

Early Results From Mexico Show Promise For Region's Tomato Crop

(Culiacan, Sinaloa Mexico) In December of 2005, Bio-Safe of Mexico began their trial of a full Monty's program on tomatoes. The goal was to see how Monty's Program compares against traditional tomato crops grown in the Culiacan, Sinaloa region of Mexico. The tomatoes were grown from seed in 338 cell trays then transplanted into the field where they would receive additional foliar applications.

On December the 9th the trial began as they treated the seed by soaking them in undiluted Monty's 4-15-12 for 20 minutes. At that point they were planted into cell trays and allowed to germinate under normal float tray conditions.

By January the 6th the seedlings had germinated and had produced enough leaf to receive their first foliar treatment of Monty's 8-16-8. The product was diluted by mixing 31.5 milliliters of 8-16-8 with 0.500 litres of water. The mixture was then sprayed as a foliar application to the 338 tomato plants.

Twenty-five days later on January 31st of 2006 the tomatoes trays were immersed in a bath of Monty's 8-16-8. The plants were immersed in 4.68 milliliters of Monty's 8-16-8 in diluted in 7.5 liters of water

On February the 7th the plants were transplanted into the field with no additional fertilizer application.

Nine days (Feb. 16th) post-transplant the first field application of Monty's was made in an open field with 27 milliliters of Monty's 8-16-8 diluted in 1.8 liters of water. The product was applied as a foliar and covered 100 linear meters.

On February 25th 2006 the tomatoes received their second foliar application using the same application rates and methods described in the Feb 16th treatment.

As a final note to early season effectiveness of Monty's Program, Carlos Soto of Bio-Safe, noted "All crops have been treated with insecticidal soaps and we have been watching at least a 50% less whitefly in the furrows treated with Monty's than in those not treated." Experience in other crops and in other regions across North America tend to indicate that by raising brix counts and by elevating over plant strength that plants treated with Monty's generally express greater resistance to insects and disease.

If this holds true, we would anticipate seeing not only a higher, better quality yield, but also lower costs as inputs for insect controls may be reduced.

Further documentary evidence and photos will continue throughout the growing season.

The latest update from our distributor in Culiacan, Sinaloa. Trials are also being done in La Paz, Baja California and results of these trials should be available soon. Here is a brief synopsis:

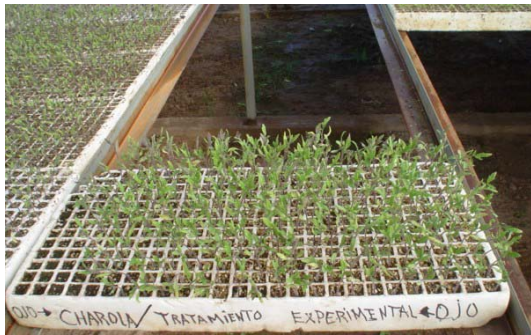


12-9-2005 - Immersed tomato seeds in 4-15-12 for 20 minutes then planted them in a tray.

1-6-2006- Foliar treatment of 8-16-8 to the little tomato plants.



1-31-2006- Immersed tray with small tomato plants in solution of 8-16-8 and water.



2-7-2006- Transplanted the tomato plants from the tray to the open field



2-16-2006- First foliar application of 8-16-8 in the field

2-25-2006- Second foliar application of 8-16-8 in the field

All of the plants in the open field have been treated with an insecticide to prevent white flies. The plants that have Monty's have **less than 50%** of the white flies as the non-Monty's plants!

Pictures provided by Carlos Soto of BioSafe.