

NO DIG - Method for Today

1. Weed mat (slow root ingress) - Remove any runner grass this is for tree roots.
2. Cardboard base, smother weeds, create a bit of a carbon layer to catch and slow nutrient leaching.
3. Mulch Layer - Course carbon give more volume, air, and nutrient catching
4. Veggie craps (worm farm)
5. Straw
6. veggie scraps
7. Dry leaves and Mulch
8. Remineralise - Rockdust and Kelp
9. Wet Mulch full of mycelium and soil food web.
10. Sheep Manure
11. Straw
12. Mixed Manures
13. Straw
14. Food scraps
15. Lupin Mulch
16. Remineralise - Rock Dust and Kelp
17. Compost
18. Plant Plants. Like Potato's and lettuce and things that grow fast or can deal with changing soil profile

Notes:

City of Stirling Green waste changes - Organic matter bins everywhere soon.

Talk to your neighbours, utiliser their waste, coffee, food, cardboard, kitty litter, etc.

Best mulching is rough chop/drop on soil (cold composting), drop leaves/branches down.

Leaf mould is excellent to add soil food web.

Compost bays are good for storing raw materials.

Check a list for rough Carbon : Nirtogen Ratio's of materials when composting or building beds. 30 times the carbon (brown) to 1 times the Nitrogen (green)

Diversity is the Key - Many sources many minerals, nature can make the choice.

Moisture/Air/Temperture - Wet dry materials - Soil life is like us, if it feels to wet (sloppy), to dry (dusty), to hot (to touch) or wet and cold, the soil life wont like it either.

Worms - Worms everywhere, they will find your "hotel" but you can add them if you want.

SOIL TESTS-

Jar Shake Tests - Soil 'Worm' test, Hydrophobic Test, Ph Test.