



Leda N

The best foliar nutrition
Slow release nitrogen

**N from da urea formaldehyde to improve
protein content**

S to improve protein quality

Essential for Brassicas and Liliaceous

**B to improve setting and sugar
accumulation**



Formulation: Liquid



Bioactive Compounds

Bioactive Element	Definition	Function performed in the product
Urea formaldehyde	Complex chains of Urea formaldehyde need to be attacked from the soil microorganism flora in order to release N Catene complesse di ureaformaldeide,	Slow and continuous release for 6-12 weeks The speed release is in function of temperature and of the soil organic matter content and of quality and quantity of microorganisms
Elementary S	S from mines, very pure	Fundamental for the essential Aminoacides synthesis, basic for the enzyme synthesis
Boron	Fundamental Microelement	It improves setting It prevent typical physiological issues (sugar beet black hearth) Improve sugar and fats traslocation



Dosages

Crop	Foliar	Fertigation
Orchard	10-20 Lt/Ha for 2-3 appl : correct the N nutrition during the cycle Recommended for grape wine with inter row with grasses	50-80 Lt/Ha in preflowering
Grape wine	10-20 Lt/Ha for appl: correct the N nutrition during the cycle. Recommended for grape wine with inter row with grasses	20-30 Lt/Ha in preflowering
Corn, rice, cereals	15-30 Lt/Ha for appl at flag leaf and/or at flowering	
Oil seed rape – Sugarbeet Processing tomato, melon Watermelon	25-35 Lt/Ha for 2-3 appl until flowering	.
Potato		40-60 Lt/Ha x 4-5 appl
Greenhouse Tomato - Pepper - Eggsplant		40-60 Lt/Ha x 4-5 appl
Greenhouse Zucchini Salades		40-60 Lt/Ha x 4-5 appl 40-60 Lt/Ha x 4-5 appl
Other crops under greenhouse (cucumber, other fruit vegetables)		40-60 Lt/Ha x 4-5 appl
Flowers		30-40 Lt/Ha x 4-5 appl

The number of application depend on deficiency gravity
Apply every 7-10 days



Label

CATEGORY: CE FERTILIZER Nitrogen fertilizer solution based on urea formaldehyde (S) 22 (11) with microelements	
COMPOSITION	%
Totale nitrogen (N)	22.0
ammoniacale nitrogen (N)	4.0
ureic nitrogen (N)	11.0
Urea formaldehyde nitrogen (N)	7.0
Sulphur Oxide (SO ₃) soluble in water	11.0
Boron (B) soluble in water	0,5
Maximum biurete content	<0,46



Positionning



Raw materials

Elementary Sulphur

Synergic with N to the enzymes synthesis

Nitrogen

Ammoniacal and ureic for the prompt effect

Urea formaldehyde for the slow release

Boron

Improve the length of pollen tube

Improve sugar accumulation



Process

Cold mixture of different compounds in order to keep intact all the fundamental compounds

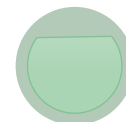


functioning

The ammoniacal nitrogen is used directly by the plant and transformed to proteic N

The ureic N is transformed very quickly from soil microorganisms

The urea formaldehyde N is released very slowly in order to feed the plant continuously for many weeks



Objectives

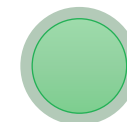
To improve the protein synthesis

To limit N losses

To improve protein quality

To improve setting

To improve sugar accumulation



Note

The speed release is in function of temperature and of the soil organic matter content