

# Soy

## Soy in the Netherlands

In 2013 the first trials with soy have been done on a larger scale. 11 farmers tried for the first time to grow soy in the Dutch climatic conditions, not really suited for tropical plants. The results were promising, since there were only two EU-approved species available for the latitude in the Netherlands. On all the projects the total yield was higher than the American average for 5 years. Because of the European ban on GMO, the tested species were hybrids. They say it will cost some ten years to grow a species that is optimized for the climatic conditions at hand. So much to gain

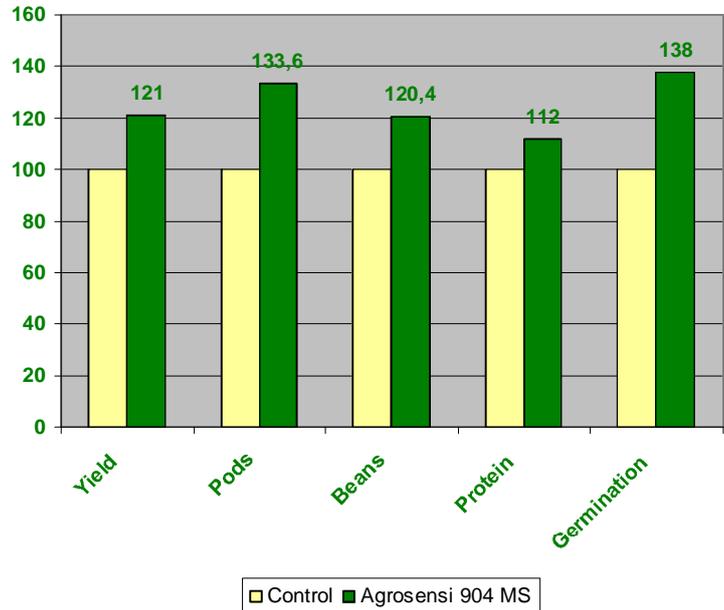
## Future testing

Testing needs to be done on different species on different locations to find out the best species to grow. First select the species that suit your country. Second, test large areas in different climatic conditions and compare the Agrosensi treated areas to untreated areas. Weighing and laboratory test will show the differences. In the Netherlands tests have shown a 35% increase in Protein per hectare between Agrosensi-treated and untreated plants.

## *Sustainable agriculture made easy*



## Performance in 2013 in The Netherlands



## Executive summary

- Environmentally friendly
- 35% protein increase per hectare (higher yield + higher protein content)
- Yield increase up to 21% in tons per hectare
- No increase in fertilizer use and still more yield
- To increase output per hectare, spray 4 times 1 litre per hectare, mixed with water

**Agrosensi<sup>®</sup>**

# Onions

## Onions

Onions is a much used food component. Worldwide the trade in onions is enormous. The price of onions is strongly connected tot the availability of enough onions per season. If there is just 1 Kilo too much, prices will plummet. If there is 1 Kilo short, prices will explode.

## Results

The world market is shaken when there are surpluses in some parts of the world. The extra yield will be dumped in less fortunate countries. The price of the local farmers plummet and sometimes they go out of business, totally beyond their control. The next year you will depend even more on foreign imports.

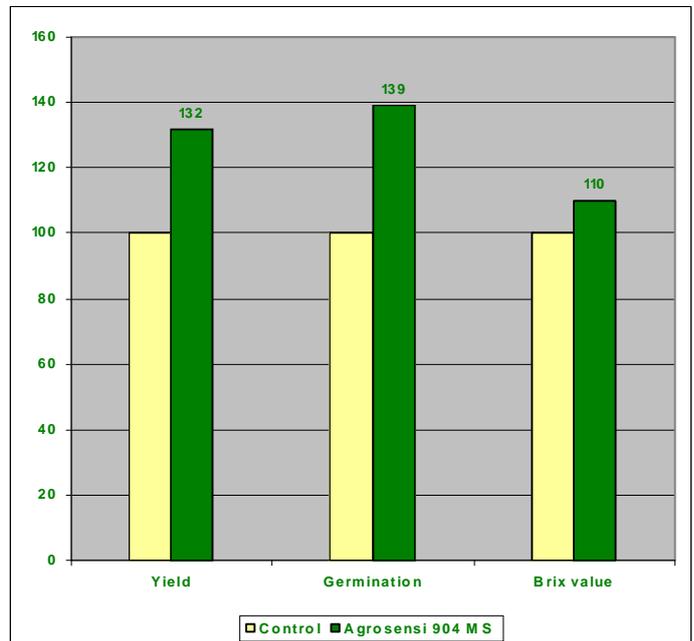
## Species and yields:

Highfield : + 32 % yield increase (2010)  
Dormo : + 12 % yield increase (2010)  
Highfield : + 26% yield increase (2009)

## Species and how to choose

Yield increases vary between species. So, the best thing is to test in different environments and climatic conditions what the best local result will be on a species used in your environment.

The use of **Agrosensi** does not disrupt the markets and species used. You still can rely on the brands you use in your country.



## Executive summary

- Environmentally friendly
- Yield increase up to 32% in tons per hectare
- No increase in fertilizer use and still more yield
- Higher BRIX value means longer shelf life, so you do not depend on the new harvest too soon in the year
- To increase output per hectare, spray 4 times 1 litre per hectare, mixed with water

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# Potatoes

## Increasing importance of potatoes

Potatoes is one of the main food crops on this earth. An increasing number of countries is growing potatoes in stead of rice, because of its higher food content per hectare. Since the amount of arable land is decreasing around the world, potatoes become an even more important crop.

## Species

Around the world there are many different species, all suited for a specific target. Some to grow high starch content, some with high dry matter content, some for long storage. Depending on the goal, a choice needs to be made to pick the best option for the climatic conditions and the goal.

## Disease resistance

Disease is the big enemy of all plants. Weak plants will get more diseases and make crops fail. **Agrosensi** increases the plant strength, to fight diseases on its own, avoiding (excessive) use of chemicals.

## Some field observations

In the years 2006 to 2013 many tests have been carried out in the open field. Some very remarkable things have been seen as a result of spraying **Agrosensi** on large areas of potatoes.

1. Shorter time to harvest (about 3 weeks)
2. More tubers per plant
3. More medium sized tubers and less small and/or very big ones.
4. Flood resistance on Bildstar, an old species, vulnerable to wet conditions. The crop survived 6 weeks of heavy rainfall and has been harvested, giving the best result ever for this farmer. Even though he had to pick out rotten potatoes 4 times, he was left with the highest yield ever on his farm. His col-

leagues had to plough under, because they were not able to harvest because of rotting plants (brown rot).

5. Tubers were smoother, less deep eyes
6. Better drought resistance

## Your situation

Since there is a great difference between species, testing in the climatic conditions of your country needs to be done. Also selection of species is very important. In field trials we saw that "old" species do much better with **Agrosensi**. So, increased performance with already existing species is biggest.



## Executive summary

- Environmentally friendly
- Yield increase up to 26% in tons per hectare
- Potatoes taste better
- More potatoes per plant (+2 - 4 tubers per plant)
- Less smaller potatoes and less very big ones
- No increase in fertilizer use
- To increase output per hectare, spray 4 times 1 litre per hectare, mixed with water

**Agrosensi**<sup>®</sup>

# Maize / Corn

## Maize

Maize is grown as feed for cattle and in many countries also for humans. Maize is easy to manipulate in industry. Many products can be made of it. Sweeteners, packaging materials, instant coffee, paint, pharmaceuticals, gypsum drywall, tooth paste, etc.

## Starch

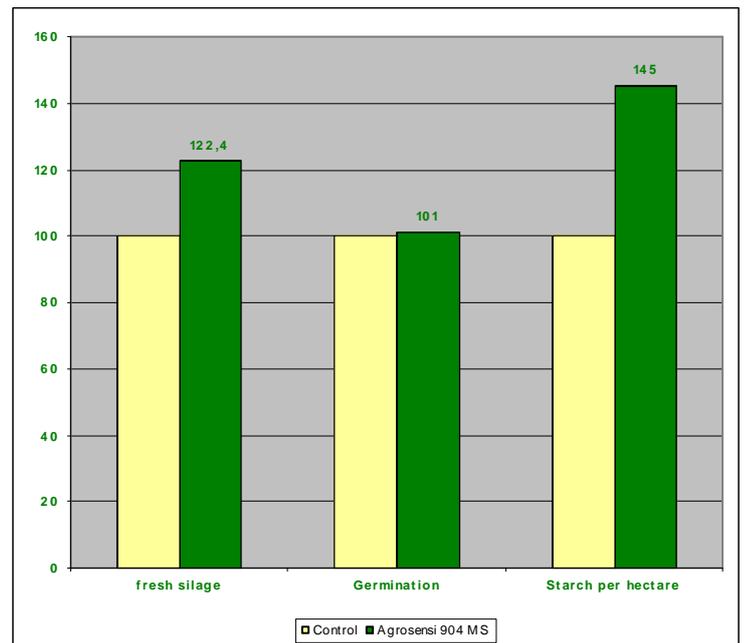
Starch is the main ingredient of maize. The higher starch, the better maize. As cattle feed, starch is producing milk and meat in the dairy cow. In industry starch is the main component to make sweeteners.

## Bio fuels

Maize is also used as fuel for biomass installations that generate electricity. It also is converted in technical installations to generate fuel for cars. In many countries 10% to 20% is added to mineral oil products to fuel mobility. Even airplanes fly on it.

## Social impact

Since the price of arable land is rising because of higher demand for fuels, people starve, They no longer are able to buy food because of high prices. Food riots are seen in increasing numbers over the last 5 years. Also subsidies on food explode and are not sustainable for many countries.



## Executive summary

- Environmentally friendly
- Starch yield increase up to 45% in tons per hectare
- No increase in fertilizer use and still more yield
- To increase output per hectare, spray 3 times 1 litre per hectare, mixed with water

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# Trees



Trees on the right are planted 2 months **earlier**. Trees on the left have been trimmed on the sides and on top and have grown a complete new top in lighter green. Trees on the right have slightly been trimmed on the sides, not the top.

*Seen from behind*



## Executive summary

- Environmentally friendly
- Recovers trees that are dying
- Optimizes fertilizer use
- Restores “performance”

Spray 2 to 3 times lots of water on the root system of the trees, with some AgroSensi® added/

**Agrosensi®**