

How to Add Compost on Your Small Farm

Compost provides nutrients to plants, improves soil structure, increases water holding capacity, and suppresses root diseases by supporting beneficial microorganisms in the soil. It also helps improve porosity and the friability or ability to work the soil. It also increases water penetration and exchange of gases, reduces compaction, and improves the soil texture.

Compost can...

Improve drainage and reduce flooding

Improve soil

structure



Poor Infiltration



Good infiltration



Poor soil structure



Good soil structure

Improve soil health and nutrient supply



More fertilizers every year



Less fertilizer plus compost

How to Add Compost to Your Farm

1. How much compost do I need?

5-10 tons per acre is ideal, but lesser amounts, 1-2 tons/acre also help improve soil quality and function. Not more than 15T per acre. For 1 acre: 5-10 tons For 2.5 acres: 13-25 tons For 3 acres: 15-30 tons

2. Does the company sell by the yard or ton?

1 ton = 2.5 yards (approximately)

3. How much will it cost? (note: compost costs vary around the state of California, but generally range from \$30-\$50/ton)

For example, compost costs \$49 per ton, but how much per cubic yard? \$49/2.5 = \$19.60 per yard For example, compost costs \$17 per yard, but how much per ton? \$17 x 2.5 = \$42.5 per ton

4. Does the compost company deliver and spread? What is the cost of each?

For example, if it costs \$39/ton (2000 lbs) for compost including delivery, and \$10/ton to have it spread: If adding 10 tons/ acre: For 1 acre of compost delivered + spread on the farm = 1acre x 10 tons/acre x \$49 = \$490 For 2 acres of compost + spread on the farm = 2 acres x 10 tons/acre x \$49 = \$980

If adding 5 tons per acre:

For 1 acre of compost spread on the farm = 1acre x 5 tons/acre x 49 = 245

For 2 acres of compost spread on the farm = 2 acres x 5 tons/acre x \$49 = \$490

5. Timing of compost application varies depending on the crop, soil type and locations where it is applied. Many farmers spread compost in the fall so when spring arrives the material is incorporated in the soil. Fall applications also are used because the weather may allow applications before planting in the early spring. In order to reduce nutrient leaching a late winter or early spring application can be done if there is a dry period that would allow it.

Resources

Solid Waste Information Service

www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/SearchList/List?FAC=Composting&OPSTATUS=Active®STATUS=P ermitted. List of compost sellers around the state of California; Sites with Composting Facility and with Operational Status Active and with Regulatory Status Permitted

Compost Application

Washington State University Extension http://tfrec.cahnrs.wsu.edu/organicag/compost-2/compost-images/compost-application/. Website contains images regarding different methods of compost application to fields. To use an image, click on the thumbnail and you can view and download the full-size file.

Compost Use in Agriculture

California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). www.calrecycle.ca.gov/organics/farming/ Website contains case studies of compost use, scientific research on compost use, tools and resources.

Making and Using Compost for Organic Farming

By Emily Marriott and Ed Zaborski, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, through eXtension http://articles.extension. org/pages/18567/making-and-using-compost-for-organic-farming Covers overview of composting process, National Organic Program (NOP) rules, Compost Quality and Application Rates.

Compost Rates for Optimum Yield in Organic Crop Production. 2011. Crops & Soils Magazine, July-August 2011, pp 27-32. www.agronomy.org/publications/crops-and-soils/archive

Improving Compost through Application Methods

By R. Alexander, C. Wagner, Teas Cooperative Extension. http://compost.tamu.edu/docs/compost/pubs/applicationmethods. pdf. Provides information on agricultural, turf grass and specialized applications, as well as selection of application methods.

Funding for this publication was provided in part by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Award 2015-70017-22868 of the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program (BFRDP), part of a subcontract administered by UC Berkeley.

Produced by NCAT (Parent organization to the ATTRA Project, www.attra.ncat.org) • www.ncat.org 1-800-275-6228 (1-800-ASK-NCAT) • Published December 2017 ©NCAT IP Slot



NCAT

United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture