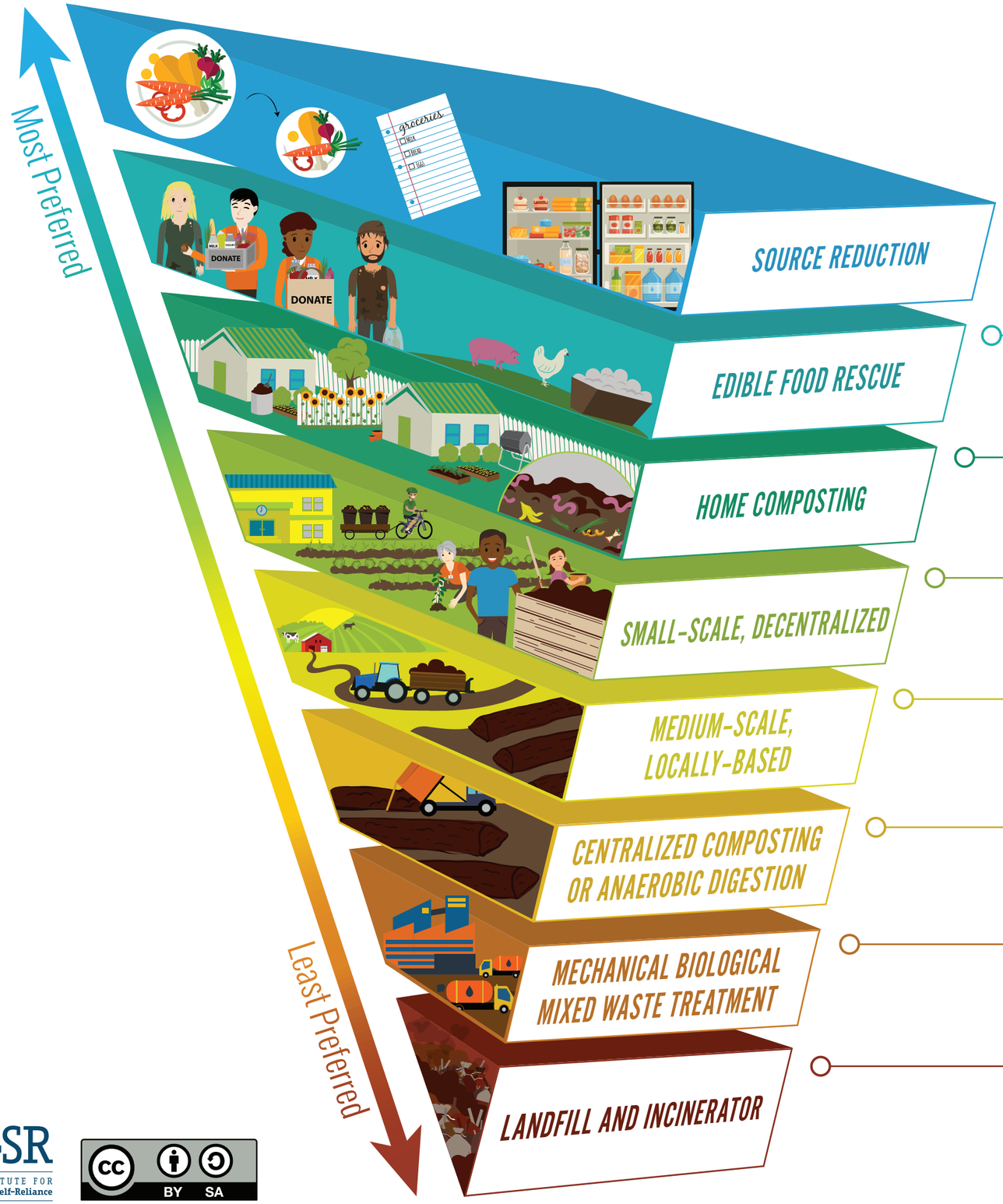
Hierarchy to Reduce Food Waste and Grow Community



Prevention. Do not generate food waste in the first place! Reduce portions, buy what you need, and organize your fridge for optimal food usage.

Feed hungry people. Divert food not suitable for people to animals such as backyard chickens or to local farmers' livestock.

Composting in backyards or in homes.
Avoid collection costs!

Onsite composting or anaerobic digestion, and community composters can accept material from off-site or simply process their own material.

Composting or anaerobic digestion at the small town or farm scale. These systems handle typically between 10 and 100 tons per week and are designed to serve small geographic areas.

Facilities serving large geographic areas that typically handle more than 100 tons per week. Material generally leaves the community in which it is generated.

Mixed garbage is mechanically and biologically processed to recover recyclables and reduce waste volume and the potential for methane emissions before landfill disposal.

Food waste should be banned from landfills and trash incinerators due to their high capital costs, pollution, and contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

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