



## ROLLING BIN COMPOST

Rolling bin composting places all the organic material into a bin that can be rolled around the yard. This is better for homeowners with more space. By rolling the bin once or twice a day, it can be aerated and turned, speeding up decay rates.

These bins can be fun for kids to roll, but can get quite heavy as it fills up. A rolling bin with a stand, like the one shown below, can be utilized when it becomes full.



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## GEO-BIN COMPOST

Geo-bin composts are widely available at retail stores and online, but can also be easily made. The bin has an adjustable top that allows it to be placed anywhere. The mesh material allows for natural aeration, but lacks a lid to keep out animals.

## Why Compost?

- Reduce wastes- 30% of wastes in landfills is organic matter (The Composting Guide).
- Remediation for contaminated soil
- Add nutrients to soil
- Cheaper than buying fertilizers and helps retain moisture

Tumbling bins combine attributes from rolling and enclosed bins. The standing tub has a handle attached for easy turning, and the lid helps to keep animals out. This bin is also helpful for those with limited space and helps to keep a clean exterior.

## TUMBLING BIN COMPOST



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One down side for tumbling bins, like rolling bins, is when they become too full. They can be hard to turn and cannot have extra materials added.

## VERMICULTURE COMPOST

Vermiculture is a type of composting that uses worms, commonly the red worm, to aid in decomposition. This form is extremely useful for apartment dwellers because of its small scale capabilities but can be expanded and used in larger bins. Vermiculture becomes even more useful for residents in cold climates. During the winter months, vermiculture can be used inside to continue composting food scraps.



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One of the only downsides of vermiculture is over-loading the worms with too much material. This can lead to unpleasant odors, but will go away with time. The worms are also slightly sensitive to temperatures and must be monitored.

## COMPOSTING

Composting is an affordable type of soil amendment where organic matter is decomposed over time and used to aid gardens and edible landscapes in growth along with providing nutrients and some natural pesticides.

The basic components of composting are carbon, nitrogen, water, and air. Some sources of carbon are leaves, straw, cardboard, paper, egg shells, saw dust, and wood ash. Sources of nitrogen are fruit and vegetable scraps, tea bags and coffee grounds, manure, hair and feathers, and fresh grass clippings.

Composting can take anywhere from 6 months to several years. This natural process can be sped up by worms, fungi, aerobic bacteria (needing oxygen), and manual turning and shredding.

## ENCLOSED BIN COMPOST



[oremaster.com](http://oremaster.com)

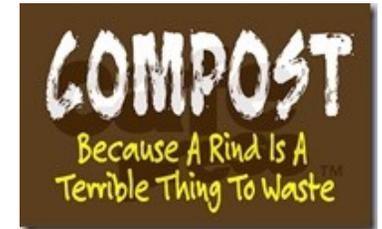
Enclosed bins are one of the most basic forms of composting. This standing bin is ideal for yards with limited space. Enclosed bins have low costs and maintenance along with the ability to keep out rain and animals.

The decomposition rate is slower using this bin, because oxygen exchange is limited and turning is harder.

## Hints

- Keep bin aerated! The bin will only smell if anaerobic (without oxygen) bacteria is decomposing the materials.
- If you live near a water body, aquatic vegetation is an excellent source of nitrogen.

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## Choosing the Best Composting System for Your Yard



[connectingpoint.wgby.org](http://connectingpoint.wgby.org)

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