

Compost “Do’s and Don’ts” and Fast, Easy Compost

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<u>Do Use</u>	<u>Don't Use</u>
Grass clippings (thin layer)	Meat scraps (attracts dogs)
Weeds (before seeding)	Dog, cat, human feces
Farm animal manures	Plastic materials
Farm animal bedding	Shiny, colored magazines
Spent vegetable crops	Grass clippings with weed
Kitchen scraps (fruit, veggies)	killers
Egg shells (put through coffee	Refuse from black walnuts
grinder)	(toxin)
Straw, hay, (layer)	Poison oak, ivy, or sumac parts
Sod (broken up)	Coal and charcoal ashes
Coffee grounds, tea bags	Perennial weeds, ex. Bindweed
Old bulbs	Avocado skin and seeds(takes
Tops of perennials, entire	too long)
annuals	Rose canes with thorns
Fallen fruit (cut up)	
Pine needles (chopped)	*Diseased plants with mildew
Big fall leaves, shredded	or blight (unless really hot)
Wood chips, shredded	
Corn cobs, shredded	*Manure containing hay that
Paper, shredded	has been sprayed with
Wood ashes(thin sprinkling)	herbicide (called weed free
Silt from ponds	hay)

Fast and Easy Compost in about 30 days

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Making compost is probably the single most important thing you can do for your organic garden. The success of your garden depends on the soil, and the health of your soil depends on the compost you give it. And making compost isn't difficult. With very little effort on your part, you can turn throw-away materials into this sweet-smelling, nutrient-rich, no-cost soil conditioner.

So how do you start this easy composting? There are many approaches to making compost, but the fastest way to get finished compost for this year's garden is to make an active, or "hot," compost pile. By providing a steady supply of water and air to the pile, you'll encourage the microorganisms that drive the composting process to work faster. Here are the five key steps for making compost in about 30 days.

1. Shred and chop.

Shred or chop materials as finely as you can before mixing them into the pile. For example, you can chop fallen leaves by running your lawn mower over them. The same strategy applies to kitchen scraps "the smaller, the better" is the rule for compost ingredients.

2. Mix dry browns and wet greens.

The two basic types of ingredients for making compost are those rich in carbon and those rich in nitrogen. Carbon-rich materials, or "dry browns," include leaves, hay, and straw. Nitrogen-rich materials, or "wet greens," include kitchen scraps and grass clippings; these work best when used sparsely and mixed in so they don't mat down. Your goal is to keep a fair mix of these materials throughout the pile.

3. Strive for size.

Build the pile at least 3 × 3 × 3 (or 4) feet so materials will heat up and decompose quickly. (Don't make the pile too much bigger than that, though, or it will be hard to turn.) Unless you have this critical mass of materials, your compost pile can't really get cooking. Check the pile a couple of days after it is built up—it should be hot in the middle, a sign that your microbial decomposers are working hard.

4. Add water as needed.

Make sure the pile stays moist, but not too wet. (It should feel like a damp sponge.) You may need to add water occasionally. Or, if you live in a very wet climate, you may need to cover the pile with a tarp to keep it from becoming too soggy.

5. Keep things moving.

Moving your compost **adds air** to the mix. You can open up air holes by getting in there with a pitchfork. Even better, shift the entire pile over a few feet, bit by bit, taking care to move what was on the outside to the inside of the new pile, and vice versa. Or consider using a compost tumbler, a container that moves the materials for you when you turn it.