FORAGES

EFFICACY REPORT

2018

PREMIER TECH

CONTENTS

2018 EFFICACY REPORT

FORAGES

577 kg/ha

FORAGES

AVERAGE YIELD INCREASE

47 results over 2 years
Canada

16.1%

Forage split field with AGTIV® FIELD CROPS • Powder vs untreated.

Greener and denser alfalfa. Alfalfa with AGTIV® is better established versus weeds and will therefore yield better.

More uniform and greener field with AGTIV® for better overall performance.

PREMIER TECH

EFFICACY REPORT
SUMMARY – MYCORRHIZAL INOCULANT

FORAGES

► GROWER SPLIT FIELDS

Research sites: 15 farms (fields) in Quebec, Canada

Treatments: a) Untreated
b) AGTIV® mycorrhizal inoculant

Experimental design: Each data point per field consists of an average of 5 samples taken each from the treated and untreated side.

Table 1. **Increase in dry weight per cut over two years with AGTIV® mycorrhizal inoculant**

Cut	Yield increase 2016 season	Yield increase 2017 season
1st	17.5%	23.8%
2nd	20.8%	5.9%
3rd	12.7%	10.6%
Average	**18.7%**[1]	**13.5%**[1]

[1] Statistically significant at $p \leqslant 0.05$ using t-test for dependent samples.

Table 2. **Winter 2016 Alfalfa survival**

	Survival winter 2016
Untreated	86.4% [a]
AGTIV®	92.2% [b]
Survival increase	**+ 42.8%**

Averages followed by different letters are significantly different ($p \leqslant 0.05$, t-test for dependent samples).

Table 3. **Two-year summary of Alfalfa dry weight yield average (kg/ha)**

	AGTIV®	Untreated	Difference
2016	3910[b]	3295[a]	615
2017	4190[b]	3691[a]	499
2016 + 2017			**1 114**

Averages followed by different letters are significantly different ($p \leqslant 0.05$, t-test for dependent samples).

PREMIER TECH

PTAGTIV.COM

PREMIER TECH

GROWING PASSION FOR 95 YEARS

Premier Tech has been growing its leadership position globally for 95 years, driven by the collective power of its 4 500 team members in 26 countries. Leveraging its human capital as well as a deeply rooted Culture revolving around innovation and excellence, Premier Tech focuses its efforts in three core industries: Horticulture and Agriculture, Industrial Equipment and Environmental Technologies. Committed to the long-term success of its clients, the company maintains its quarter-century-long track record of solid growth, backed by a strong manufacturing and commercial expertise and far-reaching entrepreneurial approach.

95 year OF PASSION

PREMIER TECH

PREMIER TECH

THE POWER OF 3 GROUPS

GHA

HORTICULTURE AND AGRICULTURE

Growing media, fertilizers, grass seed, controls, inoculants and biological active ingredients

ETG

ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES

Onsite and decentralized wastewater treatment, rainwater harvesting, rotomoulding and mould design technologies for the residential, commercial, community and industrial sectors.

IEG

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

Industrial flexible packaging equipment manufacturers providing completely integrated packaging lines from bulk product infeed to the wrapped pallet.

BRING VALUE

BIOSTIMULANTS AND BIOCONTROLS OFFER FOR HORTICULTURE AND AGRICULTURE

Creativity is a mix of knowledge, expertise and passion for unprecedented efficient solutions. Innovation, Research & Development and biological active ingredients have combined forces to put established commercial offers to the horticultural and agricultural markets.

** Commercial offers adapted to our territories: North America ● Europe ● Africa*

MARKETS	CONSUMER	PROFESSIONAL HORTICULTURE	AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTS			 
WEBSITE	PROMIXGARDENING.COM PTHORTICULTURE-FRANCE.COM USEMYKE.COM	PTHORTICULTURE.COM PTHORTICULTURE-FRANCE.COM	PTAGTIV.COM
BRANDS	PROMIX MYKE Terreaux de France	PROMIX	AGTIV

PREMIER TECH

INNOVATION

AN INTEGRAL PART OF PREMIER TECH COLLECTIVE DNA

At Premier Tech, Innovation goes beyond the concept of research and development. More than a process leading to the creation of new products, it is a state of mind that is strongly embedded in our corporate DNA. Always seeking to create unique and addictive experiences for our clients, we simply never cease to push the boundaries of our abilities, competencies and technological platforms.

We first structured our Innovation efforts and approach back in 1983, driven by the ambition of developing value-added products derived from peat moss through technological advances. Today, more than 260 Premier Tech team members are devoted full-time to mastering the technologies behind the next leading-edge solutions that will make a difference to our clients, helping them stand out in their marketplaces.

In our state of the art labs and testing facilities, highly experienced and trained engineers, scientists, and specialists from various fields collaborate on a daily basis to maximize the outcomes of applied research and turn them into breakthrough products.

Driven by a collective Culture and rooted in Values which revolve around our tradition of Innovation, the entire Premier Tech team holds a restless ambition to shake up the status quo and shift industry paradigms. Through the current innovation program IPSO: Innovation in Products-Processes, Services and commercial Offers, we are constantly challenging the way we do business and how we can improve everything we do.

This mindset is key to how we operate on a daily basis. Contributing to the loyalty of our clients around the world, it sets the ground rules for how collaborating with Premier Tech turns out to be a contagious experience they are willing to share with others.

We deeply believe that in order to continue to be sustainable and grow our market share, it is essential to never let our innovative spirit rest — to keep pushing forward and eliminate any barriers on the path to bringing new technologies, products and services to life in the marketplace. With the agility to truly make a difference by tapping into our full potential, we create value for our clients, and ultimately ensure our continued relevance as a strategic partner.

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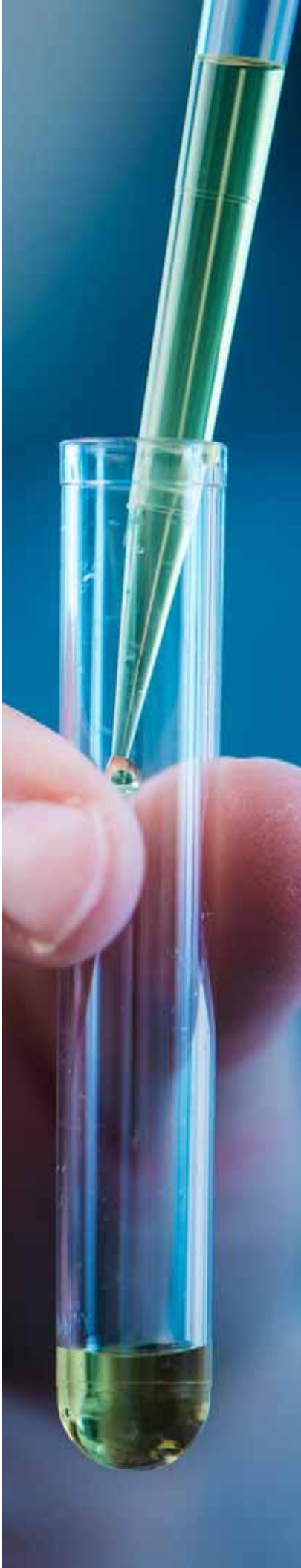


EXPERTISE

CELEBRATING DECADES OF INNOVATION AND VALUE

35 years OF EXPERTISE IN ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Established manufacturer and marketer, Premier Tech builds on innovation and collaboration with local partners and growers to offer reliable high-quality inoculants. A fully integrated product development that relies on a distinctive know-how integrating Production, Formulation and Application of its technologies supported by a dedicated customer service.

PRODUCTION

In 2000, Premier Tech set up a world-first endomycorrhizal inoculum plant, developing a new mycoreactor process for industrial scale production. Backed by 35 years of expertise in active ingredients, Premier Tech constantly develops and innovates in terms of production of mycorrhizae, rhizobium and other active ingredients:

- ✓ No contamination
- ✓ Large-scale manufacturing production
- ✓ Consistent high-quality

FORMULATION

Premier Tech's know-how makes it possible to adapt formulations with multiple active ingredients, concentrations and carriers tailored to different crops and application methods. Our proven formulations are based on these important elements:

- ✓ Carrier compatible with the active ingredients
- ✓ Formulations for active ingredient viability
- ✓ Rigorous quality control

APPLICATION

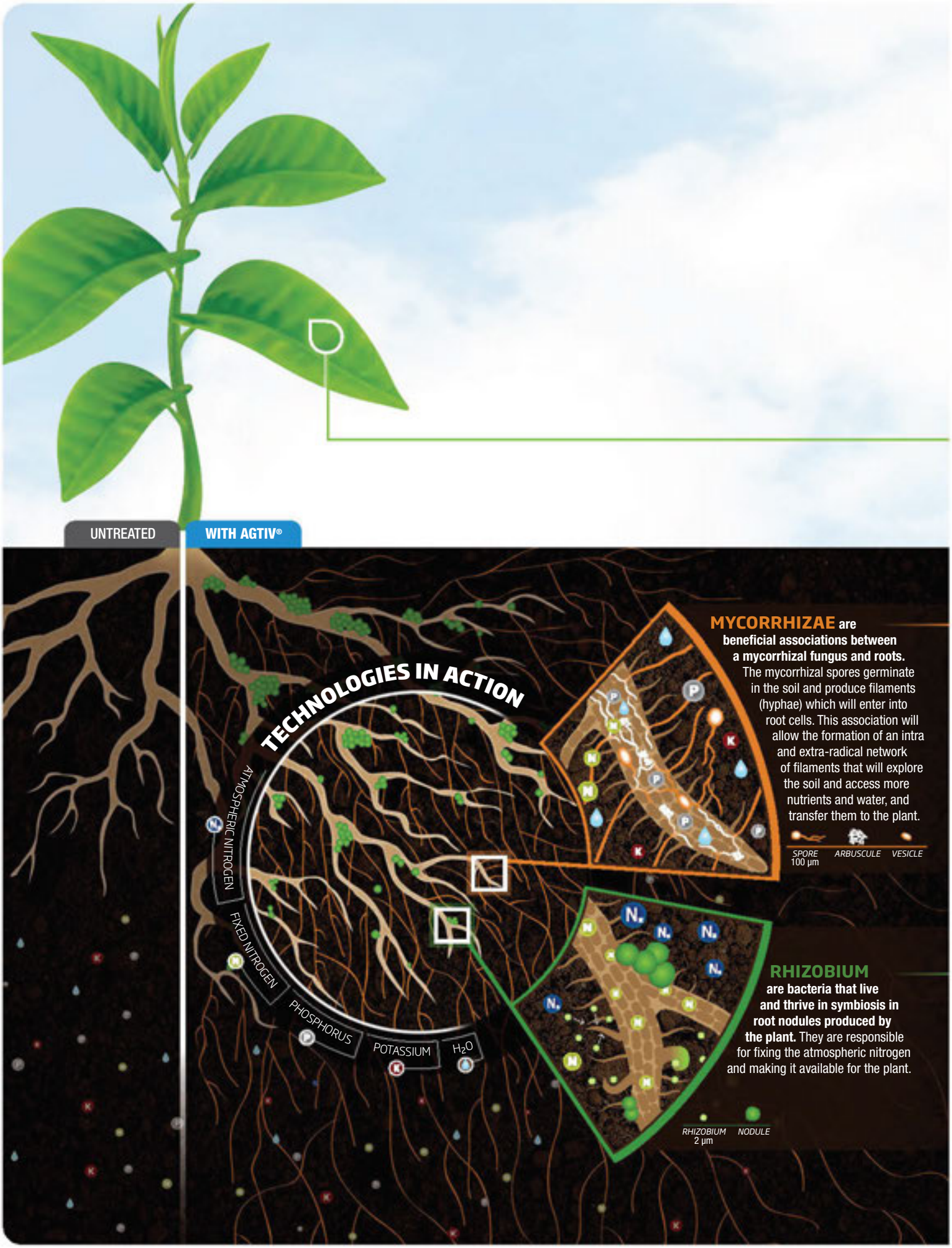
Each recommendation for product use takes into consideration validation by our field experts and by farmers themselves, which ensures:

- ✓ Effective application rates
- ✓ Products adapted to growers' equipment and farming practices
- ✓ Compatibility validation with other inputs

SERVICE

From our management team and research project managers to our field specialists and representatives, our multidisciplinary team is listening to growers' needs to always improve our products and level of service:

- ✓ Technical support
- ✓ Proud promoter of science education
- ✓ Partnership with agriculture retailers


UNTREATED
WITH AGTIV®
TECHNOLOGIES IN ACTION
ATMOSPHERIC NITROGEN
FIXED NITROGEN
PHOSPHORUS
POTASSIUM
H2O
MYCORRHIZAE are beneficial associations between a mycorrhizal fungus and roots. The mycorrhizal spores germinate in the soil and produce filaments (hyphae) which will enter into root cells. This association will allow the formation of an intra and extra-radical network of filaments that will explore the soil and access more nutrients and water, and transfer them to the plant.
SPORE 100 µm
ARBUSCULE
VESICLE
RHIZOBIUM
bacteria that live and thrive in symbiosis in root nodules produced by the plant. They are responsible for fixing the atmospheric nitrogen and making it available for the plant.
RHIZOBIUM 2 µm
NODULE

PREMIER TECH'S TECHNOLOGIES

BROUGHT TO YOUR FIELDS

Backed by 35 years of expertise in biological active ingredients, Premier Tech masters a unique large-scale manufacturing process that meets the highest quality control standards, allowing you to fully benefit from the highly effective inoculants of our AGTIV® agricultural product line. For stronger growth through better plant resistance to stresses, higher yields and superior crop quality, you can count on AGTIV®.

P PLANT

Nutrients and water are essential components for effective plant growth. By adding biological active ingredients, such as beneficial mycorrhizae and rhizobium, an earlier and efficient use of water and nutrients will help plants reach optimum crop yield.

M MYCORRHIZAE

ENDOMYCORRHIZAL INOCULUM
PTB297 Technology
Glomus intraradices

Production: An exclusive aseptic production process developed by Premier Tech using standards of the high-technology industry to obtain viable mycorrhizal spores of a consistent high quality.

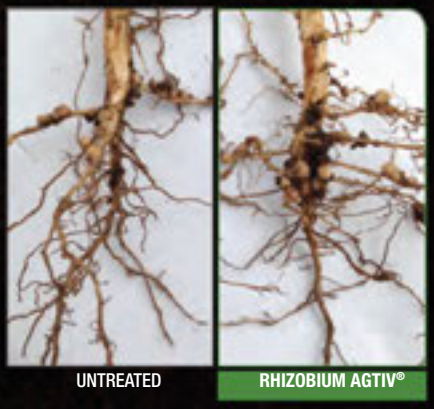
- ✓ EXPAND ROOT SYSTEM GROWTH
- ✓ ENHANCE NUTRIENT & WATER UPTAKE
- ✓ INCREASE TOLERANCE TO STRESSES
- ✓ IMPROVE SOIL STRUCTURE

R RHIZOBIUM

RHIZOBIAL INOCULUM
Technologies: PTB160 (pulses), PTB162 (soybean)
Rhizobium leguminosarum biovar *viciae*, *Bradyrhizobium japonicum*

Production: Premier Tech's rhizobia technologies include a specific production process in a sterilized environment as well as a highly-efficient quality control process for superior inoculum.

- ✓ FIX NITROGEN & MAKE IT AVAILABLE TO THE PLANT



MYCORRHIZAE
EFFICACY – VERSATILITY – COLLABORATION

Why use Premier Tech's mycorrhizae?

Mycorrhizal fungi have existed since the first plants appeared on dry land more than 450 million years ago. AM (Arbuscular Mycorrhizae) symbiosis applies to over 80% of all plants and plays a major role in plant nutrition and productivity. "Over the last 35 years, numerous scientific studies have clearly highlighted the fundamental role that mycorrhizal fungi play in natural eco-systems, and in those managed by man." [I]

How does the technology work? Mycorrhizae develop a network that explores the soil and accesses more nutrients and water to transfer to the plant. The beneficial alliance between mycorrhizal fungi and roots accelerates root development and stimulates plant growth.

Absorption capacity

Premier Tech's mycorrhizal technology makes P more available in the soil, and actively absorbs and transfers it via its filament network (hyphae) directly to the root. The filaments in the soil also have the ability to absorb water and elements such as Cu, Zn, B, Fe, Mn which are important in nodule formation and grain filling.

Mycorrhizae have been shown to improve soil structure by releasing a "biological glue" called glomalin and to increase the presence of other beneficial micro-organisms in the root environment.

"Although mycorrhizal fungi do not fix nitrogen, they transfer energy, in the form of liquid carbon to associative nitrogen fixers." [E]

"Mycorrhiza deliver sunlight energy packaged as liquid carbon to a vast array of soil microbes involved in plant nutrition and disease suppression." [G]

"The absorptive area of mycorrhizal hyphae is approximately 10 times more efficient than that of root hairs and about 100 times more efficient than that of roots." [E]

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Efficient P uptake and transfer

Thonar et al. (2010)[M] compared three species of AMF and observed "*Glomus intraradices*, *Glomus claroideum* and *Gigaspora margarita* were able to take up and deliver P to the plants from maximal distances of 10, 6 and 1 cm from the roots, respectively. *Glomus intraradices* most rapidly colonized the available substrate and transported significant amounts of P towards the roots."

Cavagnaro et al. (2005)[N] found that "*Glomus intraradices* was found to be one of the arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi that was able to control nutrient uptake amounts by individual hyphae depending on differing phosphorus levels in the surrounding soils."

Collaborating Species

The mycorrhizal species used in Premier Tech products (*Glomus intraradices*) is among the most 'collaborative' species in various articles.

"According to the article by Kiers et al.[B], it has been shown that the different species of mycorrhizae are not equally effective when it comes to transferring nutrients from the soil to the plant. Under controlled conditions, certain species of mycorrhizae have been shown to be more 'cooperative' and to transfer most of the phosphorus absorbed from the soil to the root, while other mycorrhizae species use it or store it as reserve.

Glomus intraradices' versatility in different conditions

There are more than 200 species of AMF (Arbuscular Mycorrhizae Fungi) and Premier Tech offers a versatile species. Selected more than 35 years ago, it has been tested continuously under various conditions and has performed well in a range of soil pH from 5.2 to 8.1.

"*G. intraradices* has turned out to be a "great fungus" in several surveys, and field trials so far has shown it to be equal or superior to mixtures of other fungi." [A]

"[…] Moreover, when host plants were colonized with three AM fungal species, the RNA of the cooperative species (*G. intraradices*) was again significantly more present than that of the two less-cooperative species (*G. aggregatum* and *G. custos*)" [B]. "This illustrates key differences in fungal strategies, with *G. intraradices* being a 'collaborator' and *G. aggregatum* a less-cooperative 'hoarder'." [B]

Indigenous Populations

Some articles demonstrate that mycorrhizal populations in agricultural soils are highly heterogeneous or not sufficient to have the desired beneficial effect.

A survey conducted by Hamel et al. (2008)[H] reported low biodiversity and occurrence of AM fungi in cultivated soils of Saskatchewan. The survey was conducted for 3 years. Dai, M. et. al. (2013)[J] noticed that the relative abundance as well as diversity of AM fungal communities is lower in cropland soils of the prairies compared to the roadsides environments which favors diversity.

The recommendation of Premier Tech, approved by Agriculture Canada, to add a mycorrhizal inoculant at the time of seeding stands on 4 points:

- ✓ **The right mycorrhizae for the plant**
  at least 80% of plants can be colonized with *Glomus intraradices*, a collaborative species
- ✓ **Available in the right place**
  on or close to the seed in order to trigger the symbiosis quickly
- ✓ **In the right quantity**
  the proven and registered mycorrhizal rate
- ✓ **At the right time**
  adding the mycorrhizae at seeding time to trigger the symbiosis quickly after seed germination

PREMIER TECH

Quick colonizer

It has been shown that plants favour certain species according to their effectiveness.

"We show that order of arrival can influence the abundance of AMF species colonizing a host. These priority effect can have important implications for AMF ecology and the use of fungal inoculant in sustainable agriculture." [F]

Duan et al.[D] (2011) using our *Glomus intraradices* isolate (DAOM181602) with *G. margarita* (WFVAM 21), wrote "Furthermore, *G. margarita* developed slowly compared with G. intraradices when they were inoculated separately and it seems likely that the latter fungus dominated the symbiosis with medic when both fungi were inoculated together." He adds "The positive effect of *G. intraradices* was probably enhanced by its ability to colonize quickly and it may well have contributed a much larger fraction of fungal biomass than *G. margarita*, when both were inoculated together". In conclusion, he writes "When inoculated together *G. intraradices* may have dominated the activity of symbiosis, both in terms of rapidity of early colonization and functionality, including tolerance to disturbance."

Drought resistance

Mycorrhizae increase tolerance to various environmental stresses (diseases, drought, compaction, salinity, etc.), and play a major role in the soil particle aggregation process and contribute to improving soil structure which leads to better water penetration, better aeration, less erosion and leaching.

Benjamin Jayne and Martin Quigley of the University of Denver mentioned that "[…] our meta-analysis reveals a quantifiable corroboration of the commonly held view that, under water-deficit conditions, plants colonized by mycorrhizal fungi have better growth and reproductive response than those that are not." [K] "Most measures of growth are augmented by the symbiosis when plants are subjected to water stress; […]." [K]

It has been found that plants with AMF association display greater hydraulic conductivity in roots and reduced transpiration rate under drought stress. This may be due to their capacity to regulate their ABA levels (abscisic acid – a plant hormone) better and faster than non-AM plants. This establishes a greater balance between leaf transpiration and root water movement in drought situations and drought recovery (Aroca et al. 2008).[L]

A. Trivedi et. al. 2007. Organic farming and mycorrhizae in agriculture.I.K. International Publishing House Ltd. New Delhi, pp.290.
B. Kiers et. al. 2011. Reciprocal Rewards Stabilize Cooperation in the Mycorrhizal Symbiosis. Science 333:80-882.
C. Waligora et. al. 2016. Mycorhizes connectés, bien avant tout le monde. Agron. Écol. & Inn. 89 :18-27. (free translation)
D. Duan et. al. 2011. Differential effects of soils disturbance and plant residue retention on function of arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) symbiosis are not reflected in colonization of roots or hyphal development in soil. Soil Biol. & Bioch. 43:571-578.
E. Jones, C. E. 2009. Mycorrhizal fungi -powerhouse of the soil. Evergreen Farming 8:4-5.
F. Gisjbert et. al. 2014. Order of arrival structures arbuscular mycorrhizal colonization of plants. New Phytologist. pp. 10.
G. Jones, C. E. 2014. Nitrogen: the double-edge sword. Amazing Carbon. pp. 8.
H. Hamel, C. et. al. 2008. Mycorrhizal symbioses in soil-plant systems of the Canadian prairie. XVI International Scientific Congress of the National Institute of Agricultural Science, November 24-28, La Havana, Cuba.
I. Fortin J. A, 2009. Mycorrhizae The new green revolution. Ed. MultiMondes. pp.140
J. Dai, M. et. al. 2013. Impact of Land Use on Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungal Communities in Rural Canada. Applied and Environmental Microbiology 79 (21):6719-6729
K. Jayne B., Quigley M. (2013) Influence of arbuscular mycorrhiza on growth and reproductive response of plants under water deficit: a meta-analysis. Mycorrhiza (2014) 24:109-119
L. Raviv M. (2010) The use of mycorrhiza in organically-grown crops under semi arid conditions: a review of benefits, constraints and future challenges. Symbiosis (2010) 52-65-74
M. Thonar, C; A. Schnepf; E. Frossard; T. Roose; J. Jansa (2011) Traits related to differences in function among three arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. Plant Soil. 339: 231 – 245
N. Cavagnaro, T; F. Smith; S. Smith; I. Jakobsen (2005) Functional diversity in arbuscular mycorrhizas: exploitation of soil patches with different phosphate enrichment differs among fungal species. Plant, Cell and Environment 28: 642 – 650.

PREMIER TECH

RHIZOBIUM

FERTILITY – PRODUCTIVITY – COLLABORATION

Why is rhizobium important?

Peas, lentils and soybeans play a big role in a crop rotation by promoting nitrogen fixation (the conversion of nitrogen gas to plant-available ammonium) and returning some nitrogen to the soil. However, these crops can't take all the credit: because it's only possible thanks to a symbiotic relationship between select legumes and rhizobium bacteria.

These bacteria can't fix nitrogen on their own. To do so, they need to colonize the root of a host plant. As in all symbiotic relationships, both the rhizobium and the pulse or soybean plant get something of value from the relationship. For the legume, it is a readily available form of nitrogen (ammonium) as well as important amino acids. The rhizobium get three things in return:

1. **A Home** – the bacteria inhabit the nodules formed by the plant
2. **Food / energy** – provided in the form carbohydrates (heterotrophic bacteria cannot create their own food through photosynthesis)
3. **Oxygen** – which is necessary for respiration

Roots of the rhizobium relationship

Approximately 20% [A] of all legumes form mutualistic relationships with rhizobium. Soybean, peas, clover, lentils and faba beans are among them. Interestingly, Rhizobium species are very plant specific. Pulses form relationships with a rhizobium called *Rhizobium leguminosarum*, while soybeans engage with another member of the family called *Bradyrhizobium japonicum*.

When a rhizobium and a host legume are present, the plant makes the rhizobium aware of its presence by sending out a chemical signal (via flavonoids and isoflavonoids) from the root. This attracts the rhizobium bacteria, which responds by sending out signals of its own, known as Nod factors.[B]

How does the technology work? Rhizobium are a bacteria that live and thrive in symbiosis in root nodules produced by the plant. These nodules house the bacteria responsible for fixing the atmospheric nitrogen and makes it available for the plant.

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Nodule formation & nitrogen fixation

The bacteria start the "invasion process" by penetrating the root-hair wall and enter the plant cells. This primes a gene within the plant that initiates the root nodulation. Within these nodules, the rhizobium differentiate into a non-motile form, which go to work fixing the raw atmospheric nitrogen (N_2) into plant accessible ammonium. They achieve this by producing nitrogenase enzyme, which starts the conversion process, consuming a great deal of energy. Maximum N-fixation is reached when the plant is sufficiently nodulated.

Ammonium absorption / exchange of services

After the nodule formation, the plant converts the ammonium into amino acids which are exported throughout the plant. At this point, the plant releases the simple sugars and O_2 to the rhizobium bacteria, fulfilling its end of the bargain.

This last step is important, as the presence of oxygen can stop nitrogen fixation – and cause it to be lost to the atmosphere as a gas. Fortunately, the rhizobium take the oxygen and bind it using a protein called leghemoglobin (was first discovered in legumes and is very similar to the hemoglobin found in human blood). Like blood, leghemoglobins appear red in the nodules, due to the presence of iron molecules.

Legume plants are known to have a lower phosphorus use efficiency. This is a problem, because the process of nitrogen fixation is very energy-intensive for pulse and soybean plants. For this reason, they consume more phosphorus (P) than other plants.

The increased demand can be alleviated thanks to another symbiotic association, the mycorrhizal symbiosis. Mycorrhizae are symbiotic fungi that colonize the roots of most plants, and dramatically improve the plant's ability to absorb phosphorus. The plant will photosynthesize 51%[C] more and grow faster, and the rhizobium will fix more nitrogen if more phosphorus is available. For this reason, having a healthy mycorrhizal association is of particular benefit to pulses and soybeans.

What modulates / influences nodulation?

- Successful infection depends on the competitiveness, specificity, infectivity and effectiveness of the rhizobia. [D]
- Infection rate & effectiveness of rhizobia are influenced by soil low N status and is a necessary requisite to trigger symbiosis. [E]
- Successful infection requires the bacteria to actively colonize root-hair tips (motility) and reach the Quorum sensing of the rhizobium. [F]
- N fixation relies on a cascade of effector molecules – events in multi-steps series of reactions and depend on effector availability, concentration and localization, synchronization, host specificity and environmental factors.

A. Sprent, J.I., 2007. Evolving ideas of legume evolution and diversity: A taxonomic perspective on the occurrence of nodulation. New Phytol. 174:11-25
B. Giller, K.E., 2001. Nitrogen Fixation in Tropical Cropping Systems 2nd ed. CABI
C. Kaschuk et al. 2009. Soil Biol. Biochem. 41:1233-1244
D. Peix A, Velázquez E., Silva L.R., Mateos P.F., 2010. Key Molecules Involved in Beneficial Infection Process in Rhizobia–Legume Symbiosis. In: Microbes for Legume Improvement, Chapter 3:55-80
E. Bonilla, I. and L. Bolaños, 2010. Mineral nutrition for legume-rhizobia symbiosis: B, Ca, N, P, S, K, Fe, Mo, Co, and Ni: A review. In: Organic Farming, Pest Control and Remediation of Soil Pollutants, Sustainable Agriculture Reviews, pp. 253-274, E. Lichtfouse (ed.), Springer Netherlands.
F. Miller LD, Yost CK, Hynes MF, Alexandre G (2007) The major chemotaxis gene cluster of Rhizobium leguminosarum bv. viciae is essential for competitive nodulation. Mol Microbiol 63:348-362

PREMIER TECH

THE TRIPARTITE SYMBIOSIS
HELPS YOU GET BIGGER YIELD

How can the tripartite symbiosis improve crop productivity?

Each phase of the plant growth requires a lot of nutrients and energy to obtain higher yield. *"* […] *the tripartite interactions between legumes, AMF* [Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi] *and rhizobia cause increases in legume productivity, and the N:P:C supply ratio as influenced by the tripartite symbiotic associations plays a fundamental role in controlling the legume's photosynthetic rate and biomass productivity."* [1]

How do the technologies work? Mycorrhizae develop a network that explores the soil and accesses more nutrients and water to transfer to the plant; rhizobium fixes nitrogen and makes it available to the plant. By working together, they influence positively the plant for increased yield.

1 Koele et al. 2014. VFRC Report 2014/1, pp. 1-57
2 Kaschuk et al. 2009. Soil Biol. Biochem. 41:1233-1244
3 Shinde et al. 2016. Int. J. Bioassays. 5:4954-4957

PREMIER TECH

Help feed the plant

N and P are major nutrients for the plant. *"Tripartite associations of host plants with both rhizobia and AMF* [Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi] *benefit the host plant by increased P uptake through the mycorrhizal association balancing the high input of N through rhizobial N-fixation."* [1] In addition, mycorrhizae reach more water and nutrients needed by legumes such as B, Ca, Cu, Fe, K, Mn, Mo and Zn, key components for energy production.

Higher photosynthesis

When used in combination, mycorrhizae and rhizobium increase the photosynthetic rate by 51%[2]. *"The rate of photosynthesis increased substantially more than the C* [Carbon] *costs of the rhizobial and AM* [Arbuscular Mycorrhizal] *symbioses."* [2] The total increased sugar production by the plant far outweighs the cost to "house" the partners.

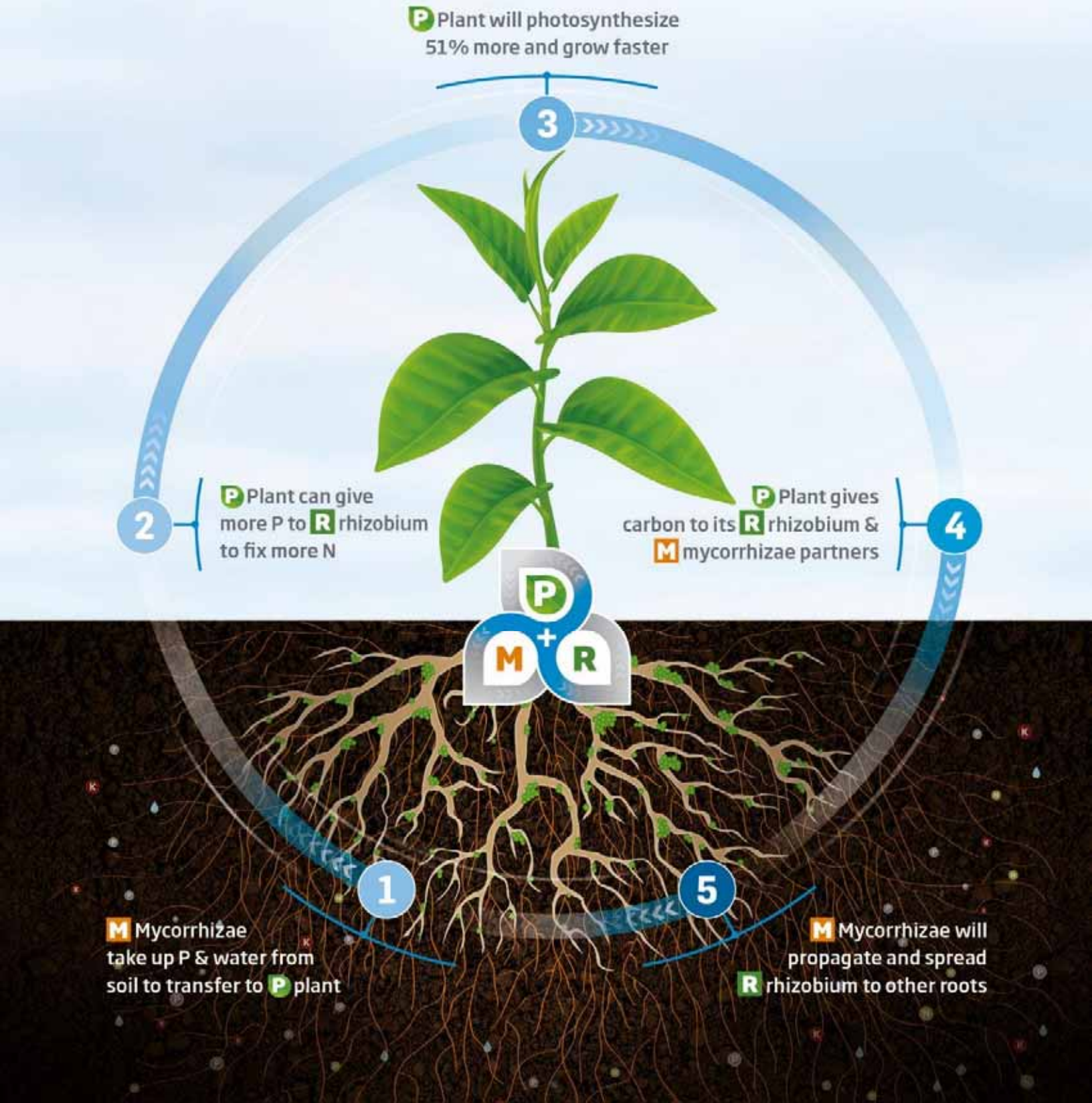
Better productivity

Better nutrient use efficiency and bigger biomass result in higher yield from each legume plant (harvest index). For example, *"*[…] *it has been found that pea plants coinoculated with Rhizobium leguminosarum and AMF* [Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi] *has shown best results regarding plant height, plant dry mass, nodule fresh weight, number of seeds, seed weight, seed yield, number of root nodules, number of pods per plant, average pod weight and pod length* […]".[3]

TRIPARTITE SYMBIOSIS

BIOLOGICAL INTERACTIONS BETWEEN MYCORRHIZAE, RHIZOBIUM AND PLANTS

By enhancing root system growth and creating a network of filaments, mycorrhizae help plants to uptake more nutrients, such as phosphorus, and increase the nodulation process for the rhizobium.



THE CANOLA ROTATION INOCULANT

HELPS YOU COUNTER REDUCED YIELD AFTER CANOLA

What affects your soil biology?

Many crop practices (tillage, fallow land, flooding and crop rotation) contribute to decreasing the beneficial biology, such as mycorrhizal fungi population, in your agricultural soils. For example, it is well known that crops following *Brassicaceae* plants (canola and mustard), in a rotation generally tend to demonstrate reduced yield, compared to results when seeded after another crop. It can largely be explained by the relationship (or lack of relationship) between *Brassicaceae* and beneficial microorganisms, such as mycorrhizae[1]. Canola roots exude a toxic compound that reduces populations of those beneficial microorganisms in the soil. Furthermore, the "absence of a mycorrhizal host plant during the fallow period decreases mycorrhizal colonization potential for the succeeding crop and results in P deficiency symptoms in plants that are mycorrhizal dependent, such as corn, soybean, sunflower, and cotton." [2]

1 Gavito, M. E. and Miller M. H., 1998. Changes in mycorrhizal development in maize induced by crop management practices. Plant Soil. 198: 185-192.
2 Ellis, J. R., 1998. Plant Nutrition. Post Flood Syndrome and Vesicular-Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi. J. Prod. Agric., Vol. 11, no.2: 200-204.
3 Bagyaraj, D. J., Sharma M. P., Maiti D., 2015. Phosphorus nutrition of crops through arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. Current Science, Vol. 108, no. 7: 1288-1293.
4 Jones, C. E. 2009. Mycorrhizal fungi - powerhouse of the soil. Evergreen Farming 8:4-5.
5 Grant, C. A., Flaten D. N., Tomasiewicz D. J. and Sheppard S.C., 1999. The importance of early season phosphorus nutrition. Canadian Journal of Plant Science. 211-224.

Reach more nutrients and water

Sufficient nutrient and water uptake is critical for effective plant growth and ultimately to maximize your yield potential, especially for low mobility nutrients such as P and Zn[3]. By adding a mycorrhizal inoculant, the plant develops a secondary root system (mycorrhizal hyphae) allowing it a larger soil contact surface and thus better to access to nutrients and water. "The absorptive area of mycorrhizal hyphae is approximately 10 times more efficient than that of root hairs and about 100 times more efficient than that of roots." [4]

Ensure early P uptake

"Phosphorus plays a critical role in energy reactions in the plant [such as photosynthesis. Phosphorus is also a key component in building blocs for plant.] Deficits can influence essentially all energy requiring processes in plant metabolism. Phosphorus stress early in the growing season can restrict crop growth, which can carry through to reduce final crop yield." [5] Mycorrhizae make soil phosphorus (P) more available to the plant, and actively absorb and transfer it via the mycorrhizal filament network (hyphae) directly to the root.

Increase your yield potential

By introducing mycorrhizal inoculant close to the seed at seeding, you get the association working early with the full benefits of increased nutrient and water uptake when plants need them. Therefore, get more out of the fertilizer you have already invested into the crop.

PRODUCT OFFER

2019 SEASON

Premier Tech Agriculture puts its expertise at the service of growers to help them lead the way and push their yield potential by integrating our proven solutions. AGTIV® highly effective inoculants provide sustainable results in the field for increased net returns on AGTIVated acres.

EFFECTIVE

EASY TO USE

PROVEN RESULTS

FIELD CROPS

MYCORRHIZAE & RHIZOBIUM INOCULANTS

PEAS, LENTILS & FABA BEANS

SOYBEAN

CHICKPEA

FORAGES

CEREALS, FLAX & DRY BEANS

	ACTIVE INGREDIENT		F	APPLICATION MODE: GRANULAR IN-FURROW	MIXING WITH SEEDS	LIQUID IN-FURROW	✓
AGTIV® PULSES • Powder **F:** Powder (peat) **S:** 4.7 kg (10.3 lb) pail **C: Peas & faba beans:** 16 ha (40 acres) – **Lentils:** 24 ha (60 acres)	M	R			●		✓
AGTIV® PULSES • Granular **F:** Granules (peat) **S:** 18.2 kg (40 lb) bag – 364 kg (800 lb) tote bag **C: Peas, lentils and faba beans:** Bag: 4 ha (10 acres) – Tote bag: 80 ha (200 acres)	M	R		●			✓
RHIZOBIUM INOCULANT by **AGTIV®** for **PULSES** **F:** Granules (peat) **S:** 18.2 kg (40 lb) bag – 364 kg (800 lb) tote bag **C: Peas, lentils and faba beans:** Bag: 4 ha (10 acres) – Tote bag: 80 ha (200 acres)		R		●			✓
AGTIV® SOYBEAN • Powder **F:** Powder (peat) **S:** 4.7 kg (10.3 lb) pail **C: Soybean:** 16 ha (40 acres)	M	R			●		✓
AGTIV® SOYBEAN • Granular **F:** Granules (peat) **S:** 18.2 kg (40 lb) bag – 364 kg (800 lb) tote bag **C: Soybean:** Bag: 3.2 ha (8 acres) – Tote bag: 64 ha (160 acres)	M	R		●			✓
BRADYRHIZOBIUM INOCULANT by **AGTIV®** for **SOYBEAN** **F:** Granules (peat) **S:** 18.2 kg (40 lb) bag – 364 kg (800 lb) tote bag **C: Soybean:** Bag: 4 ha (10 acres) – Tote bag: 80 ha (200 acres)		R		●			✓
AGTIV® CHICKPEA • Granular **F:** Granules (peat) **S:** 18.2 kg (40 lb) bag – 364 kg (800 lb) tote bag **C: Chickpea:** Bag: 3.2 ha (8 acres) – Tote bag: 64 ha (160 acres)	M	R		●			✓
AGTIV® FORAGES • Powder **F:** Powder (diatomaceous earth) **S:** 1.6 kg (3.5 lb) pail **C: Alfalfa, mix forages & grass:** 8 ha (20 acres)	M				●		*
AGTIV® FIELD CROPS – ○ • Powder **F:** Powder (peat) **S:** Case of 4 x 800 g (4 x 1.75 lb) pails **C: Cereals, flax & dry beans:** 32 ha (80 acres) per case **Alfalfa, mix forages & grass:** 16 ha (40 acres) per case	M				●		✓
AGTIV® FIELD CROPS • Powder **F:** Powder (diatomaceous earth) **S:** 2 kg (4.4 lb) pail **C: Cereals, flax & dry beans:** 16 ha (40 acres)	M				●		*
AGTIV® FIELD CROPS • Granular **F:** Granules (zeolite) **S:** 18.2 kg (40 lb) bag – 364 kg (800 lb) tote bag **C: Cereals, flax & dry beans:** Bag: 3.2 ha (8 acres) – Tote bag: 64 ha (160 acres)	M				●		✓
AGTIV® FIELD CROPS • Liquid **F:** Spores in liquid suspension **S:** Case of 2 x 950 ml (2 x 32 fl. oz) bottles **C: Cereals, flax & dry beans:** 16 ha (40 acres) per case	M					●	✓

AGTIV® products also available for potato and specialty crops.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

M MYCORRHIZAE
PTB297 Technology

R RHIZOBIUM
PTB160 Technology (pulses)
PTB162 Technology (soybean)

LEGEND:

F: Formulation
S: Size
C: Coverage

✓ For organic use

* Non eligible for organic use. Contact us for more details.