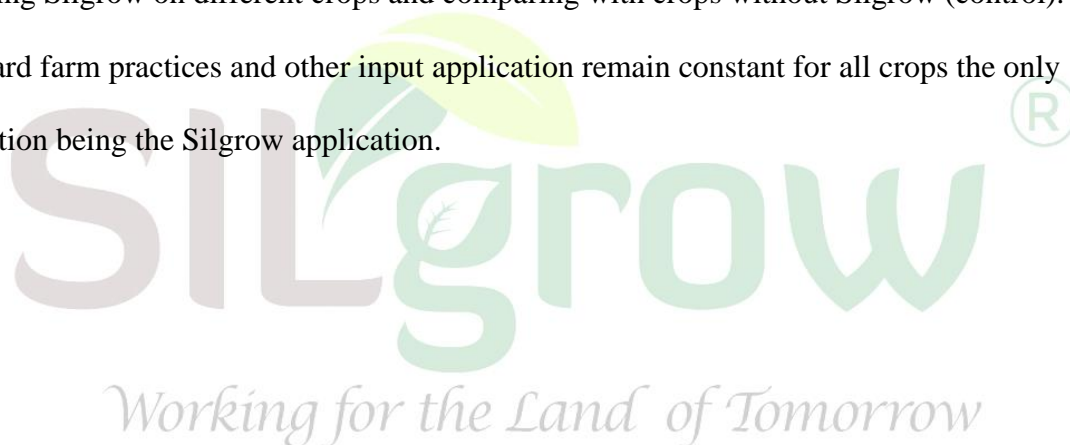




SILGROW APPLICATION REPORT

Land clearing and seedbed preparation at the Muthaiga SILgrow farm commenced on Friday 14th October 2022. The main aim of setting up the demonstration farm was to assess the effect of applying Silgrow on different crops and comparing with crops without Silgrow (control). The standard farm practices and other input application remain constant for all crops the only exception being the Silgrow application.



Land & Seedbed Preparation



LIST OF CROPS GROWN IN THE SILGROW FARM.

SEEDS	SEEDLINGS
1. Coriander	1.Spinach
2. French beans	2.Cayenne pepper
3. Beetroot	3.Bulb Onions
4. Red onions	4.Red & Green Cabbage
5. Carrot	5.Capsicum
6. Habanero Pepper	6.Lettuce
7. Beans	
8. Leek	
9. Texas Grano Onions	
10. Watermelon	
11. White Radish	



First Application

***Half of all the planted varieties will be treated with Silgrow and the other half left as Control for comparison.**

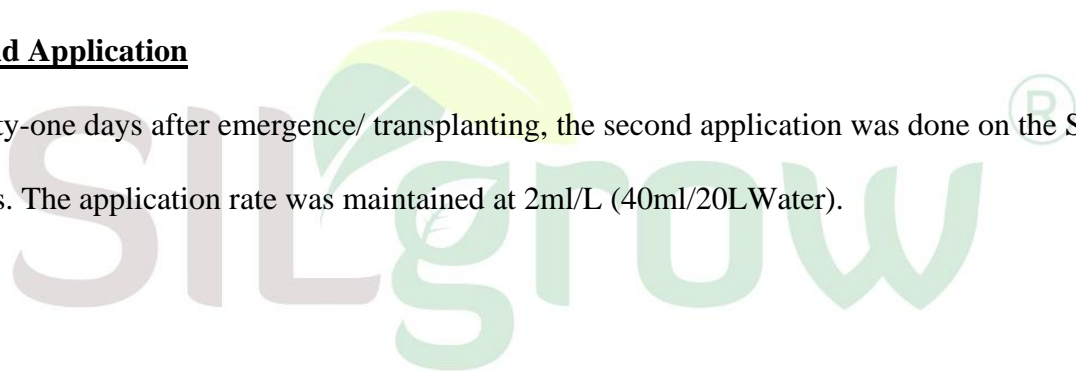
Silgrow Application was done at a rate of 2ml/Liter (40ml/20Litre Knapsack)

The first Silgrow application was done before planting/transplanting on half of each crop. For the seeds growing on the seedbeds application was done on half of the seedbed portion which was marked.

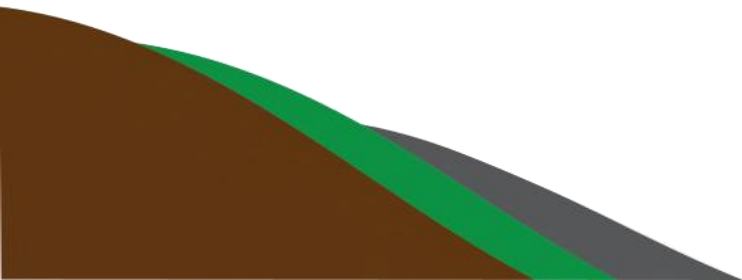
On the seedlings the first application was done on the foliage and soil before transplanting.

Second Application

Twenty-one days after emergence/ transplanting, the second application was done on the Silgrow blocks. The application rate was maintained at 2ml/L (40ml/20L Water).



Working for the Land of Tomorrow



CROPS @21 DAYS

1. Spinach

Silgrow



Control





The spinach at 21 days have started showing a difference in canopy formation and foliage appearance. The vegetative growth of the spinach with Silgrow is more vibrant; the spinach producing leaves with a bigger surface area compared to the control. The lushness on SILgrow rows is also more pronounced compared to the control side. More assessment on resilience to extreme weather, pests and other factors will continue to be monitored.

NOTE: There was an infestation by crickets and other sucking insects hence the holes on the spinach leaves. The morning dew was also causing stress on the crop but the crop was sprayed with Emerald and Absolute to control the infestation and environmental stress.



Spinach after application.



2. Cabbage (Red and Green)

Control	Silgrow
 A photograph showing several small, young cabbage plants growing in a field of reddish-brown soil. The plants are sparse and appear somewhat stunted or less developed compared to the Silgrow group.	 A photograph showing several young cabbage plants in a field of reddish-brown soil. These plants appear more robust and have more developed foliage compared to the control group.

At 21 days after transplant there is a notable difference between SILgrow and the control.

SILgrow rows had better foliage formation with more vibrant growth in comparison. With a growth cycle of up to 90 days, more factors will be assessed as the cabbage heads start to form up to the yield and yield attributes.

3. Coriander

Control	Silgrow
 A photograph showing several rows of young coriander plants in a field. The plants are sparse and appear somewhat stunted, with dark brown soil visible between the rows.	 A photograph showing several rows of young coriander plants in a field. The plants are much denser and greener than the control group, with a more uniform canopy formation.

Working for the Land of Tomorrow

During the second application the coriander had a significant difference in emergence. The Silgrow rows were greener, healthier and had a better canopy formation compared to the control rows. During the 3rd Application, roots analysis will be done.

4. Beetroot

Control	Silgrow
 A photograph showing several rows of young beetroot plants in a garden bed. The plants are small, with green leaves and reddish stems, growing in dark brown soil. The rows are spaced out, and the plants appear healthy.	 A photograph showing several rows of young beetroot plants in a garden bed. The plants are small, with green leaves and reddish stems, growing in dark brown soil. The rows are spaced out, and the plants appear healthy.
Control - Carrots	Silgrow
 A photograph showing several rows of young carrot seedlings in a garden bed. The seedlings are small, with green leaves, growing in dark brown soil. The rows are spaced out, and the seedlings appear healthy.	 A photograph showing several rows of young carrot seedlings in a garden bed. The seedlings are small, with green leaves, growing in dark brown soil. The rows are spaced out, and the seedlings appear healthy.
Lettuce – Control	



OVERALL OBSERVATIONS

NOTE: The seeds were planted at the same time

The overall observations made from the crops above was accelerated growth from emergence, significant difference in appearance; with the Silgrow the crops had broader leaves, more vigor and accelerated growth. The germination rate and uniformity on SILgrow rows was also higher compared to the controls.

Other Crops that have been planted are still at emergence stage and assessment will be done once well established.