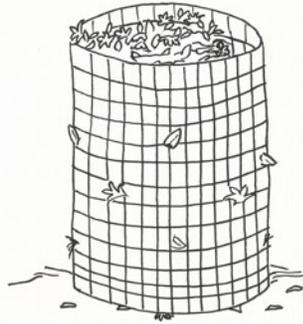


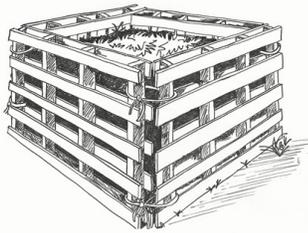
Cylindrical Pen

This structure is usually 3-5 feet in diameter and about 4 feet high. The advantages of this kind of enclosure are free circulation of air through the pile and ease of moving to a new location. Fill only with leaves and garden debris to discourage pests.

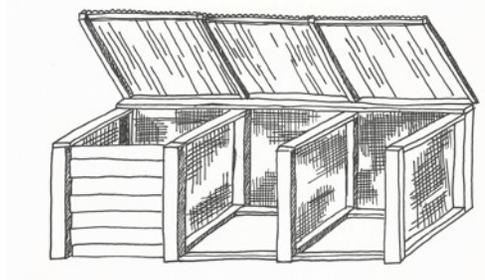


Wooden Pallet Bin

Wooden pallets can be converted into quick, neat compost bins. Four pallets can be easily tied together with twine. Inexpensive or free pallets are easy to find.



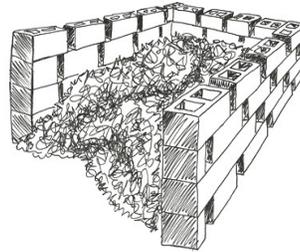
Wood and Wire 3 Bin System



This system is used to compost larger amounts of yard and kitchen waste in a shorter period of time. Compost piles are made and turned from bin to bin on a regular basis. This system is ideal for hot/fast composting.

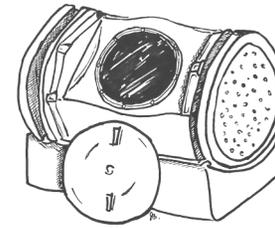
Block Bin

A sturdy and durable bin can be easily constructed with concrete blocks laid without mortar. Blocks are spaced to permit plenty of air flow.



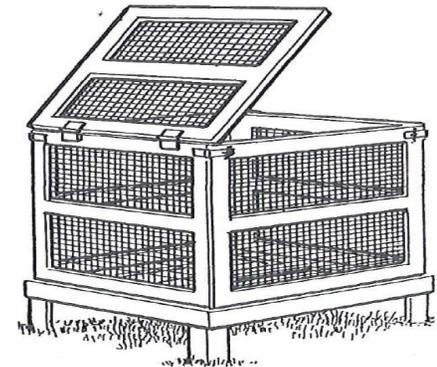
Rodent Proof Bins

Tumbler



A tumbler is a self contained, tidy way to compost. It works best if material is added all at once and turned every day or two to aerate.

Wire Composting Bin



This bin utilizes 1/4" hardware cloth throughout to keep out mice and rats.

Check the library or the Internet for ideas and building plans for compost bins. There are many out there in cyber space!

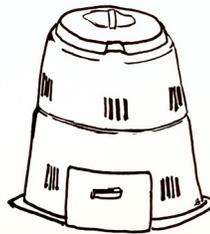
Trash Can Composter



Poke small aeration holes in the sides and bottom of a metal trashcan and place on well-drained soil. This

set up is good for limited space and small quantities of kitchen waste and leaves.

Plastic Bin



An Earth Machine™ may be purchased from Bring Recycling at below market prices. Used bins are also readily available.

Place bin on 1/4" hardware cloth to discourage rodents. Fill the bin with leaves in fall

and bury kitchen scraps all year or layer kitchen

Composting with Worms

Also known as Vermicomposting, red wiggler worms in an enclosed container are used to convert vegetable and fruit scraps into a nutrient rich soil amendment they excrete called castings.



Books

Let It Rot! The Gardener's Guide to Composting by Stu Campbell. Storey Publishing, 1975.

Compost, Vermicompost and Compost Tea by Grace Gershuny. Chelsea Green Publishing, 2011.

The Rodale Book of Composting Edited by Deborah L. Martin, Grace Gershuny. Rodale Press, 1992.

Publications available on-line

Composting with Worms — OSU EM 9034 by Sam Angima, Michael Noack, and Sally Noack.

<http://bit.ly/2iLmDeg>

Backyard Composting — WSU EB1784E by Craig Cogger, Dan Sullivan, Andy Bary.

<http://bit.ly/2gm3uLg>

Do the Rot Thing: Choosing and Using a Compost System by Lane County Compost Specialists

<http://bit.ly/2emfpbo>

Whatcom County Compost Fundamentals --- Washington State University, Whatcom County Extension <http://bit.ly/2gu7wF9>

Choosing a Composting System

Choose the composting system that fits your needs and construction skills:

In Place Composting

The simplest form of composting is to dig a 12" hole and cover kitchen scraps with at least 8" of soil. Rotate to a new location each time.



Windrow Composting

In this compost system raw materials are layered on the ground in an elongated pile 2-5 feet high. The pile is turned periodically to expose all parts to air and to mix the material. During the rainy season, the pile can be covered with a tarp to protect it from excessive moisture.

Sheet Mulch Composting

An easy way to create, enlarge or restore garden beds is to layer green and brown organic materials up to 18" high, on top of an initial layer of cardboard or newspaper.



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