

Feminized Seeds: Improving Production and Being A Good Neighbor

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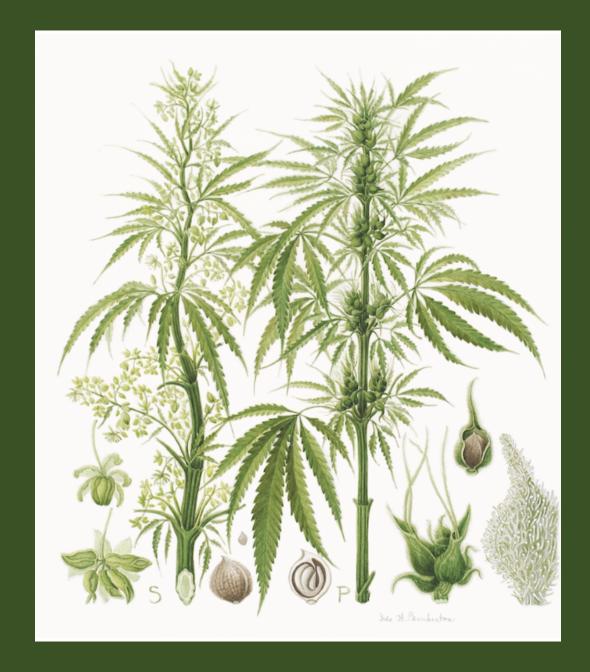


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Brief overview of feminized seed production and discussion topics

- What is feminized seed?
- How GoodHemp's seed varieties are produced
- Mitigating true male pollen is beneficial for all
- Testing high feminization rates in GoodHemp seeds
- Considerations when choosing seeds
- Why to grow feminized seed



What is feminized hemp seed?



- True male staminate flowers
- Pollen detrimental to seed production and hemp fields



- Pistillate flowers
- Seed bearing plant



- Presenting clustered staminate flowers
- Pollen is utilized in feminized seed production

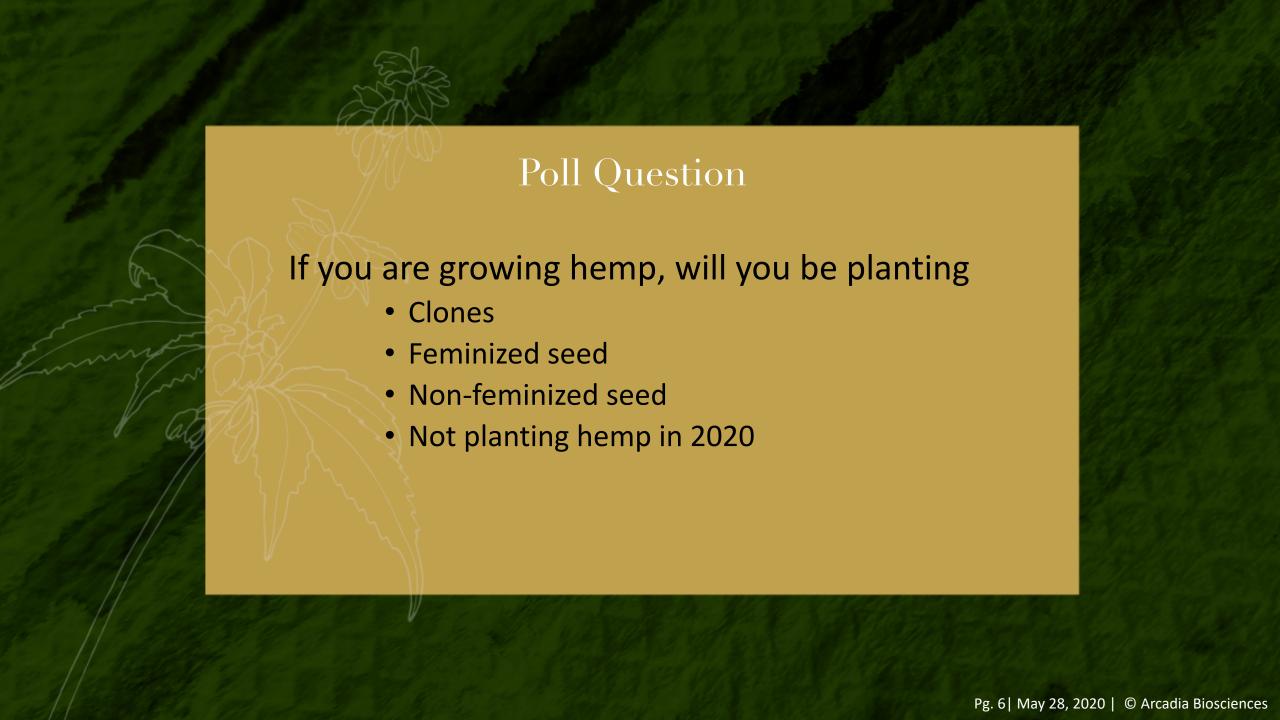


Poll Question

If you plan to grow hemp, when do you plan to plant?

- June
- July
- August
- September/October
- November/December

- January/ February
- March/ April
- May
- Learning more in order to decide



Can you tell which hemp seed is feminized and which is non-feminized?



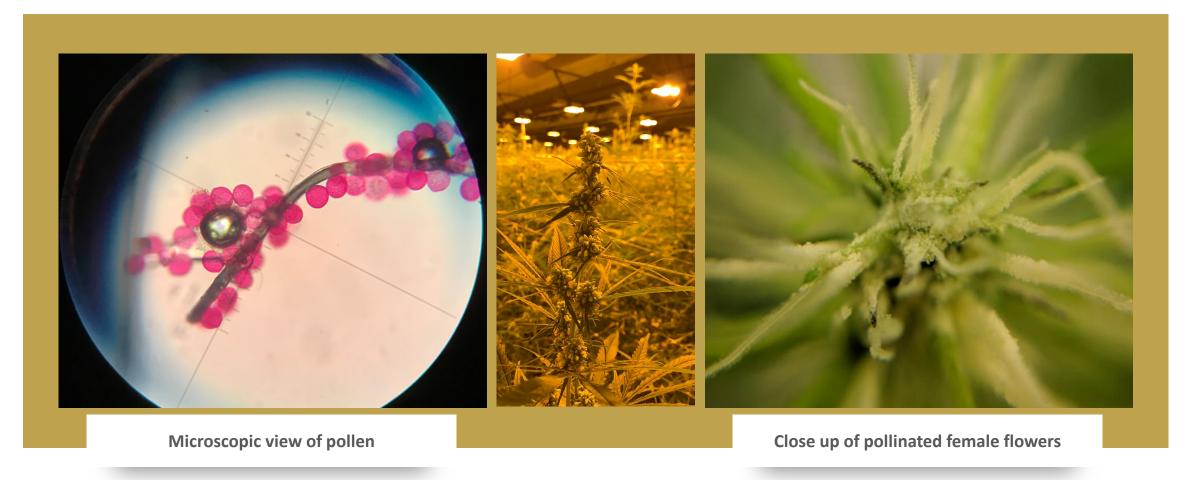
Visually unable to differentiate until you're in the midst of your field season or through genetic testing

50%

of non-feminized seed will be males on average



Staminate flowers have an abundance of pollen that can be small in size and travel far

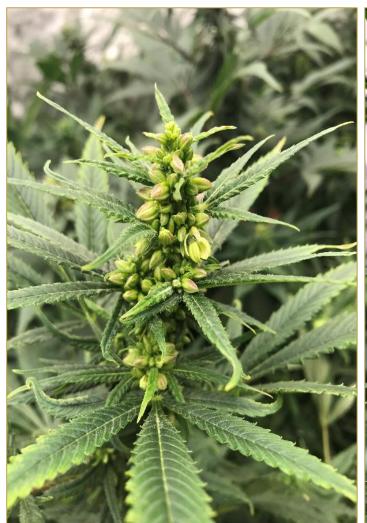




A single true male (XY) can produce hundreds of thousands of pollen grains



Variability of staminate flowers in different induced hemp varieties









Producing feminized seed – safety and efficacy varies



Where is feminized seed produced?

Outdoors Seed production

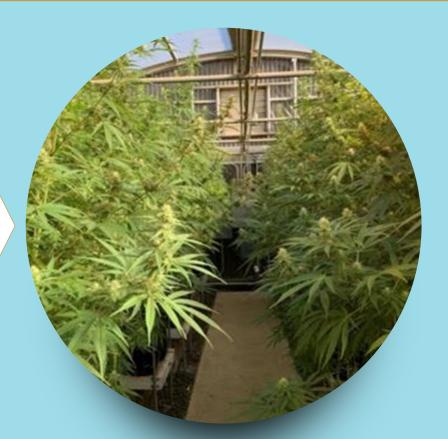
Controlled pollination for a wind pollinated species can be challenging Crop damage or loss due to climatic conditions

Indoor Seed production

Scheduling temperature, lighting, watering Safeguards in place to protect against rogue pollinators Input costs



Various pros and cons associated with hemp seed production



Being a good neighbor and managing pollen flow – looking to other crops as a reference point

Corn represents an additional cross-pollinating species

Wheat and soybeans are self-pollinated species



Testing high feminization rates in GoodHemp varieties

Variety	Third Party Lab #1	Third Party Lab #2
Arcadia Variety ASG-202-2222	100%	100%
Arcadia Variety ASG-202-1111	100%	Pending
Competitor Variety Y	96.80%	Pending
Competitor Variety Z	91.90%	98%





External, third party testing results to independently verify Arcadia's feminization rates

Internal QC lab is an additional check

Poll Question



What are the three most important factors to you in selecting hemp seed? (select 3)



Total cannabinoid content



Harvestability



Compliant certificate of analysis (COA)



Brand



Feminized seed



Biomass yield per acre



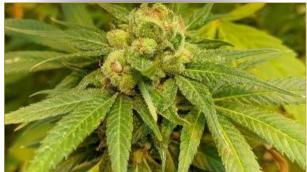
Non-feminized seed



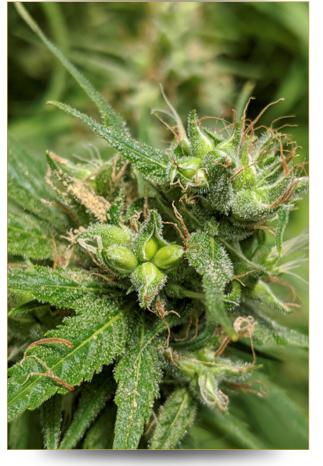
Germination rate

Why choose to grow feminized seed?

Developing seed on female hemp plants









Greater risk associated with non-feminized seed

- Field may be up to 50% males
- Inadvertently pollinating may lead to additional seasons monitoring for volunteers
- Seeds reduce the value of the crop
- Additional inputs and labor costs scouting + greater risk missing a male



Feminized seed mitigates risk

- Being a good neighbor and preventing pollen flow
- Less labor intensive rouging males



Considerations when selecting hemp seed









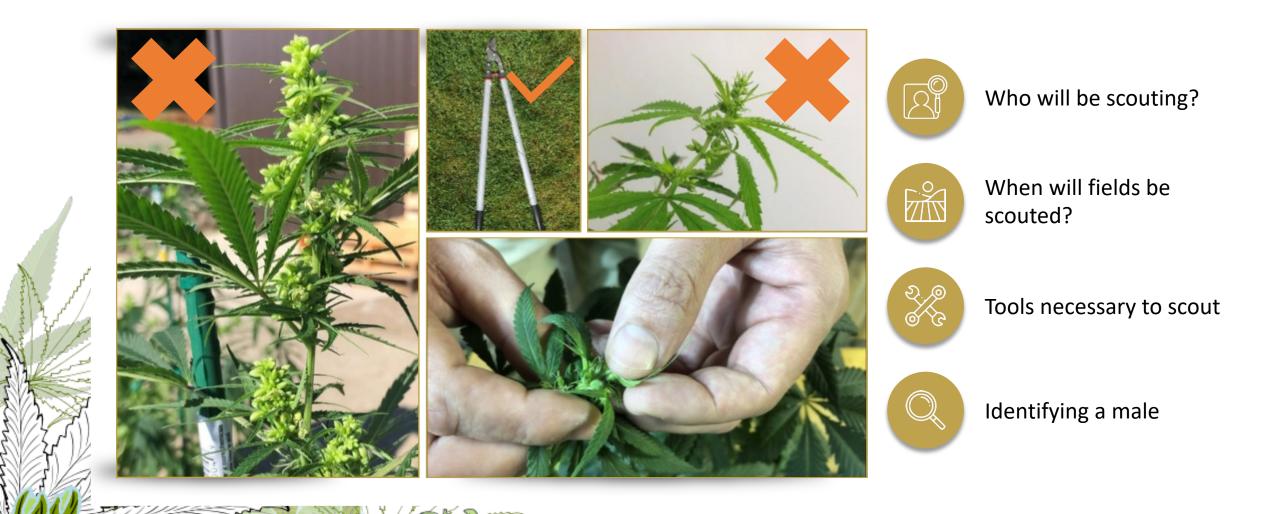


Harvest maturity and size can be inconsistent

May create a creative challenge with equipment and planting density

GoodHemp is about bringing consistency to the market with coated feminized seeds

Improving production practices by selecting feminized seed



Our R&D hemp pipeline aims to address the most pressing challenges across market segments



