Regenerative agriculture practices

To rejuvenate the soil, you need waste from animals, wet manure, and brown manure. wet manure includes fresh manure and fresh grass while brown manure includes dry grass and leaves. This as well helps a farmer make quality manure for his garden at a low price.

Preparing compost

Cut and gather green plants to be used to make compost. These could include weeds around the home and garden.
Also, collect brown manure and animal waste. Heap the green manure, brown manure, and animal residues in different layers. This enables improving soil fertility using readily available resources. After the materials partially decompose, they are taken back to the field to improve fertility.
After heaping the materials into different layers, sprinkle water to make them moist as this eases the decomposition process.
Heap the materials, one layer after the other until the materials are done.
After, protect the heap from rain and sunshine because rain causes run away of nutrients while sunshine leads to volatilization of nutrients. You can cover using iron sheets, tarpaulin, or banana fibers.
Drive a stick into the heap that will be used to monitor the decomposition process.
After partial decomposition, the materials turn into compost. Transfer these into the garden and incorporate them into the soil where they will decompose fully.
Transplant seedlings to the garden where the compost has been put at least 2 weeks after incorporating the compost into the soil.