



Instructions

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Explanatory notes

Use the biostimulation of Penergetic for humus formation and reduced stable odour.

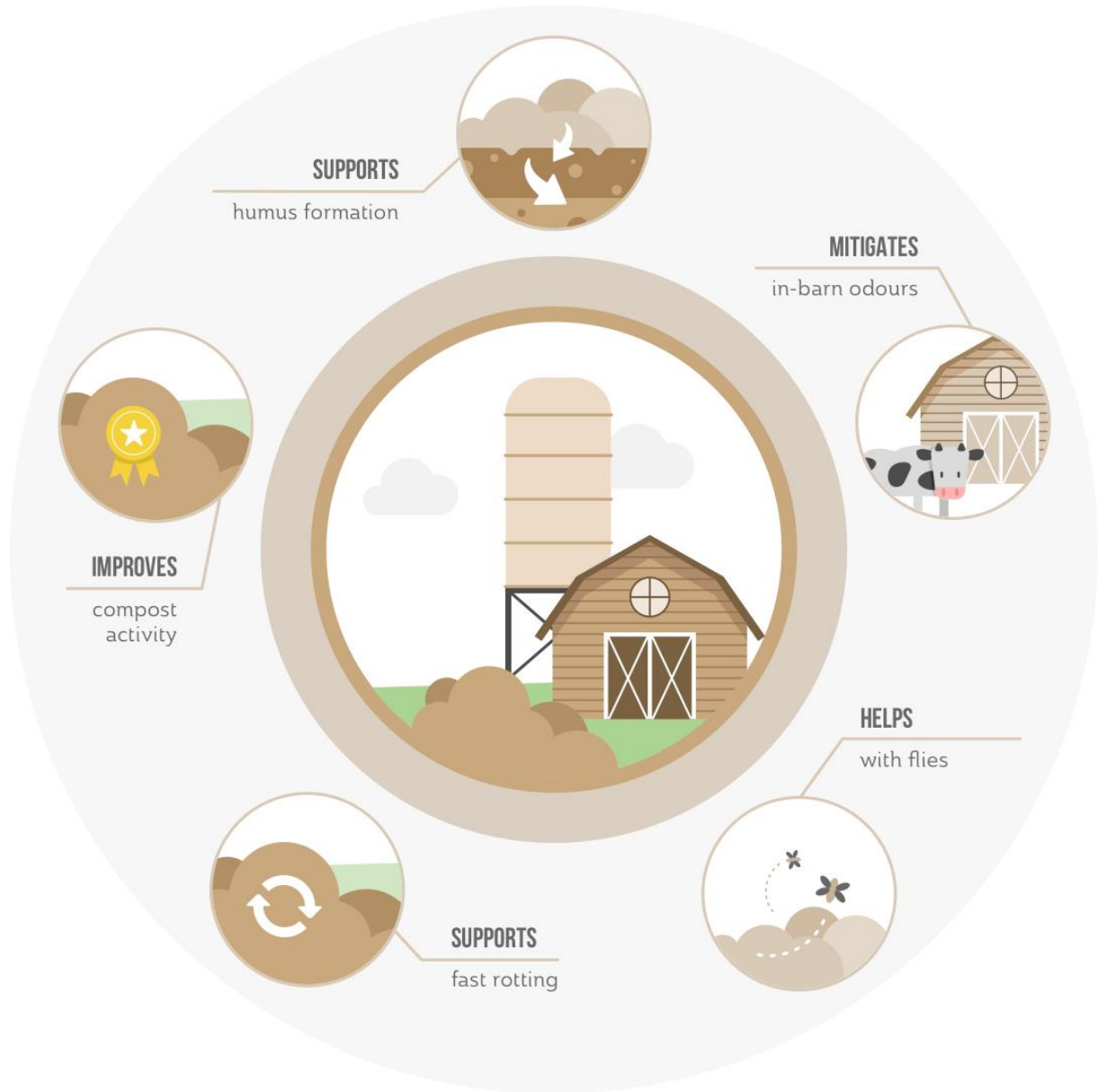
penergetic k is a composting aid for compost and bedding. The product promotes the decomposition of organic matter and accelerates the rotting process (rotting=aerobic process // putrefaction=anaerobic process). In stables it improves the stable climate.

The product reduces the unpleasant smell of compost, slurry and fertilizer to a natural level. The composting process itself is accelerated and optimized, the end product (humus) is enriched by the aerobic rotting processes.


Benefits

- For solid manure and compost
- Stimulates the composting process
- Stabilizes the rotting process
- Improves the stable climate
- Promotion of profitable fertilizers
- Supports humus formation
- Stimulation of compost activity
- Mitigates in-Barn odours
- Supports flies and insect loads
- Low machine expenditure


Wirkungsweise



Product data

Carrier material		Package		Shelf life
	Bentonite	Box	200 gr	5 Years
		Bucket	2.5 kg / 10 kg	
		Bag	8 kg	

We offer further carrier material, please ask us

	Molasses	Canister	2.5 lt / 10 lt	18 Months
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We offer further carrier material, please ask us

Product forms	Article no.	Note
penergetic k Standard	3800	For compost
penergetic k Stable bedding	3850	For bedding and better in-barn climate

Further specific products on request

Application

The following doses are recommended by Penergetic International AG. These are general recommendations that need to be adapted according to local conditions. Factors like weather, climate, compost composition etc. can influence the product efficacy.

Do not mix the products with oily substances.

Application:

The Penergetic products can be combined with other products (farmyard manure, horn, blood and bone meals, composting additives or other chemical / biological products.) However, the instructions from the manufacturers of the individual products must be adhered to. If necessary, a trial mix can be prepared. For optimal results we recommend applying the product regularly.

For the compost:

Dry application

For dry application, it is best to mix penergetic k with sand, clay or soil. Then apply equally to the compost layers.

Liquid application

For liquid application, dissolve penergetic k in water and pour over the existing heap. When the heap is no longer to be turned, poke several holes into the heap and pour penergetic k into these holes.

In the barn / stable:

Before the animals are housed:

Start in the empty barn. Never scatter on top of existing bedding. After cleaning the houses, apply 6 gr of penergetic k per sqm. on the floor and, if possible, spray it (mixed with water) on the walls.

After the house has dried out, scatter the bedding repeat the application and spray 6 gr of penergetic k per sqm. over the bedding. If the animals are not kept in cages but can roam in the barn, the droppings pit and the scratching area must both be treated equally.

Important: Use regularly

You will find further information and instructions for carrying out trials at the end of this document.

Compost and heaps

Creating the right compost mixture

In order to convert organic matter back to plant-available nutrients, microorganisms require nitrogen. The C-N ratio (carbon and nitrogen) within the organic waste intended for composting and fermentation thus needs to be suitable.

(It is important to mix the different organic substances well!)

The carbon-nitrogen ration of different organic substances in the dry matter

Organic matter	Carbon	Nitrogen
Urine	0.8	1
Dung liquor	2-3	1
Fecal matter	6-10	1
Green crop	5-15	1
Black soil	5-20	1
Manure compost	10-20	1
Grass cuttings	10-15	1
Feces of farm animals	10-15	1
Solid manure	10-15	1
Legume straw	10-20	1
Lucerne / intermediate crop	15-25	1
Fresh manure with low straw content	20-25	1
Kitchen waste	20-25	1
Manure with high straw content	25-30	1
Black peat	30-440	1
Municipal waste	30-40	1
Tree foliage	30-50	1
Grain bran	30-50	1
Spelt	50-80	1
Cereal straw	50-150	1
Rotted saw dust	150-250	1
Saw dust	250-500	1

A C-N ratio of 15:25 parts carbon to 1 part nitrogen is ideal for microbial conversion. If the C-N ratio of the mix is too great, add nitrogenous organic matter (oilcake, animal feces...)

Composition example:

50 % organic waste (e.g. leaves, garden and kitchen waste)

30 % straw / manure, slurry

20 % various materials

(e.g. herbage, weed, shavings)

60 % organic waste

20 % animal residues (hair, rumen, bones, slurry)

20 % various materials (e.g. paper / carton / straw)

Crude and mature compost

Crude compost: After just 3 to 5 months the compost has rotted enough to be considered "crude compost". This compost can be used for mulching. It usually still contains some coarser bits but also already has some humus and plenty of microorganisms that can revitalize old and depleted garden soil.

This crude compost can be used to fertilize trees, shrubs or also plants with a high nutrient demand. The crude compost is not worked into the ground like the mature compost described below, but is applied to the top layer of the soil.

Mature compost: After about 1 to 3 weeks the compost will be mostly rotted through, the compost has matured. This mature compost is ideal for fertilizing or, after separating out coarser bits that have not rotted with a compost sifter, for improving the soil.

This relatively finely crumbed, nutrient-rich mature compost should be applied in a 1-cm layer to garden beds and then thoroughly raked in using a grubber or rake. The mature compost revitalizes even depleted garden soil and improves its structure.

How can composting be accelerated further?

Maturing of the compost can also be accelerated by turning over the compost every 3, 6 or 12 months. This makes it mature and rot through quicker.

When turning the compost, penergetic k can be added to speed up the process.

Chicken manure heaps

The chicken manure should be stored indoors. The feces can be mixed with 15 to 20 % of shredded material. The heap should not be higher than 1.20 m and not wider than 2.50 m at the bottom. The core temperature should not be higher than approx. 60 - 65° C.

Ideally, the heaps should be turned twice after 10 days. After that they can be moved outdoors.

- Each new layer should be treated with penergetic k while building a compost heap.
- In existing compost heaps, which are no longer going to be turned, poke several holes into the heap and pour in penergetic k.
- An ideal way of adding penergetic k is during turning of the heap.



Dry application in gr /ha



Liquid application in ml / ha

Usage recommendation

penergetic k – Bedding Art. 3850

6 gr / m² or 6 ml / m²

Repeat after adding new bedding
or after 15 days

penergetic k – Standard Art. 3800

50 gr / m³ or 6 ml / m³



Testdesign

Procedure for trials

- If penergetic products are applied with the fertilizer sprayer, the control field should be sprayed first. Then the test area. Then clean the device.
- Pot tests have shown that a distance of 1.5 m between the pots is sufficient. For tree tests, distances of 5 - 10 m are recommended.
- Attention when combining with the AquaKat. Water or metal can transmit the effects over long distances.
- It takes several weeks until the effect of the Penergetic Information disappears from the test device.
- On slopes, place the Penergetic plot at the bottom, as the rain, for example, will flush the Penergetic products onto the control plot.

Reduction of fertilizer

The Penergetic products act as optimizers. If mineral fertilizers (NPK) or similar products are used, they should be reduced by ~20%. Otherwise the effect of over-fertilization could occur.

Mixture penergetic b and penergetic p

No mixture of penergetic b and penergetic p. When using penergetic b and penergetic p, an interval of at least 10-15 days should be scheduled.

Setting up and documenting a measurement

- It is essential to use separate utensils (test tubes, watering cans, fertilizer containers, etc.) throughout the duration of the experiment and to label them accordingly.
- Definition of a person in charge of the test
- Images from the beginning (high quality images)
- Use previous documents (evaluations/analyses without Penergetic) to enable clear comparison
- Use previous soil investigation or carry it out before the test if necessary.
- Describing the initial situation and the goal or objective
- Creating data / control sheets in which all parameters (dose, spray rate, etc...) are recorded