



An impervious cover at the top of the pile helps keep moisture in the pile, where it drips back down into the layers below, keeping the hardworking microbes nice and comfortable!

Bulking materials can be anything from twigs, branches cut down to 6" lengths, pine cones, corn cobs, and if all else fails: a bag of bark chips will do the trick!

As the compost pile breaks down (or decomposes) into a useable product (or to finished compost) the bulking material will remain behind. Before using the finished humus in your garden, you'll screen the bulking out, and you'll be able to use it when you build your next pile!

Air enters from below, convectively moving upwards through the bulking materials into the layers of mixed greens and browns.

Alternating the bulking materials with the compost layers every 4" or 6" allows the air to circulate all the way to the top of the pile, so the little microbes doing all the hard work in the pile don't suffocate!