













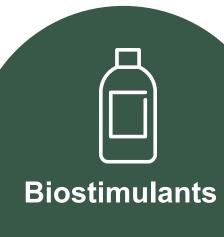
Agronomic management practices*



Crop Genetic Improvement-Breeding



Biotechnologies Gene editing



*Cropping systems, fertilizers, pest control, weed management, etc.



What are **Biostimulants?**

«A plant biostimulant shall be an EU fertilising product whose function is to stimulate plant nutrition processes independently of the product's nutrient content with the sole aim of improving one or more of the following characteristics of the plant or the plant rhizosphere: i) nutrient use efficiency, ii) tolerance to abiotic stress, iii) quality traits, or iv) availability of confined nutrients in the soil or rhizosphere»



nutrient Use Efficiency



tolerance to
Abiotic Stress



crop quality traits



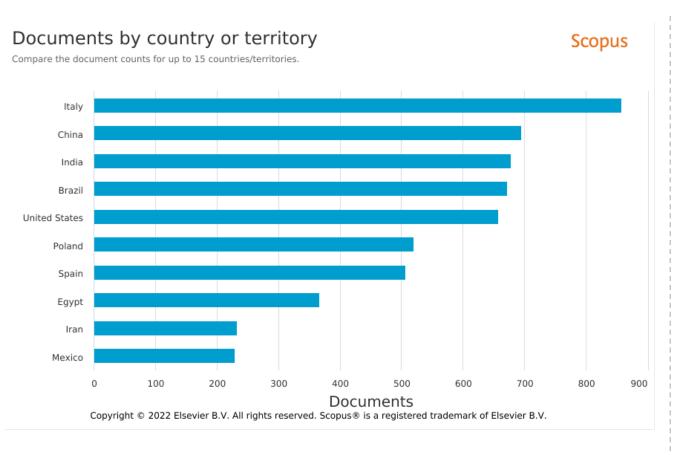
availability of **nutrients in the soil** or rhizosphere

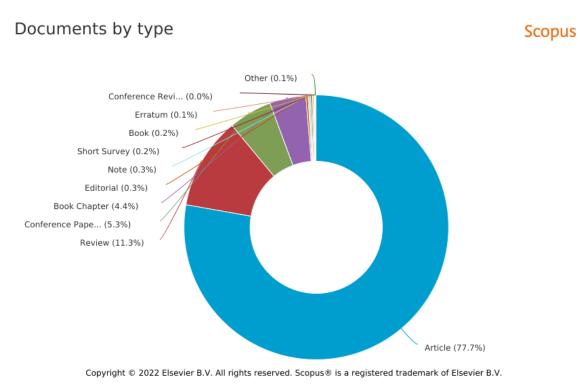
Biostimulants have no direct action against pests, and therefore do not fall within the regulatory framework of pesticides!



GLOBAL RESEARCH ON BIOSTIMULANTS | BIBLIOGRAPHY

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS USING THE WORD "BIOSTIMULANT" (Title, abstract, keywords)





Biostimulants provide Sustainable Outcomes



Water Quality increased uptake of applied or existing nutrients reduces potential for runoff



Water Use

greater yield from same or less water applied extends available supply for all uses



Soil quality

enhanced microbiome improves composition, organic content, and carbon sequestration



Carbon Emissions

increased plant uptake of applied or existing nutrients reduces N2O emissions



Food loss

improved quality increases harvest of marketable produce and grower profitability



Land Use

greater yield per acre reduces need to cultivate additional acres



Biostimulants application

Plant Health Soil

Nutrient use efficiency
Crop quality
Abiotic stress
Microelements deficiencies
Nutrient feeds
Biocontrol
Seed Treatment

Abiotic stress Crop quality Water Management

Water Care

Soil Health Nutrient use efficiency Crop quality Microelements chelates feeding Seed Treatment





GEAPOWER REDUCES THE COST OF TAKING A SOLUTION TO MARKET WHILE ENSURING CONSISTENT EFFICACY



DEEP KNOWLEDGE OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS AND RAW MATERIALS

 This enables Valagro to identify, characterize and preserve specific active ingredients that can achieve targeted physiological responses in plants





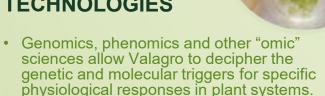
PROPRIETARY EXTRACTION PROCESSES



- Customized extraction processes help maintain the correct ratio of each ingredient in complex natural mixtures
- Fermentation development and Processing of extracts



ADVANCED SCREENING **AND INVESTIGATION TECHNOLOGIES**





Academic Partnerships



PROVIDE COMMERCIALLY **VIABLE SOLUTIONS**



- Extensive experience with field experiments
- Commercial function and research function are closely integrated
- Allows Valagro to fast-track product candidates with the best chance of attaining commercial viability





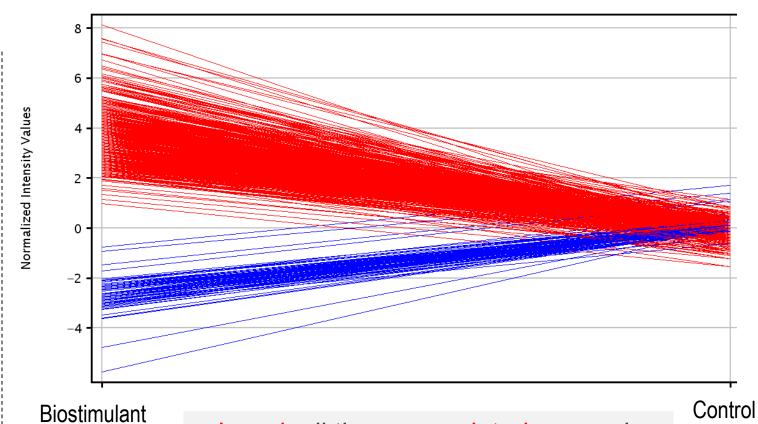


RESEARCH ON BIOSTIMULANTS - EXAMPLE: GENE CHIP ARRAY

	FUNCTION	MEGAFOL F
Н	STRESS wound	62
	STRESS anoxia	46
Г	STRESS biotic eFP	33
	STRESS anoxia	25
ot	STRESS salt eFP	18
	HORMONE ABA eFP	17
7	STRESS wound	16
	STRESS anoxia	14
	STRESS salt eFP	10
	METABOLISM	10
	STRESS cold wound eFP	8
ot	HORMONE ABA eFP	8
	STRESS cold eFP	8
re	STRESS osmotic eFP	7
ar	STRESS cold eFP	7
	HORMONE ABA eFP	7
Ν	STRESS drought	6
	STRESS wound eFP	5
	STRESS osmotic salt eFF	5
	STRESS osmotic eFP	5
	HORMONE ETHYLENE	5
	STRESS heat	5
3	STRESS cold wound eFP	5
	STRESS cold eFP	5
n	STRESS biotic	5
1]	STRESS anoxia	5
	HORMONE ETHYLENE	4
	STRESS osmotic eFP	4
	STRESS osmotic	4
	HORMONE ETHYLENE	4
	TRANSPORT	4
	HORMONE AUXIN	4
	METABOLISM	4
	HORMONE ABA eFP	4
alo	HORMONE ABA eFP	4
	HORMONE ABA eFP	4
L	HORMONE ABA eFP	4



Example: Megafol treatment induces several genes involved in abiotic stress response



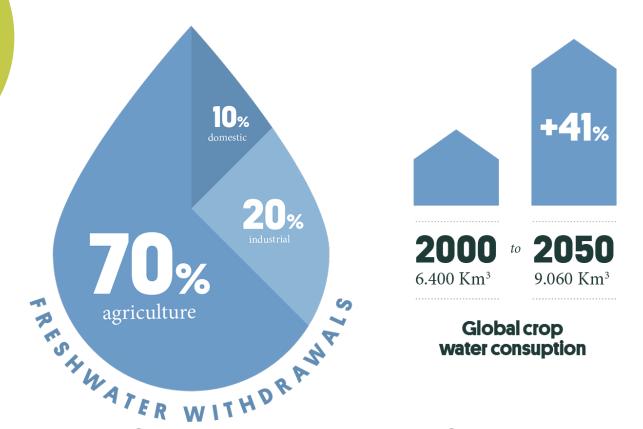
In red, all the up-regulated genes. In blue, the down-regulated genes after treatment with a biostimulant.





The SDG goals – Every Drop Counts

Case Study
Water
management

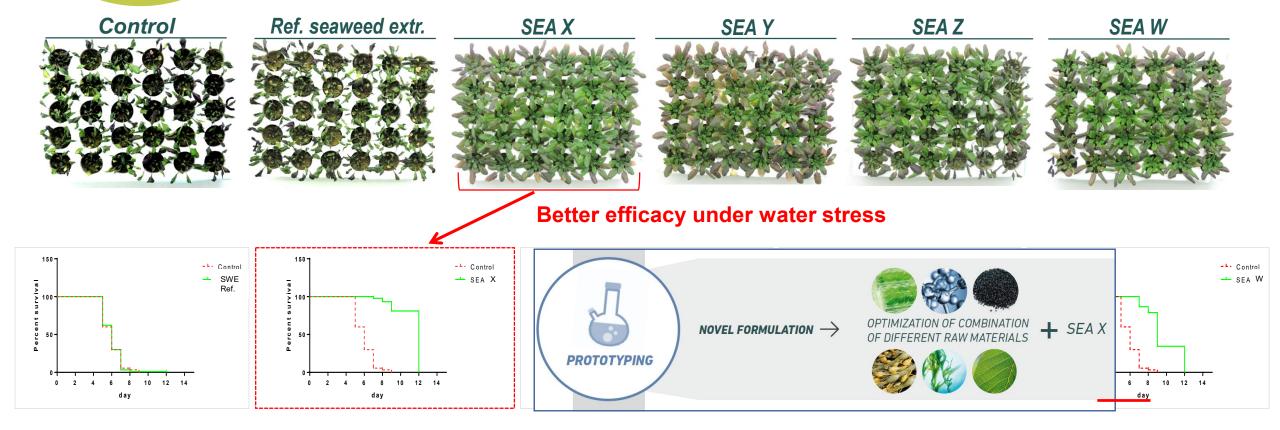


Agriculture faces the **challenge** of **ensuring global food security** by increasing yield **without increasing freshwater consumption**



Water management

In vivo bioassay by inducing water scarcity/drought in Arabidopsis and applying a set of new A. nodosum extracts (SEAX, SEA Y, etc.) obtained with different specific extraction processes:





Water management

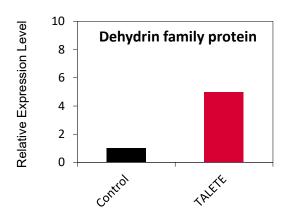


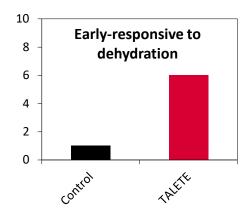
A. Induction of water responsive genes

Dehydrins and early responsive to dehydration genes (ERD) play several important roles:

- Increase water binding capacity;
- Provide stability to other proteins and macromolecules;
- Drive rapid change in the activity of cells depending on the presence, absence, and concentration of water.

TALETE induces several genes belonging to the dehydrin and ERD families

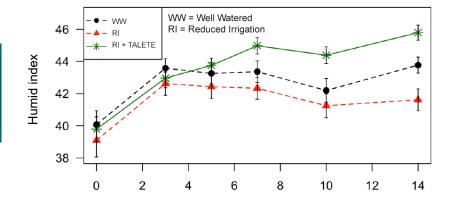




Phenomic analysis on tomato



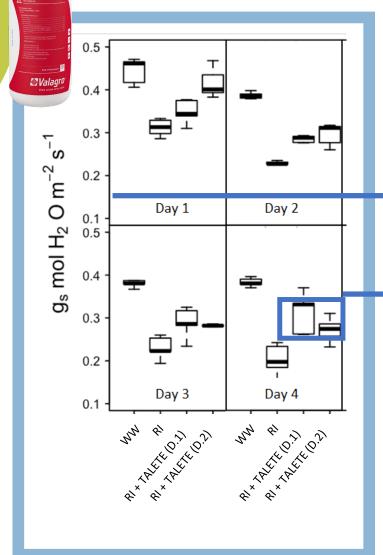
WATER CONTENT (humidity index)





Water management

TALETE



B. Increase in stomatal conductance

Drought stress takes place below stomatal conductance value 0.15.

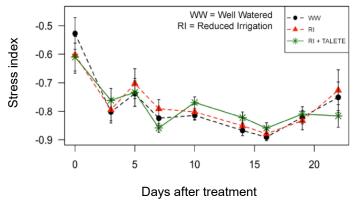
Here we are always above this value

(non-stressing condition)

TALETE increases/balances stomatal conductance in tomato in comparison with RI...

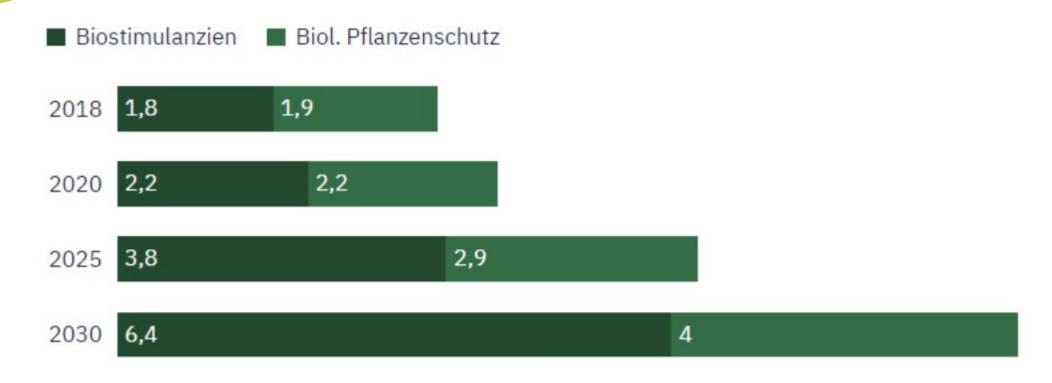
WW = Well Watered RI = Reduced Irrigation

Confirmed also by the «stress index», same for all experimental conditions





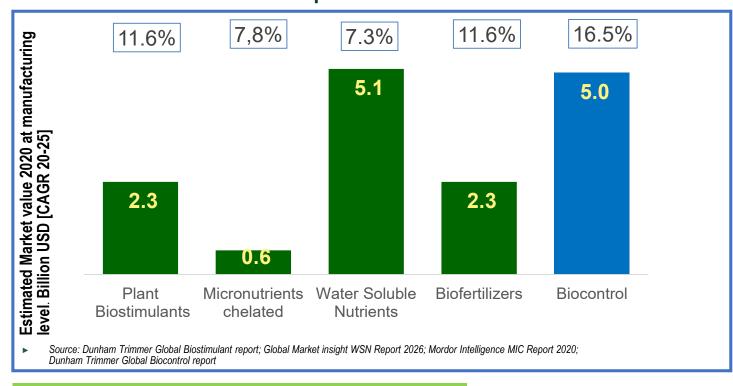
Market opportunity



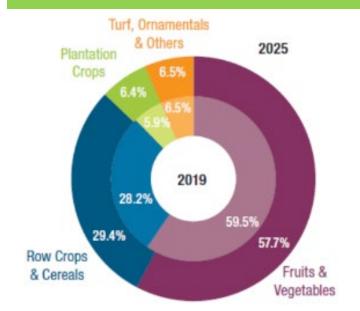
Grafik: ali; Quelle: SYT Marktschätzung / Syngenta; Daten herunterladen



MARKET TRENDS | MARKET SEGMENT OVERVIEW



CROP GROUP MARKET SHARE – GLOBAL PBS



MARKET VALUE (MIn USD) 2021-2025 BY REGION



The Global Biostimulants Market is projected to reach \$3,943 MN USD by 2025.

The **Row crops & Cereals** segment occupies more than a quarter of the market and will gradually increase its relative importance. **MICROBIAL PRODUCTS** offer great possibilities to penetrate this segment strongly. **New monitoring and application technologies** will support this trend.

Opportunities

- Nutrient use efficiency (NUE)
 - N high priority P priority
- Soil & Plant health
- Crop quality e.g. fruit color and size, protein content

Challenges

Adoption Scalability Quality Consistency Regulatory



Changing the shape of demand



Alternative proteins

Agriculture's impact on freshwater withdrawal could reduce by 7%-12%.



Food-sensing technologies for food safety, quality and traceability Reduce food waste by 5%-7%.



Nutrigenetics for personalized nutrition Reduce total global overweight population by 1%-2%.

Promoting value-chain linkages



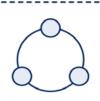
Mobile service delivery Increase farmer income by

3%-6% and reduce food loss by 2%-5%.



Big data and advanced analytics for insurance

Farmer income could increase by up to 2%.



Internet of things for real-time supply chain transparency and traceability Reduce food loss by 1%-4%.



Blockchain-enabled traceability Reduce food loss by 1%-2%.

Creating effective production systems



Precision agriculture for input and water-use optimization

Reduce agriculture's impact on water use by 2%-5%.



Microbiome technologies to enhance crop resilience

Increase farmer income by 2%-3% and reduce food loss by 1%-2%.



Off-grid renewable energy generation and storage for access to electricity

Increase farmer yields by 4%-7% and reduce agriculture's impact on freshwater withdrawal by 4%-8%.



Gene-editing for multitrait seed improvements

Increase farmer income by 1%-2%.



Biological-based crop protection and micronutrients for soil management

Increase yields by up to 1% and reduce agriculture's greenhousegas emissions by up to 1%.



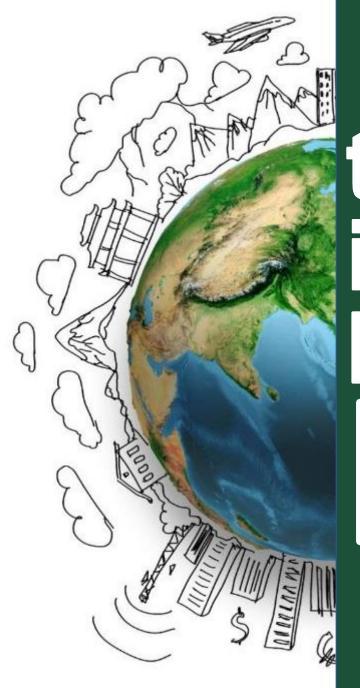
Good Science +

Innovations

make the

difference

there has never been more important time to embrace disruption in agriculture...



there is NO PLANet





WINTHE GLOBAL CHANGE TOGETHER

