

PicoAg 25B Increased Brix Levels, Microsiemens, ERGs and Increased CO2 Consumption, and Soil Energy

Lets get serious about farming, Do not plant seeds until you understand this! The Foundation of good crop production and life cycle cost management is high Brix Levels, Increasing CO2 Consumption and higher Microsiemens in soils and liquids.

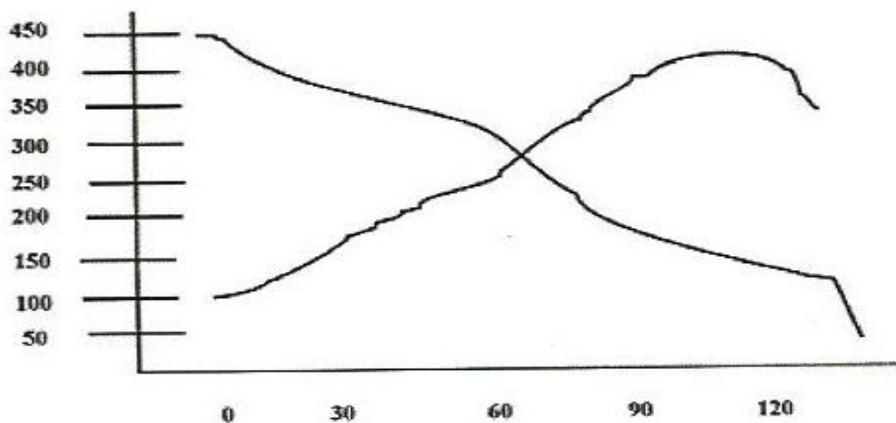
You should know how your going to increase (Microsiemens) in Soils, Chemicals, Fertilizers and Plants. Your consultant needs to be an expert in "Increasing Carbon Dioxide Consumption", Plant Pathology, Entomology, Microsiemens) and Soil Energy!

When your consultant comes to your farm I would start by asking him! "How are you going to increase my (Microsiemens), Plant Brix, Carbon Dioxide Consumption and ERGs! And than, Ask his help with immobilized nutrient availability for translocation to seed and when do you add Carbon, Yes Carbon and does he sell it.

Note: Applications of synthetic chemical products will lower brix levels and "Carbon Dioxide Consumption" and cost you crop production money.

ERGS

The measure of available plant nutrients per gram of soil per second.
Ground with manure and acid fertilizer
Lower organic matter the faster the crop burns out
Objective is to lengthen out one energy field from 45-60 to 80-120 days



Lower carbon content the more they will flexuate carbon key to stability
Crust over soil will lower reading
The lower O.M. the higher the energy levels needed to be early on
When we mix fert blend it starts at 450 ergs but by the time its at fill we run out
to keep ergs up you need organics, keep out acid type ferts.
Best time to check for low of the year is 2nd week of August.

In the soil, the current soil energy level in the field or in the lab can be measured by an electrical conductivity meter.

Electrical conductivity is a direct measure of the energy flow in the soil. Energy, measured in ERGS (energy released per gram per second) is a function of the soil's ion concentration, clay type, moisture content, porosity, salinity and temperature

The energy reading of a soil can also indirectly measure crop productivity, as it is an indication of the quantity of ions surrounding a soil colloid. Albert Einstein taught us that an objects mass is a function of energy. If you apply this concept to crop production, crops (mass) are simply an expression of energy. In order to produce mass (yield) an initial energy requirement must be met. This energy requirement comes largely from the electrical current in the soil. The energy needed to produce mass (yield) in the form of plant growth varies between 200-600 ERGS. When energy levels fall below or above these values, the plant can no longer produce mass or grow.

Fluctuations in electrical conductivity can occur. In the soil, the conductor of electrical current is water. As soil moisture changes due to dry periods or rainfall, the electrical conductivity will also change.

If your goal is to produce high-quality, nutrient-dense plants, your energy source must come from “good” sources, such as organic matter, biological amendments, cover-cropping, low salt fertilisers and looking after your soil. All of which indirectly restores your soils fertility and sustains it for future generations. The added carbon in PicoAg 25B 90% is a good way to add energy, and organic nitrogen for your plants without losing it leaching or burning up your soil carbon.

My Farmers Experience: Its explains what I am seeing in tomato plants when I spray them 2-3 times a week at 1:1000. Also notice some of the leaves on the treated cabbage and potato plants are turning completely over - dam interesting why they are doing this [they are healthy]

I got a 1 ltr of water distilled and ERGs tested it and it was 80 which is low and expected. Then I added 2 mls PicoAg 25B [500:1] and then retested it and it was 1800 which is high meaning there is a lot more energy in nutrient flow into the plants, its very good because then [theoretically] u don't have to put much mineral in it to get a good foliar feed. ERGs- is energy release per gram / ml. ERGs is a measure of how many electrons are floating around!

PicoAg 25B Increased Brix Levels, Microsiemens and Carbon Dioxide Consumption

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Treatment	Row	Brix	Sap PH	Sap EC (mS/cd)	Chlorophyll
Control	S6	10.2	5.5	11.4	39
Control	S21	9.5	5.4	11.0	41
Control	S30	9.0	5.6	10.5	40
Protein Plus	S9	11.6	5.7	12.5	41
Protein Plus	S24	10.5	6.0	11.9	45
Protein Plus	S27	12.5	5.8	13.0	41
KSoff	S3	12.8	5.9	14.2	43
KSoff	S18	11.6	5.8	12.0	42
KSoff	S36	12.4	6.1	11.3	42
PicoAg 25B	S12	11.2	5.8	13.2	41
PicoAg 25B	S15	13.5	5.8	12.8	42
PicoAg 25B	S33	13.8	5.9	12.4	42

The SFI test are the facts that PicoAg 25B is "Clear Winner" in raising Brix/Sugar levels, Increasing Carbon Dioxide Consumption and Microsiemens. PicoAg 25B topped all tested products with an average of 12.8 Brix and that is 33% higher than the control. This highlights how the products works at about the atom level and can work with all plants living cells as they electromagnetic (Electric). To work atomically you cant use picotechnology (obsoletes Nanotechnology & Graphene) it is to big, you need an about atom size particle. SFI said Sap EC (mS/cd) average was increased by 17% or 1.9 (mS/cd) Electrical Conductivity (Microsiemens) vs control. SFI proclaimed that PicoAg 25B helps increase Carbon Dioxide consumption by 33% over the control, i.e., more money to the farmer. Now you need to deal with your soils remediation for chelated immobilized fertilizers and other nutrients which we can help you with before you plant!

The Competition did well: Ksoff 2nd 12.25 Brix, Protein Plus 3rd 11.5 Brix, and Control 9.5 Brix.

These tests and their expert opinion were certified SFI (Soil Foodweb Institute), And Meag Consultancy, Colin Steddy, Australian, Wheat Trail: Brix, Sap PH, Sap EC(mS/cd) Electrical Conductivity (Microsiemens), Chlorophyll, On 26 September about 15:15 - 16.20 at Temp:72 F, Sunshine.

Pico Ag 25B increased the ERGs went from 80 to 1800 that is 22.5 more. Ergs is a unit of work or energy, It's the force of one dyne when its point of application moves one centimeter in the

direction of action of the force. Otherwords its the rate of nutrients into a plant, Higher more production!!!

Joule, unit of work or energy in the International System of Units (SI); it is equal to the work done by a force of one newton acting through one metre. Named in honour of the English physicist James Prescott Joule, it equals 107 ergs, or approximately 0.7377 foot-pounds. In electrical terms, the joule equals one watt-secondâ€”i.e., the energy released in one second by a current of one ampere through a resistance of one ohm.

joules. ... The erg is not an SI unit. Its name is derived from ergon (?????), a Greek word meaning work or task. An erg is the amount of work done by a force of one dyne exerted

for a distance of one centimeter.

What is erg? - Definition from WhatIs.com

[https://what.is.tech target.com/definition/erg](https://what.is.tech/target.com/definition/erg)

The erg is the standard unit of energy in the centimeter-gram-second (cgs) or small-unit metric system . It is an amount of energy equivalent to that expended by a force of one dyne acting over a distance of one centimeter . This is a small unit of energy, equivalent to 0.0000001 (one ten-millionth) of a joule .

Joule

unit of energy measurement

Written By:

The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica

See Article History

Alternative Title: J

Joule, unit of work or energy in the International System of Units (SI); it is equal to the work done by a force of one newton acting through one metre. Named in honour of the English physicist James Prescott Joule, it equals 10⁷ ergs, or approximately 0.7377 foot-pounds. In electrical terms, the joule equals one watt-second—i.e., the energy released in one second by a current of one ampere through a resistance of one ohm.