

# SUCCESS STORIES USING STIMBLUE+

STRAWBERRY CULTIVATION



# ABOUT THE TRIAL

TRIAL CONDUCTED BY

SynTech  
Research

## LOCATION OF TRIAL



**SPAIN**  
Alicante



## SEASON

**JUN – NOV 2025**

## TRIAL TYPE

**YOUNG  
DEVELOPMENT**



**MACROCYSTIS VS ECKLONIA**

\*with seed treatment in greenhouse

**+42%**

greater soil area coverage


**+6%**

more roots per plant

# YOUNG DEVELOPMENT OF STRAWBERRIES

- + Young strawberry plants in CEA systems face several challenges during early development, especially related to root establishment, water management, nutrient balance and overall plant uniformity.<sup>1</sup> Their shallow root systems make them highly sensitive to substrate conditions and irrigation practices, where even minor inconsistencies in moisture can restrict root growth and limit nutrient uptake.<sup>2</sup>
- + These inconsistencies can affect early canopy development, as inadequate water or nutrient supply reduces photosynthetic capacity and slows vegetative growth. These early limitations often lead to variability between plants, as differences in root function and shoot growth persist, ultimately impacting crop uniformity and overall productivity.<sup>1</sup>
- + Seaweed-based biostimulants have been demonstrated as a solution for growers, supporting young strawberries' root system architecture, enhancing nutrient uptake and boosting stress tolerance.<sup>3,4,5</sup>
- + Together with SynTech, we conducted a trial to assess the efficacy of StimBlue+ on improving the young development of strawberry plants compared to an untreated control and an Ecklonia-based competitor. In a greenhouse system in the south of Spain, seeds were first soaked in a 4% biostimulant solution for 10 hours and planted 4 days later in an artificial substrate. Two subsequent applications at a dosage of 2 L/ha were made 12 and 16 days after planting.



A person wearing a blue jacket and a blue hat is pulling a net full of yellow seaweed from the ocean. The background shows a bright, overcast sky and the dark water of the sea. The seaweed is piled up on the shore in the foreground.

# **RESULTS EXPLAINED**

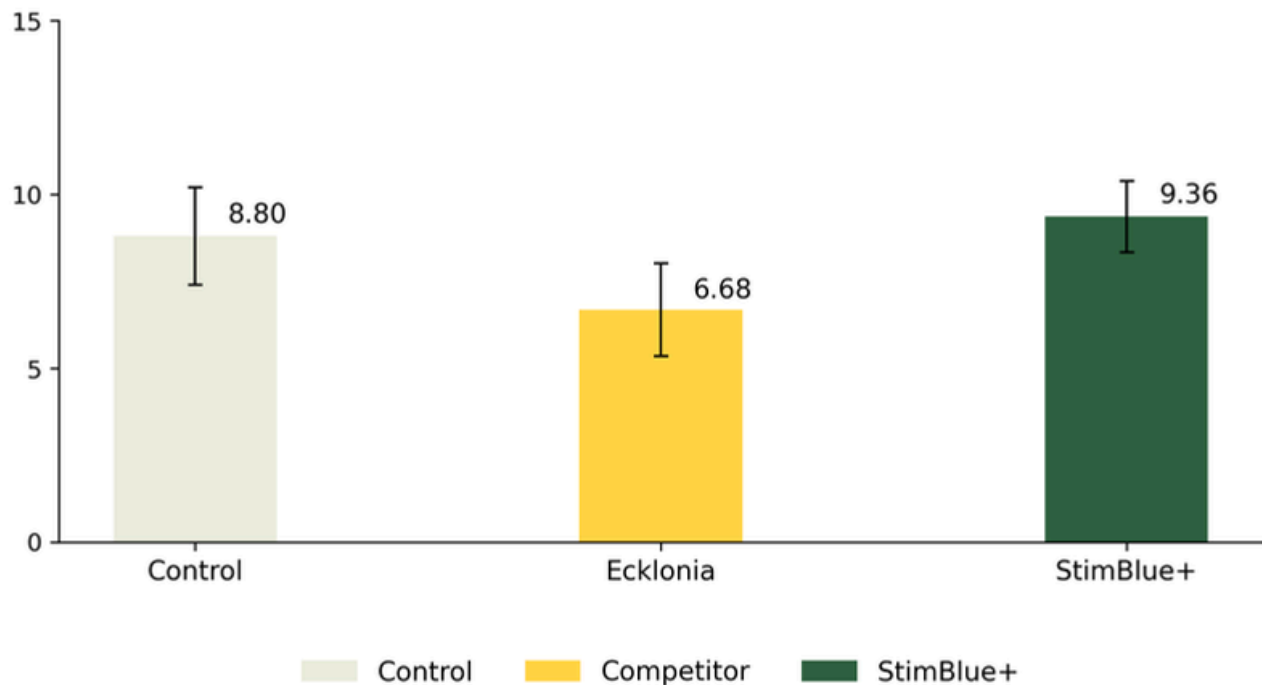
# ENHANCED ROOT ESTABLISHMENT



Strawberries treated with StimBlue+ showed +6% more roots per plant on average vs control and +40% vs Ecklonia.

Strawberries have a relatively shallow root system, with most roots concentrated in the top 15 cm (6 inches) of soil. A greater number of active root tips improves the plant's ability to take up water and nutrients and supports rapid establishment after planting.<sup>1</sup> Well-developed roots also help the plant better tolerate environmental stress and provide a strong basis for consistent fruit production.<sup>6</sup>

**Spain - Strawberry - 2025**  
**Average number of roots (# per plant)**



Average number of roots per plant per treatment was assessed 60 days after planting (Nov 11, 2025).

# INCREASED SEEDLING LENGTH & VIGOUR



StimBlue+ strawberries showed accelerated seedling growth, supporting faster and more uniform plant establishment.

**CONTROL**



**ECKLONIA**

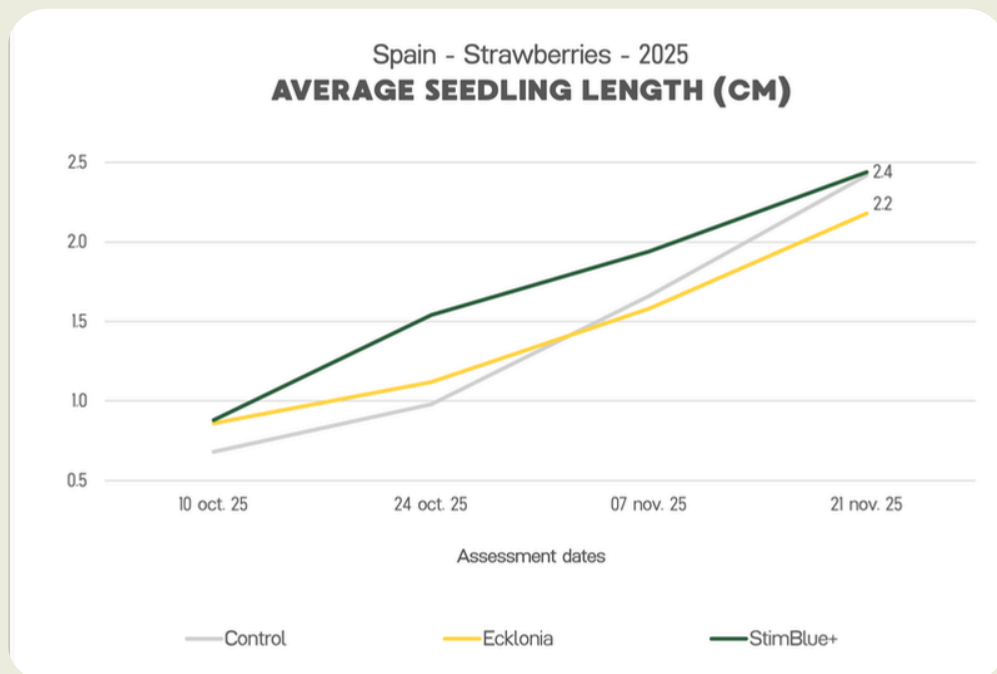


**STIMBLUE+**



Seedlings with greater length typically develop a larger canopy of trifoliate leaves. The increased leaf area enhances photosynthetic capacity, supplying more assimilates to support root growth, crown development and subsequent fruiting. Greater early vegetative growth is also associated with a more rapid transition from establishment to the reproductive phase, leading to earlier and potentially more consistent yield.

Photos: Seedling length per treatment 60 days after planting



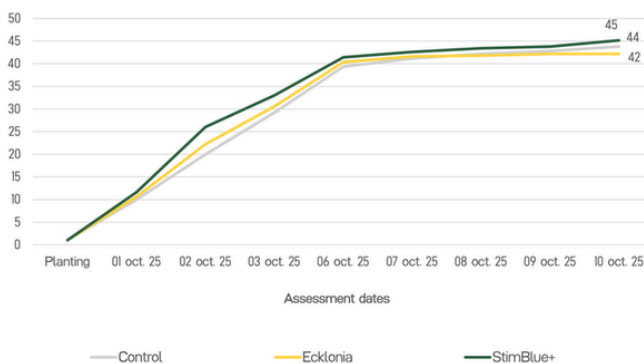
# ACCELERATED PLANT EMERGENCE



StimBlue+ showed significantly faster plant emergence and canopy closure, leading to the most emerged plants at final assessment.

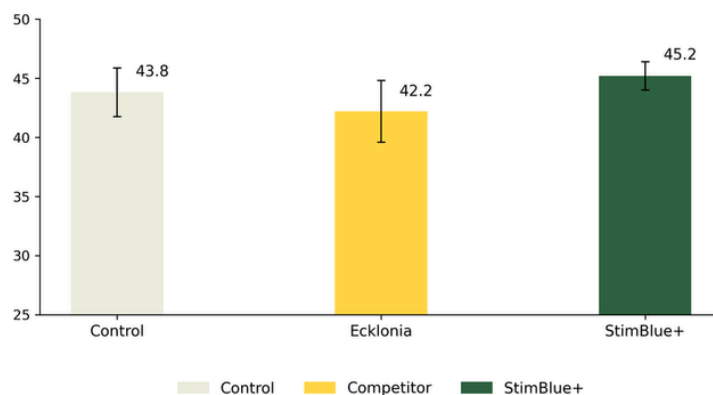
As a result of enhanced root and early shoot growth, plants treated with StimBlue+ showed more rapid emergence and earlier canopy closure. Increased ground cover has been associated with reduced light interception at the soil surface, which limits weed germination and early weed growth, while also contributing to improved soil moisture conservation and more efficient use of available resources.<sup>1</sup>

Spain - Strawberries - 2025  
**PLANTS EMERGED (#)**



60 days after planting, StimBlue+ showed +3% more plants emerged vs control and +7% more plants emerged vs Ecklonia.

Spain - Strawberry - 2025  
**Final number of plants emerged (#)**



StimBlue+ showed a final germination percentage of 90.4%, whereas the control showed 87.6% and Ecklonia showed 84.4%

# APPLICATIONS FOR EARLY DEVELOPMENT

- + First application: soak seeds for 10 hours (4% v/v) 4-days before planting
- + Second application: foliar spray at first leaf emerging | BBCH10
- + Third application: foliar spray at third leaf developed | BBCH13

\*This approach ensures the plants receive support at critical growth stages.  
The results are based on StimBlue+ suggested application rates and calendars



# REFERENCES

1. Husaini, A. M., & Neri, D. (Eds.). (2016). Strawberry: growth, development and diseases. CABI.
2. Neri, D. & Savani, G. (2006). Root growth and structure in strawberry as affected by organic residues - ish. Acta Hortic. 708, 39-44.
3. Deolu-Ajayi, A. O., Van Der Meer, I. M., Van Der Werf, A., & Karlova, R. (2022). The power of seaweeds as plant biostimulants to boost crop production under abiotic stress. *Plant Cell & Environment*, 45(9), 2537–2553.
4. Righini, H., Roberti, R. & Baraldi, E. (2018). Use of algae in strawberry management. *J Appl Phycol* 30, 3551–3564.
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6. Mattner SW, Milinkovic M, Arioli T. (2018). Increased growth response of strawberry roots to a commercial extract from *Durvillaea potatorum* and *Ascophyllum nodosum*. *J Appl Phycol*. 2018;30(5):2943-2951.



# ABOUT STIMBLUE+

StimBlue+ is a biostimulant made from 100% cultivated Giant Kelp (Macrocystis Pyrifera), and has shown to be a great solution for the development of young strawberry plants in CEA systems. The trial data suggest that it offers measurable, significant improvements in the accelerated and uniform establishment of young strawberries.

We plant kelp forests around the globe to boost the health and biodiversity of the oceans while locking away CO2 and producing products to offer sustainable alternatives to help transition agriculture to more sustainable practices.



**FIND MORE INFORMATION**

<https://www.kelp.blue/us/field-trial/strawberry>



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