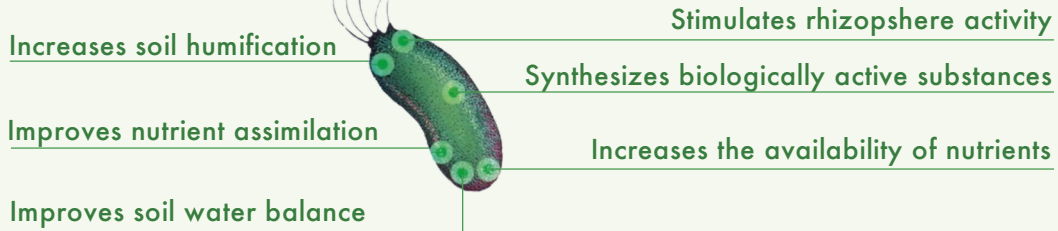


Solagra

Natural soil stimulation

Solagra is a soil stimulant based on the soil bacteria *Pseudomonas putida*, strain i-4613. It works via enzymatic activity to improve soil structure and assimilation of nutrient by the plant.



1. Solagra increases soil humification which improves soil structure resulting in increased;
- water infiltration - water retention - soil aeration - drainage
2. Solagra solubilizes nutrients thereby allowing easier assimilation by the plant.
3. Solagra improves soil water balance by maintaining water reserves at a more balanced level, thereby reducing plant stress in summer months.
4. Solagra is active in the rhizosphere, the area immediately around the root.
5. Solagra produces plant hormones, such as IAA, stimulating plant growth and improving root development.
6. Solagra increases the soil ion concentration, thereby Increasing the availability of soil nutrients

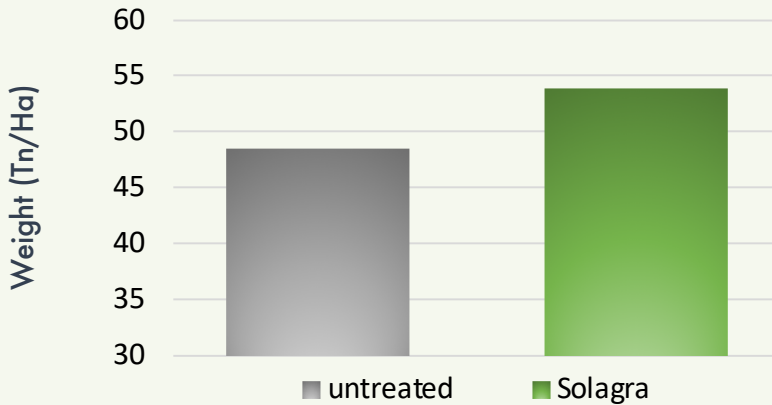
Target Crops	Timing	Dose
Maize, Potatoes, Sugar Beet, Orchards, Vines	Feb-May or Aug-Nov	0.8 – 1.0kg/Ha

Application

- Solagra is intended to condition the soil, apply in the autumn or spring, or both.
- Additive improvements in yield have been seen following year-on-year applications.
- All crops in the rotation will benefit from the improvements in soil structure.
- Spray onto the soil in wet conditions following heavy rain, dew or irrigation. Alternatively incorporate mechanically after application.

Improved soil structure benefits plant health

Average Apple yield



- Chart shows a **5.4tn/Ha increase in apple yield**, representing an **11% increase**.
- Solagra applied at 0.9kg/Ha on the 13th April via drip irrigation.

- Visual observations revealed significant improvements in soil structure when treated with Solagra.
- Soil is darker, has a greater proportion of fine soil aggregate and is more crumbly.
- This indicates increased soil humification, balanced moisture availability and improved aeration.

Solagra



Untreated



- Visual observations revealed significant differences across the orchard, apple trees appear more leafy with a greater number of fruit buds.
- Soil chemical analysis has revealed a better humification process of organic matter, improved mineralisation and greater availability of phosphorous.
- Improved soil nutrient availability resulting in greater assimilation by the tree has been confirmed via fruit sampling. Analysis has showed an increase in essential nutrients in the apple, thereby improving sugar content and quality.