# RIZOLINE Each nodule works



- More than 1000 agricompanies have used the inoculant
- +0,25 t/ha is an average additional yield on legumes
- 10 years of effective presence on the market











Inoculants are a group of biological preparations based on nitrogen-fixing nodule symbiotic bacteria for inoculation of legume seeds. These bacteria, developing in the root zone, enter into symbiosis with plants and form nodules on the roots. As a result, atmospheric nitrogen is fixed and plants can use it for their own needs and enrich the soil for next crops.



Bacterial strains in the BTU-Center inoculant are selected using the proprietary technology of the company's biotechnologists with 40 years of experience.



All strains are tested for basic qualities: virulence or ability to penetrate plant roots and form productive nodules with them; competitiveness - activity in theformation of symbiosis compared to local strains of microorganisms; nitrogen-fixing activity.



Such careful selection makes it possible to maintain the appropriate concentration of microorganisms not only at the time of the product release from the factory, but also to ensure a high titer on seeds directly in the field.



# **BTU-Center has its own bank of microbial strains for various legumes —** peas, beans, chickpeas, lentils and others. Therefore, we can make special forms of inoculants for each niche crop. As a result, farmers receive effective inoculants

of inoculants for each niche crop. As a result, farmers receive effective inoculants with a high concentration of active nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

For soybeans: Bradyrhizobium japonicum

For peas: Rhizobium leguminosarum bv. pisum

For chickpeas: Mesorhizobium ciceri

For beans: Rhizobium leguminosarum bv. phaseoli

For wiki: Rhizobium leguminosarum bv. viceae

For alfalfa: Sinorhizobium sp., etc.



## For pre-sowing inoculation of seeds of soy, pea and other legumes



The biopreparation is based on liquid form of the biological inoculant, which is used on the day of sowing. A concentrate of viable cells of nodule bacteria consists: Bradyrhizobium japonicum, Rhizobium leguminosarum (bv. phaseoli, bvviciae), Mesorhizobium cicero, Sinorhizobium sp.; bacteria biologically active metabolites (vitamins, heteroauxin, gibberellins, etc.).

#### Titer: >2×109 CFU/ml

Rate of application: 2-3 l/t; 0,2-0,3 l/ha;

**Application methods:** pre-sowing inoculation of seeds of soy, pea and other legumes, row fertilization when sowing;

Shelf life: 6 months at 4 °C - 10 °C or 3 months at 10 °C - 15 °C.





### **INTENSIFIES**

the process of nodulation



#### **FIXES**

the atmospheric nitrogen (in symbiosis with legumes) and transforms it into accessible for plants form



#### **INCREASES**

the yield of soybeans, peas and other legumes up to 15%



#### **PROVIDES**

plants with growthstimulating substances (vitamins, phytohormones)





Bradyrhizobium japonicum

Type of nodule bacteria, saprophytic nitrogen-fixing symbiont of soy. One of the most economically important types of bacteria



Mesorhizobium ciceri

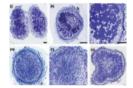
Nitrogen-fixing motile bacteria from the genus Mesorhizobium were isolated from chickpea Cicer arietinum tubers in Spain. Rhizobium cicero was moved to Mesorhizobium ciceri



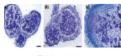
Sinorhizobium meliloti

A bacterium that binds atmospheric nitrogen. It forms a symbiotic relationship with legumes from the genera Medicago, Melilotus and Trigonella. The most famous representative of the genus is alfalfa (M. sativa)

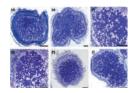




Rhizobium leguminosarum bv. phaseoli



Rhizobium leguminosarum



Rhizobium leguminosarum bv. viciae

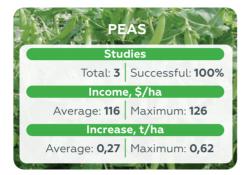
Biovar phaseoli inoculates varieties of bean

A bacterium that lives in a mutually symbiotic relationship with legumes and has the ability to remove free nitrogen from the air. It has three biovars — *viciae*, *trifolii*, *phaseoli* - which differ in host specificity

*Biovar vici*ae inoculates legumes from the genus Viciae - (lathyrus, vetch, peas, lentils)

## RIZOLINE.

# STATISTICS OF RESULTS ON DIFFERENT CROPS











# TRIAL #1 ON SOYA

# WITH PROTECTOR

Location: Ukraine,

Khmelnytskyi Agro Research Center, 2017-2019

Crop: soybeans, Siverka variety

Fore crop: oats

**Soil:** chernozem slightly podzolic medium loamy, low humus

**Humus content:** 2.8-3.3%, pH -5.8-6.2

t/ha

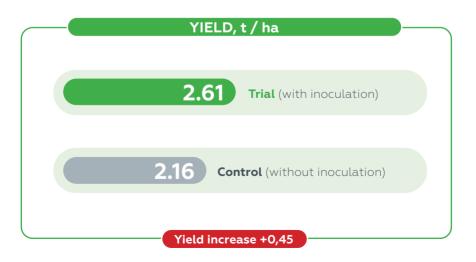
TRIAL CONTROL

Seed treatment on the day of sowing + Chemical protectants

## Trial scheme

Control: no inoculation

Trial: Rizoline 2 l/t + biological protector Rizosave 2 l/t



# TRIAL #2 ON SOYA

# WITH PROTECTOR

Location: Ukraine,

Skvyra Agro Research Center, 2018

Crop: soybean, Legend variety

Soil: typical medium-loamy chernozem

**Humus content:** 3.05%, pH - 5.9

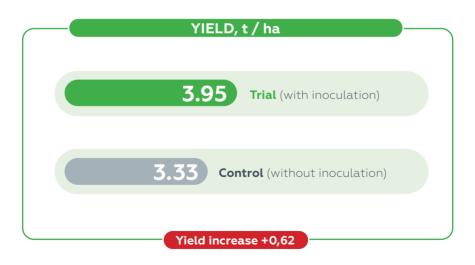


Seed treatment on the day of sowing + chemical protector

#### Trial scheme

Control: no inoculation

**Trial:** Rizoline 2 l/t + biological protector Rizosave 1 l/t



# TRIAL #3 ON SOYA,

## COMPARISON WITH ANALOGUE

Location: Ukraine,

Khmelnytskyi region, 2018

Crop: soybean, Muravia variety

Fore crop: soybean

Soil: podzolised black soil

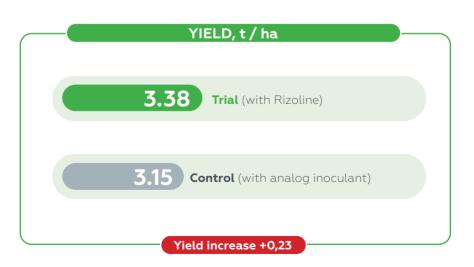
#### Trial scheme

**Control:** analogue inoculant, sowing on May, 13

**Trial:** Rizoline 2 l/t + Rizosave 2 l/t + chemical protectant, sowing on May, 7







# TRIAL #4 ON SOYA,

# COMPARISON WITH ANALOGUE

**Location:** Ukraine, Vinnytsia region, 2021

Crop: soybean,

EC Mentor 1-Reproduction variety

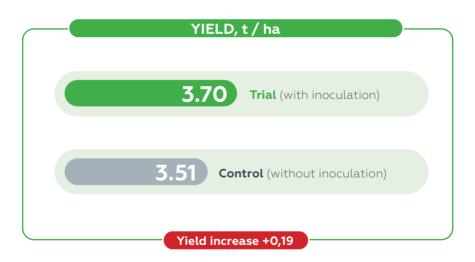
Fore crop: corn

# +0,19 t/ha TRIAL CONTROL

### Trial scheme:

Control: analogue inoculant

**Trial:** Rizoline 2 l/t + Rizosave 1 l/t



# TRIAL #5 WITH TMTD ON SOYA, COMPARISON WITH ANALOGUE

**Location:** Ukraine, Poltava region, 2018

**Crop:** soybean, Coffu variety **Soil:** black podzolised soil

#### Trial scheme

**Control:** analogue inoculant + TMTD 3 l/t + Carlet 0.4 l/t + Nanovit molybdenum 1 l/t

**Trial:** Rizoline + Rizosave + TMTD 3 l/t + Carlet 0.4 l/t + Nanovit molybdenum 1 l/t







# TRIAL #6 ON SOYA

Location: Kazakhstan

Crop: soybean,

Akmola-Phoenix Plus LLP 2018

#### Trial scheme

Control: no inoculation

**Trial:** Rizoline 2 l/t + biological protector



# 55 Trial (with inoculation) Control (without inoculation)





# TRIAL #7 ON CHICKPEA

Location: Vermenton,

France, 2019

Crop: chickpea

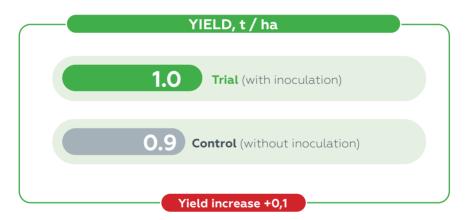
**Seeding rate:** 43 seeds/m<sup>2</sup> **Fore crop:** winter oats

+0,57 t/ha TRIAL CONTROL

## Trial scheme:

Control: no inoculation

**Trial:** Rizoline 3 l/t + Rizosave 1.5 l/t





- export@btu-center.com
- +38 097 941 11 23+38 044 594 38 83
- Akademika Amosova Str, 1/34, office 1 Soviyivska Borshchahivka, Kyiv district, Ukraine















btu-center.de