



# Biomasters Global, Inc.



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Trial Report: Milo Sorghum - near Uvalde, Texas  
Reported by Mr. Dave Shimp and Mr. Clyde Veltmann

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This particular farmer located near Uvalde, Texas has traditionally grown milo, melons, feed corn, winter wheat and onions.

## Trial Summary

The milo was planted on March 23, 2015 and harvested on July 20-21, 2015. Key observations are as follows:

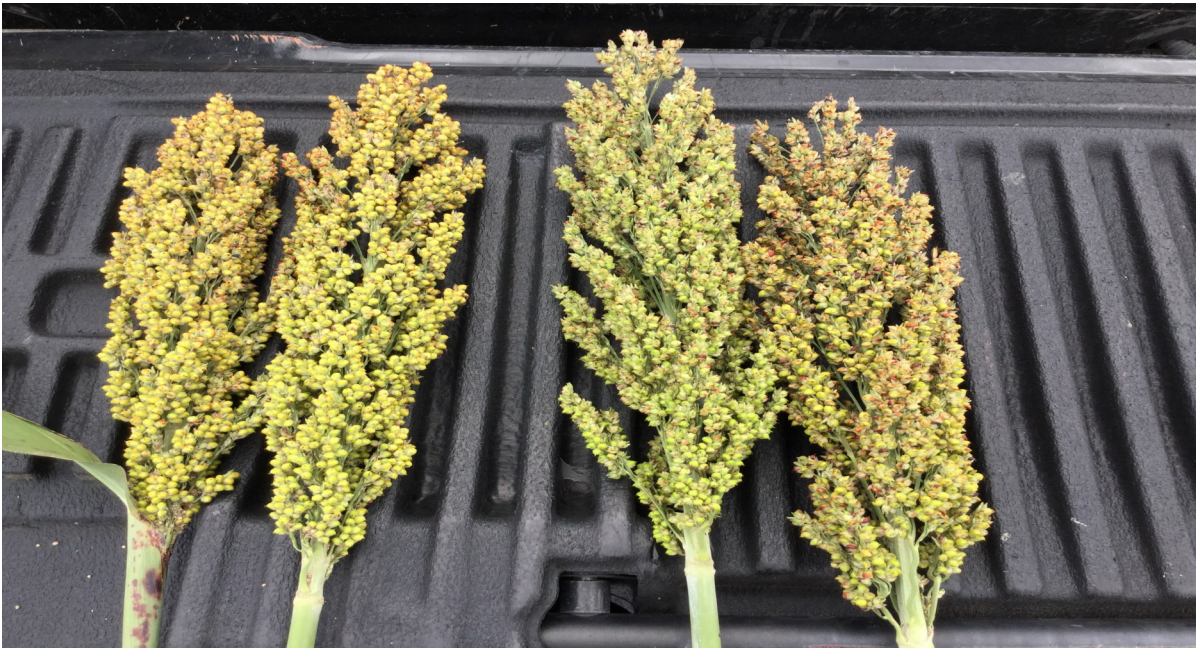
- The **MicroSoil®** treated area produced 5,947 lbs. of grain per acre compared to the control which produced 5,250 lb. per acre, a **yield increase of 13.3%**.
- The **MicroSoil®** trial area produced stronger plants than the control area planted the same day in terms of:
  - ◇ producing **larger and heavier grain heads**
  - ◇ creating a **more robust root structure** with significantly more root hairs, a sign of healthier plants and soil
- **MicroSoil®** produced these results under very suboptimal conditions.
  - ◇ This area of Texas had excessive rain, flooding, hailstorms and tornadoes this season (more than two times normal precipitation in Spring of 2015). We believe both the **MicroSoil®** trial area and the control area were negatively impacted by excess water.
  - ◇ In addition, the soil tests indicated that only a modest amount of nitrogen was required and that the levels of phosphorous and potassium were already multiples of the levels required. Therefore no PK and only a reduced addition of nitrogen were required. However prior to the communication and full understanding of the soil test conclusions, the farmer committed to apply traditional levels of NPK. Since excessive levels of nitrogen and phosphorous sub optimize bacterial action and therefore **MicroSoil®**'s yield improvements and also needlessly increase chemical costs, significant potential improvements in profitability were not fully realized.
- Significantly better results and a much larger profit improvement are expected under more normal circumstances following completely the Biomasters Global Inc protocol.

## Trial Details

The milo was planted on March 23, 2015 on both the 26 acre trial area and the 26.7 control area which are about 1/4 mile apart but in fields with very similar soil characteristics. The **MicroSoil®** was applied and watered in on March 29. Both fields were pivot irrigated on identical watering schedules. As the trials were being developed and implemented, an excessive amount of rain fell on the general area and across Texas. The area received 34 inches of rain along with hail and tornadoes locally in the first five (5) months of 2015 compared to an annual average of 30 inches of rain. Over 12 people were killed within 150 miles of Uvalde. As a result the fields were flooded and roads were at times impassible, barricaded or closed.

The fields were machine harvested on July 20—21, 2015. The control area was fully harvested on the first day and most of the harvest sent to the elevator in two full trucks, neither of which returned that day due to an early elevator closing. The combine and the field buggy then traveled to the **MicroSoil®** trial field and finished harvest for the day by filling up the field buggy with the addition of a little over half the capacity of the buggy harvested from the trial area. One of the trucks returned the next morning, emptied the very full field buggy and thereby allowed the harvest to begin again early on July 21 to complete the harvest of the **MicroSoil®** treated area

The **MicroSoil®** treated area produced 5,947 lbs. of grain per acre compared to the control which produced 5,250 lb. per acre, a **yield increase of 13.3%**



The **MicroSoil®** grain heads on the left were noticeably heavier, slightly larger and grew on slightly larger stalks than the heads from the control field on the right.



The photos here taken on 7-20, the day of the harvest show the control grain heads in the field on the top and the **MicroSoil®** trial area on the bottom. While the plants are of comparable height, the grain heads on the **MicroSoil®** field were generally fuller and larger.







The photo above taken on 7/16/2015 are of samples chosen at random by the ferment. It shows the typical root structure of a **MicroSoil®** grown plant on the left and the control plant on the right. The **MicroSoil®** plants have significantly increased root structure in terms of the number and length of feeder roots and particularly the larger number of nutrient conveying root hairs. The **MicroSoil®** plants also have heavier stalks.