



# EMERALD GREEN

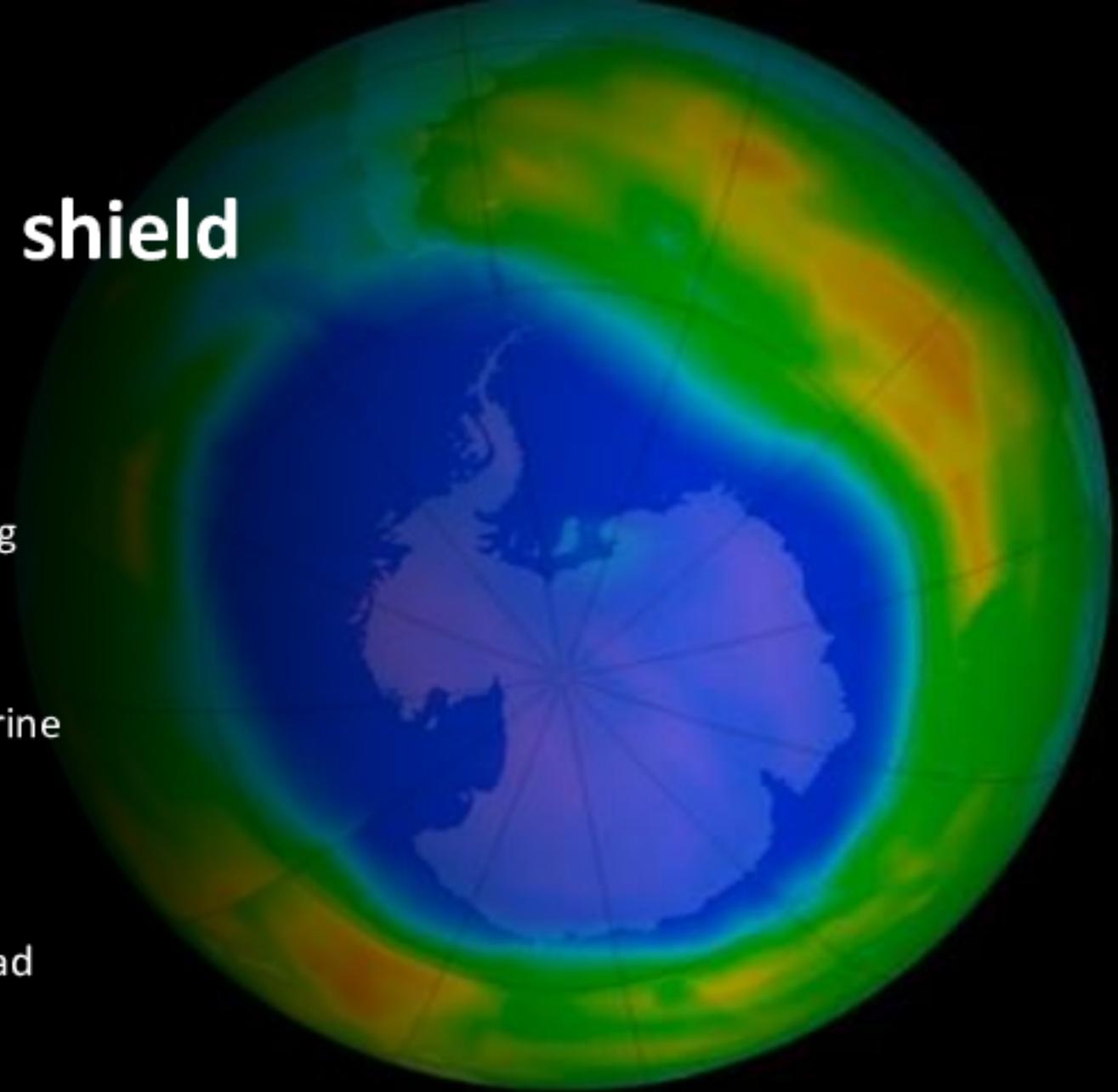
Biodegradable fire retardant

# Earth's diminishing Ozone shield

Analysis of severe wildfires show a significant drop in atmospheric Ozone. With such occurrences becoming more common, our planet continues to warm.

Chemicals in smoke catalyse reactions between chlorine and nitrogen containing compounds, which combine and react to break down Ozone.

Without Ozone, greater levels of UV exposure will lead to an increase in cases of sunburn, eye and immune system damage and a range of cancers.



# Effect of wildfires on livestock

A photograph of a wildfire with cows in the foreground. The background is filled with bright orange and yellow flames and thick smoke. In the foreground, several cows are visible, some looking towards the fire. The overall scene is dark and smoky, with the fire providing the primary light source.

Wildfires are dangerous and spread at an astonishing pace of over 10 miles per hour, being able to engulf fields of livestock very quickly.

The fires raise the temperature in the area, creating more heat-stressed days for livestock

University of Idaho study showed dairy cattle exposed to poor air quality and heat stress produced less milk - 2 pints per day less milk than average.

A person in a blue shirt is operating a red tractor in a field of tall grass. The sky is a dramatic, orange-brown color, suggesting a sunset or a wildfire. The text is overlaid on the top right of the image.

# 75 % of land destroyed by wildfires is cropland

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Agricultural areas with irrigated crops are often treated as safety buffers during wildfires. The heat from wind-driven fires burn rows of orchards, and delay fruit set for another year in the rows not killed by wildfires.

Hundreds of thousands of acres are destroyed each year during the wildfire season which lasts for more than a third of the year!

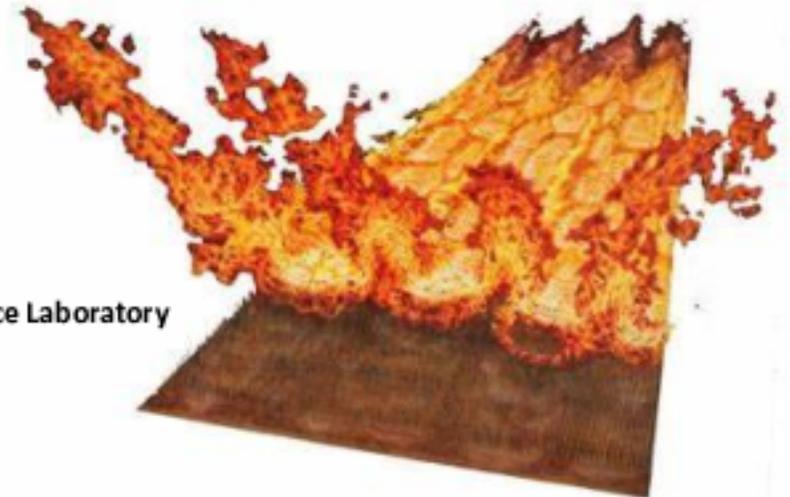
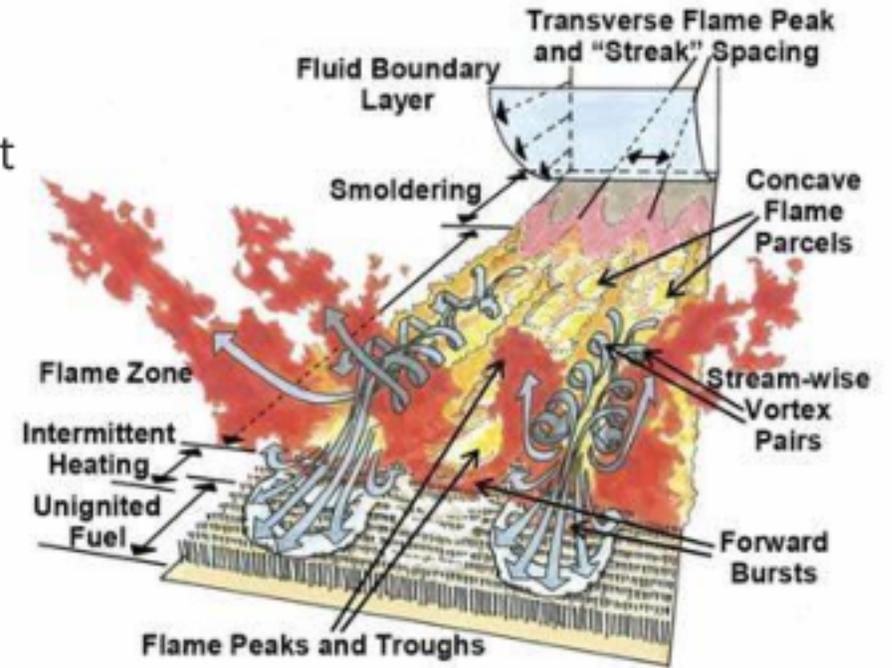
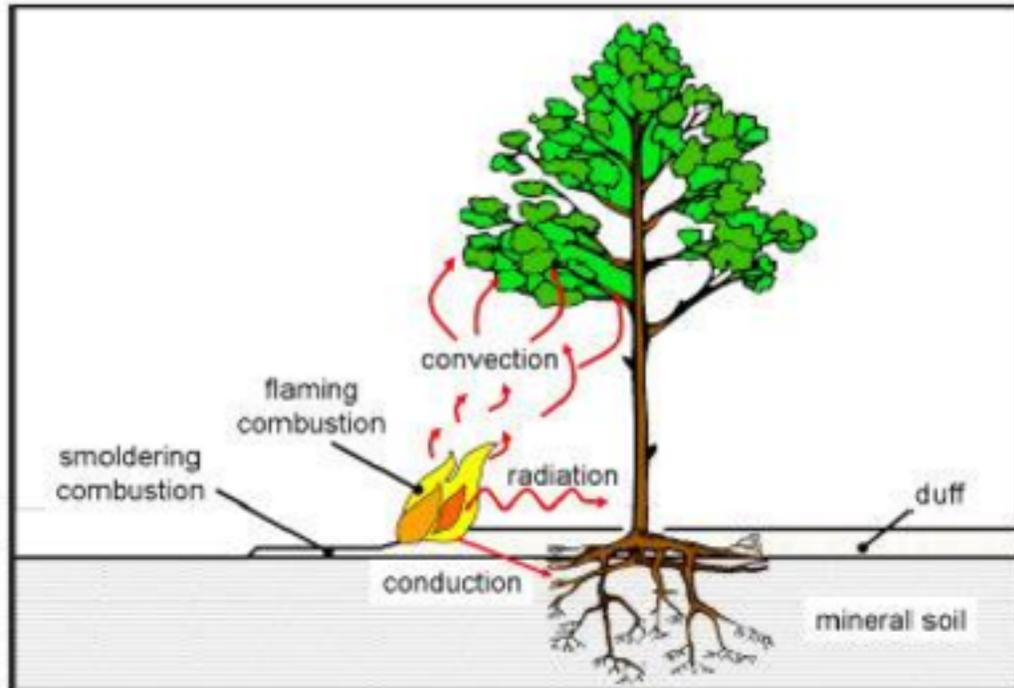
Wildfires are now considered to be the greatest threat to our fragile climate and to global food security.



Phosphate based fire retardant spays promote algae blooms that kill fish!

# How wildfires spread

It's convection, not radiation that governs fire spread. Radiant heat is the warmth you feel standing next to a campfire. Convective heat is the burn you get when an ember lands on your foot. In the case of a wildfire, it's the superheated gases released by combustion that ignite more fuel.



Missoula Fire Science Laboratory

# EMERALD GREEN



Biodegradable fire retardant

**Eco-friendly  
biodegradable foliage  
encapsulating heat and  
fire shield**





# EMERALD GREEN

## Biodegradable fire retardant

- Foliar encapsulating silicon shield
- Eco-friendly, organic and fully biodegradable
- Reduces fire convection ability to dry out foliage
- **GREEN LEAVES DON'T BURN!**

# EMERALD GREEN



Biodegradable fire retardant

