



SLIM
SHOP SMART
YOUR
RECYCLE
BIN
COMPOST

By becoming a 'smart shopper' you can reduce the amount of rubbish you bring into your home. Here are some practical ways you can reduce rubbish.

While You're Out Shopping Ask Yourself.....



Some other ideas to keep in mind ...

- ...choose products in reusable containers
- ...check to see if there is a less wasteful alternative
- ...say 'NO' to plastic bags, take your own reusable carry bags
- ...choose products with recycled content e.g. paper towel

HANDY

H O G S E H O L D

ON HOW TO...

☺ **Compost Correctly**

☺ **Shop Smart to
reduce rubbish**

HINTS

COMMONSENSE COMPOST

STEP 1: Choose a well drained sunny position.

STEP 2: Place a layer of course material such as broken-up sticks, twigs, prunings, dry leaves and torn newspaper on the bottom of the heap.

STEP 3: Add a thin layer (1-2cm) of finished compost or soil and enough water to make everything moist. You are now ready to add the other ingredients. Each time you add food scraps add a layer (1-2cm) of one or more of the following:

- ↻ Soil or finished compost
- ↻ Tree prunings, sticks, twigs or leaves
- ↻ Woodash, dolomite or lime
- ↻ Grass clippings



STEP 4: When you have finished your layering, cover the heap with a layer of mulch, underfelt or Hessian bags. This will help keep the heat in your compost and help it mature more quickly.

STEP 5: Turn your heap every couple of weeks. This helps aerate your compost so it doesn't smell.



..... is a great way to recycle your green waste from inside your house and around your yard. The finished product makes a great fertilizer for the garden and can also be used as mulch and potting mix.

MAINTAINING YOUR COMPOST



Adding some soil or completed compost will introduce the micro-organisms that recycle our left overs into rich, soil-like compost.



It is important to add air to the compost so it doesn't smell. This can be done by occasionally turning it with a garden fork. Be careful not to turn it too often or it will cool too much and take longer to break down.



Don't let your compost get too wet, cover the heap—it should be moist, not wet. If you have a wet or saturated compost heap you will need to add dry brown garden organics through it.



A sprinkling of soil or finished compost layered on top of food scraps will make a richer compost and help minimise odours.

Greens provide nitrogen, and act as a source of protein for the microbes that are hard at work in your compost pile.

- ✓ Green leaves
- ✓ Coffee grounds & tea bags
- ✓ Plant pruning
- ✓ Fruit and vegetable scraps
- ✓ Fresh grass clippings
- ✓ Hair



Browns are a source of carbon, and provide energy for the microbes.

- ✓ Dried grasses, leaves and some weeds
- ✓ Straw
- ✓ Woodchips & Ash
- ✓ Twigs and branches
- ✓ Sawdust
- ✓ Shredded newspaper

