

"The Silver Bullet"

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Agrosensi

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REBEARTH

Growing crops and fruits, without growing concerns



Rebearth

is a revolutionary product from The Netherlands, it is 100% natural and even safe to swallow.



Rebearth

supports nature to restore its natural balance. Creating a healthy basis for healthy plant growth.



<u>Rebearth</u>

increases yield, improves soil conditions and increases crop health. meaning better resistance against drought, pests, flooding and diseases. And a higher nutritional value.



Approved for organic farming and horticulture in the European Union and Kenya

Rebearth in Pictures Version 20, November 24, 2018 www.rebearth.nl

Agricultural use of Rebearth® bio stimulant around the world. A story in pictures



Sugar cane, Colombia, **Rebearth**, 6 months, 2017



Sugar cane, Colombia, untreated, 6 months, same plot



Corn / Maize, Kenya, **Rebearth**, non hybrid, many plants with 2 cobs per stalk, yield +/+ 100%, 2017



Corn / Maize, Kenya, untreated, non hybrid, 2017

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Green beans, Kenya, **Rebearth**, 2018 Almost 100% higher yield in previous harvest



Green beans, Kenya Untreated, control field, 2018





Broccoli, Kenya 2018, Rebearth



Broccoli, Kenya, 2018, Untreated

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Left: Rebearth



Right: untreated

Rebearth strongly stimulates and strengthens soil-life and beneficial micro-organisms in bio-fertilizers

Pea pods, Columbia, June 2018 Enhanced root system, giving plant vigour in cases of drought or flooding

Left: Rebearth / Right: untreated

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Maize / Corn, Zambia, Africa, April 2018 Left: **Rebearth**. Right: untreated



Maize / Corn, Kenya, Africa, April 2018 Left: **Rebearth**. Right: untreated



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Reports from the fields of Africa:

"Rebearth simply works on the Fall armyworm." quoted a leader of a farmer group. "Every farmer that sprayed Rebearth on his /her test field, has no issues with the FAW, while in our region there is a heavy presence of the worm"

April 2018



Fall armyworm (FAW)

Very positive reactions from Kenyan farms over the use of Rebearth in combating the Fall Army Worm. Anecdotal evidence shows that application on Corn / maize on previously untreated fields, infected with the worm show the killing of most of the worms within 1 hour after application.

Infestations on previously treated Rebearth fields, are not seen, or very low. Prevention is the best way to combat FAW.

Rebearth is NOT killing worms, but stimulates plant vigour to combat the FAW, in the way strong healthy plants do.



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Melon, Peru, April 2018, 4 weeks old.

Left **Rebearth**, right untreated



Tomato, Peru, April 2018, 4 weeks old. Left **Rebearth**, right untreated

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Columbia, sugar cane, May 2018

Left **Rebearth**, right untreated

Photo Below

Columbia, green beans, July 2018 Left **Rebearth**, right untreated

First application of Rebearth happened just after blooming. Only two applications were done of the five we advise.

Result per pod:

19 grams vs 14 grams That is + 35% weight per pod.

Result per plant:

90 pods per plant versus 130 pods per plant That is + 44.4% pods per plant

Total result:

+ 96% weight and above that, all Rebearth red beans are class 1, with a higher price



— Photo left

Columbia, green beans, June 2018 Left **Rebearth**, right untreated

First application (extra high dosage) of Rebearth happened just after blooming. Only one application done of the three we advise.

RESULT:

+ 30 % beans (count) + 80 % bigger size



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Kenya Maize, June 2018, very rainy season. Untreated is yellowish, while Rebearth treated is dark green, high photosynthesis, still making starch, thus increasing yield Left **Rebearth**, right untreated



Spray Rebearth, diluted with water, on soil and crops, 3 times per growing season For more information: www.rebearth.nl

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Corn, hybrid, The Netherlands, 2014

2 or 3 cobs per stalk





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Rebearth treated
132 pieces



Untreated, 95 pieces

Onions, Highfield hybrid, The Netherlands, 2009

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Trees, 2014
Left **Rebearth**, right untreated
The untreated on the right have been planted 2 months <u>earlier</u>

The Rebearth treated have been pruned, see new leaves in top.

The untreated have not been pruned

Radish, 2014, The Netherlands Left **Rebearth**, right untreated

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Millet, 2018, Kenya

Top: **Rebearth** Bottom: untreated

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Left: **Rebearth** + 50% crotches. Faster growth of stronger leaves



Right: untreated



Left: **Rebearth**More and stronger flowers



Right: **untreated**Smaller and less flowers / clusters

Grapes, Peru, 2018

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Top: untreated There was no Rebearth used in the life cycle of this plant.

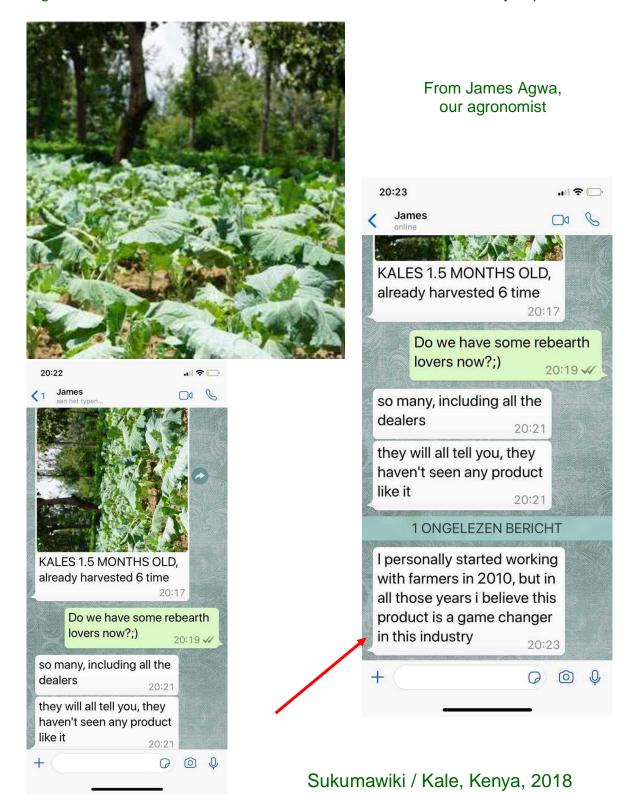


Bottom: Rebearth treatment of the plant from the first picture.

This is what we call a real **Rebearth**, revitalizing of a dying plant.

Sukumawiki / Kale, Kenya, 2018

Agricultural use of Rebearth® bio stimulant around the world. A story in pictures



Agricultural use of Rebearth® bio stimulant around the world. A story in pictures



Top:Potatoes, untreated
Local species: Nevada
Columbia 2018



Bottom:

Potatoes, Rebearth treated Local species: Nevada

Less disease and deformities Shallow eyes Better colour Higher Yield Higher number of tubers

Rebearth with & without pictures, some anecdotal evidence

Water melons, Columbia, 2018

After a growing season and a harvest without Rebearth, the farmer wanted to remove the dying plants. On a part of the field he sprayed Rebearth for a test, just to see what happens. Spraying both on plant and soil. He was able to harvest water melons from 20 to 25 kilo each from the old plants that fully recovered through application of Rebearth. Picture NOT taken on test field



Lettuce, Peru, 2018

2 fields, one with Rebearth and the control field without. Harvesting untreated: from 800 - 1100 gram a piece Harvesting Rebearth: from 1250 - 1500 gram and above a piece. Picture NOT taken on test field



Fruit trees, the Netherlands, 2012

Some dying fruit trees, with bark on the trunk fading, were sprayed 2 or 3 times on the root system, over a period of 4 weeks. The trees started to grow a lot of leaf and fruits like never before. Bark was restored to healthy proportions and the trees still blossoms as we speak, 6 years later. Picture NOT taken on test field



Water Lilly in pond, 2010
20 buds in stead of 4, actual picture

Cactus, The Netherlands, 2009

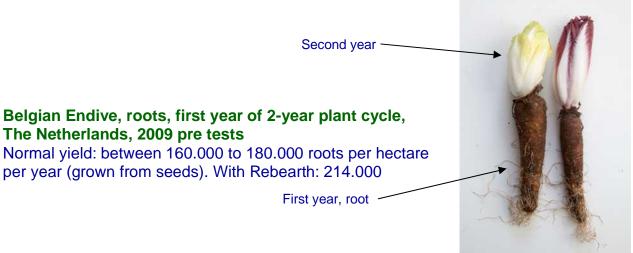
After 35 years this plant never had flowers. After applying some Rebearth, flowers started growing in huge numbers year after year. *actual picture in green house*



Rebearth with & without pictures, some anecdotal evidence

Onions, Highfield species + 19.000 kg per hectare actual picture of harvest







Tomatoes, Kenya 2018

1.5 month after seeding astonishing growth rate

Rebearth with & without pictures, some anecdotal evidence



Bananas, Kenya 2018 3 month after seeding astonishing growth rate. This situation normally occurs only after 7 months

Rebearth with & without pictures, some anecdotal evidence

Diseases, fungi, parasites an bacteria & Rebearth

In Africa, Europe and South-America Rebearth helped conquering many diseases in a wide variety of plants. Since Rebearth restores balance in plant and soil, there is more vigour to handle invaders in general. Below there are some known invaders that have shown to react on Rebearth. Preventative spraying of Rebearth supports plants to fight these pests, without any chemical support.

Fusarium, fungus, Kenya, 2018 Non existent in Rebearth treated fields

Pythium, genus of parasitic oomycotes. (Formerly called a fungus), Kenya, 2018 Non existent in Rebearth treated fields

Rhizoctonia, fungus, Kenya, 2018 Non existent in Rebearth treated fields

Nematodes, round worm, Netherlands, 2013 - 2017 Non existent in Rebearth treated fields / soils

Pseudomonas syringae, bacterium, Netherlands, 2013 - 2015 Non existent in Rebearth treated fields

Rhizobium, bacterium, Netherlands, 2013 -2017

Used to inoculate Soy. Parasitic bacterium to take sugar from the plant and give Nitrogen back to the plant. Non existent in Rebearth treated fields, even after forced inoculation.



Rebearth plants show much higher sugar (+ 32%) and Nitrogen (+ 24%) content, without this bacterium.

Picture NL 2013: Rhizobium nodules on non-treated plant Small round white

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Rebearth with & without pictures, some anecdotal evidence

Soy in The Netherlands 2013 - 2018

Rhizobium is a bacterium used to inoculate soy seeds before seeding. The story goes that the plant will benefit from this bacterium. It is parasitic in nature, it takes sugar from the roots and gives Nitrogen back. This method originates from the USA, where this method seems to work. Using Rebearth on inoculated seeds, gave:

- No bacteria / no nodules (picture on previous page)
- Yield increase 21% (beans)
- 40% less fertilizer used
- Higher sugar and Nitrogen in plant sap (see below)
- No diseases
- Higher protein content

Soy is a tropical plant, The Netherlands has no tropical climate Yield is higher compared to USA 5 year mean





The Netherlands

Hoogeloon, sandy soil:

Untreated 15 to 19 pods per plant (mean: 17 pods) **Rebearth** 26 to 32 pods per plant (mean: 29 pods)

Dronten, clay soil

UntreatedRebearth13 to 18 pods per plant (mean: 15 pods)22 to 29 pods per plant (mean: 25 pods)

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