ECO AGRO SERVICES

Product Catalogue

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ECO AGRO SERVICES

ABOUT US

Eco Agro Services is an Indian firm established in 1997 by a technocrat specialized in Plant nutrition, plant protection, and spray application technology based at Pune (India).

Since then, we have expertise in importing specialty fertilizers and plant protection products from Europe and Very low volume spray equipments from USA. Imported products are being packed and marketed with a high quality infrastructure respecting environment and safety.

MISSION

Commitment for innovation, quality and superior customer service.

VISION

Hi-tech solutions for sustainability and profitability of farmers and stakeholders.

VALUES

Social responsibility

Being good citizens, giving back to the community and complying with regulations.

Integrity

Building trust with customers, communities, and suppliers by doing what is right.

Transparency

Ensuring openness, communication, and accountability in our various engagements

Service Excellence

Building an organizational culture based on service and operational excellence in thought and in execution.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Manufacturing

Manufacturing facility is located in Pune with sophisticated precision packing line, for specialty plant nutrition and eco friendly products range, and has spare capacity for toll packing.

Distribution Channel

Distributors and dealers in the state of central and western India.

Milestone

Pioneer in introduction of very low volume Electrostatic spray equipment (ESS USA) in India with a focus on improving quality of exportable table grapes for overseas and domestic markets

INDEX

- Do not mix together, Madhoo + K 20 + Calbon
- Do not mix together, Fosfonic + Calbon + Madhoo

NUTRIAMIN

Introduction:

- Nutriamin is derived from animal origin proteins.
- Nutriamin is composed of Free Amino acids, Peptides and medium chain Polypeptides.
- Nutriamin is able to penetrate both through Stomata of leaves and through epidermis.
- Molecular Weight
    a. Protein is the most complex unbroken structure. It can reach a molecular weight of millions of Daltons.
    b. Following them in Complexity are Peptones that are long chain amino acids chains with an approximate weight of 100,000 Daltons.
    c. Polypeptides are medium chains with molecular weight of 10,000 to 20,000 Daltons.
    d. Peptides are Amino acids with molecular weight of 1000 to 2000 Daltons.
    e. Free amino acids having molecular weight of 200 to 500 Daltons are the smallest.
    f. Nutriamin has 11.70% free amino acids, these free amino acids are already separate i.e. they are not joint together with any other amino acids in a protein string. This allows individual amino acids to be instantly absorbed and used by the plants.
    g. Free Amino acids provoke quick reaction in crops, whereas Peptides and Polypeptides take longer to assimilate within the plant.

Composition:

Total Nitrogen(N)	8.80%	Free Amino Acids	11.70%
Ammonia Nitrogen	0.60%	Total Organic Matter	57.00%
Organic Nitrogen	8.20%	Organic Carbon	18.00%

Physical Properties:

- Colour-Brown; pH.-6.5
- Density – 1.25
- Nutriamin Aminogramme:- amino acids in w/w

Amino acid	W/W	Amino acid	W/W
Free Amino Acids%	11.70	Aspartic Acid %	0.40
Isolucine %	2.30	Arginine %	0.40
Hydroxiproline%	2.30	Tyrosine%	0.30
Glicine %	2.00	Phynylalanine%	0.30
Alanine %	1.20	Leucine %	0.30
Proline%	1.20	Histidine %	0.10
Serine%	0.70	Theronine %	0.10
Valine %	0.70	Methonine%	0.10
Glutaminic Acid%	0.60		

What are amino acids?

Amino acids are the building blocks of all proteins. Proteins are formed by sequence of Amino Acids. Amino acids have two isomers which are dextrorotatory (D) and laevorotatory (L). D-Amino Acids are not recognized by the

enzymatic locus and therefore cannot participate in protein synthesis in plants. L-amino acids should be in the form of Free Amino Acids or in the form of small peptides for them to be absorbed by plants. Large molecules with a high molecular weight cannot be absorbed and further used by plants. There are 20 protein amino acids.

Why are amino acids important for plants?

Plants are able to synthesize all the amino acids. Amino acids are required by plants throughout all their growing stages.

Amino acids are important in the following functions:

- The starting points for the synthesis of cellular molecules including vitamins, nucleotides, chlorophyll, enzymes, proteins, etc.
- They have an important nutritional function during germination, during the synthesis of proteins (enzymes and structural proteins, etc); in the formation of phytohormones such as auxins, ethylene, polyamines, porfirines etc.
- Regulation of the water balance especially when plants are under stressful conditions.
- Amino acids also act as chelating molecules of essential nutrients for normal development of the plant.

Why is it important to supplement amino acids to plants?

Under optimum growing conditions, plants synthesize their own L-amino acids through thousands of chemical reactions and by a significant use of energy. However, when growing under stressful conditions, plants decrease or stop the synthesis of carbohydrates and consequently the production of L-amino acids. Instead plants have to hydrolyze or break down structural proteins to obtain the required L-amino acids. These activities require an extraordinary use of energy by plants and contribute to the reduction of root mass and the quality of plants.

The synthesis of amino acids is costly for plants in relation to the energy requirement. This energy expense is especially important in the moments when the plant physiology is not optimum. Studies have proved that Amino Acids can directly or indirectly influence the physiological activities of the plant.

Effects on Plants:

Stress Resistance

High temperature, low humidity, frost, pest attacks, hailstrom and floods have negative effects on metabolism with corresponding reduction in crop quality and quantity. The applications of amino acids before, during and after the stress conditions supply plants with amino acids which are directly related to stress physiology and thus have preventing and recovering effects.

Effect Of Photosynthesis

Plants synthesize carbohydrates by photosynthesis, and chlorophyll is responsible for the absorption of light energy. A low photosynthesis rate implies a slow growth leading to death of plants. Glycine and Glutamic acid are fundamental metabolites in the process of formation of vegetable tissue and chlorophyll synthesis. These amino acids help to increase chlorophyll concentration in plant leading to higher degree of photosynthesis. This makes crop lush green.

Amino Acids and Phytoharmones

Amino Acids are precursors or activators of phytoharmones and Growth substances. L-Methionine is precursor of ethylene and growth factor such as Spermine and Spermidine, which are synthesized from 5- Adenosylemethionine. L-Tryptophan is precursor for auxin synthesis. L-Argimine induces synthesis of flower and fruit related hormones.

Pollination and Fruit Formation

L-Lysine, L-Methionine, and L-Glutamic Acid are essential amino acids for pollination. These amino acids increase the pollen germination and are responsible for the length of pollen tube.

Equilibrium of Soil Flora

The equilibrium of microbial flora of the agriculture soil is a basic question for good mineralization of the organic matter and also for a good soil structure and fertility around the roots. L-Methionine is precursor of growth factors that stabilize the cell walls of the microbial flora. Amino Acids supplied to plant by incorporating them into the soil helps in improving the microflora of the soil thereby facilitating the assimilation of nutrients.

General

- L-Proline and Hydroxyl – Proline acts mainly on the hydro balance of plant, strengthening the cellular walls in such a way that they increase resistance to unfavorable climatic conditions.
- L-Alanine, L-Valnine and L-Leucine improve quality of fruits.
- L-Histidine helps in proper ripening of fruits.

Recommendations:

Nutriamin can be used in every type of crop except plum tree. Amino acid is a stimulant and it is best to apply it when crop is in a stress phase:

- After a dry/cold spell or excessive water logging
- Stress caused by a plant protection treatment.
- A delayed crop and so on.
- It helps to the young plants to grow up fast.

Application Rate:

- For Foliar Application.1.5-2 ml/ lit
- For Soil Application: 1-1.5 lit / acre by fertigation.

Compatibility

- Don't apply on Plum Tree.
- Do not mix with Sulphur, Oils or very alkaline products.
- Don' t use at high application rate mixed with copper products In general,
- Nutriamin can be mixed with water soluble fertilizer , chelated / inorganic micronutrients and pesticides,

Cautions:

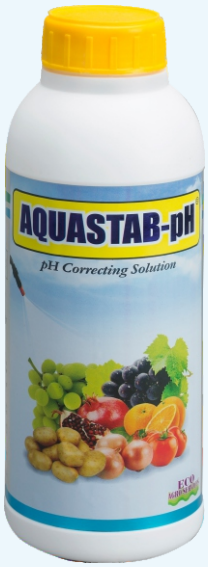
- Keep out of the reach of children.
- In case of contact with eyes, wash immediately with plenty of water

Manufactured by :

Cam-Ferti, S.L Spain

Cam Ferti S.L., Spain

AQUASTAB pH



Introduction:

What is pH?

It is a measurement of the level of acid or alkali in an aqueous solution. pH denotes hydrogen ion concentration, and the measurement of pH is on a logarithmic scale of 0-14 in which 0-6.5 range is acidic, 6.5 -7.5 range is neutral and 7.5 and above is basic. Due to logarithmic scale 8.5 is 10 times greater than 7.5 and so on.

- Almost all pesticides work more effectively in Acidic pH. (5.5-6.5).
- Pesticides belonging to Organophosphate, Carbamate, & Synthetic Pyrethroids are prone to Alkaline Hydrolysis (Degradation) to become ineffective as pesticides.
- The speed of degradation is dependent on the pH of the solution and more Alkaline a solution, faster is its breakdown.
- PGR such as Ga3 also perform better in Acidic pH.

Aquastab pH – Internationally proven acidifier and stabilizer:

- Aquastab pH contains a pH indicator, which allows its use at correct dose even without use of pH paper or meter.
- Aquastab pH works as an acidifier, and reduces the pH of alkaline & hard water. It contains buffer to stabilize the pH and prevents reversal of pH to alkaline level after some time.
- Aquastab pH also sequesters salts in hard water which may interfere with pesticide molecule, especially Weedicides such as Glyphosate, 2-4-D, Atrazine, which are prone to be affected by salt content in water
- Aquastab pH can be used with all pesticide formulations with the exception of Copper, Sulphur, Ziram & sulfonyl urea.

The application dosage is dependent on:

- pH of water
- Type and concentration of dissolved salts
- Hence, it is not possible to recommend a dose suitable for different water quality. However, as it contains a colour indicator, the farmer should observe how many ml per lit are required to get pinkish colour (about 5 pH), as given on the bottle.

Composition: Acidifiers, Buffers, and Stabilizers

Specification:

- Density: 1.3 g/c.c.
- Colour: Dark Red
- pH: 1
- Form: Liquid

AQUASTAB pH Benefits:

- Improves efficacy of pesticides.
- Increases efficiency of Ga3 for longer rachis and high quality grapes.
- Berry, Pedicel and Rachis remain flexible. Thus, preventing berry shattering and berry drop at harvest.
- Does not leave stain on fruit / vegetables.
- It is economical to use, due to low application dose.

Application Rate:

- Add Aquastab- pH slowly to water while stirring, till the solution changes its colour to pink-red.
- Then add pesticide.

Caution:

- Do not use any copper or acidic material.
- Do not use with Sulfonyl Urea Weedicides.

Manufactured by: Cam-Ferti, S.L Spain Cam - Ferti, S.L.Spain

FOSFONIC 03020 (Plant Disease Resistance Promoter)

Introduction

- Fosfonic 03020: Plant disease resistance promoter, based on Potassium Phosphite.
- Fosfonic 03020 has a double action: acts as both fungicide & plant nutrient.
- Fosfonic 03020 brings on a positive influence on root health due to specific exudates from roots, which promote growth of certain beneficial micro-organisms, and suppresses plant pathogenic fungi (phycomycetes).

Composition:

Element	W/W	W/V
Water soluble Phosphoric Anhydride (P_2O_5)	30 %	42 %
Water soluble Potassium Oxide (K_2O)	20 %	28 %

Specifications:

- Appearance Clear Yellowish Colour Liquid.
- pH:- 4.5
- Density (g /ml):- 1.43

FOSFONIC 03020 Benefits:

- Increases the natural defenses of plants against pathogenic fungi.
- Induces the development of the root system, increased root mass and blooming
- Suppresses root knot nematodes when, used in conjunction with Sea rich

Internationally, it is well documented that Plant diseases caused by Phytopthera, Pythium, Rhyzoctonia, (Downy mildew of grape, cucurbits, Late blight of Tomato, Koleroga of Arecanut, Gummosis in citrus etc can be effectively controlled by use of Fosfonic 03020(Phosphite).

Fosfonic 03020(Phosphite) is highly mobile molecule, which is readily absorbed & translocated throughout the plant, both via xylem and phloem and by both leaves & roots. Fosfonic 03020 is true systemic with ability to move up from leaf to root and from root to leaf. Fosfonic 03020 is fungistatic. Fosfonic 03020 alters the fungal wall and inhibits its further proliferation by suppressing the spore formation. It inhibits oxidative phosphorylation (Energy Production) in the disease organism itself.

Research Findings:

Research indicates that Phosphite primes the plant for a rapid and intense response to infection, involving heightened activation of a range of defence responses, such as production of Phytoalexins. Phytoalexins are low-molecular-weight antimicrobial compounds that are produced after infection by microorganisms.

After releasing phytoalexins, rest of the plant starts producing other compounds that increase the plant resistance to infection. As a result, plants quickly produce tannins, specific amino acids, lignins to combat fungal diseases. Growth of Mycelia and Sporulation is prevented (Anti-Sporulant). It also walls off the pathogen by killing off surrounding plant cells, called hypersensitive reaction. In addition, lignifications and cell wall fortification (cell walls are thickened) takes place. Lytic enzymes are also produced by the plant, which in conjunction with the rest of the plant response can cause death of the disease.

These responses are called systemic acquired resistance (SAR), and induced resistance (IR).The functional potassium in Fosfonic 03020 also provides a certain level of disease protection by keeping the plant cell turgid and inducing growth.

Difference between Phosphate and Phosphite:

- Phosphite are absorbed by plants and incorporated into cells as phosphite ions ($H_2PO_3^-$)
- The Phosphate (PO_4) in fig.1 differs from the Phosphite (PO_3) in fig.2 in its stability. The Phosphate is very stable where as Phosphite is unstable and therefore, is quickly taken up by the plant. The Phosphite is many times more efficient and effective in disease control than phosphate. Phosphite ions have direct fungistatic effects on certain plant pathogens, a benefit that is not found with phosphate

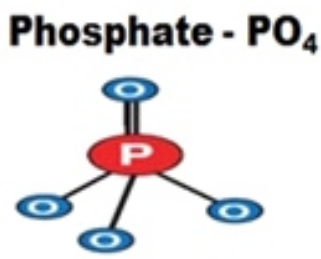


Figure1
Phosphate (PO_4) VERY STABLE

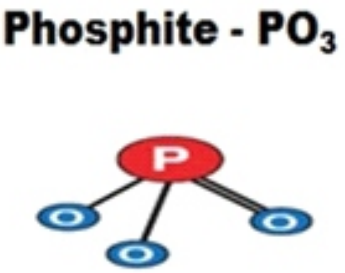


Figure2
Phosphite (PO_3) UNSTABLE

Unlike Phosphate (PO_4), Phosphite ion is not involved in any phase of phosphorus metabolism (ATP production, photosynthesis, or respiration); Hence PO_3 products are not fertilizers. Over time (after several months), Phosphite can be converted by bacteria to phosphate.

Fosfonic 03020 (Phosphite) for Citrus and Avocado:

Citrus and Avocado leaves are notoriously impervious to phosphate, Phosphite is more readily absorbed into plant tissues than phosphate in Citrus and Avocado. The conversion of phosphite to phosphate may result from slow chemical oxidation or by oxidizing bacteria and fungi that have been found living on citrus and avocado leaves. Foliar application of phosphite has proven to be more than just a fungistatic. It increases floral intensity, yield, fruit size, total soluble solids and anthocyanin concentrations; usually in response to a single application.

Citrus/Orange: A single pre bloom foliar application of phosphite, increase flower number, yield and total soluble solids approximately 10 months later at harvest compared with an untreated control

Application Rate:

- Foliar Spraying: 2-3 ml. / litre of water.
- Root Dip: It also can be used at transplanting by dipping the roots into a 0.25% solution
- Via Root: 2.5-3.5 litre per acre per treatment through drip
- Injuries decontamination: prepare a 6% solution and apply with a paintbrush for gummosis in citrus.

Compatibility:

Do not to mix this product with mineral oils, copper compounds, dicofol, dimethoate, dinocap and products rich in calcium or with those products containing a strong alkaline reaction.

Manufactured by:

Cam-Ferti, S.L Spain

Cam-Ferti,S.L. Spain

HUMECO H 25 Manufactured from Highly oxidized bio-active American Leonardite

Specifications:

Total Humic Extract (THE): 25% (w/w)

- Humic Acid: 10% (w/w)
- Fulvic Acid: 15% (w/w)
- K2O: 7 - 9% (w/w)
- Density: 1.16 to 1.18 (g/c.c.)
- pH: 12
- Water Solubility: 100%

HUMECO H 25 Benefits:

- Fulvic acid has low molecular weight and easily penetrates cuticle and plasma membrane to exert physiological effect.
- Fulvic acid is natural organic electrolyte which stimulates metabolism of plants and nucleic acid synthesis.
- Fulvic acid is a scavenger of free oxygen radical and works as an antioxidant.
- Fulvic acid increases chlorophyll biosynthesis promotes draught tolerance and improves yield.
- Fulvic acid complexes, transports and distributes metal elements within plants.
- Fulvic acid improves enzyme production-Plant enzymes are stimulated to produce more rapid growth.
- Humeco H 25 liberates macro and micro nutrients blocked by excessive carbonate.
- Humeco H 25 increases CEC, for better retention of nutrients in soil.
- Humeco H 25 improves sugar contents of fruits and vegetables.
- Humeco H 25 improves seed germination rate and germination time.

Application Rate:

Drip: 1-2 Liters/acre per application

Foliar: 1-1.5 ml per Liter

Manufactured by :

Cam-Ferti, S.L Spain

Cam-Ferti, S.L.Spain

HUMECO POWER

Manufactured from Highly oxidized bio-active American Leonardite

Product Description & Appearance:

Black granules

Specifications:

Total Humic Extract: - 65% w/w

- Humic Acid: 60% (w/w)
- Fulvic Acid:- 5% (w/w)
- K2O: 8% (w/w)
- pH: 9-10
- Water Solubility: 100% (slowly add to tank with continuous stirring)

HUMECO POWER Benefits:

- Improved soil structure, increased friability, water holding capacity and penetration of water.
- Protection from high sodium and pH –fluctuations-Humic acid is natural buffering agent.
- Increased CEC, for better retention of nutrients.
- The stabilization of phosphate: unlocking existing, tied up reserves and reducing the "Lockup" rate of applied phosphate.
- Long life Nitrogen-Urea, for example, will perform for 60 to 80 days longer
- Chelation and complexing of applied fertilizer.
- Increased permeability of plant membranes- Facilitating increased nutrient uptake via roots and foliage.
- Promotes prolific root development, stronger, faster growing plants.
- Improved sugar contents of fruits and vegetables.
- Natural chelating capacity: Humeco Power increases the plant availability of all elements.
- Improved enzyme production-Plant enzymes are stimulated to produce more rapid growth.
- Improved seed germination rate and germination time.
- Increased aeration-Root development is improved accordingly.

Application Schedule:

- **To prevent sodium damage:** use 500 gm Humeco Power per irrigation
- **Vegetables:** 1-2 Kg/acre @1 Kg at planting and 1Kg after one month with fertilizer application.
- **Cereals:** 1 Kg at planting and 1Kg along with each application of fertilizer.
- **Fruits:** 10 Kg/year in 2-3 splits as per fruiting and vegetative cycles along with fertilizer dosages.
- **Ornamental/Flowers:** 1 Kg /acre per month.

Manufactured by :

Cam-Ferti, S.L Spain

Cam-Ferti, S.L.Spain

CALBON

Introduction:

- Natural chelating agent therefore high acceptance by plants.
- Quick absorption & delivery of Calcium to tissues where it is required.

Composition:

- Water Soluble Calcium (CaO):- 9%; Water Soluble Boron:- 1%
- Chelating Agent- Heptagluconic Acid: 100%
- Colour: Light Brown
- pH: 2.3
- Density: 1.3 g/cc
- Free from chloride, sulfate, and nitrate.

Calcium in Plants:

- It is immobile & remains in older tissue.
- Calcium is a primary constituent of cell walls & membranes and is involved in production of new growing parts & root tips.
- Deficiency of Calcium will adversely affect cell division; impair structural stability & permeability of cell walls.
- Increase of Calcium in Fruit, promotes longer storage life & resists a range of Physiological breakdown conditions (such as water core, Bitter pit, internal browning in Apples, Tip burn in Lettuce, Internal Rust spots in Potatoes & Blossom End Rot in Tomatoes, Bud Necrosis in Grapes) etc.
- Due to stronger cell walls provided to the plant by Calcium, Fungal spores are less likely to penetrate and germinate in host cells.
- Crops that suffer from diseases like Botrytis, Rhizoctonia, Phythium, & Fusarium can have greater resistance to such fungal attacks.

Reasons for Calcium deficiency:

- Excessive dry or wet soils
- Excessive Potash in soils
- Upper leaves are distorted & curled at edges
- Leaves may have yellow bands
- Leaves may turn brown & die.
- Roots develop poorly , are short & chubby and turn brown at an early age and have few root hairs
- The leaves of some plants hook downward and exhibit marginal necrosis
- In blossom end rot, pale brown sunken areas will develop around blossom end. (e.g. Tomatoes).
- Flower buds will fail to develop.
- In case of Grapes. Calcium deficiency creates bud Necrosis in Grape bunch

Symptoms of Calcium Deficiency:

- Slow root development. Roots may develop a dark color and in severe cases the growing point may die.
- New leaf growth may slow and leaf tips may stick together. Remember that calcium does not readily translocate within the plant. So deficiency symptoms will appear on the new growth.
- Poor nodulation by nitrogen fixing bacteria on leguminous plant roots. Ineffective nodules are white to grayish green inside while healthy nodules have dark pink interiors.

- Blossom end rot in tomatoes. Calcium and proper water management improve plant resistance to this problem.
- Aborted and shriveled fruit on peanuts. A shortage of calcium at "pegging" results in a high percentage of "pops".
- Darkened plumule or "black heart" in peanut seed. This reduces yield, quality and crop value.
- Pod rots diseases on peanuts. Pods are predisposed to fungus infections when calcium is deficient or out of balance with Mg and K

CALBON Benefits:

- It is free from Chloride, Sulfate and Nitrogen, and therefore ideal for crops during fruiting, Flowering & in periods during maturity.
- Ideally applied as a foliar fertilizer, CALBON is directly absorbed by leaves, Shoots and fruits.
- CALBON will also have a favorable effect in reducing sun damage

Recommended Application Rate:

Crop	Recommendation	No of applications & timing
Apples	To Prevent Bitter pit	5 applications beginning at petal fall
Grape	Improved fruit finish & storage	5 applications from beginning of berry setting to maturity
Oranges	To increase fruit firmness	2-3 applications
Strawberry	To increase fruit firmness	3 applications
Cabbage Lettuce Cauliflower	To Prevent Tip burn	2 –3 applications starting at head formation
Cucumber, Melons, Capsicum, Tomatoes	To Prevent Blossom end rot	3-6 applications from flowering & in times of heat stress
Potatoes	To Prevent Internal brown spot	3-6 applications from flowering & in times of heat stress
Onion	To Prevent Tip burn. To obtain Larger Onions with better storability	6 leaf stage onward 2-4 sprays
Vegetables	To get crisp and firm vegetables with shiny appearance	2 sprays at flowering to fruiting
Groundnut	To improve quality & yield	2-3 sprays beginning pegging
Leafy vegetables	For freshness and shiny appearance	1 spray 8-10 days before harvest
Ornamentals	To increase Vase life	Weekly application with Pesticides

Application Rate:

2 ml/Liter for foliar application.

Caution:

- Not for Human / Medicinal use
- Keep away from Eyes & Skin

Manufactured by:

Cam-Ferti, S.L Spain

Cam Ferti, S.L.Spain.

HYKLASS

Specifications:

100% natural organic product.

HYKLASS Benefits:

- Stimulates physiological development of plants.
- Root formation & root system growth.
- Improves bud initiation, flower & fruit setting.
- Improves formation of food store reserves (Lipids, Polysaccharides, Proteins sucrose)
- Improves leaves, fruit size & growth.
- Delays senescence (aging of cells) of leaves, fruits& cut flower.
- Improves resistance against pest/disease attack.

HYKLASS can be used in:

- Cereals (Rice, Wheat, and Maize), Oil Seeds (Cotton, Sunflower, Soybean),
- Fruit Trees (Grapes, Citrus, Pomegranate, Papaya, Mango, Fig etc.),
- Strawberry and Vegetables (Tomato, Potato, Brinjal, Peas, Onion, Capsicum, Chilli's, Cucurbits, etc)

Application Rate:

0.5 ml / Liter of water as foliar spray

Manufactured by:

Cam-Ferti, S.L
Spain

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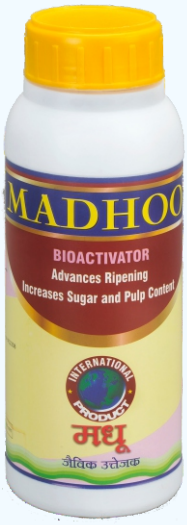
MADHOO



Introduction:

Madhoo works by activating all the metabolic process in the plant, stimulating photosynthetic activity as well as assimilation of Sugars in Plant

Specifications:

Guaranteed Analysis	**(W/W)**
Bio-Activator	1.50%
WS Potassium Oxide (K2O)	3.40%
Sulphuric Anhydride (SO3)	2.60%
Colour	Transparent
pH.	6.2 - 7
Density (g /c.c.)	1.32

MADHOO Benefits:

- Helps in increasing biomass (Pulp) and greater photosynthetic activity.
- Helps in increasing sugars in fruits like Grapes (for Raisins as well as Table), Mango, Oranges, Strawberry, Pineapple, Papaya, Pomegranate and Figs.
- Helps in advancing and more homogeneous ripening of fruits.
- For Improving sugar content and colour of fruits, We recommend application of K10 with Madhoo

Foliar Application:

In general, 2-3 applications @ 400ml/acre between fruit settings to fruit ripening.

For Grapes:

- 1st application at 100% cap fall stage.
- 2nd application at 6mm berry size.
- 3rd application at berry softening stage.

Recommendations and Advices:

- In case of contacts with eyes or skin, wash immediately with plenty of water.
- Keep out of the reach of children.
- Keep away from food, drinks and feed.

Application Rate:

400 ml/acre per application

Manufactured by:

Cam-Ferti, S.L Spain

Cam-Ferti, S.L.Spain

K10 Remedy for Potash Deficiency

Specifications:

- Chelated Water Soluble Potassium (K2O)- 10% (w/w)
- Chelating Agent- Heptagluconic Acid-100%
- pH - 6.5;
- Density - 1.20 g/c.c.

K 10 Benefits:

- It increases size and weight of Fruits, Vegetables.
- It improves colour and Quality of Fruits, Vegetables.
- Imparts better shelf life.
- It helps in increasing Brix.

Application Rate:

- Spray @2-3 ml/ per Liter, 3-4 times during ripening/maturity stage of crop at 7-15 days interval.
- For improving sugar content and colour of fruits we recommend application of K10 with Madhoo.

Caution:

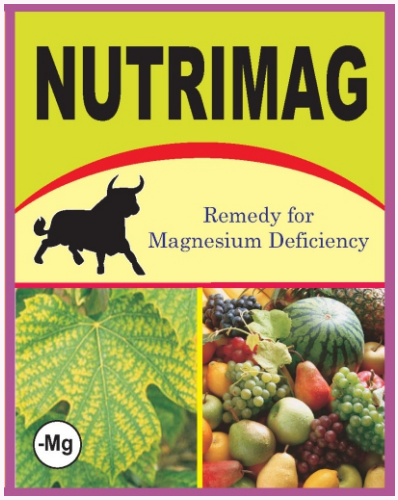
- Don't mix with Oils, Sulphur, Products of Alkaline reaction or Phosphoric Fertilizers.
- Not for Human/Medicinal use.

Manufactured by :

Cam-Ferti, S.L Spain

Cam Ferti S.L., Spain

NUTRIMAG Remedy for Magnesium Deficiency



Role of Magnesium in Plant Nutrition:

- Magnesium has key role in Photosynthesis because it forms central atom of chlorophyll.
- Several Metabolic Processes and reactions are dependent on adequate availability of Magnesium.
- Sufficient Magnesium is required for transporting carbohydrates from leaf to sink (phloem loading).

Specifications:

Fully Chelated With Low Molecular Weight Carboxylic Acid

- Water Soluble Magnesium Oxide (MgO):- 10% (w/w)
- pH:- 5.32
- Density: - 1.36 (g/c.c.)

NUTRIMAG Benefits:

- NUTRIMAG is a formulation of easily assimilable Magnesium for correction and prevention of Magnesium deficiency.
- Biodegradable, Low Molecular Weight Natural Chelating Agent (Carboxylic Acids).

Deficiency symptoms and Consequences:

- Old leaves become yellow between the veins.
- In extreme cases, leaves become necrotic and, die off.

Plants Prones to Deficiency:

Sugar beet, Potato, Hops, Grapes, nut and glasshouse crops.

Application Rate:

Foliar spray: 1-1.5 ml/Lit

Caution:

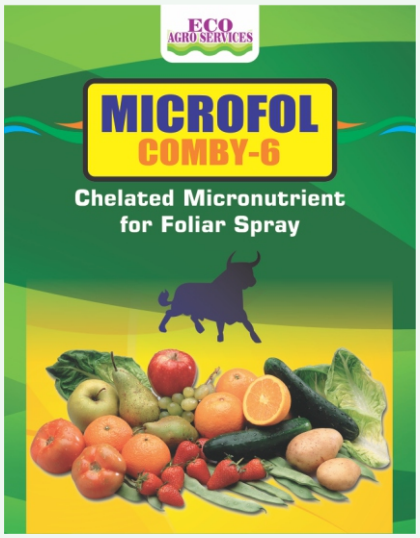
- Not for Human use; Not for Medicinal use
- Don't mix with Oils, Sulphur Or Copper
- Checking compatibility prior to use is suggested
- Keep out of the reach of children
- In case of contact with eyes, wash immediately with plenty of water

Manufactured by:

CARBOTECNIA
Polig,Ind.,Calle E-IX,13200,Manzanares,Spain.

Carbotecnia (Spain)

MICROFOL COMBY - 6



Composition:

100% chelated water soluble mixture of

Micro-Nutrient	(Min) w/w
Zn	3.00%
Cu	1.00%
Fe	2.50%
B	0.50%
Mn	1.00%
Mo	0.10%

MICROFOL COMBY -6 Benefits:

Remedy for Micronutrient plant hunger, Increases yields.

Application Rate:

0.5 to 1 gm /Liter of water as foliar spray

Cautions:

- Do not use with any copper or acidic material.
- Do not use with Sulfonyl Urea Weedicides.

Manufactured by:

Cam-Ferti, S.L Spain

Cam-Ferti, S.L.Spain

ECOFER SP

Introduction:

EcoFer SP (Fe EDDHA) is an iron chelate product suited to cure the ferric chlorosis in fruits, and flower crops. Fe EDDHA is a synthetic chelate that has the ability to hold onto or sequester iron and other micronutrients. Calcareous and high pH soils cannot supply plants with iron as the iron is in unavailable form. Iron plays an important role in formation of the chlorophyll which is required for the photosynthetic process.

EcoFer contains 6% iron fully chelated with the ortho-ortho isomeric form of ethylendiamino-di (o-hydroxyphenylacetic) acid. This isomer renders the iron highly soluble and thus available to the crop, even in the case of soils with high pH values.

Complex organic molecules like chelates have several isomers. The EDDHA chelating agent has two isomers: para and ortho. In order to be fully protected the iron must form 6 bonds. In the para isomer the iron can form only 4 bonds, so it's more subject to cases of undissolvability in the soil. In the ortho isomer the iron is fully protected (6 bonds). As a consequence, higher the percentage of the ortho isomer in an EDDHA iron chelates, the higher the performance.

EcoFer SP is a soluble micro granular formulation of EDDHA chelated Iron. The main characteristic of this product is the high percentage of the stable ortho-ortho form of the EDDHA chelating agent. Iron chelated with this isomer, once distributed in the soil, is released to the plant for a longer period than is the case with other commonly used chelating agents.

One advantage of Fe (o,o-EDDHA) is that, once the Fe has been released to the plant, the free chelating agent could form the chelate again, using the iron from the solid phase. EcoFer SP prevents and cures iron chlorosis thus stimulating photosynthesis and improving production qualitatively and quantitatively.

Composition:

- Chelated Iron (Fe) 6%
- Ortho-ortho EDDHA chelated Iron (Fe) 4.0%
- Ortho-para EDDHA chelated Iron (Fe) 2.0%
- Chelate stability pH range 4,0 – 11
- Solubility: 120g/lit (at 20 ^{o}C)
- Appearance: Dark Red- Brown Micro granules.
- The micro granules dissolve completely, and are not deposited in drip line.
- High purity
- Iron totally chelated with EDDHA
- High percentage of ortho isomer as a guarantee for a greater effectiveness
- Stability in the soil for a pH interval between 4 -10 (in water solution)

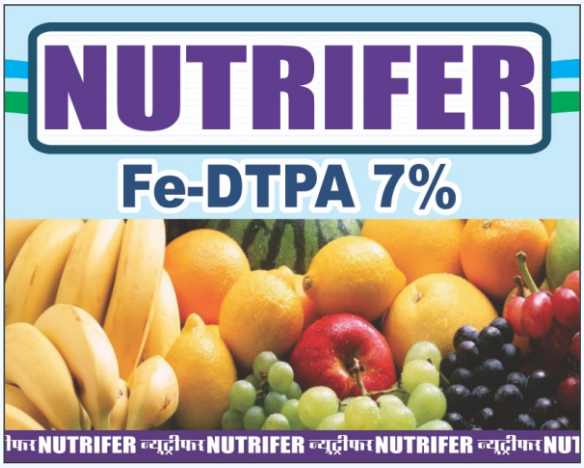
Application Rate:

- Minimum of 1-1.5 kg / acre / season (depends on soil/ petiole analysis report), in Single dose or split application by fertigation.
- **Hydroponics/ Media:** 1ppm (17.86 µmol / lit) =17.86 g EcoFer SP / 1000 lit

Manufactured by:

BASF (UK)

NUTRIFER (FE-DTPA 7%)



Introduction:

DTPA: Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid;

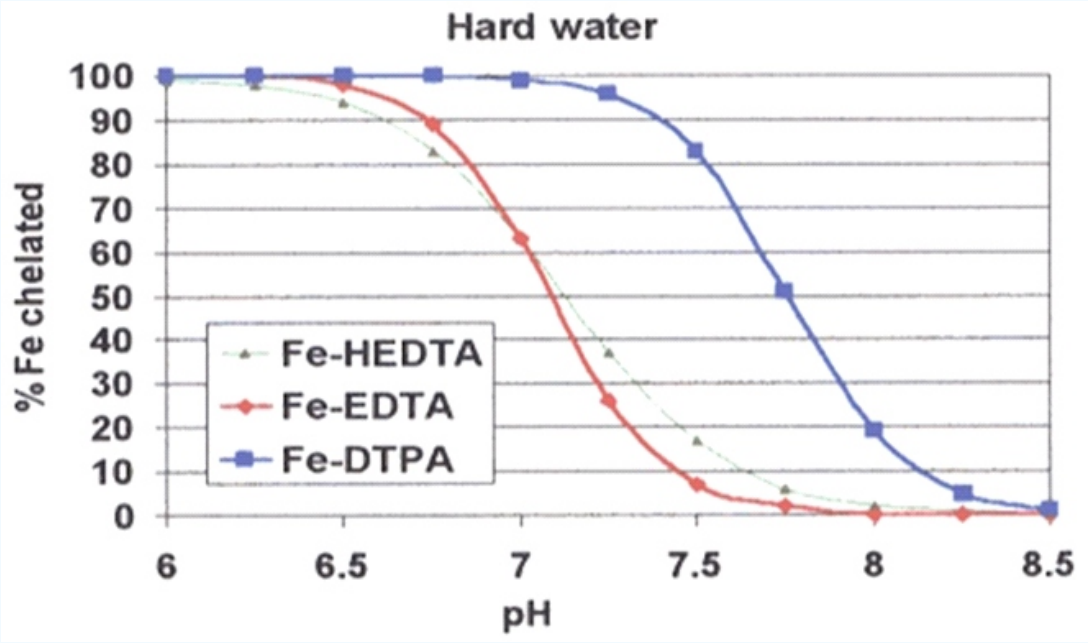
A chelating agent that is better than iron EDTA and is preferred in mildly alkaline conditions and hard water.

Specifications:

- Ferric diethylenetriamine penta acetate disodium salt (Fe DTPA Na2)
- Solubility in water (> 50g/ lit at 20 ^{o}C)
- pH stability: up to 7.5 even in hard water
- Appearance: Tan colored micro granules

Application Rate:

- Foliar application: 1g/lit
- Hydroponics / Media: 1ppm (17.86 µmol/ l) = 15 g of NUTRIFER per 1000 lit of solution
- For Foliar application of Iron in areas with hard water & alkaline pH, Fe-DTPA is preferred over Fe-EDTA because of its higher stability and efficacy



Manufactured by:

BASF (UK)