PolyHydra-O®



PolyHydra-O®(PHO)Chracteristics

- **PHO** is100% Water soluble
- Formulated with High Quality ingredients
- Certified OMRI Listed ® in the USA
- Certified KIWA® in Europe and SA (AyudOTM)
- Modification of droplet size for aerial spraying. Improved 'sticker' characteristics.
- Trace UV markers can be added to PHO which can be detected by Infra-red spectrograph to prove application and to determine re-application schedule.
- Can be used to replace mineral oil and therefore reduce the impact of phototoxicity and photosynthesis.
- Allows the mixture of multiple agricultural treatments within the **PHO** matrix.
- Oral toxicity (LD₅₀) of **PHO** is >5000 mg/kg in female albino rats. Practically non-toxic.
- Can reduce the amount of pesticides used.







Results using PHO from a Florida based citrus farm against "Citrus **Greening**"

https://vimeo.com/158206096/e3dd56c8df

Problem: the leaves were small, the roots were weak, and the fruits were falling before they were ripe.

Experimental: A 'nutritional' formulation blended into **PHO**® trademarked "Argosy-RF*"

Results: The leaves grew larger

The roots were stronger therefore keeping the fruits on the trees much longer

https://vimeo.com/158351442/472bda6119

"Argosy-RF*" blended with a herbicide

The farmer attests that Argosy-RF helped to reduce the amount of herbicide used. Replaced at 50% the re-application frequency was reduced from 5 times per year to 2 times per year.

*private label



Reduced Dessication (drying out) of Tomatoes

Observation:

- Minimum loss of weight was observed in the first group (PHO® only)
- Added essential oils were counterproductive

Conclusion:

- PHO® minimises the loss of water in tomatoes.
- → Anti-dessicant Application



Reduced Dessication of Tomatoes (Continued)

Object: To prolong the shelf-life of tomatoes after harvest

Protocol: The tomatoes were exposed for 52 heurs under UVB (313µm) light, at a temperature range of 25-30°C

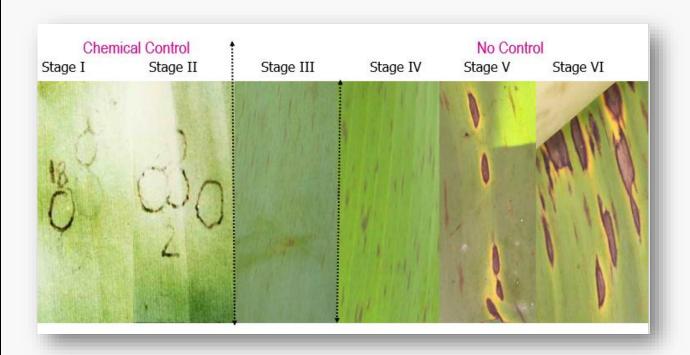
GROUP	TREATMENT	INITIAL MASS	FINAL MASS (% WEIGHT LOSS)
#1	0.5% PH-O	699.97g	673.01g (-3.8%)
#2	0.5% PH-O + 0.25% EO1*	779.06g	745.87g (-4.26%)
#3	0.5% PH-O + 0.25% EO2*	477.08g	452.64% (-5.12%)
#4	Water	277.35g	265.91g (-4.12%)



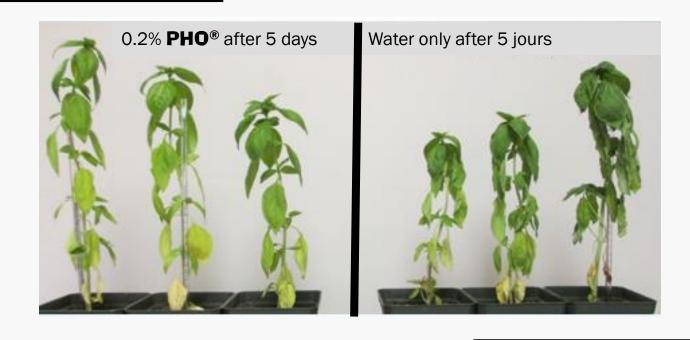
^{*}Essential oils

Experiment: Bananas in Ecuador

- Plant infestation of "Sigatoka Negre" fungus in Ecuador which has been responsible for a 50% reduction on crop output.
- Treatment: A combination of fungicides blended into Agricultural Oil and aerial sprayed
- PHO can reduce the total quantity of fungicides and agricultural oil up to 80%
- PHO improved the "pack-out" of the bananas more than 33%
- The leaves were larger, the plants grew taller and the fruits were large and healthy
- A big improvement over the current situation







EXPERIMENT WITH BASIL PLANTS

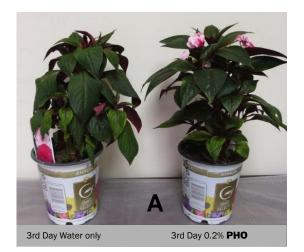
The Basil plants were kept at 90°F (32°C) during 5 days.

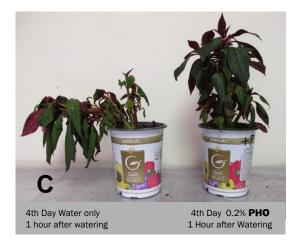


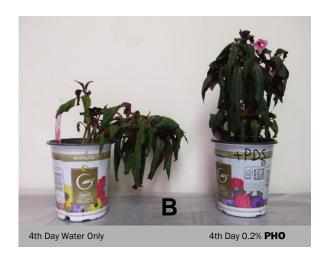
Experiment with Impatient Plants

Days 1-3, The plant were kept in the following conditions: 80°F (26.6°C) dry, and directly in the sun (A)

Day 4, The plants were placed under UV light, and were watered to their saturation point (B). Then the plants were left to recuperate for 4 hours. (C) (D)











Experiment to measure the retention Forza® Glyphosate using PHO®

Forza® is traditionally used at 4.7 L / Ha

"Trial 1"

Is a25% reduction of Forza® used at 3.5 L/Ha

"Trial" 2, 3 & 4

 Were different versions of PHO® used for evaluation

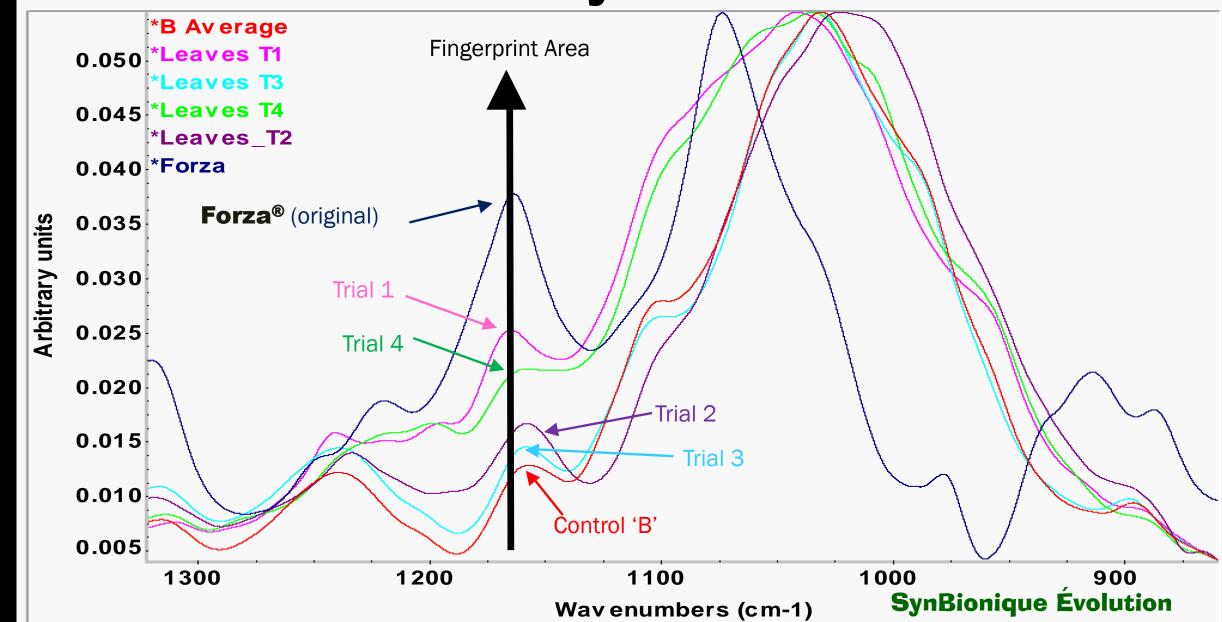
Variations of **PHO**®

				Lit	ters sprayed p	er Ha		
Trial	Ha Sprayed	Water	Forza	PHDC	PHDC-HN	PHDC-H	PHDC-HN25	Total L/Ha
1	1	38.5	3.5				5.0	47
2	1	30.6	4.7	4.7				40
3	1	25.6	4.7			4.7		35
4	1	20.6	4.7		4.7			30





ATR-FTIR Spectrocopy evaluation of Forza® Retained on the leaves after 45 days.



Experiment with McGill University in Montréal The Impact of PHO on the Germination of Seeds

"C4 broadleaf species" seedlings were exposed to 5 different concentrations of **PHO®** and the germination progression was monitored..

Treatment	Replicates	Out of 10	Complete germination (with elongation)	Incomplete (starting of germination)			Standard Deviation	t-test results	p value result
	0	1	9	5 4	ļ	7.66666		0 vs 0.01 g	0.21132 5 NS
	0	2	7	4 3	3			0 vs 0.1 g	0.11270 2 NS
	0	3	7	5 2	2			0 vs 1 g	0.22783 4 NS
	0.01	1	7	2 5	5	6.66666		0 vs 10 g	0.01887 Significan 5 t
	0.01	2	5	1 5	5				
	0.01	3	8	4 4	ļ				
	0.1	1	7	5 2	2	6.66666	6 7 0.577350269		
	0.1	2	6	3	3				
	0.1	3	7	2 5	5				
	1	1	5	1 4	ı	6.33333			
	1	2	8	3 5	5				
	1	3	6	1 5	5				
	10	1	8	5 3	3	6	1.732050808		
	10	2	5	1 4	l				
	10	3	5	3 2	2				

No germination impact was observed up to 10% **PHO**®



Experiment with the University of Florida (Gainesville) on Strawberries and Tomatoes

Fraises:

PHO® use was compared to two commercial fungucides. The results show that with the addition of **PHO**® and a reduction of 33% of the fungicide, we were able to attain the same results to control infection, and a small (2%) increase in crop output

Tomatoes:

6 treatments with **PHO**® were applied on the plants. Then half (3) treatments were wetted rain simulation) and dried. All the plants were inoculated with a suspension of *X. perforans*, and incubated. The lesions on the leaves were recorded.

Results:

PHO® alone (without any additional chemicals added), wetted or notshowed a significant number of reduced lesions in comparison with other treatments,



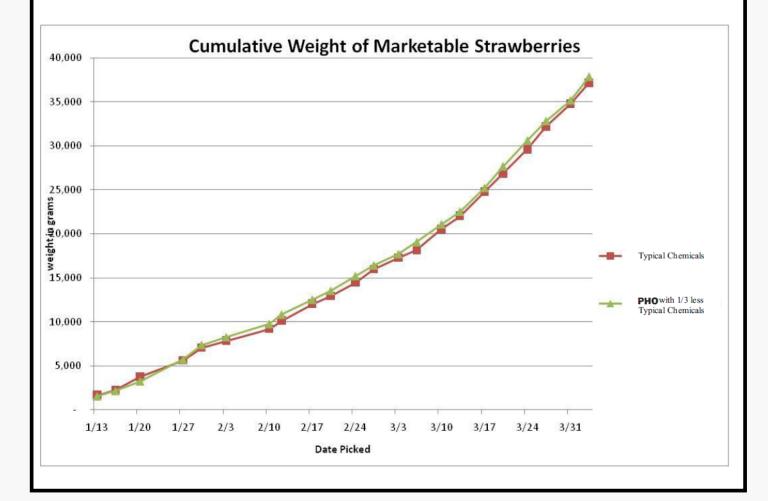
Table 1. Effect **PHO**® on rain fastness of Cuprofix (copper sulfate) and the severity of Bacterial leaf spot (BLS) caused by *Xanthomonas perforans*.

	BLS lesions/cm ² leaf area:				
Treatments:	Non-washed plants	Washed plants			
PHO®(250:1)	45.8 (35.5 - 56.2)	36.9 (26.6 - 47.3)			
PHO ®(250:1) + Cuprofix (3lbs/A)	8.2 (0 - 18.5)	18.3 (8.0 - 28.7)			
PHO [®] (250:1) + Cuprofix (1.5lbs/A)	10.7 (0.3 - 21)	<mark>21.9 (11.5 - 32.2)</mark>			
Cuprofix (3lbs/A)	6.9 (0 - 17.3)	23.7 (13.3 - 34.1)			
Cuprofix (1.5lbs/A)	8.8 (0 - 19.2)	23.9 (13.5 - 34.3)			
Control	60.9 (50.5 - 71.2)				
P > F	< 0.0001	•			



□ **PHO** was used with 1/3 less chemicals than the typical spray protocol throughout the growing season

- The areas treated with **PHO** delivered a slightly higher yield (approx. 2% more marketable fruit)
- ☐ There was not a significant difference in disease control between the treatments



Conclusion: After the Experiment with the University of Florida IFIS

Showed the same results using PHO® and 33% less chemicals



Vinyard – Using Only PHO®







Without **PHO**®

With **PHO**®







Without **PHO**®

With **PHO®**





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