



BENEFITS

-  Keeps yard wastes out of storm drains.
-  Keeps yard wastes out of landfills - makes up about 30%.
-  Saves time and effort from raking leaves.
-  Improves soil structure and texture.
-  Boosts the production of beneficial bacteria and fungi.
-  Turns household waste into valuable fertilizer!

WHAT IS COMPOST?

A valuable humus-like material created from organic waste by speeding up the natural processes of decay.



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WE SPEAK ORGANIC!

Your guide to mother nature's recycling.



WHAT TO COMPOST

MATERIAL	GREEN	BROWN
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		

HOW TO COMPOST

- 1 CHOOSE A LOCATION**
Select a dry, level spot in sun or shade, away from tree roots, wooden fences / buildings, and near to a water source.
- 2 MIX BROWNS + GREENS**
Add brown and green materials as you collect them, making sure larger pieces are chopped / shredded.
- 3 WATER YOUR PILE**
Keep materials moist, but not wet, throughout the year. A dry pile will not compost.
- 4 STIR IT UP!**
Try to turn and aerate the pile whenever you can - ideally ever 7 to 10 days.
- 5 FEED YOUR GARDEN**
If ready, your compost should be dry, brown, and crumbly.

TIPS & TRICKS

-  Cold compost = no maintenance, but slow decomposing process.
-  Hot compost = more work, but yields fast results.
-  Vermicompost = made with the help of red worms that feed on organic matter and release castings (high quality).
-  The ratio between greens and browns varies with each compost. Overall, more browns than greens is ideal (e.g. 3:1).
-  Smaller pieces of organic material leads to faster decomposition.
-  Store food scraps in the freezer or back of the fridge to avoid foul odors and insects.
-  Layering is key! Browns, greens, browns, greens, etc.
-  From a tumbler to a three-pallet bin, choose the setup that is right for you!