

Creating peace knowledge



A compost toilet is one of the simplest and most effective methods to save water and to use the valuable biomass we produce to make the land more fertile instead of flushing it away as is normally done with water closets.

To run a compost toilet it is necessary to change some of our habits concerning their use and care. If you follow the points below and if the compost toilet is constructed in the right way it will not produce any bad smell and you will gain valuable compost for your garden.



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Bringing the compost toilet into service:

A compost toilet functions best when • used by 10-15 people. If there will be more users it is better to build several toilets.

Construct the seat in a way that the funnel (30x30cm) is at least 60 cm deep. ating peace knowledge

> Worms, wood lice and microorganisms transform the fresh excreta guickly into good compost, especially when they are comfortable.

> They feel the most comfortable in humid, cool, dark, loose soil at 5 to 25 degrees Celsius. This leads to cool composting.

> No light should fall into the funnel, neither through an open nor through a transparent roof. The funnel should be at least 60 cm deep to prevent flies from entering and reproducing. The catchment tanks should be built as well protected from flies as possible.

> The funnel must be rainproof as the biomass would otherwise be too humid.

> Aeration takes place through the air • pipe which draws air through the composting space. This works best when the toilet lid is always kept closed.

> To start running the toilet it is necessary to put a bed of horse or cow dung into the catchment tanks to introduce the start of the population of worms. If this is not possible to organise, it is also possible to use finely chopped straw.

Instead of flushing after using the compost toilet you put one cup of fibrous material into the toilet: dry, absorbent material like sawdust, finely chopped straw or hay must cover the excrements. Together with the excreta the cellulose forms a balanced mixture which can rot cleanly.

Forest soil or dry leaves can also be used to absorb the humidity and cover the smell.

This mixture of excreta and fibre • humid and airy for the worms.

herbivores, can be added to the compost of another six months is possible. toilet every now and then. This brings the • right bacteria in to the catchment tanks.

when it is kept almost airtight as explained above. This also helps to keep unwanted animals and insects like flies, mice or rats awav.

To chase or even kill such animals is of no use. Never put poison into a compost toilet.

Good compost has a smell of soil, is ٠ dark, humid and loose -- ideal material for landscape gardens. (Consider not using it for direct fertilizer for leafy vegetables for human consumption.)



If the toilet needs to be emptied before material (it is also possible to add kitchen the material has the desired consistency compost) should be stirred and humidified a compost pile should be made out of the every 2 to 3 weeks. This keeps the milieu material removed, which should be covered and kept humid by organic material like straw Animal dung, especially from and branches. Then a composting process

Compost toilets need to be looked after. The "compost harvester" will learn to The compost toilet functions best bring the cycles of humidity, frequency of use, weather and added fibres into a living balance that gives good compost.



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Scale 1:50



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