BIO LESTARI

SELAMATKAN TANAH ANDA SELAMATKAN HASIL ANDA

RESCUE YOUR SOIL, RESCUE YOUR YIELD

INTEX'10 Best Invention

US INPEX Award of Excellence

Malaysia Invention and Design Society

Malaysia Innovative Product

Best Invention World Intellectual Property Organization

BIOTECHCORP BIONEXUS STATUS COMPANY

BIO LESTARI™

BIOFERTILIZER MICROORGANISMS

www.biolestarifertilizer.com

“Pilihan Bijak, Hasil Melimpah”

“The Wise Choice, Abundant Harvest”

Pengenalan / Introduction

BIO LESTARI SDN BHD ("BIO LESATRI’) yang merupakan anak syarikat bumiputra 100% yang menjalankan perkhidmatan perbekalan baja bio yang berjenama “BIO LESTARI” sebagai sokongan kepada aktiviti pertanian negara dan keterjaminan makanan. Produk yang dikeluarkan ini merupakan produk 100% menggunakan mikroorganisma yang hidup, pengeluaran pengilangan tempatan dan mendapat pengiktrafan paten daripada World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Penggunaan bio baja ini digunakan oleh semua negara-negara maju Holland, Sepanyol, India, Korea Selatan tetapi penggunaan nya sangat terbatas Di laporkan diperingkat dunia hanya dalam sekitar 10% dan di Malaysia sendiri kurang 5% berbanding penggunaan baja NPK atau baja kimia. Tetapi ouput kepada penggunaan baja bio yang diperolehi adalah sangat significant.

BIO LESTARI SDN BHD ("BIO LESATRI'-202101001818 (1402116-W)) which is a 100% bumiputra subsidiary that runs bio fertilizer supply services branded "BIO LESTARI" in support of the country's agricultural activities and food security. These products are 100% using live microorganisms, locally manufactured production and have received patent recognition from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The use of this bio fertilizer is used by all developed countries Holland, Spain, India, South Korea but its use is very

limited. It is reported at the world level only around 10% and in Malaysia itself it is less than 5% compared to the use of NPK fertilizers or chemical fertilizers. But the output to the use of biofertilizers obtained is very significant.

Visi & Misi / Vision & Mission

Visi kami adalah untuk menjadi peneraju dalam teknologi bio-fertilizer yang mampan dan berimpak tinggi di Asia Tenggara, dengan menyokong agenda kerajaan dalam memulihkan kesuburan tanah serta menjamin keselamatan makanan negara.

Our vision is to become the leading provider of sustainable, high-impact bio-fertilizer technology in Southeast Asia, supporting government initiatives on soil restoration and national food security.

Misi kami ialah untuk menyediakan penyelesaian pertanian berasaskan bioteknologi yang mesra alam, meningkatkan pendapatan petani dan mengurangkan jurang kemiskinan di luar bandar.

Our mission is to deliver environmentally friendly, biotechnology-based agricultural solutions that improve farmers' income and reduce rural poverty gaps.

Produk ini juga merupakan jawapan mutlak kepada i) mengangkatkan aspirasi pelan pertanian nasional untuk para pemain dan pengguna industri pertanian supaya berjaya dan berkesan; ii) mengisi kelompongan penggunaan dan permintaan baja-bio yang terhad kepada pengguna supaya aspirasi pelan nasional sentiasa segar dan sustainability; iii) terbukti secara empirikal bahawa penggunaan baja-bio ternyata meningkatkan darjah kesihatan tanah dengan lebih terjamin lagi mampan dan secara langsung membawa kepada peningkatan pertumbuhan hasil tanaman serta pendapatan dalam jajaran 40%-50% dan iv) boleh menjimatkan kos-kos yang tidak perlu dalam proses-proses seperti penyemaian, penyuburan dan penanaman

This product is also the absolute answer to i) raising the aspirations of the national agricultural plan for the players and users of the agricultural industry to be successful and effective; ii) fill the gap in the consumption and demand of bio-fertilizers that are limited to consumers so that the aspirations of the national plan are always fresh and sustainable; iii) it is empirically proven that the use of bio-fertilizers has improved the health of the soil in a more assured and sustainable way and directly leads to increased crop yield growth and income in the range of 40%-50% and iv) can save unnecessary costs in processes such as gardening, fertilization and planting.

Kesan & Manfaat / Impact & Benefits

Bio Lestari membantu meningkatkan kesuburan tanah, mengurangkan keasidan, serta menggalakkan mikroorganisma semula jadi. Penggunaan berterusan dapat meningkatkan hasil tanaman sehingga 40–50% dan mengurangkan kebergantungan kepada baja kimia.

Bio Lestari improves soil fertility, reduces acidity, and promotes natural microbial activity. Continuous use can increase crop yields by 40–50% while reducing dependence on chemical fertilizers.

Beberapa faedah penggunaan baja bio yang diambil daripada penyelidikan-penyelidikan terpilih.

Some of the benefits of using biofertilizers are taken from selected researches: -

Why Use Biofertilisers of Microorganisms		
1. Enhance Soil Fertility Naturally • ***Microorganisms fix atmospheric nitrogen (e.g. Rhizobium, Azospirillum) and solubilise unavailable phosphorus and potassium, making them accessible to plants.*** • ***They restore soil organic matter and nutrient cycling capacity.*** ***2. Reduce Chemical Fertiliser Dependence*** • ***Biofertilisers lower the need for synthetic fertilisers, cutting input costs and reducing the risk of soil degradation and groundwater pollution.*** ***3. Improve Plant Growth and Yield*** • ***They produce plant growth-promoting substances (PGPRs) like auxins, gibberellins, and cytokinins.*** • ***Mycorrhizal fungi expand root surface area, improving water and nutrient uptake.*** ***4. Eco-Friendly and Sustainable*** • ***Biofertilisers are biodegradable, non-toxic, and do not cause environmental harm like chemical inputs.*** • ***Support climate-smart agriculture by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from chemical fertiliser production.*** ***5. Improve Soil Structure and Microbial Biodiversity*** • ***Microorganisms help aggregate soil particles, enhance aeration, moisture retention, and root penetration.*** • ***Encourage a healthy and diverse soil microbiome, essential for long-term soil productivity***		
Key References and Research Studies		
Study / Author	***Focus***	***Findings***
Vessey, J.K. (2003). Plant and Soil, 255(2), 571-586.	***Role of PGPR***	***Demonstrated PGPR enhance plant growth, nitrogen uptake, and yield.***

Bhardwaj et al. (2014). Journal of Applied and Natural Science, 6(2): 495-509.	*Biofertiliser overview*	*Comprehensive review supporting increased crop yield and soil health.*
Malusá & Vassilev (2014). Biotechnology Advances, 32(1), 68-91.	*Trends in biofertiliser use*	*Highlighted improved nutrient use efficiency and soil quality.*
Adesemoye et al. (2009). Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 41(2), 281–288.	*Synergy with fertilisers*	*Combining biofertiliser with reduced chemical fertiliser improved crop productivity.*
Singh et al. (2011). African Journal of Agricultural Research, 6(17), 3883–3886.	*Field application*	*Field trials on legumes showed significant yield improvements with microbial inoculants.*
FAO (2021). The Status of the World's Soil Resources.	*Global context*	*Supports the adoption of biofertilisers to improve degraded soils.*

Kerjasama Strategik & Teknologi / Strategic Partnership & Technology

Bio Lestari memiliki kerjasama dengan Agribiotech Sdn Bhd, sebuah syarikat pengeluar baja pertanian tempatan sepenuhnya. Bio Lestari terhasil daripada inovasi dan teknologi baja terkini yang menumpukan kepada kelestarian tanah dan peningkatan hasil tanaman.

Bio Lestari collaborates with Agribiotech Sdn Bhd, a fully local agricultural fertilizer producer. The brand is the result of innovation and advanced fertilizer technology focusing on soil sustainability and yield improvement.

Bio Lestari adalah penjenamaan semula produk berasaskan baja bagi pasaran kerajaan. Ia merupakan kesinambungan kepada produk Biobooster Plus yang telah dikenali di rantau ASEAN seperti Kemboja, Indonesia, Thailand dan Filipina.

Bio Lestari is a rebranded product line for the government market. It continues the success of Biobooster Plus, a well-known product across ASEAN countries such as Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines.

Kandungan Bio Lestari / Infgredients of Bio Lestari Product Overview

Bio Lestari diformulasi dengan gabungan tujuh kumpulan bakteria aktif (7B) yang berfungsi memperbaiki struktur tanah, meningkatkan penyerapan nutrien, serta menggalakkan pertumbuhan akar yang sihat. Ia sesuai digunakan untuk semua jenis tanaman termasuk padi, getah, kelapa sawit, buah-buahan dan sayur-sayuran.

Bio Lestari is formulated with a blend of seven active bacterial groups (7B) that improve soil structure, enhance nutrient absorption, and promote healthy root development. It is suitable for all crop types including paddy, rubber, oil palm, fruits, and vegetables.

Common Microorganisms Used in Biofertilizers

Microorganism	*Function*
Rhizobium	*Nitrogen fixation in legumes*
Azotobacter, Azospirillum	*Nitrogen fixation in cereals*
Phosphobacteria (e.g. Bacillus megaterium)	*Phosphate solubilisation*
Mycorrhizae	*Improved nutrient and water uptake*
Trichoderma spp.	*Plant disease suppression and growth promotion*

Anugerah & Pengiktirafan / Awards & Recognitions

Produk Bio Lestari telah menerima pelbagai pengiktirafan tempatan dan antarabangsa seperti:
- INTEX 10 – Best Invention Award
- Anugerah Kecemerlangan US INPEX
- Pingat Emas Intex 10 (Malaysian Invention and Design Society)
- Best Invention (World Intellectual Property Organization)
- InnoCERT AA1
- Bionexus Status Company oleh Biotech Corporation

Bio Lestari has been honored with numerous national and international awards including:
- INTEX 10 – Best Invention Award
- US INPEX Excellence Award
- INTEX 10 Gold Medal (Malaysian Invention and Design Society)
- Best Invention (World Intellectual Property Organization)
- InnoCERT AA1
- BioNexus Status Company by Biotech Corporation

Maklumat Korporat / Corporate Information

Nama Syarikat / Company Name: Bio Lestari Fertilizer Sdn Bhd
Tahun Penubuhan / Year Established: [January 2021]
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Fact Findings /Penemuan Fakta

1 Definition

Bjotertilizer microorganismens lnng beneficial microbes (bacteria, fungi, algae) that enhance plant growth by. increasing nutrient avallabillty in the soil. Uniks Chemioi ferilizers brll processes.

2 Major Groups of Microorganisms

Type	Microorganism Example	Primary Function	Target Crops
Nitrogen fixing bacteria	*Rhizoblum*	Convert agnospheric nidrogen into Ali, forn	Legumes, pddy
Phosphate-solubilizing bacteria (PSB)	*Bacillus megaterium*	Convert insoluble phosphate into soluble form	All crops
Potansium-solubilizing bacteria (RSB)	*Frateuria aurantia*	Release K from minerals	Plantation crops
Mycorthizal tung)	Glomus spp.	Elthane sillca to strengthen plant als	Rice, sugar
Silicate-solubilizing bacterla	Trichoderma harzlanum	Induces systemic resistence in plants	Rubbor, cocoa
Cyanobacteria (Blue. Green Algae)	*Anabaena*	Reduces dependence *on chemical ferilizers.* by 30-80%	Paddy filelds

3 Economic Impact

Short-Term (1 -2 years)	1. 7–40%
Input Cost	20–40% reduction
Yield Gain	10–25%
ROi	1.3–3s
Soil Fertility	Gradual improvement

5 Global Adoption

- Iof & AI sensors uvoe fartdillizers used biotertilizers
- Drone application for uniform spraying
- Precision nutrient maps for targeted soll treatment

5 Global Adoption

- Indiac> 12% farmers use biotertilizers in 2023 (SS| MSA)
- Adoption growing under MAFI's Sustainable Fertilizer Initiative-

6 Integration with Smart Agriculture

- Iof & AI sensors to track soil microblome activity
- Drone application for unform spraying

SCIENITIFIC JUSTIFICATION; SHORT-TERM ROI AMD YYT

SOLUBIFICAN IMMEDIATE PLANT UPTAKE

- Chemical fertilizers aruhghly seíublit; sealility mingly N. P. Klrк iswn forms absorb instantty; even though plants assarburstoitantly
- Although at ot diffed for tid wbrit ewifiel chemical NPK fertilizers increase eéoa growth rate by 25-40% wthin) 2 planting sycles availablly for chibrophyll production feal fast grount
- Aithoushat. sctolleyl soil ferbecone time the pirl crivet X grotual, Offen taking 5–10 taHótarlor become agronomonicaly significant

ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION

CONTROLLED FORMULATION APREDICTABLE OUTCOMES

- Chemical fertilizers are standardized te.g. NPK 15-15-15 14-22-17 2) with known nuntorn retres-allowing precise dosage and measurable respoonses
- Bioferilizers rely on micrabial.*combinization* investinent any soil biology, which vary with temperan rb. pH and moisture witch outcornes slower but more sustain
- Farmers iust-view chemical fertilizes: ou risk-minimizing tools for immediate vield assurance

SOIL CHEMISTRY JUSTIFICATION

BUFFERING AND HIDDEN ACIDITY

- In many tropical soils with frigh buttering capaccity (clay rish. hrced, ar organs matter amended) the acidification effect to lemporanty masked
- Consequently, farmers percelve that chemical fertilizers Do not bother soil pif: because phichanges are gradusi and only with long-term monitonng

SYNTHESIS JUSTIFIICATION (BALANCED BONCLUSION)

Chemical fertilizers remain dommant because they deliver fest-measurable productivity gains and preaitable sshort-sterm returns

ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION

- Farmers operate within seasonal caeh flow cycles, pilor intong niswn tr at paat garture vhld wl.bring preese dosage and measurable resperser
- Contrast. biovitilizzers oftert produce microbal colorvization aheil biology. wlfch vary ria temporature, pH, and moisture outcumes are slower tut rhi nore cusipinable
- Farmers thur view chemical tertrtilzers ae rist. mirlimizing tools for immediate yield assurance

LONG-TERM DATA CONTRAST (6ALANCED CONCLUSION)

	Shorti Term (T–2 years)	Lahe-term (9–10 years)
Yielet	+25–40%	Delicine
Soil pH	25-40%	6.5–5 0
Microblal bicmass	Stable	40–60%
Nutrient efficiency	70%	<40%

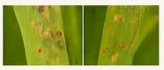
SYNTHESIS JUSTIFICATION (BALANCED CONCLUSION)

Chemical fertilizers remain denrnnam because they deliver feet. measuraible productivity gans and predictable shorn sterm reurms. even though they gradually degrede soil health and pir stability

Bioferiiizrers pnmain stort long teen soil balence and micobral vitaiilty–But mquire patience. knowleoge transfer and suppertive policies to be adopted.

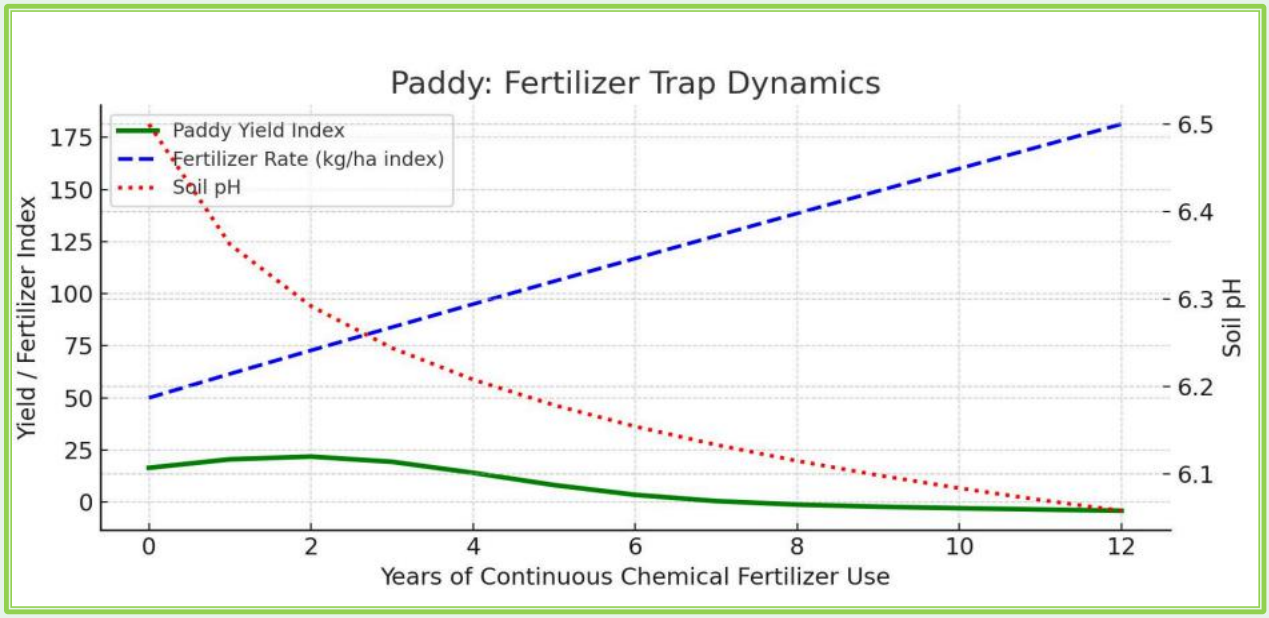
Penyakit Padi	Bio-Mikroorganisma Sesuai	Kesan Penurunan Penyakit	Anggaran Hasil Padi Selepas Kawalan
Blas Padi (Rice Blast)	*Trichoderma harzianum* *Bacillus subtilis,* *Pseudomorias fluorescens*	↓45-65%	Hasil meningkat dari ±3.5.t/ha → 4,8–5,2 tha
Hawar Daun Bakteria (Bi B)	*Pseudomonas fluorescens* *Bacillus subtilis,* *Burkholderia cepacia*	↓40-55%	Hasil nalk dari ±3.0 t/ha → 5,0 tha
Hawar Seludang (Sheathi Blight)	*Trichoderma viride,* *Trichoderma asperellum* *Bacillus subtilis*	↓50-70% Penuranis v/ktor ↓40% -40%	Hasil meningkat dari ±4.0 t/ha → 5,3 tha
Tungro Virus (9lasoarnl darl Msphstereste)	*Metarhizium anisooliae* *Beauveria basziana*	↓30-45%	Hasil meningkat dari ±3.2 t/ha → 4,5 tha
Brown Spot (Bibolaris oryzae)	*Trichoderma* harzianum *Bacillus subtilis* *Azotabacter chroococcum*	↓40-55%	Hasil naik dari ±3.2 t/ha → 4,8 tha
False Smut	*Trichoderma* asperellum *Bacillus* velezensis	↓40-55%	Hasil naik dari ±3.6 t/ha → 4,8 tha

PENYAKIT PADI vs BIO-MIKOOORGANISMA

PENYAKIT PADI	PATOGEN	BIO-MIK-OORGANISMA	MEKANISME KAWALAN
 Blas Padi (Rice Blast)	*Magnqporthe oryzae*	Trichoderma harzianu Bacillus subtills. *Pseudomonas fluorescens*	Antagonisme kulat (enzim pelerarikan dinding seil penghasilan antbiotik, induksi ketakanan sistemik (ISR)
 Hawar Daun Bakteria (Bacterial Leaf Blight BLB)	*Xanthomonas oryzaa pv. oryzae*	*Pseudomanaciluoresc-erts Bacillus* Burkholderia cepaica	Menghasilkan siderofar & antibiotik melighalang pertumbuhan bakteria, meningkatkan imunuti pokok
 Hawar Seludang (Sheath Blight)	*Rhizaztonia sotani*	Trichoderma viride Trichoderma asperellum Bocillus subtills	Persaingan ruang & nutrien, kolonisasi. akar, lisis hifa patogen
 Tungro Virus	'Virus Tungro Padi'	Metarhizium anisopliae Beauveria bassiana	Mengawal serangga vektor (leafhopoer), menguningkan penyebaran virus
 Brown Spot	Brown Spot	Trichoderma harzianu Bacillus subtilis *Azotobacter chroooccum*	Menekan pertumbuhan kulat, memperabaik kesit anian tenah, memngkatkan fotosintensis
 False Smut	False Smut	Trichoderma asperellum Bacillus *velezensis*	Antagonisme kulat, penghasiian metabolit onikulat, meningkathan daya tahan pokok

What is the "fertilizer trap"? A self-reinforcing cycle where farms **apply more and more chemical fertilizer to maintain yields**, but **get less response per unit** and **gradually damage soil health** (acidification, nutrient imbalance, microbial loss). Over time, yields **plateau or decline**, yet input dependence increases—locking farmers into high costs and fragile productivity.

Analisis / An Analysis



1. Paddy (Rice)

- ***Fertilizer–Yield–pH Dynamics***
  - **Initial years (0–2):**
    Paddy responds strongly to chemical NPK (especially urea), showing **steep yield gains** because nitrogen deficiency is common in paddy soils.
    The yield curve rises rapidly as soil nutrients become instantly available.
  - **Mid-term (3–6 years):**
    - Soil pH starts dropping from ~6.5 → ~5.5 due to continuous **ammonium nitrification** releasing H^+ ions.
    - Iron and aluminum become more soluble, reducing phosphorus availability.
    - Microbial diversity (especially *Rhizobium*, *Azospirillum*, *Trichoderma*) declines.
    - Yield plateaus even when fertilizer rate increases — indicating **falling Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE)**.
  - **Long-term (7–10 years):**
    - pH can reach below 5.0 if unmanaged, causing **toxic Fe^{2+} and Mn^{2+} accumulation**.
    - Paddy roots brown prematurely, disease susceptibility increases (blast, sheath blight).

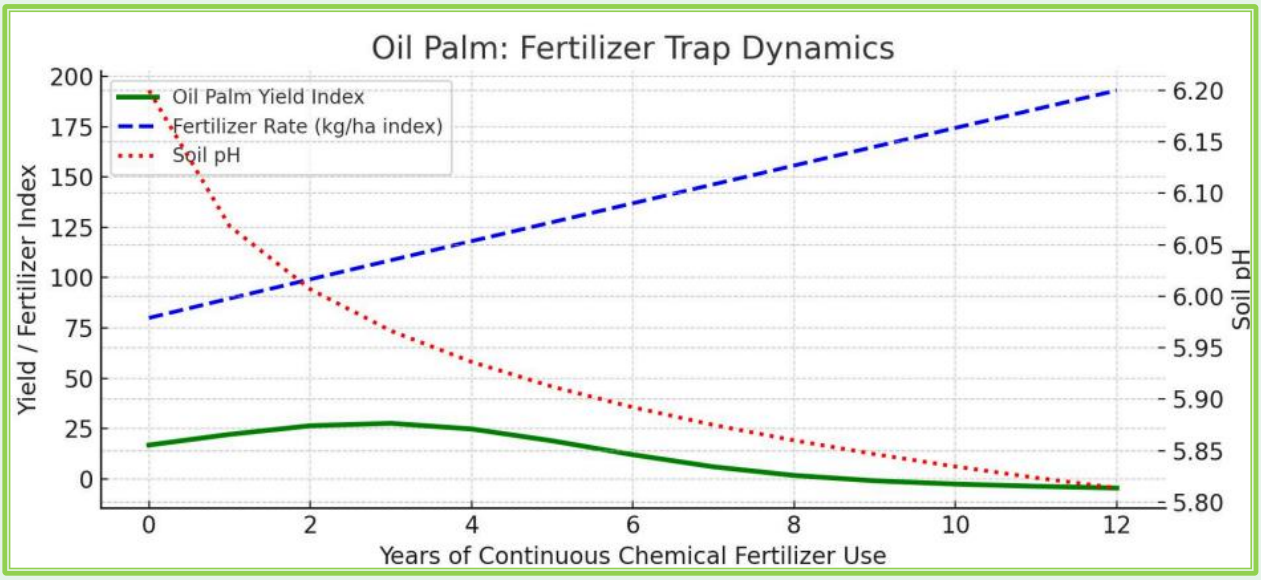
- Fertilizer cost per tonne of yield rises sharply — the **fertilizer trap**.
- Soil structure weakens, reducing water infiltration and aeration.

◇ ***Key Indicators***

Parameter	Early	Mid	Late
Soil pH	6.5	5.7	4.9
NUE (%)	60–70	45–50	35–40
Yield (t/ha)	6.5	6.8	6.0
N Fertilizer	120	180	240

◇ ***Recommendations***

- Rotate rice with **legumes (mungbean/soybean)** to restore N and organic matter.
- Apply **lime or dolomite** every 3–4 years to buffer pH >5.8.
- Use **biofertilizer consortia** (*Azospirillum*, *Phosphobacteria*, *Trichoderma*).
- Incorporate **green manure or straw compost** to rebuild carbon and microbial activity.



🌴 2. Oil Palm

◇ ***Fertilizer–Yield–pH Dynamics***

- **Early phase (0–3 years):**
  Fertilizers (NPKMg and borate) rapidly enhance frond and root development, giving **yield acceleration** up to years 3–5.
- **Mid-term (4–7 years):**
  - The yield curve plateaus despite higher fertilizer input.
  - Soil pH drops from ~6.2 → 5.3 due to continuous ammonium nitrate/sulfate application.

- K and Mg imbalances appear; leaching increases on sandy soils.
- Microbial decline reduces root efficiency and nutrient uptake.

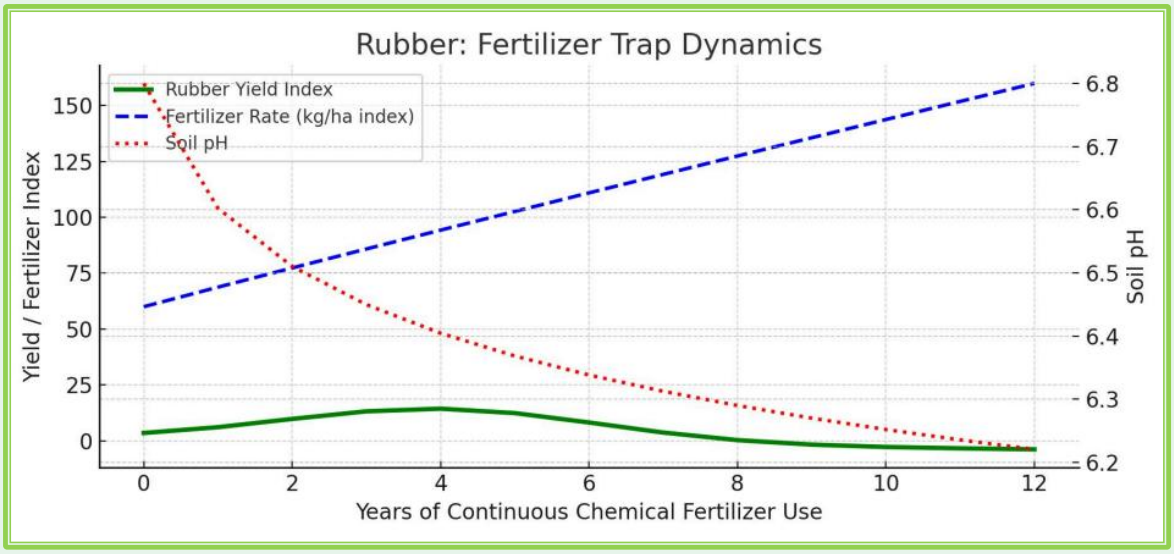
- **Long-term (8–12 years):**
  - **Yield stagnation or decline** observed even with heavy fertilizer inputs.
  - High soil acidity (pH <5.0) limits root volume, especially under compacted or waterlogged conditions.
  - Palm oil extraction rate (OER) drops slightly due to poorer bunch quality.
  - Nutrient-use efficiency drops; more fertilizer needed to maintain same FFB (Fresh Fruit Bunch) tonnage — a clear **fertilizer trap**.

◇ ***Key Indicators***

Paramete	Early	Mid	Late
Soil pH	6.2	5.5	4.9
Yield (FFB	20	28	25
Fertilizer	600	900	1200
Mg/K bala	Stable	Imbalanced	Critical

◇ ***Recommendations***

- Apply **empty fruit bunch (EFB) compost** or **palm oil mill effluent (POME) bio-sludge** to boost organic matter.
- Introduce **N-fixing legume cover crops** (*Mucuna bracteata*, *Calopogonium*) for biological N.
- Use **biofertilizer microorganisms** (Bacillus, Pseudomonas, Azospirillum) to mobilize P, K, and micronutrients.
- Apply **dolomitic lime or GML** to maintain soil pH >5.5.
- Reduce chemical fertilizer dosage by **30–40%** under integrated nutrient management (INM).



🌿 3. Rubber

◇ ***Fertilizer–Yield–pH Dynamics***

- **Early years (0–3):**
  Chemical fertilizers (especially N and P) promote canopy growth and latex initiation.
  Yield increases moderately as trees mature.
- **Mid-term (4–7):**
  - pH declines steadily from 6.8 → 5.5 due to continuous ammonium-based fertilizers and limited liming.
  - Soil microbial imbalance reduces root vigor; leaf litter decomposition slows.
  - Latex yield stabilizes or shows marginal gains despite higher inputs.
- **Long-term (8–12):**
  - pH <5.0 triggers **Mg and Ca deficiency**, weakening bark health.
  - Latex yield per tree begins to decline.
  - Soil compaction from machinery worsens the problem.
  - Farmers often double fertilizer application rates to compensate — but yield remains flat or drops — the **rubber fertilizer trap**.

◇ ***Key Indicators***

Parameter	Early	Mid	Late
Soil pH	6.8	5.5	4.9
Latex yield (kg/tre	3.5	4.2	3.6
Fertilizer (kg/tree/	0.7	1.0	1.5

◇ ***Recommendations***

- Introduce **cover crops** (e.g. *Pueraria phaseoloides*) to restore carbon and N.
- Apply **biofertilizers** (*Trichoderma*, *Azotobacter*, *Bacillus megaterium*) annually.
- Periodic **liming** to sustain pH around 6.0.
- Incorporate **rubber leaf compost + goat manure** to enhance organic carbon.
- Use controlled-release or slow-release fertilizers to minimize losses.

SURUHANJAYA SYARIKAT MALAYSIA
COMPANIES COMMISSION OF MALAYSIA

COMPANIES ACT 2016
(ACT 777)

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF PRIVATE COMPANY

This is to certify that

BIO LESTARI SDN. BHD.
202101001818 (1402116-W)

is, on and from the 15th day of January 2021, incorporated under the Companies Act 2016, and that the company is a company limited by shares and that the company is a private company.

Dated at **KUALA LUMPUR** this 28th day of July 2025.

SS2507288287617
Scan to verify

DATUK NOR AZIMAH ABDUL AZIZ
REGISTRAR

BIOFERTILIZER MICROORGANISMS

www.biolestarifertilizer.com

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Tahun Penubuhan / Year Established: [January 2021]
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