

# MYCOGEL

UNIQUE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED STERILE IN-GEL MYCORRHIZAE

RESULTS  
REPORT OF  
FIELD TRIALS

VINEYARD var. Tempranillo



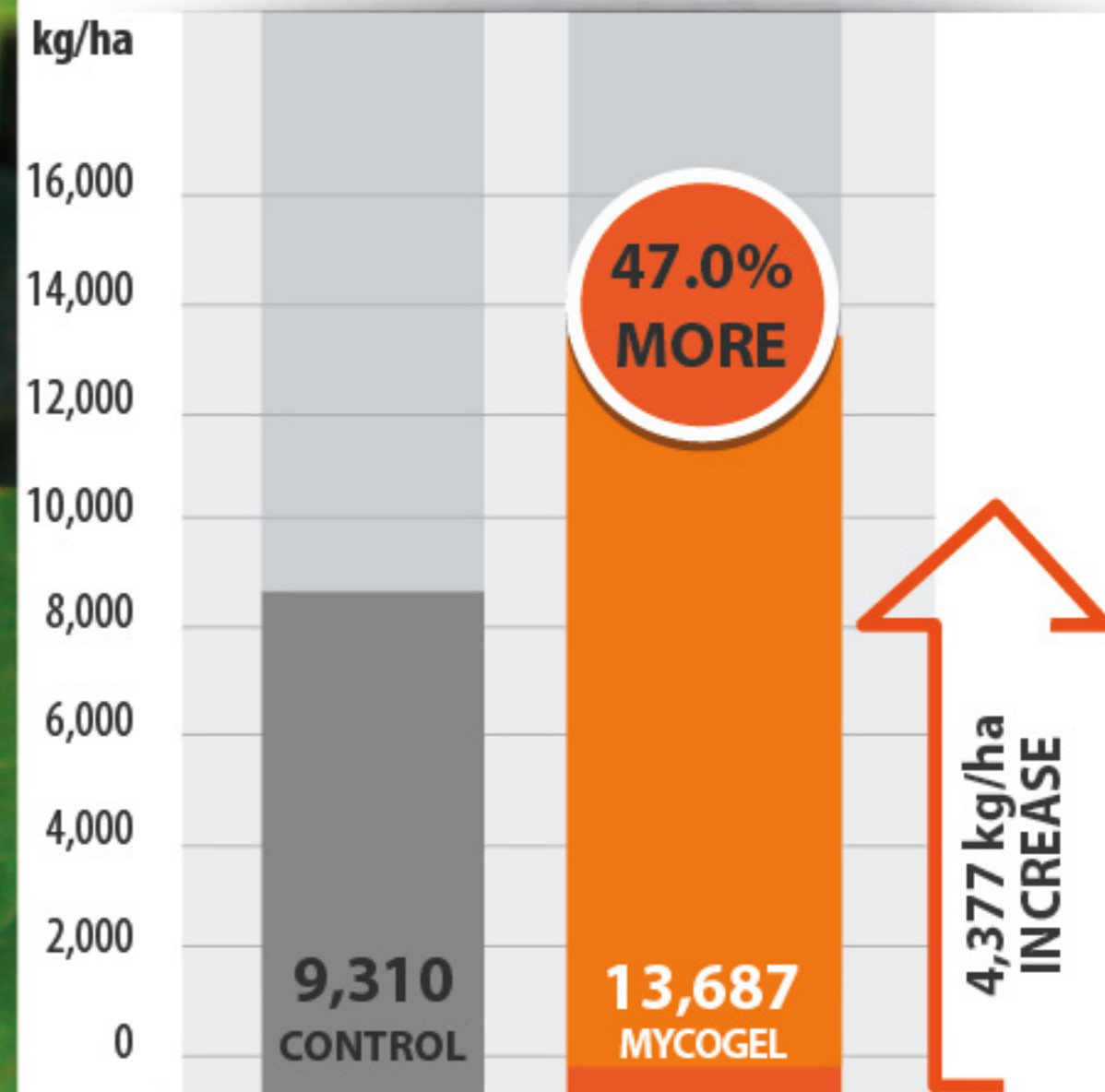
47.0%  
MORE

YIELD

5,253€  
MORE

ECONOMIC  
YIELD/ha

YIELD (Kg/ha)



Appearance of vine plants on harvest day, October 5th, 2016.

## Conclusions in the field

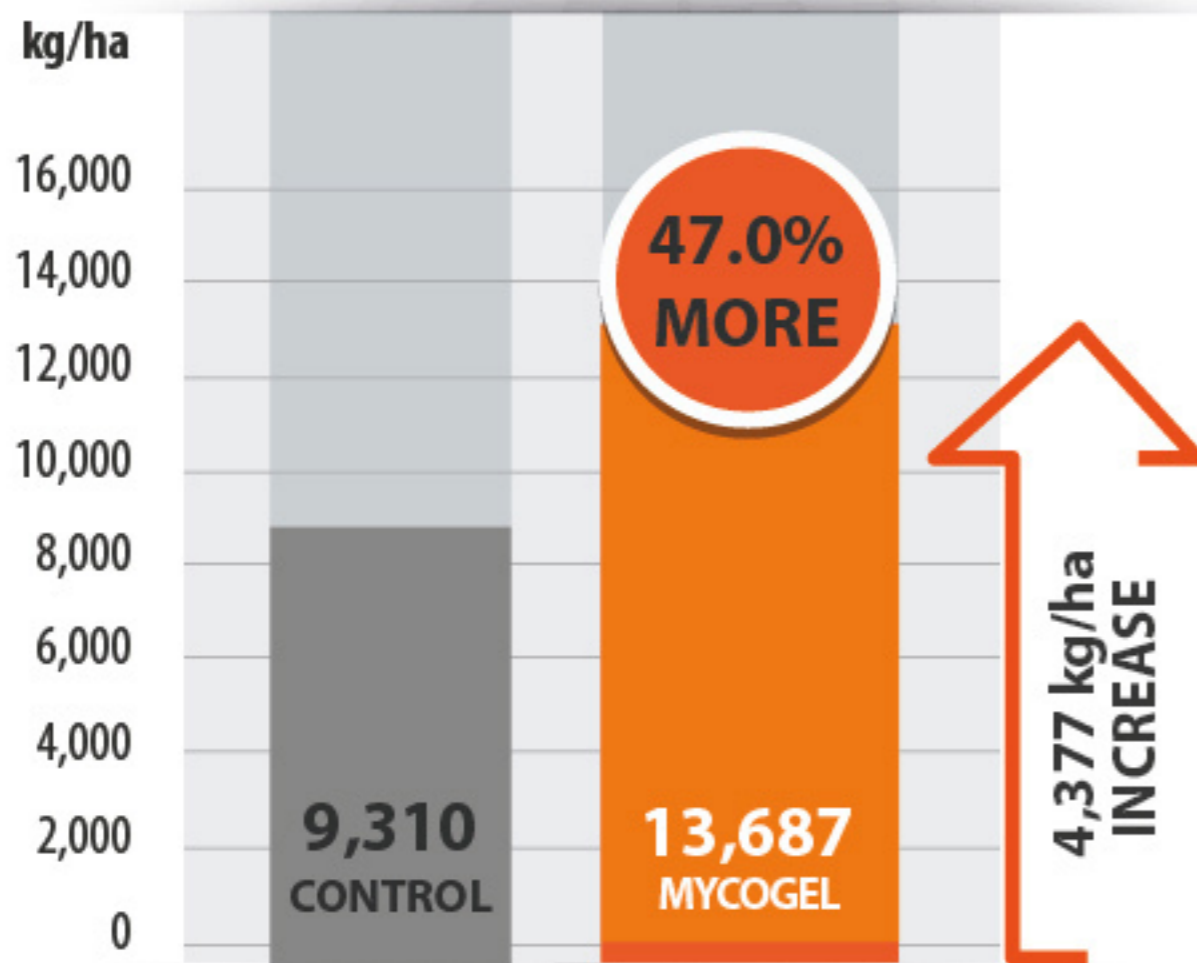
- Higher quality and yield.
- More vigorous plants.
- Fewer chlorotic plants.
- More crop sustainability with economic and ecological benefits.



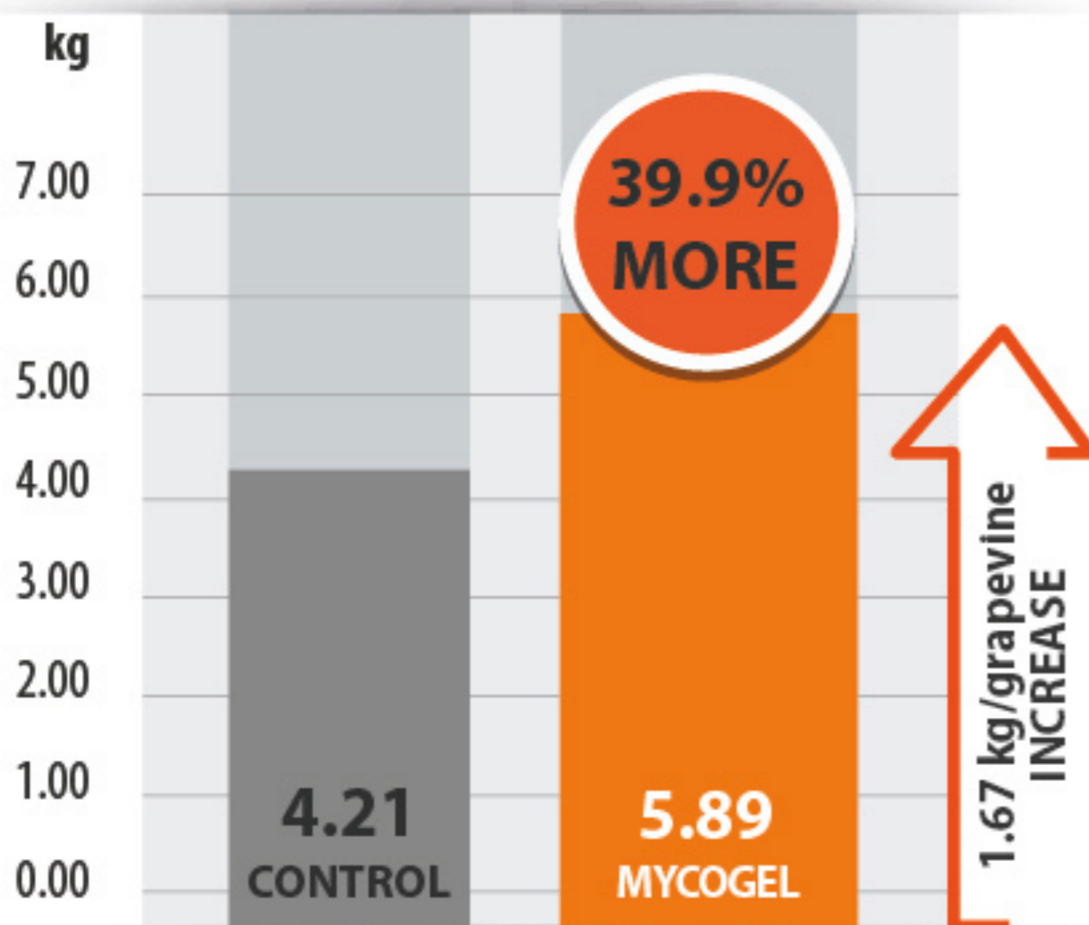
## RESULTS - YIELD

Farm in production of commercial variety in Olivares de Duero, Ribera de Duero, Valladolid - Spain.

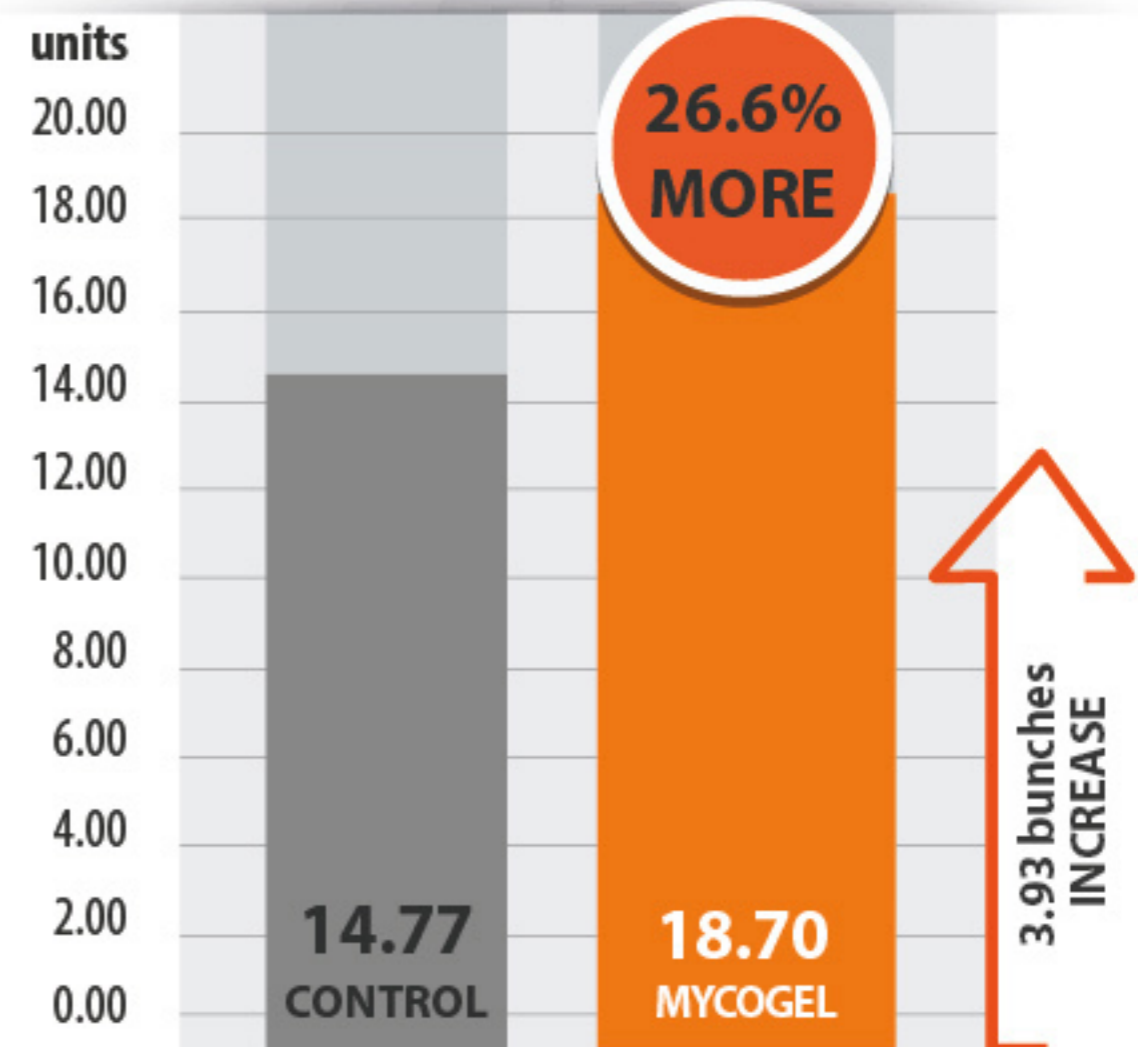
### YIELD (Kg/ha)



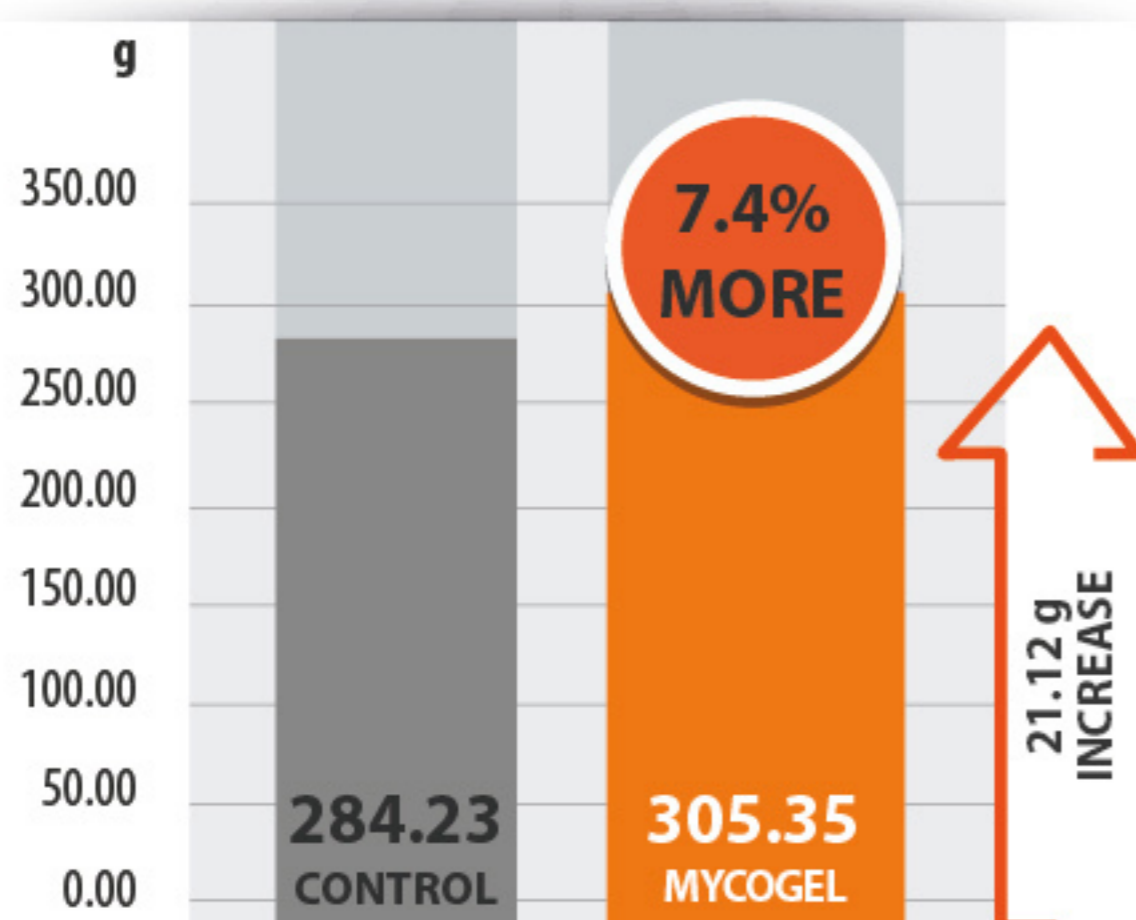
### HARVESTED GRAPE WEIGHT OF A NON-CHLOROTIC GRAPEVINE (Kg)



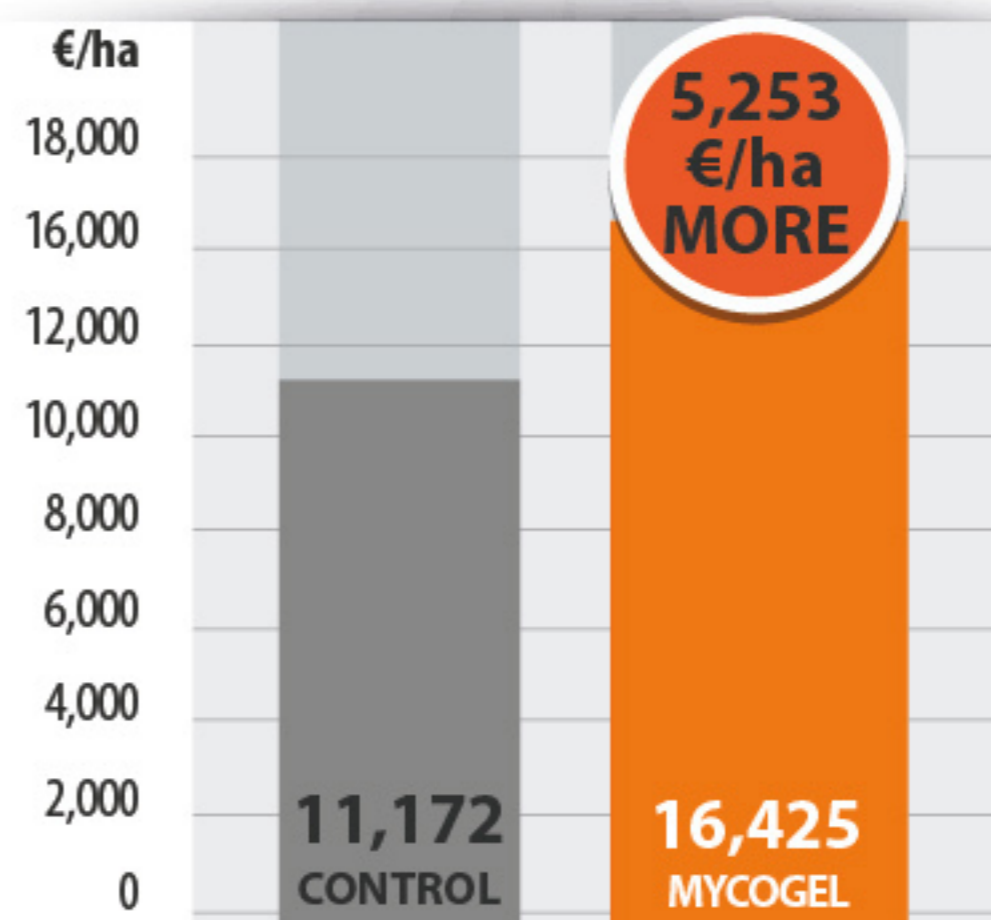
### AMOUNT OF BUNCHES PER GRAPEVINE (units)



### BUNCH AVERAGE WEIGHT (g)



### HARVESTED GRAPE VALUE (price 1.20 €/kg) (€/ha)

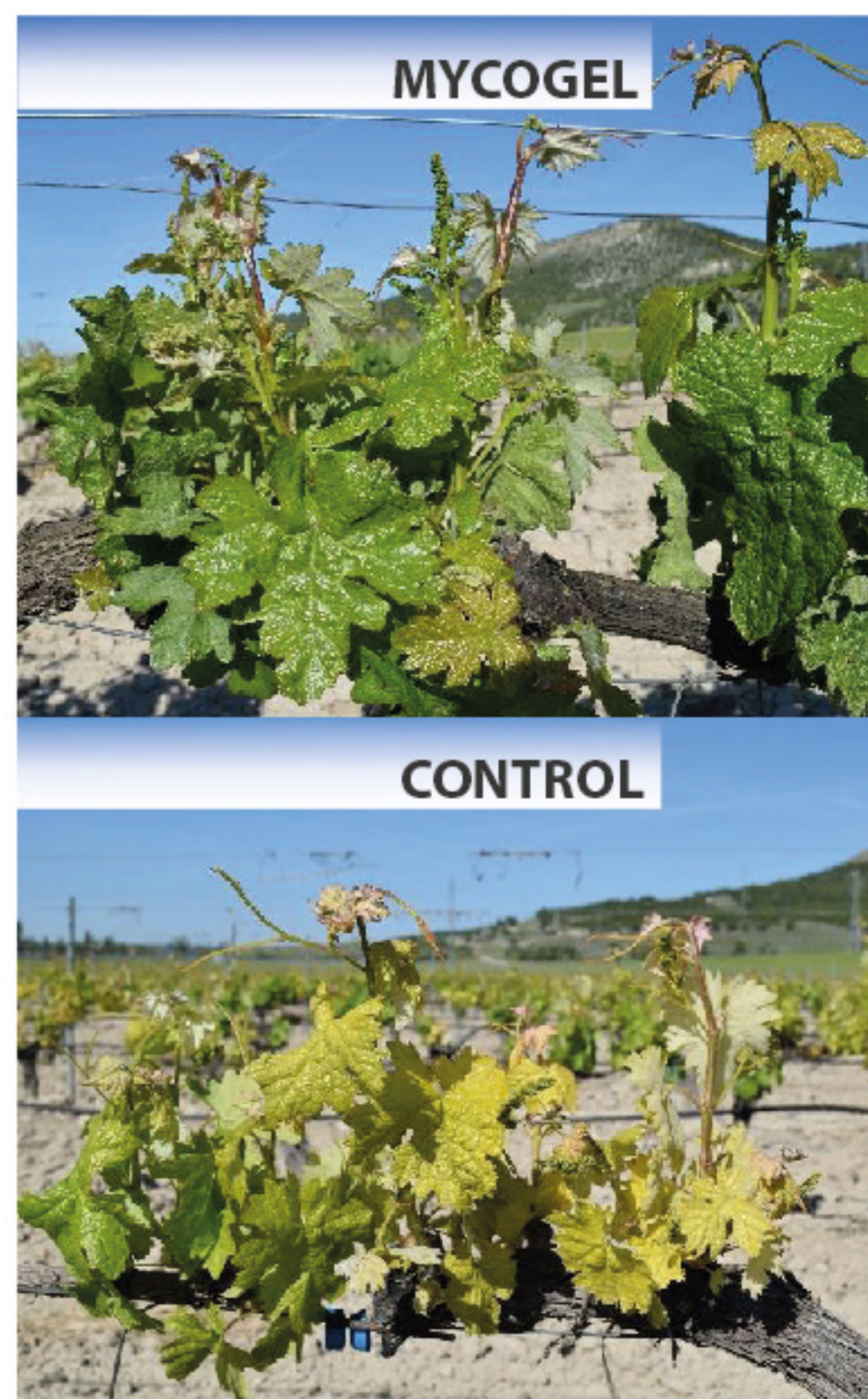
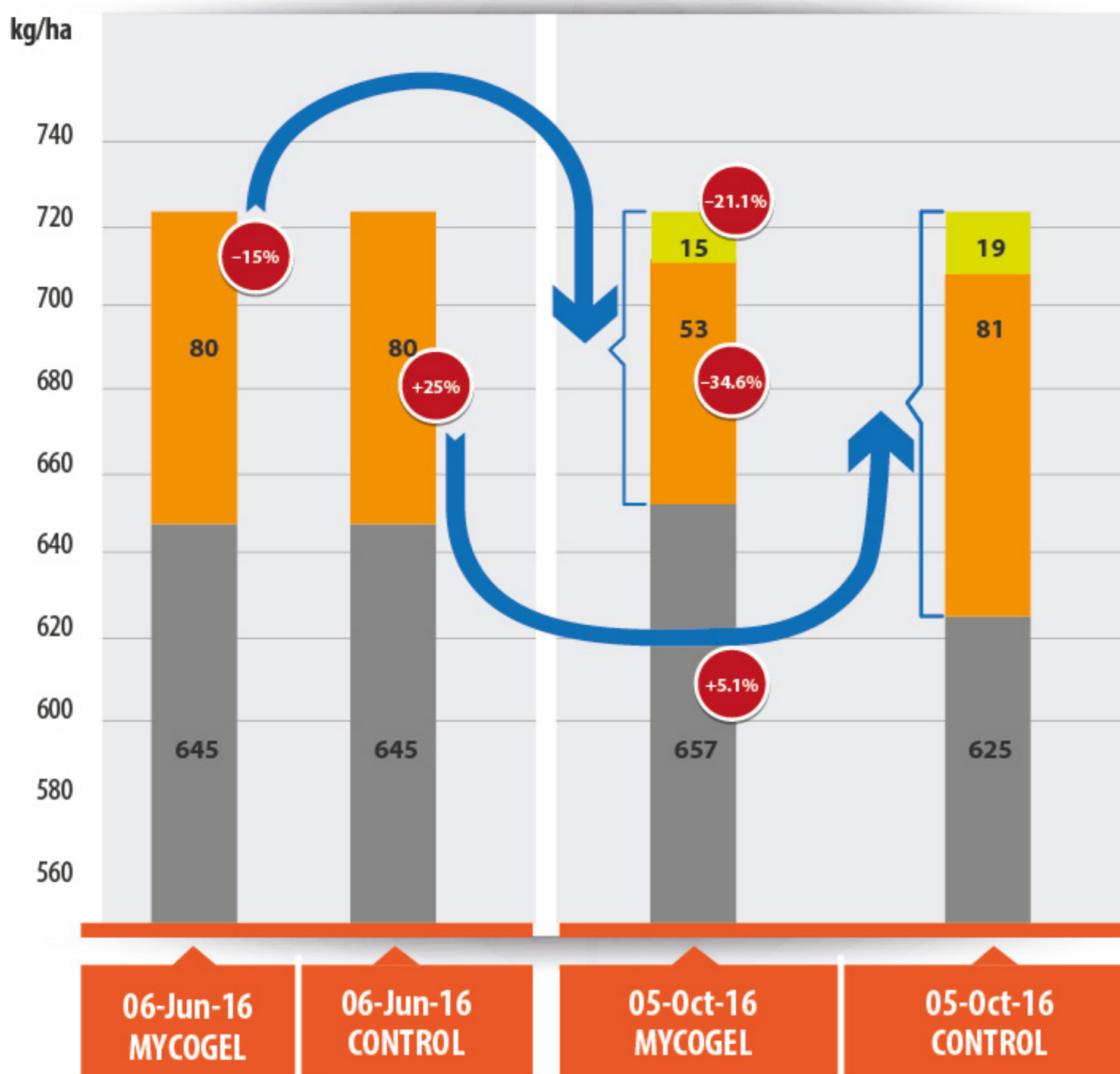




## FIELD RESULTS - QUALITY

Farm in production of commercial variety in Olivares de Duero, Ribera de Duero, Valladolid - Spain.

### NUMBER OF CHLOROTIC AND NON-CHLOROTIC PLANTS AT THE START AND END OF THE TRIAL (Kg/ha)



Appearance of the vines treated with Mycogel (above) versus the control (below).

■ non-chlorotic   ■ chlorotic with fruit   ■ chlorotic without fruit

The trial plot has a part severely affected by chlorosis.



0.36  
°BRIX  
MORE

Trial plot view in the harvesting stage, October 2016.



## SUMMARY

### Field results

Parameter	Control	MYCOGEL	DIFFERENCE	Consequences
<b>Yield</b> (kg/ha)	9,310	13,687	↑ 47.0%	1. Economics
<b>Chlorotic plant amount</b> (units/plot of 725 grapevines)	100.00	68.00	↓ 32.0%	2. Quality 4. Plant vigor
<b>Harvested grape weight of a non-chlorotic grapevine</b> (kg)	4.21	5.89	↑ 39.9%	3. Yield
<b>Number of bunches per plant</b> (units)	14.77	18.70	↑ 26.6%	3. Yield
<b>Average weight of a bunch</b> (g)	284.23	305.35	↑ 7.4%	3. Yield
<b>*Harvested grape value</b> (price 1.20 €/kg), (€/ha)	11,172	16,425	↑ 5,253 €	1. Economics
<b>Soluble solids</b> (°Brix)	22.40	22.76	↑ 1.6 %	1. Economics 2. Quality

\* (grape price 1.20 €/Kg) Source: agriculturist

## Trial Design and Data

**Crop:** Wine grape vines var. Tempranillo

**Location:** Olivares de Duero, Ribera de Duero, Valladolid, Spain

**Planting date:** 1994.

**Planting density:** 2,564 vines/ha (3x1.3 m).

Floor type: Clay-loam soil, very limy (12.38% of active limestone, 24.69% of carbonates), with very little organic matter (1.06%) and an alkaline pH (8.2), which causes blocking of many nutrients, especially iron. Irrigation by dripping.

Surface: the entire farm - 20.35 ha; trial plot 0.62 ha.

**DOSE:**

**MYCOGEL:** 1L/ha at the beginning of June 2016, by injecting it into the soil and simulating the drip irrigation. Then, **2 weeks without Phosphorous fertilizers or soil fungicides**. The rest of the time should be handled like the CONTROL.

**CONTROL:** standard crop management by the agriculturist. 4 rows have been treated with MYCOGEL and the other 4 rows have been observed as a CONTROL.