

Valuable Humus from Natural Raw Materials

How to get good compost:

It's all about the right mix.

What belongs in the compost?

- Kitchen waste: Fruit and vegetable scraps, eggshells (finely crushed), coffee grounds, tea bags (without metal staples), and bread crumbs.
- Garden waste: Layered grass clippings, dry leaves, hedge clippings, small twigs (finely chopped), straw, and hay.
- Wood shavings or sawdust from untreated wood.

What should be avoided?

- Meat, bones, fish, and greasy food scraps.
- Plastic contaminants and metal parts.
- Diseased or poisonous plant residues.

Tips for Good Compost

- Shredding speeds up decomposition.
- The moisture level should be like a wrung-out sponge: not too wet and not too dry.
- Mix the compost every few weeks to improve aeration.
- Layering or mixing is beneficial: add grass clippings in layers (approx. 10 cm each) and cover with garden soil.

Important Information

- Choose a semi-shady location that is accessible from all sides.
- Before setting up, place a wire mesh on the ground to keep rodents away (not included in the delivery).
- Place the compost bin directly on level ground so that microorganisms and earthworms can enter.
- During composting, temperatures of 50 °C to 60 °C can occur, which promotes decomposition.
- After maturation, sift the fine, earthy humus and return the coarse residues to the composting process.
- Before use, mix the finished humus with garden soil for optimal plant results.
- Finished humus can be used as mulch, protecting against dryness and preventing weed growth.

