



Anwendungsbericht/User Application Report

Produkt/Product:

penergetic b

Fachberater/Consultant:

Penergetic Austria
Christof Weber

Anwender/User:

Johann Braid
St. Roman b. Schärding

Datum/Date:

2011

Application on silage grass in Austria

Long-term use of penergetic – no reduction in yields in spite of drought

Problem description

Due to the extended drought in St. Roman during the spring of 2011, the yield from the first cut was reduced by 30 - 70 % on average, i.e. the harvest amounted to an average of approximately 10 silo bales per hectare.

The situation on Johann Braid's farm was different. He has used penergetic products for more than 10 years.

During the arid year of 2011 his yield was therefore just as big as in 2010.

Results

- 1st cut: 15,2 silo bales/ha*
- 2nd cut: 14,8 silo bales/ha
- 3rd cut: 13,8 silo bales/ha

*(1 silo bale = feed ration/45 LSU/day; 1.25m x 1.25m)

In addition, Johann Braid was able to cut for a fourth time in October! The last time he was able to cut four times was in 2005.

The triticales yield was also higher:

- 2010: 5'000 kg/ha
- 2011: 6'000 kg/ha

Conclusion

By activating the organisms in the soil, especially earthworms and mycorrhizal fungi, the soil's water absorption and storage properties are improved. In addition, nutrients in the organic fertilizer are activated through natural processes and can in turn be easier converted by the plants.

Johann Braid: "My neighbours have observed my way of working for more than 10 years now – they see the positive changes on my fields, but still continue to use conventional methods. I am surprised about that, because the Penergetic system is extremely cost efficient and easy to apply, and, as we see on my farm, yields outstanding results!"



To cope better with extreme weather in the future:
penergetic k (soil activation – nutrient mobilization) supports:

Field: Dosage: 2 – 4 kg/ha per season

- nutrient mobilisation
- promotes mycorrhiza and soil biology
- faster degradation of crop and root residues
- humus formation
- formation of clay-humus complexes
- reduced susceptibility to erosion
- pH value regulation
- improved water storage and air flow properties of the soil
- natural processes make nutrients in applied fertilisers more easily available to the plants and thus more effective
- increased efficiency of herbicides
- easier soil preparation



Pasture: Dosage: 2 – 4 kg/ha per season

- denser bottom grass
- optimised grass cover
- healthier growth
- reduced weed infestation
- grass growing over dock
- increased bearing capacity
- greater biodiversity
- increased yield

Application: Spring – autumn (before winter dormancy)

