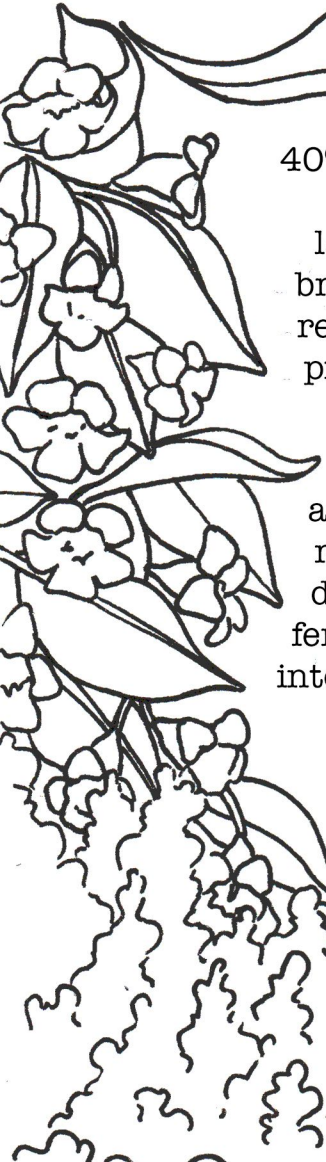




Why Compost?



40% of residential waste is organic matter such as food scraps and lawn clippings. Millions of tons of this waste goes to landfills every year. When organic matter is in a landfill it breaks down anaerobically, meaning green house gasses are released into the atmosphere. Landfills are the third largest producer of methane, and add to the current global issue of climate change.

When organic matter is composted, it breaks down aerobically. Microorganisms process the waste without releasing methane and convert the nutrients from the decomposing matter into usable, nutrient rich, natural fertilizer. This fertilizer doesn't burn the soil and runoff into water systems polluting them like artificial fertilizers.

Because the organic matter that is decomposing is made of carbon and the microorganisms process it into nutrients, composting converts CO₂ from the atmosphere and stores it in the soil. This process, called carbon sequestration, is what trees do to reduce climate change, just in a different part of the carbon cycle.

Composting sequesters carbon, reduces green house gas emissions, and naturally fertilizes soil.

