



HOW TO COMPOST

SAVE FOOD WASTE, REDUCE
EMISSIONS AND RECIEVE NATURE'S
BEST FERTILIZER



1. BUILD OR BUY A COMPOST BIN/PILE LARGE ENOUGH TO FIT ALL OF YOUR ESTIMATED ORGANIC WASTE

2. COLLECT CARBON & NITROGEN ORGANIC WASTE MATERIALS

CARBON = DEAD LEAVES, WOOD CHIPS, WOOD SHAVINGS, SHREDDED PAPER, CARDBOARD, COFFEE FILTERS, NUTSHELLS, TEA BAGS ETC.

NITROGEN = FRUIT & VEGETABLE TRIMMINGS & SCRAPS, COFFEE GROUNDS, TEA LEAVES, OLD PLANTS, EGGSHELLS ETC.

3. ADD A BALANCED RATIO OF CARBON TO NITROGEN MATERIALS (USUALLY A 3:1-->C:N RATIO), MIX WELL

4. COVER WITH A LAYER OF SOIL OR AGED COMPOST

5. WATER UNTIL MOIST

6. ALLOW FOOD SCRAP MIXTURE TO SIT FOR 2-3 WEEKS, WATERING AS NEEDED FOR CONSISTENT, ADEQUATE MOISTURE

7. TURN OVER PILE INSIDE OUT & OUTSIDE IN

8. USE YOUR SENSES TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE MATERIAL HAS FULLY DECOMPOSED (COMPOST SHOULD HAVE AN EARTHY AROMA AND APPEAR TO LOOK LIKE SOIL, DARK IN COLOR AND UNRECOGNIZABLE FROM ITS ORIGINAL FORM)

LEARN MORE ABOUT ON-CAMPUS COMPOSTING AT
islandergreen.tamucc.edu/compost.html