

# ReSlope Global

## Frequently Asked Questions

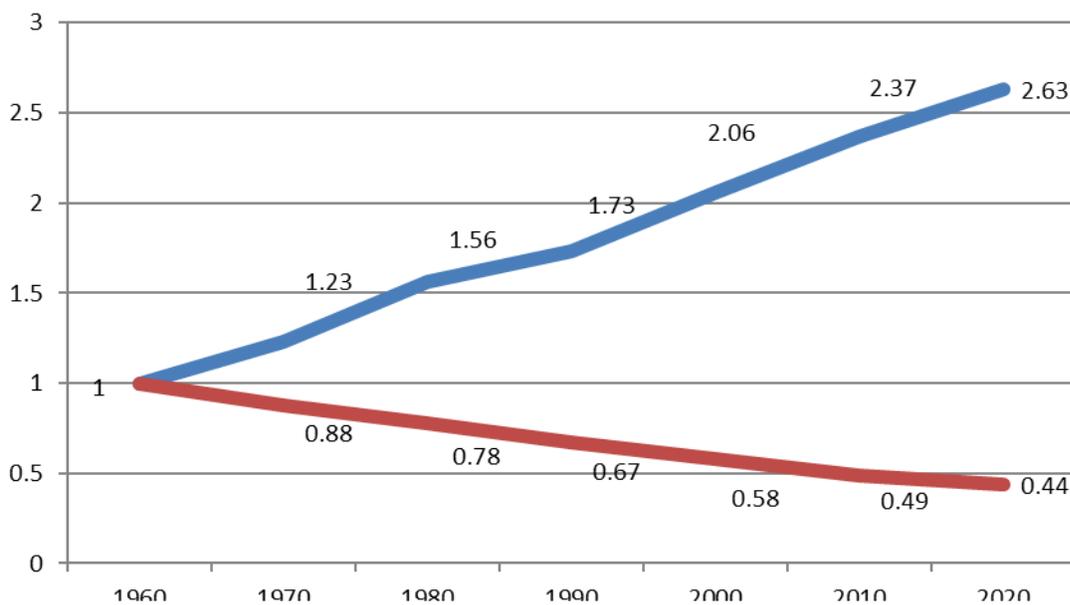
**Q:** Why does the world need more arable land?

**A:** World arable land in 2020 is down to 44% of world arable land in 1960 due to desertification, soil contamination and erosion. During this time, the world's population has increased by a factor of 2.63. In addition, the middle class in developing countries is expanding: people can afford and want more protein in their diet. Producing 1 kg of beef steak takes 10-20 kg of animal fodder. Cultivation for this feed will require a tremendous expansion of arable land.

**Q.** Has anyone ever attempted to create man-made terrain in such a manner?

**A.** The concept was invented in The Volcani Agricultural Center in Israel, where a small pilot for north-south

slopes was developed and tested in 1997, showing promising results. Evapotranspiration, however, was neither calculated nor designed.



*World population and arable land, 1960-2020. Population has increased by a factor of 2.63 while arable land has reduced to 44% of the arable land available in 1960. This would mean that in 2020 each unit of arable land must produce 6 times more than a unit arable land did in 1960. Source: FAO*

**Q.** What are the environmental and ecological challenges?

**A.** All agricultural activities cause environmental disruption; altering the terrain for the north-south slopes is no different. Environmental and carbon footprint assessments will be performed. As an example, cultivation of 1 ton of wheat on new semiarid arable land created by the concept in Morocco will create a carbon footprint but substitute for 1 ton of wheat cultivated and imported from Nebraska. In other words, the carbon footprint in the new arable land will substitute for a carbon footprint somewhere else.

Danger to wildlife will be assessed, and crossings for desert animals will be created every few slopes to allow easy passage. Agronomists and soil scientists in our program will also assess the impacts on biotics.

**Q.** Who is participating in the international collaboration?

**A.** See the international collaborators who are

also on the advisory board ([link](#)).

**Q.** Are there any patents?

**A.** The basic concept is not patentable, but we expect to develop IPs for a variety of related technologies.

**Q:** Are you concerned that other parties or companies will adopt the concept without your participation?

**A:** The commercial success of ReSlope Global will likely attract competitors who attempt to replicate aspects of the model. However, we anticipate maintaining a multi-year technological and operational lead over new entrants, based on our early development work, accumulated know-how, and implementation experience.

**Q:** How does ReSlope Global decide where a new project should be located?

**A:** Regions are selected based on climate suitability, soil characteristics, climate, and the potential benefit to local country. Semi-arid areas with strong solar exposure and

limited arable land are prioritized because slope-based cultivation can create the greatest impact there.

**Q:** What makes north-facing slopes so effective for agriculture in semi-arid regions?

**A:** North-facing slopes reduce direct solar heating, lower evaporation, and help retain soil moisture. This creates a cooler microclimate that supports crops that would otherwise struggle in flat, sun-exposed terrain.

**Q:** Does slope construction harm the environment?

**A:** The method is designed to be regenerative.

Projects include erosion control, soil stabilization, and ecological assessments to ensure long-term sustainability. In many cases, the resulting landscapes support greater biodiversity than before. Special care is given to biotic alteration and for wildlife movement on the altered terrains.

**Q:** How long does it take to build a slope-based agricultural site?

**A:** The actual physical construction of the slopes could be done rapidly but more time will be required for geological and hydrological survey, selection of crops to be seeded or planted, permits, and business planning. Our plans are for at least 10 square mile projects which may take 6-12 month to implement until harvest. Much of the time is spent on planning, surveying, and ensuring environmental safety.

**Q:** Who maintains the cultivated slopes after construction?

**A:** Farmers, cooperatives, and regional agricultural agencies take over long-term management. ReSlope Global provides training, technical support, and monitoring tools to ensure successful handoff. ReSlope earthmoving partner will also provide on-going maintenance to correct for slope erosion and degradation.

**Q:** What crops can be grown on engineered slopes?

**A:** Our plan is for extensive rather than intensive cultivation of commodities Crops such as wheat, barley, sorghum, soybean, etc. selection will be done by our agronomist partners and is dependent on local climate and soil conditions.

**Q:** How is water managed on the slopes?

**A:** Slopes are engineered to capture and retain rainfall, reduce runoff, and improve infiltration. In some regions, supplemental irrigation or water-harvesting systems are added to maximize efficiency.

**Q:** Can communities with limited resources participate in ReSlope projects?

**A:** Yes. The model is designed to be accessible. ReSlope Global works with international ag corporations, governments, NGOs, and development agencies to secure funding, equipment, and training so that communities with limited resources can benefit.

**Q:** What is the long-term economic impact of slope cultivation?

**A:** Communities typically see increased agricultural productivity, new employment opportunities, and greater food security. Over time, slope-based agriculture can transform previously marginal land into a stable economic asset.

**Q:** What are the business models of ReSlope operation?

**A:**

**Land Acquisition and Resale Model:**

We foresee the formation of a holding company (HC) that comprise of ReSlope and an advanced earthmoving company. The HC company purchases semi-arid land on behalf of investors, upgrades it through earthmoving and the introduction of cultivation, then sells the improved land while capturing a portion of the resulting appreciation.

**Upgrade and Lease Model:**

The holding company acquires semi-arid land, upgrades it, and leases it to growers, while providing continuous maintenance and erosion amendment.

**International Development Contracting Model:**

The holding company contracts with international aid organizations to upgrade semi-arid land in developing countries.

**Q:** How can organizations or governments partner with ReSlope Global?

**A:** Partnerships can involve funding, land access, research collaboration, or community engagement.

Interested groups can contact ReSlope Global to begin a feasibility discussion and explore project models suited to their region.