



MILEARB(MILOS ISLAND EARTH)



The Lower Pleistocene bentonite deposits of Eastern Milos, Greece have been formed at the expense of volcanoclastic rocks under submarine conditions. Systematic variation of the major chemical elements reveals that the deposits were formed from different precursors which were erupted from different volcanic centers belonging to at least two separate volcanic provinces. The volcanic eruptions were probably subaqueous. The major authigenic phases are smectite, K-feldspar, opal-CT and the zeolites mordenite and clinoptilolite. Hydrothermal alteration has modified both the mineralogical

characteristics and the properties of bentonites. Alteration of the parent rocks to bentonites was favoured by high water : wall rock ratios and fluid flow and is associated with leaching and subsequent removal of Na, K and Ca.

Such a product mixed with mold inhibiting agents and dust regulator has ideal characteristics for solving a lot of problems related with general animal hygiene as:

- Drying the just born animals saving them from sub thermal conditions
- Drying the wet litter in poultry houses and lowering the rhythm of coccidian population increase.
- Drying the wet cow and calves beds
- Minimizing the growth of fungi and bacteria population in the stables
- Relieving the dairy animals in waiting corridors to milking parlors
- Minimizing the odors in stables adsorbing them
- Minimizing the respiratory problems by the adsorption of ammonia

