




Garden Soil Amending “Manure”

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Spacing Out Your Duties



January-March

Let the soil rest, allow snow to melt and saturate soil. Churn the compost weekly.

April-May

Begin your indoor starts, direct sow the cool crops seeds and have a plan. Check your instruments/hoses/etc.

June-August

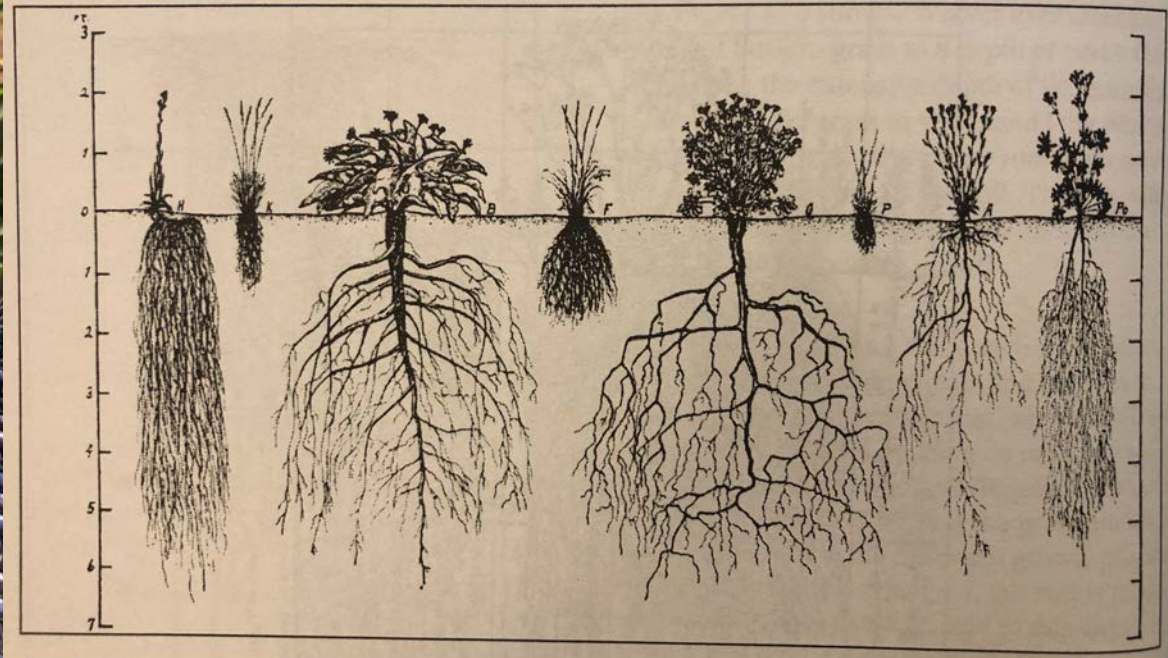
Make sure you have enough water, manage your pests, prepare for harvesting, find your buyers, sow cool crops.

September

Harvesting, manage your storing area, prepare the soil to rest, apply manure/compost

Oct-Dec

Extra covering for your cool crops, allow seed pods to mature, cover your perennials, mulch the ground.



Benefits of Amending

- Filtration of water
 - Proper Aeration
- Absorption of nutrients
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Manure Pros

Dried or Fresh

Dried

Applied to soil, layered composting, ground incorporation (pasture).

Fresh

Time to break down, high in Nitrogen/contaminants,

“Hot” or “Cold”

Hot

Higher in Nitrogen, needs time to breakdown,

Fresh

Time to break down, high in Nitrogen/contaminants,

Applying

Prior to

Planting, fall season application, layering in ground, using as a “greens”, mulching for the winter.

Manure Cons

Health Concerns

Diseases

Salmonella, E. coli can still be around after composting

Remenants

Chemicals

Heavy metals (skatol, indol, phenols)

Fresh

Time to break down, high in Nitrogen/contaminants,

Applying

Can be a bit tedious, dry matter can fluff about, and needs to be applied damp.

