

# Handling and applying digestate

1. Who is Samson-very short
2. What is unique for Samson – flexibility- implement range
3. Nutrient efficiency by different applications, what is achieved
4. How to be sure : What you want to do ➡ is what you are doing
5. How to documentate the work done

## SAMSON GROUP A/S: one group, five entities

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2A

## The basis machine- The Samson tanker



	PG II 16	PG II 18	PG II 20	PG II 18 Genesis	PG II 20 Genesis	PG II 21	PG II 25	PG II 28	PG II 31	PG II 35
Tank volume [m <sup>3</sup> ]	16	17.8	19.8	18.6	20.7	20.5	25.6	27.8	30.9	34.5
Tank diameter [mm]	1850	1950	2050	1850	1950	1950	2200	2200	2200	2200
length [mm]	8600	8600	8600	9315	9315	9315	9315	10165	10815	11815
Number of wheel axles [pcs]	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Max. wheel diameter [mm]	1680	1680	1680	1850 *1980	1850 *1980	1680	1680	1850	1850	1850

\*Not released in all countries due to homologation



2B

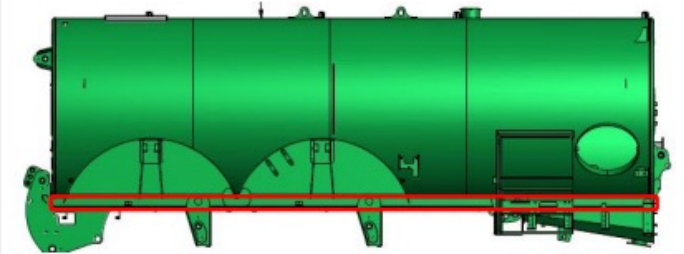
A Samson tanker is an implement carrier ,  
not just a tanker.- Flexibility

With strong frame for pulling implements  
and 9 t linkage capacity.

Makes it possible to carry effective  
implements and handle the forces  
comming from implements under work

Straight frame in one piece from drawbar to the linkage

- The perfect way to transmit the power from the tractor to the implement
- Gives the lowest weight
- Increases the lifetime of the frame



A Samson is efficient with 6m<sup>3</sup>/min to  
12m<sup>3</sup>/min filling capacity.  
, and up to 14 m<sup>3</sup>/min unloading.  
Centrifugal pumps ,less maintenance  
Beat vacuum tankers big time in cycle time  
pro load.  
Designed also for intensive road transport  
with load → Less cost pro m<sup>3</sup> because of  
capacity



## 2C

- SBX 16-24 = 16, 18, 20 & 24 meter
- SBX 18-24 = 16, 18, 20 & 24 meter
  
- SBX2 16-18 = 16 & 18 meter
- SBX2 16-24 = 16, 18, 20 & 24 meter
- SBX2 18-24 = 16, 18, 20 & 24 meter
- SBX2 20-28 = 16, 18, 20, 24 & 28 meter
- SBX2 20-27 = 15, 16, 18, 21, 24 & 27 meter
- SBX2 20-30 = 18, 20, 24, 28 & 30 meter

SBX – one distributor  
SBX2 – two distributors



Draghose boom in different widths and types .  
Because they are meant to be used in crops

Which also means working with must apply to  
tramlines system/with

Going from earlier 12m now up to 36m

- SHB4 30 C = 18, 24 & 30 meter
- SHB4 30 = 18, 24 & 30 meter
  
- SHB4 36 = 20, 24, 30 & 36 meter
- SHB4 36 = 24, 30 & 36 meter

Four distributors





Single disc injector



Single disc injector



Double disc injector

Grassland injectors

TE 8	TS 8 TS 12	TD 8 Mk3 TD 12 Mk3



Two-bar tine incorporator



Three-bar tine incorporator



Two-bar disc incorporator

Black soil injectors

CM 6 CM 7.5	CMX 6.1 CMX 6.7 CMX 8.6	SD II 500 SD II 600 SD II 700



- Use of minimum tillage
- Soil-drying and warming benefits of conventional tillage
- Agronomic no-till advantages
- Only the seed row portion of the soil is disturbed
- Pathway and seedbed is created through the residue of the previous crop
- Residue is moved in between the tilled rows to protect the soil
- Reduced fuel consumption

For more than 20 years this method has been used in northern America. It is now spreading throughout Europe combining the advantages of conventional tillage and plowing



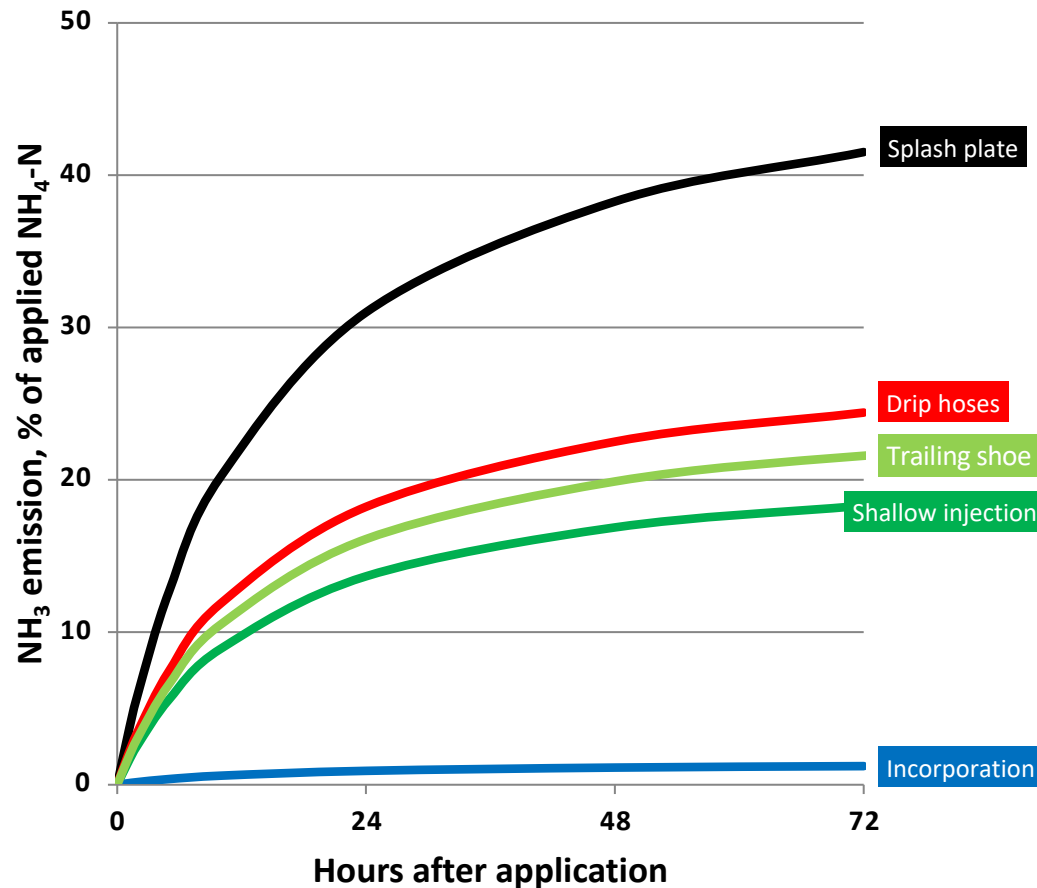
Strip-Till  
Or placed slurry for maize

- Row width from 25 to 30 cm
- Working depth from 20 to 30 cm
- 75 cm standard distance between rows
- Distance from seed to slurry is approximately 5 to 7 cm



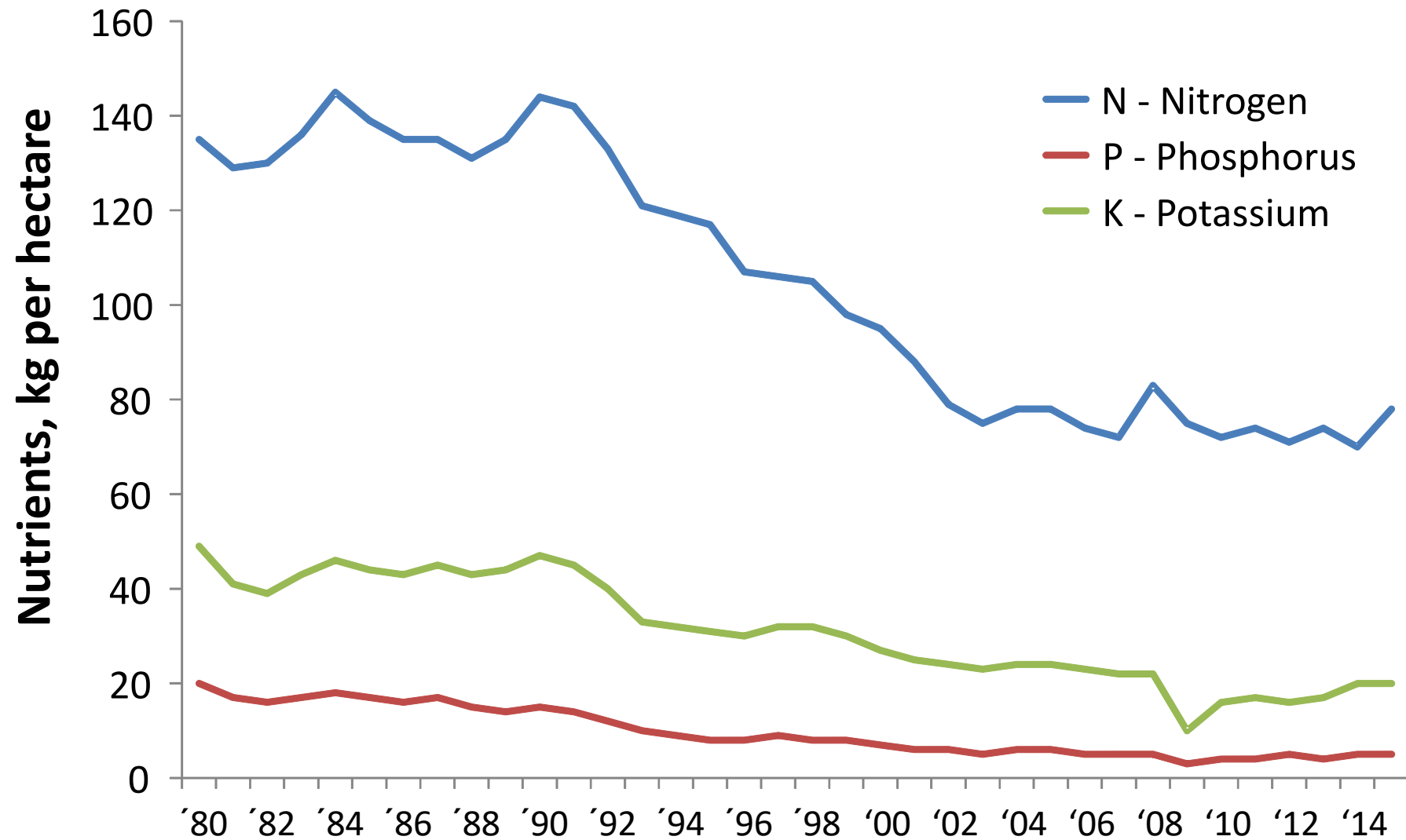


# Ammonia volatilisation with different application techniques

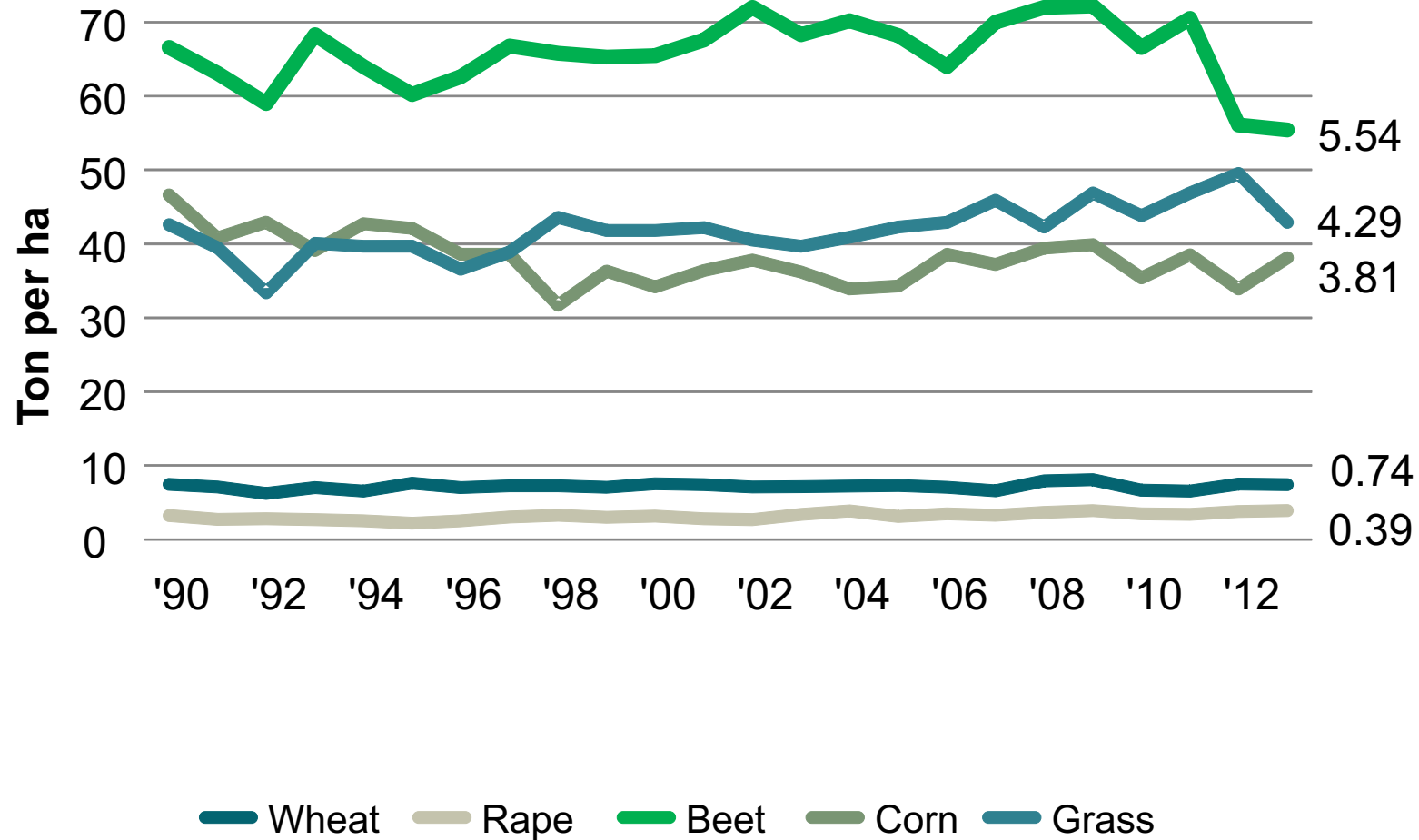


- Example of average ammonia loss as % of applied ammoniacal nitrogen ( $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ )
- Splash plate spreading is judged to have a volatilisation loss which is a factor of 1.7 higher than drip hose application
- Shallow injection in grass is judged to have a volatilisation loss which accounts for approx. 75% of the loss from slurry applied with drip hoses
- Incorporation in black soil is judged to have a volatilisation loss which accounts for approx. 5% of the loss from slurry applied with drip hoses
- Source: Hansen *et al*, 2008.

## Consumption of mineral fertilizers, 1980-2015



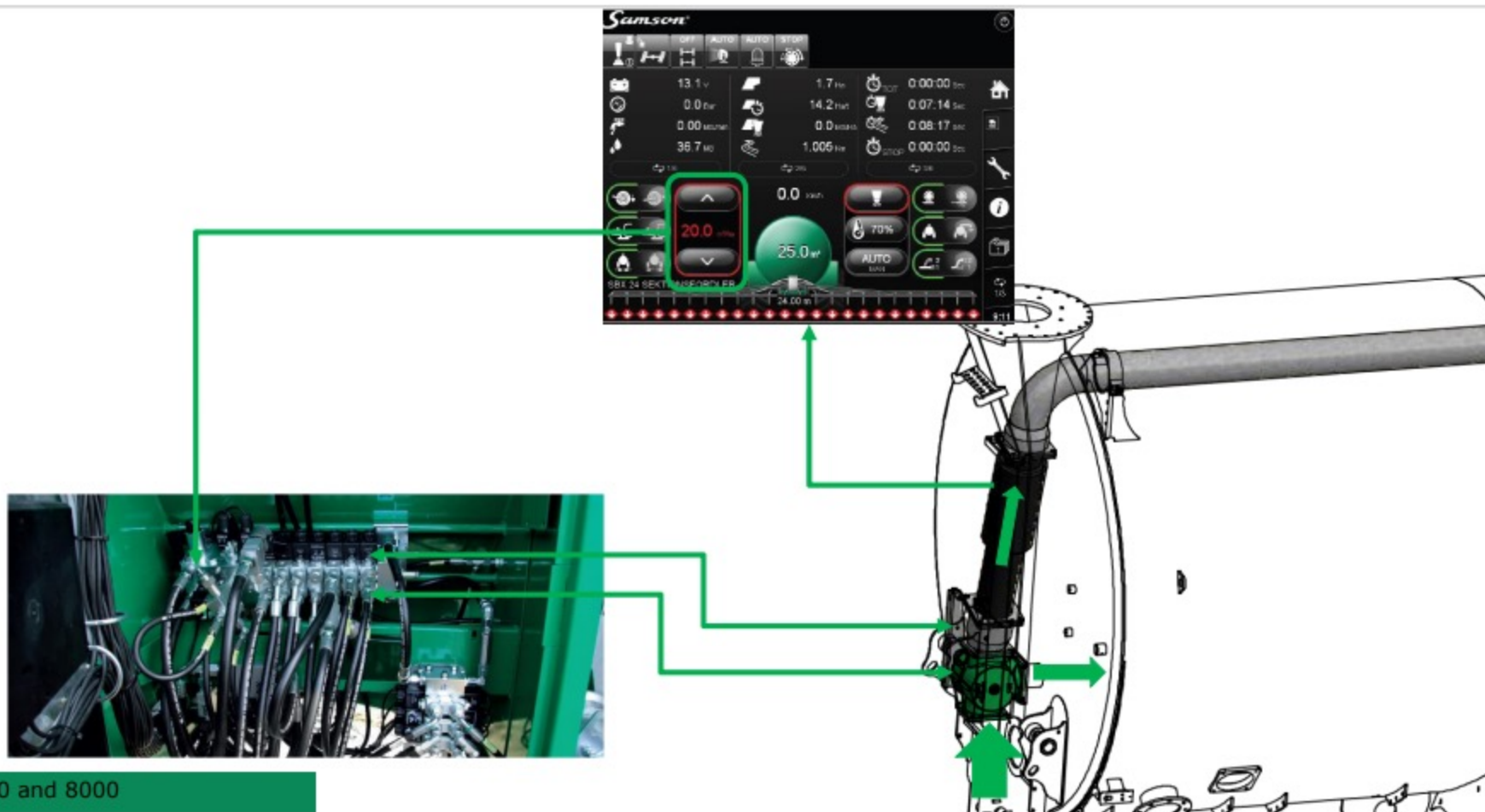
# Crop yields, 1990-2012





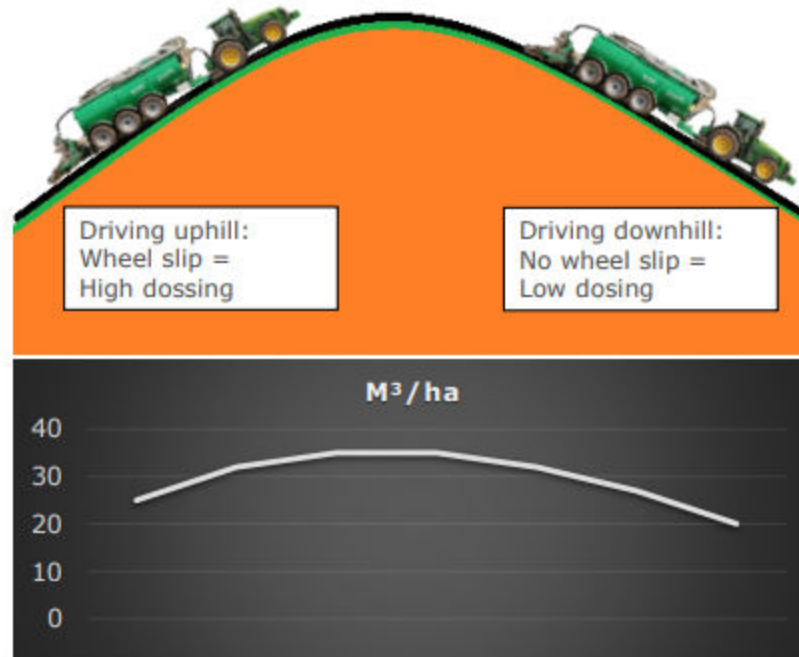
1. Have the needed storage capacity , so storage capacity is not deciding ,when it has to be applied in the field.
2. Have the machine capacity for applying under good conditions in time.
3. What is in it N, P, K or ? Get a representative samples of the digestate pro m<sup>3</sup>
4. Have equipment with auto dosage control, which give the m<sup>3</sup>/ha that is wanted
5. Get documentation for the applying done → and then top dress with fertilizer

## Auto dosage of the slurry

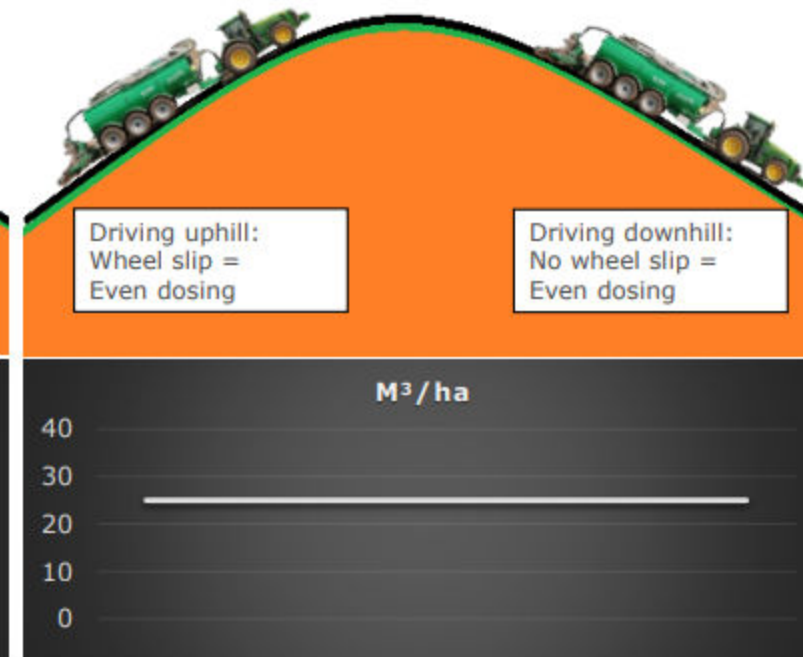


Standard on SlurryMaster 6000 and 8000

Application **without** automatic dosing control



Application **with** automatic dosing control



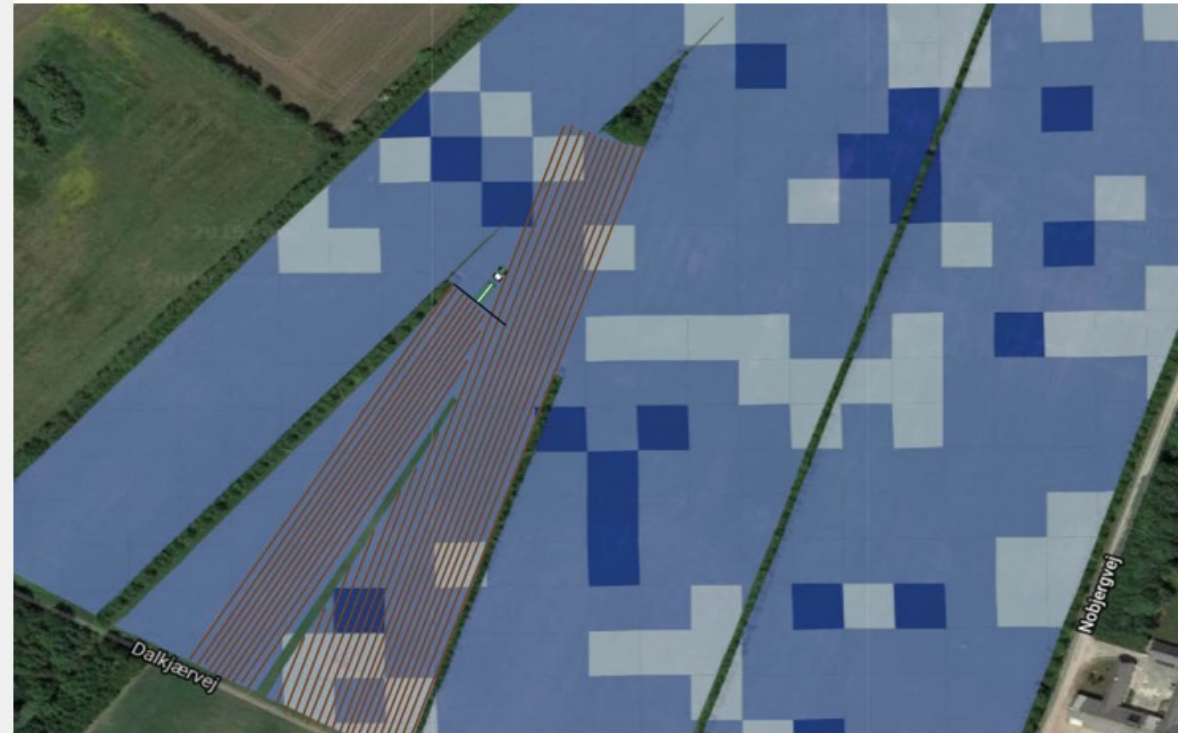


## TC-SC - Task Controller Section Control

### Section control

“Automatic section control” minimises the double application of natural fertilizers, thereby reducing overdosing in local zones of the field. This is beneficial for both the environment and the yield.

GPS system is used to automatically engage/disengage individual sections on the application implement in areas where application has already taken place, e.g. wedges, overlaps and headlands.



## TC-GEO - Task Controller geo-based

The VRA can be used to document the applicated amount by position and rate. This is required when applicting some materials in some countries.

The system draws a map during the application. This map can be exported for documentation of where, what, when and how much has been spread.

- Full documentation of applied material
- A tool to generate bills from





CROP SAT

BY DATAVÅRT

1

View block and satellite image

2

Choose rate

3

Download prescription file

Choose rate

Here you can see how the vegetation index varies within your parcel.

Select cell size

20x20

Change cell size

Numbers below show the vegetation index for five different intervals. Enter desired N rate in kg/ha for each interval.

Index

kg/ha

Acreage

0.27

0.66 ha

0.30

2.61 ha

0.32

3.64 ha

0.35

3.85 ha

0.37

1.70 ha

0.65 ha

l/ha

☒ kg/ha

Read more about nitrogen fertilization

Read more about plant protection

Previous

Next

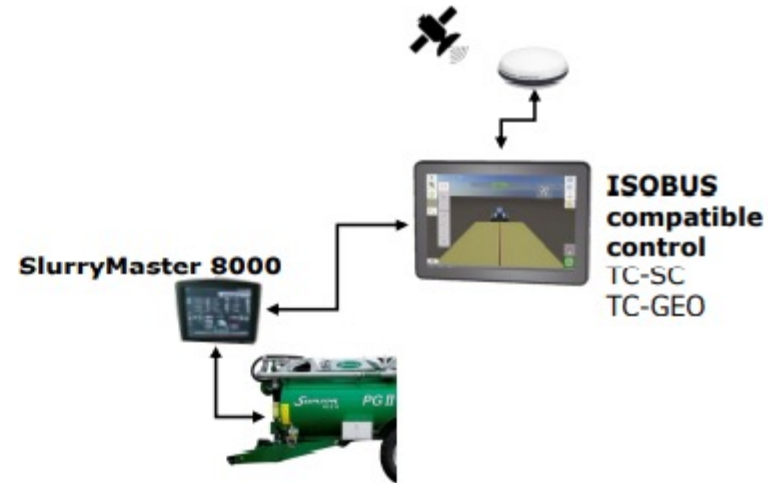
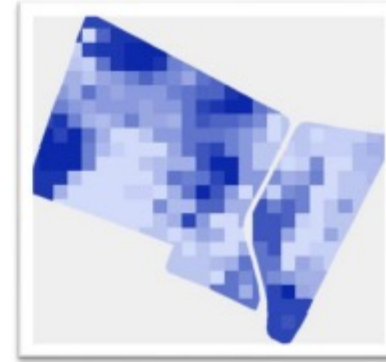
Enter a location



## SlurryMaster 8000 ISOBUS

- **ISOBUS TC-SC - Automatic section control**
  - Minimises the double application of natural fertilizers
  - Prepared for headland boundary control
  - application is engaged/disengaged automatically in the headland
- **ISOBUS TC-GEO - Variable dosing**
  - variable dosing ensures very precise application
  - Improved utilization of natural fertilizer
  - Full traceability of the natural fertilizer application
- Automatic synchronisation of implement data

Optional on SlurryMaster 8000



## Controlled with SlurryMaster 8000

### 20 job counters

- 1 total counter
- 1 season counter
- 18 Customer jobs

### Save on USB

- Export data in Excel format

### Thermal Printer

- Full documentation
- Driver can sign for his work
- 11cm wide paper
- No ink. Heats up special paper instead

Job counters are standard on SlurryMaster 8000

Data export is standard on SlurryMaster 8000

Printer is option on SlurryMaster 8000

The screenshot shows two panels. The left panel displays job statistics: Area (0.0 ha), Amount (0.0 m³), Amount/area (- ha/m³), Distance (0.00 km), Total Time (0:00:00 H:M:S), Driving Time (0:00:00 H:M:S), Spreading Time (0:00:00 H:M:S), Filling Time (0:00:00 H:M:S), and Stop Watch (0:00:00 H:M:S). The right panel is the 'Job Menu' with buttons for 'Apply End Time', 'Reset Job Data', and 'Save to USB'. Below these are fields for Start (23/6/2014 15:03:13), End, Driver, Field, Notes, and Implement (Samson 950).



Job Report	
Job number:	1
Customer Name:	SØREN
Start:	14/2/2014 15:15:14
End:	2/4/2014 09:54:33
Driver:	POUL
Field:	MARK 1
Notes:	golfmark 1
Implement:	SBX 24 SEKTORSPRØJLER
Area:	1,7 Ha
Amount:	36,7 m³
Amount/area:	21,58823529 m³/ha
Distance:	1,305 km
Total time:	0
Driving time:	0:05:17
Spreading time:	0:07:14
Filling time:	1:45
Stop watch time:	0:00:00



Thanks for your time