

How to build a compost pile

To-do	Material	Information
Layer 1: Layer of the lightest/roughest material (40%)	Add one or more of the described materials of each category. There is no need to use ALL the below listed materials, however, the more different materials, the better. Straw Hay Palm leaves Woodchips Shredded cardboard Shredded paper Straw	For dehumidification
Layer 2: Green fresh material (30%)	Green leaves Lawn Waste fruits Harvest residuals Peels Pulps	No municipal waste or slurry
Layer 3: Manure (20%)	Cow Chicken Horse	- No pork manures - If not sufficient manure available, it can be replaced by more green, fresh material.
Layer 4: Conditioner (10%)	Clay Old compost Soil & More International approved enzymatic compost activator	To catalyse and steer the conversion
.... Repeat this sequence until a height of 2-3 meter is reached and add water in between the layers		50 litres of water per 1m ³ of input material
Compact the pile	"Compost dance"	
Cover up the pile	Straw Banana or palm leaves Cotton sheets	Don't use plastic

<p>After the compost pile is set up, check temperature daily. Once it reaches 65°C, wait for 3 days, then turn the pile. Wait again until the pile temperature has reached 65°C, wait another 3 days and turn the pile again.</p>	<p>Germs and weed seeds are destroyed. Turn over for the whole pile to heat</p>
<p>Twice a week, press compost in your hand together - one drop of water should come out for perfect moisture. If not, it needs to be watered.</p>	<p>Test the moisture inside the pile</p>
<p>Your compost is done after 8- 12 weeks. It should be crumbly, raw materials not recognizable, except woody material, cold, with soil odor</p>	<p>Sheltered from sun, wind and rain, compost can be stored for a longer time.</p>