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Plant Growth BOOSTER

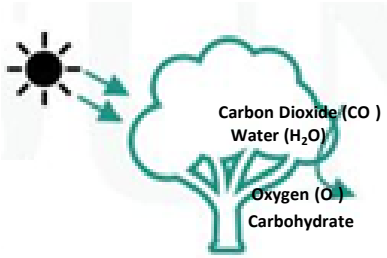
PHOTOSYNTHESIS PROMOTER

Jion Inc.

contents

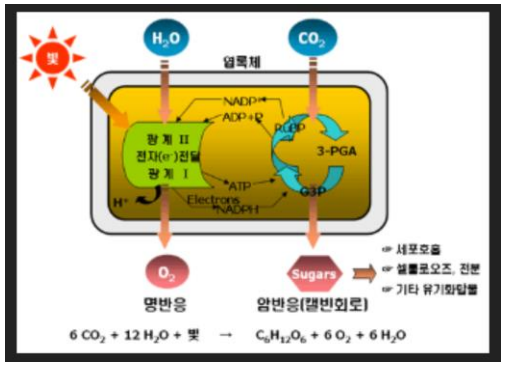
Maximize agricultural production

What are photosynthetic plant growth BOOSTER?



- Photosynthetic plant growth BOOSTER is a foliar fertilizer that promotes growth by utilizing sunlight and increasing photosynthetic efficiency.
- Photosynthesis can be maximized not only in sunlight, but also in visible light or in the absence of light.
- Photosynthesis = the process of using sunlight to turn water and carbon dioxide into organic matter. As photosynthesis occurs, plants grow.

Plant growth BOOSTER act like chlorophyll, which is used in plant photosynthesis.



- Plant growth BOOSTER produce H+ and e-, which are necessary for the photosynthesis process, which occurs not only in sunlight but also in the wavelength range of falling light, such as electric lights or moonlight.
- It acts like chlorophyll, which is used in plant photosynthesis. (Light reaction and Calvin cycle)

Not hormones, DNA sanctions, or pesticides.

- Plant growth promoters are not harmful substances such as artificial hormones, DNA sanctions, or pesticides. It aids in growth reactions through photosynthesis, which helps plants promote natural growth to the maximum extent possible.

Patent and fertilizer registration permit

- This product is a product that has been approved and certified by fertilizer registration.

usage

Dilution ratio	Purpose	Plants
• 1:100(1:500) • 1:2000	• For greenhouses. For domestic use (for flowers, trees) • For outdoor outdoor use	• All crops that require photosynthesis

The plant growth BOOSTER is diluted with water and sprayed evenly on the front and back of the leaves in appropriate proportions.
(Dilute plant growth BOOSTER in water)

Recommended Spraying Time for Plant Growth BOOSTER

(Generally recommended for early and enlargement period(Build-up) use)

Pepper, bell pepper, paprika
Primary: Within 1 week after transplantation
Second: Spray at intervals of 20~30 days after the first spray

Lettuce, spinach, crown daisy, radish, green onion
Spray when the leaves sproutize (even after cutting) or once every 1~2 weeks (3 times recommended).

Chinese cabbage, cabbage
1st: When there are 4~5 leaves
2nd:When there are 10~15 leaves
3rd place: Just before the build-up

Watermelon, Oriental Melon, ,Melon
1st: Within 1 week of transplantation
2nd place: when the plant has grown to half the depth of the furrow
3rd place: when the plant has grown to the top of the furrow

Radish, potato, sweet potato, carrot
Within 1 week of transplantation
Additional spraying: spraying every 2-3 weeks (2~3 times)

Rice, barley, wheat, beans, grains, rice, barley, wheat, beans, grains
1st:When the leaves turn green
2nd: Before and after boot steps

Plant Growth BOOSTER

Apple, peach, persimmon, pear
1st:When the flowers wither
Secondary: When entering the enlargement (thickening) phase
Additional Spraying: Every 2-3 weeks (1~2 times)

Japanese apricots, dates, apricots, plums, cherries, quince
1st:When the flowers wither
Secondary: When entering the enlargement (thickening) phase

Tomatoes, cherry tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, zucchini
1st: When entering the enlargement (thickening) phase
Second: spray at intervals of 2 weeks after the first.
Additional spraying: Spraying every 2-3 weeks (1~2 times)

strawberry
1st : Spray within 1 week after transplantation
Second: spray at intervals of 2 months after the first.
After: Spray every 1 month

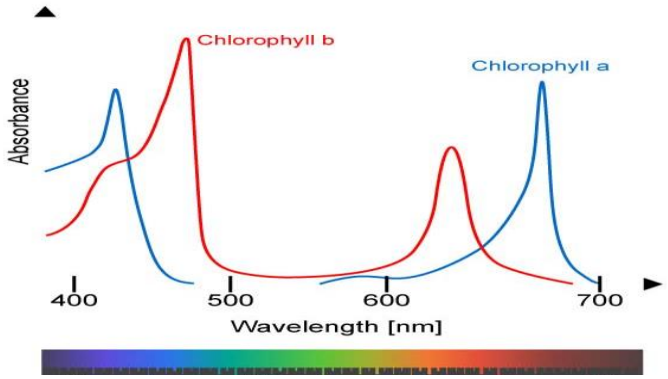
grape
1st:Before flowering time
Secondary: When entering the enlargement (thickening) phase
After: After harvest (for continuous harvesting)

Flowers (Flowers), Landscaping, Lawn
Spray 1~2 times during the entire growing season.

*Note: However, this application time is only the recommended time for some types in South Korea and some countries, so please refer to it and judge according to the spraying time, situation, and regulations in your area.
In addition, it is recommended to find the most appropriate time according to the local soil and climate environment and the characteristics of the crop.
(*Most of them can see the performance effect well, but to get the maximum effect)

Properties of plant growth BOOSTER

Effect Persistence / Constant Effect



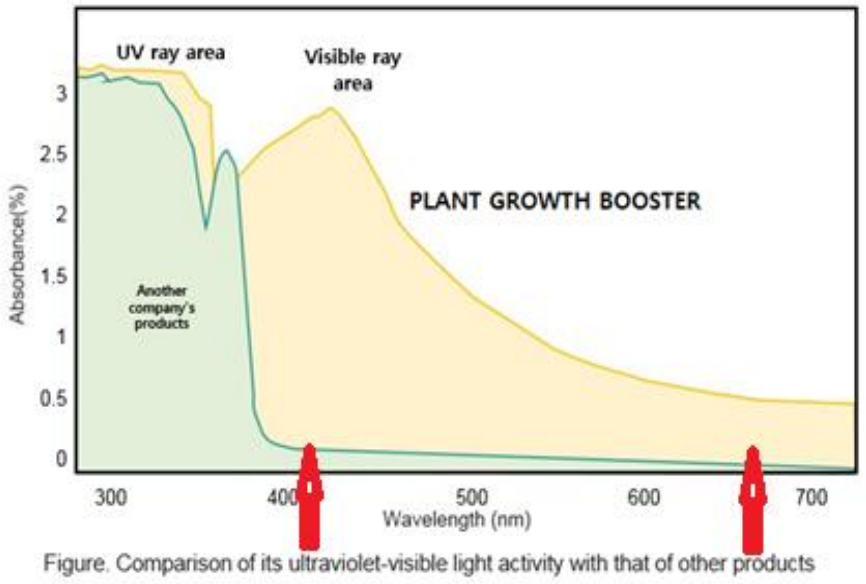


Figure. Comparison of its ultraviolet-visible light activity with that of other products

- As shown in the figure on the left, the action of plant growth BOOSTER is as follows.
  - -It shows a very different effect from other companies' products
  - -The products of other companies are very limited when applied to plants.
  - -Other companies' products mainly use visible light for photosynthesis.
  - -The distribution is effective at the 400nm wavelength, which is localized in the ultraviolet region.

- Our plant growth promoter helps plants grow in any environment

  - Because it has the effect of helping photosynthesis, Plant Growth BOOSTERr can use moisture in the air to produce H+ and e- in any situation, regardless of the environment, and thus reduce crop damage caused by the environment, such as drought, etc., except where there is enough light, when the light saturation point is reached.

- Our plant growth BOOSTER works on a wide range of light wavelengths, such as the left graph, so you can apply and be satisfied with any photosynthetic reaction in your plants. Generally, photosynthesis in plants uses only about 3%~6% of light. This also depends on weather and climate change caused by recent extreme weather events.
- Therefore, this booster has the function of maximizing growth and harvest by continuously maintaining plant growth effects even under changing weather conditions and extreme weather conditions, maintaining high photosynthetic efficiency and stable growth.

Characteristics: Persistence / Effect on the soil

Conventional Agriculture

Effects of the continuous use of chemical fertilizers, hormones, etc.

Salt accumulation, increased content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potassium, etc.
Overuse of nutrients in the soil
Contains harmful substances

→

It causes an imbalance in soil composition, soil acidification.
Loss of soil nutrients
Adverse effects on the human body

The use of conventional hormones or chemical fertilizers temporarily affects the product,
Constant use can lead to problems with productivity or future crop quality.

Plant growth BOOSTER effect on soil

The main raw material of plant growth BOOSTER is the substance that forms the soil
It contains boron, molybdenum, titanium, etc., and is an ingredient that already exists on Earth.
These are the components that make up the earth's crust.

The main component of common soil is oxides such as silica (Sio2).
and alumina (Al2O3), magnesium (MgO) oxide, and titanium dioxide
It is one of the components of soil.

The ingredients contained in plant growth BOOSTER are very small in themselves,
And even if it remains, you can consider it one of the compositions that occupies a large part of the soil. Therefore, there are no problems with soil pollution.

Plant growth BOOSTER ⟹ harmless to the soil and body, safe for continuous use.

Feature: Productivity (increase yield)

Testing of soybean cultivation

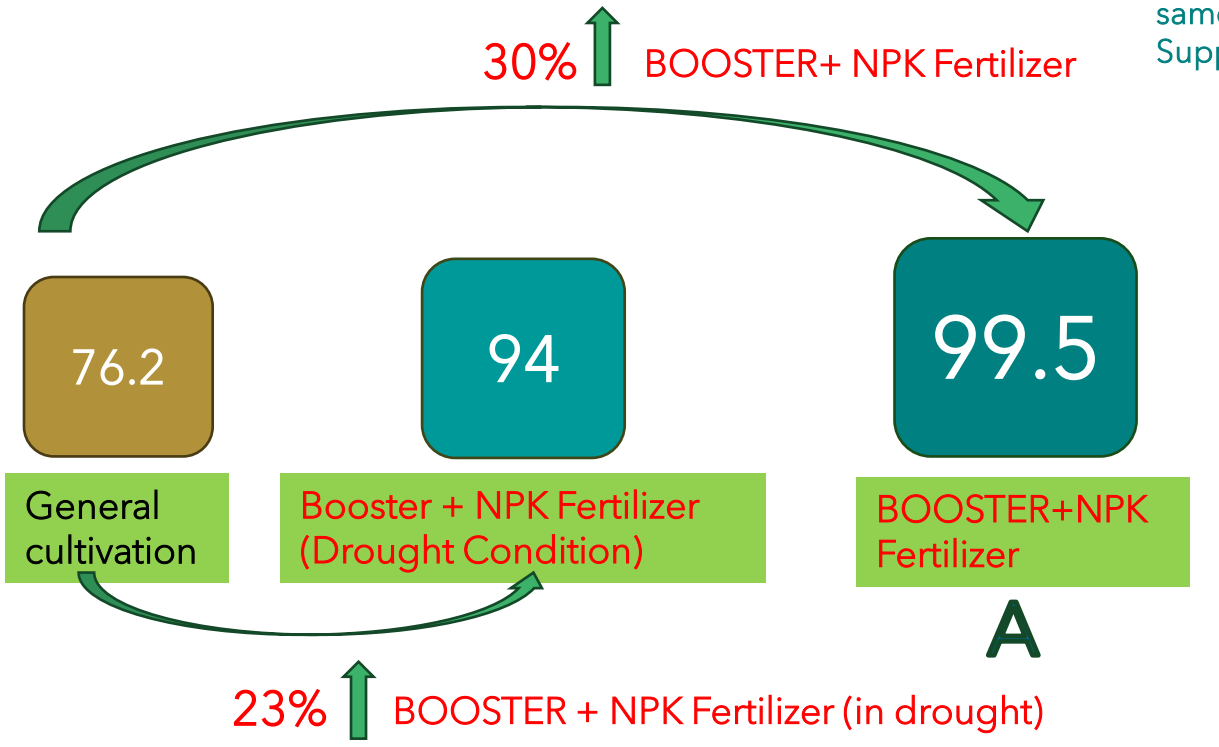
Divide	Control		BOOSTER + NPK		BOOSTER+ NPK (drought)	
	Measure	Growth rate	Measure	Growth rate	Measure	Growth rate
Soy soybean stems, leaf height(cm)	18.667	0 %	38.3333	⬆ 105%	36.7667	⬆ 96%
bean stalks, dried leaf weight(g)	6.1	0 %	8.10833	⬆ 33%	7.88333	⬆ 29%
Number of hulls containing soybeans	20.833	0 %	31.333	⬆ 50%	30.5	⬆ 46%
Soybean + product dry weight(g)	19.96	0 %	28.435	⬆ 42%	27.5367	⬆ 37%
Soybean quantity	76.167	0 %	99.5	⬆ 30%	94	⬆ 23%
Soybean weight(g)	17.4317	0 %	31.9417	⬆ 83%	29.8283	⬆ 71%
Weight, 1000 grains of soybeans(g)	243.5	0 %	339.167	⬆ 39%	319.833	⬆ 31%
Chlorophyll mass	35.3333	0 %	44.5	⬆ 25%	39.6667	⬆ 11%

Tomato growing test

Divide	control		BOOSTER + NPK		BOOSTER + NPK (drought)	
	Measure	Growth rate	Measure	Growth rate	Measure	Growth rate
Stems, leaf height(cm)	19.1	0 %	25.15	⬆ 32%	24	⬆ 26%
The weight of fresh tomato(g)	26.075	0 %	46.2983	⬆ 78%	35.7867	⬆ 37%
Weight of stems and leaves(g)	12.43	0 %	17.2983	⬆ 39%	15.6583	⬆ 26%
Weight of the roots(g)	1.785	0 %	3.9583	⬆ 122%	3.2217	⬆ 80%
Amount of tomatos	5.5	0 %	10.5	⬆ 90%	8	⬆ 45%
Dry weight of a tomato(g)	1.095	0 %	2.25833	⬆ 106%	1.495	⬆ 36%
Dry weight of stems and leaves(g)	0.585	0 %	2.40333	⬆ 311%	1.975	⬆ 237%
Dry weight of the roots(g)	0.08333	0 %	0.58833	⬆ 606%	0.49166	⬆ 490%

In Brazil, the performance of plant growth BOOSTER was tested on soybeans and tomatoes, and the amount was increased by up to 30% and 90%, respectively.
We have a variety of research materials that can prove the effectiveness of the product, as shown in the data above.

Features: Productivity (yield increase.*However, this is the standard for Brazilian soybeans)



Area required to obtain the same yield as A without the use BOOSTER: 1.3 ha
This requires a total of 1.3 hectares of arable land, but uses BOOSTER to produce the same yield.
Suppose you have grown 1 ha using NPK alone, NPK + BOOSTER.

The combination of BOOSTER and NPK increases yields by 30%.

BOOSTER+ NPK = 99.5 ea

Compared to NPK alone.

NPK = 76.2 ea

NPK + Plant Growth Booster increases yield by 23.3ea compared to using it.

Plant Growth BOOSTER + NPK Fertilizer → Yield Increase 99.5 ea (30% increase)

Application examples and results

Use in radish

Boosters

not using

Boosters

not using

Use in lettuce

Boosters

not using

Application examples and results

Use for flowers

Boosters

not using

Use for seedlings

Boosters

not using

Use in ginger

Boosters

not using

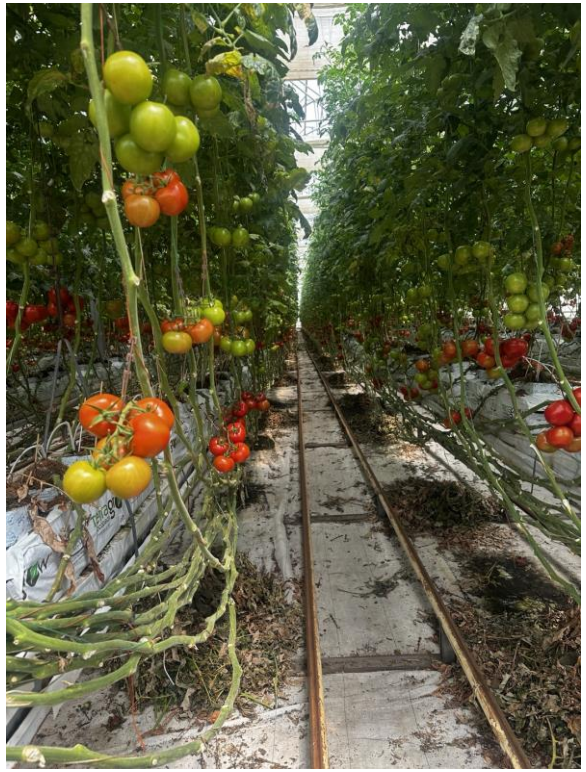
Application examples and results

Test of sugar beets in Turkey. Nov 2024

Result: In general, the annual yield was 8 tons.
However, after the BOOSTER used it, the yield was 11 tons.

Application examples and results

Review of the use of tomatoes and sunflowers in Turkey



Boosters

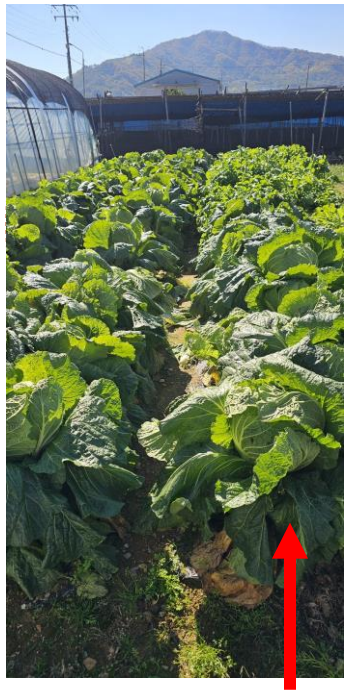
not using

Application examples and results

- Kimjang kimchi cabbage application results. Jeollabuk-do longevity. Republic of Korea.
- From September to November 2024.

2024. 09. 15

2024.10. 03



2024. 11. 06

2024. 11. 06

2024. 11. 06

Application examples and results

Dangjin Agricultural Cooperative Kimjang Cabbage Cultivation (November 2024)

Use a plant growth booster
All lines to the right of the red bar, except for the one on the left.

November 2, 2024. 1st and only one time sprayed

Results after spraying the booster on the right side.
The cabbage on the entire right side has grown explosively.

November 20, 2024.

Application examples and results

Use for basil at home

Basil germination
The basil in the gray pot on the right is
It sprouted smaller than the yellow pot.

After the first application of Growth BOOSTOR, the basil in the right gray pot was larger.

After 2 sprays. 2 sprays 3 weeks apart

Comparison of left basil leaves and comparison of final size.

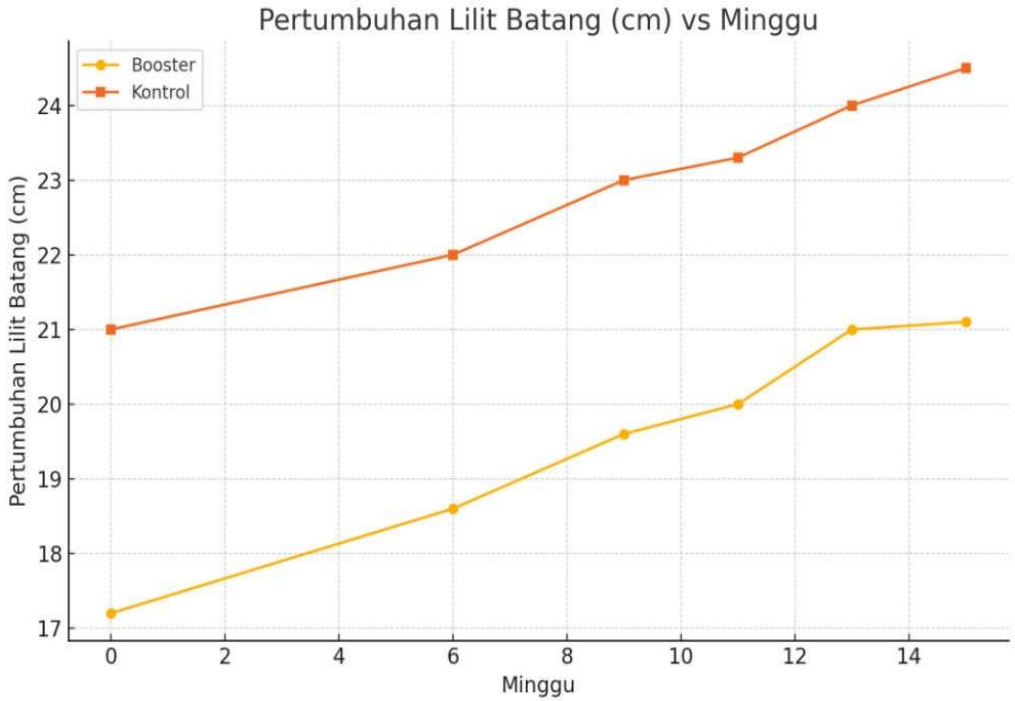
Application examples and results



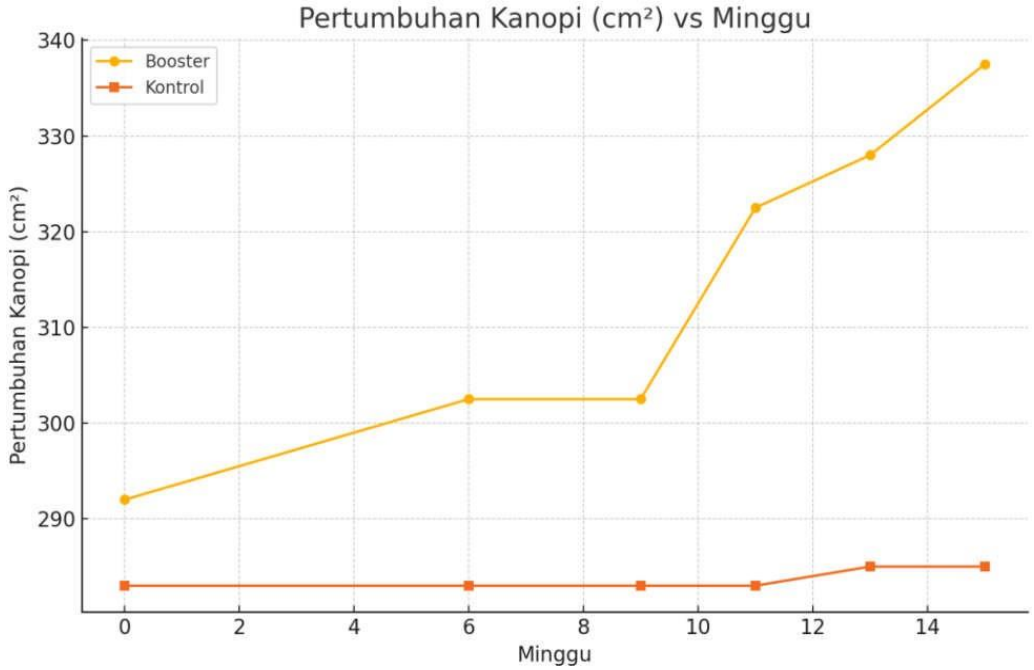

•Cultivation of Sumi potatoes in Changnyeong, South Gyeongsang Province
•Growing baby carrots

Application examples and results

CACAO Tree Application and Review in Indonesia



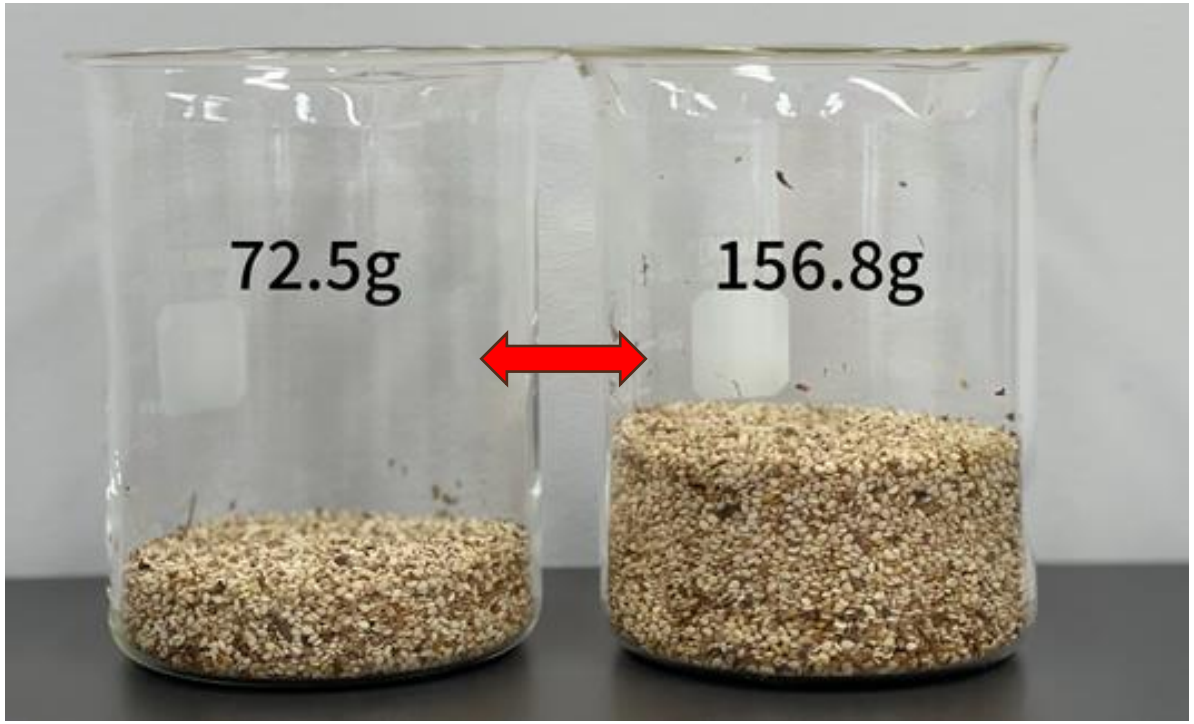
Tree trunk circumference



Tree Canopy Size

Application examples and results

Consequences of using sesame seeds



NO USE BOOSTER

- The yield of Jeungpyeong sesame is 72.5g and 156.8g, which is different.
- Sesame cultivation

Expected effects of applying plant growth BOOSTER®

Application of plant growth BOOSTER

Promotes natural growth. Strong crop growth
Inhibition effect on environmental pollution

Increase yield

Increase yield and increase yield
Quality compared to the same area

Revenue $

Increase sales

Due to the increase in total cultivation sales
Increasing Crop Sales and Increasing Crop Value

Benefits of Plant Growth Promoter Applications

1. Reduced area required for the same yield due to increased yield
   → Reduce costs during cultivation (land costs, labor costs, fertilizer costs, etc.)

2. Increase the productivity of crops by area and improve the marketability of crops
   → Increasing crop sales revenue due to increased crop yields and improved marketability of cultivated crops

3. In the long run, promoting photosynthesis and promoting growth of plants can also affect the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.
   → When plants are exposed to harsh environments such as high temperatures and droughts, they clog pores and stop their transpiration activities. This is to stop carbon dioxide from breathing.
   Because using a growth BOOSTER to help transpirate, breathe carbon dioxide, and release water vapor, it may have good benefits during warming and drought.

Thank You

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