



Biobased USA PicoAg report in Vietnam improves the Bio-Efficiency and higher quality in rice production in the Mekong Delta province at Tien Giang Department of Science and Technology with multi-year testing 2006-2008.

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All Trails were conducted by Deputy Director of the Department of Science and Technology Tien Giang all crops **without assistance from Biobased USA.**

PicoAg the nutrients are sprayed on plant leaves and can also use seed treatment to stimulate germination. This is the application of nutrients on production techniques by tech (nanotechnology) based on the growth and development of rice. Especially PicoAg be used in conjunction with pesticides are very profitable for farmers to protect and improve crop yields.

PicoAg is produced from plant products include: corn, grain, potatoes, coconut, fatty acids, peptides, nucleotides, and polysaccharides. Due to the extremely small size structure (6 angstrom sized) allows PicoAg quickly penetrate plant cells and helps to increase chlorophyll and sugar production during photosynthesis to reduce nitrogen needs. The result is a stronger plant growth, disease resistance, flowering and up to 30 day earlier fruit ripening earlier. Effects of PicoAg cleaners also reduce the damage caused to crops by preventing sheath, blight and blast disease development.

PicoAg produced by Biobased USA for a number of countries has been using rice yield increased by 20%-45% contributing to improving the lives reducing poverty and hunger for farmers with a premium grade rice.

In Tien Giang Biobased USA PicoAg provided to test Extension Center in rice, gives results far exceeding expectations in spring 2007 and winter 2007-2008 are as follows:

- 1 The purpose was to determine the impact of PicoAg and effective dose using a yield rice varieties commonly grown in Tien Giang.**
- 2 Tested on a large scale through the seasons and the different areas of Tien Giang.**
- 3 Determine the effects of PicoAg reducing year after year production damage caused to crops by triple cropping rice for over 50 years and prevent sheath, blight and blast disease, etc. development.**

3 Content:

Location of development, soils and crops:

TT	Seasonal	Type of land	Rice varieties	Location
1	Winter-Spring 2006-2007	Freshwater sediment	Jasmine 85	H. Cai
		Light alum	VD20, USD95-20	H. Go Cong Tay
2	Early summer collection 2007	Freshwater sediment	OM3536	H. Cai
	Summer season collection	Light alum	VD20	H. Go Cong Tay
			OM3536	Go Cong Dong H.
3	Winter-Spring 2007-2008	Freshwater sediment	IR50404 Jasmine85	H. Cai Lay H. Cai
		Alum	USD 95-20	Tan Phuoc H.

Location:

As American Affairs PROCESS- H. Cai

Phu Cuong H. Cai Lay

Nhi- H. Cong Binh Tay

H. Tan Thanh Cong Dong

H. Tan Tan Phuoc Hoa hand- Household and trialist area:

The PicoAg experiment was carried out over the 2006-2007 winter-spring season, summer-collection of early 2007, the summer season of 2007 and the autumn-winter 2007-spring 2008 test area 16 ha. - The fertilizer each season:

TT	Seasonal	Land	Fertilizer formula
1	Spring	Alluvial sweet (Cai Nha Be, Cai L whoa) Light Alum (GoCongDong, Go Cong Tay) Alum virgin (Tan Phuoc)	90N-46p ₂ O ₅ -60K ₂ O 110N-60P ₂ O ₅ -40K ₂ O 90N-60P ₂ O ₅ -50K ₂ O
2	Early summer collection	Fresh sediment (Fish Raft, Catamaran)	100N-46p ₂ O ₅ -60K ₂ O
3	Summer season collection	Light alum (Go Cong Dong, Go Cong Tay)	100N-60P ₂ O ₅ -40K ₂ O

Every time injection of 0.8 l / ha dose of 3.2 l / ha for the seed throughout the growing period 95-100 days (VD20, Jasmine 85, USD 95-20);the same time less than 90 days growth PicoAg use 2.4 l / ha (OM3536) for the 2006-2007 winter-spring season and the summer- fall of 2007. Same time of 85-90 days spray 3 times in the growth period: 18 days after sowing (NSS), 38-40 and 60-65 NSS NSS; Just had growing period 95-100 days spraying 4 times: 20 NSS, NSS 40th and NSS 70-75.

Winter-Spring 2007-2008, PicoAg was used on the same IR 50404, just like Jasmine and USD 95-20 have reduced total nitrogen / services 20%, 30% and 3 sprays / season.

Monitoring indicators:

Observe first, then spray on the leaves of color sprays, pest development, flowering time compared with untreated PicoAg. Counting the number of shoots / m², number of seeds / panicles and yield.

4 Experimental results:

East-spring rice crop 2006- 2007: Experiments in 3 varieties: Jasmine 85 (soft alluvial soil), VD20 and USD 95- 20 (soil acidification) sprays to 4, the dose of 3.2 l / ha. Yield Increase compared to control: 512kg / ha, 541kg / ha, 1.412kg / ha, rice prices are at 3.250d / kg, the highest rate of households 2.961.700d / ha (after deducting the cost of nutrients and spray).

Summer-collected early in 2007: Together seasonal conditions, the OM 3536 and the rice is soft alluvial soil, spray PicoAg 3 times in the growth period: 18 NSS, NSS 40 NSS and 65. Yield increase over the control of the 3 trials was 26.03% households, 31.85% and 45.19%. With rice prices 3.250d / kg increased the highest income of households is testing 4. 731.900 d / ha.

Summer-Autumn 2007 season:

With the NPK fertilizer varieties 100N- 60 P2O5- 40K2O VD20 slightly alkaline soil (Go Cong Tay) with 4 sprays: 20, 40, 60 and 75 NSS, the yield on the 2 households increased testing is 1t / ha and 1,16t / ha. With rice prices VND 3,600 / kg additional farm rates 1.979.200d / ha and 2.555.200d / ha.

H. Go Cong Dong , the impact of PicoAg at doses of 2.4 l / ha over the growth period: 20, 40 and 65 NSS, the yield on the 4 OM3536 households increased from 0 trials, 5 1,59t / ha (12,5-45.43%). With rice prices 2.750d / ha households are rates highest 3.156.900d add / ha.

Winter-Spring 2007- 2008:

Soft alluvial soil of H. Cai Lay: Just IR50404 and 3 sprays PicoAg 10-14% yield increase compared to control. Specifically, the two households increased testing capacity 1t / ha and 1,12t / ha. Especially households with the highest productivity increased by 30% tested fertilizer for crop. With rice prices 4.150d / kg households are rates highest 4.014.920d add / ha.

Soft alluvial soil of H. Cai: Like rice and 3 sprays Jasmine85 PicoAg 10.08% yield increase. With rice prices 5.250d / kg households more interest is 3.062.520d / ha.

Alkaline soil newly forest cleared H. Tan Phuoc: VND95-20 rice varieties and 3 sprays fertilizer on the yield 90N- 60P2O5-50K2O increased to 20% equivalent to 1,32t / ha. With rice prices 4. 950d / kg households an additional rate 5.578.190d / ha.

The effect of fertilizer decreased by 20%, 30% associated with unrealized PicoAg usefull in this experiment when conditions should be studied further.

Biobased USA did not recommend fertilizer reduction unless soil test required.

But no adequate test conditions on each leg of each crop land, but over the test results Extension Center, go to the following comment:

1 PicoAg impact on the budding effective, increasing the number of cotton / m² and number of seeds / panicles.

In addition, rice plants were sprayed PicoAg in the healthy growth and development of shoots, leaves straight, not dark green, leaves little or no leg to see gold at War era sculpted, well-developed roots, root hairs much faster flowering fields controlled 2-3 days.

2 The effect of different PicoAg in every season and every foot of land:

† 2006-2007 winter-spring seasons on soft alluvial soil salinization and increased yield compared to control in 3 households is testing 521kg / ha, 541kg / ha, 1.412kg / ha, the highest farm profit 2,961 more .700d / ha.

† Summer 2007 collection:

Soft alluvial soil, spray PicoAg 3 times (4 is better) in the growth period: 8

NSS, NSS 40 NSS and 65. Yield increased compared to control in 3 households is testing 1.455kg / ha, 1.570kg / ha and 1.830kg / ha, equivalent to 26.03%, 31.85% and 45.19%.

Increased incomes of participating households highest test is 4.731.900d / ha.

Soil acidification:

On the Go Cong Tay H. rice yields increased by 992kg / ha and 1.164kg / ha, equivalent to 24.04% and 30.05%. 1.979.200d farmers more profit / ha and 2.555.200d / ha.

On the Go Cong Dong H. rice yields increased from 500-1.592kg / ha, equivalent to 45.43% 12,50-. Farmers add the highest rate 3.156.900d / ha.

† 2007-2008 winter-spring seasons:

On the soft alluvial soil PicoAg use with 3 sprays can help increase productivity 742- 1.100kg / ha equivalent to 10 to 14% and add the highest rate of households 4.014.920d / ha. But efficiency can be higher if combined with PicoAg soaked seeds.

PicoAg On newly forest cleared alkaline soil compared to control yield increased from 1.03 - 1.32t / ha equivalent to 15.61 to 20%, increased income of farmers -5.578.190d 4.81299 million / ha.

3 PicoAg effect on rice plants, helping increase yield from 0,5-1t / ha of summer-autumn crop, but in the winter-spring season especially for newly cleared forest lands alum increases yield from 1,03-1,32t / ha.

4 Responses pest PicoAg use low ratio: dry La- neck cotton blast, Rhizoctonia solani disease: no PicoAg rate of 20%, with PicoAg only 3 -5%.

From the above experimental findings are soaked rice with 2% PicoAg rate not only increases yield but also for rice disease resistance blast blight and sheath.

Thus, for rice contributes nutrients brought PicoAg highly effective, not only increase productivity but also reduce the rate of pest convincing.

Biobased USA commented that testing PicoAg on several apple, peach, Citrus and

mango and tripled yields with massive flower sets on fruit trees orchards and vegetable crops as well. Comment originally brought positive results.

Hope nutrients are manufactured using advanced technology this will become an effective tool for supporting farmers in Tien Giang Mekong Delta in particular and more generally good harvest; facilitate further enhance the lives of farmers, firstly the majority of the farmers had been unfaithful with rice.

Biobased USA made these same claims and PicoAg yields increases for rice production in Thailand, India, China, Philippines, Texas A&M USA and Ecuador.

In subsequent news releases you will see that Tien Giang application refinement has been able to increase production from 1 mt / ha to 1.2 mt / ha, 1.5 mt/ ha and 1.9 mt /ha additional rice per hectare at grade 1.

Subsequent Vietnam News Reports

2010 News: After 4 years 2006-2008 of experiments and production using foliar PicoAg rice and crops in the provinces of the Mekong Delta, Central Highlands, Central and Northern, foliar PicoAg has brought remarkable results, particularly especially limiting pests and increase yields of crops from 25% to 40%, helped farmers to limit costs, improve quality and productivity of rice and other vegetable crops other.

Tien Giang 2009: PicoAg yield increased from 0.8 to 1.9 tonnes / ha / crop According to Truong Thanh Phong, general director of Vietnam Southern Food Company who exports over 300,000 tons rice worldwide starting in 2007 PicoAg test substances on rice all 3 seasons: winter - spring, summer - autumn and autumn - winter will give good results in improving rice yield. In particular, the winter-spring rice increased by only 800 kg / ha, but for the summer-autumn and autumn-winter for unexpected results, an increase of 1.5 tons / ha, even 1.9 tonnes / ha. Currently testing late winter-spring period 2007-2008, to be published later industry and popular if truly effective and stable. PicoAg advantage of the high-yield, soil improvement (very important factor) and does not pollute the environment. Not only effective on rice, PicoAg also effective on pepper plants and other industrial plants. If nothing changes, summer-autumn crop in 2008 the Ministry of Agriculture - Rural Development will be officially published extensively on the use of this substance. Corporation Southern Food will venture Soysoap / Nutragreen in Vietnam to provide for her children PicoAg rice, fruit trees, crops at prices below import prices. Mr. Truong Thanh Phong interviewed by Vietnam Economy spoke of no other worldwide agri- chem company other than the American PicoAg for increased yield and lower production costs.

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Vietnam's rice price now equal to Thailand's: Vietfood

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Truong Thanh Phong, Chairman of the Vietnam Food Association (Vietfood), said that Vietnam's rice price was now equal to Thailand's.

There is conflicting information about rice export regulations. What is the true information about rice exports towards the year's end?

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development MARD has officially announced that it did not release any document that ordered companies to stop exporting rice until the end of the year.

By the end of September, 3.7 million tonnes of rice had been exported.

In fact, as per the instruction from the government, at the end of July, MARD and the Ministry of Industry and Trade agreed to tell Vietfood to ask its members to halt signing more contracts for rice exports in 2007. As for the signed contracts, exporters will deliver as agreed upon.

However, deliveries have been slowed down due to difficulties in chartering ships and higher transportation fees. By the end of August, Vietnamese exporters had delivered 3.59 million tonnes, and by the end of September, some 3.7 million tonnes of rice had been exported.

According to MARD, the southern region can reap 20.7 million tonnes of paddy this year, an increase of 700,000 tonnes over 2006. Earlier this year, the government planned to export 4.5 million tonnes of rice in 2007. However, in mid July, officials said that the targeted export volume should be lowered to 4 million tonnes in order to ensure food security. The government, after a lot of surveys, decided upon the export volume of 4.4 million tonnes of rice for this year.

How about the profit of farmers and exporters with the prices of materials continuing to escalate in the world's market?

In 2006, Vietnam exported 5.1mil tonnes of rice, reaping \$1.154mil, making rice export turnover exceed the US\$1 billion threshold, once again after several years of falling down. In the first eight months of 2007, Vietnam exported 3.6mil tonnes, and the export turnover has already exceeded the sum for 2006 as a whole.

Vietfood is happy to announce that now, Vietnam's rice price, for the first time in some time, is equal to Thailand's. Previously, Vietnam's rice went for a better price than Thailand's. In recent years, Vietnam's rice has always been US\$30-40/tonne cheaper than Thailand's. Most recently, when joining the bids for exporting 15,000 tonnes of rice to the Philippines, Vietnam's rice was valued at US\$313/tonne, while Thailand's at US\$305/tonne only.

Vietnam's rice export price is US\$293/tonne on average, an increase of US\$42/tonnes over last year. The production cost for one kilogramme of paddy now is VND1,600, higher than the VND1,100/kg level of the previous two years.

The merchandise paddy price of the winter-spring crop was VND3,000/kg in previous years, while it is now VND3,400/kg, which brings more profit to farmers. In general, exporters face a lot of difficulties due to higher shipping fees.

What do you think about rice exports in 2008 as the prices of farm produce are forecast to keep escalating?

A bright picture of rice exports has been forecast for 2008. There is no need to worry about markets as the demand is very high. What we have to do is to focus on production. The Ministry of Industry and Trade has forecast the total turnover of US\$1.4 billion for 2008.

Foreign partners are now ordering Jasmine rice in large quantities. Exporters exported Jasmine at US\$340/tonne recently.

What do we do to lower production costs and raise yield capacity?

We found out from a visit to Hong Kong that Nutragreen is being used in the US and countries which have modern agriculture. We have imported Nutragreen already and have used it in several areas in Tien Giang province. The paddy fields which were sprayed with Nutragreen provided 800-900/kg for the winter-spring crop, and 1tonne/ha for the summer-autumn crop. We had working sessions with a foreign partner and the partner is ready to transfer technology. The Vietnam Food Corporation is going to hold a conference to examine the effects of Nutragreen in Vietnamese fields. If MARD approves the use of this substance, we will use it on a large scale.