Dr. Donies Gajië

#### **AGROSTEMIN®**

### increases yield

of agricultural products from 5% to 15% (and more)

### **AGROSTEMIN®**

improves the quality of agricultural products

#### **AGROSTEMIN®**

decreases expenses for fertilizers from 20% to 30%

#### HOW?

Increased germination viability – uniformed, faster **sprout**Longer and more ramified – more efficient **root**Stronger **plant**, with increased chlorophyll content

High quality **nutrition** (improved exchange of mineral and other substances)

Better **resistance** to diseases, parasites and climatic extremes

#### **AGROSTEMIN®**

is not a fertilizer – is not a pesticide is not a phytohormon

### **AGROSTEMIN®**

is a natural origin **NUTRITION** substance \*)
which consist of plant species extracts

### **AGROSTEMIN®**

completely **harmless** for humans, animals (including bees) and environment \*\*)

### AGROSTEMIN®

it does not require special safety measures of hygienic and technical protection \*\*)

#### INFORMATION FOR USERS

There are many forgeries of **AGROSTEMIN®** present on the market, containing the similar (root of the word is "stemin") or the same name.

Depending on the producer, there are also different instructions for application (dosage, method and time for application).

Due to this fact, the company "AGROSTEMIN"-Beograd, the producer of **AGROSTEMIN**®, decided to put the signature of the author-creator of allelophatin Agrostemin – Dr Danica Gajic – on our packaging and, in such a way, to guarantee their quality and to provide the proof of originality of the product.

**AGROSTEMIN®** "with signature" has its own terms for application (dosage, method and time for application). We kindly ask the users for patience and to **read carefully**, before application, the following instruction.

# INSTRUCTION FOR APPLICATION

(allowed to be used in certified organic farming)

**AGROSTEMIN**<sup>®</sup> is added whether to the seed, plants, or the soil, depending on the available mechanization, the type of agricultural product and the phase of its development in the moment of application.

**POWDER** (spraying) is applied during finishing phase/preparation of seed for sowing:

30  $q \Rightarrow$  to the quantity of seed per ha

<u>WATER SOLUTION</u> (prepared as per the instruction on page <u>9</u>) is distributed to number of sprinklers (chargings) necessary for spraying the culture or, under special conditions, in the finishing phase/preparation of seed for sowing:

dissolved 30 g  $\Rightarrow$  for spraying 1 ha of cultivated land

The information on <a href="https://how.many.times">how many times</a> it should be sprayed, during one season (mandatory + recommended) is given in the **table no.1** stating 50 characteristic agricultural products.

In the chapter "IMPORTANT!" (page no. 9) are given all the necessary information for obtaining the maximum increase of yield.

Every package contains a **measure** for quick and easy measurement of desired quantity of **AGROSTEMIN®**. Depending on the size of the package, these are as follows:

a glass for brandy (V=0.05 I) = 1 ha

half a bowl (V=0.50 I) = 10 hectare

**bowl** (V=1.00 l) **= 20 hectares** 

That means:

30 g of AGROSTEMIN® = 1 ha of cultivated land

a glass of AGROSTEMIN® = 1 ha of cultivated land

1/2 of bowl of AGROSTEMIN® = 10 ha of cultivated land

 $300g = 10 \text{ glasses} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ of bowl} = 10 \text{ ha of cultivated land}$ 

### PRODUCER:

"Agrostemin" L.t.d., Belgrade Kralja Milutina 26, Serbia

tel/fax: 381 (11) 268 26 64 mob: 381 (64) 147 80 08

e-mail: office@agrostemin.com www.agrostemin.com

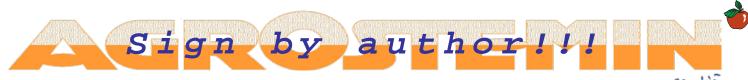
<sup>\*)</sup> Decision № 321–01–02214/2019–11 dated 10/02/020 Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water management of the Republic of Serbia

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Decision №.3/2–08–9291/02 dated 13/01/03 Federal Ministry of labour, healthcare and social welfare



Dr. Danies Grejië
Table 1

			Numb						Numb		
	Culture	Page	mandatory	recommended	Increase		Culture		mandatory .	recommended	Increase
			<b>(♥)</b>	(♡)					(♥)	(♡)	
A	apple	3	2	2	up to 3,000 kg/ha		pea	6	1	1	1,000-2,000 kg/ha
	apricot	3	2	1	up to 800 kg/ha		peach	6	2	1	up to 2,000 kg/ha
	barley	3	2	1	up to 12 %	Р	pear	6	2	1	up to 3,000 kg/ha
В	beet	3	2	1	1,500-3,000 kg/ha		plum	6	2	1	up to 1,200 kg/ha
	blackberry	3	2	1	up to 1,000 kg/ha		potato	6	2	1	3,000-9,000 kg/ha
	cabbage	3	2	1	3,000-6,000 kg/ha		radish	6	2	1	1,500-3,000 kg/ha
	carrot	3	2	1	2,000-4,000 kg/ha	_	raspberry	6	2	1	up to 2,000 kg/ha
	cauliflower	3	2	1	2,000-3,000 kg/ha	R	rice	6	2	1	400-600 kg/ha
С	cherry	4	2	1	up to 800 kg/ha		rye	7	2	1	up to 15 %
	common bean	4	1	1	100-300 kg/ha		salad	7	2	1	2,000-3,500 kg/ha
	cucumber	4	2	2	9,000-11,000 kg/ha		savoy	7	2	1	1,800-2,500 kg/ha
F	floriculture	4					sour sherry	7	2	1	up to 800 kg/ha
	garlic	4	2	1	400-1,000 kg/ha		soybean	7	2	1	200-500 kg/ha
G	grape (vine)	4	3	1	2,000-8,800 kg/ha		spinach	7	2	1	1,500-2,500 kg/ha
K	kohlrabi	4	2	1	2,500-3,200 kg/ha	s	strawberry	7	2	1	up to 1,000 kg/ha
L	lucerne	4	1	1	up to 20 %		string bean	7	1	1	500-1,000 kg/ha
	maize	5	2	1	400-800 kg/ha		sugar beet	8	2	1	2,750-8,800 kg/ha
 	meadow grass	5	1	1	up to 20 %		sugar cane	8			
М	medlar	5	2	1	up to 800 kg/ha		sunflower	8	2	1	200-300 kg/ha
	melon	5	2	1	up to 15 %		swiss chard	8	2	1	1,600-2,800 kg/ha
	oats	5	2	1	400-600 kg/ha	_	tobacco	8	3	1	up to 20 %
0	onion	5	2	1	2,000-3,000 kg/ha	Т	tomato	8	2	1	10,000-15,000 kg/ha
	paprika	5	2	1	2,000-3,500 kg/ha	147	watermelon	8	2	1	up to 15 %
Р	parsley	5	2	1	700-1,200 kg/ha	W	wheat	8	2	1	400-600 kg/ha



### APPLE

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	<b>⇔</b>	30 g/ha	X		
I	spraying	praying ⇔ in the phase of the sprouting leaf buds						
II	spraying	spraying ⇔ before blossoming						
Ш	spraying	⇔ bet	ore appea	rance c	of the color	$\Diamond$		

- increased content of sugar and dried substance;
- more intense color of the culture;
- bigger quantity of first class fruits;
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

# BARLEY

	HOW	$\Leftrightarrow$	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X		
ı	powder spraying	or	ed fore initial	growth	(the soil)	•		
II	spraying	spraying ⇔ between tillering and stem elongation (jointing stage)						
III	spraying	g ⇔ sir otl tio	multaneous her chemic ons (half of	sly with al prote the us	application of ection prepara- ual dosage)	\$		

- matures earlier;
- improved quality of kernel for processing in beer industry as well as the quality of fodder barley;
- increased yield from 5% to 12%.

### BLACKBERRY

	HOW	$\Leftrightarrow$	WHEN	$\Leftrightarrow$	30 g/ha	Х
ı	spraying	sp mi pla	ring) and s nutes the	submerg nursery ne solut	plant before ion prepared	•
II	spraying	g⇔3t	o 7days u	pon trar	nsplantation	•
III	spraying	g⇔ be ga	fore bloss thering	oming a	and after	$\Diamond$

- increased percentage of sugar;
- improved mechanical characteristics of the fruit;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

# CARROT

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	$\Leftrightarrow$	30 g/ha	Х	
I	powder spraying	or	ed fore or afte	er initia	l growth	•	
II	spraying	praying ⇔ 30 days after initial growth					
Ш	spraying	otl	ner chemic	al prote	application of ection prepa- sual dosage	$\Diamond$	

- increased content of carotene
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

# APRICOT



	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
I	spraying	⇔ in t the	he phase sprouting	of leaf bu	ds	•
II	spraying	⇔ bef	ore blosso	ming		•
Ш	spraying	⇔ bef	ore appea	rance o	f the color	$\Diamond$

- increased content of sugar and dried substance;
- more intense color of the culture;
- bigger quantity of first class fruits;
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

# BEET

	HOW	$\Leftrightarrow$	WHEN	<b>⇔</b>	30 g/ha	Х	
I	powder spraying	or	ed fore or afte	er initial	growth	•	
II	spraying	spraying ⇔ 30 days from the initial growth					
III	spraying	oth	ner chemic	al prote	application of ection prepara- ual dosage)	$\Diamond$	

- increased content of dried substance;
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

### CABBAGE

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	Х	
ı	powde spraying	or g⇔be	fore initial	growth of 2-3	(the soil) or leaves	•	
II	spraying	in the phase of 2-3 leaves  praying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation					
III	spraying	otl	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepa- usual dosage)	$\Diamond$	

- increased content of dried substance ("harder");
- increased percentage of sugar;
- increased yield from 5% to 10%.

# CAULIFLOWER

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	Х
ı	powder spraying	or g⇔be		growth of 2-3	(the soil) or leaves	•
II	spraying	g ⇔ 3	to 7days u	pon tra	nsplantation	•
Ш	spraying	ot	her chemic	cal prote	application of ection prepa- sual dosage)	$\Diamond$

- increased content of sugar and dried substance;
- increased yield from 5% to 10%.



### CHERRY

	HOW	<b>⇔</b>	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	Х		
-	spraying	oraying ⇔ before blossoming						
II	spraying	spraying $\Leftrightarrow$ after blossoming						
III	spraying	g ⇔ be	fore appea	arance	of the color	$\Diamond$		

- increased percentage of sugar;
- more intense color of the culture;
- bigger quantity of first class fruits
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%

### CUCUMBER

	HOW	<b>⇔</b>	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
I	powder spraying	or a⇔be		growth of 2-5 I	(the soil) or leaves	•
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation					
Ш	spraying	ot	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepa- isual dosage)	$\Diamond$
IV	spraying	g ⇔ a	fter gatheri	ng		$\Diamond$

increased yield from 5% to 20%.

### GARLIC

	HOW	$\Leftrightarrow$	WHEN	$\Leftrightarrow$	30 g/ha	X	
I	powde spraying	or	ed efore or afte	er initial	growth	<b>&gt;</b>	
II	spraying	spraying ⇔ 30 days after initial growth					
Ш	spraying	g ⇔ sir otl ra	multaneous her chemic tions (half	sly with al prote of the u	application of ection prepasual dosage)	$\triangleright$	

- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 10%.

# KOHLRABI

	HOW	$\Leftrightarrow$	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
-	powder spraying	or g⇔be		growth of 2-3 I	(the soil) or eaves	<b>\</b>
II	spraying	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation				
Ш	spraying	otl	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepa- isual dosage)	$\Diamond$

- increased content of sugar and dried substance;
- increased yield from 5% to 10%.

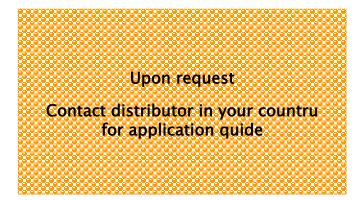
## **COMMON BEAN**



	HOW	⇔	WHEN	<b>⇔</b>	30 g/ha	Х
I		or ·	owder or su efore or afte	Ū	e into solution I growth	•
II	spraying	g ⇔ si ot ra	multaneous her chemic tions (half c	sly with al prote of the u	application of ection prepa- usual dosage)	$\Diamond$

- more intense color of the culture;
- green plant mass increased for 20%;
- increased percentage of sugar;
- increased yield from 5% to 20%.

### FLORICULTURE



# GRAPE (vine)

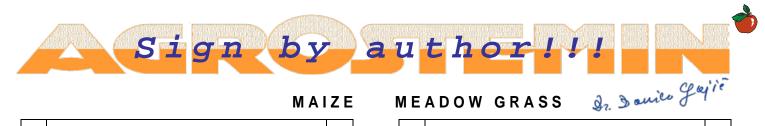
	HOW	$\Leftrightarrow$	WHEN	$\Leftrightarrow$	45 g/ha	X
I	spraying	g ⇔ 10	days befo	ore blos	soming	•
II	spraying ⇔ 10 days after blossoming					•
Ш	spraying	g ⇔ 10 co	days befool olor on the	ore apport	earance of grapes	•

- increased content of sugar, carotene and anthocyanins;
- more intense color of the culture;
- improved mechanical characteristics of acinus and bunch;
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

# LUCERNE

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	Х
I	powde spraying	or	ed efore or afte	er initial	growth	•
II	spraying	g ⇔ af	ter swath			$\Diamond$

- increased content of carotene and other salutary substances;
- increased yield from 5% to 20%.



## MAIZE

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X	
I		powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil)					
II	spraying	spraying ⇔ in the phase of 4 to 5 leaves					
Ш	spraying	otl	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepa- sual dosage)	$\Diamond$	

- matures earlier;
- higher quality yield (increased content of raw proteins);
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

### MEDLAR

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	$\Leftrightarrow$	30 g/ha	Х	
ı	spraying	spraying ⇔ in the phase of sprouting leaf buds					
II	spraying	spraying ⇔ before blossoming					
III	spraying	g ⇔ be	fore appea	arance	of the color	$\Diamond$	

- increased content of dried substance;
- increased percentage of sugar;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

# OATS

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
I	powder spraying	or	ed efore initial	growth	(the soil)	•
II	spraying ⇔ between tillering and stem elongation (jointing stage)					•
Ш	spraying	g ⇔ sii ot ra	multaneous her chemic tions (half	sly with al prote of the u	application of ection prepa- isual dosage)	$\Diamond$

- the crop is more resistant to the flattening, matures earlier;
- improved quality of kernel;
- increased yield from 5% to 10%.

## PAPRIKA

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	Х	
ı		powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil) or in the phase of 2-5 leaves					
=	spraying	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation					
Ш	spraying	g⇔af	ter gatherir	ng		$\Diamond$	

- more intense color of the culture;
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 10%.

# **MEADOW GRASS**

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
I		powder ⇔ seed or praying ⇔ before or after initial growth				
II	spraying	g ⇔ af	ter swath			$\triangleleft$

- increased content of carotene and other salutary substances;
- increased yield from 5% to 20%.

### MELON

	HOW	<b>⇔</b>	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
ı	powder spraying	or	ed fore or afte	er initia	l growth	•
II	spraying	g ⇔ 3 1	to 7days u	oon tra	nsplantation	•
III	spraying	g ⇔ sir otl ra	multaneous ner chemic tions (half	sly with al prote of the u	application of ection prepa- isual dosage)	$\Diamond$

- increased percentage of sugar;
- matures 7 to 10 days earlier;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

# ONION

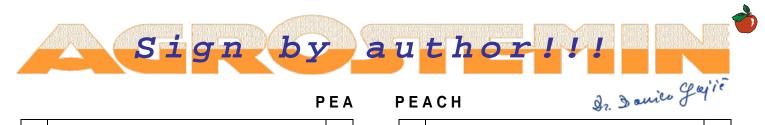
	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
I	powder spraying	or	ed efore or aft	er initial	l growth	•
II	spraying	spraying ⇔ 30 days after initial growth				
III	spraying	ot	her chemic	cal prote	application of ection prepa- isual dosage)	$\Diamond$

- more intense color of the culture;
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 10%.

## PARSLEY

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	$\Leftrightarrow$	30 g/ha	Х
ı	powde spraying	or	ed efore or afte	er initial	growth	•
II	spraying	oraying ⇔ 30 days after initial growth				
Ш	spraying	otl	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepasual dosage)	$\Diamond$

- increased content of dried substance;
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.



### PEA

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	<b>⇔</b>	30 g/ha	Х
I		or ·	owder or su efore or afte	·	e into solution I growth	<b>&gt;</b>
II	spraying	ot	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepa- usual dosage)	$\triangleright$

- more intense color of the culture;
- green plant mass increased for 20%;
- increased percentage of sugar;
- increased yield from 5% to 20%.

# PEACH

	HOW	$\Leftrightarrow$	WHEN	$\Leftrightarrow$	30 g/ha	Х
ı	spraying	g ⇔ be	fore bloss	oming		•
II	spraying	g ⇔ af	ter blosson	ning		<b>*</b>
Ш	spraying	g ⇔ be	fore appea	arance o	of the color	$\Diamond$

- increased percentage of sugar;
- more intense color of the culture;
- bigger quantity of first class fruits;
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

# PEAR

#### 30 g/ha HOW WHEN $\Leftrightarrow$ $\Leftrightarrow$ spraying $\Leftrightarrow$ in the phase of sprouting leaf Ш spraying ⇔ before blossoming spraying $\Leftrightarrow$ before appearance of the color

- increased percentage of sugar;
- more intense color of the culture;
- bigger quantity of first class fruits;
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

### PLUM

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
I	spraying	g⇔in bu	the phase ds	of spro	outing leaf	•
II	spraying	g ⇔ be	fore bloss	oming		•
III	spraying	g ⇔ be	fore appea	arance	of the color	$\triangleleft$

- increased content of dried substance;
- increased percentage of sugar;
- more intense color of the culture;
- bigger quantity of first class fruits;
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

# **POTATO**

	HOW	$\Leftrightarrow$	WHEN	$\Leftrightarrow$	30 g/ha	X
I		or	ed (or subr fore or afte	Ū	nto solution) growth	<b>&gt;</b>
II	spraying ⇔ before blossoming					
Ш	spraying	otl	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepasual dosage)	$\triangleright$

- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

# RADISH

	HOW	$\Leftrightarrow$	WHEN	$\Leftrightarrow$	30 g/ha	Х
I	powder spraying	or		growth		•
=	spraying	raying ⇔ before initial growth raying ⇔ 30 days after initial growth				
III	spraying	otl	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepa- usual dosage)	$\Diamond$

- more intense color of the culture;
- more convenient for transport and storage:
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

### RASPBERRY

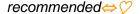
	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	Х
ı	spraying	sp m pla	ring) and s inutes the i	submer nursery ie solut	plant before ion prepared	•
II	spraying	g ⇔ 3 t	to 7days u	oon tra	nsplantation	•
III	spraying		efore blosso othering	oming a	and after	$\Diamond$

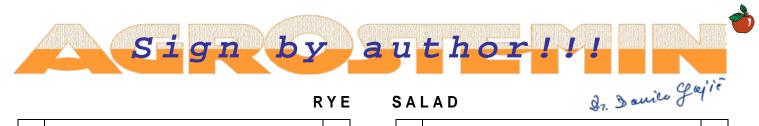
- increased percentage of sugar;
- improved mechanical characteristics of the fruit;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

### RICE

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
ı	powde spraying	or		er initial	growth	•
II	spraying	ing ⇔ before or after initial growth ing ⇔ during blossoming				-
Ш	spraying	g ⇔ af	ter forming	of ears	5	$\Diamond$

- matures earlier;
- higher quality yield;
- increased yield from 10% to 40% (China).





### RYE

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	Χ
I	powder spraying	or	eed efore initial	growth	(the soil)	•
II	spraying ⇔ between tillering and stem elongation (jointing stage)					•
Ш	spraying	g⇔si o ra	multaneous ther chemic ations (half	sly with al prote of the u	application of ection prepasual dosage)	$\Diamond$

- the crop is more resistant to the flattening, matures earlier;
- higher quality yield;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

# SALAD

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	Х
I	powder spraying	or a⇔be		growth of 2-3 l	(the soil) or eaves	<b>&gt;</b>
II	spraying	g ⇔ 3 t	to 7days u	pon trar	nsplantation	-
Ш	spraying	g⇔sir otl	nultaneous	sly with	application of	0

rations (half of the usual dosage)

- increased content of dried substance;
- increased percentage of sugar;
- increased yield from 5% to 10%.

# SAVOY

	HOW	<b>⇔</b>	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
I	powder spraying	or a⇔be		growth of 2-3 l	(the soil) or leaves	•
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation					•
Ш	spraying	otl	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepa- isual dosage)	$\Diamond$

increased yield from 5% to 10%.

## SOUR SHERRY

	HOW	$\Leftrightarrow$	WHEN	$\Leftrightarrow$	30 g/ha	X
I	spraying	g ⇔ be	fore blosse	oming		•
II	spraying	aying ⇔ before blossoming  aying ⇔ after blossoming				•
Ш	spraying	g ⇔ be	fore appea	rance (	of the color	$\Diamond$

- increased percentage of sugar;
- more intense color of the culture;
- bigger quantity of first class fruits
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%

# SOYBEAN

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
Ι	powder spraying	or ı⇔b	seed pefore initial n the phase	growth of 2-6 l	(the soil) or eaves	<b>&gt;</b>
II	spraying	spraying ⇔ 10 days before blossoming				
Ш	spraying		other chemic	al prote	application of ection prepa- isual dosage)	$\triangleleft$

- higher quality yield (increased content of oil, increased total yield of raw oil and raw proteins);
- increased yield from 5% to 20%.

### SPINACH

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	Х
ı	powde spraying	or a⇔be		growth of 2-3	(the soil) or leaves	<b>\</b>
II	spraying	g⇔3	to 7days u	oon tra	nsplantation	<b>&gt;</b>
III	spraying	01	her chemic	al prot	application of ection prepa- usual dosage)	$\Diamond$

- increased content of dried substance;
- increased yield from 5% to 10%.

# STRAWBERRY

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
ı	spraying	sp m pla	oring) and s inutes the i	submer nursery e solut	plant before ion prepared	•
II	spraying $\Leftrightarrow$ 3 to 7days upon transplantation					
Ш	spraying	g ⇔ be	fore bloss	oming a	after gathering	$\leq$

- increased percentage of sugar;
- improved mechanical characteristics of fruit;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

### STRING BEAN

		HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
ı		powder spraying	or	ed efore or afte	er initial	growth	•
ı	-	spraying	ot	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepasual dosage)	$\Diamond$

- more intense color of the culture;
- green plant mass increased for 20%;
- increased percentage of sugar;
- increased yield from 5% to 20%



## SUGAR BEET

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 – 150 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed (30 g/ha) or spraying ⇔ (in the phase of 6 to 12 leaves)					
II	spraying	⇔ a	fter "forr	ming	rows"	•

- -decreased "blue number"
- increases digestion for 1% to 2% (cca 500kg/ha of sugar)
- increased yield of polarized sugar;
- -increased yield from 5% to 10%.

# SUNFLOWER

	ном	$\Leftrightarrow$	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil) or in the phase of 2-4 leaves					
II	spraying ⇔ 10 days before blossoming					
Ш	spraying	ot	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepasual dosage	$\Diamond$

- higher quality yield (increased content of oil, increased total yield of raw oil and raw proteins);
- increased yield from 5% to 20%.

### TOBACCO

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	75 g/ha	Х	
I	powder ⇔ seed (30 g/ha) or spraying ⇔ in the phase of the sprouting leaf stage						
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation						
III	spraying ⇔ in the phase of 9 – 11 leaves						
IV	spraying	ot	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepasual dosage)	$\Diamond$	

increased yield from 5% to 20%.

### WATERMELON

	HOW	<b>⇔</b>	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	X	
ı	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth						
II	spraying	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation					
Ш	spraying	g ⇔ sir otl rat	nultaneous ner chemic tions (half	sly with al prote of the u	application of ection prepasual dosage)	$\Diamond$	

- increased percentage of sugar;
- matures 7 to 10 days earlier;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.

### SUGAR CANE

Dr. Donies Gajië

# **Upon request!**

Contact distributor in your countru for application quide

# SWISS CHARD

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	Х
ı	powde spraying	or g⇔be			(the soil) or eaves	•
II	spraying	g⇔31	to 7days u	oon trai	nsplantation	<b>\</b>
Ш	spraying	ot	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepa- isual dosage)	$\Diamond$

- Increased content of dried substance;
- Increased yield from 5% to 10%

### TOMATO

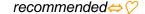
	HOW	$\Leftrightarrow$	WHEN	$\Leftrightarrow$	30 g/ha	Х	
ı	powde spraying	or a⇔be		growth of 2-5 l	(the soil) or eaves	•	
II	spraying	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation					
III	spraying	g ⇔ aft	ter gatherir	ng		$\Diamond$	

- more intense color of the culture;
- more convenient for transport and storage;
- increased yield from 5% to 20%.

### WHEAT

	HOW	⇔	WHEN	⇔	30 g/ha	Х	
ı	powder spraying	or	ed fore initial	growth	(the soil)	•	
II	spraying	spraying ⇔ between tillering and stem elongation (jointing stage)					
III	spraying	oth	her chemic	al prote	application of ection prepa- isual dosage)	$\Diamond$	

- the crop is more resistant to the flattening, matures earlier;
- higher quality yield;
- increased yield from 5% to 15%.



#### Preparation:

- The quantity of 1 to 2 liters of water is necessary in order to dissolve 3 glasses (cca 100g) of AGROSTEMIN®;
- In the quantity of cold or hot water (up to 60  $^{\circ}$ C) measured for the preparation of solution, it is necessary to pour the planned quantity of AGROSTEMIN®.
- mix intensively for 5 to 10 minutes (until eventual lumps are dispersed).

#### Application:

– with sprinkler:

The concentrated solution prepared for treatment of the cultivated area needs to be divided to the total quantity of sprinklers' chargings which is necessary for the complete treatment of the respective cultivated area.

for preparation / finishing of seed for sowing:

Warning: only for farmers with great general experience in application of "wet" technology during preparation / finishing of seed for sowing; provides the best results!

spray equally the respective quantity of seed or, the best would be, if possible, to submerge the seed into concentrated and previously cooled(!) solution;

after 10-20 min. dry the seed up to the point which enables undisturbed sowing;

#### Advice:

- if there is not enough liquid, please add water and mix thoroughly afterwards;
- wetting should be performed immediately before sowing, more exactly, sowing should be performed before germination process starts;
- -in order to prevent kneading of the seed during sowing, it is necessary to consider carefully the kind of seed that is included in wetting process.

#### SPRAYING OF SEED

### Application:

- dust the seed of the culture that doesn't allow or that makes impossible to spray/submerge during preparation / finishing of seed for sowing;
- the seed must be dry before mixing;
- mix until the powder is equally distributed among the seed
- provides the best results:

### IMPORTANT!

In order to apply properly and to achieve the complete effect of AGROSTEMIN<sup>®</sup>, it is important to know the following:

- The application of AGROSTEMIN® should start at the very beginning of the season of the culture that is to be treated (the biggest increase of yield is achieved when there are conditions to apply AGROSTEMIN® at the beginning - already during preparation / finishing of seed for sowing);
- The basic measure ( 1ha=30g ) for dosage of AGROSTEMIN® is the area (size) of the cultivated parcel that is to be treated, more exactly, that requires finishing of seed:

- the total quantity of spraying is given in Table 1 as reminder, indicating cultures that require mandatory repeated spraying and those that recommend it (not mandatory) in order to achieve the maximized increase of yield;
- if the finishing of seed has been performed with AGROSTEMIN®, the first spraying doesn't have to be done:
- in the phases of development where the application of **AGROSTEMIN**<sup>®</sup> is indicated as mandatory ( ), and where other chemical protection preparations are applied, it is necessary to use the full dosage!
- it is applicable simultaneously with all fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and other preparations used in agriculture in the form of water suspension (it does not require a separate passage; it can be applied simultaneously with other preparations dissoluble in water);
- it is recommended (  $\bigcirc$  ) that, regardless the culture, the half of the usual dosage of  ${\bf AGROSTEMIN}^{\circ}$  is applied as well in the phases of development where the culture is treated exclusively with pesticides (the Table 1 does not give the concrete phase);
- The following rules should be respected during preparation of solution of AGROSTEMIN®:
  - first, dissolve it thoroughly in smaller quantity of water (as per instruction on page 9), only then pour it in the sprinkler (it prevents the formation of lumps, more exactly, the blockage of blast pipe);
- it is advisable to use the unconsumed water solution of AGROSTEMIN® in the period of 15 to 30 days; the rest of the quantity of AGROSTEMIN® in powder close firmly and keep in dry place;
- if over dosage occurs, there are no damaging consequences - but its "power" decreases;
- AGROSTEMIN® effects through the soil even in the next season on the newly sowed/planted culture; from the point of view of investment and achievement of its full effect, it is optimal to apply it every season, while its application is mandatory two seasons in a row; after one season break, its prolonged effect extremely regresses and in order to achieve the declared increase of yield, it is necessary to continue with complete application of AGROSTEMIN® (as per the instruction);
- AGROSTEMIN<sup>®</sup> is completely harmless for humans, animals (including bees) and environment; it does not require special safety measures of hygienic and technical protection;
- AGROSTEMIN® is allowed to be used in certified organic farming;
- AGROSTEMIN® is not a fertilizer, it is not a pesticide, it is not a phytohormon
- AGROSTEMIN® is "the voice" of nature: composed by PLANT SPECIES EXTRACTS (natural origin **NUTRITION** substance)