

WHY USE MPA ON WHEAT?

- I. Physically modifies the soil.
- II. Chemically changes the fixation properties of the soil.
- III. Biologically stimulates the plant.

PHYSICAL BENEFITS

1. Increases water holding capacity.
2. Increases aeration of the soil.
3. Improves soil workability.
4. Helps resist drought.
5. Improves seed bed.
6. Makes soil more friable or crumbly.
7. Reduces soil erosion.

CHEMICAL BENEFITS

1. Retains water soluble inorganic fertilizers in the root zones and releases them to plants when needed.
2. Promotes the conversion of a number of elements into forms available to plants.
3. Possesses extremely high ion-exchange capacities.
4. Participates in the decomposition of rocks and minerals.
5. Increases buffering properties of soil.
6. Chelates metal ions under alkaline conditions.
7. Rich in both organic and mineral substances essential to plant growth.
8. Increases percentage of total nitrogen in the soil.

BIOLOGICAL BENEFITS

1. Stimulates plant growth by accelerating cell division, increasing the rate of development in root systems, and increasing the yield of dry matter.
2. Increases germination of seed and viability.
3. Increases vitamin content of plants.
4. Increases the permeability of plant membranes; promoting the uptake of nutrients.
5. Stimulates root growth, especially lengthwise.
6. Increases root respiration and formation.
7. Stimulates growth and proliferation of desirable soil microorganisms as algae and yeasts.
8. Aids in photosynthesis.
9. Stimulates plant enzymes.
10. Acts as an organic catalyst.
11. Has no detrimental effect on quality of product.