



NOTRE TERRITOIRE
NOTRE AVENIR

MRC DES
LAURENTIDES



Green residue: Too precious to waste it!

April 2020 – The spring return come with the nice weather, as well as yardwork and gardening. However, too much green residue (branches, dead leaves, flowers, plants, softwood needles, bark and shavings, etc.) ends up to the waste disposal (landfill) sites. Once buried, they produce methane, a gas which is a nuisance in terms of odors and which contributes to the greenhouse effect. In fact, methane is about 21 times more harmful than the carbon dioxide produced by our cars!

So, how do you dispose of your green residue in the most ecological way? Keep in mind that grasscycling and backyard composting are the best cost-effective options to help reduce materials at the source, without the need to transport it to a treatments center. Here some tips and options to help you out:

- Leave the grass clippings on the ground when mowing the lawn. The clippings, rich in nitrogen, will be reabsorbed quickly by the soil and will enrich the lawn.
- In the fall, mow the dead leaves and leave the shredded leaves on the lawn or lay them out as mulch on flower beds or in the garden.
- Keep a quantity of dead leaves in a bag and use them at any time of the year in your brown bin or domestic composter (alternating dead leaves and food residues).

Use your brown bin

Putting green residue in the brown bin considerably reduce landfilling because these residues will be composted and used to feed the soil. It is best to put green residue in bulk in the bin or in a large paper bag. It is also possible to put in the brown bin branches whose diameter is less than 4 cm, not attached and with a maximum length of 60 cm.

For more information on composting and residual matters management, visit traindeviedurable.com for municipalities in the MRC des Laurentides.