

Tips for better composting

Where is the best position?

With compost-bins from **remaplan**, you will get very quickly an effort, if you place the composter at an half-shady place, where the air can ventilate easily. The compost silo must have direct contact to the soil, to let invade micro-organisms, insects, larvae and worms, which are the most efficient converters.

Please do not place the composter too close to the property of your neighbour: a distance of 50 cm might be enough.

To avoid the access of rodents, who might eat too many important worms, you can lay on the base a close wire netting.

Suitable material for your composter.

All organic waste from garden and kitchen will be converted to precious, natural fertilizer: for example: waste of fruit and vegetable, plants, leaves, eggshells, coffee ground, tea leaves, (shredded) garden cuttings, newspaper, horse manure.

How to mix.

Please do only place thin layers (nearly 5 cm) of the same material on the top of your compost. Cut long branches to a maximum size of 20 cm – or more effective – shred them.

Problems with grass cuttings?

A mass of recently cut grass will collapse in short time to an airtight layer and provokes putrescence. For this, please mix especially grass cuttings intensively with other waste material or bring only thin layers on the compost. Even supply of garden soil or old compost will accelerate the composting process. In case your garden produces too much grass cuttings, let it get dry before or use it to cover your soil.

The importance of moisture.

Micro-organisms, like bacteria and fungi, produce during the composting process – which rises the temperature up to 60°C – humus and nutrients. They need moisture to this converting process. Too much water will produce oxygen deficiency (unpleasant odours). If it is too dry, the micro-organisms will get in inoperative position and the composting process stops.

During periods without rain, additional water may be needed. If the compost is too wet, you can add paper or sawdust to regulate the moisture. During rainy season it may be necessary to cover the compost bin with fleece or foil. Good compost structure is spongy.

When will be the compost be ready?

With compost-bins, humus can be produced – regarding best environmental conditions – after nine months. The finest parts – passed through a sieve – can be used for soil improvement. It is the best organic fertilizer.

Where to bring out the compost?

Fine material can be spread to your garden and indoor plants as best fertilizer. Please do not strew it during heat. The micro-organisms are sensitive to sun light and dryness.

Bigger or raw material may be the base of a new composting process.

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