

Product:

penac-g

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PLOCHER 

Penac g - the profitable method of treating manure



The Effect of penac-g on Pig Manure - the EU-Report

This three year long term project was completed with the financial assistance of the European Union and the Flemish Industry.

In this project the institutes commissioned by the EU tested the effect of penac-g on the homogeneity and smell reduction of pig manure.

An extensive report on the results proves the statements we have been making for years regarding the effect of penac-g on manure.

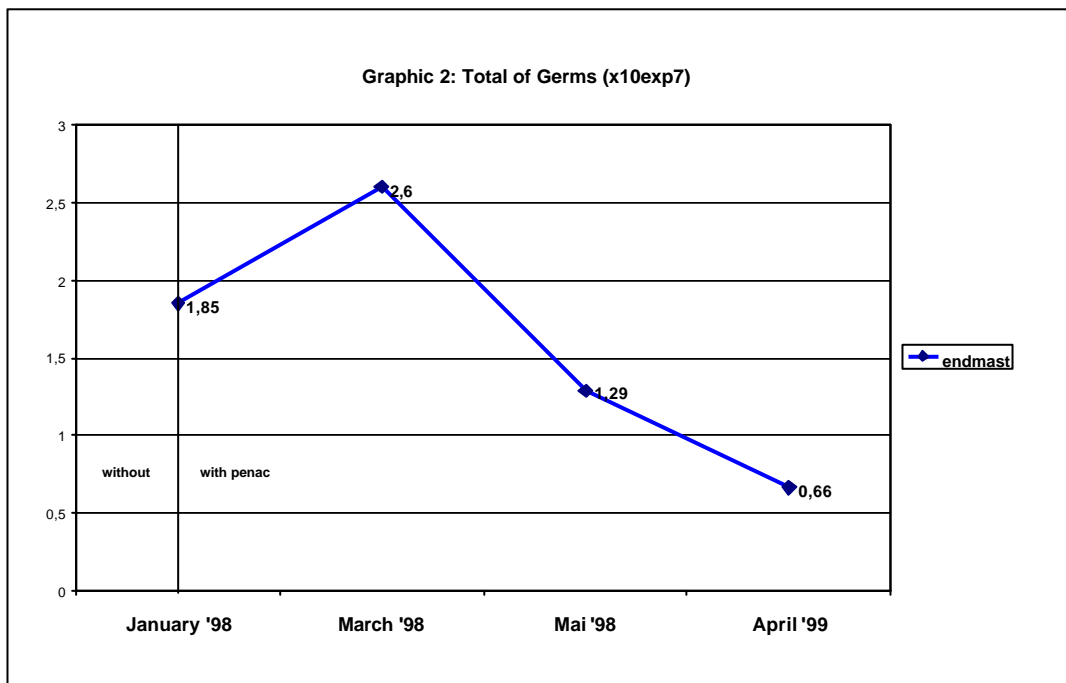
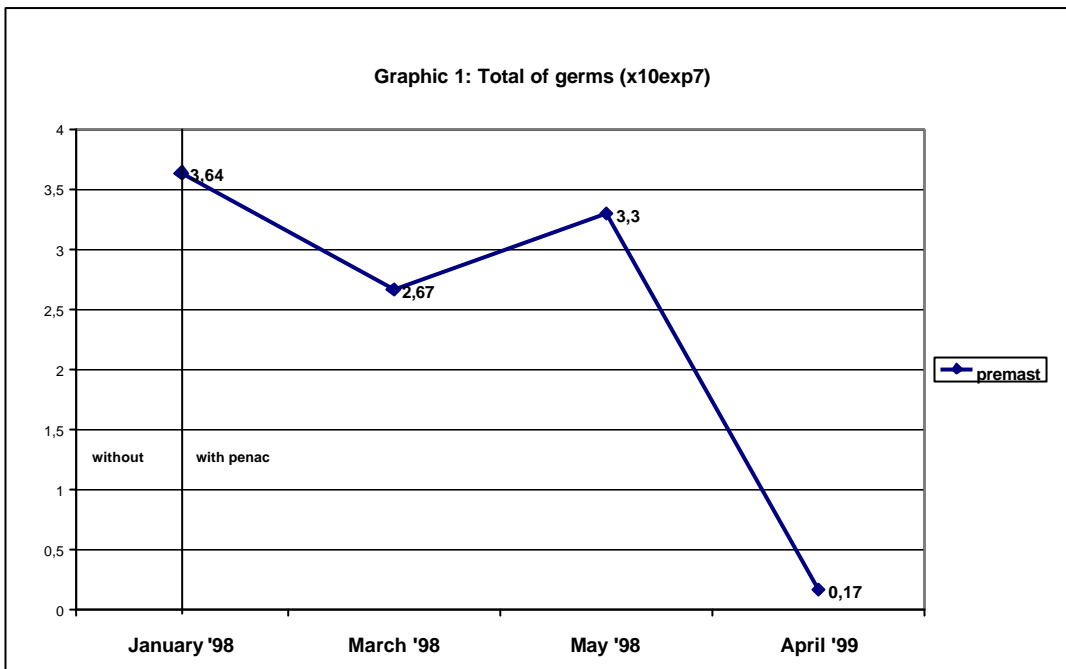
Making manure more hygienic by significantly reducing the amount of total germs

Examination of manure for coliform germs, faecal streptococci, staphylococcus aureus and clostridia showed an ongoing reduction.

Salmonella could be reduced by 100%, coliform germs by 99,4%, enterococci by 86,3% and clostridia by 72%.

The two graphics, 1 and 2, show how the total of germs was drastically reduced to a minimum after only one year of using penac-g. This is valid for the pre- (No. 1) as well as for the end-mast (No. 2).

penac
information





Reduction of anaerobic and anoxic processes by promoting an aerobic environment

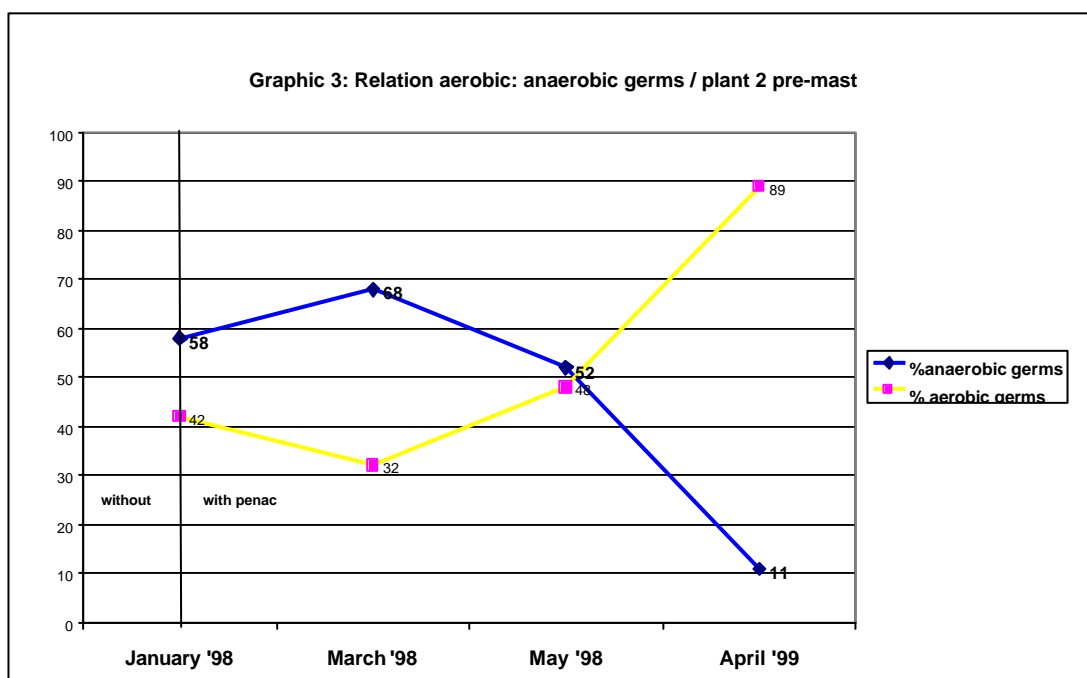
Untreated manure shows low oxygen levels and is therefore within the anaerobic range. The anaerobic conversion process releases rotting gases. The use of penac-g achieves a shift into the aerobic range and therefore a reduction of smell. Useful rotting processes are initiated instead of the harmful rotting process. Graphics no. 3 and 4 show a significant change of aerobic germs versus anaerobic germs when using penac.

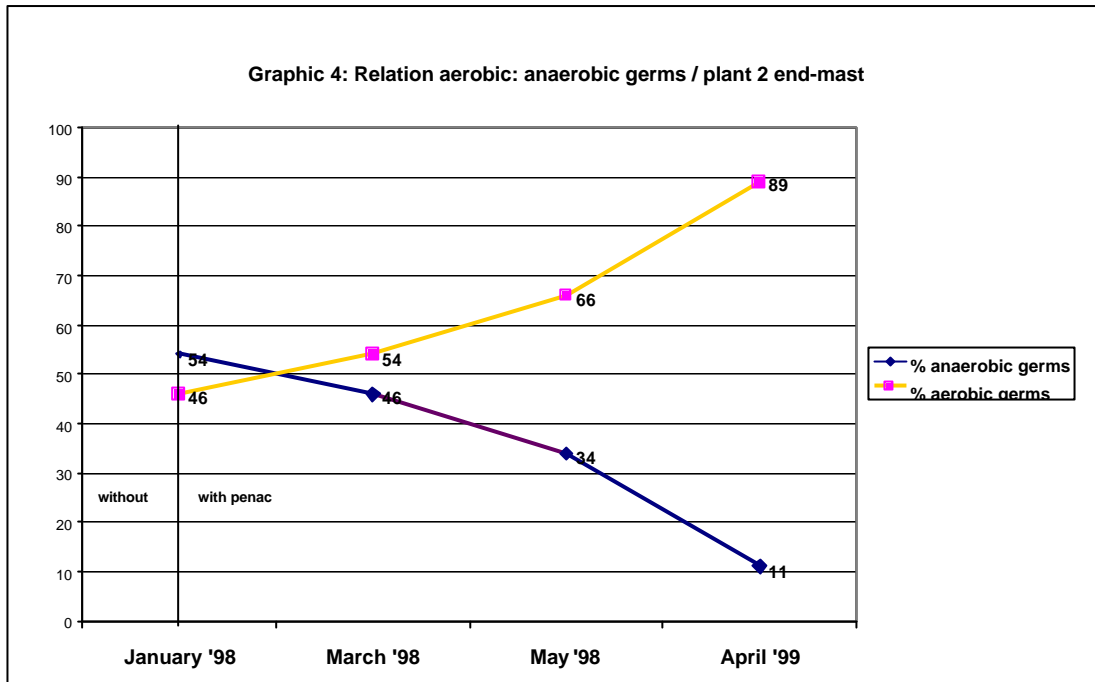
Improvement of fertilising qualities by enhancing the total nitrogen

The shift into the aerobic range as described above, increases the concentration of organically bound nitrogen and therefore the total amount of nitrogen in manure. If manure is within the aerobic range, little or no ammonia develops, but more ammonia nitrate. This bound nitrogen is a slow flowing source of nitrogen for plants. This optimised fertilising quality allows the application of less manure and a more consistent distribution of nutrients. The distribution of this manure also promotes aerobic rotting processes in the ground.

Homogenisation and improvement of the liquidity of manure

Existing sink- and swim layers strata were significantly reduced or dissolved. The improved homogeneity allowed a complete evacuation of the vessels and distribution was evidently facilitated.





Results in brief

- Making manure more hygienic by significantly reducing the total amount of germs
- Reduction of anaerobic and anoxic processes by promoting an aerobic environment
- Homogenisation and improvement of the liquidity of manure
- Improvement of fertilising qualities by enhancing the total nitrogen
- Reduction of sink- and swim strata
- Reduction of smell pollution