

BD 500

Foundation Spray



In This Session

- How/When/Where to make BD500

Introduction

- This is not a bio-fertilizer
 - It is a stimulant/catalyst.
- Used in homeopathic doses
 - To activate the life processes that are already present but dormant on your own farm
 - Used as an inoculant

What Do You Need – Cow Horns

- Need good quality cow horns.
 - Cow is important because of the calcium processes that are very active in a cow - more so in a lactating cow.
 - Cow horns have calving rings at the base and have a solid tip.
 - Can be obtained from Dindigul. Can be used for 2-3 years and costs about for Rs. 40/- for 1 kg (8-10 horns per kg).
 - Horns are part of the digestive system of the cow and will help in digesting the cowdung and act like antennae to bring in the cosmic forces into the preparation.

What Do You Need – Cow Dung

- Need good quality cow dung
 - from a lactating cow
 - this has more calcium processes going,
 - fed on organic grass.
 - Do not feed grains for 2-3 days prior to obtaining the dung

When Do We Make It

- The time to bury the horns is in the winter months (october-nov.)
 - Period when the earth is breathing in
- During this time all the energies are below the ground
 - will be absorbed by the dung through the receptive qualities of the cowhorn.

Where Do We Make It

- Most fertile part of the farm
 - Vegetable garden
 - High spot
- Choose a spot with good water drainage
 - should not have roots of aggressive trees like acacia.
 - alternately dig a 2 ½ feet trench
- Make a pit about 1 1/2 feet deep.
 - Tip should be 6 inches below the ground

How Do We Make It

- Aerate the cow dung by kneading it for 10 minutes.
- Fill the cow dung into the horn
 - don't press down
 - instead tap the end of the horn to get the trapped air out
- Bury the filled horns,
 - open face down so that water will not accumulate. Horns should not touch each other. One thumb spacing between the horns.
- Cover with soil that is mixed with good quality compost.
- Keep the area cool by mulching with paddy straw and with low thatching of coconut fronds.
- Dig a trench around to drain away the water.

When Is It Ready

- Dig up 2 horns end of Jan. 15 days before the final removal to check that earthworms are not feasting on it.
 - Indicates it is ready
 - If there are too many earthworms in the soil you can put half composted material nearby to divert the earthworms.
- The cow horn manure is ready in 4 months (Feb-March) .
 - You will get about 60-70 gms. per horn

How Do We Store It

- Store in glazed or mud pots surrounded by damp coir pith in a cool place.
- Can be stored for 12 months
 - Can be stored longer if done correctly

How Do We Apply It

- Need only 25 gms in 13 liters water per acre.
- Stir by making a vortex in both directions for one hour.
 - Notice how the viscosity increases and it becomes easier to stir. This stirring activates the mycorrhizia and other micro organisms.
- Stirring needs to be done in the open so that the Cosmic energy can be absorbed.
- Needs to be sprayed by making a spiral using a whisk brush
 - the preparation should fall as big droplets
- Can be sprinkled 4-5 times a year in the evening when the earth is breathing in
 - Apply 4 times at the Solstices and Equinoxes
 - Do not sprinkle prior to possibility of a heavy rain

Benefits

- Helps with strong humus formation and improves crumb structure
- Increase in soil bacteria like rhizobacteria and phosphate solubilizing bacteria
- Increase in mycorrhizal fungi and their hyphae
- Increase in earthworm activity

Misc.

- Segregate the small and big horns
 - Bury the big horns first because they take longer to digest the dung
- Imp. to mix local soil (if possible from all parts of your field) with Compost so that your locally adapted fungi and microbes will get into the BD500
- Use rain water (or borewell water stored for 1 day)