

Mushroom Compost



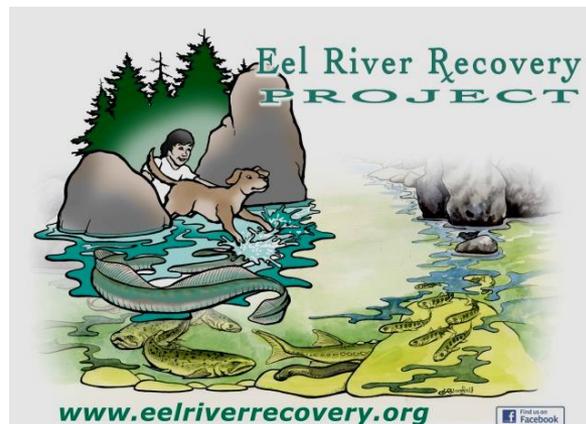
Adding fungus to your compost improves soil structure. Their extensive system of root-like mycorrhizae intertwine with plant roots, supplying nutrients and water.

Why Compost?

A key to living in balance on the land is to take “waste” products and use them for soil building and remediation. All organic material generated on your property, such as leaves and twigs from fuels reduction, plant waste from your garden, or the carcass and entrails of an animal you’ve raised and slaughtered, should all go back into the soil after composting with different methods. You’ll save money by not having to transport waste offsite and your enhanced soil productivity will grow better food and medicine.

Learn More & Take Action

The Eel River Recovery Project has been working with Eel River watershed residents to implement water conservation and to reduce pollution associated with growing cannabis. Brochures, documents, and even videos can help you become a more sustainable farmer. Get more information at: www.EelRiverRecovery.org



Building Living Soils: Turning Your Waste into Fertility



- **Saves Money**
- **Conserves Water**
- **Avoids Pollution**
- **No Need For Pesticides**
- **Grows Healthier Plants**



For more information call 223-7200 or see www.EelRiverRecovery.org

Vermiculture – Worms!



Worms make great compost because they are shredders. Bacteria in their intestines unlock chemical bonds in detritus that make nutrients available to plants. Red worms love household organic waste and can even eat cardboard and paper.

Bokashi



Bokashi is a Japanese composting technique that produces fermented organic matter. It works by using a specialized array of microbial inoculants. This method can break down protein such as manure, fish waste, or dairy waste in a closed container so there is no smell.

Compost Teas

Compost tea can inoculate your soil and jump start your garden. It adds nutrients and restores soil pH balance, but is not a substitute for soil building.



Comfrey, nettles, yarrow and Chamomile are used for teas and fermentations. Horsetail has silica and can inhibit fungal growth on your plants when used as a base for compost tea.

Compost Structure



Organic material from your garden or the forest can be layered with manure from your animals to form a compost. In order for the composting process to work, you must keep your pile wet, but avoid over saturation and compaction.



An important element to compost pile design is to create an air space underneath so that you avoid anoxic conditions. You can roll brush or branches to create a tunnel at the base of your compost that allows air flow. This makes it so you don't have to turn your compost.

Temperature



Checking your compost temperature can tell you how it is working, as temperatures should rise considerably when composting is underway. High temperatures also kill pathogens.

Soldier Fly Larvae for Digesting Protein



Soldier fly larvae can turn animal carcasses and offal into great compost with no smell. These larvae need heat so they don't do well on the coast. The adult fly does not bite or sting and does not harm other beneficial insects.