



GREEN WORKS ORLANDO BACKYARD COMPOSTING



The City of Orlando is offering free home composters to residents through Mayor Buddy Dyer's Green Works initiative. Composting is the process of turning kitchen and yard waste into usable, nutrient rich soil through natural decomposition.

BENEFITS OF COMPOSTING

- Divert food and yard waste from the landfill
- Save money by reducing the need for chemical fertilizer
- Creates an enriched soil, which can be used in your garden and suppresses plant diseases and pests



IT'S EASY TO COMPOST

- Fruits and vegetable scraps
- Tea bags
- Grass clippings and houseplants
- Coffee grounds and filters
- Shredded black and white newspaper and shredded cardboard
- Yard trimmings, leaves, dryer and vacuum cleaner lint
- Hair and fur
- Hay, straw, wood chips, shredded cotton and wool rags

**USE THE BACK OF THIS PAGE
AS A REFERENCE.**

HOW YOU CAN USE COMPOST

- Work 1-2" of compost into the top layer of soil in your garden
- Top dress your lawn to promote healthy root growth
- Spread finished compost in your bushes and under your trees out to the drip line
- Mix compost in with potting soil when potting plants

To order your FREE composter and download our backyard composting guide visit cityoforlando.net/composter.



Solid Waste Division
1028 Woods Avenue, Orlando, FL 32805
407.246.2314
8 a.m. – 5 p.m., Monday – Friday
SWcustomersvc@cityoforlando.net
cityoforlando.net/solidwaste



WHAT CAN I COMPOST?

Composting requires a mix of nitrogen and carbon to create the proper environment for decomposition. Green waste such as food scraps, bring nitrogen whereas brown waste, leaves and paper products, add carbon to the mix.

GREEN



Fruit and vegetables
Crushed egg shells



Coffee grounds and filters



Grass clippings
Houseplants

BROWN



Shredded cardboard



Shredded black
and white newspaper



Hay, straw, wood chips
Shredded cotton & wool rags



Nuts, shells, bread, grains



Yard trimmings, leaves
Dryer & vacuum cleaner lint



Hair and fur

“NO” LIST



Meat, Bones
Fats, grease, lard, oils



Dairy (butter, milk, eggs)
Diseased plants
Charcoal ashes



Toxic materials

Nonbiodegradable materials
Cat or dog waste, litter