# Contractive Effects of RipeMax B

**Controlling the Cosmic Silica processes**

Below are two pictures of 'brother' celery plants. Grown from the same punnet, for the same period of time, a meter away from each other. There growth habit and production had be similar previously.

The only significant difference was when they both started to go to seed this spring the plant on the left was sprayed twice , two weeks apart, with RipeMax B.

Sprayed

Unsprayed

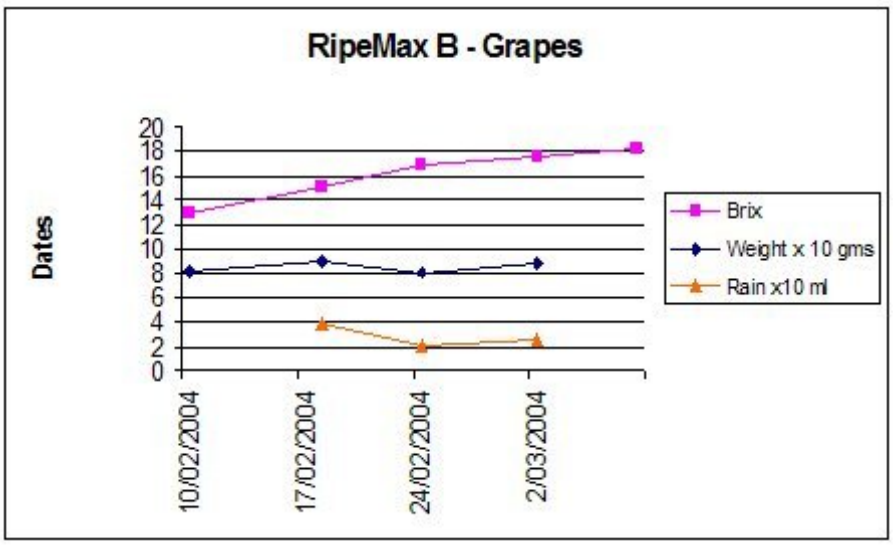
RipeMax B is designed to hold the upward moving expanding Silica processes, actively seen in the seeding process, in the root region.

Both these plants are at the same stage of flowering, however the sprayed plant shows dramatically more compact growth habit compared to the unsprayed.

Last Summer this spray was used on Grapes and Plums as both a ripening agent and a skin bursting reducer.

Measurements collected on Merlot Grapes showed that despite rain and an anticipated swelling of fruit from 80 gms to 140 gms the weight of the sprayed area stayed at 80gms. The brix levels continued to raise as expected. This crops was one of the earliest in the area to be harvested.

A third trial was run by Peter Bacchus on Carrots. Carrots were sown in early Autumn ( March ). They were sprayed with ThermoMax , and actively grew through the winter. In spring they were sprayed with Ripe-Max B. Less than one percent went off to seed—expectation would be 90%. Peter was still harvesting and enjoying the carrots the following March.




## Conclusion

These trials indicate that the sap flow of a plant can be contained from moving upwards, providing a technique that can be used against fruit splitting as well as inhibiting plants from bolting.