



BELLARINE WORMS

COMPOSTING PROCEDURE

2 Parts Carbon to 1 Part Nitrogen

Brown carbon-rich

- dry leaves
- straw and hay
- shrub prunings
- pine needles/cones
- chopped twigs/branches
- wood ash
- newspaper
- shredded paper (avoid glossy paper)
- cardboard (shredded)
- corn cobs, stalks
- dryer lint (from natural fibers)
- sawdust (from untreated wood)
- eggshells
- brown paper bags (shredded)

Green nitrogen-rich

- table scraps
- fruit scraps
- vegetable scraps
- fresh grass clippings
- lawn and garden weeds (if they have not gone to seed)
- flowers
- seaweed and kelp
- chicken manure
- coffee grounds/filters
- tea leaves (loose or in bags)
- corn cobs, stalks
- hedge clippings
- garden waste
- fresh leaves

Notes:

- 1/ Always start compost pile with a carbon layer first.
- 2/ Keep as moist as a wrung out sponge (Not to wet)
- 3/ Lightly dust with garden lime (Dolomite) once a month.
- 4/ Aerate by mixing thoroughly once every 2 weeks.
- 5/ Keep covered and place in full sun if possible.
- 6/ For best practice use a large variety of Nitrogen and Carbon sources in the correct ratio as stated above.
- 7/ Start 2nd Compost bin/pile once first bin/pile is completely full. When 2nd bin/pile is full the 1st bin/pile will be ready for use.