

GENERAL COMPOSITION DATA SHEET



Terra Ag
Technologies®

ORGANIC PLANT & SOIL PRO 2™

Product Description:

Terra Ag Technologies Organic Plant & Soil Pro 2™ is a plant nutrition system designed for organic production and conventional crop farming operations. Our proprietary Potent Micro-Activators and Soil Regenerative products (100% plant based), works by enhancing the natural activity of microbiota in the existing soil rhizosphere, producing Higher Yields, increased Soil Regeneration and Carbon Sequestration.

Mode of Action:

The ingredients of plant extracts deliver nutrients and compounds that are readily available and absorbed at the root level.

A plant 'priming' technology that produces a rhizosphere effect resulting in higher levels of plant growth efficiency and yield.

Naturally existing soil microbiota are intentionally nourished and activated in the process.

This supports and optimizes a naturally symbiotic soil system for nutrient transport into the plant.

Primary Nutrients

Fulvic and Humic Acids

18 Essential Aminoacids

5 Essential Organic Sugars

6 Essential Organic Acids

Organic Plant Extracts

Organic Matter

Organic N, P, K and
Micro Elements

Precursor Compounds

Proteins and Organic
Nanocatalysts

Secondary Nutrients

Organic Carbon

Calcium

Sulfur

Ammonium

Boron

Cobalt

Copper

Iron

Magnesium

Molybdenum

Zinc & more

Important Nutrients

Amino Acids

Tryptophan: Improves growth and photosynthetic capacity.

Threonine: Improves plant growth, development, seed development.

Serine: Plays a fundamental role in plant metabolism, plant development, and cell signaling.

Proline: Protects the plants from various stresses and helps plants to recover from stress more rapidly.

Glycine: Increase nitrogen status and concentration of mineral elements in plant tissues.

Alanine: Protecting plants from temperature extremes, hypoxia, drought, heavy metal shock, and some biotic stresses.

Valine: Increases carbon accumulation in plants and nitrogen nutrient content, increasing lignin content in plants.

Isoleucine: Enhances plant resistance against fungus.

Leucine: Resistance to a diverse range of pathogens, including nematodes, fungi, bacteria.

Tyrosine: Improves growth and photosynthetic capacity.

Phenylalanine: Crucial for plant reproduction, growth, development, and defense against different types of stresses.

Lysine: Regulates plant growth and responses to the environment.

Histidine: Protein synthesis, growth and development, nutrition, and stress responses in plants.

Aspartic acid: Increases tolerance to salinity stress.

Arginine: A major storage and transport form for organic nitrogen in plants in addition to its role as an amino acid for protein synthesis.

Methionine: Controls the level of several key metabolites, such as polyamines, effective regulator of growth and development of plants subjected to environmental cues including drought stress.

Cystine: A precursor for a huge number of essential biomolecules, such as many plant defense compounds formed in response to different environmental adverse conditions.

Glutamic Acid: Play a primary role in metabolism of the plants, essential for the nutritional process and function as a regulator for gene expression and productivity.

Organic Acids

Malic Acid: Promotes plant growth by increasing chlorophyll content and mitigating stress damage to photosynthetic structures.

Citric Acid: Enhances plant growth, photosynthesis.

Acetic Acid: Plays a key role in both root and shoot development.

Glutaric Acid: Important role in building protein structures.

Pyrrolidone Carboxylic Acid (PCA): Prevents the loss of moisture and prevents the growth of bacteria.

Lactic Acid: Enhances plant health.

Sugars

Glucose: Used for energy and to make other substances like cellulose and starch and used in building cell walls.

Fructose: Functions as a regulatory sugar metabolite and interacts with signaling by the plant hormones.

Lactose: For energy and various functions including the absorption of minerals.

Sucrose: Enhances plant growth and increases yield of crops.

Maltose: Used by plants to store glucose. After cellulose, starch is the most abundant polysaccharide (e.g., starch, cellulose,) in plant cells.



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