bokashi composting

recyclefoodwaste.org

microbes

microorganisms = microbes = microscopic organisms

archaea, bacteria, fungi, algae, protozoa, microscopic plants, microscopic animals

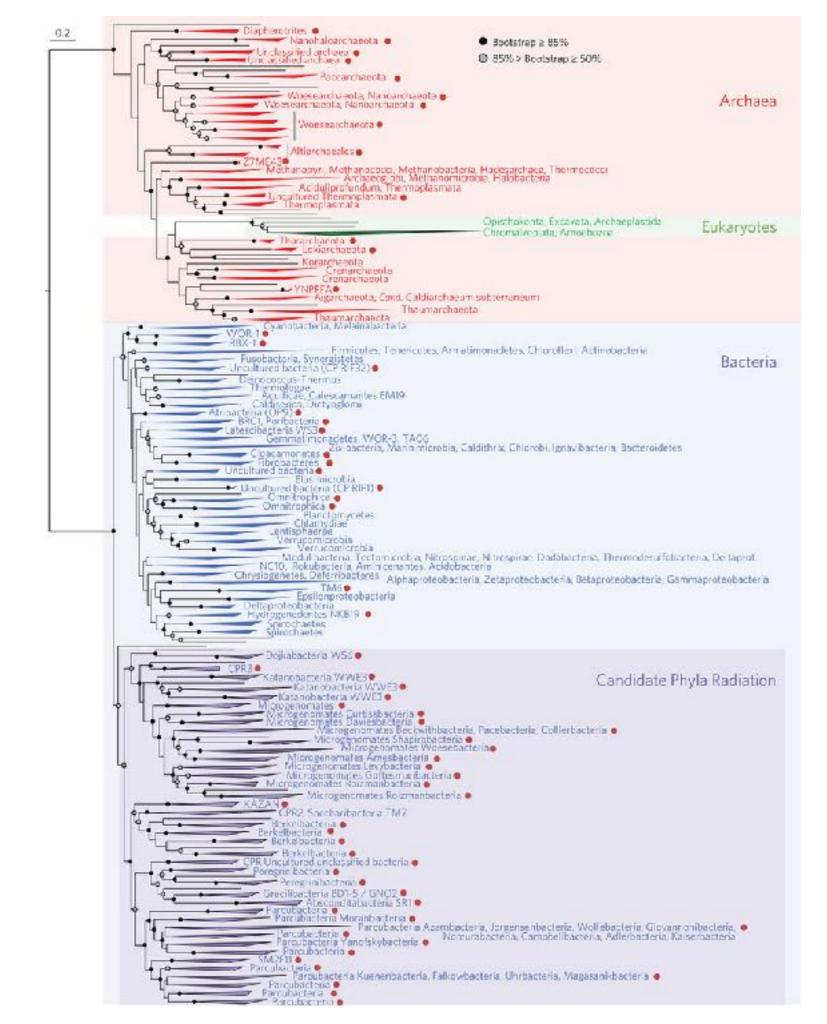
pathogens – disease causing by toxins or cell damage bacterial, fungal, viral, parasitic, prionic (protein)

Microbes are everywhere

Necessary for all of life

They terraformed our planet.





"A new view of the tree of life" [biology]

from Nature Microbiology

https://www.nature.com/articles/nmicrobiol201648 May 2016

fermentation

fermentation – where microbes break down complex molecules into simpler ones.

Different kinds of fermentation

lactic-yeast fermentation methane fermentation (anaerobic digesters)

We've been **fermenting foods** and **beverages** since ancient times to **feed our bodies**.

Now we're **fermenting food waste** to **feed the soil** and **plants**.

Nutrients more bioavailable

Results: alcohol, antioxidants, coenzymes, bacteriocins Generally, anti-pathogenic, anti-rotting (preservation) sauerkraut

kimchee

yogurt

kefir

cheese

dark chocolate

vanilla extract

bread

hard salami

mead

wine

beer

organic matter & compost

organic matter

once-living organisms:
dead plants, dead organisms
decaying or decayed (humus)
the forest floor

organic matter in soil

improves/maintains microbial life adds nutrients adds organic matter content

compost

decayed organic matter

composting

the process of decaying organic matter



soil parts

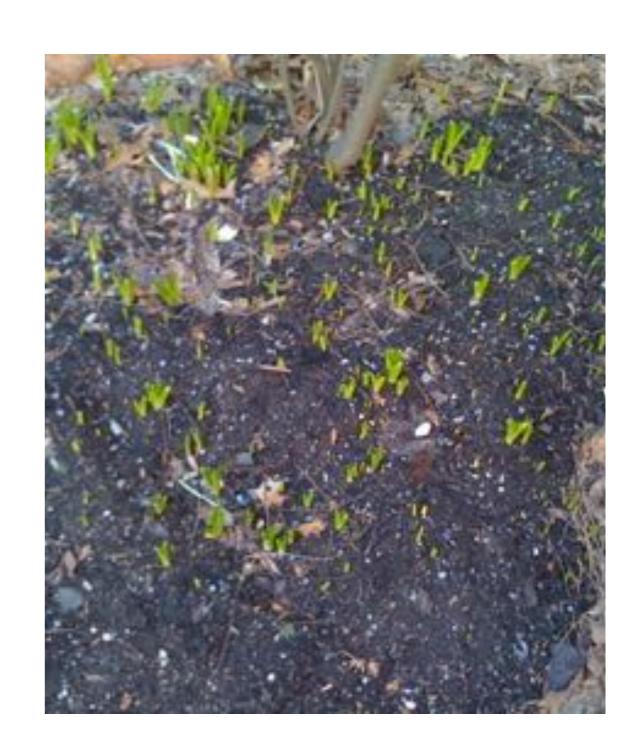
organic part 1%~5% humus/organic matter

inorganic part ~45% rock/mineral particles:

clay	silt	sand
< 0.004 mm	0.002 ~ 0.060 mm	> 0.060 mm
(< 0.00016 inch)	(0.00008 ~ 0.00236 inch)	(> 0.00236 inch)

water ~25%

air ~25%

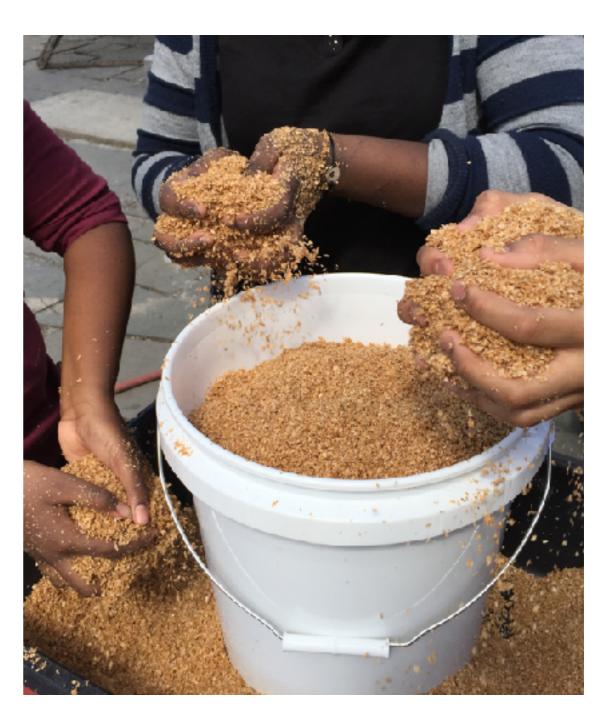


bokashi



100 metric ton bokashi, banana plantation, Costa Rica

- Japanese term, fermented organic matter
- Since mid-1700s (?) Throughout ancient world farming? (e.g., today, still silage practiced)
- fermentation starter from pristine forest/mountain valley soils
- with EM (Effective Microorganisms), 1982 (Teruo Higa), easier to make bokashi
- mid-2000s, 25% of towns in Japan, some form of bokashi



bokashi purposes

· soil amendment

- microbial inoculant
- nutrients
- organic matter content
- reconnect cycle of soil life



St. Mary's Urban Farm, 521 W 126th St Harlem NY

fermentation starter

- ferment food waste
- ferment mud balls



Cardinal Spellman High School, Bronx NY

Other Uses



Barge with Activated EM treating polluted canal, Japan



EM Mud Balls, Lower East Side, NY (El Jardin del Paraiso community garden, La Plaza Cultural community garden)

COMPARISON AT GURNEY DRIVE

Mangrove Tress Grew Vigorously



16 August 2009



Mudball event and results
One Million Apologies to Mother Earth Event
Penang, Malaysia 2009

6 April 2010

How to make bokashi



blackstrap molasses



EM-1



organic material wheat bran





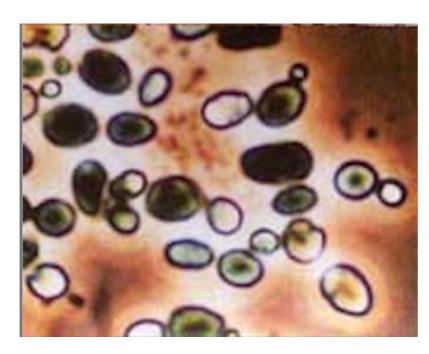


St. Mary's Urban Farm, 521 W 126th St Harlem NY

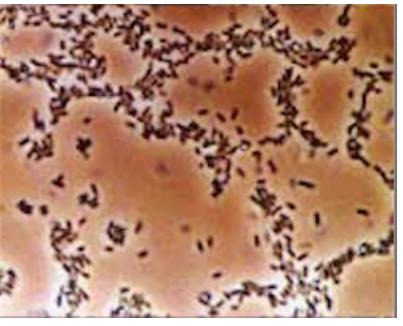
Effective Microorganisms EM, EM-1

Combination of

3 groups of microbes



yeast



lactic acid bacteria



phototrophic bacteria

The microbes in EM·1

EM-1 ingredients (U.S. version as of May 2010). EM-1 Microbial Inoculant (full name) is OMRI Listed (Organic Materials Review Institute), omri.org, and can be used by certified organic operations.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Microorganisms: 1 million colony forming units/cc (units/ml), 1%: Lactobacillus plantarum, Lactobacillus casei, Lactobacillus fermentum, Lactobacillus delbrueckii, Bacillus subtilis, Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Rhodopseudomonas palustris

INACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

96% Water and 3% Molasses

http://recyclefoodwaste.org/files/Microbes%20in%20EM1.pdf

Lactic Acid Bacteria

L. plantarum - in saliva (first isolated); liquefies gelatin [foods found in: sauerkraut, pickles, brined olives, kimchi, Nigerian ogi, sourdough, cheeses, fermented sausages, stockfish]

- L. casei in human intestine and mouth; known to improve digestion and reduce lactose deficiency and constipation; complements growth of L. acidophilus [foods found in: cheddar cheese, green olives]
- L. fermentum

[foods found in: sourdough]

L. delbrueckii

[foods found in: yogurt, mozzarella cheese, pizza cheese, Hartkäse, Berg-Alpkäse, Bleu de Bresse, Bleu de Gex, Fourme d'Ambert]

Bacillus subtilis - commonly found in soil; can survive extreme heat; natural fungicidal activity; used in alternative medicine; can convert explosives into harmless compounds; used in safe radionuclide waste; produces amylase enzyme (present in saliva; breaks down starch into sugar)
[foods found in: Japanese natto (fermented soy beans), Korean cheonggukjang (fermented soybean paste)]

Yeast

Saccharomyces cerevisiae - brewing and baking, top-fermenting yeast (ale) [foods found in: baked breads, coffeecakes, pastries, croissants] [beverages found in: beer, wine, mead, cider, vinegar]

Phototrophic Bacteria

Rhodopseudomonas palustris - naturally found in soil and water, a food source for small organisms (zooplanktons, small crustacea); a natural detoxifier; degrades odors in agricultural and industrial waste; stimulates growth of actinomycetes (white 'mold') which suppresses the growth of pathogenic fungi, improves soil structure, humus formation, helps soil retain water, and breaks down tough plant materials; benefits growth of certain crops and fruits; also found in earthworm droppings, swine waste lagoons, marine coastal sediments, pond water. [foods found in: Swiss cheese]

Other bokashi materials

rice bran

coffee chaff

cocoa husk

coconut coir (shredded)

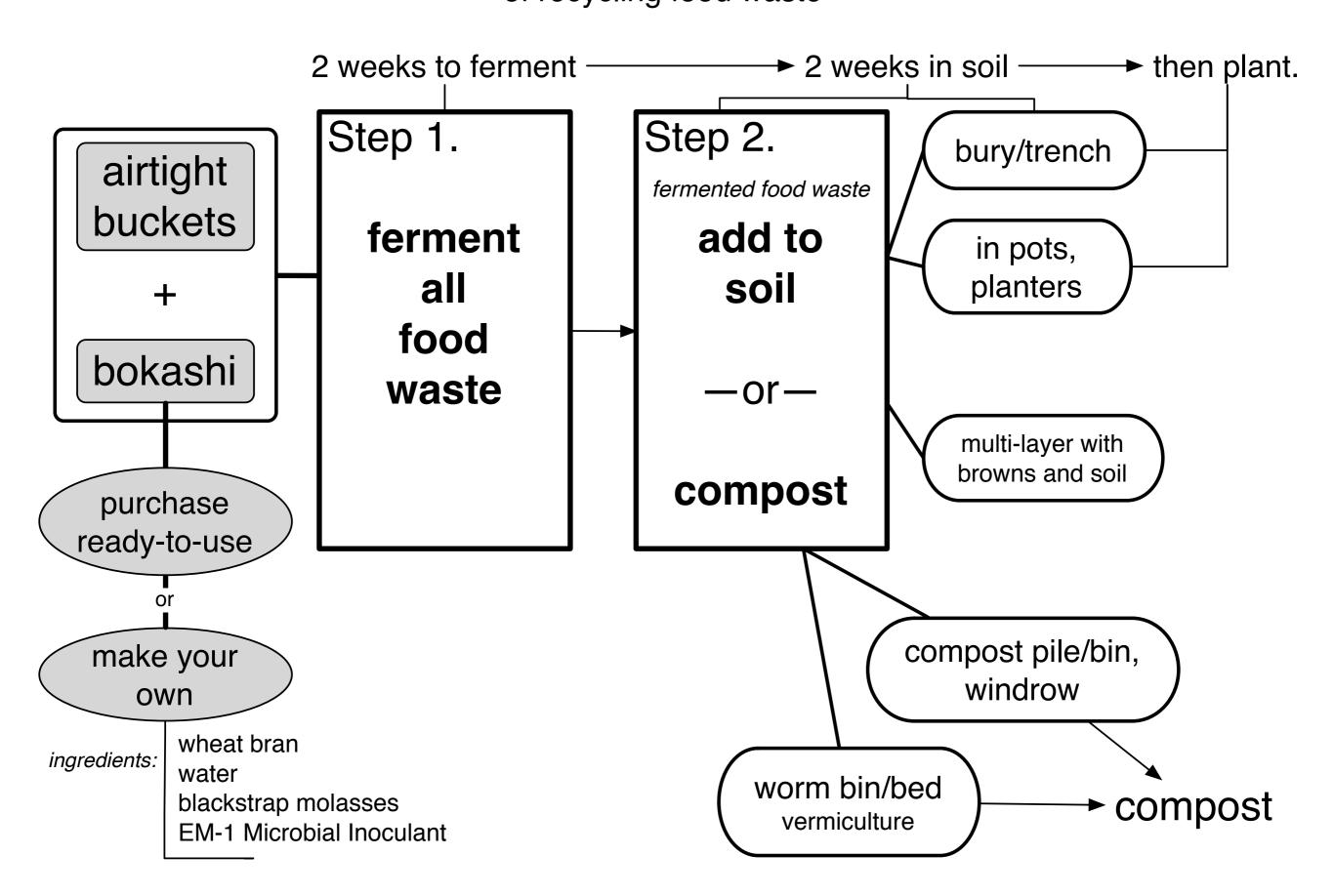
wood shavings

leaves

direct soil application: rice bran + fish meal + oil cake



The bokashi method of recycling food waste



bokashi composting

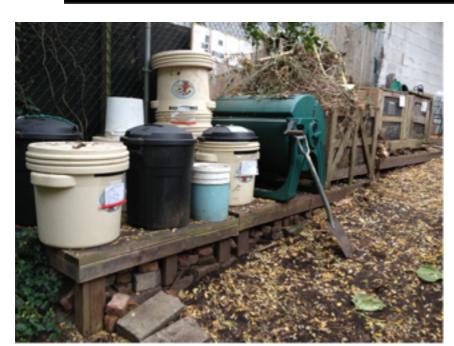
and the Children's Garden East 12th St, Ave A & B East Village NY

Step 1 'pickle' food waste

Step 2
as soil amendment

















bokashi methods





Cajica City, Colombia
whole towns



Nonprofit run by seniors, composting bokashi, packaging for redistribution









with CSAs volunteer-based

nonprofit orgs

at home

Q&A