



Advances in Organic Insect, Disease and Nematode Management

Best Use Practices of Biopesticides in IPM Programs and New Products from MBI

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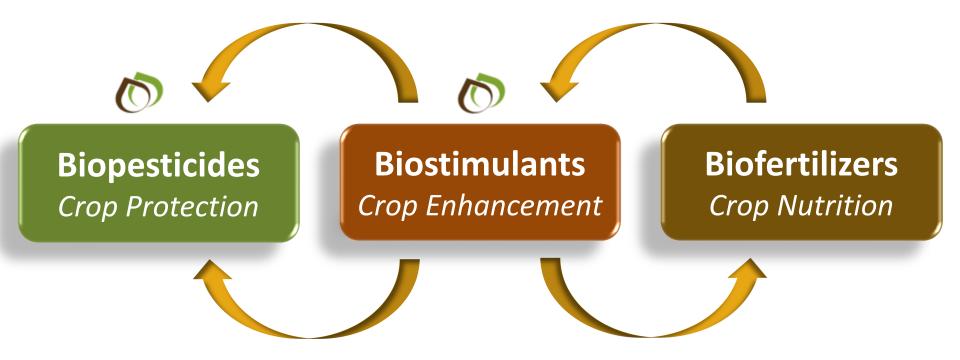
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Bio What?



 Many companies offer biostimulants, but fewer venture into biopesticides because of the higher technical and regulatory barriers to entry.

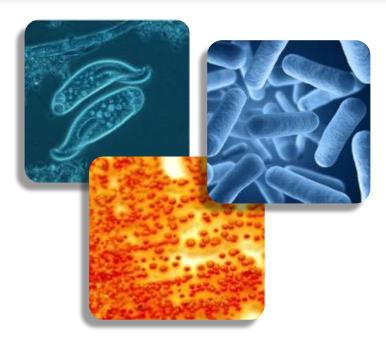


Biopesticide Categories



Microbials

Biochemicals



Fungi, Bacteria, Viruses, and Protozoa



Plant Extracts, Pheromones, Soaps, and Fatty Acids

A 70 year history of safe use of biopesticides Faster and less expensive EPA registration than synthetic chemicals



What are Biopesticides? Some Examples

Microbials

Agree®, Dipel®, Javelin®, Deliver®, Biobit®, Crymax®, XenTari®

Serenade®, Sonata®, Ballad®, Double Nickel®, Taegro®, LifeGard®, Stargus®

Grandevo®, Venerate®, Majestene®

Bio-Tam[®] 2.0, Soilgard[®], RootShield[®], Actinovate[®] AG

BotaniGard®, PFR-97™,

CYD-X®, Gemstar® LC, CYD-X HP®

Madex® HP

VOTiVO®, MeloCon®, CLARIVA®

Biochemicals

Des-X®, M-Pede®

Final-San-O®

Azatin®, Neemix®, Trilogy®

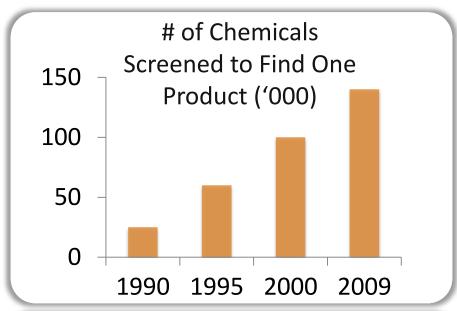
Regalia®

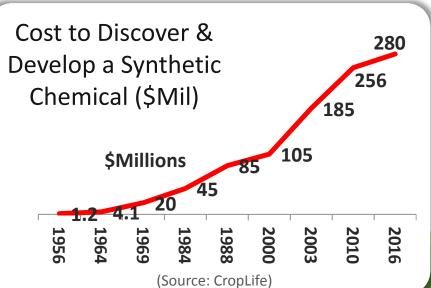
Insect Pheromones for Mating
Disruption

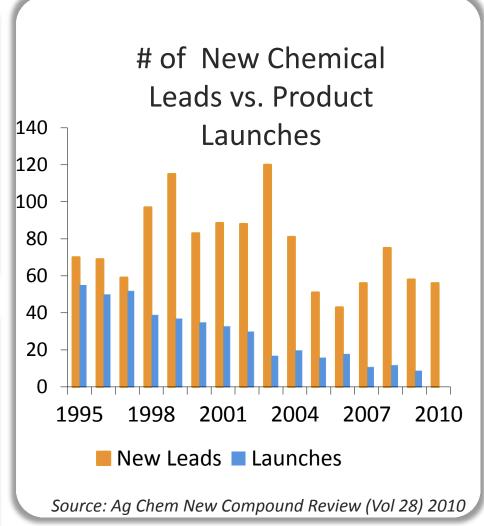
Why Microbes?

Fewer New Chemicals – Higher Cost











Bringing Biopesticides to Market





Discovery EPA US Launch Develop Release

Years: 5 Cost \$4-8mm (USD)

- ✓ Shorter statutory timeline for EPA approval of biopesticides
- ✓ Reduced toxicology requirements if no direct toxic effects
- ✓ Shorter development time
- ✓ Add additional \$10-20 million for global development

Average Chemical Pesticide

Discovery Development EPA Release Launch

Development Time & Cost(1) - Years: ~10 Cost \$300mm (USD)



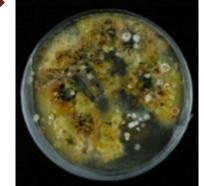
Microorganisms Isolated From Unique Habitats and Geographies





Samples from around the world from habitats of high biodiversity are cultured on specific media - Internal isolations and external collections





Individual fungal, bacterial, and actinomycete colonies picked from primary plate



Purity is confirmed on separate plates



Water extracts of fermentation broths are used for bioassays



Primary Screens



Insecticide	Fungicide	Herbicide	Nematicide	Algaecide	Bactericide	Biostimulants
Lygus Beet armyworm Corn rootworm	Botrytis cinerea Phytophthora capsici	Crabgrass Lettuce	Meloidogyne spp.	Chlamydomona s reinhardtii	Xanthomonas campestris Pseudomonas syringae	Tomatoes, Corn, Radish, Soy & Others
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Product and Process Development



Develop userfriendly formulations (lab & pilot facilities)



Develop and scale manufacturing processes (lab, pilot & mfg. facilities)



Conduct field trials



Develop data for the regulatory submission

How to Maximize Your Product's Effectiveness – Some Abiotic and Biotic Variables

- Water pH
- Water hardness
- Water volume/<u>dilution</u>
- Spray droplet size
- Adjuvant effect
- Impact on beneficials
- Impact on pollinators
- Tank-mix partners
- Application timing
- Application interval

We have to read the labels!



Compatibility

The state of being <u>compatible</u>; in which two or more things are able to exist or perform together in combination without problems or conflict.

Is your biopesticide compatible with your water?

pH matters, near neutral is almost always best

Water hardness matters, too many ppm has negative effect. >1000 ppm decreases the efficacy of Grandevo DF

Chlorination matters



Compatibility

The state of being <u>compatible</u>; in which two or more things are able to exist or perform together in combination without problems or conflict.

Is the product you are going to use compatible with all those other products you are thinking of adding to the tank?



Compatibility

Hint: this is bad

Actual Tank-mix – Apple Pre-bloom in Michigan

- 1. Water conditioning agent
- 2. Captan® 80WG @ 2 lbs.
- 3. Prevam® @ 1 pint
- 4. KoverAll® @ 3 lbs.
- 5. Rally® 40WSB @ 4 oz.

What could possibly go wrong?

- 6. Warrior® @ 5.1 oz.
- 7. VitaZyme® @ 1 pint
- 8. BoronXtra® @ 4 oz.
- 9. ZincRush® @ 1 pint
- 10. Imidacloprid® 4F @ 3.2 fl. oz.
- 11. CS2005® @ 1 pint



Remember Your Mixing Order

Water Conditioners, WP, DF, WDG, Flowables, Microemulsions, EC, Soluble liquid concentrates, Crop Oils, Adjuvants

No hot mixes! Water goes into the tank first. Making a slurry with WP and DFs prior to adding to the water tank can be beneficial.



What Type of Biopesticide Are You Applying? Is the A.I. "Dead or Alive"?

- Insect viruses are sensitive to high temperatures (>86 F). Keep refrigerated or frozen until use. Use non-chlorinated water near pH 7.
- Fungal-based products may be sensitive to tankmixing with fungicides. PFR-97™can be applied with copper fungicides but not within 5 days of other chemical fungicides (tank-mixing is not allowed). Trichoderma products have mixing limitations.



Putting Together a Game Plan

- Put together your game plan before the crop is planted or breaks dormancy
- Sustainable versus Certified Organic
- Research product labels
- What are the key pests?
- Research trial data, both university and company provided



Putting Together a Game Plan

- Ask questions. Company reps are there to help you. Use company help lines (internet).
- Beware of tripping hazards water quality, improper tank mixes
- Do not wait until it is too late



MBI Products





The industry's 1st effective plantextracted fungicide; Increases yields/quality on multiple crops



Industry's only biological solution for invasive mussels; highly effective & selective



Reduces sun & water stress, increasing yields & quality

Breakthrough efficacy against downy mildews, white molds & Botrytis



First broad spectrum microbial insecticide since Bt (50+ yrs);
Novel chemistry & mode of action



New species of insecticidal bacteria with novel compounds as potent as the best chemicals





Reduces a broad spectrum of rootfeeding nematodes to increase yields/quality

MBI also distributes these biological products in the U.S.







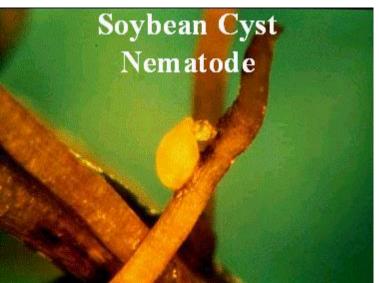
The Challenge of Nematode Management

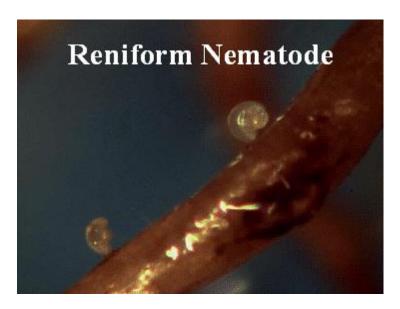


Plant Parasitic Nematodes are Often Described by Their Shape











Human Activity Often Spreads Nematodes



NEMATODES

- Nematodes spread slowly
- Nematodes travel few meters year
- Spread anything moves soils
- equipment, animals
- dust storms, irrigations, floods









Burkholderia rinojensis strain A396

- New species of Burkholderia isolated from soil by MBI scientists
 - Active by exposure and by ingestion
 - Product contains <u>heat-killed cells</u> and spent fermentation media
- Broad spectrum—sucking and chewing insects, mites, certain weevils and most soil-dwelling nematodes
- Same organism is used to manufacture Venerate XC





Burkholderia rinojensis strain A396

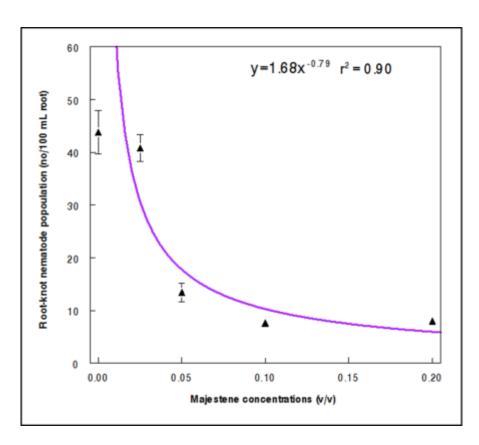
- Key crops in California are cucurbits, fruiting vegetables and strawberries with others in development – nut trees, grapes
- Activity on:
 - Reduces egg mass formation
 - Prevents juvenile to adult molting
 - Direct mortality of free living stages, J2s
 - Typical use rate of 2 gallons/acre via drip irrigation followed by 1 or 2 more applications at 1-2 gallons during the season

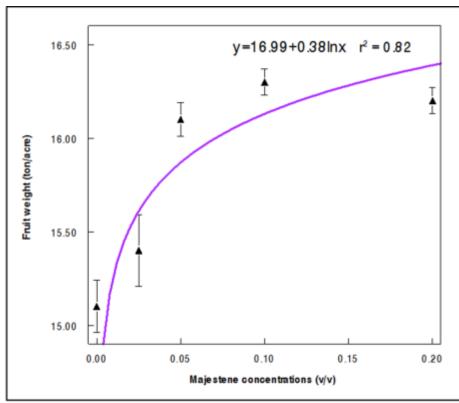




Effects of Concentration on Majestene Performance











- Flexibility, can be applied multiple times in-season or at planting
- No posting requirements, short REI and PHI
- Good worker safety
- Residues exempt from tolerances for export crops
- Broad spectrum
- Excellent shelf-life formulation, tank-mix compatible



Strawberry Demo, Plant City, FL



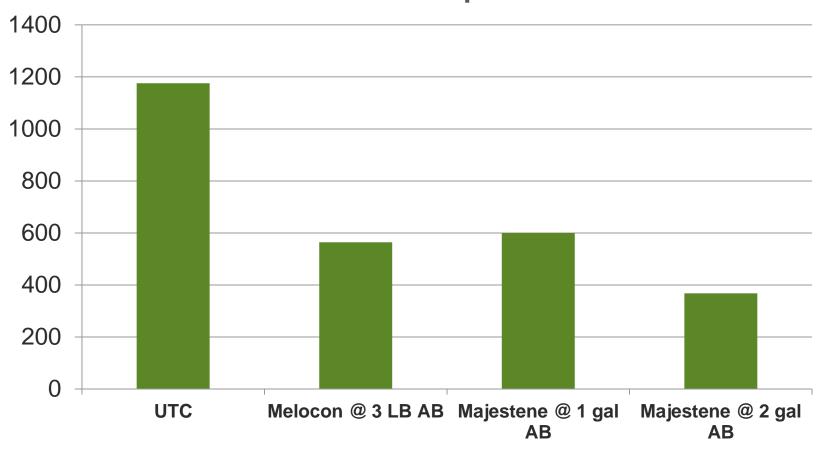




Root-knot Nematode Control on Squash – 2016



Nematodes/sample 79DAA



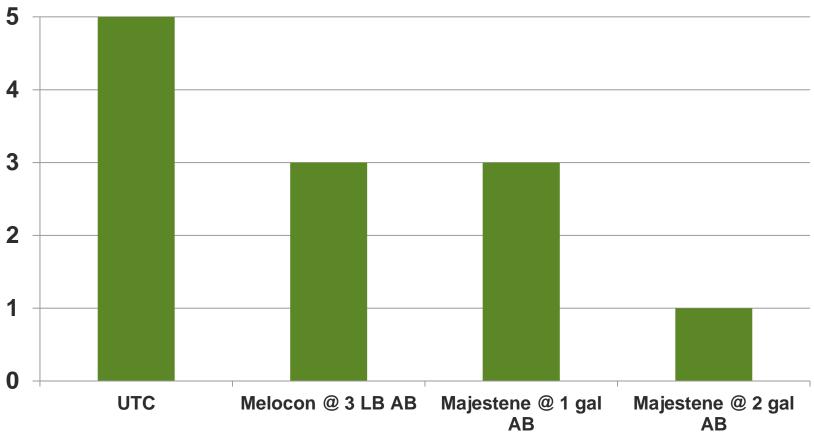
A= at planting, B=28 days after planting Biological Applied Research, 16-028TBJ



Root-knot Nematode Control on Squash – 2016







A= at planting, B=28 days after planting Biological Applied Research, 16-028TBJ



Best Use Recommendations



- Sub-surface drip, in-furrow and drench applications are most effective
- Apply at the end of a drip irrigation cycle
- Use of an adjuvant to enhance soil penetration will improve performance
- Maintain a lethal concentration of 0.05 0.2% v/v in drip irrigation or 1-2% v/v in drench applications (transplanting berries and trees)









Grandevo WDG - Chromobacterium subtsugae strain PRAA-T1

- New species of bacteria, Chromobacterium subtsugae isolated from US forest soil by the USDA-ARS
 - <u>Dead bacteria</u> plus cell-associated compounds
- Rapid cessation of feeding & reproduction of many insects and mites, also active against soil-dwelling nematodes
- First EPA registration and product launch as an insecticide in 2014 – GRANDEVO DF
- Now available as a WDG











VENERATE® XC – Burkholderia rinojensis strain A396

- Discovered in MBI's discovery screen; isolated from soil; not related to pathogenic species
- Active by exposure and by ingestion
- Product contains <u>heat-killed cells</u> and spent fermentation media
- Broad spectrum—sucking and chewing insects, mites, and certain weevils and flies
- Easy on pollinators and beneficials;
- EPA registered; U.S. launch in 2014

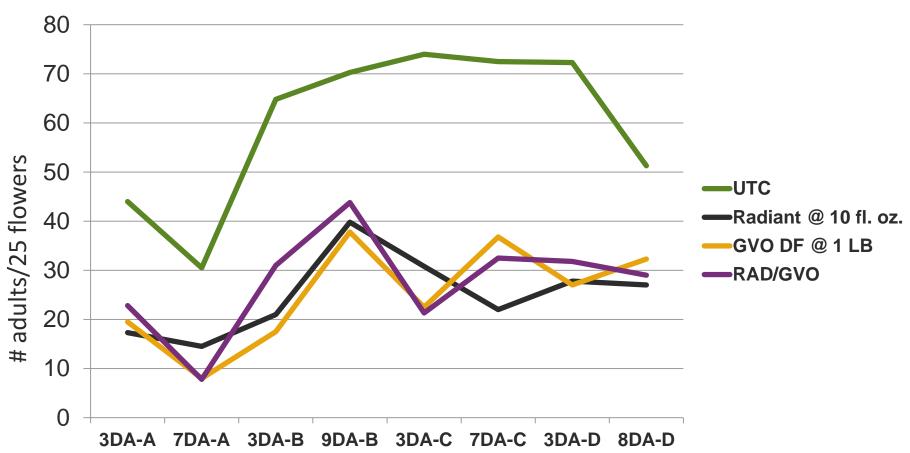




Radiant® Rotations for Control of Western Flower Thrips on Strawberry







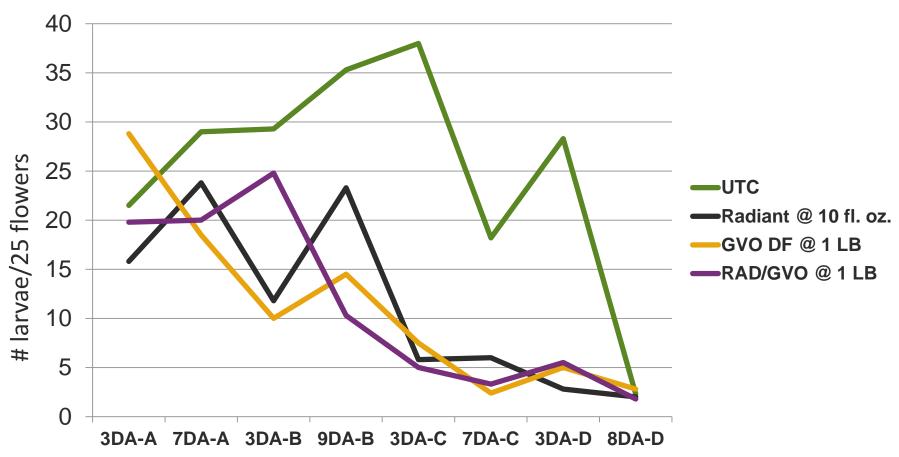
Application dates: 3/26, 4/2, 4/11, 4/18 in 570 L/HA.



Radiant® Rotations for Control of Western Flower Thrips on Strawberry





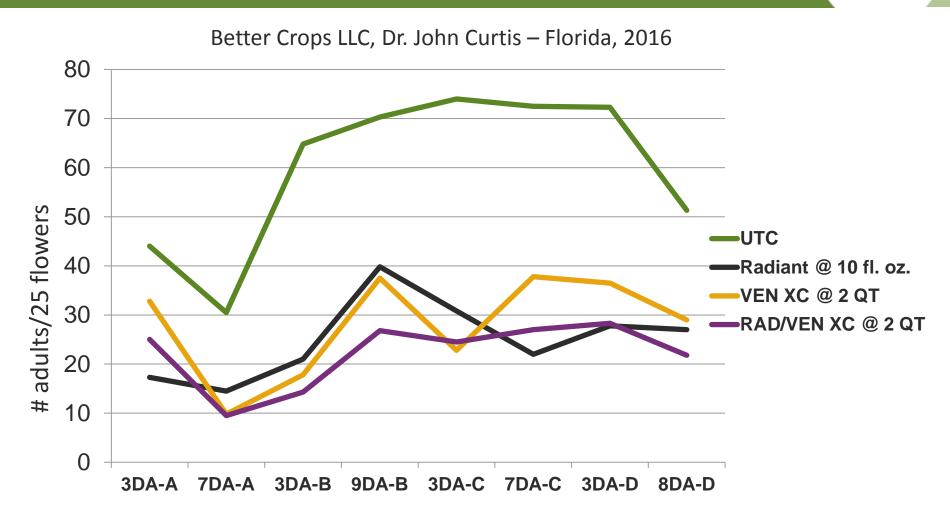


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Radiant® Rotations for Control of Western Flower Thrips on Strawberry





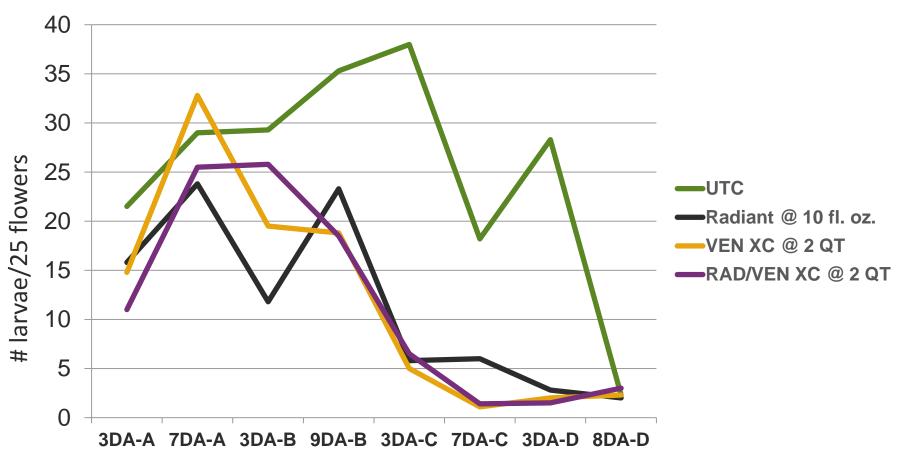
Application dates: 3/26, 4/2, 4/11, 4/18 in 570 L/HA.



Radiant® Rotations for Control of Western Flower Thrips on Strawberry-2016





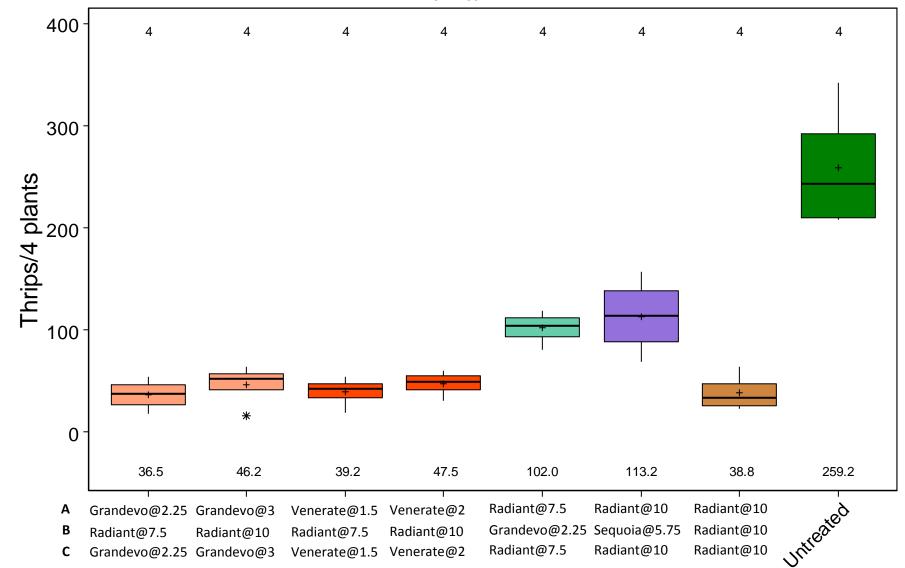


Application dates: 3/26, 4/2, 4/11, 4/18 in 570 L/HA.



NA16A5B013 - Radiant-Marrone Thrips Larvae (FRANOC) - 3 DAA-C

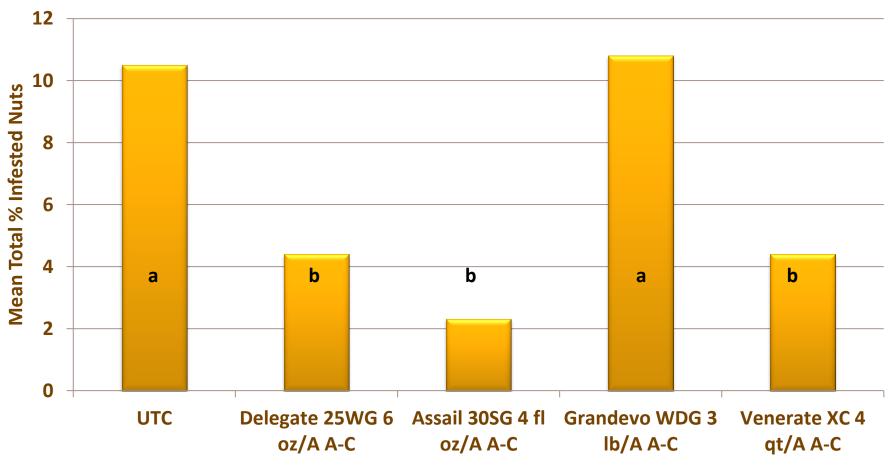




Venerate XC

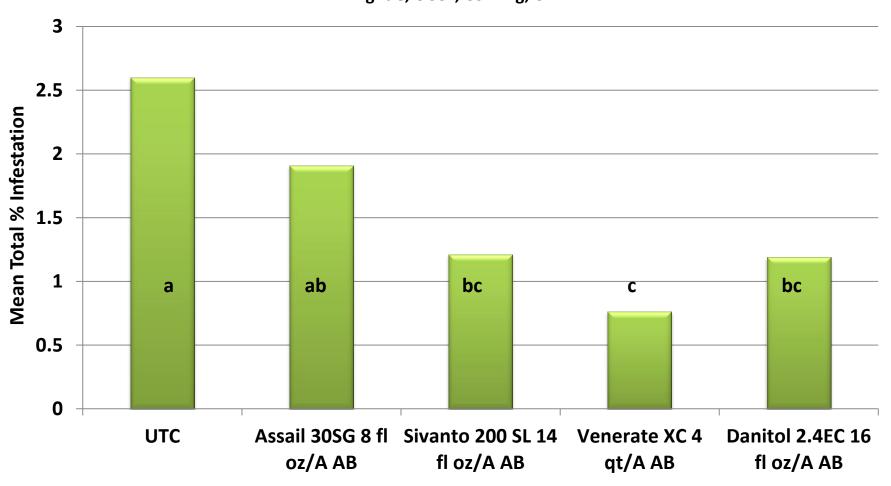
Against Walnut Husk Fly (Rhagoletis completa) on Walnut

Robert Van Steenwyk, UC Berkeley. 2016. Hollister, Ca.



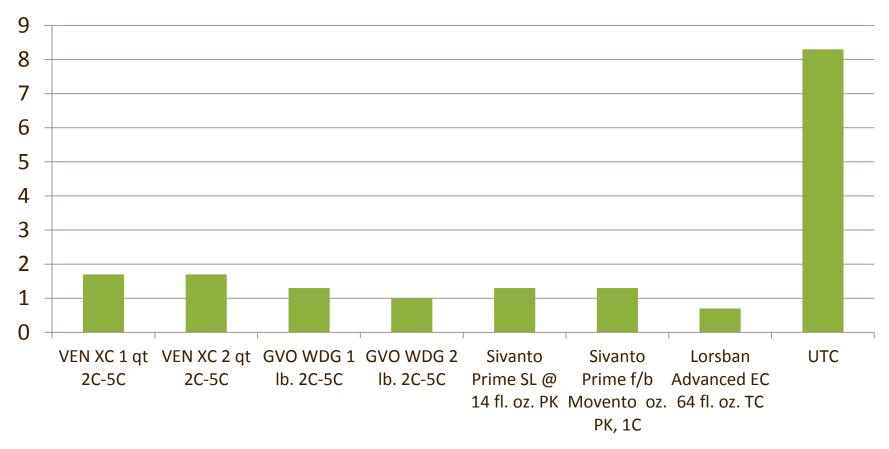
Venerate XC

Against Olive Fruit Fly, *Bactrocera oleae*Dr. Lightle, UCCE, Corning, CA



San Jose Scale Control on Apples – New York

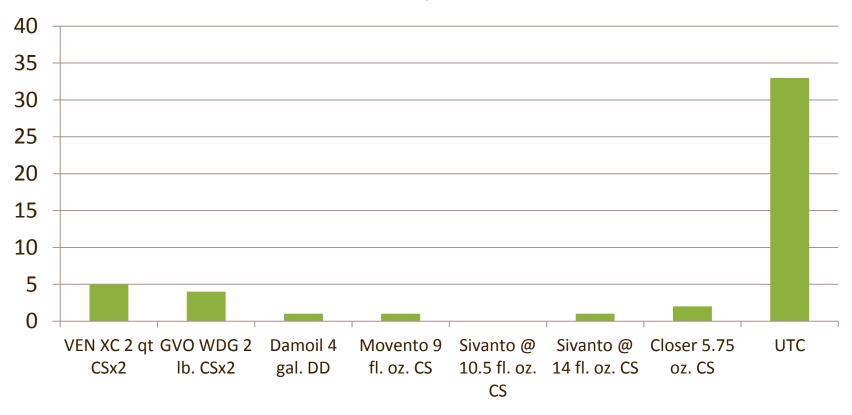
% SJS Damage at Harvest





San Jose Scale Control on Peaches – New Jersey

% SJS Damage at Harvest





It's all about timing - neither Grandevo or Venerate are knockdown insecticides, both work best when applied early to sucking pests





Treat now

Not now









MBI-110 Bacillus amyloliquifaciens strain F727

Foliar control of white molds (*Sclerotinia*), downy mildews, and *Phytophthora* plus applications for soil-borne diseases. Early in development of data on stone and pome fruit.

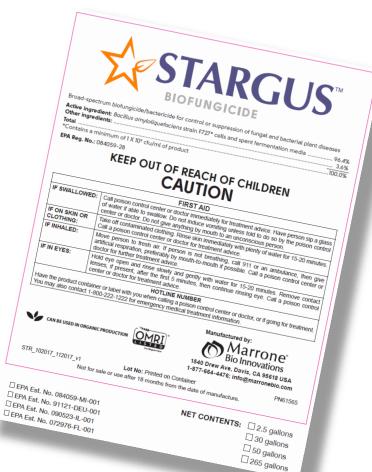


STARGUS™ bio-fungicide. What is it?



STARGUS™ is a....

- Liquid fungicide used at 1-4 qt/acre
- Active ingredient is a unique isolate of Bacillus amyloliquifaciens strain F727
- Broad spectrum and preventive biofungicide from peptides produced during fermentation
- Controls certain foliar and soil borne diseases



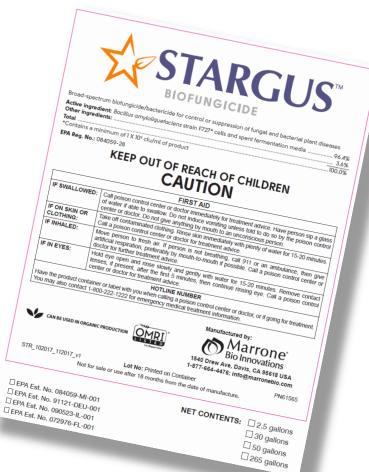


STARGUS™ bio-fungicide. What is it?

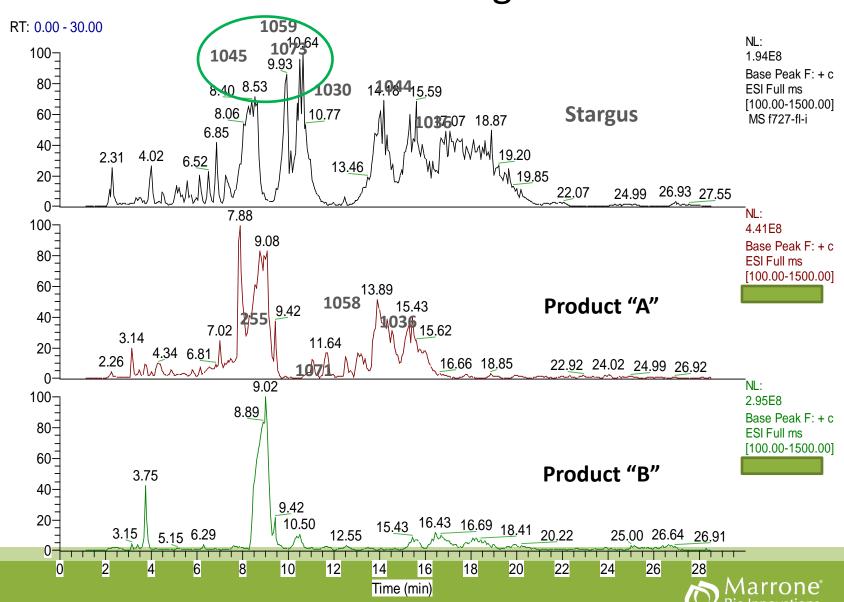


STARGUS™ is

- 4 hour REI
- 0 days to harvest PHI
- Exempt from residue tolerances
- NOP compliant and OMRI listed
- Broad tank-mix compatibility

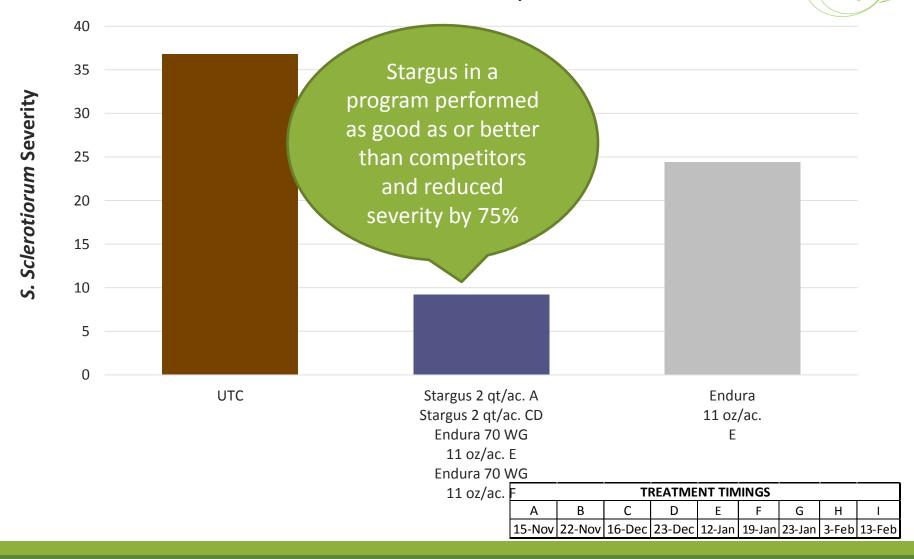


Comparison of STARGUS^{IM} with two other *Bacillus*-based Biofungicides



Stargus™ Against Sclerotinia sclerotiorum on Lettuce

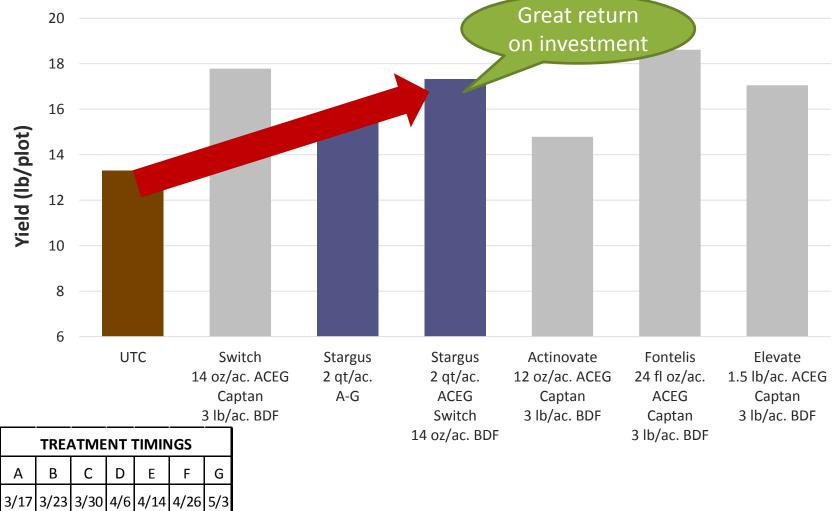
Dr. Mike Matheron, University of Arizona 2017



Stargus[™] Against *Botrytis* in Strawberries

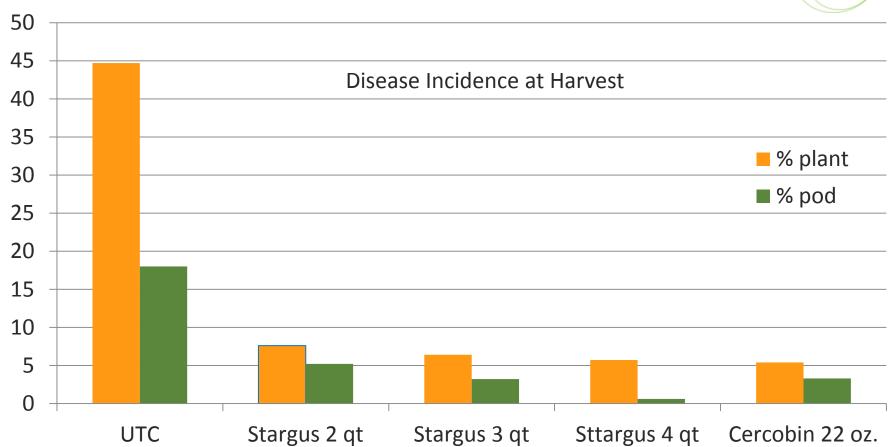






Control of White Mold on Snap Beans

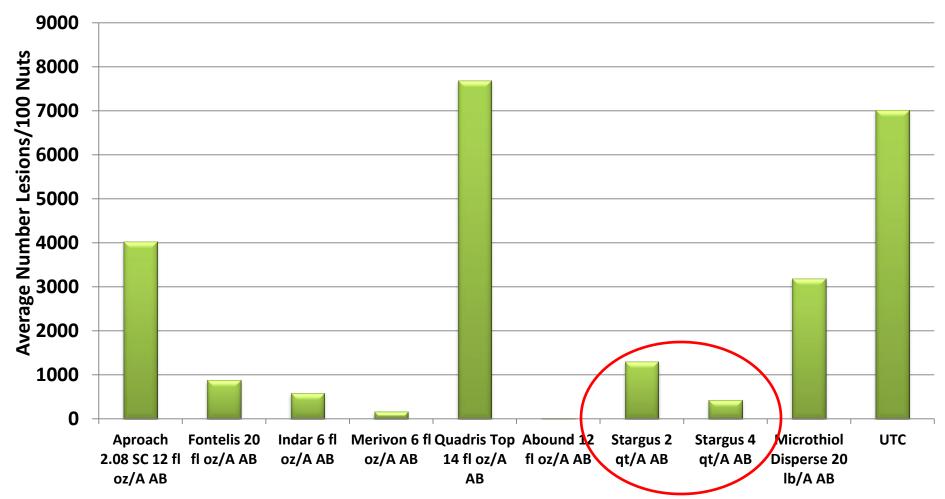
Dr. S. Pethybridge, Cornell U. - 2017



Two applications at 28 GPA at 10% and full bloom (7/26 and 8/1). Plots artificially inoculated.

Stargus for Control of Almond Scab - Preliminary

Brent Holtz, UCCE, Parlier, CA





Muscodor albus Biofumigant - MBI-601

- Endophytic fungus (new genus) isolated from various trees by Dr. Gary Strobel at Montana State University
- EPA registered under trade name ENNOBLE™
- U.S. Commercial launch pending
- California registration pending
- Inhibits and kills a broad range of soil inhabiting fungi, bacteria, nematodes and insects
- Produces a benign mixture of >10 volatile compounds: ester, alcohols and acid derivatives



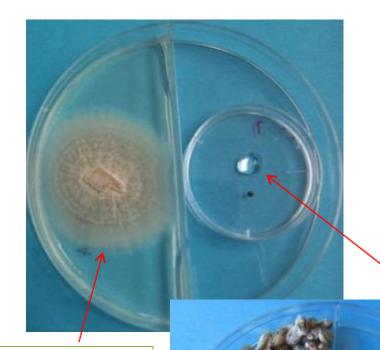


Muscodor volatiles completely kill Fusarium



MBI-601 Kills Plant Parasitic Nematodes





Untreated

Muscodor strain grown on PDA medium

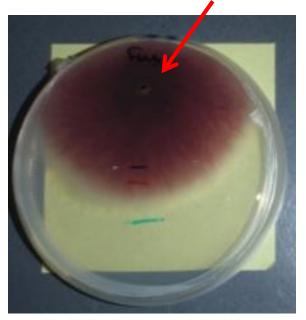
Muscodor strain grown on barley grains



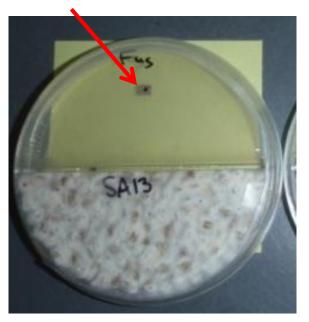


Growth inhibition of plant pathogen by MBI-601

Fusarium colonies



Fusarium – untreated control



Fusarium – *M. albus* strain SA13

The Future is Bright



The Rate of New Product Introduction is Accelerating

- ✓ Innovative products are targeting new pests that have been difficult to control
- ✓ Biopesticides offer flexibility, can be applied multiple times without worry about illegal residues
- √ Short re-entry intervals
 - 4 hour REIE
 - Tolerance Exempt No Maximum Residue Levels (MRL)
 - Residues exempt from tolerances for export crops
 - No Plant-back restrictions
- ✓ NOP Compliant
- ✓ Require a higher level of attention but the result is worth it!







Boost yield and quality

Manage resistance

Harvest flexibility

Worker-friendly