

Troubleshooting

Symptoms	Problems	Solutions
Bad odor	Not enough air circulation, or too much green material	Mix the pile, or add in more brown material.
Composts too slowly	Not enough water	Moisten and mix the pile.
Pile is damp and warm only in center	Pile is too small	Collect more material and mix it into the pile.
Pile is damp and sweet-smelling but no heat	Not enough green material	Mix in more green material like fresh grass clippings, yard trimmings and weeds.

Other Resources:

For more information on composting or DNR yard waste regulations, contact your local municipal recycling staff, a county extension agent, or a DNR regional waste management specialist.

Department Of Natural Resources
Bureau of Waste Management
P.O. Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707
(608) 266-2111

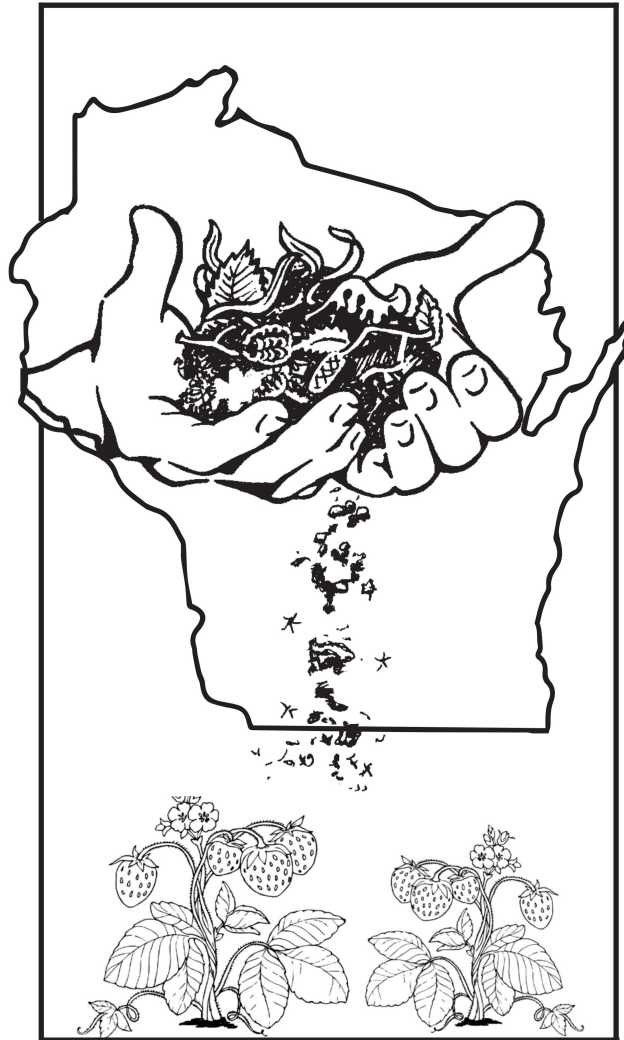
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HOME COMPOSTING

Reap a Heap of Benefits



Why Compost?

Since January 1993, state law bans yard waste—leaves, grass clippings, garden debris, and twigs, brush, and branches smaller than six inches in diameter—from landfills and most incinerators. This law does not apply to stumps, roots or shrubs with intact root balls, or incinerators which burn waste to recover energy. From 2012–2015 alone, Wisconsin diverted more than 5.6 million tons of these materials from landfill disposal.

The best method for getting rid of yard waste is also the easiest. Composting is nature's way of turning your yard "waste" into a valuable soil conditioner.

Composting:

- **Saves you money** by reducing the need for expensive bags and commercial soil amendments.
- **Helps your garden and lawn** by improving the fertility and health of your soil.
- **Saves water** by helping the soil hold moisture and reducing water runoff.
- **Benefits the environment** by recycling valuable organic resources and extending the lives of our landfills.

A Burning Issue

Another popular method of leaf and brush disposal—backyard burning—pollutes the air, creates a fire hazard, and is a nuisance to neighbors. State air quality and fire control rules restrict backyard burning, and many communities prohibit it entirely. For a cleaner, safer alternative to burning your yard waste, try composting!

What Can You Compost?

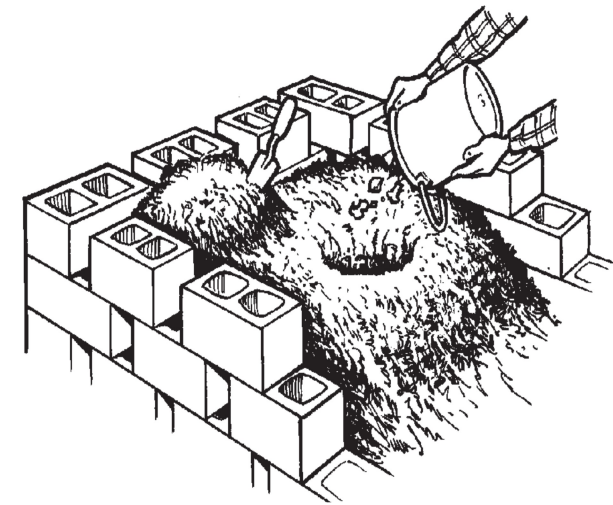
Do Compost

- grass clippings
- leaves
- straw
- weeds & garden debris
- small brush, twigs
- vegetable and fruit peels, cores and trimmings*
- sawdust & wood chips
- eggshells*
- coffee grounds, tea leaves & paper filters*

Do NOT Compost

- meat, bones, fat
- dairy products
- oils
- weeds gone to seed
- whole branches, logs
- pet or human waste
- charcoal briquette ash
- sawdust or ash from treated wood

*Contact your local community to see if food scraps may be composted in your area.



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Composting Made Simple

Composting is a lot easier than you may think. Organic material breaks down around us in nature all the time.

Composting is just a method of speeding up the process!

Most compost bin designs are so simple they can be built in a few hours. Once you gather your yard waste and form it into a pile, the only time you'll spend is for occasional maintenance. Then sit back and let nature do the rest!

Composting Equipment

Tools

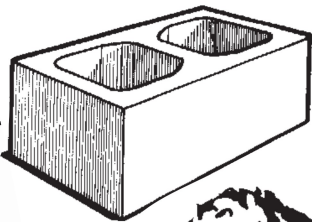
All you need are some basic gardening tools, like a pitchfork, a rake, and a shovel.

Materials

Compost bins can be built with inexpensive materials like fencing, woven wire, or used cinder blocks and lumber.

Soil

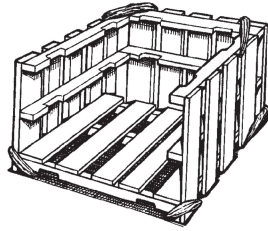
You don't need store-bought "soil activators" or potting soil to compost. One inch of soil from your yard or garden has all the ingredients needed to start the composting process.



Composting Bins

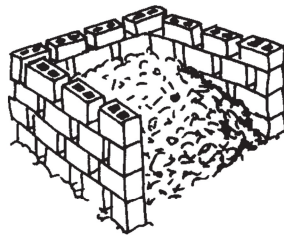
Used Pallet Bin

Used pallets can easily be wired together to form a bin. Construct bins with removable fronts or sides so that yard materials can be easily turned with a pitchfork.



Woven Wire Bin

Purchase a length of woven wire and fasten the ends with several small chain snaps (available at any hardware store) to make a circle. To calculate the length of wire needed, lay a piece of string around the outside of the pile and measure it. (For a 4'x4'x4' compost pile, purchase 16 feet of woven wire.)



Block or Brick Bin

Pile up bricks, cement blocks, or rocks to form three sides of a square container. Lay the blocks without mortar, leaving spaces between to let air circulate.

Watch out for jumping worms!

Keep an eye out for jumping worms, an invasive species, which produce a grainy soil. If you suspect jumping worms, remove all worms and place in a sealed plastic bag for disposal. For more information, go to <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/fact/>

Using Finished Compost



Compost is ready to harvest when it is reduced to a crumbly, sweet smelling material called humus. If some

pieces are not decomposed, you can sift those out and use them to start a new batch. Compost improves soil structure, holds in moisture and plant nutrients, and promotes strong, healthy root systems for plant growth. Here are the most common ways to use compost:

Mix It Into Soil

- Mix 2 inches of compost into the top 6–8 inches of lawn soil before seeding for grass.
- Mix 2 inches of compost into the top 6–8 inches of garden soil before planting.
- Spread a 2 or 3 inch blanket of compost onto the soil of exposed sloping areas to help fight erosion.

Use It As A Mulch

Add compost as a mulch around flowers, shrubs, and trees to discourage weeds, help soil retain moisture, and protect roots from alternate freezing and thawing during winter months.



Composting Recipes

Shopping List:



Green yard waste: grass clippings, green yard trimmings, weeds and fruit and vegetable scraps.



Brown yard waste: leaves, small brush and twigs (1/2" diameter or less), woody plant prunings, sawdust.

Ingredients:

Mix one volume of green materials with two or three volumes of brown yard waste, water as needed.

Directions:

- In a heap or bin, layer your yard waste as it accumulates. For faster composting, chop it up first with a hoe or lawn mower.
- Water so compost is kept as moist as a wrung-out sponge, and turn periodically.
- In 6 to 18 months, the material at the bottom and center of the pile will be dark, crumbly compost. Sift, and use the uncomposted material to start a new batch.

Fast Compost

Ingredients:

Green and brown yard waste, water as needed.

Directions:

- Mix one part green yard waste with two parts brown to form a pile (an average size is 4'x4'x4'). For fast composting, chop it up first with a hoe or lawn mower.
- Mix in one inch of soil.
- Keep the pile as moist as a wrung-out sponge.
- Turn the pile every week to let air in.
- Finished compost will take between twelve weeks and one year, depending on how often you turn it and how well you maintain the moisture of the pile.