

Agitate, Circulate and Aerate

Optimisation of carp
ponds

Mixing with the
precession of a Swiss
clockwork ?!

Main problems and solution approach:

Limnologic processes in carp breeding ponds are complex. Every pond is different. Just as the pond farmer knows his ponds best, we know what effect the OLOID can have on the water body. Basically, the following problems can be named, which we can solve OLOIDICALLY:

- **temperature and oxygen layers** in the pond
- sometimes too low oxygen concentrations
- nearly anaerobic layers at the bottom of the pond: $O_2 < 1,0 \text{ mg/l}$
- weeding of the pond and algae growth on the pond surface
- poor feed conversion in the summer months due to high temperatures $> 28^\circ\text{C}$
- predators such as cormorants, herons and otters reduce the fish population
- too little wind exploration on forest-protected ponds
- local aerators (for example paddle aerators) only work locally on lakes $> 1 \text{ ha}$, only aerating the upper water layers and have no depth effect
- Fish mortality in unfavourable environmental conditions (e.g. clear water phase in spring)
- Diseases, parasite infestation

Can an OLOID be the solution to all problems?: "No, but ..."

The OLOID with its pulse-like circulation will capture the entire water body and fundamentally prevent a layer formation (of temperature, oxygen and pH value). Waves and the current will reach up to 150 m. Ponds sludge will be whirled up at the OLOID and increases the substance turnover in the pond. This supports the regeneration of natural food.

The result: your carp eat longer, stress-free and more and they like actively floating in the current which can increase the production by 10 - 20%.

Thesis: The OLOID massages your fish stock healthily. 😊

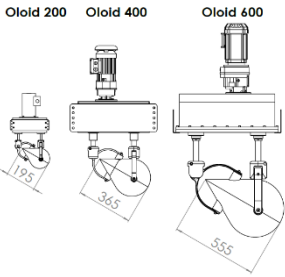


No freezing:
Magdalenenhofteich
(Vienna) at -20°C

Prof. Schäperclaus (1998), p. 281: "A re-dissolution of defined phosphates also takes place under anaerobic conditions, i.e. when there is a lack of oxygen at the bottom of the pond. Pond aeration secure phosphates in the sludge without re-dissolving, which is advantageous at high stocking rates."

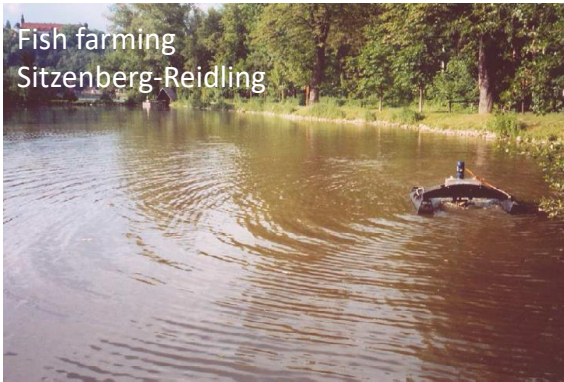
Machines, which can be installed:

A1. OLOID

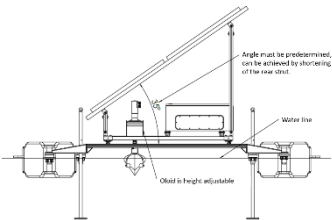


Characteristics:

- worldwide unique selling point,
 - to circulate and aerate flat, elongated ponds,
 - can be combined with surface aerators
 - currently running extensive tests
- 2 references show: the yield increases up to 20%



A2. SOLAR-OLOID

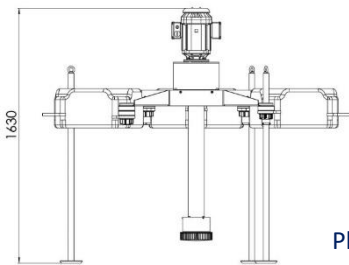


Characteristics:

- power supply for remote ponds
- inclination angle 0-45°adjustable
- OLOID stirrer 360° rotatable
- average 12h/day running time
- overload and discharge protection
- programmable running times



B. SURFACE AERATOR



Aeration capacity:

(measured at 1.420 rpm)

Airflow: 58,5 m³/h

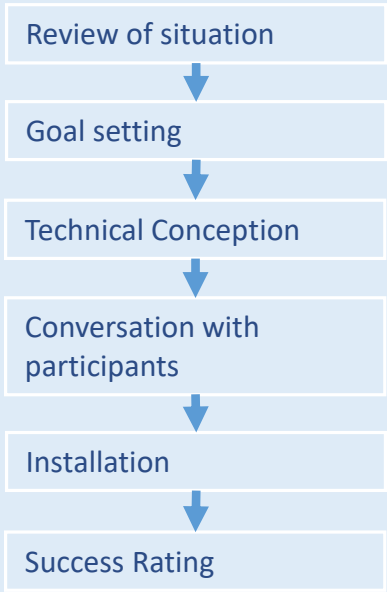
Oxygenation: up to 5,0 kg O₂/h

Photo: in combination with OLOID 400



Prof. Schäperclaus (1998), p. 273: "... fine particles of the sludge are brought into suspension, which reduces the supply of light to the aquatic plants, but also releases nutrients and carbon dioxide." "Presumably, the treatment of ponds with carbonate of lime also acts primarily by physical means, such as reduced light."

What do we offer:



Site inspections, discussions with participants and responsible persons

What is the main problem? Which data and information of the past are available? Can problem patterns be identified?

Which solution do we suggest? Submitting an offer

Is the solution proposed by the stakeholders?

Support for setting options > experience

Data analysis & suggestions for improvement

Payback periods of less than 3 years are possible!



Your contact person:

M.Sc. Wasserwirtschaft Eric Schieblich
eric.schieblich@oloid.de
+49 177 49 08 432

Dipl.-Wirtsch.-Ing. Lars Richter
lars.richter@oloid.de
+49 152 33 98 08 20



OLOID Solution GmbH
W.-Winkler-Str. 3
D-04178 Leipzig
www.oloid.de

We "massage" your fish population healthy!