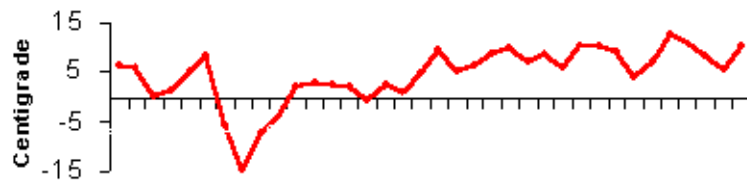


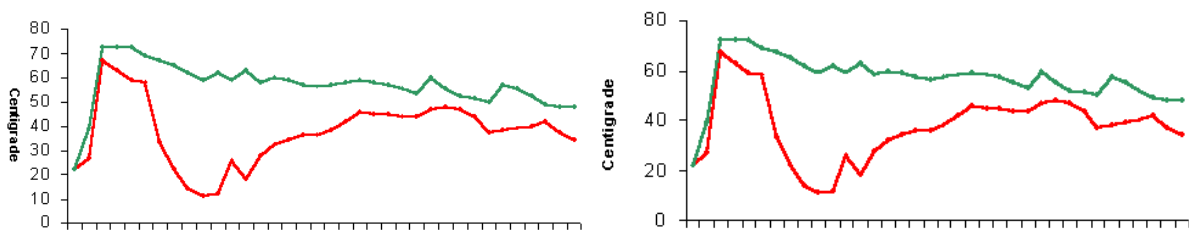
Germany: Velbert GKR Composting Plant

On 2 December 1996 GKR Composting Plant, a large composting plant in Velbert, Germany, treated a pile of 60-tonne composting material (organic matters shredded into less than 30 mm pieces) by spraying on it 4 kg BioAktiv for Compost in 600 litres of water; while they used another untreated pile of 60-tonne composting material as control. From 5 December 1996 to 9 April 1997, every three to five days they took measurements of temperature, carbon dioxide content and oxygen content at the edge and middle of both piles at depths of 80 and 160 cm.

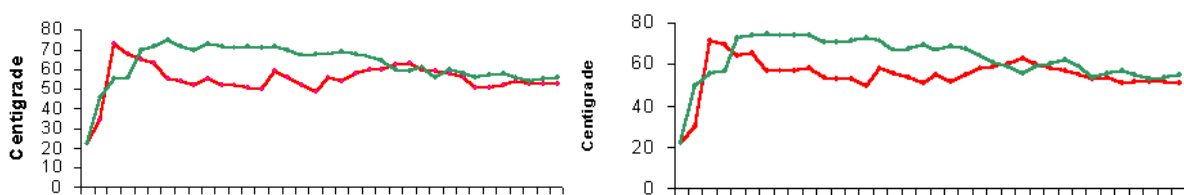


The chart above shows the mean temperatures of Velbert from the weather office during the trial period. The following four charts show the temperature measurements of the four points of both piles during the trial period. The BioAktiv-treated pile rose to a higher and more even temperature at all four points than the untreated pile. Unlike the untreated pile, its temperatures were not affected by the surrounding air temperature. The higher temperature during the entire trial period indicated that the aerobic bacteria in the BioAktiv-treated pile were working faster to biodegrade the composting material.

Temperature (°C) from 5 December 96 to 9 April 97 (BioAktiv – green, control – red)

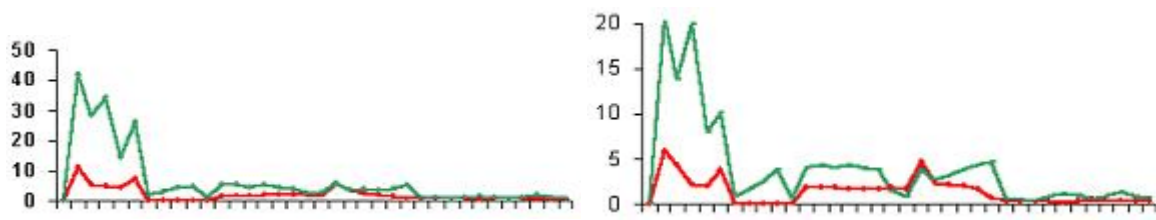


Pile edge temperatures at 80 cm deep (left) and 160 cm deep (right)

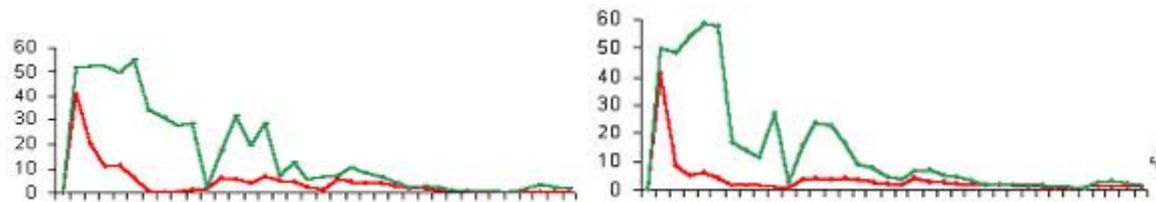


Pile middle temperatures at 80 cm deep (left) and 160 cm deep (right)

Carbon dioxide content (%) from 5 December 96 to 9 April 97 (BioAktiv – green, control – red)



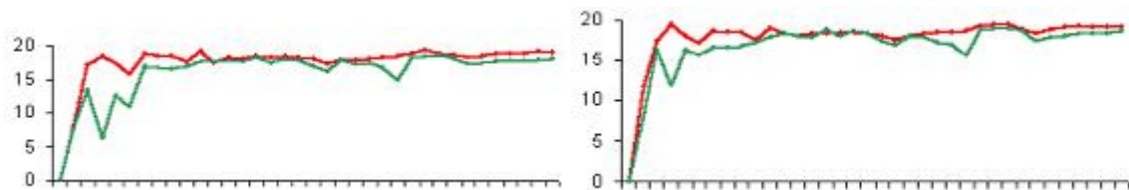
Pile edge carbon dioxide contents at 80 cm deep (left) and 160 cm deep (right)



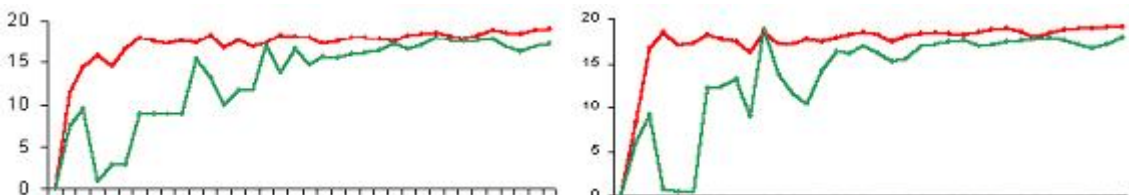
Pile middle carbon dioxide contents at 80 cm deep (left) and 160 cm deep (right)

As shown in the charts above, the carbon dioxide contents measured in the BioAktiv-treated pile were significantly higher than those in the untreated pile. This shows that the aerobic bacteria in the BioAktiv-treated pile were working harder to biodegrade carbohydrates in the composting material into carbon dioxide and water.

Oxygen content (%) from 5 Dec 96 to 9 Apr 97 (BioAktiv – green, control – red)



Pile edge oxygen contents at 80 cm deep (left) and 160 cm deep (right)



Pile middle oxygen contents at 80 cm deep (left) and 160 cm deep (right)

The oxygen contents in both piles were exact opposite to the respective carbon dioxide contents. This means that there were more aerobic bacteria in the BioAktiv-treated pile consuming more oxygen to do the composting work.

In conclusion, the use of BioAktiv for Compost speeds up the composting process, shortening its duration, and increase the productivity of the composting plant. The BioAktiv-enhanced aerobic processes, besides providing better quality compost, suppress anaerobic processes in the composting material hence reducing odour and providing a better environment.

[\[Original report\]](#)