## How to use compost

Use compost as:

- seed-raising mix
- fertiliser
- mulch (apply up to twice a year on natives).



## What you can compost

Fruit and vegetable peelings, newspapers, grass clippings, weeds, tea leaves, coffee grounds, egg shells, old potting mix, dead flowers, human and animal hair.

**Hint** Avoid placing meat or dairy products in your compost until you are confident and experienced in making compost.



# 4 easy steps to great compost

## Choose the site

Look for a site with good drainage and summer shade.



# 2 Compost ingredients

You will need:

- nitrogen rich kitchen scraps such as fruit and vegetable peelings and green garden vegetation such as fresh grass clippings, green leaves, weeds and manure
- carbon-rich brown garden vegetation such as dry leaves, woody twigs, paper and straw
- some water
- some soil or completed compost to introduce composting micro-organisms.





#### Hints

- Use the lawn mower to chop up coarse garden prunings.
- Keep a bucket with a well-sealed lid in the kitchen to collect food scraps.

# 3 Layering

To build compost, start with a thick layer (15cm) of twigs or coarse mulch at the base for drainage. Then follow the A,B,C steps and repeat to build a heap layer upon layer.

- A. Thin layer of kitchen scraps and green garden vegetation
- 6. Cover with a layer of brown garden vegetation covering all kitchen scraps
- C. Moisten well

Repeat A,B,C.



**Hint** Sprinkling soil or finished compost on top of food scraps will make a richer compost and help reduce odours.

# 4 Maintaining your compost

Add air to the compost so it doesn't smell by turning it with a garden fork weekly or by placing garden stakes or pipes through the heap to allow air in.

**HINT** Cover your heap so that it is just moist, not wet. If it is wet or saturated mix more dry brown material through it and turn.

#### Compost problems? Turn over for the Easy Compost Fix-it Guide

## Why compost?

Compost is natural and inexpensive and is good for the environment. By turning food scraps and garden vegetation into compost you can:

- improve soil quality and garden vitality
- **conserve** water

- recycle valuable nutrients and reduce the use of artificial fertilisers
- prevent greenhouse gas emissions and landfill impacts from wasted food and garden vegetation.



## Did you know?

- About half of what we throw into the garbage bin is food and garden waste.
- These materials can be used to make compost to benefit your garden.



# The easy compost fix-it guide As composting is a natural process, it doesn't take much to work out the problem. Some solutions are listed below.



## Smelly compost?

If it gets too wet or if there is not enough air in the heap your compost can smell. A common cause is having too much food and not enough dry ingredients in your compost.

#### Fix it

- Fork in dry leaves or garden mulch.
- Add garden lime, dolomite or woodfire ash to the heap to reduce acidity.
- Turn the compost to add air.

Combine nitrogen-rich ingredients with sawdust or shredded newspaper before adding to the heap.

Give your compost heap a 'floor' of planks to ensure good drainage.

### **Unwelcome visitors?**

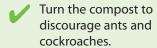
Ants, cockroaches, mice or rats can sometimes make your compost their home.

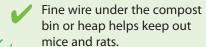


#### Fix it

Always cover food with a layer of garden vegetation or soil - then cover heap with underfelt,

hessian or polythene plastic sheet.





Avoid placing dairy products, meat and seafood in the compost.



# Compost slow to mature?

A slow composting system can mean that the compost is not hot enough, or there may not be enough air or water.

#### Fix it

- Add nitrogen-rich material, such as kitchen scraps or green garden vegetation.
- Turn the heap and add water.
- Cover the compost with insulating material in winter if it gets too cold.



Compost bins and worm farms are available from some local councils.

#### For more information visit

environment.nsw.gov.au livingthing.net.au

#### Contact

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