HUMIFICATION OF ORGANIC RESIDUES

Decomposing fungi

Organic BIOMAS

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Fungi are the basis for humus to form

In the fields, as elsewhere in nature, microscopic fungi are the main organisms to process the dead plant material. Microscopic fungi are the only microorganisms that can properly and effectively break down complex tissues of cellulose and lignin, which are the main components of straw cell walls. The main value of the decomposition with microscopic fungi is that nutrients from the residues remain in the soil in biological compounds and are not wasted. Research in shows 21% lower nitrogen leaching using *Biomas ORGANIC* fungi.

By growing *Biomas ORGANIC* fungi release large amounts of cellulose and lignin-degrading enzymes which form humus by preserving organic carbon in the soil. Due to the complex structure of the humus, food elements do not evaporate and do not wash out. Therefore, humus is valued by farmers.

Neither bacteria, nor other biostimulants nor nitrogen fertilizers have such properties like decomposing fungi. That's why they are the main decomposers in nature.

Choose to decompose plant residues efficiently

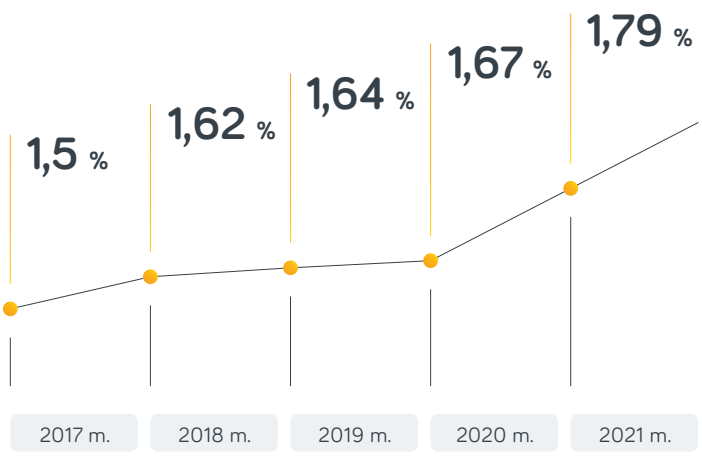
Features	*Biomas ORGANIC* decomposing fungi	Bacterial products	Nitrogen fertilizers
Preserves organic carbon	✓	✗	✗
Reduces nitrogen leaching	✓	✗	✗
Nutrients are retained in biological forms for a long time	✓	✗	✗
Prevents the development of pathogens on plant residues	✓	✗	✗

Research

The fungi product effectiveness is proven by 4-year long trial with scientific soil research carried out by the Institute of Agriculture of the Lithuanian Center for Agrarian and Forest Sciences.

The results of the *Biomas ORGANIC* soil were compared with a control field where organic residues were processed using nitrogen fertilizers.

Increasing humus

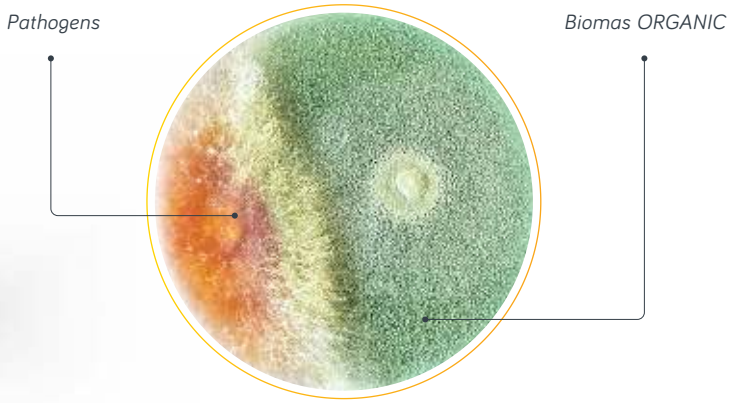


Fewer nutrients are washed out

Suppression of pathogens on plant residues

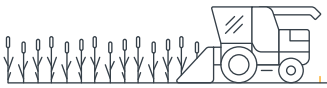
Although pathogens and their causing diseases are part of the ecosystem, certain aspects of farming can lead to a greater spread of pathogens, therefore a significantly lower yield potential. Additional physical sources of pathogens are seeds, manure, or other substances of organic origin brought into the field as well as plant residues – straw, stubble, and plant roots, which remain in the field after harvesting in large amounts.

Additional sources of pathogens also require additional measures for their control and for the prevention of diseases. *Biomas ORGANIC* contains a special fungus that prevents the development of pathogens on plant residues. Having identical conditions and being the same concentration in the medium with the pathogen, *Biomas ORGANIC* is stronger and prevents the spread of the pathogen.



How to use?

Application AFTER HARVESTING



Spraying of fields
Within 1 month after harvesting

Mixing options

- HERBICIDES
- LIQUID FERTILIZERS
- MICROELEMENTS

Biomas ORGANIC properties

1. For all types of organic residues
2. Resistant to UV and environmental impact
3. Spore fungi
4. For all types of tillage technologies
5. Suitable for both acidic and alkaline soils

Registered in the European Input List for organic production

EFFECTIVENESS BASED ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SINCE 2016

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