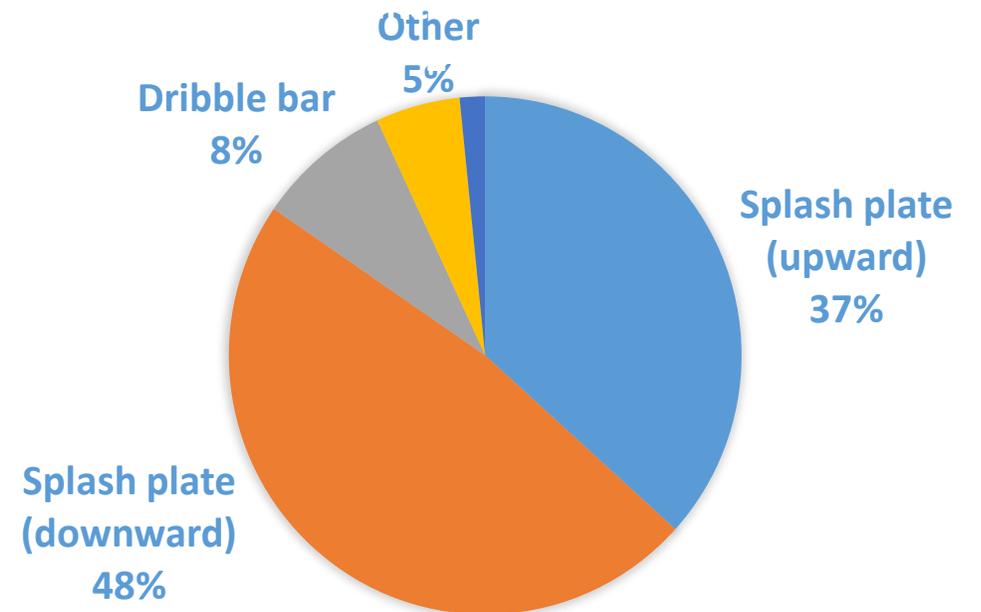
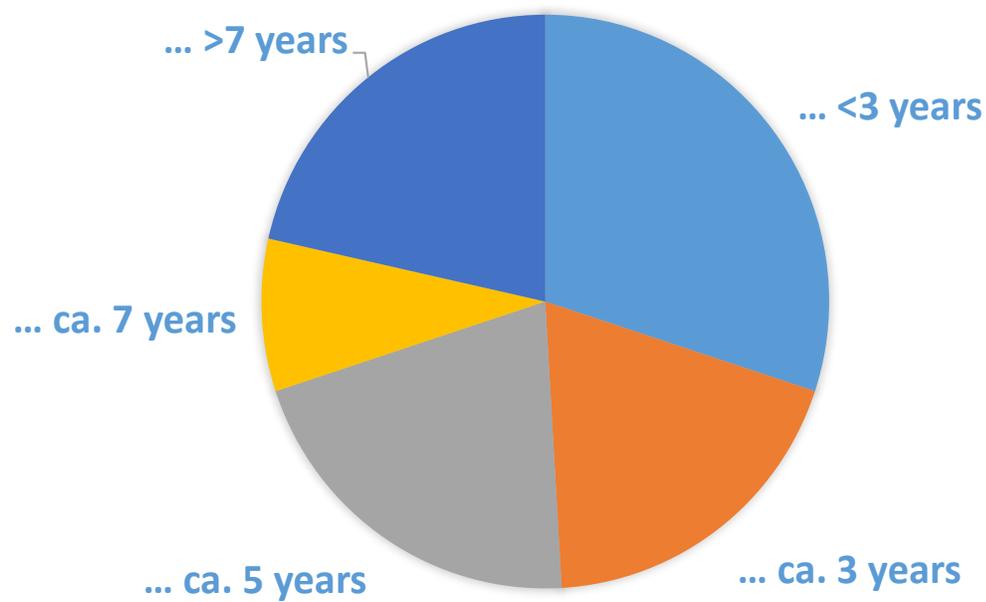


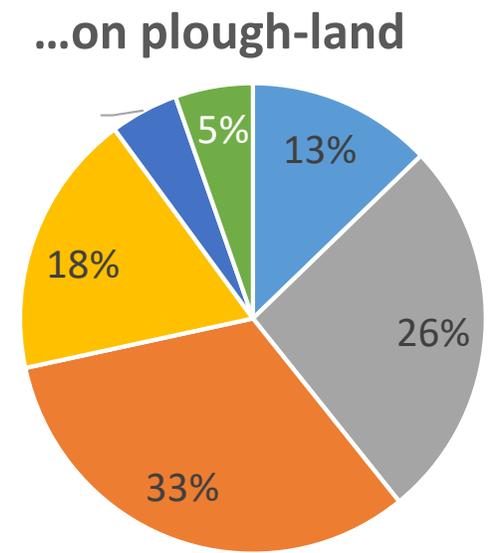
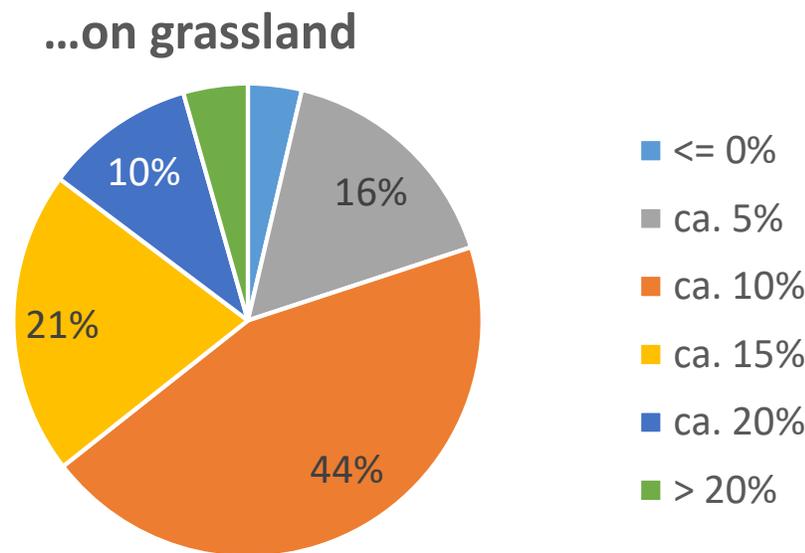
FARMER USES A MÖSCHA SPREADER ALREADY FOR...

FORMER SPREADER OF THE FARMER:



Estimate of additional yield...

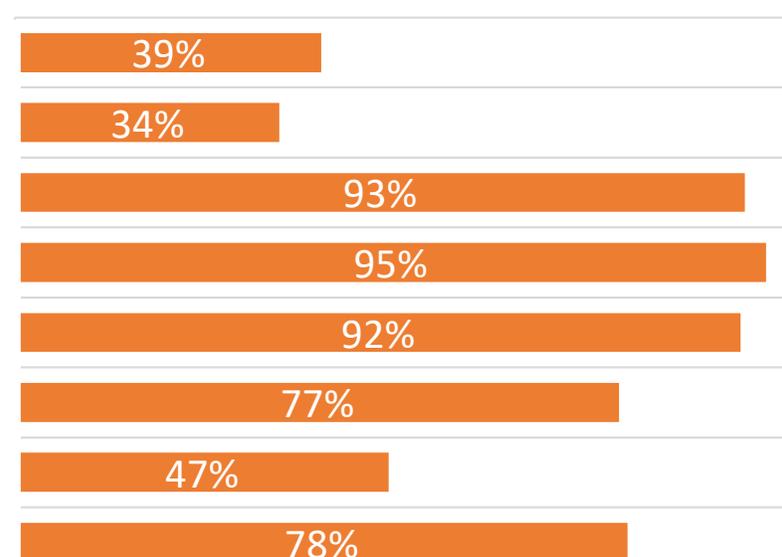
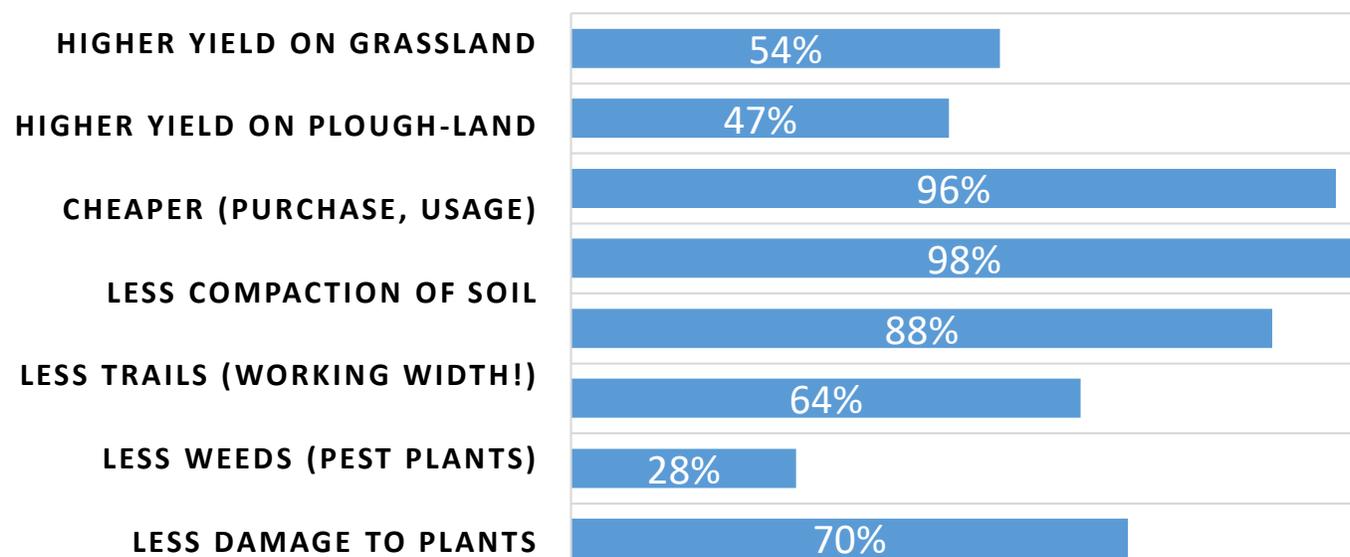
More than half of the farmers think that the additional growth provided by the MÖSCHA spreader is at least 10%!



ADVANTAGES:

...WHEN COMPARED TO DRIBBLE BAR...

...OR TRAILING SHOE / INJECTION.



In the opinion of many farmers, including me, this swivelling spreader is the best option for grassland. The thick droplets get direct to the soil and don't cause damage to the plants or the turf. This is important on grassland, and it is only possible with this spreader.
In my opinion, the low weight is very important. Due to legislation we have to spread slurry in spring time, when the soil [is wet]. So we have to minimize weight [to avoid damage to the soil]. Furthermore, it is important to stick to trails on plough-land in order to avoid growth-depression. A slurry spreader [should provide a high spreading width]. However, a 24 meter dribble bar weighs over 2 tons. A Moescha DUO spreader is much lighter. Furthermore, you can adjust the working width quickly []. Besides, a dribble bar is prone to technical problems due to the distribution unit etc.
Another advantage of the Moescha spreader (especially in spring-time) is that small plants are not blanketed by slurry stripes, which is the case for dribble bars and trailing shoes. In our crop, there were often stripes in which whole rows died, reducing the yield.
On grassland, the Moescha spreader is also the ne plus ultra. With dribble bars and trailing shoes, the slurry stripes often stay on the plants and slurry gets into the silage. Injection spreaders have the disadvantage of causing permanent damage to the turf, which means that more of the soil gets into the grass you harvest. Furthermore, injections spreaders have a limited working width and high weight, resulting in trails that diminish the yield.
Independently from the type of the spreader, slurry should always be spread shortly before the next rain. This can be much easier achieved if every farmer has a Moescha spreader and can do it himself than by pushing the farmers to use the costly and heavy technique of a service provider, because this service provider won't have time at the perfect moment and might spread the slurry two days in advance [resulting in high emissions].
Less dirt on the pasture/food.
I have been using swivelling spreaders for 25 years. First the Moescha single spreader, then the DUO spreader, now the TRIO spreader.
Great spreader.
The worst thing concerning dribble bar and trailing shoe is the compaction of the soil by their additional weight [] Furthermore, during cool wheather in spring time and autumn you really have a low risk of emissions, which does not justify the use of techniques that damage both the soil and the plants!
A ban of the Moescha spreader would significantly increase costs for many dairy farmers, without bringing significant advantage in terms of emissions.
The Moescha spreader was one of my most cost-effective investments of the last 10 years. I also convinced neighbors to use it. []
We are delighted by the performance of the Moescha spreader []. We are not convinced by dribble bars and the like.
The yield on crop-land is higher than by using a dribble bar. This is because some nitrogen is directly absorbed by the leafs, in contrast to the long time it takes that slurry stripes have a fertilizing effect – especially in dry wheather. You must not underestimate this advantage [].
[] We have been using the Moescha for more than 5 years, it is just a great spreader.
We use a boom with two Moescha spreaders, achieving a working width of 30 meters. This minimizes trails, which is especially of advantage on grassland. Furthermore, we like getting large droplets, because they reduce emissions and don't result in dead stripes that dribble bars or trailing shoes produce. []
I wish you success [] because I experienced how emission-reducing and plants-preserving this spreader is.
We have a DUO and two single Moescha spreaders, and we are very satisfied. Even spread []
The Moescha spreader is essential for dairy farmers, because the slurry is thick and will cause many problems if you use a dribble bar. []
From my perspective, this is one of the best spreaders []
Does always a good job. Is worth the money.
Especially on grassland, there is no reasonable alternative to the Moescha spreader, because dribble bar, trailing shoe and injection just don't work that good.

It is very important to take all of the process costs into account. The ultra-modern processes using 40 t and crab steering do not offer the soil or larks or baby rabbits a chance, not to mention the costs and utilisation required for them to be viable...
During dedicated testing, the greatest yields were achieved on grassland using Möscha spreaders with prepared, revitalised liquid manure []
The Möscha swiveling spreader is the most efficient on grassland. All other systems have significant disadvantages here.
The Möscha spreader must absolutely remain available after 2020. Otherwise, we would only have contractors working the fields. There is minimal acceptance of these enormous tanks among the population. However, if I spread fertiliser as a local farmer, the level of acceptance is generally much higher. Have not had any problems so far, as long as the equipment is used properly and the land worked in parallel. Hopefully this will continue.
It is tough to find suitable alternatives to the Möscha spreader, in particular for grassland, as previous drag hose/shoe and injection processes simply do not work as well on grassland.
Tried a drag shoe in 2015 and was really not impressed at all. Even though it had been raining, the stripes of slurry were still lying on the surface after the third application and got into the feed. 14 m ³ Eckart pump tank truck with 15 m Bomec drag shoe and Fendt 720 V – 32 tonnes total weight.
I spread approximately 700 m ³ of slurry per year using a 6 m ³ tank and 65 hp tractor. [] I am encountering the same thing as many farms. The organic fertilisers currently being applied by smaller farms can no longer be spread, which leads to a situation in which more and more organic fertilisers are simply being applied where they are produced. This in turn will lead to nutrient concentration on the land in question.
We would definitely not want to be without the Möscha, particularly for silage maize farming with crops that have reached the six-leaf-collar stage, as it is irreplaceable here
[] In our farm, we have come to the conclusion that a significant portion of the nutrients are absorbed directly via the leaf, which makes the crops more vigorous within a very short time and bridges any potential nutrient gaps. Another important point is that there are now only a few contractors left in our region that can provide the large tanks with large drag hose working widths due to the high investment costs involved. This is leading to a situation in which it may not be possible to spread the liquid manure at precisely the right time if the contractor is unable to come on time. The Möscha spreader operates reliably in the event of night frost, while drag hoses freeze relatively quickly, which severely compromises their spreading accuracy.
In summary, the Möscha spreader offers us only benefits and is great to use.
The leaf fertilisation effect should also not be forgotten. We apply the liquid manure with the addition of 10 litres of fresh water/m ³ . It is also prepared with EM and Grandeur. Liquid manure does not smell as bad or eat into the track as much as with a pile head.
Please do whatever you can to ensure that this simple and environmentally friendly technology remains available to us farmers. []
Unbeatable on grassland and very well tolerated by plants.
I have equipped three vacuum tank trucks with Möscha spreaders. One of these trucks has now been spreading with this for almost 10 years. I can definitely recommend the devices. This type of spreading offers major benefits, particularly on grassland. The spreading is precise over the whole area and the channel does not get damaged. Creating channels with the drag hose and drag shoe is problematic on grassland, especially when the liquid manure/digestate has a high DM content. As a practical person, I can only recommend the Möscha system. Everything else is a waste of money and will only result in problems.
I am very satisfied with my Möscha Duo spreader. The spreading accuracy, ease of maintenance and value for money are all excellent. I would also like to continue using the spreader after 2020 on arable land and grassland. Systems for soil-level spreading, such as drag shoes, are very expensive and also add a great deal of weight. I could then only fill my tank to 70%, as otherwise I would not be permitted to drive on public roads. []
I am very satisfied with the Möscha spreader and would be delighted if it retained approval for use.
A liquid manure spreading demonstration with drag shoe technology was performed at my farm in summer 2015 with extremely bad results. If you need any photos or data on just how poorly the drag shoe technology fared, I would be happy to oblige. []
The leaf fertilisation effect should not be underestimated, as it really helps a great deal more. The decomposition biology of the liquid manure does not belong 15 cm below the surface of the soil.
This spreader is excellent. I hope it gets indefinite approval.
The Möscha spreader is THE technology for smaller farms with good spreading in low-wind conditions. Many farms in the region have made the switch from (broken) drag hoses to Möscha systems. Approval for use after 2020 would therefore be very important.
Liquid manure spreading is a question of timing. Dedicated, simple and affordable technology is much better for both the plants and the environment than a high-tech option
The Möscha works with significantly fewer blockages than the drag hose. The channel injection system cannot be used on grassland in mountainous upland regions.
The Möscha spreader is simply fantastic. Other spreaders are ridiculous and drag shoes are not any better.
The most important argument in favour of a Möscha spreader is that a Möscha spreader allows farmers to use their own equipment in the long run (costs), which makes it far more flexible in use (weather). Even the most expensive and complex technology does not benefit the environment if it cannot be used at the right time (shortly before rain). The lowest nitrogen losses are always just before heavy rain, regardless of which technology or spreading technique is being used.