Composting

By Teresa and Andrew Widd

What is compost?

Garden compost is the result of the slow decomposition of plants and animal (organic) matter by living organisms, to give a rich dark brown product that looks like soil. Compost can be re-introduced to the garden to provide essential minerals to replenish the soil

Compost is also sold in plastic bags in garden centres, these specially formulated products are not the same as garden compost and are more correctly called 'growing media'.

Basic guidelines

Compost can be made in the back garden following a few simple rules. It is the best way to recycle suitable materials.

The compost bin should be somewhere accessible with access to direct sunlight. Lots of people have mini compost bins in the kitchen which they empty into the outside compost bin regularly.

Pallets make a simple compost bin (for example: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v2F8FEvx6N8)

Try to layer your materials if possible but it doesn't always work out that way.

The bottom of the heap should be directly on the ground to encourage worms and other insects to enter.

Start the bottom of the compost heap with a 10 - 15 cm (4"- 6") layer of woody material to allow air into the heap.

The rest of the heap should consist of alternate layer of green and brown materials (see below).

Keep the top of the heap covered with an old carpet, black plastic, thick cardboard etc as this retains the heat and moisture which helps to break down the plant material quicker.

Compost can take anywhere between 12 weeks and 18 months to become usable. In this time, try to turn it at least twice if possible as this will speed up the breaking down process (in the case of the pallet heaps, place polythene etc on the ground opposite your heap and throw the material onto the sheeting from the compost heap, once empty, throw it back into the pallet compost heap and you have turned it).

When turning the heap, if it looks too dry - give it a water.

If the heap is too wet and slimy, mix plenty of brown waste in to absorb the excess moisture and increase the air flow.











Green waste materials

Animal bedding (only from plant eating

animals)

Bedding plants Carrot tops

Coffee grounds Cut flowers

Fruit (not too many apples or citrus

fruits)

Grass clippings (don't put on too thickly)

Hedge clippings, only if soft growth House plants

Kitchen peelings (not potatoes) Nettles (not roots or seed heads)

Perennial plants Perennial weeds, not roots and seed

heads

Annual weeds

Rhubarb leaves Tea leaves and bags

Wool and cotton

Brown waste materials

Autumn leaves Cardboard (preferably torn up)

Envelopes (only the paper part) Egg shells

Sawdust and shavings (only in small

amounts)

Straw and Hay

Shredded or screwed up paper

Compost with caution

Apples Large amounts of apples will stop the compost heap working

well

Autumn leaves These are better composted in a separate leaf pile to make leaf

mould which makes an excellent mulch

Citrus Peel It is very acidic, and can upset worms, do not add too much

Evergreen leaves Hard shiny leaves take a long time to break down

Plant debris Chop up thick, tough stems. Shred woody material

Poisonous plants These are fine to compost but take care not to inhale poisonous

fumes when shredding plants like laurel

Potatoes Do not compost blight infected potato tubers or eyes as new

shoots may grow. Whole potatoes take a long time to break

down

Seaweed Composts well, but if taken from the beach can remove

valuable wildlife habitats, use small amounts of locally sourced

seaweed

Do not compost

Bread Cat litter

Coal ash Cooked kitchen waste

Dairy products Diseased plants

Dog and cat faeces Drink cartons

Food packaging incl. biodegradable Meat, fish and bones

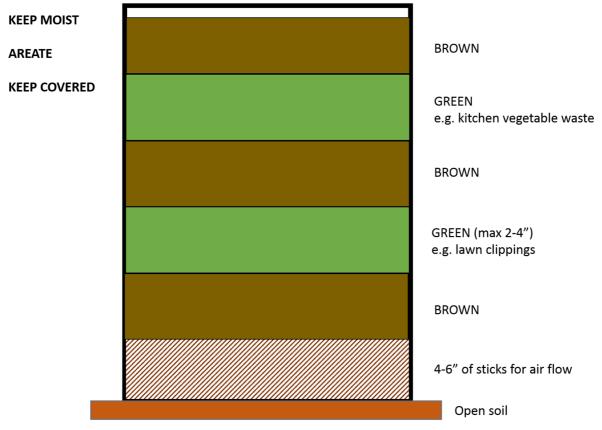
Nappies Perennial weed roots and seed heads

Potato tubers and peelings Seed heads

Soil Woody Brassica stalks

Woollen carpets

Compost construction



Based on image from: http://www.acrd.bc.ca/home-composting