For millions of years nature has recycled its own organic waste through a process known as composting. One walk through the woods and this dynamic process can be seen in action. The leaves that have fallen during the autumn and have accumulated are slowly composting into the soil that nourishes the plants and trees that grow from the forest floor. Composting is nature’s way of recycling.

Bergen County homeowners are already recycling materials such as newspaper, plastic, glass and aluminum. However, many residents don’t realize that leaves, grass clippings, and other yard wastes can also be recycled. In 1987, New Jersey passed the Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act. Among other initiatives, this act prohibited the disposal of leaves at any solid waste facility in New Jersey. As a result, many municipalities collect leaves from residents and compost them at their own municipal compost facilities or ship them to private compost facilities, all at a high cost to the taxpayer. However, there’s an easier and more economical way—BACKYARD COMPOSTING.

By composting leaves and other vegetative and organic waste in your own backyard, you can help your municipality save money and create a rich compost that can be used for potting soil, humus and other garden applications. This guide was created to familiarize you with the methods and procedures of backyard composting so you can begin to compost on your own.

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**Why Compost?**

- Composting is the most practical and convenient way to handle your yard wastes.
- Compost improves your soil and the plants growing in it.
- If you have a garden, a lawn, trees, shrubs, or even planter boxes, you have a use for compost.

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**How Do I Compost?**

Composting your leaves, grass, yard waste and other organic material is easy. The Bergen County Utilities Authority, as well as many garden centers and hardware stores sell ready-made compost bins made from plastic or wood. However if you don’t want to buy a compost bin, one can be made easily.

A homemade compost bin can be fashioned from chicken wire, snow fence, wood pallets, or scrap wood.
A Recipe for Composting

The types of material you use in your compost bin will determine the quality of the finished product. The following recipes will ensure that your composting process will produce the highest quality compost.

### Ingredients

**Brown Material**
- Leaves
- Twigs
- Sawdust

**Green Material**
- Fresh Grass Clippings
- Flowers
- Vegetable and Fruit Peelings

**DO NOT USE:**
- MEAT SCRAPES, CHEESE, BONES, SAT OR SAUCES

### Slow Compost Recipe

**Ready in 6-18 months**

**Ingredients**
- Brown Material
- Green Material
- Water

Compost can be made simply by adding layers of available “fresh” yard waste to a bin over a period of several months or even years.

**Directions:**
1. Set the compost bin where it is sure to get rained on. (Remember to leave the bin uncovered.) You can also water it like you would a plant. Be careful not to oversaturate it. Keep pile as wet as a well wrung sponge.
2. Put your BROWN and GREEN material in your bin. In 6 -18 months, the material at the bottom and center of the pile should be composted.
3. Remove the finished compost. Use the uncomposted material to start a new batch.

### Fast Compost Recipe

**Ready in 5-15 weeks**

**Ingredients**
- Brown Material
- Green Material
- Water

The fastest way to make compost is to build a “hot” pile in a heap, or compost bin. This method requires frequent turning of the pile.

**Directions:**
1. Put your BROWN and GREEN material in your bin and add water.
2. Turn the pile twice a week. Be sure to keep pile moist.
3. Any material not decomposed after 5-15 weeks can be used to start a new cycle.

### Trouble Shooting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rotten Odor</td>
<td>excess moisture material tightly packed</td>
<td>turn pile, or add dry, porous material; turn pile, or make pile smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia Odor</td>
<td>too much nitrogen</td>
<td>add high carbon material, such as sawdust, wood chips, or straw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile is dry</td>
<td>not enough water; too much woody material</td>
<td>turn and moisten; add fresh green waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile is wet but not composting</td>
<td>lack of nitrogen</td>
<td>add fresh green waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Compost Uses

- **MULCH:** Spread compost around annual plantings, trees, shrubs, and exposed slopes. This will smother weeds, protect soil, and keep roots moist.
- **SOIL CONDITIONER:** Mix several inches of compost into garden beds or soil surrounding new trees and shrubs before planting.
- **POTTING SOIL:** Make your own potting soil mix by using equal parts of compost and sand or soil.

The BCUA offers residents the opportunity to purchase backyard compost bins (EARTH MACHINES) at a reduced rate throughout the year. Call the BCUA Environmental Programs Hotline at 201-807-5825 and schedule an appointment.