

Stationary composters

Stationary composters are very popular. You add food scraps and other compostable materials to the bin and allow it to decompose while continuing to add more on top. After many months, the waste turns into compost. The beauty of stationary bin composters is that you can keep adding waste to the top while the material matures, harvesting mature compost from the bottom at the same time. The reason many stationary composters take longer to make compost is that they're not often aerated. Turning compost helps mix and aerate the materials inside, speeding up the process. Stationary bins work best when placed on soil to allow for proper drainage and beneficial organisms.

What to Feed Your Stationary Compost Bin:

Ratios: Use roughly 1 part green to 3 parts brown for the best results.

Greens (Nitrogen - Provides Moisture & Nutrients):

- Fruit and vegetable scraps/peels - chop into small pieces and remove labels for best results
- Coffee grounds and paper filters
- Fresh grass clippings and green garden waste
- Tea bags (ensure they are paper/plastic-free)
- Herbivore manure (rabbit, guinea pig, chicken)

Browns (Carbon - Provides Air & Structure):

- Dry leaves
- Shredded cardboard and paper (no wax/gloss)
- Dry grass clippings and hay/straw
- Shredded newspaper (non-glossy)

Other:

- Crushed eggshells (adds calcium)

What NOT to Compost

- Meat, fish, poultry, and bones (attracts pests)
- Dairy products, oils, and grease
- Pet waste (dog/cat feces)
- Diseased plants or weeds with mature seeds
- Glossy or coated paper/magazines
- Labels, stickers, twist ties, staples

Best Practices

- **Moisture:** Maintain a moisture level similar to a damp sponge.