

Coloring & Activity Sheets Grades 3-5







Compost Activity Sheet

Read the items below. Circle the ones that are organic and can be composted.

styrofoam cup	newspaper	grass clippings	peaches
plastic bag	orange peel	twigs	notebook
computer	crayon	banana peel	pine needles
glass bottle	celery stalks	avocado peel	television
adhesive tape	aluminum can	leaves	tree branch
lettuce	paper clip	tangerine peel	envelope





Write an item that can be compostable for each of the letters in the word "Compost".

C	a r ro t	stalk	
0			
М			
Р			
0			
s			
Т			



Write the names of seven vegetables and seven fruits.

Vegetables	Fruits

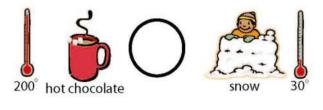
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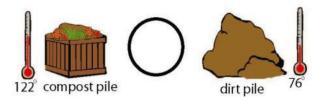


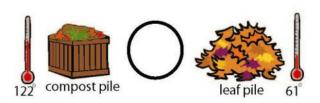


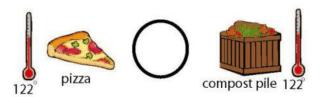


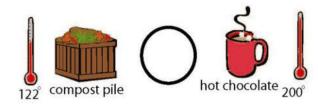
Compost gets hot! Look at the thermometers to see which of each group is hotter. The temperatures are in Fahrenheit. Write <,>, or = in the circle.





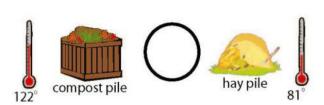










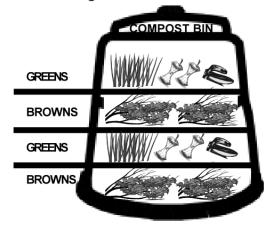




Recycling In Nature

Recycling occurs in nature every day. For example, leaves that have fallen to the ground decompose and turn into compost, a nutrient-rich soil which helps plants to grow healthily and strong. In addition, the organic material serves as food for bacteria and fungi which serves as food for earthworms which serves as food for beetles and ants, and so on. You can just imagine how this food chain continues. But when you rake leaves and grass clippings and throw then away, you not only create waste that has to be collected and processed, but you interfere with an important cycle in nature. The environmentally-friendly thing to do is to make a compost pile using yardwaste and other organic material.

It's easy to maintain a compost pile in your backyard. Start with soil and then add equal amounts of "greens" and "browns". "Greens" are sources of protein which attract organisms to the pile to breakdown the material. The "greens" also provide nitrogen to the pile. Examples of "greens" include grass clippings and food scraps. "Browns" are carbohydrates and they provide carbon to the compost pile. Examples of "browns" include dry leaves and twigs.



Once you have established an initial layer of material, place a layer of "greens", then a layer of "browns", then a layer of "greens" and continue to alternate the layers on a regular basis. This will ensure that the compost pile has an equal amount of "greens" and "browns". It's important to regularly mix the material in the pile if you want the decomposition process to take place rapidly. Then over a period of anywhere from three to twelve months the material will breakdown into compost and will be ready to be used as a natural fertilizer for plants and trees.



Directions: In the puzzle below, find the words related to composting.

bacteria	F	S	Т	N	Ε	Ι	R	Т	U	N	Т
fungi	U	W	Α	В	W	G	L	Ε	Α	Ι	Р
•	В	-1	Υ	Α	Ο	G	М	1	Ν	Χ	0
compost	Ν	G	Α	С	0	М	Р	0	S	Т	W
worms	S	М	R	Т	R	Ε	0	Ν	Ι	Т	Υ
decompose	Ν	F	D	Ε	С	О	М	Р	0	S	Ε
•	-1	U	W	R	В	W	Ν	С	R	Α	F
organic	Т	Ν	Α	1	Α	0	F	Α	G	W	S
nutrients	R	G	S	Α	Ν	R	Α	R	Α	D	О
yardwaste	Ο	1	Т	Р	U	М	М	В	Ν	R	Р
•	G	Α	Ε	U	Т	S	S	О	Ι	Α	1
nitrogen	Ε	С	I	Ν	Α	G	Ε	Ν	С	С	Υ
carbon	Ν	Α	L	W	1	Т	D	D	Ε	С	S



Community and Home Gardening

Coloring & Activity Sheets

Preserving Food

What does pres	serving food	d mean ?		
There are vari				the helper box, select
freezing	drying	canning	pickling	vacuum packing
Food is proces	sed & seale	ed in an airtigl	nt container.	
Food is dried.				v <u>-</u>
Food is rapidly	frozen.			·
Soaking food in	n salt wate	r, vinegar or o	bil	
Food stored in	a airtight l	oag under vac	uum	22 8
Identify the p	reserving r	methods		
	BLENAMA			



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What can we compost?

Make an X on things that do not go in a compost pile. Circle the things that can go in a compost pile.

