

In a USDA study of two native bunchgrass species, conducted during the 2011-2012 drought, Biosol Forte seed coating increased the number of established plants by 49%, plant densitv by 31% and above-ground biomass by 53% to 59%.

Biosol Forte is a beneficial fungal biomass (derived from the fungus strain Penicillium chrysogenum) obtained by the fermentation of raw materials such as: soybean meal, cottonseed meal, sucrose, lactose, trace elements and vitamins under constant sterile conditions.

Biosol Forte's beneficial bacterial and fungal biomass enhances soil health and microbial life. This unique slow release nutrient formulation provides vital plant nutrients throughout the entire growing season due to the fermented organic material, while increasing humus and the living microbial biomass in the soils.

Biosol Forte promotes a healthy balance of microbial life, resulting in far lower concentrations of nitrates or phosphorous in ground water than mineral fertilizers and improved long-term plant color and plant health. Biosol Forte has been used and tested by Forestry Services & Departments around the world.

Biosol Forte is 100% organic and does not contain any animal waste, animal by-products or chemicals; Biosol Forte was originally sold as a feed for livestock and fish, making it safe to apply around pets, animals, children, lakes and streams.

Applications include:

- Revegetation of Disturbed Soils
- Landscaping (Lawns, Gardens, Flowers)
- **Golf Courses**
- Forestry (Trees, Shrubs)
- Fertilizing Young Plants
- Viticulture (Cultivation of Grapes)

Nutrient Content
N-P-K = 7-2-1
Organic Substance>709
Carbon/Nitrogen ratio6:1
Nitrogen (total)>7%
Nitrogen (water soluble).<0.59
Phosphorus>2%
Potash1%
Ph7.1

Distribution Centers

California

• Carson, Oakland, Livermore, Carpinteria, San Juan Capistrano

Canada

British Columbia

Colorado

• Denver, Longmont, Grand Junction, Colorado Springs, Greeley, Olathe

Idaho

- Nampa
- Illinois/Kansas/Missouri
 - St. Louis, Missouri

Minnesota

• Minneapolis Maryland/North Eastern U.S./Pennsylvania **New Mexico**

• White Rock

North Carolina/South Carolina

North Dakota

• West Fargo

Oregon

Portland

Texas

• Justin

Washington

• Seattle, Spokane

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Using Biosol Forte as a Seed Coating Improves Stand Establishment, **Density and Above-Ground Biomass**

Use of Biosol Forte as a Seed Coating to Improve Stand Establishment of Native Bunchgrass Species



INTRODUCTION

The microsite in which a seed is sown exhibits a strong control on the seed's potential to produce an established plant (Boyd and Davies 2012). Soil fertility is one microsite characteristic that can influence recruitment processes. Seedlings growing in microsites with higher fertility have earlier emergence and faster growth rates, which allows the plants to preempt resources, achieve greater initial size, outcompete other seedlings in less favorable sites and persist through periods of high environmental stress.

Generally speaking, in nutrient limited environments, appropriate applications of fertilizers can be used to improve soil fertility. However, the use of fertilizers is typically not recommended for rangeland restoration projects. This is because traditional fertilizer applications are often economically infeasible and can inadvertently promote colonization of weeds that outcompete seeded species.

Seed coating is a mechanism of applying needed materials in a way that they affect the seed or soil at the seed-soil interface. It may be possible to use this technology to load efficient quantities of fertilizer onto seed, to enhance microsite fertility and subsequent establishment of seeded species.

Biosol Forte[®] (Rocky Mountain Bio Products, Denver, CO) is an organic fertilizer whose compositional properties make it an ideal candidate for evaluation within a seed coating treatment. The fertilizer is the by-product of penicillin fermentation and exhibits slow release properties due to dissolved nutrients being contained within fungal and bacterial biomass. Slow-release properties and low salt content associated with Biosol Forte allows for relatively high amounts of fertilizer to be coated onto the seed with less chance of fertilizer burn. Biosol Forte supplies a blend of both macro and micro-nutrients and has been shown to provide disease resistance within plants.

OBJECTIVE

Evaluate the efficacy of Biosol Forte fertilizer for use as a seed coating treatment to improve seedling emergence and plant establishment of bluebunch wheatgrass (Pseudoroegneria spicata (Pursh) Á. Löve) and basin wildrye (Leymus cinereus (Scribn. & Merr.) Á. Löve).

Reference: Boyd, C. S., and K. W. Davies. 2012. Spatial variability in cost and success of revegetation in a Wyoming big sagebrush community. Environmental management 50: 441-450

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METHODS

STUDY SITE

- Wyoming big sagebrush steppe community located at the USDA-ARS, Northern Great Basin Experimental Range.
- Soil texture = silt loam.
- Annual precipitation = 300 mm.

STUDY DESIGN

- Randomized block design (eight blocks), with three seed treatments (Biosol Forte +diatomaceous earth, diatomaceous earth (check), and uncoated seed (ctrl).
- Study was installed Dec. 2011 and monitored through Aug. 2012.
- Plot size = $1m^2$
- Seeding rate = 500 pure live seeds m^{-2}

SEED COATING

- Seed coating was performed at the Burns OR, ARS seed coating laboratory using a RP14DB rotary coater (BraceWorks Automation and Electric, Lloydminster, SK, CAD).
- Selvol-205[®] binder (Sekisui Specialty Chemicals America, Dallas TX, USA), prepared with an 8% solid content, was used to attach the dry material to the seeds.
- To improve seed coating quality Biosol Forte was finely ground (bulk <75 microns) and mixed with diatomaceous earth at ratio of 60% Biosol to 40% diatomaceous earth. This mixture was added at 200% weight of product to weight of seed (w/w).
- Coatings with only diatomaceous earth were applied at the same weight as applied to the Biosol[®]+diatomaceous earth coating.

ANALYSIS

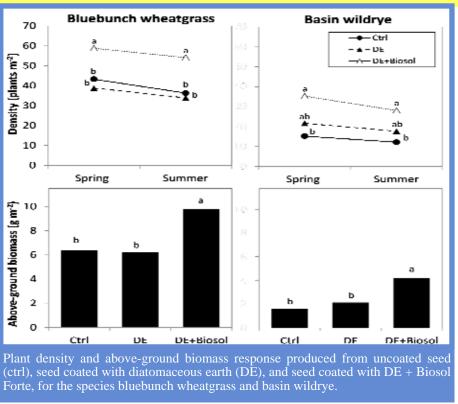
Mixed model analysis, with mean values separated using the LSMEANS procedure in SAS (P < 0.10).

WEATHER normal.

Temperature (20 year av study peric Precipitation (r 20 year av study perio

VEGETATION

- biomass by 53%.
- ment.



CONCLUSIONS

- Seed coating of Biosol Forte improved plant establishment and biomass production of native bunchgrass species within a drought year.
- These results provide evidence that this seed coating technology may provide land managers with a cost-efficient strategy for improving rangelands revegetation success.
- Based off of previous studies, the mechanisms responsible for enhanced establishment success may be due to Biosol Forte improving disease resistance and seedling vigor during the establishment phase.
- Additional research is merited for determining long-term effects of Biosol Forte seed coating on different ecological sites and planting years.

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RESULTS

Over the period of the study, precipitation was 58% of

	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
°C)									Mean
/erage	-2.5	-2.1	-0.4	3.3	6.1	10.5	14.8	20	6.2
od	-2.9	-1.9	-1.2	2.8	6.2	9.8	13	21.4	5.9
mm)									Total
/erage	41.1	29.7	23.4	30	25.7	35.6	21.3	12.2	218.9
od	6.4	25.9	5.1	27.9	24.9	8.9	20.1	8.4	127.5

Biosol coated seed increased the number of established bluebunch wheatgrass plants by 49% and above-ground

Plant density and above-ground biomass of basin wildrye was 131% and 159% higher in the Biosol coating treat-