



Metabolites on a Mission

Great A is a **metabolite rich liquid product** which works with microbes in the soil to help release, assimilate, solubilize, and make key nutrients available to the crop. A study based on 12 separate paired sap samples across Soybeans, Corn and Wine Grapes in the U.S. demonstrates the effect of these **powerful metabolites which improve the uptake of certain nutrients** essential to crop development. The table below shows the increase in each nutrient and their benefits to the crop.

Nutrient Uptake in New Leaves with Great A

Nutrient	% Increase	Benefit
Fe	23.84%	Iron is critical to the transfer of energy which fuels metabolic processes inside plants due to its function of accepting or releasing electrons. Iron is involved with chlorophyll synthesis, the production of enzymes for electron transfer and can scavenge free radicals in plants.
P	21.52%	Phosphorus is the second important key element after nitrogen as a mineral nutrient in terms of quantitative plant requirement. Phosphorus helps transfer energy from sunlight to plants, stimulates early root and plant growth, and hastens maturity. Phosphorus also is a constituent of many proteins, coenzymes, nucleic acids and metabolic substrates, important in energy transfer.
Zn	21.98%	Zinc helps in the production of a plant hormone responsible for stem elongation and leaf expansion. It also is involved with enzyme systems that regulate various metabolic activities.
Mn	16.73%	Manganese controls photosynthesis and several oxidation-reduction systems.
Mg	23.31%	Magnesium is a key component of chlorophyll, the green coloring material of plants, and is vital for photosynthesis. It also serves as an enzyme activator, component of chlorophyll.
Ca	21.58%	Calcium is essential for root health, growth of new roots and root hairs, and the development of leaves. Calcium is also a component of cell walls; plays a role in the structure and permeability of membranes as well as cellular signaling.