



## 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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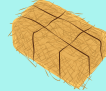






## WE SPEAK ORGANIC!

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.

## 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.


**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!