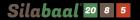


ENFORCING A BETTER AND HEALTH LIFE WITH INNOVATIONS







WORLD ? POPULATION

10,4
10 Mrd. 9,7
9 Mrd. 8,5
8 Mrd. 8
6 Mrd. 4 Mrd. 2022 2030 2050 2080

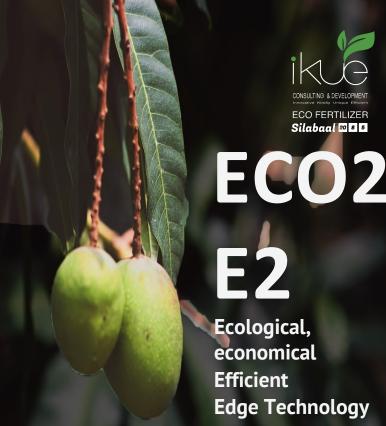




A FERTILIZER
THAT THE
WORLD
DESPERATELY
NEEDED.

Reduces water consumption and boosts growth.





In the year 2030, about 8 billion people will live on earth. Compared to today, this represents an increase of 40%. It is difficult to increase the available arable land without incurring significant infrastructure costs and destroying natural forests and non-agricultural land. As a result, the available arable land per capita is decreasing. In order to feed all people adequately, production on the limited resources of existing arable land must be significantly increased.

Increasing production – preserving forests and natural areas. MG DÜNGER can provide considerable services here. Trade and agriculture can be sure to receive a product of high and stable quality and composition.





Advantages of Silabaal 20 8 5

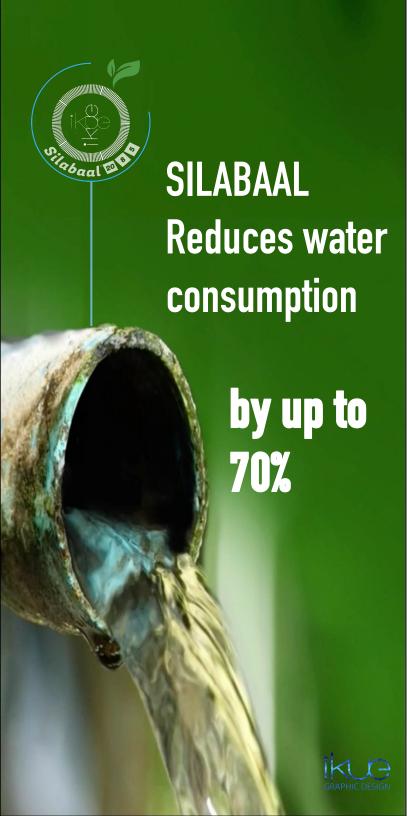
- Significant increase in green mass
- Increase in overall production up to 100%
- Purely organic 100% mineral product (calcite)
- Reduced water consumption up to 70%
- Reduced fertilizer consumption up to 98% and also transport costs
- Shortening of the growing season to 30% (faster growth of seedlings)
- Lower costs compared to conventional fertiliser treatment
- Exceptional prophylactic action to combat fungi, insects and plant diseases due to improved resistance
- Increasing the dry matter of the fruit and better quality
- Improvement of taste qualities
- Extension of the storage period of the harvest proceeds
- Optimizes the productivity of a plant due to the natural formation of CO2 from the calcite process there is no use of CO2 devices required
- Reduces and prevents the increase in salt and acidification of the soil
- Revitalizes the soil by eliminating the need for additional chemical fertilizer





69 % of the available
Freshwater
worldwide
is used in agriculture







SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

100%
NATURAL
MINERAL PRODUCT



























Speeds up the photosynthetic process

Opening of Leaf surface



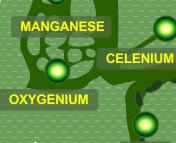


CaCO³





NATRIUM CaO







BENEFITS

What are the results?



Foliar fertiliser in conjunction with Solid fertilizer can be used in order to reduce nutrient imbalances.

balance weight quickly and increase root uptake. This does not mean that foliar fertilizers solid fertiliser replaced overall, but the use of foliar fertiliser is increased demonstrably the availability



of the the main elements used, which were applied in solid form.

Because of this, NPK fertilizer can be reduced by 50% to 70% while achieving better results. By applying the fertilizers directly to the leaf, it increases the activity in the leaf, at the same time increases chlorophyll and thus photosynthesis. And by increasing photosynthesis, we increase Productivity and efficiency. The increased efficiency can reduce the need for fertilizer applied to the soil, which reduces leaching and runoff of fertilizing nutrients.

Excess carbohydrates produced by the plant due to the higher sugar synthesis due to the increased chlorophyll are excreted by the root hairs, which stimulate microbial colonies on the root by providing additional sources of energy. The bacterial colonies, in turn, provide auxins and other compounds for root stimulation. More root tissue and root hairs increase the plants' ability to absorb water and fertilizer ions. The goal of fertilizing with is the same for both soil application and foliar application, but it is actually 8-10 times more effective to feed a plant via the leaves in terms of the amounts of nutrients and the speed at which they are required these nutrients were used.



BENEFITS



Mechanical effect keeps insects away from leaves:

NO PESTICIDES NECESSARY





The silicate particles look like small shards of glass and they do not change and remain on the surface of the leaf. And they have a very nice side effect: all insects that have touch organs in their legs find this unpleasant and will keep their distance from the plant because it is unpleasant. Here we have a repellent through a physical process. And the second effect of the silicate is that the particles are sometimes so fine that they disturb and block the respiratory organs of unwanted insects, i.e. mites, aphids. They don't like the silicate because it attacks the gills. We have a lot of insects that find the leaf fertilizer to be a repellent.





This cycle begins with each application of the fertilizer.

The more application, the better the tree or the plant.



 MG fertilizer is applied to the leaves in the morning of a plant.



2. Within a short period of time, the photosynthesis of the leaves using sunlight significantly increased by the fertiliser. The leaves produce more glucose and starch.



3. By producing sugars and starches in the leaves, the plant or tree stimulates its water and nutrient supply from the soil to take advantage of the extra sugars and starches.



4. The plant or tree consumes more water than the roots can provide.

So it brings more roots. Even more roots can carry more water and more Capture nutrients (N,P,K). The plants become healthier and stronger.

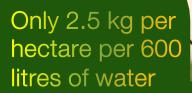


5. The extra roots are now transporting more nutrients. This is beneficial to the flowers as well as the fruits. The plant or tree must not produce flowers or inflorescences.

The result: more harvest, higher fruit quality (BRIX) and a healthy plant or tree.







The first spraying should be done when the plant has the first three leaves. The other sprays should be done every 15–20 days, for a total of 3–5 applications per growing season of 90–100 days. For perennial crops (oranges, mango, guava, etc.), it should be sprayed 4–5 times a year. The first spraying of orchards, olives and grapes should be done when the plant begins to bow and in any case before flowering.

The frequency of spraying should be based on the appearance of the plants. If plants are under the influence of unfavourable environmental conditions such as drought, in case of frost or heat, the fertilizer should be sprayed more frequently.

For plants with a long vegetation period (5 months or more), 2-3 kg of the fertilizer should be used for 1 hectare cultivated land to ensure high. If plants are under the influence of unfavourable environmental conditions such as drought, frost or heat, the fertiliser should be sprayed more frequently werden.er yields and excellent fruit quality.

The fertilizer should be well diluted with water before application. To do this, you first have to shake/stir the solution well and let it rest for 45 minutes. It should be stirred well again before use. Only then can you start spraying or spraying with the fertiliser using a sprayer, atomizer or atomizer.





Where and how to apply?



The fertilizer works on all types of plants with Photosynthesis. It is important to spray the fertilizer in the form of a fine fog, so that it can easily penetrate the leaf. The best time for spraying is in the morning or late afternoon, at temperatures ranging between 8 and 20°C and hygrometry > 60%. The spraying has to be done during favourable weather conditions without rain, strong wind or hot sun.

The fertilizer is mixed with water in a ratio of 0.3% up to 0.5%. The colloidal solution is then sprayed during the whole vegetation period every15 – 20 days (approx. 3 times) on the plant (misting). For example: 1kg per 200 litres of water, per hectare 2.5 – 3.0 kg in 600 of litres of water.

Application	Ratio	Mixture	m²	Period	
First used	0,5%	1Kg /200 Liter	3,333 m ²	During the	
Subsequent used	0,3%	1Kg/333 Liter	3,333 m²	whole vegetation	
				period every 15 – 20 days	
First used	0,5%	5g / 1 Liter	16 m².	(approx. 3	
Subsequent used	0,3%	3g/ 1 Liter	16 m ²	times) on the plant.	

It is very important to know that the fertilizer should never be mixed or used with any other products, especially with preservatives as it worsens the results. Therefore, the fertilizer should only be used exclusively when applying on the plants. For spraying conventional spray nozzles can be applied such as those used for pesticides

TECHNOLOGY

Speed up the photosynthesis process



How does it work?

The fertilizer penetrates directly into the leaf pores (stomata - leaf organs that control gas exchange in the plant) and enters the interior of the plant. This is possible due to the granulometry of the fertilizer (0.1 µm), which is much smaller than the size of the pore opening of a leaf (ostiol). Upon penetration into the intercellular region of the leaf through the leaf pore (stoma), calcium carbonate (CaCo3) is split into calcium oxide (CaO) and carbon dioxide (CO2). The carbon dioxide immediately switches into the process of photosynthesis. With the help of sunlight (which is converted into energy by chemical bonds), water and carbon dioxide, organic compounds are formed. Since the intensity of photosynthesis depends primarily on the



intensity of light and the CO2 concentration, the fertilizer ensures an optimal amount of CO2 for the plant and thus contributes significantly to the process of photosynthesis as well as to primary and secondary metabolic processes, but also to other physiological processes in processes in the plant.

TECHNOLOGY

The mode of action of the fertilizer is to intervene in the structure of the cell parts via the foliage and the surface of other organs. Thus, it positively participates in all physiological processes in the tissues of the plant, from photosynthesis and primary metabolism to the complicated metabolic and cytological processes that take place in the plant from germination to the ripening of the fruit. In the course of the gradual dissolution, the mineral in combination with the carbon dioxide creates a saturated environment. In this way, atmospheric conditions are created on each leaf, similar to a greenhouse when the CO2 is produced.

The benefits of the fertilizer inside the plant can be attributed to the two decomposition products that leak out and nourish the plant: carbon dioxide (CO2) and calcium oxide (CaO). The fertilizer also acts as an antioxidant for plants, which means a vitalizing and anti-aging effect.





PRODUCT

What is fertilizer?

The basic component of fertilizer is activated micronised natural calcite, a sediment rock mineral of ocean origin formed by the collection of seaweed. Calcite consists of magnesium carbonates and shades of silicon, iron and other elements.

The fertilizer is of 100% natural origin, thus not contaminating or damaging the environment and therefore, suitable for biological agriculture and farming.

The main components of fertilizer consist of:

 Calciume Carbonate (CaCO3) 	93.0%
Silicon Dioxide (SiO2)	2.0%
	1.5%
• Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	8783mg/kg 156
• Iron (Fe)	mg/kg
• Manganese (Mn)	0.24mg/kg
• Selenium (Se)	65
Carbonate solubility	47
Neutral components	0.1µm to 20µm
Granulate size	ila

GRAPHIC DESIGN

05 0%



The innovation lies in a specially applied process. The fertilizer lant nutrition. With the patented Tribo Mechanical Activation (TMA) the calcite is crashed into nano particles, most as small as 0.1 µm. This is much less than the size of a leafs pore opening (ostiole). The fertilizer can therefore enter directly into the leave and enable the mineral to penetrate and be absorbed the through the leaf pores.

Tribomechanical activation - A patented nano technology:

Principle:

Mineral collisions at very high speed

· Results:

A corn distribution ranging from the Nano to the Micro particle, which increases the active surface. The increase of the specific surface of the calcite particles is **up to 100%** and the porous volume is tripled which increases the reactivity.

The mineral particles are now small enough to enter the leaf. In the process of the gradual dissolution, the mineral creates an environment saturated by carbon dioxide (C02). In this way the same atmospherical conditions are created for each single leave as in the greenhouse by blowing in CO2.

SUCCESS STORIES



Are there case studies?

The fertilizer has been used in many countries and on various plants with stunning results. Following is a selection of success stories, where the use the fertilizer led to an increase of the harvest or rot a recovery from diseases and parasites.

Increased harvest



89% increase of female flowers with fruits after using the fertilizer on palm oil trees.



Control tapioca root (left) compared to tapioca root treated with the fertilizer (right).



Increased dry mass and fruit quality of pineapple treated with the fertilizer (left) compared to control plant (right).





SUITABILITY FOR VERGATABLES, FRUITING VEGETABLES

PLANT	YIELD INCREASE	SPECIAL FEATURES		
Salad	Up to 25 %			
Celery	Up to 10 %	Improved shelf life		
Pumpkin	Up to 4 0 %			
Melon	Up to 70 %	Higher resistance to diseases, long shelf life and thus better storage, very good taste, extension of the growing season by up to 30 days.		
Sugar beet	: Up to 25 %	increase in sugar content by up to 3 %		
SUITABILITY FOR CEREALS				
PLANT	YIELD INCREASE	SPECIAL FEATURES		
Wheat,	Up to 20 %	Shortening of the vegetation period by up to 10 days		
Barley Rice	e Up to 10 %	High resistance to diseases and pests, etc.		
Soja bean.	Up 15%	Stronger and longer stems, richer leaf biomass and large number of well-developed pods. Very large oil and protein content in grain.		
Sunflower	Up to 22%	HATELY N		
Maiz	Up to 40%	MARK PERMIT		





SUITABILITY FOR FRUITS

PLANT	YIELD INCREASE	SPECIAL FEATURES
Paprika	Up to 80 %	Higher uniformity of fruits (size and color),very good taste, improved shelf life
Strawberry	Up to 25 %	More intense flavor, better color and shine ofthe fruit, improved shelf life, higher fructosecontent
Apple Pear Cherry Blackberry	Up to 50 %	Intense color of fruits, size of fruits moreuniform, earlier ripening of fruits, higher firmness of fruits (cherries) larger more uniform fruits, earlier ripening of fruits (about10 days earlier), high resistance to diseases
Grapes in brackets	Up to 25 %	High resistance to diseases and pests, very good stress tolerance in case of water shortage, increase of sugar content up to 2 %
Olive	Up to 30 %	Faster growth, larger fruits and uniform color and size, significant increase in quality.
Cucumber	Up to 50 %	Better storability, extended production and vegetation time by up to 30 days, improved fruit appearance
Potato		Increased resistance to Colorado potato beetle infestation
Pistachio		Significant increase in quality, Higher stress tolerance in case of water shortage



RECOVERED





Damaged rice field by plant hoppers



Recovered field 3 weeks after









Blast disease is a fungal disease recovered by Silabaal fertilizer



Damaged field area by rats



Recovery 2 weeks after spraying



Mealy bug infection on sugar cane control plot Good health condition of sugar cane test plot







Great investment Opportunity

into one of the most needed and important products.





Production sites and invest / profitability

Investment requirements per site: 6 million €

• thereof equipment: 3 million €

thereof construction:2 million €

thereof land / consulting including planning:

1 million €

Annual production minimum: 6,000 t

• Employees maximum: 10

Operating costs per kg of fertilizer: max.
 10 €

Average selling price per kg of fertilizer: 20 €

Operating costs per year: 60 million €

Sales proceeds / turnover: 120 million €





Production— cost per year



