

Stand Optimization



MICROBIAL TEAM TECHNOLOGY

How to Implement Microbial Health Program

Growing a productive crop is a 365 day process of healthy soil and plants. Our science-backed, farmer-proven microbial team technology is equipped to maximize the resources that lead to the greatest plant potential.

PHASE I: Residue Management

Fall: Meltdown 1 qt/a,
Environoc 501 1 pt /a

Spring: Meltdown 1 qt/a,
Environoc 501 1 pt /a

PHASE II: Planting

Environoc Seed Treatment
Environoc 401 In-Furrow 1 pt/a
BW - Balance 1 pt/a
BD - Sweet 1 pt/a
BD - Biocast Broadcast
pre/post planting 1 qt/a

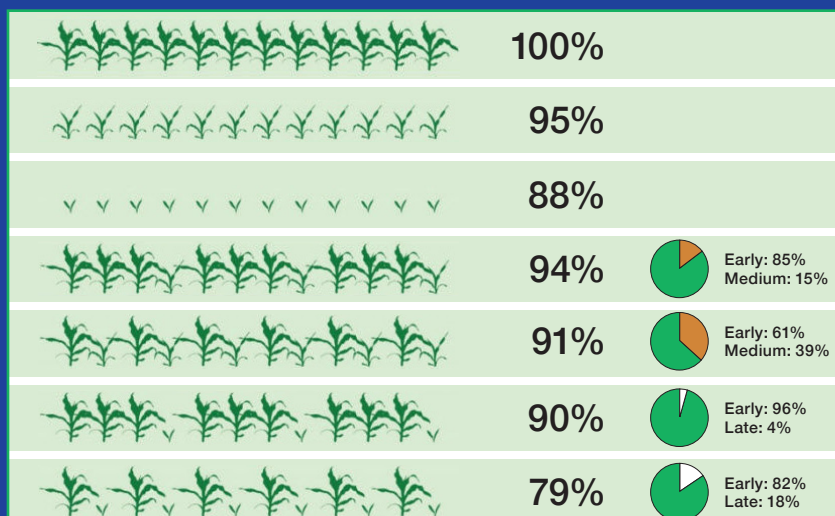
PHASE III: Foliar

BW - Balance 1 qt/a
SG Advance 2 qt/a
BD - Ntrust 48-64 oz/a
Respite Rx 4 oz/a
BD - Sweet 1 pt/a

Value to the Crop

- Improves biological diversity and overall soil health
- Better germination emergence: uniform fuel processing by minimizing plant to plant competition for sunlight
- Increased rate of cell division, plant growth and vigor
- More efficient utilization of invested fertility dollars
- Provides a "slow release" fertilizer effect via efficient cycling of crop residue
- Reduces carbon tie up of soil nitrogen and micronutrients
- Enhances overall plant health by decreasing rates of stalk rot
- Creates platform for greater kernel size, weight and nutrient density at harvest
- Sets the stage to analyze, test, and determine limiting factors in maximizing crop yield

What is the impact of uneven emergence?



Data from Carter, P.R., E.D. Nafziger, and J.G. Lauer, Uneven emergence in corn (IL and WI), North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 344

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BIODYNE'S MICROBIAL TEAM TECHNOLOGY



Left Row: Treated
with Environoc 401

Right Row:
Untreated



Left Row: Treated
with Environoc 401

Right Row:
Untreated



Treated with
Environoc 401



Left Rows: Treated
with Environoc 401

Right Rows:
Untreated

Biodyne's Microbial Team Technology Capability

Over 200 Proprietary Non-Pathogenic, Non-GMO, and Naturally Occurring

Diazotrophic Microbes

Nitrogen Fixation from Free N in Air

Ammonifying Microbes

Convert Organic N to Ammonia Form

Phosphate Solubilizing Microbes

Makes Unavailable P Available

Many Degradation Abilities

Cellulose, Lignin, Chitin, Starch, Waxes, Oils

Microbial Surfactant Production

Free up More Nutrients in Soil/Rhizosphere

Vitamin/Hormone

Vitamin Production and Facilitate Hormone Release

Siderophore Production

"Iron Magnets"; More Iron Availability in the Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Bioremediation

Oil, Diesel, Gas, Soil and Groundwater

Pesticide and Herbicide Bioremediation

Specialized Remediation Capabilities

Fats, Oils, Grease, Common Organics Degradation

Wastewater, Pond Treatment

Sulfur Oxidizing Capabilities

Enhance Sulfur Oxidation in the Soil and Increase Available Sulfate

Nodulating

Nitrogen Fixing Symbiotic Relationship Nodules on Soybeans