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Beginner lessons for Composting

Transform kitchen scraps into nutrient-rich compost effortlessly!

DEFINITION

> Composting is the process of recycling organic waste into a natural fertilizer. It enriches soil and reduces landfill waste.

KEY CONCEPTS

Green Materials

These are nitrogen-rich items like vegetable scraps and grass clippings that help compost decompose.

Brown Materials

Carbon-rich items such as dried leaves and cardboard balance the nitrogen in compost.

Aeration

Turning the compost pile regularly introduces oxygen, which speeds up the decomposition process.

Moisture Balance

Compost should be kept moist but not soggy; too much water can lead to odor and slow breakdown.

Curing

This is the final stage where compost matures, improving its texture and nutrient content before use.

EXAMPLES

→ Adding fruit peels and coffee grounds to your compost bin.

→ Using shredded newspaper and dried leaves as brown materials.

→ Turning the compost pile every two weeks for better aeration.

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'Green for Growth' and 'Brown for Balance' to differentiate compost materials.

★ Use the acronym 'A-M-C' for Aeration, Moisture, and Curing.

★ Visualize a salad bowl: greens (nitrogen) and browns (carbon) mixed together.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Adding meat or dairy, which can attract pests.

✗ Not balancing green and brown materials properly.

✗ Neglecting to turn the pile, leading to slow decomposition.

QUICK RECAP

Composting is an eco-friendly way to recycle organic waste into fertilizer. Remember to balance green and brown materials, aerate regularly, and maintain moisture for effective composting.