NAME

MICROM

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

MICROM stands for Effective Microorganisms and is a mixture of microorganisms.

It contain a mixture of Photosynthetic Bacteria (rhodopseudomonas palustris), Lactic Acid Bacteria (lactobacillus casei, lactobacillus Plantarum) and (sachharomyces cerevisiae).

It influences the microbial environment in a way that the constructive microorganisms become dominant. This creates an environment, in which the microorganisms play a positive role in plant growth, plant quality and soil fertility by using fermentation. Fermentative decomposition is stimulated and decomposition disappears, so that less energy is lost.

Soil in which constructive microorganisms dominate can produce optimal productivity levels, suppress illness and produce high quality products.

Success in farming primarily depends on soil fertility.

It promotes regenerative microorganisms in the soil. They help to convert organic materials into nutrients that are available for plants and create an environment in which the pathogenic bacteria and pests are removed from their habitat.

It help to significantly increase soil fertility and increase plants' growth and resistance. This treatment provides possibilities for organic substances that were gathered during the harvest to benefit plants in the soil again. This causes a reduction in operational costs, while at the same time increasing quality and yield.

FEATURES & BENEFITS

- Improves Soil Fertility
- Beneficial in fruit production
- Acts as plant tonic
- Supports insect control

HOW IT WORKS

- MICROM contain a mixture of Photosynthetic Bacteria (rhodopseudomonas palustris), Lactic Acid Bacteria (lactobacillus casei, lactobacillus Plantarum) and (saccharomyces cerevisiae).
- MICROM influence the microbial environment in a way that the constructive microorganisms become dominant.
- Microm creates an environment, in which the microorganisms play a positive role in plant growth, plant quality and soil fertility by using fermentation.
- Fermentative decomposition is stimulated and decomposition disappears, so that less energy is lost. Soil in which constructive microorganisms dominate can produce optimal productivity levels, suppress illness and produce high quality products.
- Bacillus subtilis act as plant growth promoters, also called synergistic plant promotion. Bacillus subtilis in combination with other species produces plant hormones and solubilizes insoluble phosphates. This makes the phosphate, a necessary chemical in plant growth, available to the plant.
- Promotes plant growth by the production (biosynthesis) of plant hormones such as auxins. Auxin promotes root initiation and formation.
- Insoluble phosphate is generally inaccessible to the plant. The bacteria present in Micro solubilizes the phosphate making it accessible to the plant.

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