Application of Ressources on Wheat-Straw and their Impact on Humus

Thesis 1:

"Formation of humus in soils depends on:

a.) carbohydrates and their digestion...

b.) ... and the occurrence of an balance of amino acids OR microbes/enzymes that are able to produce them!

(Florian Hille, 2014)

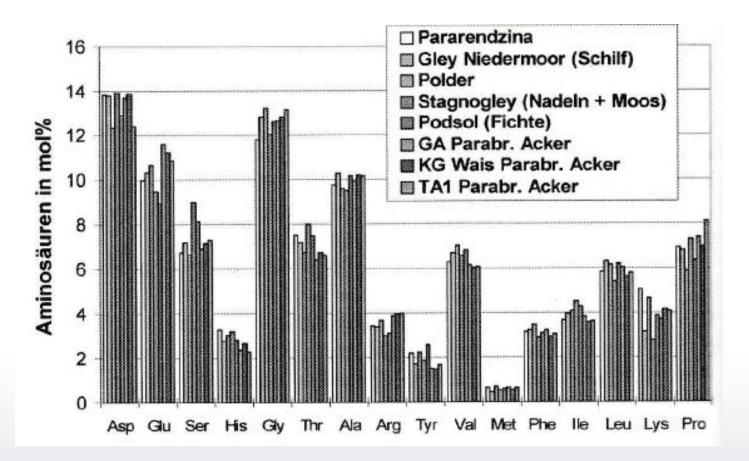
Thesis 2:

"The most restricting amino acid in formation of humus limits the potential of Carbon-Sequestion, the less stable protein out of an substratum is build, the more Carbon is volatized into atmosphere"

(Florian Hille, 2014)

...as 90% of in soil occurring nitrogen is humus-bound nitrogen as amino acids / aminosugars.

...as German Scientist Edwin Scheller discovered same balance of amino acids in eyery soil.



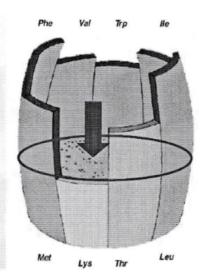
(Scheller 2013)

...comparable to:

- Anwendung
 des Gesetzes
 vom Minimum
- direkte Beziehung zum Gehalt an LAA im Futter

Beispiel:

Getreide



Law of the minimum in reference to limitation of monogastrier (pigs) by amino acids.

kg Carbon / t Dry Matter	480	500
kg Carbon Humus / t Dry Matter	75	115
% Carbon into Humus	15,6 %	23 %

Cattle Manure delivers the same amount of carbon per t of dry Matter as straw.

It's not the Carbon which is building the humus, it's the amino molecules which are gluing the carbon to the life and minerals of the soil!

problem: to many farms without animals / diverse rotation

→ Onesided feeding of soillife leads to less and less carbon "glued" to life and therefor the soil.

Research:

Application of different ressources for giving the soillife the possibility to produce these amino acids.

August 2013: 8to wheat-straw dry matter /ha

1.) Treatment: 0-Application

2.) Treatment: 83,33I UAN / ha

3.) Treatment: 41,5I UAN / ha

251 ATS / ha

15l Molasses / ha

4.) Treatment "Böhm": 11 Gaiasan / ha

2l Humisol / ha

100g Lignohumax AM / ha

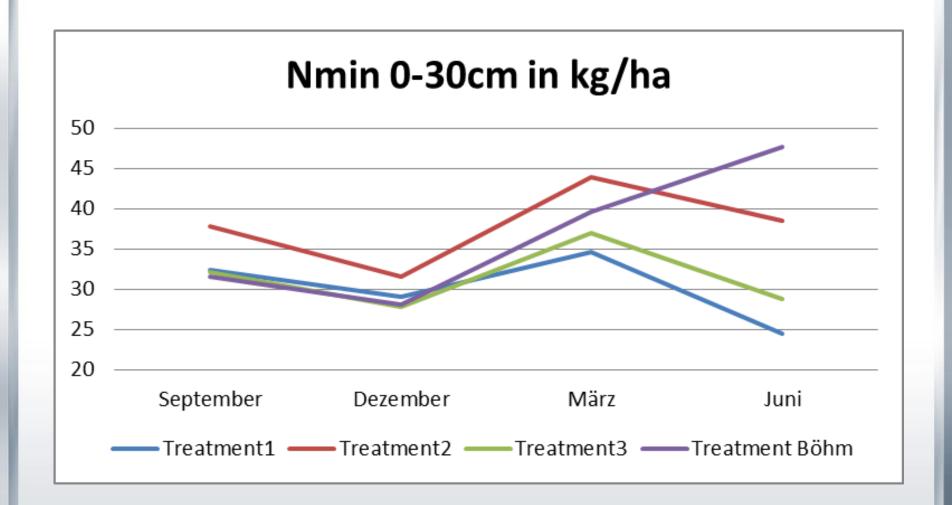
15I Molasses / ha

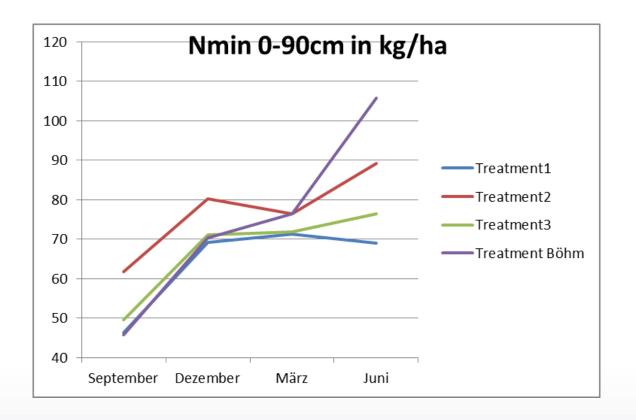
Research was in conducted by student of Bachelor (Agribusiness) and therefor:

- greatly restricted ressources in therms of available methods for chemical and biological investigastion/analysis

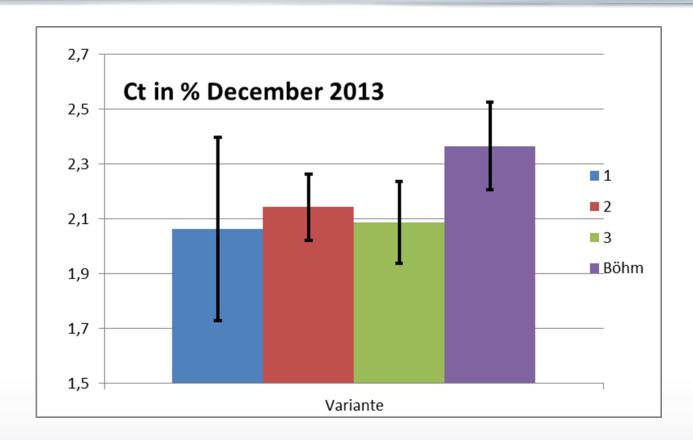


Randomized Plots with 4-fold replication, application of treatment in August 2013 in front of tillage, 2014 Maize.

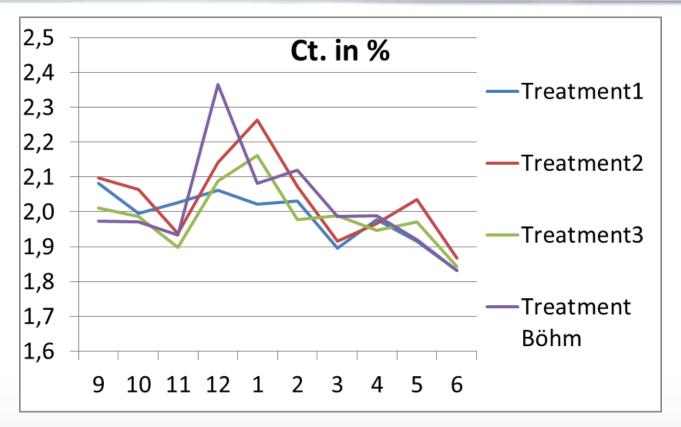




With Treatment "Böhm" 105,7kg /ha Nmin in comparison to no application Treatment "1" with 69kg N / ha in Juni of 2014 under Maize!



From September until Dezember Treatment "1" showed decrease of carbon by – 443kg C/ha, Treatment "Böhm" did lead to increase of + 8820kg C/ha!



With Treatment "Böhm" high accumulation of carbon in autumn/ winter with following mobilisation in spring/summer for better crop performance!

Results:

Treatment "Böhm" with biostimulants showed stronger influences on nitrogen / carbon turnover in comparisaon to chemical applications, nitrogen/ carbon showed stronger accumulation in winter time and faster release in spring for reduced risk of environmental impacts and better crop output.

More Research with better adapted methods is suggested for better understanding of the involved dynamics.

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