

Recycling and Composting

Items Available

- Recycling Bin \$7.50
- Composter \$30
- Digester \$60
- Kitchen Catcher \$5

FoodCycler Replacements

- Bucket \$50
- Refillable Filter Pack \$25
- Carbon Filter Pack \$60



Recycling Bin
\$7.50.00



Digester
\$60.00



Composter
\$30.00



Kitchen Catcher
\$5.00

Composters vs. Digesters

Digesters do not make finished compost therefore do not need to be harvested. The leachate from the digester will still provide a valuable source of nutrients to all plants surrounding it.

Digesters

Where should I put my digester?

- Exposed to the sun as much as possible
- In a convenient and accessible spot for all seasons
- In a well-drained area
- In an area you can dig a 3-foot hole
- Away from your well, septic system, and any underground wire/cable.

How do I start my digester?

Dig down 3 feet to install the digester, then start adding kitchen waste. Limit meat/bone/fish input for the first 4- 6 weeks until the digester is established.

How do I manage my digester?

The digester does not need any maintenance. Simply add your kitchen waste. If the digester starts to get full and the material is not breaking down fast enough use an enzyme revitalizer (used for septic systems) to speed up the breakdown of materials or move the digester to a new location. Do not allow the digester to fill above ground level. It becomes very tricky to move.

What organic material can go into a digester?

Kitchen Waste:

- Baked goods, cooked food
- Coffee grounds and filters
- Dairy
- Eggs and shells
- Green yard clippings, plants, and leaves
- Meat and Bones
- Raw fruits and vegetables
- Tea bags



Composters

Where should I put my composter?

- Exposed to the sun as much as possible
- Convenient and accessible spot for all seasons
- Well-drained area
- Close to a water source for maintenance purposes

How do I start composting?

- Churn where the composter is being placed.
- After installation, place a layer of small branches in the bottom for air and drainage purposes.
- Place kitchen scraps and dried yard waste in layers.
- Put in a layer of finished compost or garden soil to introduce microorganisms.
- Mix the pile and add organics as often as possible.

How do I manage my composter through the seasons?

- Spring: empty the composter, use the finished compost in your garden and start a new pile with the material that is still breaking down.
- Summer: keep your composter in top condition by layering and stirring.
- Fall: if compost is available, harvest the finished compost and use as mulch in your garden. Continue to layer and stir.

What organic material can go into the composter?

50% kitchen and 50% yard

- Bread, rice, grains
- Raw fruits and vegetables
- Eggs and shells
- Green yard clippings, plants, and leaves
- Hair and fur
- Sawdust

