Eco Club Activities from June 2023 to April 2024

S.No	Date	Programme	Organizer/ Resource	Venue	No. of
		Name	Person		Students
1	24.08.2023	Plant Sapling	Mrs. Krishnaveni and	MTNC	20 Eco club
		and Herbal	Dr. Sangeetha	Ground	students
		Gardening	Convenors of ECO		
			Club		
2	14.12.2023	Vermicompost	Mrs.	MTNC	50 Eco club
		Field	Krishnaveni,Convenor,	Ground	students
		Arrangement	ECO Club		
3	15.01.2024	Follow up of	Mrs. Krishnaveni,	MTNC	10 Eco club
		Vermicompost	Convenor, ECO Club	Ground	students
		Field			
4	1.1.2024	Distribution of	Dr. Sangeetha,	MTNC	50 Eco club
		Natural	Convenor , ECO Club	Ground	students
		Pesticides			
5	14.02.2024	Nurturing the	Dr. Sangeetha,	MTNC	10 Eco club
		plants	Convenor , ECO Club	Ground	students

1. Plant Sapling and Herbal Gardening on 24/082023



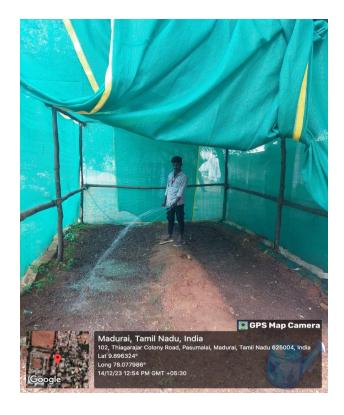






2. Vermicompost field Arrangements on 14th December 2023





Report:

The Eco Convenor and students organized the programmes for Creation and Maintenance of Vermi compost Manure Pit and Creation and Maintenance of Herbal Garden

Vermicomposting Manure Production:

Vermicomposting is the scientific method of making compost, by using earthworms. They are commonly found living in soil, feeding on biomass and excreting it in a digested form. Vermiculture means "worm-farming". Earthworms feed on the organic waste materials and give out excreta in the form of "vermicasts" that are rich in nitrates and minerals such as phosphorus, magnesium, calcium and potassium. These are used as fertilizers and enhance soil quality.

Vermicomposting comprises two methods:

- Bed Method: This is an easy method in which beds of organic matter are prepared.
- Pit Method: In this method, the organic matter is collected in cemented pits. However, this method is not prominent as it involves problems of poor aeration and
- waterlogging.

Materials Required

Water.

- Cow dung.
- Thatch Roof.
- Soil or Sand.
- Gunny bags.
- Earthworms.
- Weed biomass
- A large bin (plastic or cemented tank).
- Dry straw and leaves collected from paddy fields.
- Biodegradable wastes collected from fields and kitchen.

Procedure

- To prepare compost, either a plastic or a concrete tank can be used. The size of the tank depends upon the availability of raw materials.
- Collect the biomass and place it under the sun for about 8-12 days. Now chop it to the required size using the cutter.
- Prepare a cow dung slurry and sprinkle it on the heap for quick decomposition.
- Add a layer (2-3 inch) of soil or sand at the bottom of the tank.
- Now prepare fine bedding by adding partially decomposed cow dung, dried leaves and other biodegradable wastes collected from fields and kitchen. Distribute them evenly on the sand layer.
- Continue adding both the chopped bio-waste and partially decomposed cow dung layerwise into the tank up to a depth of 0.5-1.0 ft.
- After adding all the bio-wastes, release the earthworm species over the mixture and cover the compost mixture with dry straw or gunny bags.
- Sprinkle water on a regular basis to maintain the moisture content of the compost.
- Cover the tank with a thatch roof to prevent the entry of ants, lizards, mouse, snakes, etc. and protect the compost from rainwater and direct sunshine.
- Have a frequent check to avoid the compost from overheating. Maintain proper moisture and temperature
- After the 24th day, around 4000 to 5000 new worms are introduced and the entire rawmaterial is turned into the vermicompost.

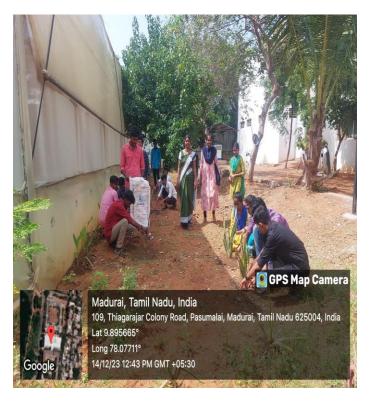
3. Regular Follow up on 15th January 2024





The Regular follow up for herbal garden undertook by the students of Eco club.

4. Feeding Natural Pesticides 1st January 2024



Under the supervision of Eco Club Convenor Dr. Sangeetha the students have feeded the Natural pesticides outcome of vermicompost to the plants in the Herbal Garden which is situated in college.



5. Nurturing the Plants on 14th February 2024:



