

# BIOCAST MAX™

## MAXIMIZE YOUR MOST VALUABLE RESOURCE: **YOUR SOIL.**

**Biocast MAX™** is an innovative biostimulator powered by two proprietary microbial teams for soil or in-crop applications. Suitable for a wide range of crops, it's the only biological on the market to release nine critical nutrients: nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, zinc, calcium, iron, manganese, molybdenum, and carbon.

### 3 WAYS

## BIOCAST MAX™ FUELS YOUR FIELDS

- 1. Unlocks Nutrients** — Biocast MAX™ releases nutrients from crop residue and converts complex carbons into easy-to-uptake food sources while also solubilizing nutrients tied up in the soil to give crops the boost they need to reach their full potential.
- 2. Reduces Fertilizer Use** — Biocast MAX™ significantly lowers the need for commercial nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers, **cutting nitrogen application by an estimated 15 pounds and phosphorus by 35 pounds per acre.**<sup>1</sup>
- 3. Increases Yield** — Despite reduced fertilizer input, growers can expect an approximate **2% to 5% increase in crop yields.**<sup>1</sup> The average Y-drop yield advantage of Biocast MAX™ is +9 bushels per acre.<sup>1</sup>

### KEY INGREDIENTS

Biocast MAX™ contains proprietary biological ingredients that have been proven over decades.

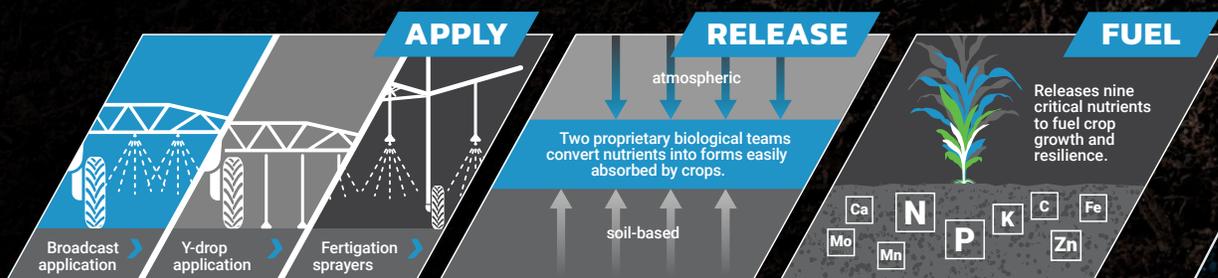
- Phosphate-solubilizing microbes
- Potassium-solubilizing microbes
- Nitrogen-fixing microbes
- Residue-degrading microbes
- Zinc-solubilizing microbes
- Modifying microbes
- Stress-mitigating microbes
- Hormone-producing microbes

### HOW TO APPLY BIOCAST MAX™

- Recommended dose of 32 ounces per acre as broadcast application preemergence.
- Talk to your dealer or agronomist for post-emergence application rates including Y-drop, side-dress, and fertigation.

### BIOLOGICAL APPLICATION BEST PRACTICES

- Maintain spray water pH between 6.2 and 6.9 for optimal microbial activity.
- Practice JUST-IN-TIME DELIVERY at the field.
- Do not mix with Gramoxone herbicide.
- Store above freezing temperatures.



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## UNLOCK THE CRITICAL 9 WITH BIOCAST MAX™

N

### ➤ NITROGEN

Nitrogen is an essential macronutrient that crops need to produce amino acids, proteins, and DNA. It's also a vital component in the chlorophyll needed for photosynthesis, which drives plant growth and grain yield.

P

### ➤ PHOSPHOROUS

Phosphorus plays a key role photosynthesis, respiration, energy storage and transfer, cell division, and cell enlargement. Early root formation and growth requires adequate phosphorus, and it also improves crop quality and is necessary for seed formation.

K

### ➤ POTASSIUM

Potassium is needed to sustain plant growth and reproduction. Plants deficient in potassium have less stress-resistance and exhibit stunted growth and reduced yield.

Zn

### ➤ ZINC

Zinc acts as a vital component of various enzymes that drive essential metabolic processes in plants, including protein synthesis, chlorophyll formation, carbohydrate metabolism, and hormone regulation. Each of these processes are necessary for proper plant development and to maximize yield.

Ca

### ➤ CALCIUM

Calcium is a limiting factor on most farms during early reproductive stages for both corn and soybeans. In these key stages, the plant is undergoing cell division, which plays a crucial role in determining kernel weight. Calcium is the main driver of this process.

Fe

### ➤ IRON

Iron is vital to crop growth and in transporting oxygen through the roots and leaves. Iron deficient crops do not produce enough chlorophyll, which inhibits sugar production and movement, affecting overall health and growth.

Mn

### ➤ MANGANESE

Manganese is key in activating enzymes involved in growth processes and facilitates the conversion of nitrate (a usable form of nitrogen) for crop uptake. It works with iron to support chlorophyll formation.

Mo

### ➤ MOLYBDENUM

Molybdenum is essential to production of nitrogenase and nitrate reductase, which are needed to obtain nitrogen from the soil and air.

C

### ➤ CARBON

Carbon is foundational in crop growth. It helps boost soil health and structure, and it's important to water-holding capacity and plant fertility.