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TerraLife

A living soil

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TerraLife – the name stands for the concept!

The newly developed TerraLife mixtures are designed for improving soil structure and fertility in the crop rotation, especially when just a few different crops are grown.

All the mixtures are good at suppressing weeds due to a high content of fast growing species. The wide range of different species used in TerraLife mixtures increases biodiversity and use of the rooting horizon.

Compared to sowing of single species TerraLife mixtures have several advantages



- Increased biomass and rooting yields
- More and varied root excrements and therefore increased microbial activities and humus production
- Better yield stability and quality
- Nutrient mobilisation, allocation of nutrients for the species in the mixtures and for the main crop
- More efficient use of light, water and nutrients
- Increased biodiversity
- Improved diseases and pests resistance
- Compensation of biotic and abiotic stress factors
- Weed suppression
- Reduction of nutrient losses by soil erosion and leaching
- Decrease of lodging due to stabilising crops
- Attractive flowering in the landscape
- In some areas of Europe subsidies are paid for growing intercrops to save humus and nutrients

TerraLife-Rigol

Vigorous rooting for compacted soil structure

- Biological soil management by plants like lupin, seradella, Egyptian clover, flax and sun flower, which are able to break soil compaction due to their penetrating roots
- The other species are used to produce shade and to develop finer rooting in the A-horizon
- There is a good biomass production above the soil and the high content of legumes leads to a good humus and nutrient accumulation
- The mixture is not suited for soil with a ph-value > 6,8 (due to blue lupin and serradella)

Composition	Blue lupin (<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>), sun flower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>), Egyptian clover (<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i>), serradella (<i>Ornithopus sativus</i>), phazelia (<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>), black oats (<i>Avena strigosa</i>), flax (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>), buckwheat (<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>)
Sowing rate	40-45 kg/ha
Sowing date	By 20 August

TerraLife-N-Fixx

Fast ground cover and N-fixing

- It is a harmonised mixture of large and small seeded, fast growing legumes combined with non-legumes which have no effect on the crop rotation
- Best suited after silage or winter barley
- Ideal before oilseed rape
- Produces a stable crumb structure and humus. It supports recovery and vitality of stressed soils

Composition	Field pea (<i>Pisum arvense</i>), Egyptian clover (<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i>), Persian clover (<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>), serradella (<i>Ornithopus sativus</i>), phazelia (<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>), Niger seed (<i>Guizotia abyssinica</i>), buckwheat (<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>), sun flower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>), common vetch (<i>Vicia sativa</i>)
Sowing rate	40-45 kg/ha
Sowing date	By 20 August, before oilseed rape by 15 July, unfavourable areas by 15 August

TerraLife Forage rooter (Landsberger Gemenge)

Proven mixture for growing of winter catch crops for forage use and green manuring

- High yielding winter catch crop with a high protein content
- High green and dry matter yield with a high feeding value and very good rooting
- Soil life will be supported, the soil structure will be improved and stabilised, infiltration will be increased
- Growth can be used for grazing, cutting, fresh feeding, silage production or fallow with vegetation cover

Composition	Crimson clover (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>), Italian ryegrass (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>), hairy vetch (<i>Vicia villosa</i>)
Sowing rate	50 kg/ha
Sowing date	End August-mid September in open sowing, after mid of May in under sowing (i.e. winter wheat)

TerraLife-Maizepro

Balanced mixture with mainly winterhardy crops for intensive crop rotations with maize

- Partly winter hardy legumes and forage plants enables forage use before maize
- Balanced composition of plants with tap and sprout roots leads to deep rooting of the soil, important for maize in dry areas
- Mobilisation of phosphorus by buckwheat and phazelia
- In areas with spring drought the water usage has to be stopped by chemical or mechanical means
- In some European areas there are subsidies paid when winter hardy crops are used to protect the soil in winter

Composition	Field pea (<i>Pisum arvense</i>), forage rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>), crimson clover (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>), meadow fescue (<i>Festuca pratensis</i>), phazelia (<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>), winter forage rape (<i>Brassica napus</i>), buckwheat (<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>), sun flower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>), Egyptian clover (<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i>), alsike clover (<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>)
Sowing rate	40-45 kg/ha
Sowing date	By 25 August, unfavourable areas by 20 August



TerraLife-Biomax

Fast growing mixture for farms which produce a high amount of slurry; nutrients in the slurry can be used and preserved

- Due to fast growth and deep rooting even nutrients in deeper soil layers can be utilised
- This mixture is not suited for crop rotations where oilseed rape is grown very often
- A high amount of organic matter produced above the soil can be used as food for earthworms and other organisms in the soil

Composition	Oil radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>), buckwheat (<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>), sun flower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>), oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>), phazelia (<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>), Egyptian clover (<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i>), mustard (<i>Sinapis alba</i>)
Sowing rate	22-25 kg/ha
Sowing date	After 10 August until beginning of September

