

# Bio fertilizer application methods

Pre-planting treatment; this is done 2 weeks before planting and prepares the land to receive crops. All you need to do is plow the land, remove debris and apply two liters of biofertilizer per square meter, and gently incorporate it into the soil. pre-planting treatment improves the soil structure, water infiltration, and microorganisms' activity. It is important that you calculate the amount of land you have so as to ascertain the amount of bio fertilizer needed.

## Other application methods

Planting treatment; this kind of fertilization takes place at planting and is a source of nutrients for the seed or the seedling. The fertilizer is applied on different plants in different ways but the fertilizer has to be diluted to avoid scorching the plants. Dilute in a ratio of 1:2 before applying to the crops.

For short-term cycled plants that take at most 3 months to complete their cycle like cabbage, apply three liters of diluted biofertilizer per hole and plant the seedling, for midterm plants like maize that take between 3 to 6 months to complete their cycle, apply 6 liters of diluted biofertilizer per hole while for perennial crops, mix 10 liters of diluted biofertilizer with topsoil, put the mixture back in the hole and plant the seedling in the middle.

Top dressing; this takes place 2 weeks after transplanting or 6 weeks after germination. Apply your biofertilizer around the base of every crop once every week. For short-term plants, apply 6 weeks after planting or 2 weeks after transplanting 1.5 liters per crop, for mid-term cycle plants apply three liters while for perennial crops, apply 5 liters of diluted fertilizer every week until flowering either 6 weeks after planting or immediately after fruit harvesting.

## **Tips for better production**

Ensure you plow your land so that you can expose the pests and weeds to the sun and these will eventually die.

The choice of fertilizers should not only be on nutrients but should be helpful in organic structure, organic matter, and soil structure.

Fertilization is a continuous process since crops require nutrients throughout the growth cycle.