Why Compost?

IT'S GREAT FOR:

YOUR PLANTS!

Compost amends the soil and provides plants with nutrients.

THE ENVIRONMENT!

It's recycling like nature does.

Composting decreases the amount of solid waste going into the landfills.

YOUR POCKETBOOK!

You'll save money on fertilizer & soil amendments.

This project is funded in part by a grant from the Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council in cooperation with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.



Composting/Recycling Days Recycling Days Plant Sale November 15, 2008

Thanks to Our Sponsors

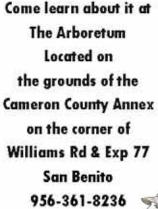
Brownsville Herald
Cameron County
City of San Benito
Coastal Current
Harlingen Proud
H.E.B.—San Benito
Lower R.G.V. Development Council
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality



Cameron County Master Gardener
Association



The Master Gardener of Texas activities are coordinated by AgriLife Extension Texas Master Gardener programs serve all people regardless of socioeconomic level, race, color, sex, religion, or disability.





What is Compost?

Composting is nature's way of recycling. It forms when you mix things like leaves, grass clippings, vegetable and fruit scraps, and grounds, and the mixture decomposes. It can be used as a mulch or topdressing, or mixed into the soil. Compost vital nutrients to the soil.



It's Compost Time!

Avoid these Materials

toxins.

"Meat, bones, fish, dairy products, grease, and oil; they cause odors and attract pests.

BENEFITS: Compost provides nutrients to your plants.

soil nutrients for plant use. It reduces the

reed for costly chemi al fertilizers. It

nproves soil structure and drainage,

naking tillage easier. Compost also in-

reases the water holding capacity of your

soil. It aerates soil, breaks up clay and binds

- * Pet droppings: they harbor diseases.
- " Weeds with seeds or runners; you could wind up spreading them in your compost.
- " Diseased or insect infested plants: the diseases and pests could remain in your compost and spread.
- " Shavings & sawdust from treated wood, and other materials containing preservatives or toxins.
- " Ashes: they slow the composting process.



BASIC COMPOST RECIPE

Ingredients:

□Brown Stuff (Carbon)	
□Green Stuff	(Nitrogen)
□Air	
□Wato:	,

Greens (Nitrogen) Fruit & Veggie Scraps Grass dippings Coffee grounds Tea bags Plant trimmings Fresh leaves Sod

Fall Leaves **Small Twigs** Shredded Paper Hay Wood Shavings Nutshells Shredded junk mail

Browns (Carbon)

Directions: Put mixed yard trimmings in a bin or pile. Add water to lightly moisten. Mix in food scraps and other materials as generated.

Cook: 9-12 months (for faster compost, you can turn your pile every couple of weeks)

Serve: After the allotted time, most of the material at the bottom of the pile will be dark, rich sweet smelling soil. Serve this rich soil to your yard and garden.

For more information: Visit the Cameron County Master Gardener website

www.cameroncountymastergardeners.org

Composting Basics

- * Composting works best when you combine the same amount (by weight) of "green materials" with "brown" materials. Vegetable and fruit scraps, green grass clippings, and manure are "green". Dead leaves, dry hay, wood shavings, and shredded paper are "brown".
- * The compost pile should remain moist throughout, but not soaked—like a wrung-out sponge.
- * Composting goes faster in a pile at least 3 feet high and 3 feet in diameter, with all materials broken into small pieces and well mixed.
- * You can tell a pile is quickly and actively composting because it will be warm to the touch. Temperatures 140 degrees Fahrenheit & higher can kill weed seeds and germs that cause disease. You can help your pile stay hot by putting it in a bin or covering it with a tarp.