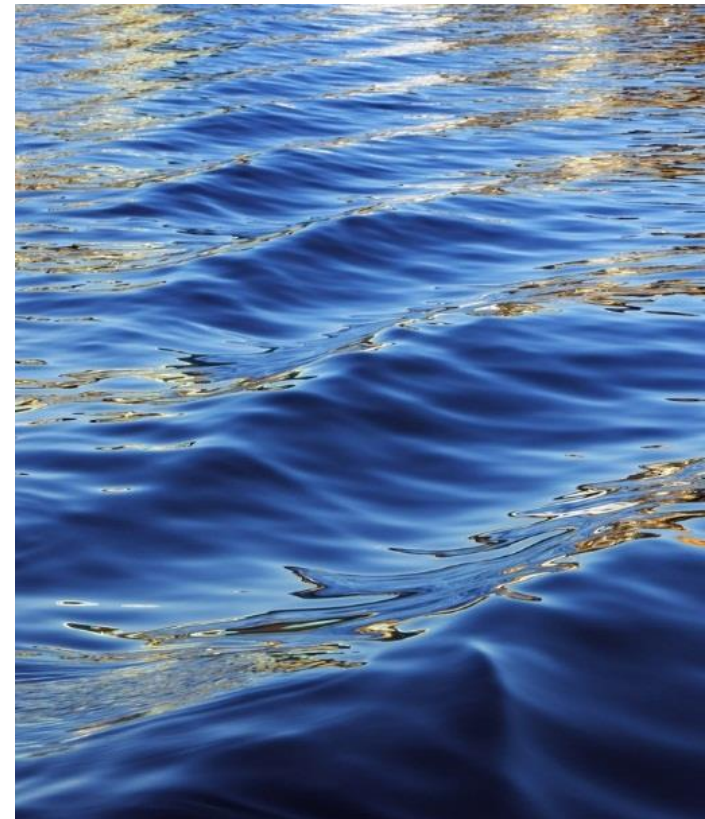




Spreading Slurry



National Rural Network



Low emissions slurry spreading improves soil fertility and has a lower greenhouse gas emission output than that of the conventional splashplate spreading method.

Organic fertilisers, such as slurry and soiled water from farmyards, can be a valuable source of nutrients for grass. Most of the nutrient benefit is derived from the high Nitrogen (N) and Potassium (K) content, Phosphorus (P) is present but in a lesser concentration

Both the method and timing of slurry- spreading will determine how efficiently the growing crop utilises the nutrients available in the slurry.

In warm and dry conditions, nitrogen can be lost into the air as ammonia. It's best to spread slurry in cool and moist conditions, ideally on a misty day.



Image: Slurry spreading with dribble bars using an Umbiblical system

Source: Slurrykat



Low Emission Slurry Spreading (LESS)

The goal of Low Emission Slurry Spreading is to increase the recycling of organic fertilisers, while reducing ammonia emissions into the atmosphere. Ammonia is a gas, which contributes to climate change and global warming.

Umbilical systems work well as part of a low emission spreading method whereby slurry is pumped from the store to the field and then spread using a tractor. Slurry is constantly being delivered to the field through a pipe, reducing the amount of time spent ferrying slurry from the farmyard to the field.

The Dribble Bar and the Trailing Shoe Applicator are two slurry spreading methods which reduce ammonia emissions, increase nutrient uptake and reduce the odour, by releasing the slurry close to the ground



VS



Conventional Splash Plate Method vs Low-emission Trailing Shoe Method