

C) HOUSEHOLD COMPOSTING

Composting is a natural process of producing humus out of organic waste which biodegrade within several months to make compost. Compost is a plant fertiliser which improves the growth of fruit trees, garden vegetables and plants in parks, nurseries and open spaces.

MAKE YOUR OWN COMPOST!



- Choose a spot with no water retention in a rather shadowy place so that the compost could be prevented from drying out in hot seasons and from getting too moist in rainy seasons.
- Build a compost bin using wood (pallets), bricks or wire, always bearing in mind that sides of it must have openings so that the compost can get aerated. A lid should be made out of wooden planks, cloth or cardboard for the purpose of protecting the pile of compost from weather elements.
- The compost bin should be located on the soil and the bottom of the compost bin should be covered with a layer of dry materials (hay, straw, dry branches and foliage, 10 – 20 cm thick).

Composting procedure

- ✓ Chop biodegradable waste to the size of a thumb.
- ✓ Keep the compost heap moist and protected from the sunshine and precipitation.
- ✓ Take the proportion between the moist and dry material into account: they should be mixed in the ratio 50% of the dry material (watery fruit and vegetable residues, mown grass, foliage and other plants) and 50 % of dry materials (hard woody components, wood splinters, foliage, straw).
- ✓ Compost can be used after 6 months of maturing, whereas it is completely mature after 10-12 months of maturation.
- ✓ Mature compost smells like forest humus.

Properly produced compost improves soil structure, fertilises and cures the soil.



D) REUSE OF PRODUCTS

Total waste prevention is not possible, but there are still fairly many products which we do not need any more, but which can be reused.

- Choose products in packages that are reusable either for a refill or for some other purposes (e.g. you can use glass jars, paper egg cartons etc. for the storage of other groceries or of some tiny objects).
- Take your own canvas bag or a basket for shopping, and when you buy just one or two items decline to take a plastic bag at a cashier's desk.
- Use kitchen dish towels instead of paper towels.



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za bolje
sutra ▶



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The content of this material is the sole responsibility of the Town of Ogulin.

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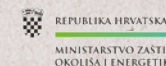
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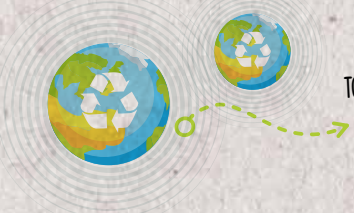
What producers nowadays focus on is the production and consumption of products that are as cheap as possible. The consequence of such an attitude is quick use, disposal and replacement of the product. Raw materials that are built in such products land on waste disposal sites together with the product, once it has been used up or is no more needed. This model based on the 'take-make-consume-throw away' approach is known as linear economy.

FROM LINEAR TO CIRCULAR



LINEAR ECONOMY

At this moment we are making use of much more resources than the Earth is able to restore, which means that it takes the planet Earth one year and six months to restore what we have used within a year, i.e. an equivalent of 1.6 of the Earth is being used per year to provide us with the resources and for the subsequent waste treatment.



1.6 OF THE EARTH IS BEING USED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE HUMANKIND. THE SWITCH TOWARDS CIRCULAR MANUFACTURING IS THUS ESSENTIAL.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

In the circular economy companies not only produce, but also improve products and recover resources. The products are devised in a way that enables us to use them as long as possible. Durable goods are used as long as they are functional, whereas consumables are produced and used in a way as to reduce waste and to be reused for different purposes. The ultimate goal is to close the loop in the manufacturing process, to connect all the parts of the circular production chain, i.e. the goal is for us to live well within the limits of our Planet.



4 ESSENTIAL GOALS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

A) WASTE PREVENTION



Source reduction and waste prevention is the first and the most important step in waste management. It is directed towards the product and implies a series of different measures to be undertaken before the product becomes waste. It means that we reduce the amount of waste at the very "source", that is in the process of manufacturing.



HOW CAN I PERSONALLY CONTRIBUTE TO WASTE REDUCTION?

- Buy products as unpacked goods or those which do not contain too much packaging, e.g. bulk goods in larger packaging, and not those that are packed separately (slices of cheese, juice packages).
- Always favour quality products with longer expected duration (e.g. wooden toys instead of plastic ones).
- Use rechargeable batteries and energy-saving bulbs with longer lifespan.
- Always give priority to products with higher portions of recyclable materials (check product labels).
- Avoid buying disposable razors, disposable ballpoint pens and pocket lighters.
- Avoid buying products that contain mercury (thermometers, thermostats, different switches...).



B) WASTE SORTING



As much as we try to reduce the amount of waste, there will always be some remnants that are left over after everyday activities. Some of the waste could be processed by way of separating useful raw materials, which will be used in manufacturing of new products or which will be utilized in some other ways. It is what we call recycling or composting. It is essential to sort out waste, otherwise useful components get lost irreversibly through mixing up of different types of waste, what turns waste into simple rubbish.



- Prepare yourselves for the "recycling" – set up separate containers for sorting out different types of waste (plastic bottles, drink cans, paper) just by the side of the rubbish bin into which you usually throw away your garbage.

PAPER



PLASTIC



GLASS

