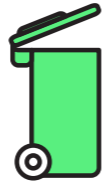


TRASH TO TREASURE

The 12 step cycle of what happens to your green waste

GREEN WASTE IS SEPARATED AT HOME

Household separate their green waste into wheelie bins.



COUNCIL COLLECTS GREEN WASTE

Local councils offer kerbside collection of separated waste.



WASTE IS CHECKED FOR CONTAMINATION

The collected waste is checked for undesirable items such as plastic and other contaminants.



WASTE IS SHREDED INTO SMALL CHUNKS

This ensures the material is the perfect size to efficiently turn into compost.

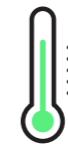


LARGE PILES CALLED 'WINDROWS' ARE CREATED

Long rows of heaped piles are created, this is to produce optimal conditions for the material to compost.

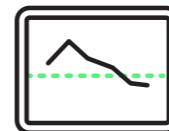
WINDROWS HEAT UP

Composting creates heat as microbes break down the material. In the first two weeks the piles heat up 65°C, that kills off any seeds and pathogens that may be present in the mix.



WINDROWS ARE MONITORED FOR 10-12 WEEKS

After the initial heating period, the compost is turned weekly to aerate it and the moisture and temperature levels are closely monitored.



FINE PARTICLES ARE SEPARATED

Fine particles are screened out to form compost. Larger particles are added to the next pile to further decompose.



LEAVE TO MATURE

Like a fine wine, compost needs time to stabilise into a mature product. For commercial grade horticulture compost this can take around 18-20 weeks.



GROW NEW PLANTS

The compost is used to enrich the soil with nutrients and encourage healthy plant growth.



DELIVERY

The compost is delivered to either stores and bought by gardeners, or to farmers and spread across the land.



BLEND AND BAG

The finished green compost can be blended with other growing materials to create the compost bags we buy in stores. Different plants have different needs, so the recipe is adjusted accordingly.

