

Why compost?

- Reduces landfill waste by up to 30%.
- Creates nutrient-rich soil for your plants.
- Helps the environment by lowering methane emissions.
- Saves money on fertilizers and soil conditioners.

How to Maintain an Algreen Soil Saver Compost Bin:



- Focus on proper material balancing, consistent turning, and keeping the bin clean.
- Rinse the bin with a hose after each use to remove any loose materials.
- For a deeper clean, consider using vinegar or dish soap.
- In the winter: add a layer of insulation at the top of the bin. Reduce turning frequency. Use a cover to help retain heat.







How to Use a Compost Bin:

Easy steps to start composting bins:

- 1. Locate bin in a reasonably sunny and accessible area. Place bin on top of bare soil.
- 2. Start with a layer of large brown materials like twigs or straw.
- 3. Add your moist or green materials (fruit scraps, veggie peels, house plants, yard waste).
- 4. Add your dry or brown materials (leaves, paper, shreds of cardboard, coffee grounds).
- 5. Keep it moist, not soggy!
- 6. Turn it regularly (once a week).
- 7. Water the pile if it becomes too dry.
- 8. Watch your materials decompose into rich compost!

DON'T compost:

- Meat, dairy, oily food, pet waste, diseased plants, glossy or colored paper.
- Synthetic materials (plastic, glass, etc.).



Types of Compost Bins

Stationary Bins: Great for large gardens. Low-maintenance.

Tumbling Bins: Easy to turn. Faster composting.

Worm Bins (Vermicomposting): Compact. Ideal for small spaces.

DIY Bins: Budget-friendly and customizable.

Components of High-Quality Compost:

- · Color: Dark brown or black.
- Texture: Loose, crumbly, soil-like.
- Smell: Earthy and fresh (should not smell bad).
- Temperature: Should be at room temperature (if it's still hot, it's not finished).
- pH Level: Neutral to slightly acidic (between 6 and 8).
- Organic Matter: At least 50% by weight.
- Moisture: Should feel like a wrung-out sponge, moist but not soggy.