

HOW TO COMPOST WITH LITTLE GREEN DUNNY

Build a simple bin out of wooden pallets. Wire four together to form a square - open at the top and bottom. Dig a shallow bowl in the dirt to catch any excess liquid. Cover base with chicken wire to stop vermin.

Or buy a ready-made compost bin with good ventilation.

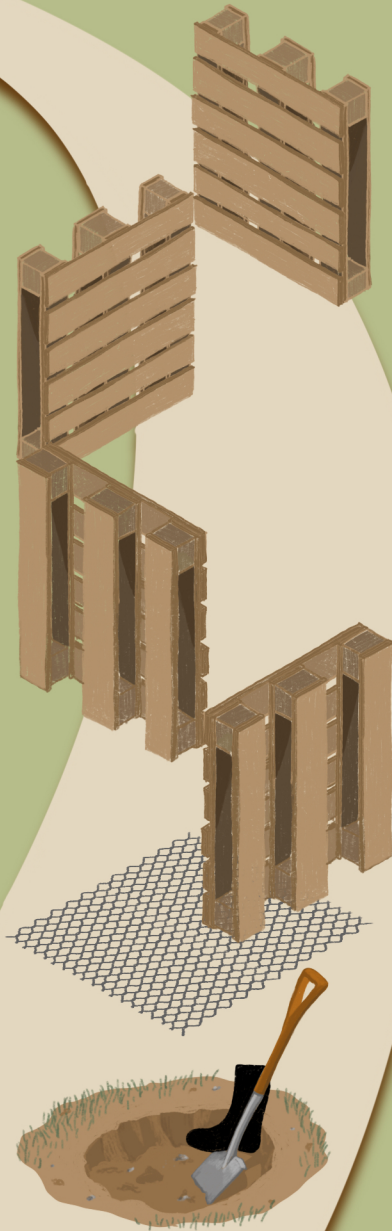
Remember to site your compost bin close to your dunny because full bins can be heavy to move.

Wait and let nature do the rest!

Tips:

🍷 If your compost smells - add more carbon (leaves, straw, sawdust)

🍷 If your compost isn't breaking down - add more organic matter to speed up the process (solids and liquids)



Compost guide

Four essential elements

Organic matter - these are the deposits (liquids and solids) into your LGD. They're rich in nitrogen and form the 'green' organic matter for your compost. Adding 'brown' organic matter (carbon) like untreated sawdust, leaves or straw gets the mix going. Follow a ratio of 20:1 carbon to nitrogen.

Moisture - to make good compost you need a moist mix. If it is too dry, add some water.

Oxygen - good airflow is essential for good compost. Make sure your compost bin has plenty of ventilation holes and that oxygen can get into the layers. Adding fallen leaves will aerate your compost and gives you a less dense compost pile with lots of oxygen for microbes to work their magic.

Microorganisms - handy little microbes are the heavy lifters of composting. When the balance is right, these microbes will thrive and produce heat which speeds up decomposition. The size of your compost area (small, medium, large) impacts how hot your compost gets and how fast it decomposes.

