

HOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN COMPOST



What do you get when you combine organic waste, a pile of dirt, and microbes? Organic compost!

The process is simple: add your food scraps to the pile with some soil or other organic material (grass clippings, leaves, grass-fed animal manure) that has been heated up. Then mix it all together and let sit for about six weeks. Find out how to make your own compost in this article!

Main types of Composting

Let's take a second to talk about composting. Hot and cold composting are the two types there are. Cold composting is easy and can save you a ton of money.

In springtime, start to collect yard waste in your backyard. Ingredients should include leaves, grass clippings, vegetable scraps (like carrot tops and apple cores), newspaper bits, egg shells.

Over time they will decompose on their own without any help from you at all--perfect for those folks with less space like apartments or townhouses who can't possibly have a garden plot but still want access to fresh produce!

Hot composting on the other hand, is a more intensive process that requires the addition of nitrogen-rich materials like manure, food scraps and leaves. It's also important to keep it moist by watering every few days or so--you don't want your compost pile drying out!

How to Begin

Begin with a basic container. An old garden pot is perfect for this. You can just put on the top and fill it with any ingredients you want to break down, like rice or veggies!

If you can splash out a bit, get a bin.

Compost bins come in two types: stationary and rotating. Containers for waste must be turned periodically, but a properly-designed bin will remain warm and moist to speed up decomposition.

Stationary composters are great for small spaces where there isn't a lot of space to maintain livestock, while tumblers speed up the decomposition process and retain warmth so it doesn't cool too quickly.

Ingredients

There are many different ways to create a low-maintenance mulch pile. One way is by using the color brown as your base. Brown items, such as wood chips will help keep moisture in the air for green plants that need it more than other colors of plant matter do; this helps promote good bacteria growth while also keeping weeds down!

Green parts should be made up from kitchen waste or grass clippings which give off oxygen needed by soil microbes when they break these materials down into molecules available to feed nearby roots.

Looking After your Compost

Looking after your backyard compost pile is simple, but a little bit of attention makes all the difference. Add materials often to provide the bacteria with some fresh food and insulation for their process.

A compost aerator will make sure that everything stays mixed up nicely.

Final Points

Don't start too small. For a compost pile to break down properly, the mass of organisms in it must be large enough.

However, certain bins work well for smaller amounts of material; so, choose one product that is best suited for you.

It's easy to forget there are active processes going on when you're gone and not keeping an eye out during hot dry weathers, so check it regularly!

Don't depend on just one material.

Combining different textures and nutrients created by disintegration will give plants what they need: a gourmet diet which helps create disease resistance!