



DRYAD

CONNECTING THE NATURAL WORLD

Overview

January 2021



Mission

Build a global network of sensors to monitor, analyze and protect natural resources.

- Reduced reaction time for wildfires, floods, pollution
- Protect natural assets, reduce carbon emissions
- Data, analysis and trends for scientists and policy-makers

Impact of Wildfires

20%

**of annual carbon
emissions are from
forest fires**

\$140bn

**Global economic
damage caused by
wildfires**

It's not just the Amazon or Australia



160m ha

Forest In Europe

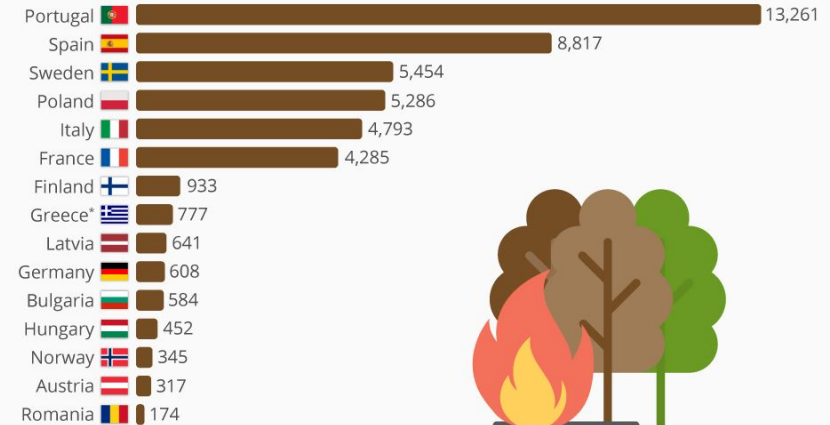


46,727

Wildfires Annually

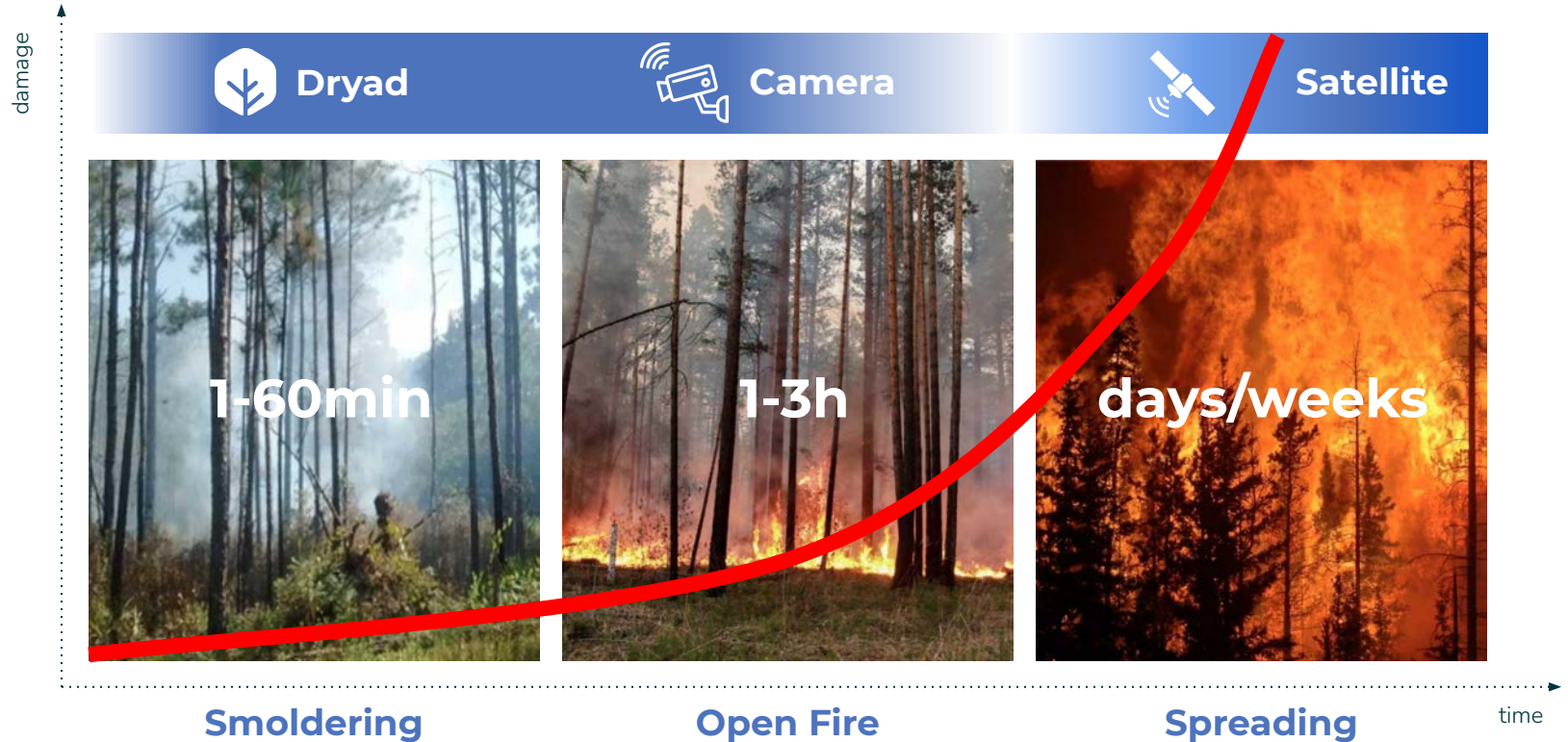
Forest Fires in Europe

Number of forest fires in selected European countries in 2016



Source: EU Commission

Time is of the Essence



How it works



Patent
on Energy
Harvesting

Sensor Nodes

Solar-powered gas sensors can detect wildfires already during the smoldering phase.

Wireless connectivity using LoRa, the open standards long-range network.

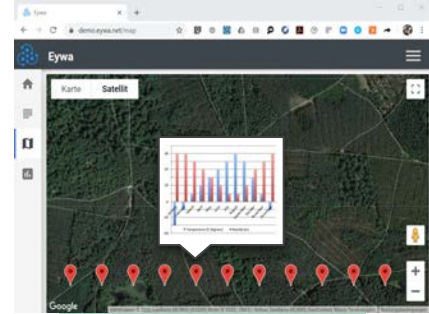


Patent on
LoRa Mesh
Gateway

Distributed Gateways

Distributed LoRa Gateways connect in a mesh network and via Border Gateways to the Cloud.

Enables large-scale deployment of IoT sensor network.

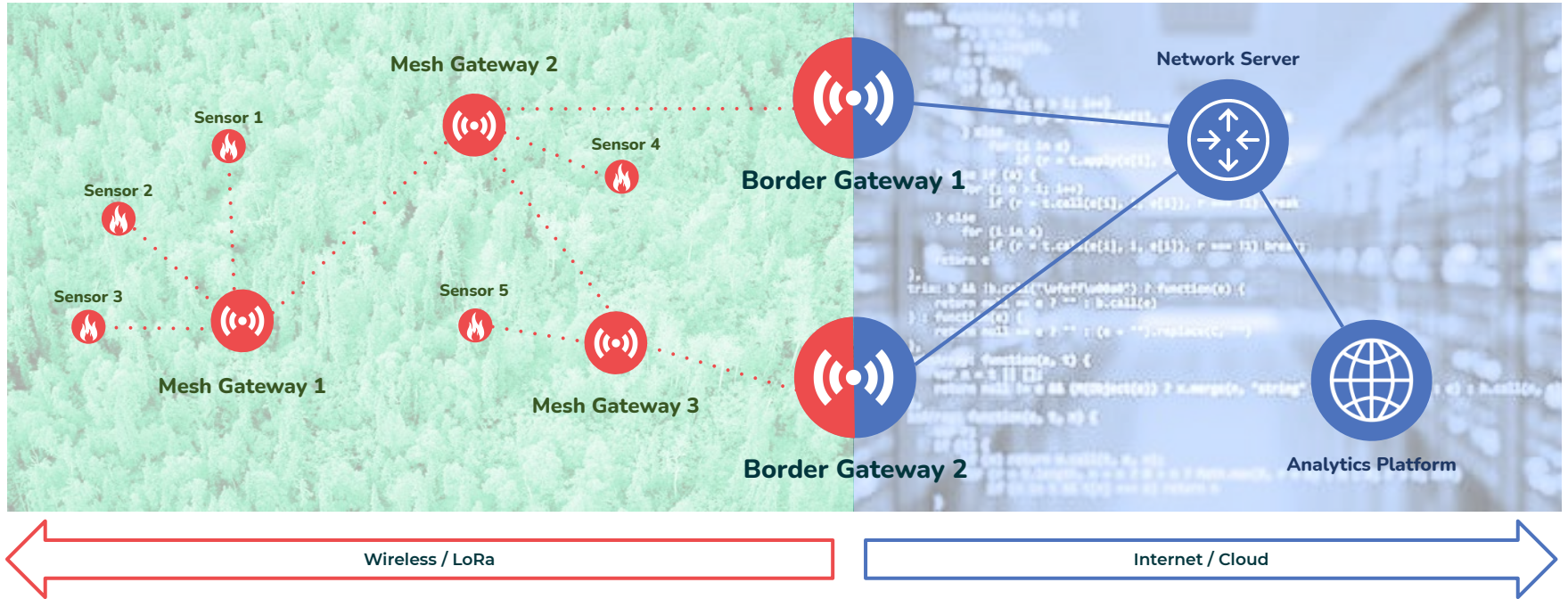


Cloud Monitoring

Centralized big-data tools monitor, correlate, analyze and send alerts to fire fighters or others.

Actionable info for firefighters, forest owners and scientists.

Dryad Network Architecture



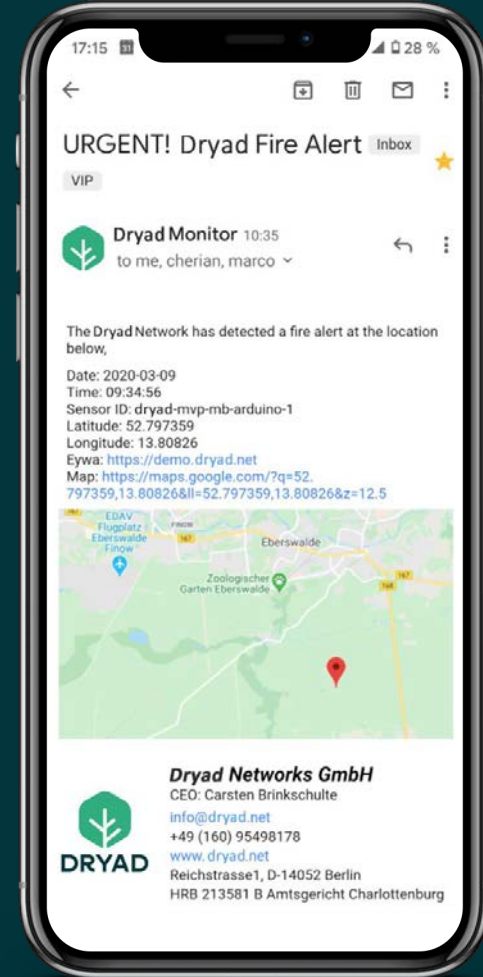
Protecting the forest

Fire Detection System

- Large area monitoring
- Real time warning
- Reliable prevention

Benefits

- Immediate reaction
- Damage control



Use-Cases & Benefits

Ultra-Early Fire Detection

Enable firefighters to extinguish wildfires before they spread

- Dramatically reduces costs of firefighting
- Prevents financial damages to economy
- Saves human and wildlife
- Reduces insurance payments



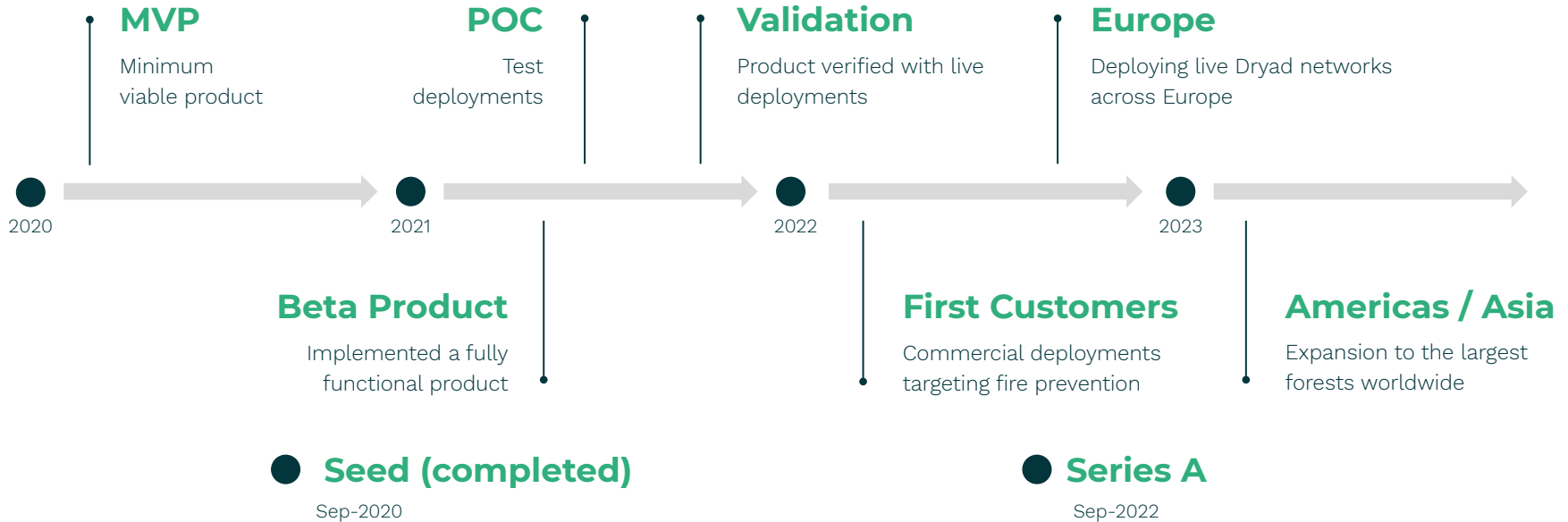
Health & Growth Monitoring

Enable forest owners to monitor health and growth of the forest

- Reliable, repeatable data collection
- More effective pest control
- Prevent diseases and counter droughts
- Optimize tree growth and ROI



Milestones



Dryad Team

Experienced team covering business, technology, marketing and science



Carsten Brinkschulte

Management, Technical and Corporate Strategy, Marketing & Sales

Serial entrepreneur with 20 years experience in building infrastructure companies (previously Movirtu, Core Network Dynamics)

Equity: 26.1%



Marco Böni

Hardware and Embedded Software Engineering, Sensor Development

Seasoned expert in RF-hardware and custom design of electronic solutions, patent for energy harvesting in smart-home products

13.1%



Eike Marx

Financial Planning, Corporate Strategy

Experienced CFO, investment banking & VC background. Previously Movirtu, Blackberry, Morgan Stanley, Arma Partners. PhD Nanotech/Optoelectronics

6.5%



Daniel Hollos

Embedded Software Engineering, Mesh Gateway Development

Experienced CFO, investment banking & VC background. Previously Movirtu, Blackberry, Morgan Stanley, Arma Partners. PhD Nanotech/Optoelectronics

6.5%



Cherian Mathew

Cloud and Analytics Software Development

16+ years of experience in software architecture, design and development in both industry and academia with a focus on cloud based data analysis systems

6.5%



Dr. Jürgen Müller

Research and Scientific Advice, Strategic Partnerships

Until recently leader of department of forest ecology Thünen-Institute of Forest Ecosystems. Developed INPRIWA, a prototype for early forest fire detection

3.2%



Ben Banerjee

Business Development and Sales

Until recently Partner and head of sales TME at Infosys. Previously, global sales head at Wipro Technologies and VP worldwide sales at Synchronica

3.2%

Connecting the natural world



Thank You

Dryad Networks GmbH

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www.dryad.net

Addendum



DRYAD

CONNECTING THE NATURAL WORLD

Australia's fires emitted

409,700,000

metric tons of CO2
in summer 2019

Fires across the continent burned more than 6 million hectares, including national forests, with smoke reaching as far as Argentina.

Source: Japanese Meteorol. Agency

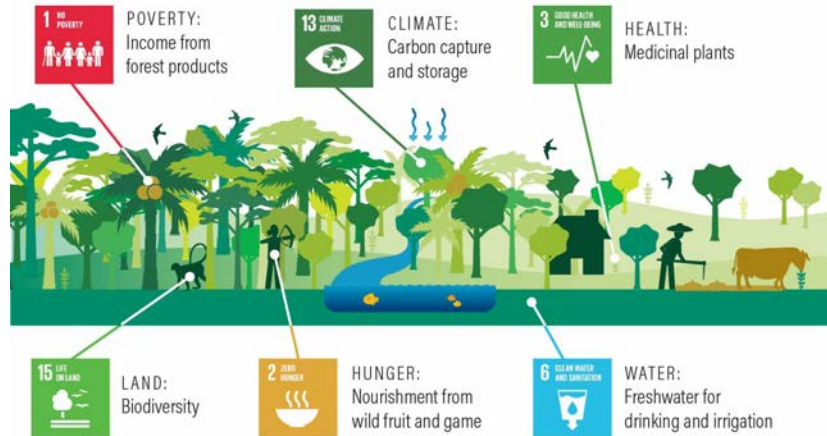
CO2 Emissions

In 2019, forest fires generated 7.8bn tonnes of CO2

That is 21% of all emissions from burning fossil fuels worldwide

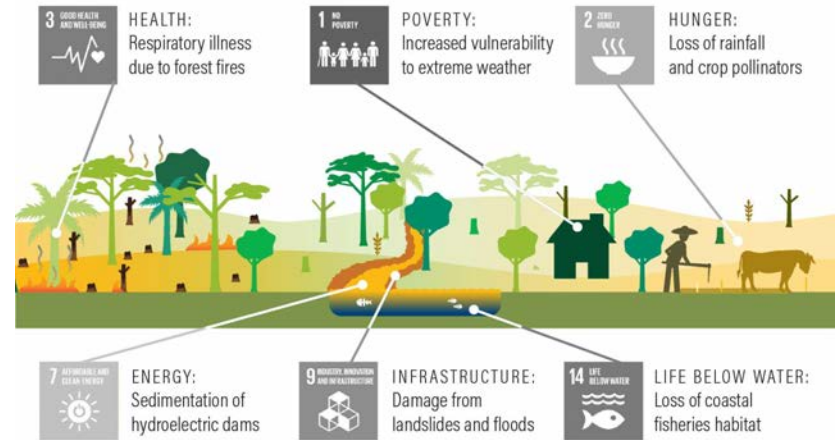
Sustainable Development Goals

Familiar Forest Goods and Services **Support** SDGs



Source: *Why Forests? Why Now?* (Center for Global Development, 2016).

Hidden Ways Deforestation **Undermines** SDGs



Source: *Why Forests? Why Now?* (Center for Global Development, 2016).

Sustainable Development Goals



SDG #13: Climate Action

Reduced wildfires protect the world's largest carbon sink, prevents CO2 emissions from fires.



SDG #15: Life on Land

Reducing deforestation protects the environment of $\frac{3}{4}$ of biodiversity on land.



SDG #9: Industry and Infrastructure

Reducing forest fires helps to protect from economic loss caused by forest fires.



SDG #3: Health & wellbeing

Reducing respiratory illnesses and eye irritations caused by forest fires and associated haze.

SDG KPIs

	2025	2030
Climate Action (SDG #13)		
SDG 13.1: Net carbon impact (tonnes)	6,226	412,845
SDG 13.B: Value of carbon credits (\$m)	0.5	31.0
SDG 13.B: Cumulative carbon credits (\$m)	1.2	78.6
Life on Land (SDG #15)		
SDG 15.1: Saved forest from fires (ha)	24,959.5	1,655,061.2
SDG 15.2: Protected forest (ha '000)	1,088.5	35,886.5
SDG 15.5: # of animals saved from fires ('000)	1,487.1	98,608.5
SDG 15.5: # of animals protected (million)	64.9	2,138.1
SDG 15.5: # of insects saved from fires (kg)	57,406.9	3,806,640.8
SDG 15.5: # of insects saved from fires (tonnes)	2,503.6	82,538.9
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG #9)		
SDG 9.4, 9.B: Protected economic loss (US\$m)	169.8	11,259.1
SDG 9.4, 9.B: Total protected loss (US\$m)	423.0	28,048.5
Good health and wellbeing (SDG #3)		
SDG 3.2: # of deaths prevented (annually)	432	57,344
SDG 3.2: # of deaths prevented (cumulative)	649	144,442
SDG 3.9: # of people protected ('000)	2,826	187,362

Comparing Ecosystems

NB-IOT depends on operators, lack of coverage in rural areas and costly.

Sigfox depends on a single operator (Sigfox), its network coverage is limited in rural areas, no FOTA.

MIOTY is a promising technology, but very early stage (no products, no live deployments).

LoRa is the best choice with an established ecosystem, support for private networks and no license cost.

Ecosystem	LoRa	Sigfox	MIOTY	NB-IOT
Technology	LPWAN (spread-spectrum)	LPWAN (binary phase-shift keying)	LPWAN (telegram splitting)	WAN (LTE-based)
Main Licensor	Semtech	Sigfox	Fraunhofer, TI	3GPP
Standardization	LoRa Alliance	Sigfox	MIOTA Alliance	GSM4
Available Since	2012	2010	2020	2016
Status	Millions of sensors, 137 live operator networks	Millions of sensors, 50 live networks	Pilot Installations only, no live operators or devices available	142 operators live (NB-IOT and LTE-M combined)
Alliance Members	500	Proprietary	6	370
Private Networks	Yes	No	Yes	No
Spectrum	868MHz (Europe), 915MHz (USA), 433MHz (Asia)	868 MHz (Europe), 915 MHz (USA), 433 MHz (Asia, LatAm)	868 MHz (Europe)	Europe: 1800, 900, 800 MHz, USA: 1700, 700, 850 MHz
Max. Throughput	50 kbps	100 bps	Unclear (claims high?)	200 kbps
Real. Throughput	100 bytes / minute	12 bytes / minute	Unclear (claims high?)	50-70 kbps
FOTA	Yes	No	Unclear	Yes
Battery life	2-5 years (1200 mAh)	1-2.5 years (2400 mAh)	Up to 20 years (Battery?)	Up to 10 years (2400 mAh)
Range	< 20km	< 40km	< 15km	< 10km
Pricing	Free	€9 per device / year @ 2 messages / day	Free? (No info)	€1.7/SIM/Month + Data
Certified Products	176	866	-	Few
Pros	Established and thriving ecosystem of many chipset manufacturers, sensor and gateway vendors as well as operators. Operator and private networks supported. Backend by operators or private networks. LoRaWAN protocol open source. No limit of max. Messages per day.	Good support by Sigfox as it controls the backend of all live networks globally.	Telegram splitting prevents message collision, decreasing error packet rates, better handling of interference than other LPWAN protocols. ETSI (TS-UNB) Compliant. Supports mobility up to 120km. Substantially improved battery life.	Live networks of many operators worldwide. Reliable operation - no spectrum interference as it uses licensed spectrum of operators. 1600 bytes payload.
Cons	Limited support for mobility. Payload limited to 243 bytes. Uses free spectrum, subject to interference.	Backend dependent on Sigfox. Limited support for mobility. Limited network coverage in rural areas, <u>spotty coverage</u> in USA, Norway, Sweden, No coverage in Africa, Asia. Protocol proprietary to Sigfox. Payload limited to 12 bytes. Maximum of 140 messages / day. Uses free spectrum, subject to interference.	New, unproven protocol with no existing ecosystem and <u>no live installations</u> . May take several years to establish the standard. Uses free spectrum, subject to interference	Costly for large number of devices. Dependency on network coverage by operators (no private networks). <u>German</u> coverage good, but blind spots in forests. Rural network coverage in <u>USA</u> limited. Sparse network coverage in <u>Asia, South America and Africa</u> . Does not support mobility.

Pricing



Sensor

Hardware COGS ⁽¹⁾ :	€29.50
Installation COGS:	€15.60
Margin (15%):	€4.40
Resell Price:	€49.60
Service (15%):	€7.60



Gateway

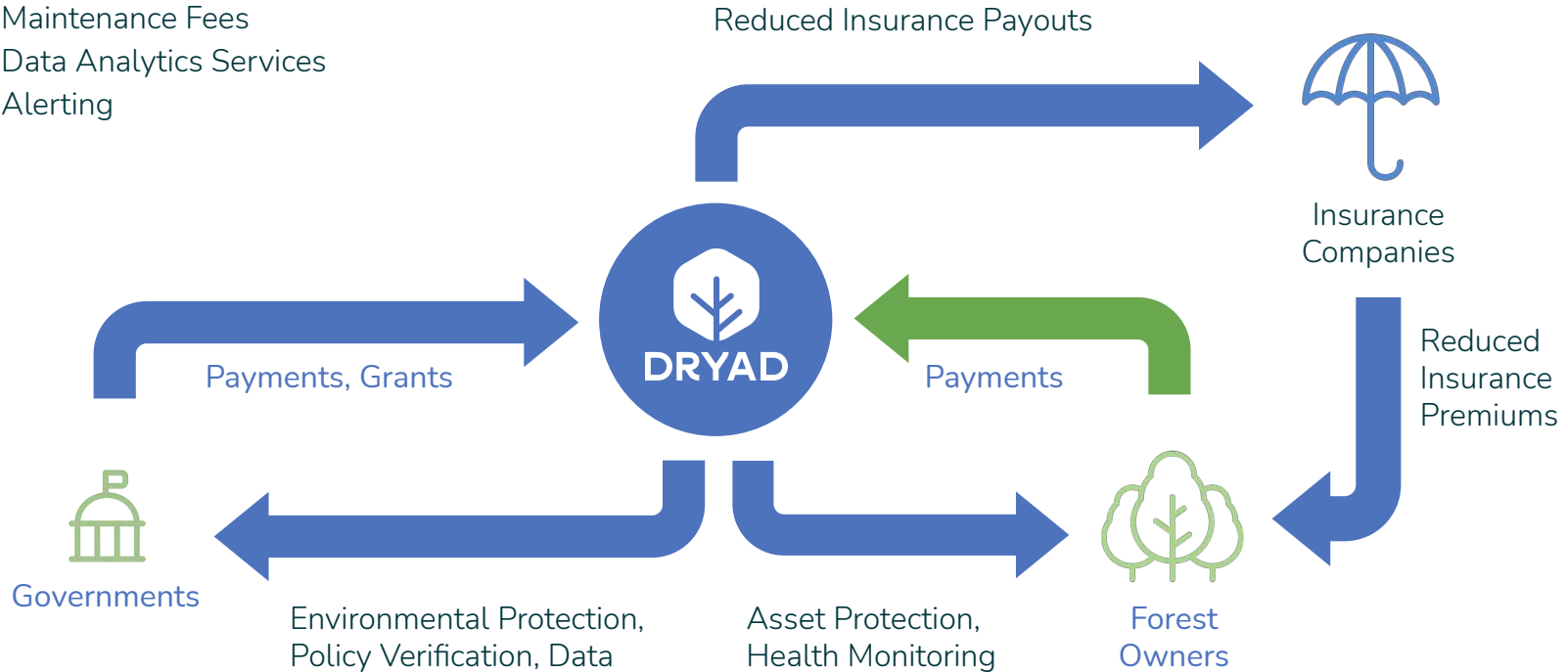
Hardware COGS ⁽¹⁾ :	€120.60
Installation COGS:	€15.60
Margin (15%):	€18.10
Resell Price:	€154.30
Service (15%):	€23.14

Annual service fees includes access to analytics platform and alerting
Number of sensors required: 0.7 per hectare

Note: (1) Volume discount: >10,000 devices: 15%, >100,000 devices: 25%

Revenues

- Device & Deployment Fees
- Maintenance Fees
- Data Analytics Services
- Alerting



Return of Investment: Insurance

Insurance vs. Dryad

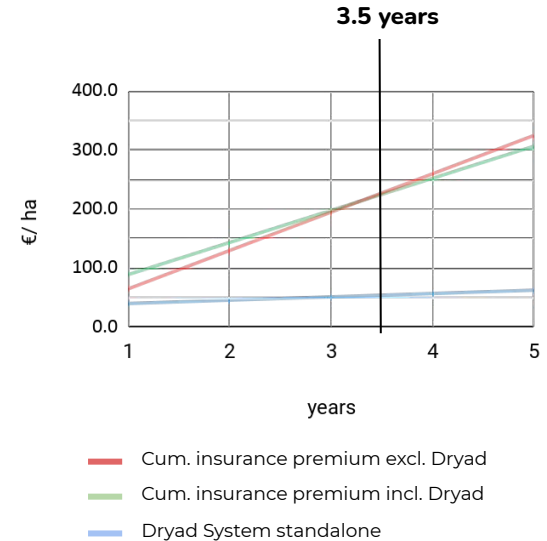
Cost for Dryad is a fraction of forest fire insurance

- Avg. insurance is €325/ha over 5 years⁽¹⁾
- TCO for Dryad is €63 over 5 years
- Less than 1 year insurance premium

Insurance + Dryad

Insurance premium can be reduced by Dryad deployment⁽²⁾

- Insurance risk considerably lower
- Assumed discount 25%
- ROI Dryad is 3.5 years



Return of Investment: Monitoring

Manual Monitoring

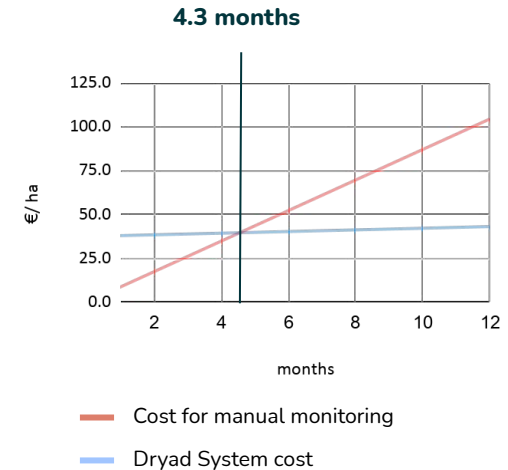
Growth and health monitoring required to manage yield class⁽¹⁾

- Quality of wood determines the sale price
- Cost of manual monitoring €104/ha/year

Automated Monitoring

Dryad reduces cost with repeated, reliable automated monitoring

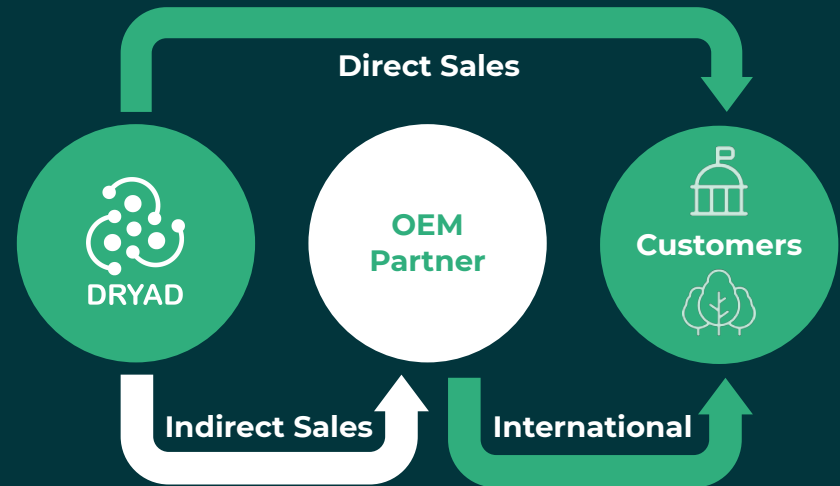
- Dryad ROI of 4-5 months⁽²⁾
- Cost of Dryad negligible, as it helps to keep:
 - Yield Class in 1.3% of target⁽³⁾
 - Sale prices in €1 of target⁽⁴⁾



Go to Market

Sales Pipeline

- Pilot deployment in Eberswalde
- LOIs with 9 private forest owners for pilot installations
- Discussions with Brandenburg Forest Agency
- LOI with Competitor IQ Wireless
- OEM Potential with STIHL
- LOI in preparation with R&V Insurance Company



Market

\$5bn

\$40bn

Insurance payments due to wildfires

\$100bn

Global economic damage

Potential

Reduced Wildfire Damage Costs

Dryad shortens reaction times and prevents fire escapes

Reduced Wildfire Suppression Costs

Dryad's early warning system reduces the costs of firefighting

Why is the forest so important?



Capturing **110 bn metric tons CO₂**
per year



Source of food for
1bn people



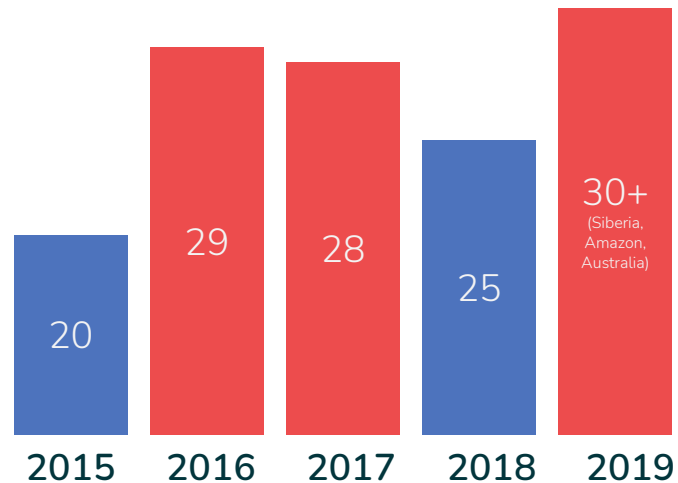
Home to **¾ of all biodiversity** on land



Protection against
erosion, avalanches
and landslides

We are Losing the Forest

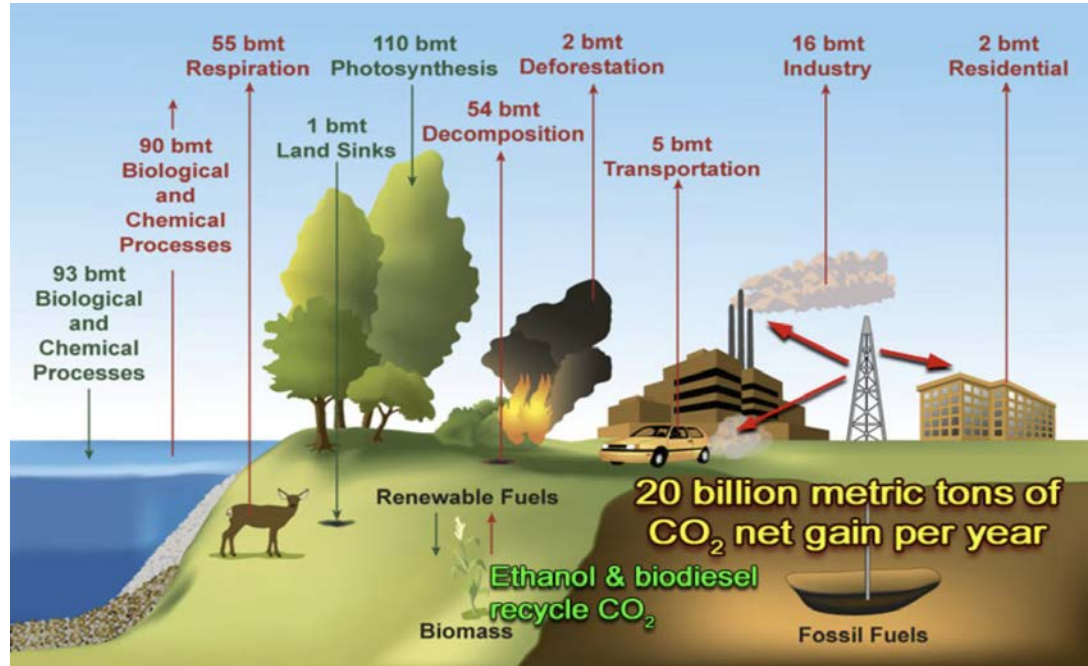
Up to 170m ha of forest could be lost until 2030 if current trends continue



Million ha lost per year, Source: Global Forest Watch, WWF

Forest - the Great Carbon Sink

Forest is the largest carbon sink
consuming 110 bn metric tons CO₂



Source: Chemistry Land

German Forest under Threat

Repeated drought years increase threat of fires and beetle plagues

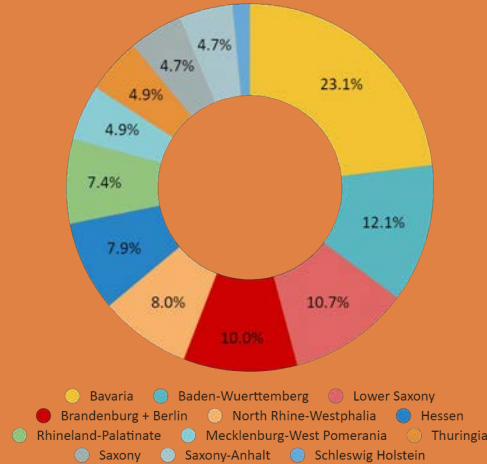
Most affected:

Brandenburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, Thuringia, Lower Saxony and now even Bavaria (56% of total forest area)

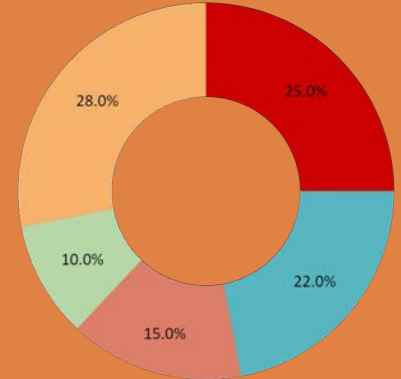
Trees most under threat are:

Spruce, Beech, Ash, Norway Maple and Sycamore (68% of all trees)

Forest Area



Tree Types

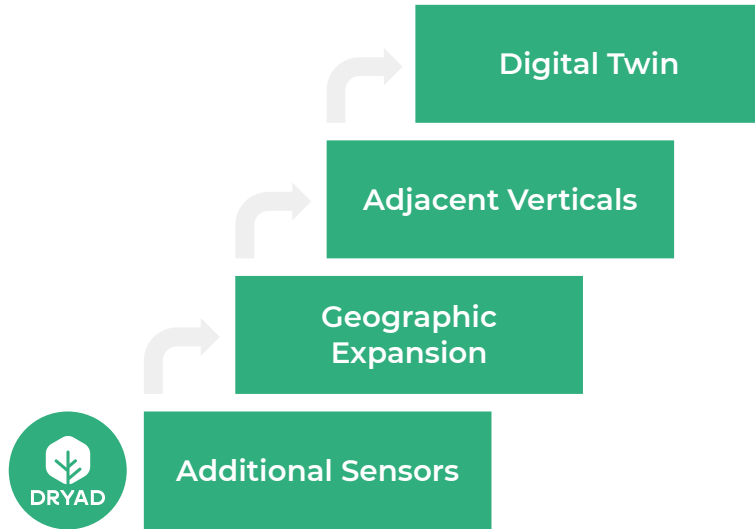


Most Affected



Least Affected

Roadmap and Vision



Forest

Ozone, water consumption, tree growth and health



Water

Temperature, O₂ concentration, flow speed and water levels



Communication

2-way pager, SOS button, anti-theft alarm



Climate

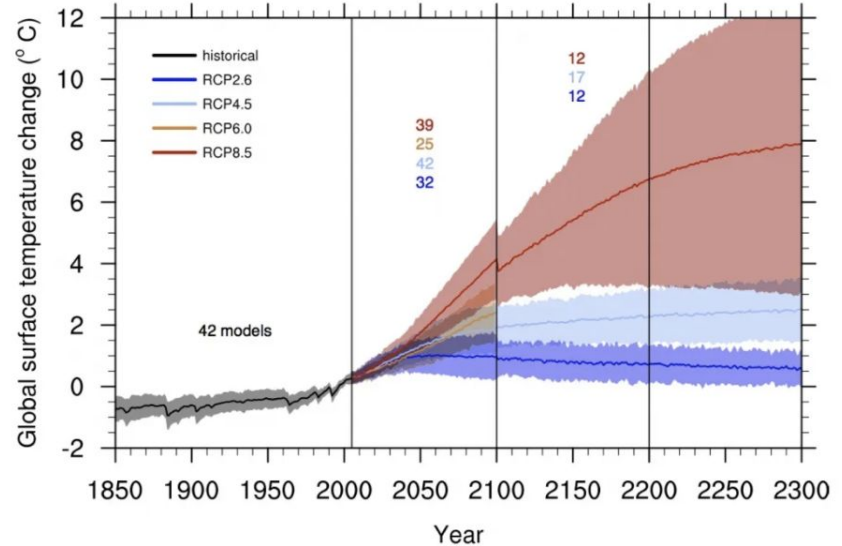
Ozone, CO₂, NO_x, VOC levels, wind speed, humidity and temperature



Climate Change - Ultimate Challenge

Reducing carbon emissions is critical

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) considered as mitigating technology



Source: IPCC