Poultry Sector of the campus was scaled according to the with the following dimensions: 4 cells with a volume of 1m^3 , in the following dimensions: $2 \times 2 \times 2$.

In composting, the carcasses are arranged in layers, plus manure goat / sheep (enrichment) with approximately 30 cm in height, each layer moistened in the sequence. The amount of water used to moisten each layer is 1,000 ml with daily frequency. In the compost the carcasses are arranged as follows:

- 2 kg dead carcasses;
- 6 kg of goat / sheep manure;
- Each layer receives the addition of 1000 ml of water daily;

After the cells are filled, they will be opened after 240 days, which is the time necessary for all animal material to be decomposed. This indicates the end of the composting is the drop in temperature, since it will not have more activity of the microorganisms.

Additional Information:

- Yield: 3 tons every 3 months.
- 6 months to fill each cell plus 8 for decomposition;
- Chickens = 90 to 150 birds per batch of 3,000 birds
- Poultry: thirty birds per month
- Broken eggs: 15 eggs per day.

Figure 3: Saving Food Educational on food waste - Campus Poços de Caldas

Figure 5: Organic swine compost for use in orchards and coffee plantations.

Figure 6: The Composting Sector uses the maximum of plant residues and animal manure possible to produce its mass. Leaves that are collected in the roads and courtyards of the campus, straw resulting from lawn mowing, palm leaves and branches resulting from pruning, coffee husks, cattle manure, poultry manure, poultry litter, goat manure, manure from the biodigester of pig farms and others.

Figure 7: Agroecology sector owns over 2.4 hectares in which it has the following sectors: bioconstruction, dry bathroom waste disposal drum, evapotranspiration sumps, biodigester, herb and spice sensory garden, SAF (Agroforestry System) biofertilizers and beekeeping. [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#), [Link 3](#)

Figure 8: Interdisciplinary students perform composting for vegetable production

Figure 9: Oil collection from the campus restaurant.