Coffee grounds test report

Experimental testing

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moreporn

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1.0 Cognition and principles of coffee grounds composting

1.1 Cognition and principles of coffee grounds composting

Coffee grounds contain about 2% nitrogen, but cannot be directly thrown into the soil for use. Instead, they need to undergo decomposition before being put into the soil, and it is a long-lasting fertilizer.

The carbon to nitrogen ratio required for microbial activity is approximately 25:1. Because microorganisms require 5 parts of carbon and 1 part of nitrogen for every organic compound synthesized, while using 20 parts of carbon to provide energy.

The content of various substances related to coffee grounds is as follows: Nitrogen (N): 1.5% -2.5% Phosphorus (P): 0.2% -0.7% Potassium (K): 1.0% -2.0% Carbon (C): 35% -40%

1.2 Operation and testing of coffee grounds composting

Randomly give a 1.5kg microbial bag as a gift.

Microbial packages contain diverse microbial communities that can decompose kitchen waste, carriers, and coconut husks (which retain water and are beneficial for plant cultivation)

The number of effective live bacteria ≥ 108CFU/g

This can accelerate the decomposition and composting speed of coffee grounds.

1.5kg microbial package, add 1.5kg coffee grounds



Mix coffee grounds and soil in a ratio of 1:5			
Group	Fermentation	Fermentation	Fermentation
	for 48 hours	for 72 hours	for 5 days
Planting	Planting	Planting	Planting
time	for 3 days	for 6 days	for 5 days
Actual photo			

1.3 Test conclusion

Mixing coffee grounds with soil for 5 days can cause mold. It is estimated that coffee grounds fermented for 7 days can be used for planting, while reducing the ratio from 1:5 to 1:10.