ALFALFA
BIOSLURRY PROTOCOL

KEEP UP WITH FERTILIZER PRICES AND START USING BIOSLURRY TODAY!

Follow this protocol and you'll be able to **save 20-30% on chemical fertilizers** and maintain crop yield.

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Ready to make the most out of your biodigester?

Bioslurry is a nutrient-rich soil amendment, packed with beneficial microorganisms.

- Boosts crop yield
- Enhances root development
- Improves soil health
- Improves water retention
- Reduces chemicals use
- Reduces greenhouse gases

COMPOSITION	
Macro and Micronutrients	Beneficial Microorganisms
Organic matter	Natural growth hormones

- Harvest Interval: **3-4** weeks
- Broad compatibility

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ALFALFA
BIOSLURRY PROTOCOL

Phenological Stages (weeks)	Germination & Emergence **(0-2)**	Seedling Stage **(3-6)**	Early Vegetative Growth **(7-9)**	Late Vegetative Growth **(10-12)**	Bud Stage **(13-14)**	Regrowth Stage **(After cuts)**	Dormancy **(Winter)**
Bioslurry Dose (week)	Seed Inoculation **(0)** Soil Application 10,000 - 15,000 L/Ha **(1)**					Soil Application 10,000 - 15,000 L/Ha **(15)**	
Objective	Establish a uniform and healthy stand of alfalfa	Support root development and ensure healthy early growth	Support robust vegetative growth and leaf development	Maximize vegetative growth for future cuts	Optimize biomass accumulation before the first cut	Ensure fast and healthy regrowth to maximize the next harvest	Protect plants during dormancy and prepare for spring growth
Recommendations	-Ensure proper seeding depth (1-1.5 cm) and optimal soil moisture. -Monitor for early weed competition.	-Control early-stage weeds.	-Begin scouting for pests and diseases such as leaf spot and rust.	-Monitor for insect pests such as alfalfa weevils or aphids, and treat as necessary. -Conduct weed management as needed to reduce competition.	The first cut can be made at this stage to maximize forage quality with high protein. -Apply bioslurry after cut. -Continue cuts every 4-6 weeks and repeat bioslurry application. -Alfalfa typically remains productive for 3-5 years.	-Irrigate immediately after cutting to promote rapid regrowth. -Monitor for pests and diseases that can impact the regrowth phase.	-Minimize irrigation during dormancy to avoid waterlogging.

COFFEE
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COFFEE
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INITIAL STAGES

Phenological Stages (Time Period)	Germination & Emergence **(0-8 months)**	Field Vegetative Development **(9-24 months)**	Flowering & Fruit Development **(25-36 months)**
Bioslurry Dose	**Seed Inoculation**: Dilute bioslurry 1:1 and soak seedlings' roots before transplanting. Use 2–5 liters per nursery bed every 2 weeks.	**Soil Application**: 800–1,000 L/ha applied every 4 weeks around root zone. Dilute 1:1 or 1:2 based on crop sensitivity.	**Soil Application**: 1,200–1,500 L/ha every 4–6 weeks. **Foliar Application**: Spray 5% diluted slurry every 3 weeks during flowering.
Objective	Achieve strong, uniform germination and early seedling development.	To establish a strong and healthy coffee plant structure that will support future flowering and fruit production.	To ensure successful pollination, uniform fruit development, and a high-quality first harvest.
Recommendations	Use certified, disease-free seeds and sterile nursery substrate. Maintain warm, humid conditions (~20–28°C) and partial shade. Water consistently but avoid waterlogging. Monitor for fungal diseases (e.g., damping-off) and treat preventively if needed.	Keep the area around the plant weed-free to reduce competition for nutrients and water. Provide regular irrigation during dry periods, especially in the first year after transplanting. Maintain appropriate shade levels (30–50%) to protect young plants from heat and sun stress. Begin formative pruning to encourage a strong central stem and well-spaced lateral branches. Scout regularly for early pests (e.g., stem borers) and diseases (e.g., rust), and act promptly if problems appear.	Ensure consistent soil moisture before and after flowering to support full bloom and fruit set. Avoid water stress during critical stages. Monitor for pests such as coffee berry borer and diseases like anthracnose, which can damage flowers and developing fruit. Maintain appropriate shade levels and good airflow to reduce fungal disease pressure. Train workers to pick only fully ripe cherries to ensure quality and uniformity. Begin immediate processing of cherries to preserve quality and reduce fermentation risks.

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COFFEE
BIOSLURRY PROTOCOL

YEARLY PRODUCTIVE CYCLE

Phenological Stages (Time Period)	Post-Harvest Recovery **(Months 0-2)**	Vegetative Growth **(Months 3-4)**	Flowering **(Month 5)**	Fruit Development **(Months 6-9)**
Bioslurry Dose	**Soil Application**: 600–800 L/ha once after harvest. **Optional foliar spray** (5% dilution) to aid recovery.	**Soil Application**: 800–1,000 L/ha every 4 weeks.	**Soil Application:** 1,000 L/ha just before flowering. **Foliar Application:** Spray 5% dilution once at flower initiation.	**Soil Application**: 1,200–1,500 L/ha. **Optional Foliar Application** every 3–4 weeks.
Objective	Allow the plant to recover physiologically and prepare for the upcoming production cycle.	Promote healthy canopy and root development to support the next productive phase.	Achieve uniform and abundant flowering for optimal yield potential.	Support consistent and healthy berry development for a high-quality harvest.
Recommendations	Perform sanitary pruning to remove dead, damaged, or unproductive branches. Apply organic matter and fertilizers high in potassium to restore soil fertility. Control residual pests and diseases to reduce pressure in the next cycle.	Maintain appropriate shade levels to protect young tissues and prevent stress. Monitor for pests such as leaf miners or aphids, and treat as needed. Weed regularly to reduce competition for nutrients and water.	Ensure adequate soil moisture leading up to flowering (through irrigation or rainfall). Scout for flower-targeting pests and diseases.	Maintain consistent irrigation, especially in dry periods. Apply potassium-rich fertilizers to strengthen fruit formation. Continue disease and pest monitoring (e.g., coffee berry borer, rust). Prune to manage shade and allow good airflow.

MAIZE
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Organic matter	Natural growth hormones

Harvest Interval: 3-4 weeks

Broad compatibility

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MAIZE
BIOSLURRY PROTOCOL

Phenological Stages (weeks)	Germination & Emergence **(0-1)**	5-Leaf Growth **(2-3)**	Vegetative Stage **(4-5)**	Active Growth **(6-7)**	Pollination **(8-9)**	Kernel Development **(10-12)**	Grain Filling **(13-15)**	Maturity **(16-17)**	Moisture Drop **(18-23)**
Bioslurry Dose (week)	Seed Inoculation **(0)**	Soil Application 2,200 - 3,700 L/Ha **(2)**	Soil Application 2,200 - 3,700 L/Ha **(4-5)**	Soil Application 2,200 - 3,700 L/Ha **(6-7)**	Foliar Application 300 - 400 L/Ha **(8-9)**	Foliar Application 300 - 400 L/Ha **(10-11)** Foliar Application 300 - 400 L/Ha **(12)**	Foliar Application 300 - 400 L/Ha **(13)** Foliar Application 300 - 400 L/Ha **(14-15)**		
Objective	Ensure uniform emergence	Early plant establishment	Foundation for yield potential	Rapid growth and nutrient uptake	Yield determination	Kernel formation	Grain filling and starch accumulation	Grain drying	Dry down to harvest moisture
Recommendations	-Monitor soil moisture for proper germination. -Check seed depth and planting uniformity. -Scout for pests, such as seedling diseases.	-Weed control. -Monitor for nutrient deficiencies.	-High nitrogen demand from this stage onward. -Monitor for weeds, diseases, and insect pests like corn borer and armyworm. -Maintain adequate soil moisture.	-Drought stress at this stage can significantly reduce yield. -Monitor for pest pressure from insects and diseases like leaf blights or rust.	-Apply foliar fertilizers if nutrient deficiencies (especially nitrogen and potassium) are visible. -Water stress during pollination can drastically reduce kernel set. -Scout for pests like corn earworm or silk clipping by insects.	-Maintain proper irrigation as drought stress can abort kernels. -Monitor for ear pests and fungal diseases, such as ear rot.	-Ensure sufficient water to avoid premature kernel abortion or shrinkage. -Continue pest and disease management, especially for foliar diseases. -Foliar application to sustain grain filling. -Harvest at this stage for silo.	-Reduce irrigation to allow natural drying of the plant. -Begin preparing for grain harvest logistics.	-Monitor grain moisture levels closely; harvest for grain typically begins when moisture reaches around 20-25%.

NAPIER GRASS

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COMPOSITION	
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Organic matter	Natural growth hormones

- Harvest Interval: **3-4** weeks
- Broad compatibility

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NAPIER GRASS

BIOSLURRY PROTOCOL

Phenological Stages (weeks)	Germination & Establishment **(0-4)**	Vegetative Growth **(5-10)**	Regrowth Stage **(11-18)**
Bioslurry Dose (week)	Seed Inoculation **(0)**		Soil Application 10,000 - 15,000 L/Ha **(11)**
	Soil Application 10,000 - 15,000 L/Ha **(1)**		Foliar Application 400 - 500 L/Ha **(15)**
Objective	Establish a uniform and healthy stand	Maximize vegetative biomass for future cutting	Encourage fast regrowth for the next cut
Recommendations	-Ensure proper seeding or planting depth (3-5 cm for seeds). -Water regularly to keep the soil moist but not waterlogged. -Monitor for early pests and diseases and control weeds.	-Ensure regular irrigation to support rapid growth. -Monitor weeds, which can compete for nutrients and water. Scout for pests such as stem borers or armyworms. -First Cut: At 8-10 weeks after planting, at about 1-1.5 meters in height. -Subsequent Cuts: Every 6-8 weeks depending on regrowth rate and environmental conditions- -Napier grass can provide 4-6 cuts per year in tropical and subtropical climates with good irrigation and management. -Napier grass is a perennial crop that can last up to 5 to 7 years, depending on the management practices and growing conditions.	-Water the grass after cutting to ensure sufficient moisture for regrowth. -Monitor for pests and diseases that may target new growth, such as grasshoppers and aphids.

OATS
BIOSLURRY PROTOCOL

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Organic matter	Natural growth hormones

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- Broad compatibility

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OATS

BIOSLURRY PROTOCOL

Phenological Stages (weeks)	Germination & Emergence **(0-2)**	Tillering **(3-5)**	Stem Elongation **(6-7)**	Booting **(8-9)**	Heading **(10-11)**	Flowering **(12-13)**	Milk Stage **(14-15)**	Dough Stage **(16-17)**	Maturity & Harvest **(18-20)**
Bioslurry Dose (week)	Seed Inoculation **(0)** Soil Application 6,000 - 8,000 L/Ha **(1)** Foliar Application 300 - 500 L/Ha **(2)**	Foliar Application 300 - 500 L/Ha **(4)**	Foliar Application 300 - 500 L/Ha **(6)**						
Objective	Achieve uniform crop establishment	Maximize tiller development to increase yield potential	Support healthy growth to prepare for reproductive stages	Ensure proper head development and avoid stress	Protect the head to ensure optimal grain production	Ensure successful pollination and kernel formation	Promote healthy grain development	Maximize kernel size and weight	Complete kernel development and prepare for harvest
Recommendations	-Monitor soil moisture for even germination. -Ensure proper seeding depth and spacing. -Scout for early pests and diseases like wireworms or soil-borne diseases.	-Weeds act as competition and can reduce tiller formation. -Monitor for pests such as aphids and early foliar diseases.	-Top-dress to sustain growth. -Ensure adequate water availability; avoid water stress. -Scout for foliar diseases such as rusts.	-Irrigate if necessary to maintain optimal soil moisture. *For forage, start cuts at this stage, and leave cut height around 10 cm. to promote regrowth, the plant can typically provide 3 cuts. Re-apply foliar bioslurry 1-2 weeks after cuts.	-Avoid drought stress during this critical stage. -Scout for pests and diseases like Fusarium.	-Avoid any stress to prevent poor grain set. -Monitor for pests and diseases that affect pollination and early grain development. -Ensure continued irrigation as needed.	-Maintain consistent irrigation to support grain fill. -Scout for grain-feeding insects and head diseases like smut or ergot. -Apply fungicides or insecticides as needed to protect grain quality.	-Continue irrigation to avoid stress and kernel shrinkage. -Monitor for diseases like leaf rust and pests like armyworms.	-Gradually reduce or stop irrigation to allow natural drying. -Monitor grain moisture levels to determine the ideal harvest time. -Ensure timely harvest to preserve grain quality. -Protect harvested grain from storage pests and diseases.

RICE
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COMPOSITION	
Macro and Micronutrients	Beneficial Microorganisms
Organic matter	Natural growth hormones

Harvest Interval: 3-4 weeks

Broad compatibility

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RICE
BIOSLURRY PROTOCOL






Phenological Stages (weeks)	Land Preparation **(0-2)**	Sowing **(3-4)**	Vegetative Stage **(5-8)**	Shoot Development **(9-11)**	Flowering **(12-13)**	Grain Filling **(14-16)**	Harvest **(17-18)**
Bioslurry Dose (week)	2,000 L/ha applied at once	500 L/ha applied at once	1,000 L/ha every 2 weeks	1,000 L/ha every 2 weeks	800 L/ha applied at once	800 L/ha applied at once	-
Objective	Create a uniform seedbed and reduce weed pressure.	Establish a uniform and healthy plant population.	Support strong and vigorous vegetative growth.	Maximize the number of productive shoots.	Ensure a uniform and stress-free reproductive process.	Achieve good grain size and weight.	Harvest at optimal maturity to ensure grain quality and reduce losses.
Recommendations	-Ensure even leveling for uniform water distribution. -Remove weeds and previous crop residues. -Maintain a shallow water layer if flooding is used.	-Keep soil moist (not waterlogged) during early establishment. -Avoid soil compaction. -Monitor seedling survival and uniformity.	-Maintain consistent soil moisture. -Keep fields weed-free. -Monitor for early pests and diseases.	Keep shallow water levels to support shoot development. -Control weeds to reduce competition. -Check plant spacing and density.	-Avoid water or temperature stress. -Limit field activity during flowering. -Monitor for signs of disease or heat damage.	-Maintain stable soil moisture. -Avoid any form of stress (water, heat, or pest pressure). -Protect from insects affecting panicles.	-Stop irrigation before harvest. -Harvest when most panicles are golden-yellow. -Choose a dry day to reduce post-harvest losses.

SORGHUM
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Organic matter	Natural growth hormones

Harvest Interval: 3-4 weeks

Broad compatibility

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SORGHUM
BIOSLURRY PROTOCOL

Phenological Stages (weeks)	Germination & Emergence **(0-1)**	3rd Leaf Appearance **(2-3)**	5th Leaf Appearance **(4)**	Growing Point Differentiation **(5)**	Flag Leaf Appearance	Boot	Flowering	Dough Stage	Maturity
Bioslurry Dose (week)	Seed Inoculation **(0)**	Soil Application 2,200 - 3,700 L/Ha **(2)**	Soil Application 2,200 - 3,700 L/Ha **(4)**	Soil Application 2,200 - 3,700 L/Ha **(6)**	Foliar Application 300 - 400 L/Ha **(8)**	Foliar Application 300 - 400 L/Ha **(10)**	Foliar Application 300 - 400 L/Ha **(12)**		
Objective	Stand establishment	Support early vegetative growth and weed control	Ensure optimal nutrient availability for rapid growth	Maximize potential head size	Prepare the plant for the transition to reproduction	Promote healthy panicle formation	Ensure successful pollination and kernel set	Maximize starch accumulation in grains	Reach maximum grain dry weight
Recommendations	-Monitor soil moisture for uniform germination. -Ensure proper planting depth and spacing. -Scout for early pest issues, such as seedling diseases and soil insects.	-Weed control. -Monitor for nutrient deficiencies. -Continue monitoring for pests and diseases affecting young seedlings.	-Monitor for nutrient deficiencies. -Monitor for pests such as aphids or cutworms. -Maintain optimal soil moisture.	-Sufficient nutrition is crucial for yield determination. -Avoid water stress. -Continue scouting for pests.	-Avoid water stress during this critical period. -Monitor for leaf diseases and insect pests.	-Water stress could reduce head development. -Scout for pests that may attack the developing head, like armyworms or panicle feeders.	-Avoid water or nutrient stress, as it can lead to poor kernel set. -Protect against pests that can impact pollination and early kernel development. -Apply foliar nitrogen or potassium if deficiencies are evident.	-Maintain proper irrigation to prevent kernel shrinkage. -Monitor for fungal infections like mold or smut that could damage grain quality.	-Gradually reduce irrigation to allow for natural drying. -Monitor grain moisture levels closely to determine the ideal harvest time (around 14-15%). -Harvest promptly to preserve grain quality.

TEA
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TEA
BIOSLURRY PROTOCOL

INITIAL STAGES (3 to 5 years)

Phenological Stages (Time Period)	Germination & Nursery Stage **(0-6 months)**	Transplanting & Field Establishment **(7-12 months)**	Structural Vegetative Development **(13-36/50 months)**
Bioslurry Dose	10 L/plant/year in two doses	20–30 L/plant/year split in 2 doses	30 L/plant/year split quarterly
Objective	Produce healthy, vigorous young plants ready for transplanting.	Ensure successful establishment and early growth.	Build a dense, multi-stemmed canopy suitable for hand harvesting.
Recommendations	Maintain partial shade and consistent humidity. Monitor for pests and diseases. Select only strong, well-rooted plants for the field.	Manage irrigation and weed control. Protect from direct sun or drought stress. Replace any weak or dead plants early.	Prune to shape and stimulate lateral growth. Control weeds and maintain proper shade. Maintain soil moisture and monitor plant health.

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TEA
BIOSLURRY PROTOCOL

YEARLY PRODUCTIVE CYCLE

Phenological Stages (Frequency)	Bud & Shoot Development	Harvesting **(Every 7-15 days)**	Post-Harvest Recovery / Rest Period	Maintenance Pruning **(Annually or Every 2 Years)**
Bioslurry Dose	30–40 L/plant/year split quarterly	20 L/plant/year post-harvest recovery	20–30 L/plant/year after harvest	15–20 L/plant/year after pruning
Objective	Encourage regular sprouting of harvestable shoots (a bud and 2–3 leaves).	Harvest high-quality leaves for fresh or processed tea.	Support plant recovery and maintain continuous production.	Stimulate new, productive shoots and extend the lifespan of the bush.
Recommendations	Maintain consistent moisture and light shading. Avoid mechanical damage and water stress. Monitor for pests like mites or thrips.	Harvest carefully to avoid damaging future buds. Transport leaves quickly to the processing facility. Adjust harvesting frequency based on altitude, temperature, and growth rate.	Irrigate if necessary. Control pests and diseases during rest. Monitor leaf health and regrowth speed.	Prune after a heavy harvest season. Ensure proper soil moisture for recovery. Apply compost or organic matter after pruning.

WHEAT
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Broad compatibility

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WHEAT

BIOSLURRY PROTOCOL

Phenological Stages (weeks)	Germination & Emergence **(0-2)**	Tillering **(3-5)**	Stem Elongation **(6-7)**	Booting **(8-9)**	Heading **(10-11)**	Flowering **(12-13)**	Milk Stage **(14-15)**	Dough Stage **(16-17)**	Maturity & Harvest **(18-20)**
Bioslurry Dose (week)	Seed Inoculation **(0)** Soil Application 6,000 - 8,000 L/Ha **(1)** Foliar Application 300 - 500 L/Ha **(2)**	Foliar Application 300 - 500 L/Ha **(4)**	Foliar Application 300 - 500 L/Ha **(6)**						
Objective	Achieve uniform stand establishment	Maximize tiller development to increase yield potential	Support healthy growth to prepare for reproductive stages	Ensure proper head development and avoid stress	Protect the head to ensure optimal grain production	Ensure successful pollination and kernel formation	Promote healthy grain development	Maximize kernel size and weight	Complete kernel development and prepare for harvest
Recommendations	-Monitor soil moisture for even germination. -Ensure proper seeding depth and spacing. -Scout for early pests and diseases like damping-off.	-Weeds act as competition and can reduce tiller formation. -Monitor for pests such as aphids and diseases like powdery mildew.	-Top-dress to sustain growth. -Ensure adequate water availability; avoid water stress. -Scout for foliar diseases such as rusts.	-Irrigate if necessary to maintain optimal soil moisture. *For forage, start cuts at this stage, and leave cut height around 10 cm. to promote regrowth, the plant can typically provide 3 cuts.	-Avoid drought stress during this critical stage. -Scout for pests and diseases like Fusarium.	-Avoid any stress to prevent poor grain set. -Monitor for pests and diseases that affect pollination and early grain development. -Ensure continued irrigation as needed.	-Maintain consistent irrigation to support grain fill. -Scout for grain-feeding insects and head diseases like smut or ergot. -Apply fungicides or insecticides as needed to protect grain quality.	-Continue irrigation to avoid stress and kernel shrinkage. -Monitor for diseases like leaf rust and pests like armyworms .	-Gradually reduce or stop irrigation to allow natural drying. -Monitor grain moisture levels to determine the ideal harvest time. -Ensure timely harvest to preserve grain quality. -Protect harvested grain from storage pests and diseases.