

WHAT CAN BE COMPOSTED IN A HOME COMPOSTING BIN

- Autumn leaves
- Grass clippings
- Vegetables and their trimmings
- Fruit and their peels
- Coffee grounds and filters
- Tea leaves and bags
- Used paper napkins
- Cereal boxes
- Sawdust
- Bamboo skewers
- Paper egg cartons
- Pizza boxes
- Twigs
- Paper bags, either ripped or balled up
- Houseplant leaves
- Paper towel, toilet paper, and wrapping paper rolls
- Cotton balls and swabs
- Paper plates (no wax coating)
- Straw
- Nut shells (no walnut shells—they can be toxic to plants)
- Old herbs and spices
- Hay
- Wine corks
- Toothpicks
- Paper baking cups
- Hair and fur
- Dryer lint
- Vacuum bag or canister contents
- Pencil shavings
- Newspaper
- Loofahs
- Cotton or wool clothing
- Office paper, junk mail, envelopes (no plastic)
- Used matches
- Nail clippings

WHAT NOT TO COMPOST

- Meat, bones, fish, milk products, blood, eggs, oils (produce odors and attract animals)
- Pet and human feces (may contain pathogens harmful to humans and plants)
- Plant material treated w/ herbicides/pesticides
- Pressure-treated lumber (has toxic chemicals)

- Lime (can cause ammonia gas releases)
- Diseased plants and leaves (could cause disease to spread when compost is applied)
- Persistent weeds (Bermuda grass, Alligator weed, Dock weed, kudzu, ivy, dandelions)
- Walnuts (contains juglone, a natural aromatic compound toxic to some plants)
- Diapers and personal care products containing feces or blood (possible pathogens)
- Heavily coated paper such as magazines, catalogs, wrapping paper, greeting cards with metallic inks

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