

Compost Guide

Allowed:

- Fruits and Vegetables
- Eggshells
- Breads or Baked Goods
- Grains (rice, cereal, etc.)
- Legume Shells (peanuts, etc.)
- Newspaper
- Coffee grounds and filters
- Tea and Tea bags

Not Allowed:

- Metal
- Plastic
- Glass
- Meat
- Dairy Products
- Glossy Paper
- Treated or Painted Wood
- Biodegradeable Products
- Cooking Oil/Grease
- Weeds
- Medical Waste
- Rocks
- Tree Stumps
- Pet Waste



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**“When in Doubt
Leave it Out”**



Why Compost?

Composting Method

Composting is arguably one of the most important features of gardening. Without healthy soils, it is difficult to grow the variety of fruits and vegetables that many people enjoy. The type of composting occurring at this site is known as Cold or Passive Composting. Although decomposition takes longer than other methods, like hot composting or vermicomposting, Cold Composting can receive large quantities of material with minimal maintenance and upkeep and does not require specific temperatures for the composting process to continue. There are four sections in order to accommodate the longer decomposition process. Once the first containment is full, the new material will be deposited in the next section and so forth, which allows continual input of organic material and output of compost to be used in the community garden.

Benefits of Composting:

- Returns nutrients to the soil
- Improves soil aeration, tilth and drainage
- Conserves water, when used as a mulch; the soil retains moisture beneath it
- Increases water retention when absorbed into loose or sandy soils and aids drainage in clay or other heavy soils
- Reduces soil diseases due to its high nutrient content



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