Backyard Composting



Happy Earth Day!



Outline

- •What is composting?
- •Why compost?
- How composting works
- •Hot vs. cold method
- Using finished compost
- •FAQs

What is composting?

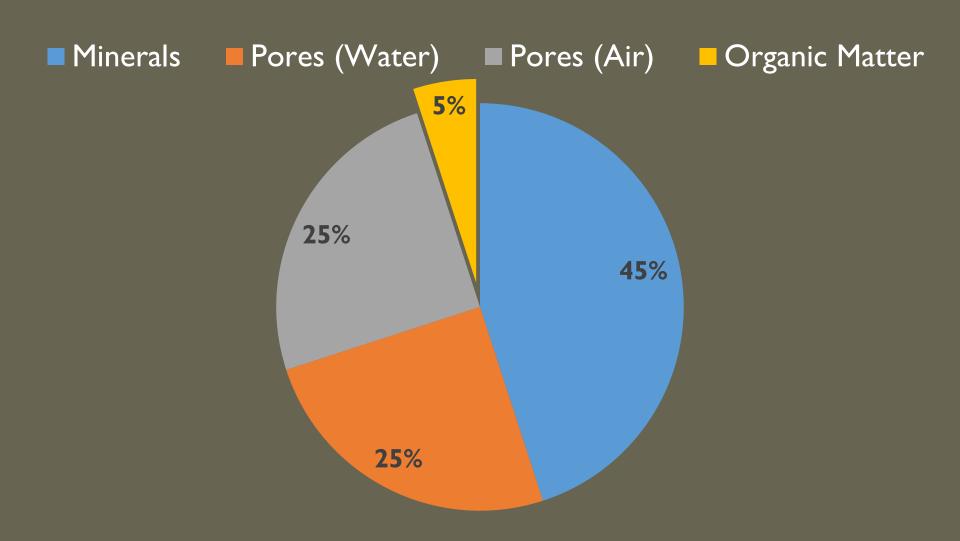
Composting is a tool that allows us to control and speed up the natural decomposition process of organic

materials.



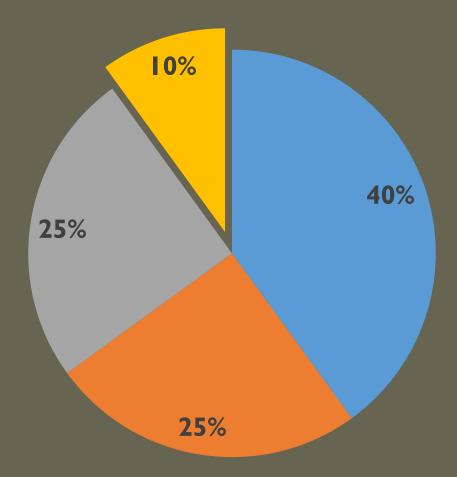
Why compost?

Soil Benefits



Major Components of Soil

■ Minerals ■ Pores (Water) ■ Pores (Air) ■ Organic Matter



Benefits of Organic Matter

- Increases soils ability to hold nutrients
- •Improves soil structure
 - •Improves aeration
 - •Improves drainage
 - Reduces erosion
- Increases the amount of available water for plants

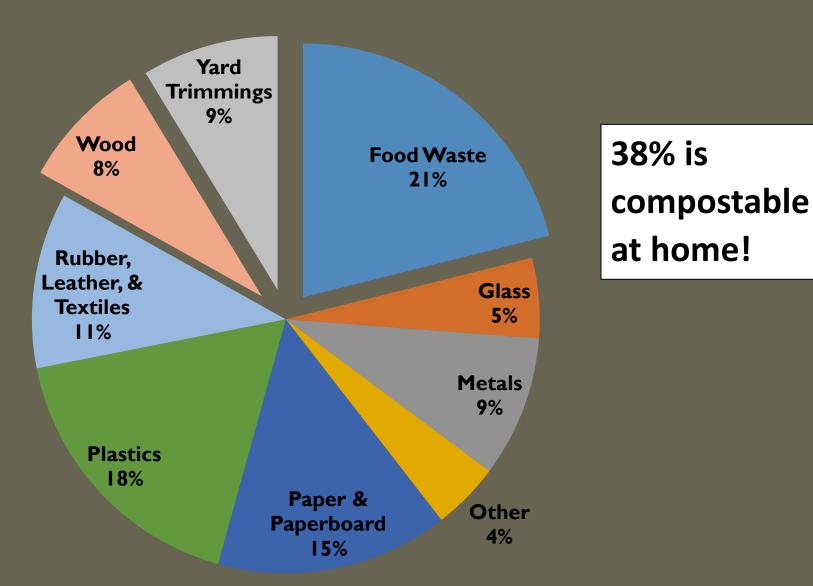
Reduce Waste

Composting decreases the amount of waste sent to landfills!

On average, Americans produce over 4 pounds of waste per person per day. Roughly, 1.5 pounds is recycled and composted resulting in over 2.5 pounds being sent to landfills or incinerators.

Total Municipal Solid Waste Discarded in 2012 (164 Million Tons Discarded After Recycling and Composting)

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency





How does composting work?

Natural process – It's alive!

- Requires food, air, water, and temp
- Bacteria, fungi, worms, beetles, nematodes all work to break down the waste



Providing the Right Food

Browns (High in Carbon)

Dry Grass

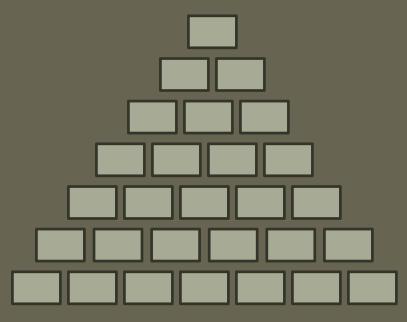
Dry Leaves

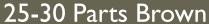
Newspaper

Greens (High in Nitrogen)

Vegetable and Fruit Waste

Fresh-Cut Grass







Providing the Right Food

Items that can be added to compost:

- •Fruit and vegetable waste
- Eggshells
- Coffee grounds and tea bags
- Clothes dryer lint
- Paper and newspaper
- •Hair
- Cardboard rolls
- ·Yard waste (such as leaves, grass clippings, etc
- Straw and hay
- •Sawdust (in small amounts)



Providing the Right Food

Items that can NOT be added to compost:

- Meats, meat products, bones, and fish
- •Fats, greases, and oils
- Baked goods (such as breads, cakes, cookies, pies)
- Dairy products (such as milk, cheeses, yogurts)
- Pet waste and kitty litter
- Hard to kill weeds and weeds that have gone to seed
- Diseased plants
- Black walnut leaves and twigs
- Yard waste treated with chemicals
- Coal and charcoal ashes

Providing the Right Amount of Moisture

Compost with the correct amount of moisture (~50-60%) should have the consistency of a wrung-out, damp sponge.

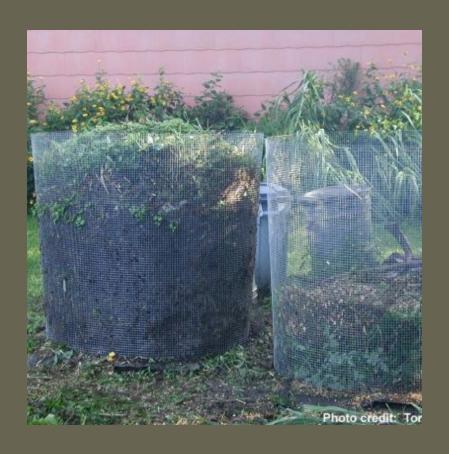
- •Add water if the compost is too dry.
- •If the compost is too wet, turn it more frequently until it air-dries to the proper moisture content.

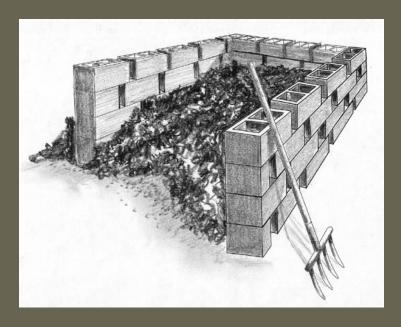
Keeping Microbes Warm



3 feet per side

Composting Bins







Composting Bins



Closed Composter



Tumblers

Composting Bins

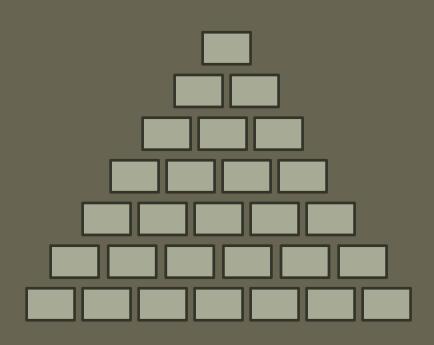




Hot (Fast) vs. Cold (Slow) Method

Hot (Fast)	Cold (Slow)
Produces high temperatures	Produces cooler temperatures
Takes least amount of time	Takes longer
Requires the most labor	Requires the least effort
Good at killing weed seeds and pathogens	Poor at killing weed seeds and pathogens

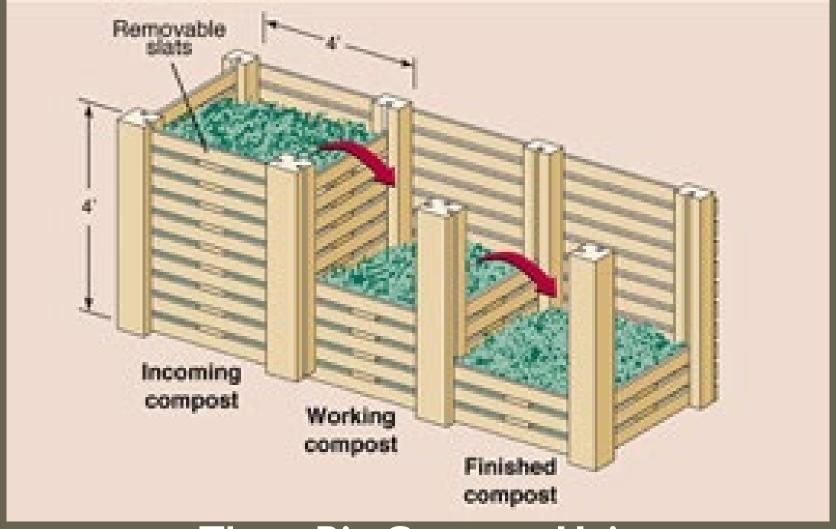
Hot (Fast) Method



25-30 Parts Brown

I Part Green

Curing Compost



Three Bin Compost Unit

Cold (Slow) Method



Composting can be as hands-off as you want.

Using Compost

Compost 2% N, 2% P_2O_5 , 1% K_2O_5 (Fertilizer equivalent 2–2–1)

 $\frac{1}{2}$ - I inch layer is sufficient for most flower and vegetable gardens

Releases all of nutrients slowly over 5 years

Questions?

Other UK Resources

HO-75 Home Composting: A Guide to Managing Yard Waste ENRI-311 Constructing a Garbage Can Compost Bin ENRI-307 Constructing a Wire-Mesh Compost Bin ENRI-141 How to Build a Vermicompost Bin