

NITROZYME TEST RESULTS

A brief summary.....

Ottawa Research Station of Agriculture , Canada (J.A. Simmonds & M. Beauchamp)

1. Nitrozyme increases the rate of germination, growth, and flowering of *Impatiens*
2. Nitrozyme can shorten by four days the time required to grow *impatiens* seedlings for bedding plants.
3. Nitrozyme treated plants had 50% more leaves than their untreated counterparts, and these leaves were one-third larger on the plants receiving Nitrozyme.

Their conclusions:

- 44% improvement in germination rate
- 57% more leaves
- 34% larger leaves
- 5 days earlier flowering
- 6% reduction in operation time

University of Alberta, Edmonton - Department of Genetics (Dr January Weijer)

1. Wheat

Different wheat varieties were selected and the average yield increase was 15.6% in 1985 and 18.7% in 1986.

2. Barley

Trials with different barley varieties gave an average yield increase of 14% in 1985 and 19.3% in 1986.

3. Oats

Field trials with Nitrozyme gave an increase of 15.2% in 1985 and 25.2% in 1986.

4. Canola

Average yield increases of 17.1% in 1985 and 32.4% in 1986 were recorded with the Tobin and Westar varieties.

5. Alfalfa

Yield increases of 9.5% in 1985 and 26% in 1986 were recorded. The use of Nitrozyme on alfalfa crops indicates a significant feed quality improvement.

6. Corn

Nitrozyme treated corn plots yielded 24.4% more than the controls, while Nitrozyme, when combined with fertiliser, increased yields 30.2%.

Extensive Canadian Field Trials 1985 - 1990

1. Wheat

Different varieties of wheat were selected and the increase of plot and field trials were 4% and 24% over the control.

2. Barley

Plot and field trials with different barley varieties gave an increase of 8% to 24% over the control.

3. Canola

Yield increases of 30.8% to 32.3% were recorded.

4. Corn

Treated plots increased yields by 3.3% to 39.2% over the control.

5. Potatoes

Yield increase of 123% to 24% were recorded with a variety of potatoes.

Cucumber Seed Germination Test

Root Length after 6 days

Treated Show: 37% more root length
 50% more feeder roots
 67% more stem length

Note:

Treated stems were noticeably thicker
Treated showed almost no fungus - untreated showed fungus
Treated plants took much longer to dry up after removed from moisture

Test Results - Percentage of increase from research data

<u>Cultivar</u>	<u>Increase over Control</u>
1. Bartlett Pears	Weight 35%, Diam. 17%
2. Corell Peaches	Pressure Test 15%
	Wt. 14%, Diam 12%
3. Carrots	Pressure Test 63%
	Wt. 68% Wdth 11%, Appear. 36%
4. Onions	Core 57%, 10%, Colour 8%, Uniformity 9%
	Wt. 12%, Colour 46%, Firmness 18%, Diam 17%
	Uniformity 11%
5. Cabbage	Wt 38%, Circumf. 25% Uniformity 6%
6. Celery (summer)	Wt. 42%, Circumf. 9%, Length 6%
(fall)	Wt. 37%, Circumf. 7%, Length 15%
7. Tomatoes	Wt. 110%, Diam. 35%
	Flowering or Blossoms 177%
8. Red Beets	Wt. 43%, Diam. 44%, Leaf Length 17%
9. Lettuce	Wt. 44%, Circumf. 32%, Uniformity 17%
10. Corn	Wt. 27%
11. Potatoes	Wt. 17%

Alberta Agriculture Statistics - Average Yield per acre (Edmonton and area) 1988 Crop Year Average Yield and Returns

	Average Yield Bushels	Average Increase %	Average Increase Bushels	Price/ Bushel	Cost Per Acre	Return Per Acre
Wheat	44.5	18%	8.01	3.66	7.75	29.31
Barley	65.3	18%	11.75	2.33	7.75	27.37
Canola	25.9	25%	6.47	6.72	7.75	43.50

SOURCES - Research Conducted by Independent Researchers across Canada

Professor Dr. Ian MacQuarrie
University of Prince Edward Island

Professor Emeritus Dr January Weijer
University of Alberta

Ellen Laan - Ontario Researcher
Holland Marsh area and Muck Research Station area

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