



SILVER MEDAL WINNER



INNOVATION
AWARD

Agritechnica

COVERSEEDER

**SUSTAINABILITY
FROM HARVEST
TO SOWING**

A BENEFIT FOR YOUR BUSINESS AND THE ENVIRONMENT



AGRONOMIC BENEFITS OF CATCH CROP CULTIVATION

Cultivating catch crops has a number of positive impacts on soil and water protection, and for the cultivation system itself:

- Better storage of nutrients and avoidance of nutrient losses through leaching
- Suppression of weeds and grasses
- Increase of the organic matter in the soil and intensive root penetration
- Reducing the risk of erosion, along with temperature regulation of arable land and intensive rooting of the soil

- Both the soil life and the biodiversity in general are protected and enhanced
- Increased protection against evaporation and a significantly improvement of the water absorption capacity of the soil

These are greatly dependent on:

- A suitable catch crop mix adapted to the crop rotation
- The availability of nutrients, especially nitrogen
- The weather, especially rain falls and water availability in the summer time
- Sowing at the right time, ideally shortly after harvest



MANY ADVANTAGES WITH JUST ONE OPERATION

Advantages and benefits for you as a user

- Catch crops can be sown straight after the grain harvest, allowing you to make the best possible use of the growing season, also concerning the volunteer grain.
- Less dependent on weather conditions than standard methods, because no soil disturbance is necessary, the soil life will be protected.
- Crop residues are shredded after harvest, which is particularly useful for lodged crop or green straw.
- No competition for nutrients between establishing catch crop and rotting straw, as the straw is not mixed into the soil.
- A high cut with the combine header brings maximum efficiency when threshing and the best possible straw distribution and processing.
- Reduction in operating costs by saving costly and time-consuming operations.
- Wide range of applications and year-round use of the machine, components such as the mulcher and roller can also be used on their own.
- A layer of mulch protects the soil until the catch crop has grown through and provides full coverage.
- Avoiding tillage reduces the release of CO₂ which is stored in the soil.



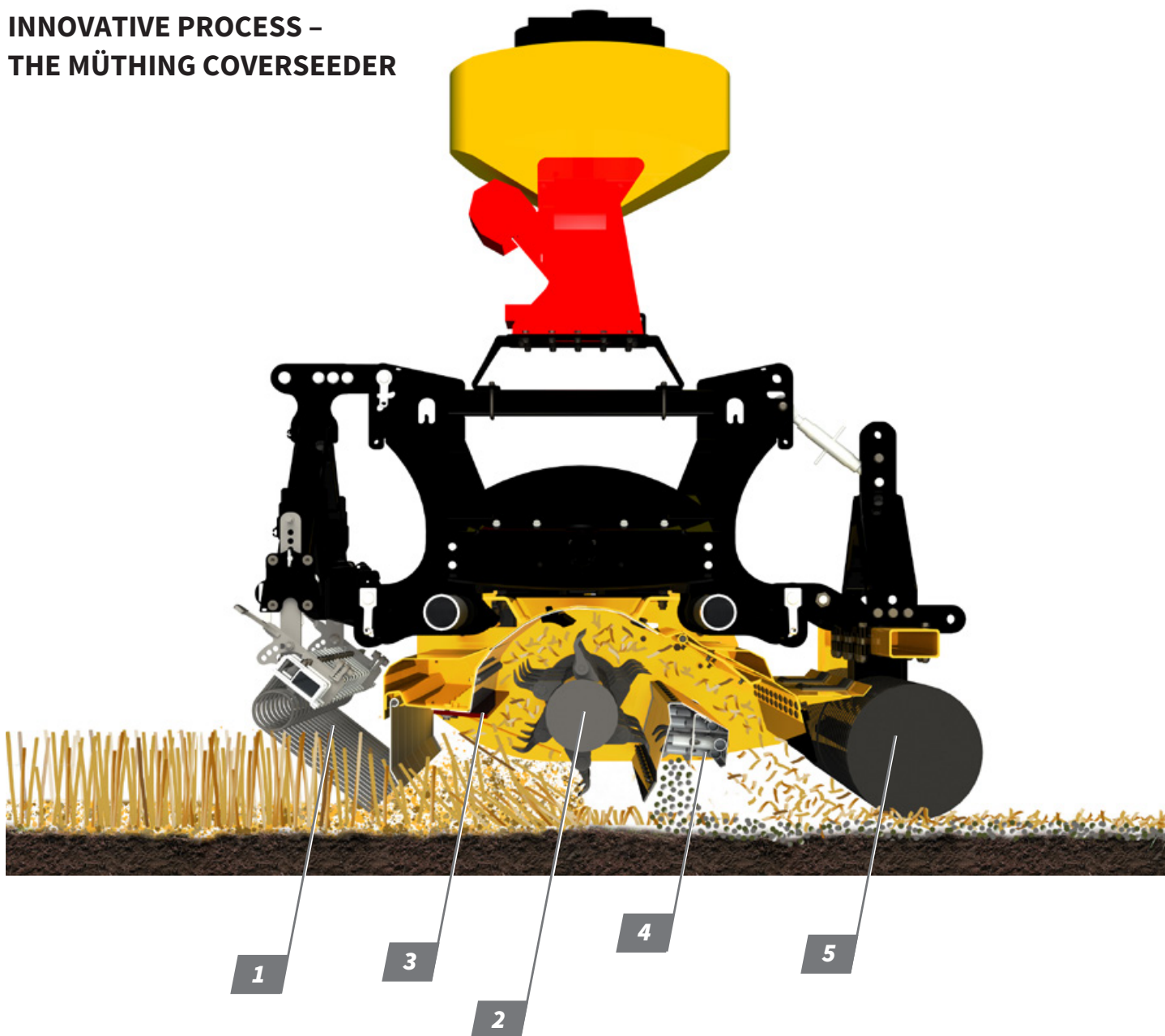
Optimum shredding of crop residue even after adverse threshing conditions. Lodged residue is reliably shredded.



The CoverSeeder ensures a clean result. Crop residues are processed and remain on the surface.

THE ALLROUNDER IN CROP PRODUCTION

INNOVATIVE PROCESS – THE MÜTHING COVERSEEDER



1 Harrow: Improves the straw distribution and creates fine soil by scratching the soil surface.

2 Rotor: Cuts off the stubbles above the soil surface, picking up and processing of the organic material from the soil surface by using the suction effect.

3 Variable cutting bar: Adjusts the cutting length and the shredding rate, in combination with the rotor a high suction is created.

4 Sowing bar: Applies the seeds to the soil surface, which has been cleared of crop residues before. Using a broadcast sowing method, seeds and soil surface will be covered with the organic material behind the sowing bar.

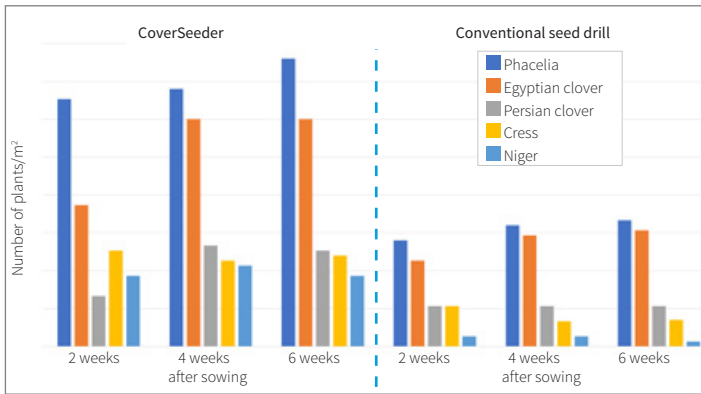
5 Prism roller: Rolls over the seeds to ensure soil contact and good germination conditions, controls also working depth of the implement.



You can see the COVERSEEDER in action here.
Just scan the QR code to get started.

COMPARISON OF PROCESSES

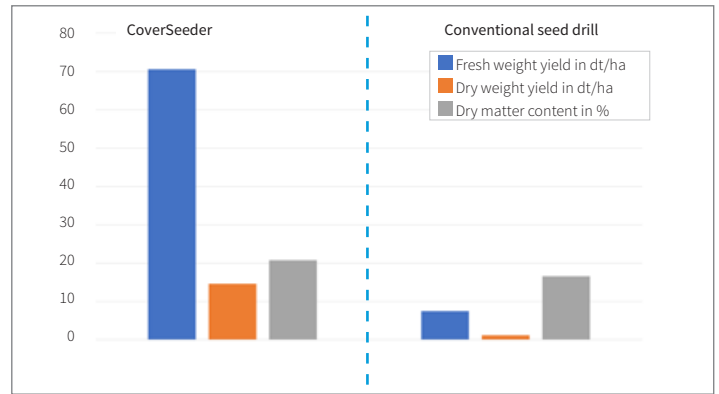
Make full use of the growing season for well-developed catch crops



Reliable field emergence of the individual types of catch crops. The mulch layer on the soil surface protects the soil from strong sunlight and stops it drying out.



This comparison between sowing with CoverSeeder (left) and a convention seed drill (right) shows the major advantages in terms of crop development and biomass formation of the catch crop.



Early sowing right after harvest provides a significant advantage in terms of yield. This allows for optimum use of the main summer growing season.



Soil moisture underneath the mulch layer despite lush catch crops. Thanks to the protective mulch layer, the soil surface does not dry out.

SUSTAINABLE AND INNOVATIVE



DEVELOPING A CATCH CROP



Two weeks after sowing:

Patches of light green can be seen. The catch crop and volunteer grain grow through the overlying mulch layer.



Four weeks after sowing:

The catch crop and volunteer grain are at the same height. Mass growth of the catch crop has started.



Six weeks after sowing:

Mass growth of the catch crop continues. The crop density increases. Volunteer grain and weeds are effectively suppressed.



Eight weeks after sowing:

Well-established, uniform catch crop. Continued mass growth allows formation of biomass, both above the ground and in the root area.

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