

COMPOST AT HOME

WHAT IS COMPOSTING?

Composting is a quick, easy, and low-cost way to create healthy soil for your plants and reduce your reliance on landfills. Decomposers like worms and microorganisms transform food scraps and other natural materials like leaves into nutrient-rich soil without the use of chemicals. Decomposers may be too small to see with your naked eye or as large as a snail! Just like you, these critters require a certain recipe of food, water, and air to produce a high quality output.

DID YOU KNOW...?

- Every day nearly a million pounds of food waste enters the Franklin County landfill.
- The largest source of landfilled material in Franklin County is food waste making it one of the best opportunities to decrease our reliance on the landfill.
- Most food waste is avoidable with thoughtful planning, purchasing, and storage. Learn more at SaveMoreThanFood.org.

It all starts with YOU!

Grow nutrient rich veggies, fruit, plants and trees.

6-8 Weeks

Compost in a pile, tumbler, or worm bin!

When dark and crumbly, till compost into beds before planting or use as mulch.

Food Scraps



+ Coffee Grounds + Yard Waste



+ Shredded Paper

30% GREENS (Nitrogen)

70% BROWNS (Carbon)

WHEN COMPOSTING AT HOME AVOID:

- Yard waste contaminated with chemicals
- Diseased, invasive, or poisonous plants
- Weeds with seeds
- Meat, fish, grease, or dairy
- Cat or dog waste, kitty litter
- Plastic, compostable plastic, glass, and metal



Microorganisms

+



Macro-decomposers

+



Water:

Aim for the moisture level of a wrung-out sponge.

+

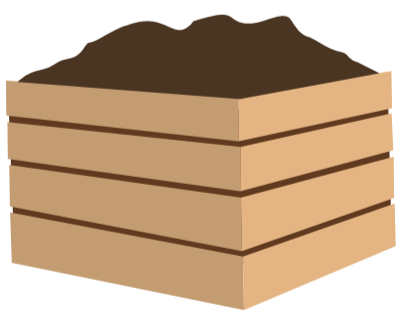


Aeration:

Flip it at least one time a week.

BUY OR BUILD A SYSTEM THAT WORKS FOR YOU!

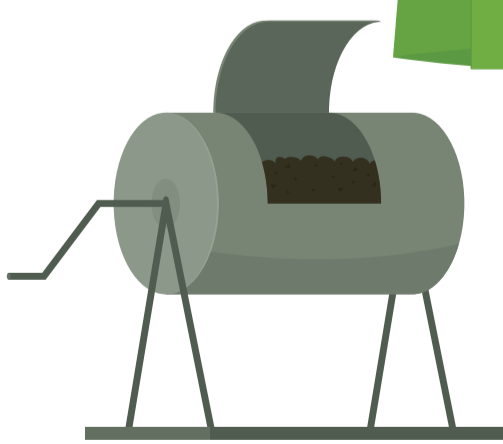
PILE



1. Select a bare soil spot within reach of the hose, and with good drainage and some sun.
2. Create a base layer of wood chips or fine sticks and dry leaves, then alternate 6 in. layers of 'green' materials (weeds, food scraps) with layers of dry 'brown' material (leaves, shredded paper).
3. Add a microorganism-rich active aged compost or garden soil to jumpstart decomposition.

TUMBLER OR BIN

If space is limited, or odor and pests are a concern, create a closed decomposition system.

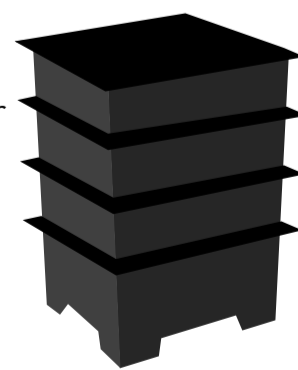


These can be placed in the yard, garage, or patio but aren't used inside.

WORM BIN (Vermicomposting)

If you don't have a yard you can still compost! Put vermicomposting bins in your basement, under your sink, or in your laundry room.

1. Create bedding made of damp 'browns' in a 2 ft. x 2 ft. bin.
2. Add 1 lb. of red wigglers delivered in the mail or picked up from the store.
3. Add your worms then layer your 'browns' and 'greens'.



PRO TIPS:

- There are many options for composting bins. Buy one or make your own to save money.
- Chop or tear bulky material for faster decomposition.
- Bury with 'brown' to keep odor down.
- Freeze your food scraps to keep smells under wraps.
- Know the source of your materials to ensure you don't add 'browns' that may have been contaminated with chemicals.
- Share your leftover compost with a friend or community garden.