



eco
agro

Eco Agro Sciences LLP

Product Catalogue

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INDEX

Product	Source	Packaging	Foliar Spray	Drip Irrigation	Page
ZinkFlo (Dense Suspension Concentrate of liquid Zinc. Zn 39.5% SC)	Larderello Group, SCL Italy	250 ml X 40 500 ml X 20 1 Lit x 10	★		3
LiquiBor (Liquid Boron Fertiliser based on "Boron Ethanolamine". B -10% w/w)	Larderello Group, SCL Italy	500 ml X 20 1 Lit x 10	★		5
LiquiCal (Liquid Calcium Fertiliser Ca-11% w/w)	Larderello Group, SCL Italy	500 ml X 20 1 Lit x 10	★		7
NutriMag (Concentrated liquid Magnesium for foliar application. Mg - 20.5% SC)	Larderello Group, SCL Italy	500 ml X 20 1 Lit x 10	★		9
SeaVita (Natural Plant Stimulant derived from 100% Ascophyllum Nodosum.)	Brandon Products Ltd, Ireland	500 ml X 20 1 Lit X 10 5 Lit X 2	★	★	10
AminAll (Enzymatically Hydrolyzed Amino Acid)	Aminocore, Germany	500 ml X 20 1 Lit X 10 5 Lit X 2	★	★	12
EcoDrip (Natural Plant Stimulant)	Eco Agro Sciences LLP, India	1 Lit X 10 5 Lit X 2		★	15
SeaRich (48% Ascophyllum Nodosum)	Brandon Products Ltd, Ireland	250 ml x 40 500 ml X 20 1 Lit X 10 5 Lit X 2	★	★	16
BreakThru S240 (Super Spreader & Super Penetrant)	Evonik, Germany	100 ml X 50 250 ml x 40 1 Lit X 10	★	★	18
Sea Rich Granule (Sea weed extract based granule)	Eco Agro Sciences LLP, Pune	4 kg X 10			20

- For Sea Rich Do not mix with any Calcium Products



Role of Zinc:

- Involved with the production of Auxin within the plant. Auxin is responsible for leaf size, which helps in photosynthetic activity.
- Zinc is needed for phosphorous uptake which is needed for energy transfer.
- Necessary for the starch formation and proper root development.
- The constituent in several plant enzymes.
- Carbohydrate metabolism in photosynthesis and conversion of sugars to starch.
- Protein metabolism
- Resistance to infection.

Zinc sensitive crops:

- Bean, Citrus, Grape, Maize, Onion, Sugarcane.
- Cotton, Potato, Soybean, Tomato,

Zinc deficiency in Grape:

- Mild deficiency affects fruit only whereas; severe deficiency will affect foliage and fruit.
- Reduced fruit set and presences of shot berries.
- Zinc Fertigation – Zinc sulfate (not ZinkFlo) should be completed 2-3 weeks before bloom. Zinc level should be 30 ppm, from early bloom.
- Leaf petioles opposite cluster are sampled during bloom period while recently matured leaf petiole should be used before or after bloom.

Reasons for Zinc deficiency:

- Excessive phosphate.
- Overuse of nitrogen.
- Excessive use of copper can block zinc
- Alkaline soils (with pH above 6.4).

Benefits of ZinkFlo:

- High analysis, flowable.
- Large surface area for high absorption by leaf surface.
- Quickly corrects deficiencies.
- Safe to use.
- No scorching or burning.
- Not affected by pH.
- Controlled particle size gives quick uptake and long-lasting effect. Thus reducing repeat applications.

Foliar Application:

Sr.No	Crop	Application Stage	Advisory Dose (ml/lit of water)
1	Grapes (Apr / Oct Pruning)	Stages as per EL chart: (EL 12): 5 leaves separated, (EL 16): 10 leaves separated, (EL 23): 50% caps fall = Full bloom, (EL 27): 2 mm berry stage.	0.5
2	Pomegranate	30-35 days after pruning & Repeat at 45 -50 days after Pruning.	1-1.5
3	Banana	40-45 days and 90-95 days after Transplant.	1-1.5
4	Citrus	8-10 days before flowering & Repeat 15 days after the first spray.	1-1.5
5	Tomato/Chilli / Onion / Garlic	30-40 days after transplant & Repeat after 15 days.	0.5-0.75
6	Potato	30-40 days after sowing.	1-1.5
7	Sugarcane	45 days after sowing & 90 days after sowing.	1-1.5
8	Cotton	30-35 days after transplant & 45-50 days after transplant.	0.5-0.75
9	Pulses/ Soyabean	30-35 days after sowing.	1-1.5
10	Maize / Groundnut	30-35 days after sowing.	1-1.5

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

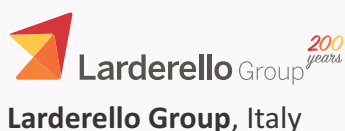
Direction for use: Continue agitation during spraying.

Tank mixing/co-application: Carry out "Jar test" before mixing ZinkFlo with other products. Co-application is entirely at the risk of the end-users.

Caution: Do not exceed the appropriate application rate. Do not spray under hot and bright days. Always Use PPE. Do not empty into drains and waterways. Dispose of empty container in a safe way.

Storage: Do not expose to direct sunlight or high temperature (above 30° C). Use the container fully, once opened. Keep away from food, drink, animal feedstuff and children

Manufactured by:



Imported, Packed & Marketed by:
Eco Agro Sciences LLP
Pune



Product of ITALY



- **Boron Ethanolamine** is a liquid fertilizer that is quickly absorbed and assimilated by the crop. Its application stimulates the growth of cambium tissues and apical meristem, promotes calcium mobility and assimilation
- Boron is non-mobile in plants. Boron deficiency will retard new growth and will cause brittle leaves in some crops.
- Sufficient boron improves the root uptake of P and K.
- Sufficient boron is required for pollen production and viability of pollens. Deficiency of Boron can cause incomplete pollination of corn.
- Grapes require adequate Boron to avoid impaired fertilization.

Cotton:

- Boron is one of the important micronutrients for cotton and is demanded in high amount. It is critical for boll development. Cotton is very susceptible to boron deficiency causing distorted flowers leading to shedding of flowers and bolls.
- Cotton needs Boron during all growth stages, especially during boll development. Boron helps cotton to develop fruiting sites, aids in pollination, boll retention and contributes to quality fibre. Unfortunately, boron is least available during this time, especially in non irrigated production.
- The foliar application should be made just before and during square development.

LiquiBor Specification:

- Boron (as B) % by weight, min. : 10.0
- pH: 8.5±1
- Specific Gravity: 1.3 -1.4

Reasons for Boron deficiency:

- Soils with low organic matter content.
- Dry soils with pH more than 6.5
- High potash in soil reduces the availability of boron.
- High light intensity and long day condition increase Boron deficiency.

Functions of Boron in plant nutrition:

Boron is an essential micronutrient required by all plants. Adequate B nutrition is critical for high yields and quality of crops. Deficiencies of B result in many anatomical, biochemical and physiological changes in plants.

- The main functions of boron relate to **Cell wall strength and development:** Boron is involved along with calcium (Ca) in the cell wall structure. Boron is involved in the movement of Ca into the plant and in normal Ca nutrition in plants.
- **Cell division:** Boron is essential in the actively growing regions of plants, such as root tips, and new leaf and bud development.
- **Fruit and seed development:** The B requirement is much higher for reproductive growth than for vegetative growth in most plant species. Boron increases flower production and retention, pollen tube elongation and germination, and seed and fruit development
- **Sugar transport:** Boron increases the rate of transport of sugars (which are produced by photosynthesis in

mature plant leaves) to actively growing regions and in developing fruits. Boron is essential for providing sugars which are needed for root growth in all plants and also for normal development of root nodules in legumes.

- **Hormone development:** Flower initiation, fruit development, cell wall and tissue formation, and root elongation are all influenced by hormones. Boron plays an important role in regulating hormone levels in plants
- **Phenolic acid biosynthesis.**

LiquiBor should be applied to crops whenever a boron deficiency is observed or expected. There should be sufficient foliage to absorb the spray. To optimize crop nutrient use it is recommended that, soil and tissue analysis should be used for guidance

Foliar Application:

Sr.No	Crop	Application Stage	Advisory Dose (ml/lit of water)
1	Grape	Stages as per EL chart: (EL 11): 4 leaves separated, (EL 17): 12 leaves separated, Single flower separated, (EL 23): 50% caps fall = Full bloom.	0.5
2	Pomegranate	Pre-flowering & Repeat at fruit set stage.	0.5
3	Banana	40-45 days & Repeat at 90-100 days and Before flowering stage.	1-1.5
4	Tomato/ Chilli	Pre-flowering stage & Repeat at fruit set and After every 2 pickings.	0.5 -1.0
5	Potato	30-35 days crop stage.	1.0
6	Cabbage / Cauliflower	Pre-head / curd formation stage & 25-35 days after planting.	1.0
7	Maize	Pre-flowering Stage.	1.0

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

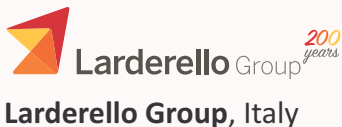
Direction for use: Continue agitation during spraying.

Tank mixing/co-application: Carry out "Jar test" before mixing LiquiBor with other products. Do not mix LiquiBor with other oil formulations. Co-application is entirely at the risk of the end-users.

Caution: Do not exceed the appropriate application rate. Do not spray under hot and bright days. Always Use PPE. Do not empty into drains and waterways. Dispose of empty container in a safe way.

Storage: Do not expose to direct sunlight or high temperature (above 30° C). Use the container fully, once opened. Keep away from food, drink, animal feedstuff and children

Manufactured by:



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Eco Agro Sciences LLP
Pune



Product of ITALY



Calcium is only xylem mobile, meaning it can only move up the plant, and once in place, it cannot be remobilized and moved to new developing tissues. As soil reserves are depleted, Young developing tissues such as growing points and fruiting bodies are most affected. Because of calcium's low mobility in the plant, we can see calcium deficiency even in soils with high calcium levels.

LiquiCal Specifications:

- Concentrated Liquid Calcium 11%
- Calcium (as Ca) % by weight, min.: 11.0
- pH: 9.5 ± 1.0

Key benefits

- Free From Chloride, Sulfate, and Nitrate.
- Quick absorption & delivery of Calcium through stomata/cuticle.
- Promotes longer storage life, improves fruit quality and weight, prevents cracking, and other disorders related to calcium deficiency.
- LiquiCal mixes well with most pesticides.

CALCIUM (Ca) and its function:

- Accelerates cell division
- Accelerates germination
- Involved in root extension, and it is necessary for the secretion of protective mucilage around the root caps
- Promotes colour, flavour, and quality

Why foliar application:

- Calcium is a stationary element both in soil and plants.
- Calcium uptake from roots is very low in soil applications. Therefore, foliar fertilization is the most efficient way of providing the plant with calcium.
- Calcium does not move from old to new plant tissues and fruits. Therefore, foliar feeding is necessary during the formation and development of fruits

Symptom of Ca deficiency

- Death of growing points, premature shedding of blossoms and buds, tip burn, blossom end rot and bitter pit.
- Without proper levels of calcium, the shelf life of tomatoes can be reduced significantly
- Development of necrotic tissue on young leaves
- Inhibits root growth, and in severe cases, root tips may die back
- Plants may produce soft, very small and deformed storage roots

Reasons for Ca deficiency

- Calcium present in the soil is often found in the insoluble form such as calcium carbonate
- Ca-deficiency is usually related to the inability of the plant to translocate adequate Ca to the affected part.

- Soils containing high phosphorus are particularly susceptible to creating insoluble forms of calcium.
- An excessive amount of ammonium, potassium, magnesium and/or sodium in the root environment. The absorption is curbed mostly by ammonium and least by sodium

Foliar Application:

Sr.No	Crop	Application Stage	Advisory Dose (ml/lit of water)
1	Grapes	Stages as per EL chart: (EL 15): 8 leaves separated, (EL 23): 50% caps fall = Full bloom, (EL 27): 2 mm berry stage, (EL 29): 4 mm berry stage, (EL 31): 7 mm berry stage.	1
2	Pomegranate	Fruit setting stage, 20 mm fruit size stage, 30 mm fruit size stage, 40 mm fruit size stage.	1
3	Banana	60 days after transplant, 120 days after transplant, 45 days before harvest, 30 days before harvest, 15 days before harvest.	1
4	Citrus	Pea size stage, Lemon stage, 50% Fruit fill stage.	1

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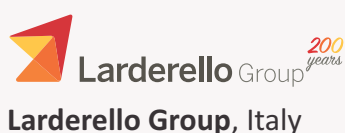
Direction for use: Continue agitation during spraying.

Tank mixing/co-application: Carry out "Jar test" before mixing LiquiCal with other products. Co-application is entirely at the risk of the end-users.

Caution: Do not exceed the appropriate application rate. Do not spray under hot and bright days. Always Use PPE. Do not empty into drains and waterways. Dispose of empty container in a safe way.

Storage: Do not expose to direct sunlight or high temperature (above 30° C). Use the container fully, once opened. Keep away from food, drink, animal feedstuff and children

Manufactured by:



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Eco Agro Sciences LLP
Pune



Product of ITALY

NutriMag



- Magnesium is very mobile in plants and translocated from older to younger leaves. So, deficiency symptoms appear first on the oldest tissues.
- Magnesium is absorbed by plants during the entire growth period, though the biggest amount is absorbed during the most intensive vegetative development of the crop.
- High yield relies on optimal content of magnesium in plants.

Key Benefits:

- Magnesium is the main constituent of the chlorophyll molecule, participating directly in photosynthesis.
- Brings uniform maturity and involved in the formation and movement of sugar in the plant
- Improves phosphorus absorption and transport.

Magnesium Deficiencies

- Since magnesium is mobile within the plant, deficiency symptoms appear on lower and older leaves first. The first symptom is pale leaves, which then develop interveinal chlorosis. In some plants, reddish or purple spots will appear on the leaves.
- Magnesium deficiency leads to a reduction in yield. It also leads to higher susceptibility to plant disease.
- The expression of symptoms is greatly dependent on the intensity to which leaves are exposed to light. Deficient plants that are exposed to high light intensities will show more symptoms.

Reasons for Mg deficiency

- In a very wet, cold and/or acidic root environment.
- In Long-term unbalanced crop fertilization (NPK) leads to Mg²⁺ depletion, cation competition, and subsequent Mg²⁺ leaching
- In heat stress, droughty soil, High levels of competing elements, such as K—potash (as plants take up potassium in preference to magnesium), calcium (Ca), ammonium (NH₄), and sodium (Na) leads to Mg deficiency

Foliar Application: 1.0 ml/Liter of water

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

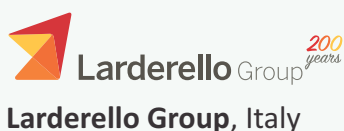
Direction for use: Continue agitation during spraying.

Tank mixing/co-application: Always carry out "Jar test" before mixing NutriMag with other products. Co-application is entirely at the risk of the end-users.

Caution: Do not exceed the appropriate application rate. Do not spray under hot and bright days. Always Use PPE. Do not empty into drains and waterways. Dispose of empty container in a safe way.

Storage: Do not expose to direct sunlight or high temperature (above 30° C). Use the container fully, once opened. Keep away from food, drink, animal feedstuff and children

Manufactured by:



Imported, Packed & Marketed by:
Eco Agro Sciences LLP
Pune



Product of ITALY

Sea Vita



- It is an organic bio-stimulant and bio-nutritional solution exclusively derived from hand-harvested Ascophyllum Nodosum grown in the cold intertidal zone of Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of Ireland.
- Sea Vita is manufactured from 100% Ascophyllum Nodosum using advanced genomic techniques and proprietary manufacturing process to preserve and enhance the bioactive molecules present in seaweed.
- Sea Vita is a complex nutritional product containing an amino acid, carbohydrates such as Polysaccharides, polyphenols, Alginic Acid, Mannitol, Laminarin, Fucoidan, Organic acids, Betaines and undefined sugars as well as micronutrients in traces.
- Sea Vita is powered by PSI, which utilizes plant signals to switch On/Off gene expression to mitigate Abiotic stress and stimulate plant growth.



Sea Vita Composition:

Contents	w/v
Ascophyllum Nodosum Extract	24%
Free Amino Acids	0.95%
Alginic Acid	3%
Fucoidan	3%
Mannitol	1.5%
Organic matter	12%
Inorganic Matter	12%
58 trace elements	In ppm
Density (g/L)	1.1
pH	8.5 - 9



Image: Ascophyllum Nodosum

Carbohydrates (Includes Polysaccharides, Alginic Acid, Mannitol, Laminarin, Fucoidan and undefined sugars)

Benefits: Soil application

- Profuse white root development.
- Improved uptake of Major and micronutrients.
- The polysaccharides promote vigorous growth of microorganism, which results in improved soil and plant health.
- Natural chelation of nutrients, which means that nutrients more available to plants over a period of time.

Benefits: Foliar application

- More flowering, less drop and better quality of fruits
- Better uniformity of fruit/vegetable size results into more marketable yields
- Excellent tolerance of plants to stress such as extreme cold, extreme heat, drought etc.
- Larger & thicker leaf size and dark green colour of leaf increase photosynthesis, and thus increases yields and quality.
- Better Colour, more Brix, better keeping quality
- Improved plant health and disease resistance.

Sea Vita - For Foliar and Fertigation use in all crops:

Foliar Application: 2 ml/Liter of water OR 1.0 Liter /Acre

Fertigation: 1.5 Liter/ Acre.

Tank mixing/co-application: Can be tank-mixed with commonly used foliar fertilizers and pesticides.

Caution: Do not spray under hot and bright days. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Always Use PPE. Do not empty into drains and waterways. Dispose of empty container in a safe way. Carefully rinse sprayer after use.

Storage: This product is stable under ordinary temperature. Do not expose to direct sunlight or high temperature (above 30° C). Once Opened, Use the container fully. Keep away from food, drink, animal feedstuff and children.

Manufactured by:



Brandon Products Ltd, Ireland



Imported, Packed & Marketed by:

Eco Agro Sciences LLP

Pune

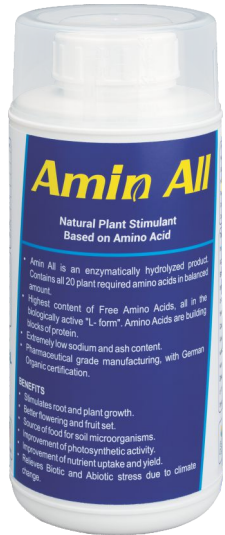


Product of IRELAND

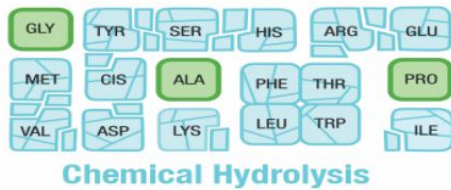
Amin All



Natural Plant Stimulant based on Amino Acids.



- Amin All is an enzymatically hydrolyzed product. Contains all 20 plant required amino acids in a balanced amount.
- The highest content of Free Amino Acids, all in the biologically active "L- form".
- Extremely low sodium and ash content.
- Pharmaceutical grade manufacturing, with American and German Organic certification



Pharmaceutical-grade enzymatic hydrolysis produces a consistent output of high concentration, biologically-active amino acids

AMIN ALL SPECIFICATIONS* (With Independent Lab Certification):

Contents	w/w
Total L- α Amino Acids	31.44%
Dry matter	44 -45%
Total Nitrogen	5.4%
Organic Carbon	20%
Chloride	0.05%
Sodium	1.4%
Free L- α Amino Acids	21%
Organic matter	40%
Organic Nitrogen	5.4%
Ash	<5.5%
pH	5.2-5.8
Density (g/ml)	1.10 ± 0.05

The product contains all biologically Active free amino acids: ASP, SER, GLU, GLY, HIS, ARG, THR, ALA, PRO, CYS, TYR, VAL, MET, LYS, ILE, LEU, PHE, TRP, GLN, ASN.



INPUT:
National Organic
Program NOP



What are amino acids?:

- Amino acids are the building blocks of all proteins. Proteins are formed by a 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 can 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 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 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 concerning 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, hailstorms and floods have negative effects on metabolism with the 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 to prevent 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 the 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 a higher degree of photosynthesis. This makes crop lush green.
- **Amino Acids and Phytohormones** – Amino Acids are precursors or activators of phytohormones and growth substances. L-Methionine is the precursor of ethylene and growth factor such as Spermine and Spermidine, which are synthesized from 5- Adenosylemethionine. L-Tryptophan is a precursor for auxin synthesis. L-Arginine 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 the 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 a 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 unfavourable climatic conditions.
- L-Alanine, L-Valine and L-Leucine improve quality of fruits.
- L-Histidine helps in proper ripening of fruits

AMIN ALL - For Foliar and Fertigation use in all crops.

- Foliar Application: 2 ml/Liter of water OR 1.0 Liter /Acre
- Fertigation /Drench: 1-1.5 Liter/ Acre

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE.

Tank mixing/co-application: Always carry out "Jar test" before mixing Amin All with other products. Co-application is entirely at the risk of the end-users.

Caution: Do not exceed the appropriate application rate. Do not spray under hot and bright days. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Always Use PPE. Do not empty into drains and waterways. Dispose of empty container in a safe way.

Storage: This product is stable under ordinary temperature. Do not expose to direct sunlight or high temperature (above 30° C). Once Opened, Use the container fully. Keep away from food, drink, animal feedstuff and children



Manufactured by:
AMINOCORE DEUTSCHLAND GMBH,
Germany



Imported, Packed & Marketed by:
Eco Agro Sciences LLP
Pune



Product of GERMANY

Eco Drip



- A concentrated mixture of 100 % imported Ascophyllum Nodosum seaweed extract, Amino Acids, Humic and Fulvic acids.
- Specifically formulated for early crop establishment and Strong crop growth. Help crops overcome Abiotic stress such as excess heat/cold, drought, salinity, waterlogging etc.
- Contains traces of Betaines, Vitamins etc

Eco Drip Composition

Contents	% (v/v)
Ascophyllum Nodosum Extract	9.6%
Amino Acids	15.37%
Organic Matter	27%
Fulvic Acid	7.5%
Humic Acid	5%
pH	9-10
Density (g/ml)	1.23

Benefits

- Promotes vigorous root and plant growth.
- Promotes the availability and quick uptake of nutrients.
- Increases soil microbial activity.
- Helps to improve soil structure, texture, CEC, and water retention.
- Improved defense mechanism against pest, disease.
- Easy to apply along with drip irrigation with/without fertilizer.
- Improves crop yield and quality.
- The low dose of application hence economical to use.

Rate of Application : Drip: 1 liter/ acre



Manufactured, Packed & Marketed by:
Eco Agro Sciences LLP
Pune



Introduction:

Brown seaweed *Ascophyllum Nodosum* is renowned for the growth promoting properties all over the world. It is rich in Carbohydrates, 58 minerals and amino acids. Carbohydrates in the form of Polysaccharides, Alginic acid, Mannitol, Laminarin and Fucoidin constitute about 55 % of the products

Manufactured from 100% *Ascophyllum Nodosum* harvested from cold North Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Ireland.

Composition:

48% extract of *Ascophyllum Nodosum* (Manufactured from 100% *Ascophyllum Nodosum*, Harvested from cold North Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Ireland)

Dissolved solids	48% i.e. 480-500 gm/Lit
Organic Matter	18.56 -24.00 %
Inorganic Matter	24-29.50 %
Carbohydrates	25-27%
<small>(Includes Polysaccharides, Alginic Acid, Mannitol, Laminarin, Fucoidan and undefined sugars)</small>	
Potash (K ₂ O)	8%
Free AA	1.90%
TE (PPM)	58 Number
Density (Sp. gravity)	1.25 g/cc
pH	8.5-9.5
Colour	Natural Black

SEA RICH-Benefits: Soil Application

- Profuse white root development.
- Improved uptake of Major and micronutrients.
- The polysaccharides promote vigorous growth of microorganism, which results in improved soil and plant health.
- Natural chelation of nutrients, which means that nutrients more available to plants over a period of time.



Image: *Ascophyllum Nodosum*

SEA RICH-Benefits: Foliar Application

- More flowering, less drop and better quality of fruits
- Better uniformity of fruit / vegetable size results into more marketable yields.
- Excellent tolerance of plants to stress such as extreme cold, extreme heat, drought etc.
- Larger & thicker leaf size and dark green color of leaf increases photosynthesis, and thus increases yields and quality.
- Better Colour, more Brix, better keeping quality
- Improved plant health and disease resistance

Application Rate: See application schedule

Crop	Drip (ml/acre)	Foliar (ml/acre)
Mango	-	25 (ml/plant)
Grapes	600	400
Banana	600	-
Pomogrenate, Orange, Citrus	600	400
Cabbage, Tomato, Brinjals, okra	600	400
Water Melon, Strawberry	600	400
Potato, Onion, Garlic	600	400
Flowers (Rose, Jarbera, Carnetion, Gladius)	600	400

Manufactured by:



Brandon Products Ltd, Ireland



Imported, Packed & Marketed by:

Eco Agro Sciences LLP

Pune



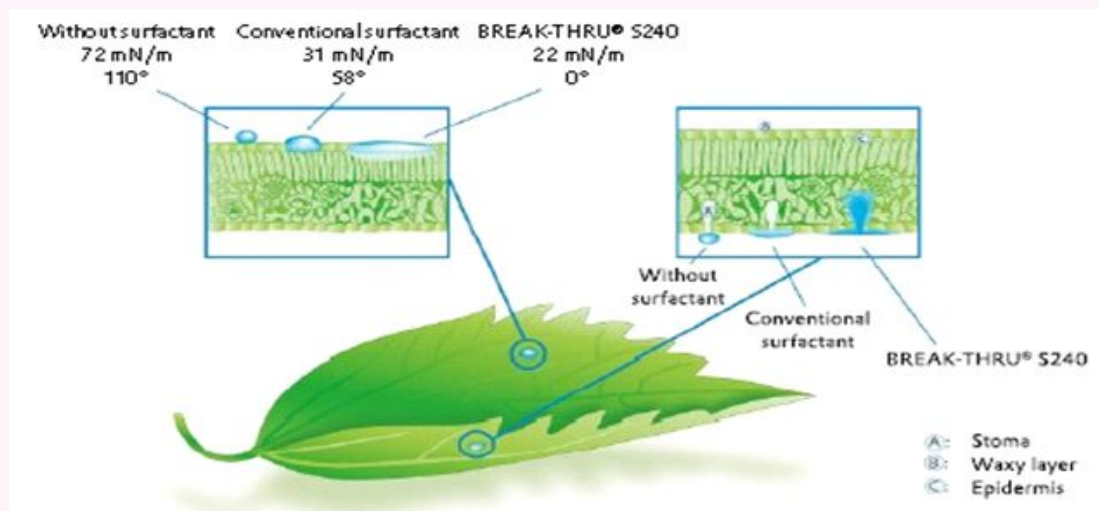
Product of IRELAND

BREAK-THRU S 240 (Super Spreader & Super Penetrant)



Introduction:

BREAK-THRU S 240 is a non-ionic surfactant that belongs to chemical class “Organo-modified trisiloxanes”, which has phenomenal activity of “Super Spreading” (i.e. the rapid coverage of hydrophobic surfaces such as leaves at concentrations of 0.1% or less). Aqueous solutions with BREAK-THRU S240 have zero contact angle (Figure 1)



Super spreading is due to dramatic lowering of surface tension of water. Pesticides or foliar fertilizer Sprays containing BREAK-THRU S240 are very effective due to:



- **Wetting Action** : Complete wetting of treated foliage
- **Targeting Effect** : Allowing the spray to reach locations that are not accessible
- **Stomatal Flooding (Penetrating action)**: Better uptake through the waxy layer of leaves i.e. by Cuticular Penetration and by entering stomatal pores

What is Stomatal Flooding?

Stomata are microscopic pores in the leaf's surface that exchange water vapor, Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide with the atmosphere. Spray solutions of Systemic Pesticides + BREAK THRU S240 can enter these minute openings, gaining direct access to the plant's intercellular structure. The active ingredient is quickly absorbed once it reaches inside the sub-stomatal cavity by the spongy mesophyll, resulting in faster and more positive results and rain-fastness.

Cuticular Penetration:

The function of waxy cuticle layer is to prevent water loss from the leaf surface. Its impervious nature also inhibits entry of pesticides into the leaf. Silicone surfactants can enhance the passage of pesticides through the cuticle without damaging it.

Composition: 100% Polyether Modified Trisiloxane

BREAK-THRU S240 Benefits:

- BREAK-THRU S 240 allows a larger amount of active ingredient (Systemic Insecticides/ /Fungicides/ Weedicides) to enter the plant.
- BREAK-THRU S 240 provides rain-fastness within one hour.
- BREAK-THRU S 240 permits the reduction of spray volumes up to 30%, which Saves time, money, and environmental resources.
- BREAK-THRU S 240 safeguards the performance of pesticides and foliar fertilizers under unfavorable conditions such as:
 - a. Hot and dry conditions.
 - b. Mature and hardened weeds species.
 - c. Dust covered crops.
 - d. After a cold period when the waxy layer of plants is thicker.
 - e. When plants have a limited surface e.g. spikes.
 - f. When complete coverage is necessary e.g. within Rose petals.

Video Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WEDZbV7HgLQ>

Application Rate:

- For Contact Pesticides: 50 ml/ Acre.
- For Systemic Pesticides: 80 ml/Acre.
- For Soil application: 100 ml/Acre

Manufactured by:



Evonik Industries, Germany



Imported, Packed & Marketed by:
Eco Agro Sciences LLP
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SEA RICH GRANULE



Introduction:

Sea Rich Granules are beneficial for use in all crops. This Sea weed extract based granule is an effective plant stimulant for vigorous root and plant growth.

Composition:

Ascophyllum Nodosum (% w/w)	3.25%- 3.30 %
Amino Acid Composition	2.9-2.97 %
Vitamins	B, C, D, E
58 Trace Elements	In PPM

Advantages:

- Non toxic, safe to handle and use
- Imported raw materials used in manufacturing
- Highly concentrated formula
- Suitable for use in field crops, plantations, vegetables, and rainfed farming

Benefits:

- Improved seed germination
- Improved root development
- Improved growth and crop vigour
- Improved Yield
- Improved Sugar / Brix
- Improved Size / Uniformity

Direction for Use:

- Use at the rate of 4 Kg/ acre. For long duration crops, dose may be repeated as required at interval of 2-3 months.
- It should be mixed with organic / inorganic fertilizers or manures and spread evenly in soil /root zone.
- Sea Rich granules are not soluble in water, but release the active content slowly.



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