

biottrinsic[®] Microbial Technology Effectively Manages Water Stress



- Indigo has a unique portfolio of microbial products designed specifically to combat drought stress.
- These products have demonstrated significant yield increases across multiple crops and geographies.
- Formulation: all are produced as flowable powders that can be easily applied on top of seed coatings, some can be formulated as liquids.
- These products contain unique strains of *bacillus simplex*, *bacillus subtilis*, *cladosporium tenuissimum*, *cladosporium oxysporum*, *acremonium egyptiacum* and *coniochaeta nivea*

PLANTS & MICROBES

HOW DO PLANTS GROW IN THE DESERT?

Found on leaves, soil and inside the plant itself, plant microbiomes play a vital role in plant health and productivity. They enable plants to thrive in stressful environmental conditions - including drought stress in the desert.

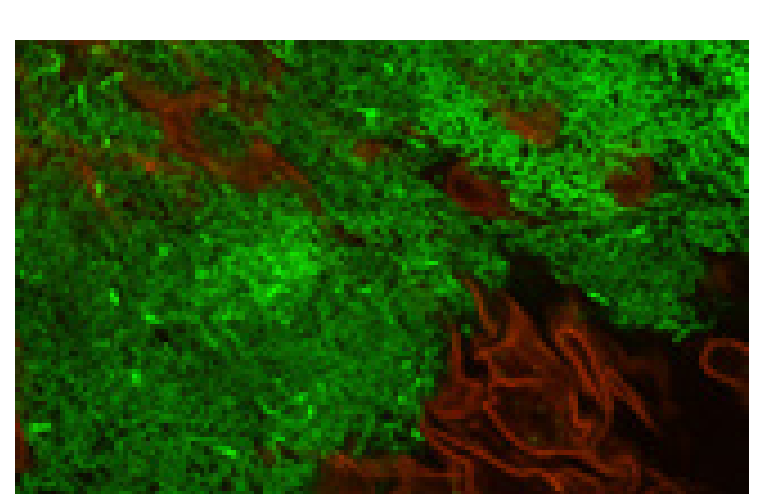
Microbes living inside the plant get access to water, nutrients and sugar.

In return, microbes protect their "home" by making substances that protect the plant from all kinds of stresses like drought stress, diseases, nematodes etc.

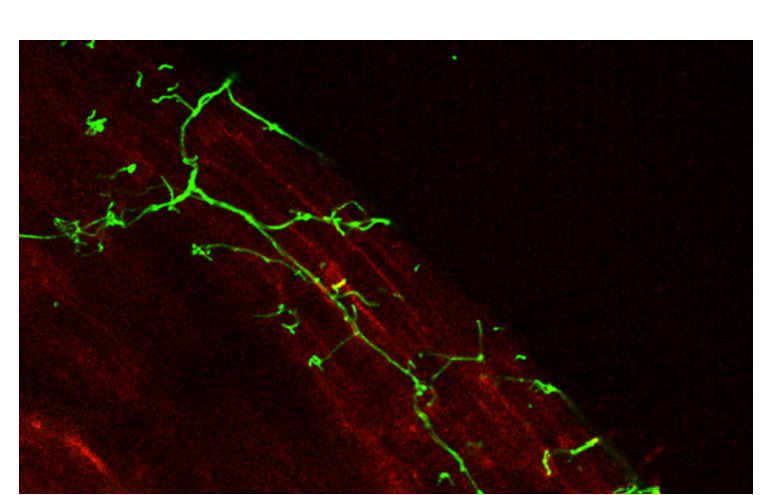
MODE OF ACTION

1 COLONIZATION

biottrinsic[®] microbes colonize the plant's roots as soon as the treated seeds are planted.

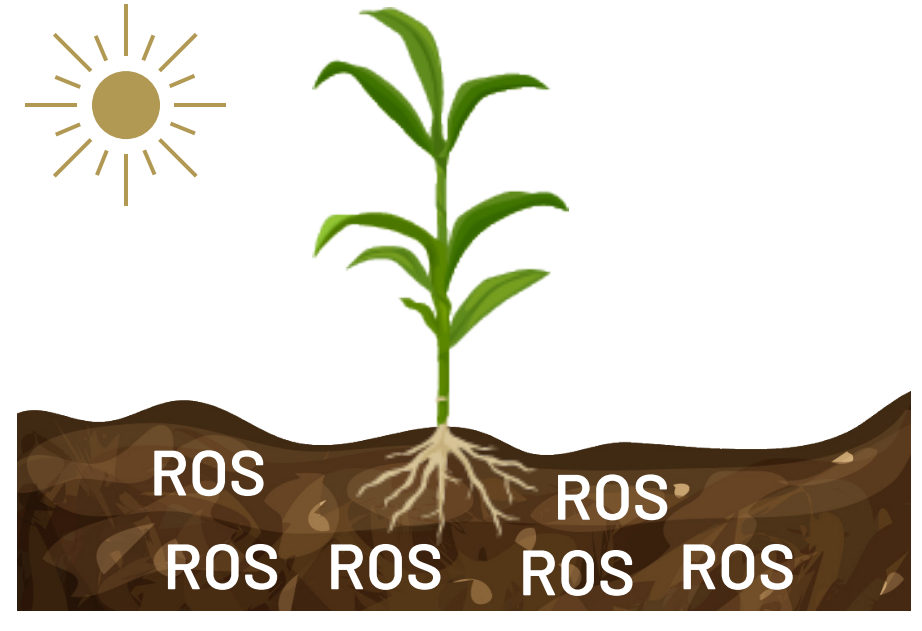


Example of *Bacillus simplex* (green) colonizing corn roots (red)

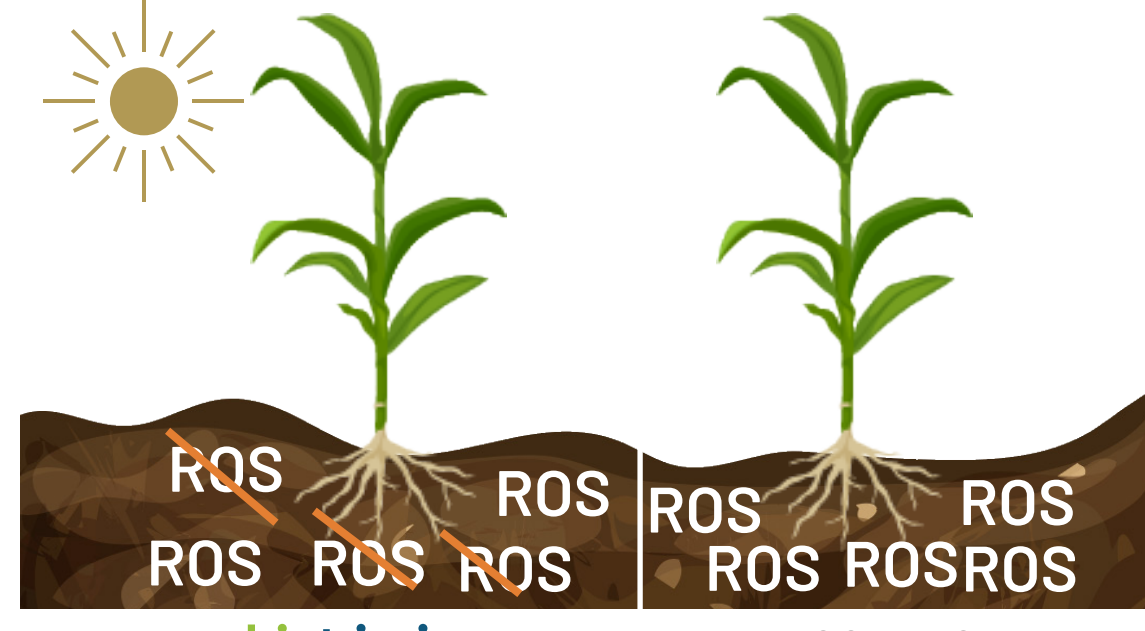


Example of *Coniochaeta nivea* (green) colonizing corn roots (red)

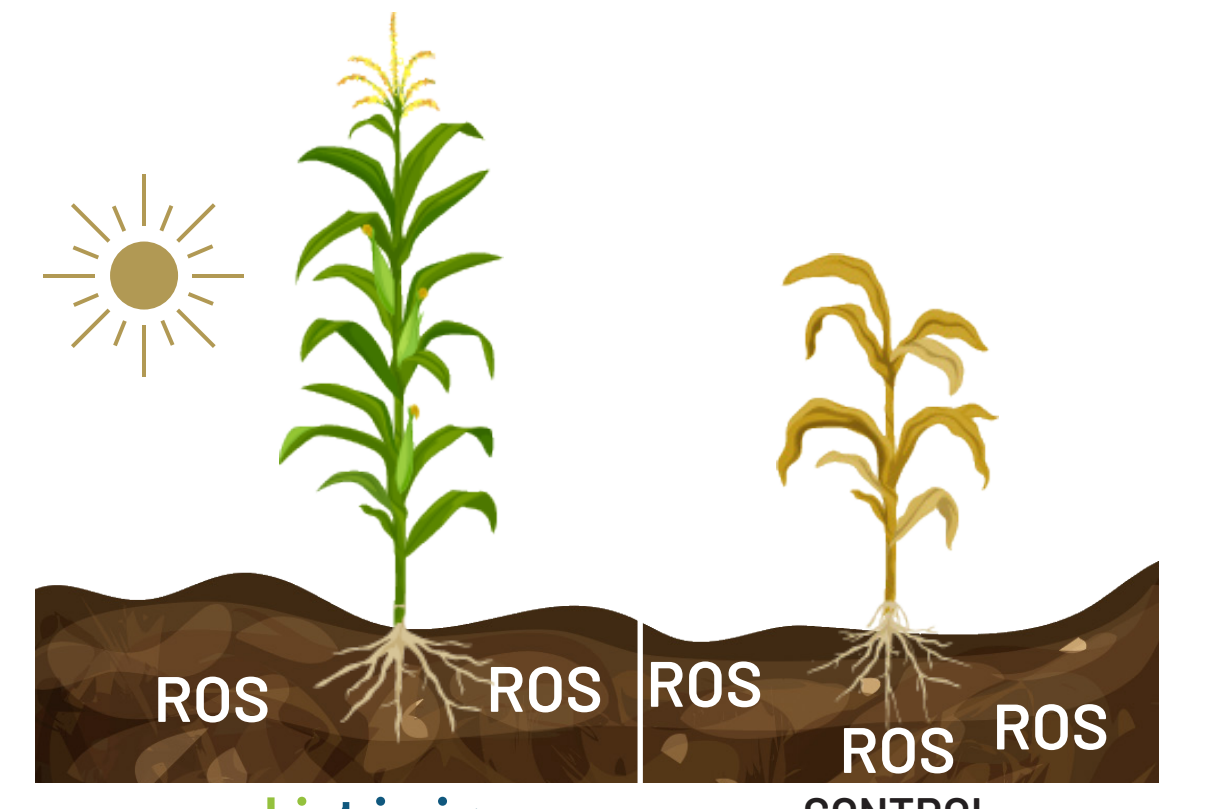
2 WATER STRESS RESISTANCE



Drought stress creates osmotic imbalance within the plant and excess Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) which can lead to plant cell damage and death.



biottrinsic[®] technology:
 produce enzymes to neutralize ROS
 produce osmolytes to balance osmotic pressure

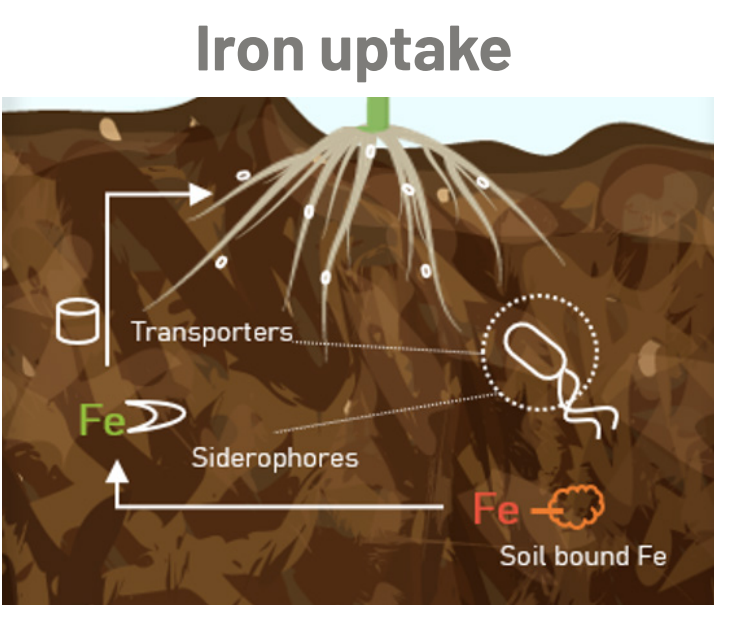
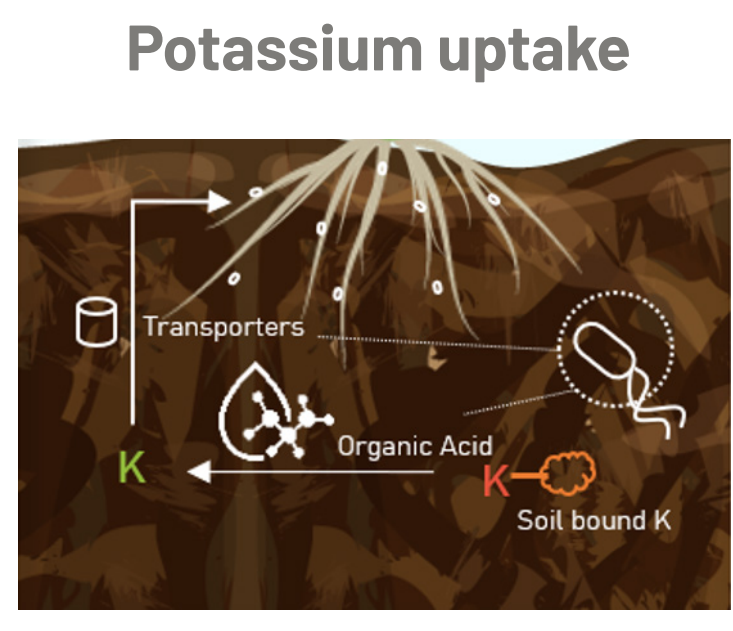
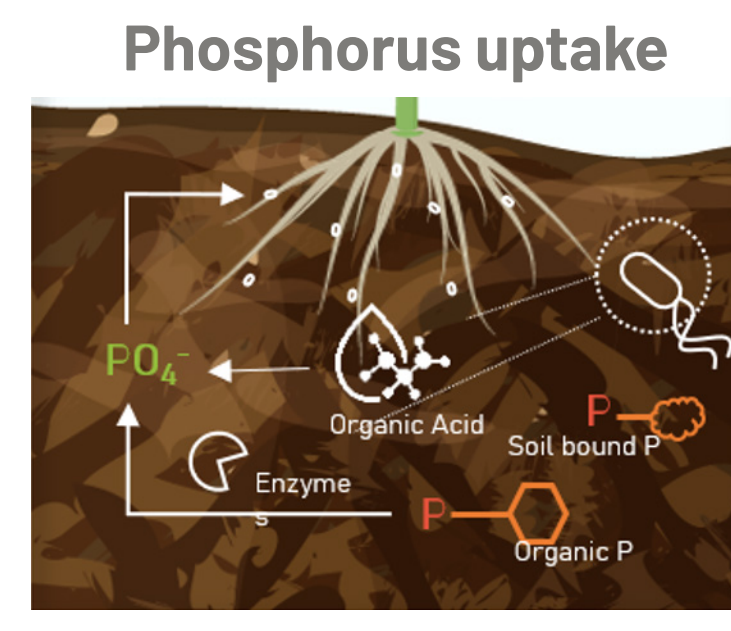
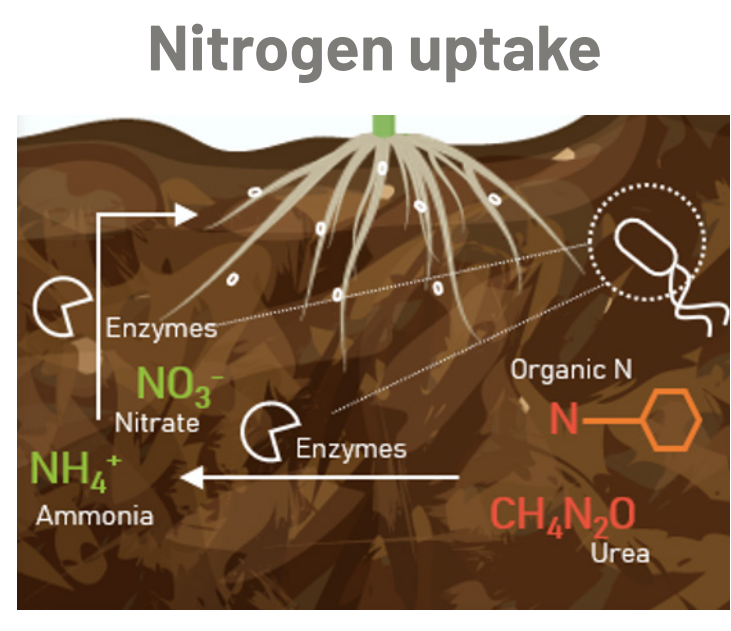


Metabolic activities and plant growth continue uninterrupted, alleviating the effect of drought stress on the plant.

3 NUTRIENT UPTAKE

Many nutrients are present in the soil in a fixed form, biottrinsic products help to release these nutrients and facilitate their uptake into the plant using multiple mechanisms:

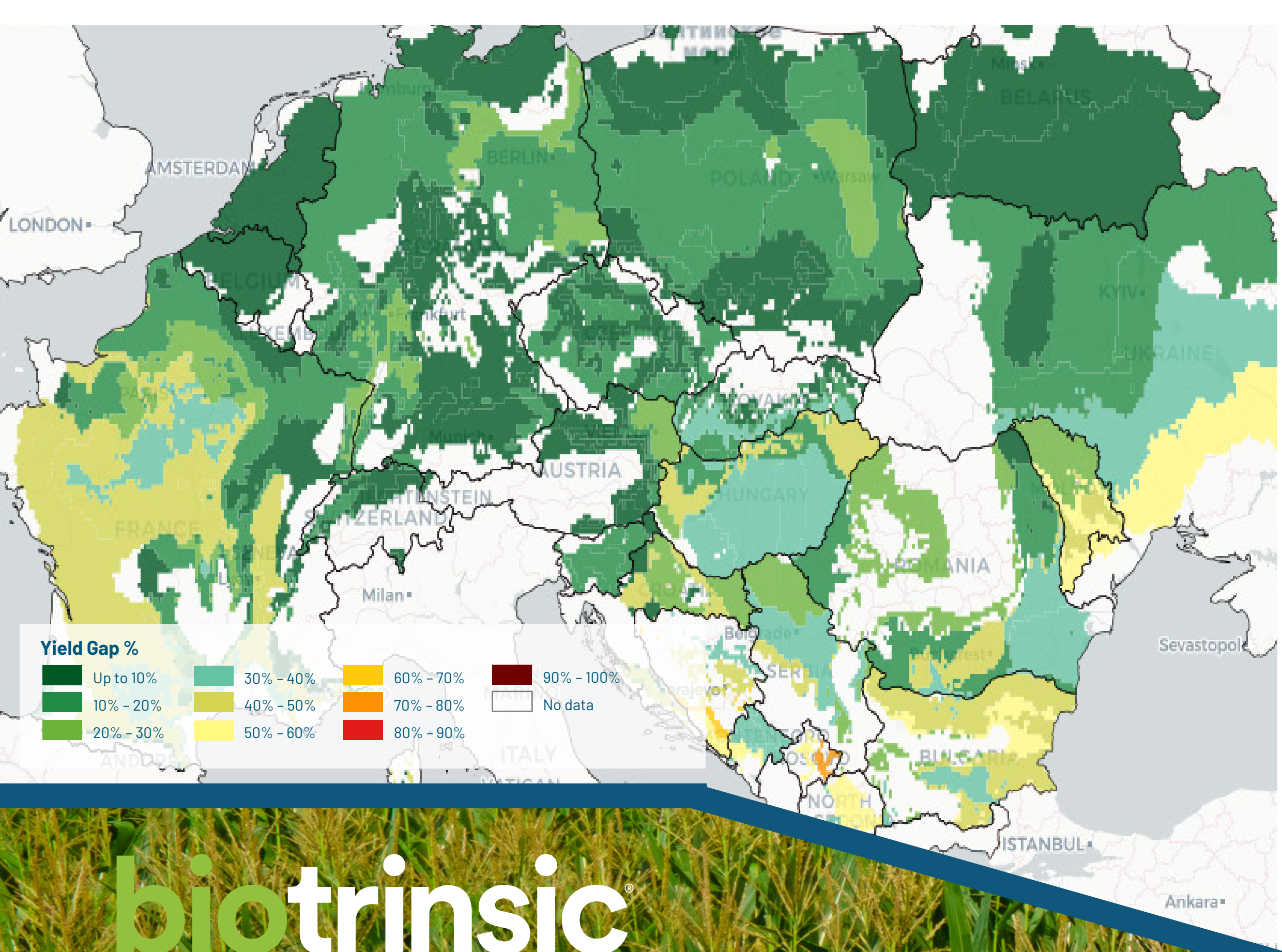
- ENZYMES
- ORGANIC ACIDS
- K-TRANSPORTERS
- IRON SIDEROPHORES



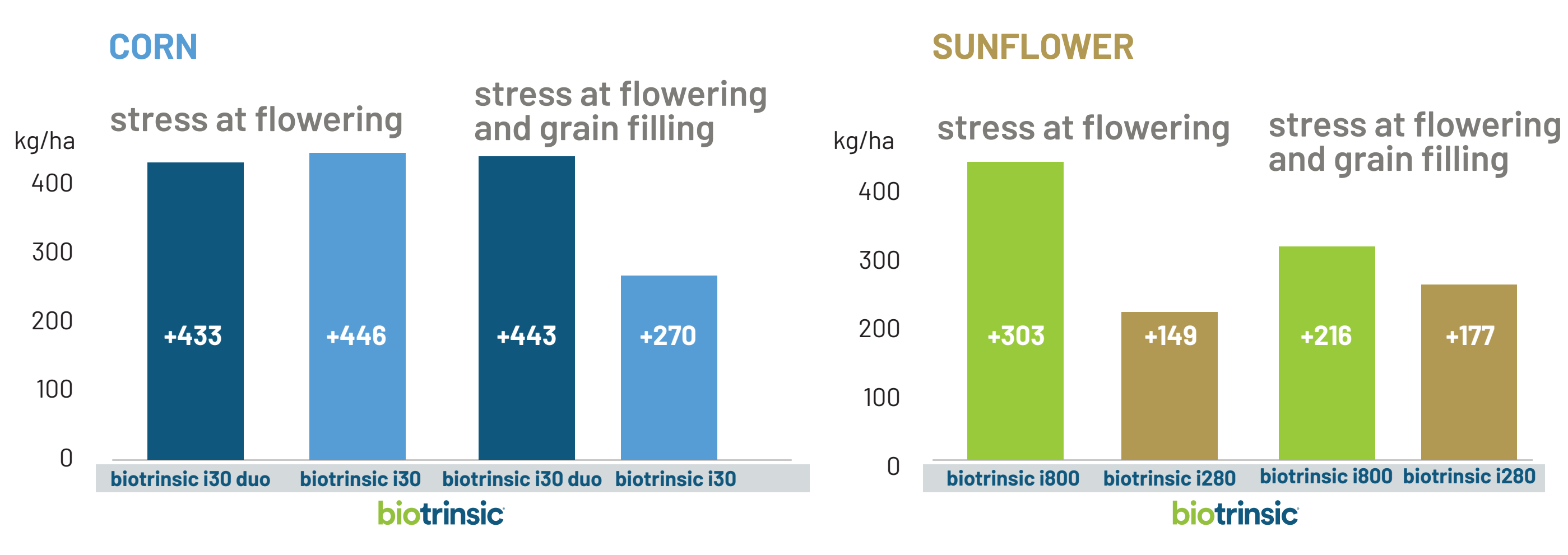
RESULTS

Water deficiency leads to a yield gap of 3 t/ha (48%), biottrinsic[®] technology can help compensate for this gap

On average, farmers in Europe could produce an additional 3 ton/ha or 48%* more corn than what is produced today if water would not be a limiting factor.



Yield increase with biottrinsic[®] vs. control, 2022 Romania and Bulgaria trials



CONTROL biottrinsic



CONTROL biottrinsic



CONTROL biottrinsic

* Global Yield Gap and Water Productivity Atlas. Available URL: www.yieldgap.org. average taken from: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine.