

Soil surface

Roots of corn with NO SoySoap

Roots of corn sprayed with SoySoap

1 ft.

2 ft.

If soil moisture falls

this low, will your crop roots

grow deep enough to resist a drought?

Bigger, deeper roots is a consistent crop response to SoySoap, a new "nanotechnology" surfactant which farmers around the world are discovering. In dry seasons, farmers report that SoySoap-treated corn and soybeans outyield controls by 10 to 20 bu. per acre — or more.

Even in the Midwest's cool, wet 2009 season, SoySoap-treated soybeans averaged almost 2 bu. more, and corn yielded almost 4 bu. more in replicated weigh-wagon strip trials. Payback: about \$2 per \$1 of product cost.

Sprayed at 8 ounces per acre during the 2-leaf stage, SoySoap reduces surface tension of the nutrient solution circulating in plant xylem and phloem tubules. The crop naturally functions more efficiently:

1. Leaf sugars flow more easily to roots.
2. Extra root sugars and other exudates encourage growth of beneficial soil bacteria and mycorrhizae.
3. These organisms convert more nutrients to soluble form, stimulating root growth and yield.

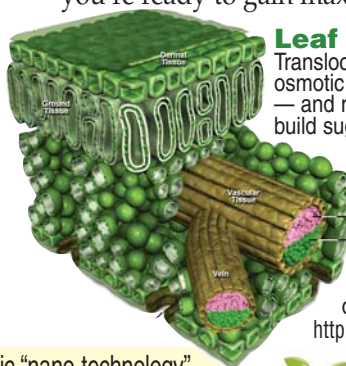
In a wet year, corn roots like those at left above are probably "good enough" for a decent yield. But in hot, dry spells, those thick, deep roots like those on the right

can keep crops growing, and adding to your yield.

In the Southeast and Southwest, SoySoap-treated crops have shown consistent yield gains over untreated crops in three successive seasons of weather stress.

Long-range weather cycles signal that 2010 could bring dry-weather stress to major regions of the Corn Belt. We're entering the "Dalton Cycle" of solar activity — and it's also a year following an El Niño event.

Important: Three years of research indicate that rooting response is best with early spraying. We encourage you to line up SoySoap supplies now, so you're ready to gain maximum benefits in 2010!



Leaf cross-section

Translocating nutrient solutions with lower osmotic pressure means greater efficiency — and more potential for photosynthesis to build sugars in crop leaves. Roots "exude" at least a fourth of the nutrients they receive from leaves.

Xylem (nutrients up to leaves)
Phloem (sugars down to roots)

To download a report on the origins of the roots above, visit this website: <http://www.biobased.us/TWD/2009trials.htm>

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