

## Bio Boost Blend

**Brassica juncea , Ferula and Camellia sinensis** are organic materials that can be used as natural fertilizers . Properly decomposed or processed is the efficient way to extract nutrients.

**Nitrogen (N):** Brassica juncea is a good source of nitrogen, an essential nutrient for plant growth. Nitrogen promotes leafy green growth.

- **Phosphorus (P):** It contains phosphorus, which is crucial for root development, flowering, and fruiting.
- **Potassium (K):**It Contains potassium as other organic materials, which helps with overall plant health and disease resistance.
- **Micronutrients:** Brassica juncea can also contain small amounts of micronutrients like iron, manganese, and zinc.

Soaking Brassica juncea in water can potentially extract some of these nutrients into the water, creating a liquid fertilizer.

## Ferula

- It have some beneficial effects on soil microbial activity due to its sulfur compounds, which can help improve soil health.

Ferula use as a natural deterrent for certain pests and to improve soil microbial activity.

## Camellia sinensis :

- **Nitrogen (N):** Camellia sinensis leaves contain nitrogen, which can contribute to leafy green growth.
- **Organic Matter:** Camellia sinensis leaves add organic matter to the solution, which can improve soil structure and microbial activity.
- **Trace Elements:** Camellia sinensis contain trace elements like iron, manganese, and copper.

By soaking all these ingredients together in water for an extended period, We obtain a liquid solution that contains a mix of nutrients and organic matter suitable for plant growth.

Combining your Micro nutrient solution with NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium) bacteria or microbial inoculants can potentially enhance its effectiveness as a fertilizer. These beneficial microorganisms can help break down organic matter and make nutrients more available to plants. Here's how you can apply the solution and NPK bacteria, along with some dosage guidelines:

#### Application Steps:

1. Prepare the Solution: Ensure that your solution, which includes Brassica juncea , Ferula and Camellia sinensis soaked in water, has been properly mixed and has had time to steep.
2. Obtain NPK Bacteria or Microbial Inoculants: They usually in liquid or powder form.
3. Combine Solution with NPK Bacteria: Mix the NPK bacteria or microbial inoculants into Micronutrient solution.

#### 1. Apply to Plants:

- Watering: You can use the solution as a liquid fertilizer by watering it directly onto the soil around your plants.
- Soil Drench: For established plants, you can apply it as a soil drench. Apply enough solution to thoroughly moisten the root zone.

#### Dosage Guidelines:

The dosage of NPK bacteria or microbial inoculants can vary depending on the product's concentration and the size of your garden or the number of plants you're fertilizing.

As for the Micro nutrient solution, Start with a diluted solution and gradually increase the strength if your plants show signs of nutrient deficiency. Here's a general guideline:

#### Initial Dosage:

- Dilute your homemade solution with water at a ratio of approximately 1:10 or 1:20 (1 part solution to 10-20 parts water). This is a conservative starting point to avoid over-fertilization.

#### Monitoring and Adjusting:

- Monitor your plants for signs of nutrient deficiency (yellowing leaves, stunted growth, etc.).
- If you observe deficiencies, you can increase the strength of your solution gradually by reducing the dilution ratio. For example, you can try 1:5 or 1:10.

- Continue to monitor plant health and adjust the dosage as needed. Be cautious not to over-fertilize, as this can harm plants.

Remember that the exact dosage will depend on your specific growing conditions and the nutrient requirements of your plants, so it's essential to observe how your plants respond and adjust accordingly.