Table 3: Compost Troubleshooting		
Problem	Possible Causes	Solution
Piles have a strong or putrid smell.	<ul> <li>Pile may be too wet.</li> <li>Oxygen is lacking &amp; anaerobic conditions exist.</li> <li>C:N ratio (&lt;20) is low; excess N being</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Turn pile &amp; increase turning frequency until problem subsides.</li> <li>Increase carbon sources, such as bedding.</li> <li>Cover to protect from rain.</li> </ul>
Pile is too wet.	<ul> <li>released as ammonia.</li> <li>Insufficient carbon sources.</li> <li>Bodding or manura is too wat</li> </ul>	Add sawdust, straw, shredded paper or     ather dry amondments
	Rain water or other water is     entering compost.	<ul><li>Turn more often.</li><li>Cover pile.</li></ul>
Pile is too dry.	<ul> <li>Compost amendments are too dry.</li> </ul>	• Water lightly. Expose pile to rain, if possible. Add wet ingredients (such as urine-soaked bedding). Turn after watering.
Pile is not heating up	<ul> <li>C:N ratio is too high (&gt;60), microorganisms not active.</li> <li>Pile lacks oxygen.</li> <li>Pile is too dry (cannot squeeze water from ingredients).</li> <li>Weather is too cold for compost process.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Add additional nitrogen—manure or vegetable scraps.</li> <li>Turn pile.</li> <li>Add water throughout pile &amp; turn.</li> <li>When weather warms, turn pile. Add additional materials to pile.</li> </ul>
Pile heated up, but only for a short time.	<ul> <li>Materials may be too dense &amp; not allowing sufficient air flow.</li> <li>Pile is too dry.</li> <li>If the pile has been active for more than a month, the compost process may be complete.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Turn piles to ensure material distribution.</li> <li>Add nitrogen source and/or water to pile.</li> <li>Turn pile again, water if necessary &amp; continue monitoring temperature. Look for uniformity in material.</li> </ul>
Decomposition process is slow. Temperature is too high.	<ul> <li>C:N ratio is too low (&lt;20) causing high temperature which kills microorganisms that make compost work.</li> <li>Pile lacks oxygen.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Add carbon sources, such as leaves or bedding &amp; turn pile.</li> <li>Turn pile.</li> </ul>
Pile is very hot >160°F). Mixture has turned gray (ash- like) & may smoke.	<ul><li>Insufficient turning.</li><li>Ingredients are too dry.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Turn materials &amp; spread pile out to let it cool down.</li> <li>Monitor closely.</li> </ul>
Fly infestation; problems with vermin or other animals.	<ul> <li>Manure or food scraps are exposed to open air.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Mix materials immediately &amp; cover with bulking materials.</li> <li>Turn more often for proper aeration &amp; increase composting activity.</li> </ul>
Viable weed seeds, pest larva, & pathogens in compost	<ul> <li>Temperatures in pile did not reach 130°F or did not stay at this level for sufficient time.</li> </ul>	• Turn pile more frequently & make sure C:N ratio adequate to raise temperatures to 131°F for at least 15 days.
Pile has gone through 2 or more heating cycles, but compost still contains recognizable bedding material.	<ul> <li>Contains wood shavings or wood chips. These materials are slow to degrade.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Monitor pile moisture, add water if necessary. Give pile additional time to degrade. Use as mulch instead of compost.</li> <li>Screen and reuse wood chips.</li> </ul>