



## What to Compost

### Greens are fresh, moist, nitrogen-rich materials

- ✓ Apple cores
- ✓ Aquarium plants
- ✓ Banana peels
- ✓ Cantaloupe, watermelon rinds
- ✓ Citrus peels (in small amounts)
- ✓ Clover
- ✓ Coffee grounds & filters
- ✓ Cooked rice
- ✓ Expired flower arrangements
- ✓ Freezer-burned food (non-meat)
- ✓ Grass clippings (fresh is best)
- ✓ Hair & fur
- ✓ Jell-O (gelatin)
- ✓ Old canned fruits & vegetables
- ✓ Pickles
- ✓ Popcorn
- ✓ Soy milk
- ✓ Stale cereal
- ✓ Stale potato chips
- ✓ Tea bags & grounds (no staples)
- ✓ Vegetables, peels/leaves



### Browns are dead, dry, carbon-rich materials

- ✓ Bone meal
- ✓ Brown paper bags
- ✓ Cardboard (not waxed, shredded)
- ✓ Cornstalks, corn cobs (shredded)
- ✓ Cover crops
- ✓ Dry plant materials
- ✓ Egg shells (washed)
- ✓ Electric razor trimmings
- ✓ Garden soil
- ✓ Hay, straw, alfalfa, pine needles
- ✓ Houseplant trimmings
- ✓ Kleenex tissues
- ✓ Leaves (shredded)
- ✓ Lint from clothes dryer
- ✓ Newspapers (shredded, no colored ink)
- ✓ Old spices, dried up and faded herbs
- ✓ Paper
- ✓ Paper napkins, plates, & towels
- ✓ Peanut shells
- ✓ Peat moss (in small amounts)
- ✓ Pencil shavings
- ✓ Rolls from paper towels & toilet paper
- ✓ Sawdust (in small amounts)
- ✓ Used potting soil
- ✓ Winter rye
- ✓ Wood ashes (in small amounts)

**Generally the materials should be mixed with 3 parts browns to 1 part greens.**

## Do Not Compost

- Bread & cooked grains
- Cat litter
- Coal or charcoal ash
- Cooked food waste that has fats
- Dairy products, milk, cheese
- Diseased plants
- Dog or Cat droppings
- Meat, fat, grease, oils, bones
- Paper that is glossy or colored
- Peanut butter
- Pesticide treated plants or grass
- Plant leaves with mildew
- Roots of perennial weeds
- Sawdust from pressure treated wood
- Squash plants that had squash borer
- Stickers from fruits (becomes litter)
- Weeds with seeds
- Walnut, pecan, almond shells

