

Best Practices for 100 Overlook Composting

What to compost

- fruit scraps (please freeze these for one day before drop-off to avoid fruit flies)
- vegetable scraps
- coffee grounds
- tea bags
- egg shells (but NO eggs)
- dry grains
- fresh leaves and green plant prunings (but no branches)
- flower bouquets, dead plants, dried flowers
- feathers
- dry leaves
- nuts and nut shells
- food-soiled paper towels and napkins
- shredded newspaper, paper, and cardboard
- old potting soil

What not to compost

- meat and fish scraps
- dairy products
- fats, oils, and grease
- dog and cat waste
- invasive weeds and weeds with seeds; diseased plants
- sticks or branches
- non-organic materials (plastic, metal, glass, etc.)

A few requests

- Please roughly chop organic materials. The smaller the particle size, the more surface area there is for microorganisms to munch, speeding decomposition.
- Worried about where to keep your scraps in your home? Put them in the freezer!
Tip: store food scraps in yogurt containers in the freezer, which will kill fruit fly eggs on fruit peels. No need to thaw the scraps before bringing them to the bin.
- Add a layer of leaves from the metal bin to cover the scraps. ('Brown matter')
- Please aerate the bin with the pitchfork or by unlocking and turning the compost bin. (Pull the peg out from the side of the bin; relock after turning.)

Thank you kindly for your help!

Last update: June 17, 2013; Michelle DelGuercio, Compost Master