

Composting Livestock Manure

This factsheet is one of a series developed for livestock owners with small farms. Each factsheet focuses on an area of management that will benefit the health of your animals, as well as the health of your property's natural resources.



BMP Factsheet

Winter 2015

Regular collection of manure from stalls, paddocks and confinement areas is essential to the health of your animals. Wherever there is manure, there are parasite larvae. The life cycle of all livestock parasites involves leaving the host animal via manure and then reinfesting a new host. The combination of manure and urine soaked bedding is a perfect medium for the proliferation of bacteria and flies.

For livestock owners, composting is an excellent manure management technique.

Benefits of composting include:

- **Reduction of parasite reinfestation of your animals.** The heat generated in the composting process kills parasite eggs.
- **Elimination of fly breeding ground and corresponding reduction of number of flies.**
- **Production of an excellent fertilizer.** Composting reduces the volume of waste, makes nutrients more available to plants and increases organic material in soils.
- **Pollution risk reduction.** Regularly collecting and composting livestock waste reduces the chance of runoff from your property becoming contaminated and contributing to pollution of local surface and groundwater.
- **Aesthetic improvements.** Regularly collecting and composting livestock waste helps your property be more pleasing for you and your neighbors to look at and enjoy.

Manure piles must be covered from October 1 to March 15 yearly.

Best Management Practice (BMP) Factsheets

What is a Farm Plan	Small Farm Resources
Livestock Confinement	Composting
Reducing Mud	Pasture Management
Filter Strips	Wetlands

Tips for composting--site selection and proper techniques:

A high, level area of your property should be selected for your compost operation. Don't collect livestock waste in low lying areas or it will become a soggy mess. A location that's convenient to your stall and paddock areas will make the chore of cleaning up easier and less time consuming.

A three-pile compost system works best; one ready to spread, one in the process of decomposition, and one to which fresh manure is being added daily. Bins should be built to contain the piles. Landscape timbers work well for this purpose.

Optimum composting rates can be attained by ensuring proper moisture, carbon, and oxygen needs are met in order for the microorganisms to break down the manure.



Providing the right conditions for making good compost.

The compost should be moist enough that it is easy to ball up in your hand, but not so moist that it drips. Cover your compost pile with a tarp to prevent it from becoming too soggy in the winter or too dried out in the summer. A tarp also prevents rain from washing out valuable nutrients. When allowed to leach out, nutrients in the manure can contribute to surface and ground water contamination.

During dry summer months, you can use a water hose to apply extra moisture to the pile. Regular turning of the waste pile ensures sufficient oxygen throughout the pile feeds the

beneficial microorganisms that work to decompose the pile. Without a front-end loader, it is not easy to turn a large compost pile. One solution is to insert perforated PVC pipe into the pile while it is being built, so that oxygen is able to penetrate to the middle of the pile.

Depending on the management of the pile and the factors discussed, the process of decomposition of your manure pile can take anywhere from two weeks to three months or more, and the quality of the resulting product will vary.

Contact the Conservation District for more information on composting and bin designs.

