



ONE OF THE EASIEST AND MOST EFFICIENT
WAYS TO DISPOSE OF YOUR ORGANIC WASTE

HOME COMPOSTING

WHY COMPOST?

- Over 50% of waste generated at home is organic matter which can be recycled
- Cheap and easy way to reduce organic waste going to landfill
- Returns vital nutrients to soil, improves soil structure and keeps moisture in the soil
- 100% natural and does not require any expensive artificial fertilisers

What Composting system should you choose?

- Compost bin - most common type of compost and comes in a range of sizes
- Tumblers - tumbler systems make aerating the compost easy and create compost quickly - more expensive option
- Compost heap: cheap and easy way to compost - just cover with hessian, carpet or cardboard and secure with old bricks. This option can attract vermin
- Holding bays and multi bay units: can be made from old materials laying around. One bay should be used for fresh compost, and one for breaking down.

What can you put in your compost bin?

Greens:

- Garden waste, grass clippings, leaves
- flowers and weeds
- Fruit and Vegetables
- Food Scraps
- Egg Shells
- Dairy products (with care)
- Bread and cereals (with care)

Browns:

- Hay and straw
- Damp cardboard and paper
- Sawdust (untreated)
- Small Twigs
- Vacuum cleaner dust
- Wood Ash (untreated)
- Wood chips (untreated)

Aim for a 2:1 Ratio - 2 Parts brown, 1 Part Green

The ADAM Principles

A - Aliveness: compost heap is a living system, it contains millions of micro organisms that act as natural decomposers

D - Diversity: keep the materials varied, from food scraps, to grass clippings to newspaper

A - Aeration: compost needs air. Turn your heap every 1-2 weeks to maintain oxygen

M - Moisture: dry compost heap slows decomposition down, but a too wet compost can smell. Aim for the moisture of a damp sponge