

TO Biostimulant Decision Guide

Choosing the most appropriate plant biostimulant at T0 can help reduce the impact of abiotic stress, enhance nutrient use efficiency and build plant resilience.

Status is a pure biostimulant containing MTU and pidolic acid and Gro-Plan P is a high strength phosphite biostimulant. Applied at T0, these technologies stimulate the growth of the root system, increasing nutrient uptake, and improve green leaf retention. Use the decision making guide below to determine which technology is improving crop conditions at BBCH 27 - 30.

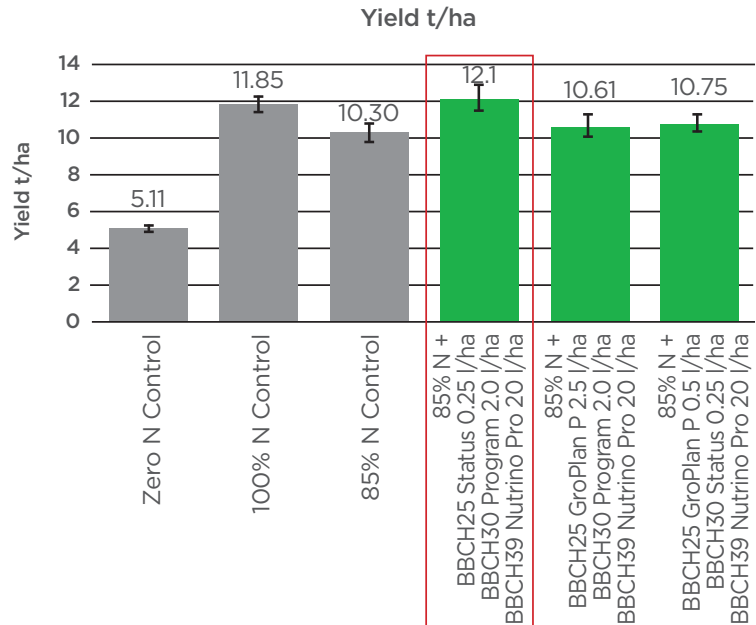
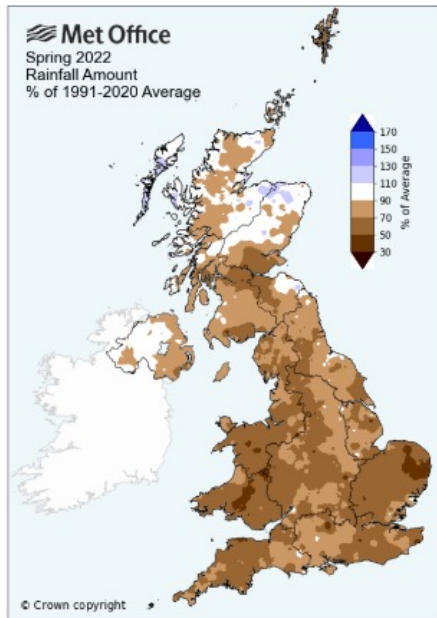
		Technologies				Function							
Products	Crops	MTU	Phosphite	Pidolic acid	R100	Increase chlorophyll	Green leaf retention	Nitrogen assimilation	Foliar nutrient uptake	Root development	Shoot growth	Stress recovery	Reduction in abiotic stress
Gro-Plan P	Cereals, Maize, OSR, Grass Potatoes		✓					**	*	***	*	*	**
Status	Cereals, Maize, OSR, Sunflower	✓		✓		***	***	***		**	***	***	***

1. Crop Condition - is the crop...	2. N inputs - is the grower planning to apply...	Decision	Rate (L/Ha)	Why?
Healthy?	100% N rate	Gro Plan P	0.5 - 0.75	In non-stressed conditions phosphite delivers root & shoot growth benefits, to help improve NUE & crop resilience.
	Reduction of N rate anticipated	Status	0.2 - 0.25	Drive yield and quality when reducing N inputs, in trials Status at 60% N dose had significantly more chlorophyll & root mass than 100% N control.
Showing signs of stress or stress is anticipated?	100% N rate	Status	0.25	Under drought stress Status delivered a 50% increase in root dry weight and a 15% increase in shoot weight relative to the untreated control.
	Reduction of N rate anticipated	Status	0.25	Increased concentration of chlorophyll & root growth during stress, as shown by 2022 NUE trial (Newcastle University) where using Status at T0 outperformed Gro Plan P by 1.5 t/ha under a 85%N regime.

N.B. If the crop is healthy at T0 and subsequently enters a period of stress, consider Gro Plan P followed by Status as a sequence. This sequence in trials increased root growth by 82%, 74% and 88% at 100, 80 and 60%N respectively relative to the untreated control. The sequence gave additional + 20% response over Gro Plan P alone.



2022 NUE Trial (Newcastle University Farm) Under drought and a reduced N regime (85%N) using Status at T0 outperformed Gro Plan P by 1.5 t/ha



IC-22 WW NUE i2L Research @ Newcastle University Farm

Independent trial conducted by i2L Research at Newcastle University Farm.
Error bars are 95% confidence intervals.

Mean of 6 100m² replicates. 100% N = 139kg/ha N, 85%N = 118kg/ha N



Winter wheat under abiotic stress.



Recovery of WW following a T0 application of 0.25 L/ha Status. Organic soil & frost damage (Cambridgeshire). Photo taken 10 days after application.

