



YOU CAN COMPOST AT HOME



DON'T JUST TOSS IT IN THE TRASH.

Why send your food scraps to rot in the landfill when you can compost? Follow these simple steps to start composting at home.



FOOD SCRAPS ARE GREENS

- Fruits and vegetables
- Grass clippings
- House plants
- Tea bags
- Coffee grounds and filters

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DRY MATERIALS ARE BROWNS

- Dry grass and straw
- Dry leaves
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Wood chips

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COMPOST

MORE COMPOSTABLES

- Pet hair
- Dryer lint
- Wood ash
- Eggshells

WHY COMPOST?

Here's one reason: Organics rotting in landfills produce greenhouse gases equal to half the cars in Canada - that's 6 million tailpipes! Composting produces far less of the potent greenhouse gas methane.

DON'T COMPOST

- Oil or fat
- Dairy products
- Fish
- Meat and bones
- Plastics and metals



1. LAYER IT

- Half greens and half browns sets up a speedy and clean decomposition.

2. DECOMPOSE IT

- Keep your pile as moist as a wrung out sponge. Microbes need moisture!
- You can chop materials into small pieces to speed decomposition.
- Cover fresh layers of kitchen scraps with browns or soil to avoid smells or flies.
- Be patient!



3. USE IT

- Your compost is ready when it looks like dirt.
- Mix it in potting soil or seed starting mix.
- Spread it on your lawn or garden.
- Donate it to a school or community garden, or to a gardening friend.



TROUBLE?

Slimy and smelly?

Add more browns

Not decomposing?

Make sure your compost hasn't dried out

Pests or flies?

Cover greens with browns or soil and place in the centre of pile

COMPOSTER OPTIONS

You can start with a simple pile, but consider a bin or rotary system to keep it tidy. The RDEK sells composters at transfer stations and their office.

