

COMPOSTING 101

Greens (Nitrogen)

- Food scraps
- Vegetable scraps
- Fruit wastes
- Coffee grounds
- Tea bags/leaves
- Fresh grass clippings
- Other garden waste (plants, stalks, flowers)
- Chicken/livestock manure
- Corn husks
- Stale/moldy bread



Browns (Carbon)

- Leaves
- Shredded straw, hay
- Sawdust
- Woody chips & twigs
- Shredded newspaper
- Nut shells
- Corn stalks and cobs
- Brown paper bags
- TP & paper towel rolls
- Crushed eggshells
- Cereal boxes
- Ashes from wood
- String/cotton thread
- Wool



Prohibited Items

- Meat
- Fish
- Poultry
- Bones
- Milk products
- Oil
- Pet manures
- Weed seeds
- Diseased/insect infested plants
- Glossy paper
- Anything with harsh chemicals



Troubleshooting

Ideal N:C Ratio = 2:1

(brown material volume is packed)

Too much Nitrogen = Smelly Compost

Too much Carbon = Won't break down

Adequate air

Adequate moisture

Roll bin around twice a week

Bury food scraps into can for pest control

Need help? Contact us at TVCRprograms@gmail.com or 208-254-1901



For Slower Compost (3-8 months)

Step 1

Place 2 parts moist **GREEN** and 1 part dry **BROWN** materials in a rodent-proof bin with lid. Cover food scraps well. **OR**

Just add waste materials to bin as you go.



Dry leaves are great **BROWNS!**
Food scraps and fresh garden debris are great **GREENS!**

Step 2

Maintain a moisture level of a damp, wrung-out sponge and allow for good air flow into bin.



Professor Rot says: "This fellow would increase the heat in his homemade bin if he put a sheet of plywood or other covering on top. Or maybe he's simply turning his compost pile - *good idea!*"

FINISHED COMPOST!

A finished compost pile will be at least half of its original volume. The most usable compost is on the bottom of the pile. That's why manufactured bins have trapdoors at the bottom - *good idea!*

Step 3

Continue to add materials to your bin and maintain moisture level.