



PACKAGING:



1 Kg



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GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

The content of the living bacteria (billion cfu/g)	: 10/20 (w/w)
The fineness of the product (mesh)	: 60-100 (w/w)
Moisture	: 10 % max

BENEFITS

The main function of actinomycete is to absorb nutrient substances, most of them are heterotrophic ones except few are autotrophic bacteria like autotrophic Streptomyces. The heterotrophic bacteria have varied different requests to nutrition, some can use simple compounds, but some require complicated organic compounds. The best carbon source is glucose. For the nitrogen nutrition, the most suitable ones are protein and some amino acids, the more suitable are nitrate and ammonium salt.



Probiotic Microbial Fertiliser For Fusarium Wilt

RADIX-F

CROPS

Recommended specially in vegetables, cultivated flowers and ornamentals, but can be also applied in fruits, citrus, grapes, table grapes and tropical crops.

DOSAGE

Via drip irrigation systems (by root application): 2-3 Kg. / Ha with a volume between 100 - 200 Lt. of water, several hours before being applied.

APPLICATION

1st: Transplanting; water the plant well and apply at the end.

2nd: Fruit formation; When the flowers are falling down.

3rd: 30 days before 2nd application; The application could be repeated 1 more time.

For Planting & Soil:

Treatment of the Polluted farmland by heavy metal(ST);
Nitrogen fixation, phosphate-solubilizing, releasing;
Enhancement of soil fertility;
Promote the growth of crops;
Anti-harmful bacterial, insect-resistant;
Avoid the soil problem by continuous cropping.

For Environmental Management:

Treatment of the Polluted water by heavy metal(ST);
Remove Algae, moss, nitrate, harmful bacterial;
Clean muddy water;
Balance PH value;
Water oxygenation.

MIXABILITY

It is recommended to conduct small container compatibility tests before mixing with the other products. To be used only if required and do not exceed the recommended dosages.

Special
Products

FEATURES

This product is designed for Fusarium wilt.

Actinomycete has intimate relations with the production and life of humans, now about 70 percent of the widely used antibiotics are generated by various actinomycetes. Some kinds of actinomycetes can generate different kinds of enzyme preparations (like protease, amylase, cellulase and etc.), vitamin B12, organic acid and etc.

Fusarium wilt is a soil-borne pathogen that attacks potato, tomato, eggplant and pepper plants. Disease fungi (Fusarium oxysporum) enter through the roots and interfere with the water conducting vessels of the plant. As the infection spreads up into the stems and leaves it restricts water flow, causing the foliage to wilt and turn yellow.

Disease symptoms often appear later in the growing season and are first noticed on the lower (older) leaves. As the disease progresses, the younger leaves will also be affected, and the plant eventually dies. In many cases, only one branch or side of the plant show symptoms.

Fusarium wilt can survive for years in the soil and is spread by water, insects and garden equipment. The fungal disease develops during hot weather and is most destructive when soil temperatures approach 80°F. Dry weather and low soil moisture encourage this plant disease.

Actinomycete are a class group of prokaryotes. Most of them have developed branching hyphae. The hypha is thin, it is wide, is similar to the rod-shaped bacteria, about 0.5-1µm. They are named actino-shaped group. They are one class group of prokaryotes, having a wide distribution in the nature, mainly reproduced as spore, some are fragmentation. The gram strain is positive. Actinomycete distribute widely in the nature, mainly exist in soil, air and water as spore or hypha, especially, most of them exist in the neutral or alkaline soil containing low water, rich in organisms. Most of the actinomycetes are aerobic, only a few kinds are aerobic bacteria and anaerobic bacteria. So plenty of air should keep during the process of industrial fermentation, producing antibiotics; temperature is also influential to the growth of actinomycete, most of actinomycete's best growing temperatures are between 23-37°C. The Thermoactinomycetaceae's best growing temperature is in the range of 50-65°C, a lot of bacteria group can live well below the range of 20-23°C, actinomycete mycelium have more ability of drying resistance than vegetative bacteria. A lot of bacteria can live for about a year and a half in the desiccator of CaCl₂ and H₂SO₄.