MULCHING

Mulch is different from compost in the way that the materials are processed and the end product is a screened and condensed material that can be used as a soil amendment, mulch, or as a top dressing on your planters and lawn. It is also used to spread over the surface of the soil to form a ground cover.

Mulch makes mowing easier. It prevents soil erosion by reducing the evaporation of water from the soil, and limits wind and water erosion. It helps prevent the spread of certain plant diseases. The host way to apply mulch is to spread a large approximately 3 inches thick around the base of plants and on bare soil. Take care to keep the mulch from touching the base of plant stems or trunks.

Match can be made at home with the use of a power chopper. If you have a large yard, you may want to consider purchasing a match, otherwise, choppers and mulchers are on an as-needed basis at your local Landfill. Call (888) 643-0160 for more information.

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HOW TO TELL WHEN YOUR COMPOST IS READY

Compost can be used as a potting mix on seed starter for growing container plants, seedlings, or transplants. A good mix will include two parts compost to one part soil and one part peat moss.

AS ORGANIC LIQUID FERTILIZER: can also be mixed for your plants with compost. Place one or two scoops of finished compost over the soil. It can be mixed over the surface of plants and shrubs, much like you would spread a mulch. This base can be stored for several months. Water your houseplants, transplants, and seedlings with the liquid to give them a good start and keep them healthy.

STORAGE

Other composting methods

There are three Composting Demonstration Gardens located in the San Diego area. These gardens show how to compost yard waste and homemade composting systems, Examples of Vermicomposting systems are also demonstrated.

REASONS TO START BACKYARD COMPOSTING

YOUR LOCAL NURSERY

Your Local Nursery is always a great source of gardening and composting information.

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REASONS TO START BACKYARD COMPOSTING

YOUR LOCAL NURSERY

Your Local Nursery is always a great source of gardening and composting information.
Space
Your compost pile will need an area about 3 to 4 square feet, (square-foot) space, and is better suited for apartment residents. To prevent any odor coming from your composting site, which is located in a partially shaded spot, so that the microorganisms in the compost pile can use sunlight to make energy. Keep them close to your home, so they’re easy for you to make your making and harvesting your compost.

Compost Bins
A compost bin will help you keep your compost pile safe, tidy, and, therefore, compost ready to be used. In your backyard, at work or anywhere.

Ingredients
Four basic ingredients are required for composting: GREENS, BROWNS, WATER and WORMS. Make the proper amounts of these ingredients together will provide the composting organisms (microbes and insects) with enough nitrogen, carbon, moisture and oxygen to break down the materials you have included in your compost bin. Ideally, your compost bin should be at least 3 feet wide x 3 feet deep x 3 feet tall. Even if your bin is not this large, it will work just fine if managed properly. Compost at least twice a week. Consider the options and the styles of composting that is most convenient for you.

Homemade bins can be made from scrap wood, wire mesh, or other materials commonly found around your house. Choose bins made from something like plywood or 50% Greens bark, straw, hay, sawdust, shredded paper, leaves, ground-up branches and twigs, green lawn clippings, vegetable scraps. Be sure not to add any meat, dairy products to your pile.

Browns cannot of dry, wood waste. Coffee grounds, tea bags, and other materials that are commonly found in your home can be used. Leaves, grass trimmings, hay, straw, sawdust, shredded paper, and other coarse materials should be added to help aerate your compost. Add water to your compost box. These materials are best added to the pile once or twice a week will inhibit the composting organisms (microbes and insects) from "happen" in about 6 to 18 months.

Microorganisms (insects, worms, and grubs) are big enough to break down the materials you have included in your compost bin. Some bins, such as stacking bins and turning boxes, are designed specifically for vermicomposting. These bins are smaller and process organic materials at the surface of the soil, excelling in the process of combining rich fertilizer that plants love.

Getting Started
To get started, you need to purchase or make a bin. Depending on your time, available space and the amount of organic waste you generate generally are 10’ to 15’ deep, have a tight-fitting lid or have enough water to stabilize the bottom for drainage and composting that is best for your needs and schedule.

Active Composting
Involves turning the pile on a regular basis and maintaining proper moisture and temperature for faster composting. Some bins, such as stacking bins and turning boxes, are designed specifically for making composting the easiest.

Benefits of Yard and Composting
Yard waste has economic, environmental, and health and fertility. Save money by composting your yard waste and other materials commonly found around your home. It is the controlled natural decomposition of organic material.

Composting in style
Composting is nature’s way to recycle scraps. Microorganisms break down these materials into compost, or composting, and soil. The natural fertilizers that result from proper composting.

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Composting Basics
There are several different styles of composting. Some require less time and effort, but result in a slightly lower quality compost. One style of composting is used composting. Some bins, such as stacking bins and turning boxes, are designed specifically for making composting the easiest.

Making compost is like cooking a meal. You take small, separate ingredients, add them together, "cook" it over a given period of time, like as little as 12 weeks, and you can have finished compost ready to use in your garden.

Ingredients
Four basic ingredients are required for composting: GREENS, BROWNS, WATER and WORMS. Make the proper amounts of these ingredients together will provide the composting organisms (microbes and insects) with enough nitrogen, carbon, moisture and oxygen to break down the materials you have included in your compost bin. Ideally, your compost bin should be at least 3 feet wide x 3 feet deep x 3 feet tall. Even if your bin is not this large, it will work just fine if managed properly. Consider the options and the styles of composting that is most convenient for you.

Homemade bins can be made from scrap wood, wire mesh, or other materials commonly found around your house. Choose bins made from something like plywood or 50% Greens bark, straw, hay, sawdust, shredded paper, leaves, ground-up branches and twigs, green lawn clippings, vegetable scraps. Be sure not to add any meat, dairy products to your pile.

Browns cannot of dry, wood waste. Coffee grounds, tea bags, and other materials that are commonly found in your home can be used. Leaves, grass trimmings, hay, straw, sawdust, shredded paper, and other coarse materials should be added to help aerate your compost. Add water to your compost box. These materials are best added to the pile once or twice a week will inhibit the composting organisms (microbes and insects) from "happen" in about 6 to 18 months.

Microorganisms (insects, worms, and grubs) are big enough to break down the materials you have included in your compost bin. Some bins, such as stacking bins and turning boxes, are designed specifically for vermicomposting. These bins are smaller and process organic materials at the surface of the soil, excelling in the process of combining rich fertilizer that plants love.

Getting Started
To get started, you need to purchase or make a bin. Depending on your time, available space and the amount of organic waste you generate generally are 10’ to 15’ deep, have a tight-fitting lid or have enough water to stabilize the bottom for drainage and composting that is best for your needs and schedule.

Active Composting
Involves turning the pile on a regular basis and maintaining proper moisture and temperature for faster composting. Some bins, such as stacking bins and turning boxes, are designed specifically for making composting the easiest.
Composting is the process of breaking down organic material, such as leaves, grass clippings, and food scraps, into a useful organic fertilizer called compost. This process recycling helps to reduce waste and promote healthy soil. It can be done in your backyard, at work, or even in your apartment! All you need is a bin, a basic understanding of the composting process, and organic material, such as leaves, grass clippings, and food scraps. By recycling waste, you can help keep your home and community clean and green.

Making compost is like cooking a meal. You take some basic ingredients, add water, mix well, and let it “cook” over a given period of time. In as little as 12 weeks, you can have finished compost ready to use in your garden.

Getting Started

Composting Basics

**Space**
Your compost pile will need an area about 3 square feet. A square Lorentz bin is 4 feet square by 4 feet deep and is the perfect size for most home composting projects.

**Compost Bins**
A compost bin will help you keep your compost pile safe and dry, reduce pests, and maintain your compost pile. Compost bins are available in a variety of sizes and shapes. Most bins are made of plastic, but some are made of wood or bricks. The bin should be large enough to allow for aeration, and it should be placed in an area with good drainage. Bins come in a variety of shapes and sizes, and some are specifically designed for vermicomposting.

**Composting Methods**
There are several different styles of composting. Some do it quickly, some do it slowly, and some do it in stages. In this guide, we will be exploring the style that best fits your needs and schedules.

**Active Composting**
Involves turning the pile on a regular basis and maintaining the proper moisture and temperature levels. Some bins, such as stacking bins and those made of wire mesh, are designed to maintain the temperature of the pile easily.

When using the active method, you’ll need a full compost bin. This method involves turning the pile regularly, which can help to break down the material more quickly. Some bins, such as those with large turning mechanisms, are designed to make harvesting the finished compost easier.

**Finished Compost**
Finished compost can be ready to harvest in as little as 2 weeks. To achieve this, you’ll need a full compost bin. This method involves turning the pile on a regular basis and maintaining the proper moisture and temperature levels. Some bins, such as stacking bins and those made of wire mesh, are designed to maintain the temperature of the pile easily.

Next, make a “nest” for your worms. Worms love to live under bits of moist leaves or paper. You can create a moist environment by placing a mound of newspaper and making it wet, wringing it out, and placing it in the bin. Also, consider adding some more organic material to the bin, such as shredded newspaper and yard waste.

Adding fresh bedding to the side of the bin that was just turned will encourage the worms to migrate toward the food, leaving the other half of the bin free of waste. This method is perfect for vermicomposting projects, as it helps to maintain the right moisture and temperature levels for the worms to thrive.

More on back...
Composting is nature’s way to recycle food scraps and yard trimmings such as grass clippings,PRUNINGS, and fruit and vegetable scraps. Composting helps keep materials out of landfills, conserves natural resources, turns materials like compost, or humus, the nutrient-rich soil that results from proper composting. The composting process can be practiced almost anywhere...in your backyard, at work or in an apartment setting. Red wigglers are one of the best composting methods. These worms can almost double their body weight in organic material every week. Compost made from food scraps is usually smaller and has a layer of brown material on top of the soil. If you cut or shred your food scraps, it will compost faster and hold moisture better. Most worms are suitable for apartment settings. Red wigglers can be purchased at your local nursery. Composting can be practiced almost anywhere...in your backyard, at work or in an apartment setting. Red wigglers are one of the best composting methods. These worms can almost double their body weight in organic material every week. Compost made from food scraps is usually smaller and has a layer of brown material on top of the soil. If you cut or shred your food scraps, it will compost faster and hold moisture better. Most worms are suitable for apartment settings. Red wigglers can be purchased at your local nursery. Composting has many benefits for the homeowner and the environment. Savings, water conservation, and soil amendments are just a few of the benefits of composting. Composting, or humus, is the nutrient-rich soil that results from proper composting. Composting is nature’s way to recycle food scraps and yard trimmings such as grass clippings, PRUNINGS, and fruit and vegetable scraps. Composting helps keep materials out of landfills, conserves natural resources, and turns materials like compost, or humus, the nutrient-rich soil that results from proper composting.

Composting Basics

Composting bins will help keep your compost pile tidy, and they reduce odors, pests, and moisture during composting. A compost bin is designed to make harvesting the finished compost easier. There are several different styles of composting. Some require more time and effort, but yield quicker results. There are several different styles of composting. Some require more time and effort, but yield quicker results. There are several different styles of composting. Some require more time and effort, but yield quicker results. Composting basics

Making compost is a lot like cooking a meal. You take reader-friendly sections of text that were previously extracted from a document and convert them into a plain text representation. This conversion process removes any formatting, such as bolding, italicizing, or highlighting, but preserves the natural meaning and flow of the text. The goal is to make the text easy to read and understand, without any distractions. The text is then ready for further processing or analysis, such as search and retrieval, summarization, or translation.
Mulch is different from compost in the way that the materials are processed and stored. Mulch is composed of screened composted material that can be used as a soil amendment, mulch, and decorative mulch spread over the surface of the soil as a ground cover.

Mulching

Mulch provides a mulch blanket, which reduces the evaporation of water from the soil, and limits the growth of weeds. It also helps to prevent the spread of certain plant diseases. The host way to apply mulch is to spread a large approximately 3 inches thick around the base of plants and on bare soil. Take care to keep the mulch from getting into plant pots or eaten by your lawn. Mulch can be made at home with the use of a power shredder. If you have a large yard, you may want to purchase and use a mulcher. Mulching is considered an unneeded herbicide because it takes the same amount of water and energy that it would take to grow a crop.

Trussell\'s Nursery: 10111 Miramar Road, Suite A, San Diego, CA 92123
sandiego.gov/environmental-services

Mow your lawn on a regular basis and every 10 to 14 days during the growing season. It is important to mow your lawn frequently to prevent weeds from growing. It is important to mow the grass to a depth of about 1/2 inch. For lawns, hand cast screened compost over the surface of plants and shrubs, much like you would spread a mulch. This back can be easier to use as an amendment in potting soil than it would be to apply it to the garden as a mulch cover.

H亚Vesting & Using Your Compost

Compost can be used as a potting mix or seed starter for growing container plants, seedlings, or transplants. A good mix would include two parts potting mix, compost, one part coarse sand, one part vermiculite, and one part peat moss.

Gardening & Design

There are three composting demonstration gardens located in the San Diego area. These demonstration gardens are for you to see and to watch and homemade composting systems. Examples of Vermiculture systems are also demonstrated.

Composting & Troubleshooting Techniques

Food scraps and yard trimmings are the most common use for compost. Some groups like sandy or clay, vegetable compost in with the soil with water to improve its texture, and increase its nutrient level and water holding capacity. Spread 2 to 4 inches of compost over the soil and turn it in with a shovel to a depth of 6 to 8 inches.

Troubleshooting

Top dress your planters by spreading compost to a depth of around 1 inch around the base of plants and shrubs. Most of the time you would spread a mix of compost and potting mix over the surface of the lawn, to a depth of 1/2 inch.

Backyard Composting Demonstration Gardens

There are three composting Demonstration Gardens located in the San Diego area. These demonstration gardens are for you to see and to watch and homemade composting systems. Examples of Vermiculture systems are also demonstrated.

ROSETTE composting

A rosette composting, large valuable nitrogen and oxygen content. These rosette compost from the soil and the unused compost material contained in the compost screen. Compost rosette is a mixture of compost in the soil and top dressing.

How to Make Your Compost

A compost rosette is made up of mostly water and clippings and fertilized with the same material. The nitrogen rich clip-
Mulching is different from composting in the way that the material is processed and conditioned. Mulch is a processed material that can be used as a soil amendment, mulch is uncomposted material that is spread over the surface of the soil as a ground cover. Mulch has many benefits: It prevents soil erosion, reduces wind and water evaporation, prevents weed growth, and increases the water holding capacity of the soil. Mulch can be made at home by using the power of a mulcher. Mulch is also a great soil conditioner because it reduces the evaporation of water from the soil, and limits soil crusting. It also helps to build up the organic matter of certain plant diseases. The host way to apply mulch is to spread a large approximately 3 inches thick around the base of plants and on bare soil. Take care to keep the mulch away from the base of the plants to avoid burning the base of the plant.

Mulch can be made at home with the use of a power chipper. If you have a large yard, you may want to consider purchasing a chipper. Mulch is also available at local nurseries or garden centers. Mulch is a great way to improve the health of your soil and the roots of your plants.

Harvesting and Using your Compost

When to Tell when your Compost is Ready

The compost will be ready when:
- The color changes from green to brown
- It Odors have been reduced
- The texture is crumbly
- It crumbles easily when squeezed
- It no longer contains recognizable original materials
- It holds water when a handful is squeezed

Compost can be used as a potting mix or seed starter for growing new plants, seedlings, or transplants. A good mix will include two parts potting compost, one part coarse sand, one part vermiculite, and one part peat moss.

An Organic liquid Fertilizer can also be made for your plants with compost. Place one or two scoops of full finished compost or vermicompost into a 1/2 gallon pitcher. Stir the liquid overnight. The next day, strain the liquid and spray it on your plants.

Troubleshooting

The Gardener's Guide to Composting

Mulching

Mulching is the process of adding mulch to the surface of the soil. Mulch helps to retain water, control weeds, and increase the nutrient level and water holding capacity of the soil. Mulch can be made at home with the use of a power chipper. Mulch is also available at local nurseries or garden centers. Mulch is a great way to improve the health of your soil and the roots of your plants.

Backyard Demonstration Gardens

There are three demonstration gardens located in the San Diego area. These gardens are designed to demonstrate a variety of composting techniques. Examples of Vermicomposting concepts are also demonstrated.

Composting Home Page


This book is available in both hardcover and paperback. It is the definitive guide to vermicomposting.

Free composting workshops and other outreach activities. The Worm Book is a 5 day training course (12 hours classroom and hands-on instruction) in backyard composting for certified volunteers. Participants agree to give back 30 hours of volunteer service teaching composting basics, the benefits and uses of compost, and troubleshooting techniques. Call the Rotline (760-436-7986) or visit sandiego.gov/environmental-services for more information.

Printed on recycled paper.
Grasscycling is a quick and easy way to recycle your grass clippings and fertilize your lawn at the same time! It saves you time and money, reduces the need for frequent watering and chemical fertilizers, and promotes healthy lawn growth. Grasscycling is simple: just take the bag off your mower and leave the grass clippings on the lawn. The nitrogen rich clippings will decompose quickly, adding nutrients to the soil and help your lawn retain water.

Grasscycling is different from composting in the way that the materials are processed and composted. Grasscycling is a process of decomposed material that can be used as a soil amendment, mulch or used as a potting mix or seed starter.

Mulching

Mulching is uncomposted material that is spread over the surface of the soil as a ground cover. It prevents soil erosion, increases the evaporation of water from the soil, and inhibits weed growth. It has even been shown to reduce the incidence of certain plant diseases. The best way to apply mulch is to spread a layer approximately 3-inches thick around the base of certain plants. The pile is at least 3-4 feet in diameter. You can build a simple screen for screening the compost as it falls through the mesh. Screening keeps valuable nitrogen and oxygen from being lost.

Using your finished compost

Compost can be used as a potting mix and plant starter for growing container, greenhouse, and homemade composting systems. Examples of Vermicomposting systems are also demonstrated. Screening is recommended before use as a potting mix or seed starter. A good mix would include one part compost, one part coarse sand or perlite, and one part vermiculite. It prevents soil erosion, increases the evaporation of water from the soil, and inhibits weed growth. It has even been shown to reduce the incidence of certain plant diseases. The best way to apply mulch is to spread a layer approximately 3-inches thick around the base of certain plants. The pile is at least 3-4 feet in diameter. You can build a simple screen for screening the compost as it falls through the mesh. Screening keeps valuable nitrogen and oxygen from being lost.

Troubleshooting

Waste is the product of our consumption. Not only does it take up space and money, but it also causes health problems and pollution.

Soil incorporation is the most common use for compost. It can be used to help improve the structure of sandy or clayey soils. Growing compost in with the soil can increase its nutrient level and water-holding capacity. Spread 2 to 6-inches of compost on the soil and turn it in with a shovel to a depth of 3-4 inches.

Top dress your planters by spreading compost to a depth of about 3-inches around the base of plants and shrubs. This will give them a good start and keep them healthy.

Backyard Composting Demonstration Gardens

There are three Composting Demonstration Gardens located in the San Diego area. These gardens are demonstration gardens and are not intended for your composting questions.

Ridgehaven Composting Garden

City of San Diego Environmental Services Dept. 5141 Ridgehaven Ct. • San Diego 92123 sandiego.gov/environmental-services

Yates Conservation Garden

1214 1/2 Evergreen Street • Westlake El Capitan 010 • sandiego.gov

Free Workshops

Sign up for a free workshop Backyard Composting Demonstration Gardens. Taught by Master Composters, these free workshops cover composting basics, the benefits and uses of compost, and introduce basic techniques. Call the Rotline (760) 436-7986 to register.

Master Composter Program

Learn the art and science of composting! The Master Composter Program is a 12-week learning process. The course includes two hours of hands-on instruction inside compost facilities and 15 hours of field work with dedicated volunteers. Participants agree to give back their composting skills to the people in their communities. Call SOLAR Center (760-650-9766) or visit solarexpress.org for more information.

FREE WORKSHOPS

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Read Books


YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Your Local Nursery is always a great source of gardening and composting information.}

June 2017

This information is available in alternative formats upon request.