

## The Difference Between Embryonic Plants (EP) & Adult Plants (AP)

EP carry all the genetic information of the entire future plant.	AP have lost most of the genetic information of the embryonic stage.
EP batch-to-batch analysis confirms consistent concentrations of highly active phytochemicals.	AP batch-to-batch analysis confirms an inconsistent concentration of active phytochemicals.
EP contain more embryonic plant stem cells.	AP contain only adult plant stem cells.
EP contain higher amounts of antiinflammatory fatty acids, amino acids (AA), nucleic acids (NA), growth hormones (GH), immune hormones (IH), embryonic plant stem cells (EPSC) and biophotons.	AP contains fewer amino acids (AA), nucleic acids (NA), little embryonic growth hormones, only adult plant stem cells and biophotons.
EP are expert antisenesence agents containing more antiinflammatory omega 3 fatty acids.	AP do not have antisenesence abilities and contain more pro-inflammatory omega 6 fatty acids.
EP contain more enzymes due to intense phases of cellular growth.	AP contain fewer enzymes.
EP are non-toxic as they have yet to interact with environmental pollutants.	Many AP contain inorganic and organic toxic metals and other contaminants. These elements reflect the level of pollution in the air and soil in which these plants have grown. Toxicity can increase with age and accumulate over time.
Embryonic tissue collection does not destroy or endanger any plant species.	Some adult plants targeted for extracts are at risk of extinction.
Regenerative	Non- regenerative
More energetic and active	Less energetic and active
Never adulterated or isolated.	Too often adulterated and isolated.
EP are expert hormonal modulators for endocrine imbalances.	AP are not corrective for hormonal imbalance.