

### ***Easy Compost 1, 2, 3!***

Rich, dark, earthy compost improves soil aeration, loosens clay soils, helps sandy soils retain water, improves soil fertility and stimulates healthy root development.

Start a Compost Pile right now!

1. **Begin by picking out a composting site.** Preferably in a shady, level area of your yard. Be sure it is in a convenient area that offers easy access to your kitchen and to your garden. The best size for a starter compost pile is 3x3x3. You can build a wood, box-like structure as a compost bin, create one out of wire or purchase a bin.
2. **Alternate layers of carbon rich and nitrogen rich ingredients.** Add a 3" layer of carbon rich ingredients such as twigs and wood chips, fallen leaves, kitchen scraps (no meat, oil or grease), shredded newspaper and cardboard (not too much) and dryer lint. Next, add a 3" layer of nitrogen rich ingredients such as grass clippings, weeds, manure (horse, cow, pig, sheep, goat, chicken, rabbit only) and coffee grounds. For each foot of height add a layer of organic fertilizer such as cottonseed meal and a layer of good garden soil or finished compost. Enrich your compost even more by adding Espoma Blood meal and Bone Meal, Rabbit Hill Farms Soft Rock Phosphate, Nature's Guide Alfalfa Meal, Nature's Guide Earthworm Castings, and Living Earth Greensand. For an extra decomposition boost add Earth Safe Compost Activator. **Note:** Shredded materials compost quicker and easier.
3. **You could have compost in 2 months!** Moisten each layer of material after adding it to the pile so that it is as moist as a well-wrung sponge—damp, not soggy. Turn every few days. For easy turning, use a Lewis Standard Tools Compost Turner or sturdy shovel. Happy, healthy gardening!!

Need more composting help? Stop by North Haven Gardens for a bit of quick instruction on getting your compost started right!



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## Compost Material Guide

Type of Material	Use it?	Carbon (C)/ Nitrogen (N)	Details
Algae, seaweed and lake moss	Yes	N	Good nutrient source.
Ashes from coal or charcoal	No	n/a	May contain materials bad for plants.
Ashes from untreated, unpainted wood	<b>Careful</b>	Neutral	Small amounts at most. Can make the pile too alkaline and suppress composting.
Beverages, kitchen rinse water	Yes	Neutral	Good to moisten the middle of the pile. Don't over-moisten the pile.
Bird, cat & dog droppings	No	n/a	May contain weed seeds or disease organisms.
Cardboard	Yes	C	Small, shredded amounts.
Coffee grounds and filters	Yes	N	Worms love it!
Cornstalks, corn cobs	Yes	C	Best if shredded and mixed well with nitrogen rich materials.
Diseased plants	<b>Careful</b>	N	If pile doesn't get hot enough, it might not kill the organisms.
Dryer lint	Yes	C	Wet first.
Eggshells	Yes	O	Crush first. Slow to decompose.
Fish scraps	No	n/a	Can attract rodents and cause a stinky pile.
Hair	Yes	N	Scatter so it isn't in clumps.
Lime	No	n/a	Can kill composting action. Avoid.
Manure (horse, cow, pig, sheep, goat, chicken, rabbit)	Yes	N	Great source of nitrogen. Mix with carbon rich materials so it breaks down better.
Meat, fat, grease, oils, bones	No	n/a	Avoid.
Milk, cheese, yogurt	<b>Careful</b>	Neutral	Put it deep in the pile to avoid attracting animals.
Newspaper	Yes	C	No slick, color pages. Shred first.
Oak leaves	Yes	C	Shredding leaves helps them break down faster. They decompose slowly. Acidic.
Untreated sawdust and wood shavings	Yes	C	Don't use too much, and no treated woods.
Pine needles and cones	Yes	C	Don't overload the pile. Also acidic and decomposes slowly.
Weeds	<b>Careful</b>	N	Dry them out on the pavement, then add later.
Sod	Careful	N	Make sure the pile is hot enough, so grass doesn't continue growing.