

# Compost guide

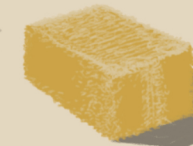


**Organic matter** – these are the deposits (liquids and solids) into your LGD. They're rich in nitrogen and are the 'green' organic matter for your compost. Adding 'brown' organic matter (carbon) like untreated sawdust, leaves or hay gets the mix going. Follow a ratio of 20:1 carbon to nitrogen. Add more carbon to the mix if your compost is smelly.

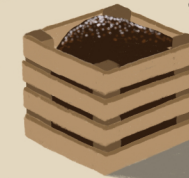


# Four essential elements

**Moisture** – to make good compost you need a moist mix. If it's too dry, just add water.



**Oxygen** – good airflow is essential for good compost. Make sure your compost bin has plenty of ventilation holes and that oxygen can get into the layers. Adding fallen leaves will aerate your compost and gives you a less dense compost pile with lots of oxygen for microbes to work their magic.



**Microorganisms** – handy little microbes are the heavy lifters of composting. When the balance is right, these microbes will thrive and produce heat which speeds up decomposition. The size of your compost area (small, medium, large) influences how hot your compost gets and how fast it decomposes.



# How to COMPOST with LITTLE GREEN DUNNY...



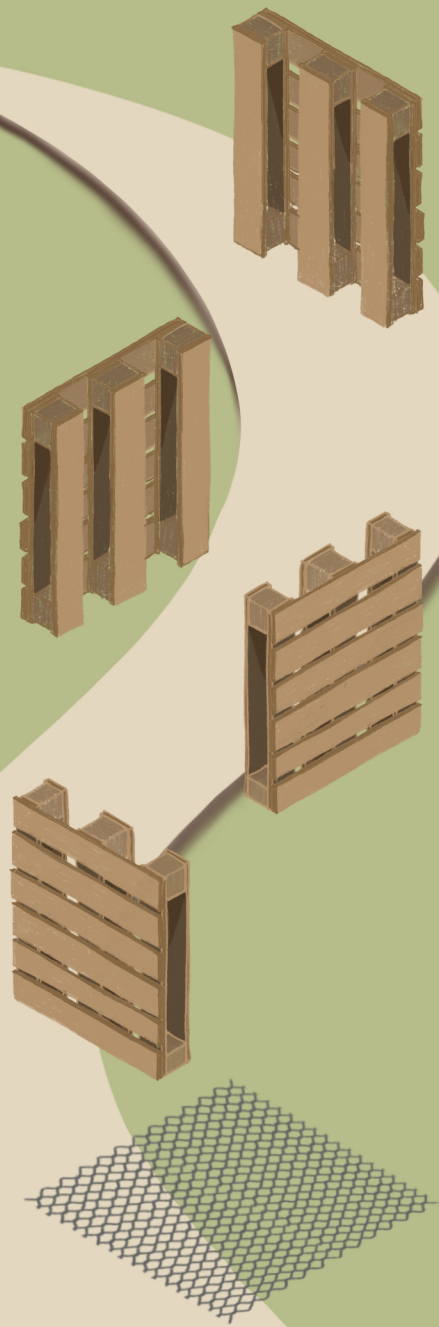
**Build a simple bin** with wooden pallets.  
Wire four together to form a square – open  
at the top and bottom.  
Staple chicken wire to the base and sides  
to stop vermin.

**OR** buy a ready-made compost bin.

Site your compost area nearby your dunny  
because full bins are heavy.

Remember the four essentials to  
composting: organic matter, moisture,  
oxygen and microorganisms.  
Cover your compost with whatever organic  
matter you have to hand: e.g. grass  
clippings or leaves.

Wait and let nature do the rest!



*By law, you can't grow veges in your LGD compost, but it's perfect as a soil builder, especially around fruit trees.*