AGROSTEMIN

Sign by author!!!

Dr. Danica Gajić

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 **resistance0**
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.

*) Decision no 321–01–02214/2019–11 dated 10/02/2020
Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water management
of the Republic of Serbia

**) Decision no.3/2–08–9291/02 dated 13/01/03
Federal Ministry of labor, healthcare and social welfare

INSTRUCTION FOR APPLICATION

(allowed to be used in certified organic farming)

AGROSTEMIN® 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:

300 g ⇒ to the quantity of seed per ha

WATER SOLUTION (prepared as per the instruction on page 9) 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 300 g ⇒ for spraying 1 ha of cultivated land

The information on **how many times** it should be sprayed, during one season (mandatory + recommended) is given in the **Table 1** stating 50 characteristic agricultural products.

The information on **how and when** to perform it is given separately for every culture stated on the respective page (**Table 1**– column "**Page**"). More exactly, this information contains the detailed instructions on the vegetative phase of development with the respective quantity of **AGROSTEMIN®** to be applied.

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 l) **= ¼ acre** (**0.1 ha**)
half a bowl (V=0.50 l) **= 1 hectare**
bowl (V=1.00 l) **= 2 hectares**

That means:

300 g of **AGROSTEMIN®** = **1 ha of cultivated land**
10 glasses of **AGROSTEMIN®** = **1 ha of cultivated land**
½ of bowl of **AGROSTEMIN®** = **1 ha of cultivated land**

300g = 10 glasses = ½ of bowl=1 ha of cultivated land

PRODUCER:

"Agrostemin" Ltd., Belgrade
Kralja Milutina 26, S e r b i a

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

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

Table 1

	Culture	Page	Number of sprayings		Increase
			mandatory (♥)	recommended (♡)	
A	**apple**	**3**	**2**	2	up to 3,000 kg/ha
	apricot	3	2	1	up to 800 kg/ha
B	barley	3	2	1	up to 12 %
	beet	3	2	1	1,500–3,000 kg/ha
	blackberry	3	2	1	up to 1,000 kg/ha
C	cabbage	3	2	1	3,000–6,000 kg/ha
	carrot	3	2	1	2,000–4,000 kg/ha
	cauliflower	3	2	1	2,000–3,000 kg/ha
	cherry	4	2	1	up to 800 kg/ha
	common bean	4	1	1	100–300 kg/ha
	cucumber	4	2	2	9,000–11,000 kg/ha
F	**floriculture**	**4**			
G	garlic	4	2	1	400–1,000 kg/ha
	grape (vine)	**4**	**3**	1	2,000–8,800 kg/ha
K	kohlrabi	4	2	1	2,500–3,200 kg/ha
L	lucerne	4	1	1	up to 20 %
M	**maize**	**5**	**2**	1	400–800 kg/ha
	meadow **grass**	5	1	1	up to 20 %
	medlar	5	2	1	up to 800 kg/ha
	melon	5	2	1	up to 15 %
O	oats	5	2	1	400–600 kg/ha
	onion	5	2	1	2,000–3,000 kg/ha
P	paprika	5	2	1	2,000–3,500 kg/ha
	parsley	5	2	1	700–1,200 kg/ha
P	pea	6	1	1	1,000–2,000 kg/ha
	peach	**6**	**2**	1	up to 2,000 kg/ha
	pear	6	2	1	up to 3,000 kg/ha
	plum	**6**	**2**	1	up to 1,200 kg/ha
	potato	**6**	**2**	1	3,000–9,000 kg/ha
R	radish	6	2	1	1,500–3,000 kg/ha
	raspberry	**6**	**2**	1	up to 2,000 kg/ha
	rice	6	2	1	400–600 kg/ha
	rye	7	2	1	up to 15 %
S	salad	7	2	1	2,000–3,500 kg/ha
	savoy	7	2	1	1,800–2,500 kg/ha
	sour sherry	**7**	**2**	1	up to 800 kg/ha
	soybean	**7**	**2**	1	200–500 kg/ha
	spinach	7	2	1	1,500–2,500 kg/ha
	strawberry	**7**	**2**	1	up to 1,000 kg/ha
	string bean	7	1	1	500–1,000 kg/ha
	sugar beet	**8**	**2**	1	2,750–8,800 kg/ha
	sugar cane	**8**			
	sunflower	**8**	**2**	1	200–300 kg/ha
	swiss chard	8	2	1	1,600–2,800 kg/ha
T	**tobacco**	**8**	**3**	1	up to 20 %
	tomato	**8**	**2**	1	10,000–15,000 kg/ha
W	**watermelon**	**8**	**2**	1	up to 15 %
	wheat	**8**	**2**	1	400–600 kg/ha

recommended⇔♡ *mandatory⇔♥*

Dr. Dunja Gajić

APPLE

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	spraying ⇔ in the phase of the sprouting leaf buds	♥
II	spraying ⇔ before blossoming	♥
III	spraying ⇔ before appearance of the color	♡

- 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%.

APRICOT

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	spraying ⇔ in the phase of the sprouting leaf buds	♥
II	spraying ⇔ before blossoming	♥
III	spraying ⇔ before appearance of the color	♡

- 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 ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil)	♥
II	spraying ⇔ between tillering and stem elongation (jointing stage)	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual 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%.

BEET

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 30 days from the initial growth	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

BLACKBERRY

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	spraying ⇔ at the beginning of vegetation (in spring) and submerge for 30 minutes the nursery plant before planting to the solution prepared for the second spraying	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ before blossoming and after gathering	♡

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

CABBAGE

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil) or in the phase of 2–3 leaves	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

CARROT

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 30 days after initial growth	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage	♡

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

CAULIFLOWER

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil) or in the phase of 2–3 leaves	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

recommended⇔♡ *mandatory⇔♥*

AGROSTEMIN Sign by author!!!

CHERRY

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	spraying ⇔ before blossoming	♥
II	spraying ⇔ after blossoming	♥
III	spraying ⇔ 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%

COMMON BEAN

Dr. Dunja Gajić

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	seed ⇔ powder or submerge into solution or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

CUCUMBER

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil) or in the phase of 2–5 leaves	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡
IV	spraying ⇔ after gathering	♡

- increased yield from 5% to 20%.

FLORICULTURE

Upon request

Contact distributor in your country for application guide

GARLIC

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 30 days after initial growth	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

GRAPE (vine)

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 450 g/ha	X
I	spraying ⇔ 10 days before blossoming	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 10 days after blossoming	♥
III	spraying ⇔ 10 days before appearance of color on the fruit 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%.

KOHLRABI

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil) or in the phase of 2–3 leaves	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

LUCERNE

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ after swath	♡

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

recommended⇔♡ *mandatory⇔♥*

MAIZE

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil)	♥
II	spraying ⇔ in the phase of 4 to 5 leaves	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

MEADOW GRASS

Dr. Dunja Gajić

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ after swath	♡

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

MEDLAR

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	spraying ⇔ in the phase of sprouting leaf buds	♥
II	spraying ⇔ before blossoming	♥
III	spraying ⇔ before appearance of the color	♡

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

MELON

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

OATS

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil)	♥
II	spraying ⇔ between tillering and stem elongation (jointing stage)	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

ONION

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 30 days after initial growth	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

PAPRIKA

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil) or in the phase of 2–5 leaves	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ after gathering	♡

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

PARSLEY

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 30 days after initial growth	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

recommended⇔♡ *mandatory⇔♥*

Dr. Dorica Gajić

PEA

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	seed ⇔ powder or submerge into solution or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

PEACH

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	spraying ⇔ before blossoming	♥
II	spraying ⇔ after blossoming	♥
III	spraying ⇔ 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%.

PEAR

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	spraying ⇔ in the phase of sprouting leaf buds	♥
II	spraying ⇔ before blossoming	♥
III	spraying ⇔ 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 ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	spraying ⇔ in the phase of sprouting leaf buds	♥
II	spraying ⇔ before blossoming	♥
III	spraying ⇔ before appearance of the color	♡

- 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 ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed (or submerge into solution) or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ before blossoming	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

RADISH

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 30 days after initial growth	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

RASPBERRY

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	spraying ⇔ at the beginning of vegetation (in spring) and submerge for 30 minutes the nursery plant before planting to the solution prepared for the second spraying	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ before blossoming and after gathering	♡

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

RICE

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ during blossoming	♥
III	spraying ⇔ after forming of ears	♡

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

recommended⇔♡ *mandatory⇔♥*

Dr. Dunja Gajić

RYE

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil)	♥
II	spraying ⇔ between tillering and stem elongation (jointing stage)	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

SALAD

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil) or in the phase of 2–3 leaves	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

SAVOY

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil) or in the phase of 2–3 leaves	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

– increased yield from 5% to 10%.

SOUR SHERRY

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	spraying ⇔ before blossoming	♥
II	spraying ⇔ after blossoming	♥
III	spraying ⇔ 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%

SOYBEAN

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 30 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil) or in the phase of 2–6 leaves	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 10 days before blossoming	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

– 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	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil) or in the phase of 2–3 leaves	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

STRAWBERRY

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	spraying ⇔ at the beginning of vegetation (in spring) and submerge for 30 minutes the nursery plant before planting to the solution prepared for the second spraying	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ before blossoming after gathering	♡

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

STRING BEAN

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

recommended⇔♡ *mandatory⇔♥*

SUGAR BEET

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 – 1.500 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed (300 g/ha) or spraying ⇔ (in the phase of 6 to 12 leaves)	♥
II	spraying ⇔ after "forming 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%.

SUGAR CANE

Dr. Dunja Gajić

Upon request!

Contact distributor in your country for application guide

SUNFLOWER

	HOW ⇔ 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	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage	♡

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

SWISS CHARD

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 30 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil) or in the phase of 2–3 leaves	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

TOBACCO

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 750 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed (300 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 ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

– increased yield from 5% to 20%.

TOMATO

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil) or in the phase of 2–5 leaves	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ after gathering	♡

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

WATERMELON

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before or after initial growth	♥
II	spraying ⇔ 3 to 7days upon transplantation	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

WHEAT

	HOW ⇔ WHEN ⇔ 300 g/ha	X
I	powder ⇔ seed or spraying ⇔ before initial growth (the soil)	♥
II	spraying ⇔ between tillering and stem elongation (jointing stage)	♥
III	spraying ⇔ simultaneously with application of other chemical protection preparations (half of the usual dosage)	♡

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

recommended⇔♡ *mandatory⇔♥*

Ltd. Belgrade, Kralja Milutina 26, tel: 381 (11) 268 26 64; 381 (11) 264 21 52, fax: 381 (11) 268 26 64, mob: 381 (64) 147 80 08
http://www.agrostemin.com e–mail: office@agrostemin.com

APPLICATION OF WATER SOLUTION

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 ^{O}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;*

I M P O R T A N T !

In order to apply properly and to achieve the complete effect of **AGROSTEMIN®**, 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=300g) 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®** 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 (♡) that, regardless the culture, the half of the usual dosage of **AGROSTEMIN®** 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®** 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)