

Traditional Manure Pit

Most traditional farmers use sub standard manure of 8-10 feet deep.

Sub standard manure pits

During the rainy season the manure gets wet and dries up under the sun loosing most of its nutrients.

Excess heat accumulates in deeper layers due to lack of aeration killing the useful aerobic microbes, creating a heap of pathogens on the manure. The manure then decays instead of decomposing.

Improving manure content

Prepare a manure pit of 3 feet deep to protect it from rain and direct sunlight. Heap the materials on the ground itself adding sheep and poultry manure, wood ash and farm waste to improve the content of the manure.