1.2 Slurry and liquid manure

Facts
Floating layer and sedimentation layer, inhomogeneous mass
High level of energy required for stirring and aerating
Unpleasant smell due to the release of ammonia, for example

This has consequences
Animals stressed by poor climate in the stable
Scorching of plants
Danger of plant nutrients leaching out
Poor fertilising effect of liquid manure
Groundwater contamination
Pollution of the environment

Reasons
Putrefaction due to lack of oxygen
No aerobic conversion by micro-organisms

The solution: penergetic-g for slurry and liquid manure
Initiation of rotting, via
activation of the necessary micro-organisms

The results
- Homogenisation of the slurry
- Low energy costs
- Reduced odour nuisance
- Improved stable climate
- Improved plant compatibility
- Improved nutrient utilisation
- Reduction in groundwater pollution
- Activated soils, stimulation of soil organisms (edaphon)
- Humus development
1.3 penergetic-g for pig slurry

Order no. ag 220302

As pig slurry sometimes responds only very slowly to the application of penergetic-g for slurry and liquid manure, specific action properties were sought which would accelerate this process.

The result is penergetic-g for pig slurry

penergetic-g for pig slurry specifically stimulates the bacteria in pig slurry.

Important

The recommended method of application and dosages for penergetic-g for slurry and liquid manure also apply to penergetic-g for pig slurry.

Please note

penergetic-g for pig slurry should not be used in cattle slurry (except after consultation).
1.4 Recommended dosages
Order no.: ag 200302   ag 220302

Initial use: For every 100 cubic metres of slurry, mix 1 kg to 1.5 kg of penergetic-g with plenty of water and pour into underground pit, slurry tank/lagoon and effluent channels.

Each subsequent application: Add 5 g per livestock unit weekly or 1 kg for every 100 cubic metres of additional slurry or liquid manure in effluent channels or underground pit.

Recommended method of application

a. In effluent channels without a floating layer
Mix penergetic-g with plenty of water in a watering can and pour evenly over the channel. Better results may be achieved by pouring 2/3 of the recommended dosage at the head of the channel.

b. In effluent channels with a floating layer
Poke two holes through the floating layer for each square metre of crust and pour the mixture of penergetic-g and water through these holes into the liquid layer of the slurry.

c. In a slurry tank or lagoon
Pour the penergetic-g/water mixture over the stirring mechanism while it is in operation. If no stirring mechanism is available, puncture the floating layer with a suction hose and introduce the penergetic-g/water mixture through the hose. Pump sufficient slurry out of the tank or lagoon to fill the suction tank, then pump it back into the slurry tank/lagoon. This procedure should be repeated at several points when large slurry tanks or lagoons are involved.

d. In underground pits and stall cleanout channels
Mix penergetic-g with plenty of water in a watering can and pour it evenly over the empty pit or channel. Repeat this procedure each time the channel or pit is drained.

When penergetic-g begins to work
Once the reaction has been initiated, it is sufficient to apply penergetic-g mixed with plenty of water through the gaps, etc. This must be carried out regularly, and after 14 days at the latest.
Tip

Liquid manure may be contaminated with chemical substances, such as antibiotics, medicated feed or cleaning agents. This will impede the rotting process, as such agents severely decimate the necessary microorganisms. Consequently, penergetic-g is only able to act very slowly.
1.4.1 Results obtained with penergetic-g in pictures

The aerobic process in the slurry leads to homogenisation:

The slurry pit *prior* to use of penergetic-g
The addition of penergetic-g leads to a visible process of homogenisation. The conversion processes dissolve the floating layer and the sedimentation layers.
The process frequently results in complete homogenisation