

## Hügelkultur for tall raised beds



1. **Large Logs:** The base layer, consisting of large logs, preferably from hardwoods, which decompose slowly and provide long-term nutrients.
2. **Smaller Branches:** Placed above the logs, these are smaller branches and woody debris that fill the gaps and start decomposing faster.
3. **Twigs and Woody Scraps:** A layer of twigs and smaller woody scraps, which continue to fill smaller spaces and decompose at a moderate rate.
4. **Leaves and Grass Clippings:** This layer is composed of leaves, grass clippings, and other green material, providing a burst of nutrients and helping to retain moisture.
5. **Compost:** A layer of compost adds microorganisms and additional nutrients, aiding in the decomposition process and improving soil fertility.
6. **Topsoil:** The top layer where plants are grown. It's usually a mix of garden soil and compost, providing a nutrient-rich medium for plant roots.
7. **Mulch (Optional):** Sometimes, a layer of mulch is added on the top to help retain moisture, regulate soil temperature, and suppress weed growth.

*Remember, hügelkultur beds can vary based on available materials and specific gardening goals. The key principle is to create a mound that mimics the natural processes of decomposition and nutrient cycling.*