WHAT TO COMPOST

"Brown" and "green" material are the only types of scraps that should be added to a compost bin. Most gardeners agree that 50/50 is a good mix, but some prefer compost that is two times more green material than brown material, others do it the reverse way. A general rule of thumb is that if your compost appears slimy, add more brown material. If it's too dry, add more green material.



NITROGEN-RICH "GREENS"

- Food and vegetable scraps
- Most grass clippings and yard trim
- Coffee grounds and paper filters
- Paper tea bags (no staples)
- · Eggshells (crushed)



CARBON RICH "BROWNS"

- Dry leaves
- Plant stalks and twigs
- Plain unglossy shredded paper and brown bags
- Shredded cardboard (no wax coating, tape, or glue)
- Untreated wood chips



- · Meat, fish and bones
- Cheese and dairy products
- Pet waste and cat litter
- · Produce stickers
- Fats, oils and greases
- Glossy paper
- Treated or painted wood
- Aggressive weeds/weeds with seeds
- Diseased and pestinfested plants
- Cooked food (small amounts are fine)
- Herbicide treated plants
- Dryer lint

GREENS AND AVOID NO-NO ITEMS ABOVE.



COMPOSTING IN 7 EASY STEPS

MINIMINIMINIMINIMI Choose the type of compost bin or pile for your backyard. Use compost when it resembles dirt. Choose the location of your compost. Water your compost if it gets dry. 6 Alternate green & brown layers. Turn over every 3-4 days Keep adding kitchen and yard waste as they accumulate.