





Manufacturing process

The specific production process applied by BIOS in the manufacturing of its fertilizers, is wider and different in some stages compared to other competitors. Having chosen this path results in higher manufacturing costs, but we consider the strategic advantage since our product efficiently promotes the relocation of nutrients between the soil and the plants, when there is a real need, and continuously over time.





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PROSPERITY...EVERYWHERE, ALWAYS!









SOME DIFFICULTIES IN AGRICULTURE

- pH and limestone elevated
- Drought
- Groundwater drying up
- Running costs increase, particularly energetic ones
- Abnormal weathering
- Pollution in the air, soils, basements, groundwater





Tectosilicates selected by BIOS, used in our fertilizers, retain water and nutrients, contributing to a high water and energy saving.

BIOS pproduces fertilizers applying specific manufacturing processes. These techniques, make the product uniform and integrated both as powder or tiny pellets.

BIOS llooking ahead, after long researches and verifications, started producing new fertilizers selecting from the Calcium and Magnesium tectosilicates family, the fittest for conventional or organic agriculture requirements, both in open-air crops than protected ones. These tectosilicates, integrated in new formulas with noble proteins (amino acids and peptides) and/or with other raw materials, are essential for forthcoming agriculture, as they have to face more often the negative effects on exposed soils, without neglecting therefore the competitiveness of the final product on the market in terms of prices, quality and quantity.

Repeating over time the dosing of organic and/or organo-mineral fertilizers produced by BIOS and containing selected Calcium and Magnesium tectosilicates, these ones can be considered therefore as a permanent "new richness" as they are not subject to the degradation processes and they aim to get the following advantages:

- Increasing the organic substance and humus in the soil
- High quality and quantity crops (taste, fragrance and colour)
- Higher resistance to bug bites
- Running costs decrease at the end of the corps
- Significant cation exchange capacity obtained by holding nutrients otherwise intended for leaching and/or sublimation.
- Adjusting water availability in the soil without creating asphyxiation instances, due to crystalline structure of the selected tectosilicates
- Less NPK nutrients used for a better manuring efficiency: widely falling under the parameters imposed by the Nitrates Directive, a high qualitative and quantitative crops production and the economic return of the agricultural holding are guaranteed.
- Protection of the environment, with drastic cuts in terms of leaking nutrients due to leaching and volatilization processes, compared to chemical or mineral fertilizers.
- Water reserve in order to ensure viability in bacteria as they transform and make nutrients available.

TECTOSILICATES USAGE

- Increase water retention in sandy soils, which is extremely useful in dry periods as this can reduce the need of watering Improve permeability in clay soils which avoid waterlogging and facilitate a better soil ventilation
- Fix pH excesses in the soil and enhance the buffering capacity
- Hold nutrients which prevent them from being washed out under the rain or sublimated by the sun
- Provide gradually release of potassium, phosphorus, sodium and calcium and enrich soils for successive crops
- Reduce soil temperature variation and avoid thermal shock in plants

EFFECTS

Increased and better-guality agricultural production with lower needs of watering and manuring and also economic savings and less work.

Tectosilicates never wear out: improvements in the soils are forever



The Tectosilicates are never consumed: the improvement on the land is forever.







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PROSPERITY IN THE LAND

