



Activated Biochar Application & Dosage Guide

Comprehensive Dosage Recommendations Across Field Crops, Horticulture, Plantations & Special Environments

Note on Activated Biochar: Plain or raw biochar acts as a sponge and can initially tie up soil nutrients. The dosages below refer to Fully Inoculated / Activated Biochar (pre-blended with compost, compost tea, manure, or beneficial microbes/mycorrhizae and liquid organic fertilizers) applied to average agricultural soils.

1. Crop-Specific Dosage Reference Chart

Crop Category	Specific Crop	Per Acre Rate	Local / Per Plant Rate	Optimal Application Method
Field / Cereal Crops	Corn / Maize	300 - 500 kgs	75 - 125 g/m ²	In-row banding or broadcast & disked into root zone (top 10–15 cm) before planting.
Field / Cereal Crops	Wheat, Barley & Oats	300 - 400 kgs	75 - 100 g/m ²	Broadcast evenly prior to seedbed preparation; incorporate during shallow tillage.
Field / Cereal Crops	Rice (Paddy)	400 – 600 kgs	100 - 150 g/m ²	Incorporate into flooded/puddled soil during land preparation to boost anaerobic microbe activity.
Pulses & Legumes	Soybeans, Beans & Peas	250 – 400 kgs	60 – 100 g/m ²	Band below or beside seed drill. Synergy with Rhizobium inoculation enhances nitrogen fixation.
Root & Tuber Crops	Potatoes & Sweet Potatoes	400 – 500 kgs	100 – 125 g/m ²	Incorporate thoroughly into hill ridges before planting; improves soil aeration and tuber shape.
Vegetables	Tomatoes, Peppers & Eggplants	350 – 500 kgs	85 – 125 g/m ²	Apply in planting hole/trench at transplanting or side-dress in raised beds.
Vegetables	Leafy Greens (Lettuce, Spinach)	250 – 350 kgs	60 – 85 g/m ²	Topsoil incorporation (top 5–10 cm); rapid nutrient release supports high foliage growth.
Vegetables	Brassicas (Cabbage, Broccoli)	300 – 450 kgs	200 – 400 g/m ²	Broadcast and mix into bed prior to transplanting. Supports balanced microflora.



Crop Category	Specific Crop	Per Acre Rate	Local / Per Plant Rate	Optimal Application Method
Fruit Orchards	Citrus, Apples & Stone Fruits	300 – 500 kgs	2.0 – 5.0 kg / tree	Basal ring application around drip line (top 10 cm) or trenching for young tree establishment.
Fruit Orchards	Grapes / Vineyards	300 – 450 kgs	75 – 110 g/m ²	Sub-surface side-dressing along vine rows; helps root establishment and water retention.
Plantation Crops	Coffee, Tea & Cacao	300 – 500 kgs	1.0 – 2.5 kg / plant	Mix into planting hole during transplanting or apply around root zone as shade-tree mulch.
Plantation Crops	Oil Palm & Rubber & Sugarcane	400 – 600 kgs	100 – 150 g/m ²	Apply around palm circle/weeded ring; retains fertilizers and reduces leaching losses.
Specialty / Turf	Lawn, Turf & Golf Greens	200 – 300 kgs	50 – 85 g/m ²	Top-dressing after core aeration or incorporated prior to sod laying/seeding.
Specialty / Potting	Potted Plants & Nurseries	5% – 10% by volume	50–100 mL / L substrate	Blend uniformly with potting mix (soil, peat, coir) prior to pot filling.

2. Best Practices for Biochar Activation & Application

- **Activation/Co-Composting:** Always mix raw biochar with active compost (1:1 to 1:4 ratio) or soak with liquid organic manure/fertilizer for at least 2–3 weeks before field application to charge it with nutrients and beneficial microbes.
- **Soil Type Adjustments:** Sandy soils benefit from higher dosage limits (towards upper range) to dramatically increase cation exchange capacity (CEC) and water retention. Heavy clay soils require medium rates to improve aeration and drainage.
- **Single vs. Split Application:** Biochar is persistent in soil for decades. Rates mentioned above can be applied as a single 100% dose, or divided into 50% initial dose followed by 25% annual top-ups over subsequent seasons.
- **Incorporation Depth:** Ensure biochar is incorporated into the active root zone (top 10–20 cm). Unincorporated surface biochar is vulnerable to wind and water erosion.
- **Moisture Management:** Always apply pre-dampened biochar to prevent dust hazards and improve soil integration immediately

Important Guidance: The application rates provided above are derived from real-world field trials conducted across multiple agricultural locations. Optimal dosage may differ based on your soil's existing organic carbon content, overall soil health, and specific crop needs.