



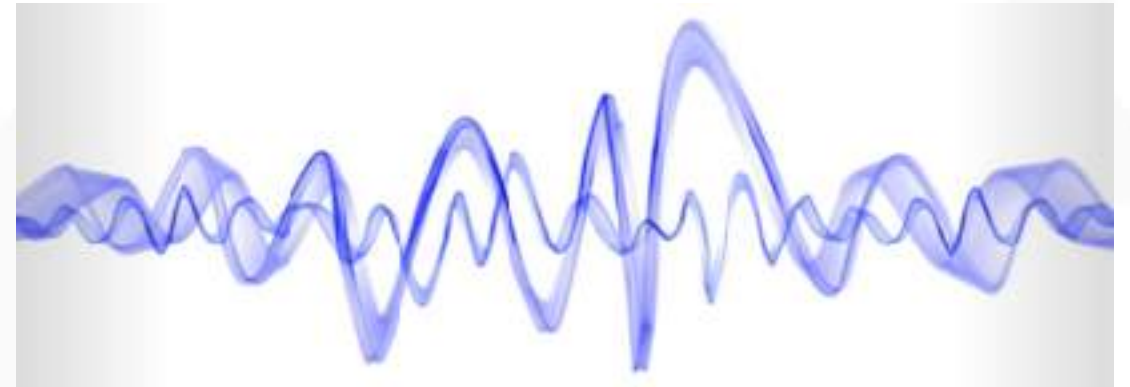
www.plantbooster.tech

HARVEST HARMONICS MISSION

Our goal is to help farmers worldwide grow healthier and better-quality crops at lower costs. We help farmers achieve higher yields without harming the environment by rejuvenating the earth's ecology and organic life through advanced new technology.



What is the basis of the Kyminasi Plants "Crop Booster" technology?

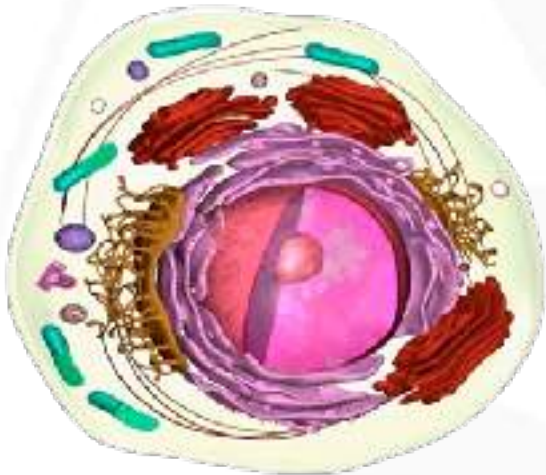


Answer:
Biophysical signals.

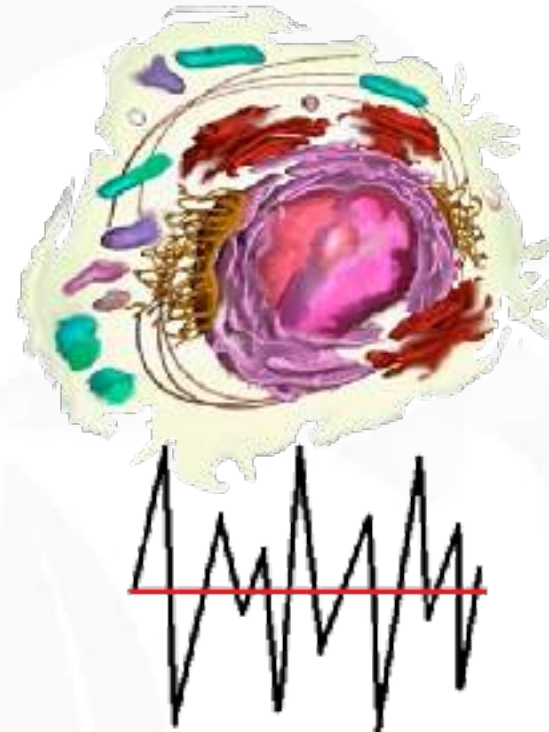
Biophysics Applied to Agriculture

Biophysics is based on the fact that living cells emit specific frequencies identical to all cells of the same type.

A healthy cell emits **ordered oscillations (frequencies)**.



An unhealthy cell emits **unordered oscillations (frequencies)**.



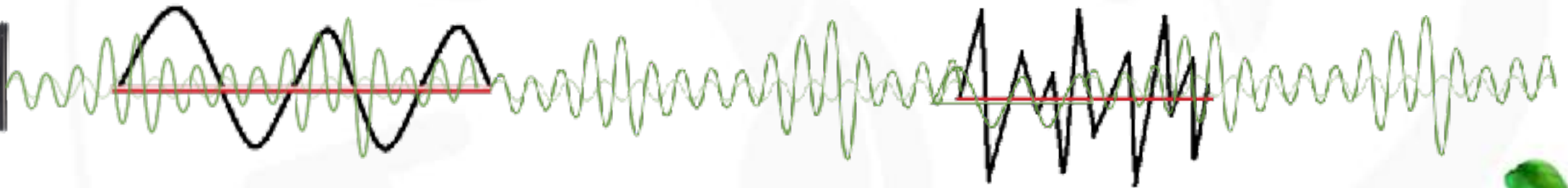
Biophysics Applied to Agriculture

A vigorous plant or one producing good quality fruit has cells that emit ordered (healthy) frequencies. In contrast, a plant that is not vigorous or growing delicious fruit has cells that emit distorted or disordered (unhealthy) frequencies.



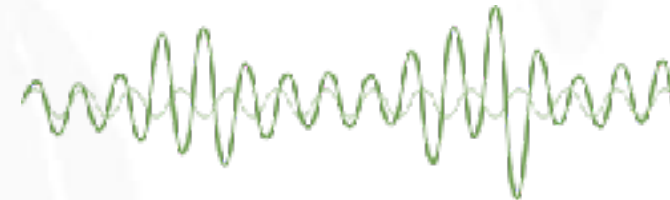
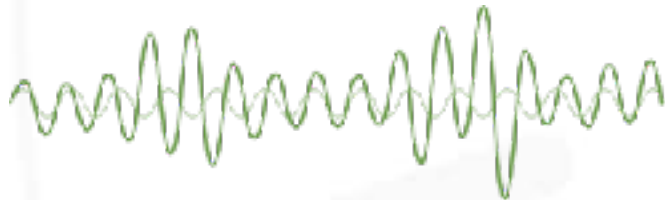
Kyminasi Biophysics Applied

A vigorous or a non-vigorous plant will receive the same KPCB signals and improve the conditions of both plants. KPCB Balances the Biophysical signals both within the plants and it's the environment through the soil



Kyminasi Biophysics Results

The images below are from actual KPCB scientific trials, and the detailed results are further provided in this presentation.



What is the Kyminasi Plants "Crop Booster"?



- The Kyminasi Plants "Crop Booster" (KPCB) is a REVOLUTIONARY new technology that improves the health of plants, humans, and the environment. The KPCB technology can be installed on any irrigation system in the world. Our system consists of micro-transmitters programmed with the specific bio-physical frequencies that a plant and its environment need for optimal operation and maximum biological potential.

These biophysical signals reach the plant via water through the irrigation system.

Where Is the KPCB installed?



Answer:

Anywhere you want results.

What are the Benefits of the KPCB?

1

Improves Photosynthesis in Plants

The Kyminasi Plants “Crop Booster” (KPCB) technology widens the range of conditions under which photosynthesis can occur in plants. For example, when the weather is cloudy, the KPCB programming provides the biophysical signals that a plant needs to expand its ability to use light more efficiently. The KPCB also increases the quantity of light that a plant can absorb.

2

Improves Soil Health

The Kyminasi Plants “Crop Booster” signals an increase in the number of beneficial microorganisms by improving the physical-chemical characteristics of the soil. The KPCB biophysical signals wake up dormant microbes and reactivate the good bacteria that have been previously affected by petrochemical usage.



Improved Photosynthesis and Soil Health



Greater Growth and Vigor



Greater Yields



Best Quality



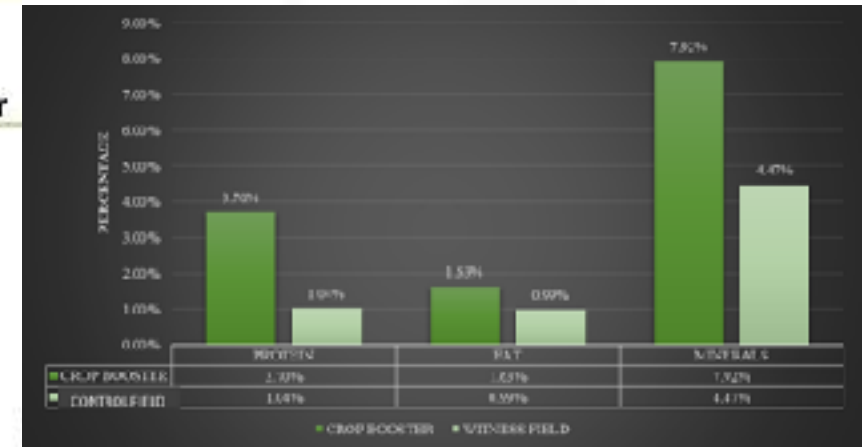
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Crop Booster

Control

2 ears per stalk, 100% increase vs control



How Does KPCB Improve Photosynthesis?

- **Reaction to Light:** KPCB signals are designed to increase the absorption and use of sunlight, water, and nitrogen to maximize energy production during the light reaction of photosynthesis.
- **Calvin Cycle:** Additional KPCB signals stimulate increased absorption and use of carbon dioxide while improving the efficiency of glucose metabolism to create a "propulsion" of the dark reaction of photosynthesis and plant growth.
- **Environmental Stress:** Due to the above improvements and regardless of which method a plant uses to fix carbon, Kyminasi Plants "Crop" Booster appears to broaden the range of conditions under which photosynthesis can occur. For example, when the weather is cloudy, the KPCB amplifies a plant's ability to use available light.
- **Light:** KPCB has recorded and stored the frequencies of sunlight in our micro transmitters using a procedure that is one of our technological trade secrets and, therefore, cannot be disclosed. The plant receives the amplified frequency of light through water treated with KPCB, and when this resonates with the actual light the plant gets from the sun, the plant will have a superb drive to use the light. With KPCB technology, the frequency of the light we send to the plant amplifies the absorbed light. This helps the crop better manage the light and for a longer duration. As a result, when the KPCB-treated plant no longer receives light, it will take advantage of the resonance light to gain growth time compared to the untreated plants.

KPCB Benefits (Photosynthesis)

- Improved plant health
- Improved soil health and nutrient availability
- Improved absorption and more **BALANCED** utilization efficiency of macronutrients and micronutrients
- Increased density of roots
- Increased efficiency of photosynthesis
- Increased stress tolerance in adverse environmental conditions
- Improved disease resistance.
- Increased carbon dioxide respiration
- Healthier, more vigorous plants with greater vigor
- Faster growth rates
- Increased shelf-life, produce quality, and nutrient density

KPCB Results (Photosynthesis)

Yield Quantity is expected to increase by 20% to 150% or greater yield with KPCB.

- Increase in produce fresh weight (more giant fruits/ vegetables)
- Growth in the number of fruits and vegetables per harvest

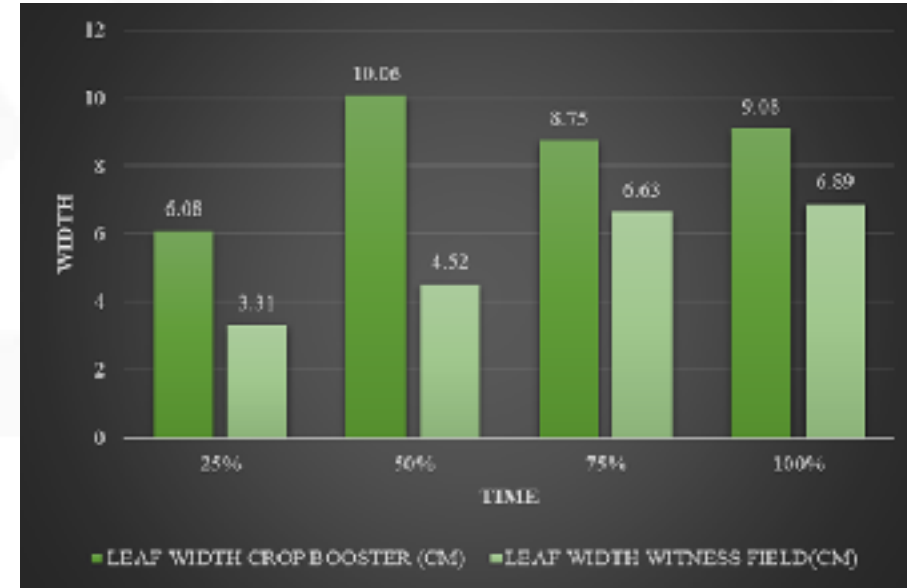
Yield Quality - Higher quality grades are expected.

- Increase in the percentage of crop-quality elements
- Increased Brix rating by greater than 1 to 5 Degrees Brix
- Improved Brix/Acidity ratio in fruit
- Longer shelf life with less storage loss
- Increased nutrient content in fruits and vegetables
- Larger, more attractive fruits and vegetables
- Best flavor quality

KPCB Results (Photosynthesis)

Corn Comparison	Control	KPCB	Increase	% Increase
Average Leaf Width (Cm)	5.34	8.49	3.16	59.11%
Average Plant Stem Diameter (Cm)	1.46	2.38	0.92	63.29%
Average Plant Height (Cm)	67.59	197.93	130.34	192.83%
Average Number of Leaves Per Plant	7.57	9.88	2.32	30.60%

Leaf Width



Average Leaves Per Plant Comparison





KPCB Results (Photosynthesis)

Bromatological (Nutrient) Analysis

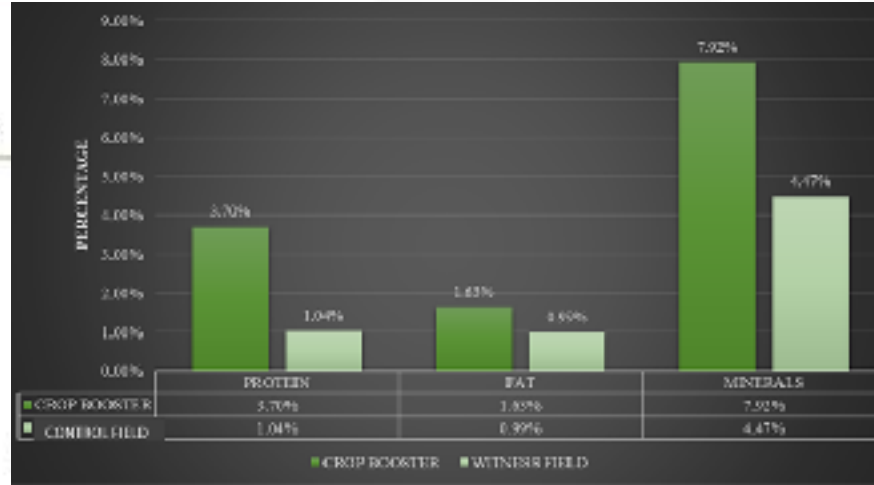
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Crop Booster

Control

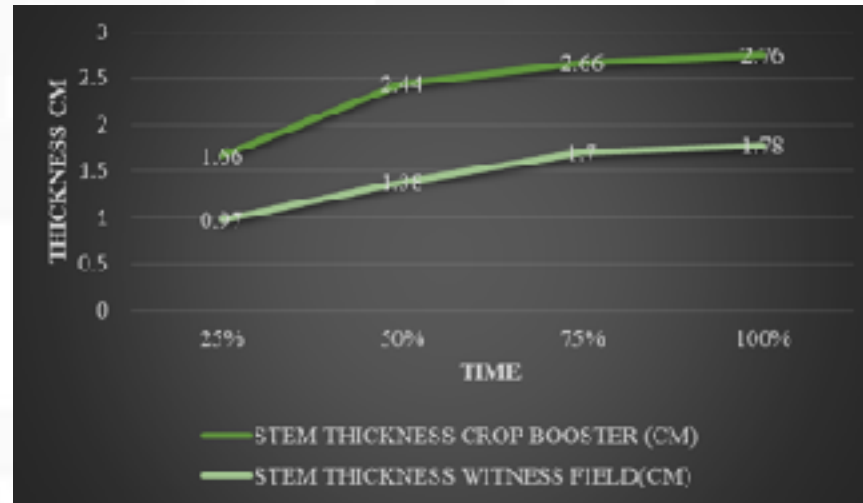
2 ears per stalk, 100% increase vs control



Plant Height



Plant Stem Diameter



Comparison	Control	KPCB	% Difference
# of Corn Ears	1	2	100 %
Height (cm)	105	282	169 %
Stem Diameter (cm)	1.78	2.76	55.1 %
Average Corn Ear Weight (Grams)	53	485	815 %
Corn, Ear, And Forage Yields (Kilograms)	11,672	79,664	583 %
% Protein Content	1.04 %	3.70 %	2.66 %
% Fat Content	0.99 %	1.63 %	0.64 %
% Mineral Content	4.47 %	7.92 %	3.45%
% Brix	8.57 %	11.57 %	3 %
% Titratable Acidity	3.76 %	2.49 %	- 1.27 %



How Does KPCB Improve Soil Health?

- KPCB signals increase soil Cation Exchange Capacity by attracting minerals to the soil particles, increasing binding effects, and inhibiting the leaching of nutrients.
- KPCB signals help activate nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil and inhibit the evaporation of nitrogen from moist soils.
- KPCB signals improve soil characteristics by reducing compaction. The frequencies increase the molecular attraction of soil minerals which cumulatively causes a soil decompaction effect.
- KPCB signals optimize soil water retention due to the soil decompaction effect, which increases the water penetration rate into the soil and results in less water needed to hydrate the soil.
- KPCB frequencies activate a mechanism of more significant molecular aggregation of the soil so that the soil clumps provide more space (porosity) through which water can infiltrate more easily. With KPCB technology, there is a reaction in the soil of chemical bonds through negative electromagnetic charges, which interact with calcium, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, and silicon (contained in the clays).

KPCB Benefits (Soil Health)

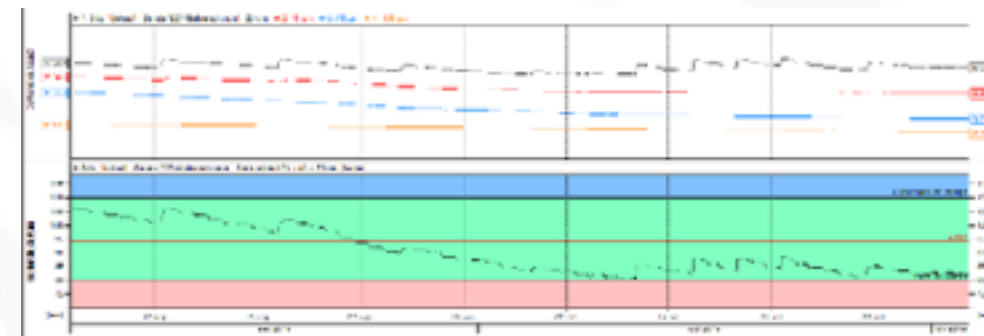
Higher soil fertility:

- Higher content of minerals in the soil and improved soil electrical conductivity (EC)
- Increase in beneficial soil microorganisms
- Decrease in soil compaction
- Improved soil health and nutrient availability
- Increased soil porosity



KPCB Results (Soil Health)

- 47% to 65% Increase in Soil Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC).
- 47% Increase in Soil CEC with Tomatoes.
- 65% Increase in Soil CEC with Tomatoes.
- 300% Faster Soil Water Infiltration Rate with Almonds.
- Water infiltrated to a soil depth of 100 centimeters (cm) in 10 hours with almonds. Previously, it took 12 hours for the water to infiltrate to a soil depth of 40 cm.
- 100% Faster Soil Water Infiltration Rate with Cherries
- Improvement in soil pH from a pH of 4.9 before KPB use to a pH of 5.2 after KPB use with coffee.
- Reduction of excessive soil Electrical Conductivity (EC) from 2.3 to 1.7 dS/m with Cherries.

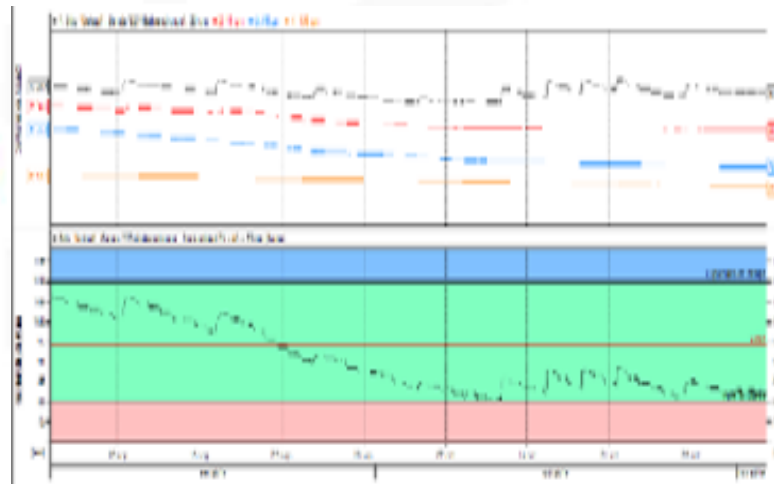


Reduction in Fertilizer, Water and Agrichemical Use

Fertilizer

Water

Agrichemicals



Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander

PROTOCOL

Reduced Fertilizer, Pesticide, & Water Use Trial

- This was a reduced fertilizer use trial as no fertilizers were used on the control or KPB field.
- This was a reduced pesticide use trial as no pesticides were used on the control or KPB field.
- This was a reduced water use trial as the KPB field was given a 50% reduction in water application as compared to the control field. This was a reduction in water use by 94,770 liters on the KPB field.

How Does KPCB Reduce Fertilizer Use?

- KPCB signals target the increased absorption and BALANCED use of the main macronutrients: nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.
- KPCB signals also enhance and help BALANCE secondary and micronutrient absorption and utilization.
- KPCB promotes an increase in the absorption and use of nitric oxide. Nitric oxide is essential for “growth, development, immunity and environmental interactions in plants.” Nitric oxide is a signaling compound important for regulating nutrient absorption to obtain nutrient homeostasis.
- KPCB balances calcium absorption by regulating magnesium, phosphorus, and potassium uptake.
- Calcium, magnesium, sulfur, copper, zinc, manganese, and silica (SiO₂) are absorbed to facilitate iron absorption (Fe).
- An increase in boron absorption has also been observed when using the KPCB device.
- KPCB signals also inhibit excess sodium absorption and reduce excessive soil conductivity. Sodium typically interferes with plants' uptake of other minerals, so inhibiting sodium absorption with KPCB can keep plants alive and thriving.

KPCB Benefits (Fertilizer Use)

- KPCB improves nutrient density, plant health, yields, and more while reducing the need for fertilizers.
- This is especially important with the continually rising global fertilizer prices.
- KPCB was designed to allow plants to grow successfully with low quantities of fertilizer and even no fertilizer in many cases.
- We often see decreased plant fertilizer needs by 50% to 100% with KPCB use.
- We often see yield increases of 20% to over 150% from KPCB use, even with reduced to no fertilizer use.
- KPCB can lower input costs to allow farmers to grow more crops and produce higher yields on the limited farmland that exists for an exponentially growing population.

KPCB Results (Fertilizer Use)

- 100% Reduction in Fertilizer on Corn
- 100% Reduction in Fertilizer on Black Lentils
- 100% Reduction in Fertilizer on Grapes
- 100% Reduction in Nitrogen Fertilizer on Rice
- 67% Reduction in Fertilizer Use on Plums
- 50% Reduction in Fertilizer Use on Flowers
- Reduction in Fertilizer Use on Eggplant

Corn Comparison	Control	KPCB	% Decrease
Fertilizer Use	0	0	- 100 %

Rice Comparison	Control	KPCB	% Decrease
Nitrogen Fertilization	100 %	0 %	-100 %

How Does Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) Affect Fertilizer Use?

- A high soil CEC allows negatively charged clay and organic matter particles to attract mineral nutrient cations (positively charged ions) from fertilizer application.
- Plants need these mineral nutrient cations retained in the soil to survive and grow.
- The mineral nutrient cations attracted to soil particles are still available to plants but prevented from leaching out of the soil during rain or flood events.
- KPCB increases soil CEC, which allows more nutrients to be retained in the soil. This improves the efficiency of fertilizer use and prevents the loss of any fertilizer applied.
- Considering that KPCB improves nutrient utilization efficiency, regular soil testing is recommended to prevent excessive fertilizer application, waste, or fertilizer toxicity that is often mistaken for nutrient deficiency.
- KPCB also improves the efficiency of nutrient absorption and utilization in plants to allow more nutrients to remain available in the soil for later growing seasons.



CHIMBORAZO'S POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE (ESPOCH)



**WANT TO HELP
FARMERS BREAK FREE
FROM THE RISING COST OF**

FERTILIZERS?

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Crop Booster

Control

2 ears per stalk, 100% increase vs control

Would you like to start a
scientific trial immediately? with
CROP BOOSTER
powered by Kyminasi Plants

KYMINASI PLANT BOOSTER vs REGULAR FARMING



SEASONS

A KYMINASI PLANT BOOSTER **B** REGULAR FARMING

Expected results with **50% less water**
and **50% less fertilizer**

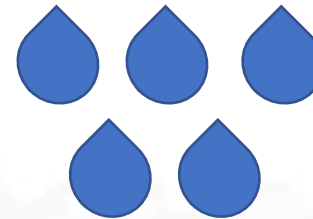
How Does KPCB Improve Water Use?

- KPCB frequencies significantly reduce the size of water particles to improve water absorption by a plant's roots. The smaller the water particle is, the more absorbable it is by plants. The increased absorption of water simultaneously increases the absorption of nutrients in the water.
- The smaller water particle size from KPCB also improves a plant's water use and nutrient efficiency to reduce the amount of water and nutrients needed to thrive and survive.

Normal
Irrigation
Water



KPCB
Irrigation
Water



Note: Water diagram enlarged for demonstration purposes.

How Does KPCB Improve Water Use? (Continued)

- **Water Crystallization Analyses:** Crystallization analyses consist of freezing a water sample at low temperatures to make a kind of "photograph" of the structure. This measurement is observed by a laboratory technician competent in this type of test for physical analysis to determine the consistency of the water structure and therefore confirm that the KPCB frequencies are present in the water.
- KPCB produces an improvement in water structure, and water programming is an essential part of our technology.

Normal
Irrigation Water
(Non-
structured)



KPCB
Irrigation
Water
(Structured)



Note: Water diagram enlarged for demonstration purposes.

How Does KPCB Improve Water Use? (Continued)

- **Structured Water:** KPCB causes water to be more structured to allow water to be more absorbable by plant roots. This structure allows plant cells to absorb water more deeply to hydrate them more efficiently for longer durations. Structured water also balances water pH levels, increases water oxygen levels, detoxifies pollutants from water, increases cellular communication, increases nutrient absorption in water, and improves plant health, stress tolerance, and growth rates. Structured water even has antioxidant capabilities.
- **Improved Roots:** KPCB produces plants with more extensive root systems, greater root density, and larger root pores. These traits allow water to be more easily absorbable and more efficiently utilized by plants.
- **Water Use Efficiency:** Between the structured water, additional root growth, greater density of roots, and increased root-pore sizes, water and nutrient absorption is made highly efficient, as demonstrated by our trials. The picture in the previous slide shows the structuring of KPCB water.
- **Sodium:** KPB signals inhibit excess sodium absorption and reduce excessive soil conductivity.

KPCB Benefits (Water)

Optimization of water use:

- Decrease in the volume of water required to grow a crop
- Greater plant tolerance to brackish water
- Increased water infiltration rate into the soil
- Increased nutrient absorption with the water optimization



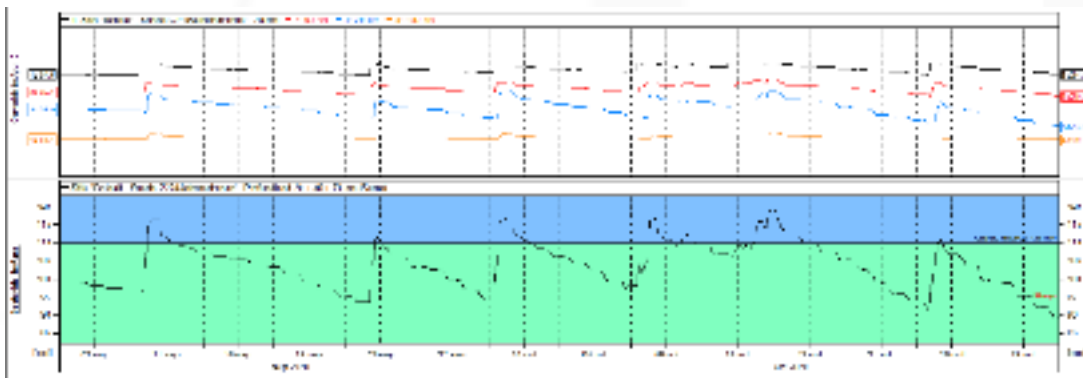
KPCB Results (Water)

- We often see water use reduction on farms by 20% to 66% with KPCB use (Figure 1).

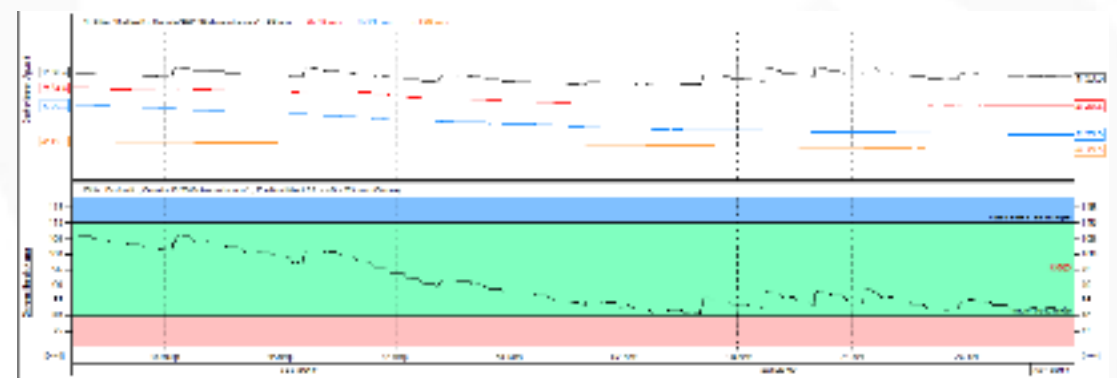
Figure 1

Corn Comparison	Control	KPCB	% Difference
Water Use (Liters)	189,540	94,770	- 50 %

- KPCB not only improves drought tolerance in plants but also improves flood tolerance.
- KPCB soil porosity improvement allows more excellent water infiltration rates and, by farmer case studies, prevents soil erosion, crop damage, and mold when heavy rain or floods occur.
- KPCB-treated water infiltrated the soil three times or 300% faster and was 200% more efficiently used, resulting in a 66% water savings (Figure 2)



Control (Above) Figure 2



KPB (Above) Figure 2

How Does KPCB Reduce Agrichemical Use?

- KPCB was designed to increase plant vigor, disease resistance, and stress tolerance to allow a plant to survive pest attacks and thrive in its environment without any agrichemicals.
- Agrichemicals bypass the natural plant immune functions and are toxic to plants, plus they weaken the environment (the plant support system). The KPCB system is the dichotomy of agrichemicals as it reinforces the plant's natural energy and supports the environment to reduce agricultural use.
- Unlike agrichemicals, KPCB works in symbiosis with nature, not against it. This means that KPCB allows for a continual increase in the health of the soil microbiome ecology over the years of KPCB use, resulting in continual decreases in agrichemical use over time.
- KPCB supports the natural environment, which improves the health and population size of microbial communities that help activate the development of a plant's immune system. KPCB naturally helps to create a diverse balance of microorganisms in the soil that allows for a healthy competition of the microorganisms to allow for natural pest suppression.
- KPCB improves a plant's immune system and defense executors that activate cells in defense when pests or diseases attack a healthy and energetic plant. The plant defense response can even lead to cell reprogramming, cell wall remodeling, or the selective and strategic activation of programmed cell death (necrosis).
- KPCB promotes an increase in the absorption and use of nitric oxide. Nitric oxide is essential for "growth, development, immunity and environmental interactions in plants." KPCB improves nitric oxide utilization efficiency to promote the production of hydrogen peroxide or other cells to trigger a plant immune response that rapidly suppresses pests or diseases and promotes plant healing. This rapidly responding and finely tuned plant immune system due to KPCB use allows a plant to have more excellent resistance to pests and diseases to let a plant stop an outbreak before it becomes an infestation- even with limited to no use of agrichemicals.

KPCB Benefits (Agrichemical Use)

- Reduction in agrichemical use
- Increased plant vigor
- Improved disease resistance
- Increased stress tolerance
- Healthier environment
- Reduced pollution of soil, water, and air
- Improvement of soil microbial communities
- Reduction in petroleum use could also effectively reduce the cost over time as less will be needed. This is a long-term benefit of KPCB.

KPCB Results (Agrichemical Use)

- We Often See Reductions In Agrichemical Use On Farms By Up To 100% With KPCB Use.
- 100% Reduction In Agrichemical Use On Tomatoes
- 100% Reduction In Pesticide Use On Corn
- 100% Reduction In Agrichemical Use On Paprika
- 100% Reduction Of Pests & Diseases On Tahiti Lime Trees
- 100% Reduction Of Pests & Diseases On Paprika
- 100% Reduction Of Pests & Diseases On Tomatoes
- 100% Reduction Of Fungus On Grapes
- 100% Reduction Of Rust Fungi On Coffee
- Reduction In Agrichemical Use On Peppers
- Improved Disease Resistance On Tomatoes
- Improved Disease Resistance On Grapes
- Improved Disease Resistance On Coffee
- KPCB Tomato Plants Survived A Fungal Attack That Killed All The Control Plants
- On KPCB Lemon Trees, The Presence Of The Leaf Screwworm Dropped From 16% To 11% In Just 12 Weeks.
- Improved Disease Resistance And Reduction Of Insects On Wheatgrass, Cucumbers, And Periwinkle Flowers

Comparison	Control	KPCB	% Difference
Pesticide Use	0	0	- 100 %
Pest Damage	10 %	40 %	- 30 %



KPCB Scientific Studies By Researchers Worldwide



815% Increase in Corn Ear Weight, 100% Reduction in Fertilizer & Pesticide Use, 50% Decreased Water Use, & 583% Increased Forage Yield on Corn in Colombia

Date: September 2021 (Summer)

Place: Francisco de Paula Santander University - Ocaña, Colombia

Details: Two fields that were 1 hectare each were planted with corn in the same soil with the same management conditions and established protocols.

Results: The Dean of the Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, MSc. Daniel Hernández reported that the KPCB-treated corn had better color, size, and health than the control corn. The KPCB-treated corn plants had more leaves overall and were more extensive and wider than the control corn plants. KPCB improved the shelf-life duration and palatability of the corn and forage. KPCB caused increased growth and vigor of corn.



**Francisco de Paula
Santander University
Ocaña- Colombia**



Crop Booster

Control

Comparison	Control	KPCB	% Difference
# of Corn Ears	1	2	100 %
Height (cm)	105	282	169 %
Stem Diameter (cm)	1.78	2.76	55.1 %
Average Corn Ear Weight (Grams)	53	485	815 %
Corn, Ear, And Forage Yields (Kilograms)	11,672	79,664	583 %
% Protein Content	1.04 %	3.70 %	2.66 %
% Fat Content	0.99 %	1.63 %	0.64 %
% Mineral Content	4.47 %	7.92 %	3.45%
% Brix	8.57 %	11.57 %	3 %
% Titratable Acidity	3.76 %	2.49 %	- 1.27 %
Water Use (Liters)	189,540	94,770	- 50 %
Fertilizer Use	0	0	- 100 %
Pesticide Use	0	0	- 100 %
Pest Damage	10 %	40 %	- 30 %

26.7% Yield Increase of Watermelons in Peru

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WATERMELON



National
Agrarian
University
Lima, Peru

Date: April, 2020 (Fall)

Place: Lima, Peru - National Agrarian University in Peru

Details: The Santanella cultivar of watermelon was planted in an alluvial valley with clay soil that had moderate organic matter content. Drip irrigation was used for this test. Four different harvests were completed from multiple test plots.

Results:

Comparison	Control	KPCB	Increase	% Increase
Average Yield (metric tons / hectare)	45.70	57.92	12.22	26.74%



72% Yield Increase & Greater Growth of Fodder Corn in Ecuador

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CORN



Date: November, 2021

Place: Riobamba, Ecuador - Polytechnic School of Chimborazo (ESPOCH)

Details: Fodder corn field

Results:

Comparison	Control	KPCB	Increase	% Increase
Height (meters)	2.6	4.0	1.4	53.85 %
Average Yield (tons/hectare)	50	86	36	72 %
Average Number of Ears Per Plant	2	3	1	50 %



Greater Vigor & 100% Increased Yield of Strawberries in Ecuador

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STRAWBERRY

Date: July 2021 (Summer)

Place: Riobamba, Ecuador - Polytechnic School of Chimborazo (ESPOCH)

Details: Experimental strawberry fields (Monterrey, Albion, Cabrilla, & San Andres strawberries)

Results:

After 45 days of application of the KPCB technology on the fields, it was already possible to start harvesting. With KPCB, there was a significant improvement in the fruit quality as the fruit was rounder, more elongated, brighter red color, and significantly less deformed than the control fruit. Greater vigor was observed in the KPCB plants. The foliage was healthier, more brilliant green, and more uniform in size than the control plants.



Comparison	Control	KPCB	Increase	% Increase
Yield Produced Every Day (Kilograms)	2.5	5	2.5	100 %

Greater Vigor & 92% Yield Increase of Forage on a Pasture in Ecuador

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ALFALFA
CLOVER
RYEGRASS

Date: July 2021 (Summer)

Place: Riobamba, Ecuador - Polytechnic School of Chimborazo (ESPOCH)

Details: Mixed forage field comprised of alfalfa, clover, and ryegrass.

Results:

After 28 days and only four water applications with KPCB, greater vigor in the forage and a more vibrant, healthy green plant color were observed in the KPCB-treated field.



Comparison	Control	KPCB	% Increase
Height (cm)	25-30	55-60	100%
Tonnage (metric tons / hectare)	6-8	12-14	92%
Days to Harvest	55	39	- 30%



Over 20% Yield Increase, 8% Firmer Fruit, & Increased Salt Tolerance On Tomatoes In Israel

Date: April 2020

Place: Ramat-Negev Desert Agro-Research Center (RNDARC) Negev, Israel

Details: (Shiren cherry tomato greenhouse) The irrigation water used for this trial was considered heavily brackish.

Results: In summary, we saw great results growing tomatoes in the desert of Israel, even under extreme salt stress. This trial proved that KPCB does add significant plant tolerance to salt in the soil and brackish water.



Comparison	Control	KPCB	% Increase
Total Sum Of Average Fruit Weight (Grams)	395.163	476.094	20.48 %
Average Fruit Weight (Grams)	12.828	14.878	15.982 %
Average Number Of Fruit Per Plant	9.452	10.125	7.125 %
The Total Sum Of Firm Fruit	380.0	352	8 %
General Appearance (1-5) Rating	235.0	228.0	3.07 %

62% Yield Increase of Forage on a Pasture in Ecuador

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ALFALFA
CLOVER
RYEGRASS

Date: July 2021 (Summer)

Place: Riobamba, Ecuador – Polytechnic School of Chimborazo (ESPOCH)

Details: Mixed forage field comprised of 40% alfalfa, 45% ryegrass, 10% bluegrass, and 5% white clover.

Results:

A bright and vibrant green color was observed in the KPCB plants, and this added pigment indicates a higher chlorophyll concentration from photosynthesis. The historical seed germination rate for this area and forage cultivars is between 60% and 70%. The seed germination rate of the forage with KPCB use was 95%. The KPCB-treated forage was ready for grazing 45 days after planting, while the expected timing for this area and type of forage mix is 90 days. The KPCB field had a 100% foliage coverage rate. The historical yield for this area and forage cultivars was between 13 to 16 tons per hectare per cut. The field treated with KPCB produced 21 tons per hectare of forage per cut. This is a 62% yield increase in forage with KPCB use. Milk production increased by 0.75 liters per cow per day, and the health of the animals improved.



Comparison	Control	KPCB	% Increase
Dairy Cows Fed Per Hectare (Stocking Rate)	2.5	3.5	40 %
Reduction in Seeds Used	0 %	30%	- 30%

100% Yield Increase of Milk & Increased Nutrients In Forage on a Pasture in Ecuador

Date: December 2020 (Winter)

Place: Riobamba, Ecuador

Details: Private research study by Guido Carrillo on a pasture field that provides forage for a cattle herd of 24 cows. The goal is to improve the quality of the grass to increase milk production.

Results: The increased nutrient content in the forage resulted in more milk produced and likely more excellent nutrient content in the milk. The increased nutrient density of the KPCB forage allowed for a significant increase in the overall health of the cows.



Comparison	Control	KPCB	Increase	% Increase
Month 1- Daily Milk Production (Liters)	400	450	50	12.5 %
Month 2- Daily Milk Production (Liters)	400	480	80	20 %
Month 3- Daily Milk Production (Liters)	400	540	140	35 %
Grass Rotation For Grazing (Days)	30	16	- 14	47 %
% Dry Matter	13.9 %	16.6 %	2.7	19.4 %
Iron (PPM)	96.8	124	27.2	28 %
Manganese (PPM)	25.8	46.2	20.4	79.1 %
Potassium (PPM)	2.88	3.26	0.38	13 %
Calcium (PPM)	0.4	0.45	0.05	12.5 %
Copper	7.8	10.5	2.7	34.6 %
Zinc (PPM)	15.8	26.4	10.6	67.1 %
Boron (PPM)	21.2	24.4	3.2	15.1 %

Improved Fruit Quality & Increased Plant Growth of Oil Palm

UNIVERSITY

OIL PALM

Date: September 2021

Place: Norte de Santander, Colombia- National Training Service of Colombia (Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje – SENA)

Details: Oil Palm nursery called Millennium Variety

Results: An engineer and agronomist for SENA named José Efrén Fajardo indicated that the field with the KPB technology delivered a higher quality oil palm crop than the control crop. The measurements represent results well above SENA has observed in other trials without KPB use.



Comparison	Control	KPB	Increase	% Increase
Average Blade Width Sheet (Centimeters)	45.62	48.95	3.33	7.30 %
Average Stem Diameter (centimeters)	26.308	27.623	1.32	5.0 %

14.3% Yield Increase, Reduced Pests, & Reduced Fertilizer/ Pesticide Use On Rice In Ecuador



Date: 12/2020 - 3/2021

Place: Los Rios, Ecuador- Commission of Studies for the Development of the Guayas River Basin (CEDEGE)

Details: 8-hectare rice field

Results: Only 45 days after transplanting, it was already visible that the KPB-treated rice had more extraordinary stem lengths and healthier root systems than the control rice. The KPB rice had a minimal presence of pests and no presence of fungi or white butterflies (*Rupela albinella*) as compared to the control rice. The KPB crop did not suffer stress, and any pest damage was absent. This farm decreased overall pesticide use as there was more excellent plant resistance to pests with KPCB use. Better grain quality and a more homogeneous field were obtained. The KPB-treated rice could be harvested 13 days earlier than the control rice.

Comparison	Control	KPCB	Increase	% Increase
Production Yield (Kilograms / hectare)	5,625	6,428.57	803.57	14.29 %
Weight of 2 Rice Spikes (Grams)	9.01	7.76	1.25	16.1 %
Weight of 100 Grains	3.23	3.51	0.277	8.56 %
Nitrogen Fertilization	100 %	0 %	-100 %	-100 %



Summary

Increased Production:

- Yield increases of greater than 20% in crop production
- Greater fresh weight
- More significant number of fruits
- Increased disease resistance
- Greater vigor

Better Quality:

- Better crop grades
- Increased nutrient density
- Improved Brix Degrees
- Better Brix/ acidity ratio in fruit
- Improved shelf life and post-harvest quality



Summary

Increased Plant Growth and Vigor:

- Accelerated growth rates and more robust plants
- Improved plant health
- Plants with more excellent disease resistance

Improved Soil Health:

- Higher Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC)
- Higher mineral content in the soil
- Reduction of excessive electrical conductivity (EC) in soil
- Increase in beneficial soil microorganisms
- A higher rate of water infiltration into the soil
- Decreased soil compaction



Summary

- **Water use:**

- Decrease in the volume of water needed
- Increased tolerance to brackish water

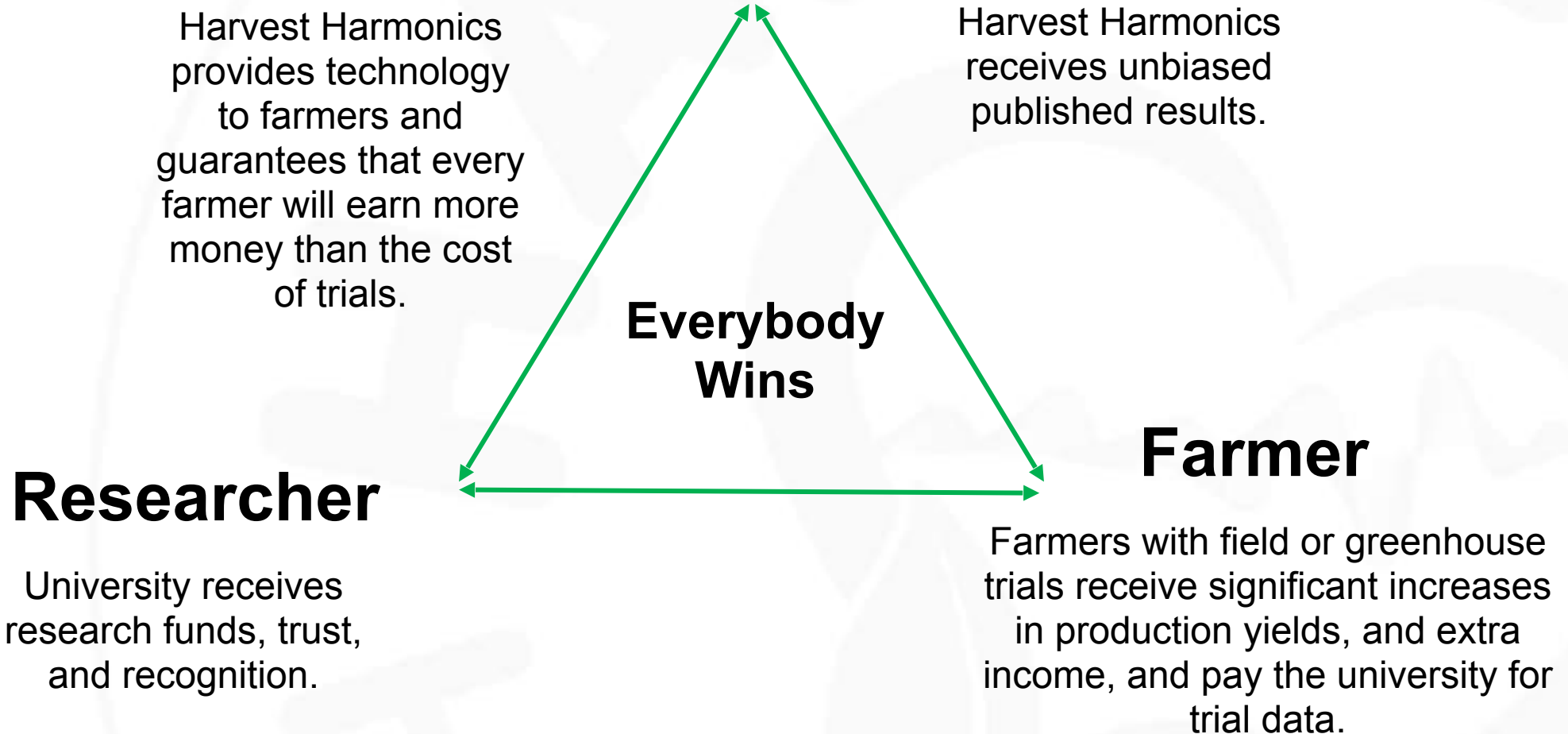
- **Cost-benefit:**

- KPCB has a low cost and a high profitability per acre. Each installation is customized depending on the configuration of the irrigation system



The Research Process

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