







# RESISTANCE AGAINST PEDOCLIMATIC STRESS AND BETTER PHOTOSYNTHETIC ACTIVITY

Due to pedoclimatic stress, plants are weaker and susceptible to the pathogens attacks, thus resulting in a lower production.

Dynamic allows to overcome stress and improves yields both in terms of quality and quantity. The experimental tests show that Dynamic stimulates a major vegetative and roots growth even in pedoclimatic stress conditions. It also enhances a better photosynthetic activity thanks to carotenoids, increasing the content of chlorophyll.

# Experimental results

# Olive trees

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Species	Olea	Europea var. Carolea				
Experimental design   Fully			Fully	randomized blocks		
<b>Test duration</b> 190 days			ys			
Temperature 18-2		18-20-2	24 °C	Average temperature	21 °C	
Average relative humidity				53 %		
Substrati	u <b>m</b> a	agricultural soil medium-textured				
Applicati	i <b>on</b> f	foliar application (atomizer) 1-3-5 I/ha				
<b>Experimental treatments</b>			ents	Control; Dynamic		
Treatments comparison			on t	three: 03/05/21 - 14/07/21 - 01/10/21		

# Production per plant



FIG 1 - Production per plant in the different compared thesis.

### Production per hectare

	11,84 ton	12,42 ton	12,96 ton
10,13 ton		88	88
00			
CONTROL	DYNAMIC 1 I/ha	DYNAMIC 3 I/ha	DYNAMIC 5 I/ha

**FIG 2 -** Production per hectare in the different compared thesis.

The test proved that the use of Dynamic results in an increase of the average production per plant and per hectare. The GSP grows proportionally to the dose used. This shows that the formulation allows a better absorption of nutrients, optimizing the translocation of NPK fertilizers into the plants. For agronomic purposes the optimal dose is 3 I/ha.

# Experimental results

# Tomato crops

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Species	Solanum lycopersicum Tomato Var. Levante					
Experimental design   Fully randomized blocks						
Test dura	ation	4 settim	ane	:		
Temperature 21-23 °C						
Average relative humidity			dity	55,5 %		
Application fertigation						
<b>Experimental treatments</b> 5 biostimu				stimulant doses x 2 water stress = 10 compared treatments		
Treatments comparison three: 24			n t	ee: 24/02/21 - 03/03/21 - 10/03/21		
Main experimental treatment						
biostimulant application dose = 5 treatments compared						
<b>D1</b> Contr	·ol	<b>D6</b> 5 I/ha	D'	<mark>7</mark> 10 I/ha <mark>D8</mark> 15 I/ha <mark>D9</mark> 20 I/ha		
Experimental factorial treatment						

# Height

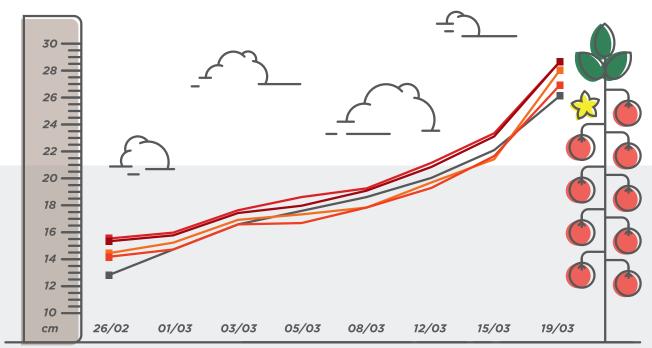


FIG 1 - Average plants height in compared treatments (biostimulant application dose).

The use of Dynamic influences the plants height according to the dosage. Higher doses result in an increased vegetal and roots growth, therefore a better absorption of nutrients.



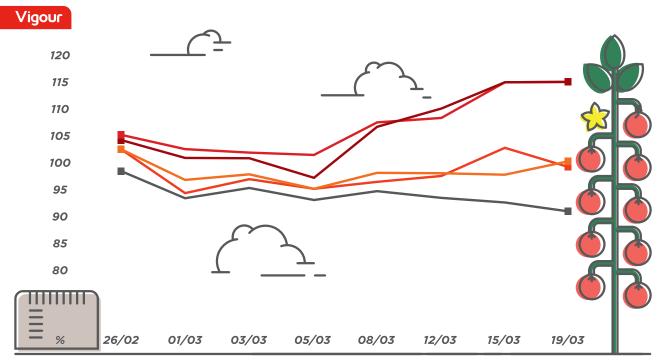


FIG 2 - Average plants vigour in compared treatments (biostimulant application dose).

Dynamic brings an increased plants vigour, according to the dosage. The plant shows maximum values of vigour with a dosages of 15 I/ ha. More vigorous plants are stronger against biotic and abiotic stress, achieving both a higher photosynthetic efficiency and an improved rooting activity.

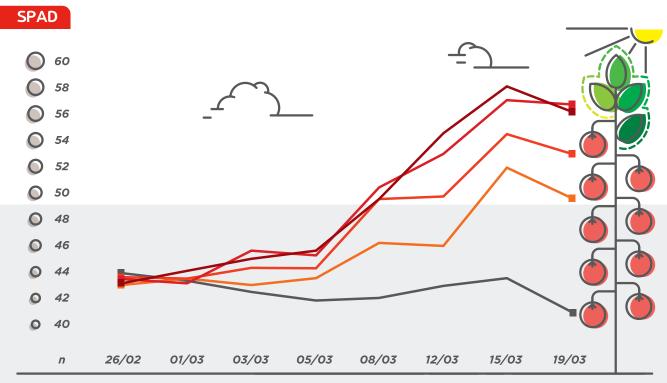


FIG 3 - SPAD in compared treatments (biostimulant application dose).

The values of SPAD prove the phytosanitary status of crops. Higher values suggest a better resistance against biotic and abiotic stress, with higher photosynthetic efficiency levels and bigger yields. SPAD values may increase proportionally to the dosage of Dynamic.

## **NDVI**

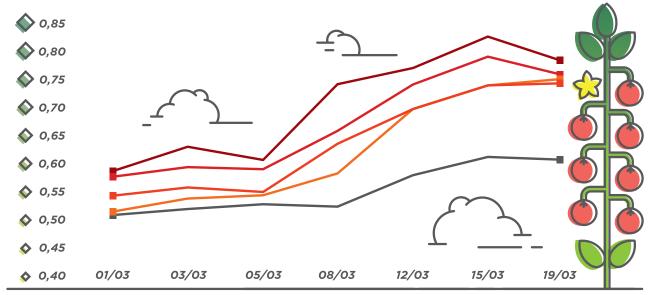


FIG 4 - NDVI in compared treatments (dose of biostimulant application).

The NDVI value shows if the plant is under stress conditions depending on the color of its vegetative part. Crops with a higher parameter are more vigorous and obtain bigger yields. NDVI values may increase pr

# Height with stress 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 26/02 01/03 03/03 05/03 08/03 12/03

**GRAFICO 5 -** Average plants height in compared treatments with water stress (DXW).

The use of Dynamic, even under water stress (W1: CIC 50 %), results in a higher crops growth compared with plants getting an 85% water capacity. Amino acids of plant origin give better health conditions also to those crops under stress. Dynamic shows remarkable results even at low supplied quantity. However, the best dosage of such biostimulant (with or without stress) is 15 l/ha, both for agronomic and economic reasons.

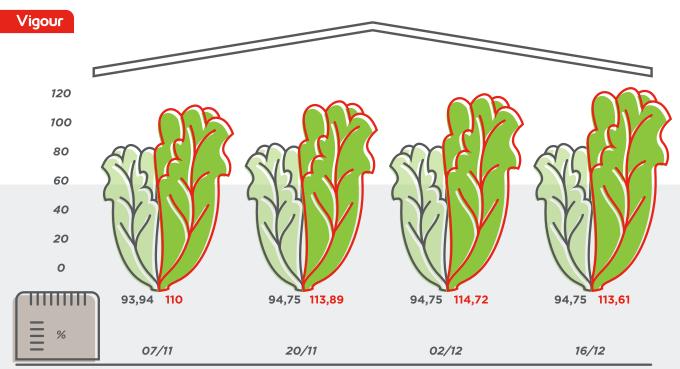
# Experimental results

# Lettuce in greenhouse

# **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

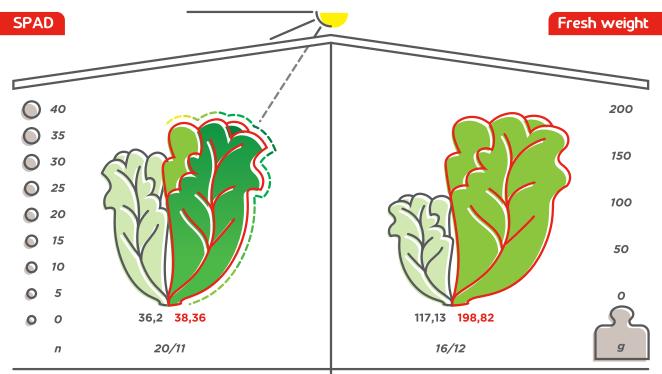


Species	Lac	Lactuga sativa var. Romana						
Experimental design		gn	Fully randomized block factorial					
Duration	<b>1</b> 62	days						
Temperature		4-31 °C		Averag	ge temperature	15 °C		
Relative humidity 30-95%								
Substratum 93,3% sar			sar	ndy / 3,2% clay / silt 3,5%				
Applicat	ation fertigation							
<b>Treatments comparison</b>			son	two: pre-transplanting 15/10/2020 and post-transplanting 5/11/2020				
Main experimental treatment								
2 biostimulant treatments Controllo (1) and Dynamic 10 I/ha (7)								
x 3 salinity levels S1			<b>S1</b>	S2 S3	= 0,48 dS/cm, 3 dS/cm, 5 dS/cm			
x 3 wate	x 3 water stress levels 11 12 13 = no stress / medium stress / high stress							



**FIG 1 -** Average vigour per experimental plot after 23/36/48 and 62 days from transplanting in the two compared

The use of Dynamic results in an increased plants vigour compared to the not treated ones. Such information confirms its biostimulant activity through a bigger production.

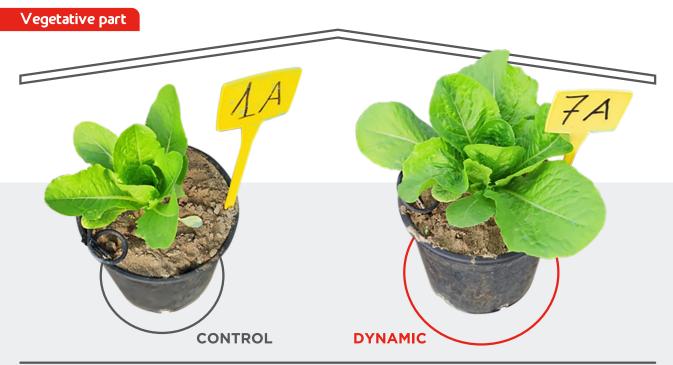


**FIG 2 -** Average SPAD after 36 days from transplanting in the two compared treatments.

Dynamic results in a higher chlorophyll content, thanks to the carotenoids increasing both photosynthetic efficiency and phytosanitary conditions.

**FIG 3 -** Average fresh weight after 36 days from transplanting in the two compared treatments.

Dynamic results in a remarkable increase in plants fresh weight, confirming its biostimulant action.



IMG 1 - Lettuce crops in the two compared treatments.

Roots fresh weight

0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
23,31 39,6
4,49 5,41

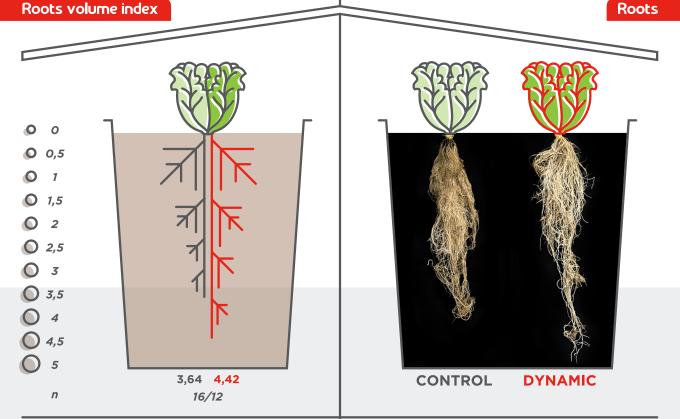
**FIG 4 -** Average roots fresh weight after 62 days from transplanting in the two compared treatments.

16/12

**FIG 5 -** Roots width after 62 days from transplanting in the two compared treatments.

cm

16/12

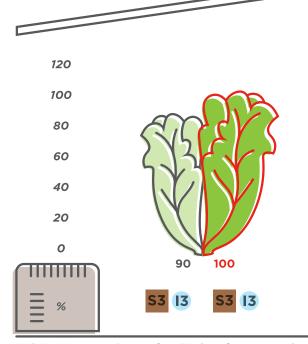


**FIG 6 -** Roots volume index between 1 and 5, after 62 days from transplanting in the two compared treatments.

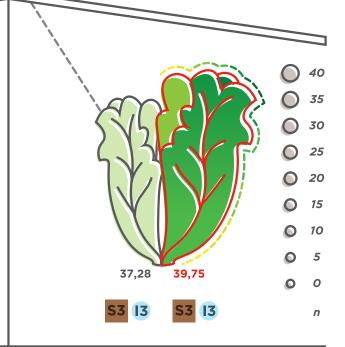
**IMG 2 -** Roots of lettuce crops in the two compared treatments under standard conditions.

The use of Dynamic results in increased fresh weight, width and root volume index, thanks to the bioactive substances which stimulate rooting. Plants with a more expanded and deeper root system have a stronger resistance against biotic and abiotic stress, exploring a wider portion of rhizosphere and better exploiting the elements applied with fertilization.

Vigour with stress SPAD with stress



**FIG 7 -** Average vigour after 27 days from transplanting in the two compared treatments with high electrical conductivity (5 ds/m and high stress).



**FIG 8 -** Average SPAD after 40 days from transplanting in the two compared treatments with high electrical conductivity (5 ds/m and high stress).

# Dry matter with stress

# Roots with stress

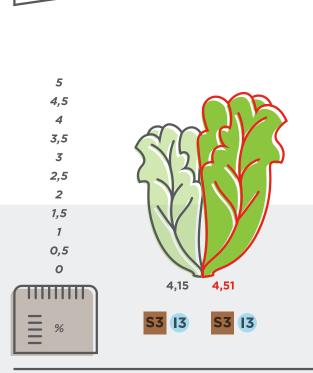
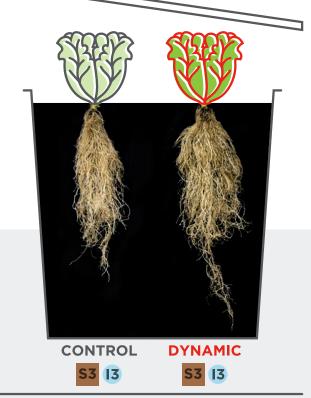
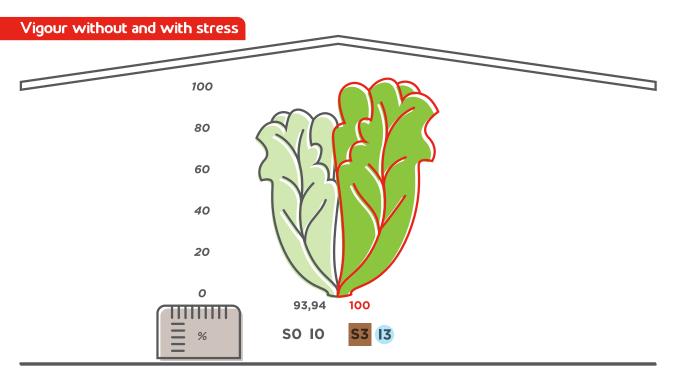


FIG 9 - Average dry matter after 62 days from transplanting in the two compared treatments with high electrical conductivity (5 ds/m and high stress).



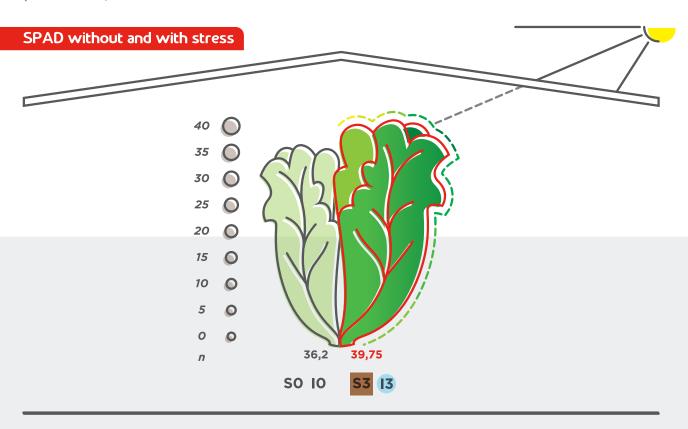
**IMG 3 -** Roots of lettuce crops in the two compared treatments under conditions of water and saline stress (5 ds/m and high stress).

Even under water and saline stress, the use of Dynamic proves better values of vigour, SPAD and dry matter compared to Control, thus resulting in an increase of production and photosynthetic efficiency.



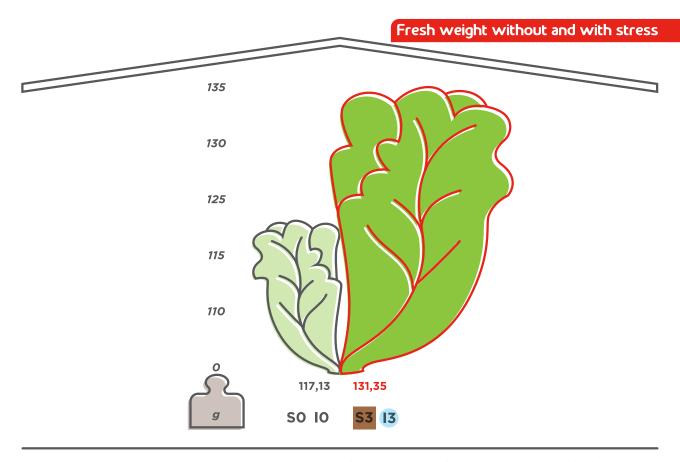
**FIG 10 -** Average vigour in the two compared treatments under standard conditions (SO and IO) and high electrical conductivity (5 ds/m and high stress).

Data proves that the use of Dynamic favours an increased vigour compared to the Control, even without any water and saline stress, thus bringing benefits for production, both under stress and in standard conditions.

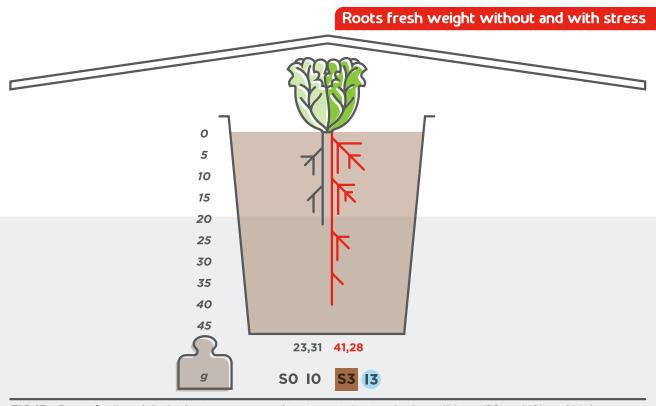


**FIG 11 -** SPAD in the two compared treatments under standard conditions (SO and IO) and high electrical conductivity (5 ds/m and high stress).

The SPAD value is higher with water and saline stress when we use Dynamic. This results in an improved photosynthetic efficiency.



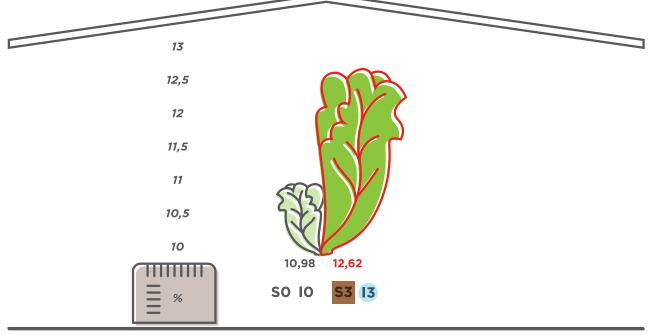
**FIG 12 -** Fresh weight in the two compared treatments under standard conditions (SO and IO) and high electrical conductivity (5 ds/m and high stress).



**FIG 13 -** Roots fresh weight in the two compared treatments in standard conditions (SO and IO) and high electrical conductivity (5 ds/m and high stress).

The use of Dynamic results in an increase of plants and roots fresh weight, both with water and saline stress and in standard conditions.

# Dry matter without and with stress



**FIG 14 -** Roots dry matter in the two compared treatments under standard conditions (SO and IO) and high electrical conductivity (5 ds/m and high stress).

Dynamic results in an increase of dry matter compared to the not treated Control, even with water and saline stress.





The above experimental tests prove that Dynamic brings the following important benefits to plants:

### - BIOSTIMULANT ACTIVITY

even at low application doses

### ANTISTRESS ACTIVITY

(highest yields with water stress, as well as a strong anti-stress effect in all thesis)

# - ROOTS DEVELOPMENT

(more abundant and resistant roots thanks to the increased dry matter)

# Legend

bottle

jerrycan

€ foliar application

ofertigation

BIO allowed in organic agriculture

RS RS technology