



# Leda K

The best foliar nutrition  
K e Ca complexed for yield and  
quality

**K to improve starch content**

**Ca to improve shelflife**

**Complexed by Lignisulphonates to  
maximize the efficacy**



**Formulation:**

**Liquid**



# Bioactive Compounds

Bioactive Element	Definition	Function performed in the product
<b>Potash</b>	Fundamental Macroelement to improve the accumulation of starch, sugars and oil. It improves stalk health	Improve starch % in cereals and tubers; it improves brix in fruit crops. It improves stalk health
<b>Calcium</b>	Fundamental Mesoelement to improve quality and shelflife	It improves industrial rendement (rice, cereals), improve tolerance to physiological deficiencies (top burn, bitter pit...) It improve skin quality and resistance (fruits, tubers)



# Dosages

Crop	Foliar
Corn, Rice, Cereals	5-8 Lt/Ha at flowering
Grape wine	5-9 lt/ha x 2-3 appl. from post flowering to veraison
Potato	5-8 Lt/Ha from tuber formation, 3 appl. every 2-3 week.
Pome fruit, kiwi, table grape	5-8 Lt/Ha from setting to veraison 3-4 appl. every 2-3 week.
Stone fruit, citrus, olive	5-8 Lt/Ha from fruit development to veraison 2-3 appl. every 10-15 days
Open field vegetable	5-8 Lt/Ha from fruit development beginning to maturation 2-3 appl. every 2-3 week
Strawberry, small fruits	4-6 Lt/Ha from fruit development beginning to maturation 2-3 appl. every 1-2 week
Salad	2-3 Lt/Ha from post transplantation 3-4 appl. every 1-2 week



# Label

Potassium salts solution – Low Chloride content (CaO) 10 (3)	
Potash oxide(K <sub>2</sub> O) soluble in water	10%
Calcium oxide (CaO) total	3%
Calcium oxide (CaO) soluble in water	3%
Calcium oxide (CaO) complexed by lignosulphonates acid	2,5%
All the elements complexed by lignosulphonates acid (LSA) are stables in the pH range 3-8.5.	



# Positionning



## Raw material

### Lignisulfonate of potash

Any phytotoxicity  
Improves starch, sugars and oil accumulation in seeds, fruits and tubers

### Lignisulfonate of Calcium

Ready calcium in order to improve tolerance against physiological deficiencies



## Process

Activated lignosulphonates by complex enzymatic systems in order to improve the % of trace element complexation

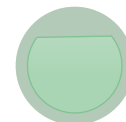
Liquid blend and following drying at  $T^{\circ} > 600^{\circ}\text{C}$  to keep intact all the biostructural features



## Functioning

The % of complexation (minimum 90%) allows lowering the shortage in comparison with classical LS: more solubility

Immediate penetration and release of the microelement into the leaf

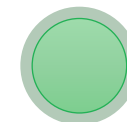


## Objectives

To improve starch synthesis

To improve sugar translocation

To improve plant health and products shelflife



## Note

Don't mix with phosphorus products