skaza
Exceeding Expectations.

COMPOSTING DICTIONARY

Discover all the terminology you need

REthink plastics RECYCLED

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INTRODUCTION

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With the rise of awareness about the human impact on the environment, more and more people are introducing environmentally friendly choices into their lifestyle. One of those is also bokashi composting, that is gaining on popularity even in households without an actual garden. This can be attributed to the fact that it follows the principle of first, **reducing the bio-waste** (by 25%), and second, **reusing what's left** (fermented organic matter and bokashi liquid).

If you're either a passionate gardener that grows vegetables for the entire family or an urban plant lover living in a small apartment, bokashi composting ticks a lot of the boxes for you. This method gained recognition because it follows the basics of circular economy – to use everything up, but at the same time in a sophisticated and up to date manner. Not only does the bokashi composter turn your food leftovers into fertile organic matter for improving the soil of your garden, the bokashi liquid as byproduct is a great plant fertilizer. It is practical and in contrast to the traditional composting, bokashi bins won't emit any unpleasant odors or attract insects since the waste is fermented in an air-tight container.

We designed the series of Bokashi Organko composters from recycled plastics for everyone that's into gardening and healthy food and wants to lead an environmentally-friendly life, even in everyday cooking. With Bokashi Organko, composting has never been easier, it can be done directly on your kitchen counter.

With growing composting popularity in mind, we compiled a list of useful terms for those of you who would like to dive into the world of bokashi composting from the comfort of your home and embark on the journey of sustainable lifestyle choices. To learn more, keep reading.

COMPOST

Compost is a mixture of decomposing organic matter such as dead leaves and food scraps, that is commonly used in ecological farming. The resulting mixture is rich in plant nutrients and beneficial organisms, such as worms and fungal mycelium. Compost improves soil fertility in gardens, horticulture, urban agriculture, and organic farming. With compost we usually refer to the compost pile on our garden where we collect organic waste. It is sometimes referred to by farmers as “black gold”.

COMPOSTING

Composting is the natural process of recycling organic waste into a valuable fertilizer that can enrich soil and plants. Anything that grows decomposes eventually; composting simply speeds up the process by providing an ideal environment for bacteria, fungi, and other decomposing organisms (such as worms) to do their work. The resulting decomposed matter, which often ends up looking like fertile garden soil, is called compost.

CLICK HERE TO READ MORE ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF COMPOSTING

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BOKASHI

Bokashi is a Japanese word that means “fermented organic matter”. Bokashi or bokashi composting refers to a process that converts food waste and similar organic matter into fertile soil. It differs from traditional composting methods in several respects. When composting by the bokashi method, we use the advantages of effective microorganisms. Therefore, the input matter is fermented, not aerobically decomposed. Fermentation in the bokashi composter does not emit an unpleasant smell and with the added microorganisms we prevent organic waste from rotting and insects. As a result, virtually all input carbon, energy and nutrients enter the soil food web and there are a lot less greenhouse gases and heat emitted.

MICROORGANISMS/MICROBE

A microorganism, or microbe is a microscopic organism, too small to be viewed by the eye, as bacteria, protozoa, and some fungi and algae. It may exist in a single-celled form or a colony of cells. They live in almost every habitat from the poles to the equator, deserts, geysers, rocks, and the deep sea. Microbes are important in human culture and health in many ways, serving to ferment foods and treat sewage, and to produce fuel, enzymes, and other bioactive compounds. They are a vital component of fertile soil. In the human body, microorganisms make up the human microbiota, including the essential gut flora.

ANAEROBIC PROCESS

Anaerobic process is a procedure that occurs in the absence of oxygen. Examples of anaerobic processes are glycolysis and fermentation. The result of this process is biogas composed of methane and carbon dioxide as a useful by-product. The absence of oxygen creates the perfect environment for special anaerobic microorganisms, that are key in the fermentation process.

AEROBIC PROCESS

An aerobic process refers to a process that requires the presence of oxygen or air as opposed to an anaerobic process that does not require it. An example of an aerobic process is aerobic respiration. Another example of aerobic process is traditional composting which requires the introduction of oxygen to compost piles for the worms to thrive.

FERMENTATION

Fermentation can be defined as a metabolic process that produces chemical changes in organic substrates through the action of enzymes. Fermentation is an anaerobic process, which means it can only occur in a place where there is little or no oxygen. This creates the perfect environment for special anaerobic microorganisms that first trigger the process and later keep it running efficiently.

READ MORE ABOUT FERMENTATION PROCESS ON OUR BLOG

BIODEGRADABLE

The adjective biodegradable describes an object or a substance capable of being decomposed by bacteria or other living organisms and thereby avoiding pollution. If something is biodegradable, then, given the right conditions and presence of microorganisms, it will eventually break down to its basic components and blend back in with the earth. For instance, fruits, vegetables, flowers, plants, animals, water, paper and more are examples of biodegradable waste. However, if something is labelled as biodegradable, it doesn’t mean it’s also compostable. Plastics and steel products are also degradable as they will rust through and disintegrate, but this may take years and leave toxins behind.

COMPOSTABLE

The adjective compostable describes objects or substances capable of disintegrating into non-toxic, natural elements. Compostable products are all biodegradable, but they are specifically intended for a composting environment. In the right setting, these products break down quickly, and leave behind a nutrient-rich organic material called humus.

EFFECTIVE MICRO-ORGANISMS

Effective microorganisms (EM) are a mixture of different microorganisms that are compatible and beneficial from the human’s point of view. They are lactic acid bacteria, yeasts, photosynthetic bacteria, actinomycetes, enzymatically active fungi, etc. There are many beneficial impacts of effective microorganisms on plants, animals, and humans.

READ MORE ABOUT EFFECTIVE MICROORGANISMS ON OUR BLOG

DECOMPOSITION

Decomposition happens when dead organic substances are broken down into simpler organic or inorganic matter such as carbon dioxide, water, simple sugars and mineral salts. Living things such as worms and organisms (bacteria and fungi), known as decomposers, are the driving force in the decomposition process.

DEGRADATION

Degradation describes a change in the chemical structure, physical properties or appearance of a material from natural or artificial exposure. It is the gradual breakdown of components of a material, as a result of a natural element, for instance heat, cold and wind.

RECYCLING

Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects that reduces the consumption of fresh raw materials. Recycling reduces pollution, prolongs the usefulness of landfills, and conserves natural resources.

FERMENTED ORGANIC MATTER

Fermented organic matter is the result of the process of fermentation, for example in the case of bokashi composting with effective microorganisms. When using the bokashi method, the organic waste is placed into the composter and covered with bokashi bran, which contains effective microorganisms. This starts an odorless fermentation process that in two weeks gives us fermented organic matter that can be buried in the ground or added to a standard compost bin.

READ MORE ABOUT THE USE OF FERMENTED MATTER HERE

BIODEGRADABLE WASTE

Biodegradable waste also known as organic waste is defined as biodegradable garden and park waste, food and kitchen waste from households, restaurants, caterers and retail premises, and comparable waste from food processing plants.

FERMENTATION LIQUID/TEA

Fermentation liquid also known as bokashi tea, juice or leachate is a by-product of the bokashi composting method. This liquid concentrate contains a mixture of bokashi microbes, liquids from the food scraps and liquids produced during the fermentation process. Diluted with water, fermentation liquid can be used for watering plants and undiluted is suitable for cleaning the drains.

PRE-COMPOST

Pre-compost is the fermented organic food-waste from the bokashi

composter that has been sealed for two to three weeks. This fermented matter is often referred to as bokashi pre-compost. It can be mixed with soil where different living organisms will break it into nutrients rich soil.

BOKASHI BRAN

Bokashi bran (other expressions include composting starter, composting powder, compost activator, compost accelerator, compost booster or compost microbes) is a mixture of effective microorganisms, water, sugar, and wheat/rice bran or other milling residue like sawdust. When you add it to the biological waste inside bokashi composters, it triggers the fermentation process.

WHAT MAKES BOKASHI BRAN SO MAGICAL?

FERTILIZER

Fertilizer is a chemical or natural substance added to soil to increase its fertility and supply the plants with nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

BYPRODUCT

Byproduct is a secondary or incidental product, for instance, bokashi liquid is a byproduct coming from the bokashi composter.

NUTRIENT

A nutrient is a substance used by an organism to survive, grow, and reproduce. Some nutrients can be metabolically converted to smaller molecules in the process of releasing energy, such as for carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and fermentation products, leading to end-products of water and carbon dioxide.

ORGANIC

The adjective organic essentially means derived from living organisms. Usually, we use it to describe food or farming methods, involving production without the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, or other artificial chemicals. It relies on natural substances and physical, mechanical, or biologically based farming methods to the fullest extent possible.

DILUTE

Dilute means to make a liquid less concentrated and weaker by the addition of water or other substance. For example, we dilute the bokashi liquid collected from the composter in the ratio of in the ratio of 1:200 and use it to water the plants.

CLICK HERE TO READ MORE ABOUT NATURAL HOMEMADE FERTILIZERS

FERMENT

As a noun, ferment designates any group of living organisms (yeasts, molds, and certain bacteria) that cause fermentation. In the form of a verb, ferment refers to the fermentation process, which is a chemical change because of the action of yeast or bacteria. For example, if food or drink ferments this may result in bubbles or heat or turn sugars in it into alcohol.

OXYGEN

Oxygen is a colorless, odorless, gaseous element constituting about one-fifth of the volume of the atmosphere and present in a combined state in nature.

FERMENTATION VESSEL

Fermentation vessel otherwise known as fermenter is the container such as cup, bowl, vase or bucket where the fermentation process occurs.

BOKASHI COMPOSTER

Bokashi composter also known as bokashi bin or bucket is the fermentation vessel where biological waste covered is disposed and then sprinkled with bokashi bran to start the fermentation process.

READ OUR BLOG ABOUT HOW BOKASHI ORGANKO COMPOSTER IMITATES NATURE

ACTIVATED EM

What makes the difference between food scraps that rot, or ferment are the effective microorganisms present in the wheat bran that we call bokashi bran and we sprinkle over our kitchen waste. Effective microorganisms stimulate local and native microorganisms that live in soil and water and maximize their natural power. We use the term activated EM when we multiply the number of EM in the base fluid by adding water, molasses or similar. Once they are activated, we can start using it.

ODOR

The word odor designates an unpleasant smell. Odor can be caused by the rotting of biological waste, however, with the bokashi composting method the food ferments because of the lower level of oxygen and the work of effective microorganisms. Thus, when opening the container, there is no smell of rotting food.

(KITCHEN) SCRAPS

Kitchen or food scraps are the unavoidable waste products from food preparation like carrot peelings, apple cores, meat trimmings, bones. Food scraps are produced from the food industry, cafes, restaurants and our own homes.

READ MORE ABOUT WHAT FOOD SCRAPS CAN BE USED IN BOKASHI ORGANKO

Click here for more

ADVANCED USERS

Vocabulary
for the curious

ABSORB

Absorb means to suck up or drink in (a liquid), to soak up or to take up or receive by chemical or molecular action. For example, a sponge absorbs water.

ACIDIC

Acidic means having the properties of an acid or containing acid (having a pH below 7). It designates sour or sharp taste.

AERATE

To aerate means to supply or impregnate air into something, such as the soil or a liquid. The term is related to the traditional composting, where aeration is necessary for aerobic organisms to survive and for a rapid odor-free decomposition.

ANAEROBIC DEGRADATION

Anaerobic degradation is a process in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen. It is widely used to treat biodegradable waste because it provides volume and mass reduction of the input material.

CLICK HERE TO READ MORE ABOUT ANAEROBIC FERMENTATION PROCESS

BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is the variety of plants, animals, microorganisms and bacteria in the world or in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.

BIOGAS

Biogas is any gas fuel derived from decomposing organic matter, as the mixture of methane and carbon dioxide produced by the bacterial decomposition of sewage, manure, garbage, or plant crops.

C:N RATIO

C:N ratio refers to the mass of carbon-to-nitrogen (N). For instance, a C:N ratio of 10:1 means there are ten units of carbon (C) for each unit of nitrogen (N) in the soil. This ratio can have a significant impact on how the soil functions, for example crop residue decomposition, particularly residue-cover on the soil and crop nutrient cycling. This ratio is very important in composting.

CARBON DIOXIDE

Carbon Dioxide or CO2 is a colourless greenhouse gas that is formed by burning fuels, by the breakdown or burning of animal and plant matter, and by the act of breathing that is absorbed from the air by plants in photosynthesis.

CO2 - FOOTPRINT

A C02 footprint is the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by an individual, event, organization, service, place or product.

CHEMICAL PROCESS

A chemical process is a method or means of somehow changing one or more chemicals or chemical compounds. Such a chemical process can occur by itself or be caused by an outside force and involves a chemical reaction of some sort.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The circular economy is a model of production and

consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible. In this way, the life cycle of products is extended. In practice, it implies reducing waste to a minimum. When a product reaches the end of its life, its materials are kept within the economy wherever possible. These can be productively used again and again, thereby creating further value. It is the opposite of the traditional, linear economy.

12 KEY PRINCIPLES FOR A TRANSITION TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

CONTAMINATION

Contamination is the act of contaminating or making something impure or unsuitable by contact with something unclean, bad, harmful, unsuitable, for instance the contamination of the environment.

EARTHWORMS

Earthworms are terrestrial invertebrates that burrow in soil and feed on soil nutrients and decaying organic matter, thus aerating the soil and improving its quality. They are used in vermicomposting.

READ MORE ABOUT VERMICOMPOSTING ON OUR BLOG

ECOSYSTEM

An ecosystem (or ecological system) is a geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life. Ecosystems contain biotic or living, parts, as well as abiotic factors, or non-living parts. Biotic factors include plants, animals, and other organisms.

EMISSION

An emission is something that's been released or emitted into the world. Technically, an emission is anything that's been released out into the open. But more often it refers to gases being released into the air, like greenhouse gasses or emissions from power plants and factories.

EXCREMENT

An excrement is the solid waste that is released from the bowels of a person or animal.

FERTILE

The adjective fertile means bearing, producing, or capable of producing vegetation, crops, etc., abundantly, for example fertile soil.

GHG

GHG is the abbreviation for greenhouse gas, that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range, causing the greenhouse effect.

GLOBAL WARMING

Global warming is a sign of climate change driven by human-induced emissions of greenhouse gases and the resulting large-scale shifts in weather patterns. Though there have been previous periods of climatic change, since the mid-20th century humans have had an unprecedented impact on Earth's climate system and caused change on a global scale.
Read more about climate change and what can we do about it here

READ MORE ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE AND WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT HERE

INHIBIT

To inhibit is to restrain, hinder, prohibit or forbid. In chemistry, it refers to decreasing the rate of chemical reaction or preventing a chemical reaction.

INOCULATE

To inoculate means to introduce (microorganisms) into surroundings suited to their growth, as a culture medium.

MACRONUTRIENT

A macronutrient is a chemical element or substance (such as carbohydrates or protein) that is essential in relatively large amounts to the growth and health of a living organism.

MICRONUTRIENT

A micronutrient is a chemical element or substance (such as calcium or vitamin C) that is essential in minute amounts to the growth and health of a living organism. The term refers to vitamins and minerals, which can be divided into macrominerals, trace minerals and water- and fat-soluble vitamins.

METABOLITE

A metabolite is a substance made or used when the body breaks down food, drugs or chemicals, or its own tissue (for example, fat or muscle tissue). This process, called metabolism, makes energy and the materials needed for growth, reproduction, and maintaining health.

MICROFLORA

Microflora is the community of microorganisms, including algae, fungi, and bacteria that live in or on another living organism or in a particular habitat.

NITROGEN

Nitrogen is a colorless, odorless, gaseous element that constitutes about four-fifths of the volume of the atmosphere and is present in combined form in animal and vegetable tissues, especially in proteins. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of ammonia, nitric acid, cyanide, explosives, fertilizer, dyes, and as a cooling agent.

ORGANIC FARMING

Organic farming is an agricultural practice that uses fertilizers of organic origin such as compost manure, green manure, and bone meal and places emphasis on techniques such as crop rotation and companion planting. It originated early in the 20th century in reaction to rapidly changing farming practices and as an answer to the environmental sufferings caused by the use of chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilizers.

READ MORE ABOUT ORGANIC FARMING ON OUR BLOG

ORGANIC SUBSTANCE

Organic substances are a large group of compounds in which the predominant carbon and hydrogen atoms are linked with a covalent bond, but other atoms may also appear (O for instance).

ORGANISM

An organism is a form of life composed of mutually interdependent parts that maintain various vital processes such as an animal, plant or fungus.

OXIDATIVE DEGRADATION

Oxidative degradation involves the disintegration of macromolecules by the action of oxygen on the substrate (oxidation). It takes place because of the simultaneous interaction of oxygen with different compounds and high temperature.

PARAMETER

A parameter is an arbitrary constant whose value characterizes a member of a system. It also designates a quantity, limit or boundary.

PATHOGEN

A pathogen is any disease-producing agent, especially a virus, bacterium, or other microorganism.

PH

In chemistry, pH is a measure of acidity and alkalinity of a solution that is a number on a scale on which a value of 7 represents neutrality and lower numbers indicate increasing acidity and higher numbers increasing alkalinity

PUTREFACTION

Putrefaction is the decomposition of organic matter, especially the typically anaerobic splitting of proteins by bacteria and fungi with the formation of foul-smelling incompletely oxidized products.

SUSTAINABLE

The adjective sustainable refers to something that can continue over a period of time and is causing little or no damage to the environment. It refers to using a resource in a way that is not depleted or permanently damaged, for example: sustainable agriculture. The adjective sustainable is also linked to a lifestyle involving the use of sustainable methods.

VERMI

The term vermi (worms) relates to vermiculture farming. Vermicomposting is the breaking down of organic material using worms, bacteria, and fungi, thus speeding up mother nature's process of breaking down organic matter. The end product of vermicomposting is a substance called vermicompost.

ZERO WASTE

Zero waste refers to waste prevention focusing on the conservation of all resources by means of responsible production, consumption, reuse and recovery of all products, packaging, and materials, without burning them, and without discharges to land, water or air that threaten the environment or human health.
Read more about zero waste lifestyle on our blog

READ MORE ABOUT ZERO WASTE LIFESTYLE ON OUR BLOG

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EXPERT LEVEL

Terminology for chemistry geeks

ACETIC ACID

Acetic acid is a simple monocarboxylic acid containing two carbons. It has a role as a protic solvent, a food acidity regulator, an antimicrobial food preservative. It is the main component of vinegar apart from water.

ACTINOMYCETES

Actinomycetes are Gram-positive mycelial bacteria, that belong to the Order Actinomycetales. Members of this group are widely distributed in nature and can be found in a variety of habitats across the world. They have been shown to share a number of characteristics with fungi. They are known to produce a wide variety of industrially and medically relevant compounds (antibiotics, chemotherapeutics, fungicides, herbicides and immunosuppressants).

AMINO ACIDS

Amino acids are organic compounds that combine to form proteins. They contain amino (–NH2) and carboxyl (–COOH) functional groups, along with a side chain (R group) specific to each amino acid. The key elements of an amino acid are carbon (C), hydrogen (H), oxygen (O), and nitrogen (N). Amino acids are classified into three

groups: essential amino acids, nonessential amino acids and conditional amino acids.

AMMONIA

Ammonia is a pungent colorless gaseous alkaline compound of nitrogen and hydrogen NH3 that is very soluble in water and can easily be condensed to a liquid by cold and pressure.

CALCIUM

Calcium is a metallic chemical element of the alkaline-earth group that occurs naturally only in combination and is essential to cellular functions in all known organisms

CARBOHYDRATE

Carbohydrate refers to any of various neutral compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (such as sugars, starches, and celluloses) most of which are formed by green plants, and which constitute a major class of animal foods.

FUNGI

Fungi are any of a diverse group of eukaryotic single-celled or multinucleate organisms that live by decomposing and absorbing the organic material in which they grow, comprising the mushrooms, molds, mildews, smuts, rusts, and yeasts, and classified in the kingdom Fungi

LACTIC ACID

Lactic acid is a hygroscopic organic acid C3H6O3 present normally especially in muscle tissue as a by-product of anaerobic glycolysis, produced in carbohydrate matter usually by bacterial fermentation, and used especially in food and medicine and in industry

LACTIC ACID BACTERIA

It refers to any of various bacteria chiefly of the genera Lactobacillus and Streptococcus that produce predominantly lactic fermentation on suitable media and some of which are used in the commercial production of lactic acid and as cheese and butter starters.

METHANE

Methane is a colorless odorless flammable gaseous hydrocarbon CH4 that is a product of biological decomposition of organic matter and of the carbonization of coal, used as a fuel and as a starting material in chemical synthesis.

NITRATE

Nitrate is a salt or ester of nitric acid, or any compound containing the univalent group –ONO2 or NO3. We also use this term to refer to fertilizer consisting of potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate.

PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus is a nonmetallic element of the nitrogen family that occurs widely in combination especially as phosphates. It is essential for life in all known organisms and used especially in fertilizers and organophosphorus compounds.

PHOTOSYNTHETIC BACTERIA

Photosynthetic bacteria are prokaryotes that can convert light energy from the sun into chemical energy through a process known as photosynthesis.

POLYSACCHARIDE

A polysaccharide is a large molecule made of many smaller monosaccharides. Monosaccharides are simple sugars, like glucose. Special enzymes bind these small monomers together creating large sugar polymers, or polysaccharides.

POTASSIUM

Potassium is a silver-white soft light low-melting monovalent metallic element of the alkali metal group that occurs abundantly in nature especially combined in minerals.

PROPIONIC ACID

Propionic acid is a colorless pungent liquid organic acid C3H6O2 found in milk and distillates of wood, coal, and petroleum and used for inhibiting the growth of mold in bread and as a flavoring agent.

SPECIES

Species is a category of biological classification ranking immediately below the genus or subgenus, comprising related organisms or populations potentially capable of interbreeding, and being designated by a binomial that consists of the name of a genus followed by a Latin or latinized uncapitalized noun or adjective.

STRAIN

The noun strain refers to an animal, plant or microorganism from a particular group whose characteristics are different in some way from others of the same group. For example, a new strain of virus was found by the scientists.

YEASTS

Yeasts are eukaryotic, single-celled microorganisms classified as members of the fungus kingdom. It usually has little or no mycelium and reproduces by budding. With yeast we also refer to the yellowish surface froth or sediment that occurs especially in saccharine liquids (such as fruit juices) in which it promotes alcoholic fermentation, consists largely of cells of a fungus (such as the saccharomyces, Saccharomyces cerevisiae), and is used especially in the making of alcoholic liquors and as a leaven in baking.

PRESENTATION

of our Bokashi
Organko composters

BOKASHI ORGANKO 1

Bokashi Organko 1 is a sophisticated and practical composter for organic waste disposal which eliminates inconveniences with collecting organic waste. This 16-liter kitchen composter made from recycled materials is healthy, easy-to-use and environmentally friendly. The use of bokashi bran with effective microorganisms ensures the fermentation process occurs properly and thus prevents decay. As a result, fermented organic waste is an excellent basis for first-rate compost. Moreover, diluted bokashi liquid will give you a first-class natural fertilizer to achieve that blooming garden you always wanted. Bokashi Organko 1 is a perfect solution for gardeners that strive for a lush garden and a fridge full of homemade healthy food.

Color:

Grey-Green

Olive-White

Cappuccino-White

Black-green

Click anywhere for more info

First-class **compost base**

Natural cleaner for drains

Organic fertilizer for plants

Reduction of organic waste **by 25%**

BOKASHI ORGANKO 2

The new generation 9.6-liter Bokashi Organko 2 composters was created for your kitchen counter and awarded with the Red Dot Design Award. Its superior form will make you want to showcase it on your kitchen counter, and it will help you reduce your organic waste by 25 %. Made from recycled plastics, it reduces carbon footprint and keeps the planet healthier. This composter is an easy and quick solution for your everyday cooking. Forget about taking organic waste out every day, with Bokashi Organko 2, it can be done once in 14 days. The composter is ideal for people who want to express their commitment to green lifestyle and sustainable principles in their daily routines.

Color:

Cream white

Olive

Cappuccino

Click anywhere for more info

Beautiful and efficient

100% organic fertilizer for your plants

Reduction of organic waste **by 25%**

Natural cleaner for drains

BOKASHI ORGANKO 2 OCEAN

Bokashi Organko 2 Ocean has all the functionalities as its forerunners, but we added even more care for the environment. This is the first-ever ever kitchen composter made from at least 30% of hand-picked and recycled fishing nets. As ghost-gear or fishing nets are deadly for our oceans and sea animals, we had to come up with the solution that will help us save the planet. For every product sold, we donate 2 € for cleaning our oceans from plastics. Help us prevent ocean pollution with our multi-use Bokashi Organko 2 Ocean. Every small step for a better future counts.

Color:

Black

Click anywhere for more info

Ocean pollution prevention

Donate 2 EUR for ocean cleanup

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