



SBb 2.5 and SPE-120 Seed inoculants

Potato

SBb 2.5 and SPE-120 contain the natural symbiotic fungus *Beauveria bassiana* that lives throughout the plant. The fungus is isolated from plants and grows with your plants!

It can have beneficial effects on **Yield, Quality, Resistance to Fungal Diseases, Resilience to Flooding and Drought, Resistance to Insect Pests, and Toxin Levels**

Potato Yield Increase

Reports from Colorado and Ohio of over 20 bags/acre increase

Yield Increase Due to Disease Resistance

In Colorado, the pickouts were reduced from 23% to 2% due to reduced Rhizoctonia infections

What it does:

- **Primes the plant's defense system**
- **Physically blocks infections by pathogens**
- **Promotes plant growth**
- **Reported many times by farmers to defend against insect pests**

The product is applied as an inoculant to potato seeds before planting. The *Beauveria* forms an integrated network with the potato cells, other beneficial organisms, and the environment. This natural symbiotic partnership elevates the plants natural ability to resist pathogens and seasonal stressors.

Reduced Grasshopper Damage

- In the High Plains grasshoppers flew through the SPE-120 treated fields and never ate.
- The grasshoppers smell the active ingredient, *beauveria bassiana*, and avoid eating the potato leaves.
- In the untreated fields, the grasshoppers destroyed the leaves.



The most challenging trait of **Colorado Beetle** is its uncanny ability to develop rapid resistance to conventional insecticides. SBb 2.5 and SPE-120 offer a natural alternative and SPE-120 is OMRI listed for organic use.

Reduced Insect Damage

- Minimal damage from Colorado Potato Beetle (CPB) in Ohio.
- Reports from High Plains growers of increased quality and increased yields due to reduced potato psyllid pressure.

Beneficial to the potato plants, the growers, and the environment!

NOT SOLD AS A PESTICIDE – PRODUCT SOLD TO PROMOTES OVERALL PLANT HEALTH

Growers have observed a diminished impact by various pathogenic insects with increasing beneficial insects and pollinators. Research indicates a complicated relationship that is not fully understood for plant and symbiont, thus, Jabb attributes these responses to mutualism and not the inoculate.