

Our Products Are:



Our products are used to create best-in-class growth rates matched with outstanding quality. Above, six year old Jose Muñoz holds on to a 25 pound zucchini squash.

Philosophy of Scott G Williams:

Philosophy teaches, from very early on, that there are three major divisions in living things: plants, animals, and rational beings. All three levels of life contain a type of soul. The characteristics of the plant soul include growth, reproduction, and the ability to take in nutrition. The animal soul builds on the characteristics of the plant soul by adding characteristics such as locomotion, communication, and additional sensory functions such as sight. Humans then add on to the characteristics of the animal soul by having a rational thought process that allows for all living things to work together harmoniously.

Interestingly enough, all life appears to require a similar type of nutrition. Plants offer fuel for animals and humans in the form of food. Animals require the basic building blocks of nutrition but also require a series of micronutrients and secondary elements that are added in their feed in the form of mineral or trace packages. Again, humans achieve their nutritional requirements through the consumption of plants and animals. However, sometimes humans don't get the full range of nutrients that they require. For this reason, humans have taken the approach of augmenting their diets with fortified foods or with mineral and trace elements vitamin pills.

The elements required to fulfill the range of secondary and micronutrient elements are not always found in the soil used in growing plants. These vital elements are combined and added to our products, which help plants reach their maximum potential. When plants reach their maximum potential, this affects the animals that eat these plants, thus affecting humans as well. The products produced in Scott G. Williams L.L.C. help create a chain reaction of better health and better living for all living things.



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SCOTT G. WILLIAMS, L.L.C.
THE
MEGA
NAME IN
MICRONUTRIENTS™

2013 Pumpkin Seed Germination Trial

Wildfire STEM treated seeds germinated
faster than the other two candidates.
The emerged plants, treated with Wildfire STEM,
were healthier-looking, larger, and more developed
than the other two candidates.



Introduction:

The purpose of this trial is to discern any measurable differences between the three different control groups: with N-P-K, with N-P-K and a competitor's micronutrient coating powder, and with N-P-K and the SGW Wildfire STEM brand coating powder. Pumpkin seeds were chosen for their hardiness, fast growth, and good historical response in the north Georgia climate.

The competitor's coating powder had the analysis of: 17% zinc, 18% Manganese, 2% Boron, 1% Copper and 1% Iron. The label indicates that the material is derived from primarily borates, oxides, chlorides and sulfates.

The SGW Wildfire STEM brand has an analysis of: 4.5% Zinc, 8.2% Manganese, 1.45% Boron, 3.2% Copper, 7.5% Iron, 11% Sulfur, and 0.046% Molybdenum. Apart from Borates and Sodium Molybdate, all other nutrients are in chelated form.

The 2013 summer in NE Georgia was unseasonably wet. It was unseasonably cold in June and July and turned hot in August and September. The actual climate can be found by accessing weather logs for Conyers (30012) Georgia. All planted seeds were kept outside and in the sun.

Seeds were carefully planted and taken care of. If it did not rain, and the pot soil appeared dry, the pot was watered. No additional nutrition was provided to the planted seeds during the trial.

Trial Procedure:

On Friday August 23, 2013, the trial author planted the pumpkin seeds into 3 separate groups.*

The potting soil bag was mixed with the three bags of top soil to serve as the growing medium for the pumpkin seed trial. Into each container, an inch of the pebbles was placed for drainage. Also:

1. Approximately 1.25 quarts of the soil/potting soil mix was blended with one teaspoon of 10-10-10 NPK fertilizer in the clay-colored containers.
2. Approximately 1.25 quarts of the soil/potting soil mix was blended with one teaspoon of 10-10-10 NPK fertilizer in the black containers, COATED with a competitor's coating powder product. The 10-10-10 NPK fertilizer was coated at a rate of two pounds to one teaspoon of the competitor's powder.
3. Approximately 1.25 quarts of the soil/potting soil mix was blended with teaspoon of 10-10-10 NPK fertilizer in the green-colored containers, COATED with SGW's Wildfire STEM coatable NPK powder product. The 10-10-10 NPK fertilizer was coated at a rate of two pounds to one teaspoon of the SGW's Wildfire STEM coatable NPK powder product.

* For a list of the supplies purchased, contact SGWLLC@AOL.COM.

August 29, 2013 (1 Week After Planting)

An inspection of all 33 pots was undertaken to spot any evidence of germination.

Even if the seed had barely broken the surface the event was qualified as "germinated".

The results were as follows:

All 11 pots in the Wildfire STEM group germinated.

Six of the control pots germinated.

Only one of the competitor's pots had germinated.



Competitor's

NPK

Wildfire
STEM

Figure 1: The STEM group (pots on the right) have germinated.

September 4, 2013 (2 Weeks After Planting)

All seeds in the pots have germinated.

The Wildfire STEM treated pots are observationally more developed than two other groups.



Competitor's

NPK

Wildfire
STEM

Figure 2: The pots on September 4. L-R: competitor group, control group, STEM group.

September 27, 2013 (4 Weeks After Planting)

The plants treated with the Wildfire STEM have grown significantly more than its two counterparts. The plants treated with NPK alone improved, but not enough to match the results achieved by the Wildfire STEM plants. The Competitor's plants grew the least.



Competitor's

NPK

Wildfire
STEM

Figure 3: Healthiest, most rapid development, and most growth are seen in plants grown with STEM!

Conclusion

Seeds require sun, water, adequate growing media, temperature, and nutrients. This investigation was designed to understand the advantage of using a coating made of chelated secondary and trace elements vs no secondary and micronutrients vs a coating made from oxides and sulfates. All elements were exactly the same and the pots were grown within inches of each other. Other than tap water, no extra nutrients were added or fed to the pots either by spray or broadcast as granules.

The results were impressive:

Six of the 11 pots with seeds planted with N-P-K only germinated after a week.

One of the pots with seeds planted with N-P-K plus competitor's coating made from oxides and sulfates germinated in a week.

11 of the 11 pots planted with seeds and the Wildfire STEM had germinated. After another week the Wildfire STEM treated seeds looked the healthiest and most developed.

The results are consistent with two well-known facts in the world of agronomy and horticulture:

1. Flowering plants, whether fruit trees, vegetables, fruits, nuts, landscape or house plants, all require secondary and micronutrient elements in order to achieve their potential – to be their best.
2. Chelated nutrients are far superior to oxides and sulfates in providing a quick, efficient response in plants. Chelation gets the nutrient into the plant faster and more effectively than other types of nutrients.