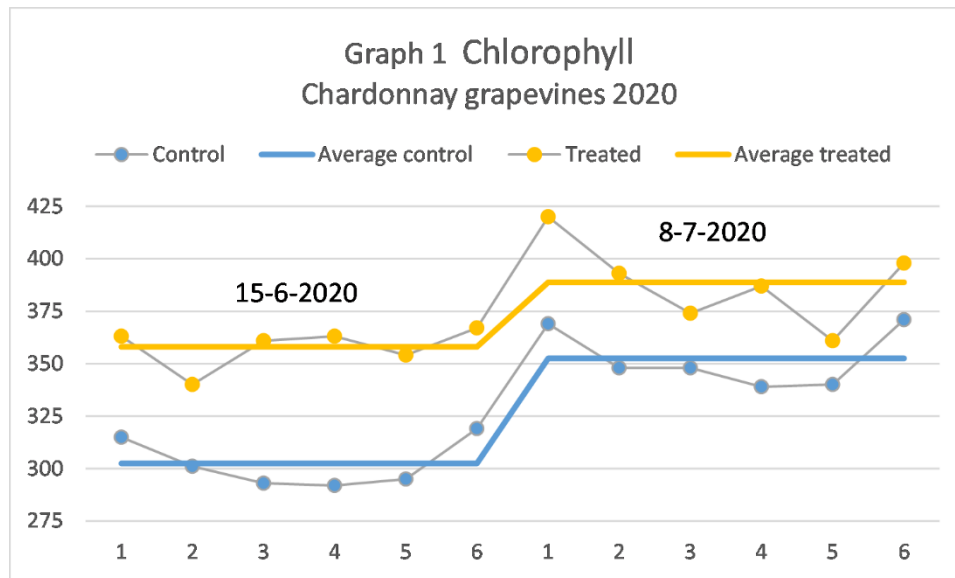


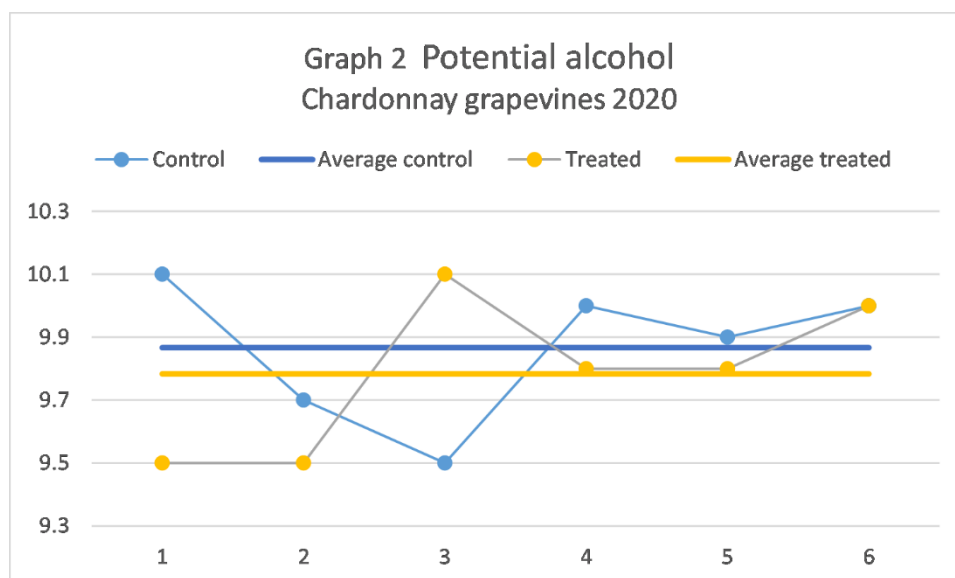
Results champagne pilot

Growing season 2020

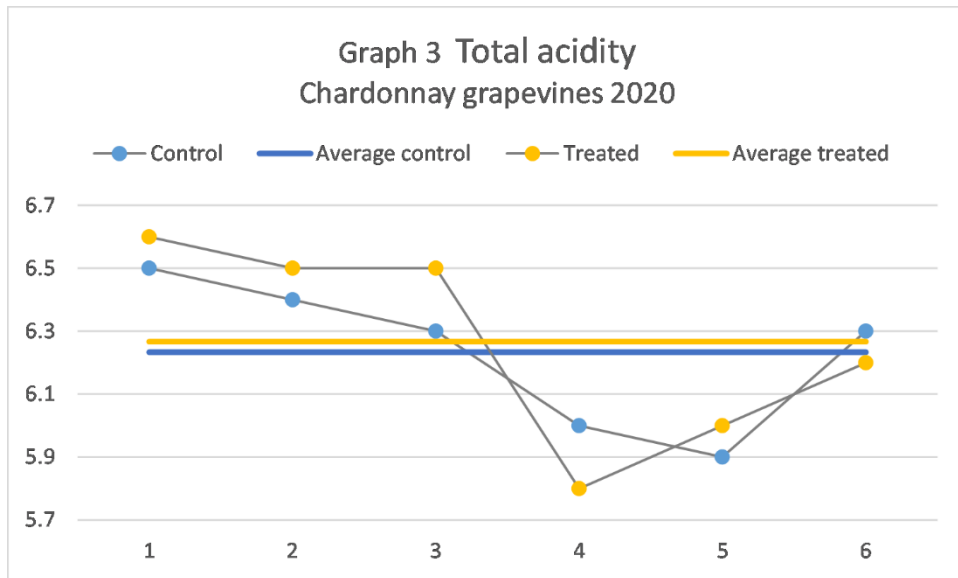
Champagne Experimentation has conducted a pilot study on chardonnay grapevines with six repetitions in a commercial vineyard in the Champagne area. Treated vines received four foliar sprays with the GOOD FOR GREENS® plant growth regulator. During growth chlorophyll was determined in the leaves twice. After harvest, treated and control grapes were weighed and grape samples were analysed for potential alcohol, acidity and total nitrogen content. The results are graphically shown below.



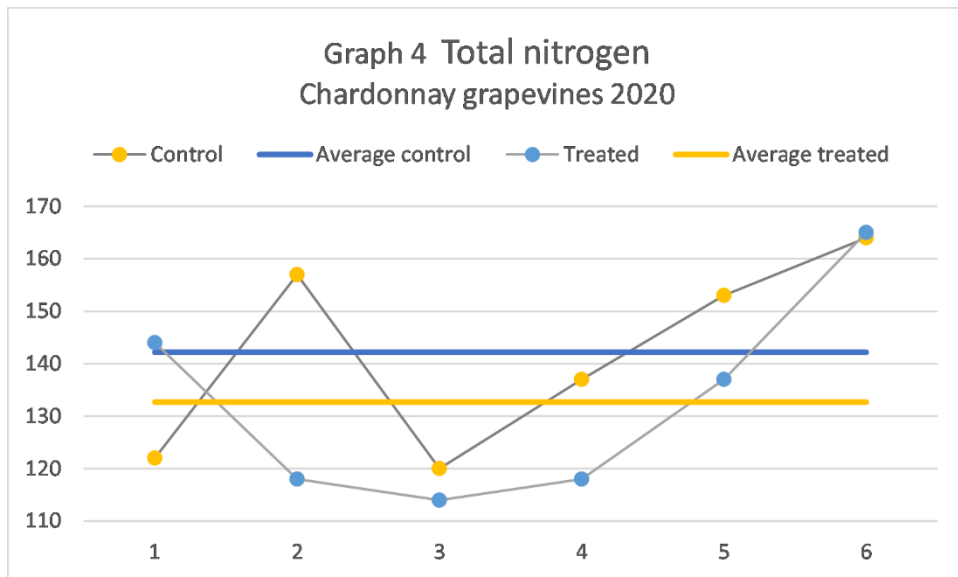
Graph 1 clearly shows the treated vines to have significantly higher chlorophyll values than the control.



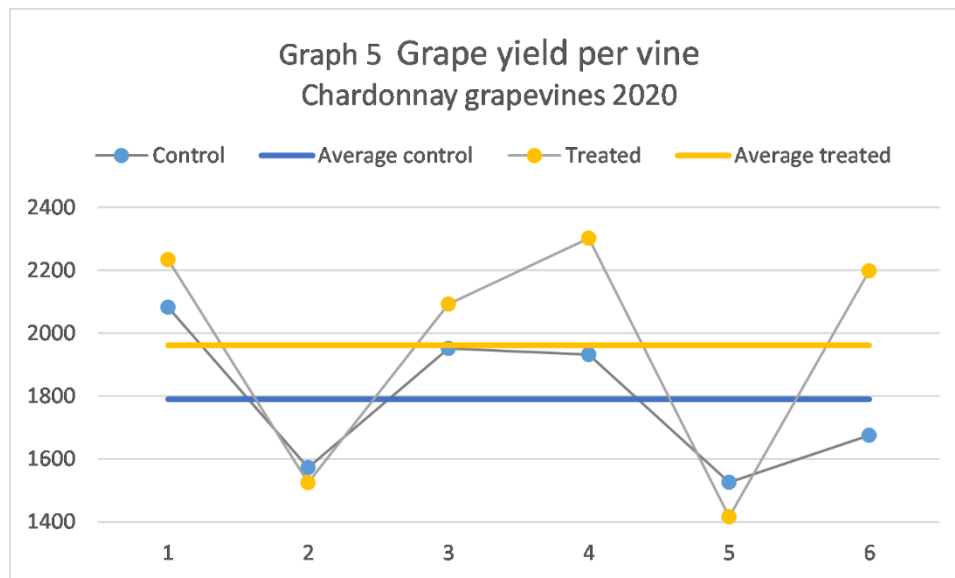
Graph 2 shows insignificant differences in potential alcohol content between treated and control vines.



Graph 3 shows insignificant differences in total acidity between treated and control vines.



Graph 4 shows total nitrogen to be comparable between treated and control vines.



Graph 5 shows the treated weight to be higher in 4 out of 6 repetitions. Overall, the treated vines have 10% more grape weight than the control (1,961 against 1,790).

Comparison of treated and control data on an equal basis requires normalization of the treated data, using the ratio of treated weight to control weight. The results of this normalization are shown below.

Description	Control	Treated*	Ratio
Total acidity	6.2	6.9	10.3%
Potential alcohol	9.9	10.7	8.6%
Total nitrogen	142	145	2.2%

* Normalized

Conclusion: Treatment of chardonnay vines results in higher chlorophyll and 10% higher grape yields. Normalized values for acidity, potential alcohol and nitrogen are higher for treated than for control vines.