VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

BELGAUM- 590 010

PROJECT REPORT

"BIOTECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS OF COMPOSTING AND FIELD EVALUATION STUDIES "

(Funded by Karnataka State Council for Science & Technology)

KSCST-Project Proposal Reference No: 32S-028

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
IN
BIOTECHNOLOGY

PROJECT ASSOCIATES

PRAVEEN KUMAR M	**(4BD03BT018)**
BHAVANA H.M	**(4BD04BT004)**
DARSHAN M	**(4BD05BT004)**

PROJECT GUIDES

Dr.Rangaswamy.B.E	**Sri.S.A.Gangaraju**	**Dr. B.V.Ravishankar**
M.Sc., Ph.D., M.I.S.T.E.	**M.Sc.,M.I.S.T.E**	**M.Sc., Ph.D.,M.I.S.T.E**
ASST. PROFESSOR	**ASST.PROFESSOR**	**SENIOR LECTURER**

2008 - 09

DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

BAPUJI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

DAVANGERE – 577 004, KARNATAKA, INDIA.

ABSTRACT

Vermicomposting is a simple biotechnological process of composting, in which certain species of earthworms are used to enhance the process of waste conversion and produce a better end product. Vermicomposting differs from composting in several ways (Gandhi et al. 1997). It is a mesophilic process, utilizing microorganisms and earthworms that are active at 10–32°C (not ambient temperature but temperature within the pile of moist organic material). The process is faster than composting; because the material passes through the earthworm gut, a significant but not yet fully understood transformation takes place, whereby the resulting earthworm castings (worm manure) are rich in microbial activity and plant growth regulators, and fortified with pest repellence attributes as well! In short, earthworms, through a type of biological alchemy, are capable of transforming garbage into 'gold'.