



Rice Product Sheet

RICE REPORT

This test was performed under the supervision of the Royal University of Agriculture at Dangkor District, Phnom Penh City, Cambodia.

Additionally, the test was carried out on farmers' paddy fields, by Faculty of Agricultural Technology and Management at Vihear Lourng Commune, Ponhea Lu District, Kandal Province, in order to determine yield differences.

Test area: 2 ha paddy field (Dry season rice-IRR 85) in Vihear Lourng Commune, Ponhea Lu District, Kandal Province, Cambodia

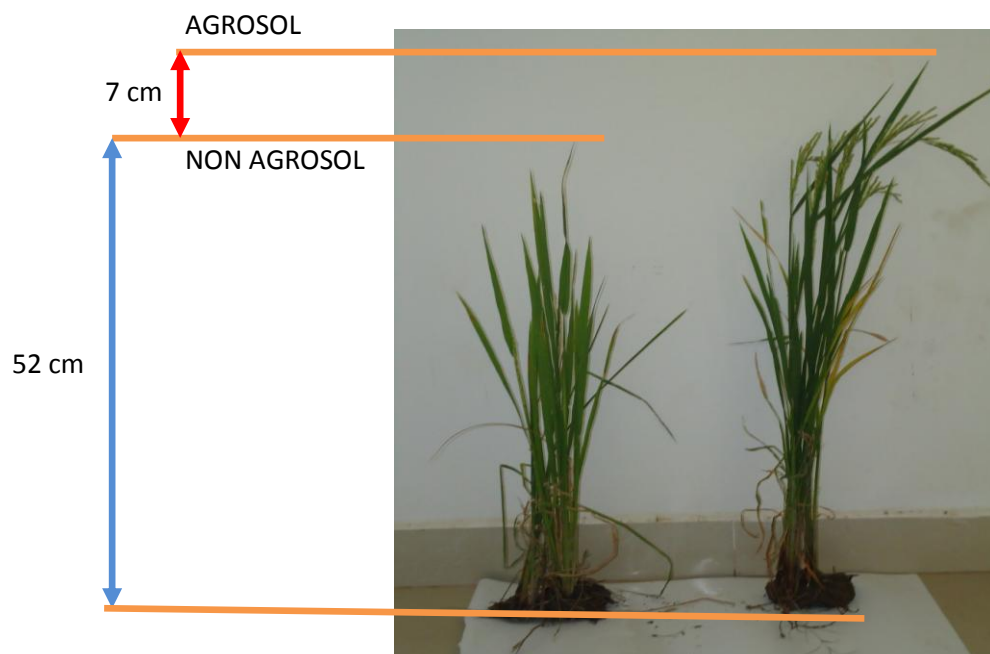
Treatments with AGROSOL: Agrosol was used for 2 ha paddy field and another 1 ha were not used. The application was as following: 1st. Application was applied from the 3 leaf stadium in the nursery in amount 1.5 kg/ha, 2nd Application was applied 14 days after 1st application in amount 3 kg/ha and 3rd Application was applied 14 days after 2nd application in amount 3 kg.

AGROSOLution is mixed into 400 liter of water (per ha) and applied in the form of a fine spray by spraying equipment onto the leaf surface.

Sample date: The experiment was conducted from October 2012 to January 2013

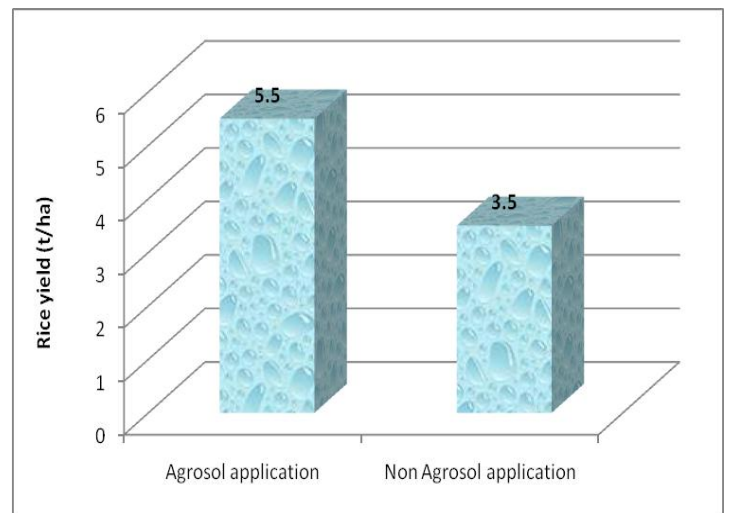
Average yield increase

The experiment shows that paddy yields in AGROSOL treatments increased by **57 percent higher** than in non-AGROSOL usage, and indicate that the farmers' rice cultivation with AGROSOL rose to 5.5 tons per hectare compare with non AGROSOL cultivation only 3.5 tons per hectare.



AGROSOL'S ADVANTAGE

- ✓ Increase in yield
- ✓ Increased chlorophyll intensity
- ✓ Higher level of photosynthesis
- ✓ Stronger, denser, finer, heavily branched root system
- ✓ Optimization of the ph value of the plant, allowing for better use of available fertilizer
- ✓ Improved quality of the produce
- ✓ Improved storage life of the produce
- ✓ Higher drought resistance
- ✓ AGROSOL is a natural product



After AGROSOL has been mixed with water and sprayed onto the leaf surface in the form of a fine mist, it enters the plant through the stomata. The minerals discharge CO₂ inside the plant. This boosts the production of glucose and proteins and in turn, increases the amounts of oxygen discharged into the environment.