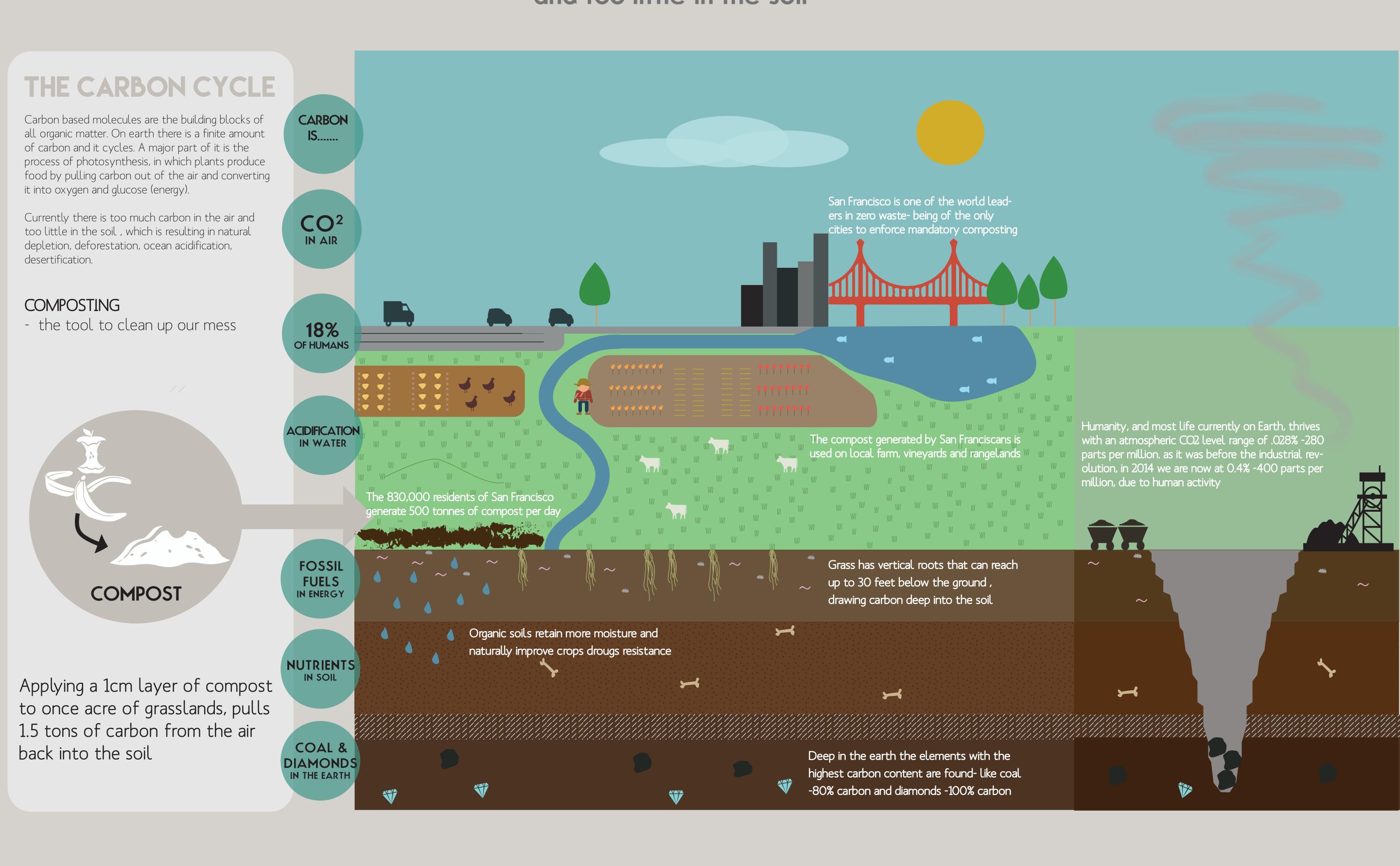
Global Compost project

there is too much carbon in the air, and too little in the soil



COMPOSTED SOIL

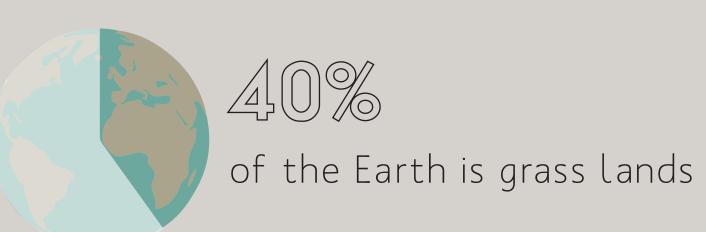
How to: We take anything that was ever alive-plants, animals, food, cotton, roadkill, brown waste, yard waste, grren waste etc etc...

-Pile it one meter high, and aerate it , this makes the microbes inside thrive- moving quickly, to break

down matter into pathogen free- nutrient rich compost, to be applied to vegetation.

Adding compost to grazed grasslands has been demonstrated to be an effective way to increase soil carbon sequestration and avoid emissions related to the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste material in landfills. Grazed grasslands represent a large portion of agricultural working lands, and a number of recent studies have highlighted that globally grasslands are in a state of degradation.



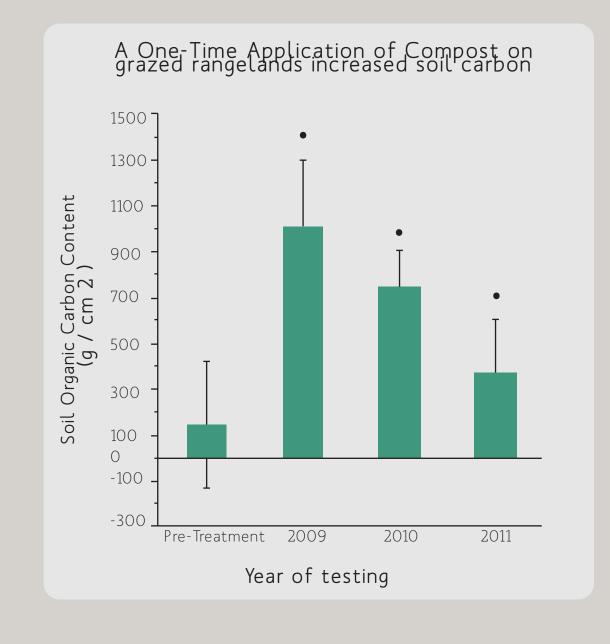


A one time application of 1cm of compost on a hectare of rangelands, every 10 years - will annually pull 1

- will annually pull 1 tonne more of CO2 from the air than a non composted hectare

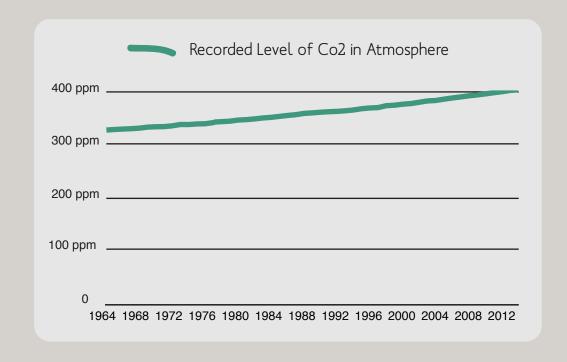
HOW COMPOST RECAPTURES CARBON

- Avoidance of anaerobic decomposition of organic waste that would otherwise go to landfill and release the greenhouse gasses of Methane and CH4
- Direct increase in soil organic carbon content through adding a carbon source from compost to soil
- The indirect increase in soil organic carbon sequestration through enhanced plant growth, boosting photosynthesis, as well as improved water holding capacity in the soil



Carbon Dioxide Pollution:

Greenhouses gases, such as carbon dioxide, trap heat in the atmosphere and regulate our climate. These gases exist naturally, but humans add more carbon dioxide by burning fossil fuels for energy (coal, oil and natural gas) and by clearing forests. Greenhouse gases act like a blanket, the thicker the blanket, the warmer our planet becomes.



Causes of increased Co2 content in atmosphere:

