

Understanding Plant Diseases



How Ergofito Helps Plants Combat Sicknesses?

The multiplication of the beneficial bacteria acts in an antagonistic and repressive way towards the phytopathogenic micro-organisms, particularly present in soils lacking humus.

The mechanism of this antagonistic/repressive action towards the phytopathogenic micro-organisms can be summarized as follows:

- Micro parasitism:

Occurs when the lyses of the cell of fungi and pathogen mildew or nematodes are attacked through enzymatic activity.

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- Soil sanitation:

Occurs with the entry of toxic metabolites for the pathogen microorganisms, such as phenols, tannins, chlorogenic acid and auxins (biochemical resistance)

- Food competition:

This action takes place by the new micro-organisms devouring the existing food source present in the soil and starving the pathogens.

- Strengthening of the threshold resistance:

Promote the structural thickening of the tissues of the epicuticular layers of protection of the leaves and roots that impede penetration into the plant.

The mechanism:

The stimulation of the bacterial activity allows the beneficial (Ergofito) micro-organisms to occupy spaces in the plant and the surrounding soil in a complex series of physical, chemical and biological reactions that act against the agent that cause plant diseases.

- Reduction of the spaces which are normally occupied by pathogens
- Creation of biological antagonistic control of pathogens
- Accentuation in the reaction of the plant's immune system
- Stimulation of the production Phytoalexin

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ERGOFITO ACTION IN PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE SITUATIONS:

- More efficient defence against parasitic insects due to the plant strengthening
- Fungal preventive action to confront the infections due to Mycogone and Verticillium
- Rot control in seedbeds caused by Pythium and Phytophthora.
- Basal rot control of vegetable crops, agricultural and ornamental due to Phycomycete and Rizoctomia, Sclerotium, Sclerotinia, Botrytis etc.
- Reduction in the incidence of vascular diseases responsible for the withering caused by Fusarium and Verticillium.
- Preventive and curative action in the arboreal cultures (orchards, urban greenery, citrus etc.) as well as forestal fragrances towards the responsible agents for branch cancer (Nectria, Cytospora, Phopsis etc.). Also towards radical attacks due to Basidiomycetes (Armillaria, Fomes, Stereum, etc.) It will also protect pruning cuts from being penetrated by pathogenic fungi.