

2009 Colberg Lane Munger, Michigan 48747 WWW.SUMAGROULX.COM WWW.RRRSUPPLY.COM 800-547-6859 989-659-2250 Fax: 989-659-2694



#### ABOUT SUMAGROULX BRAND OF PRODUCTS

It is a patent pending array of naturally occurring soil microbes in a unique and unprecedented combination and concentration. This group of core SumaGroulx microbes includes multiple, friendly strains of Bacillus, Enterobacter, Pseudomonas, Stenotrophomonas, Rhizobium, Azorhizobium, and Trichoderma. Corn would benefit from such products as it has higher needs for nitrogen and water uptake. Golf course greens are built on domes of pea gravel and sand with little, if any, organic matter to hold essential nutrients and water. The bottom line is this: Different crops (plants) have different needs and are grown in a wide variety of soil and climate conditions. SumaGroulx works in all conditions.

Microbes contained in all of our products are both eco friendly and user friendly, protecting both soil health and preventing nutrient leaching. The multiple strains of beneficial microbes uphold atmospheric nitrogen fixation and availability, phosphate solubilization and availability, plant nutrient cycling and uptake. Benefits from this soil-microbe interaction include enhanced plant root and shoot growth which results in higher nutrient density, as well increases plant resistance to pests and disease. The microbial consortium act synergistically and have saprophytic competency in soil. This includes the ability to withstand extreme environmental conditions such as high or low soil pH, soil moisture issues, and sandy or heavy clay soils. The microbes are suspended in a 12% humic acid carrier, stabilized at a pH of 7.0, allowing SumaGroulx to be used in diverse soil types. Application of SumaGroulx increases humus content of the soil and provides for an improved soil CEC.

#### Advantages and Benefits Include:

- Yield Increase in every crop that has been tested to date Includes vegetable crops, row crops (corn, soybeans, rice, cotton, etc), forages, hay crops, and bio-fuel crops (Switchgrass, Cane).
- Fertilizer Reduction or elimination in all crops tested.
- Chemical Pesticide reduction or elimination.
- Increased Plant Nutrient Levels Brix, Chlorophyll, Plant Proteins and Minerals.
- Better Stress Tolerance Drought, Transplant, Wind.
- Better Water Holding Capacity.
- Prevents Fertilizer Runoff and reduces soil erosion.
- Builds Soil Organic Matter.
- Increases Carbon Sequestration.
- Converts bound soil nutrients into available nutrients

#### Key Microbial Actions Include:

- o Nitrogen Fixing Microbes SumaGroulx, SumaGrow Inside contains literally billions of nitrogen fixing microbes that are a unique combination of symbiotic, non-symbiotic, free living, nodulating and non-nodulating microbes.
- o Microbes that function as Phosphate solubilizers.
- o Microbes that act as nutrient cyclers, making soil nutrients more bio-available to the plants.
- o Carried in a liquid humate base that serves to build soil organic matter, act as a soil pH buffer, and provides a carbon food source to the microbes.

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# **Product Application Rates**

**Recommendations for Crops & Cultivation Practices** 

- 1. Organic Applications
- 2. Cotton
- 3. Field Corn, Sweet Corn, Miio
- 4. Soybeans
- 5. Summer Grasses (Grazing)
- 6. Summer Grasses (Hay)
- 7. Wheat, Oats, Rye, etc.
- 8. Okra, Pepper, Eggplant
- 9. Tomato
- 10. Beans: Lima, Green, Kidney, etc.
- 11. Leafy Greens
- 12. Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Squash, Watermelon, etc.
- 13. Irish Potato and Sugar Beet
- 14. Grapes, Blueberries, Blackberries, etc.
- 15. Strawberries
- 16. Peanuts
- 17. Rice
- 18. Trees and Shrubs
- 19. Seed Treatment, Seedlings and Transplants
- 20. Cassava Plants
- 21. Mango Trees
- 22. Durian Trees
- 23. Rambutans
- 24. Longan
- 25. Dragon Fruit
- 26. Rubber Trees
- 27. Annuals
- 28. Perennials
- 29. Pomegranates
- 30. Coffee
- 31. Sugarcane

#### NOTICE - FOR OPTIMAL RESULTS

- The standard application rate is 1 gallon per acre in sufficient water to apply the desired rate.
- If already using N-P-K products: It is recommended that N-P-K applications rates be reduced by 50% when using SumaGroulx products.
- If Soil Organic Matter (OM) is low (i.e. heavy sand or heavy clay soils) increase the initial application rate by 0.5 gallon for all applications.
- Avoid extreme temperatures. Store at 40°F-80°F.
- Always properly calibrate your sprayer prior to application to assure recommended application rate per acre is achieved.
- Apply in late afternoon or at sundown to ensure optimal absorption.
- For second application: Foliar application is suggested.

#### **Co-Application**

- SumaGroulx can be co-applied with your irrigation water through a metered irrigation system.
- Product can also be co-applied with liquid Nitrogen and with herbicides.
- DO NOT CO-APPLY SumaGroulx with fungicides or fumigants.

#### Agitation

- The product should be gently agitated prior to application. In smaller containers, simply shake the container prior to loading into sprayer.
- With bulk barrels and totes, agitate prior to transferring to sprayer (can use air wand or paddle agitator or liquid transfer pump).

**NOTE:** Loosen caps on containers upon receipt of product so that microbes can receive oxygen. Leave caps loose until product is applied.

Earthworms Thrive in High Microbial Activity Soils.



Forage Stand Density and Diversity in High Microbial Activity Soils



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#### 1. Organic Applications

In organic operations, it is recommended that all application rates be increased 100% of traditional applications for conventionally grown crops. (Conventional rate of 1 gallon per acre will increase to 2 gallons per acre for organic crop). This increase is recommended because the build-up of soil nutrients in organic fields is typically significantly less than that found in conventionally fertilized fields. Additionally, organic fertilizer products tend to have a slow release of nutrients compared to that of chemical fertilizers. Number and frequency of applications may also have to be increased for the same reasons.

#### 2. Cotton

Step 1: Apply 0.5 gallon (2 Liters) per acre at "Planting". Preferably "In Row".Step 2: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at "Pin Head" square.

#### 3. Field Corn, Sweet Corn, Milo

Step 1: Apply 1 gallon per acre at planting.Step 2: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre approximately 4 weeks after planting.Step 3: Can make optional third application just prior to silking (7-10 days prior). This application would be best made aerially.

#### 4. Soybeans

Step 1: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at planting.Step 2: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre approximately 4 weeks after initial application.

#### 5. Summer Grasses (Grazing)

Step 1: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre around Spring green-up.Step 2: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre 4 to 6 weeks later.

#### 6. Summer Grasses ( Hay)

Step 1: Apply 0.5 gallon around Spring green-up.Step 2: Apply 0.5 gallon after each cutting.

#### 7. Wheat, Oats, Rye, etc.

Step 1: Apply 0.5 gallon at planting.Step 2: Apply 0.5 gallon at flag leaf emergence.

#### 8. Okra, Pepper, Eggplant

Step 1: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at planting.Step 2: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre 3 to 4 weeks after initial application.

#### 9. Tomato

Step 1: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at planting.

If transplanting, dip roots in solution equivalent to 6 oz. SumaGroulx per gallon of water prior to transplanting. **Step 2:** Apply 1 qt. per acre every 7 to 10 days through peak harvest.

#### 10. Beans: Lima, Green, Kidney, etc.

Step 1: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at planting.Step 2: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre 3 to 4 weeks after initial application.

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#### 11. Leafy Greens

Step 1: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at planting.Step 2: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre 3 weeks after emergence.

12. Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Squash, Watermelon, etc.
Step 1: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at planting.
Step 2: Apply 0.5 gallon 3 to 4 weeks after initial application

#### 13. Irish Potato and Sugar Beet

Step 1: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at planting.Step 2: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre 3 to 4 weeks after initial application.

#### 14. Grapes, Blueberries, Blackberries, etc.

Step 1: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at early bud break.Step 2: Apply 1 qt. per acre at "Bloom Stage".Step 3: Apply 1 qt. per acre at "early Fruit Set".

#### 15. Strawberries

Step 1: Apply 1 gallon per acre at planting.Step 2: Apply 1 qt. per acre at 4 leaf stage.Step 3: Apply 1 qt. per acre at first bloom and every 7 days through peak harvest.

#### 16. Peanuts

- **Step 1:** Apply 1 gallon per acre at planting.
- Step 2: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at "Pegging".
- Step 3: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at "Bloom Set".
- Step 4: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at "Nut Set".

#### 17. Rice

Step 1: Treat 80 to 100 lb. sprouted seed with 0.5 gal. SumaGroulx product mixed in solution.

Step 2: Apply 1 gallon per acre 30 days after broadcast/drilling.

Step 3: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at Flag leaf/Boot leaf/pre-flowering stage.

NOTE: Please refer to Item #19. Seed Treatment, Seedlings and Transplants.

#### 18. Trees and Shrubs

**Step 1:** Mix equivalent of 3 oz. per gallon and spray from trunk to drip line. **Step 2:** This application should be made in Spring at bud stage, Summer, and Fall.

#### 19. Seed Treatment, Seedlings and Transplants

#### SPROUTED SEEDS

At Planting (Drill or Broadcast): Treat seed prior to planting @ 0.5 gallon / 100 lbs. seed At 30 Days: Apply 1 gallon / acre At Flag Leaf/Boot Leaf/Pre-Flower Stage: Apply 1/2 gallon / acre

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#### SEEDLINGS - TRANSPLANT (25 day old seedlings)

At Transplant: Root dip seedlings in equivalent of 1 gallon /acre (Dilution solution equivalent to 6 oz. SumaGroulx per gallon of water) At 30 days: Apply 0.5 gallons / acre At Flag Leaf/Boot Leaf/Pre-Flower Stage: Apply 0.5 gallons / acre

#### SINGLE TREATMENT PER SEASON:

Sprout seed in 1 gallon / 40-80 lbs. seed

Step 1: Pre-soak seeds in 1 gallon product (6 oz. per gallon of water).
Step 2: Soak for 24-36 hours, drain, place seed in wet cloth sack
Step 3: Over the next 24 hours, turn cloth sack occasionally keeping moist. Keep sack in shady, warm area.
Step 4: Seed can be broadcast/drilled after 24 hours.

#### 20. Cassava Plants

Two gallons per acre

Step 1: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre at planting

Step 2: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre 15 days after planting

Step 3: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre 30 days after initial planting

Step 4: Apply 0.5 gallon per acre before flowering.

### 21. Mango Trees

Step 1: Apply 0.5 quart per tree in the planting hole
Step 2: Apply 1 gallon per tree each year in split applications at stages (example: at beginning of rain season, pruning, flowering, fruit)

### 22. Durian Trees

Usual density is 100-150 trees per hectare **Step 1:** Apply 1 quart per tree each year for first 3 years **Step 2:** Apply 1 gallon per tree during fourth year in 3 to 4 split applications **Step 3:** Apply 0.5 to 1 gallon per tree during fruit-bearing years.

#### 23. Rambutans

Step 1: Apply 0.5 quart per tree at plantingStep 2: Apply 1 gallon per acre before flowering and after initiation of fruit

#### 24. Longan

Application times suggested are one month before harvest, before flowering, at fruit development stage, and right after harvest. **Step 1:** Apply 0.5 quart per tree in two split applications per year for trees less than 3 years old **Step 2:** Apply 1 gallon per tree in four split applications per year for trees greater than 3 years old

#### 25. Dragon fruit

Step 1: Apply 1 quart per plant at time of plantingStep 2: Apply 1 quart in two split applications (one month after planting and at six months)

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#### 26. Rubber Trees

Step 1: Apply 2 gallons per acre while planting

Step 2: Apply 1 gallon per year until ready for tapping

#### Step 3: Apply 1 gallon after each tapping

**Application method:** Apply uniformly in circular bands of 30cm width all around the plant (where the roots are active) leaving 7cm from the base followed by slight forking into the top 5-8cm of soil. In the second year, apply in circular bands of 45cm width leaving 15cm around plant base. Continue applications in steadily increasing widths until the distance from tree is equivalent to twice the canopy.

#### 27. Annuals

After planting, apply a SumaGroulx solution of one small disposable coffee cup per gallon of water every two weeks. Spray over entire growing bed.

#### 28. Perennials

After planting, apply a SumaGroulx solution of one small disposable coffee cup per gallon of water once **a** month. Spray around base of plants in growing bed. One application prior to flowering is mandatory.

#### 29. Pomegranate

Step 1: Apply 2 gallons per acre or per 100 trees (or 3 ounces diluted in 2 gallons of water per 1,000 sqft)Step 2: Repeat application every 10 days for one month

#### 30. Coffee

**For Coffee Bean germination process** Apply at a rate of 0.5 gal per number of seeds intended to cover one acre of land. **Coffee seeds in nursery beds** When coffee seedlings reach approximately 30-40 cm tall, the plant should be dipped in SumaGroulx for 2 minutes prior to planting. Apply the remaining product to the soil.

#### **Application Interval**

**Step 1:** Apply at a rate of .25 gallon per acre one month after transplanting and every four months until pre-flowering (approximately 4 years).

Step 2: Once flowers are fertilized to produce pods, spray at a rate of .5 gallon per acre.

**Step 3:** Continue application of at a rate of 1 gallon per acre during the following stages: harvesting, pruning, flowering and pod formation.

**Note:** Judge the size of your coffee plant. If the tree is tall with an open canopy, application should be at the drip line to feed the feeder roots.

#### 31. Sugar Cane

**Note:** Planting sugar cane Setts/stem/slips/cuttings - In planting cane fields, mature cane stalks are cut into sections and laid horizontally in furrows. In continental United States, sections with several nodes are laid while in tropical countries sections with two or three nodes commonly used.

**Step 1:** One gallon per acre at time of planting - Dip sugar cane cuttings in SumaGroulx for 5 minutes prior to planting. Dipping should be done in such a way that nodes are completely immersed. Supplement the soil prior to planting with remaining SumaGroulx.

**Step 2:** 0.5 gallon per acre approximately one after sugar cane has begun to sprout. (Spray application focusing on base of stalk) **Step 3:** 0.5 gallon per acre one month after second application

\* For organic farming-A 50% reduced application rate of commercial organic composts can be added if needed.

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# SumaGroulx Benefits

# Primary Agricultural Industry Concerns:

- Continual rise in input costs particularly fertilizers, fuel, chemical pesticides and herbicides, and seed.
- Environmental Concerns Sustainability, Water Quality, Runoff issues, chemical residue in soil.
- Rapidly shifting consumer food perceptions and preferences
  - o Consumer wants foods that are safe, healthy, and environmentally friendly
  - o Consumer wants to know more about how their foods are produced They want the "story" surrounding their food products.
  - o Consumer wants greater nutrient density, better taste and texture, and truth in labeling.

# Natural and Organic Foods:

- An \$31 billion market in 2010.
- Growth in the natural and organic food sector is triple that of growth in the commodity foods sector 10% vs 3.2%.
- Over 83% of households purchase natural foods and over 61% purchase organic foods.

# What Do Farmers and Ranchers Need?

- Reasonable solutions to difficult problems.
  - o Must be feasible and able to implement
  - o Must be sustainable and profitable
  - o Must have production systems and strategies that address issues
  - o Must have dependable products that address issues

# Farmers and Ranchers Need Products That:

- Increase plant growth & Yield, yet decrease input costs.
- Reduce or eliminate need for fossil-fuel based and chemical fertilizers.
- Reduce or eliminate need for chemical pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, etc.
- Improve Soil Health & Build Soil Organic Matter.
- Increase Water & Nutrient Uptake by Plants.
- Increase Macro- and Micro-Nutrient availability.
- Are Environmentally Friendly.

# <u>A Healthy Acre of Soil Should Have:</u>

- 2600 lbs of soil bacteria
- 2600 lbs of soil fungi
- 830 lbs of favorable insects and arthropods
- 445 lbs of earthworms
- 90 lbs of algae, 90 lbs of protozoa, and 45 lbs of nematodes

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### **Importance of Soil Microbes:**

- Profound importance in every chemical transformation in soil.
- Play key role in soil fertility and crop yield.
- Increase Nitrogen and Phosphorus availability to plants, as well as micro-mineral availability.
- Inhibit Plant Pathogens Pest insects and disease.

### SumaGroulx is NOT:

- A Fertilizer.
- A synthetic growth hormone.
- A compost tea.
- A Genetically Modified Organism (GMO).

### What is SumaGroulx:

- Patent pending array of over **30 strains** of naturally occurring soil microbes.
- Unique and Unprecedented combination and concentration of soil microbes.
- Key Microbes include multiple, friendly strains of Bacillus, Enterobacter, Pseudomonas, Stenotrophomonas, Rhizobium, Azorhizobium, and Trichoderma.
  - o Past Products have typically had only a small number of microbes in a much weaker concentration.
  - o Soil Microbiology Scientists at Michigan State University have been able to develop SumaGroulx that has:
    - Over 30 strains of soil bacteria and fungi.
    - Unique concentration of over 10<sup>12</sup> which is the microbial life in healthy soils. This means there are over **One Trillion** soil microbes in every milliliter of SumaGroulx.
- This product is **OMRI Listed with no restrictions.** It can be applied to any organic operation without restriction.

## Key Microbe Actions:

- SumaGroulx Formula contains microbes that perform the following functions:
  - o Nitrogen Fixing Microbes SumaGroulx contains literally billions of nitrogen fixing microbes that are a unique combination of symbiotic, non-symbiotic, free living, nodulating and non-nodulating microbes.
  - o Microbes that function as Phosphate solubilizers.
  - o Microbes that act as nutrient cyclers, making soil nutrients more bio-available to the plants.
  - o Carried in a liquid humate base that serves to build soil organic matter, act as a soil pH buffer, and provides a carbon food source to the microbes.

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### Advantages and Benefits of SumaGroulx:

- Yield Increase in every crop that has been tested to date
  - o Includes vegetable crops, row crops (corn, soybeans, rice, cotton, etc), forages, hay crops, and bio-fuel crops (Switchgrass, Cane).
- Fertilizer Reduction or elimination in all crops tested.
- Chemical Pesticide reduction or elimination.
- Increased Plant Nutrient Levels Brix, Chlorophyll, Plant Proteins and Minerals.
- Better Stress Tolerance Drought, Transplant, Wind.
- Better Water Holding Capacity.
- Prevents Fertilizer Runoff and reduces soil erosion.
- Builds Soil Organic Matter.
- Increases Carbon Sequestration.
- Converts bound soil phosphorus into available phosphorus

### Advantages of High Brix Content in Plants:

- Significant increase in plant sugars, proteins, amino acids, minerals, and vitamins
- Higher dry matter content which increases plant, vegetable, or fruit nutrient density
- More pleasing aroma, taste, and texture in high brix fruits, vegetables, forages
- Increased resistance to harmful plant pests
- Increased resistance to **plant diseases**.
- Higher tolerance for **environmental stressors** such as **plant lodging** due to **high winds**, **drought**, and **transplant**.
- Healthier plants.

### Ease of Use:

- Stores at Room Temperature.
- One formula has a broad range of applications.
- Cannot harm the environment.
- Ability to Co-Apply with other products fertilizers, herbicides, irrigation water.
- Available in Liquid form.

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### Summary:

- SumaGroulx Improves:
  - o Quantity of Production Higher Yields
  - o Quality of Production
  - o Profitability & ROI
  - o Nutrient Value Higher Brix, nutrients, better taste, texture
- SumaGroulx Reduces:
  - o Input Costs Fertilizer, other chemicals
  - o Distribution Costs
- SumaGroulx Eliminates:
  - o Price Instability
  - o Soil Depletion
- SumaGroulx Creates:
  - o A new and beneficial way of improving and increasing food production
  - o Healthier Soil
  - o A New Food Production Paradigm
- SumaGroulx can be co-applied with your irrigation water through a metered irrigation system. SumaGroulx can also be co-applied with liquid Nitrogen and with herbicides.

CAUTION: When co-applying with herbicides, apply mixture within 24 hours of mixing.

DO NOT CO-APPLY SumaGroulx with fungicides, or fumigants. The microbes will eat fumigants.



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There are numerous advantages to a higher brix level. Ag-USA (<u>http://www.ag-usa.net/brix</u> test meaning-hUn) states:

*"The higher the carbohydrate in the plant juice, the higher the mineral content of the plant, the oil content of the plant, and the protein quality of the plant.* 

For example, if you were to have 100 pounds of alfalfa that has a Brix reading of 15 it would mean that there would be 15 pounds of crude carbohydrates if the alfalfa was juiced and dried to 0 percent moisture. By dividing 15 by 2 it tells us that the actual amount of simple sugar would be equal to 7.5 pounds.

Crops with a higher refractive index will have higher sugar content, higher protein content, higher mineral content and a greater specific gravity or density. This adds up to a sweeter tasting, more mineral nutritious feed with lower nitrates and water content and better storage attributes.

Crops with higher Brix will produce more alcohol from fermented sugars and be more resistant to insects, thus resulting in decreased insecticide usage. For insect resistance, maintain a Brix of 12 or higher in the juice of the leaves of most plants. Crops with a higher solids content will have a lower freezing point and therefore be less prone to frost damage.

Brix readings can also <u>indicate soil fertility</u> needs. If soil nutrients are in the best balance and are made available (by microbes) upon demand by plants, readings will be higher.

The brix scale is correlated with taste and is a proxy for nutrient density. Cattle, and other animals, will always prefer to forage with the higher brix levels. This has been proven many times by seeing which hay cattle eat first when offered a choice.

In conclusion, Brix has become the gold standard to measure plant quality.