

Decomposition and putrefaction - the great adversaries	
Putrefaction (anaerobic) - untreated	Decomposition (aerobic) - treated
Leads to the formation of: Hydrogen sulphide, Hydrogen chloride, Hydrocarbon, Phosphorus hydride, Ammonia (NH ₄) N losses!	The following substances are formed / made available: Plant-available trace elements, such as zinc, copper, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum and many others Nitric oxide (NO ₃) N bound to form fungal protein (slowly flowing source of N)
Toxins (poisons), which promote diseases	Antibiotics, inhibitors to prevent diseases
Livestock exposed to risk of viruses	Destruction of viruses
Anaerobic bacteria do not produce any vitamins	Mould fungi produce vitamins and enzymes
Putrefaction leads to zinc deficiency; zinc deficiency leads to viral infections	Mould fungi break down large quantities of zinc (important in building up protein)
Putrefaction leads to pest infestation	Decomposition processes are essential for healthy plants. Humans are part of this "soil-plant-animal-man" chain!
Acrid, pungent putrescent odours	Low-odour to odourless
Formation of floating layers and sedimentation layers in slurry	Slurry remains liquid and homogeneous
Formation of strong root toxins	No substances to inhibit root growth
Danger of scorching during application	No scorching of plants during application
Promotes the growth of woody top grass = inferior fodder	Promotes the growth of ground-covering bottom grass = nourishing fodder
Relatively high quantities of fertilizer are required, mineral fertilizer also needs to be used	Small quantities of slurry per ha. due to high fertilizing capacity, no or reduced mineral fertilizer required
Pollutants in dissolved form = danger for the groundwater	Nutrients in bound form = no risk to the groundwater

This information has been taken from the English translation of Erhard Hennig's book "Geheimnisse der fruchtbaren Böden" [The Secrets of Fertile Soil], with the author's permission.

