AgZyme Increases Protein by 1.7%

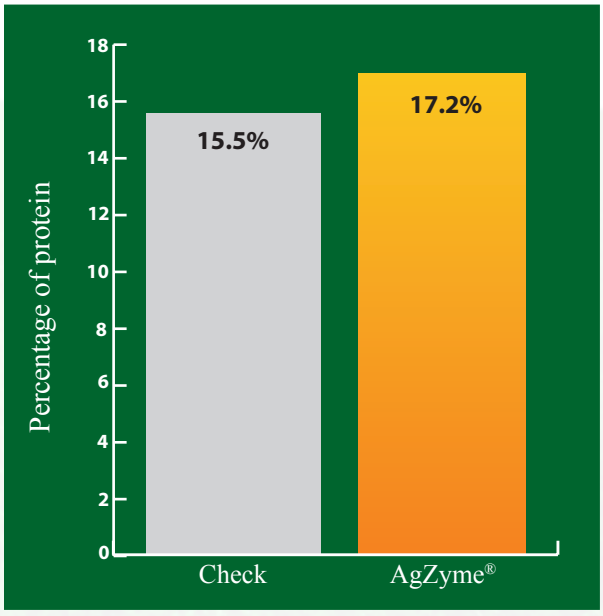
Significant Increases in Nitrogen and Sulfur Using Bacteria on Wheat in Reardan, Washington

In 2013 Rhizoterra was commissioned by Ag Concepts Corp to initiate a study on the effect of AgZyme® when applied to wheat. The test was completed on DNS var. Kelse wheat in Reardan, Washington. The objective of the study was to evaluate the effect of the use of AgZyme® on wheat in terms of establishment, growth, overwintering, yield, protein, mineral nutrient density, and soil health characteristics.

The field study showed that the mean yield of DNS wheat treatments with AgZyme® was higher(64.4 bu/a) than the average dryland field experiment for the same DNS wheat on the rest of the farm(51 bu/a).

Similar to 2012, AgZyme® was effective at increasing the N, and converting it to protein. The AgZyme® treated plots averaged not only a 64.4 bu/a but also a 17.2% protein versus the average protein on the rest of the farm at 15.5%, as shown in Fig.1. This year there was also an increase in the Sulfur using bacteria in the soil. This is interesting as there was no elemental sulfur added to any of the AgZyme® plots. The data suggests that with the increase of N and S uptake contributed to the higher amount of protein in the wheat.

Fig 1: Protein



2013 in Reardan, WA by Dr. Jill Clapperton of Rhizoterra