

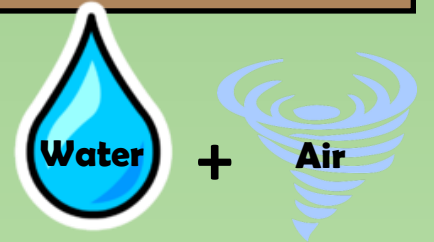
At Home Composting

The trend today is healthy, organic food and many people are growing their own produce to ensure that they are eating food free from pesticides. A key component to home gardening is the quality of soil, which can be enriched by composting. Composting not only adds nutrients to the soil but helps conserve water.

Ingredients

Carbon Source (Brown Materials): +
Dry leaves, chipped untreated wood, etc.

Nitrogen Source (Green Materials): +
Veggie/ fruit scraps, coffee grounds, tea bags, eggshells, grass, landscape trimmings, etc.



Directions

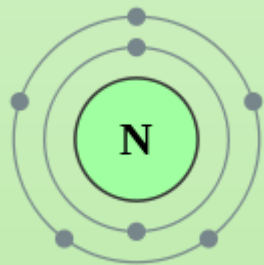
1. Place rough textured materials on the bottom of a 3x3x3 (1 cubic yard) bin. e.g. small twigs, stalks, etc.



2. Alternate moist GREEN materials with dry BROWN materials in layers of 2-3in thick, until your bin is full.



3. Add manure, green manure (clover, buckwheat, wheatgrass, grass clippings) or any nitrogen source. This activates the



4. Keep compost moist. Moisten as you go, so each layer is damp. Water occasionally, or let rain do the job. Also, allow for good air circulation into your



5. Cover with anything you have - wood, plastic sheeting, carpet scraps. Covering helps retain moisture and heat, two essentials for compost. Covering also prevents the compost from being over-watered by rain. The compost should be moist, but not soaked.



6. Turn the soil every week or so (7-10 days). Oxygen is required for the process to work, and turning "adds" oxygen.



💧 The average U.S. household generates 650 lbs. of compostable material each year.

💧 Organic waste comprises 60% of what we put in our landfills, such as food scraps.

💧 Composting reduces plant's need for water by increasing how much water can be held by the soil.