**DESCRIPTION:** Liquid fertilizer that acts as a catalyst in the absorption of phosphorus and other micronutrients present in the soil, in addition to improving soil structure by acting as an alkaline pH corrector and presenting clear biostimulant effects, promoting the development and ripening of fruits.

# **ADVANTAGES**

- It is a high source of potassium and sulphur for an e-cient contribution
- Clear biostimulant e ects by improving resistance to drought and increasing resistance to environmental stress.
- Promoter of more uniform growth, generating fewer imbalances.
- Increases quantity and quality of proteins, helping to convert them into carbohydrates, proteins and oils.
- It improves the chlorophyll content and participates in the synthesis and function of various enzymes and vitamins.
- It aids in the resistance of the plant against fungi.
- It does not contain nitrogen or chlorine. High contribution of potassium and sulphur, essential for crops.
- 30% more e cient absorption of potassium compared to other liquid fertilizers on the market.



### **PACKAGING**

5 L (Optional: 1 L / 10 L / 20 L)

# **COMPOSITION**

· Potassium oxide (K₂O): 25.00 %

· Sulphur trioxide (SO₃) soluble in water: 42.50 %

## **RECOMMENDED DOSAGE**

### **FOLIAR SPRAYING**

- 150 250 cc/hL (vine, after flowering, fattening and ripening of the fruit)
- 150 300 cc/hL (fruit, after thinning and during fattening)
- 150 300 cc/hL (ornamental, after flowering)
- 200 250 cc/hL (banana types, before the appearance of the plant and after deflowering the fruit)
- 250 350 cc/hL (citrus, after natural fruit drop, during fattening and 30 days before harvest)
- 250 500 cc/hL (olive, after setting, hardening of the pit and colour change)
- 300 400 cc/hL (fruit vegetables, after flowering, or in each of the blooms and in fruit fattening)
- 300 400 cc/hL (cotton, after flowering and fattening capsules)
- · 300 500 cc/hL (strawberries)

### **FERTIRRIGATION**

- 15 -60 cc/foot (olive, from flowering to setting)
- 25 -50 cc/ft (citrus, 2-3 applications between setting and start of colour change)
- 50 -75 cc/ft (fruit trees, 2-4 applications during fruit fattening)
- 6 12 L/ha to 30-60 L/ha (cotton, from the first capsules)
- 6 12 L/ha per week up to 20-90 L/ha (strawberry, melon, watermelon and other vegetables; from the setting of the first fruits)
- 12 L/ha per application up to 30-60 L/ha (beet)
- 10 30 L/ha per application, not flowering (rose bush and other ornamentals)

